Working Implementation Agreements for Open Systems Interconnection Protocols: Part 2 - Subnetworks

Output from the September 1993 Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW)

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Foreword

This part of the Working Implementation Agreements was prepared by the Lower Layers Special Interest Group (LLSIG) of the Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW). See Procedures Manual for Workshop charter.

Text in this part has been approved by the Plenary of the Workshop. This part replaces the previously existing part on this subject.

Future changes and additions to this version of these Implementor Agreements will be published as a new part. Deleted and replaced text will be shown as struck. New and replacement text will be shown as shaded.

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Part 2 - Subnetworks

Editor's Note - All references to Stable Agreements in this Section are to Version 5.

0 Introduction

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Scope

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Normative References

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Status

This material is current as of March 12, 1993.

Errata

Errata are reflected in replacement pages of Version 5, Stable Document.

Local Area Networks

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

IEEE 802.2 Logical Link Control

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

IEEE 802.3 CSMA/CD Access Method

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

IEEE 802.4 Token Bus Access Method

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

IEEE 802.5 Token Ring Access Method

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Fiber Distributed Data Interface (FDDI)

Token Ring Media Access Control (MAC, X3.139-1987)

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Further study is needed to confirm whether a lower default value or range for T_Req would be useful.

Token Ring Physical Layer (PHY,X3.148-1988)

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Physical Layer Media Dependent (PMD, X3.166-1989)

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

X.25 Wide Area Networks

CCITT Recommendation X.25

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

ISO 7776

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

ISO 8208

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Integrated Services Digital Networks (ISDN)

Introduction

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Implementation Agreements

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Physical Layer, Basic Access at "U"

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Physical Layer, Basic Access at S and T

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Physical Layer, Primary Rate at "U"

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Data Link Layer, D-Channel

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Signaling

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Data Link Layer B-Channel

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Packet Layer

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

Frame Relay Subnetworks

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document).

~~Annex D provides implementation agreements for Frame Relay Network-to-Network interfaces.~~

Annex (informative)

Cross Reference Between CCITT and ANSI Text Relating to ISDN Agreements

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document.)

Annex (informative)

Bibliography

(Refer to Stable Implementation Agreements Document)

Annex (informative)

Cross Reference between CCITT and ANSI Text Relating to Frame Relay Agreements

This annex provides a cross-reference listing between those sections of the ANSI Standards mentioned in clause 8 of this part and the sections of the corresponding CCITT Recommendations.

Physical Layer

ANSI T1.403, which is referenced in 8.3.1 of this part, is equivalent to sections related to the 1544 kbit/s service in the combination of CCITT Recommendations G.703 and G.704. Exceptions to Recommendations G.703 and G.704 are listed below:

CCITT Recommendation G.703

The sections related to the 1544 kbit/s interface in this Recommendation apply with the following exception:

> Section 2.5: The current text is replaced by: "The B8ZS code shall be used because connecting line systems require suitable signal content to guarantee adequate timing information."

CCITT Recommendation G.704

The sections related to the 1544 kbit/s interface in this Recommendation apply with the following exceptions:

> Section 2.1.3 - Allocation of the F-bit: The current text is to be replaced by: "Table 1/G.704 which provides the recommended F-bits allocation;"
>
> Table 1/G.704:
>
> > In the column "For character signal," all instances of '1-7' are replaced by '1-8' (related bits are: 966, 2124, 3282, and 4440);
> >
> > The column "For signalling" is not applicable;
> >
> > The column "Signalling channel designation" is not applicable;
> >
> > The note a) below the figure is not applicable as it pertains to items 2) and 3) above;
>
> Table 2/G.704: The table is not applicable;
>
> Section 2.1.3.1.1 - Multiframe alignment signal: The portion starting with "...as well as to identify..." to the end of the sentence is not applicable;

Section 2.1.3.1.3 - 4 kbit/s data link, (third paragraph): The entire paragraph is replaced by: "The idle pattern is the HDLC flag bit pattern (01111110);"

Section 2.1.3.2 - Method: twelve-frame multiframe: This section is not applicable;

Section 3.1.2 - Use of 64 kbit/s channel time slots: This section is not applicable;

Section 3.1.3 - Signalling: All sections under 3.1.3 are not applicable;

Section 3.2 - Interface at 1544 kbit/s carrying 32 kbit/s channel time slots: All sections under 3.2 are not applicable;

Section 3.3 - Interface at 1544 kbit/s carrying n*64kbit/s: This section is not applicable.

Data Transfer

The following list provides the cross-reference between those sections of ANSI Standards referenced in 8.3.2 of this document and the corresponding CCITT Recommendations.

a) list to be provided later.

Control (Signalling) Procedures

The following provides the cross-reference between those sections of ANSI standard T1.617 referenced in 8.3.3 of this document and the corresponding CCITT Remondation.

a) item to be provided later.

Annex (informative)

Frame Relay Network-to-Network Interface

(Refer to the Stable Implementation Agreements Document.)

~~Introduction~~

~~Purpose~~

~~This document is a frame relay permanent virtual connection (PVC) network-to-network interface (NNI) implementation agreement. The agreements herein were reached in the Frame Relay Forum, and are based on the relevant frame relay standards referenced in clause D.2. They address the optional parts of these standards, and document agreements reached among vendors/suppliers of frame relay network products and services regarding the options to be implemented.~~

~~Except as noted, these agreements will form the basis of conformance test suites produced by the Frame Relay Forum.~~

~~This document may be submitted to different bodies involved in ratification of implementation agreements and conformance testing to facilitate multi-vendor interoperability.~~

~~Definitions~~

- ~~Network-to-Network Interface (NNI) - the Network-to-Network Interface is concerned with the transfer of C-Plane and U-Plane information between two network nodes belonging to two different frame relay networks;~~

- ~~Must, Shall, or Mandatory - the item is an absolute requirement of this implementation agreement;~~

- ~~Should - the item is highly desirable;~~

- ~~May or Optional - the item is not compulsory, and may be followed or ignored according to the needs of the implementor;~~

- ~~Not Applicable - the item is outside the scope of this implementation agreement.~~

~~Relevant Standards~~

~~The following is a list of standards and implementation agreements on which this frame relay NNI implementation agreement is based:~~

~~ANSI T1.606 - Frame Relaying Bearer Service - Architectural Framework and Service Description, American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1990;~~

~~ANSI T1.606 Addendum 1 - Frame Relaying Bearer Service - Architectural Framework and Service Description, American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1991;~~

~~ANSI T1.606 Addendum 2 (Draft) - T1S1/92-297R1 - Frame Relaying Bearer Service - Architectural Framework and Service Description, August 1992;~~

~~ANSI T1.617 - DSS1 - Signaling Specification for Frame Relay Bearer Service, American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1991;~~

~~ANSI T1.618 - DSS1 - Core Aspects of Frame Protocol for Use with Frame Relay Bearer Service, American National Standards Institute, Inc., 1991;~~

~~CCITT Blue Book I.122 Recommendation, Framework for Providing Additional Packet Mode Bearer Service, ITU, Geneva, 1988;~~

~~CCITT Recommendation I.233.1 - Frame Relay Bearer Services, 1991;~~

~~CCITT Recommendation I.370 - Congestion Management in Frame Relaying Networks, 1991;~~

~~CCITT Recommendation I.372 - Frame Mode Bearer Services Network-to-Network Interface Requirements, 1992;~~

~~CCITT I.555 Draft Recommendation - Interworking between FMBS and Other Services, June 1992;~~

~~CCITT Recommendation Q.922, ISDN Data Link Layer Specification for Frame Mode Bearer Services, 1991;~~

~~CCITT Recommendation Q.933, DSS1 Signalling Specification for Frame Mode Basic Call Control, ITU, Geneva, 1992;~~

~~Frame Relay Forum - Frame Relay Implementation Agreements, Document Number FRF.1, 1992.~~

~~Implementation Agreements~~

~~Physical Layer Interface Guidelines~~

~~The recommended physical layer network-to-network interfaces (NNI) supported by frame relay network equipment are based on American National Standards and CCITT (International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) Recommendations. This section provides a description of the recommended physical layer interfaces that may be supported by frame relay network equipment. This section is not intended to be used for frame relay conformance testing. Interfaces other than those listed below may be used~~

where appropriate (e.g., ISDN, etc.). If the recommended interfaces are used, they should be implemented as follows:

DS1 Interface (1544 kbit/s)

ANSI T1.403-1989 Carrier to Customer Installation DS1 Metallic Interface:

This specification will be followed, with the following exceptions:

Section 2.2 - Other Publications: The reference to CCITT, Red Book Q.921 Recommendation is replaced by "CCITT, Blue Book, Volume VI - Fascicle VI.10, Recommendation Q.921, Digital Subscriber Signalling System No 1 (DSS1), Data Link Layer;"

Section 5.3.1 - Transmission Rate: The rate variation up to +/- 200 bit/s is not applicable;

Section 6.1 - Framing Format General: The Superframe (SF) format is not applicable;

Section 6.3 - Superframe Format: This section is not applicable;

Section 7. - Clear Channel Capability: The text in this section is replaced by the following:

> To provide DS1 Clear Channel capability (CCC), a DS1 signal with unconstrained information bits is altered to meet the pulse density requirement of 5.6. The method used to provide DS1 CCC is B8ZS. This method shall be used in both directions of transmission;

Section 8. - Maintenance: The mention of SF format and the associated note 4 is not applicable;

Section 8.1 - Yellow Alarm: Item 1 of the list (Superframe format) and associate note 5 are not applicable. In the same section; item 3 of the list, is applicable to ESF only;

Section 8.3.1.1 - Line Loopback Using the SF Format: This section, including note 6, is not applicable;

Section 8.4.3.3 - Format of Message-Oriented Performance Report: The sentence before last: "Throughput of the data link may be reduced to less than 4 kbit/s in some cases" is not applicable;

Section 8.4.5 - Special Carrier Applications: Item 3 of the list and note 12 are not applicable;

Table 2 - Superframe Format: This table is not applicable;

Table 3 - Extended Superframe Format: The portion of the table "Signaling Bit Use Options" and notes related to Option T, Option 2, Option 4, and Option 16 are not applicable.

~~In addition to ANSI T1.403, portions of CCITT Recommendations G.703 and G.704 relating to 1544 kbit/s interface are used. Exceptions to Recommendations G.703 and G.704 are listed below:~~

~~CCITT Recommendation G.703:~~

~~The sections related to the 1544 kbit/s interface in this Recommendation apply with the following exception:~~

~~Section 2.5: The current text is replaced by: "The B8ZS code shall be used because connecting line systems require suitable signal content to guarantee adequate timing information."~~

~~CCITT Recommendation G.704:~~

~~The sections related to the 1544 kbit/s interface in this Recommendation apply with the following exceptions:~~

~~**Section 2.1.3 - Allocation of the F-bit:** The current text is to be replaced by: "Table 1/G.704 provides the recommended F-bits allocation;"~~

~~**Table 1/G.704:** In the column "For character signal," all instances of "1-7" are replaced by "1-8" (related bits are: 966, 2124, 3282 and 4440):~~

~~The column "For signalling" is not applicable;~~

~~The column "Signalling channel designation" is not applicable;~~

~~**Table 2/G.704:** The table is not applicable;~~

~~**Section 2.1.3.1.1 - Multiframe alignment signal:** The section starting with "...as well as to identify." to the end of the sentence is not applicable;~~

~~**Section 2.1.3.1.3 - 4 kbit/s data link, third paragraph:** The entire paragraph is replaced by: "The idle data link pattern is the HDLC flag bit pattern (01111110);"~~

~~Section 2.1.3.2 - Method: twelve-frame multiframe: This section is not applicable;~~

~~Section 3.1.2 - Use of 64 kbit/s channel time slots: This section is not applicable;~~

~~Section 3.1.3 - Signalling: All sections under 3.1.3 are not applicable;~~

~~Section 3.2 - Interface at 1544 kbit/s carrying 32 kbit/s channel time slots: All sections under 3.2 are not applicable;~~

~~Section 3.3 - Interface at 1544 kbit/s carrying n * 64 kbit/s: This section is not applicable.~~

~~CCITT Recommendation G.703 (2048 kbit/s)~~

Applicable sections of this specification are:

Introduction: except those references which are to 1544 kbit/s;

Section 6: Interface at 2048 kbit/s;

Annex A: Definition of codes;

Annex B: Specification of the overvoltage protection requirement.

In addition, when the 75 ohm interface is implemented, the transmit BNC connector shall be labeled TFC OUT and the receive BNC connector shall be labeled TFC IN.

CCITT Recommendation G.704 (2048 kbit/s)

Applicable sections of this specification are:

General;

Section 2.3: Basic frame structure at 2048 kbit/s;

Section 5: Characteristics of frame structures carrying channels at various bit rates in 2048 bit/s interfaces;

Annex A.3: CRC-4 procedure for interface at 2048 kbit/s.

NOTE - that **Section 1. General** specifies the electrical interface characteristics to be G.703.

High Speed Physical Interfaces

Implementation agreements for higher speed physical interfaces are not applicable to this document.

Data Transfer

This section is intended to be used for Frame Relay conformance testing. Implementations for the Frame Relay NNI U-plane shall be based on CCITT Q.922 Annex A and ANSI T1.618. Implementation agreements on the optional parts of Q.922 Annex A and T1.618 are as follows:

Interframe Time Fill

Interframe time fill shall be accomplished by transmitting one or more contiguous HDLC flags with the bit pattern 01111110 when the data link layer has no frames to send. All equipment shall be able to receive, as a minimum, consecutive frames separated by 1 flag.

Frame Relay Information Field (T1.618 §2.5 & Q.922 Annex A §A.2.5 & §A.5.1)

A maximum frame relay information field size of 1600 octets shall be supported by networks. In addition, maximum information field sizes less than or greater than 1600 octets may be agreed to between networks by bilateral agreement during PVC provisioning.

Address Field Variables

- *Length of Address Field (T1.618 §3.3.1 & Q.922 Annex A §A.3.3.1)*:

  An address field of 2 octets shall be supported. All frames using an address field of 2 octets must have the EA bit set to 0 in the first octet of the address field and the EA bit set to 1 in the second octet of the address field.

  The 3 and 4 octet address formats are outside the scope of this implementation agreement.

- *Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI) (T1.618 §3.3.6 & Q.922 Annex A §A.3.3.6)*:

The 2 octet address format shall be supported with DLCI values as defined in Table 1a of T1.618 and Table 1 (for 10 bit DLCIs) of Q.922.

- *DLCI on the D-channel (T1.618 §3.3.6.2 & Q.922 Annex A §A.3.3.6)*:

  T1.618 §3.3.6.2 is not applicable to Permanent Virtual Connections (PVCs). The descriptions in Q.922 Table 1 and §3.3.6 related to DLCI assignment on the D-channel are not applicable to PVCs.

- *DLCI or DL-CORE Control Indicator (D/C) (T1.618 §3.3.7 & Q.922 Annex A §A.3.3.7)*.

These sections are not applicable to address fields of 2 octets.

NOTE - Other address structure variables (i.e., the command/response (C/R), discard eligibility indicator (DE), forward explicit congestion notification (FECN), and backward explicit congestion notification (BECN) bits) and their usage are as specified in Q.922 Annex A and T1.618.

Congestion Management

Congestion management and control are described in ANSI T1.606 Addendum 1 and CCITT I.370. The mandatory procedures of these standards and recommendations shall be implemented.

Additional congestion management principles applicable to the network-to-network interface are as follows:

Each network should generate forward explicit congestion notification (FECN), backward explicit congestion notification (BECN), and support rate enforcement using the DE indicator in accordance with ANSI T1.606 Addendum 1 and CCITT I.370;

Each network is responsible for protecting itself against congestion scenarios at the network-to-network interface (e.g., a given network should not rely solely on the prior networkÆs setting of the DE bit);

Under normal operating conditions, every effort should be made not to discard Bc committed data at the NNI. One method to assure this, is to limit the sum of the subscribed CIRs (egress from the network) of all PVCs on a given NNI to be less than the NNI access rate;

The committed information rate (CIR), committed burst size (Bc), and excess burst size (Be) values are administratively coordinated at the network-to-network interface. To provide a consistent service along the multi-network PVC, the same CIR value should be configured on all PVC segments (see section 4.1 for definitions of multi-network PVC and PVC segment). CIR, Bc, and Be may be uniquely defined in both the forward and backward directions;

The access rate (AR) of all NNIs involved in a multi-network PVC do not have to be equal. The access rate at one NNI may be substantially higher than at another NNI. Therefore, continuous input of Be frames at one NNI may lead to persistent congestion of the network buffers at another NNI, and a substantial amount of the input Be data may be discarded.

Table D.1 shows the relationships of CIR, Bc and Be. These constraints shall apply to selection of parameters at the NNI.

Table D.1 - Relationships of CIR, Bc and Be

CIR	COMMITTED BURST SIZE (Bc)	EXCESS BURST SIZE (Be)	MEASUREMENT INTERVAL (T)
>0	>0	>0	T = Bc/CIR
>0	>0	=0	T = Bc/CIR
=0	=0	>0	NOTE 1.

NOTE - Table D.1 is a network dependent value.

Consolidated Link Layer Management (CLLM) Message (T1.618 §6 & Q.922 Annex A §A.7)

Use of the CLLM message is outside the scope of this implementation agreement.

Control (Signalling) Procedures

Permanent Virtual Connection (PVC) Procedures

Networks should implement CCITT Q.933 Annex A bidirectional procedures for managing PVCs on any NNI that only supports PVCs. For an interim period, networks may implement ANSI T1.617 Annex D bidirectional procedures for managing PVCs on any NNI that only supports PVCs. Networks shall implement one or both of the above protocols. It is highly recommended that Q.933 Annex A be implemented.

Networks shall follow clause D.4, Application of Bidirectional Procedures for Use at the Network-to-Network Interface, of this implementation agreement.

Switched Virtual Connection (SVC) Procedures

Procedures for SVCs are not applicable to this implementation agreement.

Network Performance Parameters

Frame relay quality of service refers to service performance from the end-user standpoint. Network performance, when considered between two user-to-network interfaces, is closely tied to, and directly impacts the quality of service. Network performance parameters apply at different interfaces in the network. For a multi-network frame relay service, the values of performance parameters at the network-to-network interface contribute to the service performance from the end-user standpoint.

The performance parameters applicable to frame relay network-to-network service include those specified in Annex A of CCITT Recommendation I.233.1.

PVC Parameter Coordination

The parameter values that shall be administratively coordinated at the network-to-network interface include maximum frame size per PVC segment, originating DLCI and terminating DLCI of a PVC segment, and CIR in each direction per PVC segment. Additional parameters that should be coordinated include Bc and Be in each direction per PVC segment.

Application of Bidirectional Procedures for Use at the Network-to-Network Interface

This section defines the unique network-to-network interface and user-to-network interactions when the bidirectional procedures are implemented at the NNI. Specific scenarios of how the PVC status information element status bits shall be interpreted in a multi-network environment are described. These scenarios include:

- addition of a multi-network PVC;
- deletion of a multi-network PVC;
- failure and restoration of a multi-network PVC.

Bidirectional network procedures and multi-network PVCs

When a permanent virtual connection (PVC) between two users involves more than one network, the portion of the PVC provided by each network is termed a "PVC segment". A multi-network PVC is a concatenation of two or more PVC segments.

This is depicted in the Figure D.1 below.

Figure D.1 - Multi-network PVC

The bidirectional network procedures shall be used to communicate status between networks. Each network at the network-to-network interface shall support both user side procedures and network side procedures simultaneously. In effect, there are two distinct user-to-network procedures taking place where each side of the NNI supports both user side and network side procedures concurrently. This is depicted in the Figure D.2 below:

Figure D.2 - NNI Bidirectional Procedures

See two views below:

Each network has two views of the other connected network at a given NNI:

a single user - The other network is the source of all status enquiry messages and the recipient of status messages. No special attributes are given to the other network;

an extended network - full status and single PVC asynchronous status reports reflect not only the status of the destination device and/or channel but also the status of any network that is traversed by the multi-network PVC to the destination.

Polling requirements of network-to-network interfaces

Two sets of sequence numbers and local in-channel signalling parameters are administered for the network-to-network interface as shown below; see Table D.2 for parameter ranges and default values

- user side procedures - T391, N391, N392, and N393;
- network side procedures - T392, N392, and N393.

Table D.2 summarizes the acceptable values when using bidirectional procedures at the NNI. The default values in Table D.2 should be used as the actual system parameter values. Parameter values other than the default values are a subscription time option. Procedures for starting and stopping T391 and T392 are described in Q.933 Annex A.

Table D.2 - NNI system parameters

Name	Range	Default	Units	Definitions
N391	1-255	6	Polling Cycles	Full status (status of all PVCs) polling cycles
N392	1-10[1]	3	Errors	Number of errors during N393 monitored events which cause the channel/user side procedures to be declared inactive. This number may also be used by the user side procedures as the number of errors during N393 monitored events which cause the network side procedures to be declared inactive.
N393	1-10[2]	4	Events	Monitored events count.
T391	5-30	10	Seconds	Link integrity verification polling timer.
T392	5-30[3]	15	Seconds	Timer for verification of polling cycle.

[1] N392 should be less than or equal to N393.
[2] If N393 is set to a value much less than N391, then the link could go in and out of an error condition without the user side procedures or network side procedures being notified.
[3] T392 should be set greater than T391.

~~Both networks are required to initiate status enquiry messages based on T391. A full status report is requested each N391 (default 6) polling cycles. Both networks shall have the same values for T391, T392, N392, and N393 for both user side procedures and network side procedures; N391 is not required to have the same value in both networks.~~

~~PVC status information from full status reports and optionally from single PVC asynchronous status reports shall be propagated towards the user-to-network interface (UNI) of the multi-network PVC. The PVC status information element active bit state signaled at the NNI is independent of the PVC status information element active bit state signaled in the other direction at the same NNI.~~

~~In addition, when a PVC segment's status has changed, or a PVC segment has been newly added or deleted, the network should respond to any poll (i.e., status enquiry) with a full status report. Alternatively, the network may generate a single PVC asynchronous status report to convey the PVC segment's status change.~~

~~Initial NNI status~~

~~The NNI access channel shall be considered non-operational when the user side procedures or network side procedures are first activated:~~

- ~~The NNI access channel should be considered non-operational until N393 consecutive valid polling cycles occur;~~

- ~~As an alternative, if the first polling cycle constitutes a valid exchange of sequence numbers, then the respective NNI access channel shall be considered operational. If the first polling cycle results in an error, then the respective NNI shall be considered non-operational until N393 consecutive valid polling cycles occur.~~

~~Multi-network PVC active status criteria~~

~~The network shall report a multi-network PVC as "active" (i.e., active bit =1) at the UNI only if all the following criteria are met:~~

~~All PVC segments are configured;~~

~~Link integrity verification is successful at all UNIs and NNIs that are associated with the multi-network PVC (N393 consecutive valid polling cycles, or as defined in clause 4.3 above);~~

~~All UNIs and NNIs associated with the multi-network PVC are operational (i.e., no service affecting conditions);~~

~~All PVC segments within the multi-network PVC are operational (i.e., no service affecting conditions);~~

~~The remote user equipment, when supporting bidirectional procedures at the UNI, reports that the PVC is active by setting the active bit = 1 in a PVC status~~

information element.

Whenever these criteria are not fully met, the active bit indication propagated toward the UNIs shall be set to 0.

Only a network with a PVC terminating at a UNI may set the active bit to 1 towards the remote UNI (considered the "target UNI"). Each succeeding network along the multi-network PVC may either pass the active bit unchanged or set the active bit to 0. If any PVC segment is not active along the multi-network PVC, an inactive status is propagated (when possible) to the target UNI.

See clauses D.4.5 - D.4.10 for further details.

Adding a multi-network PVC

Since a multi-network PVC consists of a number of PVC segments, each managed by a different network, all PVC segments in a multi-network PVC cannot be added simultaneously. The PVCs can be thought as being added one at a time in an arbitrary order.

The presence or absence of a PVC status information element in a full status report at either the user-to-network interface or at the network-to-network interface indicates only the presence or absence of a particular PVC segment within the multi-network PVC.

As each PVC segment is added to a multi-network PVC, the network-to-network interface(s) and the user device (if applicable) are notified that the PVC segment has been added (i.e., new bit set to 1). The active status in a multi-network PVC is set according to the criteria given in section 4.4 and propagated towards the target UNI.

See clause D.4.10.3 for an example of adding a multi-network PVC.

Deleting a multi-network PVC

Since a multi-network PVC consists of a number of concatenated PVC segments each managed by a different network, the PVC segments in a multi-network PVC cannot be deleted simultaneously. The PVC segments can be thought of as being deleted one at a time in an arbitrary order.

A multi-network PVC is considered to be deleted when the PVC status information element in the full status report has been deleted at every associated UNI and NNI.

The presence or absence of the PVC status information element at either the user-to-network interface or the network-to-network interface indicates only the presence or absence of a particular PVC segment within the multi-network PVC. As a PVC segment is deleted from a multi-network PVC, the adjacent network-to-network interface(s) and/or adjacent user device (if applicable) are notified by the deletion of the PVC status information element that its associated PVC segment has been deleted.

An inactive status is propagated towards the target UNI whenever the deletion of a PVC segment is detected at the NNI.

~~See clause D.4.10.4 for an example of deleting a multi-network PVC.~~

~~Response to UNI failure~~

~~When a network detects that the user-to-network interface is inoperative, it notifies users of the multi-network PVCs associated with the failed UNI that the multi-network PVCs are inactive. The PVC status changes are propagated through the adjacent network(s) to the remote users.~~

~~See clause D.4.10.5 for an example of response to UNI failure.~~

~~Response to PVC segment failure~~

~~When a network determines that a PVC segment has become inoperative, it notifies the adjacent network(s) and/or UNI that the multi-network PVC is inactive. The PVC status change is propagated through the adjacent network(s) to the remote user(s).~~

~~See clause D.4.10.6 for an example of PVC segment failure.~~

~~Response to NNI failure~~

~~When a network detects that a network-to-network interface is inoperative, each network notifies users of the PVCs associated with the NNI that the multi-network PVCs are inactive. The PVC status changes are propagated through the adjacent network(s) to the remote users.~~

~~See clause D.4.10.7 for an example of response to NNI failure.~~

~~Examples of multi-network PVC status signalling~~

~~This clause provides examples of multi-network permanent virtual connection (PVC) status signalling at the user-to-network interface (UNI) and network-to-network interface (NNI). It contains examples of multi-network PVC status signalling in the following scenarios:~~

- ~~adding a multi-network PVC (see clause D.4.10.3);~~
- ~~deleting a multi-network PVC (see clause D.4.10.4);~~
- ~~UNI failure & restoration (see clause D.4.10.5);~~
- ~~PVC segment failure & restoration (see clause D.4.10.6);~~
- ~~NNI failure & restoration (see clause D.4.10.7).~~

~~Generic example comments~~

~~Status enquiry/status report exchanges occur at all UNIs and NNIs to indicate that the interface is operational. The status enquiry/status report exchanges are shown only when a change in link integrity verification state occurs or when multi-network PVC status signalling is affected. The PVC status information elements are only shown when the associated PVC segment has a status change.~~

~~The flows throughout this section show only the use of full status reports to signal a change in multi-network PVCs. Alternatively, the single PVC asynchronous status reports may be used to convey multi-network PVC active and inactive status changes.~~

~~All examples deal with the following multi-network PVC consisting of two PVC segments:~~

- ~~PVC segment in Network I interfaces to User A with DLCI 16 and NetworkJ with DLCI 32;~~

- ~~PVC segment in Network J interfaces to Network I with DLCI 32 and User B with DLCI 48.~~

~~**NOTE -** The default values of 3 errors for N392 and 4 monitored events for N393 are used throughout the examples.~~

Nomenclature

Notation Meaning

SE This is the status enquiry message as described in Q.933 Annex A, Section A.1.2. The request for a full status report need not be present.

S This is the link integrity verification status report as described in Q.933 Annex A, Section A.1.1.

FS(16,N,I) This is a full status report as described in Q.933 Annex A, Section A.1.1. A full status report request is not necessary for a full status report response. In this case, DLCI 16 reported the status of "new" and "inactive" for the PVC segment.

FS() This is a full status report as described in Q.933 Annex A, Section A.1.1. A full status report request is not necessary for a full status report response. In this case, the PVC segment of interest is not present (e.g., no longer configured).

I->J This indicates the status generated by Network I as seen by Network J.

A_{16}-I-J_{32} This designates a PVC segment from User A through Network I to Network J. At the User A to Network I UNI, DLCI 16 is used. At the Network I to Network J NNI, DLCI 32 is used.

C The "C" status for a particular PVC segment indicates that the PVC is configured and the PVC status information element is present in the full status report.

Not C The "Not C" status for a particular PVC segment indicates that the PVC is not configured and the PVC status information element is not present in the full status report.

N The "N" status for a particular PVC segment indicates that the "new" bit is set to 1 in the PVC status information element at the indicated interface. (The absence of an "N" in the diagrams indicates that the "new" bit is set to 0.)

A The "A" status for a particular PVC segment indicates that the "active" bit is set to 1 in the PVC status information element at the indicated interface.

I The "I" status for a particular PVC segment indicates that the "active" bit is set to 0 in the PVC status information element at the indicated interface.

ChanI The "ChanI" indicates that the channel is inactive at the UNI or NNI due to link integrity verification failure, or other network determined UNI or NNI service affecting condition (e.g., data set signals down).

Example of adding a multi-network PVC

When configuring a multi-network PVC, each PVC segment must be added through its associated network management system. Figure 3 shows the addition of the multi-network PVC:

- Network I to User A using DLCI 16;

- Network I to Network J using DLCI 32;

- Network J to User B using DLCI 48.

Simultaneous configuration of both PVC segments in the multi-network PVC is virtually impossible. After the PVC segment is configured in Network I and before the PVC segment in Network J is configured, Network I may detect that the PVC segment in Network J is not present and informs User A with a full status report indicating that the PVC segment is inactive. Note that the PVC segment has been configured locally and is therefore present (on the user interface to User A) but inactive because it is not configured on the remote network (Network J). As far as User B is concerned, the entire multi-network PVC has not been configured until the PVC segment is configured on its local network (Network J).

Figure D.3 - Configuration of a multi-network PVC

See Legion D.4.10.2.

Example of deleting a multi-network PVC

When deleting a multi-network PVC, each PVC segment must be deleted through its associated network management system. Figure D.4 shows the deletion of the multi-network PVC:

- ~~Network I to User A using DLCI 16;~~
- ~~Network I to Network J using DLCI 32;~~
- ~~Network J to User B using DLCI 48.~~

~~Simultaneous deletion of both PVC segments in the multi-network PVC is virtually impossible. User A receives a full status report with DLCI 16 deleted (absent) from Network I. After the PVC segment is deleted in Network I and before the PVC segment in Network J is deleted, Network J detects that the PVC segment in Network I is not present and informs User B with a full status report indicating that the PVC segment is inactive. Note that the PVC segment on Network J has not been deleted locally and is therefore present (on the user interface to User B) but inactive because it is not configured on the remote network (Network I). As far as User B is concerned, the multi-network PVC is not deleted until the PVC segment is deleted on its local network (NetworkJ).~~

~~Figure D.4 - Deletion of a multi-network PVC~~

~~Example of UNI failure and restoration~~

~~Figure D.5 shows the detection of an inactive channel (UNI channel) between User A and Network I (N393 valid polling cycles have not occurred). Network I notifies Network J that DLCI 32 is inactive. The inactive indication is forwarded to the PVC endpoint (User B) on Network J. The active/inactive indication from Network I to Network J is independent of the active/inactive indication from Network J to Network I. In Figure D.5 the active bit is still set to 1 in the PVC Status Information Element for DLCI 32 in the full status reports sent from Network J to Network I.~~

~~Figure D.5 also shows the detection of an active channel (UNI restoration) between User A and Network I. Network I notifies Network J that DLCI 32 is active. The active indication is forwarded to the PVC endpoint (User B) on Network J. The active/inactive indication from Network I to Network J is independent of the active/inactive indication from Network J to Network I.~~

~~Figure D.5 - UNI failure and restoration~~

~~Example of PVC segment failure and restoration~~

~~Figure D.6 shows the failure of a PVC segment in Network I. Network I notifies Network J that DLCI 32 is inactive. The inactive indication is forwarded to the PVC endpoint (User B) on Network J. The active/inactive indication from Network I to Network J is independent of the active/inactive indication from Network J to Network I. In Figure D.6 the active bit is still set to 1 in the PVC status information element for DLCI 32 in the full status reports sent from Network J to Network I.~~

~~Figure D.6 also shows the notification of a PVC segment becoming operational in Network I. Network I notifies Network J that DLCI 32 is active. The active indication is forwarded to the PVC endpoint (User B) on Network J. The active/inactive indication from Network I to Network J is independent of the active/inactive indication from Network J to Network I.~~

~~Figure D.6 - PVC segment failure and restoration~~

~~Example of NNI failure and restoration~~

~~Figure D.7 shows the detection of an inactive channel (NNI failure) between Network I and Network J. Network I notifies the UserA that DLCI 16 is inactive. Network J notifies the User B that DLCI 48 is inactive.~~

~~Figure D.7 also shows the detection of an active channel (after N393 valid polling cycles) between Network I and Network J. Network I notifies the User A that DLCI 16 is active. Network J notifies the User B that DLCI 48 is active.~~

~~Figure D.7 - NNI failure and restoration~~