



# **The Industrial Internet of Things**

## **Volume G8: Vocabulary**

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## IIC ISSUE REPORTING

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

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This Industrial Internet Vocabulary Technical Report specifies a common set of definitions for terms to be used by all IIC documentation.

Each of the terms listed in the first column of the table is rendered as a bookmark, which can be used for cross references in any document which imports this table.

Many of these definitions have been imported from other standards, as indicated in the *Source* column of these tables. IIC as a source indicates that this is a definition from IIC itself.

### 1.1 PRINCIPLES

This document contains terms and definitions that are considered relevant and important to the Industrial Internet of Things (IIoT). We adhered to the following principles in this document:

- The definition of a term provides an in-place replacement for that term in a sentence.
- A term whose English dictionary definition is considered sufficient is not included.
- A new definition is created only when that term is not already defined in an existing specification or a standard, such as ISO/IEC JTC 1 International Standard, or its definition is not appropriate for use in the Industrial Internet.
- In selecting appropriate references for existing terms, international standards are preferred over regional or national standards.

### 1.2 CONVENTIONS

When a definition uses another term that is defined in the vocabulary, that term is shown using the style term and is rendered as a hyperlinked cross reference to the definition of that term in the table. Specific notes in the table are using the <sup>(n)</sup> style and are described at the end of the table.

### 1.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER IIC DOCUMENTS

This document fits in the IIC Technical Publication Organization shown in Figure 1-1. This document does not have dependencies on other documents.

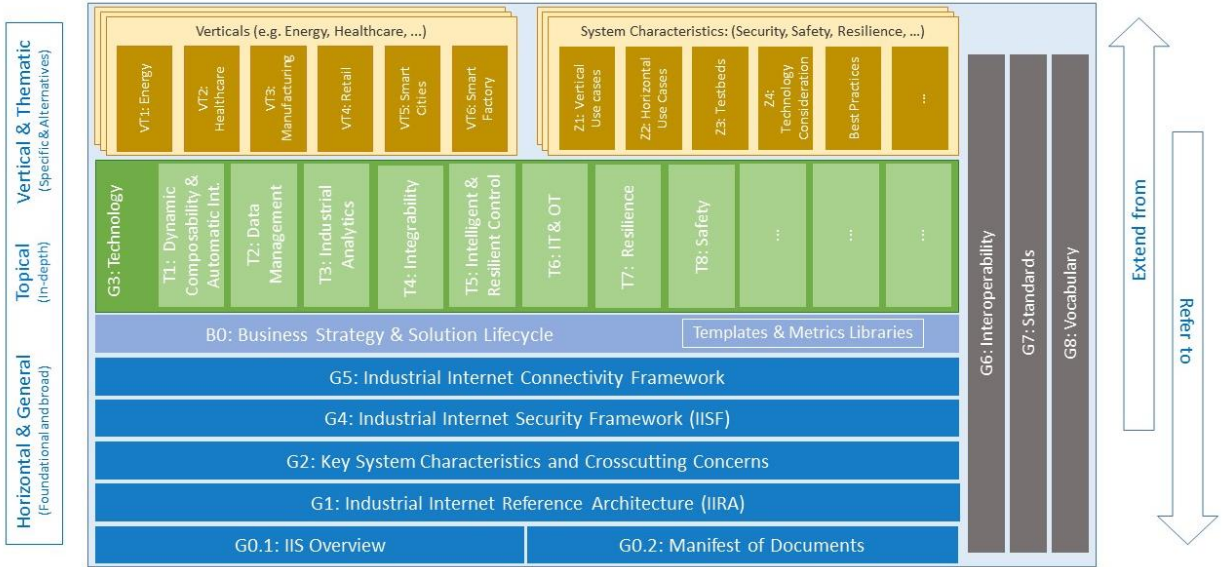


Figure 1-1: IIC Technical Publication Organization

## 2 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Term	Definition	Source
access control	means to ensure that access to <u>assets</u> is authorized and restricted based on business and <u>security</u> requirements <b>note:</b> access control requires both <u>authentication</u> and <u>authorization</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>
activity	specified coordination of <u>tasks</u> that are required to realize the system capabilities <b>note:</b> an activity may be composed of other activities	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 17789:2014<sup>(1)</sup></a>
analytics	synthesis of knowledge from information	<a href="#">NIST Interagency Publication 8401-1</a>
application domain <sup>(2)</sup>	collection of functions implementing application logic that realizes specific business functionalities	<a href="#">IIRA</a>
architecture	fundamental concepts or properties of a system in its <u>environment</u> embodied in its <u>elements</u> , relationships, and in the principles of its design and evolution	<a href="#">ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</a>
architecture description	work product used to express an <u>architecture</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</a>
architecture framework	conventions, principles and practices for the description of <u>architectures</u> established within a specific domain of application and/or community of <u>stakeholders</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</a>
architecture layer	logical partitioning of the <u>architecture</u>	IIC
architecture view	work product expressing the <u>architecture</u> of a system from the perspective of specific system <u>concerns</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</a>
architecture viewpoint	work product establishing the conventions for the construction, interpretation and use of <u>architecture views</u> to frame specific system <u>concerns</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</a>

Term	Definition	Source
asset	major application, general support system, high impact program, physical plant, mission critical system, personnel, equipment or a logically related group of systems	<a href="#">NISTIR 7298, rev 2</a>
assurance	grounds for justified confidence that a claim has been or will be achieved	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 15026-1:2013</a>
attack surface	elements and interactions of a system that are vulnerable to attack	IIC
attack vector	path or means (e.g. viruses, e-mail attachment, web pages, etc.) by which an attacker can gain access to an entity	IIC
attacker	person deliberately exploiting vulnerabilities in technical and non-technical security controls in order to steal or compromise information systems and networks, or to compromise availability to legitimate users of information system and network resources	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27033-1:2015</a>
attestation	issue of a statement, based on a decision that fulfillment of specified requirements has been demonstrated	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 29109-1:2009</a>
attribute	characteristic or property of an entity that can be used to describe its state, appearance or other aspects	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011</a>
audit	independent review and examination of records and activities to assess the adequacy of system controls, to ensure compliance with established policies and operational procedures and to recommend necessary changes in controls, policies or procedures	<a href="#">NISTIR 7298, rev 2</a>
authenticated identity	identity information for an entity created to record the result of identity authentication	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011</a>
authentication	provision of assurance that a claimed characteristic of an entity is correct	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>

Term	Definition	Source
authorization	granting of rights, which includes the granting of access based on access rights <b>note:</b> authorization results in <u>privileges</u> .	<u>ISO 7498-2:1989</u>
autonomy	ability of an intelligent system to independently compose and select among different courses of action to accomplish goals based on its knowledge and understanding of the world, itself, and the situation	<u>IHMC</u>
availability	property of being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorized <u>entity</u>	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
brownfield development	creation, integration and deployment of new hardware and software for legacy systems	IIC
business impact analysis	<u>process</u> of analyzing operational functions and the effect that a disruption might have upon them	<u>ISO/IEC 27031:2011</u>
business viewpoint <sup>(2)</sup>	attends to the <u>concerns</u> of the <u>identification</u> of <u>stakeholders</u> and their business vision, values and objectives in establishing an <u>industrial internet of things (IIoT) system</u> in its business and regulatory context	<u>IIRA</u>
choreography	type of <u>composition</u> whose <u>elements</u> interact in a non-directed fashion with each autonomous part knowing and following an observable predefined pattern of behavior for the entire (global) composition <b>note 1:</b> choreography does not require complete or perfect knowledge of the pattern of behavior. <b>note 2:</b> see ISO/IEC 18384-3:2016, 8.3.	<u>ISO/IEC 18384-1</u>
cloud computing	paradigm for enabling <u>network</u> access to a scalable and elastic pool of shareable physical or virtual resources with self-service provisioning and administration on-demand <b>note:</b> examples of resources include servers, operating systems, networks, software, applications and storage equipment.	<u>ISO/IEC 17788:2014</u>



Term	Definition	Source
collaboration	type of <u>composition</u> whose <u>elements</u> interact in a non-directed fashion, each according to their own plans and purposes without a predefined pattern of behavior	<u>ISO/IEC 18384-1</u>
component	modular, deployable and replaceable part of a system that encapsulates implementation and exposes a set of <u>interfaces</u>	<u>ISO 19104:2016</u>
composability	capability of a <u>component</u> to interact with other components in recombinant fashion to satisfy requirements based on the expectation of the behaviors of the interacting parties	IIC
composition	result of assembling a collection of <u>elements</u> for a particular purpose	<u>ISO/IEC 18384-1</u>
concern	interest in a system relevant to one or more of its <u>stakeholders</u> <b>note:</b> a concern pertains to any influence on a system in its <u>environment</u> , including developmental, technological, business, operational, organizational, political, economic, legal, regulatory, ecological and social influences.	<u>ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011</u>
confidentiality	property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, <u>entity</u> or <u>processes</u>	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
connectivity endpoint	<u>interface</u> that provides connectivity	IIC
control domain <sup>(2)</sup>	collection of functions that are performed by industrial control systems <b>note:</b> The core of these functions comprises fine-grained closed-loops, reading data from <u>IoT sensors</u> , applying rules and logic, and exercising control over the physical system through <u>IoT actuators</u> .	<u>IIRA</u>
countermeasure	action, device, procedure, technique or other measure that is designed to minimize <u>vulnerability</u>	<u>ISO/IEC 2382:2015</u>
credential	evidence or testimonials that support a claim of <u>identity</u> or assertion of an <u>attribute</u> and usually are intended to be used more than once	<u>CNSSI 4009</u>

Term	Definition	Source
criticality	measure of the degree to which an organization depends on an <u>entity</u> for the success of a mission or of a business function	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2<sup>(1)</sup></u>
cross-cutting concern	<u>concern</u> that affects the whole system and thus may impact multiple viewpoints of the <u>architecture</u>	IIC
cross-cutting function	function that may be applied and realized across multiple <u>functional domains</u> of the <u>architecture</u> to address <u>cross-cutting concerns</u>	IIC
cryptography	discipline that embodies principles, means and mechanisms for the transformation of data in order to hide its information content, prevent its undetected modification and/or prevent its unauthorized use	<u>ISO/IEC 18014-2:2009</u>
data at rest	stored data that is neither being processed nor transferred	IIC
data in motion	data being transferred from one location to another	<u>ISO/IEC 27040:2015</u>
data in use	data being processed	IIC
data integrity	property that data has not been altered or destroyed in an unauthorized manner	<u>ISO/IEC 27040:2015</u>
databus	data-centric information sharing technology that implements a virtual, global data space, where applications exchange data <b>note:</b> key characteristics of a databus are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the applications directly <u>interface</u> with the operational data</li> <li>• the databus implementation interprets and selectively filters the data, and</li> <li>• the databus implementation imposes rules and manages quality of service (QoS) parameters, such as rate, <u>reliability</u> and <u>security</u> of data flow.</li> </ul>	IIC
denial of service (DoS)	prevention of authorized access to resources or the delaying of time-critical operations	<u>ISO/IEC 27033-1:2015</u>

Term	Definition	Source
digital representation	data element representing a set of properties of a physical entity	IIC
edge gateway	gateway that provides an entry point into enterprise or service provider core networks	IIC
element	entity that is indivisible at a given level of abstraction and has a clearly defined boundary	ISO/IEC 18384-1 <sup>(1)</sup>
emergent behavior	behavior of a system realized by the interactions of its components	IIC
encryption	reversible operation by a cryptographic algorithm converting data into ciphertext so as to hide the information content of the data	ISO/IEC 9798-1:2010
endpoint	component that has computational capabilities and network connectivity	IIC
entity	item that has recognizably distinct existence <b>note:</b> e.g. a person, an organization, a device, a subsystem or a group of such items	ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 <sup>(1)</sup>
environment	context determining the setting and circumstances of all interactions and influences with the system of interest <b>note:</b> the environment of a system includes developmental, technological, business, operational, organizational, political, economic, legal, regulatory, ecological and social influences.	ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 <sup>(1)</sup>
event	any observable occurrence in a system and/or network	NIST SP 800-61
firmware	low-level software for booting and operating an intelligent device <b>note:</b> firmware generally resides in persistent memory on the device.	SNIA Dictionary 2016
functional component	functional building block needed to engage in an activity realized by an implementation	ISO/IEC 17789:2014

Term	Definition	Source
functional domain <sup>(2)</sup>	top-level functional decomposition of an <u>industrial internet of things (IIoT) system</u> that provides a predominantly distinct functionality in the overall system	IIC
functional framework	set of abstract re-useable <u>functional components</u> that can be extended/customized and applied to several applications in a specific domain	IIC
functional viewpoint <sup>(2)</sup>	<u>functional components</u> in an <u>industrial internet of things (IIoT) system</u> , their structure and interrelation, the <u>interfaces</u> and interactions between them, and the relation and interactions of the system with external <u>elements</u> in the <u>environment</u> , to support the usages and activities of the overall system	IIRA
gateway	forwarding <u>component</u> , enabling various <u>networks</u> to be connected	IOT-A <sup>(1)</sup>
greenfield development	creation and deployment of new hardware and software	IIC
identification	<u>process</u> of recognizing an <u>entity</u> in a particular <u>identity domain</u> as distinct from other entity	ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011
identifier	<u>identity information</u> that unambiguously distinguishes one <u>entity</u> from another one in a given <u>identity domain</u>	ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011
identity	inherent property of an instance that distinguishes it from all other instances	ISO/IEC/IEEE 31320-2:2012
identity authentication	formalized <u>process</u> of <u>identity verification</u> that, if successful, results in an <u>authenticated identity</u> for an <u>entity</u>	ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011
identity domain	<u>environment</u> where an <u>entity</u> can use a set of <u>attributes</u> for <u>identification</u> and other purposes	ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011

Term	Definition	Source
identity information	set of values of <u>attributes</u> optionally with any associated metadata in an <u>identity</u> <b>note:</b> in an information and communication technology system an <u>identity</u> is present as identity information.	<u>ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011</u>
identity management	processes and policies involved in managing the lifecycle and value, type and optional metadata of <u>attributes</u> in <u>identity</u> known in a particular <u>identity domain</u>	<u>ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011</u>
identity verification	process to determine that presented <u>identity information</u> associated with a particular <u>entity</u> is applicable for the entity to be recognized in a particular <u>identity domain</u> at some point in time	<u>ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011</u>
implementation viewpoint <sup>(2)</sup>	technologies needed to implement <u>functional components (functional viewpoint)</u> , their communication schemes and their lifecycle procedures <b>note:</b> these <u>elements</u> are coordinated by activities ( <u>usage viewpoint</u> ) and supportive of the system capabilities ( <u>business viewpoint</u> ).	<u>IIRA</u>
incident response <i>or</i> intrusion response	action taken to protect and restore the normal operational conditions of information systems and the information stored in it when an attack or intrusion occurs	<u>ISO/IEC 27039:2015</u>
industrial internet	internet of things, machines, computers and people, enabling intelligent industrial operations using advanced data <u>analytics</u> for transformational business outcomes	IIC
industrial internet of things (IIoT) system	system that connects and integrates industrial control systems with enterprise systems, business processes and <u>analytics</u> <b>note 1:</b> industrial control systems contain sensors and actuators. <b>note 2:</b> typically, these are large and complicated system.	IIC

Term	Definition	Source
information domain <sup>(2)</sup>	collection of functions for gathering data from various domains, most significantly from the <u>control domain</u> and transforming, persisting, and modeling or analyzing those data to acquire high-level intelligence about the overall system	IIRA
information security incident	single or a series of unwanted or unexpected <u>information security events</u> that have a significant probability of compromising business operations and threatening information security	ISO/IEC 27000:2016
information security risk	potential that a given <u>threat</u> will exploit vulnerabilities of an <u>asset</u> or group of assets and thereby cause harm to the organization	ISO/IEC 27005:2008
infrastructure service	<u>service</u> that is essential for any IoT implementation to work properly <b>note:</b> Infrastructure services provide support for essential features of the IoT.	IOT-A
integrity	property of accuracy and completeness	ISO/IEC 27000:2016
interface	named set of operations that characterize the behavior of an entity	IOT-A
IoT actuator	<u>IoT device</u> that can change a property of a <u>physical entity</u> in response to an input	IIC
IoT device	<u>endpoint</u> that interacts with the physical world through sensing or actuating	IIC
IoT sensor	<u>IoT device</u> that observes properties of the physical world and converts them into a digital form	IIC
least privilege	principle that a <u>security architecture</u> should be designed so that each <u>entity</u> is granted the minimum system resources and <u>authorizations</u> that the entity needs to perform its function	NISTIR 7298, rev 2
malware	malicious software designed specifically to damage or disrupt a system, attacking <u>confidentiality</u> , <u>integrity</u> or <u>availability</u> .	ISO/IEC 27040:2015

Term	Definition	Source
man-in-the-middle attack	attack in which the <u>attacker</u> intercepts a communications flow between two entities, appearing to each <u>party</u> as the other, while being able to read and modify messages in the communications flow	IIC
multi-tenancy	allocation of physical or virtual resources such that multiple tenants and their computations and data are isolated from and inaccessible to one another	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 17788:2014</a>
network	collection of communicating <u>endpoints</u>	IIC
non-functional requirement	requirement that defines the overall qualities or <u>attributes</u> of the resulting system <b>note:</b> non-functional requirements place restrictions on the system being developed, the development process, and specify external constraints that the system must meet.	IIC
non-repudiation	ability to prove the occurrence of a claimed <u>event</u> or action and its originating entities	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>
operational technology (OT)	hardware and software that detects or causes a change through the direct monitoring and/or control of physical devices, processes and <u>events</u> in the enterprise	<a href="#">Gartner IT Glossary</a>
operations domain <sup>(2)</sup>	collection of functions responsible for the provisioning, management, monitoring and optimization of the systems in the <u>control domain</u>	<a href="#">IIRA</a>
orchestration	type of <u>composition</u> where one particular <u>element</u> is used by the composition to oversee and direct the other elements <b>note:</b> the element that directs an orchestration is not part of the orchestration.	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 18384-1</a>
party	<u>entity</u> , human or logical (e.g. an administrator, a legal entity, an agent), that has some <u>autonomy</u> , interest and responsibility in the execution of an <u>activity</u> <b>note:</b> a party may assume more than one <u>role</u> , and a role may be fulfilled by several parties (i.e. by any one of them).	IIC

Term	Definition	Source
personally identifiable information (PII)	<p>any information</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• that identifies or can be used to identify, contact or locate the person to whom such information pertains,</li> <li>• from which <u>identification</u> or contact information of an individual person can be derived, or</li> <li>• that is or might be directly or indirectly linked to a natural person</li> </ul>	<u>ISO/IEC 24745:2011</u>
physical entity	<u>entity</u> that is the subject of monitoring and control actions	IIC
physical security	measures used to provide physical protection of resources against deliberate and accidental <u>threats</u>	<u>ISO 7498-2:1989</u>
PKI (public key infrastructure)	structure of hardware, software, people, processes and policies that uses digital signature technology to provide relying parties with a verifiable association between the public <u>component</u> of an asymmetric key pair with a specific subject	<u>ISO 21091:2013</u>
privacy	right of individuals to control or influence what information related to them may be collected and stored and by whom and to whom that information may be disclosed	<u>ISO/TS 17574:2009</u>
privacy risk assessment	<p>overall <u>process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation</u> with regard to the processing of <u>personally identifiable information</u></p> <p><b>note:</b> this process is also known as a <u>privacy impact assessment</u></p>	<u>ISO/IEC 29100:2011</u>
privilege	right granted to an individual, a program or a <u>process</u>	<u>CNSSI 4009</u>
process	<p>type of <u>composition</u> whose <u>elements</u> are composed into a sequence or flow of activities and interactions with the objective of carrying out certain work</p> <p><b>note:</b> a process may also be a <u>collaboration, choreography</u> or <u>orchestration</u>.</p>	<u>ISO/IEC 18384-1</u>



Term	Definition	Source
programmable logic controller (PLC)	electronic device designed for control of the logical sequence of <u>events</u>	<a href="#">ISO 13577-4:2014</a>
reliability	ability of a system or <u>component</u> to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27040:2015</a>
resilience	ability of a system or <u>component</u> to maintain an acceptable level of <u>service</u> in the face of disruption	IIC
risk	<p>effect of uncertainty on objectives</p> <p><b>note 1:</b> an effect is a deviation from the expected—positive or negative.</p> <p><b>note 2:</b> uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of, an <u>event</u>, its consequence or likelihood.</p> <p><b>note 3:</b> risk is often characterized by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these.</p> <p><b>note 4:</b> risk is often expressed in terms of a combination of the consequences of an event (including changes in circumstances) and the associated likelihood of occurrence.</p> <p><b>note 5:</b> in the context of information <u>security</u> management systems, <u>information security risks</u> can be expressed as effect of uncertainty on information security objectives.</p> <p><b>note 6:</b> information security risk is associated with the potential that <u>threats</u> will exploit vulnerabilities of an information <u>asset</u> or group of information assets and thereby cause harm to an organization. (see definition of information security risk)</p>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>
risk analysis	<p><u>process</u> to comprehend the nature of <u>risk</u> and to determine the level of risk</p> <p><b>note 1:</b> risk analysis provides the basis for <u>risk evaluation</u> and decisions about risk treatment.</p> <p><b>note 2:</b> risk analysis includes risk estimation.</p>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>
risk assessment	overall <u>process</u> of <u>risk identification</u> , <u>risk analysis</u> and <u>risk evaluation</u>	<a href="#">ISO/IEC 27000:2016</a>

Term	Definition	Source
risk evaluation	<p>process of comparing the results of <u>risk analysis</u> with <u>risk criteria</u> to determine whether the and/or its magnitude is acceptable or tolerable</p> <p><b>note:</b> risk evaluation assists in the decision about risk treatment.</p>	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
risk identification	<p>process of finding, recognizing and describing <u>risk</u></p> <p><b>note 1:</b> risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, <u>events</u>, their causes and their potential consequences.</p> <p><b>note 2:</b> risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and <u>stakeholders' needs</u></p>	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
risk management	coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to <u>risk</u>	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
risk response	acceptance, avoidance, mitigation, sharing or transfer of <u>risk</u> to organizational operations (i.e. mission, functions, image or reputation), organizational <u>assets</u> , individuals, other organizations or the nation	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2<sup>(1)</sup></u>
risk tolerance	level of <u>risk</u> an <u>entity</u> is willing to assume in order to achieve a potential desired result	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>
robustness	ability of a system or <u>component</u> to continue functioning correctly in the presence of invalid inputs or stressful <u>environmental conditions</u>	IIC
role	<p>set of <u>usage capacity</u></p> <p><b>note 1:</b> a role is an abstraction for an <u>entity</u> which performs the set of activities.</p> <p><b>note 2:</b> roles are fulfilled or assumed by parties.</p>	IIC
roots of trust	bases consisting of hardware, software, people and organizational <u>processes</u> used to establish confidence in the system	IIC
SaaS	cloud <u>service</u> category in which the cloud capabilities type provided to the cloud service customer is an application capabilities type	<u>ISO/IEC 17788:2014</u>

Term	Definition	Source
safety	the condition of the system operating without causing unacceptable <u>risk</u> of physical injury or damage to the health of people, either directly, or indirectly as a result of damage to property or to the <u>environment</u>	<u>ISO/IEC Guide 55:1999<sup>(1)</sup></u>
security	property of being protected from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction ensuring <u>availability</u> , <u>integrity</u> and <u>confidentiality</u>	IIC
security controls	management, operational and technical controls (i.e. <u>safeguards</u> or <u>countermeasures</u> ) prescribed for an information system to protect the <u>confidentiality</u> , <u>integrity</u> and <u>availability</u> of the system and its information	<u>ISO 12812-1:2017</u>
security function	cryptographic algorithms together with modes of operation, such as block ciphers, stream ciphers, symmetric or asymmetric key algorithms, message <u>authentication</u> codes, hash functions or other security functions, random bit generators, <u>entity</u> authentication and SSP generation and establishment all approved either by ISO/IEC or an approval authority	<u>ISO/IEC 19790:2012<sup>(1)</sup></u>
security policy	rules, directives and practices that govern how <u>assets</u> , including sensitive information, are managed, protected and distributed within an organization and its systems, particularly those which impact the systems and associated <u>elements</u>	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>
security vulnerability assessment	systematic examination of an information system or product to determine the adequacy of <u>security</u> measures, identify security deficiencies, provide data from which to predict the effectiveness of proposed security measures, and confirm the adequacy of such measures after implementation	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>

Term	Definition	Source
service	distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an <u>entity</u> through <u>interfaces</u>	<u>ISO/IEC TR 14252:1996</u>
situational awareness	within a volume of time and space, the perception of an enterprise's <u>security posture</u> and its <u>threat environment</u> ; the comprehension/meaning of both taken together ( <u>risk</u> ); and the projection of their status into the near future	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>
stakeholder	individual, team, organization or classes thereof, having an interest in the system of interest	<u>ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011<sup>(1)</sup></u>
task	unit of work	IIC
threat	potential cause of an unwanted incident, which may result in harm to a system or organization	<u>ISO/IEC 27000:2016</u>
threat analysis	examination of <u>threat sources</u> against system vulnerabilities to determine the threats for a particular system in a particular operational <u>environment</u>	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>
threat event	<u>event</u> or situation that has the potential for causing undesirable consequences or impact	<u>NISTIR 7298, rev 2</u>
threat modeling	structured analysis to identify, quantify and address the <u>information security risks</u> associated with an application or a system	IIC
trust boundary	separation of different application or system domains in which different level of <u>trust</u> are required	IIC
trustworthiness	degree of confidence one has that the system performs as expected with characteristics including <u>safety</u> , <u>security</u> , <u>privacy</u> , <u>reliability</u> and <u>resilience</u> in the face of <u>environmental</u> disruptions, human errors, system faults and attacks	IIC
usage capacity	ability to initiate, to participate in the execution of, or to consume the outcome of some <u>tasks</u> or functions	IIC

Term	Definition	Source
usage viewpoint <sup>(2)</sup>	addresses the <u>concerns</u> of expected system usage <b>note:</b> it is typically represented as sequences of activities involving human or logical (e.g. system or system <u>components</u> ) users that deliver its intended functionality in ultimately achieving its fundamental system capabilities.	IIRA
validation	confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled	ISO/IEC 27000:2016
verification	confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled <b>note:</b> this could also be called compliance testing.	ISO/IEC 27000:2016
virtual entity	computational or data <u>entity</u> representing a <u>physical entity</u>	IIC
vulnerability	weakness of an <u>asset</u> or <u>security controls</u> that can be exploited by one or more <u>threats</u>	ISO/IEC 27000:2016 <sup>(1)</sup>

Table 2-1: Defined Terms and Definitions

- (1) This definition has modified the wording of the referenced source definition for consistency with the other definitions
- (2) This term and its definition are reproduced here from the Reference Architecture [IIC-IIRA2016] and the definition is likely to change in subsequent versions of both the IIRA and this document.

**Annex A REVISION HISTORY**

Revision	Date	Editor	Changes Made
V1.0	2015-05-07	Rutt/Miller	Initial release
V2.0	2017-06-17	Karmarkar/Buchheit	Major update, details see Annex B

Table A-2: Revision History

## Annex B TERMS CHANGE HISTORY

Term	Version	Changes Made
actuator	2.00	renamed to IoT actuator
application domain	2.00	added
architecture	2.00	added
architecture viewpoint	2.00	added
asset	2.00	added
attack surface	2.00	added
attack vector	2.00	redefined
attacker	2.00	added
attestation	2.00	added
audit	2.00	added
automatic	2.00	removed
automation	2.00	removed
brownfield development	2.00	added
business viewpoint	2.00	added
cloud computing	2.00	added
connectivity endpoint	2.00	added
control domain	2.00	added
controller	2.00	removed
coordinate	2.00	removed
coordination	2.00	removed
countermeasure	2.00	added
credential	2.00	added
cross-cutting concern	2.00	redefined
cross-cutting function	2.00	redefined
data at rest	2.00	added
data in motion	2.00	added
data in use	2.00	added
data integrity	2.00	added
databus	2.00	added
denial of service (DoS)	2.00	added
device	2.00	renamed to IoT device
device endpoint	2.00	removed
digital representation	2.00	added
element	2.00	redefined
encryption	2.00	added
endpoint	2.00	redefined
endpoint address	2.00	removed
event	2.00	added
functional viewpoint	2.00	added
greenfield development	2.00	added
identity	2.00	redefined
implementation viewpoint	2.00	added
incident response or incident response	2.00	added
industrial internet of thing (IIoT) system)	2.00	added
information domain	2.00	added

Term	Version	Changes Made
information security incident	2.00	added
integrability	2.00	removed
internet	2.00	removed
IoT actuator	2.00	renamed from actuator, redefined
IoT device	2.00	renamed from device, redefined
IoT sensor	2.00	renamed from sensor, redefined
IP endpoint	2.00	removed
malware	2.00	added
man-in-the-middle attack	2.00	added
multi-tenancy	2.00	added
network	2.00	redefined
non-repudiation	2.00	added
observer	2.00	removed
operational technology (OT)	2.00	added
operations domain	2.00	added
physical security	2.00	added
PKI (public key infrastructure)	2.00	added
policy	2.00	removed
process	2.00	added
programmable logic controller (PLC)	2.00	added
resilience	2.00	redefined
risk response	2.00	redefined
robustness	2.00	redefined
roots of trust	2.00	added
SaaS	2.00	added
security	2.00	redefined
security control	2.00	renamed to security controls
security controls	2.00	renamed from security control, redefined
security function	2.00	renamed from security functions, corrected
security functions	2.00	renamed to security function
security vulnerability assessment	2.00	added
sensitivity	2.00	removed
sensor	2.00	renamed to IoT sensor
thing	2.00	removed
trust	2.00	removed
trustworthiness	2.00	added
usage viewpoint	2.00	added
user	2.00	removed
user endpoint	2.00	removed
vulnerability assessment	2.00	removed

Table B-3: Terms Change History



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