
**Information technology — Learning,
education and training — Metadata
for learning resources —**

**Part 7:
Bindings**

*Technologies de l'information — Apprentissage, éducation et
formation — Métadonnées pour ressources d'apprentissage —*

Partie 7: Liaisons



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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	2
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	6
5 IRIs/URIs for ISO/IEC 19788 entities	7
5.1 MLR identifiers	7
5.2 RFC 5141-based identifier for ISO/IEC 19788 standard identifiers	8
5.3 HTTP URIs for MLR entities	9
5.4 Non-linguistic persistent canonical HTTP URIs for MLR entities	10
5.4.1 MLR entities other than vocabulary terms	10
5.4.2 MLR vocabulary terms	11
5.4.3 Prefixes for MLR entities non-linguistic persistent canonical HTTP URIs	11
5.5 Linguistic persistent canonical HTTP URIs for MLR entities	11
5.5.1 General	11
5.5.2 Linguistic identifier for DESs	12
5.5.3 Linguistic identifier for RCs	15
5.5.4 Linguistic identifier for vocabularies	16
5.5.5 Linguistic identifier for vocabulary terms	16
5.5.6 Linguistic identifier for PRSs	17
5.5.7 Linguistic identifier for DEGSs	17
5.5.8 Linguistic identifier for APs	18
6 Data elements: From MLR to RDF	18
6.1 General	18
6.1.1 Data elements	18
6.1.2 From MLR to RDF: At a glance	20
6.1.3 Mapping of MLR literal content	20
6.1.4 Prefixes	21
6.2 Data element with literal content	21
6.2.1 Literal content data elements	21
6.2.2 Linguistic MLR data element	21
6.2.3 Non-linguistic data element	23
6.3 Data element with non-literal content	25
6.3.1 Non-literal content data elements	25
6.3.2 MLR data element	26
6.3.3 RDF 1.1 data model	26
6.3.4 Serialization using Turtle 1.1 concrete syntax	26
7 OWL ontology for the ISO/IEC 19788 series	27
7.1 General	27
7.2 OWL 2 DL ontology for the MLR: MLROnt	27
7.2.1 MLROnt ontology expressed using the Manchester syntax	27
7.2.2 Rendering of the MLROnt ontology	31
7.2.3 MLROnt class diagram	35
7.3 Localized versions of the MLROnt ontology	36
7.3.1 English localized version of the MLR ontology	36
7.3.2 French localized version of the MLR ontology	38
8 MLR record	40
8.1 General	40
8.2 RDF dataset encoding of an MLR record	40
8.3 Example: An MLR record and its TriG serialization	41

8.4	Application profile record	47
9	MLR vocabularies — SKOS	49
9.1	MLR vocabularies	49
9.2	SKOS binding	50
9.2.1	IRIs for vocabularies	50
9.2.2	IRIs for concepts in a vocabulary	50
9.3	From MLR vocabularies to SKOS	51
9.3.1	General	51
9.3.2	Example: The MLR vocabulary “ISO_IEC_19788-5:2012:V0200” (Audience role)	51
9.4	Extension of an MLR vocabulary	54
9.5	MLR vocabulary dataset	55
9.5.1	General	55
9.5.2	TriG representation of the MLR vocabulary dataset	56
Annex A	(informative) Globally unique identifiers for resources	58
Annex B	(normative) Canonical MLR identifiers	60
Annex C	(informative) Description of a learning resource: An example	67
Annex D	(informative) MLR identifiers and the Web architecture	87
Annex E	(informative) Bounded description of a learning resource	91
Annex F	(informative) Examples of SPARQL requests against the MLR vocabulary dataset	93
Annex G	(informative) Interrelations of MLR with other metadata standards and within MLR itself	105
Bibliography		111

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

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 document 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 and IEC 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) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see <http://patents.iec.ch>).

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

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 36, *Information technology for learning, education and training*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 19788 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 primary purpose of the ISO/IEC 19788 series is to facilitate: (1) the description of a learning resource by providing a standards-based approach to the identification and specification of the metadata elements required to describe a learning resource, e.g. as a metadata learning resource (MLR) record; and (2) the search, discovery, acquisition, evaluation, and use of learning resources, for instance by learners, instructors or automated software processes.

The ISO/IEC 19788 series is modularly structured with all subsequent parts corresponding to a specified set of user requirements for the identification and specification of metadata elements having a particular focus and intended use in the description of a learning resource. This includes categories of metadata elements focused on technical perspectives, pedagogical aspects, availability and intellectual property aspects, bindings, etc.

This document maps the different ISO/IEC 19788-1 constructs to machine readable/understandable entities. This document also proposes global (non-linguistic) identifiers for MLR entities and localized (linguistic) identifiers for the same MLR entities.

The primary purpose of the ISO/IEC 19788 series is to specify elements and their attributes for the description of learning resources. This includes the rules governing the identification of data elements and the specification of their attributes.

The ISO/IEC 19788 series provides data elements for the description of learning resources and resources directly related to learning resources.

The ISO/IEC 19788 series provides principles, rules and structures for the specification of the description of a learning resource; it identifies and specifies the attributes of a data element as well as the rules governing their use. The key principles stated in ISO/IEC 19788-1 are informed by a user requirements-driven context with the aim of supporting multilingual and cultural adaptability requirements from a global perspective.

ISO/IEC 19788-1 is information technology neutral and defines a set of common approaches, i.e. methodologies and constructs, which apply to the development of the subsequent parts of the ISO/IEC 19788 series.

Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources —

Part 7: Bindings

IMPORTANT — All links that are in regular font and blue/underlined are true links. Any other links (especially in courier font) should not be considered functional.

1 Scope

This document provides RDF mappings of the different MLR entities introduced in the MLR framework (ISO/IEC 19788-1 and its amendment): data element specifications (DEs), resource classes (RCs), data elements (DEs), application profiles (APs), MLR records and data element group specifications (DEGSs).

This document associates HTTP IRIs (linguistically neutral and linguistic) to **conceptual** MLR entities denoted by MLR identifiers. This is needed for the management of MLR entities and their versions.

Moreover, this document provides excerpts of an OWL 2 DL ontology for the resource classes and data element specifications (properties) introduced in the ISO/IEC 19788 series.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements 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 639-2, *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 2: Alpha-3 code*

ISO 639-3,¹⁾ *Codes for the representation of names of languages — Part 3: Alpha-3 code for comprehensive coverage of languages*

ISO 3166-1,²⁾ *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions — Part 1: Country codes*

ISO 15924,³⁾ *Information and documentation — Codes for the representation of names of scripts*

ISO/IEC 11404,⁴⁾ *Information technology — General-Purpose Datatypes (GPD)*

ISO/IEC 19788-1:2011,⁵⁾ *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 1: Framework*

ISO/IEC 19788-1:2011/Amd 1:2014, *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 1: Framework/Amendment 1*

1) The name and contact information of the Registration Authority for this ISO 639-3 can be found at <http://www.iso.org/mara>.

2) Alpha-2 codes available at http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists/country_names_and_code_elements.htm.

3) Codes available at <http://www.unicode.org/iso15924/codelists.html>.

4) Freely available at <http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html>.

5) Freely available at <http://standards.iso.org/ittf/PubliclyAvailableStandards/index.html>.

ISO/IEC 19788-2, *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 2: Dublin Core elements*

ISO/IEC 19788-2:2011/Amd 1:2016, *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 2: Dublin Core elements/Amendment 1: Non-literal content value data elements*

ISO/IEC 19788-5:2012, *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 5: Educational elements*

ISO/IEC 19788-8:2015, *Information technology — Learning, education and training — Metadata for learning resources — Part 8: Data elements for MLR records*

IETF BCP 47: 2009,⁶⁾ Tags for Identifying Languages

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 19788-1 and ISO/IEC 19788-1:2011/Amd 1:2014 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <http://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 conceptual

<MLR entity> the qualified entity captures the “essence” of an MLR entity defined in an ISO/IEC 19788 part and further versioned in later parts of ISO/IEC 19788 (e.g. in later editions, amendments or corrigenda)

- EXAMPLE 1 Conceptual DES.
- EXAMPLE 2 Conceptual RC.
- EXAMPLE 3 Conceptual vocabulary.
- EXAMPLE 4 Conceptual vocabulary term.

Note 1 to entry: MLR entities are identified with MLR identifiers, and conceptual MLR entities are identified with canonical MLR identifiers.

3.2 blank node

<rdf> element from a *blank node set* (3.3)

Note 1 to entry: In an *RDF graph* (3.14) a blank node indicates the existence of a thing, without using an *IRI* (3.8) or a *literal* (3.10) to denote it. A blank node may be thought of as referring to an anonymous resource.

Note 2 to entry: In concrete RDF syntaxes, when identified, blank node identifiers are locally scoped to their container and are NOT persistent.

Note 3 to entry: The MLR standard does not use blank nodes. Each blank node is replaced by a globally unique IRI (a Skolem IRI).

Note 4 to entry: In Turtle, a concrete syntax for RDF, blank nodes in triples are expressed as _: followed by a blank node label (e.g. _:alice, _:0-34-abc).

6) See <http://tools.ietf.org/html/bcp47>.