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Enterprise-control system integration – Part 6: Messaging Service Model

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	6
INTRODUCTION.....	8
1 Scope.....	10
2 Normative references.....	10
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	10
3.1 Terms and definitions	10
3.2 Abbreviations	11
3.3 Conventions.....	12
4 The Messaging Service Model	12
4.1 Interface model	12
4.2 Application to application data exchange	12
4.3 Transaction model.....	14
4.4 Communicating applications	14
4.5 Managed communication channels	15
4.6 Notification services	16
4.7 MSM channel services	16
4.8 MSM publication channel services	17
4.8.1 Publication channel services	17
4.9 MSM request channel services	18
4.9.1 Request services	18
5 Methods of operation of MSM channels.....	18
5.1 Channel and topic identification	18
5.2 Channel names and hierarchy	18
5.2.1 Channel names	18
5.2.2 Channel name hierarchy	19
5.2.3 MSM root.....	19
5.2.4 Channel scope	19
5.2.5 Information scope	19
5.2.6 Channel use	20
5.3 Message filtering.....	21
5.4 Publication expiration	21
5.5 Topics.....	22
5.5.1 Topic definition	22
5.5.2 Standard topics.....	22
5.6 MSM sessions.....	23
5.7 Security	23
5.7.1 Secure message exchanges	23
5.7.2 Security tokens on channels.....	23
5.7.3 Security token format	24
5.7.4 MSM service provider implementations.....	24
6 MSM service definitions	24
6.1 Type definitions.....	24
6.2 MSM service returns and faults.....	25
6.3 MSM channel management services	26
6.3.1 Create channel	26
6.3.2 Add security tokens.....	26

6.3.3	Remove security tokens	26
6.3.4	Delete channel	27
6.3.5	Get channel	27
6.3.6	Get channels	28
6.4	Notify listener service	28
6.4.1	Notify listener	28
6.5	MSM provider publication services	28
6.5.1	Open publication session	28
6.5.2	Post publication	29
6.5.3	Expire publication	29
6.5.4	Close publication session	30
6.6	MSM consumer publication services	30
6.6.1	Open subscription session	30
6.6.2	Read publication	30
6.6.3	Remove publication	31
6.6.4	Close subscription session	31
6.7	MSM provider request services	32
6.7.1	Open provider request session	32
6.7.2	Read request	32
6.7.3	Remove request	32
6.7.4	Post response	33
6.7.5	Close provider request session	33
6.8	MSM consumer request services	34
6.8.1	Open consumer request session	34
6.8.2	Post request	34
6.8.3	Read response	34
6.8.4	Remove response	35
6.8.5	Close consumer request session	35
7	Scenarios	36
7.1	Publish-subscribe scenarios	36
7.1.1	Simple publish-subscribe scenario	36
7.1.2	Publish-subscribe scenario with multiple messages	36
7.1.3	Publish-subscribe scenario without notification	37
7.1.4	Multiple publishers scenario	38
7.1.5	Publish-subscribe scenario with publication expiration	39
7.2	Request channel scenarios	40
7.2.1	Request-response scenario with notification	40
7.2.2	Request-response scenario without notification	41
7.2.3	Multiple providers	42
8	Compliance	43
Annex A (informative)	MSM service provider considerations	44
A.1	Service provider considerations	44
A.2	Notification	44
A.3	Security considerations	44
A.4	MSM application implementation considerations	44
A.5	MSM channel security considerations	44
A.6	MSM session ID considerations	45
A.7	Data format validation	45
A.8	Allowed application checking	45

A.9	Data exchange logging	45
A.10	Common error handling	45
A.11	Data transformation services	45
A.12	Cross company bridges	46
A.13	Message maintenance.....	47
Annex B (informative)	Enterprise Service Buses	48
Bibliography		50
Figure 1	– Steps in application-to-application communication.....	9
Figure 2	– Application communication stack	13
Figure 3	– Defined standards at each level.....	14
Figure 4	– Messaging service model names	15
Figure 5	– MSM channel management services	17
Figure 6	– MSM publication channel services	17
Figure 7	– Services for request/response	18
Figure 8	– Changes and checkpoint channel example	21
Figure 9	– Security of channels	24
Figure 10	– Publication scenario with notification.....	36
Figure 11	– Publication scenario with multiple messages	37
Figure 12	– Publication scenario without notification	38
Figure 13	– Publication scenario with multiple provider applications	39
Figure 14	– Publication scenario with expired publications	40
Figure 15	– GET/SHOW request service scenario.....	41
Figure 16	– CHANGE / RESPONSE request service scenario	42
Figure 17	– Multiple providers CHANGE/RESPONSE scenario	43
Figure A.1	– Transformation services with the MSM service provider	46
Figure A.2	– Cross company bridge between multiple MSMs.....	47
Figure B.1	– Standard interface to ESBs and other message exchange systems	49
Table 1	– MSM type definitions	25
Table 2	– MSM service returns and fault definitions	25
Table 3	– Create channel.....	26
Table 4	– Add security token.....	26
Table 5	– Remove security token	27
Table 6	– Delete channel	27
Table 7	– Get channel.....	27
Table 8	– Get channels	28
Table 9	– Notify listener	28
Table 10	– Open publication session	29
Table 11	– Post publication.....	29
Table 12	– Expire publication	29
Table 13	– Close publication session	30
Table 14	– Open subscription session	30
Table 15	– Read publication.....	31

Table 16 – Remove publication	31
Table 17 – Close subscription session.....	31
Table 18 – Open provider request session.....	32
Table 19 – Read request.....	32
Table 20 – Remove request	33
Table 21 – Post response	33
Table 22 – Close provider request session	33
Table 23 – Open consumer request session	34
Table 24 – Post request.....	34
Table 25 – Read response	35
Table 26 – Remove response.....	35
Table 27 – Close consumer request session.....	35

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ENTERPRISE-CONTROL SYSTEM INTEGRATION –

Part 6: Messaging Service Model

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IEC PAS 62264-6 has been processed by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

The text of this PAS is based on the following document:

This PAS was approved for publication by the P-members of the committee concerned as indicated in the following document

Draft PAS	Report on voting
65E/476/PAS	65E/502/RVD

Following publication of this PAS, which is a pre-standard publication, the technical committee or subcommittee concerned may transform it into an International Standard.

This PAS shall remain valid for an initial maximum period of 3 years starting from the publication date. The validity may be extended for a single period up to a maximum of 3 years, at the end of which it shall be published as another type of normative document, or shall be withdrawn.

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INTRODUCTION

This PAS is based on the use of ISA-95 object models defined in ISA-95 Parts 2, 4 and 5 (Parts 1 and 3 do not contain object models) to define a set of services that may be used to exchange information messages. It is recognized that other, non-Part 6 sets of services are possible and are not deemed invalid as a result of this PAS. This PAS defines a Messaging Service Model (MSM) for exchanging data exchange messages in a publish/subscribe mode and a request/response mode. It defines a minimal interface subset to message exchange systems.

The Messaging Service Model provides a method for applications to send and receive messages from MSM service providers without regard to the underlying communication mechanism, as part of a complete application-to-application communication protocol.

This PAS defines a set of services definitions that are designed to provide the functionality needed for a vendor-independent method for sending and receiving data exchange messages on a message exchange system, such as an Enterprise Service Bus (ESB).

The knowledge requirements to interface to just one message exchange system can be immense, and are usually not transferable to a different system. MSM defines a single interface, independent of the underlying services, for Level 3-3 and Level 4-3 communications. This removes the need for vendors to build custom interface after custom interface, and for end users to get locked into a single vendor because their investment prevents them from reusing any of the integration efforts.

Enterprise-control system integration involves multiple different steps to exchange data between different computer system applications, as shown in Figure 1.

- a) The applications usually have different internal representations of exchanged objects in their own local data stores. This representation is usually converted from the local format to a commonly accepted global format. The ISA-95 Part 2 standard defines representations of a global format for Level 4-3 data exchanges. The Part 4 standard defines representations of a global format for Level 3-3 data exchanges. This conversion, from local to global and global to local, is usually performed twice for any two-way communications.

EXAMPLE 1 Assume two applications, ALPHA and BETA: the ALPHA application initiates a data exchange with the BETA application, and BETA responds back to ALPHA. The format conversions are: ALPHA's local format to global format for the request data, global format to BETA's local format for the request data, BETA's local format to global format for the response data, and global format to ALPHA's format for the response data.

- b) Conversion is performed to align the namespaces among the exchanging applications, and is usually performed four times for any two-way communications.

EXAMPLE 2 Names for elements of data may be codes, tag names, or equipment identifiers.

EXAMPLE 3 Data which are represented in one element namespace, such as codes 1,2,3,4, may have a different namespace in another application, such as codes Ok, Done, Error, Delay.

- c) Once information is in the global format with appropriate global names, the exchanged information is sent from one application to another application.
- d) Messages are transported from one application to another, either within the same computer environment or across computers. Transport mechanisms are defined in other standards, such as TCP/IP and Ethernet standards.
- e) When data exchange information is received, there are specific rules that define what resultant data are to be returned. The transaction rules are defined in the ISA-95 Part 5 standard.

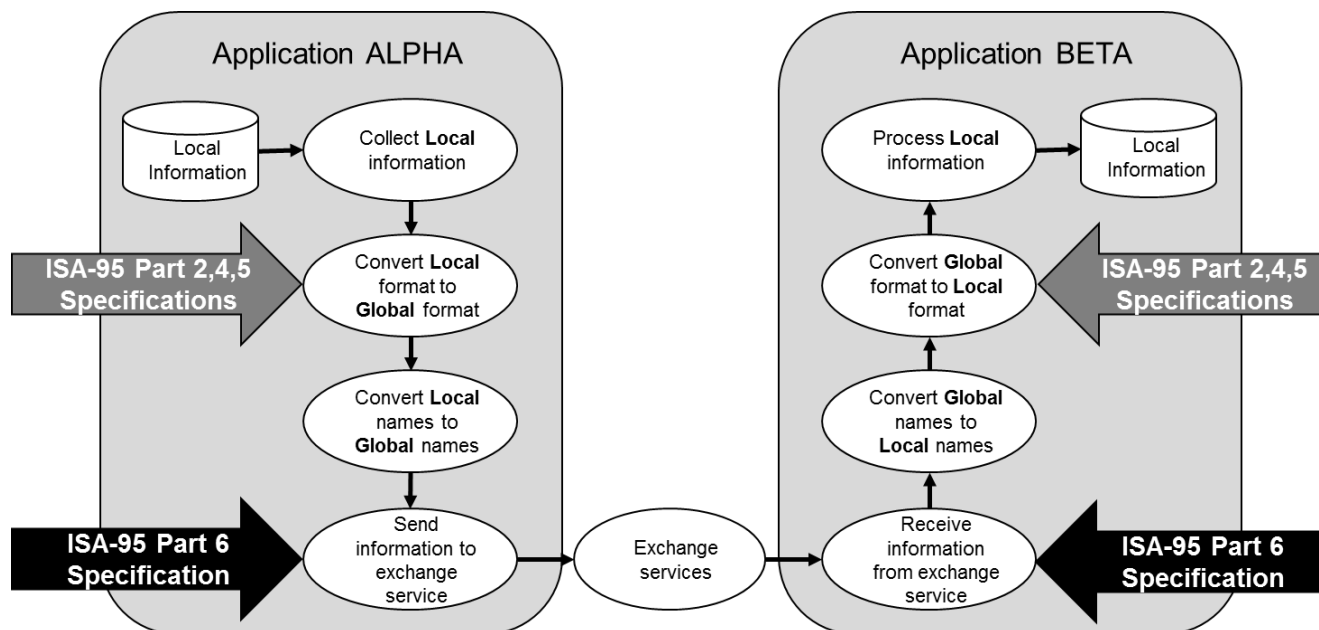


Figure 1 – Steps in application-to-application communication

ENTERPRISE-CONTROL SYSTEM INTEGRATION –

Part 6: Messaging Service Model

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62264, which is a PAS, defines a model of a set of messaging services for information exchanges across Levels 3 and 4, and within Level 3, between applications performing business and manufacturing activities. It defines a standard interface for information exchange between systems.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ANSI/ISA-95.00.01-2010 (IEC 62264-1 Mod), *Enterprise-Control System Integration – Part 1: Models and Terminology*

ANSI/ISA-95.00.02-2010 (IEC 62264-2 Mod), *Enterprise-Control System Integration – Part 2: Object Model Attributes*

ANSI/ISA-95.00.04-2012, *Enterprise-Control System Integration – Part 4: Objects and Attributes for Manufacturing Operations Management Integration*

ANSI/ISA-95.00.05-2013, *Enterprise-Control System Integration – Part 5: Business-to-Manufacturing Transactions*