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Foreword

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This document was prepared by the Linux Foundation as Linux Standard Base (LSB): Imaging specification and drafted in accordance with its editorial rules. It was assigned to Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 22, *Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces*, and adopted by National Bodies.

This first edition of ISO/IEC 23360-1-5 cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 23360-1:2006, which has been technically revised.

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Introduction

The LSB defines a binary interface for application programs that are compiled and packaged for LSB-conforming implementations on many different hardware architectures. A binary specification must include information specific to the computer processor architecture for which it is intended. To avoid the complexity of conditional descriptions, the specification has instead been divided into generic parts which are augmented by one of several architecture-specific parts, depending on the target processor architecture; the generic part will indicate when reference must be made to the architecture part, and vice versa.

This document should be used in conjunction with the documents it references. This document enumerates the system components it includes, but descriptions of those components may be included entirely or partly in this document, partly in other documents, or entirely in other reference documents. For example, the section that describes system service routines includes a list of the system routines supported in this interface, formal declarations of the data structures they use that are visible to applications, and a pointer to the underlying referenced specification for information about the syntax and semantics of each call. Only those routines not described in standards referenced by this document, or extensions to those standards, are described in the detail. Information referenced in this way is as much a part of this document as is the information explicitly included here.

The specification carries a version number of either the form `x.y` or `x.y.z`. This version number carries the following meaning:

1. The first number (`x`) is the major version number. Versions sharing the same major version number shall be compatible in a backwards direction; that is, a newer version shall be compatible with an older version. Any deletion of a library results in a new major version number. Interfaces marked as deprecated may be removed from the specification at a major version change.
2. The second number (`y`) is the minor version number. Libraries and individual interfaces may be added, but not removed. Interfaces may be marked as deprecated at a minor version change. Other minor changes may be permitted at the discretion of the LSB workgroup.
3. The third number (`z`), if present, is the editorial level. Only editorial changes should be included in such versions.

Since this specification is a descriptive Application Binary Interface, and not a source level API specification, it is not possible to make a guarantee of 100% backward compatibility between major releases. However, it is the intent that those parts of the binary interface that are visible in the source level API will remain backward compatible from version to version, except where a feature marked as "Deprecated" in one release may be removed from a future release. Implementors are strongly encouraged to make use of symbol versioning to permit simultaneous support of applications conforming to different releases of this specification.

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I Introductory Elements

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1 Scope

The Linux Standard Base (LSB) defines a system interface for compiled applications and a minimal environment for support of installation scripts. Its purpose is to enable a uniform industry standard environment for high-volume applications conforming to the LSB.

These specifications are composed of two basic parts: a common part describing those parts of the interface that remain constant across all implementations of the LSB, and an architecture-specific part describing the parts of the interface that vary by processor architecture. Together, the common part and the relevant architecture-specific part for a single hardware architecture provide a complete interface specification for compiled application programs on systems that share a common hardware architecture.

The LSB contains both a set of Application Program Interfaces (APIs) and Application Binary Interfaces (ABIs). APIs may appear in the source code of portable applications, while the compiled binary of that application may use the larger set of ABIs. A conforming implementation provides all of the ABIs listed here. The compilation system may replace (e.g. by macro definition) certain APIs with calls to one or more of the underlying binary interfaces, and may insert calls to binary interfaces as needed.

The LSB is primarily a binary interface definition. Not all of the source level APIs available to applications may be contained in this specification.

This is the Imaging module of the Linux Standard Base (LSB). This module provides the fundamental system interfaces, libraries, and runtime environment upon which conforming applications and libraries requiring the LSB Imaging module depend.

Interfaces described in LSB Imaging are mandatory except where explicitly listed otherwise. Interfaces described in the LSB Imaging module supplement those described in the LSB Core module. They do not depend on other LSB modules.

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2 Normative References

The specifications listed below are referenced in whole or in part by the LSB Imaging specification. Such references may be normative or informative; a reference to specification shall only be considered normative if it is explicitly cited as such. The LSB Imaging specification may make normative references to a portion of these specifications (that is, to define a specific function or group of functions); in such cases, only the explicitly referenced portion of the specification is to be considered normative.

Table 2-1 Normative References

Name	Title	URL
CUPS API Reference	CUPS 1.2 API Reference	http://www.cups.org/documentation.php/doc-1.2/
Filesystem Hierarchy Standard	Filesystem Hierarchy Standard (FHS) 3.0	http://refspecs.linuxbase.org/fhs
ISO C (1999)	ISO/IEC 9899:1999 - Programming Languages -- C	
PPD Specification	PostScript Printer Description File Format Specification version 4.3	http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/en/ps/5003.PPD_Spec_v4.3.pdf
PPD Specification Update	Update to PPD Specification Version 4.3	http://partners.adobe.com/public/developer/en/ps/5645.PPD_Update.pdf
SANE Standard Version 1.04	SANE Standard Version 1.04	http://www.sane-project.org/html/

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