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Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

Part 22: Open Font Format

AMENDMENT 1: Support for many-to-one range mappings

Technologies de l'information — Codage des objets audiovisuels —

Partie 22: Format de police de caractères ouvert

AMENDEMENT 1: Support pour mappages d'intervalle à origines multiples et destination unique

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Foreword

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The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Amendment 1 to ISO/IEC 14496-22:2009 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 29, *Coding of audio, picture, multimedia and hypermedia information*.

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Information technology — Coding of audio-visual objects —

Part 22:
Open Font Format

AMENDMENT 1: Support for many-to-one range mappings

In 5.2.1.3.8, change the header title from "Format 13: Last resort font" to "Format 13: Many-to-one range mappings"

In 5.2.1.3.8, replace the first paragraph with the following:

This subtable deals with situations where the same glyph is used for hundreds or even thousands of consecutive characters spanning across multiple ranges of the code space. This subtable format may be useful for "Last Resort" fonts, although these fonts may use other suitable subtable formats as well (see also subclause 5.2.2, Font header table, flags: bit 14).

In 5.2.1.3.8, add the following informative note in the end of the Subclause:

> NOTE The subtable formats 12 and 13 have the same data structure; they differ only in the interpretation of the startGlyphID/glyphID fields.

In 5.2.2, "head – Font header table", replace "Bit 14: Reserved, set to 0" with:

> Bit 14: Last Resort font. If set, indicates that the glyphs encoded in the cmap subtables are simply generic symbolic representations of code point ranges and don't truly represent support for those code points. If unset, indicates that the glyphs encoded in the cmap subtables represent proper support for those code points.

In 5.2.6.2, "Platform IDs, Platform-specific encoding IDs and Language IDs", replace the table "Unicode platform-specific encoding IDs (platform ID = 0)" with the following:

Encoding ID	Description
0	Unicode 1.0 semantics
1	Unicode 1.1 semantics
2	ISO/IEC 10646 semantics

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3	Unicode 2.0 and onwards semantics, Unicode BMP only (cmap subtable formats 0, 4, 6).
4	Unicode 2.0 and onwards semantics, Unicode full repertoire (cmap subtable formats 0, 4, 6, 10, 12).
5	Unicode Variation Sequences (cmap subtable format 14).
6	Unicode full repertoire (cmap subtable formats 0, 4, 6, 10, 12, 13).

In 5.2.6.2, "Platform IDs, Platform-specific encoding IDs and Language IDs", after the paragraph that immediately follows the table "Unicode platform-specific encoding IDs (platform ID = 0)", insert the following paragraph:

A new encoding ID for the Unicode platform is also sometimes assigned when new cmap subtable formats are added to the specification, so as to allow for compatibility with existing parsers. For example, when cmap subtable formats 10 and 12 were added to the specification, encoding ID 4 was added as well, and when cmap subtable format 13 was added to the specification, encoding ID 6 was added. The cmap subtable formats listed in the table above are the only ones that may be used for the corresponding encoding ID.

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