

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

Second edition  
2021-11

---

---

## Data quality —

Part 110:

# Master data: Exchange of characteristic data: Syntax, semantic encoding, and conformance to data specification

*Qualité des données —*

*Partie 110: Données permanentes: Échange des données  
caractéristiques: Syntaxe, sémantique, encodage et conformité aux  
spécifications de données*



Reference number  
ISO 8000-110:2021(E)

© ISO 2021

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". Click [here](#) to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.



**COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT**

© ISO 2021

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office  
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8  
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva  
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11  
Email: [copyright@iso.org](mailto:copyright@iso.org)  
Website: [www.iso.org](http://www.iso.org)

Published in Switzerland

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Contents

	Page
<b>Foreword</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>Introduction</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>1 Scope</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>2 Normative references</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>3 Terms and definitions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>4 Fundamental concepts and assumptions</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>5 Objectives</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>6 Syntax</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>7 Semantic encoding</b> .....	<b>5</b>
7.1 General requirements.....	5
7.1.1 Level 1 requirements.....	5
7.1.2 Level 2 requirements.....	6
7.2 Requirements for all property-value tuples.....	7
7.3 Requirements for values of properties that are quantities.....	7
7.3.1 Scope of requirements.....	7
7.3.2 Representation of units of measurement.....	8
7.3.3 Representation of qualifiers of measurement.....	10
7.4 Requirements for currency amounts.....	13
<b>8 Conformance to the data specification</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>9 Conformance requirements</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>Annex A (normative) Document identification</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>Annex B (informative) Example of a schema that can be used to exchange master data that are characteristic data</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>Bibliography</b> .....	<b>19</b>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives)).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see [www.iso.org/patents](http://www.iso.org/patents)).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html).

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 184, *Automation systems and integration*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Industrial data*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 8000-110:2009), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

- removing broken Uniform Resource Locators;
- updating normative references, figures and tables;
- replacing the term “data value” with the term “value tuple”;
- replacing the terms “property value” and “property value pair” with the term “property-value tuple”;
- adding an [Annex B](#) referencing an example of a schema for exchanging master data that are characteristic data;
- editorial corrections to language, grammar and document layout.

A list of all parts in the ISO 8000 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html).

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

## Introduction

Digital data deliver value by enhancing all aspects of organizational performance including:

- operational effectiveness and efficiency;
- safety;
- reputation with customers and the wider public;
- compliance with statutory regulations;
- innovation;
- consumer costs, revenues and stock prices.

In addition, many organizations are now addressing these considerations with reference to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals<sup>1)</sup>.

The influence on performance originates from data being the formalized representation of information. This information enables organizations to make reliable decisions. This decision making can be performed by human beings directly and also by automated data processing including artificial intelligence systems.

Through widespread adoption of digital computing and associated communication technologies, organizations become dependent on digital data. This dependency amplifies the negative consequences of lack of quality in these data. These consequences are the decrease of organizational performance.

The biggest impact of digital data comes from two key factors:

- the data having a structure that reflects the nature of the subject matter;

**EXAMPLE 1** A research scientist writes a report using a software application for word processing. This report includes a table that uses a clear, logical layout to show results from an experiment. These results indicate how material properties vary with temperature. The report is read by a designer, who uses the results to create a product that works in a range of different operating temperatures.

- the data being computer processable (machine readable) rather than just being for a person to read and understand.

**EXAMPLE 2** A research scientist uses a database system to store the results of experiments on a material. This system controls the format of different values in the data set. The system generates an output file of digital data. This file is processed by a software application for engineering analysis. The application determines the optimum geometry when using the material to make a product.

ISO 9000 explains that quality is not an abstract concept of absolute perfection. Quality is actually the conformance of characteristics to requirements. This actuality means that any item of data can be of high quality for one use but not for another. This difference occurs when the requirements are different between the two uses.

**EXAMPLE 3** Time data are processed by calendar applications and also by control systems for propulsion units on spacecraft. These data include start times for meetings in a calendar application and activation times in a control system. These start times require less precision than the activation times.

The nature of digital data is fundamental to establishing requirements that are relevant to the specific decisions made by an organization.

**EXAMPLE 4** ISO 8000-1 identifies that data have syntactic (format), semantic (meaning) and pragmatic (usefulness) characteristics.

---

1) <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

To support the delivery of high-quality data, the ISO 8000 series addresses:

- data governance, data quality management and maturity assessment;

EXAMPLE 5 ISO 8000-61 specifies a process reference model for data quality management.

- creating and applying requirements for data and information;

EXAMPLE 6 This document specifies how to exchange characteristic data that are master data.

- monitoring and measuring data and information quality;

EXAMPLE 7 ISO 8000-8 specifies approaches to measuring data and information quality.

- improving data and, consequently, information quality;

EXAMPLE 8 ISO/TS 8000-81 specifies an approach to data profiling, which identifies opportunities to improve data quality.

- issues that are specific to the type of content in a data set.

EXAMPLE 9 ISO/TS 8000-311 specifies how to address quality considerations for product shape data.

Data quality management covers all aspects of data processing, including creating, collecting, storing, maintaining, transferring, exploiting and presenting data to deliver information.

Effective data quality management is systemic and systematic, requiring an understanding of the root causes of data quality issues. This understanding is the basis for not just correcting existing nonconformities but also implementing solutions that prevent future reoccurrence of those nonconformities.

EXAMPLE 10 If a data set includes dates in multiple formats including “yyyy-mm-dd”, “mm-dd-yy” and “dd-mm-yy” then data cleansing can correct the consistency of the values. Such cleansing, however, requires additional information to resolve ambiguous entries (such as, “04-05-20”). The cleansing also cannot address any process issues and people issues, including training, that have caused the inconsistency.

As a contribution to this overall capability of the ISO 8000 series, this document supports the creation and exchange of high-quality data. This document contains requirements necessary but not sufficient to achieve data quality with respect to the exchange of master data. The requirements do not cover issues such as addressing the accuracy, provenance and completeness of master data. These issues need to be part of an overall data quality strategy adopted by each organization.

"Organization" does not necessarily mean a single, complete company or corporation. The organization can be a subdivision or branch that covers some distinct area of business operation.

When different business units of a company exchange master data or when a business unit exchanges master data with headquarters, these business units are organizations for the purposes of this document.

Organizations can use this document on its own or in conjunction with other parts of the ISO 8000 series.

This document supports activities that affect:

- one or more information systems;
- data flows within the organization and with external organizations;
- any phase of the data life cycle.

By implementing parts of the ISO 8000 series to improve organizational performance, an organization achieves the following benefits:

- objective validation of the foundations for digital transformation of the organization;

This is a preview of "ISO 8000-110:2021". [Click here to purchase the full version from the ANSI store.](#)

- a sustainable basis for data in digital form becoming a fundamental asset class the organization relies on to deliver value;
- securing evidence-based trust from other parties (including supply chain partners and regulators) about the repeatability and reliability of data and information processing in the organization;
- portability of data with resulting protection against loss of intellectual property and reusability across the organization and applications;
- effective and efficient interoperability between all parties in a supply chain to achieve traceability of data back to original sources;
- readiness to acquire or supply services where the other party expects to work with common understanding of explicit data requirements.

ISO 8000-1 provides a detailed explanation of the structure and scope of the whole ISO 8000 series.

ISO 8000-2<sup>2)</sup> specifies the single, common vocabulary for the ISO 8000 series. This vocabulary is ideal reading material by which to understand the overall subject matter of data quality. ISO 8000-2 presents the vocabulary structured by a series of topic areas (for example, terms relating to quality and terms relating to data and information).

[Annex A](#) of this document contains an identifier that unambiguously identifies this document in an open information system.

[Annex B](#) of this document references an example of a schema to enable exchange of master data that are characteristic data.

---

2) The content is available on the ISO Online Browsing Platform: <https://www.iso.org/obp>