Annetrics Software

a complete set of development tools *for* standard-compliant, interoperable biometrics systems

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Commercial Experience Converting between ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2000 and XML

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Provide Standardized Method for Supporting XML Conversions

- Background:
 - Our customers sometimes wish to convert ANSI/NIST formatted data to an XML format- "NIST to XML"
 - We have supported this conversion in our software tools for several years now
 - Less frequently we are asked to support "XML to NIST"
 - This is more complicated because each Domain defines its own record and field requirements
 - Also, we have always provided the ability to read/write ANSI/NIST formatted data
 - "Use your preferred XML parser and write ANSI/NIST with our software" is what we suggested
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XML and ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2000

- Most recently we have added XML to ANSI/NIST conversion support to our software tools
- Recommendation:
 - ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2000 should not be converted to a pure XML format
 - The standard is very widely used and it very efficiently solves the problem it was designed to solve
 - Parsable, fully interchangeable, compact file that holds fingerprint images, facial images and biographic data
 - Guidelines or templates for converting between the standard and an XML schema could be provided in the new revision
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Domain Independent Schema

- Option
 - Provide a bridge to the XML world through a minimalist XML schema that mimics the structure of ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2000
 - This schema elements have the format...
 - Transaction
 - Record
 - Field
 - Subfield
 - Item
 - Images can be exported as separate objects or base-64 encoded and embedded into the XML



Domain Independent Schema

- Advantages:
 - A single schema that can be used for any ANSI/NIST file
 - Mirrors the structure of the ANSI/NIST file
 - Users can take this "bridge schema" and use any number of available tools to parse or convert to another XML schema





Example

<record type="2">

```
<field number="2" name="T2_IDC">
```

<subfield>

<item>00</item>

</subfield>

</field>

<field number="5" name="T2_RET">

<subfield>

<item>Y</item>

</subfield>

</field>

<field number="6" name="T2_ATN">

<subfield>

<item>SA J Q SMITH, RM 4569</item>

</subfield>

</field>

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</record>

Domain Specific Schema

- Option
 - Reflect domain specific requirements for TOTs, record types, and all type 2 record requirements in the element tags
 - Our solution:
 - Use an Aware devised schema that can support any ANSI/NIST domain
 - Use one of numerous conversion tools to convert between original schema and Aware domain specific schema
 - Our tools can read and convert to/from ANSI/NIST





Domain Specific Schema

- Advantages
 - Element tag names identify field content making XML files more readable.





Example

- <Type2>
- <T2_IDC>
- <subfield>
 - <item>00</item>
- </subfield>
- </T2_IDC>
- <T2_RET>
- <subfield>
 - <item>Y</item>
- </subfield>
- </T2_RET>
- <T2_ATN>
- <subfield>
 - <item>SA J Q SMITH, RM 4569</item>
- </subfield>



</Type2>







