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## **Information technology — Metadata Registries (MDR) modules**

*Technologies de l'information — Modules de registres de métadonnées  
(MDR)*



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# Contents

Page

Foreword .....	ix
Introduction.....	x
<b>1 Scope .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3 Terms, definitions, and abbreviations.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.1 Signifiers, referencing, and their associations .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3.2 Fundamental datatypes .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>3.3 Generic implementation-related concepts .....</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>3.4 Terminology applicable to more than one module .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.5 Reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.6 Reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.7 Reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.8 Reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.9 Reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.10 Module 10-specific terminology: Data structure for reference-or-literal (reflit).....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3.11 Module 11-specific terminology: Data structure for multiple internationalized/localized values and data.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.12 Module 12-specific terminology: Data structure for multiple internationalized/localized strings and texts.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.13 Module 13-specific terminology: Data structure for slot tuple .....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>3.14 Module 14-specific terminology: Data structure for unstructured table of slot tuples.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.15 Module 15-specific terminology: Data structure for reified relationships and relationships systems .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.16 Module 16-specific terminology: Data structure for UPU postal data .....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.16.1 Terminology from UPU S42a-6.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3.16.2 Postal address segments .....</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>3.16.3 Postal address constructs .....</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>3.16.4 Postal address elements .....</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>3.16.5 Postal address element sub-types .....</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>3.16.6 Other terms and definitions .....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.17 Module 17-specific terminology: Data structure for ITU-T E.164 phone number data.....</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>3.18 Module 18-specific terminology: Data structure for who-what-where-when-why-how (W5H) event data .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.19 Module 19-specific terminology: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) contact data .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.20 Module 20-specific terminology: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) security credentials data .....</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>3.21 Module 21-specific terminology: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) relationships and grouping data.....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>4 Structure of this International Standard .....</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>5 Bindings .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>6 Conformance .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7 Designation of internationally standardized items .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7.1 Designation suffix syntax .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>7.2 Designation suffixes for profiles .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>8 Profile designations .....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>9 Clause reserved for future use .....</b>	<b>33</b>

<b>10</b>	<b>Module 10: Data structure for reference-or-literal (reflit).....</b>	<b>33</b>
10.1	Introduction to module.....	33
10.2	Scope of module.....	33
10.3	Functional capabilities.....	33
10.4	Abstract model.....	34
10.4.1	General.....	34
10.4.2	reflit(of_type).....	35
10.4.3	reference_type(of_type).....	36
10.4.4	literal_type(of_type).....	38
10.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	39
10.5.1	General.....	39
10.5.2	reflit(of_type).....	39
10.5.3	reference_type(of_type).....	40
10.5.4	literal_type(of_type).....	40
10.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	40
10.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	41
<b>11</b>	<b>Module 11: Data structure for multiple internationalized/localized values and data.....</b>	<b>41</b>
11.1	Introduction to module.....	41
11.2	Scope of module.....	41
11.3	Functional capabilities.....	41
11.3.1	General.....	41
11.3.2	The multivalue data structure.....	41
11.3.3	The multidata data structure.....	42
11.4	Abstract model.....	43
11.4.1	General.....	43
11.4.2	multivalue.....	43
11.4.3	multidata.....	45
11.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	46
11.5.1	General.....	46
11.5.2	multivalue.....	46
11.5.3	multidata.....	46
11.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	47
11.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	47
<b>12</b>	<b>Module 12: Data structure for multiple internationalized/localized strings and texts.....</b>	<b>47</b>
12.1	Introduction to module.....	47
12.2	Scope of module.....	47
12.3	Functional capabilities.....	47
12.3.1	General.....	47
12.3.2	The multistring data structure.....	47
12.3.3	The multitext data structure.....	48
12.4	Abstract model.....	50
12.4.1	General.....	50
12.4.2	multistring.....	50
12.4.3	multitext.....	52
12.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	53
12.5.1	General.....	53
12.5.2	multistring.....	53
12.5.3	multitext.....	53
12.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	54
12.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	54
<b>13</b>	<b>Module 13: Data structure for slot tuple.....</b>	<b>54</b>
13.1	Introduction to module.....	54
13.2	Scope of module.....	54
13.3	Functional capabilities.....	54
13.4	Abstract model.....	55
13.4.1	General.....	55
13.4.2	slot_tuple components.....	55
13.4.3	slot_tuple and variants.....	56

13.4.4	slot_tuple.....	57
13.4.5	slot_tuple_as_ttt.....	57
13.4.6	slot_tuple_as_ttrl.....	58
13.4.7	slot_tuple_as_ttmd.....	58
13.4.8	slot_tuple_as_bbb.....	58
13.4.9	slot_tuple_as_btb.....	58
13.4.10	slot_tuple_as_btmd.....	59
13.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	59
13.5.1	General.....	59
13.5.2	Datatypes.....	59
13.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	60
13.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	60
14	Module 14: Data structure for unstructured table of slot tuples.....	60
14.1	Introduction to module.....	60
14.2	Scope of module.....	60
14.3	Functional capabilities.....	60
14.4	Abstract model.....	61
14.4.1	General.....	61
14.4.2	slot_tuple_table and related classes.....	61
14.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	61
14.5.1	General.....	61
14.5.2	Datatypes.....	61
14.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	62
14.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	62
15	Module 15: Data for reified relationships and relationship systems.....	62
15.1	Introduction to module.....	62
15.2	Scope of module.....	62
15.3	Functional capabilities.....	62
15.4	Abstract model.....	62
15.4.1	General.....	62
15.4.2	The reified_relationship_system and the reified_relationship.....	63
15.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	63
15.5.1	General.....	63
15.5.2	reified_relationship_system.....	63
15.5.3	reified_relationship.....	64
15.5.4	object_role_pair.....	64
15.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	64
15.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	64
16	Module 16: Data structure for UPU postal data.....	64
16.1	Introduction to module.....	64
16.2	Scope of module.....	65
16.3	Functional capabilities.....	65
16.4	Abstract model.....	65
16.4.1	General.....	65
16.4.2	Postal Address.....	65
16.4.3	Unrendered postal data.....	66
16.4.4	Contextualized Rendered Postal Address.....	71
16.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	72
16.5.1	General.....	72
16.5.2	postal_address.....	72
16.5.3	unrendered_postal_address_class.....	72
16.5.4	contextualized_rendered_postal_address_class.....	73
16.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	73
16.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	73
17	Module 17: Data structure for ITU-T E.164 phone number data.....	74
17.1	Introduction to module.....	74
17.2	Scope of module.....	74
17.3	Functional capabilities.....	74

17.4	Abstract model.....	75
17.4.1	General.....	75
17.4.2	phone_number_class.....	76
17.4.3	phone_number_element.....	76
17.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	77
17.5.1	General.....	77
17.5.2	phone_number_class.....	77
17.5.3	phone_number_element.....	77
17.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	77
17.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	77
18	Module 18: Data structure for who-what-where-when-why-how (W5H) event data.....	78
18.1	Introduction to module.....	78
18.2	Scope of module.....	78
18.3	Functional capabilities.....	78
18.4	Abstract model.....	79
18.4.1	General.....	79
18.4.2	w5h_event_class.....	79
18.4.3	w5h_event_extent.....	79
18.4.4	extent_descriptor.....	80
18.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	80
18.5.1	General.....	80
18.5.2	w5h_event_class.....	80
18.5.3	w5h_event_extent.....	81
18.5.4	event_descriptor.....	81
18.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	82
18.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	82
19	Module 19: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) contact data.....	82
19.1	Introduction to module.....	82
19.2	Scope of module.....	82
19.3	Functional capabilities.....	82
19.4	Abstract model.....	83
19.4.1	General.....	83
19.4.2	contact_data_class.....	84
19.4.3	event_localized_contact_data.....	84
19.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	84
19.5.1	General.....	84
19.5.2	contact_data_class.....	85
19.5.3	event_localized_contact_data.....	85
19.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	85
19.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	85
20	Module 20: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) security credentials data.....	85
20.1	Introduction to module.....	85
20.2	Scope of module.....	86
20.3	Functional capabilities.....	86
20.4	Conceptual model and object model.....	87
20.4.1	General.....	87
20.4.2	security_credentials_data.....	87
20.4.3	event_localized_security_credentials_data.....	87
20.4.4	security_credential_element.....	87
20.5	Computational description and datatypes.....	88
20.5.1	General.....	88
20.5.2	security_credentials_data.....	88
20.5.3	event_localized_security_credentials_data.....	88
20.5.4	security_credential_element.....	88
20.6	Additional provisions for bindings.....	89
20.7	Additional provisions for conformity.....	89
21	Module 21: Data structure for entity-person-group (EPG) relationships and grouping data.....	89
21.1	Introduction to module.....	89

<b>21.2</b>	<b>Scope of module</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>21.3</b>	<b>Functional capabilities</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>21.4</b>	<b>Conceptual model and object model</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>21.4.1</b>	<b>General</b> .....	<b>89</b>
<b>21.4.2</b>	<b>epg_relationship_data</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>21.4.3</b>	<b>relationship_node_edge_element</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>21.5</b>	<b>Computational description and datatypes</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>21.5.1</b>	<b>General</b> .....	<b>90</b>
<b>21.5.2</b>	<b>epg_relationship_data</b> .....	<b>91</b>
<b>21.5.3</b>	<b>relationship_node_edge_element</b> .....	<b>91</b>
<b>21.6</b>	<b>Additional provisions for bindings</b> .....	<b>91</b>
<b>21.7</b>	<b>Additional provisions for conformity</b> .....	<b>91</b>
<b>Annex A</b>	<b>(informative) Index of definitions</b> .....	<b>92</b>
<b>22</b>	<b>Index of definitions</b> .....	<b>92</b>
	<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>95</b>
	Figure 1: UML presentation of: reflit, reference_type, literal_type. ....	35
	Figure 2: UML presentation of: multivalue, contextualized_value.....	44
	Figure 3: UML presentation of: multidata, contextualized_data.....	45
	Figure 4: UML presentation of: multistring, contextualized_string.....	50
	Figure 5: UML presentation of: multitext, contextualized_text.....	52
	Figure 6: UML presentation of slot_tuple datatype.....	57
	Figure 7: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_ttt datatype.....	57
	Figure 8: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_ttrl datatype.....	58
	Figure 9: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_ttmd datatype.....	58
	Figure 10: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_bbb datatype.....	58
	Figure 11: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_btb datatype.....	58
	Figure 12: UML presentation of slot_tuple_as_btmd datatype.....	59
	Figure 13: UML presentation of slot_tuple_table datatype.....	61
	Figure 14: UML presentation of Reified Relationship Systems.....	63
	Figure 15: UML presentation of Postal Address Structure.....	65
	Figure 16: Postal Address Structure [diagram from UPU S42].....	66
	Figure 17: Perspective of segments, constructs, and postal address elements.....	66
	Figure 18: UML presentation of the classes: unrendered postal address, postal address segment, postal address construct, address element.....	67
	Figure 19: Postal Address — All Components [diagram from UPU S42] .....	68
	Figure 20: UML presentation of Phone Number Structure.....	76

Figure 21: UML presentation of Who-What-Where-When-Why-How (W5H) Event Structure ..... 79

Figure 22: UML presentation of Who-What-Where-When-Why-How (W5H) Event Structure ..... 84

Figure 23: UML presentation of Security Credentials Data ..... 87

Figure 24: UML presentation of EPG Relationship Data Class ..... 90



## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 19773 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 32, *Data management and interchange*.

## Introduction

This International Standard specifies small modules of data that can be used or reused in applications. These modules have been extracted from ISO/IEC 11179-3, ISO/IEC 19763, and OASIS EBXML, and have been refined further. These modules are intended to harmonize with current and future versions of the ISO/IEC 11179 series and the ISO/IEC 19763 series.

During the development of this International Standard, it was originally presented as a multipart standard consisting of an overview part and other parts, one for each module. However, this presentation approach proved to be too cumbersome for users, with some duplication of text and cross-references across multiple documents. The work was consolidated into a single document that facilitated ongoing additions and amendments, as industry and technology demand.

In the present version of this International Standard, subclauses of Clause 3 and Clause 9 itself are marked “reserved for future use”. Future amendments might insert text into these (currently) reserved areas. Meanwhile, the document as a whole is designed with a parallel structure (terminology in Subclause 3.X corresponds to the data structure in Clause X), so that the user can quickly locate module-specific terminology for a module-specific data structure. Thus, for the UPU postal data module, the terminology is defined in Subclause 3.16 and its corresponding data structure is described in Clause 16.

# Information technology — Metadata Registries (MDR) modules

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the technical interoperability details of metadata modules, which are used in ISO/IEC 11179.

## 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.

ISO/IEC 11404:2007, *Information technology — General-Purpose Datatypes (GPD)*

ISO/IEC 20944-1:—, *Information technology — Metadata Registries Interoperability and Bindings (MDR-IB) — Part 1: Framework, common vocabulary, and common provisions for conformance*

ISO 21090:2011, *Health informatics — Harmonized data types for information interchange*

IETF RFC 2421, *Voice Profile for Internet Mail — Version 2*, September 1998

IETF RFC 3986, *Uniform Resource Identifier (URI): Generic Syntax*, January 2005

IETF RFC 3987, *Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs)*, January 2005

IETF RFC 5646, *Tags for Identifying Languages*, September 2009

UPU S42a-6:2009, *International postal address components and templates — Part A: Conceptual hierarchy and template languages*<sup>1)</sup>

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1) UPU is the Universal Postal Union at <http://www.upu.int>. UPU S42a-6 is based on EN 14142-1, *Postal services — Address databases — Part 1 — Components of postal addresses*.