



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
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Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Signalling System No.7; ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface; Part 32: Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for basic services

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European Standard (Telecommunications series)

**Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN);
Signalling System No.7;
ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface;
Part 32: Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP)
specification for basic services**

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ETSI

650 Route des Lucioles
F-06921 Sophia Antipolis Cedex - FRANCE

Tel.: +33 4 92 94 42 00 Fax: +33 4 93 65 47 16

Siret N° 348 623 562 00017 - NAF 742 C
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Contents

Intellectual Property Rights	4
Foreword.....	4
1 Scope	6
2 References	6
3 Definitions and abbreviations.....	7
3.1 Definitions	7
3.2 Abbreviations	8
4 Implementation under test and test methods	9
4.1 Identification of the system and implementation under test	9
4.2 ATM and testing configuration for ISUP v3	10
4.2.1 Intermediate exchanges.....	11
4.2.2 Local exchanges.....	12
4.2.3 Master-slave aspects in the test configuration	14
5 Conventions used within the ATS.....	15
5.1 Test suite parameters, constants and variables	15
5.2 Test case variables.....	15
5.3 ASP constraints	15
5.4 Timers	15
5.5 Test suite operations.....	15
5.6 Aliases	15
5.7 Test case and step identifiers.....	16
5.8 Constraints.....	16
5.9 Dynamic behaviour part	16
5.10 Pre-test conditions	17
6 Test Suite Structure (TSS).....	18
7 Test purposes (TP)	20
7.1 Introduction	20
7.1.1 Test purpose (TP) naming convention.....	20
7.1.2 Source of test purpose definition	21
7.1.3 Test purpose structure.....	21
7.2 Test purposes for the basic call	22
7.2.1 CSSV: Circuit supervision and signalling supervision	22
7.2.2 NCS: Normal call setup ordinary speech calls.....	55
7.2.3 NCR Normal call release	63
7.2.4 UCS: Unsuccessful call setup	65
7.2.5 AS: Abnormal situations.....	66
7.2.6 SCS: Special call setup	69
7.2.7 BS: Bearer services.....	76
7.2.8 CUF: Congestion and user flow control	83
7.2.9 EC: Echo control.....	84
7.2.10 TAR: Temporary alternate routing	90
7.2.11 HOP: Hop Counter Procedure	91
7.2.12 CALLCOL: Call Collect Request Procedure.....	92
7.2.13 N x 64 k: N x 64 kbit connection type	93
8 Test coverage.....	104
8.1 General remarks	104
Bibliography	105
History	106

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Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Services and Protocols for Advanced Networks (SPAN).

The present document is part 32 of a multi-part standard covering the ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface, as identified below:

- Part 1: "Basic services";
- Part 2: "ISDN supplementary services";
- Part 3: "Calling Line Identification Presentation (CLIP) supplementary service";
- Part 4: "Calling Line Identification Restriction (CLIR) supplementary service";
- Part 5: "Connected Line Identification Presentation (COLP) supplementary service";
- Part 6: "Connected Line Identification Restriction (COLR) supplementary service";
- Part 7: "Terminal Portability (TP) supplementary service";
- Part 8: "User-to-User Signalling (UUS) supplementary service";
- Part 9: "Closed User Group (CUG) supplementary service";
- Part 10: "Subaddressing (SUB) supplementary service";
- Part 11: "Malicious Call Identification (MCID) supplementary service";
- Part 12: "Conference Call, add-on (CONF) supplementary service";
- Part 14: "Explicit Call Transfer (ECT) supplementary service";
- Part 15: "Diversion supplementary services";
- Part 16: "Call Hold (HOLD) supplementary service";
- Part 17: "Call Waiting (CW) supplementary service";
- Part 18: "Completion of Calls to Busy Subscriber (CCBS) supplementary service";
- Part 19: "Three party (3PTY) supplementary service";
- Part 20: "Completion of Calls on No Reply (CCNR) supplementary service";
- Part 31: "Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification for basic services";
- Part 32: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for basic services";**

- Part 33: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for basic services";
- Part 34: "Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification for supplementary services";
- Part 35: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for supplementary services";
- Part 36: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for supplementary services".

NOTE: Part 13 and 21 to 30 have not been issued.

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1 Scope

The present document contains the validation (conformance) test specification for ISUP'97 basic call control and signalling procedures defined in ITU-T Recommendation Q.764 [13] as endorsed by EN 300 356-1 [2]. The present document applies only to exchanges having implemented the ISUP v3 protocol specification. It is applicable for validation testing of all types of exchanges as defined in the ISUP v3 protocol specification. Note that the compatibility tests are covered by ITU-T Recommendation Q.784.1 [10].

The main text part of the present document presents the requirements regarding the chosen test method, conventions used within the ATS, the test suite structure and the test purposes (TSS&TP) for ISUP v3 basic call control procedures.

EN 300 356-31 [3] presents the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statements (PICS) ISUP v3 basic call control procedures and EN 300 356-33 [4] presents the actual ATS, which is delivered in electronic form only, and the Protocol Conformance Test Report (PCTR).

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

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- SIST EN 300 356-32 V3.0.4:2005
- [1] ETSI EN 300 008-1 (V1.3): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Signalling System No.7; Message Transfer Part (MTP) to support international interconnection; Part 1: Protocol specification [ITU-T Recommendations Q.701, Q.702, Q.703, Q.704, Q.705, Q.706, Q.707 and Q.708 modified]".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 356-1 (V3.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Signalling System No.7; ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface; Part 1: Basic services [ITU-T Recommendations Q.761 to Q.764 (1997), modified]".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 356-31 (V3.0): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Signalling System No.7; ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface; Part 31: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification for basic services".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 356-33 (V3.0): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Signalling System No.7; ISDN User Part (ISUP) version 3 for the international interface; Part 33: Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for basic services".
- [5] ISO/IEC 9646-1: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 1: General concepts".
- [6] ISO/IEC 9646-3: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN)".
- [7] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements".
- [8] ITU-T Recommendation E.164: "The international public telecommunication numbering plan".
- [9] ITU-T Recommendation Q.767: "Application of the ISDN user part of CCITT signalling system No. 7 for international ISDN interconnections".

- [10] ITU-T Recommendation Q.784.1: "ISUP basic call test specification: Validation and compatibility for ISUP'92 and Q.767 protocols".
- [11] ITU-T Recommendation Q.784.2 (1997): "ISUP basic call test specification: Abstract test suite for ISUP'92 basic call control procedures".
- [12] ITU-T Recommendation Q.784.3: "ISUP '97 Basic call control procedures, test suite structure and test purposes (TSS & TP)".
- [13] ITU-T Recommendation Q.764: "Signaling System No. 7 - ISDN user part signaling procedures".
- [14] ITU-T Recommendation Q.762: "Signaling System No. 7 - ISDN user part general functions of messages and signals".
- [15] ITU-T Recommendation Q.707: "Testing and maintenance".
- [16] ITU-T Recommendation Q.763: "Signalling System No. 7 - ISDN user part format and codes".
- [17] ITU-T Recommendation Q.724: "Specifications of Signalling System No.7 - Telephone user part".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the following terms and definitions apply:

- terms defined in ISDN User Part (ISUP) reference specification;
- terms defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], ISO/IEC 9646-3 [6] and in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [7].

In particular, the following terms apply: [SIST EN 300 356-32 V3.0.4:2005](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/a620c822-8e43-412b-8182-c9ad-f218/d/sist-en-300-356-32-v3-0-4-2005)

Abstract Test Case (ATC): complete and independent specification of the actions required to achieve a specific test purpose, defined at the level of abstraction of a particular Abstract Test Method, starting in a stable testing state and ending in a stable testing state (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.3)

Abstract Test Method (ATM): description of how an IUT is to be tested, given at an appropriate level of abstraction to make the description independent of any particular realization of a Means of Testing, but with enough detail to enable abstract test cases to be specified for this method (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.5)

Abstract Test Suite (ATS): test suite composed of abstract test cases (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.6)

Implementation Under Test (IUT): implementation of one or more OSI protocols in an adjacent user/provider relationship, being part of a real open system which is to be studied by testing (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.43)

ISDN number: number conforming to the numbering and structure specified in ITU-T Recommendation E.164 [8]

Means of Testing (MOT): combination of equipment and procedures that can perform the derivation, selection, parameterization and execution of test cases, in conformance with a reference standardized ATS, and can produce a conformance log (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.54)

PICS proforma: document, in the form of a questionnaire, which when completed for an implementation or system becomes the PICS

PIXIT proforma: document, in the form of a questionnaire, which when completed for the IUT becomes the PIXIT

Point of Control and Observation (PCO): point within a testing environment where the occurrence of test events is to be controlled and observed, as defined in an Abstract Test Method (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.64)

Pre-test condition: setting or state in the IUT which cannot be achieved by providing stimulus from the test environment

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS): statement made by the supplier of a protocol claimed to conform to a given specification, stating which capabilities have been implemented (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.39 and subclause 3.3.80)

Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT): statement made by a supplier or implementer of an IUT (protocol) which contains or references all of the information related to the IUT and its testing environment, which will enable the test laboratory to run an appropriate test suite against the IUT (see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.41 and subclause 3.3.81)

System Under Test (SUT): real open system in which the IUT resides (see [ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5], subclause 3.3.103)

User: access protocol entity at the User side of the user-network interface where a T reference point or coincident S and T reference point applies

3.2 Abbreviations

The ISUP message acronyms can be found in table 2 of ITU-T Recommendation Q.762 [14] as endorsed by EN 300 356-1 [2].

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ACH	Access signalling PCO - (D-channel)
APH	Access physical circuit PCO - (B-channel)
ASP	Abstract Service Primitive
ATC	Abstract Test Case
ATM	Abstract Test Method
ATS	Abstract Test Suite
CAB	PCO for AB circuits
CAC	PCO for AC circuits
CIC	Circuit Identification Code
CntrlE	Controlling Exchange
DLE	Destination Local Exchange
DSS1	Digital Subscriber System No. 1
ICS	Implementation Conformance Statement
InclE	Implementing International Exchange
IntermE	Intermediate Exchange
ISC	International Switching Centre
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
ISUP	ISDN User Part
IUT	Implementation Under Test
ITE	International Transit Exchange
LAB	PCO for signalling link AB
LAC	PCO for signalling link AC
LAPD	Link Access Protocol for the D-channel
LT	Lower Tester
MOT	Means Of Testing
MMI	Man Machine Interface
MNT	Maintenance PCO
MTC	Main Test Component
MTP	Message Transfer Part
NNI	Network-network interface
NTE	National Transit Exchange
OLE	Originating Local Exchange
OPR	Operator PCO
OutIE	Outgoing International Exchange
PCO	Point of Control and Observation
PCT	Parallel Test Component
PCTR	Protocol Conformance Test Report
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PIXIT	Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing
PTC	Parallel Test Component

SCCP	Signalling Connection Control Part
SCS	System Conformance Statement
SP	Signalling Point
SS7	Signalling System N°7
SUT	System Under Test
TP	Test Purpose
Type A	Type A exchange
Type B	Type B exchange
TCP	Test Co-ordination Procedures
TSS	Test Suite Structure
TSS&TP	Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes
TTCN	Tree and Tabular Combined Notation
UNI	User-network interface
UT	Upper Tester

4 Implementation under test and test methods

4.1 Identification of the system and implementation under test

The system under test (SUT) is an exchange.

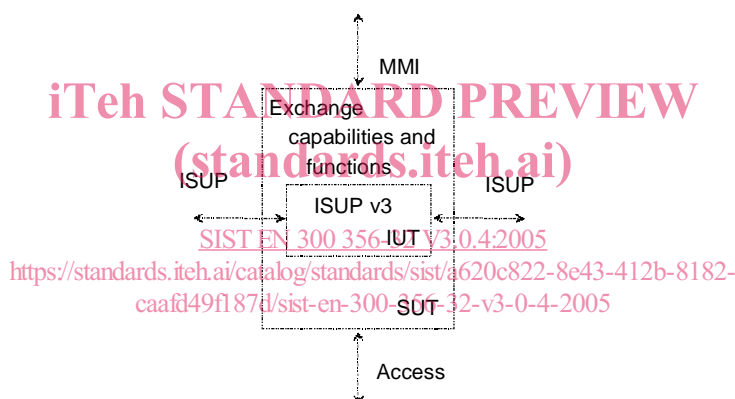


Figure 1: Exchange as SUT

The implementation under test (IUT) is the ISUP v3 implementation in this exchange, as shown in figure 1.

The aim of the ISUP implementation is to assure capabilities and functions for circuit and signalling supervision on one hand and for call handling on the other.

Circuit supervision is done mainly through the MMI (man machine interface) of the exchange. The MMI interface is implementation dependent and thus not standardized.

The effects of signalling procedures of the ISDN User Part can be observed on the NNI (network-network interface), on the circuits controlled by the ISUP. The ISUP signalling protocol can be observed on the SS7 link on the NNI.

The ISUP implementation will in some exchanges have to interwork with the access signalling system on the UNI (user-network interface) and involve call handling in order to establish end-to-end connections.

From the ISUP reference standard several types of exchanges (or roles) can be identified as presented in figure 2.

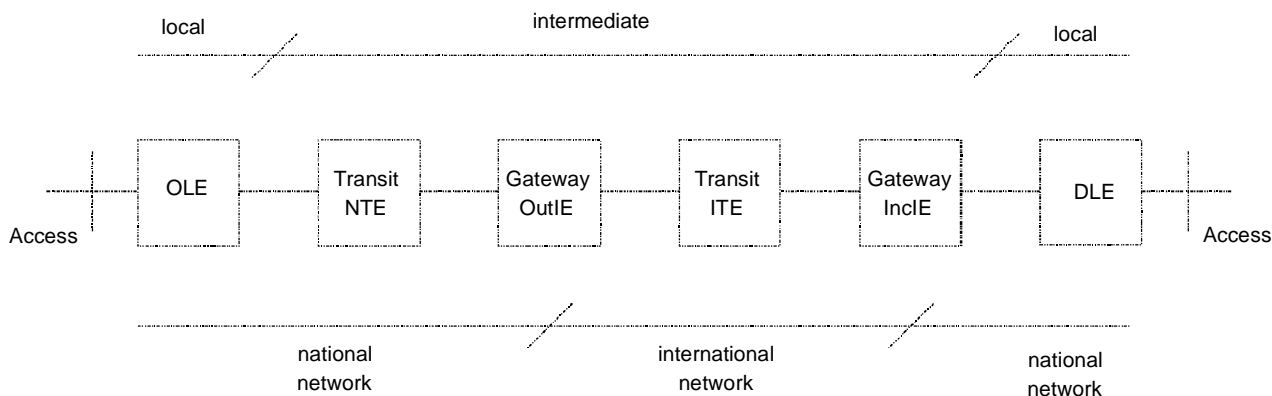


Figure 2: Roles of exchanges

The exchanges can be divided in two main groups according to their functionality: local exchanges, where calls originate and terminate, and intermediate exchanges, with transit functionality. Local exchanges are national, i.e. belong to a national network. Intermediate exchanges are national or international. The international intermediate exchanges which permit access to the international network are the gateway exchanges (incoming and outgoing), also called ISCs - international switching centres.

The roles of the exchanges are summarized in table 1:

Table 1: Roles of exchanges

		Local Exchange		Intermediate Exchange	
		National	International	National	International
Originating Local Exchange	Type A	OLE			
Transit Exchange	Type B	NTE		ITE	
Incoming/Gateway Exchange	Type A			InclE	
Outgoing/Gateway Exchange	Type A			OutIE	
Destination Local Exchange	Type A	DLE			

4.2 ATM and testing configuration for ISUP v3

The Abstract Test Method (ATM) chosen for the ISUP v3 testing specification is the distributed multiparty test method. The ATM is defined at an appropriate level of abstraction so that the test cases may be specified appropriately, without adding restrictions to the implementation under test. The testing architectures are described in the following subclauses.

The ATS is written in concurrent TTCN.

4.2.1 Intermediate exchanges

The configuration proposed for testing intermediate exchanges is shown in figure 3. In order to test the protocol and functionality of transit and gateway exchanges one needs to consider the incoming and outgoing side of the SUT.

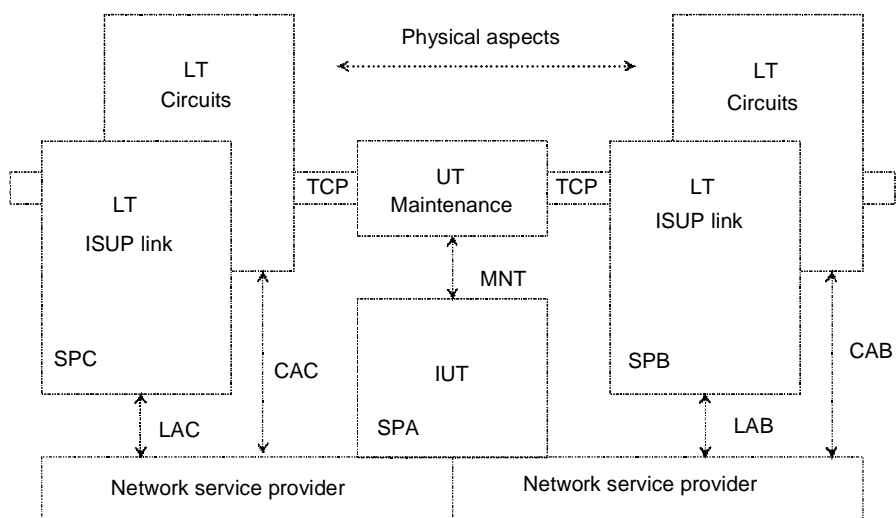


Figure 3: ISUP test method for intermediate exchanges

The IUT is observed and controlled from two ISUP links with associated circuits. The points of control and observation (PCO) are labelled LAB and CAB on one side, and LAC and CAC on the other.

The LAB and LAC PCOs are used by the lower testers (LT) for controlling the ISUP signalling link, whereas the CAB and CAC PCOs are used by the lower testers for observing circuit related events, such as connectivity, echo control check, alerting tone, etc.

The ISUP PDUs to be sent and observed on the LAB PCO side allow for PDU constraints to be specified and coded down to the bit-level.

The MNT PCO is used by the upper tester (UT) to control and observe the maintenance functions of the exchange.

The underlying network service provider is the Message Transfer Part (MTP) protocol as specified in EN 300 008-1 [1] and ITU-T Recommendations Q.707 [15] as endorsed by EN 300 008-1 [1].

Figure 5 presents a multiparty testing configuration for local exchanges. In this figure each tester has a single PCO. The PCO for the access uses the underlying access service provider (e.g. LAPD, in case of DSS1) for observing access events and stimulating the ISUP via the access. The ISUP implementation (IUT) cannot be tested without involving the user-network interface (UNI).

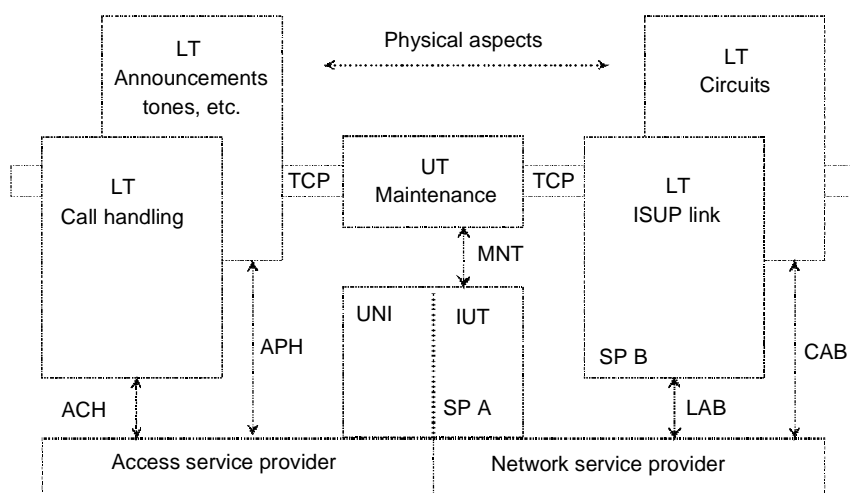


Figure 5: ISUP test method for originating/destination exchanges

On the right side there are two PCOs as in the test configuration presented in the previous subclause. The LAB PCO is used by the LT controlling the ISUP signalling link, whereas the CAB PCO is used by another LT controlling the traffic channels (for observing circuit related events, such as connectivity, echo control check, alerting tone, etc.).

The ISUP PDUs to be sent and observed on the LAB PCO side allow for PDU constraints to be specified and coded down to the bit level.

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The MNT PCO is used by the Upper Tester to control and observe the maintenance functions of the exchange.

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On the access side there are two PCOs and two LTs similar to the ones on network side. The ACH PCO is used to observe and control the Call Handling events, whereas the APH is used to control and observe physical aspects (e.g. tones and announcements).

The access PDUs to be sent and observed on the ACH PCO are chosen at an appropriate level of abstraction. For the access ASPs DSS1-like, primitive names have been used, whereas access PDU constraints have not been coded to the bit level. The access aspects cannot be left out for local exchanges, widening in this respect to some extent the scope of the ISUP testing.