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**Information technology — Document  
Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) —  
Part 7:  
Character Repertoire Description  
Language (CREPDL)**

*Technologies de l'information — Langages de définition de schéma de documents (DSDL) —*

*Partie 7: Langage de description de répertoire de caractères (CREPDL)*

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Published in Switzerland

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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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 19757-7 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 34, *Document description and processing languages*.

ISO/IEC 19757 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL)*:

- *Part 1: Overview*
- *Part 2: Regular-grammar-based validation — RELAX NG*
- *Part 3: Rule-based validation — Schematron*
- *Part 4: Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language (NVDL)*
- *Part 5: Extensible datatypes*
- *Part 7: Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL)*
- *Part 8: Document Semantics Renaming Language (DSRL)*
- *Part 9: Namespace and datatype declaration in Document Type Definitions (DTDs)*

## Introduction

ISO/IEC 19757 defines a set of Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) that can be used to specify one or more validation processes performed against Extensible Markup Language (XML) documents. A number of validation technologies are standardized in DSDL to complement those already available as standards or from industry.

The main objective of ISO/IEC 19757 is to bring together different validation-related technologies to form a single extensible framework that allows technologies to work in series or in parallel to produce a single or a set of validation results. The extensibility of DSDL accommodates validation technologies not yet designed or specified.

This part of ISO/IEC 19757 provides a language for describing character repertoires. Descriptions in this language may be referenced from schemas. Furthermore, they may also be referenced from forms and stylesheets.

NOTE At present, no schema languages provide mechanisms for referencing CREPDL schemas.

Descriptions of repertoires need not be exact. Non-exact descriptions are made possible by kernels and hulls, which provide the lower and upper limits, respectively.

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# Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) —

## Part 7: Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL)

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 19757 specifies a Character Repertoire Description Language (CREPDL); a CREPDL schema describes a character repertoire. This part of ISO/IEC 19757 introduces kernels and hulls of repertoires, then specifies the syntax of CREPDL schemas and the semantics of a correct CREPDL schema; the semantics specify when a character is in a repertoire described by a CREPDL schema. This part of ISO/IEC 19757 defines CREPDL processors and their behaviour. Finally, it describes differences of conformant CREPDL processors, and provides examples of CREPDL schemas.

### 2 Normative references

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

NOTE Each of the following documents has a unique identifier that is used to cite the document in the text. The unique identifier consists of the part of the reference up to the first comma.

ISO/IEC 10646, *Information technology — Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS)*

ISO/IEC 19757-2, *Information technology — Document Schema Definition Language (DSDL) — Part 2: Regular-grammar-based validation — RELAX NG*

ISO/IEC 19757-4, *Information technology — Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) — Part 4: Namespace-based Validation Dispatching Language (NVDL)*

W3C XML, *Extensible Markup Language (XML) 1.0 (Fourth Edition)*, W3C Recommendation, 16 August 2006, available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-20060816>

W3C XML-Names, *Namespaces in XML 1.0 (Second Edition)*, W3C Recommendation, 16 August 2006, available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2006/REC-xml-names-20060816>

W3C XML Schema Part 2, *XML Schema Part 2: Datatypes (Second Edition)*, W3C Recommendation, 28 October 2004, available at <http://www.w3.org/TR/2004/REC-xmlschema-2-20041028/>

IETF RFC 3987, *Internationalized Resource Identifiers (IRIs), Internet Standards Track Specification*, January 2005, available at <http://www.ietf.org/rfc/rfc3987.txt>

IANA Charsets, *IANA CHARACTER SETS*, Internet Assigned Numbers Authority, available at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/character-sets>

Unicode, *The Unicode Standard*, The Unicode Consortium, available at <http://www.unicode.org/>

CLDR, *Unicode Common Locale Data Repository*, The Unicode Consortium, available at <http://www.unicode.org/cldr/>

### 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms “character” and “repertoire” as defined in ISO/IEC 10646 and the following apply.

#### 3.1

##### **kernel**

set of characters that are guaranteed to be in the repertoire

#### 3.2

##### **hull**

set of characters that may be in the repertoire

### 4 Notation

$\text{in}(x, A)$ : character  $x$  is in the repertoire described by a CREPDL element  $A$

$\text{not-in}(x, A)$ : character  $x$  is not in the repertoire described by a CREPDL element  $A$

$\text{unknown}(x, A)$ : it is unknown whether character  $x$  is in the repertoire described by a CREPDL element  $A$

### 5 Repertoire, kernel, and hull

A repertoire shall be described by specifying a kernel and hull. Kernels and hulls shall be sets of characters.

A character shall be in a repertoire when it is in the kernel. A sequence of characters shall be in a repertoire when any of the characters is in the kernel.

A character shall not be in a repertoire when it is in neither the hull nor the kernel. A sequence of characters shall be not in a repertoire when at least one of the characters is in neither the kernel nor the hull.

It shall be unknown whether or not a character is in a repertoire when it is in the hull but is not in the kernel. It shall be unknown whether or not a sequence of characters is in a repertoire when at least one of the characters is not in the kernel but any of the characters is in the hull or kernel.

NOTE 1 Kernel and hull are borrowed from W3C Note-charcol[3]. Some examples in Annex B also borrowed.

NOTE 2 It may be impossible to specify a repertoire exactly, since characters may continue to be added to the repertoire. However, it is often possible to specify which character is absolutely included, and which character is absolutely excluded. Kernels and hulls help to describe such open repertoires. A kernel is used to specify those characters which are guaranteed to be in the repertoire, while a hull is used to specify an outer boundary. An example of such open repertoires is shown in B.4.

NOTE 3 This part of ISO/IEC 19757 can handle sets of characters, but cannot handle sets of sequences of characters. In other words, CREPDL schemas cannot indicate that a combining character is allowed only when it directly follows some base character. Likewise, CREPDL schemas cannot handle named sequences, but can only handle characters occurring in named sequences. It is believed that this part of ISO/IEC 19757 needs this limitation, since implementations become significantly easier.

NOTE 4 It is possible but not recommended to specify a hull that disallows some character in the corresponding kernel. Note that the condition that a character is in a repertoire does not mention the hull.