SS ISO/IEC 19794-1.1:2021 ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006, IDT (ICS 35.040)

SINGAPORE STANDARD Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats

– Part 1 : Framework





SS ISO/IEC 19794-1.1:2021 ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006, IDT (ICS 35.040)

SINGAPORE STANDARD

Information technology — Biometric data interchange format

– Part 1 : Framework

Published by Enterprise Singapore



THIS PUBLICATION IS COPYRIGHT PROTECTED Copyright © 2021 Enterprise Singapore Copyright © 2006 ISO/IEC, Geneva, Switzerland

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilised in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from Enterprise Singapore (member of ISO and representing the IEC National Committee of Singapore) or ISO/IEC. If you have any questions about the copyrights of Enterprise Singapore or ISO/IEC or have an enquiry about obtaining additional rights to this publication, please contact Enterprise Singapore at: standards@enterprisesg.gov.sg for further information.

SS ISO/IEC 19794-1.1:2021

National Foreword

This Singapore Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Identification Technology under the purview of Information Technology Standards Committee.

This standard is an identical adoption of ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006, "Information technology - Biometric data interchange formats - Part 1 : Framework", published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

Both ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006 and ISO/IEC 19794-1:2011 (confirmed in 2017) have been adopted as Singapore Standards, as the later and current version of the standard is not backward compatible with the previous version. Both versions are being used by industry. ISO has specified that the previous edition of the standard (i.e. the 2006 version) 'exceptionally remains valid until 2033'.

NOTE 1 – Reference to International/Overseas Standards are replaced by applicable Singapore Standards or Technical References.

NOTE 2 – Where numerical values are expressed as decimals, the comma is read as a full point.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this Singapore Standard may be the subject of patent rights. Enterprise Singapore shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all of such patent rights.

NOTE

- Singapore Standards (SSs) and Technical References (TRs) are reviewed periodically to keep abreast of technical changes, technological developments and industry practices. The changes are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions. Where SSs are deemed to be stable, i.e. no foreseeable changes in them, they will be classified as "Mature Standards". Mature Standards will not be subject to further review, unless there are requests to review such standards.
- 2. An SS or TR is voluntary in nature except when it is made mandatory by a regulatory authority. It can also be cited in contracts making its application a business necessity. Users are advised to assess and determine whether the SS or TR is suitable for their intended use or purpose. If required, they should refer to the relevant professionals or experts for advice on the use of the document. Enterprise Singapore and the Singapore Standards Council shall not be liable for any damages whether directly or indirectly suffered by anyone or any organisation as a result of the use of any SS or TR. Although care has been taken to draft this standard, users are also advised to ensure that they apply the information after due diligence.
- 3. Compliance with a SS or TR does not exempt users from any legal obligations.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



First edition 2006-04-01

Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats —

Part 1: Framework

Technologies de l'information — Formats d'échange de données biométriques —

Partie 1: Cadre général



Reference number ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006(E)

ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006(E)

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org Published in Switzerland

[©] ISO/IEC 2006

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

Contents

Page

Forewo	Forewordiv	
Introdu	Introduction	
1	Scope	1
2	Normative references	1
3	Terms and definitions	1
4	Abbreviated terms	4
5 5.1 5.2 5.2.1	General biometric system Conceptual diagram of general biometric system Conceptual components of a general biometric system Data capture subsystem	4 5
5.2.2	Transmission subsystem	
5.2.3 5.2.4	Signal processing subsystem Data storage subsystem	
5.2.5	Matching subsystem	
5.2.6	Decision subsystem	
5.2.7 5.2.8	Administration subsystem Interface	
5.3	Functions of general biometric system	6
5.3.1 5.3.2	Enrolment Verification	
5.3.3	Identification	
6	Usage context of biometric data interchange formats	
7	General aspects of the usage of biometric data for interchange	8
7.1 7.2	Introduction Natural variability	
7.3	Aging and usage duration	9
7.4 7.5	Enrolment conditions Feature extraction algorithms	
7.6	Feature matching algorithms.	
7.7	Capture device type ID	
7.8	Multi-modal data structures	
8 8.1	Processing level of data formats for interchange Processing levels according to ISO/IEC 19785-1	9 9
8.2	Sensor data	10
8.3 8.4	Image data Behavioural data	
8.4 8.5	Feature data	
8.6	Naming concept for biometric data structures	11
8.7	Requirements for standardizing biometric data formats	
9	Multi-biometrics	
10	Sensor requirements	
11 11.1	Format owner and format types Format owner	
11.2	Format types	
Annex	Annex A (informative) Examples of matching scenarios13	
Bibliog	3ibliography1	

ISO/IEC 19794-1:2006(E)

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 19794-1 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Sub-committee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

ISO/IEC 19794 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology* — *Biometric data interchange formats*:

- Part 1: Framework
- Part 2: Finger minutiae data
- Part 3: Finger pattern spectral data
- Part 4: Finger image data
- Part 5: Face image data
- Part 6: Iris image data
- Part 7: Signature/sign time series data
- Part 8: Finger pattern skeletal data
- Part 9: Vascular image data
- Part 10: Hand geometry silhouette data

The following part is under preparation:

— Part 11: Signature/sign processed dynamic data

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 19794 is intended to describe the general aspects and requirements for defining biometric data interchange formats.

The notation and transfer formats provide platform independence and separation of transfer syntax from content definition. This part of ISO/IEC 19794 defines what is commonly applied for biometric data formats, i.e. the standardization of the common content, meaning, and representation of biometric data formats of biometric types considered in the specific parts of ISO/IEC 19794.

Figure 1 shows the interrelation of biometric-related ISO/IEC standardization fields. Biometric data complying with a biometric data interchange format of ISO/IEC 19794 represent the core component of biometric interoperability. Biometric formats frameworks such as ISO/IEC 19785 (CBEFF) serve as a wrapper around biometric data. Since biometric data are sensitive data and subject to attack, cryptographic protection is required in interchange environments. Biometric properties with respect to profiles, security evaluation and performance also play an important role. Biometric interfaces are essential to facilitate easy integration and usage of biometric components. The emerging harmonized vocabulary is recommended for use in describing biometric technology. The deployment of applications using biometric verification or identification takes place within the context of societal and cross-jurisdictional requirements.



Figure 1 — General interrelation model of biometric issues

Information technology — Biometric data interchange formats —

Part 1: Framework

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19794 specifies

- general aspects for the usage of biometric data structures,
- the types of biometric data structure,
- a naming concept for biometric data structures,
- a coding scheme for format types.

Biometric data include but are not limited to finger minutiae, finger pattern, finger image, face image, iris image and signature/sign behavioural data.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 7816-11:2004, Identification cards – Integrated circuit cards – Part 11: Personal verification through biometric methods

ISO/IEC 19785-1:—, Information technology – Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework – Part 1: Data element specification ¹

ISO/IEC 19785-3:—, Information technology – Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework – Part 3: Patron format specifications ¹

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.1 biometric pertaining to the field of biometrics

¹ To be published.