
**Information technology — Open Systems
Interconnection — The Directory —**

**Part 7:
Selected object classes**

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — L'annuaire*

Partie 7: Classes d'objets sélectionnées

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. 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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC 9594-7 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as Rec. ITU-T X.521 (10/2012).

This seventh edition cancels and replaces the sixth edition (ISO/IEC 9594-7:2008), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Technical Corrigendum ISO/IEC 9594-7:2008/Cor.1:2012.

ISO/IEC 9594 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — The Directory*:

- *Part 1: Overview of concepts, models and services*
- *Part 2: Models*
- *Part 3: Abstract service definition*
- *Part 4: Procedures for distributed operation*
- *Part 5: Protocol specifications*
- *Part 6: Selected attribute types*
- *Part 7: Selected object classes*
- *Part 8: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks*
- *Part 9: Replication*

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
2.1 Identical Recommendations International Standards	1
3 Definitions.....	2
3.1 Communication Model definitions.....	2
3.2 Directory Model definitions	2
4 Conventions.....	2
5 Definition of useful attribute sets	3
5.1 Telecommunication attribute set	3
5.2 Postal attribute set	3
5.3 Locale attribute set	4
5.4 Organizational attribute set	4
6 Definition of selected object classes.....	4
6.1 Country.....	4
6.2 Locality	4
6.3 Organization.....	4
6.4 Organizational Unit.....	5
6.5 Person.....	5
6.6 Organizational Person	5
6.7 Organizational Role	5
6.8 Group Of Names	5
6.9 Group Of Unique Names.....	6
6.10 Residential Person.....	6
6.11 Application Process.....	6
6.12 Application Entity	7
6.13 DSA.....	7
6.14 Device	7
6.15 Strong Authentication User.....	7
6.16 User Security Information.....	8
6.17 User Password.....	8
6.18 Certification Authority.....	8
6.19 Certification Authority-V2.....	8
6.20 DMD	8
6.21 OID Obj1.....	9
6.22 OID Obj2.....	9
6.23 OID ObjC.....	9
6.24 OID root	9
6.25 OID arc.....	9
6.26 URN ObjC.....	9
6.27 ISO Tag Information	9
6.28 ISO Tag Type.....	10
6.29 EPC Tag Information object class.....	10
6.30 EPC Tag Type Object Class.....	10
7 Definition of selected name forms.....	10
7.1 Country name form	10
7.2 Locality name form.....	11
7.3 State Or Province name form	11
7.4 Organization name form.....	11
7.5 Organizational Unit name form.....	11
7.6 Person name form	11
7.7 Organizational Person name form.....	11

	<i>Page</i>
7.8 Organizational Role name form	11
7.9 Group Of Names name form.....	12
7.10 Residential Person name form.....	12
7.11 Application Process name form	12
7.12 Application Entity name form.....	12
7.13 DSA name form	12
7.14 Device name form.....	12
7.15 DMD name form.....	12
7.16 OI DC1 name form.....	13
7.17 OI DC2 name form.....	13
7.18 OI DC name form.....	13
7.19 URNC name form	13
7.20 OI D root name form.....	13
7.21 OI D arc name form	13
Annex A – Selected object classes and name forms in ASN.1	14
Annex B – Suggested name forms and Directory information tree (DIT) structures	22
B.1 Country.....	23
B.2 Organization.....	23
B.3 Locality	23
B.4 Organizational Unit.....	24
B.5 Organizational Person	24
B.6 Organizational Role	24
B.7 Group of Names	24
B.8 Residential Person.....	25
B.9 Application Entity.....	25
B.10 Device	25
B.11 Application Process.....	25
B.12 Alternative Structure Rule for Locality.....	26
Annex C – Amendments and corrigenda.....	27

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 seventh edition technically revises and enhances the sixth edition of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This seventh 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 six editions, except for those specifically assigned to version 2, are accommodated using the rules of extensibility defined in Rec. ITU-T 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.

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**INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
RECOMMENDATION ITU-T**

**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 Rec. ITU-T 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 Directory system agent (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

- Recommendation ITU-T X.200 (1994) | ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.500 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-1:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Overview of concepts, models and services*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.501 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-2:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Models*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.509 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.511 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-3:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Abstract service definition*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.518 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-4:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Procedures for distributed operation*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.519 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-5:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Protocol specifications*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.520 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-6:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Selected attribute types*.
- Recommendation ITU-T X.525 (2012) | ISO/IEC 9594-9:2014, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Replication*.

- Recommendation ITU-T X.668 (2008) | ISO/IEC 9834-9:2008, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Procedures for the operation of OSI Registration Authorities: Registration of object identifier arcs for applications and services using tag-based identification.*
- Recommendation ITU-T X.680 (2008) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:2008, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- Recommendation ITU-T X.681 (2008) | ISO/IEC 8824-2:2008, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification.*
- Recommendation ITU-T X.682 (2008) | ISO/IEC 8824-3:2008, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Constraint specification.*
- Recommendation ITU-T X.683 (2008) | ISO/IEC 8824-4:2008, *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 Rec. ITU-T X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5:

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

3.2 Directory Model definitions

The following terms are defined in Rec. ITU-T 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

The term "Directory Specification" (as in "this Directory Specification") shall be taken to mean Rec. ITU-T X.521 | ISO/IEC 9594-7. The term "Directory Specifications" shall be taken to mean the ITU-T 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 CCITT X.500-series 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 ITU-T X.500-series 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 ITU-T X.500-series 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 Recs ITU-T X.500, ITU-T X.501, ITU-T X.511, ITU-T X.518, ITU-T X.519, ITU-T X.520, ITU-T X.521, ITU-T X.525, and ITU-T X.530, the 2000 edition of Rec. ITU-T 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 edition of the ITU-T X.500-series Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:2005 edition.

This Directory Specification uses the term *sixth edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the sixth edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 2008 edition of the ITU-T X.500-series Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:2008 edition.

This Directory Specification uses the term *seventh edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the seventh edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 2012 edition of the ITU-T X.500-series Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:2014 edition.

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

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 Rec. ITU-T 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 |
 internationalISDNNumber |
 telephoneNumber |
 -- teletexTerminalIdentifier (Attribute type has been deleted)
 -- 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 Rec. ITU-T 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 communications.

```
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 Rec. ITU-T 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 Rec. ITU-T 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 Rec. ITU-T 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 Rec. ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8.

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

6.17 User Password

The *User Password* object class is used to define entries for objects that maintain a user password (*userPwd*).

```
userPwdClass OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  KIND          auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN   { userPwd }
  ID            id-oc-userPwdClass }
```

6.18 Certification Authority

The *Certification Authority* object class is used to define entries for objects which act as certification authorities, as defined in Rec. ITU-T 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 Rec. ITU-T 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 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 Rec. ITU-T 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 Rec. ITU-T 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.

6.20 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 }
```

6.21 OID Obj1

The *OID Obj1* object class is used to define a top level object identifier component entry in the DIT.

```
oidC1obj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   {top}
  MUST CONTAIN  {oidC}
  ID            id-oc-oidC1obj }
```

6.22 OID Obj2

The *OID Obj2* object class is used to define second level object identifier component entries in the DIT.

```
oidC2obj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   {top}
  MUST CONTAIN  {oidC}
  ID            id-oc-oidC2obj }
```

6.23 OID ObjC

The *OID ObjC* object class is used to define the third- or lower-level object identifier component entries in the DIT.

NOTE – A tag-based object identifier typically has only three levels, where the first two values are { 2 27 }.

```
oidCobj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   {top}
  MUST CONTAIN  {oidC}
  ID            id-oc-oidCobj }
```

6.24 OID root

The *OID root* object class is moved to here from Rec. ITU-T X.660 | ISO/IEC 9834-1.

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

6.25 OID arc

The *OID arc* object class is moved to here from Rec. ITU-T X.660 | ISO/IEC 9834-1.

```
oidArc OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   {alias}
  MUST CONTAIN  {oidC}
  ID            id-oidArc }
```

6.26 URN ObjC

The *URN ObjC* object class is used to define the entries of an URN subtree as determined

```
urnCobj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   {top}
  MUST CONTAIN  { urnC }
  ID            id-oc-urnCobj }
```

6.27 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.

```
isoTagInfo OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF   { top }
  KIND          auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN   { tagOid |
                  tagAfi |
                  uii |
                  uiiInUrn |
```

```

        contentType |
        tagLocation }
ID          id-oc-isoTagInfo }

```

6.28 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 Rec. ITU-T X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6).

```

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

```

6.29 EPC Tag Information object class

The *EPC Tag Information Obj* auxiliary object class may be used to add tag-based attribute types to an entry holding information associated with a specific EPC tag.

```

epcTagInfoObj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF { top }
  KIND        auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN { epcHeader |
                epcPartition |
                epc |
                epcInUrn |
                contentType |
                tagLocation }
  ID          id-oc-epcTagInfoObj }

```

6.30 EPC Tag Type Object Class

The *EPC Tag Type Obj* auxiliary object class may be used to add tag-based attribute types to an entry holding information about a specific type of EPC tag.

```

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

```

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.

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

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 }
```

7.16 OIDC1 name form

The *OIDC1* name form specifies how the entry of object class *oidObj1* shall be named.

```
oidC1NameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidC1NameForm }
```

7.17 OIDC2 name form

The *OIDC2* name form specifies how entries of object class *oidObj2* shall be named.

```
oidC2NameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidC2NameForm }
```

7.18 OIDC name form

The *OIDC* name form specifies how entries of object class *oidObjC* shall be named.

```
oidCNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidCNameForm }
```

7.19 URNC name form

The *urnCNameForm* specifies how entries of object class *urnCobj* shall be named.

```
urnCNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          urnCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {urnC}
  ID             id-nf-urnCNameForm }
```

7.20 OID root name form

The *OID root* name form is moved to here from Rec. ITU-T X.660 | ISO/IEC 9834-1.

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

7.21 OID arc name form

The *OID arc* name form is moved to here from Rec. ITU-T X.660 | ISO/IEC 9834-1.

```
oidArcNf NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidArc
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-oidArcNf }
```

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) 7}
DEFINITIONS ::=
BEGIN

-- EXPORTS All
-- 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

-- from Rec. ITU-T X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2

authenticationFramework, certificateExtensions, id, id-nf, id-oc,
informationFramework, objectClass, passwordPolicy, selectedAttributeTypes
FROM UsefulDefinitions {joint-iso-itu-t ds(5) module(1) usefulDefinitions(0) 7}

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

-- from Rec. ITU-T X.520 | ISO/IEC 9594-6

businessCategory, commonName, contentUrl, countryName, description,
destinationIndicator, dmdName, epc, epcInUrn, facsimileTelephoneNumber,
internationalISDNNumber, knowledgeInformation, localityName, member, oidC, oidC1,
oidC2, organizationalUnitName, organizationName, owner, physicalDeliveryOfficeName,
postalAddress, postalCode, postOfficeBox, preferredDeliveryMethod,
presentationAddress, registeredAddress, roleOccupant, searchGuide, seeAlso,
serialNumber, stateOrProvinceName, streetAddress, supportedApplicationContext,
surname, tagAfi, tagLocation, tagOid, telephoneNumber, telexNumber, title, uui,
uuiFormat, uuiInUrn, uniqueMember, urnC, x121Address
FROM SelectedAttributeTypes selectedAttributeTypes

-- from Rec. ITU-T X.509 | ISO/IEC 9594-8

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

userPwd
FROM PasswordPolicy passwordPolicy;

-- 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 }

userPwdClass OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  KIND           auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN    { userPwd }
  ID             id-oc-userPwdClass }

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 }

oidC1obj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    {top}
  MUST CONTAIN   {oidC}
  ID             id-oc-oidC1obj }

oidC2obj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    {top}
  MUST CONTAIN   {oidC}
  ID             id-oc-oidC2obj }

oidCobj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    {top}
  MUST CONTAIN   {oidC}
  ID             id-oc-oidCobj }

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

oidArc OBJECT-CLASS ::= {

```

```

SUBCLASS OF    {alias}
MUST CONTAIN   {oidC}
ID             id-oidArc }

urnCobj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    {top}
  MUST CONTAIN   { urnC }
  ID             id-oc-urnCobj }

isoTagInfo OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    { top }
  KIND           auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN    { tagOid |
                  tagAfi |
                  uii |
                  uiiInUrn |
                  contentUrl |
                  tagLocation }
  ID             id-oc-isoTagInfo }

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

epcTagInfoObj OBJECT-CLASS ::= {
  SUBCLASS OF    { top }
  KIND           auxiliary
  MAY CONTAIN    { epc |
                  epcInUrn |
                  contentUrl |
                  tagLocation }
  ID             id-oc-epcTagInfoObj }

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

-- 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 }

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

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

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

oidC1NameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidC1NameForm }

oidC2NameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidC2NameForm }

oidCNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-nf-oidCNameForm }

urnCNameForm NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          urnCobj
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {urnC}
  ID             id-nf-urnCNameForm }

```

```

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

oidArcNf NAME-FORM ::= {
  NAMES          oidArc
  WITH ATTRIBUTES {oidC}
  ID             id-oidArcNf }

-- 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 X.501 | Part 2
-- id-oc-alias        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 1} Defined in X.501 | Part 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 X.509 | Part 8
id-oc-dmd             OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 20}
-- id-oc-pkiUser        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 21} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pkiCA          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 22} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-deltaCRL       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 23} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pmiUser        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 24} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pmiIAA         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 25} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pmiSOA         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 26} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-attCertCRLDistributionPts
--   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 27} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-parent         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 28} Defined in X.501 | Part 2
-- id-oc-child          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 29} Defined in X.501 | Part 2
-- id-oc-cpCps          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 30} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pkiCertPath    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 31} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-privilegePolicy OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 32} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-pmiDelegationPath OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 33} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
-- id-oc-protectedPrivilegePolicy
--   OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 34} Defined in X.509 | Part 8
id-oc-oidC1obj        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 35}
id-oc-oidC2obj        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 36}
id-oc-oidCobj         OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 37}
id-oc-isoTagInfo       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 38}
id-oc-isoTagType       OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 39}
-- id-oc-integrityInfo  OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 40} Defined in X.501 | Part 2
id-oc-userPwdClass     OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 41}
id-oc-urnCobj          OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 42}
id-oc-epcTagInfoObj    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 43}
id-oc-epcTagTypeObj    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 44}

id-oidRoot            OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id 3}
id-oidArc              OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id 5}

-- Name forms

id-nf-countryNameForm OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-nf 0}

```