



U.S. Department
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**Federal Aviation
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SWIM Program Specification

SWIM Service Software Requirements

SWIM Service Compliance Requirements

FOREWORD

This document sets forth requirements for software services that will be deployed and operated within the FAA System Wide Information Management (SWIM) Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) environment. The specification defines requirements that a service provider SHALL meet in order for a service to be compliant with the SWIM program policies for software architecture and interface management. These policies have been created to simplify the integration and management of services in the NAS, increase the flexibility of the NAS system-of-systems architecture, and enable consistent approaches to service security and management.

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1 SCOPE

This specification describes compliance requirements for services that will operate in the FAA System Wide Information Management (SWIM) Service Oriented Architecture (SOA) environment.

1.1 Intended Use

The purpose of this specification is to communicate measurable and verifiable criteria for compliance with the SWIM SOA service policies and standards. The specification should be used in conjunction with program-level system and sub-system requirements specifications (SSS) when defining system architectures and selecting products and technologies that will form the foundation for meeting those requirements.

1.2 Applicability

This specification is applicable to all FAA programs responsible for developing systems that will be deployed as services that participate in the National Air Space (NAS) SWIM environment.

1.3 Relationship to Other Materials

This document amplifies and expands content from relevant FAA SWIM policy documents, including the SWIM Governance Policy Document, and the SWIM Product Standardization Policies. The document references other SWIM requirements documents or sections of documents that are sufficiently detailed for the purpose of measurability.

1.4 SWIM Service Compliance Overview

There are many aspects of compliance with the SWIM program's SOA interoperability guidelines. Compliance aspects include: the use of common data standards, a consistent approach for describing and publishing services, use of common message formats and transports, a common SWIM-wide security profile, and in some cases the use of prescribed products and protocols for sending and receiving messages in the SWIM environment.

Figure 1 - SWIM Compliance Overview illustrates the major areas of SWIM compliance that have been defined by the SWIM Governance Policies. SWIM compliance requirements are grouped into profiles of policies that collectively facilitate interoperability, maintainability, and maturity of services in the SWIM program.

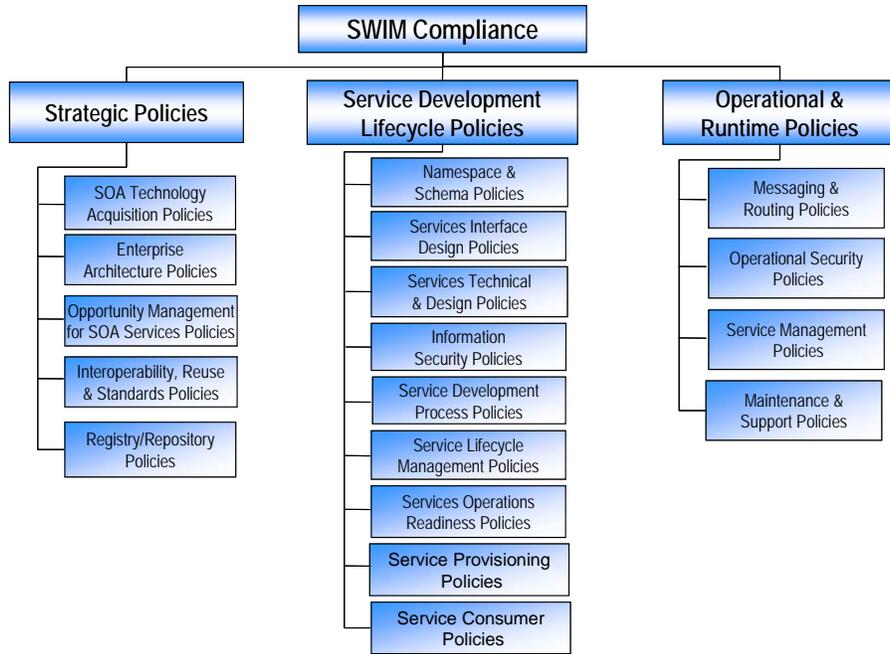


Figure 1 - SWIM Compliance Overview

This requirements document is focused upon the technical aspects of SWIM compliance and interoperability. The document retains the high-level structure of the broad SWIM compliance policy taxonomy, but only includes requirements that are measurable, technical, and related to general interoperability.

2 APPLICABLE DOCUMENTS

2.1 Government Documents

The following citations are government documents that are used as references in this specification.

2.1.1 Specifications Standards and Handbooks

The following specifications, standards, and handbooks form a part of this document to the extent specified herein.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| [STD063] | FAA-STD-063, <i>XML Namespaces</i> , May 2009
http://ato-p.se-apps.faa.gov/faastandards/FAADocs.htm ; URL TBD |
| [STD064] | FAA-STD-064, <i>Web Service Registration</i> , May 2009
http://ato-p.se-apps.faa.gov/faastandards/FAADocs.htm ; URL TBD |
| [STD065] | FAA-STD-065, <i>Preparation of Web Service Description Documents</i> , June 2009
http://ato-p.se-apps.faa.gov/faastandards/FAADocs.htm ; URL TBD |
| [STD066] | FAA STD-066, <i>Web Service Taxonomies</i> , June 2009
http://ato-p.se-apps.faa.gov/faastandards/FAADocs.htm ; URL TBD |

2.1.2 Other Government documents and publications

The following other Government documents and publications form a part of this document to the extent specified herein.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| [COTSCPMP] | <i>SWIM COTS Product Management Plan (CPMP)</i>
URL TBD |
| [SERConDM] | <i>SWIM Service Container Decision Memo</i>
URL TBD |
| [SWIMGOVP] | <i>SWIM Governance Policies v0.8</i> , April 28 2009
URL TBD |
| [SWIMPSTD] | <i>SWIM Product Standardization Version 0.1</i> , February 24 2009
https://swimwiki.tc.faa.gov/download/attachments/5439701/FAA+SWIM+Product+Standardization+final+draft+5.1.doc?version=1 |

[SWSIBP] Web Services Interoperability Organization's *Basic Profile, Version 1.2*, March 28, 2007, document as annotated by FAA SWIM Systems Engineering

https://swimwiki.tc.faa.gov/download/attachments/393237/SWIM_WS-I_Basic_Profile_Version_1.2.doc

[SWSIBSP] Web Services Interoperability Organization's *Basic Security Profile, Version 1.1*, document as annotated by FAA SWIM Systems Engineering.

<https://swimwiki.tc.faa.gov/download/attachments/393237/SWIM+WS-I+Basic+Security+Profile+Version+1.1.doc>

2.2 Non-Government standards and other publications

The following documents form a part of this document to the extent specified herein.

[IETF-2119] *Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels*, IETF, March 1997

<http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc2119.txt>

[NIST800-95] *Guide to Secure Web Services*, NIST Special Publication 800-95, August 2007.

<http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistpubs/800-95/SP800-95.pdf>

[OASIS-SRM] Organization for the Advancement Structured of Information Standards (OASIS) *SOA Reference Model*.

<http://docs.oasis-open.org/soa-rm/v1.0/soa-rm.pdf>

[MTOM] *W3C SOAP Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism*, 25 January 2005

<http://www.w3.org/TR/soap12-mtom/>

[WSDR] *Web Service Description Requirements*, W3C Working Draft, J. Schlimmer, 28 October 2002

<http://www.w3.org/TR/2002/WD-ws-desc-reqs-20021028/>

- [JMS] *Java Messaging Service (JMS) Version 1.1* April 12, 2002,
http://cds-esd.sun.com/ESD4/JSCDL/jms/1.1-fr/jms-1_1-fr-spec.pdf
- [EIP] *Enterprise Integration Patterns* by Gregor Hope and Bobby Wolf,
Addison Wesley 2003
Available from the publisher
- [XML-Schema] *W3C XML Schema*
<http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema>

2.3 Order of Precedence

In the event of a conflict between the text of this document and the references cited herein, the text of this document takes precedence. Nothing in this document, however, supersedes applicable laws and regulations unless a specific exemption has been obtained.

3 DEFINITIONS

3.1 Notation

The key words “SHALL”, “SHALL NOT”, “REQUIRED”, “MUST”, “MUST NOT”, “SHOULD”, “SHOULD NOT”, “RECOMMENDED”, “MAY” and “OPTIONAL” in this document are to be interpreted as described in IETF RFC 2119 [[IETF 2119](#)]. E.g:

... they SHALL only be used when it is actually required for interoperation or to limit behavior which has potential for causing harm (e.g., limiting retransmissions) ...

These keywords are thus capitalized when used to unambiguously specify requirements over protocol and application features and behaviors that affect the interoperability of implementations. When these words are not capitalized, they are meant in their natural-language sense.

3.2 Terminology

The following terms are used in this document and are briefly explained below.

Binary Attachment – a data element that has a binary encoding and is delivered as a part of an XML or SOAP message

FAA Business Context Identifier (FBCI) – TODO – ref [[STD063](#)]

FAA Data Registry (FDR) – The official source of the FAA’s data standards. The FDR is a web-enabled system that provides ready access to the agency’s standards and is compliant with the International Organization for Standardization/International Electrotechnical Commission (ISO/IEC) Standard 11179. [FAA Order 1375.1D]

JMS Client – a computer program that sends or receives JMS messages [[JMS](#)]

JMS Bridge – see [Messaging Bridge](#)

JMS Destination – the object a JMS client uses to create a connection with a JMS provider [[JMS](#)]

JMS Message Producer - a JMS client that creates JMS messages and uses a JMS provider for delivery [[JMS](#)]

JMS Message Consumer – a JMS client that receives messages from a JMS provider [[JMS](#)]

JMS Provider – a messaging system that implements the JMS specification, in addition to other administrative and control functionality required of a full-featured messaging product. [[JMS](#)]

Message Broker – a physical message-oriented middleware component that is part of a JMS Provider implementation. A message broker receives messages from message producers, and ensures delivery of messages to message consumers

Message Format – definition of the canonical form that a message must have so that it can be parsed and understood similarly by the sender and the receiver

Message-Oriented Middleware – infrastructure that provides services to enable loose coupling and asynchronous communications among message senders and receivers. The infrastructure may include translation, routing, and system management capabilities. [EIP]

Message Protocol – defines the rules governing the syntax, semantics, and synchronization of a message-based communication

Message Schema – see [XML Schema](#)

Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism (MTOM) – a standard approach for optimizing the transmission and/or wire format of SOAP messages, using the XML-binary Optimized Packaging format. [MTOM]

Messaging Bridge – a connection between messaging systems that replicates messages between systems. Used when an enterprise uses more than one messaging system, which confuses the issue of which messaging system an application should connect to. [EIP]

Namespace – A collection of names, identified by a URI reference, that are used in XML documents as element types and attribute names. The use of XML namespaces to uniquely identify metadata terms allows those terms to be unambiguously used across applications, promoting the possibility of shared semantics. [DCMI Glossary, Dublin Core Metadata Initiative, User Guide Committee, 23 April 2004]

Open Standard - a standard that is publicly available and has various rights to use associated with it, and may also have various properties of how it was designed (e.g. open process). [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Open_standard]

Open Wire - a cross language wire protocol to allow native access to ActiveMQ from a number of different languages and platforms. (<http://activemq.apache.org/openwire.html>)

Representative State Transfer (REST) - architectural style for distributed hypermedia systems (http://www.ics.uci.edu/~fielding/pubs/dissertation/rest_arch_style.htm)

Service – see [Web Service](#)

Service Consumer - An organization that seeks to satisfy a particular need through the use of capabilities offered by means of a service. [OASIS-SRM]

Service Container – Hosts an implementation of a service endpoint, and may provide a framework for the service endpoint implementation. The service container contains all logic to receive messages (or service requests) through one or more specific transport protocols and message formats. The service endpoint may perform the requested business logic in the service container, or may coordinate operations of one or more other systems to fulfill each service request.

Service Description - The information needed in order to use, or consider using, a service. [OASIS-SRM]

Service Endpoint – An association between a fully-specified concrete protocol and/or a data format and a network address, specified by a URI [IETF RFC 2396], that is used to communicate with an instance of a web service. [WSDR]

Service Interface - The means by which the underlying capabilities of a service are accessed. [OASIS-SRM]

Service Provider – An entity (person or organization) that offers the use of capabilities by means of a service. [[OASIS-SRM](#)]

Service Registry / Repository – A software application and associated services that supports the design-time and run-time discovery and evaluation of resources such as Web services, JMS destinations, datasets, and schemas.

Streaming Text Oriented Messaging Protocol (STOMP)- Stomp provides an interoperable wire format so that any of the available Stomp Clients can communicate with any Stomp Message Broker to provide easy and widespread messaging interoperability among languages, platforms and brokers. (<http://stomp.codehaus.org/>)

SWIM COTS Repository - remote maven repository that is accessed by SWIM Implementing Program developers when using the Fuse Service Container Software. The SCPR contains the Fuse products, maven plugins, and all Fuse dependencies necessary to SWIM developers. <https://swimrepo.faa.gov/nexus/index.html>

Transport Protocol - A communications protocol responsible for establishing a connection between two or more points, and optionally ensuring that all data has arrived safely.

Web Service - A self-describing, self-contained, modular unit of software application logic that provides defined business functionality. Web services are consumable software services that typically include some combination of business logic and data. [[FAA Order 1375.1d](#)]

Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) – An XML-based language that defines the functional interfaces for a Web Service. A WSDL document represents the official “contract” between service providers and their consumers. These WSDL interfaces are described first in abstract message structures, and the bound to a concrete transport protocol and a communication “endpoint”.

XML Schema – defines and describes a class of XML documents by using these constructs to constrain and document the meaning, usage and relationships of their constituent parts: datatypes, elements and their content, attributes and their values, entities and their contents and notations [[XML-Schema](#)]

Acronyms and Abbreviations

<i>COTS</i>	Commercial Off the Shelf
<i>DOT</i>	Department of Transportation
<i>FDR</i>	FAA Data Registry
<i>HTTP</i>	Hypertext Transfer Protocol
<i>JBI</i>	Java Business Integration
<i>JMS</i>	Java Messaging Service
<i>MTOM</i>	Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism
<i>RFC</i>	Request for Comment
<i>SMTP</i>	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
<i>SOAP</i>	Simple Object Access Protocol (obsolete acronym)
<i>SSL</i>	Secure Socket Layer
<i>TCP</i>	Transmission Control Protocol
<i>TLS</i>	Transport-Layer Security
<i>URL</i>	Uniform Resource Locator
<i>WSDL</i>	Web Service Description Language
<i>WS-I</i>	Web Services Interoperability
<i>XML</i>	eXtensible Mark-up Language

4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Technology Acquisition

[SWIM-SC-0001] SWIM services SHALL be implemented using standardized [service container](#) products and product versions that are specified in the SWIM Product Standardization (SPS) document and provided by the SWIM Program Office and managed as part of the [SWIM COTS Product Repository](#) (ref: SWIM COTS Product Management Plan).

Reference: [SPS], [[COTSCPMP](#)], [[SERConDM](#)]

[SWIM-SC-0002] Service implementing programs SHALL acquire approved Commercial-Off-The-Shelf (COTS) products only through the [SWIM COTS Product Repository](#) (SCPR) in accordance with the SWIM COTS Product Management Plan.

Reference: [[COTSCPMP](#)]

4.2 Interoperability, Reuse, and Standards

4.2.1 Use of Open Standards

[SWIM-SC-0010] SWIM services SHOULD apply open data standards, schemas, and message interfaces where possible, instead of creating new schema definitions. Examples include Open Geospatial Consortium standards (OpenGIS), and Aeronautical Information Exchange Model (AIXM).

4.2.2 Supported Message Formats and Transports

[SWIM-SC-0020] SWIM services SHALL provide an interface that supports one or more of the following [message format](#), [message protocol](#), and [transport protocol](#) combinations:

- SOAP-over-HTTP/HTTPS
- XML-over-HTTP/HTTPS, inclusive of the [Representative State Transfer](#) (REST) interface pattern
- SOAP-over-JMS
- XML-over-JMS

Reference: [[SWINGOVP](#)] - 3.4.2-1

[SWIM-SC-0021] SWIM services MAY use HTTPS or TLS as the [transport protocol](#) in place of HTTP or TCP for [service interface](#) interactions.

4.2.3 SOAP Message Processing

[SWIM-SC-0030] SOAP Messages in the SWIM environment SHALL be processed using the FUSE Service Framework library.

Reference: [SWIMPSP], [SERConDM]

4.2.4 SOAP Messaging WS-I Compliance

[SWIM-SC-0040] SWIM [Service endpoints](#) SHALL meet the messaging compliance requirements of the SWIM Interoperability Basic Profile (a SWIM-annotated version of the Web Services Interoperability Basic Profile, Section 3).

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 3.4.2-2

4.2.5 Binary Attachments in SOAP Messages

[SWIM-SC-0045] Any [binary attachment](#) that is sent with a SOAP message SHALL be attached and processed using the [Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism](#) (MTOM), in accordance with the SWIM Governance Plan.

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 3.4.2-16

4.2.6 Data Retrieval Protocol

[SWIM-SC-0048] Service providers MAY use [transport protocols](#) and [message formats](#) other than those defined in [SWIM-SC-0020](#) for binary and large file data delivery and retrieval. For example: FTP, SMTP, or SCP may be applied to delivery large binary files. The alternate protocol SHALL NOT be used for service requests or notifications, but MAY be used for content delivery.

To illustrate the use case: a JMS message may be sent to a [service consumer](#) to communicate that a 2MB binary image file is available for retrieval at a particular URL. The URL may be an FTP address, HTTP URL, etc. The service consumer may retrieve the binary content using the transport protocol and message format native to the alternate delivery channel, instead of receiving a [binary attachment](#) in the notification message.

4.2.7 JMS Provider Standardization

[SWIM-SC-0050] SWIM JMS [message producers](#) SHALL use FUSE Message Broker as the [JMS Provider](#) for [JMS destinations](#).

Reference: [SWIMPSTD], [SERConDM]

[SWIM-SC-0051] SWIM [JMS clients](#) MAY institute a [JMS bridge](#) between FUSE Message Broker and the service provider's [message-oriented-middleware](#) (MoM).

[SWIM-SC-0052] SWIM JMS Message Brokers SHALL be configured to support the [OpenWire](#) protocol over TCP or SSL.

[SWIM-SC-0053] SWIM JMS Message Brokers MAY be configured to support the [Simple Text Object Messaging Protocol](#) (STOMP) protocol over HTTP or HTTPS.

4.2.8 JMS Destination Names

[SWIM-SC-0055] JMS destination names SHALL include the [FAA Business Context Identifier](#) (FBCI) of a SWIM-registered namespace as the first prefix for the [destination](#) name, as described by [\[STD063\]](#). For example, the namespace: urn:us:gov:dot:faa:AviationSafety may correspond to the [JMS destination](#) name: “AviationSafety.topic.IncidentReports”.

4.2.9 JMS Message Type

[SWIM-SC-0060] Messages sent using JMS SHALL use an XML format, and MAY use the SOAP message format.

Reference: [\[SWIMGOVP\]](#) - 3.4.2-1

[SWIM-SC-0061] SOAP and XML messages that are sent over JMS SHALL use the JMS TextMessage type.

Reference: [\[SWIMGOVP\]](#) - 3.4.2-13

4.3 Registry / Repository

4.3.1 Interface Discoverability

[SWIM-SC-0070] WSDL documents corresponding to SWIM [service endpoints](#) SHALL be registered with the SWIM Service Registry / Repository in accordance with **TBD**. One WSDL document may describe many endpoints.

Reference: [\[SWIMGOVP\]](#) - 3.5.2-16, [\[STD064\]](#)

[SWIM-SC-0071] SWIM service WSDL documents SHALL NOT be published through any mechanism other than the SWIM Service Registry / Repository. Those mechanisms prohibited include, but are not limited to direct publishing using HTTP from the service provider site.

Reference: [\[SWIMGOVP\]](#) - 3.5.2-24

4.3.2 Interface Categorization

[SWIM-SC-0080] SWIM services SHALL be categorized in the SWIM Service Registry/Repository as described in FAA-STD-064 and FAA-STD-066.

Reference: [\[SWIMGOVP\]](#) - 3.5.2-22, 4.5.2-13, [\[STD064\]](#), [\[STD066\]](#)

[SWIM-SC-0082] XSD schemas that define the structure for SWIM service messages SHALL be categorized in the SWIM Service Registry/Repository using SWIM service taxonomy categories as described in **TBD**.

4.4 Namespace and Schema

[SWIM-SC-0090] SWIM service WSDL documents SHALL define services within a namespace that has been registered by the service provider in the FAA Data Registry (FDR).

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 3.5.2-19, 4.1.2-2, [STD063]

[SWIM-SC-0091] SWIM service message schemas SHALL use [namespaces](#) that have been registered in the [FAA Data Registry](#) (FDR)

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 4.1.2-2, [STD063]

4.5 Service Interface Design

4.5.1 Service Interface Description

[SWIM-SC-0100] SWIM [service interfaces](#) SHALL be described by a Web Service Definition Language (WSDL) v2.0 document.

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 4.2.2-3, [STD065]

[SWIM-SC-0101] SWIM [service interfaces](#) MAY be described by a WSDL v1.1 document.

Rationale: Some COTS tools still depend upon WSDL 1.1 descriptions for runtime service proxy generation and other uses.

[SWIM-SC-0102] The message content that may be sent or received by a SWIM service SHALL be described by one or more XML Schema Definition (XSD) documents.

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 3.4.2-17, [STD065]

[SWIM-SC-0103] The message content schema for messages that may be sent or received by a SWIM service SHALL NOT be defined in the WSDL document, and SHALL be in a separate XSD.

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 4.2.2-7

[SWIM-SC-0104] SWIM services shall be described by an FAA Web Service Definition Document (WSDD) in accordance with STD065, *Preparation of Web Service Description Documents*.

Reference: [SWIMGOVP] - 4.2.2-3, [STD065]

4.5.2 Service Interface WS-I Compliance

[SWIM-SC-0110] SWIM service WSDL interface descriptions SHALL be compliant with the Service Description requirements defined in the SWIM Interoperability Basic Profile (a SWIM-annotated version of the Web Services Interoperability Basic Profile v1.2, section 4).

Reference: [[SWIMGOVP](#)] - 3.4.2-2, [[STD065](#)], [[SWSIBP](#)]

4.6 Information Security

[SWIM-SC-0120] SWIM services shall implement security consistent with NIST Special Publication 800-95 Guide to Secure Web Services [[NIST800-95](#)].

[SWIM-SC-0121] SWIM services shall be compliant with the requirements defined in the SWIM Interoperability Basic Security Profile (a SWIM-annotated version of the Web Services Interoperability Basic Security Profile).

Reference: [[SWIMGOVP](#)] – 4.4.2-2, [[SWSIBSP](#)]

4.7 Service Management

[SWIM-SC-0130] SWIM services SHALL use Java Management Extensions (JMX) for management and monitoring services at runtime.

Reference: [[SWIMGOVP](#)] - 3.4.2-12

5 NOTES

This section contains information of a general or explanatory nature.

5.1 Open Standards

The following table identifies the open standards that are applicable to the SWIM services domain, and specifies the open standard version that is expected for interoperability and/or portability of services.

Standard Designation	Standard Title	Standard Date	Standards Organization	Standard Category
ebXML RS	ebXML Registry Standard	Jan 15, 2007	OASIS	Interface Management
FTP	File Transport Protocol	October 1985	IETF	Transport
HTTP v1.1	Hypertext Transfer Protocol (RFC 2616)	June 1, 1999	IETF	Transport
JB1 v1.0	Java Business Integration	August 2005	Java Community Process (JCP)	Integration
JMS v1.1	Java Message Service	May 18, 2002	Java Community Process (JCP)	MoM, Transport

JMX V1.4	Java Management Extensions	November 9, 2006	Java Community Process (JCP)	Enterprise Service Management
MTOM	SOAP Message Transmission Optimization Mechanism	January 25, 2005	W3C	Messaging
OSGi Service Platform release 4.1	Open Services Gateway Initiative	October 2005	OSGi Alliance	Java Container
SOAP v1.1	Simple Object Access Protocol	April, 2007	W3C	Messaging
TLS v1.0	Transport Layer Protocol (RFC 2246)	January 1, 1999	IETF	QoS - Security
UDDI 3.0.2	Universal Description Discovery and Integration (UDDI)	October 19, 2004	OASIS	Interface Management
WS-Addressing v1.0	Web Services Addressing Core	May 6, 2006	OASIS	Messaging
WS- Reliable Messaging v1.2	Web Services Reliable Messaging	February 2009	OASIS	Messaging
WS-I Basic Profile v1.2	Basic Profile Version 1.2	March 2007	Web Services Interoperability (WS-I) Organization	Interoperability
WS-I Basic Security Profile v1.1	Basic Security Profile	February 2007	WS-I	Service Security, Interoperability
WS-Security v1.1	Web Services Security Policy	February 1, 2006	OASIS	QoS - Security
WSDL v1.1 and v2.0	Web Services Description Language	June 26, 2007	OASIS	Interface Management
XML v1.0 and v1.1	Extensible Markup Language (XML)	September 29, 2006	W3C	Data Representation
XSD (working draft) v1.1	XML Schema Definition Language	June 20, 2008	W3C	Data Representation
XPath v1.0	XML Path Language	November 16, 1999	W3C	Data Representation
XQuery	XQuery Version	January 23, 2007	W3C	Data

	1.0			Representation
XSLT v1.0	XSL Transformations	November 16, 1999	W3C	Data Representation
X.509 Certificates	Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and CRL Profile (RFC 2459)	January 1, 1999	IETF	QoS - Security

5.2 SWIM-Adopted Data Interchange Standards

[AIXM] *Aeronautical Information Exchange Model (AIXM)*,
http://www.aixm.aero/public/subsite_homepage/homepage.html

[OGC] *Open Geospatial Consortium (OGC) standards*,
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/>

- Web Coverage Service
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wcs>
- Web Feature Service
<http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs>