

INTERNATIONAL
STANDARD

ISO/IEC
10164-14

First edition
1996-12-15

**Information technology — Open Systems
Interconnection — Systems Management:
Confidence and diagnostic test categories**

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — Gestion-systèmes: Catégories de test de confiance et de
diagnostic*

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996



Reference number
ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996(E)

Contents

	<i>Page</i>
1 Scope.....	1
2 Normative references	1
2.1 Identical Recommendations International Standards	1
2.2 Paired Recommendation International Standards equivalent in technical content.....	2
2.3 Additional references	2
3 Definitions.....	3
3.1 Basic reference model definitions.....	3
3.2 Management framework definitions	3
3.3 CMIS definitions.....	3
3.4 Systems management overview definitions	3
3.5 Management information model definitions.....	3
3.6 Management ICS proforma definitions.....	4
3.7 Test Management definitions.....	4
3.8 OSI conformance testing definitions.....	4
3.9 Additional definitions	4
4 Symbols and abbreviations.....	5
5 Conventions.....	5
6 Requirements.....	5
7 Model	6
7.1 Connection test.....	7
7.2 Connectivity test.....	10
7.3 Data integrity test.....	12
7.4 Loopback test.....	14
7.5 Protocol integrity test.....	19
7.6 Resource boundary test	22
7.7 Resource self test	25
7.8 Test infrastructure test.....	27

© ISO/IEC 1996

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from the publisher.

ISO/IEC Copyright Office • Case postale 56 • CH-1211 Genève 20 • Switzerland

Printed in Switzerland

8	Generic definitions	29
8.1	Generic attribute types	29
8.2	Managed objects	31
8.3	Imported generic definitions	32
8.4	Compliance	32
9	Services	32
10	Functional units	32
11	Protocol	33
12	Relationships with other functions	33
13	Conformance	33
13.1	Static conformance	33
13.2	Dynamic conformance	33
13.3	Management implementation conformance statement requirements	33
	Annex A – Definition of management information	34
	Annex B – MCS proforma	54
	Annex C – MICS proforma	55
	Annex D – MOCS proforma	56
	Annex E – MRCS proforma	57
	Annex F – Summary of test categories	58
	Annex G – Example TARR Package (for Connection Test)	59
	Annex H – Example of use of resource boundary test category	61
	Annex I – Example test process for managed communications network	63

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996

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. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10164-14 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 21, *Open Systems Interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Recommendation X.737.

ISO/IEC 10164 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Systems Management*:

- *Part 1: Object management function*
- *Part 2: State management function*
- *Part 3: Attributes for representing relationships*
- *Part 4: Alarm reporting function*
- *Part 5: Event report management function*
- *Part 6: Log control function*
- *Part 7: Security alarm reporting function*
- *Part 8: Security audit trail function*
- *Part 9: Objects and attributes for access control*
- *Part 10: Accounting metering function*
- *Part 11: Metric objects and attributes*
- *Part 12: Test management function*
- *Part 13: Summarization function*
- *Part 14: Confidence and diagnostic test categories*
- *Part 15: Scheduling function*
- *Part 16: Management knowledge management function*
- *Part 17: Change over function*

- *Part 18: Software management function*
- *Part 19: Management domain and Management policy management function*
- *Part 21: Command Sequencer*

Annexes A to E form an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 10164. Annexes F to I are for information only.

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996

This page intentionally left blank

STANDARDSISO.COM : Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION –
SYSTEMS MANAGEMENT: CONFIDENCE AND DIAGNOSTIC
TEST CATEGORIES**

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a Systems Management Function that may be used by an application process in a centralised or decentralised management environment to interact for the purpose of systems management, as defined by CCITT Rec. X.700 | ISO/IEC 7498-4. This Recommendation | International Standard defines a function which consists of generic definitions, services and functional units. This function is positioned in the application layer of ITU-T Rec. X.200 | ISO/IEC 7498-1 and is defined according to the model provided by ITU-T Rec. X.207 | ISO/IEC 9545. The role of systems management functions is described by CCITT Rec. X.701 | ISO/IEC 10040.

This Recommendation | International Standard:

- establishes user requirements for this Recommendation | International Standard;
- specifies Confidence and diagnostic test categories that relate generic definitions provided by this Recommendation | International Standard to user requirements;
- defines managed objects, packages, attribute types, operation types, and parameters documented in accordance with CCITT Rec. X.722 | ISO/IEC 10165-4;
- specifies compliance requirements placed on other Recommendations | Standards that make use of the Generic Definitions of this Recommendation | International Standard.

This Recommendation | International Standard does not:

- define the nature of any implementation intended to provide Confidence and diagnostic tests;
- specify the manner in which management is accomplished by the user of Confidence and diagnostic tests;
- define the nature of any interactions which result in the use of Confidence and diagnostic tests;
- specify the services necessary for the establishment, normal and abnormal release of a management association.

2 Normative references

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and Standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. The Telecommunications Standardization Bureau of the ITU-T maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

- ITU-T Recommendation X.200 (1994) | ISO/IEC 7498-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: The Basic Model*.
- ITU-T Recommendation X.207 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9545:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*.

- ITU-T Recommendation X.210 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10731:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model: Conventions for the definition of OSI services.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.701 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10040:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management overview.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.720 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-1:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Management Information Model.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.721 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Definition of management information.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.722 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-4:1992, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Guidelines for the definition of managed objects.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.724 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10165-6:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Structure of management information: Requirements and guidelines for implementation conformance statement proformas associated with OSI management.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Systems management: Test management function.*

2.2 Paired Recommendation | International Standards equivalent in technical content

- CCITT Recommendation X.208 (1988), *Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*
ISO/IEC 8824:1990, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.290 (1995), *OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for ITU-T applications – General concepts.*
ISO/IEC 9646-1:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Conformance testing methodology and framework – Part 1: General concepts.*
- ITU-T Recommendation X.291 (1995), *OSI conformance testing methodology and framework for protocol Recommendations for ITU-T applications – Abstract test suite specification.*
ISO/IEC 9646-2:1994, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Conformance testing methodology and framework – Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.700 (1992), *Management framework for Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) for CCITT applications.*
ISO/IEC 7498-4: 1989, *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 4: Management framework.*
- CCITT Recommendation X.710 (1991), *Common management information service definition for CCITT applications.*
ISO/IEC 9595:1991, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Common management information service definition.*

2.3 Additional references

- CCITT Recommendation O.151 (1992), *Error performance measuring equipment operating at the primary rate and above.*
- CCITT Recommendation O.152 (1992), *Error performance measuring equipment for bit rates of 64 kbit/s and $N \times 64$ kbit/s.*
- ITU-T Recommendation V.32 (1993), *A family of 2-wire, duplex modems operating at data signalling rates of up to 9 600 bit/s for use on the general switched telephone network and on leased telephone type circuits.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.1 Basic reference model definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.200 | ISO/IEC 7498-1:

- a) open system;
- b) systems management.

3.2 Management framework definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.700 | ISO/IEC 7498-4:

- a) managed object;
- b) management information.

3.3 CMIS definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following term defined in CCITT Rec. X.710 | ISO/IEC 9595:

- attribute.

3.4 Systems management overview definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.701 | ISO/IEC 10040:

- a) agent;
- b) agent role;
- c) generic definitions;
- d) managed object class;
- e) managed object conformance statement;
- f) managed system;
- g) management information conformance statement;
- h) manager;
- i) manager role;
- j) MICS proforma;
- k) MOCS proforma;
- l) notification.

3.5 Management information model definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following term defined in CCITT Rec. X.720 | ISO/IEC 10165-1:

- attribute type.

3.6 Management ICS proforma definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.724 | ISO/IEC 10165-6:

- a) managed relationship conformance statement;
- b) management conformance summary;
- c) MCS proforma;
- d) MRCS proforma.

3.7 Test Management definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12:

- a) Associated Objects (AOs);
- b) controlled test;
- c) MORT;
- d) intrusive test;
- e) non-intrusive test;
- f) uncontrolled test;
- g) Test Action Request Receiver (TARR);
- h) test conductor;
- i) test invocation;
- j) Test Object (TO);
- k) test performer;
- l) test request;
- m) solicited reporting;
- n) time-out period;
- o) unsolicited reporting.

3.8 OSI conformance testing definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.290 | ISO/IEC 9646-1 and ITU-T Rec. X.291 | ISO/IEC 9646-2.

- a) PICS proforma;
- b) point of control and observation;
- b) protocol implementation conformance statement;
- c) system conformance statement.

3.9 Additional definitions

3.9.1 establishment time: The time taken to establish a connection between two protocol entities.

3.9.2 explicit termination: Test terminations on request from the test conductor.

3.9.3 implicit reporting: Results are reported in the form of an event report (i.e. unsolicited reporting) or an action reply.

3.9.4 implicit termination: Test termination on completion or upon error.

3.9.5 loopback timeout: The length of time that a test performer will wait for the transmitted data to be returned.

3.9.6 loopback transmission delay time: The time delay associated with transmitting a pattern to and back from the loopback point.

- 3.9.7 pattern period time:** The amount of time for which each test pattern is transmitted.
- 3.9.8 start time:** Time used for scheduling a test sometime in the future.
- 3.9.9 test interval time:** The time delay between the completion of reception of one test pattern and the start of transmission of the next.
- 3.9.10 test pattern:** The signals or data to be applied to a communications path.

4 Symbols and abbreviations

AO	Associated Object
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation One
LLC	Logical Link Control
MCS	Management Conformance Summary
MICS	Management Information Conformance Statement
MIDS	Management Information Definition Statement
MOCS	Managed Object Conformance Statement
MORT	Managed Object Referring to Test
MRCS	Managed Relationship Conformance Statement
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PCO	Point of Control and Observation
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
TARR	Test Action Request Receiver
TO	Test Object
XID	Exchange Identification Frame

5 Conventions

This Recommendation | International Standard does not define any special conventions.

6 Requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a basic set of confidence and diagnostic test categories that is required by the user of a communication system or network to:

- confirm the ability of a specified part of the system or network to perform correctly its allotted function (that is, the tested entity continues to perform according to its design);
- perform testing, following notification or detection of a fault, to further isolate the cause of the problem.

This requirement includes the need to:

- verify connection between two known end points;
- verify that connectivity may be established between two entities within a specified time;
- verify whether two entities can exchange data without any corruption and measure time taken for the exchange;
- verify that data can be sent and received over a communications path within a specified interval of time;
- determine if two entities can conduct proper protocol interactions;
- verify the observable behaviour of an entity at its boundaries;
- verify the ability of an entity to perform its allotted function;
- verify the ability to receive incoming test requests and generate appropriate responses.

NOTE – It is not the objective of this Recommendation | International Standard to define a complete categorization of the test types that may be offered by a particular resource or required for a particular purpose.

7 Model

A test request is directed to a managed object, being managed by the test performer, which has the functionality to receive and respond to such requests. As defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, such functionality is called the Test Action Request Receiver functionality (TARR functionality). Managed objects which refer to functionalities that are the subjects of tests, MORTs, are identified, either explicitly or implicitly, in test requests. Each test involves one or more MORTs. For any test, the TARR may be part of the functionality of either a MORT or another managed object.

A test is uncontrolled or controlled. An uncontrolled test is one which is not subject to monitoring or control, and for which test results are provided in one or more replies to the test request. A controlled test is one for which one or more test TOs are created for the purpose of monitoring and control. The general test behaviour is documented by a test category. Figure 1 provides examples of some configurations.

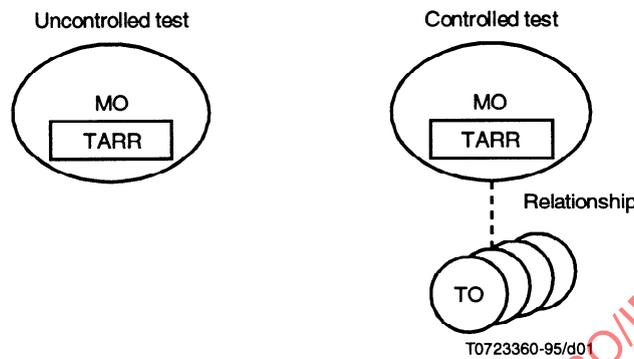


Figure 1 – Managed objects involved in all tests

This clause defines the categories of confidence and diagnostic tests that may be used to investigate the OSI environment. These categories are:

- Connection test, which may be used to verify connection between two known end points.
- Connectivity test, which may be used to verify if connectivity between two entities may be established.
- Data integrity test, which may be used to ascertain two entities can exchange data without any corruption.
- Loopback test, which may be used to verify and measure the time taken for an exchange.
- Protocol integrity test, which may be used to investigate if two communication entities can conduct proper protocol interactions.
- Resource boundary test, which aims to test the behaviour of a resource by observing and controlling the interactions between the resource and its boundaries.
- Resource self test, which may be exercised to investigate the ability of a resource to perform its allotted function.
- Test infrastructure test, which may be used to investigate the capability of a managed system to respond to a test request.

Members of each test category (e.g. the suite of tests offered by a particular managed system) share a common management interface, but will differ in areas such as:

- the function or physical entity that is tested;
- the thoroughness of the test;
- the duration of the test.

For each category, this Recommendation | International Standard defines:

- the purpose of the performed test;
- the resources (MORTs and AOs) that are involved;
- the test environment;
- the controllability (controlled or uncontrolled) of the test;

- the TO class, if controlled test applies;
- other information concerning the test;
- how the test report is delivered (e.g. implicitly or solicited) and the contents of the result report;
- the termination of the test (includes normal test completion, test failure, test abort, test terminate request, test timeout);
- (where appropriate) detailed timing information specific to the test category; and
- the management interface.

NOTE – Test termination is not equivalent to test completion (see ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12). Test termination includes: test completion (pass test), test failure or error, test abort request (for controlled tests), test timeout and test terminate request (for controlled tests).

This Recommendation | International Standard also sets out the information required by a user to allow selection between the tests offered by a particular managed system. Typically, this information would be specified by a specialization of a standard test category or communicated by the supplier as a part of the technical documentation of the system, or both (e.g. Recommendation V.32).

For example, a telephone switch may offer functions such as call routing and billing, implemented by hardware and software modules including line cards, processor units, and data storage media (e.g. disc drives). A resource self test may be offered for each of these functions and each of the modules.

Through specialization, a managed object may offer two or more tests of the same internal function/module but for different objectives.

For controlled tests, it is necessary to define TO(s) for each test category. All TO classes are derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12.

These TO classes can be specialized to define more specific tests.

The following subclauses define the aforementioned test categories and their associated test object classes. The inheritance relationships among these TO classes are shown in Figure 2.

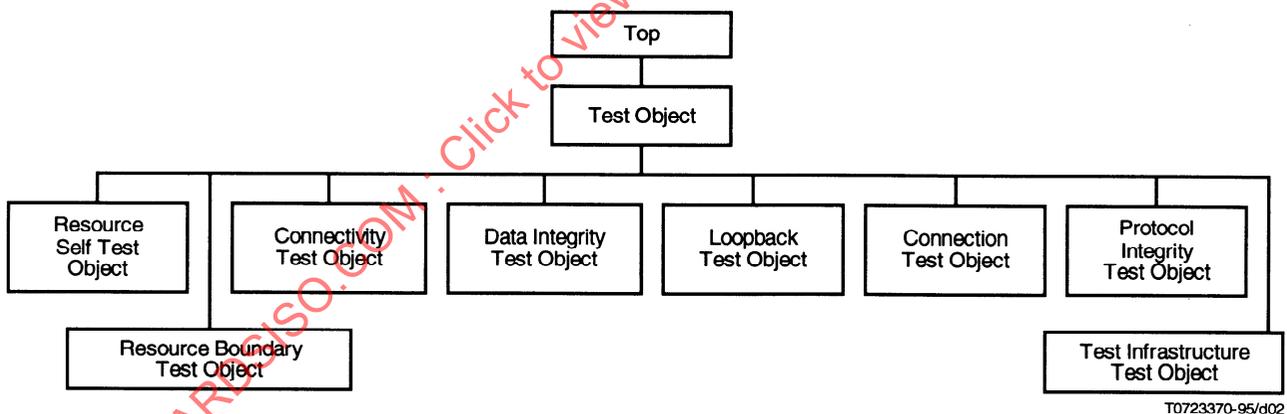


Figure 2 – Inheritance relationships among test categories

7.1 Connection test

7.1.1 Purpose of the test category

The connection test allows investigation of the ability of a communications path (real or virtual) to support a desired service or level of functionality.

The test may be implemented as one or more exercises. The exercises performed are specific to the type of connection concerned and should be sufficient to verify its performance within documented limits.

7.1.2 MORT and AO requirements

The MORT(s) represent the communications path to be tested. Two AOs are defined that reference the resources at the ends of the communications path that drive signals into and receive signals from the communications path. If identities of the MORT(s) or AOs are not specified in the test initiation, then defaults are selected by the managed system that receives the test request. Figure 3 illustrates these managed objects.

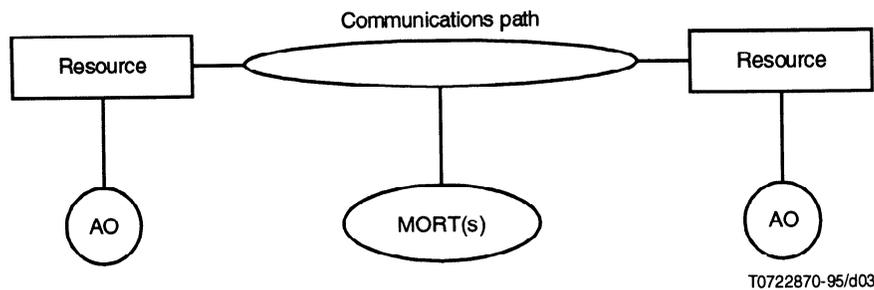


Figure 3 – Connection test test environment

In a case in which a path supports only a single direction of communication, the ‘sending’ AO will cause a sequence of test patterns or exercises to be applied to the path. The ‘receiving’ AO will provide a reference to check that the corresponding outputs are correctly received. The precise set of test patterns or exercises to be performed must be identifiable by the AOs that participate in the test (e.g. it will be pre-programmed or built into the two resources).

Note that the individual test patterns or exercises may differ significantly in their character and in the aspect of the path’s functionality that is investigated.

In the event that one or more errors are detected, the test may provide diagnostic information in its final report that can be used to assist in fault progression and resolution (e.g. “suspected cable break”).

In a case in which a path supports two directions of communication as determined by the test direction in a single test request, exercises of the form described above are performed separately for each direction of communication. The directions of communication will be tested in an implementation-dependent order. Figure 4 provides an example of the transmission of patterns.

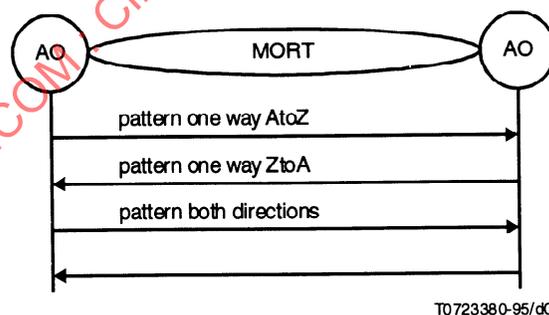


Figure 4 – Example of use of the Connection Test Category

7.1.3 Test environment

The Connection test may be intrusive or non-intrusive to both the MORT(s) and to the AOs.

If the Connection test is intrusive, it will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT(s) or AOs have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORT(s) or AOs cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.1.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

The test may be modelled either as an uncontrolled test or as a controlled test.

7.1.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a connection test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.1.6 Initiation specific to test category

When requesting an uncontrolled test, the time-out period defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be specified.

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following optional parameters defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 may also be required:

- identity of the AOs, and if appropriate, additional AO information;
- identity of the MORT;
- time-out period.

The following optional parameters may be needed:

- The test pattern to be used during the test – If this parameter is not present, the test pattern is implementation specific.
- The test direction applied to the MORT – If this parameter is not present, the MORT represents the transmitting direction at the near end of a uni-directional path.
- The test duration applied to the test – If this parameter is not present, the test duration is implementation specific.
- The test-threshold to be used to determine the test outcome – If this parameter is not present, the error threshold is implementation specific.
- The reporting interval time for intermediate test result reporting – If this parameter is not present, there is no intermediate result reporting or the intermediate result reporting time is implementation specific.

7.1.7 Reporting and termination events

The events that trigger implicit intermediate result reporting are:

- completion of the test exercise(s) performed on a single direction of communication;
- expiry of the specified reporting interval time.

The events that trigger implicit result reporting are:

- completion of the test exercise(s) performed on a single direction of communication;
- completion of the test;
- time-out;
- if the test is modelled as a controlled test, reception of a termination request.

The events that trigger test termination are:

- completion of the test;
- failure of the test to complete normally;
- expiry of the time interval during which the test is required to be completed (time-out);
- if the test is modelled as a controlled test, reception of a termination request.

7.1.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters are required in the result report:

- the identity of the MORT(s), if not specified in the initiation;
- the identities of the AOs, if not specified in the initiation;
- if this is the final result report, the test outcome – chosen as described below.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- received test signal;
- error ratio detected through the test;
- test direction made on the MORT;
- test duration time;
- detailed result information for the test (implementation dependent);
- if the outcome is fail, additional diagnostic information to assist in fault progression and resolution;
- other result information specific to the test implementation.

The outcome of the test is determined as follows:

- if all exercises have been completed correctly, the outcome will be Pass;
- if any exercise detected an error, the outcome will be Fail;
- if the test duration exceeded the specified time-out period, the outcome will be Timed-out;
- if the test terminated as a result of a procedural error being encountered or as the result of receipt of a TERMINATION REQUEST, the result will be Premature termination;
- otherwise, the outcome will be Inconclusive.

7.1.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.2 Connectivity test

7.2.1 Purpose of the test category

The Connectivity Test is used to verify that connectivity may be established between two entities (represented by a MORT and an AO) within a specified time.

7.2.2 MORT and AO requirements

The test invocation involves two entities, represented by two managed objects (one the MORT and the other the AO), between which connectivity is to be verified. Whilst in the testing state the MORT tries to establish contact with the AO. This may be done in the case of a connection oriented protocol by establishing a connection, or in the case of a connectionless protocol by an exchange of data unit, such as the LLC XID exchange. The time taken between the issuing of the request by the MORT until the receipt of the corresponding confirmation from the AO is measured and called establishment time. A time-out period may be associated with the test. The time-out period may be specified indirectly as the value of a timer attribute provided by the MORT. Figures 5 and 6 provide examples of use of the Connectivity test.

7.2.3 Test environment

The connectivity test is intrusive to both the MORT and to the AO. The Connectivity test will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT or AO have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORT or AO cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initiation.

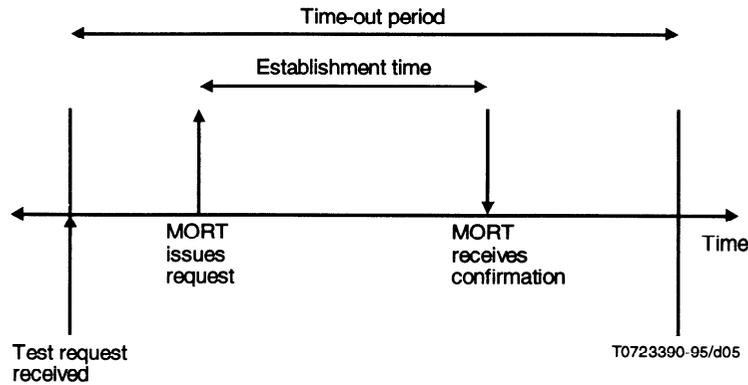


Figure 5 – Connectivity test example 1

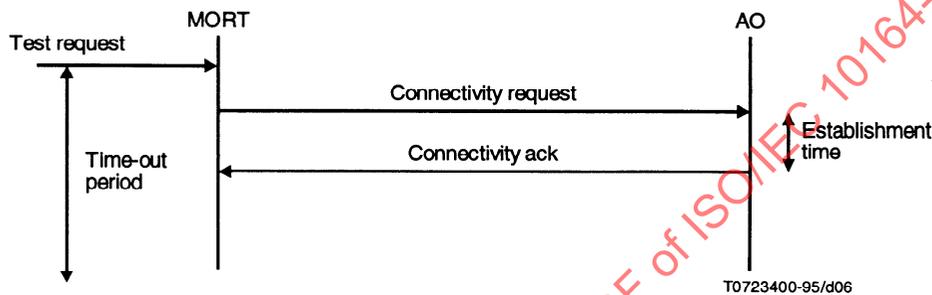


Figure 6 – Connectivity test example 2

7.2.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

A connectivity test may be modelled either as an uncontrolled test or as a controlled test.

7.2.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a connectivity test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.2.6 Initiation specific to test category

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following optional parameters defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 are also required:

- identity of the AO, and if appropriate, additional AO information;
- identity of the MORT if not implicitly known by the TARR;
- time-out period, if not implicitly known by the MORT.

7.2.7 Reporting and termination events

The events that trigger implicit result reporting and implicit test termination are:

- receipt of confirm from AO prior to expiry of time-out period;
- time-out period expiration.

7.2.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters are required:

- the identity of the AO, if it was not explicitly specified in the test request;
- identity of the MORT, if it was not explicitly specified in the test request.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- if this is the final report, the test outcome chosen as appropriate from ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be returned;
- if outcome is Pass, then Establishment time in time-units;
- if outcome is Fail, then the time taken from the issuing of the request by the MORT until the receipt of the corresponding confirmation from the AO, or the termination of the request;
- any additional information specific to the test.

The value of the test outcome to be returned in the final test result report is determined according to the following:

- if positive confirmation is received before the time-out period, the test outcome is Pass;
- if a negative confirmation is received, the outcome is Fail;
- if the confirmation was not received before the expiration of the pre-specified time-out period, the test outcome is Timed-out;
- if the test terminates as a result of a procedural failure, or as a result of receipt of a TERMINATE REQUEST, the test outcome is Premature termination;
- otherwise, the test outcome is Inconclusive.

7.2.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.3 Data integrity test

7.3.1 Purpose of the test category

The test ascertains whether two entities can exchange data without any corruption, and measures the time taken for the data exchange.

7.3.2 MORT and AO requirements

While in the testing state the MORT transmits data to an AO. The AO, upon detecting the reception of the data, causes a copy of the data to be reflected back to the MORT. The transfer mechanism used to carry the data may be either connection oriented or connectionless. If it is connection oriented, the MORT must ensure that a connection exists prior to transmitting the data. During the connection establishment, the TO is placed in the initiating test state. While the connection is closing down, the TO is put in the terminating state. Figures 7 and 8 provide examples of use of the data integrity test.

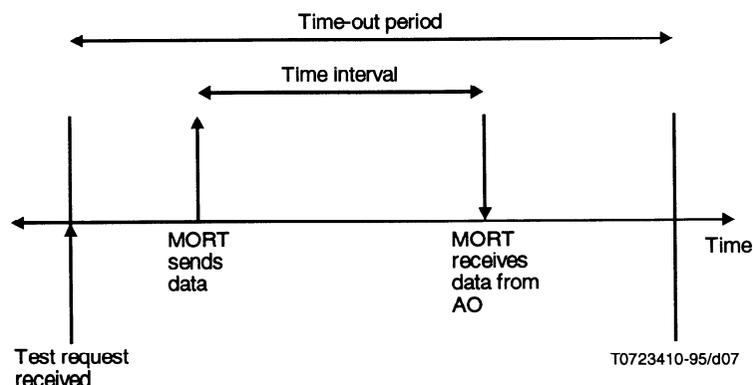


Figure 7 – Data integrity test example 1

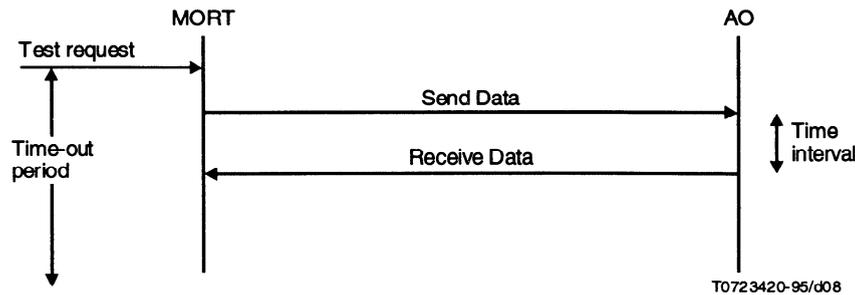


Figure 8 – Data integrity test example 2

7.3.3 Test environment

The Data integrity test is intrusive to both the MORT(s) and to the AO(s). The Data integrity test will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT or AOs have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORTs or AOs cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.3.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

A data integrity test may be modelled either as an uncontrolled test or as a controlled test.

7.3.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a data integrity test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.3.6 Initiation specific to test category

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following optional parameters defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 are also required:

- identity of the AO, and if appropriate, additional AO information;
- identity of the MORT if not implicitly known by the TARR;
- time-out period, if not implicitly known by the MORT.

The following optional parameter may be specified:

- The data units for the test. If not provided, the test units are object specific.

7.3.7 Reporting and termination events

The events that trigger implicit result reporting and implicit test termination are:

- receipt of confirmation from AOs prior to expiry of time-out period;
- time-out period expiration.

7.3.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters are required:

- the identity of the AO, if it is not explicitly specified in the test request;
- identity of the MORT, if it is not explicitly specified in the test request.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- If this is the final report, the test outcome chosen as appropriate from ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be returned;
- If the test outcome is Pass, the actual time interval for the data exchange is returned;
- If outcome is Fail, then the time taken from the issuing of the request by the MORT until the receipt of the corresponding confirmation from the AO, or the termination of the request;
- If the test failed due to the received data, then the data received. Furthermore, if the data units used in the test were not provided in the test request parameter, the data units shall also be returned;
- Any additional information specific to the test.

The test outcome is returned in the final test result report. The value of the test outcome is determined according to the following:

- if all data units were successfully transmitted and received, the test outcome is Pass;
- if errors were detected in received data, the test outcome is Fail;
- if the test duration exceeds the pre-specified time-out period, the test outcome is TIMEOUT;
- if the test terminates as a result of a procedural failure, or as a result of receipt of a TERMINATE REQUEST, the test outcome is Premature termination;
- otherwise, the test outcome is Inconclusive.

7.3.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.4 Loopback test

7.4.1 Purpose of the test category

The Loopback test is used to verify that data may be sent and received over a communications path within a specified loopback time-out period with an acceptable error ratio. A loopback may be implemented in a variety of ways, for example by physical loopback or by echoing data received. Loopbacks may be analogue or digital. Other examples include non-transparent physical loopback, transparent physical loopback, payload physical loopback, echo data back, etc. A loopback test may be performed over a communication path that is connection oriented or connectionless.

7.4.2 MORT and AO requirements

7.4.2.1 Loopback configuration

To allow the invocation of loopback tests, the configuration in which the MORTs and AOs are to be placed must be specified. The MORTs represent the resources that are being tested by the loopback test. However, these MORTs need not necessarily cover the entire communications path as there may be other unidentified managed objects to be tested along the communications path. The AOs references the resources providing the loopback points. This Recommendation | International Standard and the use of these AOs are implementation specific. If AOs are not specified, a manual loopback configuration is assumed.

In some cases, it is desirable to be able to specify that a loopback occurs within a MORT. This may occur when a resource is modelled as a single managed object but is actually complex enough to allow loopbacks to occur in several places within the MORT (e.g. a “path” may be modelled as a single MO but may actually consist of multiple sections each of which could be looped). To allow this to be modelled, AOs are allowed to be present at locations that will test only a part of the MORT.

Figures 9 and 10 show two possible configurations of MORTs and AOs.

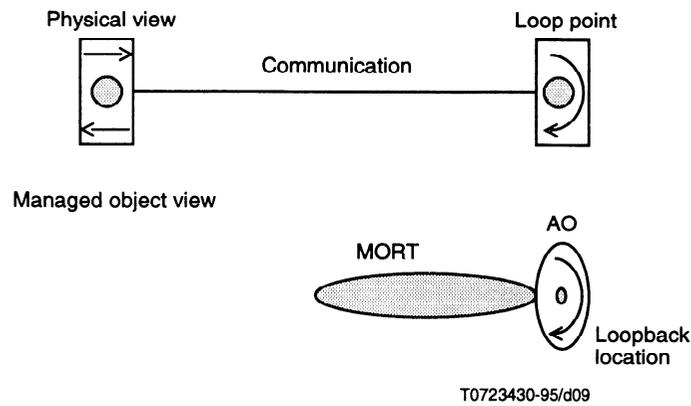


Figure 9 – Loopback configuration example – First case

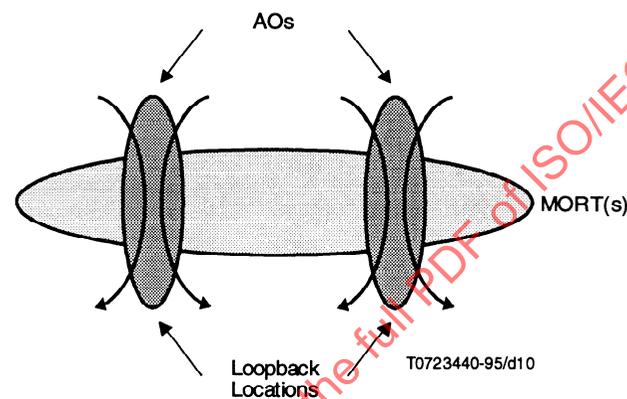


Figure 10 – Loopback configuration example – Second case

The first configuration shows a simple loopback example. The MORT is an object modelling the communication path between the two resources. A single AO models the resource which provides the loopback. The location of the loopback within the AO is indicated. The resource providing the point at which test data is injected is not modelled in this example.

The second configuration represents the capability of invoking a loopback test at different locations within the same MORT. In this case, the manager must specify the AO that is to be used for the loopback test.

The manager may request that multiple loopback tests be performed on the same MORT, or collection of MORTs, by specifying multiple AOs. When this is done the tests are applied, in an unspecified order, from the managed object having TARR functionality to each AO.

7.4.2.2 Test timing terminology

A number of timing parameters is used to control the operation of the loopback test in addition to the time-out period optionally used by all test categories defined in this Recommendation | International Standard. This subclause defines various timing terms, illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, and provides examples of how a test conductor may specify a legitimate and useful loopback test.

Figure 11 shows a test comprising three separate test patterns, with a test result notification being generated after completion of each pattern. Figure 12 shows one long test pattern, with test results being generated at intermediate points during the pattern. Many more configurations can be generated using combinations of these concepts.

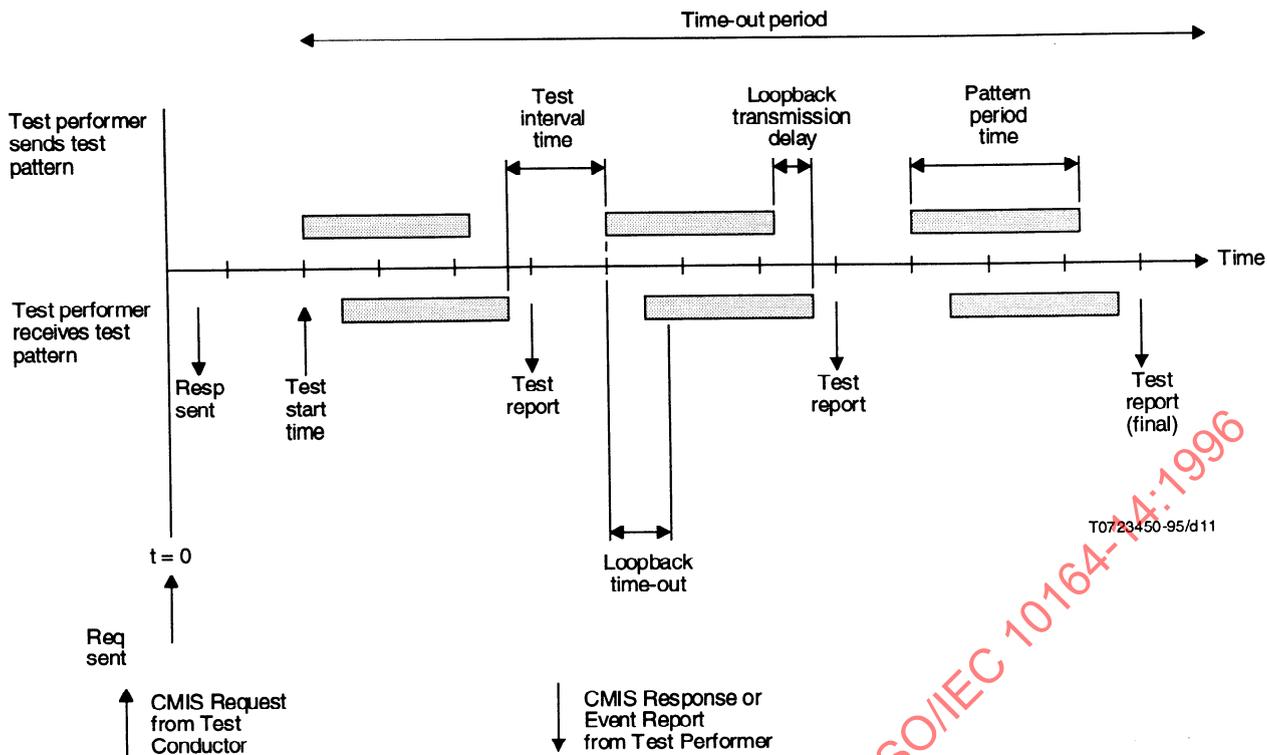


Figure 11 – Timing terminology of a multi-pattern test

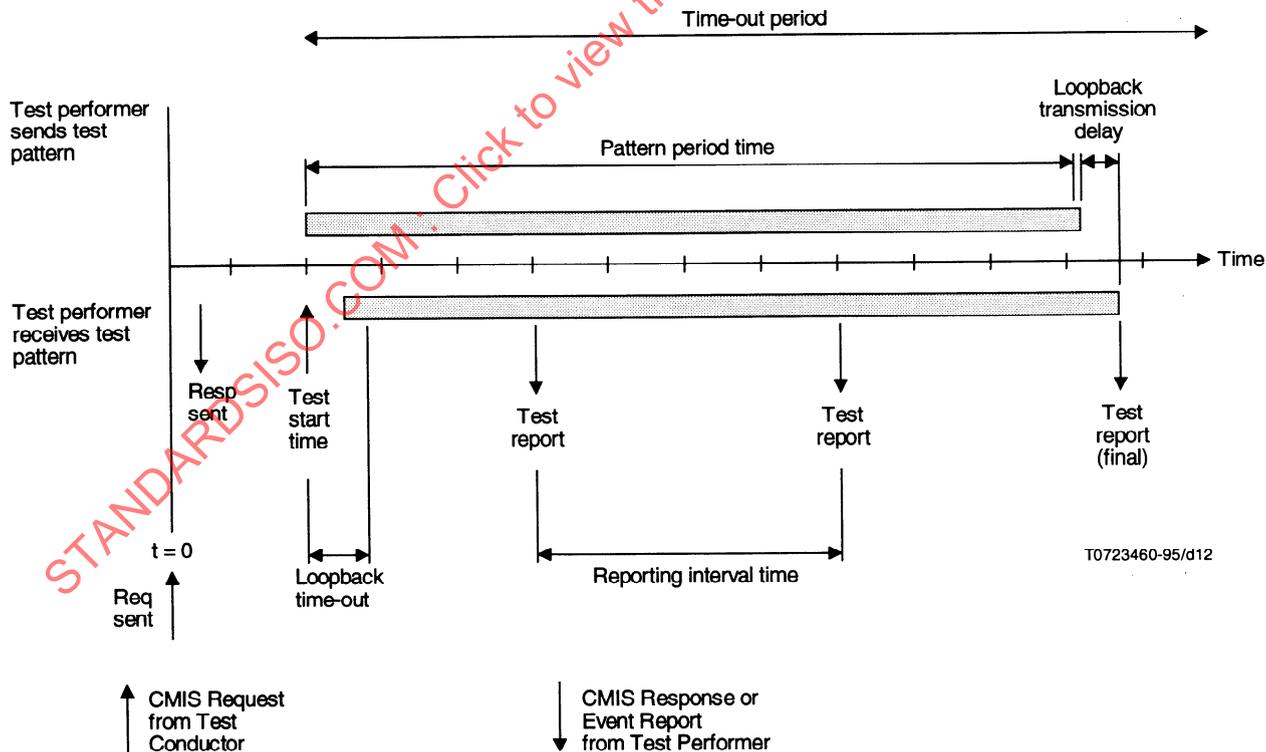


Figure 12 – Timing terminology of a long, single pattern test

The terms used to define the various aspects of test timing are:

- Start time – Used for scheduling the test sometime in the future. The time-out period begins at this time. (End time is not shown as the use of end time and time-out period is both confusing and redundant as the earliest of the two times causes the testOutcome parameter of the TestResult Notification to be Timed-out.)
- Pattern period time – The amount of time for which each test pattern is transmitted. This can either be expressed in terms of actual seconds, or a number of bits/octets of size of packets/blocks (optionally, at a given data ratio).
- Reporting interval time – If not zero (zero signifies no intermediate reporting), this is the time interval between intermediate result reports. As illustrated in Figure 12, intermediate result reports will be sent at the reporting interval following the test start time and at the same time interval thereafter.
- Loopback transmission delay time – The time delay associated with transmitting a pattern to and back from the loopback point. This is a physical measurement of the system under test.
- Loopback timeout – This time-out specifies the length of time that a test performer will wait for the transmitted data to be returned. It is measured from transmission of the test pattern until reception of returned data from the looped-back circuit. If the loopback transmission delay time is longer than the specified value, an immediate failure of the whole test will result and a Fail result will be returned.
- Test interval time – The time delay between the completion of reception of one test pattern and the start of transmission of the next. In Figure 11, for clarity, this is illustrated as quite large, but will be, in many cases, almost instantaneous – that is, transmission of the next test pattern will begin as soon as the previous test pattern had been fully received.
- Time-out period – The time within which the whole test should complete. For a loopback test, this should be greater than the number of patterns multiplied by the pattern period time plus the loopback transmission delay time. End time may be used for the same purpose.

7.4.2.3 Test operation

The test request specifies the MORT (or set of MORTs) that constitutes all or part of the communications path of the test. If the multiple MORTs configuration is not obvious by the normal static configuration information (via naming or other relationship), then the test request should not be allowed to refer to multiple MORTs.

The test request identifier indicates that a loopback test is being requested and may also specify loopback parameters such as data type for the test, test start time, reporting interval, error threshold and test time duration. There may be a set-up time during which:

- a) the test environment is being established; and
- b) the loopback is automatically or manually set up.

After the set-up time the test will be performed.

Failure to receive the loopback data within the loopback time-out period or error ratio exceeded causes the test outcome to be Fail. At the conclusion of the test, the test outcome will be Pass if all data was sent and received and the data unit error rate did not exceed the error threshold parameter.

For controlled tests, the object with TARR functionality may create TO(s). In the case where one test request specifies multiple loopback points, one TO is used for each loopback test.

The test will execute for a length of time specified by the time-out period parameter conveyed in the test request information or by a prior agreement. When multiple loopbacks are requested, then multiple loopback time-out periods, error thresholds, etc. are specified in the additional information parameter of the test request.

During the test, the test conductor may get intermediate test results. The test outcome is returned in the final test result report.

7.4.3 Test environment

The Loopback test may be intrusive or non-intrusive to both the MORT(s) and to the AO(s).

The Loopback test may not proceed if the MORT cannot be locked. The MORT will be unlocked upon normal termination of the test.

If the Loopback test is intrusive, it will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT or AOs have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORTs or AOs cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.4.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

This test category may be modelled as a controlled test or an uncontrolled test.

7.4.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a loopback test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.4.6 Initiation specific to test category

The following parameters, that are optional in ISO/IEC 10164-12, are required for initiation of a loopback test.

- identity of the AO if not a manual loopback, and if appropriate, additional AO information (e.g. loopback location within AO);
- identity of the MORTs if not implicitly known;
- time-out period if not know by prior agreement or if employing an uncontrolled loopback test.

The following parameters may also be needed:

- The loopback data (test signal sequence) to be used during the test. If this parameter is not present, the test pattern is implementation specific.
- The test start time.
- The time interval between the transmission of test patterns.
- The test result reporting interval time for the intermediate test results.
- The loopback type (e.g. physical loopback, echo, or both). If this parameter is not present, the type is implementation specific.
- The loopback time-out period for the test.
- The loopback error threshold.

7.4.7 Reporting and termination events

The events that trigger implicit result reporting are:

- reception of all data sent prior to expiry of test duration;
- time-out of loopback time-out period value;
- time-out of test time-out period (including set-up time and loopback time-out periods);
- specified time interval of reporting;
- reception of termination request, if a controlled test.

The events which can trigger the implicit termination are:

- completion of the test;
- an error threshold being exceeded;
- loopback time-out period exceeded;
- test time-out period exceeded.

7.4.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters are required:

- the identity of the AOs;
- if the test passed, the returned looped back data and the loopback error;
- if the test failed, the failure cause (error threshold exceeded or loopback time-out period exceeded);
- the test outcome chosen as appropriate from ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be returned, if this is the final report.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- identity of the MORTs; if they are not explicitly specified in the test request;
- any additional information specific to the test.

The value of the test outcome is determined according to the following:

- if all test patterns were successfully transmitted and returned and if the error threshold is not exceeded, the test outcome is Pass;
- if the error threshold was exceeded or the loopback time-out period exceeded during any loopback test exercise, the test outcome is Fail;
- if the test duration exceeds the pre-specified time-out period, the test outcome is TIMEOUT;
- if the test terminates as a result of a procedural failure, or as a result of receipt of a TERMINATE REQUEST, the test outcome is Premature termination;
- otherwise, the test outcome is Inconclusive.

7.4.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.5 Protocol integrity test

7.5.1 Purpose of the test category

The purpose of the protocol integrity test is to verify if the MORT can conduct proper protocol interactions with a specified AO.

It is not the function of the test to provide logging of any resulting protocol exchanges; such an activity may be provided using a log(s) which stores the notifications that correspond to the transmission/reception of Protocol Elements.

7.5.2 MORT and AO requirements

No precursory exchange is required between the MORT and an AO before the exchange of test Protocol Elements. The MORT emits Protocol Elements according to a specified sequence. A particular Protocol Element may be transmitted upon one of the conditions:

- 1) the test start time (for the first Protocol Element only);
- 2) interval time since last transmission; or
- 3) reception of correct response Protocol Element within time-out period.

The AO(s) merely exhibit normal behaviour in response to the Protocol Elements received.

The test terminates implicitly either when the whole sequence of Protocol Elements has been completed or upon failure to meet condition for continuation of the next Protocol Element in sequence, or explicitly upon an instruction to terminate the test from the test conductor.

Reporting is done implicitly upon termination of the test. The test outcome is returned in the final test result report.

Figure 13 illustrates the managed objects involved in a protocol integrity test and Figure 14 provides an example of a protocol integrity test in which failure has occurred.

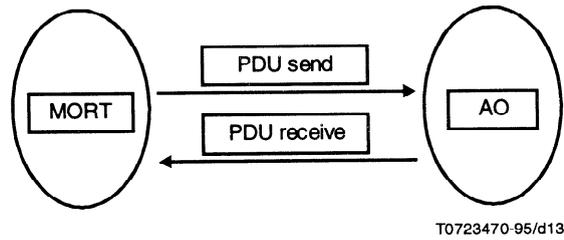


Figure 13 – Protocol integrity test environment

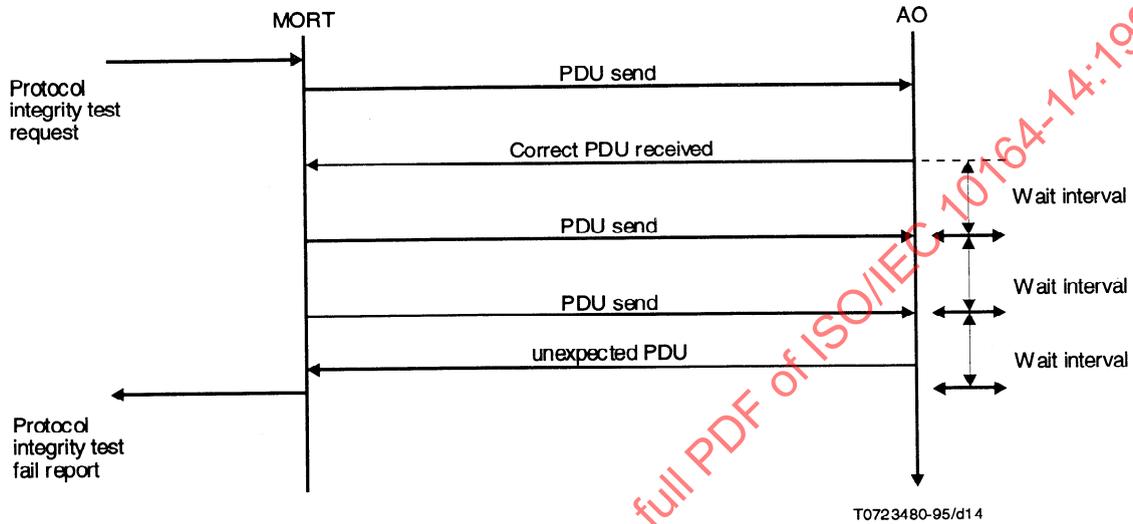


Figure 14 – Example of protocol integrity test

7.5.3 Test environment

The Protocol integrity test is generally non-intrusive to both the MORT(s) and to the AO(s). However, the Protocol integrity test will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT or AOs have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORTs or AOs cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.5.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

This test category may be modelled either as an uncontrolled test or as a controlled test.

7.5.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a protocol integrity test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.5.6 Initiation specific to test category

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following optional parameters defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 are also required:

- identity of the AO, and if appropriate, additional AO information;
- identity of the MORT if not implicitly known by the TARR.

The following optional parameters may be specified:

- The test result reporting interval, if the intermediate test result reporting is desired.
- PDU to be transmitted.
- PDU expected to be received in response (optional);
- The condition to be met before the next PDU sent. The condition can be either a fixed time interval or following receipt of expected PDU before a waiting interval.
- A time, to be interpreted as either the time between PDU transmission (if condition is a fixed time interval) or as the time-out period (where proceed on PDU receipt is selected).

When requesting an uncontrolled protocol integrity test, the time-out period parameter defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be specified.

7.5.7 Reporting and termination events

The event that triggers implicit reporting of the result is:

- Conditions fulfilled for termination of test.

The events that trigger the termination of the test are:

- reception of termination request, if a controlled test;
- completion of last Protocol Element in sequence;
- failure to meet condition for continuation of the next PDU in sequence.

7.5.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

Intermediate test result reports are sent following each Protocol Element tested. The final test result report is sent at termination.

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters are required:

- the identity of the AOs;
- identity of the MORTs, if they are not explicitly specified in the test request.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- if this is the final report, the test outcome chosen as appropriate from ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be returned;
- any additional information specific to the test;
- if pass, then:
 - the time taken from the initiation of the test until the completion of the test;
- if failed, then:
 - for each PDU expected, whether it was received successfully, whether it was not returned, or whether an incorrect PDU was received;
 - if an incorrect PDU is received, the actual PDU received.

The value of the test outcome is determined according to the following:

- if protocol elements were successfully transmitted and received, the test outcome is Pass;
- if protocol element transmission or reception errors were detected, the test outcome is Fail;
- if the test duration exceeds a pre-specified time-out value, the test outcome is TIMEOUT;
- if the test terminates as a result of a procedural failure, or as a result of receipt of a TERMINATE REQUEST, the test outcome is Premature termination;
- otherwise, the test outcome is Inconclusive.

7.5.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.6 Resource boundary test

7.6.1 Purpose of Test Category

A system may consist of many parts or resources. The purpose of this test is to verify the correct behaviour of separate resources internal to the system. The behaviour of the resource is tested by controlling and observing the interactions between the resource and its environment. Points of Control and Observation (PCOs) will be located at the boundaries of the resource. At these points the information exchanged between the resources under test is defined in terms of signals. The behaviour of the resource is tested by inserting test signals at the PCOs. Then, it is verified whether the signals generated by the resource conform to the behaviour specification of the resource.

This test category should be considered for resources that heavily interact with their environment. The resource behaviour can be verified when these interactions are prescribed in terms of protocols, services and interfaces. Annex K gives an example of use of the Resource Boundary test category.

7.6.2 MORT and AO requirements

7.6.2.1 Resource boundary test configuration

The MORTs represent the resources that are being tested by the resource boundary test. A MORT is an identifiable resource. The test can be applied to one or several adjacent resources. A resource can however, recursively contain several resources. When several adjacent resources are tested in one test, it is called multi-resource testing. In the case of multi-resource testing, each resource that is tested is represented by a MORT.

As PCOs are located at the boundaries of the resources, each of them may have connections with several resources. A PCO is represented by an AO. At the PCOs, signals can be observed and inserted. Furthermore, the information stream to adjacent resources can be disconnected. In that case, the signals are not forwarded to the adjacent resources that are not involved with the test. In this way, test data is not handled as user data.

Figure 15 shows possible configurations of MORTs and AOs for Resource Boundary testing.

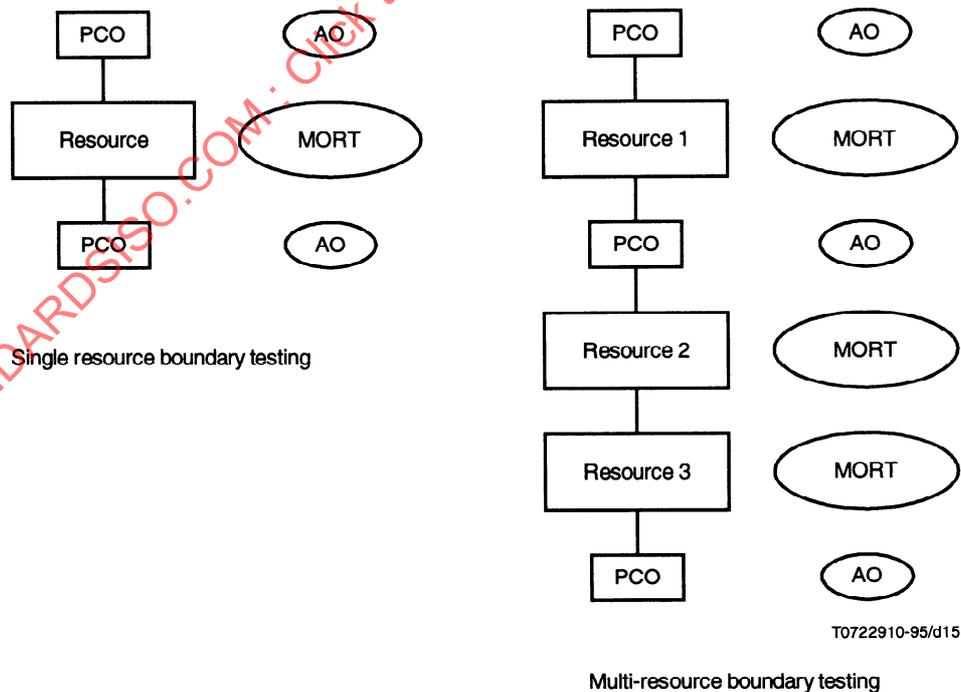


Figure 15 – Possible configurations of MORTs and AOs for Resource Boundary testing

7.6.2.2 Test operation

A resource boundary test is started by means of a test request that specifies the MORTs and the AOs. The test is terminated by means of a test termination. In between, several test events can be executed. Each test event contains one signal that has to be inserted or to be received at a PCO.

The first series of test events that have to be executed can be specified in the test request (when the Test Object is created). Afterwards, the test events to be executed can repeatedly be specified by configuration of the Test Object using the PT-SET service, see 9.3 of ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the Test Management function.

In the case of non-deterministic behaviour, the sequence of test events will generally contain a single signal that has to be inserted. An expected response is then not specified. Any signal that is received in this case shall immediately be forwarded to the managing system.

Several signals could be listed in the sequence of events when completely determined behaviour of the resource under test is expected. In that case also expected responses in terms of signals are specified. The sequence of events consists then of both send and receive signals. This option enables a faster test execution, and is very suitable when time critical tests are being performed.

Send signals are those signals that have to be inserted in the resource under test via a PCO. Receive signals are generated by the resource under test and are visible at a specified PCO. At one PCO, signals may be received from, as well as inserted in, any of the connected resources. As the received signals may deviate from the expected results, the test course (the interactions between managing system and managed system) is not predefined.

The test performer shall consider the list containing the sequence of events to be active as soon as it starts handling the events. The sequence of events will be handled sequentially while this list is active. The list will remain active until all events are successfully handled or when a failure has occurred.

The handling of events differs for send and receive events. In case of a send event, the test performer shall first await the expiration of an optional timer related to the event. Then it shall insert the signal at the given PCO. In case of a receive event, the test performer shall wait for the receipt of the indicated signal before continuing with the next event. The receipt of another signal than the next one in the list, or the expiration of a wait duration timer related to a receive signal causes a failure. In that case the handling of the list is terminated.

7.6.3 Test environment

The Resource Boundary test may be intrusive or non-intrusive to both the MORT(s) and to the AO(s).

If the Resource Boundary test is intrusive, it will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT or AOs have not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORTs or AOs cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.6.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

This test category is modelled only as a controlled test, because many interactions between the managing system and the managed system are needed when a resource is tested.

7.6.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a resource boundary test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.6.6 Initiation specific to test category

All parameters that are mandatory in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 are also mandatory for this test category. The following parameters, defined as optional in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, are mandatory for this test category:

- Identity of AO(s).
- For each AO: its state, e.g. to indicate for each information stream whether it will be observed and whether it will be disconnected (using the associatedObjectInform parameter of the AOs ASN.1 Definition).

The following additional information may be supplied in the test request (this information can also be supplied in PT-SET operations on a TO):

- Result Report Indicator (to indicate whether a result report is required when a sequence of test events was passed).
- Sequence of test events each comprising:
 - Event Id;
 - Signal type;
 - Parameters of the signal and their values;
 - Direction of the signal (inserted or received);
 - Identity of the MORT into which the signal is inserted or from which it is received;
 - Identity of the AO where the signal is inserted or received;
 - Wait duration timer value (in the case of a received signal, this timer indicates the time to the receipt of that signal and in the case of an inserted signal, this timer specifies the waiting time before the signal is inserted after the former event was completed).

7.6.7 Reporting and termination events

There are four events that trigger the reporting of intermediate results:

- Case 1 – Completion of last signal in sequence of test events (if indicated by the Result Report Indicator).
- Case 2 – Receipt of a signal at a PCO while no event sequence list is active and therefore no receive signal is to be matched.
- Case 3 – Receipt of a signal at a PCO while another receive signal is to be matched according to the active event sequence list.
- Case 4 – Wait duration timer expired in the case of a receive signal.

There is one event that triggers the explicit termination of the Resource Boundary test and the implicit reporting of the final test results:

- Receipt of termination request, sent by the test conductor.

7.6.8 Result report

The Resource Boundary test category supports both solicited and implicit reporting. Solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request. Implicit reporting is supported by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

The test uses implicit reporting, because for Resource Boundary testing, it is important that the responses of the managed system are forwarded to the managing system as soon as possible. There are two reasons for this. In the first place, time critical tests may be performed. Secondly, in the case of unexpected behaviour, the managing system may not know when test results become available.

The information returned in this report depends on the event that triggers the reporting and it relates only to the event that triggers the sending of the report. The following information related to the cases mentioned in 7.7.7 shall be supplied:

In case 1:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (passed).

In case 2:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (unexpected);
- Signal Type of the received signal;
- Signal values of the signal type;
- Identities of the MORTs from which the signal was received;
- Identities of the AOs where the signal was received.

In case 3:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (wrongSignalReceived);
- Event Id of failed test event;
- Signal Type of the received signal;
- Signal values of the signal type;
- Identities of the AOs where the signal was received.

In case 4:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (waitDurationTimerExpired);
- Event Id of failed test event.

The value of the test outcome to be returned in the final result will be Inconclusive.

7.6.9 Test termination

The test uses only explicit termination, because the managing system controls the tests. All intelligence with respect to the tests is contained within the managing system, e.g. the test course is conducted by the managing system. Therefore, the managing system should also decide when a test is terminated.

7.7 Resource self test

7.7.1 Purpose of the test category

Resource self tests (sometimes termed self-test) are used to investigate the ability of a resource (function or physical entities) to perform its allotted function at a given time. The nature of the resource(s) under test and the exercises involved is specific to the containing system.

7.7.2 MORT and AO requirements

Each resource self test involves a single MORT which is the resource under test. The test will cause some of the function inside of the resource be exercised and therefore may cause some of the MORT attributes to change value. Such MORT attributes may be monitored by the test conductor. This test category does not involve any AOs. Figure 16 illustrates the managed objects used by this test category.

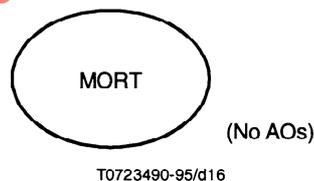


Figure 16 – Example of configuration for Resource Self test

7.7.3 Test environment

Depending on the nature of the test and the MORT, the Resource Self Test may be intrusive or non-intrusive to the MORT.

If the Resource Self test is intrusive, it will abort under the following conditions:

- if the MORT has not previously been placed in an appropriate state (e.g. reserved for test);
- if the MORT cannot be placed in the appropriate state during test initialization.

7.7.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

This test category may be invoked through the uncontrolled test request service or through the controlled test request service.

7.7.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a resource self test object. This TO can be specialized to define more specific TO classes.

7.7.6 Initiation specific to test category

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameters may also be required:

- Identity of the MORT if not implicitly known (e.g. if object with TARR functionality is the MORT).
- The type of diagnostic test to be run. If the diagnostic type is not included in the test request, the type of diagnostic is specific and known to the MORT.
- Phases of the test to be run.
- The number of iterations for each phase.
- Time-out period.

7.7.7 Reporting and termination events

Resource self test results, when available, may be explicitly retrieved by the test conductor through the resource self test results attribute, or they may be implicitly generated. The events which trigger the implicit reporting are:

- any point during the exercise of the function, typically at the end of appropriate phases, if defined;
- completion of the exercise of the function.

Resource self tests may be explicitly terminated by the test conductor during the life time of the test, or they may be implicitly terminated. The events which trigger the implicit termination are:

- completion of the test;
- failure of the test to complete normally;
- expiry of the time interval during which the test is to be completed.

7.7.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameter is required:

- the identity of the MORT, if the MORT was not included as part of the test request.

The following optional parameters may also be returned:

- information specific to the exercises defined;
- where appropriate, additional information that defines as precisely as possible any follow-up actions that should be taken;
- the test outcome chosen as appropriate from ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be returned in the final test result.

The value of the test outcome to be returned in the final test result report is determined according to the following:

- if all test procedures were completed successfully, the outcome is Pass;
- if any test procedure detects an error, the outcome is Fail;

- if the test duration exceeds a pre-specified time-out value, the test outcome is TIMEOUT;
- if the test terminates as a result of a procedural failure, or as a result of receipt of a TERMINATE REQUEST, the test outcome is Premature termination;
- otherwise, the test outcome is Inconclusive.

7.7.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

7.8 Test infrastructure test

7.8.1 Purpose of the test category

Test infrastructure tests allow investigation of the ability of a managed open system to initiate tests, return result reports, and (in the case of controlled tests) respond to monitoring and control actions. For example, a test infrastructure test may be performed in advance of initiation of tests of specific resources that involve the managed open system.

The test infrastructure test is a ‘null’ test whose purpose is solely to investigate the ability of a managed open system to behave as specified in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 – that is, to receive an incoming test request and generate appropriate responses. No test exercises are performed on resources within or external to the managed open system.

Progress through the test states defined by ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 will occur at a specified interval. If any test offered by the managed open system provides the ability to:

- respond to suspend/resume requests;
- respond to termination requests;
- schedule tests;
- abort tests following specified time-out periods,

then the test infrastructure test should permit verification of these aspects of the implementation of ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 on the managed open system.

NOTE – When using this test category, it is necessary to specify the exact significance of progression through the test states; the “generated appropriate responses”, what test states are supported, time interval spent in each state, etc.

7.8.2 MORT and AO requirements and AO requirements

The MORT is implicitly the managed object with TARR functionality. No AOs are involved in this test. Figure 17 summarizes the managed objects involved in this test category.

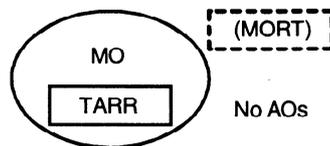


Figure 17 – Example of configuration for Test Infrastructure test

7.8.3 Test environment

The Test Infrastructure test is non-intrusive.

7.8.4 Uncontrolled/controlled

The test may be modelled either as an uncontrolled test or as a controlled test.

7.8.5 TO requirements

This Recommendation | International Standard defines a test infrastructure test object. This TO cannot be specialized.

7.8.6 Initiation specific to test category

When requesting an uncontrolled test, the time-out period defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 shall be specified.

When requesting a controlled test, only those parameters required by ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 need be specified.

Additionally, the time interval required between test state transitions may be specified (defaults to an implementation-specific value if not supplied).

7.8.7 Reporting and termination events

The events that trigger implicit reporting are:

- transition between test states (if provided by the implementation);
- completion of the exercise.

The events that trigger implicit termination are:

- completion of the exercise;
- time-out;
- failure to complete the exercise due to an error being encountered.

7.8.8 Result report

When the test is modelled as an uncontrolled test, implicit reporting is used by means of one or more action replies. When the test is modelled as a controlled test, solicited reporting is supported by means of a get request; also, conditionally implicit reporting may be used by means of the TEST-RESULT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 (also known as unsolicited reporting).

In addition to the parameters that are required by ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, the following parameter is required in the result report:

- if this is the final result report, the test outcome – chosen as described below.

The following optional parameter may also be returned:

- other information specific to the test implementation.

The outcome of the test is determined as follows:

- if all exercises have been completed correctly, the outcome will be Pass;
- if any exercise detected an error, the outcome will be Fail;
- if the test duration exceeded the specified time-out period, the outcome will be Timed-out;
- if the test terminated as a result of a procedural error being encountered or as the result of receipt of a TERMINATION REQUEST, the result will be Premature termination;
- otherwise, the outcome will be Inconclusive.

7.8.9 Test termination

For an uncontrolled test, this test category uses implicit termination.

For a controlled test, both implicit and explicit termination are used. For explicit termination, the TEST-TERMINATION service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 is used.

8 Generic definitions

This clause specifies a set of generic attributes and/or parameters which are suitable for inclusion in the definition of TO classes, test result notifications or as test invocation parameters. The templates for these definitions are provided in Annex A.

8.1 Generic attribute types

8.1.1 Connection test results

This attribute contains the connection test results.

8.1.2 Connectivity test results

This attribute contains the connectivity test results.

8.1.3 Connectivity type

This attribute indicates whether the connectivity test is for a connection-oriented protocol, or it is for a connectionless protocol.

8.1.4 Data integrity type

This attribute indicates whether the data integrity test is on a connection-oriented protocol, or it is on a connectionless protocol.

8.1.5 Data integrity results

This attribute contains the test results of a data integrity test. If the test outcome is pass, the test results include the establishment time, and the original data unit.

8.1.6 Data units

This attribute is used to specify the type and quantity of test data units to be sent during the test. This attribute is only used if the test supports manager specification of the type and/or the quantity of data units.

8.1.7 End connection test results

This attribute contains the end connection test results.

8.1.8 Error ratio report type

This attribute contains the form for the measurement of the error ratio. It may be in the form of number of error bits or in the form of percentage of error seconds.

8.1.9 Establishment time

This attribute contains the time taken for establishing connectivity between two entities.

8.1.10 Loopback test results

This attribute contains the test results of a loopback test including the duration of the test, if specified, the data units used in the test, the error ratio, and the error cause, if error was experienced.

8.1.11 Loopback threshold

This attribute specifies the error threshold. Upon the crossing of the threshold, the associated loopback test shall be terminated and the test outcome shall be Fail.

8.1.12 Loopback type

This attribute or parameter is used to indicate the loopback type, e.g. physical loopback, echo, analogue or digital, non-transparent physical loopback, transparent physical loopback, payload physical loopback, echo data back, etc.

8.1.13 PDU reception

This attribute contains the PDU information which is used to compare with the PDU received from a protocol integrity test in order to determine what protocol element should be sent in the next transmission and when the transmission should take place.

8.1.14 PDU sequence

This attribute contains the PDU sequence for a protocol integrity test.

8.1.15 Protocol integrity results

This attribute contains the cause for an unsuccessful protocol integrity test. An unsuccessful protocol integrity test may be caused by a wrong PDU response or by an unacknowledged PDU.

8.1.16 Resource boundary test results

This attribute contains either the details of a failed test and/or the information on the received signal at a PCO. It contains information on a received signal if a signal was received that was not specified as expected in a sequence of events. It contains the details of a failure in the case of a failed test. Two kind of failures may be reported:

- A wrong signal was received – Another signal was received than the signal as specified in the sequence of events.
- The wait duration timer expired – An expected signal was specified, but no signal was received.

In both cases, also the event identifier of the failed test event is reported.

8.1.17 Resource self test results

This attribute contains the results of an resource self test. The result contains the function tested and any additional result related to the function.

8.1.18 Result interval

This attribute specifies the result reporting interval. A new report is generated for every specified time interval after the test is initiated.

8.1.19 Result report indicator

This attribute indicates whether a result report is required when a sequence of test events was passed.

8.1.20 Sequence of events

This attribute specifies a sequence of signals that have to be inserted or received at the specified MORT and AO. This is called a sequence of test events. The sequence of test events may contain a single signal that has to be inserted or received, but also a sequence of events may be specified that consists of send and receive signals. The test performer shall handle the events sequentially. In the case of a receive event, the test performer shall wait for the receipt of the indicated signal before continuing with the next event. It waits until the wait duration timer has expired. If expired, a failure may have occurred within the resource. In the case of a send signal, the wait duration timer specifies the time that is waited upon before the signal is inserted after the former event was completed.

8.1.21 Test conditions

This attribute specifies the conditions under which the resources should be allocated to the test. In particular, it indicates whether the test should initiate if the MORT is busy and whether the user of the MORT can cause the test to abort.

8.1.22 Test signal

This attribute identifies a particular signal type.

8.1.23 Test signal sequence

This attribute contains the data comprising the test traffic for a loopback test.

8.1.24 Test threshold

This attribute specifies the error threshold. Upon the crossing of the threshold, the associated test shall be terminated and the test outcome shall be Fail.

8.1.25 Waiting interval

This attribute, if used, indicates the waiting interval before the transmission of the next protocol element. The interval measures from the time when the last protocol element was emitted.

8.2 Managed objects**8.2.1 Connection test object**

This managed object class is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. An instance of the object class may be instantiated to represent the test characteristics of a connection test.

8.2.2 Connectivity test object

This managed object class is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. An instance of the object class may be instantiated to represent the test characteristics of a connectivity test. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a connectivity test managed object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.2.3 Data integrity test object

This managed object class is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. An instance of the object class may be instantiated to support an instance of the data integrity test. This managed object class represents the test characteristics of a data integrity test. It is created as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a data integrity test managed object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.2.4 Resource self test object

This managed object is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. It may be instantiated to support an instance of the resource self test. This managed object class represents the test characteristics of a resource self test. An instance of the object class may be instantiated as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a resource self test object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.2.5 Loopback test object

This managed object is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. It may be instantiated to support an instance of the loopback test. This managed object class represents the test characteristics of a loopback test. An instance of the object class may be instantiated as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a loopback test managed object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.2.6 Protocol integrity test object

This managed object is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. It may be instantiated to support an instance of the protocol integrity test. This managed object class represents the test characteristics of a protocol integrity test. An instance of the object class may be instantiated as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a protocol integrity test managed object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.2.7 Resource boundary test object

This managed object class is derived from the Test Object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. It is instantiated to support a resource boundary test. This managed object class represents the management characteristics of a resource boundary test. An instance of the object class may be instantiated as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. As the test result notification package is present, the test results may be reported implicitly. A resource boundary test object may only be explicitly deleted.

8.2.8 Test infrastructure test object

This managed object is derived from the test object managed object class defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. It may be instantiated to support an instance of the test infrastructure test. This managed object class represents the test characteristics of a test infrastructure test. An instance of the object class may be instantiated as a result of receiving a controlled test request service as defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. If implicit termination is supported by the managed object with TARR functionality, a test infrastructure test managed object may be implicitly deleted upon the termination of the test.

8.3 Imported generic definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following definitions from ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12:

- MORTs package;
- AOs package;
- test result notification service;
- time-out period package;
- scheduling conflict package.

NOTE – Any instantiable object classes using the optional AO information should use a parameter template on the associatedObjects attribute, the testRequestControlledAction and/or the testRequestUncontrolledAction as appropriate. The context keyword “associatedObjects.AssociatedObjectInfo” should be used in the parameter template used to register the syntax and object identifier for the ANY DEFINED BY.

8.4 Compliance

Managed object class definitions support the test categories defined in this Recommendation | International Standard by incorporating the appropriate specification of managed object classes, attributes, actions and notifications through reference to the definitions defined in Annex A of this Recommendation | International Standard, Annex A of ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12, and in CCITT Rec. X.721 | ISO/IEC 10165-2. The reference mechanism is defined in the CCITT Rec. X.722 | ISO/IEC 10165-4.

9 Services

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the services defined in other Systems Management Functions and does not define any additional services.

10 Functional units

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the functional units defined in ITU-T X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12 and does not define any additional functional units.

11 Protocol

The protocol specification for this Recommendation | International Standard is the same as that of ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12.

12 Relationships with other functions

The test categories defined in this Recommendation | International Standard are based on the model defined in ITU-T Rec. 745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. When solicited reporting of test results is used, this Recommendation | International Standard utilizes the PT-GET services defined in CCITT Rec. X.730 | ISO/IEC 10164-1. When changing attribute values in the TOs, this Recommendation | International Standard utilizes the PT-SET service defined in CCITT Rec. X.730 | ISO/IEC 10164-1.

13 Conformance

Implementations claiming to conform to this Recommendation | International Standard shall comply with the conformance requirements as defined in the following subclauses.

13.1 Static conformance

The implementation shall conform to the requirements of this Recommendation | International Standard in the manager role, the agent role, or both roles. A claim of conformance to at least one role shall be made in Table B.1.

If a claim of conformance is made for support in the manager role, the implementation shall support at least one of the management operations on the attributes or one of the notifications of the managed objects specified by this Recommendation | International Standard. The conformance requirements in the manager role for those management operations are identified in Table B.2 and further tables referenced by Annex B.

If a claim of conformance is made for support in the agent role, the implementation shall support one or more instances of the managed objects described in Table B.3. A claim of conformance in the agent role requires the support of all the mandatory operations and mandatory notifications specified by those management definitions.

The implementation shall support the transfer syntax derived from the encoding rules specified in CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825 named {joint-iso-ccitt asn1(1) basicEncoding(1)} for the abstract data types referenced by the definitions for which support is claimed.

13.2 Dynamic conformance

Implementations claiming to conform to this Recommendation | International Standard shall support the elements of procedure and definitions of semantics corresponding to the definitions for which support is claimed.

13.3 Management implementation conformance statement requirements

Any MCS proforma, MOCS proforma, and MRCS proforma which conforms to this Recommendation | International Standard shall be technically identical to the proformas specified in Annexes B, C and D preserving table numbering and the index numbers of items, and differing only in pagination and page headers.

The supplier of an implementation which is claimed to conform to this Recommendation | International Standard shall complete a copy of the Management Conformance Summary (MCS) provided in Annex B as part of the conformance requirements together with any other ICS proformas referenced as applicable from that MCS. An ICS which conforms to this Recommendation | International Standard shall:

- describe an implementation which conforms to this Recommendation | International Standard;
- have been completed in accordance with the instructions for completion given in ITU-T Rec. X.724 | ISO/IEC 10165-6;
- include the information necessary to uniquely identify both the supplier and the implementation.

Annex A

Definition of management information

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

A.1 Test category related management information

For each test category, this subclause summarizes the management information specified for the category.

In the following subclauses for each test category, the parameters associated with the test category information parameter(s) have assigned object identifiers (see A.5) which are used to identify that particular test category in the test request action information, test request action reply (for controlled tests) and test request notification reply (for controlled tests).

A.1.1 Connection test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: connectionTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: connectionTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: connectionControlledResultsParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: connectionUncontrolledResultsParam.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: connectionTestObject.

A.1.2 Connectivity test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.

- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: connectivityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: connectivityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: connectivityControlledResultsParam, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: connectivityUncontrolledResultsParam.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: connectivityTestObject.

A.1.3 Data integrity test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: dataIntegrityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: dataIntegrityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: dataIntegrityControlledResultsParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: dataIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParam.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: dataIntegrityTestObject.

A.1.4 Loopback test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: loopbackTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: loopbackTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: loopbackControlledResultsParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: loopbackUncontrolledResultsParam.

- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: loopbackTestObject.

A.1.5 Protocol integrity test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: protocolIntegrityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: protocolIntegrityTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: protocolIntegrityControlledResultsParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: protocolIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParam.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: protocolIntegrityTestObject.

A.1.6 Resource Boundary test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction.
- b) Specific Errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, noSuchAssociatedObject, associatedObjectNotAvailable, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
 - Test request controlled action information parameter: resourceBoundaryTestInfoParam.
NOTE – No 'Test request notification reply parameter' is defined, because no test category specific reply information is needed for the resource boundary test.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: resourceBoundaryTestObject.

A.1.7 Resource self test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
 - Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.

- Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
- Test request controlled action information parameter: resourceSelfTestInfoParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action information parameter: resourceSelfTestInfoParam.
 - Test request notification reply parameter: resourceSelfControlledResultsParam.
 - Test request uncontrolled action reply parameter: resourceSelfUncontrolledResultsParam.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: resourceSelfTestObject.

A.1.8 Test infrastructure test category

- a) Test request service type: testRequestControlledAction and/or testRequestUncontrolledAction.
- b) Specific errors:
- Test request controlled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId, independentTestInvocationError, relatedTOError.
 - Test request uncontrolled action: noSuchMORT, mORTNotAvailable, mistypedTestRequestInformation, noSuchTestCategoryId.
 - Test suspend/resume action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testSuspendResumeError.
 - Test termination action: noSuchInvocationId, noSuchTestSessionId, invalidTestOperation, testTerminateError.
- c) Test category information parameter:
- No test category specific parameter is required.
- d) Test control: Test suspend/resume and Test termination are applicable if controlled test is in use.
- e) TO requirements: The controlled test must instantiate an instance of TO.
- f) TO class: "ITU-T Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994": testObject.

A.2 Generic Object Classes

A.2.1 Connection Test Object

```

connectionTestObject  MANAGED OBJECT CLASS
DERIVED FROM "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;
CHARACTERIZED BY
  "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":mORTsPackage,
  "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":associatedObjectsPackage,
  connectionTestPkg
  PACKAGE
    BEHAVIOUR connectionTestBehaviour  BEHAVIOUR
    DEFINED AS "The MORT(s) represent the communications path to be tested. The two associated objects
    represent the resources at the ends of the communication path that drive signals into and
    receive signals from the communication path. The test patterns represents the signals or
    data to be applied to the communication path. If the test is intrusive, the
    administrativeState and availabilityStatus may need to be supported and to be set to a
    proper state before the test may be initiated.";;
  ATTRIBUTES
    testPatterns  GET,
    connectionTestResults  GET;;;

```


A.2.4 Loopback Test Object

loopbackTestObject MANAGED OBJECT CLASS

DERIVED FROM "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;

CHARACTERIZED BY

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":mORTsPackage,

loopbackResultsPkg,

loopbackTestPkg

PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR loopbackTestBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS "The mORTs attribute identifies a part of the communications path that is to be tested. The associatedObjects attribute identifies the loopback point. The startTime and stopTime attributes (when present) indicate the time that the manager desires that the test phase be started and stopped, respectively. The loopbackResults, loopbackType and testPattern attributes must be included as part of the monitoredAttributes parameter of the testResultNotification. The testThreshold should be included if it is present in the loopback test object. The errorRatioReportType attribute indicates in what form the test conductor wants the error ratio be reported, whether in the form of number of error bits or in percentage of error seconds.";

ATTRIBUTES

loopbackType GET-REPLACE,

testPatterns GET-REPLACE,

errorRatioReportType GET;;;

CONDITIONAL PACKAGES

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":associatedObjectsPackage PRESENT IF !The AO parameter is specified in the test request.!,

loopbackTestResultPackage PACKAGE NOTIFICATIONS

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testResultNotification loopbackControlledResultsParam;;

PRESENT IF !Unsolicited reporting is supported.!,

timeoutPeriodPkg PRESENT IF !The timeout period is specified in the test request.!,

testConditionsPkg PRESENT IF !testConditions is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the testRequestControlled request.!,

dataUnitsPkg PRESENT IF !the capability is implemented and parameter is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the testRequestControlled request.!,

resultIntervalPkg PRESENT IF !the capability is implemented and the parameter is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the testRequestControlled request.!,

loopbackTimeoutPkg PRESENT IF !loopbackTimeout is present in the test request of the testRequestControlled request.!,

loopbackThresholdPkg PRESENT IF !loopbackThreshold is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the testRequestControlled request.!,

REGISTERED AS {part14ObjectClass ??};

A.2.5 Protocol Integrity Test Object

protocolIntegrityTestObject MANAGED OBJECT CLASS

DERIVED FROM "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;

CHARACTERIZED BY

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":mORTsPackage,

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":associatedObjectsPackage,

"Rec. X.721 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992":actualTestTimePackage,

protocolIntegrityResultsPackage,

protocolIntegrityTestPkg

PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR protocolIntegrityTestBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS "The MORT transmits Protocol Elements to an Associated object. The Associated object exhibits its normal behaviour in reaction to the Protocol Elements received. The responses received by the MORT may be compared to the expected responses.";

ATTRIBUTES

pDUSequence GET-REPLACE;;;

CONDITIONAL PACKAGES

protocolIntegrityTestResultPackage PACKAGE NOTIFICATIONS

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testResultNotification protocolIntegrityControlledResultsParam;;

PRESENT IF !Unsolicited reporting is supported.!,

timeoutPeriodPkg PRESENT IF !The timeout period is specified in the test request.!,

waitingIntervalPackage PRESENT IF !The waitingInterval is specified in the protocolIntegrityTestInfo.!,

pdUReceptionPackage PRESENT IF !The waitingInterval is not specified in the protocolIntegrityTestInfo!,
 testConditionsPkg PRESENT IF !testConditions is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the
 testRequestControlled request.!

REGISTERED AS {part14ObjectClass ??};

A.2.6 Resource Boundary Test Object

resourceBoundaryTestObject MANAGED OBJECT CLASS
 DERIVED FROM "ITU-T Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;
 CHARACTERIZED BY

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":mORTsPackage,
 "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":associatedObjectsPackage,
 resourceBoundaryTestResultPackage PACKAGE NOTIFICATIONS
 "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testResultNotification
 resourceBoundaryControlledResultsParam;;

resourceBoundaryTestPkg
 PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR resourceBoundaryTestBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS "The mORT(s) attribute identifies the (part of a) resource(s) that will be tested. The Associated Objects identify the Points of Control and Observation at which the signals of the resource under test are observed and inserted. The signals that are inserted or expected as a response are indicated in the sequenceOfEvents attribute. The resultReportIndicator attribute indicates whether a result report is required when a sequence of test events was passed. The Resource boundary test results are defined by the resourceBoundaryControlledResultsParam parameter of the testResultNotification.";;

ATTRIBUTES

resultReportIndicator GET-REPLACE,
 sequenceOfEvents GET-REPLACE,
 resourceBoundaryTestResults GET;;;

CONDITIONAL PACKAGES

timeoutPeriodPkg PRESENT IF !The timeout period is specified in the test request.!,
 testConditionsPkg PRESENT IF !testConditions is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the
 testRequestControlledRequest.!

REGISTERED AS {part14ObjectClass ??};

A.2.7 Resource Self Test Object

resourceSelfTestObject MANAGED OBJECT CLASS
 DERIVED FROM "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;
 CHARACTERIZED BY

resourceSelfTestPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR resourceSelfTestBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS "Resource self tests (sometimes termed self-test) are used to investigate the ability of a resource (function or physical entities) to perform its allotted function at a given time. The nature of the resource(s) under test and the exercises involved is specific to the containing system.";;

ATTRIBUTES resourceSelfTestResults;;

CONDITIONAL PACKAGES

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":mORTsPackage PRESENT IF MORT id instance other
 than object with TARR functionality.!,

resourceSelfTestResultPackage PACKAGE NOTIFICATIONS

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testResultNotification resourceSelfControlledResultsParam;;
 PRESENT IF !Unsolicited reporting is supported.!,

timeoutPeriodPkg PRESENT IF !The timeout period is specified in the test request.!,

testConditionsPkg PRESENT IF !testConditions is present in the initAttributeList parameter of the
 testRequestControlled request.!

REGISTERED AS {part14ObjectClass ??};

A.2.8 Test Infrastructure Test Object

testInfrastructureTestObject MANAGED OBJECT CLASS
 DERIVED FROM "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject;
 CHARACTERIZED BY

testInfrastructureTestPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR testInfrastructureTestBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS "The test infrastructure test is a 'null test' whose purpose is solely to investigate the ability of a managed open system to behave as specified in ITU-T Rec. X.745 |

ISO/IEC 10164-12 – that is, to accept an incoming test request and generate appropriate responses. Not test exercises are performed on resources within or external to the managed open system. If a controlled test is requested, an instance of this class will be created which will exist for the time taken to progress through the test cases defined by ITU-T Rec. X.745 | ISO/IEC 10164-12. During this time, a test conductor may issue control messages (suspend, resume, terminate) to the instance. The time taken to progress through the states can be longer than the timeout value specified thereby deliberately causing the test outcome to be TIMEOUT and the instance to be deleted.";;;

CONDITIONAL PACKAGES

testInfrastructureTestResultPackage PACKAGE NOTIFICATIONS

"Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testResultNotification testInfrastructureControlledResultsParam;;
PRESENT IF !Unsolicited reporting is supported.!,
stateTransitionTimeIntervalPkg PRESENT IF !stateTransitionTimeInterval is present in the initStateList
parameter of the testRequestControlled request.!,;

REGISTERED AS {part14ObjectClass ??};

A.3 Package definitions

connectivityThresholdPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR connectivityThresholdBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The connectivity threshold is either defined explicitly in the test object or it is specified indirectly as an attribute in the MORT. It indicates the maximum acceptable error rate for the test. If the threshold is exceeded, the test is terminated and a fail outcome is returned.!,;

ATTRIBUTES testThreshold GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

DataIntegrityResultsPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR dataIntegrityResultsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !This attribute contains the test results of a data integrity test.!,;

ATTRIBUTES dataIntegrityResults GET;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

dataIntegrityThresholdPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR dataIntegrityResultsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The testThreshold attribute identifies the maximum Timeout period for the data to be transferred to the associated object and reflected back to the MORT. If the data is returned within this period, the test will terminate indicating that the test outcome is pass. If this threshold is exceeded, it will cause the termination of the data integrity test and will indicate that the test outcome is fail.!,;

ATTRIBUTES testThreshold GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

dataUnitsPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR dataUnitsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The type and quantity of test data units to be sent is specified by the dataUnits attribute of the test. This attribute is only used if the test supports manager specification of the type and/or the quantity of data units.!,;

ATTRIBUTES dataUnits GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

loopbackResultsPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR loopbackResultsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The loopbackResults attribute contains the test results of a loopback test. The resultTestDuration must be supplied if this result is for a period shorter than the test pattern duration. The meaning of not sending resultTestDuration is that the period of time covered by this result is the whole test pattern duration. The patternType is used to notify the Test Conductor of the type of data this result applies to, and is the same value as the DataUnits attribute. The error cause should be set if the Test Performer is able to determine a reason for the error.!,;

ATTRIBUTES loopbackResults GET;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

loopbackThresholdPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR loopbackThresholdBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The testThreshold attribute identifies an explicit error threshold which if crossed causes the termination of the loopback test.!!;

ATTRIBUTES testThreshold GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package 6};

loopbackTimeoutPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR loopbackTimeoutBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The loopback timeout attribute contains the value for the timeout period which measures from the start of transmission of each test pattern to the start of the receipt of the corresponding pattern. When the loopback transmission delay time exceeds the loopbackTimeout period, the whole test is terminated and the loopback timeout period must be returned as part of the monitoredAttribute parameter of the testResultNotification and the test outcome is set to Fail. The loopbackTxDelayParam should be returned in all testResultNotifications where the loopback delay time is less than the loopbackTimeout period.!!;

ATTRIBUTES loopbackTimeout GET-REPLACE;

NOTIFICATIONS Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994:

testResultNotification loopbackTxDelayParam

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

pDUReceptionPackage PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR pDUReceptionBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The pDUReception attribute, if used, indicates the conditions for protocol element transmission. When the protocol element received by the MORT matches the conditions specified in the pDUReception, the next protocol element is transmitted. The pDUReception attribute should not be used if the waitingInterval attribute is used.!!;

ATTRIBUTES pDUReception GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

protocolIntegrityResultsPackage PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR protocolIntegrityResultsBehaviour;

ATTRIBUTES protocolIntegrityResults GET;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

resultIntervalPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR resultIntervalBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !A "zero" value means that there are no intermediate results. A value other than "zero" specifies the interval (in seconds) between the generation of intermediate results.!!;

ATTRIBUTES resultInterval GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

stateTransitionTimeIntervalPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR stateTransitionTimeIntervalBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The stateTransitionTimeInterval attribute contains the time interval to be used to progress through the test states of a controlled test.!!;

ATTRIBUTES stateTransitionTimeInterval GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

testConditionsPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR testConditionsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The testConditions attribute specifies under what conditions the resources should be allocated to the test. In particular, it indicates whether the test should initiate if the MORT is busy and whether the user of the MORT can cause the test to abort.!!;

ATTRIBUTES testConditions GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

timeoutPeriodPkg PACKAGE

BEHAVIOUR timeoutPeriodBehaviour BEHAVIOUR

DEFINED AS !The timeoutPeriod attribute contains the value for the timeout period, measured from the initiation of the test. When the execution of a test exceeds the timeout period, the test is terminated and the timeout period is returned as part of the test result and the test outcome is set to TIMEOUT.!!;

ATTRIBUTES timeoutPeriod GET-REPLACE;

REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

waitingIntervalPackage PACKAGE
 BEHAVIOUR waitingIntervalBehaviour;
 ATTRIBUTES waitingInterval GET-REPLACE;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Package ??};

A.4 Name binding definitions

testObject-System-NB NAME BINDING
 SUBORDINATE OBJECT CLASS
 "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObject AND SUBCLASSES;
 NAMED BY SUPERIOR OBJECT CLASS
 "Rec. X.721 (1992) | ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992":system AND SUBCLASSES;
 WITH ATTRIBUTE "Rec. X.745 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10164-12:1994":testObjectId;
 DELETE;
 REGISTERED AS {part14NameBinding 1};

A.5 Parameter definitions

A.5.1 Connection controlled results

connectionControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
 ATTRIBUTE TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectionTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR connectionResultsParamBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
 DEFINED AS !This parameter may be used to convey additional connection test result information that is related to the function being tested.!;;;

A.5.2 Connection test info

connectionTestInfoParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectionTestInfo;
 BEHAVIOUR connectionTestInfoParamBehaviour;
 DEFINED AS !This parameter is used to convey additional connection test information that is related to the function being tested.!;;;

A.5.3 Connection uncontrolled results

connectionUncontrolledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-REPLY;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectionTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR connectionUncontrolledResultsParamBehaviour;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.4 Connectivity controlled results

connectivityControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
 ATTRIBUTE connectivityResults;
 BEHAVIOUR connectivityResultsParamBehaviour
 DEFINED AS !This parameter may be used to convey additional connectivity test result information that is related to the function being tested.!;;;

A.5.5 Connectivity uncontrolled results

connectivityUncontrolledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-REPLY;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectivityTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR connectivityUncontrolledResultsParamBehaviour;
 DEFINED AS !This parameter is used to convey connection test result information that is related to the function being tested.!;;;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.6 Connectivity test info

connectivityTestInfoParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectivityTestInfo;
BEHAVIOUR connectivityTestInfoParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.7 Data integrity controlled results

dataIntegrityControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
ATTRIBUTE dataIntegrityResults;
BEHAVIOUR dataIntegrityControlledResultsParamBehaviour;;

A.5.8 Data integrity uncontrolled results

dataIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT ACTION-REPLY;
WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.DataIntegrityTestResults;
BEHAVIOUR dataIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.9 Data integrity test info

dataIntegrityTestInfoParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.DataIntegrityTestInfo;
BEHAVIOUR dataIntegrityTestInfoParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.10 Loopback controlled results

loopbackControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
ATTRIBUTE TestCategories-ASN1Module.LoopbackTestResults;
BEHAVIOUR loopbackControlledResultsParamBehaviour;;

A.5.11 Loopback uncontrolled results

loopbackUncontrolledResultsParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT ACTION-REPLY;
WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.LoopbackTestResults;
BEHAVIOUR loopbackUncontrolledResultsParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.12 Loopback test info

loopbackTestInfoParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.LoopbackTestInfo;
BEHAVIOUR loopbackTestInfoParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.13 Protocol integrity controlled results

protocolIntegrityControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
ATTRIBUTE TestCategories-ASN1Module.ProtocolIntegrityTestResults;
BEHAVIOUR protocolIntegrityControlledResultsParamBehaviour;;

A.5.14 Protocol integrity uncontrolled results

protocolIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-REPLY;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ProtocolIntegrityTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR protocolIntegrityUncontrolledResultsParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.15 Protocol integrity test info

protocolIntegrityTestInfoParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ProtocolIntegrityTestInfo;
 BEHAVIOUR protocolIntegrityTestInfoParamBehaviour;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.16 Resource boundary controlled results

resourceBoundaryControlledResultsParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT EVENT-INFO;
 ATTRIBUTE TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResourceBoundaryTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR resourceBoundaryControlledResultsParamBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
 DEFINED AS !The resourceBoundaryControlledResultsParam parameter contains the Resource Boundary intermediate test results.!;;

A.5.17 Resource boundary test info

resourceBoundaryTestInfoParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResourceBoundaryTestInfo;
 BEHAVIOUR resourceBoundaryTestInfoParamBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
 DEFINED AS !The resourceBoundaryTestInfoParam parameter contains the information of the Resource Boundary test, that may be filled in for the test. This is the initial content of the ResultReportIndicator and SequenceOfEvents attributes.!;;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.5.18 Resource self test info

resourceSelfTestInfoParam PARAMETER
 CONTEXT ACTION-INFO;
 WITH SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResourceSelfTestInfo;
 BEHAVIOUR resourceSelfTestInfoParamBehaviour;
 DEFINED AS !This parameter is used to convey additional resource self test information that is related to the function being tested.!;;

REGISTERED AS {part14Parameter ??};

A.6 Attribute definitions**A.6.1 Connection test results**

connectionTestResults ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectionTestResults;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.2 Connectivity results

connectivityResults ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ConnectivityTestResults;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.3 Connectivity type

connectivityType ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.Type;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

BEHAVIOUR connectivityTypeBehaviour **BEHAVIOUR**

DEFINED AS !The connectivity attribute provides information to identify whether the test is connection oriented and is tested by establishing a connection or connectionless and is tested by a protocol exchange.!!;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.4 Data integrity results

dataIntegrityResults ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.DataIntegrityTestResults;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.5 Data integrity type

dataIntegrityType ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.Type;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.6 Data units

dataUnits ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.DataUnits;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.7 End connection test results

endConnectionTestResults ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.EndConnectionTestResults;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.8 Error ratio report type

errorRatioReportType ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ErrorRatioReportType;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.9 Establishment time

establishmentTime ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.EstablishmentTime;

MATCHES FOR EQUALITY, ORDERING;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.10 Loopback results

loopbackResults ATTRIBUTE

WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.LoopbackTestResults;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.11 Loopback timeout

loopbackTimeout ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX ??????;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.12 Loopback type

loopbackType ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.LoopbackType;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.13 PDU sequence

pDUSequence ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.PDUSequence;
 BEHAVIOUR pDUSequenceBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
 DEFINED AS !The pDUSequence specifies a sequence of protocol elements for transmission to the associated object during the protocol integrity test.!

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.14 PDU reception

pDUReception ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.PDUReception;
 BEHAVIOUR pDUReceptionBehaviour;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.15 Protocol integrity results

protocolIntegrityResults ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ProtocolIntegrityTestResults;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.16 Resource Boundary Test Results

resourceBoundaryTestResults ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResourceBoundaryTestResults;
 BEHAVIOUR resourceBoundaryTestResultsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
 DEFINED AS !The resource boundary test results attribute contains the intermediate results of the test. The information in the attribute depends on the event that triggers the reporting. There are four cases that trigger the reporting of intermediate test results:

- Case 1 – Completion of last signal in sequence of test events (if indicated by the Result Report Indicator).
- Case 2 – Receipt of a signal at a PCO while no event sequence list is active and therefore no receive signal is to be matched.
- Case 3 – Receipt of a signal at a PCO while another receive signal is to be matched according to the active event sequence list.
- Case 4 – Wait duration timer expired in the case of a receive signal.

For these cases, the intermediate test results are as follows:

In case 1:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (passed)

In case 2:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (unexpected)
- Signal Type of the received signal
- Signal values of the signal type
- Identities of the MORTs from which the signal was received
- Identities of the AOs where the signal was received

In case 3:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (wrongSignalReceived)
- Event Id of failed test event
- Signal Type of the received signal
- Signal values of the signal type
- Identities of the AOs where the signal was received

In case 4:

- Intermediate Resource Boundary Test outcome (waitDurationTimerExpired).

This attribute contains either the details of a failed test and/or the information on the received signal at a PCO. It contains information on a received signal if a signal was received that was not specified as expected in a sequence of events. It contains the details of a failure in the case of a failed test. Two kind of failures may be reported:

- A wrong signal was received: another signal was received than the signal as specified in the sequence of events.
- The wait duration timer expired: an expected signal was specified, but no signal was received.

In both cases, also the event identifier of the failed test event is reported.!

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.17 Resource self test results

resourceSelfTestResults ATTRIBUTE
WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResourceSelfTestResults;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.18 Result interval

resultInterval ATTRIBUTE
WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResultInterval;
MATCHES FOR EQUALITY, ORDERING;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.19 Result Report Indicator

resultReportIndicator ATTRIBUTE
WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.ResultReportIndicator;
BEHAVIOUR resultReportIndicatorBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
DEFINED AS !The resultReportIndicator attribute indicates whether a result report is required when a sequence of test events was passed.!!;

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.20 Sequence of Events

sequenceOfEvents ATTRIBUTE
WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.SequenceOfEvents;
BEHAVIOUR sequenceOfEventsBehaviour BEHAVIOUR
DEFINED AS !The sequenceOfEvents attribute specifies a sequence of signals that have to be inserted or received at the specified MORT and AO. In the case of a send signal, it is inserted in the MORT via the specified AO. In the case of a receive signal, it is received at the indicated AO from the indicated MORT. Each event is numbered by an event identifier.

The sequence of test events may contain a single signal that has to be inserted or received, but also a sequence of events may be specified that consists of send and receive signals. The test performer shall then handle the events sequentially. In the case of a receive event, the test performer shall wait for the receipt of the indicated signal before continuing with the next event. It waits until the wait duration timer has expired. If expired, a failure occurred. In the case of a send signal, the wait duration timer specifies the time that is waited upon before the signal is inserted after the former event was completed. In the case of a failure the sequence of events is not completed, but is aborted.!

REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.21 State transition time interval

stateTransitionTimeInterval ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.StateTransitionTimeInterval;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.22 Test conditions

testConditions ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.TestConditions
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.23 Test pattern

testPattern ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.TestPattern;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.24 Test patterns

testPatterns ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.TestPatternSequence;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.25 Test threshold

testThreshold ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.TestThreshold;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.6.26 Waiting interval

waitingInterval ATTRIBUTE
 WITH ATTRIBUTE SYNTAX TestCategories-ASN1Module.WaitingInterval;
 MATCHES FOR EQUALITY, ORDERING;
 REGISTERED AS {part14Attribute ??};

A.7 Supporting productions

This subclause specifies the required ASN.1 value notation for the value reference used in the MANAGED OBJECT CLASS template.

TestCategories-ASN1Module { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) asn1Module(2) 1 }

DEFINITION IMPLICIT TAGS

::= BEGIN

```
-- EXPORTS everything
-- IMPORTS AttributeId
-- FROM CMIP-1 { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) cmip(1) modules0(0) protocol(3) }
-- ManagementExtension, StartTime, StopTime
-- FROM Attribute-ASN1Module { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) smi(3) part2(2) asn1Module(2) 1 }
-- TimeoutPeriod, TestOutcome, Timespec, MORTs, AssociatedObjects
-- FROM Test-ASN1Module { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part12(12) asn1Module(2) 0 };
```

```
part14ObjectClass OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) managedObjectClass(3) }
part14Package OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) package(4) }
part14Parameter OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) parameter(5) }
part14NameBinding OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) nameBinding(6) }
part14Attribute OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ms(9) function(2) part14(14) attribute(7) }
```

ConnectionTestInfo ::= SEQUENCE {
 testPattern [0] TestPattern OPTIONAL, -- test pattern sent
 testDirection [1] TestDirection OPTIONAL,
 testDuration [2] TestDuration OPTIONAL,
 reportingInterval [3] TimeSpec OPTIONAL }

ConnectionTestResults ::= SEQUENCE {
 receivedTestPattern [0] TestPattern OPTIONAL,
 errorRatio [1] Real OPTIONAL,
 testDirection [2] TestDirection OPTIONAL,
 testDurationMade [3] Timespec OPTIONAL }

ConnectivityTestInfo ::= SEQUENCE {
 timeoutPeriod [0] CHOICE {
 timeUnits Timespec,
 attributeId AttributeId },
 effectiveTime [1] Timespec }

ConnectivityTestResults ::= CHOICE {
 establishmentTime [0] TimeSpec,
 timeoutPeriod [1] TimeoutPeriod,
 testThreshold [2] TestThreshold,
 specificError [3] OBJECT IDENTIFIER }

ConnectivityThreshold ::= CHOICE {
 time [0] SEQUENCE {
 unitsType UnitsType,
 unitsTotal UnitsTotal },
 rawData [1] RawData }

ContCond ::= CHOICE {
 intervalTime Timespec,
 pDURception PDURception }

DataCategory ::= INTEGER {
 bits (0),
 octets (1),
 blocks (2),
 packets (3)
 -- ... }

DataIntegrityTestInfo ::= SEQUENCE OF {
 dataUnits DataUnits }

DataIntegrityTestResults ::= CHOICE {
 testResult [0] SEQUENCE {
 establishmentTime [1] EstablishmentTime OPTIONAL,
 originalData [2] DataUnits,
 corruptedData [3] DataUnits OPTIONAL },
 timeoutPeriod [4] TimeoutPeriod,
 testThreshold [5] TestThreshold
 }

DataRate ::= CHOICE { REAL, OBJECT IDENTIFIER }

DataSize ::= INTEGER

DataType ::= CHOICE {
 integerDataType IntegerDataType,
 objectIdentifierDataType OBJECT IDENTIFIER }

DataUnits ::= SEQUENCE {
 dataType [0] DataType,
 dataCategory [1] DataCategory OPTIONAL,
 dataSize [2] DataSize OPTIONAL,
 dataNumber [3] UnitsTotal OPTIONAL,
 dataRate [4] DataRate OPTIONAL }

STANDARD.PDF.COM: Click to view the full PDF of ISO/IEC 10164-14:1996

ErrorRatioReportType ::= ENUMERATED {
 errorBitNumber (0),
 percentErrorSecond (1) }

ErrorUnitThreshold ::= SEQUENCE {
 unitType [0] UnitType,
 unitsTotal [1] UnitsTotal }

EstablishmentTime ::= Timespec

FailedCase ::= ENUMERATED {
 lineDisconnected(0),
 counterOverflow(1) } -- error counter overflow

IntegerDataType ::= INTEGER {
 allBitOn(0),
 allBitOff(1),
 incrementNumber(2),
 pn11(3), -- CCITT 0.152
 pn15(4), -- CCITT 0.151
 pn20(5)
 -- ...}

IntermediateResourceBoundaryTestOutcome ::= ENUMERATED {
 passed (0),
 unexpected (1),
 wrongSignalReceived (2),
 waitDurationTimerExpired (3) }

IntermediateResponse ::= ENUMERATED {
 inProgress (0),
 delayedMeasurement (1),
 interruptedMeasurement (2),
 repeatLater (3),
 noAcknowledgement (4) } -- abnormal condition, a correct response cannot be sent

InternalResourceTestResults ::= SEQUENCE {
 functionTested OBJECT IDENTIFIER,
 testResult ANY DEFINED BY functionTested }

LoopbackError ::= CHOICE { errorBitNo INTEGER, percent REAL }

LoopbackTestInfo ::= SEQUENCE OF {
 loopbackData TestSignalSequence OPTIONAL,
 testStartTime GeneralizedTime OPTIONAL,
 testIntervalTime TimeSpec OPTIONAL,
 reportingIntervalTime TimeSpec OPTIONAL,
 loopbackType OBJECT IDENTIFIER OPTIONAL,
 loopbackTimeout TimeSpec OPTIONAL,
 loopbackErrorThreshold LoopbackError OPTIONAL }

LoopbackTestResult ::= CHOICE {
 passed SEQUENCE
 { loopbackDataReceived TestSignalSequence,
 loopbackErrorReceived LoopbackError },
 fail INTEGER (errorRatioThresholdExceeded (0), loopbackTimeoutExceeded (1)),
 timeout NULL, -- test timeout period exceeded --
 prematureTermination NULL,
 inconclusive NULL }

LoopbackType ::= OBJECT IDENTIFIER

Parameter ::= SEQUENCE {
 attributeType AttributeId,
 value ANY DEFINED BY attributeType }

Pattern Type ::= DataType

SignalReceived ::= SET OF SEQUENCE {
 signalType **OBJECT IDENTIFIER,**
 signalValue **ANY DEFINED BY signalType,**
 mORTs **MORTs,**
 associatedObjects **AssociatedObjects }**

StateTransitionTimeInterval ::= Timespec

TerminationReason ::= OBJECT IDENTIFIER

TestConditions ::= SEQUENCE {
 INTEGER {
 testIfBusy **(0),**
 rejectIfBusy **(1),**
 waitIfBusy **(2) },**
 INTEGER {
 customerOverrideTest **(0),**
 noCustomerOverrideTest **(1) } OPTIONAL }**

TestDirection ::= INTEGER { atoZ (0), ztoA (1), bothDirections (2), transmitFromNearEnd (3), receiveFromNearEnd (4) }

TestDuration ::= CHOICE {
 signalDuration **Timespec,**
 signalLength **SEQUENCE {**
 size **INTEGER**
 dataRate **dataRate OPTIONAL }**

**TestPatternSequence ::= SEQUENCE OF { TestSignal }-- There should be some size limitation here
 -- if test signal pattern is to fit in one pdu!!!!**

TestPattern ::= CHOICE {
 rawData **OCTET STRING,**
 standardType **DataType,**
 undefinedType **ManagementExtension }**

TestThreshold ::= CHOICE {
 bitErrorThreshold **[0] INTEGER,**
 percentageErrorThreshold **[1] REAL,**
 errorUnitThreshold **[2] UnitErrorThreshold }**

Type ::= INTEGER {
 connectionOriented **(0),**
 connectionless **(1) }**

UnitsTotal ::= INTEGER

UnitType ::= OBJECT IDENTIFIER

WaitDuration ::= Timespec

WaitingInterval ::= Timespec

END