Item Schemes

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Explanation of the diagram

The structures that are an arrangement of objects into hierarchies or lists based on characteristics, and which are maintained as a group inherit from ItemScheme. These concrete classes are:

- Codelist
- ConceptScheme
- CategoryScheme
- AgencyScheme, DataProviderScheme, DataConsumerScheme, OrganisationUnitScheme which all inherit from the abstract class OrganisationScheme
- Reporting Taxonomy

Both Codelist and Code have the association to InternationalString to support a multi-lingual name, an optional multi-lingual description, and an association to Annotation to support notes (not shown). Through the inheritance the Codelist comprise one or more Codes, and the Code itself can have one or more child Codes in the (inherited) hierarchy association. Note that a child Code can have only one parent Code in this association. A partial Codelist (where isPartial is set to “true”) is identical to a Codelist and contains the Code and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal code list. However, its content is a sub set of the full Codelist. A partial Codelist (where isPartial is set to “true”) is identical to a Codelist and contains the Code and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal code list. However, its content is a sub set of the full Codelist.

Through the inheritance from ItemScheme the ConceptScheme comprise one or more Concepts, and the Concept itself can have one or more child Concepts in the (inherited) hierarchy association. Note that a child Concept can have only one parent Concept in this association. The Concept can be associated with a coreRepresentation. The coreRepresentation is the specification of the format and value domain of the Concept when used on a structure like a DataStructureDefinition or a MetadataStructureDefinition. Note that the ConceptScheme is used as the Representation of the MeasureDimension in a DataStructureDefinition (see 5.3.2). Each Concept in this ConceptScheme is a specific measure, each of which can be given a coreRepresentation. The Concept may be related to a concept described in terms of the ISO/IEC 11179 standard. The ISOConceptReference identifies this concept and concept scheme in which it is contained. A partial ConceptScheme (where isPartial is set to “true”) is identical to a ConceptScheme and contains the Concept and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal ConceptScheme. However, its content is a sub set of the full ConceptScheme.

The CategoryScheme can have one or more Categories. The Category is Identifiable and has identity information. A Category can have zero or more child Categories, thus supporting a hierarchy of Categories. Any IdentifiableArtefact can be categorized by a Category. This is achieved by means of a Categorisation. Each Categorisation can associate one IdentifiableArtefact with one Category. Multiple Categorisations can be used to build a set of IdentifiableArtefacts that are categorized by the same Category. Note that there is no navigation (i.e. no embedded reference) to the Categorisation from the Category. A partial CategoryScheme (where isPartial is set to “true”) is identical to a CategoryScheme and contains the Category and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal CategoryScheme. However, its content is a sub set of the full CategoryScheme.

The OrganisationScheme is abstract. It contains Organisation which is also abstract. The Organisation can have child Organisation. The OrganisationScheme can be one of four types:
• AgencyScheme – contains Agency which is restricted to a flat list of agencies (i.e. there is no hierarchy). Note that the SDMX system of (Maintenance) Agency can be hierarchic.
• DataProviderScheme – contains DataProvider which is restricted to a flat list of agencies (i.e. there is no hierarchy).
• DataConsumerScheme – contains DataConsumer which is restricted to a flat list of agencies (i.e. there is no hierarchy).
• OrganisationUnitScheme – contains OrganisationUnit which does inherit the hierarchy association from Organisation.

A partial OrganisationScheme (where isPartial is set to "true") is identical to a OrganisationScheme and contains the Organisation and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal OrganisationScheme. However, its content is a sub set of the full OrganisationScheme.

The ReportingTaxonomy is a specialised form of ItemScheme. A partial ReportingTaxonomy (where isPartial is set to "true") is identical to a ReportingTaxonomy and contains the ReportingCategory and associated names and descriptions, just as in a normal ReportingTaxonomy. However, its content is a sub set of the full ReportingTaxonomy.