INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 8824-2:2002
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Published 2007-11-01

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
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Information technology — Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Technologies de l'information — Notation de syntaxe abstraite numéro un (ASN.1): Spécification des objets informationnels

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical Corrigendum 2 to ISO/IEC 8824-2:2002 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.681 (2002)/Cor.2 (05/2007).

ICS 35.100.60 **Ref. No. ISO/IEC 8824-2:2002/Cor.2:2007(E)**

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD
ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Information object specification

Technical Corrigendum 2

Conventions used in this corrigendum: Original, unchanged text is in normal font. *Deleted text is struck-through, thus:* ~~deleted text~~. *Inserted text is underlined, thus:* inserted text.

1) Subclause 8.2

Replace subclause 8.2 with the following:

8.2 References to information objects and information object sets have a governing class. It is a requirement that the referenced information object and the information objects in the referenced information object set shall be of the governing class or one obtained from it by simple reference assignment. There is no equivalent of "value mappings" (see ITU-T Rec. X.680 | ISO/IEC 8824-1, Annex B) specified for information objects, so the above statement means that the information object or information object set ~~must~~ shall be defined using the same information object class reference as is used as the governor (or one obtained from it by simple reference assignment). Two identical (but textually distinct) instances of the information object class notation do not identify the same information object class for the purposes of this requirement.

2) Subclause 12.9

Add the following NOTE to subclause 12.9:

NOTE – In order to avoid clashes with possible future extensions or with extensions added by other implementations, the freedom to add arbitrary encodings should only be exercised if there is a UNIQUE field of type OBJECT IDENTIFIER and the encoding contains a value of that object identifier that has been allocated for such use.

3) Subclause 15.9

Replace subclause 15.9 with the following:

15.9 A "ValueSetFromObjects" can be defined using an information object set that is initially empty but extensible. Such an information object set shall have at least one object in it whenever a value set defined in terms of it is used by an application. The one or more objects present in the information object set shall be sufficient to satisfy the requirements of ITU-T Rec. X.682 | ISO/IEC 8824-3, 10.6.

4) Subclause 15.12

Replace subclause 15.12 with the following:

15.12 Use of ~~this~~the "ObjectSetFromObjects" notation when all cells in the column being referenced are empty denotes an empty inextensible object set. Empty inextensible object sets are allowed in general (such as in set arithmetic) but shall not be used directly in a table constraint.~~is not permitted if all cells in the column being referenced are empty, except where it is used to directly define a field of an information object which is **OPTIONAL** (or **DEFAULT**), which results in the field becoming empty (or defaults).~~

NOTE – Subclause 15.12 *bis* implies that a "ValueSetFromObjects" may not be extracted from an empty inextensible object set.

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5) Subclause 15.12 *bis*

Add a new subclause 15.12 bis as follows:

15.12 *bis* Use of the "InformationFromObjects" notation (except when it is an "ObjectSetFromObjects") is not permitted if all cells in the column being referenced are empty, except when it is used to directly define a field of an information object which is **OPTIONAL** (or **DEFAULT**), which results in the field becoming empty (or default).

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