IEC 62714-1

Edition 2.0 2018-04

REDLINE VERSION

colour inside

Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language – Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

ICS 25.040.40; 35.060; 35.240.50

ISBN 978-2-8322-5662-6

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ENGINEERING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

FOREWORD

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This Redline version provides you with a quick and easy way to compare all the changes between this standard and its previous edition. A vertical bar appears in the margin wherever a change has been made. Additions are in green text, deletions are in strikethrough red text.

International Standard IEC 62714-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) use of CAEX 3.0 according to IEC 62424:2016 which provides technical improvements as attribute libraries, nested interfaces, new fields for indicating the source of an object, a refinement of the mirror concept and native support of multiple roles, native meta information about the CAEX file source tool, identification of instances via unique IDs instead of pathes, etc.,
b) improved modelling of references to documents outside of the scope of the present standard,
c) modelling of references between CAEX attributes and items in external documents, e.g. within an Excel sheet,
d) revised role libraries,
e) modified Port concept,
f) modelling of multilingual expressions,
g) modelling of structured attribute lists or array,
h) a new AML container format,
i) a new standard AML attribute library.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/582/FDIS	65E/586/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62714 series, published under the general title *Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

IEC 62714 is a solution for data exchange focusing on the domain of automation engineering.

The data exchange format defined in the IEC 62714 series (Automation Markup Language, AML) is an XML schema based data format for plant engineering data. AML and has been developed in order to support the data exchange in a heterogeneous engineering tools landscape. The goal of AML is to interconnect engineering tools in their different disciplines, e.g. mechanical plant engineering, electrical design, process engineering, process control engineering, HMI development, PLC programming, robot programming, etc. The application of IEC 62714 is industry independent. It is applicable in all industries that require data exchange in their engineering tool chain, e.g. in discrete industry or process industry.

AML stores engineering information following the object-oriented paradigm and allows modelling of physical and logical plant components as data objects encapsulating different aspects. An object may consist of other sub-objects, and ~~may~~ can itself be part of a larger composition or aggregation. Typical objects in plant automation comprise information on topology, geometry, kinematics and logic, whereas logic comprises sequencing, behaviour and control. Therefore, an important focus in the data exchange in engineering is the exchange of object oriented data structures, geometry, kinematics and logic.

AML combines existing industry data formats that are designed for the storage and exchange of different aspects of engineering information. These data formats are used on an “as-is” basis within their own specifications and are not branched for AML needs.

The core of AML is the top-level data format CAEX ~~that connects~~. CAEX is utilized to interconnect the different data formats. Therefore, AML has an inherent distributed document architecture.

Figure 1 illustrates the basic AML architecture and the distribution of topology, geometry, kinematics and logic information.

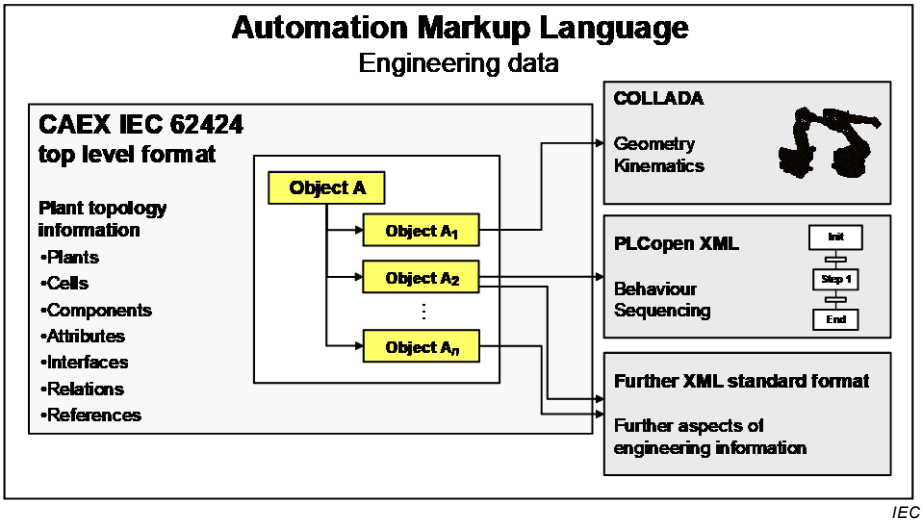


Figure 1 – Overview of the engineering data exchange format AML

Due to the different aspects of AML, the IEC 62714 series consists of different parts focusing on different aspects:

- IEC 62714-1: Architecture and general requirements

  This part specifies the general AML architecture, the modelling of engineering data, classes, instances, relations, references, hierarchies, basic AML libraries and extended AML concepts. It is the basis of all future parts, and it provides mechanisms to reference other subformats.

- IEC 62714-2: Role class libraries

  This part ~~is intended to specify~~ specifies additional AML libraries.

- IEC 62714-3: Geometry and kinematics

  This part ~~is intended to specify~~ specifies the modelling of geometry and kinematics information.

- IEC 62714-4[1]: Logic

  This part ~~is intended to specify~~ specifies the modelling of logics, sequencing, behaviour and control related information.

Further parts ~~may~~ will be added in the future in order to interconnect further data standards to AML.

As long as no further parts describe the integration of further standards, it is important to focus on a limited set of sub data formats. Otherwise, it would open up the usage of any data format and data exchange would not work.

Clause 1 defines the scope for IEC 62714.

Clause 2 provides normative references.

Clause 3 provides terms, definitions and abbreviations.

Clause 4 defines the conformity to IEC 62714.

Clause 5 describes general architecture specifications for IEC 62714.

Clause 6 defines the basic AML libraries.

Clause 7 describes how to model user-defined data.

Clause 8 describes extended AML concepts.

Annex A gives an informative introduction, use cases and examples regarding AML.

Annex B gives an informative XML representation of the libraries defined in this part of IEC 62714.

---

1 Under consideration.

ENGINEERING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62714 specifies general requirements and the architecture of automation markup language (AML) for the modelling of engineering information, which is exchanged between engineering tools for industrial automation and control systems. Its provisions apply to the export/import applications of related tools.

This part of IEC 62714 does not define details of the data exchange procedure or implementation requirements for the import/export tools.

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.

IEC 62424:~~2008~~ 2016, *Representation of process control engineering – Requests in P&I diagrams and data exchange between P&ID tools and PCE-CAE tools*

IEC 62714 (all parts), *Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language*

~~ISO/IEC 9834-8, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: Generation and registration of Universally Unique Identifiers (UUIDs) and their use as ASN.1 Object Identifier components*~~

ISO/PAS 17506, *Industrial automation systems and integration – COLLADA digital asset schema specification for 3D visualization of industrial data*

ISO/IEC 29500-2, *Information technology – Document description and processing languages – Office Open XML File Formats – Part 2: Open Packaging Conventions*

IETF RFC 2046, *Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types* [viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

IETF RFC 4122, A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace
[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

IETF RFC 5646, *Tags for Identifying Languages*
[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

COLLADA 1.4.1:March 2008, COLLADA – Digital Asset Schema Release 1.4.1
[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.khronos.org/files/collada_spec_1_4.pdf>

~~Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 1.0:2004, W3C Recommendation (available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xml-20040204/>)~~

PLCopen XML 2.0:December 3rd 2008 and PLCopen XML 2.0.1:May 8th 2009, *XML formats for IEC 61131-3* [viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.plcopen.org>

IEC 62714-1

Edition 2.0 2018-04

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

NORME INTERNATIONALE

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Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language – Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

Format d'échange de données techniques pour une utilisation dans l'ingénierie des systèmes d'automatisation industrielle – Automation markup language – Partie 1: Architecture et exigences générales



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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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ENGINEERING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62714-1 has been prepared by subcommittee 65E: Devices and integration in enterprise systems, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition published in 2014. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) use of CAEX 3.0 according to IEC 62424:2016 which provides technical improvements as attribute libraries, nested interfaces, new fields for indicating the source of an object, a refinement of the mirror concept and native support of multiple roles, native meta information about the CAEX file source tool, identification of instances via unique IDs instead of pathes, etc.,

b) improved modelling of references to documents outside of the scope of the present standard,

c) modelling of references between CAEX attributes and items in external documents, e.g. within an Excel sheet,

d) revised role libraries,

e) modified Port concept,

f) modelling of multilingual expressions,

g) modelling of structured attribute lists or array,

h) a new AML container format,

i) a new standard AML attribute library.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
65E/582/FDIS	65E/586/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.

A list of all parts in the IEC 62714 series, published under the general title *Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

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

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

INTRODUCTION

IEC 62714 is a solution for data exchange focusing on the domain of automation engineering.

The data exchange format defined in the IEC 62714 series (Automation Markup Language, AML) is an XML schema based data format for plant engineering data. AML and has been developed in order to support the data exchange in a heterogeneous engineering tools landscape. The goal of AML is to interconnect engineering tools in their different disciplines, e.g. mechanical plant engineering, electrical design, process engineering, process control engineering, HMI development, PLC programming, robot programming, etc. The application of IEC 62714 is industry independent. It is applicable in all industries that require data exchange in their engineering tool chain, e.g. in discrete industry or process industry.

AML stores engineering information following the object-oriented paradigm and allows modelling of physical and logical plant components as data objects encapsulating different aspects. An object may consist of other sub-objects, and can itself be part of a larger composition or aggregation. Typical objects in plant automation comprise information on topology, geometry, kinematics and logic, whereas logic comprises sequencing, behaviour and control. Therefore, an important focus in the data exchange in engineering is the exchange of object oriented data structures, geometry, kinematics and logic.

AML combines existing industry data formats that are designed for the storage and exchange of different aspects of engineering information. These data formats are used on an “as-is” basis within their own specifications and are not branched for AML needs.

The core of AML is the top-level data format CAEX. CAEX is utilized to interconnect the different data formats. Therefore, AML has an inherent distributed document architecture.

Figure 1 illustrates the basic AML architecture and the distribution of topology, geometry, kinematics and logic information.

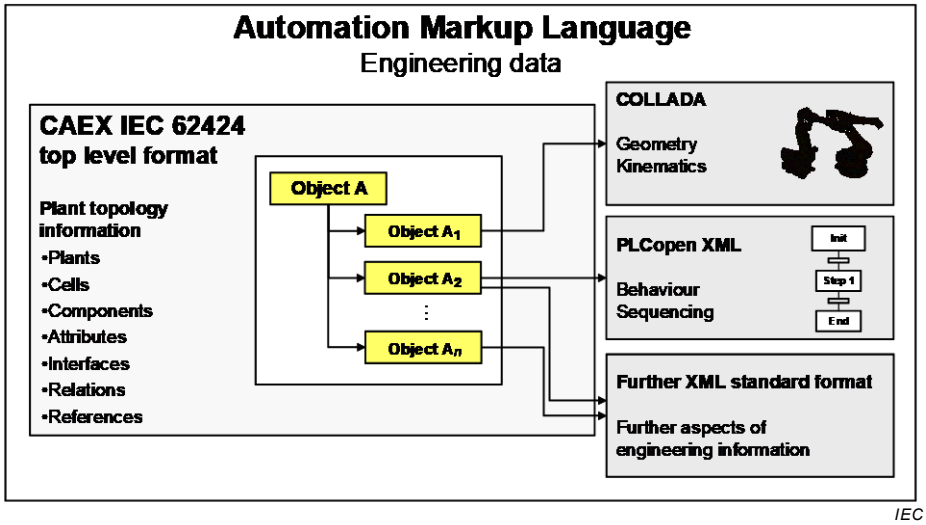


Figure 1 – Overview of the engineering data exchange format AML

Due to the different aspects of AML, the IEC 62714 series consists of different parts focusing on different aspects:

- IEC 62714-1: Architecture and general requirements

  This part specifies the general AML architecture, the modelling of engineering data, classes, instances, relations, references, hierarchies, basic AML libraries and extended AML concepts. It is the basis of all future parts, and it provides mechanisms to reference other subformats.

- IEC 62714-2: Role class libraries

  This part specifies additional AML libraries.

- IEC 62714-3: Geometry and kinematics

  This part specifies the modelling of geometry and kinematics information.

- IEC 62714-4[1]: Logic

  This part specifies the modelling of logics, sequencing, behaviour and control related information.

Further parts will be added in the future in order to interconnect further data standards to AML.

As long as no further parts describe the integration of further standards, it is important to focus on a limited set of sub data formats. Otherwise, it would open up the usage of any data format and data exchange would not work.

Clause 1 defines the scope for IEC 62714.

Clause 2 provides normative references.

Clause 3 provides terms, definitions and abbreviations.

Clause 4 defines the conformity to IEC 62714.

Clause 5 describes general architecture specifications for IEC 62714.

Clause 6 defines the basic AML libraries.

Clause 7 describes how to model user-defined data.

Clause 8 describes extended AML concepts.

Annex A gives an informative introduction, use cases and examples regarding AML.

Annex B gives an informative XML representation of the libraries defined in this part of IEC 62714.

[1] Under consideration.

ENGINEERING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS ENGINEERING – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Part 1: Architecture and general requirements

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62714 specifies general requirements and the architecture of automation markup language (AML) for the modelling of engineering information, which is exchanged between engineering tools for industrial automation and control systems. Its provisions apply to the export/import applications of related tools.

This part of IEC 62714 does not define details of the data exchange procedure or implementation requirements for the import/export tools.

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.

IEC 62424:2016, *Representation of process control engineering – Requests in P&I diagrams and data exchange between P&ID tools and PCE-CAE tools*

IEC 62714 (all parts), *Engineering data exchange format for use in industrial automation systems engineering – Automation markup language*

ISO/PAS 17506, *Industrial automation systems and integration – COLLADA digital asset schema specification for 3D visualization of industrial data*

ISO/IEC 29500-2, *Information technology – Document description and processing languages – Office Open XML File Formats – Part 2: Open Packaging Conventions*

IETF RFC 2046, *Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types* [viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

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[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

IETF RFC 5646, *Tags for Identifying Languages*
[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.ietf.org>

COLLADA 1.4.1:March 2008, COLLADA – Digital Asset Schema Release 1.4.1
[viewed 2017-11-13]. Available at <http://www.khronos.org/files/collada_spec_1_4.pdf>

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COMMISSION ÉLECTROTECHNIQUE INTERNATIONALE

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FORMAT D'ÉCHANGE DE DONNÉES TECHNIQUES POUR UNE UTILISATION DANS L'INGÉNIERIE DES SYSTÈMES D'AUTOMATISATION INDUSTRIELLE – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Partie 1: Architecture et exigences générales

AVANT-PROPOS

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8) L'attention est attirée sur les références normatives citées dans cette publication. L'utilisation de publications référencées est obligatoire pour une application correcte de la présente publication.
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La Norme internationale IEC 62714-1 a été établie par le sous-comité 65E: Les dispositifs et leur intégration dans les systèmes de l'entreprise, du comité d'études 65 de l'IEC: Mesure, commande et automation dans les processus industriels.

Cette deuxième édition annule et remplace la première édition parue en 2014. Cette édition constitue une révision technique.

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

a) utilisation de CAEX 3.0 conformément à l'IEC 62424:2016 qui apporte des améliorations techniques, comme les bibliothèques d'attributs, les interfaces imbriquées, les nouveaux champs indiquant la source d'un objet, un affinement du concept de miroir et une prise en charge native de plusieurs rôles, des méta-informations natives relatives à l'outil de source de fichier CAEX, l'identification des instances par l'intermédiaire des ID uniques en lieu et place des chemins, etc.,

b) modélisation améliorée des références aux documents ne relevant pas du domaine d'application de la présente norme,

c) modélisation des références entre les attributs CAEX et les éléments dans des documents externes (dans une feuille Excel, par exemple),

d) bibliothèques de rôles révisées,

e) concept d'accès modifié,

f) modélisation des expressions multilingues,

g) modélisation de listes ou de tableaux d'attributs structuré(e)s,

h) nouveau format de conteneur AML,

i) nouvelle bibliothèque d'attributs AML normalisée.

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

FDIS	Rapport de vote
65E/582/FDIS	65E/586/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.

Une liste de toutes les parties de la série IEC 62714, publiées sous le titre général *Format d'échange de données techniques pour une utilisation dans l'ingénierie des systèmes d'automatisation industrielle – Automation Markup Language*, peut être consultée sur le site web de l'IEC.

Le comité a décidé que le contenu de ce document ne sera pas modifié avant la date de stabilité indiquée sur le site web de l'IEC sous "http://webstore.iec.ch" dans les données relatives au document recherché. À cette date, le document sera

- reconduit,
- supprimé,
- remplacé par une édition révisée, ou
- amendé.

IMPORTANT – Le logo "colour inside" qui se trouve sur la page de couverture de cette publication indique qu'elle contient des couleurs qui sont considérées comme utiles à une bonne compréhension de son contenu. Les utilisateurs devraient, par conséquent, imprimer cette publication en utilisant une imprimante couleur.

INTRODUCTION

L'IEC 62714 constitue une approche de l'échange de données qui cible le domaine de l'ingénierie de l'automatisation.

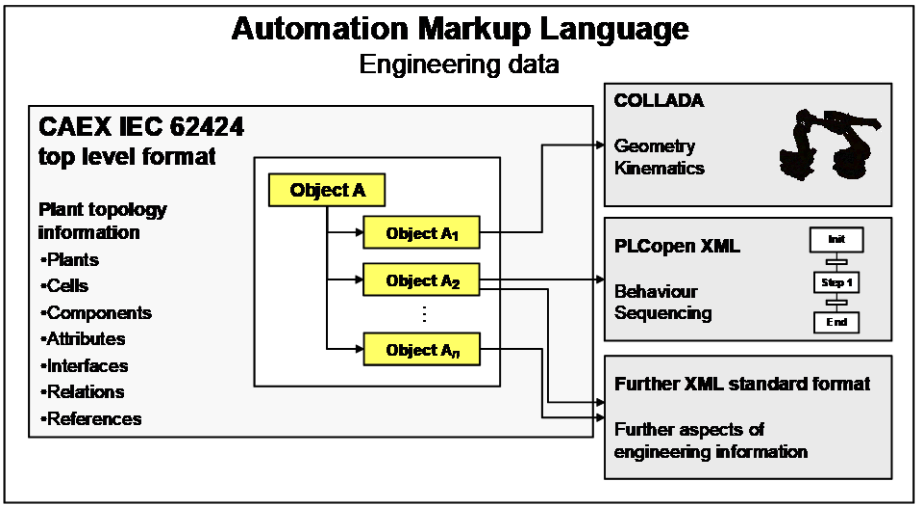
Le format d'échange de données défini dans la série IEC 62714 (Automation Markup Language, AML) est un format de données de type schéma XML pour les données d'ingénierie d'usine. L'AML a été mis au point afin de venir à l'appui de l'échange de données dans un environnement d'outils techniques hétérogène. L'objectif de l'AML est l'interconnexion des outils techniques dans leurs différentes disciplines, par exemple, ingénierie des installations mécaniques, études d'électricité, ingénierie de procédés, ingénierie de commande de processus, développement des IHM, programmation PLC, programmation de robots, etc. L'application de l'IEC 62714 dépend du secteur industriel. Elle s'applique à tous les secteurs industriels dont la chaîne d'outils techniques exige un échange de données (dans l'industrie d'assemblage ou l'industrie de transformation, par exemple).

L'AML archive les informations techniques en respectant le paradigme orienté objet et permet la modélisation des composants d'installations physiques et logiques sous forme d'objets de données qui englobent différents aspects. Un objet peut comporter d'autres sous-objets, et peut lui-même faire partie intégrante d'une composition ou d'une agrégation plus importante. Les objets typiques existant dans l'automatisation d'installations comprennent les informations concernant la topologie, la géométrie, la cinématique et la logique, tandis que la logique comprend pour sa part le séquencement, le comportement et la commande. Par conséquent, un objectif important de l'échange de données en ingénierie est l'échange de structures de données orientées objet, ainsi que la géométrie, la cinématique et la logique.

L'AML combine les formats de données industrielles existants, conçus pour l'archivage et l'échange de différents aspects des informations techniques. Ces formats de données sont utilisés "en l'état" dans le cadre de leurs propres spécifications et ne sont pas associés aux besoins du langage AML.

La caractéristique centrale de l'AML est le format de données central CAEX. CAEX permet d'interconnecter les différents formats de données. Le langage AML a par conséquent une architecture de document répartie intrinsèque.

La Figure 1 présente l'architecture AML de base et la répartition des informations concernant la topologie, la géométrie, la cinématique et la logique.



Anglais	Français
Engineering data	Données techniques
CAEX IEC 62424 top level format	Format central CAEX défini dans l'IEC 62424
Object	Objet
Plant topology information	Informations concernant la topologie de l'installation
Plants	Installations
Cells	Cellules
Components	Composants
Attributes	Attributs
Interfaces	Interfaces
References	Références
Geometry	Géométrie
Kinematics	Cinématique
Behaviour	Comportement
Sequencing	Séquencement
Init	Début
Step	Étape
End	Fin
Further XML standard format	Autre format standard XML
Further aspects of engineering information	Autres aspects des informations techniques

Figure 1 – Vue d'ensemble du format d'échange de données techniques (AML)

Du fait des différents aspects d'AML, la série IEC 62714 comporte différentes parties concentrées sur différents aspects:

- IEC 62714-1: Architecture et exigences générales

  Cette partie spécifie l'architecture AML générale, et la modélisation des données techniques, classes, instances, relations, références, hiérarchies, bibliothèques AML de base et concepts AML étendus. Elle constitue la norme de référence de toutes les parties futures, et fournit des mécanismes de référencement d'autres sous-formats.

- IEC 62714-2: Bibliothèques de classe de rôles

  Cette partie spécifie d'autres bibliothèques AML.

- IEC 62714-3: Géométrie et cinématique

Cette partie spécifie la modélisation des informations concernant la géométrie et la cinématique.

- IEC 62714-4[1]: Logique

  Cette partie spécifie la modélisation des informations relatives à la logique, au séquencement, au comportement et à la commande.

D'autres parties pourront être ajoutées à l'avenir afin d'interconnecter d'autres normes de données avec l'AML.

Tant qu'aucune autre partie ne décrit l'intégration d'autres normes, il est important de cibler un ensemble limité de formats de sous-données. À défaut, cela ouvrirait la voie à l'utilisation de tout format de données et l'échange de données ne fonctionnerait pas.

L'Article 1 définit le domaine d'application de l'IEC 62714.

L'Article 2 donne les références normatives.

L'Article 3 donne les termes, définitions et abréviations.

L'Article 4 définit la conformité à l'IEC 62714.

L'Article 5 décrit les spécifications générales en matière d'architecture pour l'IEC 62714.

L'Article 6 définit les bibliothèques AML de base.

L'Article 7 décrit la modélisation des données définies par l'utilisateur.

L'Article 8 décrit les concepts AML étendus.

L'Annexe A fournit une introduction informative, des cas d'utilisation et des exemples d'AML.

L'Annexe B donne une représentation XML informative des bibliothèques définies dans la présente partie de l'IEC 62714.

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1 En préparation.

FORMAT D'ÉCHANGE DE DONNÉES TECHNIQUES POUR UNE UTILISATION DANS L'INGÉNIERIE DES SYSTÈMES D'AUTOMATISATION INDUSTRIELLE – AUTOMATION MARKUP LANGUAGE –

Partie 1: Architecture et exigences générales

1 Domaine d'application

La présente partie de l'IEC 62714 spécifie les exigences générales et l'architecture du langage AML (*Automation Markup Language*) pour la modélisation des informations techniques échangées entre les outils techniques d'automatisation industrielle et des systèmes de commande. Ses dispositions s'appliquent aux fonctions exportation/importation des outils associés.

La présente partie de l'IEC 62714 ne définit pas les détails de la procédure d'échange de données ou des exigences de mise en œuvre pour les outils d'importation/exportation.

2 Références normatives

Les documents suivants cités dans le texte constituent, pour tout ou partie de leur contenu, des exigences 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 62424:2016, *Représentation de l'ingénierie de commande de processus – Demandes sous forme de diagrammes P&I et échange de données entre outils P&ID et outils PCE-CAE*

IEC 62714 (toutes les parties), *Format d'échange de données techniques pour une utilisation dans l'ingénierie des systèmes d'automatisation industrielle – Automation markup language*

ISO/PAS 17506, *Systèmes d'automatisation industrielle et intégration – Spécifications du schéma des actifs numériques COLLADA pour la visualisation 3D des données industrielles*

ISO/IEC 29500-2, *Technologies de l'information – Description des documents et langages de traitement – Formats de fichier "Office Open XML" – Partie 2: Conventions de paquetage ouvert*

IETF RFC 2046, *Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (MIME) Part Two: Media Types* [consulté 2017-11-13]. Adresse <http://www.ietf.org>

IETF RFC 4122, A Universally Unique Identifier (UUID) URN Namespace [consulté 2017-11-13]. Adresse <http://www.ietf.org>

IETF RFC 5646, *Tags for Identifying Languages* [consulté 2017-11-13]. Adresse <http://www.ietf.org>

COLLADA 1.4.1:March 2008, COLLADA – Digital Asset Schema Release 1.4.1 [consulté 2017-11-13]. Adresse <http://www.khronos.org/files/collada_spec_1_4.pdf>

PLCopen XML 2.0:December 3rd 2008 and PLCopen XML 2.0.1:May 8th 2009, *XML formats for IEC 61131-3*
[consulté 2017-11-13]. Adresse <http://www.plcopen.org>