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

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — L'Annuaire: Classe d'objets sélectionnés*



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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. 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 9594-7 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 21, *Open systems interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Recommendation X.521.

Implementors should note that a defect resolution process exists and that corrections may be applied to this part of ISO/IEC 9594 in the form of technical corrigenda. A list of approved technical corrigenda for this part of ISO/IEC 9594 can be obtained from the subcommittee secretariat. Published technical corrigenda are available from your national standards organization.

This second edition technically revises and enhances ISO/IEC 9594-7:1990. It also incorporates technical corrigendum 1:1991 and technical corrigendum 2:1992. Implementations may still claim conformance to the first edition of this part of ISO/IEC 9594. However, at some point, the first edition will no longer be supported (i.e. reported defects will no longer be resolved). It is recommended that implementations conform to this second edition as soon as possible.

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: Authentication framework*
- *Part 9: Replication*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 9594. Annexes B and C are for information only.

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 which 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 second edition technically revises and enhances, but does not replace, the first edition of this Recommendation | International Standard. Implementations may still claim conformance to the first edition.

This second edition specifies version 1 of the Directory service and protocols. The first edition also specifies version 1. Differences between the services and between the protocols defined in the two editions are accommodated using the rules of extensibility defined in this edition of 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 document.

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.

NOTES

- 1 Those definitions may or may not use the notation specified in ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2.
- 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 part. 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.500 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-1:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Overview of concepts, models and services.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.501 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-2:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Models.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.511 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-3:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Abstract service definition.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.518 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-4:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Procedures for distributed operation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.519 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-5:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Protocol specifications.*

- ITU-T Recommendation X.520 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-6:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Selected attribute types.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.509 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Authentication framework.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.525 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9594-9:1995, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Replication*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.680 (1994) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:1995, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.681 (1994) | ISO/IEC 8824-2:1995, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.682 (1994) | ISO/IEC 8824-3:1995, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Constraint specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.683 (1994) | ISO/IEC 8824-4:1995, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Parametrization of ASN.1 specifications.*

2.2 Paired Recommendations | International Standards equivalent in technical content

- CCITT Recommendation X.200 (1988), *Reference Model of Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT Applications.*
ISO 7498:1984, *Information processing systems — Open Systems Interconnection — Basic Reference Model.*

3 Definitions

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

3.1 OSI Reference Model definitions

The following terms are defined in CCITT Rec. X.200 | ISO 7498:

- 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 “Presentation of ITU-T | ISO/IEC common text” guidelines in the Guide for ITU-T and ISO/IEC JTC 1 Cooperation, March 1993.

The term “Directory Specification” (as in “this Directory Specification”) shall be taken to mean CCITT 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 “1988 edition systems” to refer to systems conforming to the previous (1988) 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. Systems conforming to the current Directory Specifications are referred to as “1993 edition systems”.

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 |
    internationalISDNNumber |
    telephoneNumber |
    teletexTerminalIdentifier |
    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 must 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 ISO 7498).

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 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 in defining entries for objects which participate in strong authentication, as defined in ISO/IEC 9594-8.

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

6.16 Certification Authority

The *Certification Authority* object class is used in defining entries for objects which act as certification authorities, as defined in ISO/IEC 9594-8.

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

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 }
```

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-ccitt ds(5) module(1) selectedObjectClasses(6) 2}

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

objectClass, informationFramework, authenticationFramework, selectedAttributeTypes,
id-oc, id-nf

FROM UsefulDefinitions {joint-iso-ccitt ds(5) module(1) usefulDefinitions(0) 2 }

OBJECT-CLASS, ATTRIBUTE, NAME-FORM, top, alias

FROM InformationFramework informationFramework

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

FROM SelectedAttributeTypes selectedAttributeTypes

authorityRevocationList, cACertificate, certificateRevocationList, crossCertificatePair,
userCertificate, userPassword

FROM AuthenticationFramework authenticationFramework ;

-- Attribute sets --

TelecommunicationAttributeSet ATTRIBUTE ::= {

facsimileTelephoneNumber |
internationalISDNNumber |
telephoneNumber |
teletexTerminalIdentifier |
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 }

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

```

-- 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 }

-- Object identifier assignments --

-- object identifiers assigned in other modules are shown in comments

-- Object classes --

-- id-oc-top	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 0}
-- id-oc-alias	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 0}
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}
id-oc-certificationAuthority	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 16}
id-oc-groupOfUniqueNames	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {id-oc 17}

-- 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-dSANameForm	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=	{id-nf 12}
id-nf-deviceNameForm	OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::=	{id-nf 13}

END

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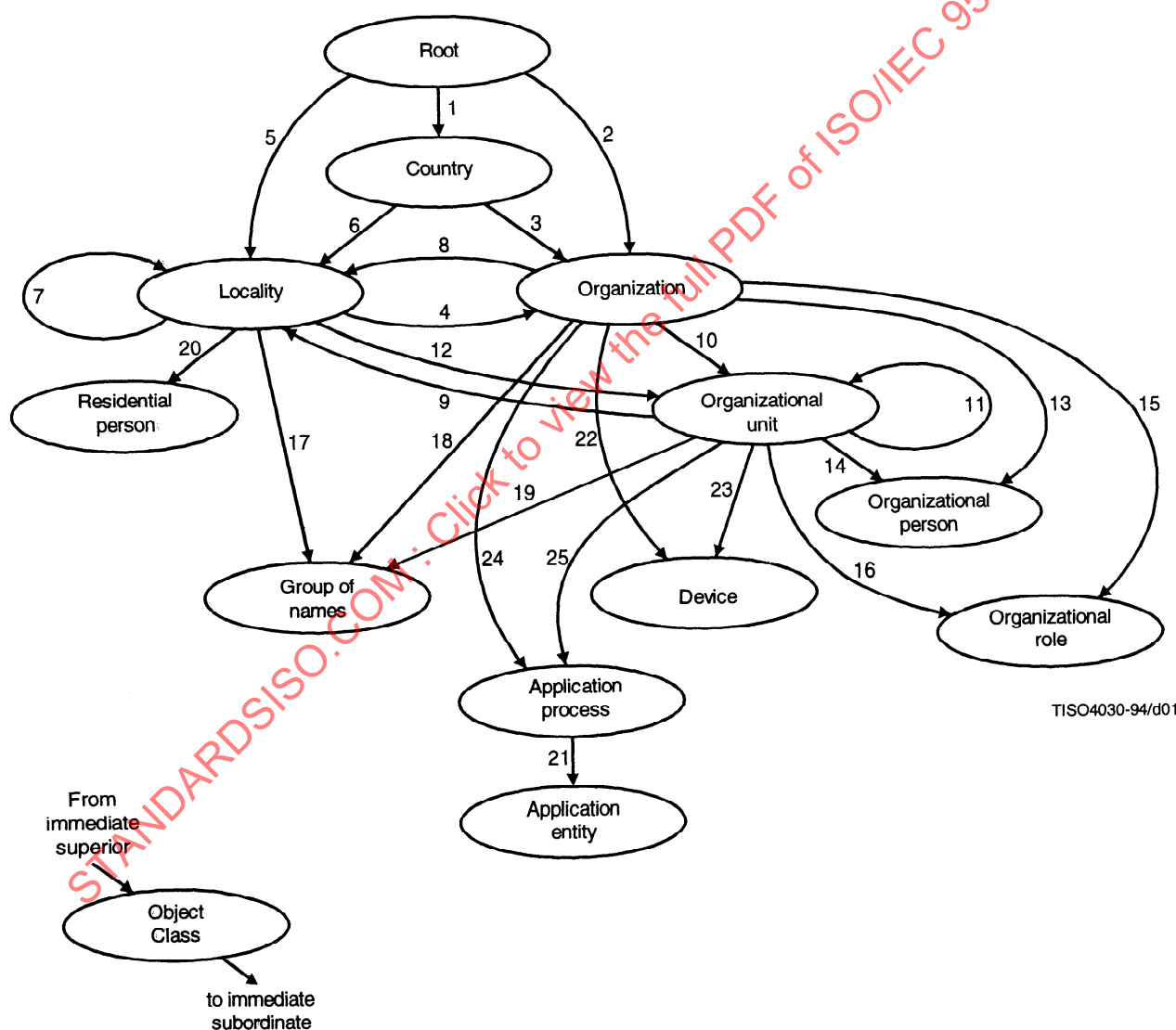
Annex B

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.

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 is applied. Each DMD is responsible for creating its own DIT structure and structure rules that may differ from this example.



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Figure B.1 – Suggested 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** or **locality** can be the immediate superior of entries of object class **organizational Unit**.

```

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 **organizational UnitName** is used for naming.

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

```

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 **groupOf Names**.

```

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 }

```