

# ICOM TC Charter

- TC's Scope
  - Specify the normative standards for collaboration objects, along with their attributes, relationships, constraints, and behavior, see example definitions in [http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/bee hive/pdf/bee hiveobjectmodel\\_icom.pdf](http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/bee hive/pdf/bee hiveobjectmodel_icom.pdf)
  - Specify the non-normative guidelines (providing architectures or use-case scenarios) for a new workspace-oriented protocol for shared workspaces that support a full range of collaboration activities
- Out of TC's Scope
  - The detail bindings of ICOM abstract model to any specific programming languages and over-the-wire protocols will be handled through separate related TCs.
- Call for Participation
  - <http://lists.oasis-open.org/archives/tc-announce/200901/msg00026.html>

# ICOM Abstract Model

ICOM defines the classes, attributes, and behavior of collaboration artifacts and contextual connections:

- communication artifacts (such as unified message and instant message),
- content management artifacts (such as document, for text and multi-media content, taxonomy, tag, recommendation, social bookmarking, saved search),
- coordination artifacts (such as address book, calendar, task, journal),
- teamwork artifacts (such as discussion message, forum, topic, real-time conference, chat room, wiki page, blog),
- policy artifacts (such as access control, subscription, reminder, workflow)

# Mappings between ICOM and CMIS

ICOM abstract model can define standard object types in CMIS

- ICOM calendar, task list, forum, topic, address book, conference, and trash can define standard folder types in CMIS
- ICOM document, unified message, instant message, wiki page, contact, calendar occurrence, calendar invitation, task to do, task assignment, etc., can define standard document types in CMIS
- ICOM subscription, reminder, workflow, and access control can define standard policy types in CMIS
- ICOM n-nary bond can represent a group of 1-1 relationships in CMIS

# ICOM Entity

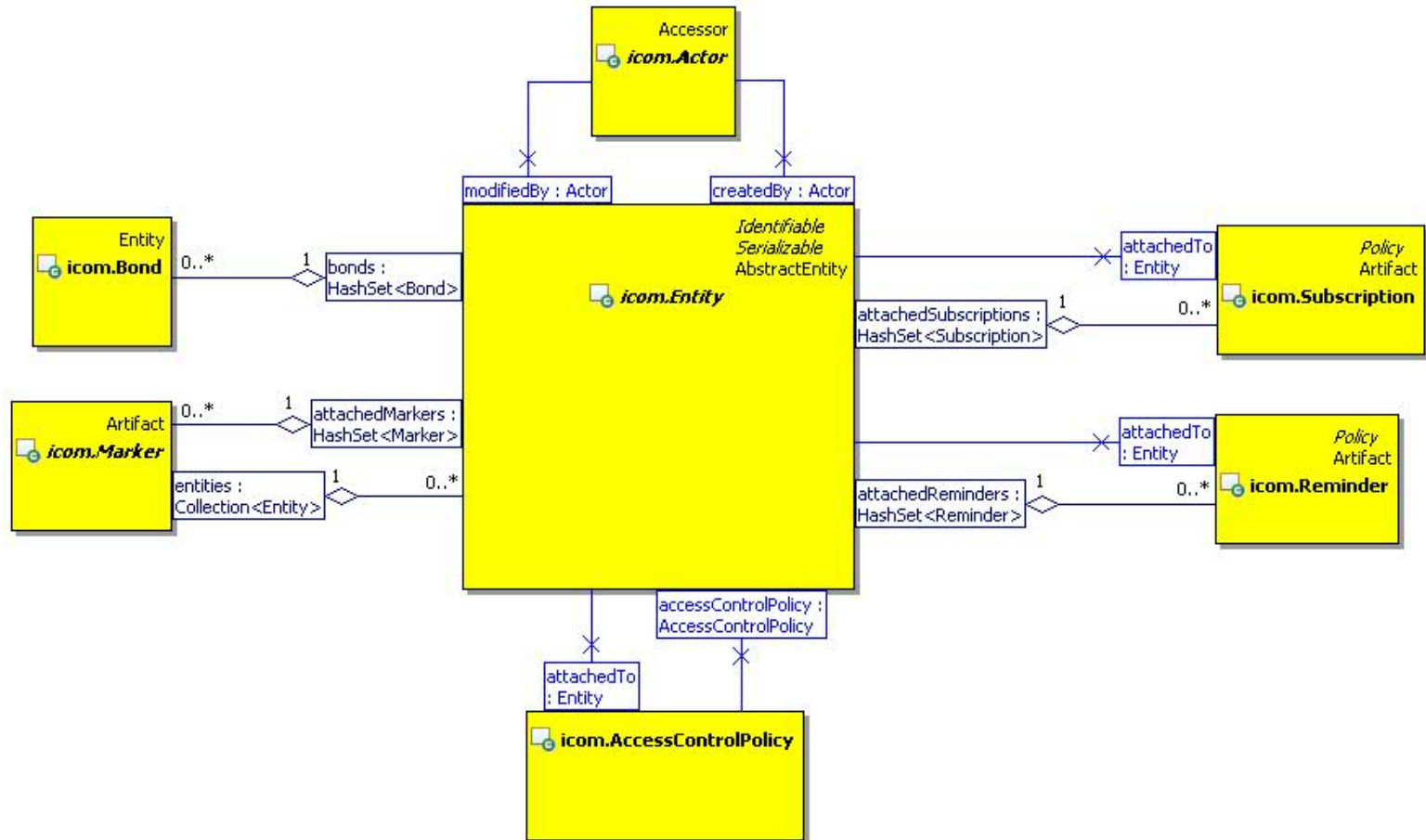
The proposed ICOM entity is a tuple with a globally unique ID and an optional name.

Virtually all ICOM objects are entities, some of which can map to CMIS Folder, Document, Policy, and Relationship objects.

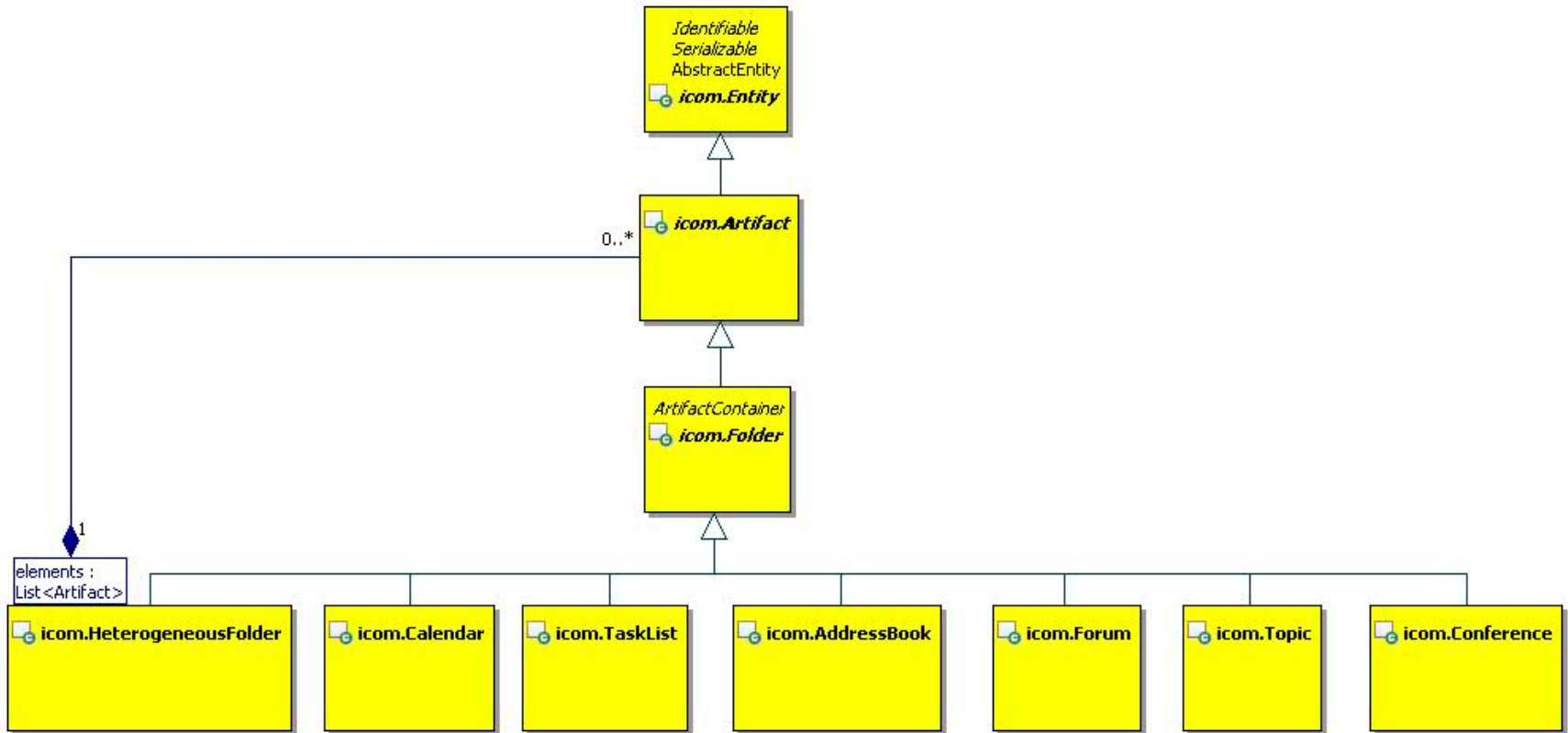
Access to every entity is controlled through an access control policy.

Each entity can have zero or more markers, subscriptions, reminders, and bonds associated with it.

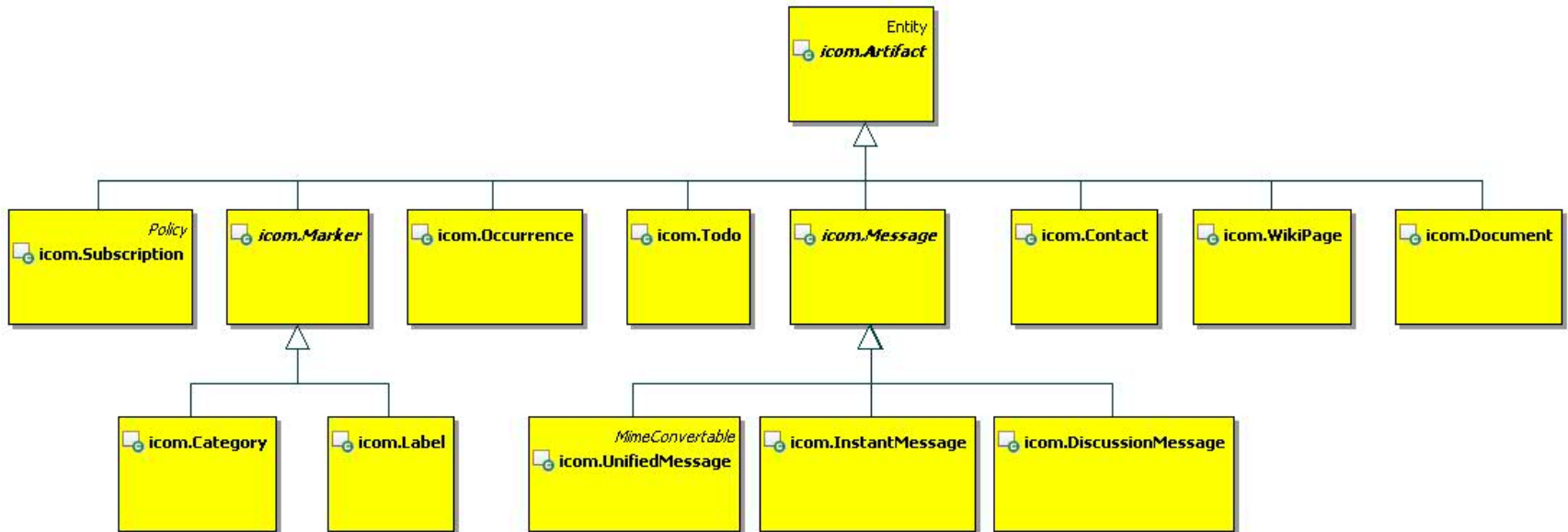
# Entity and Metadata



# ICOM Folders



# ICOM Artifacts



# ICOM Marker

- ICOM Marker (includes Tag/Label and Category) needs a counterpart in CMIS (new object type in CMIS?)



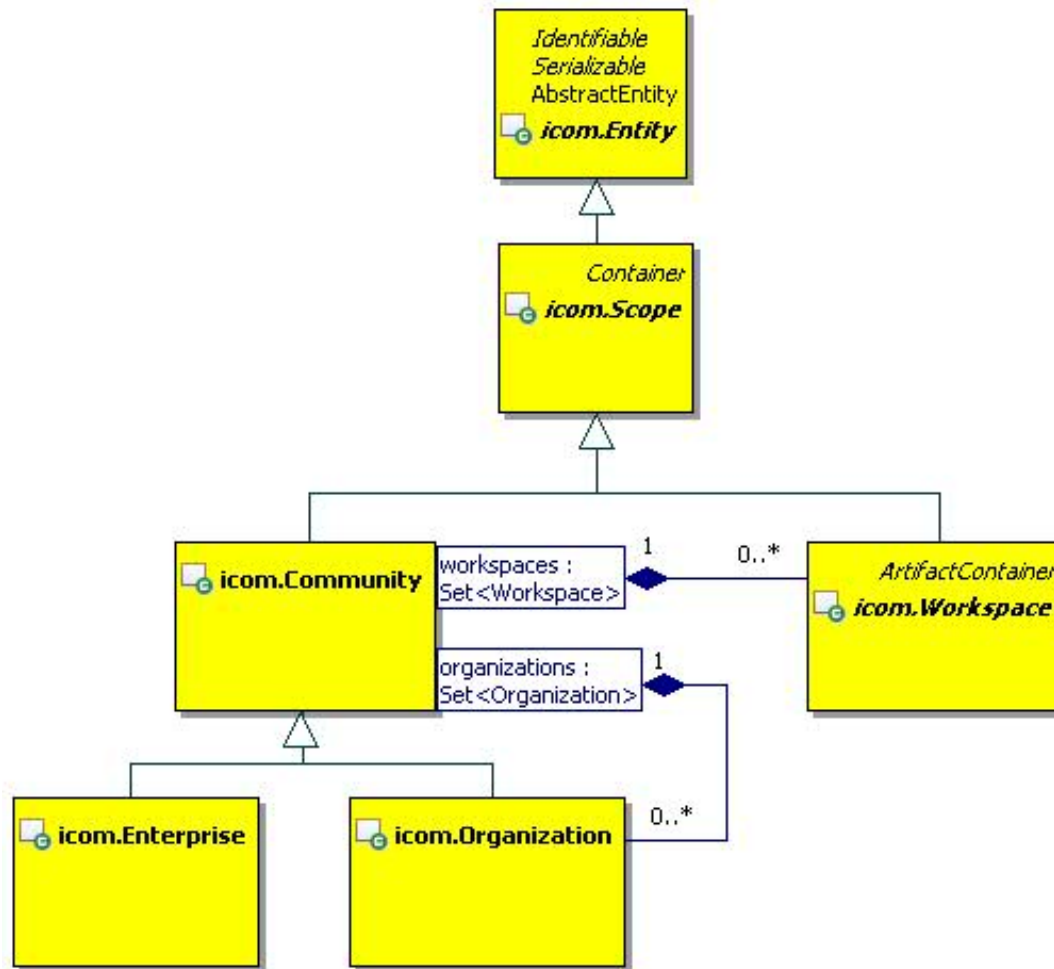
# ICOM Scope

A scope is a logical neighborhood (e.g. community, enterprise, organization, workspace) in the universe of entities.

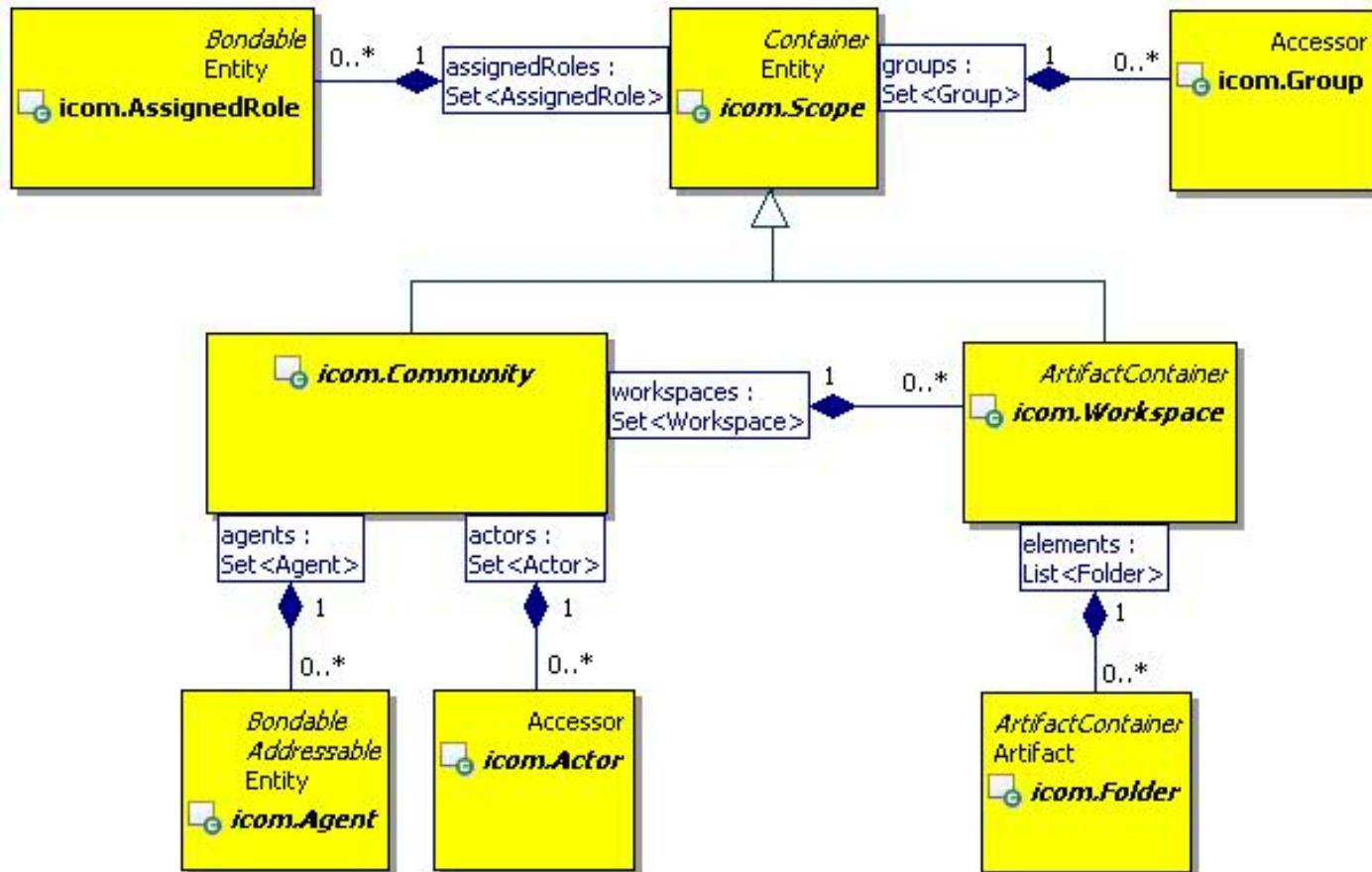
An example scope is a community of users that share a common set of workspaces and are governed by a common set of policies, such as security and record management policies.

Enterprise and Organization are two types of Community.

# Scope Class Diagram



# Community of Actors and Workspaces



# Workspace

A workspace is a scope that represents a durable context and place to collaborate.

Workspace involves participants with different membership roles. A workspace participant can observe the presence of other participants in the workspace.

Workspace contains one or more message and document folders, address books, calendars, task lists, web conferences, wiki pages, forums, etc.

Examples of contexts are projects, asynchronous meetings, and libraries.

Workspace can be an integration hub for multiple CMIS repositories.

# Workspace Class Diagram

