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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
        /\ 
etc.
      /\
language
    /\
culture

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

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