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Terminalska oprema (TE) – Identifikator terminalskih zmožnosti sistema Videotex (TFI)

Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex Terminal Facility Identifier (TFI)

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Foreword

This third edition of ETS 300 076 was produced by the Terminal Equipment (TE) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This third edition is intended to supersede the 1992 version of this ETS which was adopted in Autumn 1992. It takes into account the introduction of both the photographic and the audio syntax described in ETS 300 177 [6] and ETS 300 149 [7] respectively, as well as the Videotex enhanced Man Machine Interface (VEMMI) defined in ETS 300 382 [30].

This ETS describes the Terminal Facility Identifier (TFI) which may be used to ascertain the capabilities of either a physical Videotex terminal or another Videotex service. This ETS is one of an integrated package of seven ETSs covering various aspects of Videotex which comprises:

ETS 300 072	Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex presentation layer protocol Videotex presentation layer data syntax
ETS 300 073	Videotex presentation layer data syntax; Geometric display (CEPT Recommendation T/TE 06-02, Edinburgh 1988)
ETS 300 074	Videotex presentation layer data syntax transparent data; (CEPT Recommendation T/TE 06-03, Edinburgh 1988)
ETS 300 075	Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex processable data
ETS 300 177	Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex Photographic Syntax
ETS 300 149	Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex Audio syntax
ETS 300 382	Terminal Equipment (TE); Videotex Enhanced Man Machine Interface service (VEMMI).

Proposed transposition dates	
Date of latest announcement of this ETS (doa):	31st March 1995
Date of latest publication of new National Standard or endorsement of this ETS (dop/e):	30th September 1995
Date of withdrawal of any conflicting National Standard (dow):	30th September 1995

Introduction

The Terminal Facility Identifier (TFI) may be used to ascertain the capabilities of a "terminal" (where a terminal may actually be a physical terminal or another Videotex service). Videotex terminals have not all been designed to support all coding techniques; for example, photographic and audio, or support of different types of local facilities such as telesoftware or various types of modems. In addition, a specific terminal may support one or more of the defined base data syntaxes DS I, DS II or DS III. The TFI may be used to determine:

- each of the national or regional Videotex services;
- the terminal profile and additional terminal capabilities;
- to which parts of the Service Reference Model (SRM) the terminal conforms;
- the current profile and capabilities of the terminal.

1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies the data syntax to be used by Videotex services for terminal capabilities identification.

This ETS is applicable to both the Videotex service and the attached Videotex terminals. Those terminals may be connected to the Videotex service via the Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) or the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). Connection of terminals to other networks is for further study.

It also applies to any equipment (e.g. another Videotex service) which acts as a Videotex terminal.

2 Normative references

This ETS incorporates by dated or undated reference, provisions from other publications. These normative references are cited at the appropriate places in the text and the publications are listed hereafter. For dated references, subsequent amendments to or revisions of any of these publications apply to this ETS only when incorporated in it by amendment or revision. For undated references the latest edition of the publication referred to applies.

[1] ITU-T Recommendation T.101 (1993): "International interworking for videotex services".

[2] ETS 300 072 (1990): "Terminal Equipment (TE) - Videotex presentation layer protocol - Videotex presentation layer data syntax".

[3] ETS 300 073 (1990): "Videotex presentation layer protocol - Geometric Display (CEPT Recommendation T/TE 06-02, Edinburgh 1988)".

[4] ETS 300 074 (1990): "Videotex presentation layer protocol - Transparent data (CEPT Recommendation T/TE 06-03, Edinburgh 1988)".

[5] ETS 300 075 (1990): "Terminal Equipment (TE) - Videotex processable data".

[6] ETS 300 177: "Terminal Equipment (TE) - Videotex - Photographic syntax".

[7] ETS 300 149: "Terminal Equipment (TE) - Videotex - Audio syntax".

[8] CCITT Recommendation G.711 (1988): "Pulse Code Modulation of voice frequencies".

[9] CCITT Recommendation G.721 (1988): "32 kbit/s adaptive differential pulse code modulation (ADPCM)".

[10] CCITT Recommendation G.722 (1988): "7 kHz audio-coding within 64 kbit/s".

[11] CCITT Recommendation G.723 (1988): "Extensions of Recommendation G.721 adaptive differential pulse code modulation to 20 and 40 kbit/s for digital circuit multiplication equipment application".

[12] CCITT Recommendation J.41 (1988): "Characteristics of equipment for the coding of analogue high quality sound programme signals for transmission on 384 kbit/s channels".

[13] CCITT Recommendation J.42 (1988): "Characteristics of equipment for the coding of analogue medium quality sound programme signals for transmission on 384 kbit/s channels".

[14] I-ETS 300 036: "European digital cellular telecommunications system (phase 1) - Full-rate speech transcoding (GSM 06.10)".

[15] CCITT Recommendation V.21 (1988): "300 bits per second duplex modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network".

[16] CCITT Recommendation V.22 (1988): "1200 bits per second duplex modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network and on point-to-point 2-wire leased telephone-type circuits".

[17] CCITT Recommendation V.22 bis (1988): "2400 bits per second duplex modem using the frequency division technique standardized for use on the general switched telephone network and on point-to-point 2-wire leased telephone-type circuits".

[18] CCITT Recommendation V.23 (1988): "600/1200 bits per second modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network".

[19] CCITT Recommendation V.26 bis (1988): "2400/1200 bits per second modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network".

[20] CCITT Recommendation V.26 ter (1988): "2400 bits per second duplex modem using the echo cancellation technique standardized for use on the general switched telephone network and on point-to-point 2-wire leased telephone-type circuits".

[21] CCITT Recommendation V.27 ter (1988): "4800/2400 bits per second modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network".

[22] CCITT Recommendation V.29 (1988): "9600 bits per second modem standardized for use on point-to-point 4-wire leased telephone-type circuits".

[23] CCITT Recommendation V.32 (1988): "A family of 2-wire, duplex modems operating at data signalling rates of up to 9600 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased telephone-type circuits".

[24] CCITT Recommendation V.32 bis (1991): "A duplex modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 14 400 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased point to point 2-wire telephone type circuits".

[25] CCITT Recommendation V.17 (1990): "Recommendation for a 2-wire modem for facsimile applications with rates up to 14 400 bit/s".

[26] CCITT Recommendation H.221 (1988): "Frame structure of a 64 kbit/s channel in audio-visual teleservices".

[27] CCITT Recommendation V.42 (1988): "Error correcting procedures for DCEs using asynchronous to synchronous conversion".

[28] CCITT Recommendation V.42 bis (1990): "Data compression procedures for data circuit-terminating equipment (DCE) using error correcting procedures".

[29] ISO/IEC 11172-3 (1993): "Information technology - Coding of moving pictures and associated audio for digital storage media at up to about 1,5 Mbit/s - Audio part".

[30] ETS 300 382 (1994): "Terminal Equipment (TE) - Videotex Enhanced Man Machine Interface service (VEMMI)".

[31] CCITT Recommendation T.4 (1992): "Standardization of group 3 facsimile apparatus for document transmission".

[32] CCITT Recommendation T.6 (1988): "Facsimile coding schemes and coding control functions for group 4 facsimile apparatus".

[33] ITU-T Recommendation V.34 (1994): "A modem operating at data signalling rates of up to 28 800 bits for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased point-to-point 2-wire telephone-type circuits".

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETS, the following definitions apply:

capability: Coding method described by the Videotex data syntax and supported by a given Videotex terminal.

data syntax: Videotex coding technique as described in ITU-T Recommendation T.101 [1].

facility: See "capability".

profile: Consistent subset of the Service Reference Model (SRM).

service reference model: List of functionalities a terminal should comply with.

videotex host computer: The computer (or network of computers provided by a single party) on which one or more applications are implemented and/or one or more of the Videotex service facilities are provided (CCITT Recommendation F.300).

4 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this ETS, the following abbreviations apply:

DRCS	Dynamically Redefinable Character Set
DS I	Data Syntax according to ITU-T Recommendation T.101 [1], annex B
DS II	Data Syntax according to ITU-T Recommendation T.101 [1], annex C
DS III	Data Syntax according to ITU-T Recommendation T.101 [1], annex D
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
PSTN	Public Switched Telephone Network
PDE	Presentation Data Element
SRM	Service Reference Model
TFI	Terminal Facility Identifier
US	Unit Separator
VPCE	Videotex Presentation Control Element
VPDE	Videotex Presentation Data Element
VEMMI	Videotex Enhanced Man Machine Interface

5 Overview

The Videotex data syntax allows for the use of a variety of different coding techniques (text, mosaics, graphics, audio, photographic pictures, etc...).

The Videotex terminals have not all been designed to support all the possible coding techniques; some of them are unable to display graphic or photographic images, to output audio information. Some others partly support such facilities. Some facilities are grouped together in order to establish a so called "Videotex profile" which represents a coherent and consistent set of functionalities and, therefore, is intended to be supported by a large population of terminals.

In addition, terminals may be connected to different networks, use different modems, etc...

To maximize the chance of successful communication, the Videotex host computer may ask the terminal about the capabilities it supports.

The terminal may answer indicating:

- either the data syntax and the profile(s);
- or the precise list of facilities it supports.

The coding is described in clause 6 below and the formal description of the terminal response is given in clause 8.