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**Information processing — Text and office
systems — Office Document Architecture (ODA)
and interchange format —**

Part 8 :
Geometric graphics content architectures

*Traitement de l'information — Bureautique — Architecture des documents de
bureau (ODA) et format d'échange —*

Partie 8 : Architecture des contenus de caractères graphiques géométriques



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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.

Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council. They are approved in accordance with ISO procedures requiring at least 75% approval by the member bodies voting.

International Standard ISO 8613-8 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Information processing systems*.

At present, ISO 8613 consists of seven parts:

- part 1, Introduction and general principles;
- part 2, Document structures;
- part 4, Document profile;
- part 5, Office document interchange format (ODIF);
- part 6, Character content architectures;
- part 7, Raster graphics content architectures;
- part 8, Geometric graphics content architectures.

NOTE – At present, there is no part 3.

Further parts may be added to this International Standard.

Development of this International Standard has been in parallel with:

- ECMA–101 : 1985, *Office document architecture*;
- CCITT Recommendation T.73 (1984) : *Document interchange protocol for the telematic services*;
- CCITT Recommendations in the T.400 series (1988) : *Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange Format*.

This part contains four annexes:

- annex A (informative): Summary of ASN.1 object identifiers;
- annex B (informative): Recommendation for the development of geometric graphics content architecture levels in document application profiles;
- annex C (informative): Basic differences between character primitives in the geometric graphics and the content of a basic component structured according to the character content architectures defined in ISO 8613–6;
- annex D (normative): SGML representation of geometric graphics content–specific attributes for ODL.

Information processing — Text and office systems — Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format —

Part 8 : Geometric graphics content architectures

1 Scope

The purpose of ISO 8613 is to facilitate the interchange of documents.

In the context of ISO 8613, documents are considered to be items such as memoranda, letters, invoices, forms and reports, which may include pictures and tabular material. The content elements used within the documents may include graphic characters, geometric graphics elements and raster graphics elements, all potentially within one document.

NOTE – ISO 8613 is designed to allow for extensions, including typographical features, colour, spreadsheets and additional types of content such as sound.

ISO 8613 applies to the interchange of documents by means of data communication or the exchange of storage media.

It provides for the interchange of documents for either or both of the following purposes:

- to allow presentation as intended by the originator;
- to allow processing such as editing and reformatting.

The composition of a document in interchange can take several forms:

- formatted form, allowing presentation of the document;
- processable form, allowing processing of the document;
- formatted processable form, allowing both presentation and processing.

ISO 8613 also provides for the interchange of ODA information structures used for the processing of interchanged documents.

Furthermore, ISO 8613 allows for the interchange of documents containing one or more different types of content such as character text, images, graphics and sound.

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This part of ISO 8613:

- defines a geometric graphics content architecture that can be used in conjunction with the document architecture defined in ISO 8613-2;
- defines an interface which allows the use of content structured according to ISO 8632 within documents structured according to ISO 8613-2;
- defines those aspects of positioning and imaging applicable to the presentation of this geometric graphics content architecture in a basic layout object;
- defines the presentation attributes applicable to this geometric graphics content architecture;
- describes a content layout process, which together with the document layout process described in ISO 8613-2, describes the layout of geometric graphics content in basic layout objects and determines the dimensions of these basic layout objects.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO 8613. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO 8613 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 646 : 1983, *Information processing – ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*

ISO 8613 : 1989, *Information processing – Text and office systems – Office Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange Format –*

Part 1 – Introduction and general principles;

Part 2 – Document structures;

Part 5 – Office Document Interchange Format (ODIF).

ISO 8632 : 1987, *Information processing systems – Computer graphics – Metafile for the storage and transfer of picture description information –*

Part 1 – Functional specification;

Part 3 – Binary encoding.

ISO 8824 : 1987, *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*

ISO 8824 Add.1 : ¹⁾, *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) – Addendum 1: ASN.1 extensions.*

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

¹⁾ To be published.