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SC36 and SC36/CLFA Overview

Frank Farance,
frank@farance.com
Erlend Øverby,
Erlend.Overby@conduct.no
What Is SC36?

• SC36 concerns IT standards for learning, education, and training
• SC36 is relatively new
• Several kinds of stakeholders, e.g., learners, teachers, content developers, institutions, tool developers, etc.
What Is SC36?

- Five working groups:
  - WG1: Vocabulary
  - WG2: Collaborative technology
  - WG3: Participant information
  - WG4: Management and delivery
  - WG5: Quality metrics/frameworks

- Three rapporteur groups:
  - RG1: Marketing
  - RG2: International Standardized Profiles (ISP)
  - RG3: Culture, Language, and Function Accommodation (CLFA)
What is SC36/CLFA

- **Title:**
  - SC36 Accommodation of Culture, Language, and Function (CLFA) RG

- **Scope:**
  - (1) To serve as a resource, consultant, and reviewer of culture-, language-, and function-related accommodation activities within SC36;
  - (2) To report to SC36 and maintain resources of culture, language, and function accommodation activities.
Rationale for CLFA And Accommodation

• A main business need for SC36:
  – ability for IT systems to “personalize” themselves to the needs of the learner, student, mentor, etc.

• Examples:
  – delivering different learning content based on a learner's capabilities, strengths, weaknesses, past history, and future objectives

• Other kinds:
  – not tied to learning, education, and training, but tied the general needs and capabilities of users, systems, content, etc.

• Fall under the heading of CLFA
“Concept System” (TC37) Perspective of “Accommodation”

• adaptation:
  – IT systems, users, etc. change to meet needs

• personalization:
  – adaptation to meet needs of people/persons

• accommodation:
  – application-independent personalization
“Concept System” (TC37)
Perspective of “Accommodation”

adaptation

personalization

accommodation

application-independent

application-specific

Example: adapting to learner’s education level or skill set

Other kinds of adaptation have nothing to do with one’s personal needs, e.g., system/network adaptation

etc.

function

language

culture
CLFA Is Bottom-Up Approach

• First:
  – Satisfy individual needs

• Later:
  – Satisfy group needs

• Much Later:
  – International agreement (internationalization)
Top-Down Approach

• internationalization (I18N)
  – common concept/concept system of features

• localization (L10N)
  – transformation to cultures/languages

• locale
  – specification of kind of transformation
  – current work in SC32

• SC36 concerns
  – doesn’t completely address needs for “personalization”
Prior CLFA Accomplishments

- Review of industry documents:
  - CEN/ISSS/DfA, CEN/ISSS/WS-LT, W3C, INCITS/V2, IETF, IMS, DCMI, etc.

- Recommendations:
  - Internationalization of value domains
  - CLFA NP criteria
  - “Accessibility Metadata”
  - Accommodation framework for content
Current/Future Work

• Continuing industry review:
  – Review of current SC36/WG work programme
  – Submit terms via SC36/WG1 methods
  – Review SC32 11179-4, 11179-5, 11179-6
  – Review SC35 18036
  – CEN CWA on language capability
  – Summary of recommendations from work done by other SSDOs

• Review CLFA computation model

• Internationalization of VD
  – 11179-3 registries are a great help for standards

• Trial use of NP criteria within SC36
Further Information

• SC36:
  – http://jtc1sc36.org
  – Frank Farance, frank@farance.com
    +1 212 486 4700

• SC36 CLFA
  – http://jtc1sc36.org/clfa
  – Erlend Øverby, Erlend.Overby@conduct.no
    +47 90 12 96 42