INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
8824-4

Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications

Technologies de l'information — Notation de syntaxe abstraite numéro un (ASN.1): Paramétrage des spécifications ASN.1

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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 8824-4 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.683.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 8824-4:1998), which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendment ISO/IEC 8824-4:1998/Amd.1:2000.

ISO/IEC 8824 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*:

— *Part 1: Specification of basic notation*

— *Part 2: Information object specification*

— *Part 3: Constraint specification*

— *Part 4: Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications*

Introduction

Application designers need to write specifications in which certain aspects are left undefined. Those aspects will later be defined by one or more other groups (each in its own way), to produce a fully defined specification for use in the definition of an abstract syntax (one for each group).

In some cases, aspects of the specification (for example, bounds) may be left undefined even at the time of abstract syntax definition, being completed by the specification of International Standardized Profiles or functional profiles from some other body.

>   NOTE 1 – It is a requirement imposed by this Recommendation | International Standard that any aspect that is not solely concerned with the application of constraints has to be completed prior to the definition of an abstract syntax.

In the extreme case, some aspects of the specification may be left for the implementor to complete, and would then be specified as part of the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement.

While the provisions of ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2 and ITU-T Rec. X.682 | ISO/IEC 8824-3 provide a framework for the later completion of parts of a specification, they do not of themselves solve the above requirements.

Additionally, a single designer sometimes requires to define many types, or many information object classes, or many information object sets, or many information objects, or many values, which have the same outer level structure, but differ in the types, or information object classes, or information object sets, or information objects, or values, that are used at an inner level. Instead of writing out the outer level structure for every such occurrence, it is useful to be able to write it out once, with parts left to be defined later, then to refer to it and provide the additional information.

All these requirements are met by the provision for parameterized reference names and parameterized assignments by this Recommendation | International Standard.

The syntactic form of a parameterized reference name is the same as that of the corresponding normal reference name, but the following additional considerations apply:

–   When it is assigned in a parameterized assignment statement, it is followed by a list of dummy reference names in braces, each possibly accompanied by a governor; these reference names have a scope which is the right-hand side of the assignment statement, and the parameter list itself.

>   NOTE 2 – This is what causes it to be recognized as a parameterized reference name.

–   When it is exported or imported, it is followed by a pair of empty braces to distinguish it as a parameterized reference name.

–   When it is used in any construct, it is followed by a list of syntactic constructions, one for each dummy reference name, that provide an assignment to the dummy reference name for the purposes of that use only.

Dummy reference names have the same syntactic form as the corresponding normal reference name, and can be used anywhere on the right-hand side of the assignment statement that the corresponding normal reference name could be used. All such usages are required to be consistent.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

Information technology –
Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1):
Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard is part of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) and defines notation for parameterization of ASN.1 specifications.

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 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 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

– 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.*

3 Definitions

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

3.1 Specification of basic notation

This Recommendation | International Standard uses the terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1.

3.2 Information object specification

This Recommendation | International Standard uses the terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2.

3.3 Constraint specification

This Recommendation | International Standard uses the terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.682 | ISO/IEC 8824-3.

3.4 Additional definitions

3.4.1 normal reference name: A reference name defined, without parameters, by means of an "Assignment" other than a "ParameterizedAssignment". Such a name references a complete definition and is not supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.2 parameterized reference name: A reference name defined using a parameterized assignment, which references an incomplete definition and which, therefore, must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.3   **parameterized type**: A type defined using a parameterized type assignment and thus whose components are incomplete definitions which must be supplied with actual parameters when the type is used.

3.4.4   **parameterized value**: A value defined using a parameterized value assignment and thus whose value is incompletely specified and must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.5   **parameterized value set**: A value set defined using a parameterized value set assignment and thus whose values are incompletely specified and must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.6   **parameterized object class**: An information object class defined using a parameterized object class assignment and thus whose field specifications are incompletely specified and must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.7   **parameterized object**: An information object defined using a parameterized object assignment and thus whose components are incompletely specified and must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.8   **parameterized object set**: An information object set defined using a parameterized object set assignment and thus whose objects are incompletely specified and must be supplied with actual parameters when used.

3.4.9   **variable constraint**: A constraint employed in specifying a parameterized abstract syntax, and which depends on some parameter of the abstract syntax.

4   Abbreviations

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following abbreviation applies:

ASN.1   Abstract Syntax Notation One

5   Convention

This Recommendation | International Standard employs the notational convention defined in ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, clause 5.

6   Notation

This clause summarizes the notation defined in this Recommendation | International Standard.

6.1   Assignments

The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "Assignment" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, clause 12) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

–   ParameterizedAssignment (see 8.1).

6.2   Parameterized definitions

6.2.1   The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "DefinedType" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, 13.1) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

–   ParameterizedType (see 9.2).

6.2.2   The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "DefinedValue" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, 13.1) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

–   ParameterizedValue (see 9.2).

6.2.3   The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "DefinedType" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, 13.1) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

–   ParameterizedValueSetType (see 9.2).

6.2.4   The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "ObjectClass" (see ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2, 9.2) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

–   ParameterizedObjectClass (see 9.2).

6.2.5 The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "Object" (see ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2, 11.3) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

– ParameterizedObject (see 9.2).

6.2.6 The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "ObjectSet" (see ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2, 12.3) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

– ParameterizedObjectSet (see 9.2).

6.3 Symbols

The following notation which can be used as an alternative for "Symbol" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, 12.1) is defined in this Recommendation | International Standard:

– ParameterizedReference (see 9.1).

7 ASN.1 lexical items

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the lexical items specified in ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, clause 11.

8 Parameterized assignments

8.1 There are parameterized assignment statements corresponding to each of the assignment statements specified in ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1 and ITU-T Rec. X.681 | ISO/IEC 8824-2. The "ParameterizedAssignment" construct is:

ParameterizedAssignment ::=
    ParameterizedTypeAssignment
    | **ParameterizedValueAssignment**
    | **ParameterizedValueSetTypeAssignment**
    | **ParameterizedObjectClassAssignment**
    | **ParameterizedObjectAssignment**
    | **ParameterizedObjectSetAssignment**

8.2 Each "Parameterized<X>Assignment" has the same syntax as "<X>Assignment" except that following the initial lexical item there is a "ParameterList". The initial item thereby becomes a parameterized reference name (see 3.4.2):

NOTE – ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1 imposes the requirement that all reference names assigned within a module, whether parameterized or not, must be distinct:

ParameterizedTypeAssignment ::=
    typereference
    ParameterList
    "::="
    Type

ParameterizedValueAssignment ::=
    valuereference
    ParameterList
    Type
    "::="
    Value

ParameterizedValueSetTypeAssignment ::=
    typereference
    ParameterList
    Type
    "::="
    ValueSet

ParameterizedObjectClassAssignment ::=
    objectclassreference
    ParameterList

```
            "::="
            ObjectClass

    ParameterizedObjectAssignment ::=
            objectreference
            ParameterList
            DefinedObjectClass
            "::="
            Object

    ParameterizedObjectSetAssignment ::=
            objectsetreference
            ParameterList
            DefinedObjectClass
            "::="
            ObjectSet
```

8.3   A "ParameterList" is a list of "Parameter"s between braces:

ParameterList ::= "{" Parameter "," + "}"

Each "Parameter" consists of a "DummyReference" and possibly a "ParamGovernor":

Parameter ::= ParamGovernor ":" DummyReference | DummyReference

ParamGovernor ::= Governor | DummyGovernor

Governor ::= Type | DefinedObjectClass

DummyGovernor ::= DummyReference

DummyReference ::= Reference

A "DummyReference" in "Parameter" may stand for:

  a) a "Type" or "DefinedObjectClass", in which case there shall be no "ParamGovernor";

  b) a "Value" or "ValueSet", in which case the "ParamGovernor" shall be present, and in case "ParamGovernor" is a "Governor" it shall be a "Type", and in case "ParamGovernor" is a "DummyGovernor" the actual parameter for the "ParamGovernor" shall be a "Type";

  c) an "Object" or "ObjectSet", in which case the "ParamGovernor" shall be present, and in case "ParamGovernor" is a "Governor" it shall be a "DefinedObjectClass", and in case "ParamGovernor" is a "DummyGovernor" the actual parameter for the "ParamGovernor" shall be a "DefinedObjectClass".

A "DummyGovernor" shall be a "DummyReference" that has no "Governor".

8.4   The scope of a "DummyReference" appearing in a "ParameterList" is the "ParameterList" itself, together with that part of the "ParameterizedAssignment" which follows the "`::=`". The "DummyReference" hides any other "Reference" with the same name in that scope.

  NOTE – This subclause does not apply to "identifier"s defined in "NamedNumberList"s, "Enumeration"s and "NamedBitList"s, since they are not "Reference"s. The "DummyReference" does not hide these "identifier"s (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, 18.11 and 19.10).

8.5   The usage of a "DummyReference" within its scope shall be consistent with its syntactic form, and, where applicable, governor, and all usages of the same "DummyReference" shall be consistent with one another.

  NOTE – Where the syntactic form of a dummy reference name is ambiguous (for example, between whether it is an "objectclassreference" or "typereference"), the ambiguity can normally be resolved on the first use of the dummy reference name on the right-hand side of the assignment statement. Thereafter, the nature of the dummy reference name is known. The nature of the dummy reference is, however, not determined solely by the right-hand side of the assignment statement when it is in turn used only as an actual parameter in a parameterized reference; in this case, the nature of the dummy reference must be determined by examining the definition of this parameterized reference. Users of the notation are warned that such a practice can make ASN.1 specifications less clear, and it is suggested that adequate comments are provided to explain this for human readers.

Example

Consider the following parameterized object class assignment:

```
PARAMETERIZED-OBJECT-CLASS { TypeParam, INTEGER:valueParam, INTEGER:ValueSetParam }
::=
        CLASS {
        &valueField1            TypeParam,
```

```
&valueField2              INTEGER DEFAULT valueParam,
&valueField3              INTEGER (ValueSetParam),
&ValueSetField    INTEGER DEFAULT { ValueSetParam }
}
```

For the purpose of determining proper usage of the "DummyReference"s in the scope of the "Parameterized Assignment", and for that purpose only, the "DummyReference"s can be regarded to be defined as follows:

```
TypeParam ::= UnspecifiedType

valueParam INTEGER ::= unspecifiedIntegerValue

ValueSetParam INTEGER ::= { UnspecifiedIntegerValueSet }
```

where:

a) **TypeParam** is a "DummyReference" which stands for a "Type". Therefore **TypeParam** can be used wherever a "typereference" can be used, e.g. as a "Type" for the fixed-type value field **valueField1**.

b) **valueParam** is a "DummyReference" which stands for a value of an integer type. Therefore **valueParam** can be used wherever a "valuereference" of an integer value can be used, e.g. as a default value for the fixed-type value field **valueField2**.

c) **ValueSetParam** is a "DummyReference" which stands for a value set of an integer type. Therefore **ValueSetParam** can be used wherever a "typereference" of an integer value can be used, e.g. as a "Type" in the "ContainedSubtype" notation for **valueField3** and **ValueSetField**.

8.6 Each "DummyReference" shall be employed at least once within its scope.

NOTE – If the "DummyReference" did not so appear, then the corresponding "ActualParameter" would have no effect on the definition, and would simply be "discarded", while to the user it might seem that some specification was taking place.

"ParameterizedValueAssignment"s, "ParameterizedValueSetTypeAssignment"s, "ParameterizedObjectAssignment"s and "ParameterizedObjectSetAssignment"s that contain either a direct or indirect reference to themselves are illegal.

8.7 In the definition of a "ParameterizedType", "ParameterizedValueSet", or "ParameterizedObjectClass", a "DummyReference" shall not be passed (as a tagged type (as an actual parameter) to a recursive reference to that "ParameterizedType", "ParameterizedValueSet", or "ParameterizedObjectClass" (see A.3).

8.8 In the definition of a "ParameterizedType", "ParameterizedValueSet", or "ParameterizedObjectClass", a circular reference to the item being defined shall not be made, unless such reference is directly or indirectly marked **OPTIONAL** or, in the case of "ParameterizedType" and "ParameterizedValueSet", made through a reference to a choice type, at least one of whose alternatives is non-circular in definition.

8.9 The governor of a "DummyReference" shall not include a reference to another "DummyReference" if that other "DummyReference" also has a governor.

8.10 In a parameterized assignment the right side of the "**::=**" shall not consist solely of a "DummyReference".

8.11 The governor of a "DummyReference" shall not require knowledge of either the "DummyReference" or of the parameterized reference name being defined.

8.12 When a value or value set is supplied to a parameterized type as an actual parameter, the type of the actual parameter is required to be compatible with the governor of the corresponding dummy parameter. (See ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, B.6.2 and B.6.3 for details.)

8.13 In defining a parameterized type with a value or a value set dummy parameter, the type used to govern that dummy parameter shall be a type, all of whose values are valid for use in all places to the right of the assignment where the dummy parameter is used. (See ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, B.6.5 for details.)

9   Referencing parameterized definitions

9.1 Within a "SymbolList" (in "Exports" or "Imports") a parameterized definition shall be referenced by a "ParameterizedReference":

ParameterizedReference ::= Reference | Reference "{" "}"

where "Reference" is the first lexical item in the "ParameterizedAssignment", as specified in 8.2 above.

NOTE – The first alternative of "ParameterizedReference" is provided solely as an aid to human understanding. Both alternatives have the same meaning.