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**Standardized product ontology register and transfer by spreadsheets –
Part 5: Interface for activity description**

**Enregistrement d'ontologie de produits normalisés et transfert par tableurs –
Partie 5: Interface pour la description des activités**



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Part 5: Interface for activity description**

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CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
1 Scope.....	6
2 Normative references	7
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations	7
3.1 Terms and definitions.....	7
3.2 Abbreviations.....	9
4 Overview	9
4.1 Activity described as an ontology	9
4.2 Use cases and key technical concepts	10
4.3 Relation among properties of different activities.....	14
4.4 International Concept Identifier (ICID).....	14
5 Basic structure of the PAM	14
5.1 Activity and arrows.....	14
5.2 Subactivities	15
5.2.1 General	15
5.2.2 Specialized activity	15
5.2.3 Component activity	15
5.3 ICOM representation.....	16
5.4 Role of the mechanism (M) in the PAM	16
5.5 External function call	17
5.6 Basic PAM notation with function symbols	17
5.7 Joining arrows	20
5.8 Forking arrows.....	21
5.9 Branching or joining of arrows.....	21
5.10 Transcendental arrows.....	22
5.10.1 General	22
5.10.2 Modelling incoming arrows	24
5.10.3 Modelling outgoing arrows	24
5.10.4 Modelling connections of arrows at frame boundary.....	25
5.10.5 Contracted form of representation for branching and joining arrows.....	26
5.10.6 Domain or codomain overloading for transcendent arrows	27
5.11 Extended semantics beyond IDEF0.....	28
5.11.1 Specialized types of activity and its icon	28
5.11.2 Conjunction node.....	30
5.11.3 Disjunction node.....	30
5.11.4 Complementation node	31
5.11.5 Selection node.....	31
5.11.6 Transformation node.....	31
5.11.7 Decision tree	31
5.12 Graphic properties of arrows	31
5.13 Arrow specialization.....	31
5.14 Delegated formula interpretation	32
Annex A (normative) Meta-properties for activity description	34
A.1 General.....	34
A.2 List of meta-properties	34
Annex B (informative) Description examples for the PAM.....	37

B.1	Design product.....	37
B.2	Sample IDEF0 Diagram	48
Annex C (informative)	Example PAM data for production operations management.....	51
Bibliography.....		59
Figure 1	– See fine arts at Museum	11
Figure 2	– Production operations management (extracted from IEC 62264-3).....	12
Figure 3	– Production operations management modelled in PAM and depicted as IDEF-0 diagram	13
Figure 4	– Basic activity and its subcomponents	16
Figure 5	– Corresponding IDEF0 diagram for basic PAM notation	18
Figure 6	– Sample activity drawing in IDEF0 and ICOM	19
Figure 7	– Subactivities and arrows	19
Figure 8	– Joining arrow example	20
Figure 9	– Forking arrow example.....	22
Figure 10	– Transcendental arrows to be taken over by child nodes	23
Figure 11	– Transcendental arrows from the parent node	23
Figure 12	– IDEF0 extension for specialized activity node in the PAM.....	29
Figure 13	– An implementation example of Conjunction node in the PAM	30
Figure 14	– Super relation and its application for specialized activity	32
Figure B.1	– Class meta-class example of the PAM for “design product” activity	38
Figure B.2	– Property meta-class example of the PAM for “design product” activity	40
Figure B.3	– Relation meta-class example of the PAM for “design product” activity	42
Figure B.4	– IDEF0 diagram image corresponding to A-0 (frame containing A0)	49
Figure B.5	– IDEF0 diagram image corresponding to A0 (frame containing subactivities of A0)	50
Figure C.1	– Class meta-class example for production operations management defined in IEC 62264-3.....	52
Figure C.2	– Property meta-class example for production operations management defined in IEC 62264-3	53
Figure C.3	– Relation meta-class example for production operations management defined in IEC 62264-3	54
Figure C.4	– Autogenerated IDEF 0 A-0 (top) node for production operations management defined in IEC 62264-3	57
Figure C.5	– Autogenerated IDEF A0 node for production operations management defined in IEC 62264-3	58
Table 1	– Basic PAM notation for arrows	18
Table 2	– Extracts of relation meta-class definitions for activities	26
Table 3	– Contracted representation for connectivity of activities	28
Table 4	– Reserved keywords for formula interpretation.....	33
Table A.1	– Meta-properties of relation meta-class used for activity description	35

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

STANDARDIZED PRODUCT ONTOLOGY REGISTER AND TRANSFER BY SPREADSHEETS –

Part 5: Interface for activity description

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International Standard IEC 62656-5 has been prepared by subcommittee 3D: Product properties and classes and their identification, of IEC technical committee 3: Information structures and elements, identification and marking principles, documentation and graphical symbols.

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

CDV	Report on voting
3D/257/CDV	3D/287/RVC

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

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

A list of all parts in the IEC 62656 series, published under the general title *Standardized product ontology register and transfer by spreadsheets*, 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 website under "<http://webstore.iec.ch>" in the data related to the specific publication. At this date, the publication will be

- reconfirmed,
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STANDARDIZED PRODUCT ONTOLOGY REGISTER AND TRANSFER BY SPREADSHEETS –

Part 5: Interface for activity description

1 Scope

This part of IEC 62656 specifies a method for representing activities and relations among the activities by a tabular ontology representation, called “parcellized activity model” or PAM for short, which is a specialized use of a generic tabular ontology data model, known as the parcellized ontology model (POM) defined in Part 1 of the IEC 62656 series. The activities that can be described by this document include part or whole of an enterprise, an organization or a collection of services, a set of events or processes which interact with each other by exchanging physical or non-physical entities. This part of IEC 62656 also defines a method for uniquely identifying activities, or their homologues happenings in a certain sequence. In addition, this document identifies flows of information, objects or materials exchanged among activities, where each of the activities is represented by a class and each flow by a relation.

Consequently, this document enables characterization, classification, and identification of a set of activities as part of a normalized ontology. And this enables registering of a pattern of activities as a set of metadata and uploading it onto the IEC 61360 Common Data Dictionary (CDD), maintained as an online database of the electrotechnical concepts.

Additionally, this part of IEC 62656 provides a method to integrate ontologies of products and activities including services, in a single model. This means a product can be analyzed in its operational context for service. Such an integrated view will help people of different technical backgrounds to see and share knowledge about the extent of an enterprise that requires the products and services as indispensable resources. Such a data representation will also help analyse the key functionalities of an enterprise and its available resources, with clear definitions, limitations and interactions among them, when people are required to respond or react to a new external condition or situation in a short time frame, in particular, at an emergency or natural hazard.

Meanwhile, this part of IEC 62656 does not intend to provide a detailed algorithmic description of a flow of information, timing chart of processes, or sequential ordering of events that will be necessary in a software design or programming phase of an information system that handles activities or events. These detailed specifications of the algorithms and associated construction of the data structures are left to the realm of software engineering methodology and tools where there are so many schools and styles already, such as UML (Unified Modelling Language), BPMN, SysML, DFD, IDEF, and other CASE (Computer Aided Software Engineering) tools.

This International Standard neither intends to standardize nor introduce a new method of graphic description for activities or processes. Ideally, an ontology of activities modelled by this International Standard must be expressible by a number of existing graphical presentation tools and process description languages for activities.

Nevertheless, some graphical presentations in the style of such tools or languages are helpful for making the people understand the content of the PAM, and therefore, they are used in this International Standard. In most of the cases, IDEF-0 is preferred for the purpose, because it describes both activities and flows of things among the activities, but any other choices of tools or languages can be made, wherever they are appropriate and relevant.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

IEC 61360-2:2012, *Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components - Part 2: EXPRESS dictionary schema*

IEC 61360-4, *Standard data element types with associated classification scheme for electric components – Part 4: IEC reference collection of standard data element types and component classes* (available at <http://cdd.iec.ch/>)

IEC 62656-1, *Standardized product ontology register and transfer by spreadsheets – Part 1: Logical structure for data parcels*

IEC 62264-3:2007, *Enterprise control system integration – Part 3: Activity models of manufacturing operations management*

ISO 13584-24, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Parts library – Part 24: Logical resource: Logical model of supplier library*

ISO 13584-42:2010, *Industrial automation systems and integration – Parts library – Part 42: Description methodology: Methodology for structuring part families*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 13584-24 and IEC 62656-1, as well as the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1.1 activity

organizational, logical or conceptual unit for performing a set of specific actions or functionalities

Note 1 to entry: An activity can be just for performing one action or functionality, and in an extreme case, for zero action or functionality, meaning the activity is just an endpoint for terminating activities.

Note 2 to entry: An activity is not necessarily a process in time sequence in the PAM. Two or more activities may concurrently work and interact with each other.

3.1.2 arrow

mapping from one category of things to another, yielding an information flow, a movement of physical items, a change of states from one state to another, or a directional correspondence from one collection of things to another, which is embodied as a functional relation

Note 1 to entry: Arrow as an information construct in this part of IEC 62656 embodies an mathematical entity named "arrow" originating in the category theory of mathematics, which is synonymous with function, but maps elements of one collection specified as "domain" to another collection specified as "codomain", with a strong sense of direction.