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Information technology — Learning, education, and training — Metadata for facilitators of online learning —

Part 1: Framework

Technologies de l'information pour l'apprentissage, l'éducation et la formation — Métadonnées pour les formateurs d'apprentissage en ligne —

Partie 1: Cadre

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Contents

Page

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) or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs).

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This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 36, *Information technology for learning, education and training*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 23127 series can be found on the ISO website and IEC websites.

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 www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

With the rapid development of internet and mobile technologies, online learning facilitation is becoming more and more popular. There are tens of thousands of online facilitation service providers in the market already, such as companies, agencies, or independent facilitators. These online facilitators may work with face-to-face or online LET organizations, they may or may not have certificates on facilitation, teaching, or coaching.

An online learning facilitator (OLF) is someone who provides facilitation, tutoring, and training services on different kinds of online platforms or systems. From present practice, services offered by an OLF include lecturing, coaching tutoring, assessing/evaluating, learning resources design, etc. (see Annex A.1).

In the process of online and hybrid learning, it is very common to describe who the OLFs are. It is important to know the contact information, facilitation preference and ability, facilitation service history, etc. OLF information may be found in or associated with different systems, from online learning systems, training websites, teacher rating systems to HR information systems in schools and universities, etc. (see Annex A.2). But different systems only store and use part of this information according to their business needs and functions.

This document describes how to describe OLF in various IT systems, and also how to exchange this information across different platforms. It creates a metadata structure of OLF information to ensure that education IT systems can store and access this information as needed.

By defining a generic conceptual model, this document specifies a high-level semantic interoperability between bindings of OLF information attributes. In this way, the conversion between different bindings becomes simple and straightforward.

This document can be used in different scenarios:

1) developing an OLF information model for education IT system;

2) maintaining and exchanging OLF data across different IT systems;

3) collecting/harvesting OLF information from different IT systems when needed; and

4) matching OLF to learners in learning management systems according to the services they offer and their expertise.

The ISO/IEC 23127 series has a multipart structure and is integrated via different parts to define and describe various aspects of online facilitators' information. Each part of the ISO/IEC 23127 series is self-contained and has its own scope and purpose. This facilitates use and maintenance of specific parts and thus of the whole standard.

The ISO/IEC 23127 series aims to enable multilingual equivalence and cultural adaptability. This means incorporating and supporting both (1) a top-down requirements approach, i.e., that of jurisdictional domains; and, (2) a bottom-up approach of the requirements of the individual, i.e., human being, as the (final) user, doing so in a global context. To achieve this, the ISO/IEC 23127 series supports both global interoperability and local specificity, such as:

— natural and special languages and associated multilingual requirements;

— jurisdictional, legal, regulatory, and geopolitical constraints as mandated by relevant jurisdictional domain(s).

This document does not provide detailed information regarding multilingual equivalencies or multicultural requirement support.

In the implementation of one (or more) part(s) of the ISO/IEC 23127 series, it is possible that a user may have additional or more precise requirements to implement. This document only defines high-

level parts of OLF information in online platforms. Users should extend customized information by implementing one or more parts (or combinations).

This document only specifies metadata for OLF and the data structures. Data privacy constraints should therefore be described in implementers' optional application profiles (see Clause 9). This document does not provide detailed information on data privacy protection techniques. OLF's information regarding privacy can be handled and protected with any methods and techniques as needed by implementers.