

# Information Standards

## Concepts and Issues

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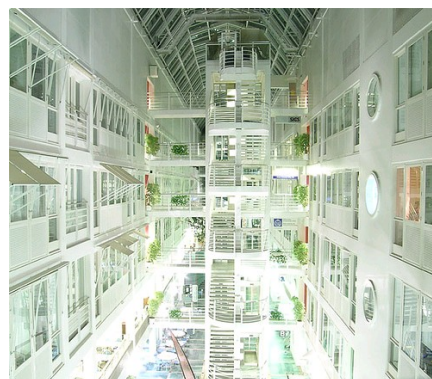
## SICS – Swedish Institute of Computer Science

National research institute

- R&D in information and communication technology (ICT)

Objective:

- Conduct advanced and focused research in strategically important ICT areas



### Sponsors:

TeliaSonera, Ericsson,  
Saab Systems,  
FMV (Defence Materiel Administration),  
Green Cargo,  
ABB,  
Bombardier Transportation

## Motivating example

SFST - Mozilla Firefox

Arkiv Redigera Visa Historik Bokmärken Verktyg Hjälp

62.95.69.15/cgi-bin/thw?%24{HTML}=sfst\_lst&%24{OOHTML}=sfst\_dok&%24{SNHTML}=sfst\_err&%24{E} lagrummet

Most Visited Most Visited Mozilla Stuffs blog-my ToLookAt Com'ty\_Social dictionaries encyclopedias MiscPersonal search services-util TV

**Regeringskansliets rättsdatabaser**

Post 1 av 1 i SFST

[Länk till register](#)

*Observera att det kan förekomma fel i författningstexterna. Bilagor till författningarna saknas. Kontrollera därför alltid texten mot den tryckta versionen.*

SFS nr: **1998:204**

Departement/  
myndighet: **Justitiedepartementet L6**

Rubrik: **Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)**

Utfärdad: **1998-04-29**

Ändring infördd: **t.o.m. SFS 2010:1969**

Allmänna bestämmelser

Syftet med lagen

1 § Syftet med denna lag är att skydda människor mot att deras personliga integritet kränks genom behandling av

Sök: site Nästa Föregående Markera alla Matcha VERSALER/gemener

# Who provides that web page?

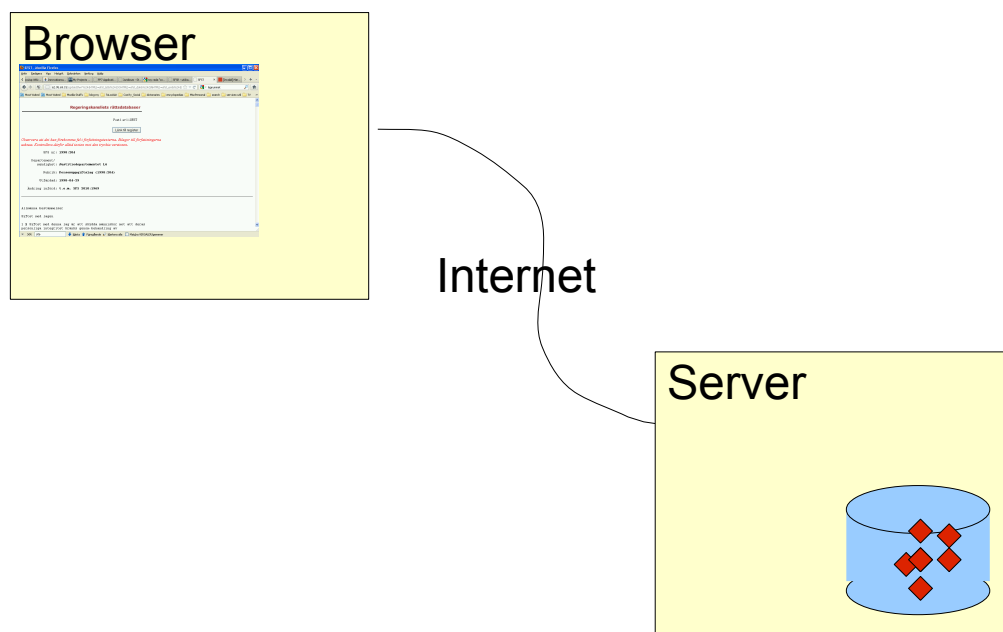
## ■ URL:

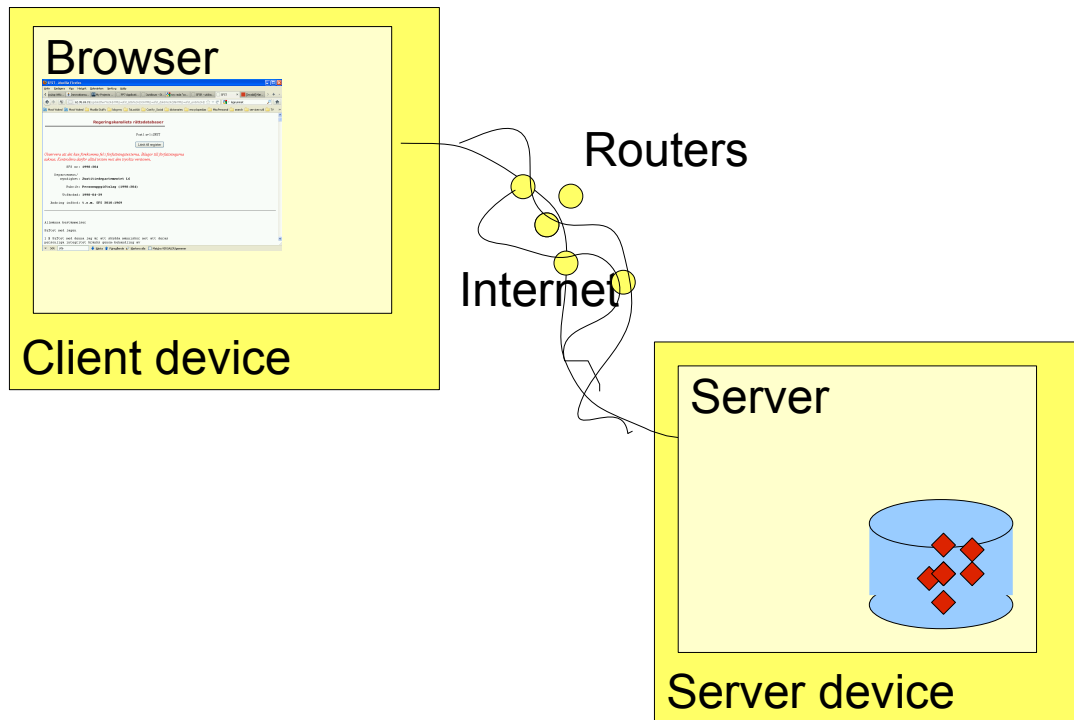
- `http://62.95.69.15/cgi-bin/thw?%24{HTML}=sfst_1st&%24{OOHTML}=sfst_dok&%24{SNHTML}=sfst_err&%24{BASE}=SFST&%24{TRIPSHOW}=format%3DTHW&BET=1998%3A204%24`

## ■ Whois that?

- % Information related to '62.95.69.0 - 62.95.69.255'
- inetnum: 62.95.69.0 - 62.95.69.255
- netname: REGERING-NET
- descr: **Regeringskansliet**
- country: SE
- admin-c: OR192-RIPE
- tech-c: DB1159-RIPE
- status: ASSIGNED PA
- mnt-by: TELE1-SE-MNT
- source: RIPE # Filtered

## ICT – Information and Communication Technology (1/2)





## Technology at work

### Needs

- Storage of information
- Selection
- Packaging
- Transport
- Unpacking and combining
- Presentation
- Interaction

### Characteristics

data format  
process  
data format  
processing  
data format  
format  
processing

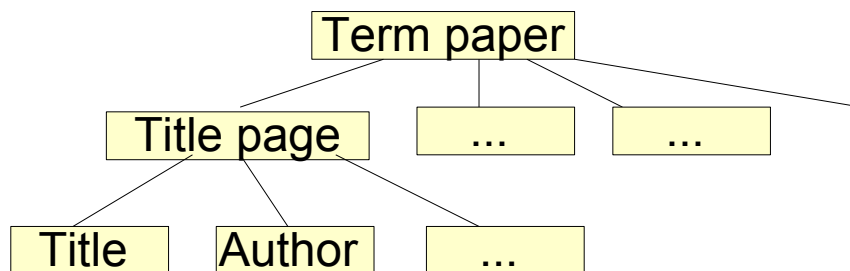
Different pieces of technology that must work together.

- *Interoperability*
- *Standards* improve interoperability

# Grammars

## Categorization and structure

- Natural language
  - Noun, verb, pronoun, adjective, adverb, preposition, ...
  - Subject, predicate, object, ...
- Term paper
  - Title page, abstract, table of contents, chapters, summary



## Grammars in Information Technology (1/2)

- Grammars can describe formats.
  - An **X** is a composition of a **Y**, a **Z** and one or more **W**.
- Grammars can describe protocols
  - A **SESSION** is a sender-initiated **MESSAGE-TRANSMISSION** followed by a recipient-initiated **ACK**.

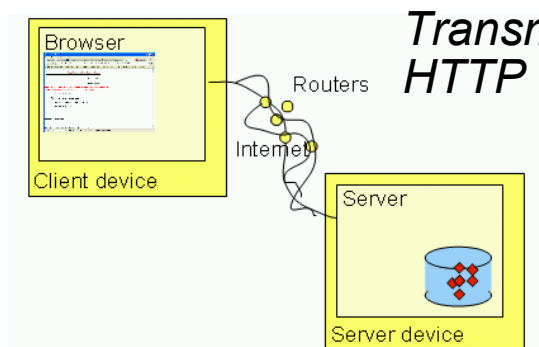
Grammars support technology interoperability, by expressing *expectations*.

- Component **A** "talking to" component **B**:
  - **A** expects that a **Y** item is accompanied by a **Z** item
  - **A** expects that a **MESSAGE-TRANSMISSION** event is followed by an **ACK** event.

## Grammars in Information Technology (2/2)

- Markup languages
  - Represents structured data
  - Paradigmatic example: HTML
  - Web pages
- Example: “Regeringskansliets rättsdatabas”

*Presentation:*  
**HTML**  
*(visualisation)*



*Transmission:*  
**HTTP**

*Storage:*  
**HTML**

## Web Markup

- Markup document:
  - A textual representation of contents and markup
    - ... **<p>**Det är också; förbjudet att behandla sådana personuppgifter som rör hälsa eller sexualliv. **</p>** ...
  - Self-descriptive (“I am a document of type **T**”).
  - About: content provider intentions
- Presentation, “rendering”
  - Presented according to some rendering scheme (presentation rules)
  - Supported by the browser (user agent)
  - About: content consumer expectations
- Markup language
  - A language for “in-content” structure annotations
  - Defined by a grammar

```

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
<html>
<head>
<title>SFST</title>
<base target="form">
</head>
<body bgcolor="#FFFFFF" text="000000" .....">
<p>&nbsp;</p>
<table width="600" cellspacing="0" cellpadding="0">
  <tr valign="top">
    <td width="600"><font color="#FF0000"><i>Observera att det kan förekomma fel i
    författningstexterna. Bilagor till författningarna saknas. Kontrollera därför alltid
    texten mot den tryckta versionen.</i> </font></td>
  </tr>
</table>
<pre>
SFS nr: <b>1998:204</b>
Departement/
myndighet:<b> Justitiedepartementet L6</b>
Rubrik:<b> Personuppgiftslag (1998:204)</b>
Utf&auml;rdad:<b> 1998-04-29</b>
&Auml;ndring inf&ouml;rd:<b> t.o.m. SFS 2010:1969</b>
<hr>
Allm&auml;nna best&auml;mmelser

```


```

<!DOCTYPE HTML PUBLIC "-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN">
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&Auml;ndring inf&ouml;rd:<b> t.o.m. SFS 2010:1969</b>
<hr>
Allm&auml;nna best&auml;mmelser

```

- identifies markup language
- of the HTML family

# Checking Specific Document vs. Grammar

**Markup Validation Service**  
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents


Jump To:

Notes and Potential Issues

Validation Output

**Errors found while checking this document as -//IETF//DTD HTML//EN!**

<b>Result:</b>	186 Errors, 2 warning(s)		
<b>Address :</b>	<input type="text" value="http://62.95.69.15/cgi-bin/thw?%24%7BHTML%7D=sfst_lst&amp;%24%7BHTML%7D=sf"/>		
<b>Encoding :</b>	iso-8859-15	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>	▼
<b>Doctype :</b>	-//IETF//DTD HTML//EN	<input type="text" value="(detect automatically)"/>	▼
<b>Root Element:</b>	HTML		



The W3C validators are hosted on server technology donated by HP, and supported by community donations.


[Donate](#) and help us build better tools for a better web.

3168  
Flattr

## The moral of this story ...

- Information representation is about *formats*
- Formats as basis for "*contracts*" between separate actors/agents in the value chain.
- Format == *markup language*
- Markup languages are *named grammars*
- Documents are *instances* of use of markup languages
- *Mechanical* methods to check document against grammar
- Checking:
  - *validity* of document
  - document *conformance* to markup language
- *Standardisation* of markup languages

## Other validation example

**Markup Validation Service**  
Check the markup (HTML, XHTML, ...) of Web documents

**Jump To:** [Potential Issues](#) [Validation Output](#)

**Errors found while checking this document as XHTML 1.0 Strict!**

<b>Result:</b>	8 Errors, 1 warning(s)
<b>Address :</b>	<input type="text" value="http://www.britishmuseum.org/"/>
<b>Encoding :</b>	utf-8 <input type="button" value="(detect automatically)"/>
<b>Doctype :</b>	XHTML 1.0 Strict <input type="button" value="(detect automatically)"/>
<b>Root Element:</b>	html
<b>Root Namespace:</b>	<a href="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml</a>

- ✖ Error Line 74, Column 112: document type does not allow element "input" here; missing one of "p", "h1", "h2", "h3", "h4", "h5", "h6", "div", "pre", "address", "fieldset", "ins", "del" start-tag
  - ✖ Error Line 464, Column 6: end tag for "div" omitted, but OMITTAG NO was specified.
  - ✖ Error Line 467, Column 7: end tag for element "div" which is not open.
  - ✖ Error Line 470, Column 7: end tag for element "form" which is not open.
  - ✖ Error Line 464, Column 7: XML Parsing Error: Opening and ending tag mismatch: div line 76 and form.
- .....

## Areas for technology standards

- Hardware
  - Example: USB (uses: memory sticks, mouse, camera, ...)
- Software
  - Example: JavaScript (uses: scripts in web browsers, ...)
- Data
  - Example: MP3 (uses: audio recording and playing, ...)

# Contents

- Background
- Technologies, standards, standardisation
- Open standard
- Web standards and standardisation
- (The value of standards)
- Drawbacks/problems with standards?
  
- Information standards – the XML approach
- Language design – challenges
- XML standards – areas
- Bibliography

## Background

# ICT – what makes standards important now?

- Information and communication technology (ICT)
  - From computer centre
  - ... to desktop compute power
  - ... to hand-held
  - ... to networked society
- Trends
  - Performance evolution
  - Cost evolution
  - Accessible to non-specialists
  - The importance of information
  - Cross-sectoral
  - Globalisation



## From closed to open

- Earlier:
  - Silos – (hidden problem ?) ... in those days
  - One complete supplier
  - Lock-in
  - Limited competition
- Now:
  - No fixed borders (no silos)
  - Co-operation with others
  - Many dimensions of functionality needed
  - Suppliers specialize
  - Increased lifetime and reuse
- Standards – a critical precondition
  - Future safe!

# Standards and societal evolution

## Importance for national economy

- Enable competition
  - Push price/performance evolution
- Open up new innovation areas
  - Standards as platforms
- Enlarge markets
  - Effects on volume

## Standards as reusable added value

- Extend reuse of investment

## As to governments:

- Establish policies for use of standards

## Technologies, standards, standardisation

# Standards – what?

IT standards:

- Accessible documented specifications

Types of standards:

- De jure: published by an officially recognised standardisation organisation – ISO, ANSI, ETSI, ...
- Consortium standards: produced within organised collaboration between a number of actors, recommended for wide use – W3C, OASIS, ...
- De facto: significantly broad and long-term acceptance of technology on the market – Windows XP, Linux, QWERTY keyboard, ...

## Aspects

- What is standardised?
  - Scope, focus, granularity, ...
- How categorical is the standards?
  - Exact/inexact statements: "MUST", "SHOULD", "MAY", ...
- Who is responsible for the standard?
  - Development, maintenance, ...
- Who is the standard targeting?
  - Suppliers, users, policy makers, ...
- What validity constraints for the standard?
  - Time and space, legal status
- What does the standard assume?
  - Other standards, policy frameworks, ....

# Standards – about what?

- Main categories
  - Product
    - Product features, performance, compatibility, ...
  - Process
    - Requirements to be met by a process
  - Management
    - Typical “Quality management”: controlling aspects of process, organisation, procedures, resources.
- We focus on:
  - Product
    - Information Technology
      - Information/data
        - Representation formats

## Actors: Standards Setting Organizations (SSO)



## Successive standardisation

- Co-operation between standardisation actors
  - International => national
- MS Office Open XML Document Format
  - Microsoft => ECMA => ISO
- OOo OpenDocument Format
  - OOo => OASIS => ISO

## Example: OOXML

- [Microsoft] Open Office XML (OOXML)
  - Specification of formats for MS Office applications
  - 2001 – 2002: MS implements XML-format in Office
  - 2004-05-24: EU asks MS to standardize Office formats
  - 2005-11-dd: submitted to ECMA
  - 2006-12-07: accepted as standard ECMA-376
  - 2006-12-20: submitted to ISO (fast-track)
    - Spec: 6000 pages.
  - 2007-09-04: not accepted . To be revised
    - 3522 review comments.
  - 2008-04-02: accepted as Draft standard ISO/IEC DIS 29500
  - 2008-11: published as standard ISO/IEC DIS 29500

## Example: ODF

- [OpenOffice] Open Document Format (ODF)
  - Specification of formats for OpenOffice applications
  - 2000: Sun “open sources” Star Office => OpenOffice
  - 2002: OpenOffice 1.0 with XML format
  - 2002-11-dd: Sun submits “OO XML” to OASIS
  - 2005-05-01: “ODF” accepted as OASIS standard
  - 2005-11-16: submitted to ISO
    - Spec: 720 pages
  - 2006-05-03: accepted as Draft ISO/IEC standard
  - 2006-11-26: accepted as standard ISO/IEC 26300:2006

## ODF & OOXML ... time line

ODF

=> OASIS

OASIS standard! => ISO

ISO standard!

OOXML

State of  
Massachusetts  
Policy: use open  
standards

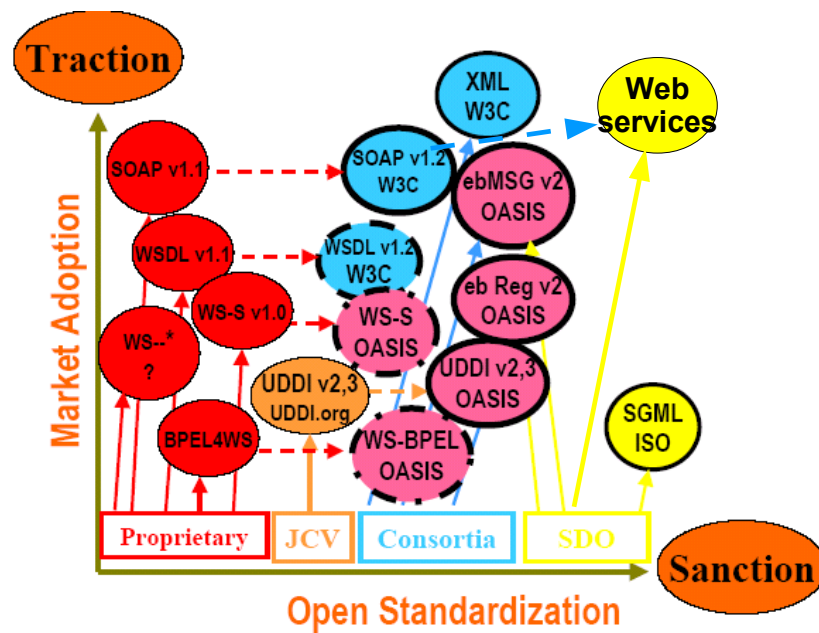
2001  
2002  
2003  
2004  
2005  
2006  
2007  
2008

=> ECMA

ECMA standard! => ISO

ISO standard!

# Life cycle of standards



## Standards

# Standard – implementation, conformance

What is a “standard”?

Standard = specification of

- Entities, with properties, attributes, relationships, behaviors
- Constraints on props/attrs/rels/behavs

that should be fulfilled by some artefact.

The conceptual model of a standard:

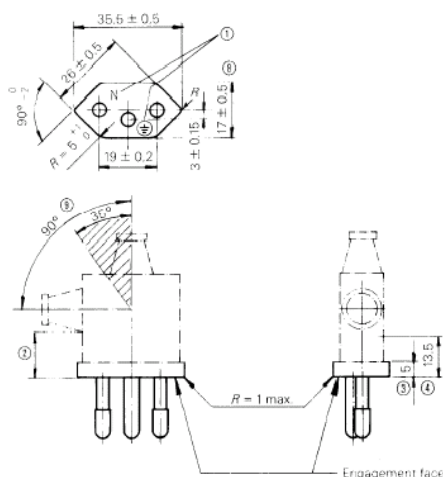
- Structure of concepts

Does an artefact implement the standard? Equivalent phrases:

- An *implementation* of the standard?
- Artefacts *conforms* to the standard?
- Artefact is *compliant* with the standard?

## Example: Power plug – IEC 60906-1

### The specification



### An implementation



# Standard conformance

Can conformance be *evaluated*?

(1) Is the standard / specification:

- consistent?
- complete?
- unambiguous?

Cf.

- Fuzzy conditions, like “SHOULD ...”, “MAY ...”, etc

(2) Can one measure/evaluate:

- properties, attributes, relationships, behaviors

for a candidate implementation?.

# What does a standard mean?

Does it mean what I think it means?

Conceptual model of a standard:

- *Internal* concepts – artificial concepts
  - “before”/”after” for items in set, when implemented as list
- *External* concepts – representations/analogues of concepts defined elsewhere
  - “secure transmission”, “contract”, “identifier”, “transaction”

Will the standard do for me what I hoped for?

Ref:

Lundblad, N (2005) "Legal Analysis of XML-based Information Standards" in Magnusson Sjöberg, C (ed) *Legal Management of Information Systems: Incorporating Law in E-solutions* (Lund 2005)

## Standards use – terms & conditions?

Using a standard – any “fine print” that I should take note of?

Standard is a specification

- For all practical purposes, a “paper” document

Remember to investigate:

- Getting access to the specification
  - Cost?
  - Legal conditions enforced?
- Implementing:
  - Licensing fee?
  - “Embedded” patents?

To think about: similarities and differences when using standards, patents, copyright as weapons in markets

Ref:

Lundblad, N op cit.

## Controlling a standard

Standards as tool for competition control?

Sometimes used by sector oligopoly to reduce/eliminate competition.

May have negative effects on innovation.

But not all sorts of standards!

Open standards as an enabler.

- In contrast to closed / guarded / hidden standards.

# Markup standard approaches

## Specifying a grammar for a markup language

- DTD – Document Type Definition (the SGML approach)

```
<!ATTLIST img
  src      CDATA          #REQUIRED
  id       ID             #IMPLIED
  sort     CDATA          #FIXED "true"
  print    (yes | no)     "yes"
>
```

- XML Schema (the XML approach)

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="utf-8"?>
<xs:schema elementFormDefault="qualified"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema">
  <xs:element name="Address">
    <xs:complexType>
      <xs:sequence>
        <xs:element name="Recipient" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="House" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="Street" type="xs:string" />
        <xs:element name="Town" type="xs:string" />
      </xs:sequence>
    </xs:complexType>
  </xs:element>
</xs:schema>
```

Open standard

## Open standard - statements

### Why “open standard”?

Erkki Liikanen (EU Commissioner):

"Open standards are important to help create interoperable and affordable solutions for everybody. They also promote competition by setting up a technical playing field that is level to all market players. This means lower costs for enterprises and, ultimately, the consumer."

Jorma Ollila (Nokia):

"... Open standards and platforms create a foundation for success. They enable interoperability of technologies and encourage innovativeness and healthy competition, which in turn increases consumer choice and opens entirely new markets,"

Tim Berners-Lee (W3C):

"The decision to make the Web an open system was necessary for it to be universal. You can't propose that something be a universal space and at the same time keep control of it."

## Open standard - definition

### Definition of “open standard”?

Discussions ongoing in IGF, EC, etc.

- Open *process* ... can mean
  - Transparent standardisation process
  - Open participation
  - Technical consensus
  - etc.
- Open *results* ... can mean
  - Free and persistent specification
  - Liberal patent policy
  - Executable code
  - etc.

## Standards and patents

Examples from W3C:

- P3P (Platform for Privacy Preferences)
  - Interimind participated in standardisation work.
    - Announced that they had a critical patent...
  - Other participants hesitated w.r.t. work on P3P
    - Future fees for usage?
  - Investigation started: The Interimind patent not critical
  - Result: P3P work continues
- CSS (Cascading Style Sheet)
  - Microsoft partner in work. Announced they had critical patent
  - Microsoft decided to offer patent as Royalty-Free license
- Xlink (XML Linking Language)
  - Sun had patent ... decided to offer as Royalty-Free license

## Open Source, standards, patents

- Ideology underlying Open Source is in conflict with patents
- Example: W3C patent policy
  - Proposal 2001 – equally acceptable: "Reasonable And Non-Discriminatory" and "Royalty Free"
  - Open Source community protested strongly. Risks:
    - Stop using W3C standards
    - Develop alternative free standards ("balkanisation" of the web)
    - The web is taken over by commercial interests
  - Engage members of Open Source community in work
  - More attention put to requirements/needs in Open Source world

## Open standards and protection

- Open Source ... objective
  - Encourage reuse and adaptation of computer software
- Open Standards ... objective
  - *Discourage* some reuse and adaptation

Open Software	Open Standards
Innovation, novelty, alternatives	Uniformity, interoperability, conformance
Darwinian unregulated evolution	Controlled and managed change
Unconstrained opportunities	No deviations

- But mutual benefits: Open Standards  $\Leftrightarrow$  Open Source

## Open standards and protection

### Standards

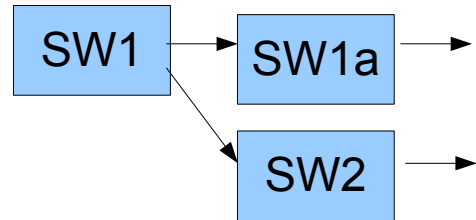
- Specifications of *what* implementations should do
- Copyright
- Derivative work
- License:
  - e.g., "Derivative works may not be created"
- Infringement – similarity
- Software is derivative?

### Software

- Description of *how* the implementation does it
- Patent
- Derivative work
- License
- Infringement – similarity

## Open standards and protection

- Standards should be exact, unique, identifiable, stable, ....
- Open Software should be improved
  - Forking ... good thing
- (Open) standards
  - Forking ... bad thing
- Fuzzy boundary between specification and implementation



## Open standards and protection - Example

Standard: DOM – IDL

- (Document Object Model - Interface Definition Language)

contains text like:

```
// File: dom.idl
#ifndef _DOM_IDL_
#define _DOM_IDL_
#pragma prefix "w3c.org"
module dom
{
    valuetype DOMString sequence<unsigned short>;
    typedef unsigned long long DOMTimeStamp;
    interface DocumentType;
    interface Document;
    .....
}
```

This text can be directly used in programs!

# Open standards and protection - Example

## Standard: XHTML – XML Schema

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<xs:schema targetNamespace="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml"
  xmlns:xs="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema"
  xmlns="http://www.w3.org/1999/xhtml">

  <xs:annotation>
    <xs:documentation>
      This is the XML Schema Presentation module for XHTML
      This is a REQUIRED module.
      $Id: xhtml-pres-1.xsd,v 1.1 2003/12/17 03:09:17 ahby Exp $
    </xs:documentation>
    <xs:documentation source="xhtml-copyright-1.xsd"/>
  </xs:annotation>
```

This text can be directly used in programs!


# Open standards and protection

- Software can be a *derivative work* of a specification
  - Can be copyright infringement
- But Open Standards should encourage Open Source implementation
- While preventing forking of specification...
- Means available: license
- IETF: separate the specification into:
  - *Text – prohibit (meaning-changing) derivative works*, and
  - *Code – allow derivative works*.
- W3C: work on document license for HTML5
  - Prevents specification forking
  - Compatible with open source licenses (GPL, LGPL, Apache, MPL, ...)

## Web standards and standardisation

### Example: **World Wide Web Consortium** as standardisation initiative

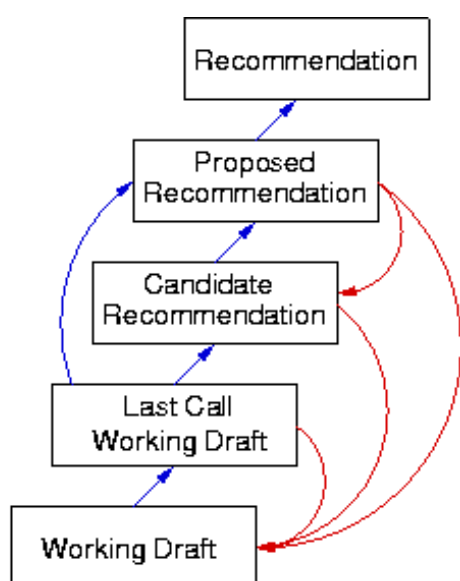
## Standardisation for the web – W3C

-  **World Wide Web Consortium** (1994- )
- Industry consortium – "X is Member of W3C"
- Specify web technologies/standards
- Contribute to good use of standards
- Publish standards ("W3C Recommendations")
  - HTML, HTTP, XML, CSS, RDF, .....

## W3C collaborates with standardisation initiatives

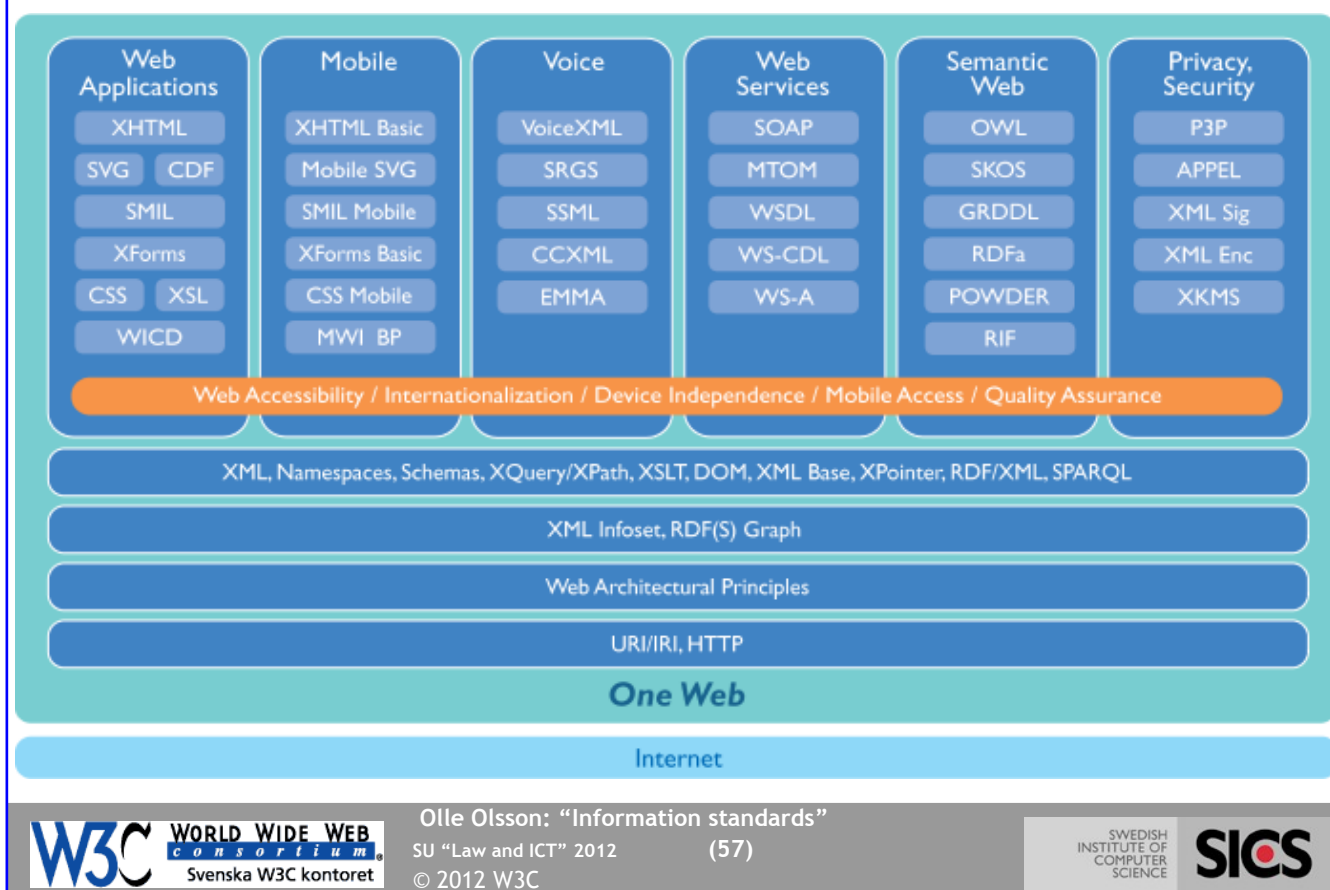
3GPP	FSTC	ITIC	OWASP
AccessBoard	GFSI	ITU	SMPTE
AILF	I3A	IW3C2	TOG
ATIA	ICANN	JIS	Unicode
Apache	ICC	Liberty Alliance	UN/CEFACT
BSI	IEEE	MPIC	Unicode
CEN	IETF	NIST	VoiceXML
CESI	IGF	OASIS	WAB-Cluster
DATSCG	IGF-DCOS	OGF	WASP
DCMI	IMS	OMA	Web3D
Daisy	INCITS	OMG	WS-I
EuroAccessibility	IPTC	OeBF	
ETSI	ISO	Open GIS Consortium	

## Life cycle for W3C standardisation process



1. *Members propose work to be done*
2. *Advisory Council supports proposal*
3. Working Draft:  
Technical proposal to be reviewed
4. Candidate Recommendation  
Proposal that can be validated via implementations
5. Proposed Recommendation  
Reviewed and validated proposal fulfilling requirements
6. Recommendation  
Accepted as web standard

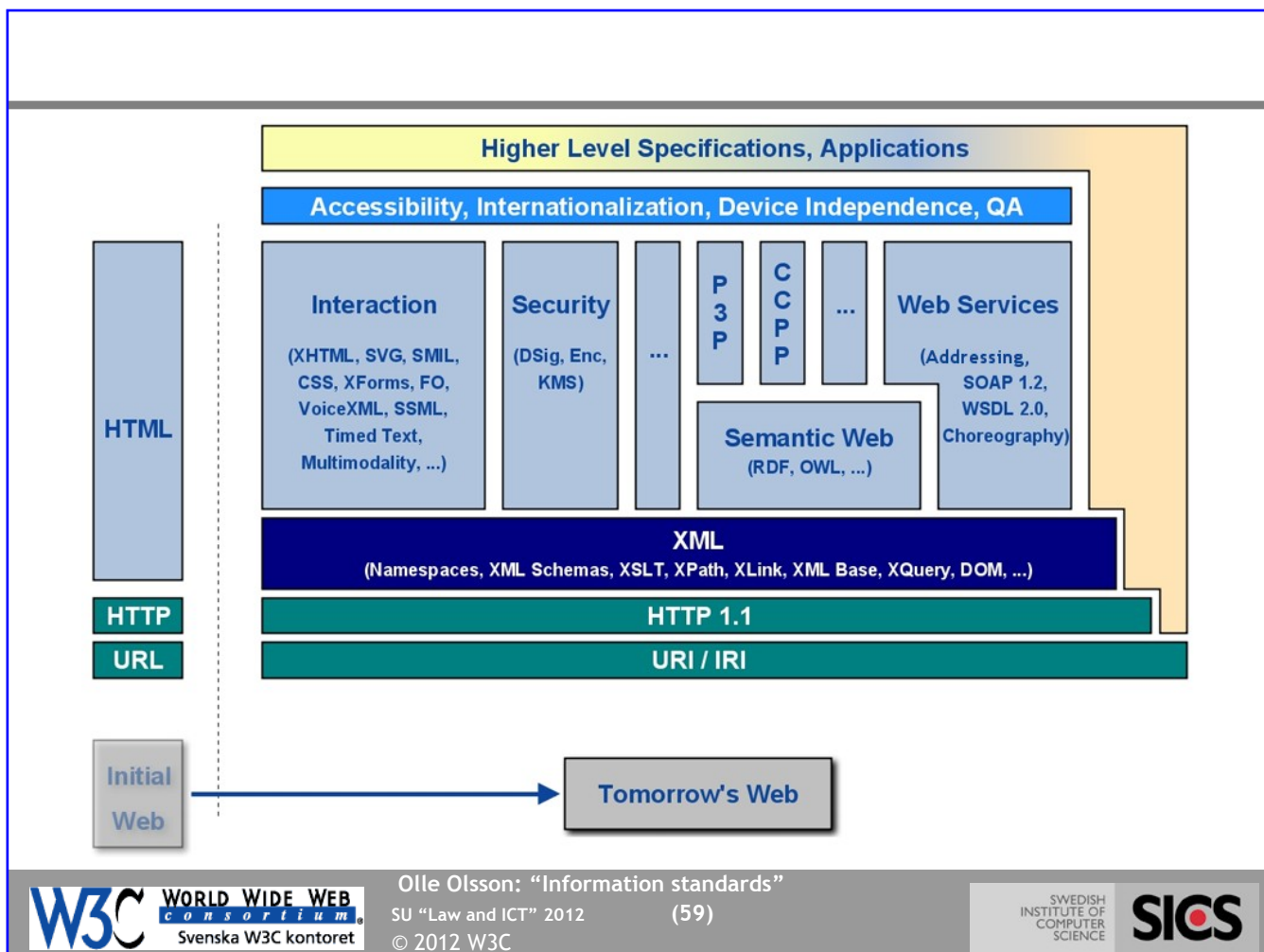
# Standardised web technologies



# Development – early years

1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
PNG	PICSRules	XHTML 1.0	CSS 1	ATAG 1.0	MathML 2.0	XML Signature	SVG 1.1	CC/PP
PICS 1.1		MathML 1.0	Namespaces	XML 1.0	Canonical XML	P3P 1.0	SVG Mobile	DOM 3
CSS1		CSS 2	WebCGM	DOM 2	XML Schemas	ML Canonicalization	XPointer	Infoset (2nd)
		SMIL 1.0	RDF (Old Version)	(X)HTML	Ruby	XPath Filter	SOAP 1.2	Namespaces 1.1
		DOM 1	WCAG 1.0		XLink 1.0	Decrypt Transform	XForms 1.0	XML 1.0 (3rd)
			Style Sheets PI		XML Base	XML Encryption	XML Events	XML 1.1
			MathML 1.01		SMIL 2.0	UAAG 1.0	MathML 2.0	OWL
			XPath 1.0		SMIL Animation		PNG (2nd)	RDF
			XSLT 1.0		SVG 1.0			Voice Framework
					XSL 1.0			
					Infoset			
					WebCGM			

Date: 25-Sep-2004



## Examples: development time

### XML

- WD 14-Nov-96
- WD 31-Mar-97
- WD 30-Jun-97
- WD 07-Aug-97
- WD 17-Nov-1997
- PR 8-Dec-1997
- Rec 10-Feb-1998

### Xforms 1.0

- Extensible Forms Description Language (XFDL) 4.0 Proposal submitted 2-Sep-1998
- XML Forms Architecture (XFA) Proposal submitted 14-Jun-1999
- WD 06-Apr-2000
- WD 15-Aug-2000
- WD 19-Dec-2000
- WD 16-Feb-2001
- WD 08-Jun-2001
- WD 28-Aug-2001
- WD 07-Dec-2001
- WD 18-Jan-2002
- WD 21-Aug-2002
- CR 12-Nov-2002
- PR 01-Aug-2003
- Rec 14-Oct-2003

### XForms 1.1

- WD 15-Nov-2004
- WD 09-Dec-2005
- WD 14-Jul-2006
- WD 03-Nov-2006
- WD 12-Dec-2006
- WD 22-Feb-2007
- CR 29-Nov-2007
- PR 18-Aug-2009
- Rec 20-Oct-2009

WD – Working Draft  
CR – Candidate Recommendation  
PR – Proposed Recommendation  
Rec – Recommendation

## W3C Patent Policy

- Standards should not depend on patented technologies
- Objective:
  - “In order to promote the widest adoption of Web standards, W3C seeks to issue Recommendations that can be implemented on a Royalty-Free (RF) basis. Subject to the conditions of this policy, W3C will not approve a Recommendation if it is aware that Essential Claims exist which are not available on Royalty-Free terms.”
- Exceptions may be acceptable

## Standardisation as societal compromise

- Compare standardisation and law-making
  - Some stakeholders perceive a need
  - Common agreement on solution beneficial for many
  - Need critical mass to go ahead
  - Tension between interests of stakeholders
  - Compromise
  - Need to create general acceptance of intended result
  - Collaboration and lobbying
  - Advantage with wide acceptance (geographical, jurisdictional, sectorial, ...)
- Similar general characterization
  - Widely applied common norms is beneficial for society and its citizens (individuals, organizations, companies, ...)

# The value of standards

## How standards landscape changes over time

- The landscape of standards evolves
- To use standards in the best way, one should know in what ways things typically change
- ... useful to have a model of the universe of standards
  - as an ecosystem

# Suppliers

- Standards – pros
  - Broaden customer base
  - Can focus on added value functionality at higher level
- Standards – cons
  - Commoditize profitable products
  - New competitors emerge
- Standardization – pros
  - Influence new standards
  - Create platform for new products
- Standardization – cons
  - Decrease status of standards (FUD: Fear, Uncertainty, Doubts)
  - Expose own business/technology strategy

# Users

- Standards – pros
  - Avoid vendor lock-in
  - Extend lifetime of investment
- Standards – cons
  - (not really)
- Standardization – pros
  - Influence new standards – real needs and requirements
  - Counter balance for suppliers
- Standardization – cons
  - Cost
  - Lack of competence

## Why standards? Well, because ...

- Improve market
  - Foster international trade
  - Increased market size
  - Lower barriers to entry
  - Increased competition
  - Diffuse new technologies
- Decrease sector barriers
  - Improved compatibility, interoperability, ...
- User/usage support
  - Set limits for safety protection
- Innovation
  - Create forces that move innovation to new areas
- etc

Drawbacks/problems with standards?

## Standards – a competitive field

All standards are not equal

- Relevant or irrelevant?
- Alive or archaic?
- Better or worse?
- Popular or marginal?

Evolutionary landscape

- “Survival of the fittest”
- Internal battles
- Qualitative changes in surrounding world

## Standardisation – bad compromises?

“Engineering”

- Make decisions about alternatives
- “trade-offs”
- Useful and rational results

Standardisation

- Make decisions about alternatives
- “trade-offs”
- Useful and rational results



***“Not optimal for any specific case, but useful and valuable for most”***

## Extended standards?

”There's a sordid history in the technology world of everybody trying to get a little leverage over somebody else by developing **proprietary extensions** or **vendor-specific add-ons** to the core technology.

In general, those have been bad, because they **don't end up being extendible** over time and that costs companies like us a lot of money.”

CIO of a Fortune 100 corporation

## Information standards – the XML approach

# The basic concepts

- **Mark-up language**
  - Special annotations are introduced in a text
- **XML** (eXtensible Markup Language)
  - Set of rules for XML-based markup languages
- **XML-based** markup language
  - Set of rules for a markup with some intended use
  
- **XML**
  - The meta language for markup languages
  - The tool for designers of markup languages

## XML application - example

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rss version="2.0">
  <channel>
    <title>Example Channel</title>
    <link>http://example.com/</link>
    <description>My example channel</description>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the Second</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/01</link>
      <description>other things happened today</description>
    </item>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the First</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/02</link>
    </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

## XML application - text

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rss version="2.0">
  <channel>
    <title>Example Channel</title>
    <link>http://example.com/</link>
    <description>My example channel</description>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the Second</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/01</link>
      <description>other things happened today</description>
    </item>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the First</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/02</link>
    </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

## XML application - elements

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rss version="2.0">
  <channel>
    <title>Example Channel</title>
    <link>http://example.com/</link>
    <description>My example channel</description>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the Second</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/01</link>
      <description>other things happened today</description>
    </item>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the First</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/02</link>
    </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

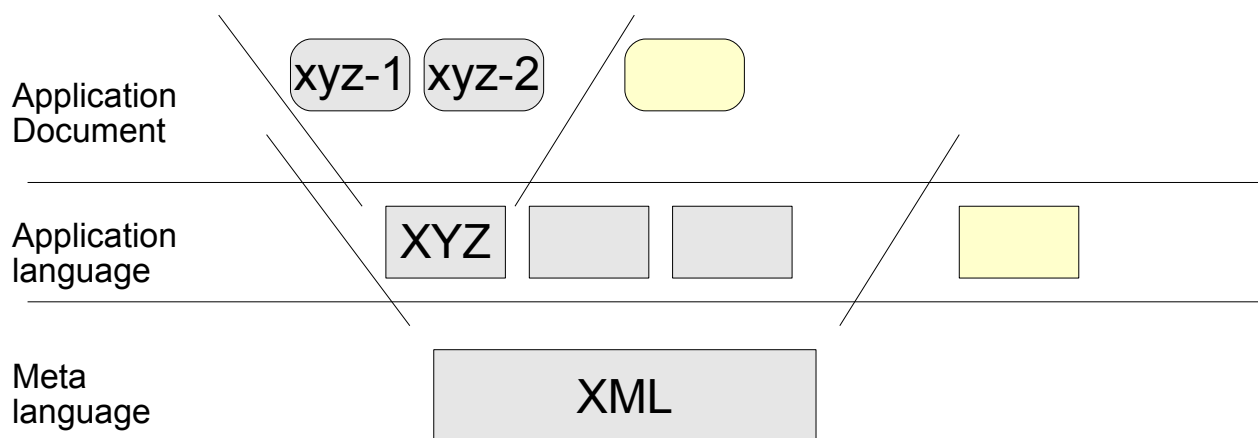
## XML application - attributes

```
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<rss version="2.0">
  <channel>
    <title>Example Channel</title>
    <link>http://example.com/</link>
    <description>My example channel</description>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the Second</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/01</link>
      <description>other things happened today</description>
    </item>
    <item>
      <title>News for September the First</title>
      <link>http://example.com/2002/09/02</link>
    </item>
  </channel>
</rss>
```

## Defining new languages

- XML-based language
  - Is an application of XML
  - Looks like XML: **<foo bar="6">Abc <fum>def</fum></foo>**
  - What elements and what attributes?
  - How can they be mixed?
  - What texts? What attribute values?
- Given a defined XML-based language XYZ
  - Documents expressed in XYZ
  - Meaning as intended by definition of XYZ

## Being of a type ... being well-defined ...



## Being of a type ... checking

A: For an application markup language XYZ

- Is it an XML-based language?

B: For an application document

- Is it an XYZ type of document?

For B:

- Traditional linguistic approach:
  - Grammar for language ... parse application document ....
- Specific XML approach:
  - Schema for language ... analyse application document

# Schemas and schema processing

- XML application document
  - Annotated text, linear
  - Represents hierarchy of elements
  - Tree structure
- An XML Schema definition
  - Defines permissible tree structures
  - What types of elements may contain what other types of elements, in what order .... and what attributes
- PSVI – Post Schema Validation Infoset
  - Default values, ...
- An application document xyz-1 **conforms to** a schema XYZ:
  - XYZ **validates** xyz-1

## XML format – example document

```
<shipTo country="US">
  <name>Alice Smith</name>
  <street>123 Maple Street</street>
  <city>Mill Valley</city>
  <state>CA</state>
  <zip>90952</zip>
</shipTo>
```

## XML Schema – example definition

```
<xsd:element name="shipTo" type="USAddress"/>

<xsd:complexType name="USAddress" >
  <xsd:sequence>
    <xsd:element name="name" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="street" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="city" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="state" type="xsd:string"/>
    <xsd:element name="zip" type="xsd:decimal"/>
  </xsd:sequence>
  <xsd:attribute name="country" type="xsd:NMTOKEN"
    fixed="US"/>
</xsd:complexType>
```

## What it basically is about

- Designing a language
  - ... to express certain facts
  - ... embedded in XML syntax
  - ... understandable by others
  - ... good "citizen" in the community of standards
- 
- Who designs?
  - When?
  - How?
  - How evaluate?

## Language design – challenges

## XML-based language – design challenges

- What elements?
  - What names?
- What attributes? What value types?
  - What names?
- What structural hierarchy?
- What constraints on structure?
- What reuse of element/attributes from other languages?
- Embedding other languages in this language?
- Embedding this language in other languages?
- .....

*When is it a good language design?*

## Weakness in specification – formal

- Does it cover the real needs?
  - Enough expressibility
- Is it of usable size?
  - Total size
  - Modularization
  - Profiles
- Can it be extended?
  - Evolution, new versions
- Does it build on strong standards?
  - Foundation building blocks ...

## Weakness in specification – formal/2

- Is the textual specification consistent?
  - Are there statements that are in conflict with each other?
- Is the textual specification complete?
  - Are all important cases covered?
- Is the textual specification deliberately vague?
  - Does it use terms like "SHOULD", "SHOULD NOT", "MAY", ...?

## Weakness in specification - pragmatical

- Does it embed patented technologies?
- Is it a free standard?
- Is it an open standard?
- Is there “authoritative” informative material describing *intended use* of the standard?

## Weakness in use of specification

- Does use conform to specification?
  - Do concrete instances comply to specification?
- Does used software respect the specification?
  - Is the software implementation “compliant” to specification
- Is it used according to intended uses (use cases)?
  - Is this a targeted use?

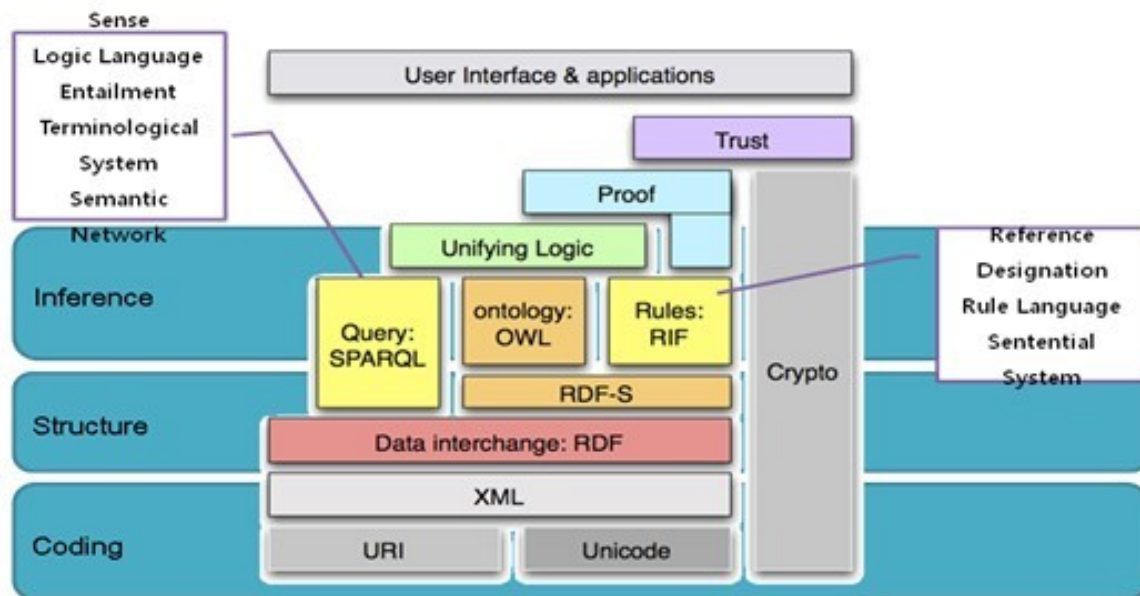
## Most critical perspective

- What is the conceptual model underlying a language?
  - Entities, relationships, properties, ...
- Does my domain correspond to the language's conceptual model?
- Are the conceptual models of two languages compatible?
  - If not, then full interoperability may be impossible

## Challenge: Sets of standards

- Interoperability among standards
- Building-block reuse of standards
- Can they be combined?

# Technology stack



## Profiles – hypothetical example

Web Services Interoperability (WS-I) <b>Basic Profile 1.0:</b>	Options:	Total: 268 435 456
1. Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) 1.1	1 2 <b>3</b> 4	
2. Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Second Edition)	1 2 <b>3</b> 4	
3. Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1	1 <b>2</b> 3 4	
4. HTTP State Management Mechanism	1 2 3 <b>4</b>	
5. Web Services Description Language (WSDL) 1.1	1 2 <b>3</b> 4	
6. XML Schema Part 1: Structures	1 <b>2</b> 3 4	
7. XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes	<b>1</b> 2 3 4	
8. UDDI Version 2.04 API Specification	<b>1</b> 2 3 4	
9. UDDI Version 2.03 Data Structure Reference	<b>1</b> 2 3 4	
10. UDDI Version 2 XML Schema	1 <b>2</b> 3 4	
11. RFC2818: HTTP Over TLS	1 2 <b>3</b> 4	
12. RFC2246: The TLS Protocol Version 1.0	<b>1</b> 2 3 4	
13. The SSL Protocol Version 3.0	1 2 3 <b>4</b>	
14. RFC2459: Internet X.509 PKI Certificate and CRL Profile	1 2 3 <b>4</b>	

## XML-based languages Areas and standards

### Standards & use areas

- **XBRL – eXtensible Business Reporting Language**
  - language for the electronic communication of business and financial data
  - U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): companies to submit financial reports in XBRL.
- **P3P – Platform for Privacy Preferences Project**
  - Websites can express their privacy practices in a standard format that can be retrieved automatically and interpreted easily by user agents
- **EDRM – Electronic Discovery Reference Model**
  - discovery in civil litigation which deals with information in electronic format ( Electronically Stored Information, ESI).

## Standards & use areas/2

- MetaLex – CEN Workshop on an Open XML Interchange Format for Legal and Legislative Resources
  - aims to standardize the way in which sources of law and references to sources of law are to be represented in XML.
- Crown XML Schema for Legislation
  - full and comprehensive encoding for all United Kingdom primary and secondary legislation.
- See also SDU BWB, LexDania, ...

## Standards & use areas/3

- Digital rights management
  - XrML (eXtensible Rights Markup Language); describes rights, fees and conditions together with message integrity and entity authentication information
  - CcREL (Creative Commons Rights Expression Language) ; language for descriptive metadata to be appended to media that is licensed under any of the Creative Commons licenses.

## Standards & use areas/4

- Access control
  - XACML ( eXtensible Access Control Markup Language); access control policy language and a processing model, describing how to interpret the policies
- Security
  - SAML (Security Assertion Markup Language) ; standard for exchanging authentication and authorization data between security domains

## Other emerging areas

- Public sector information
  - GovML (Governmental Markup Language) – an XML vocabulary to support the delivery of content and services to citizens (businesses) in terms of life-events (business episodes)
- Contracts
  - cf eContracts in LegalXML

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- Rosen, Lawrence (2011), "Implementing Open Standards in Open Source", *Software Tech Journal*, Vol. 14, Number 1 ("DoD and Open Source Software", February 2011)  
[https://journal.thedacs.com/stn\\_view.php?stn\\_id=56&article\\_id=178](https://journal.thedacs.com/stn_view.php?stn_id=56&article_id=178)
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---Some additional slides---

# Suppliers

- Standards – pros
  - Broaden customer base
  - Can focus on added value functionality at higher level
- Standards – cons
  - Commoditize profitable products
  - New competitors emerge
- Standardization – pros
  - Influence new standards
  - Create platform for new products
- Standardization – cons
  - Decrease status of standards (FUD: Fear, Uncertainty, Doubts)
  - Expose own business/technology strategy

## Supplier – why standards?

Driving forces for suppliers:

- Broaden customer base
- Provide "pluggable" technologies
- In practice "outsourcing" of platforms / components
- Standards-based products extended with "features"
- Stability – investing in product offerings
- Etc.

*"Enrol and lock-in customers"*

*"... standardization benefits entrants, complementors, and consumers, but may hold little interest for dominant incumbents." (Shapiro & Varian)*

## Suppliers: participate in standardisation – why?

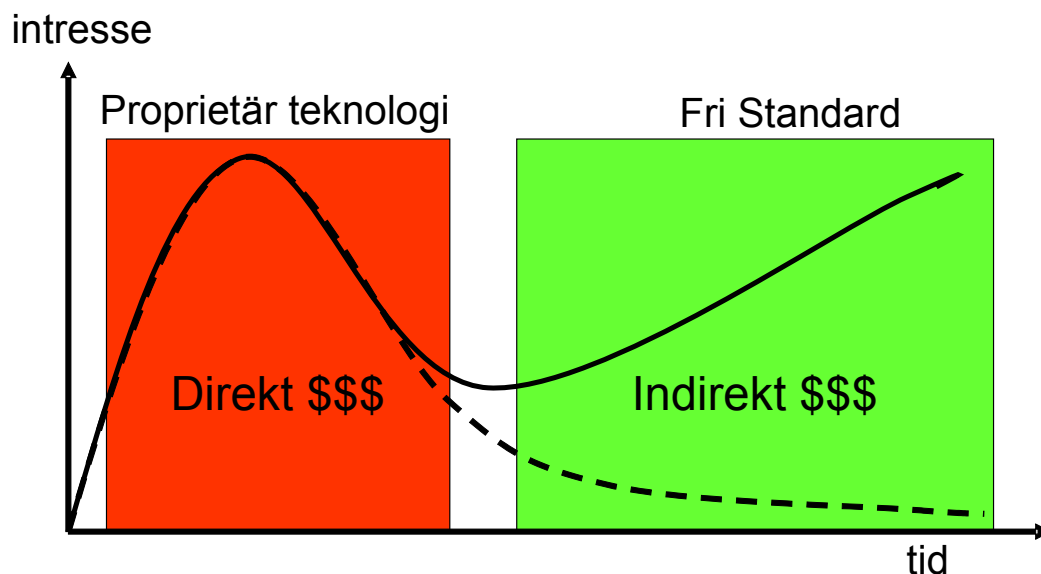
- Influence standards
  - For own benefit
- Influence standardisation process
  - Take advantage of time-wise effects
- Create ecosystem as means of competition
  - Cooperation with other standardisation participants
- Observe / close study of technology field
  - “insider”, what other participants know/do
- Add strength to standardisation work
  - Create expectations
- Guarantee own products future safe
  - Risk management (bet on the right things)
  - Early standards conformance

## Industry and standardisation



The screenshot shows a news article from the website 'Computer Sweden'. The article is titled 'IBM hotar att lämna standardorgan' (IBM threatens to leave standard organization) and is dated '2008-09-25 14:14'. The author is 'Martin Wallström'. The article text states: 'Affärer & företag IBM hotar nu att lämna ett antal ledande standardorgan. Skälet är att företaget anser att den process som ligger bakom framröstandet av standarder inte är tillräckligt rättvis.' (Business & companies IBM threatens now to leave a number of leading standard organizations. The reason is that the company believes that the process behind the selection of standards is not fair enough.)

## Supplier -- profitability?



## Users – why standards?

Driving forces for suppliers:

- Avoid odd solutions
- Prolong effective life time of investment
- Secure access to competence
- Quality assurance
- Increase probability that **some** supplier exists
- Increased vendor independence
- Possibility to have **several** providers

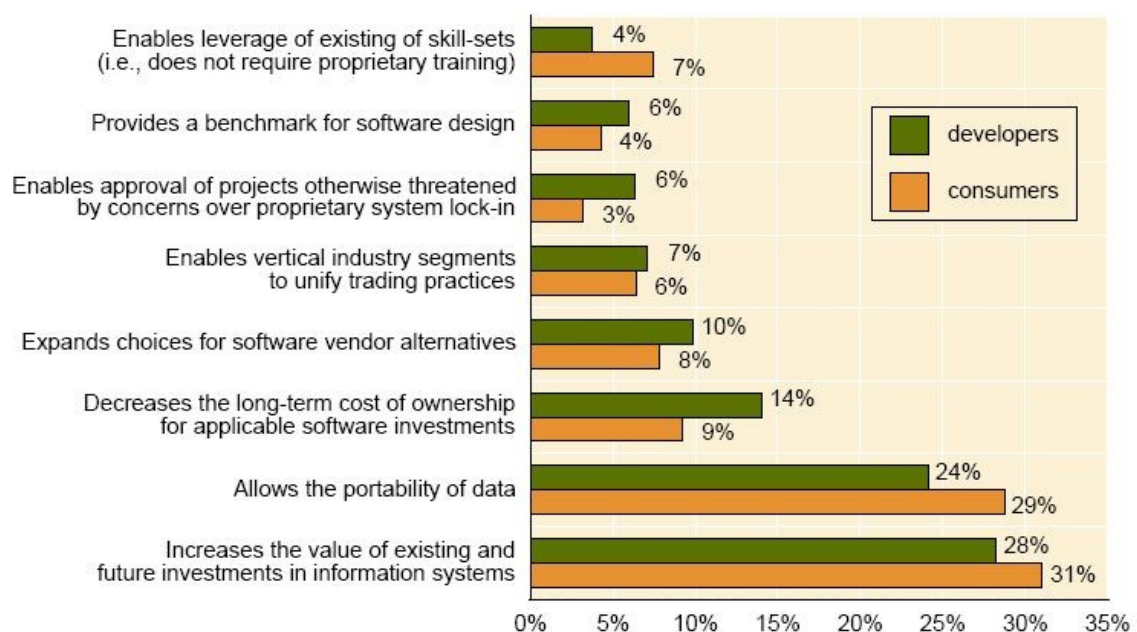
*"Long-term effective investments"*

## Users: participate in standardisation work – why?

- Argue for users' needs, priorities, preferences, ...
- Act as counter balance for suppliers

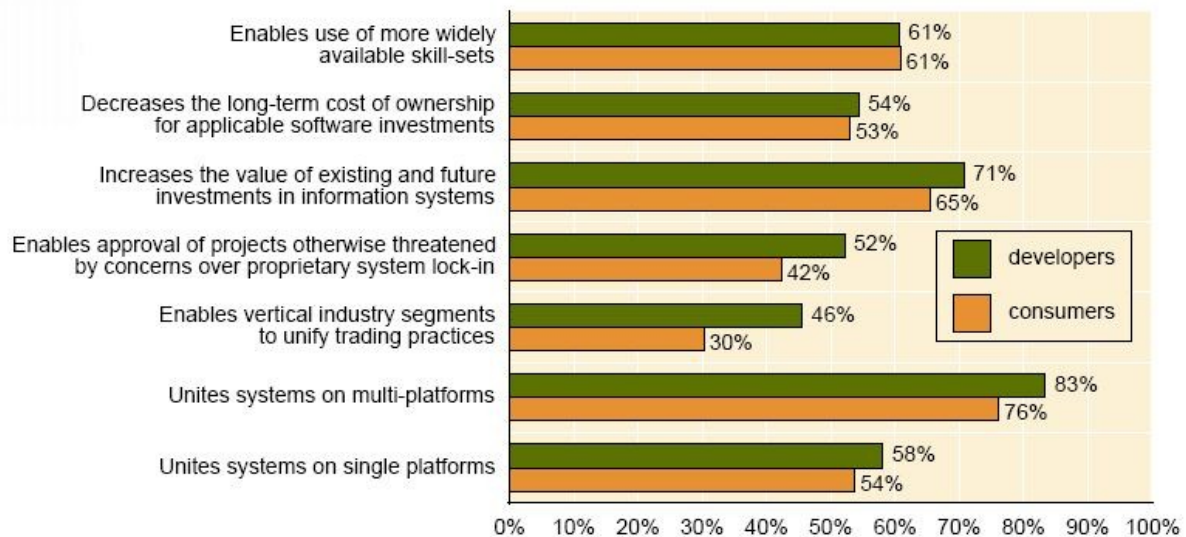
## Stated advantages

### Single most important advantage of general standard



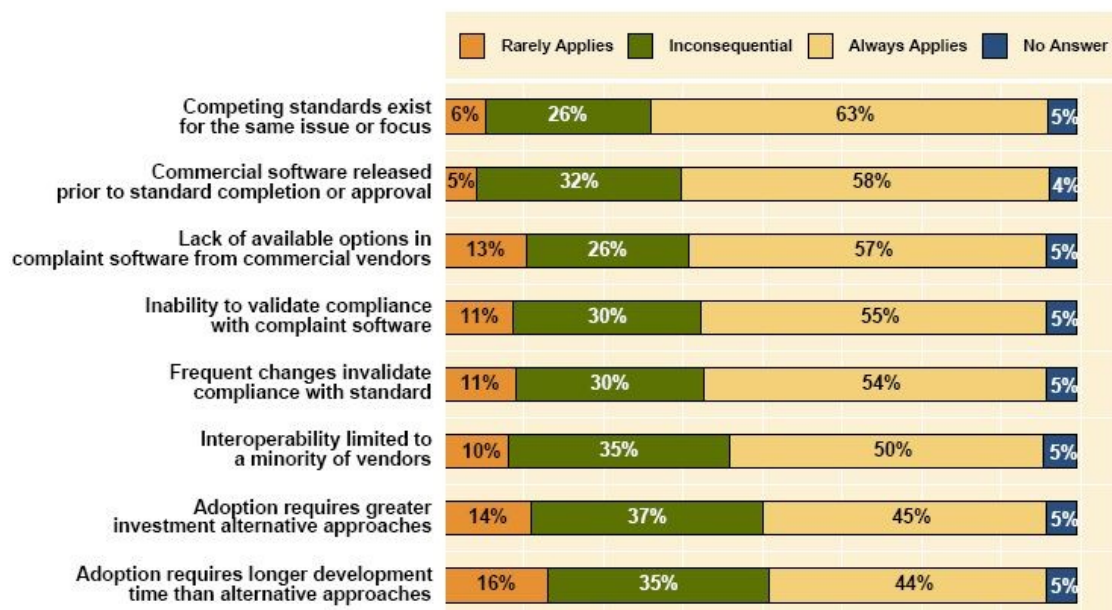
# Stated advantages

## Single most important advantage of open standard

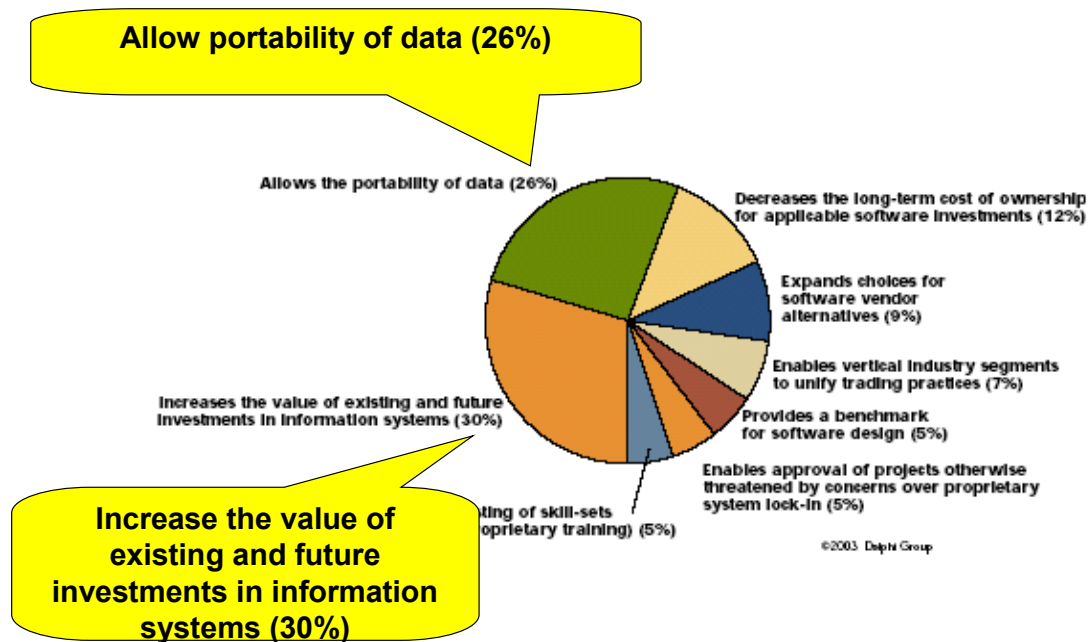


# Stated risks

## Drawbacks and threats to standards



# Users' advantages



## Conclusion about value of standards

- It is profitable to use **vendor independent** standards – especially web standards:
  - Today
    - Decreased costs for development and maintenance
    - Improved interoperability
    - Ensuring quality
  - Tomorrow
    - Increased vendor independence
    - Decreased costs for migration and rejuvenation
    - Improved support for heterogeneous environment
    - Simplified approach to service-oriented infrastructures

## Why standards? Well, because ...

- Improve market
  - Foster international trade
  - Increased market size
  - Lower barriers to entry
  - Increased competition
  - Diffuse new technologies
- Decrease sector barriers
  - Improved compatibility, interoperability, ...
- User/usage support
  - Set limits for safety protection

## Why standards? Well, because ... /2

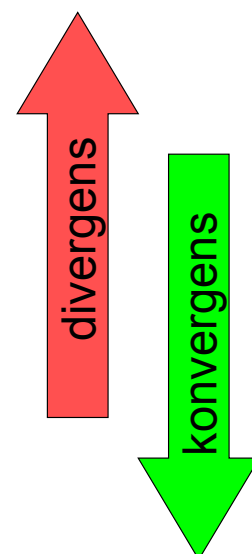
- Innovation
  - Create forces that move innovation to new areas
- etc

# When to standardise

- Reactive standardisation
  - Some market and need exist
  - Some technology is a clear winner
  - Has broad usage
  - Might be a basis for a standard with a future
  - “Rubber-stamp” what is already seen
- Proactive standardisation
  - A need for a standardised solution
  - No clear “winner” seen
  - Preconditions look good
  - Foreseen result differs from what we have
  - (Enough support)

# Standards – multiplicity

- ”stacken av standarder”:
- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| verksamhet    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• affärsprocessmodeller</li><li>• datalager</li><li>• distribuerad bearbetning</li><li>• meddelandestruktur</li></ul>                            |
| infrastruktur | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• katalogstrukturer</li><li>• datakodning</li><li>• protokoll för transport</li><li>• nätverksprotokoll</li><li>• fysisk konnektivitet</li></ul> |



# Standardisation negative for innovation?

- Standards “freeze” aspects on technology
  - Prevents new ways of thinking?
  - Negative effects on innovation?
- Standards move attention and releases resources
  - To new implementations of standards
  - To new neighbouring areas
    - “upwards in the stack”
- Natural selection ... in the long term perspective
  - Disruptive technologies ... radical changes of the landscape