



ODRL Initiative Wiki

An Open Policy Language for the Digital Commons

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The ODRL Wiki serves as a basis for further development of ODRL 2.0 and related discussions. We invite open comments and feedback from all communities. All content on this wiki is a **work-in-progress**. Formal documents are published on the [ODRL Web Site](#)

Current Working Documents

ODRL Version 2.0 Core Model

ODRL Version 2.0 Common Vocabulary

ODRL Version 2.0 XML Encoding

Profiles under development and discussion

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Meetings

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[ODRL Working Group Meeting - 28-29 Sept 2011 - Barcelona, Spain](#)

Past Meetings

[18 July 2011 - Teleconference \(Skype\)](#)

[Tue 23 November 2010 - Teleconference](#)

[Wed 4 August 2010 - Teleconference](#)

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PLUSProfile

ODRL/PLUS Profile - Working Discussion



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The [PLUS Coalition](#) is an international non-profit initiative on a mission to simplify and facilitate the communication and management of image rights.

Introductory material:

- [Motivation for a REL for PLUS](#) (From Jeff Sedlik)
- [Typical RF License](#) (From Jeff Sedlik)

Use Cases:

- [The Vichy Vodka Scenario](#)
- [The Vichy Vodka in XML](#)

Profile Issues

- [Media Matrix Mapping](#)
- [License Data Format Mapping](#)
- [PLUS Parties](#)

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ACAP Profile



Background to the ACAP Project

The ACAP Project was launched in 2007 to develop ways for content owners to communicate rights and permissions to users of their online content. Online content is increasingly being used in automated processes in which there is no opportunity for human users to intervene to determine what rights and permissions are applicable. The expression of rights in a machine-readable – and machine-interpretable – form is critical to the protection of the rights holders' ability to control how their content is used online.

The first phase of the ACAP Project focussed on the needs of publishers to communicate rights and permissions to use content on public websites. In December 2007 ACAP 1.0 was published, defining how publishers could communicate with operators of web crawlers. In October 2009 an extended version ACAP 1.1 was published. A growing number of websites have adopted ACAP 1.0/1.1 to communicate permissions via web crawlers to search engines and other aggregators of website content.

Early in 2010 the ACAP Project entered a new phase, ACAP 2.0, in which the focus is the communication of rights and permissions in news content syndication. In collaboration with news industry partners, the project is developing the vocabulary needed to enable automated machine-to-machine communication of rights and permissions in news syndication. The aim is to provide a standard linguistic and technical framework that will support the implementation of rights and permissions communication in all kinds of news content syndication, for all types of content.

For further information on the ACAP Project visit the [main ACAP website](#).

The ACAP Profile of ODRL 2.0

ACAP 2.0 is hoping to adopt ODRL 2.0 as the basis for defining a standard data model and vocabulary for expression of rights in news syndication. News syndication depends upon a wide variety of formats for different kinds of content, and a wide variety of communication protocols. The language of rights expression for news syndication shares much in common with other rights expression applications, but also has its own requirements and conventions that need to be accommodated within a profile of ODRL 2.0. The main focus of ACAP 2.0 is therefore upon defining the vocabulary that it needs, re-using terms from the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary where possible, but defining its own terms where necessary.

As with many other applications of rights expression in the content industries, news syndication requires a rich vocabulary which can cope with expressing a wide range of explicit permissions, prohibitions and constraints determining how syndicated content may be used, both by the immediate assignee and by any other party to whom the assignee grants subsidiary rights. New uses of content (both commercial and non-commercial) are being invented all the time, so the vocabulary is expected to grow as business needs evolve.

Once details of the ACAP 2.0 vocabulary have been agreed by the ACAP 2.0 participants, further details will be made public, including through these wiki pages.

If you are interested in participating in this work, please contact [Francis Cave, ACAP Technical Project Manager](#).

Access to the ACAP 2.0 work-in-progress pages on this wiki is restricted to members of the ACAP 2.0



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Technology Working Group who have registered as wiki users. Members may access these pages from [here](#).

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ACAP 2.0 sample use cases



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[English language expression](#)

[ODRL XML expression](#)

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This page will contain samples of rights expressions:

- in plain English
- in ODRL 2.0 XML syntax

Other alternative forms of expression (e.g. RDF) may be added over time.

Use case 1: "No China"

English language expression

~~No China~~

Alternative (a)

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SINCE YOUR LAST VISIT...

SAT 14 OF APR., 2012

Nothing has changed

The item may not be distributed to anywhere within China.

Alternative (b)

The item may not be distributed from within China to anywhere.

ODRL XML expression



\FC 101019\ The following is based upon the "Namur Edition" of the Core Model and Vocabulary.

Alternative (a)

```
<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset_uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <del>o:party role="o:assignee"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:neq"
      rightOperand="iso3166:CN"/>
    <del>o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>
```



Discussion



\FC 20101019\ I have removed the <o:party> element, because I believe this should only be included if the assignee is known and can be identified by a unique identifier. But it may be that one can assign a unique identifier to a category of party, such as "any assignee", in which case maybe we will need to reinstate it.

\FC 20101019\ We discussed this during today's phone meeting. We agreed that we should try to express alternative English-language expressions for "No China" and see if they share the same ODRL 2.0 XML expression or result in quite distinct expressions. If the latter, all is well, but if we find expressions that in English clear mean different things, but for which the ODRL 2.0 XML expressions appear to be the same, we know there is a problem that needs to be fixed - with luck, only in the vocabulary.

\SM 20100408\ The natural language expression "NO CHINA" could indicate a group of people ("everyone in China") who should be restricted from doing anything. Or it could imply that the act of distributing the content in China is restricted. Here, I'm using ODRL to do the latter ("all uses are restricted where the location is China"). I assume the use of ISO 3166 two character country codes.

Use case 2: "UK out; archive out"



English language expression



UK out; archive out; for use in North America only; may not be archived.

ODRL XML expression



\FC 101019\ The following alternative forms of expression are both based upon the "Namur Edition" of the Core Model and Vocabulary.

Alternative (a)

```

<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true"
  conflict="prohibited">
  <!-- Prohibit generally -->
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
  <o:permission>
    <!-- Permit in US and CA -->
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:party role="o:assignee"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:isAnyOf"
      rightOperand="iso3166:US iso3166:CA" />
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
  <o:prohibition>
    <!-- Prohibit in GB - redundant -->
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:party role="o:assignee"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:eq"
      rightOperand="iso3166:GB" />
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
  </o:prohibition>
  </o:prohibition>
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:party role="o:assignee"/>
    <o:action name="o:archive"/>
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
</o:policy>

```



Alternative (b)

```

<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true"
  conflict="permitted">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:eq"
      rightOperand="iso3166:US" />
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:eq"
      rightOperand="iso3166:CA" />
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>
<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true"
  conflict="prohibited">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:spatial"
      operator="o:neq"
      rightOperand="iso3166:GB" />
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:archive"/>
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
</o:policy>

```



Discussion



\FC 2010119\ On reflection I don't think that the second alternative is as clear as the first, so I propose to delete it. Any other views?

\FC 20101019\ See Use case 1 discussion regarding deletion of <o:party>.

\FC 20101019\ In an email MS queried whether the Core Model allows a space-separated list of values in the rightOperand attribute. I don't think it is prohibited, but it did prompt me to read again what the Core Model has to say about the application of multiple Constraints. See [Core Model issues](#) for discussion on this point.

This has led me to suggest the alternative expression (b) above, in which there are two <o:policy> expressions, the first of which resolves conflict between the two permissions by permitting the action, the second of which resolves any conflict by prohibiting the action.

I have to say that I don't like the look of alternative (b), because it involves the assumption that a prohibition in one policy always overrides a permission in another. This may be a false assumption. For that reason I prefer alternative (a). Are there any other alternatives?

\SM 20100408\ I translate "North America" into "USA and Canada" (i.e. the "us" and "ca" country codes). Even though the UK is not in the list "us" and "ca", I list it as being prohibited, simply to reflect the original rights statement. Similarly, I list the "archive" action as being prohibited.

Use case 3: "Party A out; party B out"



English language expression



Alternative (a)

The asset may not be distributed to parties A or B.

Alternative (b)

The asset may not be used by parties A or B.

ODRL XML expression



Alternative (a)

```
<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  xmlns:a="http://assigner.com/identifiers"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:virtualLocation"
      operator="o:neq"
      rightOperand="a:party_A"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:virtualLocation"
      operator="o:neq"
      rightOperand="a:party_B"/>
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>
```



Or possibly (if 'rightOperand' can contain a list):

```

<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  xmlns:a="http://assigner.com/identifiers"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:virtualLocation"
      operator="o:isNoneOf"
      rightOperand="a:party_A a:party_B"/>
    <o:role function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>

```



Alternative (b)

```

<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  xmlns:a="http://assigner.com/identifiers"
  xmlns:acap="http://the-acap.org/2.0"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true">
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:party uid="a:party_A" role="assignee"/>
    <o:action name="acap:anyAction"/>
    <o:role uid="a:party_A" function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:party uid="a:party_B" role="assignee"/>
    <o:action name="acap:anyAction"/>
    <o:role uid="a:party_B" function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
</o:policy>

```



Discussion

\FC 20101119\ Alternative (b) looks odd to me. There is no permission involved. Why would one supply an asset to a party who was not going to be allowed to do anything with it? I think we may be able to eliminate this alternative.

\FC 20101019\ This was discussed during today's phone meeting. I have, for the sake of discussion, added a provisional Action term 'anyAction'.

Use case 4: "Party A online out"

English language expression

Alternative (a)

Party A is permitted to use this item, except not online. Other parties may not use this item.

ODRL XML expression

Alternative (a)

```
<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  xmlns:a="http://assigner.com/identifiers"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true"
  conflict="prohibit">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset_uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
  </o:permission>
  <o:prohibition>
    <o:asset_uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:media"
      operator="o:neq"
      rightOperand="a:online"/>
    <o:role uid="a:party_A" function="o:assignee"/>
  </o:prohibition>
</o:permission>
</o:policy>
```

Discussion

\FC 20101119\ It is not clear to me whether in this case there should be a permission with a o:neq constraint or a prohibition with an o:eq constraint. Do they mean the same thing?

\SM 20100408\ I assume that this means that Party A can't use this item online, but that other online use is OK and that non-online use by Party A is OK. This is a good example of the kind of ambiguity that we can clear up with ODRL.

Use case 5: "Advance for editions between dates X and Y"



English language expression



It is permitted to use the item between dates X and Y.

ODRL XML expression



```
<o:policy
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0"
  xmlns:a="http://assigner.com/identifiers"
  xmlns:xsd="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-datatypes#dateTime"
  type="o:set"
  inheritAllowed="true">
  <o:permission>
    <o:asset_uid="myAssetURI"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:dateTime"
      operator="o:gteq"
      rightOperand="xsd:X"/>
    <o:constraint
      name="o:dateTime"
      operator="o:lteq"
      rightOperand="xsd:Y"/>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>
```



Discussion



\FC 20101119\ In this case we are permitting the action during a period, but we are not explicitly prohibiting the action at other times. I am uncertain as to whether one needs to include a general prohibition, or whether this is implied by the 'conflict' attribute.

\SM 20100408\ This illustrates the use of dates as constraints.

Use case 6: Mandatory credit. Foreign out. One time use only. Only use with text with topic X. No overlaying type, cropping, retouching or other modifications to the image. No sales. No archives. All online out. All internet out."



English language expression



Work in progress

ODRL XML expression



Work in progress

Discussion



\SM 20100408\ This illustrates the use of a duty with an attribution, restricting distribution channel (all online out), restricting actions (sell, archive, modify). I don't capture that the restriction of "Only use with text with topic X". This may argue for a constraint that is always violated or that must always be presented to editors. It also argues for a text representation of the license.

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ACAP 2.0 Core Model



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ACAP 2.0 issues with the ODRL 2.0 Core Model

This page is for discussion of issues that arise with different aspects of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model.

Other useful resources include:

- [The current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model](#)
- [ODRL 2.0 wiki discussion of the Core Model](#)

Suggested topics for discussion are indicated by the headings below. Please add further topics.

ODRL 2.0 Scenarios Rights Policy types to be used by ACAP 2.0

\FC 20101019\ The term "rights type" is replaced by "policy type" in the "Namur Edition" of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model and Common Vocabulary.

\FC 20100927\ The scenarios rights policy types defined by the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model are:

- The Set
- The Offer
- The Agreement
- The Request
- The Ticket

Each of these scenarios corresponds to one of the rights types **policy types** is defined in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary.

There has been discussion about which of these are relevant to ACAP 2.0. If a consensus exists (it may not), it is thought to be that the Set fits best with current ACAP 2.0 requirements, since it does not require that the party to which the rights are being assigned be identified.

Some ACAP 2.0 participants have expressed at least some interest in exploring the use of some other scenarios, in particular the Request (for requesting extra permissions).



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SAT 14 OF APR., 2012

Nothing has changed

Relationships between entities in the ODRL 2.0 Core Model

\FC 20100927\ There has been discussion about whether the current ODRL 2.0 Core Model defines all the entities and relationships between them that are needed in ACAP 2.0. In particular there has been discussion about whether it should be possible to create relationships between actions, objects and parties. An example of a possible requirement would be in order to express that a specific action involving some resource (other than the resource for which the rights are being expressed) or party is either permitted or prohibited. At present (September 2009) it is possible to express relationships between duties, objects and parties, but not between actions, objects and parties.

Interpreting multiple Constraints on a Permission

\FC 20101019\ It is unclear how multiple Constraints are to be combined to determine whether an Action is prohibited or permitted. Any of the following could be implied by the current draft of the Core Model. It might be useful to be able to express any of these:

1. The Action is permitted if ALL Conditions are satisfied.
2. The Action is permitted if AT LEAST ONE Condition is satisfied.
3. The Action is permitted if ONE AND ONLY ONE Condition is satisfied.

\FC 20101019\ On further reading of the latest draft of the Core Model I have come to the conclusion that the first of the above is the intended interpretation of multiple Constraints.

Note that Constraints can be applied both the Permissions and to Prohibitions, so sometimes it may be possible to express a particular combination of Constraints more readily with respect to one or other of Permission or Prohibition.

I also believe that use of the 'conflict' attribute at the Policy level may increase the range of possible forms of expression involving multiple constraints relating to a single action.

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ACAP 2.0 Vocab - Parties



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Parties

Party roles are identified in terms of the role "function". A role may additionally have a "scope".

Party role function

Assignee

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|----------|---|
| odrl2:assignee | Assignee | The Party is the recipient of the policy statement. |

Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Assigner **Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|----------|--|
| odrl2:assigner | Assigner | The Party is the issuer of the policy statement. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Attributed Party **Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| odrl2:attributedParty | Attributed Party | The Party to be attributed. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Consenting Party **Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| odrl2:consentingParty | Consenting Party | The Party to obtain consent from. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Informed Party **Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------------|
| odrl2:informedParty | Informed Party | The Party to be informed of all uses. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary. I'm not sure that "informed of all uses" is right - in the general case, it might be that different parties should be informed about different actions.

Payee Party **Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| odrl2:payeeParty | Payee Party | The Party is the recipient of the payment. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Tracking Party



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| odrl2:trackingParty | Tracking Party | The Party is the usage tracker. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Party role scope



The scope of a role applies when the party is a group or category, in which case the scope is used to indicate whether the role applies to the whole group or category or only applies to an individual member of the group or category.

Individual



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------|------------|-----------------------------------|
| odrl2:individual | Individual | The Party is a single individual. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

Group



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------|---------|--|
| odrl2:group | Group | The Party represents a defined group with multiple individual members. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary.

All



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------|---------|--|
| odrl2:all | All | All the collective individuals within a context. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have reproduced the term as defined in the current draft of the Common Vocabulary. I'm not clear how odrl2:group and odrl2:all differ.

Party classes

\FC 20110316\ These are standard party classes to be used with either a Party Role (as the 'uid' of the party in that role) or a Constraint (as the 'rightOperand' of a Constraint such as 'acap2:receivingParty').

Licensee employee**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| acap2:licenseeEmployee | Licensee employee | Any individual person who is an employee of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |

**Discussion****Licensee service customer****Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| acap2:licenseeServiceCustomer | Licensee service customer | Any business customer with a license to use a product or service of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |

**Discussion****Licensee service authorized user****Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| acap2:licenseeServiceAuthorizedUser | Licensee service authorized user | Any individual authorized user of a product or service of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |

**Discussion****Tracked changes**

Party role function

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| odrl2:assignee | Assignee | The Party is the recipient of the policy statement. |
| odrl2:assigner | Assigner | The Party is the issuer of the policy statement. |
| odrl2:attributedParty | Attributed Party | The Party to be attributed. |
| odrl2:consentingParty | Consenting Party | The Party to obtain consent from. |
| odrl2:informedParty | Informed Party | The Party to be informed of all uses. |
| odrl2:payeeParty | Payee Party | The Party is the recipient of the payment. |
| odrl2:trackingParty | Tracking Party | The Party is the usage tracker. |



Party role scope

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------|------------|--|
| odrl2:individual | Individual | The Party is a single individual. |
| odrl2:group | Group | The Party represents a defined group with multiple individual members. |
| odrl2:all | All | All the collective individuals within a context. |



Party classes

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| acap2:licenseeEmployee | Licensee employee | Any individual person who is an employee of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |
| acap2:licenseeServiceCustomer | Licensee service customer | Any business customer with a license to use a product or service of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |
| acap2:licenseeServiceAuthorizedUser | Licensee service authorized user | Any individual authorized user of a product or service of the licensee to whom rights are being assigned. |



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ACAP 2.0 Vocab - Constraints



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Constraints

Absolute Position

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SINCE YOUR LAST VISIT...

SAT 14 OF APR., 2012

Nothing has changed

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------------|-------------------|--|
| odrl2:absolutePosition | Absolute Position | A point defined with absolute coordinates. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ New in latest ("Namur")) draft of Common Vocabulary.

Absolute Size**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| odrl2:absoluteSize | Absolute Size | The absolute dimension that the Asset may be resized. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ New in latest ("Namur")) draft of Common Vocabulary.

Accumulated Usage Time**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|--------------------|---|
| odrl2:metered | Metered Usage Time | The maximum period of metered usage time. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ The term odrl2:accumulated has been dropped in the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "Value must conform to ISO-8601. For example "P30H" indicates a 30 hour period." I suggest that the reference to ISO 8601 needs to be a bit more precise, and included in the definition.

Count**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------|---------|--|
| odrl2:count | Count | The numeric count (positive integer) indicating the number of times the corresponding entity may be exercised. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented "There is probably a more generalized requirement for this term than is indicated by the current definition."

Date Time

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|-----------|--|
| odrl2:dateTime | Date Time | The date and optional time representing a point in time. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ In the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary there is a comment that a date-time must conform to one of the representations of ISO 8601 date-time that are defined in W3C XML Schema (Part 2 - Datatypes).

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "Date and Time value must conform to ISO-8601." I suggest that the reference to ISO 8601 needs to be a bit more precise, and included in the definition.

Delivery Channel (was Medium)

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|
| odrl2:deliveryChannel | Delivery Channel | The delivery channel used for storing or communicating the asset. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ The term odrl2:medium has been replaced by odrl2:deliveryChannel. See also odrl2:media.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "For example, content cannot be distributed on mobile networks".

Event

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------|---------|--|
| acap2:event | Event | A named or identified event relating to a constraint, e.g. an event at which the content may or may not be used. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ The latest draft of the Common Vocabulary contains odrl2:event with definition "Specification of a defined event applicable to the asset usage". Should we adopt this?

\FC 20100928\ This term was proposed in an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary.

File Format

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------|-------------|--|
| odrl2:fileFormat | File Format | The file format applicable to the Asset. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ In the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary the term odrl2:format has been replaced by odrl2:fileFormat and the definition changed.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition contains the following comment: "This can be used to express PLUS semantics. For example, JPEG image can only be distributed."

Interval

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|--------------------|----------|--|
| odrl2:timeInterval | Interval | Recurring period of time in which the rights can be exercised. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ The latest draft of the Common Vocabulary contains a comment that the expression of an interval must conform to ISO 8601 as represented in W3C XML Schema (Part 2 - Datatypes). The example shown ('P7D') may not be valid.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "Interval value must conform to ISO-8601. For example 'P7D' indicates a 7 day period.". I suggest that the reference to ISO 8601 needs to be a bit more precise, and included in the definition.

In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented: "Might 'Count' be sufficient, with appropriate units?".

Language

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|----------|---|
| odrl2:language | Language | The natural language applicable to the asset usage. |



Discussion

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "This can be used to express PLUS semantics. For example, JPEG image can only be reproduced with Spanish text. Use BCP-47 codes."

Licensee content category



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| acap2:licenseeContentCategory | Licensee content category | The category to which the Asset is assigned by the licensee (Assignee). |



Discussion

\FC 20110316\ This is a specialization of the ODRL Common Vocabulary term "purpose", and is to be used to specify standard or proprietary categories to which content may or may not be assigned by the licensee. The expectation is that the 'rightOperand' in this case would contain one or more category codes, using either a standard scheme or a proprietary scheme.

Location



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|----------|--|
| acap2:location | Location | The rights are limited by a physical (e.g. geographical) or virtual (e.g. network address) location. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ The latest draft of the Common Vocabulary defines term odrl2:virtualLocation to cover virtual locations. The term odrl2:spatial was already available to cover physical locations. I have added the ODRL 2.0 terms and we should probably remove this term. We should discuss. Note that odrl2:position has been replaced by odrl2:absolutePosition and odrl2:relativePosition.

\FC 20100928\ This was originally proposed as an alternative to ODRL 2.0 terms "High Income Nation" and "Spatial". It might also be used as a generalisation of "Position" (see below).

Party



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-------------|---------|---|
| acap2:party | Party | A named or identified party relating to a constraint, e.g. a user of the content. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ The ODRL 2.0 Core Model does not allow a Party to be associated with a Constraint, only with a Permission, Prohibition or Duty. I think we need to re-think what our requirement is here.

\FC 20100928\ This term was proposed in an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary.

Proximity

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------|-----------|--|
| odrl2:proximity | Proximity | An value indicating the closeness or nearness. |



Discussion

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Do we need this term? In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented: "May be relevant, but appears to be specific to mobile devices".

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "This can be used to express OMA Proximity semantics".

Purpose

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|---------|---|
| odrl2:purpose | Purpose | Specification of a defined purpose applicable to the asset usage. |



Discussion

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "e.g. educational use. P3P Purpose values can also be used."

In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented: "Values by trading partner agreement".

Receiving Party

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|
| acap2:receivingParty | Receiving Party | The Party that receives the result of the Action. For example, the Party to whom an Asset is distributed, displayed or performed. |



Discussion

\FC 20110314\ Previously the term "virtualLocation" was used for constraining the parties who could be on the

receiving end of an Action. This is considered to be more clear.

Relative Position

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------------|-------------------|---|
| odrl2:relativePosition | Relative Position | A point defined with reference to another position. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ In the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary the term odrl2:position has been replaced by odrl2:relativePosition. See also odrl2:absolutePosition above.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the following comment: "This can be used to express PLUS semantics. For example, JPEG image must be positioned at the top of the page."

In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented: "Specialisation of 'Location', but possibly worth retaining for use in specifying the position of a content item within a display area.". See "Location" above.

Relative Size

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|--------------------|---------------|---|
| odrl2:relativeSize | Relative Size | The relative dimension that the Asset may be resized. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ In the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary odrl2:size is replaced by odrl2:relativeSize. See also odrl2:absoluteSize.

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

The ODRL 2.0 definition includes the comment: "This can be used to express PLUS semantics. For example, JPEG image resized to maximum of 200%".

Spatial

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|---------|--|
| odrl2:spatial | Spatial | The code value and code source must be represented. For example, the ISO-3166 Country Codes and the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. |



Discussion

\FC 20110110\ Somehow this seems to have been left out of the draft previously. I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary.

System

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|--------------|---------|-----------------------------------|
| odrl2:system | System | An identifiable computing system. |



Discussion

\FC 20100928\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

In an earlier (pre-wiki) draft of the ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary I commented: "For constraints such as on how many identifiable computer systems a content item may be used simultaneously".

Virtual Location

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------------------|------------------|--|
| odrl2:virtualLocation | Virtual Location | For example, an Internet domain or IP address range. |



Discussion

\FC 20110110\ Somehow this seems to have been left out of the draft previously. I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary.

Constraint operators

Equals

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------|---------|--|
| odrl2:eq | Equals | The "Equals" operator indicating that a given value equals the rightOperand of the Constraint. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Greater Than

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----|---------|------------|
|----|---------|------------|

odrl2:gt

Greater Than

The "Greater Than" operator indicating that a given value is greater than the rightOperand of the Constraint.



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Greater Than or Equal To



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------|--------------------------|---|
| odrl2:gteq | Greater Than or Equal To | The "Greater Than or Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is greater than or equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Has Part



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|----------|--|
| odrl2:hasPart | Has Part | The "Has Part" operator indicating that a given value contains the rightOperand of the Constraint. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Is A



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------|---------|---|
| odrl2:isA | Is A | The "Is A" operator indicating that a given value is an instance of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |



Discussion

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Is All Of



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| odrl2:isAllOf | Is All Of | The "Is All Of" operator indicating that a given value is all of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Is Any Of**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|---------------|-----------|--|
| odrl2:isAnyOf | Is Any Of | The "Is Any Of" operator indicating that a given value is any of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Is None Of**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|------------|--|
| odrl2:isNoneOf | Is None Of | The "Is None Of" operator indicating that a given value is none of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Is Part Of**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------------|------------|---|
| odrl2:isPartOf | Is Part Of | The "Is Part Of" operator indicating that a given value is contained by the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Less Than

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------|-----------|---|
| odrl2:lt | Less Than | The "Less Than" operator indicating that a given value is less than the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Less Than or Equal To**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------|-----------------------|---|
| odrl2:lteq | Less Than or Equal To | The "Less Than or Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is less than or equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Not Equal To**Current draft**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------|--------------|---|
| odrl2:neq | Not Equal To | The "Not Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is not equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

**Discussion**

\FC 20101116\ I have copied the definition from the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary. Is this acceptable?

Tracked changes**Constraints**

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|--|---|--|
| <u>odrl2:absolutePosition</u> | <u>Absolute Position</u> | <u>A point defined with absolute coordinates.</u> |
| <u>odrl2:absoluteSize</u> | <u>Absolute Size</u> | <u>The absolute dimension that the Asset may be resized.</u> |
| odrl2:accumulated <u>odrl2:metered</u> | Accumulated <u>Metered Usage Time</u> | The maximum period of metered usage time. |

| | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---|
| odrl2:count | Count | A The numeric count (positive integer) indicating the number of times the corresponding entity may be exercised. |
| odrl2:dateTime | Date Time | The date and optional time representing a point in time. |
| acap2:event | Event | A named or identified event relating to a constraint, e.g. an event at which the content may or may not be used. |
| odrl2:format odrl2:fileFormat | <u>File Format</u> | The rights are limited to a specified Asset format. The file format applicable to the Asset |
| odrl2:interval odrl2:timeInterval | Interval | Recurring period of time in which the rights can be exercised. |
| odrl2:language | Language | The rights are limited to the Asset to be accompanied with text of a specific language. The natural language applicable to the asset usage. |
| acap2:licenseeContentCategory | <u>Licensee content category</u> | The category to which the Asset is assigned by the licensee (Assignee). |
| acap2:location | Location | The rights are limited by a physical (e.g. geographical) or virtual (e.g. network address) location. |
| odrl2:medium odrl2:deliveryChannel | <u>Medium Delivery Channel</u> | The rights are limited to the specified means for storing or communicating information. The delivery channel used for storing or communicating the asset |
| acap2:party | Party | A named or identified party relating to a constraint, e.g. a user of the content. |
| odrl2:position odrl2:relativePosition | <u>Relative Position</u> | The rights are limited to specified Asset location. A point defined with reference to another position. |
| odrl2:proximity | Proximity | An identifiable proximity detection method name. An value indicating the closeness or nearness. |
| odrl2:purpose | Purpose | Specification of a defined purpose to which the usage is constrained applicable to the asset usage. |
| acap2:receivingParty | <u>Receiving Party</u> | The Party that receives the result of the Action. For example, the Party to whom an Asset is distributed, displayed or performed. |
| odrl2:size odrl2:relativeSize | <u>Relative Size</u> | The maximum Asset dimensions. The relative dimension that the Asset may be resized. |
| odrl2:spatial | Spatial | The code value and code source must be represented. For example, the ISO-3166 Country Codes and the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names. |
| odrl2:system | System | An identifiable computing system. |
| odrl2:virtualLocation | Virtual Location | For example, an Internet domain or IP address range. |



Constraint operators



| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|----------|---------|--|
| odrl2:eq | Equals | The "Equals" operator indicating that a given value equals the rightOperand of the Constraint. |

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|---|
| odrl2:gt | Greater Than | The "Greater Than" operator indicating that a given value is greater than the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:gteq | Greater Than or Equal To | The "Greater Than or Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is greater than or equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:hasPart | Has Part | The "Has Part" operator indicating that a given value contains the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:isA | Is A | The "Is A" operator indicating that a given value is an instance of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:isAllOf | Is All Of | The "Is All Of" operator indicating that a given value is all of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:isAnyOf | Is Any Of | The "Is Any Of" operator indicating that a given value is any of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:isNoneOf | Is None Of | The "Is None Of" operator indicating that a given value is none of the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:isPartOf | Is Part Of | The "Is Part Of" operator indicating that a given value is contained by the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:lt | Less Than | The "Less Than" operator indicating that a given value is less than the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:lteq | Less Than or Equal To | The "Less Than or Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is less than or equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |
| odrl2:neq | Not Equal To | The "Not Equal To" operator indicating that a given value is not equal to the rightOperand of the Constraint. |



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ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary - Asset relations

Request to perform action

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| acap2:requestToPerformAction | Request to perform action | A relator indicating that the Asset contains a request to perform a specified action. |



Discussion

\FC 20110314\ This relation could be used to provide a link to an Asset that is the request to perform an action, for example a request to remove content from the licensee's product or service.

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- 749 DanielP★
- 729 akasten★
- 97 jzitz★
- 86 tux★
- 74 jearley
- 45 hundacker★
- 33 habeldra★
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- 19 renato★

SINCE YOUR LAST VISIT...

SAT 14 OF APR., 2012

Nothing has changed

ACAP 2.0 Vocab - Actions



Backlinks...

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UPCOMING EVENTS

No records to display

[Add Event](#)

LAST BLOG POSTS

No records to display

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5. 86 tux★
6. 74 jearley
7. 45 hundacker★
8. 33 habdelra★
9. 25 sgo★
10. 19 renato★

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Nothing has changed

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ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary - Actions

The column headed 'P / D' indicates whether the Action may be associated with a Permission/Prohibition, a Duty, or both.

Aggregate

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-----------------|-----------|---|-------|
| odrl2:aggregate | Aggregate | The act of using an asset (or parts of it) as part of a composite collection. | P |

Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Add your comments here...

Annotate



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|----------------|----------|--|-------|
| odrl2:annotate | Annotate | The act of adding notations/commentaries to the asset. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Archive



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------|---------|--|-------|
| acap2:archive | Archive | Preserve a persistent copy of a content item so that it can be retrieved over a significant period of time, which may be bounded (i.e. have an end-date or end-time) or unbounded. | P / D |



Discussion

\FC 20101112\ The latest definition in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary is "The act of persistently storing the asset". Can we accept this definition instead of defining our own?

\FC 20100927\ Archive may be a Duty, for example if there is a requirement to archive material associated with a usage.

\FC 20100828\ The semantic definition in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary is "The act of archiving the asset for long-term preservation".

Attribute



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-----------------|-----------|--|-------|
| odrl2:attribute | Attribute | The act of attributing the asset to a party. | D |



Discussion

\FC 20101112\ I have updated the definition in line with the latest draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0 of "Attribution". Is this adequate?

Obtain consent

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------|----------------|---|-------|
| odrl2:consent | Obtain consent | The act of requiring explicit consent from a party to perform the action. | D |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0 of "Consent". Is this adequate?

Copy

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|------------|---------|--|-------|
| acap2:copy | Copy | Make an exact copy of a content item. Usually preparatory to another action such as in copying to create a backup archive, or in copying to create a modified version. On its own does not necessarily imply that the copy has to be persistent – it may be transient. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ The latest definition in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary is "The act of making an exact reproduction of the asset." The term "reproduce" is seen as being synonymous with "copy", and the semantics follow those defined by Creative Commons.

\FC 20100828\ The semantic definition in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary is "The act of making an exact copy of an asset."

Delete

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|--------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:delete | Delete | The act of permanently removing the asset. | P / D |



Discussion

\FC 20100927\ Delete may be a Duty, if used to require take-down / retraction under specific conditions.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Derive

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|----|---------|------------|-------|
|----|---------|------------|-------|

| | | | |
|------------------------------|--------|--|---|
| odrl2:derive odrl2:modify | Derive | The act of creating a new derivative asset from the asset. | P |
|------------------------------|--------|--|---|



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Note that in the latest draft of the Common Vocabulary the terms odrl2:derive and odrl2:modify are synonymous. Is this true in ACAP 2.0?

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Display



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|--------------------------------|---------|---|-------|
| odrl2:display odrl2:present | Display | The act of making a transient visible rendering of the asset. | P / D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ The latest draft of the Common Vocabulary includes odrl2:present as a synonymous alternative to odrl2:display.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

\FC 20100927\ Display may be a Duty, if used to require display of a notice, credit etc.

Distribute



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|------------------|------------|---|-------|
| odrl2:distribute | Distribute | The act of publicly distributing, displaying and/or performing the asset. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Distribution implies for the purposes of public display or performance, whether or not for commercial gain.

Export



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------------------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:export odrl2:transform | Export | The act of transforming the asset into a new form. | P / D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ The latest draft of the Common Vocabulary adds odrl2:transform as a synonymous alternative to odrl2:export.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

\FC 20100927\ Export may be a Duty, for example if there is a requirement to convert the resource for a specific usage.

Extract

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------|---------|---|-------|
| odrl2:extract | Extract | The act of extracting (replicating) unchanged parts of the asset. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Give

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|------------|---------|---|-------|
| odrl2:give | Give | The act of giving away the asset in perpetuity without exchange of value. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Include

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:include | Include | The act of including the asset to fulfil the function. | P / D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Term added from latest draft of Common Vocabulary.

Index

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:index | Index | The act of indexing the asset into a collection of | P |

assets.



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Term and definition from latest draft of Common Vocabulary. The earlier ACAP definition was "A specialisation of "Aggregate", where the precise action is to process a collection of content items to derive a new work – an index – that supports retrieval of copies of collection items, or derivations from collection items (e.g. snippets), for display, printing or other distribution purposes."

\FC 20100828\ Semantic definition needs to be formalised.

Inform



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|--------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:inform | Inform | The act of informing a party of uses of the asset. | D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Definition replaced with definition from current draft of Common Vocabulary. See the Tracked Changes section below for comparison with previous version. The change is significant.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. But a more general "Report" duty may be better â€“ see below.

Modify



Current draft

DELETED

Discussion

\FC 20101115\ See 'Derive' above.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Pay



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-----------|---------|---|-------|
| odrl2:pay | Pay | The act of paying a financial amount to a party for use of the asset. | D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ The latest definition adds the words "for use of the asset". Is a duty to pay always associated with use of the asset? I guess it probably is.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Play



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|---------------|---------|---|-------|
| odrl2:play | Play | The act of rendering the asset into audio and/or video form | P |
| odrl2:present | | | |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Print



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-------------|---------|---|-------|
| acap2:print | Print | Make a persistent physical rendering of a content item, usually on paper. A specialization of "Derive". | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ The semantic definition in the ODRL 2.0 Core Vocabulary is "The act of rendering the asset onto paper or hard copy form."

Reproduce



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-----------------|-----------|---|-------|
| odrl2:copy | Reproduce | The act of making an exact reproduction of the asset. | P |
| odrl2:reproduce | | | |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Compare with the ACAP 2.0 term 'Copy'. Do we need both?

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

This is included with reference to Creative Commons Reproduction Semantics. The Creative Commons definition is "to make a copy by any means" that includes the "right of fixation", i.e. to make the copy persistent.

Review policy



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-------|
| odrl2:reviewPolicy | Review policy | The act of performing a manual review of the terms and condition associated with the asset. | D |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Note change to term from odrl2:reviewTerms to odrl2:reviewPolicy.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Share



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-------------|---------|--|-------|
| odrl2:share | Share | The act of the non-commercial reproduction and distribution of the asset to other parties. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Share alike



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|------------------|-------------|---|-------|
| odrl2:shareAlike | Share alike | The act of licensing any derivative asset under the same terms as the original asset. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

This Creative Commons semantic is unlikely to apply to much syndicated news content, but could occasionally be needed.

Translate



Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|-----------------|-----------|---|-------|
| odrl2:translate | Translate | The act of translating the asset into a new language. | P |



Discussion

\FC 20101115\ Changed "different" to "new" in definition.

\FC 20100828\ I have reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

Tracked changes



| ID | Name(s) | Definition | P / D |
|----|---------|------------|-------|
|----|---------|------------|-------|

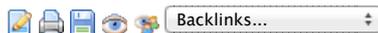
| IR | NAME(S) | DEFINITION | P |
|---|-------------------|--|--------------|
| odrl2:aggregate | Aggregate | The act of using an asset (or parts of it) as part of a composite collection. | P |
| odrl2:annotate | Annotate | The act of adding notations/commentaries to the asset. | P |
| acap2:archive | Archive | Preserve a persistent copy of a content item so that it can be retrieved over a significant period of time, which may be bounded (i.e. have an end-date or end-time) or unbounded. | P / D |
| odrl2:attribution odrl2:attribute | Attribute | The act of showing attribution to the asset owners. The act of attributing the asset to a party. | D |
| odrl2:consent | Obtain consent | The act of requiring explicit consent from a party to perform the action. | D |
| acap2:copy | Copy | Make an exact copy of a content item. Usually preparatory to another action such as in copying to create a backup archive, or in copying to create a modified version. On its own does not necessarily imply that the copy has to be persistent – it may be transient. | P |
| odrl2:delete | Delete | The act of deleting permanently removing the asset. | P / D |
| odrl2:derive | Derive | The act of creating a <u>new</u> derivative asset <u>from</u> <u>the asset</u> . | P |
| odrl2:display | Display | The act of making a transient visible rendering of the asset. | P / D |
| odrl2:distribute | Distribute | The act of <u>publicly</u> distributing, displaying <u>publicly</u> , and/ <u>or publicly</u> performing the asset. | P |
| odrl2:export | Export | The act of converting the asset into a new form. | P / D |
| odrl2:extract | Extract | The act of extracting (replicating) unchanged parts of the asset. | P |
| odrl2:give | Give | The act of allowing giving away the asset to be given away (ownership transfer) in perpetuity without exchange of value. | P |
| <u>odrl2:include</u> | <u>Include</u> | <u>The act of including the asset to fulfil the function.</u> | <u>P / D</u> |
| acap2:index <u>odrl2:index</u> | Index | A specialisation of "Aggregate", where the precise action is to process a collection of content items to derive a new work — an index — that supports retrieval of copies of collection items, or derivations from collection items (e.g. snippets); for display, printing or other distribution purposes. <u>The act of indexing the asset into a collection of assets.</u> | P |
| odrl2:inform | Inform | The act of requiring the informing a party to be informed of all uses of the asset. | D |
| odrl2:modify | Modify | The act of changing parts (or all) of the asset. | P |
| odrl2:pay | Pay | The act of paying a financial amount to a party for use of the asset. | D |
| odrl2:play <u>odrl2:present</u> | Play | The act of rendering the asset into audio and/or video form | P |
| acap2:print | Print | Make a persistent physical rendering of a content item, usually on paper. A specialization of "Derive". | P |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| odrl2:copy odrl2:reproduce | Reproduce | The act of reproducing an asset. The act of making an exact reproduction of the asset. | P |
| odrl2:reviewTerms odrl2:reviewPolicy | Review terms policy | The act of performing a manual review of the terms and condition associated with the asset. | D |
| odrl2:share | Share | The act of the non-commercial reproduction and distribution of the asset to other parties. | P |
| odrl2:shareAlike | Share alike | The act of licensing any derivative asset under the same terms as the original asset. | P |
| odrl2:translate | Translate | The act of translating the asset into a different new language. | P |



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ACAP 2.0 Vocab - Policy types



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ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary - Policy types

Set

\FC 20101112\ We need to review whether other policy types need to be supported in the ACAP 2.0 profile.

Current draft

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------|---------|--|
| odrl2:set | Set | Policy expressions that consists of entities from the complete model |

Discussion

\FC 20100828\ I have simply reproduced the current definition in ODRL 2.0. Is this adequate?

The ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary currently specifies the following rights types: "Agreement", "Offer", "Request", "Set" and "Ticket".

For news syndication it is generally necessary to embed rights expressions in (or link it to) news content, where the user may be the immediate recipient of the syndication feed or, where the immediate recipient is an intermediary/aggregator, an end-user with whom the source of the news has no direct relationship or contract.

While the rights types "Agreement" and "Offer" might possibly apply to communicating rights to a business customer -- typically in an intermediary/aggregator role, any rights that are specific to this customer don't generally need to be embedded in the news content. Most of what needs to be embedded applies to the end-user as much as or possibly more than to the intermediary.

It is therefore thought that the rights type "Set" will prove most useful in the ACAP 2.0 profile for news syndication, because rights can be embedded that apply generally, rather than being specific to a particular agreement or offer.

For similar reasons -- i.e. it tends to relate most to one-to-one rights communication, it is thought that the rights type "Request" will not be of immediate relevance in news syndication, although it may have a role in future, if a requirement emerges to implement a mechanism for handling additional rights requests.

The rights type "Ticket" may conceivably have its use in future, such as were specific additional rights are

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6. 74 jearley
7. 45 hundacker★
8. 33 habdelra★
9. 25 sgo★
10. 19 renato★

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Nothing has changed

The rights type `ticket` may conceivably have its uses in future, such as were specific additional rights are offered to a single, unidentified end-user (such as may be the case in pay-per-use models), but are not applicable to other users.

There does not appear to be any requirement for ACAP 2.0 to define additional rights types, nor to specifically indicate that any of the existing rights types are not recommended for use.

\FC 20101019\ The term "rights type" has been replaced by "policy type" in the "Namur Editions" of the Core Model and Common Vocabulary.

Tracked changes

| ID | Name(s) | Definition |
|-----------|---------|---|
| odrl2:set | Set | <p>The Set supports rights expressions that consist of any number of entities from the complete model. Policy expressions that consists of entities from the complete model</p> |



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ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary



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ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary

The purpose of this page is to provide a forum for discussion of general issues in the drafting of ACAP 2.0 vocabulary terms. It also provides access to separate pages for the following categories of terms:

- [Policy types](#)
- [Actions](#)
- [Asset relations](#)
- [Constraints](#)
- [Parties](#)

and links to other key resources:

- [Current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary](#)
- [ODRL 2.0 wiki discussion of Common Vocabulary / Duties](#)

General discussion

Please add text here.

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- 25 sgo★
- 19 renato★

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ACAP 2.0 Intro



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Introduction to the ACAP 2.0 profile of ODRL 2.0

Why is ACAP 2.0 trying to create an ODRL 2.0 profile?

ACAP 2.0 needs to define a standard, interoperable way of communicating rights for the use of syndicated news content. Interoperability is crucial, because rights expressions need to be embedded in different kinds of content and in different kinds of news syndication feeds. A single format for rights expression, however well-defined, will simply not meet all requirements. An XML expression will certainly be needed to meet some requirements, such as the embedding of rights expressions in XML-based feeds, but other forms of expression are also likely to be needed for different kinds of feed and for embedding expressions in non-text content (e.g. PDF or image files).

ODRL 2.0 has one key advantage over other rights expression languages, which is that it is being built upon the foundation of an abstract model, the ODRL 2.0 Core Model, and this should make it very easy to derive different concrete forms of expression.

Alternatives to ODRL 2.0 were considered, but the lack of an abstract model in those alternatives (e.g. ONIX-PL) would mean that much more work would have to be done to develop an abstract model first, then build a profile of that for news syndication. This would add extra cost and increase the time required to complete the project.

What is involved in creating a profile of ODRL 2.0?

ODRL 2.0 defines an abstract model, the Core Model, and a Common Vocabulary. The Common Vocabulary defines both terms used in the definition of the Core Model and a set of basic terms for use in rights expressions. The terms used in defining the Core Model must necessarily be common to all ODRL 2.0 profiles and implementations. By contrast, the basic terms defined for use in rights expressions are not fundamental to ODRL 2.0 and there is no requirement that any particular profile or implementation should use any of them.

ACAP 2.0 has found that at least some of the basic rights expression terms defined in the common vocabulary are not ideally suited to use in news syndication. The main task in creating a ACAP 2.0 profile is therefore to define the vocabulary of rights expression that is needed specifically for use in news syndication.

The terms being defined for the ACAP 2.0 profile are derived from use cases derived from a variety of sources, including those contributed by members of the ACAP 2.0 Technology Working Group as well as use cases derived from earlier phases of the ACAP project. The aim is to define all the terms that are needed for complete expression of the specific permissions, prohibitions, actions, duties, constraints etc that can be expressed in a

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- 25 sgo★
- 19 renato★

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machine-readable and machine-actionable form.

A secondary - but nevertheless important - task in developing the ACAP 2.0 profile is to confirm that the ODRL 2.0 Core Model provides a satisfactory basis for expression of rights in news syndication. If necessary, ACAP 2.0 will feed requirements for clarifications and possibly for extensions of the Core Model to the ODRL 2.0 Working Group. However, it is not anticipated that any major issues will be found with using the ODRL 2.0 Core Model.

Timescale for completion of the ACAP 2.0 profile

The original plan was to complete the drafting of the ACAP 2.0 vocabulary by the end of September 2010, with the aim of testing this vocabulary in pilot implementations by the end of the year. This timescale will need some adjustment, as it now seems unlikely that the vocabulary will be completed much before the end of October 2010.

Pilot implementation of the ACAP 2.0 profile

The ACAP 2.0 profile is expected to be piloted first using the current ODRL 2.0 XML format.

We may then wish to pilot implementation in other formats, such as Atom.

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ACAP 2.0 Core Model



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ACAP 2.0 issues with the ODRL 2.0 Core Model

This page is for discussion of issues that arise with different aspects of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model.

Other useful resources include:

- [The current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model](#)
- [ODRL 2.0 wiki discussion of the Core Model](#)

Suggested topics for discussion are indicated by the headings below. Please add further topics.

ODRL 2.0 Scenarios Rights Policy types to be used by ACAP 2.0

\FC 20101019\ The term "rights type" is replaced by "policy type" in the "Namur Edition" of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model and Common Vocabulary.

\FC 20100927\ The scenarios rights policy types defined by the current draft of the ODRL 2.0 Core Model are:

- The Set
- The Offer
- The Agreement
- The Request
- The Ticket

Each of these scenarios corresponds to one of the rights types **policy types** is defined in the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary.

There has been discussion about which of these are relevant to ACAP 2.0. If a consensus exists (it may not), it is thought to be that the Set fits best with current ACAP 2.0 requirements, since it does not require that the party to which the rights are being assigned be identified.

Some ACAP 2.0 participants have expressed at least some interest in exploring the use of some other scenarios, in particular the Request (for requesting extra permissions).



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9. 25 sgo★
10. 19 smyles★

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Nothing has changed

Relationships between entities in the ODRL 2.0 Core Model

\FC 20100927\ There has been discussion about whether the current ODRL 2.0 Core Model defines all the entities and relationships between them that are needed in ACAP 2.0. In particular there has been discussion about whether it should be possible to create relationships between actions, objects and parties. An example of a possible requirement would be in order to express that a specific action involving some resource (other than the resource for which the rights are being expressed) or party is either permitted or prohibited. At present (September 2009) it is possible to express relationships between duties, objects and parties, but not between actions, objects and parties.

Interpreting multiple Constraints on a Permission

\FC 20101019\ It is unclear how multiple Constraints are to be combined to determine whether an Action is prohibited or permitted. Any of the following could be implied by the current draft of the Core Model. It might be useful to be able to express any of these:

1. The Action is permitted if ALL Conditions are satisfied.
2. The Action is permitted if AT LEAST ONE Condition is satisfied.
3. The Action is permitted if ONE AND ONLY ONE Condition is satisfied.

\FC 20101019\ On further reading of the latest draft of the Core Model I have come to the conclusion that the first of the above is the intended interpretation of multiple Constraints.

Note that Constraints can be applied both the Permissions and to Prohibitions, so sometimes it may be possible to express a particular combination of Constraints more readily with respect to one or other of Permission or Prohibition.

I also believe that use of the 'conflict' attribute at the Policy level may increase the range of possible forms of expression involving multiple constraints relating to a single action.

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ACAP 2.0 Intro



[ACAP 2.0 wiki home page](#) | [ODRL 2.0 Core Model issues](#) | [Vocabulary](#)





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- 744 DanielP★
- 714 akasten★
- 97 jzitz★
- 86 tux★
- 74 jearley
- 45 hundacker★
- 33 habdelra★
- 25 sgo★
- 19 smyles★

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Introduction to the ACAP 2.0 profile of ODRL 2.0



Why is ACAP 2.0 trying to create an ODRL 2.0 profile?



ACAP 2.0 needs to define a standard, interoperable way of communicating rights for the use of syndicated news content. Interoperability is crucial, because rights expressions need to be embedded in different kinds of content and in different kinds of news syndication feeds. A single format for rights expression, however well-defined, will simply not meet all requirements. An XML expression will certainly be needed to meet some requirements, such as the embedding of rights expressions in XML-based feeds, but other forms of expression are also likely to be needed for different kinds of feed and for embedding expressions in non-text content (e.g. PDF or image files).

ODRL 2.0 has one key advantage over other rights expression languages, which is that it is being built upon the foundation of an abstract model, the ODRL 2.0 Core Model, and this should make it very easy to derive different concrete forms of expression.

Alternatives to ODRL 2.0 were considered, but the lack of an abstract model in those alternatives (e.g. ONIX-PL) would mean that much more work would have to be done to develop an abstract model first, then build a profile of that for news syndication. This would add extra cost and increase the time required to complete the project.

What is involved in creating a profile of ODRL 2.0?



ODRL 2.0 defines an abstract model, the Core Model, and a Common Vocabulary. The Common Vocabulary defines both terms used in the definition of the Core Model and a set of basic terms for use in rights expressions. The terms used in defining the Core Model must necessarily be common to all ODRL 2.0 profiles and implementations. By contrast, the basic terms defined for use in rights expressions are not fundamental to ODRL 2.0 and there is no requirement that any particular profile or implementation should use any of them.

ACAP 2.0 has found that at least some of the basic rights expression terms defined in the common vocabulary are not ideally suited to use in news syndication. The main task in creating a ACAP 2.0 profile is therefore to define the vocabulary of rights expression that is needed specifically for use in news syndication.

The terms being defined for the ACAP 2.0 profile are derived from use cases derived from a variety of sources, including those contributed by members of the ACAP 2.0 Technology Working Group as well as use cases derived from earlier phases of the ACAP project. The aim is to define all the terms that are needed for complete expression of the specific permissions, prohibitions, actions, duties, constraints etc that can be expressed in a

machine-readable and machine-actionable form.

A secondary - but nevertheless important - task in developing the ACAP 2.0 profile is to confirm that the ODRL 2.0 Core Model provides a satisfactory basis for expression of rights in news syndication. If necessary, ACAP 2.0 will feed requirements for clarifications and possibly for extensions of the Core Model to the ODRL 2.0 Working Group. However, it is not anticipated that any major issues will be found with using the ODRL 2.0 Core Model.

Timescale for completion of the ACAP 2.0 profile

The original plan was to complete the drafting of the ACAP 2.0 vocabulary by the end of September 2010, with the aim of testing this vocabulary in pilot implementations by the end of the year. This timescale will need some adjustment, as it now seems unlikely that the vocabulary will be completed much before the end of October 2010.

Pilot implementation of the ACAP 2.0 profile

The ACAP 2.0 profile is expected to be piloted first using the current ODRL 2.0 XML format.

We may then wish to pilot implementation in other formats, such as Atom.

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Backlinks...

ACAP



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- [Finding your way around](#)
- [ACAP 2.0 participants](#)

Welcome to the ACAP 2.0 wiki pages...

This wiki has been set up for use by the ACAP 2.0 Technology Working Group in developing a profile of ODRL 2.0. Our thanks to Renato Ianella and the ODRL Initiative for providing space on the server for this wiki.

Finding your way around

If you've got to this page, you already know how to login to the ACAP 2.0 wiki, so you should not have too much trouble finding your way around from here.

For some background information on the ACAP Project, and on ACAP 2.0 in particular, see the section entitled **Background to the ACAP Project** below.

To access the ACAP 2.0 development pages, please follow one of the following links:

- [Introduction to the ACAP 2.0 profile of ODRL 2.0](#)
- [ACAP 2.0 sample use cases](#)
- [ODRL 2.0 Core Model issues arising from ACAP 2.0 requirements](#)
- [ACAP 2.0 Vocabulary](#)

ACAP 2.0 participants

ACAP 2.0 Technology Working Group participants represent the following organisations in the news industry:

- [Associated Press](#)
- [Exalead](#)
- [Getty Images](#)
- [Impresa](#)
- [International Press Telecommunications Council](#)
- [Newspaper Licensing Agency](#)
- [Wall Street Journal](#)

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- 86 tux
- 74 jearley
- 45 hundacker
- 33 habdelra
- 25 sgo
- 19 smyles

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Social Networks Profile



After some research/analysis of the typical "Permissions" expressed used by Social Networks [1](#) [2](#), we have been thinking of the support needed in the ODRL Common Vocabulary.

Typically, most of the expressions are constraining access to people (and groups of people)

That is:

- Only You
- Everyone
- Individual Friends (and NOT individual friends)
- All Friends (1st level connections)
- All Friends of Friends (2nd level connections)
- All Groups
- Some Groups (and NOT some groups)

The big question is if there are *new* semantics we need to add, or can we support this now (in V2.0)

If the former, are we looking at new Constraints, or should we review how we deal with Parties and extend them to deal with these new concepts.

[1 http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/socialweb/wiki/PolicyCommons](http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/socialweb/wiki/PolicyCommons)

[2 http://www.nicta.com.au/research/research_publications/show?id=1855](http://www.nicta.com.au/research/research_publications/show?id=1855)

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Privacy Profile

Privacy Profile

Some Use Cases

Govt dept can only view my personal data (asset) for the Purposes of Contacting me

```
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:personal-data" />
  <o:action resource="o:action/display" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose"
    operator="o:operator/eq"
    rightOperand="p3p:contact" />
  <o:party uid="urn:gov:au" role="o:/role/assignee/" />
</o:permission>
```

Govt dept can only retain my personal data for 7 days

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/retention" />
  <o:object measure="o:target" value="urn:jane-doe:personal-data" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime"
    operator="o:operator/eq"
    rightOperand="P7D" />
  <o:party uid="urn:gov:au" role="o:/role/assignee/" />
</o:duty>
```

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W3C Privacy Rulesets

W3C Privacy Rulesets

The [W3C Privacy Rulesets Editor's Draft 21 April 2010](#) has been developed by the [Device APIs and Policy Working Group](#) as a scheme for defining privacy rulesets: bundles of user privacy preferences that can be conveyed together with user data in the context of a web site or application interaction.

The document defines three Privacy Elements with a number of attributes, summarised here:

1. **Sharing** (*not defined by the document, but hopefully obvious*)
 1. **internal** (*defined as: data can be shared internally within the data collector's organization*)
 2. **affiliates** (*defined as: data can be shared with other organizations that the data collector controls or is controlled by*)
 3. **unrelated-companies** (*defined as: data can be shared outside of the data collector's organization with other organizations that it does not control and is not controlled by*)
 4. **public** (*defined as: the data can be made public*)
2. **Secondary Use** (*defined as: any use of the user's data other than the primary use(s), which is defined as: a use of data that is directly necessary to complete the user's interaction with the web site or application*)
 1. **contextual** (*defined as: the data may only be used for the purpose of completing the current interaction*)
 2. **customization** (*defined as: the data may be used to customize, personalize, or otherwise tailor the current interaction*)
 3. **marketing-or-profiling** (*defined as: the data may be used for marketing and/or profiling purposes*)
3. **Retention** (*defined as: all data collectors may retain user data for a baseline period of 35 days for the purposes of maintenance, security, and troubleshooting*)
 1. **no** (*defined as: the data may only be retained for the baseline period*)
 2. **short** (*defined as: the data may be retained beyond the baseline period, but only for a limited time*)
 3. **long** (*defined as: the data may be retained beyond the baseline period for an unspecified or indefinite amount of time*)

First, comments on the above semantics:

1. There seems to be no difference between Sharing.unrelated-companies and Sharing.public
2. Why 35 days for the Retention baseline?
3. Difficult to understand how long *only for a limited time* for Retention.short

Next, we look at mapping these Privacy Rulesets into the [ODRL Core Model](#) and [ODRL Common Vocabulary](#) and show some example XML Encodings.

Sharing

1. ODRL defines **Share** as an action, but is specific to *non-commercial* sharing.
2. We could add **Sharing** as a new action
3. The first three attributes can be expressed as **Constraints** - perhaps via a new Organisation constraint with three values
4. The **public** attribute would not typically be required as this the default situation



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Secondary Use

1. We would need to add a **SecondaryUse** action (unless this can be seen as a *Derivative work?*)
2. We can use **Purpose** as the Constraint for the three attributes

Retention

1. We can use the **Delete Duty** and a time-based **Constraint**

XML Example: Least Permissive

sharing=internal

secondary-use=contextual

retention=no

```
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:action resource="o:action/sharing" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/organisation
operator="o:operator/eq" rightOperand="w3.org:dap:internal" />
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:action resource="o:action/secondaryUse" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="w3.org:dap:contextual" />
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:duty id="D1">
  <o:action resource="o:action/delete" />
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime" operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="P35D" />
</o:duty>
```

XML Example: Public

sharing=public

secondary-use=contextual

retention=long

```
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:action resource="o:action/sharing" />
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:action resource="o:action/secondaryUse" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="w3.org:dap:contextual" />
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:duty id="D1">
  <o:action resource="o:action/delete" />
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data" />
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime" operator="o:operator/gteq"
rightOperand="P35D" />
</o:duty>
```

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XML Encoding

XML Encoding



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Latest [ODRL XML Encoding Working Draft](#)

Draft [XML Schema](#)

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XMPP Profile

Use Cases for an ODRL XMPP XEP

A simple example of a Policy is shown below is a typical use case from the Publishing domain. In this example, the Display action is being assigned to "hamlet" from "william" for the eBook "romeo+juliet" as a Permission.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:ebook:shakespeare:romeo+juliet"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
  </permission>
</policy>
```

In the next example, the Translate action is being assigned to "hamlet" from "william" for the eBook "romeo+juliet" as a Prohibition.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <prohibition>
    <asset uid="urn:ebook:shakespeare:romeo+juliet"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/translate"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
  </prohibition>
</policy>
```

A use case from the online Social Networks domain would include the need to allow the public to view a status update as well as only your friends viewing and commenting on you photos. These two examples are shown below.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare:status"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="http://odrl.net/role/everyone"/>
  </permission>
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare:photo-
album:romeo+juliet"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/comment"/>
  </permission>
</policy>
```



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```

    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare"
scope="http://odrl.net/role/allConnections"/>
  </permission>
</policy>

```

A use case from the online Newspaper domain would include the need to indicate that a News article can be republished as long as the source is attributed and the advertisement attached to the news article is also reproduced.

```

<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:shakespeare.street.journal:article:2010:07:07:foo"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/reproduce"/>
    <duty>
      <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/attribute"/>
      <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/keepAds"/>
    </duty>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.street.journal"/>
    <assignee uid="http://odrl.net/role/everyone"/>
  </permission>
</policy>

```

A privacy use case from the online Web domain would include the need to indicate that a Users' personal details can only be used to contact the User.

```

<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:web.company:customers:hamlet@denmark:profile"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <constraint name="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint/purpose"
      operator="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq"
      rightOperand="http://w3.org/p3p:contact"/>
    <assigner uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
    <assignee uid="urn:web.company"/>
  </permission>
</policy>

```

An extension of the above use case would include the need to indicate that the Users' personal details can only be retained for 6 months, then must be deleted.

```

<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    ...
  <duty>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/delete"/>
    <constraint name="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint/datetime"
      operator="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq"
      rightOperand="P6M"/>
    <asset uid="urn:web.company:customers:hamlet@denmark:profile"/>
  </duty>
</permission>
</policy>

```

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RDF Encoding

Planning and Ideas for the RDF Encoding



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Model Examples:

- [Scenario #1 in RDF](#) - Close 1-2-1 Mapping
- [Scenario #1 in RDF](#)

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Microdata Encoding

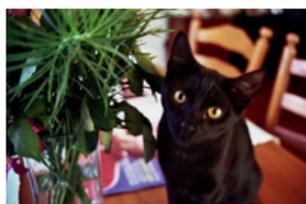
Some ideas on a Microdata encoding for ODRL.

The use cases for Microdata seem to be targeted at people making offers of web-based content, such as photos or audio files.

Imagine the scenario of Billie's Photo Emporium that offers high quality images.

Here is one example:

Billie's Photo Emporium



- Title: Billie with Flowers
- Photographer: Murphy Orlando
- Usage: Display on Web Only
- Print: unlimited
- Restrictions: No Commercial Usage
- Conditions: Must Attribute the Photographer

To markup this HTML5 page with Microdata will result in the following:

```
<h2>Billie's Photo Emporium</h2>
<table>
<tr itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/type/offer">
  <td>
    
  </td>
  <td>
    <ul>
      <li>Title: Billie with Flowers</li>
      <li>Photographer: <span itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
id=photoguy>Murphy Orlando</span></li>
      <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/permission" itemref=asset>
        <li>Usage: Display on Web Only</li>
        <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/display">
        <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint">
          <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/deliveryChannel"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq http://odrl.net/2.0/web">
        </div>
        <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
        <meta itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty" itemref=credit>
        </div>
      <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/permission" itemref=asset>
        <li>Print: unlimited</li>
        <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/print">
    </ul>
  </td>
</tr>
</table>
```



UPCOMING EVENTS

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LAST BLOG POSTS

No records to display

```
<meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
  <meta itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty" itemref=credit>
</div>
<div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/prohibition"
itemref=asset>
  <li>Restrictions: No Commercial Usage</li>
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/commercialize">
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
</div>
<div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty" id=credit>
  <li>Conditions: Must Attribute the Photographer</li>
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/attribute">
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/asset" itemref=photoguy>
</div>
</ul>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
```

Some notes:

- Use of the meta element to declare most of the ODRL expressions - since this allows no content to show (but not sure if this is legal HTML5)
- Since HTML5 does not support other Namespaces - full URLs have to be used for all values
- For the Party, had to put both the UID and Function into the Content value (space separated)
- For the Constraint, had to put both the Operator and RightOperand into the Content value (space separated)

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By: renato on: Fri 24 of June, 2011 01:50 UTC (266 Reads)

Monday 18th July 2011 (UTC 11:00) via Skype
(7AM Boston, 1PM Frankfurt, 9PM Brisbane)



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AGENDA

[Last Meeting Action Points](#)

1. W3C Community Group

2. Review Technical Specifications

2.1. Core Model

2.2. Common Vocab

2.3. XML Encoding

3. ODRL Profiles

3.1. ODRL Services

3.2. ODRL/PLUS

4. New Items

4.1. Implementation Task Force

4.2. RDF/RDFa Encoding

4.3. Microdata Encoding

4.4. Agenda for Barcelona Meeting (28/29 Sept)

5. AOB

Attendees

- Renato Iannella, Semantic Identity, AU
- Jean-Noel Colin, FUNDP, BE
- Annanda Rath, BE
- Daniel Pahler, DE
- Jaime Delgado, ES (apologies)
- Alapan Arnab, DE (apologies)
- Add Your Name Here

Raw meeting notes

18/07/2011 21:00:46 Renato Iannella added Jean-Noël Colin to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:00:51 Renato Iannella added Daniel Pähler to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:01:04 Renato Iannella: hi guys
18/07/2011 21:01:30 Daniel Pähler: Salut Jean-Noel
18/07/2011 21:01:40 Jean-Noël Colin: Hi Renato
18/07/2011 21:01:45 Jean-Noël Colin: Hi Daniel
18/07/2011 21:01:52 Renato Iannella: Looks like it could be only us three....
18/07/2011 21:01:58 Jean-Noël Colin added rannanda2010 to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:02:06 Jean-Noël Colin: I'm adding Annanda
18/07/2011 21:02:07 Renato Iannella: Four
18/07/2011 21:02:12 Jean-Noël Colin: who is working with me
18/07/2011 21:02:21 Daniel Pähler: Hi Annanda
18/07/2011 21:02:27 rannanda2010: hi
18/07/2011 21:03:02 rannanda2010: Hi Daniel
18/07/2011 21:03:04 Renato Iannella: The Agenda is here:
18/07/2011 21:03:05 Renato Iannella: http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=4 
18/07/2011 21:03:14 rannanda2010: ok got it
18/07/2011 21:03:30 Renato Iannella: We can use this text channel for notes/actions....
18/07/2011 21:04:01 Renato Iannella:
18/07/2011 21:06:47 Renato Iannella: W3C Community Group
18/07/2011 21:07:35 Renato Iannella: <http://www.w3.org/community/odrl/> 
18/07/2011 21:12:43 Renato Iannella: Have a play
18/07/2011 21:12:55 Renato Iannella: 2 Review Technical Specifications
18/07/2011 21:16:21 Renato Iannella: Plan to migrate Current docs over to W3C website
18/07/2011 21:18:57 Renato Iannella: DP: Questions Section 5.2 name of "AbstractPolicy"
18/07/2011 21:20:41 Renato Iannella: RI: Move away from "Rights" in a name
18/07/2011 21:21:58 Renato Iannella: DP: Action: email list for suggestions
18/07/2011 21:22:33 Renato Iannella: JNC: "Rule" is an option
18/07/2011 21:24:33 Renato Iannella: 3. ODRL Profiles
18/07/2011 21:25:35 Renato Iannella: PLUS Profile
18/07/2011 21:25:37 Renato Iannella: <http://blog.rightspro.com/tag/plus/> 
18/07/2011 21:27:19 Renato Iannella: 4. New Items
18/07/2011 21:27:24 Renato Iannella: 4.1. Implementation Task Force
18/07/2011 21:29:54 Renato Iannella: JNC: define what an ODRL 2.0 expression is
18/07/2011 21:30:16 Renato Iannella: JNC: working on using ODRL as an access policy to health data
18/07/2011 21:30:49 Renato Iannella: DP: Koblenz Usage Rights now using 2.0
18/07/2011 21:30:54 Renato Iannella: DP: need a use case
18/07/2011 21:31:00 Renato Iannella: DP/PD
18/07/2011 21:32:28 Renato Iannella: 4.2. RDF/RDFa Encoding
18/07/2011 21:32:36 Renato Iannella: 4.3. Microdata Encoding
18/07/2011 21:34:44 Renato Iannella: RI: Microdata and RDFa may "merge" one day soon....
18/07/2011 21:36:05 Renato Iannella: DP: Paper on RDF/ODRL at VG Workshop
18/07/2011 21:37:10 Renato Iannella: 4.4. Agenda for Barcelona Meeting (28/29 Sept)
18/07/2011 21:38:29 Renato Iannella: http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=3 
18/07/2011 21:40:32 Renato Iannella: Time: Plan to start midday Wed to midday Thursday
18/07/2011 21:41:53 Renato Iannella: USe Case: NLA real world use via ACAP 2.0
18/07/2011 21:42:52 Renato Iannella: Agenda: Corp Governance
18/07/2011 21:43:04 Renato Iannella: Agenda: W3C Community Group
18/07/2011 21:45:28 Renato Iannella: 5. AOB
18/07/2011 21:47:18 Renato Iannella: bye!
18/07/2011 21:47:21 Renato Iannella: Call ended43 minutes 19 seconds



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ODRL Teleconference 23 November 2010

By: renato on: Fri 05 of Nov., 2010 11:18 UTC (562 Reads)



Tuesday 23 November 2010

UTC 13:00, Boston 08:00, Berlin 14:00, Brisbane 23:00

Email ri@odrl.net your Skye ID to join

AGENDA

1. Core Model

1. Cardinalities for Parties on Permissions (eg the Ticket/Set issue)
 - Proposal: Set Cardinalities to "0..*" and define Cardinalities in the Semantics of the Types (in the Common Vocab)
 - Action: Change Permissions cardinality to 0..*
2. Specify "role" of the Asset(s) - same as Role and Party
 - Proposal: Add a new Subject association class between Asset and the Perm/Prohibit/Duty (with attribute role) - the default being "target".
 - Action: Formulate proposal and discuss on wiki (do not use 'role')
3. Model Relax as a Constraint
 - Proposal: Model is silent on when Duties need to be performed. Recommend use of time-based Constraints. Do we need a generic "before use" semantic?
 - Action: Formulate proposal
4. Cardinalities on Perms/Prohibits/Duties to Action
 - Editorial: Change from "1" to "0..*"
 - Action: Change Cardinalities to 0..*

2. Common Vocab

1. Add Read action
2. Table of which Constraints meaningfully apply to which Actions
 - Action: Commence table on wiki

3. XML Encoding

1. URI versus QName versus CURIE datatypes
 - Action: Keep URI and/or QName datatype

4. Other Encodings

1. RDF - Important to show progress
 - Action: ODRL V1.1 model to be published on wiki

5. Profiles

1. PLUS
 - add Version action to CommonVocab
 - Plus uses Codes for (almost) everything...do we relax the datatype for DateTime, Count to allow URIs?
 - ensureExclusivity <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=The+Vichy+Vodka+in+XML>
 - Action: Review mapping approach and direct towards reuse of common semantics (ie less codes)

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for greater interoperability

6. Document Maturity Plan

1. Model - Q1 2011
2. Common Vocab + XML - Q2 2011
 - Action: Agreement

7. ODRL Initiative Governance - Future Plans

1. Discussions under way with external groups with potential for ODRL Initiative to "merge" or "expand"
 - DCMI Working Group
 - W3C Community Group
 - IETF Informational RFC
 - Action: Keep discussions opens

8. AOB

1. Abstract Rights Expression http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-view_forum_thread.php?comments_parentId=65&topics_offset=1&topics_sort_mode=lastPost_desc&forumId=1 
 - Action: Add to Experimental Features
2. Remedy http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-view_forum_thread.php?comments_parentId=66&topics_offset=2&topics_sort_mode=lastPost_desc&forumId=1 
 - Action: Add to Experimental Features
3. GroupSize
 - Action: Define new constraint name
4. A Policy with only Duties
 - Discuss as possible future model update

Attendees

- Renato Iannella
- Stuart Myles
- Hassan Abdel-Rahman
- Suzanne Guth
- Jim Earley
- Francis Cave
- Andreas Kasten
- Daniel Pähler



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ODRL Teleconference 4 August 2010

By: RI on: Wed 28 of July, 2010 02:48 UTC (2366 Reads)

**Wednesday 4 August 2010****UTC 11:00, Frankfurt 13:00, Boston 07:00, Brisbane 21:00**Email ri@odrl.net your Skype ID to join**UPCOMING EVENTS***No records to display***LAST BLOG POSTS***No records to display*

AGENDA & NOTES

1. Last Meeting Notes

- [9 June 2010](#)

2. Version 2.0 Core Model

- Reference: [Version 2.0 Model - Draft Spec](#)
- Reference: [Overview over Core Model Versions](#)
- Proposal: [New Duties Model](#)
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec - remove Object and add expanded [Asset functionality](#)
 - Action: Find payment structure for Asset - possibly UBL {RI}
- Proposal: [New Assigner/Assignee Model](#)
 - Resolution: Not Accepted
 - Action: Update Parties based on the [Previous Proposal](#)
 - Action: Add Function and Scope entries to the Common Vocab
- Proposal: Rename Rights to Policy
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec
- Proposal: Move Extended Relations to Appendix
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec - Make clear in the text (for perm/prohibit/duty) what the default situation is for multiple entities
- Proposal: Allow multiple Actions (with no Constraints)
 - Resolution: Not Accepted
- Proposal: Remove Next Rights from Model
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec and add nextRights as a Duty
 - Action: Resolve the 2 inherit attributes in Asset and Policy
 - Action: Make Policy a subclass of Asset
- Note: Koblenz Crew to become formal Editors of the Draft Spec in recognition of their contributions

3. Version 2.0 Common Vocabulary

- Reference: [Version 2.0 Common Vocabulary](#)
- Action: Review all Actions for Semantics and context within Perms/Prohibit/Duty entities
- Action: Update all the Duty definitions from the wiki discussions
- Proposal: [Exclusive Duty](#)
 - Action: Rename exclusive to EnsureExclusivity (positive wording)
- Proposal: [Use Identifiers only - Remove Name](#)
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Remove Name from the tables and ensure Identifier is semantically correct

4. Version 2.0 Encodings

- Reference: [Version 2.0 XML Encoding](#)
- Proposal: To develop XML Encoding as an XMPP Extension (broadens the community of interest)
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Complete first working draft {RI}
 - Action: Send XMPP links/info
- Proposal: RDF/OWL/RDFa
 - Note: Progressing {AK}
- Proposal: HTML 5 Microdata
 - Note: todo

5. Version 2.0 Profiles

- [PLUS](#) 
 - Action: Create new PLUS page on wiki and discuss requirements {RI}
 - Action: Create example PLUS in ODRL encodings
- [ACAP](#) 
 - Note: Teleconf scheduled with ACAP to determine next steps {RI}

6. Events

- [VirtualGoods+ODRL Workshop \(30 Sept - 1 Oct 2010 Namur, Belgium\)](#) 
- [ODRL WG Meeting 30 Sept \(+29 Sept Editing\)](#)
 - Action: Confirm a room for 29th Sept 2PM-5PM {RI}

7. AOB

- Quote of the meeting: "With great power comes great responsibility"

8. Next Meeting

- [ODRL WG Meeting 29+30 Sept](#)

Attendees

- Renato Iannella - Chair
- Helge Hundacker
- Daniel Pöhler
- Andreas Kasten
- Jonas Zitz
- Alapan Arnab
- Susanne Guth (apologies)
- Jeff Sedlik (apologies)



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!Notes for contributors

For a summary of the Twiki Formatting tags, see this [Twiki Summary](#)

Spec Formatting

When writing (passages that shall become) parts of the specification, please refer to the [Style Guide](#) so that all contributors use the same kind of syntax highlighting, making it easier for others to understand the written text.

Importing HTML

Since large portions of the Common Vocabulary comprise tables, it makes sense to copy these tables from the original HTML code and paste them into the respective wiki pages, where they can be worked on. **Note:** If you do that and click "Preview", the rendered HTML will look just as it's supposed to look, i.e. tables will be displayed as tables etc. **But** if you click "Save", the actual wiki page will only show unrendered HTML

Transforming HTML table syntax into Tikiwiki table syntax is not only a tedious job, the resulting code is also more difficult to handle and might not even look pretty. The solution is to use Tikiwiki's so-called "[Plugin HTML](#)" , which causes HTML to be rendered correctly, and if the parameter "wiki" is set to 1, it even allows wiki syntax within the HTML table. Use it like this:

Usage of Plugin HTML

```
{HTML(wiki="1")}
<table border="1" cellspacing="1" cellpadding="5" width="100%">
...
</table>
{HTML}
```

Note that to avoid security risks, Tikiwiki wants the plugin usage to be approved by a user from the "Editor" group. If you're not in that group, someone else has to approve that part of the page you edited. If you are in the Editor group, you can do it yourself - the box asking you to do so should become visible as soon as you have saved the page you edited.

Trusted users could also just ask me (Daniel) to be made Editors - I've already put a few users into the group.

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| Name | Posts | Last Post | Visits |
|----------------------------------|-------|--|--------|
| Discussion forum | 86 | Wed 15 of Dec., 2010 11:57 UTC <i>ONIX for Books UsageConstraints</i> by renato | 2133 |

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 - [-] ACAP
 - [-] Core Models
 - [-] EDitEUR-related ideas
 - [+] General
 - [-] group size
 - [-] ODRL 1.1 Ontology
 - [-] Privacy-related ideas

| | T | Filename | Size | Last Modified | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|--|--|
| | | General | 596.53 KB | Thu 16 of June, 2011 | | |
| | | Core Models | 645.42 KB | Thu 02 of Dec., 2010 | | |
| | | ACAP | 18.81 KB | Sun 26 of Sep., 2010 | | |
| | | EDitEUR-related ideas | 144.51 KB | Tue 05 of Oct., 2010 | | |
| | | group size | 291.04 KB | Tue 23 of Nov., 2010 | | |
| | | Privacy-related ideas | 19.17 KB | Wed 06 of Oct., 2010 | | |
| | | ODRL 1.1 Ontology | 527.64 KB | Sun 28 of Nov., 2010 | | |

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PLUSProfile

ODRL/PLUS Profile - Working Discussion

The [PLUS Coalition](#) is an international non-profit initiative on a mission to simplify and facilitate the communication and management of image rights.

Introductory material:

- [Motivation for a REL for PLUS](#) (From Jeff Sedlik)
- [Typical RF License](#) (From Jeff Sedlik)

Use Cases:

- [The Vichy Vodka Scenario](#)
- [The Vichy Vodka in XML](#)

Profile Issues

- [Media Matrix Mapping](#)
- [License Data Format Mapping](#)
- [PLUS Parties](#)

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=PLUSProfile>

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History

[ADVANCED](#)**Legend:** v=view , s=source

| Date | User | Edit Comment | Version | Action | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|---------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Wed 27 of Oct., 2010 04:49 UTC | renato★ | | 14 CURRENT | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 01:01 UTC | renato★ | | 13 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:51 UTC | renato★ | | 12 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:47 UTC | renato★ | | 11 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:46 UTC | renato★ | | 10 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:44 UTC | renato★ | | 9 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:42 UTC | renato★ | | 8 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:40 UTC | renato★ | | 7 | V S | | |
| Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:39 UTC | renato★ | | 6 | V S | | |
| Thu 21 of Oct., 2010 10:58 UTC | renato★ | | 5 | V S | | |
| Fri 06 of Aug., 2010 12:15 UTC | renato★ | | 4 | V S | | |
| Fri 06 of Aug., 2010 12:07 UTC | renato★ | | 3 | V S | | |
| Wed 04 of Aug., 2010 12:34 UTC | renato★ | | 1 | V S | | |

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Motivation for a REL for PLUS



After numerous failed attempts by to shoehorn image rights into existing rights expression languages and schemas, key stakeholder groups formed the PLUS Coalition expressly to examine industry practices in rights expression, and to develop a system of standards and tools designed to support accurate communication of rights resulting from real-world licensing practices. This Coalition was formed after it became clear that stakeholders were unwilling to adapt their image rights related workflows for the purpose of fitting image rights hand-in-glove into standards designed to express rights associated with other types of content. Image rights licensing practices are particular the genre.

The PLUS standards are designed to maximize machine interpretability, while providing for machine readable rights information where machine interpretability is not practical. The standards are intended for use by anyone engaged in creating, distributing, using or preserving images. In addition, the standards are designed to serve as a foundation for the communication of rights in other standards and rights expression languages.

Standards are often created by relatively small groups of experts, within organizations governed and/or funded by a particular industry sector. Where that is not the case, it is common for working groups to be composed primarily of participants from a particular industry sector, or at least, for the key, fully engaged participants to hail from a particular industry sector.

Unlike other types of standards, rights expression standards are fraught with liability and are particularly vulnerable to competitive concerns and to perceptions of industry bias.

For that reason and others, the PLUS Coalition formed a neutral governing body with balanced representation for all stakeholders. PLUS then created standards development working groups composed of approximately 2000 professionals including: Photographers, illustrators, picture libraries, artist representatives, book publishers, magazine publishers, newspaper publishers, web publishers, museums, libraries, educational institutions, related standards bodies/initiatives, attorneys and others. These stakeholders participated in a 3 year standards development process in which dozens of licensing matrices and thousands of sample licenses were requested, submitted and analyzed.

The stakeholders agreed upon a uniform set of image licensing parameters, based on ubiquitous licensing parameters already broadly in use:

1. Media (Media Category, Media Type, Media Detail, Media Distribution Format)
2. Placements
3. Versions
4. Size (Media Size, Image Size)
5. Quantity
6. Duration
7. Region
8. Industry
9. Language
10. Exclusivity

Image licenses vary from broad to narrow, and from simple to complex. Any rights expression language must accommodate all image licenses. Any rights expression language not allowing for the specification of values associated with the above parameters (or their equivalent) is not well suited for the expression of image rights information associated with real-world image licenses.

Stakeholders also agreed upon a “Media Matrix” a uniform controlled vocabulary for each parameter, and assigned identifying codes to each such value, supporting machine interpretability and multi-lingual usage.

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In addition, PLUS developed a Media Summary Code to allow for the efficient, fully machine interpretable expression of any combination of usage rights selected from the Media Matrix.

To accommodate the expression of constraints, requirements and conditions specific to a particular transaction, the PLUS License Data Format includes these additional properties:

Constraints

- Â· License start date / License End Date
- Â· Media Constraints / Region Constraints / Product or Service Constraint
- Â· Image File Constraints
- Â· Image Alteration Constraints
- Â· Image Duplication Constraints
- Â· Model Release Status, Model Release ID
- Â· Property Release Status, Property Release ID
- Â· Minor Model Age Disclosure

Requirements

- Â· Credit Line Required
- Â· Credit Line Text
- Â· Adult Content Warning

Conditions

- Â· Terms and Conditions Text
- Â· Terms and Conditions URL

The License Data Format also includes numerous additional properties designated by the stakeholders for use in providing rights related descriptive metadata associated with the parties, the image and the license transaction. More at <http://ns.useplus.org> 

It is important to recognize that licenses which on the surface appear to be quite simple (such as royalty free licenses and Creative Commons licenses) are surprisingly complex and difficult to express. For example, see a typical Royalty Free License, below my signature line. PLUS will be convening a special working group to address the expression of RF licenses, which is currently possible using the PLUS standards, but is not yet machine interpretable.

All for now
Jeff Sedlik
PLUS

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Typical RF License



A typical royalty free license (this is a Getty RF license):

Media: Any

Size: Any

Quantity: Any

Versions: Multiple at any location

Placements: Multiple

Duration: Perpetual

Region: Worldwide

Industry: Any

Language: any

Exclusivity: Non Exclusive

Non-transferable

Non-sublicensable, except for reproduction by subcontractors for preparation of the Licensee Work
 Maximum Users: 10. Image file (and any copies) may not be stored at a network location or in any other medium accessible by more than 10 users, limited to employees, partners and clients of licensee.

Third Party Downloads: No third party downloads

Third Party Access: No third party access to image file

Third Party Extraction: No third party extraction of image from Licensee's Work.

No use in electronic templates intended for 3rd party use in electronic or printed media

On-Demand Products: No use on websites or any other medium used for "on-demand" products such as postcards, mugs, shirts, calendars, posters, screensavers or wallpapers on mobile telephones, or similar items.

Authorship Claims: Licensee may not claim authorship, ownership or photo credit in any work based on the licensed image.

Logos: No incorporation of the image in logos, corporate identities, trademarks or service marks

Special Disclaimer Required for Controversial Usage: If the image is used in connection with a subject that would be unflattering or unduly controversial to a reasonable person, a written statement must accompany the usage, indicating that (1) the image is used for illustrative purposes only, and (2) any pictured persons are models.

No pornographic use (direct, contextual or in juxtaposition) No defamatory use (direct, contextual or in juxtaposition)

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Applicable Laws and Regulations Obligation: Usage must comply with applicable laws and regulations. No unlawful use (direct, contextual or in juxtaposition)

Industry Codes Obligation: Usage must comply with industry codes

Website Usage Obligation: Licensee shall post terms and conditions on the website that include restrictions on downloading the Licensed Material for other than personal use, and prohibit republication, retransmission, reproduction or other use of the Licensed Material.

Photo Credit Required for Editorial Use: All editorial usages will include a photo credit to Creator and the Licensor in a pre-specified format.

Photo Credit in Audio/Visual Production: in A/V productions, whether editorial or otherwise, a photo credit is required equal in size and comparable placement to other credits, provided in a pre-specified format.

Violations: Licensee must notify Licensor if Licensee learns or suspects that any third party has gained access to the Licensed Material through Licensee is wrongfully using the Licensed Material, in whole or in part, or is violating any of Licensor's intellectual property rights.

Metadata Preservation: For all Licensed Material that Licensee takes delivery of in electronic form, Licensee must retain the copyright symbol, the name of the Licensor, the Licensed Material's identification number and any other information as may be embedded in the electronic file containing the original Licensed Material.

Withdrawal: Upon notice, or upon Licensee's knowledge that any Licensed Material is subject to a threatened, potential or actual claim of infringement of another's right for which Licensor may be liable, Licensee must immediately and at its own expense (i) stop using the Licensed Material; (ii) delete or remove the Licensed Material from its premises, computer systems and storage (electronic or physical); and (iii) ensure that its clients do likewise.

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The Vichy Vodka Scenario

This scenario involves three uses of an image for Vicky Vodka:

1. Press Kit (A)
2. Billboard (B)
3. Web (C)



See the attached Media Matrix for these three uses:



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The Vichy Vodka in XML

```
<o:policy xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0" xmlns:plus="http://ns.useplus.org"
type="o:offer" uid="http://example.com/offers/1111">
  <o:permission>
    <!-- Usage# A -->
    <o:asset uid="http://example.com/photo/1111"/>
    <o:action name="o:distribute"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:media" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:2KAF"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:absolutePosition" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:3PNB"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:absoluteSize" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:4SFX"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:version" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:5VUY"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:count" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:6QBT"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:dateTime" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:7DZB"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:spatial" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8RYH "/>
    <o:constraint name="o:industry" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8IAL"/>
    <o:constraint name="o:language" operator="o:isAnyOf"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8LEN plus:matrix:8LSP"/>
    <o:role uid="http://example.com/party/1111"
function="o:assigner"/>
    <o:duty uid="dl">
      <o:action name="o:ensureExclusivity"/>
      <o:constraint name="o:spatial" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8RYH "/>
      <o:constraint name="o:industry" operator="o:eq"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8IAL"/>
      <o:constraint name="o:language" operator="o:isAnyOf"
rightOperand="plus:matrix:8LEN plus:matrix:8LSP"/>
      <o:role uid="http://example.com/party/1111"
function="o:assignee"/>
    </o:duty>
  </o:permission>
</o:policy>
```

[SOURCE](#)
[HISTORY](#)


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Media Matrix Mapping

The matrix-codes can be used as the values for the ODRL elements.

1. Media (Media Category, Media Type, Media Detail, Media Distribution Format)
 - Map to o:media constraint
2. Placements
 - Map to o:absolutePosition constraint
3. Versions
 - Map to o:version constraint
4. Size (Media Size, Image Size)
 - Map to o:absoluteSize constraint
5. Quantity
 - Map to o:count constraint
6. Duration
 - Map to o:dateTime constraint
7. Region
 - Map to o:spatial constraint
8. Industry
 - Map to o:industry constraint
9. Language
 - Map to o:language constraint
10. Exclusivity
 - Map to o:ensureExclusivity action/Duty with constraints

Notes:

1. add o:version to Common Vocabulary
2. relax the datatype for DateTime, Count (allow URIs)

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License Data Format Mapping



Permission

What is the action that is allowed for the media usage?

As there are numerous constraints and duties, a broad action like **o:distribute** or **o:reproduce** may be suitable?

Constraints

- [License start date / License End Date](#)
- [Media Constraints / Region Constraints / Product or Service Constraint](#)
- [Image File Constraints](#)
- [Image Alteration Constraints](#)
- [Image Duplication Constraints](#)
- [Model Release Status, Model Release ID](#)
- [Property Release Status, Property Release ID](#)
- [Minor Model Age Disclosure](#)

Requirements

- [Credit Line Required](#)
- [Credit Line Text](#)
- [Adult Content Warning](#)

Conditions

- [Terms and Conditions Text](#)
- [Terms and Conditions URL](#)

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PLUS Parties

We have been very careful to include, for example, all parties related to a license, and to allow multiple parties to be indicated

- Licensors
- Licensees
- End Users
- Creators
- Copyright Owners
- Supplier (just one)

Also to include 3rd parties such as models appearing in an image, or the owners of property appearing in an image.

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ACAP Profile



Background to the ACAP Project

The ACAP Project was launched in 2007 to develop ways for content owners to communicate rights and permissions to users of their online content. Online content is increasingly being used in automated processes in which there is no opportunity for human users to intervene to determine what rights and permissions are applicable. The expression of rights in a machine-readable – and machine-interpretable – form is critical to the protection of the rights holders' ability to control how their content is used online.

The first phase of the ACAP Project focussed on the needs of publishers to communicate rights and permissions to use content on public websites. In December 2007 ACAP 1.0 was published, defining how publishers could communicate with operators of web crawlers. In October 2009 an extended version ACAP 1.1 was published. A growing number of websites have adopted ACAP 1.0/1.1 to communicate permissions via web crawlers to search engines and other aggregators of website content.

Early in 2010 the ACAP Project entered a new phase, ACAP 2.0, in which the focus is the communication of rights and permissions in news content syndication. In collaboration with news industry partners, the project is developing the vocabulary needed to enable automated machine-to-machine communication of rights and permissions in news syndication. The aim is to provide a standard linguistic and technical framework that will support the implementation of rights and permissions communication in all kinds of news content syndication, for all types of content.

For further information on the ACAP Project visit the [main ACAP website](#) .

The ACAP Profile of ODRL 2.0

ACAP 2.0 is hoping to adopt ODRL 2.0 as the basis for defining a standard data model and vocabulary for expression of rights in news syndication. News syndication depends upon a wide variety of formats for different kinds of content, and a wide variety of communication protocols. The language of rights expression for news syndication shares much in common with other rights expression applications, but also has its own requirements and conventions that need to be accommodated within a profile of ODRL 2.0. The main focus of ACAP 2.0 is therefore upon defining the vocabulary that it needs, re-using terms from the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary where possible, but defining its own terms where necessary.

As with many other applications of rights expression in the content industries, news syndication requires a rich vocabulary which can cope with expressing a wide range of explicit permissions, prohibitions and constraints determining how syndicated content may be used, both by the immediate assignee and by any other party to whom the assignee grants subsidiary rights. New uses of content (both commercial and non-commercial) are being invented all the time, so the vocabulary is expected to grow as business needs evolve.

Once details of the ACAP 2.0 vocabulary have been agreed by the ACAP 2.0 participants, further details

will be made public, including through these wiki pages.

If you are interested in participating in this work, please contact [Francis Cave, ACAP Technical Project Manager](#).

Access to the ACAP 2.0 work-in-progress pages on this wiki is restricted to members of the ACAP 2.0 Technology Working Group who have registered as wiki users. Members may access these pages from [here](#).

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=ACAP+Profile>

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Source of version: 6 (current)

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Social Networks Profile

After some research/analysis of the typical "Permissions" expressed used by Social Networks [1](#) [2](#), we have been thinking of the support needed in the ODRL Common Vocabulary.

Typically, most of the expressions are constraining access to people (and groups of people)

That is:

- Only You
- Everyone
- Individual Friends (and NOT individual friends)
- All Friends (1st level connections)
- All Friends of Friends (2nd level connections)
- All Groups
- Some Groups (and NOT some groups)

The big question is if there are *new* semantics we need to add, or can we support this now (in V2.0)

If the former, are we looking at new Constraints, or should we review how we deal with Parties and extend them to deal with these new concepts.

[1 <http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/socialweb/wiki/PolicyCommons>](http://www.w3.org/2005/Incubator/socialweb/wiki/PolicyCommons)

[2 \[http://www.nicta.com.au/research/research_publications/show?id=1855\]\(http://www.nicta.com.au/research/research_publications/show?id=1855\)](http://www.nicta.com.au/research/research_publications/show?id=1855)

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=Social+Networks+Profile>

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History: Social Networks Profile

Source of version: 5 (current)

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History: Social Networks Profile

UPCOMING EVENTS

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History

Legend: v=view , s=source

| Date | User | Edit Comment | Version | Action | | |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Wed 17 of Nov., 2010 11:53 UTC | renato★ | | 5 CURRENT | V S | | |
| Wed 17 of Nov., 2010 11:53 UTC | renato★ | | 4 | V S | | |
| Wed 17 of Nov., 2010 11:53 UTC | renato★ | | 3 | V S | | |
| Wed 17 of Nov., 2010 11:52 UTC | renato★ | | 2 | V S | | |
| Wed 11 of Aug., 2010 02:37 UTC | renato★ | | 1 | V S | | |

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Privacy Profile

Privacy Profile

Some Use Cases

Govt dept can only view my personal data (asset) for the Purposes of Contacting me

```
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:personal-data"/>
  <o:action resource="o:action/display"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose"
                operator="o:operator/eq"
                rightOperand="p3p:contact"/>
  <o:party uid="urn:gov:au" role="o:/role/assignee/">
</o:permission>
```

Govt dept can only retain my personal data for 7 days

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/retention"/>
  <o:object measure="o:target" value="urn:jane-doe:personal-data"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime"
                operator="o:operator/eq"
                rightOperand="P7D"/>
  <o:party uid="urn:gov:au" role="o:/role/assignee/">
</o:duty>
```

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=Privacy+Profile>

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History: Privacy Profile

[VIEW PAGE](#) [SHOW EDIT SESSIONS](#)

History

Legend: v=view , s=source

| Date | User | Edit Comment | Version | Action |
|--------------------------------|---------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wed 11 of Aug., 2010 02:35 UTC | renato★ | | 1 CURRENT | V S |

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W3C Privacy Rulesets

W3C Privacy Rulesets

The [W3C Privacy Rulesets Editor's Draft 21 April 2010](#) has been developed by the [Device APIs and Policy Working Group](#) as a scheme for defining privacy rulesets: bundles of user privacy preferences that can be conveyed together with user data in the context of a web site or application interaction.

The document defines three Privacy Elements with a number of attributes, summarised here:

1. **Sharing** (*not defined by the document, but hopefully obvious*)
 1. **internal** (*defined as: data can be shared internally within the data collector's organization*)
 2. **affiliates** (*defined as: data can be shared with other organizations that the data collector controls or is controlled by*)
 3. **unrelated-companies** (*defined as: data can be shared outside of the data collector's organization with other organizations that it does not control and is not controlled by*)
 4. **public** (*defined as: the data can be made public*)
2. **Secondary Use** (*defined as: any use of the user's data other than the primary use(s), which is defined as: a use of data that is directly necessary to complete the user's interaction with the web site or application*)
 1. **contextual** (*defined as: the data may only be used for the purpose of completing the current interaction*)
 2. **customization** (*defined as: the data may be used to customize, personalize, or otherwise tailor the current interaction*)
 3. **marketing-or-profiling** (*defined as: the data may be used for marketing and/or profiling purposes*)
3. **Retention** (*defined as: all data collectors may retain user data for a baseline period of 35 days for the purposes of maintenance, security, and troubleshooting*)
 1. **no** (*defined as: the data may only be retained for the baseline period*)
 2. **short** (*defined as: the data may be retained beyond the baseline period, but only for a limited time*)
 3. **long** (*defined as: the data may be retained beyond the baseline period for an unspecified or indefinite amount of time*)

First, comments on the above semantics:

1. There seems to be no difference between Sharing.unrelated-companies and Sharing.public
2. Why 35 days for the Retention baseline?
3. Difficult to understand how long *only for a limited time* for Retention.short

Next, we look at mapping these Privacy Rulesets into the [ODRL Core Model](#) and [ODRL Common Vocabulary](#) and show some example XML Encodings.

Sharing

1. ODRL defines **Share** as an action, but is specific to *non-commercial* sharing.
2. We could add **Sharing** as a new action

3. The first three attributes can be expressed as **Constraints** - perhaps via a new Organisation constraint with three values
4. The **public** attribute would not typically be required as this the default situation

Secondary Use

1. We would need to add a **SecondaryUse** action (unless this can be seen as a *Derivative work*?)
2. We can use **Purpose** as the Constraint for the three attributes

Retention

1. We can use the **Delete Duty** and a time-based **Constraint**

XML Example: Least Permissive

sharing=internal

secondary-use=contextual

retention=no

```

<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:action resource="o:action/sharing"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/organisation
operator="o:operator/eq" rightOperand="w3.org:dap:internal"/>
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:action resource="o:action/secondaryUse"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="w3.org:dap:contextual"/>
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:duty id="D1">
  <o:action resource="o:action/delete"/>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime" operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="P35D"/>
</o:duty>

```

XML Example: Public

sharing=public

secondary-use=contextual

retention=long

```
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:action resource="o:action/sharing"/>
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:permission>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:action resource="o:action/secondaryUse"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/purpose operator="o:operator/eq"
rightOperand="w3.org:dap:contextual"/>
  <o:duty idref="D1">
</o:permission>
<o:duty id="D1">
  <o:action resource="o:action/delete"/>
  <o:asset uid="urn:jane-doe:my-personal-data"/>
  <o:constraint name="o:constraint/datetime"
operator="o:operator/gteq" rightOperand="P35D"/>
</o:duty>
```

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=W3C+Privacy+Rulesets>

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XML Encoding

XML Encoding

Latest [ODRL XML Encoding Working Draft](#)

Draft [XML Schema](#)

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=XML+Encoding>

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XML Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0" targetNamespace="http://odrl.net/2.0">
  <xs:element name="policy">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence minOccurs="0" maxOccurs="unbounded">
        <xs:element name="permission" type="PPType" minOccurs="1"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
        <xs:element name="prohibition" type="PPType" minOccurs="0"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      </xs:sequence>
      <xs:attribute name="uid" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
      <xs:attribute name="type" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
      <xs:attribute name="conflict" type="ConflictVocab"/>
      <xs:attribute name="undefined" type="UndefinedVocab"/>
      <xs:attribute name="inherit" type="xs:boolean"/>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
  <xs:complexType name="PPType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="asset" type="AssetType"/>
      <xs:element name="action" type="ActionType"/>
      <xs:element name="constraint" type="ConstraintType"
minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="duty" type="DutyType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="assigner" type="PartyType" minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="assignee" type="PartyType" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="AssetType">
    <xs:attribute name="uid" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="inherit" type="xs:anyURI"/>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="ActionType">
    <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="ConstraintType">
    <xs:attribute name="name" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="operator" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="rightOperand" type="xs:string"
use="required"/>
    <xs:attribute name="status" type="xs:string"/>
  </xs:complexType>
  <xs:complexType name="DutyType">
    <xs:sequence>
      <xs:element name="action" type="ActionType"
maxOccurs="unbounded" />
      <xs:element name="constraint" type="ConstraintType"
minOccurs="0"/>
      <xs:element name="target" type="AssetType" minOccurs="0"/>
    </xs:sequence>
  </xs:complexType>
</xs:schema>
```



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```
<xs:element name="assigner" type="PartyType" minOccurs="0"/>
<xs:element name="assignee" type="PartyType" minOccurs="0"/>
</xs:sequence>
<xs:attribute name="relax" type="xs:boolean"/>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:complexType name="PartyType">
  <xs:attribute name="uid" type="xs:anyURI" use="required"/>
  <xs:attribute name="scope" type="xs:anyURI"/>
</xs:complexType>
<xs:simpleType name="ConflictVocab">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
    <xs:enumeration value="perm"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="prohibit"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="invalid"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
<xs:simpleType name="UndefinedVocab">
  <xs:restriction base="xs:string">
    <xs:enumeration value="support"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="ignore"/>
    <xs:enumeration value="invalid"/>
  </xs:restriction>
</xs:simpleType>
</xs:schema>
```

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XMPP Profile

Use Cases for an ODRL XMPP XEP

A simple example of a Policy is shown below is a typical use case from the Publishing domain. In this example, the Display action is being assigned to "hamlet" from "william" for the eBook "romeo+juliet" as a Permission.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:ebook:shakespeare:romeo+juliet"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
  </permission>
</policy>
```

In the next example, the Translate action is being assigned to "hamlet" from "william" for the eBook "romeo+juliet" as a Prohibition.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <prohibition>
    <asset uid="urn:ebook:shakespeare:romeo+juliet"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/translate"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
  </prohibition>
</policy>
```

A use case from the online Social Networks domain would include the need to allow the public to view a status update as well as only your friends viewing and commenting on you photos. These two examples are shown below.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare:status"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
    <assignee uid="http://odrl.net/role/everyone"/>
  </permission>
```

```

<permission>
  <asset uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare:photo-
album:romeo+juliet"/>
  <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
  <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/comment"/>
  <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.biz"/>
  <assignee uid="urn:socialnetwork:user:shakespeare"
scope="http://odrl.net/role/allConnections"/>
</permission>
</policy>

```

A use case from the online Newspaper domain would include the need to indicate that a News article can be republished as long as the source is attributed and the advertisement attached to the news article is also reproduced.

```

<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset
uid="urn:shakespeare.street.journal:article:2010:07:07:foo"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/reproduce"/>
    <duty>
      <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/attribute"/>
      <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/keepAds"/>
    </duty>
    <assigner uid="william@shakespeare.street.journal"/>
    <assignee uid="http://odrl.net/role/everyone"/>
  </permission>
</policy>

```

A privacy use case from the online Web domain would include the need to indicate that a Users' personal details can only be used to contact the User.

```

<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    <asset uid="urn:web.company:customers:hamlet@denmark:profile"/>
    <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/display"/>
    <constraint name="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint/purpose"
operator="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq"
rightOperand="http://w3.org/p3p:contact"/>
    <assigner uid="hamlet@denmark.lit"/>
    <assignee uid="urn:web.company"/>
  </permission>

```

```
</policy>
```

An extension of the above use case would include the need to indicate that the Users' personal details can only be retained for 6 months, then must be deleted.

```
<policy xmlns="http://odrl.net/2.0/">
  <permission>
    ...
    <duty>
      <action name="http://odrl.net/2.0/action/delete"/>
      <constraint name="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint/datetime"
        operator="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq"
        rightOperand="P6M"/>
      <asset uid="urn:web.company:customers:hamlet@denmark:profile"/>
    </duty>
  </permission>
</policy>
```

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=XMPP+Profile>

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RDF Encoding

Planning and Ideas for the RDF Encoding

Model Examples:

- [Scenario #1 in RDF](#) - Close 1-2-1 Mapping
- [Scenario #1 in RDF](#)

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=RDF+Encoding>

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Scenario #1 in RDF



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```
<rdf:RDF xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:o="http://odrl.net/2.0">
  <o:policy rdf:about = "http://example.com/policy:0099" >
    <rdf:type rdf:resource="http://odrl.net/2.0/set"/>
    <o:permission>
      <rdf:Description>
        <o:asset rdf:resource="http://example.com/asset:9898"/>
        <o:action rdf:resource="http://odrl.net/2.0/publish"/>
      </rdf:Description>
    </o:permission>
    <o:prohibition>
      <rdf:Description>
        <o:asset rdf:resource="http://example.com/asset:9898"/>
        <o:action rdf:resource="http://odrl.net/2.0/modify"/>
      </rdf:Description>
    </o:prohibition>
  </o:policy>
</rdf:RDF>
```

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Microdata Encoding

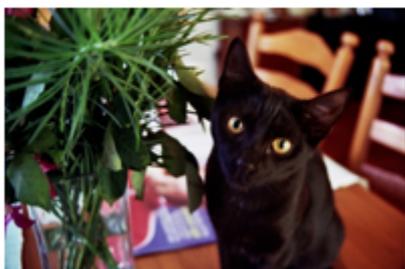
Some ideas on a Microdata encoding for ODRL.

The use cases for Microdata seem to be targeted at people making offers of web-based content, such as photos or audio files.

Imagine the scenario of Billie's Photo Emporium that offers high quality images.

Here is one example:

Billie's Photo Emporium



- Title: Billie with Flowers
- Photographer: Murphy Orlando
- Usage: Display on Web Only
- Print: unlimited
- Restrictions: No Commercial Usage
- Conditions: Must Attribute the Photographer

To markup this HTML5 page with Microdata will result in the following:

```
<h2>Billie's Photo Emporium</h2>
<table>
<tr itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/type/offer">
  <td>
    
  </td>
  <td>
    <ul>
      <li>Title: Billie with Flowers</li>
      <li>Photographer: <span itemscope
itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/party" id=photoguy>Murphy
Orlando</span></li>
      <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/permission"
itemref=asset>
        <li>Usage: Display on Web Only</li>
        <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/display">
        <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/constraint">
          <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/deliveryChannel"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/eq http://odrl.net/2.0/web">
        </div>
        <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
```

Microdata Encoding

```
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
  <meta itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty"
itemref=credit>
  </div>
  <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/permission"
itemref=asset>
  <li>Print: unlimited</li>
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/print">
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
  <meta itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty"
itemref=credit>
  </div>
  <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/prohibition"
itemref=asset>
  <li>Restrictions: No Commercial Usage</li>
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/commercialize">
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/party"
content="http://example.com/billie http://odrl.net/2.0/assigner">
  </div>
  <div itemscope itemtype="http://odrl.net/2.0/duty" id=credit>
  <li>Conditions: Must Attribute the Photographer</li>
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/action"
content="http://odrl.net/2.0/attribute">
  <meta itemprop="http://odrl.net/2.0/asset" itemref=photoguy>
  </div>
</ul>
</td>
</tr>
</table>
</div>
```

Some notes:

- Use of the meta element to declare most of the ODRL expressions - since this allows no content to show (but not sure if this is legal HTML5)
- Since HTML5 does not support other Namespaces - full URLs have to be used for all values
- For the Party, had to put both the UID and Function into the Content value (space separated)
- For the Constraint, had to put both the Operator and RightOperand into the Content value (space separated)

The original document is available at <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=Microdata+Encoding>

ODRL Working Group Teleconference (18JUL2011)

By: renato on: Fri 24 of June, 2011 01:50 UTC (268 Reads)

Topic imageMonday 18th July 2011 (UTC 11:00) via Skype
(7AM Boston, 1PM Frankfurt, 9PM Brisbane)

AGENDA

[Last Meeting Action Points](#)

1. W3C Community Group

2. Review Technical Specifications

2.1. Core Model

2.2. Common Vocab

2.3. XML Encoding

3. ODRL Profiles

3.1. ODRL Services

3.2. ODRL/PLUS

4. New Items

4.1. Implementation Task Force

4.2. RDF/RDFa Encoding

4.3. Microdata Encoding

4.4. Agenda for Barcelona Meeting (28/29 Sept)

5. AOB

Attendees

- Renato Iannella, Semantic Identity, AU
- Jean-Noel Colin, FUNDP, BE
- Annanda Rath, BE
- Daniel Pahler, DE
- Jaime Delgado, ES (apologies)

- Alapan Arnab, DE (apologies)
- Add Your Name Here

Raw meeting notes

18/07/2011 21:00:46 Renato Iannella added Jean-Noël Colin to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:00:51 Renato Iannella added Daniel Pähler to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:01:04 Renato Iannella: hi guys
18/07/2011 21:01:30 Daniel Pähler: Salut Jean-Noel
18/07/2011 21:01:40 Jean-Noël Colin: Hi Renato
18/07/2011 21:01:45 Jean-Noël Colin: Hi Daniel
18/07/2011 21:01:52 Renato Iannella: Looks like it could be only us three....
18/07/2011 21:01:58 Jean-Noël Colin added rannanda2010 to this conversation
18/07/2011 21:02:06 Jean-Noël Colin: I'm adding Annanda
18/07/2011 21:02:07 Renato Iannella: Four
18/07/2011 21:02:12 Jean-Noël Colin: who is working with me
18/07/2011 21:02:21 Daniel Pähler: Hi Annanda
18/07/2011 21:02:27 rannanda2010: hi
18/07/2011 21:03:02 rannanda2010: Hi Daniel
18/07/2011 21:03:04 Renato Iannella: The Agenda is here:
18/07/2011 21:03:05 Renato Iannella: http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=4 
18/07/2011 21:03:14 rannanda2010: ok got it
18/07/2011 21:03:30 Renato Iannella: We can use this text channel for notes/actions....
18/07/2011 21:04:01 Renato Iannella:
18/07/2011 21:06:47 Renato Iannella: W3C Community Group
18/07/2011 21:07:35 Renato Iannella: <http://www.w3.org/community/odrl/> 
18/07/2011 21:12:43 Renato Iannella: Have a play
18/07/2011 21:12:55 Renato Iannella: 2 Review Technical Specifications
18/07/2011 21:16:21 Renato Iannella: Plan to migrate Current docs over to W3C website
18/07/2011 21:18:57 Renato Iannella: DP: Questions Section 5.2 name of "AbstractPolicy"
18/07/2011 21:20:41 Renato Iannella: RI: Move away from "Rights" in a name
18/07/2011 21:21:58 Renato Iannella: DP: Action: email list for suggestions
18/07/2011 21:22:33 Renato Iannella: JNC: "Rule" is an option
18/07/2011 21:24:33 Renato Iannella: 3. ODRL Profiles
18/07/2011 21:25:35 Renato Iannella: PLUS Profile
18/07/2011 21:25:37 Renato Iannella: <http://blog.rightspro.com/tag/plus/> 
18/07/2011 21:27:19 Renato Iannella: 4. New Items
18/07/2011 21:27:24 Renato Iannella: 4.1. Implementation Task Force
18/07/2011 21:29:54 Renato Iannella: JNC: define what an ODRL 2.0 expression is
18/07/2011 21:30:16 Renato Iannella: JNC: working on using ODRL as an access policy to health data
18/07/2011 21:30:49 Renato Iannella: DP: Koblenz Usage Rights now using 2.0
18/07/2011 21:30:54 Renato Iannella: DP: need a use case
18/07/2011 21:31:00 Renato Iannella: DP/PD
18/07/2011 21:32:28 Renato Iannella: 4.2. RDF/RDFa Encoding
18/07/2011 21:32:36 Renato Iannella: 4.3. Microdata Encoding
18/07/2011 21:34:44 Renato Iannella: RI: Microdata and RDFa may "merge" one day soon....
18/07/2011 21:36:05 Renato Iannella: DP: Paper on RDF/ODRL at VG Workshop

18/07/2011 21:37:10 Renato Iannella: 4.4. Agenda for Barcelona Meeting (28/29 Sept)

18/07/2011 21:38:29 Renato Iannella: http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-read_article.php?articleId=3 

18/07/2011 21:40:32 Renato Iannella: Time: Plan to start midday Wed to midday Thursday

18/07/2011 21:41:53 Renato Iannella: USe Case: NLA real world use via ACAP 2.0

18/07/2011 21:42:52 Renato Iannella: Agenda: Corp Governance

18/07/2011 21:43:04 Renato Iannella: Agenda: W3C Community Group

18/07/2011 21:45:28 Renato Iannella: 5. AOB

18/07/2011 21:47:18 Renato Iannella: bye!

18/07/2011 21:47:21 Renato Iannella: Call ended43 minutes 19 seconds



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ODRL Working Group Meeting 2011

By: renato on: Thu 16 of June, 2011 02:26 UTC (485 Reads)

28-29 Sept 2011 - Barcelona, Spain

Please see [ODRL Community Group Meeting 2011](#)



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ODRL Teleconference 23 November 2010

By: renato on: Fri 05 of Nov., 2010 11:18 UTC (564 Reads)

Topic image **Tuesday 23 November 2010**

UTC 13:00, Boston 08:00, Berlin 14:00, Brisbane 23:00

Email ri@odrl.net your Skye ID to join

AGENDA

1. Core Model

1. Cardinalities for Parties on Permissions (eg the Ticket/Set issue)
 - Proposal: Set Cardinalities to "0..*" and define Cardinalities in the Semantics of the Types (in the Common Vocab)
 - Action: Change Permissions cardinality to 0..*
2. Specify "role" of the Asset(s) - same as Role and Party
 - Proposal: Add a new Subject association class between Asset and the Perm/Prohibit/Duty (with attribute role) - the default being "target".
 - Action: Formulate proposal and discuss on wiki (do not use 'role')
3. Model Relax as a Constraint
 - Proposal: Model is silent on when Duties need to be performed. Recommend use of time-based Constraints. Do we need a generic "before use" semantic?
 - Action: Formulate proposal
4. Cardinalities on Perms/Prohibts/Duties to Action
 - Editorial: Change from "1" to "0..*"
 - Action: Change Cardinalities to 0..*

2. Common Vocab

1. Add Read action
2. Table of which Constraints meaningfully apply to which Actions
 - Action: Commence table on wiki

3. XML Encoding

1. URI versus QName versus CURIE datatypes
 - Action: Keep URI and/or QName datatype

4. Other Encodings

1. RDF - Important to show progress
 - Action: ODRL V1.1 model to be published on wiki

5. Profiles

1. PLUS
 - add Version action to CommonVocab

- Plus uses Codes for (almost) everything...do we relax the datatype for DateTime, Count to allow URIs?
- ensureExclusivity <http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=The+Vichy+Vodka+in+XML>
- Action: Review mapping approach and direct towards reuse of common semantics (ie less codes) for greater interoperability

6. Document Maturity Plan

1. Model - Q1 2011
2. Common Vocab + XML - Q2 2011
 - Action: Agreement

7. ODRL Initiative Governance - Future Plans

1. Discussions under way with external groups with potential for ODRL Initiative to "merge" or "expand"
 - DCMI Working Group
 - W3C Community Group
 - IETF Informational RFC
 - Action: Keep discussions opens

8. AOB

1. Abstract Rights Expression http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-view_forum_thread.php?comments_parentId=65&topics_offset=1&topics_sort_mode=lastPost_desc&forumId=1
 - Action: Add to Experimental Features
2. Remedy http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-view_forum_thread.php?comments_parentId=66&topics_offset=2&topics_sort_mode=lastPost_desc&forumId=1
 - Action: Add to Experimental Features
3. GroupSize
 - Action: Define new constraint name
4. A Policy with only Duties
 - Discuss as possible future model update

Attendees

- Renato Iannella
- Stuart Myles
- Hassan Abdel-Rahman
- Suzanne Guth
- Jim Earley
- Francis Cave
- Andreas Kasten
- Daniel Pähler



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EDItEUR "Interpreted as permitted" etc. - solution proposals

At the Namur meeting, Francis told us about the EDItEUR vocabulary, and that it allows for different expressions:

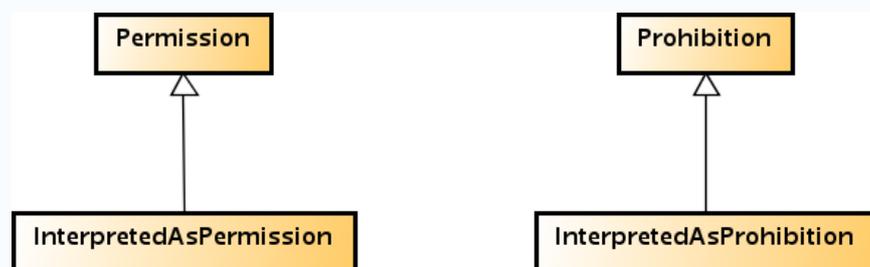
on Tue 05 of Oct., 2010 15:59 UTC, by DanielP★

- "permitted (explicit)"
- "prohibited (explicit)"
- "permitted (interpreted)"
- "prohibited (interpreted)"
- "silent (uninterpreted)"

While the "interpreted" and particularly the "uninterpreted" statements seem surprising or even confusing, they do make sense if you keep in mind that EDItEUR specifies rights expressions "the other way round": you have a list of actions, and for each action, you define its legal status. In some cases, it is absolutely clear if something is permitted or prohibited. In other cases, an unclear legal status can at most be "interpreted as permitted" (or prohibited). If I understand the types correctly, "silent (uninterpreted)" means that it is totally unclear if the respective action is permitted or prohibited, and some human-readable terms have to be checked manually.

In Namur, I had already talked to Renato about possible ways to allow the new expressions in ODRL, and Andreas and I talked about it some more. In the following, I would like to introduce to you several solution proposals we've come up with:

Proposal 1: create subclasses of Permission and Prohibition



The advantage is that InterpretedAsPermission and InterpretedAsProhibition have, as subclasses, the same relations that their superclasses have. Furthermore, this could easily be defined in a profile, since it extends the Core Model, but it doesn't change it.

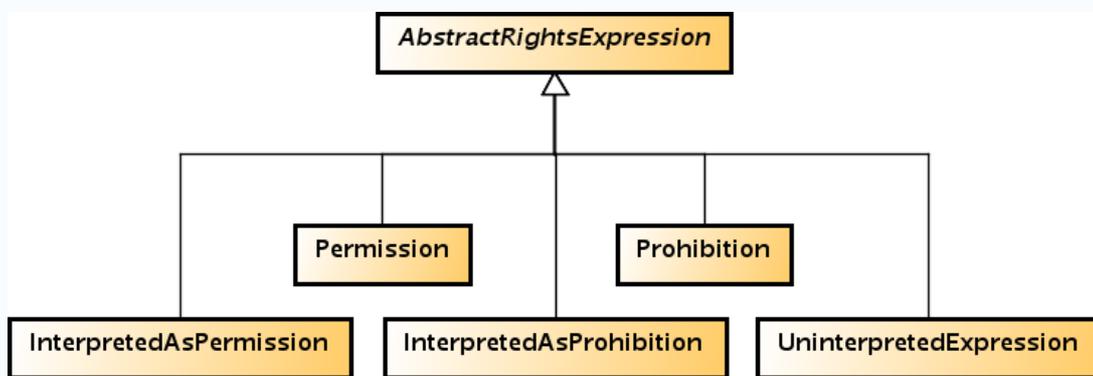
One disadvantage is that the existing entities are "semantically misused": in my opinion, InterpretedAsPermission is not actually a specialization of Permission, but should rather be on the same level. The other disadvantage is that "silent (uninterpreted)" cannot be expressed this way, since making it inherit from either Permission or Prohibition would inherently express if it is supposed to permit or prohibit something.

Proposal 2: give Permission and Prohibition an additional attribute that decides how they are to be interpreted



This would require a small change to the Core Model, but it is pretty straightforward to understand. The new expressions are on the same level as the existing ones, but we still cannot express "silent (uninterpreted)". It seems that by this approach, two similar classes are subsumed as one.

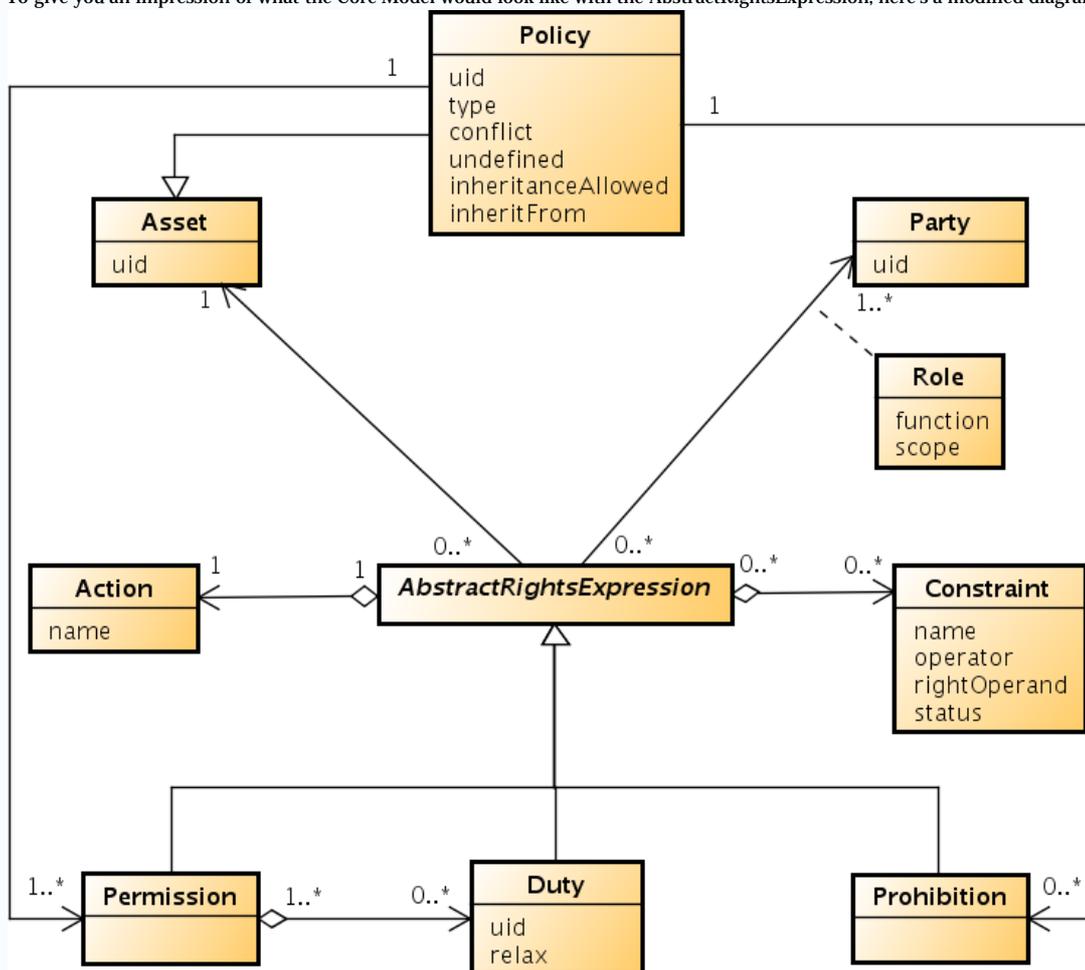
Proposal 3: Introduce a new abstract superclass of Permission, Prohibition, ...



The idea behind this approach is that Permission, Prohibition and even Duty are almost the same, syntactically: they refer to Parties, Assets, Actions and Constraints - their only difference is the semantics they imply: "you may" vs. "you must not" vs. "you must". In software engineering, the natural thing to do would be to make them all inherit from one common superclass and put all the functionality there, thereby reducing redundancy.

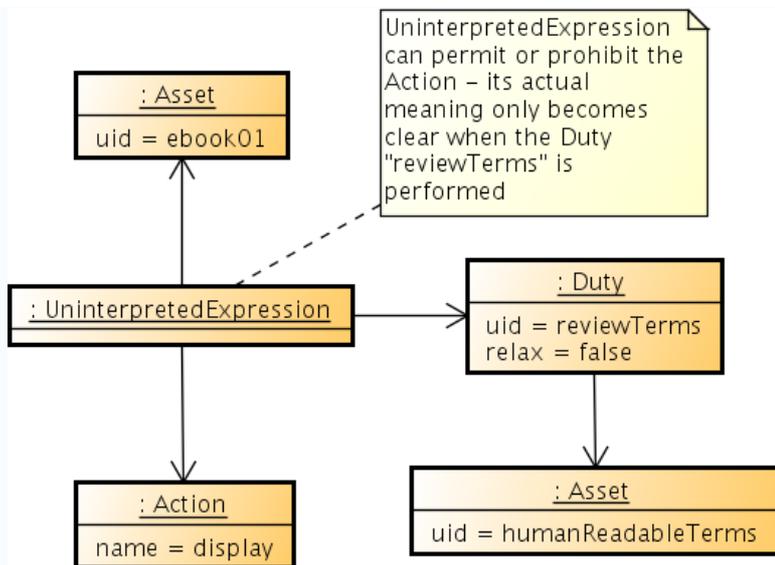
If we had this "AbstractRightsExpression", we could have "InterpretedAsPermission" as a class that has all the relations that e.g. Permission has, but with different implied semantics ("as far as we can tell, you may"). Note that InterpretedAsPermission would not become part of the Core Model, but it could be easily integrated in a profile since it would only inherit from an existing class and not change the Core Model itself.

To give you an impression of what the Core Model would look like with the AbstractRightsExpression, here's a modified diagram:



While it takes some getting used to, I would argue that it actually looks more compact now because quite a few relation arrows are gone.

Finally, I also modelled the "silent (uninterpreted)" use case to show how it could be done if the proposed entity AbstractRightsExpression is introduced into the Core Model:



My personal favorite is proposal 3, but I would really like to get some feedback from all of you: which solution would you prefer and why? Do you maybe have a different/better solution?

Reads: 3269

Re: EDItEUR "Interpreted as permitted" etc. - solution proposals

Nice options!
I think next, we should let the EDItEUR/ONIX team think about their preferred options too..

on Fri 08 of Oct., 2010 11:36 UTC, by renato★

Re: EDItEUR "Interpreted as permitted" etc. - solution proposals

Thanks for the thought behind this. This will be important to Flatirons as well, as we are also interested in how you translate ONIX into ODRL. I like option 3 as I think it more naturally expresses the various ONIX expressions, and accounts for the uninterpreted expression in a more realistic way; which as you say, could be either a permission or prohibition depending on how a human would interpret it.

on Mon 11 of Oct., 2010 21:30 UTC, by habdelra★

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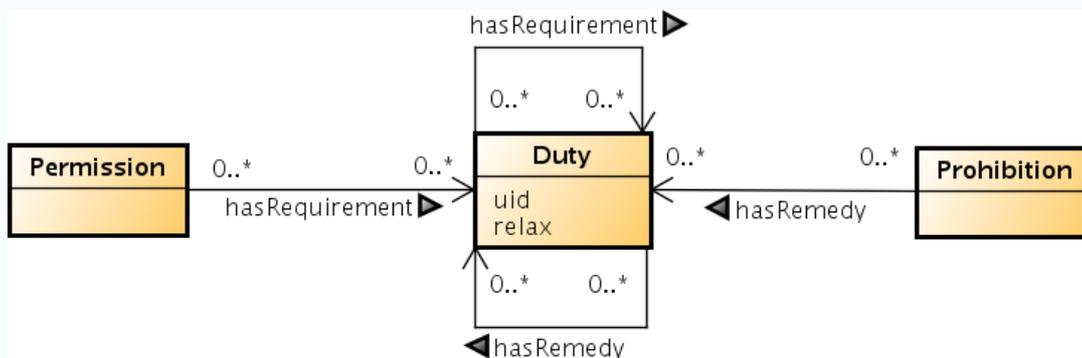
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Remedy solution proposal

At the Namur Meeting, we talked about the capability of ODRL to express privacy policies, and we agreed that we need a means to express the concept of "remedies" (also called "consequences"). Here is Andreas' and my solution proposal: on Wed 06 of Oct., 2010 10:32 UTC, by DanielP★



As you can see, the central change is a new relation "hasRemedy" from Prohibition to Duty. We argue that a remedy is basically the same as a "normal" Duty, but the context in which it is used is different: a Permission with a Duty means "you have to fulfil the Duty for the Permission to become valid", a Prohibition with a Duty means "if you violate the Prohibition, you have to make up for this by fulfilling the Duty". To reflect these different relation semantics, we named the new relation "hasRemedy", and as a consequence, we also gave the existing relation between Permission and Duty a new name, "hasRequirement".

There are two more relations that I would like to explain: Duty has a hasRemedy relation to Duty. This means: if you fail to fulfil the Duty (even though you performed the permitted or violated the prohibited action), then there is yet another Duty you will have to perform, e.g. pay an additional fine.

Accordingly, not only a Permission can relate to a Duty via "hasRequirement", but also a Duty can have another Duty as a requirement. It is hard to come up with a realistic example for the latter, but one could be "you have to sell the Asset to 3 other Parties, and each time you do so, you have to attribute it to the creator".

Reads: 2805

Re: Remedy solution proposal

Would the simplest option be to just allow Duty to have the hasRemedy self-association? on Fri 08 of Oct., 2010 11:43 UTC, by renato★

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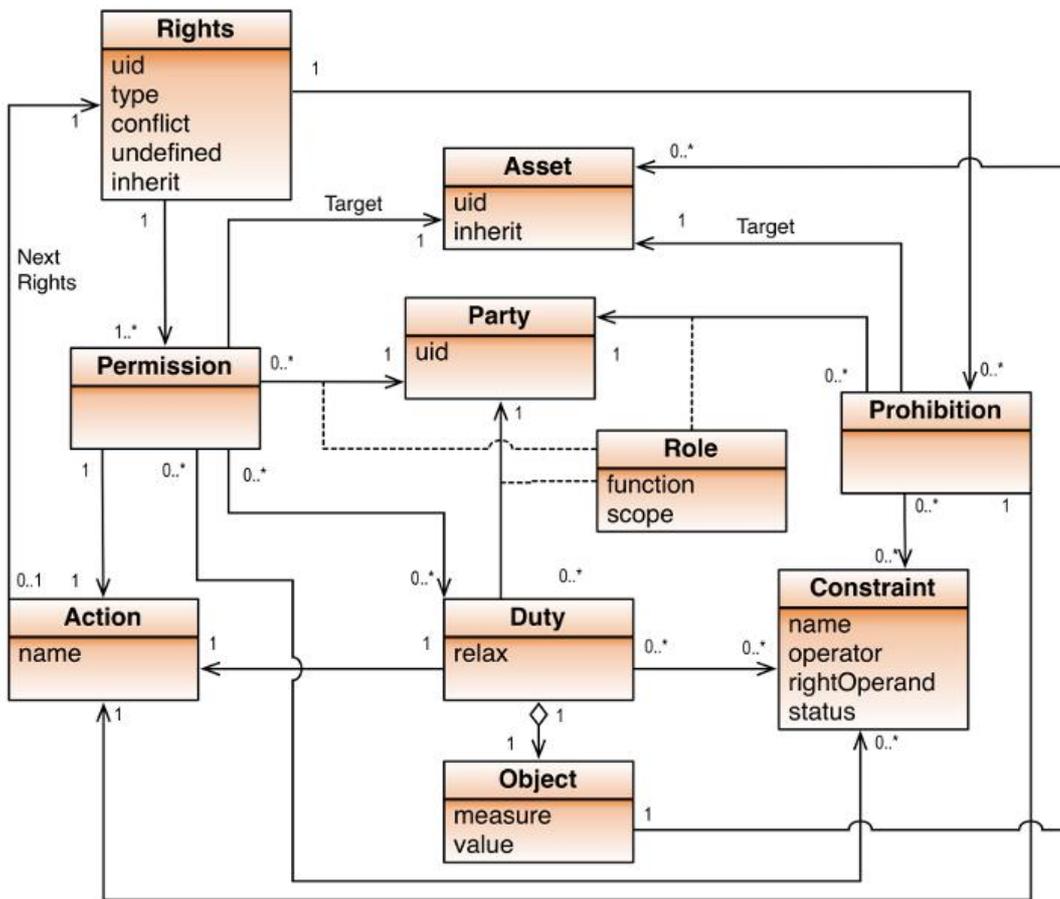
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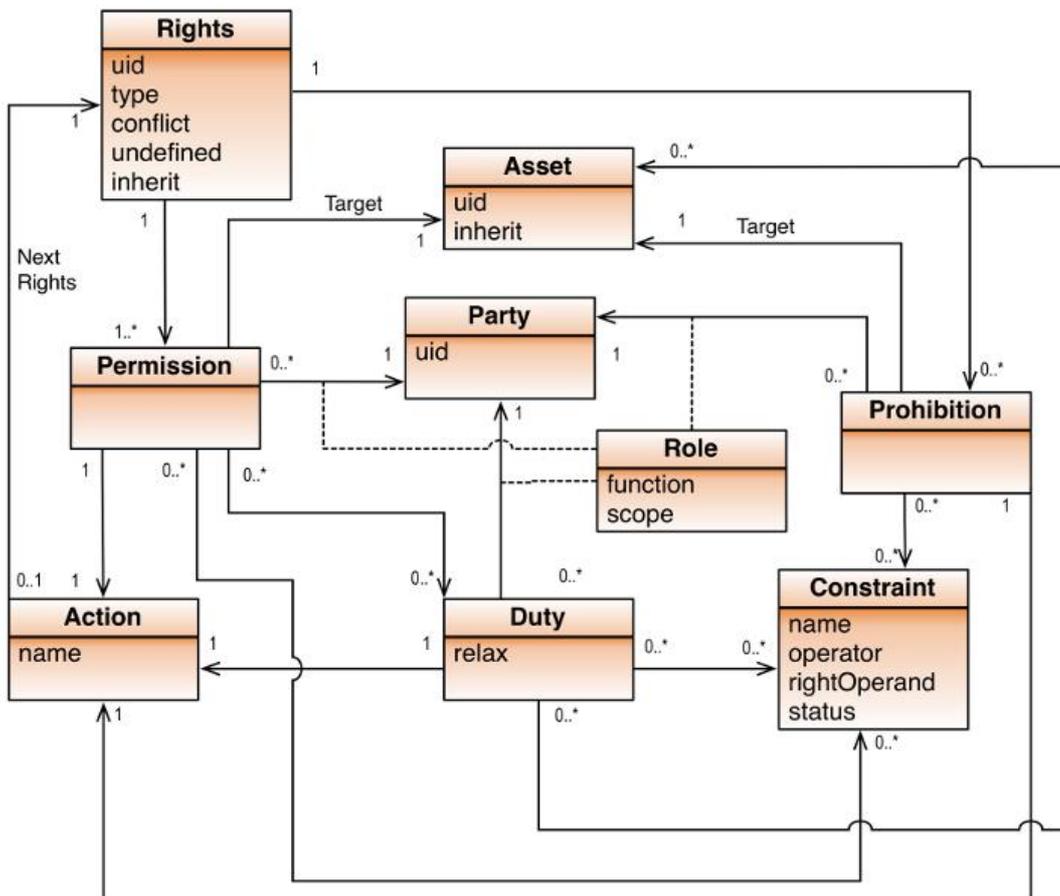
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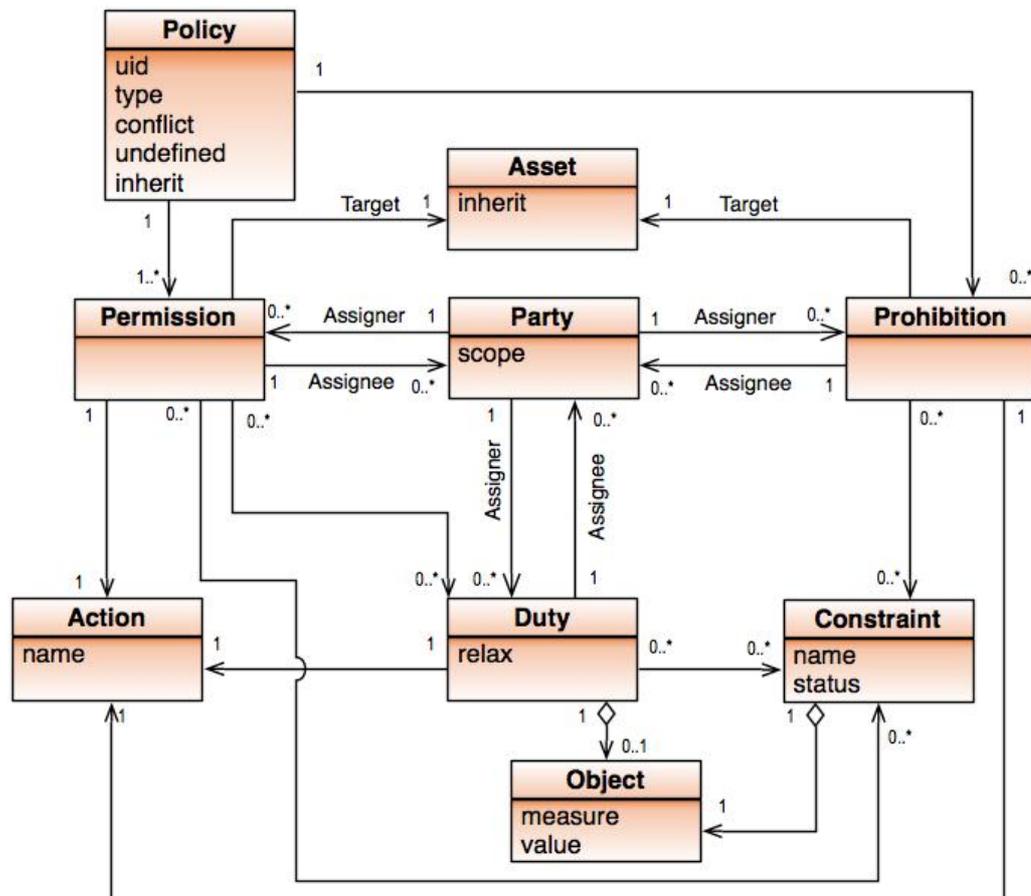
Core Model Suggestion as of June 2010

This version was suggested by the Koblenz fraction at the ODRL Skype Call on June 09, 2010. This suggestion drops the class "Object" in favor of the direct use of "Asset".



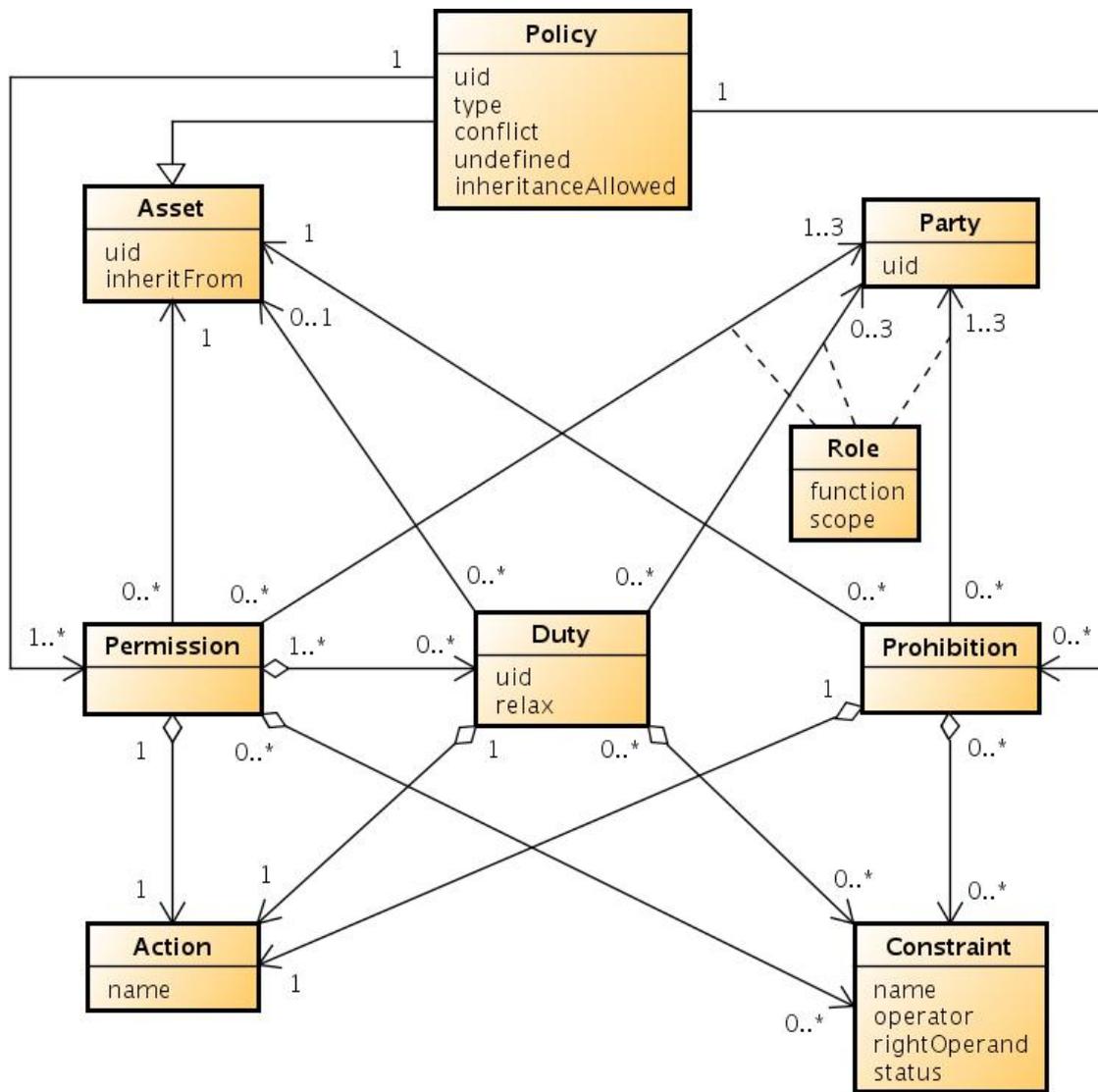
Core Model Suggestion as of August 2010

This version was suggested by Renato - incorporates the new Assignee/Assigner model and using Object for Duties and Constraints.



Core Model Suggestion as of August 2010 (2)

This version is based on the version of June 2010 without the "Next Rights" relation and with "Rights" renamed to "Policy" and being a subclass of "Asset" as discussed in the [teleconference on August 4th](#). Additionally, a "uid" was added to "Duty" and the "inherit" attributes were renamed to "inheritFrom" and "inheritanceAllowed", respectively. The [source file](#) for this model was created using the [astah UML editor](#). Please discuss this in the [discussions forum](#).



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Common Vocabulary / Duties

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*This page reflects the current development regarding the **Actions** that are listed in the Common Vocabulary as "Duties".*

See the original page at [ODRL V2 Common Vocabulary Duties](#).



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Duties (current state)

Table 2B: Duty Terms for the entity Action

| Name | Identifier | Semantics | Comment |
|--------------|-------------|--|--|
| Attribution | attribution | The act of showing attribution to the asset owners. | Â |
| Consent | consent | The act of requiring explicit consent from a party to perform the action | Â |
| Exclusive | exclusive | The act of requiring the Assigner to ensure the Permission is unique to the Assignee | Â |
| Inform | inform | The act of requiring the party to be informed of all uses of the asset | Â |
| Notice | notice | The act of keeping all policy notices with the asset | This action can be used to express CC Sharing semantics. |
| Pay | pay | The act of paying a financial amount to a party | Both the amount and parties need to be specified. The Payer is the Assignee and the Payee is the Assigner. |
| Retention | retention | The act of requiring the Asset to be deleted after a specified time period | Â |
| Review Terms | reviewTerms | The act of performing a manual review of the terms and condition associated with the asset | Maybe used when human intervention is required to review the rights expression |
| Source Code | sourceCode | The act of requiring that source code must be provided for the asset and derivative asset. | This action can be used to express CC Source Code semantics. |
| Share-a-like | shareAlike | The act of licensing any derivative asset under the same terms as the original asset. | This action can be used to express CC Share-a-like semantics. |
| Tracked | tracked | The act of recording information on the use of the asset | The collected information MAY be sent to the asset owner |

Duties (suggested changes / expressability without Object)

In order to find out how the **Duties** from the Common Vocabulary can be expressed without an **Object** entity,

but *with* the **Asset** and an additional **Party** (as was suggested by the Koblenz fraction in our last Skype conference call), each particular **Duty** was looked at closely.

Since better (= more easily understandable) descriptions were yet another goal that was aimed at, the **Duties** were generally worked over, with the original struck through where something was changed, and a new column added at the right. In most cases, we renamed the **Actions** to reflect that, literally, an *action* is required from the assignee of the duty (e.g., "sourceCode" left it unclear what was to be done) . Also, the leftmost column "Name" was deleted, since we consider it somewhat redundant.

RI: We used Name to give more Human Friendly tags to the Identifier. Hence we can have short Identifiers (easy to write) and longer Names (easy to remember). So you could have **consent** as the Identifier and **Require Consent** as the Name. We should make sure all Identifiers are **verbs**.

Please note: To keep this wiki page from getting too large, the above discussion about identifiers is continued in a [separate forum thread](#).

In a few places where we had problems with understanding the intended semantics of the particular actions, "**Meta-Comments**" were added in some places. These mean that we'd like to discuss something some more, but they are not part of our suggested specification.

Note that for the time being, we use the term " secondAgent " for the additional **Party**, which could then also be a possible value for the "**function**" attribute of the **Role** relation from **Duty** to **Party**.

RI:Sounds like the secondAgent is the Assignee?

RI:Looking thru all the Duties comments, there does not seem to be a lot of need for linking to an "asset" entity, only a few cases. I have been thinking of an alternative for simplification in that we remove operand/rightOperand from Constraint and then link it to Object (as these are replicated there)

For example:

Duty=Attribute

Measure=EQ

Value="Source By Fred Smith"

Please note: To keep this wiki page from getting too large, the above discussion about the **Object** entity is continued in a [separate forum thread](#).

Table 2B: Duty Terms for the entity Action

| Name (=Identifier) | Semantics | Comment | needs Entities |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|
| attribution attribute | The act of showing attribution to the asset owners: attributing a distributed or derived Asset to a particular Party | The actual form of attribution is not specified, since it depends on the Asset and the way it is distributed or derived. | Only needs a secondAgent, the "receiver" of the attribution. The secondAgent MAY be different from the assigner. An additional Asset is not needed: unless a new Asset has been derived (which cannot yet be mentioned in the license), the Asset is to be taken from the Permission . RI:Perhaps the Asset could indicate how to do the attribution. Lets say you wanted attribution to say "Copyright Fred....Used by Permission". That bit of text could be an Asset , but we don't want to force people to create such Assets with formal identifiers. Perhaps we need internal Assets which is a normal Asset but is self-contained. That is, we point to an Asset element (in XML say) and the XML representation of the Asset has content instead of a uid ? Please note: To keep this wiki page from |

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| | | | getting too large, discussion of the idea of internal Assets was moved to a separate forum thread |
| consent requireConsent | The act of requiring explicit consent from a Party to perform the Action | For example, this could be used by an artist who does not want to generally forbid derivative works, but wants to decide separately in each case. | Only needs a secondAgent, the Party that has to be asked. The secondAgent may be different from the assigner. |
| exclusive | The act of requiring the Assigner to ensure the Permission is unique to the Assignee | Meta-Comment: If used in a duty, we understand this to mean the following: the assignee has to perform the duty, i.e., the assignee has to require from the assigner to ensure the Permission is unique to the assignee. This is quite confusing... If used the other way round, this would mean that the assigner of the duty is also the one who has to perform it, but then the question arises: "why would a license issuer (= assigner) impose a duty on themselves?" RI:It is a Duty only on the assigner. It means the assigner will not give the same rights to any other assignee Please note: the exclusive Duty is discussed in a separate forum thread | unclear, see Meta-Comment |
| inform | The act of requiring the party to be informed informing a Party of all uses of the Asset | For example, this could be used by an artist who generally allows the commercial usage of the Asset , but wants to be aware of each case where this happens. | Only needs a secondAgent, the Party that has to be informed. |
| notice attachLicense attachPolicy | The act of keeping all policy notices the license a policy notice with the Asset | This action can be used to express [CC] Sharing semantics. This Action can be used in cases similar to e.g. software licensed under the GNU GPL, which may freely be distributed, but the original license has to be attached. Meta-Comment: it is unclear if the original "all policy notices" refers to the license itself or possibly to other policies. RI:It was generalised to | Needs no other entities. Meta-Comment: if "all policy notices" does refer to other licenses, these might be linked to via an Asset . Needs an extra Asset which contains the policy. If several policies have to be attached, this can be done by using several Duties . |

include any policy. I assume they policy (eg license) must be an identifiable **Asset** and hence can be the target of the Duty? DP: **Duty** was changed accordingly

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| pay | The act of paying a financial amount to a Party | Both the amount and the parties receiving Party need to be specified. The payer is the Assignee and the Payee is the Assigner. | Needs an extra Asset which defines the money to be paid, and a <code>secondAgent</code> , the Party that receives the payment. Meta-Comment : using an Asset to represent money might seem as a makeshift at first glance, but actually, money is nothing else than an asset that can universally be used for bartering. In order to make the respective Asset 's currency and value explicit, an additional vocabulary should be used (similar to Dublin Core or MPEG-7, which are suggested for "normal" Assets). RI: The big question is - what/where is this vocabulary? We need to provide a concrete way to express the payment amount - unless we define it ourselves (if no one else has?) Eg <code>urn:odrl:amount:aud:100.00</code> |
| retention | The act of requiring the Asset to be deleted after a specified time period | Meta-Comment : this action is redundant, since the Duty can also be expressed with the Duty <code>delete</code> and a <code>datetime</code> Constraint . | RI: Good idea! |
| reviewTerms | The act of performing a manual review of the terms and conditions associated with the Asset | May be used when human intervention is required to review the rights expression. | Needs an Asset which contains the (probably) human-readable terms and conditions. |
| sourceCode <code>attachSource</code> | The act of requiring that attaching the source code must be provided for the of an Asset and or a derivative Asset | This action can be used to express [CC] Source Code semantics: This action can be used in cases similar to e.g. software licensed under the GNU GPL, which may be distributed freely, but the source code (and in case of derivations, also the derived Asset 's source code) must be attached. Meta-Comment : the term "source" was chosen in favour of "source code" to allow for scenarios where the Asset is not created by compiling source code, but | If the Asset itself is not already in source format, <code>attachSource</code> needs an Asset which contains the source. |

by a similar process, for instance, the transforming of a photography in RAW format into a JPEG.

| | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <p>shareAlike</p> | <p>The act of licensing any derivative Asset under the same terms as the original Asset</p> | <p>This Action can be used to express [CC] Share-a-like share-alike semantics.</p> | <p>Needs no other entities.</p> |
| <p>tracked acceptUsageTracking</p> | <p>The act of recording accepting the possibility that information on the use of the Asset is recorded</p> | <p>The assignee of this Duty has to accept that the collected information may be sent to the asset owner a third party. Meta-Comment: The party responsible for collected the usage information should not have to be the Asset creator or the license issuer.</p> | <p>Needs no other entities. Meta-Comment: Not mentioning any particular Parties is the more general case (which allows for the tracked information to be sent <i>anywhere</i>). If the Party that receives the information shall be mentioned explicitly, it can be linked to with <code>secondAgent</code>.</p> |

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Internal Asset [SOLVED]

[Common Vocabulary / Duties](#)

 on *Wed 28 of July, 2010 14:10 UTC*, by DanielP★

The following suggestion from Renato was taken from the wiki page linked above, specifically from the row "attribute" in the new "Duties" table.

RI: Perhaps the **Asset** could indicate how to do the attribution. Lets say you wanted attribution to say "Copyright Fred...Used by Permission". That bit of text could be an **Asset**, but we don't want to force people to create such **Assets** with formal identifiers. Perhaps we need internal **Assets** which is a normal **Asset** but is self-contained. That is, we point to an Asset element (in XML say) and the XML representation of the **Asset** has **content** instead of a **uid** ?

Reads: 8883

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Re: Internal Asset

We really like the idea of an "internal", or as we would prefer to call it, "embedded **Asset**" which is itself included in the license. This could not only be used to include text fragments that shall be used for the attribute **Duty**, but also for attachPolicy. In fact, it could even be used to include the **Asset** that the license is about.

 on *Thu 29 of July, 2010 09:42 UTC*, by DanielP★

We talked about how this could be done most generically, and here is an XML code fragment that could work:

```
<asset uid="uidOfRightsElement#embeddedAsset01">
  <content mimeType="text/html" encoding="plain">
    Copyright Info
  </content>
</asset>
```

A few details are particularly noteworthy:

- uid was kept; this way, we don't need to change the core model. Our suggestion is to create a new uid for each embedded **Asset** by using the uid of the license's root **Rights** element and adding a suffix in a predefined way (e.g. "#embeddedAsset01").
- The attribute mimeType was used to define the actual type of the contained data. By naming the attribute that way and allowing all values that are valid in e-mails , e.g. ("text/html", "text/plain", "application/pdf"), we reuse a well-known solution and make it easy to recognize.
- The attribute encoding allows only two values: "plain" as in the example above, and "base64", which means that the content is a base64-encoded binary file. In most cases, plain will probably be sufficient, but it could be possible that, e.g. in the case of Creative Commons, the Assignee of a permission is specifically required to use a CC image when redistributing the **Asset** on a webpage. The image itself could then be included in the license.

Re: Payment Asset

I think the PaymentAsset should **not** be in the Core Model.

 on *Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 05:59 UTC*, by renato★

It is too specific and should be part of the Common Vocab - and expressed as a EmbeddedAsset (using UBL)

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Also - the EmbeddedAsset entity should be added to the Core Model diagram

Re: Internal Asset

Hmmmm...another option is to use the DATA URI scheme (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2397.txt>) as the UID in the Asset

on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 06:26 UTC, by renato★

So, for a payment, the Asset UID would be:

```
data:text/xml;<ubl:PaymentAmount currencyID="GBP">10.00</ubl:PaymentAmount>
```

(of course, the < would be escaped)

Re: Internal Asset

Our (i.e. the Koblenz Crew's) original idea of an internal or embedded **Asset** was to include a particular **Asset** directly into a license. Such an **Asset** could be a plain text, an XML fragment, or even a Base64 encoded image. In all of these three examples the actual **Asset** can be directly included into the license without using any reference to external documents. One example for such an embedded **Asset** shows Daniels post above. The text "Copyright Info" is a real **Asset**, which may be included in a license.

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 01:20 UTC, by akasten★

When we need to express an amount of money within a license, the money itself is not included in the license (i.e. the license does not contain the money itself). Instead, it is only described in it. In order to highlight this difference, we introduced a new entity **PaymentAsset**, which is separate from an embedded **Asset** as explained above.

Anyway, I agree with you that a **PaymentAsset** may be too specific to be described within the core model and should possibly be explained in the common vocabulary. However, I still prefer **PaymentAsset** being a kind of subclass of the regular **Asset**.

Re: Internal Asset

I understand the need for an "internal asset" but what I am proposing is that we can do this now with the DATA URI (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2397.txt>). We used this in the vCard/RDF spec (see <http://www.w3.org/Submission/vcard-rdf/#Bin> for an example for binary objects)

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 02:31 UTC, by renato★

For our typical use cases:

1 - Payment

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/pay"/>
  <o:asset uid="data:text/xml;<ubl:PaymentAmount
currencyID="GBP">10.00</ubl:PaymentAmount"/>
  <o:role uid="renato" role="o:/role/assigner/">
  <o:role uid="koblenzCrew" role="o:/role/assignee/">
</o:duty>
```

2 - Attribute text

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/attribute"/>
  <o:asset uid="data:text/text;Copyright ODRL 2010 All rights reserved"/>
  <o:role uid="renato" role="o:/role/assigner/">
  <o:role uid="koblenzCrew" role="o:/role/assignee/">
</o:duty>
```

The beauty of this proposal is that the Asset model is unchanged.

Re: Internal Asset

Or....perhaps we add a "content" attribute to Asset.
So it either has a UID (pointing to a real world resource)

on Sat 04 of Sep., 2010 12:23 UTC, by renato★

Or it has embedded "content" - and the encoding specs can handle how to best represent that.

Re: Internal Asset

The idea of using data URIs is interesting because it uses a well-defined standard, meaning that there is less to be defined in ODRL.

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 09:05 UTC, by DanielP★

We should keep a few things in mind, though: if a PaymentAsset is transformed into a data URI in order to integrate it into an Asset, it actually stops being interpretable XML code and becomes just binary data from the XML parser's view: if a DOM tree of the whole XML document is created, it will not contain a "ubl:PaymentAmount" node. Instead, a data URI parser will have to be used to get the ubl:PaymentAmount XML element, which will then have to be interpreted again by an XML parser. This is probably why also in vCard/RDF, data URIs are only used to integrate inline binary data which is not parsed anymore.

Data URIs did seem to fit EmbeddedAssets perfectly even if used as UIDs, because they can uniquely identify Assets. There's only one problem with this: if a license contains five different permissions which all refer to the same Asset, then the Asset would have to be included as a data URI five times, thereby bloating the document more than necessary. My suggestion is that we use the content attribute you suggested *and* the UID, with the first being optional and the latter being mandatory. This way, the Asset would only have to be defined *once* (using data URIs) and could be used many times.

Re: Internal Asset

Sorry - looks like my response lost some content
I think I did not escape the < sign!

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 12:17 UTC, by renato★

Re: Re: Internal Asset

I think that we should keep the uid in an asset. If the author does not want to define a new uid, he can build a new uid by the uid of the Policy + a local identifier.

on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 12:56 UTC, by hundacker★

On the other hand, I don't know if it is a good idea to rely too much on XML encoding.

Re: Re: Internal Asset

> Then we let the Encoding specs define the rest.

on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 16:14 UTC, by DanielP★

>
> So for XML, we can state that there will be a element, and inside that will be other elements relevant to the internal asset.
>
> Hence for "Pay" duty, we can say, use the element as a child of the element

I'm not sure if I understand you correctly, but I'd like to point out that an *attribute* from the UML-based model could very well be made an *element* in the XML encoding - it does not need to become an XML attribute. Accordingly, this could be a possible XML-encoded Embedded Asset:

```
<o:asset uid="embeddedAsset01">
  <o:content>data:image/gif;base64,MSJD9s9DS@93299...</o:content>
</o:asset>
```

Furthermore, I am absolutely in favor of keeping "uid" as a required attribute and "content" as an optional one, with uid being defined in the Core Model and content defined either in the Core Model or in the Common Vocabulary. We should not leave it the the encodings to define these.

Re: Internal Asset

As far as I understand, the ODRL Core Model only defines the core concepts of every ODRL policy. It does not define anything for a particular use case. Especially, it does not define any specific characteristics of **Assets** or **Parties** (to name just a few entities). In order to keep this abstract concept, I'd rather prefer not to add any additional attributes to **Asset** within the

on Wed 08 of Sep., 2010 16:46 UTC, by akasten★

Core Model.

If I understand the suggested attribute **content** correctly, it shall be able to include any information about an **Asset**. The actual information that has to be included within this attribute must be defined elsewhere, e.g. in a particular Profile. Therefore, the suggested attribute **content** is quite abstract and does not define any particular meaning. However, I think that this abstract meaning of "concept" is too general to be properly used. Furthermore, the semantically important distinction between embedded **Assets** and **Assets** for describing amounts of money won't be that clear. Although both of these **Asset** types are totally different, all their differences are included in only one attribute and not modelled as separate entities.

I think that many applications which may use ODRL policies will define their own subentities of **Asset** anyway. Especially in an RDF encoding, adding new subclasses to an already existing one is quite common. For example, an image database based on RDF might add ODRL/RDF policies in order to describe the usage rights of each image. For describing each image, a separate class **Image** may be used. For adding ODRL policy information, this "Image" class can be defined as to be a subclass of **Asset**.

Although this is just one example for defining new subentities of **Asset**, specific **Actions** may also require a specific type of **Asset**. In order to ease the understanding of what specific type of **Asset** is actually required, additional subentities of **Asset** may be created such as a **PaymentAsset**. If a **PaymentAsset** is explicitly defined as an entity, it is a lot easier to describe the use of the **Action pay: pay** just requires a **PaymentAsset** (which in turn has further attributes that are specific for describing amounts of money). To me this seems simpler than saying "**pay** requires an **Asset** whose attribute **content** contains the amount of money using additional attributes defined in X" (or something like that).

To sum it up, I still prefer explicitly defining something like **PaymentAsset** and **EmbeddedAsset** and leave **Asset** unchanged. However, the new entities should be defined within the Common Vocabulary.

Re: Re: Re: Internal Asset

Yes, UID is mandatory

on Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:21 UTC, by renato★

Re: Re: Internal Asset

I will be happy to keep EmbeddedAsset in the Core Model (we can add it to Figure 2.1)

on Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:27 UTC, by renato★

But PaymentAsset should be removed from the Core Model.

Re: Internal Asset

This issue was solved during the 2010 Working Group Meeting in Namur:

on Tue 05 of Oct., 2010 10:09 UTC, by DanielP★

- EmbeddedAsset is dropped altogether. Files that have to be transported along with a Policy should be combined with it with mechanisms that are defined elsewhere. A container format specification for Policies and additional files could be the outcome of this, but it will not become part of the Core Model or the Common Vocabulary.

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Duty "exclusive" [SOLVED]

[Common Vocabulary / Duties](#)
[on Thu 29 of July, 2010 12:16 UTC](#), by DanielP★

The following discussion was taken from the wiki page linked above, specifically from the row "exclusive" in the new "Duties" table.

DP:Meta-Comment: If used in a duty, we understand this to mean the following: the assignee has to perform the duty, i.e., the assignee has to require from the assigner to ensure the **Permission** is unique to the assignee. This is quite confusing...

If used the other way round, this would mean that the assigner of the duty is also the one who has to perform it, but then the question arises: "why would a license issuer (= assigner) impose a duty on themselves?"

RI: It is a Duty only on the assigner. It means the assigner will not give the same rights to any other assignee

Reads: 6342

[Re: Duty "exclusive"](#)

We, the Koblenz fraction, think that this **Duty** is quite problematic for two reasons: [on Fri 30 of July, 2010 14:08 UTC](#), by DanielP★

1. It is the only **Duty** where the semantics of **Assignee** and **Assigner** are swapped, making it rather counterintuitive.
2. It is also the only **Duty** that does not define what *must* be done, but what *must not* be done, i.e., the **Assigner** mustn't give the same permission to anyone else. Logically, it seems that this should be modelled as a **Prohibition**, but since these are not linked to **Permissions**, this does not work.

Our suggestion is to modify the Core Model by adding the new attribute **exclusive** to **Permission**, with the default value `false`, or `true` if the **Assigner** wants to tell the **Assignee** that he is really the only one with that **Permission**.

[Re: Duty "exclusive"](#)

Would it make any difference if we linked Prohibition to Duty in the Model? [on Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 01:48 UTC](#), by renato★

[Re: Duty "exclusive"](#)

I am not too sure about linking **Duty** to **Prohibition**. I guess what you meant was linking **Permission** to **Prohibition** - this would indeed solve problem #2 from above. [on Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 10:28 UTC](#), by DanielP★

What would still remain open is problem #1: **Assignee** and **Assigner** would still have swapped roles.

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Re: Re: Duty "exclusive"

Are they really swapped roles?

on Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 12:19 UTC, by renato★

All that happens is that the "assigner" assigns themselves a Duty and becomes the "assignee" - the Model allows any Party to be assigner/assignee ?

Aw: Re: Re: Duty "exclusive"

I think this would result in a second **Policy** which has to be attached to the main **Policy**, right? So I think there are two possibilities now:

on Wed 04 of Aug., 2010 07:50 UTC, by jzitz★

1. If there is an attribute "exclusive" attached to **Permission**, this means the **Assigner** promises the **Assignee** to have exclusive rights on the asset.
2. If there would be a second **Policy**, the **Assigner** would know: I'm not allowed to grant rights again to another **Party**. So the **Assignee** who got the exclusive rights has to evaluate two licences (the main and the attached meta-licence as condition for the **Assigner** only) to know this fact.

So in #2 there is a condition only for the **Assigner** where instead in #1 there is a promise for the **Assignee**.

In my opinion the first one is the better one because i think in practice the **Assignee** wants his rights to be exclusive, not the other way round.

Re: Duty "exclusive"

This issue was solved during the last [Skype conference call](#):

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 13:38 UTC, by DanielP★

- Action: Rename exclusive to EnsureExclusivity (positive wording)
- In this special case, assigner and assignee are the same **Party**

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Action: Identifier / Name [SOLVED]

[Common Vocabulary / Duties](#)

on Tue 27 of July, 2010 15:13 UTC, by akasten★

The following discussion fragment was taken from the wiki page linked above.

DP: Since better (= more easily understandable) descriptions were yet another goal that was aimed at, the Duties were generally worked over, with the original struck through where something was changed, and a new column added at the right. In most cases, we renamed the Actions to reflect that, literally, an action is required from the assignee of the duty (e.g., "sourceCode" left it unclear what was to be done) . Also, the leftmost column "Name" was deleted, since we consider it somewhat redundant.

RI: We used Name to give more Human Friendly tags to the Identifier. Hence we can have short Identifiers (easy to write) and longer Names (easy to remember). So you could have consent as the Identifier and Require Consent as the Name. We should make sure all Identifiers are verbs.

Reads: 5983

[Re: Action: Identifier / Name](#)

We (the Koblenz fraction) think that short identifiers are not really needed: in most cases, licenses will probably be written by software, so that it makes no difference if the identifier is some characters longer. On the other hand, if an existing license is supposed to be interpreted by a human, or if a developer is working on software that shall interpret licenses, short identifiers are a little more difficult to understand.

on Wed 28 of July, 2010 13:39 UTC, by DanielP★

I must admit that I'm biased - in programming, I'm a fan of really verbose variable and method names. They might seem tedious when writing (many editor programs have an "auto complete" feature though), but are a lot easier to understand and remember.

In particular, the example of "consent / Require Consent" shows another problem: if the identifier comprises only one word, it can either be the verb that denotes the action or an object (in the grammatical sense of the word). If we understand it as a verb (as suggested above), then "consent" means that the Assignee has to consent, whereas "Require Consent" means that someone else has to consent. This kind of misunderstanding could be avoided by using verbose identifiers.

[Re: Action: Identifier / Name](#)

This issue was solved during our last [Skype conference call](#):

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 13:47 UTC, by DanielP★

- Action: Remove Name from the tables and ensure Identifier is semantically correct

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Role



on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 06:04 UTC, by renato★ 

In Section 2.4 Role - I do not see the need for "secondAgent" as "somehow involved" means little!

Profiles are free to add additional functions identifiers (ie formal roles from other vocabs)

We should be primarily interested in just assignee/assigner

For the scope section - I think you have the semantics for individuals/groups swapped. "individual" means the policy is assigned to a single person. "group" means that the policy is assigned to a number of people (and they are get the same perms).

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Re: Role



Basically..."scope" tells you how to interpret the "uid" on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 06:05 UTC, by renato★ 

Re: Role



> In Section 2.4 Role - I do not see the need for "secondAgent" as "somehow involved" means little! on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 09:53 UTC, by DanielP★ 

> Profiles are free to add additional functions identifiers (ie formal roles from other vocabs)

I agree with that. The actual name for that additional Party varies with the Action, and it is probably better defined in the Common Vocabulary and/or profiles.

> Basically..."scope" tells you how to interpret the "uid"

We discussed this a while ago when talking about the "Assignees" relation, and the way Andreas and I understood it, ODRL was not supposed to make a statement about a Party being a group or a single person. So what the ODRL draft spec now says is: "We don't know if the Party is a group or a single person. But if it is a group, we want to define if a Permission affects each single member (scope="individuals") or the group as a whole (scope="group")."

Re: Role



I think ODRL has to make it clear that you are assigning rights to an individual or group - it may not understand the UID, but it should be clear that in the latter instance, you are giving *lots* of rights to many people (potentially). on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 12:13 UTC, by renato★ 

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Re: Role    

To avoid to give lots of rights unknowingly, scope should have the default setting "group". This means that "one" party independent of the amount of members will get "one" set of rights. on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 12:33 UTC, by hundacker★ 

I think in that case we don't need to define if party is a group or an individual. This means that if the party is a group everybody of the group will get the permission(s). In order to limit a Policy with **type = offer** only to individuals, an offer is addressed to an "individual" as default.

But we will need an expression if an offer is also adressed to groups. This can be done by a (new) Constraint with **name = sizeOfGroup**. If this Constraint does not exist in an offer, the default case is **operator = 1teq** (Less Than or Equal To) and **rightOperand = 1** (individual). This means that we assume, that this contrait exist by default.

What do you think about this suggestion?

▲

Re: Role    

This means having to change the model to connect Constraints to Role/Party? on Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:12 UTC, by renato★ 

My point is that we need to keep the semantics of the previous Assignee/Assignees

IE:

Assignee = individual
Assignees = group

▲

Re: Role    

What Helge meant was that the new Constraint `sizeOfGroup` could be added to the Permission in an offer. This would (more or less) solve a problem that we have right now: in an offer, it is explicitly forbidden to have a Party as assignee (or assignees). So even if we find a way to model the former assignee/assignees relations between Permission and Party, we cannot use it in offers and thus cannot limit them to individuals. on Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 09:28 UTC, by DanielP★ 

Regarding the semantics of scope: it now dawns upon me that we had different understandings of "assignee" all the time. I understood it as "each individual of a group", and if I'm not mistaken, you understood it as "exactly one individual, even if the respective Party is a group". Apart from that, I'd say that we understood "assignees" in the same way.

Since in my opinion, both different interpretations can be useful, I suggest we allow not two, but three different values for **scope**, e.g. `oneIndividual`, `eachIndividual`, and `group`. There will probably be better names for these, but what I think we should discuss is the idea of have three different scopes.

▲

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> In Section 2.4 Role - I do not see the need for "secondAgent" as "somehow involved" means little!

> Profiles are free to add additional functions identifiers (ie formal roles from other vocabs)

> We should be primarily interested in just assignee/assigner

> For the scope section - I think you have the semantics for individuals/groups swapped.

> "individual" means the policy is assigned to a single person.

> "group" means that the policy is assigned to a number of people (and they are get the same perms).

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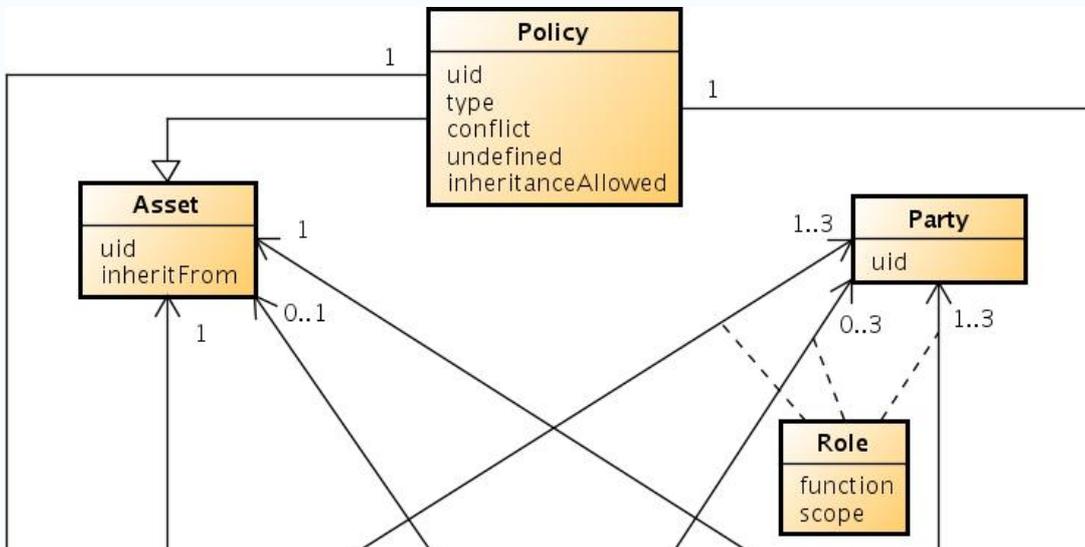
Forums » Discussion forum » Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)

[prev topic | next topic]  

Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)



on Wed 18 of Aug., 2010 12:16 UTC, by hundacker 



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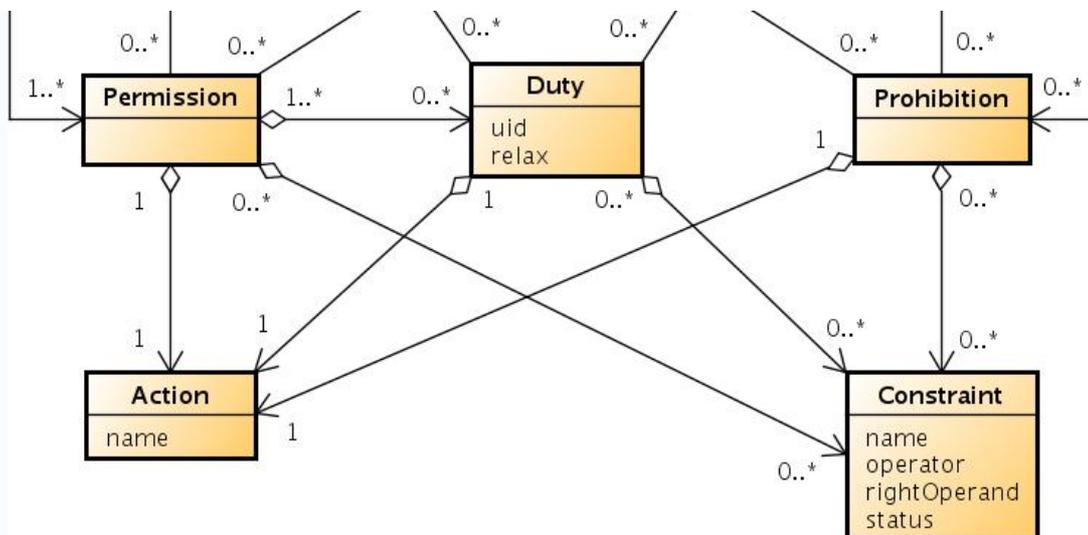
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- 24 renato 

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Hello all,

Andreas, Daniel and I have created the new version of the core model this morning. There are small changes in the positioning of the classes. It was not easy to find a constellation where the relations can be illustrated.

We have decided for this constellation for several reasons.

1. There can be seen something like a semantic meaning in the vertical orientation. Beginning at the top there is with the

Policy-element something like a compilation or a set of right definitions.

In the second line there are Asset and Party. Both entities can be regarded (in concrete cases) as not abstract entities: for example real persons or real virtual goods. Both can exist outside of the odrl license. They both have a

The third line contains entities, which are needed for the rights definitions. (Permission, Duty, Prohibition)

The fourth line then contains entities to precise the rights definitions. (Action, Constraint)

2. Asset, Party, Action and Constraint have all a direct relation to Permission, Duty and Prohibition. So it is a good idea for positioning Permission, Duty and Prohibition in the middle, and the others around them. With the diagonal arrows there are nearly all arrows in direct line between the entities.

The two relations from Policy to Permission and Prohibition are like a big bracket around the whole diagram. (ok, this was a little bit philosophical)

Furthermore, we suggest that duty will get a uid. Please discuss this idea in this [separate discussion](#).

Reads: 7812 [REPLY](#)

Moderator actions

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Move to topic: [MOVE](#) [DELETE SELECTED](#)

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[Re: Core model diagram composition \(18.08.2010\)](#)



Summary of changes from the 23 Sept 2009 Model

on Wed 25 of Aug., 2010 01:33 UTC, by [renato](#)★

- 1 - Rename Rights to Policy
- 2 - Removed Object (Duty now uses Asset)
- 3 - Removed Next Rights (supported thru Duty in Vocab)
- 4 - Assignee(s)/Assigner relationships now thru Role association class (with function and scope)

[REPLY](#)

[Re: Core model diagram composition \(18.08.2010\)](#)



Please note that I just uploaded an updated version of both the .asta and the PNG file with one minor change:

on Fri 27 of Aug., 2010 15:17 UTC, by [DanielP](#)★

- Changed cardinalities of Role at the Party end of the relation(s)

[REPLY](#)

[Re: Re: Core model diagram composition \(18.08.2010\)](#)



Why is it 1..3 ?

on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 01:56 UTC, by renato 



REPLY

Re: Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)



This is indeed one of the changes I introduced that I thought would need some explanation: First, we only had the 1..3 cardinality for the relation between **Duty** and **Party**. There, **Party** could take the roles assigner, assignee, and secondAgent.

on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 08:23 UTC, by DanielP 



When writing about this, a discussion I had had with Andreas a while ago came to my mind: he had argued that if an **Action** is part of a **Duty**, it is also implicitly part of a **Permission**, e.g. the **Duty** to attribute a derived **Asset** to a particular **Party** also implies that there is a **Permission** to do so. One consequence of this was that we decided to describe these kinds of implications in the Common Vocabulary. The other consequence was this: if something can be expressed as an implicit **Permission**, it should also be possible to express it as an explicit **Permission**. This is why we were in favor of putting all **Action** names from the Common Vocabulary back together into one large table again (I think we discussed that in one of the last Skype sessions).

So, both ideas combined mean that not only **Duties**, but also **Permissions** (and, to treat similar things similarly, also **Prohibitions**) should be able to refer to **Parties** as secondAgent, hence the 1..3 cardinality for all three of them.

Finally, I realized that **Duty** can also use the **Parties** in their respective **Roles** from the **Permission** linking to it, so I changed the cardinality there to 0..3.

To quote a lecturer from our university: "Once you know how it works, it's really intuitive" ;-)

REPLY

Re: Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)



We did discuss (briefly) on the list the need to have all Actions in Duties to be "assumed" you had the right to perform them.

on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 11:22 UTC, by renato 

See: http://odrl.net/pipermail/odrl-version2_odrl.net/2010-April/000138.html 



As for the 3 cardinality, I can't see the scenario of a Permission with 3 role elements - can you provide an example?

REPLY

Re: Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)



The motivation is that at least for **Duties**, an additional role besides assigner and assignee is needed, for example: a music label (assigner) creates the **Duty** to attribute a certain sound sample to an artist it has under contract, the secondAgent (a different name could also be chosen). The music label assigns a **Permission** to modify the sample together with the above mentioned **Duty** to an other artist, the assignee.

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 14:45 UTC, by DanielP 



If we really want to be able to use each **Action** name interchangeably for **Permissions**, **Prohibitions** and **Duties**, then they should all be able to link to that secondAgent. In many cases, it probably won't make sense to transform e.g. a **Duty** into a **Permission**, but I think that the Core Model should have the capability to express this.

REPLY

The 3rd Party



So, in your use case above, the Music Label would issue:

on Sat 04 of Sep., 2010 12:15 UTC, by renato 



```
<o:permission>
  <o:action resource="o:action/modify"/>
  <o:asset uid="urn:SoundSampleByUnderContractArtist.mp3"/>
  <o:role uid="AnotherArtist" role="o:/role/assigner"/>
  <o:role uid="MusicLabel" role="o:/role/assignee"/>
  <o:duty>
    <o:action resource="o:action/attribute"/>
    <o:asset uid="data:text/text;This Sound Sample By UnderContractArtist"/>
    <o:role uid="AnotherArtist" role="o:/role/assigner"/>
    <o:role uid="MusicLabel" role="o:/role/assignee"/>
  </o:duty>
```

```
</o:permission>
```


 Re: The 3rd Party


It seems that AnotherArtist and MusicLabel got mixed up in your example - I assume you meant that AnotherArtist is the assignee and MusicLabel the assigner. on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 14:29 UTC, by DanielP★

In this example, the attached Asset serves as a workaround for the Party that is to be attributed to, but the respective Party itself is not mentioned.

If the Duty were not "attribute" but "pay", such a workaround is not possible: one could use "assigner" as the party that shall receive the payment, but this party would not actually denote the "assigner" considering the meaning of the word.


 Re: Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)


In the previews Model release (23 Sept 09) we defined the Assigner in the Duty as: on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 01:21 UTC, by renato★

"Assigner entity who is entitled to receive the outcomes of the Duty. "

So - it is not literally the entity that "assigned" the duty (from an administrative point-of-view) but the entity that benefits...


 Re: Core model diagram composition (18.08.2010)


I just noticed this text **deleted** in the latest draft: on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 01:24 UTC, by renato★

"A Party entity can be entitled to receive the outcomes of a Duty by being the Assigner (creditor) of such. Note, the Assigner can also represent a group of people and/or legal entities, but only one member of the group is the beneficiary of the Duty."


 Re: The 3rd Party


on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 13:52 UTC, by hundacker★

```
<o:permission>
  <o:action resource="o:action/modify"/>
  <o:asset uid="urn:SoundSampleByUnderContractArtist.mp3"/>
  <o:role uid="AnotherArtist" function="o:/role/assignee/">
  <o:role uid="MusicLabel" function="o:/role/assigner/">
  <o:duty>
    <o:action resource="o:action/attribute"/>
    <o:role uid="UnderContractArtist" function="ocv:/role/attributedParty"/>
    <o:role uid="AnotherArtist" function="o:/role/assignee/">
    <o:role uid="MusicLabel" function="o:/role/assigner/">
  </o:duty>
</o:permission>
```

Some changes:

- in role tag role --> function
- change assigner and assignee
- changed asset (in duty) to role... (ocv: namespace for odrl common vocabulary)

summary: We will not need a Party with the role "secondAgent". But we need other functions in role beside assigner and assignee - probably a new function name for each Duty that is described as using a secondAgent in [the new Duties table](#).

 [REPLY](#)

☐






In the example above - where is the Asset?
ie: the target of the action? on *Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:16 UTC*, by [renato](#)★

How do you know it is the first role? 

 [REPLY](#)

☐






> In the example above - where is the Asset?
> ie: the target of the action? on *Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 20:38 UTC*, by [DanielP](#)★

I'm not sure if I understand the question correctly, but the Duty entity in the example does not have an Asset attached - i.e., the exact words with which the attribution is to be done are not defined in the Policy.

> How do you know it is the first role?

The Party that is to be attributed to could come at any position within the Duty-element, it is not distinguished by its position, but by function="ocv:/role/attributedParty"

 [REPLY](#)

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```
> {IMG(src="http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-download_file.php?fileId=6&preview",alt="Core Model Aug 2010 (2"))}IMG}
>
> Hello all,
> Andreas, Daniel and I have created the new version of the core model this morning. There are small changes in the
positioning of the classes. It was not easy to find a constellation where the relations can be illustrated.
>
> We have decided for this constellation for several reasons.
>
> 1. There can be seen something like a semantic meaning in the vertical orientation. Beginning at the top there is
with the &#x201c;policy&#x201c;-element something like a compilation or a set of right definitions.
```

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Inheritance is ambiguous

I have just finished a series of editing on the Core Model Specification, and in that process Andreas, Helge and I had some very close looks at the Core Model.

on Tue 31 of Aug., 2010 15:46 UTC, by DanielP★ 

One particular problem that we realized was that inheritance is rather ambiguous. The original definition (including minor name changes that were done to the Draft Spec) can be found at <http://odrl.net/2.0/DS-ODRL-Model-20100831.html#section-22>.

If I understand it correctly, it is intended to work this way: **Asset A** references **Asset B** and thereby states: all rights expressions (or one particular rights expression) that are valid for B shall also be valid for A. The problem is: A does *not* reference the actual rights expressions that it wants to use, therefore they are left ambiguous:

- If there exist different licenses about **Asset B** issued to the **Parties** Alice and Bob, whose license is inherited from?
- If two licenses L1 and L2 were issued to the same user, and L1 allows the **Action** play while L2 explicitly forbids it, which license is inherited from?
- If the creator of a license for **Asset A** makes it inherit from **Asset B**, how can he make sure that the customer does not at some point in the future find a license for B which allows him to do things that the creator didn't want to allow regarding A?

I am not quite sure if I understand the idea behind it correctly, but my suggestion would be that we could maybe solve the problem by having the **Asset** entity refer to a **Policy** instead of an other **Asset**. This way, the only formal requirement would have to be that the referenced **Policy** MUST contain a **Permission** or a **Prohibition** which references the **Asset**.

Reads: 4479

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Re: Inheritance is ambiguous

The use cases we had (long time ago) did have the asset knowing which expressions to inherit from. This is what OMA does now.

on Sun 05 of Sep., 2010 13:15 UTC, by renato★ 

I do agree that it makes less sense to link the Assets, rather to link the Expressions in any inheritance structure. Perhaps we should ask OMA what their current thinking is....

Or...if it is not really used - relegate it to the (back to the) Future section !

Re: Inheritance is ambiguous

Thinking about this a bit more....

on Thu 16 of Sep., 2010 11:53 UTC, by renato★ 

I think we should move the "inheritance structure" to the policy level.

We should also add "inheritRelation" (a URI) to allow the parent/child relationship to be identified. eg, could be: "oma:subscription" or "ifla:expression-manifestation" etc

Re: Inheritance is ambiguous

Andreas and I just talked about this suggestion, if we understand it correctly you're suggesting a new relation class (similar to Role) which

on Fri 17 of Sep., 2010 14:06 UTC, by DanielP★ 

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can not only link two Policy entities, but also carry an additional attribute, namely "inheritRelation", which expresses which inheritance semantics are to be used, i.e. how the parent/child relation is to be interpreted.

In its XML encoded form, an example could look like this:

```
<o:Policy uid="a">
  ...
</o:Policy>

<o:Policy uid="b">
  <o:inherit parent="a" inheritRelation="oma:subscription" />
  ...
</o:Policy>
```

If this is what you had in mind, we would agree that it looks like a sensible approach.

▲

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Reply

> I have just finished a series of editing on the Core Model Specification, and in that process Andreas, Helge and I had some very close looks at the Core Model.

> One particular problem that we realized was that inheritance is rather ambiguous. The original definition (including minor name changes that were done to the Draft Spec) can be found at [<http://odrl.net/2.0/DS-ODRL-Model-20100831.html#section-22>].

> If I understand it correctly, it is intended to work this way: __Asset__ A references __Asset__ B and thereby states: all rights expressions (or one particular rights expression) that are valid for B shall also be valid for A. The problem is: A does "not" reference the actual rights expressions that it wants to use, therefor they are left

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Forums » Discussion forum » Internal Asset [SOLVED]

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Internal Asset [SOLVED]

Common Vocabulary / Duties

on Wed 28 of July, 2010 14:10 UTC, by DanielP

The following suggestion from Renato was taken from the wiki page linked above, specifically from the row "attribute" in the new "Duties" table.

RI:Perhaps the **Asset** could indicate how to do the attribution. Lets say you wanted attribution to say "Copyright Fred...Used by Permission". That bit of text could be an **Asset**, but we don't want to force people to create such **Assets** with formal identifiers. Perhaps we need internal **Assets** which is a normal **Asset** but is self-contained. That is, we point to an Asset element (in XML say) and the XML representation of the **Asset** has **content** instead of a **uid** ?

Reads: 8894 [REPLY](#)

Moderator actions

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Messages: 20 Style: Plain Sort: Oldest first Search: [SET](#)

Re: Internal Asset

We really like the idea of an "internal", or as we would prefer to call it, "embedded **Asset**" which is itself included in the license. This could not only be used to include text fragments that shall be used for the attribute **Duty**, but also for **attachPolicy**. In fact, it could even be used to include the **Asset** that the license is about.

We talked about how this could be done most generically, and here is an XML code fragment that could work:

```
<asset uid="uidOfRightsElement#embeddedAsset01">
  <content mimeType="text/html" encoding="plain">
    Copyright Info
  </content>
</asset>
```

A few details are particularly noteworthy:

- uid was kept; this way, we don't need to change the core model. Our suggestion is to create a new uid for each embedded **Asset** by using the uid of the license's root **Rights** element and adding a suffix in a predefined way (e.g. "#embeddedAsset01").
- The attribute **mimeType** was used to define the actual type of the contained data. By naming the attribute that way and allowing all values that are valid in e-mails, e.g. ("text/html", "text/plain", "application/pdf"), we reuse a well-known solution and make it easy to recognize.
- The attribute **encoding** allows only two values: "plain" as in the example above, and "base64", which means that the content is a base64-encoded binary file. In most cases, plain will probably be sufficient, but it could be possible that, e.g. in the case of Creative Commons, the Assignee of a permission is specifically required to use a CC image when redistributing the **Asset** on a webpage. The image itself could then be included in the license.

[REPLY](#)

Re: Payment Asset

I think the PaymentAsset should **not** be in the Core Model. on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 05:59 UTC, by renato

It is too specific and should be part of the Common Vocab - and expressed as a EmbeddedAsset (using UBL)

Also - the EmbeddedAsset entity should be added to the Core Model diagram

[REPLY](#)

Re: Internal Asset

Hmmmm...another option is to use the DATA URI scheme (http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2397.txt) as the UID in the Asset on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 06:26 UTC, by renato

So, for a payment, the Asset UID would be:

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8. 33 habeldra
9. 25 sgo
10. 24 renato

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```
data:text/xml;<ubl:PaymentAmount currencyID="GBP">10.00</ubl:PaymentAmount>
```

(of course, the < would be escaped)

REPLY

Re: Internal Asset

Our (i.e. the Koblenz Crew's) original idea of an internal or embedded **Asset** was to include a particular **Asset** directly into a license. Such an **Asset** could be a plain text, an XML fragment, or even a Base64 encoded image. In all of these three examples the actual **Asset** can be directly included into the license without using any reference to external documents. One example for such an embedded **Asset** shows Daniels post above. The text "Copyright Info" is a real **Asset**, which may be included in a license.

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 01:20 UTC, by akasten

When we need to express an amount of money within a license, the money itself is not included in the license (i.e. the license does not contain the money itself). Instead, it is only described in it. In order to highlight this difference, we introduced a new entity **PaymentAsset**, which is separate from an embedded **Asset** as explained above.

Anyway, I agree with you that a **PaymentAsset** may be too specific to be described within the core model and should possibly be explained in the common vocabulary. However, I still prefer **PaymentAsset** being a kind of subclass of the regular **Asset**.

REPLY

Re: Internal Asset

I understand the need for an "internal asset" but what I am proposing is that we can do this now with the DATA URI (<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2397.txt>). We used this in the vCard/RDF spec (see <http://www.w3.org/Submission/vcard-rdf/#Bin> for an example for binary objects)

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 02:31 UTC, by renato

For our typical use cases:

1 - Payment

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/pay"/>
  <o:asset uid="data:text/xml;<ubl:PaymentAmount currencyID="GBP">10.00</ubl:PaymentAmount>"/>
  <o:role uid="renato" role="o:/role/assigner"/>
  <o:role uid="koblenzCrew" role="o:/role/assignee"/>
</o:duty>
```

2 - Attribute text

```
<o:duty>
  <o:action resource="o:action/attribute"/>
  <o:asset uid="data:text/text;Copyright ODRL 2010 All rights reserved"/>
  <o:role uid="renato" role="o:/role/assigner"/>
  <o:role uid="koblenzCrew" role="o:/role/assignee"/>
</o:duty>
```

The beauty of this proposal is that the Asset model is unchanged.

REPLY

Re: Internal Asset

Or....perhaps we add a "content" attribute to Asset.
So it either has a UID (pointing to a real world resource)
Or it has embedded "content" - and the encoding specs can handle how to best represent that.

on Sat 04 of Sep., 2010 12:23 UTC, by renato

REPLY

Re: Internal Asset

The idea of using data URIs is interesting because it uses a well-defined standard, meaning that there is less to be defined in ODRL.

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 09:05 UTC, by DanielP

We should keep a few things in mind, though: if a **PaymentAsset** is transformed into a data URI in order to integrate it into an **Asset**, it actually stops being interpretable XML code and becomes just binary data from the XML parser's view: if a DOM tree of the whole XML document is created, it will not contain a "ubl:PaymentAmount" node. Instead, a data URI parser will have to be used to get the ubl:PaymentAmount XML element, which will then have to be interpreted again by an XML parser. This is probably why also in vCard/RDF, data URIs are only used to integrate inline binary data which is not parsed anymore.

Data URIs did seem to fit EmbeddedAssets perfectly even if used as UIDs, because they can uniquely identify Assets. There's only one problem with this: if a license contains five different permissions which all refer to the same Asset, then the Asset would have to be included as a data URI five times, thereby bloating the document more than necessary. My suggestion is that we use the content attribute you suggested *and* the UID, with the first being optional and the latter being mandatory. This way, the Asset would only have to be defined *once* (using data URIs) and could be used many times.

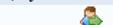
▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Internal Asset](#)



Sorry - looks like my response lost some content
I think I did not escape the < sign!

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 12:17 UTC, by renato★



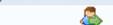
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[Re: Re: Internal Asset](#)



I think that we should keep the uid in an asset. If the author does not want to define a new uid, he can build a new uid by the uid of the Policy + a local identifier.

on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 12:56 UTC, by hundacker★



On the other hand, I don't know if it is a good idea to rely too much on XML encoding.

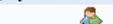
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[Re: Re: Internal Asset](#)



- > Then we let the Encoding specs define the rest.
- >
- > So for XML, we can state that there will be a element, and inside that will be other elements relevant to the internal asset.
- >
- > Hence for "Pay" duty, we can say, use the element as a child of the element

on Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 16:14 UTC, by DanielP★



I'm not sure if I understand you correctly, but I'd like to point out that an *attribute* from the UML-based model could very well be made an *element* in the XML encoding - it does not need to become an XML attribute. Accordingly, this could be a possible XML-encoded Embedded Asset:

```
<o:asset uid="embeddedAsset01">
  <o:content>data:image/gif;base64,MSJD9s9DS@93299...</o:content>
</o:asset>
```

Furthermore, I am absolutely in favor of keeping "uid" as a required attribute and "content" as an optional one, with uid being defined in the Core Model and content defined either in the Core Model or in the Common Vocabulary. We should not leave it to the encodings to define these.

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Internal Asset](#)



As far as I understand, the ODRL Core Model only defines the core concepts of every ODRL policy. It does not define anything for a particular use case. Especially, it does not define any specific characteristics of **Assets** or **Parties** (to name just a few entities). In order to keep this abstract concept, I'd rather prefer not to add any additional attributes to **Asset** within the Core Model.

on Wed 08 of Sep., 2010 16:46 UTC, by akasten★



If I understand the suggested attribute **content** correctly, it shall be able to include any information about an **Asset**. The actual information that has to be included within this attribute must be defined elsewhere, e.g. in a particular Profile. Therefore, the suggested attribute **content** is quite abstract and does not define any particular meaning. However, I think that this abstract meaning of "concept" is too general to be properly used. Furthermore, the semantically important distinction between embedded **Assets** and **Assets** for describing amounts of money won't be that clear. Although both of these **Asset** types are totally different, all their differences are included in only one attribute and not modelled as separate entities.

I think that many applications which may use ODRL policies will define their own subentities of **Asset** anyway. Especially in an RDF encoding, adding new subclasses to an already existing one is quite common. For example, an image database based on RDF might add ODRL/RDF policies in order to describe the usage rights of each image. For describing each image, a separate class **Image** may be used. For adding ODRL policy information, this "Image" class can be defined as to be a subclass of **Asset**.

Although this is just one example for defining new subentities of **Asset**, specific **Actions** may also require a specific type of **Asset**. In order to ease the understanding of what specific type of **Asset** is actually required, additional subentities of **Asset** may be created such as a **PaymentAsset**. If a **PaymentAsset** is explicitly defined as an entity, it is a lot easier to describe the use of the **Action pay: pay** just requires a **PaymentAsset** (which in turn has further attributes that are specific for describing amounts of money). To me this seems simpler than saying "pay requires an **Asset** whose attribute **content** contains the amount of money using additional attributes defined in X" (or something like that).

To sum it up, I still prefer explicitly defining something like **PaymentAsset** and **EmbeddedAsset** and leave **Asset** unchanged. However, the new entities should be defined within the Common Vocabulary.

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Re: Re: Internal Asset](#)



Yes, UID is mandatory

on *Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:21 UTC*, by [renato](#)



[Re: Re: Internal Asset](#)



I will be happy to keep EmbeddedAsset in the Core Model (we can add it to Figure 2.1)

on *Thu 09 of Sep., 2010 02:27 UTC*, by [renato](#)



But PaymentAsset should be removed from the Core Model.

[Re: Internal Asset](#)



This issue was solved during the 2010 Working Group Meeting in Namur:

on *Tue 05 of Oct., 2010 10:09 UTC*, by [DanielP](#)



- EmbeddedAsset is dropped altogether. Files that have to be transported along with a Policy should be combined with it with mechanisms that are defined elsewhere. A container format specification for Policies and additional files could be the outcome of this, but it will not become part of the Core Model or the Common Vocabulary.



Note

This thread is locked

Show posts:

Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Expressig Privacy with ODRL

[prev topic | next topic]  

Expressig Privacy with ODRL



Hello, on Sat 09 of Oct., 2010 22:20 UTC, by tux★ 

I am research student at the Open University and I am looking forward to develop a framework for privacy enforcement in Android applications. I'd like to use ODRL as the rights expression language for this purpose. The point of such a REL here would be that a user can define contexts on his phone (like Internet, Multimedia, Games,...) and each application installed would suit in one of those context. For each context, user would be able to write a policy (with the help of a tool) for ensuring that include apps do not use more permissions that the ones granted, and that they do respect the policy.

Broadly, I am thinking thus of using ODRL above Android's permission system for more expressiveness.

I think I would have to sort of use ODRL but while redefining "usage abstract entities" to be more relevant to mobile applications. I saw the page concerning "Privacy" but it contains only 2 use cases atm, is it still updated? Any idea on the best ways to use ODRL for limiting access to mobile ressources (as Internet Connexion, Contacts List, Agenda...)? any other ideas?

thanks,
Regards,
Guillaume.

Reads: 2333

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Messages: Style: Sort: Search:

Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL 

Hi Guillaume, we welcome your contributions and idea for privacy in the mobile context. on Sun 10 of Oct., 2010 11:49 UTC, by renato★ 

We are still collecting good use cases, so please post them to the wiki.
Can you give some more details about the context scenario you have described, and we can discuss some of the possible solutions...

R

Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL 

Hi Renato, on Mon 11 of Oct., 2010 18:02 UTC, by tux★ 

Thank you for your answer, sorry for the typo in the title btw.
Here is what I am currently doing:
- I have made an annotation system for Java Applications which will further allows on runtime, to generate an ODRL skeleton of a privacy policy of an application. Developers using those annotations would be able to generate a first skeleton of a privacy policy for there applications thus.
- This would allow later users to write there policies and enforce them while checking the ones generated on applications using those annotations!

I am thus looking what would be the best way to express things like:
- This application access Internet Connexion, once when launching, and does not gather users datas

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This application access Internet Connexion, since when launching, and does not gather users data.

- This application access Contacts list and store contacts for the whole life of the application. Contacts can be modified
- etc etc

those are just a small sample to show you what I mean. I consider ressources (Internet Connexion, Contact List, SMS Notification, Localisation, Phone Calls,...) as assets and I am trying to express scenarios like those above with ODRL.

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)



Hi Guillaume - was the scenarios missing from your post above (Tue 19 of Oct., 2010 17:39 UTC) ?

on *Thu 21 of Oct., 2010 06:16 UTC*, by [renato](#)★



R

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)



Hi Renato,

on *Thu 21 of Oct., 2010 08:42 UTC*, by [tux](#)★



yes the scenario is missing and I can not edit any post (bug of the wiki complaining about a PHP variable).

You can delete those two, to clear it up and I will post it again. Sorry for the mess.

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)



Here are two scenarios and how I translate them into ODRL-XML format:

on *Thu 21 of Oct., 2010 12:46 UTC*, by [tux](#)★



1/ An applicationrequest the right to access the contact list zith a maximum of 1 usage each run

```
?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8" ?>
```

2/ An applicationrequest the right to access **and** modify the contact list zith a maximum of 3 usage each run

> Guillaume.

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)



I meant the "pp" tag is not working.
The file I joined on the last post isn't fully correct, it was an on old version, so here is the correct XML file, last one can be deleted.

on *Thu 21 of Oct., 2010 13:03 UTC*, by [tux](#)★



my question are thus finally:

1/ What do you think of those scenarios? What could we add to maybe complete more complex requests?

[SCENARIOS.xml \(698 b\)](#)

▲ [REPLY](#)

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)    

In the first Example, you have "access a maximum of once". on *Fri 22 of Oct., 2010 03:00 UTC*, by renato★

Question 1: What do you mean by access? Display?
(we don't have an "access" action (yet) - but we can add it if there is clear definition...

Questions 2: your use case said "maximum of 1 usage each run", but the XML says "1 maximum" - does "each run" mean something else?

Renato

▲

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)    

In the second Example, you have "modify at most 3 times". on *Fri 22 of Oct., 2010 03:03 UTC*, by renato★

The use case says "access and modify the contact list a maximum of 3 usage each run"

There is no mention of "access" - unless that is from the 1st example?

▲

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)    

"Question 1: What do you mean by access? Display?
(we don't have an "access" action (yet) - but we can add it if there is clear definition..." on *Fri 22 of Oct., 2010 10:33 UTC*, by tux★

Well, I am not sure of my reasonment here but:
The point is for an application to access content of a resource of the mobile phone (Resources= Contact Lists, Phone calls, SMS notifications, ...etc) so "Display" is not really adequate here as the application access those resource to use information they provide or to display only a part of it or yet to run a task from it.
What do you think?

Questions 2: your use case said "maximum of 1 usage each run", but the XML says "1 maximum" - does "each run" mean something else?

I meant that the application will only access the contacts list 1 time at the launching by example.
In the second scenario, the application will access it and thus use the ressource a maximum of 3 times.
I did not know how to express that better, maybe you have some ideas?

I hope I am more accurate.

▲

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)    

Yes, that is clearer.....I just need to think about "access" more.... on *Fri 22 of Oct., 2010 11:24 UTC*, by renato★

A more general action could be "copy" - this means the application can copy the data from the Contact List (etc) and use it to undertake the task....

The other alternative, if it is warranted, is to define actions at a more granular level, like:

- sendSMS
- readPhoneNumber

(but not recommended ;-)

R

▲

[Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL](#)    

Yes I also think that defining actions at a more granular level would be on *Fri 22 of Oct., 2010 11:56 UTC*, by tux★

Yes I also think that defining actions at a more granular level would be problematic in terms of reuse and as a model it would be too much specific. It is why I was thinking about a more abstract term like "access" but I agree that it needs a clearer definition.

I did not think about "copy" this way but now that you mention it, it is interesting but sometimes an application can also "execute" the resource (which already exists in common vocabulary draft), so as we do not know if the application will execute or just copy data or both when using a resource, should we declare requests for both "copy" and "execute"? Or define a global term for it?

REPLY

Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL

Sure - you can have multiple actions (each in a separate Permission).

on Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 00:29 UTC, by renato

We now also have the "present" action, which is the same as Play/Execute/Display - that may do it?

R

REPLY

Re: Expressig Privacy with ODRL

Thanks, I just saw that in the common voc. I think it includes every possibility. I need to think about all scenarios about it but looks perfect as I do prefer a global permission than one for each access.

on Mon 25 of Oct., 2010 10:09 UTC, by tux

Thank you Renato, if I have further questions regarding ODRL I'll post here!

REPLY

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> Hello,
 >
 > I am research student at the Open University and I am looking forward to develop a framework for privacy enforcement in Android applications.
 > I'd like to use ODRL as the rights expression language for this purpose.
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 >

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Updated Asset Model

As per the discussions from the 23NOV2010 teleconference, below is the proposed enhanced Core Model with a new Association Class (Subject) between Asset and Permission/Prohibition/Duty.

on Thu 02 of Dec., 2010 02:28 UTC, by renato 

The Subject association class has one attribute: item

Item describes the relationship between the Asset and the Permission/Prohibition/Duty.

The default value for item is "o:target". This means the Asset is the primary target that the Permission/Prohibition/Duty applies to.

Other values for item maybe defined in the Common Vocabulary or in other Profiles.

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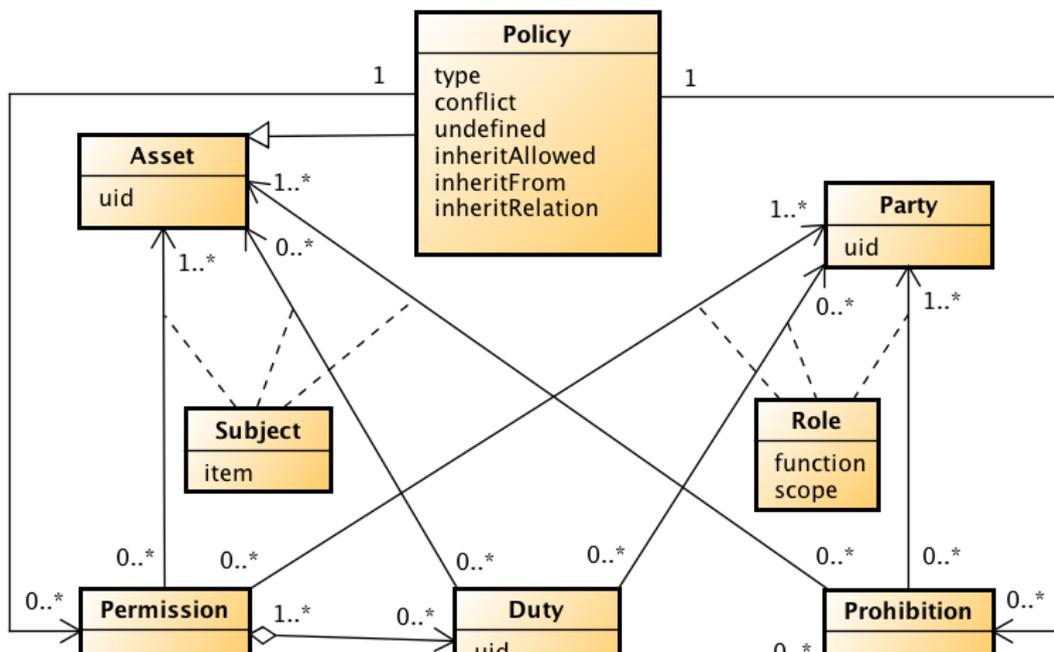
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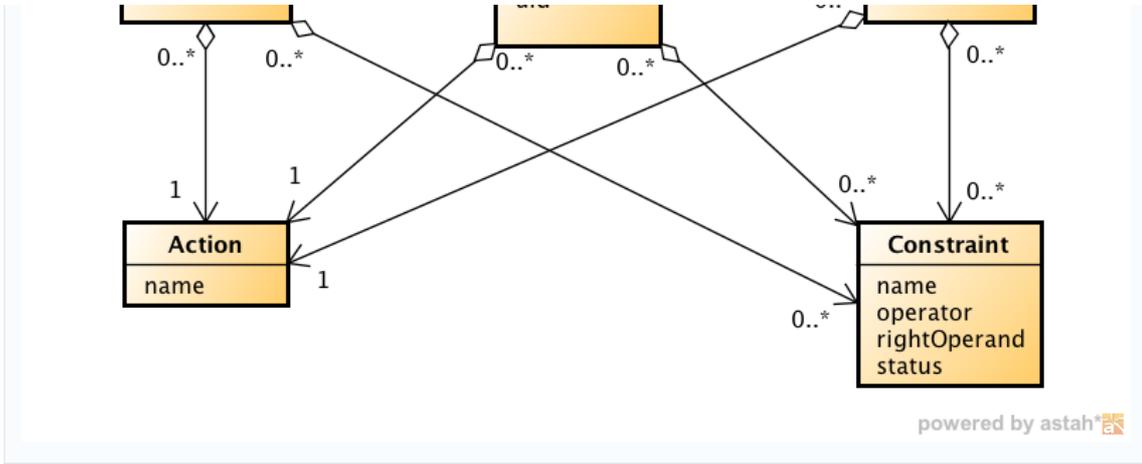
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> As per the discussions from the 23NOV2010 teleconference, below is the proposed enhanced Core Model with a new Association Class (Subject) between Asset and Permission/Prohibition/Duty.

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Forums » Discussion forum » Express Relax as a Constraint

[prev topic | next topic]  

Express Relax as a Constraint



The Relax attribute will be removed from the Duty.

on *Fri 03 of Dec., 2010 05:59 UTC*, by [renato](#)★

The next Model update will be silent on when the Duty needs to be completed - only saying that if there is some need, then use a Constraint.

Typically, the constraint will be temporal - such as pay by a certain date. In this case, it is easy to add something for an explicit date.

What is harder is a general semantic for "before you can exercise the permission".

That is - you have play permission for a video and you need to pay \$ before you use it - there are no explicit dates - just "before you can use it"

Option 1 - use the **dateTime** constraint but with a "special value" to indicate this ?

Option 2 - use the **event** constraint and define a special value like "o:beforeUse" ?

Suggestions and other options sought....

Reads: 2524

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[next topic]  

ONIX for Books UsageConstraints

The relationship between the ONIX for Licensing Terms “Usage” and the ODRL “Policy” is the main focus of EDItEUR’s current interest in ODRL. However, the most widely-used of EDItEUR’s stable of ONIX communication formats is ONIX for Books, which is used internationally within the book trade to communicate detailed bibliographical descriptions as well as supply terms for printed and digital book products between publishers, booksellers, libraries and intermediaries.

on *Wed 15 of Dec., 2010 11:57 UTC*, by [renato](#) 

In the latest release of ONIX for Books (Release 3.0) it is possible to communicate usage constraints for digital products. Such constraints typically comprise a series of “usage types”, each of which can have a status “permitted”, “permitted subject to limit” or “prohibited”.

The following usage types have so far been defined:

- Preview
- Print
- Copy / paste
- Share
- Text to speech
- Lend
-

Constraints are expressed using the usage status “permitted subject to limit”, and the following have so far been defined:

- Copies (the max. number of copies that may be made)
- Characters (the max. number of characters in a permitted extract for a specified usage)
- Words (the max. number of words in a permitted extract for a specified usage)
- Pages (the max. number of pages in a permitted extract for a specified usage)
- Percentage (the max. percentage of total content in a permitted extract for a specified usage)
- Devices (the max. number of devices in a “share group”, i.e. across which group the content may be shared)
- Concurrent users (the max. number of concurrent users)
- Percentage per time period (the max. percentage of total content in a permitted usage per specified time period; the time period being specified in a separate constraint)
- Days (the max. time period in days)
- Times (the max. number of times a specified usage may occur, i.e. the maximum number of permitted repetitions of a usage).

Note that the format permits repetition of constraints, so that, for example, a limit on both the size of extract and the duration of the usage may be expressed.

Release 3.0 of ONIX for Books was issued in April 2009, but the book trade is only slowly switching to Release 3.0 from the previous Release (2.1). However, it is anticipated that the take-up of Release 3.0 will increase as the size of the e-book market increases, because Release 3.0 has much better support for description of e-books than the previous Release.

Given the widespread adoption of ONIX for Books within the global book trade, it would seem sensible to explore whether the ODRL 2.0 Common Vocabulary can support all the above usage types and constraints, and to consider filling any gaps.

Francis Cave

Reads: 2606

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Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » PriceAmount or PaymentAmount [SOLVED]

[prev topic]  

PriceAmount or PaymentAmount [SOLVED]

Question comes from here:
<http://odrl.net/wiki/tiki-index.php?page=Pay+amount+for+Duties+using+Asset> 

on Thu 12 of Aug., 2010 12:34 UTC, by hundacker 

RI wrote:

Questions:

1. Do we need to support Tax amounts?
2. Should we use PriceAmount instead of PaymentAmount?

1: We don't know if we need support for Tax amounts (we have too few judicial experience).

2: According to the "pay" action we prefer PaymentAmount

Reads: 6665



Note

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THU 19 OF APR., 2012

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Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Does Duty need a uid? [SOLVED]

[prev topic | next topic]  

Does Duty need a uid? [SOLVED]



Hello all,
We suggest that duty will get a uid. If there a defined several Permissions for a user, which are activated by only a duty, the duty must be related to all permissions.

on Wed 18 of Aug., 2010 12:26 UTC, by hundacker



So there are two use cases:

- 1.) There is a duty for multiple Permissions
- 2.) Every Permission has an own duty, which will mean, that one fulfilled duty activates just that single Permission

Reads: 4995 [REPLY](#)

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic: [MOVE](#) [DELETE SELECTED](#)

Re: Does Duty need a uid?



I agree - but this is more of an "internal" UID? (ie does not need to be globally unique)

on Thu 19 of Aug., 2010 05:08 UTC, by renato



Perhaps just call it ID ?

[REPLY](#)

Re: Does Duty need a uid?



Yes, you are right. An internal uid (or just "id") could be enough. if we need to define a term I prefer "internal id".

on Thu 19 of Aug., 2010 05:27 UTC, by hundacker



But another aspect: What is, if a person wants to point out, that a special duty has not been fulfilled. Then a uid could be a good thing. Or he has to refer it by policy-uid + duty-internal id. I think then "internal id" can be also sufficient. I hope that this use case will not be the standard case.

[REPLY](#)

Re: Does Duty need a uid?



I would like to add that there are some use cases which require uids:

on Thu 19 of Aug., 2010 08:49 UTC, by DanielP



- If customer Alice is given two licenses by vendor Bob, e.g. for song 1 and for song 2, and both contain the Duty to pay 2\$, then it would be nice if Alice could easily refer to the actual Duty she is paying (and thereby to the song she wants) when she pays 2\$ to Bob. This could of course be done by first referring to the respective license by its uid, and then referring to the Duty by its id. But it might be a little easier if Duty has its own uid (which could consist of "<license uid>#<local id>").
- This might not be the most common use case, but it could be possible that we have several licenses that refer to the same Duty, e.g. "if Alice pays 2\$, she gets not only the Permission to play the song that she was first interested in, but she also gets Permissions for several other songs (in separate licenses)", i.e. they all share the same Duty of paying 2\$. If Duties have uids, Permissions from several licenses could easily refer to the same Duty.

To sum it up: I'd prefer uids for Duties.

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THU 19 OF APR., 2012

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▲

Re: Does Duty need a uid?    

OK, lets keep it UID for these extra cases (and consistency...) on *Fri 20 of Aug., 2010 04:50 UTC*, by [renato](#) 



▲

 **Note** 

This thread is locked

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Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Duty "exclusive" [SOLVED]

[prev topic | next topic]  

Duty "exclusive" [SOLVED]

[Common Vocabulary / Duties](#)

on Thu 29 of July, 2010 12:16 UTC, by DanielP★ 

The following discussion was taken from the wiki page linked above, specifically from the row "exclusive" in the new "Duties" table.

DP:**Meta-Comment**: If used in a duty, we understand this to mean the following: the assignee has to perform the duty, i.e., the assignee has to require from the assigner to ensure the **Permission** is unique to the assignee. This is quite confusing...

If used the other way round, this would mean that the assigner of the duty is also the one who has to perform it, but then the question arises: "why would a license issuer (= assigner) impose a duty on themselves?"

RI:It is a Duty only on the assigner. It means the assigner will not give the same rights to any other assignee

Reads: 6388

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Re: Duty "exclusive"

We, the Koblenz fraction, think that this **Duty** is quite problematic for two reasons:

on Fri 30 of July, 2010 14:08 UTC, by DanielP★ 

1. It is the only **Duty** where the semantics of **Assignee** and **Assigner** are swapped, making it rather counterintuitive.
2. It is also the only **Duty** that does not define what *must* be done, but what *must not* be done, i.e., the **Assigner** mustn't give the same permission to anyone else. Logically, it seems that this should be modelled as a **Prohibition**, but since these are not linked to **Permissions**, this does not work.

Our suggestion is to modify the Core Model by adding the new attribute **exclusive** to **Permission**, with the default value `false`, or `true` if the **Assigner** wants to tell the **Assignee** that he is really the only one with that **Permission**.

Re: Duty "exclusive"

Would it make any difference if we linked Prohibition to Duty in the Model?

on Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 01:48 UTC, by renato★ 

Re: Duty "exclusive"

I am not too sure about linking **Duty** to **Prohibition**. I guess what you meant was linking **Permission** to **Prohibition** - this would indeed solve problem #2 from above.

on Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 10:28 UTC, by DanielP★ 

What would still remain open is problem #1: **Assignee** and **Assigner** would still have swapped roles.

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SINCE YOUR LAST VISIT...

THU 19 OF APR., 2012

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Re: Re: Duty "exclusive"    

Are they really swapped roles?
All that happens is that the "assigner" assigns themselves a Duty and becomes the "assignee" - the Model allows any Party to be assigner/assignee ?

on *Mon 02 of Aug., 2010 12:19 UTC*, by [renato](#)  

▲

Aw: Re: Re: Duty "exclusive"    

I think this would result in a second **Policy** which has to be attached to the main **Policy**, right? So I think there are two possibilities now:

1. If there is an attribute "exclusive" attached to **Permission**, this means the **Assigner** promises the **Assignee** to have exclusive rights on the asset.
2. If there would be a second **Policy**, the **Assigner** would know: I'm not allowed to grant rights again to another **Party**. So the **Assignee** who got the exclusive rights has to evaluate two licences (the main and the attached meta-licence as condition for the **Assigner** only) to know this fact.

So in #2 there is a condition only for the **Assigner** where instead in #1 there is a promise for the **Assignee**.
In my opinion the first one is the better one because i think in practice the **Assignee** wants his rights to be exclusive, not the other way round.

▲

Re: Duty "exclusive"    

This issue was solved during the last [Skype conference call](#): on *Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 13:38 UTC*, by [DanielP](#)  

- Action: Rename exclusive to EnsureExclusivity (positive wording)
- In this special case, assigner and assignee are the same **Party**

▲

Note

This thread is locked

Show posts:

Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Need for Object [SOLVED]

[prev topic | next topic]  

Need for Object [SOLVED]

Common Vocabulary / Duties

on Tue 03 of Aug., 2010 12:10 UTC, by akasten★

The following discussion was taken from the wiki page linked above.

RI: Looking thru all the Duties comments, there does not seem to be a lot of need for linking to an "asset" entity, only a few cases. I have been thinking of an alternative for simplification in that we remove operand/rightOperand from Constraint and then link it to Object (as these are replicated there)

For example:
Duty=Attribute
Measure=EQ
Value="Source By Fred Smith"

Reads: 5417

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Re: Need for Object

RI: Looking thru all the Duties comments, there does not seem to be a lot of need for linking to an "asset" entity, only a few cases. on Tue 03 of Aug., 2010 12:36 UTC, by akasten★

There are currently four actions that require an asset and one action that may have an optional asset. Please keep in mind that our initial suggestion was to throw out **Object** in favor of **Asset** and thereby make the Core Model a little simpler.

RI: I have been thinking of an alternative for simplification in that we remove operand/rightOperand from Constraint and then link it to Object (as these are replicated there)

We think that a link from **Constraint** to **Object** does not simplify the Core Model, but it rather makes the model more complicated. By creating such a link the actual restriction will be expressed in two entities (namely **Constraint** and **Object**) instead of one (namely only **Constraint**). Furthermore, **measure** and **value** are not as easy to understand as **operator** and **rightOperand**.

RI:
For example:
Duty=Attribute
Measure=EQ
Value="Source By Fred Smith"

This works for simple attribution texts, but it seems a little inappropriate for other attribution types such as images or PDF documents. The latter can be expressed using the embedded/internal **Asset** you suggested.

Re: Need for Object

This issue was solved during our last [Skype conference call](#): on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 13:44 UTC, by DanielP★

- Action: Update Draft Spec - remove Object and add expanded Asset functionality

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THU 19 OF APR., 2012
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Note



This thread is locked

Show posts:

Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Action: Identifier / Name [SOLVED]

[prev topic | next topic]  

Action: Identifier / Name [SOLVED]

Common Vocabulary / Duties

on Tue 27 of July, 2010 15:13 UTC, by akasten★ 

The following discussion fragment was taken from the wiki page linked above.

DP: Since better (= more easily understandable) descriptions were yet another goal that was aimed at, the Duties were generally worked over, with the original struck through where something was changed, and a new column added at the right. In most cases, we renamed the Actions to reflect that, literally, an action is required from the assignee of the duty (e.g., "sourceCode" left it unclear what was to be done) . Also, the leftmost column "Name" was deleted, since we consider it somewhat redundant.

RI: We used Name to give more Human Friendly tags to the Identifier. Hence we can have short Identifiers (easy to write) and longer Names (easy to remember). So you could have consent as the Identifier and Require Consent as the Name. We should make sure all Identifiers are verbs.

Reads: 6042

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Re: Action: Identifier / Name

on Wed 28 of July, 2010 13:39 UTC, by DanielP★ 

We (the Koblenz fraction) think that short identifiers are not really needed: in most cases, licenses will probably be written by software, so that it makes no difference if the identifier is some characters longer. On the other hand, if an existing license is supposed to be interpreted by a human, or if a developer is working on software that shall interpret licenses, short identifiers are a little more difficult to understand.

I must admit that I'm biased - in programming, I'm a fan of really verbose variable and method names. They might seem tedious when writing (many editor programs have an "auto complete" feature though), but are a lot easier to understand and remember.

In particular, the example of "consent / Require Consent" shows another problem: if the identifier comprises only one word, it can either be the verb that denotes the action or an object (in the grammatical sense of the word). If we understand it as a verb (as suggested above), then "consent" means that the Assignee has to consent, whereas "Require Consent" means that someone else has to consent. This kind of misunderstanding could be avoided by using verbose identifiers.

Re: Action: Identifier / Name

on Fri 03 of Sep., 2010 13:47 UTC, by DanielP★ 

This issue was solved during our last [Skype conference call](#):

- Action: Remove Name from the tables and ensure Identifier is semantically correct



Note

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Discussion forum

Forums » Discussion forum » Section 5 - Future Features (--> Experimental Features) [SOLVED]

[prev topic | next topic]  

Section 5 - Future Features (--> Experimental Features) [SOLVED]

We should rename section 5 "Future Features" and we can remove Scenario 3.7

on Thu 02 of Sep., 2010 05:24 UTC, by renato



Reads: 2878

Moderator actions

queued:0

Move to topic:

Re: Section 5 - Future Features

> We should rename section 5 "Future Features"
>
> and we can remove Scenario 3.7

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 12:11 UTC, by DanielP

I'm not sure about the section name "Future Features". This implies that the extended relations will at some point become a normative part of the specification, but I'd say that they were taken out for a good reason: they are unnecessary in some cases and absolutely confusing in others.

- The default case for combined entities should be AND: when there are several Permissions, Prohibitions, etc., *all of them* apply. I already put this in the newest draft specification, cf. section "2.5 Permission".
- The OR case can be expressed e.g. for Duties, by creating several Permission elements each with a different Duty attached. Permissions combined with OR could probably be expressed by creating several independent licenses, but I don't quite understand the difference between AND and OR for Permissions: "all of them are allowed" vs. "any of them is allowed?".
- I don't really know how to model XOR with standard language means, but this might also be due to the fact that I already find it confusing with extended relations: what is the semantics of "Prohibition XOR Prohibition"? Either Action 1 is forbidden or Action 2, but not both? This would mean that the Assignee may adhere to one Prohibition and ignore the other... For Duties, XOR is just as confusing: the Assignee is required to perform *exactly one* Duty. Does this mean that the related Permission becomes invalid if more than one Duty is fulfilled?

While I would not regard Extended Relations as a "Future Feature", I would agree that inheritance might still be useful since it already has a user base (OMA). If we really move inheritance into the same section, "Dropped Features" is not the ideal name, either. So, to find something in between, how about "Arguable Features" as a new section name?

Re: Section 5 - Future Features

"Experimental Features"

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 12:18 UTC, by renato

Re: Re: Section 5 - Future Features

> "Experimental Features"

on Mon 06 of Sep., 2010 14:36 UTC, by DanielP

Good choice - agreed!

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[Re: Section 5 - Future Features](#)    

Accepted and closed on *Tue 07 of Sep., 2010 10:00 UTC*, by [hundacker](#)★ 

▲

 **Note** ✖

This thread is locked

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ODRL Teleconference 4 August 2010

By: RI on: Wed 28 of July, 2010 02:48 UTC (2368 Reads)



Wednesday 4 August 2010

UTC 11:00, Frankfurt 13:00, Boston 07:00, Brisbane 21:00

Email ri@odrl.net your Skype ID to join

AGENDA & NOTES

1. Last Meeting Notes

- [9 June 2010](#)

2. Version 2.0 Core Model

- Reference: [Version 2.0 Model - Draft Spec](#)
- Reference: [Overview over Core Model Versions](#)
- Proposal: [New Duties Model](#)
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec - remove Object and add expanded [Asset functionality](#)
 - Action: Find payment structure for Asset - possibly UBL {RI}
- Proposal: [New Assigner/Assignee Model](#)
 - Resolution: Not Accepted
 - Action: Update Parties based on the [Previous Proposal](#)
 - Action: Add Function and Scope entries to the Common Vocab
- Proposal: Rename Rights to Policy
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec
- Proposal: Move Extended Relations to Appendix
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec - Make clear in the text (for perm/prohibit/duty) what the default situation is for multiple entities
- Proposal: Allow multiple Actions (with no Constraints)
 - Resolution: Not Accepted
- Proposal: Remove Next Rights from Model
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Update Draft Spec and add nextRights as a Duty
 - Action: Resolve the 2 inherit attributes in Asset and Policy
 - Action: Make Policy a subclass of Asset
- Note: Koblenz Crew to become formal Editors of the Draft Spec in recognition of their contributions

3. Version 2.0 Common Vocabulary

- Reference: [Version 2.0 Common Vocabulary](#)
- Action: Review all Actions for Semantics and context within Perms/Prohibit/Duty entities
- Action: Update all the Duty definitions from the wiki discussions
- Proposal: [Exclusive Duty](#)
 - Action: Rename exclusive to EnsureExclusivity (positive wording)
- Proposal: [Use Identifiers only - Remove Name](#)

- Resolution: Accepted
- Action: Remove Name from the tables and ensure Identifier is semantically correct

4. Version 2.0 Encodings

- Reference: [Version 2.0 XML Encoding](#)
- Proposal: To develop XML Encoding as an XMPP Extension (broadens the community of interest)
 - Resolution: Accepted
 - Action: Complete first working draft {RI}
 - Action: Send XMPP links/info
- Proposal: RDF/OWL/RDFa
 - Note: Progressing {AK}
- Proposal: HTML 5 Microdata
 - Note: todo

5. Version 2.0 Profiles

- [PLUS](#) 
 - Action: Create new PLUS page on wiki and discuss requirements {RI}
 - Action: Create example PLUS in ODRL encodings
- [ACAP](#) 
 - Note: Teleconf scheduled with ACAP to determine next steps {RI}

6. Events

- [VirtualGoods+ODRL Workshop \(30 Sept - 1 Oct 2010 Namur, Belgium\)](#) 
- [ODRL WG Meeting 30 Sept](#) (+29 Sept Editing)
 - Action: Confirm a room for 29th Sept 2PM-5PM {RI}

7. AOB

- Quote of the meeting: "With great power comes great responsibility"

8. Next Meeting

- [ODRL WG Meeting 29+30 Sept](#)

Attendees

- Renato Iannella - Chair
- Helge Hundacker
- Daniel Párrhler
- Andreas Kasten
- Jonas Zitz
- Alapan Arnab
- Susanne Guth (apologies)
- Jeff Sedlik (apologies)



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Style Guide

In order to make documents related to ODRL 2.0 (Core Model, Common Vocabulary, ...) more easily understandable, it is advisable to use unified syntax highlighting for keywords. From the Core Model, the following rules for syntax highlighting were derived:

- Entity names begin with a capital letter and are written bold, e.g. **Party**
- Attribute names begin with a lower case letter and are written bold, e.g. **uid**
- The values that attributes can take are written in a monospace font, e.g. `invalid`
- Relations between entities begin with a capital letter and are written in italics, e.g. *NextRights*
- When a text passage shall just be emphasized, italics should also be used, e.g. "the following is *very important*"

To make it even clearer if a word is a keyword and what kind of keyword it is, the Core Model Specification was worked over. It now uses CSS extensively: a "class" attribute was assigned to each keyword and the style definitions were made (in the file "syntax-highlights.css") in a way that the keywords look like described above. The advantage of CSS over simple `<it>` or `` tags is that the keywords are now semantically annotated, i.e. it is possible to distinguish them by what they *are*, not only by what they look like.

Example for CSS-formatted keywords

```
<p>The <code class="attribute">undefined</code> attribute is used to
indicate how to support <code class="entity">Action</code>s that are not
part of any known profile in the rights expression system. If present,
the <code class="attribute">undefined</code> attribute MUST take one of
the following values:</p>
<ul>
  <li><code class="value">support</code>: the <code
class="entity">Action</code>
  is to be supported as part of the license - and the license
remains
  valid</li>
```

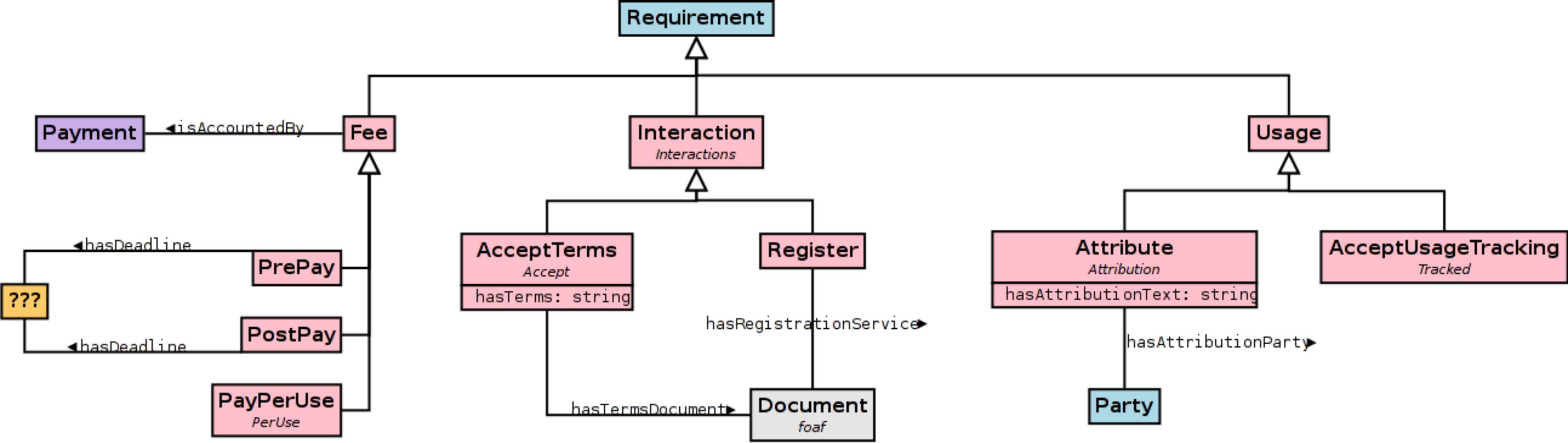
[SOURCE](#)
[HISTORY](#)


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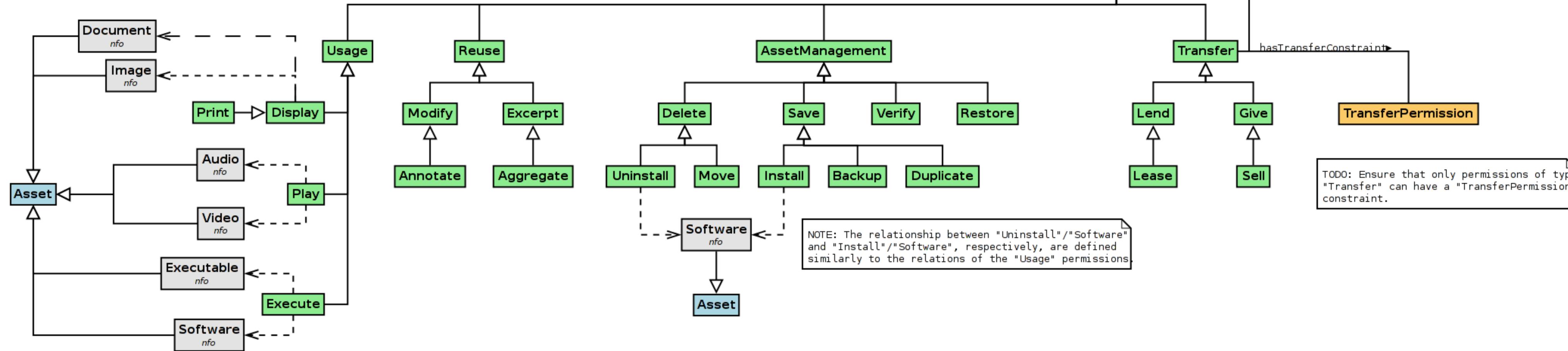
NOTE: The dashed arrows indicate a special relationship between the permission and a specific type of asset. For example, the permission "Display" is defined to be equivalent to the following anonymous class:

```
Usage
and (isGrantedThrough min 1
(isAbout exactly 1 (Document or Image)))
```

This reads as follows:
If the "Policy"'s "Asset" is a "Document" or an "Image" and the "Policy" grants the permission "Usage" for this "Asset", the "Usage" permission is equivalent to the "Display" permission.

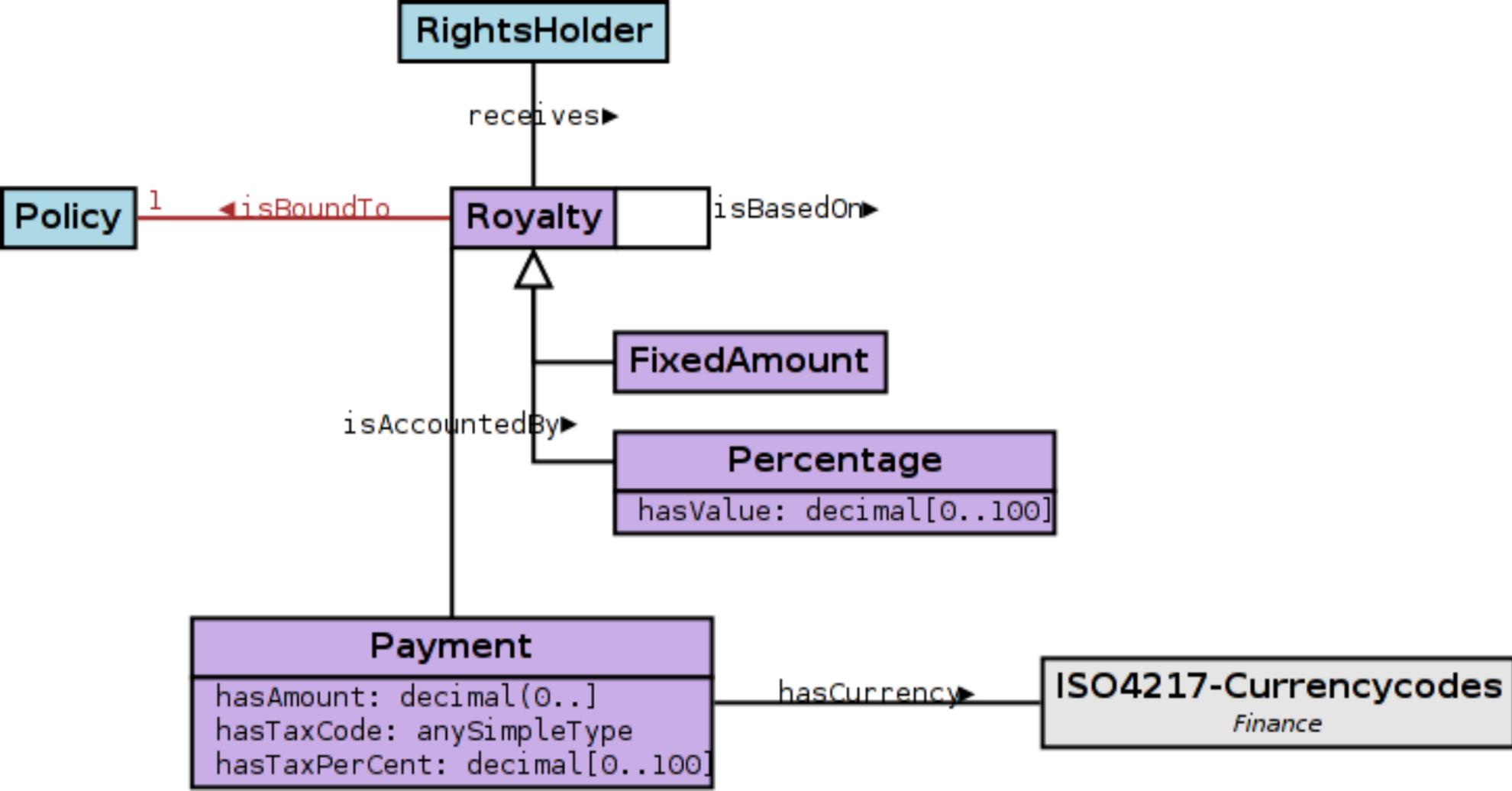
The other usage permissions are defined similarly.

NOTE: A specific permission may imply other permissions. For example, the permission "Annotate" implies the permission "Modify". All such implications are modelled as subclass-relationships.



TODO: Ensure that only permissions of type "Transfer" can have a "TransferPermission" constraint.

NOTE: The relationship between "Uninstall"/"Software" and "Install"/"Software", respectively, are defined similarly to the relations of the "Usage" permissions



Gallery: ODRL 1.1 Ontology

All files in this gallery are associated with the ontology model of ODRL 1.1. These files include images as well as the OWL files.

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NAMESPACE DECLARATIONS

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odrlprm : http://odrl.net/1.1/rdf/1.0/odrl_permission_model

odrlcst : http://odrl.net/1.1/rdf/1.0/odrl_constraint_model

odrlreq : http://odrl.net/1.1/rdf/1.0/odrl_requirement_model

odrlpay : http://odrl.net/1.1/rdf/1.0/odrl_payment_model

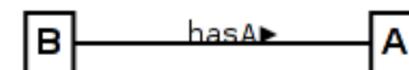
foaf : http://xmlns.com/foaf/0.1/

time : http://www.w3.org/2006/time

WGS84 : http://www.w3.org/2003/01/geo/wgs84_pos

Finance : http://fadyart.com/currencies#

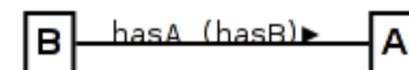
LEGEND



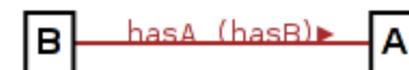
The class "B" has a property "hasA" which is associated with class "A".



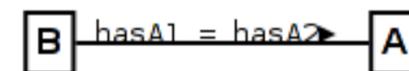
The class "B" has a functional property "hasA" which is associated with class "A".



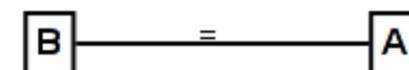
The class "B" has a property "hasA" which is associated with class "A" and the class "A" has a property "hasB" which is associated with the class "B". Furthermore, "hasA" is the inverse property of "hasB" and vice versa.



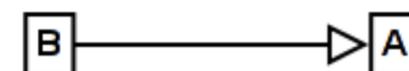
The class "B" has a functional property "hasA" which is associated with class "A" and the class "A" has an inverse functional property "hasB" which is associated with the class "B". Furthermore, "hasA" is the inverse property of "hasB" and vice versa.



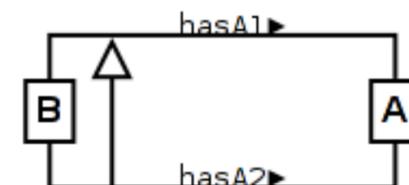
The class "B" is linked to the class "A" via the two properties "hasA1" and "hasA2". Furthermore, both properties are equivalent to each other.



The classes "A" and "B" are equivalent to each other.



The class "B" is a subclass of the class "A".



The class "B" has two properties "hasA1" and "hasA2" which are both associated with the class "A". Furthermore, the property "hasA2" is a subproperty of "hasA1".



The namespace of class "A" is the ODRL foundation model namespace. All other colors except for gray indicate a similar namespace according to the list of namespaces.



The namespace of class "A" is given by the shortcut "ns" which is defined in the list of namespaces. This notation for namespaces only applies for non-ODRL namespaces (i.e. only for gray classes).



The ODRL specification contains an element with the name "B" which was renamed to "A" within the OWL model.

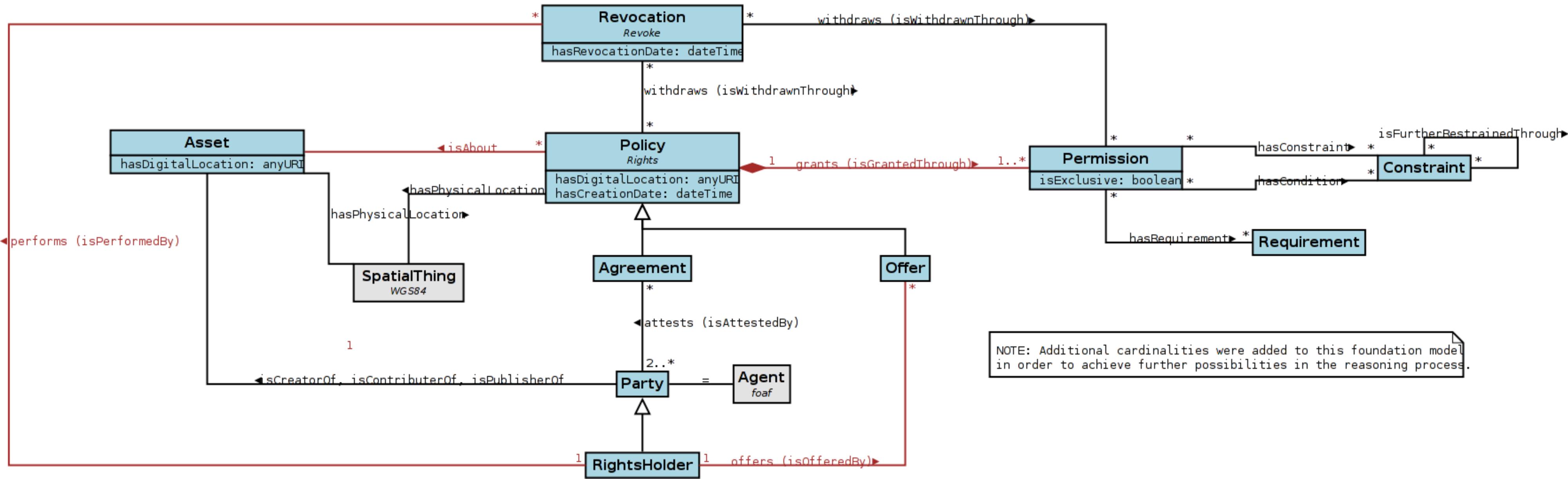


The ODRL specification contains an element with the name "A" which was dropped in the OWL model.



The OWL transformation of class "A" is not intended to be complete yet.

NOTE: If a "Revocation" revokes a complete "Policy", all of the "Policy"'s "Permission"s are also revoked. This is implemented via a property chain using the following construct:
 withdraws o grants -> withdraws



NOTE: Additional cardinalities were added to this foundation model in order to achieve further possibilities in the reasoning process.

