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ITU-T

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STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

T.412
Corrigendum 2
(10/97)

SERIES T: TERMINALS FOR TELEMATIC SERVICES

Information technology – Open Document
Architecture (ODA) and interchange format:
Document structures

Technical Corrigendum 2

ITU-T Recommendation T.412 – Corrigendum 2

ITU-T T-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

TERMINALS FOR TELEMATIC SERVICES

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD 8613-2

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION T.412

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN DOCUMENT ARCHITECTURE (ODA) AND INTERCHANGE FORMAT: DOCUMENT STRUCTURES

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Source

The ITU-T Recommendation T.412, Corrigendum 2 was approved on the 16th of October 1997. The identical text is also published as ISO/IEC International Standard 8613-2.

FOREWORD

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of the ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The ITU draws attention to the possibility that the practice or implementation of this Recommendation may involve the use of a claimed Intellectual Property Right. The ITU takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of claimed Intellectual Property Rights, whether asserted by ITU members or others outside of the Recommendation development process.

As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, the ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN DOCUMENT ARCHITECTURE (ODA) AND INTERCHANGE FORMAT: DOCUMENT STRUCTURES

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

1) Subclause 6.2.2

Delete the last paragraph and add the following paragraphs at the end of the subclause:

In addition to the content architectures defined in parts of ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613, external content information pertaining to a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613 can also be included in content portions.

The rules for inclusion of external content are the same as those for the inclusion of content standardized by ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613. That is, the information within each content portion shall pertain to a particular type of content and the structure of this information shall be defined by a content architecture.

2) Subclause 6.3.11

Reword the first paragraph as follows:

A document that does not contain a generic logical structure and/or a generic layout structure can refer to an external-document. The external-document is identified in the document profile of the document that is interchanged. The generic structure(s) (logical and/or layout) in an external-document shall be applicable only if the document referring to the external-document does not already contain the respective generic structure(s). Styles may be present in both the interchanged document and the external-document.

3) Subclause 6.4.2

Add the following sentence at the end of the seventh paragraph:

In the case of external content architectures, a content layout process may be described by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613.

4) Subclause 6.4.3

Add the following sentence at the end of the last paragraph:

In the case of external content architectures, some aspects of imaging that depend on the content architecture may be described by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613.

5) Subclause 7.3.1.4

Add the following Note after the last paragraph:

NOTE – The area of a frame may degenerate to zero width and zero height if the content associated with the basic object(s) subordinate to the frame consists only of empty octet strings.

6)   Subclause 7.3.1.5

Add the following Note after the last paragraph:

> NOTE – The area of a block may degenerate to zero width and zero height if the content associated with the block consists only of empty octet strings.

7)   Subclause 9.1.1.4

Add the following sentence at the end of the last paragraph:

In the case of external content architectures, presentation attributes may be defined by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613.

8)   Subclause 9.1.1.5

Add the following sentence at the end of the last paragraph:

In the case of external content architectures, other attributes may be defined by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613.

9)   Subclause 9.1.2.4

Replace the last bullet j) of the last paragraph before the Note by:

> j)   The default value defined in the ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613, or, if the attribute belongs to an external content architecture, the default value defined by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613, is used.

10)   Subclause 9.1.2.5

Replace the last bullet c) of the second paragraph by:

> c)   The default value defined in the ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613, or, in the case of an external content architecture, the default value defined by a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613, is used.

11)   Subclause 9.4.1.2

Modify the **Permissible values** *section as follows:*

> –   *Case 1:*
>
>> – horizontal dimension:
>>
>>> – fixed dimension: non-negative integer;
>>
>> – vertical dimension: one of two sub-parameters:
>>
>>> – fixed dimension: non-negative integer;
>>>
>>> – variable page height: any integer (see Note);

> – *Case 2:*
>> – horizontal dimension:　　　　one of four sub-parameters:
>> – vertical dimension:　　　　　one of four sub-parameters:
>>> – fixed dimension:　　　　a non-negative integer;
>>> – **Rule A:**　　　　　　two optional sub-sub-parameters:
>>>> – minimum dimension:　　a non-negative integer;
>>>> – maximum dimension:　　a positive integer;
>>> – **Rule B:**　　　　　　two optional sub-sub-parameters:
>>>> – minimum dimension:　　a non-negative integer;
>>>> – maximum dimension:　　a positive integer;
>>> – maximum size:　　　　applies.

12)　　Subclause 9.7.3

Add the following sentence between the first and second sentences of the last paragraph:

In the case of an external content architecture, each associated Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613 will specify whether or not the function of concatenation can be applied to the content of that content architecture.

13)　　Subclause 10.1.1

At the end of the sixth paragraph and beginning of the seventh paragraph, replace:

The content layout process and document layout process are together responsible for the creation of basic layout objects.

The content layout process determines the dimensions of the basic layout objects.

by:

In general (for the exceptional case see 10.6), the content layout process and document layout process are together responsible for the creation of basic layout objects.

In general (for the exceptional case see 10.6), the content layout process determines the dimensions of the basic layout objects.

14)　　Subclause 10.6

Reword the second paragraph as follows:

If the content associated with a block (defined by the attributes "content information" and/or "content generator" applicable to the block) is not an empty octet string, the content layout process described by each content architecture determines the exact dimensions of blocks within the available area. The structure within a block is also determined by the content architecture. However, if the content associated with a block is an empty octet string, the content layout process is not started but a block with zero width and zero height is created.

15)　　Subclause 10.6.1

Add the following Note after the eighth paragraph:

NOTE – The area of a frame may degenerate to zero width and zero height if the content associated with the basic object(s) subordinate to the frame consists only of empty octet strings. However, since attributes such as "offset", "separation" and "border" are also applicable to such frames (and possibly subordinate frames and blocks), even a frame for which the content associated with the subordinate basic object(s) consists only of empty octet strings may require a positive width and/or height.

16)　　Table D.1

In Note 3, replace individual content architectures. *by* individual content architectures, or in the case of an external content architecture, in a Specification other than ITU-T Rec. T.410-Series | ISO/IEC 8613.

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