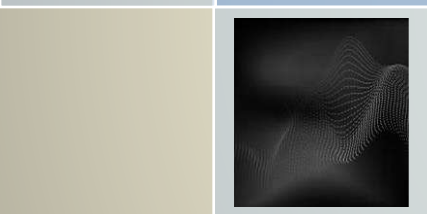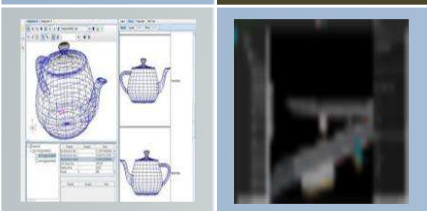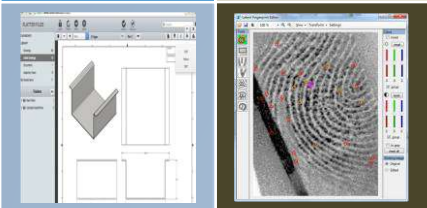# Deming Certification & Rating Pvt. Ltd.

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ISO 17972 Graphic technology Colour data exchange format (CxF/X).

What is ISO 17972 Graphic technology Colour data exchange format (CxF/X)?

PAS 2060 is a specification detailing how to demonstrate carbon neutrality produced and published by the British Standards Institution.

AutoCAD DXF (Drawing Interchange Format, or Drawing Exchange Format) is a CAD data file format developed by Autodesk[2] for enabling data interoperability between AutoCAD and other programs.

DXF was introduced in December 1982 as part of AutoCAD 1.0, and was intended to provide an exact representation of the data in the AutoCAD native file format, DWG (Drawing). For many years, Autodesk did not publish specifications, making correct imports of DXF files difficult. Autodesk now publishes the DXF specifications online.

Versions of AutoCAD from Release 10 (October 1988) and up support both ASCII and binary forms of DXF. Earlier versions support only ASCII.

As AutoCAD has become more powerful, supporting more complex object types, DXF has become less useful. Certain object types, including ACIS solids and regions, are not documented. Other object types, including AutoCAD 2006's dynamic blocks, and all of the objects specific to the vertical market versions of AutoCAD, are partially documented, but not well enough to allow other developers to support them. For these reasons many CAD applications use the DWG format which can be licensed from Autodesk or non-natively from the Open Design Alliance.

DXF coordinates are always without dimensions so that the reader or user needs to know the drawing unit or has to extract it from the textual comments in the sheets.

File structure

ASCII versions of DXF can be read with any text editor. The basic organization of a DXF file is as follows:[4]

`HEADER` **section**

General information about the drawing. Each parameter has a variable name and an associated value.

`CLASSES` **section**

Holds the information for application-defined classes whose instances appear in the `BLOCKS`, `ENTITIES`, and `OBJECTS` sections of the database. Generally does not provide sufficient information to allow interoperability with other programs.

`TABLES` **section**

This section contains definitions of named items.

1. Application ID (`APPID`) table
2. Block Record (`BLOCK_RECORD`) table
3. Dimension Style (`DIMSTYLE`) table
4. Layer (`LAYER`) table
5. Linetype (`LTYPE`) table
6. Text style (`STYLE`) table
7. User Coordinate System (`UCS`) table
8. View (`VIEW`) table
9. Viewport configuration (`VPORT`) table

`BLOCKS` **section**

This section contains Block Definition entities describing the entities comprising each Block in the drawing.

`ENTITIES` **section**

This section contains the drawing entities, including any Block References.

`OBJECTS` **section**

Contains the data that apply to nongraphical objects, used by AutoLISP, and ObjectARX applications.

`THUMBNAILIMAGE` **section**

Contains the preview image for the DXF file.

`END OF FILE`

The data format of a DXF is called a "tagged data" format, which "means that each data element in the file is preceded by an integer number that is called a group code. A group code's value indicates what type of data element follows. This value also indicates the meaning of a data element for a given object (or record) type. Virtually all user-specified information in a drawing file can be represented in DXF format."[5]

This is a list of published International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and other deliverables. For a complete and up-to-date list of all the ISO standards, see the ISO catalogue.

The standards are protected by copyright and most of them must be purchased. However, about 300 of the standards produced by ISO and IEC's Joint Technical Committee 1 (JTC 1) have been made freely and publicly available.

ISO Brand

This is a dynamic list and may never be able to satisfy particular standards for completeness. You can help by adding missing items with reliable sources.

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Standardization and agreements

Several international standards relating to conformance testing are published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and covered in the divisions of ICS 03.120.20 for management and ICS 23.040.01 for technical. Other standalone ISO standards include:

- ISO/TR 13881:2000 Petroleum and natural gas industries—Classification and conformity assessment of products, processes and services
- ISO 18436-4:2008 Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines—Requirements for qualification and assessment of personnel—Part 4: Field lubricant analysis
- ISO/IEC 18009:1999 Information technology—Programming languages—Ada: Conformity assessment of a language processor
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The principal requirements of the standard are illustrated below:
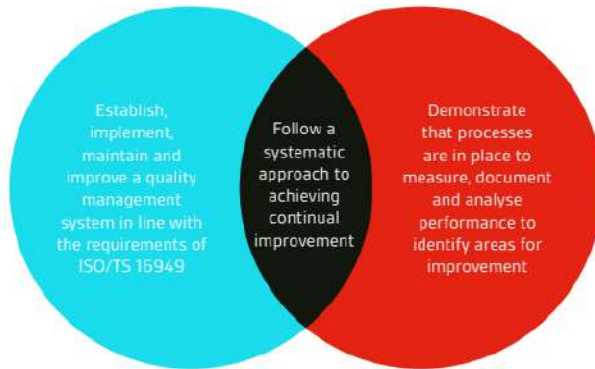
The next few pages of the guide takes you through the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) methodology, common in all ISO management systems and how DCS can help and support you on your ISO/TS 16949 journey.
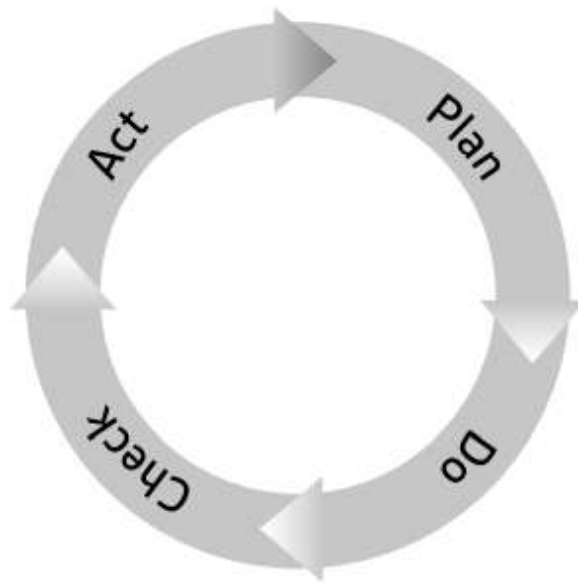
Understanding the principles of continual improvement

Act
Correct and improve your plans to meet and exceed your planned results

Plan
Establish objectives and draft your plans (analyse your organization's current systems, establish overall objectives, set interim targets for review and develop plans to achieve them)

Check
Measure and monitor your actual results against your planned objectives

Do
Implement your plans within a structured management framework