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Australian/New Zealand Standard™

**Information technology—Open
distributed processing—Naming
framework**



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OF

AS/NZS ISO/IEC 14771:2003

Information technology—Open distributed processing—Naming framework

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NOTES

Australian/New Zealand Standard™

Information technology—Open distributed processing—Naming framework

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee IT-015, Software Engineering.

This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO/IEC 14771:1999, *Information technology—Open distributed processing—Naming framework*.

The objective of this Standard is to provide a general framework for the naming of entities of interest in ODP systems, which includes naming in the infrastructure of an ODP system, naming in the applications built on the infrastructure, and naming in the enterprise the system serves.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ are used to define the application of the annex to which they apply. A normative annex is an integral part of a standard, whereas an informative annex is only for information and guidance.

As this Standard is reproduced from an international standard, the following applies:

- (a) Its number appears on the cover and title page while the international standard number appears only on the cover.
- (b) In the source text ‘this International Standard’ should read ‘this Australian/New Zealand Standard’.
- (c) A full point substitutes for a comma when referring to a decimal marker.

None of the normative references in the source document have been adopted as Australian or Australian/New Zealand Standards.

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AUSTRALIAN/NEW ZEALAND STANDARD

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING – NAMING FRAMEWORK

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard:

- defines a general framework for context-relative naming, refining and elaborating on the naming concepts defined in Part 2 of the ODP-RM;
- identifies and characterizes functions necessary to handle names in the context of a federation of different naming systems; and
- clarifies the relationship between the concepts of name management (i.e. federation and naming) in distributed computing systems.

It provides a general framework for the naming of entities of interest in ODP systems, which includes naming in the infrastructure of an ODP system, naming in the applications built on the infrastructure, and naming in the enterprise the system serves.

2 Normative references

The following ITU-T 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 Telecommunications Standards Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

- ITU-T Recommendations X.90x series | ISO/IEC 10746, *Open Distributed Processing*.
- ITU-T Recommendations X.500 series | ISO/IEC 9594 (all parts): *The Directory*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.650 (1996) | ISO/IEC 7498-3:1997, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic reference model: Naming and addressing*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.902 (1995) | ISO/IEC 10746-2:1996, *Information technology – Open Distributed Processing – Reference Model: Foundations*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.903 (1995) | ISO/IEC 10746-3:1996, *Information technology – Open Distributed Processing – Reference Model: Architecture*.

3 Definitions

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

3.1 Terms defined in other International Standards

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.902 | ISO/IEC 10746-2:

- ODP system;
- viewpoint;
- name;
- identifier;
- name space;
- naming context;
- naming action;
- naming domain;
- naming graph;
- name resolution;
- <X> domain.

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.903 | ISO/IEC 10746-3:

- ODP function;
- ODP system;
- location transparency;
- migration transparency;
- community;
- <X> federation;
- operation.

4 Abbreviations

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

ODP	Open Distributed Processing
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
XFN	X/Open Federated Naming

5 Overview of ODP naming

5.1 Introduction

ITU-T Rec. X.902 | ISO/IEC 10746-2 introduces the basic ODP naming concepts. This clause provides an informal discussion of the naming structures supported by those concepts.

In principle, using the ODP concepts, it would be possible to construct a single universal naming context for distributed systems – a *global naming scheme*. In such a naming scheme only one selected naming convention would apply to all the entities of concern in the ODP system. Names in such a scheme are usually referred to as *absolute names*, although they are, in fact, relative to a single agreed context from which all name resolution starts.

Such a scheme is based on the assumption that all the parties participating in distributed processing follow the same naming scheme. This implies that:

- all the parties in the ODP systems agree to use the same naming convention;
- there is a relevant name authority to administer the scheme.

These conditions can apply in some specialized environments or for systems administered by a single administration. However, a truly global scheme would require agreement on a universal name space to be used in the naming of any entities that require naming, and a universal mapping between the names from the name space and the entities. Many

independently developed naming schemes have already been implemented and many more are being proposed. The ODP naming model must accommodate these different naming schemes and allow their interconnection. A single universal naming context would not support the necessary heterogeneity, and could not be managed.

Moreover, in a very large naming system, naming must remain unambiguous and the name space must therefore be equally large. Each naming action must be checked for consistency with the effects of all previous naming actions. The time required for a naming action will thus become related to the number of previous naming actions, making the availability of the naming action process unpredictable. The performance of the naming action process can only be increased at the cost of reduced consistency; some names may be used more than once (creating homonyms) and name resolution becomes ambiguous.

A context-relative naming scheme allows the federation of naming contexts and solves many of these problems.

In a context-relative naming scheme, multiple naming contexts can apply to entities in different administrative domains of the ODP system, but these naming contexts can be related to one another, so that it is possible to refer from one naming context to an entity in another naming context. In order to achieve this, in addition to associating a name with an entity, a naming action can also associate a name with another naming context. Since a naming context is something of interest, it is an entity and can be named.

Such an approach provides:

- the ability to avoid the need for unmanageably large naming systems;
- autonomy of the elements of open distributed processing systems, so that elements administered under different naming schemes continue to work on their own, but can work together;
- ease in reaching agreements and getting commitments on a naming scheme, since smaller communities are involved, which can then be brought together to form a global ODP community by federating their naming schemes;
- efficient and compact representation of names within local communities;
- the ability to incorporate different existing "global" naming schemes.

Thus, the naming process and management of consistency of names become manageable problems and existing naming contexts can be accommodated.

5.2 Structure of naming contexts

Any large distributed system is likely to comprise a number of administrative and technology domains. As a result, it is likely that the system also comprises a number of naming contexts, each relating to a name space and a set of target entities. At any given time, not all of the names from the name space, and not all of the entities from the set of target entities will be involved in a naming context.

Where a number of naming contexts exist, it may at times be necessary for an entity in one naming context to name an entity in some other naming context. Denoting an entity in another naming context requires a name for the entity, and the identification of the naming context in which the name resolves to the entity. To support such identification, a naming context can name other naming contexts. However, not all naming contexts can be named from any particular naming context, Figure 1 shows an example of how naming contexts relate names to entities.

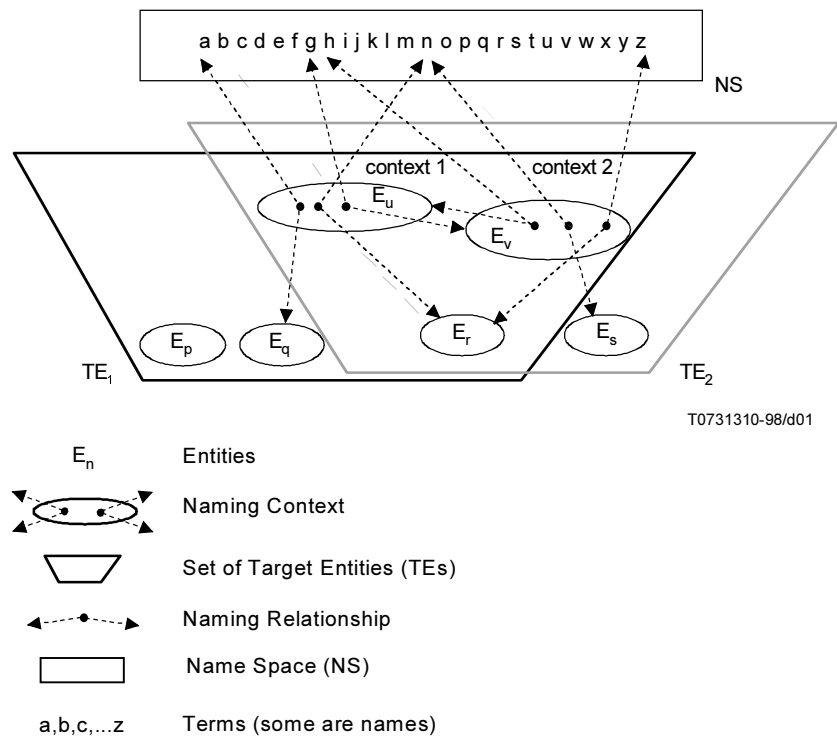


Figure 1 – Example of naming contexts

In the example in Figure 1, there are two naming contexts, each associated with:

- a set (TE_1 , TE_2) of target entities. The target entities in TE_1 are: E_p , E_q , E_r , E_u , and E_v ; the target entities in TE_2 are E_s , E_r , E_u , and E_v ;
- a Name Space (NS), generated by the small letters of the Roman Alphabet and shared by both contexts;
- a set of relationships between names and entities. The entity E_u is a context with relationships of: the name a with E_q , n with E_r , and g with E_v . The entity E_v is a context with relationships of: the name h with E_u , n with E_s , and z with E_r . However, because of the relationship of a name with the naming context entity itself (g with E_v and h with E_u), context relative names of entities are possible. Thus, E_q in TE_1 can be named $h.a$ from the context E_v , and E_s in TE_2 can be named $g.n$ from the context E_u . An entity that is in both TE_1 and TE_2 , e.g. E_r , can be named either directly or with a context relative name.

Table 1 shows how the names for the entities vary with the naming context in which the names are resolved. The separator syntax (the character after the "." in the example) is determined by the naming conventions of the context in which the name being terminated is defined.

Table 1– Context relative names for entities in Figure 1

Entity	name from context 1	name from context 2
E_q	a	$h.a$
E_r	n or $g.z$	$h.n$ or z
E_s	$g.n$	n
E_u	– (or $g.h$)	h
E_v	g	– (or $h.g$)

From both contexts, one entity (E_q as a from E_v and E_s as n from E_v) is only named directly, one entity (E_q as $h.a$ from E_v and E_s as $g.n$ from E_u) is only named indirectly via the other context, and one entity (E_r) has two names, one direct and the other indirect. One entity, E_p , is left unnamed.

NOTE – Redundant names for E_q such as $g.h.a$ from context 1 can be generated, but those can be optimized.