INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9594-7:2005
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

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Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — The Directory: Selected object classes

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 1

Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts (OSI) — L'annuaire: Classes d'objets sélectionnées

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 1

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RECOMMENDATION ITU-T

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Technical Corrigendum 1

(covering resolution to defect report 357)

1)   Correction of the defects reported in defect report 357

Update B.2 to B.12 of Annex B as shown:

B.2   Organization

Attribute type `organizationName` is used for naming.

The root or an entry of object class, `country` or `locality` can be the immediate superior of entries of object class `organization`.

> NOTE – When the organization is directly under the root, this denotes an international organization. The naming values of the `organizationName` attribute for international organizations must all be distinct.

```
sr2  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
     NAME FORM        orgNameForm
     ID               2 }

sr3  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
     NAME FORM        orgNameForm
     SUPERIOR RULES  { sr1.&id }
     ID               3 }

sr4  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
     NAME FORM        orgNameForm
     SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id }
     ID               4 }
```

B.3   Locality

Attribute type `localityName` or `stateOrProvinceName` is used for naming.

> NOTE – For naming locality using `stateOrProvinceName`, see B.12.

The root or an entry of object class `country`, `locality`, `organization` or `organizationalUnit` can be the immediate superior of entries of object class `locality`.

```
sr5  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM        locNameForm
  ID               5 }

sr6  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM        locNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr1.&id }
  ID               6 }

sr7  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM        locNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id }
  ID               7 }

sr8  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM        locNameForm
```

```
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2.&id | sr3.&id | sr4.&id }
  ID                8 }

sr9  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         locNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10.&id | sr11.&id | sr12.&id }
  ID                9 }
```

B.4   Organizational Unit

Attribute type **organizationalUnitName** is used for naming.

An entry of object class **organization**, **organizationalUnit**, **locality** or **domainComponent** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **organizationalUnit**.

```
sr10  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgUnitNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2.&id | sr3.&id | sr4.&id }
  ID                10 }

sr11  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgUnitNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10.&id | sr11.&id | sr12.&id }
  ID                11 }

sr12  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgUnitNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id }
  ID                12 }
```

B.5   Organizational Person

Attribute type **commonName** and optionally **organizationalUnitName** is used for naming.

An entry of object class **organization** or **organizationalUnit** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **organizationalPerson**.

```
sr13  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgPersonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2.&id | sr3.&id | sr4.&id }
  ID                13 }

sr14  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgPersonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10.&id | sr11.&id | sr12.&id }
  ID                14 }
```

B.6   Organizational Role

Attribute type **commonName** is used for naming.

An entry of object class **organization** or **organizationalUnit** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **organizationalRole**.

```
sr15  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgRoleNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2.&id | sr3.&id | sr4.&id }
  ID                15 }
```