



IEEE Standard for Learning Technology—Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema Definition Language Binding for Learning Object Metadata

IEEE Computer Society

Developed by the
Learning Technology Standards Committee

IEEE Std 1484.12.3™-2020
(Revision of IEEE Std 1484.12.3-2005)

IEEE Standard for Learning Technology—Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema Definition Language Binding for Learning Object Metadata

Developed by the

Learning Technology Standards Committee
of the
IEEE Computer Society

Approved 5 March 2020

IEEE SA Standards Board

Abstract: This standard defines a World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema definition language binding of the learning object metadata (LOM) data model defined in IEEE Std 1484.12.1™-2002. The purpose of this standard is to allow the creation of LOM instances in XML, which allows for interoperability and the exchange of LOM XML instances between various systems. This standard uses the W3C XML Schema definition language to de-fine the syntax and semantics of the XML encodings.

Keywords: Extensible Markup Language (XML), IEEE 1484.12.1, IEEE 1483.12.3, learning object metadata (LOM), LOM XML instance, LOM XML Schema binding, metadata, W3C XML Schema definition language, XML Schema definition (XSD)

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2020 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.
All rights reserved. Published 7 April 2020. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE is a registered trademark in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

PDF: ISBN 978-1-5044-6548-9 STD24112
Print: ISBN 978-1-5044-6549-6 STDPD24112

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment, and bullying.

For more information, visit <https://www.ieee.org/about/corporate/governance/p9-26.html>.

No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE documents are made available for use subject to important notices and legal disclaimers. These notices and disclaimers, or a reference to this page, appear in all standards and may be found under the heading “Important Notices and Disclaimers Concerning IEEE Standards Documents.” They can also be obtained on request from IEEE or viewed at <http://standards.ieee.org/ipr/disclaimers.html>.

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Standards Documents

IEEE Standards documents (standards, recommended practices, and guides), both full-use and trial-use, are developed within IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (“IEEE SA”) Standards Board. IEEE (“the Institute”) develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute (“ANSI”), which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. IEEE Standards are documents developed through scientific, academic, and industry-based technical working groups. Volunteers in IEEE working groups are not necessarily members of the Institute and participate without compensation from IEEE. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

IEEE Standards do not guarantee or ensure safety, security, health, or environmental protection, or ensure against interference with or from other devices or networks. Implementers and users of IEEE Standards documents are responsible for determining and complying with all appropriate safety, security, environmental, health, and interference protection practices and all applicable laws and regulations.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims all warranties (express, implied and statutory) not included in this or any other document relating to the standard, including, but not limited to, the warranties of: merchantability; fitness for a particular purpose; non-infringement; and quality, accuracy, effectiveness, currency, or completeness of material. In addition, IEEE disclaims any and all conditions relating to: results; and workmanlike effort. IEEE standards documents are supplied “AS IS” and “WITH ALL FAULTS.”

Use of an IEEE standard is wholly voluntary. The existence of an IEEE standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

IN NO EVENT SHALL IEEE BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO: PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE PUBLICATION, USE OF, OR RELIANCE UPON ANY STANDARD, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE AND REGARDLESS OF WHETHER SUCH DAMAGE WAS FORESEEABLE.

Translations

The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

Official statements

A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered or inferred to be the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, or be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on standards

Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. For the same reason, IEEE does not respond to interpretation requests. Any person who would like to participate in revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE SA Standards Board
445 Hoes Lane
Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE Standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

IEEE draft and approved standards are copyrighted by IEEE under US and international copyright laws. They are made available by IEEE and are adopted for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making these documents available for use and

adoption by public authorities and private users, IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to the documents.

Photocopies

Subject to payment of the appropriate fee, IEEE will grant users a limited, non-exclusive license to photocopy portions of any individual standard for company or organizational internal use or individual, non-commercial use only. To arrange for payment of licensing fees, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Updating of IEEE Standards documents

Users of IEEE Standards documents should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect.

Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every 10 years. When a document is more than 10 years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit IEEE Xplore at <http://ieeexplore.ieee.org/> or contact IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE SA or IEEE's standards development process, visit the IEEE SA Website at <http://standards.ieee.org>.

Errata

Errata, if any, for IEEE standards can be accessed via <https://standards.ieee.org/standard/index.html>. Search for standard number and year of approval to access the web page of the published standard. Errata links are located under the Additional Resources Details section. Errata are also available in IEEE Xplore: <https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/browse/standards/collection/ieee/>. Users are encouraged to periodically check for errata.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. If a patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE SA Website at <https://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html>. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Participants

At the time this IEEE standard was completed, the P1484.12.13 XML Binding of Learning Object Metadata Working Group had the following membership:

Wayne Hodgins, *Chair*
Erik Duval and Scott Lewis, *Technical editors*

Mitchell Bonnett	Peter Greene	Mikael Nilsson
Debbie Brown	Thomas Herrmann	Lassi Nirhamo
Tsz Chan	Cord Hockemeyer	Claude Ostyn
Michael Collett	Robert Bruce Kelsey	Miroslav Pavlovic
Ingo Dahn	Mark Knight	Klaus Rapf
Geoffrey Darnton	David Leciston	Daniel Rehak
Maulik Dave	Gregory Luri	Tyde Richards
Marco De Vos	Ryan Madron	Robby Robson
Guru Dutt Dhingra	Faramarz Maghsoodlou	Thomas Starai
Sam Dooley	Jon Mason	Gerald Stueve
Kameshwar Erankik	William Melton	Brian Taliesin
Frank Farance	George Miao	Schawn Thropp
David Fore	Rajesh Moorkath	Mark Tillinghast
Ernesto Garcia	Brandon Muramatsu	Li Zhang
Matthew Gream	Boyd Nielsen	Philomena Zimmerman

The following members of the individual Standards Association balloting group voted on this standard. Balloters may have voted for approval, disapproval, or abstention.

Avron Barr	Atsushi Ito	Steven Smith
Mitchell Bonnett	Susan Land	Thomas Starai
Demetrio Bucaneg, Jr	Brandon Muramatsu	Walter Struppler
David Fuschi	Alan Mustafa	David Tepen
Randall Groves	NickS.A Nikjoo	Oren Yuen
Nancy Hoebelheinrich	Jonathan Poltrack	Janusz Zalewski
Werner Hoelzl	Lakshman Raut	

When the IEEE SA Standards Board approved this standard on 5 March 2020, it had the following membership:

Gary Hoffman, *Chair*
Jon Walter Rosdahl, *Vice Chair*
Jean-Philippe Faure, *Past Chair*
Konstantinos Karachalios, *Secretary*

Ted Burse	David J. Law	Mehmet Ulema
J. Travis Griffith	Howard Li	Lei Wang
Grace Gu	Dong Liu	Sha Wei
Guido R. Hiertz	Kevin Lu	Philip B. Winston
Joseph L. Koepfinger*	Paul Nikolich	Daidi Zhong
John D. Kulick	Damir Novosel	Jingyi Zhou
	Dorothy Stanley	

*Member Emeritus

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 1484.12.3-2020, IEEE Standard for Learning Technology—Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema Definition Language Binding for Learning Object Metadata.

This standard defines World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Extensible Markup Language (XML) structure and constraints on the contents of XML 1.1 documents that can be used to represent learning object metadata (LOM) instances as defined in IEEE Std 1484.12.1-2002. This standard defines the structure and constraints of the XML 1.1 documents in W3C XML Schema definition language.

The purpose of this standard is to allow the creation of interoperable LOM instances in XML. This standard uses the W3C XML Schema definition language as the encoding, which allows for interoperability and the exchange of LOM XML instances between various systems.

Contents

1. Overview	10
1.1 Scope	10
1.2 Purpose	10
1.3 Word usage	10
2. Normative references.....	11
3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations	12
3.1 Definitions	12
3.2 Acronyms and abbreviations	13
4. Conformance	14
4.1 Strictly conforming LOM XML instances.....	14
4.2 Conforming LOM XML instances	14
5. LOM XML Schema binding definition	14
5.1 General information.....	14
5.2 LOM namespaces	16
5.3 Table format and organization.....	16
5.4 LOM	17
5.5 Common data types and elements	33
Annex A (informative) Bibliography	39
Annex B (informative) Internet availability of XSD files	40
Annex C (informative) XSD file descriptions	41
C.1 Composite XSDs.....	42
C.2 Component XSDs	43
Annex D (informative) Enabling extended data elements and attributes	45
D.1 Enabling extended data elements.....	45
D.2 Enabling extended attributes.....	46
Annex E (informative) XSD implementation choices	47
E.1 Data types.....	47
E.2 Elements	48
E.3 Aggregates	48
E.4 Vocabularies.....	52
E.5 Additional notes	55

IEEE Standard for Learning Technology—Extensible Markup Language (XML) Schema Definition Language Binding for Learning Object Metadata

1. Overview

The scope and purpose of this standard are discussed in [1.1](#) and [1.2](#).

1.1 Scope

This standard defines World Wide Web Consortium (W3C) Extensible Markup Language (XML) structure and constraints on the contents of XML 1.1 documents that can be used to represent learning object metadata (LOM) instances as defined in IEEE Std 1484.12.1TM-2002.¹ This standard defines the structure and constraints of the XML 1.1 documents in W3C XML Schema definition language. An implementation that conforms to this standard shall conform to IEEE Std 1484.12.1-2002.

1.2 Purpose

The purpose of this standard is to allow the creation of interoperable LOM instances in XML. This standard uses the W3C XML Schema definition language as the encoding, which allows for interoperability and the exchange of LOM XML instances between various systems.

1.3 Word usage

The word *shall* indicates mandatory requirements strictly to be followed in order to conform to the standard and from which no deviation is permitted (shall equals is required to).^{2, 3}

¹ Information on references can be found in [Clause 2](#).

² The use of the word *must* is deprecated and cannot be used when stating mandatory requirements, *must* is used only to describe unavoidable situations.