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OPC unified architecture – Part 7: Profiles

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ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 7: Profiles

FOREWORD

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International Standard 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.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition published in 2015. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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):
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The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/707/FDIS	65E/725/RVD

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

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

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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, with a few exceptions, 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.

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 7: Profiles

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62541 ~~describes~~ defines 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 can only be tested in a lab and defining the grouping of 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 documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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IEC 62541-11[1], *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 11: Historical Access*

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

IEC 62541-13[1], *OPC Unified Architecture – Part 13: Aggregates*

[1] To be published.

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
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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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OPC unified architecture – Part 7: Profiles

Architecture unifiée OPC – Partie 7: Profils

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ARCHITECTURE UNIFIÉE OPC –

Partie 7: Profils

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Cette troisième édition annule et remplace la deuxième édition parue en 2015. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

Cette édition inclut les modifications techniques majeures suivantes par rapport à l'édition précédente:

a) ajout de nouveaux profils fonctionnels:
   - profils pour la découverte globale et la gestion globale des certificats;
   - profils pour la gestion globale de KeyCredential et pour la gestion globale des jetons d'accès;

- facette pour les abonnements durables;
- profil client UA normalisé;
- profils pour l'administration des rôles et permissions des utilisateurs.

b) ajout de nouveaux profils de transport:
- HTTPS avec codage JSON;
- Secure WebSockets (WSS) avec codage binaire ou JSON;
- connectivité inversée.

c) ajout de nouveaux profils de sécurité:
- TransportSecurity – TLS 1.2 avec PFS (confidentialité persistante);
- SecurityPolicy [A] – Aes128-Sha256-RsaOaep (en remplacement de Base128Rsa15);
- SecurityPolicy – Aes256-Sha256-RsaPss ajoute la confidentialité persistante pour UA TCP);
- jeton d'utilisateur JWT (Jason Web Token).

d) spécification des profils de sécurité déconseillés (en raison des algorithmes cassés):
- SecurityPolicy – Basic128Rsa15 (algorithme Sha1 cassé);
- SecurityPolicy – Basic256 (algorithme Sha1 cassé);
- TransportSecurity – TLS 1.0 (algorithme RC4 cassé);
- TransportSecurity – TLS 1.1 (algorithme RC4 cassé).

e) transport déconseillé (absence de prise en charge sur la plupart des plateformes):
- SOAP/HTTP avec WS-SecureConversation (tous les codages).

Le texte de cette Norme internationale est issu des documents suivants:

FDIS	Rapport de vote
65E/707/FDIS	65E/725/RVD

Le rapport de vote indiqué dans le tableau ci-dessus donne toute information sur le vote ayant abouti à l'approbation de cette Norme internationale.

Ce document a été rédigé selon les Directives ISO/IEC, Partie 2.

Dans l'ensemble du présent document et dans les autres parties de la série IEC 62541, certaines conventions de document sont utilisées:

Le format *italique* est utilisé pour mettre en évidence un terme défini ou une définition qui apparaît à l'article "Termes et définitions" dans l'une des parties de la série IEC 62541.

Le format *italique* est également utilisé pour mettre en évidence le nom d'un paramètre d'entrée ou de sortie de service, ou le nom d'une structure ou d'un élément de structure habituellement défini dans les tableaux.

Par ailleurs, les *termes* et les *noms en italique* sont, à quelques exceptions près, écrits en camel-case (pratique qui consiste à joindre, sans espace, les éléments des mots ou expressions composés, la première lettre de chaque élément étant en majuscule). Par exemple, le terme défini est *AddressSpace* et non Espace d'adressage. Cela permet de mieux comprendre qu'il existe une définition unique pour *AddressSpace*, et non deux définitions distinctes pour Espace et pour Adressage.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 62541, publiées sous le titre général *Architecture unifiée OPC*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

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ARCHITECTURE UNIFIÉE OPC –

Partie 7: Profils

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 62541 définit les *Profils* de l'architecture unifiée OPC (OPC UA). Les *Profils* du présent document permettent de classer les caractéristiques en fonction des essais de produits OPC UA et de la nature des essais (via un outil ou en laboratoire). Cela inclut les essais effectués à l'aide de l'outil d'essai de conformité CTT OPC UA développé par la Fondation OPC (outil d'essai autonome), ainsi que les essais réalisés par des laboratoires de certification indépendants de cette même fondation. Le présent document peut également faire référence aux outils d'essai ou au laboratoire d'essai d'un autre organisme. Dans le cas présent, l'élément important est le concept qui oppose les essais fondés sur un outil automatisé et les essais en laboratoire. Le domaine d'application de la présente norme inclut la définition d'une fonctionnalité qui ne peut être soumise à l'essai qu'en laboratoire, ainsi que la définition du regroupement des fonctionnalités à utiliser durant les essais de produits OPC UA effectués en laboratoire ou à l'aide d'outils automatisés. La définition des *TestCases* réels ne relève pas du domaine d'application du présent document, mais les catégories de *TestCases* générales relèvent du domaine d'application du présent document.

La plupart des applications OPC UA sont conformes à plusieurs *Profils*, mais pas à l'ensemble des *Profils*.

2 Références normatives

Les documents ci-après sont des références normatives indispensables à l'application du présent document. Pour les références datées, seule l'édition citée s'applique. Pour les références non datées, la dernière édition du document de référence s'applique (y compris les éventuels amendements).

IEC TR 62541-1*, OPC Unified Architecture – Part 1: Overview and Concepts* (disponible en anglais seulement)

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