

ICS 35.240.30
CCS L 76



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 16965-2009

Replacing GB/T 16965-1997

**Information technology -- Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring
language (HyTime)**

信息技术 超媒体/时基结构化语言 (HyTime)
(English Translation)

Issued on: September 30, 2009

Implemented on: December 1, 2009

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

Table of Contents

Preface
Introduction
1 Scope
2 Normative references
3 Terms and definitions
4 Symbols and Abbreviations
5 Notation
6 Basic module
7 Locator module
8 Hyperlinks module
9 Scheduling module
10 Drawing module
11 Compliance
Appendix A (normative appendix) SGML Extended Facilities
Appendix B (Normative Appendix) HyTime properties set
Annex C (normative) architecture 264 yuan declaration
Annex D (informative) supporting material

Foreword

This standard is identical with ISO/IEC 10744:1997 "Information technology - Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language (HyTime)", just edit Modifications.

This standard replaces GB/T 16965-1997.

This standard and GB/T 16965-1997 compared to the main changes are as follows.

- Increasing the GB/T 16965-1997 in professional terms and definitions;
- The measure would 16965-1997 GB/T module incorporated Locator module;
- Increasing the GB/T 16965-1997 basic module, positioning module addresses, hyperlinks module, scheduling module, drawing module, in line with the content of the module;
- Increasing the GB/T architecture and requirements defined in Appendix A of the normative system 16965-1997;

--- Increased normative appendix BHyTime nature and Appendix C set architecture yuan statement.

The Standard Appendix A, Appendix B, Appendix C is a normative appendix; Appendix Appendix D is informative.

The standard proposed by the People's Republic of China Ministry of Information Industry.

This standard by the Ministry of Information Industry Institute of Electronics Industry Standardization.

This standard was drafted. China Electronics Standardization Institute.

Introduction

This standard defines the Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language (HyTime), used for processing and exchange of hypertext and multimedia applications Information, the language provides express static and dynamic information facilities. HyTime is GB/T 14814-1993 "Information processing - Text and Office Systems - Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) "of an application.

HyTime support traditional information reference model for classification purposes, while it indicates anything at any time, anywhere through multiple Ways to link. This model extends to computerized information age, the "integrated open hypermedia (IOH)" field, and became HyTime an application.

HyTime between documents and other information objects and their internal interconnections (hyperlinks), and multimedia information in real space and tone Degree provides a standardized mechanism.

Without HyTime, such information is usually embedded in charge of these documents describe hypermedia "script" processing instruction, so need;

--- Locator (Chapter 7), hyperlinks (Chapter 8) and scheduling (Chapter 9) between the modules described are independent of each other;

Module --- drawing module (Chapter 10) described depends on the scheduling module;

--- Compliance (Chapter 11) describes HyTime documents, applications and systems required for compliance conditions.

The standard also includes the following appendices.

--- Appendix A

This normative appendix describes in detail the SGML Extended Facilities, many facilities are prerequisites for other chapters.

--- Appendix B

This normative annex defines the nature HyTime set.

--- Appendix C

This normative appendix contains a complete architecture for engine HyTime and general architecture meta-DTDs.

--- Appendix D

This informative appendix indicates the source HyTime supplement guidelines and reference materials.

GB/T 16965-2009/ISO/IEC 10744:1997 Information technology - Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language

1.1 Scope Definition

This standard defines a language and basic models for representing static and dynamic links and synchronous (time-based) information (this information Including the "super-document" the basic model in a variety of conventional and multimedia documents and information objects) of. When this language is called "hypermedia /Based Structuring Language "or" HyTime ".

HyTime either abstract or "virtual," meaning, you can also use a user-defined time actual time units. It also it provides a link between these two ways of methods depends on the document element so that time can be synchronized.

Note 7: The facility has been confined to the conventional document extends to multimedia information indicates that extend from the style consideration to distinguish specific information content.

HyTime technology used to represent time model, the same can be applied to space and other areas, as can be in different coordinate spaces Axis measurement system look. And it also supports any interaction based on external and cross-references ("hyperlinks") of the access path.

HyTime time representation contain enough information to derive control ("gesture") data (for example, audio or video hardware control Information), as well as visual data (for example, music, the story or TV screen) the existence of time.

In HyTime over documents, media formats and data object notation can include formatted and unformatted document, still image Audio and video segments as well as object-oriented graphics, and so on. Users can use a variety of units of measure, and granules to a predetermined object in space and in the time range of positions. By selecting the appropriate measure particles can support applications ranging from animation to temporary demand projection management.

Note 8: This standard does not express representations of audio or video data content, but merely

define additional digital information data when sync start Room and methods sustained way. This standard is not particularly adapted to explain unformatted documents and other information objects of a particular location and extent of output Out process.

HyTime is enabled a standard, instead of defining a standard. Therefore, an object composed of ultra HyTime documents can be with any with architecture or document architecture and standards consistent with, and can these architectures allow the notation. Only decisions at the same time members of ultra-document "hubs document" must comply with any other architecture in line with HyTime.

HyTime flexibility and scalability to meet the design requirements. Optional subset may be implemented separately, can also be extended with user-defined Joint implementation.

Hypermedia/Time-based Structuring Language (HyTime) in line with GB/T 14814-1993 application of SGML.

The standard recommends using ultra document exchange format by GB/T 15536-1995 provisions SGML document interchange format (SDIF). SDIF is defined by the Abstract Syntax Notation One (GB/T 16262.1-2006), which in accordance with the basic notation, encoding Regulation Places GB/T 16263-2006 protocol to be used interchangeably in line with OSI (OSI) model. You can also use other exchange formats.

1.2 Applications

HyTime application areas are "integrated open hypermedia" (IOH), namely hyperlinks "eye pattern", the user can, through appropriate Reference at any time with anything, in any place links.

Since HyTime modular design and flexible compliance rules in the supplementary implementation supports only facility currently in use. due to Hypermedia to fully upward compatible program to solve well-defined path, users do not have to make any hypertext document preparation.

HyTime platform-independent and can be used hypermedia synchronous and asynchronous multimedia applications infrastructure information exchange. application Developers will use HyTime structural design of information structures and objects, and to use language to express HyTime for exchange.

Note 9: HyTime language not to execute an application when the internal representation of the information is coded and designed.

GB/T 16965-2009/ISO/IEC 10744:1997