



NEXT STEPS FOR THE WEB OF THINGS: MOVING FROM INNOVATION TO MAINSTREAM

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– Part 1 – Crossing the Chasm
– Part 2 – Standards Development Prioritization

PART 1

CROSSING THE CHASM

Part 1

- **State of the Union - Internet of Things (IoT)**
- **What can the W3C and WoT Community Do?**

Part 2

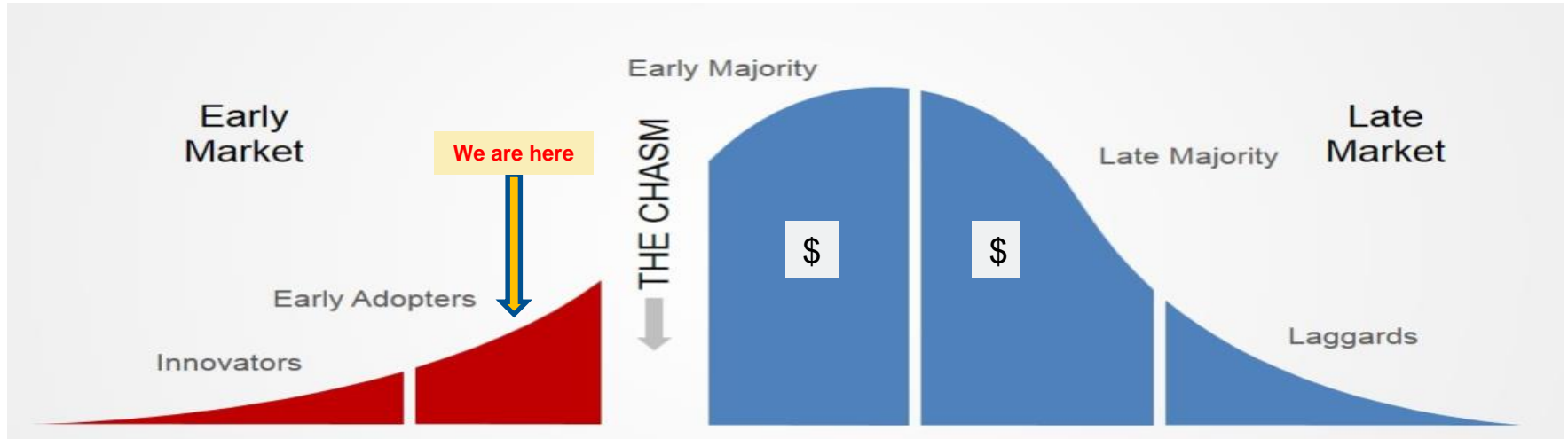
- **Outline of plan to converge on data framework and standards**
- **Discussion and ideas for collaboration**

STATE OF THE UNION (IOT)

- IoT is about 10 years old
- Hype has been much greater than present reality
- IoT is “biting off more than it can chew”:
 - Trying to address too many markets
 - Involves too many and mostly uncoordinated SDOs and SIGs

Investments in IoT are at risk

CROSSING THE CHASM (IOT)



Focus on a vertical & address the needs of the Early Majority

1. Simplify technical complexity
2. Lower deployment risk and cost
3. Create customer peer references

ILLUSTRATION: A LOOK AT SMART CITIES

KEY CHALLENGES FACING SMART CITIES

- **Lack of coalescence around a set of complementary standards**
 - Hinders scalability, interoperability and evolution
 - Need to simplify: prioritize and define requirements
 - Increases cost of deployment
- **Regional regulatory differences adding to confusion**
 - Diverse requirements impede the scalability of the market
 - Need regulatory agencies to participate and help with standardization requirement

- Lack of interoperability wastes up to 40% of IoT value (1)
- Cities and technology partners may waste up to \$321 billion by 2025 (2)

WHAT CAN W3C AND THE WOT COMMUNITY DO?

1. Align, unite and cross the chasm together

- **Focus on an Application: Vertical Market Segment**
 - Difficult to align given different business priorities & interests
 - May increase fragmentation rather than reduce it
- **Focus on a Platform: Data Interoperability**
 - Easier to align: Most pressing shared problem
 - Enable different devices and platforms to interoperable
 - Plays to W3C's and WoT's Core competences

WHAT CAN W3C AND THE WOT COMMUNITY DO?

2. Lead an intentional and concerted drive towards convergence

- **Resist doing anything that adds to the existing fragmentation**
 - Work with leading implementers and influencers to drive alignment among different jurisdictions
 - Liaise with other relevant standards & SIGs to drive alignment and convergence
- **Employ product profiles to define standards requirements**
 - Define based on use cases in target verticals

WoT Charter: Focus on what would be most impactful to ecosystem

PART 2

STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIZATION

Key to Success: Focus

- However, focusing on just one vertical will just lead to more fragmentation.
- The “platform strategy” is more appropriate: focus on a specific horizontal gap.

Identified gap: Lack of *data interoperability*.

- But we need to be even more precise than that!

WHAT IS “INTEROPERABILITY”?

1. **Ingestion Interoperability:** Connect Data Sources to Cloud
 - Normalize data using common semantics upon database ingestion.
2. **Cloud Interoperability:** Connect Vertical Silos Cloud-to-Cloud
 - Exchange data between cloud-based systems.
3. **Mesh Interoperability:** Connect Local Devices and Services
 - Exchange data and invoke interactions among local devices
4. **Application Interoperability:** Deploy Code across a Distributed System
 - Support portable runtime and application code.

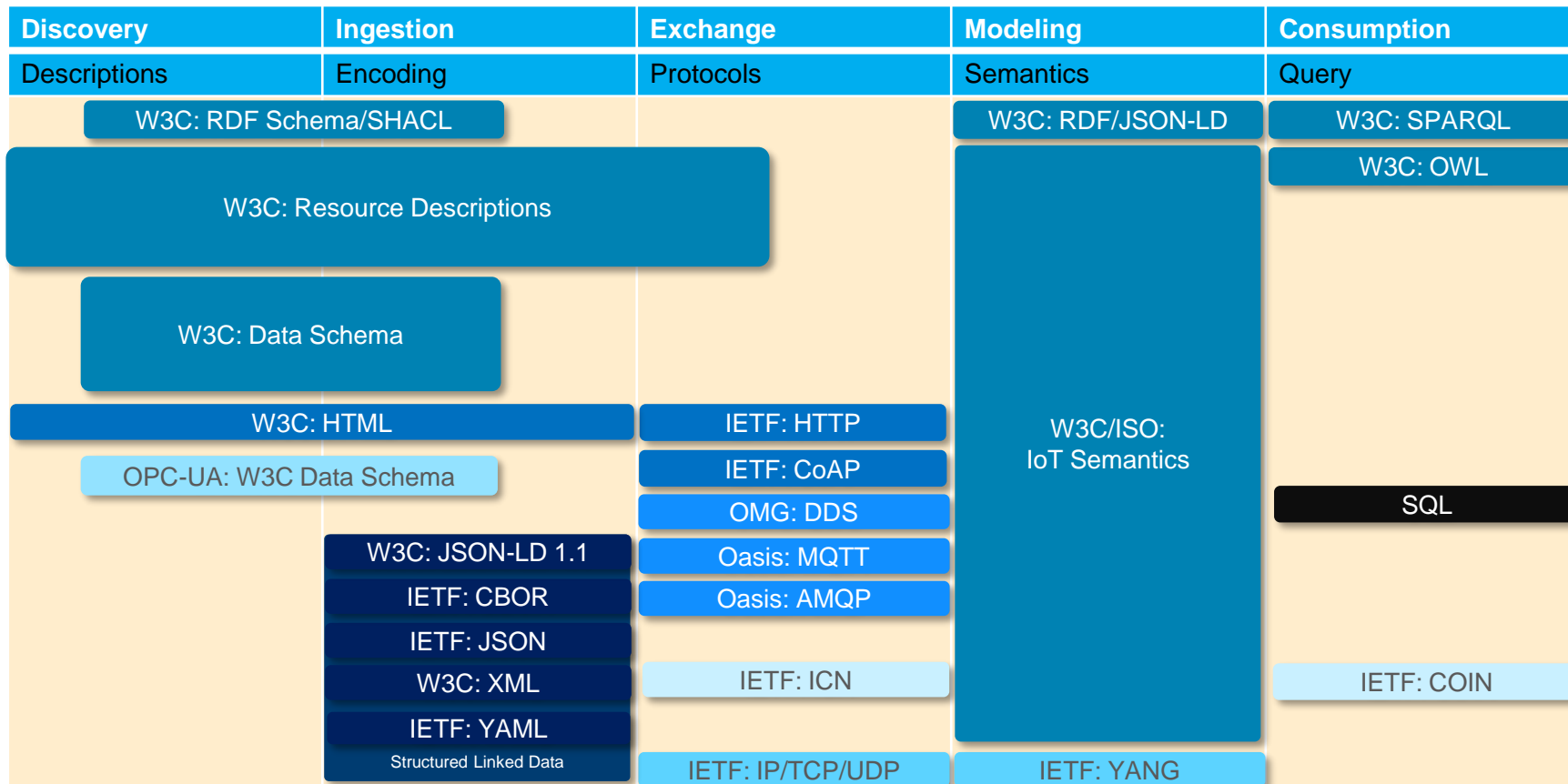
INTEROPERABILITY TYPE VS. TECHNICAL REQUIREMENTS:

Priority	Requirement	Interaction Abstraction	Data Interpretation	Discovery Mechanism	Application Environment
	Type				
1	Device-to-Cloud Data Ingestion	Description	Data Model		
2	Cloud-to-Cloud Data Transfer	Description	Data Model		
3	Device-to-Device Communication	Description	Data Model	Mechanism, Description	
4	IoT Application Orchestration	API	Data Model	API, Description	Management, API, Runtime

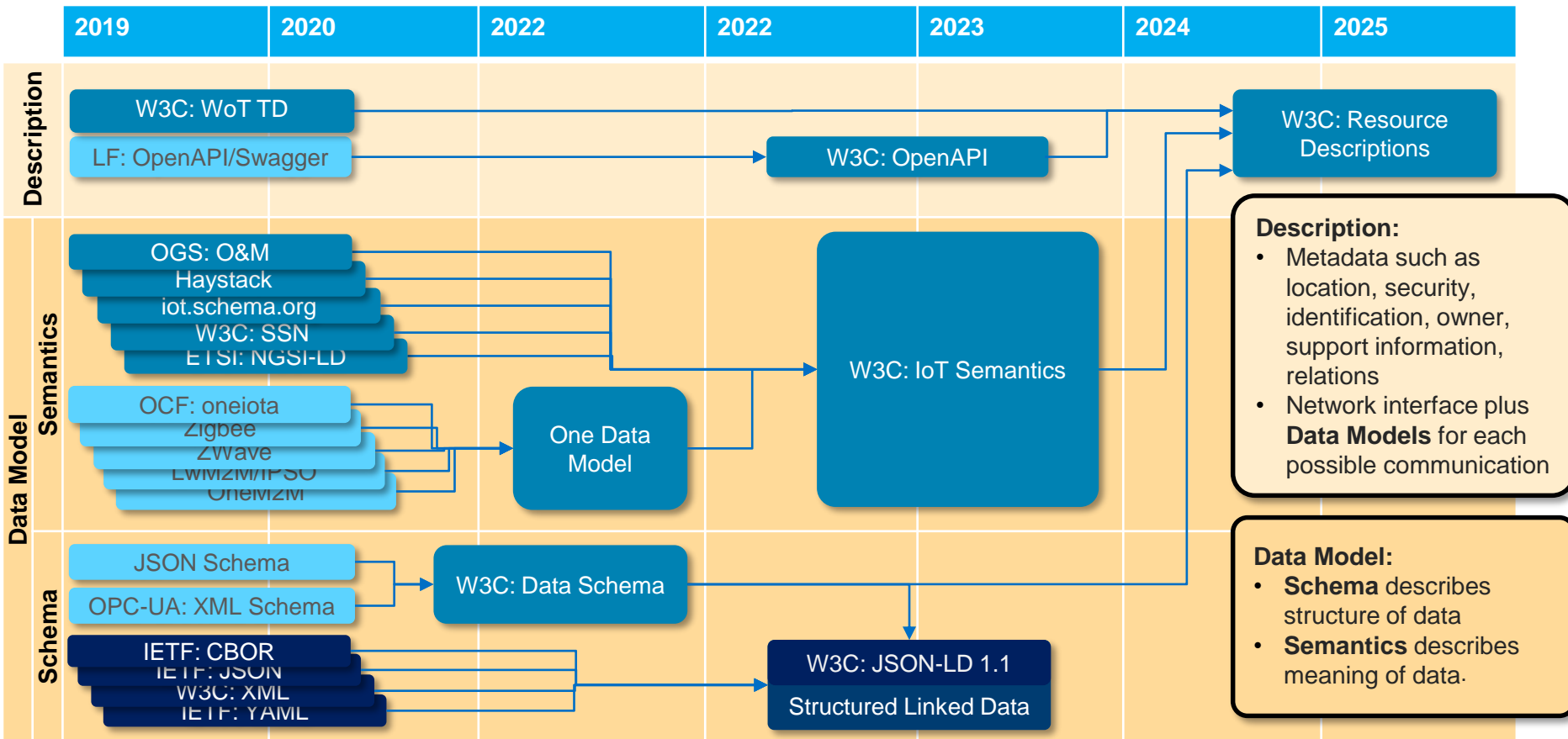
IOT DATA AND METADATA STANDARDS MAP: START STATE

Discovery	Ingestion	Exchange	Modeling	Consumption
Descriptions	Encoding	Protocols	Semantics	Query
W3C: RDF Schema/SHACL			W3C: RDF/JSON-LD	W3C: SPARQL
W3C: WoT Thing Descriptions			OGS: O&M	W3C: OWL
LF: Swagger/OpenAPI			iot.schema.org	
RAML			Haystack	
JSON Schema			W3C: SSN	
Microsoft: DTDL/DCL			ETSI: NGSI-LD	
OPC-UA: XML Schema				
W3C: HTML		IETF: HTTP	OCF: oneiota	
Oasis: TOSCA/UDDI		IETF: CoAP	Zigbee	SQL
Oasis: SAML		OMG: DDS	ZWave	
	IETF: CBOR	Oasis: MQTT	LwM2M/IPSO	
	IETF: JSON	Oasis: AMQP	OneM2M	
	W3C: XML	IETF: ICN	One Data Model	IETF: COIN
	YAML	IETF: IP/TCP/UDP	IETF: YANG	

IOT DATA AND METADATA STANDARDS MAP: TARGET STATE



STANDARDS CONVERGENCE TIMELINE



Description:

- Metadata such as location, security, identification, owner, support information, relations
- Network interface plus **Data Models** for each possible communication

Data Model:

- **Schema** describes structure of data
- **Semantics** describes meaning of data.

KEY SHORT-TERM ACTIONS

- 1. Develop unified *Data Schema* for XML, JSON, CBOR, and YAML**
 - Recommend and use JSON Schema as a basis for specifying *structure*.
 - Bring into W3C and officially extend to cover XML, JSON, CBOR, YAML
- 2. Recommend and extend JSON-LD semantics to JSON, XML, CBOR, YAML**
 - Data is data; serialization should not matter. All data should be linked data (supporting relations) and should support *semantic annotation*.
- 3. Develop common *IoT Semantics* vocabulary (“ontology”)**
 - Set of interconvertible IoT-specific vocabulary definitions
 - Converge on a common technology framework (eg RDF), codify existing ontologies, incrementally move to common semantic foundation.

1. Develop Management Framework

- Application management framework – perhaps based on web apps.
- Define runtime security requirements for installable applications.
- Ideally we unify the browser and IoT service models. Somehow.

2. Develop API supporting Description and Data Model Abstractions

- A “dependent” specification
- Ideally, design is independent of execution context (browser, device, etc).

3. Define Discovery Mechanism(s)

- Need baseline mechanism for bootstrapping.

CONCLUSIONS

1. Focus on key ecosystem challenges for WoT charter
2. Data interoperability is the key focus
3. We need to align and unite as a group
4. We need understand and address user's problems and priorities