AS ISO/IEC 9636.6:2025
ISO/IEC 9636-6:1991

Australian STANDARD®

STANDARDS Australia

Information technology — Computer graphics — Interfacing techniques for dialogues with graphical devices (CGI) — Functional specification

Part 6: Raster



AS ISO/IEC 9636.6:2025

This Australian Standard® was prepared by IT-031, Modelling and Simulation. It was approved on behalf of Standards Australia's Standards Development and Accreditation Committee on 31 October 2025.

This Standard was published on 21 November 2025.

The following are represented on Committee IT-031:

ANZLIC - the Spatial Information Council
Australian Border Force
Department of Defence (Australian Government)
IoT Alliance Australia
Queensland Health
Simulation Australasia

This Standard was issued for comment as DR AS ISO/IEC 9636.6:2025

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ISBN: 978 1 76175 451 7

AS ISO/IEC 9636.6:2025
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First published as AS ISO/IEC 9636.6:2025.

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This page explains the meaning of the language and structure of this Standard.

Refer to Standards Australia's Standardisation Guide 006 for more details about drafting rules.

Australian and Australian/New Zealand Standards are voluntary unless they are referenced in legislation or called up in contracts.

Requirements

To conform to a Standard, all requirements in the Standard need to be met.

A requirement is any statement in the Standard which uses the word "shall".

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The following words are commonly used in Standards, but statements using them do not have to be followed to conform to the Standard:

(a) "should" means that something is recommended.

(b) "may" means that something is permitted.

(c) "can" means that something is possible.

Structure of Standards

A Standard always has the following parts:

(i) The Preface states who developed the Standard, what the Standard is aiming to do, and how it relates to other documents.

(ii) The Scope states what the Standard is about, what it covers and what it does not cover.

(iii) The Normative references clause lists other documents that are referenced in the Standard as part of requirements.

(iv) The Terms and definitions clause defines important terms to help with understanding the Standard.

A Standard may also include other parts, such as the following:

(1) A normative appendix sets additional requirements that need to be conformed to.

(2) An informative appendix provides additional information or guidance. They usually do not contain requirements. If an informative appendix does contain requirements, the Standard will explain when those requirements apply.

(3) A Bibliography lists documents referenced in the Standard but not as part of requirements.

Many Standards include notes. Notes provide recommendations and/or guidance only. They never contain requirements.

Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee IT-031, Modelling and Simulation.

The objective of this document is to describe those functions of the Computer Graphics Interface concerned with creating, modifying, retrieving, and displaying portions of an image stored as pixel data. It includes functionality for combining such images.

The functionality described in this document pertains to Virtual Devices of class OUTPUT and OUTIN with display type RASTER.

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As this document has been reproduced from an international document, the following apply:

(a) In the source text, “this part of ISO/IEC 9636” should read as “this document”.

(b) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

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The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices or annexes to which they apply. A “normative” appendix or annex is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix or annex is only for information and guidance.

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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 9636-6 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

ISO/IEC 9636 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Computer graphics — Interfacing techniques for dialogues with graphical devices (CGI) — Functional specification*:

— *Part 1: Overview, profiles, and conformance*

— *Part 2: Control*

— *Part 3: Output*

— *Part 4: Segments*

— *Part 5: Input and echoing*

— *Part 6: Raster*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 9636. Annexes C, D, E, and F are for information only.

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Introduction

This part of ISO/IEC 9636 describes the functions of the Computer Graphics Interface concerned with raster graphic specific devices.

The functional capability incorporated in this part of ISO/IEC 9636 is concerned with creating, manipulating, displaying and retrieving information stored as pixel data below the CGI in a device independent, yet efficient manner.

The functionality described in this part of ISO/IEC 9636 pertains to Virtual Devices of class OUTPUT and OUTIN with display type RASTER.

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Information technology — Computer graphics — Interfacing techniques for dialogues with graphical devices (CGI) — Functional specification

Part 6: Raster

Section 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 9636 describes those functions of the Computer Graphics Interface concerned with creating, modifying, retrieving, and displaying portions of an image stored as pixel data. It includes functionality for combining such images.

This part of ISO/IEC 9636 is part 6 of ISO/IEC 9636 and should be read in conjunction with ISO/IEC 9636-1, ISO/IEC 9636-2, and ISO/IEC 9636-3. The relationship of this part of ISO/IEC 9636 to the other parts of ISO/IEC 9636 is described in ISO/IEC 9636-1 (see ISO/IEC 9636-1,5.2.1 and figures 6 and 7) and in clause 4.

The functionality described in this part of ISO/IEC 9636 pertains to Virtual Devices of class OUTPUT and OUTIN with display type RASTER.

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