

## TBG - Trade and Business Group : Glossary

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```
composition-setup}
property.key = value
```

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	RUS	DEFINITION
ABIE				See Aggregate Business Information Entity
abstract class				A class that cannot be directly instantiated. (Contrast: concrete class.) (OMG)
abstract syntax		syntaxe abstraite		OMG class diagrams are used to present the OMG metamodel, its concepts (metaclasses), relationships, and constraints. Definitions of the concepts are included. (OMG)
abstraction		abstraction		(1) The essential characteristics of an entity that distinguish it from all other kinds of entities. (2) An abstraction defines a boundary relative to the perspective of the viewer. ((OMG))
active class				A class whose instances are active objects. (OMG)
activity		activité		A unit of work a worker may be asked to perform (RUP)
activity diagram		diagramme d'activité		Shows behavior with control structure. Can show many objects over many uses, many objects in single use case, or implementation of method. Encourages parallel behavior. (UML Distilled)
actor				Someone or something, outside the system or business that interacts with the system or business. (RUP)
administered item				registry item for which administrative information is

Administration  
Manager

administrative status

agent

agent

agent layer

recorded in an Administration Record. (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.1) Recommended collection of methods that should be defined for managing registry properties such as permissions of Registry Users. (ebRIM Spec) designation of the status in the administrative process of a Registration Authority for handling registration requests (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.7) An agent is a network component that must implement protocols up to the agent layer of the e-business network application, communications model. (IBM Glossary) (1) In systems management, a user that, for a particular interaction, has assumed an agent role. (2) An entity that represents one or more managed objects by (a) emitting notifications regarding the objects and (b) handling requests from managers for management operations to modify or query the objects. (3) A system that assumes an agent role. (4) Software that acts on behalf of a user as it performs tasks within an application program. An agent may run on both the client and the server. An layer of the e-business network application,

aggregate (class)				communications model in which an agent must implement protocols. A class that represents the "whole" in an aggregation (whole-part) relationship. (OMG)
Aggregate Business Information Entity	ABIE	Les Composants Transversaux Agrégés	##### ##### #####- #####	A collection of related pieces of business information that together convey a distinct business meaning in a specified business context. Expressed in modeling terms, it is the representation of an object class, in a specific business context. (CCTS 2.01)
Aggregate Core Component	ACC	les composants communs agrégés	##### ##### #####	(1) A Collection of Core Components that convey a distinct business meaning, independent of any specific business context. Expressed in modeling terms, it is the representation of an object class, independent of any specific business context. (CCTS 2.01) (2) An Aggregate Core Component will consist of two or more Basic Core Components, or at least one Basic Core Component plus one or more Aggregate Core Components.
aggregation				A special form of association that specifies a whole-part relationship between the aggregate (whole) and a component part. (OMG)
agreement				An arrangement between two partner types that specifies in advance the conditions under which they will trade (terms of shipment, terms of payment, collaboration protocols, etc.)

analysis	API	An agreement does not imply specific economic commitments. (BPSS 1.05)
analysis class	API	The part of the software development process whose primary purpose is to formulate a model of the problem area. Analysis focuses on what to do, design focuses on how to do it. See design. (RUP) An abstraction of a role played by a design element in the system, typically within the context of a use-case realization. Analysis classes may provide an abstraction for several roles, representing the common behavior of those roles. Analysis classes typically evolve into one or more design elements (e.g. design classes and/or capsules, or design subsystems). (RUP)
API	API	See Application Programming Interface.
application	API	Software above the level of the MSH that implements a Service by processing one or more of the Messages in the Document Exchanges associated with the Service.
Application Prgramming Interface	API	A software internface that enables application to communicate with each other. An API is a set of programming language constricts or statements that can be coded in application program to obtain the specific functions on services

Application Specification	AppSpec			provide by an underlying operating system of service program. (RUP) document specifying – ((to be amended)) (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)
Applied Technologies ATG Group		Groupe des technologies appliquées	##### ## ##### #####	One of the newly established groups in the UN/CEFACT in May, 2002 Plenary. Work in ATG encompassed four specific technologies, viz. UN/EDIFACT, UN Locode, UNeDocs and ebXML. The reference model used was the basic reference published by the ICG. (UN/CEFACT)
architectural view				A view of the system architecture from a given perspective. It focuses primarily on structure, modularity, essential components, and the main control flows. (RUP)
architecture				The organizational structure of a system. Architecture can be recursively decomposed into parts that interact through interfaces, relationships that connect parts, and constraints for assembling parts. Parts that interact through interfaces include classes, components and subsystems. (RUP)
artefact artifact				See "artifact". A piece of information that (1) is produced, modified, or used by a process, (2) defines an area of responsibility, and (3) is subject to version control. An artifact can be a model, a model element, or a document. A document can

Assembly Document ASDOC	<p>enclose other documents. (RUP)  A mechanism for declaring which Core Components will be used to build a Business Message (Core Component Assembly Document) (CCTS 2.01)</p>	
Assembly Rules	<p>Assembly Rules group sets of unrefined Business Information Entities into larger structures. Assembly Rules are more fully defined and explained in the Assembly Rules Supplemental Document. (CCTS 2.01)</p>	
association	<p>(1) The semantic relationship between two or more classifiers that specifies connections among their instances. (OMG) (2) a semantic relationship between two classes NOTE An association is a type of relationship. (Adapted from ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.3)</p>	
association class	<p>an association that is also a class. NOTE: It not only connects a set of classes, but also defines a set of features that belong to the relationship itself. (Adapted from ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.4)</p>	
Association Business ASBIE Information Entity	<p>les composants transversaux associatifs</p>	<p>##### A Business Information Entity  #####  #####  It represents a complex business characteristic of a specific Object Class in a specific Business Context. It has a unique business semantic definition. An Association Business Information Entity represents an Association Business Information</p>

Association Business Information Entity Property				Entity Property and is therefore associated to an Aggregate Business Information Entity, which describes its structure. An Association Business Information Entity is derived from an Association Core Component. (CCTS 2.01) A Business Information Entity Property for which the permissible values are expressed as a complex structure, represented by an Aggregate Business Information Entity. (CCTS 2.01)
Association Core Component	ASCC	les composants communs associatifs	##### ##### #####	A Core Component which constitutes a complex business characteristic of a specific Aggregate Core Component that represents an Object Class. It has a unique business semantic definition. An Association Core Component represents an Association Core Component Property and is associated to an Aggregate Core Component, which describes its structure. (CCTS 2.01)
Association Core Component Property	ASCC Property			A Core Component Property for which the permissible values are expressed as a complex structure, represented by an Aggregate Core Component. (CCTS 2.01)
ATG	ATG			See Applied Technologies Group (UN/CEFACT)
Atomic Transaction				A complete Transaction that follows the atomic rules for every party in the Transaction Tree over space and

attribute	<p>time, so that all the participants in the transaction will receive instructions that will result in a homogeneous outcome. That is they will be issued instructions to all Confirm (success) or all Cancel (failure / error signal). (Transitively, a set of operations whose effect is capable of counter effect.) (Tony Frecher)</p>
attribute instance	<p>(1) An attribute defined by a class represents a named property of the class or its objects. An attribute has a type that defines the type of its instances. (RUP) (2) A named value or relationship that exists for some or all instances of some entity and is directly associated with that instance. (CCTS 2.01) (3) a characteristic of an object or entity (ISO/IEC 11179-3). a specific instance of an attribute. NOTE: Amended from ISO 2382-17:1993 (17.02.13) to distinguish an instance of an attribute from its value. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)</p>
attribute value	<p>the value associated with an attribute instance. NOTE: Amended from ISO 2382-17:1993 (17.02.13) to distinguish an instance of an attribute from its value. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)</p>
authorisation process	<p>A procedure for granting authorization. (IETF RFC 2828)</p>



authorization

A right or a permission that is granted to a system entity to access a system resource. (ITF RFC 2828)

TERM	ACRONYM	DEFINITION
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basic attribute

attribute of a metadata item commonly needed in its specification (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)

Basic Business Information Entity

BBIE

les composants transversaux élémentaires

#####  
#####  
#####-  
#####

(1) A Core Component used in a specific business context. (2) A Business Information Entity that represents a singular business characteristic of a specific Object Class in a specific Business Context. It has a unique business semantic definition. A Basic Business Information Entity represents a Basic Business Information Entity Property and is therefore linked to a Data Type, which describes its values. A Basic Business Information Entity is derived from a Basic Core Component. (CCTS 2.01)

Basic Business Information Entity Property

A Business Information Entity Property for which the permissible values are expressed by simple values, represented by a Data Type (CCTS 2.01)

Basic Core Component

BCC

les composants communs élémentaires

#####  
#####  
#####

(1) A Core Component that represents a singular business concept with a unique business semantic definition. (2) A Core Component which constitutes a singular business characteristic of a specific Aggregate Core Component that represents an Object Class.

Basic Core Component Property	It has a unique business semantic definition. A Basic Core Component represents a Basic Core Component Property and is therefore of a Data Type, which defines its set of values. Basic Core Components function as the properties of Aggregate Core Components. (CCTS 2.01) A Core Component Property for which the permissible values are expressed by simple values, represented by a Data Type. (CCTS 2.01)
BCSS	See Business Collaboration Specification Schema
BDV	See Business Domain View (N093/ UMMUG)
behaviour	The observable effects of an operation or event, including its results. (OMG)
binding	a mapping from one framework or specification to another (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
boundary class	A Boundary is a class that lies on the periphery of a system, but within it. It interacts with actors outside the system as well as objects of all three kinds of analysis classes within the system. (OMG)
Box Completion Guideline	document specifying – ((to be amended)) (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/ JWG 2)
BPAWG	See Business Process Analysis Working Group (UN/ CEFACT)
BRS	See Business Requirement Specification

BRV	See Business Requirement View (N093/UMMUG)
BSV	See Business Service View (N093/UMMUG)
BTV	See Business Transaction View (N093/UMMUG)
business	A series of processes, each having a clearly understood purpose, involving more than one organization, realized through the exchange of information and directed towards some mutually agreed upon goal, extending over a period of time. (ISO/IEC 14662)
business activity	(1) A business activity is used to represent the state of the business process of one of the partners. (BPSS 1.05) (2) For instance the requester is either in the state of sending the request, in the state of waiting for the response, or in the state of receiving. (CPP 2.0)
business area	An area of knowledge or activity characterized by a family of related systems. (RUP) An area of knowledge or activity characterized by a set of concepts and terminology understood by practitioners in that area.
business collaboration	An activity conducted between two or more parties for the purpose of achieving a specified outcome. (UEBA 0.59)
business collaboration activity	See "business collaboration". (N093/UMMUG)
business collaboration domain	A domain conducted between two or more parties for the

Business Collaboration Framework	BCF	purpose of achieving a specified outcome. (N093/UMMUG) Business Collaboration Framework. A collection of specifications defining electronic business exchange for two or more business partners. (Established experts on process modeling and B2B e-commerce standards development and implementation.) (Edifecs)
Business Collaboration Knowledge		The knowledge involved in a collaboration. (UEBA 0.59)
Business Collaboration Model		A Business Collaboration Model describes in detail how Trading Partners take on roles, relationships and responsibilities to facilitate interaction with other Trading Partners. (CPPA 2.0)
business collaboration pattern		(1) An pattern describes the way to use of the business collaboration model to be achieved between trading partners. (N093/UMMUG) (2) The Collaboration business pattern, which is also known as the User toUser or U2U pattern, enables interaction and collaboration between users. This pattern can be observed in solutions that support small or extended teams who need to work together in order to achieve a joint goal. (IBM)
Business Collaboration Protocol	BCP	A business collaboration protocol choreographs one or more business transaction activities. (UMM)

Business  
Collaboration Rules

Rules of  
Collaboration  
between Trading  
Partners. (CPPA 2.0)

Business           BCSS  
Collaboration  
Specification Schema

schéma de  
spécification pour  
la collaboration  
commerciale

"#####  
#####  
#####  
#####

"BCSS is a technical  
specification  
(1.) to make  
CCTS compliant  
information  
modelling accessible  
to a broad user base  
through standard  
UML tool support  
(2.) to support  
easy interchange of  
information models  
between different  
UML tools and (3.)  
to support validation  
of the structure  
and semantics of  
information models  
against the CCTS.  
These goals are  
achieved through  
the development  
of a formal UML  
profile for CCTS that  
includes stereotypes,  
tagged values and  
OCL constraints.  
(BCSS V1.0)"

business  
commitments

The making or  
accepting of a  
right, liability or  
responsibility by  
a Person that  
is capable of  
enforcement in the  
jurisdiction in which  
the commitment  
is made. (ISO/IEC  
15944-1)

business context

(1) Defines a  
context in which  
a business has  
chosen to employ an  
information entity.  
(2) The formal  
description of a  
specific business  
circumstance  
as identified by  
the values of a  
set of Context  
Categories, allowing  
different business  
circumstances  
to be uniquely  
distinguished. (CCTS  
2.01)

business document

The set of  
information  
components that

Business document  
flow

are interchanged as part of a business activity. (CCTS 2.01)  
A business transaction is realized as Business Document flows between the requesting and responding roles. There is always a requesting Business Document, and optionally a responding Business Document, depending on the desired transaction semantics, e.g. one-way notification vs. two-way conversation. (BPSS 1.05)

Business Domain

An business area of knowledge or activity characterized by a family of related systems. (RUP)

Business Domain View      BDV

The partitioning of business domain into business areas, process areas, and business processes. This view establishes the business context of the process which is a precursor to evaluating the likelihood of finding reusable, previously defined, process descriptions or terminology in the UMM libraries. View aligned with UMM. (UMM, N093/ UMMUG)

business entity

Something that is accessed, inspected, manipulated, produced, and worked on in the business. (UMM)

business entity class

Group of Items which are structured in the same way that serves the fundamental missions of the company, that has legal and/ or business basis, which may

business expert	participate in exchanges with partners, which will be implemented into objects (object technology) through a modeling process. For example order is a business entity class. (UMM)
business information	A person who is knowledgeable about the business area being modeled. (UMM)
Business InformationBIE Entity	Information that two or more Trading Partners agree to use in their exchange of information (BPSS 1.05) (1) A context specific instantiation of a Core Component that constitutes a piece of business data or a group of pieces of business data with a unique business semantic definition. (2) A Business Information Entity can be a Basic Business Information Entity (BBIE), an Association Business Information Entity (ASBIE), or an Aggregate Business Information Entity (ABIE). (CCTS 2.01)
Business Information Entity Property	A business characteristic belonging to the Object Class in its specific Business Context that is represented by an Aggregate Business Information Entity. (CCTS 2.01)
business information group	A set of basic and/or aggregate information entities that convey a single business function. (CCTS 2.01)
business information model	A model that references all meta-information associated with a specific Business Process.

Business Information BIO  
Object

The Business Information Model references Business Entities, Business Information Entities, and Business Information Objects to accomplish that task. (BPSS 1.05) Business Documents are composed from re-useable Business Information Objects. At a lower level, Business Processes can be composed of re-useable Common Business Processes, and Business Information Objects can be composed of re-useable Core Components. (Common Business Processes and Business Information Objects should be stored in a UMM Business Library.) (BPSS 1.05)

business intent

The underlying Business Intent of the Trading Partners (BPSS 1.05)

business interaction  
Business interaction  
activity

CCMA 0.6a  
An activity which a specification of how stimuli are sent between instances to perform a specific business. The interaction is defined in the context of a collaboration. (N093/ UMMUG)

business library

A collection of approved process models specific to a line of business (e.g., shipping, insurance). (CCTS 2.01)

business message

Any message exchanged between Trading Partners. The Business Process Schema will govern the choreography of business messages and signals.

Business Message  
Payload

The Assembly Document describes how to construct a



Business Message  
Type

Business Message Payload during the Design Phase. (At the time a Trading Partner Agreement is finalized, the Business Message Payloads must also be agreed upon and not subject to change.) A Business Message Type is a container of artifacts that describes the information exchanged in a Business Interaction. A Business Interaction synchronizes the knowledge on states of Business Entities at both sides of the interaction, in order to enable the participating Business Partners to continue an intra- and inter-organizational Business Process. A Business Message is not a Business Information Entity (BIE), and does not require a corresponding Aggregate Core Component (ACC). Business Message Types may however be based on more generic Business Message Types, much like Aggregate Business Information Entities are based on Aggregate Core Components. (CCMA 0.6)

Modeling artifact from the Business Operational View. Business Modeling Artifacts SHALL be capable of being discovered and shared by other Actors within the infrastructure to facilitate reusability. An unambiguously identified, specified,

Business Modeling  
Artifact

Business Object

referenceable, registerable and re-useable scenario or scenario component of a business transaction. The term business object is used in two distinct but related ways, with slightly different meanings for each usage: In a business model, business objects describe a business itself, and its business context. The business objects capture business concepts and express an abstract view of the business's "real world". The term "modeling business object" is used to designate this usage. In a design for a software system or in program code, business objects reflects how business concepts are represented in software. The abstraction here reflects the transformation of business ideas into a software realization. The term "systems business objects" is used to designate this usage. (ISO/IEC 15944-2)

Modeling artifact from the Business Operational View (BPSS 1.05)

A perspective of business transactions limited to those aspects regarding the making of business decisions and commitments among organizations, which are needed for the description of a business transaction. (ISO/IEC 14662)

Business Object TypeBOT

Business Operational BOV  
View

Business Operations BOM  
Map

business partner

Business Process BP

Business Process  
activity

Business Process  
Model

Modélisation  
de procédure  
d'entreprise

"The partitioning of business processes into business areas and business categories first part of Requirements Workflow (UMM)"  
An entity that engages in business transactions with another business partner(s). (BPSS 1.05)  
(1) The means by which one or more activities are accomplished in operating business practices. (UMM)  
(2) The Business Process as described using the UN/CEFACT Catalogue of Common Business Processes. (CCTS 2.01)  
See "Business Process". (N093/UMMUG)  
The standard is a model of the business process, not a model of the data, and allows business partners an opportunity to have a dialogue on common ground about business processes that currently are embedded in the applications that perform them.  
BPML (Business Process Modeling Language) allows these processes to be managed outside the applications, which potentially will foster increased collaboration and innovation between enterprises. In addition, BPML is designed to bridge the gap between legacy IT infrastructures and emerging business-to-business collaboration protocols such as

Business Process Analysis Working Group	BPAWG	RosettaNet, BizTalk, and ebXML. While those protocols are concerned with the interact between two companies, BPML deals with the higher-level objectives that move the business forward. (Howard Smith, CSC's) (N093/UMMUG) UN/CEFACT Business Process Analysis Working Group. Responsible for analysing and understanding the key elements of international transactions and working for the elimination of constraints. (UN/CEFACT) Standard methodology and mechanism for modeling a Business Process and its' associated information models. (UMM)
Business Process and Information Model		The Business Process name(s) as described using the UN/CEFACT Catalogue of Common Business Processes as extended by the user. (CCTS 2.01)
Business Process Context		The definition of how to interact with one partner role in order to make partner perform a desired service. (BPSS 1.05)
business process interface		The actors conducting a particular Business Process, as identified in the UN/CEFACT Catalogue of Common Business Processes. (CCTS 2.01)
Business Process Role Context		An abstract architectural principle of a runtime expression of a Business Process that is
Business Process Runtime Expression	BPRE	

Business Process Specification Schema      BPSS

semantic and syntax specific. (BPSS 1.05) Defines the necessary set of elements to specify run-time aspects and configuration parameters to drive the partners' systems used in the collaboration. (BPSS 1.05) The goal of the BP Specification Schema is to provide the bridge between the eBusiness process modeling and specification of eBusiness software components. (CPP 2.0)

business profile

Describes a company's ebXML capabilities and constraints, as well as its supported business scenarios.

Business Requirement Specification      BRS

Prescriptions commerciales

A document that specifies the business requirements for the definition of a specific business process. The business requirements are defined using exclusively business specific terminology with the information requirements expressed in appropriate text, schematics and models that are not influenced by specific harmonised sector neutral terminology. (ICG)

Business Requirements View      BRV

The view of a business process model that captures the business scenarios, inputs, outputs, constraints and boundaries for business processes and their interrelationships within business process collaborations. This view is how the business domain

business role	expert sees and describes the process to be modelled. The BRV is expressed in the language and concepts of the business domain expert. (N093/ UMMUG)
business rule	The Role(s) of Business Partners used in a Business Collaboration and described in the Business Process Model. (BPSS 1.05)
business semantic	Rules, regulations and practices for business. (UMM)
business service	A precise meaning of words from a business perspective. (CCTS 2.01)
Business Service Interface	A business service is a network component that responds to business transaction requests initiated by other services. (1) An ebXML collaboration that is conducted by two or more parties each using a human or automated business service that interprets the documents and document envelopes transmitted and decides how to (or whether to) respond. (BPSS 1.05) (2) The Business Service Interface is an abstract architectural component that references the business and technical details of how to invoke a business service, whether using a manual or automated interface. (UEBA 0.59)
Business Service View	BSV
	"The view of a business process model that specifies the component services and agents

and their message (information) exchange as interactions necessary to execute and validate a business collaboration. The BSV is expressed in the language and technical concepts of the software developer. The view of a business process model that specifies the electronic formation of business contracts using an electronic medium Design Workflow. (N093/ UMMUG)"

Business stakeholder

An individual who is materially affected by the outcome of the system in a business domain. (N093/UMMUG)

Business Term

This is a synonym under which the Core Component or Business Information Entity is commonly known and used in the business. A Core Component or Business Information Entity may have several business terms or synonyms. (CCTS 2.01)

Business Transaction BT

(1) A business transaction is a set of business information and business signal exchanges amongst two business partners that must occur in an agreed format, sequence and time period. (UMM) (2) A business transaction is a logical unit of business conducted by two or more parties that generates a computable success or failure state. The community, the partners, and the process, are all in

a definable, and self-reliant state prior to the business transaction, and in a new definable, and self-reliant state after the business transaction. In other words if you are still 'waiting' for your business partner's response or reaction, the business transaction has not completed.

(CPP 2.0) (3) A Business Transaction is the atomic unit of work in a trading arrangement between two business partners. A Business Transaction is conducted between two parties playing opposite roles in the transaction.

(BPSS 1.05) (4) An economic interaction, which may, or may not, be atomic in nature. A set of state changes that occur, or are desired, in computer systems controlled by some set of parties, and these changes are related in some business application defined manner. A Business Transaction is subject to, and a part of, a business relationship. (It is assumed that the parties involved in a Business Transaction have distinct and autonomous Business (Application) Systems, which do not require knowledge of each others' implementation or internal state representations in volatile or persistent storage. Access to such loosely



Business Transaction BTV  
View

coupled systems is assumed to occur only through service interfaces.) Note: In the UMM the general term 'Business Transaction' is applied very specifically to a single request or single request / response pair with specified optional signals between exactly two parties. (Tony Frecher)  
"The view of a business process model that captures the semantics of business information entities and their flow of exchange between roles as they perform business activities. This view is an elaboration on the business requirements view by the business analyst and is how the business analyst sees the process to be modelled. This view uses the language and concepts of the business analyst to convey requirements to the software designer and the business domain expert. The view in a business process model that specifies the contract formation process for various types of business contracts Analysis Workflow (N093/UMMUG)"  
Process a counter effect of a set of messages / procedures. There are a number of different ways that this may be achieved in practice. (Tony Frecher)

Cancel / Roll back

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
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capsule		A specific design pattern which represents an encapsulated thread of control in the system. A capsule is a stereotyped class with a specific set of required and restricted associations and properties. (RUP)
cardinality	cardinalité	An indication whether a characteristic is optional, mandatory and/or repetitive. (CCTS 2.01)
Catalogue of Business Information Entity		This represents the approved set of Business Information Entities from which to choose when applying the Core Component discovery process. (CCTS 2.01)
Catalogue of Core Component CCL		See Core Component Catalogue. (CCTS 2.01)
charasteristic		See Core Component Library. (CCTS 2.01)
Child Core Component		abstraction of a property of an object or of a set of objects NOTE: Characteristics are used for describing concepts. (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.4). A Core Component used as part of a larger aggregate construct. (CCTS 2.01)
choreography		(1) A declaration of the activities within collaboration and the sequencing rules and dependencies between these activities. (2) The Business Transaction Choreography describes the ordering and transitions between business transactions or sub collaborations within a binary collaboration. For example, in a UML tool this could be done using a UML activity diagram. The choreography is described in the ebXML Business Process Specification Schema using activity diagram concepts such as start state, completion state, activities, synchronizations, transitions between activities, and guards on the transitions. (BPSS 1.05)

class	(1) A description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics. A class may use a set of interfaces to specify collections of operations it provides to its environment. See interface. (RUP) (2)a description of a set of objects that share the same attributes, operations, methods, relationships, and semantics (ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.9).
class diagram	"Shows static structure of concepts, types, and classes. Concepts show how users think about the world types show interfaces of software components classes show implementation of software components. (OMG Distilled) A diagram that shows a collection of declarative (static) model elements, such as classes, types, and their contents and relationships. (RUP)"
classification scheme	(1) This is an officially supported scheme to describe a given Context Category. (CCTS 2.01) (2) arrangement or division of objects into groups based on characteristics that the objects have in common, e.g., origin, composition, structure, application, and function. (ISO 11179-2, First edition)
classification scheme item	component of content in a classification scheme. NOTE This may be a node in a taxonomy or ontology, a term in a thesaurus, etc. (ISO 11179-2, First edition)
classified component	any component of a data element that may be classified in one or more classification schemes. NOTE The components include the object class, property, representation class, data element concept, value domain, and data element. (ISO 11179-2, First edition)

client	Software that initiates a connection with a Server.
code	A character string (letters, figures or symbols) that for brevity and/or language independency may be used to represent or replace a definitive value or text of an attribute. Codes usually are maintained in code lists per attribute type (e.g. colour). (ebXML CC Dictionary Naming Conventions)
collaboration	<p>"(1) Describes a pattern of interaction among objects it shows the objects participating in the interaction by their links to each other and the messages they send to each other. (RUP)</p> <p>(2) Two or more parties working together under a defined set of rules. (CPP 2.0)"</p>
collaboration diagram	<p>"A collaboration diagram describes a pattern of interaction among objects it shows the objects participating in the interaction by their links to each other and the messages they send to each other. Unlike a sequence diagram, a collaboration diagram shows the relationships among the instances. Sequence diagrams and collaboration diagrams express similar information, but show it in different ways. See sequence diagram. (RUP)"</p>
Collaboration Protocol	<p>The protocol that defines for a Collaborative Process: 1. The sequence, dependencies and semantics of the Documents that are exchanged between Parties in order to carry out that Collaborative Process, and 2. The Messaging Capabilities used when sending documents between those Parties. Note that a Collaborative Process can have more than one Collaboration Protocol by which it can</p>

Collaboration Protocol Agreement	CPA	<p>be implemented. (CPPA 2.0)</p> <p>(1) Information agreed between two (or more) Parties that identifies or describes the specific Collaboration Protocol that they have agreed to use. (CPPA 2.0) (2) A CPA indicates what the involved Parties "will" do when carrying out a Collaborative Process. A CPA is representable by a Document</p>
Collaboration Protocol Profile	CPP	<p>(1) Information about a Party that can be used to describe one or more Collaborative Processes and associated Collaborative Protocols that the Party supports. (CPPA 2.0) (2) A CPP indicates what a Party "can" do in order to carry out a Collaborative Process. A CPP is representable by a Document. While logically, a CPP is a single document, in practice, the CPP might be a set of linked documents that express various aspects of the capabilities. A CPP is not an agreement. It represents the capabilities of a Party. (CCTS 2.01)</p>
Collaborative Process		<p>A shared process by which two Parties work together in order to carry out a process. The Collaborative Process can be defined by an ebXML Collaboration Model.</p>
commitment		<p>An obligation to perform an economic event (that is, transfer ownership of a specified quantity of a specified economic resource type) at some future point in time. Order line items are examples of commitment. (BPSS 1.05)</p>
common attribute		<p>a basic attribute that is applicable to all types of metadata item (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)</p>
Common Business Process		<p>"(1) A business process that is used with reasonable frequency in a business community. (BPSS 1.05) (2) For electronic business-to-</p>

business commerce, we are interested in business processes that manifest themselves in an exchange (one way, two way, or n-way) of information in electronic format between parties. Typically, Common Business Processes are defined by standards bodies or business communities that are generally perceived as defining de facto standards for business processes within their domain of specialization. A business process that is not defined as common by a standards body or is only used by a small business community is not a Common Business Process. The phrase "exchange of information in electronic format" includes XML messaging, EDI messaging, file transfers, and other forms of electronic data exchange. This could include facsimile, email, and phone conversations. However, it is probably important that any business process that contains a facsimile or phone conversation component also include at least one electronic message, file transfer, or the like."

common facility

common facility (of Metadata Registry) a facility provided by a Metadata Registry that is applicable to all types of Administered Item within the registry. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition) The outermost envelope of an ebXML Message. For example: HTTP or SMTP. (ebMS Spec)

Communication Protocol Envelope

component

A physical, replaceable part of a system that packages implementation and conforms to and provides the realization of a set of interfaces. A component represents a physical piece of implementation of

component diagram	<p>a system, including software code (source, binary or executable) or equivalents such as scripts or command files. (RUP)</p>
component interface	<p>A diagram that shows the organizations and dependencies among components. (RUP)</p> <p>A named set of operations that characterize the behavior of a component. (OMG)</p>
composite attribute	<p>an attribute whose datatype is non-atomic (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)</p>
composite datatype	<p>a datatype that is also a class. NOTE: A composite datatype is used as a datatype for a composite attribute. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)</p>
concept	<p>"(1) An abstract idea a general notion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a plan of intention a conception</li> <li>• an idea or invention to help sell or publicize a commodity</li> <li>• an idea or thought which corresponds to some distinct entity or class of entities, or to its essential features, or determines the application of a term (especially a predicate), and thus plays a part in the use of reason or language. (NOD) (2) unit of knowledge created by a unique combination of characteristics (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.1)."</li> </ul>
concept system	<p>set of concepts structured according to the relations among them (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.11)</p>
conceptual domain	<p>set of valid value meanings. NOTE: The value meanings may either be enumerated or expressed via a description. (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, 3.3.21)</p>

conceptual model	conceptual model that represents an abstract view of the real world. NOTE: A conceptual model represents the human understanding of a system. (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
concrete class	A class that can be directly instantiated. (OMG)
conditional	"required under certain specified conditions. NOTE 1: One of three obligation statuses applied to the attributes of metadata items, indicating the conditions under which the attribute is required. See also mandatory (3.2.17) and optional (3.2.28). NOTE 2: Obligation statuses apply to metadata items with a Registration Status of ""recorded"" or higher. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)"
Confirm	Ensure that the effect of a set of messages / procedures is completed. There are a number of different ways that this may be achieved in practice(Tony Frecher)
conformance	"Fulfilment of a product, process or service of all requirements specified adherence of an implementation to the requirements of one or more specific standards or technical specifications. "
constraint	A semantic condition or restriction. Certain constraints are predefined in the OMG, others may be user defined. Constraints are one of three extensibility mechanisms in OMG. See tagged value, stereotype. (RUP)
constraint language	A formal expression of actions occurring in specific Contexts to assemble, structurally refine, and semantically qualify Core Components. The result of applying the Constraint Language to a set of Core Components in a specific Context is a set



content component		of Business Information Entities. (CCTS 2.01) Defines the primitive type used to express the content of a Core Component Type. (CCTS 2.01)
Content Component Restrictions		The formal definition of a format restriction that applies to the possible values of a Content Component. (CCTS 2.01)
context		(1) Defines the circumstances in which a Business Process may be used. This is specified by a set of Context Categories known as Business Context. (CCTS 2.01) (See Business Context.) (2) A designation or description of the application environment or discipline in which a name is applied or from which it originates (ISO/IEC 11179-3).
context category		A group of one or more related values used to express a characteristic of a business circumstance. (CCTS 2.01)
context driver		Driver information that may be discovered from the Trading Partner Profiles or the Registry Information Model data at the Trading Partner Agreement design time. Eight context categories defined: Business Process, Product Classification, Industry Classification, Geopolitical, Official Constraints, Business Process Role, Supporting Role, System Capabilities. (UABA 0.59)
Context Rules Construct		The overall expression of a single set of rules used to apply Context to Core Components. (CCTS 2.01)
Context Rules Message	CRM	A Context Rules Message can be derived from the context by accessing Context Rules Lookup Tables from the Registry. (UEBA 0.59)
Contract		Any rule, agreement or promise which constrains an Party's behaviour and is known to any other Party, and upon which any

control class		other knowing Party may rely.(Tony Frecher) A class used to model behavior specific to one, or a several use cases. (RUP)
controlled vocabulary.		A supplemental vocabulary used to uniquely define potentially ambiguous words or business terms. This ensures that every word within any of the Core Component names and definitions is used consistently, unambiguously and accurately. (CCTS 2.01)
controlling agency		Agency responsible for controlling the content of a basic information entity. (CCTS 2.01)
Core Component	CC	A building block for the creation of a semantically correct and meaningful information exchange package. It contains only the information pieces necessary to describe a specific concept.(CCTS 2.01) A semantic building block for creating clear and meaningful data models, vocabularies, and information exchange packages. Core Components are used as the basis for creating Business Information Entities. (CCTS 2.x)
Core Component Catalog		The temporary collection of all metadata about each Core Component that has been discovered during the development and initial testing of this Core Component Technical Specification, pending the establishment of a permanent Registry/Repository. (CCTS 2.01)
Core Component Dictionary		An extract from the Core Component Catalogue that provides a ready reference of the Core Component through its Dictionary Entry Name, component parts, and definition. (CCTS 2.01)
Core Component Library	CCL	Bibliothèque des éléments de base The Core Component Library is the part of the registry/repository in which Core Components shall be stored as

Core Component Message Library Core Component Property		Registry Classes. The Core Component Library will contain all the Core Component Types, Basic Core Components, Aggregate Core Components, Basic Business Information Entities and Aggregate Business Information Entities. (CCTS 2.01) TBD (CCMA 0.6)
Core Component Type	CCT	A business characteristic belonging to the Object Class represented by an Aggregate Core Component. (CCTS 2.01) A Core Component which consists of one and only one Content Component that carries the actual content plus one or more Supplementary Components giving an essential extra definition to the Content Component. Core Component Types do not have business semantics. (CCTS 2.01) (This definition was deleted in CCTS 2.x & move to Example.)
core data type		A Core Component, which consists of one and only one Content Component, that carries the actual content plus one or more Supplementary Components giving an essential extra definition to the Content Component. Core Data Types do not have Business Semantics. Core Data Types define the set of valid values that can be used for a particular Basic Core Component Property or Basic Business Information Entity Property. (CCTS 2.01)
Counter-effect		An appropriate effect intended to counteract a Provisional Effect. (Tony Frecher)
CPA	CPA	See Collaboration Protocol Agreement
CPP	CPP	See Collaboration Protocol Profile
CPP-A		See Collaboration Protocol Profile and Collaboration Protocol Agreement

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
data		donnée	(1) re-interpretable representation of information in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing. NOTE: Data can be processed by humans or by automatic means. (ISO 2382-1:1993, 01.01.02). (2) representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner suitable for communication, interpretation, or processing by humans or by automatic means (ISO 2382-4)
data element			(1) A unit of data for which the identification, meaning, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes (ISO/IEC 11179-3). (2) unit of data for which the definition, identification, representation and permissible values are specified by means of a set of attributes (ISO 11179-2, First edition)
data element concept			A concept which can be represented in the form of a data element, described independently of any particular representation (ISO/IEC 11179-3).
data identifier			An identifier of a data element (a string of characters or other graphic symbols) assigned by a Registration Authority. (ISO/IEC 11179-3)
data model		modèle de données	graphical and/or lexical representation of data, specifying their properties, structure and inter-relationships. (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
data type		type de donnée	(1) A descriptor of a set of values that lack identity and whose operations do not have side effects. Data types include primitive pre-defined types and user-definable types. Pre-

deliverable	livrable	defined types include numbers, string and time. User-definable types include enumerations. (RUP) (2) Defines the set of valid values that can be used for a particular Basic Core Component Property or Basic Business Information Entity Property. It is defined by specifying restrictions on the Core Component Type that forms the basis of the Data Type. (CCTS 2.01) (3) In the CCTS 2.x, "data type" was changed to "core data type). An output from a process that has a value, material or otherwise, to a customer or other stakeholder. (RUP)
deployment diagram	diagramme de déploiement	A diagram that shows the configuration of run-time processing nodes and the components, processes, and objects that live on them. Components represent run-time manifestations of code units. See component diagram. (RUP)
design	design	The part of the software development process whose primary purpose is to decide how the system will be implemented. During design, strategic and tactical decisions are made to meet the required functional and quality requirements of a system. See analysis. (RUP)
design pattern	patron de conception	A specific solution to a particular problem in software design. Design patterns capture solutions that have developed and evolved over time, expressed in a succinct and easily applied form. (RUP)
Design Phase		The design phase SHALL be accomplished by applying object-oriented principles based on the UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology. (UEBA 0.83)
diagram	diagramme	A graphical depiction of all or part of a model. (RUP) OMG supports the following diagrams:

Dictionary Entry Name		class diagram, object diagram, use-case diagram, sequence diagram, collaboration diagram, statechart diagram, activity diagram, component diagram, and deployment diagram. This is the unique official name of a Core Component, Business Information Entity, Business Context or Data Type in the dictionary. (CCTS 2.01).
definition	définition	representation of a concept by a descriptive statement which serves to differentiate it from related concepts. (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.3.1).
digital signature	signature numérique	A digital code that can be attached to an electronically transmitted message that uniquely identifies the sender
Discovery Phase		The Discovery Phase covers all aspects of the discovery of ebXML related resources. A Trading Partner who has implemented an ebXML Business Service Interface can begin the process of discovery. One possible discovery method may be to request the Collaboration Protocol Profile of another Trading Partner. (UEBA 0.83)
distributed registry		Federation of multiple registries that behaves logically as one registry. (UEBA 0.83)
document		A Document is any data that can be represented in a digital form.
document exchange		An exchange of documents between two parties.
Document Type Definition DTD	Définition de Type de Document	DTD is to define the legal building blocks of any SGML-based (SGML = Standard Generalized Markup Language) document. It defines the document structure with a list of legal elements. (W3C)
domain	domaine	An area of knowledge or activity characterized by a family of related systems. (RUP)

DTD

DTD

See Document Type Definition

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
ebXML SOAP Extention			A specification of the structure and composition of the information necessary for an ebXML Message Service to successfully generate or process an ebXML Message (ebMS 1.0)
economic contract			A subtype of agreement between partner types that some actual economic exchanges will occur in the future. Contracts can have recursive relationships with other contracts, for example, yearly contracts with monthly releases and weekly or daily shipping schedules. Contracts are containers for collections of commitments. For example, a purchase order is a contract wherein the line items are commitments. (BPSS 1.05)
economic event			The transfer of control of an economic resource from one party to another party. (BPSS 1.05)
economic resource			A quantity of something of value that is under the control of an enterprise. (BPSS 1.05)
economic resource type			An economic resource type is the abstract classification or definition of an economic resource. For example, in an ERP system, ItemMaster or ProductMaster would represent the Economic Resource Type that abstractly defines an Inventory item or product. Forms of payment are also defined by economic resource types, e.g. currency. (BPSS 1.05)
EDI			See Electronic Data Interchange
EDI message			An approved, published, and maintained formal description of how to structure the data required to perform a specific business function, in such a way as to allow for the transfer and

EDIFACT messages			handling of this data by electronic means. (MoU) A electronic message formats based on UN/EDIFACT standard set developed and maintained by the UN/EDIFACT Working Group which are in UN/TDID directories. (UN/CEFACT)
EDIFACT Working Group	EWG		UN/EDIFACT Working Group. To develop and maintain UN/EDIFACT, the support of harmonised implementations and the use of multi-lingual terminology. (UN/CEFACT)
elaboration			The second phase of the process where the product vision and its architecture are defined. (RUP)
elaboration phase			The second phase of the process where the product vision and its architecture are defined. (RUP)
electronic business	eBusiness	affaires électroniques	A generic term covering information definition and exchange requirements within and between enterprises, including customers by electronic means. (MoU)
electronic business XML	ebXML	Transactions électroniques avec le langage de balisage extensible	An eBusiness concept based on EDI experience in business processes, XML interchange formats and the Internet technology. ebXML Initiative Project jointly launched by UN/CEFACT and OASIS for 15-18 months work in Nov. 1999 and finished in May 2001. Further work is being made by UN/CEFACT and OASIS separately. (UN/CEFACT)
electronic commerce		commerce électronique	Electronic Commerce is doing business electronically. This includes the sharing of standardized unstructured or structured business information by any electronic means (such as electronic mail or messaging, World Wide Web technology, electronic bulletin boards, smart cards, electronic funds transfers, electronic data interchange, and automatic data capture technology) among



Electronic Data Interchange	EDI	Échange de données informatisé	suppliers, customers, governmental bodies and other partners in order to conduct and execute transactions in business, administrative and consumer activities. (UN/CEFACT- SIMAC) The automated exchange of any predefined and structured data for business among information systems of two or more organizations.
element		élément	An atomic constituent of a model. (OMG)
encryption		chiffrement	"Cryptographic transformation of data (called ""plaintext"" ) into a form (called ""ciphertext"" ) that conceals the data's original meaning to prevent it from being known or used. If the transformation is reversible, the corresponding reversal process is called ""decryption"", which is a transformation that restores encrypted state.data to its original state. "
entity		entité	any concrete or abstract thing that exists, did exist, or might exist, including associations among these things. Example: A person, object, event, idea, process, etc. NOTE: An entity exists whether data about it are available or not. (ISO/IEC 2382-17:1999, 17.02.05).
entity class			A class used to model information that has been stored by the system, and the associated behavior. A generic class reused in many use cases, often with persistent characteristics. An entity class defines a set of entity objects, which participate in several use cases and typically survive those use cases. (RUP)
enumeration			A list of named values used as the range of a particular attribute type.

Error handling		système de gestion d'exceptions	For example, RGBColor = (red, green, blue). Boolean is a predefined enumeration with values from the set (false, true). (RUP) This component handles the reporting of errors encountered during MSH or Application processing of a message. (ebMS 1.0)
essential characteristic			characteristic which is indispensable to understanding a concept (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.6).
event			The specification of a significant occurrence that has a location in time and space. In the context of state diagrams, an event is an occurrence that can trigger a transition. (RUP)
EWG	EWG		See EDIFACT Working Group (UN/CEFACT)
eXtensible Markup Language	XML	Langage de balisage extensible	XML is designed to enable the exchange of information (data) between different applications and data sources on the World Wide Web and has been standardized by the W3C. XML is a simplified subset of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML). XML allows construction of structured data (trees), which rely on composition relationships. XML schemas are used to define data models. (W3C)
extension			totality of objects to which a concept corresponds. (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.8).

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
Final Effect			An appropriate effect intended to complete and finalise a Provisional Effect. (Tony Frecher)
Functional Service View	FSV		A perspective of business transactions limited to those information technology interoperability aspects of IT systems needed to support the execution of open-edi transactions. (ISO/IEC 14662)
functional set			A set of alternative representations for the

same semantic concept.  
(CCTS 2.01)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
general concept			concept which corresponds to two or more objects, which form a group by reason of common properties. NOTE: Examples of general concepts are 'planet', 'tower'. (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.3)
generalization			(1) A taxonomic relationship between a more general element and a more specific element. The more specific element is fully consistent with the more general element and contains additional information. An instance of the more specific element may be used where the more general element is allowed. See inheritance. (RUP) (2) that is fully consistent with the first class (i.e. it has all of its attributes and relationships) and that adds additional information. NOTE: A generalization is a type of relationship. (Adapted from ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.24)
Geopolitical Context			A specific instance of a context driver covering all aspects of geography and political influences on a business. (CCTS 2.01)
Globally Unique Identifier GUID			A unique string of characters used to identify a common object. For example, the unique identifier may be computed by adding the time and date to the network adapter's internal serial number.

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
Header parsing			To extract or transform information from a received SOAP Header or Body element into a form that is suitable for processing by the MSH implementation. (ebMS 1.0)
Header processing			One ebXML Message Service does how report errors it detects to another ebXML Message

Service Handler the creation of the SOAP Header elements for the ebXML Message uses input from the application, passed through the Message Service Interface, information from the Collaboration Protocol Agreement (CPA defined in (ebCPP)) that governs the message, and generated information such as digital signature, timestamps and unique identifiers. (ebMS 1.0)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
ICG identifier	ICG		See Information Content Management Group (UN/CEFACT) (1) See data identifier. (2) (in Metadata Registry) sequence of characters, capable of uniquely identifying that with which it is associated, within a specified context. NOTE: A name should be used as an identifier because it is not linguistically neutral. (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
IEC implementation	IEC		See International Electrotechnic Commission. (1) An implementation is the realization of a specification. (NIST) (2) It can be a software product, system or program. (CCTS 2.01)
Implementation Functional View Implementation Phase	IFV		View aligned with UMM. (UMM) The implementation phase deals specifically with the procedures for creating an application of the ebXML infrastructure. (UEBA 0.59)
Inception Phase			The first phase of the Unified Process, in which the seed idea, request for proposal, for the previous generation is brought to the point of being (at least internally) funded to enter the elaboration phase. (RUP)
individual concept			concept which corresponds to only one object. NOTE: Examples of individual concepts are: 'Saturn', 'the Eiffel Tower'.

industry classification context		(ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.2). Semantic influences related to the industry or industries of the trading partners (e.g., product identification schemes used in different industries). See Geographical Context. (CCTS 2.01)
industry expert		A person who is knowledgeable about the industry area being modeled.(N093/UMMUG)
information bundle		The formal description of the semantics of the information to be exchanged by Open-edi Parties playing roles in an Open-edi scenario. (ISO 14662)
Information Content Management Group	ICG	One of the newly established groups in the UN/CEFACT in May, 2002 Plenary. Work in ICG covers UN/CEFACT's libraries, code lists and recommendations. (UN/CEFACT)
information entity		A reusable semantic building block for the exchange of business-related information. (CCTS 2.01)
information interchange		process of sending and receiving data in such a manner that the information content, or meaning assigned to the data, is not altered during the transmission. (ISO 11179-6, Second edition)
information model		The information model does not deal with the actual content of the repository. All Elements of the information model represent metadata about the content and not the content itself. The Registry Information Model provides a blueprint or high-level schema for the ebXML Registry. Its primary value is for implementers of ebXML Registries. It provides these implementers with information on the type of metadata that is stored in the Registry as well as the relationships among metadata Classes. (N093/

inheritance		<p>UMMUG, OASIS/ebXML Registry Information Model V2.0)</p> <p>(1) The mechanism by which more specific elements incorporate structure and behavior of more general elements related by behavior. See generalization. (RUP)</p> <p>(2) In object-oriented programming, the ability of a superclass to pass its characteristics (methods and instance variables) on to its subclasses. (techdictionary.com)</p>
instance		<p>An individual entity satisfying the description of a class or type. (RUP)</p>
intention		<p>set of characteristics which makes up the concept. (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.2.9).</p>
interaction diagram		<p>Shows how several objects collaborate in single use case. (UMM Distilled)</p>
interface		<p>A collection of operations that are used to specify a service of a class or a component. (RUP) A named set of operations that characterize the behavior of an element.</p>
International Code Designator	ICD	<p>identifier of an organization identification scheme. NOTE Based on ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.8. (ISO 11179-6, Second edition)</p>
International Code Designator value	ICD value	<p>identifier allocated to a particular organization identification scheme (ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.9)</p>
International Electrotechnical Commission (The)	IEC	<p>"IEC is the worldwide authority for developing, publishing and promoting voluntary consensus International Standards in the field of electrotechnology that this activity facilitates international exchange of goods and services, and develops cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological, and economic activity and that the IEC currently comprises 58 participating countries representing the full spectrum</p>

International Organization ISO  
for Standardization (The)

Organisation  
internationale de  
normalisation

of electrotechnical interests therein, including suppliers, users, governmental, professional and scientific bodies. (MoU) "

"ISO is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies, at present comprising some 120 members (one per country) that the object of ISO is to promote the development of standardization and related activities in the world with a view to facilitating international exchange of goods and services, and to developing cooperation in the spheres of intellectual, scientific, technological and economic activity that the results of ISO work are published in the form of International Standards that international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, participate in the development of ISO International Standards. (MoU) "

international registration IRDI  
data identifier

internationally unique identifier for an Administered Item as defined in the framework of ISO/IEC 11179. (ISO 11179-6, Second edition)

International ITU  
Telecommunication Union  
(The)

Union internationale des  
télécommunications

"ITU is a specialized agency of the United Nations within which governments and the private sector coordinate global telecommunication networks and services that within the ITU, the ITU-T sector mission is efficient, on time production of high quality global standards for telecommunications (except radiocommunications) that, at the time of signature, ITU comprises 189 Member States and ITU-T Sector Members include 160 recognized operating agencies, 189 manufacturers and industrial organizations, 38 international and

International Trade and Business Processes Group TBG

Groupe des procédures commerciales internationales

regional organizations and 3 other entities dealing with telecommunication matters. (MoU) "

One of the newly established groups in the UN/CEFACT in May, 2002 Plenary. ICG's works cover business and governmental process analysis, best practices, and international trade procedures using the UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology to support the development of appropriate trade facilitation and electronic business solutions. (UN/CEFACT)

invariant

"Each Business Message Type may have constraints associated with it. A constraint may be – an Invariant – a Precondition – a Postcondition and – a Transition Condition. Invariants are constraints defined on the information in the Business Message itself. Invariants may affect repetition and cardinality, element values, or a mix (e.g. ""if the Delivery Term=""FOB"", a Delivery Term Location must be present""). Whenever a constraint is totally within the scope of an ABIE, the constraint should be defined on ABIE level as a CCTS Usage Rule. Constraints on the level of the Business Message should have a scope wider than an ABIE. (CCMA 0.6a)"

ISO ISO

item identifier

See International Organization for Standardization. (The) identifier for an item (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.76) identifier of the Registration Authority registering the item (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.77)

item registration authority identifier

ITU ITU

See International Telecommunication Union. (The)



language

system of signs for communication, usually consisting of a vocabulary and rules (ISO 5127:2001, 1.1.2.01)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION

layer

(1) A specific way of grouping packages in a model at the same level of abstraction. (2) The organization of classifiers or packages at the same level of abstraction.

A layer represents a horizontal slice through an architecture, whereas a partition represents a vertical slice. Contrast: partition. (RUP)

Legal Group

LG

One of the newly established groups in the UN/CEFACT in May, 2002 Plenary. LG works on legal issued related to ebXML with a particular view to maintaining repositories and contract formation. (UN/CEFACT)

lexicon

The word lexicon used in UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology express the bridge between the specific business or industry language and the knowledge expressed by the models in a more generalized industry neutral language. The lexicon contains data and process definitions including relationships and cross-references as expressed in business terminology. (UMM) series of changes in the life of an organism, including reproduction. (POD) (N093/UMMUG) See Legal Group. (UN/CEFACT)

Life cycle

LG

LG

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
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Managed Object

Metadata referred to in the Registry. Trading Partner Profiles and Trading Partner Agreements SHALL be capable of pointing at other artifacts via a reference to a Registry

mandatory		Managed Object. (UEBA 0.83) "always required. NOTE 1: One of three obligation statuses applied to the attributes of metadata items, indicating the conditions under which the attribute is required. See also conditional (3.2.9) and optional (3.2.28). NOTE 2: Obligation statuses apply to metadata items with a Registration Status of "recorded" or higher. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)"
Memorandum of Understanding	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding between IEC, ISO, ITU and UN/ECE concerning standardization in the field of eBusiness
message		(1) A specification of the conveyance of information from one instance to another, with the expectation that activity will ensue. A message may specify the raising of a signal or the call of an operation. (RUP) (2) The movement of a document from one party to another. (CCTS 2.01)
Message Assembly		Business message assembly is a piece of business information that supports a business transaction, which has also been called as business document, electronic document, message type, business object document, etc. in other similar purpose standards. (CCMA 0.6)
Message Envelope		A communication independent envelope, specifically MIME multipart/related, which contains the two main parts of an ebXML compliant message (the Header and Payload containers). (ebMS 1.0)
Message Header		A specification of the structure and composition of the information necessary for an ebXML Messaging Service to successfully generate or process and ebXML

Message Packaging	compliant message. (ebMS 1.0) The final enveloping of an ebXML Message (SOAP Header or Body elements and payload) into its SOAP Messages with Attachments (SOAPATTACH) container. (ebMS 1.0)
Message Service Handler Services	A description of two services that enable one service to discover the status of another Message Service Handler (MSH) or an individual message (ebMS 1.0)
Message Service Interface	an abstract service interface that applications use to interact with the MSH to send and receive messages and which the MSH uses to interface with applications that handle received messages. (ebMS 1.0)
Messaging Capabilities	The set of capabilities that support exchange of Documents between Parties. Examples are the communication protocol and its parameters, security definitions, and general properties of sending and receiving messages.
messaging protocol	See Messages and Protocol.
Messaging Service	A framework that enables interoperable, secure and reliable exchange of Messages between Trading Partners. (ebMS 1.0)
Messaging Service Layer	The Messaging Service Layer is an architectural view of a messaging software stack component that provides a collection of methods or functionality to the stack and maps it to an underlying transport. (ebMS 1.0)
meta model	(1) A model that defines the language for expressing a model. (RUP) (2) metamodel - data model that specifies one or more other data models (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
Meta Object Facility	MOF "A semantically closed abstraction of a system.

		In the Unified Process, a complete description of a system from a particular perspective ('complete' meaning you don't need any additional information to understand the system from that perspective) a set of model elements. Two models cannot overlap. (RUP)"
metaclass		A class whose instances are classes. Metaclasses are typically used to construct metamodels.
metadata		data that defines and describes other data (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
metadata item		instance of a metadata object (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
metadata object		object type defined by a metamodel (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
metadata register		the information store or database maintained by a Metadata Registry (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
metadata registry	MDR	information system for registering metadata (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
metadata set		any collection of metadata. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
metamodel		a data model that specifies one or more other data models (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
metamodel construct		a unit of notation for modeling. NOTE: The metamodel constructs used in ISO/IEC 11179-3 are defined in 3.1. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
metaobject		A generic term for all metaentities in a metamodeling language. For example, metatypes, metaclasses, metaattributes, and metaassociations. (RUP)
method		"(1) A regular and systematic way of accomplishing something the detailed, logically ordered plans or procedures followed to accomplish a task or attain a goal. (RUP) (2) OMG 1.1 The implementation of an operation, the algorithm or procedure that effects the results

methodology		of an operation. The implementation of an operation. It specifies the algorithm or procedure associated with an operation. " The science of method. A body of methods used in a particular branch of activity. (COD)
MIME	MIME	See Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions.
model		"A semantically closed abstraction of a system. In the Unified Process, a complete description of a system from a particular perspective ('complete' meaning you don't need any additional information to understand the system from that perspective) a set of model elements. Two models cannot overlap. (RUP) A semantically closed abstraction of a subject system. See system. Usage note In the context of the MOF specification, which describes a meta-metamodel, for brevity the meta-metamodel is frequently referred to as simply the model." Any device or implement used to carry out modeling whether manually or by a machine. (COD)
modeling tool		
MOF Monitored Commitment	MOF	See Meta Object Facility "Monitored Commitments are composed of related common business processes (business collaborations) and Business Entity Types. The concept of monitored commitments facilitates the management of: collaboration patterns the states of a commitment, and auditable logs of the transactions. For example, in an ERP system, ItemMaster or ProductMaster would represent the Economic Resource Type that abstractly defines an Inventory item or product. Forms of payment are also defined by economic

Multipurpose Internet Mail MIME Extensions

resource types, e.g. currency. (BPSS 1.05)" "MIME is an extension of the original Internet e-mail protocol that lets people use the protocol to exchange different kinds of data files on the Internet: audio, video, images, application programs, and other kinds, as well as the ASCII text handled in the original protocol, the Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP). In 1991, Nathan Borenstein of Bellcore proposed to the IETF that SMTP be extended so that Internet (but mainly Web) clients and servers could recognize and handle other kinds of data than ASCII text. As a result, new file types were added to ""mail"" as a supported Internet Protocol file type. (<http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/sDefinition>)"

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
name			(1) The primary means of identification of objects and concepts for humans (ISO/IEC 11179-4) (2) designation of an object by a linguistic expression. (ISO/IEC 11179-1, Second edition)
naming			To give a string used to identify a model element. (RUP)
Naming Convention			The set of rules that together comprise how the dictionary entry name for Core Components and Business Information Entities are constructed. (CCTS 2.01)
note			One of model elements that is a figure symbol to express an element in a diagram. (UML Toolkit)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
OASIS	OASIS		See Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards.
object			"(1) An entity with a well-defined boundary and identity that encapsulates state and behaviour.

Object Class		<p>State is represented by attributes and relationships behaviour is represented by operations, methods, and state machines. An object is an instance of a class. (RUP) (2) anything perceivable or conceivable. NOTE: Objects may also be material (e.g. an engine, a sheet of paper, a diamond), immaterial (e.g. a conversion ratio, a project plan), or imagined (e.g. a unicorn). (ISO 1087-1:2000, 3.1.1). "</p> <p>The logical data grouping (in a logical data model) to which a data element belongs (ISO11179). The Object Class is the part of a Core Component's Dictionary Entry Name that represents an activity or object in a specific Context. (CCTS 2.01)</p>
Object Class Term		<p>"(1) A component of the name of a Core Component or Business Information Entity which represents the Object Class to which it belongs. (CCTS 2.01)</p> <p>(2) A component of the name of a data element which represents the logical data grouping (in a logical data model) to which it belongs e.g., "employee." (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)"</p>
Object Constraints Language	OCL	<p>OCL is a specification language that uses logic for specifying invariant properties of systems comprising sets and relationships between sets. (OMG)</p>
object diagram		<p>A diagram that encompasses objects and their relationships at a point in time. An object diagram may be considered a special case of a class diagram or a collaboration diagram. See class diagram, collaboration diagram. (RUP)</p>
Object Manager		<p>The Object life cycle management functionality</p>

Object Oriented Approach		of the Registry. (ebRS 1.0) The development of classes of business objects may support and have an impact on the developments in the area of simplification of EDI and its standards. A business object is a true representation of a tangible concept stemming from real business usage.
Object Oriented edi	OO-edi	Object Oriented edi. See Object Oriented Approach.
Object Query Manager		(1) The Object Query management service of the Registry. (ebRS 1.0) For example, the client may use this interface to perform browse and drill down queries or ad hoc queries on registry content.
OCL	OCL	See Object Constraints Language
Official Constraints Context		Legal and governmental influences on semantics (e.g. hazardous materials information required by law when shipping goods). (CCTS 2.01)
ontology		(1) Branch of metaphysics dealing with the nature of being. (POD: Greek ont-being) (2) the structure of "concept". Ontology is the science from the management of human knowledge.
OO-edi	OO-edi	Object Oriented edi. See Object Oriented Approach.
Open-edi		Electronic data interchange among multiple autonomous organizations to accomplish an explicit shared business goal according to Open-edi standards (i.e. that complies with the Open-edi Reference Model Standard - ISO/IEC 14662). (MoU)
operation		A service that can be requested from an object to effect behavior. An operation has a signature, which may restrict the actual parameters that are possible. (RUP)
operation signature		See Operation and Signature.



OPI source indicator	OPIS	data element used to specify the source for the organization part identifier (ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.12)
OPIS value		particular value (digit or capital letter) taken by the OPIS to designate the source of an organization part identifier (ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.13)
optional		"permitted but not required. NOTE 1: One of three obligation statuses applied to the attributes of metadata items, indicating the conditions under which the attribute is required. See also conditional (3.2.9) and mandatory (3.2.17). NOTE 2: Obligation statuses apply to metadata items with a Registration Status of ""recorded"" or higher. (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)"
order		In the Constraint Language, the Property on the ContextRules Construct that applies a sequence to the application of a set of rules. Two Rule constructs cannot have the same value for the Property Order. (CCTS 2.01)
Organisation for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards	OASIS	OASIS, the Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards, is an XML industry consortium whose purpose is to promote the use of XML and related structured information standards through the creation of interoperability specifications. Its 500 members include vendors, service providers, governmental agencies and end-user organizations as well as many individuals. OASIS was formed in 1993 as SGML Open for the purpose of promoting the use of SGML technologies, and was renamed in 1998 to recognize the consortium's expanded

mission of promoting the use of XML and other related structured information standards. Further information about OASIS may be found at [www.oasis-open.org](http://www.oasis-open.org).

(MoU)

organization identifier

identifier assigned to an organization within an organization identification scheme, and unique within that scheme (ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.10)

organization part identifierOPI

identifier allocated to a particular organization part (ISO/IEC 6523-1:1998, definition 3.11)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
package			A general-purpose mechanism for organizing elements into groups. Packages may be nested within other packages. (RUP)
package diagram			Shows groups of classes and dependencies among them. (UML Distilled)
Packaging Specification			A description of how to package an ebXML Message and its associated parts into a form that can sent using a communications protocol such as HTTP or SMTP. (ebMS 1.0)
party			A Party is an entity such as a company, department, organisation or individual that can generate, send, receive or relay Documents.
Party Discovery Process			A Collaborative Process by which one Party can discover CPP information about other Parties.
pattern			"(1) A scheme for describing design fragments or collections of class templates so that they can be configured and reused. (RUP) (2) Offers useful bits of analysis, design, and coding techniques. Good examples to learn from starting point for designs. (UML Distilled) (3) The ebXML Business Process Specification Schema provides a set of unambiguous

payload	<p>semantics within which to specify transactions and collaborations. For example, in an ERP system, ItemMaster or ProductMaster would represent the Economic Resource Type that abstractly defines an Inventory item or product. Forms of payment are also defined by economic resource types, e.g. currency. (BPSS 1.05)"</p>
payload container	<p>A section of data/information that is not part of the ebXML wrapping. (ebMS 1.0)</p> <p>A container used to envelope the real payload of an ebXML message. If a payload is present, the payload container consists of a MIME header portion (the ebXML Payload Envelope) and a content portion (the payload itself).</p>
payload envelope	<p>The specific MIME headers that is associated with a MIME part.</p>
phase	<p>The time between two major project milestones, during which a well-defined set of objectives is met, artifacts are completed, and decisions are made to move or not move into the next phase. (RUP)</p>
postcondition	<p>"(1) condition that must be fulfilled later. (POD) (2) Each Business Message Type may have constraints associated with it. A constraint may be</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an Invariant</li> <li>• a Precondition</li> <li>• a Postcondition, and</li> <li>• a Transition</li> </ul> <p>Condition. Invariants are constraints defined on the information in the Business Message itself. Postconditions define the state of the Business Information after the Business Message has been processed, e.g. after processing</p>

precondition

of the final Delivery Advice all ordered products must have a Committed Delivery Date. Whenever a constraint is totally within the scope of an ABIE, the constraint should be defined on ABIE level as a CCTS Usage Rule. Constraints on the level of the Business Message should have a scope wider than an ABIE. (CCMA 0.6a)"

"(1) condition that must be fulfilled in advance. (POD) (2) Each Business Message Type may have constraints associated with it. A constraint may be

- an Invariant
  - a Precondition
  - a Postcondition and
  - a Transition
- Condition. Invariants are constraints defined on the information in the Business Message itself. Preconditions define the state the (previously exchanged) Business Information must be in to be able to process the message meaningfully. E.g. an Order Confirmation is only meaningful if an Order with the same Order Number was exchanged previously. Whenever a constraint is totally within the scope of an ABIE, the constraint should be defined on ABIE level as a CCTS Usage Rule. Constraints on the level of the Business Message should have a scope wider than an ABIE. (CCMA 0.6a)"

primitive type	Used for the representation of a value. Possible values are String, Decimal, Integer, Boolean, Date and Binary. (CCTS 2.01)
Product Classification Context	Factors influencing semantics that are the result of the goods or services being exchanged, handled, or paid for, etc. (e.g. the buying of consulting services as opposed to materials). (CCTS 2.01)
project	"A plan a scheme. a planned undertaking. a long-term task undertaken by a student to be submitted for assessment. (COD)"
property	A peculiarity common to all members of an Object Class. (CCTS 2.01)
property term	(1) A semantically meaningful name for the characteristic of the Object Class that is represented by the Core Component Property. It shall serve as basis for the Dictionary Entry Name of the Basic and Association Core Components that represents this Core Component Property. (CCTS 2.01) (2) A component of the name of a data element which expresses the category to which the data element belongs. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
protocol	A specification of a compatible set of messages used to communicate between capsules. The protocol defines a set of incoming and outgoing messages types (e.g. operations, signals), and optionally a set of sequence diagrams which define the required ordering of messages and a state machine which specifies the abstract behavior that the participants in a protocol must provide. (RUP)
prototype	A release that is not necessarily subject to change management and

Provisional Effect

configuration control.  
(RUP)  
The changes induced by the incomplete or complete processing of a set of procedures (messages) by a Party, which are subject to later completion or Counter-effecting. The Provisional Effect may or may not be observable by other Parties.(Tony Frecher)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
qualifier term			(1) A word or group of words that help define and differentiate an item (e.g. a Business Information Entity or a Data Type) from its associated items (e.g. from a Core Component, a Core Component Type, another Business Information Entity or another Data Type). (CCTS 2.01) (2) A word or words which help define and differentiate a name within the database. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
Rational Unified Process	RUP		The Rational Unified Process is a software engineering process. It provides a disciplined approach to assigning tasks and responsibilities within a development organization. Its goal is to ensure the production of high-quality software that meets the needs of its end users within a predictable schedule and budget. (RUP)
REA receiver register	REA		See Resource Event Agent. (N093/UMMUG) Recipient of a Message. An official list in which items are recorded for reference (list of elementary data in which the meaning i.e. semantics of these data is defined).
registry			A mechanism where relevant repository items and metadata about them can be stored such that a pointer to their location, and all their metadata,

registry item		can be retrieved as a result of a query. (UEBA 0.83)
registry metamodel		metadata item recorded in a metadata registry, (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
registration		metamodel specifying a metadata registry. (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
registration action body	RAB	assignment of an unambiguous identifier to an Administered Item in a way that makes the assignment available to interested parties. NOTE Adapted from definition in Annex E of the ISO/IEC JTC 1 Directives. (ISO/IEC 11179-6, Second edition)
registration authority		type of organizations participating in the registration process of Administered Items. NOTE Currently, there are three RABs: Registration Authorities (RA), Responsible Organizations (RO) and Submitting Organizations (SO). (ISO/IEC 11179-6, Second edition)
registration authority identifier		An organization authorized to register a data element. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
registration status		"The identifier of any organization authorized to register a data element the attribute which stores this. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)"
Registry Authority	RA	designation of the status in the registration life-cycle of an Administered Item (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, definition 3.3.125)
registry class		A super user who maintains registry. (Registry Administrator) (ISO 11179)
registry client		The formal definition of all the information necessary to be recorded in the Registry about a Core Component, a Business Information Entity, a Data Type or a Business Context. (CCTS 2.01)
		An ebXML application that makes use of services offered by a Registry

Registry Client Interface		using the messaging services. (UEBA 0.83) A set of Registry Services that provide access to Registry content to clients of the Registry is defined in the ebXML Registry Services Specification. (UEBA 0.83)
registry entry		Metadata that catalogs registry item.
Registry Information Model	RIM	Specifies the information model for the ebXML Registry. (ebRIM Spec)
registry infrastructure provider		An entity which provides a registry/repository to store profiles, CPPs etc.
registry interface		A set of Registry Services that provide access to Registry content to clients of the Registry is defined in the ebXML Registry Services Specification. (UEBA 0.83)
registry item		a metadata item recorded in a Metadata Registry (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
registry metamodel		a metamodel specifying a Metadata Registry (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)
Registry Object		Object contained in the Registry and can be referenced from the Registry. (RIM/ebRSS V2.3)
Registry Service		A way of providing access to Registry content to clients of the Registry. (ebRSS 2.3)
Registry Services Specification	RSS	Defines the interface to the ebXML Registry Services as well as interaction protocols, message definitions and XML schema. (ebRSS 2.3)
registry user		Authorized user of a Registry. (ebRIM Spec)
related metadata reference		a reference from one metadata item to another. NOTE: A Registration Authority could choose to use a Reference Document, an administrative note or an explanatory comment to record a related metadata reference.
relationship		(1) A semantic connection among model elements. Examples of relationships include associations and generalizations. (RUP) (2) connection among



Reliable Messaging		model elements (ISO/IEC 19501-1:2001, 2.5.2.36). The Reliable Messaging function defines an interoperable protocol such that any two Message Service implementations can "reliably" exchange messages that are sent using "reliable messaging" once-and-only-once delivery semantics. (ebMS 1.0)
Reliable Messaging Service		To handle the delivery and acknowledgment of ebXML Messages sent with deliverySemantics of OnceAndOnlyOnce. The service includes handling for persistence, retry, error notification and acknowledgment of messages requiring reliable delivery. (ebMS 1.0)
repository		Electronic store of structured information (such as EDIFACT messages, X12 messages, XML messages, Core Components, --).
representation term		(1) The type of valid values for a Basic Core Component or Business Information Entity. (CCTS 2.01) (2) The form of the set of valid values for a data element, e.g., "amount," "name". (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
representation type		Type of data to be used to represent the content of an information entity (ISO 11179/CCTS 1.90)
requester		Initiator of a Business Transaction.
Requiemnt Specification RSM Mapping	Système de cartographie de spécification des exigences	A document generally associated with a BRS, that specifies the transformation of the business requirements into a UN/CEFACT compliant document or business process specifications that can be used in the development of a syntax dependent solution. It may be used independently of a BRS to provide Aggregate Core Component (ACC) specifications for

Resource Event Agent	REA	Ressource-événement-agent	integration into the Core Component Library. (ICG) The REA is a theory from the accounting world that explains how we buy and sell things. In the UMM, we express the theory of the REA in UML Syntax. REA is an accounting ontology. (N093/UMMUG)
responder			A counterpart to the initiator in a Business Transaction.
responsible organization	RO		organization or unit within an organization that is the authoritative source for attributes of the Administered Item (ISO/IEC 11179-6, Second edition)
re-use			Further use or repeated use of an artifact. (RUP)
role			The named specific behavior of an entity participating in a particular context. A role may be static (e.g., an association end) or dynamic (e.g., a collaboration role). (OMG)
Root Segment Module			TBD
RSM			See Requirement Specification Mapping
RSM			See Root Segment Module
runtime			The period of time during which a computer program executes. (RUP)
Runtime Phase			The run time phase covers the execution of an ebXML scenario with the actual associated ebXML transactions. In the Run Time Phase, ebXML Messages are being exchanged between Trading Partners utilizing the ebXML Messaging Service. (UEBA 0.83)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
scenario			A formal specification of a class of business activities having the same business goal. (ISO 9735 Part 1)
schema			"Schema is ""A diagrammatic representation an outline or model."" Something that formally describes the abstract structure of a set of data can therefore

scope			be called schema. (W3C)" "The extent to which it is possible to range the opportunity for action etc. (COD)"
Secrutiry services			Digital signature creation and verification, authentication and authorization. These services MAY be used by other components of the MSH including the Header Processing and Header Parsing components. (ebMS 1.0)
Secure MIME	S/MIME, S-MIME	A public-key encryption protocol for MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) attachments to electronic mail messages. (www.techdictionary.com)	
Secure Socket Layer SSL			SSL is a protocol developed by Netscape to secure all internet communications. SSL intervene between TCP/IP and applications protocols (http, FTP, Telnet, etc.) to secure them. SSL is standardized by IETF under acronym TLS (Transport Layer Protocol), RFC 2246. It use RSA and MD5 algorithms. To encrypt data, it use RC2, RC4, DES or 3DES. SSL is compliant with X509 certificates. SSL is used with HTTP-S. (ChamberSign, Fr)
security model			A schematic description of a set of entities and relationships by which a specified set of security services are provided by or within a system. (IETF RFC 2828)

security policy	A set of rules and practices that specify or regulate how a system or organization provides security services to protect sensitive and critical system resources. (IETF RFC 2828)
semantic	"(1) Relating to meaning in language relating to the connotations of words. (COD) (2) The branch of linguistic science which deals with the meanings of words (Webster)."
sender	Originator of a Message.
separator	"A symbol or space enclosing or separating a component within a name a delimiter. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)"
sequence diagram	A diagram that shows object interactions arranged in time sequence. In particular, it shows the objects participating in the interaction and the sequence of messages exchanged. Unlike a collaboration diagram, a sequence diagram includes time sequences but does not include object relationships. A sequence diagram can exist in a generic form (describes all possible scenarios) and in an instance form (describes one actual scenario). Sequence diagrams and collaboration diagrams express similar information, but show it in different ways. See collaboration diagram. (RUP)

server

Server Unique Identifier

Service Oriented Architecture      SOA

Software that accepts a connection initiated by a Client. The abstract concept of utilizing a standard mechanism and process for assigning a sequence of alphanumeric codes to ebXML Registry items, including: Core Components, Aggregate Information Entities, and Business Processes. (CPP 2.0)

"In computing, the term service-oriented architecture (SOA (pronounced "es-?-?")) expresses a perspective of software architecture that defines the use of loosely coupled software services to support the requirements of the business processes and software users. In an SOA environment, resources on a network are made available as independent services that can be accessed without knowledge of their underlying platform implementation. A service-oriented architecture is not tied to a specific technology and may be implemented using a wide range of interoperability standards including RPC, DCOM, ORB or WSDL.. SOA can also be regarded as a style of information systems architecture that enables the creation of applications that are built by combining loosely coupled and interoperable services(citation needed). These

services inter-operate based on a formal definition (or contract, e.g., WSDL) which is independent of the underlying platform and programming language. The interface definition hides the implementation of the language-specific service. SOA-compliant systems can therefore be independent of development technologies and platforms (such as Java, .NET etc). For example, services written in C# running on .Net platforms and services written in Java running on Java EE platforms can both be consumed by a common composite application. In addition, applications running on either platform can consume services running on the other as Web services, which facilitates reuse. SOA can support integration and consolidation activities within complex enterprise systems, but SOA does not specify or provide a methodology or framework for documenting capabilities or services. (Wikipedia)"

The name and parameters of a behavioral feature. A signature may include an optional returned parameter. (RUP)

Simple Electronic Business is the application of simplified business

signature

Simple Electronic Business      SEB

Simple Object Application Protocol	SOAP	<p>processes, using core application data, and new and existing standardized techniques that support paperless and efficient operations. (UN/CEFACT- SIMAC)</p> <p>SOAP, the Simple Object Access Protocol, is an XML syntax for exchanging messages. Because it is XML, it is both language and platform independent.</p> <p><a href="http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/Definition">http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/Definition</a></p>
Simpl-EDI		<p>Subsets of UN/EDIFACT messages especially designed for SMEs. Simpl-EDI (Simple Electronic Business) defines simplest processes and their required core data allowing the exchange of the minimum data to effect a business transaction electronically (UN/CEFACT - SIMAC)</p>
SOA		<p>See Service Oriented Architecture.</p>
SOAP	SOAP	<p>See Simple Object Application Protocol</p>
software developer		<p>A person responsible for developing software in accordance with project-adopted standards and procedures. This can include performing activities in any of the requirements, analysis &amp; design, implementation, and test workflows. (RUP)</p>
software solution		<p>The act or a means of solving a problem or difficulty using a software. (COD)</p>
specification		<p>A declarative description of what something is or does. Contrast</p>

Specification Schema	implementation. (RUP) An additional view of a meta model.
SSL	See Secure Socket Layer
stakeholder	An individual who is materially affected by the outcome of the system. (RUP)
Standard Business Document	documents are used in supply chain, financial, and other processes to record and share data such as purchase order, invoices, or item synchronizations. These business documents are typically created in one application and processed by one or more receiving applications, either within a single organization or an external organization (Trading Partner). A number of different proprietary approaches have been developed to route and process these documents. (UN/CEFACT SBDH TS V1.3)
Standard Business Document Header	<p data-bbox="1182 1249 1445 1910">"a Header contained in a Business Message and is associated with one or more top-level Aggregate Business Information Entities. Each of these associations may optionally include a Verb. A Business Message Header MUST contain the attributes as defined by the UN/CEFACT Standard Business Document Header (SBDH). The SBDH contains administrative information on the Business Message, like:</p> <ul data-bbox="1222 1933 1414 2016" style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Message Identification</li> <li>• Sender</li> </ul>



- Receiver
- Date/time
- Message Type
- and Process identification. (CCMA 0.6)"

state	A condition or situation during the life of an object during which it satisfies some condition, performs some activity, or waits for some event. Contrast state (OMA). (RUP)
state diagram	Shows how single object behaves across many use cases. (UML Distilled)
state machine	A state machine specifies the behavior of a model element, defining its response to events and the life cycle of the object. (RUP) A behavior that specifies the sequences of states that an object or an interaction goes through during its life in response to events, together with its responses and actions.
state transition	(1) The fourth phase of the process in which the software is turned over to the user community. (N093/UMMUG) (2) A relationship between two states indicating that an object in the first state will perform certain specified actions and enter the second state when a specified event occurs and specified conditions are satisfied. On such a change of state, the transition is said to fire. (RUP)
statechart (state machine) diagram	A diagram that shows a state machine. See state machine. (RUP) Not used in N090

stereotype

A new type of modeling element that extends the semantics of the metamodel. Stereotypes must be based on certain existing types or classes in the metamodel. Stereotypes may extend the semantics, but not the structure of pre-existing types and classes. Certain stereotypes are predefined in the OMG, others may be user defined. Stereotypes are one of three extensibility mechanisms in OMG. (OMG) See constraint, tagged value.

stewardship (of metamodel)

the responsibility for the maintenance of Administration Records applicable to one or more Administered Items NOTE 1: The responsibility for the registration of metadata may be different from the responsibility for stewardship of metadata. NOTE 2: See also Stewardship (of Administered Item) (3.3.129). (ISO 11179-3, Second edition)

structure set

A method of placing objects in context, revealing relationships to other objects. Examples include Entity-Relationship Models, taxonomies, and ontologies. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)

sub-area

A lower area of knowledge or activity characterized by a family of related systems contained by a business area.

submitting organisation	SO	(1) Any organisation that submits a repository item to be registered in a repository. (OASIS) (2) organization or unit within an organization that has submitted requests for registry action. (ISO/IEC 11179-6, Second edition)
Supplementary Component		Gives additional meaning to the Content Component in the Core Component Type. (CCTS 2.01)
Supplementary Component Restrictions		The formal definition of a format restriction that applies to the possible values of a Supplementary Component. (CCTS 2.01)
supply chain		A sequence of events, which may include conversion, movement or placement, which adds value to goods, products, or services. (UN/CEFACT- SIMAC)
Supporting Role Context		Semantic influences related to non-partner roles (e.g., data required by a third-party shipper in an order response going from seller to buyer.) (CCTS 2.01)
syntax		The relationships among characters or groups of characters, independent of their meanings or the manner of their interpretation and use. The structure of expressions in a language, and the rules governing the structure of a language. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
syntax binding		The process of expressing a Business Information Entity in a specific syntax. (CCTS 2.01)
syntax rule		Rules governing the structure of an

system

interchange and its functional groups, messages, segments and data elements. (ISO 9735)  
 "As an instance, an executable configuration of a software application or software application family the execution is done on a hardware platform. As a class, a particular software application or software application family that can be configured and installed on a hardware platform. In a general sense, an arbitrary system instance. (RUP)  
 A collection of connected units that are organized to accomplish a specific purpose. A system can be described by one or more models, possibly from different viewpoints. Synonym physical system. 2. A top-level subsystem. "  
 This Context category exists to capture the limitations of systems (e.g. an existing back office can only support an address in a certain form). (CCTS 2.01)

System Capabilities  
 Context

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
tagged value			"The explicit definition of a property as a name-value pair. In a tagged value, the name is referred as the tag. Certain tags are predefined in the OMG others may be user defined. Tagged values are one of three extensibility mechanisms in OMG. See constraint, stereotype. (OMG)" See International Trade and Business Processes Group. ebXML Technical Specification for the
TBG	TBG		
Technical Architecture	TA		

Techniques and Methodologies Group	TMG	eBusiness community. See also architecture. One of the newly established groups in the UN/CEFACT in May, 2002 Plenary. TMG's works cover the TMWG work as currently mandated by UN/CEFACT, such as the UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology. It would provide support for all UN/CEFACT groups by providing base (meta) ICT specifications, and education. (UN/CEFACT)
template		A pre-defined structure for an artifact. Synonym parameterized element. (RUP)
terminological system		concept system with designations for each concept (ISO 11179-1, Second edition)
test		A core process workflow in the software-engineering process whose purpose is to integrate and test the system. (RUP)
thesaurus		A controlled vocabulary arranged in a given order in which relationships among terms are displayed and identified. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
TMG	TMG	See Techniques and Methodologies Group
TMWG	TMWG	See UN/CEFACT Techniques and Methodologies Working Group.
traceability		The ability to trace a project element to other related project elements, especially those related to requirements. (RUP)
trading partner		Business partners engaged in eBusiness.
Trading Partner Agreement	TPA	A mutually agreed upon technical business arrangement (CPPA V1.9)
Trading Partner Profile	TPP	Technical configuration of the supported transport, security and encoding protocols. (CPPA V1.9)
Transaction		A complete unit of work as defined by a business application. A transaction starts when a part of the distributed transaction first initiates some work that is to be a part of

Transaction Tree

a new transaction. The Transaction Tree may grow and shrink over time and (logical) space. A transaction completes when all the participants in a transaction have completed (that is have replied to their Confirm or Cancel instruction).(Tony Frecher)

A pattern of Parties that provides the coordination of a distributed business (application) transaction. There is single top Party that has the initiating business application (which is a part of a distributed business process). The top Party has one, or more, relationships with other Parties. Any intermediate Parties have exactly one relationship up the tree in which they act as Responder, and one, or more, relationships down the tree in which they act as Requester. Leaves of the tree have exactly one relationship up the tree in which they act as Responder and no down tree relationships.(Tony Frecher)

Transition Condition

"Each Business Message Type may have constraints associated with it. A constraint may be

- an Invariant
- a Precondition
- a Postcondition, and
- a Transition Condition. Invariants are constraints defined on the information in the Business Message itself. Transition Conditions relate the Business Information State after the Business Message has been processed to the State before it was processed. For example, the Order Item Numbers in an Order Confirmation Business Message

may not be changed. Whenever a constraint is totally within the scope of an ABIE, the constraint should be defined on ABIE level as a CCTS Usage Rule. Constraints on the level of the Business Message should have a scope wider than an ABIE.. (CCMA 0.6)"

transition phase

The fourth phase of the process in which the software is turned over to the user community. (RUP)

type

Description of a set of entities that share common characteristics, relations, attributes, and semantics. (RUP)  
A stereotype of class that is used to specify an area of instances (objects) together with the operations applicable to the objects. A type may not contain any methods. See class, instance. Contrast interface.

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
UDDI	UDDI		See Universal Description, Discovery and Integration
UEB Architecture			UN/CEFACT eBusiness Architecture
UML	UML		See Unified Modeling Language.
UMM	UMM		See Unified Modeling Methodology
UMM Information Entity			A UMM Information Entity realizes structured business information that is exchanged by partner roles performing activities in a business transaction. Information entities include or reference other information entities through associations." (CCTS 2.01)
UN/CEFACT		Centre des Nations Unies pour la facilitation du commerce et les transactions électroniques	United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business
UN/CEFACT Business Process Analysis Working Group	BPAWG		UN/CEFACT Business Process Analysis Working Group. Responsible for analyzing and understanding the key

UN/CEFACT Modeling Methodology	UMM	<p>elements of international transactions and working for the elimination of constraints.</p> <p>(1) Most activities can be decomposed into business processes that are more generic to a specific type of business (UN/CEFACT)</p> <p>(2) The UMM Meta Model is a mechanism that allows Trading Partners to capture the details for a specific business scenario using a consistent modeling methodology (UMM)</p>
UN/CEFACT Techniques and Methodologies Working Group		<p>UN/CEFACT Techniques and Methodologies Group. To research and identify techniques and methodologies which could be utilized by CEFACT and its working groups to enhance the process by which its deliverables are produced and integrated. (UN/CEFACT)</p>
UN/EDIFACT		<p>"United Nations Rules for Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce and Transport. "User application protocol, for use within user application systems for data to be interchanged, compatible with the OSI model." (UN/EDIFACT)"</p>
UN/EDIFACT Working Group	EWG	<p>UN/EDIFACT Working Group. To develop and maintain UN/EDIFACT, the support of harmonized implementations and the use of multi-lingual terminology. (UN/CEFACT)</p>
UNeDocs		<p>Documents commerciaux électroniques de l'ONU</p> <p>See United Nations electronic Documents (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)</p>
UNeDocs Core Document		<p>is a subset of an UNeDocs Document and describes those semantic data elements of each UNeDocs document type which are almost used in all exchanged (payload) documents of that document type (i.e. they are globally accepted) and might exclude all those semantic data elements which</p>



UNeDocs Document	<p>are for sure not used in the Global Cross Border Trade. (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)</p> <p>TBD NOTE: For each UNeDocs Document there will be: a class diagram, based on any existing related TBG class diagram, the layout of the document based on the UN Layout Key, Box Completion Guidelines, XML specifications (i.e. UN/CEFACT schema, stylesheet), and UN/EDIFACT message implementation guide. (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)</p> <p>TBD</p>
UNeDocs Document Type UNeDocs Implementation Project	<p>"is an implementation of one, several or all parts of the UNeDocs Standards and deliverables in a specific region, nation or industry. NOTE: This follows the concepts of regional, national or industry applications as of the UN Rec. No 1 ""UN Layout Key"". (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)"</p>
UNeDocs Project	<p>"activity of UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 ""Digital paper/ UNeDocs"" approved by the UN/CEFACT plenary in June 2005 (see TRADE/CEFACT/2005/27) (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)"</p>
UNeDocs Project User Implementation Guide	<p>document to make the users of UNeDocs familiar with the series of steps required for an UNeDocs implementation</p>
UNeDocs Standards and Deliverables	<p>any kind of document prepared and published within the framework of the UNeDocs project (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2 - definition by Boesler, to be checked)</p>
United Nations electronic UNeDocs Documents	<p>"a set of deliverables for the production of paper and electronic specifications comprising: a Business Process Model illustrating where the UNeDocs documents fit into the operation</p>

Unified Modeling Language	UML	<p>of the International Supply Chain a compliant Common Data Model based on UN/CEFACT Core Components that are linked to the UNTDED/ISO 7372 showing the relationships between key Business Entities referred to across the UNeDocs documents and any BRS and RSM submitted from the stakeholders. In the absence of an existing BRS or RSM the processes will be modelled against existing best practices and the forms used in international trade. (UN/CEFACT/TBG 2 and the ISO/TC 154/JWG 2)"</p> <p>(1) UML is a standard notation for the modeling of real-world objects as a first step in developing an object-oriented design methodology. Its notation is derived from and unifies the notations of three object-oriented design and analysis methodologies. (<a href="http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/sDefinition">http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/sDefinition</a>)</p> <p>(2) A set of diagrams that communicate requirements regarding a business process. (OMG)</p>
Uniform Resource Identifier	URI	<p>The addressing technology from which URLs are created. Technically, URLs such as HTTP:// and FTP:// are specific subsets of URIs.</p>
Unique Identifier	UID	<p>The abstract concept of utilizing a standard mechanism and process for assigning a sequence of alphanumeric codes to ebXML Registry items, including: Core Components, Aggregate Information Entities, and Business Processes. The identifier that references a Registry Class instance in a universally unique and unambiguous way. (CCTS 2.01)</p>
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe	UN/ECE	<p>"UN/ECE is the worldwide focal point within the United Nations system for the development, maintenance and</p>

promotion of trade facilitation measures and standards

- that international non-governmental and intergovernmental organizations actively participate and support these efforts
- that trade facilitation reduces transaction costs in national and international economies and strengthens trade relations through the simplification, rationalization and whenever possible elimination of procedures, such procedures being the collection, presentation, communication and processing of data in paper or electronic format
- that modern trade facilitation techniques such as EDI are prerequisites for the management and administration of efficient organizations
- that the development and implementation of approved international standards are seen as fundamental to effective trade facilitation. (MoU) "

UDDI (Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration) is an XML-based registry for businesses worldwide to list themselves on the Internet. Its ultimate goal is to streamline online transactions by enabling companies to find one another on the Web and make their systems interoperable for e-commerce. UDDI is often compared to a telephone book's white, yellow, and

Universal Description, UDDI  
Discovery and Integration

green pages. The project allows businesses to list themselves by name, product, location, or the Web services they offer. Microsoft, IBM, and Ariba spearheaded UDDI. The project now includes 130 companies, including some of the biggest names in the corporate world. Compaq, American Express, SAP AG, and Ford Motor Company are all committed to UDDI, as is Hewlett-Packard, whose own XML-based directory approach, called e-speak, is now being integrated with UDDI. While the group does not refer to itself as a standards body, it does offer a framework for Web services integration. The UDDI specification utilizes World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) and Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) standards such as XML, HTTP, and Domain Name System (DNS) protocols. It has also adopted early versions of the proposed Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messaging guidelines for cross platform programming. (<http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/Definition>)

Universally Unique Identifier      UUID

An identifier that is unique across both space and time, with respect to the space of all UUIDs. A UUID can be used for multiple purposes, from tagging objects with an extremely short lifetime, to reliably identifying very persistent objects across a network. (CPP 2.0)

usage rules

Usage Rules describe how and/or when to use the Registry Class. (CTS 2.01)

use case

The specification of a sequence of actions, including variants, that a system (or other entity) can perform, interacting with actors of the system. See use-case

	instances. A use-case class contains all main, alternate flows of events related to producing the 'observable result of value'. Technically, a use-case is a class whose instances are scenarios. (RUP)
use-case analysis	The part of the software development process using use case methodology whose primary purpose is to formulate a model of the problem area. Analysis focuses on what to do, design focuses on how to do it.
use-case diagram	A diagram that shows the relationships among actors and use cases within a system. (RUP)
use-case instance	A sequence of actions performed by a system that yields an observable result of value to a particular actor. (RUP)
use-case model	A model that describes a system's functional requirements in terms of use cases.
use-case realization	A use-case realization describes how a particular use case is realized within the design model, in terms of collaborating objects. (RUP)
use-case view	An architectural view that describes how critical use cases are performed in the system, focusing mostly on architecturally significant components (objects, tasks, nodes). In the Unified Process, it is a view of the use-case model. (RUP)
user community	A user community is a group of practitioners, with a publicised contact address, who may define Context profiles relevant to their area of business. Users within the community do not create, define or manage their individual Context needs but conform to the community's standard. Such a community should liase closely with other communities and with general standards-

making bodies to avoid overlapping work. A community may be as small as two consenting organisations. (CCTS 2.01)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
value domain			A set of permissible values. NOTE 1: The value domain provides representation, but has no implication as to what data element concept the values may be associated with nor what the values mean. NOTE 2: The permissible values may either be enumerated or expressed via a description. (ISO/IEC 11179-3:2003, 3.3.140)
verb			(1) word used to indicate a action, a state, or an occurrence (POD) (2) A Verb may indicate the action to be performed on the information (e.g. add/change/delete), the intention of the sender (e.g. propose/accept/decline), a service indication (e.g. get/query/response/list) or the activity the receiver is supposed to perform (e.g. produce/pick up/pay). (CCMA 0.6)
version			An indication of the evolution over time of an instance of a Core Component, Data Type, Business Context, or Business Information Entity. (CCTS 2.01)
version identifier			The identification of an issue of a data element specification in a series of evolving data element specifications within a Registration Authority. (ISO/IEC 11179-5 1st edition)
view			(1) A simplified description (an abstraction) of a model, which is seen from a given perspective or vantage point and omits entities that are not relevant to this perspective. See also architectural view. (RUP) (2) A projection of a

vulnerability

model, which is seen from a given perspective or vantage point and omits entities that are not relevant to this perspective. (OMG)  
A flaw or weakness in a system's design, implementation, or operation and management that could be exploited to violate the system's security policy. (IETF RFC 2828)

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
Web service			A set of standards for how systems connect to each other and communicate information. Using open standards such as XML, SOAP and UDDI. Commercial services that provide software/hardware/personnel to companies for data integration purposes. (www.techdictionary.com)

Web Service Description Language WSDL

The Web Services Description Language (WSDL) is an XML-based language used to describe the services a business offers and to provide a way for individuals and other businesses to access those services electronically. WSDL is the cornerstone of the Universal Description, Discovery, and Integration (UDDI) initiative spearheaded by Microsoft, IBM, and Ariba. UDDI is an XML-based registry for businesses worldwide, which enables businesses to list themselves and their services on the Internet. WSDL is the language used to do this. (<http://searchwebservices.techtarget.com/Definition>) WSDL is derived from Microsoft's Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) and IBM's Network Accessible Service Specification Language (NASSL). WSDL replaces both NASSL and SOAP as the means of expressing business services in the UDDI registry.

well-formedness rule

The rules and constraints on valid models are defined. The rules are expressed in English prose and in a precise Object Constraint Language (OCL). (OMG)  
A sequence of activities in the Rational Unified Modeling Methodology. See Web Service Description Language

workflow

WSDL

WSDL

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
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XMI

a model driven XML Integration framework for defining, interchanging, manipulating and integrating XML data and objects. XMI-based standards are in use for integrating tools, repositories, applications and data warehouses. Provides rules by which a schema can be generated for any valid XMI-transmissible MOF-based metamodel. (OMG)  
See eXtensible Markup Language.

XML

XML

XML schema

"(1) An XML schema is a document that describes the valid format of an XML data-set. This definition include what elements are (and are not) allowed at any point what the attributes for any element may be the number of occurrences of elements. (W3C) (2) A generic term used to identify the family of grammar based XML document structure validation languages to include the more formal W3C XML Schema Technical Specification, Document Type Definition, Schematron, Regular Language Description for XML (RELAX), and the OASIS RELAX NG. (CCTS 2.01)"

TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
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TERM	ACRONYM	FRE	DEFINITION
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