



Nokia's Position Paper for the W3C's Mobile Web Initiative Workshop

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Mobility has fundamentally changed the significance of universal access (a cornerstone of W3C philosophy). It adds a new contextual dimension to this principle, and includes device capabilities, location, user preferences, connectivity constraints, and business considerations.

"Contextualization", like internationalization or accessibility, should be an aspect of all W3C specifications (including the *Architecture of the World Wide Web*).

We believe the Mobile Web Initiative is the first step in the process of adding this new principle to W3C technologies.

Summary

- Nokia supports OMA's Position on the MWI
- Additional policy/scoping statements beyond OMA's position:
 - The Mobile Web Initiative should not include *device certification* because that is the focus of other organizations
 - The W3C must clarify the relationship between MWI and other W3C Activities, especially the Device Independence Activity
 - Now that the OMA+W3C liaison is established, it must be used to ensure better coordination
- Nokia proposes new work items for the W3C related to the mobile Web (see subsequent slides for more information)
- Depending on the approved Charters (e.g. deliverables, schedules, etc.), for the proposed work items, Nokia is willing to commit resources to the new work.

New Work Items

Nokia is interested in the following new work items in the W3C related to the Mobile Web. Each of these proposals is further explained in subsequent slides.

Additionally, we believe a horizontal contextual framework for mobility is needed.

- *Mobile OK Brand*
- *Completion of CC/PP*
- *Semantic Web & the Mobile Web*

Mobile OK Brand

Motivation: The W3C should build on its previous successes (e.g. creating a world-recognized brand, deploying online validation services, creating guidelines for W3C technologies, etc.) by starting the following new work items to promote the mobile Web ...

- Create a *Mobile OK* Brand
 - The *Mobile OK* brand indicates compliance to mobile content specifications
- Create an online validation service for *mobile OK* content
 - The definition of *Mobile OK* content (e.g. XHTML-MP, W-CSS, etc.) must be defined in cooperation with OMA
- Create Guideline(s) and Best Practices to address issues such as:
 - How to create valid *Mobile OK* content
 - How to make web sites/portals *Mobile OK*
 - How to make content development tools *Mobile OK*

Completion of CC/PP

Motivation: initial adoption of CC/PP was slow but is now gaining. For example, Nokia has now shipped millions of phones which support UAProf (an application of CC/PP). To get further adoption and increase interoperability, the work on CC/PP must be completed. Some specific work items are ...

- Port CC/PP 1.0 to RDF 2.0
 - This is essential to align CC/PP 1.0 with OMA's UAProf 2.0
- Create an online profile validation service for profiles based on CC/PP 2.0
- Enable the discovery of CC/PP vocabularies and CC/PP profile repositories
- CC/PP Protocol – in cooperation with at least IETF and OMA:
 - Create Requirements and Use Cases for a CC/PP protocol
 - Create a CC/PP protocol specification

Semantic Web & the Mobile Web

Motivation: the Semantic Web Activity has produced several technologies relevant to the Mobile Web and more relevant work is in progress. Below are some potential longer-term and less critical work items to leverage Semantic Web technologies to solve Mobile Web problems ...

- CC/PP should reflect the expressive power of the Web Ontology Language (OWL)
- An interface to a CC/PP-based profile repository should be specified using the mechanism(s) being defined by the RDF Data Access WG
- Adding metadata to mobile content would facilitate the content's presentation and relevance (regardless of device capabilities)
- All W3C specifications (including Semantic Web specifications) need to be reviewed vis-à-vis the *Contextualization* principle
 - e.g. the TAG issue *httpRange-14* (= "hash vs. slash")