INTERNATIONAL STANDARDIZED PROFILE

ISO/IEC ISP 10609-42

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

Part 42:
Definition of profile TD4111

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 42: Définition du profil TD4111

Reference number
ISO/IEC ISP 10609-42:1995(E)

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Contents

Page

Foreword iii

Introduction vi

1 Scope 1
- 1.1 General 1
- 1.2 Position within the taxonomy 1
- 1.3 Scenario 1

2 Normative references 2

3 Definitions 3

4 Abbreviations 3

5 Profile TD4111 3
- 5.1 Static conformance requirements 3
- 5.2 Dynamic conformance requirements 4

Annex A: ISPICS requirements list (IPRL) 5
- A.1 General options of the profile 5
- A.2 Standards selected and combined in the profile 5
- A.3 Constraints on base standards 5

Annex B: Guidance for implementors 6
- B.1 Network layer 6
- B.2 Data Link Layer 6

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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 10609-42 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. Annex B is 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 42. This part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 identifies the specific requirements of profile TD4111, 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 42:
Definition of profile TD4111

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 TD4111. The TD4111 profile is in the TD Group which supports Transport protocol class 0.

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:

TD4111 Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - ISDN B-channel permanent service - X.25 DTE to DTE operation.

NOTE - At time of publication of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10609, there is no difference from a terminal point of view between "permanent" and "semi-permanent" connections. However, ITU-T may define a procedure that would allow an ISDN terminal to have a semi-permanent connection in support of a permanent B-channel. At that time, amendments to this profile may be necessary. This profile uses the term "permanent".

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 TD4111 profile is applicable.

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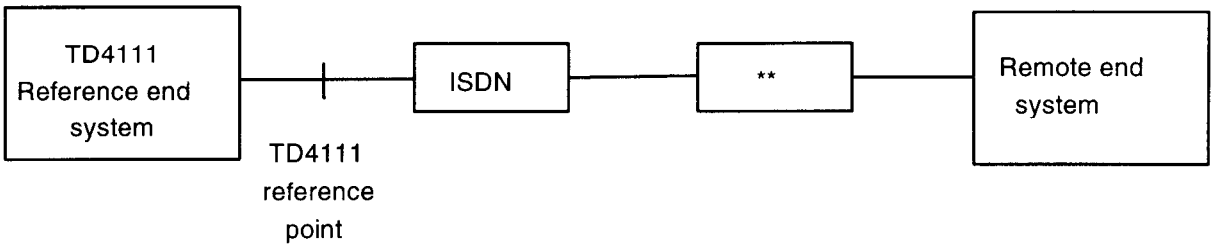

** Other network equipment
- none
- OSI relays
- other equipment

Figure 1 - Scenario of applicability of the TD4111 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
	ISO/IEC 8208
Data Link Layer	ISO 7776
Physical Layer	CCITT I.430 or I.431

Figure 2 - Protocol stack for TD4111 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, ISO 7776 provides the LAPB Data Link procedures. At layer 3, ISO/IEC 8208 packet layer protocol is used in DTE/DTE mode. 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.

Network Service connection establishment and release are single stage processes, involving the establishment or release of a virtual call. This assumes that the Data Link layer connection is already established.

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.

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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 10609-3:1992, *Information technology - International Standardized Profiles TB, TC, TD and TE - Connection-mode Transport Service over connection-mode Network Service - Part 3: Subnetwork-type independent requirements for Group TD.*

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.*

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).

4 Abbreviations

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

CONS	Connection Oriented Network Service
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
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection

5 Profile TD4111

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 of ISO/IEC ISP 10609 parts 3 and 21. It shall implement all the features identified as requirements in the ISPICS requirements list in annex A.

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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 ISP 10609 parts 3 and 21. 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
ISO 7776
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 10609-3;

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

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

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Annex B

(informative)

Guidance for implementors

B.1 Network layer

a) 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.

b) Addresses in called and calling DTE address fields are not required when sending (i.e. address fields may have zero length) and may be ignored on receipt.

B.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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