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Intelligent transport systems — ITS central data dictionaries —

Part 1: Requirements for ITS data definitions

Systèmes intelligents de transport — Dictionnaires de données centrales des ITS —

Partie 1: Exigences pour les définitions des données des ITS

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Foreword

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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).

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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 204, *Intelligent transport systems*.

This first edition of ISO 14817-1, together with ISO 14817-2, cancels and replaces ISO 14817:2002, which has been technically revised.

ISO 14817 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Intelligent transport systems — ITS data dictionaries*:

— *Part 1: Requirements for ITS data definitions*

— *Part 2: Governance of the Central ITS Data Concept Registry*

— *Part 3: Object identifier assignments for ITS data concepts*

Introduction

Background

This International Standard has been developed by ISO TC 204, in order to provide a framework for the documentation and registration of data that passes through system interfaces within the intelligent transport systems (ITS) domain. It is designed to maximize interoperability and facilitate information re-use across system interfaces.

Vision statement

This International Standard envisions a harmonized approach to ITS data concepts to promote maximum interoperability of data within the ITS sector by the creation and maintenance of the "Central ITS Data Concept Registry" (CIDCR), supported by interface and application specific ITS data dictionaries, created and maintained in a common and interoperable form, and to ensure the minimization of duplication by clear rules for data concept definition and data concept registry management.

Mission statement

The mission is to develop tools that will promote a holistic, integrated approach involving vehicle technology, infrastructure, and the road user to increase transport safety and efficiency. Specifically, this International Standard defines the principles and concepts; scope; field of application; rules and procedures; definition and concept of operation for the CIDCR and ITS functional data dictionaries; and makes provision for the migration of data concepts from ITS functional data dictionaries to the CIDCR so as to maximize interoperability and minimize proliferation of similar (but inconsistently defined) data concept entries.

This International Standard defines the framework, formats, and procedures used to define information and information exchanges within the ITS sector. This International Standard is designed to be used by the ITS community at large, but should be of special interest to application developers, equipment providers, and data concept registry managers.

This International Standard specifies a set of meta-attributes for ITS data concepts, as well as associated conventions and schemes that enable the description, standardization and management of all exchanged ITS data. Through consistent use of these common structures and associated conventions and schemes, interchange of data and information among the various ITS functional subsystems via their specific application systems can be maximized. This International Standard also supports re-use of data elements and other data concepts across various ITS functional subsystems and their specific application systems.

The formats and processes defined within this International Standard are consistent with implementation(s) of the ISO ITS System Architecture defined in the ISO 14813 Standardization deliverables, particularly ISO 14813-2 and ISO 14813-3. This does not preclude the application of data concept registries using alternative international, regional or national system architecture methodologies or techniques, indeed, common formats and processes will ease migration and interoperability between such approaches.

The ITS data concepts that populate the CIDCR or data dictionary may originate from a Computer-Aided Software Engineering (CASE) tool implementation of the ISO 14813 ITS Reference Architecture, from International Standards for ITS, from national implementations for ITS, or from the submission by relevant users. Data dictionary entries are not limited to those generated by object oriented methodologies.

Document overview

This clause provides an overview of this International Standard. Clause 1 identifies the scope of this part of ISO 14817. Clause 2 identifies requirements for conformance to this part of ISO 14817. Clause 3 identifies references required for proper implementation of this part of ISO 14817. Clause 4 defines terms used in this part of ISO 14817 and Clause 5 lists the abbreviations.

Clause 6 declares the fundamental ITS data concepts and Clause 7 identifies meta-attributes used to document the data concepts declared in Clause 6.

Annex A prescribes which meta-attributes are required for each type of data concept. Annex B specifies the naming conventions and the process for converting among various naming conventions (e.g. between the ITS descriptive name and the ASN.1 name). Annex C contains a listing of preferred data concepts within the ITS domain. Annex D contains the rules for representing data in a data model, along with examples.

The Bibliography includes a list of documents related to this International Standard.

Other parts

ISO 14817-2 defines the operation of the Central ITS Data Concept Registry (CIDCR). ISO 14817-3 specifies how to assign object identifiers.

Intelligent transport systems — ITS central data dictionaries —

Part 1:
Requirements for ITS data definitions

1 Scope

This part of ISO 14817 specifies the logical structure (framework) and the data content (substance) of intelligent transport systems (ITS) data dictionaries (DDs).

Specifically, this part of ISO 14817 specifies the following:

— framework used to identify and define all data concepts;

— meta-attributes used to describe, standardize and manage each of the data concepts defined within this framework;

— requirements used to record these definitions;

— naming conventions for the data concepts;

— a set of preferred data concepts within the ITS domain;

— data modelling method for defining ITS data concepts, when used.

DDs support data concepts derived from any number of international, regional or national system architecture methodologies and/or techniques. Common data formats and operating procedures will ease migration and interoperability between such approaches.

A data concept registry is an electronic data dictionary that supports some additional features. The CIDCR refers to the specific implementation of an ITS data concept registry that is operated under the auspices of ISO/TC 204. The term “data concept registries” may refer to the CIDCR and/or any other national or regional data concept registry that chooses to conform to this part of ISO 14817.

2 Conformance

This part of ISO 14817 prescribes a conceptual model, not a physical implementation. An implementation of this part of ISO 14817 may use different data concepts, different meta-attributes, or different data concepts and different meta-attributes; however, a conforming implementation of this part of ISO 14817 shall provide an unambiguous mapping to and from the physical implementation model and the conceptual meta-model defined by this part of ISO 14817.

Regional and National DDs have the option of adopting data concept definitions from the CIDCR, but are not required to do so.

Table 1 indicates the conformance requirements of data concept registries and data dictionaries.

Table 1 — Data dictionary and data concept registry conformance[a]

Feature	Data Dictionary	Data Concept Registry[b]
Support all data concepts[c]	✓	✓
Support all mandatory identification meta-attributes[d]	✓	✓
Support all mandatory definitional meta-attributes[e]	✓	✓
Support all mandatory relational meta-attributes[f]	✓	✓
Support all mandatory representational meta-attributes[g]	✓	✓
Support all mandatory administrative meta-attributes[h]		✓
Electronic storage with automated administrative rules[i]		✓

[a] Annex A identifies which meta-attributes are mandatory for specific data concepts.

[b] For data concept registries, "mandatory" meta-attributes shall also include all "assigned" meta-attributes.

[c] As defined in Clause 6.

[d] As defined in 7.1.

[e] As defined in 7.2.

[f] As defined in 7.3.

[g] As defined in 7.4.

[h] As defined in ISO 14817-2.

[i] As defined in ISO 14817-2.

3 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 14817-3:—[1)], *Intelligent transport systems — ITS data dictionaries — Part 3: Object identifier assignments for ITS data concepts*

ISO/IEC 8824-1:—[2)], *Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 9834-1, *Information technology — Procedures for the operation of object identifier registration authorities: General procedures and top arcs of the international object identifier tree*

NIMA TR8350.2, Third Edition – Amendment 1, January 2000, Department of Defence – World Geodetic System 1984, Its Definition and Relationships With Local Geodetic Systems, issued by National Imagery and Mapping Agency (NIMA), US Department of Defence

4 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 14817-3 and the following apply.

4.1
abstract
indication of whether the object class is purely abstract or can be instantiated with member objects; abstract object classes typically have non-abstract specializations

1) To be published.

2) To be published. (Revision of ISO 8824-1:2008)

4.2
aggregate domain
data concept that defines a grouping of data elements and/or data frames

4.3
ASN.1 name
name of a data concept expressed as a valid "typereference" as defined by ISO/IEC 8824-1

4.4
association
semantic relationship between two object classes

4.5
constraint
notation which can be used in association with a type, to define a subtype of that type

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 8824-1:2008]

4.6
context
universe of discourse in which a name or definition is used

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, 3.3.31]

4.7
contextual name
descriptive word or group of words that labels a data concept within its defined context

4.8
data
re-interpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation or processing

Note 1 to entry: Data can be processed by human or automatic means.

[SOURCE: ISO 11179-1:2004]

4.9
data concept
item that may be stored in a data dictionary that refers to an abstraction or thing in the natural world that can be identified with explicit boundaries and meaning and whose properties and behaviour all follow the same rules

Note 1 to entry: Data concepts can be classified into the following types: object class, value domain, data element, aggregate domain, data frame, message, interface dialogue, dictionary document, or module

4.10
data concept identifier
numeric identifier that shall uniquely and unambiguously identify a data concept within the scope of the DD being managed

4.11
data concept instance
occurrence of a data concept

4.12
data concept registry
electronic data dictionary that follows precise documented rules for the registration and management of stored data concepts; it typically also includes advanced features for adding, retrieving, and working with its contents

Note 1 to entry: The data concept registry contains meta-attributes about data concepts in terms of their names and representational forms as well as the semantics associated with the data concepts. A data concept registry may contain data that assists information interchange and re-use, both from the perspective of human users and for machine-interpretation of data concepts.

4.13
data concept revision
integer that represents the number of edits that have been made to the data concept since the last update to the major version number

4.14
data concept type
categorization of the kind of data concept

4.15
data concept version
integer that represents the number of normative changes that have been made to approved versions of the associated data concept

4.16
data dictionary
listing of data concepts and their meta-attributes in a consistent format

4.17
data element
data concept represented by a specific value domain and that describes a single atomic property about an object class

Note 1 to entry: A data element is composed of an object class, a property of the represented object class and a value domain.

4.18
data frame
data concept represented by a specific aggregate domain and that describes information of interest through a useful grouping of more atomic properties about one or more object classes

Note 1 to entry: The grouping may be a set, sequence, or a choice.

4.19
data model
graphical and/or lexical representation of data, specifying their properties, structure, and inter-relationships

[SOURCE: ISO 11179-1:2004, 3.2.7]

EXAMPLE A data model might specify that a “Vehicle” may be described by a variety of properties, such as: “make”, “model”, “year”, and “vin” (vehicle identification number). Likewise, a “Collision” might be described by properties such as “occurenceTime”, “severity”, and “vehiclesInvolvedCount”. Finally, the model might depict that a Collision has a many-to-many relationship to a Vehicle. The following provides a sample graphic of this data model.

Note 1 to entry: Within the scope of this part of ISO 14817, data models are depicted using UML Class Diagrams.

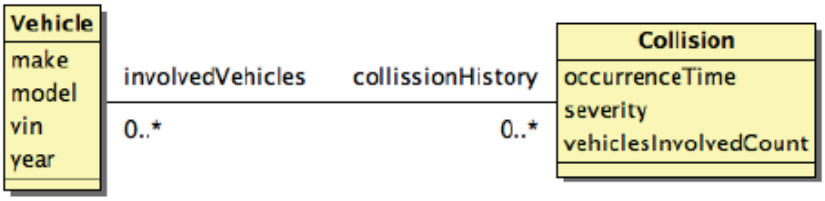

Figure 1 — Sample data model

4.20
data type
set of distinct values, characterized by properties of those values and by operations on those values

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11404:2007, 3.12]

4.21
definition
representation of a concept by a descriptive statement that serves to differentiate it from related concepts

[SOURCE: ISO 11179-1:2004, 3.2.8]

4.22
descriptive name
descriptive word or group of words that uniquely labels a data concept within a module

4.23
dialogue
see interface dialogue

4.24
dialogue order rules
rules governing the sequencing of messages to be sent among systems in order to achieve a specified service

4.25
dictionary document
data concept that represents a data dictionary along with supplemental information that may be standardized

4.26
document identifier
identifier that uniquely identifies the document

4.27
format
natural language description of the logical layout of the data concept in relation to interchange of data

4.28
generalization
taxonomic relationship between a more general element and a more specific element where the more specific element is fully consistent with the more general element and contains additional information

[SOURCE: ISO 14813-5:2010]

Note 1 to entry: The more general class is referred to as the superclass.

Note 2 to entry: The more specific class is referred to as the subclass.

Note 3 to entry: "Fully consistent" means that the subclass has all of the *properties* (4.47) and relationships of the superclass.

4.29
historic ASN.1 name
ASN.1 name assigned to a data concept that does not follow the current naming convention

4.30
historic descriptive name
descriptive name assigned to a data concept that does not follow the current naming convention

4.31
identifier
sequence of characters, capable of uniquely identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 11179-1]

4.32
interface dialogue
data concept that defines bi-directional communication sequence between two parties in accordance with predetermined protocols

4.33
international object identifier tree
tree whose root corresponds to ISO/IEC 9834-1 and whose nodes correspond to Registration Authorities responsible for allocating arcs from a parent node

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9834-1:2012, 3.5.5]

4.34
lower camel case term
string consisting of one or more words, where each word within the string, except for the first, starts with an upper-case letter and all other letters are lowercase; the words follow each other without any space; hyphens and numbers may be used, but the first character of the string must be a lower case alphabetic character; a hyphen may not be the last character or occur multiple times in sequence

4.35
message
data concept that is a grouping of data elements, data frames, or data elements and data frames that is used to convey a complete set of information

Note 1 to entry: For the purposes of this part of ISO 14817, a message is an abstract description; it is not a specific instance.

4.36
message instance
occurrence of a message containing the actual values for the data elements and/or data frames

4.37
meta-
Greek prefix denoting a description that is one level of abstraction above the concept being described

4.38
meta-attribute
documenting characteristic of a data concept that is stored in a DD

4.39
metadata
documenting characteristic of a data concept that is provided in a message

Note 1 to entry: Documenting characteristics are termed "meta-attributes" when stored in a DD, but are termed metadata when provided within the same message instance as the actual value. For example, a data element may be defined within the DD with a specific unit of measure, such as meters; the Unit of Measure field is a defined meta-attribute. Alternatively, the unit of measure may be defined at runtime within a message, especially for items such as unit of currency. The field within a message that defines the unit of currency for an included value would be termed "metadata".

4.40
module
data concept that contains the formal syntactic definition, and optionally the semantic definition, of a defined set of other data concepts that are all version-controlled as a single unit; a module can be represented in multiple languages (e.g., ASN.1 or XML Schema) and compiled by computer systems

4.41
multiplicity
number of instances of the subject data concept that may be associated with the object class that it describes

4.42
name
indexical term used by humans as a means of identifying data elements and other data concepts

4.43
nested object class
object class that represents a logical group of data elements and data frames that describe some aspect of the larger object class by which the nested object class is contained

Note 1 to entry: Nested object classes are used to describe object classes that are contained within another object class and are used for conceptual objects rather than tangible objects.

EXAMPLE A message sign object class might have a nested object class for the messages stored in its library, where each message is described by a number of properties, such as message number, message content, message owner, etc.

4.44
nominal version
identifier that represents a version number that the data concept is more generally known by

4.45
object class
description of a set of objects that share the same properties, relationships, and semantics

Note 1 to entry: Adapted from ISO/IEC 11179-1; an object class is conceptually similar to an ISO/IEC 11179 object, but it does not include operations or methods and ISO/IEC 11179 "attributes" are called "properties" in this part of ISO 14817.

4.46
object identifier
ordered list of primary integer values from the root of the international object identifier tree to a node, which unambiguously identifies that node

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 9834-1:2012, 3.5.11]

4.47
parent object class
object class that the data concept describes