

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC
13642

First edition
1996-08-01

Information technology — Elements of management information related to the OSI Physical Layer

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

*Technologies de l'information — Éléments d'information de gestion liés à
la couche physique OSI*

ISO/IEC 13642:1996

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>



Reference number
ISO/IEC 13642:1996(E)

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
2.1 Identical Recommendations International Standards	1
2.2 Paired Recommendations International Standards equivalent in technical content	2
3 Definitions	2
3.1 Basic Reference Model definitions	2
3.2 Management framework definitions	2
3.3 Systems management overview definitions	3
3.4 Common management information service definitions	3
3.5 Management information model definitions	3
3.6 GDMO definitions	3
4 Symbols and abbreviations	3
5 Elements of Physical Layer Management Information	4
5.1 Managed Object Hierarchy	4
5.2 Common Physical Layer GDMO definitions	5
5.3 The Physical Layer Subsystem Managed Object	6
5.4 Physical Entity Managed Object	7
5.5 Physical Service Access Point Managed Object	7
5.6 Data-circuit Managed Object	8
5.7 Physical Connection Managed Object	11
6 ASN.1 Module	12
6.1 Object identifier definitions	12
6.2 Other definitions	12
7 Conformance	13
7.1 Conformance requirements to this Recommendation International Standard	13
Annex A – Allocation of Object Identifiers	14
Annex B – Shorthand description of Managed Objects	15
Annex C – Example of the use of relationship attributes	17

© ISO/IEC 1996

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and micro-film, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISO/IEC Copyright Office • Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

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 13642 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 21, *Open systems interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Recommendation X.281.

Annex A forms an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes B and C are for information only.

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

This page intentionally left blank

ISO/IEC 13642:1996

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – ELEMENTS OF MANAGEMENT INFORMATION RELATED TO THE OSI PHYSICAL LAYER

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard provides the specification of management information within an Open System related to those operations of the OSI Physical Layer specified by the specifications in this Recommendation | International Standard. Specifics on how Physical Layer management is accomplished is beyond the scope of this Recommendation | International Standard. Physical Layer management is defined by specifying:

- the managed object class definition of Physical Layer Managed Objects following guidelines put forth by the *Structure of Management Information* (see ITU-T Recommendations X.720 to X.723 and ISO/IEC 10165);
- the relationship of the Managed Objects and attributes to both the operation of the layer and to other objects and attributes of the layer; and
- the action type operations on the attributes of Physical Layer Managed Objects that are available to OSI Systems Management.

ITh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

2 Normative references

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and Standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International standards. The Telecommunication Standardization Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

- ITU-T Recommendation X.200 (1994) | ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.211 (1995) | ISO/IEC 10022:1996, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Physical service definition*.
- CCITT Recommendation X.701 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10040:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management overview*.
- CCITT Recommendation X.720 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-1:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Management Information Model*.
- CCITT Recommendation X.721 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Definition of management information*.
- CCITT Recommendation X.722 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-4:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Guidelines for the definition of managed objects*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.723 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10165-5:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Generic management information*.
- CCITT Recommendation X.730 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-1:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Object management function*.

- CCITT Recommendation X.731 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-2:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: State management function.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.732 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-3:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Attributes for representing relationships.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.733 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-4:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Alarm reporting function.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.734 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-5:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Event report management function.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.735 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10164-6:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Log control function.*

2.2 Paired Recommendations | International Standards equivalent in technical content

- CCITT Recommendation X.208 (1988), *Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*
ISO | IEC 8824:1990, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*
- CCITT Recommendation X.700 (1992), *Management framework for Open Systems Interconnections (OSI) for CCITT applications.*
ISO/IEC 7498-4:1989, *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 4: Management framework.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.710 (1991), *Common management information service definition for CCITT applications.*
ISO/IEC 9595:1991, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Common management information service definition.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.711 (1991), *Common management information protocol specification for CCITT applications.*
ISO/IEC 9596-1:1991, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Common management information protocol – Part 1: Specification.*

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Basic Reference Model definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard is based on the concept in the Basic Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection and makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.200 | ISO/IEC 7498-1:

- a) data-circuit;
- b) (N)-connection;
- c) (N)-entity;
- d) (N)-layer;
- e) (N)-protocol;
- f) (N)-service-access-point;
- g) open system;
- h) Physical Layer;
- i) systems management.

3.2 Management framework definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following term defined in CCITT Rec. X.700 | ISO/IEC 7498-4:

- managed object.

3.3 Systems management overview definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.701 | ISO/IEC 10040:

- a) managed object class;
- b) management information;
- c) notification;
- d) (systems management) operation.

3.4 Common management information service definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following term defined in CCITT Rec. X.710 | ISO/IEC 9595:

- attributes.

3.5 Management information model definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.720 | ISO/IEC 10165-1:

- a) action;
- b) attribute group;
- c) attribute Type;
- d) behaviour;
- e) containment;
- f) distinguished name;
- g) inheritance;
- h) name binding;
- i) package;
- j) parameter;
- k) relative distinguished name;
- l) subclass;
- m) superclass.

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW
(standards.iteh.ai)

[ISO/IEC 13642:1996](#)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>

3.6 GDMO definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.722 | ISO/IEC 10165-4:

- a) managed object class definition;
- b) template.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

Within the Managed Object definitions and GDMO templates the following abbreviations are used in the standard-name element of a document-identifier when making references to other documents:

DMI	CCITT Rec. X.721 (1992) ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992
GMI	ITU-T Rec. X.723 (1993) ISO/IEC 10165-5:1994

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following symbols and abbreviations:

DMI	Definition of Management Information
GDMO	Guidelines for the Definition of Managed Objects
MO	Managed Object(s)
Ph	Physical

PhC	Physical Connection
PHLM	Physical Layer Management
PhSAP	Physical Service Access Point
QOS	Quality of Service
SAP	Service Access Point

5 Elements of Physical Layer Management Information

5.1 Managed Object Hierarchy

5.1.1 Summary of managed objects

The following set of common managed objects are defined in this Recommendation | International Standard for the OSI Physical Layer:

- The Physical Subsystem Managed Object (see 5.3)
- The Physical Entity Managed Object (see 5.4)
- The Physical SAP Managed Object (see 5.5)
- The Data-circuit Managed Object (see 5.6)
- The Physical Connection Managed Object (see 5.7)

These Managed Objects represent OSI Management's view of those elements of an Open System which support the OSI Physical Service subject to OSI management operations. Other MOs may be defined under Physical Subsystem using these generic specifications.

5.1.2 Containment hierarchy

The containment hierarchy is illustrated in Figure 1. These objects are defined in detail in the following subclauses.

The physical subsystem MO is subordinate to the system MO and it represents the whole of the physical layer in an open system. Only one instance of the physical subsystem MO exists in an open system. One or more physical entity MO and physical SAP MO are contained in the physical subsystem MO. The physical entity MO represents the whole of the management aspect of the entity that executes the functions of the physical layer. The plural instances of the physical entity MO can exist in an open system. The data-circuit MO is generic managed object that represents the management aspect of the entity that executes the transmission of bits. The physical connection MO represents the management view of connections established using relaying functions.

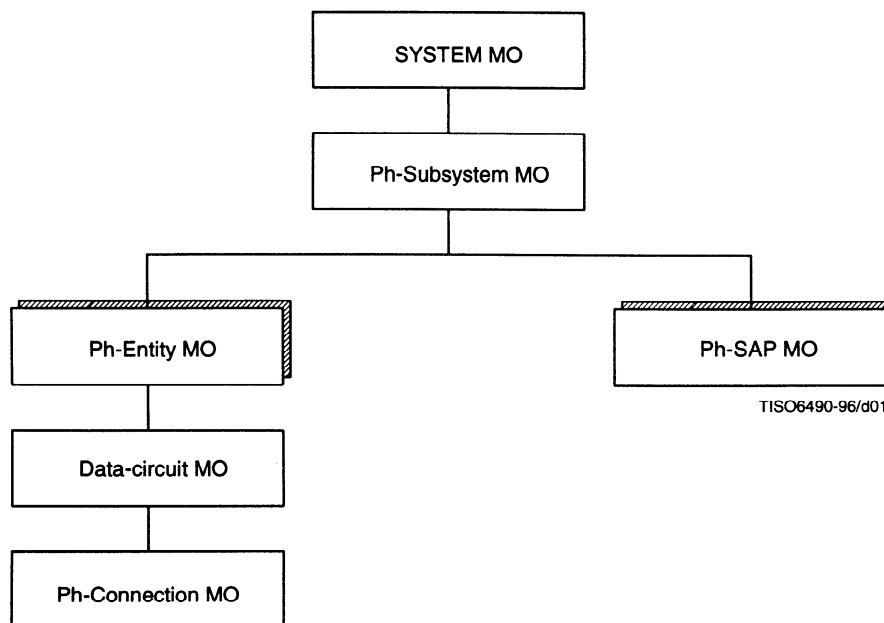


Figure 1 – Physical Layer Containment Hierarchy

5.1.3 Relationships

5.1.3.1 General

The use of Relationship attributes is illustrated by examples in Annex C. The following describes the individual relationship in more detail.

5.1.3.2 Physical entity

The physical entity MO has a localSapName attribute inherited from GMI:communicationsEntity. This attribute contains the local distinguished name(s) of SAP MO(s), representing the point at which services are provided to the entity.

5.1.3.3 SAP

There is a relationship between the physical SAP MO and the managed objects that represent the Data Link user entities that are using the SAP. This is represented by the userEntityNames attribute inherited from GMI:sap1.

5.1.3.4 Connections

There is a relationship between the physical connection MO and the managed objects that represents the Data Link connections.

5.1.4 Minimum Event Filtering Capabilities

The physical layer management definitions embodied in this Recommendation | International Standard imply the frequent, and possibly excessive generation of notifications during regular layer operation. These notifications are especially useful for effective fault management, where they facilitate the tracing and pinpointing of error situations. To avoid the excessive dissemination of these event reports under normal operating conditions, it is advisable for a managed system to have, as a minimum, the capability to perform discrimination based upon:

- a) the source managed object class;
- b) the object identifier values in the probable cause and specific problems field of communication alarms.

5.1.5 Use of Optional Fields

Where reference is made in this Recommendation | International Standard to ASN.1 syntax defined in ITU-T Rec. X.723 | ISO/IEC 10165-5 or CCITT Rec. X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2, only the following fields shall be employed:

- a) Those which are not OPTIONAL in the ASN.1 syntax.
- b) Those which are OPTIONAL, but whose use is explicitly required by this Recommendation | International Standard.
- c) Those which are OPTIONAL, but whose ASN.1 type is SET OF ManagementExtension.

The use of any other field is prohibited.

5.2 Common Physical Layer GDMO definitions

-- Behaviours

commonCreationDeletion-B BEHAVIOUR
DEFINED AS
 Managed object class imports the X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2 objectCreation and/or objectDeletion notifications. Used as follows:

objectCreation - Generated whenever an instance of the managed object class is created. Implementations may optionally include the sourceIndicator parameter in the notification.
 If creation occurred as a result of internal operation of the resource, the value 'resourceOperation' is used. If creation occurred in response to a management operation, the value 'managementOperation' is used. A value of 'unknown' may be returned if it is not possible to determine the source of the operation. None of the other optional parameters are used.

objectDeletion - Generated whenever an instance of the managed object class is deleted. Implementations may optionally include the sourceIndicator parameter in the notification.
 If deletion occurred as a result of internal operation of the

resource, the value 'resourceOperation' is used. If deletion occurred in response to a management operation, the value 'managementOperation' is used. A value of 'unknown' may be returned if it is not possible to determine the source of the operation. None of the other optional parameters are used.

commonDeactivateConnection-B BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS

Managed object class imports the X.723 | ISO/IEC 10165-5 deactivate action. The deactivate action causes the connection to be terminated. The termination should occur as rapidly as practical, but no particular time constraints are implied. Typically, this action simulates a disconnect request received across the service interface. If a more rapid means for terminating the connection exists, then this should be used. The termination shall occur in conformance to the protocol standard. The Managed Object remains in existence after completion of the deactivate action. It is subsequently deleted when the connection is terminated, in the same way as if the connection had been terminated by other means. A deactivate action may fail (with the ProcessingFailure response) if it is temporarily not possible to terminate the connection;

commonStateChange-B BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS

Managed object class imports the X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2 stateChange notification. Used to report the changes to the operationalState attribute, and where present, the administrativeState attribute. A single parameter set is included in the State change definition field. Only the (mandatory) attributeId and (optional) newAttributeValue parameters are used;

communicationsAlarm-B BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS

Managed object class imports the X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2 communicationsAlarm notification. Used to report the alarm principally associated with procedures and/or processes required to convey information from one point to another.

The probableCause parameter is set to the value lossOfSignal.

The perceivedSeverity parameter is set to the value Critical.

equipmentAlarm-B BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS

Managed object class imports the X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2 equipmentAlarm notification. Used to report the alarm principally associated with an equipment fault.

The probableCause parameter is set to the value datasetOrModemError.

The perceivedSeverity parameter is set to the value Major.

qualityofServiceAlarm-B BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS

Managed object class imports the X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2 qualityofServiceAlarm notification. Used to report the alarm principally associated with a degradation in the quality of a service.

The probableCause parameter is set to the value thresholdCrossed.

The perceivedSeverity parameter is set to the value Warning.

5.3 The Physical Layer Subsystem Managed Object

- There shall be exactly one of these managed objects within a system.
- It exists to provide a container for all managed objects in a system
- that relate to the operation of the Physical layer.

- The physicalSubsystem managed object cannot be created or deleted
- explicitly by management operation. It exists inherently in a system;
- created and deleted as part of system operation.

physicalSubsystem MANAGED OBJECT CLASS

DERIVED FROM "GMI":subsystem;

-- which is derived from "DMI":top

CHARACTERIZED BY physicalSubsystem-P PACKAGE
 ATTRIBUTES
 "GMI":subsystemId
 INITIAL VALUE PhLM.physicalSubsystemMOnameValue
 GET;;;
 REGISTERED AS {PHLM.moi physicalSubsystem(1)};

-- Name Bindings

physicalSubsystem-system NAME BINDING
 SUBORDINATE OBJECT CLASS physicalSubsystem AND SUBCLASSES;
 NAMED BY
 SUPERIOR OBJECT CLASS "DMI":system AND SUBCLASSES;
 WITH ATTRIBUTE "GMI":subsystemId;
 REGISTERED AS {PHLM.nboi physicalSubsystem-system(1)};

5.4 Physical Entity Managed Object

-- There may be multiple instances of these MOs within a system.
 -- These managed objects can not be created or deleted explicitly by
 -- management operation. They exist inherently in a system;
 -- created and deleted as part of system operation.

physicalEntity MANAGED OBJECT CLASS
 DERIVED FROM "GMI":communicationsEntity;
 CHARACTERIZED BY physicalEntity-P PACKAGE
 ATTRIBUTES
 physicalEntityTitles REPLACE-WITH-DEFAULT GET-REPLACE;
 ATTRIBUTE GROUPS
 "DMI":state,
 "DMI":operationalState;
 NOTIFICATIONS
 "DMI":stateChange;
 REGISTERED AS {PHLM.moi physicalEntity(2)};

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/2cd5e7b1-ad0b-4663-b510-2c699098f47a/iso-iec-13642-1996>

-- Name Bindings

-- IMPORT "GMI":communicationsEntity-subsystem NAME BINDING

physicalEntity-physicalSubsystem-Management NAME BINDING
 SUBORDINATE OBJECT CLASS physicalEntity AND SUBCLASSES;
 NAMED BY
 SUPERIOR OBJECT CLASS physicalSubsystem AND SUBCLASSES;
 WITH ATTRIBUTE "GMI":communicationsEntityId;
 REGISTERED AS {PHLM.nboi physicalEntity-physicalSubsystem(2)};

-- Attributes

physicalEntityTitles ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTES SYNTAX PhLM.PhysicalEntityTitle;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;
 DEFINED AS The set of Physical Entity Titles which unambiguously
 identify the Physical Entity in an End or Intermediate System.
 The value may be entered by a system management operation or
 it may be derived by some local means.
 REGISTERED AS {PHLM.aoi physicalEntityTitles (1)};

5.5 Physical Service Access Point Managed Object

-- Physical SAP MO class is used to represent a service access point where the
 -- interactions between the physical service user and the physical service
 -- provider take place.
 -- phSAP managed objects are created automatically as part of system
 -- operation when a Physical layer user requests and is granted use
 -- of the Physical layer services. The mechanism by which this happens
 -- is system-specific and not subject to OSI standardization.