

**Implementation of
ISO/IEC TR 10000-2 : 1994**

**Information technology —
Framework and taxonomy of
International Standardized
Profiles —**

**Part 2. Principles and taxonomy for OSI
Profiles**

Committees responsible for this British Standard

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Department of Trade and Industry (IT Standards Unit (ITD6A))
Digital Equipment Co Ltd.
CCTA (The Government Centre for Information Systems)
ETSI Liaison
IBM United Kingdom Limited
Joint Network Team
Kodak Limited
Ministry of Defence
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This British Standard is published under the direction of the Information Technology Systems Standards Policy Committee whose Technical Committee IST/-/2 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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TECHNICAL REPORT

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2

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Information technology — Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles —

Part 2:

Principles and Taxonomy for OSI Profiles

*Technologies de l'information — Cadre et taxonomie des profils
normalisés internationaux —*

Partie 2: Principes et taxonomie pour profils OSI



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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.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards, but in exceptional circumstances a technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1992), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC TR 10000 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles*:

- *Part 1: Framework*
- *Part 2: Principles and Taxonomy for OSI Profiles*

Introduction

The context of Functional Standardization is one part of the overall field of Information Technology standardization activities covering

- Base standards, which define fundamentals and generalized procedures. They provide an infrastructure that can be used by a variety of applications, each of which can make its own selection from the options offered by them.
- Profiles, which define conforming subsets or combinations of base standards used to provide specific functions. Profiles identify the use of particular options available in the base standards, and provide a basis for the development of uniform, internationally recognized, conformance tests.
- Registration mechanisms, which provide the means to specify detailed parameterization within the framework of the base standards or Profiles.

Within ISO/IEC JTC 1, the process of Functional Standardization is concerned with the methodology of defining Profiles, and their publication in documents called "International Standardized Profiles" (ISPs) in accordance with procedures contained in Directives of JTC 1.

In addition to ISO/IEC TR 10000, the secretariat of the Special Group on Functional Standardization maintains a standing document (SD-4) entitled "Directory of ISPs and Profiles contained therein". This is a factual record of which ISPs exist, or are in preparation, together with an executive summary of each Profile. It is subject to regular updating by the Secretariat of ISO/IEC JTC 1/SGFS.

