ECLASS GUIDE 19

TERMINOLOGY FOR TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION AND TECHNICAL REPORTS

ECLASS e.V.

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1 Scope

This document establishes the reference terminology for the ECLASS publications. The purpose of this document is to give the most essential terms needed to ensure consistency between the publications.

In principle, the terminology used in ECLASS technical publications is based on international standards used on the market.

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.

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

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

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

3.1 Terminology

Set of designations and concepts belonging to one domain or subject.

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.1.11]

3.2 Standard

Document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

Note 1 to entry: Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 3.2]

NOTE 2 to entry: ECLASS is particularly referring to international standards.

3.3 Technical specification

Document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service.

Note 1 to entry: A technical specification should indicate, whenever appropriate, the procedure(s) by means of which it may be determined whether the requirements given are fulfilled.

Note 2 to entry: A technical specification may be a standard, a part of a standard or independent of a standard.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 3.4]

3.4 Technical report

Document that provides state of the art and guidelines for implementing dictionary-based data exchange standard, compliance with which is not mandatory.

Note 1 to entry: This definition is derived from ISO/IEC Directives Part 2:2021, 3.1.8 and specialised for the use of standardised dictionary for product data exchange.

3.5 Guide

Document that specifies mandatory procedures for the development of the standard.

[SOURCE: derived from ISO/IEC Directives Part 2:2021, 3.1.7]

3.6 White paper

Document that promotes a certain product, service, or methodology to influence current and prospective customer or investor decisions.

3.7 Consensus

General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.

Note 1 to entry: Consensus need not imply unanimity.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 1.7]

3.8 Provision

Expression in the content of a normative document, that takes the form of a statement, an instruction, a recommendation or a requirement.

Note 1 to entry: These types of provision are distinguished by the form of wording they employ; e.g. instructions are expressed in the imperative mood, recommendations by the use of the auxiliary "should" and requirements by the use of the auxiliary "shall".

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 7.1]

3.9 Recommendation

Provision that conveys advice or guidance.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 7.4]

3.10 Requirement

Provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 7.5]

3.11 Correction

Removal of printing, linguistic and other similar errors from the published text of a normative document.

Note 1 to entry: The results of correction may be presented, as appropriate, by issuing a separate correction sheet or a new edition of the normative document.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 9.5]

3.12 Revision <document>

Introduction of all necessary changes to the substance and presentation of a normative document.

Note 1 to entry: The results of revision are presented by issuing a new edition of the normative document.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC Guide 2:2004, 9.7]

3.13   Revision <product or activity>

Result of a change made on a product or on a characterization of a product, of an activity or of any concept related to a product or an activity.

Note 1 to entry: The first release of that object is the initial revision.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 10303-1017:2010, 3.4.3]

3.14   Deprecated concept

Concept not recommended by the registration authority of the dictionary to be referenced as a concept dictionary entry represented by this instance of concept.

[SOURCE: derived from ISO pr29002:2023, 7.2.2.2]

4   Guidance for technical specification and online documentation

4.1 Deprecated object.

In ECLASS, this change of the status of an object is handled by the Change Request process for either:

- •   replacing an object which should not be used anymore by a new one
- •   withdrawing an object

The term "deprecation" is associated with the process for taking the action of assigning the status deprecated to an object.

Recommendation Dep-1: The deprecation within the process of the change management should be named "withdrawal of a concept". The withdrawal of an object is managed in ECLASS by changing the attribute "is_deprecated" from FALSE to TRUE.

Recommendation Dep-2: The documentation should use the term "deprecated" rather than "deprecation" for explaining the possible deprecated objects using the attribute "is_deprecated" such as deprecated term, deprecated property or deprecated structural element.

Recommendation Dep-3: At the time the decision to deprecate is made, the change of status to deprecated should be complemented with information in the attribute "is_deprecated_interpretation" to give the deprecation rationale and how the instance values of the deprecated object are to be interpreted.

A Annex

(informative)

Examples of terminology analysis

A.1 Deprecated object

A.1.1 Deprecated term

The term deprecated is typically used in international publications (ISO, IEC, IEEE, etc.) as a qualifier to a term which is not valid anymore. In general, this term is still given in the document either as the preferred term if there is no successor or as a deprecated synonymous term of a preferred term. This term is located either in the term and definition section or directly into the text of the document. The intention in this context is to inform the reader on the future withdrawal of the deprecated term at the next edition of the document.

A.1.2 Examples of definitions related to terminology

Term

Designation that represents a general concept by linguistic means.

EXAMPLE: "laser printer", "planet", "pacemaker", "chemical compound", "¾ time", "Influenza A virus", "oil painting".

Note 1 to entry: Terms may be partly or wholly verbal.

[SOURCE:ISO 1087-1:2019, 3.4.2]

Preferred term

Term rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as the primary term for a given concept.

EXAMPLE: With regard to the concept (3.2.7) 'terminology science' the preferred term is "terminology science", whereas "terminology studies" is an admitted term (3.4.20), and "terminology" is a deprecated term (3.4.21).

Note 1 to entry: By analogy, "preferred" can also apply to appellations (3.4.3), proper names (3.4.4) and symbols (3.4.5).

[SOURCE:ISO 1087:2019, 3.4.19]

Admitted term

Term rated according to the scale of the term acceptability rating as a synonym for a preferred term.

[SOURCE:ISO 1087:2019, 3.4.20]

Deprecated term

Term which is a synonym for a preferred term, but rated according to the acceptability rating scale as undesired.

EXAMPLE: With regard to the concept (3.2.7) 'terminology science' "terminology" is a deprecated term, whereas "terminology science" is the preferred term (3.4.19), and "terminology studies" is an admitted term (3.4.20).

Note 1 to entry: There can be more than one deprecated term. By analogy, "deprecated" can also apply to appellations (3.4.3), proper names (3.4.4) and symbols (3.4.5).

[SOURCE: ISO 1087:2019, 3.4.21]

Deprecated term

Synonymous term for a preferred term but rated as undesired by a standardizing body.

Note 1 to entry: There can be more than one deprecated term. By analogy, "deprecated" may apply also to symbols and appellations.

Note 2 to entry: The definition of a deprecated term given in ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.4.17, was not considered easily understandable by the target group of this part of ISO 10241. Therefore, the definition has been rewritten without changing the substance of the original definition.

[SOURCE: ISO 10241-1:2011, 3.4.1.3.3]

Obsolete term

Term which is no longer in common use.

Note 1 to entry: By analogy, "obsolete" can also apply to appellations (3.4.3), proper names (3.4.4) and symbols (3.4.5).

[SOURCE:ISO 1087:2019, 3.4.22]

A.1.3   Deprecated data item

In the context of a data dictionary, the intention is different.

A.1.4   Examples of definitions related to information exchange.

Deprecated

Still valid but is not to be used for new designs.

Note 1 to entry: This is a term that is used in the STATUS field of MIBs to indicate that the associated object (4.12) no longer represents the preferred design, but the object may still be useful for backwards compatibility with legacy implementations. A deprecated object can be made obsolete (4.14) with the next or subsequent release of the standard.

[SOURCE: ISO 15784-2:2015, 4.4]

Deprecate

Designate data/record content as obsolete, erroneous or untrustworthy, as indication against its future use.

Note 1 to entry: Deprecate Record Lifecycle Event - occurs when an agent causes the system to tag record entry(ies) as obsolete, erroneous or untrustworthy, to warn against its future use.

[SOURCE: ISO/TS 21089:2018, 3.53]

Bibliography

ISO 1087:2019, *Terminology work and terminology science — Vocabulary*

ISO 10241-1:2011, *Terminological entries in standards — Part 1: General requirements and examples of presentation*

ISO 15784-2:2015, *Intelligent transport systems (ITS) — Data exchange involving roadside modules communication — Part 2: Centre to field device communications using SNMP*

ISO/TS 21089:2018, *Health informatics — Trusted end-to-end information flows*