

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Information technology — SGML support facilities — Registration procedures for public text owner identifiers

*Technologies de l'information — Facilités de support SGML — Procédures
d'enregistrement pour identificateurs de propriétaire de texte public*



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Contents

	Page
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Definitions	1
4 Notation	3
5 Public identifiers	3
6 Structured name public identifier	6
7 Registration procedures	6

Annexes

A SGML formal public identifiers	7
B Recommendations on making public text available	9
C Naming Authorities	10
D Representation of Structured Names	11

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 9070 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 9070:1990), which has been technically revised.

Annexes A, B, C and D of this International Standard are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standard has been developed to support the use of the Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML), defined in ISO 8879, and other text description and processing languages.

ISO 8879 allows the sharing of "public text", which it defines as:

Text that is known beyond the context of a single document or system environment, and which can be accessed with a public identifier.

A public identifier consists of two parts: an "object name", which identifies the text (or other shared information object), and an "owner name", which identifies the originator of the public identifier. Some minimal procedures are required to avoid the chance of two owners assigning the same identifiers to different items. This International Standard defines such procedures, based upon the allocation of unique owner prefixes to each owner which are incorporated into registered owner names.

NOTE 1 The existence of an item of public text does not imply that it is readily available to all users. It may be "public" only within an organization, and may have a registered owner name solely to avoid conflict with the identifiers of other public text.

The naming scheme for owner names defined in this International Standard meets the requirements that it

- provide unambiguous identification of objects, organizations and naming authorities world-wide;
- provide names that can have equivalent encodings in supported interchange formats (ASN.1 and SGML), and that can be represented both as data structures and as equivalent character strings;
- support straightforward name equivalence testing;
- support decentralized registration of both standard and non-conflicting organization-specific (private) names;
- support a non-revisable, expanding domain of registered names;
- provide for the optional association of general descriptive information;
- lend itself to the efficient definition, encoding and interchange of complex, hierarchical names.

Information technology — SGML support facilities — Registration procedures for public text owner identifiers

1 Scope

This International Standard applies to the assignment of unique owner prefixes to owners of public text conforming to ISO 8879. It describes the procedures whereby such assignments are made, and the method of constructing registered owner names from them. Procedures for self-assignment of owner prefixes by standards bodies and other organizations are also specified.

NOTE 2 Examples of registered public text are given in annex A. Further examples may be found in annexes to ISO 8879.

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

ISO 639:1988, *Code for the representation of names of languages*.

ISO 2108:1978, *Documentation — International standard book numbering (ISBN)*.

ISO 2375:1985, *Data processing — Procedure for registration of escape sequences*.

ISO 3166:1988, *Codes for the representation of names of countries*.

ISO 6523:1984, *Data interchange — Structures for the identification of organizations*.

ISO/IEC 8824:1990, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

ISO/IEC 8825:1990, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Specification of Basic Encoding Rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

ISO 8879:1986, *Information processing — Text and office systems — Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML)*.

ISO 9069:1988, *Information processing — SGML support facilities — SGML Document Interchange Format (SDIF)*.