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OCCI-WG

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Open Cloud Computing Interface - RESTful HTTP Rendering

Abstract

This document, part of a document series, produced by the OCCI working group within the Open Grid Forum (OGF), provides a high-level definition of a Protocol and API. The document is based upon previously gathered requirements and focuses on the scope of important capabilities required to support modern service offerings.

Open comments

I think we need a section explicitly describing the mapping of OCCI Core to OCCI HTTP rendering. After all, an OCCI rendering describes "how to interact with the OCCI Core model". This section should describe:

- **The flat names-pace used in Core, i.e. just a bunch of IDs (Entity.id).**
- **The hierarchical names-pace of RESTful HTTP (very brief).**
- **How the hierarchical HTTP names-pace is mapped into the OCCI Core names-pace. (This is the important stuff.)**

ABNF form for syntax of HTTP X-OCCI-Loc, X-OCCI-Attr, HTTP Link and HTTP Category

Mention dives between HTTP 200 / 202 return types...

Mention the following: A kind, cate and mixin is rendered through HTTP category...

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1 Introduction

The Open Cloud Computing Interface (OCCI) is a RESTful Protocol and API for all kinds of Management tasks. OCCI was originally initiated to create a remote management API for IaaS[1] model based Services, allowing for the development of interoperable tools for common tasks including deployment, autonomic scaling and monitoring. It has since evolved into an flexible API with a strong focus on interoperability while still offering a high degree of extensibility. The current release of the Open Cloud Computing Interface is suitable to serve many other models in addition to IaaS, including e.g. PaaS and SaaS.

In order to be modular and extensible the current OCCI specification is released as a suite of complimentary documents which together form the complete specification. The documents are divided into three categories consisting of the OCCI Core, the OCCI Renderings and the OCCI Extensions.

- The OCCI Core specification consist of a single document defining the OCCI Core Model. The OCCI Core Model can be interacted with *renderings* (including associated behaviours) and expanded through *extensions*.
- The OCCI Rendering specifications consist of multiple documents each describing a particular rendering of the OCCI Core Model. Multiple renderings can interact with the same instance of the OCCI Core Model and will automatically support any additions to the model which follow the extension rules defined in OCCI Core.
- The OCCI Extension specifications consist of multiple documents each describing a particular extension of the OCCI Core Model. The extension documents describe additions to the OCCI Core Model defined within the OCCI specification suite.

The current specification consist of three documents. Future releases of OCCI may include additional rendering and extension specifications. The documents of the current OCCI specification suite are:

OCCI Core describes the formal definition of the the OCCI Core Model [1].

OCCI HTTP Rendering defines how to interact with the OCCI Core Model using the RESTful OCCI API [2]. The document defines how the OCCI Core Model can be communicated and thus serialised using the HTTP protocol.

OCCI Infrastructure contains the definition of the OCCI Infrastructure extension for the IaaS domain [3]. The document defines additional resource types, their attributes and the actions that can be taken on each resource type.

2 Notational Conventions

All these parts and the information within are mandatory for implementors (unless otherwise specified). The key words "MUST", "MUST NOT", "REQUIRED", "SHALL", "SHALL NOT", "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "RECOMMENDED", "MAY", and "OPTIONAL" in this document are to be interpreted as described in RFC 2119 [4].

All examples in this document use one of the following three HTTP category definitions. An example namespace hierarchy is also given. Syntax and Semantics is explained in the remaining sections of the document. These examples do not strive to be complete but to show the functionalities OCCI has:

```
Category: compute;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/compute
    (This is an compute kind)
```

[1] Infrastructure as a Service

```
Category: storage;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/storage
    (This is an storage kind)

Category: my_stuff;
          scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;
          location=/my_stuff
    (This is a mixin of user1)

The following namespace hierarchy is used in the examples:

http://example.com/-/
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2
http://example.com/vms/user2/vm1
http://example.com/disks/user1/disk1
http://example.com/disks/user2/disk1
http://example.com/compute/
http://example.com/storage/
http://example.com/my_stuff/
```

The following notations are used when referring to parts or complete URIs:

```
http://www.example.com:8080/foo/bar?action=stop
<   >  <     Authority    >< Path >< Fragment >
  ^
  Scheme
```

All examples in this document use the *text/plain* HTTP Content-Type for posting information. To retrieve information the HTTP Accept header *text/plain* is used.

This specification is aligned with RFC 2986 [5].

3 A RESTful HTTP Rendering for OCCI

The HTTP Protocol is the underlying core fabric of OCCI and OCCI uses all the features of the HTTP and underlying protocols offer. OCCI also builds upon the Resource Oriented Architecture (ROA). ROA's use Representation State Transfer (REST) [6] to cater for client and service interactions. Interaction with the system is by inspection and modification of a set of related resources and their states, be it on the complete state or a sub-set. Resources MUST be uniquely identified. HTTP is an ideal protocol to use in ROA systems as it provides the means to uniquely identify individual resources through URLs as well as operating upon them with a set of general-purpose methods known as HTTP verbs. These HTTP verbs map loosely to the resource related operations of Create (POST), Retrieve (GET), Update (POST/PUT) and Delete (DELETE).

The following section describe the general behaviour for all HTTP based renderings. Later sections will describe the syntax and semantic of how to render the OCCI Core model.

Each resource instance within an OCCI system must be uniquely identified by an URI [1]. The structure of these URIs is opaque and the system should not assume a static, pre-determined scheme for their structure (Example *Entity::id* can be: *http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1*).

3.1 Behaviour of the HTTP Verbs

As OCCI adopts a ROA, REST-based architecture and uses HTTP as the foundation protocol the means of interaction with all RESTful resource instances is through the four main HTTP verbs. OCCI service implementations MUST, at a minimum, support these verbs as shown in Table 1:

Table 1. HTTP Verb Behaviour

Type	GET	POST (create)	POST (action)	PUT (create)	PUT (update)	DELETE
resource instance	Rendering of this resource instance	Create a new resource instance	Trigger action	Create an resource instance at the given path	Update an resource instance at an given path	Delete this resource instance
Path in the namespace hierarchy ending with /	Listing of all resource instances below this namespace	Create a new resource instance	N/A	N/A	N/A	Delete all the resource instances below this namespace hierarchy
Location of an Mixin or Kind	Listing containing locations to all resource instances belonging to this Mixin or Kind	N/A	Trigger action (defined for this kind or mixin) on all resource instances belonging to this Mixin or Kind	Add an resource instance to a Mixin	N/A	Remove an resource instance given in the request from a Mixin
Query Interface	Listing of all registered Kinds and Mixins	N/A	N/A	Add a user defined Mixin	N/A	Remove a user-defined Mixin (defined in the request)

3.2 A RESTful Rendering of OCCI

The following sections and paragraphs describe how the OCCI model MUST be implemented by OCCI implementations. Operations which are not defined are out of scope for this specification and MAY be implemented . This is the minimal set to ensure interoperability.

3.2.1 Namespace Hierarchy and Location

The namespace and the hierarchy are free definable by the Service Provider. The OCCI implementation needs to implement the location path feature, which is required by OCCI for discovering capabilities and operations on Mixins and Kinds. Location paths tell the client where all resource instance of one Kind or Mixin can be found regardless of the hierarchy the service provider defines. These paths are discoverable by the client through the Query interface 3.2.2.2.

These location paths can be part of the namespace or rendered alongside. The following example shows how the locations paths are rendered alongside the namespace hierarchy. This means that the locations paths defined by Kinds or Mixins are not part of the hierarchy of the REST Resources.

```
Category: compute;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/compute
    (This is an compute kind)
```

```
Category: storage;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/storage
    (This is an storage kind)

Category: my_stuff;
          scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;
          location=/my_stuff
    (This is a mixin of user1)

The following namespace hierarchy is used in the examples:

http://example.com/-/
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2
http://example.com/vms/user2/vm1
http://example.com/disks/user1/disk1
http://example.com/disks/user2/disk1
http://example.com/compute/
http://example.com/storage/
http://example.com/my_stuff/
```

Location paths can also be part of the namespace hierarchy. In this case the location is embedded in the hierarchy of resources (e.g. the location of the compute Kind is part of http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1).

```
Category: compute;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/vms
    (This is an compute kind)

Category: storage;
          scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
          location=/disks
    (This is an storage kind)

Category: my_stuff;
          scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;
          location=/my_stuff
    (This is a mixin of user1)

The following namespace hierarchy is used in the examples:

http://example.com/-/
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2
http://example.com/vms/user2/vm1
http://example.com/disks/user1/disk1
http://example.com/disks/user2/disk1
http://example.com/my_stuff/
```

3.2.2 Various Operations and their Prerequisites and Behaviours

3.2.2.1 Operations on Resource Instances The following operations MUST be implemented by the OCCI implementation for operations on resource instances. The resource instance is uniquely identified by an

URI (For example: *http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1*).[2]

Creating a resource instance A request to create a resource instance MUST contain at least one HTTP category rendering which is (or relates to) a Kind definition. If multiple HTTP categories are defined the first one which is (or relates to) to a Kind MUST be used for defining the type of the resource instance. Optional information which might be provided by the client and if available MUST be used are HTTP Links and HTTP X-OCCI-Attributes (mapping to Link and the attribtues of an resource instance). Two ways can be used to create a new resource instance - HTTP POST or PUT:

```
> POST / HTTP/1.1
> [...]
>
> Category:compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
> X-OCCI-Attribute:occi.compute.cores=2 occi.compute.hostname=foobar
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
< Location:http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
```

The path on which this POST verb is executed can be any existing path in the hierarchy of the Service provider's namespace. The OCCI implementation MUST return the Location of the newly created resource instance.

HTTP PUT can also be used to create a resource instance. In this case the client ask the service provider to create a resource instance at a certain path in the namespace hierarchy.[3]

```
> PUT /vms/user1/my_first_virtual_machine HTTP/1.1
> [...]
>
> Category:compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
> X-OCCI-Attribute:occi.compute.cores=2 occi.compute.hostname=foobar
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

The OCCI implementation will return an OK code.

Retrieving a resource instance For retrieval the HTTP GET verb is used. It MUST return at least the HTTP category which defines the Kind of the resource instance. HTTP Links pointing to related resource instances, other URI or Actions MUST be included if present. Only Actions currently applicatble SHOULD be rendered using HTTP Links. The Attributes of the resource instance MUST be exposed to the client if available.

```
> GET /vms/user1/vm1 HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
< Category:compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
< Category:my_stuff;scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff
< X-OCCI-Attribute:occi.compute.cores=2 occi.compute.hostname=foobar
< Link: [...]
```

[2] The path MUST not end with an '/' - that would mean that a client operates on a path in the namespace hierarchy

[3] If a Service Provider does not want the user to define the path of a resource instance it can return a Bad Request return code - See section 3.4.5. Service Providers MUST ensure that the paths of REST resources stays unique in their namespace.

Updating a resource instance Before updating a resource instance it is RECOMMENDED that the client first retrieves the resource instance. Updating is done using the HTTP PUT verb. Only the information (HTTP Links, HTTP X-OCCI-Attributes or HTTP categories), which are updated MUST be provided along with the request.[4]

```
> PUT /vms/user1/vm1 HTTP/1.1
> [...]
>
> X-OCCI-Attribute: occi.compute.memory=4.0
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

Deleting a resource instance A resource instance can be deleted using the HTTP DELETE verb. No other information SHOULD be added to the request.[5]

```
> DELETE /vms/user1/vm1 HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

Triggering an Action on a resource instance To trigger an action on a resource instance the request MUST containing the HTTP Category defining the Action. It MAY include HTTP X-OCCI-Attributes which are the parameters of the action. Actions are triggered using the HTTP POST verb and by adding a fragment to the URI. This fragment exposes the term of the Action. If an action is not available a Bad Request should be returned.

```
> POST /vms/user1/vm1?action=stop HTTP/1.1
> [...]
> Category: TBD...
> X-OCCI-Attribute:method=poweroff

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

3.2.2.2 Handling the Query Interface

The query interface MUST be implemented by all OCCI implementations. It MUST be found at the path */-/* off the root of the OCCI implementation. The following operations, listed below, MUST be implemented by the service.

Retrieval of all registered Kinds and Mixins The HTTP verb GET must be used to retrieve al lKinds and Mixins the service can handle. This allows the client to discover the capabilities of the OCCI implementation. The result MUST contain all information about the Kinds and Mixins (including Attributes and Actions assigned).

```
> GET /-/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
< Category: compute;
            scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
```

[4] Changing the type of the resource instance MUST not be possible.

[5] If the resource instances is a Link type the source and target must be updated accordingly

```
                attributes=occi.compute.cores,occi...;
                rel=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/core\#entity;
                actions=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure/compute/action#stop,...;
                location=/compute;
< Category: my_stuff;
                scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;
                location=/my_stuff;
< Category: storage;
                scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure;
                attributes="...";
                actions="...";
                rel=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/core\#entity;
                location=/storage;
```

An OCCI implementation MUST support a filtering mechanism. If a HTTP Category is provided in the request the server MUST only return the complete rendering of the requested Kind or Mixin.

Adding a Mixin definition To add a Mixin to the service the HTTP PUT verb MUST be used. All possible information for the Mixin must be defined. At least the HTTP Category term, scheme and location MUST be defined. Actions and Attributes are not supported:

```
> GET /-/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]
> Category: my_stuff;
            scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;
            rel=http:/example.com/occi/something_else#mixin;
            location=/my_stuff;

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

The service might reject this request if it does not allow user-defined Mixins to be created. Also on name collisions of the defined location path the service provider might reject this operation.

Removing a Mixin definition A user defined Mixin CAN be removed (if allowed) by using the HTTP DELETE verb. The information about which Mixin should be deleted MUST be provided in the request:

```
> DELETE /-/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]
> Category: my_stuff;scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff;

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

3.2.2.3 Operations on Mixins or Kinds

All the following operations CAN only be be done on a location paths provided by Kinds and Mixins. It MUST end with an /.

Retrieving All Resource Instances Belonging to Mixin or Kind The HTTP verb GET must be used to retrieve all resource instances. The service provider MUST return a listing containing all resource instances which belong to the requested Mixin or Kind:

```
> GET /compute/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```
< [...]
<
< X-OCCI-Location: http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
< X-OCCI-Location: http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2
< X-OCCI-Location: http://example.com/vms/user2/vm1
```

Note: A OCCI implementation MUST support a filtering mechanism. If a HTTP Category is provided in the request the server MUST only return the resource instances belonging to the provided Kind or Mixin. The provided HTTP category definition SHOULD be different from the Kind or Mixin definition which defined the location path used in the request.

Triggering Actions on All Instances of a Mixin or Kind Actions can be triggered on all resource instances of the same Mixin or Kind. The HTTP POST verb MUST be used. Also the Action MUST be defined by the Kind or Mixin which defines the location path which is used in the request:

```
> POST /compute/;action=stop HTTP/1.1
> [...]
 X-OCCI-Attribute:method=poweroff

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

Associate resource instances with Mixins One or multiple resource instances can be associated with a Mixin using the HTTP PUT verb. The URIs which uniquely defined the resource instance MUST be provided in the request:

```
> PUT /my_stuff/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]
> X-OCCI-Location:http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1,
                  http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2,
                  http://example.com/disks/user1/disk1

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

Unassociate resource instance(s) from a Mixin One or multiple resource instances can be removed from a Mixin using the HTTP DELETE verb. The URIs which uniquely defined the resource instance MUST be provided in the request:

```
> DELETE /my_stuff/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]
> X-OCCI-Location:http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1,
                  http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2,
                  http://example.com/disks/user1/disk1

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

3.2.2.4 Operation on Paths in the Namespace

The following operations are defined when operating on paths in the namespace hierarchy which are not location paths nor resource instances. They MUST end with / (For example *http://example.com/vms/user1*).

Retrieving All resource instances Below a Path The HTTP verb GET must be used to retrieve all resource instances. The service provider MUST return a Listing containing all resource instances which are children of the provided URI in the namespace hierarchy:

```
> GET /vms/user1/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
<
< X-OCCI-Location: http://example.com/vms/user1/vm1
< X-OCCI-Location: http://example.com/vms/user1/vm2
```

An OCCI implementationx MUST support a filtering mechanism. If a category is provided in the request the server MUST only return the resource instances belonging to the provided Mixin or Kind.

Deletion of all resource instances below a path (Note: this is a potentially dangerous operation!) The HTTP verb DELETE must be used to delete all resource instances under a hierarchy:

```
> DELETE /vms/user1/ HTTP/1.1
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
```

3.3 Syntax and Semantics of the Rendering

3.3.1 Rendering of an OCCI-Category

The semantics of the HTTP category in the OCCI context is described in the OCCI Core & Models document. This rendering follows the Category header defined by the Web Categories specification [6] and MUST be rendered accordingly.

```
Category: <term>; scheme="<scheme>"
    [;rel=<space-separated list of related Category identifiers>]
    [;attributes=<space-seperated list of attribute names>]
    [;title=<Title of this Category>]
    [;location=<Parent location>]
```

There is NO order for the optional part **(Andy: What 'optional' part?)**.

3.3.2 Rendering of OCCI-Links and OCCI-Actions

The semantics of the HTTP Link header in the OCCI context is described in the OCCI Core & Models document. This rendering follows the Link header defined by the Web Linking specification [7] and MUST be rendered accordingly.

```
Link: <Resource URL>;
    rel=<space-separated list of Category identifiers of the target Resource type>
    [;self=<Link instance URL>]
    [;category=<space-separated list of Category identifiers of the Link type>
    [;<attribute name>=<attribute value>] ... ]

or in case it is an Action:

Link: <Resource URL> + ";action=" + <Term of the Action>;
    rel=<Category identifier of the Action>
```

[6] http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-johnston-http-category-header-01
[7] http://tools.ietf.org/html/draft-nottingham-http-link-header-10

3.3.3 Rendering of OCCI-Attributes

The X-OCCI-Attribute MUST be used to render the attributes associated with a OCCI Kind. A simple key-value format is used. The field value consist of an attribute name followed by an equal sign ("=") and the attribute value. The attribute value must be double quoted if it includes a separator character, see RFC 2616 (page 16).

```
X-OCCI-Attribute: <attribute name>=<attribute value>
```

Valid attribute names for OCCI Kinds are specified in appropriate Extension documents **??**.

3.3.4 Rendering of Location-URLs

To render an OCCI representation solely in the header, the X-OCCI-Location HTTP header MUST be used to return a list of Kind URLs. Each header field value correspond to a single URL. Multiple Kind URLs are returned using multiple X-OCCI-Location headers. See RFC 2616 for information on how to render multiple HTTP headers.

```
X-OCCI-Location: <URL>
```

3.4 General HTTP Behaviour Adopted by OCCI

The following sections deal with some general HTTP features which are adopted by OCCI.

3.4.1 Caching

(Andy: If this is general in respect to OCCI and in the context of HTTP then we should include the use of caching-related headers)

3.4.2 Security and Authentication

OCCI does not require that an authentication mechanism be used nor does it require that client to service communications are secured. It does recommend that an authentication mechanism be used and that where appropriate, communications are encrypted using HTTP over TLS. The authentication mechanisms that CAN be used with OCCI are those that can be used with HTTP and TLS.

3.4.3 Versioning

Information about what version of OCCI is supported by a OCCI implementation MUST be advertised to a client on each response to a client. The version field in the response MUST include the value OCCI/X.Y, where X is the major version number and Y is the minor version number of the implemented OCCI specification. In the case of a HTTP Header Rendering, the server response MUST relay versioning information using the HTTP header name 'Server'.

```
HTTP/1.1 202 Accepted
Server: occi-server/1.1 (linux) OCCI/1.1
[...]
```

Complimenting the service-side behaviour of an OCCI implementation, a client SHOULD indicate to the OCCI service implementation the version it expects to interact with. For the clients, the information SHOULD be advertised in all requests it issues. A client request SHOULD relay versioning information in the 'User-Agent' header. The 'User-Agent' field MUST include the same value (OCCI/X.Y) as supported by the Server HTTP header.

```
GET <Path> HTTP/1.1
Host: example.com
User-Agent: occi-client/1.1 (linux) libcurl/7.19.4 OCCI/1.1
[...]
```

If a OCCI implementation receives a request from a client that supplies a version number higher than the service supports, the service MUST respond back to the client with an exception indicating that the requested version is not implemented. Where a client implements OCCI using a HTTP transport, the HTTP code 501, not implemented, MUST be used.

OCCI implementations which implement this version of the Document MUST use the version String *OCCI/1.1*.

3.4.4 Content-type and Accept headers

A server MUST react according to the Accept header the client provides. If none is given - or **/** is used - the service MUST use the Content-type *text/plain*. This is the fall-back rendering and MUST be implemented. Otherwise the according rendering MUST be used. Each Rendering SHOULD expose which Accept and Content-type header fields it can handle. Overall the service MUST support the *text/occi* and *text/plain* Content-types.

The server MUST also return the proper Content-type header. If a client provides information with a Content-Type - the information MUST be parsed accordingly.

When the Client request a Content-Type that will result in an incomplete or faulty rendering the Service MUST return the unsupported media type , 415, HTTP code.

The following examples demonstrate the behaviour of an HTTP GET operations on the resource instance using two different HTTP Accept headers:

```
> GET /vms/user1/vm1 HTTP/1.1
> Accept: text/plain
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< [...]
< Category:compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
< Category:my_stuff;scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff
< X-OCCI-Attribute:occi.compute.cores=2 occi.compute.hostname=foobar
< Link: [...]
```

And with *text/occi* as HTTP Accept header:

```
> GET /vms/user1/vm1 HTTP/1.1
> Accept: text/occi
> [...]

< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Category:compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
< Category:my_stuff;scheme=http://example.com/occi/my_stuff
< X-OCCI-Attribute:occi.compute.cores=2 occi.compute.hostname=foobar
< Link: [...]
< [...]
OK
```

3.4.4.1 The Content-type text/plain While using this rendering with the Content-Type *text/plain* the information described in section 3.3 MUST be placed in the HTTP Body.

Each rendering of an OCCI base type will be placed in the body. Each entry consists of a name followed by a colon (":") and the field value. The format of the field value is specified separately for each of the three header fields, see section 3.3.

3.4.4.2 The Content-type text/occi While using this rendering with the Content-Type *text/occi* the information described in section 3.3 MUST be placed in the HTTP Header. The body MUST contain the string 'OK' on successful operations.

The HTTP header fields MUST follow the specification in RFC 2616 [7]. A header field consists of a name followed by a colon (":") and the field value. The format of the field value is specified separately for each of the header fields, see section 3.3.

Limitations: HTTP header fields MAY appear multiple times in a HTTP request or response. In order to be OCCI compliant the specification of multiple message-header fields according to RFC 2616 MUST be fully supported. In essence there are two valid representation of multiple HTTP header field values. A header field might either appear several times or as a single header field with a comma-separated list of field values. Due to implementation issues in many web frameworks and client libraries it is RECOMMENDED to use the comma-separated list format for best interoperability.

HTTP header field values which contain separator characters MUST be properly quoted according to RFC 2616.

Space in the HTTP header section of a HTTP request is a limited resource. By this, it is noted that many HTTP servers limit the number of bytes that can be placed in the HTTP Header area. Implementers MUST be aware of this limitation in their own implementation and take appropriate measures so that truncation of header data does NOT occur.

3.4.4.3 The Content-type text/uri-list This Rendering can handle the *text/uri-list* Accept Header. It will use the Content-type *text/uri-list*.

This rendering cannot render resource instances or Kinds or Mixins directly but just links to them. For concrete rendering of Kinds and Categories the Content-types *text/occi*, *text/plain* MUST be used. If a request is done with the *text/uri-list* in the Accept header, while not requesting for a Listing a Bad Request MUST be returned.

3.4.5 Return codes

At any point the service provider CAN return any of the following HTTP Return Codes:

Table 2. HTTP Return Codes

Code	Description	Notes
200	OK	
202	Accepted	For example when creating a Virtual machine the operation can take a while.
400	Bad Request	For example on parsing errors or missing information
401	Unauthorized	
403	Forbidden	
405	Method Not Allowed	
409	Conflict	
410	Gone	
415	Unsupported Media Type	
500	Internal Server Error	
501	Not Implemented	
503	Service Unavailable	

3.5 More complete examples

Since most examples are not complete due to space limitations this section will give some more complete examples.

3.5.1 Creating a resource instance

```
* About to connect() to localhost port 8080 (#0)
*   Trying ::1... Connection refused
*   Trying 127.0.0.1... connected
* Connected to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 8080 (#0)
> POST / HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.21.0 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.21.0 OpenSSL/0.9.8o zlib/1.2.3.4 libidn/1.
> Host: localhost:8080
> Accept: */*
> Content-Type: text/occi
> Category: compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Length: 2
< Content-Type: text/html; charset=UTF-8
< Location: /users/default/compute/940feba9-1fdf-4079-aab4-8e83f18c73e4
< Server: pyocci OCCI/1.1
<
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact
* Closing connection #0
OK%
```

3.5.2 Retrieving a resource instance

```
* About to connect() to localhost port 8080 (#0)
*   Trying ::1... Connection refused
*   Trying 127.0.0.1... connected
* Connected to localhost (127.0.0.1) port 8080 (#0)
> GET /users/default/compute/940feba9-1fdf-4079-aab4-8e83f18c73e4 HTTP/1.1
> User-Agent: curl/7.21.0 (x86_64-pc-linux-gnu) libcurl/7.21.0 OpenSSL/0.9.8o zlib/1.2.3.4 libidn/1.
> Host: localhost:8080
> Accept: */*
>
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-Length: 68
< Etag: "7f8e453f1e002a66375a411a6b0ffa5e97877d8d"
< Content-Type: text/plain
< Server: pyocci OCCI/1.1
<
Category: compute;scheme=http://schemas.ogf.org/occi/infrastructure
* Connection #0 to host localhost left intact
* Closing connection #0
```

4 Contributors

We would like to thank the following people who contributed to this document:

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Next to these individual contributions we value the contributions from the OCCI working group.

5 Glossary

Term	Description
Action	An OCCI base type. Represent an invocable operation on a Entity sub-type instance or collection thereof.
Category	A type in the OCCI model. The parent type of Kind.
Client	An OCCI client.
Collection	A set of Entity sub-type instances all associated to a particular Kind or Mixin instance.
Entity	An OCCI base type. The parent type of Resource and Link.
Kind	A type in the OCCI model. A core component of the OCCI classification system.
Link	An OCCI base type. A Link instance associate one Resource instance with another.
mixin	An instance of the Mixin type associated with a **resource instance**. The "mixin" concept as used by OCCI *only* applies to instances, never to Entity types.
Mixin	A type in the OCCI model. A core component of the OCCI classification system.
OCCI	Open Cloud Computing Interface
OCCI base type	One of Entity, Resource, Link or Action.
OGF	Open Grid Forum
Resource	An OCCI base type. The parent type for all domain-specific resource types.
resource instance	An instance of a sub-type of Entity. The OCCI model defines two sub-types of Entity, the Resource type and the Link type. However, the term *resource instance* is defined to include any instance of a *sub-type* of Resource or Link as well.
Tag	A Mixin instance with no attributes or actions defined.
Template	A Mixin instance which if associated at resource instantiation time pre-populate certain attributes.
type	One of the types defined by the OCCI model. The OCCI model types are Category, Kind, Mixin, Action, Entity, Resource and Link.
concrete type/sub-type	A concrete type/sub-type is a type that can be instantiated.
URI	Uniform Resource Identifier
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
URN	Uniform Resource Name

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9 References

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