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Information technology — Procedure for the registration of identifiers and attributes for volume and file structure

Technologies de l'information — Procédure d'enregistrement d'identificateurs et attributs pour structure de volume et de fichier

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Contents

Page

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialised system for worldwide standardisation. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organisation to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organisations, 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. 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 13800 was prepared by joint technical committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 15, *Volume and file structure*.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard.

Introduction

This International Standard provides a means to register instances of entities that are specified by a volume and file structure standard for interchanging files. This International Standard was designed to satisfy the needs of ISO/IEC 13346 and ISO/IEC 13490 and to permit the addition of registrable entities to clause 4 (below) when needed by ISO/IEC 13346, ISO/IEC 13490 or other standards. It is expected that the procedures specified by this International Standard will satisfy the needs of other standards, including standards not pertaining to volume and file structure.

The registration process enhances the capability of interchanging more types of information, some of which may have an interpretation that is presently not appropriate for specification by a standard. It may be expected that the use of particular registered entities will lead to future standardisation of some of the objects identified by those entities.

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Information technology - Procedure for the registration of identifiers and attributes for volume and file structure

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the procedure to be followed by a Registration Authority in preparing, maintaining and publishing an International Register of attributes and one or more International Registers of identifiers for volume and file structure (see annex A), for use with applicable standards. This International Standard does not specify any method of using any attribute or identifier registered according to this International Standard.

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/IEC 13346-1:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange - Part 1: General.*

ISO/IEC 13346-2:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange - Part 2: Volume and boot block recognition.*

ISO/IEC 13346-3:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange - Part 3: Volume structure.*

ISO/IEC 13346-4:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange - Part 4: File structure.*

ISO/IEC 13346-5:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange - Part 5: Record structure.*

ISO/IEC 13490-1:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of read-only and write-once compact disk media for information interchange - Part 1: General.*

ISO/IEC 13490-2:1995, *Information technology – Volume and file structure of read-only and write-once compact disk media for information interchange - Part 2: Volume and file structure.*

ISO/IEC 14863:1996, *Information technology – System-Independent Data Format (SIDF).*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 application: A program that processes information conforming to one or more standards.

3.2 implementation: A set of processes which enable an information processing system to conform with the specifications of one or more standards.

3.3 octet: A string of eight binary digits operated upon as a unit. If the container for the representation of an octet has more than eight bits, the octet shall be represented in the least significant eight bits of the container with the remaining bits of the container set to 0.

3.4 field identifier: A string of one to four octets, used to identify a field as specified in ISO/IEC 14863.

4 Registrable entities

An entity registered according to this International Standard shall be either an identifier (see 4.1), an attribute (see 4.2), an operating system number (see 4.3), a developer number (see 4.4), or a field identifier extent number (see 4.5).

4.1 Identifier

For the purposes of this International Standard, an identifier registered in accordance with this International Standard may be used to identify an object specified by one or more standards. The interpretation of the object identified shall be described according to Annex A.

An identifier shall be represented by a sequence of 23 octets. Each octet of the sequence shall be an integer x where $0 \le x < 2^8$. At least one octet of the sequence shall not have the value 0. The octets in the sequence shall be numbered with consecutive integers assigned in ascending sequence starting with 0. Octet number 0 shall be assigned to the least significant octet of the sequence. Octet number 0 shall not have the value 43 or 45.

4.2 Attribute

For the purposes of this International Standard, an attribute is a collection of information that is associated with an object specified by one or more standards. An attribute shall be identified by an attribute type and one or more attribute subtypes. The interpretation of the attribute identified shall be described according to Annex A.

An attribute type shall be an integer x where $0 \le x < 2^{32}$. An attribute subtype shall be an integer x where $0 \le x < 2^8$. The attribute types are divided as follows:

— Attribute type 0 is reserved for future standardisation.

— Attribute types 1, 3, 5, 6, 2048 and 65536 are reserved for registration to accommodate the instances of these attribute types specified in ISO/IEC 13346-4 and ISO/IEC 13490-2. Attribute type 12 is reserved for registration to accommodate the instance of this attribute type specified in ISO/IEC 13346-4. Attribute types 2, 4 and 7 to 11 inclusive are reserved for registration to accommodate the instances of these attribute types specified in ISO/IEC 13490-2.

— Attribute types 13 to 2047 inclusive are reserved for registration to accommodate the instances of these attribute types that may be required by future editions of ISO/IEC 13346-4 and ISO/IEC 13490-2 or by other standards.

— Attribute types 2049 to 65535 inclusive are reserved for implementation use (see 3.2).

— Attribute types 65537 to 2^{32}-1 inclusive are reserved for application use (see 3.1).

4.3 Operating System Number

For the purposes of this International Standard, an operating system is a software entity which may be associated with one or more field identifiers. An operating system number shall serve to identify such an operating system. Apart from such identification, registration does not affect the interpretation of the operating system number.

An operating system number shall be an integer in the range of 0 to 65535 inclusive. The operating system numbers are classified as follows:

— operating system numbers 0 to 63 inclusive are specified, or reserved for future standardisation, by ISO/IEC 14863.

— operating system numbers 64 to 65535 inclusive are reserved for application use (see 3.1), implementation use (see 3.2), or use by other standards.

4.4 Developer Number

For the purposes of this International Standard, a developer is an organisation which may be associated with one or more field identifiers. A developer number shall serve to identify such a developer. Apart from such identification, registration does not affect the interpretation of the developer number.

A developer number shall be an integer in the range of 0 to 65535 inclusive. The developer numbers are classified as follows:

— developer numbers 0 to 8191 inclusive are specified, or reserved for future standardisation, by ISO/IEC 14863.

— developer numbers 8192 to 65535 inclusive are reserved for application use (see 3.1), implementation use (see 3.2), or use by other standards.

4.5 Field Identifier Extent Number

For the purposes of this International Standard, a field identifier extent is the set of all field identifers which, in the manner specified in ISO/IEC 14863, contain the same field identifier extent number. A field identifier extent number shall serve to identify such a field identifier extent. Apart from such identification, registration does not affect the interpretation of the field identifier extent number.

A field identifier extent number shall be an integer in the range of 0 to 65535 inclusive. The field identifier extent numbers are classified as follows:

— field identifier extent numbers 0 to 8191 inclusive are specified, or reserved for future standardisation, by ISO/IEC 14863.

— field identifier extent numbers 8192 to 65535 inclusive are reserved for application use (see 3.1), implementation use (see 3.2), or use by other standards.

5 Registration Authority

5.1 Appointment

The Registration Authority shall be an organisation nominated by ISO/IEC JTC 1 and appointed by the ISO/IEC Councils according to the rule defined by the ISO/IEC Directives to act as the Registration Authority for the purpose of this International Standard.

5.2 Duties

5.2.1 Maintenance of International Registers

The Registration Authority shall maintain the International Register of identifiers and the International Register of attributes. The contents of both International Registers shall be available upon request to national bodies that are members of ISO or IEC, to liaison organisations of ISO or IEC, and to any interested party.

5.2.2 Distribution of International Registers

The Registration Authority shall maintain an up-to-date list of the current recipients of each International Register. New registrations and any other pertinent communication, including corrections, concerning each International Register shall be sent to all persons on the list for that International Register. The Registration Authority may request from time to time that recipients confirm their continuing interest in receiving new registrations and drop from each list those not confirming such interest.