

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
19784-2

First edition
2007-02-01

**Information technology — Biometric
application programming interface —**

**Part 2:
Biometric archive function provider
interface**

*Technologies de l'information — Interface de programmation
d'applications biométriques —*

Partie 2: Interface du fournisseur de fonction d'archives biométriques

Reference number
ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007(E)



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Published in Switzerland

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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 19784-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 37, *Biometrics*.

ISO/IEC 19784 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Biometric application programming interface*:

- *Part 1: BioAPI specification*
- *Part 2: Biometric archive function provider interface*

Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 19784 specifies the interface to an archive BFP. An archive BFP is responsible for the storage and management of BIRs. The archive BFP interface covers functions to attach, detach and operate related functional units by the biometric service provider, to store BIRs, to retrieve information about stored BIRs and to retrieve formerly stored BIRs for further processing by a BSP.

ISO/IEC 19784-1 provides a high-level generic biometric authentication model. This part of ISO/IEC 19784 specifies a BSP archive interface. An archive is responsible for the management of biometric data storage. Because of the application-specific requirements of biometric data storage, an archive interface is standardized.

The BioAPI Unit where the BIRs are stored is completely under control of the archive BFP. The general model for the handling of BIRs is as if they were data records in a database.

Information technology— Biometric application programming interface —

Part 2: Biometric archive function provider interface

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19784 specifies the interface to an archive biometric function provider.

NOTE The interface assumes that the archive will be handled as a database, regardless of its physical realization. (Smartcards, tokens, memory sticks, files on hard drives and any other kind of memory can be handled via an abstraction layer presenting a database interface.)

This part of ISO/IEC 19784 enables any third party to create biometric archive function providers, which may be plugged into any biometric service provider supporting this interface.

It is not in the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 19784 to define security and privacy requirements for storage and management of BIRs.