

# A Formal Definition of RESTful Semantic Web Services

ws://rest  
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# Outline

- **Motivation**
- Resources and Triple Spaces
- Resources and Processes
- RESTful Semantic Resources
- Example
- Conclusions and Future Work

# Motivation

- Web development is becoming increasingly API-centric:
  - Rich Internet Applications
  - Mobile platforms
  - Mash-ups, OAuth, Microformats

# Motivation

- Open issues in current web development:
  - Description of data: graph of social objects
  - Data interoperability
  - ...

# Motivation

- Semantic Web technologies have the potential to solve these issues:
  - Open world semantics, monotonic reasoning
  - Description vocabulary (OWL, RDFS)
  - Data model (RDF, RDFa), query (SPARQL)...

# Problem

- Semantic web adoption in regular web development is almost non existent
  - ▶ A pragmatic approach for leveraging semantic technologies is required
  - ▶ RESTful web services can serve as the foundation for such an approach

# Proposal

- A model for RESTful semantic distributed computation
- A formal definition of the model

# Outline

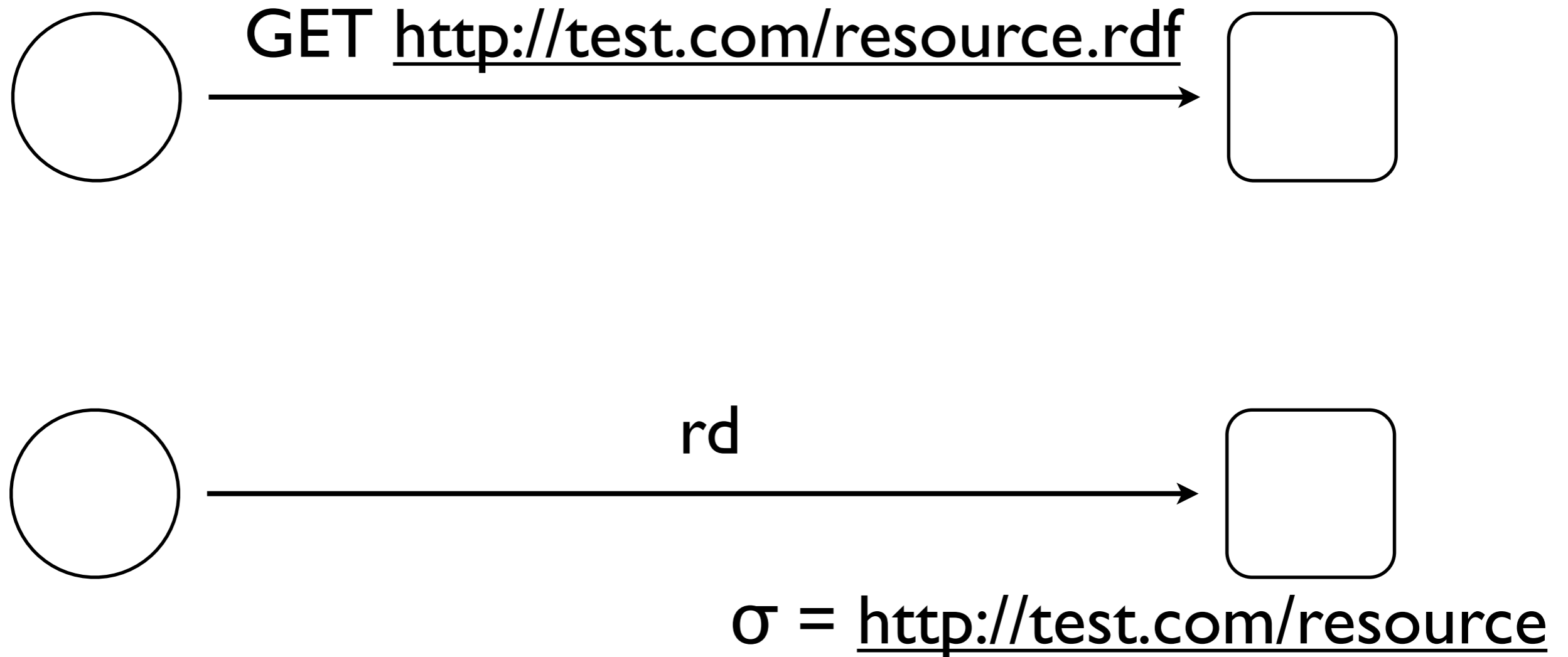
- **Motivation**
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# Resources as Triple Spaces

- Generative Communication (Linda), TS computing [Gelernter, Fensel]
- **Resource:** Triple encoded graph stored in shared memory known as **triple space**
- Triple space operations:
  - Data manipulation
  - coordination primitives

# Resources and Triple Spaces



# Resources and Triple Spaces

- Extended triple space operations:
  - atomic *swap* operation modeling PUT requests
  - *notify* operation as an additional coordination primitive

# Resources and Triple Spaces

- Formalization:

$$\begin{aligned} P & ::= 0 \mid T \mid P \mid P \mid !P \mid \text{if } T ? P.P \mid x ::= T \\ T & ::= rd(\theta_i, p) \mid in(\theta_i, p) \mid out(\theta_i, v) \mid swap(\theta_i, p, v) \mid \\ & \quad rdb(\theta_i, p) \mid inb(\theta_i, p) \mid notify(\theta_i, \rho, v) \\ \theta & ::= \{ \text{triple spaces} \} \\ \rho & ::= \{ in, out \} \\ \mu & ::= \{ \text{URIs} \} \\ \lambda & ::= \{ \text{literals} \} \\ p & ::= \{ \text{patterns} \} \\ v & ::= \{ \text{values} \} = \{ \mu \} \cup \{ \lambda \} \cup \langle p, v \rangle \cup \langle p, \theta_i \rangle \end{aligned}$$

# Resources and Triple Spaces

- Formalization:

$$(1) \quad \frac{P \rightarrow P'}{P | Q \rightarrow P' | Q}$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{P \rightarrow P'}{Q \rightarrow Q'} \text{ if } P \equiv Q \text{ and } P' \equiv Q'$$

$$(3) \quad !P.Q \rightarrow Q | P$$

$$(4) \quad \frac{rd(\theta_i, p).P}{rd(\theta_i, p).P \xrightarrow{\langle p, \theta_i \rangle} P}$$

$$(5) \quad \frac{in(\theta_i, p).P}{rd(\theta_i, p).P \xrightarrow{\langle p, \theta_i \rangle} P, \theta_i = \theta_i - \langle p, \theta_i \rangle}$$

$$(6) \quad \frac{out(\theta_i, v).P}{out(\theta_i, v).P \xrightarrow{\bar{v}} P, \theta_i = \theta_i \cup v}$$

$$(7) \quad \frac{swap(\theta_i, p, v).P}{swap(\theta_i, p, v).P \xrightarrow{\langle p, \theta_i \rangle, \bar{v}} P, \theta_i = \theta_i - \langle p, \theta_i \rangle \cup v}$$

$$(8) \quad \frac{out(\theta_i, v).Q}{notify(\theta_i, out, p).P | out(\theta_i, v).Q \xrightarrow{\bar{v}, \langle p, v \rangle} P | Q}$$

$$(9) \quad \frac{in(\theta_i, p).Q}{notify(\theta_i, in, q).P | in(\theta_i, p).Q \xrightarrow{\langle p, v \rangle, \langle q, \langle p, v \rangle \rangle} P | Q}$$

$$(10) \quad \frac{if T P.Q}{if T P.Q \xrightarrow{\bar{0}} Q}, \frac{if T P.Q}{if T P.Q \xrightarrow{\bar{v}} P}$$

# Resources and Triple Spaces

- TS useful for describing RESTful web resources as data manipulation
- Problems:
  - Creation, destruction of triple spaces (POST, DELETE operations)
  - Creation of new names
  - Blocking triple space operations

# Outline

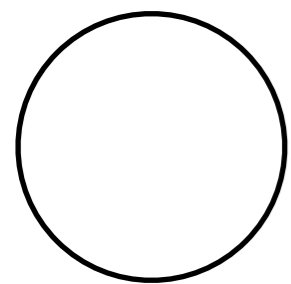
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# Resources and Processes

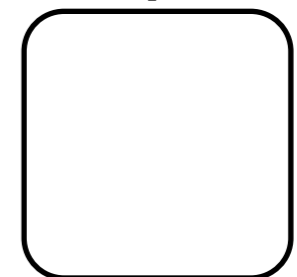
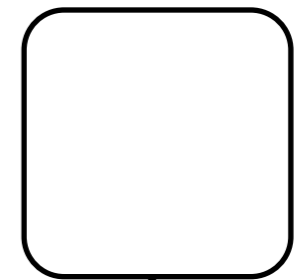
- Pi-Calculus [Milner]
- HTTP request can be modeled as a message sent from a process (client) to another process (resource)
- URI can be modeled as a channel between processes
- The URIs inside the RDF graph returned as a response grants the process access to new communication channels



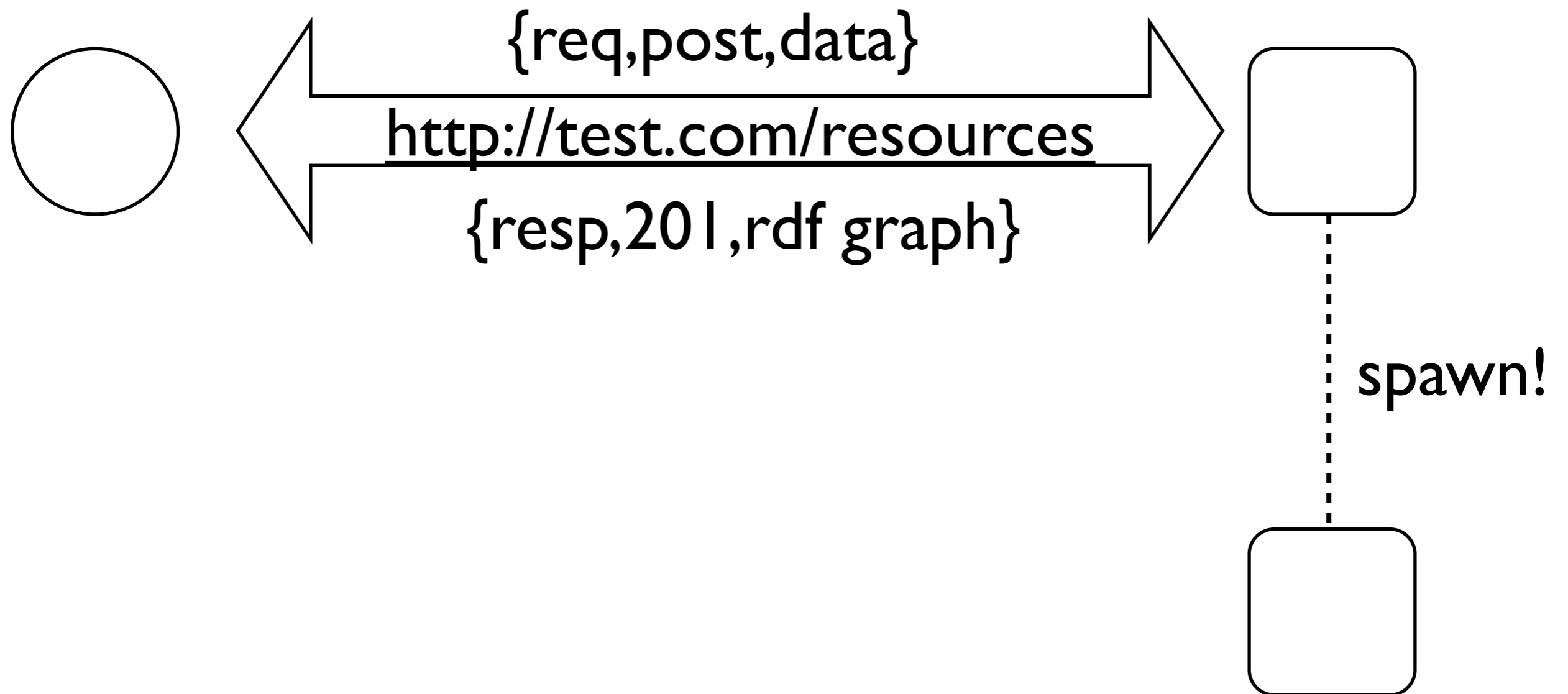
# Resources and Processes



POST <http://test.com/resources>  
←→  
201 <http://test.com/resources/test>



# Resources and Processes



# Resources and Processes

- Formalization:

$$\begin{aligned} P & ::= 0 \mid T \mid M \mid P \mid P \mid !P \mid \text{if } T ? P.P \mid x ::= T \mid \\ & \quad \text{new } \mu \text{ in } P \\ M & ::= \overline{\text{req}(\mu)}[m, p, v] \mid [m, p, v]\text{req}(\mu) \mid \overline{\text{resp}(\mu)}[c, v] \mid \\ & \quad [c, v]\text{resp}(\mu) \\ m & ::= \{get, post, put, delete\} \\ c & ::= \{200, 201, 404, 401\} \end{aligned}$$

# Resources and Processes

- Formalization:

$$(11) \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\overline{req(\mu)[m,p,v]}} P', Q \xrightarrow{[m,p,v]req(\mu)} Q'}{P|Q \rightarrow P'|Q'}$$

$$(12) \quad \frac{P \xrightarrow{\overline{resp(\mu)[c,v]}} P', Q \xrightarrow{[c,v]resp(\mu)} Q'}{P|Q \rightarrow P'|Q'}$$

$$(13) \quad \frac{\overline{req(\mu)[m,p,v]}.P}{req(\mu)[m,p,v].P \xrightarrow{*} [c,v]resp(\mu).Q}$$

$$(14) \quad \frac{[m,p,v]req(\mu).P}{[m,p,v]req(\mu).P \xrightarrow{*} \overline{resp(\mu)[c,v]}.Q}$$

# Resources and Processes

$uri1 ::= http://test.com/resources$

$uri2 ::= http://test.com/resources/test$

$Ag ::= \overline{req(uri1)[post,0,Data]}.$

$\overline{[201, \{Uri2,type,resource\}]resp(uri1)}.$

$req(Uri2),[get,*,0]. [200,Data]resp(Uri2)$

$Res ::= \overline{new\ uri2\ in\ ([post,0,Data]req(uri1).Res2(uri2,Data)!}.$

$resp(uri1)[401,uri2]).Res$

$Res2(uri2, D) ::= \overline{[post,*,0]req(uri2).resp(uri2)[200,D]}.Res2$

# Resources and Processes

- Message passing, channels and processes useful for modeling dynamic aspects of HTTP computations
- Problems:
  - Modeling the state of the resource is less intuitive

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# RESTful semantic resources

- Triple spaces and Pi-calculus are complementary formalisms
- Combination of both formalisms for describing RESTful distributed computation



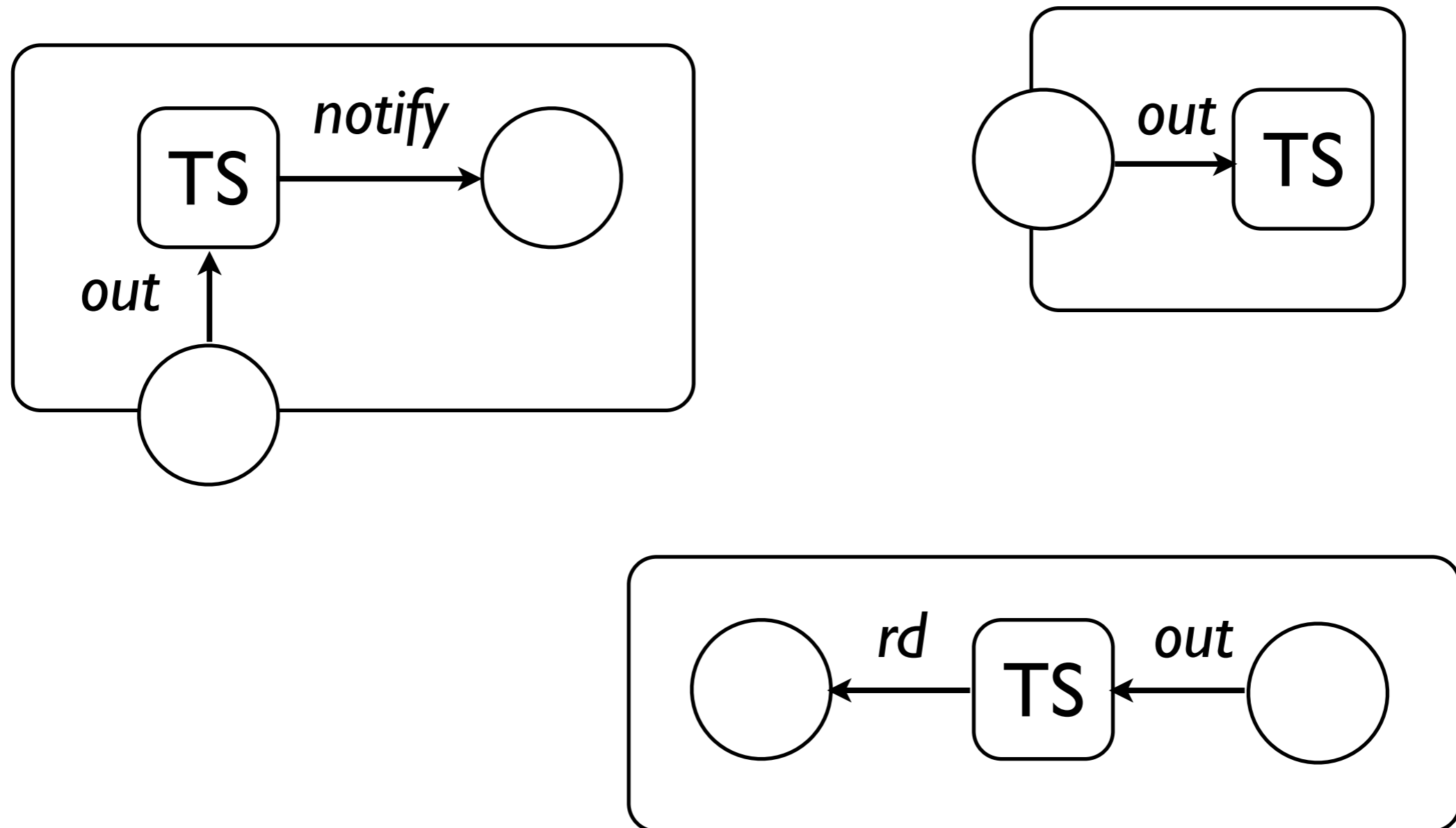
# RESTful semantic resources

- Computation takes place in certain “computational places”
  - Nodes executing a web services API
  - A web browser
  - A mobile phone

# RESTful semantic resources

- Inside each “computational place” a set of processes are executed and a certain number of triple spaces are shared
- Communication between processes inside a computational place is tuple space based

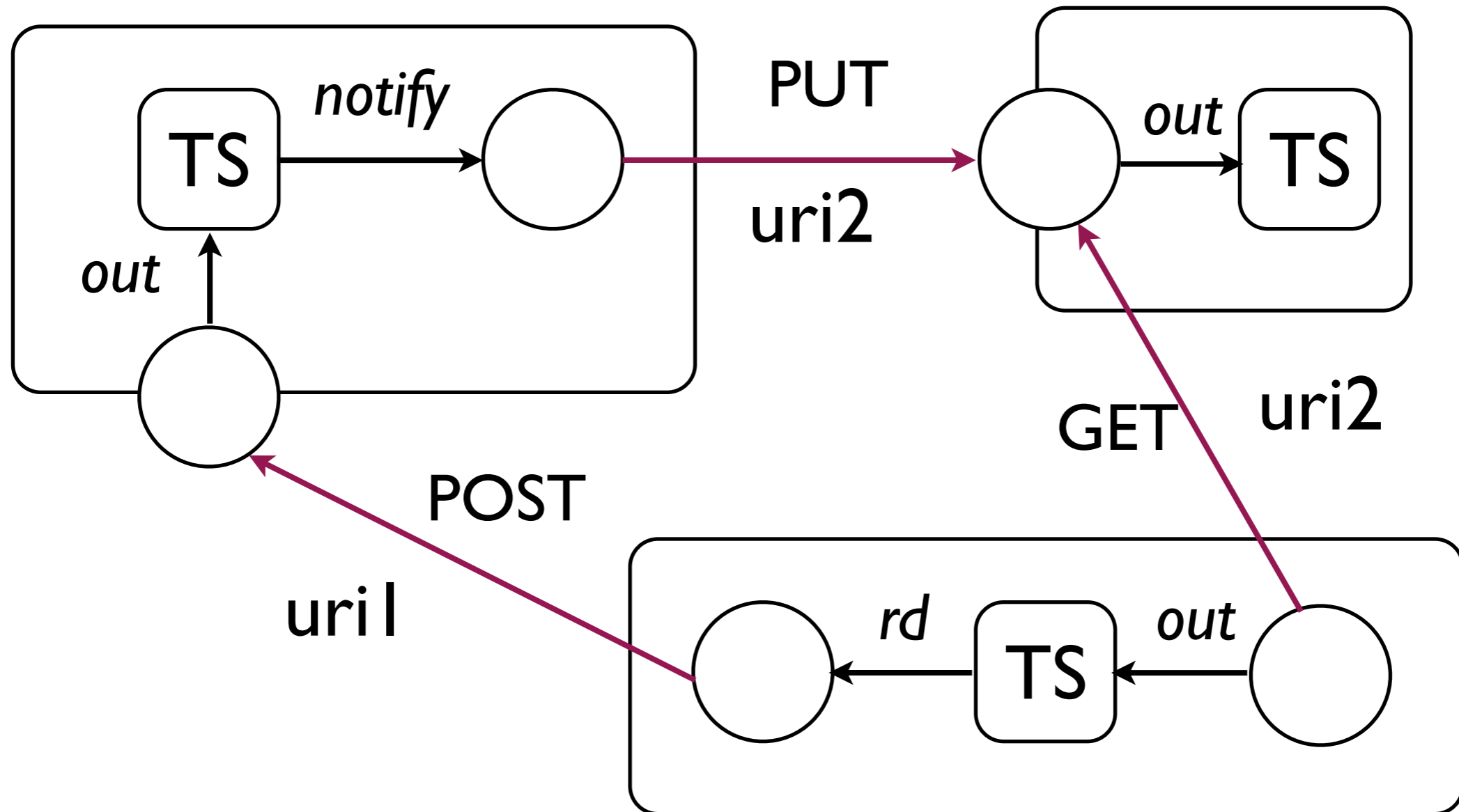
# RESTful semantic resources



# RESTful semantic resources

- Certain processes in “computational places” have an associated URI and process incoming messages according to REST semantics
- Communication between “computational places” is message passing based
- URIs can be transferred between triple spaces in different “computational places”

# RESTful semantic resources



# RESTful semantic resources

- RESTful semantic web resource:
  - Process being executed in a computational place
  - Associated URI
  - Receives HTTP messages through URI
  - Manipulates TS according to REST semantics

# RESTful semantic resources

- Formalization:

$$R_{REST}(\theta, \mu) ::= [m, v, p]req(\mu). \text{if } m = \text{get} ? R_{get}(\theta, \mu). \\ \text{if } m = \text{post} ? R_{post}(\theta, \mu). \\ \text{if } m = \text{put} ? R_{put}(\theta, \mu). \\ \text{if } m = \text{delete} ? R_{delete}(\theta, \mu). \\ \overline{resp(\mu)[406, 0]}.R_{REST}(\theta, \mu)$$

$$R_{get}(\theta, \mu) ::= x ::= rd(\theta, p).\overline{resp(\mu)[200, x]}.R_{REST}$$

$$R_{post}(\theta, \mu) ::= \overline{new \nu \text{ in } out(\theta, \langle p, \nu \rangle).!R(\theta, \nu)}. \\ \overline{resp(\mu)[201, \langle p, \nu \rangle]}.R_{REST}$$

$$R_{put}(\theta, \mu) ::= swap(\theta, p, v).\overline{resp(\mu)[200, v]}.R_{REST}$$

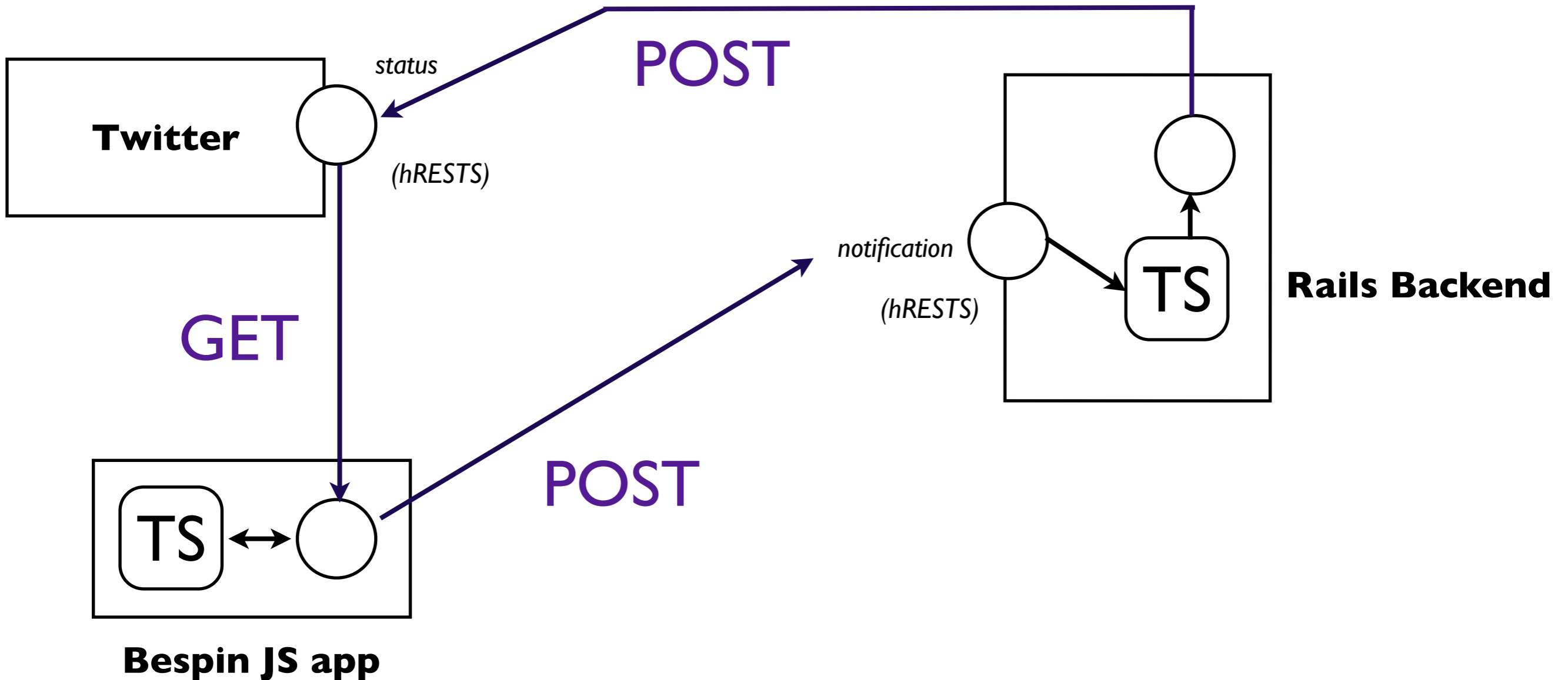
$$R_{delete}(\theta, \mu) ::= in(\theta, p_\mu).\overline{resp(\mu)[200, 0]}.0$$

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# Semantic Bespin



[http://github.com/antoniogarrote/semantic\\_rest](http://github.com/antoniogarrote/semantic_rest)

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# Conclusions

- Clear definition of data related and process related aspects of RESTful computations
- Introduces the notion of computational place as an aggregation of resources or processes with RESTful interfaces
- Modeling decoupled from actual implementation

# Conclusions

- Benefits:
  - Composition of services trivially modeled as a sequence of messages in the calculus
  - It is possible to model complex interaction scenarios triggering blocking TS operations (notify, rdb, outb) as a side effect of a HTTP message

# Conclusions

- Benefits:
  - Use of semantic metadata offers an uniform model for data shared among resources
  - Shared operations for querying and manipulating resources
  - Incremental description of resources

# Future work

- Blocking operations
  - blocking communication primitives useful for coordination between agents and resources
  - avoid polling
  - restricted to triple space operations
  - extension to the HTTP interface

# Future work

- Type system
  - Types can be assigned to resources based on the ontology primitives used in the description of the resource
  - OWL, RDFS, RDF entailment regimes
  - Importance for the discovery of resources

# Future work

- Implementation
  - Experimental implementation with blocking operations
  - hRESTS, RabbitMQ, OpenSesame, Erlang OTP
  - <http://github.com/antoniogarrote/Plaza>