Interpretation

Return to Terms and Definitions

Discussion

Interpretation applies semantic context, rules, calculations, classifications, models, or reasoning to data. It produces conclusions, derived facts, analytical assertions, validation outcomes, or decisions.

Interpretation remains distinct from data, structure, and semantics. Data supplies values. Structure governs form. Semantics supplies meaning. Interpretation uses those concerns to determine what follows from the information in a defined context.

Definition

application of semantic context, rules, calculations, classifications, models, or reasoning to data

Source

Informed by SIP-RA treatment of interpretation as distinct from data, structure, and semantics; aligned with FDIS-RA separation of evidence, observation, semantic representation, interpretation, validation, and analysis; adapted from FX Demo Reference Architecture material on analytical assertions, ACTUS computation, semantic processing, validation, monitoring, and policy decisions.

Note

Interpretation may produce outputs that later become data for another process. The architecture must preserve the traceability between inputs, interpretive context, rules, versions, and outputs.

Example

Applying ACTUS logic to transaction data to compute projected cash-flow obligations is an interpretation concern.