



# **Executive summary**

LMS system standards play a pivotal role in ensuring robust integration, scalability, and functionality within modern learning environments. They define protocols and frameworks to guide system interoperability,

security, and data exchange. By adhering to these standards, LMS platforms can better meet the evolving demands of learners and organizations.

## Introduction

The following document explores the critical standards that underpin LMS platforms, including their purpose, core features, benefits, and challenges. These standards encompass system integrations, user data security, accessibility compliance, and analytics frameworks.





# Overview of major LMS standards categorized by focus area

## System integrations

## **IMS Common Cartridge**

#### **OVERVIEW**

Set of standards facilitating interoperability of tools and content within e-learning environments.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Facilitates tool and content interoperability; supports secure data exchange.

## **PROS**

Ensures seamless integration of third-party tools; improves consistency across platforms.

## **CONS**

Limited adoption outside educational markets; requires technical expertise for implementation.

## LTI

(Learning Tools Interoperability)

## **OVERVIEW**

LTI allows learning platforms to integrate remote tools and content.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Facilitates interoperability; advanced tools for grading and linking.

## **PROS**

Simplifies integration between learning tools; improves consistency across platforms.

## **CONS**

Limited adoption outside educational markets; requires technical expertise for implementation.



## PENS (Package Exchange **Notification Services**)

#### **OVERVIEW**

Automates the submission of content packages from authoring tools to LMS platforms.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Content upload notifications; workflow automation.

## **PROS**

Streamlines content delivery; compatible with SCORM and xAPI.

## **CONS**

Limited adoption; focused on content deployment.

## **REST/GraphQL APIs**

## **OVERVIEW**

Standards enabling seamless communication between LMS platforms and external systems.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Programmatic interaction; supports real-time data exchange; flexible customization.

## **PROS**

Highly flexible; enables advanced customizations; suitable for modern LMS ecosystems.

## **CONS**

Requires skilled development resources; ongoing maintenance demands.

(Question and Test Interoperability)

#### **OVERVIEW**

QTI allows the exchange of test and assessment questions and responses between applications.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Standardized representation of test data; allows authoring and delivery in separate tools.

## **PROS**

Improves consistency between platforms; supports adaptive testing.

## **CONS**

Limited adoption outside educational markets; complex implementation; requires additional tools to support analytics.



## **User data security**

## ISO/IEC 23988

(Online Assessment Security)

#### **OVERVIEW**

A standard ensuring the integrity and security of online and offline assessments.

#### **KEY FEATURES**

Guidelines for secure test administration and result validation.

## **PROS**

Reduces fraud; builds trust in assessment outcomes.

## **CONS**

Requires technical and operational adjustments.

## **LDAP** (Lightweight Directory **Access Protocol)**

## **OVERVIEW**

Protocol for secure user authentication and sharing of user data.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Secure authentication; user data search.

## **PROS**

Provides more detailed user information.

## **CONS**

Exposes additional user data, so less used than OAuth.

## OAuth 2.0 / **OpenID Connect**

## **OVERVIEW**

Protocols for secure user authentication and authorization across platforms.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Secure authentication; token-based authorization; scalable integration.

## **PROS**

Protects user data; simplifies cross-platform access; widely supported.

#### **CONS**

Requires robust backend integration; complex initial setup.

## SAML

(Security Assertion Markup Languages)

## **OVERVIEW**

Protocol for secure user authentication and authorization.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Secure authentication; scalable integration.

## **PROS**

Protects user data; simplifies cross-platform access.

## **CONS**

Requires robust backend integration; complex initial setup; less used in favor of OAuth.



## **Accessibility compliance**

## EN 301 549

## **OVERVIEW**

A European standard defining accessibility requirements for ICT products and services, aligned with WCAG guidelines.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Covers accessibility for software, hardware, and digital content.

#### **PROS**

Ensures comprehensive accessibility compliance; widely recognized across Europe.

Requires in-depth auditing and alignment with other accessibility standards.

## **Section 508 Compliance**

## **OVERVIEW**

U.S. federal accessibility standards for electronic and information technology.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Mandates accessibility for all users; ensures equal access for individuals with disabilities.

## **PROS**

Facilitates access to public sector applications; supports legal compliance.

## CONS

Implementation can require significant resources and audits.

## ISO/IEC 24751 (Personalized Learning and Accessibility)

## **OVERVIEW**

A standard supporting personalized learning experiences for diverse needs.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Frameworks for adaptive systems and inclusive learning.

## **PROS**

Promotes equity and accessibility; supports diverse learners.

#### CONS

May require advanced infrastructure and technologies.

## WCAG

(Web Content Accessibility Guidelines)

## **OVERVIEW**

Guidelines ensuring web content is accessible to users with disabilities.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Compatibility with screen readers; support for keyboard navigation.

## **PROS**

Promotes inclusivity; aligns with global accessibility standards.

### **CONS**

Compliance requires ongoing updates to interfaces and content.



## **Analytics frameworks**

**AICC** (Aviation Industry Computer-Based Training Committee)

## **OVERVIEW**

The original standard for interoperability between content and LMS platforms.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Progress tracking; offline tracking.

## **PROS**

Simple standard.

## CONS

Limited support today as most systems moved to SCORM.

## cmi5

(Computer-Managed Instruction)

## **OVERVIEW**

Combines benefits of SCORM and xAPI, addressing their limitations while enabling offline tracking.

## **KEY FEATURES**

xAPI-compatible; supports immersive learning and instructor-led training.

### **PROS**

Advanced tracking; supports both online and offline learning.

## CONS

Limited adoption; requires support from both LMS and authoring tools.

## **Caliper Analytics**

## **OVERVIEW**

A framework for capturing and analyzing learning data to generate insights into learner engagement and progress.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Supports real-time data collection and advanced analytics.

#### **PROS**

Enables data-driven insights; supports diverse learning environments.

## **CONS**

Requires robust infrastructure and expertise to implement.

## Ed-Fi

## **OVERVIEW**

A framework enabling interoperability of educational data across systems.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Supports integration of student information and learning management systems.

## **PROS**

Enhances data sharing; supports personalized learning.

## **CONS**

Implementation complexity; limited adoption.



## **IEEE Learning Object** Metadata (LOM)

## **OVERVIEW**

A metadata standard for describing learning resources to enhance reusability and accessibility.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Structured metadata for categorizing and searching educational resources.

## **PROS**

Supports resource sharing; aligns with global practices.

#### CONS

Can be complex to implement at scale.

ISO/IEC 19796 (Quality Standard for Learning, Education, and Training)

## **OVERVIEW**

A framework for ensuring the quality of e-learning systems and processes.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Provides a reference model for quality management in learning systems.

## **PROS**

Encourages continuous improvement; internationally recognized.

## CONS

Implementation may require significant organizational resources.

## ISO/IEC 19788

(Metadata for Learning Resources)

## **OVERVIEW**

An international standard for organizing metadata for educational resources.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Provides a structured approach to metadata organization.

## **PROS**

Enhances resource discoverability; supports global interoperability.

## **CONS**

Requires alignment with existing metadata frameworks.

**SCORM** (Sharable Content Object Reference Model)

## **OVERVIEW**

Defines how e-learning content is packaged and communicated with LMS platforms.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Content reuse; progress tracking; bookmarking.

#### **PROS**

Universally supported; simple implementation.

### **CONS**

Limited to static environments; lacks backward compatibility across versions.



## **XAPI**

(Experience API)

## **OVERVIEW**

Tracks learning experiences across multiple environments, including simulations and mobile apps. Successor to SCORM.

## **KEY FEATURES**

Real-time tracking; data collection via Learning Record Stores (LRS).

## **PROS**

Flexible; advanced analytics; suitable for modern learning environments.

## **CONS**

Requires additional infrastructure; complex implementation.



# **Challenges in** LMS standard implementation

## **COMPLEXITY**

Diverse stakeholder needs and evolving technologies.

## **LEGACY SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY**

Integration with older standards like SCORM can be challenging.

## **INFRASTRUCTURE REQUIREMENTS**

Advanced standards necessitate robust infrastructure for data storage and processing.



## **Future trends**

## **ADVANCED DATA ANALYTICS**

Standards like Caliper Analytics are becoming more critical for tracking engagement and outcomes.

## **PERSONALIZED LEARNING**

Standards supporting adaptive learning environments (e.g. ISO 24751) will gain traction.

## **ENHANCED INTEROPERABILITY**

Focus on improving cross-platform compatibility and integration.

## Conclusion

The adoption of LMS standards provides a foundation for innovation and efficiency in the e-learning landscape. Organizations must evaluate their specific needs and capabilities to implement standards that align with their strategic goals.

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# **Appendix A**

Standard	Category	Description
Caliper Analytics	Analytics Frameworks	Real-time learning data collection and advanced analytics
EN 301 549	Accessibility Compliance	Accessibility for ICT products and services
Ed-Fi	Analytics Frameworks	Enables interoperability of educational data
IEEE LOM	Analytics Frameworks	Metadata for learning resource reusability
IMS Common Cartridge	System Integrations	Assessment and multimedia integration
IMS Global Standards	System Integrations	Facilitates tool/content interoperability; secure data exchange which includes Common Cartridge and LTI.
ISO/IEC 19788	Analytics Frameworks	Metadata organization for enhanced resource discoverability
ISO/IEC 19796	Analytics Frameworks	Ensures quality management in e-learning systems
ISO/IEC 23988	User Data Security	Ensures integrity and security of assessments
ISO/IEC 24751	Accessibility Compliance	Frameworks for adaptive and inclusive learning
OAuth 2.0/ OpenID Connect	User Data Security	Secure authentication and token-based authorization
PENS	System Integrations	Content upload notifications; workflow automation
REST/GraphQL APIs	System Integrations	Programmatic interaction; real-time data exchange
SCORM	Analytics Frameworks	Defines e-learning content packaging and communication
Section 508 Compliance	Accessibility Compliance	Mandates equal access for individuals with disabilities
WCAG	Accessibility Compliance	Global accessibility standards; screen reader support
cmi5	Analytics Frameworks	Combines SCORM and xAPI with offline tracking support
xAPI	Analytics Frameworks	Tracks learning experiences across environments



# **Appendix B**

CYPHER Learning supports the following standards:

- 1. Caliper Analytics
- 2. LTI
- 3. QTI
- 4. IMS Common Cartridge
- 5. ISO/IEC 19788
- 6. LDAP
- 7. OAuth 2.0/OpenID Connect
- 8. SAML
- 9. SCORM Versions 1.2 and 2004
- 10. Section 508 Compliance
- 11. WCAG
- 12. xAPI Provider only