

PROPOSAL 4 TO TOIP TSL TF

DID COMMUNICATIONS (DIDCOMM) PROTOCOL AS THE *BASIS* FOR A UNIFIED TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL



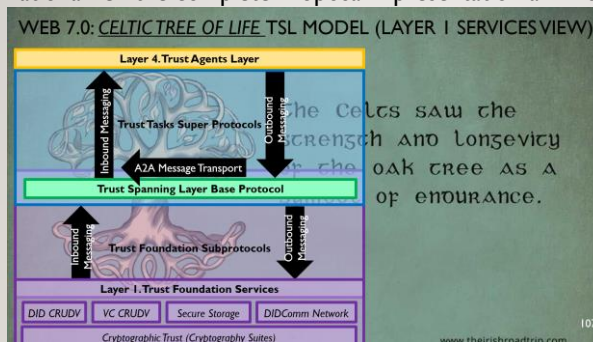
MICHAEL HERMAN
SELF-SOVEREIGN BLOCKCHAIN ARCHITECT, DEVELOPER, AND FUTURIST
TRUSTED DIGITAL WEB
HYPERONOMY DIGITAL IDENTITY LAB
PARALLELSPACE CORPORATION
BINDLOSS, ALBERTA, CANADA / CHELEM, MEXICO

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CHANGE LOG VERSION 0.31 (FINAL 5)

1. Rationalized the complete Proposal 4 presentation and nomenclature around the model in Slide 107



2. Added Appendix D: Two-Layer Honey-Peanut Butter-Jelly Model for Trust Spanning Layer Frameworks. See Slide 118

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CHANGE LOG VERSION 0.30 (FINAL 4)

1. Appendix A: Added slide Web 7.0: Celtic Tree of Life TSL Model (Trust Foundation Services View). See slide 106
2. Appendix C added: Trust Protocol Profile-Trust Spanning Layer Framework: Trust Protocol Profile Example Scenarios. See slide 113
3. Appendix C: Added slide Trust Protocol Profile-Trust Spanning Layer Framework: Proposal 4 Assessment. See slide 114
4. Appendix C: Added slide Trust Protocol Profile-Trust Spanning Layer Framework: Assessment of Other Proposals. See slide 115

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CHANGE LOG VERSION 0.28 (FINAL 3)

1. Appendix B added: Data Replication (Subscribe/Publish) Scenario : Publisher-Notify/Subscriber-Pull Super Protocol. See slide 106.

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CHANGE LOG VERSION 0.27 (FINAL 2)

1. Appendix A added: Celtic Tree of Life Trust Spanning Layer Model (Implementation View). See slide 102. Thank you Joe Spencer for the feedback.
2. Clarification: While DIDComm Message Attachments are formally part of (in-scope for) Proposal 4, Verifiable Credentials, a specific category of attachment, only represent one type of DIDComm Message Attachment (that is used for illustration purposes). The content/payload of a DIDComm Message Attachment can be anything (e.g. mDLs, Microsoft Office documents, XML documents, images/photos, etc.). Thank you Wenjing Chu for asking for this clarification.
3. Attachments can be imbedded in a DIDComm Message or external to a DIDComm Message (attached “by reference”). See slide 69.
4. “Verifiable Credential Sender-Receiver Model” renamed to “Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern”.
5. Slide 85 added: Side Bar: Web 7.0 DIDComm DID Registry Gateway: Automatic Agent Code Generation. A response to the question about Hyperledger vs W3C DID Resolution protocol support.

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SINGULAR PURPOSE OF THE PROPOSAL 4 CONTRIBUTION AND TODAY’S PRESENTATION

1. To table the complete Proposal 4 story – end-to-end – supporting the following proposition:
 - *DID Communications (DIDComm) Protocol as the basis for a Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol*

Proposal 4 represents a Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol solution based on readily available, proven, comprehensive, understandable Internet technologies and specifications

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First Principles Thinking

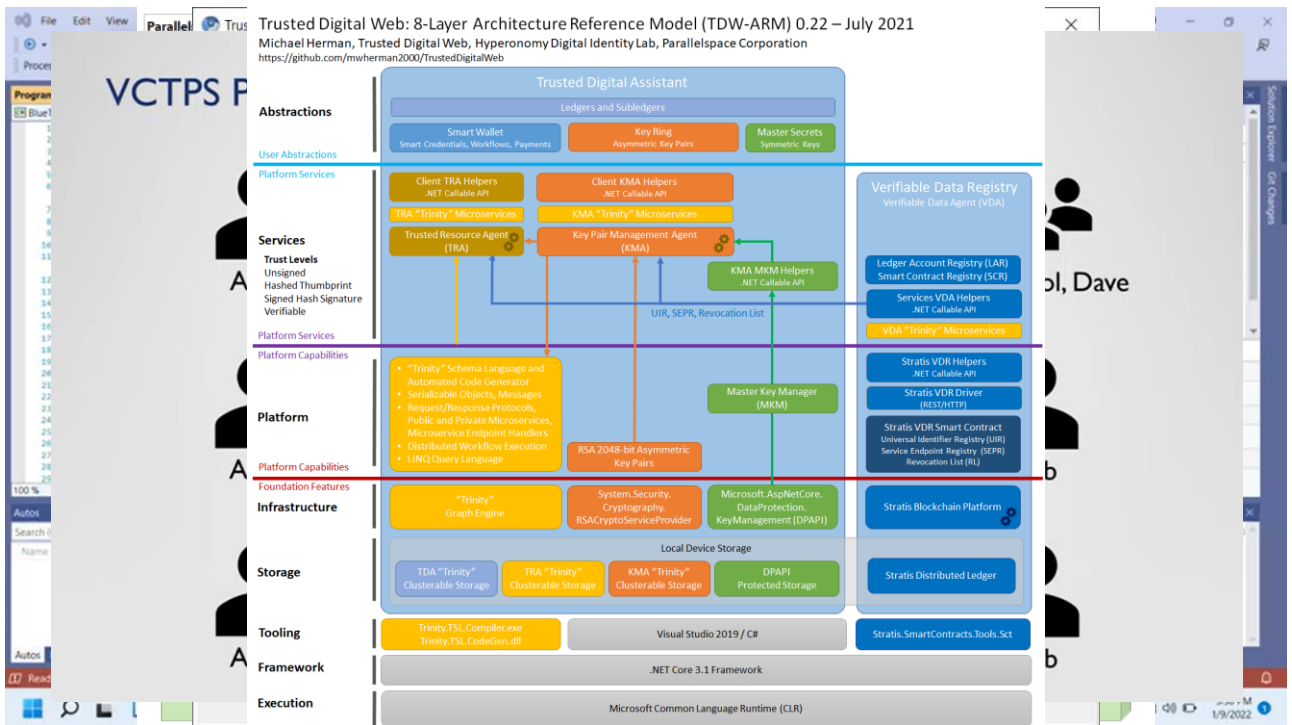
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“Sometimes called “reasoning from first principles,” the idea is to break down complicated problems into basic elements and then reassemble them from the ground up. It’s one of the best ways to learn to think for yourself, unlock your creative potential, and move from linear to non-linear results.”

First Principles: The Building Blocks of True Knowledge
[\(https://fs.blog/2018/04/first-principles/\)](https://fs.blog/2018/04/first-principles/)

“I think it is most important to reason from first principles rather than by analogy. One of the ways we conduct our lives is we reason by analogy. We do this because something was like something else that was done or it was like what other people were doing. It’s mentally easier to reason by analogy rather than from first principles.”

First Principles Method Explained by Elon Musk
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Nv3sBlRqzTI>



PROPOSAL 4 : TRUST SPANNING PROTOCOL TASK FORCE

- Mission
 - The mission of the TSWG is to draft the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol V1.0 Specification to meet the requirements for ToIP Layer 2 as specified in the ToIP Technology Architecture V1.0 Specification.
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ToIP Layer 2 Trusted Spanning Protocol Assessment Criteria					
TAS Req #	Requirement	Section	Brian Richter's DIDComm V2 Comments	Daniel's DIDComm v2 Comments	Overall Assessment
L2.1	A ToIP Endpoint System MUST communicate with another ToIP Endpoint System using the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol.	7.5	yes. DIDComm only talks to DIDComm	yes	Meets requirement
L2.2	A ToIP identifier MUST be unique within the context in which it is used for identification.	8.2	DIDs are used so yes they have this property	yes	Meets requirement
L2.3	A ToIP identifier MUST be a verifiable identifier, i.e., verifiably bound to at least one set of cryptographic keys discoverable via an associated discovery protocol.	8.2	Any DID method with the ability to have a serviceEndpoint can talk didcomm	yes	Meets requirement
L2.4	A ToIP identifier SHOULD be a decentralized identifier, i.e., a verifiable identifier that does not require registration with a centralized authority.	8.2	YES requirement of didcomm	yes	Meets requirement
L2.5	A ToIP identifier SHOULD be an autonomous identifier, i.e., a decentralized identifier that is self-certifying and fully portable.	8.2	I don't think this is met by didcomm as many did methods that are acceptable do not meet this requirement	yes. DIDComm supports this but doesn't require it	Meets requirement
L2.6	A ToIP identifier SHOULD support rotation of the associated cryptographic keys for the lifetime of the identifier.	8.2	DID methods that include key rotation can be used.	yes	Meets requirement
L2.7	A ToIP identifier MAY also support rotation to an entirely different ToIP identifier that can be cryptographically verified to be a synonym of the original ToIP identifier.	8.2	You can move a thread to a new DID entirely using the 'from_prior' property https://identity.foundation/didcomm-messaging/spec/#did-rotation	yes. DIDComm supports this, and AFAIK is the only tech that does so.	Meets requirement
L2.8	A ToIP identifier SHOULD support the ability to: a) associate the identifier with the network address of one or more ToIP Systems that can deliver to one or more Endpoint Systems under the locus of control of the ToIP identifier controller, and, b) if desired by the controller, enable that association to be discoverable.	8.2	Yes, service endpoints in DID document	yes	Meets requirement
L2.9	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol specification MUST define how to construct and format messages that are cryptographically verifiable to have the following four properties: (1) Authenticity: the message was sent from a sender who has control over the ToIP identifier. (2) Integrity: the contents of the message transmitted by the sender are received by the recipient without modification. (3) Confidentiality: the contents of the message are only accessible by authorized parties. (4) Privacy: the contents of the message are bound to conditions of usage agreed to by the parties	8.3	Definitely meets authenticity, integrity and confidentiality using auth-crypt. Not much in place re: message usage	Yes on the first 3. DIDComm doesn't have a defined strategy for #4, but has all the plumbing to easily create it. Wrt to point 4, this is handled by a DIDComm Protocol (a co-protocol (aka super protocol) derived from the base protocol).	Meets requirement

DID Communications

Submitted to the Task Force Feb. 24. 2023

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DID Communications

Submitted to the Task Force Feb. 24, 2023

ToIP Layer 2 Trusted Spanning Protocol Assessment Checklist					
TAS Req #	Requirement	Section	Brian Richter's DIDComm V2 Comments	Daniel's DIDComm v2 Comments	Overall Assessment
L2.10	In a ToIP Endpoint System, an implementation of the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support authenticity and integrity.	8.3	Yes, authcrypt	yes	Meets requirement
L2.11	In a ToIP Endpoint System, an implementation of the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MAY support confidentiality and privacy.	8.3	Yes, encryption for confidentiality but privacy could be improved (lacks message usage terms)	yes. This is not a requirement of DIDComm, but rather of the implementations. A full implementation of the DIDComm spec would require support for confidentiality, but the DIDComm spec doesn't actually say if lesser implementations are still considered conformant.	Meets requirement
L2.12	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST enable the composition of higher-level Trust Task Protocols (such features as co-protocols).	8.3	Yes, didcomm protocols on top of didcomm are used for this	yes	Meets requirement
L2.13	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support extensible message schema.	8.3	Yes	yes	Meets requirement
L2.14	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support resolution of ToIP identifiers to: a) the network addresses of receiving Endpoint Systems, and b) any required cryptographic keys.	8.4	Yes, DID resolution with service blocks and verification methods	yes	Meets requirement
L2.15	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support transport of messages via ToIP Layer 1 interfaces.	8.4	Yes	yes	Meets requirement
L2.16	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support delivery of messages to the Layer 2 interface of the Endpoint System of the ultimate receiver of the message.	8.4	Yes	yes	Meets requirement
L2.17	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support delivery of messages via Intermediary Systems.	8.4	Yes, DIDComm routes through mediators when required	yes	Meets requirement
L2.18	The ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol MUST support confidentiality with regard to the metadata required for message routing.	8.4	Uses routing "layers" similar to an onion so only relevant parties can see	yes	Meets requirement
DID Communications (DIDComm) MEETS OVERALL REQUIREMENTS					

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ToIP Layer 2 Trusted Spanning Protocol Assessment Checklist: COMPLETED. Assessment: P...

Michael Herman (Trusted Digital Wel)
 To: Drummond Reed (Gen) (drummond.reed@gendigital.com)
 Cc: Daniel Hardman (daniel.hardman@gmail.com); Brian Richter

Fri 2/24/2023 1:29 PM

Drummond, per our conversation from a couple of days ago, ...

- Daniel has provided his assessment of the DIDComm protocol relative to the 18 requirements
- He added his comments to a copy of the Google spreadsheet you had sent me the link to. I ended up making a copy of yours because I was unable to edit it.
- Brian had already added a full set of comments/feedback. I transposed Brian's comments into a companion set of comments in their own column alongside Daniels.
- Daniel and I reviewed the overall spreadsheet on a 1:1 call today.
- The overall assessment is that DIDComm meets or exceeds all the 18 requirements for a Layer 2 Spanning Protocol.
- I think this will become more clear after my Proposal 4 where I have a few slides that easily explain the essence of DIDComm (<https://hyperonomy.com/2023/02/22/proposal-4-to-toip-tsl-tf-web-7-0trust-spanning-layerframework/>).

Each of you has been emailed a link from Google Docs. Let me know if there are any issues.

Best regards,
 Michael Herman
 Web 7.0

If you want something done as quickly as possible, assign it to a busy person.

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PROPOSAL 4

1. Proposal 4 Background
2. Proposal 4 Examples
3. Proposal 4 Summary: Recommendation for VI Standardization
4. Proposal 4 Definitions and Drill-down
 - i. Web 7.0 Celtic Tree of Life Trust Spanning Layer Model: Super Protocols, Base Protocols, and Subprotocols
 - ii. Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern
 - iii. Layer I Trust Foundation Services
 - iv. Trust Tasks Super Protocols & Overlays
5. Conclusion: Recommendation for VI Standardization

¹ This presentation has lots of detail, but the goal is to present these concepts at an Awareness level.

² Web 7.0 tagline: Take what you need; leave the rest

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PROPOSAL 4 BACKGROUND

DIDCOMM ARCHITECTURE REFERENCE MODEL

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WHAT IS WEB 7.0?

Web 7.0 is a unified software and hardware ecosystem for building resilient, trusted, decentralized systems using decentralized identifiers, DIDComm agents, and verifiable credentials.

Take what you need; leave the rest.

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The Web 7.0 Architecture Whitepaper (#web7, @web7arch)

DIDComm Agent Architecture Reference Model (DIDComm-ARM)

A Design Guide for Software Architects and Developers

APPENDIX D – COPYRIGHT, TRADEMARKS, AND LICENSES

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PROPOSAL 4 BACKGROUND

DIDCOMM BASICS

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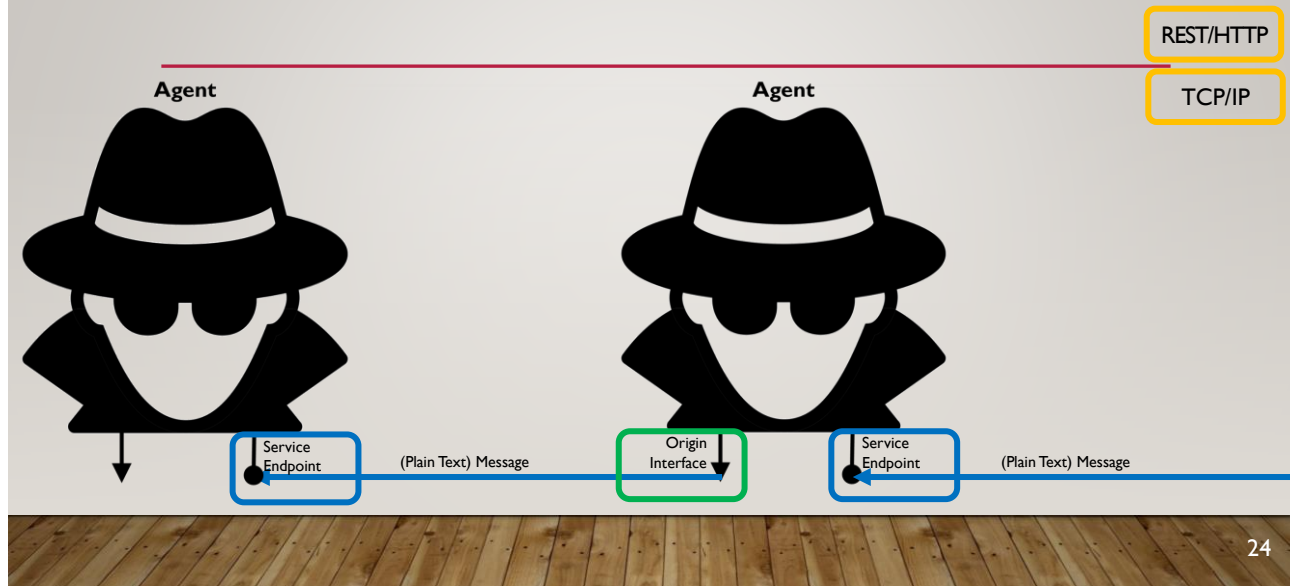
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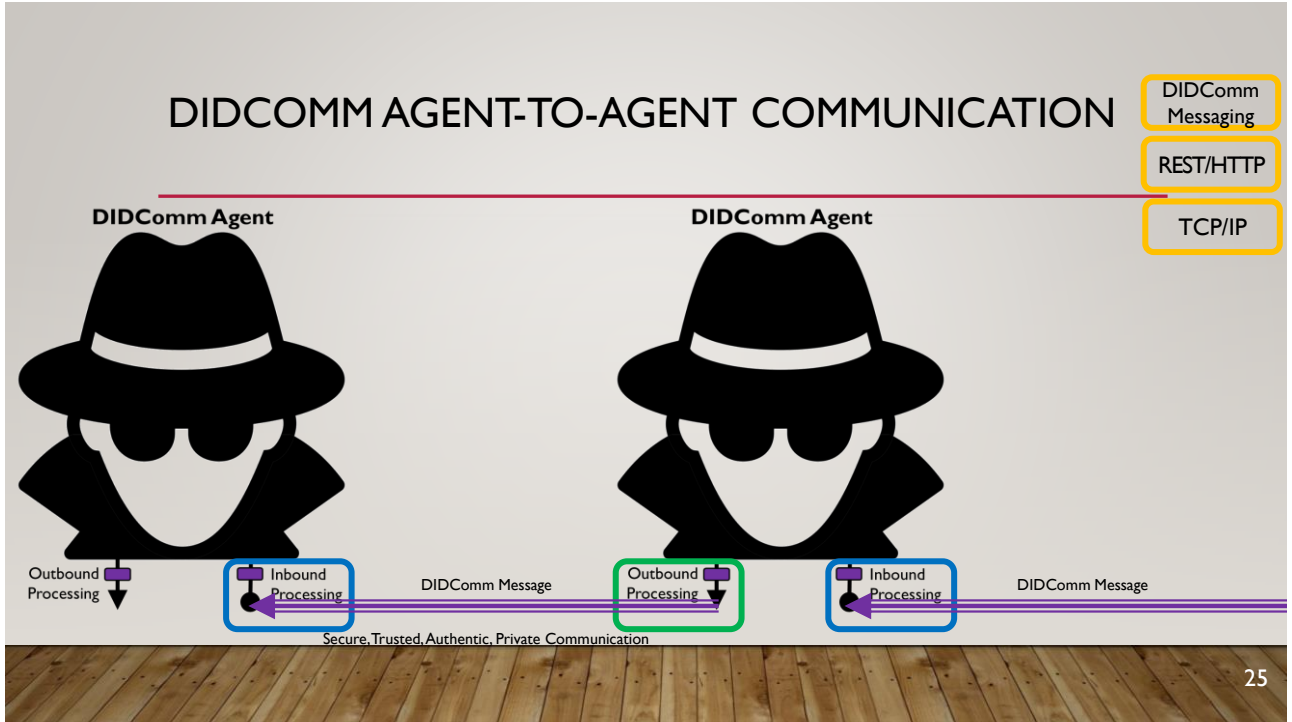
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REST/HTTP AGENT-TO-AGENT COMMUNICATION

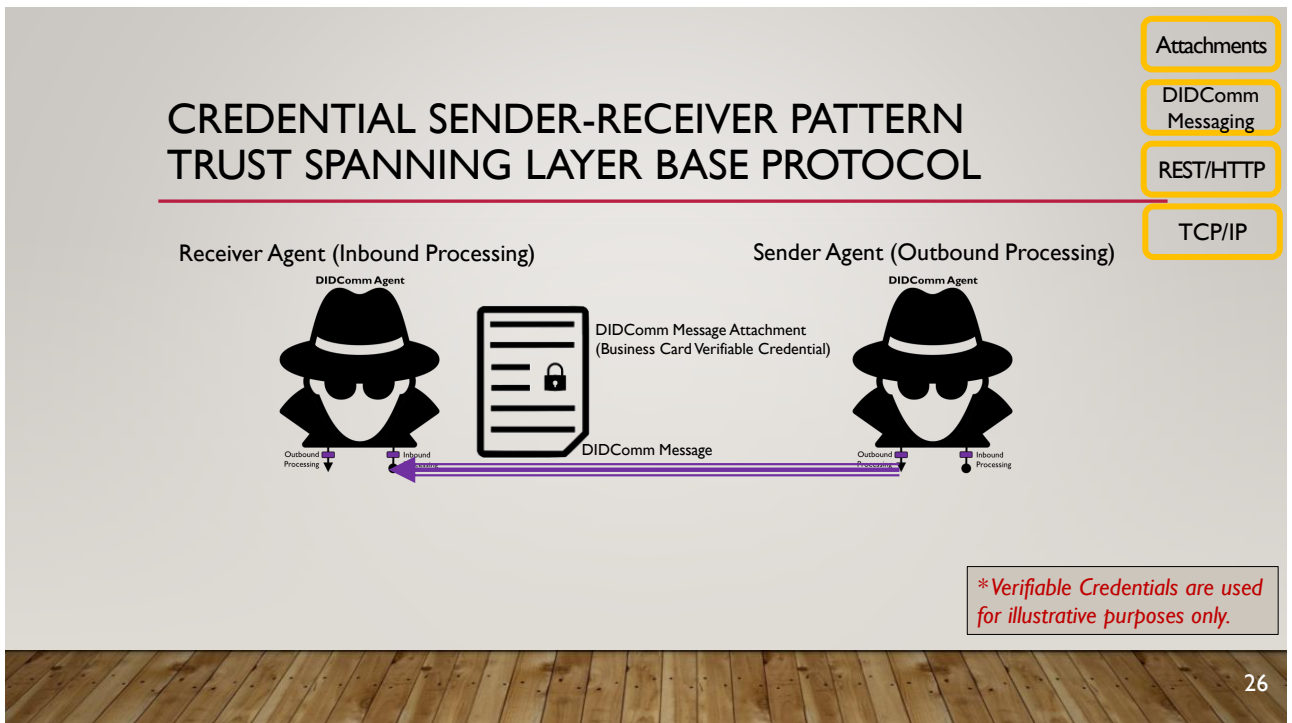


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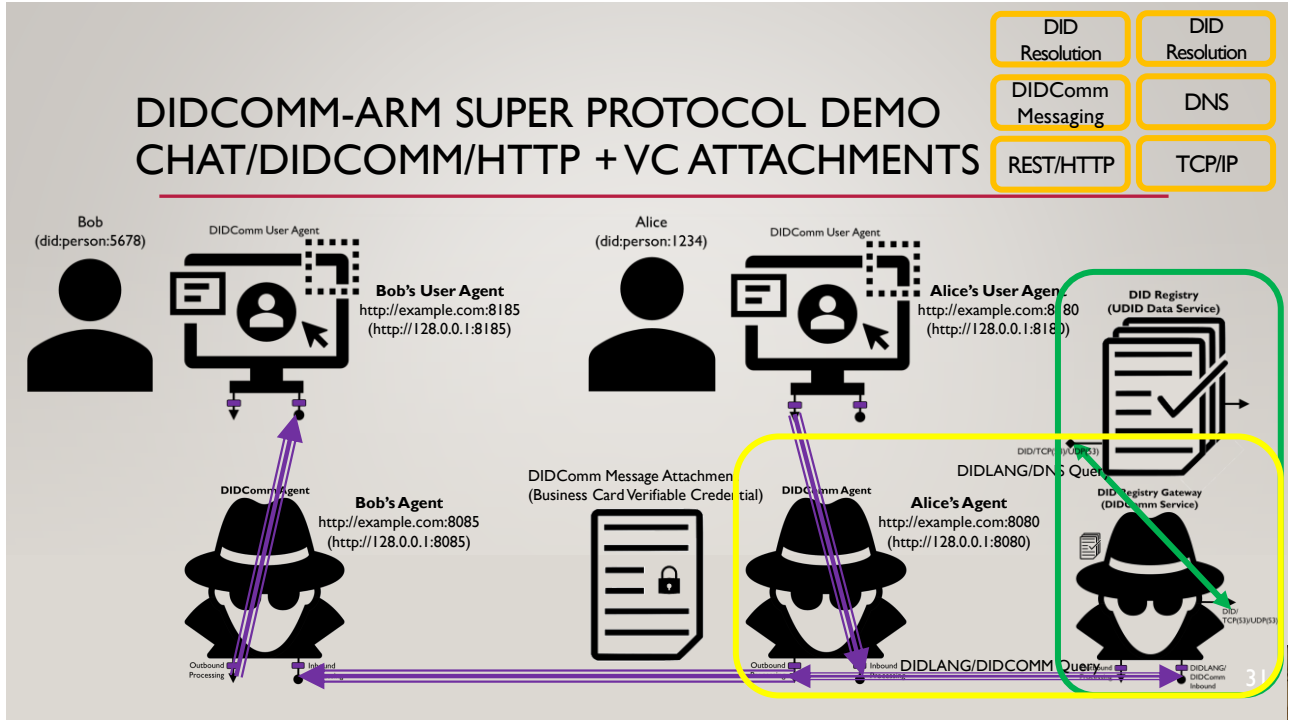
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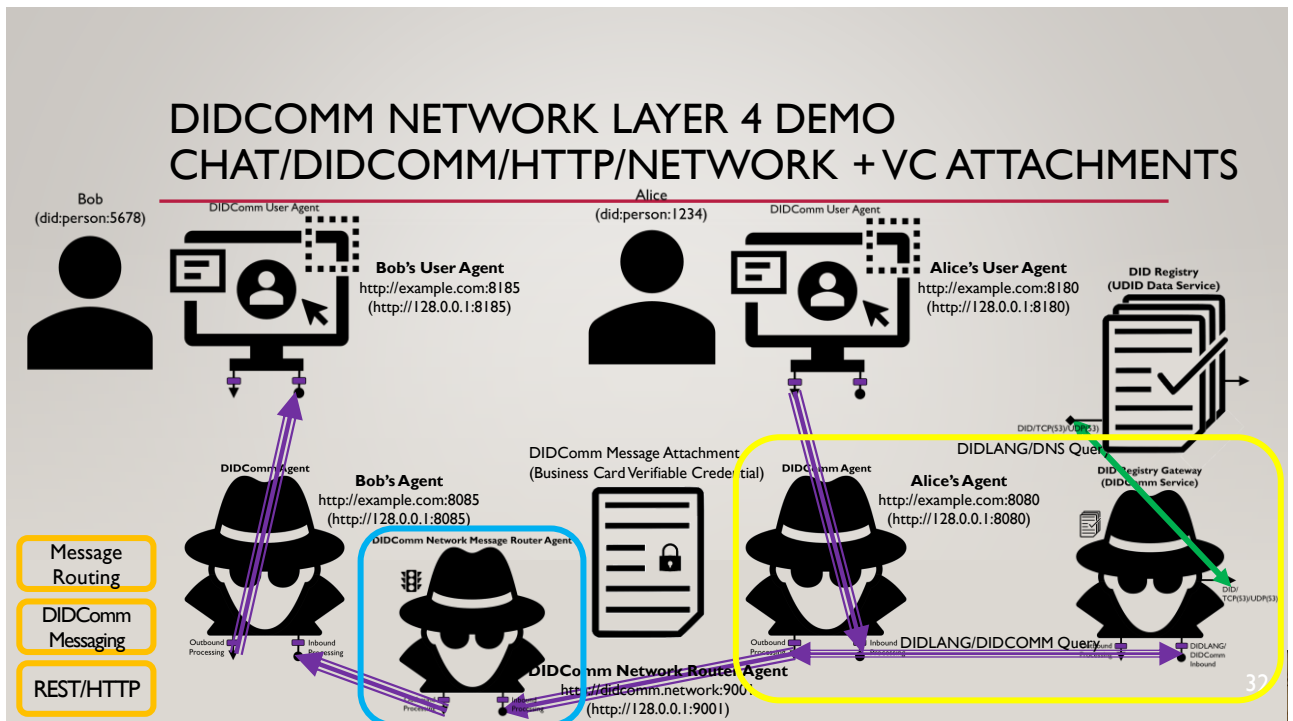
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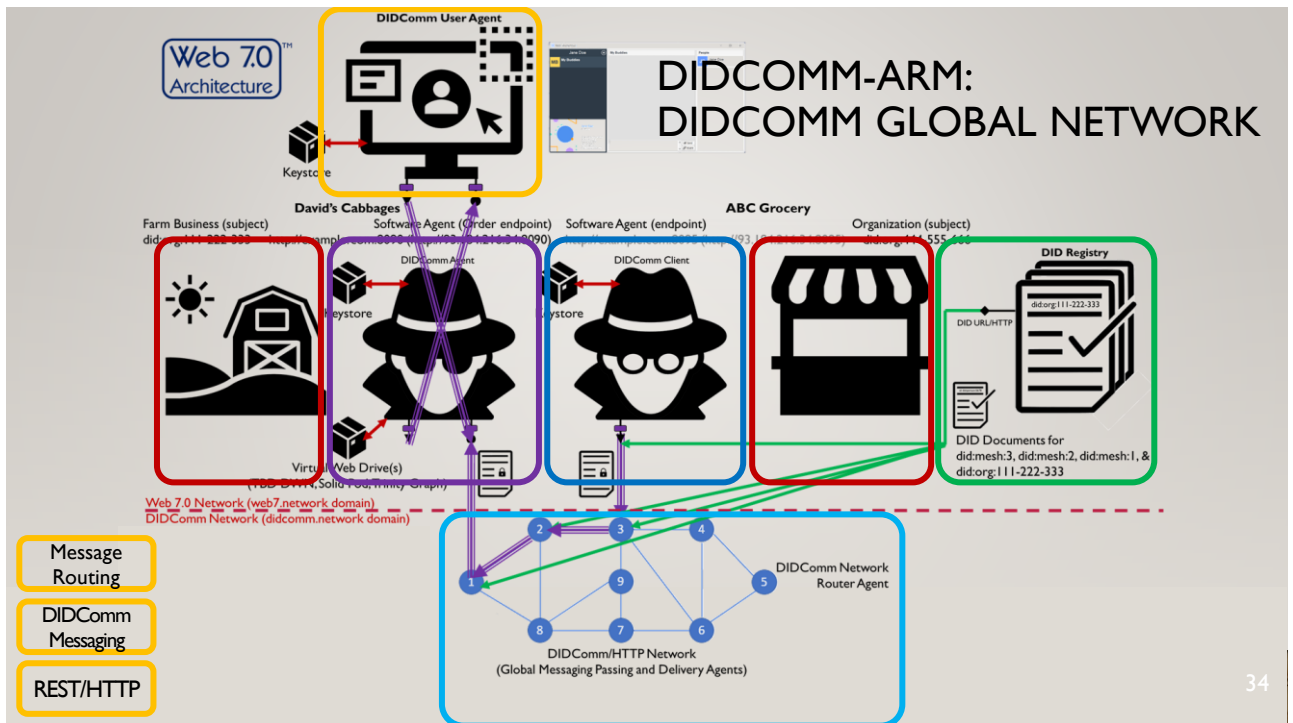
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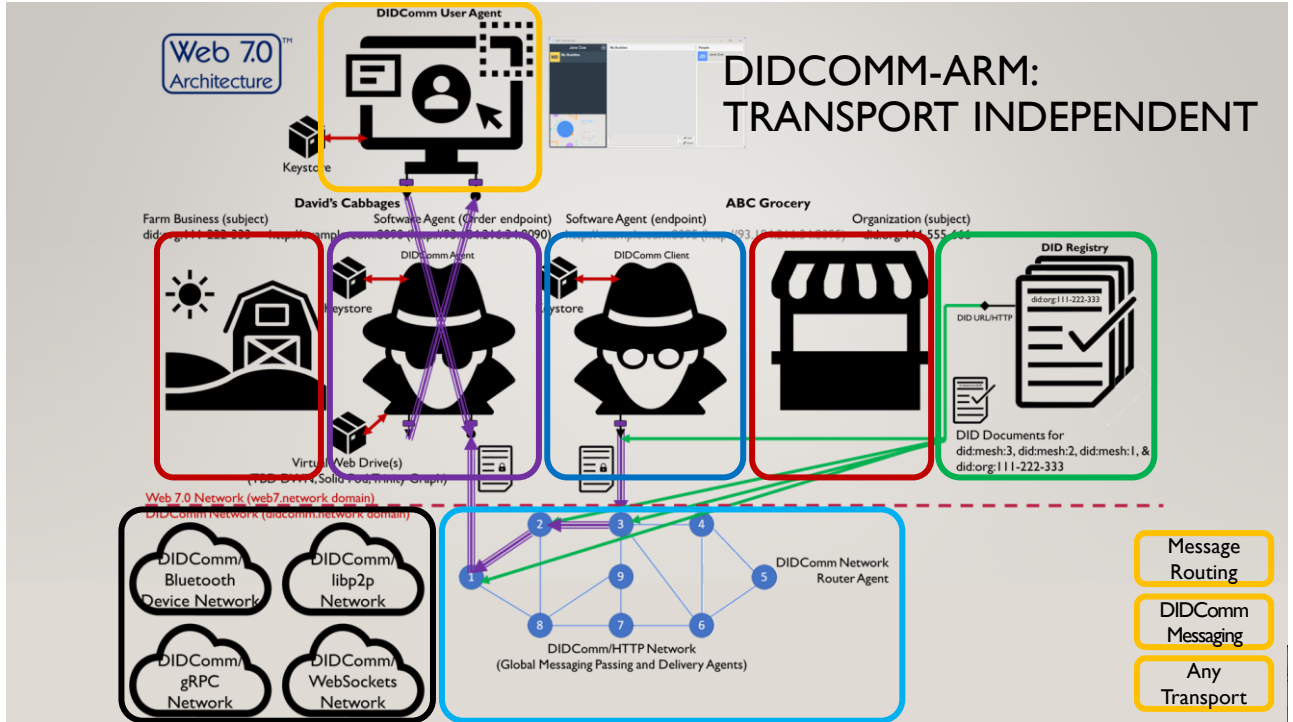


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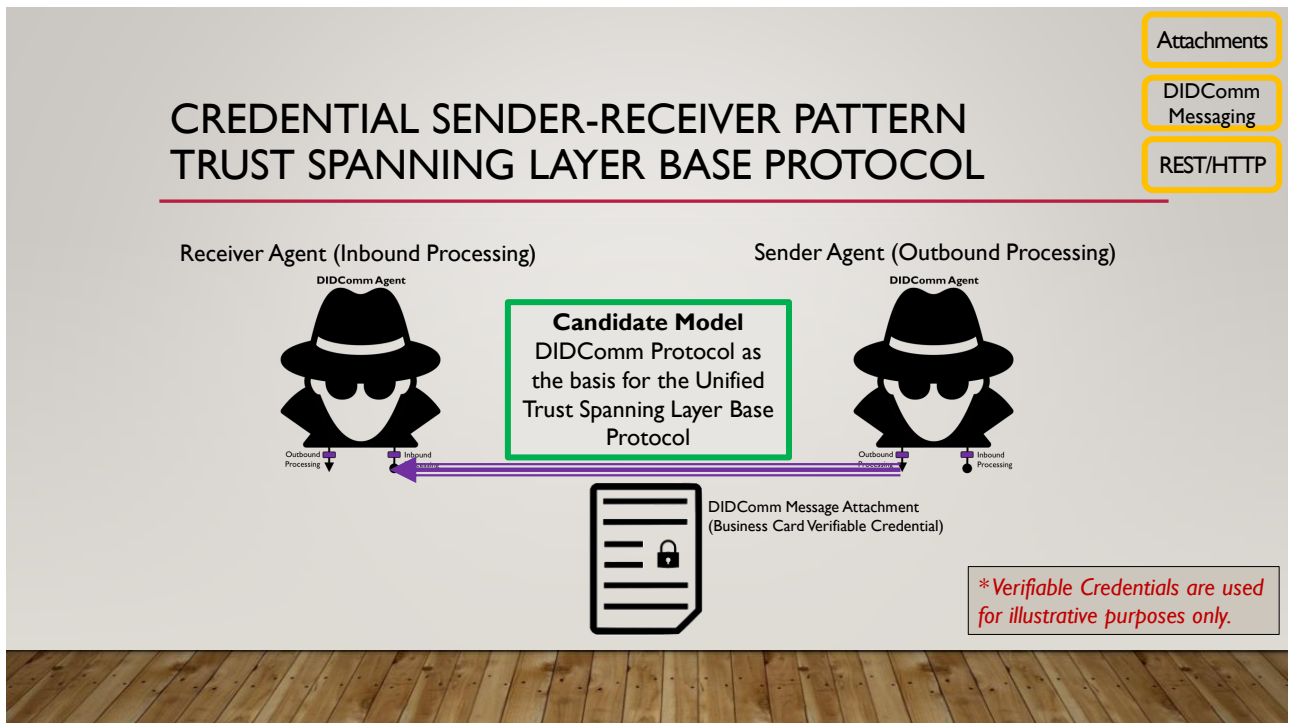
PROPOSAL 4 EXAMPLES

WEB 7.0 GLOBAL DIDCOMM NETWORK





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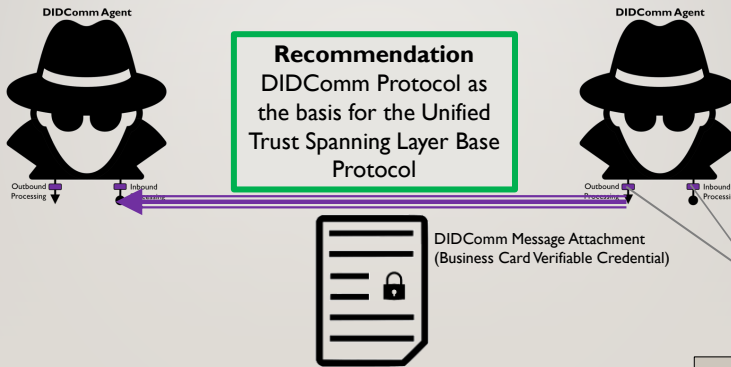
CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

Attachments

DIDComm Messaging

REST/HTTP

Receiver Agent (Inbound Processing) Sender Agent (Outbound Processing)



4.iv. - Trust Tasks Super Protocols & Overlays: Drilldown and Examples

**Verifiable Credentials are used for illustrative purposes only.*

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PROPOSAL 4 SUMMARY

Proposal 4 (as presented in this version of the Proposal 4 presentation) is a:

- Compelling story (with irrefutable evidence and examples) supporting the selection of
 - DID Communications (DIDComm) Protocol
 - Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern
- as the basis for the Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol for any and all decentralized ecosystems
 - Web 7.0 DIDComm Architecture Reference Model (DIDComm-ARM)
 - ToIP Technical Architecture Specification (ToIP TAS), Etc.

Dan Proposal #4 to ToIP TSP TF 0.8: Web 7.0 Trust Spanning Layer Framework++ (Summary Presentation) #27
 mwherman2000 · 3 weeks ago · 7 comments · 9 replies

dhh1128 5 days ago Maintainer

I believe that DIDComm v2 ticks all the boxes, and I like Michael's proposal because I think it makes that clear. I can hardly say otherwise, since it's something I poured my heart and soul into. However, that does not mean I think it is optimal, which is why I didn't just recommend it in its current form.

es that clear. I

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PROPOSAL 4 DEFINITIONS AND DRILL-DOWN

- Web 7.0 Celtic Tree of Life Trust Spanning Layer Model: Super Protocols, Base Protocols, and Subprotocols
- Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern
- Layer 1 Trust Foundation Services
- Trust Foundation Services Subprotocols
- Trust Tasks Super Protocols & Overlays

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WEB 7.0 CELTIC TREE OF LIFE TRUST SPANNING LAYER MODEL

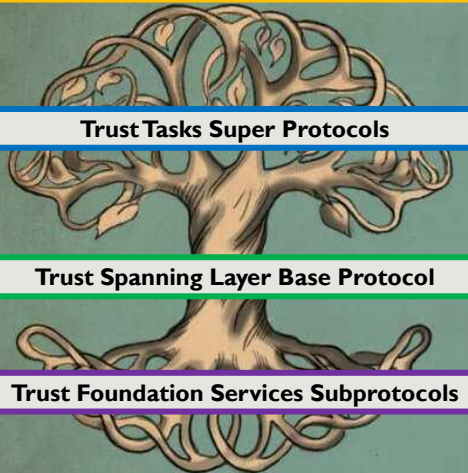
Layer 4. Trust Agents Layer

Trust Tasks Super Protocols

Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol

Trust Foundation Services Subprotocols

Layer I. Trust Foundation Services



The Celts saw the strength and longevity of the oak tree as a symbol of endurance.

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TRUST TASKS SUPER PROTOCOLS: AGENT TO AGENT MESSAGING

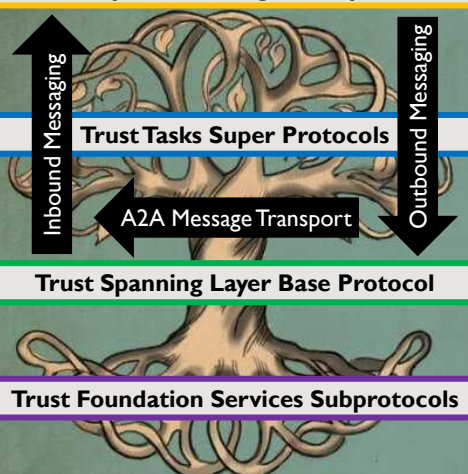
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Layer I. Trust Foundation Services

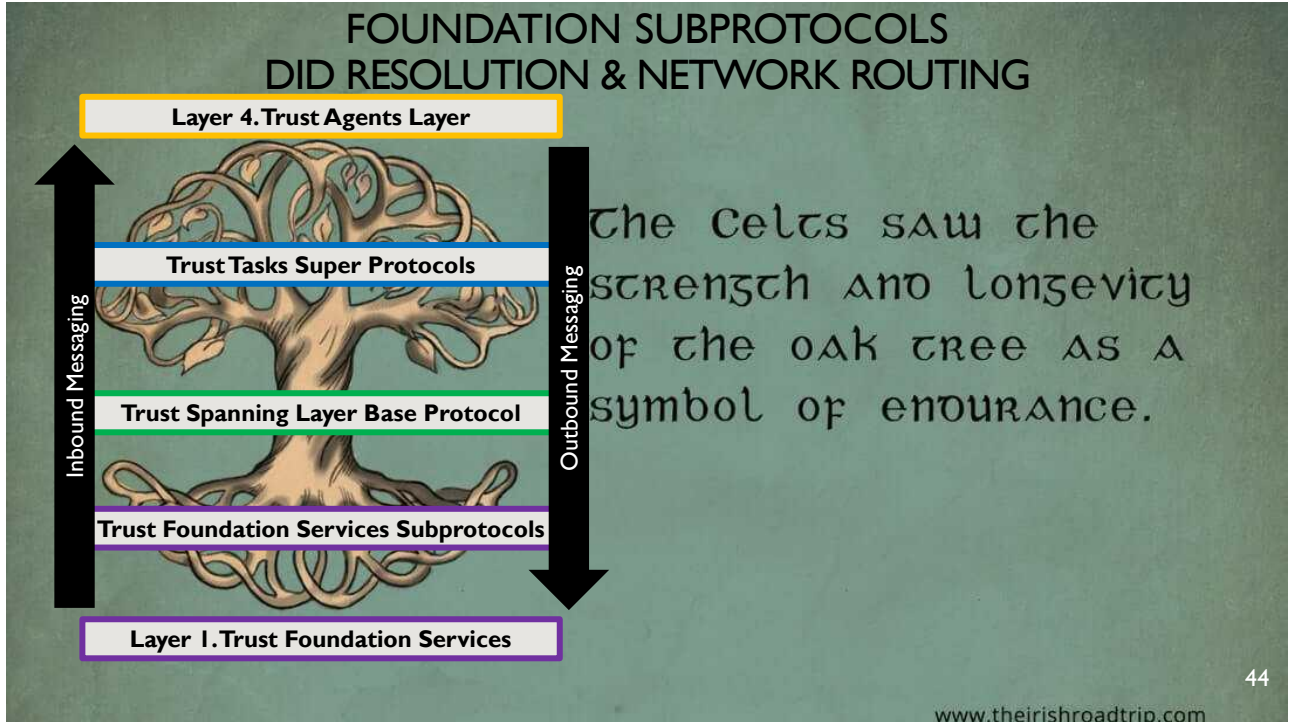


The Celts saw the strength and longevity of the oak tree as a symbol of endurance.

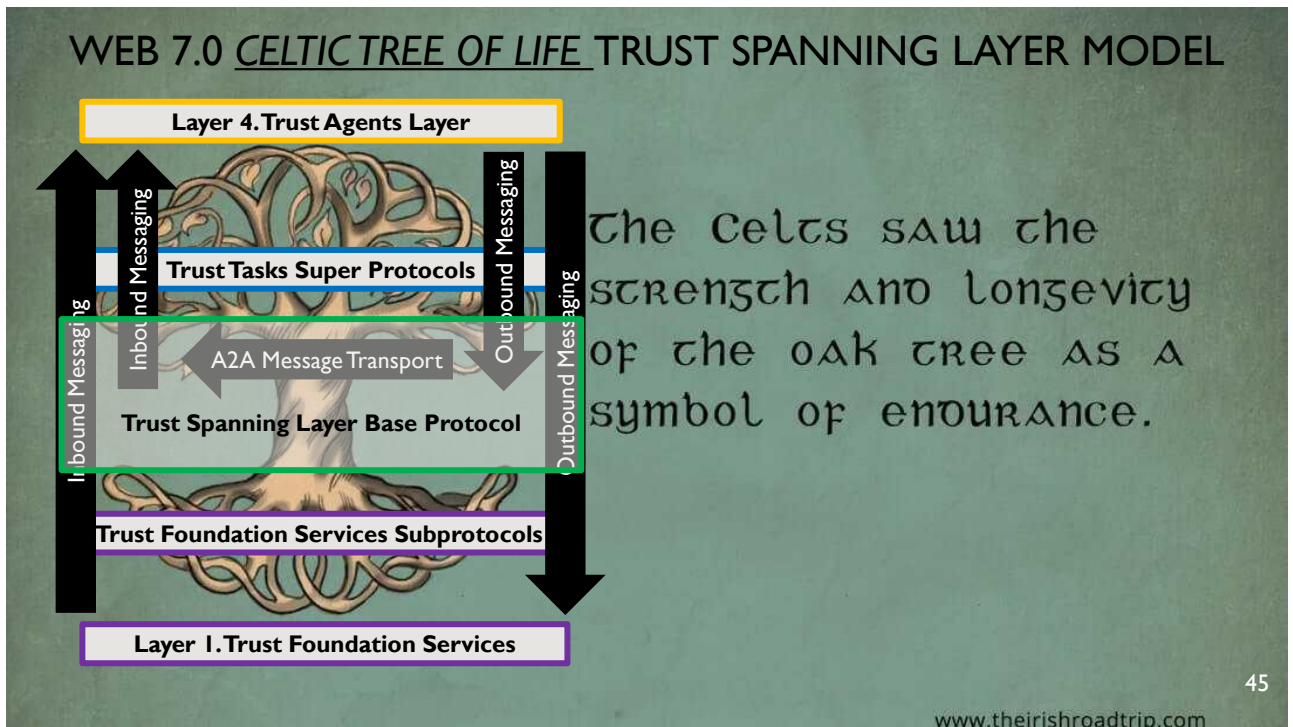
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SIDE BAR: TOIP TSP TASK FORCE SCOPE-OF-WORK

1. Need to adopt a systems, ecosystem-wide point-of-view/perspective
2. Scope of work cannot be limited to the specification of a Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol
3. Post-proposals analysis and consolidation will require some perceived Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol capabilities to be *relegated* or *delegated* to either:
 - Trust Tasks Super Protocols
 - Trust Foundation Services Subprotocols
 - This relegation/delegation activity needs to be in-scope. Detailed specification of the Trust Tasks Super Protocol and Trust Foundation Services Subprotocol framework and individual protocols to be deferred to a separate WG/TF activity

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CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN DRILL-DOWN

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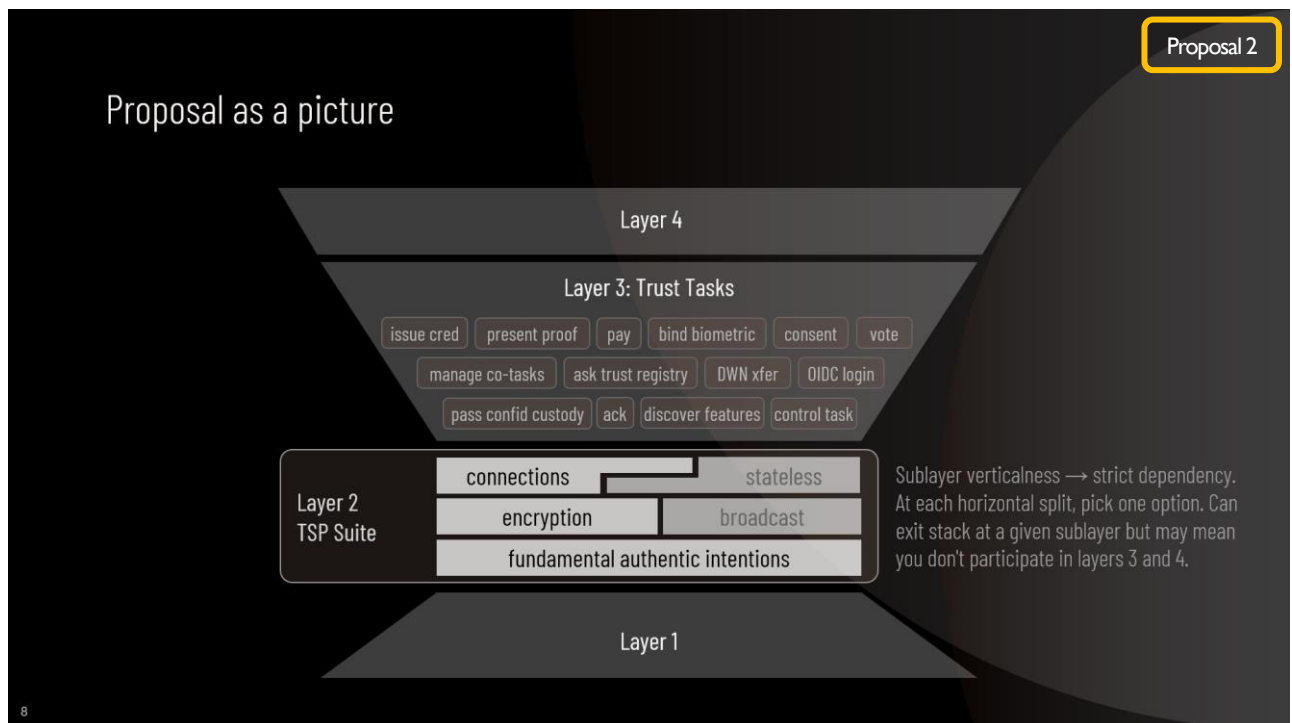
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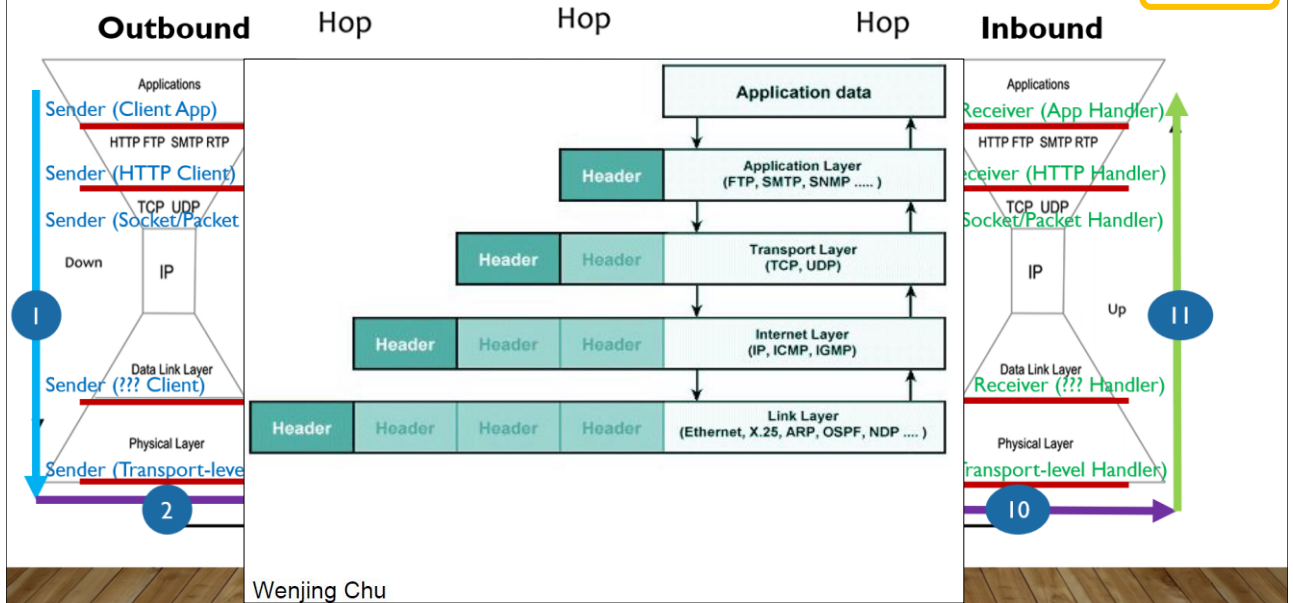
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IP Router Layer Intermediation

- Proposal 1
- Proposal 3

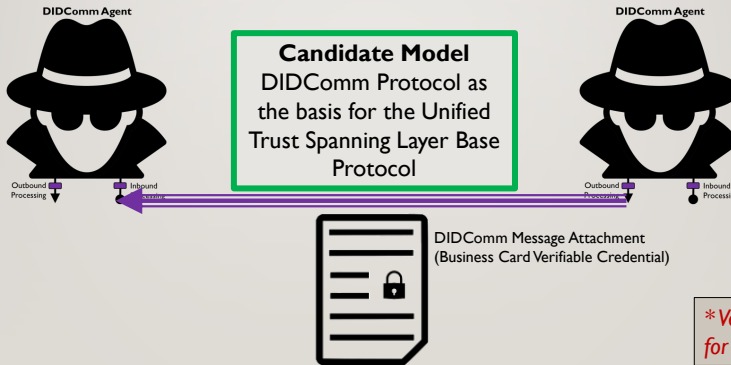


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CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

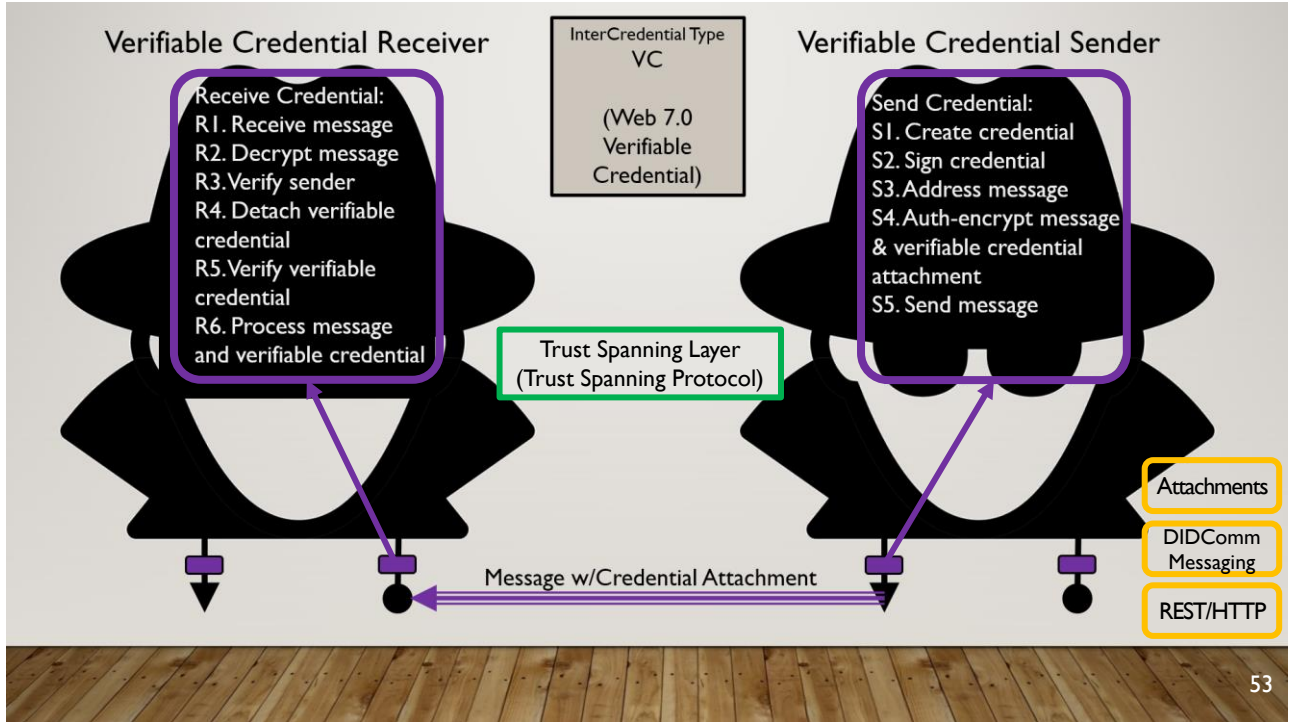
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP

Receiver Agent (Inbound Processing) Sender Agent (Outbound Processing)

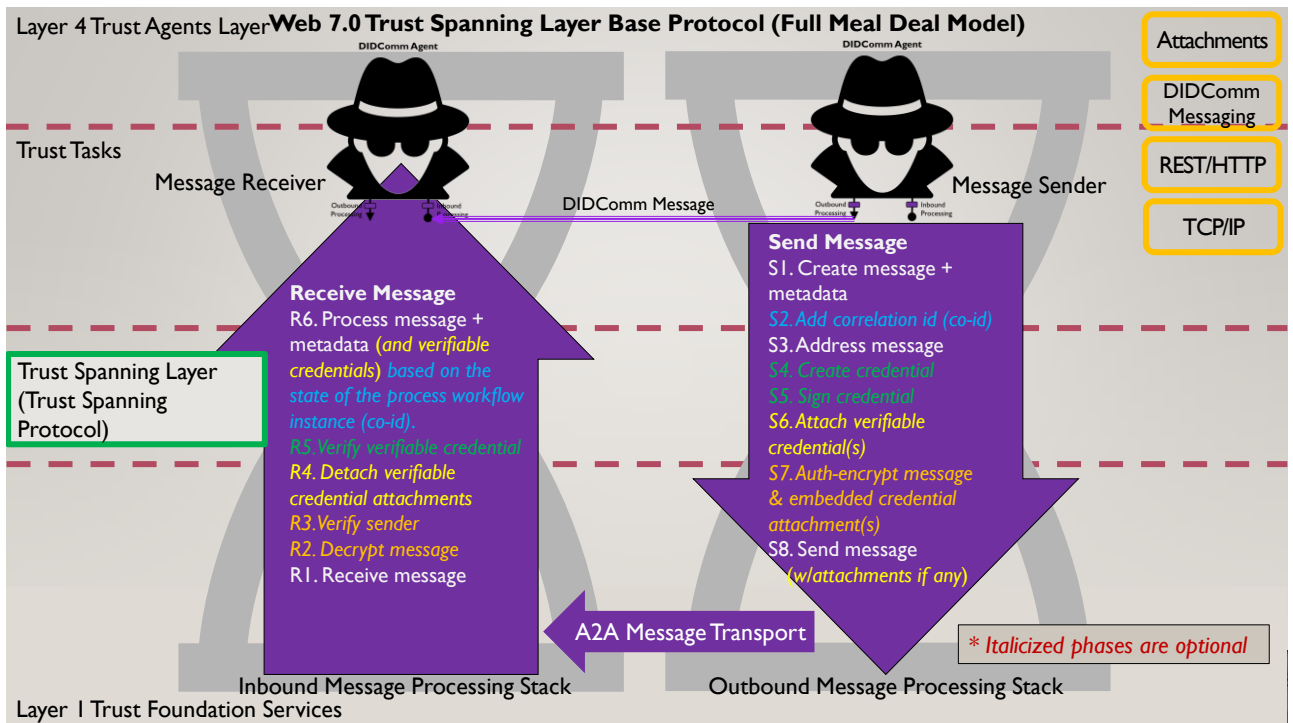


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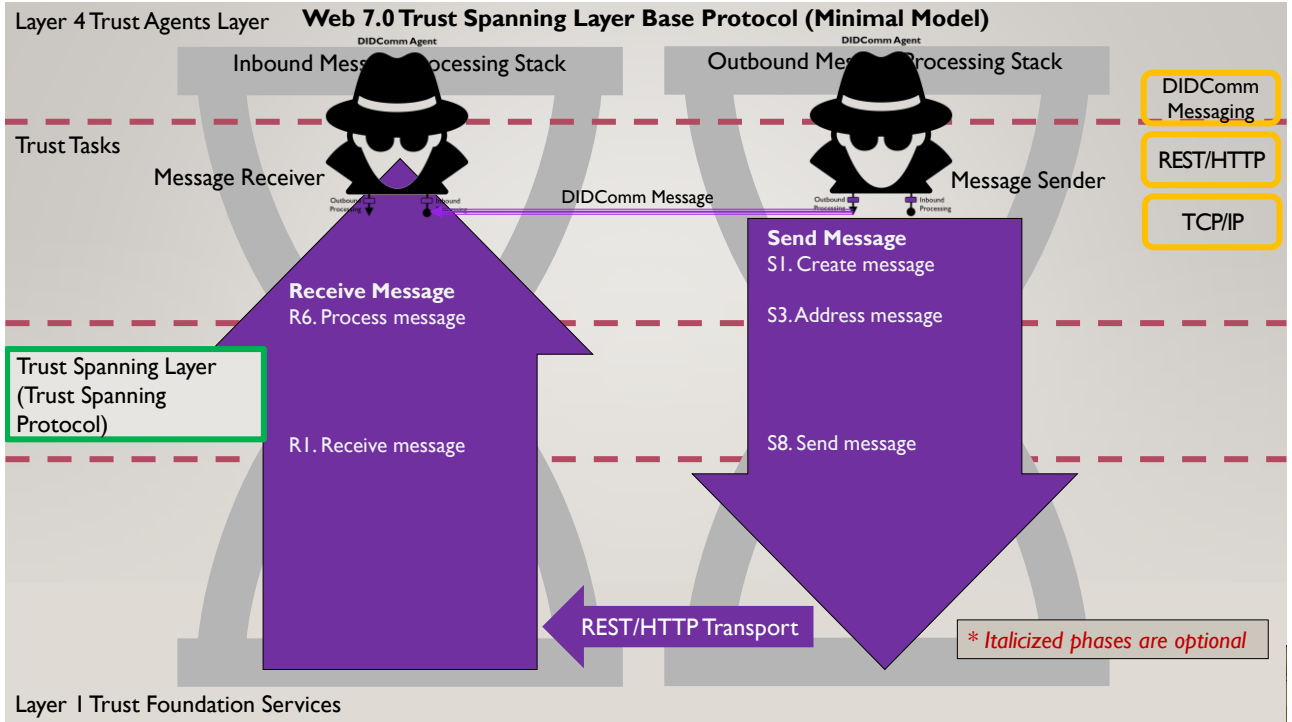
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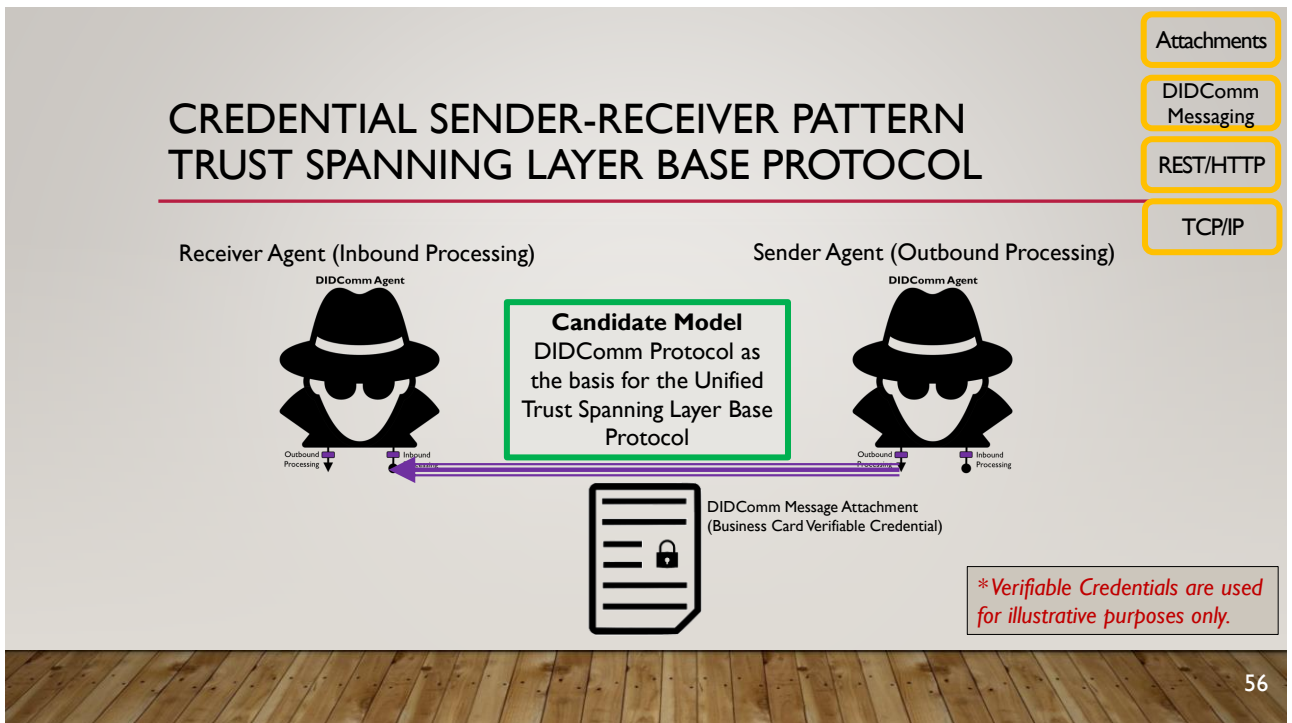
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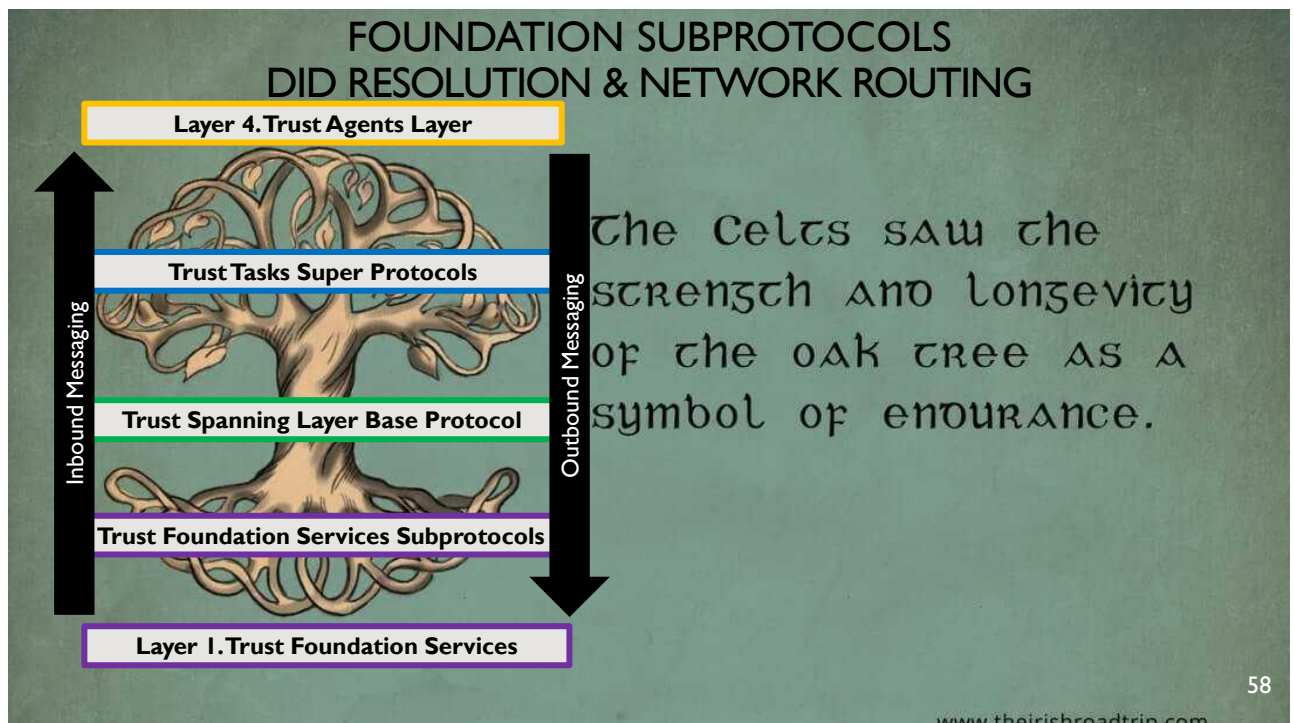
PROPOSAL 4 TO TOIP TSP WG:

LAYER 1 TRUST FOUNDATION SERVICES TRUST FOUNDATION SERVICES SUBPROTOCOLS

- DID Resolution Gateway Agents
- DIDComm Intelligent Network Routing Agents

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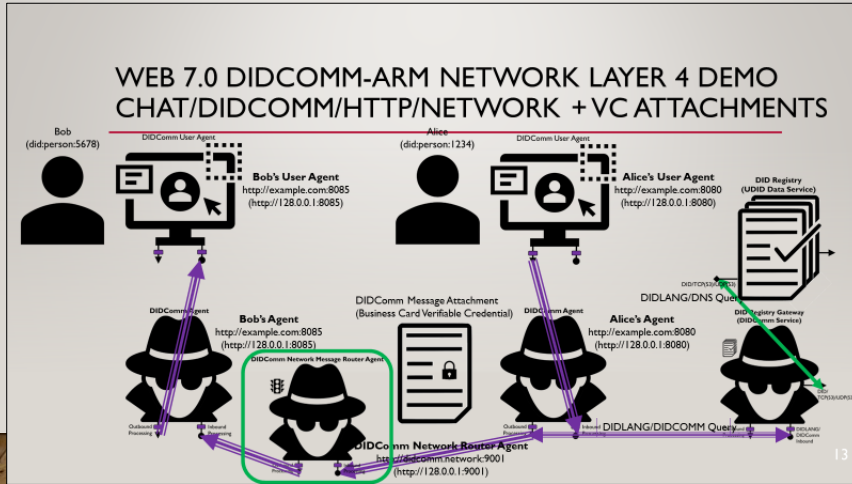


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DIDCOMM NETWORK MESSAGE ROUTER AGENT

- Foundation Subprotocol
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP



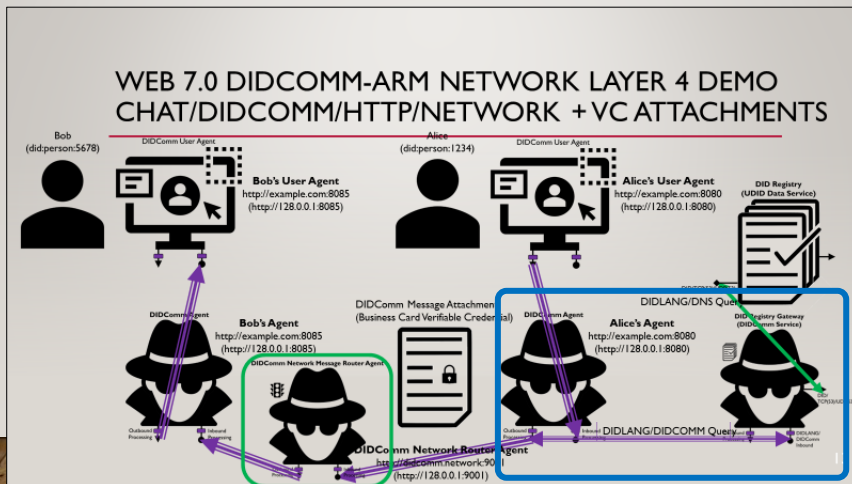
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DID REGISTRY GATEWAY AGENT

- Foundation Subprotocol
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP



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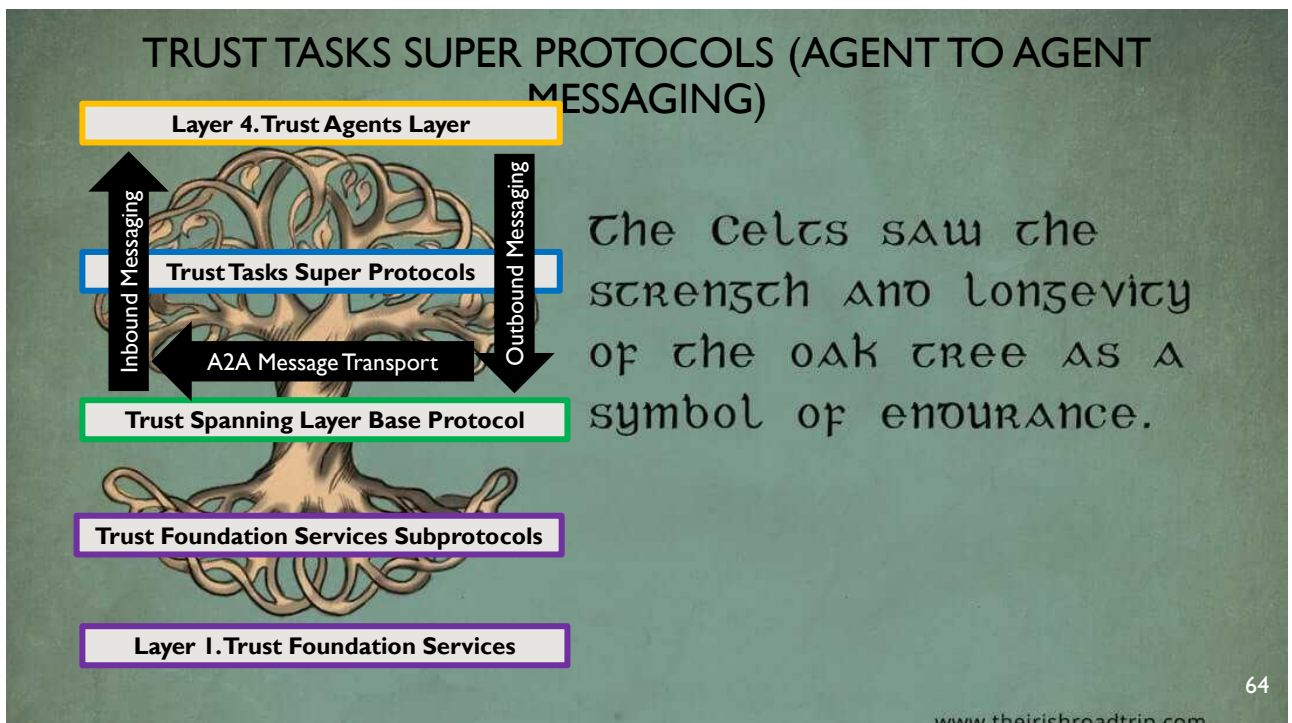
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PROPOSAL 4 TO TOIP TSP WG:

TRUST TASKS SUPER PROTOCOLS & OVERLAYS

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DANIEL HARDMAN'S DIDCOMM PROTOCOL EXAMPLES

- IssueCredential
- ProveWithCredential
- Connect, Introduce, SayGoodbye
- Pay, ListForSale
- TakeTest
- ApplyForLoan, ApplyForJob
- ScheduleEvent
- Vote
- Recommend
- FlipCoin
- CheckBiometric
- HailTaxi
- BookHotel
- PlanVacation
- RichChat
- NegotiatePriceAndPaymentMethod
- ReportCrime
- RequestSupport
- FileInsuranceClaim
- PutItemInEscrow
- AskAlexa
- PostTweet

TrustTasks
Super
Protocol

Attachments

DIDComm
Messaging

REST/HTTP

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ADDITIONAL USE CASES

Trust Tasks Super Protocol Use Cases

1. Secure, private, asynchronous agent to agent communication (one-way and full duplex)
2. A sample/simple procurement business process workflow (RFQ, PO, Waybill, Shipping Notifications, Delivery Confirmation, Invoice, Payment Confirmation, ...)
3. Issuer-Holder-Verifier Model
4. Issue Purchase Order
5. Issue Vaccination Record
6. Message, Credential Attachment, A2A Message Transport, and Trust System Interop (4-Corner Model)

Trust Foundation Services Subprotocol Use Cases

7. DID Resolution via L2 TSP (4 standard DID Resolution methods running over L2 TSP)
8. Intelligent Message Routing through an arbitrary, multiple Agent-based Network

TrustTasks
Super
Protocol

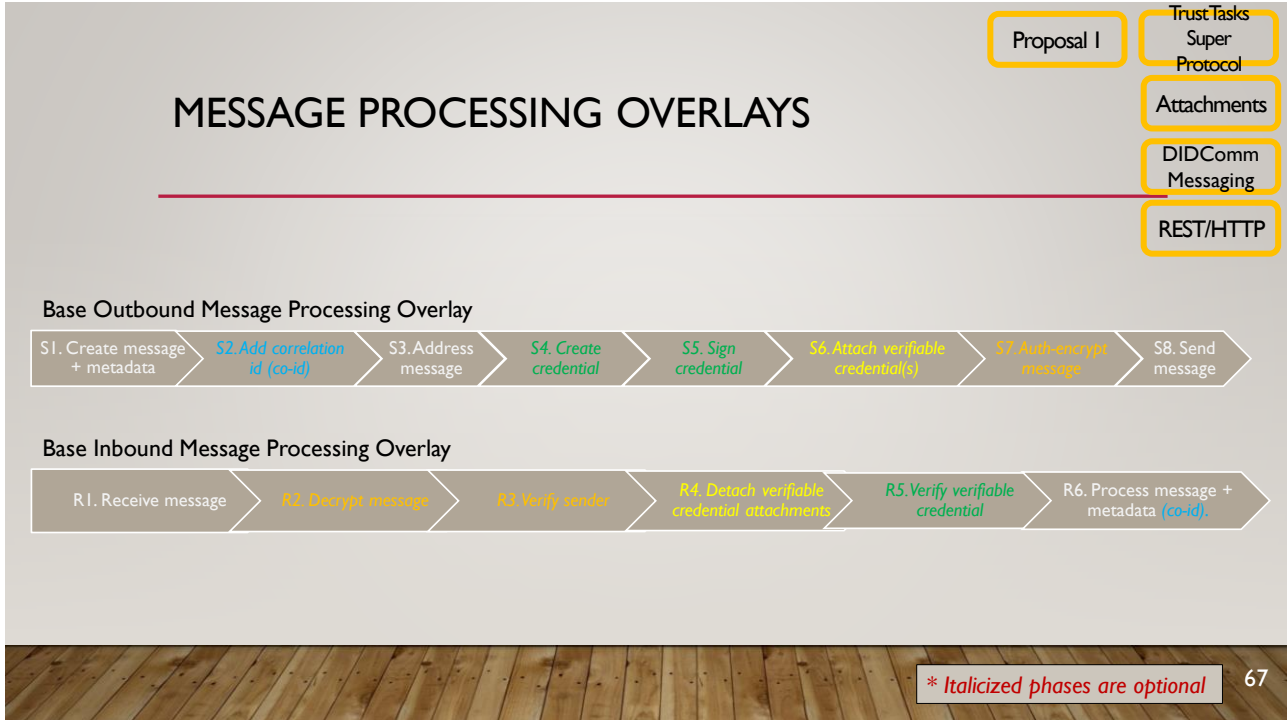
Attachments

DIDComm
Messaging

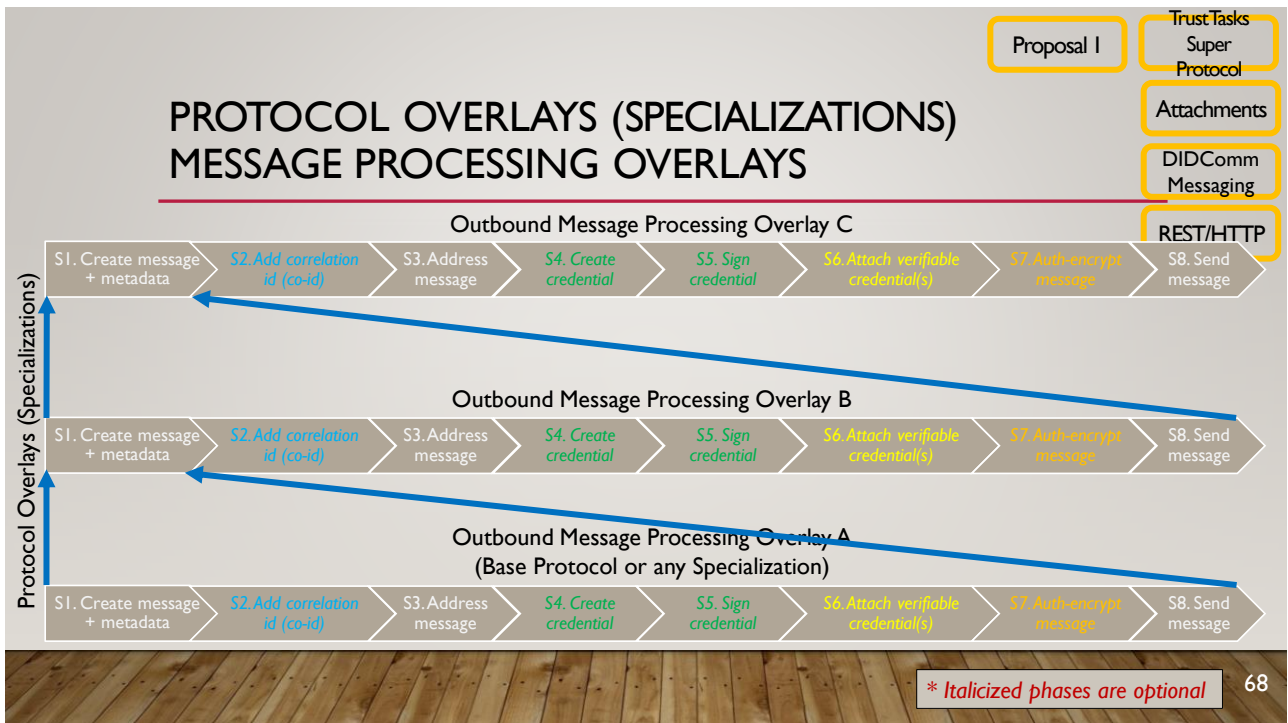
REST/HTTP

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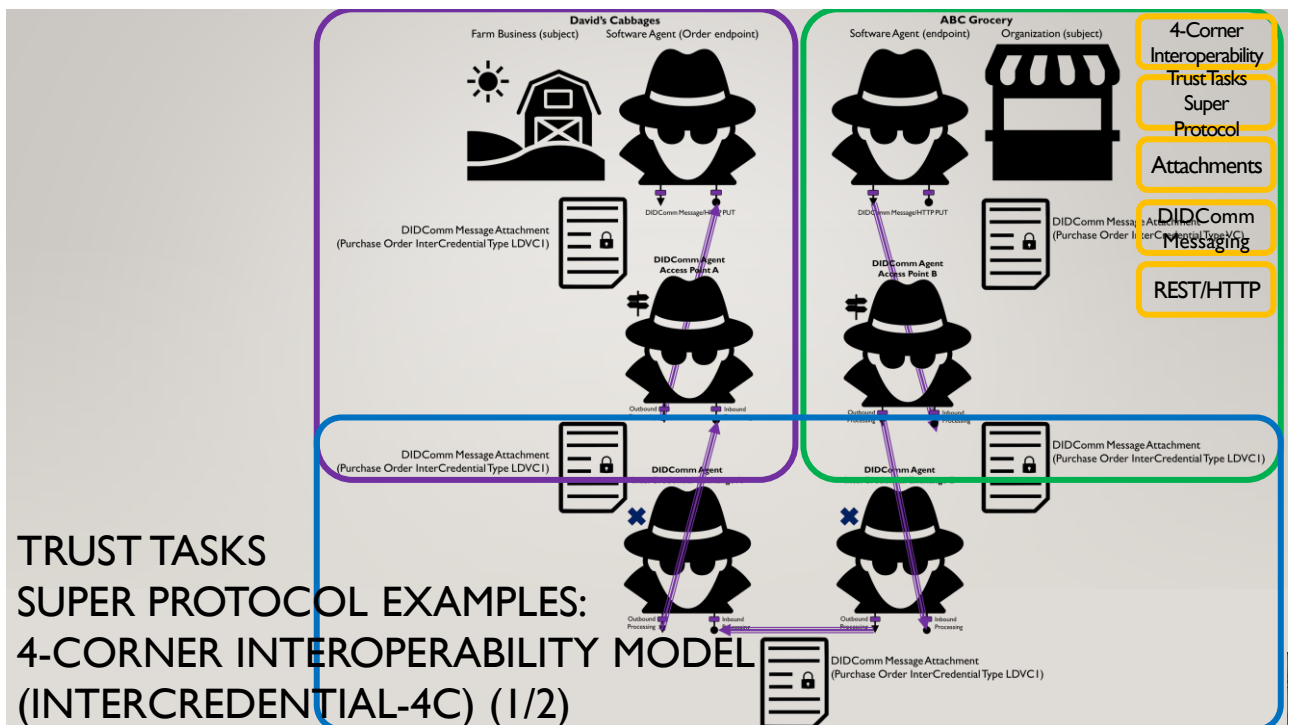
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TRUST TASKS SUPER PROTOCOL OVERLAYS (SPECIALIZATIONS)

A specific Trust Tasks Super Protocol Overlay (Specialization) includes (among other things):

1. Select *basis protocol to overlay*: the Base Protocol or a particular Super Protocol/Subprotocol
2. Additional process-specific messages formats/schemas
3. Additional process-specific (or generic standardized) message attachments schemas
4. Override inbound & outbound *message processing overlay* phases (if required)
5. Override specific executable business process workflow template (e.g an OASIS BPMN process workflow template serialized in the OASIS BPMN defined XML serialization format)
6. Additional governance such as business rules, policies, procedures, process (3P) documentation
7. (Optionally) Trust/security/privacy policies for external attachments (see next slide)

Assumption: the Receiver and Sender agents each have an embedded or decentralized workflow engine available to run the business process workflows (true in Web 7.0).



EMBEDDED ATTACHMENTS vs. EXTERNAL ATTACHMENTS

Trust Tasks
Super
Protocol

Attachments

DIDComm
Messaging

REST/HTTP

1. Embedded Attachments – the attachment content (bytes) is attached to a message by embedding the content directly as a subelement of the message.
 - For embedded attachments, trust/security/privacy can be handled by:
 - a) the attachment format (e.g. as a verifiable credential), and
 - b) the attachment format wrapped by message format (e.g. DIDComm Message auth-encryption)
2. External Attachments – the attachment content (bytes) is stored independently of (external to) the message. The attachment content is “attached” to a message by reference (e.g. a URL message subelement that dereferences to a blob stored on IPFS)
 - Referenced attachments: trust/security/privacy is specified using a Trust Tasks Trust Tasks super protocol
 - While trust/security/privacy of the message (containing the reference to the attachment) is handled by the Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol, trust/security/privacy of the external attachment (data path) is specified/handled by a Trust Tasks Trust Tasks super protocol (signal/control path)

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ISSUER-HOLDER-VERIFIER MODEL TRUST TASKS SUPER PROTOCOL

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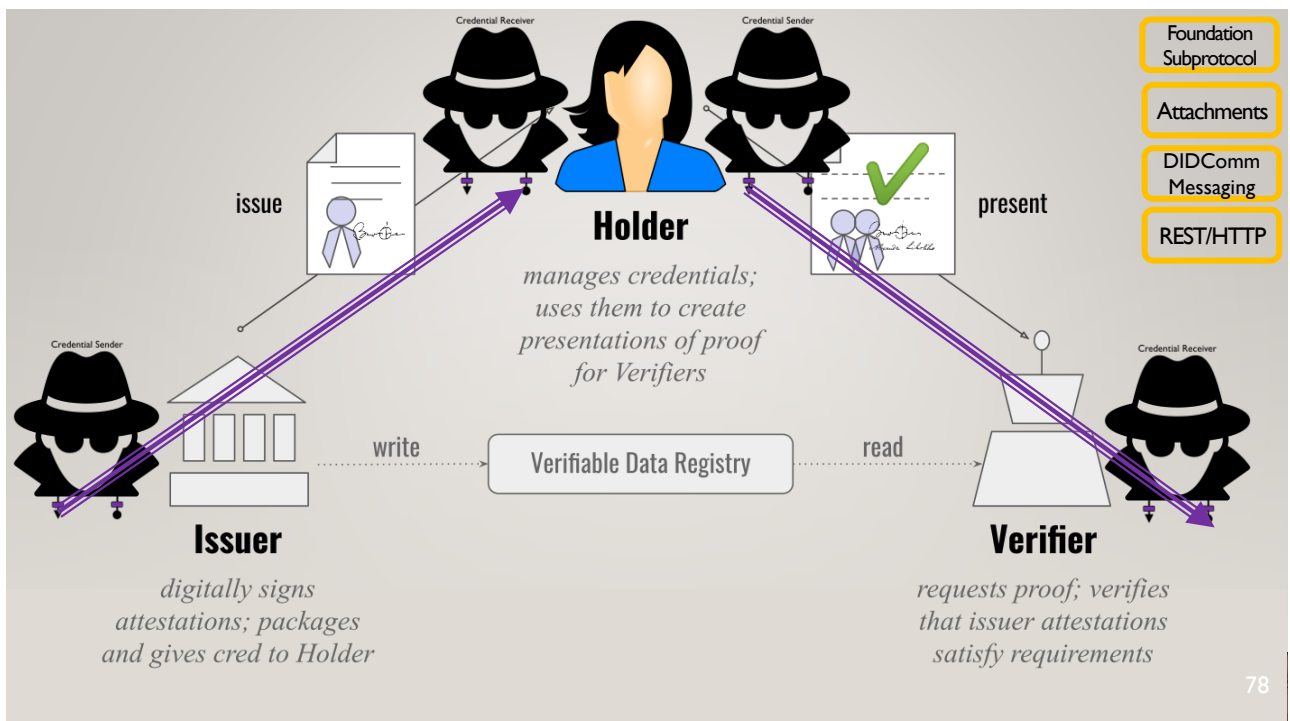
PROPOSAL 4 : TRUST SPANNING PROTOCOL TASK FORCE

- Mission
 - The mission of the TSWG is to draft the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol V1.0 Specification to meet the requirements for ToIP Layer 2 as specified in the ToIP Technology Architecture V1.0 Specification.
- Deliverables
 - The deliverable of this Task Force is the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol Specification that must meet the
 - 18 requirements for the ToIP Layer 2 protocol as specified in the ToIP Technology Architecture V1.0 Specification.

- Proposal 4 represents a Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol solution based on readily available, proven, comprehensive, understandable Internet technologies and specifications

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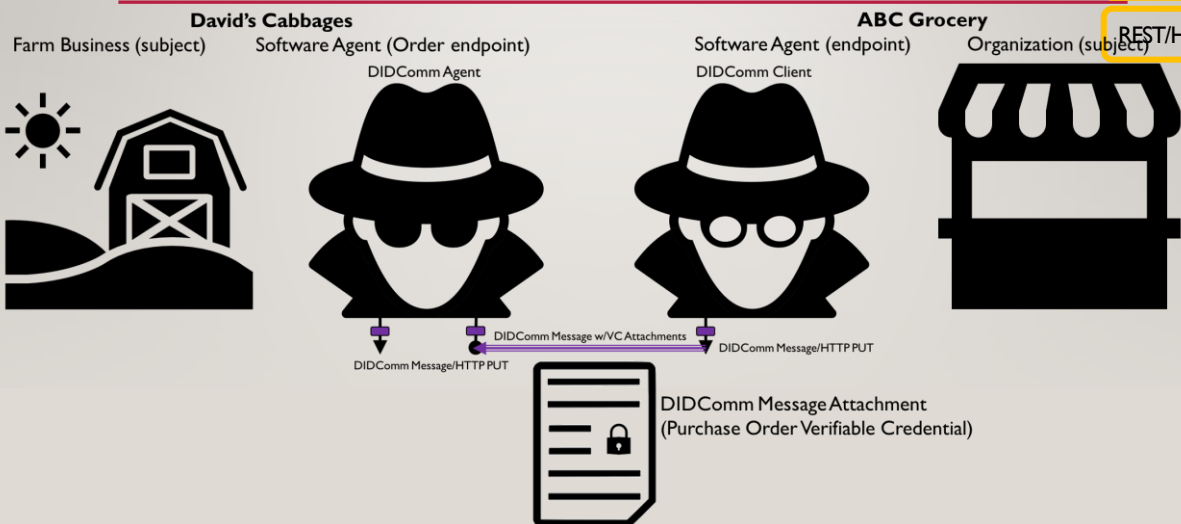
ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES TRUST TASKS SUPER PROTOCOLS

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ISSUE PURCHASE ORDER MODEL

- TrustTasks Super Protocol
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP

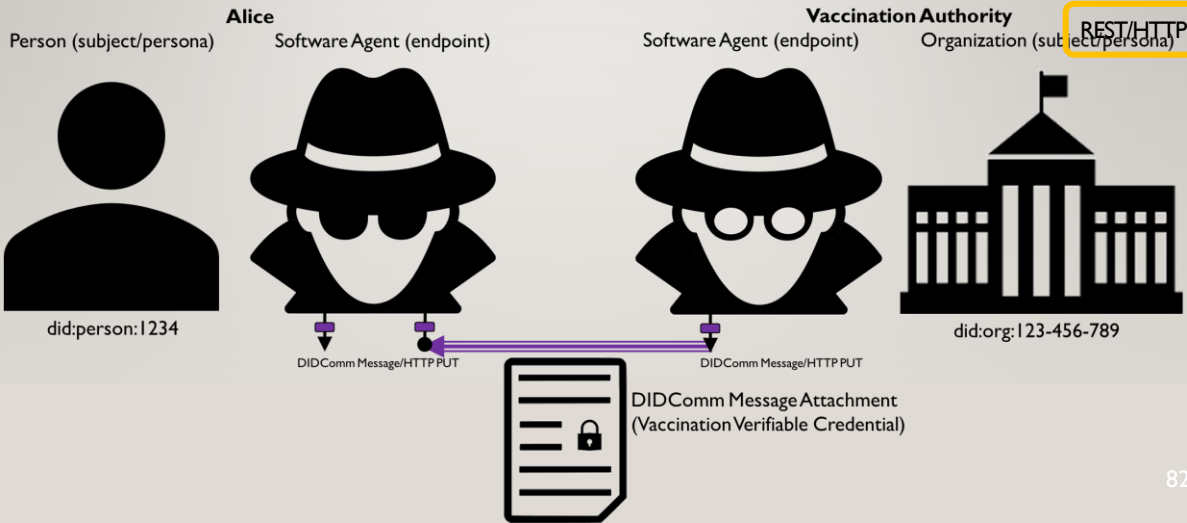


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ISSUE VACCINATION CREDENTIAL MODEL

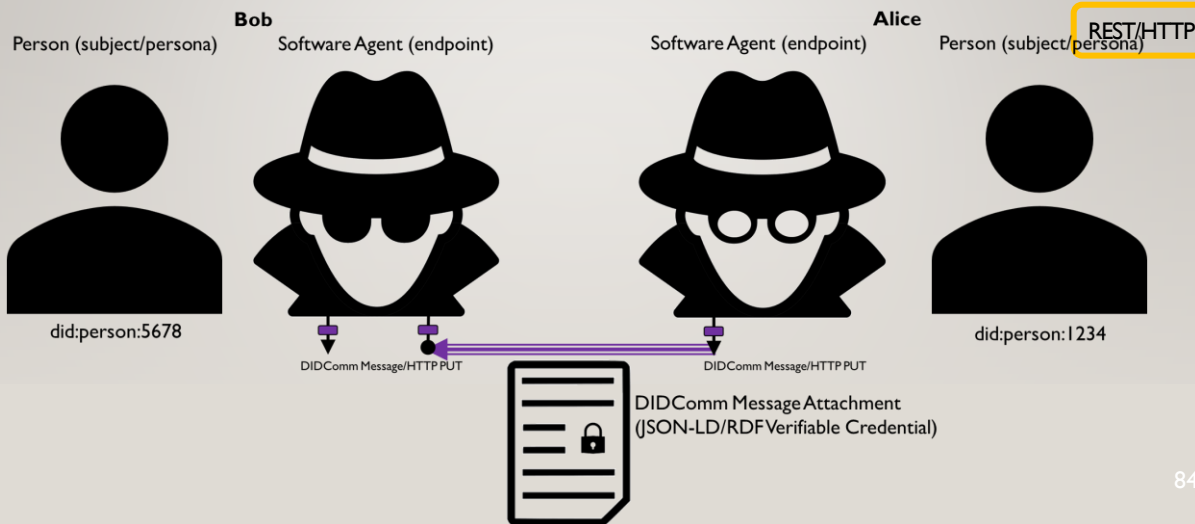
- TrustTasks Super Protocol
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP



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VERIFIABLE CREDENTIALS W/JSON-LD/RDF EXTENSIONS

- TrustTasks Super Protocol
- Attachments
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP

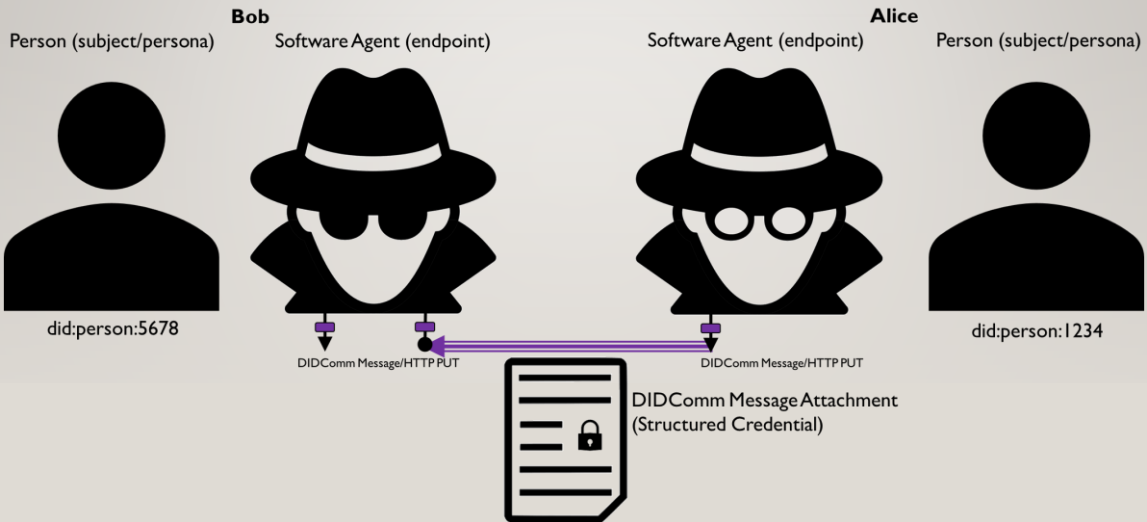


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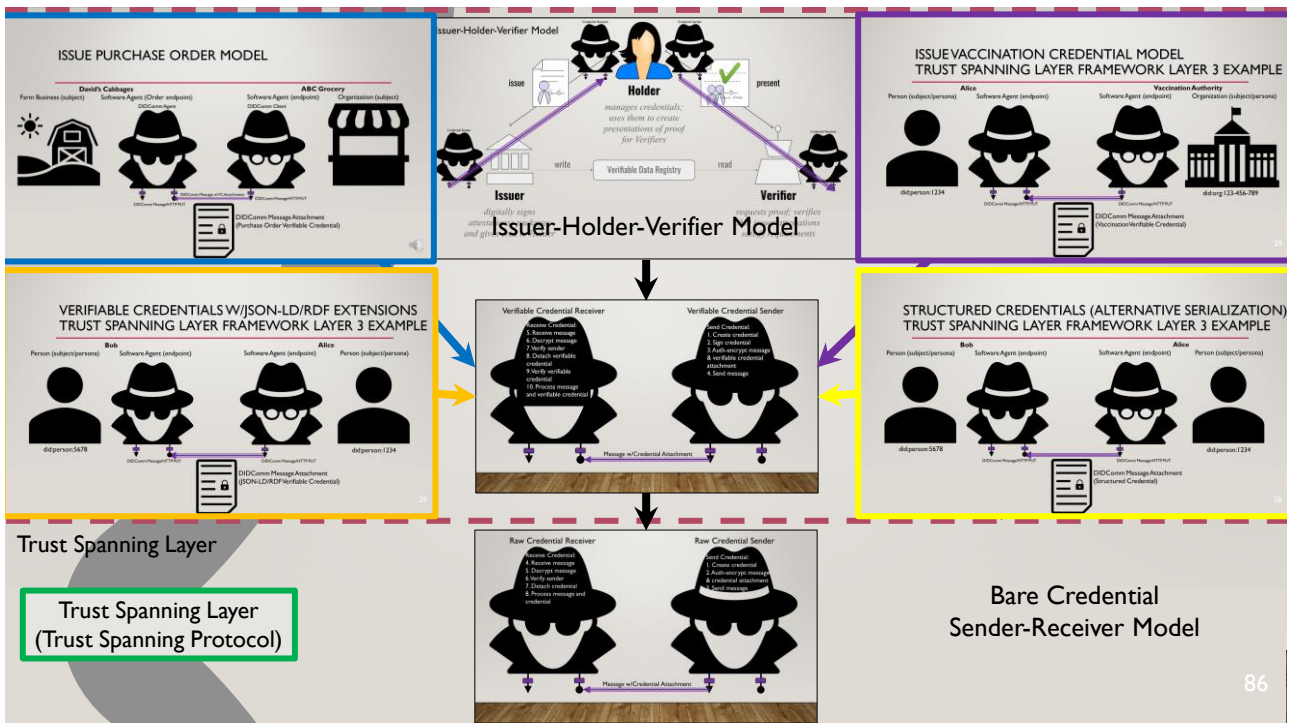
STRUCTURED CREDENTIALS (ALTERNATIVE SERIALIZATION)

TrustTasks
Super
Protocol
DIDComm
Messaging

REST/HTTP



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VALUE-ADD OF A UNIFIED, END-TO-END, SINGLE TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

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Automated
Governance

SIDE BAR: WEB 7.0 AUTOMATIC AGENT CODE GENERATION

```

23 struct DIDCOMMessage
24 {
25     DIDCOMEncryptedMessage encryptedMessage;
26 }
27
28 struct DIDCOMResponse
29 {
30     long rc;
31 }
32
33 protocol DIDCOMEndpoint
34 {
35     Type: HTTP;
36     Request: DIDCOMMessage;
37     Response: DIDCOMResponse; // void;
38 }
39
40 server DIDCOMAgent
41 {
42     protocol DIDCOMEndpoint;
43 }

```

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SIDE BAR: WEB 7.0 DIDCOMM DID REGISTRY GATEWAY: AUTOMATIC AGENT CODE GENERATION

POP QUIZ

- Base Protocol
- Subprotocol
- Super Protocol
- None of the above

```

Web7.DIDCom...Gateway.tsl  x
54  protocol Create
55  {
56      Type: HTTP;
57      Request: CreateDIDCommRequest;
58      Response: CreatedDIDCommResponse;
59  }
60
61  protocol Read
62  {
63      Type: HTTP;
64      Request: ReadDIDCommRequest;
65      Response: ReadDIDCommResponse;
66  }
67
68  protocol Update
69  {
70      Type: HTTP;
71      Request: UpdateDIDCommRequest;
72      Response: UpdatedDIDCommResponse;
73  }
74
75  protocol Deactivate
76  {
77      Type: HTTP;
78      Request: DeactivateDIDCommRequest;
79      Response: DeactivatedDIDCommResponse;
80  }
81
82  server DIDRegistryGatewayServer
83  {
84      protocol Create;
85      protocol Read;
86      protocol Update;
87      protocol Deactivate;
88  }
89
  
```

89

89

CONCLUSIONS

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PROPOSAL 4 : TRUST SPANNING PROTOCOL TASK FORCE

- Mission
 - The mission of the TSWG is to draft the ToIP Trust Spanning Protocol V1.0 Specification to meet the requirements for ToIP Layer 2 as specified in the ToIP Technology Architecture V1.0 Specification.
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- Proposal 4 represents a Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol solution based on readily available, proven, comprehensive, understandable Internet technologies and specifications

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CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

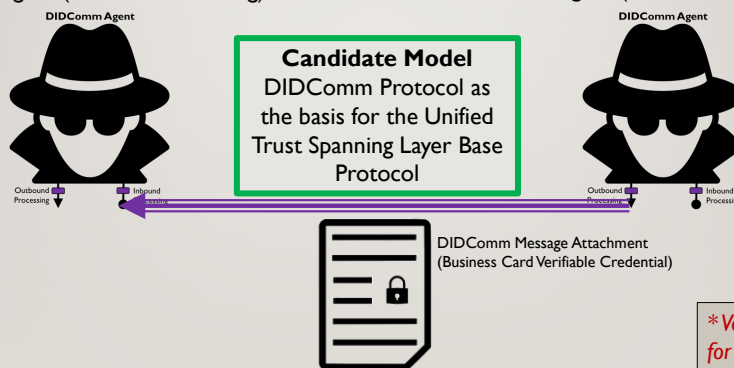
Attachments

DIDComm
Messaging

REST/HTTP

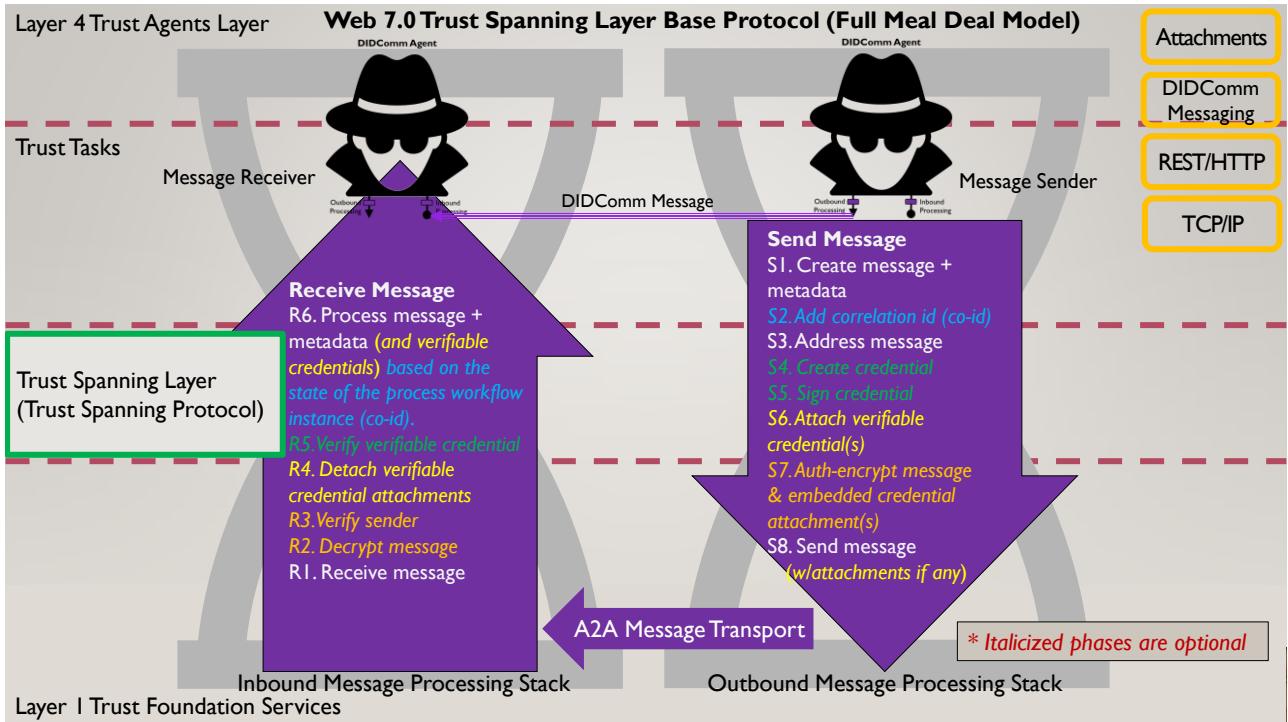
Receiver Agent (Inbound Processing)

Sender Agent (Outbound Processing)

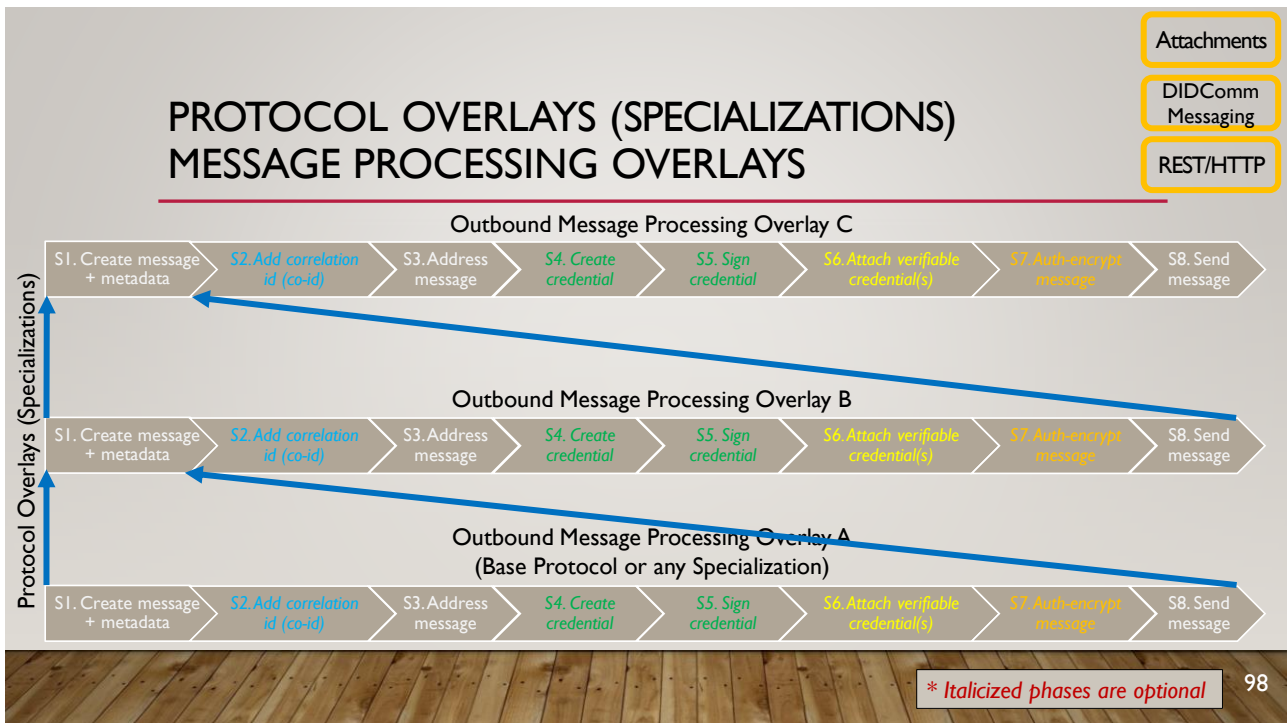


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CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

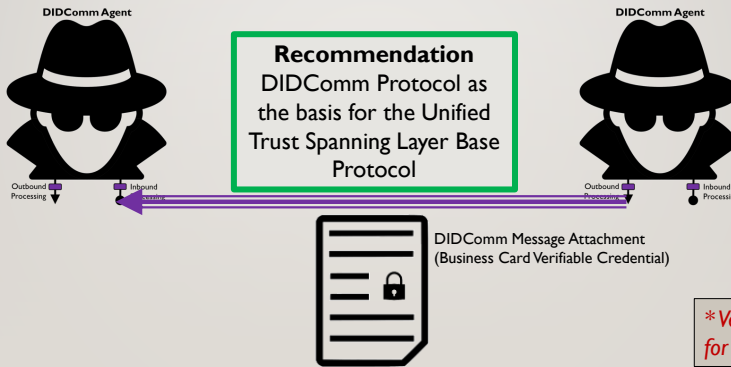
Attachments

DIDComm Messaging

REST/HTTP

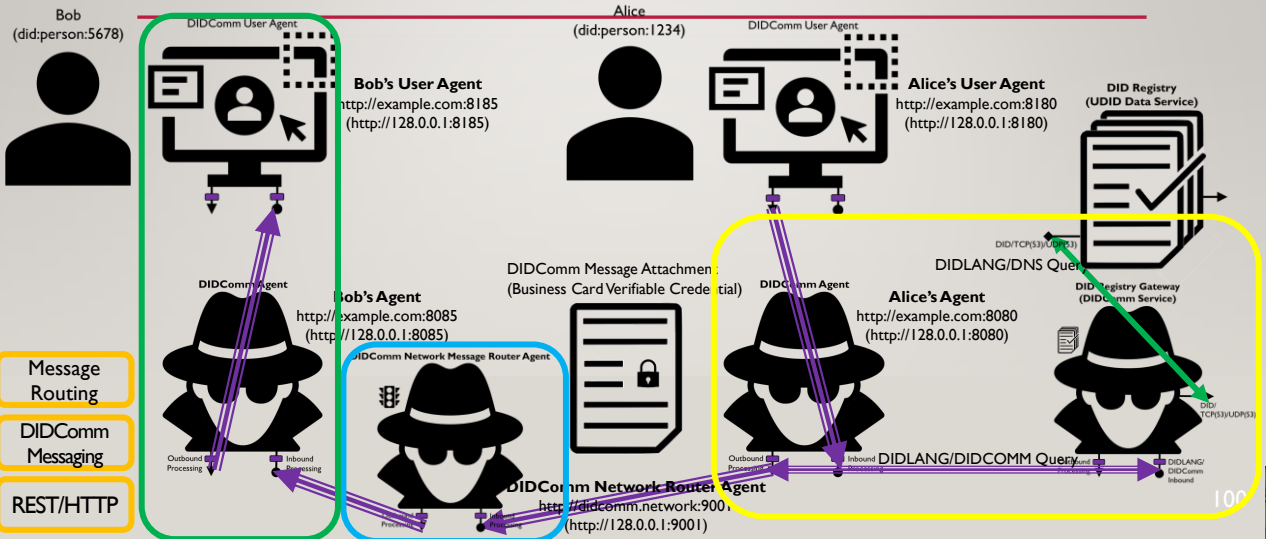
Receiver Agent (Inbound Processing)

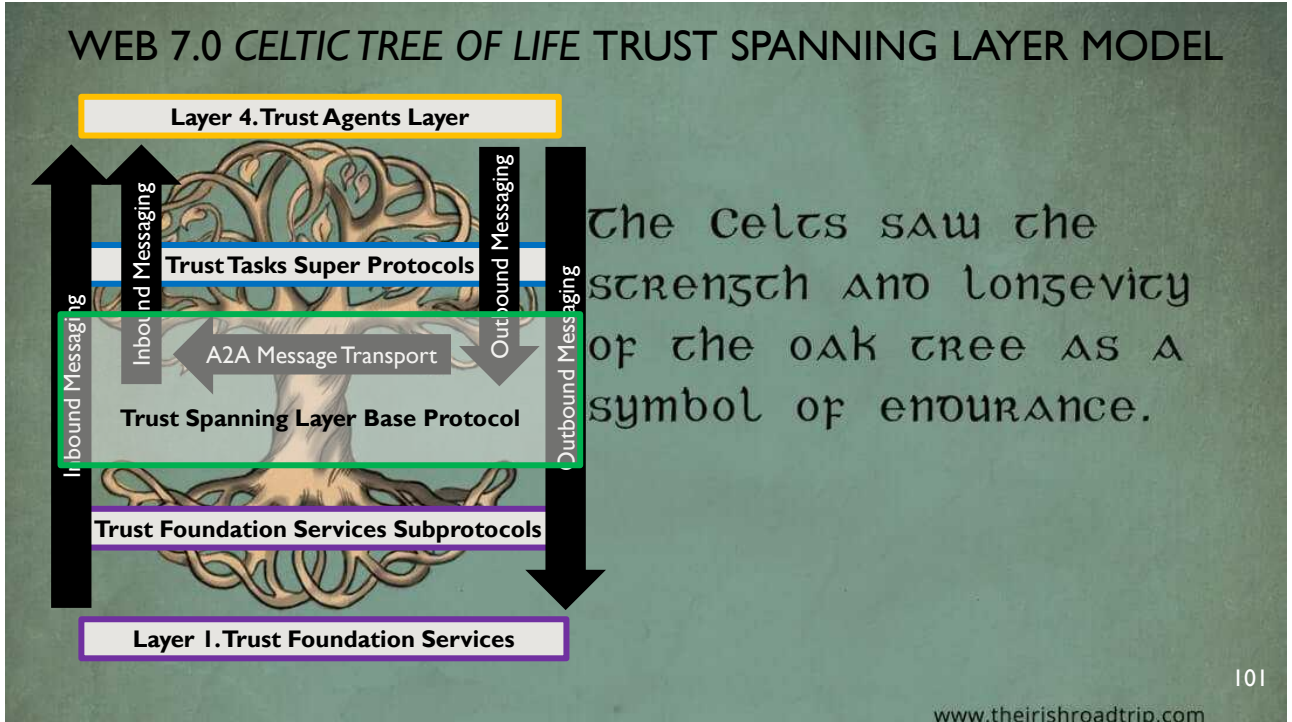
Sender Agent (Outbound Processing)



** Verifiable Credentials are used for illustrative purposes only.*

DIDCOMM NETWORK LAYER 4 DEMO CHAT/DIDCOMM/HTTP/NETWORK + VC ATTACHMENTS





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Attachments
DIDComm Messaging
REST/HTTP

CONCLUSION

Proposal 4 (as presented in this version of the Proposal 4 presentation) is a:

- Compelling story (with irrefutable evidence and examples) *supporting the selection of*
 - DID Communications (DIDComm) Protocol
 - Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern
- *as the basis for the Unified Trust Spanning Layer Base Protocol for any and all decentralized ecosystems*
 - Web 7.0 DIDComm Architecture Reference Model (DIDComm-ARM)
 - ToIP Technical Architecture Specification (ToIP TAS), Etc.
- Dan Proposal #4 to ToIP TSP TF 0.8: Web 7.0 Trust Spanning Layer Framework++ (Summary Presentation) #27
mwherman2000 3 weeks ago · 7 comments · 9 replies

dhh1128 5 days ago Maintainer

I believe that DIDComm v2 ticks all the boxes, and I like Michael's proposal because I think it makes that clear. I can hardly say otherwise, since it's something I poured my heart and soul into. However, that does not mean I think it is optimal, which is why I didn't just recommend it in its current form.

es that clear. I
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CREDENTIAL SENDER-RECEIVER PATTERN TRUST SPANNING LAYER BASE PROTOCOL

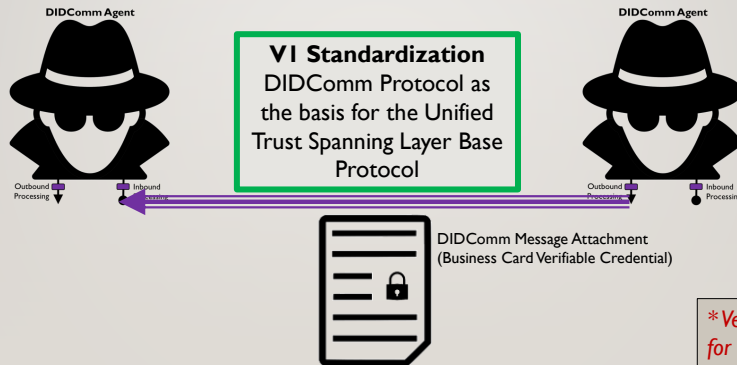
Attachments

DIDComm
Messaging

REST/HTTP

Receiver Agent (Inbound Processing)

Sender Agent (Outbound Processing)

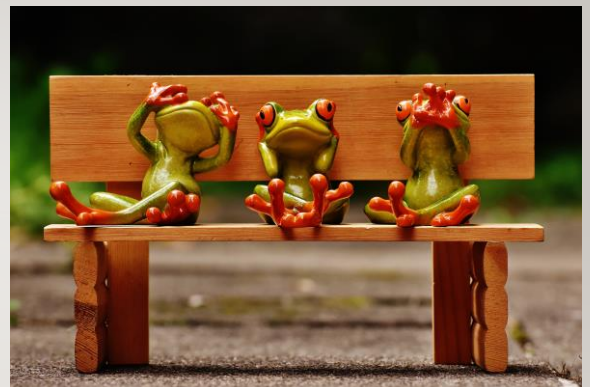


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QUESTIONS?

TWEET QUESTIONS TO @FREDDYARCHITECT



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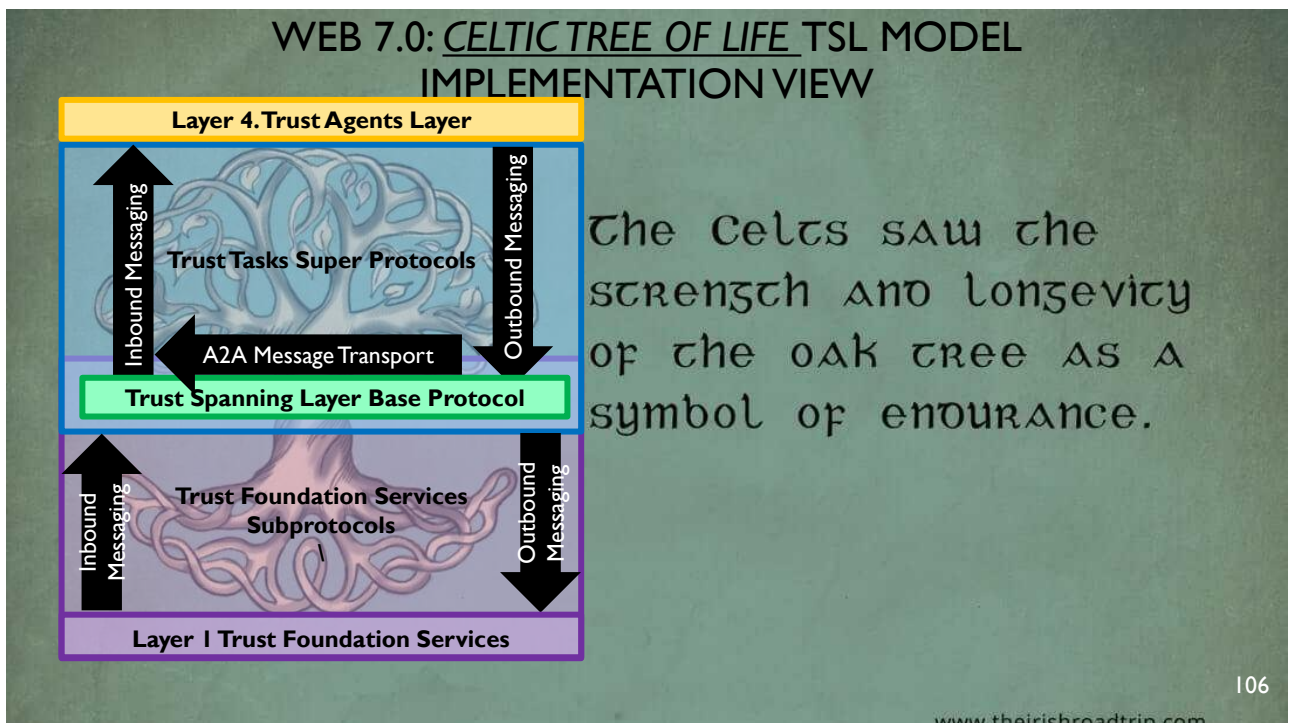
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APPENDIX A

Web 7.0 *Celtic Tree of Life* Trust Spanning Layer Model: Implementation View and Layer I Trust Foundation Services View

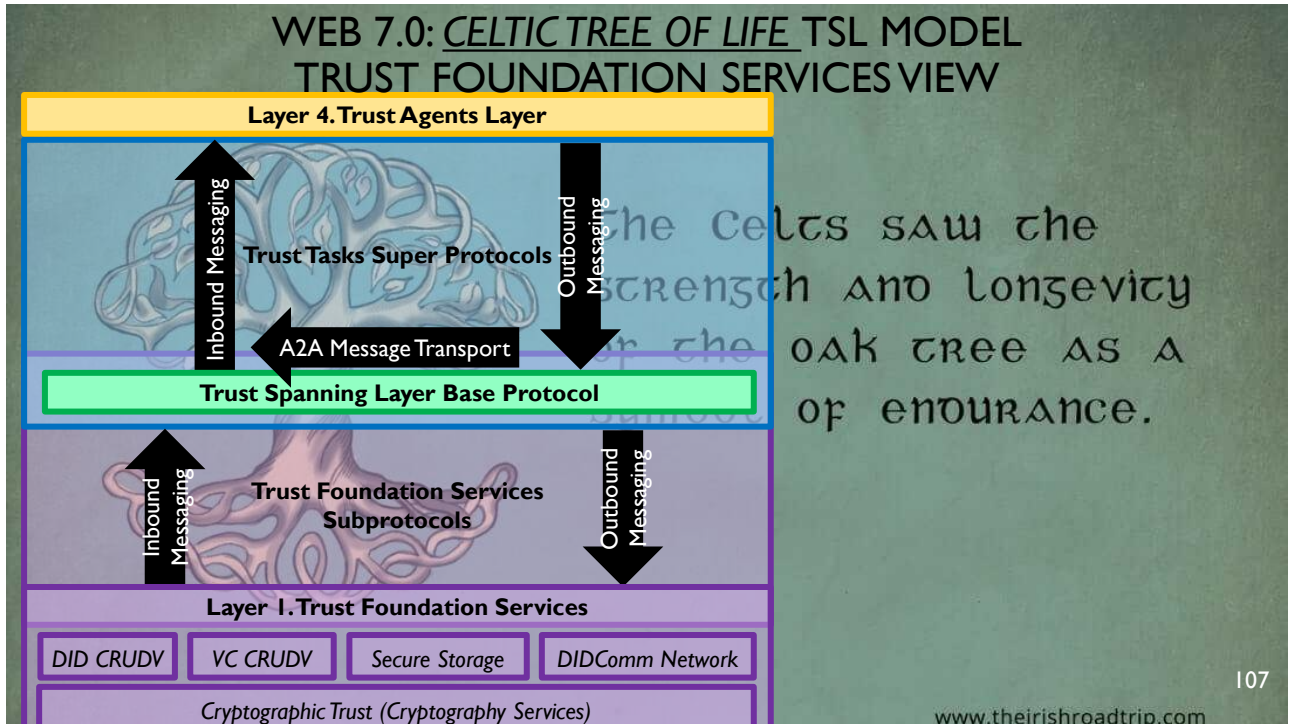
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APPENDIX B

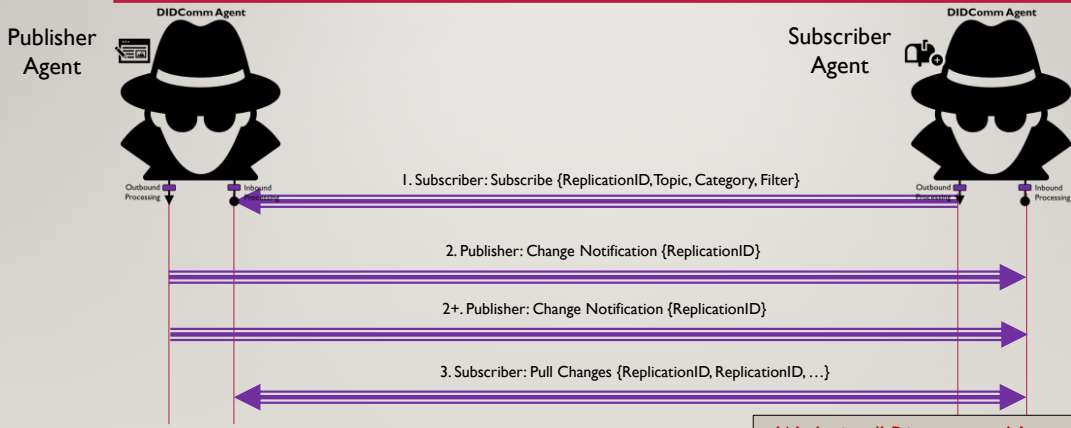
Data Replication (Subscribe/Publish) Scenario:
Publisher-Notify/Subscriber-Pull Super Protocol

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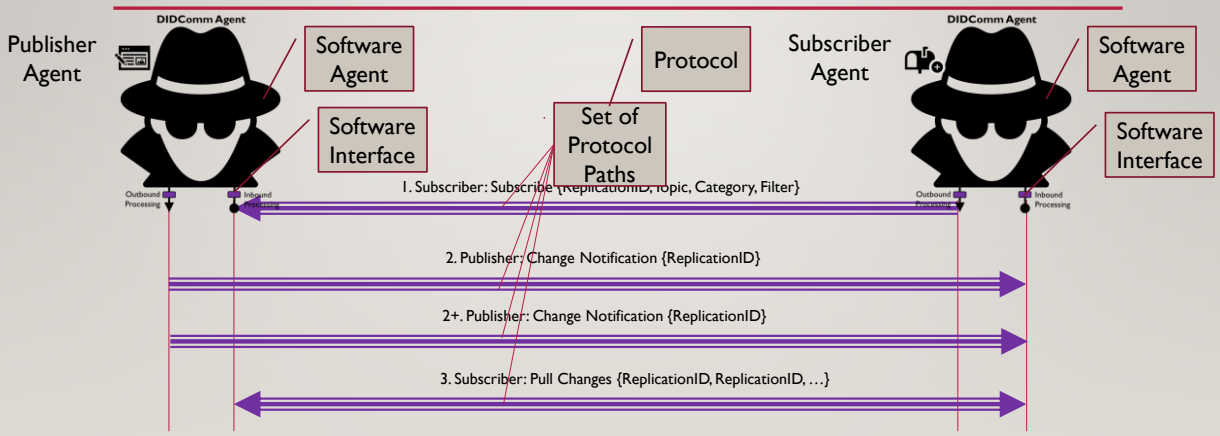
- Replication Super Protocol
- DIDComm Messaging
- REST/HTTP

DATA REPLICATION (SUBSCRIBE/PUBLISH) SCENARIO PUBLISHER-NOTIFY/SUBSCRIBER-PULL SUPER PROTOCOL



- Works in all Disconnected Agent scenarios.
- No unnecessary risk of clogging the DIDComm Global Network.

EFFECTIVE PROTOCOL DIAGRAMS DEPICT PROTOCOLS AS A SET OF PROTOCOL PATHS BETWEEN PAIRS OF SOFTWARE INTERFACES



APPENDIX C

Trust Protocol Profile-Trust Spanning Layer Framework: Trust Protocol Profile Example Scenarios

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TRUST PROTOCOL PROFILE-TRUST SPANNING LAYER FRAMEWORK: TRUST PROTOCOL PROFILE EXAMPLE SCENARIOS

* A Trust Protocol Profile defines a protocol configuration for communication between a pair of software agents. Interoperability is achieved using the Base-Protocol 4-corner interoperability model.

Trust Protocol Profile X

Verifiable Messaging Protocol (L2 Base)

Verifiable Message Format(s)
e.g. *DIDComm/HTTP Messages*
e.g. *DIDComm/AnyTransport Messages*

Identifier Service A (L1 Sub)

Verifiable Identifier Specification A
Verifiable Identifier Registry A
Verifiable Identifier Registry Protocol A

Payload Service A (L1 Sub/L3 Super)

e.g. Verifiable Credential Specification (L1)
e.g. Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern (L3)

Trust Protocol Profile Y

Non-Verifiable Messaging Protocol (L2 Base)

Non-Verifiable Message Format(s)
e.g. *REST/HTTP Messages*
e.g. *REST/AnyTransport Messages*

Identifier Service B (L1 Sub)

Verifiable Identifier Specification B
Verifiable Identifier Registry B
Verifiable Identifier Registry Protocol B

Payload Service B (L1 Sub/L3 Super)

e.g. mDL Specification (L1)
e.g. Credential Sender-Receiver Pattern (L3)

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TRUST PROTOCOL PROFILE-TRUST SPANNING LAYER FRAMEWORK: PROPOSAL 4 ASSESSMENT

Proposal	Profile	Messaging Protocol Stack	Message Format	Identity System	Message Payloads (Attachments)
Proposal 4	4A	Verifiable Messaging Protocol: - Attachments - DIDComm Messaging - REST/HTTP - Any Transport (e.g. HTTP)	DIDComm AuthEncrypt Verifiable Messages w/Embedded and/or External Attachments	DID-CORE: - DIDs - Service Endpoints - DID Documents - DID Registry	Verifiable Credentials V2
	4B				mDLs, X.509 Certificates, ...
	4C	Non-Verifiable Messaging Protocol: - Basic Messaging - REST/HTTP - Any Transport (e.g. HTTP)	Non-Verifiable Plain Text Messages (e.g. JSON) w/Embedded Attachments		Office Documents, PDF files, ...
	4D				XML Data, CSV files, UBL Business Documents, ...

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TRUST PROTOCOL PROFILE-TRUST SPANNING LAYER FRAMEWORK: ASSESSMENT OF OTHER PROPOSALS

Proposal	Profile	Messaging Protocol Stack	Message Format	Identity System	Message Payloads (Attachments)
Proposal 3	3A	?	?	?	?
Proposal 2	2A	?	?	?	?
Proposal 1	1A	?	?	?	?

** Admissibility of Proposals 1, 2, and 3 is indeterminant => Withdraw these proposals from further consideration (allow for resubmission)*

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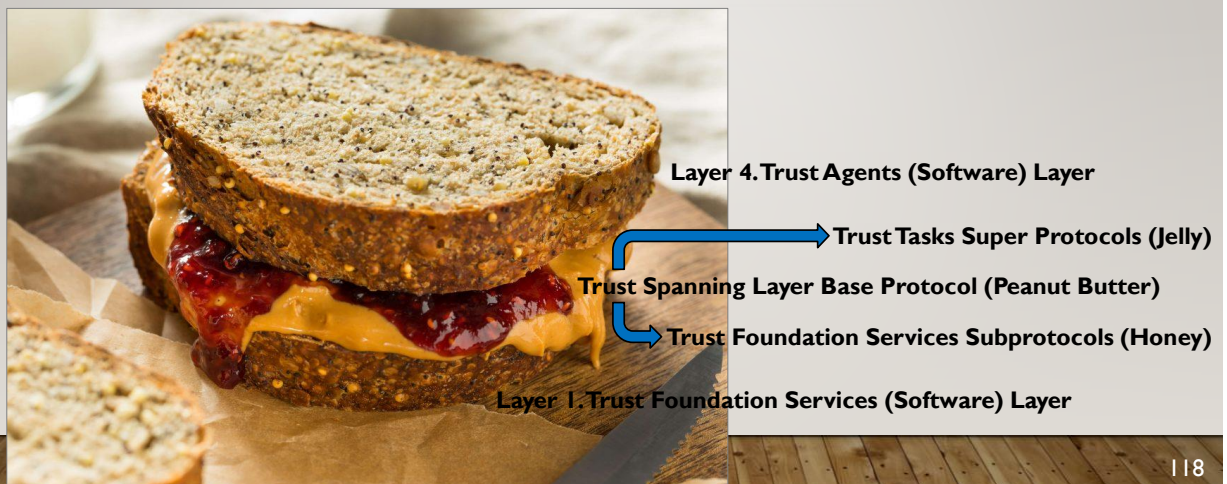
APPENDIX D

Two Layer Honey-Peanut Buffer-Jelly Model for Trust Spanning Layer Frameworks

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WEB 7.0 TWO-LAYER HONEY-PEANUT BUTTER-JELLY (HPBJ) MODEL FOR TRUST SPANNING LAYER FRAMEWORKS



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THE END



TWEET QUESTIONS TO @FREDDYARCHITECT