BS EN 62541-5:2015

BSI Standards Publication

OPC unified architecture

Part 5: Information Model

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National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 62541-5:2015. It is identical to IEC 62541-5:2015. It supersedes BS EN 62541-5:2011 which is withdrawn.

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Foreword

The text of document 65E/376/CDV, future edition 2 of IEC 62541-5, prepared by SC 65E "Devices and integration in enterprise systems", of IEC/TC 65 "Industrial-process measurement, control and automation" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN 62541-5:2015.

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This document supersedes EN 62541-5:2011.

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Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard IEC 62541-5:2015 was approved by CENELEC as a European Standard without any modification.

Annex ZA
(normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

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.

NOTE 1 When an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

Publication	Year	Title	EN/HD	Year
IEC/TR 62541-1	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 1: Overview and concepts	CLC/TR 62541-1	-
IEC 62541-3	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 3: Address Space Model	EN 62541-3	-
IEC 62541-4	-	OPC Unified Architecture - Part 4: Services	EN 62541-4	-
IEC 62541-6	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 6: Mappings	EN 62541-6	-
IEC 62541-7	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 7: Profiles	EN 62541-7	-
IEC 62541-9	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 9: Alarms and conditions	EN 62541-9	-
IEC 62541-10	-	OPC Unified Architecture - Part 10: Programs	EN 62541-10	-
IEC 62541-11	-	OPC unified architecture - Part 11: Historical Access	EN 62541-11	-

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INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 5: Information Model

FOREWORD

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International Standard IEC 62541-5 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 2011. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

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

a) Defined ProgressEventType in 6.4.35 identifying the progress of an operation such as a service call (issue number 0057);
b) Defined DataType called BitFieldMaskDataType in 12.18 representing a bit field where individual fields can be written without redefining other fields (issue number 0188);
c) Delete Property SamplingRateCount in ServerDiagnosticSummaryDataType (12.9) as it was not needed (issue number 0635);

d) Added the Property “EffectiveTransitionTime” to TransitionVariableType in B.4.4 (issue number 0728);

e) Introduced VariableType OptionSetType in 7.19 representing a bit mask and text defining the semantic of the individual bits (issue number 0983);

f) Added a new EventType called SystemStatusChangeEventType in 6.4.30 that can be used to indicate connection to the underlying system is lost (issue number 1416);

g) Added properties to ServerCapabilitiesType (6.3.2) describing the max array length and string length for variables as well as added an object for operation limits (max size of arrays when calling services (e.g. read)). Added type OperationLimitsType (6.3.11) containing that information (issue number 1451);

h) Added SecureChannelId to AuditActivateSessionEventType (6.4.10) and adapted text in various places (issue number 1492);

i) Added normative Annex C defining FileType and Methods used to transfer files (issue number 1502);

j) Added a Method GetMonitoredItems on ServerType (6.3.1) to receive information on monitored items (issue 1543);

k) Removed the concept of *ModelParent* from document as it is not that useful. The *NodeId* of the *ReferenceType* will be kept not breaking existing applications (issue numbers 1555 and 1556).

l) Added meta data for namespaces in ServerType (6.3.1) and created types for managing that (issue number 1702).

m) Added representations for ModellingRules OptionalPlaceholder in 8.4.4 and MandatoryPlaceholder in 8.4.5 (issue number 1831);

n) Added new types NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType (6.3.10), NetworkGroupDataType (12.19) and EndpointUrlListDataType (12.20) to manage HotAndMiorrored redundancy. Added more description on redundancy and updated RedundancySupport enumeration in 12.5 (issue number 2031);

The text of this standard is based on the following documents:

CDV	Report on voting
65E/376/CDV	65E/404/RVC

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

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

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

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

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

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OPC UNIFIED ARCHITECTURE –

Part 5: Information Model

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62541 defines the Information Model of the OPC Unified Architecture. The Information Model describes standardised *Nodes* of a *Server*'s *AddressSpace*. These *Nodes* are standardised types as well as standardised instances used for diagnostics or as entry points to server-specific *Nodes*. Thus, the Information Model defines the *AddressSpace* of an empty OPC UA *Server*. However, it is not expected that all *Servers* will provide all of these *Nodes*.

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

IEC 62541-3, *OPC unified architecture – Part 3: Address Space Model*

IEC 62541-4, *OPC unified architecture – Part 4: Services*

IEC 62541-6, *OPC unified architecture – Part 6: Mappings*

IEC 62541-7, *OPC unified architecture – Part 7: Profiles*

IEC 62541-9, *OPC unified architecture – Part 9: Alarms and conditions*

IEC 62541-10, *OPC unified architecture – Part 10: Programs*

IEC 62541-11, *OPC unified architecture – Part 11: Historical Access*

3 Terms, definitions and conventions

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in IEC TR 62541-1 and IEC 62541-3, as well as the following apply.

3.1.1
ClientUserId
string that identifies the user of the client requesting an action

Note 1 to entry: The *ClientUserId* is obtained directly or indirectly from the *UserIdentityToken* passed by the *Client* in the *ActivateSession Service* call. See 6.4.3 for details.

3.2 Abbreviations and symbols

UA Unified Architecture

XML Extensible Markup Language

3.3 Conventions for Node descriptions

Node definitions are specified using tables (see Table 2).

Attributes are defined by providing the *Attribute* name and a value, or a description of the value.

References are defined by providing the *ReferenceType* name, the *BrowseName* of the *TargetNode* and its *NodeClass*.

- If the *TargetNode* is a component of the *Node* being defined in the table the *Attributes* of the composed *Node* are defined in the same row of the table.
- The *DataType* is only specified for *Variables*; "[<number>]" indicates a single-dimensional array, for multi-dimensional arrays the expression is repeated for each dimension (e.g. [2][3] for a two-dimensional array). For all arrays the *ArrayDimensions* is set as identified by <number> values. If no <number> is set, the corresponding dimension is set to 0, indicating an unknown size. If no number is provided at all the *ArrayDimensions* can be omitted. If no brackets are provided, it identifies a scalar *DataType* and the *ValueRank* is set to the corresponding value (see IEC 62541-3). In addition, *ArrayDimensions* is set to null or is omitted. If it can be Any or ScalarOrOneDimension, the value is put into "{<value>}", so either "{Any}" or "{ScalarOrOneDimension}" and the *ValueRank* is set to the corresponding value (see IEC 62541-3) and the *ArrayDimensions* is set to null or is omitted. Examples are given in Table 1.

Table 1 – Examples of DataTypes

Notation	Data-Type	Value-Rank	Array-Dimensions	Description
Int32	Int32	−1	omitted or null	A scalar Int32.
Int32[]	Int32	1	omitted or {0}	Single-dimensional array of Int32 with an unknown size.
Int32[][]	Int32	2	omitted or {0,0}	Two-dimensional array of Int32 with unknown sizes for both dimensions.
Int32[3][]	Int32	2	{3,0}	Two-dimensional array of Int32 with a size of 3 for the first dimension and an unknown size for the second dimension.
Int32[5][3]	Int32	2	{5,3}	Two-dimensional array of Int32 with a size of 5 for the first dimension and a size of 3 for the second dimension.
Int32{Any}	Int32	−2	omitted or null	An Int32 where it is unknown if it is scalar or array with any number of dimensions.
Int32{ScalarOrOneDimension}	Int32	−3	omitted or null	An Int32 where it is either a single-dimensional array or a scalar.

- The TypeDefinition is specified for *Objects* and *Variables*.
- The TypeDefinition column specifies a symbolic name for a *NodeId*, i.e. the specified *Node* points with a *HasTypeDefinition Reference* to the corresponding *Node*.
- The *ModellingRule* of the referenced component is provided by specifying the symbolic name of the rule in the *ModellingRule* column. In the *AddressSpace*, the *Node* shall use a *HasModellingRule Reference* to point to the corresponding *ModellingRule Object*.

If the *NodeId* of a *DataType* is provided, the symbolic name of the *Node* representing the *DataType* shall be used.

Nodes of all other *NodeClasses* cannot be defined in the same table; therefore only the used *ReferenceType*, their *NodeClass* and their *BrowseName* are specified. A reference to another part of this document points to their definition.

Table 2 illustrates the table. If no components are provided, the DataType, TypeDefinition and ModellingRule columns may be omitted and only a Comment column is introduced to point to the *Node* definition.

Table 2 – Type Definition Table

Attribute	**Value**				
Attribute name	Attribute value. If it is an optional Attribute that is not set "--" will be used.				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
ReferenceType name	*NodeClass* of the Target*Node*.	*BrowseName* of the target *Node*. If the *Reference* is to be instantiated by the server, then the value of the target Node's BrowseName is "--".	*Attributes* of the referenced *Node*, only applicable for *Variables* and *Objects*.		Referenced *ModellingRule* of the referenced *Object*.
NOTE Notes referencing footnotes of the table content.					

Components of *Nodes* can be complex, that is containing components by themselves. The *TypeDefinition*, *NodeClass*, *DataType* and *ModellingRule* can be derived from the type definitions, and the symbolic name can be created as defined in 4.1. Therefore those containing components are not explicitly specified; they are implicitly specified by the type definitions.

4 NodeIds and BrowseNames

4.1 NodeIds

The *NodeIds* of all *Nodes* described in this standard are only symbolic names. IEC 62541-6 defines the actual *NodeIds*.

The symbolic name of each *Node* defined in this standard is its *BrowseName*, or, when it is part of another *Node*, the *BrowseName* of the other *Node*, a ".", and the *BrowseName* of itself. In this case "part of" means that the whole has a *HasProperty* or *HasComponent Reference* to its part. Since all *Nodes* not being part of another *Node* have a unique name in this standard, the symbolic name is unique. For example, the *ServerType* defined in 6.3.1 has the symbolic name "ServerType". One of its *InstanceDeclarations* would be identified as "ServerType.ServerCapabilities". Since this *Object* is complex, another *InstanceDeclaration* of the *ServerType* is "ServerType.ServerCapabilities.MinSupportedSampleRate". The *Server Object* defined in 8.3.2 is based on the ServerType and has the symbolic name "Server". Therefore, the instance based on the *InstanceDeclaration* described above has the symbolic name "Server.ServerCapabilities.MinSupportedSampleRate".

The NamespaceIndex for all *NodeIds* defined in this standard is 0. The namespace for this NamespaceIndex is specified in IEC 62541-3.

Note that this standard not only defines concrete *Nodes*, but also requires that some Nodes have to be generated, for example one for each Session running on the *Server*. The *NodeIds* of those *Nodes* are server-specific, including the Namespace. However the NamespaceIndex of those *Nodes* cannot be the NamespaceIndex 0, because they are not defined by the OPC Foundation but generated by the *Server*.

4.2 BrowseNames

The text part of the *BrowseNames* for all *Nodes* defined in this standard is specified in the tables defining the *Nodes*. The NamespaceIndex for all *BrowseNames* defined in this standard is 0.

5 Common Attributes

5.1 General

For all *Nodes* specified in this standard, the *Attributes* named in Table 3 shall be set as specified in Table 3.

Table 3 – Common Node Attributes

Attribute	Value
DisplayName	The *DisplayName* is a *LocalizedText*. Each server shall provide the *DisplayName* identical to the *BrowseName* of the *Node* for the LocaleId "en". Whether the server provides translated names for other LocaleIds is vendor specific.
Description	Optionally a vendor specific description is provided.
NodeClass	Shall reflect the *NodeClass* of the *Node*.
NodeId	The *NodeId* is described by *BrowseNames* as defined in 4.1 and defined in IEC 62541-6.
WriteMask	Optionally the *WriteMask Attribute* can be provided. If the *WriteMask Attribute* is provided, it shall set all *Attributes* to not writeable that are not said to be vendor-specific. For example, the *Description Attribute* may be set to writeable since a *Server* may provide a server-specific description for the *Node*. The *NodeId* shall not be writeable, because it is defined for each *Node* in this standard.
UserWriteMask	Optionally the *UserWriteMask Attribute* can be provided. The same rules as for the *WriteMask Attribute* apply.

5.2 Objects

For all *Objects* specified in this standard, the *Attributes* named in Table 4 shall be set as specified in Table 4.

Table 4 – Common Object Attributes

Attribute	Value
EventNotifier	Whether the *Node* can be used to subscribe to *Events* or not is vendor specific.

5.3 Variables

For all *Variables* specified in this standard, the *Attributes* named in Table 5 shall be set as specified in Table 5.

Table 5 – Common Variable Attributes

Attribute	Value
MinimumSamplingInterval	Optionally, a vendor-specific minimum sampling interval is provided.
AccessLevel	The access level for *Variables* used for type definitions is vendor-specific, for all other *Variables* defined in this standard, the access level shall allow a current read; other settings are vendor specific.
UserAccessLevel	The value for the *UserAccessLevel Attribute* is vendor-specific. It is assumed that all *Variables* can be accessed by at least one user.
Value	For *Variables* used as *InstanceDeclarations,* the value is vendor-specific; otherwise it shall represent the value described in the text.
ArrayDimensions	If the *ValueRank* does not identify an array of a specific dimension (i.e. *ValueRank* <= 0) the *ArrayDimensions* can either be set to null or the *Attribute* is missing. This behaviour is vendor-specific. If the *ValueRank* specifies an array of a specific dimension (i.e. *ValueRank* > 0) then the *ArrayDimensions Attribute* shall be specified in the table defining the *Variable*.

5.4 VariableTypes

For all *VariableTypes* specified in this standard, the *Attributes* named in Table 6 shall be set as specified in Table 6.

Table 6 – Common VariableType Attributes

Attributes	Value
Value	Optionally a vendor-specific default value can be provided.
ArrayDimensions	If the *ValueRank* does not identify an array of a specific dimension (i.e. *ValueRank* <= 0) the *ArrayDimensions* can either be set to null or the *Attribute* is missing. This behaviour is vendor-specific. If the *ValueRank* specifies an array of a specific dimension (i.e. *ValueRank* > 0) then the *ArrayDimensions Attribute* shall be specified in the table defining the *VariableType*.

6 Standard ObjectTypes

6.1 General

Typically, the components of an *ObjectType* are fixed and can be extended by subtyping. However, since each *Object* of an *ObjectType* can be extended with additional components, this standard allows extending the standard *ObjectTypes* defined in this document with additional components. Thereby, it is possible to express the additional information in the type definition that would already be contained in each *Object*. Some *ObjectTypes* already provide entry points for server-specific extensions. However, it is not allowed to restrict the components of the standard *ObjectTypes* defined in this standard. An example of extending the *ObjectTypes* is putting the standard *Property NodeVersion* defined in IEC 62541-3 into the *BaseObjectType*, stating that each *Object* of the *Server* will provide a *NodeVersion*.

6.2 BaseObjectType

The *BaseObjectType* is used as type definition whenever there is an *Object* having no more concrete type definitions available. *Servers* should avoid using this *ObjectType* and use a more specific type, if possible. This *ObjectType* is the base *ObjectType* and all other *ObjectTypes* shall either directly or indirectly inherit from it. However, it might not be possible for *Servers* to provide all *HasSubtype References* from this *ObjectType* to its subtypes, and therefore it is not required to provide this information.

There are no *References* except for *HasSubtype References* specified for this *ObjectType*. It is formally defined in Table 7.

Table 7 – BaseObjectType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	BaseObjectType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ServerType	Defined in 6.3.1		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ServerCapabilitiesType	Defined in 6.3.2		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ServerDiagnosticsType	Defined in 6.3.3		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	SessionsDiagnosticsSummaryType	Defined in 6.3.4		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	SessionDiagnosticsObjectType	Defined in 6.3.5		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	VendorServerInfoType	Defined in 6.3.6		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ServerRedundancyType	Defined in 6.3.7		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	BaseEventType	Defined in 6.4.2		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	DataTypeEncodingType	Defined in 6.7		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	DataTypeSystemType	Defined in 6.8		

6.3 ObjectTypes for the Server Object

6.3.1 ServerType

This *ObjectType* defines the capabilities supported by the OPC UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 8.

Table 8 – ServerType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ServerType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasProperty	Variable	ServerArray	String[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NamespaceArray	String[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ServerStatus[1]	ServerStatusDataType	ServerStatusType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ServiceLevel	Byte	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Auditing	Boolean	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerCapabilities[1]	-	ServerCapabilitiesType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerDiagnostics[1]	-	ServerDiagnosticsType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	VendorServerInfo	-	VendorServerInfoType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerRedundancy[1]	-	ServerRedundancyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	Namespaces	-	NamespacesType	Optional
HasComponent	Method	GetMonitoredItems	Defined in 9		Optional
NOTE Containing *Objects* and *Variables* of these *Objects* and *Variables* are defined by their *BrowseName* defined in the corresponding *TypeDefinitionNode*. The *NodeId* is defined by the composed symbolic name described in 4.1.					

ServerArray defines an array of *Server* URIs. This *Variable* is also referred to as the *server table*. Each URI in this array represents a globally-unique logical name for a *Server* within the scope of the network in which it is installed. Each OPC UA *Server* instance has a single URI that is used in the *server table* of other OPC UA *Servers*. Index 0 is reserved for the URI of the local *Server*. Values above 0 are used to identify remote *Servers* and are specific to a *Server*. IEC 62541-4 describes discovery mechanism that can be used to resolve URIs into URLs. The *Server* URI is case sensitive.

The URI of the *ServerArray* with Index 0 shall be identical to the URI of the *NamespaceArray* with Index 1, since both represent the local *Server*.

The indexes into the *server table* are referred to as *server indexes* or *server names*. They are used in OPC UA *Services* to identify *TargetNodes* of *References* that reside in remote *Servers*. Clients may read the entire table or they may read individual entries in the table. The *Server* shall not modify or delete entries of this table while any client has an open session to the *Server*, because clients may cache the *server table*. A *Server* may add entries to the *server table* even if clients are connected to the *Server*.

NamespaceArray defines an array of namespace URIs. This *Variable* is also referred as *namespace table*. The indexes into the *namespace table* are referred to as *NamespaceIndexes*. *NamespaceIndexes* are used in *NodeIds* in OPC UA *Services*, rather than the longer namespace URI. Index 0 is reserved for the OPC UA namespace, and index 1 is reserved for the local *Server*. Clients may read the entire *namespace table* or they may read individual entries in the *namespace table*. The *Server* shall not modify or delete entries of the *namespace table* while any client has an open session to the *Server*, because clients may cache the *namespace table*. A *Server* may add entries to the *namespace table* even if clients are connected to the *Server*. It is recommended that *Servers* not change the indexes of the *namespace table* but only add entries, because the client may cache *NodeIds* using the indexes. Nevertheless, it might not always be possible for *Servers* to avoid changing indexes in the *namespace table*. Clients that cache *NamespaceIndexes* of *NodeIds* should always check when starting a session to verify that the cached *NamespaceIndexes* have not changed.

ServerStatus contains elements that describe the status of the *Server*. See 12.10 for a description of its elements.

ServiceLevel describes the ability of the *Server* to provide its data to the client. The value range is from 0 to 255, where 0 indicates the worst and 255 indicates the best. The concrete

values are vendor-specific. The intent is to provide the clients an indication of availability among redundant *Servers*.

Auditing is a Boolean specifying if the *Server* is currently generating audit events. It is set to TRUE if the *Server* generates audit events, otherwise to false. The *Profiles* defined in IEC 62541-7 specify what kind of audit events are generated by the *Server*.

ServerCapabilities defines the capabilities supported by the OPC UA *Server*. See 6.3.2 for its description.

ServerDiagnostics defines diagnostic information about the OPC UA *Server*. See 6.3.3 for its description.

VendorServerInfo represents the browse entry point for vendor-defined *Server* information. This *Object* is required to be present even if there are no vendor-defined *Objects* beneath it. See 6.3.6 for its description.

ServerRedundancy describes the redundancy capabilities provided by the *Server*. This *Object* is required even if the *Server* does not provide any redundancy support. If the *Server* supports redundancy, then a subtype of *ServerRedundancyType* is used to describe its capabilities. Otherwise, it provides an *Object* of type *ServerRedundancyType* with the *Property* RedundancySupport set to none. See 6.3.7 for the description of *ServerRedundancyType*.

Namespaces provides a list of *NamespaceMetadataType Objects* with additional information about the namespaces used in the *Server*. See 6.3.14 for the description of *NamespaceMetadataType.*

The *GetMonitoredItems Method* is used to identify the *MonitoredItems* of a subscription. It is defined in 9; the intended usage is defined in IEC 62541-4.

6.3.2 ServerCapabilitiesType

This *ObjectType* defines the capabilities supported by the OPC UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 9.

Table 9 – ServerCapabilitiesType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	ServerCapabilitiesType			
IsAbstract	False			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType / TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2				
HasProperty	Variable	ServerProfileArray	String[] PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	LocaleIdArray	LocaleId[] PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	MinSupportedSampleRate	Duration PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	MaxBrowseContinuationPoints	UInt16 PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	MaxQueryContinuationPoints	UInt16 PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	MaxHistoryContinuationPoints	UInt16 PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SoftwareCertificates	SignedSoftwareCertificate[] PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	MaxArrayLength	UInt32 PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxStringLength	UInt32 PropertyType	Optional
HasComponent	Object	OperationLimits	-- OperationLimitsType	Optional
HasComponent	Object	ModellingRules	-- FolderType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	AggregateFunctions	-- FolderType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	Vendor specific *Variables* of a subtype of the ServerVendorCapabilityType defined in 7.5		--

ServerProfileArray lists the *Profiles* that the *Server* supports. See IEC 62541-7 for the definitions of *Server Profiles*. This list should be limited to the *Profiles* the *Server* supports in its current configuration.

LocaleIdArray is an array of LocaleIds that are known to be supported by the *Server*. The *Server* might not be aware of all LocaleIds that it supports because it may provide access to underlying servers, systems or devices that do not report the LocaleIds that they support.

MinSupportedSampleRate defines the minimum supported sample rate, including 0, which is supported by the *Server*.

MaxBrowseContinuationPoints is an integer specifying the maximum number of parallel continuation points of the Browse *Service* that the *Server* can support per session. The value specifies the maximum the *Server* can support under normal circumstances, so there is no guarantee the *Server* can always support the maximum. The client should not open more Browse calls with open continuation points than exposed in this *Variable*. The value 0 indicates that the *Server* does not restrict the number of parallel continuation points the client should use.

MaxQueryContinuationPoints is an integer specifying the maximum number of parallel continuation points of the QueryFirst *Services* that the *Server* can support per session. The value specifies the maximum the *Server* can support under normal circumstances, so there is no guarantee the *Server* can always support the maximum. The client should not open more QueryFirst calls with open continuation points than exposed in this *Variable*. The value 0 indicates that the *Server* does not restrict the number of parallel continuation points the client should use.

MaxHistoryContinuationPoints is an integer specifying the maximum number of parallel continuation points of the HistoryRead *Services* that the *Server* can support per session. The value specifies the maximum the *Server* can support under normal circumstances, so there is no guarantee the *Server* can always support the maximum. The client should not open more HistoryRead calls with open continuation points than exposed in this *Variable*. The value 0 indicates that the *Server* does not restrict the number of parallel continuation points the client should use.

SoftwareCertificates is an array of *SignedSoftwareCertificates* containing all *SoftwareCertificates* supported by the *Server*. A *SoftwareCertificate* identifies capabilities of the *Server*. It contains the list of *Profiles* supported by the *Server*. *Profiles* are described in IEC 62541-7.

The *MaxArrayLength Property* indicates the maximum length of a one or multidimensional array supported by Variables of the *Server*. In a multidimensional array it indicates the overall length. For example, a three-dimensional array of 2x3x10 has the array length of 60. The *Server* might further restrict the length for individual Variables without notice to the client. *Servers* may use the *Property MaxArrayLength* defined in IEC 62541-3 on individual *DataVariables* to specify the size on individual values. The individual *Property* may have a larger or smaller value than *MaxArrayLength*.

The *MaxStringLength Property* indicates the maximum length of Strings supported by *Variables* of the *Server*. The *Server* might further restrict the String length for individual *Variables* without notice to the client. *Servers* may use the *Property MaxStringLength* defined in IEC 62541-3 on individual *DataVariables* to specify the length on individual values. The individual *Property* may have larger or smaller values than *MaxStringLength*.

OperationLimits is an entry point to access information on operation limits of the *Server*, for example the maximum length of an array in a read *Service* call.

ModellingRules is an entry point to browse to all *ModellingRules* supported by the *Server*. All *ModellingRules* supported by the *Server* should be able to be browsed starting from this *Object*.

AggregateFunctions is an entry point to browse to all *AggregateFunctions* supported by the *Server*. All *AggregateFunctions* supported by the *Server* should be able to be browsed starting from this *Object*. AggregateFunctions are Objects of *AggregateFunctionType*.

The remaining components of the *ServerCapabilitiesType* define the server-specific capabilities of the *Server*. Each is defined using a *HasComponent Reference* whose target is an instance of a vendor-defined subtype of the abstract *ServerVendorCapabilityType* (see 7.5). Each subtype of this type defines a specific *Server* capability. The *NodeIds* for these *Variables* and their *VariableTypes* are server-defined.

6.3.3 ServerDiagnosticsType

This *ObjectType* defines diagnostic information about the OPC UA *Server*. This *ObjectType* is formally defined in Table 10.

Table 10 – ServerDiagnosticsType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	ServerDiagnosticsType			
IsAbstract	False			
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType / TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2				
HasComponent	Variable	ServerDiagnosticsSummary	ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType ServerDiagnosticsSummaryType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArray	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType[] SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType	Optional
HasComponent	Variable	SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType[] SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	SessionsDiagnosticsSummary	-- SessionsDiagnosticsSummaryType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	EnabledFlag	Boolean PropertyType	Mandatory

ServerDiagnosticsSummary contains diagnostic summary information for the *Server*, as defined in 12.9.

SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArray is an array of diagnostic information per sampling rate as defined in 12.8. There is one entry for each sampling rate currently used by the *Server*. Its *TypeDefinitionNode* is the *VariableType SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType*, providing a *Variable* for each entry in the array, as defined in 7.11.

The sampling interval diagnostics are only collected by *Servers* which use a fixed set of sampling intervals. In these cases, length of the array and the set of contained *Variables* will be determined by the *Server* configuration and the *NodeId* assigned to a given sampling interval diagnostics variable shall not change as long as the *Server* configuration does not change. A *Server* may not expose the SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArray if it does not use fixed sampling rates.

SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray is an array of Subscription diagnostic information per subscription, as defined in 12.15. There is one entry for each Notification channel actually established in the *Server*. Its *TypeDefinitionNode* is the *VariableType* SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType, providing a *Variable* for each entry in the array as defined in 7.13. Those *Variables* are also used as *Variables* referenced by other *Variables*.

SessionsDiagnosticsSummary contains diagnostic information per session, as defined in 6.3.4.

EnabledFlag identifies whether or not diagnostic information is collected by the *Server*. It can also be used by a client to enable or disable the collection of diagnostic information of the *Server*. The following settings of the Boolean value apply: TRUE indicates that the *Server* collects diagnostic information, and setting the value to TRUE leads to resetting and enabling the collection. FALSE indicates that no statistic information is collected, and setting the value to FALSE disables the collection without resetting the statistic values.

Static diagnostic *Nodes* that always appear in the *AddressSpace* will return Bad_NotReadable when the *Value Attribute* of such a *Node* is read or subscribed to and diagnostics are turned off. Dynamic diagnostic *Nodes* (such as the *Session Nodes*) will not appear in the *AddressSpace* when diagnostics are turned off.

6.3.4 SessionsDiagnosticsSummaryType

This *ObjectType* defines diagnostic information about the sessions of the OPC UA *Server*. This *ObjectType* is formally defined in Table 11.

Table 11 – SessionsDiagnosticsSummaryType Definition

Attribute		Value		
BrowseName		SessionsDiagnosticsSummaryType		
IsAbstract		False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType / TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionDiagnosticsArray	SessionDiagnosticsDataType[] SessionDiagnosticsArrayType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArray	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType[] SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArrayType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	<ClientName>	-- SessionDiagnosticsObjectType	Optional Placeholder
NOTE This row represents no *Node* in the *AddressSpace*. It is a placeholder pointing out that instances of the *ObjectType* will have those *Objects*.				

SessionDiagnosticsArray provides an array with an entry for each session in the *Server* having general diagnostic information about a session.

SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArray provides an array with an entry for each active session in the *Server* having security-related diagnostic information about a session. Since this information is security-related, it should not be made accessible to all users, but only to authorised users.

For each session of the *Server*, this *Object* also provides an *Object* representing the session, indicated by *<ClientName>*. The BrowseName could be derived from the *sessionName* defined in the *CreateSession Service* (IEC 62541-4) or some other server-specific mechanisms. It is of the *ObjectType* SessionDiagnosticsObjectType, as defined in 6.3.5.

6.3.5 SessionDiagnosticsObjectType

This *ObjectType* defines diagnostic information about a session of the OPC UA *Server*. This *ObjectType* is formally defined in Table 12.

Table 12 – SessionDiagnosticsObjectType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionDiagnosticsObjectType			
IsAbstract	False			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType / TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionDiagnostics	SessionDiagnosticsDataType SessionDiagnosticsVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SessionSecurityDiagnostics	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType[] SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType	Mandatory

SessionDiagnostics contains general diagnostic information about the session; the *SessionSecurityDiagnostics Variable* contains security-related diagnostic information. Because the information of the second *Variable* is security-related, it should not be made accessible to all users, but only to authorised users.

SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray is an array of Subscription diagnostic information per opened subscription, as defined in 12.15. Its *TypeDefinitionNode* is the *VariableType* SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType providing a *Variable* for each entry in the array, as defined in 7.13.

6.3.6 VendorServerInfoType

This *ObjectType* defines a placeholder *Object* for vendor-specific information about the OPC UA *Server*. This *ObjectType* defines an empty *ObjectType* that has no components. It shall be subtyped by vendors to define their vendor-specific information. This *ObjectType* is formally defined in Table 13.

Table 13 – VendorServerInfoType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	VendorServerInfoType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					

6.3.7 ServerRedundancyType

This *ObjectType* defines the redundancy capabilities supported by the OPC UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 14.

Table 14 – ServerRedundancyType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ServerRedundancyType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**Type Definition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasProperty	Variable	RedundancySupport	RedundancySupport	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasSubtype	ObjectType	TransparentRedundancyType	Defined in 6.3.8		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	NonTransparentRedundancyType	Defined in 6.3.9		

RedundancySupport indicates what redundancy is supported by the *Server*. Its values are defined in 12.5. It shall be set to NONE_0 for all instances of the *ServerRedundancyType* using the *ObjectType* directly (no subtype).

6.3.8 TransparentRedundancyType

This *ObjectType* is a subtype of *ServerRedundancyType* and is used to identify the capabilities of the OPC UA *Server* for server-controlled redundancy with a transparent switchover for the client. It is formally defined in Table 15.

Table 15 – TransparentRedundancyType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	TransparentRedundancyType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the ServerRedundancyType defined in 6.3.7, i.e. inheriting the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	CurrentServerId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	RedundantServerArray	RedundantServerDataType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

RedundancySupport is inherited from the *ServerRedundancyType*. It shall be set to TRANSPARENT_4 for all instances of the *TransparentRedundancyType*.

Although, in a transparent switchover scenario, all redundant *Servers* serve under the same URI to the client, it may be required to track the exact data source on the client. Therefore, *CurrentServerId* contains an identifier of the currently-used *Server* in the redundant set. This

Server is valid only inside a session; if a client opens several sessions, different *Servers* of the redundant set of *Servers* may serve it in different sessions. The value of the *CurrentServerId* may change due to failover or load balancing, so a client that needs to track its data source shall subscribe to this *Variable*.

As diagnostic information, the *RedundantServerArray* contains an array of available *Servers* in the redundant set; including their service levels (see 12.7). This array may change during a session.

6.3.9 NonTransparentRedundancyType

This *ObjectType* is a subtype of *ServerRedundancyType* and is used to identify the capabilities of the OPC UA *Server* for non-transparent redundancy. It is formally defined in Table 16.

Table 16 – NonTransparentRedundancyType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	NonTransparentRedundancyType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the ServerRedundancyType defined in 6.3.7, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ServerUriArray	String[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasSubtype	ObjectType	NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType	Defined in 6.3.10		

ServerUriArray is an array with the URI of all redundant *Servers* of the OPC UA *Server*. See IEC 62541-4 for the definition of redundancy in this standard. In a non-transparent redundancy environment, the client is responsible to subscribe to the redundant *Servers*. Therefore the Client might open a session to one or more redundant *Servers* of this array. The *SeverUriArray* shall contain the local *Server*.

RedundancySupport is inherited from the *ServerRedundancyType*. It shall be set to COLD_1, WARM_2, HOT_3 or HOT_AND_MIRRORED_5 for all instances of the *NonTransparentRedundancyType*. It defines the redundancy support provided by the *Server*. The *Client* is allowed to access the redundant *Server* only as described there, however, ”hot” switchover implies the support of “warm” switchover and “warm” switchover implies the support of “cold” switchover. Support for HotAndMirrored redundancy implies the support of “hot” switchover, however, for Servers supporting HotandMirrored redundancy it is strongly recommended that *Clients* use the HotAndMirrored mechanisms.

If the *Server* supports only a “cold” switchover, the *ServiceLevel Variable* of the *Server Object* should be considered to identify the primary *Server*. In this scenario, only the primary *Server* may be able to access the underlying system, because the underlying system may support access only from a single *Server*. In this case, all other *Servers* will be identified with a *ServiceLevel* of zero.

6.3.10 NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType

This *ObjectType* is a subtype of *NonTransparentRedundancyType* and is used to identify the capabilities of the OPC UA *Server* for non-transparent network redundancy. It is formally defined in Table 17.

Table 17 – NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the NonTransparentRedundancyType defined in 6.3.9, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ServerNetworkGroups	NetworkGroupDataType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

Clients switching between network paths to the same *Server* behave the same as HotAndMirrored redundancy. *Server* and network redundancy can be combined. In the combined approach it is important for the *Client* to know which ServerUris belong to the same *Server* representing different network paths and which ServerUris represent different Servers. Therefore, a *Server* implementing non-transparent network redundancy shall use the *NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType* to identify its redundancy support.

RedundancySupport is inherited from the *ServerRedundancyType*. It shall be set to COLD_1, WARM_2, HOT_3 or HOT_AND_MIRRORED_5 for all instances of the *NonTransparentNetworkRedundancyType*. If no server redundancy is supported (the *ServerUriArray* only contains one entry), the *RedundancySupport* shall be set to HOT_AND_MIRRORED_5.

The *ServerNetworkGroups* contains an array of *NetworkGroupDataType*. The URIs of the *Servers* in that array (in the *serverUri* of the structure) shall be exactly the same as the ones provided in the *ServerUriArray*. However, the order might be different. Thus the array represents a list of HotAndMirrored redundant *Servers*. If a server only supports network redundancy, it has only one entry in the *ServerNetworkGroups*. The *networkPaths* in the structure represents the redundant network paths for each of the *Servers*. The *networkPaths* describes the different paths (one entry for each path) ordered by priority. Each network path contains an *endpointUrlList* having an array of Strings each containing a URL of an *Endpoint.* This allows using different protocol options for the same network path.

The *Endpoints* provided shall match with the *Endpints* provided by the *GetEndpoints Service* of the corresponding *Server*.

6.3.11 OperationLimitsType

This *ObjectType* is a subtype of *FolderType* and is used to identify the operation limits of the OPC UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 18.

Table 18 – OperationLimitsType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	OperationLimitsType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the FolderType defined in 6.6, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerRead	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerHistoryReadData	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerHistoryReadEvents	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerWrite	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerHistoryUpdateData	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerHistoryUpdateEvents	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerMethodCall	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerBrowse	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerRegisterNodes	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerTranslateBrowsePaths ToNodeIds	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxNodesPerNodeManagement	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	MaxMonitoredItemsPerCall	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional

The *MaxNodesPerRead Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToRead array when a *Client* calls the Read *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerHistoryReadData Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToRead array when a *Client* calls the HistoryRead *Service* using the histroyReadDetails RAW, PROCESSED, MODIFIED or ATTIME.

The *MaxNodesPerHistoryReadEvents Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToRead array when a *Client* calls the HistoryRead *Service* using the historyReadDetails EVENTS.

The *MaxNodesPerWrite Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToWrite array when a *Client* calls the Write *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerHistoryUpdateData Property* indicates the maximum size of the historyUpdateDetails array supported by the *Server* when a *Client* calls the HistoryUpdate *Service* using historyReadDetails RAW, PROCESSED, MODIFIED or ATTIME.

The *MaxNodesPerHistoryUpdateEvents Property* indicates the maximum size of the historyUpdateDetails array when a *Client* calls the HistoryUpdate *Service* using historyReadDetails EVENTS.

The *MaxNodesPerMethodCall Property* indicates the maximum size of the methodsToCall array when a *Client* calls the Call *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerBrowse Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToBrowse array when calling the Browse *Service* or the continuationPoints array when a *Client* calls the BrowseNext *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerRegisterNodes Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToRegister array when a *Client* calls the RegisterNodes *Service* and the maximum size of the nodesToUnregister when calling the UnregisterNodes *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerTranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds Property* indicates the maximum size of the browsePaths array when a *Client* calls the TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds *Service*.

The *MaxNodesPerNodeManagement Property* indicates the maximum size of the nodesToAdd array when a *Client* calls the AddNodes *Service*, the maximum size of the referencesToAdd

array when a *Client* calls the AddReferences *Service*, the maximum size of the nodesToDelete array when a *Client* calls the DeleteNodes *Service*, and the maximum size of the referencesToDelete array when a *Client* calls the DeleteReferences *Service*.

The *MaxMonitoredItemsPerCall Property* indicates the maximum size of the itemsToCreate array when a *Client* calls the CreateMonitoredItems *Service*, the maximum size of the itemsToModify array when a *Client* calls the ModifyMonitoredItems *Service*, the maximum size of the monitoredItemIds array when a *Client* calls the SetMonitoringMode *Service*, and the maximum size of the linksToAdd and the linksToRemove arrays when a *Client* calls the SetTriggering *Service*.

6.3.12 AddressSpaceFileType

This *ObjectType* defines the file for a namespace provided by the OPC UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 19. It represents an XML address space file using the XML schema defined in IEC 62541-6.

Table 19 – AddressSpaceFileType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	AddressSpaceFileType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the FileType defined in C.2					
HasComponent	Method	ExportNamespace	The method has no parameters.		Optional

The *ExportNamespace Method* provides a way to export the namespace from the *Server AddressSpace* to the XML file represented by the *AddressSpaceFileType*. *Value Attributes* are only exported if they represent static configuration information. The client is expected to call the *ExportNamespace Method* first to update the XML file and then access the file with the *Methods* defined in the *FileType*.

Servers might provide some vendor-specific mechanisms importing parts of an address space as subtype of this *ObjectType*, for example by defining appropriate *Methods*.

6.3.13 NamespaceMetadataType

This *ObjectType* defines the metadata for a namespace provided by the *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 20.

Instances of this *Object* allow *Servers* to provide more information like version information in addition to the namespace URI. Important information for aggregating *Servers* is provided by the *StaticNodeIdTypes, StaticNumericNodeIdRange and StaticStringNodeIdPattern Properties*.

Table 20 – NamespaceMetadataType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	NamespaceMetadataType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasProperty	Variable	NamespaceUri	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NamespaceVersion	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NamespacePublicationDate	DateTime	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	IsNamespaceSubset	Boolean	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	StaticNodeIdTypes	IdType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	StaticNumericNodeIdRange	NumericRange[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	StaticStringNodeIdPattern	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	NamespaceFile	-	AddressSpaceFileType	Optional

The *BrowseName* of instances of this type shall be derived from the represented namespace. This can, for example, be done by using the index of the namespace in the *NamespaceArray* as *namespaceIndex* of the *QualifiedName* and the namespace URI as *name* of the *QualifiedName*.

The *NamespaceUri Property* contains the namespace represented by an instance of the MetaDataType.

The *NamespaceVersion Property* provides version information for the namespace. It is intended for display purposes and shall not be used to programmatically identify the latest version.

The *NamespacePublicationDate* Property provides the publication date of the namespace version. This *Property* value can be used by *Clients* to determine the latest version if different versions are provided by different *Servers*.

The *IsNamespaceSubset Property* defines whether all *Nodes* of the namespace are accessible in the *Server* or only a subset. It is set to FALSE if the full namespace is provided and TRUE if not.

Static *Nodes* are identical for all *Attributes* in all *Servers*, including the *Value Attribute*. For *TypeDefinitionNodes*, also the *InstanceDeclarations* shall be identical. That means that for static *Nodes* the semantic is always the same. Namespaces with static *Nodes* are for example namespaces defined by standard bodies like the OPC Foundation. This is important information for aggregating *Servers.* If the namespace is dynamic and used in several *Servers* the aggregating *Server* needs to distinguish the namespace for each aggregated *Server*. The static *Nodes* of a namespace only need to be handled once, even if it they are used by several aggregated *Servers*.

The *StaticNodeIdTypes Property* provides a list of *IdTypes* used for static *Nodes*. All *Nodes* in the *AddressSpace* of the namespace using one of the *IdTypes* in the array shall be static *Nodes*.

The *StaticNumericNodeIdRange Property* provides a list of *NumericRanges* used for numeric *NodeIds* of static *Nodes*. If the *StaticNodeIdTypes Property* contains an entry for numeric NodeIds then this Property is ignored.

The *StaticStringNodeIdPattern Property* provides a regular expression as defined for the *Like Operator* defined in IEC 62541-4 to filter for string *NodeIds* of static *Nodes*. If the *StaticNodeIdTypes Property* contains an entry for string *NodeIds* then this *Property* is ignored.

The *Object NamespaceFile* contains all *Nodes* and *References* of the namespace in an XML file where the XML schema is defined in IEC 62541-6. The XML file is provided through an *AddressSpaceFileType Object*.

6.3.14 NamespacesType

This *ObjectType* defines a list of *NamespaceMetadataType Objects* provided by the *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 21.

Table 21 – NamespacesType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	NamespacesType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Data Type**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasComponent	Object	<NamespaceIdentifier>	-	NamespaceMetadataType	OptionalPlaceholder

The *ObjectType* contains a list of *NamespaceMetadataType Objects* representing the namespaces in the *Server*. The *BrowseName* of an *Object* shall be derived from the namespace represented by the *Object*. This can, for example, be done by using the index of the namespace in the *NamespaceArray* as *namespaceIndex* of the *QualifiedName* and the namespace URI as *name* of the *QualifiedName*.

6.4 ObjectTypes used as EventTypes

6.4.1 General

This International Standard defines standard *EventTypes*. They are represented in the *AddressSpace* as *ObjectTypes*. The *EventTypes* are already defined in IEC 62541-3. The following subclauses specify their representation in the *AddressSpace*.

6.4.2 BaseEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 22.

Table 22 – BaseEventType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	BaseEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *BaseObjectType* defined in 6.2					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditEventType	Defined in 6.4.3		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	SystemEventType	Defined in 6.4.28		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	BaseModelChangeEventType	Defined in 6.4.31		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	SemanticChangeEventType	Defined in 6.4.33		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	EventQueueOverflowEventType	Defined in 6.4.34		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	ProgressEventType	Defined in 6.4.35		
HasProperty	Variable	EventId	ByteString	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	EventType	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SourceNode	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SourceName	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Time	UtcTime	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ReceiveTime	UtcTime	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	LocalTime	TimeZoneDataType	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	Message	LocalizedText	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Severity	UInt16	PropertyType	Mandatory

EventId is generated by the *Server* to uniquely identify a particular *Event Notification*. The *Server* is responsible to ensure that each *Event* has its unique *EventId*. It may do this, for example, by putting GUIDs into the ByteString. Clients can use the *EventId* to assist in minimizing or eliminating gaps and overlaps that may occur during a redundancy failover. The *EventId* shall always be returned as value and the *Server* is not allowed to return a *StatusCode* for the *EventId* indicating an error.

EventType describes the specific type of *Event*. The *EventType* shall always be returned as value and the *Server* is not allowed to return a *StatusCode* for the *EventType* indicating an error.

SourceNode identifies the *Node* that the *Event* originated from. If the *Event* is not specific to a *Node* the *NodeId* is set to null. Some subtypes of this *BaseEventType* may define additional rules for *SourceNode*.

SourceName provides a description of the source of the *Event*. This could be the string-part of the *DisplayName* of the *Event* source using the default locale of the server, if the *Event* is specific to a *Node,* or some server-specific notation.

Time provides the time the *Event* occurred. This value is set as close to the event generator as possible. It often comes from the underlying system or device. Once set, intermediate OPC UA *Servers* shall not alter the value.

ReceiveTime provides the time the OPC UA *Server* received the *Event* from the underlying device of another *Server*. *ReceiveTime* is analogous to *ServerTimestamp* defined in IEC 62541-4, i.e. in the case where the OPC UA *Server* gets an *Event* from another OPC UA *Server*, each *Server* applies its own *ReceiveTime*. That implies that a *Client* may get the same *Event,* having the same *EventId*, from different *Servers* having different values of the *ReceiveTime*. The *ReceiveTime* shall always be returned as value and the *Server* is not allowed to return a *StatusCode* for the *ReceiveTime* indicating an error.

LocalTime is a structure containing the Offset and the DaylightSavingInOffset flag. The Offset specifies the time difference (in minutes) between the *Time Property* and the time at the location in which the event was issued. If DaylightSavingInOffset is TRUE, then Standard/Daylight savings time (DST) at the originating location is in effect and Offset includes the DST correction. If FALSE then the Offset does not include DST correction and DST may or may not have been in effect.

Message provides a human-readable and localizable text description of the *Event*. The *Server* may return any appropriate text to describe the *Event*. A null string is not a valid value; if the *Server* does not have a description, it shall return the string part of the *BrowseName* of the *Node* associated with the *Event*.

Severity is an indication of the urgency of the *Event*. This is also commonly called “priority”. Values will range from 1 to 1 000, with 1 being the lowest severity and 1 000 being the highest. Typically, a severity of 1 would indicate an *Event* which is informational in nature, while a value of 1 000 would indicate an *Event* of catastrophic nature, which could potentially result in severe financial loss or loss of life.

It is expected that very few *Server* implementations will support 1 000 distinct severity levels. Therefore, *Server* developers are responsible for distributing their severity levels across the 1 to 1 000 range in such a manner that clients can assume a linear distribution. For example, a client wishing to present five severity levels to a user should be able to do the following mapping:

Client Severity	OPC Severity
HIGH	801 – 1 000
MEDIUM HIGH	601 – 800
MEDIUM	401 – 600
MEDIUM LOW	201 – 400
LOW	1 – 200

In many cases a strict linear mapping of underlying source severities to the OPC Severity range is not appropriate. The *Server* developer will instead intelligently map the underlying source severities to the 1 to 1 000 OPC Severity range in some other fashion. In particular, it is recommended that *Server* developers map *Events* of high urgency into the OPC severity range of 667 to 1 000, *Events* of medium urgency into the OPC severity range of 334 to 666 and *Events* of low urgency into OPC severities of 1 to 333.

For example, if a source supports 16 severity levels that are clustered such that severities 0 to 2 are considered to be LOW, 3 to 7 are MEDIUM and 8 to 15 are HIGH, then an appropriate mapping might be as follows:

OPC Range	Source Severity	OPC Severity
HIGH (667 – 1 000)	15	1 000
	14	955
	13	910
	12	865
	11	820
	10	775
	9	730
	8	685
MEDIUM (334 – 666)	7	650
	6	575
	5	500
	4	425
	3	350
LOW (1 – 333)	2	300
	1	150
	0	1

Some *Servers* might not support any *Events* which are catastrophic in nature, so they may choose to map all of their severities into a subset of the 1 to 1 000 range (for example, 1 to 666). Other *Servers* might not support any *Events* which are merely informational, so they may choose to map all of their severities into a different subset of the 1 to 1 000 range (for example, 334 to 1 000).

The purpose of this approach is to allow clients to use severity values from multiple *Servers* from different vendors in a consistent manner. Additional discussions of severity can be found in IEC 62541-9.

6.4.3 AuditEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 23.

Table 23 – AuditEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditSecurityEventType	Defined in 6.4.4		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditNodeManagementEventType	Defined in 6.4.19		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditUpdateEventType	Defined in 6.4.24		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditUpdateMethodEventType	Defined in 6.4.27		
HasProperty	Variable	ActionTimeStamp	UtcTime	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Status	Boolean	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ServerId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ClientAuditEntryId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ClientUserId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2.

ActionTimeStamp identifies the time the user initiated the action that resulted in the *AuditEvent* being generated. It differs from the *Time Property* because this is the time the server generated the *AuditEvent* documenting the action.

Status identifies whether the requested action could be performed (set *Status* to TRUE) or not (set *Status* to FALSE).

ServerId uniquely identifies the *Server* generating the *Event*. It identifies the *Server* uniquely even in a server-controlled transparent redundancy scenario where several *Servers* may use the same URI.

ClientAuditEntryId contains the human-readable *AuditEntryId* defined in IEC 62541-3.

The *ClientUserId* identifies the user of the client requesting an action. The *ClientUserId* can be obtained from the *UserIdentityToken* passed in the *ActivateSession* call. If the *UserIdentityToken* is a *UserNameIdentityToken* then the *ClientUserId* is the *UserName.* If the *UserIdentityToken* is an *X509IdentityToken* then the *ClientUserId* is the X509 Subject Name of the *Certificate*. If the *UserIdentityToken* is an *IssuedIdentityToken* then the *ClientUserId* should be a string that represents the owner of the token. The best choice for the string depends on the type of *IssuedIdentityToken.* If an *AnonymousIdentityToken* was used, the value is null.

6.4.4 AuditSecurityEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 24.

Table 24 – AuditSecurityEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditSecurityEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the AuditEventType defined in 6.4.3, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditChannelEventType	Defined in 6.4.5		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditSessionEventType	Defined in 6.4.7		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateEventType	Defined in 6.4.12		

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.3. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.5 AuditChannelEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 25.

Table 25 – AuditChannelEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditChannelEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the AuditSecurityEventType defined in 6.4.4, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditOpenSecureChannelEventType	Defined in 6.4.6		
HasProperty	Variable	SecureChannelId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSecurityEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.4. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type should be assigned to the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “SecureChannel/” and the *Service* that generates the *Event* (e.g. SecureChannel/*OpenSecureChannel* or SecureChannel/*CloseSecureChannel*). If the *ClientUserId* is not available for a *CloseSecureChannel* call, then this parameter shall be set to ”System/CloseSecureChannel”.

The *SecureChannelId* shall uniquely identify the SecureChannel. The application shall use the same identifier in all *AuditEvents* related to the Session Service Set (AuditCreateSessionEventType, AuditActivateSessionEventType and their subtypes) and the SecureChannel Service Set (AuditChannelEventType and its subtypes).

6.4.6 AuditOpenSecureChannelEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 26.

Table 26 – AuditOpenSecureChannelEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditOpenSecureChannelEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *AuditChannelEventType* defined in 6.4.5, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ClientCertificate	ByteString	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ClientCertificateThumbprint	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	RequestType	SecurityTokenRequestType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SecurityPolicyUri	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SecurityMode	MessageSecurityMode	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	RequestedLifetime	Duration	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditChannelEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.5. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “SecureChannel/OpenSecureChannel”. The *ClientUserId* is not available for this call, thus this parameter shall be set to ”System/OpenSecureChannel”.

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

ClientCertificate is the clientCertificate parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* call.

ClientCertificateThumbprint is a thumbprint of the *ClientCertificate.* See IEC 62541-6 for details on thumbprints.

RequestType is the requestType parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* call.

SecurityPolicyUri is the securityPolicyUri parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* call.

SecurityMode is the securityMode parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* call.

RequestedLifetime is the requestedLifetime parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* call.

6.4.7 AuditSessionEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 27.

Table 27 – AuditSessionEventType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	AuditSessionEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditEventType* defined in 6.4.4, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCreateSessionEventType	Defined in 6.4.8		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditActivateSessionEventType	Defined in 6.4.10		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCancelEventType	Defined in 6.4.11		
HasProperty	Variable	SessionId	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.4.

If the *Event* is generated by a *TransferSubscriptions Service* call, the *SourceNode* should be assigned to the *SessionDiagnostics Object* that represents the session. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Session/TransferSubscriptions”.

Otherwise, the *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type should be assigned to the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Session/” and the *Service* that generates the *Event* (e.g. *CreateSession*, *ActivateSession* or *CloseSession*).

The *SessionId* should contain the *SessionId* of the session that the *Service* call was issued on In the *CreateSession Service* this shall be set to the newly created *SessionId*. If no session context exists (e.g. for a failed *CreateSession Service* call) the *SessionId* is set to null.

6.4.8 AuditCreateSessionEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 28.

Table 28 – AuditCreateSessionEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditCreateSessionEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditSessionEventType* defined in 6.4.7, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditUrlMismatchEventType	Defined in 6.4.9		
HasProperty	Variable	SecureChannelId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ClientCertificate	ByteString	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ClientCertificateThumbprint	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	RevisedSessionTimeout	Duration	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSessionEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.7. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Session/CreateSession”. The *ClientUserId* is not available for this call thus this parameter shall be set to the ”System/CreateSession”.

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

SecureChannelId shall uniquely identify the SecureChannel. The application shall use the same identifier in all *AuditEvents* related to the Session Service Set (AuditCreateSessionEventType, AuditActivateSessionEventType and their subtypes) and the SecureChannel Service Set (AuditChannelEventType and its subtypes).

ClientCertificate is the clientCertificate parameter of the CreateSession *Service* call.

ClientCertificateThumbprint is a thumbprint of the *ClientCertificate.* See IEC 62541-6 for details on thumbprints.

RevisedSessionTimeout is the returned revisedSessionTimeout parameter of the CreateSession *Service* call.

6.4.9 AuditUrlMismatchEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 29.

Table 29 – AuditUrlMismatchEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditUrlMismatchEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the AuditCreateSessionEventType defined in 6.4.8 which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	EndpointUrl	String	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSessionEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.8.

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

EndpointUrl is the endpointUrl parameter of the CreateSession *Service* call.

6.4.10 AuditActivateSessionEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 30.

Table 30 – AuditActivateSessionEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditActivateSessionEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *AuditSessionEventType* defined in 6.4.7, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ClientSoftwareCertificates	SignedSoftwareCertificate[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	UserIdentityToken	UserIdentityToken	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	SecureChannelId	String	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSessionEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.7. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "Session/ActivateSession".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

ClientSoftwareCertificates is the clientSoftwareCertificates parameter of the ActivateSession *Service* call.

UserIdentityToken reflects the userIdentityToken parameter of the ActivateSession *Service* call. For Username/Password tokens the password should NOT be included.

SecureChannelId shall uniquely identify the SecureChannel. The application shall use the same identifier in all *AuditEvents* related to the Session Service Set (AuditCreateSessionEventType, AuditActivateSessionEventType and their subtypes) and the SecureChannel Service Set (AuditChannelEventType and its subtypes).

6.4.11 AuditCancelEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 31.

Table 31 – AuditCancelEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCancelEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditSessionEventType* defined in 6.4.7, i.e. inheriting the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	RequestHandle	UInt32	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSessionEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.7. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "Session/Cancel".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

RequestHandle is the requestHandle parameter of the Cancel *Service* call.

6.4.12 AuditCertificateEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 32.

Table 32 – AuditCertificateEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditCertificateEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *AuditSecurityEventType* defined in 6.4.7, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateDataMismatchEventType	Defined in 6.4.13		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateExpiredEventType	Defined in 6.4.14		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateInvalidEventType	Defined in 6.4.15		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateUntrustedEventType	Defined in 6.4.16		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateRevokedEventType	Defined in 6.4.17		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditCertificateMismatchEventType	Defined in 6.4.18		
HasProperty	Variable	Certificate	ByteString	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditSecurityEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.4. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Security/Certificate”.

Certificate is the certificate that encountered a validation issue. Additional subtypes of this *EventType* will be defined representing the individual validation errors. This certificate can be matched to the *Service* that passed it (Session or SecureChannel Service Set) since the *AuditEvents* for these *Services* also included the Certificate.

6.4.13 AuditCertificateDataMismatchEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 33.

Table 33 – AuditCertificateDataMismatchEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditCertificateDataMismatchEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the AuditCertificateEventType defined in 6.4.12, i.e. inheriting the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	InvalidHostname	String	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	InvalidUri	String	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Security/Certificate”.

InvalidHostname is the string that represents the host name passed in as part of the URL that is found to be invalid. If the host name was not invalid it can be null.

InvalidUri is the URI that was passed in and found to not match what is contained in the certificate. If the URI was not invalid it can be null.

Either the *InvalidHostname* or *InvalidUri* shall be provided.

6.4.14 AuditCertificateExpiredEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 34.

Table 34 – AuditCertificateExpiredEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCertificateExpiredEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditCertificateEventType* defined in 6.4.12, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Security/Certificate”. The *Message Variable* shall include a description of why the certificate was expired (i.e. time before start or time after end). There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.15 AuditCertificateInvalidEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 35.

Table 35 – AuditCertificateInvalidEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCertificateInvalidEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditCertificateEventType* defined in 6.4.12, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Security/Certificate”. The *Message* shall include a description of why the certificate is invalid. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.16 AuditCertificateUntrustedEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 36.

Table 36 – AuditCertificateUntrustedEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCertificateUntrustedEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditCertificateEventType* defined in 6.4.12, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Security/Certificate”. The *Message Variable* shall include a description of why the certificate is not trusted. If a trust chain is involved then the certificate that failed in the trust chain should be described. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.17 AuditCertificateRevokedEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 37.

Table 37 – AuditCertificateRevokedEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCertificateRevokedEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditCertificateEventType* defined in 6.4.12, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "Security/Certificate". The *Message Variable* shall include a description of why the certificate is revoked (was the revocation list unavailable or was the certificate on the list). There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.18 AuditCertificateMismatchEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 38.

Table 38 – AuditCertificateMismatchEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditCertificateMismatchEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditCertificateEventType* defined in 6.4.12, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditCertificateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.12. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "Security/Certificate". The *Message Variable* shall include a description of misuse of the certificate. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.19 AuditNodeManagementEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 39.

Table 39 – AuditNodeManagementEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		AuditNodeManagementEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditEventType* defined in 6.4.3, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditAddNodesEventType			
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditDeleteNodesEventType			
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditAddReferencesEventType			
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditDeleteReferencesEventType			

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.3. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type should be assigned to the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "NodeManagement/" and the *Service* that generates the *Event* (e.g. *AddNodes*, *AddReferences*, *DeleteNodes*, *DeleteReferences*).

6.4.20 AuditAddNodesEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 40.

Table 40 – AuditAddNodesEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditAddNodesEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType* defined in 6.4.19, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	NodesToAdd	AddNodesItem[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.19. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "NodeManagement/AddNodes".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

NodesToAdd is the NodesToAdd parameter of the AddNodes *Service* call.

6.4.21 AuditDeleteNodesEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 41.

Table 41 – AuditDeleteNodesEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditDeleteNodesEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType* defined in 6.4.19, i.e. inheriting the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	NodesToDelete	DeleteNodesItem[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.19. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "NodeManagement/DeleteNodes".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

NodesToDelete is the nodesToDelete parameter of the DeleteNodes *Service* call.

6.4.22 AuditAddReferencesEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 42.

Table 42 – AuditAddReferencesEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditAddReferencesEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType* defined in 6.4.19, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ReferencesToAdd	AddReferencesItem[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.19. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "NodeManagement/AddReferences".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

ReferencesToAdd is the referencesToAdd parameter of the AddReferences *Service* call.

6.4.23 AuditDeleteReferencesEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 43.

Table 43 – AuditDeleteReferencesEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditDeleteReferencesEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType* defined in 6.4.19, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ReferencesToDelete	DeleteReferencesItem[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditNodeManagementEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.19. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "NodeManagement/DeleteReferences".

The additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType* reflect parameters of the *Service* call that triggers the *Event*.

ReferencesToDelete is the referencesToDelete parameter of the DeleteReferences *Service* call.

6.4.24 AuditUpdateEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 44.

Table 44 – AuditUpdateEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditUpdateEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditEventType* defined in 6.4.3, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditWriteUpdateEventType	Defined in 6.4.25		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	AuditHistoryUpdateEventType	Defined in 6.4.26		

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.3. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type should be assigned to the *NodeId* that was changed. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Attribute/” and the *Service* that generated the event (e.g. *Write*, *HistoryUpdate*). Note that one *Service* call may generate several *Events* of this type, one per changed value.

6.4.25 AuditWriteUpdateEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 45.

Table 45 – AuditWriteUpdateEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditWriteUpdateEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditUpdateEventType* defined in 6.4.24, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	AttributeId	UInt32	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	IndexRange	NumericRange	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NewValue	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OldValue	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditUpdateEventType*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be “Attribute/Write”. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.24.

AttributeId identifies the *Attribute* that was written on the *SourceNode*.

IndexRange identifies the index range of the written *Attribute* if the *Attribute* is an array. If the *Attribute* is not an array or the whole array was written, the *IndexRange* is set to null.

NewValue identifies the value that was written to the *SourceNode*. If the *IndexRange* is provided, only the values in the provided range are shown.

OldValue identifies the value that the *SourceNode* contained before the write. If the *IndexRange* is provided, only the value of that range is shown. It is acceptable for a *Server* that does not have this information to report a null value.

Both the *NewValue* and the *OldValue* will contain a value in the *DataType* and encoding used for writing the value.

6.4.26 AuditHistoryUpdateEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 46.

Table 46 – AuditHistoryUpdateEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditHistoryUpdateEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditUpdateEventType* defined in 6.4.24, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	ParameterDataTypeId	NodeId	PropertyType	New

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditUpdateEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.24.

The *ParameterDataTypeId* identifies the *DataTypeId* for the extensible parameter used by the HistoryUpdate. This parameter indicates the type of HistoryUpdate being performed.

Subtypes of this *EventType* are defined in IEC 62541-11 representing the different possibilities to manipulate historical data.

6.4.27 AuditUpdateMethodEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 47.

Table 47 – AuditUpdateMethodEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditUpdateMethodEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditEventType* defined in 6.4.3, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	MethodId	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	BaseDataType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *AuditEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.3. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type should be assigned to the *NodeId* of the object that the method resides on. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be "Attribute/Call". Note that one *Service* call may generate several *Events* of this type, one per method called. This EventType should be further subtyped to better reflect the functionality of the method and to reflect changes to the address space or updated values triggered by the method.

MethodId identifies the method that was called.

InputArguments identifies the input Arguments for the method. This parameter can be null if no input arguments where provided.

6.4.28 SystemEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 48.

Table 48 – SystemEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	SystemEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasSubtype	ObjectType	DeviceFailureEventType	Defined in 6.4.29		
HasSubtype	ObjectType	SystemStatusChangeEventType	Defined in 6.4.30		
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.29 DeviceFailureEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 49.

Table 49 – DeviceFailureEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		DeviceFailureEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *SystemEventType* defined in 6.4.28, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *SystemEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.28. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*.

6.4.30 SystemStatusChangeEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 50.

Table 50 – SystemStatusChangeEventType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		SystemStatusChangeEventType			
IsAbstract		True			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *SystemEventType* defined in 6.4.28, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	SystemState	ServerState	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *SystemEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.28. The *SourceNode* and the *SourceName* shall identify the system. The system can be the *Server* itself or some underlying system.

The *SystemState* specifies the current state of the system. Changes to the *ServerState* of the system shall trigger a *SystemStatusChangeEvent*, when the event is supported by the system.

6.4.31 BaseModelChangeEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 51.

Table 51 – BaseModelChangeEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	BaseModelChangeEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	GeneralModelChangeEventType	Defined in 6.4.32		

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*. The *SourceNode* for Events of this type should be the *Node* of the *View* that gives the context of the changes. If the whole *AddressSpace* is the context, the *SourceNode* is set to the *NodeId* of the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be the *String* part of the *BrowseName* of the *View*; for the whole *AddressSpace* it should be “Server”.

6.4.32 GeneralModelChangeEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 52.

Table 52 – GeneralModelChangeEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	GeneralModelChangeEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *BaseModelChangeEventType* defined in 6.4.31, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	Changes	ModelChangeStructureDataType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseModelChangeEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.31.

The additional *Property* defined for this *EventType* reflects the changes that issued the *ModelChangeEvent*. It shall contain at least one entry in its array. Its structure is defined in 12.16.

6.4.33 SemanticChangeEventType

This *EventType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is formally defined in Table 53.

Table 53 – SemanticChangeEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	SemanticChangeEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	Changes	SemanticChangeStructureDataType[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2. There are no additional *Properties* defined for this *EventType*. The *SourceNode* for Events of this type should be the *Node* of the *View* that gives the context of the changes. If the whole *AddressSpace* is the context, the *SourceNode* is set to the *NodeId* of the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be the *String* part of the *BrowseName* of the *View*, for the whole *AddressSpace* it should be “Server”.

The additional *Property* defined for this *EventType* reflects the changes that issued the *SemanticChangeEvent*. Its structure is defined in 12.17.

6.4.34 EventQueueOverflowEventType

EventQueueOverflow Events are generated when an internal queue of a MonitoredItem subscribing for *Events* in the *Server* overflows. IEC 62541-4 defines when the internal EventQueueOverflow *Events* shall be generated.

The *EventType* for *EventQueueOverflow Events* is formally defined in Table 54.

Table 54 – EventQueueOverflowEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	EventQueueOverflowEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type shall be assigned to the *NodeId* of the *Server Object*. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type shall be “Internal/EventQueueOverflow”.

6.4.35 ProgressEventType

ProgressEvents are generated to identify the progress of an operation. An operation can be a *Service* call or something application specific like a program execution.

The *EventType* for *Progress Events* is formally defined in Table 55.

Table 55 – ProgressEventType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	ProgressEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which means it inherits the InstanceDeclarations of that Node.					
HasProperty	Variable	Context	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Progress	UInt16	PropertyType	Mandatory

This *EventType* inherits all *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*. Their semantic is defined in 6.4.2. The *SourceNode* for *Events* of this type shall be assigned to the *NodeId* of the *Session Object* where the operation was initiated. The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type shall be “Service/<Service Name as defined in IEC 62541-4>” when the progress of a *Service* call is exposed.

The additional *Property Context* contains context information about what operation progress is reported. In the case of *Service* calls it shall be a UInt32 containing the *requestHandle* of the *RequestHeader* of the *Service* call.

The additional *Property Progress* contains the percentage completed of the progress. The value shall be between 0 and 100, where 100 identifies that the operation has been finished.

It is recommended that *Servers* only expose *ProgressEvents* for *Service* calls to the *Session* that invoked the *Service*.

6.5 ModellingRuleType

ModellingRules are defined in IEC 62541-3. This *ObjectType* is used as the type for the *ModellingRules*. It is formally defined in Table 56.

Table 56 – ModellingRuleType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		ModellingRuleType			
IsAbstract		False			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	NamingRuleType	PropertyType	Mandatory

The *Property NamingRule* identifies the *NamingRule* of a *ModellingRule* as defined in IEC 62541-3.

6.6 FolderType

Instances of this *ObjectType* are used to organise the *AddressSpace* into a hierarchy of *Nodes*. They represent the *root Node* of a subtree, and have no other semantics associated

with them. However, the *DisplayName* of an instance of the *FolderType*, such as "ObjectTypes", should imply the semantics associated with the use of it. There are no References specified for this *ObjectType*. It is formally defined in Table 57.

Table 57 – FolderType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	FolderType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2.					

6.7 DataTypeEncodingType

DataTypeEncodings are defined in IEC 62541-3. This *ObjectType* is used as type for the *DataTypeEncodings*. There are no *References* specified for this *ObjectType*. It is formally defined in Table 58.

Table 58 – DataTypeEncodingType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DataTypeEncodingType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2.					

6.8 DataTypeSystemType

DataTypeSystems are defined in IEC 62541-3. This *ObjectType* is used as type for the *DataTypeSystems*. There are no *References* specified for this *ObjectType*. It is formally defined in Table 59.

Table 59 – DataTypeSystemType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	DataTypeSystemType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2.					

6.9 AggregateFunctionType

This *ObjectType* defines an *AggregateFunction* supported by a UA *Server*. It is formally defined in Table 60.

Table 60 – AggregateFunctionType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AggregateFunctionType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2.					

For the *AggregateFunctionType*, the *Description Attribute* is mandatory. The *Description Attribute* provides a localized description of the *AggregateFunction.* Specific *AggregateFunctions* may be defined in further parts of this series of standards.

7 Standard VariableTypes

7.1 General

Typically, the components of a complex *VariableType* are fixed and can be extended by subtyping. However, because each *Variable* of a *VariableType* can be extended with additional components this standard allows the extension of the standard *VariableTypes* defined in this document with additional components. This allows the expression of additional information in the type definition that would be contained in each *Variable* anyway. However, it is not allowed to restrict the components of the standard *VariableTypes* defined in this International Standard. An example of extending *VariableTypes* would be putting the standard *Property NodeVersion*, defined in IEC 62541-3, into the *BaseDataVariableType*, stating that each *DataVariable* of the *Server* will provide a *NodeVersion*.

7.2 BaseVariableType

The *BaseVariableType* is the abstract base type for all other *VariableTypes*. However, only the *PropertyType* and the *BaseDataVariableType* directly inherit from this type.

There are no *References*, except for *HasSubtype References*, specified for this *VariableType*. It is formally defined in Table 61.

Table 61 – BaseVariableType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		BaseVariableType			
IsAbstract		True			
ValueRank		−2 (−2 = Any)			
DataType		BaseDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasSubtype	VariableType	PropertyType	Defined in 7.3		
HasSubtype	VariableType	BaseDataVariableType	Defined in 7.4		

7.3 PropertyType

The *PropertyType* is a subtype of the *BaseVariableType*. It is used as the type definition for all *Properties*. *Properties* are defined by their *BrowseName* and therefore they do not need a specialised type definition. It is not allowed to subtype this *VariableType*.

There are no *References* specified for this *VariableType*. It is formally defined in Table 62.

Table 62 – PropertyType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		PropertyType			
IsAbstract		False			
ValueRank		−2 (−2 = Any)			
DataType		BaseDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseVariableType defined in 7.2.					

7.4 BaseDataVariableType

The *BaseDataVariableType* is a subtype of the *BaseVariableType*. It is used as the type definition whenever there is a *DataVariable* having no more concrete type definition available. This *VariableType* is the base *VariableType* for *VariableTypes* of *DataVariables*, and all other *VariableTypes* of *DataVariables* shall either directly or indirectly inherit from it. However, it might not be possible for *Servers* to provide all *HasSubtype References* from this *VariableType* to its subtypes, and therefore it is not required to provide this information.

There are no *References* except for *HasSubtype References* specified for this *VariableType*. It is formally defined in Table 63.

Table 63 – BaseDataVariableType Definition

Attribute		Value	
BrowseName		BaseDataVariableType	
IsAbstract		False	
ValueRank		−2 (−2 = Any)	
DataType		BaseDataType	
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
Subtype of the BaseVariableType defined in 7.2.			
HasSubtype	VariableType	ServerVendorCapabilityType	Defined in 7.5
HasSubtype	VariableType	DataTypeDictionaryType	Defined in 7.6
HasSubtype	VariableType	DataTypeDescriptionType	Defined in 7.7
HasSubtype	VariableType	ServerStatusType	Defined in 7.8
HasSubtype	VariableType	BuildInfoType	Defined in 7.9
HasSubtype	VariableType	ServerDiagnosticsSummaryType	Defined in 7.10
HasSubtype	VariableType	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType	Defined in 7.11
HasSubtype	VariableType	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType	Defined in 7.12
HasSubtype	VariableType	SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType	Defined in 7.13
HasSubtype	VariableType	SubscriptionDiagnosticsType	Defined in 7.14
HasSubtype	VariableType	SessionDiagnosticsArrayType	Defined in 7.15
HasSubtype	VariableType	SessionDiagnosticsVariableType	Defined in 7.16
HasSubtype	VariableType	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArrayType	Defined in 7.17
HasSubtype	VariableType	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType	Defined in 7.18
HasSubtype	VariableType	OptionSetType	Defined in 7.19

7.5 ServerVendorCapabilityType

This *VariableType* is an abstract type whose subtypes define capabilities of the *Server*. Vendors may define subtypes of this type. This *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 64.

Table 64 – ServerVendorCapabilityType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		ServerVendorCapabilityType			
IsAbstract		True			
ValueRank		−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType		BaseDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					

7.6 DataTypeDictionaryType

DataTypeDictionaries are defined in IEC 62541-3. This *VariableType* is used as the type for the *DataTypeDictionaries*. There are no *References* specified for this *VariableType*. It is formally defined in Table 65.

Table 65 – DataTypeDictionaryType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		DataTypeDictionaryType			
IsAbstract		False			
ValueRank		−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType		ByteString			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasProperty	Variable	DataTypeVersion	String	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	NamespaceUri	String	PropertyType	Optional

The *Property* DataTypeVersion is defined in IEC 62541-3. The NamespaceUri is the URI for the namespace described by the *Value Attribute* of the DataTypeDictionary.

7.7 DataTypeDescriptionType

DataTypeDescriptions are defined in IEC 62541-3. This *VariableType* is used as the type for the *DataTypeDescriptions*. There are no *References* specified for this *VariableType*. It is formally defined in Table 66.

Table 66 – DataTypeDescriptionType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	DataTypeDescriptionType				
IsAbstract	False				
ValueRank	-1 (-1 = Scalar)				
DataType	ByteString				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasProperty	Variable	DataTypeVersion	String	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	DictionaryFragment	ByteString	PropertyType	Optional

The *Properties* DataTypeVersion and DictionaryFragment are defined in IEC 62541-3.

7.8 ServerStatusType

This complex *VariableType* is used for information about the *Server* status. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType* having the same semantic defined in 12.10. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 67.

Table 67 – ServerStatusType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	ServerStatusType				
IsAbstract	False				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
DataType	ServerStatusDataType				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasComponent	Variable	StartTime	UtcTime	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentTime	UtcTime	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	State	ServerState	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	BuildInfo[1]	BuildInfo	BuildInfoType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SecondsTillShutdown	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ShutdownReason	LocalizedText	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
NOTE Containing *Objects* and *Variables* of these *Objects* and *Variables* are defined by their *BrowseName* defined in the corresponding *TypeDefinitionNode*. The *NodeId* is defined by the composed symbolic name described in 4.1.					

7.9 BuildInfoType

This complex *VariableType* is used for information about the *Server* status. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType* having the same semantic defined in 12.4. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 68.

Table 68 – BuildInfoType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		BuildInfoType			
IsAbstract		False			
ValueRank		−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType		BuildInfo			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasComponent	Variable	ProductUri	String	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ManufacturerName	String	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ProductName	String	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SoftwareVersion	String	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	BuildNumber	String	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	BuildDate	UtcTime	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.10 ServerDiagnosticsSummaryType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType* having the same semantic defined in 12.9. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 69.

Table 69 – ServerDiagnosticsSummaryType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		ServerDiagnosticsSummaryType			
IsAbstract		False			
ValueRank		−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType		ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasComponent	Variable	ServerViewCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentSessionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CumulatedSessionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SecurityRejectedSessionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RejectedSessionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SessionTimeoutCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SessionAbortCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	PublishingIntervalCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentSubscriptionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CumulatedSubscriptionCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SecurityRejectedRequestsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RejectedRequestsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.11 SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. For each entry of the array, instances of this type will provide a *Variable* of the SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType *VariableType* having the sampling rate as *BrowseName*. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 70.

Table 70 – SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType Definition

Attribute		Value		
BrowseName		SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsArrayType		
IsAbstract		False		
ValueRank		1 (1 = OneDimension)		
ArrayDimensions		{0} (0 = UnknownSize)		
DataType		SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	VariableType	SamplingIntervalDiagnostics	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType	ExposesItsArray

7.12 SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType*, having the same semantic defined in 12.8. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 71.

Table 71 – SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType Definition

Attribute		Value			
BrowseName		SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsType			
IsAbstract		False			
ValueRank		−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType		SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**Data Type**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasComponent	Variable	SamplingInterval	Duration	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SampledMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MaxSampledMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DisabledMonitoredItemsSamplingCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.13 SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. For each entry of the array, instances of this type will provide a *Variable* of the SubscriptionDiagnosticsType *VariableType* having the SubscriptionId as *BrowseName*. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 72.

Table 72 – SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType Definition

Attribute		Value		
BrowseName		SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType		
IsAbstract		False		
ValueRank		1 (1 = OneDimension)		
ArrayDimensions		{0} (0 = UnknownSize)		
DataType		SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	VariableType	SubscriptionDiagnostics	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType SubscriptionDiagnosticsType	ExposesItsArray

7.14 SubscriptionDiagnosticsType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType*, having the same semantic defined in 12.15. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 73.

Table 73 – SubscriptionDiagnosticsType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	SubscriptionDiagnosticsType				
IsAbstract	False				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
DataType	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.					
HasComponent	Variable	SessionId	NodeId	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SubscriptionId	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	Priority	Byte	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	PublishingInterval	Duration	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MaxKeepAliveCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MaxLifetimeCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MaxNotificationsPerPublish	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	PublishingEnabled	Boolean	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ModifyCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	EnableCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DisableCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RepublishRequestCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RepublishMessageRequestCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RepublishMessageCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TransferRequestCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TransferredToAltClientCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TransferredToSameClientCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	PublishRequestCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DataChangeNotificationsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	EventNotificationsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	NotificationsCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	LatePublishRequestCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentKeepAliveCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentLifetimeCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	UnacknowledgedMessageCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DiscardedMessageCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MonitoredItemCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DisabledMonitoredItemCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MonitoringQueueOverflowCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	NextSequenceNumber	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	EventQueueOverflowCount	UInt32	BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.15 SessionDiagnosticsArrayType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. For each entry of the array instances of this type will provide a *Variable* of the SessionDiagnosticsVariableType *VariableType*, having the SessionDiagnostics as *BrowseName*. Those *Variables* will also be referenced by the SessionDiagnostics *Objects* defined by their type in 6.3.5. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 74.

Table 74 – SessionDiagnosticsArrayType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionDiagnosticsArrayType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	1 (1 = OneDimension)			
ArrayDimensions	{0} (0 = UnknownSize)			
DataType	SessionDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionDiagnostics	SessionDiagnosticsDataType SessionDiagnosticsVariableType	ExposesItsArray

7.16 SessionDiagnosticsVariableType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType*, having the same semantic defined in 12.11. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 75.

Table 75 – SessionDiagnosticsVariableType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionDiagnosticsVariableType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType	SessionDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionId	NodeId BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SessionName	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientDescription	ApplicationDescription BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ServerUri	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	EndpointUrl	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	LocaleIds	LocaleId[] BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	MaxResponseMessageSize	UInt32 BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ActualSessionTimeout	Duration BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientConnectionTime	UtcTime BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientLastContactTime	UtcTime BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentSubscriptionsCount	UInt32 BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32 BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentPublishRequestsInQueue	UInt32 BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TotalRequestsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	UnauthorizedRequestsCount	UInt32 BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ReadCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	HistoryReadCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	WriteCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	HistoryUpdateCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CallCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	CreateMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ModifyMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SetMonitoringModeCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SetTriggeringCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DeleteMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionDiagnosticsVariableType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType	SessionDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	Variable	CreateSubscriptionCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ModifySubscriptionCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SetPublishingModeCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	PublishCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RepublishCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TransferSubscriptionsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DeleteSubscriptionsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	AddNodesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	AddReferencesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DeleteNodesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	DeleteReferencesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	BrowseCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	BrowseNextCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIdsCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	QueryFirstCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	QueryNextCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	RegisterNodesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	UnregisterNodesCount	ServiceCounterDataType BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.17 SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArrayType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. For each entry of the array instances of this type will provide a *Variable* of the SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType *VariableType*, having the SessionSecurityDiagnostics as *BrowseName*. Those *Variables* will also be referenced by the SessionDiagnostics *Objects* defined by their type in 6.3.5. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 76. Since this information is security related, it should not be made accessible to all users, but only to authorised users.

Table 76 – SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArrayType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArrayType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	1 (1 = OneDimension)			
ArrayDimensions	{0} (0 = UnknownSize)			
DataType	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**Node Class**	**Browse Name**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4.				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionSecurityDiagnostics	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType	ExposesItsArray

7.18 SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType

This complex *VariableType* is used for diagnostic information. Its *DataVariables* reflect its *DataType*, having the same semantic defined in 12.12. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 77. Since this information is security-related, it should not be made accessible to all users, but only to authorised users.

Table 77 – SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType Definition

Attribute	Value			
BrowseName	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
DataType	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType			
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4				
HasComponent	Variable	SessionId	NodeId BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientUserIdOfSession	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientUserIdHistory	String[] BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	AuthenticationMechanism	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	Encoding	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	TransportProtocol	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SecurityMode	MessageSecurityMode BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	SecurityPolicyUri	String BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ClientCertificate	ByteString BaseDataVariableType	Mandatory

7.19 OptionSetType

The *OptionSetType VariableType* is used to represent a bit mask and the *OptionSetValues Property* contains the human-readable representation for each bit of the bit mask set to true. The order of the bits of the bit mask points to a position of the array, i.e. the first bit (least significant bit) points to the first entry in the array, etc.

The *DataType* of this *VariableType* shall be capable of representing a bit mask. It shall be either a numeric *DataType* representing a signed or unsigned integer, or a *ByteString*. For example, it can be the *BitFieldMaskDataType.*

The optional BitMask *Property* provides the bit mask in an array of Booleans. This allows subscribing to individual entries of the bit mask. The order of the bits of the bit mask points to a position of the array, i.e. the first bit points to the first entry in the array, etc.

The OptionSetValues array contains an empty LocalizedText for each bit that has no specific meaning. The *VariableType* is formally defined in Table 76.

Table 78 – OptionSetType Definition

Attribute	**Value**			
BrowseName	OptionSetType			
IsAbstract	False			
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)			
ArrayDimensions	{0} (0 = UnknownSize)			
DataType	BaseDataType			
References	**NodeClass**	**Browse Name**	**DataType TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseDataVariableType defined in 7.4				
HasProperty	Variable	OptionSetValues	LocalizedText[] PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	BitMask	Boolean[] PropertyType	Optional

8 Standard Objects and their Variables

8.1 General

Objects and *Variables* described in the following subclauses can be extended by additional *Properties* or *References* to other *Nodes*, except where it is stated in the text that it is restricted.

8.2 Objects used to organise the AddressSpace structure

8.2.1 Overview

To promote interoperability of clients and *Servers*, the OPC UA *AddressSpace* is structured as a hierarchy, with the top levels standardised for all *Servers*. Figure 1 illustrates the structure of the *AddressSpace*. All *Objects* in this figure are organised using *Organizes References* and have the *ObjectType FolderType* as type definition.

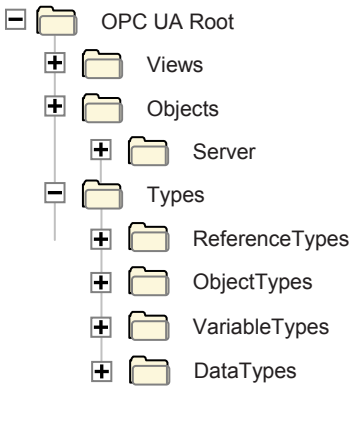

Figure 1 – Standard AddressSpace Structure

The remainder of this provides descriptions of these standard *Nodes* and the organization of *Nodes* beneath them. *Servers* typically implement a subset of these standard *Nodes*, depending on their capabilities.

8.2.2 Root

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for the *AddressSpace*. It contains a set of *Organizes References* that point to the other standard *Objects*. The "*Root*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*. It is formally defined in Table 79.

Table 79 – Root Definition

Attribute	**Value**		
BrowseName	Root		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	Object	Views	Defined in 8.2.3
Organizes	Object	Objects	Defined in 8.2.4
Organizes	Object	Types	Defined in 8.2.5

8.2.3 Views

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for *Views*. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *View Nodes* to the "*Views*" standard *Object*. All *View Nodes* in the *AddressSpace* shall be referenced by this *Node*, either directly or indirectly. That is, the "*Views*" *Object* may reference other *Objects* using *Organizes References*. Those *Objects* may reference additional *Views*. Figure 2 illustrates the Views Organization. The "*Views"* standard *Object* directly references the *Views* "View1" and "View2" and indirectly "View3" by referencing another *Object* called "Engineering".

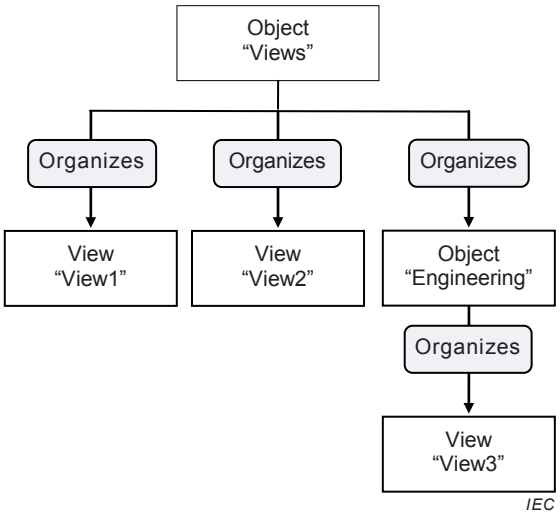

Figure 2 – Views Organization

The "*Views*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*. The "*Views*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 80.

Table 80 – Views Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	Views		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6

8.2.4 Objects

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for *Object Nodes*. Figure 3 illustrates the structure beneath this *Node*. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *Objects* to the "*Objects*" standard *Object*. A *View Node* can be used as entry point into a subset of the *AddressSpace* containing *Objects* and *Variables* and thus the "*Objects*" *Object* can also reference *View Nodes* using *Organizes References*. The intent of the "*Objects*" *Object* is that all *Objects* and *Variables* that are not used for type definitions or other organizational purposes (e.g. organizing the *Views*) are accessible through *hierarchical References* starting from this *Node*. However, this is not a requirement, because not all *Servers* may be able to support this. This *Object* references the standard *Server Object* defined in 8.3.2.

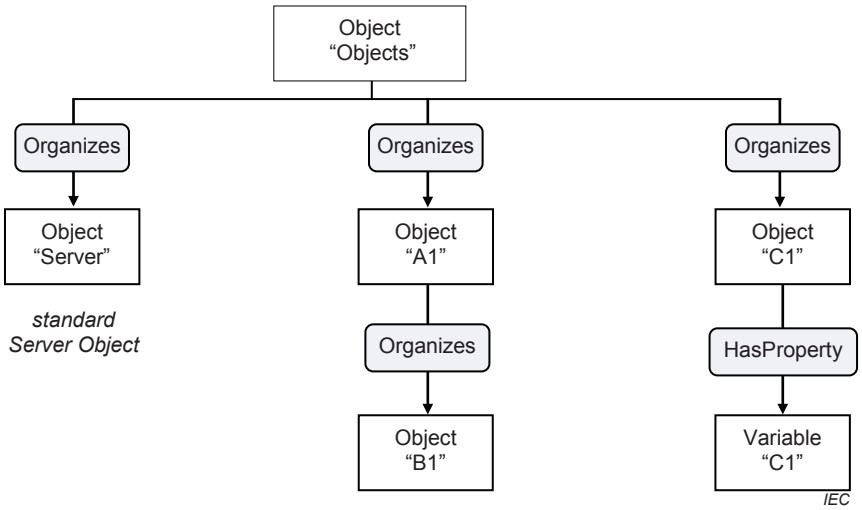

Figure 3 – Objects Organization

The "*Objects*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*. The "*Objects*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 81.

Table 81 – Objects Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	Objects		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	Object	Server	Defined in 8.3.2

8.2.5 Types

This standard *Object Node* is the browse entry point for type *Nodes*. Figure 1 illustrates the structure beneath this *Node*. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *Objects* to the "*Types*" standard *Object*. The "*Types*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*. It is formally defined in Table 82.

Table 82 – Types Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	Types		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	Object	ObjectTypes	Defined in 8.2.6
Organizes	Object	VariableTypes	Defined in 8.2.7
Organizes	Object	ReferenceTypes	Defined in 8.2.8
Organizes	Object	DataTypes	Defined in 8.2.9
Organizes	Object	EventTypes	Defined in 8.2.12

8.2.6 ObjectTypes

This standard *Object Node* is the browse entry point for *ObjectType Nodes*. Figure 4 illustrates the structure beneath this *Node* showing some of the standard *ObjectTypes* defined in 6. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *Objects* and *ObjectTypes* to the "*ObjectTypes*" standard *Object*. The "*ObjectTypes*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*.

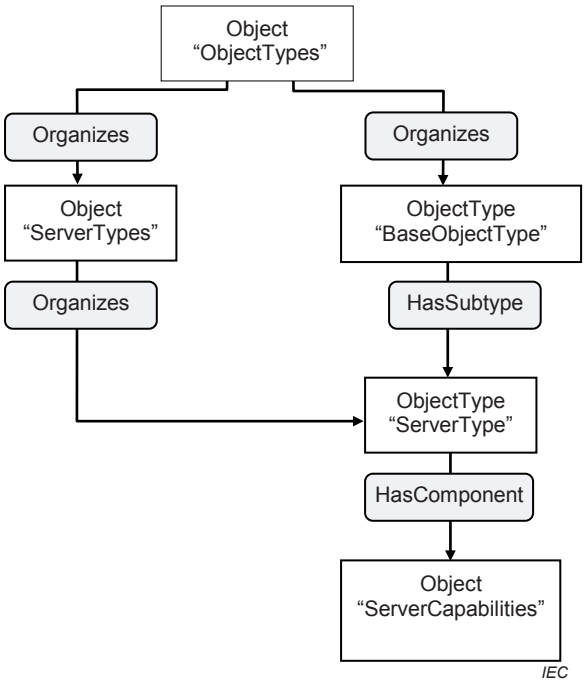

Figure 4 – ObjectTypes Organization

The intention of the "*ObjectTypes*" *Object* is that all *ObjectTypes* of the *Server* are either directly or indirectly accessible browsing *HierarchicalReferences* starting from this *Node*. However, this is not required and *Servers* might not provide some of their *ObjectTypes* because they may be well-known in the industry, such as the *ServerType* defined in 6.3.1.

This *Object* also indirectly references the *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2, which is the base type of all *EventTypes*. Thereby it is the entry point for all *EventTypes* provided by the *Server*. It is required that the *Server* expose all its *EventTypes*, so a client can usefully subscribe to *Events*.

The "*ObjectTypes*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 83.

Table 83 – ObjectTypes Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	ObjectTypes		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	ObjectType	BaseObjectType	Defined in 6.2

8.2.7 VariableTypes

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for *VariableType Nodes*. Figure 5 illustrates the structure beneath this *Node*. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *Objects* and *VariableTypes* to the "*VariableTypes*" standard *Object*. The "*VariableTypes*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*.

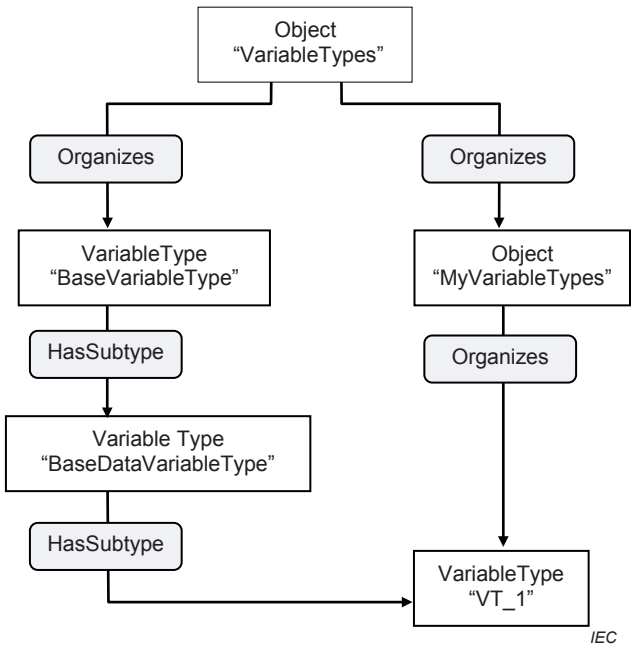

Figure 5 – VariableTypes Organization

The intent of the "*VariableTypes*" *Object* is that all *VariableTypes* of the *Server* are either directly or indirectly accessible browsing *HierarchicalReferences* starting from this *Node*. However, this is not required and *Servers* might not provide some of their *VariableTypes*, because they may be well-known in the industry, such as the "*BaseVariableType*" defined in 7.2.

The "*VariableTypes*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 84.

Table 84 – VariableTypes Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	VariableTypes		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	VariableType	BaseVariableType	Defined in 7.2

8.2.8 ReferenceTypes

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for *ReferenceType Nodes*. Figure 6 illustrates the organization of *ReferenceTypes*. *Organizes References* are used to define *ReferenceTypes* and *Objects* referenced by the "*ReferenceTypes*" *Object*. The "*ReferenceTypes*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*. See Clause 11 for a discussion of the standard *ReferenceTypes* that appear beneath the "*ReferenceTypes*" *Object*.

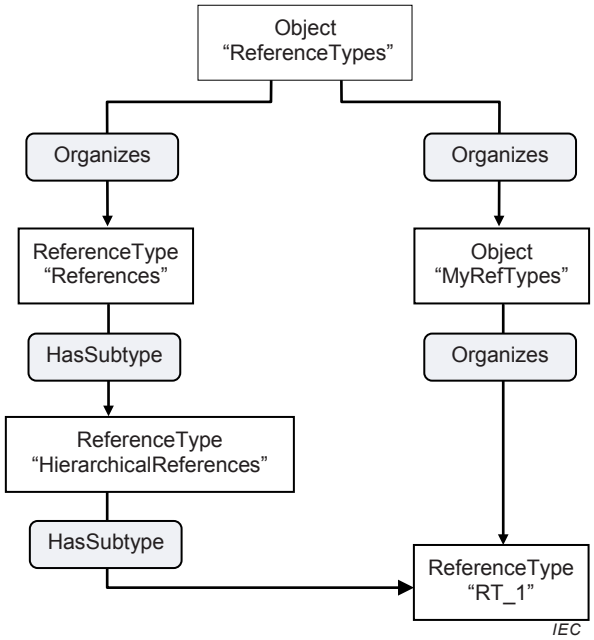

Figure 6 – ReferenceType Definitions

Since *ReferenceTypes* will be used as filters in the browse *Service* and in queries, the *Server* shall provide all its *ReferenceTypes*, directly or indirectly following *hierarchical References* starting from the "*ReferenceTypes*" *Object*. This means that, whenever the client follows a *Reference*, the *Server* shall expose the type of this Reference in the *ReferenceType* hierarchy. It shall provide all *ReferenceTypes* so that the client would be able, following the inverse subtype of *References*, to come to the base *References ReferenceType*. It does not mean that the *Server* shall expose the *ReferenceTypes* that the client has not used any *Reference* of.

The "*ReferenceTypes*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 85.

Table 85 – ReferenceTypes Definition

Attribute	**Value**		
BrowseName	ReferenceTypes		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	ReferenceType	References	Defined in 11.1

8.2.9 DataTypes

This standard *Object* is the browse entry point for *DataTypes* that the *Server* wishes to expose in the *AddressSpace*. The standard *Object* uses *Organizes References* to reference *Objects* of the *DataTypeSystemType* representing *DataTypeSystems*. Referenced by those *Objects* are *DataTypeDictionaries* that refer to their *DataTypeDescriptions*. However, it is not

required to provide the *DataTypeSystem Objects*, and the *DataTypeDictionary* need not to be provided.

Because *DataTypes* are not related to *DataTypeDescriptions* using *hierarchical References*, *DataType Nodes* should be made available using *Organizes References* pointing either directly from the "DataTypes" *Object* to the *DataType Nodes* or using additional *Folder Objects* for grouping purposes. The intent is that all *DataTypes* of the *Server* exposed in the *AddressSpace* are accessible following *hierarchical References* starting from the "DataTypes" *Object*. However, this is not required.

Figure 7 illustrates this hierarchy using the "OPC Binary" and "XML Schema" standard *DataTypeSystems* as examples. Other *DataTypeSystems* may be defined under this *Object*.

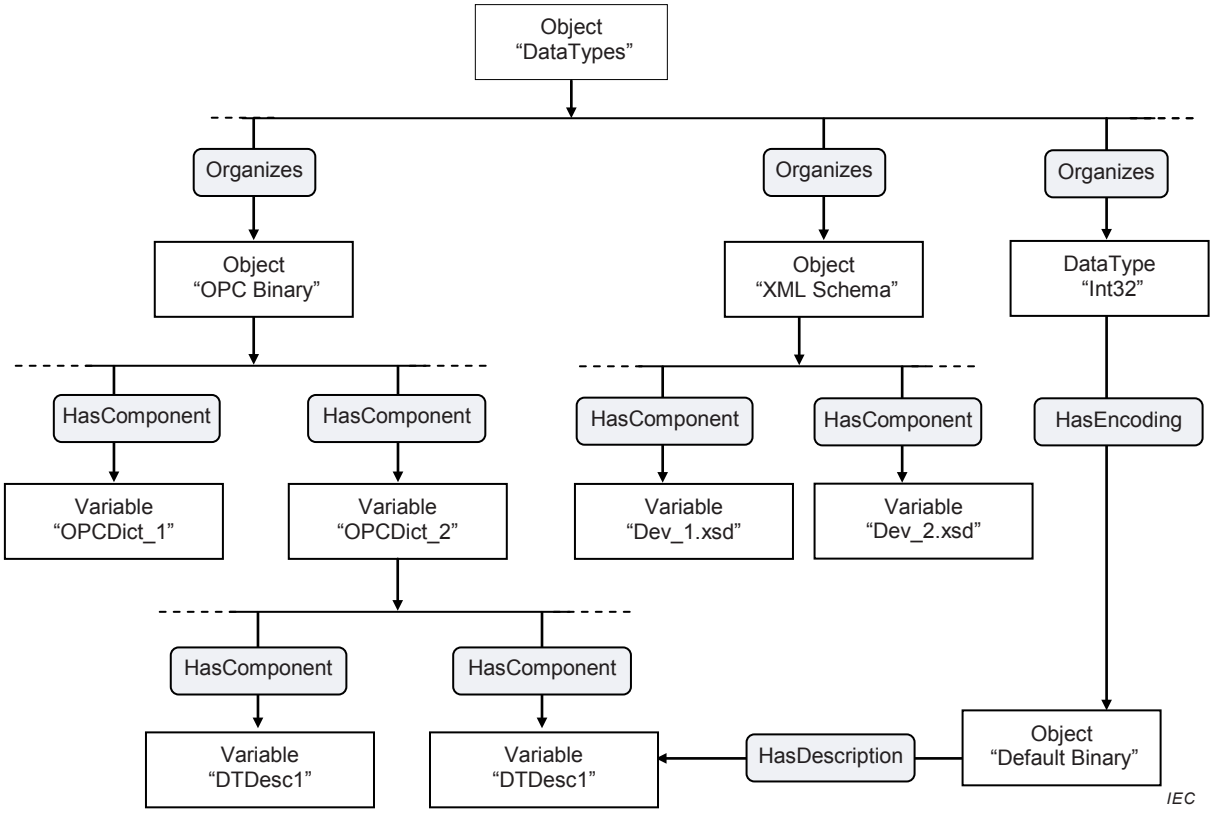

Figure 7 – DataTypes Organization

Each *DataTypeSystem Object* is related to its *DataTypeDictionary Nodes* using *HasComponent References*. Each *DataTypeDictionary Node* is related to its *DataTypeDescription Nodes* using *HasComponent References*. These *References* indicate that the *DataTypeDescriptions* are defined in the dictionary.

In the example, the "DataTypes" *Object* references the *DataType* "Int32" using an *Organizes Reference*. The *DataType* uses the non-hierarchical *HasEncoding Reference* to point to its default encoding, which references a *DataTypeDescription* using the non-hierarchical *HasDescription Reference*.

The "*DataTypes*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 86.

Table 86 – DataTypes Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	DataTypes		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	Object	OPC Binary	Defined in 8.2.10
Organizes	Object	XML Schema	Defined in 8.2.11
Organizes	DataType	BaseDataType	Defined in 12.2

8.2.10 OPC Binary

OPC Binary is a standard *DataTypeSystem* defined by OPC. It is represented in the *AddressSpace* by an *Object Node*. The OPC Binary *DataTypeSystem* is defined in IEC 62541-3. OPC Binary uses XML to describe complex binary data values. The "*OPC Binary*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 87.

Table 87 – OPC Binary Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	OPC Binary		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	DataTypeSystemType	Defined in 6.8

8.2.11 XML Schema

XML Schema is a standard *DataTypeSystem* defined by the W3C. It is represented in the *AddressSpace* by an *Object Node*. XML Schema documents are XML documents whose xmlns attribute in the first line is:

schema xmlns =http://www.w3.org/1999/XMLSchema

The "*XML Schema*" *Object* is formally defined in Table 88.

Table 88 – XML Schema Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	XML Schema		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	DataTypeSystemType	Defined in 6.8

8.2.12 EventTypes

This standard *Object Node* is the browse entry point for *EventType Nodes*. Figure 8 illustrates the structure beneath this *Node* showing some of the standard *EventTypes* defined in Clause 6. Only *Organizes References* are used to relate *Objects* and *ObjectTypes* to the "*EventTypes*" standard *Object*. The "*EventTypes*" *Object* shall not reference any other *NodeClasses*.

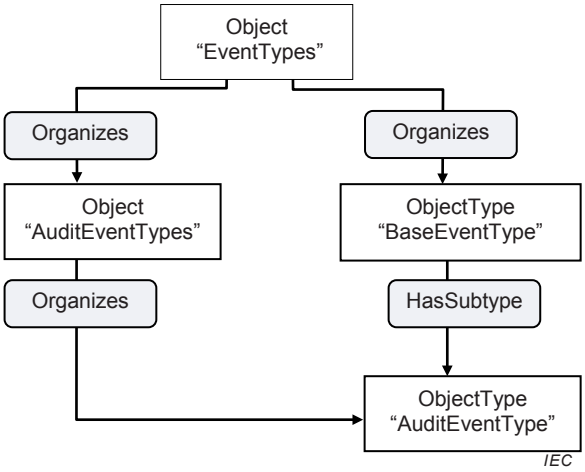

Figure 8 – EventTypes Organization

The intention of the “*EventTypes*” *Object* is that all *EventTypes* of the *Server* are either directly or indirectly accessible browsing *HierarchicalReferences* starting from this *Node*. It is required that the *Server* expose all its *EventTypes*, so a client can usefully subscribe to *Events*.

The “*EventTypes*” *Object* is formally defined in Table 89.

Table 89 – EventTypes Definition

Attribute	**Value**		
BrowseName	ObjectTypes		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	FolderType	Defined in 6.6
Organizes	ObjectType	BaseEventType	Defined in 6.4.2

8.3 Server Object and its containing Objects

8.3.1 General

The *Server Object* and its containing *Objects* and *Variables* are built in a way that the information can be gained in several ways, suitable for different kinds of clients having different requirements. Annex A gives an overview of the design decisions made in providing the information in that way, and discusses the pros and cons of the different approaches. Figure 9 gives an overview of the containing *Objects* and *Variables* of the diagnostic information of the Server *Object* and where the information can be found.

The SessionsDiagnosticsSummary *Object* contains one *Object* per session and a *Variable* with an array with one entry per session. This array is of a complex *DataType* holding the diagnostic information about the session. Each *Object* representing a session references a complex *Variable* containing the information about the session using the same DataType as the array containing information about all sessions. Such a *Variable* also exposes all its information as *Variables* with simple *DataTypes* containing the same information as in the complex *DataType*. Not shown in Figure 9 is the security-related information per session, which follows the same rules.

The *Server* provides an array with an entry per subscription containing diagnostic information about this subscription. Each entry of this array is also exposed as a complex *Variable* with *Variables* for each individual value. Each *Object* representing a session also provides such an array, but providing the subscriptions of the session.

The arrays containing information about the sessions or the subscriptions may be of different length for different connections with different user credentials since not all users may see all entries of the array. That also implies that the length of the array may change if the user is impersonated. Therefore clients that subscribe to a specific index range may get unexpected results.

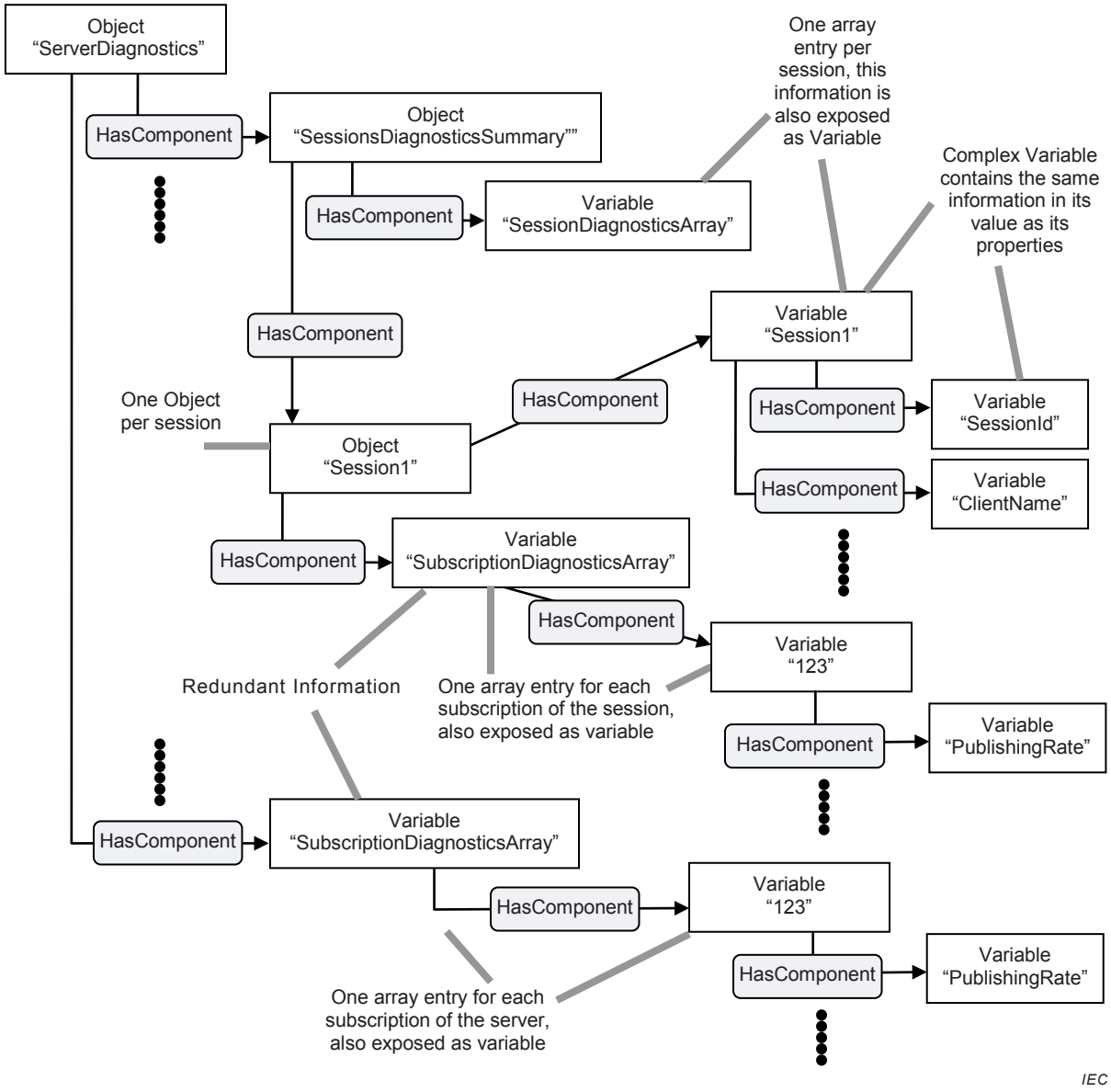

Figure 9 – Excerpt of Diagnostic Information of the Server

8.3.2 Server Object

This *Object* is used as the browse entry point for information about the *Server*. The content of this *Object* is already defined by its type definition in 6.3.1. It is formally defined in Table 90. The *Server Object* serves as root notifier, that is, its *EventNotifier Attribute* shall be set providing *Events*. All *Events* of the *Server* shall be accessible subscribing to the *Events* of the *Server Object*.

Table 90 – Server Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Server				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasTypeDefinition	Object Type	ServerType	Defined in 6.3.1		
HasProperty	Variable	ServerArray	String[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NamespaceArray	String[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ServerStatus[a]	ServerStatusDataType	ServerStatusType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	ServiceLevel	Byte	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerCapabilities[a]	--	ServerCapabilities	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerDiagnostics[a]	--	ServerDiagnostics Type	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	VendorServerInfo	--	vendor-specific[b]	Mandatory
HasComponent	Object	ServerRedundancy[a]	--	depends on supported redundancy[c]	Mandatory

[a] Containing *Objects* and *Variables* of these *Objects* and *Variables* are defined by their *BrowseName* defined in the corresponding *TypeDefinitionNode*. The *NodeId* is defined by the composed symbolic name described in 4.1.

[b] Shall be the *VendorServerInfo ObjectType* or one of its subtypes.

[c] Shall be the *ServerRedundancyType* or one of its subtypes.

8.4 ModellingRule Objects

8.4.1 ExposesItsArray

The *ModellingRule ExposesItsArray* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace,* the "*ExposesItsArray*" *Object,* is formally defined in Table 91.

Table 91 – ExposesItsArray Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	ExposesItsArray		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	Value set to "Constraint"

8.4.2 Mandatory

The *ModellingRule Mandatory* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace,* the "*Mandatory*" *Object,* is formally defined in Table 92.

Table 92 – Mandatory Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	Mandatory		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	Value set to "Mandatory"

8.4.3 Optional

The *ModellingRule Optional* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace*, the "*Optional*" *Object,* is formally defined in Table 93.

Table 93 – Optional Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	Optional		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	Value set to “Optional”

8.4.4 OptionalPlaceholder

The *ModellingRule OptionalPlaceholder* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace*, the “*OptionalPlaceholder*” *Object,* is formally defined in Table 94.

Table 94 – OptionalPlaceholder Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	OptionalPlaceholder		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	Value set to “Constraint”

8.4.5 MandatoryPlaceholder

The *ModellingRule MandatoryPlaceholder* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace*, the “*MandatoryPlaceholder*” *Object,* is formally defined in Table 95.

Table 95 – MandatoryPlaceholder Definition

Attribute	Value		
BrowseName	MandatoryPlaceholder		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasTypeDefinition	ObjectType	ModellingRuleType	Defined in 6.5
HasProperty	Variable	NamingRule	Value set to “Constraint”

9 Standard Methods – GetMonitoredItems

GetMonitoredItems is used to get information about monitored items of a subscription.Its intended use is defined in IEC 62541-4.

Signature

```
GetMonitoredItems(
    [in] UInt32 subscriptionId
    [out] UInt32[] serverHandles
    [out] UInt32[] clientHandles
  );
```

Argument	Description
subscriptionId	Identifier of the subscription.
serverHandles	Array of serverHandles for all MonitoredItems of the subscription identified by subscriptionId
clientHandles	Array of clientHandles for all MonitoredItems of the subscription identified by subscriptionId

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_SubscriptionIdInvalid	Defined in IEC 62541-4

Table 96 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *GetMonitoredItems Method*.

Table 96 – GetMonitoredItems Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	GetMonitoredItems				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OutputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

10 Standard Views

There are no core OPC UA *Views* defined.

11 Standard ReferenceTypes

11.1 References

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 97.

Table 97 – References ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	References		
InverseName	--		
Symmetric	True		
IsAbstract	True		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HierarchicalReferences	Defined in 11.2
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	NonHierarchicalReferences	Defined in 11.3

11.2 HierarchicalReferences

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 98.

Table 98 – HierarchicalReferences ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HierarchicalReferences		
InverseName	--		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	True		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasChild	Defined in 11.4
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	Organizes	Defined in 11.6
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasEventSource	Defined in 11.15

11.3 NonHierarchicalReferences

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 99.

Table 99 – NonHierarchicalReferences ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	NonHierarchicalReferences		
InverseName	--		
Symmetric	True		
IsAbstract	True		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasModellingRule	Defined in 11.11
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasTypeDefinition	Defined in 11.12
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasEncoding	Defined in 11.13
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasDescription	Defined in 11.14
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	GeneratesEvent	Defined in 11.17

11.4 HasChild

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 100.

Table 100 – HasChild ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasChild		
InverseName	--		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	True		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	Aggregates	Defined in 11.5
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasSubtype	Defined in 11.10

11.5 Aggregates

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 101.

Table 101 – Aggregates ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Aggregates		
InverseName	--		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	True		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasComponent	Defined in 11.7
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasProperty	Defined in 11.9

11.6 Organizes

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 102.

Table 102 – Organizes ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Organizes		
InverseName	OrganizedBy		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.7 HasComponent

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 103.

Table 103 – HasComponent ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasComponent		
InverseName	ComponentOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasOrderedComponent	Defined in 11.8

11.8 HasOrderedComponent

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 104.

Table 104 – HasOrderedComponent ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasOrderedComponent		
InverseName	OrderedComponentOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.9 HasProperty

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 105.

Table 105 – HasProperty ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasProperty		
InverseName	PropertyOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.10 HasSubtype

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 106.

Table 106 – HasSubtype ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasSubtype		
InverseName	SubtypeOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.11 HasModellingRule

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 107.

Table 107 – HasModellingRule ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasModellingRule		
InverseName	ModellingRuleOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.12 HasTypeDefinition

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 108.

Table 108 – HasTypeDefinition ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasTypeDefinition		
InverseName	TypeDefinitionOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.13 HasEncoding

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 109.

Table 109 – HasEncoding ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	HasEncoding		
InverseName	EncodingOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.14 HasDescription

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 110.

Table 110 – HasDescription ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasDescription		
InverseName	DescriptionOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.15 HasEventSource

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 111.

Table 111 – HasEventSource ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasEventSource		
InverseName	EventSourceOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	HasNotifier	Defined in 11.16

11.16 HasNotifier

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 112.

Table 112 – HasNotifier ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasNotifier		
InverseName	NotifierOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

11.17 GeneratesEvent

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 113.

Table 113 – GeneratesEvent ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	GeneratesEvent		
InverseName	GeneratedBy		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**
HasSubtype	ReferenceType	AlwaysGeneratesEvent	Defined in 11.18

11.18 AlwaysGeneratesEvent

This standard *ReferenceType* is defined in IEC 62541-3. Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table 114.

Table 114 – AlwaysGeneratesEvent ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	AlwaysGeneratesEvent		
InverseName	AlwaysGeneratedBy		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

12 Standard DataTypes

12.1 Overview

An OPC UA *Server* need not expose its *DataTypes* in its *AddressSpace*. Independent of the exposition of *DataTypes*, it shall support the *DataTypes* as described in the following subclauses.

12.2 DataTypes defined in IEC 62541-3

IEC 62541-3 defines a set of *DataTypes*. Their representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 115.

Table 115 – IEC 62541-3 DataType Definitions

BrowseName
BaseDataType
Argument
Boolean
Byte
ByteString
DateTime
Double
Duration
Enumeration
Float
Guid
IdType
SByte
Integer
Int16
Int32
Int64
Image
ImageBMP
ImageGIF
ImageJPG
ImagePNG
LocaleId
LocalizedText
NamingRuleType
NodeClass
NodeId
Number
QualifiedName
String
Structure
Time
UInteger
UInt16
UInt32
UInt64
UtcTime
XmlElement
TimeZoneDataType
EnumValueType

Of the *DataTypes* defined in Table 115 only some are the sources of *References* as defined in the following tables.

The *References* of the *BaseDataType* are defined in Table 116.

Table 116 – BaseDataType Definition

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	BaseDataType		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Boolean	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ByteString	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	DateTime	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	DataValue	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	DiagnosticInfo	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Enumeration	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	ExpandedNodeId	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Guid	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	LocalizedText	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	NodeId	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Number	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	QualifiedName	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	String	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Structure	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	XmlElement	FALSE

The *References* of *Structure* are defined in Table 117.

Table 117 – Structure Definition

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	Structure		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Argument	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	UserIdentityToken	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	AddNodesItem	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	AddReferencesItem	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	DeleteNodesItem	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	DeleteReferencesItem	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ApplicationDescription	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	BuildInfo	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	RedundantServerDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ServerStatusDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SessionDiagnosticsDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ServiceCounterDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	StatusResult	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataTypes	ModelChangeStructureDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataTypes	SemanticChangeStructureDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SignedSoftwareCertificate	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	TimeZoneDataType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	EnumValueType	FALSE

The *References* of *Enumeration* are defined in Table 118.

Table 118 – Enumeration Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Enumeration		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	IdType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	NamingRuleType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	NodeClass	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	SecurityTokenRequestType	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	MessageSecurityMode	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	RedundancySupport	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ServerState	FALSE

The *References* of *ByteString* are defined in Table 119.

Table 119 – ByteString Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	ByteString		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Image	TRUE

The *References* of *Number* are defined in Table 120.

Table 120 – Number Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Number		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Integer	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	UInteger	TRUE
HasSubtype	DataType	Double	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Float	FALSE

The *References* of *Double* are defined in Table 121.

Table 121 – Double Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Double		
IsAbstract	FALSE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Duration	FALSE

The *References* of *Integer* are defined in Table 122.

Table 122 – Integer Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Integer		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	SByte	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Int16	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Int32	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	Int64	FALSE

The *References* of *DateTime* are defined in Table 123.

Table 123 – DateTime Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	DateTime		
IsAbstract	FALSE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	UtcTime	FALSE

The *References* of *String* are defined in Table 124.

Table 124 – String Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	String		
IsAbstract	FALSE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	LocaleId	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	NumericRange	FALSE

The *References* of UInteger are defined in Table 125.

Table 125 – UInteger Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	UInteger		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	Byte	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	UInt16	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	UInt32	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	UInt64	FALSE

The *References* of Image are defined in Table 126.

Table 126 – Image Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	Image		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	ImageBMP	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ImageGIF	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ImageJPG	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	ImagePNG	FALSE

The *References* of UInt64 are defined in Table 127.

Table 127 – UInt64 Definition

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	UInt64		
IsAbstract	FALSE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	BitFieldMaskDataType	FALSE

12.3 DataTypes defined in IEC 62541-4

IEC 62541-4 defines a set of *DataTypes*. Their representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 128.

Table 128 – IEC 62541-4 DataType Definitions

BrowseName
AnonymousIdentityToken
DataValue
DiagnosticInfo
ExpandedNodeId
SignedSoftwareCertificate
UserIdentityToken
UserNameIdentityToken
X509IdentityToken
WssIdentityToken
SecurityTokenRequestType
AddNodesItem
AddReferencesItem
DeleteNodesItem
DeleteReferencesItem
NumericRange
MessageSecurityMode
ApplicationDescription

The *SecurityTokenRequestType* is an enumeration that is defined as the type of the requestType parameter of the OpenSecureChannel *Service* in IEC 62541-4.

The *AddNodesItem* is a structure that is defined as the type of the nodesToAdd parameter of the AddNodes *Service* in IEC 62541-4.

The *AddReferencesItem* is a structure that is defined as the type of the referencesToAdd parameter of the AddReferences *Service* in IEC 62541-4.

The *DeleteNodesItem* is a structure that is defined as the type of the nodesToDelete parameter of the DeleteNodes *Service* in IEC 62541-4.

The *DeleteReferencesItem* is a structure that is defined as the type of the referencesToDelete parameter of the DeleteReferences *Service* in IEC 62541-4.

The *References* of *UserIdentityToken* are defined in Table 129.

Table 129 – UserIdentityToken Definition

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	UserIdentityToken		
IsAbstract	TRUE		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**IsAbstract**
HasSubtype	DataType	UserNameIdentityToken	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	X509IdentityToken	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	WssIdentityToken	FALSE
HasSubtype	DataType	AnonymousIdentityToken	FALSE

12.4 BuildInfo

This structure contains elements that describe the build information of the *Server*. Its elements are defined in Table 130.

Table 130 – BuildInfo Structure

Name	Type	Description
BuildInfo	structure	Information that describes the build of the software.
productUri	String	URI that identifies the software
manufacturerName	String	Name of the software manufacturer.
productName	String	Name of the software.
softwareVersion	String	Software version
buildNumber	String	Build number
buildDate	UtcTime	Date and time of the build.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 131.

Table 131 – BuildInfo Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	BuildInfo

12.5 RedundancySupport

This *DataType* is an enumeration that defines the redundancy support of the *Server*. Its values are defined in Table 132.

Table 132 – RedundancySupport Values

Value	Description
NONE_0	None means that there is no redundancy support.
COLD_1	Cold means that the server supports cold redundancy as defined in IEC 62541-4.
WARM_2	Warm means that the server supports warm redundancy as defined in IEC 62541-4.
HOT_3	Hot means that the server supports hot redundancy as defined in IEC 62541-4.
TRANSPARENT_4	Transparent means that the server supports transparent redundancy as defined in IEC 62541-4.
HOT_AND_MIRRORED_5	HotAndMirrored means that the server supports HotAndMirrored redundancy as defined in IEC 62541-4.

See IEC 62541-4 for a more detailed description of the different values.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 133.

Table 133 – RedundancySupport Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	RedundancySupport

12.6 ServerState

This *DataType* is an enumeration that defines the execution state of the *Server*. Its values are defined in Table 134.

Table 134 – ServerState Values

Value	Description
RUNNING_0	The server is running normally. This is the usual state for a server.
FAILED_1	A vendor-specific fatal error has occurred within the server. The server is no longer functioning. The recovery procedure from this situation is vendor-specific. Most *Service* requests should be expected to fail.
NO_CONFIGURATION_2	The server is running but has no configuration information loaded and therefore does not transfer data.
SUSPENDED_3	The server has been temporarily suspended by some vendor-specific method and is not receiving or sending data.
SHUTDOWN_4	The server has shut down or is in the process of shutting down. Depending on the implementation, this might or might not be visible to clients.
TEST_5	The server is in Test Mode. The outputs are disconnected from the real hardware, but the server will otherwise behave normally. Inputs may be real or may be simulated depending on the vendor implementation. StatusCode will generally be returned normally.
COMMUNICATION_FAULT_6	The server is running properly, but is having difficulty accessing data from its data sources. This may be due to communication problems or some other problem preventing the underlying device, control system, etc. from returning valid data. It may be a complete failure, meaning that no data is available, or a partial failure, meaning that some data is still available. It is expected that items affected by the fault will individually return with a BAD FAILURE status code indication for the items.
UNKNOWN_7	This state is used only to indicate that the OPC UA server does not know the state of underlying servers.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 135.

Table 135 – ServerState Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	ServerState

12.7 RedundantServerDataType

This structure contains elements that describe the status of the *Server*. Its composition is defined in Table 136.

Table 136 – RedundantServerDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
RedundantServerDataType	structure	
serverId	String	The Id of the server (not the URI).
serviceLevel	Byte	The service level of the server.
serverState	ServerState	The current state of the server.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 137.

Table 137 – RedundantServerDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	RedundantServerDataType

12.8 SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType

This structure contains diagnostic information about the sampling rates currently used by the *Server*. Its elements are defined in Table 138.

Table 138 – SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType	structure	
samplingInterval	Duration	The sampling interval in milliseconds.
sampledMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32	The number of *MonitoredItems* being sampled at this sample rate.
maxSampledMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32	The maximum number of *MonitoredItems* being sampled at this sample rate at the same time since the server was started (restarted).
disabledMonitoredItemsSamplingCount	UInt32	The number of *MonitoredItems* at this sample rate whose sampling currently disabled.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 139.

Table 139 – SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	SamplingIntervalDiagnosticsDataType

12.9 ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType

This structure contains diagnostic summary information for the *Server*. Its elements are defined in Table 140.

Table 140 – ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType	structure	
serverViewCount	UInt32	The number of server-created views in the server.
currentSessionCount	UInt32	The number of client sessions currently established in the server.
cumulatedSessionCount	UInt32	The cumulative number of client sessions that have been established in the server since the server was started (or restarted). This includes the *currentSessionCount*.
securityRejectedSessionCount	UInt32	The number of client session establishment requests that were rejected due to security constraints since the server was started (or restarted).
rejectedSessionCount	UInt32	The number of client session establishment requests that were rejected since the server was started (or restarted). This number includes the *securityRejectedSessionCount*.
sessionTimeoutCount	UInt32	The number of client sessions that were closed due to timeout since the server was started (or restarted).
sessionAbortCount	UInt32	The number of client sessions that were closed due to errors since the server was started (or restarted).
publishingIntervalCount	UInt32	The number of publishing intervals currently supported in the server.
currentSubscriptionCount	UInt32	The number of subscriptions currently established in the server.
cumulatedSubscriptionCount	UInt32	The cumulative number of subscriptions that have been established in the server since the server was started (or restarted). This includes the *currentSubscriptionCount*.
securityRejectedRequestsCount	UInt32	The number of requests that were rejected due to security constraints since the server was started (or restarted). The requests include all *Services* defined in IEC 62541-4, also requests to create sessions.
rejectedRequestsCount	UInt32	The number of requests that were rejected since the server was started (or restarted). The requests include all *Services* defined in IEC 62541-4, also requests to create sessions. This number includes the *securityRejectedRequestsCount*.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 141.

Table 141 – ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	ServerDiagnosticsSummaryDataType

12.10 ServerStatusDataType

This structure contains elements that describe the status of the *Server*. Its composition is defined in Table 142.

Table 142 – ServerStatusDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
ServerStatusDataType	structure	
startTime	UtcTime	Time (UTC) the server was started. This is constant for the server instance and is not reset when the server changes state. Each instance of a server should keep the time when the process started.
currentTime	UtcTime	The current time (UTC) as known by the server.
state	ServerState	The current state of the server. Its values are defined in 12.6.
buildInfo	BuildInfo	
secondsTillShutdown	UInt32	Approximate number of seconds until the server will be shut down. The value is only relevant once the state changes into SHUTDOWN.
shutdownReason	LocalizedText	An optional localized text indicating the reason for the shutdown. The value is only relevant once the state changes into SHUTDOWN.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 143.

Table 143 – ServerStatusDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	ServerStatusDataType

12.11 SessionDiagnosticsDataType

This structure contains diagnostic information about client sessions. Its elements are defined in Table 144. Most of the values represented in this structure provide information about the number of calls of a *Service*, the number of currently used *MonitoredItems*, etc. Those numbers need not provide the exact value; they need only provide the approximate number, so that the *Server* is not burdened with providing the exact numbers.

Table 144 – SessionDiagnosticsDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
SessionDiagnosticsDataType	structure	
sessionId	NodeId	Server-assigned identifier of the session.
sessionName	String	The name of the session provided in the CreateSession request.
clientDesription	Application Description	The description provided by the client in the CreateSession request.
serverUri	String	The serverUri request in the CreateSession request.
endpointUrl	String	The endpointUrl passed by the client to the CreateSession request.
localeIds	LocaleId[]	Array of LocaleIds specified by the client in the open session call.
actualSessionTimeout	Duration	The requested session timeout specified by the client in the open session call.
maxResponseMessageSize	UInt32	The maximum size for the response message sent to the client.
clientConnectionTime	UtcTime	The server timestamp when the client opens the session.
clientLastContactTime	UtcTime	The server timestamp of the last request of the client in the context of the session.
currentSubscriptionsCount	UInt32	The number of subscriptions currently used by the session.
currentMonitoredItemsCount	UInt32	The number of *MonitoredItems* currently used by the session
currentPublishRequestsInQueue	UInt32	The number of publish requests currently in the queue for the session.
currentPublishTimerExpirations	UInt32	The number of publish timer expirations when there are data to be sent, but there are no publish requests for this session. The value shall be 0 if there are no data to be sent or publish requests queued.
totalRequestsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of all*Services*, identifying the number of received requests of any *Services* on the session.
unauthorizedRequestsCount	UInt32	Counter of all *Services*, identifying the number of *Service* requests that were rejected due to authorization failure
readCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Read *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
historyReadCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the HistoryRead *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
writeCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Write *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
historyUpdateCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the HistoryUpdate *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
callCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Call *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
createMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the CreateMonitoredItems *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
modifyMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the ModifyMonitoredItems *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
setMonitoringModeCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the SetMonitoringMode *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
setTriggeringCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the SetTriggering *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
deleteMonitoredItemsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the DeleteMonitoredItems *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
createSubscriptionCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the CreateSubscription *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.

Name	Type	Description
modifySubscriptionCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the ModifySubscription *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
setPublishingModeCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the SetPublishingMode *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
publishCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Publish *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
republishCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Republish *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
transferSubscriptionsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the TransferSubscriptions *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
deleteSubscriptionsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the DeleteSubscriptions *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
addNodesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the AddNodes *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
addReferencesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the AddReferences *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
deleteNodesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the DeleteNodes *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
deleteReferencesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the DeleteReferences *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
browseCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the Browse *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
browseNextCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the BrowseNext *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
translateBrowsePathsToNodeIdsCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the TranslateBrowsePathsToNodeIds *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
queryFirstCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the QueryFirst *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
queryNextCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the QueryNext *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
registerNodesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the RegisterNodes *Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.
unregisterNodesCount	ServiceCounter DataType	Counter of the UnregisterNodes*Service*, identifying the number of received requests of this *Service* on the session.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 145.

Table 145 – SessionDiagnosticsDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	SessionDiagnosticsDataType

12.12 SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType

This structure contains security-related diagnostic information about client sessions. Its elements are defined in Table 146. Because this information is security-related, it should not be made accessible to all users, but only to authorised users.

Table 146 – SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType	structure	
sessionId	NodeId	Server-assigned identifier of the session.
clientUserIdOfSession	String	Name of authenticated user when creating the session.
clientUserIdHistory	String[]	Array containing the name of the authenticated user currently active (either from creating the session or from calling the *ActivateSession Service*) and the history of those names. Each time the active user changes, an entry shall be made at the end of the array. The active user is always at the end of the array. Servers may restrict the size of this array, but shall support at least a size of 2. How the name of the authenticated user can be obtained from the system via the information received as part of the session establishment is defined in 6.4.3.
authenticationMechanism	String	Type of authentication (user name and password, X.509, Kerberos).
encoding	String	Which encoding is used on the wire, for example XML or UA Binary.
transportProtocol	String	Which transport protocol is used, for example TCP or HTTP.
securityMode	MessageSecurityMode	The message security mode used for the session.
securityPolicyUri	String	The name of the security policy used for the session.
clientCertificate	ByteString	The application instance certificate provided by the client in the CreateSession request.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 147.

Table 147 – SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	SessionSecurityDiagnosticsDataType

12.13 ServiceCounterDataType

This structure contains diagnostic information about subscriptions. Its elements are defined in Table 148.

Table 148 – ServiceCounterDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
ServiceCounterDataType	structure	
totalCount	UInt32	The number of *Service* requests that have been received.
errorCount	UInt32	The total number of *Service* requests that were rejected.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 149.

Table 149 – ServiceCounterDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	ServiceCounterDataType

12.14 StatusResult

This structure combines a *StatusCode* and diagnostic information and can, for example, be used by Methods to return several *StatusCodes* and the corresponding diagnostic information that are not handled in the *Call Service* parameters. The elements of this *DataType* are defined in Table 150. Whether the diagnosticInfo is returned depends on the setting of the *Service* calls.

Table 150 – StatusResult Structure

Name	Type	Description
StatusResult	structure	
statusCode	StatusCode	The StatusCode.
diagnosticInfo	DiagnosticInfo	The diagnostic information for the statusCode.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 151.

Table 151 – StatusResult Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	StatusResult

12.15 SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType

This structure contains diagnostic information about subscriptions. Its elements are defined in Table 152.

Table 152 – SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType	structure	
sessionId	NodeId	Server-assigned identifier of the session the subscription belongs to.
subscriptionId	UInt32	Server-assigned identifier of the subscription.
priority	Byte	The priority the client assigned to the subscription.
publishingInterval	Duration	The publishing interval of the subscription in milliseconds
maxKeepAliveCount	UInt32	The maximum keep-alive count of the subscription.
maxLifetimeCount	UInt32	The maximum lifetime count of the subscription.
maxNotificationsPerPublish	UInt32	The maximum number of notifications per publish response.
publishingEnabled	Boolean	Whether publishing is enabled for the subscription.
modifyCount	UInt32	The number of ModifySubscription requests received for the subscription.
enableCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has been enabled.
disableCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has been disabled.
republishRequestCount	UInt32	The number of Republish *Service* requests that have been received and processed for the subscription.
republishMessageRequestCount	UInt32	The total number of messages that have been requested to be republished for the subscription
republishMessageCount	UInt32	The number of messages that have been successfully republished for the subscription.
transferRequestCount	UInt32	The total number of TransferSubscriptions *Service* requests that have been received for the subscription.
transferredToAltClientCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has been transferred to an alternate client.
transferredToSameClientCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has been transferred to an alternate session for the same client.
publishRequestCount	UInt32	The number of Publish *Service* requests that have been received and processed for the subscription.
dataChangeNotificationsCount	UInt32	The number of data change Notifications sent by the subscription.
eventNotificationsCount	UInt32	The number of Event Notifications sent by the subscription.
notificationsCount	UInt32	The total number of Notifications sent by the subscription.
latePublishRequestCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has entered the LATE State, i.e. the number of times the publish timer expires and there are unsent notifications.
currentKeepAliveCount	UInt32	The number of times the subscription has entered the KEEPALIVE State.
currentLifetimeCount	UInt32	The current lifetime count of the subscription.
unacknowledgedMessageCount	UInt32	The number of unacknowledged messages saved in the republish queue.
discardedMessageCount	UInt32	The number of messages that were discarded before they were acknowledged.
monitoredItemCount	UInt32	The total number of monitored items of the subscription, including the disabled monitored items.
disabledMonitoredItemCount	UInt32	The number of disabled monitored items of the subscription.
monitoringQueueOverflowCount	UInt32	The number of times a monitored item dropped notifications because of a queue overflow.
nextSequenceNumber	UInt32	Sequence number for the next notification message.
eventQueueOverflowCount	UInt32	The number of times a monitored item in the subscription has generated an Event of type EventQueueOverflowEventType.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 153.

Table 153 – SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	SubscriptionDiagnosticsDataType

12.16 ModelChangeStructureDataType

This structure contains elements that describe changes of the model. Its composition is defined in Table 154.

Table 154 – ModelChangeStructureDataType Structure

<table>
<tr><th>Name</th><th>Type</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>ModelChangeStructure DataType</td><td>structure</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>affected</td><td>NodeId</td><td>NodeId of the Node that was changed. The client should assume that the affected Node has been created or deleted, had a Reference added or deleted, or the DataType has changed as described by the verb.</td></tr>
<tr><td>affectedType</td><td>NodeId</td><td>If the affected Node was an Object or Variable, affectedType contains the NodeId of the TypeDefinitionNode of the affected Node. Otherwise it is set to null.</td></tr>
<tr><td>verb</td><td>Byte</td><td>Describes the changes happening to the affected Node.
The verb is an 8-bit unsigned integer used as bit mask with the structure defined in the following table:
<table>
<tr><th>Field</th><th>Bit</th><th>Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>NodeAdded</td><td>0</td><td>Indicates the affected Node has been added.</td></tr>
<tr><td>NodeDeleted</td><td>1</td><td>Indicates the affected Node has been deleted.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ReferenceAdded</td><td>2</td><td>Indicates a Reference has been added. The affected Node may be either a SourceNode or TargetNode. Note that an added bidirectional Reference is reflected by two ChangeStructures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>ReferenceDeleted</td><td>3</td><td>Indicates a Reference has been deleted. The affected Node may be either a SourceNode or TargetNode. Note that a deleted bidirectional Reference is reflected by two ChangeStructures.</td></tr>
<tr><td>DataTypeChanged</td><td>4</td><td>This verb may be used only for affected Nodes that are Variables or VariableTypes. It indicates that the DataType Attribute has changed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Reserved</td><td>5:7</td><td>Reserved for future use. Shall always be zero.</td></tr>
</table>
A verb may identify several changes on the affected Node at once. This feature should be used if event compression is used (see IEC 62541-3 for details).
Note that all verbs shall always be considered in the context where the ModelChangeStructureDataType is used. A NodeDeleted may indicate that a Node was removed from a view but still exists in other Views.</td></tr>
</table>

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 155.

Table 155 – ModelChangeStructureDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	ModelChangeStructureDataType

12.17 SemanticChangeStructureDataType

This structure contains elements that describe a change of the model. Its composition is defined in Table 156.

Table 156 – SemanticChangeStructureDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
SemanticChangeStructureDataType	structure	
affected	NodeId	*NodeId* of the *Node* that owns the *Property* that has changed.
affectedType	NodeId	If the *affected Node* was an *Object* or *Variable*, *affectedType* contains the *NodeId* of the *TypeDefinitionNode* of the *affected Node*. Otherwise it is set to null.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 157.

Table 157 – SemanticChangeStructureDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	SemanticChangeStructureDataType

12.18 BitFieldMaskDataType

This simple *DataType* is a subtype of UInt64 and represents a bit mask up to 32 bits where individual bits can be written without modifying the other bits.

The first 32 bits (least significant bits) of the *BitFieldMaskDataType* represent the bit mask and the second 32 bits represent the validity of the bits in the bit mask. When the *Server* returns the value to the client, the validity provides information of which bits in the bit mask have a meaning. When the client passes the value to the *Server*, the validity defines which bits should be written. Only those bits defined in validity are changed in the bit mask, all others stay the same. The *BitFieldMaskDataType* can be used as *DataType* in the *OptionSetType VariableType*

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 158.

Table 158 – BitFieldMaskDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	BitFieldMaskDataType

12.19 NetworkGroupDataType

This structure contains information on different network paths for one *Server*. Its composition is defined in Table 159.

Table 159 – NetworkGroupDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
NetworkGroupDataType	structure	
serverUri	String	URI of the Server represented by the network group.
networkPaths	EndpointUrlListDataType[]	Array of different network paths to the server, for example provided by different network cards in a Server node. Each network path can have several Endpoints representing different protocol options for the same path.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 160.

Table 160 – NetworkGroupDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	NetworkGroupDataType

12.20 EndpointUrlListDataType

This structure represents a list of URLs of an *Endpoint*. Its composition is defined in Table 161.

Table 161 – EndpointUrlListDataType Structure

Name	Type	Description
EndpointUrlListDataType	structure	
endpointUrlList	String[]	List of URLs of an Endpoint.

Its representation in the *AddressSpace* is defined in Table 162.

Table 162 – EndpointUrlListDataType Definition

Attributes	Value
BrowseName	EndpointUrlListDataType

Annex A
(informative)

Design decisions when modelling the server information

A.1 Overview

This annex describes the design decisions of modelling the information provided by each OPC UA *Server*, exposing its capabilities, diagnostic information, and other data needed to work with the *Server*, such as the *NamespaceArray*.

This annex gives an example of what should be considered when modelling data using the Address Space Model. General considerations for using the Address Space Model can be found in IEC 62541-3.

This annex is for information only, that is, each *Server* vendor can model its data in the appropriate way that fits its needs.

The following subclauses describe the design decisions made while modelling the *Server Object*. General *DataTypes*, *VariableTypes* and *ObjectTypes* such as the *EventTypes* described in this standard are not taken into account.

A.2 ServerType and Server Object

The first decision is to decide at what level types are needed. Typically, each *Server* will provide one *Server Object* with a well known *NodeId*. The *NodeIds* of the containing *Nodes* are also well-known because their symbolic name is specified in this standard and the *NodeId* is based on the symbolic name in IEC 62541-6. Nevertheless, aggregating *Servers* may want to expose the *Server Objects* of the OPC UA *Servers* they are aggregating in their *AddressSpace*. Therefore, it is very helpful to have a type definition for the *Server Object*. The *Server Object* is an *Object*, because it groups a set of *Variables* and *Objects* containing information about the *Server*. The *ServerType* is a complex *ObjectType*, because the basic structure of the *Server Object* should be well-defined. However, the *Server Object* can be extended by adding *Variables* and *Objects* in an appropriate structure of the *Server Object* or its containing *Objects*.

A.3 Typed complex Objects beneath the Server Object

Objects beneath the *Server Object* used to group information, such as *Server* capabilities or diagnostics, are also typed because an aggregating *Server* may want to provide only part of the *Server* information, such as diagnostics information, in its *AddressSpace*. Clients are able to program against these structures if they are typed, because they have its type definition.

A.4 Properties versus DataVariables

Since the general description in IEC 62541-3 about the semantic difference between *Properties* and *DataVariables* are not applicable for the information provided about the *Server* the rules described in IEC 62541-3 are used.

If simple data structures should be provided, *Properties* are used. Examples of *Properties* are the *NamespaceArray* of the *Server Object* and the *MinSupportedSampleRate* of the *ServerCapabilities Object*.

If complex data structures are used, *DataVariables* are used. Examples of *DataVariables* are the *ServerStatus* of the *Server Object* and the *ServerDiagnosticsSummary* of the *ServerDiagnostics Object*.

A.5 Complex Variables using complex DataTypes

DataVariables providing complex data structures expose their information as complex *DataTypes*, as well as components in the *AddressSpace*. This allows access to simple values as well as access to the whole information at once in a transactional context.

For example, the *ServerStatus Variable* of the *Server Object* is modelled as a complex *DataVariable* having the *ServerStatusDataType* providing all information about the *Server* status. But it also exposes the *CurrentTime* as a simple *DataVariable*, because a client may want to read only the current time of the *Server*, and is not interested in the build information, etc.

A.6 Complex Variables having an array

A special case of providing complex data structures is an array of complex data structures. The *SubscriptionDiagnosticsArrayType* is an example of how this is modelled. It is an array of a complex data structure, providing information of a subscription. Because a *Server* typically has several subscriptions, it is an array. Some clients may want to read the diagnostic information about all subscriptions at once; therefore it is modelled as an array in a *Variable*. On the other hand, a client may be interested in only a single entry of the complex structure, such as the *PublishRequestCount*. Therefore, each entry of the array is also exposed individually as a complex *DataVariable*, having each entry exposed as simple data.

Note that it is never necessary to expose the individual entries of an array to access them separately. The *Services* already allow accessing individual entries of an array of a *Variable*. However, if the entries should also be used for other purposes in the *AddressSpace,* such as having *References* or additional *Properties* or exposing their complex structure using *DataVariables,* it is useful to expose them individually.

A.7 Redundant information

Providing redundant information should generally be avoided. But to fulfil the needs of different clients, it may be helpful.

Using complex *DataVariables* automatically leads to providing redundant information, because the information is directly provided in the complex *DataType* of the *Value Attribute* of the complex *Variable*, and also exposed individually in the components of the complex *Variable*.

The diagnostics information about subscriptions is provided in two different locations. One location is the *SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray* of the *ServerDiagnostics Object*, providing the information for all subscriptions of the *Server*. The second location is the *SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray* of each individual *SessionDiagnosticsObject Object*, providing only the subscriptions of the session. This is useful because some clients may be interested in only the subscriptions grouped by sessions, whereas other clients may want to access the diagnostics information of all sessions at once.

The *SessionDiagnosticsArray* and the *SessionSecurityDiagnosticsArray* of the *SessionsDiagnosticsSummary Object* do not expose their individual entries, although they represent an array of complex data structures. But the information of the entries can also be accessed individually as components of the *SessionDiagnostics Objects* provided for each session by the *SessionsDiagnosticsSummary Object*. A client can either access the arrays (or parts of the arrays) directly or browse to the *SessionDiagnostics Objects* to get the

information of the individual entries. Thus, the information provided is redundant, but the *Variables* containing the arrays do not expose their individual entries.

A.8 Usage of the BaseDataVariableType

All *DataVariables* used to expose complex data structures of complex *DataVariables* have the *BaseDataVariableType* as type definition if they are not complex by themselves. The reason for this approach is that the complex *DataVariables* already define the semantic of the containing *DataVariables* and this semantic is not used in another context. It is not expected that they are subtyped, because they should reflect the data structure of the *DataType* of the complex *DataVariable*.

A.9 Subtyping

Subtyping is used for modelling information about the redundancy support of the *Server*. Because the provided information shall differ depending on the supported redundancy of the *Server*, subtypes of the *ServerRedundancyType* will be used for this purpose.

Subtyping is also used as an extensibility mechanism (see A.10).

A.10 Extensibility mechanism

The information of the *Server* will be extended by other parts of this series of standards, by companion specifications or by *Server* vendors. There are preferred ways to provide the additional information.

Do not subtype *DataTypes* to provide additional information about the *Server*. Clients might not be able to read those new defined *DataTypes* and are not able to get the information, including the basic information. If information is added by several sources, the *DataType* hierarchy may be difficult to maintain. Note that this rule applies to the information about the *Server*; in other scenarios this may be a useful way to add information.

Add *Objects* containing *Variables* or add *Variables* to the *Objects* defined in this part. If, for example, additional diagnostic information per subscription is needed, add a new *Variable* containing in array with an entry per subscription in the same places that the *SubscriptionDiagnosticsArray* is used.

Use subtypes of the *ServerVendorCapabilityType* to add information about the server-specific capabilities on the *ServerCapabilities Objects*. Because this extensibility point is already defined in this part, clients will look there for additional information.

Use a subtype of the *VendorServerInfoType* to add server-specific information. Because an *Object* of this type is already defined in this part, clients will look there for server-specific information.

Annex B
(normative)

StateMachines

B.1 General

This annex describes the basic infrastructure to model state machines. It defines *ObjectTypes*, *VariableTypes* and *ReferenceTypes* and explains how they should be used.

This annex is an integral part of this standard, that is, the types defined in this annex have to be used as defined. However, it is not required but strongly recommended that a *Server* uses these types to expose its state machines. The defined types may be subtyped to refine their behaviour.

When a *Server* exposes its state machine using the types defined in this annex, it might only provide a simplified view on its internal state machine, hiding for example substates or putting several internal states into one exposed state.

The scope of the state machines described in this annex is to provide an appropriate foundation for state machines needed for IEC 62541-9 and IEC 62541-10. It does not provide more complex functionality of a state machine like parallel states, forks and joins, history states, choices and junctions, etc. However, the base state machine defined in this annex can be extended to support such concepts.

The following clauses describe examples of state machines, define state machines in the context of this annex and define the representation of state machines in OPC UA. Finally, some examples of state machines, represented in OPC UA, are given.

B.2 Examples of finite state machines

B.2.1 Simple state machine

The following example provides an overview of the base features that the state machines defined in this annex will support. In the following, a more complex example is given, that also supports sub-state machines.

Figure B.1 gives an overview over a simple state machine. It contains the three states “State1”, “State2” and “State3”. There are transitions from “State1” to “State2”, “State2” to “State2”, etc. Some of the transitions provide additional information with regard to what causes (or triggers) the transition, for example the call of “Method1” for the transition from “State1” to “State2”. The effect (or action) of the transition can also be specified, for example the generation of an *Event* of the “EventType1” in the same transition. The notation used to identify the cause is simply listing it on the transition, the effect is prefixed with a “/”. More than one cause or effect are separated by a “,”. Not every transition has to have a cause or effect, for example the transition between “State2” and “State3”.

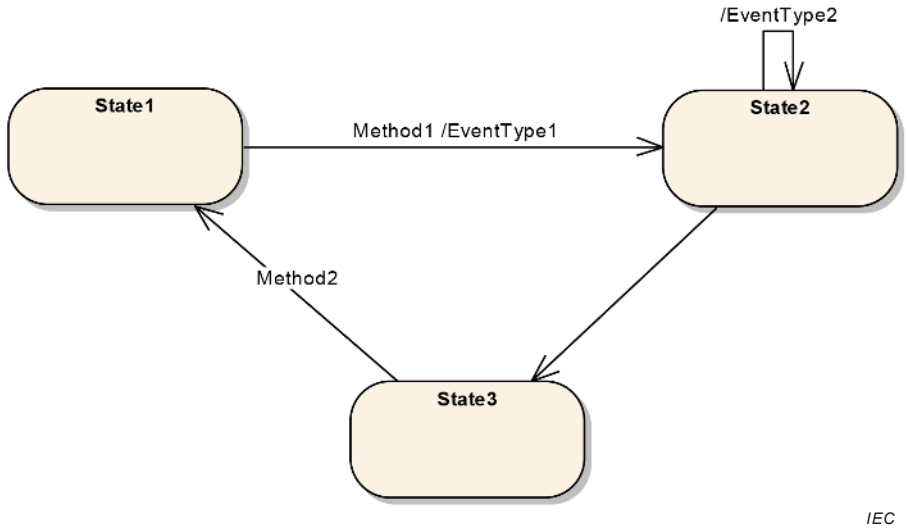

Figure B.1 – Example of a simple state machine

For simplicity, the state machines described in this annex will only support causes in form of specifying *Methods* that have to be called and effects in form of *EventTypes* of *Events* that are generated. However, the defined infrastructure allows extending this to support additional different causes and effects.

B.2.2 State machine containing substates

Figure B.2 shows an example of a state machine where “State6” is a sub-state-machine. This means, that when the overall state machine is in State6, this state can be distinguished to be in the sub-states “State7” or “State8”. Sub-state-machines can be nested, that is, “State7” could be another sub-state-machine.

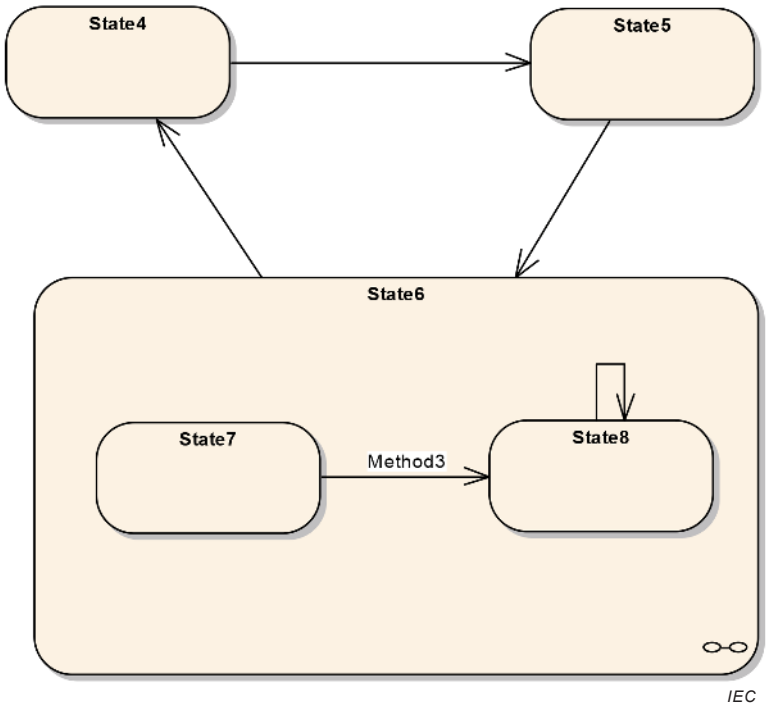

Figure B.2 – Example of a state machine having a sub-machine

B.3 Definition of state machine

The infrastructure of state machines defined in this annex only deals with the basics of state machines needed to support IEC 62541-9 and IEC 62541-10. The intention is to keep the basic simple but extensible.

For the state machines defined in this annex we assume that state machines are typed and instances of a type have their states and semantics specified by the type. For some types, this means that the states and transitions are fixed. For other types the states and transitions may be dynamic or unknown. A state machine where all the states are specified explicitly by the type is called a finite state machine.

Therefore we distinguish between *StateMachineType* and *StateMachine* and their subtypes like *FiniteStateMachineType*. The *StateMachineType* specifies a description of the state machine, that is, its states, transitions, etc., whereas the *StateMachine* is an instance of the *StateMachineType* and only contains the current state.

Each *StateMachine* contains information about the current state. If the *StateMachineType* has *SubStateMachines*, the *StateMachine* also contains information about the current state of the *SubStateMachines*. *StateMachines* which have their states completely defined by the type are instances of a *FiniteStateMachineType*.

Each *FiniteStateMachineType* has one or more *States*. For simplicity, we do not distinguish between different *States* like the start or the end states.

Each *State* can have one or more *SubStateMachines*.

Each *FiniteStateMachineType* may have one or more *Transitions*. A *Transition* is directed and points from one *State* to another *State*.

Each *Transition* can have one or more *Causes*. A *Cause* leads a *FiniteStateMachine* to change its current *State* from the source of the *Transition* to its target. In this annex we only specify *Method* calls to be *Causes* of *Transitions*. *Transitions* do not have to have a *Cause*. A *Transition* can always be caused by some server-internal logic that is not exposed in the *AddressSpace*.

Each *Transition* can have one or more *Effects*. An *Effect* occurs if the *Transition* is used to change the *State* of a *StateMachine*. In this annex we only specify the generation of *Events* to be *Effects* of a *Transition*. A *Transition* is not required to expose any *Effects* in the *AddressSpace*.

Although this annex only specifies simple concepts for state machines, the provided infrastructure is extensible. If needed, special *States* can be defined as well as additional *Causes* or *Effects*.

B.4 Representation of state machines in the AddressSpace

B.4.1 Overview

The types defined in this annex are illustrated in Figure B.3. The *MyFiniteStateMachineType* is a minimal example which illustrates how these *Types* can be used to describe a *StateMachine*. See IEC 62541-9 and IEC 62541-10 for additional examples of *StateMachines*.

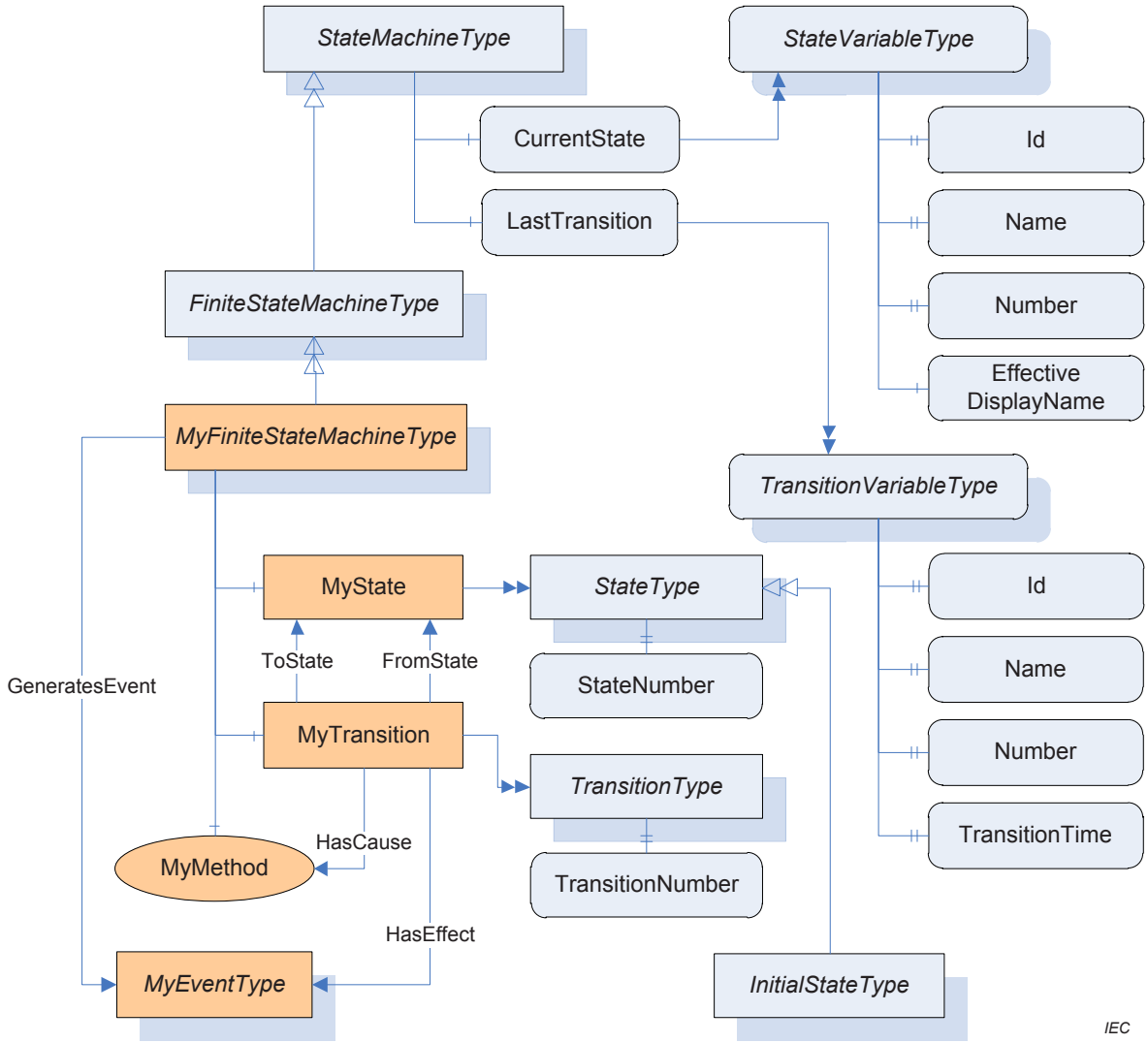

Figure B.3 – The StateMachine Information Model

B.4.2 StateMachineType

The *StateMachineType* is the base *ObjectType* for all *StateMachineTypes*. It defines a single *Variable* which represents the current state of the machine. An instance of this *ObjectType* shall generate an *Event* whenever a significant state change occurs. The *Server* decides which state changes are significant. *Servers* shall use the *GeneratesEvent ReferenceType* to indicate which *Event(s)* could be produced by the *StateMachine*.

Subtypes may add *Methods* which affect the state of the machine. The *Executable Attribute* is used to indicate whether the *Method* is valid given the current state of the machine. The generation of *AuditEvents* for *Methods* is defined in IEC 62541-4. A *StateMachine* may not be active. In this case, the *CurrentState* and *LastTransition Variables* shall have a status equal to *Bad_StateNotActive* (see Table B.17).

Subtypes may add components which are instances of *StateMachineTypes*. These components are considered to be sub-states of the *StateMachine*. *SubStateMachines* are only active when the parent machine is in an appropriate state.

Events produced by *SubStateMachines* may be suppressed by the parent machine. In some cases, the parent machine will produce a single *Event* that reflects changes in multiple *SubStateMachines*.

FiniteStateMachineType is subtype of *StateMachineType* that provides a mechanism to explicitly define the states and transitions. A *Server* should use this mechanism if it knows what the possible states are and the state machine is not trivial. The *FiniteStateMachineType* is defined in B.4.5.

The *StateMachineType* is formally defined in Table B.1.

Table B.1 – StateMachineType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StateMachineType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the BaseObjectType.					
HasSubtype	ObjectType	FiniteStateMachineType	Defined in B.4.5		
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentState	LocalizedText	StateVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	LastTransition	LocalizedText	TransitionVariableType	Optional

CurrentState stores the current state of an instance of the *StateMachineType*. *CurrentState* provides a human readable name for the current state which may not be suitable for use in application control logic. Applications should use the *Id Property* of *CurrentState* if they need a unique identifier for the state.

LastTransition stores the last transition which occurred in an instance of the *StateMachineType*. *LastTransition* provides a human readable name for the last transition which may not be suitable for use in application control logic. Applications should use the *Id Property* of *LastTransition* if they need a unique identifier for the transition.

B.4.3 StateVariableType

The *StateVariableType* is the base *VariableType* for *Variables* that store the current state of a *StateMachine* as a human readable name.

The *StateVariableType* is formally defined in Table B.2.

Table B.2 – StateVariableType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StateVariableType				
DataType	LocalizedText				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *BaseDataVariableType* defined in 7.4. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the *BaseDataVariableType*.					
HasSubtype	VariableType	FiniteStateVariableType	Defined in B.4.6		
HasProperty	Variable	Id	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Name	QualifiedName	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	Number	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	EffectiveDisplayName	LocalizedText	PropertyType	Optional

Id is a name which uniquely identifies the current state within the *StateMachineType*. A subtype may restrict the *DataType*.

Name is a *QualifiedName* which uniquely identifies the current state within the *StateMachineType*.

Number is an integer which uniquely identifies the current state within the *StateMachineType*.

EffectiveDisplayName contains a human readable name for the current state of the state machine after taking the state of any *SubStateMachines* in account. There is no rule specified for which state or sub-state should be used. It is up to the *Server* and will depend on the semantics of the *StateMachineType*.

StateMachines produce *Events* which may include the current state of a *StateMachine*. In that case *Servers* shall provide all the optional *Properties* of the *StateVariableType* in the *Event*, even if they are not provided on the instances in the *AddressSpace*.

B.4.4 TransitionVariableType

The *TransitionVariableType* is the base *VariableType* for *Variables* that store a *Transition* that occurred within a *StateMachine* as a human readable name.

The *SourceTimestamp* for the value specifies when the *Transition* occurred. This value may also be exposed with the *TransitionTime Property*.

The *TransitionVariableType* is formally defined in Table B.3.

Table B.3 – TransitionVariableType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	TransitionVariableType				
DataType	LocalizedText				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *BaseDataVariableType* defined in 7.4. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the *BaseDataVariableType*.					
HasSubtype	VariableType	FiniteTransitionVariableType	Defined in B.4.7		
HasProperty	Variable	Id	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Name	QualifiedName	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	Number	UInt32	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	TransitionTime	UtcTime	PropertyType	Optional
HasProperty	Variable	EffectiveTransitionTime	UtcTime	PropertyType	Optional

Id is a name which uniquely identifies a *Transition* within the *StateMachineType*. A subtype may restrict the *DataType*.

Name is a *QualifiedName* which uniquely identifies a transition within the *StateMachineType*.

Number is an integer which uniquely identifies a transition within the *StateMachineType*.

TransitionTime specifies when the transition occurred.

EffectiveTransitionTime specifies the time when the current state or one of its substates was entered. If, for example, a StateA is active and – while active – switches several times between its substates SubA and SubB, then the *TransitionTime* stays at the point in time where StateA became active whereas the *EffectiveTransitionTime* changes with each change of a substate.

B.4.5 FiniteStateMachineType

The *FiniteStateMachineType* is the base *ObjectType* for *StateMachines* that explicitly define the possible *States* and *Transitions*. Once the *States* are defined subtypes shall not add new *States* (see B.4.18).

The *States* of the machine are represented with instances of the *StateType ObjectType*. Each *State* shall have a *BrowseName* which is unique within the *StateMachine* and shall have a

StateNumber which shall also be unique across all *States* defined in the *StateMachine*. Be aware that *States* in a *SubStateMachine* may have the same *StateNumber* or *BrowseName* as *States* in the parent machine. A concrete subtype of *FiniteStateMachineType* shall define at least one *State*.

A *StateMachine* may define one *State* which is an instance of the *InitialStateType*. This *State* is the *State* that the machine goes into when it is activated.

The *Transitions* that may occur are represented with instances of the *TransitionType*. Each *Transition* shall have a *BrowseName* which is unique within the *StateMachine* and may have a *TransitionNumber* which shall also be unique across all *Transitions* defined in the *StateMachine*.

The initial *State* for a *Transition* is a *StateType Object* which is the target of a *FromState Reference*. The final *State* for a *Transition* is a *StateType Object* which is the target of a *ToState Reference*. The *FromState* and *ToState References* shall always be specified.

A *Transition* may produce an *Event*. The *Event* is indicated by a *HasEffect Reference* to a subtype of *BaseEventType*. The *StateMachineType* shall have *GeneratesEvent References* to the targets of a *HasEffect Reference* for each of its *Transitions*.

A *FiniteStateMachineType* may define *Methods* that cause a transition to occur. These *Methods* are targets of *HasCause References* for each of the *Transitions* that may be triggered by the *Method*. The *Executable Attribute* for a *Method* is used to indicate whether the current *State* of the machine allows the *Method* to be called.

A *FiniteStateMachineType* may have sub-state-machines which are represented as instances of *StateMachineType ObjectTypes*. Each *State* shall have a *HasSubStateMachine Reference* to the *StateMachineType Object* which represents the child *States*. The *SubStateMachine* is not active if the parent *State* is not active. In this case the *CurrentState* and *LastTransition Variables* of the *SubStateMachine* shall have a status equal to *Bad_StateNotActive* (see Table B.17).

The *FiniteStateMachineType* is formally defined in Table B.4.

Table B.4 – FiniteStateMachineType Definition

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	FiniteStateMachineType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the StateMachineType defined in 6.2.					
HasComponent	Variable	CurrentState	LocalizedText	FiniteStateVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	LastTransition	LocalizedText	FiniteTransitionVariableType	Optional

B.4.6 FiniteStateVariableType

The *FiniteStateVariableType* is a subtype of *StateVariableType* and is used to store the current state of a Finite*StateMachine* as a human readable name.

The *FiniteStateVariableType* is formally defined in Table B.5.

Table B.5 – FiniteStateVariableType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	FiniteStateVariableType				
DataType	LocalizedText				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the *StateVariableType* defined in B.4.3					
HasProperty	Variable	Id	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory

Id is inherited from the *StateVariableType* and overridden to reflect the required *DataType*. This value shall be the *NodeId* of one of the *State Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType.*

The *Name Property* is inherited from *StateVariableType.* Its *Value* shall be the *BrowseName* of one of the *State Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType*.

The *Number Property* is inherited from *StateVariableType.* Its *Value* shall be the *StateNumber* for one of the *State Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType*.

B.4.7 FiniteTransitionVariableType

The *FiniteTransitionVariableType* is a subtype of *TransitionVariableType* and is used to store a *Transition* that occurred within a *FiniteStateMachine* as a human readable name.

The *FiniteTransitionVariableType* is formally defined in Table B.6.

Table B.6 – FiniteTransitionVariableType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	FiniteTransitionVariableType				
DataType	LocalizedText				
ValueRank	−1 (−1 = Scalar)				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**Node Class**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the TransitionVariableType defined in B.4.4. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the *BaseDataVariableType*.					
HasProperty	Variable	Id	NodeId	PropertyType	Mandatory

Id is inherited from the *TransitionVariableType* and overridden to reflect the required *DataType*. This value shall be the *NodeId* of one of the *Transition Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType*.

The *Name Property* is inherited from the *TransitionVariableType.* Its *Value* shall be the *BrowseName* of one of the *Transition Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType*.

The *Number Property* is inherited from the *TransitionVariableType.* Its *Value* shall be the *TransitionNumber* for one of the *Transition Objects* of the *FiniteStateMachineType*.

B.4.8 StateType

States of a *FiniteStateMachine* are represented as *Objects* of the *StateType.*

The *StateType* is formally defined in Table B.7.

Table B.7 – StateType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	StateType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the BaseObjectType.					
HasProperty	Variable	StateNumber	UInt32	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasSubtype	ObjectType	InitialStateType	Defined in B.4.9		

B.4.9 InitialStateType

The *InitialStateType* is a subtype of the *StateType* and is formally defined in Table B.8. An *Object* of the *InitialStateType* represents the *State* that a *FiniteStateMachine* enters when it is activated. Each *FiniteStateMachine* can have at most one *State* of type *InitialStateType*, but a *FiniteStateMachine* does not have to have a *State* of this type.

A *SubStateMachine* goes into its initial state whenever the parent state is entered. However, a state machine may define a transition that goes directly to a state of the *SubStateMachine*. In this case the *SubStateMachine* goes into that *State* instead of the initial *State*. The two scenarios are illustrated in Figure B.4. The transition from State5 to State6 causes the *SubStateMachine* to go into the initial *State* (State7), however, the transition from State4 to State8 causes the parent machine to go to State6 and the *SubStateMachine* will go to State8.

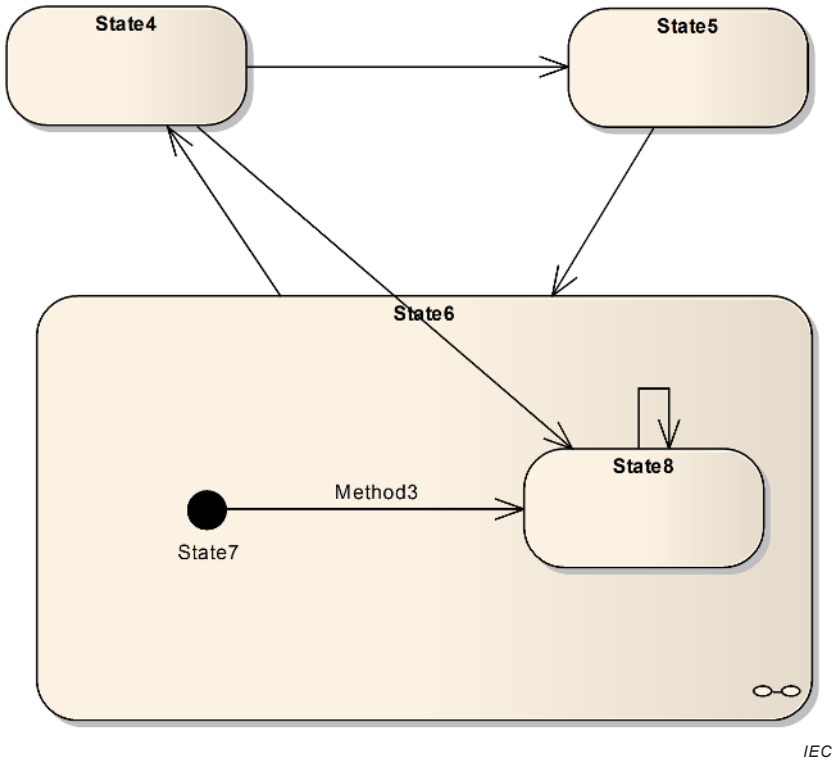

Figure B.4 – Example of an initial State in a sub-machine

If no initial state for a *SubStateMachine* exists and the *State* having the *SubStateMachine* is entered directly, then the *State* of the *SubStateMachine* is server-specific.

Table B.8 – InitialStateType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	InitialStateType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *StateType* defined in B.4.8					

B.4.10 TransitionType

Transitions of a *FiniteStateMachine* are represented as *Objects* of the *ObjectType TransitionType* formally defined in Table B.9.

Each valid *Transition* shall have exactly one *FromState Reference* and exactly one *ToState Reference*, each pointing to an *Object* of the *ObjectType StateType*.

Each *Transition* can have one or more *HasCause References* pointing to the cause that triggers the *Transition*.

Each *Transition* can have one or more *HasEffect References* pointing to the effects that occur when the *Transition* was triggered.

Table B.9 – TransitionType Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	TransitionType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2. Note that a *Reference* to this subtype is not shown in the definition of the BaseObjectType.					
HasProperty	Variable	TransitionNumber	UInt32	PropertyType	Mandatory

B.4.11 FromState

The *FromState ReferenceType* is a concrete *ReferenceType* and can be used directly. It is a subtype of *NonHierarchicalReferences*.

The semantic of this *ReferenceType* is to point form a *Transition* to the starting *State* the *Transition* connects.

The *SourceNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType TransitionType* or one of its subtypes. The *TargetNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType StateType* or one of its subtypes.

The representation of the *FromState ReferenceType* in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table B.10.

Table B.10 – FromState ReferenceType

Attributes	Value		
BrowseName	FromState		
InverseName	ToTransition		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

B.4.12 ToState

The *ToState ReferenceType* is a concrete *ReferenceType* and can be used directly. It is a subtype of *NonHierarchicalReferences*.

The semantic of this *ReferenceType* is to point form a *Transition* to the ending *State* the *Transition* connects.

The *SourceNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType TransitionType* or one of its subtypes. The *TargetNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType StateType* or one of its subtypes.

References of this *ReferenceType* may be only exposed uni-directional. Sometimes this is required, for example, if a *Transition* points to a *State* of a sub-machine.

The representation of the *ToState ReferenceType* in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table B.11.

Table B.11 – ToState ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	ToState		
InverseName	FromTransition		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

B.4.13 HasCause

The *HasCause ReferenceType* is a concrete *ReferenceType* and can be used directly. It is a subtype of *NonHierarchicalReferences*.

The semantic of this *ReferenceType* is to point form a *Transition* to something that causes the *Transition*. In this annex we only define *Methods* as *Causes*. However, the *ReferenceType* is not restricted to point to *Methods*. The referenced Methods can, but do not have to point to a Method of the StateMachineType. For example, it is allowed to point to a server-wide restart Method leading the state machine to go into its initial state.

The *SourceNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType TransitionType* or one of its subtypes. The *TargetNode* can be of any *NodeClass*.

The representation of the *HasCause ReferenceType* in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table B.12.

Table B.12 – HasCause ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasCause		
InverseName	MayBeCausedBy		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

B.4.14 HasEffect

The *HasEffect ReferenceType* is a concrete *ReferenceType* and can be used directly. It is a subtype of *NonHierarchicalReferences*.

The semantic of this *ReferenceType* is to point form a *Transition* to something that will be effected when the *Transition* is triggered. In this annex we only define *EventTypes* as *Effects*. However, the *ReferenceType* is not restricted to point to *EventTypes*.

The *SourceNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType TransitionType* or one of its subtypes. The *TargetNode* can be of any *NodeClass*.

The representation of the *HasEffect ReferenceType* in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table B.13.

Table B.13 – HasEffect ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasEffect		
InverseName	MayBeEffectedBy		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

B.4.15 HasSubStateMachine

The *HasSubStateMachine ReferenceType* is a concrete *ReferenceType* and can be used directly. It is a subtype of *NonHierarchicalReferences*.

The semantic of this *ReferenceType* is to point from a *State* to an instance of a *StateMachineType* which represents the sub-states for the *State*.

The *SourceNode* of this *ReferenceType* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType StateType*. The *TargetNode* shall be an *Object* of the *ObjectType StateMachineType* or one of its subtypes. Each *Object* can be the *TargetNode* of at most one *HasSubStateMachine Reference*.

The *SourceNode* (the state) and the *TargetNode* (the *SubStateMachine*) shall belong to the same *StateMachine*, that is, both shall be referenced from the same *Object* of type *StateMachineType* using a *HasComponent Reference* or a subtype of *HasComponent*.

The representation of the *HasSubStateMachine ReferenceType* in the *AddressSpace* is specified in Table B.14.

Table B.14 – HasSubStateMachine ReferenceType

Attributes	**Value**		
BrowseName	HasSubStateMachine		
InverseName	SubStateMachineOf		
Symmetric	False		
IsAbstract	False		
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**Comment**

B.4.16 TransitionEventType

The *TransitionEventType* is a subtype of the *BaseEventType*. It can be used to generate an *Event* identifying that a *Transition* of a *StateMachine* was triggered. It is formally defined in Table B.15.

Table B.15 – TransitionEventType

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	TransitionEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the base *BaseEventType* defined in 6.4.2					
HasComponent	Variable	Transition	LocalizedText	TransitionVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	FromState	LocalizedText	StateVariableType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Variable	ToState	LocalizedText	StateVariableType	Mandatory

The *TransitionEventType* inherits the *Properties* of the *BaseEventType*.

The inherited *Property SourceNode* shall be filled with the *NodeId* of the *StateMachine* instance where the *Transition* occurs. If the *Transition* occurs in a *SubStateMachine*, then the *NodeId* of the *SubStateMachine* has to be used. If the Transition occurs between a *StateMachine* and a *SubStateMachine*, then the *NodeId* of the *StateMachine* has to be used, independent of the direction of the *Transition*.

Transition identifies the *Transition* that triggered the *Event*.

FromState identifies the *State* before the *Transition*.

ToState identifies the *State* after the *Transition*.

B.4.17 AuditUpdateStateEventType

The *AuditUpdateStateEventType* is a subtype of the *AuditUpdateMethodEventType*. It can be used to generate an *Event* identifying that a *Transition* of a *StateMachine* was triggered. It is formally defined in Table B.16.

Table B.16 – AuditUpdateStateEventType

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	AuditUpdateStateEventType				
IsAbstract	True				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
Subtype of the *AuditUpdateMethodEventType* defined in 6.4.27					
HasProperty	Variable	OldStateId	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	NewStateId	BaseDataType	PropertyType	Mandatory

The *AuditUpdateStateEventType* inherits the *Properties* of the *AuditUpdateMethodEventType*.

The inherited *Property SourceNode* shall be filled with the *NodeId* of the *StateMachine* instance where the *State* changed. If the *State* changed in a *SubStateMachine*, then the *NodeId* of the *SubStateMachine* has to be used.

The *SourceName* for *Events* of this type should be the effect that generated the event (e.g. the name of a Method). If the effect was generated by a *Method* call, the *SourceName* should be the name of the *Method* prefixed with “Method/”.

OldStateId reflects the *Id* of the state prior the change.

NewStateId reflects the new *Id* of the state after the change.

B.4.18 Special Restrictions on subtyping StateMachines

In general, all rules on subtyping apply for *StateMachine* types as well. Some additional rules apply for *StateMachine* types. If a StateMachine type is not abstract, subtypes of it shall not

change the behaviour of it. That means, that in this case a subtype shall not add *States* and it shall not add *Transitions* between its *States*. However, a subtype may add *SubStateMachines*, it may add *Transitions* from the *States* to the *States* of the *SubStateMachine*, and it may add *Causes* and *Effects* to a *Transition*. In addition, a subtype of a *StateMachine* type shall not remove *States* or *Transitions*.

B.4.19 Specific StatusCodes for StateMachines

In Table B.17 specific *StatusCodes* used for *StateMachines* are defined.

Table B.17 – Specific StatusCodes for StateMachines

Symbolic Id	Description
Bad_StateNotActive	The accessed state is not active.

B.5 Examples of StateMachines in the AddressSpace

B.5.1 StateMachineType using inheritance

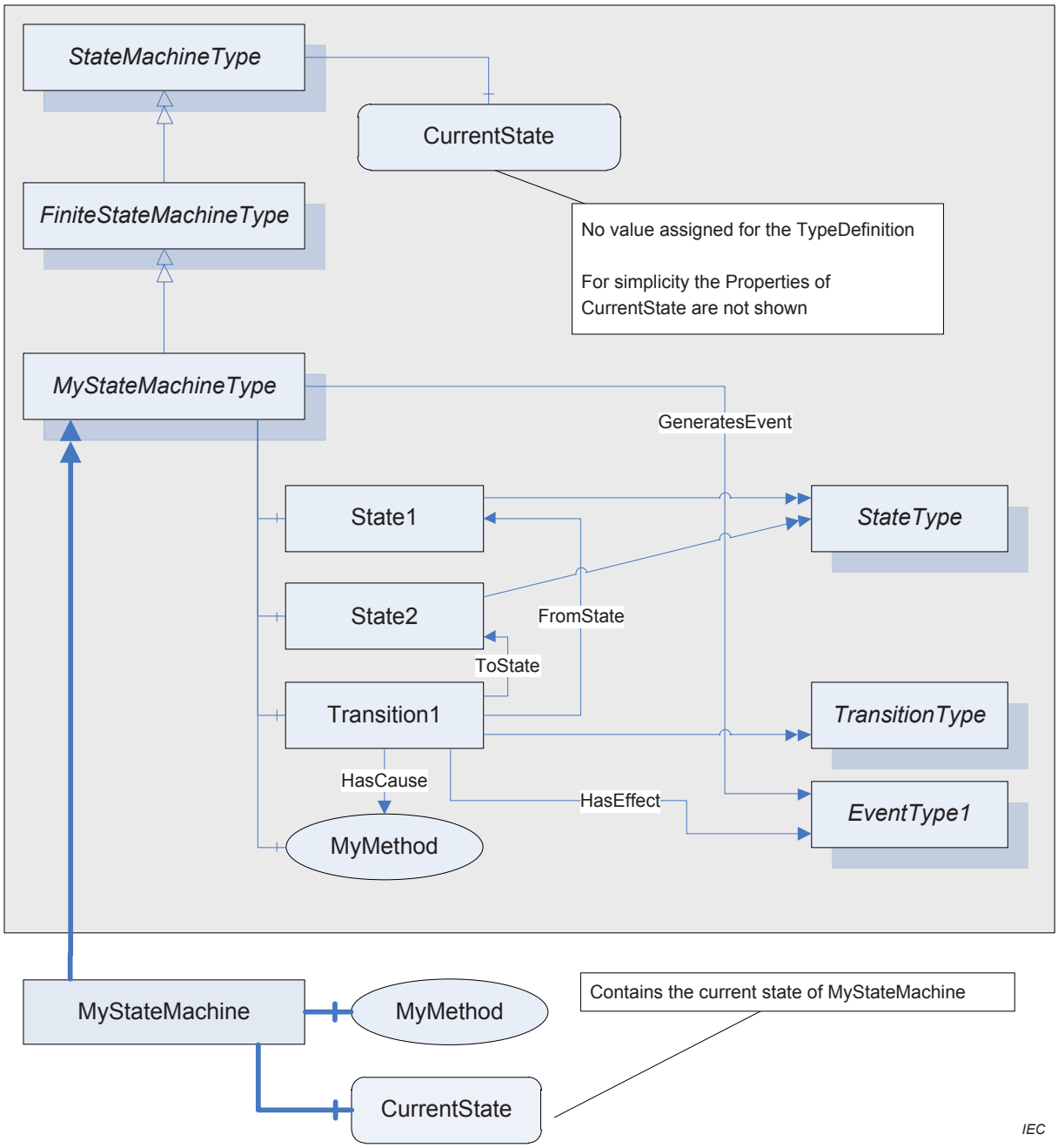

Figure B.5 – Example of a StateMachineType using inheritance

In Figure B.5 an example of a *StateMachine* is given using the Notation defined in IEC 62541-3. First, a new *StateMachineType* is defined, called "MyStateMachineType", inheriting from the base *FiniteStateMachineType*. It contains two *States*, "State1" and "State2" and a *Transition* "Transition1" between them. The *Transition* points to a *Method* "MyMethod" as the *Cause* of the *Transition* and an *EventType* "EventType1" as the *Effect* of the *Transition*.

Instances of "MyStateMachineType" can be created, for example "MyStateMachine". It has a *Variable* "CurrentState" representing the current *State*. The "MyStateMachine" *Object* only includes the *Nodes* which expose information specific to the instance.

B.5.2 StateMachineType with a sub-machine using inheritance

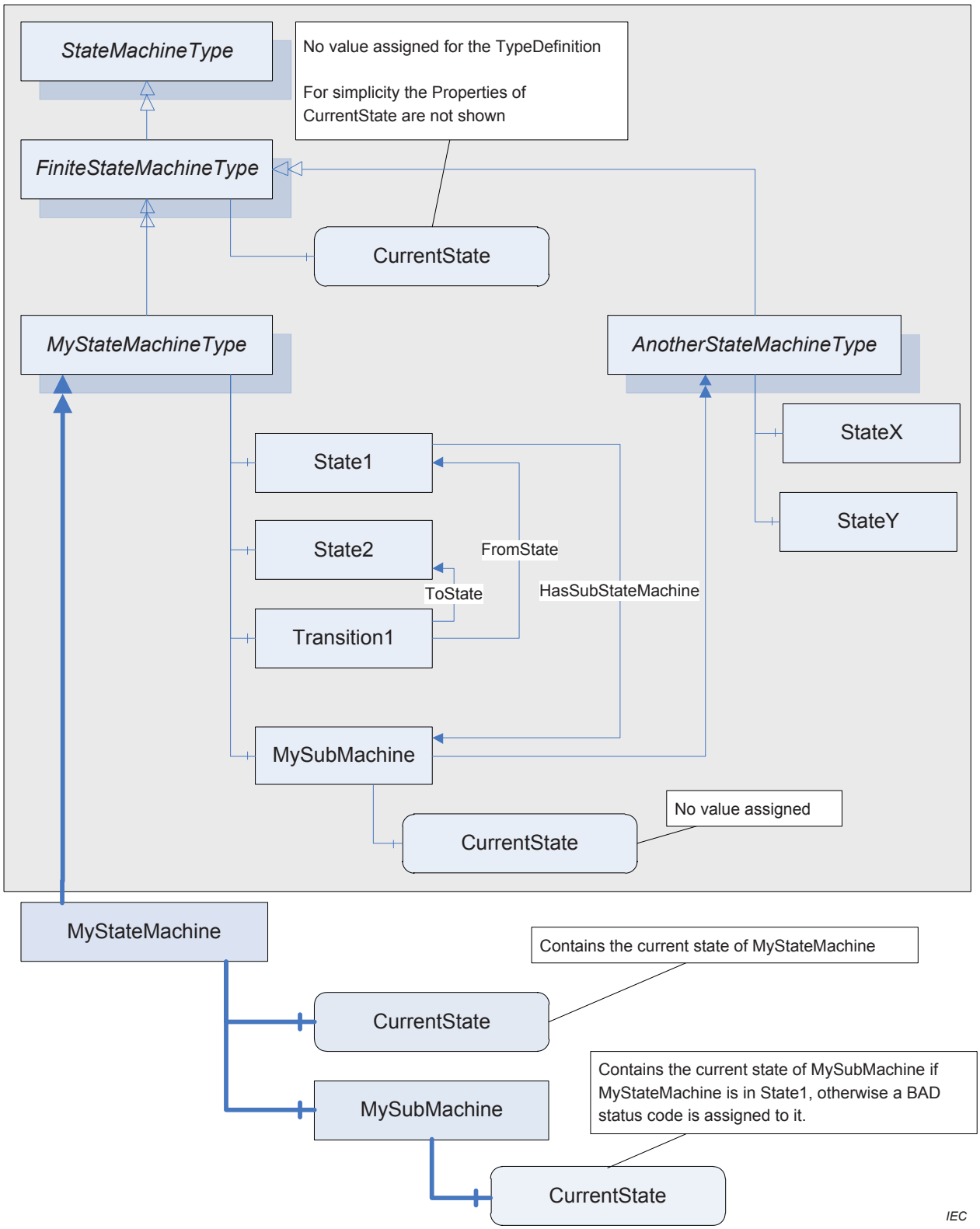

Figure B.6 – Example of a StateMachineType with a SubStateMachine using inheritance

Figure B.6 gives an example of a *StateMachineType* having a *SubStateMachine* for its "State1". For simplicity no effects and causes are shown, as well as type information for the *States* or *ModellingRules*.

The "MyStateMachineType" contains an *Object* "MySubMachine" of type "AnotherStateMachineType" representing a *SubStateMachine*. The "State1" references this *Object* with a *HasSubStateMachine Reference*, thus it is a *SubStateMachine* of "State1". Since "MySubMachine" is an *Object* of type "AnotherStateMachineType" it has a *Variable* representing the current *State*. Since it is used as an *InstanceDeclaration*, no value is assigned to this *Variable*.

An *Object* of "MyStateMachineType", called "MyStateMachine" has *Variables* for the current *State*, but also has an *Object* "MySubMachine" and a *Variable* representing the current state of the *SubStateMachine*. Since the *SubStateMachine* is only used when "MyStateMachine" is in "State1", a client would receive a *Bad_StateNotActive StatusCode* when reading the *SubStateMachine CurrentState Variable* if "MyStateMachine" is in a different *State*.

B.5.3 StateMachineType using containment

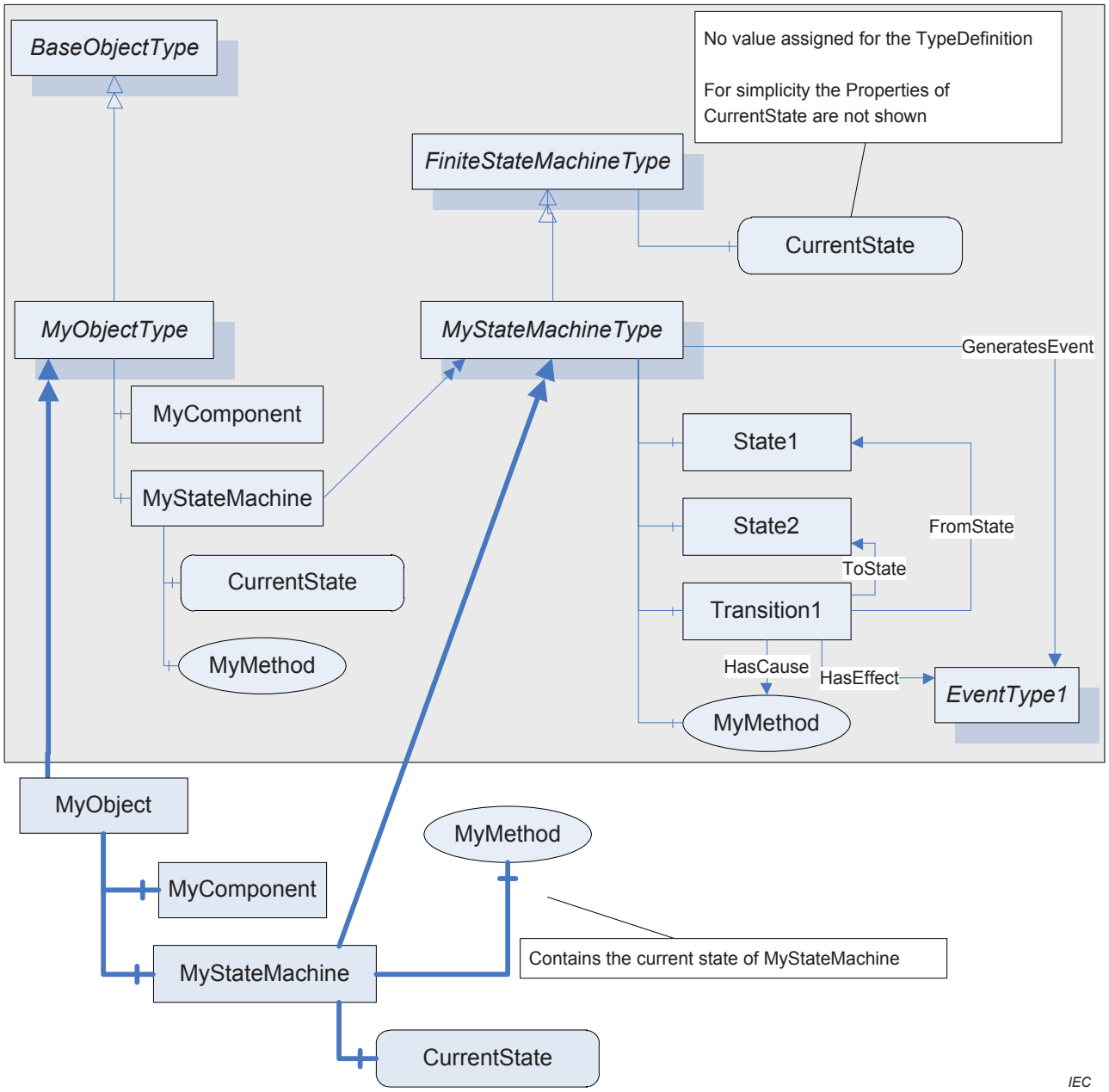

Figure B.7 – Example of a StateMachineType using containment

Figure B.7 gives an example of an *ObjectType* not only representing a *StateMachine* but also having some other functionality. The *ObjectType* "MyObjectType" has an *Object* "MyComponent" representing this other functionality. But it also contains a *StateMachine* "MyStateMachine" of the type "MyStateMachineType". *Objects* of "MyObjectType" also contain such an *Object* representing the StateMachine and a *Variable* containing the current state of the StateMachine, as shown in the Figure.

B.5.4 Example of a StateMachine having Transition to SubStateMachine

The *StateMachines* shown so far only had *Transitions* between *States* on the same level, that is, on the same *StateMachine*. Of cause, it is possible and often required to have *Transitions* between *States* of the *StateMachine* and *States* of its *SubStateMachine*.

Because a *SubStateMachine* can be defined by another *StateMachineType* and this type can be used in several places, it is not possible to add a bi-directional *Reference* from one of the shared *States* of the *SubStateMachine* to another *StateMachine*. In this case it is suitable to expose the *FromState* or *ToState References* uni-directional, that is, only pointing from the *Transition* to the *State* and not being able to browse to the other direction. If a *Transition* points from a *State* of a *SubStateMachine* to a *State* of another sub-machine, both, the *FromState* and the *ToState Reference*, are handled uni-directional.

A Client shall be able to handle the information of a *StateMachine* if the *ToState* and *FromState References* are only exposed as forward *References* and the inverse *References* are omitted.

Figure B.8 gives an example of a state machine having a transition from a sub-state to a state.

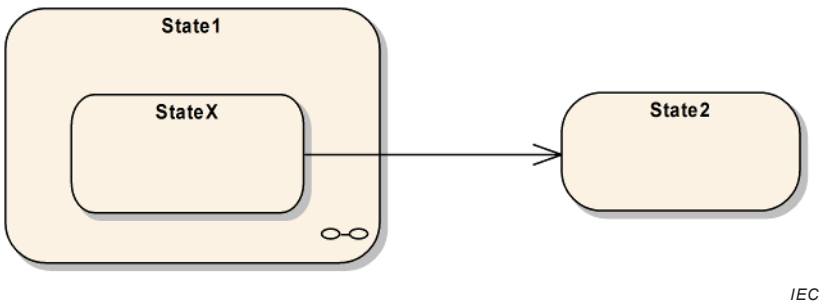

Figure B.8 – Example of a state machine with transitions from sub-states

In Figure B.9, the representation of this example as *StateMachineType* in the *AddressSpace* is given. The "Transition1", part of the definition of "MyStateMachineType", points to the "StateX" of the *StateMachineType* "AnotherStateMachineType". The *Reference* is only exposed as forward *Reference* and the inverse *Reference* is omitted. Thus, there is no *Reference* from the "StateX" of "AnotherStateMachineType" to any part of "MyStateMachineType" and "AnotherStateMachineType" can be used in other places as well.

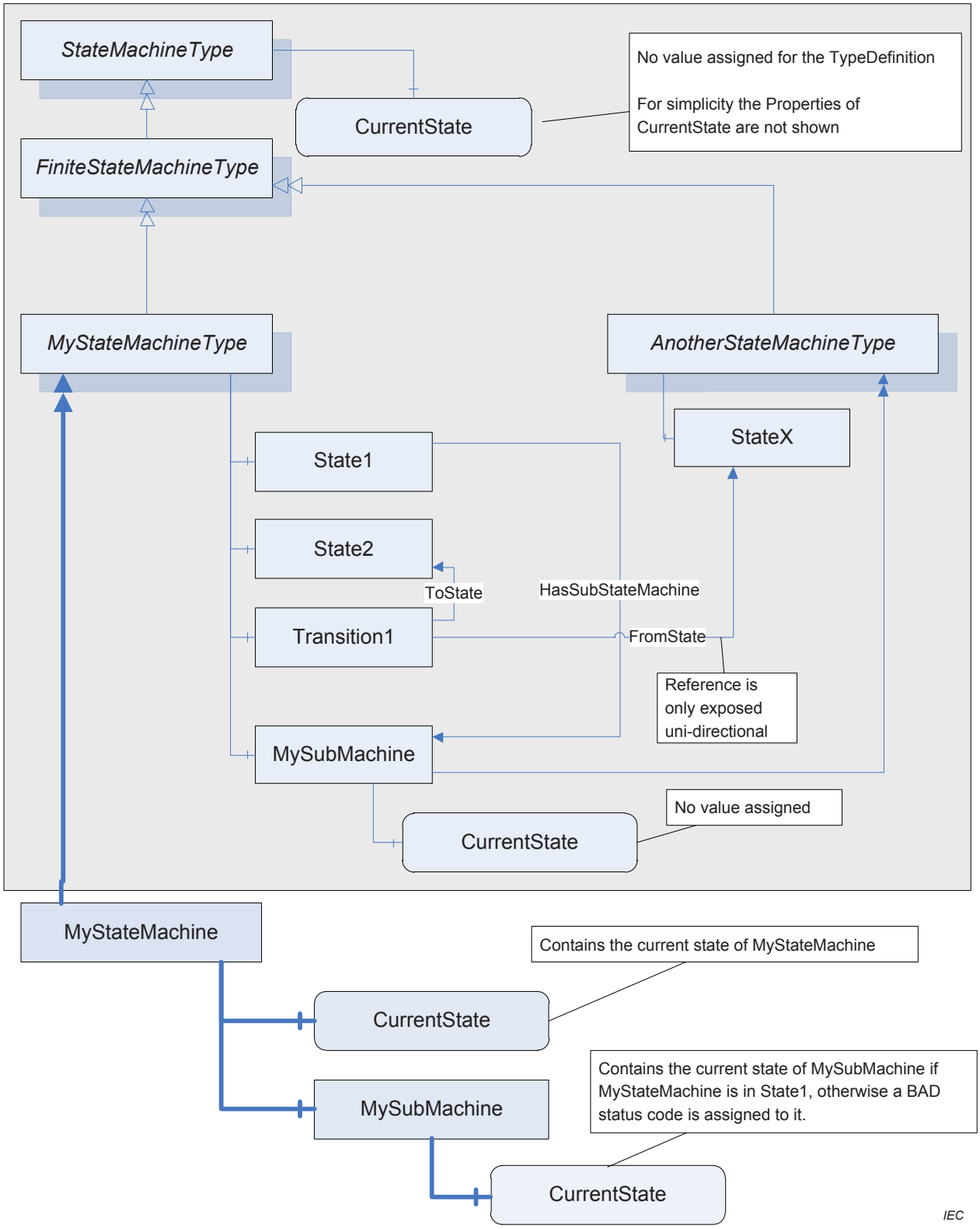

Figure B.9 – Example of a StateMachineType having Transition to SubStateMachine

Annex C
(normative)

File Transfer

C.1 Overview

This annex describes an information model for file transfer. Files could be modelled in OPC UA as simple Variables using ByteStrings. However, the overall message size in OPC UA is limited due to resources and security issues (denial of service attacks). Only accessing parts of the array can lead to concurrency issues if one client is reading the array while others are manipulating it. Therefore an *ObjectType* is defined representing a file with *Methods* to access the file.

The *Services* defined in the NodeManagement Service Set can be used to create or delete files in an *AddressSpace*. The life-cycle of a file stored on a hard disk and an instance of the *FileType* representing the file in an OPC UA *AddressSpace* can be independent. Deleting the OPC UA *Object* does not imply that the file is deleted from disk and a deletion from disk does not imply that the OPC UA *Object* is deleted.

This annex is an integral part of this standard, that is, the types defined in this annex have to be used as defined. However, it is not required but strongly recommended that a *Server* uses these types to expose its files. The defined types may be subtyped to refine their behaviour.

C.2 FileType

This *ObjectType* defines a type for files. It is formally defined in Table C.1.

Table C.1 – FileType

Attribute	**Value**				
BrowseName	FileType				
IsAbstract	False				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**Modelling Rule**
Subtype of the BaseObjectType defined in 6.2					
HasProperty	Variable	Size	UInt64	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	Writable	Boolean	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	UserWritable	Boolean	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OpenCount	UInt16	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	Open	Defined in C.3		Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	Close	Defined in C.4		Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	Read	Defined in C.5		Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	Write	Defined in C.6		Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	GetPosition	Defined in C.7		Mandatory
HasComponent	Method	SetPosition	Defined in C.8		Mandatory

Size defines the size of the file in Byte. When a file is opened for write and the fileHandle is still valid the size might not be accurate.

Writable indicates whether the file is writable. It does not take any user access rights into account, i.e. although the file is writable this may be restricted to a certain user / user group. The *Property* does not take into account whether the file is currently opened for writing by another client and thus currently locked and not writable by others.

UserWriteable indicates whether the file is writable taking user access rights into account. The Property does not take into account whether the file is currently opened for writing by another client and thus currently locked and not writable by others.

OpenCount indicates the number of currently valid file handles on the file.

Note that all *Methods* on a file require a fileHandle, which is returned in the *Open Method*.

C.3 Open

Open is used to open a file represented by an *Object* of FileType. When a client opens a file it gets a file handle that is valid while the session is open. Clients shall use the Close *Method* to release the handle when they do not need access to the file anymore. Clients can open the same file several times for read. A request to open for writing shall return Bad_NotWritable when the file is already opened. A request to open for reading shall return Bad_NotReadable when the file is already opened for writing.

Signature

```
Open(
    [in] Byte mode
    [out] UInt32 fileHandle
   );
```

Argument	Description
mode	Indicates whether the file should be opened only for read operations or for read and write operations and where the initial position is set. The *mode* is an 8-bit unsigned integer used as bit mask with the structure defined in the following table:

Field	Bit	Description
Read	0	The file is opened for reading. If this bit is not set the Read Method cannot be executed.
Write	1	The file is opened for writing. If this bit is not set the Write Method cannot be executed.
EraseExisiting	2	This bit can only be set if the file is opened for writing (Write bit is set). The existing content of the file is erased and an empty file is provided.
Append	3	When the Append bit is set the file is opened at end of the file, otherwise at begin of the file. The SetPosition Method can be used to change the position.
Reserved	4:7	Reserved for future use. Shall always be zero.

fileHandle	A handle for the file used in other method calls indicating not the file (this is done by the Object of the Method call) but the access request and thus the position in the file. The fileHandle is generated by the server and is unique for the Session. Clients cannot transfer the fileHandle to another Session but need to get a new fileHandle by calling the Open Method.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_NotReadable	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. File might be locked and thus not readable.
Bad_NotWritable	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description.
Bad_InvalidState	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. The file is locked and thus not writeable.
Bad_InvalidArguments	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. Mode setting is invalid.
Bad_NotFound	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description.
Bad_UnexpectedError	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description.

Table C.2 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *Open Method*.

Table C.2 – Open Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Open				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OutputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

C.4 Close

Close is used to close a file represented by a FileType. When a client closes a file the handle becomes invalid.

Signature

```
Close(
    [in] UInt32 fileHandle
  );
```

Argument	Description
fileHandle	A handle indicating the access request and thus indirectly the position inside the file.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_InvalidArgument	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. Invalid file handle in call.

Table C.3 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *Close Method*.

Table C.3 – Close Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Close				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

C.5 Read

Read is used to read a part of the file starting from the current file position. The file position is advanced by the number of bytes read.

Signature

```
Read(
    [in] Uint32 fileHandle
    [in] Int32 length
    [out] ByteString data
  );
```

Argument	Description
fileHandle	A handle indicating the access request and thus indirectly the position inside the file.
Length	Defines the length in byte that should be returned in data, starting from the current position of the file handle. If the end of file is reached only all data till the end of the file are returned. If the specified length is longer than the maximum allowed message size of the communication, only those data fitting into the message size are returned. Only positive values are allowed.
Data	Contains the returned data of the file.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_InvalidArgument	See IEC 62541-4 Invalid file handle in call or non-positive length.
Bad_UnexpectedError	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description.
Bad_InvalidState	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. File was not opened for read access.

Table C.4 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *Read Method*.

Table C.4 – Read Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Read				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OutputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

C.6 Write

Write is used to write a part of the file starting from the current file position. The file position is advanced by the number of bytes written.

Signature

```
Write(
    [in] UInt32 fileHandle
    [in] ByteString data
   );
```

Argument	Description
fileHandle	A handle indicating the access request and thus indirectly the position inside the file.
data	Contains the data to be written at the position of the file. It is server-dependent whether the written data are persistently stored if the session is ended without calling the Close Method with the fileHandle.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_InvalidArgument	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. Invalid file handle in call.
Bad_NotWritable	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. File might be locked and thus not writable.
Bad_InvalidState	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. File was not opened for write access.

Table C.5 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *Write Method*.

Table C.5 – Write Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	Write				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

C.7 GetPosition

GetPosition is used to provide the current position of the file handle.

Signature

```
GetPosition(
    [in] UInt32 fileHandle
    [out] UInt64 position
```

```
);
```

Argument	Description
fileHandle	A handle indicating the access request and thus indirectly the position inside the file.
Position	The position of the fileHandle in the file. If a Read or Write is called it starts at that position.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_InvalidArgument	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. Invalid file handle in call.

Table C.6 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *GetPosition Method*.

Table C.6 – GetPosition Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	GetPosition				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory
HasProperty	Variable	OutputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

C.8 SetPosition

SetPosition is used to set the current position of the file handle.

Signature

```
SetPosition(
    [in] UInt32 fileHandle
    [in] UInt64 position
  );
```

Argument	Description
fileHandle	A handle indicating the access request and thus indirectly the position inside the file.
Position	The position to be set for the fileHandle in the file. If a Read or Write is called it starts at that position. If the position is higher than the file size the position is set to the end of the file.

Method Result Codes (defined in Call Service)

Result Code	Description
Bad_InvalidArgument	See IEC 62541-4 for a general description. Invalid file handle in call.

Table C.7 specifies the *AddressSpace* representation for the *SetPosition Method*.

Table C.7 – SetPosition Method AddressSpace Definition

Attribute	Value				
BrowseName	SetPosition				
References	**NodeClass**	**BrowseName**	**DataType**	**TypeDefinition**	**ModellingRule**
HasProperty	Variable	InputArguments	Argument[]	PropertyType	Mandatory

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