SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISO/IEC 9646-4:1997

01-december-1997

Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 4: Test realization (ISO/IEC 9646-4:1994)

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Informationstechnik - Kommunikation offener Systeme - Methodik der Konformitätsprüfung - Teil 4: Realisierung der Prüfung (ISO/IEC 9646-4:1994)

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Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO/IEC 9646-4:1996**

ICS:

35.100.01	Medsebojno povezovanje odprtih sistemov na splošno	Open systems interconnection in general

SIST EN ISO/IEC 9646-4:1997   **en**

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO/IEC 9646-4

February 1996

ICS 35.100

Supersedes EN 29646-4:1992

Descriptors: See ISO document

English version

Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 4: Test realization (ISO/IEC 9646-4:1994)

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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA ZNANOST IN TEHNOLOGIJO
Urad RS za standardizacijo in meroslovje
LJUBLJANA
SIST............ EN ISO/IEC 9646-4
PREVZET PO METODI RAZGLASITVE

-12- 1997

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Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the Central Secretariat or to any CEN member.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart,36 B-1050 Brussels

Ref. No. EN ISO/IEC 9646-4:1996 E

Foreword

The text of the International Standard from ISO/IEC/JTC 1 "Information Technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Internaitonal Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has been taken over as a European Standard by CEN Technical Board.

This European Standard replaces EN 29646-4:1992.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.
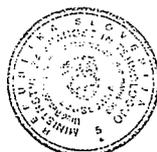
Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO/IEC 9646-4:1994 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
9646-4

Second edition
1994-12-15

Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Conformance testing methodology and framework —

Part 4:
Test realization

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts —
Cadre général et méthodologie des tests de conformité OSI —*

Partie 4: Réalisation des tests

Reference number
ISO/IEC 9646-4:1994(E)

ISO/IEC 9646-4: 1994 (E)

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Annex

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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 9646-4 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee 21, *Open Systems Interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces tje first edition (ISO/IEC 9646-4:1991) which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 9646 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Conformance testing methodology and framework*:

— *Part 1: General concepts*

— *Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification*

— *Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation*

— *Part 4: Test realization*

— *Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process*

— *Part 6: Protocol profile test specification*

— *Part 7: Implementation conformance statements*

Annex A of this part of ISO/IEC 9646 is for information only.

Introduction

ISO/IEC 9646-1 and ISO/IEC 9646-2 define a general methodology for testing the conformance of implementations to OSI protocol specifications and/or transfer syntaxes issued as International Standards or ITU-T Recommendations; these parts also put requirements on the production of OSI conformance testing specifications and Abstract Test Suites (ATS) specifications.

ISO/IEC 9646-3 defines a standardized test notation, the Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN), for the specification of an ATS.

Once OSI conformance testing specifications and ATSs in compliance with ISO/IEC 9646-2 are available, the test results obtained by different test laboratories should be comparable, if they base their test operations on the same reference ATS specification.

ISO/IEC 9646-5 puts requirements on the conformance assessment process, so that test results can be compared with those of other test laboratories, and can have a wide acceptance.

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 concentrates on the intermediate stage, namely, test realization. Before the test preparation can begin, a Means of Testing (MOT) the Implementation Under Test (IUT) has to be made available.

Test realizers are those organizations which take responsibility for providing such an MOT.

ISO/IEC 9646-6 defines a general methodology for specifying the requirements for the production of Profile Test Specification (PTS) for conformance testing against profiles.

ISO/IEC 9646-7 defines how to express and document the conformance of systems to base specifications and profiles, using Implementation Conformance Statements (ICS) based on standardized ICS proformas and profile Requirements Lists (RLs).

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 places requirements on test realization, to ensure that the execution of test cases reflects the behaviour specified in the reference ATS specification. In this way, the purpose of the ATS is achieved.

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 is also to be published by ITU as ITU-T Recommendation X.293.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD© ISO/IEC   **ISO/IEC 9646-4: 1994 (E)**

Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Conformance testing methodology and framework – Part 4: Test realisation

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 specifies requirements and gives guidance concerning the realization of a Means of Testing (MOT), in conformance with a reference Abstract Test Suite (ATS) specification, specified in compliance with ISO/IEC 9646-2. This part of ISO/IEC 9646 is applicable to producing MOTs for testing a single protocol, multiple protocols or a profile.

NOTE - This implies the use of ATSs as defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1. However, within this part, the term ATS also applies to the additional Abstract Test Cases designed for testing a specific profile, and included in the Profile Specific Test Specification (PSTS).

These requirements are limited to those aspects of an MOT which can be mapped on to the abstract testing functions defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1, or which are essential to a proper use of the ATS. Such aspects might include a facility to produce conformance log, or the progression of the Implementation Extra Information for Testing (IXIT) proformas. Further implementation details of test systems and Upper Testers are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 9646.

Acceptance, validation and installation of MOT are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 9646.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 9646. 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 9646 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7498: 1984, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.200).

ISO/IEC 9646-1: 1994, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework -Part 1: General concepts.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.290 -[1]).

ISO/IEC 9646-2: 1994, *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 2: Abstract test suite specification.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.291 - [1]).

ISO/IEC 9646-3: 1992, *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN).*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.292 (1993).

ISO/IEC 9646-3 Amd: - [1] *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation - Amendment 1: TTCN extensions.*

ISO/IEC 9646-5: 1994, *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.294 -[1]).

ISO/IEC 9646-6: 1994, *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 6: Protocol profile testing specification.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.295 -[1]).

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1. To be published

ISO/IEC 9646-7: - [1], *Information technology - Open systems interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements.*3Definitions
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.296 -[1]).

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9646, all the definitions given in ISO/IEC 9646-1 apply. In addition, the definition of 'TTCN coordination point' is given in ISO/IEC 9646-3.

4 Abbreviations

For the purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 9646, the following abbreviations given in ISO/IEC 9646-1 apply:

ASP:	abstract service primitive.
ATM:	abstract test method.
ATS:	abstract test suite.
BIT:	basic interconnection tests.
ETS:	executable test suite.
ICS:	implementation conformance statement.
IUT:	implementation under test.
IXIT:	implementation extra information for testing.
LT:	lower tester.
LTCF:	lower tester control function.
MOT:	means of testing IUTs.
MPyT:	multi-party testing.
OSI:	open systems interconnection.
PATS:	parameterized abstract test suite.
PCO:	point of control and observation.
PDU:	protocol data unit.
PETS:	parameterized executable test suite.
PSTS:	profile specific test specification.
PTS:	profile test specification.
SATS:	selected abstract test suite.
SETS:	selected executable test suite.
SPyT:	single-party testing.
SUT:	system under test.
TCP:	test coordination procedures.
TM-PDU:	test management PDU.
TMP:	test management protocol.
TTCN:	tree and tabular combined notation.
UT:	upper tester.

5 Test realization overview

5.1 Introduction

Test realization is the process of producing a Means of Testing (MOT) for testing the conformance of IUTs to OSI protocol specification, based on a conformance testing specification and its Abstract Test Suite (ATS).

5.2 Means of Testing composition

An MOT is a combination of equipment and procedures that can perform

    a) the derivation of test cases,

    b) the selection of test cases,

    c) the parameterization of test cases,

    d) the execution of test cases and

    e) the production of a conformance log.

With respect to a conformance assessment for a base protocol specification, the MOT provides a realization of an ATS for that protocol, in conformance with a reference ATS specification.

With respect to a conformance assessment for a profile, the MOT provides a realization of each ATS, including the additional abstract test cases, if any, in conformance with the Profile Test Specification Summary (PTS-Summary).

5.3 Means of Testing (MOT) functionality

In the derivation process, the abstract test cases of the ATS are converted into executable test cases forming an Executable Test Suite (ETS).

The selection process for a base specification begins with the complete ATS. The inappropriate test cases for the IUT are deselected according to the provisions of the Implementation Conformance Statement (ICS) and the Implementation Extra Information for Testing (IXIT).

In the case of profile testing, the selection process begins with the list of test cases applicable to the profile, which is part of the Profile Specific Test Specification (PSTS). The inappropriate test cases for the IUT are deselected, according to the provisions of the profile ICS and profile IXIT.

In the parameterization process, the parameters in the selected test cases are given appropriate values, according to the provisions of the appropriate IXIT (and possibly of the ICSs).

The MOT is then used in the conformance assessment process for an IUT, executing the test cases in a test campaign, resulting in the production of a conformance log.

5.4 Selected and parameterized test suites

Intermediate forms of test suites may or may not be created, depending upon when the derivation process occurs.

Such intermediate forms are known as

    a) SATS: Selected Abstract Test Suites;

    b) SETS: Selected Executable Test Suites;

    c) PATS: Parameterized Abstract Test Suites;

    d) PETS: Parameterized Executable Test Suites.

5.5 The Parameterized Executable Test Suites (PETS)

Among these various forms, only the ATSs are necessarily tangible.

Some MOT may generate the PETS automatically from the relevant ATS (given the ICS and IXIT) at the moment the test cases are actually run. Such an MOT does not exhibit an ETS, nor a SETS, nor a PETS, in a tangible form.

Nevertheless, what is executed is always a Parameterized Executable Test Suite.

6 Requirements concerning test realization

6.1 Introduction

The requirements concerning test realization address

    a) the MOT as a whole;

    b) the derivation process, from abstract to executable test cases;

    c) facilities for producing a conformance log;

    d) progression of the IXIT proforma;