
**Road vehicles — Media Oriented
Systems Transport (MOST) —**

**Part 14:
Lean application layer**

Véhicules routiers — Système de transport axé sur les médias —

Partie 14: Couche d'application allégée
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

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A list of all parts in the ISO 21806 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) communication technology was initially developed at the end of the 1990s in order to support complex audio applications in cars. The MOST Cooperation was founded in 1998 with the goal to develop and enable the technology for the automotive industry. Today, MOST¹⁾ enables the transport of high quality of service (QoS) audio and video together with packet data and real-time control to support modern automotive multimedia and similar applications. MOST is a function-oriented communication technology to network a variety of multimedia devices comprising one or more MOST nodes.

Figure 1 shows a MOST network example.

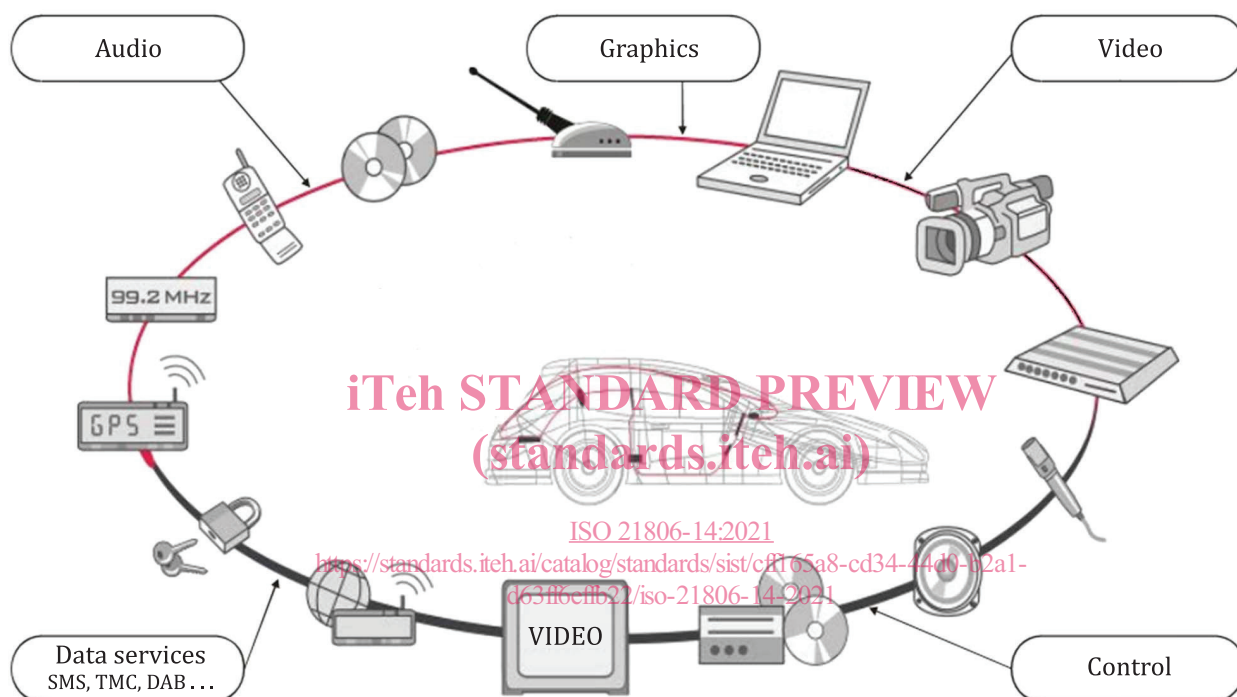


Figure 1 — MOST network example

The MOST communication technology provides:

- synchronous and isochronous streaming,
- small overhead for administrative communication control,
- a functional and hierarchical system model,
- API standardization through a function block (FBlock) framework,
- free partitioning of functionality to real devices,
- service discovery and notification, and
- flexibly scalable automotive-ready Ethernet communication according to ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3^[2].

MOST is a synchronous time-division-multiplexing (TDM) network that transports different data types on separate channels at low latency. MOST supports different bit rates and physical layers. The network clock is provided with a continuous data signal.

1) MOST® is the registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.

Within the synchronous base data signal, the content of multiple streaming connections and control data is transported. For streaming data connections, bandwidth is reserved to avoid interruptions, collisions, or delays in the transport of the data stream.

MOST specifies mechanisms for sending anisochronous, packet-based data in addition to control data and streaming data. The transmission of packet-based data is separated from the transmission of control data and streaming data. None of them interfere with each other.

A MOST network consists of devices that are connected to one common control channel and packet channel.

In summary, MOST is a network that has mechanisms to transport the various signals and data streams that occur in multimedia and infotainment systems.

The ISO standards maintenance portal (<https://standards.iso.org/iso/>) provides references to MOST specifications implemented in today's road vehicles because easy access via hyperlinks to these specifications is necessary. It references documents that are normative or informative for the MOST versions 4V0, 3V1, 3V0, and 2V5.

The ISO 21806 series has been established in order to specify requirements and recommendations for implementing the MOST communication technology into multimedia devices and to provide conformance test plans for implementing related test tools and test procedures.

To achieve this, the ISO 21806 series is based on the open systems interconnection (OSI) basic reference model in accordance with ISO/IEC 7498-1^[1] and ISO/IEC 10731,^[3] which structures communication systems into seven layers as shown in [Figure 2](#). Stream transmission applications use a direct stream data interface (transparent) to the data link layer.

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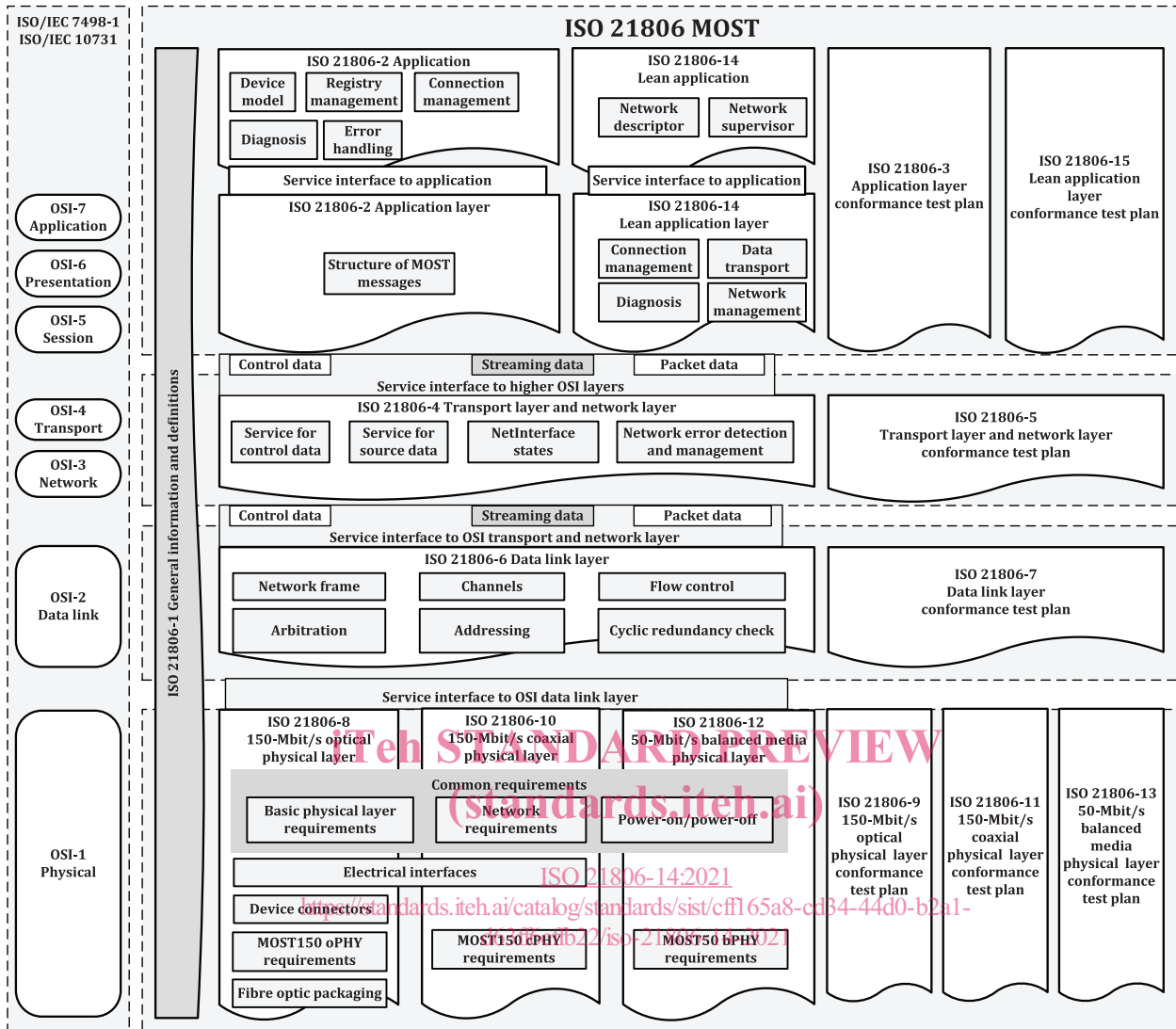


Figure 2 — The ISO 21806 series reference according to the OSI model

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Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 14: Lean application layer

1 Scope

This document specifies the technical requirements for the lean application layer for MOST, a synchronous time-division-multiplexing network.

The lean application layer includes a specification of the services available to control the configuration and behaviour of the network management.

The lean application layer covers the definition of:

- node kinds,
- node addressing,
- data transport,
- network configuration,
- lean network services interface, [ISO 21806-14:2021](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cff165a8-cd34-44d0-b2a1-4930e6271021/iso-21806-14:2021)
- network management, including connection management, <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cff165a8-cd34-44d0-b2a1-4930e6271021/iso-21806-14:2021>
- diagnosis, and
- timing definitions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21806-1, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 1: General information and definitions*

ISO 21806-4, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 4: Transport layer and network layer*

ISO 21806-10, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 10: 150-Mbit/s coaxial physical layer*

ISO 21806-12, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 12: 50-Mbit/s balanced media physical layer*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21806-1 and the following apply.

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ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardisation at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1

coupling

tie between a streaming *socket* (3.11) and a network socket

3.2

lean network service

implementation of a software library that provides mechanisms to support *node discovery* (3.6) and establish a *network configuration* (3.3)

3.3

network configuration

nodes currently connected to the network and *paths* (3.7) established for transmission

3.4

network descriptor

list of nodes allowed to participate in network communication, including valid *paths* (3.7) with definition of *couplings* (3.1) and streaming connections

3.5

network supervisor

entity that is responsible for monitoring the *network configuration* (3.3)

3.6

node discovery

determination of the presence of the expected *remote nodes* (3.8)

3.7

path

two *couplings* (3.1) and a streaming connection

3.8

remote node

node that participates in a MOST network that conforms to this document and does not implement the *lean network services* (3.2)

3.9

root node

node in a MOST network that controls the network (discover, configure, and connect)

3.10

signature

unique identification of a node

Note 1 to entry: The signature includes the logical node address, DiagID, MAC address, etc. It is provided at design time. The signature is matched against the information contained in the *network descriptor* (3.4).

3.11

socket

interface of the MNC

Note 1 to entry: A socket is either a streaming socket or a network socket.

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3.12**source drop**

detection of unavailability of a streaming connection by a sink

Note 1 to entry: This could, for example, be caused by network or source malfunction.

4 Symbols and abbreviated terms**4.1 Symbols**

--- empty table cell or feature undefined

4.2 Abbreviated terms

LNSI lean network services interface

NSAI network supervisor/application interface

5 Conventions

This document is based on OSI service conventions as specified in ISO/IEC 10731^[2].

6 Basic principles

The MOST network consists of nodes. The node that provides the network clock and is responsible for startup and shutdown of the network, as well as network management is called root node. The other nodes that participate in the network communication are called remote nodes.

Figure 3 shows the MOST network example.

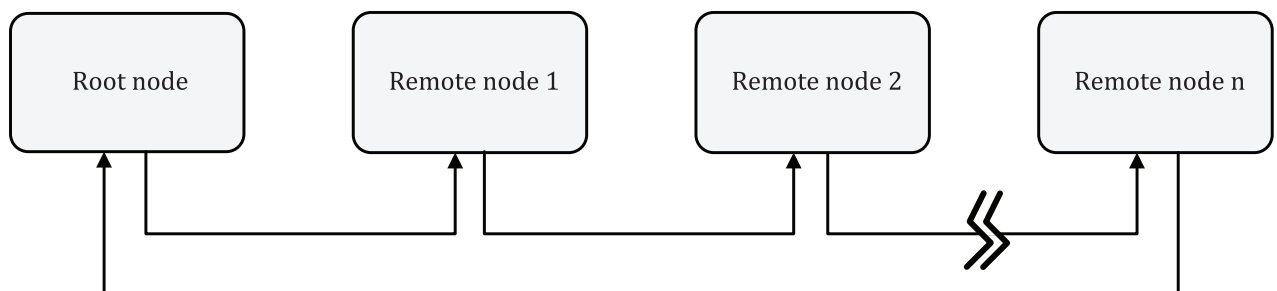


Figure 3 — MOST network example

Network management includes the process for startup and shutdown of the network.

Node discovery is a network management process that identifies all nodes in the network, which present a unique signature to the root node. Node discovery determines the presence of the expected remote nodes.

The nodes that currently exist in the network and the streaming connections between those nodes are called network configuration. The network supervisor in the root node is responsible for monitoring the network configuration.

The lean network services implement a software library that provides the root node with mechanisms for node discovery and establishing a network configuration. A remote node reacts to any lean network services request, for example, it answers to `Hello_Get` commands.

The connection management, as part of the lean network services, is a process that establishes paths, couplings, connections, and sockets based on the network descriptor.

7 Node kinds

7.1 General

REQ	7.1 AL – Root node and remote nodes
There shall be one root node and up to 63 remote nodes.	

The maximum number of nodes may be further reduced by physical layer restrictions.

7.2 Root node

7.2.1 General

The root node in a MOST network controls the network (discover, configure, and connect). This node is the one that implements the mandatory network supervisor.

REQ	7.2 AL – Root node is TimingMaster
The root node shall be the TimingMaster.	

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REQ	7.3 AL – Root node structure (standards.iteh.ai)
The root node shall contain:	
— the network supervisor, and ISO 21806-14:2021	
— the lean network services. https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/cff165a8-cd34-44d0-b2a1-d63ff6effb22/iso-21806-14-2021	

[Figure 4](#) shows the root node. The application consists of software and/or hardware. It uses the network supervisor/application interface (NSAI) to communicate with the network supervisor. The application exchanges streaming data and packet data with the MNC.

The network supervisor uses the network descriptor to configure the lean network services by means of the lean network services interface (LNSI). The LNSI, in one direction, transports requests from the network supervisor to the lean network services and, in the opposite direction, provides responses to the network supervisor.

The lean network services exchange network management messages with the MNC. The lean network services send commands to and receive reports from the MNC.

The MNC of the root node is the TimingMaster of the MOST network.

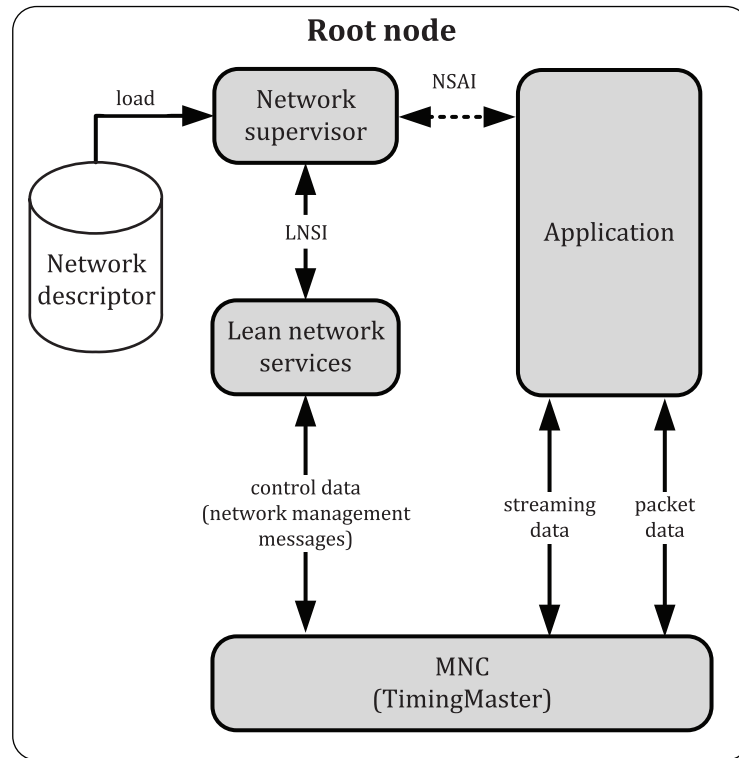


Figure 4 — Root node
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7.2.2 Lean network services

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The lean network services are implemented in the root node, exclusively.

REQ	7.4 AL – Lean network services scope
The lean network services shall implement:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — startup; — shutdown; — node discovery; — connection management; and — diagnostic functions. 	

7.2.3 Network descriptor

REQ	7.5 AL – Network descriptor
The network descriptor shall contain the definition of:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> — nodes allowed to participate in network communication; — valid paths; — couplings; — streaming connections; — network sockets; and — streaming sockets. 	
NOTE The network descriptor is static and known a priori.	

REQ	7.6 AL – Network supervisor relies on network descriptor
Based on the network descriptor, the network supervisor shall determine which nodes are permitted to join the MOST network.	

An example of a network descriptor is provided in [Annex C](#). The status of [Annex C](#) is informative.

7.3 Remote node

REQ	7.7 AL – Remote node structure
A remote node shall not contain the network supervisor or the lean network services.	

Network management and connection management are provided by the MNC.

REQ	7.8 AL – Remote node reacts on requests
The MNC of a remote node shall answer lean network service requests.	

[Figure 5](#) specifies the remote node. The application consists of software and/or hardware. It exchanges streaming data and packet data with the MNC.

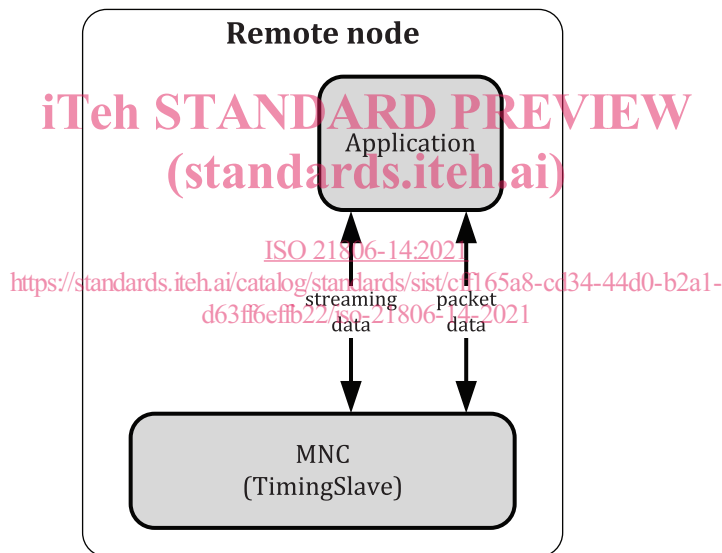


Figure 5 — Remote node

7.4 Listen-only node

For network analysis purposes, a certain node kind exists that does not change the content of network frames. A listen-only node is invisible to other nodes.

8 Node addressing

REQ	7.9 AL – 16-bit address area structure
For 16-bit addressing, the address area of an MNC shall be structured as specified in Table 1 .	

Table 1 — 16-bit Address range

Address range	Description
0000 ₁₆ to 000F ₁₆	Address range for internal communication between local network controller and lean network services
0010 ₁₆ to 02FF ₁₆	Logical node address range
0300 ₁₆ to 03C7 ₁₆	Group address range
03C8 ₁₆	Blocking broadcast address
03C9 ₁₆ to 03FE ₁₆	Group address range
03FF ₁₆	Non-blocking broadcast address
0400 ₁₆ to 043F ₁₆	Node position address range
0440 ₁₆ to 04FF ₁₆	Reserved
0500 ₁₆ to 0EFF ₁₆	Logical node address range
0F00 ₁₆ to 0FEF ₁₆	Address range for administrative purposes
0FF0 ₁₆	Debug address
0FF1 ₁₆ to 0FFD ₁₆	Address range for administrative purposes
0FFE ₁₆	Un-initialised logical node address
0FFF ₁₆	Address for administrative purposes
1000 ₁₆ to FFFF ₁₆	Reserved

9 Data transport

The application may use the packet channel for communication with network devices. The application should not use the control channel.

REQ	7.10 AL – Administrative communication
	The control channel shall be used for administrative communication, that is, network management and connection management.

10 Network configuration

10.1 General

The network descriptor determines the network configuration, the nodes and the streaming connections between them. It can be either edited text-based or by use of a graphical tool.

The network descriptor is used to generate a data definition in a format that the lean network services are capable of processing.

The tables in the following subclauses contain a column that is titled "stored". The entries marked with "yes" are contained in the storage format for the network descriptor, while the entries marked with "no" are relevant for the network configuration, which is established during runtime. "Optional" entries, mainly resource handles, are relevant during runtime but may also be pre-configured.

10.2 Network

REQ	7.11 AL – Network configuration properties for the network
	The properties of the network configuration that are specified in Table 2 shall be associated with the network.