

Information technology — International Standardized Profiles FVT3nn — Virtual Terminal Basic Class — Register of attribute assignment type definitions —

Part 1: FVT321 — Font Assignment
Type No. 1

ICS 35.100.05

National foreword

This British Standard reproduces verbatim ISO/IEC ISP 11186-1:1996 and implements it as the UK national standard.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee IST/21, Open Systems Interconnection, Data Management and Open Distributed Processing, which has the responsibility to:

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

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request.

Cross-references

The British Standards which implement international or European publications referred to in this document may be found in the BSI Standards Catalogue under the section entitled “International Standards Correspondence Index”, or using the “Find” facility of the BSI Standards Electronic Catalogue.

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Summary of pages

This document comprises a front cover, an inside front cover, the ISO/IEC ISP title page, pages ii to iv, pages 1 to 15 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 — International
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Terminal Basic Class — Register of attribute
assignment type definitions —**

Part 1:

FVT321 — Font Assignment Type No. 1

*Technologies de l'information — Profils normalisés internationaux FVT3nn
— Classe de base du terminal virtuel — Registre de définitions de type
d'allocation d'attribut —*

Partie 1: FVT321 — Type d'allocation font n° 1



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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iii
Introduction	1
1 Scope	1
1.1 General	1
1.2 Position within the taxonomy	2
1.3 Scenario	2
2 Normative references	3
3 Definitions	4
3.1 General OSI terminology	4
3.2 Terminology of VT base standards	5
3.3 Terminology of font information interchange standards	5
3.4 Terminology of coded character set standards	5
4 Abbreviations	6
5 Principles of conformance to VT Profiles	6
6 Entry number	6
7 Name of sponsoring authority	6
8 Date	6
9 Identifier	7
10 Descriptor value	7
11 Font designation	7
11.1 Underlying principles	7
11.2 Font description properties	8
12 Writing mode specification	11
12.1 Glyph coordinate system	11
12.2 Modal properties	12
13 Relationship between font and emphasis	13
14 Abstract syntax	14
Figure 1 — Attribute assignment types in the VT Service model	3

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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. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the elaboration of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 11186-1 was prepared with the collaboration of

- OSI Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);
- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);
- Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

ISO/IEC ISP 11186 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — International Standardized Profiles FVT3nn — Virtual Terminal Basic Class — Register of attribute assignment type definitions:*

- *Part 1: FVT321 — Font Assignment Type No.1;*
- *Part 2: FVT311 — Repertoire Assignment Type for ISO/IEC 10646.*

Introduction

ISO/IEC ISP 11186 is defined within the context of Functional Standardization, in accordance with the principles specified in ISO/IEC TR 10000, "Framework and Taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles". The context of Functional Standardization is one part of the overall field of Information Technology (IT) standardization activities, covering base standards, profiles and registration mechanisms. The Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Standard ISO 9040 for the Virtual Terminal Basic Class Service provides for the identification of attribute assignment types by means of ASN.1 object identifiers. This International Standardized Profile provides a means for the registration of such attribute assignment type definitions in accordance with ISO/IEC 9834-1. The individual entries in this register constitute Interchange Format and Representation Profiles (F-Profiles) within the framework of ISO/IEC TR 10000. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 11186 was developed in close cooperation between the three Regional OSI Workshops, namely the OSE Implementors' Workshop (OIW) of the United States, the European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS) and the OSI Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW). It was developed under the editorship of EWOS from an attribute assignment type definition contained in the European pre-standard ENV 41 513. The text is harmonized between these three Workshops and it has been ratified by the plenary assemblies of each Workshop.

1 Scope

1.1 General

The concept of Profiles for OSI, and the structure of the International Standardized Profiles that document them, are defined in ISO/IEC TR 10000-1. Such Profiles are divided into a number of different classes and sub-classes. Two of these classes contain sub-classes comprising functions of the Virtual Terminal Basic Class Service and Protocol specified in the base standards ISO 9040 and ISO 9041. These are the Application Profiles (A-Profiles) and the Interchange Format and Representation Profiles (F-Profiles).

The relationship between A-Profiles and F-Profiles is described in 7.3.2 of ISO/IEC TR 10000-1 and is as follows. Application Layer base standards require, implicitly or explicitly, the structure of information carried or referenced by them to be specified for each instance of communication. It is the purpose of F-Profiles to specify such information structures. Particular functional requirements may then be met by the combination of an A-Profile with one or more F-Profiles.

Establishment of a VT-association involves the selection by negotiation of a particular Virtual Terminal Environment profile (VTE-profile), and of particular values for any arguments of that VTE-profile. The VTE-profile specification, and possibly also the values of certain VTE-profile arguments, may in turn reference the definitions of VT control object types and attribute assignment types. These VTE-profiles, control object types and attribute assignment types are therefore Information Objects that require explicit reference within the VT protocol. Particular instances of these Information Objects are fully defined within the base standards, but the base standards also provide for further instances to be defined by registration. Each registered instance constitutes an F-Profile within the framework of ISO/IEC TR 10000.

The Virtual Terminal Basic Class Service and Protocol may be used to realise a wide range of distinct functions. Particular functions may be realised through the selection of appropriate VT functional units, F-Profiles and other VTE-profile argument values. The specification of the selection required to realise a particular function and to promote interoperability constitutes a Virtual Terminal A-Profile within the framework of ISO/IEC TR 10000.

The three International Registers of VT information objects and the specifications of VT Application Profiles are each published as a separate multi-part ISP as follows:

- ISO/IEC ISP 11184 is the Register of VTE-profiles;
- ISO/IEC ISP 11185 is the Register of control object type definitions;
- ISO/IEC ISP 11186 is the Register of attribute assignment type definitions;
- ISO/IEC ISP 11187 contains the specifications of VT Application Profiles.