Profiles and Modularity

C.D.O'Brien
IDON Technologies
Compatibility

- Why do we want to standardize? (data sharing, access, data integration, common tools)
- Will agencies change what they are doing, or are we just documenting differences?
- Even if we all speak the same language, we are not necessarily compatible.
Sharing Pieces

- If we define a few common components, then the probability that we can use someone else’s data is increased.
- All options reduce the probability of sharing data, but they may increase the utility of tools.
- What pieces should be shared and whose responsibility is it to define these pieces?
Profiles

- The 15046 base standards are either models or are rules for developing models.
- A profile is an instance of one or more of the 15046 base standards.
- A profile records the instance.
- Profiles may be private, national or international. National and Internationally Standardized Profiles are publicly documented.
Modules

- Modules are shared parts.
- A module is a global entity such as a UML package that may be used within a particular Application Schema.
- Modules are defined within the 15046 base standards. The naming of modules must be stable so that they may be used within different Application schema in a consistent way.
- Registered module names and attributes permit the base standards to be maintained without changing the Application Schema built upon those standards.