AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15475.1:2003
ISO/IEC 15475-1:2002

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information technology—CDIF transfer format

Part 1: General rules for syntaxes and encodings

Standards Australia

STANDARDS NEW ZEALAND
Paerewa Aotearoa

This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard was prepared by Joint Technical Committee IT-015, Software Engineering. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 6 May 2003 and on behalf of the Council of Standards New Zealand on 8 May 2003. It was published on 19 June 2003.

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We also welcome suggestions for improvement in our Standards, and especially encourage readers to notify us immediately of any apparent inaccuracies or ambiguities. Please address your comments to the Chief Executive of either Standards Australia International or Standards New Zealand at the address shown on the back cover.

This Standard was issued in draft form for comment as DR 03134.

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Part 1: General rules for syntaxes and encodings

First published as AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15475.1:2003.

Jointly published by Standards Australia International Ltd, GPO Box 5420, Sydney, NSW 2001 and Standards New Zealand, Private Bag 2439, Wellington 6020

ISBN 0 7337 5288 8

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-015, Software Engineering.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 15475-1:2002, *Information technology—CDIF transfer format*—Part 1: *General rules for syntaxes and encodings*.

The objective of this Standard is to describe the way that CDIF metamodels are concretely represented during a transfer and the way that CDIF supports multiple exchange syntaxes and encodings.

This Standard is Part 1 of AS/NZS ISO/IEC 15475, *Information technology—CDIF transfer format*, which is published in parts as follows:

Part 1: General rules for syntaxes and encodings (this Standard)
Part 2: Syntax SYNTAX.1
Part 3: Encoding ENCODING.1

The terms 'normative' and 'informative' are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

(a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.

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References to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards, as follows:

Reference to International Standard		*Australian/New Zealand Standard*	
ISO/IEC		AS/NZS	
9075	Information technology—Database languages—SQL	3968	Information technology—Database languages—SQL
		3968.0	Part 0: Definition of data structures and basic operations
15474	Information technology—CDIF framework	ISO/IEC 15474	Information technology—CDIF framework
15474-1	Part 1: Overview	ISO/IEC 15474.1	Part 1: Overview
15474-2	Part 2: Modelling and extensibility	ISO/IEC 15474.2	Part 2: Modelling and extensibility
10646	Information technology—Universal multiple-octet coded Character Set (UCS)	4189	Information technology—Universal multiple-octet coded Character Set (UCS)
10646-1	Part 1: Architecture and basic multilingual plane	4189.1	Part 1: Architecture and basic multilingual plane

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1 Scope

The CDIF family of standards is primarily designed to be used as a description of a mechanism for transferring information between modelling tools. It facilitates a successful transfer when the authors of the importing and exporting tools have nothing in common except an agreement to conform to CDIF. The language that is defined for the Transfer Format also has applicability as a general language for Import/Export from repositories. The CDIF Semantic Metamodel defined for modelling tools also has applicability as the basis of standard definitions for use in repositories.

The standards, which form the complete family of CDIF Standards, are documented in ISO/IEC 15474-1:2002, *Information technology — CDIF framework — Part 1: Overview.* These standards cover the overall framework, the transfer format and the CDIF Semantic Metamodel.

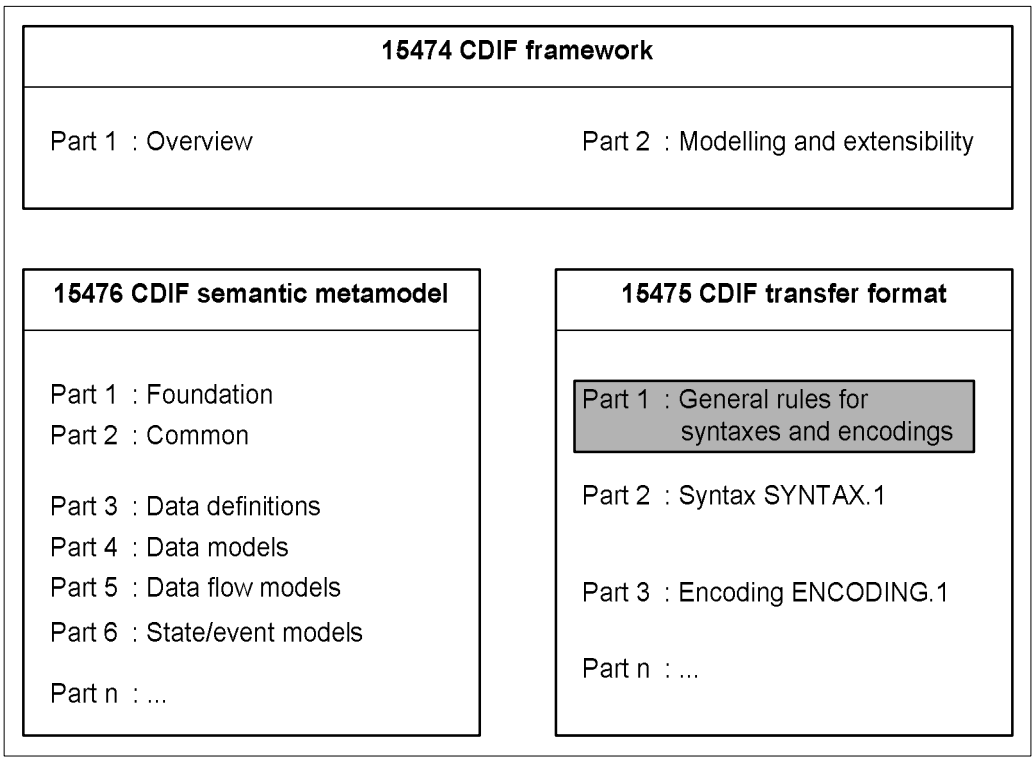

Figure 1 – Position in the CDIF family of standards

The diagram in Figure 1 depicts the various standards that comprise the CDIF family of standard. The shaded box depicts this Standard and its position in the CDIF family of standard.