

# International Standard

## **ISO/IEC 5394**

# Information technology — Criteria for concept systems

Technologies de l'information — Critères pour les systèmes de concept

First edition 2024-01



#### **COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

#### © ISO/IEC 2024

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8 CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva Phone: +41 22 749 01 11 Email: copyright@iso.org

Website: <a href="www.iso.org">www.iso.org</a>
Published in Switzerland

Contents							
Fore	eword			iv			
Intr	oductio	n		<b>v</b>			
1	Scope						
2	Norr	Normative references  Terms and definitions					
3							
4	Abbreviations						
4	4.1		10logy				
	4.2		iting				
5	Requirements for a concept system						
	5.1						
	5.2		1				
		1					
	<b>F</b> 2						
	5.3		ystems				
			adability				
			auabinty				
		1					
		5					
		3					
	5.4 Representations						
	5.5	Level of structure		9			
	5.6		ems and vocabularies				
	5.7						
			ems				
			systems				
			rstems				
			nting various forms of concept systems				
Ann	ex B (in	formative) <b>Relationship to ISO/</b>	EC 11179 and other JTC 1/SC 32/WG 2 standards	20			
Dikl	iograpl	<b>.</b> 7		22			

#### 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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives</a> or <a href="www.iso.org/directives">www.iso.org/directives<

ISO and IEC draw attention to the possibility that the implementation of this document may involve the use of (a) patent(s). ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of any claimed patent rights in respect thereof. As of the date of publication of this document, ISO and IEC had not received notice of (a) patent(s) which may be required to implement this document. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information, which may be obtained from the patent database available at <a href="www.iso.org/patents">www.iso.org/patents</a> and <a href="https://patents.iec.ch">https://patents.iec.ch</a>. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see <a href="www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html">www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html</a>. In the IEC, see <a href="www.iec.ch/understanding-standards">www.iec.ch/understanding-standards</a>.

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

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a> and <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a> and <a href="https://www.iso.org/members.html">www.iso.org/members.html</a> and

#### Introduction

A concept system is a "set of concepts structured in one or more related domains according to the concept relations among its concepts" according to ISO 1087:2019. A concept is defined as a unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics which are the abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects. Concept systems are used to support semantic interoperability and integration in domains, information classification and organization, indexing, retrieval, etc.

Concept systems are used in the description of semantics of data in the ISO/IEC 11179 series of standards. ISO/IEC 11179-1 introduces data element concept, object class, property, conceptual domain and value meaning as concepts. They can be organized through the use of relations among them into concept systems. A classification scheme is represented as a concept system in ISO/IEC TR 11179-2.

There are various types of concept systems, ranging from the simplest concept systems with simple relations among concepts to ontologies with rich formal semantics.

The construction of most controlled vocabularies is based on concept systems. On the basis of the relevant concept system, they add the relationships among terms and establish the relationships among terms and concepts on the basis of semantic characteristics. Concepts are mainly represented by terms. Therefore, the discussion of the types of concept systems is inseparable from the discussion of vocabularies.

Ontologies comprise an important kind of concept system. The goals of ontologies are to capture the knowledge of one or several subject fields and to provide a common understanding. Also, ontologies serve to determine the common terms in the subject field, and to provide a clear understanding of the relations among the relevant concepts based on various levels of formal patterns.

The development of artificial intelligence technology and ontology technology has expanded both the content and the application of the scope of concept systems. The issues regarding the structure, classification, description and application of concept systems are becoming more and more important.

### Information technology — Criteria for concept systems

#### 1 Scope

This document provides the criteria for effective concept systems. It provides the requirements for components, formation, representations, structural levels and management of concept systems. Concept systems are used in the description of semantics of data in ISO/IEC 11179 standards.

#### 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 704, Terminology work — Principles and methods