

DIN EN IEC 62541-7

ICS 35.200; 35.240.50

EntwurfEinsprüche bis 2019-10-16
Vorgesehen als Ersatz für
DIN EN 62541-7:2015-11**OPC Unified Architecture –
Teil 7: Profile
(IEC 65E/608/CDV:2018);
Englische Fassung prEN IEC 62541-7:2018**OPC unified architecture –
Part 7: Profiles
(IEC 65E/608/CDV:2018);
English version prEN IEC 62541-7:2018Architecture unifiée OPC –
Partie 7: Profils
(IEC 65E/608/CDV:2018);
Version anglaise prEN IEC 62541-7:2018**Anwendungswarnvermerk**

Dieser Norm-Entwurf mit Erscheinungsdatum 2019-08-16 wird der Öffentlichkeit zur Prüfung und Stellungnahme vorgelegt.

Weil die beabsichtigte Norm von der vorliegenden Fassung abweichen kann, ist die Anwendung dieses Entwurfs besonders zu vereinbaren.

Stellungnahmen werden erbeten

- vorzugsweise online im Norm-Entwurfs-Portal von DIN unter www.din.de/go/entwuerfe bzw. für Norm-Entwürfe der DKE auch im Norm-Entwurfs-Portal der DKE unter www.entwuerfe.normenbibliothek.de, sofern dort wiedergegeben;
- oder als Datei per E-Mail an dke@vde.com möglichst in Form einer Tabelle. Die Vorlage dieser Tabelle kann im Internet unter www.din.de/go/stellungnahmen-norm-entwuerfe oder für Stellungnahmen zu Norm-Entwürfen der DKE unter www.dke.de/stellungnahme abgerufen werden;
- oder in Papierform an die DKE Deutsche Kommission Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik in DIN und VDE, Stresemannallee 15, 60596 Frankfurt am Main.

Die Empfänger dieses Norm-Entwurfs werden gebeten, mit ihren Kommentaren jegliche relevanten Patentrechte, die sie kennen, mitzuteilen und unterstützende Dokumentationen zur Verfügung zu stellen.

Gesamtumfang 112 Seiten

DKE Deutsche Kommission Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik in DIN und VDE

Nationales Vorwort

Die Englische Fassung des europäischen Dokuments prEN IEC 62541-7:2018 „OPC Unified Architecture – Teil 7: Profile“ (Entwurf in der Umfrage) ist unverändert in diesen Norm-Entwurf übernommen worden.

Die Internationale Elektrotechnische Kommission (IEC) und das Europäische Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung (CENELEC) haben vereinbart, dass ein auf IEC-Ebene erarbeiteter Entwurf für eine Internationale Norm zeitgleich (parallel) bei IEC und CENELEC zur Umfrage (CDV-Stadium) und Abstimmung als FDIS (en: Final Draft International Standard) bzw. Schluss-Entwurf für eine Europäische Norm gestellt wird, um eine Beschleunigung und Straffung der Normungsarbeit zu erreichen. Dem entsprechend ist das internationale Dokument IEC 65E/608/CDV:2018 „OPC unified architecture – Part 7: Profiles“ unverändert in den Entwurf prEN IEC 62541-7:2018 übernommen worden.

Das internationale Dokument wurde vom SC 65E „Devices and integration in enterprise systems“ der Internationalen Elektrotechnischen Kommission (IEC) erarbeitet.

Bei der Abstimmung zu dem Europäischen Schluss-Entwurf bei CENELEC und dem Internationalen Schluss-Entwurf bei IEC [Final Draft International Standard (FDIS)] sind jeweils nur „JA/NEIN“-Entscheidungen möglich, wobei „NEIN“-Entscheidungen fundiert begründet werden müssen. Dokumente, die bei CENELEC als Europäische Norm angenommen und ratifiziert werden, sind unverändert als Deutsche Normen zu übernehmen.

Für dieses Dokument ist das nationale Arbeitsgremium K 931 „Systemaspekte der Automatisierung“ der DKE Deutsche Kommission Elektrotechnik Elektronik Informationstechnik in DIN und VDE (www.dke.de) zuständig.

Für den Fall einer undatierten Verweisung im normativen Text (Verweisung auf ein Dokument ohne Angabe des Ausgabedatums und ohne Hinweis auf eine Abschnittsnummer, eine Tabelle, ein Bild usw.) bezieht sich die Verweisung auf die jeweils aktuellste Ausgabe des in Bezug genommenen Dokuments.

Für den Fall einer datierten Verweisung im normativen Text bezieht sich die Verweisung immer auf die in Bezug genommene Ausgabe des Dokuments.

Der Zusammenhang der zitierten Dokumente mit den entsprechenden deutschen Dokumenten ergibt sich, soweit ein Zusammenhang besteht, grundsätzlich über die Nummer der entsprechenden IEC-Publikation. Beispiel: IEC 60068 ist als EN 60068 als Europäische Norm durch CENELEC übernommen und als DIN EN 60068 ins Deutsche Normenwerk aufgenommen. Der Zusammenhang der zitierten Dokumente mit den entsprechenden deutschen Dokumenten ergibt sich, soweit ein Zusammenhang besteht, grundsätzlich über die Nummer der entsprechenden IEC-Publikation. Beispiel: IEC 60068 ist als EN 60068 als Europäische Norm durch CENELEC übernommen und als DIN EN 60068 ins Deutsche Normenwerk aufgenommen.

Das Präsidium des DIN hat mit Präsidialbeschluss 1/2004 festgelegt, dass DIN-Normen, deren Inhalt sich auf internationale Arbeitsergebnisse der Informationsverarbeitung gründet, unter bestimmten Bedingungen allein in englischer Sprache veröffentlicht werden dürfen. Diese Bedingungen sind für den vorliegenden Norm-Entwurf erfüllt.

Da sich die Benutzer des vorliegenden Norm-Entwurfs der englischen Sprache als Fachsprache bedienen, wird die englische Fassung der prEN IEC 62541-7 veröffentlicht. Zu deren Abschnitt 1, der den Anwendungsbereich festlegt, und Unterabschnitt 3.1, der die Begriffe festlegt, wurde eine Übersetzung angefertigt und als informativer Nationaler Anhang NA des vorliegenden Norm-Entwurfs hinzugefügt. Für einige der verwendeten Begriffe existieren keine gebräuchlichen deutschen Benennungen, da sich die deutschen Anwender in der Regel ebenfalls der englischen Benennungen bedienen. Dieser Norm-Entwurf steht nicht in unmittelbarem Zusammenhang mit Rechtsvorschriften und ist nicht als Sicherheitsnorm anzusehen.

Es ist vorgesehen, auch bei der entsprechenden zukünftigen Deutschen Norm auf die deutsche Sprachfassung zu verzichten und diese in der englischsprachigen Fassung zu veröffentlichen.

Es wird auf die Möglichkeit hingewiesen, dass einige Elemente dieses Dokuments Patentrechte berühren können. IEC ist nicht dafür verantwortlich, einige oder alle diesbezüglichen Patentrechte zu identifizieren.

Das Original-Dokument enthält Bilder in Farbe, die in der Papierversion in einer Graustufen-Darstellung wiedergegeben werden. Elektronische Versionen dieses Dokuments enthalten die Bilder in der originalen Farbdarstellung.

Änderungen

Gegenüber DIN EN 62541-7:2015-11 wurden folgende Änderungen vorgenommen:

- a) Neue Funktionsprofile:
 - Profile für globales Discovery- und globales Zertifikatsmanagement;
 - Profile für das Management globaler KeyCredential und das globale Zugangs-Token-Management;
 - Facette für dauerhafte Subskriptionen;
 - Standard-UA-Client-Profil;
 - Profile für die Verwaltung von Benutzerrollen und -genehmigungen;
- b) Neue Transportprofile:
 - HTTPS mit JSON-Kodierung;
 - sichere WebSockets (WSS) mit binärer JSON-Kodierung;
 - Rückwärtskonnektivität;
- c) Neue Sicherheitsprofile:
 - TransportSicherheit – TLS 1.2 mit PFS (mit Perfect Forward Secrecy);
 - SicherheitsRichtlinie [A] – Aes128-Sha256-RsaOaep (ersetzt Basic128Rsa15);
 - SicherheitsRichtlinie – Aes256-Sha256-RsaPss fügt Perfect Forward Secrecy für UA-TCP hinzu);
 - Benutzer-Token-JWT (Jason-Web-Token);
- d) Veraltete Sicherheitsprofile (aufgrund defekter Algorithmen):
 - SicherheitsRichtlinie – Basic128Rsa15 (defekter Algorithmus Sha1);
 - SicherheitsRichtlinie – Basic256 (defekter Algorithmus Sha1);
 - TransportSicherheit – TLS 1.0 (defekter Algorithmus RC4);
 - TransportSicherheit – TLS 1.1 (defekter Algorithmus RC4);
- e) Veralteter Transport (fehlende Unterstützung bei den meisten Plattformen):
 - SOAP/HTTP mit WS-SecureConversation (alle Kodierungen)

Nationaler Anhang NA (informativ)

Auszugsweise Übersetzung

Reihenfolge und Inhalt der folgenden Abschnitte sind identisch mit denen in den jeweiligen Abschnitten der Englischen Fassung.

1 Anwendungsbereich

Diese Spezifikation legt die *Profile* der OPC Unified Architecture (OPC-UA) (vereinheitlichte Architektur der plattformunabhängigen Kommunikation) fest. Die *Profile* in diesem Dokument werden verwendet, um die Eigenschaften bezüglich Prüfungen von OPC-UA-Produkten und den Charakter der Prüfungen (basierend auf dem Werkzeug oder basierend auf dem Laboratorium) zu trennen. Dies umfasst die Prüfungen, welche durch das von der OPC-Organisation bereitgestellte OPC-UA-CTT (ein Selbstprüfungswerkzeug) und durch von der OPC-Organisation bereitgestellte unabhängige Prüflaboratorien zur Zertifizierung durchgeführt werden. Dies könnte sich gleichermaßen ebenso auf Prüfwerkzeuge beziehen, welche von einer anderen Organisation oder einem Prüflaboratorium einer anderen Organisation bereitgestellt werden. Wichtig ist das Konzept der automatisierten Prüfung basierend auf dem Werkzeug im Gegensatz zur Prüfung basierend auf dem Laboratorium. Der Anwendungsbereich dieser Norm umfasst die Festlegung der Funktionalität, welche nur in einem Prüflaboratorium geprüft werden kann, und der Festlegung der Gruppierung von Funktionalität, welche bei der Prüfung von OPC-UA-Produkten entweder in einem Laboratorium oder mit automatisierten Werkzeugen zu prüfen ist. Die Festlegung von tatsächlichen *Prüffällen* (en: TestCases) liegt nicht im Anwendungsbereich dieses Dokuments, aber die allgemeinen Kategorien von Prüffällen liegen im Anwendungsbereich dieses Dokuments.

Die meisten OPC-UA-Anwendungen stimmen mit einigen, aber nicht allen, dieser *Profile* überein.

3 Begriffe und Abkürzungen

3.1 Begriffe

Für die Anwendung dieses Dokuments gelten die Begriffe nach IEC TR 62541-1, IEC TR 62541-2, IEC 62541-3, IEC 62541-4, IEC 62541-6, IEC 62541-8 und die folgenden Begriffe. Ein Überblick der in dieser Norm festgelegten Begriffe und ihrer Beziehung zueinander ist in Bild 1 zu sehen.

ISO und IEC stellen terminologische Datenbanken für die Anwendung in der Normung unter den folgenden Adressen bereit:

- IEC Electropedia: verfügbar unter <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online Browsing Platform: verfügbar unter <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1

Anwendung

(en: Application)

Programm, das Aspekte von OPC-UA umsetzt oder bearbeitet

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Die Anwendung kann auf jeder Maschine laufen und jegliche Funktion ausführen. Die Anwendung kann eine Software- oder eine Hardware-Anwendung sein, die einzige Anforderung ist, dass sie OPC-UA umsetzt.

3.1.2

KonformitätsEinheit

(en: ConformanceUnit)

definierte Menge von OPC-UA-Eigenschaften, die als Einheit geprüft werden können

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Eine KonformitätsEinheit kann eine Gruppe von Diensten, Teile von Diensten oder Informationsmodelle abdecken.

3.1.3

KonformitätsGruppe

(en: ConformanceGroup)

Gruppierung von KonformitätsEinheiten mit eigenständigen Namen

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Die Gruppierung dient lediglich der Organisation von KonformitätsEinheiten (en: ConformanceUnits). Typische KonformitätsGruppen beinhalten Gruppen für jeden Satz von Diensten in OPC-UA und jede der Informationsmodell-Spezifikationen.

3.1.4

Facette

(en: Facet)

Profil, welches einer spezifischen Eigenschaft zugeordnet ist, die ein Server oder Client benötigen kann

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Facetten werden typischerweise zusammengefasst, um ein Profil einer höheren Ebene zu bilden. Die Verwendung des Begriffs Facette im Titel eines Profils zeigt an, dass das Profil nicht alleine eingesetzt werden kann.

3.1.5

VollAusgestattetesProfil

(en: FullFeatured Profile)

ein Profil, das alles festlegt, was zum Aufbau einer OPC-UA-Anwendung notwendig ist

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Ein VollAusgestattetesProfil fügt insbesondere Definitionen zu Transport- und Sicherheitsvoraussetzungen hinzu.

3.1.6

ProfilKategorie

(en: ProfileCategory)

Arrangiert Profile in Anwendungsklassen, wie z. B. Server oder Client.

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Diese Kategorien helfen Entwicklern und Benutzern, den Typ der Anwendung herauszufinden, in dem ein Profil verwendet werden kann. Weitere Details werden in 4.4 beschrieben.

3.1.7

Prüffall

(en: TestCase)

technische Beschreibung einer Menge von Schritten, die erforderlich sind, eine bestimmte Funktion oder ein bestimmtes Informationsmodell zu testen

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Prüffälle bieten ausreichende Einzelheiten, um einem Entwickler die Umsetzung in Code zu ermöglichen. Prüffälle bieten auch eine genaue Zusammenfassung des (der) erwarteten Ergebnisse(s) bei der Ausführung der Implementierung und alle Vorbedingungen, die erfüllt werden müssen, bevor der Prüffall ausgeführt werden kann.

3.1.8

Prüflabor

(en: TestLab)

Ort, der dafür ausgestattet ist, Prüfdienste bereitzustellen

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Diese Dienste umfassen direkt prüfendes Personal, automatisierte Prüfungen und einen formal wiederholbaren Prozess, sind aber nicht darauf beschränkt. Die OPC-Organisation stellt detaillierte Spezifikationen bereit, welche OPC-UA-Prüflaboratorien festlegen sowie die Prüfungen festlegen, welche diese durchführen müssen (siehe auch

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 7: Profiles

FOREWORD

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IEC 62541-7 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

The text of this technical report is based on the following documents:

Enquiry draft	Report on voting
65E/XX/DTR	65E/XX/RVC

Full information on the voting for the approval of this technical report can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition of IEC 62541, published in 2015.

This edition includes the following significant technical changes with respect to the previous edition:

- a) New functional Profiles:

- Profiles for global discovery and global certificate management
 - Profiles for global KeyCredential management and global access token management
 - Facet for durable subscriptions
 - Standard UA Client Profile
 - Profiles for administration of user roles and permissions
- b) New transport Profiles.
- HTTPS with JSON encoding
 - Secure WebSockets (WSS) with binary or JSON encoding
 - Reverse connectivity.
- c) New security Profiles:
- TransportSecurity – TLS 1.2 with PFS (with perfect forward secrecy)
 - SecurityPolicy [A] - Aes128-Sha256-RsaOaep (replaces Base128Rsa15)
 - SecurityPolicy - Aes256-Sha256-RsaPss adds perfect forward secrecy for UA TCP)
 - User Token JWT (Jason Web Token).
- d) Deprecated Security Profiles (due to broken algorithms):
- SecurityPolicy – Basic128Rsa15 (broken algorithm Sha1)
 - SecurityPolicy – Basic256 (broken algorithm Sha1)
 - TransportSecurity – TLS 1.0 (broken algorithm RC4)
 - TransportSecurity – TLS 1.1 (broken algorithm RC4)
- e) Deprecated Transport (missing support on most platforms):
- SOAP/HTTP with WS-SecureConversation (all encodings)

This publication has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Throughout this document and the referenced other Parts of the series, certain document conventions are used:

Italics are used to denote a defined term or definition that appears in the “Terms and definition” clause in one of the parts of the series.

Italics are also used to denote the name of a service input or output parameter or the name of a structure or element of a structure that are usually defined in tables.

The italicized terms and names are also often written in camel-case (the practice of writing compound words or phrases in which the elements are joined without spaces, with each element's initial letter capitalized within the compound). For example the defined term is AddressSpace instead of Address Space. This makes it easier to understand that there is a single definition for AddressSpace, not separate definitions for Address and Space.

A list of all parts of the IEC 62541 series, published under the general title *OPC Unified Architecture*, can be found on the IEC website.

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC web site under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

95

96 The National Committees are requested to note that for this publication the stability date is 2021.

97 THIS TEXT IS INCLUDED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE NATIONAL COMMITTEES AND WILL BE DELETED AT
98 THE PUBLICATION STAGE.

99 A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

100

IMPORTANT – The 'colour inside' logo on the cover page of this publication indicates that it contains colours which are considered to be useful for the correct understanding of its contents. Users should therefore print this document using a colour printer.

101

102

103

OPC Unified Architecture Specification

Part 7: Profiles

1 Scope

This part describes the OPC Unified Architecture (OPC UA) *Profiles*. The *Profiles* in this document are used to segregate features with regard to testing of OPC UA products and the nature of the testing (tool based or lab based). This includes the testing performed by the OPC Foundation provided OPC UA CTT (a self-test tool) and by the OPC Foundation provided Independent certification test labs. This could equally as well refer to test tools provided by another organization or a test lab provided by another organization. What is important is the concept of automated tool based testing versus lab based testing. The scope of this standard includes defining functionality that is to be used when testing OPC UA products either in a lab or using automated tools. The definition of actual *TestCases* is not within the scope of this document, but the general categories of *TestCases* are within the scope of this document.

Most OPC UA applications will conform to several, but not all of the *Profiles*.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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.

IEC TR 62541-1, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 1: Overview and Concepts*

IEC TR 62541-2, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 2: Security Model*

IEC 62541-3, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 3: Address Space Model*

IEC 62541-4, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 4: Services*

IEC 62541-5, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 5: Information Model*

IEC 62541-6, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 6: Mappings*

IEC 62541-8, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 8: Data Access*

IEC 62541-9, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 9: Alarms and Conditions*

IEC 62541-11, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 11: Historical Access*

IEC 62541-12, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 12: Discovery and Global Services*

IEC 62541-13, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 13: Aggregates*

IEC 62541-14, *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 14: PubSub*

Test Specifications

Compliance Part 8 UA Server: OPC Test Lab Specification: Part 8 – UA Server

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/Test/Part8/>

Compliance Part 9 UA Client: OPC Test Lab Specification: Part 9 – UA Client

<http://www.opcfoundation.org/Test/Part9/>

145

146 3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviations

147 3.1 Terms and definitions

148 For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC TR 62541-1, IEC
149 TR 62541-2, IEC 62541-3, IEC 62541-4, IEC 62541-6, and IEC 62541-8 as well as the
150 following apply. An overview of the terms defined in this standard and their interaction can be
151 viewed in Figure 1.

152 3.1.1

153 application

154 a software program that executes or implements some aspect of OPC UA

155 Note 1 to entry: The application could run on any machine and perform any function. The application could be
156 software or it could be a hardware application, the only requirement is that it implements OPC UA.

157 3.1.2

158 ConformanceUnit

159 a specific set of OPC UA features that can be tested as a single entity

160 Note 1 to entry: A ConformanceUnit can cover a group of services, portions of services or information models.

161 3.1.3

162 ConformanceGroup

163 a group of ConformanceUnits that is given a name

164 Note 1 to entry: This grouping is only to assist in organizing ConformanceUnits. Typical ConformanceGroups
165 include groups for each of the service sets in OPC UA and each of the Information Model standards.

166 3.1.4

167 Facet

168 a Profile dedicated to a specific feature that a Server or Client may require

169 Note 1 to entry: Facets are typically combined to form higher-level Profiles. The use of the term Facet in the title
170 of a Profile indicates that the given Profile is not a standalone Profile.

171 3.1.5

172 FullFeatured Profile

173 a Profile that defines all features necessary to build a functional OPC UA Application

174 Note 1 to entry: A FullFeatured Profile in particular adds definitions of the transport and security requirements.

175 3.1.6

176 ProfileCategory

177 arranges Profiles into application classes, such as Server or Client

178 Note 1 to entry: These categories help determine the type of Application that a given Profile would be used for.
179 For additional details see 4.4.

180 3.1.7

181 TestCase

182 a technical description of a set of steps required to test a particular function or information
183 model

184 Note 1 to entry: TestCases provide sufficient details to allow a developer to implement them in code. TestCases
185 also provide a detailed summary of the expected result(s) from the execution of the implemented code and any
186 precondition(s) that must be established before the TestCase can be executed.

187 3.1.8

188 TestLab

189 a facility that is designated to provide testing services

190 Note 1 to entry: These services include but are not limited to personal that directly perform testing, automated
191 testing and a formal repeatable process. The OPC Foundation has provided detailed standard describing OPC UA
192 TestLabs and the testing they are to provide (see Compliance Part 8 UA Server, Compliance Part 9 UA Client).

193

194 3.2 Abbreviations

195 DA Data Access

196	HA	Historical Access
197	HMI	Human Machine Interface
198	NIST	National Institute of Standard and Technology
199	PKI	Public Key Infrastructure
200	RSA	Rivest-Shamir-Adleman
201	UA	Unified Architecture

4 Overview

4.1 General

The OPC Unified architecture multipart standard describes a number of *Services* and a variety of information models. These *Services* and information models can be referred to as features of a *Server* or *Client*. *Servers* and *Clients* need to be able to describe which features they support and wish to have certified. This document provides a grouping of these features. The individual features are grouped into *ConformanceUnits* which are further grouped into *Profiles*. Figure 1 provides an overview of the interactions between *Profiles*, *ConformanceUnits* and *TestCases*. The large arrows indicate the components that are used to construct the parent. For example a *Profile* is constructed from *Profiles* and *ConformanceUnits*. The figure also illustrates a feature of the OPC UA Compliance Test Tool (CTT), in that it will test if a requested *Profile* passes all *ConformanceUnits*. It will also test all other *ConformanceUnits* and report any other *Profiles* that pass conformance testing. The individual *TestCases* are defined in separate documents see Compliance Part 8 UA Server and Compliance Part 9 UA Client. The *TestCases* are related back to the appropriate *ConformanceUnits* defined in this standard. This relationship is also displayed by the OPC UA Compliance Test Tool.

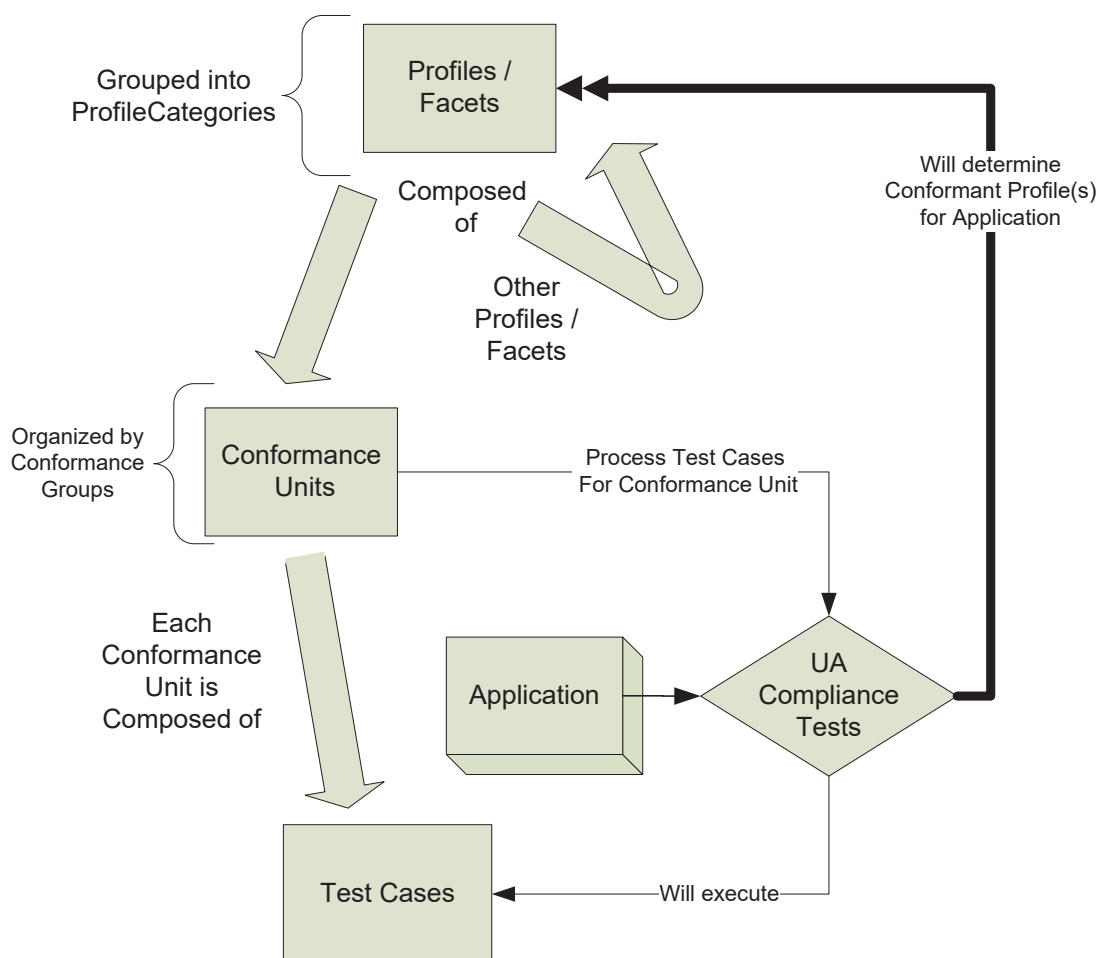


Figure 1 – Profile – ConformanceUnit – TestCases

4.2 ConformanceUnit

Each *ConformanceUnit* represents a specific set of features (e.g. a group of services, portions of services or information models) that can be tested as a single entity. *ConformanceUnits* are the building blocks of a *Profile*. Each *ConformanceUnit* can also be used as a test category. For each *ConformanceUnit*, there would be a number of TestCases that test the functionality described by the *ConformanceUnit*. The description of a *ConformanceUnit* is intended to provide enough information to illustrate the required functionality, but in many cases to obtain a complete understanding of the *ConformanceUnit* the reader may be required to also examine the appropriate part of OPC UA. Additional Information regarding testing of a *ConformanceUnit* are provided in the Compliance Part 8 UA Server or Compliance Part 9 UA Client test standards.

The same features do not appear in more than one *ConformanceUnit*.

4.3 Profiles

A *Profile* is a named aggregation of *ConformanceUnits* and other *Profiles*. To support a *Profile*, an application has to support the *ConformanceUnits* and all aggregated *Profiles*. The definition of *Profiles* is an ongoing activity, in that it is expected that new *Profiles* will be added in the future.

An OPC UA Application will typically support multiple *Profiles*.

Multiple *Profiles* may include the same *ConformanceUnit*.

Testing of a *Profile* consists of testing the individual *ConformanceUnits* that comprise the *Profile*.

Profiles are named based on naming conventions (see 6.3 for details).

4.4 Profile Categories

Profiles are grouped into categories to help vendors and end users understand the applicability of a *Profile*. A *Profile* can be assigned to more than one category.

Table 1 – Profile Categories contains the list of currently defined *ProfileCategories*.

Table 1 – Profile Categories

Category	Description
<i>Client</i>	<i>Profiles</i> of this category specify functions of an OPC UA <i>Client</i> .
Global Directory Service	<i>Profiles</i> of this category specify functions for global discovery and certificate management.
Security	<i>Profiles</i> of this category specify security related functions. Security policies are part of this category. The URI of security policies has to be part of an Endpoint Description returned from the GetEndpoints service. <i>Profiles</i> of this category apply to <i>Clients</i> and <i>Servers</i> .
Server	<i>Profiles</i> of this category specify functions of an OPC UA <i>Server</i> . The URI of such <i>Profiles</i> can be exposed in the <i>Server</i> capabilities.
Transport	<i>Profiles</i> of this category specify specific protocol mappings. The URI of such <i>Profiles</i> has to be part of an Endpoint Description. These <i>Profiles</i> apply to <i>Clients</i> and <i>Servers</i> .

5 Conformance Units

5.1 Overview

A *ConformanceUnit* represents an individually testable entity. For improved clarity, the large list of *ConformanceUnits* is arranged into named *ConformanceGroups*. These groups reflect the *Service Sets* in IEC 62541-4 and the OPC UA information models. Table 2 lists the *ConformanceGroups*. These groups and the *ConformanceUnits* that they describe are detailed in the Subclauses of chapter 5 starting with clause 5.2. *ConformanceGroups* have no impact

on testing; they are used only for organizational reasons, i.e. to simplify the readability of this document.

Table 2 – Conformance Groups

Group	Description
Address Space Model	Defines <i>ConformanceUnits</i> for various features of the OPC UA <i>AddressSpace</i> .
Aggregates	All <i>ConformanceUnits</i> that are related to Aggregates, including individual <i>ConformanceUnits</i> for each supported Aggregate as described in Part 13.
Alarms and Conditions	All <i>ConformanceUnits</i> that are associated with the OPC UA Information Model for <i>Conditions</i> , acknowledgeable <i>Conditions</i> , confirmations and <i>Alarms</i> as specified in Part 9.
Attribute Services	Includes <i>ConformanceUnits</i> to read or write current or historical <i>Attribute</i> values.
Auditing	User level security includes support for security audit trails, with traceability between <i>Client</i> and <i>Server</i> audit logs.
Base Information	All information elements as defined in Part 5.
Data Access	<i>ConformanceUnits</i> specific to <i>Clients</i> and <i>Servers</i> that deal with the representation and use of automation data as specified in Part 8.
Discovery Services	<i>ConformanceUnits</i> which focus on <i>Server</i> Endpoint <i>Discovery</i> .
GDS	Conformance Units for a GDS. Includes units for global discovery and global certificate management.
Historical Access	Access to archived data of <i>Node Attribute</i> values or Events.
Method Services	Methods represent the function calls of <i>Objects</i> . Methods are invoked and return only after completion (successful or unsuccessful).
Miscellaneous	This group contains <i>ConformanceUnits</i> that cover miscellaneous subjects, such as recommended behaviours, documentation etc. These <i>ConformanceUnits</i> typically do not fit into any of the other groups.
Monitored Item Services	<i>Clients</i> define <i>MonitoredItems</i> to subscribe to data and Events. Each <i>MonitoredItem</i> identifies the item to be monitored and the <i>Subscription</i> to use to send <i>Notifications</i> .
Node Management Services	Bundles <i>ConformanceUnits</i> for all <i>Services</i> to add and delete OPC UA <i>AddressSpace</i> <i>Nodes</i> and <i>References</i> .
Protocol and Encoding	Covers all transport and encoding combinations that are specified in Part 6.
Redundancy	The design of OPC UA ensures that vendors can create redundant <i>Clients</i> and redundant <i>Servers</i> in a consistent manner. Redundancy may be used for high availability, fault tolerance and load balancing.
Security	Security related <i>ConformanceUnits</i> that can be profiled this includes all aspects of security.
Session Services	An (OPC UA) <i>Session</i> is an application layer connection.
Subscription Services	Subscriptions are used to report <i>Notifications</i> to the <i>Client</i> .
View Services	<i>Clients</i> use the View <i>Service</i> Set to navigate through the OPC UA <i>AddressSpace</i> or through a View (a subset) of the OPC UA <i>AddressSpace</i> .

5.2 Services

The following tables describe *ConformanceUnits* for the *Services* specified in IEC 62541-4. The tables correlate with the *Service Sets*.

A single *ConformanceUnit* can reference several *Services* (e.g. *CreateSession*, *ActivateSession* and *CloseSession*) but can also refer to individual aspects of *Services* (e.g. the use of *ActivateSession* to impersonate a new user).

Each table includes a listing of the *Profile Category* to which a *ConformanceUnit* belongs, the title and description of the *ConformanceUnit*. In some cases, a *ConformanceUnit* will be derived from another *ConformanceUnit*. This parent unit will then be specified in the description of each derived unit. In such cases the derived units inherit all of the tests of its parent plus one or more additional TestCases. These TestCases can only further restrict the existing TestCases. An example would be one in which the number of connections is tested, where the TestCase of the parent required at least one connection and the derived *ConformanceUnit* would require a *TestCase* for at least five connections.

The *Discovery Service Set* is composed of multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 3). All *Servers* provide some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Server Profiles* for details. *Clients* may support some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Client Profiles* for details.

Table 3 – Discovery Services

Category	Title	Description
Server	Discovery Get Endpoints	Support the GetEndpoints <i>Service</i> to obtain all Endpoints of the <i>Server</i> . This includes filtering based on <i>Profiles</i> .
Server	Discovery Get Endpoints SessionLess	Support at least one endpoint for issuing SessionLess <i>Services</i> . Support obtaining such endpoints by accepting the Transport URI as a filter to the GetEndpoints <i>Service</i> with the query string "SL" appended to the Transport URI. E.g. "http://opcfoundation.org/UA-Profile/Transport/https-uajson?SL"
Server	Discovery Find Servers Self	Support the FindServers <i>Service</i> only for itself.
Server	Discovery Register	Call the RegisterServer <i>Service</i> to register itself (OPC UA <i>Server</i>) with an external <i>Discovery Service</i> via a secure channel with a SecurityMode other than NONE.
Server	Discovery Register2	Call the RegisterServer2 <i>Service</i> to register with an external <i>Discovery Service</i> via a Secure Channel with a SecurityMode other than "None". This includes passing a list of short capability identifiers. The identifiers and their use are specified in Part 12.
Server	Discovery Server Announcement using mDNS	Provide mDNS functionality to announce a <i>Server</i> with its capabilities. The capability identifiers and the use of mDNS records for the purpose of OPC UA <i>Discovery</i> is specified in Part 12. Note that this functionality is only required for <i>Servers</i> that do not register with an LDS. The capability identifiers and their use in mDNS records are specified in Part 12.
Server	Discovery Configuration	Allow configuration of the <i>Discovery Server</i> URL where the <i>Server</i> will register itself. Allow complete disabling of registration with a <i>Discovery Server</i> .
Client	Discovery Client Find Servers Basic	Uses the FindServers <i>Service</i> to obtain all <i>Servers</i> installed on a given platform.
Client	Discovery Client Find Servers with URI	Use FindServers <i>Service</i> to obtain URLs for specific <i>Server</i> URIs.
Client	Discovery Client Find Servers Dynamic	Detect new <i>Servers</i> after an initial FindServers <i>Service</i> call.
Client	Discovery Client Find Servers on Network	Support one of the options to locate <i>Servers</i> on the network.

Category	Title	Description
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Find Servers on Network using LDS-ME</i>	Use FindServersOnNetwork <i>Service</i> to obtain URLs for specific <i>Server</i> URIs. Note that this <i>Service</i> is available via the Local <i>Discovery Server</i> with multicast extension (LDS-ME).
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Find Servers on Network using mDNS</i>	Use mDNS based <i>Service Discovery</i> to locate <i>Servers</i> on the same multicast network. The contents of mDNS records for OPC UA <i>Discovery</i> are described in Part 12. Note that this functionality is only required for <i>Clients</i> when there is no Local <i>Discovery Server</i> with multicast extension (LDS-ME). The capability identifiers and their use in mDNS records are specified in Part 12.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Find Servers in GDS</i>	Use the QueryServers <i>Method</i> on the GDS Directory <i>Object</i> to locate <i>Servers</i> that meet filter criteria specified in the request. This <i>Method</i> is specified in Part 12.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Find Applications in GDS</i>	Use the QueryApplications <i>Method</i> on the GDS Directory <i>Object</i> to locate Applications that meet filter criteria specified in the request. This <i>Method</i> is specified in Part 12.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Get Endpoints Basic</i>	Uses the GetEndpoints <i>Service</i> to obtain all Endpoints for a given <i>Server</i> URI.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Get Endpoints SessionLess</i>	Uses the GetEndpoints <i>Service</i> with a filter to obtain Endpoints that can be used for SessionLess <i>Service</i> invocation. The filter is the Transport URI extended with the query string "SL". E.g. http://opcfoundation.org/UA-Profile/Transport/https-uajson?SL .
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Get Endpoints Dynamic</i>	Detect changes to the Endpoints after an initial GetEndpoints <i>Service</i> call.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Discovery Client Configure Endpoint</i>	Allow specification of an Endpoint without going through the <i>Discovery Service Set</i> .

279

280 The *Session Service Set* is composed of multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 4). The
 281 CreateSession, ActivateSession, and CloseSession services are supported as a single unit.
 282 All *Servers* and *Clients* provide this functionality.

283

Table 4 – Session Services

Category	Title	Description
<i>Server</i>	<i>Session General Service Behaviour</i>	Implement basic <i>Service</i> behaviour. This includes in particular: – checking the authentication token – returning the requestHandle in responses – returning available diagnostic information as requested with the 'returnDiagnostics' parameter – respecting a timeoutHint
<i>Server</i>	<i>Session Base</i>	Support the <i>Session Service Set</i> (CreateSession, ActivateSession, CloseSession) except the use of ActivateSession to change the <i>Session</i> user. This includes correct handling of all parameters that are provided. Note that for the CreateSession and ActivateSession services, if the SecurityMode = None then: 1) The Application <i>Certificate</i> and Nonce are optional. 2) The signatures are null/empty. The details of this are described in Part 4.

Category	Title	Description
Server	Session Change User	Support the use of ActivateSession to change the Session user.
Server	Session Cancel	Support the Cancel Service to cancel outstanding requests.
Server	Session Minimum 1	Support minimum 1 Session (total).
Server	Session Minimum 2 Parallel	Support minimum 2 parallel Sessions (total for all Clients).
Server	Session Minimum 50 Parallel	Support minimum 50 parallel Sessions (total for all Clients).
Server	Session Sessionless Invocation	Defines the support of the SessionlessInvoke Service defined in UA Part 4 to process any of the Services (like Read/Write, Browse, or Call) that are designated for Session-less invocation.
Client	Session Client General Service Behaviour	Implement basic Service behaviour. This includes in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – including the proper authentication token of the Session – creating a requestHandle if needed – requesting diagnostic information with the 'returnDiagnostics' parameter – evaluate the serviceResult and operational results
Client	Session Client Base	Use the Session Service Set (CreateSession, ActivateSession, and CloseSession) except the use of ActivateSession to change the Session user. This includes correct handling of all parameters that are provided. Note that for the CreateSession and ActivateSession services, if the SecurityMode = None then: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The Application Certificate and Nonce are optional. 2) The signatures are null/empty.
Client	Session Client Multiple Connections	Support unlimited connections (client side) with multiple Servers. Any limit on numbers of connections is from server side. May have a memory based limit, but not a software constraint limit.
Client	Session Client Renew NodeIds	This ConformanceUnit applies to Clients that allow persisting NodeIds. Verify that the Namespace Table has not changed for NodeIds that the Client has persisted and is going to re-use beyond a Session lifetime. If changes occurred the Client has to recalculate the Namespace Indices of the respective NodeIds.
Client	Session Client Impersonate	Uses ActivateSession to change the Session user (impersonation).
Client	Session Client KeepAlive	Make periodic requests to keep the Session alive.
Client	Session Client Detect Shutdown	Read or monitor the ServerStatus/State Variable to recognize a potential shutdown of the Server and clean up resources.
Client	Session Client Cancel	Use the Cancel Service to cancel outstanding requests.
Client	Session Client Auto Reconnect	Automatic Client reconnect including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ActivateSession with new SecureChannel if SecureChannel is no longer valid but Session is still valid – Creation of a new Session only if Session is no longer valid
Client	Session Client Single Session	The Client shall interoperate with Servers that only support one Session.
Client	Session Client SessionLess Service Calls	Defines the use of the SessionlessInvoke Service defined in UA Part 4 to request one of the Services (like Read or Browse) that are allowed for sessionless invocation. UA Part 6 specifies which transports may be used and how.

284

285 The Node Management Service Set is composed of multiple ConformanceUnits (see Table 5).
286 Servers may provide some aspects of this functionality; see Profiles categorized as Server
287 Profiles for details. Clients may support some aspects of this functionality; see Profiles
288 categorized as Client Profiles for details.

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Table 5 – Node Management Services

Category	Title	Description
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Category	Title	Description
Server	Node Management Add Node	Support the AddNodes Service to add one or more Nodes into the OPC UA AddressSpace.
Server	Node Management Delete Node	Support the DeleteNodes Service to delete one or more Nodes from the OPC UA AddressSpace.
Server	Node Management Add Ref	Support the AddReferences Service to add one or more References to one or more Nodes in the OPC UA AddressSpace.
Server	Node Management Delete Ref	Support the DeleteReferences Service to delete one or more References of a Node in the OPC UA AddressSpace.
Client	Node Management Client	Uses Node Management Services to add or delete Nodes and to add or delete References in Server's OPC UA AddressSpace.

The View Service Set is composed of a multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 6). All Servers support some aspects of this conformance group. Clients may support some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Client Profiles* for details.

Table 6 – View Services

Category	Title	Description
Server	View Basic	Support the View Service Set (Browse, BrowseNext).
Server	View TranslateBrowsePath	Support TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds Service.
Server	View RegisterNodes	Support the RegisterNodes and UnregisterNodes Services as a way to optimize access to repeatedly used Nodes in the Server's OPC UA AddressSpace.
Server	View Minimum Continuation Point 01	Support minimum 1 continuation point per Session.
Server	View Minimum Continuation Point 05	Support minimum 5 continuation points per Session. This number has to be supported for at least half of the minimum required sessions.
Client	View Client Basic Browse	Uses Browse and BrowseNext Services to navigate through the Server's OPC UA AddressSpace. Make use of the referenceTypeId and the nodeClassMask to specify the needed References.
Client	View Client Remote Nodes Browse	The Client can browse to nodes that have an extended NodeID that reference a Server different than the originating Server. This includes automatic connection to the remote Server. It is acceptable that the Server configuration information be pre-configured on the Client and / or that the user is prompted to connect.
Client	View Client Basic ResultSet Filtering	Makes use of the resultMask parameter to optimize the result set to be returned by the Server.
Client	View Client TranslateBrowsePath	Uses the TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds Service to identify the NodeIds for Nodes where a starting Node and a BrowsePath is known. Makes use of bulk operations rather than multiple calls whenever possible.
Client	View Client Remote Nodes Translate Browse	The Client can translate browse paths that include nodes with extended NodeID that reference a Server different than the originating Server and return them as part of the TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds Service. It is acceptable that the Server configuration information be pre-configured on the Client.
Client	View Client RegisterNodes	Uses the RegisterNodes Service to optimize access for Nodes that are used repeatedly. Use UnregisterNodes when Nodes are not used anymore.

The Attribute Service Set is composed of multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 7). The majority of the Attribute service set is a core functionality of OPC UA and as such is supported by most Servers. Most Clients will also support some aspects of the Attribute Service Set.

Table 7 – Attribute Services

Category	Title	Description
Server	Attribute Read	Supports the Read <i>Service</i> to read one or more <i>Attributes</i> of one or more <i>Nodes</i> . This includes support of the <i>IndexRange</i> parameter to read a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array.
Server	Attribute Read Complex	Supports reading and encoding Values with structured DataTypes.
Server	Attribute Write Values	Supports writing to values to one or more <i>Attributes</i> of one or more <i>Nodes</i> .
Server	Attribute Write Complex	Supports writing and decoding Values with structured DataTypes.
Server	Attribute Write StatusCode & Timestamp	Supports writing of StatusCode and Timestamps along with the Value.
Server	Attribute Write Index	Supports the <i>IndexRange</i> to write a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array and partial updates is allowed for this array.
Server	Attribute Alternate Encoding	Supports alternate Data Encoding when reading value <i>Attributes</i> . By default, every <i>Server</i> has to support the Data Encoding of the currently used <i>Stack Profile</i> (i.e. binary with UA Binary Encoding and XML with XML Encoding). This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> - when supported - specifies that the other Data Encoding is supported in addition.
Server	Attribute Historical Read	Supports the <i>HistoryRead Service</i> . The details of what aspects of this service are used are listed in additional <i>ConformanceUnits</i> , but at least one of <i>ReadRaw</i> , <i>ReadProcessed</i> , <i>ReadModified</i> , <i>ReadAtTime</i> or <i>ReadEvents</i> must be supported.
Server	Attribute Historical Update	Supports the <i>HistoryUpdate service</i> . The details of the supported features of this service are described by additional <i>ConformanceUnits</i> , but at least one of the following must be supported: <i>InsertData</i> , <i>InsertEvents</i> , <i>ReplaceData</i> , <i>ReplaceEvents</i> , <i>UpdateData</i> , <i>UpdateEvents</i> , <i>DeleteData</i> , <i>DeleteEvents</i> or <i>DeleteAtTime</i> .
Client	Attribute Client Read Base	Use the Read <i>Service</i> to read one or more <i>Attributes</i> of one or more <i>Nodes</i> . This includes use of an <i>IndexRange</i> to select a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array. <i>Clients</i> shall use bulk operations whenever possible to reduce the number of <i>Service</i> invocations.
Client	Attribute Client Remote Nodes Attribute Access	The <i>Client</i> can retrieve attributes of nodes that have an extended <i>NodeID</i> that reference a <i>Server</i> different than the originating <i>Server</i> . This requires a connection to the remote <i>Server</i> for access (not necessarily displayed as a connection). It is acceptable that the <i>Server</i> configuration information be pre-configured on the <i>Client</i> .
Client	Attribute Client Read with proper Encoding	This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> refers to the ability of a <i>Client</i> to discover the available encodings and choose a specific one when calling the Read <i>Service</i> .
Client	Attribute Client Read Complex	Read and decode Values with structured DataTypes.
Client	Attribute Client Write Base	Use the Write <i>Service</i> to write values to one or more <i>Attributes</i> of one or more <i>Nodes</i> . This includes use of an <i>IndexRange</i> to select a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array. <i>Clients</i> shall use bulk operations whenever possible to reduce the number of <i>Service</i> invocations.
Client	Attribute Client Write Complex	Write and Encode Values with structured DataTypes.
Client	Attribute Client Write Quality & Timestamp	Use the Write <i>Service</i> to also write StatusCode and/or Timestamps along with a Value.

Category	Title	Description
<i>Client</i>	<i>Attribute Client Historical Read</i>	The <i>Client</i> makes use of the HistoryRead service. The details of which aspect of this service are used are provided by additional <i>ConformanceUnits</i> , but at least one or more of the following is used ReadRaw, ReadAtTime, ReadProcessed, ReadModified or ReadEvents.
<i>Client</i>	<i>Attribute Client Historical Updates</i>	The <i>Client</i> makes use of the HistoryUpdate service. The details of this usage are provided by additional <i>ConformanceUnits</i> , but at least one or more of the following must be provided InsertData, InsertEvents, ReplaceData, ReplaceEvents, UpdateData, UpdateEvents, DeleteData or DeleteEvents or DeleteAtTime.

The *Method Service Set* is composed of *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 8). The primary *ConformanceUnits* provide support for the call functionality. *Servers* may provide some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Server Profiles* for details. *Clients* may support some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Client Profiles* for details.

Table 8 – Method Services

Category	Title	Description
<i>Server</i>	<i>Method Call</i>	Support the Call <i>Service</i> to call (invoke) a <i>Method</i> which includes support for <i>Method Parameters</i> .
<i>Client</i>	<i>Method Client Call</i>	Use the Call <i>Service</i> to call one or several <i>Methods</i> .

The *MonitoredItem Service Set* is composed of multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 9). *Servers* may provide some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Server Profiles* for details. *Clients* may support some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Client Profiles* for details.

Table 9 – Monitored Item Services

Category	Title	Description
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Basic	Support the following <i>MonitoredItem Services</i> : CreateMonitoredItems, ModifyMonitoredItems, DeleteMonitoredItems and SetMonitoringMode.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Value Change	Support creation of <i>MonitoredItems</i> for <i>Attribute</i> value changes. This includes support of the IndexRange to select a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Complex Value	Supports monitoring and encoding Values with structured DataTypes.
<i>Server</i>	Monitored Items Deadband Filter	Supports an absolute Deadband filter as a DataChangeFilter for numeric data types.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Aggregate Filter	Support for Aggregate filters for <i>MonitoredItems</i> . The result of this <i>ConformanceUnit</i> includes a list of Aggregates that are supported as part of the <i>Profile Certificate</i> .
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Alternate Encoding	Support alternate encoding when monitoring value <i>Attributes</i> . By default, every <i>Server</i> has to support the encoding of the currently used Stack <i>Profile</i> (i.e. binary with UA Binary Encoding and XML with XML Encoding). This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> - when supported - specifies that the other encoding is supported in addition.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Items 2	Support at least 2 <i>MonitoredItems</i> per <i>Subscription</i> where the size of each <i>MonitoredItem</i> is at least equal to size of Double.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Items 10	Support at least 10 <i>MonitoredItems</i> per <i>Subscription</i> where the size of each <i>MonitoredItem</i> is at least equal to size of Double.
<i>Server</i>	Monitor Items 100	Support at least 100 <i>MonitoredItems</i> per <i>Subscription</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the required Subscriptions for half of the required Sessions.

Category	Title	Description
Server	Monitor Items 500	Support at least 500 <i>MonitoredItems</i> per <i>Subscription</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the required Subscriptions for half of the required Sessions.
Server	Monitor QueueSize_1	This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> does not require queuing when multiple value changes occur during a "publish period". I.e. the latest change will be sent in the <i>Notification</i> .
Server	Monitor MinQueueSize_02	Support at least 2 queue entries for <i>MonitoredItems</i> . Servers often will adapt the queue size to the number of currently <i>MonitoredItems</i> . However, it is expected that Servers support this minimum queue size for at least one third of the supported <i>MonitoredItems</i> .
Server	Monitor MinQueueSize_05	Support at least 5 queue entries for <i>MonitoredItems</i> . Servers often will adapt the queue size to the number of currently <i>MonitoredItems</i> . However, it is expected that Servers support this minimum queue size for at least one third of the supported <i>MonitoredItems</i> .
Server	Monitor QueueSize_ServerMax	This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> is for events. When the <i>Client</i> requests <i>queuesize</i> =MAXUInt32 the <i>Server</i> is to return the maximum queue size that it can support for event notifications as the <i>revisedQueueSize</i> .
Server	Monitor Triggering	Support the <i>SetTriggering Service</i> to create and/or delete triggering links for a triggering item.
Server	Monitor Events	Support creation of <i>MonitoredItems</i> for an " <i>EventNotifier Attribute</i> " for the purpose of <i>Event Notification</i> . The subscription includes supporting a filter that includes SimpleAttribute Operands and a select list of Operators. The list of Operators includes: Equals, IsNull, GreaterThan, LessThan, GreaterThanorEqual, LessThanorEqual, Like, Not, Between, InList, And, Or, Cast, BitwiseAnd, BitwiseOr.
Server	Monitor Complex Event Filter	Support for the 'TypeOf' complex <i>Event</i> filter operator.
Client	Monitor Client Value Change	Use the <i>MonitoredItem Service</i> Set to register items for changes in <i>Attribute</i> value. Use <i>CreateMonitoredItems</i> to register the <i>Node/Attribute</i> tuple. Set proper sampling interval, Deadband filter and queuing mode. Use disabling / enabling instead of deleting and re-creating a <i>MonitoredItem</i> . Use bulk operations rather than individual service requests to reduce communication overhead.
Client	Monitor Client Complex Value	Monitor and decode Values with structured DataTypes.
Client	Monitor Client Deadband Filter	Uses Absolute Deadband filters for subscriptions.
Client	Monitor Client by Index	Use the <i>IndexRange</i> to select a single element or a range of elements when the <i>Attribute</i> value is an array.
Client	Monitor Client Aggregate Filter	Uses Aggregate filters for Subscriptions.
Client	Monitor Client Events	Use the <i>MonitoredItem Service</i> Set to create <i>MonitoredItems</i> for <i>Event</i> notifications.
Client	Monitor Client Event Filter	Use the <i>Event</i> filter when calling <i>CreateMonitoredItems</i> to filter the desired Events and to select the columns to be provided for each <i>Event Notification</i> .
Client	Monitor Client Complex Event Filter	Use of the 'TypeOf' complex <i>Event</i> filter operator.
Client	Monitor Client Modify	Use <i>ModifyMonitoredItems Service</i> to change the configuration setting. Use <i>SetMonitoringMode Service</i> to disable / enable sampling and / or publishing.

Category	Title	Description
<i>Client</i>	Monitor <i>Client</i> Trigger	Use the Triggering Model if certain items are to be reported only if some other item triggers. Use proper monitoring mode for these items. Use <i>SetTriggering Service</i> to link these items to the trigger item.

The *Subscription Service* Set is composed of multiple *ConformanceUnits* (see Table 10). *Servers* may provide some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Server Profiles* for details. *Clients* may support some aspects of this functionality; see *Profiles* categorized as *Client Profiles* for details.

Table 10 – Subscription Services

Category	Title	Description
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Basic	Support the following <i>Subscription Services</i> : <i>CreateSubscription</i> , <i>ModifySubscription</i> , <i>DeleteSubscriptions</i> , <i>Publish</i> , <i>Republish</i> and <i>SetPublishingMode</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Minimum 1	Support at least 1 <i>Subscription</i> per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for all of the minimum required sessions.
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Minimum 02	Support at least 2 <i>Subscriptions</i> per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the minimum required sessions.
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Minimum 05	Support at least 5 <i>Subscriptions</i> per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the minimum required sessions.
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Publish Min 02	Support at least 2 <i>Publish Service</i> requests per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for all of the minimum required sessions. Support of a <i>NotificationMessage</i> retransmission queue is not required; if not available the <i>Republish Service</i> returns <i>Bad_MessageNotAvailable</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Publish Min 05	Support at least 5 <i>Publish Service</i> requests per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the minimum required sessions. Support, as a minimum, the number of <i>Publish</i> requests per session as the size of the <i>NotificationMessage</i> retransmission queue for <i>Republish</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Publish Min 10	Support at least 10 <i>Publish Service</i> requests per <i>Session</i> . This number has to be supported for at least half of the minimum required sessions. Support, as a minimum, the number of <i>Publish</i> requests per session as the size of the <i>NotificationMessage</i> retransmission queue for <i>Republish</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Publish Discard Policy	Respect the specified policy for discarding <i>Publish Service</i> requests. If the maximum number of <i>Publish Service</i> requests has been queued and a new <i>Publish Service</i> request arrives, the "oldest" <i>Publish</i> request has to be discarded by returning the proper error.
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Transfer	Support <i>TransferSubscriptions Service</i> to transfer a <i>Subscription</i> from one <i>Session</i> to another.
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Durable	Support setting <i>Subscriptions</i> in durable mode. This mode requires that collected data and events are stored and delivered even if a <i>Client</i> was disconnected for a longer time or the <i>Server</i> was restarted. Support one of the " <i>Subscription Durable StorageLevel nnn</i> " <i>ConformanceUnits</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Durable StorageLevel Small	Support at least 20 monitored items with a queue size of 10000 for each item and where the size of each <i>MonitoredItem</i> is at least equal to size of <i>Double</i> . This requires storage capacity for 200 thousand values of <i>DataType Double</i> .
<i>Server</i>	<i>Subscription</i> Durable StorageLevel Medium	Support at least 100 monitored items with a queue size of 50000 for each item and where the size of each <i>MonitoredItem</i> is at least equal to size of <i>Double</i> . This requires storage capacity for 5 million values of <i>DataType Double</i> .

Category	Title	Description
Server	Subscription Durable StorageLevel High	Support at least 2000 monitored items with a queue size of 200000 for each item and where the size of each <i>MonitoredItem</i> is at least equal to size of Double. This requires storage capacity for 400 million values of <i>DataType</i> Double.
Client	Subscription Client Basic	Use the <i>Subscription</i> and <i>MonitoredItem Service</i> Set as an efficient means to detect changes of <i>Attribute</i> values and / or to receive <i>Event</i> occurrences. Set appropriate intervals for publishing, keep alive notifications and total <i>Subscription</i> lifetime. Supply a sufficient number of Publish requests to the <i>Server</i> so that <i>Notifications</i> can be sent whenever a publish timer expires. Acknowledge received <i>Notifications</i> with subsequent Publish requests.
Client	Subscription Client Fallback	The <i>Client</i> shall interoperate with <i>Servers</i> that do not support Subscriptions, or have exhausted <i>Subscription</i> limits, for Monitoring by using <i>Read Service</i> .
Client	Subscription Client Republish	Evaluate the sequence number in <i>Notifications</i> to detect lost <i>Notifications</i> . Use Republish to request missing <i>Notifications</i> .
Client	Subscription Client Modify	Allow modification of the <i>Subscription</i> configuration using the <i>ModifySubscription Service</i> .
Client	Subscription Client TransferSubscriptions	The <i>Client</i> supports transferring <i>Subscription</i> from other <i>Clients</i> . This <i>ConformanceUnit</i> is used as part of redundant <i>Clients</i> .
Client	Subscription Client Multiple	Use multiple Subscriptions to reduce the payload of individual <i>Notifications</i> .
Client	Subscription Client Publish Configurable	Send multiple Publish <i>Service</i> requests to assure that the <i>Server</i> is always able to send <i>Notifications</i> . The number of parallel Publish <i>Service</i> requests per <i>Session</i> shall be configurable.
Client	Subscription Client Durable	Use durable Subscriptions.

5.3 Transport and communication related features

Table 11 describes security related *ConformanceUnits*. All of these *ConformanceUnits* apply equally to both *Clients* and *Servers*, where a *Client* uses the related security unit and a *Server* supports the use of it. These items are defined in detail in IEC 62541-6. It is recommended that a *Server* and *Client* support as many of these options as possible in order to achieve increased levels of interoperability. It is the task of an administrator to determine which of these *ConformanceUnits* are exposed in a given deployed *Server* or *Client* application.

Table 11 – Security

Category	Title	Description
Security	Security User Name Password	The <i>Server</i> supports User Name/Password combination(s). The token will be encrypted if required by the security policy of the User Token Policy or by the security policy of the endpoint. An unencrypted token either requires message encryption or means outside the scope of OPC UA to secure the identity token so that it cannot be retrieved by sniffing the communication. One option would be a secure transport like a VPN.
Security	Security User X509	The <i>Server</i> supports a public/private key pair for user identity. The use of this feature must be able to be enabled or disabled by an administrator.