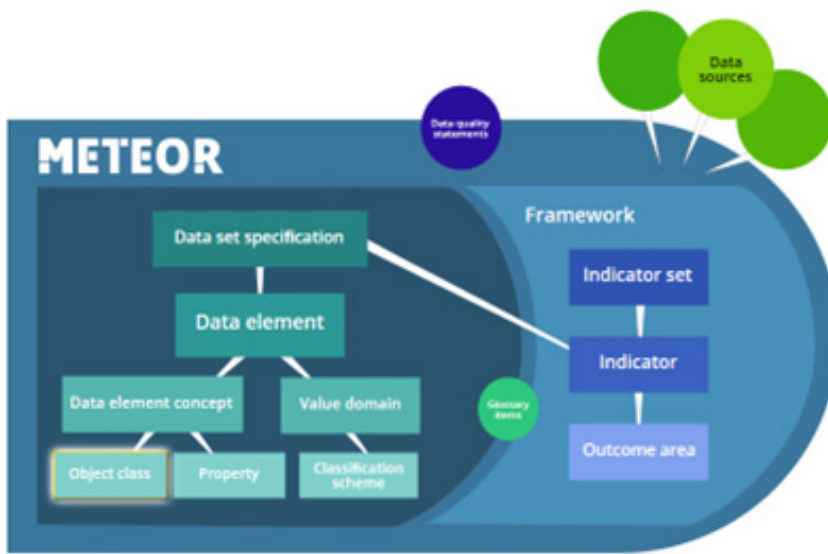


4. Object class specialisation business rules

4 Object class specialisation business rules



4.1 Introduction

An object class specialisation is a grouping of object classes which are related. The top object class is called the 'parent' and the sub-types under it are called 'children' object classes. These groups help make navigating the dozens of object classes in METEOR easier. When an object class reaches a registration status of *Candidate*, it should be assigned an object class specialisation. Only registrars have access to creating an object class specialisation.

4.1.1 For registrars: Overview of object class specialisation attributes

Table 4.1.1.1 below provides an overview of the attributes requiring action by a registrar. The business rules relating to these attributes are provided in the relevant sections in this chapter.

Note: Only registrars can create an object class specialisation.

Table 4.1.1.1: Overview of object class specialisation attributes for registrar action

Attribute	Definition	Obligation to complete	Section in this Chapter
Parent	The name of the object class from which one or more object classes are sub-typed.	Mandatory	4.2.3
Children	The name of any object classes which are sub-types of the parent object class	Mandatory	4.2.4
Definition	A concise statement that expresses the essential nature of the object class and its differentiation from other metadata items.	Mandatory	3.2.3

Attribute	Definition	Obligation to complete	Section in this Chapter
Context	A designation and/or description of the application environment or discipline in which the object class definition has meaning.	Optional	3.2.4

4.2.1 Name

A single or multi-word designation assigned to the object class specialisation.	
Obligation to complete:	Mandatory
Completed by:	Registrar
Visibility:	All users
Rules:	<p>The following common rules for metadata apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The name must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> be unique reflect the concept being defined be stated in the singular avoid the use of words that imply a preselected single instance be concise as possible. The name must begin with a capital letter. The use of capital letters is only permitted at the beginning of the name, for proper nouns, or when necessary for an acceptable abbreviation. The name should avoid abbreviations (including acronyms and initialisms), unless they are commonly understood or widely accepted within the context of the metadata item. See Appendix A 'Use of abbreviations in name and definition attributes' for further information on the use of abbreviations. Slashes (/) are permitted. Do not leave any spaces before or after the slash. Hyphens are permitted only when used in a compound word (e.g., 'non-admitted'). Do not leave any spaces before or after the hyphen. The following are not permitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> semi-colons colons commas (exception is if required to separate two or more terms in a name (e.g., 'ear, nose and throat')) full stops parentheses or square brackets quotation marks

4.2.2 Description

A concise statement that expresses the facet in which the object class is specialised.	
Obligation to complete:	Mandatory
Completed by:	Registrar
Visibility:	All users
Rules:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The description should be expressed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • precisely and unambiguously so that the exact meaning of the metadata item is apparent from the definition • concisely without embedding the descriptions of related concepts or supportive information, such as rationale, functional usage, domain or procedural information • through terms and a structure that is consistent with related descriptions. 2. Do not repeat the name of the metadata item at the start of the description. 3. The description must be expressed as a complete, grammatically correct, descriptive phrase, sentence or paragraph, not merely through the use of synonyms or paraphrasing the name of the metadata item. 4. The description must not contain definitions of other metadata items or underlying concepts. Rather, it should provide an explanation of WHAT is being described. It should generally not include information about the WHO, WHERE, WHEN, WHY and HOW of data collection. 5. If there is a need to define a term within the description, a glossary item may be used. The description may use abbreviations (including acronyms and initialisms) provided they are first spelled out in full, or else are commonly understood or widely accepted within the context of the metadata item
Notes	See Appendix A 'Use of abbreviations in name and definition attributes' for further information on the use of abbreviations.

4.2.3 Parent

The name of the object class from which one or more object classes are sub-typed.	
Obligation to complete:	Mandatory
Completed by:	Registrar
Visibility:	All users
Rules:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Only one parent may be specified. 2. To assign the parent object class. Click the Choose button. 3. This opens a window from which there are three ways to find an object class item. Choose from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • item ID (if you know it) • A-Z listing • object classes by specialisations (to bring up a list)

4.2.4 Child

The name of any object classes which are sub-types of the parent of object class.

Obligation to complete:	Mandatory
Completed by:	Registrar
Visibility:	All users
Rules:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Only one parent may be specified.2. To assign the parent object class. Click the Choose button.3. This opens a window from which there are three ways to find an object class item. Choose from:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• item ID (if you know it)• A-Z listing• object classes by specialisations (to bring up a list)4. Use the Add items button to add other necessary child object classes.