Information technology — Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange Format —

Part 10:
Formal specifications

Technologies de l'information — Architecture de document ouverte (ODA) et format de transfert —
Partie 10. Spécifications formelles

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## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Scope</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Normative references</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Definitions</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Syntax and semantics of the specification language</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.1 Basic concepts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.2 Syntax of the specification language</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.3 Predicate symbols with built-in semantics</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.4 Operator symbols with built-in semantics</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.5 Other terms</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.6 Notational simplifications</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Structure of the formal specifications</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Commonly used definitions</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Formal specification of the document structures</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.1 Sets of constituents</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.2 Constituents</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.3 Attributes</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4 Subsidiary definitions</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.1 Predicates</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.4.2 Functions</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.5 Additional terminological definitions</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Formal specification of the document profile</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1 The Document Profile</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.2 Attributes of the document profile</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Formal specification of the character content architectures</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.1 Interface to the Document Profile</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.2 Interface to the Document Architecture</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.3 Attributes of the Character Content Architecture</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.4 Elements of the Character Content Information</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Formal specification of the raster graphics content architectures</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 Interface to the Document Profile</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.2 Interface to the Document Architecture</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.3 Attributes of the Raster Graphics Content Architecture</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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11 Formal specification of the geometric graphics content architectures ............... 198
11.1 Interface to the Document Profile ........................................ 200
11.2 Interface to the Document Architecture ................................... 201
11.3 Attributes of the Geometric Graphics Content Architecture .............. 203
12 Formal specification of the defaulting mechanism for defaultable attributes .......... 228
12.1 General functions ..................................................... 228
12.2 Functions for the values of defaultable attributes ............................. 245
12.2.1 Defaultable attributes of ISO/IEC 8613-2 ................................ 245
12.2.2 Defaultable attributes of ISO/IEC 8613-6 ................................ 274
12.2.3 Defaultable attributes of ISO/IEC 8613-7 ................................ 298
12.2.4 Defaultable attributes of ISO/IEC 8613-8 ................................ 310
13 Index of predicate symbols, operator symbols and attribute names .............. 327
Annex A: Tutorial on the specification language ......................................... 354
A.1 Introduction .................................................................. 354
A.2 Atomic constructs ...................................................... 354
A.3 Composite constructs .................................................... 355
A.4 Spots ........................................................................ 356
A.5 Predicates ..................................................................... 356
A.6 Operators .................................................................... 357
A.7 Predicates for the formal specifications of ISO/IEC 8613 ................. 360
A.8 Further examples .......................................................... 360
Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 8613-10 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology, Subcommittee SC 18, Document processing and related communication.


ISO/IEC 8613 consists of the following parts, under the general title Information technology — Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange Format:

— Part 1: Introduction and general principles
— Part 2: Document structures
— Part 3: Abstract interface for the manipulation of ODA documents
— Part 4: Document profile
— Part 5: Open Document Interchange Format
— Part 6: Character content architectures
— Part 7: Master graphics content architectures
— Part 8: Geometric graphics content architectures
— Part 9: Audio content architectures
— Part 10: Formal specifications
— Part 11: Tabular structures and tabular layout
— Part 12: Identification of document fragments
— Part 13: Spreadsheet
— Part 14: Temporal relationships and non-linear structures

Annex A of this part of ISO/IEC 8613 is for information only.
Information technology — Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange Format —

Part 10:
Formal specifications

1 Scope

The purpose of ISO/IEC 8613 is to facilitate the interchange of documents. In the context of ISO/IEC 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/IEC 8613 is designed to allow for extensions, including hypermedia features, spreadsheets and additional types of content such as audio and video.

In addition to the content types defined in this International Standard, ODA also provides for arbitrary content types to be included in documents.

ISO/IEC 8613 applies to the interchange of documents by means of data communications 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/IEC 8613 also provides for the interchange of ODA information structures used for the processing of interchanged documents.

This part of ISO/IEC 8613

— specifies a formal description technique appropriate for describing the technical specifications of the document structures (ISO/IEC 8613-2), the document profile (ISO/IEC 8613-4) and the content architectures (currently ISO/IEC 8613-6, -7 and -8);
— gives formal specifications of the document structures, the document profile and the content architectures using this formal description technique.

The aim of the formal specifications of ODA (FODA) is to provide a precise and unambiguous interpretation of the technical specifications in other parts of ISO/IEC 8613 (currently parts 2, 4, 6, 7, and 8), using formal syntax and formal semantics.
FODA can be used
— as a basis for implementations of ISO/IEC 8613;
— as a validation tool for the verification of conforming systems;
— as a reference point for examining future extensions and revisions to ISO/IEC 8613.

If a discrepancy between the natural language text and the formal specifications should be discovered, the natural language text should be regarded as the valid interpretation of this International Standard until the discrepancy is resolved.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 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/IEC 8613 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 8601:1988, Data elements and interchange formats — Information interchange — Representation of dates and times.
ISO/IEC 8613-8:1994, Information technology — Open Document Architecture (ODA) and Interchange format: Geometric graphics content architectures.

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 8613, the definitions given in ISO/IEC 8613-1 apply.
4 Syntax and semantics of the specification language

This clause describes the formal description technique used for the formal specifications.

NOTE — A tutorial on this formal description technique is given in annex A.

4.1 Basic concepts

ISO/IEC 8613 describes document structures, the document profile and the content architectures in terms of abstract information constructs which are drawn from the following structural categories:

— An ODA construct may be an atomic construct, e.g. an attribute name or a natural number within an object identifier.
— An ODA construct may be a composite construct, i.e. may consist of other constructs. With respect to their interrelationship, three kinds of composition are distinguished. An ODA construct may be
  a) a set,
  b) a function (mapping);
  c) a sequence (list, string);

of other ODA constructs.

For example, a specific layout description is a set (of constituents), a constituent is a nomination (see below) which is a function or mapping (from attribute names onto attribute values), and an attribute value of 'subordinates' or of 'object identifier' is a sequence (of atomic natural numbers).

It is these very structures which are captured by the language used for the formal specifications of ISO/IEC 8613. The language used is called IMCL, Information Modelling by Composition Language. The semantics of the specification language consist of the following abstract elements:

— the universe which is a non-empty set of entities of the following kinds:
  a) constructs,
  b) spots,
  c) spotsets (i.e. sets of spots),
  d) the entity UNDEF ("undefined"),
— functions from the universe to the universe, that is, operators on entities of the universe;
— predicates in the universe, that is, predicates on entities of the universe.

A construct is an information object which is one of the following:

— an atomic construct or atom, for short;
— a composite construct or compound, for short, which may be
  a) a collection, which is an unordered set of component constructs;
  b) a nomination, which is a function that can be regarded as an unordered set of ordered pairs where each pair consists of a name and a value;
  c) a concatenation, which is a sequence of component constructs.

The special terminology for composite constructs is to distinguish them from other sets, functions or sequences.

In order to be able to address components in constructs of arbitrary compositional structure, the concept of a spot is introduced. This concept is an abstract counterpart for the intuitive idea associated with pointing into an information structure at some position and saying "here". However, in general the "here" is not identified uniquely by the component construct as such (e.g. in a word, the same letter may occur several times), but rather by the context in which it appears. To deal conceptually with the idea of "here" requires a way to identify contexts.

The concept of a spot allows the distinction to be made between a considered construct and its position within a comprising composite construct of which it is a component. For example, the character string "data" (a concatenation) has the component constructs 'd', 'a' and 't'. Whereas 'd' and 't' appear at one spot each, the 'a' appears at two spots, namely at the second and at the fourth position counted from the front end. So, "data" has four
component spots, but only three component constructs. If a construct is considered outside any context, it is said to be at its ownspot.

Spots are usually selected by selection criteria. However, a selection criterion need not be unique. Thus, the objects most naturally dealt with are not even spots, but rather sets of spots or spotsets. Consequently, there are no expressions for single spots, but for singleton spotsets, instead, i.e. for spotacts with only one spot (see ∈ in 4.3 and ~ in 4.4).

It should be noted that the specification language is built on first-order predicate logic and mathematical set theory.

4.2 Syntax of the specification language

This subclause defines the syntax of the specification language, i.e., each expression in the formal specifications is built using the syntax rules given in this clause. The semantics of the terminal symbols appearing in the syntax rules are specified in 4.3 to 4.5.

Remarks on the meta-language:
The symbol pairs { }, [], and . . . , as well as the symbols ::=, |, ..., and ≡ belong to the meta-language. They have the following meanings:

::= separates the meta-variable to be defined (left-hand side) from the meta-language expression which defines it (right-hand side)

{} delimit a syntactical unit

[] delimit a syntactical unit and indicate that this syntactical unit is optional, i.e. may also be absent

NOTE 1: The meta-language symbols | and ] are different from the special-characters | and ] used in the production rules for empty-constant, explicit-composition-term and extensional-collection-term.

. . . delimit a comment in the meta-language text

. . . separates alternative syntactical units, i.e. indicates a choice of exactly one of the syntactical units
e.g. {a | m | p}x means
   ax or mx or px

NOTE 2: The meta-language symbol | is different from the special-character | used in terms denoting sets.

. . . is a convenient notation for recursive definitions: the symbol follows a syntactical unit which may appear one or more times, i.e. which may be repeated several times
e.g. {yf}... means
   yf or yf yf or yf yf yf etc

  e.g. i[isn]... means
   i or is or isn etc.

≡ A space in the language definition requires one or more blanks in the defined language expression. Just the reverse is indicated by the symbol ≅, which requires an immediate juxtaposition of the neighboring strings of the specification language. Where syntactical uniqueness is not affected, blanks may be omitted in expressions of the specification language (e.g. before and after parentheses).

For the sake of readability, the symbols "(" and ")" are used as meta variables (instead of word-symbols such as "left-del" or "right-del"). All other meta-variables are strings of lower-case letters (with the hyphen for linking the components of a meta-variable).

Production rules:

expression ::= 
  formula | term

formula ::= 
  prime-formula |
  not formula | formula [ and | or | impl | off | zer ] formula |
  θ var ( formula ) | Ψ var ( formula ) |
  ( formula )
NOTE 3: The terminal symbols used in this production rule have the usual semantics of first-order predicate logic: \textit{not} is the logical negation, \textit{and}, \textit{or}, \textit{xor} (exclusive or), \textit{impl} (implies) and \textit{iff} (if and only if) are the usual logical connectors, \textit{\forall} (for all) and \textit{\exists} (exists) are the logical quantifiers.

prime-formula ::= 
  [ parameter-part ] predicate-symbol-part ...
  [ parameter-part predicate-symbol-part ... ] ...
  [ parameter-part ]

predicate-symbol-part ::= 
  upper-case-letter \[ \equiv \] letter \[ \equiv \] digit ... \equiv lower-case-letter \[ \equiv \] letter \[ \equiv \] digit ...
  \[ \equiv \] digit \[ \equiv \] digit ...

NOTE 4: The semantics of the terminal symbols (\(-,-,\ldots,\equiv\)) in this production rule are specified in 4.3.

term ::= 
  var | 
  constant | 
  operator term | 
  explicit composition term | 
  conditional term | 
  extensional collection term | 
  extensional spotset term | 
  spot selection term | 
  ( term )

var ::= 
  lower-case-letter \[ \equiv \] letter \[ \equiv \] digit ... \equiv subscript-digit ...

constant ::= 
  standard-constant | 
  nonstandard-constant

standard-constant ::= 
  UNDEF | 
  empty-constant | 
  number-atom-constant

empty constant ::= 
  [ ] -. empty collection -. | 
  [ ] -. empty nomination -. | 
  [ ] -. empty catenation -. | 
  <> -. empty spotset -. 

number-atom-constant ::= 
  [+ = - = ] digit \[ \equiv \] digit ... \equiv digit \[ \equiv \] digit ...

nonstandard-constant ::= 
  \' \equiv character \[ \equiv \] character ... \equiv \' -. restriction on apostrophe occurrence

operator term ::= 
  [ parameter-part ] operator symbol part ... 
  [ parameter-part operator symbol part ... ] ...
  [ parameter-part ]

operator symbol part ::= 
  upper-case-letter \[ \equiv \] upper-case-letter \[ \equiv \] digit \[ \equiv \] digit ...
  \[ \equiv \] digit \[ \equiv \] digit ...

NOTE 5: The semantics of the terminal symbols (\(*,+,\ldots,\equiv\)) in this production rule are specified in 4.4.

explicit composition term ::= 
  [ term [ ; term ] ] -. collection -. | 
  [ term ; term ] -. nomination -. | 
  [ - term [ ; term ; term ] ] -. catenation -. | 
  \" \equiv character \[ \equiv \] character ... \equiv \" -. catenation of characters, restriction on quote occurrence -. |
conditional-term ::= 
  IF formula THEN term ELSE term

NOTE 6: The semantics of the terminal symbols (IF, THEN and ELSE) in this production rule are specified in 4.5.

extensional-collection-term ::= 
  [var | formula] — collection of constructs for which the formula holds.

extensional-spotset-term ::= 
  < var | formula > — union of singleton spotsets for which the formula holds.

spot-selection-term ::= 
  term spot-selection-clause |
  elliptic-spot-selection-term

spot-selection-clause ::= 
  <var || formula> |
  <formula> "... is assumed for var...
  <name-specification> | name-specification "...

elliptic-spot-selection-term ::= 
  term { * | * || || ] name-specification

NOTE 7: The semantics of the terminal symbols (*, *, | and |) in this production rule are specified in 4.5.

name-specification ::= 
  nonstandard-constant | var

parameter-part ::= 
  term | ( term [, term ]"

character ::= 
  letter | digit | subscript-digit | special-character

letter ::= 
  upper-case-letter | lower-case-letter

upper-case-letter ::= 
  A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T | U | V | W | X | Y | Z

digit ::= 
  0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

subscript-digit ::= 
  0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9

special-character ::= 
  . | , | ; | + | - | etc. —

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4.3 Predicate symbols with built-in semantics

A sequence of predicate-symbol-parts is referred to as a predicate symbol. For each n-ary predicate symbol there is an n-ary predicate on the universe of the specification language, i.e. an n-ary relation on entities of the universe. Some predicate symbols have built-in semantics which are introduced by the following.

NOTE — The predicate-symbol-parts are syntactically distinguished from operator-symbol-parts and variables.

- True means the valid fact (something stated as being true)
- False means the invalid fact (something stated as being false)
- IsAtom(t) means t is an atomic construct or atom, for short
- IsNat(t) means t is a natural number (1, 2, ...; zero excluded)
- IsInt(t) means t is an integer number (... -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, ...)
- IsReal(t) means t is a real number
- IsCol(t) means t is a collection
- IsNom(t) means t is a nomination
- IsCat(t) means t is a catenation
- IsSpotset(t) means t is a spotset
- IsSingle(t) means t is a singleton spotset

$t_1 = t_2$ means $t_1$ is equal to $t_2$ (all entities)
$t_1 \neq t_2$ means $t_1$ is less than $t_2$ (numbers)
$t_1 < t_2$ means $t_1$ is less than or equal to $t_2$
$t_1 \geq t_2$ means $t_1$ is greater than $t_2$
$t_1 > t_2$ means $t_1$ is greater than or equal to $t_2$
$t_1 \subset t_2$ means $t_1$ is a subset of $t_2$ (collections)
$t_1 \subseteq t_2$ means $t_1$ is a subset or equal to $t_2$ (collections or spotsets)
$t_1 \supset t_2$ means $t_1$ is a superset of $t_2$ (collections or spotsets)
$t_1 \supseteq t_2$ means $t_1$ is a superset or equal to $t_2$ (collections or spotsets)

The unary predicate symbols mean predicates for expressing that an entity belongs to a certain class or “type” of entities, i.e. has a particular property. The binary predicate symbols refer to predicates which indicate whether or not a particular relationship holds for two entities.

4.4 Operator symbols with built-in semantics

A sequence of operator-symbol-parts is referred to as an operator symbol. For each n-ary operator symbol there is an n-ary operator or function from the universe to the universe of the specification language, i.e., a mapping from n-ary tuples of entities onto entities of the universe. Some operator symbols have built-in semantics which are introduced by the following.

NOTE — The operator-symbol-parts are syntactically distinguished from predicate-symbol-parts and variables. For all operators it holds that the result is UNDEF, if a parameter term does not meet the requirement stated below.

- $C \ t$ If $t$ denotes a singleton spotset, $C \ t$ denotes the component construct at the spot given by $t$.
- $N \ t$ If $t$ denotes a singleton spotset of a spot that is a component of a nomination (“immediately inward” of a nomination is the formal term), then $N \ t$ denotes the name construct of the component as it is within the nomination.
- $F \ t$ If $t$ denotes a set of exactly one spot immediately inward of a catenation spot, $F \ t$ denotes the front part of this catenation up to but excluding the component given by $t$ (catenation of components with lower position than t).
If \( t \) denotes a collection or a spotset, \( \text{CARD} \ t \) denotes its cardinality, i.e., the number of component constructs or the number of spots.

If \( t \) denotes a set of exactly one spot immediately inward of a catenation spot, \( \text{R} \ t \) denotes the rear part of this catenation up to but excluding the component given by \( t \) (catenation of components with higher position than \( t \)).

If \( t_1 + t_2 \) denote numbers, the terms denote numbers as known from arithmetic. The usual precedence rules for arithmetical operators apply.

If \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) denote either collections or spotsets, the terms denote their set-theoretic union, intersection or difference, i.e., either collections or spotsets.

If \( t_1 // t_2 \) denote catenations, \( t_1 // t_2 \) denotes the catenation obtained by concatenating the two catenations in the given order.

If \( t \) denotes a construct, then \( ^t \) ("ownspot of \( t \")") denotes the singleton spotset containing the ownspot of \( t \).

If \( t \) denotes a spotset containing no atom spots (spots with atoms), then \( t^* \) ("next inwards") denotes the set of all spots which are immediately inward of the spots of the spotset \( t \).

If \( t \) denotes a spotset, \( t \downarrow \) denotes the set of all terminal spots inward of or for atoms and empty constructs equal to the spots given by \( t \) (read "most inward").

If \( t \) denotes a spotset without ownspots, \( t^* \) denotes the set of all spots which are immediately outward of the spots given by \( t \) (read "next outward").

If \( t \) denotes a spotset, \( t \downarrow \) denotes the set of all ownspots outward of or - for ownspots - equal to the spots given by \( t \) (read "most outward").

If \( t \) denotes the empty spotset, the operator-terms denote the empty spotset.

The normal evaluation order for expressions is from left to right, with the following exceptions:

— If a term is enclosed in opening and closing parentheses, this term is evaluated first;
— Operators have precedence over predicates;
— Between operators the precedence order is:
  1. \( ^t \) (ownspot of)
  2. \( * \downarrow \) (next inward, next outward, most inward, most outward)
  3. spot-selection-clause
  4. spot-selection-term
  5. other operators

4.5 Other terms

Apart from operator-terms there are other compound terms which result in constructs or spotsets (or UNDEF). Their built-in semantics are introduced by the following.

\[ t_1; t_2; t_3 \]

If \( t_i \) denote constructs, the whole term denotes the collection which contains the constructs \( t_i \) as components. (This is an example for explicit-composition-term)

\[ \{ \} \]

Denotes the empty collection. (This is an example for empty-constant)

\[ n_1 : c_1; n_2 : c_2 \]

If \( n_i \) and \( c_i \) denote constructs, where all \( n_i \) are distinct, the whole term denotes the nomination which contains the constructs \( c_i \) as components under the (unique) names \( n_i \). (This is an example for explicit-composition-term)

\[ \{ \} \]

Denotes the empty nomination. (This is an example for empty-constant)
If \( m_i \) denote constructs, the whole term denotes the catenation which contains the constructs \( m_i \) as components — also referred to as members — in the indicated sequence. (This is an example for explicit-composition-term)

Denotes the catenation \([ \rightarrow 'O' \rightarrow 'D' \rightarrow 'A' \rightarrow 'p' \rightarrow 'q' \rightarrow 'r' \rightarrow 't' \rightarrow 'u' \rightarrow 'v' \rightarrow ]\). A string of characters enclosed in quotes denotes the catenation of those characters. A pair of quotes in the string stands for a single one in the catenation. (This is an example for explicit-composition-term)

Denotes the empty catenation. (This is an example for empty-constant)

If \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) are terms, the whole term denotes the same as \( t_1 \) or \( t_2 \), depending on whether the formula is True or False, respectively. (This is an example for conditional-term)

Denotes the collection of all constructs \( var \) which satisfy the formula. (This is an example for extensional-collection-term)

Denotes the spotset which is the union of all singleton spotsets \( var \) which satisfy the formula. (This is an example for extensional-spotset-term)

Denotes the empty spotset. (This is an example for empty-constant)

If \( t \) denotes a (possibly empty) spotset, the whole term denotes the union of all singleton spotsets \( var \) which contain a spot taken from \( t \) and for which the formula is True. (This is an example for spot-selection-term)

Three elliptic notations are provided for frequently occurring spot-selection-clauses:

If a variable \( var \) is not introduced explicitly, the abbreviated term \(<\, formula \, > \) is evaluated for the standard variable \( xs \) (singleton set of the spot under examination or examination spot, for short). (This is an example for spot-selection-term)

If the formula has the structure

\[ \forall var \in n_1 \lor \ldots \lor \forall var \in n_k \lor \ldots \]

where \( n_i \) are name specifications, the formula may be abbreviated as a list of \( n_i \)-specifications. (This is an example for spot-selection-term)

If there is only one name specification \( n \) used for spot selection, an elliptic-spot-selection-term is provided as an abbreviation of special spot-selection-terms (ending with \( \ast \), \( \ast \ast \), etc.). The \( n \) stands for \(<\, N \, xs = n \, >\) (see name qualification in programming languages). (This is an example for elliptic-spot-selection-term)

### 4.6 Notational simplifications

The common notational simplifications for successive logical quantifications can be used. The following examples explain these "short-hand" notations which are usually applied in first order predicate logic:

The expression

\( \forall x(\forall y(\exists z(formula))) \)

may be written as

\( \forall x, y \exists z \, (formula) \)

or even as

\( \forall x, y \exists z \, (formula) \)

A further abbreviation is used to help emphasize the "essential part" of a quantified formula:

The expression

\( \forall x(x \in m \impl formula ) \)

may be written as

\( \forall x \in m \, (formula ) \)

and

\( \exists x(x \in m \, \text{and} \, formula ) \)

may be written as

\( \exists x \in m \, (formula ) \)

This notation can be combined with the previous one:

The expression

\( \forall x(x \in m \impl \forall y(\exists z(z \in p \text{ and } \, formula))) \)
may be written as

$$\forall x \in m, y \exists z \in p \ (\text{formula})$$

However, note that the expression

$$\forall y, x \in m \exists z \in m \ (\text{formula})$$

includes the restriction $y \in m$ and has therefore to be expanded to

$$\forall y (y \in m \implies \forall x (x \in m \implies \exists z \in m \ (\text{formula})))$$

The same abbreviations are used for $\in$. 
5 Structure of the formal specifications

This clause outlines the general concepts for the formal specifications. Those terms which are used at several places throughout the formal specifications are contained in clause 6.

Formally speaking, the formal specifications consist of a single formula in first-order predicate logic. This formula is called the overall formula. The formula consists of other formulae which are connected by and:

\[ \text{formula}_1 \land \text{formula}_2 \land \text{formula}_3 \land \ldots \land \text{formula}_n \]

This overall formula is distributed over clauses 7 to 11. Its outline is as follows:

\[
\text{... IsInterchangeSet}^{2.1}(doc) \ldots \\
\text{and ... IsGenericDocumentDescription}^{2.2}(gdoc) \ldots \\
\text{(see clause 7)} \\
\text{and ... (cont)DescribesContPortOf}^{2.153}(b) \\
\text{(see clause 8)} \\
\text{and ... IsCIEColour}^{4.96}(v) \\
\text{and ... IsDocumentProfile}^{4.1}(cst) \ldots \\
\text{(see clause 9)} \\
\text{and ... IsDefaultableCharacterContentArchitectureAttribute}^{6.1}(att) \ldots \\
\text{and ... IsGraphicCharacter}^{6.113}(v) \\
\text{and ... IsDefaultableRasterGraphicsContentArchitectureAttribute}^{7.1}(att) \ldots \\
\text{(see clause 10)} \\
\text{and ... IsInterleavingFormatValue}^{7.32}(v) \ldots \\
\text{... IsDefaultableGeometricGraphicsContentArchitectureAttribute}^{8.1}(att) \ldots \\
\text{(see clause 11)} \\
\text{and ... IsRegisteredEdgeType}^{8.61}(v) \ldots \\
\text{The complete part of each section of the overall formula is given in the indicated clauses. The overall formula has been split according to the individual parts of ISO/IEC 8613.}
\]

In the present context, each of these formulae is called a "definition" and identified through a unique reference number. A definition defines either a concept used in the narrative part of ISO/IEC 8613 or a concept which has a subsidiary function in the network of definitions in that it has been separated and "encapsulated" to render other definitions more readable.

The definitions are grouped into several clauses and subclauses. For example, within the formal specifications of the document structures the definitions relating to the sets of constituents are contained in 7.1, those relating to constituents in 7.2 and those relating to attributes in 7.3. In addition, concepts which are not used in the formal specification but are used in the text of ISO/IEC 8613-2 are defined in 7.5. The definitions relating to the document profile are given in clause 8, those relating to the character content architectures in clause 9, etc.

The "factorization" of definitions is only for the convenience of authors and readers; it does not in any way impair the formal rigidity of the approach.

Variables occurring in the definitions are always bound by universal (\(\forall\)) or existential (\(\exists\)) quantifiers. Therefore, once a value has been chosen for a variable it has to be retained throughout the scope of the quantifier wherever the variable appears.

All predicates apart from those pertaining to the specification language are defined using the same format. For unary predicates the format is:

\[
\forall \text{variable} \ (\text{predicate-symbol}(\text{variable}) \text{ iff } \text{formula})
\]
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