



Issue / Document #:

4.0

Title:

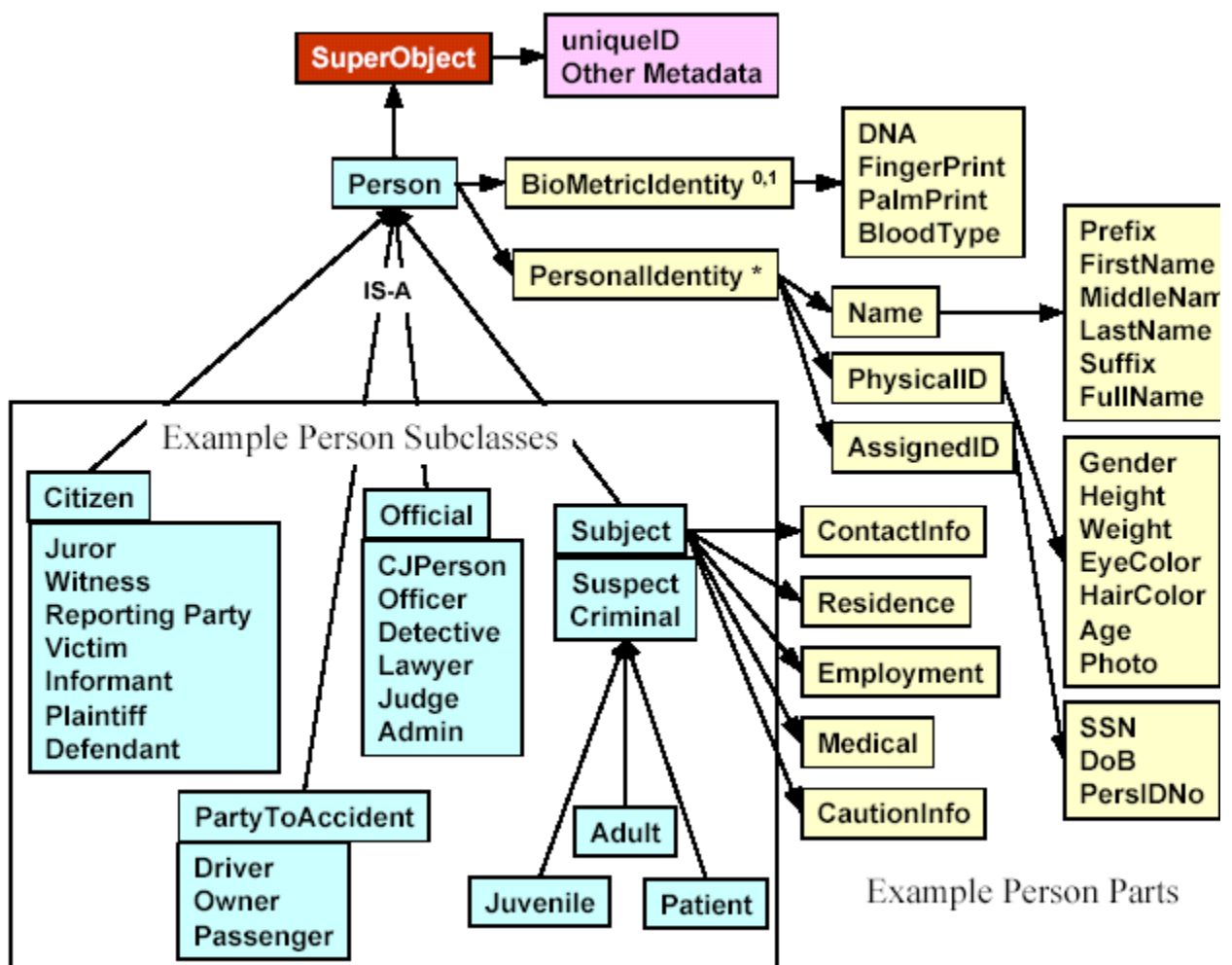
Person Object

Problem:

Develop a generic Person Object that can be subclassed for more specific purposes.

Solution:

The proposed solution is outlined in the following chart:



A generic person consists of two basic parts: BioMetricIdentity and PersonalIdentity. Each person has one BioMetricIdentity, if known. Each person may have multiple sets of PersonalIdentity, if known (i.e. multiple names with multiple physical characteristics and multiple assigned identifiers). Note that the average person will usually have only one name and one set of physical and assigned identifiers.

From the basic PersonType we can subclass any number of specialized persons. The picture illustrates some examples. Are there other subclasses of "Person?" We also solicit your comments for more appropriate or meaningful names than those we have used. Clearly from the picture, the "Subject" subclass will be the type of person that the RDD defines, and yet it is different from the type of person needed by AAMVA. Adding appropriate properties from InfoTech and CriMNet will cause the "Subject" to be very large. That will be OK if it is useful to the community. We solicit your input for the properties (object and elements) necessary to distinguish "Citizen" and "Official" types from each other and from "Subject."

We intend to provide two methods of representing the relationship between a person and his/her respective residence, medical history, etc. -- (1) Composition in XML Schema, and (2) RDFBlock. Thus, JXDDS users are not required to use RDF.

Rationale:

The solution captures the essential properties that define a person without additional relationships (such as Lives-At or Owns). This is a trade-off. Some applications will need a generic "Person" (as it is defined), others will need more specialized and larger subtypes of person. For a person object that requires a residence, a suitable subclass that HAS-A residence object can be created through extension. If necessary, and although slightly redundant, it is possible to subclass both a "Citizen" and "Official" that each contain a residence object (without abstracting a new superclass for the common property).

In the beginning, not everyone will want to use RDF for relationships. So, we provide the capability to represent simple, common relationships through composition (e.g. a "Subject" HAS-A "Residence"). However, not all relationships can be represented easily this way in XML Schema, and so we will provide RDFBlock for those advanced forms (e.g. many multiple and complex relationships can exist between "Persons").

Comments and Discussion:

None at this time.

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