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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 18184-2025

Replacing GB/T 18184-2008

Vocabulary for commercial automation

商业自动化术语

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Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part

1.Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting. This document replaces GB/T 18184-2008 "Terminology for Commercial Automation". Compared with GB/T 18184-2008, except for structural adjustments and rewriting... Aside from the logical changes, the main technical changes are as follows:

---The definitions of automation, business automation, and radio frequency identification have been revised (see 3.1, 3.2, 3.12;

2.1.2 in the.2008 edition). 2.1.11);

---Added artificial intelligence technology, big data, large models, cloud computing, cloud deployment models, software as a service, Internet of Things, augmented reality, virtual reality, etc. Common terms such as quasi-realistic (see 3.3, 3.4, 3.5, 3.7, 3.8, 3.9, 3.11, 3.14, 3.15);

---The following systems have been removed. Decision Support System, Efficient Customer Feedback System, Multimedia Shopping Guide System, Automated Warehouse, Computer System, and Operating System. Systems engineering terms such as system, network information center, application service provider, and software engineering (see section 2.1.6 of the.2008 edition). 2.1.7, 2.1.9, 2.1.10, 2.1.12, 2.1.13, 2.1.23, 2.1.30, 2.1.40);

---Added system engineering terms such as cloud-native, microservice architecture, DevOps, decoupling, data assets, and marketing automation (see...) 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, 4.14, 4.26, 4.39);

---The definitions of barcode readers and electronic tags have been changed (see 5.4, 5.7, and

2.2.12 in the.2008 version);

---The following have been removed. Standard electronic cash register, online electronic cash register, mobile POS, touch screen kiosks, inventory equipment, and printers. Terminology for commercial equipment such as machines, LCD displays, and personal shopping assistants (see sections 2.2.1, 2.2.2, and

2.2.4 of the.2008 edition). 2.2.6, 2.2.11, 2.2.13, 2.2.14, 2.2.16);

---Added terms for commercial equipment such as electronic price tags, detectors, decoders, smart scales, handheld terminals, and customer flow counters (see...) 5.6, 5.8, 5.9, 5.12, 5.14, 5.19). Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents. This document was proposed and is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Wholesale and Retail Markets (SAC/TC438). This document was drafted by: China General Chamber of Commerce, Duodian Life (China) Network Technology Co., Ltd., and China Southern Power Grid Internet Service Co., Ltd. The company, Shanghai Haiding Information Engineering Co., Ltd., New Consumption (Beijing) Planning Institute Co., Ltd., and Sands Commercial Management Group Co., Ltd. The main drafters of this document are. Li Xiangbo, Zhu Yumei, Zhang Feng, Zhang Zhuxi, Jiang Zuoliang, Shen Yang, Cheng Xinyu, Chen Pinzhu, Huang Hongxiang, and Zhu Yuyin. Jin Xiaolei and Zhang Xiwen. The release history of this document and the document it replaces is as follows:

---First published in.2000 as GB/T 18184-2000, and revised for the first time in.2008;

1 Scope

GB/T 18184-2025 is the Chinese national standard covering the vocabulary of retail and commercial automation - the point of sale and the self-checkout, the barcode and RFID identification, the electronic shelf label, the payment and the back office systems, and the terms for the data they exchange. It replaces GB/T 18184-2008, under the Ministry of Commerce. In force from 1 February 2026. It was issued on 5 October 2025 and has been in force since 1 February 2026, replacing GB/T 18184-2008. The document is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Commerce. This page is published from the official record of the 2025 edition; the clause text of a standard this recent is not yet in circulation, and the figures, limits and tables it contains are those of the document itself, delivered in full with the English translation.

This document defines the general terminology for business automation, as well as the terminology and definitions for systems engineering and business equipment. This document applies to the design, implementation, application, and management of business automation.

2 Normative references

This document has no normative references.

3 General Terminology

3.1 Automation Machinery, equipment, systems, or processes (production and management processes) operate automatically, with little or no direct human involvement, according to human requirements. The process of detection, information processing, analysis and judgment, manipulation and control to achieve the expected goals. [Source: GB/T 44062-2024, 3.7]

3.2 Commercial automation By utilizing computer technology and software systems, the flow of commerce, logistics, capital, and information in the commodity circulation process can be controlled, thereby achieving... The process of automating and intelligentizing business processes and operations.

3.3 Computational algorithms and other related technologies (including inductive learning, intentional nondeterministic behavior, rule-based systems, computer vision, and heuristics) A general description of search patterns and other techniques.

Note. This term is a descriptive term interpreted broadly to cover software that is not typically suited to traditional software security methods, regardless of whether it involves... The aspects of "intelligence" are not within the scope of this document. [Source: GB/T 44062-2024, 3.3]

3.4 Big data It contains large amounts of data that are characterized by their massive size, diverse sources, rapid and highly variable generation, and are difficult to process effectively using traditional data systems and institutions. Data from a large dataset.

Note. Internationally, the four characteristics of big data are generally described directly and without embellishment as volume, variety, velocity, and variability, and are respectively assigned... Their definitions in the context of big data.

- a) Volume. The size of the dataset that constitutes big data;
- b) Diversity. Data may come from multiple data warehouses, data domains, or multiple data types;
- c) Velocity. the amount of data generated per unit of time;
- d) Variability. Other characteristics of big data, such as volume, speed and diversity, are all in a state of flux. [Source: GB/T 35295-2017, 2.1.1]