



INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) –
Part 403: Generic data access**

Withhold

INTERNATIONAL
ELECTROTECHNICAL
COMMISSION

PRICE CODE

W

CONTENTS

FOREWORD.....	4
INTRODUCTION.....	6
1 Scope.....	7
2 Normative references.....	8
3 Terms and definitions.....	8
4 Background.....	8
5 GDA read access.....	9
5.1 General.....	9
5.2 Read access requirements.....	9
5.3 GDA resource query module.....	11
5.3.1 General.....	11
5.3.2 Resource query module description.....	11
5.3.3 GDA resource query service.....	12
5.4 GDA filtered query module.....	13
5.4.1 General.....	13
5.4.2 Filtered query module description.....	13
5.4.3 Filtered query service.....	17
5.5 GDA extended query module.....	19
5.5.1 General.....	19
5.5.2 Extended resource query module description.....	19
5.5.3 Extended resource query service.....	22
6 GDA update.....	23
6.1 General.....	23
6.2 GDA update requirements.....	23
6.3 GDA update module.....	23
6.3.1 General.....	23
6.3.2 Solution approach.....	24
6.3.3 Resource update service module description.....	26
6.3.4 Resource update service.....	27
6.3.5 Adding and removing resources.....	28
7 GDA events.....	28
7.1 General.....	28
7.2 GDA events Mmodule.....	28
7.2.1 General.....	28
7.2.2 Events module description.....	28
7.2.3 Events service.....	29
8 GDA server status and capabilities.....	30
8.1 General.....	30
8.2 GDA server module.....	30
8.2.1 General.....	30
8.2.2 ServerStatus.....	30
8.2.3 ServerState.....	31
8.2.4 ServerCapabilities.....	31
8.2.5 GDA server module description.....	31
8.2.6 Status.....	31
Annex A (informative) Use of GDA proxies.....	32

Annex B (informative) Implementation guidelines for GDA developers.....	33
Bibliography	38
Figure 1 – DAF resource query.....	11
Figure 2 – GDA filtered query	14
Figure 3 – Example of a complete query filter parse tree.....	15
Figure 4 – Extended resource query service UML	19
Figure 5 – Example property joining use case.....	20
Figure 6 – Join parse tree	21
Figure 7 – GDA update module	26
Figure 8 – GDA event model	28
Figure 9 – GDA server model	30
Table 1 – DAF resource query operations	12
Table 2 – GDA filtered query elements	15
Table 3 – GDA filtered query node types.....	15
Table 4 – GDA filtered query operation types.....	16
Table 5 – GDA filtered query OpFilterNode.....	16
Table 6 – GDA filtered query PropertyFilterNode.....	17
Table 7 – GDA filtered query ValueFilterNode.....	17
Table 8 – GDA filtered query operations	17
Table 9 – GDA filtered query join elements.....	21
Table 10 – GDA filtered query join types.....	22
Table 11 – GDA filtered query join nodes.....	22
Table 12 – GDA filtered query property join node.....	22
Table 13 – GDA extended resource query operations	23
Table 14 – GDA resource update service operations.....	27
Table 15 – GDA resource event service operations.....	29
Table 16 – GDA server status	31
Table 17 – GDA server state	31
Table 18 – GDA server capabilities.....	31
Table 19 – GDA server status operations	31

INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

**ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM APPLICATION
PROGRAM INTERFACE (EMS-API) –**

Part 403: Generic data access

FOREWORD

- 1) The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) is a worldwide organization for standardization comprising all national electrotechnical committees (IEC National Committees). The object of IEC is to promote international co-operation on all questions concerning standardization in the electrical and electronic fields. To this end and in addition to other activities, IEC publishes International Standards, Technical Specifications, Technical Reports, Publicly Available Specifications (PAS) and Guides (hereafter referred to as "IEC Publication(s)"). Their preparation is entrusted to technical committees; any IEC National Committee interested in the subject dealt with may participate in this preparatory work. International, governmental and non-governmental organizations liaising with the IEC also participate in this preparation. IEC collaborates closely with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) in accordance with conditions determined by agreement between the two organizations.
- 2) The formal decisions or agreements of IEC on technical matters express, as nearly as possible, an international consensus of opinion on the relevant subjects since each technical committee has representation from all interested IEC National Committees.
- 3) IEC Publications have the form of recommendations for international use and are accepted by IEC National Committees in that sense. While all reasonable efforts are made to ensure that the technical content of IEC Publications is accurate, IEC cannot be held responsible for the way in which they are used or for any misinterpretation by any end user.
- 4) In order to promote international uniformity, IEC National Committees undertake to apply IEC Publications transparently to the maximum extent possible in their national and regional publications. Any divergence between any IEC Publication and the corresponding national or regional publication shall be clearly indicated in the latter.
- 5) IEC provides no marking procedure to indicate its approval and cannot be rendered responsible for any equipment declared to be in conformity with an IEC Publication.
- 6) All users should ensure that they have the latest edition of this publication.
- 7) No liability shall attach to IEC or its directors, employees, servants or agents including individual experts and members of its technical committees and IEC National Committees for any personal injury, property damage or other damage of any nature whatsoever, whether direct or indirect, or for costs (including legal fees) and expenses arising out of the publication, use of, or reliance upon, this IEC Publication or any other IEC Publications.
- 8) Attention is drawn to the Normative references cited in this publication. Use of the referenced publications is indispensable for the correct application of this publication.
- 9) Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this IEC Publication may be the subject of patent rights. IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard IEC 61970-403 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 57: Power systems management and associated information exchange.

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

FDIS	Report on voting
57/929/FDIS	57/948/RVD

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

A list of all parts of the IEC 61970 series, under the general title *Energy Management System Application Program Interface (EMS-API)*, can be found on the IEC website.

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

The committee has decided that the contents of this publication will remain unchanged until the maintenance result 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.

A bilingual version of this publication may be issued at a later date.

Withdrawn

INTRODUCTION

This standard is one of the IEC 61970 series parts that define services for utility operational systems. This standard is based upon the work of the Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) Control Center API (CCAPI) research project (RP-3654-1).

The IEC 61970-4xx series specifies a set of interfaces that a component (or application) should implement to be able to exchange information with other components and/or access publicly available data in a standard way. The 61970-4xx series component interfaces describe the specific event types and message contents that can be used by applications independent of any particular component technology. The implementation of these messages using a particular component technology is described in the 61970-5xx series of documents. Thus, IEC 61970-4xx documents describe a Platform Independent Model (PIM), while IEC 61970-5xx documents describe a Platform Specific Model (PSM).

IEC 61970-403 Generic Data Access (GDA) defines services that are needed to access public entity objects for the power system domain that are defined in the IEC 61970-3xx series: Common Information Model (CIM). GDA permits a client to access data maintained by another component (either an application or database) or system without any knowledge of the logical schema used for internal storage of the data. Knowledge of the existence of the common model is sufficient.

This request and reply oriented service is intended for synchronous, non-real time access of complex data structures as opposed to high-speed data access of SCADA data, for example, which is provided by IEC 61970-404, High Speed Data Access. An example where the GDA would be used is for bulk data access of a persistent store to initialise an analysis application with the current state of a power system network, and then storage of the results with notification.

ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM APPLICATION PROGRAM INTERFACE (EMS-API) –

Part 403: Generic data access

1 Scope

This International Standard provides a generic request/reply-oriented data access mechanism for applications from independent suppliers to access CIM data in combination with IEC 61970-402: Common Services. An application is expected to use the Generic Data Access (GDA) service as part of an initialisation process or an occasional information synchronization step. GDA is generic in that it can be used by an application to access any CIM data. GDA is also generic in that it also provides a back end storage mechanism independent query capability that can be used to facilitate the creation of CIM data warehouses.

This specification provides a simple, concise service that meets the functionality requirements of current and future applications while:

- avoiding unnecessary complexity;
- not requiring any specific database technology for implementation.

This service is designed to support interaction where the application or system requesting information is developed, supplied, maintained, or operated by a separate agency from the application supplying the data. Furthermore, the update portion of this service assumes that it is undesirable for one system to directly write into another¹⁾. To support these objectives, the GDA capabilities are divided into three categories:

- a) read access;
- b) update access;
- c) change notification events.

It should be noted that the update portion of this service does not support unconditional access to critical real-time data. Rather, the update portion allows a requesting application to ask for data to be changed in a service provider, but the service provider is under no obligation to carry out that change at any particular time. Furthermore, a positive response from the update service does not indicate that the update has occurred, but only that the service provider has successfully received the request and that the request is syntactically and semantically correct.

GDA could be classified as an Enterprise Information Integration (EII) technology adapter specialized to the power industry via the assumed use of the CIM. There are a number of EII products currently available on the market, but there is no accepted cross-platform standard for writing connectors for these products and overall these products do not take full advantage of a common semantic model such as the CIM. In recommending GDA, WG 13 is recommending a standard EII connector model in the form of a simpler, less expensive, and more specialized interface.

¹⁾ For more information on how 61970 excludes direct control of one application by another, see IEC 61970-402 Annex C: The IEC 61970 services and mapping IEC 61968 verbs.

Though the target of this IEC standard includes the utility control center technical domain, generic data access encompasses a general set of concepts that can be applied to many types of systems. Examples of these systems include:

- Energy and distribution management systems
- Work and asset management systems
- Geographic information systems
- Outage management systems
- Other types of technically oriented operational business systems.

In recognition that the integration between applications in two or more of these systems is often necessary, the intent of this specification is to address general GDA requirements to the extent that they are common to different types of systems while effectively addressing utility operation application specific needs.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application 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 61970-1, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 1: Guidelines and general requirements*

IEC 61970-2, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 2: Glossary*

IEC 61970-401, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 401: Component interface specification (CIS) framework*

IEC 61970-402, *Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) – Part 402: Component interface specification (CIS) – Common services*

OMG, Utility Management System Data Access Facility, document formal/2002-11-08