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**oneM2M;  
LWM2M Interworking  
(oneM2M TS-0014 version 2.0.0 Release 2)**



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## Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Partnership Project oneM2M (oneM2M).

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# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the interworking capabilities of the M2M Service Layer between ASN/IN/MN CSEs and LWM2M Endpoints using the architecture identified in Annex F of ETSI TS 118 101 [2] for the following interworking scenarios:

- Interworking for transparent transport of encoded LWM2M Objects and commands in Content Sharing Resources between LWM2M Endpoints and M2M Applications.
- Interworking with full mapping of LWM2M Objects in LWM2M Endpoints to semantically enabled Content Sharing Resources that are utilized by M2M Applications.

NOTE: The present document limits Content Sharing Resources to <container> and <contentInstance> resources.

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## 2 References

### 2.1 Normative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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The following referenced documents are necessary for the application of the present document.

- [1] ETSI TS 118 111: "oneM2M; Common Terminology (oneM2M TS-0011)".
- [2] ETSI TS 118 101: "oneM2M Functional Architecture (oneM2M TS-0001)".
- [3] OMA-TS-LightweightM2M-V1-0-20150318-D: "Lightweight Machine to Machine Technical Specification".
- [4] ETSI TS 118 103: "oneM2M; Security solutions (oneM2M TS-0003)".

### 2.2 Informative references

References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific. For specific references, only the cited version applies. For non-specific references, the latest version of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE: While any hyperlinks included in this clause were valid at the time of publication, ETSI cannot guarantee their long term validity.

The following referenced documents are not necessary for the application of the present document but they assist the user with regard to a particular subject area.

- [i.1] oneM2M Drafting Rules.

NOTE: Available at <http://www.onem2m.org/images/files/oneM2M-Drafting-Rules.pdf>

- [i.2] IETF RFC 7252: "Constrained Application Protocol (CoAP)".
- [i.3] IETF RFC 6347: "Datagram Transport Layer Security Version 1.2".
- [i.4] OMA OMA-RD-LightweightM2M-V1-0: "OMA Lightweight Machine to Machine Requirement".

[i.5] ETSI TS 118 112: "oneM2M; Base Ontology (oneM2M TS-0012)".

## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI TS 118 111 [1] apply. A term defined in the present document takes precedence over the definition of the same term, if any, in ETSI TS 118 111 [1] and ETSI TS 118 101 [2].

### 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ETSI TS 118 111 [1] and the following apply:

LWM2M	Lightweight M2M
OMA	Open Mobile Alliance

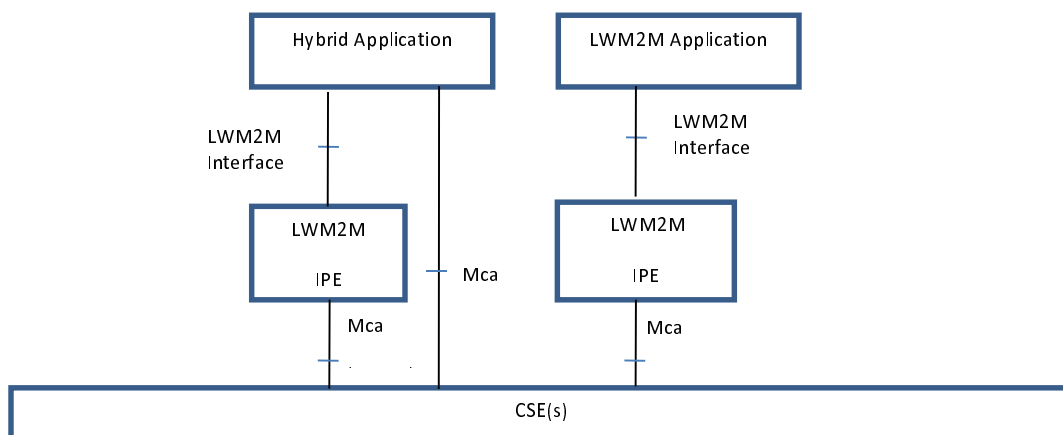
## 4 Conventions

The key words "Shall", "Shall not", "May", "Need not", "Should", "Should not" in this document are to be interpreted as described in the oneM2M Drafting Rules [i.1].

## 5 Architecture Model

### 5.1 Introduction

The architecture model followed in the present document is based on the architecture model in Annex F of ETSI TS 118 101 [2] that describes how interworking between CSEs and non-oneM2M solutions and protocol using specialized Interworking Proxy application Entities (IPE). The present document describes the LWM2M IPE that supports the following scenarios.

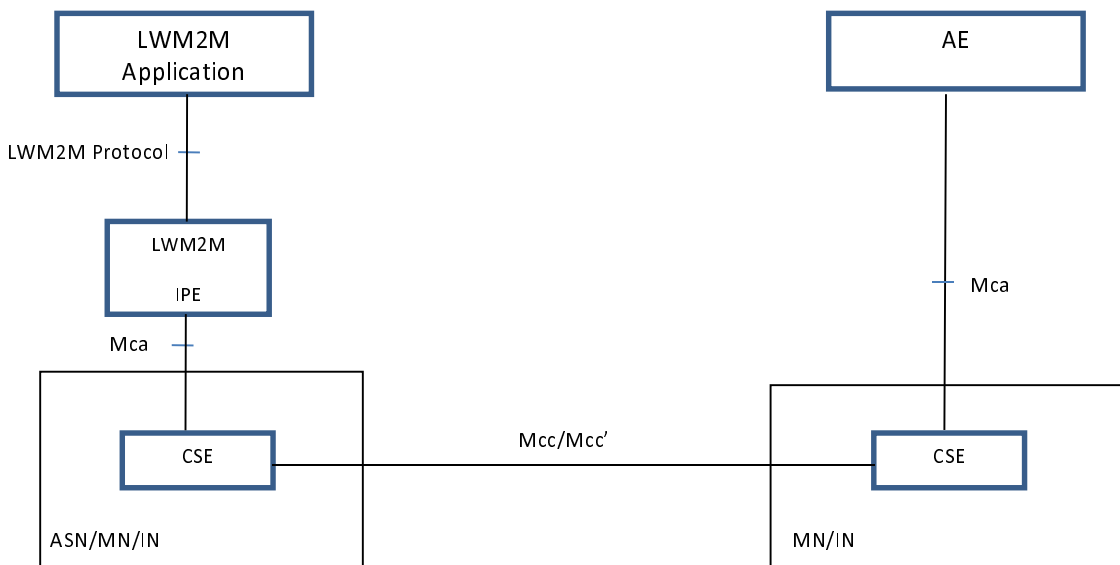


**Figure 5.1-1: LWM2M Interworking Scenarios**

In the scenarios depicted in Figure 5.1-1, the Hybrid and LWM2M Applications represent applications that implement the LWM2M Client role defined in the LWM2M Protocol [3].

## 5.2 Reference Model

The LWM2M Interworking reference model utilizes the Functional Architecture's reference model in ETSI TS 118 101 [2]; augmenting the ETSI TS 118 101 [2] reference model with capabilities provided by the LWM2M IPE.



NOTE: The AE in the reference model could be registered with the same CSE as the LWM2M IPE.

Figure 5.2-1: LWM2M Reference Model

## 5.3 Types of Interworking

LWM2M IPEs provide the following types of interworking:

- 1) Interworking using the Content Sharing Resource for transparent transport of encoded LWM2M Objects that are available to AEs as depicted in Figure 5.3-1.
- 2) Interworking with full mapping of the semantics of LWM2M Objects to semantically enabled resources that are available to AEs as depicted in Figure 5.3-2.
- 3) While depicted outside the hosting CSE, the Content Sharing Resources are hosted in a CSE (e.g. CSE1).

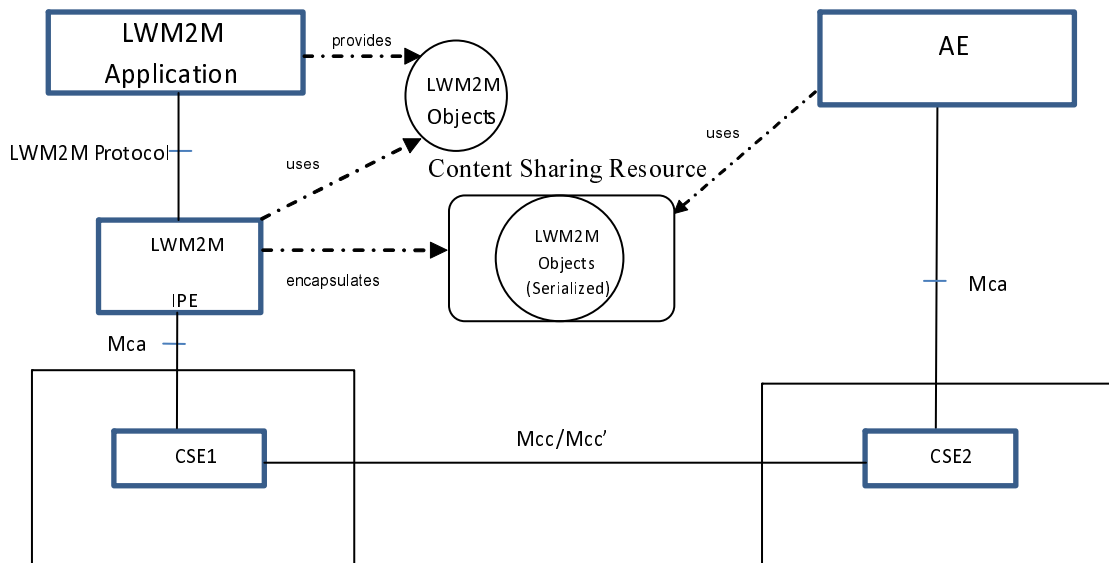
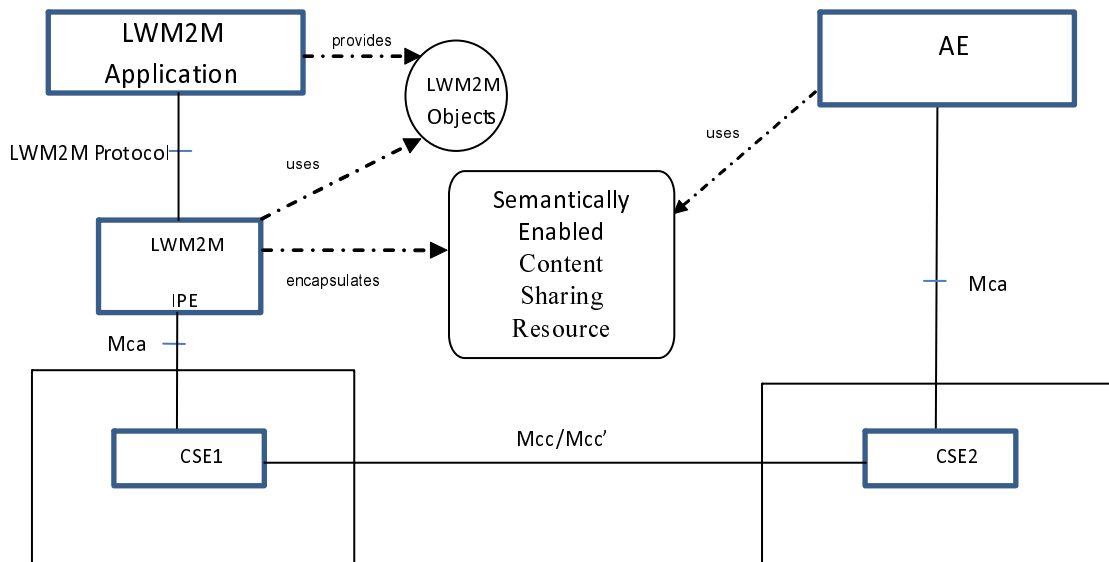


Figure 5.3-1: LWM2M Transparent Interworking Function



In Figure 5.3-1, the LWM2M Objects are provided by the LWM2M Application to the LWM2M IPE using the LWM2M Protocol. The LWM2M IPE then encapsulates the LWM2M Objects in Content Sharing Resources and then hosts the Content Sharing Resources in a CSE using the Mca reference points for use by AEs. The AE accesses the Content Sharing Resource from the CSE that hosts the resource using the Mca reference point. Once the AE receives the Content Sharing Resource, the AE extracts the LWM2M Object from the Content Sharing Resource for the AE's purpose. Clause 7 describes this type of interworking in greater detail.



**Figure 5.3-2: LWM2M Semantically Enabled Interworking Function**

In Figure 5.3-2, the LWM2M Objects are provided by the LWM2M Application to the LWM2M IPE using the LWM2M Protocol. The LWM2M IPE then interworks the LWM2M Objects into Content Sharing Resources. The Content Sharing Resources are based on the oneM2M defined Semantic Ontology. The LWM2M IPE hosts the Content Sharing Resource in a CSE across the Mca reference for use by other AEs. The AE accesses the Content Sharing Resource from the CSE that hosts the resource using the Mca reference point. Once the AE receives the Content Sharing Resource, the AE encodes the information using the Semantic Ontology for the AE's purpose. Clause 8 describes this type of interworking in greater detail.

An instance of a LWM2M IPE shall provide the capability for transparent transport of encapsulated LWM2M Objects as Content Sharing Resources and/or translation of LWM2M Objects as oneM2M semantically enabled Content Sharing Resources.

## 5.4 Composition of the Interworking Proxy Entity

The LWM2M IPE participation in the LWM2M Protocol as described in clause 5 does so in the role of a LWM2M Server to which LWM2M Applications (LWM2M Clients) interact. For each LWM2M Client (Endpoint) that is maintained by the LWM2M Server in the LWM2M IPE, the LWM2M IPE shall instantiate and maintains an instance of a Resource of type <AE>.

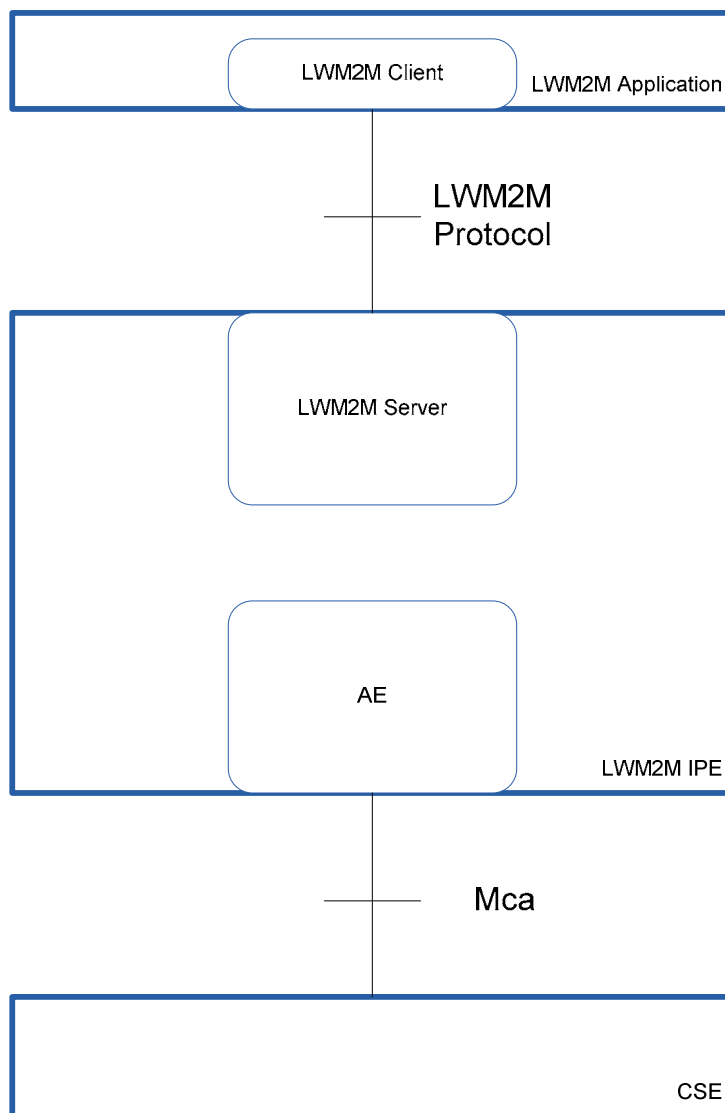


Figure 5.4-1: LWM2M IPE Architecture

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## 6 Architecture Aspects

### 6.1 Introduction

The LWM2M IPE participation in the LWM2M Protocol as described in clause 5 does so in the role of a LWM2M Server to which LWM2M Applications (LWM2M Clients) interact. As a LWM2M Server, the IPE provides the following Architecture Aspects based on the LWM2M Protocol Aspects described in clause A.2:

- LWM2M Device and Endpoint Lifecycle (Client Registration).
- LWM2M Object Discovery (Client Registration, Device Management and Service Enablement).
- LWM2M Object Transport and Interworking (Device Management and Service Enablement).
- LWM2M Object Subscription and Notification (Information Reporting).
- LWM2M Interworking Proxy Entity Administration.
- LWM2M Client Provisioning (Bootstrap).

- LWM2M Object Security (Device Management and Service Enablement).

## 6.2 LWM2M Device and Endpoint Lifecycle

### 6.2.1 Introduction

As the LWM2M IPE discovers LWM2M Endpoints when the LWM2M IPE interacts with the LWM2M Client over the LWM2M protocol's Bootstrap and Client Registration interfaces, the LWM2M IPE shall maintain the associated resources in the CSE that represents the LWM2M Device and Endpoint.

### 6.2.2 LWM2M Device and Endpoint Resource Representation

#### 6.2.2.1 Introduction

LWM2M Endpoint provides the management and control functions for an M2M Application on a device. As such, the CSE that hosts the M2M Application shall represent the LWM2M Endpoint as a <AE> resource (LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resource). The LWM2M Device that hosts the LWM2M Endpoint shall be represented as a <node> resource.

#### 6.2.2.2 LWM2M Device and Endpoint Resource Identification

LWM2M Endpoints are identified by their Endpoint Client Name described in clause 6.2.1 of the LWM2M Technical Specification [3]. The Endpoint Client Name URN without the "urn:" sequence is used as the AE-ID of the associated <AE> resource that represents the LWM2M Client.

In most deployment scenarios, LWM2M Devices host one (1) LWM2M Endpoint. In this scenario the LWM2M Device's <node> resource's M2M-Node-ID should be the same as the LWM2M Endpoint Client Name URN without the "urn:" sequence. When a LWM2M Device host's more than one (>1) LWM2M Endpoint, the determination of the <node> resource's M2M-Node-ID is implementation specific. In all deployment scenarios, the <AE> resource is linked with the <node> resource as described in ETSI TS 118 101 [2].

As the LWM2M Endpoint is represented as an <AE> resource and a LWM2M Object is represented as a Content Sharing Resource in the M2M Service Layer, a reference shall be made between the <AE> resource that represents the LWM2M Endpoint and the Content Sharing Resources which represents the list of LWM2M Objects and Object Instances available in that LWM2M Client.

In order to identify interworked entities hosted in a CSE for the LWM2M technology described in this present document, the <AE> resource that represents the LWM2M Endpoint and the Content Sharing Resources which represent the list of LWM2M Objects and Object Instances available in that LWM2M Client, shall have a *Iwked\_Technology\_labels* attribute set to LWM2M.

In addition the <AE> resource uses the Hierarchical and Non-Hierarchical mechanisms for Resource Addressing as defined in clause 9.3.1 of ETSI TS 118 101 [2] where the *resourceName* attribute of the <AE> resource shall be a Endpoint Client Name URN without the "urn:" sequence.

#### 6.2.2.3 LWM2M Endpoint Lifecycle

LWM2M Endpoint's are discovered when the LWM2M Client is successfully registers with the LWM2M Server using the LWM2M Register operation. In addition to the LWM2M Register operation, the LWM2M Client can periodically refresh the LWM2M Client's registration with the LWM2M IPE using the LWM2M Update operation. Finally a LWM2M Client can deregister when the LWM2M Client issues a De-register operation to the LWM2M IPE or the LWM2M Client's registration lifetime expires.

The LWM2M Client Registration interface's operations and the registration lifetime expiration event maps to the following operations on the <AE> and <node> resources.

**Table 6.2.2.3-1: LWM2M Endpoint Lifecycle Translation – Client Registration Interface**

LWM2M Operation Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource and Operation
Register	create <AE>, create <Node>
Update	update <AE>, update <Node>
De-register	delete <AE>, delete <Node>

**Table 6.2.2.3-2: LWM2M Endpoint Lifecycle Translation – LWM2M Server Events**

LWM2M Server Events	oneM2M Resource and Operation
client lifetime expiration	delete <AE>, delete <Node>, delete <container> resources associated with the <AE> resource.

**Table 6.2.2.3-3: LWM2M Endpoint Lifecycle Attribute Translation**

LWM2M Attributes Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource Attribute
Endpoint Client Name	<AE>: AE-ID, resourceName <Node>: M2M-Node-ID when the Device only supports one Endpoint; resourceName
Lifetime	<AE>, <Node>: expirationTime
LWM2M Version	<AE>, <Node>: labels. Value is "lwm2m-Entity-Version:" appended with the value of the LWM2M Version.
Binding Mode	Not Applicable
SMS Number	Not Applicable

**Table 6.2.2.3-4: LWM2M Endpoint Lifecycle Response Code Translation**

LWM2M Errors Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource Operation Response
Register	create <AE>, create <Node>
2.01 Created:	2001 Created
4.00 Bad Request	All other codes
4.03 Forbidden	4105 Conflict
Update	update <AE>, update <Node>
2.04 Changed	2004 Changed
4.00 Bad Request	All other codes
4.04 Not Found	4000 Not Found
De-register	delete <AE>, delete <Node>
2.02 Deleted	2002 Deleted
4.04 Not Found	4004 Not Found

#### 6.2.2.4 Configuration of CMDH Policies

In the present document, the CMDH Policies associated with the <Node> resource for the AE is implementation specific.

#### 6.2.2.5 Registering a Registered LWM2M Endpoint

In the scenario where a LWM2M Client issues a Register operation for an AE that is already created, the LWM2M IPE shall treat the operation as if the LWM2M Client requested a De-Register (Delete <AE> resource) prior this Register operation (Create <AE> resource) as described in Table 6.2.2.3-1. The procedure for the LWM2M Server is defined in clause 5.3.1 of the LWM2M Technical Specification [3].

## 6.3 LWM2M Object Discovery

### 6.3.1 Introduction

The LWM2M Client uses the Registration Interface to provide the properties required by the LWM2M Server of the IPE to contact the LWM2M Client (e.g. Endpoint Name) and to maintain the session between these two LWM2M entities (e.g. Lifetime, Queue Mode). In addition, the LWM2M Client also provides the knowledge of the supported Objects and existing Object Instances across the Registration Interface.

The LWM2M IPE uses the information exchange across this interface to synchronize which LWM2M Objects supported by the LWM2M Endpoint and what is defined in the hosting CSE for the M2M Application representing the LWM2M Endpoint. This clause specifies how discovered LWM2M Objects identifiers are translated to discoverable Content Sharing Resources along with the associated linkages to other resources.

### 6.3.2 LWM2M Object Identifier Representation

#### 6.3.2.1 Introduction

Through the Registration Interface, the LWM2M Client provides the list of supported LWM2M Objects and existing LWM2M Object Instances. Each element of the list is described by its path, which can be the path of an Object or an Object Instance.

For example the LWM2M Client could provide the following list of paths: `</1/0>`, `</1/1>`, `</2/0>`, `</2/1>`, `</3/0>`, `</4/0>`, `</5>`. This list of paths is a valid list of LWM2M Objects and LWM2M Object Instances in the CoRE Link Format [RFC6690], specifying that LWM2M Objects with OMNA Identifiers 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are supported. The respective OMNA references are : `urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:1`, `urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:2`, `urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:3`, `urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:4`, `urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:5`.

Additionally, information is provided that LWM2M Object 1 (Server Object) and LWM2M Object 2 (Access Control Object) have 2 instances (Instance Identifiers 0 and 1); LWM2M Object 3 (Device Object) and LWM2M Object 4 (Connectivity Monitoring Object) have 1 instance each (0); LWM2M Object 5 is supported but no instance has been created yet for that LWM2M Object.

Optionally other information can be carried by that list as the capability for all the Objects in the LWM2M Client to support:

- an alternate root path (default root path is '/');
- a specific Content-Format (e.g. LWM2M JSON Content-Format).

For discovery of LWM2M Objects by M2M Applications, the properties carried by LWM2M Objects list (i.e. technology, Objects and LWM2M Object Instances Identifiers, optional alternate rootpath, supported Content-Format) shall be translated into the labels attribute of the Content Sharing Resource as separate entries with the following format:

- Iwked-Technology:LWM2M
- Iwked-Entity-Type:Resource Type.
- LWM2M-PATH:Resource Root Path (for LWM2M default rootpath is "/").
- Iwked-Entity-ID:Resource Path Object Identifier and Instance Identifier.
- Iwked-Content-Type: Supported Content Format (LWM2M default Supported ContentFormat is LWM2M TLV other can be LWM2M JSON).

For example if the LWM2M Endpoint provided the following LWM2M Objects as part of the Client Registration Interface: `</lwm2m>;rt="oma.lwm2m";ct=LWM2M+JSON,</1/0>` would translate into a `<container>` resource with the following entries in the labels attribute: `Iwked-Technology:LWM2M Iwked-Entity-Type:"urn:oma:lwm2m:oma:1" LWM2MPATH:"/lwm2m" Iwked-Entity-ID: "/1/0" Iwked-Content-Type:LWM2M+JSON` (see note).

NOTE: LWM2M+JSON is an entry (numerical ID) in the CoAP Content-Format Registry representing the media-type "application/vnd.oma.lwm2m+json" used in LWM2M TS 1.0 enabler and currently engaged in the IANA registration process.

The CoAP Resource Type may also be used as the semantic ontology of the <container> resource by inserting this value in the ontologyRef attribute of the <container> resource.

LWM2M Object Resources are identified by their URI within the context of the LWM2M Endpoint described in clause 6.2.1 of the LWM2M Technical Specification [3].

As the LWM2M Endpoint is represented as an <AE> resource and a LWM2M Object is represented as a Content Sharing Resource in the M2M Service Layer, a reference shall be made between the <AE> resource that represents the LWM2M Endpoint and the Content Sharing Resources which represent the list of LWM2M Objects and Object Instances available in the LWM2M Client.

In addition, Content Sharing Resources that represents the LWM2M Object or LWM2M Object Instance uses the Hierarchical and Non-Hierarchical mechanisms for Resource Addressing as defined in clause 9.3.1 of ETSI TS 118 101 [2] where the *resourceName* attribute of the Content Sharing Resource shall be the value of the LWM2MURI.

For example if the LWM2MURI is "/1/0 and the LWM2MPATH is "/" then the *resourceName* attribute of the Content Sharing Resource could be "/1/0".

### 6.3.2.3 LWM2M Object Lifecycle

LWM2M Endpoint's are discovered when the LWM2M Client is successfully registers with the LWM2M Server using the LWM2M Register operation. In addition to the LWM2M Register operation, the LWM2M Client can periodically refresh the LWM2M Client's registration with the LWM2M IPE using the LWM2M Update operation. Finally a LWM2M Client can deregister when the LWM2M Client issues a De-register operation to the LWM2M IPE or the LWM2M Client's registration lifetime expires.

The LWM2M Client Registration interface's operations and the registration lifetime expiration event maps to the following operations on the Content Sharing Resource.

**Table 6.3.2.3-1: LWM2M Object Lifecycle Translation – Client Registration Interface**

LWM2M Operation Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource and Operation
Register	create <container>
Update	update <container> , delete <container>
De-register	delete <container>

**Table 6.3.2.3-2: LWM2M Object Lifecycle Translation – LWM2M Server Events**

LWM2M Server Events	oneM2M Resource and Operation
Client lifetime expiration	delete <container>

**Table 6.3.2.3-3: LWM2M Object Lifecycle Attribute Translation**

LWM2M Attributes Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource Attribute
Endpoint Client Name	Not Applicable
Resource Links	<container> resourceName
Lifetime	<container> expirationTime
LWM2M Version	Not Applicable
Binding Mode	Not Applicable
SMS Number	Not Applicable

**Table 6.2.2.3-4: LWM2M Object Lifecycle Response Code Translation**

LWM2M Errors Client Registration Interface	oneM2M Resource Operation Response
Register 2.01 Created: 4.00 Bad Request 4.03 Forbidden	create <container> 2001 Created All other codes 4105 Conflict
Update 2.04 Changed 4.00 Bad Request 4.04 Not Found	update <container> 2004 Changed All other codes 4000 Not Found
De-register 2.02 Deleted 4.04 Not Found	delete <container> 2002 Deleted 4004 Not Found

## 6.4 LWM2M Object Transport and Interworking

### 6.4.1 Introduction

When an oneM2M request is addressed from a CSE/AE to a hosting CSE containing the representation of a LWM2M Client, the oneM2M response to the Originator of the request is returned through the cooperation of the hosting CSE and the IPE.

The LWM2M Client uses the Device Management & Service Enablement interface to provide the capabilities for the LWM2M Server of the IPE to access LWM2M Objects, Objects Instances and Resources available from the LWM2M Client.

A hosting CSE maintains a representation of the LWM2M Data Model of LWM2M Object, Object Instance or Resources as instances of oneM2M resource types. These oneM2M resources are instantiated and registered as described in clause 6.3 allowing oneM2M AEs and CSEs to exchange data with LWM2M Clients.

In reference to clause 6.3, at the end of the registration phase all declared LWM2M Object Instances and LWM2M Objects are associated to a Content Sharing Resource created with the resourceName attribute set accordingly to the proper LWM2M Object Instance path (e.g. /9/1) or to the LWM2M Object path (e.g. /9).

### 6.4.2 LWM2M Interworking Mechanisms

#### 6.4.2.1 Introduction

Cooperation between IPE and the oneM2M hosting CSE requires efficient mechanisms to maintain the latest state of the targeted LWM2M Objects, Object Instances and Resources. These mechanisms include data synchronization between the IPE and hosting CSE.

Data synchronization relies on the oneM2M Subscription/Notification and LWM2M Observation/Notification mechanisms. For automated data synchronization between the IPE and hosting CSE to be achieved, the solution shall be granular enough to allow data synchronization for each LWM2M Object Instance.

Access Control mechanisms relies on an interworking between oneM2M and LWM2M Access Control Policies.

LWM2M and oneM2M mechanisms used to achieve Data Synchronization and Access Control is specified in more details in clauses 6.5 and 6.6.

These following sub-clauses specify the sequences of operations involved for each type of supported oneM2M requests following the general procedures specified in clause 10 (CREATE, RETRIEVE, DELETE) as used within the context of the interworking for the present document

### 6.4.2.2 Relevant Interworked Resource Settings

A LWM2M Object Instance is represented in oneM2M as a Content Sharing Resource with 2 direct children resource types: a <subscription> resource and a <contentInstance> resource when used with a <container> resource.

For supporting the LWM2M interworking process, a few attributes for the Content Sharing Resource and the <notification> resource shall have a specified set of parameters.

- a) Attributes of Content Sharing Resource.

**Table 6.4.2.2-1: <container> resource – Relevant Interworked Attributes**

Attributes of <container> resource	Value
<i>accessControlPolicyIDs</i>	ACP set (see Clause 6.6)
<i>maxNrOfInstances</i>	1

- b) Child resource types of <container> resource.

**Table 6.4.2.2-2: <container> resource – Relevant Child resource types**

Child resources of <container> resource
<contentInstance> resource
<subscription> resource

- c) Attributes of <subscription> resource.

**Table 6.4.2.2-3: <subscription> resource – Relevant Interworked Attributes**

Attributes of <subscription>	Description / Value
<i>notificationURI</i>	IPE URI
<i>eventType</i>	B. Deletion of the subscribed-to resource; C. Creation of a direct child of the subscribed-to resource; E. An attempt to retrieve a <contentInstance> direct-child-resource of a subscribed-to <container> resource is performed while this child is an obsolete resource or the reference used for retrieving this resource is not assigned. This retrieval is performed by a RETRIEVE request targeting the subscribed-to resource with the <i>Result Content</i> parameter set to either "child-resources" or "attributes+child-resources".

### 6.4.2.3 oneM2M RETRIEVE Procedure

This procedure describes the retrieval of a resource using the oneM2M RETRIEVE request. The information contained within the resource is related to the LWM2M Objects Instances that are interworked through the IPE. This clause shall be treated in conformance with the RETRIEVE Procedure specified in ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clauses 10.1.2 and 10.2.4.2.

The Receiver performs local processing to verify the existence of requested Resource and checks privileges for retrieving the information related to the resource. After successful verification, the Receiver shall return the requested information according to the procedures for the type of interworking (e.g. Transparent, Semantically Enabled) as described in clause 7 and 8, otherwise an error response shall be returned to the Originator.



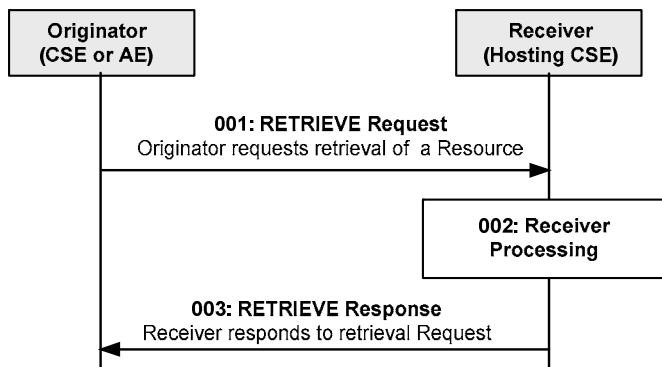


Figure 6.4.2.3-1: Procedure for Retrieving a Resource (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 10)

The target of the request is a <container> resource, the ResultContent and FilterCriteria parameters of the request (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 8.1.2) specify the nature of the information to retrieve.

Table 6.4.2.3-1: Effect of Request Parameters on Retrieval Request

Request parameter : ResultContent	Request parameter : FilterCriteria	Effect
child-resources	resourceType = contentInstance	Retrieval of LWM2M Object Instance
attributes (default)	labels, attribute	Metadata retrieval of LWM2M Object Instance.

Specific steps of the Receiver Processing according to the interworking process shall be followed:

**Step 001:** Find and verify the targeted <container> resource of the request : the resourceName corresponds to clause 6.3.2.

**Step 002:** Using the Hosting CSE Access Control mechanisms, check for Access Control Policy attached to the <container> resource of the request

**Step 003:** On successful validation of the Access Control Policy, proceed to fetch the requested information:

- a) If "ResultContent" is "attributes", jump to Step 4.
- b) If "ResultContent" is "child-resources" and "FilterCriteria" is "contentInstance", the associated <contentInstance> resource of the targeted container is considered.
- **Step 003.1:** if the <contentInstance> resource is obsolete or its reference is not assigned, an event for Retrieval attempt (eventType 'E') is triggered to the Entity that subscribed to the event (i.e. IPE); as a Blocking Procedure, the Hosting CSE shall monitor the arrival of the new data or decide to report a timeout error in jumping to Step 004:
  - **Step 003.1.1:** On receiving the event of type 'E' (eventType 'E') the IPE performs a LWM2M READ request on the Object Instance of the targeted LWM2M Client.
  - **Step 003.1.2:** Once the targeted Object Instance is available to IPE, the IPE creates and populates with that data the <contentInstance> child-resource of the requested <container> resource.
- **Step 003.2:** the up-to-date information is available in the <contentInstance> resource.

**Step 004:** The Hosting CSE returns the appropriate response back to the Originator (e.g. Errors, or Data).

NOTE: As an OBSERVATION has been set up on the targeted LWM2M Object Instance, the automatic synchronization between the Object Instance and its representation in the Hosting CSE is performed. Further oneM2M accesses to the resource should be simplified in minimizing impact of Step003 (up-to-date data already present from the Hosting CSE resources).

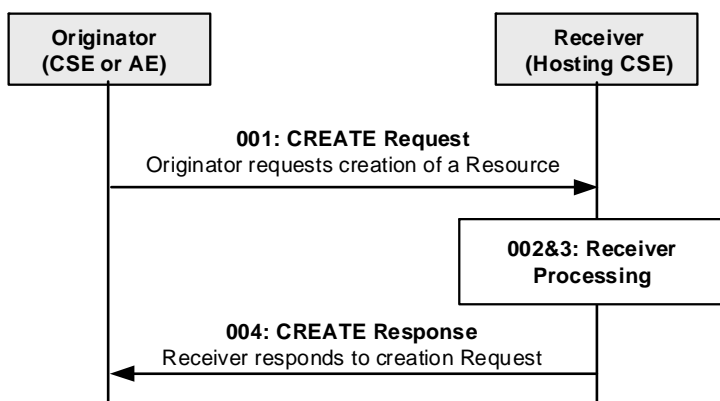
**General Exceptions:**

- 1) The targeted resource/attribute in *To* parameter does not exist. The Receiver shall respond with an error.
- 2) The Originator does not have privileges to retrieve information stored in the resource on the Receiver. The Receiver shall respond with an error.
- 3) A timer has expired. The Receiver shall respond with an error.

**6.4.2.4 oneM2M CREATE Procedure**

This procedure describes the update of a LWM2M Object Instance in a LWM2M Client using the oneM2M CREATE request. The information contained in the request via the Content parameter (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 8.2.1) will be used to update an Object Instance in the LWM2M context.

This clause shall be treated in conformance with the CREATE Procedure specified in ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clauses 10.1.2 and 10.2.4.1.



**Figure 6.4.2.4-1: Procedure for Creating a Resource (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 10)**

The target of the request is a <container> resource, the Resource Type parameters of the request (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 8.1.2) specifies the type of the resource to create.

**Table 6.4.2.4-1: Effect of Request Parameters on Create Request**

Request parameter :ResourceType	Effect
ContentInstance	Replacement of the <latest> resource by a new one

In LWM2M Interworking context, if there is already an existing <contentInstance> resource, creating a new one shall violate the policy defined in the parent <container> resource regarding the maxNrOfInstances which shall be set to 1. Then the oldest <contentInstance> resources shall be removed from the <container> to enable the creation of the new <contentInstance> resource.

In any case, a notification is sent to the IPE, which subscribed to the parent <container> resource with the eventType 'C' (Creation of a direct child of the subscribed-to resource). The IPE shall use that notification to update the LWM2M resource model with the new data received ("Content" parameter of the request).

Specific steps of the Receiver Processing according to the interworking process shall be as followed:

**Step 001:** Find and verify the <container> resource of the request : the resourceName corresponds to clause 6.3.2.

**Step 002:** Using the Hosting CSE Access Control mechanisms, check for Access Control Policy attached to the <container> resource of the request.

**Step 003:** On unsuccessful validation of the Access Control Policy, jump to step 4:

- **Step 003.1:** When according to the request, a <contentInstance> resource is created, an event for Child Creation (eventType 'C') is triggered to the Entity that subscribed to that event (i.e. IPE).

- **Step 003.2:** On receiving the event of type 'C' the IPE – via the Mca reference point – get the data from the created <contentInstance> resource and propagates the updated data to the related Object Instance in the LWM2M Client.

**Step 004:** The Hosting CSE returns the appropriate response back to the Originator (e.g. Acknowledgment, Errors).

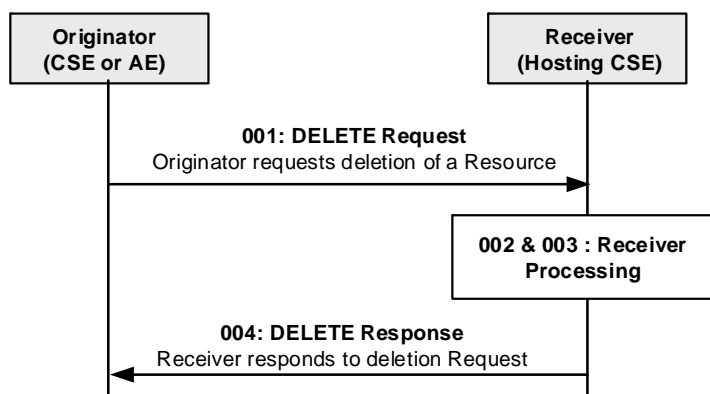
**General Exceptions:**

- 1) The Originator does not have the privileges to create a resource on the Receiver, the Receiver shall respond with an error.
- 2) The resource with the specified name (if provided) already exists at the Receiver, the Receiver shall respond with an error.
- 3) The provided information in *Content* is not accepted by the Receiver (e.g. missing mandatory parameter), the Receiver shall respond with an error.

**6.4.2.5 oneM2M DELETE Procedure**

This procedure describes the removal of a LWM2M Object Instance within a LWM2M Client using the oneM2M DELETE request.

This clause shall be treated in conformance with the DELETE Procedure specified in ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clauses 10.1.4 and 10.2.4.4.



**Figure 6.4.2.5-1: Procedure for Deleting a resource (ETSI TS 118 101 [2], clause 10)**

Specific steps of the Receiver Processing according to the interworking process shall be as followed:

**Step 001:** Find and verify the <container> resource of the request : the resourceName corresponds to clause 6.3.2.

**Step 002:** Using the Hosting CSE Access Control mechanisms, check for Access Control Policy attached to the <container> resource of the request.

**Step 003:** On unsuccessful validation of the Access Control Policy, jump to step 4:

- **Step 003.1:** When the <container> resource is deleted an event (eventType 'B': Deletion of subscribed-to resource) is triggered to the Entity that subscribed to that event (i.e. IPE).
- **Step 003.2:** On receiving the event type 'B', the IPE requests the LWM2M Client to delete the Object Instance related to the <container> resource.
- **Step 003.3:** On Object Instance deletion, the LWM2M Client performs a De-Registration operation to the IPE.
- **Step 003.4:** Via the Mca reference point, the IPE communicates to the Hosting CSE the status of this De-Registration.

**Step 004:** The Hosting CSE returns the appropriate response back to the Originator (e.g. Success, Errors).

### 6.4.3 oneM2M Resource Operation Responses

**Table 6.4.3-1: LWM2M Response Codes to oneM2M Resource Operation Response Codes**

LWM2M Client Response Codes on Device Management & Service Enablement interface	oneM2M Resource Operation Response
Create 2.01 Created: 4.00 Bad Request 4.01 Unauthorized 4.04 Not Found	2001 Created 4000 4103 4004
Read 2.05 Content: 4.01 Unauthorized 4.04 Not Found 4.05 Method Not Allowed	2000 OK 4103 4004 4005
Write 2.04 Changed 4.00 Bad Request 4.01 Unauthorized 4.04 Not Found 4.05 Method Not Allowed	2004 Changed 4000 4103 4004 4005 4102
Delete 2.02 Deleted 4.00 Bad Request 4.01 Unauthorized 4.04 Not Found 4.05 Method Not Allowed	2002 deleted 4103 4103 4004 4005

## 6.5 LWM2M Object Subscription and Notification

### 6.5.1 Introduction

The LWM2M Server uses the Information Reporting Interface to provide the capabilities for a LWM2M Server to subscribe to changes to the LWM2M Objects, LWM2M Object instances and the associated LWM2M Object's resources. Likewise the LWM2M Client uses the Information Reporting Interface to notify subscribed LWM2M Server's when the LWM2M Object, LWM2M Object instance and/or LWM2M Object's resources change and to cancel the subscription on LWM2M Objects, LWM2M Object instances and the associated LWM2M Object's resources.

The LWM2M Server uses the Device Management & Service Enablement Interface to set the notification criteria for a subscription.

The oneM2M Subscription capabilities permit subscription changes to an oneM2M resource's attributes and its direct child resources. Likewise, the oneM2M Notification capabilities include a rich set of criteria for when a subscribed-to oneM2M resource is notified of a change.

### 6.5.2 LWM2M Subscription Procedure

The LWM2M IPE interworks the oneM2M resource's <subscription> child resource with the corresponding LWM2M Object using the oneM2M <subscription> resource's attributes and the corresponding LWM2M Object resource's Notification class Attributes.

Note: Each LWM2M Object resource has an associated set of Notification class Attributes that are used for defining the applicable subscription and notification criteria.

When the LWM2M IPE creates a oneM2M Content Sharing Resource, the LWM2M IPE creates a subscription on the Content Sharing Resource to be notified whenever the oneM2M resource's subscription attribute is changed by setting the <subscription> resource's attributes as follows.

**Table 6.5.2-1: LWM2M Subscription Procedure - <subscription> resource**

Attributes of <subscription>	Description
<i>accessControlPolicyIDs</i>	Link a <accessControlPolicy> resource with the privileges: accessControlOriginator originatorID set to the LWM2M IPE AE's AE-ID accessControlOperations: Set to RETRIEVE, CREATE, UPDATE, DELETE, DISCOVER, NOTIFY
<i>pendingNotification</i>	Set to "sendLatest"
<i>latestNotify</i>	Set to "latest".
<i>notificationContentType</i>	Set to "resource"
<i>&lt;schedule&gt;</i>	Set to immediate notification

Whenever another AE or CSE creates or deletes a subscription to the <container> resource, the LWM2M IPE shall be notified of the change and shall perform the following steps:

**Step 001:** Find the associated LWM2M Object or Object Instance for notification's subscriptionReference.

**Step 002:** If the oneM2M notification indicates a subscription deletion:

- **Step 002a:** If the associated LWM2M Object or Object Instance has an outstanding Observation request from the LWM2M IPE then issue the LWM2M Cancel Observation operation.

**Step 003:** If the oneM2M notification indicates a subscription creation:

- **Step 003a:** If the associated LWM2M Object or Object Instance does not have an outstanding Observation request from the LWM2M IPE then:
  - **Step 003a001:** Retrieve the Parent resource of the <subscription> resource from the notification's subscriptionReference.
  - **Step 003a002:** Determine the LWM2M Notification class Attributes to set from the set of subscriptions of the Parent resource using the <schedule> resource associated with each of the Parent resource's subscriptions.
  - **Step 003a003:** Issue the LWM2M Observe operation with the LWM2M Notification class attributes.

**General Exceptions:** The processing for recovery of a failed LWM2M Cancel Observation or Observation operation is vendor specific.

**Table 6.5.2-2: LWM2M Subscription Procedure – Information Reporting Interface**

LWM2M Operation Information Reporting Interface	oneM2M Resource and Operation
Observe	NOTIFY (m2m:notification subscriptionDeletion=false)
Cancel Observation	NOTIFY (m2m:notification subscriptionDeletion=true)

**Table 6.5.2-3: LWM2M Subscription Procedure Attribute Translation**

LWM2M Operation DM and SE Interface Notification class Attributes	oneM2M <subscription> Attribute
Minimum Period	<schedule> resource
Maximum Period	<schedule> resource
Greater Than	Not Applicable
Less Than	Not Applicable
Step	Not Applicable

### 6.5.3 LWM2M Notification Procedure

When the LWM2M IPE is notified by the LWM2M Client of a change in a LWM2M Object or Object Instance the LWM2M IPE creates a new <contentInstance> for the associated <container> resource according to the procedures for the type of interworking (e.g. Transparent, Semantic) as described in clause 7 or 8.

## 6.6 LWM2M Object Security

### 6.6.1 Introduction

OMA-LWM2M and oneM2M Access Control Policies shall collaborate in order to assure the interworked resources are accessible according to the oneM2M Authorisation Procedure specified in clause 11.3.4 (M2M Authorization Procedure) of ETSI TS 118 101 [2] and clause 7 (Authorization) of ETSI TS 118 103 [5].

### 6.6.2 LWM2M Interworking Access Control Policy

The oneM2M Access Control Policy mechanisms specified in clause 7 of ETSI TS 118 103 [5], shall be used to check and validate the parameters of a request message against the ACPs (<accessControlPolicy> resources) which have been assigned to the accessed resource.

In order to assure a proper LWM2M Interworking with oneM2M, the IPE shall setup the hosting CSE by:

- 1) providing a mandatory set of <accessControlPolicy> (ACPs) resources
- 2) assigning a proper set of ACPs to the accessControlPolicyIDs attribute of each <container> resource allocated during the CSE registration phase (clause 6.3 LWM2M Object Discovery)

The process for provisioning the IPE in order to perform such a setup is described in clause 6.6.3 "IPE and Object Security provisioning" of the present document.

In addition, the Access Control Policy mechanisms specified in clause 7 of ETSI TS 118 103 [5] are fully applicable in this LWM2M interworking context.

### 6.6.3 IPE and Object Security provisioning

In order to provide oneM2M information specified in the clause 6.6.2 (set of <accessControlPolicy> (ACPs) resources, assignment of accessControlPolicyIDs), the LWM2M IPE shall be supplied by information such as:

- a list of oneM2M originators and their associated Access Control Rules likely to be exercised on the Hosting CSE resources
- a list of oneM2M originators likely to contact the LWM2M Clients with the associated set of authorized operations

In combining such an information with the Access Control Policy specified in a given LWM2M Client (clause 6.8 LWM2M Client Provisioning) the LWM2M IPE shall be able to provide to the Hosting CSE, the oneM2M Access Control Policy materials needed for properly registering LWM2M Objects representation. In the current release of this Specification, this procedure of how the Access Control Policy materials are provided is implementation specific.

## 6.7 LWM2M IPE Administration and Maintenance

### 6.7.1 Introduction

The IPE described in clause 5.4 is comprised functionality that includes the LWM2M Server and the IPE's AE. This clause describes the administration and maintenance of these functional elements.

## 6.7.2 Administration and Maintenance of the LWM2M Server Functionality

### 6.7.2.1 Introduction

The LWM2M IPE provides the functionality that plays the role of the LWM2M Server in order to communicate with LWM2M Clients.

In order for communication to be established information needs to be provisioned into the LWM2M Client and LWM2M Server where the following artifacts are necessary to be established for the LWM2M Server:

- LWM2M Server and Client Credentials.
- LWM2M Access control lists.

In addition, the LWM2M Server maintains information about each LWM2M Client and has actions that are used to maintain the LWM2M Server.

These aspects of the LWM2M Server are further described in clause E.2 of the LWM2M Server resource [3].

The mechanisms used to administer and maintain the LWM2M Server functionality within the LWM2M IPE is out of scope of the present document.

### 6.7.2.2 LWM2M Server Maintenance

The LWM2M Server maintains a set of LWM2M Server account information for each LWM2M Client that allows the LWM2M Server to access and communicate with LWM2M Client. These are:

- LWM2M Server identifier associated with and assigned by the LWM2M Client (LWM2M Server identifier, registration lifetime).
- Policies for default observation behavior.

The following actions can also be performed that affects the state of the LWM2M Server's interaction with the LWM2M Client:

- On-demand request for the LWM2M Client to update its registration.

## 6.7.3 Maintenance of the LWM2M IPE AE Context

### 6.7.3.1 Introduction

The LWM2M IPE AE maintains information related to the operational context of the LWM2M IPE AE. Specifically the following elements are maintained for the LWM2M IPE AE:

- List of currently registered LWM2M Endpoints.
- Configuration of the Interworking Functions to be used for the LWM2M Objects and Object Instances.

### 6.7.3.2 LWM2M Endpoint List

Whenever an LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resource is created, updated or deleted as described in clause 6.2, the LWM2M IPE also manages the list of LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resources using a oneM2M <group> resource.

The oneM2M <group> resource's lifecycle is linked to the LWM2M IPE <AE> resource's lifecycle.

**Table 6.7.3.2-1: LWM2M IPE <AE> resource – Group Lifecycle**

LWM2M IPE <AE> resource Operation	oneM2M Resource and Operation
create	create <group>. The group resourceName is the AE-ID of the LWM2M IPE <AE>.resource
update	update <group>
delete	delete <group>

The LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resources' lifecycle operation maps to the following operations on the oneM2M <group> resource.

**Table 6.7.3.2-2: LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resource – Group member Lifecycle**

LWM2M Endpoint <AE> resource Operation	oneM2M Resource and Operation
Create	update <group> (add member)
Delete	update <group> (delete member)

### 6.7.3.3 Configuration of Interworking Functions

Clause 5.3 describes the types of interworking functions as Transparent Interworking Function and Semantically Enabled Interworking Function. An IPE provides the capability to perform one or both types of interworking functions. The granularity (e.g. Object/Object Instance, IPE) that is used to define which interworking function(s) to use is implementation specific.

## 6.8 LWM2M Client Provisioning (Bootstrap)

This present document makes assumptions that the LWM2M Clients and LWM2M Servers functionality of the IPE have been provisioned with the proper LWM2M credential materials in accordance to the LWM2M specification (A.5.3.1. Bootstrap) in order to securely communicate between the LWM2M Client and LWM2M Server.

Additionally, a LWM2M Client connected to a LWM2M IPE, should be provisioned with the LWM2M Access Control Policy information associated to the Object Instances contained in the LWM2M Client as described in clause 6.6 LWM2M Object Security. Additionally, in current release of this present document, the LWM2M Server role of the LWM2M IPE does not contain the LWM2M Bootstrap Server capability, consequently the LWM2M Client provisioning operations shall be part of an out-of-band process.

# 7 Transparent Interworking Function

## 7.1 Introduction

Clause 5.3 introduced the Transparent Interworking function as depicted in Figure 5.3-1. This clause specifies the mappings of the attributes of the <contentInstance> resource for a <container> resource in order to allow an AE that uses the Content Sharing Resource to understand that the Content Sharing Resource has an encapsulated LWM2M Object or Object Instance.

## 7.2 Attribute Mapping for the <contentInstance> Resources

When an AE accesses a <contentInstance> resource, the AE needs to know that the <contentInstance> resource encapsulates a LWM2M Object or Object Instance as well as how the LWM2M Object or Object Instance is encoded.



Table 7.2-1: Transparent Interworking Function Mapping

Interworking Function Mapping	oneM2M Resource Attribute
Indication that a LWM2M Object or Object Instance is encapsulated in the <contentInstance> resource with the content type and encoding of the LWM2M Object or Object Instance.	<contentInstance> resource: labels. Value is "LWM2M-Object-Encapsulation"
The content type of the LWM2M Object or Object Instance based on the Content-Type option	<contentInstance>: contentInfo. Possible contentInfo values are translated from the LWM2M Content-Type option (see note).
NOTE: The LWM2M Technical Specification [3] defines the value to be used for the [encoding] if the Content-Type option is not present.	

## 8 Semantically Enabled Interworking Function (Informative)

### 8.1 Introduction

Clause 5.3 introduced the Semantically Enabled Interworking function as depicted in Figure 5.3-2. This clause specifies how LWM2M Objects and their associated LWM2M Resources are organized as <container> resources in order for values associated with the LWM2M Resources be translated into <contentInstance> resources. In addition, this clause specifies the mapping of Content Sharing Resources the oneM2M Base Ontology [i.5].

### 8.2 Organization of Semantically Enabled Content Sharing Resources

#### 8.2.1 Introduction

Semantically enabled Content Sharing Resources represent the structure and content of LWM2M Objects and Object Instances by translating LWM2M Objects, Object Instances and their LWM2M Resources and LWM2M Resource Instances into a hierarchy of Content Sharing Resources using the Content Sharing Resource's parent-child relationship described in ETSI TS 118 101 [2]. In addition, the LWM2M Resources values are contained within the <contentInstance> resource for <container> resources.

When the LWM2M Resource is of type LWM2M Object Link, the <contentInstance> resource that represents the LWM2M Resource is used to represent the LWM2M Object Link by assigning the destination of the LWM2M Object Link reference to another LWM2M Object's Content Sharing Resource. The reference is assigned using the <contentInstance> resource's contentRef attribute where the name of the attribute is "ObjectLink" and the value of the attribute is the URI of the destination Content Sharing Resource.

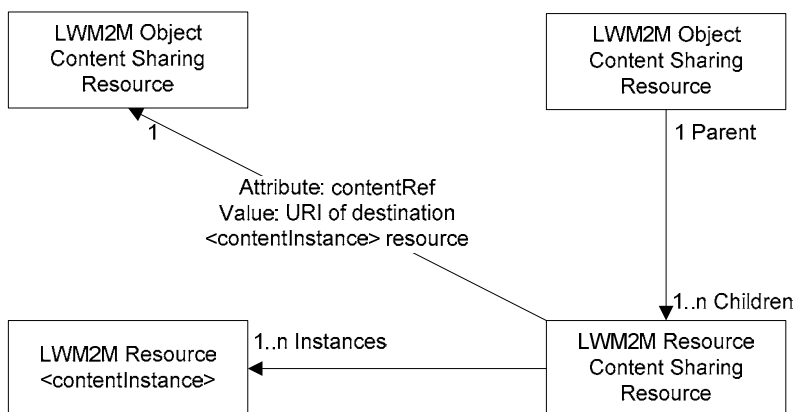


Figure 8.2.1-1: Relationships of LWM2M Semantically Enabled Content Sharing Resources

### 8.2.2 Lifecycle of Semantically Enabled Content Sharing Resources

Clauses 6.3 and 6.4 describe how LWM2M Objects and Object Instances are discovered and instantiated. The Semantic Interworking function uses these procedures for instantiation of the Content Sharing Resource for the LWM2M Objects and Object Instances.

The Content Sharing Resources for LWM2M Resources and Resource Instances are created as child resources of the parent Content Sharing Resource when the LWM2M Object and Object Instance are created. Likewise these child Content Sharing Resources are deleted when the parent Content Sharing Resource is deleted.

Creation, update or deletion of one or more <contentInstance> resources for the LWM2M Resource or Resource Instances that are not caused by the creation or deletion of the parent LWM2M Object or Object Instance Content Sharing Resource maps to the following operations on the LWM2M Client.

**Table 8.2.2-1: LWM2M Resource Content Sharing Resource Lifecycle Translation**

LWM2M Operation Device Management & Service Enablement Interface	oneM2M Resource and Operation LWM2M Resource or Resource Instance Child Content Sharing Resource
Write	create child Content Sharing Resource for new Resource or Resource Instance. The name of the Content Sharing Resource shall be the Resource Id for a singleton LWM2M Resource. The name of the Content Sharing Resource shall be the LWM2M Resource ID and LWM2M Resource Instance Id.  When the LWM2M Resource is of type LWM2M Object Link, the <contentInstance> resource that represents the LWM2M Resource is used to represent the LWM2M Object Link by assigning the destination of the LWM2M Object Link reference to another LWM2M Object's Content Sharing Resource. The reference is assigned using the <contentInstance> resource's contentRef attribute where the name of the attribute is "ObjectLink" and the value of the attribute is the URI of the destination <contentInstance> resource.
Not applicable	update Content Sharing Resource
Write	delete Content Sharing Resource for Resource or Resource Instance
Not Applicable	read Content Sharing Resource

**Table 8.2.2-2: LWM2M Resource <contentInstance> Lifecycle Translation**

LWM2M Operation Device Management & Service Enablement Interface	oneM2M Resource and Operation LWM2M Resource or Resource Instance <contentInstance> resource
Write	create <contentInstance>
Write - Sets the Resource to default value	delete <contentInstance>
Read	read <contentInstance>

### 8.2.3 Mapping for the Encoding of the <contentInstance> Resource

When an AE accesses a <contentInstance> resource, the AE needs to know how the value of the Resource or Resource Instance is encoded.

**Table 8.2.3-1: Mapping of Resource or Resource Instance Encoding**

Interworking Function Mapping	oneM2M Resource Attribute
The encoding of the LWM2M Resource or Resource Instance based on the Content-Type option	<contentInstance>: contentInfo. Possible contentInfo values are translated from the LWM2M Content-Type option. Note: The LWM2M Technical Specification [3] defines the value to be used for the [encoding] if the Content-Type option is not present.

## 8.3 Guidelines for Mapping to the Base Ontology

### 8.3.1 Introduction

Clause 8.2 describes the structure and relationships of the LWM2M Objects and Object Instances along with their associated Resources and Resource Instances. Using that structure this clause provides guidance on mapping the Base Ontology described by [i.5] onto that resource structure. As ontologies are created for specific applications of LWM2M Objects (e.g. Device Management, Home Automation), this clause can only be used for a basis of creating the application specific ontology because certain elements of base ontology (e.g. Aspects, Functionality, Services) cannot be inferred by the LWM2M definitions of LWM2M Objects, Object Instances, Resources or Resource Instances.

### 8.3.2 Mapping of the LWM2M Client

LWM2M Clients are represented as <AE> resources and are mapped to an InterworkedDevice. <AE> resources exposed by the LWM2M Server associated with the IPE are mapped to the same Area Network.

### 8.3.4 Mapping of the LWM2M Object, Object Instance. Resource and Resource Instance

#### 8.3.4.1 Introduction

Mapping the LWM2M Object, Object Instance. Resource and Resource Instance to the Base Ontology is based on the following guidelines:

- LWM2M Clients are mapped to InterworkedDevices
- LWM2M Objects are mapped to Services and Functionality
- LWM2M Resources that represent static (configured) properties of LWM2M Objects are mapped to ThingProperties.
- LWM2M operation of Execute map to Operation and Command
- LWM2M Create, Update, Retrieve and Delete operations permitted for the LWM2M Object or Object Instances map to Operation and Command
- LWM2M Resources (including those of type Object Link) are mapped to Input- / OutputDataPoints.
  - Sub-structures of LWM2M Resources are mapped to Variables that are sub-structures of Input- / OutputDataPoints (via the hasSubStructure relation).
    - Read-only LWM2M Resources map to Output DataPoint.
    - Write-only LWM2M Resources map to Input DataPoint.
    - Read-write LWM2M Resources map to Input Datapoint and Output Datapoint with the same instance of a Variable

- If the LWM2M Object doesn't have a command state, the IPE will instantiate and maintain a <container> resource for command's state. In both instances the LWM2M Resource that represents the command state maps to Output DataPoint.

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# Annex A (Informative): Introduction to OMA LightweightM2M (LWM2M)

## A.1 Introduction

OMA Lightweight M2M is a protocol for device and service management for M2M. The main purpose of this technology is to address service and management needs for constrained M2M devices, over UDP and SMS bearers.

**NOTE:** This annex provides an overview of the LWM2M protocol. The authoritative source for the protocol is provided by the LWM2M Technical Specification [3].

The crucial aspects in this work are the:

- Target devices for this protocol are resource constraint devices (e.g. 8-16bit MCU, RAM is in tens of KB and flash is in hundreds of KB).
- Ability to perform Data collection and remote control of devices without the need for complex computing and UI operations.
- Optimization of network resources to allow a large numbers of devices may be connected to the communication network simultaneously.
- Fusion of device functionalities management and service manipulation into a single protocol.

From the implementation view LWM2M has the following features:

- Suitable for resource constraint devices.
- Usage of compact binary packets.
- Support for multiple data encoding formats that include Binary , JSON, plain text and opaque data formats.
- Support for reporting information from the Server to the Client when specified condition are met.
- Easy to be implemented though the reuse of existing implementation of IETF technologies: e.g. CoAP.
- (Constrained Application Protocol) for the Transfer Protocol, and DTLS (Datagram, Transport Layer Security) [i.3] for securing the Server/Client exchanges.

One of typical use cases of using LWM2M technology is the firmware upgrade of streetlights [i.4].

- A Streetlights supervisor is responsible for managing the streetlights system. (There are thousands of streetlights in the city and low-cost LWM2M devices embedded in the streetlights.)
- The supervisor needs to remotely upgrade of the firmware of a specific streetlight or a group of streetlights.

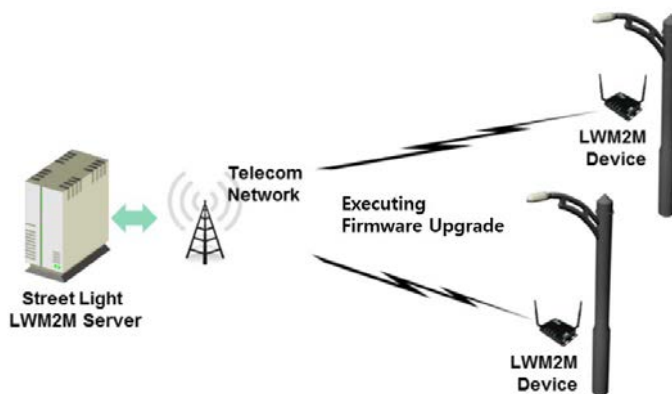


Figure A.1-1: Firmware Upgrade of Streetlight of Use Case using LWM2M

## A.2 Architecture

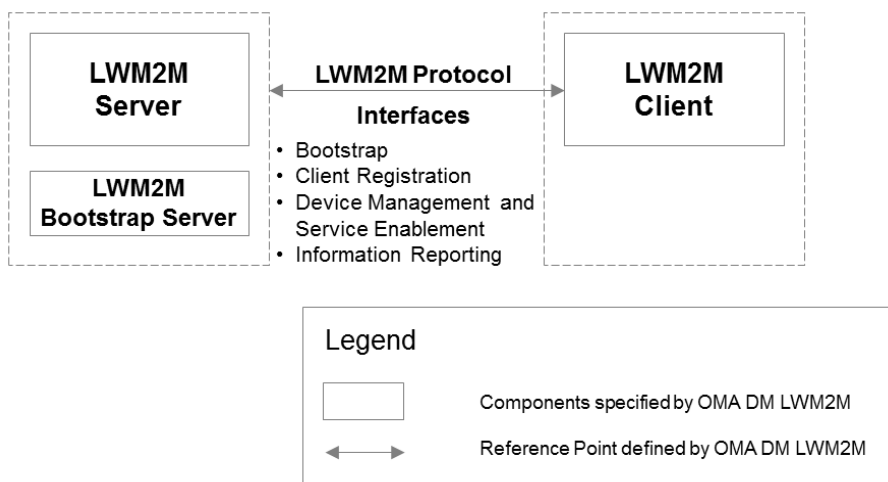


Figure A.2-1: LWM2M Architecture

As shown in the Figure A.2-1, the layout is the architecture of LWM2M [3]. The Components specified by OMA LWM2M compose the LWM2M enabler which specifies the LWM2M Server / LWM2M Client interface. The LWM2M Server and LWM2M Client are typically instantiated in a M2M Server and a M2M Device.

Based on the deployment scenario, the LWM2M Server has the bootstrapping capability itself, or the LWM2M Bootstrap Server exists separately for security reasons.

## A.3 Terminology

LWM2M [3] is a RESTful protocol with concepts that are similar to oneM2M, however LWM2M uses different terms for these concepts. The following table provides a comparison of applicable LWM2M and oneM2M terminology.

**Table A.3-1: LWM2M/oneM2M Terminology Mapping**

LWM2M Terminology	oneM2M Terminology
Client Endpoint	<AE> resources that reside on devices and oneM2M nodes.
Object, Object Instance	Resource in general; <contentInstance> resource when used for interworking.
Resource	Attribute for a Resource.

## A.4 Reference Points

### A.4.1 Introduction

This clause introduces the interfaces carried over the reference point consisting of two main components LWM2M Server and the LWM2M Client.

### A.4.2 Functional Components

#### A.4.2.1 LWM2M Server

The LWM2M Server is a logical component which serves as an endpoint of the LWM2M protocol.

#### A.4.2.2 LWM2M Client

The LWM2M Client is a logical component. This LWM2M Client serves as an endpoint of the LWM2M protocol and communicates with the LWM2M Server to execute the device management and service enablement operations from the LWM2M Server and reporting results of the operations.

### A.4.3 Interfaces

There are four interfaces supported by the reference point between LWM2M server and LWM2M Client. The logical operation of each interface is defined as follows:

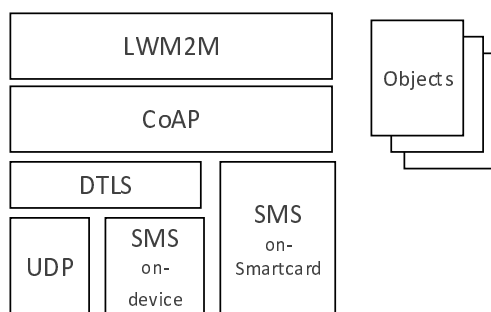
- Bootstrap:
  - This interface is used to provision essential information into the LWM2M Client so that the LWM2M Client can register to the LWM2M Server(s) after bootstrap procedure has completed.
- Client Registration:
  - This interface allows the LWM2M Client register to the LWM2M Server. This procedure lets the Server know the existence and information (e.g. address, capabilities) of the LWM2M Client so that LWM2M Server can perform M2M services and device management on the LWM2M Client.
- Device Management and Service Enablement:
  - This interface allows the LWM2M Server to perform the device management and M2M service enablement operations. Over this interface, the LWM2M Server can send operations to the LWM2M Client and gets response of the operations from the LWM2M Client.

- Information Reporting:
  - This interface allows the LWM2M Client to report resource information to the LWM2M Server. This Information Reporting can be triggered periodically or by events (e.g. resource information is changed and configured conditions are met).

## A.5 Protocols

### A.5.1 Protocol Stack

The LWM2M has the protocol stack defined as below.



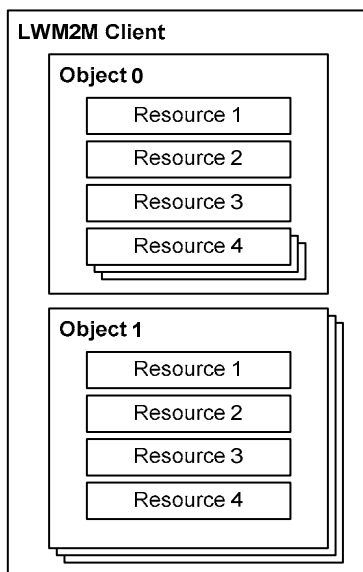
**Figure A.5.1-1: LWM2M Protocol Stack**

- LWM2M Objects: LWM2M Objects are designed for the functionality provided by the LWM2M enabler. The LWM2M specification [i.4] defines a set of Standard Objects. Other Objects may also be added by OMA, external SDOs (e.g. the IPSO alliance) or vendors to enable certain M2M Services.
- LWM2M Protocol: LWM2M protocol defines the logical operations and mechanisms per each interface.
- CoAP: The LWM2M utilizes the IETF Constrained Application Protocol [i.2] as an underlying transfer protocol across UDP and SMS bearers. This protocol defines the message header, request/response codes, message options and retransmission mechanisms. The LWM2M only uses the subset of features defined in CoAP.
- DTLS: DTLS [i.3] is used to provide secure UDP/SMS on-device channels between the LWM2M Server and the LWM2M Client for all the messages interchanged.
- UDP Binding with CoAP (Mandatory): Reliability over the UDP transport is provided by the built-in retransmission mechanisms of CoAP.
- SMS Binding with CoAP (Optional): CoAP is used over SMS by placing a CoAP message in the SMS payload using 8-bit encoding.

### A.5.2 Data Model

In the LWM2M Enabler technical specification [i.4], a simple data model is described. Basically, a resource made available by data model of the LWM2M Client is a Resource, and Resources are logically organized into Objects. Figure 5.3.4 illustrates this structure, and the relationship between Resources, Objects, and the LWM2M Client. The LWM2M Client may have any number of Resources, each of which belongs to an Object.





**Figure A.5.2-1: LWM2M Data Model [3]**

Resources are defined per Object, and each resource is given a unique identifier within that Object. Each Resource is designed to have one or more Operations that it supports. A Resource may be a single or multiple (possibility of several instantiations) one, dependent on the Resource definition in Object specification. An Object defines a grouping of Resources, for example the Firmware Object contains all the Resources used for firmware update purposes. The LWM2M enabler defines standard Objects and Resources and other Objects may be added to enable a certain M2M Services.

Object needs to be instantiated either by the LWM2M Server or the LWM2M Client, which is called Object Instance, before using the functionality of an Object. After Object Instance is created, the LWM2M Server can access that Object Instance and Resources in the Object Instance. Furthermore a Resource can contain a simple value (e.g. sensor measure), or a reference to an Object Instance.

## A.5.3 Interface Descriptions

### A.5.3.1 Bootstrap

The Bootstrap interface is used to provision essential information into the LWM2M Client in order to allow the LWM2M Client to be able to register to a certain LWM2M Server. There are four modes for bootstrapping:

- **Factory Bootstrap:** the LWM2M Client is already provisioned at the time of the device manufacture. The pre-configured data is stored in the LWM2M Client.
- **Bootstrap from Smartcard:** When the Device supports a Smartcard and retrieval of bootstrap message from Smartcard is successful, the LWM2M Client processes the bootstrap message from the Smartcard and applies it to the LWM2M Client.
- **Client initiated Bootstrap:** the LWM2M Client requests and retrieves the bootstrap message from a LWM2M Bootstrap Server. In this case the LWM2M Client needs to be pre-provisioned with the LWM2M Bootstrap Server Bootstrap Information.
- **Server initiated Bootstrap:** the LWM2M Bootstrap Server provisions the bootstrap message into the LWM2M Client after recognizing the existence of the LWM2M Device. In this case the LWM2M Client needs to be pre-provisioned with the LWM2M Bootstrap Server Bootstrap Information.

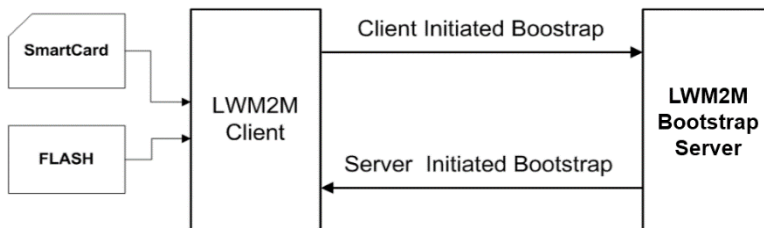


Figure A.5.3.1-1: Bootstrap Modes

### A.5.3.2 Client Registration

The Client Registration interface is used by the LWM2M Client to register with one or more LWM2M Servers, maintain each registration, and de-register from the LWM2M Server(s). When registering, the LWM2M Client indicates its Endpoint Name, MSISDN, supporting binding modes, lifetime of registration, the list of Objects the Client supports and available Object Instances. The registration is a soft state, with a lifetime indicated by the registration lifetime. The LWM2M Client periodically performs an update of its registration information to the registered Server(s). If the lifetime of a registration expires without receiving an update from the Client, the Server removes the registration information. Finally, when shutting down or discontinuing use of a Server, the Client performs de-registration.

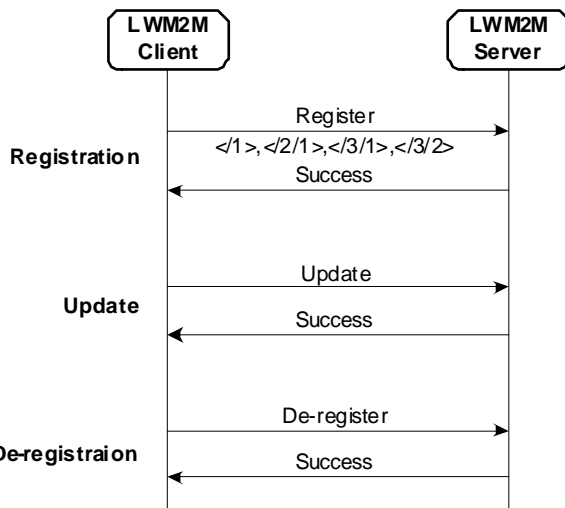


Figure A.5.3.2-1: Example of Registration Procedure

### A.5.3.3 Device Management and Service Enablement

This interface is used by the LWM2M Server to access Resources available from a LWM2M Client using Create, Read, Write, Delete, or Execute operations. The operations that a Resource supports are defined in the definition of its Object.

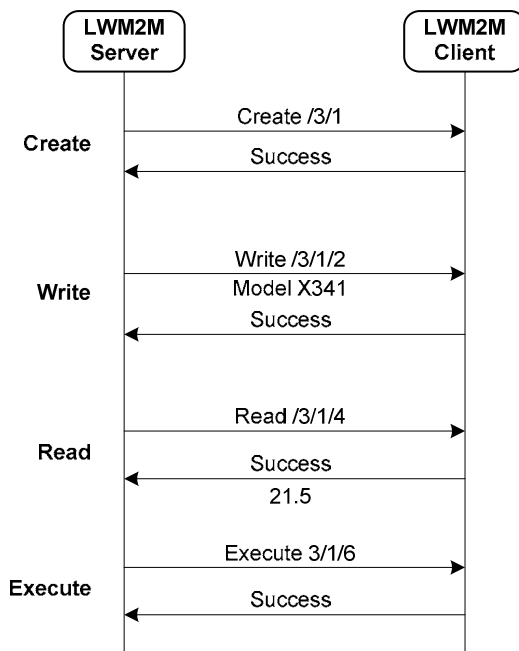


Figure A.5.3.3-1: Example of Device Management and Service Enablement Interface

### A.5.3.4 Information Reporting

This interface is used by the LWM2M Server to observe any changes in a Resource on the LWM2M Client, receiving notifications when new values are available. The LWM2M Server needs to configure observation related parameters by sending "Write Attribute" operation before observing Resources in the LWM2M Client. This observation relationship is initiated by sending an "Observe" operation to the L2M2M Client for an Object Instance or Resource. An observation ends when a "Cancel Observation" operation is performed

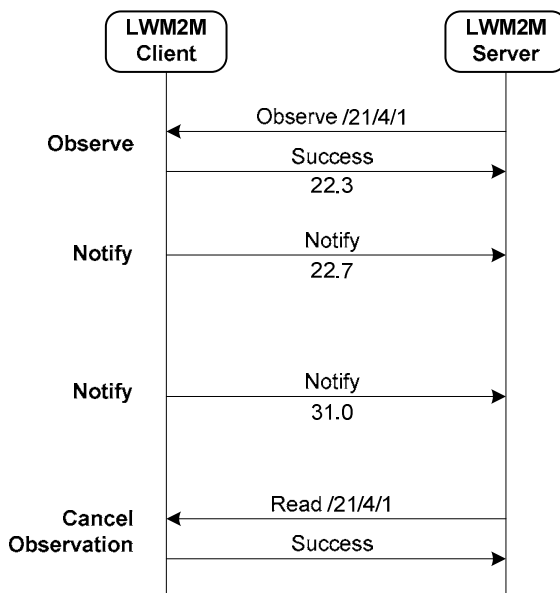


Figure A.5.3.4-1: Example of Information Reporting Interface

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## A.6 Functions

A first set of standard Objects for the LWM2M 1.0 enabler have been developed:

- Server Security: security data related to the LWM2M server(s) and/or the LWM2M Bootstrap Server.
- Server: data, configuration, functions related to the LWM2M Server.
- Access Control: to check whether the LWM2M server has access right for performing an operation on Resources in the LWM2M Client.
- Device: provision of a range of device related information, device reboot and factory reset function.
- Connectivity Monitoring: to monitor parameters related to underlying network connectivity.
- Firmware: provision of firmware management, installing and updating new firmware.
- Location: provides location information of the LWM2M Devices.
- Connectivity Statistics: to statistical information of network connection (e.g. SMS counter, UDP data size).

These Standard Objects are intended to support a variety of functionalities to manage LWM2M Devices. OMA has already specified others LWM2M objects (e.g. as Software Management, Device Capability Management,) and may create further objects in future. Furthermore, other organizations and companies may define additional LWM2M Objects for their own M2M services using according to LWM2M Object Template and Guideline Annex in [3]: e.g. oneM2M has specified the set of LWM2M Objects around CMDH Policy functionality; IPSO Alliance has developed LWM2M Objects for various sensors.

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# History

<b>Document history</b>		
V2.0.0	September 2016	Publication