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Information technology — Remote Operations: Concepts, model and notation

AMENDMENT 1: Built-in operations

Technologies de l'information — Opérations à distance: Concepts, modèle et notation

AMENDEMENT 1: Opérations intégrées

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. 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.

Amendment 1 to International Standard ISO/IEC 13712-1:1995 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 Rec. X.880/Amd.1.

Introduction

This amendment to Rec. X.880 | ISO/IEC 13712-1 provides the definition of three built-in operations – Probe, Acknowledge and Cancel – which are of general utility to designers of ROSE-based applications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – REMOTE OPERATIONS: CONCEPTS, MODEL AND NOTATION

AMENDMENT 1
Built-in operations

1) Subclause 3.3

Add the following new definition immediately after 3.3.7:

"**3.3.8 idempotent**: A characteristic of an operation that it can be invoked repeatedly without changing the state of the performer."

The definitions which follow definition 3.3.8, should be renumbered accordingly.

2) Subclause 8.2.1

Add the following field underlined to the OPERATION information object class:

```
OPERATION ::= CLASS
{
        &ArgumentType           OPTIONAL,
        &argumentTypeOptional   BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
        &returnResult           BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
        &ResultType             OPTIONAL,
        &resultTypeOptional     BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
        &Errors                 ERROR OPTIONAL,
        &Linked                 OPERATION OPTIONAL,
        &synchronous            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
        &idempotent             BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
        &alwaysReturns          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
        &InvokePriority         Priority OPTIONAL,
        &ResultPriority         Priority OPTIONAL,
        &operationCode          Code UNIQUE OPTIONAL
}
WITH SYNTAX
{
        [ARGUMENT               &ArgumentType [OPTIONAL     &argumentTypeOptional]]
        [RETURN RESULT          &returnResult]
        [RESULT                 &ResultType   [OPTIONAL     &resultTypeOptional]]
        [ERRORS                 &Errors]
        [LINKED                 &Linked]
        [SYNCHRONOUS            &synchronous]
        [IDEMPOTENT             &idempotent]
        [ALWAYS RESPONDS        &alwaysReturns]
        [INVOKE PRIORITY        &InvokePriority]
        [RESULT-PRIORITY        &ResultPriority]
        [CODE                   &operationCode]
}
```

3) Subclause 8.2

Add a new subclause as follows:

"8.2.14 The `&idempotent` field specifies whether or not the operation is idempotent, taking the value `TRUE` if it is, and `FALSE` otherwise."

4) Subclause 10.1

Rewrite item a) as follows (with the new text underlined):

"a) generally useful operations, (`emptyBind`, `emptyUnbind`, `no-op`, `probe`, `acknowledge`, `cancel`), and their associated errors;"

5) Subclause 10.5.1

Rewrite the no-op OPERATION definition by adding an additional field (underlined) as follows:

```
no-op OPERATION ::=
{
        IDEMPOTENT          TRUE
        ALWAYS RESPONDS     FALSE
        CODE                local:-1
}
```

6) Subclause 10.5.2

Rewrite 10.5.2 as follows (with the new text underlined):

"10.5.2 The operation is idempotent and does not return."

7) Subclauses 10.6 through 10.16

Renumber 10.6 through 10.16 as 10.12 through 10.22 respectively.

8) Subclauses 10.6 through 10.11

Add the following new subclauses numbered 10.6 through 10.11:

10.6 Probe

10.6.1 The `probe` operation enquires about the outcome of a previously invoked operation. It is specified as follows:

```
probe OPERATION ::=
{
        ARGUMENT        SEQUENCE
                {
                invokeId    [0] InvokeId
                }
        RESULT          ENUMERATED{running(0), finished(1), unknown(2), ...}
        IDEMPOTENT      TRUE
        CODE            local:-2
}
```

10.6.2 There is a single argument, of type `InvokeId`, which identifies the invoked operation being enquired about.

10.6.3 The request always returns a result, which indicates whether the operation invocation is still `running`, its performance is `finished`, or that it is `unknown`.

NOTE – An invocation may be unknown because it never happened, or because it has been forgotten by the performer.

10.6.4 The operation is idempotent.

10.6.5 A `probe` (with a result of `finished`) causes, as a side effect, the retransmission of any return from the invocation concerned, except if the operation was idempotent.

NOTE – This implies that the performer of a non-idempotent operation has to retain the response (result or error) if the probe operation has been included in the operation package.

10.7 Acknowledge

10.7.1 The acknowledge operation acknowledges receipt of the return of some (non-idempotent) operation invocation. It is specified as follows:

```
acknowledge OPERATION ::=
{
        ARGUMENT    InvokeId
        RESULT      ENUMERATED{acknowledged(0), unknown(1), ...}
        IDEMPOTENT  TRUE
        CODE        local:-3
}
```

10.7.2 There is a single argument, of type `InvokeId`, which identifies the invocation whose return is being acknowledged.

10.7.3 The request always returns a result, which indicates either that the return is now considered `acknowledged`, or that the operation invocation concerned is `unknown`.

NOTE – An invocation may be unknown because it never happened, or because it has been forgotten by the performer.

10.7.4 The operation is idempotent.

10.7.5 This operation must be included in every operation package which includes the `probe` operation.

10.8 Probe and Acknowledge

10.8.1 The `ProbeAndAcknowledge` operation set comprises the two operations suggested by its name, and will frequently both be needed in a package. It is specified as follows:

```
ProbeAndAcknowledge OPERATION ::= {probe | acknowledge}
```

10.9 Cancel

10.9.1 The `cancel` operation requests the premature termination of the performance of an operation. Only operations which include the `cancelled` error (see 10.11) in their `&Errors` field can be cancelled. It is specified as follows:

```
cancel OPERATION ::=
{
        ARGUMENT    InvokeId
        ERRORS      {cancelFailed}
        IDEMPOTENT  TRUE
        CODE        local:-4
}
```

10.9.2 There is a single argument, of type `InvokeId`, which identifies the invoked operation being cancelled.

10.9.3 Should the request fail, a `cancelFailed` error (see 10.10) will be returned.

10.9.4 The operation is idempotent.

10.10 Cancel failed

10.10.1 A `cancelFailed` error reports a problem in performing a `cancel`. It is specified as follows:

```
cancelFailed ERROR ::=
{
        PARAMETER               SET
        {
            problem             [0]  CancelProblem,
            operation           [1]  InvokeId
        }
        CODE                    local:-2
}

CancelProblem ::= ENUMERATED
                  {unknownOperation(0), tooLate(1), operationNotCancellable(2), ...}
```

10.10.2 The various parameters have the meaning as defined in 10.10.2.1 and 10.10.2.2.

10.10.2.1 The particular `problem` encountered with cancellation is indicated from the following possibilities:

a) `unknownOperation` – This operation invocation has either not happened, or has been forgotten.

b) `tooLate` – The operation has already been performed, or the execution is at a stage that does not permit a cancellation.

c) `operationNotCancellable` – The operation that was invoked was not one of those able to be cancelled.

10.10.2.2 The identification of the `operation` (invocation) which was to be cancelled.

10.11 Cancelled

The `cancelled` error is reported if some operation is cancelled. The error must be included in the `&Errors` field of the affected operation. It is specified as follows:

```
cancelled ERROR ::= {CODE local:-3}
```

9) Annex A

Change the first module reference as follows (with the change underlined):

Remote-Operations-Information-Objects {joint-iso-itu-t remote-operations(4) informationObjects(5) version2(1)}

Add the following field (underlined) to the OPERATION information object class:

```
OPERATION ::= CLASS
{
        &ArgumentType           OPTIONAL,
        &argumentTypeOptional   BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
        &returnResult           BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
        &ResultType             OPTIONAL,
        &resultTypeOptional     BOOLEAN OPTIONAL,
        &Errors                 ERROR OPTIONAL,
        &Linked                 OPERATION OPTIONAL,
        &synchronous            BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
        &idempotent             BOOLEAN DEFAULT FALSE,
        &alwaysReturns          BOOLEAN DEFAULT TRUE,
        &InvokePriority         Priority OPTIONAL,
        &ResultPriority         Priority OPTIONAL,
        &operationCode          Code UNIQUE OPTIONAL
}
WITH SYNTAX
{
        [ARGUMENT               &ArgumentType [OPTIONAL &argumentTypeOptional]]
        [RETURN RESULT          &returnResult]
        [RESULT                 &ResultType [OPTIONAL &resultTypeOptional]]
        [ERRORS                 &Errors]
        [LINKED                 &Linked]
        [SYNCHRONOUS            &synchronous]
        [IDEMPOTENT             &idempotent]
        [ALWAYS RESPONDS        &alwaysReturns]
        [INVOKE PRIORITY        &InvokePriority]
        [RESULT-PRIORITY        &ResultPriority]
        [CODE                   &operationCode]
}
```

Change the third module reference as follows (with the change underlined):

Remote-Operations-Useful-Definitions {joint-iso-itu-t remote-operations(4) useful-definitions(7) version2(1)}

Change the no-op OPERATION definition by adding an additional field (underlined) as follows:

```
no-op OPERATION ::=
{
        IDEMPOTENT              TRUE
        ALWAYS RESPONDS         FALSE
        CODE                    local:-1
}
```