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ETSI

European Telecommunications Standards Institute

ETSI Secretariat

Postal address: F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE
Office address: 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE
X.400: c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - **Internet:** secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 93 65 47 16

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the Signalling Protocols and Switching (SPS) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS contains the rules and procedures for registering object identifier values within the ETSI object identifier tree. In addition, this ETS contains a table of common domain object identifier values which have been registered. This table will be updated by the ETSI secretariat as further values are allocated.

Proposed transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31 January 1995
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	31 July 1995
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	31 July 1995

Introduction

It is confirmed by the ETSI secretariat that the provisional path value under the CCITT (or ITU-T) node shall be:

```
ccitt(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0)
```

At the time of publication of this ETS, the official ratification by ITU-T was still pending.

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) defines the structure of the ETSI object identifier tree together with the rules and procedures for registering object identifier values for the first level of the ETSI subtree.

The object identifier tree component is applicable to all objects which cannot be imported from ITU-T (CCITT) Recommendations or ISO (ISO/IEC) standards or those objects which do not use the ECMA object identifier tree components as defined in ETSs based on ECMA standards.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated and undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

[1]   ETR 090 (1993): "ETSI object identifier tree; Common domain; Intelligent Network (IN) domain".

[2]   ETR 091 (1993): "ETSI object identifier tree; Common domain; Mobile domain".

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

common domain: A set of objects which are part of the definition of a protocol or a set of related protocols.

information object: A well-defined piece of information, definition, or specification which requires a name in order to identify its use in an instance of communication. [CCITT Recommendation X.208, definition 3.31]

object identifier: A value (distinguishable from all other such values) which is associated with an information object. [CCITT Recommendation X.208, definition 3.32]

    NOTE: An object identifier consists of a sequence of integers. Each integer represents a node in the object identifier tree. So, each successive integer can be thought of as a selection of an end of a branch of the tree. The branch is traversed to get to the next level in the tree.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

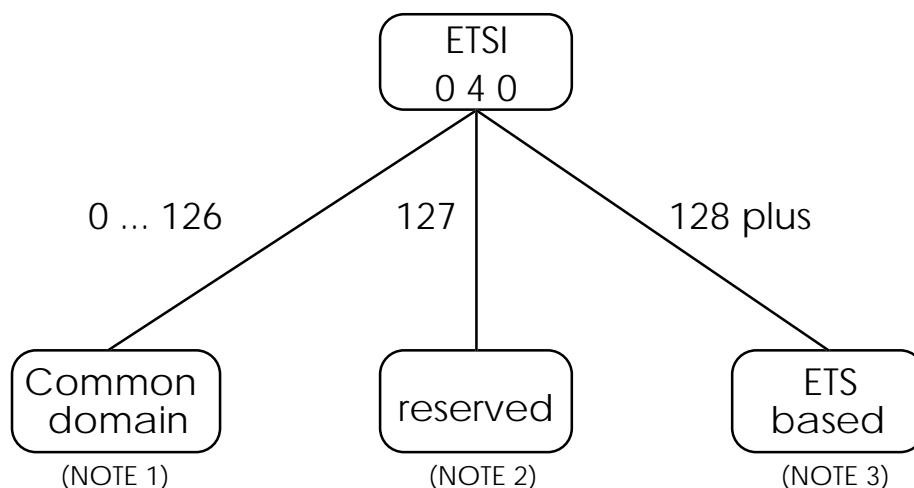For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

ETR   ETSI Technical Report
TC   Technical Committee

5 ETSI object identifier tree rules

The object identifier tree defines single octet identifiers to the ETSI level. The values are split into three groups: Common domain, reserved and ETS-based. For the ETS-based usage, it assumes that the first 127 ETSs will not use ETSI object identifiers as values 0 to 127 are allocated to other groups.

The ETSI secretariat shall be the registration authority for the first level of object identifier names and values within the tree for common domains.

Figure 1 depicts the ETSI object identifier tree.

```
                            ETSI
                            0 4 0

        0 ... 126            127            128 plus

        Common            reserved            ETS
        domain                                based
        (NOTE 1)          (NOTE 2)          (NOTE 3)
```

NOTE 1:   An identifier in the common domain is available for use only under the following rule: that the domain consists of definitions supporting two or more ETSs. Names and values shall be allocated and registered by the ETSI secretariat. Since only 126 values are available, domains should be used only if the commonalty of such a domain justifies this. For now, it is up to a single Technical Committee to judge whether a set of information objects will be granted the status of a domain.

The rules for using the common domain are interim. These rules shall be rediscussed and agreed after the first 50 values have been allocated. New allocation rules shall also provide a justification that can be used in the formulation of subsequent rules. The rules should be part of this ETS and its amendments.

NOTE 2:   This value is reserved for possible future use as the start of a tree identifying individual ETSI members. The rules for using this value are to be defined and are outside the scope of this ETS.

NOTE 3:   The ETS is identified by adding 300 000 to the object identifier tree value at this level (e.g. the value 182 would be allocated to ETS 300 182).

Figure 1: ETSI object identifier tree

6 Object identifier registration procedure

6.1 Common domain

The ETSI secretariat is responsible for the administration/documentation of all object identifiers within the ETSI subtree. For each allocated object identifier, the Technical Committee (TC) acting as formal registration authority for the appropriate subtree shall send a request for documentation of the object identifier to the ETSI secretariat.

6.1.1 Technical Committee

Using the criteria defined in Clause 5, a single TC shall be responsible for determining whether a set of information objects or related protocols will be granted the status of a domain within the common domain.

The TC shall be responsible for producing the ETSI Technical Report (ETR) which describes the usage of the levels below the level administered by the ETSI secretariat. The ETR may also refer to other ETRs describing levels below the value allocated to the TC.

Each TC shall act as the formal registration authority for the subtrees it has established at the first level of the ETSI subtree by a formal request to the ETSI secretariat.

Where a domain spans the responsibility of more than one TC, the TCs concerned have to agree which one should be responsible for the definition of the rules and the structure of the domain.

6.1.2 ETSI secretariat

The ETSI secretariat shall act as the formal registration authority for the first level of the ETSI subtree.

The request for a value to be allocated shall originate from a single TC and be accompanied by an ETR describing the structure of the domain. Any request which is not accompanied by an ETR shall be rejected.

An object identifier value once assigned shall not be reassigned.

Duplicate domain names shall not be accepted.

On receipt of a valid application, the next available number shall be allocated. Table 1 of this ETS shall form the register of the values allocated. This table shall be updated as appropriate.

6.2 ETS-based

It shall be the responsibility of the TC to ensure that any ETS clearly defines the usage of the object identifier within that ETS.

NOTE: This includes ETSs where new versions and amendments are created. Where multi-part ETSs are created it will be necessary to reference just the first part, as this will refer to the usage of the object identifiers via references to the other parts.

7 Registered common domain values

Table 1 lists the common domain object identifier values so far registered by the ETSI secretariat. Refer to the relevant ETRs for further information concerning a particular area within the common domain.

Table 1: Tree structure for the registered values

Value	TC responsible	Name	ETR number	Date allocated
0	SPS	Mobile Domain	ETR 091 [2]	November 1992
1	SPS	IN Domain	ETR 090 [1]	June 1993
End of table as of October 1994.				

Annex A (informative):   Bibliography

1)   CCITT Recommendation X.200 (1988): "Reference Model of Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT applications".

2)   CCITT Recommendation X.208 (1988): "Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".

3)   CCITT Recommendation X.209 (1988): "Specification of basic encoding rules for Abstract Notation One (ASN.1)".

4)   CCITT Recommendation X.650 (1992): "Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) - Reference model for naming and addressing".

5)   CCITT Recommendation X.660 (1992): "Information Technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Procedures for the Operation of OSI Registration Authorities - General Procedures".

6)   ITU-T Recommendation X.680: "Information Technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) - Specification of basic notation".

7)   ITU-T Recommendation X.690: "Information Technology - ASN.1 Encoding Rules - Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER), and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER)".

8)   CCITT Recommendation X.700 (1992): "Management framework for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) for CCITT applications".

History

Document history	
October 1994	First Edition
January 1996	Converted into Adobe Acrobat Portable Document Format (PDF)