



Industrial Internet Vocabulary

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Acknowledgements

95 This document is a work product of the Industrial Internet Consortium Technology Working Group, co-chaired by Shi-Wan Lin (Intel) and Bradford Miller (GE), in collaboration with the Security Working Group, chaired by Sven Schrecker (Intel).

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We are also grateful to everyone who made comments on the draft version available to the Architecture Task Group, and will thank in advance anyone who provides further constructive comments on the current version.

115 We acknowledge the work by the members of the Vocabulary Team in the Technology Working Group led by Tom Rutt (Fujitsu), who have authored the Industrial Internet Vocabulary that is a companion document to this one.

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Finally, we are grateful for the ongoing support of Aaron Soellinger (IIC), whose diligence with supporting the tools and the mechanics of the document writing have made this process possible.

1 INTRODUCTION

This specification is the Industrial Internet Vocabulary Technical Report. This Technical Report specifies a common set of definitions for terms, to be referenced and used by all IIC documentation.

- 5 Each of the terms is 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. The symbol ++ implies that our definition has modified the wording of the referenced source definition for consistency with the other definitions.

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When a definition uses another term which is defined in the vocabulary, that term is shown using the style ***embeddedTerm***, and is rendered as a hyperlinked cross reference to the definition of that term in the table.

The category column indicates a major section of the vocabulary the term is associated with:

- 15
- arch: these architecture related terms from ISO architecture standards, and the NIST CPS WG
 - base: these terms are basic to IOT, and are aligned with IOT-A
 - comp: these composition related terms are imported from ISO SOA Standards
 - id: these identity related terms are imported from ISO security standards
- 20
- sec: these additional security related terms are imported from ISO security standards
 - inf: information and data management terms

2 DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

| Term | Definition | Source | Category |
|--------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|----------|
| access control | means to ensure that access to assets is authorized and restricted based on business and security requirements Note: Access control requires both authentication and authorization | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | id |
| activity | a specified coordination of tasks that are required to realize the system capabilities. Note: an activity may be composed of other activities | ISO/IEC 17789:2014 ++ | arch |
| actuator | A device which conveys digital information to effect a change of some property of a physical entity | IOT-A++ | base |
| analytics | synthesis of knowledge from information | NIST Interagency Publication 8401-1 | inf |
| architecture description | work product used to express an architecture | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 | arch |
| architecture framework | conventions, principles and practices for the description of architectures established within a specific domain of application and/or community of stakeholders | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 | arch |
| architecture layer | A logical partitioning of the architecture | IIC | arch |
| architecture view | work product expressing the architecture of a system from the perspective of specific system concerns | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 | arch |
| architecture viewpoint | work product establishing the conventions for the construction, interpretation and use of architecture views to frame specific system concerns | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 | arch |
| assurance | grounds for justified confidence that a claim has been or will be achieved | ISO/IEC TR 15026-1:2010 | sec |
| attack vector | path or means (e.g. viruses, e-mail attachment, Web pages, etc.) by which an attacker can gain access to a computer or network server in order to deliver malicious payloads or outcome. | IIC | sec |

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| attribute | characteristic or property of an entity that can be used to describe its state, appearance, or other aspects | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| authenticated identity | identity information for an entity created to record the result of identity authentication | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| authentication | provision of assurance that a claimed characteristic of an entity is correct | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | id |
| authorization | granting of rights, which includes the granting of access based on access rights Note: Authorization results in privileges. | ISO 7498-2:1989 | id |
| automatic | working by itself with little or no direct human control | ODE | comp |
| automation | The use or introduction of automatic equipment in a manufacturing or other process or facility. Note: Automation emphasizes efficiency, productivity, quality, and reliability, focusing on systems that operate without direct control, often in structured environments over extended periods, and on the explicit structuring of such environments. | ODE | comp |
| autonomy | The 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. | IHMC | comp |
| availability | property of being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorized entity | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| business impact analysis | process of analyzing operational functions and the effect that a disruption might have upon them | ISO/IEC 27031:2011 | sec |
| choreography | Type of composition whose elements interact in a non-directed fashion with each autonomy part knowing and following an observable predefined pattern of behavior for the entire (global) composition | ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | comp |

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| collaboration | Type of composition whose elements interact in a non-directed fashion, each according to their own plans and purposes without a predefined pattern of behavior | ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | comp |
| component | modular, deployable, and replaceable part of a system that encapsulates implementation and exposes a set of interfaces | ISO/TS 19104:2008 | base |
| composition | Result of assembling a collection of elements for a particular purpose | ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | comp |
| composability | capability of a component to interact with any other component in recombinant fashion to satisfy requirements based on the expectation of the behaviors of the interacting parties. | IIC | comp |
| concern | interest in a system relevant to one or more of its stakeholders . Note: A concern pertains to any influence on a system in its environment, including developmental, technological, business, operational, organizational, political, economic, legal, regulatory, ecological and social influences. | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 | arch |
| confidentiality | property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entity , or processes | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| controller | user that interacts across a network to affect a physical entity . | IOT-A ++ | base |
| coordinate | Bring the different elements of (a complex activity or organization) into a harmonious or efficient relationship | ODE | comp |
| coordination | The organization of the different elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them to work together effectively | ODE | comp |
| criticality | A measure of the degree to which an organization depends on an entity for the success of a mission or of a business function. | NISTIR 7298 R2 ++ | sec |

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| cross-cutting concern | concern that affects the whole system and thus may impact multiple layers of the architecture. | IIC | arch |
| cross-cutting function | a function that may be applied and realized across multiple layers of the architecture to address cross-cutting concerns . | IIC | arch |
| 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 | ISO/IEC 18014-2:2009 | sec |
| device | physical entity embedded inside, or attached to, another physical entity in its vicinity, with capabilities to convey digital information from or to that physical entity . | IIC | base |
| device endpoint | endpoint that enables access to a device and thus to the related physical entity . | IIC | base |
| edge gateway | gateway that provides an entry point into enterprise or service provider core networks | IIC | base |
| element | Unit that is indivisible at a given level of abstraction and has a clearly defined boundary Note: An element can be any type of entity | ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | comp |
| emergent behavior | behavior of a system realized by the interactions of its components . | IIC | arch |
| endpoint | one of two components that either implements and exposes an interface to other components or uses the interface of another component | ISO/IEC 24791-1:2010 | base |
| endpoint address | data element designating the originating source or destination of data being transmitted | ISO 14814:2006 | base |
| entity | item that has recognizably distinct existence Note: eg., a person, an organization, a device, a subsystem, or a group of such items | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 ++ | id |

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| environment | context determining the setting and circumstances of all interactions and influences with the system of interest Note: The environment of a system includes developmental, technological, business, operational, organizational, political, economic, legal, regulatory, ecological and social influences. | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 ++ | arch |
| firmware | low-level software for booting and operating an intelligent device. Note: Firmware generally resides in persistent memory on the device | SNIA Dictionary | sec |
| functional component | functional building block needed to engage in an activity realized by an implementation. | ISO/IEC 17789:2014 | arch |
| functional domain | top-level functional decomposition of an Industrial Internet System that provides a predominantly distinct functionality in the overall system | IIC | arch |
| functional framework | a set of abstract re-useable functional components that can be extended/customized and applied to several applications in a specific domain. | IIC | arch |
| gateway | forwarding component , enabling various networks to be connected. | IOT-A ++ | base |
| identification | process of recognizing an entity in a particular identity domain as distinct from other entity | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| identifier | identity information that unambiguously distinguishes one entity from another one in a given identity domain | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| identity | the characteristics determining who or what a person or thing is | ODE | id |
| identity authentication | formalized process of identity verification that, if successful, results in an authenticated identity for an entity | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| identity domain | environment where an entity can use a set of attributes for identification and other purposes | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |

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| identity information | set of values of attributes optionally with any associated metadata in an identity . Note: In an information and communication technology system an identity is present as identity information. | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| identity management | processes and policies involved in managing the lifecycle and value, type and optional metadata of attributes in identity known in a particular identity domain | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| identity verification | process to determine that presented identity information associated with a particular entity is applicable for the entity to be recognized in a particular identity domain at some point in time | ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | id |
| industrial internet | An internet of things, machines, computers and people, enabling intelligent industrial operations using advanced data analytics for transformational business outcomes. | IIC | base |
| information security risk | potential that a given threat will exploit vulnerabilities of an asset or group of assets and thereby cause harm to the organization | ISO/IEC 27005:2008 | sec |
| infrastructure service | service that is essential for any IoT implementation to work properly. Note: Infrastructure services provide support for essential features of the IoT. | IOT-A | base |
| integrability | capability to communicate with each other based on compatible means of signaling and protocols | IIC | comp |
| integrity | property of accuracy and completeness | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| interface | named set of operations that characterize the behavior of an entity . | IOT-A | base |
| internet | computer network connecting two or more smaller networks. | ODE | base |
| IP endpoint | endpoint which has an IP endpoint address . | IIC | base |

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| Least Privilege | The principle that a security architecture should be designed so that each entity is granted the minimum system resources and authorizations that the entity needs to perform its function. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| network | a system of interconnected endpoints | IIC | sec |
| non-functional requirement | requirement that defines the overall qualities or attributes of the resulting system. Note: Non-functional requirements place restrictions on the system being developed, the development process, and specifies external constraints that the system must meet. | IIC | arch |
| observer | user that interacts across a network to monitor a physical entity . | IOT-A ++ | base |
| orchestration | type of composition where one particular element is used by the composition to oversee and direct the other elements Note: the element that directs an orchestration is not part of the orchestration. | ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | comp |
| party | entity , human or logical (e.g. an administrator, a legal entity, an agent) that has some autonomy, interest and responsibility in the execution of activity Note: A party may assume more than one roles, and a role may be fulfilled by several parties (i.e. by any one of them). | IIC | arch |
| personally identifiable information – (PII) | any information – that identifies or can be used to identify, contact, or locate the person to whom such information pertains, – from which identification or contact information of an individual person can be derived, or – that is or might be directly or indirectly linked to a natural person | ISO/IEC 24745:2011 | sec |
| physical entity | entity that is the subject of monitoring and control actions. | IOT-A ++ | base |

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| policy | definite course or method of action selected from among alternatives and in light of given conditions to guide and determine present and future decisions | Merriam Webster Collegiate , 11 th ed | id |
| 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 | ISO TS 17574:2009 | sec |
| privacy risk assessment | overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation with regard to the processing of personally identifiable information – (PII) Note: This process is also known as a privacy impact assessment | ISO/IEC 29100:2011 | sec |
| privilege | right granted to an individual, a program, or a process. | CNSSI-409 | sec |
| reliability | ability of a system or component to perform its required functions under stated conditions for a specified period of time | ISO/IEC 27040:2015 | sec |
| resilience | the condition of the system being able to avoid, absorb and/or manage dynamic adversarial conditions while completing assigned mission(s), and to reconstitute operational capabilities after casualties | IIC | sec |

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| risk | <p>effect of uncertainty on objectives</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: An effect is a deviation from the expected — positive or negative.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Uncertainty is the state, even partial, of deficiency of information related to, understanding or knowledge of, an event, its consequence or likelihood.</p> <p>Note 3 to entry: Risk is often characterized by reference to potential events and consequences, or a combination of these.</p> <p>Note 4 to entry: 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>Note 5 to entry: In the context of information security management systems, information security risks can be expressed as effect of uncertainty on information security objectives.</p> <p>Note 6 to entry: Information security risk is associated with the potential that threats will exploit vulnerabilities of an information asset or group of information assets and thereby cause harm to an organization. (see definition of information security risk)</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| risk analysis | <p>process to comprehend the nature of risk and to determine the level of risk</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Risk analysis provides the basis for risk evaluation and decisions about risk treatment.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Risk analysis includes risk estimation</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| risk assessment | <p>overall process of risk identification, risk analysis and risk evaluation</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| risk evaluation | <p>process of comparing the results of risk analysis with risk criteria to determine whether the risk and/or its magnitude is acceptable or tolerable</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Risk evaluation assists in the decision about risk treatment .</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| risk identification | <p>process of finding, recognizing and describing risk</p> <p>Note 1 to entry: Risk identification involves the identification of risk sources, events, their causes and their potential consequences.</p> <p>Note 2 to entry: Risk identification can involve historical data, theoretical analysis, informed and expert opinions, and stakeholders' needs</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| risk management | <p>coordinated activities to direct and control an organization with regard to risk</p> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |

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| risk response | Accepting, avoiding, mitigating, sharing, or transferring risk to organizational operations (i.e., mission, functions, image, or reputation), organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| risk tolerance | level of risk an entity is willing to assume in order to achieve a potential desired result. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| robustness | ability of an Information Assurance entity to operate correctly and reliably across a wide range of operational conditions, and to fail gracefully outside of that operational range. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| role | set of usage capacity Note: A role is an abstraction for an entity which performs the set of activities Roles are fulfilled or assumed by parties. | IIC | arch |
| safety | the condition of the system operating without causing unacceptable risk of physical injury or damage to the health of people, either directly, or indirectly as a result of damage to property or to the environment . | ISO/IEC Guide 55:1999 ++ | sec |
| security | condition of the system being protected from unintended or unauthorized access, change or destruction. Note: Security is a property of a system by which confidentiality , integrity, availability, accountability, authenticity, and reliability are achieved (ISO TR 15443-1:2012) | IIC | sec |
| security control | measure that is modifying risk Note 1 to entry: Controls include any process, policy, device, practice, or other actions which modify risk. Note 2 to entry: Controls may not always exert the intended or assumed modifying effect. | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |

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| security functions | cryptographic algorithms together with modes of operation, such as block ciphers, stream ciphers, symmetric or asymmetric key algorithms, message authentication codes, hash functions, or other security functions, random bit generators, entity authentication and SSP generation and | ISO/IEC 19790:2012 ++ | sec |
| security policy | rules, directives and practices that govern how assets, including sensitive information, are managed, protected and distributed within an organization and its systems, particularly those which impact the systems and associated elements | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| sensitivity | measure of the importance assigned to information by its owner, for the purpose of denoting its need for protection. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| sensor | device that perceives certain characteristics of the real world and transfers them into a digital representation. | IOT-A | base |
| service | distinct part of the functionality that is provided by an entity through interfaces | ISO/TR 14252:1996 | base |
| situational awareness | Within a volume of time and space, the perception of an enterprise's security posture and its threat environment; the comprehension/meaning of both taken together (risk); and the projection of their status into the near future. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| stakeholder | individual, team, organization, or classes thereof, having an interest in the system of interest | ISO/IEC 42010:2011 ++ | arch |
| task | a unit of work | IIC | arch |
| thing | physical object Note: In the term 'Internet of Things', thing denotes the same concept as a physical entity. | IOT-A | base |
| threat | potential cause of an unwanted incident, which may result in harm to a system or organization | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |

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| threat analysis | The examination of threat sources against system vulnerabilities to determine the threats for a particular system in a particular operational environment . | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| threat event | An event or situation that has the potential for causing undesirable consequences or impact. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |
| threat modeling | structured analysis to identify, quantify, and address the information security risks associated with an application or a system. | IIC | sec |
| trust | relationship between two entity and/or elements , consisting of a set of activity and a security policy in which element x trusts element y if and only if x has confidence that y will behave in a well-defined way (with respect to the activities) that does not violate the given security policy | ISO/IEC 27036-1:2014 | sec |
| trust boundary | separation of different application or system domains in which different level of trust are required | IIC | sec |
| usage capacity | the ability to initiate, to participate in the execution of, or to consume the outcome of some tasks or functions. | IIC | arch |
| user | An entity that is interested in interacting with a particular physical entity . | IOT-A ++ | base |
| user endpoint | An endpoint used by a user to interact. | IIC | base |
| validation | confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that the requirements for a specific intended use or application have been fulfilled | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| verification | confirmation, through the provision of objective evidence, that specified requirements have been fulfilled Note 1 to entry: This could also be called compliance testing. | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| virtual entity | computational or data element representing a physical entity . | IOT-A | base |

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| vulnerability | weakness of an asset or <i>security control</i> that can be exploited by one or more <i>threats</i> | ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | sec |
| vulnerability assessment | Systematic examination of an information system or product to determine the adequacy of security 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. | NISTIR 7298 R2 | sec |

25 3 SOURCES

The list below references the sources used for the definitions.

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| CNNSI 409 | Committee on National Security Systems National Information Assurance (IA) Glossary http://www.ncsc.gov/publications/policy/docs/CNNSI_4009.pdf |
| IHMC | http://www.ihmc.us/groups/datkinson/wiki/fcb0e/intelligent_system_autonomy_automation_robots_and_agents.html |
| IOT-A | EU IOT-A Terminology http://www.iot-a.eu/public/terminology/copy_of_term |
| ISO 27789:2013 | Health informatics -- Audit trails for electronic health records |
| ISO 7498-2:1989 | Information processing systems — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model — Part 2: Security Architecture |
| ISO TS 19104:2008 | Geographic information – Terminology |
| ISO/IEC 14814:2006 | Road transport and traffic telematics — Automatic vehicle and equipment identification — Reference architecture and terminology |
| ISO/IEC 18014-2:2009 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Time-stamping services -- Part 2: Mechanisms producing independent tokens |
| ISO/IEC 19790:2012 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Security requirements for cryptographic modules |
| ISO/IEC 24745:2011 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Biometric information protection |
| ISO/IEC 24760-1:2011 | Information technology — Security techniques — A framework for identity management — Part 1: Terminology and concepts |
| ISO/IEC 24791-1:2010 | Information technology — Radio frequency identification (RFID) for item management — Software system infrastructure — Part 1: Architecture |
| ISO/IEC 27000:2014 | Information technology — Security techniques — Information security management systems — Overview and vocabulary http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/c063411_ISO_IEC_27000_2014.zip . |
| ISO/IEC 27005:2008 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security risk management |

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| ISO/IEC 27036-1:2014 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Information security for supplier relationships -- Part 1: Overview and concepts |
| ISO/IEC 27040:2015 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Storage security |
| ISO/IEC 29100:2011 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Privacy framework |
| ISO/IEC DIS 18834-1 | RA SOA – Terminology and Concepts |
| ISO/IEC TR 15026-1:2010 | Systems and software engineering -- Systems and software assurance -- Part 1: Concepts and vocabulary |
| ISO/IEC TR 15443-1:2012 | Information technology -- Security techniques -- Security assurance framework -- Part 1: Introduction and concepts |
| ISO/IEC/IEEE 42010:2011 | Systems and software engineering -- Architecture description |
| ISO/TS 17574:2009 | Electronic fee collection - Guidelines for security protection profiles |
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4 ANNEX A: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN BASE VOCABULARY TERMS

30 The following figure is a UML class model that shows the relationships between the base vocabulary terms as associations between UML Classes for each IIC Base Vocabulary Term.

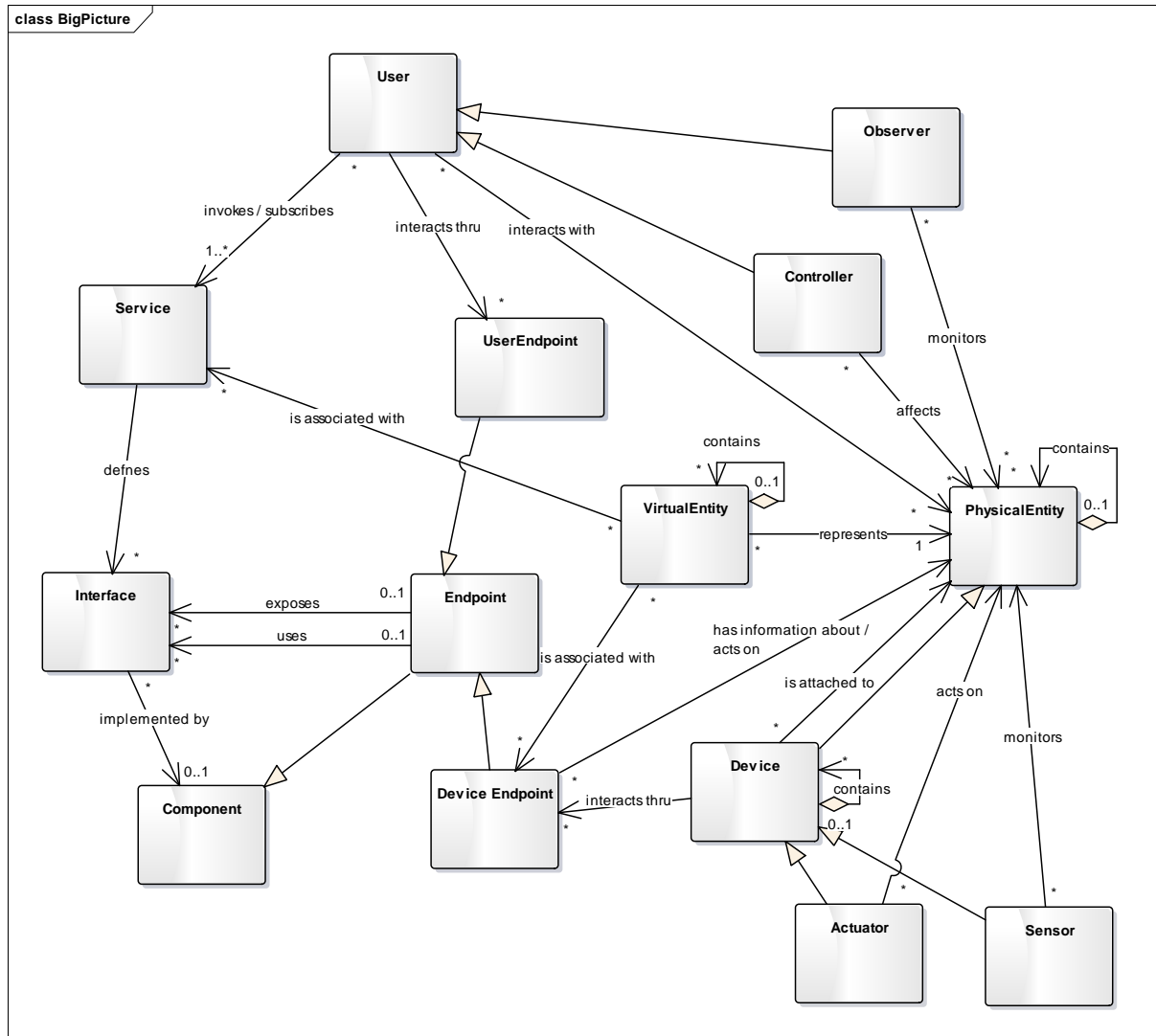


Figure 1: IIC Base Vocabulary Model

35 Each class on the model represents a defined term. Generalizations (is a relationships) are shown by an open triangle arrow head, aggregations by an open-diamond arrow head, and simple associations are shown using directed simple headed arrows. Cardinality constraints (when specified) are shown at each end of the associations. Some of the network related Base Vocabulary terms (e.g, endpoint address, gateway) are not shown in this diagram.

5 REFERENCES

There are no sources in the current document.