

Information technology — International Standardized Profile FD16 Directory data definitions — EDI Use of the Directory

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Summary of pages

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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. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 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 a 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.

International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 12073 was prepared with the collaboration of

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this International Standardized Profile may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

Annexes A, B and C form a normative part of this International Standardized Profile. Annexes D to G are for information only.

Introduction

The concept and structure of International Standardized Profiles for Information Systems are laid down in IS 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 FDI6 which is defined in TR 10000-2.

ISO/IEC ISP 12073 is one of a set of International Standardized Profiles relating to the Directory (see TR 10000-2). It specifies the schema and usage for EDI information to be stored in the Directory in accordance with ISO/IEC 9594:1988.

ISO/IEC ISP 10616 is a profile of information to be stored in the Directory which is common to a variety of applications. This International Standardized Profile augments that profile with EDI-specific information. In particular, this International Standardized Profile specifies a profile for the use of the Directory by EDI, 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 EDI applications.

To support the implementation of the Directory as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.500-series | ISO/IEC 9594, this International Standardized Profile specifies requirements that are applicable to implementations of DSAs. Additionally, these requirements may guide Directory users and administrative authorities in defining their needs for the use of the Directory.

The primary objective of this International Standardized Profile is to define the capabilities that DSAs must have to support an EDI view of Directory information. It does this by specifying structure and naming elements for the DIT which a DSA must be capable of holding, and other minimum schema requirements.

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

Information technology — International Standardized Profile

FDI6 — Directory use by EDI

1 Scope

1.1 General

Whereas ISO/IEC ISP 10616 defines the basic schema support requirements for DSAs, this International Standardized Profile has two functions. It (A) defines in Directory schema terms, the information that would be required to support EDI users in their use of the Directory to register, publish and acquire EDI identifiers and characteristics and (B) defines schema support requirements on DSAs that are to support this use of the Directory. The DSA conformance requirements defined by ISO/IEC ISP 10616 apply as a prerequisite to the requirements defined in this International Standardized Profile.

This specifies the structure of directory information for use by EDI applications, using existing object class and attribute type definitions from the Directory specifications themselves, and additional definitions, and specifies conformance requirements on DSAs. These existing and additional definitions are also intended to support the use of the Directory by users of EDI applications.

There are two aspects of EDI use of the Directory which are profiled by this International Standardized Profile:

- The schema requirements for a subtree of the DIT (The EDI Identifier Subtree) which may be established to maintain and publish EDI registrations and associated information;
- The schema requirements for DSAs supporting EDI Users, relevant to EDI User interactions between each other.

The conformance requirements for DSAs supporting the former are different from the requirements for DSAs supporting the latter.

The information profiled in this will enable EDI Users to:

- Access EDI User and application information using a distinguished name derived in a straightforward manner from an EDI identifier;
- Verify whether an EDI identifier has been registered;
- Obtain communications-related and other EDI information which may be required to initiate EDI interchanges with other EDI Users;
- Find all the EDI identifiers and other organizational entries associated with a particular EDI User.

1.2 Position within the taxonomy

This is identified in ISO/IEC TR 10000-2 as "Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI6 - Directory Data Definitions - EDI Use of the Directory".

1.3 Scenario

An EDI registration organization, or an EDI administrator, or an EDI application (possibly supporting a human user) makes use of DUAs to store and retrieve EDI Directory information (Figure 1). Some EDI information is stored in a special part of the DIT devoted to EDI information only, for registration and publication purposes ("EDI Subtree" in the figure). Other information is stored in other parts of the DIT, in association with organizational information within the Directory. DSAs supporting such information must fulfil certain additional requirements.

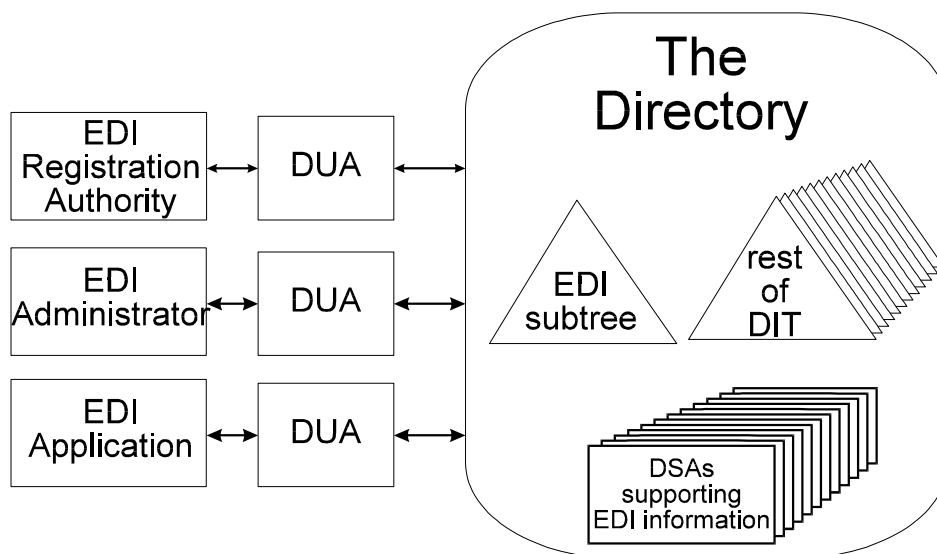


Figure 1 — Scenario for FDI6

This International Standardized Profile defines information within the Directory in such a way that an EDI application or EDI User can access EDI-related Directory information in the EDI Identifier Subtree or the Country/Organisational Tree, as defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard Profile. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However, parties to agreements based on this International Standard Profile are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies. Members of ISO and IEC maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. ITU-T maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Paired ITU-T Recommendations | International Standards equivalent in technical content

ITU-T Recommendation X.208:1988, *Data Communications - Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)* | ISO/IEC 8824:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.500:1988, *Data Communication Networks - The Directory - Overview of Concepts, Models and Services* | ISO/IEC 9594-1:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 1: Overview of concepts, models and services*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.501:1988, *Data Communication Networks - The Directory - Models* | ISO/IEC 9594-2:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 2: Models*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.519:1988, *Data Communication Networks - The Directory - Protocol Specification* | ISO/IEC 9594-5:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 5: Protocol specifications*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.520:1988, *Data Communication Networks - The Directory - Selected Attribute Types* | ISO/IEC 9594-6:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 6: Selected attribute types*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.521:1988, *Data Communication Networks - The Directory - Selected Object Classes* | ISO/IEC 9594-7:1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 7: Selected object classes*.

2.2 Additional normative references

ISO/IEC ISP 10616:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI11 - Directory data definitions - Common Directory Use (Normal)*.

ISO/IEC ISP 11189:1997, *Information technology - International Standardized Profile FDI2 - Directory Data Definitions - MHS Use of the Directory*.

ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1995, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 1: General principles and documentation framework*.

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1995, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 2: Principles and Taxonomy for OSI profiles*.

ITU-T Recommendation X.581:1992, *Directory Access Protocol - Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) Proforma*.

3 Terms and definitions

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

3.1 General

Many of the definitions used in this International Standardized Profile may be found in the referenced standards.

The following derive from ISO/IEC ISP 10616:

Table 1 — Definitions and references

Term	Reference in ISO/IEC ISP 10616
Auxiliary object class	3.1.1
Structural object class	3.1.2
Structure Element	3.1.3

The following terms are defined for the purposes of this International Standardized Profile:

3.1.1

EDI User

The directory representation of a EDI Trading Partner identified by a registered EDI identifier. The term EDI User will be used throughout this document. An EDI User is normally an organization or organizational unit.

3.1.2

EDI Identifier

A unique identifier allocated to each EDI Registered Organisation used in the context of an EDI Sender/Recipient identifier within certain EDI Syntaxes (e.g. EDIFACT).

3.1.3

EDI Identifier Subtree

A subtree of the DIT, placed immediately beneath the root of the DIT, which contains entries for registration schemes and for EDI Registered Organisations.

3.1.4

EDI Identifier Root

The Directory entry which is the root of the EDI Identifier Subtree, and which is therefore a first-level entry.

3.1.5

EDI Registered Organisation

An organization which is identified by an EDI identifier registered in the context of one of those registration schemes whose directory entry is directly subordinate to the EDI identifier subtree root.

3.1.6

Subschema Group

A specification of one or more Directory schema components (object classes, attribute types, attribute syntaxes, matching rules, structure elements) or other identifiable features specified in base standards which together support a significant optional area of Directory schema.

3.1.7

EDI Trading Partner

A party (e.g. an EDI User) which participates in EDI trading.

3.1.8

EDI Trading Agreement

A set of mutually agreed rules which specify how trade is carried out electronically between EDI Trading Partners, attaching business semantics to EDI interchanges, messages and segments.

3.1.9

EDI Trading Profile

A set of information related to communications and EDI Trading Agreements concerning one particular EDI interchange capability of an EDI Trading Partner, as required by other EDI Trading Partners to be able to prepare and send an EDI interchange. An EDI Trading Profile does not include business related information. An EDI User may support one or more such EDI Trading Profiles.

3.1.10

EDI Trading Sub-profiles

A component of an EDI Trading Profile consisting of a set of attributes which describe one aspect of a particular EDI recipient's capabilities (i.e. Communications & Protocols; Security; Messages & Syntax; EDI Trading Agreement).

3.2 Support Level

3.2.1

Mandatory; m : mandatory requirement for support

A feature (object class, attribute type, attribute syntax, structure element) is supported by a DSA implementation if the DSA is able to process the feature in accordance with the base standard or as specified in ISO/IEC ISP 12073 (see also clauses 7, 8 and 9).

3.2.2

Optional; o: optional requirement for support

The support of the feature (object class, attribute type, attribute syntax, structure element), is left to the implementor of the DSA.

3.2.3

Conditional; c: Conditional requirement for support

The requirement to support the item depends on a specified condition. The condition and the resulting support requirements are stated separately.

4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used as defined in [ISO/IEC 9594 | ITU-T X.500], in ISO/IEC TR 10000-1 or in other referenced documents:

APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
AVA	Attribute Value Assertion
DAP	Directory Access Protocol
DIB	Directory Information Base
DIT	Directory Information Tree
DMD	Directory Management Domain
DN	Distinguished Name
DSA	Directory System Agent
DSP	Directory System Protocol
DUA	Directory User Agent
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
EDIRA	EDI Registration Authority (Project)
ERSC	EDI Registration Steering Committee
ISP	International Standardized Profile
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OID	Object Identifier
PRL	Profile Requirements List
RDN	Relative Distinguished Name

5 Conformance

5.1 DSA Conformance

5.1.1 Basic DSA Conformance to ISO/IEC ISP 10616

Conformance to ISO/IEC ISP 12073 implies conformance to ISO/IEC ISP 10616 as a precondition.

5.1.2 DSA conformance to Directory subschema group

ISO/IEC ISP 12073 specifies the following two Directory subschema groups:

- The EDI User subschema group: this specifies a Directory entry structure for holding the EDI relevant information for an EDI User in the Directory.
- The EDI Identifier Subtree subschema group: this specifies the top level of a DIT (subordinate to the Root) used to locate EDI User's entries, where the Directory Names identifying EDI User's entries are derived directly from those EDI identifier which do not contain the name of a Country.

A DSA conformant to this International Standardized Profile shall conform to the EDI User subschema group and may additionally claim conformance to the EDI Identifier subschema group.

5.1.3 DSA Conformance to EDI User subschema group

A DSA claiming conformance to the EDI User subschema group shall, after suitable set up, be capable of storing, modifying and retrieving entries which fulfil all of the following conditions:

- The entry lies within the scope of the minimum set of structure and naming elements of the DIT specified in 6.1 of ISO/IEC ISP 10616.
- The entry's object classes are part of the set of mandatory object classes specified in 7.1 and 7.2 and the subset of optional object classes (see 7.1 and 7.2) for which support is claimed for the DSA.

- The entry's attributes are part of the set of mandatory attribute types (as specified in 8.1 and 8.2) and the subset of optional attribute types (see 8.1 and 8.3) for which support is claimed for the DSA.

Storage and modification of entry information implies 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 in accordance with clause 9 and ISO/IEC ISP 10616.

The requirements on DSAs formulated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 with respect to supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes are also applicable to the additional supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes defined in ISO/IEC ISP 12073.

5.1.4 DSA Conformance to EDI Identifier Subtree subschema group

A DSA claiming conformance to EDI Identifier subtree requirements shall, after suitable set up, be capable of storing, modifying and retrieving entries which fulfil all of the following conditions:

- The entry lies within the scope of the minimum set of structure and naming elements of the DIT specified in 6.3.
- The entry's object classes are part of the set of mandatory object classes specified in 7.1 and 7.2) and the subset of optional object classes (see 7.1 and 7.2) for which support is claimed for the DSA.
- The entry's attributes are part of the set of mandatory attribute types (as specified in 8.1 and 8.2) and the subset of optional attribute types (see 8.1 and 8.2) for which support is claimed for the DSA.

Storage and modification of entry information implies 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 in accordance with clause 9 and ISO/IEC ISP 10616.

The requirements on DSAs formulated in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 with respect to supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes are also applicable to the additional supported object classes, supported attribute types and supported attribute syntaxes defined in ISO/IEC ISP 12073.

5.2 DUA and EDI Application Conformance

EDI administrators, human users, and applications, in accessing EDI information within the DIT, need to use DUAs to access attributes, object classes, etc., as defined in this International Standardized Profile. Such DUAs, to be useful, must support certain aspects of these elements (e.g. access, capture and rendition when appropriate). However, ISO/IEC ISP 12073 makes no statements about DUA nor EDI application conformance, while not precluding the use of the International Standardized Profile as a basis for stating conformance requirements (for example, as might be appropriate within a procurement specification).

A number of potential scenarios of an EDI application's use of the directory information profiled in this International Standardized Profile are outlined in annex F.

6 DIT structure

6.1 Introduction

The purpose of this clause is to relate information specified in ISO/IEC ISP 12073 to the minimum set of structure and naming elements defined in ISO/IEC ISP 10616 and ISO/IEC ISP 12073.

The DIT structure is related to specific data models which must be supported by DSAs claiming conformance to the relevant subschema groups.

Formal requirements on DSAs are defined in annex A. For a formal definition of support of DIT structures, see ISO/IEC ISP 10616).

NOTE Adding structure elements by means of A.6.5.1 and A.6.5.1.2 may lead to entries being inaccessible by DUAs that support only the minimum DIT structure of ISO/IEC ISP 10616.

6.2 EDI User Information structure

The following summarises the data model implemented by this International Standardized Profile relevant to DSAs supporting the EDI User Information subschema group. A fuller definition is given in Annex E.

Information relevant to an EDI User shall be placed in entries of the structural object classes **organization** or **organizationalUnit**¹⁾. Such an entry shall be distinguished by having the auxiliary object class value **eDIUser** in addition to its structural object class.

EDI User entries may be associated with multiple EDI Trading Profiles. Each EDI Trading Profile shall be modelled by an entry placed immediately subordinate to the relevant EDI User entry. This entry shall contain all of the information specific to the trading profile associated with it. Such an entry shall be distinguished by having the **eDITradingProfile** as its structural object class.

EDI Trading subprofiles may be associated with an EDI Trading Profile entry. Such subprofiles, if present, shall be marked by the entry having one or more of the following auxiliary object class values in addition to its structural object class:

- **eDICommunicationsSubprofile**
- **eDISecuritySubprofile**
- **eDISyntaxAndMessagesSubprofile**
- **eDITradingAgreementsSubprofile**

NOTE For efficiency reasons, the EDI Trading Profile entries associated with a particular EDI User should always be placed in the same DSA as the EDI User's own entry. However, there are no conformance requirements associated with this recommendation.

Structure elements that must be supported by DSAs claiming conformance to the EDI User Information subschema group are specified in annex A.

6.3 The EDI Identifier Subtree structure

The following summarises the data model implemented by this International Standardized Profile relevant to DSAs supporting the EDI Identifier Subtree subschema group. A fuller definition is given in annex D.

The EDI Identifier Subtree shall have as its root an entry placed immediately beneath the root of the DIT and which is of object class **eDIIdentifierRoot**.

This entry shall have an RDN of the attribute type **organizationName**, and its value shall be the PrintableString of the integer value of an ISO 6523 International Code Designator allocated by the ICD registration authority to the organization operating the EDI Identifier Root entry.

Each EDI registration scheme, which administers EDI Identifiers according to its prescribed scheme and rules is modelled by an entry of structural object class **eDIRegistrationScheme** (a subclass of **organization**), which shall be placed immediately subordinate to the **eDIIdentifierRoot** entry. Each entry of Object Class **eDIRegistrationScheme** shall be identified by means of an **organizationName**, the value of which shall be the PrintableString encoding of the integer value of an ISO 6523 International Code Designator allocated by the ICD registration authority to the particular **eDIRegistrationScheme**.

Each set of EDI User information shall be placed in an **eDIUser** entry. In accordance with 6.2, each such EDI User entry shall either be of object class **organization** or **organizationalUnit**. Alternatively an EDI User may be represented by an alias, placed within the EDI Identifier Subtree, if an **eDIUser** entry is located in another part of the DIT.

Each **eDIUser** entry within the EDI Identifier Subtree shall either be subordinate to the corresponding entry of object class **eDIRegistrationScheme**, or may alternatively be subordinate to another **eDIUser** entry (i.e. of object class **organization** or **organizationalUnit** and of **eDIUser** auxiliary object class).

1) EDI User information may, of course, be used in other contexts and to supplement other Structure Elements outside the context of this International Standardized Profile.