

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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**Field Device Integration (FDI) –
Part 2: FDI Client**

**Intégration des appareils de terrain (FDI) –
Partie 2: Client FDI**

Withdrawn



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NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Field Device Integration (FDI) –
Part 2: FDI Client**

**Intégration des appareils de terrain (FDI) –
Partie 2: Client FDI**

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FIELD DEVICE INTEGRATION (FDI) –

Part 2: FDI Client

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INTRODUCTION

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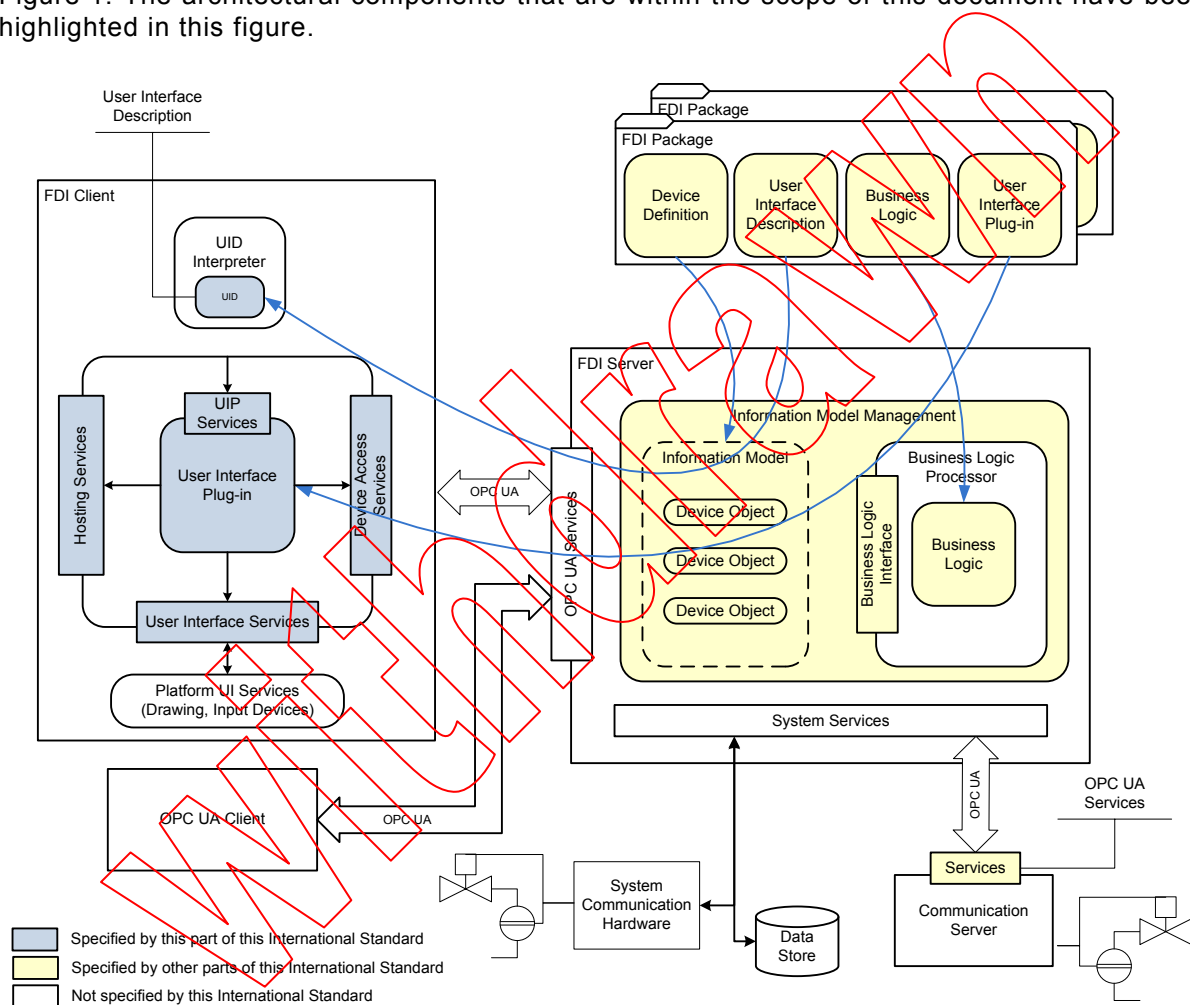
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FIELD DEVICE INTEGRATION (FDI) –

Part 2: FDI Client

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62769 specifies the FDI Client. The overall FDI architecture is illustrated in Figure 1. The architectural components that are within the scope of this document have been highlighted in this figure.



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Figure 1 – FDI architecture diagram

2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 62769-1, *Field Device Integration (FDI) – Part 1: Overview*

NOTE IEC 62769-1 is technically identical to FDI-2021

IEC 62769-3, *Field Device Integration (FDI) – Part 3: FDI Server*

NOTE IEC 62769-3 is technically identical to FDI-2023.

IEC 62769-4:2015, *Field Device Integration (FDI) – Part 4: FDI Packages*

NOTE IEC 62769-4 is technically identical to FDI-2024.

IEC 62769-5, *Field Device Integration (FDI) – Part 5: FDI Information Model*

NOTE IEC 62769-5 is technically identical to FDI-2025.

IEC 62769-6:2015, *Field Device Integration (FDI) – Part 6: FDI Technology Mapping*

NOTE IEC 62769-6 is technically identical to FDI-2026.

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

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

ISO 639, *Codes for the representation of names of languages*

ISO 3166, *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions*

ISO/IEC 10918-1, *Information technology – Digital compression and coding of continuous-tone still images: Requirements and guidelines*

ISO/IEC 15948, *Information technology – Computer graphics and image processing – Portable Network Graphics (PNG): Functional specification*

IEEE 754, *IEEE Standard for Floating-Point Arithmetic*

IETF RFC 2083, *PNG (Portable Network Graphics) Specification Version 1.0*

IETF RFC 3066, *Tags for the Identification of Languages*

XML Schema-1, *XML Schema: Structures* (available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-1/>)

XML Schema-2, *XML Schema: Datatypes* (available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/xmlschema-2/>)

3 Terms, definitions, abbreviated terms, acronyms and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC 62769-1 as well as the following apply.

3.1.1 Terms used for Services

3.1.1.1

Locking Services

set of Services through which access to a Device is controlled

3.1.1.2

Device Model Services

sub-set of the Device Access Services through which a UIP can access the information of a Device

3.1.1.3

Direct Access Services

sub-set of the Device Access Services through which a UIP can directly access a Device

3.1.2 Terms used for Device Access Services

3.1.2.1

Attribute

information element of a Node

Note 1 to entry: Some Attributes exist for all NodeClasses and some are specific to a given NodeClass.

Note 2 to entry: Supersedes the definition given in IEC 62769-1.

3.1.2.2

Device Model

hierarchy of Nodes that represents an existing Device

3.1.2.3

Node

element in the Device Model that can be addressed via the Device Access Services

Note 1 to entry: Supersedes the definition given in IEC 62769-1.

3.1.2.4

NodeClass

either an Object or a Variable

Note 1 to entry: Supersedes the definition given in IEC 62769-1.

3.1.2.5

Object

instance of the Object NodeClass

Note 1 to entry: Supersedes the definition given in IEC 62769-1.

3.1.2.6

Variable

instance of the Variable NodeClass

Note 1 to entry: Supersedes the definition given in IEC 62769-1.

3.2 Abbreviated terms and acronyms

For the purposes of this document, the abbreviated terms and acronyms given in IEC 62769-1 and the following apply.

UTC	Coordinated Universal Time
XML	Extended mark-up language

3.3 Conventions

Conventions for service definitions are identical to IEC 62541-4.

Basic data types used are defined in IEC 62541-3.

"Parameter" is always an Information Model Parameter. "parameter" is the general use of the word. If ambiguous, additional context is given.

4 Overview

An FDI Package provides the necessary information for a Device Type to allow managing the Device within the system. It is provided by a device vendor and deployed in an FDI Server. It may contain two types of user interface components that are available to the FDI Client for display to a user. An FDI Package may contain only one type or both types. The two types are referred to as User Interface Plug-ins and User Interface Descriptions.

A User Interface Plug-in (UIP) is an executable element. A UIP is provided by an FDI Package and transferred to the FDI Client by the FDI Server. A UIP provides a set of UIP Services that the FDI Client uses to initialize and interact with the UIP.

NOTE 1 IEC 62769-6 defines application programming interfaces for the services described in this document.

User Interface Descriptions (UIDs) are defined using EDDL. A UID is provided to the FDI Client by the FDI Server. The FDI Client uses the UID Interpreter to interpret and execute the UID. A UID may make use of other UID and UIP components as subcomponents in order to provide a modular approach and make the best use of both descriptive and executable user interface elements.

NOTE 2 UIPs can make use of other UIPs but not of other UIDs.

The FDI Server makes UIDs and UIPs available to the FDI Client via the Information Model. The Information Model organizes the UIDs and UIPs by Device Type.

The FDI Client provides the execution environment for UIPs. The FDI Client loads the UIP from the FDI Server.

The FDI Client's UIP execution environment consists of the following sets of services that are made available to the UIP:

- Device Access Services
- Hosting Services
- User Interface Services
- Printing Services (if available in the hosting environment)

NOTE 3 It is implementation specific whether different UIPs get the same or different interface instances to access these services. The only requirement is that there is no side-effect if two UIPs use the same instance of an interface.

Similar to the FDI Client, each UIP shall also provide a set of services (UIP Services) by which the FDI Client activates, controls and shuts down UIPs (see 6.1).

The Device Access Services enable interaction between the UIP and the FDI Server-maintained Information Model. The FDI Client takes care of the interaction with the FDI Server freeing the UIP to focus on the application level only.

UIP access to the Information Model (IM) via the Device Access Services is restricted to the Device and its sub-devices.

The Hosting Services are provided by the FDI Client for use by the UIP. The Hosting Services include services related to the FDI Client allowing the UIP to acquire information about the environment.

The User Interface Services provide the means by which the UIP accesses the user interface services of the underlying operating system. These services provide access to the screen, keyboard, mouse, and other operating system resources. The User Interface Services are defined by the chosen implementation technology and therefore no additional definitions are included in this document (see IEC 62769-6). UIPs shall use the Hosting Services to display

message boxes or progress bars and shall never use comparable services provided by the underlying operating system.

There are no printing services provided by the Client. If a UIP needs to generate a printout it accesses the printing services of the underlying operating system. No additional definitions are included in this document.

The FDI Client uses the culture setting of the currently signed-in user for the execution environment of the UIP. It uses the culture when creating OPC UA Sessions and it sets the culture for each thread it creates. UIPs shall take care for culture setting in all threads that they create.

The FDI Client provides a UID Interpreter that is used to interpret and execute UIDs. The UID XML Schema is defined in this document (see Annex A).

Business Logic is executed in the FDI Server. Some Business Logic may be exposed to the FDI Client as Actions (see Clause 7) and can be triggered by FDI Clients.

5 FDI Client

5.1 Device Access Services

5.1.1 General

The Device Access Services provide access to both the online and offline information of a Device or its components as defined by the FDI Package, in particular for

- browsing the Device Model,
- reading / writing of data and subscribing to data changes,
- controlling access to the Device, and
- directly communicating with the Device.

The scope for the Device Access Services will be a Device, Block, or Communication Server to which the UIP is assigned. The FDI Client is expected to map the Device Access Services to OPC UA services provided by the FDI Server.

The main Services are the Device Model Services to view and access Parameters. The Locking Services are used to control simultaneous access to a Device. The Direct Access Services allow a UIP to communicate with the Device.

Whether and how the different services are mapped to real interfaces is defined in IEC 62769-6. IEC 62769-6 also specifies how interfaces are obtained.

5.1.2 Device Model

The Device Model defines the structure of all data that are available to a UIP. It is confined to a single device instance. The entities in the structure (Parameters, Images, and Documents) are built from FDI Package information. User interface elements, like Menus, Graphs, Waveforms, are not part of the UIP Device Model.

All Device elements are organized as a defined hierarchy. The root of the hierarchy can be either a Device or a Block subject to where (by which MENU) the UIP is referenced in the User Interface Description of the FDI Package (see IEC 62769-4). The Nodes in the hierarchy are either Objects or Variables, where the main difference is that Variables provide a Value.

Figure 2 illustrates the overall structure of a Device. Figure 3 shows the structure of a block in more detail. The elements that will really be available depend on the contents of the

respective FDI Package. Regular rectangles represent Object Nodes while the ones with rounded corners represent Variable Nodes. These NodeClasses are defined in 5.1.3. The top left Node is the root Node. The single hashed lines define the parent-child relationship in the hierarchy. As an example, the children of Device1 in Figure 2 are ParameterSet, ImageSet, Documentation, Blocks and SubDevices. The children of /SubDevices/Device_1b/ImageSet are Image_1 and Image_2.

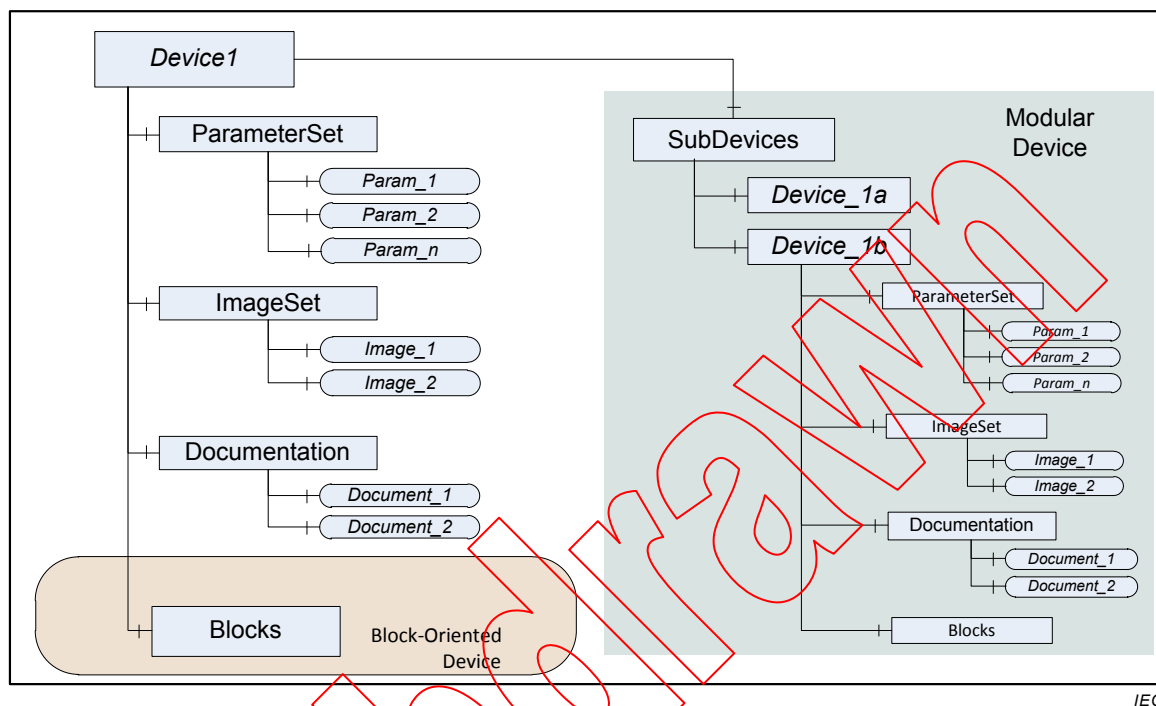


Figure 2 – Overall structure of a Device

Names that are in normal font are defined by the Device Access Services; names in italics are just place-holders for the real names as defined in the FDI Package.

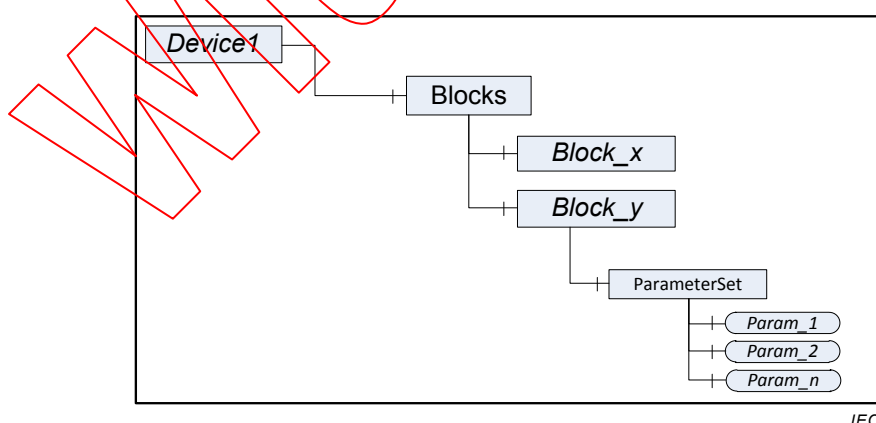


Figure 3 – Structure of Blocks

Each Node in the hierarchy is uniquely qualified with its pathname. This pathname is a concatenation of the individual Node Name Attributes. The separator is “/”.

EXAMPLE The following examples illustrate qualified pathnames:

```

/                                -- the root Node (here "Device1")

/ParameterSet/Param_2          -- a Variable Node

/SubDevices/Device_1b/ImageSet/Image_1  -- a picture

```

Certain Variables in the FDI Package may be tagged as “private” meaning they are non-browsable. Though they are non-browsable, they exist in the Device Model and can be addressed with their pathname.

5.1.3 Node model

5.1.3.1 General

The information of a Device is organised as a hierarchy of Nodes. Each Node is either an Object or a Variable. Both Object and Variable are derived from the BaseNodeClass, as illustrated in Figure 4.

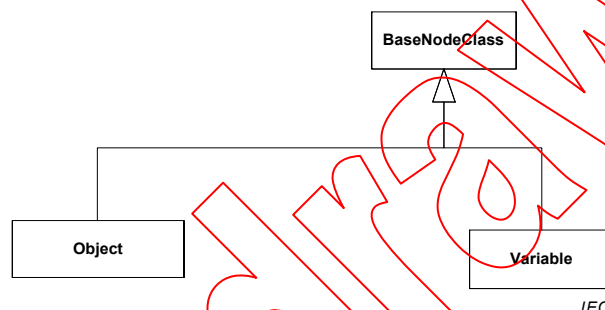


Figure 4 – Device Model NodeClasses

5.1.3.2 BaseNodeClass

This is the abstract parent NodeClass for Object and Variable Nodes. The BaseNodeClass Attributes are shown in Table 1. The Attributes of this NodeClass are available in both Object and Variable NodeClasses.

Table 1 – BaseNodeClass Attributes

Attribute	Datatype	Description
NodePath	String	Qualified path of the Node in the Device Model. This Attribute is returned by the Browse Service and cannot be read or written.
Name	String	Name of Node according to device specific documentation.
Label	LocalizedText	Human readable label of the Node.
Description (optional)	LocalizedText	Human readable help string describing the Node.

Additional Attributes will be available for derived NodeClasses. For example, a Variable will have Attributes that define the DataType and the AccessRights.

5.1.3.3 Object NodeClass

Table 2 contains the list of Attributes for Objects beyond those inherited from the Base NodeClass:

Table 2 – Object NodeClass Attributes

Attribute	Datatype	Description
LockedStatus	Boolean	This Attribute when "true" indicates that this Object is currently locked. Bad_AttributeInvalid defines that locking is not supported for this Object at all.

5.1.3.4 Variable NodeClass

5.1.3.4.1 General

Variables are used to represent Parameters, images and documents. When reading Variables that represent images or documents the system will provide them as a ByteString. For documents, the Name Attribute will consist of the filename including the extension that can be used to identify the document type. FDI supports ".pdf" and ".txt". For the representation of images see 5.1.3.4.2.

Table 3 contains the list of Attributes for Variables beyond those inherited from the BaseNodeClass:

Table 3 – Variable NodeClass Attributes

Attribute	Datatype	Description
Value	Variant	The value of the Variable as returned from the device (i.e. without applying the ScalingFactor). The Variant is specified in 5.1.9.4.
DataType	UInt32	The DataType Attribute specifies the data type of the Value Attribute. One of the data types specified in 5.1.9. IEC 62769-6 specifies the assignment of unique identifiers to each type.
ValueRank	Int32	Indicates whether the Value Attribute is an array. It may have the following values: >1 (MoreDimensions) – the value is an array with the specified number of dimensions. 1 (OneDimension) – the value is an array with one dimension. 0 (OneOrMoreDimensions) – the value is an array with one or more dimensions. -1 (Scalar) – the value is not an array. -2 (Any) – the value can be a scalar or an array with any number of dimensions. -3 (ScalarOrOneDimension) – the value can be a scalar or a one dimensional array.
ArrayDimensions (optional)	UInt32[]	Specifies the length of each dimension for an array value. The Attribute is intended to describe the capability of the Variable, not the current size. The number of elements shall be equal to the value of the ValueRank Attribute. Shall be null if ValueRank <= 0. A value of 0 for an individual dimension indicates that the dimension has a Variable length. For example, if a Variable is defined by the following C array: Int32 myArray[346]; then this Variable's DataType would point to an Int32, the Variable's ValueRank has the value 1 and the ArrayDimensions is an array with one entry having the value 346.
AccessRights	Byte	The access rights for the Value. An enumeration with one of the following values: NONE_0 The Variable value cannot be accessed READ_1 The value of the Variable may be read WRITE_2 The value of the Variable may be written READORWRITE_3 The value of the Variable may be read or written
UserAccessRights	Byte	This Attribute specifies the access rights to the Value for the currently authenticated user. They may be less than the potential access rights. The same enumeration as for AccessRights is used.
ScalingFactor (optional)	Double	This Attribute specifies a suggested scaling factor. Note that the Value Attribute contains the raw value returned from the device. It is assumed, that the (raw) value is multiplied by this factor before being displayed.
EngineeringUnits (optional)	EUInformation	EngineeringUnits specifies the units for the value (e.g., °C, hertz, seconds). See 5.1.9.3.8 for the definition of the EUInformation data type.
Attributes for analog Variables (Variables that represent continuously-variable physical quantities (e.g., pressure, temperature)).		
EURange (optional)	Range[]	Defines one or more value ranges likely to be obtained in normal operation. They are intended for such use as automatically scaling a bar graph display. Sensor or instrument failure or deactivation can result in a returned value outside the

Attribute	Datatype	Description
		is actually outside this range. UIP software shall be prepared to deal with this. See 5.1.9.3.7 for the definition of the Range data type. Ranges may change during operation , for example by changing the operation mode of an instrument. Like the Value itself, Ranges are always unscaled (i.e. without applying the ScalingFactor).
Attributes for discrete (enumerated) Variables (for data that may take on only a certain number of possible values (e.g., OPENING, OPEN, CLOSING, CLOSED)).		
CurrentLabel	String	Enumerated Variables expose the current numeric state in their Value Attribute. The CurrentLabel Attribute provides the name of the current enumeration value.
EnumValues	EnumValuesType[]	EnumValues is an array of {StateValue, Enumeration Name, and Help Information}. See 5.1.9.3.9 for the definition of this type. FDI Clients/UIPs may read this Attribute in advance and store it for lookup of name or help when they receive the numeric representation.
Attributes for bit-enumerated Variables (for data that represent a bit mask).		
OptionNames	String[]	Bit-enumerated Variables transmit a bit mask encoded in an unsigned integer of a length that is sufficient to represent all bits. The OptionNames Attribute provides a human-readable representation for each valid bit of the bit mask. The order of the bits of the bit mask points to a position of the array of Strings in the OptionNames Attribute, i.e., the first bit points to the first entry in the array, and so on. The array contains an empty String for each bit that has no specific meaning.

5.1.3.4.2 Representation of images

All images have the DataType and are transferred as a ByteString. FDI supports three image formats. To identify the format of the image provided in the ByteString, the initial bytes have to be parsed as outlined in the following table.

Image type	Description																		
GIF	Defines an image in GIF (Graphics Interchange Format). GIF is specified in http://www.w3.org/Graphics/GIF/spec-gif89a.txt . The first bytes of a GIF image are as follows: <table><tr><td>Byte</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td></tr><tr><td>Hex</td><td>47</td><td>49</td><td>46</td></tr></table>	Byte	1	2	3	Hex	47	49	46										
Byte	1	2	3																
Hex	47	49	46																
JPG	Defines an image in JPG (Joint Photographic Experts Group File Interchange Format). JPG is defined in ISO/IEC 10918-1. The first bytes of a JPG image are as follows: <table><tr><td>Byte</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Hex</td><td>FF</td><td>D8</td><td>FF</td><td>E0</td></tr></table>	Byte	1	2	3	4	Hex	FF	D8	FF	E0								
Byte	1	2	3	4															
Hex	FF	D8	FF	E0															
PNG	Defines an image in PNG (Portable Network Graphics format). PNG is defined in IETF RFC 2083 and ISO/IEC 15948. The first bytes of a PNG image are as follows: <table><tr><td>Byte</td><td>1</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>4</td><td>5</td><td>6</td><td>7</td><td>8</td></tr><tr><td>Hex</td><td>89</td><td>50</td><td>4E</td><td>47</td><td>0D</td><td>0A</td><td>1A</td><td>0A</td></tr></table>	Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Hex	89	50	4E	47	0D	0A	1A	0A
Byte	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
Hex	89	50	4E	47	0D	0A	1A	0A											

5.1.3.4.3 Representation of records

A Variable hierarchy is used to represent EDDL RECORD Parameters. The root Variable represents the record itself. It will have component Variables that represent the EDDL RECORD MEMBERS (the MEMBERS of an EDDL RECORD are defined in EDDL by means of a reference to an EDDL VARIABLE.).

An example of how a record is represented in the Device Model is shown in Figure 5.

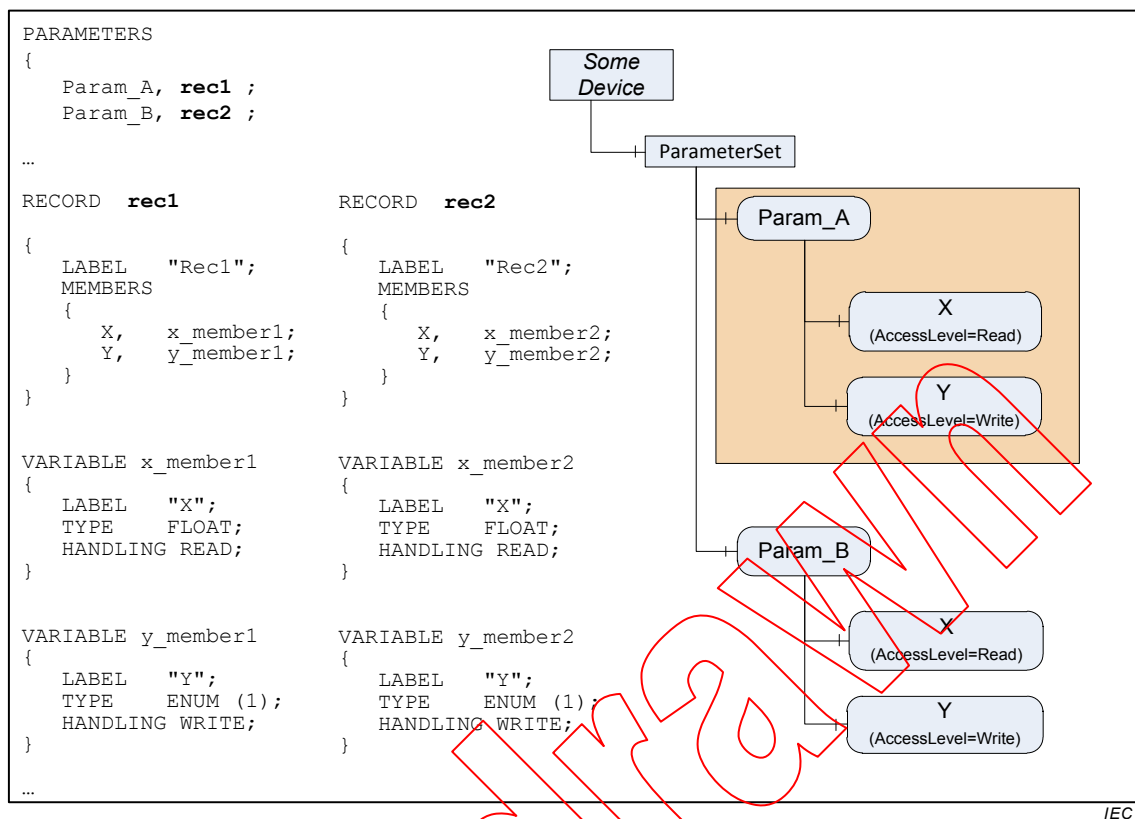


Figure 5 – Example: Variable hierarchy representing a RECORD

The Name and Label Attributes of the root Variable are set to the name of the RECORD and the LABEL Attribute, respectively. The DataType Attribute of the “root” Variable is Variant. The ValueRank Attribute is used to specify that the Value contains an array. The Value Attribute represents the values of all members in the order as defined for the RECORD. According to the example in Figure 5, the first variant will be a FLOAT and the second will be an ENUM.

For each component Variable that represents an EDDL RECORD MEMBER

- the Name Attribute is set to the identifier of the corresponding EDDL VARIABLE,
- the Label is the LABEL Attribute of the corresponding EDDL VARIABLE,
- the Description is the HELP Attribute of the corresponding EDDL VARIABLE, and
- the AccessRights Attribute is derived from the EDDL HANDLING Attribute.

Each member of the record can be accessed with its pathname as specified above. Browsing can also be used.

EXAMPLE Example of a pathname: /ParameterSet/Param_A/X.

5.1.3.4.4 Representation of arrays, and lists of members with simple data types

A single Variable will represent an EDDL VALUE_ARRAY or LIST item when the data type of the referenced array element has a simple data type.

The DataType Attribute is set to one of the base data types (see 5.1.9.2).

The ValueRank Attribute is used to specify that the Value contains an array. In case of an EDDL VALUE_ARRAY the number of elements is exposed via the ArrayDimensions Attribute.

In the case of an EDDL LIST the number of elements is unspecified since the size can change dynamically.

5.1.3.4.5 Representation of arrays, and lists of RECORDs

Value arrays or lists of non-simple EDDL Parameters will be represented as an array of Variable hierarchies. Figure 6 shows the EDDL sample code of a VALUE_ARRAY of RECORDs and the corresponding Variable hierarchy.

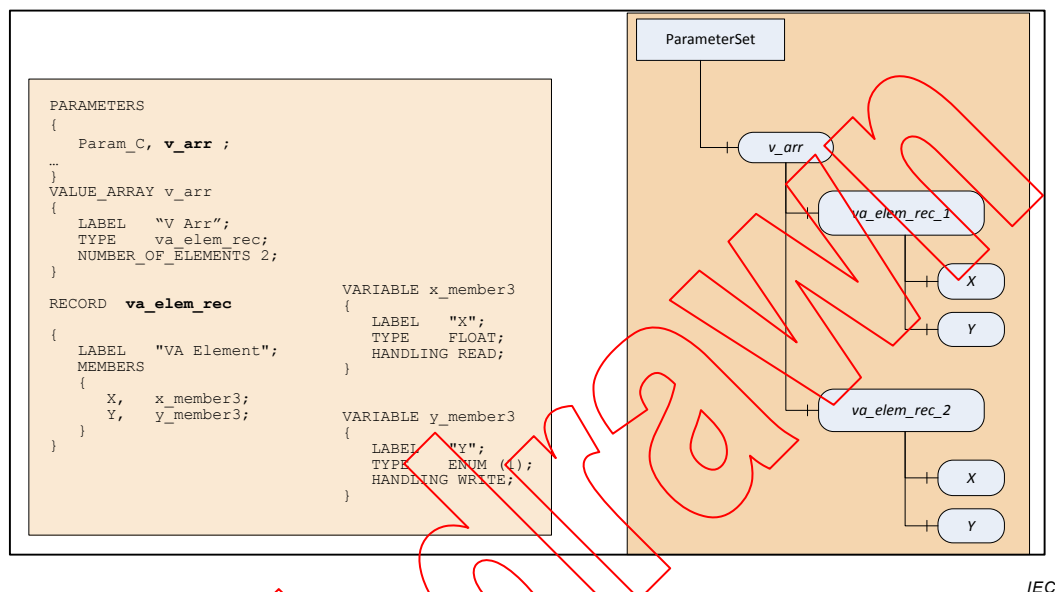


Figure 6 – Variable hierarchy representing a VALUE_ARRAY of RECORDs

The Name and Label Attributes of the root Variable are set to the name of the ARRAY and the LABEL Attribute, respectively. The DataType Attribute of the “root” DataVariable is Variant. The ValueRank Attribute is used to specify that the Value contains an array. The Value Attribute represents all VALUE_ARRAY entries. The first Variant corresponds to the first array entry and so on. Each Variant in turn contains an array. This may either be an array of simple types or an array of Variants. A RECORD is always represented as an array of Variant.

The VALUE_ARRAY element, which is in fact a RECORD, is represented as a component Variable hierarchy. The Name and Label Attributes of each root Variable representing a RECORD are set to the name of the RECORD and the LABEL Attribute, respectively. The array index (`_1`, `_2`) is appended to allow unique identification. Note that the index always begins with ‘1’.

The RECORD MEMBERS are also represented as component Variables as specified in 5.1.3.4.3.

Members of each record can be accessed with a pathname. Browsing can also be used.

EXAMPLE Example of a pathname: `/ParameterSet/v_arr/va_elem_rec_2/Y`.

5.1.4 Services

5.1.4.1 General

All Services specified in this part of IEC 62769 rely on the conventions defined in 5.1.4.2. They are specified in an abstract manner with request and response parameters in a single table.

Programmatic access to the services may be synchronous or asynchronous (see IEC 62769-6). However, asynchronicity exists to maintain responsiveness of the User Interface. Service execution shall always be assumed to be sequential.

5.1.4.2 Conventions for service definitions

The service specifications use tables to describe service parameters, as shown in Table 4. Parameters are organised in this table into request parameters and response parameters.

Table 4 – Service Definition Table

Name	Type	Description
Request		Defines the request parameters of the service
simple Parameter Name		Description of this parameter
constructed Parameter Name	structure	Description of the constructed parameter
component Parameter Name		Description of the component parameter
Response		Defines the response parameters of the service

The Name, Type and Description columns contain the name, data type and description of each parameter. All parameters are mandatory, although some may be unused under certain circumstances. The description column specifies the value to be supplied when a parameter is unused. Parameter names always begin with a lower case character. This allows differentiating if name and type are the same, for example, name = “nodeId”, type = “NodeId”.

Two types of parameters are defined in these tables, simple and constructed. Simple parameters have a simple data type, such as Boolean or String.

Constructed parameters are composed of two or more component parameters, which can be simple or constructed. Component parameter names are indented below the constructed parameter name.

The data types used in these tables may be base types or service-specific types. Base data types are listed in 5.1.9. Data types that are service-specific are defined in the parameter table of the service.

5.1.4.3 Auditing

Auditing is a requirement in many systems. It provides a means for tracking activities that occur as part of normal operation of the system. It also provides a means for tracking abnormal behaviour. It is also a requirement from a security standpoint.

When an audit trail is maintained by the system, audit trail records for the Write Service invoked by the UIP will be implicitly created by the system.

In addition, UIPs have means for providing additional audit context information for things that the system cannot know:

- They can call the LogAuditTrailMessage service (see 5.2.2.5). This shall be executed in particular when the DirectAccess Services are used. The UIP shall include sufficient information in the message for precise description of the activity performed.
- They can provide a context text when using the Locking Services (see 5.1.7) or the Direct Access Services (see 5.1.8).

5.1.4.4 Services and operations

Several of the Device Model Services (e.g. Read and Write) allow specifying an array of elements that shall be processed. The processing of each individual element is carried out

“operation”. This is an important differentiation for error handling as a service execution is considered successful even if individual operations fail. The following list explains the differences between the service and operation result codes.

- Service result code

If a service succeeds, the result code is “Good” and the response parameters are valid. If it fails, the service result code is any of the “Bad_...” service failure codes defined in 5.1.4.6. In such a case an InnerErrorInfo (see 5.1.9.3.4) may be provided as well. Programmatic access to service failure codes is specific to the technology and may be based on exceptions (see IEC 62769-6).

- Operation result code

The result code for each operation is returned as part of the service-specific response parameters (see 5.1.4.7 for the list of available operation result codes).

Operations can return an InnerErrorInfo with each result code other than “Good” if returnInnerErrorInfo=“true” in the service request.

5.1.4.5 StatusCode

The StatusCode used for service results or operational results reports the outcome of an operation. It is a 32-bit unsigned integer. The top 16 bits represent the numeric value of the code that shall be used for detecting specific errors or conditions. The bottom 16 bits are bit flags that contain additional information but do not affect the meaning of the StatusCode.

UIPs shall always check the StatusCode associated with a result before using it. Results that have an uncertain/warning status associated with them shall be used with care since these results might not be valid in all situations. Results with a bad/failed status shall never be used.

The exact bit assignments are shown in Table 5. IEC 62769-6 provides functions to help in evaluation of the StatusCode.

Table 5 – StatusCode Bit Assignments

Field	Bit Range	Description															
Severity	30 .. 31	Indicates whether the StatusCode represents a good, bad or uncertain condition. These bits have the following meanings: <table><tr><th>Severity</th><th>Bits</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>Good Success</td><td>00</td><td>The operation was successful; results may be used.</td></tr><tr><td>Uncertain Warning</td><td>01</td><td>The operation was partially successful; results might not be suitable for some purposes.</td></tr><tr><td>Bad Failure</td><td>10</td><td>The operation failed and any associated results cannot be used.</td></tr><tr><td>Reserved</td><td>11</td><td>Reserved for future use. Should also be treated as "Bad".</td></tr></table>	Severity	Bits	Description	Good Success	00	The operation was successful; results may be used.	Uncertain Warning	01	The operation was partially successful; results might not be suitable for some purposes.	Bad Failure	10	The operation failed and any associated results cannot be used.	Reserved	11	Reserved for future use. Should also be treated as "Bad".
Severity	Bits	Description															
Good Success	00	The operation was successful; results may be used.															
Uncertain Warning	01	The operation was partially successful; results might not be suitable for some purposes.															
Bad Failure	10	The operation failed and any associated results cannot be used.															
Reserved	11	Reserved for future use. Should also be treated as "Bad".															
Reserved	29 .. 28	Reserved for future use. Shall always be zero.															
SubCode	16 .. 27	The code is a numeric value assigned to represent different conditions. Each code has a symbolic name and a numeric value. All descriptions in this specification refer to the symbolic name. IEC 62769-6 maps the symbolic names onto a numeric value.															
Reserved	12 .. 15	Reserved for future use. Shall always be zero.															
InfoType	10 .. 11	The type of information contained in the info bits. These bits have the following meanings: <table><tr><th>InfoType</th><th>Bits</th><th>Description</th></tr><tr><td>NotUsed</td><td>00</td><td>The info bits are not used and shall be set to zero.</td></tr><tr><td>DataValue</td><td>01</td><td>The StatusCode and its info bits are associated with a data value returned from the FDI Server.</td></tr><tr><td>Reserved</td><td>1X</td><td>Reserved for future use. The info bits shall be ignored.</td></tr></table>	InfoType	Bits	Description	NotUsed	00	The info bits are not used and shall be set to zero.	DataValue	01	The StatusCode and its info bits are associated with a data value returned from the FDI Server.	Reserved	1X	Reserved for future use. The info bits shall be ignored.			
InfoType	Bits	Description															
NotUsed	00	The info bits are not used and shall be set to zero.															
DataValue	01	The StatusCode and its info bits are associated with a data value returned from the FDI Server.															
Reserved	1X	Reserved for future use. The info bits shall be ignored.															
InfoBits	0 .. 9	Additional information bits that depend on the Info Type field.															

Table 6 describes the structure of the InfoBits when the Info Type is set to DataValue (01).

Table 6 – DataValue InfoBits

Info Type	Bit Range	Description		
LimitBits	8 .. 9	The limit bits associated with the data value. The limits bits have the following meanings:		
		Limit	Bits	Description
		None	00	The value is free to change.
		Low	01	The value is at the lower limit for the data source.
		High	10	The value is at the higher limit for the data source.
		Constant	11	The value is constant and cannot change.
Overflow	7	If this bit is set, not every detected change has been returned since the FDI Server's queue buffer for the subscribed Variable reached its limit and had to purge out data.		
Reserved	0 .. 6	Reserved for future use. Shall always be zero.		

5.1.4.6 Service failure codes

Table 7 defines result codes for the services. The column Service in Table 7 lists which code may be returned by which service. Result codes that are specific to an individual service are also specified with the service.

Table 7 – Service result codes

Exception name code	Description	Service
Bad_AlreadyLocked	The Node is already locked by another FDI Client.	InitLock
Bad_LockRequired	The passed Node is not yet locked.	Write, DirectAccess
Bad_MaxAgeInvalid	The max age parameter is invalid.	Read
Bad_NodeInvalid	The identifier does not refer to a valid Node in the Device Model. This result code is used both as service- and as operation-level result code.	Browse, InitLock, ExitLock
Bad_NothingToDo	There was nothing to do because the caller passed an empty list of operations.	Read , Write, Subscribe, Unsubscribe
Bad_NotSupported	The Service is not supported for the specified Node or for the Device/Block in general.	Locking, DirectAccess
Bad_RequestCancelled	The request was cancelled by Client / UIP.	All
Bad_SubscriptionIdInvalid	The subscription id is not valid.	Subscribe, Unsubscribe, DeleteSubscription
Bad_Timeout	The operation timed out.	All
Bad_TooManySubscriptions	The FDI Server has reached its maximum number of subscriptions.	CreateSubscription
Bad_InvalidState	The specified Node is in a state that does not permit this operation.	Services for Locking
Bad_TooManyOperations	The request could not be processed because it specified too many operations.	Read, Write, Subscribe
Bad_UnexpectedError	An unexpected error occurred.	All

5.1.4.7 Operational status codes

Table 8 defines the status codes for all operation level results (for services that have individual operations such as Read, Write or Subscribe). Each service defines the applicable subset and instead of a description will contain references to this table.

NOTE The value in Table 8 is referring to the Parameter value, not to the communication quality.

Table 8 – Operation level result codes

Operation Level Result Code	Description
Good	The operation completed successfully.
Good_LocalOverride	The value has been overridden.
Good_PostActionFailed	The value of a Variable was successfully read or written but one of the post actions failed.
Good_Edited	The Value has been modified in the EditContext and is not yet in the Device.
Good_DependentValueChanged	The Value of a dependent Variable was changed but not yet applied.
Uncertain	The operation completed however its outputs may not be usable.
Uncertain_NoCommunicationLastValue	Communication to the data source has failed. The Variable value is the last value that had a good quality.
Uncertain_LastUsableValue	Whatever was updating this value will no longer be doing so.
Uncertain_SubstituteValue	The value is an operational value that was manually overwritten.
Uncertain_InitialValue	The value is an initial value for a Variable that normally receives its value from another Variable.
Uncertain_SensorNotAccurate	The value is at one of the sensor limits.
Uncertain_EngineeringUnitsExceeded	The value is outside of the range of values defined for this parameter.
Uncertain_SubNormal	The value is derived from multiple sources and has less than the required number of good sources.
Uncertain_DominantValueChanged	A change of a dominant value – e.g. an engineering unit – made a dependent value invalid.
Bad	The operation failed.
Bad_AttributeInvalid	The attributeId is not supported for the specified Node.
Bad_ConfigurationError	There is a problem with the configuration that affects the usefulness of the value.
Bad_DeviceFailure	There has been a failure in the device/data source that generates the value.
Bad_IndexRangeInvalid	The indexRange parameter has an invalid syntax.
Bad_NodeInvalid	The identifier does not refer to a valid Node in the Device Model. This result code is used both as service- and as operation-level result code.
Bad_NotConnected	The Variable should receive its value from another Variable, but has never been configured to do so.
Bad_NotReadable	The access level does not allow reading or subscribing to the Node.
Bad_NotWritable	The access level does not allow writing to the Node.
Bad_OutOfRange	The value was out of range.
Bad_OutOfService	The source of the data is not operational.
Bad_SensorFailure	There has been a failure in the sensor from which the value is derived by the device/data source.
Bad_TypeMismatch	The value supplied is not of the same type as the Variable's value.
Bad_UIPHandleInvalid	The handle does not refer to a subscribed Node Attribute.
Bad_UserAccessDenied	User does not have permission to perform the requested operation.
Bad_WaitingForInitialData	Waiting for the FDI Server to obtain values from the underlying data source. After subscribing to Variables, it may take some time before values are delivered. In such cases an initial update may be sent with this status prior to the Notification with the first valid value.

5.1.5 Base Property Services

5.1.5.1 Overview

The Base Property Services provide access to basic Device Access properties.

5.1.5.2 Get DeviceAccess interface version

5.1.5.2.1 Description

This service returns the version of the interface that the UIP is using.

5.1.5.2.2 Parameters

Table 9 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 9 – GetDeviceAccessInterfaceVersion Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
Response		
version	String	FDI Technology Version of the DeviceAccess interface. The format of the value is xx.yy.zz as defined in IEC 62769-4.

5.1.5.2.3 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.5.3 GetOnlineAccessAvailability

5.1.5.3.1 Description

This service returns a hint as to whether online access is available in principle. This is general information. It does not clarify whether online access to a specific device is possible.

5.1.5.3.2 Parameters

Table 10 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 10 – GetOnlineAccessAvailability Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
Response		
onlineAccess	Boolean	This value when "false" specifies that online access is not available. "true" indicates basic availability.

5.1.5.3.3 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.6 Device Model Services

5.1.6.1 Overview

The Device Model Services include:

- Browse
- Read
- Write
- Subscription
 - CreateSubscription
 - Subscribe
 - Unsubscribe
 - DeleteSubscription

The services provide access to the offline representation and the online representation of the Device. The online Nodes for a Device are always present. However, access to data that require communication may be rejected with proper status codes such as Bad_NotConnected.

NOTE The online model does not contain SubDevices. If the UIP uses a path that includes SubDevices to access an online Node, this path will be evaluated in the offline hierarchy.

Cancel services are available for Browse, Read, and Write. The exact definition and mechanics depend on the technology used for the implementation of these services.

5.1.6.2 Browse

5.1.6.2.1 Description

Browses a single level in the hierarchy in the Device Model and returns Attributes for all children of the specified Node.

5.1.6.2.2 Parameters

Table 11 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 11 – Browse Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
nodeToBrowse	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node to be browsed. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
Response		
browseResult[]	structure	List of Nodes that are on the next level down in the hierarchy. For each Node the following Attributes will be returned.
nodePath	String	See BaseNodeClass in 5.1.3.2.
name	String	See BaseNodeClass in 5.1.3.2.
label	LocalizedText	See BaseNodeClass in 5.1.3.2.

5.1.6.2.3 Service results

No specific Service result codes are defined for Browse. Common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

5.1.6.3 CancelBrowse

5.1.6.3.1 Description

Calling CancelBrowse indicates that the UIP has no further interest in the results of this service. Execution will be stopped when possible.

Cancel is a suggestion to the system. Due to asynchronous execution, the service may already be fully or partially completed.

5.1.6.3.2 Parameters

Table 12 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 12 – CancelBrowse Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
serviceId	<technology dependent>	The identifier of the service to cancel.
Response		

5.1.6.3.3 Service results

No specific Service result codes are defined for CancelBrowse. Successfully cancelled Browse requests shall respond with Bad_RequestCancelled. Common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

5.1.6.4 Read

5.1.6.4.1 Description

This service is used to read Attributes of Object or Variable Nodes. UIPs that need to monitor Variable Attributes for changes shall use the Subscription services instead of Read.

5.1.6.4.2 Parameters

Table 13 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 13 – Read Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
returnInnerErrorInfo	Boolean	A value of "true" requests error information from calls to an underlying system to be returned when available. "false" defines that this information shall not be returned.
attributesToRead[]	Structure	The Attributes to read.
node	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node that contains the Attribute to read. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
attributeld	Attributeld	Numeric identifier of the Attribute to Read. See 5.1.9.3.3.
indexRange	NumericRange	This parameter is used to identify a single element of an array, or a single range of indexes for arrays. If a range of elements is specified, the values are returned as a composite. The first element is identified by index 0 (zero). This parameter is ignored if the specified Attribute is not an array or a structure. However, if the specified Attribute is an array or a structure, and this parameter is null (Null or empty String), then all elements are to be included in the range. See 5.1.9.3.6 for a detailed definition.
maxAge	UInt32	Maximum age of the value to be read in milliseconds. If the FDI Server has a cached value no older than maxAge, it will return the cached value rather than requesting a new value from the device. If maxAge is set to 0, the FDI Server shall read a new value from the data source. Values greater than $2^{31} - 1$ (0x7fff ffff) are invalid for maxAge.
Response		
readResult []	DataValue	The StatusCode, Value and timestamps for each Node Attribute that was read. The order of this list matches the order of the attributesToRead request parameter. The DataValue is defined in 5.1.9.3.3.
innerErrorInfos []	InnerErrorInfo	List of error information from calls to an underlying system. See 5.1.9.3.4. Matches the size and order of the attributesToRead request parameter. This list is empty if inner error information was not requested or if no information was encountered in the processing of the request.

5.1.6.4.3 Service results

Table 14 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 14 – Read Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_MaxAgeInvalid	The max age parameter is invalid.

5.1.6.4.4 Operation result codes

Table 15 defines values for the operation status code contained in the DataValue of each readResult element. All operational status codes with their description are in Table 8.

Table 15 – Read operation result codes

Result code
Good
Good_LocalOverride
Good_PostActionFailed
Good_DependentValueChanged
Uncertain
Uncertain_NoCommunicationLastValue
Uncertain_LastUsableValue
Uncertain_SubstituteValue
Uncertain_InitialValue
Uncertain_SensorNotAccurate
Uncertain_EngineeringUnitsExceeded
Uncertain_SubNormal
Uncertain_DominantValueChanged
Bad
Bad_UserAccessDenied
Bad_ConfigurationError
Bad_NotConnected
Bad_DeviceFailure
Bad_SensorFailure
Bad_OutOfRange
Bad_OutOfService
Bad_NodeInvalid
Bad_AttributeInvalid
Bad_IndexRangeInvalid
Bad_NotReadable

5.1.6.5 CancelRead

5.1.6.5.1 Description

Calling CancelRead indicates that the UIP has no further interest in the results of this service. Execution will be stopped when possible.

Cancel is a suggestion to the system. Due to asynchronous execution, the service may already be fully or partially completed.

5.1.6.5.2 Parameters

Table 16 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 16 – CancelRead Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
serviceId	<technology dependent>	The identifier of the service to cancel.
Response		

5.1.6.5.3 Service results

No specific Service result codes are defined for CancelRead. Successfully cancelled Read requests shall respond with Bad_RequestCancelled. Common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

5.1.6.6 Write

5.1.6.6.1 Description

This service is used to write values to one or more Variables. For array values, this service allows writing the entire array, writing individual elements or writing ranges of elements.

Explicit locking is required (see 5.1.7). If the Node is not locked, the request will be rejected with Bad_LockRequired.

The service response is not returned until the write operation has been executed by the system. Rollback is the responsibility of the FDI Client/UIP.

The values shall have the correct data type.

NOTE No automatic data type translation takes place (see Bad_TypeMismatch operation result code).

5.1.6.6.2 Parameters

Table 17 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 17 – Write Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
returnInnerErrorInfo	Boolean	A value of "true" requests error information from calls to an underlying system to be returned when available. "false" defines that this information shall not be returned.
variablesToWrite[]	structure	List of Variables to write to. No assumptions should be made about the order of processing this list. If the order matters, separate service requests shall be used.
node	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node that contains the Attribute to write. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
indexRange	NumericRange	See 5.1.9.3.6 for a detailed definition.
value	Variant	Value to write.
Response		
writeResult[]	UInt32	Status codes for operation results as defined in Table 18. The order of this list matches the order of the variablesToWrite request parameter.
innerErrorInfos []	InnerErrorInfo	List of error information from calls to an underlying system. See 5.1.9.3.4. Matches the size and order of the variablesToWrite request parameter. This list is empty if inner error information was not requested or if no information was encountered in processing of the request.

5.1.6.6.3 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.6.6.4 Operation result codes

Table 18 defines values for the operation status code contained in the writeResult elements. All operational status codes with their description are in Table 8.

Table 18 – Write operation result codes

Result code
Good
Good_PostActionFailed
Bad
Bad_UserAccessDenied
Bad_NodeInvalid
Bad_IndexRangeInvalid
Bad_TypeMismatch
Bad_OutOfRange
Bad_NotWritable

5.1.6.7 CancelWrite

5.1.6.7.1 Description

Calling CancelWrite indicates that the UIP has no further interest in the results of this service. Execution will be stopped when possible.

Cancel is a suggestion to the system. Due to asynchronous execution, the service may already be fully or partially completed.

5.1.6.7.2 Parameters

Table 19 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 19 – CancelWrite Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
serviceId	<technology dependent>	The identifier of the service to cancel.
Response		

5.1.6.7.3 Service results

No specific Service result codes are defined for CancelWrite. Successfully cancelled Write requests shall respond with Bad_RequestCancelled. Common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

5.1.6.8 Subscriptions

5.1.6.8.1 Subscription mechanism

Subscriptions allow the UIP to receive unsolicited callbacks from the FDI Client when the subscribed Node Attributes change. Subscriptions are a more efficient way to get periodic updates of data than by issuing repeated calls to the Read service, i.e., polling. The UIP creates a subscription by calling the CreateSubscription service (see 5.1.6.8.2). When the CreateSubscription service is called the UIP shall supply a callback parameter with the UIP-specific DataChangeCallback service (see 5.1.6.8.6). After receiving the subscription identifier in the CreateSubscription response the UIP shall add Node Attributes of interest to the Subscription by calling the Subscribe service.

Once the initial values have been reported, the DataChangeCallback service is only called when Node Attributes change and only the Node Attributes that have changed are reported to the callback. The UIP controls the maximum frequency at which the callback should be invoked by specifying a rate in milliseconds.

After Node Attributes have been subscribed, their values may not be immediately available and may become available at different times. As such, the initial callback may not include all of the subscribed Node Attributes. Furthermore, it is possible that the initial update for a subscribed Node Attribute will return a Bad or Uncertain StatusCode.

Furthermore, the time span between when a change happens and when the callback is invoked depends on where the information to be changed is maintained. Some values are maintained by the system, which allows immediate notification; others are located in the physical device so that communication is required to access it.

5.1.6.8.2 CreateSubscription Service

5.1.6.8.2.1 Description

This service is used to create a subscription.

5.1.6.8.2.2 Parameters

Table 20 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 20 – CreateSubscription Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
requestedUpdateRate	UInt32	The fastest rate, in milliseconds, at which the UIP requests to be called back with data changes, specified by the minimum milliseconds to elapse between updates. Regardless of the requested rate, a callback only occurs if data has changed. A rate of "0" indicates that the caller wants to be notified of changes as soon as possible. The service will return the fastest possible rate as revisedUpdateRate.
dataChangeCallback	DataChangeCallback	Callback for sending data change updates to the UIP. See 5.1.6.8.6. The DataChangeCallback is a service implemented and provided by the UIP.
Response		
revisedUpdateRate	UInt32	The actual rate that the FDI Server will use, expressed as the minimum milliseconds to elapse between updates (if data has changed since the previous update).
subscriptionId	SubscriptionId	The callee-assigned identifier for the subscription. The SubscriptionId type is technology dependent.

5.1.6.8.2.3 Service results

Table 21 defines values for the service result. Common results are defined in Table 7.

Table 21 – CreateSubscription Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_TooManySubscriptions	The FDI Server has reached its maximum number of subscriptions.

5.1.6.8.3 Subscribe Service

5.1.6.8.3.1 Description

This service is used to add one or more Node Attributes to an existing subscription.

Subscribing is permitted for all Node Attributes.

5.1.6.8.3.2 Parameters

Table 22 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 22 – Subscribe Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
subscriptionId	SubscriptionId	The identifier for an existing subscription that was returned by the CreateSubscription service.
returnInnerErrorInfo	Boolean	A value of "true" requests error information from calls to an underlying system to be passed in DataChangeCallbacks, when available. "false" defines that this information shall not be returned.
monitoredItemsToAdd[]	structure	The Attributes to add to the subscription.
node	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node that contains the Attribute to subscribe. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
attributeId	AttributeId	Numeric identifier of the Attribute to subscribe. See 5.1.9.3.3.
indexRange	NumericRange	This parameter is used to identify a single element of an array, or a single range of indexes for arrays. If a range of elements is specified, the values are returned as a composite. The first element is identified by index 0 (zero). This parameter is ignored if the specified Attribute is not an array or a structure. However, if the specified Attribute is an array or a structure, and this parameter is null, then all elements are to be included in the range. See 5.1.9.3.6 for a detailed definition.
samplingInterval	Int32	The interval that defines the fastest rate at which the Attribute should be accessed and evaluated. This interval is defined in milliseconds. The value 0 indicates that the FDI Server should use the fastest practical rate. The value -1 indicates that the default sampling interval defined by the UpdateRate of the Subscription is used. See 5.1.6.8.3.3 for further details on the sampling interval.
uiPHandle	UInt32	A handle (an identifier) provided by the UIP for the subscribed Node Attribute. This handle will be passed together with the data in the DataChangeCallback service so that the UIP can easily associate each changed value with the subscribed Node Attribute. The uiPHandle is likely an index into a table somewhere. It does not have to be unique (there could be multiple subscribed items pointing to the same table entry).
Response		
subscribeResult []	structure	List of results for the subscribed Attributes. The size and order of the list matches the size and order of the attributesToSubscribe request parameter.
statusCode	UInt32	Status code for the respective Attribute to subscribe as defined in Table 23.
monitoredItemId	UInt32	FDI Server-assigned id for the subscribed Attribute. This id is unique within the Subscription and shall be used when calling Unsubscribe. This parameter is present only if the statusCode indicates that the Attribute was successfully subscribed.
revisedSamplingInterval	Int32	The actual sampling interval that will be used. This value is based on a number of factors, including the capabilities of the underlying system.

Subscribing will succeed even if the current user is not authorized to access the Node Attribute. If this is the case, the initial callback will return the operation result "Bad_UserAccessDenied". Once this denial is cleared away (for instance, after a more powerful user identity is provided) the UIP will receive data changes for this Node Attribute.

It is possible to subscribe to any Attribute – not just the Value. While it may not make sense for all Attributes, monitoring of some Attributes provides additional possibilities. Some examples include:

- monitoring the LockedStatus to determine when the lock by some other client is removed;
- monitoring the CurrentLabel of Enumerations to receive a displayable name rather than a numeric value.

5.1.6.8.3.3 Sampling interval

Each subscribed item is assigned a sampling interval that is either inherited from the updateRate of the Subscription or that is defined specifically to override that rate. The sampling interval indicates the fastest rate at which the value should be sampled in the device for data changes.

The assigned sampling interval defines a “best effort” cyclic rate that is used to sample the item from its source. “Best effort” in this context means that the system does its best to sample at this rate. Sampling at rates faster than this rate is acceptable, but not necessary to meet the needs of the UIP. How the system deals with the sampling rate and how often it actually polls its data source internally is a system implementation detail. However, the time between values returned to the UIP shall be greater than or equal to the sampling interval.

The FDI Client may also specify 0 for the sampling interval, which indicates that the system should use the fastest practical rate. It is expected that systems will support only a limited set of sampling intervals to optimize their operation. If the exact interval requested by the UIP is not supported, then the most appropriate interval as determined by the system will be assigned and returned to the UIP.

Data may be collected based on a sampling model or generated based on an exception-based model. The fastest supported sampling interval may be equal to 0, which indicates that the data item is exception-based rather than being sampled at some period. When it is exception-based the underlying system does not require sampling.

In many cases, the system has no knowledge of the data update logic. In this case, even though the system samples at the negotiated rate, the data might be updated by the underlying system at a much slower rate. In this case, changes can only be detected at this slower rate.

UIPs should also be aware that the sampling by the system and the update cycle of the device are usually not synchronized, which may lead to additional delays.

5.1.6.8.3.4 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.6.8.3.5 Operation result codes

Table 23 defines values for the operation statusCode contained in the results. All operational status codes with their description are in Table 8.

Table 23 – Subscribe operation result codes

Result code
Good
Bad
Bad_NodeInvalid
Bad_AttributeInvalid
Bad_NotReadable
Bad_UserAccessDenied

5.1.6.8.4 Unsubscribe Service

5.1.6.8.4.1 Description

This service is used to unsubscribe to one or more Node Attributes.

5.1.6.8.4.2 Parameters

Table 24 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 24 – Unsubscribe Service Parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
subscriptionId	SubscriptionId	The identifier for an existing subscription that was returned by the CreateSubscription service.
monitoredItemIds[]	UInt32	Identifiers for subscribed Attributes that were returned by the Subscribe service.
Response		
unsubscribeResult[]	UInt32	Status codes for operation results as defined in Table 25. The order of this list matches the order of the monitoredItemIds request parameter.

5.1.6.8.4.3 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.6.8.4.4 Operation result codes

Table 25 defines values for the operation status code contained in unsubscribeResult. All operational status codes with their description are in Table 8.

Table 25 – Unsubscribe operation result codes

Result code
Good
Bad
Bad_UIPHandleInvalid

5.1.6.8.5 DeleteSubscription Service

5.1.6.8.5.1 Description

This service is used to delete a subscription. Due to the asynchronous nature of the callbacks, the UIP may receive additional callbacks for a subscription after the subscription is deleted.

5.1.6.8.5.2 Parameters

Table 26 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 26 – DeleteSubscription Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
subscriptionId	SubscriptionId	The identifier for an existing subscription that was returned by the CreateSubscription service.
Response		

5.1.6.8.5.3 Service results

There are no service results other than the common codes specified in 5.1.4.6.

5.1.6.8.6 DataChangeCallback Service

5.1.6.8.6.1 Description

This service is used for sending data change updates to the UIP. This service is implemented and provided by the UIP when calling the CreateSubscription service.

Due to the asynchronous nature of the callbacks, the UIP may receive additional callbacks for a subscription after the subscription is deleted.

5.1.6.8.6.2 Parameters

Table 27 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 27 – DataChangeCallback Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
subscriptionId	SubscriptionId	Identifier that was returned by the CreateSubscription service
dataChangeData[]	structure	Data that has changed. No specific order of array elements is ensured.
uiPHandle	UInt32	The handle provided by the UIP in the Subscribe service
value	DataValue	The StatusCode, Value and timestamps of the subscribed Node Attribute. The DataValue is defined in 5.1.9.3.3.
innerErrorInfos []	InnerErrorInfo	List of error information from calls to an underlying system. See 5.1.9.3.4. Matches the size and order of the dataChangeData parameter. This list is empty if inner error information was not requested or if no information was encountered in the processing of the request.
Response		

5.1.6.8.6.3 Operation result codes

Table 28 defines values for the operation status code contained in the DataChangeData structure of each values element. In addition, all Read operation status codes apply also (see Table 15). All operational status codes with their description are in Table 8.

Table 28 – DataChangeCallback result codes

Result code
Bad_WaitingForInitialData

5.1.7 Locking Services

5.1.7.1 Overview

Locking is the means to avoid concurrent modifications to a Device or a Block and its Parameters. UIPs shall use the locking services before making changes (for example, write operations and Direct Access Services).

The lock always applies to both the online and the offline version.

When locking a Modular Device, the lock applies to the complete device (including all modules). Equally, when locking a Block Device, the lock applies to the complete Device (including all Blocks).

If no lock is applied to the top-level Device (for Modular Device or for Block Device), the Sub-Devices or Blocks, respectively, can be locked independently.

While locked, requests from other FDI Clients to write to Parameters, or to perform Direct Access will be rejected.

The lock is removed when ExitLock is called.

5.1.7.2 InitLock service

5.1.7.2.1 Description

InitLock reserves the specified Device or Block. During a lock other FDI Clients will not be able to write to the Parameters of this element. A lock for an element that is already locked by another FDI Client will be rejected. A UIP can subscribe to the LockedStatus Attribute in order to be informed when the lock is removed by the other Client.

FDI Clients shall allow “nested” InitLock calls from the same UIP. The FDI Client expects the same number of ExitLock calls before it actually removes the lock.

FDI Clients are responsible for preventing simultaneous locks to a Device or Block by independent components that this Client hosts. Such components include the Client itself, independent UIPs or the UID Interpreter.

5.1.7.2.2 Parameters

Table 29 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 29 – InitLock Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
node	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node (representing a device or block) to be locked. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
context	String	Used to provide context information about the current activity going on in the UIP. This will be used to enhance the Audit Trail.
Response		

5.1.7.2.3 Service results

Table 30 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 30 – InitLock Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_NotSupported	The Node does not support locking.
Bad_AlreadyLocked	The Node is already locked by another FDI Client or another independent component within the FDI Client.

5.1.7.3 ExitLock service

5.1.7.3.1 Description

ExitLock removes the lock.

5.1.7.3.2 Parameters

Table 31 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 31 – ExitLock Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
node	NodeSpecifier	The identifier of the Node (representing a device or block) to be unlocked. See 5.1.9.3.2 for the definition of the NodeSpecifier type.
Response		

5.1.7.3.3 Service results

Table 32 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 32 – ExitLock Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_InvalidState	The Node is not locked.

5.1.8 Direct Access Services

5.1.8.1 Overview

Direct Access Services provide direct communication with a Device. This can be used for operations that cannot or at least not easily be performed through the Device Model Services. Use cases include the transmission of large data buckets from or to the Device, for example, historical data or firmware. The Direct Access Services should not influence the structure and the data integrity of the Device Model. Support of Direct Access Services is mandatory for FDI Hosts. However, Host Systems shall provide means to disable/enable Direct Access Services on demand. Commissioning engineers or plant operators can then disallow the use of Direct Access in specific scenarios. This can be temporary or even permanent and might apply to the complete or specific parts of the plant. Therefore, UIPs shall not depend on the availability of Direct Access for the initial setup of a Device (e.g. needed for commissioning).

The following behaviour applies when using Direct Access.

- Only one FDI Client/UIP can use DirectAccess at a given time. While in Direct Access mode, other Clients will not be able to access this Device (not even for Reading).
- The Device shall have been locked prior to entering this mode.
- If Variable Attributes may have changed due to DirectAccess, the UIP shall set the InvalidateCache in the EndDirectAccess argument to "true".

The Direct Access Services include:

- InitDirectAccess
- Transfer
- ExitDirectAccess

Guideline:

These services are not to be used as alternative to Information Model access. Instead, DirectAccess is used for the transfer of data that are not reflected in the Information Model.

5.1.8.2 InitDirectAccess

5.1.8.2.1 Description

This service initializes the Device for the use of DirectAccess.

5.1.8.2.2 Parameters

Table 33 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 33 – InitDirectAccess Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
context	String	Used to provide context information about the current activity going on in the UIP. This will be used to enhance the Audit Trail.
Response		

5.1.8.2.3 Service results

Table 34 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 34 – InitDirectAccess Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_NotSupported	DirectAccess is (currently) not supported.
Bad_LockRequired	The Node has not been locked.
Bad_InvalidState	DirectAccess is already initialized.

5.1.8.3 ExitDirectAccess

5.1.8.3.1 Description

This service ends the use of DirectAccess.

5.1.8.3.2 Parameters

Table 35 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 35 – ExitDirectAccess Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
invalidateCache	Boolean	If "true", any cached values for Device Parameters will be invalidated. This means that these Parameters will be re-read from the Device the next time they are used again.
Response		

5.1.8.3.3 Service results

Table 36 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 36 – ExitDirectAccess Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_InvalidState	The device is not in DirectAccess mode.

5.1.8.4 Transfer

5.1.8.4.1 Description

This service is used to transfer data to and from the Device. The format of send or receive data is protocol specific.

Direct Access by its nature does not allow automatic generation of Audit Trail information that complies with the various regulations. Therefore, UIPs shall invoke the LogAuditTrailMessage Service (see 5.2.2.5) to provide explicit information about what is being transferred.

For other service calls that affect the Device indirectly via the Device Model (Write), the service parameters provide sufficient information.

5.1.8.4.2 Parameters

Table 37 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 37 – Transfer Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
sendData	String	XML document based on the TransferSendDataT as specified in the communication profile-specific XML schema.
Response		
receiveData	String	XML document based on the TransferResultDataT as specified in the communication profile-specific XML schema.

5.1.8.4.3 Service results

Table 38 defines values for the Service result code. Other common StatusCodes are defined in Table 7.

Table 38 – Transfer Service result codes

Result code	Description
Bad_InvalidState	The device is not in DirectAccess mode.

5.1.9 Data types

5.1.9.1 General

Subclause 5.1.9 specifies the data types used for Service parameters, Variable values, and the values of other Node Attributes. They may occur either scalar or as an array.

5.1.9.2 Base data types

Table 39 lists base data types, i.e., types that are typically supported native by programming languages.

Table 39 – Base data types

Data Type	Description
Boolean	Defines a value that is either "true" or "false".
String	Represents text as a series of Unicode characters. The actual string representation depends on the technology mapping. See IEC 62769-6.
ByteString	A value that is a sequence of Byte values preceded by a 32-Bit Length.
UtcTime	A DateTime used to define Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) values. All time values are UTC values. FDI Clients shall provide any conversions between UTC and local time. UtcTime is a 64-bit signed integer that represents the number of 100 nanosecond intervals since January 1, 1601. It corresponds to the Windows FILETIME.
Int8	A signed integer between -128 and 127 inclusive.
Int16	A signed integer between -32 768 and 32 767 inclusive.
Int32	A signed integer between -2 147 483 648 and 2 147 483 647 inclusive.
Int64	A signed integer between -9 223 372 036 854 775 808 and 9 223 372 036 854 775 807 inclusive.
Byte	A value in the range of 0 to 255.
UInt16	An unsigned integer between 0 and 65 535 inclusive.
UInt32	An unsigned integer between 0 and 4 294 967 295 inclusive.
UInt64	An unsigned integer between 0 and 18 446 744 073 709 551 615 inclusive.
Float	Defines a value that shall be according to the IEEE 754 single precision data type definition.
Double	Defines a value that shall be according to the IEEE 754 double precision data type definition.
Duration	Same representation as Double.

5.1.9.3 Special types

5.1.9.3.1 AttributeIds

AttributeIds are represented as UInt32. Table 40 lists the Attributes and their identifiers.

Table 40 – Identifiers assigned to Attributes

Attribute	Identifier
Name	10
Label	11
Description	12
	...
LockedStatus	30
	...
Value	100
Data Type	101
ValueRank	102
ArrayDimensions	103
AccessRights	105
UserAccessRights	106
ScalingFactor	107
	...
EURange	111
EngineeringUnits	112
	...
EnumValues	120
CurrentLabel	121
OptionNames	122

5.1.9.3.2 NodeSpecifier

Each Node in the Device Model (see 5.1.2) is uniquely addressable with its path name qualified by an online/offline specifier. When online is specified, the service shall operate in

the online version of the Device Model. When offline is specified, it shall operate in the offline model.

The path name follows the hierarchy of the device model as illustrated in 5.1.2, It is a concatenation of the individual names, separated by slash ('/') characters. See 5.1.2 for example path names. All parameters are identified via “/ParameterSet/<ParamName>”, all images via “/ImageSet/<ImageName>”, and so on.

Subclauses 5.1.3.4.3 and 5.1.3.4.5 specify the representation of parameters that hold record values or arrays of record values. A pathname for record elements is built by extending the path to the Parameter. See examples in the referenced subclauses. The components of this parameter are defined in Table 42.

Table 41 – NodeSpecifier

Name	Type	Description
NodeSpecifier	structure	Specifies a Node in the device model.
nodePath	String	The path description that enables finding a Node in the Information Model.
useOnline	Boolean	If “true” the path addresses a Node in the online model; with “false” a Node in the offline model is referenced.

An empty path name identifies the Root.

5.1.9.3.3 DataValue

This type describes the value of a Node Attribute in the response of a Read and in the DataChangeCallback. The components of this parameter are defined in Table 42.

Table 42 – DataValue

Name	Type	Description
DataValue	structure	The value and associated information.
value	Variant	The Node Attribute value. For the definition of Variant see 5.1.9.4.
statusCode	UInt32	The StatusCode that defines the ability to access/provide the value. The StatusCode type is defined in 5.1.4.5.
sourceTimestamp	UtcTime	The source timestamp for the value.
serverTimestamp	UtcTime	The server timestamp for the value.

The statusCode is used to indicate the conditions under which a Node Attribute value was generated, and thereby can be used as an indicator of the usability of the value.

It is required to check the StatusCode (as a minimum the Severity) of all results before accessing and using the value.

The sourceTimestamp reflects the timestamp that was applied by the data source. The sourceTimestamp is only returned with the Value Attribute of Variable Nodes. For all other Attributes the returned sourceTimestamp is set to null.

In the case of a bad or uncertain status sourceTimestamp is used to reflect the time that the source recognized the non-good status or the time the FDI Server last tried to recover from the bad or uncertain status.

The serverTimestamp is used to reflect the time that the FDI Server received a Variable value or knew it to be accurate. In the case of a bad or uncertain status, serverTimestamp is used to reflect the time that the FDI Server received the status or that the FDI Server last tried to recover from the bad or uncertain status.

The serverTimestamp is updated each time a new value is received.

5.1.9.3.4 InnerErrorInfo

The Services described in 5.1 return StatusCodes on the service level and on the operation level. These StatusCodes are protocol-independent and device-independent. In cases where a StatusCode results from a call to the underlying system (e.g., communication system, device) the status of the underlying system can be reported via InnerErrorInfo.

The components of this parameter are defined in Table 43.

Table 43 – InnerErrorInfo

Name	Type	Description
InnerErrorInfo	structure	Communication- or Device-specific information.
symbolicId	String	This string shall be used to identify the result of some internal operation. The maximum length of this string is 32 characters. Systems wishing to return a numeric return code should convert the return code into a string and use this string as symbolicId (e.g., "0xC0040007" or "-4").
errorText	LocalizedText	A textual representation of the symbolicId. The maximum length of this text string is 256 characters

5.1.9.3.5 LocalizedText

This data type defines a structure containing a String in a locale-specific translation specified in the identifier for the locale. Its elements are defined in Table 44.

Table 44 – LocalizedText Definition

Name	Type	Description
LocalizedText	structure	
text	String	The localized text.
locale	String	The identifier for the locale (e.g. "en-US").

The element locale shall be a string composed of a language component and a country/region component according to RFC 3066. The <country/region> component is always preceded by a hyphen. The format of the LocaleId string is shown below:

<language>[-<country/region>], where
<language> shall be a two-letter code for a language according to ISO 639,
<country/region> shall be a two-letter code for the country/region according to ISO 3166.

The rules for constructing LocaleIds shall be according to RFC 3066 and shall be restricted as follows:

- This specification permits only zero or one <country/region> component to follow the <language> component.
- This specification also permits the "-CHS" and "-CHT" three-letter <country/region> codes for "Simplified" and "Traditional" Chinese locales.
- This specification also allows the use of other <country/region> codes as deemed necessary by the FDI Client or the FDI Server.

Table 45 shows examples of locale ids.

Table 45 – LocaleId Examples

Locale	OPC UA LocaleId
English	en
English (US)	en-US
German	de
German (Germany)	de-DE
German (Austrian)	de-AT

An empty or NULL string indicates that the locale is unknown.

5.1.9.3.6 Numeric Range

Numeric Range is represented as a String. The syntax for the String contains one of the following two constructs. The first construct is the String representation of an individual integer. For example, “6” is valid, but “6,0” and “3,2” are not. The minimum and maximum values that can be expressed are defined by the use of this parameter and not by this parameter type definition. The second construct is a range represented by two integers separated by the colon (“:”) character. The first integer shall always have a lower value than the second. For example, “5:7” is valid, while “7:5” and “5:5” are not. No other characters, including white-space characters, are permitted.

All indexes start with 0. The maximum index is one less than the length of the array.

When reading with a numeric range outside the bounds of the array, the FDI Server shall return a partial result if some elements exist within the range. The FDI Server shall return a Bad_OutOfRange if no elements exist within the range.

When writing a value the numeric range shall be within the array.

A numeric range can also be used to specify substrings for ByteString and String values.

5.1.9.3.7 Range

This structure defines the range structure needed for the EURange Attribute. It is defined in Table 46.

Table 46 – Range Data Type Structure

Name	Type	Description
Range	structure	“low” and “high” can contain any data type that is appropriate for the data type of the Variable Value Attribute.
low	Variant	Lowest value in the range.
high	Variant	Highest value in the range.

5.1.9.3.8 EUInformation

This structure contains information about the EngineeringUnits. Its elements are defined in Table 47.

Table 47 – EUInformation Data Type Structure

Name	Type	Description
EUInformation	structure	—
unitId	UInt32	Identifier for programmatic evaluation. 0 is used if a unitId is not available.
displayName	LocalizedText	The displayName of the engineering unit is typically the abbreviation of the engineering unit, e.g. "h" for hour or "m/s" for meter per second.
description	LocalizedText	Contains the full name of the engineering unit such as hour or meter per second. An empty text field indicates that no description is available.

5.1.9.3.9 EnumValueType

This Structured DataType is used to represent a human-readable representation of an Enumeration. Its elements are described in Table 48. When this type is used in an array representing human-readable representations of an enumeration, each value of an IntegerRepresentation will be unique in that array.

Table 48 – EnumValueType Definition

Name	Type	Description
EnumValueType	structure	—
value	Int64	The Integer representation of an Enumeration.
displayName	LocalizedText	A human-readable representation of the integer representation of the Enumeration.
description	LocalizedText	A localized description of the enumeration value. This field can contain an empty String if no description is available.

5.1.9.4 Variant

A Variant is a union of all data types. Variants can also contain arrays of any of these types.

Variants can be empty. An empty Variant is described as having a Null value. A Null value in a Variant is not the same as a Null String.

Variants can contain arrays of Variants but they cannot directly contain another Variant.

5.2 Hosting Services

5.2.1 General

The Hosting Services are provided by the FDI Client for use by the UIP. The Hosting Services include services related to the FDI Client environment allowing the UIP to acquire information about the environment. The Hosting Services also include services to launch other UIPs as well as showing feedback.

5.2.2 Services

5.2.2.1 General

Programmatic access to the services may be synchronous or asynchronous.

5.2.2.2 GetClientTechnology Version

5.2.2.2.1 Description

This service returns the technology version of the FDI Client that hosts the UIP.

5.2.2.2.2 Parameters

Table 49 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 49 – GetClientTechnologyVersion Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
Response		
version	String	FDI Technology Version that is supported by the FDI Client. The format of the value is xx.yy.zz as defined in IEC 62769-4.

5.2.2.2.3 Service results

This service always succeeds.

5.2.2.3 OpenUserInterface Service

5.2.2.3.1 Description

This service is used by a UIP to request the FDI Client to open another UIP. The UIP is opened in either a modal or a non-modal window as follows:

- UIPs are always invoked in a modal window, if the calling UIP runs in a modal window or if their style is dialog.
- UIPs are invoked non-modal if their style = window and the calling UIP runs in non-modal mode also.

If the UIP is already opened, this service shall bring the respective window into the foreground.

5.2.2.3.2 Parameters

Table 50 defines the parameters for the service.

Table 50 – OpenUserInterface Service parameters

Name	Type	Description
Request		
uiplD	String	Identification of the UIP to be opened. This string is a UUID that defines a Node in the Information Model. The value of this UUID is defined in the FDI Package corresponding to the UIP to be opened (see IEC 62769-4).
Response		
Errors		

5.2.2.4 CloseUserInterface Service

5.2.2.4.1 Description

This service is used by a UIP to close itself. The UIP shall finish all pending or running functions that are still open.

UIPs call this Service only on user request (Ok, Close or Cancel).

5.2.2.4.2 Parameters

There are no specific parameters for the service.