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Information technology — Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification —

Part 18: OCF resource to Z-wave mapping specification

Technologies de l'information — Specification de la Fondation pour la connectivité ouverte (Fondation OCF) —

Partie 18: Spécification du mapping entre les ressources OCF et Z-wave



Reference number
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by the Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) (as OCF Resource to Z-Wave Mapping, version 2.2.0) and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was adopted, under the JTC 1 PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 30118 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

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Introduction

This document, and all the other parts associated with this document, were developed in response to worldwide demand for smart home focused Internet of Things (IoT) devices, such as appliances, door locks, security cameras, sensors, and actuators; these to be modelled and securely controlled, locally and remotely, over an IP network.

While some inter-device communication existed, no universal language had been developed for the IoT. Device makers instead had to choose between disparate frameworks, limiting their market share, or developing across multiple ecosystems, increasing their costs. The burden then falls on end users to determine whether the products they want are compatible with the ecosystem they bought into, or find ways to integrate their devices into their network, and try to solve interoperability issues on their own.

In addition to the smart home, IoT deployments in commercial environments are hampered by a lack of security. This issue can be avoided by having a secure IoT communication framework, which this standard solves.

The goal of these documents is then to connect the next 25 billion devices for the IoT, providing secure and reliable device discovery and connectivity across multiple OSs and platforms. There are multiple proposals and forums driving different approaches, but no single solution addresses the majority of key requirements. This document and the associated parts enable industry consolidation around a common, secure, interoperable approach.

ISO/IEC 30118 consists of eighteen parts, under the general title Information technology — Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification. The parts fall into logical groupings as described herein:

- Core framework
  - Part 1: Core Specification
  - Part 2: Security Specification
  - Part 13: Onboarding Tool Specification
- Bridging framework and bridges
  - Part 3: Bridging Specification
  - Part 6: Resource to Alljoyn Interface Mapping Specification
  - Part 8: OCF Resource to oneM2M Resource Mapping Specification
  - Part 14: OCF Resource to BLE Mapping Specification
  - Part 15: OCF Resource to EnOcean Mapping Specification
  - Part 16: OCF Resource to UPlus Mapping Specification
  - Part 17: OCF Resource to Zigbee Cluster Mapping Specification
  - Part 18: OCF Resource to Z-Wave Mapping Specification
- Resource and Device models
  - Part 4: Resource Type Specification
  - Part 5: Device Specification

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- Core framework extensions
  - Part 7: Wi-Fi Easy Setup Specification
  - Part 9: Core Optional Specification
- OCF Cloud
  - Part 10: Cloud API for Cloud Services Specification
  - Part 11: Device to Cloud Services Specification
  - Part 12: Cloud Security Specification

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Information technology — Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification —

Part 18:
OCF resource to Z-wave mapping specification

1 Scope

This document provides detailed mapping information between Z-Wave and OCF defined Resources.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 30118-1 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 1: Core specification
https://www.iso.org/standard/53238.html
Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Core_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-2 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 2: Security specification
https://www.iso.org/standard/74239.html
Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Security_Specification.pdf

ISO/IEC 30118-3 Information technology – Open Connectivity Foundation (OCF) Specification – Part 3: Bridging specification
https://www.iso.org/standard/74240.html
Latest version available at: https://openconnectivity.org/specs/OCF_Bridging_Specification.pdf

Derived Models for Interoperability between IoT Ecosystems, Stevens & Merriam, March 2016
https://www.iab.org/wp-content/IAB-uploads/2016/03/OCF-Derived-Models-for-Interoperability-Between-IoT-Ecosystems_v2-examples.pdf

Z-Wave Plus Device and Command Class Types Specification
https://www.silabs.com/documents/login/miscellaneous/SDS11847-Z-Wave-Plus-Device-Type-Specification.pdf

Z-Wave Plus v2 Device Type Specification
https://www.silabs.com/documents/login/miscellaneous/SDS14224-Z-Wave-Plus-v2-Device-Type-Specification.pdf

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3 Terms, definitions, symbols and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 30118-1, ISO/IEC 30118-2, and ISO/IEC 30118-3 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

– ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

– IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1
Command Class
collection of commands used for controlling, querying, and reporting information corresponding to specific function supported by a Z-Wave device.

4 Document conventions and organization

4.1 Conventions

In this document a number of terms, conditions, mechanisms, sequences, parameters, events, states, or similar terms are printed with the first letter of each word in uppercase and the rest lowercase (e.g., Network Architecture). Any lowercase uses of these words have the normal technical English meaning.

In this document, to be consistent with the IETF usages for RESTful operations, the RESTful operation words CRUDN, CREATE, RETRIVE, UPDATE, DELETE, and NOTIFY will have all letters capitalized. Any lowercase uses of these words have the normal technical English meaning.

4.2 Notation

In this document, features are described as required, recommended, allowed or DEPRECATED as follows:

Required (or shall or mandatory).

> These basic features shall be implemented to comply with the Mapping Specification. The phrases "shall not", and "PROHIBITED" indicate behavior that is prohibited, i.e. that if performed means the implementation is not in compliance.

Recommended (or should).

> These features add functionality supported by the Mapping Specification and should be implemented. Recommended features take advantage of the capabilities the Mapping Specification, usually without imposing major increase of complexity. Notice that for compliance testing, if a recommended feature is implemented, it shall meet the specified requirements to be in compliance with these guidelines. Some recommended features could become requirements in the future. The phrase "should not" indicates behavior that is permitted but not recommended.

Allowed (or allowed).

> These features are neither required nor recommended by the Mapping Specification, but if the feature is implemented, it shall meet the specified requirements to be in compliance with these guidelines.

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