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Glossary for the OASIS WebService Interactive Applications (WSIA/WSRP)

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21 1. Introduction

22 This document is currently a committee submission in line with the recommendations in the proposed WSIA
23 documentation guidelines. Upon agreement of the committee this document will become wsia-draft-glossary-
24 01.doc and form the basis of OASIS WSIA glossary of terms.

25 In the true spirit of re-use, this is document is very largely based on fellow OASIS glossary documents as
26 referenced. Comments should be directed to the list at wsia@lists.oasis-open.org

27 This document comprises an overall glossary for the OASIS WebService Interactive Applications Technical
28 Committee (WSIA) and it's subgroups. Individual WSIA documents and/or subgroup documents may either
29 reference this document and/or "import" select subsets of terms.

30 Relevant sources for the terms and definitions herein are referenced in Appendix B. Please refer to those sources
31 for definitions of terms not explicitly defined here. Where possible and convenient, hypertext links directly to
32 definitions within the aforementioned sources are included. Some definitions are quoted directly from the sources;
33 some are modified to fit the context of the OASIS WSIA.

34 2. Notation

35 Terms that are slated to be deleted are **highlighted like so.**

36 Terms that need to be reviewed or defined are **highlighted like so.**

37 Terms that need final acceptance are **highlighted like so.**

38 Definition senses and/or options – i.e., we need to decide which one(s) to base our usage on -- are denoted by
39 "(a)", "(b)", and so on.

40 Terms in *italics* within the glossary refer to other terms that are defined in the glossary.

41 3. Glossary

42 Following are the defined terms (to be) used in the WSIA specifications and related documents.

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Access	1.To interact with a <i>system entity</i> in order to manipulate, use, gain knowledge of, and/or obtain a representation of some or all of a system entity's <i>resources</i>. [1] 2.in the <i>system</i> domain, what an End user does to a Web site using a browser, or what a Client does to a Web service; 3.1. in the <i>business</i> domain, what a Consumer does to a Web service or a Web site hosted by a Producer; [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Access Control	Protection of <i>resources</i> against unauthorized access; a process by which use of resources is regulated according to a security policy and is permitted by only authorized system entities according to that policy. [1] [Delete: not specific to WSIA]

Access Rights	<p>A description of the type of authorized interactions a <i>subject</i> can have with a <i>resource</i>. Examples include read, write, execute, add, modify, and delete. [3]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Account	<p>1. The set of attributes that together define a user's access to a given service. Each service may define a unique set of attributes to define an account. An account defines user or system access to a resource or service.</p> <p>2.1. A means of supporting a hierarchy of adaptations or properties related to portlet invocation for the consuming portal</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Action	<p>A notification that your state has changed.</p> <p>[Delete or provide a better definition]</p>
Adaptation	<p>The process of introducing changes to an existing Configurable Service by the Service Consumer, often at runtime or startup.</p>
Adaptation Description	<p>Supplement to the WSDL document of a WSIA Producer that enables a Consumer to embed, customize, coordinate, and orchestrate WSIA Producers</p>
Administrator	<p>A person who installs or maintains a system (for example, a SAML-based security system) or who uses it to manage <i>system entities</i>, users, and/or content (as opposed to application purposes; see also <i>End User</i>). An administrator is typically affiliated with a particular <i>administrative domain</i> and may be affiliated with more than one administrative domain.</p>
Aggregation	<p>An application that consists of a WSIA Consumer and two or more WSIA Producers</p>
Agility	<p>The ability to absorb changes to functionality by the Provider itself or by a Consumer of the [set of] Service(s).</p>
Anonymity	<p>The quality or state of being anonymous, which is the condition of having a name or identity that is unknown or concealed. [1]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Attribute Also see 'Service Attribute'	<p>A distinct characteristic of an object. An object's attributes are said to describe the object. Objects' attributes are often specified in terms of their physical traits, such as size, shape, weight, and color, etc., for real-world objects. Objects in cyberspace might have attributes describing size, type of encoding, network address, etc. Salient attributes of an object is decided by the beholder.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Authentication	<p>To confirm a <i>system entity's</i> asserted <i>principal identity</i> with a specified, or understood, level of confidence. [2] [8]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>

Authorization	<p>The process of determining, by evaluating applicable access control information, whether a subject is allowed to have the specified types of access to a particular resource. Usually, authorization is in the context of authentication. Once a subject is authenticated, it may be authorized to perform different types of access. [3]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Browser	<p>A system entity that is used by an end user to access a Web site. A browser provides a run-time environment for distributed applications components on the client's device.</p>
Client	<p>a system entity (not a business entity) that accesses a Web service. Contrast with <i>Browser</i> and <i>Customer</i>.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Company	<p>Any organizational entity</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Consumer	<p>1. A business entity that accesses a Web service or a Web site. Contrast with <i>End user</i> and <i>Customer</i></p> <p>2.1. A business entity creating Consumer Applications</p> <p>A system entity that accesses a WSIA Web Service. Contrast with End User. A Consumer may or may not be a Producer (see Republish). A Browser may be a Consumer.</p> <p>(for WSRP a browser will not be directly a consumer)</p>
Consumer Application	<p>A web application that uses one or more WSIA Web Services</p>
Credential	<p>Data that is transferred to establish a claimed <i>principal identity</i>. [4]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Customer	<p>A business entity that purchases goods or services</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
End User	<p>1. A natural person who makes use of resources for application purposes (as opposed to system management purposes; see <i>Administrator</i>, <i>User</i>). [4]</p> <p>2.1. A person who uses a device specific Browser to access a Web site</p> <p>A natural person who interacts with a Web Application via a Browser for application purposes (as opposed to for system management purposes; see <i>Administrator</i>, <i>User</i>)</p>
Event	<p>A notification that some state in the system (that you are interested in) has changed</p>
Handle	<p>Opaque token provided by a WSIA Service to identify an instance that it manages (note: this definition is intended to be self-contained, without requiring a definition of "instance")</p>
Host (verb)	<p>to run an application on an execution platform, which typically consists of hardware and software</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>

Fragment	<p>A piece of markup that is not part of a full document can be combined with other markup to create a web page.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - part of aggregate - not binary, but not necessarily XML - generally a markup language - can aggregate a bunch of fragments
Identity	<p>The unique identifier for a person, organization, resource, or service.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Intermediary	<p>A system entity that is both a Producer and a Consumer. (see Republish)</p>
Login, Logon, Sign-On	<p>The process whereby a user presents credentials to an authentication authority, establishes a simple session, and optionally establishes a rich session.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Logout, Logoff, Sign-Off	<p>The process of presenting credentials to an authentication authority, establishing a simple session, and optionally establishing a rich session.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Party	<p>Refers to any person who interacts with the system and/or the network the system is managing.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Portal Modes	<p>View, edit, help config, is under debate</p> <p>Flag the portlet uses to decide what type of content to render.</p>
Portal Page	<p>Complete document Web page rendered/produced by a portal</p>
Portlet	<p>Component that generates a fragment</p>
Portlet Application	<p>The equivalent of the WAR file</p> <p>[Delete or provide a non-Java-specific definition]</p>
Portal Application	<p>Component that is the controlling application and is responsible for aggregating portlet content and displaying the creating a portal page</p>
Portlet Class	<p>Implementation of portlet as a Java class (compiled code)</p> <p>[Delete or provide a non-Java-specific definition]</p>
Portlet Container	<p>Environment where portlets run (lifecycle, security)</p>
Portlet Content	<p>What the portlet renders without controls that decorate it (fragment that the portlet creates) The current fragment produced by a portlet</p>
Portlet Control	<p>Markup fragment that allows the End-user to change the Window state and/or the Mode of a Portlet</p>
Portlet Decoration	<p>Markup fragment such as an icon, title, colors, themes, etc.</p>
Portlet Instance	<p>Portlet object with given user configuration; essentially the handle. Two portlets on the same Portal Page are represented by two different Portlet Instances.</p>

Portlet Object	Instance of portlet class (no defined portal state) [Provide a better definition, e.g. Portal State is not defined]
Portlet Window	Portlet has a set of controls that decorate it A fragment consisting of Portlet Content possibly embedded in Portlet Decorations and Portlet Controls
Portlet Window Instance	Instantiation of a portlet on a page in a portlet window [Delete or provide a better definition]
Principal	A system entity whose identity can be authenticated. [8] [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Producer	1.A business entity that hosts a Web service or a Web site 2.One or more WSIA web services 3.1 . A business entity creating, publishing and supporting WSIA Web Services A WSIA Web Service, i.e. a Web Service that conforms to the WSIA Specification. A Producer is a system entity (see Provider)
Provider	A business entity that sells access to or use of hosts Web services (i.e. a service provider, not a provider of packaged software)
Pull	To actively request information from a system entity. [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Push	To provide information to a system entity that did not actively request it. [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Republish	The act of being both a Consumer and a Producer; what a Consumer does in order to become an Intermediary
Role	The combination of access rights available to a particular actor. [Delete: this definition not appropriate for WSIA]
Service	1.A specific type of resource that is not physically obtained by a user, but is accessed periodically by the user. [4] 2.See Web Service [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Service Attribute	Characteristics or qualifiers of a service — which describe details like type of encoding, network address, mailbox size for email, storage space for backup, and so on. [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
Service Offer	The unique combination of service attributes and service options that is provisioned to an identity [Delete: not specific to WSIA]

Service Option	<p>The choices available within a service—which could be custom configured by the service provider as opposed to a <i>service attribute</i> which is inherent to the <i>service</i>. For example, a Gold Option and a Silver Option—which have to be part of the <i>provisioning data</i>.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Service Provider	<p>The organizational entity that provides the <i>service</i></p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Session	<p>A lasting interaction between system entities, often involving a user, typified by the maintenance of some state of the interaction for the duration of the interaction.</p> <p>[Delete: this definition not appropriate for WSIA: the requirements call for WSIA to support “instances” to enable others to implement sessions]</p>
Site	<p>1. An informal term for an <i>administrative domain</i> in geographical or DNS name sense. It may refer to a particular geographical or topological portion of an administrative domain, or it may encompass multiple administrative domains, as may be the case at an ASP site.</p> <p>2.1. one portal-specific example of an administrative domain, user group, etc.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
System / System Entity	<p>An active element of a computer/network system. For example, an automated process or set of processes, a subsystem, a person or group of persons that incorporates a distinct set of functionality. [1] [7]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Time-Out	<p>A period of time after which some condition becomes true if some event has not occurred. For example, a <i>session</i> that is terminated because its state has been inactive for a specified period of time is said to “time out”.</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	<p>Defined as “a compact string representation for a resource available via the Internet.” URLs are a subset of URI. [7]</p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>
User	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natural person who makes use of a system and its resources for any purpose [7]. See also <i>administrator</i>, <i>end user</i>. 2. A natural person who makes use of a system and its resources for any purpose. See also <i>end user</i>.
Username/User Identity	<p>The unique <i>identity</i> for a <i>user</i> with a <i>system</i></p> <p>[Delete: not specific to WSIA]</p>

Web Service	Refer to the definition by the W3C Web Services Architecture Group. Briefly, a Web Service is a software component that is described via WSDL and is capable of being accessed via standard network protocols such as but not limited to SOAP over HTTP.
WSIA Web Service	A SOAP-compliant Web Service that adheres to noe of more WSIA interfaces the WSIA specification.
Web Site	A hosted application that can be accessed by an End user using a browser
Window States	Max, min, normal, detached Flag that tells the Aggregator how to render the Portlet Decoration and markup
WSIA Interface	A programmatic interface defined by the WSIA committee to support the creation of Web Services that encapsulate and integrate user-facing interactive applications.
WSRP Service	A SOAP-compliant Web Service that adheres to the WSRP specification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A WSRP Service is a pPresentation oriented, interactive web services that can be aggregated by consuming applications - All WSRP Services share the same interface and protocol so they can be hosted by any compliant portal without programming effort - WSRP services can be published, found, and bound in a standard manner. The Publishing step includes describing themselves with the service's access point together with standardized metadata
XML (Extensible Markup Language)	Extensible Markup Language, abbreviated XML [6], describes a class of data objects called XML documents and partially describes the behavior of computer programs which process them. XML is an application profile or restricted form of SGML, the Standard Generalized Markup Language [ISO 8879] [Delete: not specific to WSIA]
XML Namespace	A collection of names, identified by a URI reference, which are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names. An XML namespace is often associated with an XML schema. For example, SAML defines two schemas, and each has a unique XML namespace. [Delete: not specific to WSIA]

44 **Appendix A. Notices**

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70 OF MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.

71 Appendix B. References

72 Many of the definitions in this glossary are based on those found in the references below: ¹, ², ³, ⁴, ⁵, ⁶, ⁷, ⁸

¹ **Internet Security Glossary**. Robert W. Shirey, RFC 2828, May 2000.

Available at: <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2828.txt>

² **Trust in Cyberspace**. Committee on Information Systems Trustworthiness, Fred B. Schneider - Editor, National Research Council, ISBN 0-309-06558-5, 1999.

Online copy and ordering information available at: <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/trust/>

Glossary: <http://www.nap.edu/readingroom/books/trust/trustapk.htm>

³ **Security Taxonomy and Glossary**. Lynn Wheeler, on-going.

Available at: <http://www.garlic.com/~lynn/secure.htm>; see <http://www.garlic.com/~lynn/> for the list of sources.

⁴ **Information processing systems -- Open Systems Interconnection -- Basic Reference Model -- Part 2: Security Architecture**. ISO 7498-2:1989, ITU-T Recommendation X.800 (1991).

Available at: <http://www.itu.int/itudoc/itu-t/rec/x/x500up/x800.html>

⁵ **Uniform Resource Locators (URL)**. T. Berners-Lee, L. Masinter, M. McCahill, RFC1738, December 1994.

Available at: <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc1738.txt>

⁶ Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Second Edition), W3C Recommendation 6 October 2000.

Available at: <http://www.w3.org/TR/2000/REC-xml-20001006>

⁷ Uniform Resource Identifiers (URI): Generic Syntax. T. Berners-Lee, R. Fielding, L. Masinter. August 1998.

Available at: <http://www.rfc-editor.org/rfc/rfc2396.txt>

⁸ **Security Frameworks for Open Systems: Authentication Framework**. ITU-T Recommendation X.811 (1995 E), ISO/IEC 10181-2: 1996 (E).