

FOUNDATION FOR INTELLIGENT PHYSICAL AGENTS

FIPA Device Ontology Specification

Document title	FIPA Device Ontology Specification		
Document number	PC00091A	Document source	FIPA Gateways TC
Document status	Preliminary	Date of this status	2001/04/09
Supersedes			
Contact	gateways@fipa.org		
Change history			
2001/03/23	Initial version		
2001/04/09	Frames updated based on comments in from London, April 2001 FIPA meeting		

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Geneva, Switzerland

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1 Scope

This document is part of the FIPA specifications and deals with device ontology. This document contains specifications for properties of devices. Additionally, the document provides an example to illustrate the usage of the ontology via a profile of a hypothetical smartphone, an example of using the ontology through CC/PP, and other informative examples.

2 Overview

The capabilities of different devices are best expressed using some ontology, against which the profiles of those devices are validated. This document contains specifications for a device ontology.

Provided that two devices D1 and D2 have a connection, they may exchange device profiles (either directly or through a brokering agency) and acquire a list of services provided by the other device. The list of services may include both hardware and software services, for example: a software component that provides access to a hardware component of the device (such as microphone, headset or GPS service). The profile needs to support the identification of services for various input and output capabilities, such as audio input and output. An informative example of a profile for a hypothetical device is given in Annex A.

The Fipa-Device ontology can be used by agents when communicating about devices. Agents pass profiles of devices to each other and validate them against the Fipa-Device ontology. The profiles come in handy for example in a situation where memory- or processing-intensive actions take place; agent A1 can ask agent A2 whether device D has enough capabilities to handle some task A1 has in mind. Annex B gives a set of informative examples showing how profiles based on Fipa-Device ontology can be exploited.

Related work is done both in W3C [CC/PP] and WAP Forum [UAProf]. There is an overlap between the definitions found in those documents and this specification. However, direct references to those specifications are not used here. That is because, unlike the ontology presented in this specification, they rely on specific frameworks and languages, namely RDF and XML. Annex C gives an informative example on how to use the Fipa-Device ontology via CC/PP descriptions.

3 Device Ontology

3.1 Object Descriptions

This section describes a set of frames that represent the classes of objects in the domain of discourse within the framework of the Fipa-Device ontology.

The following terms are used to describe the objects of the domain:

- **Frame.** This is the mandatory name of this entity that must be used to represent each instance of this class.
- **Ontology.** This is the name of the ontology, whose domain of discourse includes the parameters described in the table.
- **Parameter.** This is the mandatory name of a parameter of this frame.
- **Description.** This is a natural language description of the semantics of each parameter.
- **Presence.** This indicates whether each parameter is mandatory or optional.
- **Type.** This is the type of the values of the parameter: Integer, Word, String, URL, Term, Set or Sequence.
- **Reserved Values.** This is a list of FIPA-defined constants that can assume values for this parameter.

3.1.1 Relationships Between Frames

Figure 1 depicts the frames used in this ontology with associations among them.

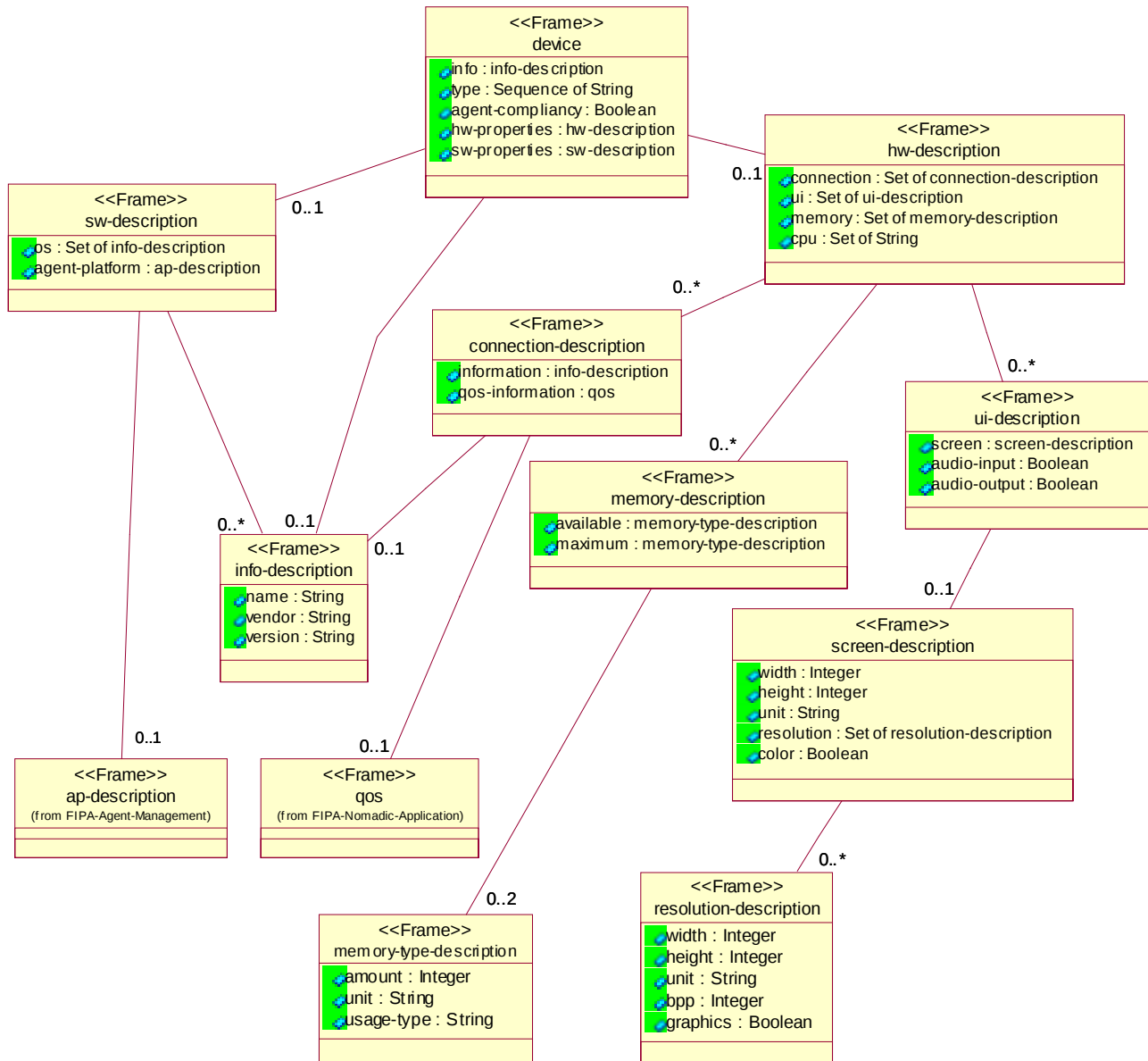


Figure 1: Relationships Between Frames in FIPA-Device Ontology

3.1.2 Device Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the device with its most general properties.

Frame Ontology	device Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence	Type	Reserved Values
info	General information for the device.	Mandatory	info-description	
type	The type(s) of the device. General type(s) of devices like 3G phones, PDA's etc. To be used as a sequence from general to more specific types.	Optional	Sequence of String	
agent-compliance	Capability to host a FIPA-agent platform or participate in a distributed one.	Optional	Boolean	true false
hw-properties	List of properties describing the hardware features of the device in question.	Optional	hw-description	
sw-properties	List of properties describing the software features of the device in question.	Optional	sw-description	

3.1.3 Product Info Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the name, vendor and version of some product.

Frame Ontology	info-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence¹	Type	Reserved Values
name	The name of the product in question.	Optional	String	
vendor	The vendor of the product in question.	Optional	String	
version	The version of the product in question.	Optional	String	

¹ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid info-description object will contain at least one parameter.

3.1.4 Hardware Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the hardware capabilities of a given device.

Frame Ontology	hw-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence²	Type	Reserved Values
connection	The type of the connection the device uses.	Optional	Set of connection-description	
ui	List of the user interfaces that the device offers.	Optional	Set of ui-description	
memory	The amount of memory that the device has.	Optional	Set of memory-description	
cpu	The type of the central processing unit that the device has.	Optional	Set of String	

3.1.5 Connection Type Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the connection-related details of a given device.

Frame Ontology	connection-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence³	Type	Reserved Values
information	General information for the connection.	Optional	info-description	
qos-information	Detailed information about the Quality of Service of this connection type	Optional	qos ⁴	

² While all of these parameters are optional, a valid hw-properties object will contain at least one parameter.

³ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid connection-description object will contain at least one parameter.

⁴ The frame for qos is found in [FIPA00014].

3.1.6 User Interface Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the user interface(s) of a given device.

Frame Ontology	ui-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence⁵	Type	Reserved Values
screen	Information characterizing the screen of the device.	Optional	screen-description	
audio-input	Specifies whether the device in question is capable of receiving audio input.	Optional	Boolean	true false
audio-output	Specifies whether the device in question is capable of producing audio output.	Optional	Boolean	true false

3.1.7 Screen Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the screen of a given device.

Frame Ontology	screen-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence⁶	Type	Reserved Values
width	The width of the screen. This value must be positive.	Optional	Integer	
height	The height of the screen. This value must be positive.	Optional	Integer	
unit	The unit for the width and height parameters of this frame.	Optional	String	mm cm inch ⁷
resolution	The resolution description for the screen.	Optional	Set of resolution-description	
color	Has the value true if the device has a color screen; false if it has a monochrome screen.	Optional	Boolean	true false

⁵ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid ui-description object will contain at least one parameter.

⁶ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid user-interface object will contain at least one parameter.

⁷ 1mm = 0,1cm. 1mm = .03937inch. 1cm = 10mm. 1cm = . 3937inch. 1inch = 25.4mm. 1inch = 2.54cm.

3.1.8 Resolution Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the resolution-details of a given display.

Frame Ontology	resolution-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence ⁸	Type	Reserved Values
width	Number of resolution units horizontally. This value must be positive.	Optional	Integer	
height	Number of resolution units vertically. This value must be positive.	Optional	Integer	
unit	The unit for the resolution.	Optional	String	pixels characters
bpp	Bits per pixel.	Optional	Integer	
graphics	Has the value true if the device is capable of displaying graphics; false if the device is capable of displaying only characters.	Optional	Boolean	true false

3.1.9 Memory Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the maximum memory of a given device, as well as the memory available at the time of query.

Frame Ontology	memory-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence ⁹	Type	Reserved Values
available	The amount of memory available.	Optional	memory-type-description	
maximum	The maximum amount of memory.	Optional	memory-type-description	

3.1.10 Memory Type Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the amount, unit, and usage type of some memory.

Frame Ontology	memory-type-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence ¹⁰	Type	Reserved Values
amount	The amount of memory. This value must not be negative.	Optional	Integer	
unit	The unit used to express the amount of memory.	Optional	String	B KB MB
usage-type	The usage type of the memory. Either application, storage, or both.	Optional	Set of String	application storage

⁸ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid user-interface object will contain at least one parameter.

⁹ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid memory-description object will contain at least one parameter.

¹⁰ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid user-interface object will contain at least one parameter.

3.1.11 Software Properties Description

This type of object represents the description that can be used to define the software capabilities of a given device.

Frame Ontology	sw-description Fipa-Device			
Parameter	Description	Presence¹¹	Type	Reserved Values
OS	Details of the operating system that the device has.	Optional	Set of info-description	
agent-platform	Description of the agent platform the device in question has. Can be used only if agent-compliance of device level is either true or unspecified.	Optional	Set of ap-description ¹²	

¹¹ While all of these parameters are optional, a valid sw-properties object will contain at least one parameter.

¹² The frame for ap-description is found in [FIPA00023].

4 References

- [CC/PP] **Composite Capabilities / Preference Profiles.**
<http://www.w3.org/Mobile/CCPP/>
- [FIPA00014] **FIPA Nomadic Application Support Specification.** Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00014/>
- [FIPA00023] **FIPA Agent Management Specification.** Foundation for Intelligent Physical Agents, 2000.
<http://www.fipa.org/specs/fipa00023/>
- [UAProf] **User Agent Profile Specification.** Wireless Application Protocol Forum Ltd., 1999.
<http://www.wapforum.org/>

5 Informative Annex A — Profile of a Hypothetical Smart Phone

5.1 Profile Description

This section describes a profile that represents the hypothetical smart phone. The validation of this profile is based on the Fipa-Devices ontology.

The following terms are used to describe the objects of the domain:

- **Profile.** This is the mandatory name of this entity that must be used to represent each instance of this class.
- **Ontology.** This is the name of the ontology, whose domain of discourse includes the parameters described in the table.
- **Parameter.** This is the mandatory name of a parameter of this profile.
- **Value.** This is the value given to a parameter.

5.1.1 SmartPhone xyz

Here the profile of the hypothetical **SmartPhone xyz** is presented.

Profile Ontology		fipa.profiles.device.smartphonexyz Fipa-Device								
Parameter						Value				
info-description		name		SmartPhone						
		vendor		Smartphones Ltd.						
		version		xyz						
type						mobile-phone PDA GPS				
agent-compliance						true				
hw-description	connection-description		info-description		name		Bluetooth			
					version		x.x			
	connection-description		info-description		name		Infrared Data Association			
					version		y.y			
	connection-description		info-description		name		High Speed Circuit Switched Data			
					version		z.z			
	ui-description		screen-description		width		500			
					height		800			
					unit		mm			
					resolution-description		width		1024	
							height		768	
							unit		pixels	
							bpp		32	
					graphics		true			
					color		true			
					audio-input		true			
	audio-output		true							
	memory-description		memory-type-description		amount		8			
					unit		MB			
					usage-type		storage			
			memory-type-description		amount		3856			
					unit		KB			
	usage-type		storage							
	cpu						64-bit ARM9-based RISC			
sw-description	info-description				name		SmartOS abc			
					vendor		ABCVendor Corp.			
					version		8.1			
	agent-platform ¹³				name		FIPA-OS v2.1.1			
					dynamic		true			
					mobility		true			

The values on the rightmost column can change at any time. For example, if extra memory is inserted to the device or if another version of operating system is installed, the values for those parameters change. The parameters themselves, however, are more static. They stay the same despite the changes in single device profiles, since they are defined in the Fipa-Device ontology that is independent of them.

The values for parameters can be further divided into static and dynamic depending on the ability to change them in runtime. For example agent-compliance and memory-type-description describing the memory available can change

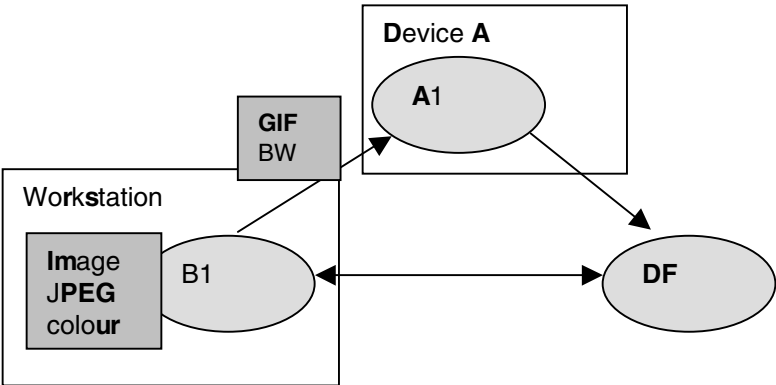
¹³ The ontology against which this parameter is validated is found in [FIPA00023].

without booting the device. Hence they are dynamic information. On the other hand, screen-description and CPU are static information; they cannot change while the machine is running.

6 Informative Annex B — Examples

Annex B presents examples and use cases for device profiles based on the device ontology. The term agent is used to depict any software entity capable of reasoning over the profile, and the term DF or Directory Facilitator is used to depict a general directory service.

6.1 Content Adaptation I



Agent A1 sends its device profile to DF and registers to the system. Agent B1 interacts with agent A1 residing on device A. Agent B1 queries A's device profile either from the DF or directly from device A. Agent B1, which aims to send an image (640x480x24bits) to the user, analyses the device profile user interface capabilities:

hw-description	ui-description	screen-description	width		2.26
			height		3.02
			unit		inch
			resolution-description	width	320
				height	240
				unit	pixels
		bpp		4	
		color		false	
audio-input		true			
audio-output		true			

sw-description	supported-mime-types	text/html image/gif image/wbmp text/ascii
----------------	----------------------	--

The device operating system (or browser) is capable of handling ascii text, html and also supports the image/gif and image/wbmp mime-types. The agent reads from the device profile that the target device has a greyscale display and reduces the colours of the image to 4 greyscales (dithering), because it is not reasonable to send large images with excess unusable bits. The image size is reduced from 640x480 to 320x240 to fit the device's small screen.

In order to adapt the dialogue between agents, the dialogue service needs knowledge about the human-agent interface, especially information about the input and output capabilities of devices. For instance, if the user is using pen based input or touch-screen, the service may rely more on image maps to trigger actions, and if the user is interacting with keyboard, the service might use more text based input.

Now the same example is presented in more detail and using FIPA ACL. However, mime-type treatment is excluded.

1. The agent **residing** at a **mobile device** named *dummy* (A1 in the picture above) registers with the **DF**:

```
(request
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name dummy@foo.com :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
   :name df@foo.com :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc)))
:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Request
:ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
:content
  (action
   (agent-identifier
    :name df@foo.com :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
   (register
    (df-agent-description
     :name
      (agent-identifier
       :name dummy@foo.com
       :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
     :protocol (set FIPA-Request FIPA-Query)
     :ontology (set FIPA-Device)
     :language (set FIPA-SL0 KIF)
     :services (set
      (service-description
       :name device
       :type device-stuff
       :ontology (set FIPA-Device))))))))))
```

2. Then, the agent *velmu* (B1 in the picture above) searches with the **DF** for a list of agents that support **FIPA-Device** ontology:

```
(request
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name dummy@helluli.com
   :addresses (sequence iiop://helluli.com/acc))
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
   :name df@foo.com
   :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc)))
:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Request
:ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
:content
  (action
   (agent-identifier
    :name df@foo.com
    :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
   (search
    (df-agent-description
     :ontology (set FIPA-Device)
     :language (set FIPA-SL0))
    (search-constraint :min-depth 2))))))
```

3. *Velmu* gets an answer, that **dummy** at foo.com supports **FIPA-Device** ontology:

```
(inform
:sender
  (agent-identifier
   :name df@foo.com
```

```

      :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
:receiver (set
  (agent-identifier
    :name velmu@foo.com
    :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc)))
:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Request
:ontology FIPA-Agent-Management
:content
  (result
    (action
      (agent-identifier
        :name df@foo.com
        :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
      (search
        (df-agent-description
          :ontology (set FIPA-Device)
          :language (set FIPA-SL0))
        (search-constraint :min-depth 2))))
  (set
    (df-agent-description
      :name
        (agent-identifier
          :name dummy@foo.com
          :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
      :ontology (set FIPA-Device)
      :languages (set FIPA-SL0 KIF)
      :protocol (set FIPA-Request FIPA-Query)
      :services (set
        (service-description
          :name device
          :type device-stuff
          :ontology (set FIPA-Device))))))))

```

4. **Velmu aims to send an image (640x480x24bit) to the device where dummy is located: Velmu queries the dummy in order to find out the capabilities of device in which dummy is located:**

```

(query-ref
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name velmu@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence iiop://helluli.com/acc))
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name dummy@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc)))
  :language FIPA-SL0
  :protocol FIPA-Query
  :ontology FIPA-Device
  :content
    (iota ?x (FIPA-Device :hw-description ?x)))

```

5. **Dummy sends appropriate information:**

```

(inform
  :sender
    (agent-identifier
      :name dummy@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence iiop://foo.com/acc))
  :receiver (set
    (agent-identifier
      :name velmu@foo.com
      :addresses (sequence iiop://helluli.com/acc)))

```

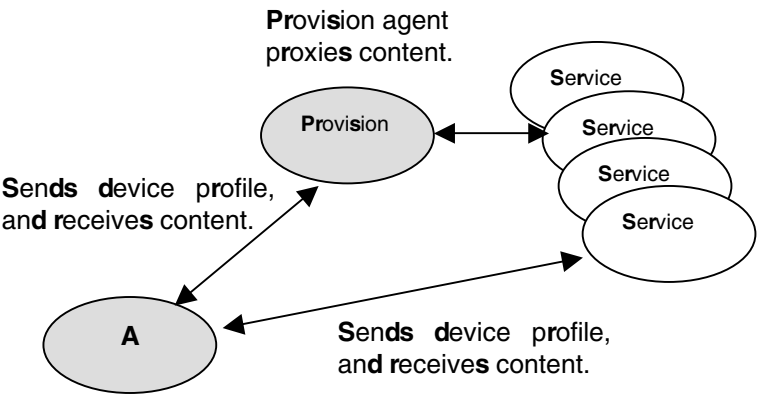
```

:language FIPA-SL0
:protocol FIPA-Query
:ontology FIPA-Device
:content
  (= (iota ?x (FIPA-Device :hw-description ?x))
    (hw-description
      :cpu "i286"
      :ui (set
        (ui-description
          :screen
            (screen-description
              :width 57
              :height 78
              :unit mm
              :color false
              :resolution (set
                (resolution-description
                  :width 320
                  :height 240
                  :unit pixels
                  :bpp 4
                  :graphics true)))
          :audio-input true
          :audio-output true))))))

```

Velmu analyses the information, and finds out that the target device has a greyscale display and reduces the colours of the image to four greyscales (dithering), because it is not reasonable to send large images with excess unusable bits. Furthermore, the image size is reduced from 640x480 to 320x240 to fit the device's screen.

6.2 Content Adaptation II

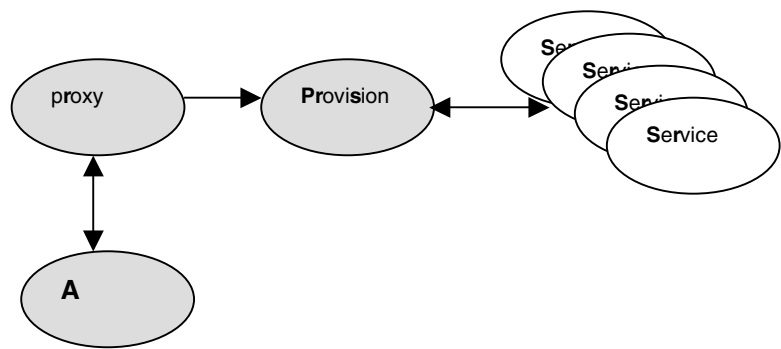


A new client logs in to an agent service domain providing tourism services. The service provision agent receives the device profile from the device software system accessing the agent-based services using ACL. The provision agent first stores the profile into a local cache (for example, CC/PP caching) and then checks the services available for this particular type of client. The device profile indicates that the device is part of an agent platform, which makes it eligible to access directly all the agent based services, depending on whether or not it hosts or is capable of hosting the correct interface agents or layers. The agent on the device may contact the service agents directly and send the device profile for adaptation.

type				PDA GPS
agent-compliance				true
hw-description	connection-description	info-description	name	GPRS
			version	x.x
	memory-description	memory-type-description	amount	8000
			unit	KB
			usage-type	application
		memory-type-description	amount	4000
			unit	KB
usage-type	application			
sw-description	agent-platform		name	FIPA-OS v2.0
			dynamic	false
			mobility	false

However, the client profile does not specify any streaming codecs in the sw-description frame that the services support, so the provision agent excludes all streaming services from the service list when the client requests it.

6.3 Content Adaptation III



Another client is not capable of hosting an agent platform or being a part of an existing platform, but hosts browser software that supports html content with streaming audio. The specific output capabilities of the browser are extracted from the sw-description extension fields.

The client contacts the provision agent through a proxy that, using some proprietary format, accepts the device profile. Now, the provision agent has to exclude those services that cannot be accessed using proxies that mediate between non-agent and agent based resources.

6.4 Service Advertisement and Software Updates

The Provision agent may detect that a new service, which is compatible with a new XYZ Communicator, has become available. The new product is based on Java Midlet technology, and supports the downloading of new software (jar-files). Now, when clients using the XYZ device log into the system, they are displayed (if their user profile allows it) information about the new service. The system checks the sw-description frame extension fields for Java environment and the device name and version from the info-description frame.

info-description		name	XYZ Communicator
		vendor	Smartphones Ltd.
		version	xyz

sw-description	java-env	configuration	CLDC-1.0
		profile	MIDP-1.0
		locale	en-US
	supported-mime-types		text/vnd.sun.j2me.app-descriptor

7 Informative Annex C — Usage of FIPA Device Ontology through CC/PP

A technology called **CC/PP** (**Composite Capabilities/Preference Profiles**) is developed in W3C [CC/PP]. The frames in this specification received some of their concepts from CC/PP specifications. There are however differences, and this is mainly due to the different goals of FIPA and W3C.

For example, in **CC/PP** the ontology is divided into three following categories at the highest level: **Terminal Hardware**, **Terminal Software** and **Terminal Browser**. Of these only **Terminal Hardware** and **Terminal Software** were adopted here. **Terminal Browser** was left out because **FIPA** is not as focused to **www** as **W3C** is. On the other hand, in this specification there is a parameter called **agent-compliance** that is not found in **CC/PP** specifications [CC/PP]. The value of **agent-compliance** parameter informs whether the device in question is capable of hosting one or more **FIPA** agents or not.

Despite the differences between the approaches the **FIPA-device** ontology could be used in a **CC/PP** profile. This can be accomplished in a similar fashion as with **UAProf** (See [CC/PP]). So, if a developer wants to inform that some device is **fipa-compliant** he can do so with **CC/PP** profile as follows:

```
<RDF xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:rdf="http://www.w3.org/1999/02/22-rdf-syntax-ns#"
  xmlns:ccpp="http://www.w3.org/2000/07/04-ccpp#"
  xmlns:fipa="http://www.fipa.org/profiles/device-20010202#">
  xmlns:uaprof="http://www.wapforum.org/UAPROF/ccppschemata-19991014#">

  <Description about="http://www.foo.com/profiles/ProfileX">
    <ccpp:component>
      <Description about="http://www.foo.com/TerminalHardware">
        <type resource="http://www.foo.com/Schema#HardwarePlatform" />
        <ccpp:Defaults rdf:resource="http://www.foo.com/profiles/hwproperties" />
        <fipa:compliance>true</fipa:compliance>
      </Description>
    </ccpp:component>

    <ccpp:component>
      <Description about="http://www.foo.com/TerminalSoftware">
        <type resource="http://www.foo.com/Schema#SoftwarePlatform" />
        <ccpp:Defaults rdf:resource="http://www.foo.com/profiles/swproperties" />
        <fipa:ap-description>FIPA-OS v2.1.1</fipa:ap-description>
      </Description>
    </ccpp:component>

    <ccpp:component>
      <Description about="http://www.foo.com/Browser">
        <type resource="http://www.foo.com/Schema#BrowserUA" />
        <ccpp:Defaults rdf:resource="http://www.foo.com/profiles/browserproperties" />
        <uaprof:BrowserName>Internet Explorer</uaprof:BrowserName>
        <uaprof:BrowserVersion>5.0</uaprof:BrowserVersion>
      </Description>
    </ccpp:component>
  </Description>
</RDF>
```

Here the **fipa-namespaces** is used to refer that the device characterized in **ProfileX** is **FIPA-compliant** and that the agent platform it has is the same **FIPA-OS v2.1.1** used earlier as an example. Other **CC/PP** –defined properties are (supposedly) found in the **URI's** declared in **rdf:resource** attributes of the **ccpp:Defaults** elements. **Agent compliance** seems to be the property that most clearly distinguishes the ontology and profiles presented in this paper from the comparable ones defined in **W3C** and **Wapforum**.

The namespace declaration in the 4th row defines a **URI** that should contain a **CC/PP** schema (<http://www.fipa.org/profiles/device-20010202#>). The schema in that location corresponds to the

ontology presented in this paper, but in CC/PP terms. More specifically, there are specified only those elements that are not found in CC/PP schema itself. FIPA Agent-compliance is naturally an example of these.