User Profile Standards
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This page contains a list of standards that are relevant for the further development of ISO/IEC 24751.

   • Format for an electronic business card, as a collection of one or more properties. The format is suitable as an interchange format between applications or systems. This specification is based upon the "person" object defined by CCITT X.500 Series Recommendation for Directory Services, and extends it to accommodate additional information often recorded on business cards and electronic contact managers.
   Properties in a vCard may be grouped, and even nested (i.e. one vCard contains another as a secondary person or object).
   In general, a property consists of: property name, optional property parameters, a property value (e.g. "TEL;HOME:+1-919-555-1234").
   • Description of the functions of the human body. For each function, a qualifier (0-4) is given, describing the degree of impairment. Note: This is not a diagnostic information (cf. WHO ICD).
   • The development of AccLIP and AccMD expanded upon the ideas of Web-4-All to include the control, content and display characteristics of a digital resource. This approach became known as the Access For All (AfA) approach to accessibility.
   AccLIP 1.0 was a comprehensive specification for description of a) the type of content, b) the way it is rendered (displayed), and c) how it is controlled (interacted with). AccLIP was in hierarchically-structured XML and was intended to augment the IMS specification of Learner Information called the Learner Information Package (LIP), hence the name 'Accessibility for LIP'. The LIP specification described a format for user information required mainly by the Enterprise parts of educational organisations.
   • Selected vCard 2.1 properties that a PSTN/ISDN phone terminal needs to support in exchanging personal information with another terminal or a network server.
   • Syntax and semantics of user requirements for people with special needs, to be stored on an ID card.
   • Divided into 3 groups: display, control, content.
   Multi-level structure. Features can occur multiple times, each time under a different application, display, or other entity. Thus, a complex user interaction system can be modelled, consisting of multiple display units (e.g. Screenreader, screen enhancement, text reading highlight, braille, tactile, visual alert, structural presentation) and multiple control units (e.g. input requirements, keyboard enhancement, onscreen keyboard, alternative keyboard, mouse emulation, alternative pointing, voice recognition, coded input, prediction, structural navigation). For simplicity, in this overview, only the leaf-level values are listed.
   A person may have multiple profiles for various contexts.
   Each application, display or other entity can have preference values for features: required, preferred, optionally use, prohibited.
   Vendors may define their own application-specific settings (via attribute 'application').
   • Flat set of properties describing user preferences, in particular for mobile phone usage.
   • Draft standard currently in CD stage (as of 2010-08-24).
    • This is a pre-publication document, requesting for comments.
    • Simplification of WHO ICF, describing functions of the human body.