

INTERNATIONAL  
STANDARD

ISO/IEC  
9834-1

First edition  
1993-04-15

AMENDMENT 1  
1997-05-01

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**Information technology — Open Systems  
Interconnection — Procedures for the  
operation of OSI Registration Authorities:  
General procedures**

AMENDMENT 1: Incorporation of object  
identifiers components

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts  
(OSI) — Procédures pour l'opération des autorités d'enregistrement OSI:  
Procédures générales*

*AMENDEMENT 1: Incorporation des identificateurs d'objets*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC 9834-1:1993/Amd.1:1997(E)

## Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1) Annex A .....	1
2) Subclause A.3.....	1
3) Subclause A.4.....	1
4) Subclause A.5.....	1
6) Annex C .....	3
7) New Annex .....	3

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Printed in Switzerland

## Foreword

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In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. 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.

Amendment 1 to International Standard ISO/IEC 9834-1:1993 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 21, *Open systems interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. X.660/Amd.1.

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## INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION –  
PROCEDURES FOR THE OPERATION OF OSI REGISTRATION AUTHORITIES:  
GENERAL PROCEDURES**

**AMENDMENT 1  
Incorporation of object identifiers components**

**1) Annex A**

*Make the following changes to Table A.1:*

*Change “ccitt(0) recommendation(0)” to “itu-t(0) recommendation(0)”.*

*Change “ccitt(0) question(1) n” to “itu-t(0) question(1) n”.*

*Change “ccitt(0) administration(2) n” to “itu-t(0) administration(2) n”.*

*Change “ccitt(0) network operator(3) n” to “itu-t(0) network operator(3) n”.*

*Change “joint-iso-ccitt(2) n” to “joint-iso-itu-t(2) n”.*

*Change “joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16) country-name(n)” to “joint-iso-itu-t(2) country(16) country-name(n)”.*

*Change “joint-iso-ccitt(2) registration-procedures(17) specific-procedures(n)” to “joint-iso-ccitt(2) registration-procedures(17) specific-procedures(n)”.*

**2) Subclause A.3**

*Change “{joint-iso-ccitt(2) n}” to “{joint-iso-itu-t(2) n}”.*

**3) Subclause A.4**

*Make the following changes:*

*In line 1, change “CCITT” to “ITU-T”.*

*In line 2, change “{joint-iso-ccitt(2) registration-procedures(17)}” to “{joint-iso-itu-t(2) registration-procedures(17)}”.*

*In line 10, change “{joint-iso-ccitt(2) registration-procedures(17) document-types(2) binary(3)}” to “{joint-iso-itu-t(2) registration-procedures(17) document-types(2) binary(3)}”.*

**4) Subclause A.5**

*Make the following changes:*

*In line 2, change “{joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16)}” to “{joint-iso-ccitt(2) country(16)}”.*

*In line 6, change “CCITT” to “ITU-T”.*

## 5) Annex B

In B.3, change “CCITT” to “ITU-T”.

Add the following text, immediately after B.4:

**“B.5** There are some circumstances in which it is appropriate for object identifiers to be transformed into Directory names and used for Directory access. This annex defines three attribute types, an object class and a name form for this purpose.

**B.6** The attribute types are:

- a) An attribute type for the first component of an object identifier:

```
oidC1  ATTRIBUTE ::= {
        WITH SYNTAX INTEGER
        EQUALITY MATCHING RULE integerMatch
        ID {id-oidC1}}
```

Integer match is defined in ITU-T Rec. X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6.

- b) An attribute type for the second component of an object identifier:

```
oidC2  ATTRIBUTE ::= {
        WITH SYNTAX INTEGER
        EQUALITY MATCHING RULE integerMatch
        ID {id-oidC2}}
```

Integer match is defined in ITU-T Rec. X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6.

- c) An attribute type for the remaining components of an object identifier:

```
oidC   ATTRIBUTE ::= {
        WITH SYNTAX INTEGER
        EQUALITY MATCHING RULE integerMatch
        ID {id-oidC}}
```

Integer match is defined in ITU-T Rec. X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6

**B.7** The object class definition provides an alias object class for a “country level” alias entry:

```
oidRoot OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
        SUBCLASS OF alias
        MUST CONTAIN {oidC1 | oidC2 | oidC }
        ID {id-oidRoot}}
```

**B.8** The name form definition provides a Name Form to permit “country level” entry directly subordinate to the root:

```
oidRootNf NAME-FORM ::= {
        NAMES oidRoot
        WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC1 | oidC2 | oidC }
        ID {id-oidRootNf}}
```

**B.9** The use of the attribute types is illustrated in Annex D.

**B.10** The following ASN.1 module **OidDirectoryNameDef** includes all of the ASN.1 type and value definitions contained in this annex.

```
OidDirectoryNameDef {joint-iso-itu-t registration-procedures(17) module(1) oidDirectoryNameDef(1) }
DEFINITIONS ::=
BEGIN

-- EXPORTS All --

IMPORTS
    ATTRIBUTE, MATCHING-RULE, OBJECT-CLASS, NAME-FORM, alias
    FROM InformationFramework {joint-iso-itu-t ds(5) module(1)
        informationFramework(1) 2}

    integerMatch
    From SelectedAttributeTypes {joint-iso-itu-t ds(5) module(1)
        selectedAttributeTypes(5) 2}
```



## Annex D

## Object identifier based Directory names

(This annex does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

## D.1 Transformation of object identifiers into Directory names

**D.1.1** The transformation of an object identifier into a Directory name involves the creation of the Directory name as a sequence of OIDComponents. All three attribute types defined in Annex B are used for the formation of an RDN for the first level of the DIT (identifying a country) from the first three components of an object identifier; subsequent RDNs are formed from single components of the object identifier taken in sequence. Thus an object identifier such as:

{iso(1) member-body(2) france(250) type-org(1) abc(6325) marketing-department(316)}

would be transformed into the following Directory name:

{{OIDC1=1, OIDC2=2, OIDC=250}}, {OIDC=1}, {OIDC=6325}, {OIDC=316}

**D.1.2** It should be noted that it is the responsibility of the user of the Directory to carry out the transformation into a Directory name of an object identifier that is to be used for Directory lookup and for the presentation of the Directory name to a DSA via a DUA. Similarly, it is the responsibility of the user of the Directory to derive an object identifier from an OIDComponent based name retrieved from the Directory. The only requirement on DSAs is that they are configured to support the attribute types for OIDComponent.

## D.2 The use of object identifier based Directory names

**D.2.1** The object identifier based Directory name can be used as the distinguished name for an object. Alternatively, where an object has a conventional distinguished name as well as an object identifier (e.g. an application-process), it can be assigned both forms of Directory name through the use of Directory alias naming. This is illustrated in Figure D.1.

**D.2.2** In principle, each entry below the root of the DIT may have an alias name. Such an alias name establishes an OIDComponent based RDN that can be used in Directory access. Thus, Figure D.1 shows an alias name for a country entry (FR) that is an RDN composed of three OIDComponents.

**D.2.3** It is thus possible to create entries for objects that have:

- only a conventional distinguished name, e.g. *Albert Durand* in Figure D.1;
- only an OIDComponent based name form, e.g. (*application context definition*) in Figure D.1;
- dual name forms, e.g. in Figure D.1 *organization ABC* has the distinguished name:

{C=FR, O=ABC}

with the corresponding alias name:

{{OIDC1=1, OIDC2=2, OIDC=250}}, {OIDC=1}, {OIDC=6325}.

NOTE – The construction of distinguished names consisting of RDNs of IOD form followed by conventional RDNs may be considered by some organizations as not retaining the user friendly nature of conventional distinguished names.

**D.2.4** It should be noted that it is not necessary to generate aliases for all intermediate nodes in a path traversing the tree (e.g. see OU = XY in Figure D.1). Conversely, it is not necessary for all object entries in the alias environment to be actual alias entries (e.g. see node below OIDC = 1 in Figure D.1).

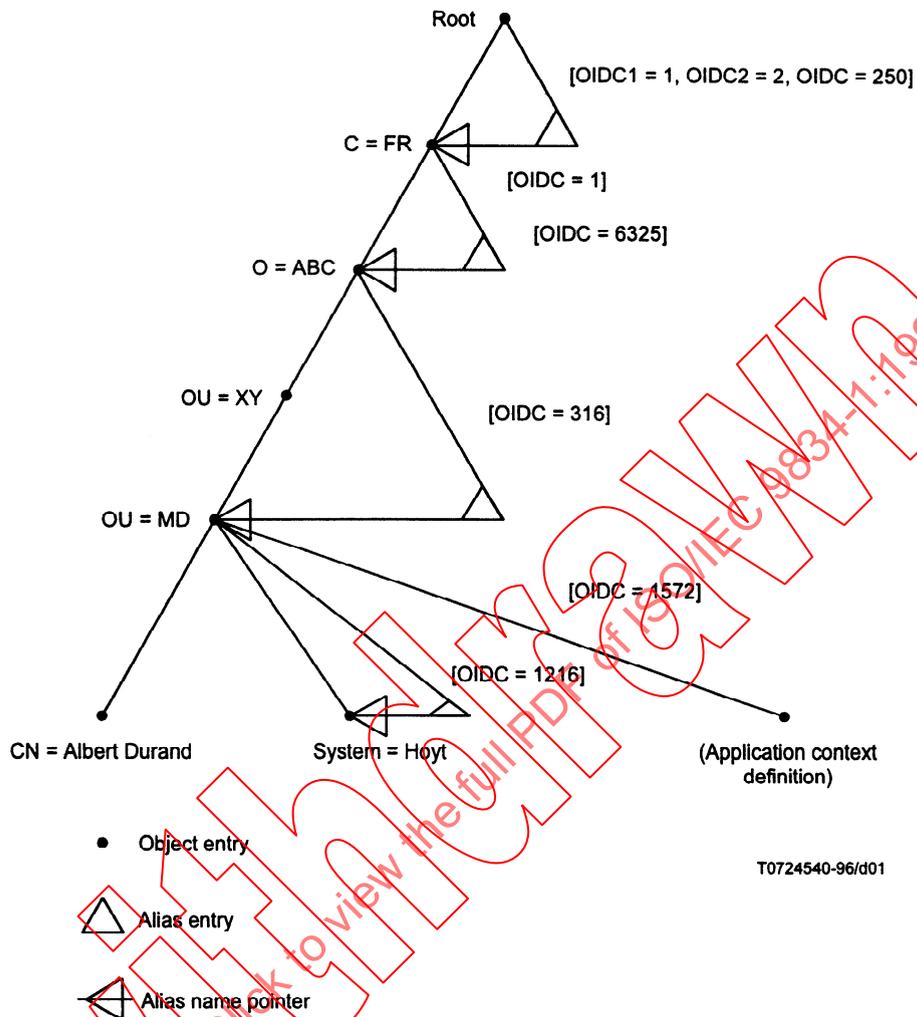


Figure D.1 – The use of Alias Names