
**Information technology —
Programming languages, their
environments and system software
interfaces — Guidelines for the
preparation of Language-Independent
Service Specifications (LISS)**

*Technologies de l'information — Langages de programmation,
leurs environnements et interfaces du logiciel d'exploitation —
Lignes directrices pour l'élaboration de spécifications de service
indépendantes du langage (LISS)*

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Published in Switzerland

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

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The committee responsible for this document is ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*.

Introduction

This Technical Report is dedicated to Brian L. Meek in grateful recognition of his leadership and vision in the development of the concepts on programming language independent specifications, and his efforts in producing a set of standards documents in this area. Without his commitment this Technical Report never would have been published.

0.1 Background

This Technical Report provides guidance to those writing specifications of services, and of interfaces to services, in a language-independent way, in particular as standards. It can be regarded as complementary to ISO/IEC/TR 10182, which provides guidance to those performing language bindings for such services and their interfaces.

NOTE 1 Here and throughout, “language”, on its own or in compounds like “language-independent”, means “programming language”, not “specification language” nor “natural (human) language”, unless explicitly stated.

NOTE 2 A “language-independent” service or interface specification may be expressed using either or both of a natural language like English or a formal specification language like VDM-SL or Z; in a sense, a specification might be regarded as “dependent” on (say) VDM-SL. The term “language-independent” does not imply otherwise, since it refers only to the situation where programming language(s) might otherwise be used in defining the service or interface.

The development of this Technical Report was prompted by the existence of an earlier draft IEEE Technical Report (IEEE TCOS-SCC Technical Report on Programming Language Independent Specification Methods, draft 4, May 1991). The TCOS draft was concerned with specifications of services in a POSIX systems environment, and as such contained much detailed POSIX-specific guidance; nevertheless it was clear that many of the principles, if not the detail, were applicable much more generally. This Technical Report was conceived as a means of providing such more general guidance. Because of the very different formats, and the POSIX-related detail in the TCOS draft, there is almost no direct correspondence between the two documents, except in the discussion of the benefits of a language-independent principles below. However, the spirit and principles of the TCOS draft were of great value in developing this Technical Report, and reappear herein, albeit in much altered and more general form.

NOTE 3 The TCOS draft has not in fact been published, as the result of an IEEE decision to concentrate activities in other POSIX areas.

0.2 Principles

Service or interface specifications that are independent of any particular language, particularly when embodied in recognized standards, are increasingly seen as an important factor in promoting interoperation and substitution of system components, and reducing dependence on and consequent limitations due to particular language platforms.

NOTE It is of course possible for a specification to be “independent” of a particular language in a formal sense, but still be dependent on it through inbuilt assumptions derived from that language which do not necessarily hold for other languages. The term “language-independent” here is meant in a much stronger sense than that, though complete independence from all inbuilt assumptions may be difficult if not impossible to achieve.

Potential benefits from language-independent service or interface specifications include:

- A language-independent interface specification specifies those requirements that are common to all language bindings to that interface, and hence provides a specification to which language bindings may conform.
- A language-independent interface specification is a re-usable component for constructing language bindings.
- A language-independent interface specification aids the construction of language bindings by providing a common reference to which all bindings can relate. Through this common reference it is possible to make use of pre-existing language bindings to language-independent standards

for common features such as datatypes and procedure calls, and to other language-independent specifications with related concepts.

- A language-independent service or interface specification provides an abstract specification of a service in isolation from language-dependent extensions or restrictions, and hence facilitates more rigorous modelling of services and interfaces.
- Language-independent service specifications facilitate the specification of relationships between one service and another, by making it easier to relate common concepts than is generally possible when the specifications are dependent on different languages.
- A language-independent interface specification facilitates the definition of relationships between different language bindings to a common service (such as requirements for interoperability between applications based on different languages that are sharing a common service implementation), by providing a common reference specification to which all the languages can relate.
- A language-independent interface specification facilitates the definition of relations between bindings to multiple services, including the requirements on management of multiple name spaces.
- port and resources needed to ensure compatibility and consistency of behaviour between implementations of the same service in different languages or between applications based on different languages using the same interface.

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Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Guidelines for the preparation of Language-Independent Service Specifications (LISS)

1 Scope

This Technical Report provides guidelines to those concerned with developing specifications of information technology services and their interfaces intended for use by clients of the services, in particular by external applications that do not necessarily all share the environment and assumptions of one particular programming language. The guidelines do not directly or fully cover all aspects of service or interface specifications, but they do cover those aspects required to achieve language independence, i.e. required to make a specification neutral with respect to the language environment from which the service is invoked. The guidelines are primarily concerned with the interface between the service and the external applications making use of the service, including the special case where the service itself is already specified in a language-dependent way but needs to be invoked from environments of other languages. Language bindings, already addressed by another Technical Report, ISO/IEC/TR 10182, are dealt with by providing advice on how to use the two Technical Reports together.

This Technical Report provides technical guidelines, rather than organizational or administrative guidelines for the management of the development process, though in some cases the technical guidelines may have organizational or administrative implications.

2 References

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 8807:1989, *Information processing systems — Open Systems Interconnection — LOTOS — A formal description technique based on the temporal ordering of observational behaviour*

ISO/IEC 9074:1997¹⁾, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Estelle: A formal description technique based on an extended state transition model Amendment 1)*

ISO/IEC/TR 10034:1990, *Guidelines for the preparation of conformity clauses in programming language standards*

ISO/IEC/TR 10176:2003, *Information technology — Guidelines for the preparation of programming language standards*

ISO/IEC/TR 10182:—, *Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Guidelines for language bindings*

ISO/IEC 10967-1:2012, *Information technology — Language independent arithmetic — Part 1: Integer and floating point arithmetic*

ISO/IEC 11404:2007, *Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Language-independent datatypes*

ISO/IEC 11578:1996, *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Remote Procedure Call (RPC)*

1) Withdrawn.

ISO/IEC 13719:1998, *Information technology — Portable Common Tools Environment (PCTE)*

ISO/IEC 13817-1:1996, *Information technology — Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces — Vienna Development Method — Specification Language – Part 1: Base language*

ISO/IEC 13886:1996, *Information technology — Language-Independent Procedure Calling (LIPC)*

ISO/IEC 14977:1996, *Information technology — Syntactic metalanguage — Extended BNF*

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