WP4 – Mobility-related Data as a Service

D4.2: Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure Prototype

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This deliverable describes the work carried out during the development of the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component of the SIMPLI-CITY platform. It specifies the scope of this version and the degree of fulfilment of the requirements to be covered by the component. Moreover it specifies how to install and execute the different subcomponents implemented.
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Executive Summary

This deliverable describes the work carried out during the development of the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component of the SIMPLI-CITY Data Processing.

The document starts by introducing the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component and describing the scope of this prototype.

Afterwards, the degree of fulfilment of each requirement to be covered by the component and specified in the Requirements Analysis Report (D2.3) is described.

In this final deliverable, the complete functionality of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure is given. It provides the functionality of storing and requesting data to/from the Cloud Storage and it supports the three different storage types “Structured”, “Binary” and “Semantic”. Moreover it allows developers to provide access rights to other developers, so that they are able to access the data.

Section 5 of this document describes how potential users (i.e. SIMPLI-CITY developers and administrators) can prepare, install, execute and use the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component. For this, a step-by-step process to install and make use of the prototype is provided.

This deliverable D4.2 is the final prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure.
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1 Introduction

SIMPLI-CITY – The Road User Information System of the Future – is a project funded by the Seventh Framework Programme of the European Commission under Grant Agreement No. 318201. It provides the technological foundation for bringing the “App Revolution” to road users by facilitating data integration, service development, and end user interaction.

Within this document, the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure will be presented. The document accompanies the corresponding software prototype, which is the main content of the deliverable.

1.1 SIMPLI-CITY Project Overview

Analogously to the “App Revolution”, SIMPLI-CITY adds a “software layer” to the hardware-driven “product” mobility. SIMPLI-CITY will take advantage of the great success of mobile apps that are currently being provided for systems such as Android, iOS, or Windows Phone. These apps have created new opportunities and even business models by making it possible for developers to produce new apps on top of the mobile device infrastructure. Many of the most advanced and innovative apps have been developed by players formerly not involved in the mobile software market. Hence, SIMPLI-CITY will support third party developers to efficiently realise and sell their mobility-related service and app ideas by a range of methods and tools, including the Mobility Services and App Marketplaces.

In order to foster the wide usage of those services, a holistic framework is needed which structures and bundles potential services that could deliver data from various sources to road user information systems. SIMPLI-CITY will provide such a framework by facilitating the following main project results:

- Mobility Services Framework: A next-generation European Wide Service Platform (EWSP) allowing the creation of mobility-related services as well as the creation of corresponding apps. This will enable third party providers to produce a wide range of interoperable, value-added services, and apps for drivers and other road users.
- Mobility-related Data as a Service: The integration of various, heterogeneous data sources like sensors, cooperative systems, telematics, open data repositories, people-centric sensing, and media data streams, which can be modelled, accessed, and integrated in a unified way.
- Personal Mobility Assistant: An end user assistant that allows road users to make use of the information provided by apps and to interact with them in a non-distracting way – based on a speech recognition approach. New apps can be integrated into the Personal Mobility Assistant in order to extend its functionalities for individual needs.

To achieve its goals, SIMPLI-CITY conducts original research and applies technologies from the fields of Ubiquitous Computing, Big Data, Media Streaming, the Semantic Web, the Internet of Things, the Internet of Services, and Human-Computer Interaction. For more information, please refer to the project website at http://www.simpli-city.eu.
1.2 Deliverable Purpose, Scope and Context

The purpose of this document is to provide the means to use the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure and exploit its functionalities. For this, the scope and requirements of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure and this prototype, the requirements and preparations for administrators and developers, an installation and usage guide are provided.

The Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure prototype is the outcome of the discussions and implementation work done in project months 10 to 24. It provides an implementation of the functionalities of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure as provided with SIMPLI-CITY deliverables D3.2.1 (Functional Specification), and D3.2.2 (Technical Specification).

1.3 Document Status and Target Audience

This document is listed in the Description of Work (DoW) as “Public”, since the content is functional complete (beta prototype) but subject to changes, depending on the upcoming demands in other work packages and/or issues with the current implementation.

1.4 Abbreviations and Glossary

A definition of common terms and roles related to the realization of SIMPLI-CITY as well as a list of abbreviations is available in the supplementary document “Supplement: Abbreviations and Glossary”, which is provided in addition to this deliverable.

Further information can be found at http://www.simpli-city.eu.

1.5 Document Structure

This deliverable is broken down into the following sections:

Section 1 provides an introduction for this deliverable including a general overview of the project, and outlines the purpose, scope, context, status, and target audience of this deliverable.

Section 2 provides an overview of the scope and relationship of the prototype, showing were the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure fits into the overall SIMPLI-CITY software framework and the outcome of the prototype. Furthermore, an assessment of the requirements covered by this prototype is given.

Section 3 presents the requirements and preparations to be done by administrators and software developers if they want to make use of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructures prototype.

Section 4 states information about the installation and deployment of the provided software package.

Section 5 describes how administrators and software developers can execute and use the provided functionalities.

Section 6 discusses the current limitations of the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure.

Finally, Section 7 provides a summary of the document.
2 Prototype Scope and Requirements Coverage

2.1 Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure – General Information

The Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure will provide persistence functionality for SIMPLI-CITY. It will act as a service which is designed for managing different types of data in a persistent, scalable and efficient storage. Hence, access, storage, and retrieval of mobility-related data are performed through the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure. The component will act as a data storage solution for information and serves as a source for static data that can be used by apps and services.

The Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure will be fed with information from apps (e.g., to store data from users), from services (e.g., to store settings or data for backend services) or from external data sources such as sensors or user centric data. It will be accessed by services, other components or apps but there will be no direct access from apps to the data storage: All App access will be performed via the Service Runtime Environment.

The component will allow services, apps and components to create isolated data storage spaces which will not overlap with those of other components, services or apps. Those isolated storage spaces are referred to as “Buckets”, which is a concept originating from the Amazon S3 storage solution and has proved to be robust in many cloud based storage solutions. The bucket concept allows the usage of different storage backends in order to support different types of data storage. The project will provide NoSQL storage for structured JSON-based data, semantic storage and storage for binary data.
Figure 1 shows the location of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure in the SIMPLI-CITY Global Architecture. For the full Global Architecture, refer to deliverable D3.1.

2.2 Scope of the Prototype

Figure 2: Scope of the Prototype of Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure

Figure 2 depicts the status of development of the prototype of Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure, showing the subcomponents that are covered within this prototype. Note, that this figure shows the Service Runtime Environment, Apps, Services and other SIMPLI-CITY components within the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure; therefore, also other parts of the SIMPLI-CITY Global Architecture, which are not developed within this component, are depicted.
The status of the implementation is shown using the following colour codes:

- Green: Fully implemented.
- Orange: Partially implemented.
- White: No implementation so far.

In the following subsections, the scope and status of the single subcomponents (as depicted in Figure 2) will be discussed in more detail. For the Functional Specification and Technical Specification of these subcomponents, refer to SIMPLI-CITY deliverables D3.2.1 and D3.2.2, respectively.

### 2.2.1 Storage Backends

Those are external storage systems offering a concrete storage facility for a storage type. SIMPLI-CITY supports NoSQL (MongoDB), Binary (Amazon S3) and Semantic (Sesame) Storages. The access to each of this storage types is implemented in this prototype.

### 2.2.2 Storage Abstractors

Abstractors provide an abstraction layer around concrete storage implementations. This allows SIMPLI-CITY to replace one storage engine with another one if necessary. The prototype provides a fully implemented abstraction layer in the Cloud Storage, so an exchange of a storage engine is easily possible.

### 2.2.3 Cloud Storage Facade

The Cloud Storage Facade hosts the CRUD Interface as well as more advanced query facilities to send generic queries to the backends and provide the possibility to manipulate the Access Control List. This component is responsible for the bucket management and handles the configuration and connections to the specific storage backend systems.

As the central SIMPLI-CITY user management is not available yet, the Cloud Storage uses a dummy user to assign buckets to. User credentials are accepted by the interfaces, but they are not validated or used. This will be changed and aligned during the development of the SIMPLI-CITY user management.

### 2.2.4 CRUD Interface

The CRUD Interface provides standard functionality for Create, Read, Update and Delete (CRUD), which is available for all storage types. The CRUD Interface acts as an interface for the Cloud Storage RESTful Interface. It decouples the CRUD operations from management operations or advanced queries. In this prototype the CRUD operations for the abstraction layer is provided. In this way all CRUD operations are also decoupled from a specific storage engine.

### 2.2.5 Cloud Storage Backend

The Cloud Storage Backend is used by the Cloud Storage Facade, which delegates the management of buckets and ACLs to this component. The Cloud Storage Backend holds the bucket definitions and ACLs.
2.2.6 Cloud Storage RESTful Interface

The Cloud Storage RESTful Interface provides the interface between the Cloud Storage and the external components like the Service Runtime Environment. This includes the access for all query and CRUD operations, the streaming access and the definition of simplified ACL functionalities. An observer interface enables the developer to get notified on a change in a bucket. The use is explained later in Section 5.2.1.

2.2.7 Cloud Storage Java API

The Cloud Storage Java API will provide the functionalities of the Cloud Storage RESTful Interface as an easy to use Java component. A component using the Cloud Storage Java API could be deployed on a different server or device than the Cloud Storage itself. To provide a flexible usage, the Cloud Storage Java API abstracts the RESTful interface and can so be used on a different physical machine. The use is later detailed in Section 5.2.2.
2.3 Covered Requirements

This section describes the degree of fulfilment of the requirements to be covered by Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure and specified in the Requirements Analysis Deliverable (D2.3) and the Functional Specification (D3.2.1).

Table 1: Requirements Related to Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure and their Degree of Fulfilment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Requirement</th>
<th>Degree of Fulfilment</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Must Have Requirements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U80: Profile in the cloud</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>In this prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure the whole chain from the developer’s service to the structured storage backend is provide. So it is capable of storing structured data, for example the profile of a SIMPLI-CITY user.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U81: Storage of data in the cloud</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>All three requested storage backends are implemented in the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure prototype. The Cloud Storage Facade abstracts the operations on specific backends and provides a single interface to the developer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U122: Storage of data in the cloud: binary, semantic and structured</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Should Have Requirements</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U121: Local storage of data</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>Functionality is not covered by the prototype. The further development will take place in WP6 to have a seamless integration with the PMA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U123: Scalability of the cloud infrastructure</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>The prototype started to implement to offer a scalability of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure. As it is still in a prototype state, this requirement is not fulfilled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3 Preparations

This section provides information about what potential users (both administrators and software developers) need to prepare in order to use the functionalities of the delivered prototype.

The server side part of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component will be executed by administrators of the SIMPLI-CITY Data Processing, whereas the Java API and REST interfaces will be used by developers.

3.1 Server Side (System Administrators)

In order to deploy the server side part of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure, it is necessary to have an Apache Felix package installed. It can be downloaded from:

- [http://felix.apache.org/downloads.cgi](http://felix.apache.org/downloads.cgi)

For execution, the Apache Felix package has to be extracted and a Java Runtime must be installed.

As the Apache Felix Runtime Environment is just a plain Java package, it does not require a special installation. For running it later on as a background service or for an automatic start with the operating system, proper start scripts and/or a Java service wrapper is needed. As an example the Java Service Wrapper can be downloaded from:


The documentation for the installation of this wrapper can be found under:


In this document, it is presumed that Apache Felix 4.4.1 is successfully extracted and can be started on the developer’s computer. An installation as a service is not needed.

It’s also necessary that the operating system hosting the server side must have the TCP networking port 8182 free, as this is the port that will be used by the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure.

This prototype has been tested in Windows 7 and Ubuntu 12.04 Operating System with Java SE Development Kit 7, even though it is usable under all major Java platforms running in Windows or Linux.

3.2 Cloud Storage Java API (Developers)

Java Developers who wants to make use of the Cloud Storage Java API, have to include the Java API (eu.simpli-city.cloudstorage.javaapi-1.jar), Apache Commons-Codec 1.4 (commons-codec-1.4.jar) and the JSON.org 20131018 (json-20131018.jar) JAR bundle to the compile class path of their project.

For an easy use, the Cloud Storage Java API is a Maven bundle. If it is included into a Maven Project, the Apache Commons-Codec and JSON.org bundles will be downloaded automatically to the local Maven repository.

The Java API can be used in any Java project. It was tested with Java 7 but it should run with every major Java version.
4 Installation (Deployment)

This section provides guidelines on how to install and deploy the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure.

4.1 Server Side (System Administrators)

The server side is supplied in a form of JAR files. Namely all de.ascora.cloudstorage*.jar bundles and some dependencies like e.g. gson-2.2.4.jar.

All JAR files have to be copied into the bundles folder in the Felix installation. If the Apache Felix server is already running, it has to be restarted to load and start the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure bundles. Upon the start-up, the Cloud Storage packages are loaded and started. To check the start of all bundles, the command in Listing 1 shows a list of all deployed bundles in the Felix environment. In Figure 3 a successful example output is shown. All Cloud-based Infrastructure bundles should be in the state “Active”.

Listing 1: Command to Show all Deployed Bundles in Apache Felix

```
Listing 1: Command to Show all Deployed Bundles in Apache Felix
```

Figure 3: Output of all Deployed Bundles in the Apache Felix Server

In this Cloud Storage installation the credential configuration file for the binary Amazon Installation is missing, as they should not be available for public. For tests of the binary
storage type in the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure, a `AwsCredentials.properties` file has to be created in the Apache Felix folder. It contains the Amazon S3 credentials, which have to be entered in the file like explained in Listing 2.

Listing 2: `AwsCredentials.properties` Content Template

```properties
secretKey=<yourSecretKey>
accessKey=<yourAccessKey>
```
5 Execution and Usage of the Software

This section describes how to use the different subcomponents of the prototype.

5.1 Server Side (System Administrators)

In order to execute the server side of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure, the Apache Felix package must be started, by executing the command in Listing 3.

Listing 3: Apache Felix Start Command

```java
java -jar [Apache Felix]/bin/felix.jar
```

Once the Apache Felix package is running, a new window appears containing all log messages during the start-up process and running the server.

The server side uses RESTful interfaces to provide the Cloud Storage functionality to developers. For all available RESTful interfaces including their HTTP Operations, expected input parameters and given output results, please refer to Section 5.2 in this document.

In order to test the GET method and the availability of the Cloud-based Information Structure, a browser can be used with the following URL:


The generated result shows a JSON response with some status information of the Cloud Storage.
Figure 5: Response of the RESTful Status Interface

As a result of this request, a set of logs are generated displaying the activity on the server side.

The following Figure 6 shows the logs generated by the activity done by the server side, and also displays the Status component activity log, executing the content sent by the server side.

Figure 6: Server Side and Data Template Activity Log

5.2 Cloud Storage Usage (Developers)

5.2.1 RESTful Interfaces

This chapter explains the usage of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure by RESTful interfaces. It targets developers which are not using Java. This deliverable also provides a dedicated Java API for developers. It is explained in Section 5.2.2.

In this document, it is assumed, that the general use of REST interfaces is known to the developer. For each interface just a description and an example are given. Each description is presented as a table, which includes all necessary request and response parameters and their expected value types and values.

Section 5.2.1.3 details the expected input and output JSON objects for each REST call as JSON schema.
In the later figures, $API_ROOT is mentioned in the URL field. It is a placeholder for the server on which it is running. So the expected value is constructed like shown in Listing 4.

Listing 4: Construction of the $API_ROOT Variable

```
$API_ROOT = http://<Server_Url>:8182/CloudStorage
```

In general, the bucketId can be any string containing letters and numbers. This bucketId is used to access an own bucket with this id. If the developer wants to access a bucket of another user, he has to append the userId of this user with a “@” to the bucketId.

Listing 5: Example bucketId when Accessing an own Bucket

```
:bucketId = myTestBucket
```

Listing 6: Example bucketId when Accessing a Bucket of Another User

```
:bucketId = hisTestBucket@otherUser
```

5.2.1.1 General Bucket Interfaces

5.2.1.1.1 Bucket Create/Delete Interfaces

Table 2: Interface Description for Creating a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td>none</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>bucketType</td>
<td>SemiStructured</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>accessRights</td>
<td>A list of AccessRight objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>accessRights</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL

```
$API_ROOT/bucket
```

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

Listing 7: Example Request for Creating a Bucket

```
{
  "bucketId": "TestId",
  "bucketType": "binary",
  "accessRights": [
    {
      "id": "user1",
      "right": "Read"
    }
  ]
}
```
### Table 3: Interface Description for Deleting a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>DELETE</strong></th>
<th><strong>URL</strong></th>
<th>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Deletes the specific bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example URL</strong></td>
<td>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/testId}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP status code only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTTP Status Code</strong></td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.2.1.1.2 AccessRight Interfaces

### Table 4: Interface Description for Adding an AccessRight to a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>PUT</strong></th>
<th><strong>URL</strong></th>
<th>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/access}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Adds Access Rights to a bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JSON Object</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/AccessRight">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/AccessRight</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JSON Attribute</strong></td>
<td>id</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example URL</strong></td>
<td>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/testId/access}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP status code only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTTP Status Code</strong></td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Listing 8: Example Request for Adding an AccessRight to a Bucket

```json
{
  "id": "testUser",
  "right": "Read"
}
```

### Table 5: Interface Description for Removing an AccessRight from a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Method</strong></th>
<th><strong>POST</strong></th>
<th><strong>URL</strong></th>
<th>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/access}$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
<td>Deletes Access Right from a bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parameter</strong></td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JSON Object</strong></td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/AccessRight">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/AccessRight</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>JSON Attribute</strong></td>
<td>id</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>right</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example URL</strong></td>
<td>$\text{API_ROOT/bucket/testId/access}$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP status code only</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HTTP Status Code</strong></td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Example Response</strong></td>
<td>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Listing 9: Example Request for Deleting an AccessRight from a Bucket

```json
{
  "id": "testUser",
  "right": "Read"
}
```
5.2.1.3 Observer Interfaces

Table 6: Interface Description for Adding an Observer to a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Adds an observer to the specific Bucket</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/user/:bucketId/observer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter:
- **bucketId**
  - Required: yes
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: The ID of the Bucket

JSON Object:

JSON Attributes:
- **link**
  - Required: yes
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: Link to the web service as Callback

- **description**
  - Required: no
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: Meta description of the object

Example URL:
- $API_ROOT/user/testId/observer

HTTP Status Code:
- Required: yes
- Possible Values:
  - 200: OK
  - 404: Bucket does not exist

Example Response:
- HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Listing 10: Example Request for Adding an Observer to a Bucket

```json
{
  "link": "http://www.someWebservice.url"
}
```

Table 7: Interface Description for Removing an Observer from a Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Deletes an observer from the specific Bucket</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/user/:bucketId/observer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter:
- **bucketId**
  - Required: yes
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: The ID of the Bucket

JSON Object:

JSON Attributes:
- **link**
  - Required: yes
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: Link to the web service as Callback

- **description**
  - Required: no
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: Meta description of the object

Example URL:
- $API_ROOT/user/testId/observer

HTTP Status Code:
- Required: yes
- Possible Values:
  - 200: OK
  - 404: Bucket or observer does not exist

Example Response:
- HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Listing 11: Example Request for Deleting an Observer from a Bucket

```json
{
  "link": "http://www.someWebservice.url"
}
```

5.2.1.2 Bucket Type specific Interfaces

5.2.1.2.1 Structured Interfaces

Table 8: Interface Description for Adding Data to a Structured Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Create: Creates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/structured/create</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameter:
- **bucketId**
  - Required: yes
  - Possible Values: any string
  - Description: The ID of the Bucket

JSON Object:
- Any JSON object to store

Example URL:
- $API_ROOT/bucket/testId/structured/create

HTTP Status Code:
- Required: yes
- Possible Values:
  - 200: Data object created
  - 401: Insufficient rights
  - 404: Bucket does not exist

Example Response:
- HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Listing 12: Example Request for adding data to a structured Bucket

```json
{
  "description": "Testobject",
  "key": "myKey",
  "value": "TestValue"
}
```

Table 9: Interface Description for Reading Data from a Structured Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Read: Retrieves as list of data objects from the specific Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>bucketId Required yes Possible Values any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td>any JSON object to query for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example URL</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/structured/read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>HTTP status code and JSON object, a List of any JSON objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP Status Code</td>
<td>Required yes Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Description OK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td>list of any JSON objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example Response</td>
<td>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Listing 13: Example Request for Reading Data from a Structured Bucket

```json
{
  "key": "myKey"
}
```

Listing 14: Example Response for Reading Data from a Structured Bucket

```json
[
  {
    "description": "Testobject",
    "key": "myKey",
    "value": "TestValue"
  }
]
```

Table 10: Interface Description for Updating Data in a Structured Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Update: Updates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>bucketId Required yes Possible Values any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>query Required yes Possible Values any JSON object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>object Required yes Possible Values any JSON object</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example URL</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/structured/update</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Response</td>
<td>HTTP status code only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP Status Code</td>
<td>Required yes Possible Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>Description Data objects updated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example Response</td>
<td>HTTP/1.1 200 OK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.2.1.2.2 Binary Interfaces

The binary key in the following binary key interface has to be unique. The developer has to take care of it. Otherwise the existing binary data is overwritten.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/binary/create</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Create: Creates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>any string</td>
<td>The ID of the Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td>binaryKey</td>
<td>any string</td>
<td>Id to identify the binary data in the bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>binaryData</td>
<td>any string of Base64 data</td>
<td>Binary data byte array as Base64 encoded String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL

$API_ROOT/bucket/testId/binary/create

Example Response

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

HTTP status code only

HTTP Status Code | Required | Possible Values | Description
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>any string</td>
<td>Data object created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

{  
  "binaryKey": "myKey",
  "binaryData": "HBSDI2383...JHD4"
}
Table 13: Interface Description for Reading Data from a Binary Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>POST</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Read: Retrieves as list of data objects from the specific Bucket</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/binary/read</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The ID of the Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>binaryKey</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Id to identify the binary data in the bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>binaryData</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>String of Base64 data</td>
<td>Binary data byte array as Base64 encoded String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL: $API_ROOT/bucket/testId/binary/read

HTTP Status Code: HTTP status code only

Example Response: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Listing 18: Example Request for Reading Data from a Binary Bucket

```json
{
    "binaryKey": "myKey"
}
```

Listing 19: Example Response for Reading Data from a Binary Bucket

```json
{
    "binaryKey": "myKey",
    "binaryData": "HBSDI2383...JHD4"
}
```

Table 14: Interface Description for Updating Data in a Binary Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Parameter Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PUT</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Update: Updates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/binary/update</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The ID of the Bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>binaryKey</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Id to identify the binary data in the bucket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td>binaryData</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>String of Base64 data</td>
<td>Binary data byte array as Base64 encoded String</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL: $API_ROOT/bucket/testId/binary/update

HTTP Status Code: HTTP status code only

Example Response: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Listing 20: Example Request for Updating Data in a Binary Bucket

```json
{
    "binaryKey": "myKey",
    "binaryData": "LECOIMEDC...73KD"
}
```
### Table 15: Interface Description for Deleting Data in a Binary Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/binary/delete</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Delete: Deletes a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject</a></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>binaryKey</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>binaryData</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example URL**  
$API_ROOT/bucket/testId/binary/delete

**HTTP Status Code**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Data objects deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>404</td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Response**

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

#### Listing 21: Example Request for Deleting Data in a Binary Bucket

```json
{
  "binaryKey": "myKey"
}
```

### 5.2.1.2.3 Semantic Interfaces

### Table 16: Interface Description for Adding Data to a Semantic Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>$API_ROOT/bucket/:bucketId/semantic/create</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Create: Creates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>rdfXmlData</td>
<td>Required</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example URL**  
$API_ROOT/bucket/testId/semantic/create

**HTTP Status Code**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Data object created</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>404</td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Response**

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

#### Listing 22: Example Request for Adding Data to a Semantic Bucket

```json
{
  "namespace": "http://simpli-city.eu/rdf/TestOntology",
  "rdfXmlData": "<xml> ... </xml>"
}
```
Table 17: Interface Description for Reading Data from a Semantic Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>JSON Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Read: Retrieves as list of data objects from the specific Bucket</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/SemanticObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/SemanticObject</a></td>
<td>namespace</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>queryType</td>
<td>Required yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>query</td>
<td>Required no</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL: http://simpli-city.eu/bucket/testId/semantic/read

HTTP Status Code: Required yes | Possible Values | Description |
| 200 | OK |
| 401 | Insufficient rights |
| 404 | Bucket does not exist |

JSON Attribute | rdfXmlData | Required yes | Possible Values | any RDFXML data as string |

Example Response: HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Listing 23: Example Request for Reading Data from a Semantic Bucket

```json
{
  "queryType": "sparql",
  "query": "CONSTRUCT { ?s ?p ?o } WHERE {?s ?p ?o }
}
```

Listing 24: Example Response for Reading Data from a Semantic Bucket

```json
{"rdfXmlData": "<xml> ... </xml>"
}
```

Table 18: Interface Description for Updating Data in a Semantic Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>PUT</th>
<th>URL</th>
<th>JSON Attribute</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Update: Updates a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Object</td>
<td><a href="http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/SemanticObject">http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/SemanticObject</a></td>
<td>namespace</td>
<td></td>
<td>Required no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>queryType</td>
<td>Required yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>query</td>
<td>Required no</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>Required no</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any string</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>rdfXmlData</td>
<td>Required yes</td>
<td>Possible Values</td>
<td>any RDFXML data as string</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL: http://simpli-city.eu/bucket/testId/semantic/update

HTTP Status Code: Required yes | Possible Values | Description |
| 200 | Data objects updateded |
| 401 | Insufficient rights |
| 404 | Bucket does not exist |

Example Response: HTTP/1.1 200 OK
Listing 25: Example Request for Updating Data in a Semantic Bucket

```json
{
    "queryType": "sparql",
    "query": "CONSTRUCT { ?s ?p ?o } WHERE {{s ?p ?o }}",
    "rdfXmlData": "<xml> ... </xml>"
}
```

Table 19: Interface Description for Deleting Data in a Semantic Bucket

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method</th>
<th>POST</th>
<th>URL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>CRUD-Operation Delete: Deletes a data object in the specific Bucket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parameter</td>
<td>bucketId</td>
<td>Required: yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JSON Attribute</td>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>Required: yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example URL

```
$API_ROOT/bucket/testId/semantic/delete
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HTTP Status Code</th>
<th>Required</th>
<th>Possible Values</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>200</td>
<td>Data objects deleted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401</td>
<td></td>
<td>401</td>
<td>Insufficient rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td></td>
<td>404</td>
<td>Bucket does not exist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example Response

```
HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

Listing 26: Example Request for Deleting Data in a Semantic Bucket

```json
{
    "namespace": "http://simpli-city.eu/rdf/TestOntology",
}
```

5.2.1.3 Data Transfer Object JSON Schema

Listing 27: JSON Schema – UpdateStructuredObject Description

```json
{
    "type": "object",
    "properties": {
        "query": {
            "type": "object",
            "required": true
        },
        "object": {
            "type": "object",
            "required": true
        }
    }
}
```
Listing 28: JSON Schema – BinaryObject Description

```json
{
  "type": "object",
  "id": "http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/BinaryObject",
  "properties": {
    "binaryKey": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": true
    },
    "binaryData": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": false
    }
  }
}
```

Listing 29: JSON Schema – SemanticObject Description

```json
{
  "type": "object",
  "properties": {
    "namespace": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": false
    },
    "rdfXmlData": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": false
    },
    "query": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": false
    },
    "queryType": {
      "type": {
        "enum": [
          "namespace",
          "sparql"
        ],
      },
      "required": false
    }
  }
}
```
Listing 30: JSON Schema – Bucket Object Description

```json
{
   "type": "object",
   "id": "http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/Bucket",
   "properties": {
      "accessRights": {
         "type": "array",
         "required": false,
         "items": {
            "type": "object",
            "id": "http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/accessRight",
            "required": false,
            "properties": {
               "id": {
                  "type": "string",
                  "required": true
               },
               "right": {
                  "type": {
                     "enum": [
                        "Denied",
                        "Read",
                        "Write",
                        "Super"
                     ]
                  },
                  "required": true
               }
            }
         }
      },
      "bucketId": {
         "type": "string",
         "required": true
      },
      "bucketType": {
         "type": {
            "enum": [
               "Structured",
               "SemiStructured",
               "Semantic"
            ]
         },
         "required": true
      }
   }
}
```
Listing 31: JSON Example Instance – Bucket

```json
{
  "bucketId": "BucketTestId",
  "bucketType": "SemiStructured",
  "accessRights": [
    {
      "id": "user1",
      "right": "Denied"
    },
    {
      "id": "user2",
      "right": "Write"
    },
    {
      "id": "public",
      "right": "Read"
    }
  ]
}
```

Listing 32: JSON Schema – AccessRight Object Description

```json
{
  "type": "object",
  "id": "http://simpli-city.eu/CloudStorage/JSON-Schema/AccessRight",
  "properties": {
    "id": {
      "type": "string",
      "required": true
    },
    "right": {
      "type": {
        "enum": [
          "Denied",
          "Read",
          "Write",
          "Super"
        ]
      },
      "required": true
    }
  }
}
```
5.2.2 Cloud Storage Java API (Developers)

In this section, the use of the Cloud Storage Java API will be demonstrated. It targets Java Developers, who wants to use the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure to store their data. In this way, they do not have to worry about the RESTful interface calls and can concentrate on the development of their services.

5.2.2.1 Java API Facade

For easy use, the Cloud Storage Java API provides one class to invoke operations on the Cloud Storage itself. In Figure 7 the UML Diagram with all accessible methods are shown. The method names should be self-explanatory. For further details, they are annotated with JavaDoc comments. In this way, the developer can be supported by the used IDE in using the Cloud Storage Java API.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>JavaMessageInterface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+JavaMessageInterface(String serveraddress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+setServerAddress(String serveraddress)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+getServerAddress() : String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+setCredentials(String userId, String password)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+getUserID() : String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+createBucket(String bucketId, EBucketType bucketType, List&lt;EAccessRight&gt; accessRights) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+deleteBucket(String bucketId) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+addAccessRightToBucket(String bucketId, String userId, EAccessRight right) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+removeAccessRightForBucket(String bucketId, String userId, EAccessRight right) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+crudOperationCreate(CSBucket bucketObject) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+crudOperationRead(CSBucket bucketObject) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+crudOperationUpdate(CSBucket bucketObject) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+crudOperationDelete(CSBucket bucketObject) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+addObserverToBucket(String bucketId, String description, String link) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+removeObserverFromBucket(String bucketId, String description, String link) : CSResult</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 7: UML Diagram of the Cloud Storage Java API
5.2.2.2 Bucket Objects

The CRUD operations expecting a bucket as transfer object. So the Java API can generate proper JSON transfer objects to call the Cloud Storage. Before the invoke of a CRUD operation on the Cloud Storage the developer has to instantiate the right bucket type object and set the properties for the request. Figure 8 shows the bucket objects which can be used.

Figure 8: UML Diagram of the Bucket Objects
5.2.2.3 Result Objects

Each method call on the Cloud Storage returns a CSResult object with information of the response for the server side. For the CRUD operations this result object is bucket type specific. A cast of the CSResult object into a bucket type specific one provides easy access to the payload data of the response. Figure 9 shows all possible result objects.

![UML Diagram of the Result Objects](image.png)

Figure 9: UML Diagram of the Result Objects
5.2.2.4 Example

To demonstrate the usage of the Cloud Storage Java API, the following example shows the creation of a bucket, where then some data is written, read and updated in it and the deletion of this bucket.

As the operations are analogue for other data types, the example uses just the binary bucket type.

Listing 33: Cloud Storage Java API Usage Example

```java
JavaMessageInterface jmi = new 
JavaMessageInterface("http://localhost:8182/CloudStorage");

CSBinaryBucket bucket = new CSBinaryBucket();
bucket.setId("myBinaryBucket");
bucket.setBinaryKey("myBinaryData");
bucket.setBinaryData(new byte[] { 34, 21, 67, 34, 92, 35 });

try {
    // create the bucket
    CSResult resultCreateBucket = jmi.createBucket(bucket.getId(),
        bucket.getType(), null);
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultCreateBucket.getHttpCode());

    // create some data in the bucket
    CSResult resultCreateBinaryData = jmi.crudOperationCreate(bucket);
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultCreateBinaryData.getHttpCode());

    // read the data from the bucket
    CSResult resultReadBinaryData = jmi.crudOperationRead(bucket);
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultReadBinaryData.getHttpCode());
    byte[] readData = ((CSBinaryResult) resultReadBinaryData).getBinaryData();

    // update the data in the bucket
    bucket.setBinaryData(new byte[] { 00, 00, 00, 00 });
    CSResult resultUpdateBinaryData = jmi.crudOperationUpdate(bucket);
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultUpdateBinaryData.getHttpCode());

    // delete the date in the bucket
    CSResult resultDeleteBinaryData = jmi.crudOperationDelete(bucket);
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultDeleteBinaryData.getHttpCode());

    // delete the bucket
    CSResult resultDeleteBucket = jmi.deleteBucket(bucket.getId());
    System.out.println("Return Code: " + resultDeleteBucket.getHttpCode());
} catch (Exception e) {
    // Some exception handling if the connection fails
}
```
6 Limitations and Further Developments

This section provides a brief overview of what has been provided in the prototype, with a focus on limitations and further developments envisioned.

6.1 Limitations

With this prototype the requested functionality of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure is implemented. Due to the not yet existent central user management in SIMPLI-CITY, the Cloud Storage uses a dummy user to store the buckets. This will be changed in the later development. The artefact is designed to be modular, so this following adaption is just a small change and will not affect the developer as a user. The shown interfaces to use the Cloud Storage are already designed to accept user data. So, the user management can be added later on without changing the interfaces. The missing implementation affects the AccessRight interfaces, as no user validation is available. Up to the implementation of this feature, the AccessRight interfaces will not be functional. The adaption of the central SIMPLI-CITY user management will take place in WP5 – Service Runtime as the user management component is part of this work package.

Also the Local Key Storage is not yet fully implemented. As it is closely connected to the PMA, this implementation will be continued in WP6 – Personal Mobility Assistant.

6.2 Further Developments

As listed in the Description of Work, the task T4.2 – Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure will end in project month 24, so this deliverable will be the final one.

As smaller adjustments are required to add the central SIMPLI-CITY user management to the Cloud Storage, some small efforts have to take place after the end of the tasks. This development will be shifted to WP5 and WP6 as they are closely connected to the requirements which are not fully covered.
7 Summary

This deliverable has presented and described the scope of the prototype of the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component of the SIMPLI-CITY Data Processing. Within this prototype, the development of the subcomponents has been finished. It is the basis for a central, persistent data storage in the SIMPLI-CITY platform.

With this prototype, developers are able to store any data of the supported types without knowing and caring about in which specific storage backend it is stored. With this approach, developers do not have to take care of different accesses to different storages. They get a single interface to handling their data.

An analysis of the degree of fulfilment of the requirements to be covered by the component as specified in the Requirements Analysis Report (D2.3) has been presented.

Moreover, all the required steps to install, deploy, and execute the Cloud-based Intelligent Infrastructure component have been detailed.

Finally, the limitations of the current prototype have been specified, describing the missing functionalities that will be implemented in the following months in WP5 and WP6.