INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZED PROFILE

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33

First edition
1995-12-15

Information technology — International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE — Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service — Part 33:

Definition of profile TC4211

Technologies de l'information — Profils normalisés internationaux TB, TC, TD et TE — Service de transport en mode connexion sur service de réseau en mode connexion —

Partie 33: Définition du profil TC4211

Reference number
ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33:1995(E)

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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. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the processing of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33 was prepared with the collaboration of

- Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);

- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);

- Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service*:

Part 1: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TB

Part 2: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TC

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Part 5: Definition of profiles TB1111/TB1121

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Part 9: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer, Data Link Layer and Physical Layer concerning permanent access to a packet switched data network using virtual calls

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Part 12: Definition of profile TC51, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to a CSMA/CD LAN

Part 14: Definition of profile TC53, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to a Token Ring LAN

Part 15: Definition of profile TC54, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to an FDDI LAN

Part 20: Overview of the generalized multi-part ISP structure for TC and TD Group profiles for OSI usage of ISDN

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Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609. Annexes B and C are for information only.

Introduction

This International Standardized Profile (ISP) is defined in accordance with the principles specified by ISO/IEC Technical Report 10000, "Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles".

The context of Functional Standardization is one area in the overall field of Information Technology (IT) standardization activities, covering base standards, profiles, and registration mechanisms. A profile defines a combination of base standards that collectively perform a specific well-defined IT function. Profiles standardize the use of options and other variations in the base standards, and provide a base for the development of uniform, internationally recognized system tests.

ISPs are produced not simply to "legitimize" a particular choice of base standards and options, but to promote real system interoperability. One of the most important roles for an ISP is to serve as the basis for the development (by organizations other than ISO and IEC) of internationally recognized test methods. The development and widespread acceptance of tests based on this and other ISPs is crucial to the successful realization of this goal.

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 consists of several parts of which this is part 33. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 identifies the specific requirements of profile TC4211, making reference to appropriate material from other parts of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 which specify requirements that are subnetwork-type independent, subnetwork-type dependent or media-dependent. For each individual profile there is a part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 which identifies the specific requirements of that profile, making reference to other parts of ISO/IEC ISP 10609.

Information technology — International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE — Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service —

Part 33:
Definition of profile TC4211

1 Scope

1.1 General

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 is applicable to end systems concerned with operating in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) environment. It specifies a combination of OSI standards, which collectively provide the connection-mode Transport Service using the connection-mode Network Service.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 defines the profile TC4211. The TC4211 profile is in the TC Group which supports Transport protocol classes 0 and 2.

1.2 Position within the taxonomy

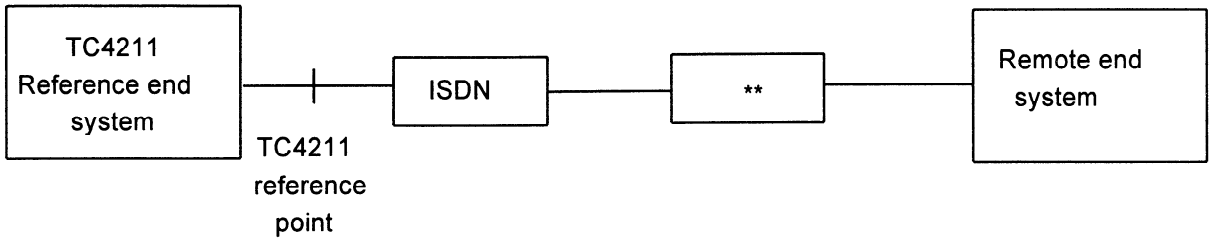
The taxonomy of OSI profiles is defined in ISO/IEC TR 10000-2. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 defines the profile:

TC4211 Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - ISDN circuit-mode service, B-channel - X.25 DTE to DTE operation

This profile may be combined with any A-profile at the A/T boundary.

1.3 Scenario

Figure 1 illustrates the configuration of systems to which the TC4211 profile is applicable.



** Other network equipment
- none
- OSI relays
- other equipment

Figure 1 - Scenario of applicability of the TC4211 profile

The reference end system communicates with the remote end system through an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). The reference end system is directly attached to the ISDN at an S/T reference point.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 specifies the required functions from the supporting protocol stack shown in figure 2.

Transport Layer	ISO/IEC 8073	
Network Layer	ISO/IEC 9574 with ISO/IEC 8878	
	CCITT Q.931	ISO/IEC 8208
Data Link Layer	CCITT Q.921	ISO 7776
Physical Layer	CCITT I.430 or I.431	

Figure 2 - Protocol stack for TC4211 end system

At layer 1, CCITT I.430 is used for ISDN basic rate access and CCITT I.431 is used for primary rate access. At layer 2, CCITT Q.921 provides the LAPD Data Link procedures for the D-channel and ISO 7776 provides the LAPB Data Link procedures for the B-channel. At layer 3, CCITT Q.931 signalling procedures are used on the D-channel, and ISO/IEC 8208 packet layer protocol is used in DTE/DTE mode on the B-channel. The provisions of ISO/IEC 8878 apply with regard to the mappings of the CONS primitives and parameters to and from the elements of the ISO/IEC 8208 packet layer protocol.

The reference end system implements two protocol pillars below layer 4. One pillar is used over the ISDN D-channel for establishing, maintaining and clearing circuit switched B-channel connections. The other is used over the B-channel(s) for establishing, maintaining and clearing virtual calls, and for the information transfer itself.

Network Service connection establishment is, in general, a multi-stage process; the first stage is the establishment of a circuit switched B-channel connection using the D-channel call control procedures, the next is the establishment of the ISO 7776 Data Link layer, and finally the virtual call is established.

In general, Network Service connection release is also a multi-stage process, the first stage being the release of the virtual call. If the associated B-channel connection does not currently support any other Network Service connections, the system may release the ISO 7776 Data Link layer connection, and may then release the B-channel connection using the D-channel signalling procedure in conformity with CCITT Q.931.

2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 are warned against automatically applying any more recent editions of the documents listed below, since the nature of references made by ISPs to such documents is that they may be specific to a particular edition. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards and ISPs, and ITU-T maintains published editions of its current Recommendations.

ISO/IEC 9574:1992, *Information technology - Provision of the OSI connection-mode network service by packet mode terminal equipment connected to an integrated services digital network (ISDN).*

ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1992, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 1: Framework.*

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1994, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 2: Principles and Taxonomy for OSI Profiles.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-2:1992, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 2: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TC.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 21: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for ISDN B-channel X.25 DTE to DTE operation.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-25:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 25: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Q.931 circuit-switched operation.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-28:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 28: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Data Link Layer for end systems attached to an ISDN subnetwork.*

CCITT Rec. I.430 (1988), *Basic User-network Interface - Layer 1 Specification.*

CCITT Rec. I.431 (1988), *Primary Rate User-network Interface - Layer 1 Specification.*

3 Definitions

The terms used in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 are defined in the referenced base standards (see clause 2).

4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609:

BC	Bearer Capability
CONS	Connection Oriented Network Service
CSPDN	Circuit-Switched Public Data Network
DCE	Data Circuit-terminating Equipment
DTE	Data Terminating Equipment
IPRL	ISPICS Requirements List
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISP	International Standardized Profile
ISPICS	ISP Implementation Conformance Statement
LAPB	Link Access Protocol Balanced
LAPD	Link Access Protocol on the D-channel
LLC	Low Layer Compatibility
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
VC	Virtual Call

5 Profile TC4211

5.1 Static conformance requirements

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in subclauses 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4. It shall implement all the features identified as requirements in the ISPICS requirements list in annex A.

5.1.1 Transport Layer

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-2.

5.1.2 Network Layer

5.1.2.1 ISO/IEC 9574

The implementation shall comply with the static conformance requirements in accordance with ISO/IEC 9574.

5.1.2.2 ISO/IEC 8208

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause 5.1.

5.1.2.3 CCITT Q.931

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-25.

The implementation shall also comply with the following additional static conformance requirements:

(a) The end system which initiated the B-channel connection shall be responsible for initiating the release procedure, but the other end system also may initiate release.

(b) Bearer Capability (BC) shall be encoded as follows:

- Coding standard -octet 3- (ITU-T (CCITT) standardized coding)
- Information transfer capability -octet 3- (Unrestricted digital information)
- Transfer mode -octet 4- (Circuit mode)
- Information transfer rate -octet 4- (64 kbit/s)
- All other fields shall be omitted

(c) If present, Low Layer Compatibility (LLC) shall be encoded as follows:

- Coding standard -octet 3- (ITU-T (CCITT) standardized coding, as defined below)
- Information transfer capability -octet 3- (Unrestricted digital information)
- Transfer mode -octet 4- (Circuit mode)
- Information transfer rate -octet 4- (64 kbit/s)

The use of other fields is for further study.

(d) The User to User information element is out of scope in the context of this profile of this part of ISO/IEC 10609.

5.1.3 Data Link Layer

5.1.3.1 ISO 7776

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause 6.1.

The implementation shall also comply with the following additional static conformance requirements:

(a) The calling system shall adopt the DTE role and the called system shall adopt the DCE role. The system which originated the B-channel connection shall be deemed to be the calling system.

(b) In the normal procedure for disconnection, the Data Link shall be disconnected before disconnecting the B-channel.

5.1.3.2 CCITT Q.921

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-28.

5.1.4 Physical Layer

Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Physical Layer are specified in CCITT I.430 and CCITT I.431.

5.2 Dynamic conformance requirements

An implementation claiming conformance to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall carry out the supported functions according to the applicable dynamic conformance requirements of ISO/IEC 9574 and of ISO/IEC ISP 10609, parts 2, 21, 25 and 28. It shall behave in accordance with the requirements of the ISPICS requirements list in annex A.