INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Information technology — System-Independent Data Format (SIDF)

Technologies de l'information — Format de données indépendantes du sytème (SIDF)

Reference number
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Contents

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 14863 was prepared by ECMA (as Standard ECMA-208) and was adopted, under a special "fast-track procedure", by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

Annexes A to C form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes D and E are for information only.

Introduction

The System Independent Data Format Association (SIDF) was formed in early 1993 by a consortium of industries. ECMA TC15 adopted the work of this committee in early 1994 and developed Standard ECMA-208 on the basis of the SIDF specification.

Information technology – System-Independent Data Format (SIDF)

Section 1 - General

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a logical format for information interchange and secondary data storage. The format provides a System-Independent Data Format (SIDF) for the representation of primary file system information. This information includes, among other things, data, attributes and characteristics. This International Standard specifies

- the organization of the information on target media,
- requirements for originating and receiving systems for the processing of the information.

2 Conformance

2.1 Conformance of Media Volumes

A Volume shall be in conformance with this International Standard if all information recorded on it meets the relevant requirements of sections 2 and 3 for the level of partition claimed.

2.2 Conformance of an originating system

An originating system shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it meets the requirements of 14.2.

2.3 Conformance of a receiving system

A receiving system shall be in conformance with this International Standard if it meets the requirements of 14.3 for the Level of conformance claimed.

3 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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/IEC 646:1991,	*Information technology -- ISO 7-bit coded character set for information interchange.*
ISO/IEC 2022:1994,	*Information technology -- Character code structure and extension techniques.*
ISO 8859-1:1987,	*Information processing -- 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets -- Part 1: Latin alphabet No. 1.*
ISO 8859-2:1987,	*Information processing -- 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets -- Part 2: Latin alphabet No. 2.*
ISO 8859-3:1988,	*Information processing -- 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets -- Part 3: Latin alphabet No. 3.*
ISO 8859-4:1988,	*Information processing -- 8-bit single-byte coded graphic character sets -- Part 4: Latin alphabet No. 4.*
ISO 9660:1988,	*Information processing -- Volume and file structure of CD-ROM for information interchange*
ISO/IEC 13346-1:1995,	*Information technology -- Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange -- Part 1: General.*
ISO/IEC 13346-2:1995,	*Information technology -- Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange -- Part 2: Volume and boot block recognition.*
ISO/IEC 13346-3:1995,	*Information technology -- Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange -- Part 3: Volume structure.*

ISO/IEC 13346-4:1995, *Information technology -- Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange -- Part 4: File structure.*

ISO/IEC 13346-5:1995, *Information technology -- Volume and file structure of write-once and rewritable media using non-sequential recording for information interchange -- Part 5: Record structure.*

ISO/IEC 9945-1:1996, *Information technology -- Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) -- Part 1: System Application Program Interface (API) [C Language].*

ISO/IEC 10646-1:1993, *Information technology -- Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS) -- Part 1: Architecture and Basic Multilingual Plane.*

ISO/IEC 13800:1996, *Information technology -- Procedure for the Registration of identifiers and attributes for volume and file structure.*

ITU Rec. X.25 (1993), *Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit.*