

Australian Standard[®] 2761—1985

INFORMATION PROCESSING— 7-BIT AND 8-BIT CODED CHARACTER SETS— ADDITIONAL CONTROL FUNCTIONS FOR CHARACTER-IMAGING DEVICES



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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD

INFORMATION PROCESSING—
7-BIT AND 8-BIT CODED
CHARACTER SETS—
ADDITIONAL CONTROL
FUNCTIONS FOR
CHARACTER-IMAGING DEVICES

AS 2761—1985

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PREFACE

This standard was prepared by the Association's Committee on Information Processing Systems. It is identical with and has been reproduced from International Standard ISO 6429—1983, drawn up ISO/TC 97, Information Processing Systems.

The purpose of this standard is to provide additional control functions to AS 1776, Information Processing—7-bit Coded Character Set for Information Interchange. These functions are used, in the code extension techniques as defined in AS 1953 (see below), to control character-imaging devices. Examples of such devices are an alpha-numeric display device, a printer or a microfilm output device.

For the purpose of this Australian standard, the text of the ISO standard used herein should be modified as follows:

- (a) *Terminology*: The words 'Australian standard' should replace the words 'International Standard' wherever they appear.
- (b) *Cross-references*: the references to International standards should be replaced by references to Australian standards as follows:

<i>Reference to International standard</i>	<i>Appropriate Australian standard</i>
ISO 646, Information processing—7-bit coded character set for information interchange	AS 1776, Information processing—7-bit coded character set for information interchange
ISO 2022, Information processing—ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets—Code extension techniques	AS 1953, Code extension techniques for use with the standard 7-bit coded character set

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Information processing — ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets — Additional control functions for character-imaging devices

1 Scope and field of application

1.1 This International Standard defines additional control functions for use in an extended 7-bit or 8-bit code structured in accordance with ISO 2022. This International Standard comprises a C1 set, control functions derived therefrom and a number of single control functions.

1.2 The control functions defined in this International Standard are intended to be used, in combination with the C0 set defined in ISO 646, when these control functions are embedded in character coded data for interchange with character-imaging devices.

A character-imaging device is a device which is capable of receiving a data stream that consists of coded control functions and graphics, and of producing character image output, i.e. output that can be read by a human being. The character image output is, in general, produced in the form of one or more rectangular arrays of characters which are called pages.

If the device is an input/output device rather than merely an output device, it is also capable of transmitting a data stream that consists of coded control functions and graphic characters; the transmitted data stream is, in general, composed of a combination of data which have been sent to the device and data which have been locally entered into the device, for example by an associated keyboard.

The control functions are defined by their effects on a character-imaging input/output device. It is, therefore, necessary to make certain assumptions about the device architecture. These assumptions are as unrestrictive as possible; they are specified in clause 6.

The intention of this International Standard is to facilitate data interchange, not to standardize equipment. The specifications of the architectural device concepts are included only to delimit the field of application of the International Standard. The definitions of the control functions may not be applicable to devices which do not conform to the specified concepts.

The structure of this International Standard is open-ended, so that more control functions can be included in future versions.

2 Conformance

Full conformance to a standard means that all of its requirements are met. For such conformance to be unique the standard must contain no options. This is typically the case for hardware standards.

This International Standard is of a different nature and as a result, it is only practicable to envisage limited conformance to it, as defined hereunder.

This International Standard addresses a whole class of devices which can vary greatly from each other depending on the application for which a device has been specifically designed. Obviously, a product which implements all facilities described in this standard — thus being in "full conformance" with it — whilst theoretically possible, is technically and economically impracticable.

Limited conformance does not require the implementation of all control functions, all parameters of control functions, and modes of this International Standard, nor does it preclude the use of other control functions and modes. Limited conformance means that all the following conditions are met :

- a) A device shall implement a subset of the control functions, the parameters of control functions, and modes specified in this International Standard, with the specified coded representation, and with the specified meaning where such meaning is defined in this International Standard, so long as no private mode as permitted in e) is in effect;
- b) If the implemented subset of the control functions contains a control sequence which has a default value of a parameter defined in this International Standard, the device shall be capable of receiving and correctly interpreting that control sequence when the default value is explicitly or implicitly represented;
- c) Any coded representation for a control function specified in this International Standard shall not be used to represent a different control function;
- d) Any coded representation reserved for future standardization by this International Standard shall not be used;