

Implementation of
ISO/IEC 2382-26:1993

Information technology — Vocabulary —

Part 26: Open systems interconnection

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National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO/IEC 2382-26:1993 and implements it as the UK national standard.

This British Standard is published under the direction of the Information Systems Technology Standards Policy Committee, IST/-, that has the responsibility to:

- aid enquirers to understand the text;
- present to the responsible international committee any enquiries on interpretation, or proposals for change, and keep UK interests informed;
- monitor related international and European developments and promulgate them in the UK.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, pages i and ii, the ISO/IEC title page, pages iii to viii, pages 1 to 24 and a back cover.

This standard has been updated (see copyright date) and may have had amendments incorporated. This will be indicated in the amendment table on the inside front cover.

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Information technology — Vocabulary —

Part 26:
Open systems interconnection

Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire —

Partie 26:
Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts



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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 2382-26 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 1, *Vocabulary*.

ISO/IEC 2382 will consist of some 30 parts, under the general title *Information technology — Vocabulary*.

Avant-propos

L'ISO (Organisation internationale de normalisation) et la CEI (Commission électrotechnique internationale) forment le système spécialisé de normalisation mondiale. Les organismes nationaux membres de l'ISO ou de la CEI participent au développement de Normes internationales par l'intermédiaire des comités techniques créés par l'organisation concernée afin de s'occuper des différents domaines particuliers de l'activité technique. Les comités techniques de l'ISO et de la CEI collaborent dans des domaines d'intérêt commun. D'autres organisations internationales, gouvernementales ou non gouvernementales, en liaison avec l'ISO et la CEI participent également aux travaux.

Dans le domaine des technologies de l'information, l'ISO et la CEI ont créé un comité technique mixte, l'ISO/CEI JTC 1. Les projets de Normes internationales adoptés par le comité mixte sont soumis aux organismes nationaux pour vote. Leur publication comme Normes internationales requiert l'approbation de 75 % au moins des organismes nationaux votants.

La Norme internationale ISO/CEI 2382-26 a été élaborée par le comité technique ISO/CEI JTC 1, *Technologies de l'information*, sous-comité SC 1, *Vocabulaire*.

L'ISO/CEI 2382 comprendra une trentaine de parties, présentées sous le titre général *Technologies de l'information — Vocabulaire*.

Introduction

Information technology gives rise to numerous international exchanges of both an intellectual and a material nature. These exchanges often become difficult, either because of the great variety of terms used in various fields or languages to express the same concept, or because of the absence or imprecision of the definitions of useful concepts.

To avoid misunderstandings and to facilitate such exchanges it is essential to clarify the concepts, to select terms to be used in various languages or in various countries to express the same concept, and to establish definitions providing satisfactory equivalents for the various terms in different languages.

ISO 2382 was initially based mainly on the usage to be found in the *Vocabulary of Information Processing* which was established and published by the International Federation for Information Processing and the International Computation Centre, and in the *American National Dictionary for Information Processing systems* and its earlier editions published by the American National Standards Institute (formerly known as the American Standards Association). Published and Draft International Standards relating to information processing of other international organizations (such as the International Telecommunication Union and the International Electrotechnical Commission) as well as published and draft national standards have also been considered.

The purpose of ISO/IEC 2382 is to provide definitions that are rigorous, uncomplicated and which can be understood by all concerned. The scope of each concept defined has been chosen to provide a definition that is suitable for general application. In those circumstances, where a restricted application is concerned, the definition may need to be more specific.

However, while it is possible to maintain the self-consistency of individual parts, the reader is warned that the dynamics of language and the problems associated with the standardization and maintenance of vocabularies may introduce duplications and inconsistencies among parts.

Introduction

Les technologies de l'information sont à l'origine de multiples échanges intellectuels et matériels sur le plan international. Ceux-ci souffrent souvent de difficultés provoquées par la diversité des termes utilisés pour exprimer la même notion dans des langues ou des domaines différents, ou encore de l'absence ou de l'imprécision des définitions pour les notions les plus utiles.

Pour éviter des malentendus et faciliter de tels échanges, il paraît essentiel de préciser les notions, de choisir les termes à employer dans les différentes langues et dans les divers pays pour exprimer la même notion, et d'établir pour ces termes des définitions équivalentes dans chaque langue.

L'ISO 2382 a été basée à l'origine principalement sur l'usage tel qu'il a été relevé, d'une part, dans le *Vocabulary of Information Processing* établi et publié par l'International Federation for Information Processing et le Centre International de Calcul et, d'autre part, dans l'*American National Dictionary for Information Processing systems* y compris ses éditions précédentes publiées par l'American National Standards Institute (connu auparavant sous l'appellation d'American Standards Association). Les Normes internationales publiées ou au stade de projets concernant le traitement de l'information émanant d'autres organisations internationales (telles que l'Union internationale des télécommunications et la Commission électrotechnique internationale) ainsi que les normes nationales publiées ou au stade de projets, ont également été prises en compte.

Le but de l'ISO/CEI 2382 est de procurer des définitions rigoureuses, simples et compréhensibles pour tous les intéressés. La portée de chaque notion a été choisie de façon que sa définition puisse avoir la valeur la plus générale. Cependant, il est parfois nécessaire de restreindre une notion à un domaine plus étroit et de lui donner alors une définition plus spécifique.

D'autre part, si l'on peut assurer la cohérence interne de chaque partie prise individuellement, la cohérence des diverses parties entre elles est plus difficile à atteindre. Le lecteur ne doit pas s'en étonner : la dynamique des langues et les problèmes de l'établissement et de la révision des normes de vocabulaire peuvent être à l'origine de quelques répétitions ou contradictions entre des parties qui ne sont pas toutes préparées et publiées simultanément.

