

# TECHNICAL REPORT

# ISO/IEC TR 10000-2

First edition  
1990-06-01

---

---

## Information technology — Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles —

### Part 2: Taxonomy of Profiles

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.iteh.ai)

*Systèmes de traitement de l'information — Cadre et taxonomie des profils  
internationaux normalisés*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/735c5683-40dd-40fd-bd51-d47174f97f88/iso-iec-tr-10000-2-1990>  
Partie 2: Taxonomie des profils



Reference number  
ISO/IEC/TR 10000-2 : 1990 (E)

Contents	Page
Foreword .....	iv
Introduction .....	v
1 Scope .....	1
2 Normative references .....	1
3 Abbreviations .....	2
3.1 General abbreviations .....	2
3.2 Abbreviations used in Profile identifiers .....	2
4 The Taxonomy: Principles .....	3
4.1 General .....	3
4.2 The class concept for OSI Profiles .....	3
4.3 The Group concept for OSI Profiles .....	3
4.4 Profile classes for OSI .....	4
4.4.1 Transport Profiles .....	4
4.4.2 Relays .....	6
4.4.3 Application Profiles for OSI .....	7
4.4.4 Interchange Format and Representation Profiles .....	7
5 Taxonomy of Profiles .....	9
5.1 Transport Profiles .....	9
5.1.1 Taxonomy of subnetworks .....	9
5.1.2 Transport Groups .....	10
5.2 Relay Profiles .....	10
5.2.1 Relaying the Network Internal Layer Service, as defined in ISO/IEC 10028 .....	10
5.2.2 Network Layer Protocol Relaying .....	10

STANDARD PREVIEW  
(standards.itech.ai)  
ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1990  
<https://standards.itech.ai/catalog/standards/sist/735c5683-40dd-40fd-bd51-8477449788/iso-iec-tr-10000-2-1990>

5.2.3	Relaying the MAC Service .....	10
5.2.4	CO/CL Interworking .....	10
5.3	Application Profiles .....	11
5.3.1	File Transfer, Access and Management .....	11
5.3.2	Message Handling .....	11
5.3.3	Virtual Terminal .....	11
5.3.4	Transaction Processing .....	12
5.3.5	Remote Database Access .....	12
5.3.6	OSI Management .....	12
5.3.7	Directory .....	12
5.4	Interchange Format and Representation Profiles .....	13
5.4.1	Office Document Format .....	13
5.4.2	Computer Graphics Metafile Interchange Format .....	13
5.4.3	SGML Interchange Format .....	13
5.4.4	Directory Data Definitions .....	13

**Annex A (informative).**

<b>Bibliography of other referenced (non-normative) documents .....</b>	<b>14</b>
---	-----------

**(standards.iteh.ai)**

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1990

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/735c5683-40dd-40fd-bd51-d47174f97f88/iso-icc-tr-10000-2-1990>

## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) together form a system for worldwide standardization as a whole. 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.

The main task of a technical committee is to prepare International Standards but in exceptional circumstances, the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types may be proposed:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when a technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

ISO/IEC/TR 10000-2, which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by the Special Group on Functional Standardization of ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

The structure of ISO/IEC/TR 10000 is as follows:

- Part 1: Framework
- Part 2: Taxonomy of Profiles

Part 2 has one annex:

- Annex A is for information only, and has no binding significance.

## Introduction

The context of Functional Standardization is one part of the overall field of Information Technology standardization activities covering

- Base standards, which define fundamentals and generalized procedures. They provide an infrastructure that can be used by a variety of applications, each of which can make its own selection from the options offered by them.
- Profiles, which define subsets or combinations of base standards used to provide specific functions. Profiles identify the use of particular options available in the base standards, and provide a basis for the development of uniform, internationally recognized, conformance tests.
- Registration mechanisms, which provide the means to specify detailed parameterization within the framework of the base standards or Profiles.

Within ISO/IEC JTC 1, the process of Functional Standardization is concerned with the methodology of defining Profiles, and their publication in documents called "International Standardized Profiles" (ISPs).

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/735c5683-40dd-40fd-bd51->

In addition to ISO/IEC/TR 10000, the Secretariat of the Special Group on Functional Standardization maintains a "Directory of ISPs and Profiles contained therein". This is a factual record of which ISPs exist, or are in preparation, together with a summary description of the scope, scenario, and model for each Profile. It is subject to regular updating by the Secretariat.

**iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW**  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1990

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/735c5683-40dd-40fd-bd51-d47174f97f88/iso-iec-tr-10000-2-1990>

# Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles -

## Part 2: Taxonomy of Profiles

### 1 Scope

The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC/TR 10000 is to provide a full classification for Profiles which may be or have been submitted for ratification as International Standardized Profiles (ISPs).

ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1 defines the concept of Profiles, as documented in ISPs, and gives guidance to organizations making proposals for Draft ISPs, on the nature and content of the documents they are producing.

ISO/IEC/TR 10000 is intended to be applied to Profiles in the area of competence of JTC 1, and within this, priority consideration has been given to Profiles in the OSI area, i.e. those which specify OSI base standards, and those which are expected to be used in conjunction with them. In addition, as a lower priority, it is also applicable to Profiles specifying the use of other JTC 1 base standards. However, it is recognized that the scope of the concept of Profiles may ultimately be wider than that of JTC 1.

The existence of a Profile classification in this part of ISO/IEC/ TR 10000 does not reflect a judgement by ISO/IEC JTC 1/SGFS that a Profile is required for such capability. It merely provides a capability to identify uniquely such a function and to enable evaluation of PDISPs.

Since Profiles will be proposed according to needs identified to SGFS and according to the progress of international base standardization, the Taxonomy will be periodically updated in order to reflect the progress reached. It is also recognized that there will be proposals for the extension of the Taxonomy to cover functions which were not identified during preparation of this version of ISO/IEC/ TR 10000. These extensions may be identified by a variety of proposers and involve simple extensions to the existing Taxonomy or the addition of new functional areas not currently covered by ISO/IEC/TR 10000. The inclusion of such extensions is administered following the procedures, currently under elaboration in JTC 1/SGFS.

A distinction has been made between a Profile and

an ISP documenting one or more Profiles. The Taxonomy is only concerned with Profiles, but further information is given in the "Directory of ISPs and Profiles contained therein" as to which ISP contains the documentation of a Profile.

This *Directory* is maintained as an JTC1/SGFS document (JTC 1/SGFS N 100) and will be updated on a regular basis. For each Profile in the Taxonomy, it will also provide additional information, including such about the status of the identified Profiles.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC/TR 10000. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC / TR 10000 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO/IEC 8073: 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented transport protocol specification.*

ISO/IEC 8073/Add. 2: 1989, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented transport protocol specification - Addendum 2: Class four operation over connectionless network service.*

ISO/IEC 8473: 1988, *Information processing systems - Data communications - Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service.*

ISO/IEC 8602: 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode transport service.*

ISO/IEC 8613: 1989, *Information processing - Text and office systems - Office Document Architecture (ODA) and interchange format.*

ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1: 1990, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles*  
Part 1: *Framework*

ISO/IEC 10021: 1989, *Information processing systems - Text communication - Message Oriented Text Interchange System.*<sup>1)</sup>

ISO/IEC 10028, --<sup>1)</sup>, *Information processing systems - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Definition of the relaying functions of a Network Layer intermediate system.*

ISO/IEC/TR 10029: 1989, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Operation of an X.25 interworking unit.*

ISO/IEC/TR 10172: --<sup>1)</sup>, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Network/Transport protocol interworking function.*

IEC/ISO Directives Part 3: 1989, *Drafting and presentation of International Standards*

CCITT X.224: 1988, *Transport Protocol Specification for Open Systems Interconnection for CCITT Applications.*

CCITT X.400: 1984, *Recommendations X.400-X.430: Data Communication Networks: Message Handling Systems.*

CCITT X.400: 1988, *Recommendations X.400-X.430: Data Communication Networks: Message Handling Systems.*

### 3 Abbreviations

#### 3.1 General abbreviations

CL	Connectionless-mode
CL-NS	Connectionless-mode Network Service
CL-TS	Connectionless-mode Transport Service
CO	Connection-mode
CO-NS	Connection-mode Network Service
CO-TS	Connection-mode Transport Service
CSDN	Circuit Switched Data Network
CSMA/CD	Carrier Sense, Multiple Access /

DAP	Collision Detection
DSA	Directory Access Protocol
DSP	Directory Service Agent
DTE	Directory Service Protocol
DUA	Data Terminal Equipment
EDI	Directory User Agent
EDIM(S)	Electronic Data Interchange
FDDI	EDI Messaging (System)
IPM(S)	Fibre Distributed Data Interface
ISDN	Interpersonal Messaging (System)
ISP	Integrated Services Digital Network
LAN	International Standardized Profile
MAC	Local Area Network
MOTIS	Media Access Control
MTA	Message Oriented Text Interchange System
MS	Message Transfer Agent
MTS	Message Store
PDISP	Message Transfer System
PSDN	Proposed Draft ISP
PSTN	Packet Switched Data Network
PVC	Public Switched Telephonic Network
QoS	Permanent Virtual Circuit
SGFS	Quality of Service
UA	ISO/IEC JTC 1/Special Group on Functional Standardization
VC	User Agent
	Virtual Call

#### 3.2 Abbreviations used in Profile identifiers

ADI	Profile sub-class: Directory
AFT	Profile sub-class: File Transfer, Access and Management
AMH	Profile sub-class: Message Handling
AOM	Profile sub-class: OSI Management
ARD	Profile sub-class: Remote Database Access
ATP	Profile sub-class: Transaction Processing
AVT	Profile sub-class: Virtual Terminal
FCG	Profile sub-class: Computer Graphics Metafile Interchange Format
FDI	Profile sub-class: Directory Data Definitions
FOD	Profile sub-class: Office Document Format
FSG	Profile sub-class: SGML Interchange Format

<sup>1)</sup> to be published.



## 4 The Taxonomy: Principles

### 4.1 General

Profiles are primarily arranged into classes, each class representing a category of functionality of reasonable independence from other classes. ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1 provides some further information about the principles used in this primary classification.

Within each class, a class-specific subdivision will be used.

Profile identifiers have been introduced such that each Profile is identified by a character string commencing with one letter (indicating the primary class of the Profile), and continuing with as many further letters or digits as are necessary to reflect its position within the hierarchic structure of the class. The syntax of all but the first letter is subject to individual definitions for each class (see below).

### 4.2 The class concept for OSI Profiles

In order to decouple representation of information or objects from communication protocols, and application-related protocol from subnetwork types, OSI and OSI-related Profiles are divided into the following classes:

- T - Transport Profiles providing connection-mode Transport Service
- U - Transport Profiles providing connectionless-mode Transport Service
- R - Relay Profiles
- A - Application Profiles requiring connection-mode Transport Service
- B - Application Profiles requiring connectionless-mode Transport Service
- F - Interchange format and representation Profiles

Other classes may be required.

Transport Profiles of classes T and U specify how the two modes of OSI Transport Service are provided over the two modes of OSI Network Service, and over specific subnetwork types, such as individual types of LANs, PSDNs, etc. In this way they isolate the A/B-Profiles and F-Profiles from network technology.

Application Profiles of classes A and B specify communications protocol support for particular application types over the two modes of OSI Transport Service, respectively.

F-Profiles specify the characteristics and representation of various types of information interchanged by A- and B-Profiles.

R-Profiles specify Relay functionality needed to enable systems using different T- or U-Profiles to interwork. Relays between T- and U-Profiles are not provided.

Within each of these classes, sub-classes of Profiles are identified which, again, may require further subdivision such that the granularity of the Taxonomy meets the requirements outlined in ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1. This leads to a hierarchical structure of Profile (sub-)classes which is given in full in clause 5.

For the identification of sub-classes and a further subdivision within a given class, a class-dependent methodology is applied. This is explained in the subsequent class-individual sections.

### 4.3 The Group concept for OSI Profiles

ISO/IEC/TR 10000-1 identifies a basic concept which will be used in this Taxonomy:

A Group is a set of T- or U-Profiles that are compatible in the sense that a system implementing one Profile from the Group and another system implementing a Profile from the same Group can be expected to interwork, according to OSI, to some minimum level which is determined by the mandatory features of the Profiles in the Group.

Interworking according to OSI means end-to-end operation across a single subnetwork, or across multiple subnetworks linked by means of Network (or lower) Layer relays.

An example of a Group is the set of T-Profiles that provide the Connection-mode Transport Service, using Class 4 Transport Protocol over the Connectionless-mode Network Service, provided by ISO 8473. This Group has members which correspond to different subnetwork technologies but interworking between systems conforming to them is made possible by LAN bridges and/or Network Layer relays.

## 4.4 Profile classes for OSI

### 4.4.1 Transport Profiles

#### 4.4.1.1 Principles

Transport Profiles define the use of protocol standards from OSI layers 1 to 4, to provide the OSI Transport Service.

A primary distinction is made between Transport Profiles, based on the mode of Transport Service offered:

- Connection-mode Transport Service:  
Profile class T
- Connectionless-mode Transport Service:  
Profile class U

For the Transport Profile classification within each class, the following methodology is applied:

- a) As a first level distinction the Group concept (see 4.3) is used in the following way:

A lower layer Group is a collection of Profiles which:

- support the same combination of modes of Transport and Network Service;
- support the same Transport Protocol Class(es);

The notion of a Group is incorporated in the classification.

- b) The second level distinction between Profiles, i.e. within a Group, is made according to the subnetwork type supported. (See 5.1.1 for examples of subnetwork types).

- c) Further subdivisions are made according to the characteristics of a particular subnetwork, e.g., switched versus leased line. (See 5.1.1 for examples of such characteristics).

#### 4.4.1.2 Connection-mode Transport Service: Profile class T

Based on functional standardization already under way in organizations represented in SGFS and on standards already developed in ISO, the following lower layer Groups are identified as being of value. They are characterized as follows:

- a) Connection-mode Transport Service over Connectionless-mode Network Service:

##### Group T A

The Connection-mode Transport Service (CO-TS) is provided over the Connectionless-mode Network Service (CL-NS) by requiring the use of the Class 4 Transport Protocol as defined in ISO 8073/Add. 2.

NOTE - A system implementing Group TA and claiming conformance to ISO 8073 also has to implement the mandatory transport protocol classes for operation over CO-NS as required by ISO 8073.

- b) Connection-mode Transport Service over Connection-mode Network Service

The Connection-mode Transport Service (CO-TS) is provided over the Connection-mode Network Service (CO-NS).

Profiles of this characteristic are further grouped according to their required support of Transport Protocol class(es):

##### mandatory<sup>1)</sup> transport protocol classes

<b>Group TB:</b>	0 and 2 and 4 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Group TC:</b>	0 and 2 <sup>2)</sup>
<b>Group TD:</b>	0
<b>Group TE:</b>	2 <sup>3)</sup>

1) 'mandatory' means those Transport Protocol classes made mandatory by the base standard, ISO 8073, plus any class required for Group membership

2) The class negotiation rules to be employed are those in CCITT Recommendation X.224 (1988).

3) A system implementing Group TE and claiming conformance to CCITT Recommendation X.224 (1988) also has to implement transport protocol class 0.

#### 4.4.1.3 Connectionless-mode Transport Service: Profile class U

- a) Connectionless-mode Transport Service over Connectionless-mode Network Service:

Group UA

The Connectionless-mode Transport Service (CLTS) is provided using the ISO 8602 Connectionless-mode Transport Protocol. This Group supports the mandatory operation of ISO 8602, over Connectionless-mode Network Service.

- b) Connectionless-mode Transport Service over Connection-mode Network Service:

Group UB

The Connectionless-mode Transport Service (CLTS) is provided using the ISO 8602 Connectionless-mode Transport Protocol. This Group supports the option of ISO 8602 that operates over Connection-mode Network Service.

NOTE - A system implementing Group UB and claiming conformance to ISO 8602 also has to implement the mandatory operation over CL-NS as required by ISO 8602.

#### 4.4.1.4 Transport Profile identifier

The identifier for a Profile in the lower layers is of the form:

YXabcd

where:

Y = class designator, indicating the Transport Service mode:

T for Connection-mode  
U for Connectionless-mode

X = one letter indicating the lower-layer Group within the class, as defined in 4.4.1.2 and 4.4.1.3 above.

abcd = the structured numerical identifier indicating the subnetwork type supported in this Profile. It is possible that a further level of identifier may become necessary. In general, when referencing a Profile, only that level of identifier which is necessary for uniqueness needs to be used.

The identifier structure is not meant to capture the variety of details and options of OSI layer 1 such as attachment speeds and connectors. However, it is recognized that this issue must be covered by the appropriate Profile specification.

#### 4.4.1.5 Interworking between Transport Profile Groups

The following tables 1 and 2 show the interworking capabilities between Profiles. Table 1 shows the interworking between Profiles in Profile class T, and table 2 shows the interworking among Profiles in Profile class U. Successful establishment of a Transport Connection is dependent upon successful negotiation of parameters, some of which are not considered in the following tables.

No interworking is possible between Groups in class T and U because of the different mode of Transport Service provided.

Entries in the tables have the following meaning:

Full: Full OSI interworking (an OSI relay may be required (see 5.2))

Restricted: Interworking capabilities are restricted in the sense that the choice of Transport Protocol classes may be restricted by the static capability of the responder. Successful interworking is dependent on the satisfactory outcome of class negotiation.

Special: Non-OSI relay required for interworking (see also 4.4.2.1)

Special 1: Special restrictions for interworking exist (see 5.2.4).

Special 2: Interworking between these Profile types is not contemplated in any JTC 1 work.

NOTE - Successful interworking depends not only on the satisfactory outcome of the transport protocol class negotiation but also on dynamic responses during transport initiation. Such dynamic responses can include, amongst others, responder reactions to the offered quality-of-service (QoS) or to the specific options requested by the initiator.