

Web das Coisas

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nic.br

W3C[®]
Brasil

ceweb.br

egi.br nie.br

Web das Coisas

“Interoperability is critical”

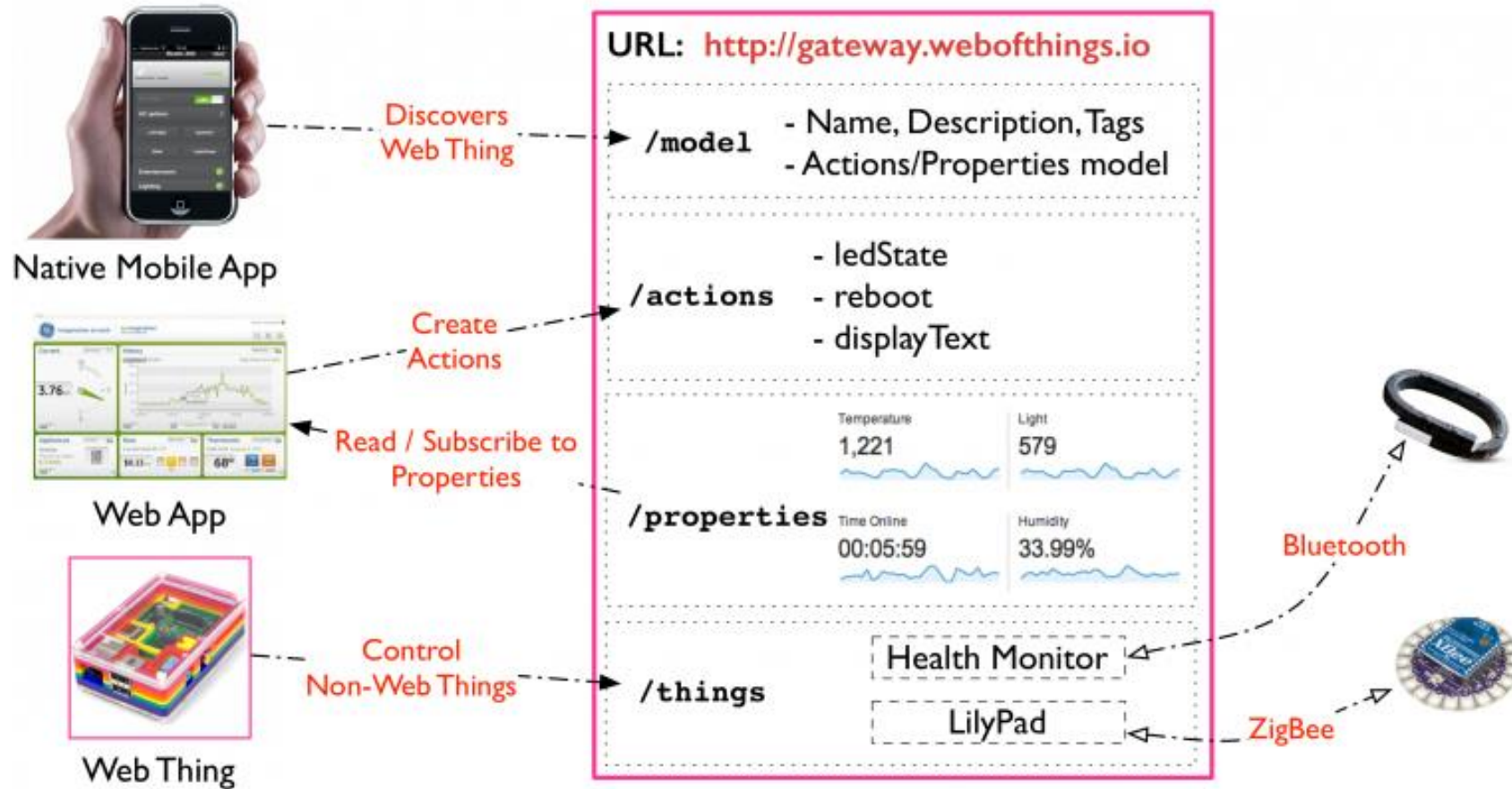
Mike Bell, head of wearables at Intel

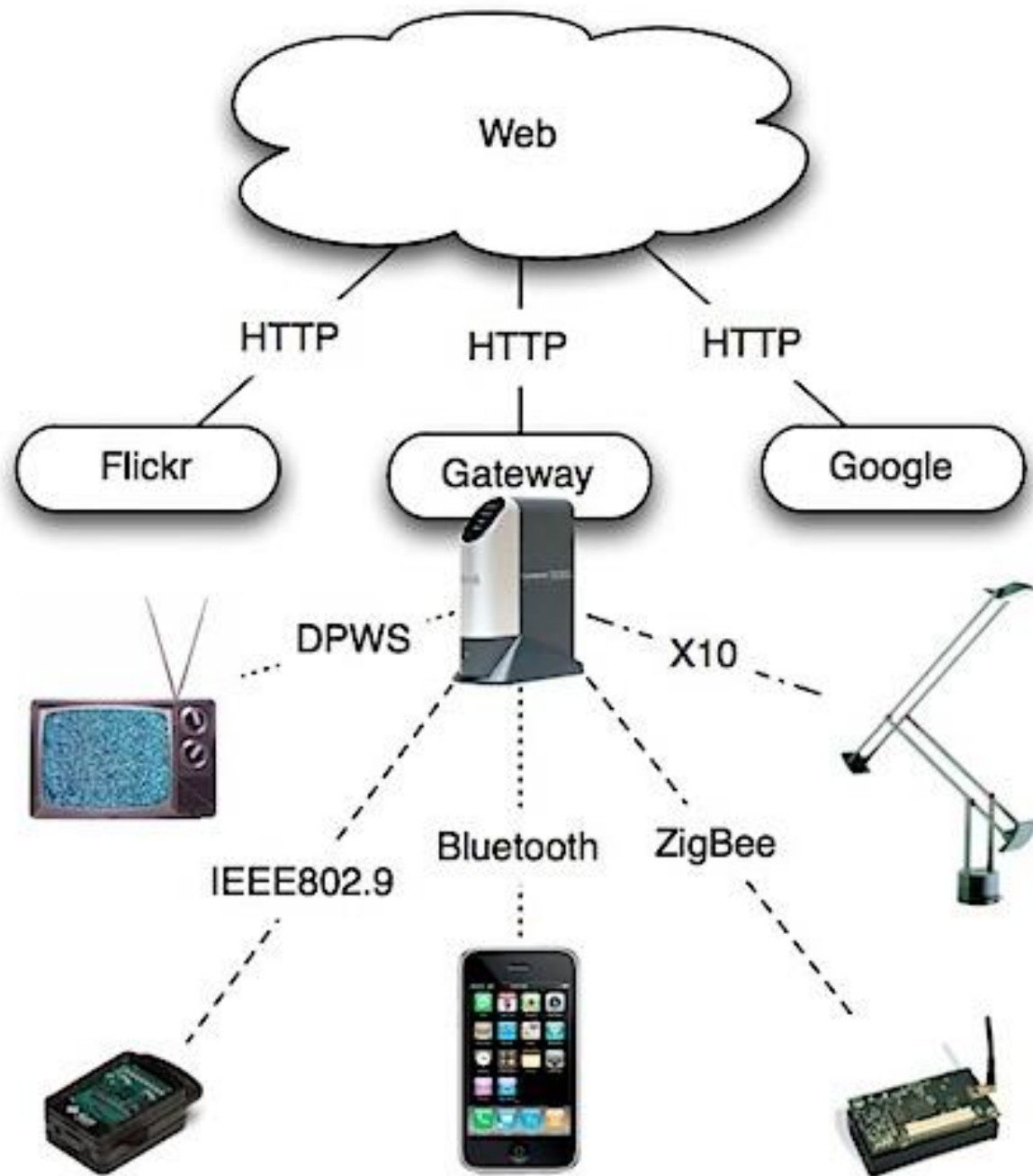
A Web das Coisas é
essencialmente sobre o papel das
tecnologias da Web para **facilitar**
o desenvolvimento de aplicações
e serviços para as coisas e sua
representação virtual

Web Thing Clients

Web Thing

Non-Web Devices

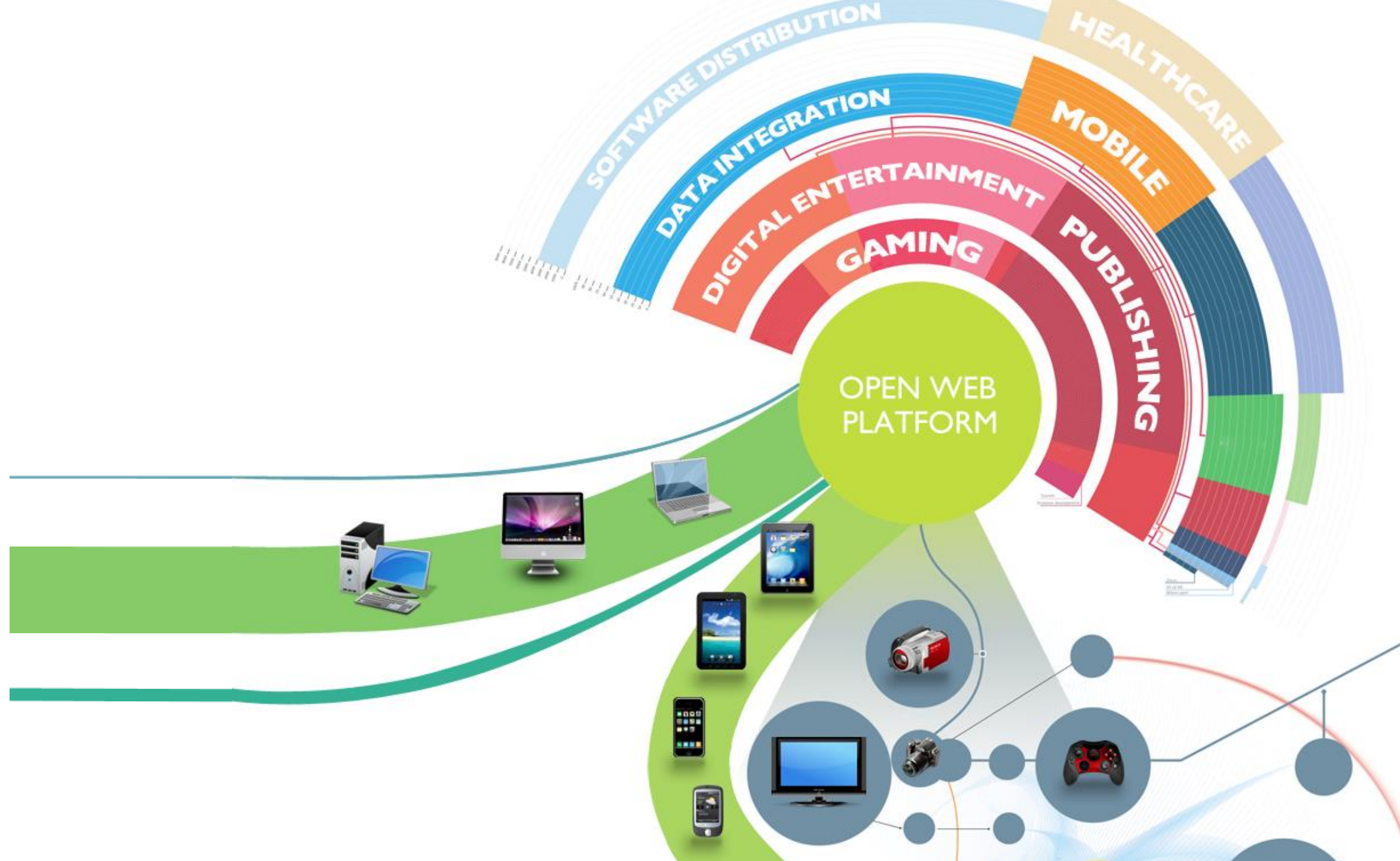




Camada de aplicação e serviços

“Quem quer dinheiro?”

Silvio Santos



Padronização é a chave da Internet das Coisas

“The driver goal is with the developers.”

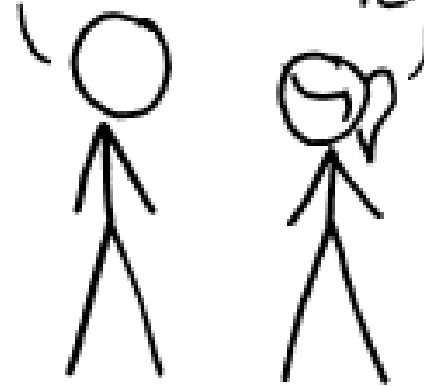
Maarten Ectors, Vice President Internet of Things at Canonical Ltd. / Ubuntu

HOW STANDARDS PROLIFERATE:

(SEE: A/C CHARGERS, CHARACTER ENCODINGS, INSTANT MESSAGING, ETC.)

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
14 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

14?! RIDICULOUS!
WE NEED TO DEVELOP
ONE UNIVERSAL STANDARD
THAT COVERS EVERYONE'S
USE CASES.



SOON:

SITUATION:
THERE ARE
15 COMPETING
STANDARDS.

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Web of Things (WoT) Thing Description

W3C Recommendation 9 April 2020

**This version:**

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2020/REC-wot-thing-description-20200409/>

Latest published version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/wot-thing-description/>

Latest editor's draft:

<https://w3c.github.io/wot-thing-description/>

Implementation report:

<https://w3c.github.io/wot-thing-description/testing/report.html>

Previous version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2020/PR-wot-thing-description-20200130/>

Editors:

Sebastian Kaebisch ([Siemens AG](#))

Takuki Kamiya ([Fujitsu Laboratories of America](#))

Michael McCool ([Intel](#))

Victor Charpenay ([Siemens AG](#))

Matthias Kovatsch ([Huawei](#))

A Thing Description descreve os metadados e as interfaces das Coisas, onde uma “coisa” é uma abstração de uma entidade física ou virtual que fornece interações para a Web das Coisas.

```
{
  "@context": "https://www.w3.org/2019/wot/td/v1",
  "id": "urn:dev:ops:32473-WoTLamp-1234",
  "title": "MyLampThing",
  "securityDefinitions": {
    "basic_sc": {"scheme": "basic", "in": "header"}
  },
  "security": ["basic_sc"],
  "properties": {
    "status": {
      "type": "string",
      "forms": [{"href": "https://mylamp.example.com/status"}]
    }
  },
  "actions": {
    "toggle": {
      "forms": [{"href": "https://mylamp.example.com/toggle"}]
    }
  },
  "events": {
    "overheating": {
      "data": {"type": "string"},
      "forms": [
        {
          "href": "https://mylamp.example.com/oh",
          "subprotocol": "longpoll"
        }
      ]
    }
  }
}
```

Web of Things (WoT) Architecture

W3C Recommendation 9 April 2020



This version:

<https://www.w3.org/TR/2020/REC-wot-architecture-20200409/>

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Editors:

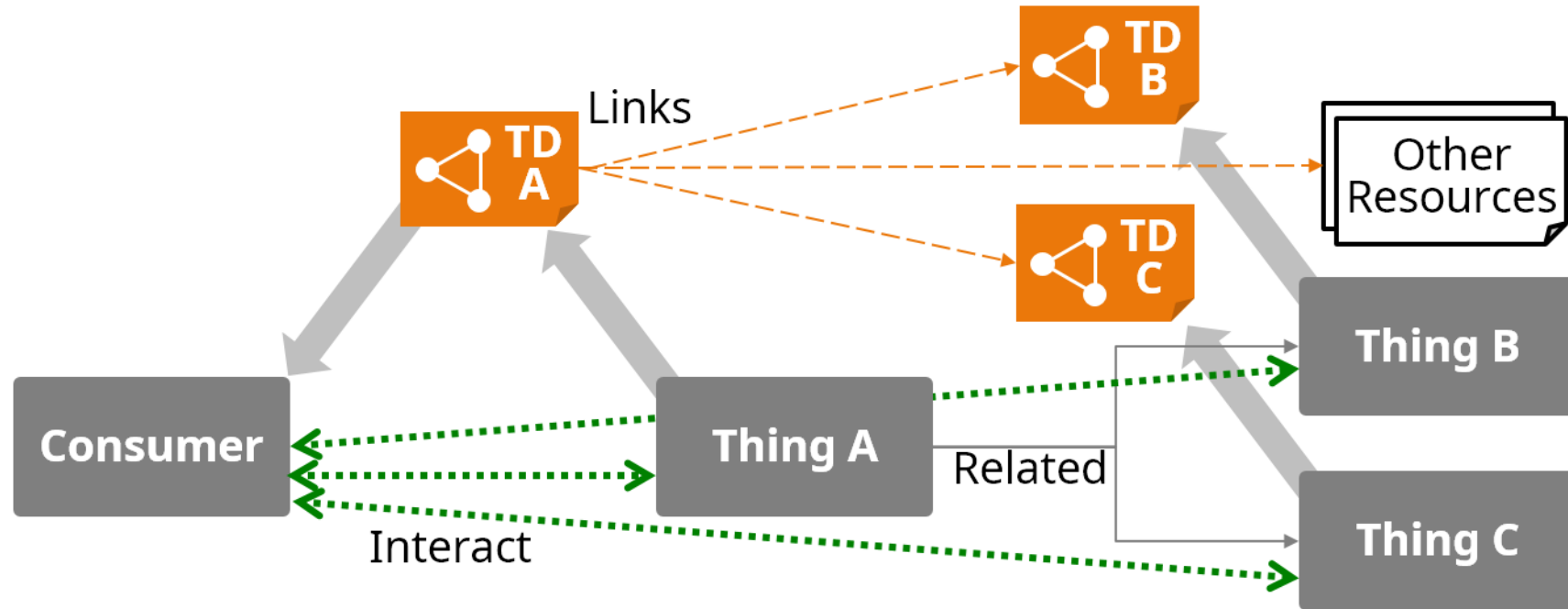
Matthias Kovatsch ([Huawei](#))

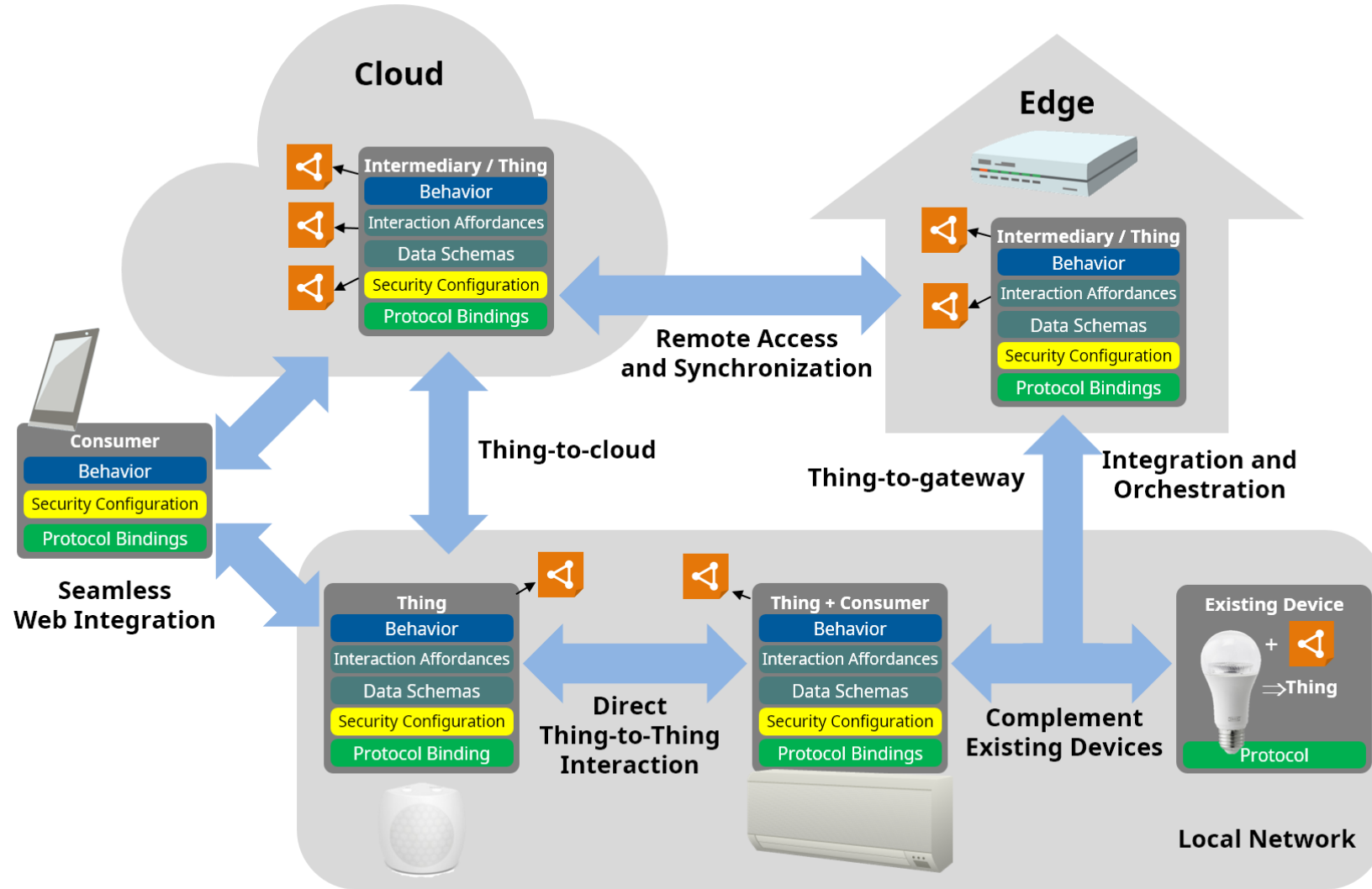
Ryuichi Matsukura (Fujitsu Ltd.)

Web of Things Architecture describe uma arquitetura abstrata para as coisas conectadas







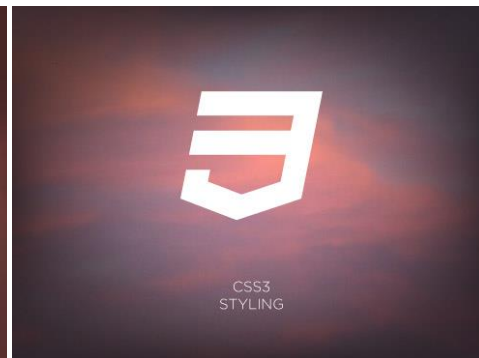
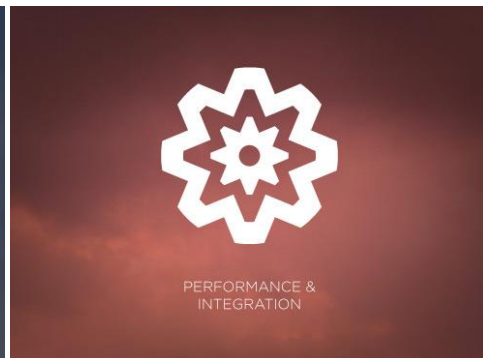




HTML



One Web **W3C** *for All*



↑ 23.6k ↓



We are the SpaceX software team, ask us anything! SpaceX AMA



spacexfsw

Official SpaceX



101 points · 2 months ago



The Crew Displays onboard Dragon runs Chromium with HTML, Javascript & CSS. We don't use LESS. - Sofian

We follow an agile process, we have high bar for unit test coverage and we have integration tests that runs with and without flight hardware. We also take a lot of pride in manually verifying and documenting our new features to make sure they work as intended and we have no regression. - Sofian

We use Web Components extensively. - Sofian

We use a reactive programming library that we developed in house. - Sofian

Different team members uses different editors, I use VSCode but I might be just a little bit biased :) - Sofian

I will have to get back but overall code is our craft here and we make sure it's clean and tidy. I wouldn't expect something too outrageous. Fair warning, we have linters on everything. - Sofian

SEMANTIC WEB [Vertical Applications](#)[Inference](#)[Query](#)[Ontologies](#)[Data](#)[W3C](#) » [Standards](#) » [Semantic Web](#) » [Data](#)

LINKED DATA

On this page → [what is linked data](#) • [what is linked data used for](#) • [examples](#) • [learn more](#) • [current status of specifications and groups](#)

What is Linked Data?

The Semantic Web is a Web of Data — of dates and titles and part numbers and chemical properties and any other data one might conceive of. The collection of Semantic Web technologies (RDF, OWL, SKOS, SPARQL, etc.) provides an environment where application can [query](#) that data, draw [inferences](#) using [vocabularies](#), etc.

However, to make the Web of Data a reality, it is important to have the huge amount of data on the Web available in a standard format, reachable and manageable by Semantic Web tools. Furthermore, not only does the Semantic Web need access to data, but *relationships among data*

<http://www.w3.org/standards/semanticweb/data>

To achieve and create Linked Data, technologies should be available for a common format (RDF), to make either conversion or on-the-fly access to existing databases (relational, XML, HTML, etc). It is also important to be able to setup [query](#) endpoints to access that data more conveniently. W3C provides a palette of technologies (RDF, GRDDL, POWDER, RDFa, the upcoming R2RML, RIF

CURRENT STATUS

[RDF](#)[RDF Best Practices](#)[RDFa](#)[RDF Relationship to C
Formats](#)[POWDER](#)[Semantic Annotation f
WSDL and XML Schem](#)[Provenance](#)



PRIVACY INTEREST GROUP (PING)

[Charter](#)[Join the group](#)[Participants](#)[public-privacy mailing list](#)[Wiki](#)[Issue & Action](#)

DOCUMENTS

PRIVACY ACTIVITY

The evolution of Web technologies has increased collection, processing and publication of personal data. Privacy concerns are raised more often as applications built on the Web platform have access to more sensitive data — including location, health and social network information — and users' activity on the Web is ubiquitously tracked. The W3C Privacy Activity coordinates standardization work to improve support for user privacy on the Web and develops general expertise in privacy-by-design for Web standards.

Privacy Interest Group

The group monitors ongoing privacy issues that affect the Web, investigates potential areas for

advice for addressing privacy in standards development.

Christine Runnegar (Internet Society) and Tara

Tracking Protection Working Group

- [Tracking Preference Expression \(DNT\)](#)
- [Tracking Compliance and Scope](#)

<http://www.w3.org/Privacy/>



ACTIVE GROUPS

Web Security Interest Group

The mission of the Web Security Interest Group

forum for discussions on improving standards and

SECURITY ACTIVITY

Security at W3C

Web Security is a collaborative effort across the Web ecosystem; W3C coordinates some of that work in its Security Activity, within the Technology & Society Domain. Among the work we are doing to help secure Web applications and Web usage:

Web Cryptography

Motivated by the emergence of more complex

Web Application

developing the [Content Security Policy](#) and CSP

Web Payments

[Group](#) provides a forum for technical

Upcoming events

Web Payments IG Face-to-Face Meeting,
2-4 February, 2015,
Utrecht, NL

WebCrypto and WebAppSec Face-to-

<http://www.w3.org/Security/>



W3C Home

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Home

Getting Started

Designing for Inclusion

Guidelines & Techniques

Planning & Implementing

Evaluating Accessibility

Tutorials and Presentations

Getting Involved with WAI

Discover new resources for people with disabilities, policy makers, managers, and you!

ଅନୁବାଦନାମାଳିକା Translations

"The power of the Web is in its

Web Accessibility Initiative (WAI)

Highlights

Updated: Tutorials on Web Accessibility

[Web Accessibility Tutorials](#) on Menus, Page Structure, Forms, Images, Tables, and Carousels have been [updated](#). These tutorials show you how to create web content that is accessible to people with disabilities and that improves the user experience for all users. They include general guidance, and specific examples for HTML5 and [WAI-ARIA](#). (2017-Apr-18)

WCAG 2.1 Working Draft - April 2017

[Web Content Accessibility Guidelines \(WCAG\) 2.1](#) Working Draft is updated. This draft includes only the success criteria that have been formally accepted by the Working Group, and not the "proposed" success criteria that were in the previous draft. The Working Group has not addressed all comments yet; they are in queue for upcoming work. We plan to publish updated drafts monthly, to encourage timely review of the success criteria that the Working Group has approved. More information is in the [WCAG 2.1 April 2017 announcement](#) and [WCAG 2.1 status](#). Please comment by **9 May 2017**. (2017-Apr-19)

WAI develops...

- guidelines widely regarded as the international standard for Web accessibility
- support materials to help understand and implement Web accessibility
- resources, through international collaboration

WAI welcomes...

- participation from around the world
- volunteers to review, implement, and promote guidelines
- dedicated participants in working groups

Announcements

- Open position: [Web Accessibility Engineer \(China\)](#)
- [Get WAI Announcements](#)

Events, Meetings, Presentations

- At [AccessU](#) in Austin, TX, USA in May 2017
 - [Catching Up with Accessibility: Beginner's Basics](#) with [Shawn](#)

<http://www.w3.org/WAI/>

Accessibility Conformance Testing (ACT) Rules Format 1.0 has been

■ The WAI to Web Accessibility: An



GROUP DETAILS

[Charter](#)[Mailing List](#)[Blog](#)[Wiki](#)[Group Participants](#)[Royalty-Free Patent Policy](#)[Join This Group](#)

SPECIFICATIONS

LATEST EDITOR'S DRAFTS

[Vehicle Information Access API](#)

GITHUB REPOSITORY

[GitHub](#)[Issues](#)

AUTOMOTIVE WORKING GROUP

As shown in the [Charter](#), the mission of the Automotive Working Group is to develop Open Web Platform specifications for HTML5/JavaScript application developers enabling Web connectivity through in-vehicle infotainment systems and vehicle data access protocols. The API is agnostic with regard to the connection used.

This group works in public. A detailed list of the specifications being developed by the group are listed in the [Automotive Wiki](#). The latest Editor's Drafts of the working group's specifications are available on GitHub.

The W3C Team Contacts for the Automotive Working Group are [Kaz Ashimura](#) and [Ted Guild](#). The co-Chairs of the Working Group are Paul Boyes, Rudolf Streif and Peter Winzell.

Meetings

- See the [Automotive Wiki](#) for the past and upcoming meetings.

Related Group

The [Automotive and Web Platform Business Group](#) provides draft input to the standards process for this Working Group. For example, the Business Group produced an early draft of the [Vehicle Information Access API](#) and the [Vehicle Data](#) that were used as starting points for this Working Group's formal standards work. See also the [Wiki page](#) of the Business Group.

<http://www.w3.org/auto/wg/>

- Mailing List: public-automotive@w3.org
- Wiki: [Automotive Wiki](#)
- Blog: [Automotive Blog](#)
- Automotive Landing Page: [Automotive and Web at W3C](#)



CURRENT GROUPS


REPORTS

ABOUT

 Mailing List

 Chat

 RSS

 Contact This Group

[Home](#) / [Web Bluetooth Community Group](#)

Web Bluetooth Community Group

Bluetooth is a standard for short-range wireless communication between devices. This group is developing a specification for Bluetooth APIs to allow websites to communicate with devices in a secure and privacy-preserving way.

In particular the web Bluetooth API focuses on minimizing the device attack surface exposed to malicious websites, possibly by removing access to some existing Bluetooth features that are hard to implement securely. Further, the API takes the approach of a user interface to select and approve access to devices as opposed to using certification and installation.

Get involved!

Anyone may join this Community Group. All participants in this group have signed the [W3C Community Contributor License Agreement \(CLA\)](#).

[JOIN THIS GROUP](#)

or learn how to join or request an account.

No reports yet published. The Chair is responsible for publishing reports. [More about publishing...](#)

proposed and run by the community. Although W3C hosts these conversations, the groups do not necessarily represent the views of the W3C Membership or staff.

<http://www.w3.org/community/web-bluetooth/>

Algumas iniciativas

“Do or do not. There is no try”

Yoda



HOME > CUSTOMER STORIES > RALPH LAUREN CUSTOMER STORY

CUSTOMER STORIES

RALPH LAUREN



 **WebThings**

An open platform for monitoring and controlling
devices over the web

[Learn More](#)



Sistema posicionado em área onde a chuva afeta determinada região e conectado à previsão do tempo, pode prever quantidade de chuva e possibilidade de alagamentos.



Chuva na região dispara envio de alerta para moradores cadastrados em área de risco

Usuário recebe a notificação, que seguindo uma regra pré-definida, repassa o aviso a outras pessoas.



Pedestres



Vizinhos

Amiga do Pedro



Pedro



Sistema se conecta a serviços, para possibilitar alertas ou alterações do serviço

Obrigado

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