

Australian Standard™

Information technology—Metadata
registries (MDR)

Part 6: Registration



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Australian Standard™

**Information technology—Meta data
registries (MDR)**

Part 6: Registration

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-027, Data Management and Interchange.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from, ISO/IEC 11179-6:2005, *Information technology—Metadata registries (MDR)—Part 6: Registration*.

The objective of this Standard is to describe the procedure by which data elements are registered and assigned an internationally unique identifier to facilitate electronic data interchange and data sharing for use by electronic commerce and database designers.

This Standard is Part 6 of AS 11179, *Information technology—Metadata registries (MDR)*, which is published in parts as follows:

Part 1: Framework

Part 2: Classification for data elements

Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes

Part 4: Formulation of data definitions

Part 5: Naming and identification principles for data elements

Part 6: Registration (this Standard)

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

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<i>Reference to International Standard</i>		<i>Australian Standard</i>	
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6523-1	Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes	6523.1	Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes
11179	Information technology—Metadata registries (MDR)—	11179	Information technology—Metadata registries (MDR)
11179-1	Part 1: Framework	11179.1	Part 1: Framework
11179-3	Part 3: Registry and metamodel and basic attributes	11179.3	Part 3: Registry and metamodel and basic attributes

Only referenced documents that have been adopted as Australian Standards have been listed.

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INTRODUCTION

This part of ISO/IEC 11179 specifies the procedure by which *administered items* required in various application areas could be registered and assigned an internationally unique identifier. The uniqueness of the identification of a registered *administered item* is determined by a combination of the Registration Authority Identifier (RAI), the unique identifier assigned to a *administered item* within a Registration Authority (RA), and the version under which an *administered item* registration is submitted or updated. The registered *administered items* are included in Registries of Administered Items, maintained by a Registration Authority, to which the administered items logically and functionally belong. An organization wishing to become a Registration Authority may do so in accordance with the procedure prescribed in Annex A.

This part of ISO/IEC 11179 has been revised to address other types of Administered Items besides data elements: data element concepts, conceptual domains and value domains. Each of these types of Administered Items, including data elements, is represented within a metadata registry by administration records that document the common administration and identification, naming and definition details together with their administered item-specific details.

Within this part of ISO/IEC 11179 the use of “Metadata Registry” denotes an implementation of a metadata registry that is based upon ISO/IEC 11179 and that is managed by a Registration Authority.

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

Information technology—Metadata registries (MDR)**Part 6:
Registration****1 Scope**

This part of ISO/IEC 11179 specifies the procedure by which *administered items* required in various application areas could be registered and assigned an internationally unique identifier. For each Administered Item to be registered, this part of ISO/IEC 11179 defines the type of information that is specified, the conditions that are met, and the procedure(s) that are followed.

The requirements and procedure contained herein apply to all Administered Items specified in ISO/IEC 11179-3. In addition, administration records that document the common administration and identification, naming and definition details as required by, and associated with, any administered item-specific details are also governed by this part of ISO/IEC 11179.

This part of ISO/IEC 11179 only addresses the metadata that is used to specify all types of Administered Items. Others may want to use this part of ISO/IEC 11179 to register and manage locally defined Administered Item types that are not defined in ISO/IEC 11179-3.

This part of ISO/IEC 11179 does not address the metadata that is used to specify particular types of Administered Items such as data elements and value domains. This part of ISO/IEC 11179 does NOT specify the registry's system design, file organization techniques, storage media, programming languages, etc. to be used in its implementation.

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 11179-1, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 11179-3, *Information technology — Metadata registries (MDR) — Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes*

ISO/IEC 6523-1, *Information technology — Structure for the identification of organizations and organization parts — Part 1: Identification of organization identification schemes*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1**Administered Item**

registry item for which administrative information is recorded in an Administration Record [ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.1]