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**Code of PLM Openness (CPO) –
IT Offenheitskriterien; Text Englisch**

Code of PLM Openness (CPO) –
IT Openness Criteria; Text in English

Code of PLM Openness (CPO) –
Critères d'ouverture pour les technologies d'information; Texte en anglais

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Das vorliegende Dokument wurde nach den Verfahrensregeln einer PAS erstellt.

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Foreword

This DIN SPEC has been developed according to the PAS procedure. The development of a DIN SPEC according to the PAS procedure is carried out in workshops and does not require the participation of all stakeholders.

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At present, there are no standards covering this topic.

DIN SPECs are not part of the body of German Standards.

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Introduction

Manufacturing of complex technical products requires a multi-layered process environment in a number of different departments, from development and production right through to after-sales, with a large number of heterogeneous IT systems provided by numerous IT vendors and IT service providers.

Almost every one of these IT systems has to be linked with other IT systems. The amount of time and effort required by IT customers for IT integration is therefore extraordinarily high.

The openness of IT systems, especially the ability to integrate them into various IT system environments, is a key for reducing the amount of time and effort involved. This can be achieved most efficiently if the openness of the IT system is based on established standards as far as possible (see 6.5).

However, this specification, the so-called Code of PLM Openness (CPO), goes far beyond the requirement to provide IT standards and related interfaces. It aims at seamless connectivity and the easy integration of IT in networked IT-environments and therefore combines technological IT-requirements with those of IT customer and users. Further explanations about focus and aims of the CPO can be found in Annex A.

The CPO was created by the prostep ivip Association under the patronage of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (German acronym: BMWi). The development of the CPO was inspired by the spirit of a "code of conduct".

1 Scope

This DIN SPEC defines impartial, non-discriminating criteria to ensure IT openness, with the categories interoperability, infrastructures, expandability, interfaces, standards, architectures and partner relationships, especially in the area of Product Lifecycle Management.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

- 3.1**
architectural layer
specific functional areas within an IT architecture
- 3.2**
authoring system
IT system used to generate data
- 3.3**
build time
time needed for creation of program code
- 3.4**
run time
time needed for execution of program code
- 3.5**
business logic
functional algorithms that handle the exchange of information between a database, the application and the user interface

Note 1 to entry: The application is related to the client and server.

Note 2 to entry: Business logic can be implemented by business rules and workflows thus describing the business behaviour of an IT solution. While most of the business logic can typically be customized, there are always areas that need to be protected against user access for IP or data consistency reasons.

- 3.6**
cancellation of interfaces
<CPO Openness> withdrawal of IT interfaces individually managed as part of software contracts and in relation to warranty terms and conditions

- 3.7**
cancellation of software products
<CPO Openness> withdrawal of IT systems individually managed as part of software contracts and in relation to warranty terms and conditions

- 3.8**
data
<CPO Openness> IT user owned input used in their interaction with an IT system and, at a minimum, the explicit output information