TC 97

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO 9070

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Information processing — SGML support facilities — Registration procedures for public text owner identifiers

Traitement de l'information — Facilités de support SGML — Procédures d'enregistrement pour identificateurs de propriétaire de texte public

Reference number
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Contents

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75 % approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 9070 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Information processing systems*.

Annexes A and B of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard has been developed to support the use of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), defined in ISO 8879.

ISO 8879 allows the sharing of "public text", which it defines as:

> Text that is known beyond the context of a single document or system environment, and which can be accessed with a public identifier.

A public identifier identifies both the owner of the text, and the text itself. Construction of public identifiers is largely left to owners of the public text to be identified. Some minimal procedures are required to avoid the chance of two owners assigning the same identifiers to different items. This International Standard defines such procedures, based upon the allocation of unique identifier prefixes to each owner which are incorporated into registered owner identifiers.

NOTE 1 The existence of an item of public text does not imply that it is readily available to all users. It may be "public" only within an organization, and may have a registered owner identifier solely to avoid conflict with the identifiers of other public text.

Information processing — SGML support facilities — Registration procedures for public text owner identifiers

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to the assignment of unique owner prefixes to owners of public text conforming to ISO 8879. It describes the procedures whereby such assignments are made, and the method of constructing registered owner identifiers from them. Procedures for self-assignment of owner prefixes by standards bodies and other organizations are also specified.

NOTE 2 Examples of registered public text are given in annex A. Further examples may be found in annexes to ISO 8879.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 639:1988, *Code for the representation of names of languages.*

ISO 3166:1988, *Codes for the representation of names of countries.*

ISO 6523:1984, *Data interchange — Structures for the identification of organizations.*

ISO 8879:1986, *Information processing — Text and office systems — Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML).*

ISO 9069:1988, *Information processing — SGML support facilities — SGML Document Interchange Format (SDIF).*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the definitions given in ISO 8879 and the following definition apply.

registered owner prefix: A sequence of characters identifying a specific owner of public text and assigned in accordance with the procedures defined in this International Standard.

4 Notation

The syntax productions in this International Standard follow the notation used in ISO 8879.

Syntactic variables and constants not defined in this International Standard are defined in ISO 8879.

5 Owner identifiers

A formal public identifier that commences with a registered owner identifier shall have a registered owner prefix. Its owner identifier shall be constructed in accordance with this International Standard.

NOTE 3 The syntax of the formal public identifier as a whole is as specified in ISO 8879.

5.1 Owner identifier construction

The owner identifier shall be constructed according to the following syntax productions:

[1] owner identifier = *registered owner prefix, owner-assigned names*?

[2] owner-assigned names = ("/", *name character*+)+

The owner may add *owner-assigned names* after the *registered owner prefix* if desired.

NOTES

4 The first owner-assigned name should be a three-character country code for the owner's country, as defined in ISO 3166.

5 Care should be taken that the *owner identifier* does not become so long as to make it difficult to construct meaningful text identifiers without violating the ISO 8879 length restriction on public identifiers.

6 It is recommended that owners adopt some systematic convention in the creation of *owner-assigned names*, such as a hierarchical assignment that progressively identifies the owner with greater precision.

5.2 Registered owner prefix

[3] registered owner prefix = *authority-assigned prefix* | *self-assigned prefix* | *standards body prefix*

[4] authority-assigned prefix = ***Digit***, *name character**

[5] self-assigned prefix = "ICD", *number*, "/", *organization code*

[6] organization code = *name character*+

[7] standards body prefix = (***UC Letter*** | ***LC Letter***)+

No two registered owner prefixes shall be the same.

An *authority-assigned prefix* is one assigned by the ISO registration authority to an owner who requests it.

A *self-assigned prefix* can be used by an owner who has an organization code assigned in accordance with ISO 6523. It shall be constructed from the International Code Designator and the organization code.

NOTE 7 The International Code Designator is a 4-digit number and the organization code a 1-14 character sequence.

A *standards body prefix* can be used by a recognized standards body. It shall be constructed from the official acronym or initials of the standards body.

NOTES

8 Examples: AFNOR, ANSI, CCITT, DIN.

9 For public text based on standards, the public identifier should be constructed in a manner analogous to that specified for International Standards in ISO 8879.

5.3 Registration procedures

The Registration Authority[1)] shall

- receive applications for assignment of authority-assigned prefixes to owners;
- issue authority-assigned prefixes.

NOTE 10 The Registration Authority should adopt a simple procedure for assigning prefixes, such as a serial numbering scheme.

1) For the purpose of this International Standard and according to the rules for the designation and operation of registration authorities in the ISO Directives, the ISO Council has designated the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) to act as registration authority.

Annex A
(informative)

Formal public identifier examples

A.1 Syntax of the formal public identifier

The components of a formal public identifier are

- owner identifier;
- text identifier;

where the text identifier consists of

- public text class (required);
- unavailable text indicator (optional);
- public text description (required);
- public text language (required, except for character sets);
- public text display version (optional).

Values are assigned to these components as specified in ISO 8879.

The *owner identifier*, if it is to be registered, is formulated as described in this International Standard.

The *public text class* identifies the particular class of SGML construct that the public text falls into, as defined in ISO 8879.

The *unavailable text indicator* prefixes the *public text description* only if the owner does not wish to make the public text available for general use.

The *public text description* is a unique name assigned by the owner to the particular item of public text.

The *public text language* is a two-character identifier of the principal natural language to be used for interpretation of the public text. This two-character identifier should be assigned in accordance with ISO 639.

The *public text display version* is a sequence of characters that is used to indicate any device-dependence that the public text may exhibit when presented on a display surface. See ISO 8879 for further information.

A.2 Construction of formal public identifiers

Examples of the use of formal public identifiers may be found in annexes to ISO 8879, especially in annexes D and E.

The following are examples of how an imaginary owner might use a registered owner prefix to construct formal public identifiers.

The owner, Perfect Publishing Company, applies to the ISO registration authority and is issued the registered owner prefix "1054". The owner, a UK-based company, follows the recommended conventions and decides to start all owner-assigned names with "/GBR/PERFECT".

The owner decides to set up two identifiable groups of public text: one associated with automotive parts catalogues, the other associated with telephone directories. The additional owner-determined names for these two groups are "/AUTO" and "/PHONE", thus making the full owner identifiers:

```
+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/AUTO
+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/PHONE
```

In the case of the automotive parts catalogue, the public text includes a document type definition and a special notation called "Autolingo". The notation is proprietary, and so not publicly available. The formal public identifiers are:

```
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/AUTO//DTD Auto Parts Catalogue//EN"
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/AUTO//NOTATION -//Autolingo//EN"
```

In the case of the telephone directory, the owner wishes to identify an entity set and a short reference set. Both are publicly available, but the entity set is a character entity set that has both a device-independent form and device-dependent forms for videotex controls and a Gutenberg photocomposer. The formal public identifiers are:

```
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/PHONE//SHORTREF Directory symbols//EN"
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/PHONE//ENTITIES Directory symbols//EN"
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/PHONE//ENTITIES Directory symbols//EN//Videotex"
"+//1054/GBR/PERFECT/PHONE//ENTITIES Directory symbols//EN//Gutenberg"
```

Annex B
(informative)

Recommendations on making public text available

Public text may or may not be available to the general user. If unavailable, this is indicated by the text identifier of the formal public identifier.

It is recommended that available public text should normally have an accompanying transmittal summary that conforms to the document type definition given in figure B.1. This summary should use the SGML reference concrete syntax.

```
<!ELEMENT public     - O ((syntax, feature?)?, ids?, descrip, use,
                          (name, address)?) >
<!ELEMENT syntax     - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT feature    - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT ids        - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT descrip    - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT use        - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT name       - O CDATA >
<!ELEMENT address    - O CDATA >
```

Figure B.1 — Document type definition for public text transmittal summary

If the public text contains SGML markup, then the element **syntax** should be present and should contain a valid concrete syntax parameter of an SGML declaration, defining the concrete syntax of the public text.

If the public text contains both SGML markup and data (that is, part of a document instance, not prolog) then the element **feature** should be present and should contain a valid feature use parameter of an SGML declaration, defining what features, such as markup minimization, are used in the public text.

If the element **ids** is present it should explain how other items of public text relate to the subject public text, including the public identifiers of the related public text.

Related public text is any public text explicitly referred to within the subject public text, or that is required for its use.

The element **descrip** should always be present and should contain a description of the semantics of the public text (that is, how to interpret the public text when used as intended).

The element **use** should always be present and should contain a description of the intended use of the public text.

The elements **name** and **address** are optional, and if present should contain the name and address of the author of the public text when the author is to be identified as distinct from the owner of the public text.

The transmittal summary can accompany the public text during interchange as a related document in the SDIF data stream (see ISO 9069).

The public identifier for the transmittal summary document type definition is

```
ISO 9070:1990//DTD Public Text Transmittal Summary//EN
```

UDC 681.3:655.53

Descriptors: data processing, text processing, information interchange, documentation, documents, registration.

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