ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

X.521
Corrigendum 1
(04/2012)

SERIES X: DATA NETWORKS, OPEN SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY

Directory

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

Technical Corrigendum 1

Recommendation ITU-T X.521 (2008) – Technical Corrigendum 1

ITU-T X-SERIES RECOMMENDATIONS

DATA NETWORKS, OPEN SYSTEM COMMUNICATIONS AND SECURITY

PUBLIC DATA NETWORKS	
Services and facilities	X.1–X.19
Interfaces	X.20–X.49
Transmission, signalling and switching	X.50–X.89
Network aspects	X.90–X.149
Maintenance	X.150–X.179
Administrative arrangements	X.180–X.199
OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION	
Model and notation	X.200–X.209
Service definitions	X.210–X.219
Connection-mode protocol specifications	X.220–X.229
Connectionless-mode protocol specifications	X.230–X.239
PICS proformas	X.240–X.259
Protocol Identification	X.260–X.269
Security Protocols	X.270–X.279
Layer Managed Objects	X.280–X.289
Conformance testing	X.290–X.299
INTERWORKING BETWEEN NETWORKS	
General	X.300–X.349
Satellite data transmission systems	X.350–X.369
IP-based networks	X.370–X.379
MESSAGE HANDLING SYSTEMS	X.400–X.499
DIRECTORY	**X.500–X.599**
OSI NETWORKING AND SYSTEM ASPECTS	
Networking	X.600–X.629
Efficiency	X.630–X.639
Quality of service	X.640–X.649
Naming, Addressing and Registration	X.650–X.679
Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)	X.680–X.699
OSI MANAGEMENT	
Systems management framework and architecture	X.700–X.709
Management communication service and protocol	X.710–X.719
Structure of management information	X.720–X.729
Management functions and ODMA functions	X.730–X.799
SECURITY	X.800–X.849
OSI APPLICATIONS	
Commitment, concurrency and recovery	X.850–X.859
Transaction processing	X.860–X.879
Remote operations	X.880–X.889
Generic applications of ASN.1	X.890–X.899
OPEN DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING	X.900–X.999
INFORMATION AND NETWORK SECURITY	X.1000–X.1099
SECURE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES	X.1100–X.1199
CYBERSPACE SECURITY	X.1200–X.1299
SECURE APPLICATIONS AND SERVICES	X.1300–X.1399
CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION EXCHANGE	X.1500–X.1599

For further details, please refer to the list of ITU-T Recommendations.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 9594-7
RECOMMENDATION ITU-T X.521

Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection –
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History

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). 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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ITU draws attention to the possibility that the practice or implementation of this Recommendation may involve the use of a claimed Intellectual Property Right. ITU takes no position concerning the evidence, validity or applicability of claimed Intellectual Property Rights, whether asserted by ITU members or others outside of the Recommendation development process.

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, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

RECOMMENDATION ITU-T

<div align="center">

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

Technical Corrigendum 1

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(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-uiiToUrn        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 }
```

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

B.8   Residential Person

Attribute type `commonName` and optionally attribute type `streetAddress` is used for naming.

An entry of object class `locality` is the immediate superior of entries of object class `residentialPerson`.

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

B.9   Application Entity

Attribute type `commonName` is used for naming.

An entry of object class `applicationProcess` is the immediate superior of entries of object class `applicationEntity`.

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

B.10   Device

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 `device`.

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

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

B.11   Application Process

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 `applicationProcess`.

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

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

B.12   Alternative Structure Rule for Locality

If the `stateOrProvinceName` attribute type 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 }
  ID                26 }
```

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.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id | sr26.&id }
  ID                4 }

sr7  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         locNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id | sr26.&id }
  ID                7 }

sr12  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         orgUnitNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id | sr26.&id }
  ID                12 }

sr17  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         gonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id | sr26.&id }
  ID                17 }

sr20  STRUCTURE-RULE  ::=  {
  NAME FORM         resPersonNameForm
  SUPERIOR RULES  { sr5.&id | sr6.&id | sr7.&id | sr8.&id | sr9.&id | sr26.&id }
  ID                20 }
```

SERIES OF ITU-T RECOMMENDATIONS

Series A	Organization of the work of ITU-T
Series D	General tariff principles
Series E	Overall network operation, telephone service, service operation and human factors
Series F	Non-telephone telecommunication services
Series G	Transmission systems and media, digital systems and networks
Series H	Audiovisual and multimedia systems
Series I	Integrated services digital network
Series J	Cable networks and transmission of television, sound programme and other multimedia signals
Series K	Protection against interference
Series L	Construction, installation and protection of cables and other elements of outside plant
Series M	Telecommunication management, including TMN and network maintenance
Series N	Maintenance: international sound programme and television transmission circuits
Series O	Specifications of measuring equipment
Series P	Terminals and subjective and objective assessment methods
Series Q	Switching and signalling
Series R	Telegraph transmission
Series S	Telegraph services terminal equipment
Series T	Terminals for telematic services
Series U	Telegraph switching
Series V	Data communication over the telephone network
Series X	**Data networks, open system communications and security**
Series Y	Global information infrastructure, Internet protocol aspects and next-generation networks
Series Z	Languages and general software aspects for telecommunication systems