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Industrial automation systems and integration — Manufacturing software capability profiling for interoperability —

Part 2: Profiling methodology

Systèmes d'automatisation industrielle et intégration — Profil d'aptitude du logiciel de fabrication pour interopérabilité —

Partie 2: Méthodologie d'élaboration de profils

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

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ISO 16100-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184, *Industrial automation systems and integration*, Subcommittee SC 5, *Architecture, communications and integration frameworks*.

ISO 16100 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Industrial automation systems and integration — Manufacturing software capability profiling for interoperability*:

— *Part 1: Framework*

— *Part 2: Profiling methodology*

— *Part 3: Interface protocols and templates*

— *Part 4: Conformance test methods, criteria and reports*

Introduction

The motivation for this International Standard stems from the industrial and economic environment noted in the strategic plan of ISO/TC 184/SC 5, in particular:

a) a growing base of vendor-specific solutions;

b) user difficulties in applying standards;

c) a need to move to modular sets of system integration tools;

d) a recognition that application software and the expertise to apply that software are assets of the enterprise.

ISO 16100 (all parts) is an International Standard for the computer-interpretable and human readable representation of a software capability profile. Its goal is to provide a method to represent the capability of manufacturing software relative to its role throughout the life cycle of a manufacturing application, independent of a particular system architecture or implementation platform.