

Nederlandse norm

NEN-ISO/IEC 9594-5 (en)

Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory: Protocol specifications (ISO/IEC 9594-5:2005, IDT)

Vervangt NEN-ISO/IEC 9594-5:2000;
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**INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD**

**ISO/IEC
9594-5**

Fifth edition
2005-12-15

Preview

**Information technology — Open Systems
Interconnection — The Directory:
Protocol specifications**

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — L'annuaire: Spécification du protocole*

Reference number
ISO/IEC 9594-5:2005(E)



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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 9594-5 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 ITU-T Rec. X.319.

This fifth edition of ISO/IEC 9594-5 constitutes a technical revision of the fourth edition (ISO/IEC 9594-5:2004), which is provisionally retained in order to support implementations based on the fourth edition.

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*
- *Part 10: Use of systems management for administration of the Directory*

ISO/IEC 9594-5:2005(E)**Introduction**

This Recommendation | International Standard, together with the 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 specifies the application service elements and application contexts for two protocols – the Directory Access Protocol (DAP) and the Directory System Protocol (DSP). The DAP provides for access to the Directory to retrieve or modify Directory information. The DSP provides for the chaining of requests to retrieve or modify Directory information to other parts of the distributed Directory System where the information may be held.

In addition, this Recommendation | International Standard specifies the application service elements and application contexts for the Directory Information Shadowing Protocol (DISP) and the Directory Operational Binding Management Protocol (DOP). The DISP provides for the shadowing of information held in one DSA to another DSA. The DOP provides for the establishment, modification and termination of bindings between pairs of DSAs for the administration of relationships between the DSAs (such as for shadowing or hierarchical relationships).

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

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

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

Annex A, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module for the common specifications for the Directory protocols.

Annex B, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module for the OSI protocol specification.

Annex C, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module for the Directory OSI protocols.

Annex D, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module for the IDM protocol specification.

Annex E, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module for the Directory IDM protocols.

Annex F, which is an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard, provides the ASN.1 module which contains all the ASN.1 object identifiers assigned to identify operational binding types in this series of Recommendations | International Standards.

Annex G, 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: Protocol specifications**

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies the Directory Access Protocol, the Directory System Protocol, the Directory Information Shadowing Protocol, and the Directory Operational Binding Management Protocol fulfilling the abstract services specified in ITU-T Rec. X.511 | ISO/IEC 9594-3, ITU-T Rec. X.518 | ISO/IEC 9594-4, ITU-T Rec. X.525 | ISO/IEC 9594-9, and ITU-T Rec. X.501 | ISO/IEC 9594-2.

2 References

2.1 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 edition 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.

2.1.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

- ITU-T Recommendation X.200 (1994) | ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The basic model.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.313 (2001) | ISO/IEC 8348:2002, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Network service definition.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.214 (1995) | ISO/IEC 8072:1996, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Transport service definition.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.500 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-1:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Overview of concepts, models and services.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.501 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-2:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Models.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.509 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-8:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Public-key and attribute certificate frameworks.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.511 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-3:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Abstract service definition.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.518 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-4:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Procedures for distributed operation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.520 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-6:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Selected attribute types.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.521 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-7:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Selected object classes.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.525 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-9:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Replication.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.530 (2005) | ISO/IEC 9594-10:2005, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – The Directory: Use of systems management for administration of the Directory.*

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- ITU-T Recommendation X.680 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-1:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Specification of basic notation.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.681 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-2:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.682 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-3:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Constraint specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.683 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8824-4:2002, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.690 (2002) | ISO/IEC 8825-1:2002, *Information technology – ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER).*

2.1.2 ISO/IEC Standards

- ISO/IEC 10646:2003, *Information technology – Universal Multiple-Octet Coded Character Set (UCS).*

2.1.3 Other references

- ITU-T Recommendation E.164 (2005), *The international public telecommunication numbering plan.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.121 (2000), *International numbering plan for public data networks.*
- IETF RFC 2025 (1996), *The Simple Public-Key GSS-API Mechanism (SPKM).*
- IETF RFC 793 (1981), *Transmission Control Protocol – DARPA Internet Program – Protocol Specification.*
- IETF RFC 1277 (1991), *Encoding Network Addresses to Support Operation over Non-OSI Lower Layers.*
- IETF RFC 1738 (1994), *Uniform Resource Locators (URL).*
- IETF RFC 2246 (1999), *The TLS Protocol Version 1.0.*
- IETF RFC 2251 (1997), *Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (v3).*
- IETF RFC 3546 (2003), *Transport Layer Security (TLS) Extensions.*

2.2 Non-normative references

- ITU-T Recommendation X.217 (1995) | ISO/IEC 8649:1996, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Service definition for the Association Control Service Element.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.225 (1995) | ISO/IEC 8327-1:1996, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection-oriented Session protocol: Protocol specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.226 (1994) | ISO/IEC 8823-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection-oriented Presentation protocol: Protocol specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.227 (1995) | ISO/IEC 8650-1:1996, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection-oriented protocol for the Association Control Service Element: Protocol specification.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.881 (1994) | ISO/IEC 13712-2:1995, *Information technology – Remote Operations: OSI realizations – Remote Operations Service Element (ROSE) service definition.*

3 Definitions

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

3.1 Basic Directory definitions

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

- a) *the Directory;*
- b) *(Directory) user;*
- c) *Directory System Agent (DSA);*
- d) *Directory User Agent (DUA).*

3.2 Distributed Operation Definitions

The following terms are defined in ITU-T Rec. X.518 | ISO/IEC 9594-4:

- a) *chaining*;
- b) *referral*.

3.3 Protocol specification definitions

The following terms are defined in this Recommendation | International Standard.

NOTE – The terms defined in this subclause are generalized definitions to cover both the OSI and the TCP/IP case, except exceptions as indicated.

3.3.1 abstract syntax: The specification of a data types and/or data values by using notation rules which are independent of the encoding technique used to represent them.

3.3.2 application-association: A cooperative relationship between two application-entities established by the Bind operation.

3.3.3 application-context: (OSI only definition) A set of rules shared in common by two application-entities in order to support an application-association.

3.3.4 application-context-name: An ASN.1 object identifier that identifies (names) an application-context.

3.3.5 Application Layer: The top layer of the OSI seven layer model representing the semantics of the communication.

3.3.6 application-entity: A representation of the external behaviour of an application process in the form of its communication capabilities.

3.3.7 application-entity title: The Directory distinguished name of an application-entity, and in particular, an application-entity representing a Directory application process.

3.3.8 application process: A process within a system which performs information processing for a particular purpose, in particular processing Directory operations.

3.3.9 Bind operation: An operation type used for establishing an application-association.

3.3.10 Directory operation: An operation type for exchange of Directory information.

3.3.11 directory protocol-data-unit: A unit of data for a Directory protocol consisting of control information and in the general case also application data as specified by Directory operations.

NOTE 1 – A Directory PDU in the OSI environment includes all the protocol elements of the OSI Presentation Layer and if relevant, protocol elements of ACSE in addition to the Directory-specific protocol elements.

NOTE 2 – The term "application-protocol-data-unit (APDU)" is a unit of data defined by an OSI application protocol. This term is not used for edition 5 and subsequent editions of these Directory Specifications. However, the abbreviation may appear in certain ASN.1 elements.

3.3.12 initiator: The application process that initiates an application-association by issuing a Bind request.

3.3.13 operation: An exchange between two application processes to perform a particular task. It consists of a request from one application-process to the other one and the return of zero or more responses (result and/or errors). An operation implies a certain process to be performed by the application process receiving the request.

3.3.14 protocol-data-unit: Comprised of the presentation protocol elements or the ACSE protocol elements of a Directory protocol-data-unit.

3.3.15 Presentation Layer: The sixth layer of the OSI Reference Model.

3.3.16 protocol error: An unrecognized or unexpected protocol-data-unit or a protocol data-unit with an unexpected or invalid parameter is received.

3.3.17 responder: The application-process that receives a Bind request and either accepts or refuses the application-association.

3.3.18 session layer: The fifth layer of the OSI Reference Model.

3.3.19 session-protocol-data-unit: (OSI only definition) A unit of data at the OSI Session Layer consisting of control information and in the general case also carries a Directory protocol-data-unit.

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4 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following abbreviations apply:

AC	Application Context
ACSE	Association Control Service Element
AE	application-entity
APDU	application-protocol-data-unit
DAP	Directory Access Protocol
DISP	Directory Information Shadowing Protocol
DOP	Directory Operational Binding Management Protocol
DSA	Directory System Agent
DSP	Directory System Protocol
DUA	Directory User Agent
IDM	Internet Directly Mapped
LDAP	Lightweight Directory Access Protocol
PDU	protocol-data-unit
PPDU	presentation-protocol-data-unit
SPDU	session-protocol-data-unit
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol
TSDU	transport-service-data-unit

5 Conventions

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

The term "Directory Specification" (as in "this Directory Specification") shall be taken to mean ITU-T Rec. X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5. The term "Directory Specifications" shall be taken to mean the X.500-series Recommendations and all parts of ISO/IEC 9594.

This Directory Specification uses the term *first edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the first edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1988 edition of the series of CCITT X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1990 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *second edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the second edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1993 edition of the series of ITU-T X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1995 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *third edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the third edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 1997 edition of the series of ITU-T X.500 Recommendations and the ISO/IEC 9594:1998 edition. This Directory Specification uses the term *fourth edition systems* to refer to systems conforming to the fourth edition of the Directory Specifications, i.e., the 2001 editions of ITU-T Recs X.500, X.501, X.511, X.518, X.519, X.520, X.521, X.525, and X.530, the 2000 edition of ITU-T Rec. X.509, and parts 1-10 of the ISO/IEC 9594:2001 edition.

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

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

If the items in a list are numbered (as opposed to using "-" or letters), then the items shall be considered steps in a procedure.

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