INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 8649

Second edition
1996-10-15

AMENDMENT 2
1998-09-15

Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Service definition for the Association Control Service Element

iTeh S**AMENDMENT 2: Fast-asso**ciate mechanism

Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts (OSI) — Définition de service applicable à l'élément de service de contrôle d'association

AMENDEMENT 2: Mécanisme d'association rapide

r
ISO/IEC 8649:1996/Amd.2:1998(E)

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. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Amendment 2 to ISO/IEC 8649:1996 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 33, *Distributed application services*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. X.217/Amd.2.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION – SERVICE DEFINITION FOR THE ASSOCIATION CONTROL SERVICE ELEMENT

AMENDMENT 2
Fast-associate mechanism

1) Introduction

Add the following paragraphs:

The fast-associate mechanism allows a session connection, including its embedded presentation connection and application association, to be established using a compressed form of the information that would otherwise be sent on the S-CONNECT exchange. The compressed form, called the upper-layer context identifier, is a reference to an upper-layer context specification, which is a definition of the fields of the application, ACSE, presentation and session protocols that would be sent on the full-form connect messages. The upper-layer context identifier may be parameterized to include values for the variable fields allowed by the full form protocols for the upper layers.

Within the ACSE service, the only addition is the presence of a conceptual parameter which summarizes the contents of the User information of the A-ASSOCIATE primitives.

2) Subclause 8.2.1

In Table 2, add "User Summary" *to the list of parameters for* A-ASSOCIATE Service *after* User Information:

3) Subclause 9.1.1.1

Add a row in Table 3, after User Information:

Parameter Name	Req	Ind	Rsp	Cnf
User Summary	U	C(=)	U	C(=)

4) New subclause 9.1.118 *bis*

Add a new subclause 9.1.1.18 bis after 9.1.1.18:

9.1.1.18 *bis*   User summary

User Summary is a parameter that summarizes the semantic content of the User Information, by reference to an upper-layer context specification.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)