

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology—Open  
distributed processing—Interface  
references and binding**

### **AS/NZS ISO/IEC 14753:2003**

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 22 April 2003. It was published on 4 June 2003.

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**Information technology—Open  
distributed processing—Interface  
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## 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 14753:1999, *Information technology—Open distributed processing—Interface references and binding*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide an engineering description of the functionality needed to support the computational binding of objects in ODP systems.

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.

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14769	Information technology—Open distributed processing—Type repository function	ISO/IEC 14769	Information technology—Open distributed processing—Type repository function

## CONTENTS

Page

1	Scope and Field of application .....	1
	1.1 Scope .....	1
	1.2 Field of Application .....	1
2	References .....	1
	2.1 Identical Recommendations   International Standards.....	2
	2.2 Specifications of the Object Management Group.....	2
3	Definitions .....	2
	3.1 Definitions in this Recommendation   International Standard.....	2
	3.2 Definitions from other Recommendations   International Standards.....	2
4	Abbreviations .....	3
5	Conventions .....	4
6	Overview of interface references and binding .....	4
	6.1 Rationale.....	4
	6.2 Overview of the binding process.....	4
	6.2.1 Obtaining interface references.....	4
	6.2.2 Binding process .....	5
	6.2.3 Negotiating the properties of the binding.....	5
	6.2.4 Renegotiating the properties of the binding .....	5
	6.2.5 Quality monitoring and control .....	5
	6.2.6 Destroying a binding .....	6
7	Enterprise viewpoint.....	6
	7.1 Communities .....	6
	7.2 Roles.....	6
	7.2.1 Binding initiator .....	6
	7.2.2 Unbinding initiator .....	6
	7.2.3 Binding controller .....	6
	7.2.4 Target interface creator .....	6
	7.2.5 Target interface .....	7
	7.2.6 Binding factory.....	7
	7.2.7 Binding liaison .....	7
	7.2.8 Channel.....	7
	7.3 Activities .....	7
	7.3.1 Interface creation.....	7
	7.3.2 Binding.....	7
	7.3.3 Unbinding.....	8
	7.3.4 Binding management.....	8
	7.3.5 Event notification .....	8
	7.4 Policies .....	8
	7.5 Rules.....	9
8	Information viewpoint.....	9
	8.1 Binding contract .....	11
	8.2 Environment contracts.....	11
	8.3 Binding type .....	11
	8.4 Channel type.....	11
	8.5 Channel template.....	11
	8.6 Interface references .....	12
	8.6.1 General interpretation.....	12
	8.6.2 Definition of structures.....	13
	8.6.3 Definition of fields .....	13
	8.6.4 Structuring interface types.....	15
	8.6.5 Reducing the size of the interface reference representation .....	16

	<i>Page</i>
8.7 Schemata .....	16
8.7.1 Invariant schemata.....	16
8.7.2 Static schemata.....	17
8.6.3 Dynamic schemata.....	17
9 Computational Viewpoint.....	17
9.1 Computational activities related to binding.....	17
9.2 Binding establishment .....	18
9.2.1 Notations .....	18
9.2.2 Binding protocol.....	18
9.3 Channel establishment.....	20
9.4 Channel optimizations.....	20
9.4.1 Pre-allocation of channel resources.....	20
9.4.2 Re-binding.....	20
9.4.3 Use of recursive binding .....	20
9.4.4 Elimination of unnecessary channel components.....	21
9.5 Reducing amount of interface reference related data .....	21
9.6 Security.....	21
9.7 Failures .....	21
9.8 Functions .....	21
10 Federation .....	22
10.1 Transfer of interface references.....	22
10.2 Name resolution and locating the endpoints of the binding .....	23
10.3 Construction of the binding and resource allocation.....	23
11 Compliance.....	24
Annex A – Mapping of interface reference abstract syntax to CORBA IOP-IOR format .....	25
A.1 Direct interface references.....	25
A.2 Non-interpreted interface references .....	25
A.3 Binding procedures .....	26
A.3.1 DIRECT .....	26
A.3.2 NON_INTERPRETED_IN_OBJECT_KEY .....	26
A.3.3 NON_INTERPRETED_IN_OPAQUE_INFO with an interpreter which is within the ORB.....	27
A.3.4 NON_INTERPRETED_IN_OPAQUE_INFO with an interpreter which is a CORBA object .....	27
A.4 Marshalling.....	27
A.5 Unmarshalling .....	27
Annex B – Binding interpreter interface.....	28
Annex C – Bibliography .....	29
Annex D – Examples .....	30

## AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING – INTERFACE REFERENCES AND BINDING

## 1 Scope and Field of application

### 1.1 Scope

Interface references are crucial to interworking between ODP systems and federation of groups of ODP systems. An interface reference embodies the information needed to establish bindings, including binding to objects at nodes that support several different communication protocols and binding to objects in different management domains. An interface reference further embodies the information required for the engineering mechanism to maintain bindings between computational objects in the presence of distribution transparencies such as migration transparency. They are the foundation of ODP location and relocation transparency.

This Recommendation | International Standard includes:

- a framework for binding interfaces and a generic binding protocol (for both stream and operational interfaces);
- a specification of the generic information structure of interface references (for both stream and operational interfaces);
- representation(s) for interface references when transferred using standardized protocols;
- identification of procedures for the management and transfer of interface references with respect to individual transparencies;
- identification of node management interfaces related to binding and federation which create or transform interface references;
- identification of requirements for quality of service information and for invocation of QoS or related measurement procedures.

This Recommendation | International Standard provides an engineering description of the functionality needed to support the computational binding of objects in ODP systems. Security and support for group communication are important issues, but not within the scope of this Recommendation | International Standard.

### 1.2 Field of Application

This Recommendation | International Standard enables interworking between ODP systems.

## 2 References

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and Standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of the currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.