

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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## Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Connectionless ACSE protocol specification

**iTeh STANDARDS** *Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts — Spécification  
de protocole ACSE en mode sans connexion*  
**(standards.iteh.ai)**

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## 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10035 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*.

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Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard.

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## Introduction

This International Standard is one of a set of International standards produced to facilitate the interconnection of information processing systems. It is related to other International Standards in the set as defined by the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection (ISO 7498). The reference model subdivides the areas of standardization for interconnection into a series of layers of specification, each of manageable size.

The goal of Open Systems Interconnection is to allow, with a minimum of technical agreement outside the interconnection standards, the interconnection of information processing systems.

- from different manufacturers;
- under different managements;
- of different levels of complexity; and
- of different technologies.

This International Standard specifies the protocol for the A-UNIT-DATA service for the Association Control Service Element (ACSE). The A-UNIT-DATA service provides for information transfer between application entities utilizing the connectionless presentation service. This service is intended to be applicable to a wide range of application process communication requirements.

This International Standard includes an annex that describes the protocol machine of ACSE in terms of a state table. This protocol machine is referred to as the Association Control Protocol Machine (ACPM). <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/7e7ea118-e1b2-404f-abe4-cd4d66c78773/iso-iec-10035-1991>

The protocol defined in this International Standard uses the connectionless presentation-service (ISO 8822/Amd.1).

# Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Connectionless ACSE protocol specification

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies

- a) procedures for the transfer of information, between application-entities; and
- b) the abstract syntax for the representation of the A-UNIT-DATA ACSE APDU.

The A-UNIT-DATA procedure is defined in terms of

- a) The interactions between peer ACSE protocol machines by the use of connectionless presentation service; and
- b) the interaction between an ACSE protocol machine and its service-user.

These procedures are applicable to instances of communication between systems which wish to communicate in an open systems interconnection environment in a connectionless mode.

This International Standard also specifies conformance requirements for systems implementing this procedure. It does not contain tests which can be used to demonstrate conformance.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard 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 7498: 1984, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model*.

ISO 7498/Add.1: 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Addendum 1: Connectionless-mode Transmission*.

ISO 8326/Add.3: -<sup>1)</sup>, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic connection oriented session service definition - Addendum 3: Connectionless-mode session service*.

ISO/TR 8509: 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service conventions*.

ISO 8649: 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Association Control Service Element*.

ISO 8649/Amd.2: -<sup>1)</sup>, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Association Control Service Element - Amendment 2: Connectionless-mode ACSE service*.

ISO 8822: 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented presentation service definition*.

ISO 8822/Amd.1: -<sup>1)</sup>, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented presentation service definition - Amendment 1: Connectionless-mode presentation services*.

ISO 8824: 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

1) To be published.

### 3 Definitions

#### 3.1 Reference model definitions

This International Standard is based on the concepts developed in ISO 7498 and ISO 7498/Add.1, and makes use of the following terms defined in them:

- a) Application Layer;
- b) application-process;
- c) application-entity;
- d) application-service-element;
- e) application-protocol-data-unit;
- f) connectionless-mode presentation-service;
- g) connectionless-mode session-service; and
- h) (N)-connectionless-mode transmission.

#### 3.2 Naming and addressing definitions

This International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ISO 7498-3:

- a) application-entity qualifier;
- b) application-entity invocation-identifier;
- c) application-process title;
- d) application-process invocation-identifier; and
- e) presentation address.

#### 3.3 Service conventions definitions

This International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ISO/TR 8509:

- a) service-provider;
- b) service-user;
- c) non-confirmed service;
- d) primitive;
- e) request (primitive); and
- f) indication (primitive).

#### 3.4 Presentation service definitions

This International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ISO 8822:

- a) presentation data value;
- b) abstract syntax; and
- c) abstract syntax name.

#### 3.5 ACSE service definitions

This International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ISO 8649 and ISO 8649/Amd.2:

- a) application-association;
- b) application context;
- c) Association Control Service Element;
- d) ACSE service-user;
- e) ACSE service-provider;

- f) requestor; and
- g) acceptor.

#### 3.6 Application Layer Structure definitions

This International Standard make use of the following terms defined in ISO 9545:

application-entity invocation

### 4 Symbols and abbreviations

#### 4.1 Data units

APDU application-protocol-data unit

#### 4.2 Types of application-protocol-data-units

The following abbreviation has been given to the application-protocol-data-unit defined in this International Standard.

AUDT A-UNIT-DATA APDU

#### 4.3 Other abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this International Standard.

ACPM	Association Control Protocol Machine
ACSE	Association Control Service Element
AE	application-entity
AEI	application-entity invocation
AP	application-process
APCI	application-protocol-control-information
ASE	application-service-element
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection

### 5 Conventions

5.1 This International Standard employs a tabular presentation of its APDU fields. In clause 7, a table is presented for the AUDT APDU. Each field is summarized using the following notation:

M	presence is mandatory
O	presence is ACPM option
U	presence is an ACSE service-user option
req	source is related request primitive
ind	sink is related indication primitive
sp	source or sink is the ACPM

5.2 The structure of the AUDT APDU is specified in clause 9 using the abstract syntax notation ASN.1 (ISO 8824).

## 6 Overview of the protocol

### 6.1 Service provision

The protocol specified in this International Standard provides the A-UNIT-DATA service defined in ISO 8649/Amd.2.

### 6.2 Use of the presentation-service

The ACSE protocol specified in this International Standard uses the P-UNIT-DATA connectionless presentation-service (ISO 8822/Amd.1) to pass information in the form of an AUDT APDU, between peer application-entity invocations (AEIs).

### 6.3 Model

6.3.1 The A-UNIT-DATA protocol machine communicates with its service user by means of primitives defined in ISO 8649/Amd.2 for A-UNIT-DATA service.

6.3.2 The A-UNIT-DATA protocol machine is driven by the use of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive and by the presentation P-UNIT-DATA indication primitive.

6.3.3 During an instance of communication, the existence of both the sending and receiving AEI is presumed. How these AEIs are created is outside the scope of this International Standard.

## 7 Elements of procedure

The A-UNIT-DATA protocol consists of the A-UNIT-DATA transfer procedure.

### 7.1 A-UNIT-DATA transfer

#### 7.1.1 Purpose

The A-UNIT-DATA transfer procedure is used to transmit a unit of information from one AEI to another AEI. It supports the A-UNIT-DATA service.

#### 7.1.2 APDUs Used

The A-UNIT-DATA transfer procedure uses the A-UNIT-DATA (AUDT) APDU. The fields of the AUDT APDU are listed in table 1.

#### 7.1.3 A-UNIT-DATA transfer procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

- a) an A-UNIT-DATA request primitive from the requestor;
- b) an AUDT APDU as user data on a P-UNIT-DATA indication primitive.

#### 7.1.3.1 A-UNIT-DATA request primitive

The sending ACPM forms an AUDT APDU using parameter values from the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive and its own stored data (the Protocol Version field and Implementation Information field). It issues a P-UNIT-DATA request primitive using information from the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive. The User Data parameter of the P-UNIT-DATA request primitive contains the AUDT APDU.

#### 7.1.3.2 AUDT APDU

The receiving ACPM receives the AUDT APDU as user data on a P-UNIT-DATA indication primitive. If any of the parameters of the P-UNIT-DATA indication primitive or the fields of the AUDT APDU are unacceptable to this ACPM, it discards the AUDT APDU.

### 7.1.4 Use of the AUDT APDU Fields

The AUDT APDU fields are used as described in Table 1.

#### 7.1.4.1 Protocol version

For the sending ACPM: The value assigned to this field is determined within the implementation of the ACPM. It is a variable length bit string where a bit set to one, indicates the version of ACSE protocol that this ACPM supports. Bit 0 represents version 1; bit 1 represents version 2; etc. Only one bit can be set by the sending ACPM indicating support of a specific version. No trailing bits higher than the highest version of this International Standard that the sending ACPM supports are included. That is, only one bit which is the last bit of the string is set to one.

For the receiving ACPM: The receiving ACPM will discard the received AUDT APDU if its version is not supported.

#### 7.1.4.2 Application Context Name

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Application Context Name parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Application Context Name parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

#### 7.1.4.3 Calling AP Title

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Calling AP Title parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Calling AP Title parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.



Table 1 - AUDT APDU fields

Field Name	Presence	Source	Sink
Protocol Version	O	sp	sp
Application Context Name	M	req	ind
Calling AP Title	U	req	ind
Calling AE Qualifier	U	req	ind
Calling AP Invocation-identifier	U	req	ind
Calling AE Invocation-identifier	U	req	ind
Called AP Title	U	req	ind
Called AE Qualifier	U	req	ind
Called AP Invocation-Identifier	U	req	ind
Called AE Invocation-identifier	U	req	ind
Implementation Information	O	sp	sp
User Information	M	req	ind

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**7.1.4.4 Calling AE Qualifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Calling AE Qualifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Calling AE Qualifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.5 Calling AP Invocation-identifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Calling AP Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Calling AP Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.6 Calling AE Invocation-identifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Calling AE Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Calling AE Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.7 Called AP Title**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the

value of the Called AP Title parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Called AP Title parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.8 Called AE Qualifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Called AE Qualifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Called AE Qualifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.9 Called AP Invocation-identifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Called AP Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Called AP Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

**7.1.4.10 Called AE Invocation-identifier**

For the sending ACPM: This value is determined by the value of the Called AE Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.



For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the Called AE Invocation-identifier parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

#### 7.1.4.11 Implementation information

For the sending ACPM: The value assigned to this field is determined within the implementation of the ACPM. It contains information specific to the individual implementation of that ACPM.

For the receiving ACPM: This field does not affect the operation of the ACPM. Any use depends on a common understanding between sending and receiving ACPMs.

#### 7.1.4.12 User information

For the sending ACPM: The value is determined by the value of the User Information parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

For the receiving ACPM: This value is used to determine the value of the User Information parameter of the A-UNIT-DATA indication primitive, if issued.

NOTE - The amount of user information which can be transferred is limited by the underlying presentation service provider.

#### 7.1.5 Collisions and interactions

Overlapping attempts by two requestors to send AUDTs result in the communication of both units of information.

#### 7.2 Rules for extensibility

When processing an incoming AUDT, the receiving ACPM shall

- a) ignore all tagged values that are not defined in the abstract syntax definition of this International Standard; and
- b) ignore all unknown bit name assignments within a bit string.

## 8 Mapping to the connectionless presentation-service

### 8.1 General

This clause defines how the connectionless presentation-service primitives are used by the ACPM. Table 2 defines the mapping of ACSE-service primitives and its APDU to presentation-service primitives.

### 8.2 A-UNIT-DATA transfer

A-UNIT-DATA transfer utilizes the underlying connectionless presentation-service.

#### 8.2.1 Directly mapped parameters

The following parameters of the A-UNIT-DATA primitives are mapped directly onto the corresponding parameters of the P-UNIT-DATA primitives:

- a) Calling Presentation Address;
- b) Called Presentation Address;
- c) Quality of Service; and
- d) Presentation Context Definition List.

#### 8.2.2 Use Of Other P-UNIT-DATA Request And Indication Parameters

The User Data parameter of the P-UNIT-DATA request and indication primitives is referenced by the ACPM. It is used to carry the AUDT APDU as specified below.

- a) The abstract syntax for the AUDT APDU is defined in clause 9 of this International Standard. This abstract syntax must be included as the value of a presentation context definition parameter specified by the requestor on the A-UNIT-DATA request primitive.

NOTE - The sending and receiving ACPMs are aware of the presentation context that contains their abstract syntax by a local mechanism.