

Information technology — An operational model for characters and glyphs

ICS 35.040

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Summary of pages

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TECHNICAL REPORT

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Information technology — An operational model for characters and glyphs

*Technologies de l'information — Modèle pour l'utilisation de caractères
graphiques et de glyphes*



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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 a technical committee 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 Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.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 15285, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 2, *Coded character sets*, and Subcommittee SC 18, *Document processing and related communication* (which has since been reorganized into SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*).

Introduction

People interpret the meaning of a written sentence by the shapes of the characters contained in it. For the characters themselves, people consider the information content of a character inseparable from its printed image. Information technology, in contrast, makes a distinction between the concepts of a character's meaning (the information content) and its shape (the presentation image). Information technology uses the term *character* (or *coded character*) for the information content, and the term *glyph* for the presentation image. A conflict exists because people consider characters and glyphs equivalent. Moreover, this conflict has led to misunderstanding and confusion. This Technical Report provides a framework for relating characters and glyphs to resolve the conflict because successful processing and printing of character information on computers requires an understanding of the appropriate use of characters and glyphs.

Historically, ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 2 has had responsibility for the development of coded character set standards such as ISO/IEC 10646 for the digital representation of letters, ideographs, digits, symbols, etc. ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 18 has had responsibility for the development of standards for document processing, which presents the characters coded by SC 2. SC 18 standards include the font standard, ISO/IEC 9541, and the glyph registration standard, ISO/IEC 10036. The Association for Font Information Interchange (AFII) maintains the 10036 glyph registry on behalf of ISO.

This Technical Report is written for a reader who is familiar with the work of SC 2 and SC 18. Readers without this background should first read Annex B, "Characters", and Annex C, "Glyphs".

This edition of the Technical Report does not fully develop the complex issues associated with the Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese ideographic characters used in East Asia. In addition, although it discusses the process of rendering digital character information for display and printing, it avoids discussing the inverse process of character recognition (that is, converting printed text into character information in the computer).

Information technology — An operational model for characters and glyphs

1 Scope

The purpose of this Technical Report is to provide a general framework for discussing characters and glyphs. The framework is applicable to a variety of coded character sets and glyph-identification schemes. For illustration, this Technical Report uses examples from characters coded in ISO/IEC 10646 and glyphs registered according to ISO/IEC 10036.

This Technical Report

- differentiates between coded characters and registered glyphs
- identifies the domain of use of coded characters and glyph identifiers
- provides a conceptual framework for the formatting and presentation of coded character data using glyph identifiers and glyph representations

This Technical Report describes idealized principles that were not completely followed in coding characters for ISO/IEC 10646 and in registering glyphs according to ISO/IEC 10036. The fact that ISO/IEC 10646, ISO/IEC 10036, and other standards do not completely follow the principles in the model does not invalidate the model and does not diminish the utility of having the model.

2 References

ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Part 1: Architecture*.

ISO/IEC 10036: 1996, *Information technology — Font information interchange — Procedures for registration of font-related identifiers*.

ISO/IEC 10180: 1995, *Information technology — Processing languages — Standard Page Description Language (SPDL)*.

ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) — Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane*.

3 Definitions

For the purpose of this Technical Report, the following definitions apply. The definitions have been extracted from the ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991 and ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993 standards.

3.1 character: A member of a set of elements used for the organisation, control, or representation of data. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

3.2 coded character set: A set of unambiguous rules that establishes a character set and the relationship between the characters of the set and their coded representation. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

3.3 font: A collection of glyph images having the same basic design, e.g. Courier Bold Oblique. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.4 font resource: A collection of glyph representations together with descriptive and font metric information which are relevant to the collection of glyph representations as a whole. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.5 glyph: A recognizable abstract graphic symbol which is independent of any specific design. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.6 glyph collection: An identified set of glyphs. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.7 glyph image: An image of a glyph, as obtained from a glyph representation displayed on a presentation surface. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991) [See the definition of *graphic symbol*.]

3.8 glyph metrics: The set of information in a glyph representation used for defining

the dimensions and positioning of the glyph shape. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.9 glyph representation: The glyph shape and glyph metrics associated with a specific glyph in a font resource. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.10 glyph shape: The set of information in a glyph representation used for defining the shape which represents the glyph. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.11 graphic character: A character, other than a control function, that has a visual representation normally handwritten, printed, or displayed. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

3.12 graphic symbol: The visual representation of a graphic character or of a composite sequence. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993) [See the definition of *glyph image*.]

3.13 presentation [of a graphic symbol]: The process of writing, printing, or displaying a graphic symbol. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

3.14 presentation form: In the presentation of some scripts, a form of a graphic symbol representing a character that depends on the position of the character relative to other characters. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

3.15 presentation surface: A virtual representation of a presentation medium (page, graphic display, etc.) maintained by the presentation process, on which all glyph shapes are to be imaged. (ISO/IEC 9541-1: 1991)

3.16 repertoire: A specified set of characters that are represented in a coded character set. (ISO/IEC 10646-1: 1993)

4 Character and glyph distinctions

The character and glyph definitions in clause 3, which were taken from ISO/IEC 10646 and ISO/IEC 9541, were developed

independently and contain terminology that requires explanation.

In information technology, *characters* are abstract information elements in the domain of coding for data representation and, in particular, data interchange. Coded character set standards assign numeric values, character names, and representative (sample) images to each character contained in a coded character set. Typically a character is given a name, which also serves to differentiate it from the other characters of the coded character set. The precise semantics and appearance of the information elements in any given implementation are not defined by those standards for coded character sets. This apparent lack of definition is not considered to be a defect in the standards. Recognizing that the information may be acted upon (deciphered, sorted, transformed, formatted, archived, presented, etc.) by many different application processes during its lifetime, standards for coded character sets are defined as a basis for information interchange.

In information technology, *glyphs* are abstract presentation elements in the domain of presentation processing. The ISO/IEC 10036 standard for glyph registration defines the process for assigning glyph identifiers, glyph descriptions, and representative (sample) images to each glyph submitted for registration. The precise usage and appearance of these presentation elements in any implemented font resource is not defined by those glyph registration activities. As with the coded character set standards, this apparent lack of definition is not considered to be a defect in the standards. Glyph identifiers are unambiguously assigned as a basis for tagging presentation elements in and among interchanged font resources, recognizing that the font-specific design information may vary from one font resource to another.

Characters and *glyphs* are closely related, with many attributes in common and yet with distinctions that make it essential that they be managed in information processing as separate entities. The ISO/IEC 10646 standard recognizes the distinction between

characters and their visual representation by defining the term, *graphic symbol*. The *graphic symbol* of SC 2 standards and the *glyph image* of SC 18 standards represent equivalent concepts. However, *glyph* and its associated ISO/IEC 9541 terminology are preferred when referring to presentation and presentation processing.

The historical association of characters and glyphs has resulted in character sets maintaining distinctions that cannot be founded on distinctions in meaning, but only on distinctions in shape. Similarly, the glyph registration authority and the SC 18 font resource model have made use of criteria based on meaning to abstract potential distinctions in shape. In practice, ISO/IEC 10646 contains characters that appear to be instances of glyphs, while the glyph registry prescribed by ISO/IEC 10036 contains glyphs that appear to be designated as abstract characters. In both cases, the ideal nature of characters and glyphs has been compromised to a degree. For example, in ISO/IEC 10646-1, SC 2 coded the “fi” glyph into the character U+FB01 LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI “fi” for round-trip integrity with other standards.¹⁾ (See Annex B.5 The “round-trip rule”.) Also, the JTC 1 Registration Authority (AFII) for ISO/IEC 10036 could have registered the same glyph identifier for the “A” glyph and used it for the U+0041 LATIN CAPITAL LETTER A “A” character, for the U+0391 GREEK CAPITAL LETTER ALPHA “A” character, and the U+0410 CYRILLIC CAPITAL LETTER A “A” character. However, AFII instead registered three glyph identifiers.

Within the realm of information technology, an ideal characterization of characters and glyphs and their relationship may be stated as follows:

- A *character* conveys distinctions in meaning or sounds. A character has no intrinsic appearance.

1) This Technical Report describes a character in terms of its 10646 code position (U+FB01), its 10646 name (LATIN SMALL LIGATURE FI), and illustrates it with a representative glyph in quotation marks (“fi”).

- A *glyph* conveys distinctions in form or appearance. A glyph has no intrinsic meaning.
- One or more characters may be depicted by no, one, or multiple glyph representations (instances of an abstract glyph) in a way that may depend on the context.

5 Operational model

5.1 Character and glyph domains

Character information has two primary domains as illustrated in Figure 1 on the next page. The first pertains to the *processing* of the content, that is, the meaning or phonetic value of the character information. This is depicted on the left side of the figure. The second pertains to the *presentation* of the content of the character information. This is depicted on the right side of the figure.²⁾ Each domain places different requirements on the representation of the character information. For example, searching for character information in a database and sorting records containing character information entail different requirements from those found in presenting characters on paper. The former processes are primarily concerned with the content of data and have little or no concern about the appearance that the data may take.

On the other hand, a composition and layout process has little concern for the content of data, but great concern about its appearance. In general, processing of character information in the content domain is independent of font resources, whereas processing in the presentation domain is strongly dependent on the font resource used for the presentation of the character information. However, processes that perform transformations from one domain to the other are aware of both the content and appearance of characters. For example, a character recognition process converts im-

2) ISO/IEC 6429 also depicts a 2-layer structure. For ISO/IEC 6429, the data layer could use characters, and the presentation layer could use glyphs to present the characters in the data layer.

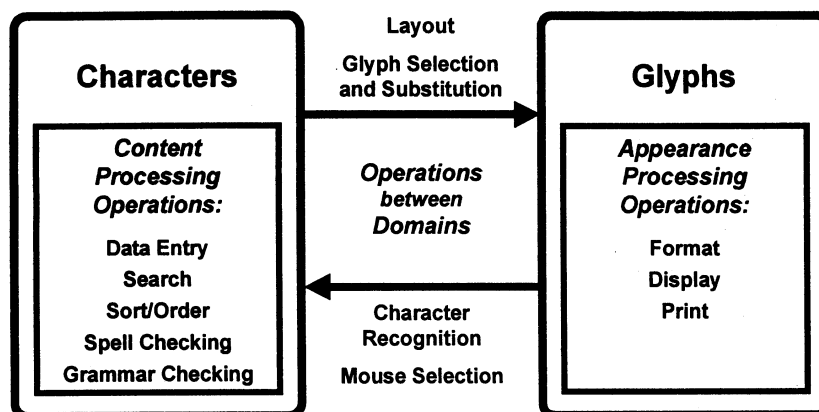


Figure 1 — Character and glyph domains

ages into coded characters. Also, a paragraph-level hyphenation process is an example of a layout process that requires content information.

It is not possible, in general, to code data in such a way as to optimize one process without reducing the performance of other processes. Even within the content domain, the nature of the character coding employed for textual data affects the type or types of processing to be performed on the data; no single coding can optimize more than a few such potential processes. Given this situation, the best solution is to formulate an independent, logical character coding that, when necessary, can be transformed into another coding more amenable to the processing required. For example, in the case of searching, character data is often recast into specific forms that facilitate quick searches. For sorting, a specially created sort key is required. In addition, because ISO/IEC 10646 contains glyph-like characters, it is expected that implementations may choose to canonicalize or normalize such characters by translating them to normative characters. A presentation subsystem that employs such a technique may require that character data be normalized prior to presentation.

The recognition that two separate domains of processing are commonly applied to character-based information leads to a conclusion that two primary forms of this information are needed:

1. a content-oriented form that is amenable to immediate content-based processes and that can be easily converted to and from other optimized forms
2. an appearance-oriented form that facilitates imaging of content

These are, respectively, the character-based form and the glyph-based form. Failure to recognize this distinction between the character domain and the glyph domain has led to the development of inconsistent standards and inconsistent systems that lack functional separation of the two domains.

5.2 Composition, layout, and presentation

As depicted in Figure 2 on the next page, the composition and layout process (for glyph selection and positioning) spans both processing domains. If attention is restricted to the text portion of this process, the presentation of character-based information requires three primary operations: