Document Number:	N13982
Date:	2009-06-10
Replaces:	
Document Type:	Disposition of Comments
Document Title:	Disposition of Comments on ISO/IEC FDIS 9594-2, Information technology -- Open Systems Interconnection -- The Directory: Models -- Part 2:
Document Source:	SC 6/WG 8 Tokyo meeting
Project Number:	
Document Status:	For your information.
Action ID:	FYI
Due Date:	
No. of Pages:	3
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0	1	2	(3)	4	5	(6)	(7)
#	NB¹	Clause No./ Subclause No./ Annex	Paragraph/ Figure/Table/ Note #	Com-ment type²	Comment (justification for change) by the NB	Proposed change by the NB	Secretariat observations on each comment submitted
1	FR	2.3		ed	The RFC 3377 referenced in 2.3 is obsolete and should be replaced by RFC 4510	*Replace the reference to RFC 3377 with:* - IETF RFC 4510 (2006), *Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP): Technical Specification Road Map*	Accepted
2	FR	12.3.3		ed	Space missing	*In the second paragraph, replace:* type**LocalName** *with:* type **LocalName**	Accepted
3	FR	22.1, 22.5, Annex S (2.1)		ed	The terms "root naming context" and "root context" used is S.2.1are not defined	*Insert a new subclause 22.1.11 and renumber subclauses 22.1.11 to 22.1.13 as 22.1.12 to 22.1.14* **22.1.1 root naming context**: The set of subordinate references of the root to be held by the first level DSAs. *Update the last part of the subclause 22.5 as follows:* The administrative authorities for first level DSAs are jointly responsible for the administration of the ~~immediate~~ subordinates of the root of the DIT. This set of subordinate references is called the *root naming context*. The procedures governing this joint root naming context ~~administration~~ are determined by multilateral agreements which are outside the scope of these Directory Specifications. NOTE – In a related entries environment, it is possible that some first-level entries will have the same name, creating multiple DITs. The administrative authorities for the associated first level	Accepted

1 NB = **National body (enter the ISO 3166 two-letter country code, e.g. CN for China; comments from the Secretariat editing unit are identified by **)**   **page 1 of 3**

2 Type of comment: ge **= general**   te **= technical**   ed **= editorial**   NOTE **Columns 1, 2, 4, 5 are compulsory.**   *ISO electronic balloting commenting template (enhanced 2002-08)*

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						DSAs are jointly responsible for the administration of these DITs. To limit the quantity of interrogation requests that might be directed to a master first level DSA (i.e., a DSA that is a master for a naming context immediately subordinate to the root of the DIT), it is possible to establish shadow first level DSAs for that master first level DSA. Such shadow DSAs hold copies of the entries and the root naming context ~~subordinate references immediately subordinate to the root~~ held in its master (or supplier) first level DSA. They therefore may serve as a superior reference for non-first level DSAs. *In Annex S (subclause S.2.1), replace the "root context" with root naming context in the paragraph following figure S.4:* There may be a problem, however, in the way the cross reference is implemented in DSA 1. That is, from the perspective of DSA 1, the naming context referred to in DSA 5 may actually be subordinate to an entry it believes it holds. Specifically, if DSA 1 believes itself to be authoritative for the root naming context, this cross reference may actually need to be a subordinate reference, which leads us to the second option.	

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| Disposition of comments on ISO/IEC FDIS 9594-2 | | Date: 2009-06-01 | Document: **JTC 1/SC6 6N 13982** | |

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4	FR	28.6, 28.6.1		Ed	Security Exchange Service Element is not used in ITU-T Rec. X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5	*Delete the following note in 28.6 and 28.6.1:* NOTE – The credentials required for authentication may be carried by the Security Exchange Service Element (see ITU-T Rec. X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5) in which case they are not present in the bind arguments or results.	Accepted
5	FR			ed	28.6.2 references subclause 9.3.2 of ITU-T Rec X.519 | ISO/IEC 9594-5 instead of subclause 9.2.2.	*Replace 9.3.2 with 9.2.2.*	Accepted