INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZED PROFILE

# ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33

First edition
1995-12-15

# Information technology — International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE — Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service —

## Part 33:
Definition of profile TC4211

*Technologies de l'information — Profils normalisés internationaux TB, TC, TD et TE — Service de transport en mode connexion sur service de réseau en mode connexion —*

*Partie 33: Définition du profil TC4211*

Reference number
ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33:1995(E)

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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. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the processing of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75% of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 10609-33 was prepared with the collaboration of

- Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);
- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);
- Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service*:

*Part 1: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TB*

*Part 2: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TC*

*Part 3: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TD*

*Part 4: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TE*

*Part 5: Definition of profiles TB1111/TB1121*

*Part 6: Definition of profiles TC1111/TC1121*

*Part 7: Definition of profiles TD1111/TD1121*

*Part 8: Definition of profiles TE1111/TE1121*

*Part 9: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer, Data Link Layer and Physical Layer concerning permanent access to a packet switched data network using virtual calls*



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*Part 10: LAN subnetwork-dependent, media-independent requirements*

*Part 11: CSMA/CD LAN subnetwork-dependent, media-dependent requirements*

*Part 12: Definition of profile TC51, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to a CSMA/CD LAN*

*Part 14: Definition of profile TC53, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to a Token Ring LAN*

*Part 15: Definition of profile TC54, provision of the OSI connection-mode Transport Service using the OSI connection-mode Network Service in an End System attached to an FDDI LAN*

*Part 20: Overview of the generalized multi-part ISP structure for TC and TD Group profiles for OSI usage of ISDN*

*Part 21: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for ISDN B-channel X.25 DTE to DTE operation*

*Part 22: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for ISDN B-channel X.25 DTE to DCE operation*

*Part 23: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for Data Transfer concerning a packet switched mode Integrated Services Digital Network using virtual calls: B-channel access case*

*Part 24: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for Data Transfer concerning a packet switched mode Integrated Services Digital Network using virtual calls: D-channel access case*

*Part 25: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Q.931 circuit-switched operation*

*Part 26: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer for Call Control procedures concerning the outgoing call of a packet switched mode Integrated Services Digital Network in case B using virtual calls*

*Part 27: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer for Call Control procedures concerning the incoming call of a packet switched mode Integrated Services Digital Network in case B using virtual calls*

*Part 28: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Data Link Layer for end systems attached to an ISDN subnetwork*

*Part 30: Definition of profile TC1131*

*Part 31: Definition of profile TC1231*

*Part 32: Definition of profile TC4111*

*Part 33: Definition of profile TC4211*

*Part 34: Definition of profile TC43111*



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*Part 35: Definition of profile TC43112*

*Part 36: Definition of profile TC43211*

*Part 37: Definition of profile TC43212*

*Part 38: Definition of profile TC4331*

*Part 40: Definition of profile TD1131*

*Part 41: Definition of profile TD1231*

*Part 42: Definition of profile TD4111*

*Part 43: Definition of profile TD4211*

*Part 44: Definition of profile TD43111*

*Part 45: Definition of profile TD43112*

*Part 46: Definition of profile TD43211*

*Part 47: Definition of profile TD43212*

*Part 48: Definition of profile TD4331*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609. Annexes B and C are for information only.



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# Introduction

This International Standardized Profile (ISP) is defined in accordance with the principles specified by ISO/IEC Technical Report 10000, "Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles".

The context of Functional Standardization is one area in the overall field of Information Technology (IT) standardization activities, covering base standards, profiles, and registration mechanisms. A profile defines a combination of base standards that collectively perform a specific well-defined IT function. Profiles standardize the use of options and other variations in the base standards, and provide a base for the development of uniform, internationally recognized system tests.

ISPs are produced not simply to "legitimize" a particular choice of base standards and options, but to promote real system interoperability. One of the most important roles for an ISP is to serve as the basis for the development (by organizations other than ISO and IEC) of internationally recognized test methods. The development and widespread acceptance of tests based on this and other ISPs is crucial to the successful realization of this goal.

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 consists of several parts of which this is part 33. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 identifies the specific requirements of profile TC4211, making reference to appropriate material from other parts of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 which specify requirements that are subnetwork-type independent, subnetwork-type dependent or media-dependent. For each individual profile there is a part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 which identifies the specific requirements of that profile, making reference to other parts of ISO/IEC ISP 10609.



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# Information technology — International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE — Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service —

# Part 33:
Definition of profile TC4211

## 1 Scope

### 1.1 General

ISO/IEC ISP 10609 is applicable to end systems concerned with operating in the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) environment. It specifies a combination of OSI standards, which collectively provide the connection-mode Transport Service using the connection-mode Network Service.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 defines the profile TC4211. The TC4211 profile is in the TC Group which supports Transport protocol classes 0 and 2.

### 1.2 Position within the taxonomy

The taxonomy of OSI profiles is defined in ISO/IEC TR 10000-2. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 defines the profile:

TC4211 Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - ISDN circuit-mode service, B-channel - X.25 DTE to DTE operation

This profile may be combined with any A-profile at the A/T boundary.

### 1.3 Scenario

Figure 1 illustrates the configuration of systems to which the TC4211 profile is applicable.



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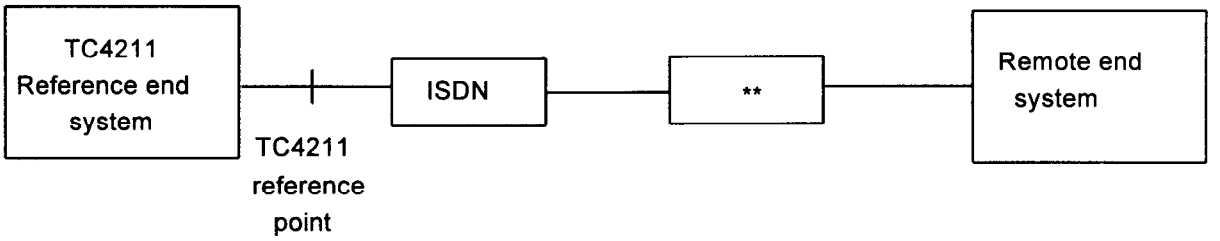


** Other network equipment
- none
- OSI relays
- other equipment

**Figure 1 - Scenario of applicability of the TC4211 profile**

The reference end system communicates with the remote end system through an Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN). The reference end system is directly attached to the ISDN at an S/T reference point.

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 specifies the required functions from the supporting protocol stack shown in figure 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Transport Layer** | ISO/IEC 8073 | |
| **Network Layer** | ISO/IEC 9574 with ISO/IEC 8878 | |
| | CCITT Q.931 | ISO/IEC 8208 |
| **Data Link Layer** | CCITT Q.921 | ISO 7776 |
| **Physical Layer** | CCITT I.430 or I.431 | |

**Figure 2 - Protocol stack for TC4211 end system**

At layer 1, CCITT I.430 is used for ISDN basic rate access and CCITT I.431 is used for primary rate access. At layer 2, CCITT Q.921 provides the LAPD Data Link procedures for the D-channel and ISO 7776 provides the LAPB Data Link procedures for the B-channel. At layer 3, CCITT Q.931 signalling procedures are used on the D-channel, and ISO/IEC 8208 packet layer protocol is used in DTE/DTE mode on the B-channel. The provisions of ISO/IEC 8878 apply with regard to the mappings of the CONS primitives and parameters to and from the elements of the ISO/IEC 8208 packet layer protocol.

The reference end system implements two protocol pillars below layer 4. One pillar is used over the ISDN D-channel for establishing, maintaining and clearing circuit switched B-channel connections. The other is used over the B-channel(s) for establishing, maintaining and clearing virtual calls, and for the information transfer itself.

Network Service connection establishment is, in general, a multi-stage process; the first stage is the establishment of a circuit switched B-channel connection using the D-channel call control procedures, the next is the establishment of the ISO 7776 Data Link layer, and finally the virtual call is established.



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In general, Network Service connection release is also a multi-stage process, the first stage being the release of the virtual call. If the associated B-channel connection does not currently support any other Network Service connections, the system may release the ISO 7776 Data Link layer connection, and may then release the B-channel connection using the D-channel signalling procedure in conformity with CCITT Q.931.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All documents are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 are warned against automatically applying any more recent editions of the documents listed below, since the nature of references made by ISPs to such documents is that they may be specific to a particular edition. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards and ISPs, and ITU-T maintains published editions of its current Recommendations.

ISO/IEC 9574:1992, *Information technology - Provision of the OSI connection-mode network service by packet mode terminal equipment connected to an integrated services digital network (ISDN).*

ISO/IEC TR 10000-1:1992, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 1: Framework.*

ISO/IEC TR 10000-2:1994, *Information technology - Framework and taxonomy of International Standardized Profiles - Part 2: Principles and Taxonomy for OSI Profiles.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-2:1992, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 2: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TC.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 21: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Network Layer and Data Link Layer for ISDN B-channel X.25 DTE to DTE operation.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-25:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 25: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Q.931 circuit-switched operation.*

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-28:1995, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 28: Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Data Link Layer for end systems attached to an ISDN subnetwork.*

CCITT Rec. I.430 (1988), *Basic User-network Interface - Layer 1 Specification.*

CCITT Rec. I.431 (1988), *Primary Rate User-network Interface - Layer 1 Specification.*

## 3 Definitions

The terms used in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 are defined in the referenced base standards (see clause 2).



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# 4 Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609:

| | |
|---|---|
| BC | Bearer Capability |
| CONS | Connection Oriented Network Service |
| CSPDN | Circuit-Switched Public Data Network |
| DCE | Data Circuit-terminating Equipment |
| DTE | Data Terminating Equipment |
| IPRL | ISPICS Requirements List |
| ISDN | Integrated Services Digital Network |
| ISP | International Standardized Profile |
| ISPICS | ISP Implementation Conformance Statement |
| LAPB | Link Access Protocol Balanced |
| LAPD | Link Access Protocol on the D-channel |
| LLC | Low Layer Compatibility |
| OSI | Open Systems Interconnection |
| VC | Virtual Call |

# 5 Profile TC4211

## 5.1 Static conformance requirements

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in subclauses 5.1.1, 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4. It shall implement all the features identified as requirements in the ISPICS requirements list in annex A.

### 5.1.1 Transport Layer

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-2.

### 5.1.2 Network Layer

#### 5.1.2.1 ISO/IEC 9574

The implementation shall comply with the static conformance requirements in accordance with ISO/IEC 9574.

#### 5.1.2.2 ISO/IEC 8208

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause 5.1.

#### 5.1.2.3 CCITT Q.931

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-25.

The implementation shall also comply with the following additional static conformance requirements:

(a) The end system which initiated the B-channel connection shall be responsible for initiating the release procedure, but the other end system also may initiate release.



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(b) Bearer Capability (BC) shall be encoded as follows:

- Coding standard -octet 3- (ITU-T (CCITT) standardized coding)
- Information transfer capability -octet 3- (Unrestricted digital information)
- Transfer mode -octet 4- (Circuit mode)
- Information transfer rate -octet 4- (64 kbit/s)
- All other fields shall be omitted

(c) If present, Low Layer Compatibility (LLC) shall be encoded as follows:

- Coding standard -octet 3- (ITU-T (CCITT) standardized coding, as defined below)
- Information transfer capability -octet 3- (Unrestricted digital information)
- Transfer mode -octet 4- (Circuit mode)
- Information transfer rate -octet 4- (64 kbit/s)

The use of other fields is for further study.

(d) The User to User information element is out of scope in the context of this profile of this part of ISO/IEC 10609.

### 5.1.3 Data Link Layer

#### 5.1.3.1 ISO 7776

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause 6.1.

The implementation shall also comply with the following additional static conformance requirements:

(a) The calling system shall adopt the DTE role and the called system shall adopt the DCE role. The system which originated the B-channel connection shall be deemed to be the calling system.

(b) In the normal procedure for disconnection, the Data Link shall be disconnected before disconnecting the B-channel.

#### 5.1.3.2 CCITT Q.921

An implementation conforming to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall support all the features specified as static conformance requirements in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-28.

### 5.1.4 Physical Layer

Subnetwork-type dependent requirements for Physical Layer are specified in CCITT I.430 and CCITT I.431.

## 5.2 Dynamic conformance requirements

An implementation claiming conformance to the profile defined in this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 shall carry out the supported functions according to the applicable dynamic conformance requirements of ISO/IEC 9574 and of ISO/IEC ISP 10609, parts 2, 21, 25 and 28. It shall behave in accordance with the requirements of the ISPICS requirements list in annex A.



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# Annex A

(normative)

# ISPICS requirements list (IPRL)

## A.1 General options of the profile

There are no general options in this profile.

## A.2 Standards selected and combined in the profile

This profile makes use of the following standards:

ISO/IEC 8073
ISO/IEC 9574
ISO/IEC 8878
ISO/IEC 8208
CCITT Q.931
ISO 7776
CCITT Q.921
CCITT I.430
CCITT I.431

## A.3 Constraints on base standards

A conformant implementation of this profile shall:

a) meet all the subnetwork-type independent constraints on operation of ISO/IEC 8073 which are specified in the ISPICS requirements list in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-2;

b) meet all the subnetwork-type dependent constraints on operation of ISO/IEC 9574, ISO/IEC 8878, ISO/IEC 8208, CCITT Q.931, ISO 7776, and CCITT Q.921 which are specified in the ISPICS requirements lists in ISO/IEC ISP 10609, parts 21, 25 and 28;

c) meet all requirements defined in CCITT I.430 or CCITT I.431.



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## A.4 IPRL for ISO/IEC 8208

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 imposes the following additional constraints as well as those in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause A.3.

| Base Standard Features | | | | Profile Features | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Item | Protocol Feature | References | Status | ISP References | Status |
| | Registration-Facilities Sent | | | | |
| | | | **Vs::** | | |
| | Non-standard Default Packet Sizes R-F | 16.2.2.5 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GS5i | - <GRQ> | | **Z4i:**O | | ox |
| GS5r | - <GCF> | | **Z4r:**O | | ox |
| | Non-standard Default Window Sized R-F | 16.2.2.6 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GS6i | - <GRQ> | | **Z4i:**O | | ox |
| GS6r | - <GCF> | | **Z4r:**O | | ox |
| | Logical Channel Types Ranges R-F | 16.2.2.8 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GS8i | - <GRQ> | | **Z4i:**O | | **Z4i:**mm |
| GS8r | - <GCF> | | **Z4r:**O | | mm |
| | Registration-Facilities Received | | | | |
| | | | **Vs::** | | |
| | Non-standard Default Packet Sizes R-F | 16.2.2.5 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GR5i | - <GCF> | | **GS5i:**M | | ox |
| GR5r | - <GRQ> | | **Z4r:**O | | ox |
| | Non-standard Default Window Sizes R-F | 16.2.2.6 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GR6i | - <GCF> | | **GS6i:**M | | ox |
| GR6r | - <GRQ> | | **Z4r:**O | | ox |
| | Logical Channel Types Ranges R-F | 16.2.2.8 | | 5.1.2 | |
| GR8i | - <GCF> | | **GS8i:**M | | **GS8i:**mm |
| GR8r | - <GRQ> | | **Z4r:**O | | mm |

## A.5 IPRL for CCITT Q.931

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 imposes the following additional constraints as well as those in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-25, subclause A.3.

| Base Standard Features | | | | Profile Features | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Information Element Structure** | | | | | |
| Item | Name of item | Reference | Status | ISP reference | Status |
| IS 1 | **Bearer Capability** | | | | |
| IS 1.2 | information transfer capability, 2. unrestricted digital | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | mm |
| IS 1.3 | transfer mode, 1. circuit | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | mm |
| IS 1.4 | information transfer rate , 2. 64kbit/s | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | mm |
| IS 1.10 | Octet 5, user information layer 1 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | ox |
| IS 1.30 | Octet 6, user information layer 2 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | ox |
| IS 1.31 | Octet 7, user information layer 3 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (b) | ox |



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| Base Standard Features | | | | Profile Features | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Information Element Structure** | | | | | |
| Item | Name of item | Reference | Status | ISP references | Status |
| IS 4 | **Low Layer Compatibility** | | | | |
| IS 4.2 | information transfer capability, 2. unrestricted digital | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | mm |
| IS 4.4 | transfer mode, 1. circuit | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | mm |
| IS 4.5 | information transfer rate, 2. 64kbit/s | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | mm |
| IS 4.11 | Octet 5, user information layer 1 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | i |
| IS 4.31 | Octet 6, user information layer 2 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | i |
| IS 4.32 | Octet 7, user information layer 3 protocol | | O | 5.1.2.3 (c) | i |

## A.6 IPRL for ISO 7776

This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 imposes the following additional constraints as well as those in ISO/IEC ISP 10609-21, subclause A.4.

| Profile Features | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Identifier | Feature | ISP references | Status |
| Rule 1 | Calling system adopts DTE role,<br>Called system adopts DCE role | 5.1.3.1 (a) | mm |
| Rule 2 | Data link disconnected before B-channel disconnected | 5.1.3.1 (b) | mm |

NOTE - The above rules are not specified in ISO 7776. However, Rule 1 is an additional data link requirement in ISO/IEC 9574. Rule 2 is not currently specified in ISO/IEC 9574.



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# Annex B

(informative)

# Recommendations

## B.1 Introduction

The information in this annex is tutorial in nature. It does not constitute a normative part of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609.

In the absence of specific applications making alternative behaviour appropriate, it is recommended that the features described in this annex are implemented.

## B.2 CCITT Q.931 recommendations

(a) The use of High Layer Compatibility to provide terminal compatibility checking is application dependant.

(b) The basic interface or primary rate interface must be in the appropriate state as defined in CCITT I.430 or CCITT I.431, respectively, in order to enable a B-channel connection to be established towards the reference end system.

## B.3 ISO 7776 Recommendations

(a) The following procedure is recommended as a means of synchronising the activation of the ISO 7776 entities in the two systems, in order to ensure that neither entity sends its first frame until the peer entity is ready to receive it. The ISO 7776 entity performs the following sequence of activities:

(i) Send a sequence of "1" bits until notified of B-channel connection establishment.
(ii) Activate receiver.
(iii) Send sequence of flags.
(iv) Wait until first flag is received from remote entity.
(v) Consider remote entity as active and start communication.

(b) It is recommended to implement timer T4.



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# Annex C

(informative)

# Guidance for implementors

## C.1 Network Layer

### C.1.1 Co-ordination function

It is a local matter under what conditions an end system would initiate establishment/disconnection of the B-channel connection(s), using D-channel procedures.

### C.1.2 CCITT Q.931

The called party number element in a SETUP message sent by the reference end system, or the calling party number element in the case of a received SETUP message, contains an address which may or may not identify the compatible end system. Three cases are considered for that address:

a) Where there is no intermediate system, the address is a valid address for the ISDN which identifies the point of attachment, at the S/T reference point, of the compatible end system.

NOTE - A valid address in a Public ISDN is an E.164 address.[1]

b) Where the intermediate system is a layer 3 relay, the address is a valid address for the ISDN which identifies the point of attachment, at the S/T reference point, of the intermediate system.

c) Where the intermediate system includes a non-ISDN public or private network offering a 64 kbit/s digital circuit-switched bearer facility, (e.g. a circuit-switched public data network, CSPDN, together with a public ISDN CSPDN gateway), the address may identify the compatible end system, (or a layer 3 relay), attached to that non-ISDN network. In this case, the called/calling party number element includes, in general, information identifying the type of call, (e.g. local, national, international), and the numbering plan of the network to which the compatible end system or layer 3 relay is attached.

### C.1.3 ISO/IEC 8208

a) Addresses in called and calling DTE address fields are excluded when sending (i.e. address fields shall have zero length) and may be ignored on receipt.

b) When, for certain calls, a long transit delay is expected, either the basic or extended mode of operation may be used at layer 2 to get good efficiency, depending on the actual application.

In the above case, independent of the mode of operation at layer 2, for many applications (using a small number of logical channels at layer 3) it is recommended to negotiate packet and window sizes larger than the standard default values.

[1] CCITT E.164:1984, Numbering Plan for the ISDN Era



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## C.2 Data Link Layer

If T3 is implemented and it expires, it is strongly recommended that higher layers are informed so that the possibility of Higher Layer recovery can be explored.



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