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AMENDMENT 2
1998-12-15

**Information technology — Open Systems
Interconnection — Session service
definition**

**AMENDMENT 2: Nested connections
functional unit**

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*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — Définition du service de session*

AMENDEMENT 2: Unité fonctionnelle de connexions nichée

ISO/IEC 8326:1996/Amd 2:1998

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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.

Amendment 2 to ISO/IEC 8326:1996 was prepared by ITU-T (as ITU-T Rec. X.215/Amd.2) and was adopted, under a special “fast-track procedure”, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. X.215/Amd.2.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION –
SESSION SERVICE DEFINITIONAMENDMENT 2
Nested connections functional unit

1) New subclauses 3.3.12 and 3.3.13

Add after 3.3.11:

3.3.12 nested session connection: A session connection which is logically embedded within an existing session connection.

3.3.13 nested session exception: A condition which occurs if, as a result of discard by an enclosing session protocol machine, session protocol data units for a nested session connection are discarded.

2) New subclause 7.7

*Add a new subclause 7.7:***7.7 Nested session connections**

A pair of session service users may communicate using a single session connection, or may choose to establish additional session connections nested within the outermost connection (or within each other) to any depth.

The provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard apply independently to each such connection, except where stated otherwise, with each connection independently determining at connection establishment time the session functional units that are available on that connection.

The initiator of an outer-level session connection can initiate nested connections provided use of the nested connection functional unit has been negotiated on the immediately enclosing session connection, and provided there are no more than 126 nested session connections currently established (by the initiator) on this outer-level connection.

The acceptor of an outer-level session connection can initiate nested connections provided use of the nested connection functional unit has been negotiated on the immediately enclosing session connection, and provided there are no more than 127 nested session connections currently established (by the acceptor) on this outer-level connection.

Interactions between connections that are nested within an outermost connection are as follows:

- a) All such connections are carried on a single transport connection, and the sequencing rules of 11.3 apply no matter what connection the primitives are issued on.
- b) Services provided on connections that are nested (at any level) within a common parent, but are not nested within each other, never disrupt each others services. Flow on such connections can, however, be blocked by flow control exercised on other such connections.
- c) Services provided on connections that contain nested connections can disrupt services on the nested connections, and may cause exception reports or aborting on those connections. Disrupting services on outer connections are not blocked by flow control exercised on an inner nested connection.
- d) All services (including connection establishment) for a nested connection can be invoked only if all enclosing connections permit the invocation of the data transfer service.
- e) If an outer connection is terminated (by orderly release or by an abort), any nested connection that has not yet been terminated receives a provider abort.

NOTE – The above rules give maximum choice to designers, providing a clear differentiation between use of wholly separate session connections (no sequencing), use of parallel nested connections (sequenced, potentially mutually blocking, but not disruptive), use of nested connections (sequenced, the outer is not blocked but can be disruptive, and retains control of all activity).

3) Clause 8

Add after the first paragraph:

The Session Connection service can also be used to establish nested session connections within an already established session connection.

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4) Subclause 8.3

Add at the end of this subclause:

If a session connection is released, all nested connections are released by the provider-initiated abort service.

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5) New subclause 9.1.15

Add after 9.1.14:

9.1.15 Nested connections functional unit

The nested connections functional unit supports the establishment of nested session connections. If this functional unit is not selected the connection establishment service cannot be used on an existing connection.

6) Subclause 11.3

Add at the end of this subclause:

The above sequencing rules apply to all primitives issued on any connection that is nested within the same outermost session connection, even if two such primitives occur on different connections in the set.

7) Subclause 12.1.1

Add at the end of this subclause:

This service also allows the establishment of nested session connections which may have different session connection parameters from those of the parent connection.

8) Subclause 12.1.2

In Table 9, change the M for Calling Session Address, Called Session Address, and Responding Session Address to C.

9) Subclauses 12.1.2.2, 12.1.2.3 and 12.1.2.4

Add at the end of each of 12.1.2.2, 12.1.2.3 and 12.1.2.4:

The parameter is mandatory except when the connect service is used to establish a nested session connection, when it shall be absent.

10) Subclause 12.1.2.7

Add a new item n) to this subclause:

- n) nested connections functional unit.

11) Subclause 13.11.2

Add a new item c) to this subclause:

- c) disrupted service (this only occurs on a nested connection).

12) Subclause 14.3.2

Add new items b) and c) to this subclause and rename existing b) through d) as d) through f):

- b) containing connection released (this only occurs on a nested connection);
- c) disrupted service (this only occurs on a nested connection);

13) Subclause 15.2

Add at the end of the sentence in this subclause:

... except that services on a nested session connection can only be invoked if all enclosing connections permit the invocation of the data transfer service.

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14) Subclause A.1

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Add at the end of this subclause:

A request or response primitive on a nested session connection (including an S-CONNECT request or response establishing such a connection) can occur only if the following apply:

- a) it is permitted by the state table for that connection; and
- b) the state table for all enclosing connections permit an SDTreq event.

An indication or confirm primitive on a nested connection (including an S-CONNECT indication or confirm establishing such a connection) will occur only if the following apply:

- a) it is permitted by the state table for that connection; and
- b) the state table for all enclosing connections permit an SDTind event.