ISO/TC 184/SC 4/WG 13

Secretariat: ANSI

Date: 2024-03-08

Data quality —

Part 115:
Master data: Exchange of quality identifiers: Syntactic, semantic and resolution requirements

Qualité des données —

Partie 115: Données permanentes: Échange des identificateurs qualité: Exigences syntaxiques, sémantiques et de résolution

FDIS stage

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Published in Switzerland

Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184, *Automation systems and integration*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Industrial data*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8000-115:2018), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— addition of a NOTE in 5.2 b) on natural identifiers.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8000 series can be found on the ISO website.

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.

Introduction

The ability to create, collect, store, maintain, transfer, process and present information and to support business processes in a timely and cost-effective manner requires both an understanding of the characteristics of the information and data that determine its quality, and an ability to measure, manage and report on information and data quality.

The ISO 8000 series defines characteristics of information and data that determine its quality, and provides methods to manage, measure and improve the quality of information and data.

It is useful to perform the assessment in accordance with documented methods. It is also important to document the tailoring of standardized methods with respect to the expectation and requirements pertinent to the business.

The ISO 8000 series includes parts applicable to all types of data, and parts applicable to specific types of data.

The ISO 8000 series can be used independently or in conjunction with quality management systems.

Most commonly an identifier is a reference to a data set managed by the owner of the identifier and, as such, it is an alias for a master data record. Identifiers are widely exchanged by governments and commercial companies to refer to data used to describe individuals, organizations, locations, goods, services, assets, processes, procedures, laws, rules and regulations.

Examples of identifiers include vehicle registration number (license plate), vehicle identification number (VIN), driver's permit number, social security number, national identity card number, student number, employee number, passport number, tax identification number, IP address, telephone number, email address, domain name, part number, batch number, serial number, customer number, supplier number and concept identifiers.

