**Joseph Tierney**

**Standard Bodies**

**Computer Science 2**

**W3C**

The World Wide Web Consortium, or as it’s more commonly known as the W3C standards define an Open Web Platform for application development that has the unrivalled potential to allow developers to build rich interactive experiences, powered by data stores that are currently available on any device. Although the boundaries of the platform continue to change, HTML5 will be the cornerstone for this platform. However, the full strength of the platform relies on many more technologies that W3C is creating, these include CSS, SVG, WOFF, the Semantic Web stack, XML and a variety of APIs.

Most, if not, all W3C work revolves around the standardization of Web technologies. The W3C technical report development process is a set of steps and requirements followed by working groups of W3C in order to standardize Web technology. To achieve this work, W3C follows specific processes that promote the creation of high quality standards based on the vote of the community.

W3C is focusing on technologies to enable access to the Web anywhere, anytime and on any device, including mobile phones and other mobile devices as well as use of web technology electronics, printers, interactive television and even automobiles.

W3C is helping build a technology stack to support a web of data, specifically data you would find in databases. Web of data is to enable computers to do more useful work and to develop systems that can support trusted interactions over the network.

W3C’s stakeholders are that of employee’s, consumers and members of other technical committees.

**IEEE**

The IEEE develop global standards in a broad range of industries. These industries include; power and energy, biomedical and health care, information technology and robotics, telecommunication and home automation, transportation, nanotechnology and information assurance.

For over a century, IEEE has developed standards, through a program that offers balance, openness, fair procedures and consensus. Technical experts, who are part of the technical committee from all over the world participate in the development of the IEEE standards.

**NSAI**

NSAI develops and publishes Irish Standards, European Standards and International Standards. NSAI develops these with the aim of improving the quality, design, performance, safety and environmental impact of goods and services produced and sold in Ireland.

Internationally, and in Ireland, NSAI standards are recognized as a badge of excellence. They have become an integral part of private and public purchasing and specifications. NSAI develops and publishes these standards in order to meet international demands for the quality, design, performance, safety and environmental impact of services.

Within Ireland, NSAI develops standards through a consultative process, which involves identifying the need to set a standard, defining the technical, environmental or the safety specifications which need to be set, consulting with other parties that would be interested with a view to achieving a consensus, publishing the agreed standards for the relevant product or service and finally issuing certification.

The views of all NSAI stakeholders are taken into account when determining what standards are set. Depending up the product or service, taken into account can include; industry, manufactures, distributors, consumer groups, governmental organizations and research organizations. To help the process, NSAI has established a number of Standards Consultative Committees across various sectors.

**ISO**

An ISO standard is developed by a panel of experts within a technical committee. Once the need for a certain standard has been established, the committee meet to discuss and organise a draft version of the standard. When this draft has been developed, it is then shared with ISO’s members who are asked to view, comment and decide whether or not it becomes an ISO standard, if not, it then goes back to the technical committee for further edits.

ISO does not decide when they develop a new standard, instead, it responds to requests from industries or other stakeholders such as consumer groups. Usually, an industry sector or group communicates the need for a standard to a national member, who then contacts ISO.

ISO standards are developed by the technical committees from all over the world. These committees discuss all aspects of the standard, including its key definitions and content.

The technical committees are made up of experts that are from relevant industries, but also from consumer associations and government. When they’re developing ISO standards, it is a consensus-based approach, with comments from stakeholders, which are taken into account before a standard is finalized and developed.