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SERIES X: DATA NETWORKS, OPEN SYSTEM
COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY

Directory

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

ITU-T Recommendation X.521



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

Summary

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a number of selected object classes and name forms which may be found useful across a range of applications of the Directory. An object class definition specifies the attribute types which are relevant to the objects of that class. A name form definition specifies the attributes to be used in forming names for the objects of a given class.

Source

ITU-T Recommendation X.521 was approved on 29 August 2005 by ITU-T Study Group 17 (2005-2008) under the ITU-T Recommendation A.8 procedure. An identical text is also published as ISO/IEC 9594-7.

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure e.g., interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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Introduction

This Recommendation | International Standard, together with other Recommendations | International Standards, has been produced to facilitate the interconnection of information processing systems to provide directory services. A set of such systems, together with the directory information that they hold, can be viewed as an integrated whole, called the *Directory*. The information held by the Directory, collectively known as the Directory Information Base (DIB), is typically used to facilitate communication between, with or about objects such as application entities, people, terminals, and distribution lists.

The Directory plays a significant role in Open Systems Interconnection, whose aim is to allow, with a minimum of technical agreement outside of the interconnection standards themselves, the interconnection of information processing systems:

- from different manufacturers;
- under different managements;
- of different levels of complexity; and
- of different ages.

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a number of attribute sets and object classes which may be found useful across a range of applications of the Directory.

This Recommendation | International Standard provides the foundation frameworks upon which industry profiles can be defined by other standards groups and industry forums. Many of the features defined as optional in these frameworks may be mandated for use in certain environments through profiles. This fifth edition technically revises and enhances, but does not replace, the fourth edition of this Recommendation | International Standard. Implementations may still claim conformance to the fourth edition. However, at some point, the fourth edition will not be supported (i.e., reported defects will no longer be resolved). It is recommended that implementations conform to this fifth edition as soon as possible.

This fifth edition specifies versions 1 and 2 of the Directory protocols.

The first and second editions specified only version 1. Most of the services and protocols specified in this edition are designed to function under version 1. However some enhanced services and protocols, e.g., signed errors, will not function unless all Directory entities involved in the operation have negotiated version 2. Whichever version has been negotiated, differences between the services and between the protocols defined in the five editions, except for those specifically assigned to version 2, are accommodated using the rules of extensibility defined in ITU-T Rec. X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5.

Annex A, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides an ASN.1 module containing all of the type and value definitions which appear in this Recommendation | International Standard.

Annex B, which is not an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides some common naming and structure rules which may or may not be used by administrative authorities.

Annex C, which is not an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, lists the amendments and defect reports that have been incorporated to form this edition of this Recommendation | International Standard.

**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
ITU-T RECOMMENDATION**

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

SECTION 1 – GENERAL

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a number of object classes and name forms which may be found useful across a range of applications of the Directory. The definition of an object class involves listing a number of attribute types which are relevant to objects of that class. The definition of a name form involves naming the object class to which it applies and listing the attributes to be used in forming names for objects of that class. These definitions are used by the administrative authority which is responsible for the management of the directory information.

Any administrative authority can define its own object classes or subclasses and name forms for any purpose.

NOTE 1 – Those definitions may or may not use the notation specified in ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2.

NOTE 2 – It is recommended that an object class defined in this Recommendation | International Standard, or a subclass derived from one, or a name form defined in this Recommendation | International Standard, be used in preference to the generation of a new one, whenever the semantics is appropriate for the application.

Administrative authorities may support some or all the selected object classes and name forms, and may also add additional ones.

All administrative authorities shall support the object classes which the directory uses for its own purpose (the top, alias and DSA object classes).

2 Normative references

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the Recommendations and Standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

- ITU-T Recommendation X.200 (1994) | ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.500 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-1:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Overview of concepts, models and services.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.501 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-2:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Models.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.509 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.511 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-3:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Abstract service definition.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.518 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-4:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Procedures for distributed operation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.519 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-5:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Protocol specifications.*

ISO/IEC 9594-7:2005 (E)

- ITU-T Recommendation X.520 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-6:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Selected attribute types.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.525 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-9:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Replication.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.530 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-10:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Use of systems management for administration of the Directory.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.680 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.681 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-2:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.682 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-3:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Constraint specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.683 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-4:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Communication Model definitions

The following terms are defined in ITU-T Rec. X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5.

- a) *application-entity*;
- b) *application process*.

3.2 Directory Model definitions

The following terms are defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2:

- a) *attribute*;
- b) *attribute type*;
- c) *Directory Information Tree (DIT)*;
- d) *Directory System Agent (DSA)*;
- e) *attribute set*;
- f) *entry*;
- g) *name*;
- h) *object class*;
- i) *subclass*;
- j) *name form*;
- k) *structure rule*.

4 Conventions

With minor exceptions, this Directory Specification has been prepared according to the *Rules for presentation of ITU-T | ISO/IEC common text*, November 2001.

The term "Directory Specification" (as in "this Directory Specification") shall be taken to mean ITU-T Rec. X.521 | ISO/IEC 9594-7. The term "Directory Specifications" shall be taken to mean the X.500-series Recommendations and all parts of ISO/IEC 9594.

This Directory Specification uses the term *first edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the first edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1988 edition of the series of CCITT X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1990 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *second edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the second edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1993 edition of the series of ITU-T X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1995 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *third edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the third edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1997 edition of the series of

ITU-T X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1998 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *fourth edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the fourth edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 2001 editions of ITU-T Recs X.500, X.501, X.511, X.518, X.519, X.520, X.521, X.525, and X.530, the 2000 edition of ITU-T Rec. X.509, and parts 1-10 of the ISO/IEC 9594:2001 edition.

This Directory Specification uses the term *fifth edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the fifth edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 2005 editions of ITU-T Recs X.500, X.501, X.509, X.511, X.518, X.519, X.520, X.521, X.525, and X.530 and parts 1-10 of the ISO/IEC 9594:2005 edition.

This Directory Specification presents ASN.1 notation in the bold Helvetica typeface. When ASN.1 types and values are referenced in normal text, they are differentiated from normal text by presenting them in the bold Helvetica typeface. The names of procedures, typically referenced when specifying the semantics of processing, are differentiated from normal text by displaying them in bold Times. Access control permissions are presented in italicized Times.

Object classes and name forms are defined in this Directory Specification as values of the **OBJECT-CLASS** and **NAME-FORM** information object classes defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2.

SECTION 2 – SELECTED OBJECT CLASSES

5 Definition of useful attribute sets**5.1 Telecommunication attribute set**

This set of attributes is used to define those which are commonly used for business communications.

```
TelecommunicationAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    facsimileTelephoneNumber |
    internationalSDNNumber |
    telephoneNumber |
-- teletexTerminalIdentifier |      Attribute type has been deleted
    telexNumber |
    preferredDeliveryMethod |
    destinationIndicator |
    registeredAddress |
    x121Address }
```

5.2 Postal attribute set

This set of attributes is used to define those which are directly associated with postal delivery.

```
PostalAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    physicalDeliveryOfficeName |
    postalAddress |
    postalCode |
    postOfficeBox |
    streetAddress }
```

5.3 Locale attribute set

This set of attributes is used to define those which are commonly used for search purposes to indicate the locale of an object.

```
LocaleAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    localityName |
    stateOrProvinceName |
    streetAddress }
```

5.4 Organizational attribute set

This set of attributes is used to define the attributes that an organization or organizational unit may typically possess.

```
OrganizationalAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    description |
    LocaleAttributeSet |
    PostalAttributeSet |
    TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
    businessCategory |
    seeAlso |
    searchGuide |
    userPassword }
```

6 Definition of selected object classes**6.1 Country**

A *Country* object class is used to define country entries in the DIT.

```
country OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { countryName }
```

```

MAY CONTAIN { description | searchGuide }
ID           id-oc-country }

```

6.2 Locality

The *Locality* object class is used to define locality in the DIT.

```

locality OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
                searchGuide |
                LocaleAttributeSet |
                seeAlso }
  ID         id-oc-locality }

```

At least one of Locality Name or State or Province Name shall be present.

6.3 Organization

The *Organization* object class is used to define organization entries in the DIT.

```

organization OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { organizationName }
  MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
  ID         id-oc-organization }

```

6.4 Organizational Unit

The *Organizational Unit* object class is used to define entries representing subdivisions of organizations.

```

organizationalUnit OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { organizationalUnitName }
  MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
  ID         id-oc-organizationalUnit }

```

6.5 Person

The *Person* object class is used to define entries representing people generically.

```

person OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName | surname }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
                telephoneNumber |
                userPassword |
                seeAlso }
  ID         id-oc-person }

```

6.6 Organizational Person

The *Organizational Person* object class is used to define entries representing people employed by, or in some other important way associated with, an organization.

```

organizationalPerson OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { person }
  MAY CONTAIN { LocaleAttributeSet |
                PostalAttributeSet |
                TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
                organizationalUnitName |
                title }
  ID         id-oc-organizationalPerson }

```

6.7 Organizational Role

The *Organizational Role* object class is used to define entries representing an organizational role, i.e., a position or role within an organization. An organizational role is normally considered to be filled by a particular organizational person. Over its lifetime, however, an organizational role may be filled by a number of different organizational people in succession. In general, an organizational role may be filled by a person or a non-human entity.

```
organizationalRole OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
    LocaleAttributeSet |
    organizationalUnitName |
    PostalAttributeSet |
    preferredDeliveryMethod |
    roleOccupant |
    seeAlso |
    TelecommunicationAttributeSet }
  ID id-oc-organizationalRole }
```

6.8 Group of Names

The *Group Of Names* object class is used to define entries representing an unordered set of names which represent individual objects or other groups of names. The membership of a group is static, i.e., it is explicitly modified by administrative action, rather than dynamically determined each time the group is referred to.

The membership of a group can be reduced to a set of individual object's names by replacing each group with its membership. This process could be carried out recursively until all constituent group names have been eliminated, and only the names of individual objects remain.

```
groupOfNames OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName | member }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
    organizationName |
    organizationalUnitName |
    owner |
    seeAlso |
    businessCategory }
  ID id-oc-groupOfNames }
```

6.9 Group of Unique Names

The *Group Of Unique Names* object class is used to define entries representing an unordered set of names whose integrity can be assured and which represent individual objects or other groups of names. The membership of a group is static, i.e., it is explicitly modified by administrative action, rather than dynamically determined each time the group is referred to.

```
groupOfUniqueNames OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName | uniqueMember }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
    organizationName |
    organizationalUnitName |
    owner |
    seeAlso |
    businessCategory }
  ID id-oc-groupOfUniqueNames }
```

6.10 Residential Person

The *Residential Person* object class is used to define entries representing a person in the residential environment.

```
residentialPerson OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { person }
  MUST CONTAIN { localityName }
```

```

MAY CONTAIN { LocaleAttributeSet |
             PostalAttributeSet |
             preferredDeliveryMethod |
             TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
             businessCategory }
ID          id-oc-residentialPerson }

```

6.11 Application Process

The *Application Process* object class is used to define entries representing application processes. An application process is an element within a real open-system which performs the information processing for a particular application (see ITU-T Rec. X.200 | ISO/IEC 7498-1).

```

applicationProcess OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
              localityName |
              organizationalUnitName |
              seeAlso }
  ID          id-oc-applicationProcess }

```

6.12 Application Entity

The *Application Entity* object class is used to define entries representing application entities. An application entity consists of those aspects of an application process pertinent to OSI.

```

applicationEntity OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName | presentationAddress }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
              localityName |
              organizationName |
              organizationalUnitName |
              seeAlso |
              supportedApplicationContext }
  ID          id-oc-applicationEntity }

```

NOTE – If an application-entity is represented as a Directory object that is distinct from an application process, the **commonName** attribute is used to carry the value of the Application Entity Qualifier.

6.13 DSA

The *DSA* object class is used to define entries representing DSAs. A DSA is as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2.

```

dSA OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { applicationEntity }
  MAY CONTAIN { knowledgeInformation }
  ID          id-oc-dSA }

```

6.14 Device

The *Device* object class is used to define entries representing devices. A device is a physical unit which can communicate, such as a modem, disk drive, etc.

```

device OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
  MAY CONTAIN { description |
              localityName |
              organizationName |
              organizationalUnitName |
              owner |
              seeAlso |
              serialNumber }
  ID          id-oc-device }

```

NOTE – At least one of **localityName**, **serialNumber**, **owner**, should be included. The choice is dependent on device type.

6.15 Strong Authentication User

The *Strong Authentication User* object class is used to define entries for objects which participate in strong authentication, as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8.

```
strongAuthenticationUser OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    KIND auxiliary
    MUST CONTAIN { userCertificate }
    ID id-oc-strongAuthenticationUser }
```

NOTE – Use of this object class has been deprecated in favour of the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8. Implementations that use **strongAuthenticationUser**, **certificationAuthority** and **certificationAuthorityv2** object classes are still conformant to the standard, although new implementations are strongly recommended to move to the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes.

6.16 User Security Information

The *User Security Information* object class is used to define entries for objects which need to indicate security information associated with them as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8.

```
userSecurityInformation OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    KIND auxiliary
    MAY CONTAIN { supportedAlgorithms }
    ID id-oc-userSecurityInformation }
```

6.17 Certification Authority

The *Certification Authority* object class is used to define entries for objects which act as certification authorities, as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8.

```
certificationAuthority OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    KIND auxiliary
    MUST CONTAIN { cACertificate |
                  certificateRevocationList |
                  authorityRevocationList }
    MAY CONTAIN { crossCertificatePair }
    ID id-oc-certificationAuthority }
```

NOTE – Use of this object class has been deprecated in favour of the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8. Implementations that use **strongAuthenticationUser**, **certificationAuthority** and **certificationAuthorityv2** object classes are still conformant to the standard, although new implementations are strongly recommended to move to the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes.

6.18 Certification Authority-V2

The *Certification Authority-V2* object class is used to define entries for objects which act as certification authorities and can support the delta revocation list as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8.

```
certificationAuthority-V2 OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { certificationAuthority }
    KIND auxiliary
    MAY CONTAIN { deltaRevocationList }
    ID id-oc-certificationAuthority-V2 }
```

NOTE – Use of this object class has been deprecated in favour of the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8. Implementations that use **strongAuthenticationUser**, **certificationAuthority** and **certificationAuthorityv2** object classes are still conformant to the standard, although new implementations are strongly recommended to move to the **pkiUser** and **pkiCA** object classes.

6.19 DMD

The *DMD* object class is used to define DMD entries in the DIT.

```
dMD OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { dmdName }
    MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
    ID id-oc-dmd }
```

SECTION 3 – SELECTED NAME FORMS

7 Definition of selected name forms**7.1 Country name form**

The *Country* name form specifies how entries of object class **country** may be named.

```
countryNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          country
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { countryName }
  ID             id-nf-countryNameForm }
```

7.2 Locality name form

The *Locality* name form specifies how entries of object class **locality** may be named.

```
locNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          locality
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { localityName }
  ID             id-nf-locNameForm }
```

7.3 State or Province name form

The *State or Province* name form specifies how entries of object class **locality** may be named.

```
sOPNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          locality
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { stateOrProvinceName }
  ID             id-nf-sOPNameForm }
```

7.4 Organization name form

The *Organization* name form specifies how entries of object class **organization** may be named.

```
orgNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          organization
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { organizationName }
  ID             id-nf-orgNameForm }
```

7.5 Organizational Unit name form

The *Organizational Unit* name form specifies how entries of object class **organizationalUnit** may be named.

```
orgUnitNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          organizationalUnit
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { organizationalUnitName }
  ID             id-nf-orgUnitNameForm }
```

7.6 Person name form

The *Person* name form specifies how entries of object class **person** may be named.

```
personNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          person
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-personNameForm }
```

7.7 Organizational Person name form

The *Organizational Person* name form specifies how entries of object class **organizationalPerson** may be named.

```
orgPersonNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          organizationalPerson
```

```

WITH ATTRIBUTES    { commonName }
AND OPTIONALLY    { organizationalUnitName }
ID                id-nf-orgPersonNameForm }
    
```

7.8 Organizational Role name form

The *Organizational Role* name form specifies how entries of object class **organizationalRole** may be named.

```

orgRoleNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          organizationalRole
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-orgRoleNameForm }
    
```

7.9 Group of Names name form

The *Group of Names* name form specifies how entries of object class **groupOfNames** may be named.

```

gONNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          groupOfNames
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-gONNameForm }
    
```

7.10 Residential Person name form

The *Residential Person* name form specifies how entries of object class **residentialPerson** may be named.

```

resPersonNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          residentialPerson
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  AND OPTIONALLY { streetAddress }
  ID             id-nf-resPersonNameForm }
    
```

7.11 Application Process name form

The *Application Process* name form specifies how entries of object class **applicationProcess** may be named.

```

applProcessNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          applicationProcess
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-applProcessNameForm }
    
```

7.12 Application Entity name form

The *Application Entity* name form specifies how entries of object class **applicationEntity** may be named.

```

applEntityNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          applicationEntity
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-applEntityNameForm }
    
```

7.13 DSA name form

The *DSA* name form specifies how entries of object class **dSA** may be named.

```

dSASNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          dSA
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
  ID             id-nf-dSASNameForm }
    
```

7.14 Device name form

The *Device* name form specifies how entries of object class **device** may be named.

```
deviceNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {  
  NAMES          device  
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }  
  ID             id-nf-deviceNameForm }
```

7.15 DMD name form

The *DMD* name form specifies how entries of object class **dMD** may be named.

```
dMDNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {  
  NAMES          dMD  
  WITH ATTRIBUTES { dmdName }  
  ID             id-nf-dMDNameForm }
```

Annex A

Selected object classes and name forms in ASN.1

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

This annex includes all of the ASN.1 type and value definitions contained in this Directory Specification in the form of the ASN.1 module **SelectedObjectClasses**.

SelectedObjectClasses {joint-iso-itu-t ds(5) module(1) selectedObjectClasses(6) 5}

DEFINITIONS ::=

BEGIN

-- EXPORTS All --

-- The types and values defined in this module are exported for use in the other ASN.1 modules contained within the Directory Specifications, and for the use of other applications which will use them to access Directory services. Other applications may use them for their own purposes, but this will not constrain extensions and modifications needed to maintain or improve the Directory service.

IMPORTS

authenticationFramework, certificateExtensions, id-nf, id-oc, informationFramework, objectClass, selectedAttributeTypes
FROM UsefulDefinitions {joint-iso-itu-t ds(5) module(1) usefulDefinitions(0) 5}

alias, ATTRIBUTE, NAME-FORM, OBJECT-CLASS, top
FROM InformationFramework informationFramework

businessCategory, commonName, countryName, description, destinationIndicator, dmdName, facsimileTelephoneNumber, internationalISDNNumber, knowledgeInformation, localityName, member, organizationalUnitName, organizationName, owner, physicalDeliveryOfficeName, postalAddress, postalCode, postOfficeBox, preferredDeliveryMethod, presentationAddress, registeredAddress, roleOccupant, searchGuide, seeAlso, serialNumber, stateOrProvinceName, streetAddress, supportedApplicationContext, surname, telephoneNumber, telexNumber, title, uniqueMember, x121Address
FROM SelectedAttributeTypes selectedAttributeTypes

authorityRevocationList, cACertificate, certificateRevocationList, crossCertificatePair, deltaRevocationList, supportedAlgorithms, userCertificate, userPassword
FROM AuthenticationFramework authenticationFramework ;

-- Attribute sets --

TelecommunicationAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {

facsimileTelephoneNumber | internationalISDNNumber | telephoneNumber |

-- teletexTerminalIdentifier | Attribute type has been deleted

telexNumber | preferredDeliveryMethod | destinationIndicator | registeredAddress | x121Address }

PostalAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {

physicalDeliveryOfficeName | postalAddress | postalCode | postOfficeBox | streetAddress }

LocaleAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {

localityName | stateOrProvinceName | streetAddress }

```

OrganizationalAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {
    description |
    LocaleAttributeSet |
    PostalAttributeSet |
    TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
    businessCategory |
    seeAlso |
    searchGuide |
    userPassword }

-- Object classes --

country OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { countryName }
    MAY CONTAIN { description | searchGuide }
    ID id-oc-country }

locality OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
                searchGuide |
                LocaleAttributeSet |
                seeAlso }
    ID id-oc-locality }

organization OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { organizationName }
    MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
    ID id-oc-organization }

organizationalUnit OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { organizationalUnitName }
    MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
    ID id-oc-organizationalUnit }

person OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName | surname }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
                telephoneNumber |
                userPassword |
                seeAlso }
    ID id-oc-person }

organizationalPerson OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { person }
    MAY CONTAIN { LocaleAttributeSet |
                PostalAttributeSet |
                TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
                organizationalUnitName |
                title }
    ID id-oc-organizationalPerson }

organizationalRole OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
                LocaleAttributeSet |
                organizationalUnitName |
                PostalAttributeSet |
                preferredDeliveryMethod |
                roleOccupant |
                seeAlso |
                TelecommunicationAttributeSet }
    ID id-oc-organizationalRole }

```

```

groupOfNames OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName | member }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
        organizationName |
        organizationalUnitName |
        owner |
        seeAlso |
        businessCategory }
    ID id-oc-groupOfNames }

groupOfUniqueNames OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName | uniqueMember }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
        organizationName |
        organizationalUnitName |
        owner |
        seeAlso |
        businessCategory }
    ID id-oc-groupOfUniqueNames }

residentialPerson OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { person }
    MUST CONTAIN { localityName }
    MAY CONTAIN { LocaleAttributeSet |
        PostalAttributeSet |
        preferredDeliveryMethod |
        TelecommunicationAttributeSet |
        businessCategory }
    ID id-oc-residentialPerson }

applicationProcess OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
        localityName |
        organizationalUnitName |
        seeAlso }
    ID id-oc-applicationProcess }

applicationEntity OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName | presentationAddress }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
        localityName |
        organizationName |
        organizationalUnitName |
        seeAlso |
        supportedApplicationContext }
    ID id-oc-applicationEntity }

dSA OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { applicationEntity }
    MAY CONTAIN { knowledgeInformation }
    ID id-oc-dSA }

device OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
    SUBCLASS OF { top }
    MUST CONTAIN { commonName }
    MAY CONTAIN { description |
        localityName |
        organizationName |
        organizationalUnitName |
        owner |
        seeAlso |
        serialNumber }
    ID id-oc-device }

```

strongAuthenticationUser OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
SUBCLASS OF { top }
KIND auxiliary
MUST CONTAIN { userCertificate }
ID id-oc-strongAuthenticationUser }

userSecurityInformation OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
SUBCLASS OF { top }
KIND auxiliary
MAY CONTAIN { supportedAlgorithms }
ID id-oc-userSecurityInformation }

certificationAuthority OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
SUBCLASS OF { top }
KIND auxiliary
MUST CONTAIN { cACertificate |
 certificateRevocationList |
 authorityRevocationList }
MAY CONTAIN { crossCertificatePair }
ID id-oc-certificationAuthority }

certificationAuthority-V2 OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
SUBCLASS OF { certificationAuthority }
KIND auxiliary
MAY CONTAIN { deltaRevocationList }
ID id-oc-certificationAuthority-V2 }

dMD OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
SUBCLASS OF { top }
MUST CONTAIN { dmdName }
MAY CONTAIN { OrganizationalAttributeSet }
ID id-oc-dmd }

-- Name forms --

countryNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES country
WITH ATTRIBUTES { countryName }
ID id-nf-countryNameForm }

locNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES locality
WITH ATTRIBUTES { localityName }
ID id-nf-locNameForm }

sOPNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES locality
WITH ATTRIBUTES { stateOrProvinceName }
ID id-nf-sOPNameForm }

orgNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES organization
WITH ATTRIBUTES { organizationName }
ID id-nf-orgNameForm }

orgUnitNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES organizationalUnit
WITH ATTRIBUTES { organizationalUnitName }
ID id-nf-orgUnitNameForm }

personNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES person
WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
ID id-nf-personNameForm }

orgPersonNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
NAMES organizationalPerson
WITH ATTRIBUTES { commonName }
AND OPTIONALLY { organizationalUnitName }
ID id-nf-orgPersonNameForm }

```

orgRoleNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                organizationalRole
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-orgRoleNameForm }

gONNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                groupOfNames
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-gONNameForm }

resPersonNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                residentialPerson
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    AND OPTIONALLY     { streetAddress }
    ID                   id-nf-resPersonNameForm }

applProcessNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                applicationProcess
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-applProcessNameForm }

applEntityNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                applicationEntity
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-applEntityNameForm }

dSNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                dSA
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-dSNameForm }

deviceNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                device
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { commonName }
    ID                   id-nf-deviceNameForm }

dMDNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
    NAMES                dMD
    WITH ATTRIBUTES     { dmdName }
    ID                   id-nf-dMDNameForm }

```

-- Object identifier assignments --
-- object identifiers assigned in other modules are shown in comments

-- Object classes --

```

-- id-oc-top                OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 0}    Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 |
--                          ISO/IEC 9594-2
-- id-oc-alias              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 1}    Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 |
--                          ISO/IEC 9594-2
id-oc-country              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 2}
id-oc-locality             OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 3}
id-oc-organization         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 4}
id-oc-organizationalUnit   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 5}
id-oc-person               OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 6}
id-oc-organizationalPerson OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 7}
id-oc-organizationalRole   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 8}
id-oc-groupOfNames         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 9}
id-oc-residentialPerson    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 10}
id-oc-applicationProcess   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 11}
id-oc-applicationEntity    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 12}
id-oc-dSA                  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 13}
id-oc-device               OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 14}
id-oc-strongAuthenticationUser OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 15} -- Deprecated, see 6.15
id-oc-certificationAuthority OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 16} -- Deprecated, see 6.17
id-oc-certificationAuthority-V2 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 16 2} -- Deprecated, see 6.18
id-oc-groupOfUniqueNames   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 17}

```

```

id-oc-userSecurityInformation      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 18}
-- id-oc-cRLDistributionPoint      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 19}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
id-oc-dmd                          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 20}
-- id-oc-pkiUser                   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 21}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pkiCA                      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 22}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-deltaCRL                   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 23}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pmiUser                    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 24}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pmiAA                      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 25}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pmiSOA                     OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 26}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-attCertCRLDistributionPts  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 27}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-parent                     OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 28}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-2
-- id-oc-child                      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 29}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.501 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-2
-- id-oc-cpCps                      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 30}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pkiCertPath               OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 31}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-privilegePolicy            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 32}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-pmiDelegationPath          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 33}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8
-- id-oc-protectedPrivilegePolicy   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc-34}   Defined in ITU-T Rec. X.509 |
--                                  ISO/IEC 9594-8

```

-- Name forms --

```

id-nf-countryNameForm             OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 0}
id-nf-locNameForm                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 1}
id-nf-sOPNameForm                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 2}
id-nf-orgNameForm                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 3}
id-nf-orgUnitNameForm            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 4}
id-nf-personNameForm              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 5}
id-nf-orgPersonNameForm           OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 6}
id-nf-orgRoleNameForm            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 7}
id-nf-gONNameForm                OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 8}
id-nf-resPersonNameForm           OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 9}
id-nf-applProcessNameForm         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 10}
id-nf-applEntityNameForm          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 11}
id-nf-dSANNameForm                OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 12}
id-nf-deviceNameForm              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 13}
-- id-nf-cRLDistPtNameForm          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 14}
id-nf-dMDNameForm                 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 15}
-- id-nf-subentryNameForm           OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 16}

```

END -- SelectedObjectClasses

Annex B

Suggested name forms and DIT structures

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

This annex suggests a DIT structure shown in Figure B.1 and related DIT structure rules using the name forms defined in clause 3. The rules cover an unconstrained DIT structure. This example is for illustrative purposes only, and is not intended to limit the types of names that can be validly constructed in the Directory.

The integer identifiers assigned in this annex and used in Figure B.1 are arbitrary and have no global (or standardized) significance. A particular structure rule identifier only has significance within the scope of the subschema in which it applied. Each DMD is responsible for creating its own DIT structure and structure rules that may differ from this example.

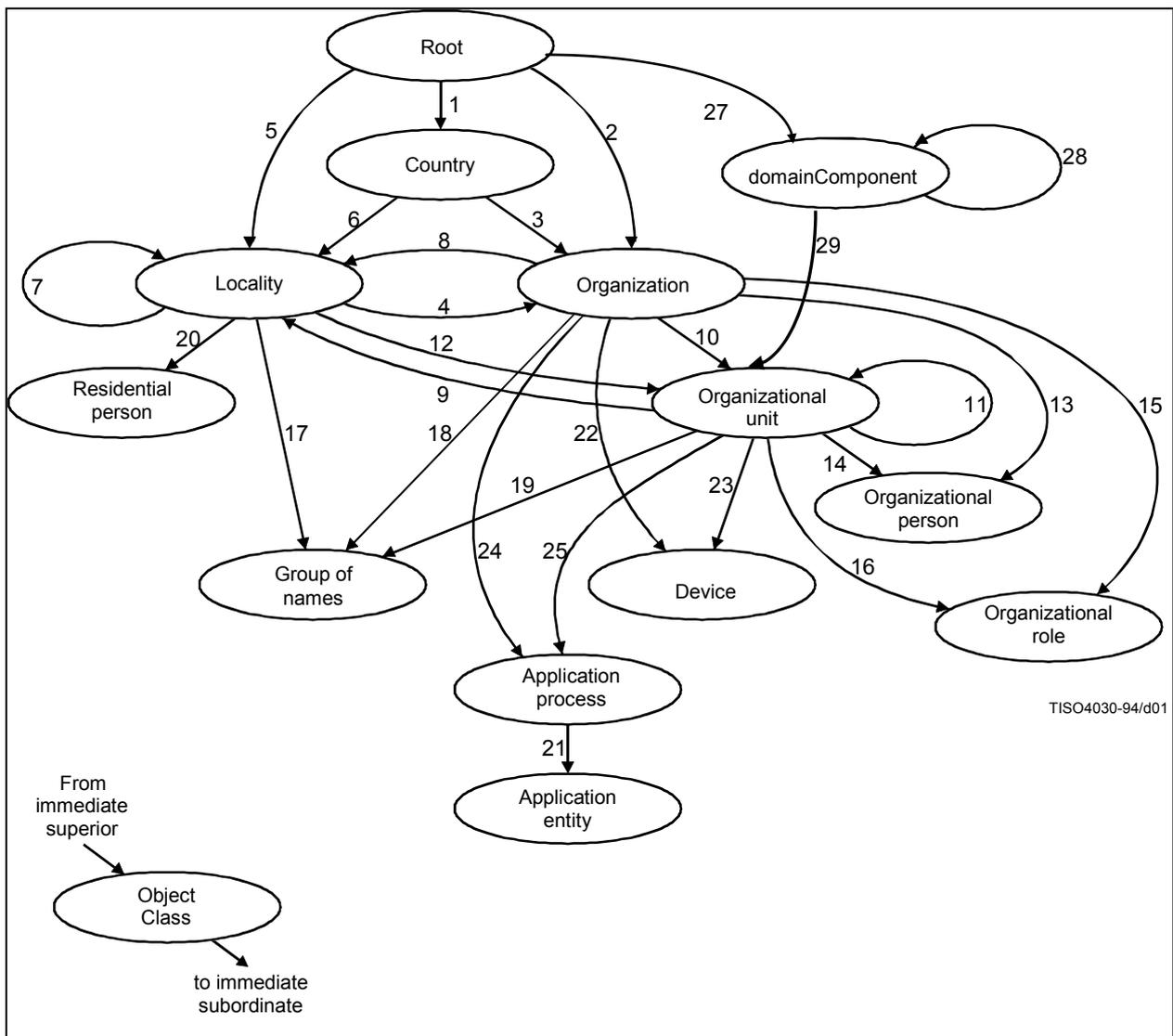


Figure B.1 – Example DIT structure

B.1 Country

Attribute **countryName** is used for naming.

The root is the immediate superior to entries of object class **country**.

```
sr1 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM      countryNameForm
    ID              1 }
```

B.2 Organization

Attribute **organizationName** is used for naming.

The root, **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              3 }
```

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

B.3 Locality

Attribute **localityName** or **stateOrProvinceName** is used for naming.

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

The root, **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              6 }
```

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

```
sr8 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM      locNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr2 | sr3 | sr4 }
    ID              8 }
```

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

B.4 Organizational Unit

Attribute **organizationalUnitName** is used for naming.

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 | sr3 | sr4 }
  ID                 10 }

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

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

```

B.5 Organizational Person

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

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

```

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

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

```

B.6 Organizational Role

Attribute **commonName** is used for naming.

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

```

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

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

```

B.7 Group of Names

Attribute **commonName** is used for naming.

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

```

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

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

```

```

sr19 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          gonNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10 | sr11 | sr12 }
    ID                 19 }

```

B.8 Residential Person

Attribute **commonName** and optionally **streetAddress** is used for naming.

locality is the immediate superior of entries of object class **residentialPerson**.

```

sr20 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          resPersonNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 }
    ID                 20 }

```

B.9 Application Entity

Attribute **commonName** is used for naming.

applicationProcess is the immediate superior of entries of object class **applicationEntity**.

```

sr21 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          applEntityNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr24 | sr25 }
    ID                 21 }

```

B.10 Device

Attribute **commonName** is used for naming.

organization or **organizationalUnit** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **device**.

```

sr22 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          deviceNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2 | sr3 | sr4 }
    ID                 22 }

```

```

sr23 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          deviceNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10 | sr11 | sr12 }
    ID                 23 }

```

B.11 Application Process

Attribute **commonName** is used for naming.

organization or **organizationalUnit** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **applicationProcess**.

```

sr24 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          applProcessNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr2 | sr3 | sr4 }
    ID                 24 }

```

```

sr25 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          applProcessNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr10 | sr11 | sr12 }
    ID                 25 }

```

B.12 Alternative Structure Rule for Locality

If the **stateOrProvinceName** attribute is used for naming locality and locality constrained to existing only as an immediate subordinate of country, then one additional structure rule is required to define this.

```

sr26 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {
    NAME FORM          sOPNameForm
    SUPERIOR RULES    { sr1 }
    ID                 26 }

```

ISO/IEC 9594-7:2005 (E)

In addition the structure rules **sr4**, **sr7**, **sr12**, **sr17**, and **sr20** must be modified to include **sr26** within their respective list of superior structure rule as follows.

```
sr4 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {  
    NAME FORM      orgNameForm  
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 | sr26 }  
    ID              4 }  
  
sr7 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {  
    NAME FORM      locNameForm  
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 | sr26 }  
    ID              7 }  
  
sr12 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {  
    NAME FORM      orgUnitNameForm  
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 | sr26 }  
    ID              12 }  
  
sr17 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {  
    NAME FORM      gonNameForm  
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 | sr26 }  
    ID              17 }  
  
sr20 STRUCTURE-RULE ::= {  
    NAME FORM      resPersonNameForm  
    SUPERIOR RULES { sr5 | sr6 | sr7 | sr8 | sr9 | sr26 }  
    ID              20 }
```

Annex C

Amendments and corrigenda

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

This edition of this Directory Specification includes the following draft amendments to the previous edition that were balloted and approved by ISO/IEC:

- Amendment 3 for Maximizing Alignment Between X.500 and LDAP;
- Amendment 4 for Public-key and Attribute Certificate Enhancements.

This edition of this Directory Specification does not include any technical corrigenda.

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