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**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
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China standard link identifier (ISLI)

中国标准关联标识符 (ISLI)

(English Translation)

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Table of Contents

Preface

Introduction

1 Scope

2 Terms and definitions

3 ISLI association model

4 ISLI structure, syntax and display

5 ISLI distribution principle

6 Yuan data

Management of ISLI

Appendix A (Normative Appendix) Service Coding Assignment and ISLI Coding Assignment

Appendix B (normative appendix) Calculation method of ISLI check code value

Appendix C (Normative Appendix) ISLI Metadata Specification

Appendix D (Normative Appendix) Responsibilities of ISLI Registrar in China

Foreword

This standard is drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard uses the re-drafting method to use ISO 17316.:2015 International Standard Relevance Identifier (ISLI) for Information and Documentation.

Compared with ISO 17316.:2015, this standard has made the following adjustments (including editorial changes).

- Chapter 4 of the suspension section to "4.1ISLI structure", the original 4.1,4.2,4.3 merged into "4.2ISLI syntax", the original 4.4 to 4.3;
- The "Chapter 7 ISLI System Management" has been amended to provide that the registration establishment established in accordance with this standard is the ISLI International Registration Machine the second tier registration body under the framework of the framework;
- the original Appendix B is adjusted to Appendix C, Appendix D is adjusted to Appendix B;
- The contents of the "Appendix C ISLI System Management" are adjusted according to the requirements of the secondary registration management. The adjusted content is "Appendix

D Responsibilities of ISLI Registrar in China";

--- the original standard reference section is deleted.

This standard is proposed by the State Press and Publication General Administration of Radio and Television.

This standard is under the jurisdiction of the National Press and Publication Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC527).

The drafting of this standard unit. China Press and Publication Research Institute, Shenzhen Tianlang era Technology Co., Ltd.

Introduction

The development of new technologies has provided a reliable basis for the establishment of associations between resources (regardless of the form in which these resources are stored) foundation. These developments, in particular, enhance the relevance of different types of resources, allowing users to easily experience such as audio, video files, etc.

Rich media content. In addition, they not only provide a wealth of information to the majority of users, but also make it easier for visually impaired users to use text Word information, and further expand the function of teaching materials.

The techniques that provide these functions (associations) usually depend on the hardware or are limited to a particular system. International Standard Association Identifier (ISLI) will define the association between these resources to provide better interoperability and better use of these technologies and service. The approach adopted by this international standard stems from several different project experiences, which provide a general approach to identify associations that will So that multimedia, including more areas, including the emergence of a variety of innovative applications. The association established through ISLI will enable resource acquisition to become More easily, and to create a higher value.

ISLI does not limit the techniques used to read, render, or implement associated applications.

China Standard Association Identifier (ISLI)

1 Scope

This standard specifies the identifiers (ISLI) associated with information that can be uniquely identified by the entity in the field of literature. ISLI can identify and Identify the relationship between the relevant entities to achieve such as composite applications and other purposes. It passes the information (meta-number) for each containing the associated information According to the identifier of the registration to achieve this function.

This standard applies to entities in the field of information and literature, which can be

documents, media resources (digital and analog, fixed carriers Morphological and non-fixed carrier form), human or other abstract things (such as time, place). ISLI does not change the content of the associated entity, Ownership, access and existing logo.

2 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Entity

An object that can be uniquely identified.

Note 1: Entities include physical, electronic representations of content, abstract things (such as time, place), participants (natural and legal), and anything that can be unique Identify the object.

Note 2: A defined fragment in an entity itself is also an entity.

Link link

The relationship between information and the two entities in the field of literature.

ISLI encoding ISLIcode the international standard association identifier is assigned according to this standard.

Name name

The string used to identify the entity.

Registrant

Request a service for a service and encode and request an ISLI-encoded requestor for an association.

Source

The entity as the starting point.

Target

As the entity of the associated end point.

Service

The generic application association category between the type of source defined by the registry and the type of target.