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

GB/T 30540-2014

**Document management applications -- Archiving of electronic
data -- Computer output microform (COM) /Computer output
laser disc (COLD)**

文件管理应用 电子数据的存档 计算机输出缩微品 (COM) /计算机输出激光光盘
(COLD)

(English Translation)

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Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with GB/T 1.1-2009 given rules.

This standard uses redrafted Law Amendment uses ISO 11506:2009 Archive --- Computer "file management application --- electronic data Output microform (COM)/Computer output laser disc (COLD) "(in English).

This standard and ISO 11506:2009 technical differences are as follows.

--- In Chapter 2, "Normative references" in.

- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.1-2003 instead of ISO 6196-1;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.2-2011 instead of ISO 6196-2;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.3-2003 instead of ISO 6196-3;

- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.4-2003 instead of ISO 6196-4;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.7-2011 instead of ISO 6196-7;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 6159.8-2003 instead of ISO 6196-8;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 19474.1-2004 instead of ISO 11928-1:2000;
- to modify the use of international standards GB/T 19474.2-2004 instead of ISO 11928-2:2000.

This standard and ISO 11506:2009 as compared to, made the following editorial changes.

- Re-write the foreword;
- Removed together with the recommendation 7.6.1 footnote 3 on the use of the printer;
- In Appendix B, add a reference to FIG text;
- In Appendix C of the maximum residue levels thiosulfate by the 0.007g/m² to 0.014g/m².

This Standard Document Imaging Technology by the National Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC86) and focal points.

Introduction

Various forms of business, management and organization, in the form of their operations are increasingly electronically, and some will be digitized paper documents, there are is completely the use of electronic means (via the network implementation, and presented declarations, online management, generate contracts in electronic form, etc.). except the ease of use of information, processing and transfer outside compared with the corresponding paper documents, these practices also reduce the volume of written information.

Conversion to electronic resources, relates to a variety of important information from internal documents, medical records, the accounting records, tax returns, bank transactions and E-commerce.

Therefore, regarding the authenticity and traceability of legal documents, of paramount importance. Many countries have amended their Legislation, the use of electronic means to manage when the submission of evidence. In the growing world of communication in cross-border transactions commonplace, and the "paperless office Public "use exacerbated by the need to provide adequate assurance of information integrity and lasting solutions, therefore, involve archiving technology the problem is that the evidence can not be ignored.

Thus, regardless of the motive, this new situation is causing a big problem. how to reliably and there may be quite a long time Archived in electronic form generation, conversion to or receive data. In essence, the technology to archive, the need to have certain hardware and

software able to power Subfolders interpret and display so that it can be understood. This means that you save a file can not be limited to electronic digital data as A stored object stored down bit by bit, because the computer hardware and software and peripherals will be quickly eliminated.

Archives need to make these information is not dependent on the initial hardware and software platform to ensure that it is preserved within the period requested.

Although this standard recognizes the need to use microfilm to save the file, but in PDF, PDF/A and other electronic file formats standardized Party Side has made significant progress. This standard supports the continued use of film as a depth reference files in electronic format and media.

For centuries, paper has been the preferred material for the archive, so that information can be preserved, management, transmission and validation. For electronic documents , A single medium is impossible, because online access and consultation is carried out dynamically, and the evidence is based on archive and provide static the form of state, the two are contrary. Thus it is necessary to the relevant technical resources were to be analyzed in order to avoid the "consumption of electronic information Timber "section to save your work and in terms of persistence is an essential part of confused.

Electronic data storage environments sensitive information about the related issues also belong to this question. Dynamically store this data privacy There is a risk of (see Appendix A).

This proves that there is indeed a clear need, but this standard is to help the economic and social partners collaborators carefully archive their electronic data Enacted. It will help them to answer questions about the legal aspects of the encounter, as well as issues related to the protection of privacy and individual rights.

Archive electronic data management applications Computer output microform (COM)/Computer output Laser disc (COLD)

1 Scope

This standard specifies the long-term to ensure the integrity of electronic data, accessibility, usability, readability and reliability will archive skills Surgery, in order to protect the evidentiary value of the data.

In this standard, it is a continuation of the long-term implications than 100 years (see GB/T 18444-2001).

This standard process using a chemical liquid black microform. This method was chosen because of its record result is always irreversible, but also as a long-term storage medium, microform quality is proven.

This standard also specifies the production of a unit from the same data records COM and COLD parallel output method.

This standard applies to many different types of electronic data, such as text data and two-dimensional graphics data can be expressed in black and white images.

This standard does not apply to.

- Animated images or sounds;
- Three-dimensional images;
- Grayscale or color images;
- X-ray image.

Heat treatment produced no changes since the microform and long terms did not provide sufficient guarantees, so this microform not included in the scope of this standard.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated version suitable for use herein Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) applies to this document.

GB/T 6159.1-2003 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 1. General terms (ISO 6196-1:1993, MOD) GB/T 6159.2-2011 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 2. Layout and methods of recording images (6196-2:1993, MOD) GB/T 6159.3-2003 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 3. film processing (ISO 6196-3:1997, MOD) GB/T 6159.4-2003 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 4. Materials and packaging (ISO 6196-4:1998, MOD) GB/T 6159.7-2011 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 7. Computer Micrographics (6196-7:1992, MOD) GB/T 6159.8-2003 Micrographics - Vocabulary - Part 8. Application (ISO 6196-8:1998, MOD) GB/T 17294.1-2008 Micrographics - Alphanumeric computer output microforms - Quality control - Part 1. Test Features slides and test data (ISO 8514-1:2000, IDT) GB/T 17294.2-2008 Micrographics - Alphanumeric computer output microforms - Quality control - Part 2. Method (ISO 8514:2000, IDT) Quality GB/T 19474.1-2004 Micrographics graphic COM recorders Control Part 1. Test picture special Zheng (ISO 11928-1:2000, MOD)