



**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9594-7:2008**  
**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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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## RECOMMENDATION ITU-T

**Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection –  
The Directory: Selected object classes**

**Technical Corrigendum 1**

(covering resolution to defect reports 349 and 357)

**1) Correction of the defects reported in defect report 349**

Replace clauses 6.23 and 6.24 as follows:

**6.23 ISO Tag Information**

The *ISO Tag Information* auxiliary object class may be used to add tag-based attribute types to an entry holding information associated with a specific ISO tag (see Annex G of ITU-T Rec. X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6).

```
isoTagInfo OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  KIND        auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN { tagOid |
                uiiInUrn |
                contentUri }
  ID          id-oc-isoTagInfo }
```

**6.24 ISO Tag Type**

The *ISO Tag Type* auxiliary object class may be used to add tag-based attribute types to an entry holding information about a specific type of tag (see Annex G of ITU-T Rec. X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6).

```
isoTagType OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  KIND        auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN { tagOid |
                uiiFormat }
  ID          id-oc-isoTagType }
```

In Annex A,

Change:

```
id-oc-uuuToUrn      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 38}
```

to

```
id-oc-isoTagInfo    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 38}
```

Change:

```
id-oc-urnToUri      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 39}
```

to

```
id-oc-isoTagType    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 39}
```

## 2) 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 }

sr16 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
  NAME FORM      orgRoleNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES { sr10.&id | sr11.&id | sr12.&id }
  ID             16 }

```

## B.7 Group of Names

Attribute type `commonName` is used for naming.

Entries of object classes `locality`, `organization` or `organizationalUnit` can be the immediate superior of entries of object class `groupOfNames`.

```

sr17 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
  NAME FORM      gonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id }
  ID             17 }

sr18 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
  NAME FORM      gonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES { sr2.&id | sr3.&id | sr4.&id }
  ID             18 }

```