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Annex B
(inform ative)

Bibliography

Note to reviewers: This annex is not complete. It should include references to standards, books, articles, etc., that are not required for an integral understanding of the document (as are the entries in Normative References). It currently consists only of sample entries. It will be replaced in a later draft.

{B1} ISO 7498: 1984, *Information processing systems—Open Systems Interconnection—Basic Reference Model.* [1)]

{B2} ISO 8072: 1986, *Information processing systems—Open Systems Interconnection—Transport service definition.*

{B3} ISO/IEC 8073: 1988, *Information processing systems—Open Systems Interconnection—Connection oriented transport protocol specification.* [2)]

{B4} CCITT Recommendation X.25, *Interface between data terminal equipment (DTE) and data circuit-terminating equipment (DCT) for terminals operating in the packet mode and connected to public data networks by dedicated circuit.* [3)]

{B5} CCITT Recommendation X.212, *Information processing systems—Data communication—Data link service definition for Open Systems Interconnection.*

{B5} ANSI X3.113-1987 [4)], *Information systems—Programming language— FULL BASIC.*

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1) ISO documents can be obtained from the ISO office, 1, rue de Varembé, Case Postale 56, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse.

2) IEC documents can be obtained from the IEC office, 3, rue de Varembé, Case Postale 131, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse.

3) CCITT documents can be obtained from the CCITT General Secretariat, International Telecommunications Union, Sales Section, Place des Nations, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse.

4) ANSI documents can be obtained from the Sales Department, American National Standards Institute, 1430 Broadway, New York, NY 10018.

{B6} IEEE Computer Society Technical Committee on Operating Systems and Application Environments Standards Subcommittee. *TCOS -SSC POSIX Standards Style Guide.*

{B7} American Telephone and Telegraph Company. *System V Interface Definition (SVID), Issues 2 and 3.* Morristown, NJ : UNIX Press, 1986, 1989.

{B8} /usr/group Standards Committee. *1984 /usr/group Standard.* Santa Clara, CA: UniForum, 1984.

{B9} X/Open Company, Ltd. *X/Open Portability Guide, Issue 3.* Englewood Cliffs, NJ : Prentice-Hall, 1989.

Annex C
(inform ative)
Standards Infrastructure Description

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C.1 Introduction

This annex provides a brief summary of the major national and international organizations working on the standardization of information technology.

There are two major categories of open standards organizations. One consists of formally-recognized standards bodies, responsible for definition and dissemination of public standards. Their specifications are known as formal or de jure standards. International, national, and regional standards groups, and some professional and technical organizations' standards groups are examples of formal standards bodies. Organizations specifying standards for open system usually give precedence to international standards first, then regional, national, and finally professional group standards.

The other standards organization category consists of informal bodies. Informal standards bodies are typically created by suppliers or users of information technology, usually using a consensus method, to enable the implementation of standards. They produce specifications known as industry standards or de facto standards. Certain trade associations, industry groups, vendor consortia, and user groups are examples of informal standards bodies. For informal specifications to be approved as formal standards (e.g., international or national standards) informal standards groups typically submit their specifications to formal standards organizations.

The term ''de facto standard'' is sometimes applied to popular vendor-defined systems. Such systems, however, are closed systems, often controlled in a proprietary fashion. Although they have value, closed de facto standards are not the subject of this guide.

Most standards bodies support three types of status for their standards or specifications—approved, draft, and work item. An approved standard is one that has been fully ratified by whatever means the approving standards body uses. A draft standard is one that has yet to be fully ratified, such as an ISO DIS (Draft International Standard) or a CEN ENV. Work item is a catch-all phrase for