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Information technology — MHS-based electronic messaging C language interfaces — Binding for Application Program Interface (API)

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*Technologies de l'information — Interfaces de langage C en messagerie
électronique basée sur X.400 — Liant pour l'interface de programme
d'application (API)*

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, 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 14365 was prepared by IEEE (as IEEE Std 1327.1-1993) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annexes A to D of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

(This introduction is not a normative part of ISO/IEC 14365, Information technology—MHS-based electronic messaging C language interfaces—Binding for Application Program Interface (API), but is included for information only.)

The purpose of this International Standard is to define a C programming language binding for the X.400-based electronic messaging Application Program Interface (API) that is defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}.

Related Standards

The programming language independent specification on which the programming language binding defined in this International Standard is based is contained in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}.

ISO/IEC 14361 {3}, and the language bindings derived from it, are intended to be used in conjunction with the OSI abstract data manipulation API, ISO/IEC 14360 {2}, which provides a general-purpose API for the creation, examination, modification, and deletion of OSI information objects.

ISO/IEC 14367 {5} specifies a set of requirements to be satisfied by test methods for measuring conformance to this International Standard. In addition, such test methods must also satisfy the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 14363 {4} for test methods for measuring conformance to the programming language independent specification of the API.

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Overview

The API defined in this International Standard consists of C language bindings for the language independent datatypes and operation defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}. In addition, this International Standard provides definitions of symbolic constants and their values associated with the OM packages defined by that International Standard.

Related Standards Activities

The following areas are under active consideration at this time, or are expected to become active in the near future concerning extensions to this International Standard. Similar efforts can be anticipated in the future.¹⁾

- (1) Directory services
- (2) FTAM API
- (3) Verification testing methods
- (4) Network interface facilities
- (5) System administration.

This International Standard is based on IEEE Std 1327.1-1993 {B2}, which was prepared by the P1224 Working Group, sponsored by the Portable Applications Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society.

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1) A *Standards Status Report* that lists all current IEEE Computer Society standards projects is available from the IEEE Computer Society, 1730 Massachusetts Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20036-1903, USA; Telephone: +1 202 371-0101; FAX: +1 202 728-9614.

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Information technology—MHS-based electronic messaging C language interfaces—Binding for Application Program Interface (API)

Section 1: General

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1.1 Scope

This International Standard defines an ISO/IEC 9989 {1} C language binding to the language-independent API defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}.¹⁾ It is intended to support application portability at the source-code level and to be used by application developers, system implementors, test method writers, and users.

The interface is oriented towards the needs of gateways and applications that require full access to the features of the protocols.

NOTE: There are industry-standard and proprietary APIs that can be used by simple applications that only require the main features of the protocols.

1.2 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

1) The numbers in curly brackets correspond to those of the normative references in 1.2.

below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

- {1} ISO/IEC 9989: 1990²⁾, *Programming languages—C*.
- {2} ISO/IEC 14360: 1996, *Information technology—Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) abstract data manipulation—Application Program Interface (API) [Language independent]*.
- {3} ISO/IEC 14361: 1996, *Information technology—MHS-based electronic messaging—Application Program Interface (API) [Language independent]*.
- {4} ISO/IEC 14363: 1996, *Information technology—Test methods for measuring conformance to MHS-based electronic messaging—Application Program Interface (API) [Language independent]*.
- {5} ISO/IEC 14367: 1996, *Information technology—Test methods for measuring conformance to MHS-based electronic messaging C language interfaces—Binding for Application Program Interface (API)*.

1.3 Conformance

1.3.1 Implementation Conformance

1.3.1.1 Requirements

A conforming implementation for this International Standard shall be a conforming implementation, as defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}, for the programming language binding specification that is contained in this International Standard.

1.3.1.2 Documentation

A conformance document shall be available for an implementation claiming conformance to this International Standard. It shall satisfy the requirements that are defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3} for a conformance document for a programming language binding specification.

The phrases “shall document” or “shall be documented” in this International Standard mean that documentation of the feature shall appear in the conformance document, unless the system documentation is explicitly mentioned.

The system documentation should also contain the information found in the conformance document.

2) ISO/IEC documents can be obtained from the ISO Central Secretariat, 1 Rue de Varembé, Case Postale 56, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse.

1.3.2 Application Conformance

53 All applications claiming conformance to this International Standard shall fall
54 within one of the following categories.

55 1.3.2.1 Strictly Conforming Application

56 A Strictly Conforming Application for this International Standard is a Strictly
57 Conforming Application as defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3} for the programming
58 language binding specification contained in this International Standard.

59 1.3.2.2 Conforming Application

60 There is only one type of Conforming Application.

61 1.3.2.2.1 ISO/IEC Conforming Application

62 An ISO/IEC Conforming Application for this International Standard is an ISO/IEC
63 Conforming Application as defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3} for the programming
64 language binding specification contained in this International Standard.

65 1.3.2.3 Conforming Application Using Extensions

66 A Conforming Application Using Extensions for this International Standard is a
67 Conforming Application Using Extensions as defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3} for the
68 programming language binding specification contained in this International Stan-
69 dard.

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70 1.4 Test Methods

71 Any measurement of conformance to this International Standard shall be per-
72 formed using test methods that conform to ISO/IEC 14363 {4} and to
73 IEEE Std 1328.1-1993 {5}.

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Section 2: Terminology and General Requirements

2.1 Conventions

2.1.1 General and Typographic Conventions

When presented in **Synopsis** sections or in extended code fragments, C language source code is printed using fixed width font. Where C language names or code fragments appear in the text of this International Standard, the following conventions apply:

- A C language function, datatype, or code fragment appears in *italic* font. A function name is indicated by following parentheses, for example, *ma_submit()*.
- A symbolic constant, other than an error name, is surrounded by braces, for example, {OMP_O_MH_FE_BASIC_ACCESS}.
- A symbolic constant for an error name is surrounded by brackets, for example, [MH_RC_BAD_MESSAGE].

2.1.2 C Naming Conventions

How the identifier for an element of a C interface is derived from the name of the corresponding element of the generic interface depends upon the type of the element as specified in Table 2-1. The generic name is prefixed with the character string in the second column of the table, alphabetic characters are converted to the case in the third column, and an underscore () is substituted for each hyphen (-) or space ().

The prefix “mhP” is reserved for use by implementors of the service. The prefixes “mhX” and “MHX” are reserved for the proprietary extension of the interface. In all other respects, such extensions are outside the scope of this International Standard.

2.1.3 Language-Independent Conventions

The language-independent conventions defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3} shall apply in this International Standard.

Table 2-1 – Derivation of C Identifiers

Element Type	Prefix	Case
Datatype	MH_	Lower
Data value	IM_, MH_, SM_	Upper
Data value (Class) (See note)	IM_C_, MH_C_, SM_C_	Upper
Data value (Class) (See note)	IM_C_, MH_C_, SM_C_	Upper
Data value (Value Length)	IM_VL_, MH_VL_, SM_VL_	Upper
Data value (Value Number)	IM_VN_, MH_VN_, SM_VN_	Upper
Data value component	none	Lower
Function	ma_, mt_	Lower
Function argument	none	Lower
Function result	none	Lower

NOTE: The C identifiers denote only the Elements components of data values of the OM String data type.

2.2 Definitions

2.2.1 Terminology

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

2.2.1.1 conformance document: A document provided by an implementor that contains implementation details as described in 1.3.1.2. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.2 implementation defined: An indication that the implementation shall define and document the requirements for correct program constructs and correct data of a value or behavior. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.3 may: An indication of an optional feature.

With respect to implementations, the word *may* is to be interpreted as an optional feature that is not required in this International Standard, but can be provided. With respect to Strictly Conforming Applications, the word *may* means that the optional feature shall not be used. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.4 shall: An indication of a requirement on the implementation or on Strictly Conforming Applications, where appropriate. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.5 should:

- (1) With respect to implementations, an indication of an implementation recommendation, but not a requirement.
- (2) With respect to applications, an indication of a recommended programming practice for applications and a requirement for Strictly Conforming Applications. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.6 supported: A condition regarding optional functionality.

Certain functionality in this International Standard is optional, but the interfaces to that functionality are always required. If the functionality is *supported*, the interfaces work as specified by this International Standard (except that they do not return the error condition indicated for the unsupported case). If the functionality is not *supported*, the interface shall always return the indication specified for this situation. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.7 system documentation: All documentation provided with an implementation, except the conformance document.

Electronically distributed documents for an implementation are considered part of the system documentation. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.8 undefined: An indication that this International Standard imposes no portability requirements on an application's use of an indeterminate value or its behavior with erroneous program constructs or erroneous data.

Implementations (or other standards) may specify the result of using that value or causing that behavior. An application using such behaviors is using extensions, as defined in 1.3.2.3. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.2.1.9 unspecified: An indication that this International Standard imposes no portability requirements on applications for correct program constructs or correct data regarding a value or behavior.

Implementations (or other standards) may specify the result of using that value or causing that behavior. An application requiring a specific behavior, rather than tolerating any behavior when using that functionality, is using extensions, as defined in 1.3.2.3. [ISO/IEC 9945-1 {B1}]

2.3 General Terms

The terms used in this International Standard are the same as those defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}.

2.4 Abbreviations

The abbreviations used in this standard are the same as those defined in ISO/IEC 14361 {3}.