CAPE-OPEN Certification: Improve Robustness and Interoperability of CAPE-OPEN Implementations

2nd Proposal CO-LaN Management Board October 5th, 2017



Certification Mission

- Improve interoperability and robustness of CAPE-OPEN implementations
- Advance unambiguous CAPE-OPEN standard
- Increase faith of CAPE-OPEN end-users in the practical applicability of CAPE-OPEN-based solutions
- Increase usage of CAPE-OPEN-based solutions in commercial engineering projects
- Minimize commercial risks for use of CAPE-OPEN-based solutions



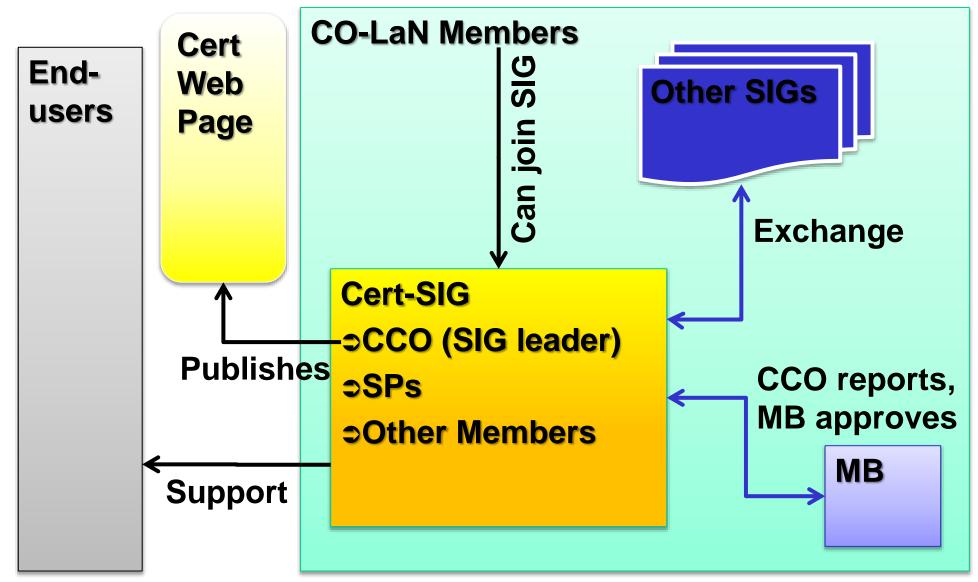
Stakeholders

- Certification SIG (Cert-SIG)
- Chief Certification Officer (CCO)

CO • LaN

- "independent" contractor
- Software Producers (SPs)
- Management Board (MB)
- Other CO-LaN members
- End-users

Overview





Cert-SIG Charter

• SIG members ...

- accept Cert-SIG charter
- promote mission
- supply test licenses to CCO
- follow certification process
- pay certification fee, if certification is requested
- guarantee seamless CO support to end-users
- accept to discuss issues within Cert-SIG
- co-operate to resolve interop issues
- develop and improve certification tests
- may develop SIG charter
- (incl. CCO) are not liable (beyond common laws)
- Changes to Cert-SIG charter have to be approved by MB



Certification Workflow

"Registered"

permanent test

CCO publishes

licenses to CCO

SP provides

status

- Registered self-Tested Verified
 - - CCO publishes status

Product+CO ID "Self-Test Verified"

Approved

- · SP pays small certification fee ("What costs nothing, is worth nothing.")
- CCO verifies self-test results
- MB approves successful self-test
- CCO publishes status

Product+CO ID Combinations "Interoperability Approved"

- CCO runs interop test between available Product **ID** combinations
- CCO informs both SPs about results
- If successful interop test, CCO reports status to MB
- · MB approves publication
- CCO publishes status
- · If failed interop test, CCO analyses and mediates between SPs to fix issue
- No publication of status

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SP joins Cert-SIG

 SP accepts SIG charter

Attributes to specify interoperability

- Company (Company α, …)
- Product identification
 - 1. Product (Product A, Product B, ...)
 - 2. Product version (3.1, 3.2, ...)
 - 3. Build number (b12345, b2345, ...)
- CO interface set identification
 - 1. CO interface set (Thermo, UnitOp, ...)
 - 2. CO interface set version (1.0, 1.1, ...)
 - 3. CO interface set connector (plug, socket)

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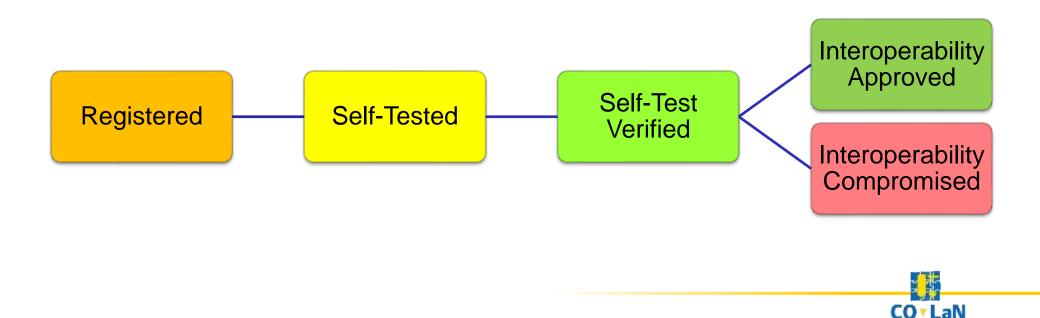
Test Procedures

1. Self-Test Suite per Product+CO ID

- Fully Automated
- First version to be created before Cert-SIG
- Publicly available
- Maintenance and development by Cert-SIG
- 2. Interop Test Procedure per Product+CO ID
 - As much automated as possible
 - Publicly available
 - First version to be created before or by Cert-SIG
 - Maintenance and development by Cert-SIG
- 3. Optional: Interop Developer Parties as additional tool to achieve quicker progress
 - Face-to-face or web meetings
 - Framework conditions to be negotiated by Cert-SIG

Publication of Interoperability Status

- CCO publishes results in CO-LaN web page
- Extend of publication is negotiable (Cert-SIG charter):
 - Details: # of issues, workaround, details, resolution, ...
 - Common bug database
- Minimal publication:
 - Certification status



One Interop Matrix Per CO Interface Set

	SP	SP α		SP δ	
SP	Socket	Product+CO	Product+CO	Product+CO	Product+CO
	Plug	ID W	ID X	ID Y	ID Z
SP α	Product+CO	Self-Test	Interop	Interop	Interop
	ID A	Verified	Approved	Approved	Approved
SP β	Product+CO	Interop	Self-Test	Interop	Interop
	ID B	Approved	Verified	Approved	Approved
	Product+CO	Interop	Interop	Self-Test	Interop
	ID C	Approved	Compr'sed	Verified	Approved
SP y	Product+CO ID D	Not yet tested	Not yet tested	Not yet tested	Self-Tested



Support Promise

- Support promise is part of Cert-SIG charter
- SP promises to guarantee certain level of support
 - 1. Same attention to CO issues as to other issues
 - 2. Accepting CCO as mediator and "neutral ground" for analysis
 - 3. Co-operation with other SPs to fix interop CO issues
- Withdrawal process is part of end-user support process

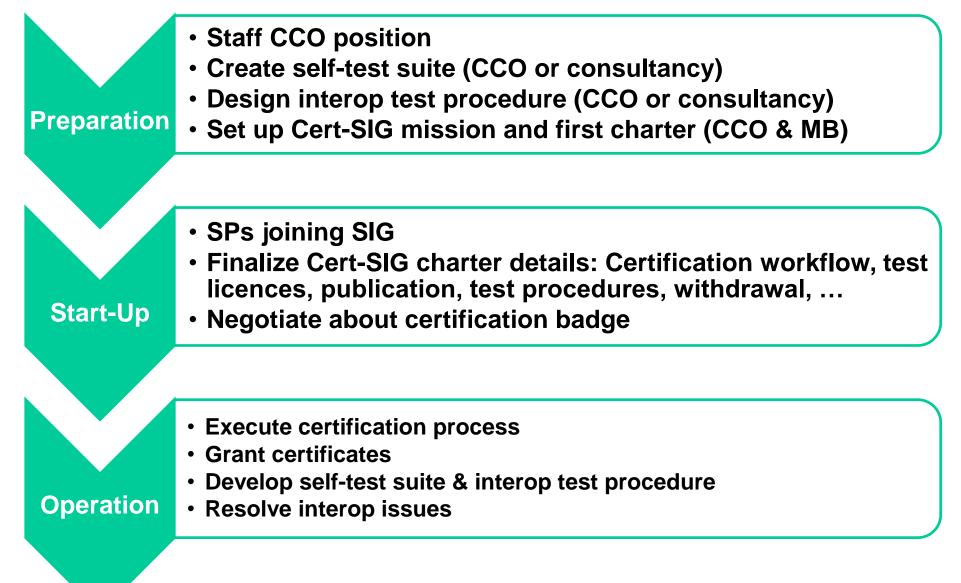
End-user Support Process

- 1. End-user or other SP complains about limited interoperability
- 2. CCO tries to verify complaint and to analyse problem
- 3. CCO classifies criticality
- 4. CCO contacts concerned SPs with found details
- 5. Appropriate workarounds may lower criticality
- 6. SPs gets defined timeframe to fix the issue
- 7. CCO supports and mediates between all concerned parties
- 8. If issue could be resolved, inform end-user
- 9. If not, CCO starts withdrawal process

Withdrawal Process

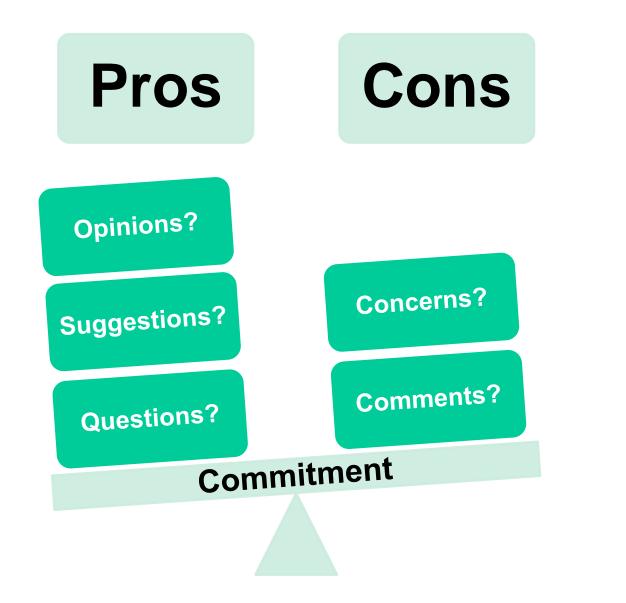
- Withdrawal process applies only to certification status "Interoperability Approved"
- In case of abortive support process CCO changes certification status to "Interoperability Compromised" for concerned Product+CO ID combinations
- Certification status "Interoperability Approved" cannot be re-gained for a specific version, but for the next or patched version
- Recommended to publish more details to status "Interoperability Compromised" (workaround, fix, ...)

Next Steps





Discussion





Commitment and credibility go hand in hand. Zbigniew Brzezinski American Politician

1928 - 2017

Minds are like parachutes, they only function when open. Thomas Dewar Scottish Businessman 1864 - 1930