OASISOPENPROJECTS

OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 6: Resource Shape

Project Specification 02 23 April 2021

This stage:

https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/resource-shape.html (Authoritative) https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/resource-shape.pdf

Previous stage:

https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps01/resource-shape.html (Authoritative) https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps01/resource-shape.pdf (published as Project Specification on 17 September 2020)

Latest stage:

https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/resource-shape.html (Authoritative) https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/resource-shape.pdf

Latest version:

https://open-services.net/spec/core/latest

Latest editor's draft:

https://open-services.net/spec/core/latest-draft

Open Project:

OASIS Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC) OP

Project Chairs:

Jim Amsden (jamsden@us.ibm.com), IBM Andrii Berezovskyi (andriib@kth.se), KTH

Editors:

Jim Amsden (jamsden@us.ibm.com), <u>IBM</u>
Arthur Ryman (arthur.ryman@gmail.com), <u>Ryerson University</u>

Additional components:

This specification is one component of a Work Product that also includes:

- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 1: Overview https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/oslc-core.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 2: Discovery. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/discovery.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 3: Resource Preview. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/resource-preview.html

- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 4: Delegated Dialogs. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/dialogs.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 5: Attachments. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/attachments.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 6: Resource Shape (this document). https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/resource-shape.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 7: Vocabulary. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/core-vocab.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 8: Constraints. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/core-shapes.html
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Machine Readable Vocabulary Terms. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/core-vocab.ttl
- OSLC Core Version 3.0. Machine Readable Constraints. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/core-shapes.ttl

Related work:

This specification is related to:

OSLC Core Version 3.0: Link Guidance. https://oslc-op.github.io/oslc-specs/notes/link-guidance.html

RDF Namespaces:

http://open-services.net/ns/core#

Abstract:

This document defines a high-level RDF vocabulary for specifying the *shape* of RDF resources. The shape of an RDF resource is a description of the set of triples it is expected to contain and the integrity constraints those triples are required to satisfy. Applications of shapes include validating RDF data, documenting RDF APIs, and providing metadata to tools, such as form and query builders, that handle RDF data.

Status:

This document was last revised or approved by the <u>OASIS Open Services for Lifecycle Collaboration (OSLC) OP</u> on the above date. The level of approval is also listed above. Check the "Latest stage" location noted above for possible later revisions of this document. Any other numbered Versions and other technical work produced by the Open Project are listed at https://open-services.net/about/.

Comments on this work can be provided by opening issues in the project repository or by sending email to the project's public comment list <u>oslc-op@lists.oasis-open-projects.org</u>.

Note that any machine-readable content (<u>Computer Language Definitions</u>) declared Normative for this Work Product is provided in separate plain text files. In the event of a discrepancy between any such plain text file and display content in the Work Product's prose narrative document(s), the content in the separate plain text file prevails.

Citation format:

When referencing this specification the following citation format should be used:

[OSLC-Shapes-3.0]

OSLC Core Version 3.0. Part 6: Resource Shape. Edited by Jim Amsden and Arthur Ryman. 23 April 2021. OASIS Project Specification 02. https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/ps02/resource-shape.html. Latest stage: https://docs.oasis-open-projects.org/oslc-op/core/v3.0/resource-shape.html.

Notices

Copyright © OASIS Open 2021. All Rights Reserved.

All capitalized terms in the following text have the meanings assigned to them in the OASIS Intellectual Property Rights Policy (the "OASIS IPR Policy"). The full Policy may be found at the OASIS website.

This specification is published under the <u>Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0)</u>. Portions of this specification are also provided under the Apache License 2.0.

All contributions made to this project have been made under the OASIS Contributor License Agreement (CLA).

For information on whether any patents have been disclosed that may be essential to implementing this specification, and any offers of patent licensing terms, please refer to the <u>Open Projects IPR Statements page</u>.

This document and translations of it may be copied and furnished to others, and derivative works that comment on or otherwise explain it or assist in its implementation may be prepared, copied, published, and distributed, in whole or in part, without restriction of any kind, provided that the above copyright notice and this section are included on all such copies and derivative works. However, this document itself may not be modified in any way, including by removing the copyright notice or references to OASIS, except as needed for the purpose of developing any document or deliverable produced by an OASIS Open Project or OASIS Technical Committee (in which case the rules applicable to copyrights, as set forth in the OASIS IPR Policy, must be followed) or as required to translate it into languages other than English.

The limited permissions granted above are perpetual and will not be revoked by OASIS or its successors or assigns.

This document and the information contained herein is provided on an "AS IS" basis and OASIS DISCLAIMS ALL WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO ANY WARRANTY THAT THE USE OF THE INFORMATION HEREIN WILL NOT INFRINGE ANY OWNERSHIP RIGHTS OR ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

OASIS requests that any OASIS Party or any other party that believes it has patent claims that would necessarily be infringed by implementations of this OASIS Project Specification or OASIS Standard, to notify the OASIS TC Administrator and provide an indication of its willingness to grant patent licenses to such patent claims in a manner consistent with the IPR Mode of the OASIS Technical Committee that produced this specification.

OASIS invites any party to contact the OASIS TC Administrator if it is aware of a claim of ownership of any patent claims that would necessarily be infringed by implementations of this specification by a patent holder that is not willing to provide a license to such patent claims in a manner consistent with the IPR Mode of the OASIS Open Project that produced this specification. OASIS may include such claims on its website, but disclaims any obligation to do so.

OASIS takes no position regarding the validity or scope of any intellectual property or other rights that might be claimed to pertain to the implementation or use of the technology described in this document or the extent to which any license under such rights might or might not be available; neither does it represent that it has made any effort to identify any such rights. Information on OASIS' procedures with respect to rights in any document or deliverable produced by an OASIS Technical Committee can be found on the OASIS website. Copies of claims of rights made available for publication and any assurances of licenses to be made available, or the result of an attempt made to obtain a general license or permission for the use of such proprietary rights by implementers or users of this OASIS Open Project Specification or OASIS Standard, can be obtained from the OASIS TC Administrator. OASIS makes no representation that any information or list of intellectual property rights will at any time be complete, or that any claims in such list are, in fact, Essential Claims.

The name "OASIS" is a trademark of <u>OASIS</u>, the owner and developer of this specification, and should be used only to refer to the organization and its official outputs. OASIS welcomes reference to, and implementation and use of, specifications, while reserving the right to enforce its marks against misleading uses. Please see https://www.oasis-open.org/policies-quidelines/trademark for above guidance.

Table of Contents

- 1. Introduction
 - 1.1 Terminology
 - 1.2 References
 - 1.3 Typographical Conventions and Use of RFC Terms
- 2. Motivation
 - 2.1 Describing RDF APIs
 - 2.2 Describing RDF Datasets
 - 2.3 Describing Indexable Data
- 3. Requirements
- 4. Shape Resources
 - 4.1 Overview
 - 4.2 Associating and Applying Shapes
 - 4.3 A Running Example of Shape Resources
- 5. Constraints
 - 5.1 ResourceShape Constraints
 - 5.2 Property Constraints
 - 5.3 Allowed Values Constraints
- 6. Conformance

Appendix A. Acknowledgements

1. Introduction

This section is non-normative.

Linked Data has proved to be an effective way to look up and navigate information at web scale. It is also emerging as a compelling architectural basis for web applications [RWLD]. The principles for designing Linked Data web applications are standardized by the W3C Linked Data Platform Specification 1.0 [LDP].

RDF is at the core of Linked Data. The design principles for Linked Data [LDDI] include the following rule:

When someone looks up a URI, provide useful information, using the standards (RDF*, SPARQL)

This emergence of RDF as an important application development technology for Linked Data and other domains has brought to light a serious gap in the associated technology stack, namely the absence of a way to describe the integrity constraints imposed by an application on the RDF documents it processes. Here the term "integrity constraint" denotes any characteristic of data required by or enforced by an application. Common examples of integrity constraints include the mandatory presence of properties, the cardinality of relations, and restrictions on the allowed values of properties.

Well-established programming technologies such as relational databases, object-oriented programming languages, and XML utilize <u>closed-world assumptions</u> to provide schemas or type definitions that encode integrity constraints. Applications utilizing RDF and <u>open-world assumptions</u> may need a similar mechanism to constrain the open-world for a particular context, and frequently start to use RDFS or OWL for this purpose. However, this is a misapplication of those technologies.

RDFS and/or OWL are used to define OSLC vocabularies which specify the terms (classes and properties) and their semantic meaning. Vocabularies don't define constraints on what can be asserted, rather they define the meaning of what was asserted, often through the use of reasoners that introduce inferred assertions. However, there are also situations where a vocabulary needs to be constrained in order to be used in a specific context for a specific purpose. RDFS and OWL are often not useful for this purpose as unless the vocabularies are carefully designed, reasoners can introduce unintended assertions that are not consistent with the specified purpose.

This document describes the Resource Shape specification, a high-level RDF vocabulary for describing the *shape* of RDF resources. Here the term "RDF resource" is used to denote an LDPR resource that has an RDF document among its set of available representations. The term "shape" is used because it is often useful to visualize an RDF document as a topological object, namely as a graph consisting of nodes interconnected by arcs. Throughout this document the terms "RDF resource", "RDF document", and "RDF graph" are used more or less interchangeably albeit somewhat imprecisely.

The shape of an RDF graph includes both a description of its expected contents (properties, types) within some operational context (e.g. GET, POST) and the integrity constraints that must be satisfied by the contents in that context.

Resource shapes specify a standard way of describing resources and constraints on resources that may be used in defining among other things, OSLC domain resources. There are other means that OSLC domains may use in addition to or instead of resource shapes such as W3C [SHACL] or [JSONSchema]. OSLC servers should describe their resources using resource shapes if they wish to integrate with OSLC Core 3.0 clients or servers that are expecting resource shapes. OSLC domain specifications use shapes to specify the constraints on their domain vocabulary elements that must be supported by servers.

This specification begins with a brief discussion of the use cases and requirements that the OSLC Resource Shape Specification addresses. It then describes all aspects of the current specification in detail. Finally, it concludes with some recommendations for extensions based on implementation experience.

1.1 Terminology

Terminology uses and extends the terminology and capabilities of <u>OSLC Core Overview</u>, W3C Linked Data Platform [LDP], W3C's Architecture of the World Wide Web [WEBARCH], Hyper-text Transfer Protocol [HTTP11].

This specification introduces the following terminology:

applicability

Shapes associated with a resource apply to that resource if the shape's oslc:describes property matches the type of the associated resource, or the shape has no oslc:describes property in which case it applies to all resources associated with that shape. For all shapes that "apply to" or describe an associated resource, that resource should satisfy the constraints defined by those shapes. See Associated Resource, for the definition of how shapes are associated with resources, what associated shapes apply to a resource, and what it means if multiple shapes apply to a single resource.

association

This specification defines three contexts in which a shape may become associated with a described resource. The described resource itself may link to a shape using the property <u>oslc:instanceShape</u>, the described resource may be the entity request to or response from a REST service whose service description links to a shape using the property <u>oslc:resourceShape</u>, or the resource may be the object value of an rdf:Property whose applicable <u>oslc:valueShape</u> links to the constraining shape. More than one shape may become associated with a described resource in a given context. The shapes associated with a resource are the set of shapes to be checked for applicability. Not all the associated shapes are necessarily applicable. Refer to the definition of applicability above.

datatype property

A datatype property is a defined property that takes literal values.

defined property

A defined property is a property, such as dcterm:description or oslc_cm:status, of a described resource that is defined by some shape applicable to the described resource in a given context. A shape is linked to its defined properties using the property oslc:property. A described resource type might have a given defined property in some contexts but not in others. For example, the body of a POST request might have fewer defined properties than the created resource.

described resource

A described resource is a resource described by some shape.

document

A representation of a resource. For example, an RDF document may represent a resource.

graph

An RDF document may be regarded as a directed, labeled multi-graph, or, simply, a graph, in which each triple of the document corresponds to an arc of the graph. For each arc in the graph, the source is the subject of its triple, the target is the object of its triple, and the label is the predicate of its triple.

object property

An object property is a defined property that links to a resource, referred to as the object resource.

object resource

The object resource is the resource that is linked to by an object property.

shape

A resource of type <u>oslc:ResourceShape</u> that describes the contents of and constraints on some set of described resources.

1.2 References

1.2.1 Normative references

[HTTP11]

R. Fielding, Ed.; J. Reschke, Ed.. *Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP/1.1): Message Syntax and Routing*. June 2014. Proposed Standard. URL: https://httpwg.org/specs/rfc7230.html

[LDP]

Steve Speicher; John Arwe; Ashok Malhotra. *Linked Data Platform 1.0*. 26 February 2015. W3C Recommendation. URL: https://www.w3.org/TR/ldp/

[RFC2119]

S. Bradner. Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels. March 1997. Best Current Practice. URL: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc2119

[RFC8174]

B. Leiba. Ambiguity of Uppercase vs Lowercase in RFC 2119 Key Words. May 2017. Best Current Practice. URL: https://datatracker.ietf.org/doc/html/rfc8174

[rdf11-concepts]

Richard Cyganiak; David Wood; Markus Lanthaler. <u>RDF 1.1 Concepts and Abstract Syntax</u>. 25 February 2014. W3C Recommendation. URL: https://www.w3.org/TR/rdf11-concepts/

[xmlschema11-1]

Sandy Gao; Michael Sperberg-McQueen; Henry Thompson; Noah Mendelsohn; David Beech; Murray Maloney. <u>W3C XML Schema Definition Language (XSD) 1.1 Part 1: Structures</u>. 5 April 2012. W3C Recommendation. URL: https://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema11-1/

1.2.2 Informative references

[JSONSchema]

JSON Schema. Draft. URL: http://json-schema.org/

[LDDI]

Tim Berners-Lee. Linked Data Design Issues. URL: http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/LinkedData.html

[LDOW2013]

Arthur Ryman; Arnaud Le Hors; Steve Speicher. <u>OSLC Resource Shape: A language for defining constraints on Linked Data</u>. URL: http://events.linkeddata.org/ldow2013/papers/ldow2013-paper-02.pdf

[RDFVAL]

W3C RDF Validation Workshop. URL: http://www.w3.org/2012/12/rdf-val/

[REST]

Roy Thomas Fielding. <u>Representational State Transfer (REST)</u>. URL: http://www.ics.uci.edu/%7Efielding/pubs/dissertation/rest_arch_style.htm

[RWLD]

Tim Berners-Lee. Read-Write Linked Data. URL: http://www.w3.org/DesignIssues/ReadWriteLinkedData.html

[SHACL]

Holger Knublauch; Arthur Ryman. Shapes Constraint Language (SHACL). Draft. URL: https://w3c.github.io/data-

shapes/shacl/

[ShapesRDFVAL]

Achille Fokoue; Arthur Ryman. <u>OSLC Resource Shape: A Linked Data Constraint Language</u>. URL: http://www.w3.org/2001/sw/wiki/images/b/b7/RDFVal Fokuoe Ryman.pdf

[TURTLE]

Tim Berners-Lee; David Beckett; Eric Prud'hommeaux; Gavin Carothers. <u>Turtle - Terse RDF Triple Language</u>. URL: http://www.w3.org/TR/turtle/

[WEBARCH]

lan Jacobs; Norman Walsh. <u>Architecture of the World Wide Web, Volume One</u>. 15 December 2004. W3C Recommendation. URL: https://www.w3.org/TR/webarch/

1.3 Typographical Conventions and Use of RFC Terms

As well as sections marked as non-normative, all authoring guidelines, diagrams, examples, and notes in this specification are non-normative. Everything else in this specification is normative.

The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "NOT RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this specification are to be interpreted as described in BCP 14 [RFC2119] [RFC8174] when, and only when, they appear in all capitals, as shown here.

Sample resource representations are provided in text/turtle format [TURTLE].

The following common URI prefixes are used throughout this specification:

Fig. 1 Commonly used URI prefixes.

2. Motivation

This section is non-normative.

This section briefly describes the main use cases that motivate an RDF graph shape language. For a more complete discussion of this topic, refer to the W3C RDF Validation Workshop [RDFVAL].

2.1 Describing RDF APIs

This section is non-normative.

Any application that provides programmatic services should also provide application programming interface (API) documentation to programmers so that they can consume those services. Applications that process RDF, including Linked Data web applications, are no different than other applications in this respect.

Although API documentation is normally directed towards human programmers, there are also important use cases where other programs need to understand the API. For example, consider a generic form-building tool that can generate a user interface for creating or updating resources. Such a tool needs to understand the expected contents of the resource so it can generate a user interface. It also needs to understand the applicable integrity constraints so it can validate user input before sending it to the service provider or server. Furthermore, the server may apply different constraints for creation versus update operations.

2.2 Describing RDF Datasets

This section is non-normative.

Users must understand the contents of an RDF dataset in order to write SPARQL queries. Understanding the integrity constraints can help users write better SPARQL queries. For example, if a property is known to always be present, then there is no need to wrap it in an **OPTIONAL** clause.

Query building tools can take advantage of shape information. For example, consider a query builder that allows the user to define a query that filters results by selecting allowed values from a list. In principle, the query builder could dynamically query the dataset to determine the list of values present. However, such a query could be slow if the dataset was large. In addition, only those values present at the time of the query would appear in the list. In contrast, if the query builder had access to shape information, then it could avoid the potentially expensive query and present the user with the complete list of allowed values, whether or not they were actually present in the dataset at that time.

2.3 Describing Indexable Data

This section is non-normative.

Resource indexers may be looking for certain types of structured data. For example, a web crawler might be indexing product descriptions and pricing for a marketplace application. The web crawler could provide a shape to describe the data it is looking for. Web application developers would then be able to provide that information in the web pages of their commerce site and thereby have their sites included in the index.

3. Requirements

This section is non-normative.

This section describes some high-level requirements for an RDF resource shape language. For simplicity, members of a shape language are referred to as shape resources. It is to be understood that the validity and meaning of a shape resource depends on any other shape resources it is linked to.

- 1. A shape language must be able to express the most commonly occurring aspects of RDF resources in high-level terms, using familiar concepts. Interested parties must be able to both understand existing shapes and author new ones.
- 2. A shape resource must be processable using readily available RDF technologies. These include RDF parsers and SPARQL processors.
- 3. The constraints defined by a shape resource must be verifiable using commonly available technologies, with acceptable performance. The performance criteria depend on the use case. For example, a tool checking user input must respond quickly. A tool validating an entire dataset may run as a batch job, but should complete within a reasonable amount of time (e.g. hours, not years).
- 4. A shape language must be extensible so that application-specific aspects of resources can be expressed. A trade-off of expressiveness at the expense of ease-of-understanding is acceptable.
- 5. It must be possible to apply different shapes to the same resources in different contexts in order to use the resources for different purposes.

4. Shape Resources

This section describes the Resource Shape specification (aka the *Shapes* specification) which is part of <u>OSLC Core 3.0</u>. The Shapes specification defines:

- · the contents and meaning of shape resources, and
- how to associate shape resources with resources and services

4.1 Overview

This section is non-normative.

A resource shape is a resource that describes the contents of, and constraints on, the RDF representation of other resources. These constraints are intended to be applicable to OSLC core and domain vocabularies in order to express the domains sufficiently to support interoperability between clients and servers that use and support them. Resource shapes specify the minimum an implementation needs to do be considered compliant. Specifically, shape constraints say how OSLC clients and servers must behave if the resources satisfy the applicable shape constraints, but they do not say what clients and servers may do if the applicable constraints are not satisfied.

A shape resource itself has an RDF representation which uses the terms defined by the oslc: vocabulary. The term "shape resource" or simply "shape" is sometimes used as shorthand for the more verbose phrase "the RDF representation of a shape resource" where this can lead to no confusion. The following sections describe all of the RDF vocabulary terms used in shape resources.

The Shapes specification is based on a simple conceptual model of resources that works well in practice, but is somewhat biased towards the view that the RDF representation of a resource looks like a set of property-value pairs on that resource. The Shapes specification works well when the resource being described appears as a subject node in its RDF graph and all other nodes are connected to the resource node by a path consisting of one or more properties. Each property-value pair is represented by a triple in which the subject is the resource, the predicate is the property, and the object is the value. The value may be either a literal or a resource. When the object is a resource, that resource may itself be described by another shape. Thus the Shapes specification is powerful enough to describe complex graphs. Although the Shapes specification works well in practice, it cannot describe arbitrary RDF graphs.

The following diagram summarizes the main concepts and relations used in this specification:

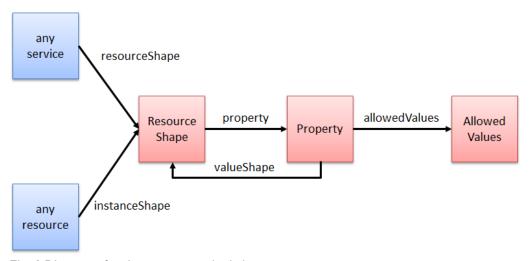


Fig. 2 Diagram of main concepts and relations.

In this diagram the boxes represent resource types and the arrows represent the relations between them that are defined by the Shapes specification. The two boxes on the left represent external types of resources that use shapes. The other three

boxes represent the resource types that are defined by the Shapes specification.

The box labeled "Resource Shape" represents a shape. A shape is a resource of rdf: type oslc:ResourceShape. A shape describes a set of resources. A shape is basically a set of one or more defined properties that any resource described by that shape is expected to contain.

The box labeled "Property" represents a defined property. A defined property is a resource of rdf:type <u>oslc:Property</u>. The arrow labeled "property" represents the aggregation relation between a shape and its defined properties. The predicate of this relation is <u>oslc:property</u>.

Each <u>oslc:Property</u> resource has a set of properties that describe the defined property and the constraints on its use within any resource that the given shape applies to. These include a description of the values of the defined property and the number of its occurrences or cardinality within the resource. The value of a defined property may be a literal, a resource, or either. If the value of a defined property is a resource, then defined property may refer to another <u>oslc:ResourceShape</u> resource that describes the value resource. This relation is depicted by the arrow labeled "valueShape". The predicate of this relation is <u>oslc:valueShape</u>.

The value of a defined property may be constrained to take one of an allowed set of values. In some cases, the allowed set of values may be large and be used in many shapes. In this case it is useful to put the allowed values in a separate resource so they can be easily reused. The box labeled "Allowed Values" represents a resource of rdf:type oslic:AllowedValues. The arrow labeled "allowedValues" represents the relation between a defined property and its set of allowed values. The predicate of this relation is oslic:allowedValues.

A [REST] service may describe aspects of its interface contract using shapes. For example, a REST service may provide a URI where new resources can be created via HTTP POST. This service could describe the expected contents of POST request bodies using shapes. Similarly, a REST service may provide a URI that represents a container of resources and could describe those resources using shapes. The box labeled "any service" represents any REST service description. The arrow labeled "resourceShape" represents the predicate oslc:resourceShape which is a property of the service description resource.

Similarly, any resource can describe its own contents by linking to a shape resource. The box labeled "any resource" represents any resource. The arrow labeled "instanceShape" represents the predicate <u>oslc:instanceShape</u> which is a property of the resource.

4.2 Associating and Applying Shapes

In general, the relation between shapes and resources is many-to-many. Given a resource R there MAY be zero or more shapes S associated with it. This specification defines three ways to associate shapes with a resource, namely using oslc:instanceShape, oslc:resourceShape, and oslc:valueShape. Other specifications MAY define additional mechanisms. [rs-1]

- 1. Resource oslc:instanceShape ResourceShape directly associates a constraining shape with a resource.
- 2. Service oslc: resourceShape ResourceShape associates a constraining shape with the entity request or response resource of a service (e.g., a creation or query service).
- 3. Property oslc:valueShape ResourceShape associates a constraining shape with the resource that is the object value of a property of a resource.

Not all shapes associated with a resource are necessarily applicable to it. Let S be associated with R. S is said to apply to R in the following two cases:

Case 1: Generic Shape

S applies to R when S has no <u>oslc:describes</u> properties, in which case it is a generic shape and applies to any associated resource.

Case 2: Typed Shape

S applies to R when S is linked via oslc:describes to an rdf:type T and R has rdf:type T.

If no shapes are associated with a resource then there are no implied constraints on that resource.

If one or more shapes are associated with a resource then at least one of those **SHOULD** be applicable to that resource. If no associated shape applies to a resource then this **SHOULD** be interpreted as an error condition. [rs-2]

If exactly one shape applies to a resource then that resource SHOULD satisfy all the constraints defined by that shape. [rs-3]

If more than one shape applies to a resource then that resource **SHOULD** satisfy all the constraints defined by all the shapes (AND semantics). However, the specification for a service description **MAY** define alternate semantics. For example, a service **MAY** require that the resource satisfy the constraints defined by at least one of the shapes (OR semantics). [rs-4]

If a resource satisfies its applicable shapes, client and server implementations MUST behave as described in the defining OSLC specifications. If a resource does not satisfy its applicable shapes, implementations SHOULD attempt to complete the operation with the given data if possible. Otherwise implementations MAY reject the operation. [rs-5]

4.3 A Running Example of Shape Resources

This section is non-normative.

This section presents a simple running example to illustrate the Shapes specification. For more examples, refer to [LDOW2013], and [ShapesRDFVAL].

Consider a simple bug tracking service in which each bug has just two properties: a summary and status. The summary is required, but the status is optional. The summary is given by the property <u>dcterms:title</u>, and the status by oslc_cm:status. The oslc_cm:status is constrained to take one of the values "Submitted", "InProgress", or "Done". The RDF type of a bug is oslc_cm:ChangeRequest.

4.3.1 Example of a Valid Bug

This section is non-normative.

The following listing shows the RDF representation of the bug http://example.com/bugs/1 which satisfies the constraints defined by the bug tracking service:

Example 1

4.3.2 Example of an Invalid Bug

This section is non-normative.

The following listing shows the RDF representation of the bug http://example.com/bugs/2 which violates the constraints since its oslc cm:status property has two values:

Example 2

```
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix oslc: <http://open-services.net/ns/core#> .
@prefix oslc_cm: <http://open-services.net/ns/cm#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
<http://example.com/bugs/2> a oslc_cm:ChangeRequest ;
    dcterms:title "Wrong arguments"^^rdf:XMLLiteral ;
    oslc cm:status "Submitted", "InProgress";
```

oslc:instanceShape <http://example.com/shape/oslc-change-request> .

4.3.3 Example of a Shape for Bugs

This section is non-normative.

We can represent the constraints defined by the bug tracking service using the shape resource http://example.com/shape/oslc-change-request which has the following RDF representation:

Example 3

```
@prefix dcterms: <http://purl.org/dc/terms/> .
@prefix oslc: <http://open-services.net/ns/core#> .
@prefix oslc cm: <http://open-services.net/ns/cm#> .
@prefix rdf: <http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#> .
@base <http://example.com/shape/> .
<oslc-change-request> a oslc:ResourceShape ;
   dcterms:title "Creation shape of OSLC Change Request"^^rdf:XMLLiteral;
   oslc:describes oslc cm:ChangeRequest;
   oslc:property
        <oslc-change-request#dcterms-title> ,
       <oslc-change-request#oslc cm-status> .
<oslc-change-request#dcterms-title> a oslc:Property ;
   oslc:propertyDefinition dcterms:title ;
   oslc:name "title";
   oslc:occurs oslc:Exactly-one .
<oslc-change-request#oslc cm-status> a oslc:Property ;
   oslc:propertyDefinition oslc cm:status ;
   oslc:name "status";
   oslc:occurs oslc:Zero-or-one;
   oslc:allowedValues <status-allowed-values> .
```

The RDF representation contains one <u>oslc:ResourceShape</u> resource and two <u>oslc:Property</u> resources. The <u>oslc:ResourceShape</u> resource contains a short description of the shape using <u>dcterms:title</u>, gives the RDF type of the resource being described using <u>oslc:describes</u>, and lists the two properties contained in the resource being described using <u>oslc:property</u>.

The contained properties, <u>dcterms:title</u> and oslc_cm:status are described in <u>oslc:Property</u> resources. Each <u>oslc:Property</u> resource specifies the URI of the RDF property it is defining using <u>oslc:propertyDefinition</u>, and the occurrence of that property using <u>oslc:occurs</u>. The occurrence of each property is specified using the terms <u>oslc:Exactly-one</u> and <u>oslc:Zero-or-one</u> which indicate that the properties are both single-valued. <u>dcterms:title</u> is required and oslc cm:status is optional.

In this example, only the occurrence and allowed values constraints are used. The Shapes specification provides for properties to be constrained by value type, range, and several other aspects.

4.3.4 Example of Allowed Values for Status

This section is non-normative.

The definition of oslc_cm:status refers to http://example.com/shape/status-allowed-values using oslc:allowed-values. It specifies the allowed values of the oslc_cm:status property. It has the following RDF representation:

Example 4

```
@prefix oslc: <http://open-services.net/ns/core#> .
<http://example.com/shape/status-allowed-values> a oslc:AllowedValues ;
    oslc:allowedValue "Done" , "InProgress" , "Submitted" .
```

5. Constraints

Property tables are used below to describe the resources defined by the Shapes specification, namely <u>oslc:ResourceShape</u>, <u>oslc:Property</u>, and <u>oslc:AllowedValues</u>. A property table is a tabular depiction of a subset of the information that can be specified using shapes. Each table describes one type of resource. Each row describes one property of the resource. Each column describes some aspect of the properties. The columns have the following meanings:

Prefixed Name

The compact IRI [IRI] of the defined property being described in the current row of the table. This corresponds to the oslc:propertyDefinition property.

Occurs

The number of times the defined property may occur. This corresponds to the oslc:occurs property.

Read-Only

true if the property is read-only. If omitted, or set to false, then the property is writable.

Value-Type

The type of the values of the defined property. This corresponds to the <u>oslc:valueType</u> property. A defined property that takes literal values is called a *datatype property*. A defined property that links to another resource is called an *object property*. The resource linked to is called the *object resource*. For datatype properties, this property gives the datatype URI of the literal values. For object properties, this property specifies whether the object resource has a URI (Resource), is a blank node (LocalResource), or is any resource (AnyResource). These values correspond to <u>oslc:Resource</u>, <u>oslc:LocalResource</u>, and <u>oslc:AnyResource</u>.

Representation

For object properties, the location of the representation of the object resource. This corresponds to the oslc:representation property. The representation of the object resource may be contained in the same document as the described resource (Inline), or it may be contained in a remote document (Reference), or it may be either (Either). These values correspond to oslc:Reference, and oslc:Either. Domain vocabulary designers should carefully consider restrictions on representations, such as requiring oslc:Reference instead of oslc:Either, in order to provide maximum flexibility.

Range

For object properties, the allowed rdf:type(s) of the object resources. This corresponds to the <u>oslc:range</u> property. This value may be Any if any type is allowed. The value Any corresponds to <u>oslc:Any</u>.

Description

A description of the defined property. This corresponds to the <u>dcterms:title</u> property.

oslc:instanceShape Property

The oslc:instanceShape property is used to link any described resource with a shape resource that describes its contents. A resource MAY be associated with zero or more shapes. [rs-6]

oslc:resourceShape Property

The oslc:resourceShape property is used to link an application service description with a shape resource that describes some aspect of the service's API contract. A service description MAY be linked with zero or more shapes. [rs-7]

For example, in OSLC a resource that accepts POST requests to and LDPC in order to create new resources is referred to as a *creation factory*. The service description for a creation factory may link to one or more shape resources that describe the bodies of POST requests.

5.1 ResourceShape Constraints

- Describes: http://open-services.net/ns/core#ResourceShape
- Summary: A shape resource describes the contents of and constraints on some set of described resources.
- **Description:** A resource should satisfy all the constraints defined by its applicable shapes.

ResourceShape Properties

Prefixed Name	Occurs	Read- only	Value-type	Representation	Range	Description
dcterms:description	Zero- or-one	true	XMLLiteral	N/A	Unspecified	The description of the defined constraint.
dcterms:title	Zero- or-one	true	XMLLiteral	N/A	Unspecified	The summary of this shape.
oslc:describes	Zero- or- many	true	Resource	Reference	rdfs:Class	The described resource types that this shape applies to.
oslc:hidden	Zero- or-one	true	boolean	N/A	Unspecified	Indicates the resource or property should not be displayed to users.
oslc:property	Zero- or- many	true	Resource	Inline	oslc:Property	Indicates an expected property of the described resources.
rdf:type	Zero- or- many	true	Resource	Reference	Unspecified	An OSLC resource shape SHOULD have an RDF type of oslc:ResourceShape.

dcterms:description Property

dcterms:title Property

dcterms: title is used to provide a summary of oslc:ResourceShape and oslc:Property resources. Its value SHOULD be a literal of type rdf:XMLLiteral that is valid content for an XHTML element. If the value contains no XML markup then it MAY be represented as a plain text literal or xsd:string. [rs-8]

dcterms:description is used to provide a description of oslc:Property resources. Its value SHOULD be a literal of type rdf:XMLLiteral that is valid content for an XHTML <div> element. If the value contains no XML markup then it MAY be represented as a plain text literal or xsd:string. [rs-9]

oslc:describes Property

oslc:describes is used to list the types of the described resources associated with this shape. Suppose that shape S is associated with described resource R, e.g. via an oslc:resourceShape or oslc:instanceShape link. If shape S describes type T and described resource R has type T then S describes the contents of and constraints on R.

For example, a creation factory may be able to create many different types of resources. The constraints on a given type of resource is specified by the associated shape resources that contain an <u>oslc:describes</u> link to that type.

oslc:property Property

oslc:property is used to list the defined properties that are expected to be contained in described resources associated with this shape. The object of this property MUST be an oslc:Property resource whose representation is contained in the shape document. [rs-10]

If a described resource contains a property described by some <u>oslc:Property</u> resource, then a REST service is expected to process that property in some useful way as defined by the service's API contract. If there is no matching <u>oslc:Property</u> resource then the behavior of the service is undefined.

5.2 Property Constraints

- Describes: http://open-services.net/ns/core#Property
- **Summary:** Specifies the name, description, summary, occurrence, value type, allowed values, and several other aspects of the defined property.

Property Properties

Prefixed Name	Occurs	Read- only	Value-type	Representation	Range	Description
dcterms:description	Zero- or-one	true	XMLLiteral	N/A	Unspecified	The description of the defined constraint.
dcterms:title	Zero- or-one	true	XMLLiteral	N/A	Unspecified	The summary of the defined property.
oslc:allowedValue	Zero- or- many	true	unspecified	Either	Unspecified	Specifies the allowed values of a property.
oslc:allowedValues	Zero- or-one	true	Resource	Reference	oslc:AllowedValues	The resource containing a set of allowed values of the defined property.
oslc:defaultValue	Zero- or-one	true	unspecified	Either	Unspecified	The default value of the defined property.
oslc:hidden	Zero- or-one	true	boolean	N/A	Unspecified	Indicates the resource or property should not be displayed to users.
oslc:isMemberProperty	Zero- or-one	true	boolean	N/A	Unspecified	If true then the described resource is a container and the defined property is used for container membership.

Prefixed Name	Occurs	Read- only	Value-type	Representation	Range	Description
oslc:maxSize	Zero- or-one	true	integer	N/A	Unspecified	For string datatype properties, the maximum number of characters.
oslc:name	Exactly- one	true	string	N/A	Unspecified	The local name of the defined property.
oslc:occurs	Exactly- one	true	Resource	Reference	oslc:Cardinality	The number of times the defined property may occur.
oslc:propertyDefinition	Exactly- one	true	Resource	Reference	rdf:Property	The URI of the defined or constrained property.
oslc:queryable	Zero- or-one	true	boolean	N/A	Unspecified	Indicates whether a property is queryable (can appear in oslc.where and olsc.select clause) or not.
oslc:range	One-or- many	true	Resource	Reference	rdfs:Class	For object properties, specifies what the target resource type is expected to be, but that is not necessarily the case.
oslc:readOnly	Zero- or-one	true	boolean	N/A	Unspecified	If true then the defined property cannot be directly writen by clients, but may be updated indirectly by servers.

Prefixed Name	Occurs	Read- only	Value-type	Representation	Range	Description
oslc:representation	Zero- or-one	true	Resource	Reference	oslc:Representation	For object properties, how the object resource is represented in the representation of the described resource.
oslc:valueShape	Zero- or-one	true	Resource	Reference	oslc:ResourceShape	For object properties, the URI of a shape resource that describes the object resource.
oslc:valueType	Zero- or- many	true	Resource	Reference	oslc:ResourceValueType	The type of values of the defined property.
rdf:type	Zero- or- many	true	Resource	Reference	Unspecified	An OSLC property SHOULD have an RDF type of oslc:Property.

oslc:allowedValue Property

oslc:allowedValue is used to specify an allowed value of the defined property. The object of this property SHOULD be compatible with the type specified by the oslc:valueType property if present. An oslc:Property resource MAY contain one or more oslc:allowedValue properties and an optional oslc:allowedValues property which links to an oslc:AllowedValues resource. The complete set of allowed values is the union of all the values specified directly in the oslc:Property resource and the linked oslc:AllowedValues resource. [rs-11]

oslc:allowedValues Property

oslc:allowedValues specifies a link to an oslc:AllowedValues resource which defines a set of allowed values for the defined property. See oslc:allowedValue for a description of how the complete set of allowed values is defined.

oslc:defaultValue Property

oslc:defaultValue specifies the default value for the defined property. The object of this property SHOULD be compatible with the type specified by the oslc:valueType property if present. [rs-12]

A default value is normally used when creating resources. A service **SHOULD** use the default value to provide a value for a property if none is provided in the creation request. [rs-13]

A default value MAY be used by clients of a described resource if the defined property is not present in the representation of the described resource. This mechanism is useful if a service introduces a new defined property but does not update all pre-existing described resources. [rs-14]

oslc:hidden Property

If present and true, oslc:hidden is used to indicate that the defined property is not normally presented to users. A client of the described resource SHOULD NOT display hidden defined properties to normal users. It MAY display hidden defined properties to administrative users. [rs-15]

oslc:isMemberProperty Property

If the oslc:isMemberProperty is present and true then the defined property is a container membership property similar to rdfs:member. The described resource is the container and the object resources are its members.

For example, OSLC Query Capabilities are query services that behave like containers for other resources. A defined property for which oslc:isMemberProperty is true links the container to its member resources.

The recent Linked Data Platform specification [LDP] elaborates the concept of resource container. It is therefore desirable to evolve the Shapes specification to align with the LDP concept of container membership.

oslc:name Property

oslc:name is used to specify the local name of the defined property. This is normally the portion of the defined property URI (see oslc:propertyDefinition) that follows the last hash (#) or slash (/).

oslc:maxSize Property

For datatype properties whose type is xsd:string, oslc:maxSize specifies the maximum number of characters in the defined property value. The absence of oslc:maxSize indicates that either there is no maximum size or that the maximum size is specified some other way.

oslc:occurs Property

oslc:occurs is used to specify the number of times that the defined property may occur. The value of this property MUST be one of the following individuals:

oslc:Exactly-one

The defined property **MUST** occur exactly once. It is required and single-valued.

oslc:One-or-many

The defined property **MUST** occur at least once. It is required and multi-valued.

oslc:Zero-or-many

The defined property MAY occur any number of times. It is optional and multi-valued.

oslc:Zero-or-one

The defined property **MUST** occur no more than once. It is optional and single-valued.

For strings and language-tagged strings, single-valued means there is at most one value for any given language tag, and at most one untagged value.

[rs-16]

oslc:propertyDefinition Property

oslc:propertyDefinition is used to specify the URI of the the defined property.

oslc:range Property

oslc:range MUST NOT be used with datatype properties. It MAY be used with object properties. For object properties, oslc:range is used to specify the allowed rdf:types of the object resource. The target resource SHOULD be any of the specified oslc:range types, but no inferencing is intended if the actual target resource is or is not one of these types. This is very different semantics than rdfs:range which does have inferencing implications.

The values of this property MAY be any rdf:type URI or the following individual:

oslc:Any

This value specifies that there is no constraint on the type of the object resource.

[rs-17]

oslc:readOnly Property

If present and true, oslc:readonly is used to specify that the value of defined property is managed by the service, i.e. that it is read-only. It cannot be directly modified by clients of the service. Services SHOULD ignore attempts to modify read-only properties, but MAY fail such requests. If a service ignores an attempt to modify a read-only property then it SHOULD NOT do so silently. A service MAY use the HTTP Warning header or some other means to indicate that the attempt to modify a read-only property has been ignored. [rs-18]

In this context, modification means a change in any object of the triples associated with the defined property. For example, a GET request followed by a PUT request would not modify the triples. A service MUST NOT interpret a PUT request that does not modify the triples associated with the defined property as a violation of the oslc:readOnly constraint. [rs-19]

Examples of read-only properties include creation and modification timestamps, the identity of who created or modified the described resource, and properties computed from the values of other properties.

When modifying a resource, it is natural for a client to first retrieve its current representation using a GET request. This request will return read-only properties along with read-write properties. If a service fails PUT requests that contain read-only properties then clients will have to remove all read-only properties before submitting PUT requests. The behavior of ignoring read-only properties in PUT requests is therefore more convenient for clients. Similarly, when copying a resource, a client would GET it first. It is therefore more convenient for clients if the service ignores read-only properties also in POST requests.

oslc:representation Property

For object properties, oslc:representation is used to specify how the object resource is represented. The value of oslc:representation MUST be one of the following individuals:

oslc:Either

There is no constraint on the representation of the object resource.

oslc:Inline

The representation of the object resource MUST be present in the representation of the described resource.

oslc:Reference

The representation of the object resource **MUST NOT** be present in the representation of the described resource.

[rs-20]

oslc:valueShape Property

For object properties, oslc:valueShape is used to specify a link to resource shape that describes the object resource.

oslc:valueType Property

Literal Value Types

For datatype properties, oslc:valueType specifies the literal value type. OSLC datatype properties are a subset of the base or primitive types defined by [rdf11-concepts] and [xmlschema11-1]. A datatype MUST be one of the following individuals:

rdf:XMLLiteral

An XML fragment.

xsd:boolean

A boolean.

xsd:dateTime

A date-time.

xsd:decimal

A decimal number.

xsd:double

A double precision floating point number.

xsd:float

A single precision floating point number.

xsd:integer

An integer.

xsd:string

A string.

rdf:langString

A string with a language tag. Unless otherwise specified, anywhere OSLC uses xsd:string, rdf:langString may also be used.

[rs-21]

Resource Value Types

For object properties, oslc:valueType specifies how the object resource is identified. It MUST be one of the following individuals:

oslc:AnyResource

The object resource **MUST** be identified with either a URI or a blank node.

oslc:LocalResource

The object resource **MUST** be identified with a blank node. The term "local resource" is used because the scope of identifier is local to the representation.

oslc:Resource

The object resource MUST be identified with a URI.

[rs-22]

5.3 AllowedValues Constraints

- Describes: http://open-services.net/ns/core#AllowedValues
- Summary: Defines a set of allowed values for a defined property.

AllowedValues Properties

Prefixed Name	Occurs	Read- only	Value-type	Representation	Range	Description
oslc:allowedValue	One-or- many	true	unspecified	Either	Unspecified	Specifies the allow values in an AllowedValue constraint.

6. Conformance

Implementations of this specification need to satisfy the following conformance clauses.

Clause Number	Requirement
<u>rs-1</u>	Given a resource R there MAY be zero or more shapes S associated with it. This specification defines three ways to associate shapes with a resource, namely using <u>oslc:instanceShape</u> , <u>oslc:resourceShape</u> , and <u>oslc:valueShape</u> . Other specifications MAY define additional mechanisms.
<u>rs-2</u>	If one or more shapes are associated with a resource then at least one of those SHOULD be applicable to that resource. If no associated shape applies to a resource then this SHOULD be interpreted as an error condition.
<u>rs-3</u>	If exactly one shape applies to a resource then that resource SHOULD satisfy all the constraints defined by that shape.
<u>rs-4</u>	If more than one shape applies to a resource then that resource SHOULD satisfy all the constraints defined by all the shapes (AND semantics). However, the specification for a service description MAY define alternate semantics. For example, a service MAY require that the resource satisfy the constraints defined by at least one of the shapes (OR semantics).
<u>rs-5</u>	If a resource satisfies its applicable shapes, client and server implementations MUST behave as described in the defining OSLC specifications. If a resource does not satisfy its applicable shapes, implementations SHOULD attempt to complete the operation with the given data if possible. Otherwise implementations MAY reject the operation.
<u>rs-6</u>	The oslc:instanceShape property is used to link any described resource with a shape resource that describes its contents. A resource MAY be associated with zero or more shapes.
<u>rs-7</u>	The oslc:resourceShape property is used to link an application service description with a shape resource that describes some aspect of the service's API contract. A service description MAY be linked with zero or more shapes.
<u>rs-8</u>	dcterms: title is used to provide a summary of oslc:ResourceShape and oslc:Property resources. Its value SHOULD be a literal of type rdf:XMLLiteral that is valid content for an XHTML element. If the value contains no XML markup then it MAY be represented as a plain text literal or xsd:string.
<u>rs-9</u>	dcterms: description is used to provide a description of oslc:Property resources. Its value SHOULD be a literal of type rdf:XMLLiteral that is valid content for an XHTML <div> element. If the value contains no XML markup then it MAY be represented as a plain text literal or xsd:string.</div>
<u>rs-10</u>	oslc:property is used to list the defined properties that are expected to be contained in described resources associated with this shape. The object of this property MUST be an oslc:Property resource whose representation is contained in the shape document.
<u>rs-11</u>	oslc:allowedValue is used to specify an allowed value of the defined property. The object of this property SHOULD be compatible with the type specified by the oslc:valueType property if present. An oslc:Property resource MAY contain one or more oslc:allowedValue properties and an optional oslc:allowedValues property which links to an oslc:AllowedValues resource. The complete set of allowed values is the union of all the values specified directly in the oslc:Property resource and the linked oslc:AllowedValues resource.
<u>rs-12</u>	oslc:defaultValue specifies the default value for the defined property. The object of this property SHOULD be compatible with the type specified by the oslc:valueType property if present.
<u>rs-13</u>	A default value is normally used when creating resources. A service SHOULD use the default value to provide a value for a property if none is provided in the creation request.
<u>rs-14</u>	A default value MAY be used by clients of a described resource if the defined property is not present in the representation of the described resource. This mechanism is useful if a service introduces a new defined property but does not update all pre-existing described resources.

Clause Number	Requirement
<u>rs-15</u>	If present and true, oslc:hidden is used to indicate that the defined property is not normally presented to users. A client of the described resource SHOULD NOT display hidden defined properties to normal users. It MAY display hidden defined properties to administrative users.
<u>rs-16</u>	oslc:occurs is used to specify the number of times that the defined property may occur. The value of this property MUST be one of the following individuals:
	oslc:Exactly-one
	The defined property MUST occur exactly once. It is required and single-valued.
	oslc:One-or-many
	The defined property MUST occur at least once. It is required and multi-valued.
	oslc:Zero-or-many
	The defined property MAY occur any number of times. It is optional and multi-valued.
	oslc:Zero-or-one
	The defined property MUST occur no more than once. It is optional and single-valued.
	For strings and language-tagged strings, single-valued means there is at most one value for any given language tag, and at most one untagged value.
<u>rs-17</u>	oslc:range MUST NOT be used with datatype properties. It MAY be used with object properties. For object properties, oslc:range is used to specify the allowed rdf:types of the object resource. The target resource SHOULD be any of the specified oslc:range types, but no inferencing is intended if the actual target resource is or is not one of these types. This is very different semantics than rdfs:range which does have inferencing implications.
	The values of this property MAY be any rdf:type URI or the following individual:
	oslc:Any This value specifies that there is no constraint on the type of the object resource.
<u>rs-18</u>	Services SHOULD ignore attempts to modify read-only properties, but MAY fail such requests. If a service ignores an attempt to modify a read-only property then it SHOULD NOT do so silently. A service MAY use the HTTP Warning header or some other means to indicate that the attempt to modify a read-only property has been ignored.
<u>rs-19</u>	A service MUST NOT interpret a PUT request that does not modify the triples associated with the defined property as a violation of the oslc:readOnly constraint.

Clause Number	Requirement
<u>rs-20</u>	For object properties, oslc:representation is used to specify how the object resource is represented. The value of oslc:representation MUST be one of the following individuals:
	oslc:Either
	There is no constraint on the representation of the object resource.
	oslc:Inline
	The representation of the object resource MUST be present in the representation of the described resource.
	oslc:Reference
	The representation of the object resource MUST NOT be present in the representation of the described resource.
<u>rs-21</u>	For datatype properties, oslc:valueType specifies the literal value type. OSLC datatype properties are a subset of the base or primitive types defined by [rdf11-concepts] and [xmlschema11-1]. A datatype MUST be one of the following individuals:
	rdf:XMLLiteral
	An XML fragment.
	xsd:boolean
	A boolean.
	xsd:dateTime
	A date-time.
	xsd:decimal
	A decimal number.
	xsd:double
	A double precision floating point number.
	xsd:float
	A single precision floating point number.
	xsd:integer
	An integer.
	xsd:string
	A string.
	rdf:langString
	A string with a language tag. Unless otherwise specified, anywhere OSLC uses xsd:string, rdf:langString may also be used.

Clause Number	Requirement
<u>rs-22</u>	For object properties, oslc:valueType specifies how the object resource is identified. It MUST be one of the following individuals:
	oslc:AnyResource
	The object resource MUST be identified with either a URI or a blank node.
	oslc:LocalResource
	The object resource MUST be identified with a blank node. The term "local resource" is used because the scope of identifier is local to the representation.
	oslc:Resource
	The object resource MUST be identified with a URI.

Appendix A. Acknowledgements

This section is non-normative.

The following individuals have participated in the creation of this specification and are gratefully acknowledged:

Participants:

John Arwe (IBM)
Nick Crossley (IBM)
Miguel Esteban Gutiérrez (Universidad Politécnica de Madrid)
Arnaud Le Hors (IBM)
Martin Nally (IBM)
Eric Prud'hommeaux (W3C)
Arthur Ryman (IBM)
Steve Speicher (IBM)
Tack Tong (IBM)

In addition, the OSLC Open Project would like to call out special recognition of the significant contribution by the originators of the Resource Shape concepts. The OSLC Resource Shape specification was initially developed by the OSLC Reporting Workgroup under the leadership of Tack Tong (IBM), with major contributions from Arthur Ryman (IBM) and Martin Nally (IBM). Members of OSLC workgroups found shapes to be applicable to other aspects of OSLC and so the specification was subsequently integrated into the OSLC Core specification by Dave Johnson (IBM).

Anamitra Bhattacharyya (IBM) provided valuable feedback based on implementation experience and input on datatype facets. Steve Speicher (IBM) and John Arwe (IBM) contributed proposals for extending shapes which has informed the [SHACL] work.