SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISP 11190:1997

01-december-1997

Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI3 - Directory data definitions - FTAM Use of the Directory (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI3 - Directory data definitions - FTAM Use of the Directory (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

Informationstechnik - Internationale Profilnorm FDI3 - Datendefinitionen für den Verzeichnisdienst - Nutzung des Verzeichnisdienstes durch FTAM (ISO/IEC ISP 11190/1995)

Technologies de l'information - Profil normalisé international FDI3 - Définitions de données du répertoire - Emploi FTAM du répertoire (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISP 11190:1996**

ICS:

35.100.05	Veļ slojne uporabniġke reġitve	Multilayer applications

SIST EN ISP 11190:1997 **en**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISP 11190

March 1996

ICS 35.100

Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI3 - Directory data definitions - FTAM Use of the Directory (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

Technologies de l'information - Profil normalisé international FDI3 - Définitions de données du répertoire - Emploi FTAM du répertoire (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

Informationstechnik - Internationale Profilnorm FDI3 - Datendefinitionen für den Verzeichnisdienst - Nutzung des Verzeichnisdienstes durch FTAM (ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-01-25. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

The European Standards exist in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the Central Secretariat has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and United Kingdom.

CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from the Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC 1 "Information Technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Board of CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by September 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by September 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO/IEC ISP 10613-4:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZED PROFILE

ISO/IEC ISP 11190

First edition
1995-04-01

Information technology — International Standardized Profile FDI3 — Directory data definitions — FTAM Use of the Directory

Technologies de l'information — Profil normalisé international FDI3 — Définitions de données du répertoire — Emploi FTAM du répertoire

Reference number
ISO/IEC ISP 11190:1995(E)

Contents

Annexes

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 or 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 JTC1. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the elaboration of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

This International Standardized Profile was prepared with the collaboration of

- Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);
- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);
- OSE Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

Annexes A , B and C form an integral part of this International Standardized Profile.

Introduction

The concept and structure of International Standardized Profiles for Information Systems are laid down in the Technical Report ISO/IEC TR 10000. The purpose of an International Standardized Profile is to recommend when and how certain information technology standards shall be used. This International Standardized Profile specifies application profile FDI3 as defined in the Technical Report ISO/IEC TR 10000-2.

This International Standardized Profile is one of a set of International Standardized Profiles relating to the Directory (see TR 10000-2). It specifies the schema of information for the FTAM application capability to be stored in the Directory according to ISO/IEC 9594.

ISO/IEC ISP 10616 profiles information to be stored within the Directory which is common to a variety of applications. This International Standardized Profile augments that information with FTAM specific information.

Statements and conformance requirements stated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 for the information profiled by ISO/IEC ISP 10616 are also valid for the FTAM specific information profiled by this International Standardized Profile.

This International Standardized Profile specifies the use of the Directory by FTAM, using existing object class and attribute type definitions from the Directory specifications themselves, and additional definitions. These existing and additional definitions are also intended to support the use of the Directory by users of FTAM applications.

Examples of FTAM specific attributes to stored in the Directory are FTAM profiles and roles which an implementation can support, combinations of service classes and functional units, attribute groups, document types and quality of service characteristics.

Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI3 - Directory data definitions - FTAM Use of the Directory

1 Scope

1.1 General

ISO/IEC ISP 10616 profiles information to be stored within the Directory which is common to a variety of applications. This International Standardized Profile augments this information with FTAM specific information.

Statements and conformance requirements stated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 for the information profiled by ISO/IEC ISP 10616 are also valid for the FTAM specific information profiled by this International Standardized Profile.

This International Standardized Profile specifies the use of the Directory, by FTAM, using existing object class and attribute type definitions from the Directory specifications themselves, and additional definitions.

These existing and additional definitions are also intended to support the use of the Directory by users of FTAM applications.

1.2 Position within the taxonomy

This International Standardized Profile is identified in ISO/IEC TR 10000-2 as "Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI 3 - Directory data definitions - FTAM Use of the Directory".

1.3 Scenario

An FTAM application, by means of its associated Directory User Agent (DUA), obtains Directory information by accessing directly or indirectly one or more Directory System Agents (DSAs) of the Directory (see figure 1).

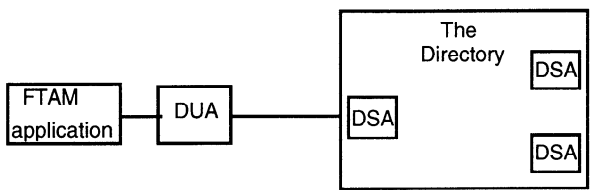

Figure 1 - Access of an FTAM application to the Directory

2 Normative references

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

- ISO 8571-1:1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 1 : Introduction.*
- ISO 8571-1:1988/Amd.1:1992, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 1 : Introduction - Amendment 1 : Filestore Management.*
- ISO 8571-1:1988/Amd.2:1993, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 1 : Introduction - Amendment 2 : Overlapped access.*
- ISO 8571-2:1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 2 : Virtual Filestore Definition.*
- ISO 8571-2:1988/Amd.1:1992, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 2 : Virtual Filestore Definition - Amendment 1 : Filestore Management.*
- ISO 8571-2:1988/Amd.2:1993, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 2 : Virtual Filestore Definition - Amendment 2 : Overlapped access.*
- ISO 8571-3:1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 3 : File Service Definition.*
- ISO 8571-3:1988/Amd.1:1992, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 3 : File Service Definition - Amendment 1 : Filestore Management.*
- ISO 8571-3:1988/Amd.2:1993, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 3 : File Service Definition - Amendment 2 : Overlapped access.*
- ISO 8571-4:1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 4 : File Protocol Specification.*

- ISO 8571-4:1988/Amd.1:1992, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 4 : File Protocol Specification - Amendment 1 : Filestore Management.*
- ISO 8571-4:1988/Amd.2:1993, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - File Transfer, Access and Management - Part 4 : File Protocol Specification - Amendment 2 : Overlapped access.*
- ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1992, *Information technology - Framework and Taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 1: Framework.*
- ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1994, *Information technology - Framework and Taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 2 : Principles and Taxonomy for OSI Profiles.*
- ISO/IEC ISP 10616:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI11 - Directory data definitions - Common Directory Use (Normal).*
- CCITT Recommendation X.581:1992, *Directory Access Protocol - Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) Proforma.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this International Standardized Profile, definitions apply as defined in the referenced standards. In addition, the following terms are defined.

3.1 General

This International Standardized Profile makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 :

a) auxiliary object class

b) structural object class

c) structure element

3.2 Support level

To specify the support level of protocol features for this International Standardized Profile, the following terminology is defined.

3.2.1 mandatory; m : Mandatory requirement for support. A feature (object class, attribute type, attribute syntax) is supported by a DSA implementation if the DSA is able to process the feature in accordance with the base standard or as specified this International Standardized Profile (see also clauses 7, 8 and 9).

3.2.2 optionally supported; o : The support of the feature (object class, attribute type, attribute syntax) is left to the implementor of the DSA.

4 Abbreviations

DIT	Directory Information Tree
DSA	Directory System Agent
DUA	Directory User Agent
FTAM	File Transfer, Access and Management
ISP	International Standardized Profile
OID	Object Identifier
PRL	Profile Requirements List

5 Conformance

5.1 DSA conformance

Conformance to this International Standardized Profile implies conformance to ISO/IEC ISP 10616, i.e., as a precondition to conform to this International Standardized Profile, a DSA shall fulfill the conformance requirements as stated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616.

In addition, a DSA shall after suitable set up be capable of storing modifying and retrieving entries which fulfill all of the following conditions:

- The entry lies within the scope of the minimum set of structure and naming elements specified in clause 6;
- The entry's object classes are part of the set of mandatory object classes (specified in A.6.4.1) and the subset of optional object classes (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616, A.6.4.1) for which support is claimed for the DSA (see also clause 7 for the requirements on the support of the FTAM Capability object class);
- The entry´s attributes are part of the set of mandatory attribute types (as specified in A.6.4.2) and the subset of optional attribute types (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616, A.6.4.2) for which support is claimed for the DSA.

Storage and modification of entry information imply checking and matching of attribute values for which equality matching is defined for that attribute type; thus a conformant DSA shall be able to perform the checking and matching algorithms for any such attribute syntaxes as specified in clause 9.

The requirements formulated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 with respect to supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes according to ISO/IEC ISP 10616 are also valid for the additional supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes according to this International Standardized Profile.

5.2 DUA conformance

DUAs typically need schema information as outlined in this International Standardized Profile to support FTAM use of the Directory. However, it makes no statements about DUA conformance.

6 DIT structure

The purpose of this clause is to relate information specified in this International Standardized Profile to the minimum set of structure and naming elements defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 and thus to provide locations for entries of selected object classes.

The DIT structure which shall as a minimum be supported by implementations claiming conformance to this International Standardized Profile is that defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 and in clauses 7 and 8.

This International Standardized Profile does not define new structural object classes, but uses an auxiliary object class for the definition of FTAM related capabilities. A.6.5.2 lists how additional object classes defined in clause 7 are related to the structure elements.

This DIT structure is supported in the sense that a conformant DSA shall be capable of storing, modifying and retrieving entries which are part of a tree with this structure (for a more formal definition see ISO/IEC ISP 10616).

7 Object classes

The following object classes shall be supported in addition to those specified and mandated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616:

- ispApplicationEntity (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616)
- ftamCapability

To define the application entity objects that are the objects stored in the Directory describing FTAM entities, it is necessary to have Object Identifiers to identify the various objects and attributes.

In the following definitions the Object Identifier used as the parent vertex for the definition of object identifiers for FTAM object classes is:

```
ftamObjectClass::=      OBJECT IDENTIFIER
    { iso(1)  standard(0)  fdi3(11190)  objectClass(6) }
    "FTAM object class"
```

7.1 FTAM capability

The FTAM Capability auxiliary object class is used to define a set of attribute types which describe the FTAM specific information about an FTAM entity in an end system.

```
ftamCapability    OBJECT-CLASS      -- AUXILIARY
    MUST CONTAIN      {
            ftamRoles,
            ftamAttributeGroups,
            ftamFileModel         }
    MAY CONTAIN       {
            ftamServiceClassFunctionalUnits,
            ftamDocumentTypes,
            ftamQoS       }
    ::= { ftamObjectClass  1 }
```

7.2 FTAM ISP application entity

As the ISP Application Entity object class defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 and the FTAM Capability object class are auxiliary object classes, entries shall not be created only based on these object classes, but have to be combined with a structural object class.

The ISP Application Entity object class and the FTAM Capability object class are intended to provide additional attributes to the Application Entity object class or any of its subclasses.

An implementation that claims conformance to the FTAM Capability object class shall be able to store, modify and retrieve entries associated with the FTAM Capability object class combined with both the Application Entity object class and the ISP Application Entity object class.

8 Attribute types

The following attribute types shall be supported in addition to those specified and mandated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616:

- protocolInformation (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616)
- ulProfileInformation (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616)
- applicationEntityOID (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616)
- transferSyntaxesSupported (see ISO/IEC ISP 10616)
- ftamRoles
- ftamServiceClassFunctionalUnits
- ftamAttributeGroups
- ftamDocumentTypes
- ftamFileModel
- ftamQoS

Each of the additionally defined attributes requires an Object Identifier to identify it, and the parent vertex definition for these OIDs is:

```
ftamAttributeType   ::=   OBJECT IDENTIFIER
    { iso(1)  standard(0)  fdi3(11190)  attributeType(4) }
    "FTAM attribute type"
```

8.1 FTAM roles

The FTAM Roles attribute type specifies the FTAM roles which are supported by an FTAM entity in an end system.

```
ftamRoles ATTRIBUTE
    WITH ATTRIBUTE-SYNTAX
            INTEGER     { initiator-sender     (0),
                          initiator-receiver   (1),
                          responder-sender     (2),
```