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Digitalno omrežje z integriranimi storitvami (ISDN) - Medsebojno vplivanje dopolnilne storitve - Protokol digitalne naročniške signalizacije št. 1 (DSS1) - 6. del: Abstraktni preskusni niz (ATS) in delna dodatna informacija za preskušanje izvedbe protokola (PIXIT) - Proforma specifikacija za omrežje

Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Supplementary service interactions; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 6: Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the network

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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 6 of a multi-part deliverable covering the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol specification for the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) supplementary service interactions, as described below:

Part 1: "Protocol specification";

Part 2: "Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification";

Part 3: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the user";

Part 4: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the user";

Part 5: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the network";

Part 6: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the network".

National transposition dates	
Date of adoption of this EN:	3 November 2000
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1 Scope

The present document specifies the Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma for the Network side of the T reference point or coincident S and T reference point (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation I.411 [10]) of implementations conforming to the stage three standard for the supplementary service interactions for the pan-European Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) by means of the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol, EN 300 195-1 [1].

EN 300 195-5 [3] specifies the Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) related to this ATS and partial PIXIT proforma specification. Other parts specify the TSS&TP and the ATS and partial PIXIT proforma for the User side of the T reference point or coincident S and T reference point of implementations conforming to EN 300 195-1 [1].

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.

[1] ETSI EN 300 195-1: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Supplementary service interactions; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 1: Protocol specification".

[2] ETSI EN 300 195-2: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Supplementary service interactions; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 2: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification".

[3] ETSI EN 300 195-5: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Supplementary service interactions; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 5: Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the network".

[4] ETSI EN 300 196-1: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Generic functional protocol for the support of supplementary services; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 1: Protocol specification".

[5] ISO/IEC 9646-1: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 1: General concepts".

[6] ISO/IEC 9646-2: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification".

[7] ISO/IEC 9646-3: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN)".

[8] ISO/IEC 9646-4: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 4: Test realization".

[9] ISO/IEC 9646-5: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process".

[10] ITU-T Recommendation I.411 (1993): "ISDN user-network interfaces - references configurations".

[11] ITU-T Recommendation X.209 (1988): "Specification of basic encoding rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)".

[12] ETSI EN 300 195-4: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Supplementary service interactions; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 4: Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the user".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

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

Abstract Test Suite (ATS): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Implementation Under Test (IUT): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Lower Tester (LT): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Point of Control and Observation (PCO): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

PICS proforma: see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

PIXIT proforma: see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

System Under Test (SUT): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

Upper Tester (UT): see ISO/IEC 9646-1 [5]

3.2 Abbreviations

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

ASP	Abstract Service Primitive
ATM	Abstract Test Method
ATS	Abstract Test Suite
BER	Basic Encoding Rules
ExTS	Executable Test Suite
FIE	Facility Information Element
IUT	Implementation Under Test
LT	Lower Tester
MOT	Means Of Testing
PCO	Point of Control and Observation
PCTR	Protocol Conformance Test Report
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PIXIT	Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing
SUT	System Under Test
TP	Test Purpose
TTCN	Tree and Tabular Combined Notation
UT	Upper Tester

4 Abstract Test Method (ATM)

4.1 Description of ATM used

The requirement for testing the network IUT is to focus on the behaviour of the network IUT at the user-network interface where a T reference point or coincident S and T reference point applies. Thus the IUT is the network DSS1 protocol entity at a particular user-network interface and is not the whole network.

It is possible to specify an ATS based on a Single party (remote) test method for such an IUT. However, it is considered that an ATS based on such an approach is of limited use as the only way to specify IUT generated PDUs is to use the "implicit send" statement. Many users of such an ATS would replace the "implicit send" statements with descriptions of the behaviour at other interfaces.

An ATS based on a multi-party test method is considered to be more useful in that it is closer to how a real test suite would be constructed. Such a test method specifies behaviour at multiple network interfaces. One very important limitation here is that tests are focussed on one particular interface. Thus the test system is made up one Main Test Component (MTC) and one or more Parallel Test Components (PTC), see figure 1.

4.2 Conventions for test components and PCOs

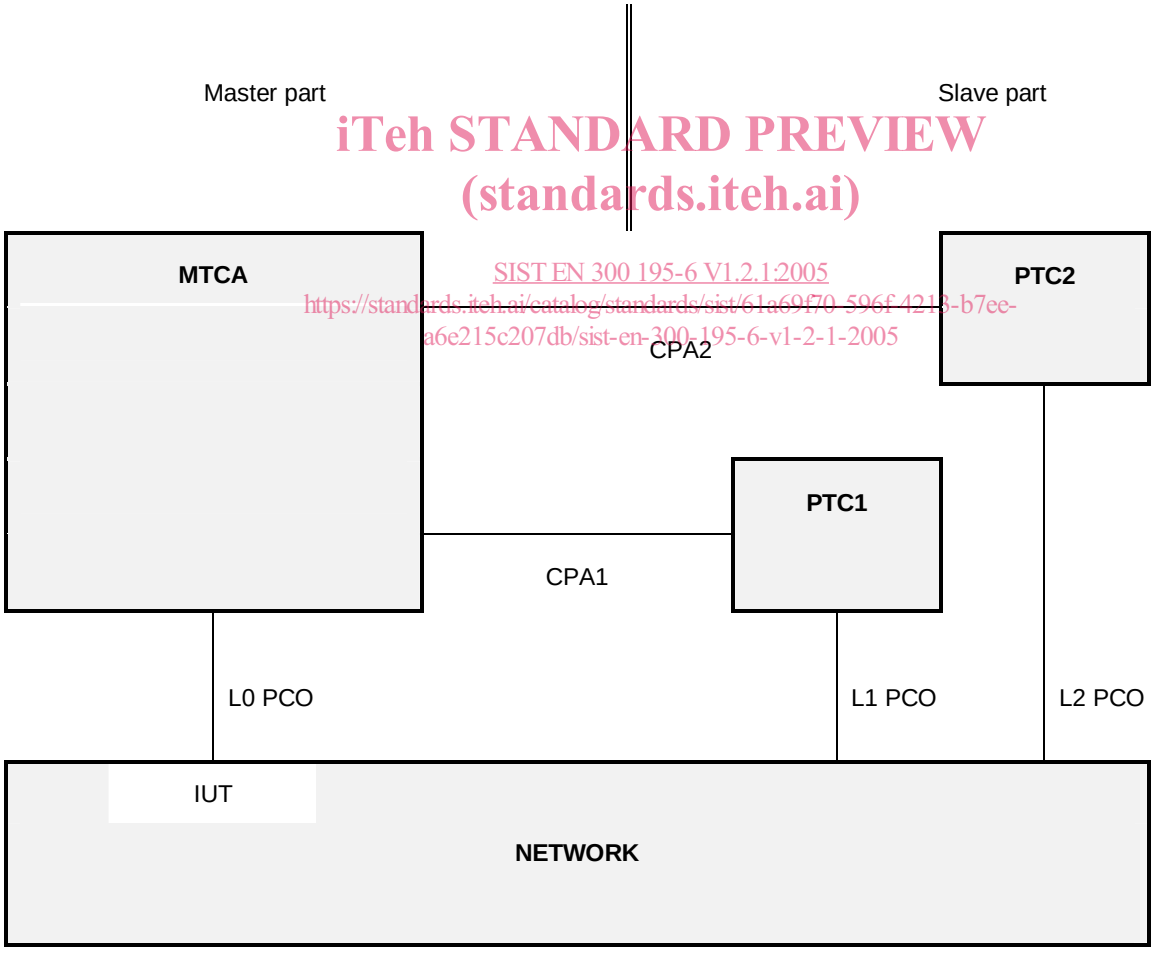

Figure 1: Multi-party test method

In a master/slave arrangement, the MTC is considered to be the master while the PTCs are the slaves. The "slave" testers are only an explicit description of how to deal with the "other" interfaces during the testing process, i.e. "how to make the IUT send the required message".

This means, in particular, that the verdict will only be assigned from the protocol aspects observed on *the* interface under test (i.e. by the "master" tester), as it would be observed by a terminal connected to this interface. A failure in the correlation between the protocol at the different interfaces to which the different testers are connected, i.e. in the mechanism of the functional service itself, will not cause a FAIL verdict. For instance, if the IUT fails to send a message on the tested interface after another interface has received the proper stimulus, the verdict will be INCONCLUSIVE.

The MTC MTCA has two functions in this configuration. Firstly, it has the MTC function of controlling the one or more PTCs. Thus it is responsible for starting the PTCs and afterwards coordinates activities by exchanging Coordination Messages (CM) with the PTCs. Secondly it is responsible for the behaviour of the Lower Tester (LT) at PCO L0.

A combination of the remote and multi-party test methods is applied. As can be seen from figure 1, several PCOs are used. All PCOs reside at the service access points between layers 2 and 3.

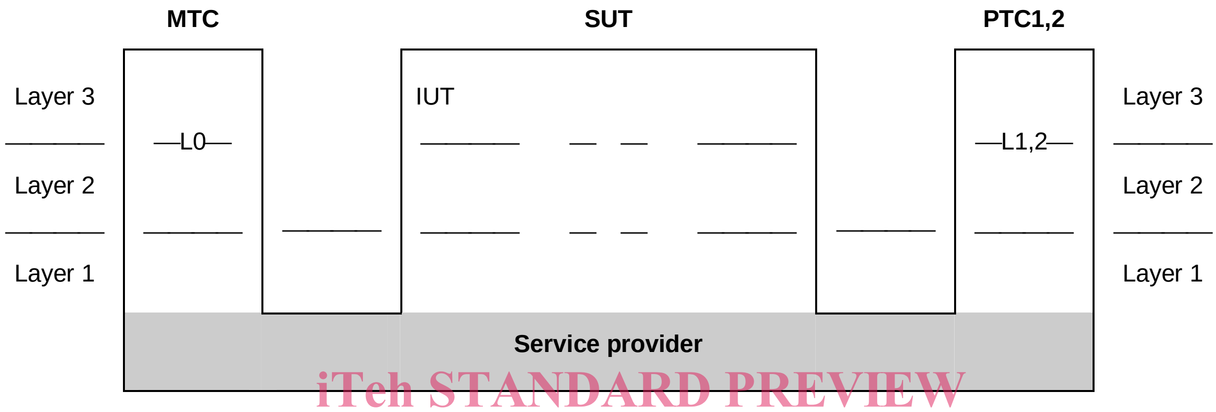

Figure 2: Combination of the remote and multi-party test methods

The MTC PCO is named "L0" ("L" for Lower). The L0 PCO is used to control and observe the behaviour of the IUT and test case verdicts are assigned depending on the behaviour observed at this PCO. The PTCs PTC1, PTC2 etc. use PCOs L1, L2 etc. These PCOs are used to control and, in a limited way, observe the behaviour of the network equipment at interfaces other than the one under test. No verdicts are assigned at these PCOs.

As stated in a previous paragraph, the non-receipt of network generated messages at L0, which are stimulated by events at the L1, L2 etc., will result in INCONCLUSIVE rather than FAIL verdicts being assigned.

PTC2 is only activated in a small set of test cases that test the handling of two calls at one time. In test cases which verify that the IUT rejects invalid or unacceptable SETUP messages, no PTC is activated at all, as these rejection procedures are considered local to the access between IUT and MTC.

The capability of the IUT to send INFORMATION and PROGRESS messages is tested in different call states. Implicit send events have to be used in this small set of test cases, as the sending of those messages cannot be triggered via a PTC. Separate PIXIT questions are asked for each call state, if and how it is possible for the test operator to cause the sending of the messages.

5 Untestable test purposes

The following test purposes have been found to be untestable:

SSI_N50_01_001, SSI_N50_01_003, and SSI_N50_01_005

Due to the fact that the service OCB-F cannot be activated after the CCBS service has been activated.

6 ATS conventions

This clause is structured similarly to the structure of a TTCN ATS. However, the names of the subclauses are arranged in a way more suitable to the present document.

6.1 Declarations part

6.1.1 Type definitions

6.1.1.1 Simple type definitions

Where appropriate, simple types have a length, a value list or a range restriction attached.

Simple types defined as being of some string type (e.g. BIT STRING, OCTET STRING), have a length restriction or a value list attached.

Simple types, defined as being of INTEGER type, have a value list or a range restriction attached.

6.1.1.2 Structured type definitions

6.1.1.2.1 TTCN structured type definitions

All structured type definitions are provided with a full name.

All elements in every structured type definition, defined as being of some string type (e.g. BIT STRING, OCTET STRING), have a length restriction attached.

If an element in a structured type definition is defined as being of a referenced type, the (possible) restriction is defined in that referenced type.

For information elements the identifier, which is unique for each element, has its type defined as a simple type where the value list is restricted to the single value which is the identifier itself. This has the advantage that it allows a test system derived from this ATS to easily identify information elements embedded in messages. An ATS where information element identifiers are represented as unrestricted types can present difficulties for a derived test system in the case where it needs to find one information element embedded in a number of others and the constraints for the other elements have the any-or-omit value. In such a case the test system cannot easily find the beginning of each information element.

6.1.1.2.2 ASN.1 structured type definitions

ASN.1 has been used for three major reasons. First, types defined in ASN.1 can model problems that "pure" TTCN cannot. For instance, data structures modelling ordered or unordered sequences of data are preferably defined in ASN.1. Second, ASN.1 provides a better restriction mechanism for type definitions by using sub-type definitions. Third, it is necessary to use ASN.1 to reproduce the type definitions for remote operation components as specified in the base standards.

The fact that ASN.1 provides a better restriction mechanism for type definitions is used for the purpose of achieving type-compatibility.

In table 1, the ASN.1 type BIT7OR15 is defined as being of type BIT STRING with a size constraint attached to it. The size is determined by the value of CR_LENGTH, a test suite parameter. It can have the value of either 7 or 15. The type BIT7OR15 is used in the structured type CR, field cr_r allowing this type to represent a Basic Access or a Primary Rate Access call reference. By using this type definition the field cr_r is always type compatible with values of type BIT STRING (SIZE(7)) and BIT STRING (SIZE(15)). Another approach to solve this problem would be to define the type BIT7OR15 as BIT STRING (SIZE(7 | 15)). This type has a small disadvantage compared with the previous one. It is impossible, in run-time, to determine the actual length of any instance of this type.