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ISO 6429: 1988

Australian Standard®

Character sets and information coding—Control functions for 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets

(ISO Title: Information processing—Control functions for 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets)

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The following interests are represented on Committee IT/10:

Australian Information Industries Association

CSIRO, Division of Information Technology

Latrobe University

Data media manufacturers

Interface developers

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by Standards Australia's Committee on Information Systems—Equipment. It is identical with, and has been reproduced from International Standard ISO 6429: 1988, *Information processing—Control functions for 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets.*

For the purpose of this Australian Standard, the text of the ISO Standard should be modified as follows:

(a) *Terminology.* The words 'Australian Standard' should replace the words 'International Standard' wherever they apply.

(b) *References.* The references to International Standards should be replaced by references to Australian Standards as follows:

International Standard		*Australian Standard*	
ISO		AS	
1745	Information processing—Control procedures for data communication systems	2749	Information processing—Control procedures for data communication systems
2022	Information processing—ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets—Code extension techniques	1953	Information processing—ISO 7-bit and 8-bit coded character sets—Code extension techniques
6937	Information processing—Coded character sets for text communications	2793.1	Information processing—Coded character sets for text communications
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Character sets and information coding—Control functions for 7-bit and 8-bit character sets

1 Scope

1.1 This International Standard defines control functions and their coded representations for use in a 7-bit code, an extended 7-bit code, an 8-bit code or an extended 8-bit code, if such a code is structured in accordance with ISO 2022. This International Standard specifies a C0 set, a C1 set, control functions derived therefrom and a number of independent control functions.

1.2 The control functions are intended to be used 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 graphic characters, and is capable 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 character positions and lines 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 entered locally into the device, for example by an associated keyboard.

In general, 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.

In addition to being performed the control functions may need to be represented by a graphic symbol.

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

Other International Standards specifying control functions may define more restricted definitions of them than those in this International Standard.

1.3 The devices to which this International Standard applies can vary greatly from each other depending on the application for which a device has been specifically designed. It is technically and economically impractical for one device to implement all the facilities specified in this International Standard. The intention is that within any type of device only a limited selection of the facilities appropriate to the application will be implemented.

2 Conformance

2.1 Types of conformance

Full conformance to a standard means that all of its requirements are met. Conformance will only have a unique meaning if the standard contains no options. If there are options within the standard they must be clearly identified, and any claim of conformance must include a statement that identifies those options that have been adopted.

This International Standard is of a different nature since it specifies a large number of facilities from which different selections may be made to suit individual applications. These selections are not identified in this International Standard, but must be identified at the time that a claim of conformance is made. Conformance to such an identified selection is known as limited conformance.

2.2 Conformance of information interchange

A CC-data-element within coded information for interchange is in conformance with this International Standard if the coded representations of control functions within that CC-data-element satisfy the following conditions:

a) a coded representation of a control function that is specified in this International Standard shall always represent that control function;

b) a control function that is specified in this International Standard shall always be represented by the coded representation that is specified in this International Standard for that control function;

c) any coded representation that is reserved for future standardization by this International Standard shall not appear.

Coded representations of control functions and modes not specified in this International Standard may appear in interchanged information subject to the above conditions (see 5.5, 5.5.1 and 7.4).