
Information technology — Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)

*Technologies de l'information — Infrastructure commune de langage
(ICL)*



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Common Language Infrastructure (CLI)

Partition I: Concepts and Architecture

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

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

ISO/IEC 23271 was prepared by Ecma International (as ECMA-335) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 23271:2006), which has been technically revised.

The following features have been added, extended or clarified in the Standard:

- The presentation of the rules for assignment compatibility (§[1.8.7](#), §[III.1.8.1.2.3](#)) has been extensively revised to a more precise and clearer relation-based format.
- The presentation of the verification rules for many IL instructions has been revised to be more precise and clearer by building upon the revisions to the presentation of assignment compatibility.
- The presentation of delegate signature compatibility has been revised along the same lines as assignment compatibility.
- The verification rules for the IL newobj instruction have been extended to cover general delegate creation.
- The dispatch rules for variance (§[II.12.2](#)) have been extended to define resolutions for the ambiguities that can arise.
- Type forwarders have been added to support the relocation of types between libraries (§[II.6.8](#))

The following changes of behavior have been made to the Standard:

- The semantics of variance has been redefined making it a core feature of the CLI. In the previous edition of the Standard variance could be ignored by languages not wishing to support it (§[1.1.8](#)); as exact type matches always took precedence over matches-by-variance. In this edition the dispatch rules for interfaces (§[II.12.2](#)) allow a match-by-variance to take precedence over an exact match, so all language

implementation targeting the CLI must be aware of the behavior even if it is not supported in the language (§[1.1.8](#)).

- Additional requirements on ilasm to metadata conversion. The left-to-right order of interfaces listed in a type header (§[II.10.2](#)) must now be preserved as a top-to-bottom order in the InterfaceImpl table (§[II.22.23](#)); and the top-to-bottom of method definitions (§[II.10.2](#), §[II.25](#)) must now be preserved as a top-to-bottom order in the MethodDef table (§[II.22.26](#)). Both these additional requirements are required to support the revised variance semantics.
- System.Math and System.Double have been modified to better conform to IEEE (see [Partition IV](#) and IEC 60559:1989)

The following types have been added to the Standard or have been significantly updated (* represents an update).

Type	Library
System.Action	BCL
System.Action`1<T>* ... System.Action`8<T1..T8>	BCL
System.Comparison`1<T>*	BCL
System.Converter`2<T,U>*	BCL
System.IComparable`1<T>*	BCL
System.Predicate`1<T>*	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.IComparer`1<T>*	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.IEnumerable`1<T>*	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.IEqualityComparer`1<T>*	BCL
System.Guid	BCL
System.MulticastDelegate	BCL
System.Reflection.CallingConventions	Runtime Infrastructure
System.Runtime.InteropServices.GuidAttribute	Runtime Infrastructure
System.Func`1<+TResult>...System.Func`9<-T1..T8, +TResult>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.Comparer`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.EqualityComparer`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.ISet`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.LinkedList`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.LinkedList`1<T>.Enumerator	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.LinkedListNode`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.Queue`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.Stack`1<T>	BCL
System.Collections.Generic.Stack`1<T>.Enumerator	BCL
System.Collections.Stack	BCL
System.DBNull	BCL
System.Runtime.InteropServices.Marshal	Runtime Infrastructure
System.Runtime.InteropServices.SafeBuffer	Runtime Infrastructure

System.Runtime.InteropServices.SafeHandle	Runtime Infrastructure
System.Threading.AutoResetEvent	BCL
System.Threading.EventWaitHandle	BCL
System.Threading.ManualResetEvent	BCL
System.WeakReference	BCL
System.Runtime.CompilerServices.TypeForwardedToAttribute	BCL
System.Runtime.CompilerServices.TypeForwardedFromAttribute	BCL
System.Threading.EventResetMode	BCL
System.Runtime.InteropServices.DllAttribute*	Runtime Infrastructure
System.Math*	BCL

One type, `INullableValue`, has been removed from the Standard. `INullableValue` is incompatible with the semantics of boxing as defined in the previous edition of the Standard. The references to it were included in error from an earlier draft and no implementations are known to have ever included it.

Technical Report 89 (TR89), which was submitted during the third edition of this Ecma standard, will no longer be part of the submission. TR89 specified a collection of generic types, to help enhance inter-language interoperability, under consideration for inclusion in a future version of the standard. That consideration has now occurred and TR89 has fulfilled its role. A selection of the types covered in TR89 has been introduced into this edition of the standard. An archive version of TR89 will continue to be available from Ecma.

The following companies and organizations have participated in the development of this standard, and their contributions are gratefully acknowledged: Eiffel Software, Kahu Research, Microsoft Corporation, Novell Corporation, Twin Roots. For previous editions, the following companies and organizations are also acknowledged: Borland, Fujitsu Software Corporation, Hewlett-Packard, Intel Corporation, IBM Corporation, IT University of Copenhagen, Jagger Software Ltd., Monash University, Netscape, Phone.Com, Plum Hall, and Sun Microsystems.

I.1 Scope

This International Standard defines the Common Language Infrastructure (CLI) in which applications written in multiple high-level languages can be executed in different system environments without the need to rewrite those applications to take into consideration the unique characteristics of those environments. This International Standard consists of the following parts:

- Partition I: Concepts and Architecture – Describes the overall architecture of the CLI, and provides the normative description of the Common Type System (CTS), the Virtual Execution System (VES), and the Common Language Specification (CLS). It also provides an informative description of the metadata.
- Partition II: Metadata Definition and Semantics – Provides the normative description of the metadata: its physical layout (as a file format), its logical contents (as a set of tables and their relationships), and its semantics (as seen from a hypothetical assembler, *ilasm*).
- Partition III: CIL Instruction Set – Describes the Common Intermediate Language (CIL) instruction set.
- Partition IV: Profiles and Libraries – Provides an overview of the CLI Libraries, and a specification of their factoring into Profiles and Libraries. A companion file, *CLILibrary.xml*, considered to be part of this Partition, but distributed in XML format, provides details of each class, value type, and interface in the CLI Libraries.
- Partition V: Debug Interchange Format – Describes a standard way to interchange debugging information between CLI producers and consumers.
- Partition VI: Annexes – Contains some sample programs written in CIL Assembly Language (ILAsm), information about a particular implementation of an assembler, a machine-readable description of the CIL instruction set which can be used to derive parts of the grammar used by this assembler as well as other tools that manipulate CIL, a set of guidelines used in the design of the libraries of [Partition IV](#), and portability considerations.

I.2 Conformance

A system claiming conformance to this International Standard shall implement all the normative requirements of this standard, and shall specify the profile (see [Partition IV Library – Profiles](#)) that it implements. The minimal implementation is the Kernel Profile. A conforming implementation can also include additional functionality provided that functionality does not prevent running code written to rely solely on the profile as specified in this standard. For example, a conforming implementation can provide additional classes, new methods on existing classes, or a new interface on a standardized class, but it shall not add methods or properties to interfaces specified in this standard.

A compiler that generates Common Intermediate Language (CIL, see [Partition III](#)) and claims conformance to this International Standard shall produce output files in the format specified in this standard, and the CIL it generates shall be correct CIL as specified in this standard. Such a compiler can also claim that it generates *verifiable* code, in which case, the CIL it generates shall be verifiable as specified in this standard.

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[Note that many of these references are cited in the XML description of the class libraries.]

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