



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST ISO 17316:2017

01-februar-2017

Informatika in dokumentacija - Mednarodni standardni identifikator povezave (ISLI)

Information and documentation - International standard link identifier (ISLI)

Information et documentation - Identification de connexion standard international (ISLI)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: ISO 17316:2015

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ICS:

01.140.20 Informacijske vede Information sciences

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO
17316

First edition
2015-05-15

**Information and documentation —
International standard link
identifier (ISLI)**

*Information et documentation — Identification de connexion
standard internationale (ISLI)*

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Reference number
ISO 17316:2015(E)

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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 ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation on the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the WTO principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: [Foreword - Supplementary information](#)

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/TC 46, *Information and documentation*, Subcommittee SC 9, *Identification and description*.

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Introduction

Developments in technology have already provided a reliable foundation to set up links between resources, whether these are stored in digital or traditional form. The developments have, in particular, reinforced the ability to link resources of different types. This allows users to experience rich media content, such as audio files or video files, more easily. Further, they not only provide traditional users with enriched information, but also improve accessibility of textual material to individuals who are visually impaired and extend the capabilities of educational materials.

Technologies providing such capabilities have typically been hardware dependent or enclosed within a particular ecosystem. To provide improved interoperability and better access to these technologies and services, the International Standard Link Identifier (ISLI) defines connections between these resources. The approach taken in this International Standard comes from experience in several different projects, but it allows a general way of identifying links which enables new applications in more fields, such as multimedia. The link built by ISLI makes resources more readily available, and thus creates more value through their use.

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Information and documentation — International standard link identifier (ISLI)

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies an identifier of links between entities (or their names) in the field of information and documentation. These entities can be documents, media resources, people, or more abstract items such as times or places.

The ISLI system identifies links between entities that are related to each other so that, for instance, they can be rendered jointly. It does this by registering each link identifier with information (metadata) that specifies the link. The ISLI does not change the content, ownership, right of access, or existing identification of these entities.

This International Standard does not specify the technology used to represent the identifier or realize the link. It enables applications to be built which use the interoperable ISLI system for the identification of links.

2 Terms and definitions

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

2.1 entity

something capable of being uniquely identified

Note 1 to entry: Entities include material objects, electronic representations of content, abstract items (such as times, places), parties (human and corporate), as well as anything else that can be identified uniquely.

Note 2 to entry: A defined fragment of an entity is itself an entity.

2.2

ISLI code

International Standard Link Identifier assigned in accordance with the specifications of this International Standard

2.3

link

directed relationship between two *entities* (2.1) in the field of information and documentation

2.4

name

string of characters that identifies an *entity* (2.1), possibly (but not necessarily) in the form of an identifier specified in an International Standard

2.5

registrant

party requesting the assignment of an *ISLI code* (2.2) to a *link* (2.3)

2.6

service

class of *links* (2.3) with a common application between typed *sources* (2.7) and typed *targets* (2.8)

2.7

source

entity (2.1) which is the origin of a *link* (2.3)

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2.8

target

entity (2.1) which is the destination of a link (2.3)

3 Link model of ISLI

An ISLI code specifies the link between a source and a target as shown in [Figure 1](#).

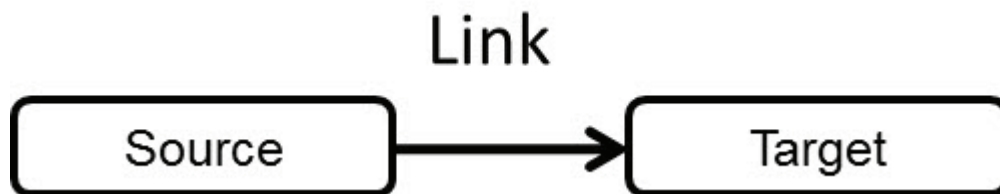


Figure 1 — Link model of ISLI

4 Structure and syntax of ISLI

An ISLI code, as shown in [Table 1](#), comprises decimal digits in three fields, which includes

- service field,
- link field, and
- check digit field.

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Table 1 — ISLI structure

Service field	Link field	Check digit field
six digits (see 4.1)	variable length (see 4.2)	one digit (see 4.3)

4.1 Service field

The service field contains the service code, which is allocated by the registration authority.

The service code comprises six decimal digits.

4.2 Link field

The link field contains the link code, which defines the link between the source and the target. It is assigned by the registration authority. The link code comprises decimal digits and its length is defined for each service by the registration authority.

4.3 Check digit field

The check digit provides protection against errors.

The check digit field contains a single decimal digit calculated from the contents of the service field and link field in accordance with [Annex D](#).

4.4 ISLI representation for human reading

ISLI is a code intended for machine reading. When an ISLI code needs to be shown on a screen or printed, the hyphen symbol “-” should be added to separate the fields and “ISLI” should be inserted before the numeric code. The symbol “-” and “ISLI” do not form part of the identifier.

EXAMPLE ISLI 116063-4520086293791473426443001-9

5 Principles for allocation of ISLI

5.1 Allocation of ISLI service codes

5.1.1 An ISLI service code shall be allocated to a service by the registration authority if an application meets the criteria that the registration authority shall publish.

5.1.2 An ISLI service code shall be allocated to one service and each service shall be allocated only one ISLI service code.

5.1.3 An ISLI service code shall be permanently allocated to a given service and shall never be altered, replaced, or reused, although it may be withdrawn from use for new assignments of ISLI codes.

5.1.4 Details on the allocation of ISLI service codes are contained in [A.1](#).

5.2 Assignment of ISLI codes

5.2.1 An ISLI code shall be assigned by the registration authority on receipt of an application for a code to be associated with a particular service.

5.2.2 An ISLI code shall not be assigned unless the registrant wishes to designate that the relevant source and target are to be linked within the requested service.

5.2.3 Within a service, each ISLI code shall be assigned to only one link from a given source to a given target, and each such link shall be assigned only one ISLI code.

NOTE Provided two ISLI codes are assigned in different services, they can refer to the same sources and targets.

5.2.4 The ISLI shall identify a link rather than a single entity.

5.2.5 An ISLI code may be assigned to a link where the source and/or the target is an entity whose content changes over time, such as a webpage.

5.2.6 A link from entity A to entity B shall have a different ISLI code than a link from entity B to entity A.

5.2.7 An ISLI code shall be permanently assigned to a given link and shall never be altered, replaced, or reused, although it may be cancelled and marked as cancelled in the register of the registration authority.

NOTE Cancellation can be required if the ISLI code was assigned in error or has become out of date.

5.2.8 In identifying sources and targets, the use of identifiers specified in ISO standards shall be preferred.

5.2.9 Details on the assignment of ISLI codes are contained in [A.2](#).