INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 2382-37

Information technology — Vocabulary —

Part 37:
Biometrics

Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire —

Partie 37: Biométrie

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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 and 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. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

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 World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 2382-37:2012). Minor changes have been made to some of the terms published in the 2012 edition and 41 new terms have been added.

Introduction

The main purpose of this document is to provide a systematic description of the concepts in the subject field of biometrics and to clarify the use of the terms in this subject field. The subject field of biometrics is broken down into subfields.

This document is addressed to biometrics standardizers and to users of these standards.

Terms defined in this document are to be understood in the subject field of biometrics. When terms exist in various subject fields, the current subject field may be indicated in angle brackets.

Words that are **bolded** are defined in this document. Words that are not **bolded** are to be understood in their natural language sense. The authority for natural language use of terms in this document is the Concise Oxford English Dictionary, Thumb Index Edition (tenth edition, revised, 2002).

EXAMPLE

candidate

<biometrics> *biometric reference identifier* (3.3.19) of a *biometric reference* (3.3.16) in the *biometric reference database* (3.3.17) determined to be similar to the *biometric probe* (3.3.14)

candidate

<politics> a person who applies for a job or is nominated for election

NOTE   When using terms defined with a qualifier (for example, "biometric xxx"), it is normal to include the qualifier on the first occurrence of the term in every paragraph, but to omit it on subsequent occurrences of that term within the same paragraph. In broader contexts, where the qualifier (in this case, 'biometric') is clearly understood, then the qualifier may be omitted completely.

The terms in this document are listed in a systematic order under a number of general headings.

The layout follows the directions given in ISO 10241-1. Thus, the elements of an entry appear in the following order:

— Entry number (mandatory);

— Preferred term(s) (mandatory);

— Admitted term(s) (mandatory);

— Deprecated term(s);

— Definition;

— Example(s);

— Note(s).

Information technology — Vocabulary —

Part 37:
Biometrics

1   Scope

This document establishes a systematic description of the concepts in the field of biometrics pertaining to recognition of human beings and reconciles variant terms in use in pre-existing biometric standards against the preferred terms, thereby clarifying the use of terms in this field.

Excluded from the scope of this document are concepts (represented by terms) from information technology, pattern recognition, biology, mathematics, etc. Biometrics uses such fields of knowledge as a basis.

In principle, mode specific terms are outside of scope of this document.

Words that are **bolded** are defined in this document. Words that are not bolded are understood in their natural language sense. The authority for natural language use of terms in this document is the Concise Oxford English Dictionary, Thumb Index Edition (tenth edition, revised, 2002). Words used in their natural language sense are considered out-of-scope for further definition in this document.

2   Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3   Terms and definitions

3.1   General concept terms

3.1.1
biometric (adjective)
of or having to do with *biometrics* (3.1.3)

EXAMPLE 1   Incorrect usage #1: ICAO resolved that face is the **biometric** most suited to the practicalities of travel documents.

EXAMPLE 2   Correct usage #1: ICAO resolved that face recognition is the *biometric mode* (3.2.5) most suited to the practicalities of travel documents.

EXAMPLE 3   Incorrect usage #2: The **biometric** recorded in my passport is a facial image.

EXAMPLE 4   Correct usage #2: The *biometric characteristic* (3.1.2) recorded in my passport is a facial image.

Note 1 to entry: The use of **biometric** as a noun, to mean for example, *biometric characteristic* (3.1.2), is deprecated.

Note 2 to entry: Since the late 19th century, the designations 'biometrics' and 'biometry' have been used with the general meaning of counting, measuring and statistical analysis of any kind of data in the biological sciences including the relevant medical sciences.