INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC

16500-2

First edition
1999-12-15

Information technology — Generic digital audio-visual systems —

Part 2:
System dynamics, scenarios and protocol requirements

Technologies de l'information — Systèmes audiovisuels numériques génériques —

Partie 2: Dynamique, scénarios et exigences de protocole des systèmes

---

PDF disclaimer

This PDF file may contain embedded typefaces. In accordance with Adobe's licensing policy, this file may be printed or viewed but shall not be edited unless the typefaces which are embedded are licensed to and installed on the computer performing the editing. In downloading this file, parties accept therein the responsibility of not infringing Adobe's licensing policy. The ISO Central Secretariat accepts no liability in this area.

Adobe is a trademark of Adobe Systems Incorporated.

Details of the software products used to create this PDF file can be found in the General Info relative to the file; the PDF-creation parameters were optimized for printing. Every care has been taken to ensure that the file is suitable for use by ISO member bodies. In the unlikely event that a problem relating to it is found, please inform the Central Secretariat at the address given below.

Contents **Page**

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.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

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.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this part of ISO/IEC 16500 may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

International Standard ISO/IEC 16500-2 was prepared by DAVIC (Digital Audio-Visual Council) and was adopted, under the PAS procedure, by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, in parallel with its approval by national bodies of ISO and IEC.

ISO/IEC 16500 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Generic digital audio-visual systems*:

— *Part 1: System reference models and scenarios*

— *Part 2: System dynamics, scenarios and protocol requirements*

— *Part 3: Contours: Technology domain*

— *Part 4: Lower-layer protocols and physical interfaces*

— *Part 5: High and mid-layer protocols*

— *Part 6: Information representation*

— *Part 7: Basic security tools*

— *Part 8: Management architecture and protocols*

— *Part 9: Usage information protocols*

Introduction

ISO/IEC 16500 defines the minimum tools and dynamic behavior required by digital audio-visual systems for end-to-end interoperability across countries, applications and services. To achieve this interoperability, it defines the technologies and information flows to be used within and between the major components of generic digital audio-visual systems. Interoperability between these components and between individual sub-systems is assured through specification of tools and specification of dynamic systems behavior at defined reference points. A reference point can comprise one or more logical (non-physical) information-transfer interfaces, and one or more physical signal-transfer interfaces. A logical interface is defined by a set of information flows and associated protocol stacks. A physical interface is an external interface and is fully defined by its physical and electrical characteristics. Accessible reference points are used to determine and demonstrate compliance of a digital audio-visual subsystem with this international standard.

A summary of each part follows.

ISO/IEC 16500-1 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 2) defines the normative digital audio-visual systems technical framework. It provides a vocabulary and a Systems Reference Model, which identifies specific functional blocks and information flows, interfaces and reference points.

ISO/IEC 16500-2 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12) defines system dynamic behavior and physical scenarios. It details the locations of the control functional entities along with the normative protocols needed to support the systems behavior. It is structured as a set of protocol walk-throughs, or *"Application Notes",* that rehearse both the steady state and dynamic operation of the system at relevant reference points using specified protocols. Detailed dynamics are given for the following scenarios: video on demand, switched video broadcast, interactive broadcast, and internet access.

ISO/IEC 16500-3 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 14) provides the normative definition of DAVIC Technology Contours. These are strict sets of Applications, Functionalities and Technologies which allow compliance and conformance criteria to be easily specified and assessed. This part of ISO/IEC 16500 contains the full details of two contours. These are the Enhanced Digital Broadcast (EDB) and Interactive Digital Broadcast (IDB). ISO/IEC 16500-3 specifies required technologies and is a mandatory compliance document for contour implementations.

ISO/IEC 16500-4 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 8) defines the toolbox of technologies used for lower layer protocols and physical interfaces. The tools specified are those required to digitize signals and information in the Core Network and in the Access Network. Each tool is applicable at one or more of the reference points specified within the Delivery System. In addition a detailed specification is provided of the physical interfaces between the Network Interface Unit and the Set Top Unit and of the physical interfaces used to connect Set Top Boxes to various peripheral devices (digital video recorder, PC, printer). The physical Delivery System mechanisms included are copper pairs, coaxial cable, fiber, HFC, MMDS, LMDS, satellite and terrestrial broadcasting.

ISO/IEC 16500-5 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 7) defines the technologies used for high and mid-layer protocols for ISO/IEC 16500 digital audio-visual systems. In particular, this part defines the specific protocol stacks and requirements on protocols at specific interfaces for the content, control and management information flows.

ISO/IEC 16500-6 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 9) defines what the user will eventually see and hear and with what quality. It specifies the way in which monomedia and multimedia information types are coded and exchanged. This includes the definition of a virtual machine and a set of APIs to support interoperable exchange of program code. Interoperability of applications is achieved, without specifying the internal design of a set top unit, by a normative Reference Decoder Model which defines specific memory and behavior constraints for content decoding. Separate profiles are defined for different sets of multimedia components.

ISO/IEC 16500-7 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 10) defines the interfaces and the security tools required for an ISO/IEC 16500 system implementing security profiles. These tools include security protocols which operate across one or both of the defined conditional access interfaces CA0 and CA1. The interface CA0 is to all security and conditional access functions, including the high speed descrambling functions. The interface CA1 is to a tamper resistant device used for low speed cryptographic processing. This cryptographic processing function is implemented in a smart card.

ISO/IEC 16500-8 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 6) specifies the information model used for managing ISO/IEC 16500 systems. In particular, this part defines the managed object classes and their associated characteristics for managing the access network and service-related data in the Delivery System. Where these definitions are taken from existing standards, full reference to the required standards is provided. Otherwise a full description is integrated in the text of this part. Usage-related information model is defined in ISO/IEC 16500-9.

ISO/IEC 16500-9 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 11) specifies the interface requirements and defines the formats for the collection of usage data used for billing, and other business-related operations such as customer profile maintenance. It also specifies the protocols for the transfer of Usage Information into and out of the ISO/IEC 16500 digital audio-visual system. In summary, flows of audio, video and audio-visual works are monitored at defined usage data collection elements (e.g. servers, elements of the Delivery System, set-top boxes). Information concerning these flows is then collected, processed and passed to external systems such as billing or a rights administration society via a standardised usage data transfer interface.

Additional Information

ISO/IEC TR 16501 is an accompanying Technical Report. Further architectural and conformance information is provided in other non-normative parts of DAVIC 1.3.1a (1999). A summary of these documents is included here for information.

ISO/IEC TR 16501 (DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 1) provides a detailed listing of the functionalities required by users and providers of digital audio-visual applications and systems. It introduces the concept of a contour and defines the IDB (Interactive Digital Broadcast) and EDB (Enhanced Digital Broadcast) functionality which are used to define the normative contour technology toolsets provided in ISO/IEC 16500-3.

DAVIC 1.3.1a Parts 3, 4 and 5 are DAVIC technical reports. They provide additional architectural and other information for the server, the delivery-system, and the Service Consumer systems respectively. Part 3 defines how to load an application, once created, onto a server and gives information and guidance on the protocols transmitted from the set-top user to the server, and those used to control the set-up and execution of a selected application. Part 4 provides an overview of Delivery Systems and describes instances of specific DAVIC networked service architectures. These include physical and wireless networks. Non-networked delivery (e.g. local storage physical media like discs, tapes and CD-ROMs) are not specified. Part 5 provides a Service Consumer systems architecture and a description of the DAVIC Set Top reference points defined elsewhere in the normative parts of the specification.

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 13 is a DAVIC technical report, which provides guidelines on how to validate the systems, technology tools and protocols through conformance and / or interoperability testing.

Information technology — Generic digital audio-visual systems — Part 2: System dynamics, scenarios and protocol requirements

1 Scope

The purpose of this part of ISO/IEC 16500 is to specify normative protocols and associated dynamic system behavior, including session and connection manipulation, configuration and download, for an ISO/IEC 16500 system. The emphasis is on the significant dynamic system entities (e.g., session control, call/connection control), the behavior of these entities (e.g., information flows, entity actions, parameters passed) and the allowable physical placement(s) of these entities in a DAVIC system (i.e., physical instances). As such, this part of ISO/IEC 16500 complements the static systems reference model described in ISO/IEC 16500-1, specifying normative dynamic behavior as well as specifying the protocol(s) required to realize this behavior.

The protocols themselves are specified primarily through the use of "Protocol Network Architecture" diagrams which visually illustrate, for each of the defined physical instances and application scenarios, the various protocol stacks which are to be used. Detailed specification of the individual protocol tools themselves (e.g., the detailed protocol messages used to realize the DAVIC dynamic flow behavior) is provided in ISO/IEC 16500-5 (mid- and higher layers) and ISO/IEC 16500-4 (lower layers) of this specification.

This results in instance specifications made up of building blocks from the DAVIC tool set organized in a manner describing a system which performs DAVIC functions.

2 Normative references

Detailed bibliographic references for the normative protocols identified in this part of ISO/IEC 16500 (e.g. in Table 9.2-28 and Table 9.2-29) are provided in ISO/IEC 16500-2 Annex E.

3 Definitions

This clause defines new terms, and the intended meaning of certain common terms, used in this part of ISO/IEC 16500. Annex A of ISO/IEC 16500-1 defines additional terms and, in some cases, alternative interpretations that are appropriate in other contexts. For convenience, the normative definitions below are included in the annex.

3.1   **call entity** or **connection entity:** user or network process which terminates S4 flow (c/c).

3.2   **functional control entities:** call/connection entity and session entity.

3.3   **functional entity:** process which terminates an information flow.

3.4   **proxy signaling agent:** signaling process performing end point signaling function on behalf of the end user. Extended definition is required if proxy is used also in hybrid network, e.g., MPEG HFC and ATM.

3.5   **Q.2931 MACRO:** single notation which summarizes the exchange of information (S4 flow) between call/connection control entities during the call set-up or release phases.

3.6   **session entity:** user or network process which terminates S3 flow (ses).

4 Acronyms and abbreviations

This clause defines the acronyms and abbreviations used in this part of ISO/IEC 16500. Annex B of ISO/IEC 16500-1 defines acronyms and abbreviations used within ISO/IEC 16500.

c/c	call/connection entity
CRM	Connection Resource Manager
DSDM	DAVIC System Dynamic Modeling
e-e cntrl	end-to-end control

MPTS	Multi-Program Transport Stream (ISO/IEC 13818–1 MPEG-2 Systems)
pses	Pseudo-session control entity (used in some Internet Access scenarios)
Ses	Session control entity
SPTS	Single Program Transport Stream (ISO/IEC 13818–1 MPEG-2 Systems)

5   Conventions

The style of ISO/IEC 16500 follows the *Guide for ITU-T and ISO/IEC JTC1 co-operation. Appendix H: Rules for presentation of ITU-T | ISO/IEC common text (March, 1993).*

6   Requirements for DAVIC Systems

DAVIC systems are characterized as follows:

- The system must be built from the set of tools defined in ISO/IEC 16500.
- The system must reflect one of the allowable physical instances specified in this part of ISO/IEC 16500.
- The system must illustrate DAVIC behavior at the various reference points as defined in ISO/IEC 16500-1.
- The system must perform functionalities outlined in ISO/IEC TR 16501.
- The system dynamic behavior must be in accordance with the dynamic flow scenarios, entity actions, and parameters, and protocols specified in this part of ISO/IEC 16500, utilizing the detailed protocols specified in ISO/IEC 16500-4 and ISO/IEC 16500-5.
- The reference points must be accessible to allow effective interoperability testing at the reference points and throughout the system as appropriate.

7   Implementation Procedure

The following list defines the procedure for the description of a DAVIC system instance:

1. Define the instance in terms of the static DAVIC reference model of ISO/IEC 16500-1 and one of the allowed physical allocations of the dynamic functional entities specified in this part of ISO/IEC 16500. Identify the required protocol tools outlined in ISO/IEC 16500 from the physical instances, dynamic behavior and the protocol network architecture diagrams of this part of ISO/IEC 16500.
2. Define the identified points using the tools outlined in ISO/IEC 16500.
3. Identify the required DAVIC functionalities and demonstrate the implementation of these functions through the network instance, utilizing the system dynamic behavior as specified in the dynamic flows of this part of ISO/IEC 16500.
4. Repeat step 2 through 3 for the various network types (i.e., for the various physical layer access technologies) to which the instance applies.

8   Instance Development Tool

The instance development tool for definition of a DAVIC system is defined with the following elements:

- Service Provider System (SPS) (e.g., the video server for the case of VoD)
- Delivery System comprising:
  - Core Network (CN)
  - Access Network (AN)
- Service User System (e.g., the Set Top Unit)
- Information Flows S1, S2, S3, S4, S5
- Reference Points A11, A10, A9, A4, A1, A0 (Note: A0 and A4 is not shown in Figure 9.1-1 below. See ISO/IEC 16500-1 for this information).
- Functional Entities: c/c, ses, content source, content sink, e-e cntrl

The SPS, CN, AN, SUS, Information Flows, and Reference Points are as defined in DAVIC static system reference model of ISO/IEC 16500-1.
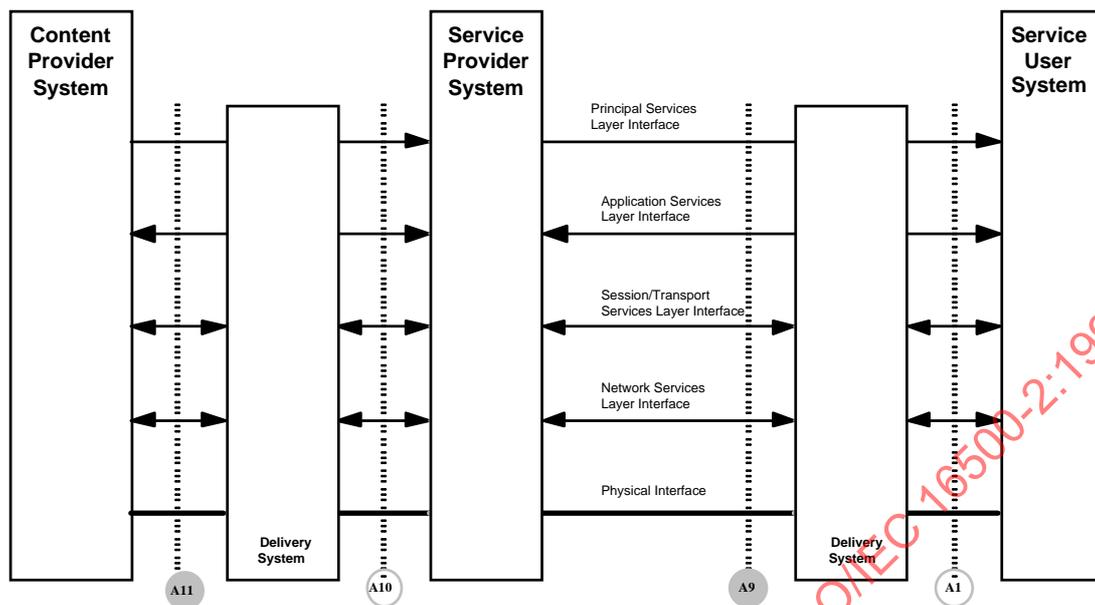
Figure 9.1-1 — DAVIC System Reference Model

The details of the relationships internal to and external to the SPS, Delivery System and SUS are as defined in the DAVIC static Systems Reference Model of ISO/IEC 16500-1.

9 DAVIC System Dynamic Modeling (DSDM) and Required Protocols

9.1 General

9.1.1 DAVIC System Dynamic Modeling

The DAVIC System Dynamic Modeling describes the following:

- Functional Entities used within the Dynamic Model(s)
- DAVIC Physical Scenarios (Physical Instances) for the allowable location(s) of the control functional entities.
- System Dynamic Flows which describe the dynamics of the DAVIC System for, e.g., the following actions, where appropriate:
  - ♦ Session & Call/connection Establishment
  - ♦ Adding Resources
  - ♦ Releasing Resources
  - ♦ Session Transfer
  - ♦ Service Transfer
  - ♦ Session & Call/connection Release
- Functional Entity Actions (performed by entities in conjunction with the dynamic flows)
- DAVIC Dynamic Flow Parameters (carried within the dynamic flows)

Collectively, these descriptive mechanisms specify the overall system dynamic behavior required of a DAVIC system for each application area (e.g., VoD, Interactive Broadcast, etc.)

9.1.2 Protocols Required for System Operation

The protocols required for the dynamic operation of a DAVIC compliant systems are identified in this part of ISO/IEC 16500 (for each application scenario) by means of either protocol network architecture diagrams, tables, or via descriptive text. Regardless of the means of identification, these protocols identified here are actually pointers to further detailed information specified in either ISO/IEC 16500-4 or ISO/IEC 16500-5 or in other documents as appropriate.

9.2 DSDM for VoD

9.2.1 Functional Entities Used in Dynamic Modeling for VoD

Figure 9.2-1 shows the key dynamic functional entities within a DAVIC VoD system.

- Content Source (e.g., MPEG Video Pump)
- Content Sink (e.g., Video decoder in an STU)
- e-e cntrl: entity which terminates the S2 flow and performs end-to-end control (e.g., VCR-like control: pause, fast forward, etc.)
- ses: Session Control Entities which terminate the S3 flow and coordinate the manipulation of resources, e.g., connections, in a DAVIC service instance
- c/c: call/connection control which terminate the S4 flow and set up conventional network connections

Other dynamic functional entities are introduced in the appropriate sections for the corresponding additional capabilities.
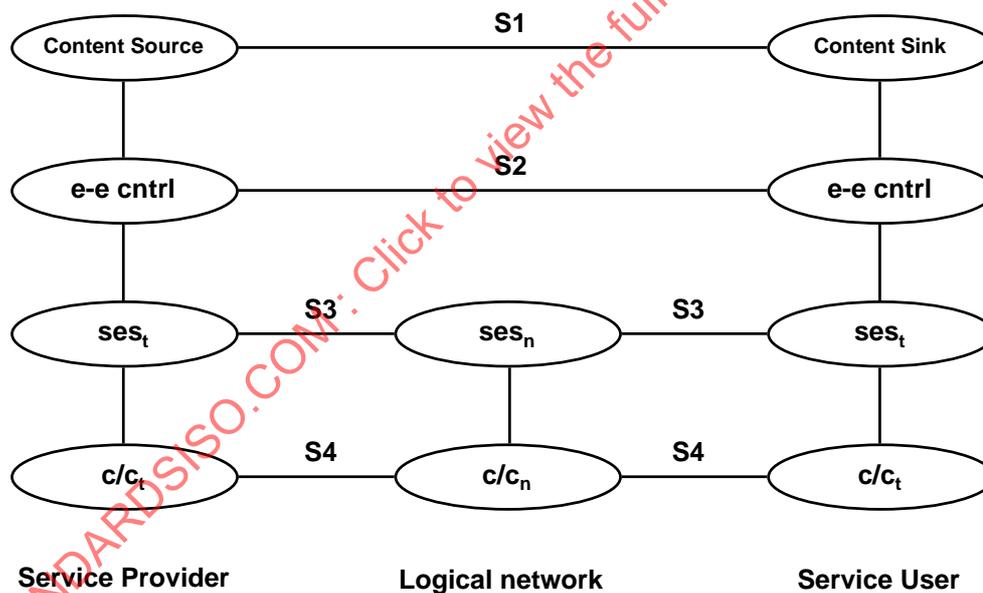
Figure 9.2-1 — Functional Entities and Relationships of a DAVIC System Instance

Figure 9.2-2 shows a mapping of the dynamic functional entities onto the DAVIC static Systems Reference Model. It should be noted that this figure illustrates, for simplicity, only the physical scenario in which the Service Client (i.e., the Set Top Unit) contains call/connection control signaling (c/c(t)). In other scenarios, as shown in Figure 9.2-3, this entity is located within the delivery system, either in the access or core network, and is called "proxy signaling".
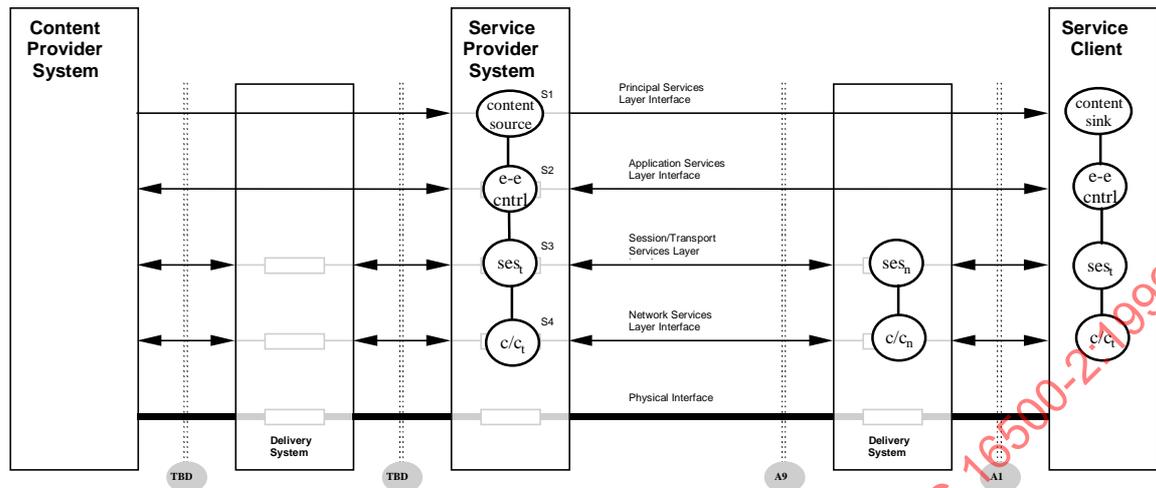
Note: In some physical scenarios, the c/cₜ call/connection control entity shown in the Service Client (I.e., STU) is actually located inside the network (e.g., proxy signalling).

Figure 9.2-2 — Mapping of Dynamic Modeling Functional Entities to Systems Reference Model

9.2.2 Alternative DAVIC Physical Scenarios for the VoD Control Functional Entities

The DAVIC physical scenarios are a particular allocation of control functional entities (e.g., ses(t), ses(n), c/c(t), c/c(n)) to a specific physical entity or location within a DAVIC VoD system (e.g., STU, access network, etc.). This section also includes a physical scenario which describes the case when pre-provisioned connection resources (VP or VC) are utilized .

9.2.2.1 Physical Scenarios for Switched Connections (SVCs)

The three physical scenarios shown in Figure 9.2-3 are supported in DAVIC VoD. Physical scenario 1 is the only scenario supported for HFC when ATM is terminated in the access. All three scenarios are supported for ATM end-to-end. (Additional physical scenarios are introduced in the appropriate sections.)
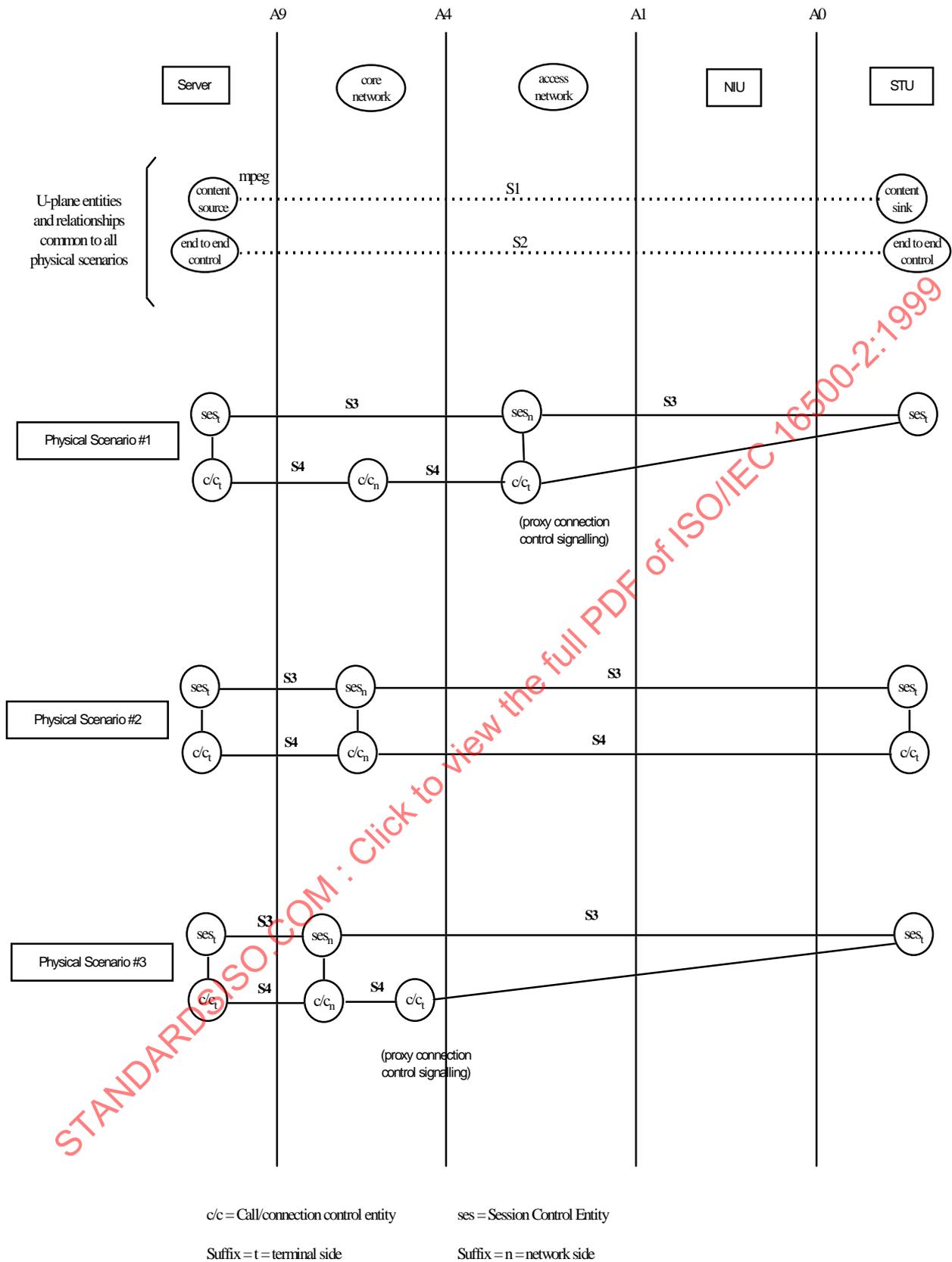
Figure 9.2-3

9.2.2.2   Physical Scenario 4, PVC, pre-provisioned connection resources

The physical scenario model depicted in Figure 9.2-4 shows the case where one or more than one static connection resources (VP or VC) are pre-provisioned. Case 4a shows both the ses(n) and CRM (Connection Resource Manager) located in the access whereas Case 4b shows both ses(n) and CRM located in the core network. As is the case for SVC's discussed earlier, only the Scenario 4a is supported for HFC when ATM is terminated in the access. Both 4a and 4b are supported for ATM end-to-end.

In the case of ATM access network, the connection resources may be end-to-end between the STU and the server, or the server side connection resources and the client side connection resources may be separate.

Physical Scenario 4a includes the case where the client side connection resources are not ATM connections but, rather, are HFC-specific resources providing MPEG transport streams. In this case, the CRM has the capability of establishing the connection between the ATM connections on the server side and the HFC resources on the client side.

In both of these scenario's (4a and 4b), the session manager ses(n) is co-located with a functional entity called CRM (Connection Resource Manager). CRM has knowledge about the pre-provisioned connection resources and selects an appropriate VC (and its VCI) when the ses(n) receives the request.

CRM = Connection Resource Manager   ses = Session Control Entity

Suffix = t = terminal side   Suffix = n = network side
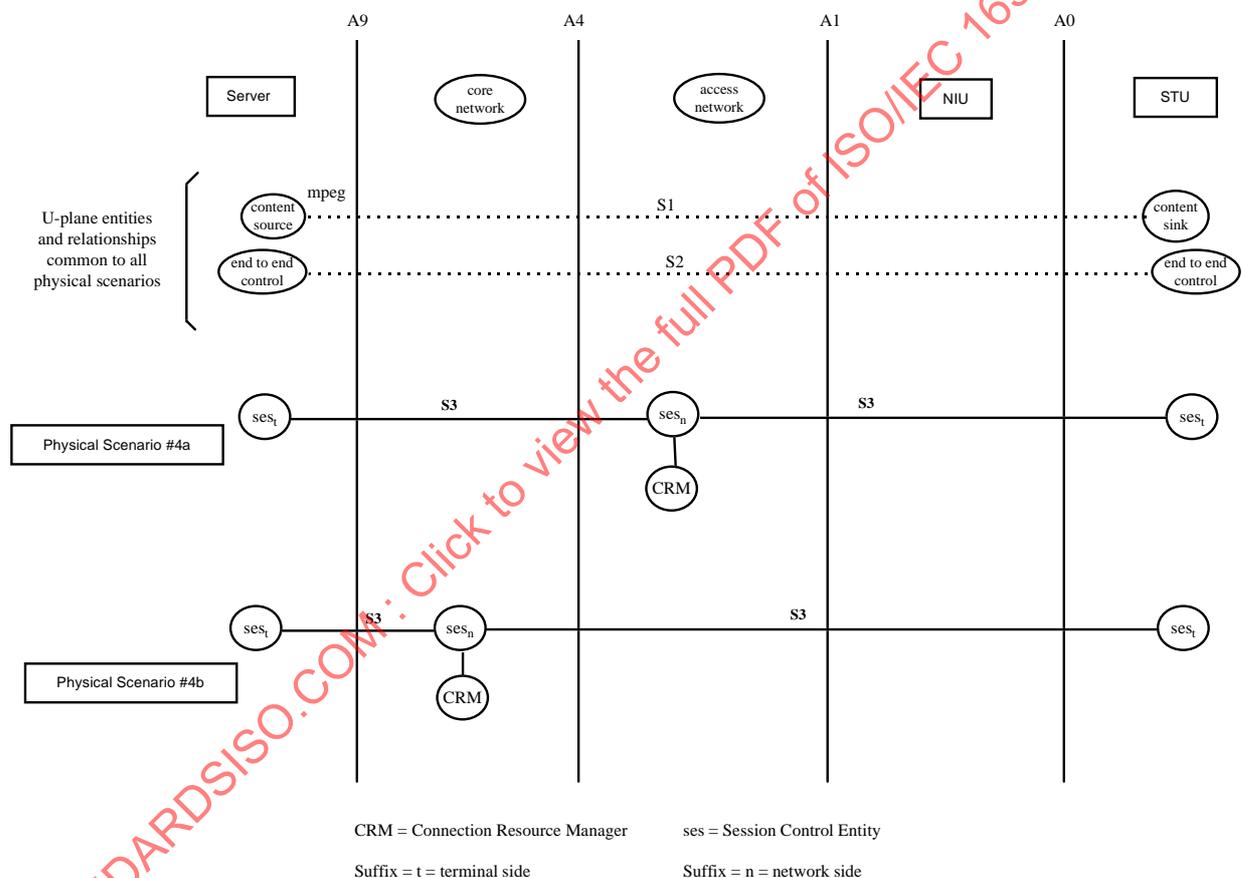
Figure 9.2-4

9.2.3 System Dynamic Flows for VoD

The dynamic behavior of a DAVIC system is described by sequences of information flows which carry information (e.g., parameters) between the control functional entities. Actions taken by functional entities as a result of the information received in these flows are described in clause 9.2.4. The parameters carried in these flows are specified in clause 9.2.5.

When interacting functional entities are located in separate physical equipment or different geographical locations, protocol messages are used to transport these parameters.

Figure 9.2-5 illustrates the relationships between functional entities, flows, protocol entities, and protocol messages.

Figure 9.2-6 through Figure 9.2-12 show the dynamic behavior of a DAVIC VoD system. The following dynamic flow scenarios are illustrated:

- Session & Call/Connection Setup
- Resource Add
  - STU-initiated
  - Server-initiated
- Resource Delete
  - STU-initiated
  - Server-initiated
- Transfer of Session & Call/Connections Between Servers
- Service Transfer
- Session & Call/Connection Release:
  - STU-initiated
  - Server-initiated
  - Network-initiated

It should be noted that the STU-initiated Resource Add and Resource Delete are only considered informative rather than normative DAVIC VoD system. However, they are shown here in order to illustrate completeness, consistency, and (optional) extendibility for more symmetrical DAVIC VoD and other systems.

**Example Illustrating the Relationships Between
Functional Entities, Information Flows, Protocol
Entities, Primitives, and Protocol Messages**
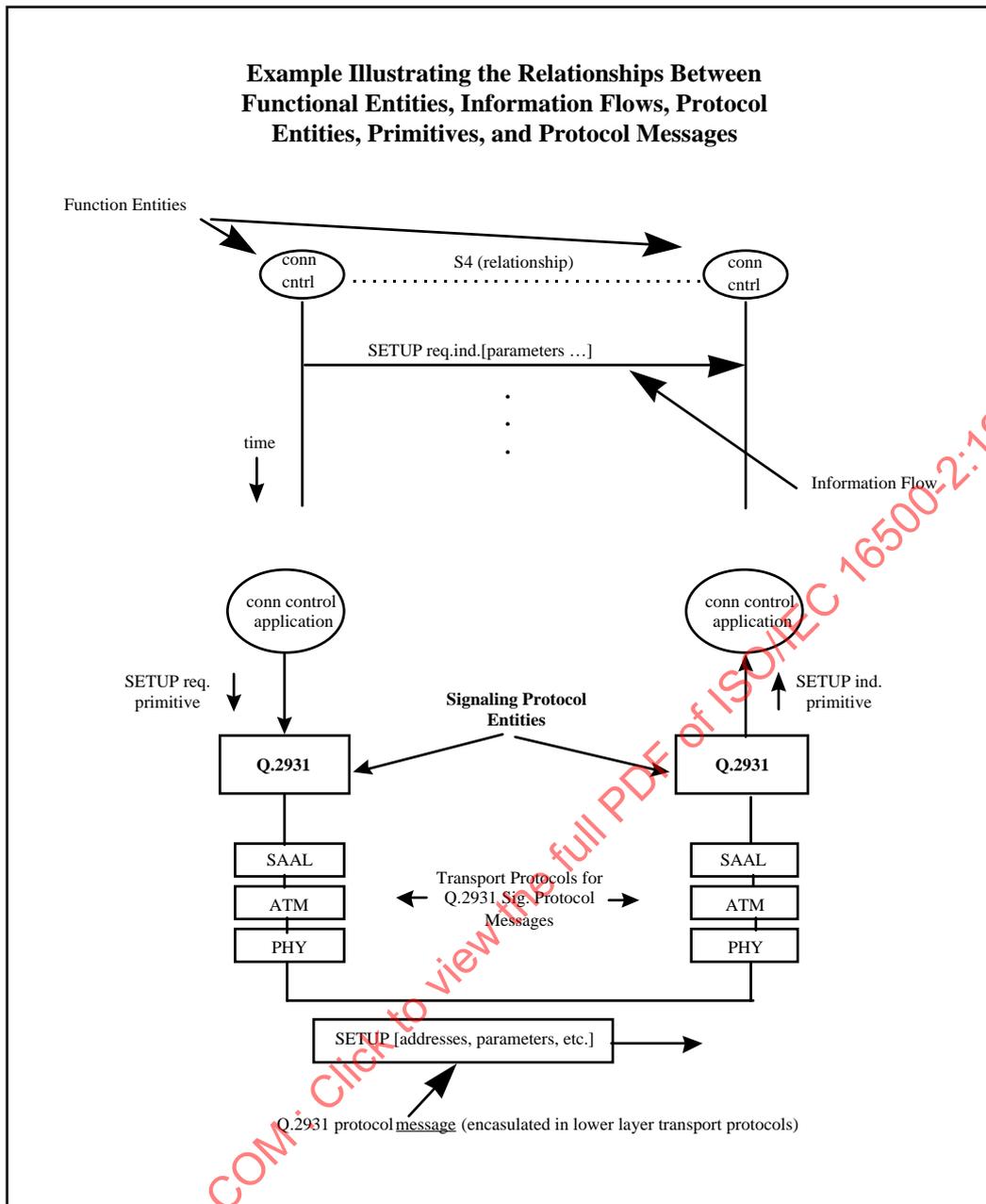
Figure 9.2-5

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario

Server **network (logical)** **STU**

content source — S1 — content sink

e-e cntrl — S2 — e-e cntrl

ses_t — S3 — ses_n — S3 — ses_t

c/c_t — S4 — c/c_n — c/c_t

S4

(assumed sig channels in-place eg, via boot, config or PVC)

Flow Scenario for
Session & Call/Connection Setup to
e.g., a Level-1 Gateway

1b ← Sess SETUP req.ind ← 1a

1d ← Sess SETUP req.ind ← 1c

2a
2b

SETUP 3a → c/c sig → 3b SETUP → c/c sig → 3c

S1

S2

4a
4b

Resource ADDed req.ind

(see Note 1) 5b ← 5a

6a → Resource ADD req.ind → 6b

(see Note 2) 7b ← Resource ADD resp.conf ← 7a

8a → Session SETUP resp.conf → 8b

9a → Session SETUP resp.conf → 9b

10a ◄— (e.g., navigation for video service provider performed) —► 10b

Note 2: When all resources are to be allocated by the server (and not by Ses(n)), as is the case for SVCs, the parameters in Resource ADD, req.ind flow (6a-6b, 7a-7b) are carried in a Session SETUP resp.conf flows (8a-8b, 9a-9b) and Resource ADD req.ind/resp.conf flows (6a-6b, 7a-7b) are not used.

Note 1: This flow is used to allow the client-side call/connection control entity (proxy) to inform the ses(t) entity (in the STU) that the ATM connection has been completed to the access, passing relevant resource information to it such as VPI/VCI if appropriate. This is performed via

Figure 9.2-6

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Resource Add Scenarios

Figure 9.2-7

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   11
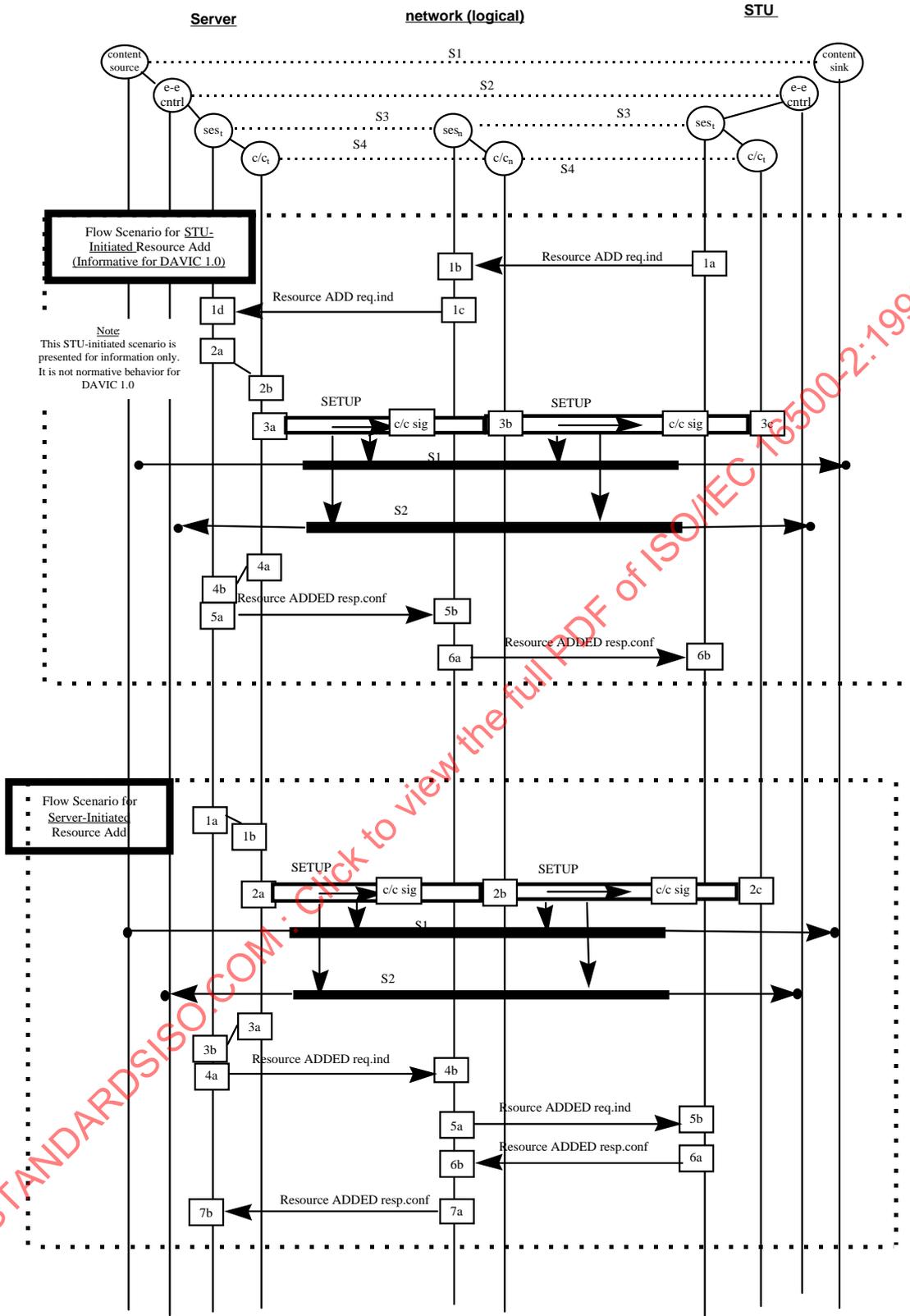
DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Resource Delete Scenarios
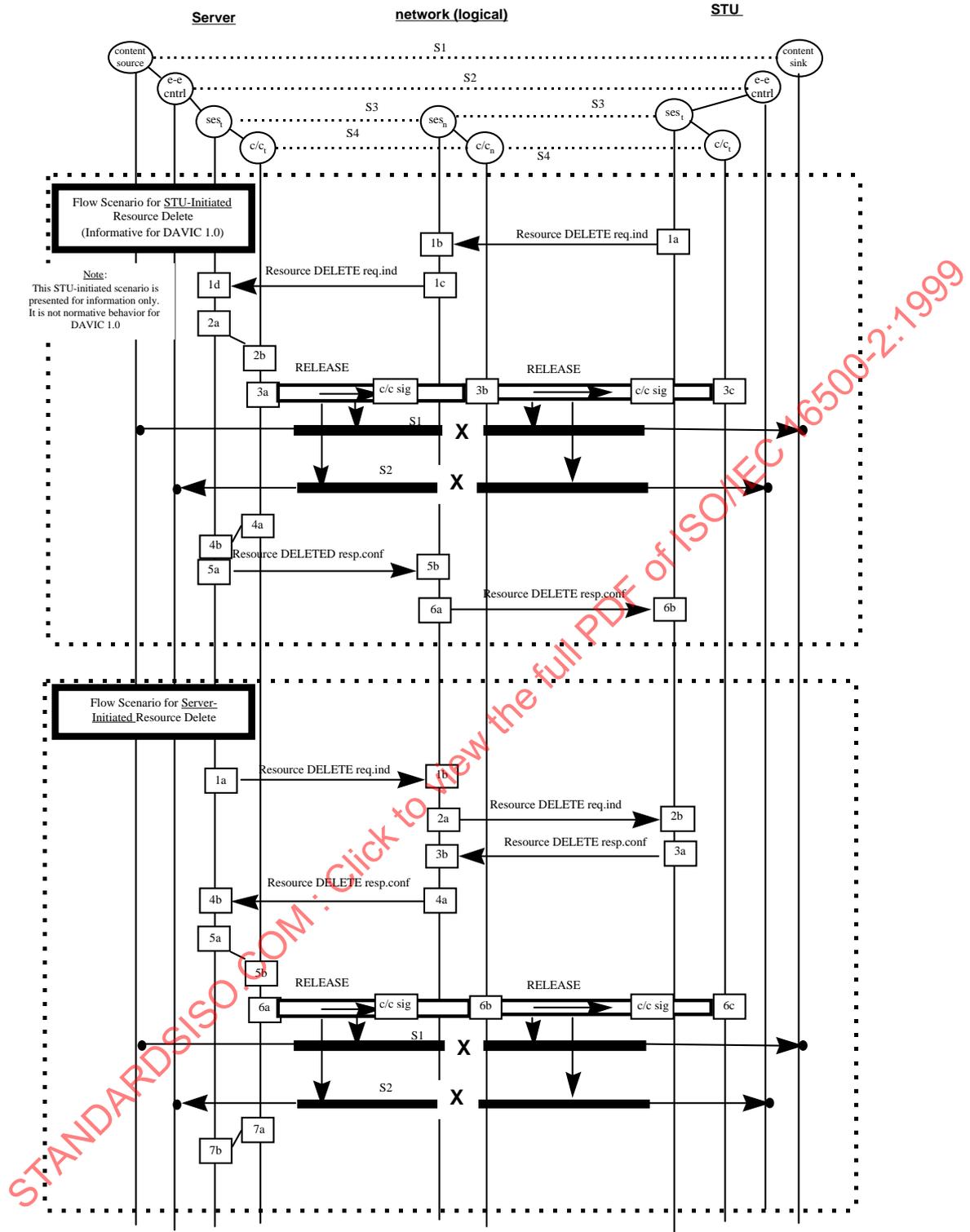
Figure 9.2-8

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Scenario For Transfer of Session & Call/Connections Between Servers
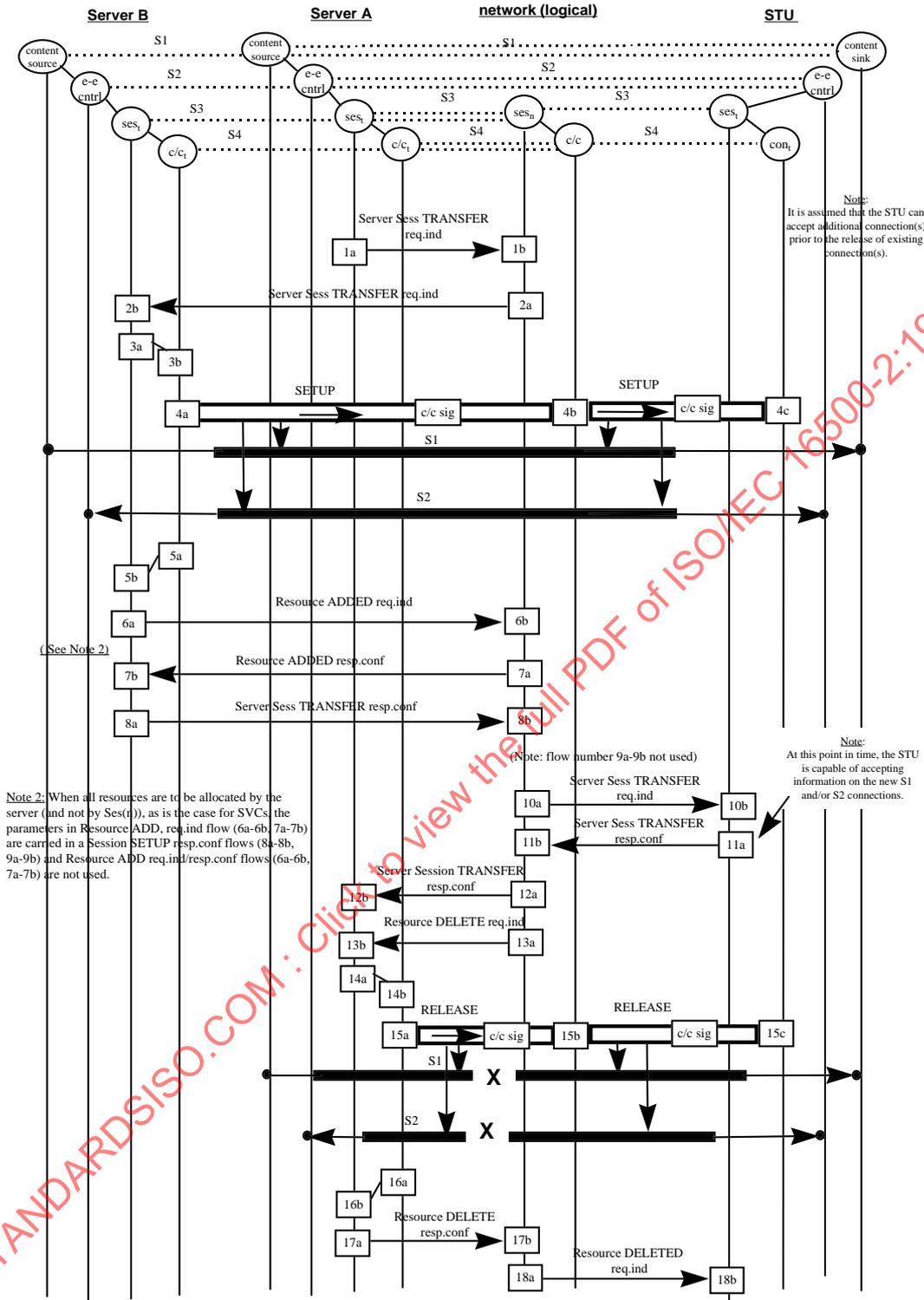
Figure 9.2-9

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Scenario for Service Transfer between between Servers
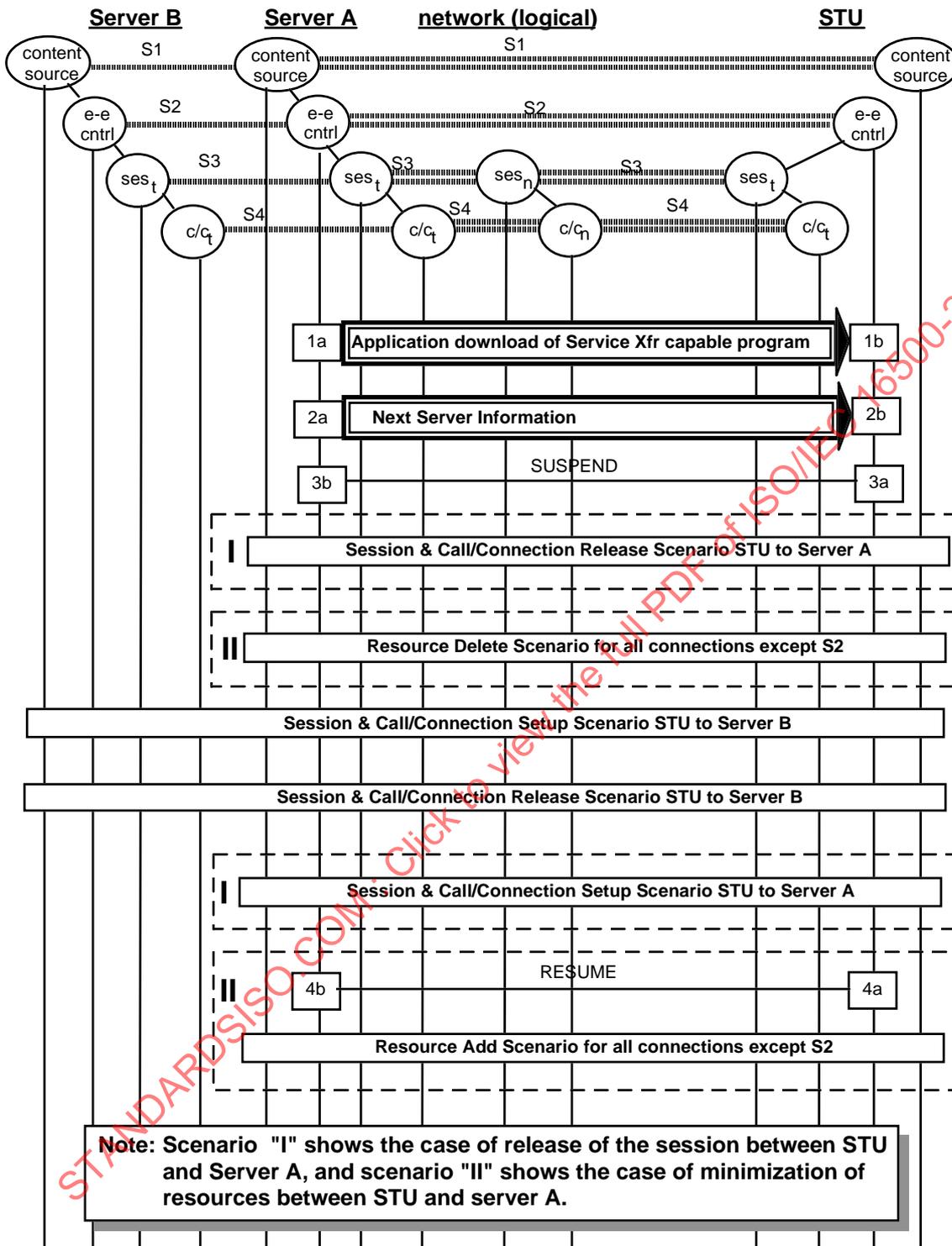
Figure 9.2-10

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Session & Call/Connection Release Scenarios

Figure 9.2-11

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   15
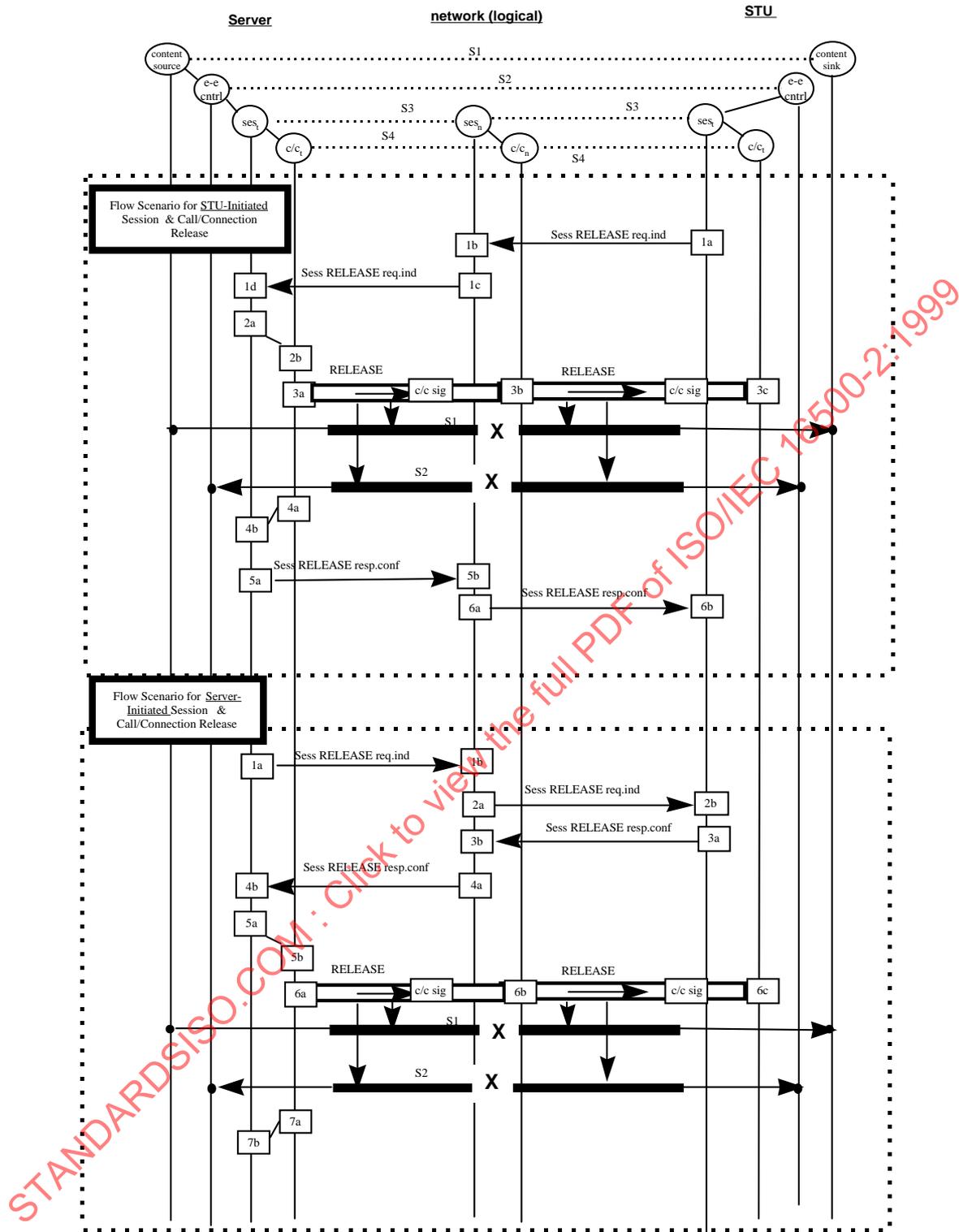
DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Session & Call/Connection Release Scenarios (continued)
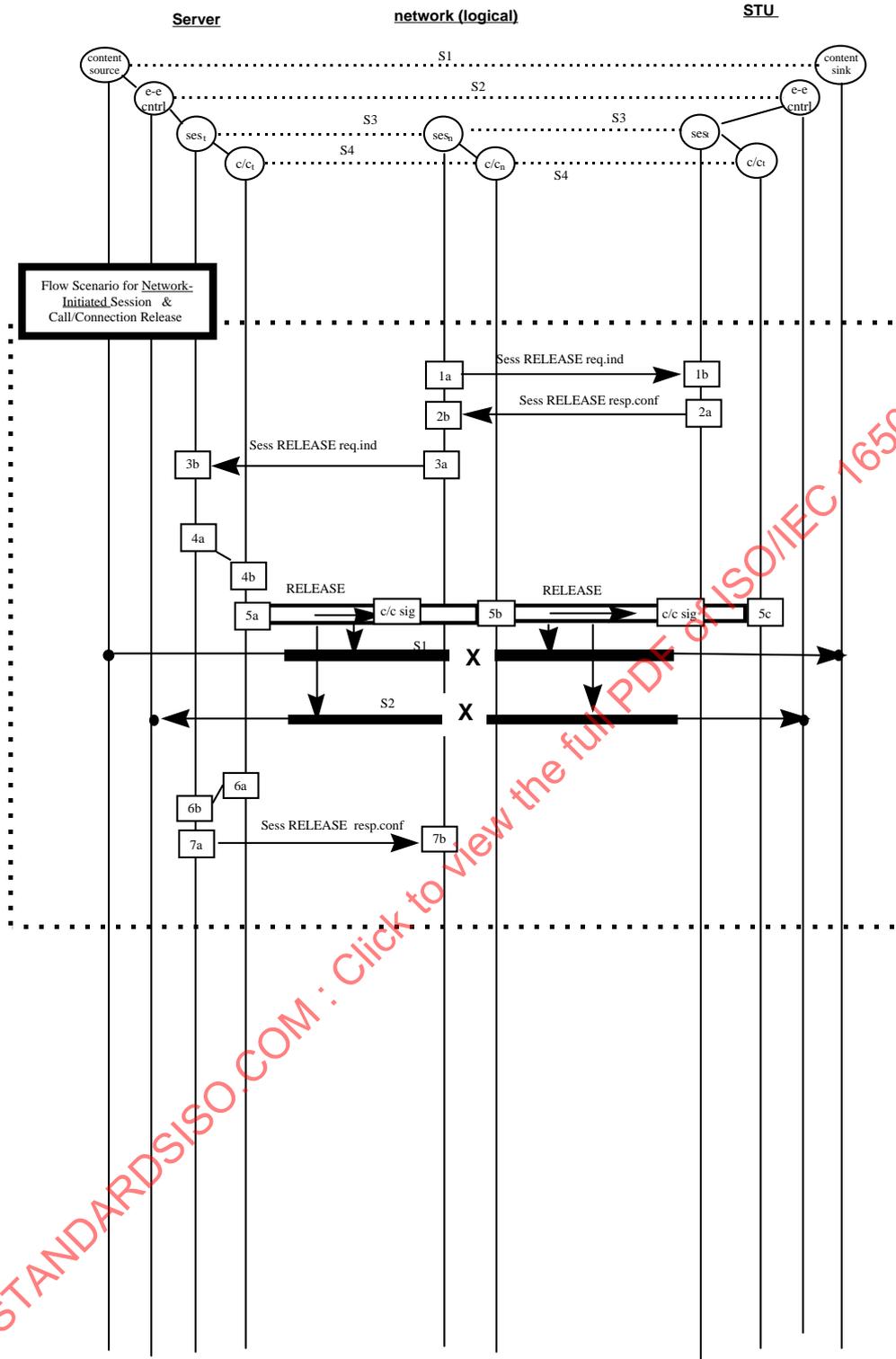
Figure 9.2-12

9.2.4 Functional Entity Actions for VoD

The Functional entity actions provide a description of the actions taken by the DAVIC control functional
entities as a result of the information transferred within the ISO/IEC 16500 system flows.

The Functional Entity Actions are described for both switched (SVC) and pre-provisioned connections (VP or VC) physical scenarios.

9.2.4.1 Functional Entity Actions for the System Flows for Physical Scenarios 1–3 (SVC)

Table 9.2-1 — Session & Call/Connection Establishment

1a–1b	The STU sends a session set-up request indication to the network session entity.
1c–1d	The network sends a session set-up request indication to the Server.
2a–2b	The Server Session entity instructs the Server call/connection entity to set-up S1 and S2 connections from the Server to the STU.
3a–3b–3c	Network connection control signaling is used to establish S2 and optionally S1. (see note 1, note 3)
4a–4b	Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of connection establishment.
5a–5b	This flow is only used in physical scenarios 1 and 3. The client-side call/connection control entity (proxy) informs the ses(t) entity that the ATM connection has been completed to the access.
6a–6b	Server informs network of connection set-up. (see note 2)
7a–7b	Network acknowledges the server's connection set-up. (see note 2, note 3)
8a–8b	Server confirms session set-up to the Network.
9a–9b	The Network informs STU of added connection and confirms session set-up. In the physical scenario #3 ATM access network, the network informs the client of the added resources indicating their connection identifiers (VPCI and VCI).
10a–10b	U-Plane communication between STU and server via S1 and S2.

Note 1: A call/connection signaling MACRO is used for each connection establishment.

Note 2: When all resources are to be allocated by the server (and not by Ses(n)), as is the case for SVCs, the parameters in Resource ADD, req.ind flow (6a-6b, 7a-7b) are carried in a Session SETUP resp.conf flows (8a-8b, 10a-10b) and Resource ADD req.ind/resp.conf flows (6a-6b, 7a-7b) are not used.

Note 3: If the connection or resource cannot be added, then the session must be cleared.

Table 9.2-2 — Addition Of Resources (STU Initiated)

1a–1b	STU requests resource addition to Network.
1c–1d	The Network requests resource addition to the Server.
2a–2b	The Server session entity asks the Server call/connection entity to add connection to the session.
3a–3b–3c	Network connection control signaling is used to establish S2 and optionally S1. (see note)
4a–4b	The Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of connection establishment.
5a–5b–5c	Server informs network of connection set-up.
6a–6b	The Network informs STU Session entity about added connection resource.

Table 9.2-3 — Addition of Resources (Server Initiated)

1a–1b	The Server session entity asks the Server connection entity to add connection to the session.
2a–2b–2c	Network connection control signaling is used to establish S2 and optionally S1. (see note)
3a–3b	The Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of connection establishment.
4a–4b	Server informs network of connection set-up.
5a–5b	The Network informs STU Session entity about added connection resource. In the physical scenario #3, the network also informs the connections identifiers of the added connections.
6a–6b	The STU acknowledges the added connection notification to the Network.
7a–7b	Network acknowledges the server's added connection set-up.

9.2.4.2   Deletion of Resources

Table 9.2-4 — Deletion of Resources (STU Initiated)

1a–1b	STU requests resource deletion to Network.
1c–1d	The Network requests resource deletion to the Server.
2a–2b	The Server session entity asks the Server call/connection entity to Release connection to the session.
3a–3b–3c	Network connection control signaling is used to release S2 and optionally S1. (see note)
4a–4b	The Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of connection release.
5a–5b	Server informs network of release of the connection.
6a–6b	The Network informs STU Session entity about the released connection resource.

Table 9.2-5 — Deletion of Resources (Server Initiated Release)

1a–1b	The Server requests release of the connection resource to the Network.
2a–2b	The Network requests release of the connection resource to the STU.
3a–3b	The STU confirms connection resource release to the Network.
4a–4b	The Network confirms connection resource release to the Server.
5a–5b	The Server Session entity requests the Server call/connection entity to Release the connection.
6a–6b 6c	Network Control Signaling is used to Release the Connections.
7a–7b	Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of the release of the connection.

9.2.4.3   Session Transfer between Servers (under control of ses(n)) (Informative, pending resolution of user-user specification problems in DSM-CC)

Table 9.2-6 - Session Transfer

1a–1b	Server A Session entity requests a transfer to Server B. The request is sent to the Network session entity.
2a–2b	The Network Session entity sends a request for session transfer to Server B.
3a–3b	The Server B Session entity request the Server B call/connection entity to set-up a connection between Server B and the STU. Note: The STU is assumed to be able to accept additional connections for S1 and S2 prior to the release of existing connections for S1 and S2
4a–4b–4c	Network Control Signaling is used to set-up the connection between Server B and the STU.
5a–5b	Server B call/connection entity informs the Server B session entity of the connection establishment between Server B and the STU.
6a–6b	Server B notifies the Network of the completion of the connection establishment
7a–7b	The Network confirms to Server B the added resources.
8a–8b	Server B acknowledges the session transfer to the Network.
9a–9b	(flow numbered 9a-9b is not used in this dynamic scenario)
10a–10b	The Network session entity informs the STU of the Session transfer request from Server A to Server B. Also, the Network informs the STU of the added connection resources. In the physical scenario #3, the network also informs the STU of the connection identifiers (VCIs) of the newly assigned connections.
11a–11b	The STU confirms Session Transfer.
12a–12b	The Network confirms to Server A the session transfer.
13a–13b	The Network requests to Server A to release the connection resources between Server A and the STU.
14a–14b	Server A session entity requests the Server A call/connection entity to release the connections between Server A and the STU.
15a–15b–15c	The network control signaling is used to release connections between Server A and the STU.
16a–16b	The Server A call/connection entity informs the Server A session entity of completion of release of the connections.
17a–17b	The Server A confirms to the Network release of connections between Server A and the STU.
18a–18b	The Network confirms the release from Server A to the STU.

9.2.4.4   Service Transfer between Servers (under control of ses(n))

Table 9.2-7 - Service Transfer

1a–1b	Server A e-e control downloads the Service Transfer capable program to the STU when or before the STU accesses the service on Server A.
2a–2b	Server A e-e control sends the next server, i.e., Server B and next Service information to the STU and prompts the Service Transfer capable program in the STU to execute a Service Transfer.
3a–3b	The STU e-e control sends a SUSPEND to the Server A e-e control indicating its preference whether it wants to release the session with Server A or wants Server A to minimize the session resources after the service suspension. Note: If the STU does not want to return to Server A, it can execute a normal session release without a suspend context.
4a–4b	In case the STU had requested Server A to minimize its session resources, its e-e control sends the RESUME to the Server A e-e control to resume to full service from the time it left off.

Note: A call/connection signaling MACRO is used for each connection establishment or release.

9.2.4.5   Session & Call/Connection Release.

Table 9.2-8 - Session Release --STU-Initiated Release

1a–1b	STU requests the Network to Release the Session.
1c–1d	The Network requests the Server to Release the Session.
2a–2b	The Server Session entity requests the Server call/connection entity to Release the connection.
3a–3b–3c	Network Control Signaling is used to Release the Connections.
4a–4b	Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of the release of the connection.
5a–5b	The Server confirms the Network the release of the session.
6a–6b	The Network confirms to the STU the release of the session.

Table 9.2-9 - Session Release --Server Initiated Release

1a–1b	The Server requests release of the session to the Network.
2a–2b	The Network requests release of the session to the STU.
3a–3b	The STU confirms session release to the Network. (It is mandatory that the STU perform Session Release upon receipt of flow 2a-2b.)
4a–4b	The Network confirms session release to the Server.
5a–5b	The Server Session entity requests the Server call/connection entity to Release the connection.
6a–6b 6c	Network Control Signaling is used to Release the Connections.
7a–7b	Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of the release of the connection.

Table 9.2-10 - Session Release --Network-Initiated Release

1a–1b	The Network requests release of the session to the STU.
2a–2b	The STU confirms session release to the Network. (It is mandatory that the STU perform Session Release upon receipt of flow 1a-1b.)
3a–3b	The Network requests release of the session to the Server.
4a–4b	The Server Session entity requests the Server call/connection entity to Release the connection(s).
5a–5b-5c	Network Control Signaling is used to Release the Connections.
6a–6b	Server call/connection entity informs the Server session entity of completion of the release of the connection.
7a–7b	Server session entity informs the Network session entity of completion of the release of the Session and connection(s).

9.2.4.6   Functional Entity Actions for the Physical Scenario #4, (pre-provisioned VPs or VCs)

Note: For the physical scenario #4, only for the case where the connection resources of the both ends are pre-provisioned ATM connection resources are described.

The following amendments have been made to 9.4.1 to reflect the functional entity actions required for the Physical Scenario #4.

Table 9.2-11 - . Session & Call/Connection Establishment (PVC Case)

6a–6b	In the physical scenario #4, the server requests connection resources.
6b–7a	In the physical scenario #4, the network selects appropriate connections for the server and the client and adds them to the session. If the server side connections and the client side connections are separate, the network connects the server side connections with the client side connections.
7a–7b	In the physical scenario #4, the network also confirms the requested resources and sends the connection identifiers (VPCI and VCI) of the resources.
9a–9b	In the physical scenario #4, the network informs the client of the added resources indicating their connection identifiers (VPCI and VCI).

9.2.4.7 Addition of Resources

Table 9.2-12 - Addition of resource (STU Initiated) (PVC)

1a–1b	The client requests resources.
1b–1c	In the physical scenario #4, the network selects the appropriate connections for the Server and the STU and adds them to the session. If the server side connections and the client side connections are separate, the network connects the Server side connections with the client side connections.
1c–1d	In the physical scenario #4, the network also informs the connections identifiers of the added connections.
2a–2b	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
3a-3b-3c	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
4a–4b	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
6a–6b	In the physical scenario #4, the network confirms the requested connections and informs the Server of the connection identifiers of the added connections.

Table 9.2-13 - Addition of resource (Server Initiated)—(PVC)

1a–1b	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
2a-2b-2c	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
3a–3b	In the physical scenario #4, this step is skipped.
4a–4b	In the physical scenario #4, the Server requests resources.
4b–5a	In the physical scenario #4, the network selects the appropriate connections for the Server and the STU and adds them to the session. If the server side connections and the client side connections are separate, the network connects the Server side connections with the client side connections.
5a–5b	In the physical scenario #4, the network also informs the connections identifiers of the added connections.
7a–7b	In the physical scenario #4, the network confirms the requested connections and informs the Server of the connection identifiers of the added connections.

9.2.4.8 Deletion of Resources

Table 9.2-14 - Deletion of resources (STU Initiated)—(PVC)

5b–6a	In the physical scenario #4, the network removes the connections from the session. If the client side connections are associated with the server side connections, the network clears this association.

<p style="text-align:center">Table 9.2-15 - Deletion of Resources (Server Initiated) (PVC)</p>

3b–4a	In the physical scenario #4, the network removes the connections from the session. If the client side connections are associated with the server side connections, the network clears this association.

9.2.4.9 Session Transfer (PVC) (Informative, pending resolution of user-user specification problems in DSM-CC)

<p style="text-align:center">Table 9.2-16 - Session Transfer—(PVC)</p>

6a–6b	In the physical scenario #4, the Server B requests connection resources.
6b–7a	In the physical scenario #4, the network selects appropriate connections for the Server B and the client. If the server side connections and the client side connections are separate, the network associates the client side connections and the server side connections. Some of the client side connections used in the session with the Server A may be reused in the new session with the Server B. In such cases, the network clears the association between the client side connections and the Server A side connections, and then re-associates the client side connections with the connections for the Server B.
7a–7b	In the physical scenario #4, the network confirms the connection resource request and informs the Server of the connection identifies (VCIs) of the newly assigned connections.
9a–9b	In the physical scenario #4, the network also informs the STU of the connection identifiers (VCIs) of the newly assigned connections.
12a–13a	In the physical scenario #4, the network clears the remaining association between the client side connections and the Server A side connections.

9.2.4.10 Session Release

<p style="text-align:center">Table 9.2-17 - Session release (STU Initiated)—(PVC)</p>

5b–6a	In the physical scenario #4, the network removes the connections from the session. If the client side connections are associated with the server side connections, the network clears this association.

<p style="text-align:center">Table 9.2-18 - Session Release (Server Initiated) (PVC)</p>

3b–4a	In the physical scenario #4, the network removes the connections from the session. If the client side connections are associated with the server side connections, the network clears this association.

9.2.5 DAVIC Dynamic Flow Parameters for VoD

The following tables show the parameters, which are included in the message flows of clause 9.3. The column "Flow" references the individual message flow as in clause 9.3, "Status" highlights whether the parameter is included in the current specification, or whether is needs further examination, "Parameter" is the name of the parameter and "Comment" identifies the value and semantics, which goes with the parameter.

9.2.5.1   Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario (Normative)

Table 9.2-19

Flow	Status		Parameter	Comment
1a–1b Ses SETUP req.ind			session_id	uniquely assigned by STU, = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU
			client_id	E.164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
			server_id	E.164 NSAP address at the A9 interface of the server.
			compatibility_descriptor	conveys a list of specific Hardware/Software at the STU available to the server.
			service_info	= rPathSpec, indicates to the server initial service specific information, e.g., about service selection = (initial) service name
1c–1d Sess SETUP req.ind			session_id	identical to 1a–1b
			client_id	identical to 1a–1b, with the possibility that the SESn replaces the physical address by a logical address (e.g., for reasons of privacy)
			server_id	physical NSAP E.164 address of the Server which the STU wants to establish a session with (identical to 1a–1b. If in 1a–1b a logical address was used, this address has to be replaced by the physical address for this step).
			compatibility_descriptor	identical to 1a–1b
			service_info = rPathSpec	identical to 1a–1b
2a–2b ses(t)-c/c(t) flow in Server			session_id	identical to step 1
			client_ATM_id	physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the STU is connected to, possibly including a sub-address, based on client_id of step 1c-1d.
			resource_#, resource_attribute(s)	uniquely assigned by the Server, parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be set up: - bandwidth - QoS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
3a–3b–3c Connection setup			all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.3
4a–4b c/c(t)-ses(t) flow in Server			session_id	identical to step 2 = 1
			resource_#	as in step 2
			status_id	indicates status and reason of requested resource (e.g., OK or failed, because of…)
			VPI/VCI	correlates ATM connection identifiers with resource identifier
5a–5b Resource ADD req.ind			session_id	identical to step 4 = 1
			VPI/VCI (as seen by STU!)	correlates ATM connection identifiers with resource identifier
			status_id	indicates status and reason of requested resource (e.g., OK or failed, because of…)
				Note: See Note 1 in Clause 9.2.1 and Note 2 on Fig. 9-6.

6a–6b Resource ADD req.ind		session_id	identical to step 4 = 1 (However, see Note 2 in Clause 9.4.1.1)
		resource_# (as seen by the server), resource_group_tag_# resource_descriptor(s)	
		service_context_list	= connection_binding_list: indicates the "usage" of the resource in the context of the application, e.g., "S1".
7a–7b Resource ADD resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 6 = 1 (However, see Note 2 in Clause 9.4.1.1)
		resource_# (as seen by the server), resource_descriptor(s)	identical to step 6 = 1
8a–8b Session SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 7 = 1 (However, see Note 2 in Clause 9.4.1.1)
9a–9b Session SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 8 = 1 (However, see Note 2 in Clause 9.4.1.1)
		service_context_list	identical to step 6
		resource_# (as seen by the STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	identical to step 6

9.2.5.2   Add Resource Scenario—STU initiated (Informative)

Table 9.2-20

Flow	*Status*	*Parameter*	*Comment*
1a–1b Resource ADD req.ind		session_id	uniquely assigned by STU, = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU
		resource_# (as seen by the STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	describes the resources the STU asks for.
		service_context_list	= connection_binding_list: indicates the "usage" of the resource in the context of the application, e.g., "S1".
1c-1d Resource ADD req.ind		sesson_id	see 1a-1b
		resource_# (as seen by the server), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor	identical to 1a-1b
		service_context_list	identical to 1a-1b.
2a-2b SESSt-CONt flow in Server		session_id	identical to step 1
		client_ATM_id	physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the STU is connected to possibly including a sub-address, based upon session_id.
		resource_# resource_attribute(s)	uniquely assigned by the STU, parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be set up: bandwidth QoS any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
3a–3b–3c Connection Setup		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2
4a–4b CONt-SESSt flow in Server		session_id	identical to step 2 = 1
		resource_#	as in step 2
		status_id	indicates status and reason of requested resource (e.g., OK or failed, because of…)
		VPI/VCI	correlates ATM connection identifiers with resource identifier
5a–5b Resource ADDed resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 4 = 1
		resource_# (as seen by STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	(Note: The resource_# is considered one element of the resource_descriptor) It still has to be clarified, at which level of detail information is needed for this flow.
		response	indicates whether the request to add resource has been successful.
6a–6b Resource ADDed resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 5 = 1

		resource_#, resource_descriptor(s)	identical to 5a-5b.
		response	identical to 5a-5b

9.2.5.3   Add Resource Scenario—Server-initiated (Normative)

Table 9.2-21

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b SESSt-CONt flow in Server		session_id	The identifier of the session that connections to be created are added to.
		client_ATM_id	physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the STU is connected to, possibly including a sub-address, based on client_id of step 1c-1d of Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario within this sub-section.
		resource_#, resource_attribute(s)	uniquely assigned by the Server, parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be set up: - bandwidth - QoS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
2a–2b–2c Connection setup		all c/c signaling parameters	See ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2
3a–3b CONt-SESSt flow in Server		session_id	identical to the one in step 1
		resource_#	identical to the one in step 1
		status_id	indicates status and reason of requested resource (e.g., OK or failed, because of…)
		VPI/VCI	correlates ATM connection identifiers with resource identifier.
4a–4b Resource ADD req.ind		session_id	identical to the one in step 1
		resource_# (as seen by server), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	identical to the one in step 1.
		service_context_list	=connection_binding_list: indicates the usage of the resources in the context of the application, e.g., S1. Note: DAVIC has to agree on the semantics and usage of this field.
5a–5b Resource ADDed req.ind		session_id	identical to the one in step 1
		resource_# (as seen by STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	the number and the descriptor for the added resources that are visible to the client.
		service_context_list	identical to the one in step 4
6a–6b Resource ADDed req.ind		session_id	identical to the one in step 1
		resource_# (as seen by STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	identical to the one in step 5 except the status code.
7a–7b Resource ADD resp.conf		session_id	identical to the one in step 1

		resource_# (as seen by server), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	identical to the one in step 4 except the status code.

9.2.5.4   Delete Resource Scenario—STU-initiated (Informative)

Table 9.2-22

Flow	*Status*	*Parameter*	*Comment*
1a–1b		session_id	identifier of the session, resources shall be deleted from
		resource_id(s) (as seen by STU), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be deleted
2a–2b		resource_id(s) (as seen by server), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be deleted
3a–3b–3c		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2
4a–4b		resource_id(s), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) deleted
5a–5b		session_id	identical to step 1
		resource_id(s) (as seen by server), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) deleted
6a–6b		session_id	identical to step 1
		resource_id(s) (as seen by STU), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) deleted

9.2.5.5 Delete Resource Scenario—Server-initiated (Normative)

Table 9.2-23

Flow	Status		Parameter	Comment
1a–1b Resource DELETE req.ind			session_id	identifier of the session, resources shall be deleted from
			resource_id(s) seen by server), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be deleted
			reason	indicates the reason the connection has been requested to be released
2a–2b Resource DELETE req.ind			session_id	identical to 1
			resource_id(s) (as seen by STU), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM resources to be deleted.
			reason	identical to 1
3a–3b Resource DELETE resp.conf			session_id	identical to 2
			resource_id(s) (as seen by STU), (resource_count)	identical to 2 = 1
			response	indicates the response from the STU. Possible values are specified by DSM-CC
4a–4b Resource DELETE resp.conf			session_id	identical to 3 = 1
			resource_id(s) (as seen by server), (resource_count)	identical to 1
			response	identical to 3
5a–5b SESt–c/ct RELEASE message			resource_id(s), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be deleted
6a–6b–6c ATM call RELEASE signaling			all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2
7a–7b c/ct–SESt RELEASE message			resource_id(s), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) deleted

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   29

9.2.5.6 Session and Call/Connection Release Scenarios—STU-Initiated (Normative)

Table 9.2-24

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b Sess RELEASE req.ind		session_id	identifier of the session to be released, obtained from Sess SETUP req.ind in Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario within this subsection.
		reason	indicates the reason the session has been requested to be released
1c–1d Sess RELEASE req.ind		session_id	identical to 1a–1b
		reason	identical to 1a–1b
2a–2b SESt–C/Ct server internal communication		session_id	identical to 1
		resource_#(s)	identifies all the resources within the session to be released
3a–3b–3c		none	all ATM connections are released, not parameters are exchanged
4a–4b C/Ct–SESt server internal communication		session_id	identical to 2 = 1
5a–5b		session_id	identical to 4 = 1
		response	indicates the status of the session release request
5a–5b		session_id	identical to 5 = 1
		response	identical to 5 = 1

9.2.5.7 Session and Call/Connection Release Scenario—Server-Initiated (Normative)

Table 9.2-25

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b Sess RELEASE req.ind		session_id	identifier of the session to be released, obtained from Sess SETUP req.ind in Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario within this subsection.
		reason	indicates the reason the session has been requested to be released
2a–2b		session_id	identical to 1
		reason	identical to 1
3a–3b		session_id	identical to 2 = 1
		response	indicates client's response to the session release request
4a–4b		session_id	identical to 3 = 1
		response	indicates the status of the session release request
5a–5b SESt-C/Ct flow in server		resource # (s), resource_count	parameters which identify the ATM connection(s) to be released and the session the connections are associated with.
6a–6b–6c Connection release		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2
7a–7b C/Ct-SESt flow in server		status_id	indicates the status of the ATM connections subsequent to the release request

9.2.5.8   Transfer of Session Between Servers (under the control of ses(n)) (Informative, pending resolution of user-user specification problems in DSM-CC)

Table 9.2-26

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b		session_id	identifier of the session to be transferred
		server_B_id	physical or logical NSAP E.164 address of the server, the session shall be transferred to.
		service_info	information for indication to the server B initial service specific information, e.g., about service selection, user related information, e.g., authentication information
		resource_#, resource_group_tag_# resource_descriptor(s) (as seen by server)	parameters which identify the ATM resources currently (still) existing in the session
2a–2b		session_id	identical to 1
		client_id	E.164 NSAP address, which includes: AFI = 45 E.164 = E.164 (native) address of the UNI at A1, which is the physical location of the UNI of the STU. HO-DSP = IP address of STU, which is assumed to be assigned during network configuration ESI = (unique) MAC address of the STU, which is assumed to be burned in by the manufacturer SEL = DAVIC reserved, default = all 0 The coding of these fields is described in ISO/IEC 8348 (See Session & Call/Connection Setup Scenario within this subsection.)
		server_A_id	logical or physical NSAP E.164 address of the Server from which the session is transferred
		resource_# , resource_group_tag_#	parameters which identify the ATM connections currently (still) existing in the session)
		resource_descriptor(s) (as seen by server)	This allows server B to derive the bandwidths and resources currently allocated to the session.
		service_info	identical to 1
3a–3b SESt-C/Ct flow in Server		session_id	identical to 1
		client_ATM_id	physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the STU is connected to, possibly including a sub-address, based on client_id of step 2a–2b.
		resource_#, resource_attribute(s)	uniquely assigned by the Server, parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) to be set up: - bandwidth - QoS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
4a–4b–4c Connection setup		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5, Clause 9.3.1.2 (These connections are new additional ATM connections which terminate at the STU. There may be situations, where the STU is not capable of accepting these additional connections. This will result in a session transfer reject by Server B. See step 8a–8b It)

5a–5b CONt-SESt flow in Server	session_id	identical to step 3 = 1
	resource_#(s)	identical to step 3
	status_id	indicates status and reason of requested resource (e.g., OK or failed, because of…)
	VPI/VCI	correlates ATM connection identifiers with resource identifier
6a–6b Resource ADD req.ind	session_id	identical to step 5 = 1
	resource_# (as seen by server), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	
	service_context_list	= connection_binding_list: indicates the 'usage' of the resource in the context of the application, e.g., 'S1'.
7a–7b Resource ADD resp.conf	session_id	identical to step 6 = 1
	resource_# (as seen by server), resource_descriptor(s)	identical to step 6 = 1
8a–8b	session_id	identical to step 7 = 1
	response	indicates why the session transfer was accepted (or not)
9a–9b	(this 9a-9b flow is not used in this scenario)	
10a–10b	session_id	identical to step 8 = 1
	resource_# (as seen by STU), resource_group_tag# resource_descriptor(s)	identical to step 6 = 1
	service_context_list	= connection_binding_list: indicates the 'usage' of the resource in the context of the application, e.g., 'S1'.
	reason	indicates to the STU, why the session transfer was not accepted by Server B (if this is the case), e.g., 'not sufficient resources'
11a–11b	session_id	identical to step 10 = 1
	response	indicates why the session transfer was accepted (or not) by the STU
12a–12b	session_id	identical to step 11 = 1
	response	indicates why the session transfer was accepted (or not) by the STU or server B.
13a–13b	session_id	identical to step 12 = 1
	reason	indicates the reason the session has been requested to be released.
14a–14b SESt–CONt server internal communication	session_id	identical to 13 = 1
	resource_#(s)	identifies all the resources within the session to be released
15a–15b–15c	none	all ATM connections are released, not parameters are exchanged.
16a–16b CONt–SESt server internal communication	resource_#(s)	identifies all the resources within the session to be released
17a–17b	session_id	identical to 14 = 1

		resource_id(s), (resource_count)	parameters which describe the ATM connection(s) deleted
18a–18b		session_id	identical to 17 = 1
		resource_id(s), (resource_count)	identical to 17

9.2.5.9   Flow Scenario: Service Transfer between Servers

Table 9.2-27

1a-1b Service Transfer capable program application Download			Application download is carried at the beginning when the specific service is accessed in Server A from which the transfer is initiated.
2a-2b Next Server information		server_id	this is the server_id of Server B in standard IDL format
		service_info	=rPathSpec, used below to indicate to the Server B initial service specific information, e.g., about service selection = (initial) service name.
		ticket_info	this contains an encrypted form of the ticket the STU uses when establishing a session with Server B indicating that the issuer is Server A and relates to a specific prior contract with Server B for billing and commission reimbursements. It may also include the aPrincipal (an end-user identification as received from the STU) for security.
3a-3b SUSPEND		suspend_reason	the STU indicates its preference if the UserContext on Server A must be suspended or the resources minimized. Below scenario I covers the case when the session with Server A is released and Scenario II covers the case when the session with Server A is kept but its resources are minimized
		user_context	the Server A provides the UserContext from which the service on Server A will be resumed in full when STU returns to Server A.
Scenario I Session & Call/Connection Release		parameters as in STU initiated Session and Call/Connection Release Scenario	STU releases its session with Server A after receiving the user_context from 3
Scenario II Resource Delete		parameters as in Server initiated Resource Delete Scenario.	Server A minimizes all the resources in the session except for S2 information flow.
Session & Call/Connection Setup		parameters as in STU initiated Session and Call/Connection Setup Scenario	STU establishes a session with Server B and passes the service_info and ticket_info provided earlier in 2. Note: both uuData and privateData in DSM-CC userData shall be used.
Session & Call/Connection Release		parameters as in STU or Server initiated Session and Call/Connection Release Scenario	STU or Server B releases the session.
Scenario I Session & Call/Connection Setup		parameters as in STU initiated Session and Call/Connection Setup Scenario	STU re-establishes a session with Server A and passes the user_context received in 3. STU resumes the service from where it last left off.
Scenario II 4a-4b RESUME		user_context	provides user_context received in 3.
Scenario II Resource Add		parameters as in Server initiated Resource Add Scenario	Server A adds all the resources in the session except for S2 and resumes the service from where it was left of.

9.2.5.10   Resource Descriptors used in dynamic flows for VoD

Depending on the scenario and the endpoint, there is a specific view of the session which is defined using resource descriptors which are included in the messages. This section defines the possible scenarios and the resource views (both at the Server and STU) that are associated with them.

- Download Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs
- Video Play Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs
- Single Asymmetric ATM SVC

1- Download Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs

This example uses separate ATM SVCs in order to carry the flows identified below:

- Download Data downstream
- Download Data Response upstream
- Download Control downstream
- Download Control upstream
- RPC

Two scenarios are considered:

- End-to-End ATM
  In this case the ATM SVC is maintained intact between the Server and the Client
- Core ATM network and non-ATM HFC Client access
  In this case the flows being carried on the ATM SVC are mapped to non-ATM resources through the non-ATM resource descriptors.

1-A End-to-End ATM

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-13 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since it is end-to-end ATM the resource numbers and the association tags are unchanged.

In the bottom diagram in Figure 9.2-13, the flows corresponding to DownloadControl, DownloadData and RPC are carried on separate ATM SVCs, Resource Number 1, 2 and 3 respectively and use the respective Association Tags 1, 2 and 3. The bindings to the interfaces are done using the Association Tags. Through the bindings, the information format at the interfaces is expected to be in IP format.
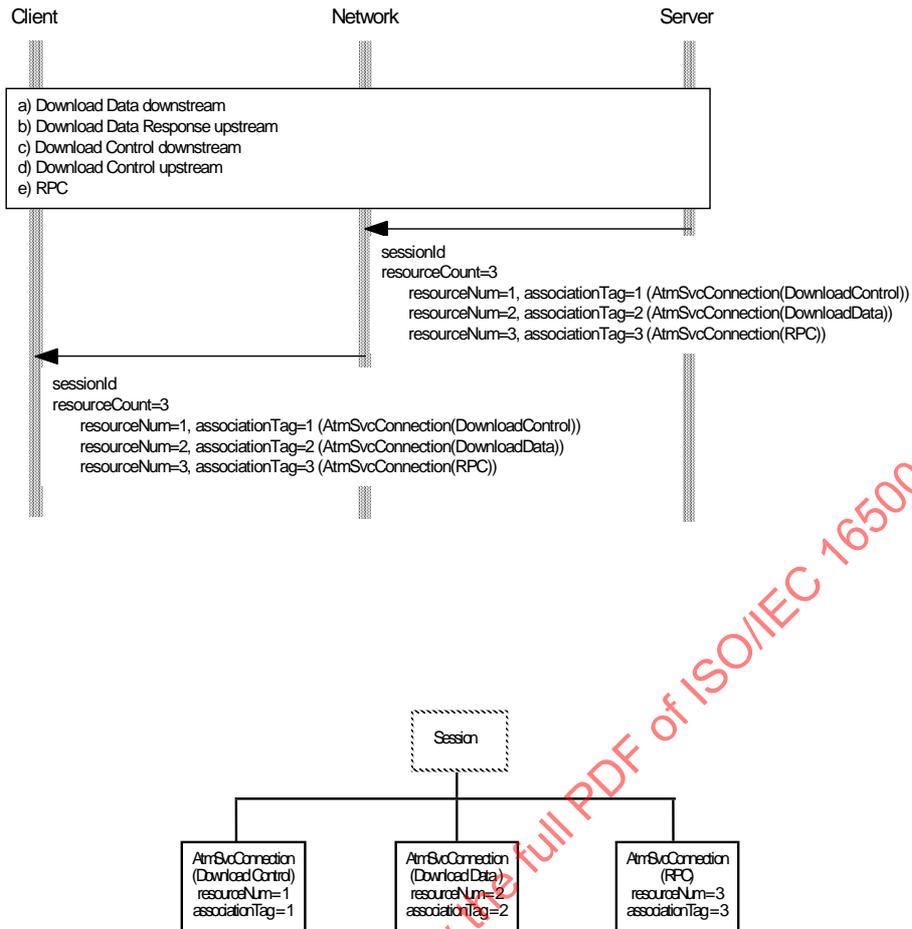
Figure 9.2-13 End-to-End ATM, Download Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs Server and Client Views

1-B Non-ATM HFC Client View

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-14 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since the ATM terminates in the Network, new resources between the Network and the Client are used over the non-ATM HFC. The flows on the ATM SVC are mapped into those new non-ATM HFC resources. Although the resource numbers for each flow on the Client side are different, the association tags are kept the same.

Each of the DownloadControl, DownloadData and RPC consists of 2-way flows. The downstream flows are carried on the MPEG TS and the upstream flows are carried on TDMA referred to by the Notify resource descriptor. The bindings to the corresponding interfaces are done using the Association Tags. Through the bindings, the information format at the interfaces is expected to be in IP format.

Since the MPEG TS is carried over TsDownstreamBandwidth, Resource Number 20, the SRM assigns an Association Tag 50 to associate it with the MpegProgram Resource Number 30. The Association Tag in this instance is used to identify a stack and does not appear in interface bindings at the User-to-User level.
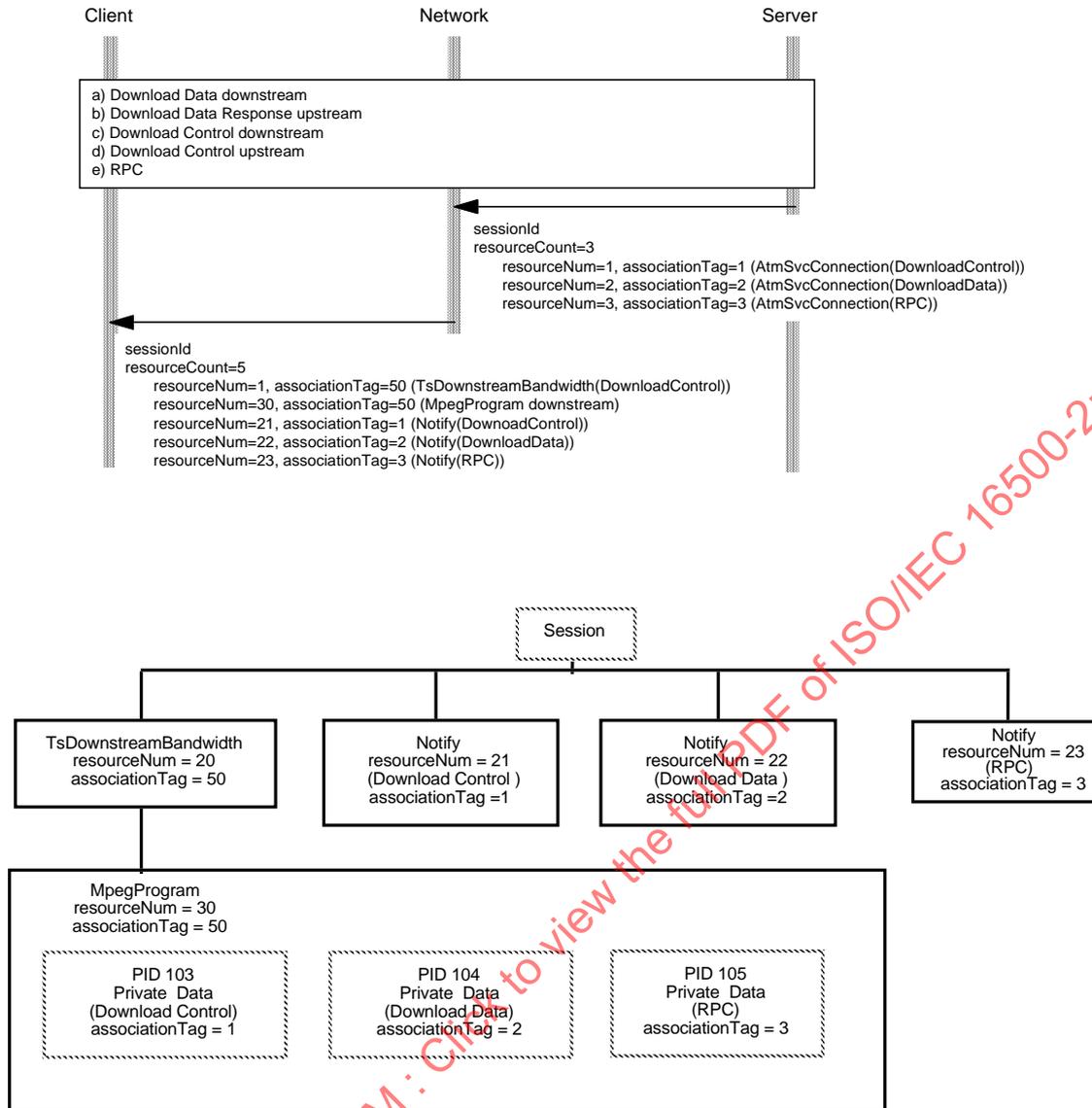
Figure 9.2-14 Non-Association TagM HFC Client View Corresponding to Download Phase, Multiple Association TagM SVCs Server and Client Views

2- Video Play Phase, Multiple Association TagM SVCs

This example uses separate Association TagM SVCs in order to carry the flows identified below:

- MPEG Audio/Video/Data downstream
- RPC

Two scenarios are considered:

**End-to-End Association TagM**: (In this case the Association TagM SVC is maintained intact between the Server and the Client)

Core Association TagM network and non-Association TagM HFC Client access: (In this case the flows being carried on the Association TagM SVC are mapped to non-Association TagM resources through the non-Association TagM resource descriptors.)

2-A End-to-End Association TagM

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-15 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since it is end-to-end Association TagM the resource numbers and the association tags are unchanged.

In the bottom diagram in Figure 9.2-15, the flows corresponding to MPEG Audio/Video/Data downstream and RPC are carried on separate Association TagM SVCs, Resource Number 1 and 3 respectively and use the respective Association Tags 1 and 3. The Association Tag 4 identifies a stack and is not used in the bindings. The bindings to the corresponding interfaces are done using the Association Tags 10. 11. 6 and 3. Through the Association Tag 3 binding the information format at the interface is expected to be in IP format.
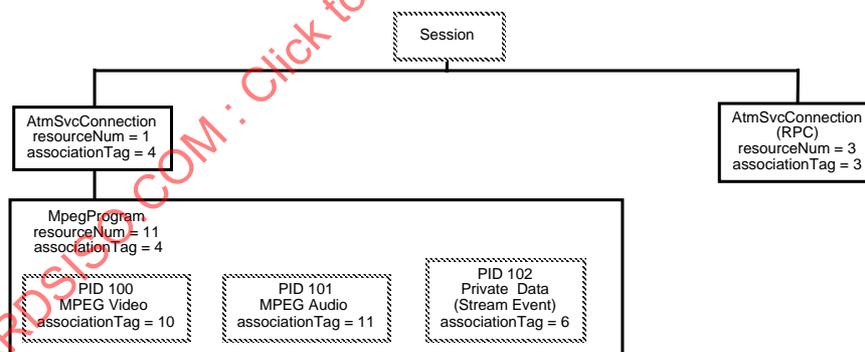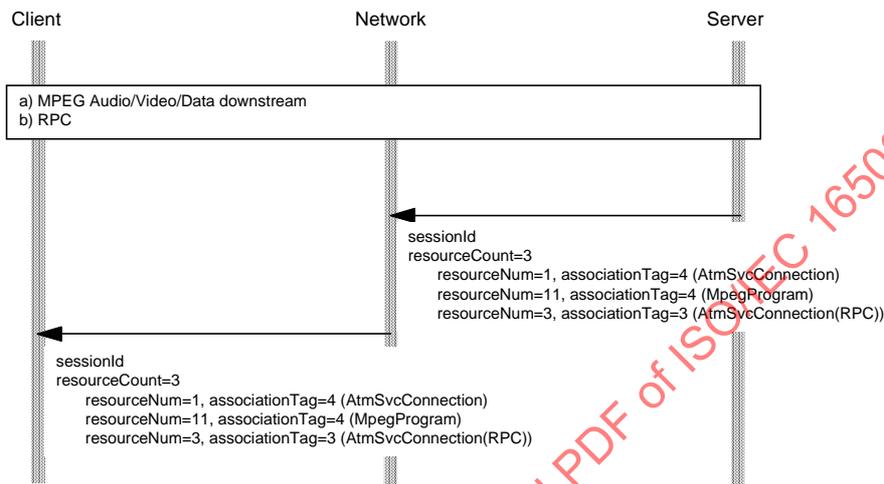
Figure 9.2-15 End-to-End Association TagM, Video Play Phase, Multiple Association TagM SVCs Server and Client Views

2-B Non-Association TagM HFC Client View

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-16 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since the Association TagM terminates in the Network, new resources between the Network and the Client are used over the non-Association TagM HFC. The flows on the Association TagM SVC are mapped into those new non-Association TagM HFC resources. Although the

resource numbers for each flow on the Client side are different, the association tags are kept the same.

In the bottom diagram of Figure 9.2-16, the MPEG Audio/Video/StreamEvent consist of only downstream flows, the RPC consists of 2-way flows. Both MPEG Audio/Video/StreamEvent and RPC downstream flows are carried on the MPEG TS and the RPC upstream flow is carried on TDMA referred to by the Notify resource descriptor. The bindings to the corresponding interfaces are done using the Association Tags.

Since the MPEG TS is carried over TsDownstreamBandwidth, Resource Number 20, the SRM assigns an Association Tag 50 to associate it with the MpegProgram Resource Number 11. The Association Tag in this instance is used to identify a stack and does not appear in interface bindings at the User-to-User level.
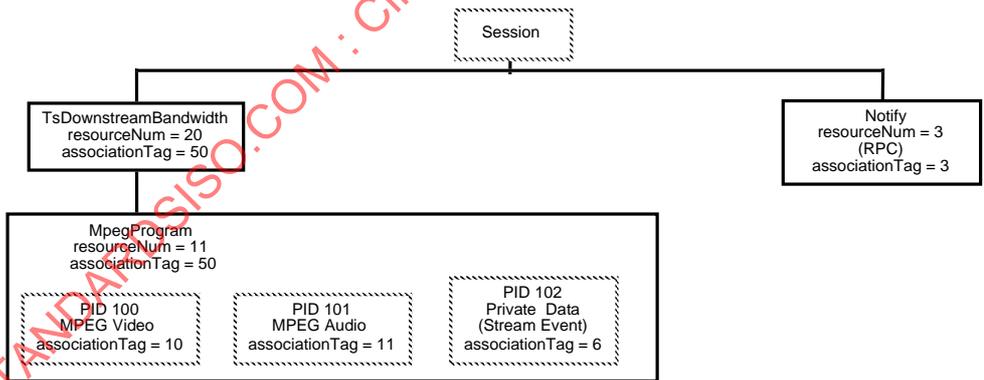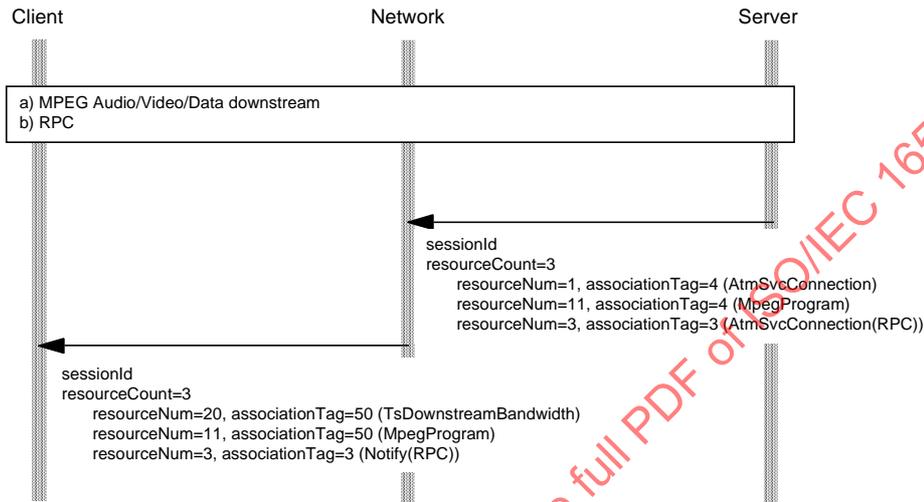
Figure 9.2-16 Non-Association TagM HFC Client View Corresponding to Video Play Phase, Multiple Association TagM SVCs Server View

3- Single Asymmetric Association TagM SVC

This example uses a single asymmetric Association TagM SVC in order to carry the flows identified below:

- MPEG Audio/Video/Data downstream
- RPC over TCP/IP downstream flow over private data on MPEG TS
- RPC over TCP/IP upstream flow over Association TagM
- Download Control and Data downstream flow in TCP/IP over private data on MPEG TS
- Download Control and Data Response upstream flow over Association TagM

Note: The use of TCP/IP in Download data will be reviewed for replacement by UDP/IP over the reflector for the June meeting.

Two scenarios are considered:

End-to-End Association TagM: (In this case the Association TagM SVC is maintained intact between the Server and the Client)

Core Association TagM network and non-Association TagM HFC Client access: (In this case the flows being carried on the Association TagM SVC are mapped to non-Association TagM resources through the non-Association TagM resource descriptors.)

Note: In case of TCP/IP, while the SVC connection is established, the TCP/IP connection is not. In step 8a-8b the IP resource descriptor is sent. The Download service at the server immediately begins to listen at the specified port. the TCP/IP connection is made by the STU Download service after receiving the IP resource descriptor in 9a–9b.

3-A End-to-End Association TagM

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-17 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since it is end-to-end Association TagM the resource numbers and the association tags are unchanged.

The bottom diagram in Figure 9.2-17 shows how the SharedResource descriptor is used to share the AtmSvcConnection between the MpegProgram and Ip descriptors.

The MPEG Transport Stream Resource number, Resource Number 10, through SharedResource, Resource Number 11 shares the AtmSvcConnection, Resource Number 1 with the other IP connections. The link between the MPEG TS and the SharedResource is maintained through the Association Tag, Association Tag 1. The Audio, the Video and the StreamEvent carried in PIDs 100, 101 and 102 respectively are assigned the Association Tags 10, 11 and 6 respectively.

Since the RPC consists of 2-way flows, the downstream is carried on the MPEG TS, PID 204 and the upstream is carried on the IP connection Resource Number 12. Association Tag 2, links the two directions to the same interface. The SharedResource, Resource Number 13 also is tagged at Association Tag 2. Similarly the PID, Resource Number 14 and Resource Number 15 for Download are tagged at Association Tag 3.
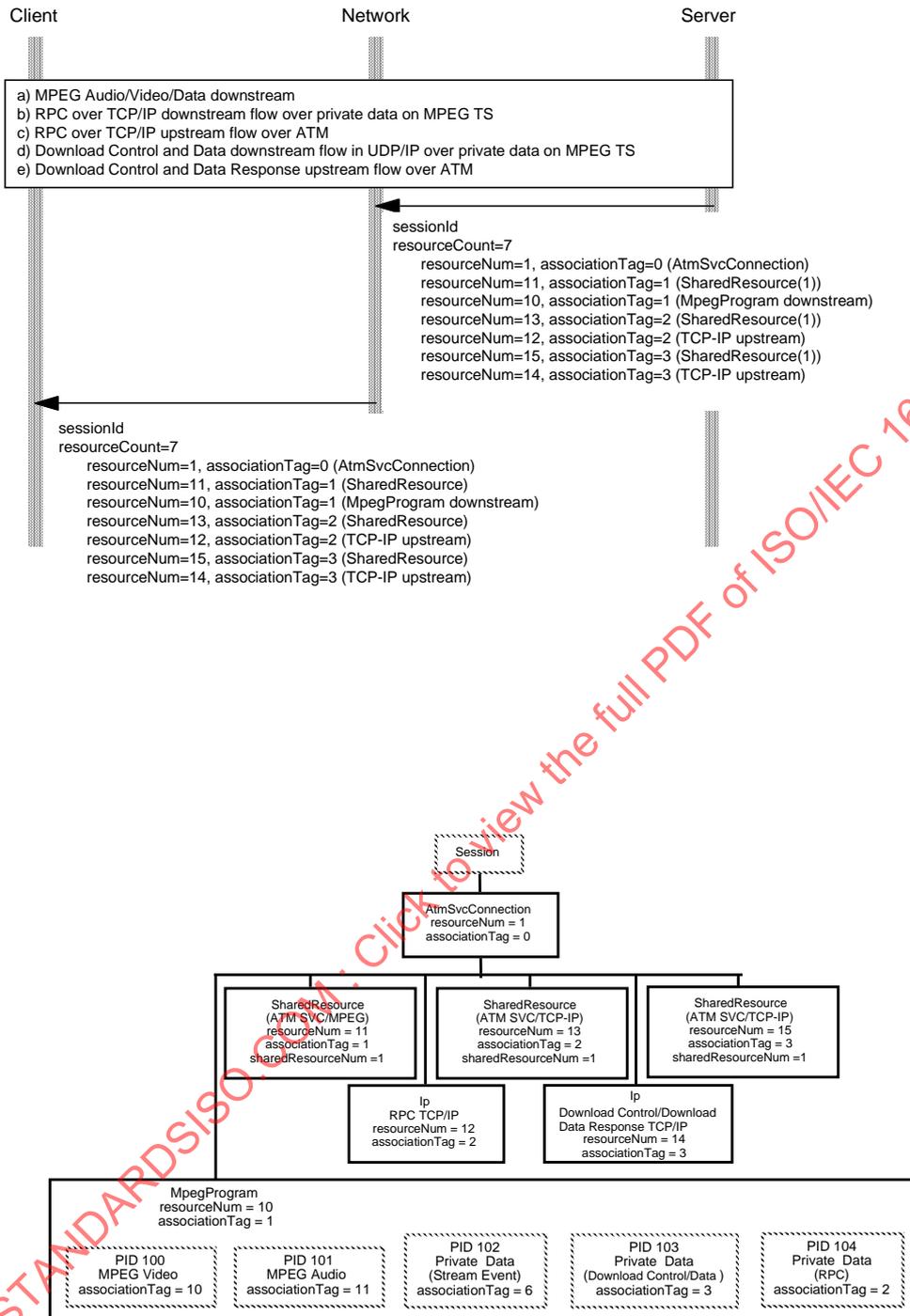
Client   Network   Server

a) MPEG Audio/Video/Data downstream
b) RPC over TCP/IP downstream flow over private data on MPEG TS
c) RPC over TCP/IP upstream flow over ATM
d) Download Control and Data downstream flow in UDP/IP over private data on MPEG TS
e) Download Control and Data Response upstream flow over ATM

sessionId
resourceCount=7
     resourceNum=1, associationTag=0 (AtmSvcConnection)
     resourceNum=11, associationTag=1 (SharedResource(1))
     resourceNum=10, associationTag=1 (MpegProgram downstream)
     resourceNum=13, associationTag=2 (SharedResource(1))
     resourceNum=12, associationTag=2 (TCP-IP upstream)
     resourceNum=15, associationTag=3 (SharedResource(1))
     resourceNum=14, associationTag=3 (TCP-IP upstream)

sessionId
resourceCount=7
     resourceNum=1, associationTag=0 (AtmSvcConnection)
     resourceNum=11, associationTag=1 (SharedResource)
     resourceNum=10, associationTag=1 (MpegProgram downstream)
     resourceNum=13, associationTag=2 (SharedResource)
     resourceNum=12, associationTag=2 (TCP-IP upstream)
     resourceNum=15, associationTag=3 (SharedResource)
     resourceNum=14, associationTag=3 (TCP-IP upstream)

Session

AtmSvcConnection
resourceNum = 1
associationTag = 0

SharedResource
(ATM SVC/MPEG)
resourceNum = 11
associationTag = 1
sharedResourceNum =1

SharedResource
(ATM SVC/TCP-IP)
resourceNum = 13
associationTag = 2
sharedResourceNum =1

SharedResource
(ATM SVC/TCP-IP)
resourceNum = 15
associationTag = 3
sharedResourceNum =1

Ip
RPC TCP/IP
resourceNum = 12
associationTag = 2

Ip
Download Control/Download
Data Response TCP/IP
resourceNum = 14
associationTag = 3

MpegProgram
resourceNum = 10
associationTag = 1

| PID 100 MPEG Video associationTag = 10 | PID 101 MPEG Audio associationTag = 11 | PID 102 Private Data (Stream Event) associationTag = 6 | PID 103 Private Data (Download Control/Data) associationTag = 3 | PID 104 Private Data (RPC) associationTag = 2 |

Figure 9.2-17 End-to-End Association TagM, Single Asymmetric Association TagM SVC Server and Client Views

3-B Non-Association TagM HFC Client View

The top diagram in Figure 9.2-18 provides the list of resource descriptors communicated from the Server to the Network and the Network to the Client. Since the Association TagM terminates in the Network, new

resources between the Network and the Client are used over the non-Association TagM HFC. The flows on the Association TagM SVC are mapped into those new non-Association TagM HFC resources. Although the resource numbers for each flow on the Client side are different, the association tags are kept the same.

The bottom diagram in Figure 9.2-18 shows two upstream connections each referred to by a Notify resource descriptor, which carry the DownloadControl/Data and the RPC upstream flows. Since the TsDownstreamBandwidth only carries the MPEG TS then both descriptors share the same Association Tag 1.

The MPEG Transport Stream Resource number, Resource Number 30 carries the Audio, the Video and the StreamEvent in PIDs 100, 101 and 102 respectively, assigned the respective Association Tag numbers 10, 11 and 6.

Since the RPC consists of 2-way flows, the downstream is carried on the MPEG TS, PID 204 and the upstream is carried on the IP connection Resource Number 12. The Association Tag 2, links the two directions to the same interface. The SharedResource, Resource Number 31 also share the Association Tag 2. Similarly the PID, Resource Number 14 and Resource Number 32 for Download are share the Association Tag 3.

Client   Network   Server

a) MPEG Audio/Video/Data downstream
b) RPC over TCP/IP downstream flow over private data on MPEG TS
c) RPC over TCP/IP upstream flow over ATM
d) Download Control and Data downstream flow in TCP/IP over private data on MPEG TS
e) Download Control and Data Response upstream flow over ATM

sessionId
resourceCount=7
    resourceNum=1, associationTag=0 (AtmSvcConnection)
    resourceNum=11, associationTag=1 (SharedResource(1))
    resourceNum=10, associationTag=1 (MpegProgram downstream)
    resourceNum=13, associationTag=2 (SharedResource(1))
    resourceNum=12, associationTag=2 (TCP-IP upstream)
    resourceNum=15, associationTag=3 (SharedResource(1))
    resourceNum=14, associationTag=3 (TCP-IP upstream)

sessionId
resourceCount=7
    resourceNum=20, associationTag=1 (TsDownstreamBandwidth)
    resourceNum=30, associationTag=1 (MpegProgram downstream)
    resourceNum=21, associationTag=2 (ATM)
    resourceNum=12, associationTag=2 (TCP-IP upstream)
    resourceNum=32, associationTag=3 (ATM)
    resourceNum=14, associationTag=3 (TCP-IP upstream)

Session

TsDownstreamBandwidth
resourceNum = 20
associationTag = 1

Notify (ATM)
resourceNum = 21
associationTag = 2

Notify (ATM)
resourceNum = 21
associationTag = 3

Ip
RPC TCP/IP
resourceNum = 12
associationTag = 2

Ip
Download Control/Download
Data Response TCP/IP
resourceNum = 14
associationTag = 3

MpegProgram
resourceNum = 30
associationTag = 1

| PID 100 MPEG Video associationTag = 10 | PID 101 MPEG Audio associationTag = 11 | PID 102 Private Data (Stream Event) associationTag = 6 | PID 103 Private Data (Download Control/Data) associationTag = 3 | PID 104 Private Data (RPC) associationTag = 2 |

Figure 9.2-18 - Non-ATM HFC Client View Corresponding to Single Asymmetric ATM SVC Server Views

4- Single Asymmetric ATM PVC

The example with PVC is similar to the example in 1 "Single Asymmetric ATM SVC" except AtmSvcConnection is replaced by AtmConnection and SVC is replaced by PVC in the text.

5- Download Phase, Multiple ATM PVCs

The example with PVC is similar to the example in 2 "End-to-End ATM, Download Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs" except AtmSvcConnection is replaced by AtmConnection and SVC is replaced by PVC in the text.

6- Video Play Phase, Multiple ATM PVCs

The example with PVC is similar to the example in 3 "End-to-End ATM, Video Play Phase, Multiple ATM SVCs" except AtmSvcConnection is replaced by AtmConnection and SVC is replaced by PVC in the text.

7- Use of sharedResourceRequest Descriptors

In scenarios 1 through 6 above the resource numbers are assigned by the originator of the request. If the resource numbers are assigned by the Network, then the sharedResourceRequest Descriptor replaces the SharedResource Descriptor at every instance of its occurrence in examples 1 through 6 and correspondingly the sharedResourceNum is replaced by sharedResourceRequestId. In the request message, from the originator to the Network, the ResourceNums are filled with "0"s. In the confirm message from the Network to the originator, the ResourceNums take their actual values assigned by the Network..

9.2.6 Specification of the Usage of DAVIC Protocol Tools for VoD

This section describes the protocol stacks and network architectures that are used to implement the S1 through S4 information flows required by the dynamic functional entities for DAVIC VoD. These protocol stacks are described here in terms of network or topology diagrams for each of the defined Physical Scenarios, with the various physical layer (PHY) technology options illustrated via tables.

The relationships between the logical information flows (S1, S2 etc.), the functional entities, and the protocols that support them are also illustrated, in accordance with Figure 9.2-5.

Cross references between the protocols and their normative definitions elsewhere in the Davic VoD Specification are provided in Tables 12.1 and 12.2.

9.2.7 Protocol Network Architectures for DAVIC VoD

The three Scenarios shown in Figure 9.2-19, Figure 9.2-20, and Figure 9.2-21 represent end-to-end DAVIC systems illustrating the control functional entities (e.g., c/c, ses) and their supporting protocol stacks in a network or geographical view. Each Scenario illustrates a slightly different physical allocation of these entities in order to accommodate different DAVIC physical scenarios reflecting network deployment strategies and alternative access technologies. Both ATM end-to-end and ATM terminated in the access are shown.

The three scenarios described within this section utilize switched connections (SVCs), while yet another scenario, that for the use of permanent virtual circuits (PVCs), is described earlier.

Scenarios 2 & 3 illustrate the cases where the session manager is between A4 and A9:

In Scenario 2, the STU contains call/connection control (e.g., Q.2931, etc.) and applies only to the ATM end-to-end case.

In contrast, Scenario 3 shows the use of proxy signaling (i.e., Q.2931 is moved out of the STU in order to simplify the STU. This scenario is also used only for ATM end-to-end.

Scenario 1 is similar to Scenario 3 in that proxy signaling is used. ATM can either be end-to-end or terminated in the access. However, in Scenario 1, the session manager (i.e., network side session entity) is located in the access network, connecting to the network via a standard UNI. Typically, this location will be at or near the location of the proxy signaling agent and possibly at the place ATM terminates (if ATM is not end-to-end).

ISO/IEC 16500-2:1999(E)

Scenario 1 is the only scenario supported in the DAVIC 1.3.1 Specification for HFC for ATM terminated in the access.

In all cases (Scenarios 1,2, & 3), the same combinations and alternatives of physical layer (PHY) technologies are supported. These alternative PHY protocols are not illustrated on these Protocol Network Architecture diagrams but, rather, are described in Table 12.2.

9.2.8 Rationale for the Physical Scenarios for VoD

Scenario 2 is the most general and flexible architecture, and it scales well geographically. It corresponds to the standard B-ISDN view: An ATM terminal containing, for example, Q.2931 call/connection control signaling is assumed, and the session manager is located in the service control within the core network (perhaps in an intelligent network entity).

Scenario 2 scales well and is readily extensible to other broadband services such as video conferencing, distance learning, etc. In addition, this approach appears to be well-suited for multi-network, multi-operator DAVIC because of the ability to distribute the network-side session entity among the various networks involved in the session.

Scenario 3 differs from Scenario 2 in that call/connection control signaling (e.g., Q.2931) resides outside of the STU(i.e., proxy signaling) . This potentially simplifies the STU and accommodates non-ATM end-to-end viewpoints. For the DAVIC VoD Specification, the proxy signaling entity is considered to be part of the core network along with the Ses(n) entity. This removes the need for any protocols and messages between these two entities for the DAVIC VoD Specification.

However, from core network and SRC (Service Related Control) point of view, it is the same as Scenario 2, thus allowing for the same distributed session capabilities for multi-network DAVIC.

Scenario 1 allows for rapid, localized equipment deployment and potentially simplifies the STU's. The difference between Scenario 1 and Scenario 3 is that the session manager entity is moved out of the core network into the access, connecting to the network via a standard UNI. Proxy signaling is used to simplify the STU's, and ATM can either be end-to-end or ATM can terminate in the access.

9.2.9 Notes on Download Protocols for VoD

The download protocol stacks shown in Figure 9.2-19, Figure 9.2-20, and Figure 9.2-21indicate that download of data can optionally utilize AAL5 without using the MPEG TS MUX/DEMUX mechanism. This is seen to be useful, for example, in the case where the server is not supplying an MPEG stream function. It is for further study whether or not TCP/UDP and IP are needed in this case. Or, is the direct use of AAL5 sufficient.

46 DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)

© ISO/IEC – All rights reserved

Figure 9.2-19

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   47
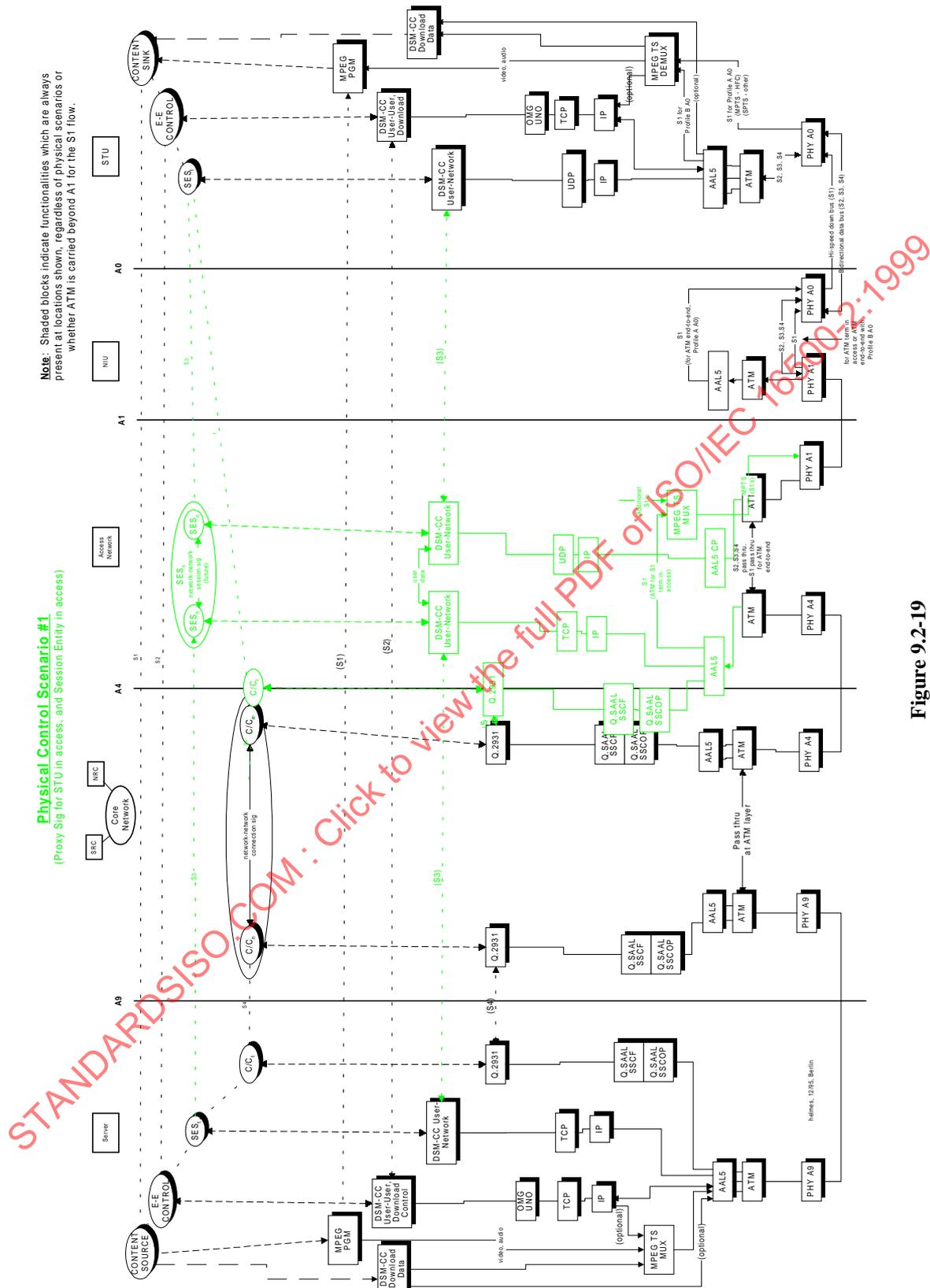
Note: Shaded blocks indicate functionalities which are always present at locations shown, regardless of physical scenarios or whether ATM is carried beyond A1 for the S1 flow.

Physical Control Scenario #2
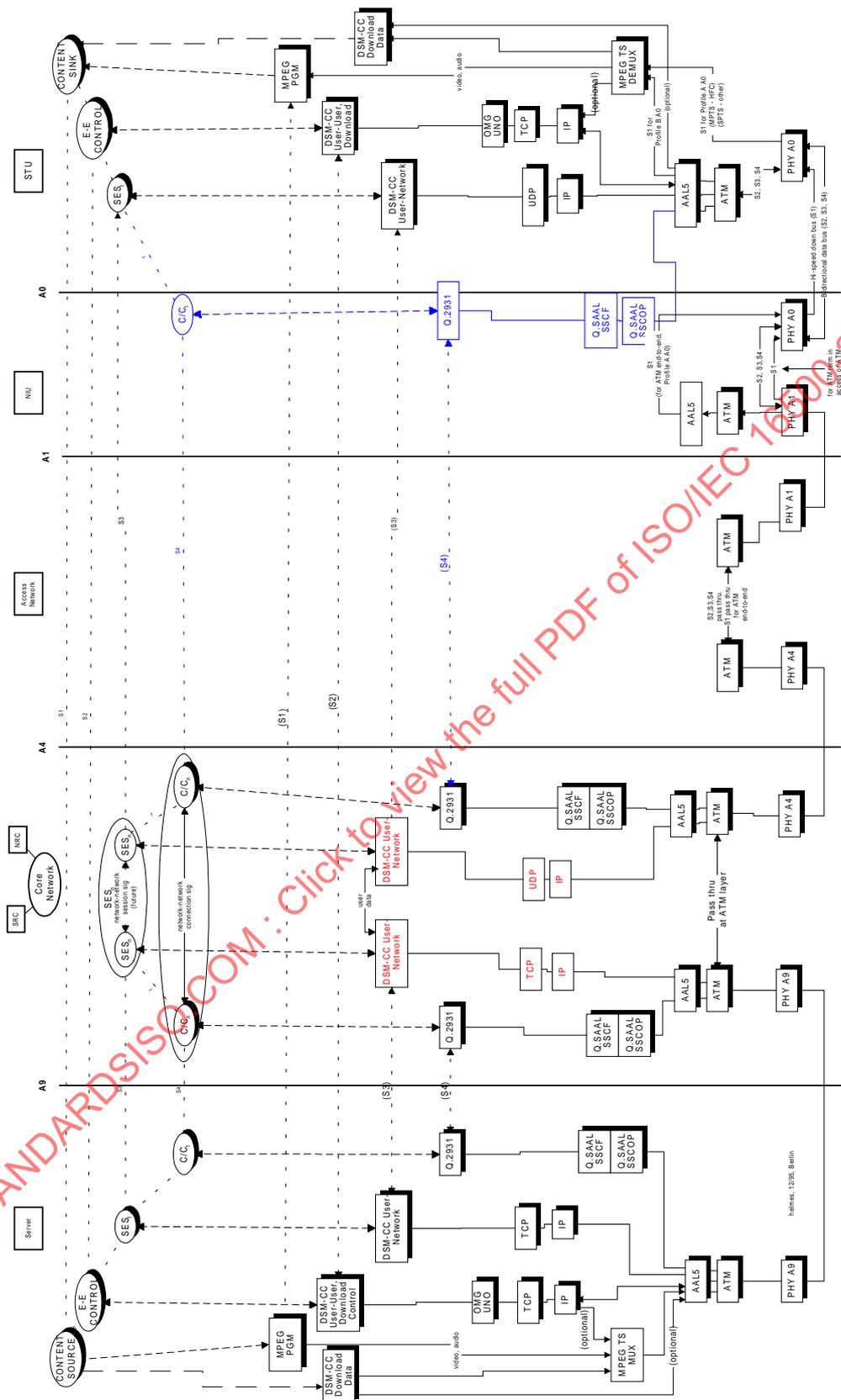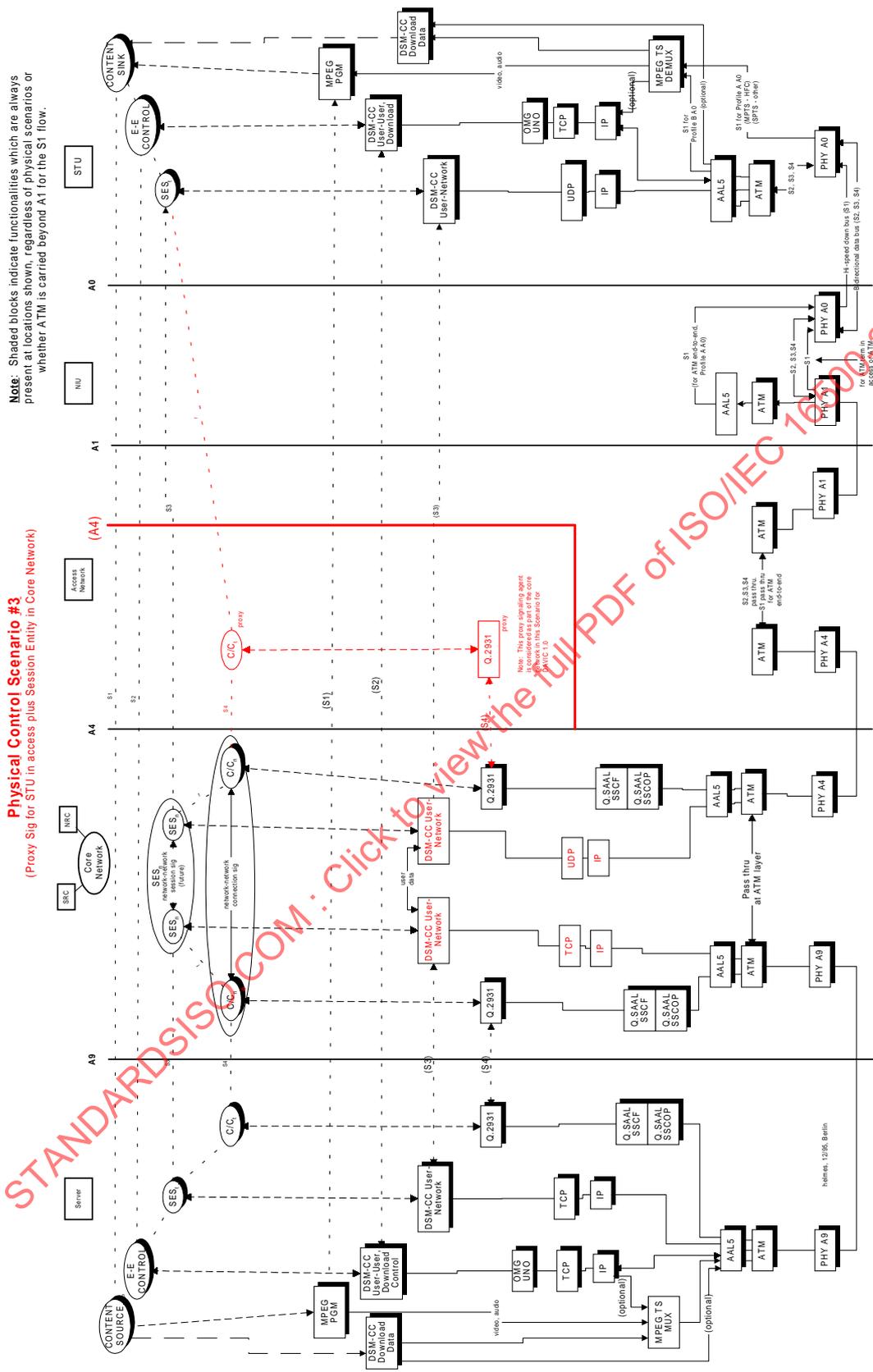(Q.2931 Sig in STU plus Session Entity in Core Network)

Figure 9.2-20

Figure 9.2-21

Blank Page

9.2.10 Cross-Reference to DAVIC Tool Definitions for VoD

Table 9.2-28 and Table 9.2-29 provide a cross-reference of the protocols specified for use within a DAVIC VoD system (as shown in Figure 9.2-19, Figure 9.2-20, and Figure 9.2-21) to their detailed descriptions and references described elsewhere within this Specification.

Table 9.2-28 - Cross-Reference to DAVIC Tool Definitions for VoD

DAVIC Tool Name (as shown in Figure 9.2-19, Figure 9.2-20, and Figure 9.2-21)	ISO/IEC 16500 Part Number	Clause Number	Notes
AAL5	5	11.4	(references ITU-T Rec. I. 363.5)
ATM	5	11.5	(references ITU-T Rec. I. 361)
DSM-CC User-Network	5	8.3	(references ISO/IEC 13818–6)
DSM-CC User-User, Download Control	5	7	(references ISO/IEC 13818–6)
DSM-CC Download Data	5	6	(references ISO/IEC 13818–6)
IP	5	11.3	(references RFC 791)
MPEG PGM	5	6	MPEG program information (e.g., video, audio) . Stored on Server as a SPTS. (references ISO/IEC 13818–1, -2, -3)
MPEG TS DEMUX	5	6	This refers to the Transport Stream Demultiplexing functionality of MPEG-2 Systems (ISO/IEC 13818–1)
MPEG TS MUX	5	6	This refers to the Transport Stream Multiplexing functionality of MPEG-2 Systems (ISO/IEC 13818–1)
OMG GIOP/IIOP	5	7.2.2 and 7.3	Includes OMG's CDR (Common Data Representation), OMG UNO's RPC mechanism, and CORBA 2.1's IIOP based on TCP/IP (default).
PHY A0	4 5	8. 12.	
PHY A1	4		A number of physical layer technologies are supported for the access. These are summarized in Table 9.2-29, but specified in detail or referenced in ISO/IEC 16500-4.
PHY A4	4	6.	
PHY A9	4	6.	
Q.2931	5	9.3.1	(specifies subset of ITU-T Q.2931)
Q.SAAL SSCF	5	9.3.2	(specifies ITU-T Q.2130 (SSCF-UNI)
Q.SAAL SSCOP	5	9.3.2	(specifies ITU-T Q.2110 (SSCOP)
TCP	5	11.1	(references RFC 793)
UDP	5	11.2	(references RFC 768)

Table 9.2-29 - PHY Layer Cross-Reference to DAVIC Tool Definitions for VoD

PHY A1 Variant	Name (in the Davic Specification)	ISO/IEC 16500-4 Clause Number	Common, Informal, or Previous Name	Referenced or Spec. Included?	ATM End-to-end? (across A1)
#1	Low-Speed Symmetrical PHY on the PSTN	7.1	(modem on POTS line)	ref. V.22bis	no
#2	Low-Speed Symmetrical PHY on the ISDN	7.2	N-ISDN	ref. I.430	no
#3	Long-Range Baseband Asymmetrical PHY on copper	7.3	ADSL	ref. ANSI T1E1.4	some
#4	Medium-Range Baseband Asymmetrical PHY on copper	7.4	VDSL	ref. ANSI T1E1.4	yes
#5	Short-Range Baseband Asymmetrical PHY on copper and coax	7.5	FTTC	spec. included in this DAVIC Specification	yes
#6	Passband Unidirectional PHY on coax	7.6	HFC #1	spec. included in this DAVIC Specification	some
#7	Passband Bi-directional PHY on coax	7.7	HFC #2	spec. included in this DAVIC Specification	some
#8	Passband Unidirectional PHY on Satellite	7.8	Satellite Broadcast (DVB)	ref. ETS 300 421 plus DAVIC-specific deltas	no
#9	Baseband Symmetrical PHY on copper	7.9	ATM Forum's 25 Mbs on UTP	ref. ATM Forum	yes
#10	Baseband Symmetrical PHY on fiber	7.10	FTTH/SDH	ref. I.432.1, I.432.2	yes

9.2.11 Association Between Interfaces and Network Resources for VoD

Background:

The Digital Storage Media Command & Control initiative, which this specification references, provides two elements to a solution: a) the session protocol which instructs the settop about network resources for a session, and b) service interfaces which the settop invokes to interact with services. The session protocol deals with network resources; the protocol is oblivious to the interface (that is, the semantics) above the resources. The service interfaces deal with services; the interface is oblivious to the network resources below. The separation is one reason applications on the settop interacts with consistent interface, even though the network to which the settop attaches often differs.

It is still necessary, however, to relate interfaces with resources. The Digital Storage Media Command & Control initiative provides the framework. This section presents the specialization for distinct services and distinct networks. The mechanism is a structure which accompanies the object reference for the service. The structure allows the service to bind an interface name, known to the application code on the settop, to shorthand for network resources, known to the session code on the settop.

The shorthand is known as the association tag. The value has end-to-end significance. If the connection which carries the media stream changes at the access gateway, for example, the resource descriptors visible to the service and the resources visible to the settop would differ. The association tag, however, would not. The service would assign it and list the network resources it encapsulates. The ses(n) element preserves the value. If the media stream connection changes, the ses(n) element would forward the value, along with the network resources visible to the settop.

Since the service does not know, nor wish to know, the network visible to the settop, the service shall always assign association tags. It then provides the list which binds interfaces to resources (to be precise binds to association tags) with an object reference.

Interface Support:

The question which remains is which interfaces and which resources should the settop expect to encounter. We first consider the interfaces. The service domain can be thought to divide into services which do not provide a media stream (for example ServiceGateway) and those which do provide a media stream (for example Stream). If the service does not produce a media stream, the settop shall support the interfaces shown in Table 9.2-30.

Table 9.2-30

Description	Classification	Direction
Service Request	Request	Settop-to-Service
Service Reply	Reply	Service-to-Settop
Download Control Request	Request	Settop-to-Service
Download Control Reply	Reply	Service-to-Settop
Download Data Confirm	DataAck	Settop-to-Service
Download Data	Data	Service-to-Settop

(In the interest of comprehension, the descriptions above differ slightly from the list found in the Digital Storage Media Command & Control initiative. The correspondence, however, is obvious.)

The implication of the above list is that the settop should expect that download might occur. If the download phase is not necessary, the download service cancels the phase.

If the service does produce a media stream, the settop should also expect the interface shown in Table 9.2-31.

Table 9.2-31

Description	Classification	Direction
Mpeg Downstream	MpegPid	Service-to-Settop
StreamEvent	MpegPid	Service-to-Settop

(While the complete list of the Digital Storage Media Command & Control initiative includes a media stream in the upstream (settop-to-service) direction, the default is just transport of media stream from the service to the settop.)

Note that the settop can subscribe to stream events, which appear as private data in the mpeg stream. The implication is that the service must describe the resource, that is the elementary stream, in which the event data will be found. (See resource for this case below.)

Resource Support:

The companion question to which interfaces to support is the question of which resources to bind to the interfaces. The answer depends on the perspective. From the perspective of the service, either MPEG TS stream or ATM with or without IP could be used for download. In the case of end-to-end ATM the carriage of the download is for further study.

Table 9.2-32

Description	Classification	Direction	ResourceDescriptor
DownloadControlRequest	Request	Settop-to-Service	ATMIp
DownloadControlReply	Reply	Service-to-Settop	AtmIp
DownloadDataConfirm	DataAck	Settop-to-Service	AtmIp
DownloadData	Data	Service-to-Settop	AtmIp
ServiceRequest	Request	Settop-to-Service	AtmIp
ServiceReply	Reply	Service-to-Settop	AtmIp
MpegDownstream	Stream	Service-to-Settop	AtmMpegAudio
			AtmMpegVideo
StreamEvent	Private Data	Service-to-Settop	AtmMpegStrmEvnt

Table 9.2-33 describes the situation where the service delivers a media stream. Note that the download data is found in the media stream. Note also that stream event data appears as private data in the media stream.

Table 9.2-33

Description	Classification	Direction	ResourceDescriptor
DownloadControlRequest (When not carried over uuData)	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpAtm
DownloadControlReply (When not carried over uuData)	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpAtm
DownloadDataResponse	DataAck	Settop-to-Service	For Further Study
DownloadData	Data	Service-to-Settop	For Further Study
ServiceRequest	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpAtm
ServiceReply	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpAtm
MpegDownstream	Stream	Service-to-Settop	MpegAudioAtm
			MpegVideoAtm
StreamEvent	PrivateData	Service-to-Settop	MpegStrmEvntAtm

If the settop and the service both agree, it is feasible to embed data in the media stream. The technique is known as tunneling. If both sides elect to adopt the technique, the interface vs resource list becomes as shown in Table 9.2-34.

Table 9.2-34

Description	Classification	Direction	ResourceDescriptor
DownloadControlRequest (When not carried over uuData)	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpAtm
DownloadControlReply (When not carried over uuData)	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpMpegAtm
DownloadDataResponse	DataAck	Settop-to-Service	For Further Study
DownloadData	Data	Service-to-Settop	For Further Study
ServiceRequest	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpAtm
ServiceReply	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpMpegAtm
MpegDownstream	Stream	Service-to-Settop	MpegAudioAtm
			MpegVideoAtm
StreamEvent	PrivateData	Service-to-Settop	MpegStrmEvntAtm

From the perspective of the settop, there is a comparable list. The resource field of the list, however, depends on the delivery technique. In the case of ATM to the settop, the above lists apply. In the case of HFC, the list in Table 9.2-35 applies.

Table 9.2-35

Description	Classification	Direction	ResourceDescriptor
DownloadControlRequest (When not carried over uuData)	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpHfcUpStrm
DownloadControlReply (When not carried over uuData)	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpHfcDnStrm
DownloadDataResponse	DataAck	Settop-to-Service	For Further Study
DownloadData	Data	Service-to-Settop	For Further Study
ServiceRequest	Request	Settop-to-Service	TcpHfcUpStrm
ServiceReply	Reply	Service-to-Settop	TcpMpegHfcDnStrm
MpegDownstream	Stream	Service-to-Settop	MpegAudioHfcDnStrm
			MpegVideoHfcDnStrm
StreamEvent	PrivateData	Service-to-Settop	MpegStrmEvntHfcDnStrm

There are, in fact, separate descriptors for the Permanent Virtual Circuit versus Switched Virtual Circuit cases. From the perspective of the settop, however, the descriptors can be thought to be the same.

9.2.12 Rationale behind the selection of the DAVIC VoD dynamic systems behavior

A) Conclusions reached:

Usage of DSM-CC User-Network protocol are defined as follows:

- The assignor of the sessionId shall be the STU.
- The assignor of the resourceNum shall be the Server.
- The clientId sent to the Server, e.g., in Sess SETUP req.ind, shall represent the ATM address with which the Server may use to request an ATM call/connection with the STU.

B) Rational:

(1) The preferred method for ATM call/connection establishment for S1 and S2 is for the Server to be the calling party.

Reasons for (1):

1.1 In the case where the proxy signaling agent for the STU (c/c(t)) resides in the Access Network and the ses(n) resides in the core domain (between A4 and A9), some messages would have to cross the A4 interface if ses(n) triggered c/c(t) to originate the ATM call/connection setup from the STU side. This is due to the fact that the network cannot itself initiate a connection establishment outwards from a point within the network.

2.2 In the case where the network operator offers a session-based tariff service, it is risky to allow end-users (STU) to request ATM call/connections, because some end-users might try to illegally access the network by, e.g., requesting a call with a false resourceId embedded in the call request message. The network would have to check whether the resourceId in the call request message is valid or not. This real-time authentication operation would be difficult to perform.

(2) Given (1) and that the definition of the Resource ADD req.ind flow means that the resources contained within the message have been allocated, the call/connect request by the Server must occur before Resource ADD req.ind flow (if used) or before the Session SETUP resp.conf flow for the case of end-to-end ATM SVC's.

(3) Given (2), the assignor of the resourceNum (and hence resourceId) shall be the Server.

(4) DAVIC shall support the AddResource sequence embedded within the STU-Initiated Session Setup flow sequence in order to enable the fastest start-up for User-User interactions. This means that, in the end-to-end SVC case, the STU receives the call/connections associated with the requested session before receiving Session SETUP resp.conf flow. As such, the STU needs to know the sessionId before this in order to correlate the ATM call/connection with the session. Therefore, the assignor of the sessionId shall be the STU.

(5) Given (1) and (4), the Server has to know the ATM address for the STU (the address with which the ATM network can route call/connections to the STU) at the time of ServerSessionSetupIndication. To perform this without requiring a translation function in the Server, the clientId delivered to the Server shall indicate the ATM address for the STU.

All the above rationales described above are associated with the end-to-end ATM with SVC case. The same line of reasoning applies to the ATM-terminated-in-the-access and PVC cases.

9.3 DSDM for SVB (Switched Video Broadcast)

9.3.1 Overview

Two main realization models are provided for the SVB:

- SVB without prior session establishment (SVB Realization 1)
- SVB with prior session establishment (SVB Realization 2)

Intermediate realizations can comprise of elements from each. These models vary in their realizations of the flows described below:

Table 9.3-1 - Realization of functional flows in the SVB models

Functional Flows	SVB Realization 1	SVB Realization 2
1- Broadcast Program Configuration	Through administrative means, outside the scope of DAVIC	Through dynamic Continuous Feed establishment using Continuous Feed Sessions
2- Client Service Profile Transfer to Broadcast Control Unit	Through administrative means, outside the scope of DAVIC	Through Switched Video Service Session Establishment, see 4 below.
3- Broadcast Program Guide Transfer to the Client	Through administrative means, outside the scope of DAVIC	Broadcaster Service provider specific through download in conjunctions with channel change control application program or private data at resource allocation time and/or Replication Unit specific by the Network Service Provider through private data at session establishment.
4- Switched Video Service Session Establishment	Session numbers are predefined as connection numbers at STU configuration time implying that no session establishment is required for SVB.	Session numbers are assigned in the normal course of session establishment in conjunction with session numbers for access to other services such as Interactive Video.
5- Client Initiated Channel Changes	Uses Channel Change Protocol	Uses Channel Change Protocol
6- Network Initiated Channel Changes	Not applicable	Used for presubscribed programs such as Pay TV
7- Switched Video Service Session Establishment	Not applicable. The Client is connected to the SVB service as part of the interface initialization when the STU is powered up.	Terminates the Client's SVB service.

9.3.2 Functional Entities Used in Dynamic Modeling for SVB

The functional entities specific to SVB are:

- Broadcast Control Unit - This unit terminates the S3 flow which controls the selection of the broadcast channel.
- Replication Unit - This unit terminates the S1 flow on which the broadcast channels are transmitted. Content sources are provided to the Replication Unit either through satellite pick up at the unit or through ATM PVC/SVC connection to the source which can be either off satellite, a content service server with continuous broadcasting capability or a live source.

The location of the above functional units are either in the access or in the core.

9.3.3 System Dynamic Flows for SVB

Broadcast Program Configuration Using Continuous Feed Session Establishment
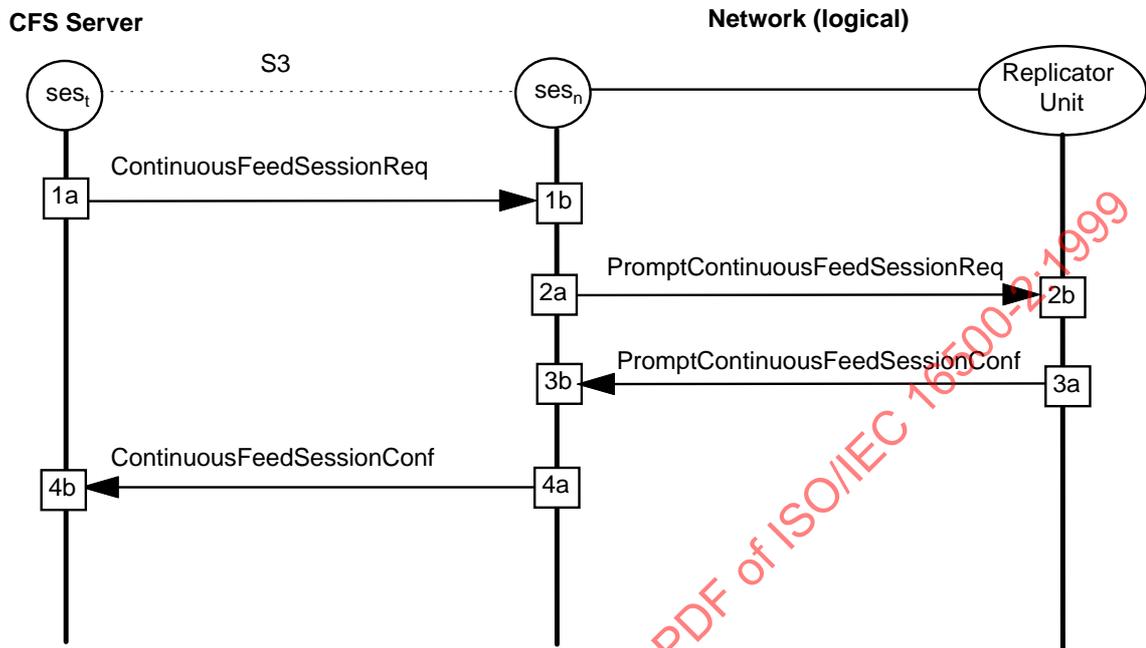
CFS Server

Network (logical)

ses_t —— S3 —— ses_n ——— Replicator Unit

ContinuousFeedSessionReq
1a → 1b

PromptContinuousFeedSessionReq
2a → 2b

PromptContinuousFeedSessionConf
3b ← 3a

ContinuousFeedSessionConf
4b ← 4a

Figure 9.3-1

SVB Session Establishment

network (logical)   **STU**

Broadcast Service Provider

Figure 9.3-2

Note: The physical channel for the Channel Change Protocol may not be established via Q.2931, but it could be a PVC.

Client Initiated Channel Change

Network (logical)   **STU**
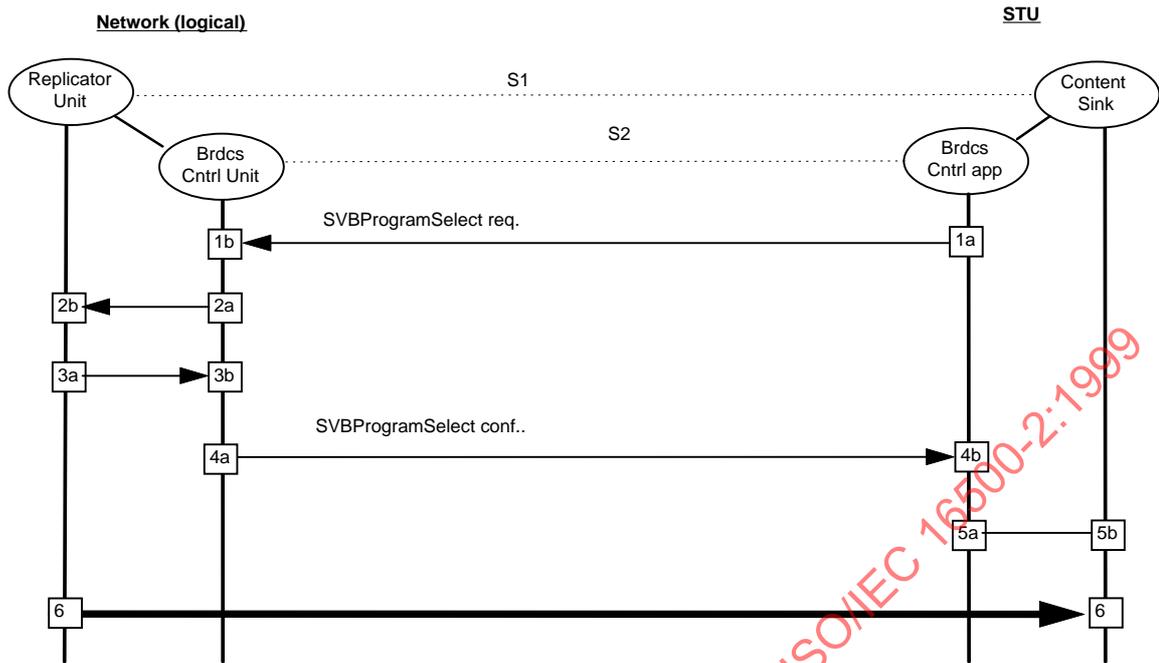
Figure 9.3-3

Network Initiated Channel Change

Network (logical)   **STU**

Figure 9.3-4

The SVB Session release is identical to the DAVIC VoD session release.

9.3.4 Functional Entity Actions for DAVIC SVB

Table 9.3-2 - Broadcast Program Configuration Using Continuous Feed Session Establishment

1a–1b	Continuous Feed Server sends a ContinuousFeedSesskonReq to establish program channel feeds with the Replication Unit
2a–2b	For each broadcast program ses_n assigns a broadcast program ID and provides the Replication Unit with the association between the broadcast program ID and the Replication Unit's view of the connection resource that carries the broadcast program
3a–3b	The Replication Unit acknowledges the presence of the broadcast program on the resource
4a–4b	Ses_n indicates the broadcast program ID assigned to the broadcast program

Table 9.3-3 - Functional Entity Actions - SVB Session Establishment

0a – 0b:	The STU is powered up and the Resident Base Application invokes the User-to-Network Configuration process.
1a – 1b:	STU Config send the Network Config a Config req.
2a – 2b:	Network Config sends the STU a Config conf. including the server_id of the Broadcast Service Provider
3a – 3b	STU Config invokes the Resident Base Application with the message content of Config conf.
4a – 4b	The Resident Base application requests the establishment of a session with the Broadcast Service Provider. Note: It is also possible to select a Broadcast Service Provider at an intermediate default Broker Server provided at U-N configuration time. These steps are not shown for reasons of brevity.
5a – 5b	the STU ses_t sends a Sess. SETUP req.ind to ses_n
6a – 6b	Ses_n sends a Sess. SETUP req.ind to the Broadcast Service Server ses_t
7a – 7b	The Broadcast Service Server ses_t sends Resource ADD req.ind to ses_n
8a – 8b	Ses_n prompts the STU proxy C/C_t to establish the connections for : Channel Change Protocol from the STU to the Broadcast Control Unit Program viewing from the STU to the Replication Unit Note 1: In case of PVC both of these connections could be pre-established. Note 2: In case if more than one SVB session is established at the STU the Channel Change Protocol resource is shared among all the SVB sessions at the STU.
9a – 9b – 9c	Connections establishment
10a – 10b	C/C_t prompts the ses_n with the result of connection establishment e.g., VPI/VCI
11a – 11b	Ses_n sends Resource ADD resp.conf to the Broadcast Service Server ses_t
12a – 12b	The Broadcast Service Server ses_t sends Sess. SETUP resp.conf to ses_n
13a – 13b	Ses_n sends Sess. SETUP resp.conf to the STU ses_t

14a – 14b	The Resident Base application is prompted with the results of the establishment of the connection e.g., VPI/VCI to the both the Broadcast Control Unit and the Replication. The Resident Base Application passes the resource association to the Broadcast Control Application. Note: Connection may also be established to the Broadcast Service Server to download the Broadcast Control Application and in turn the latter could download the Electronic Program Guide. These steps are not shown above for reasons of brevity.
15	At this point the Channel Change Protocol can begin to operate
16	The selected program channel is carried in the downstream direction.

Table 9.3-4 - Client initiated channel change

1a–1b	Based on the Electronic Program Guide and input from the hand held control the Broadcast Control Application request and SVB program selection
2a–2b	The Broadcast Control Unit passes the selection to the Replication Unit
3a–3b	The Replication Unit provides information regarding the availability of the program and adequate network resources to the Broadcast Control Unit
4a–4b	The Broadcast Control Unit passes on the program channel tuning parameters to the Broadcast Control Application
5a–5b	The Broadcast Control Application passes the program channel tuning information to the Content Sink
6	The program channel tuning is completed ant the Client begins the viewing

Table 9.3-5 - Network initiated channel change

1a–1b	Based on pre-subscription the Broadcast ControlUnit selects a program channel passes the selection to the Replication Unit just prior to the start of the event.
2a–2b	The Replication Unit provides information regarding the availability of the program and adequate network resources to the Broadcast Control Unit
3a–3b	The Broadcast Control Unit passes on the program channel tuning parameters to the Broadcast Control Application
4a–4b	The Broadcast Control Application acknowledges the correct reception of the information
5a–5b	The Broadcast Control Application passes the program channel tuning information to the Content Sink
6	The program channel tuning is completed ant the Client begins the viewing

9.3.5 Dynamic Flow Parameters for SVB

Table 9.3-6 - Broadcast Program Configuration Using Continuous Feed Session Establishment

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b ContinuousFeedSession req.		session_id	A unique value assigned by the Continuous Feed Server

		server_id	E.164 NSAP address at the A9 interface of the server
		sdb_id	is the specific basket assigned by the network provider to which the programs are added
		program_id(s)	this field is left blank for the ses_n to assign a value
		association_tag(s)	corresponds to each program_id and associates it to a resource_descriptor association_tag
		resource_descriptor(s)	contains an association_tag which corresponds to the program which it carries
2a–2b ses_n-Replication Unit		program_id(s)	as assigned by the ses_n
		association_tag(s)	corresponds to each program_id and associates it to a resource_descriptor association_tag
		resource_descriptor(s)	contains an association_tag which corresponds to the program which it carries
3a–3b Replication Unit - ses_n		program_id(s)	same as in 2
		association_tag(s)	same as in 2=1
		resource_descriptor(s)	same as in 2=1
		status_id	indicates the status of the requested program_id(s) (e.g., OK or failed because of...)
4a–4b ContinoudFeed Session conf.		session_id	same as 1
		server_id	same as 1
		sdb_id	same as 1
		program_id(s)	same as 3=2
		association_tag(s)	same as 3=1
		resource_descriptor(s)	same as 3=1
		status_id	same as 3

Table 9.3-7 - SVB Session Establishment

Flow	Status	Parameters	Comments
0a-0b The STU is powered up, Resident Base App - $Cnfg_t$			

1a-1b Config req.		device_id	this is the device_id of the STU.
2a-2b Config conf.		device_id	the same as in 1
		network_config_parametrs	provides the Broadcast Service Server server_id and optionally the service_info which includes an SdbId as primary_saved_context
3a-3b Cnfg$_t$ – Resident Base App		server_id	the Admin Server server_id from 2
		service_info	identical to step 2
4a – 4b Resident Base App – Ses$_t$		server_id	the Admin Server server_id from 3 = 2
		service_info	identical to step 3 = 2
5a – 5b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	uniquely assigned by the STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU
		client_id	E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
		server_id	the Broadcast Service Server server_id from 4 = 2
		service_info	identical to step 4 = 2
6a – 6b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	identical to step 5
		client_id	identical to step 5
		service_info	identical to step 5 = 2

7a – 7b Resource ADD req.ind		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor(s)	describes the connections between the Broadcast Control Unit and the Replication Unit and the STU and contains - physical E.164 address of the port, on both the Broadcast Control Unit and the Replication Unitparameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up: - bandwidth - QoS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc. A list of broadcast program Ids for the Client's entitlement within the established session. Provision is made for inclusion of programs in addition to the regular programs specified in the sdbId or for exclusion of some programs as the need may arise. However it is expected that the sdbId will be adjusted in time or new sdbId created to avoid unnecessary use of inclusions. Note: It is also possible to assign the Channel Change Control Protocol through the Interface Initialization protocol, in which case he Broadcast Server will be notified through the compatibility parameters in 5 and accordingly not request the establishment of the resource. The ses_n allocates the resource needed to support the control channel and a nominal resource for initial program viewing based on the Client entitlements for the SDB Session in the SdbFeed. Note that the ses_n may need to request the resources from the Replication Unit and the Broadcast Control Unit at this point, and may communicate Client entitlement information to the Replication Unit.
8a – 8b ses_n - c/c_t		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		broadcast_ATM_id	provided by the network if connection is ATM SVC
		replicator_ATM_id	provided by the network if connection is ATM SVC
		resource_attribute(s)	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
9a – 9b – 9c		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5
10a – 10b c/c_t – ses_n		session_id	identical to step 5
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1)	
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)

11a – 11b Resource ADD resp.conf		resource #	identical to 7
		status_id	The status field is set to "ASSIGNED" if all resources could be successfully allocated, and is set to "FAILED" if not.
12a – 12b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 8 = 5
		status_id	indicates if the request has been successful or not
		resource_# (as seen by the server)	provides the client view of the resource which corresponds to the server view in step 7.
13a – 13b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to 12 = 5
		status_id	identical to 12
		resource # (as seen by the STU) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by ses_n in 10.
14a – 14b ses_t to Resident Base App		association_tag resource_descriptor	the association_tag is identical to 9 = 5. The resource_descriptor presents the Client view and is identical to 9.
15		Channel Change Protocol	For detail on the operation CCP see the Client or Broadcast control initiated channel change system dynamics.
16		Selected program channel	At this point the client begins watching the selected program channel

Table 9.3-8 - Client initiated channel change

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b SVBProgramSelect req.		session_id	In case of SVB realization 1 this is a connection number from the set of connection numbers obtained through U-N Config In case of SVB realization 2 this is the session_id of the session established by the client session
		broadcast_program_id	Is the program channel id of the requested program obtained from the EPG
2a–2b		broadcast_program_id	same as 1

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   67

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
3a–3b		tuning_descriptor	In case of ATM this is the VCI/VPI of the channel if static programchannel VPI/VCI mapping is used
		status_id	provides an indication of success or failure and the reason in case of failure
4a–4b SVBProgramSelect conf		session_id	same as in 1
		broadcast_program_id	same as in one or a different barter channel
		tuning_descriptor	same as in 3
		status_id	provides an indication of success or failure and the reason in case of failure
5a–5b		tuning_descriptor	same as in 4=3
6		MPEG TS	The MPEG program is decoded and the Client begins the viewing

Table 9.3-9 - Network initiated channel change

Flow	Status	Parameter	Comment
1a–1b		broadcast_program_id	This is presubscribed
2a–2b		tuning_descriptor	In case of ATM this is the VCI/VPI of the channel if static programchannel VPI/VCI mapping is used
		status_id	provides an indication of success or failure and the reason in case of failure
3a–3b SVBProgramSelect.ind		session_id	In case of SVB realization 2 this is the session-id of the client established SVB session
		broadcast_program_id	same as in 1
		tuning_descriptor	same as in 2
		reason	indicates the reason for the channel change
4a–4b		session_id	The Broadcast Control Application acknowledges the correct reception of the information
		broadcast_program_id	same as in 4=1
		response	provides an indication of success or failure and the reason in case of failure
5a–5b		tuning_descriptor	same as in 3=2
6		MPEG TS	The MPEG program is decoded and the Client begins the viewing

9.4 DSDM for Interactive Broadcast (PSTN/ISDN Return Channel)

9.4.1 Overview and Description of System Behavior

9.4.1.1 Allocation of telephone numbers

No assumptions or constraints are made about the allocation of telephone numbers in the enhanced broadcast scenario. Service Providers and/or application writers may chose to allocate 1 or more telephone numbers to users. More than one telephone number may be allocated by an application on the basis of varying levels of quality of service. Telephone numbers may be allocated to any size of the population, from individuals, to anyone wishing able to receive the broadcast or enter it into a suitable STU worldwide.

9.4.1.2 Use of the interaction channel

There are two cases when a interaction channel shall be used in the interactive broadcast scenario:

1. In order to access services as part of a "sign on" to a service provider
2. For interactive participation within an application.

(1) As part of a *sign-on* (initial access) to a service provider:

- A telephone number shall be communicated to the user outside the domain of DAVIC. The number may be obtained from any number of sources, but typically the number shall have been notified to the user using a medium outside the scope of DAVIC. For example: on a smart card mailed directly to the user, or in an advert in a newspaper.

- The user enters the number into the STU. For the interactive broadcast scenario, a smart card (provided by the service provider) could be inserted into a suitable socket on the STU, or a screen based menu (provided as part of the bootstrap application) could instruct the user to enter the number using point and click number selection.

- The user should be offered the opportunity to modify the number. Thus the number should be presented to the user on a screen-based form. allowing him to change any codes implicit in the number, for example: the number could be modified to match the user's configuration.

(2) From within an interactive application (after start-up):

- The initiation of a interaction channel during an application at (or shortly before) the point where interaction is expected, allows that application to control the semantics regarding the use of the interaction channel. It is expected that this would be done with the approval of the user, either explicitly or implicitly during the application, or by reference to configuration parameters for interaction channel use.

- Because the interaction channel is being used in the known semantics of an application (for example: to place an order within a home shopping application) the telephone number can be automatically acquired by the STU. The number provided in this context may still be modified (either manually by the user or by reference to configuration data) to use the core network routing preferred by the user.

When the interaction channel is already in use for a different telephone number:

- An application may wish to use the interaction channel when the interaction channel is already in use (either with another application running on the same STU or because the PSTN/ISDN/wireless connection is already in use).

- When another application on the same STU is using the interaction channel, any priority for using the channel must be reconciled between the two applications both wishing to use the channel. If necessary, the user can be informed of the problem and asked to choose between which application he wishes to take priority in using the channel.

9.4.1.3 Configuring the Data Link

After a STU is connected through PSTN/ISDN/PLMN to the server, the PPP configuration process is proceeded. This configuration process is constructed by following three phases:

(1) Link Control Protocol (LCP) is used to establish data link connection.

(2) PAP / CHAP (RFC 1334) is used to authenticate the STU(optional).

(3) IPCP (RFC1332) is used to configure the IP address and compression type.

In phase (1) and (3), both of "Configure-Request" and "Configure-Ack" packet are sent and received. In phase (3), a STU sends a Configure-Request packet that includes IP Address configuration fields at the beginning. In this case, PPP facilitates the transfer of an IP address from the interactive service provider during the initialization phase of PPP. Note that PPP specifies the IPCP NCP method of getting an IP address into the STU as part of the initialization of the PPP link.

9.4.1.4   Data Transfer and Download

- Data transfer and download describe two techniques of loading data into the STU.

These two techniques map to two DSM-CC User-User facilities available to the application control software in the STU. Data transfer can be provided by User-User interaction. Download is to be provided by the DSM-CC download protocol.

The download and data transfer mechanism can be categorized by the following two cases:

9.4.1.4.1   Synchronized Data Transfer or download

A synchronized data transfer (one where data is requested and specifically provided by the service provider in response to that request) can use:

- a response sent over the interaction channel

- a response sent over the interaction channel which refers to data to be transmitted over a private stream in a broadcast MPEG-TS.

For a requested download where a small amount of data is requested data may be transferred across the interaction channel from the server to the STU. The data is transferred in a DSM-CC User -User message in the response to an RPC from the STU-Top Unit.

For larger data transfer the response sent over the interaction channel to the STU contains DSM-CC User-User BIOP information that uniquely identifies an object in a particular broadcast stream in a particular broadcast network. A timeout is also set, after which time, the requested object shall no longer be broadcast.

9.4.1.4.2   Unsynchronized Data Download or data transfer

Data requested by the STU can be transmitted on a longer term basis than for the 'synchronized' download case. The user accesses or is granted access to the data transmission by first receiving a response from the server control data which is transmitted to the user. One example of long-term data transmission is to use 'object carousels', which repeatedly broadcast data.

The DSM-CC User-User download protocol includes a negotiation phase to establish the requirements for the download, followed by the download. The DSM-CC User-User download protocol informs the STU of a unique identity of the required data, the location of the required data, and the period of time over which it can be accessed. It may be necessary to supply the user with any access control mechanisms required to read the data, such as decryption keys.

Depending on the success of the download, it may be necessary to repeat some or all of the download. Any repetition of the download shall be coordinated between the service provider and STU. The DSM-CC User-User download protocol allows retransmission of selected blocks which have failed to download successfully.

Example DSM-CC U-U scenario 1: STU requesting data for point to point delivery .

1a) Data sent over broadcast channel to STU

- RPC request containing DSM-CC U-U primitives from STU to server

- RPC reply from server to STU RPC O.K. Reply identifies the network, MPEG-TS, channel, object (using DSMCC BIOP) which is to be delivered over the broadcast channel, together with a timeout for the receipt of the object by the STU.

- Content transmitted over the MPEG private data channel to STB.

- 1b) Data sent over the interaction channel

- RPC request from STU to server

- RPC reply from server to STU RPC O.K. including the Content/Data embedded in the response DSM-CC U-U primitive response.

- Example DSM-CC U-U Scenario 2 STU requests a download.

- 2a) Data sent over broadcast channel to STU

- Request containing DSM-CC Download Control from STU to server

- DSM-CC download control dialogue between STU and server. During the download control dialogue the server informs the STU of the identity of the download data block(s) to be delivered over the broadcast channel. The BIOP identifies the download data block messages in which the requested data is to be sent over the broadcast channel.

- Content transmitted over the MPEG private data channel to IP address of STB.

- 2b) Data sent over the interaction channel

- Request containing DSM-CC Download Control from STU to server

- DSM-CC download control dialogue between server and STU. The Dialogue includes the Content/Data embedded in a response.

- User compatibility fields in DownloadInfoResponse allow the STU and server to identify what download capability (hardware and software) the STU has.

9.4.1.5   Session control (reason for absence of)

Apart from signaling, no core network resources have been identified which affect the DAVIC end-to-end scenario, hence the S3 flow is not needed. A characteristic of the interactive broadcast scenario is that the broadcast channel is assumed to function properly. To introduce the ability to automatically report errors in broadcast transmission would swamp the broadcast service provider with error reports should a transmission error occur.

9.4.1.6   Interaction channel Configuration

Screen-based controls provided by a usage configuration application can allow the user to configure how the STU shall react when using an automatically loaded telephone number intended for use as part of an interactive broadcast service. The automatic dialing of a telephone number without prior user approval is not recommended. For example, in a multiple network environment the user may choose to modify the number in order to access a specific network between the STU and the server. A usage configuration application may also offer the user screen-based prompting prior to setting up the interaction channel.

The user may be able to manually close the interaction channel at any time, using a screen-based control application.

Configuration rules about the duration of inactivity on the interaction channel before it is cleared down may also be entered as part of a usage configuration application.

9.4.1.7   International Distribution

Some broadcast services (such as those using satellite) have a large international footprint by nature. Thus, international growth of such services is likely. To prevent customers having to interact via international PSTN/ISDN links, or even long distance national connections, the Interactive Service Provider may choose to provide local or national service access points. The details of these access points, telephone numbers etc. can be carried in the broadcast object carousels as part of the application and displayed on the TV screen using the MHEG-Java tools, to enable the customer to choose the access server. This approach can also be used to solve language problems in the customer-service interaction.

Setting up local or national access points should not be a pre-requisite for interactive broadcast services. Intelligent network control of charging and address resolution can be used to avoid forcing the user into paying for a connection over the physical distance between the user and the interactive service provider. This permits alternative sources of funding (e.g. advertising) to be used to pay for the interaction channel

9.4.2 Protocol Network Architecture for Interactive Broadcast

See Figure 9.4-1 – *Interactive Broadcast Scenario using a PSTN/ISDN interaction channel,* and Figure 9.4-2 – *Interactive Broadcast Scenario using a PLMN interaction channel at A1.*
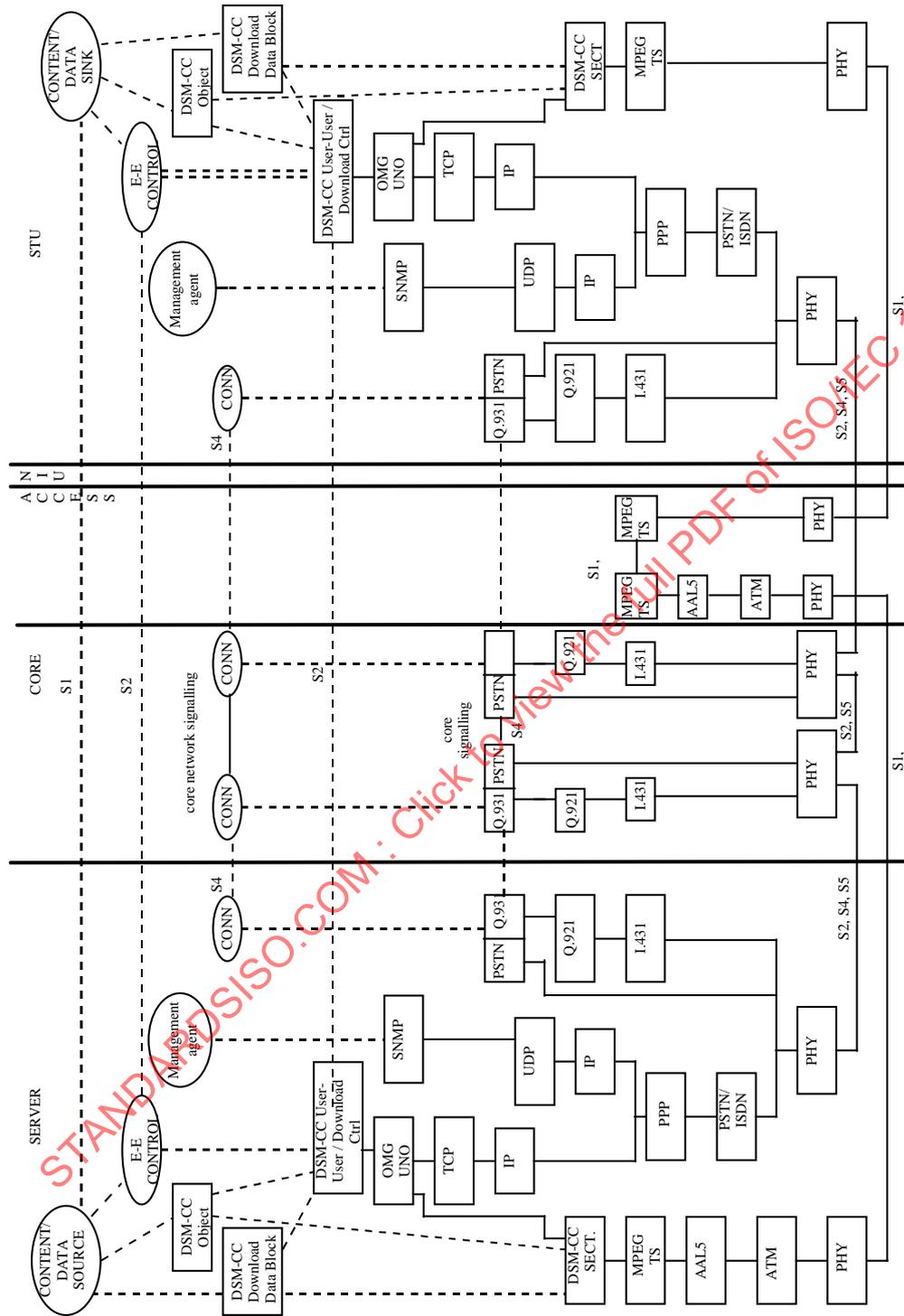
Figure 9.4-1 - Interactive Broadcast scenario using a PSTN/ISDN interaction channel

(Note: The audio/visual S1 content has been removed because of a lack of space)
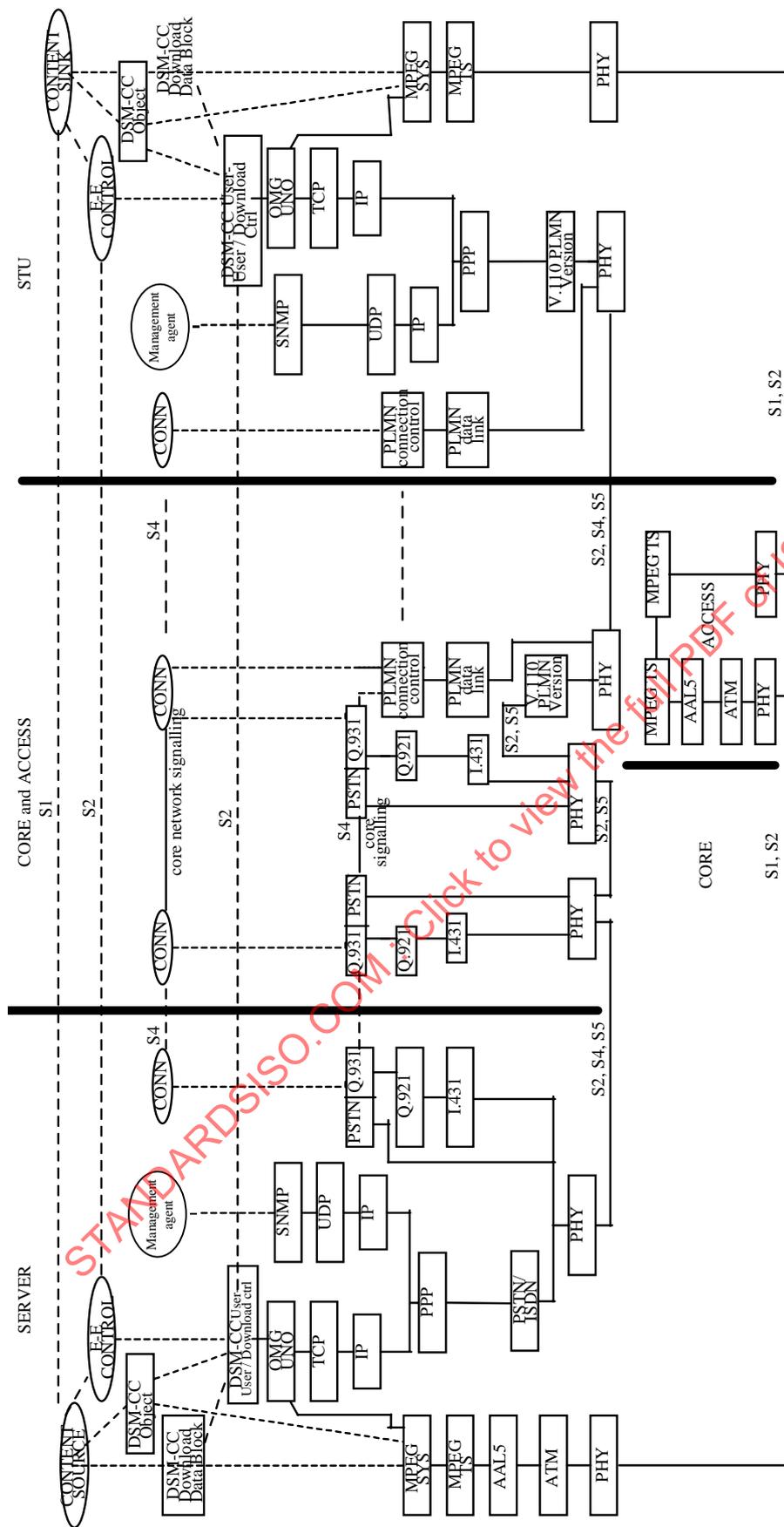
DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   73

Figure 9.4-2 - Interactive Broadcast scenario using a PLMN interaction channel at A1

(Note: The audio/visual S1 content has been removed because of a lack of space)

9.4.3 DAVIC System Dynamic Flows for Interactive Broadcast

9.4.3.1   Interaction Channel Call/Connection Setup

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling --Interaction ChannelCall/Connection Setup
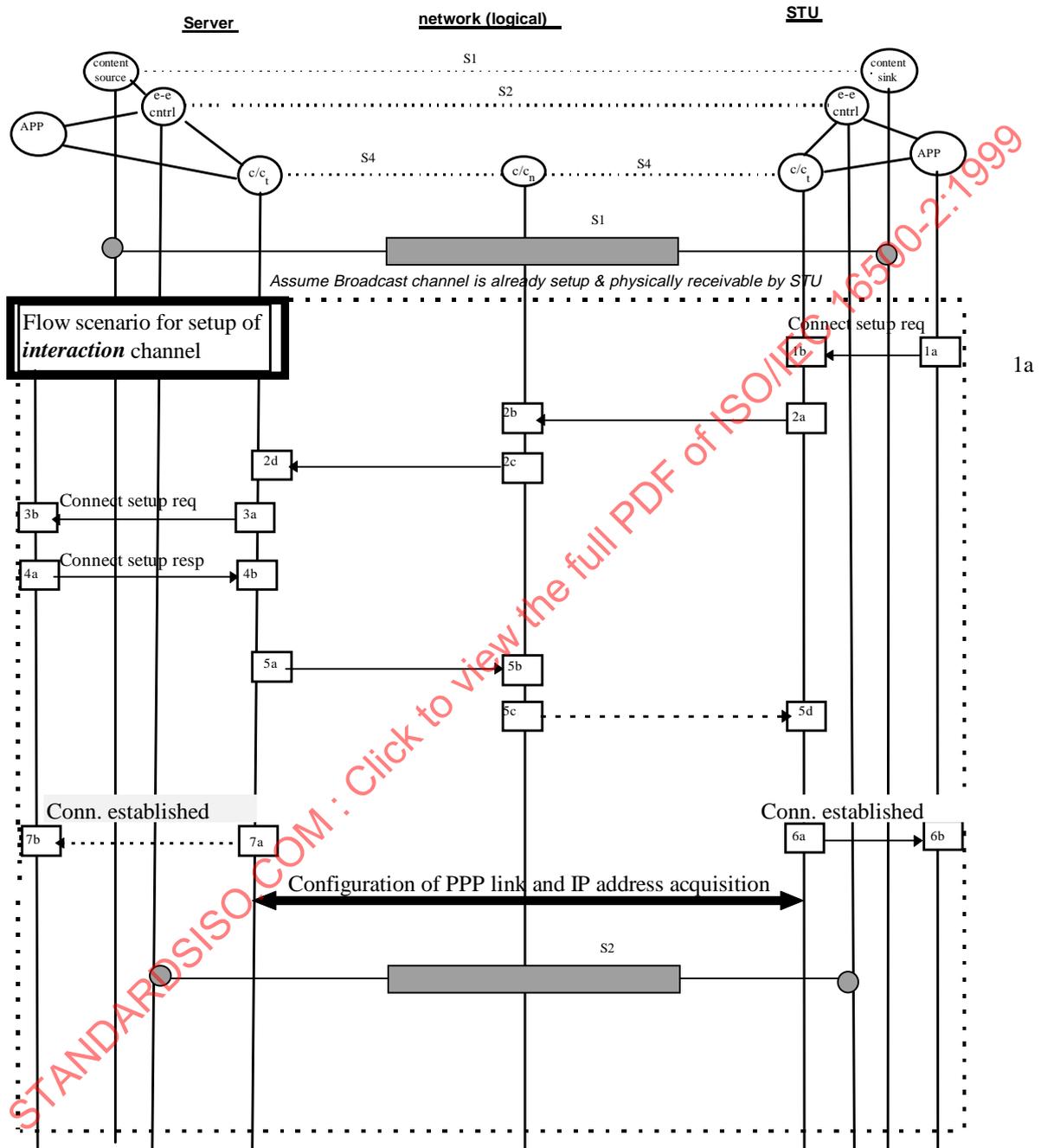
Figure 9.4-3

9.4.3.2   Release Sequences (STU and Server Initiated)

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling - Disconnect Scenarios
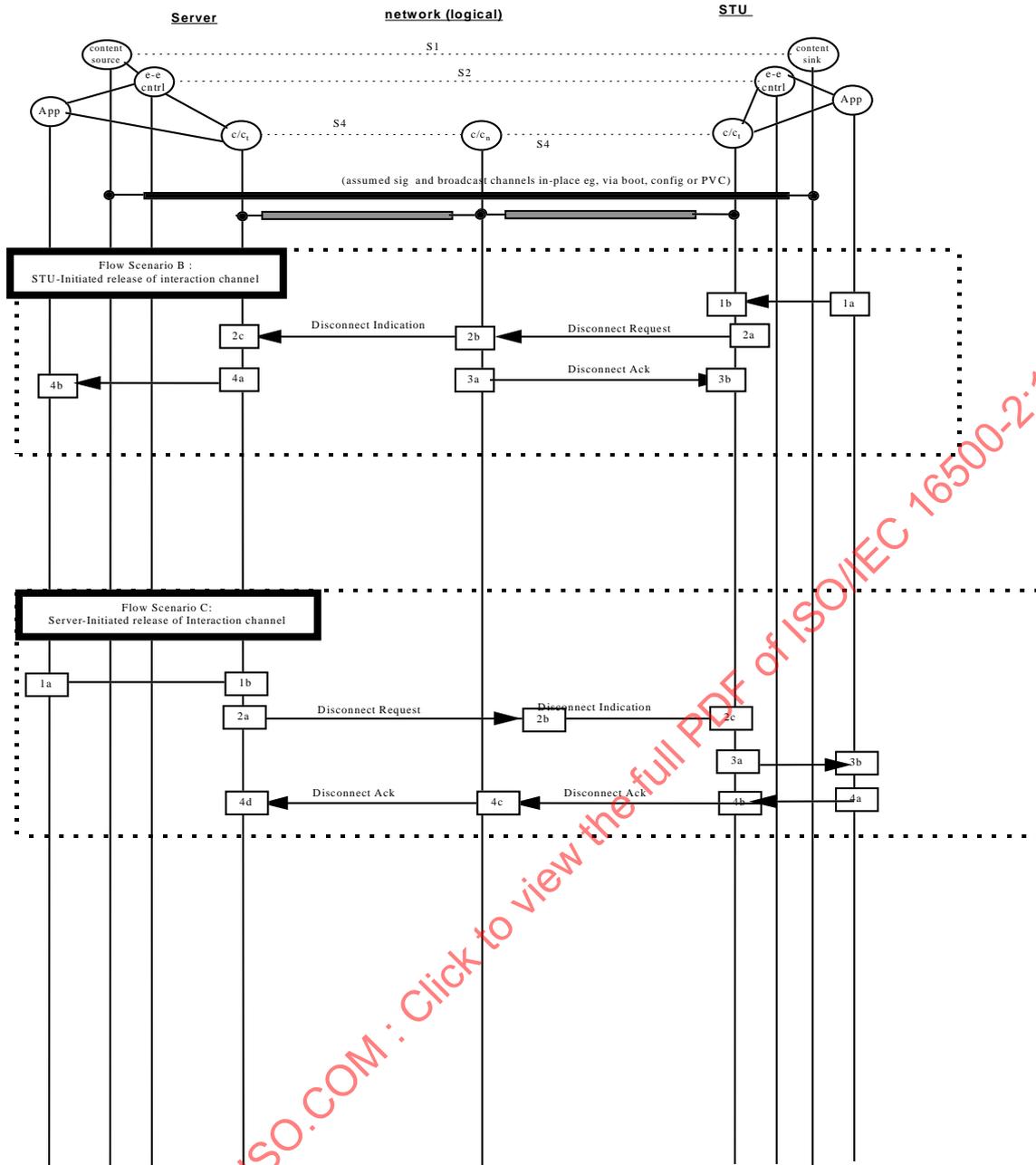
Figure 9.4-4

9.4.4 Functional Entity Actions for Interactive Broadcast

9.4.4.1 Interaction Channel Call/Connection Setup

Table 9.4-1 – Interaction Channel Call/Connection Setup

1a – 1b	The application initiates a connection request using an E164 number which has either been provided over the broadcast channel or a source outside DAVIC, e.g. a newspaper advert.
2a – 2b - 2c – 2d	A circuit switched connection is established between the STU and Server using the PSTN/ISDN.

3a – 3b	An incoming call indication is received by the Server.
4a – 4b	The Server application entity instructs the connection entity to accept the connection.
5a – 5b *5c – 5d	The Server's acceptance of the incoming call is signaled to the network. * In the ISDN case this acceptance is signaled to the STU's connection entity. In the PSTN case acceptance is recognized by the opening of the circuit switched path over which the modems begin to sync.
6a – 6b	The STU application receives confirmation that the connection has been established. Either resulting from the synchronized modems or via the ISDN altering response message.
7a – 7b	The Server application receives confirmation that the connection has been established. As a result of the synchronization of the modems (PSTN case only). A PPP connection is initiated between the server and the STU, during which the server selects an IP address and sends it to the connection entity.

Notes:

Where there are no available ports on the server, the STU may retry establishing the connection, or it may choose to use different servers (if other numbers have been included as part of the interaction channel control software application).

Ultimately, if an interaction channel cannot be setup, then it may be necessary to inform the user (via the TV screen) that interaction with broadcast services is not possible at the present time.

9.4.4.2 Release Sequences (STU and Server Initiated)

Table 9.4-2 - Sequence A: STU Initiated Release.

1a - 1b	The application initiates a disconnect request to the network by issuing a close connection command. This causes the network interface to issue the relevant protocol command to the network.
2a - 2b - 2c	The disconnection command is passed between the network nodes involved in the connection.
3a - 3b	The network acknowledges the disconnection request.
4a - 4b	The client application receives an indication that the Set-Top has cleared the connection and updates interaction channel management data where necessary.

Table 9.4-3 - Sequence B: Server-Initiated Disconnect

1a - 1b	The server application initiates a disconnect request to the network by issuing a close connection command. This causes the network interface to issue the relevant protocol command to the network.
2a - 2b - 2c	The disconnection command is passed between the network nodes involved in the connection.
3a - 3b	The network acknowledges the disconnection request.
4a - 4b	The client application receives an indication that the Server has cleared the connection and makes changes to the application software where necessary.

9.4.4.3 Release Sequence (Forced Disconnect)

Where the network releases the connection, this will be detected by both the client and server end-points of the interaction channel. If necessary, the client application software shall inform the user that a problem has occurred with the interactive channel. Attempts by both end-points to reestablish the channel shall be possible. In order that both channels don't simultaneously attempt to call each other, application software shall be written to coordinate the re-establishment of the interaction channel between the client and server. Alternatively, whoever (client or server) was originally responsible for setting up the disconnected interaction

channel should be responsible for reestablishing it. The choice of these sets of actions should be agreed between the client and server soon after set-up of the interaction channel.

9.5   DAVIC Architecture and DSDM for Internet Access

9.5.1   Overview

9.5.1.1   Introduction

DAVIC Direct Internet Access is used to provide the end-user with either "full" or "client" Internet access (RFC 1775) using PC connected to an STU or a standalone STU. The assumption is that no additional software will be required on the PC or the Router for Direct Internet Access beyond what is required at present for Internet access.

A number of tools for Direct Internet Access are possible, each with its own characteristics. A Internet access tool may or may not co-exist with other tools in the same STU.

Note, when Internet access is the only tool in a STU, the STU "appears" like a modem to the user but is still called a STU in this specification in order to maintain compatibility with the DAVIC model.

9.5.1.2   Why DAVIC Internet Tools?

The DAVIC Internet tools allow DAVIC equipment to bind physical addresses of devices at a home, such as PCs, to IP addresses. This binding is achieved through a DAVIC STU in the home interacting with network based DAVIC equipment using Internet services, such as ARP and Inverse ARP. In the following sections, DAVIC subsystems are used, within a series of scenarios, to give PCs increasingly more freedom of access to Internet Service Providers.

A single PC is connected to an Internet Service Provider:

(1) A single PC at the home is bound to a fixed Internet Service Provider through an Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) Router, as shown in Figure 9.5-1. The STU shields the network dependency.
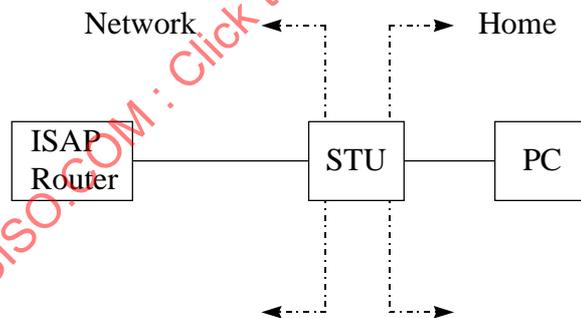
Figure 9.5-1

(2) A single PC is provided access to an Internet Service Provider, chosen on demand by the end user, as illustrated in Figure 9.5-2
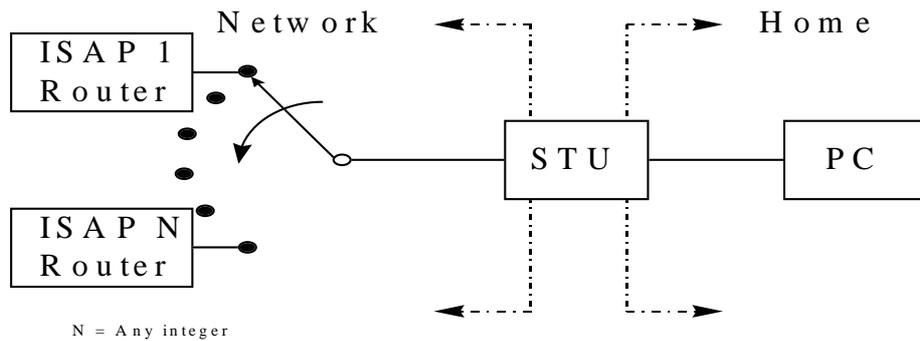
Figure 9.5-2

(3) Any PC, of a number of PCs connected to a STU, is provided access to a chosen ISAP by the user of the PC as shown in Figure 9.5-3.
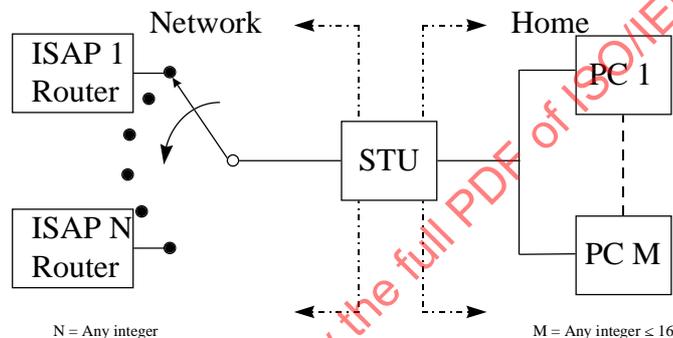
Figure 9.5-3

DAVIC provides a user the benefit of leveraging already available broadband access facilities, e.g., ADSL, FTTC, HFC and Hertzian for broadband Internet access using existing off the shelf protocols.

9.5.1.3 Categories of Tools for DAVIC Direct Internet Access:

The categories below are selected in order to enable PCs increased freedom of access to Internet Service Providers. The increased features are obtained through incremental addition of subsystems from one category to the next.

Category 1-- Static/null session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) is fixed and pre-agreed between the Network Provider and end user. Two scenarios are supported in this category:

   Scenario 1a: Connection to ISAP is pre-established by the Network Service Provider through ATM PVC's and/or Channel ID and optionally a MPEG PID.

   Scenario 1b: Connection to ISAP can be established dynamically using ATM SVC's (including a section using non-ATM HFC). Both proxy signaling and Q.2931 resident in STU are supported.

Category 2 – Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) is fixed and pre-agreed between the Network Provider and end user. The connection to the ISAP Router is established on demand. Two scenarios are supported in this category:

   Scenario 2a: Connection (ATM PVC or ATM SVC including a section using non-ATM HFC) is established through a DAVIC session to a DAVIC server.

   Scenario 2b: Same as scenario 2a except a physical DAVIC server is not required. The server functionality is physically co-located with the DAVIC SES(n) entity (and with the proxy signaling entity (SES(t)) for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3.

Category 3-- Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) can be selected by the end user. The connection to the ISAP Router is established on demand. Two scenarios are supported in this category:

>   Scenario 3a: Connection is established through a DAVIC session to a DAVIC server which also acts as a Web server.

>   Scenario 3b: Same as scenario 3a except a physical DAVIC server is not required. The server functionality is physically co-located with the DAVIC SES(n) entity (and with the proxy signaling entity (SES(t)) for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3.

Category 4-- Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) can be selected by the end user. Connections to a single ISAP may be established at a time. One scenario is supported in this category:

>   Scenario 4: Connections are established to multiple ISAPs through a DAVIC session to a DAVIC server.

The tools in the following tables are supported in all Physical Scenarios shown in the VoD section of this part of ISO/IEC 16500. It is assumed that use of proxy signaling or PVC is used in DAVIC Physical Scenarios 1, 3 or 4. In case of Physical Scenario 2, the proxy is replaced by Q.2931 signaling resident in the STU to establish connection to the ISAP.

Table 9.5-1 - Summary DAVIC Internet Access Scenarios., Category 1

DAVIC Direct Internet Configuration	Description	Subsystems
Category 1	Static/null session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) is fixed and pre-agreed between the Network Provider and end user	Scenario 1a • PC • STU • DSM-CC U-N Config Server • ISAP Router for static IP assignment or capable of relaying DHCP/BOOTP in case of dynamic IP assignment • DHCP/BOOTP server in case of dynamic IP address assignment • Server for Internet Service
		Scenario 1b • PC • STU • DSM-CC U-N Config Server Pseudo-session control for 1b • Signaling Proxy Agent for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3, Q.2931 resident in STU for Physical Scenario 2. • ISAP Router for static IP assignment or capable of relaying DHCP/BOOTP in case of dynamic IP assignment • DHCP/BOOTP server in case of dynamic IP address assignment Server for Internet Service

Table 9.5-2 - Summary DAVIC Direct Internet Access Scenarios, Category 2

DAVIC Direct Internet Configuration	Description	Subsystems
Category 2	Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) is fixed and pre-agreed between the Network Provider and end user. The connection to the ISAP Router is established on demand.	Scenario 2a • PC • STU • DAVIC SES(n) (e.g., in a DSM-CC SRM) • DSM-CC U-N Config Server • Signaling Proxy Agent for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3, Q.2931 resident in STU for Physical Scenario 2. • Network Provider Admin DAVIC Server is physical server • ISAP Router for static IP assignment or capable of relaying DHCP/BOOTP in case of dynamic IP assignment • DHCP/BOOTP server in case of dynamic IP address assignment • Server for Internet Service
		Scenario 2b • subsystems are the same as for scenario 2a above except the Admin server code is co-located with SES(n) and proxy signaling agent, if used (e.g., in a DSM-CC SRM)

Table 9.5-3 - Summary DAVIC Internet Access Scenarios, Categories 3a, 3b & 4

DAVIC Internet Scenario	Description	Subsystems
		•
3a and 3b	Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) can be selected by the end user. The connection to the ISAP Router is established on demand	• Integrated or separate STU and PC • DSM-CC U-N Config Server • DAVIC SES(n) (e.g., a DSM-CC SRM) • Signaling Proxy Agent for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3, Q.2931 resident in STU for Physical Scenario 2. • Network Provider Admin dual DAVIC-Web Server is physical server for 3a. (Note: in case of 3b the Admin server code is co-located with SES(n) and proxy signaling agent, if used (e.g., in a DSM-CC SRM) • ISAP Router(s) • IP server(s)
4	Dynamic DAVIC/DSM-CC session, Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP) can be selected by the end user. Connections to a single ISAP may be established at a time.	• Integrated or separate STU and PC • DSM-CC U-N Config Server • DAVIC SES(n) (e.g., a DSM-CC SRM) • Signaling Proxy Agent • Directory Server • ISAP DAVIC Server • ISAP Router(s) • IP server(s)

Figure 9.5-4 and Figure 9.5-5 provide the system level connectivity for each of the tools.
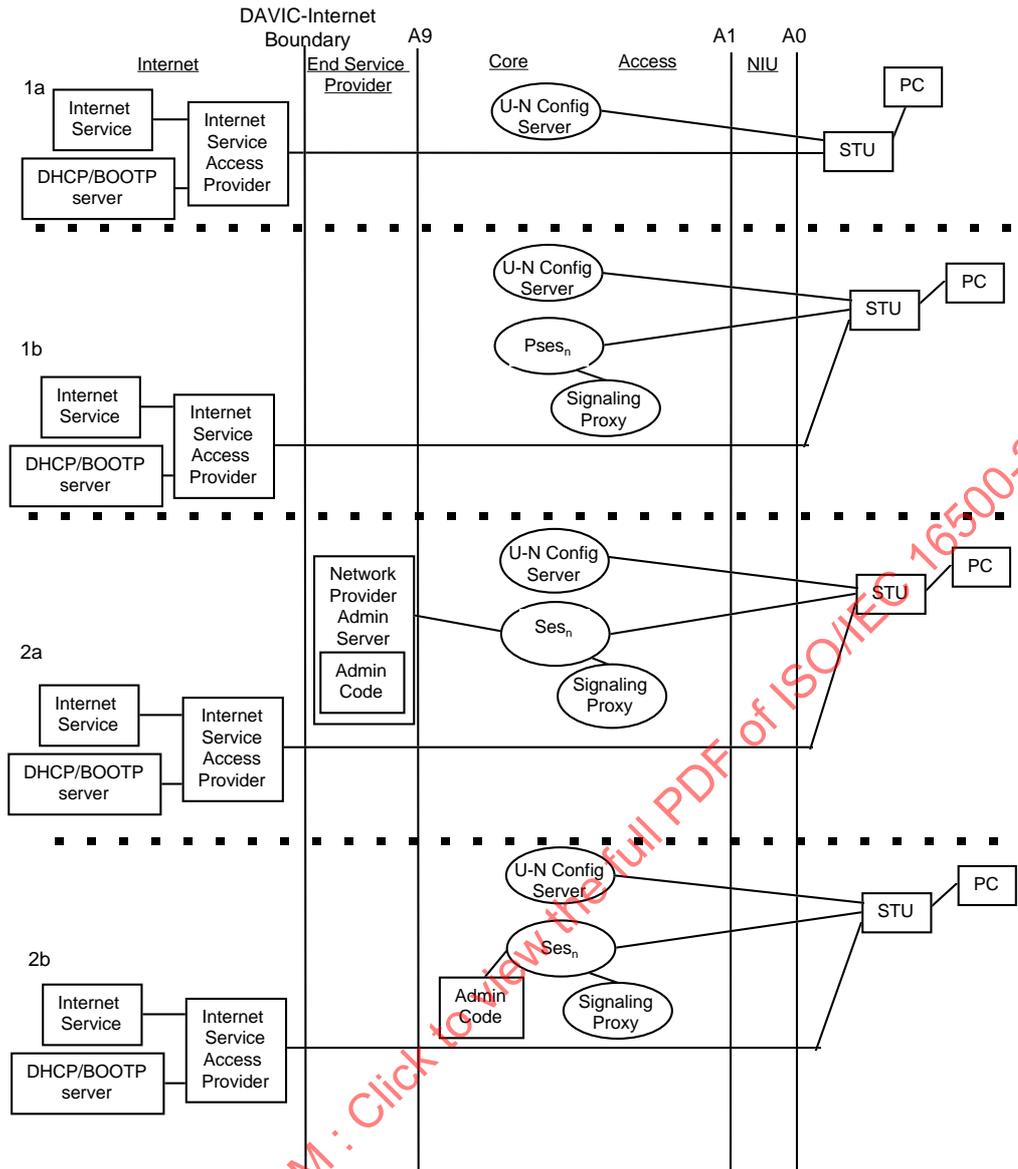
Figure 9.5-4 - System level Connectivity for DAVIC Direct Internet Access Scenario Options

Note: In Figure 9.5-4, only the case where proxy signaling is used is illustrated. For Physical Scenario 2, Q.2931 connection control signaling is located in the STU and the proxy agent is not used.
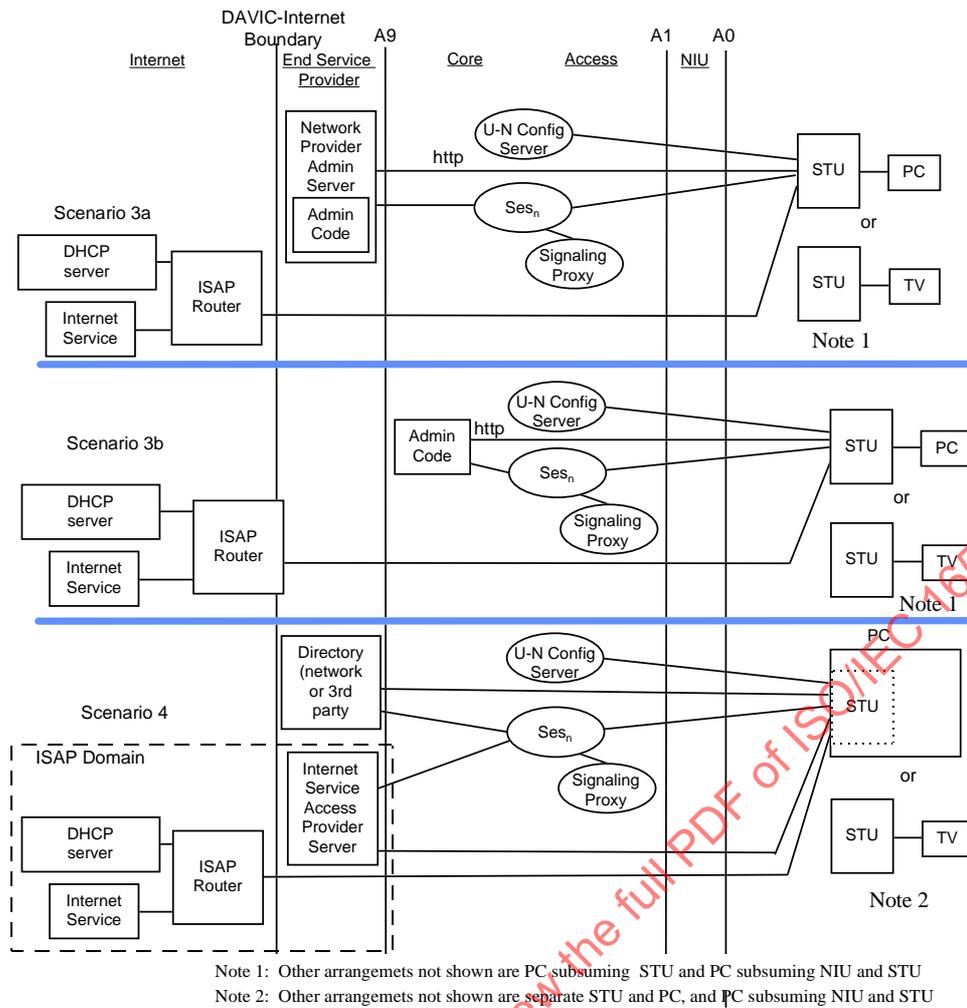
Figure 9.5-5 - System level Connectivity for DAVIC Internet Access Scenario Options

Note 1: Other arrangemets not shown are PC subsuming STU and PC subsuming NIU and STU
Note 2: Other arrangemets not shown are separate STU and PC, and PC subsuming NIU and STU

9.5.1.4   Assumptions and Definitions:

ISAP Router:

- Any of the IP routers belonging to an ISAP. An STU gains access to the Internet by connecting to a designated ISAP Router. The following assumptions apply:

- The ISAP Router ports to which STU's can be connected use the inATMARP function of the classical IP on ATM (RFC 1577 and RFC 1293).

- The ISAP Router ports use the LLC/SNAP encapsulation option of RFC 1483.

- In case the ISAP supports DHCP then ISAP selection can be used otherwise the IP shall be statically assigned and limited to scenarios 1a, 1b, 2a and 2b.

- The Router shall obtain the IP address of the PC through inATMARP via the STU. As noted below under PC behavior and STU Data Switcher assumptions, the PC shall obtain its IP address using DHCP or BOOTP via DSM-CC DHCP relay (see section on Internet Access DAVIC server DHCP Relay Operation) or Access Router relay. The STU shall obtain the IP address from the PC through the Ethernet ARP or derive it from the first IP packet arriving from the PC. Other methods of dynamic address resolution, such as using IPCP, are not precluded once the appropriate standards for operation over ATM are established.

- It is assumed that the ISAP Router can configure its ports to support the MTU size of the STU Dataport such that no IP fragmentation is required in the STU. The incoming side of the router towards the STU is configured for MTU 1500 bytes. The outgoing side from the STU supports IEEE 1394 MTU 2024 bytes

(Baseline document # 41). The MTU Discover (RFC 1191) shall be implemented at the PCs connected to the STU through the IEEE 1394 port.

- All ISAP Router ports which can be connected to the STU are ATM SVC's or PVC's. The connection is bound to the IP address through inATMARP from which the router can infer the IP address of the PC attached to the STU.

STU Data Switcher:

- The STU Data Switcher channels the packets (e.g., in the case of Internet access IP packets) received from the Dataport to a DAVIC network connection resource (e.g., the PVC or SVC). A DAVIC network resource consists of a connection to the ISAP Router for each PC. The connection may be over ATM, PPP operating over PSTN/NISDN/PLMN and may include, in the downstream direction, MPEG2-TS in the access network. In case of PPP the STU contains MTU Discover (RFC 1191) functionality to reduce the size of the MTU to the one used in PPP.

- A binding is made between an interface (towards the ISAP Router) on the one hand and the PC on the other hand. Depending on the scenario, different methods are used:

Scenario 1a

- In case of multiple PCs to a STU there are as many PVC's provisioned per STU as there are PCs connected to the STU. The Data Forwarder is replaced with a Data Switcher. Access to a different ISAP for each PC is not permitted in scenario 1a.

- In case the IP address is preassigned and manually entered into the PC, then the first IP packet from the PC will be used by the STU to create the binding with a non-assigned PVC. In case a DHCPDISCOVER is received from a PC the STU chooses a connection and logically binds it to the MAC address of the PC.

- When PVC connections are used at the ISAP Router, the possibility exists that the router sends a packet downstream to the STU before STU or Access Router learns the IP address of the PC. The STU or the Access Router may either discard the packet, or optionally the STU can send an Ethernet ARP, for the destination IP address indicated in the packet, to learn the PC Ethernet MAC address. If the PC responds, the STU learns the IP & MAC address of the PC. The STU thus establishes a logical link between the connection on which the IP was received and the MAC address of the PC. Any IP messages coming from that PC will from there on be sent over the logically bound PVC and the same will happen for the IP packets in reverse arriving on the PVC from the ISAP router.

Scenario 1b:

- Access to a different ISAP for each PC is not permitted in scenario 1b.
- The Data Forwarder is replaced by a Data Switcher.
- If a DHCPDISCOVER or Ethernet ARP or IEEE 1394 ARP is received from a PC the STU begins a new pseudo-session SetUp and logically binds the resulting connection to the ISAP router to the MAC address of the PC. Any IP messages coming from that PC will from there on be sent over the logically bound connection and the same will happen for the IP packets in reverse arriving on the connection from the ISAP router.
- The Data Switcher supports DHCP Relay functionality where a DHCPDISCOVER initiates a pseudo-session and reports back the DHCPOFFERs received through the SessionSetUpResponse message DHCP resource descriptor. The DHCPRESPONSE and DHCPACK messages are passed through to and from the established connection to the ISAP Router unaltered.

Release of Connection to the ISAP

- STU power-down, reset or session release
  With the power down of the STU the connection bindings disappear. $pSes_n$ can also request a Session Release (which affects one PC) or STU Reset. In those situation the end-user of a connected PC is not explicitly notified, the result however will be a delay experienced by the WWW Service in the PC since a subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will establish a new psess and connection with the ISAP.

- PC prompted connection release
  In a graceful shutdown, when DHCP is used, the PC sends a If DHCPRELEASE, the Data Switcher in the STU monitors the message and sends the message to the router and the Main Resident Application (MRA). The MRA proceeds to release the pseudo-session corresponding to the PC.

- STU initiated release
  As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow from each PC. After a

period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the psession. If an ARP Reply is not received from the PC, the psession shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel specified at UN Config time. A subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will establish a new psess and connection with the ISAP.

Scenarios 2a and 2b:

- Access to a different ISAP for each PC is not permitted in scenarios 2a and 2b.

- The Data Forwarder is replaced by a Data Switcher.

- If a DHCPDISCOVER or Ethernet ARP or IEEE 1394 ARP is received the STU begins a new session SetUp and logically binds the resulting connection to the ISAP router to the MAC address of the PC. Any IP messages coming from that PC will from there on be sent over the logically bound connection and the same will happen for the IP packets in reverse arriving on the connection from the ISAP router.

- The Data Switcher supports DHCP Relay functionality where a DHCPDISCOVER initiates a session and reports back the DHCPOFFERs received through the SessionSetUpResponse message DHCP resource descriptor. The DHCPRESPONSE and DHCPACK messages are passed through to and from the established connection to the ISAP Router unaltered.

Release of Connection to the ISAP

- STU power-down, reset or session release
  With the power down of the STU the connection bindings disappear. Ses_n can also request a Session Release (which affects one PC) or STU Reset. In those situation the end-user of a connected PC is not explicitly notified, the result however will be a delay experienced by the WWW Service in the PC since a subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will establish a new session and connection with the ISAP

- PC prompted connection release
  In a graceful shutdown, when DHCP is used, the PC sends a DHCPRELEASE, the Data Switcher in the STU monitors the message and sends the message to the router and the Main Resident Application (MRA). The MRA proceeds to release the session corresponding to the PC.

- STU initiated release
  As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow from each PC. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the session. If an ARP Reply is received from the PC, the session shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel specified at UN Config time. A subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will establish a new session and connection with the ISAP.

Scenarios 3a and 3b:

- The STU is connected to a Network Service Provider Admin Server which has an IP address within the domain assigned to the Network Service Provider. Each of the PCs connected to the STU will have a browser bookmark for the Network Services Provider Admin Web Server.

- It is permitted each PC to access a different ISAP. During the ISAP selection it is ensured that the selected ISAPs do not have conflicting network domain addresses. The checking is carried out at selection time in the http Admin server.

- The Data Switcher supports IP initialization function. A way to do this is that it responds to DHCPDISCOVER with a DHCPOFFER containing a dummy IP address with a lease time of 2 s and will complete the cycle of DHCPREQUEST and DHCPACK. At this stage of the state table in the STU a session is not initiated as in 4 below. However this permits the PC to establish a connection with the Admin http server for a choice of an ISAP.

- In case of an http packet is received from a PC with the configured address of the Network Service Provider Admin Web server, the Data Switcher will substitute the source PC IP address (assigned a dummy address as above) by its own STU IP address and PC's MAC address to the http as input to the Web server.(i.e., http://<location>/<path>?<PC's MAC address>). As a result of the PC MAC address the Admin Web Server will present a directory of ISAPs from which the PC can make its choice. The Admin Web Server then sends a PassThrough message to the STU carrying the MAC address. The STU initiates a session for the PC and the Data Switcher binds the connection to the MAC address of the PC. Any IP messages coming from that PC (including the DHCPDISCOVER) will from there on be sent over

the logically bound connection and the same will happen for the IP packets in reverse arriving on the connection from the ISAP router.

- The Data Switcher supports DHCP Relay functionality where a DHCP Discover initiates a session and reports back the DHCPOFFERs received through the SessionSetUpResponse message DhcpOffer resource. The DHCPRESPONSE and DHCPACK messages are passed through to and from the established connection to the ISAP Router unaltered.

Release of Connection to the ISAP

- STU power-down, reset or session release
  With the power down of the STU or STU Reset by ses_n the connection bindings disappear. Ses_n can also request a Session Release (which affects one PC). In those situation the end-user of a connected PC is not explicitly notified, the result however will be a delay experienced by the WWW Service in the PC since a subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will establish a new session and connection with the ISAP. Release can also be:

- PC prompted connection release
  In a graceful shutdown, when DHCP is used, the PC sends a DHCPRELEASE, the Data Switcher in the STU monitors the message and sends the message to the router and the Main Resident Application (MRA). The MRA proceeds to release the session corresponding to the PC.

- STU initiated release
  As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow from each PC. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the session. If an ARP Reply is not received from the PC, the session shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel specified at UN Config time. A subsequent receipt of IP packet from the PC will be ignored and the PC needs to start the ISAP selection process from the beginning.

Scenario 4:

- Scenario 4 allows the use of an integrated Server platform where DAVIC and Internet services coexist. Integrated or separate STU and PC can be used. The full Data Switcher functionality is reduced to the functionality of STU DHCP relay only. In the STU DHCP Relay a DHCP Discover initiates a session and reports back the DHCPOFFERs received through the SessionSetUpResponse message DhcpOffer resource descriptor (Appendix B - Internet Access DAVIC server- DHCP Relay Operation). The DHCPRESPONSE and DHCPACK messages are passed through to and from the established connection to the ISAP Router unaltered. When other PCs are connected to the STU or the PC using the integrated platform through the IEEE 1394 and/or 10BaseT the connected PCs will not be working on an integrated platform. In those cases the full Data Switcher functions will be implemented on the integrated platform and 8will operate for the connected PCs according to scenario 3a/3b while the integrated platform will operate according to scenario 4. Multiple STU's or PCs using integrated platform can be connected to the NT through A1* interface.

Access Router:

- It contains DHCP relay function through which it can extract the IP address of the PC and use the information to logically bind the PC to the connection based on the source IP.

- It performs the routing functions of the IP packets received from the network to the MPEG Access Control and the PPP access Control based on the destination STU IP's and the mode of operation using PPP downstream only, MPEG TS only or both for the specific session indicated on the GIT (Generic Identifier Transport) of the Q.2931 of the ATM connection as indicated by ses_n. through the A7 interface, see Figure 34- IWU Functional Components.

- It routes the IP's received from the MPEG Access Control and the PPP access Control based on the source IP address and the destination IP address.

MPEG TS Access Control:

- It chooses a PID and sends datagram_sections using the STU MAC address, to the STU. The MAC address is derived from the PCs IP address from a table built by the Access Router using STU Client ID information from ses_n.

- It prepares the client view of the resource descriptor for the Sip and sends it to the ses_n over A7 coupled with locally generated resource ID.

PPP Access Control:

- It assigns a port number to the IP received from DAVIC servers. S3 and http connections are assigned well known port numbers. No port numbers for the connections to the ISAP routers are assigned since these are differentiated by the IP of the destination PC connected to the STU.

- The assigned port number is communicated to the ses_n over A7 coupled with locally generated resource ID together with an association tag shared with the MPEGTS descriptor if it is used for the downstream IP path.

PC Behavior:

- In scenarios 3a/b and 4 the PC shall use DHCP to get its IP address.

- Shall implement MTU Discover RFC 1191 in case IEEE 1394 is used in the data port or PPP is used in the access.

Dataport:

- IEEE 1394 is normative and 10Base T is optional.

- PCs connected to IEEE 1394 can communicate with each other, but are not required to communicate with PCs connected to 10BaseT and vice versa.

Integrated STU PC Package:

Two examples of packaging STU with the PC are provided Figure 9.5-6 below:
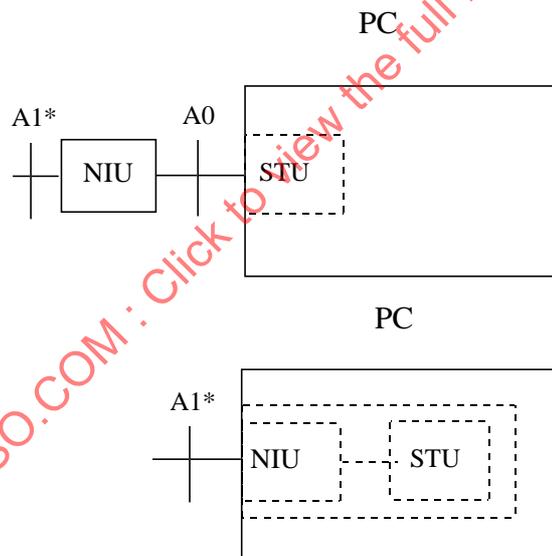
Figure 9.5-6

Configuration 1 scenario characteristics:

- No TV required
- End-user not explicitly notified of the STU access to ISAP
- Dedicated STU security
- Predetermined access QoS per ISAP per STU
- Pre-established connections to the ISAP for scenario 1a
- On demand connections to the ISAP for scenario 1b

Configuration 2 scenario characteristics:

- No TV required
- User not explicitly notified of the STU access to ISAP
- Dedicated STU security
- Predetermined access QoS per ISAP per STU
- On demand connections to the ISAP
- DAVIC/DSM-CC download supported in scenario 2a only.

Configuration 3 scenario characteristics:

- does not provide a common Service domain for DAVIC and Internet services
- user not explicitly notified of the STU access to ISAP
- access security for Physical Scenarios 1 & 3 ensured through the Signaling Proxy Agent, the use of a token required for Q.2931 (this is an open issue)
- predetermined access QoS per ISAP per STU
- on demand connections to a user selected ISAP
- equal access to Internet Service Access Providers
- download only in 3a

Configuration 4 scenario characteristics:

- Both DAVIC and Internet services may reside on a common DAVIC Service Domain
- Equal access to Internet Service Access Providers
- Selection of an ISAP can be carried out as a DAVIC service
- Ability to download network related software.

9.5.2 Direct Internet Scenario 1a

9.5.2.1 Synopsis

The U-N Config server shall give the STU a pre-established connection for it to access the ISAP Router. The connection can be assigned dynamically to an STU at the U-N configuration time and reassigned at a later time through network initiated U-N configuration while the STU is active.

9.5.2.2 Applicability

Applicable when there is exactly one ISAP available per STU. This ISAP is associated with the device_id of the STU through administrative means outside the scope of DAVIC. This association shall apply until there is an administrative change that associates the STU to another ISAP. The STU can be ported between different locations as long as this association can be accessed through the U-N Config.

9.5.2.3 Configuration of Scenario 1a
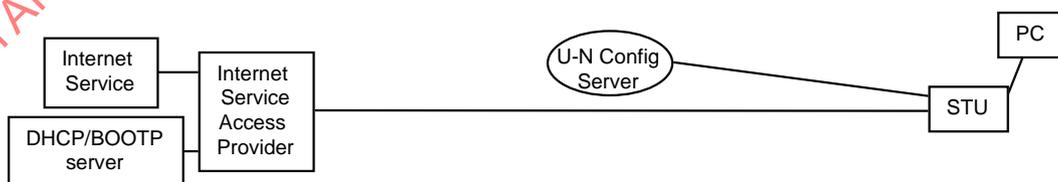
Figure 9.5-7 – System level Connectivity for Direct Internet Scenario 1a
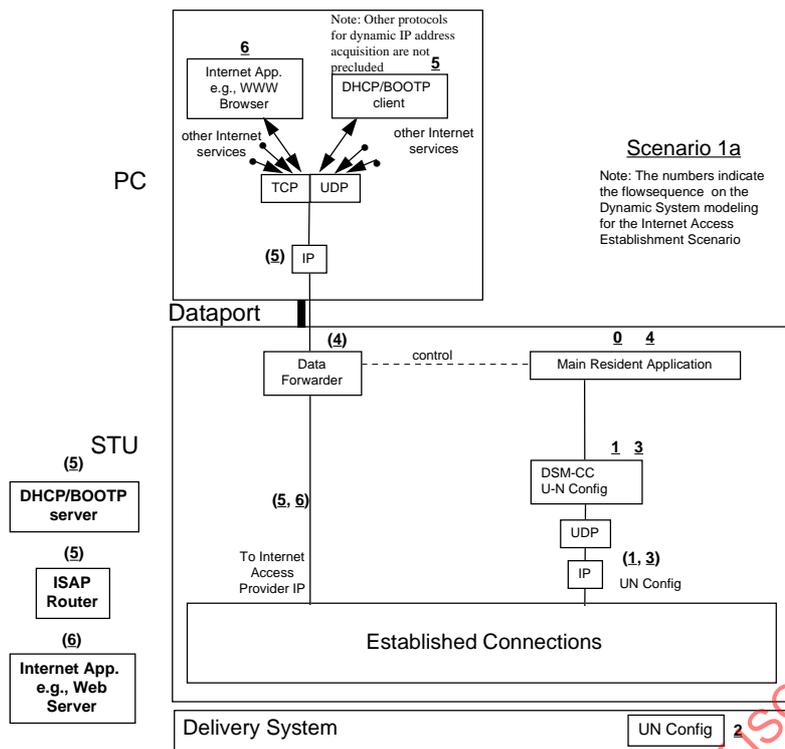
Figure 9.5-8 – STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 1a

A Internet tool access may or may not co-exist with other tools in the same STU. Note, when Internet access is the only tool in a STU, the STU "appears" like a modem to the user but is called a STU in order to maintain compatibility with the DAVIC model.

Data Forwarder:

- Channels the packets (e.g., in the case of Internet access IP packets) received from the Dataport to the DAVIC network resource. Note: See previous section – Assumptions and Definitions – STU Data Switcher – for description of multiple PC operation.

DSM-CC U-N Config:

- Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N Configuration

Established Connections:

- Represents function for establishing connections

ISAP Router:

- Internet Service Access Provider router

Internet app, e.g., WWW Browser

- Any browser capable of navigating the Web

IP:

- formats IP packets

Main Resident Application:

- An application which comes with the STU

TCP:

- Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP:

- Formats UDP packets

5	The PC obtains its dynamic IP address or is manually configured with its static IP address. The STU updates the ARP cache in the Data Forwarder.
	The STU is required to respond to ARP request messages with an ARP response message (RFC 826). An example operation with DHCP is provided below:
	PC gets its IP address (in case of DHCP)
	PC powers up and broadcasts an Ethernet packet containing DHCP (RFC1541) DHCPDISCOVER
	STU receives it remembers src-enet address and forwards request to router
	The ISAP Router returns DHCPOFFER, the STU creates enet packet and sends to PC
	The PC broadcasts a DHCPREQUEST and the appropriate DHCP server responds with DHCP ACK message which includes the PC's IP address
	PC sends its first IP packet
	PC sends ARP to get enet MAC address to use for future transmissions of IP packets to specified IP address (i.e., the IP address included in the ARP response) and also informs the STU of its own configured (or manually entered) IP address.
	STU learns the PC IP address and responds to ARP. The ARP response tells the PC to send any packets for that IP address to the STU Ethernet address.
	The Data Forwarder sends an inATMARP on the designated VPI/VCI which triggers the ISAP Router to bind the IP to the VPI/VCI
	PC sends the IP data packets to the ISAP router via STU MAC address
	ISAP Router sends IP data packets to STU, which forms Ethernet packet with correct dst-enet address for PC.
6	Internet app. e.g., WWW Server shall now begin to receive the IP packets from the Browser

Table 9.5-5 - Dynamic Flow Parameters - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Scenario 1a

Flow	Status	Parameters	Comments
0a-0b The STU is powered up, Main Resident App - Cnfg$_t$			
1a-1b Config req.		device_id	this is the device_id of the STU. Optionally it may be encrypted for increased security when shared access media is used.
2a-2b Config conf.		device_id	the same as in 1
		STU view of connection parameters e.g., channel_id in HFC plus VPI/VCI in case of ATM or MPEG PID	the channel assigned to the STU dedicated to the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)by the Network Service Provider. The QoS of the VPI/VCI is preassigned by the ISAP under contract with the Network Service Provider.

		encapsulation	RFC 1483 for ATM or MPEG TS ISO/IEC 13818-6. RFC-1483 LLC/SNAP is the default. Each of the encapsulation types specified by RFC-1483 may also be supported.
3a-3b Main Resident App - Cnfg$_t$		VPI/VCI	as in 2
4			the Data Forwarder now forwards any data received from the STU Data Port to the VPI/VCI provided in 3.
5		PC_IP	the PC obtains its dynamic IP address and notifies the ISAP that it is connected to the network. For detail see table 2 row 5.
6			the IP packets from the PC now reach Internet WWW server, the TCP is established and communication begins with the Internet WWW browser. Any other Internet Service on the PC can be operated.

9.5.2.5   Release of Connection to ISAP

With the power down of the STU the connection binding to the VPI/VCI disappears. The binding is re-established again when the STU is powered up. In case of change of the connection, the network initiates a U-N configuration to an active STU and the Data Forwarder makes use of this other connection. The ATM rate used for Internet is UBR therefore no resource penalty is incurred when the connection remain inactive. The total number of VPI/VCIs is 64,000 per physical connection which makes it sufficient to assign each STU sharing the physical connection its own VPI/VCI for the connection.

9.5.3 Direct Internet Scenario 1b

9.5.3.1   Synopsis

In this scenario, the STU initiates an SVC connection directly upon receiving a DHCP or equivalent packet from the PC. It utilizes Functional Entities (FE), pses$_n$ and pses$_t$, which originate and terminate the appropriate flows. These Fe's can be viewed as a limited subset of ses$_n$ and ses$_t$ respectively. However, pses$_n$ is always co-located with the client-side connection control signaling entity (c/c$_t$) (see physical scenarios Figure 5).

9.5.3.2   Applicability

Applicable when there is exactly one ISAP available per STU. This ISAP is associated with the device_id of the STU through administrative means outside the scope of DAVIC. The end user may change this ISAP by an administrative request. This association shall apply until there is an administrative change that associates the STU to another ISAP. The STU can be ported between different locations as long that this association can be accessed through the U-N Config.

The advantages are:

- the client_id shall be verified at the pses$_n$ before the connection is established with the ISAP Router.
- capability to work with non-ATM HFC since the pses$_n$ shall interact with the access network to provide the proper interworking between the ATM core and the non-ATM HFC.

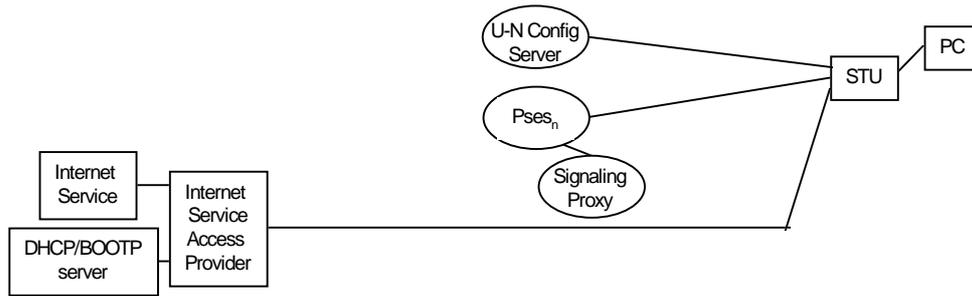### 9.5.3.3   Configuration of Scenario 1b

Figure 9.5-10 - System level Connectivity for Direct Internet Scenario 1b
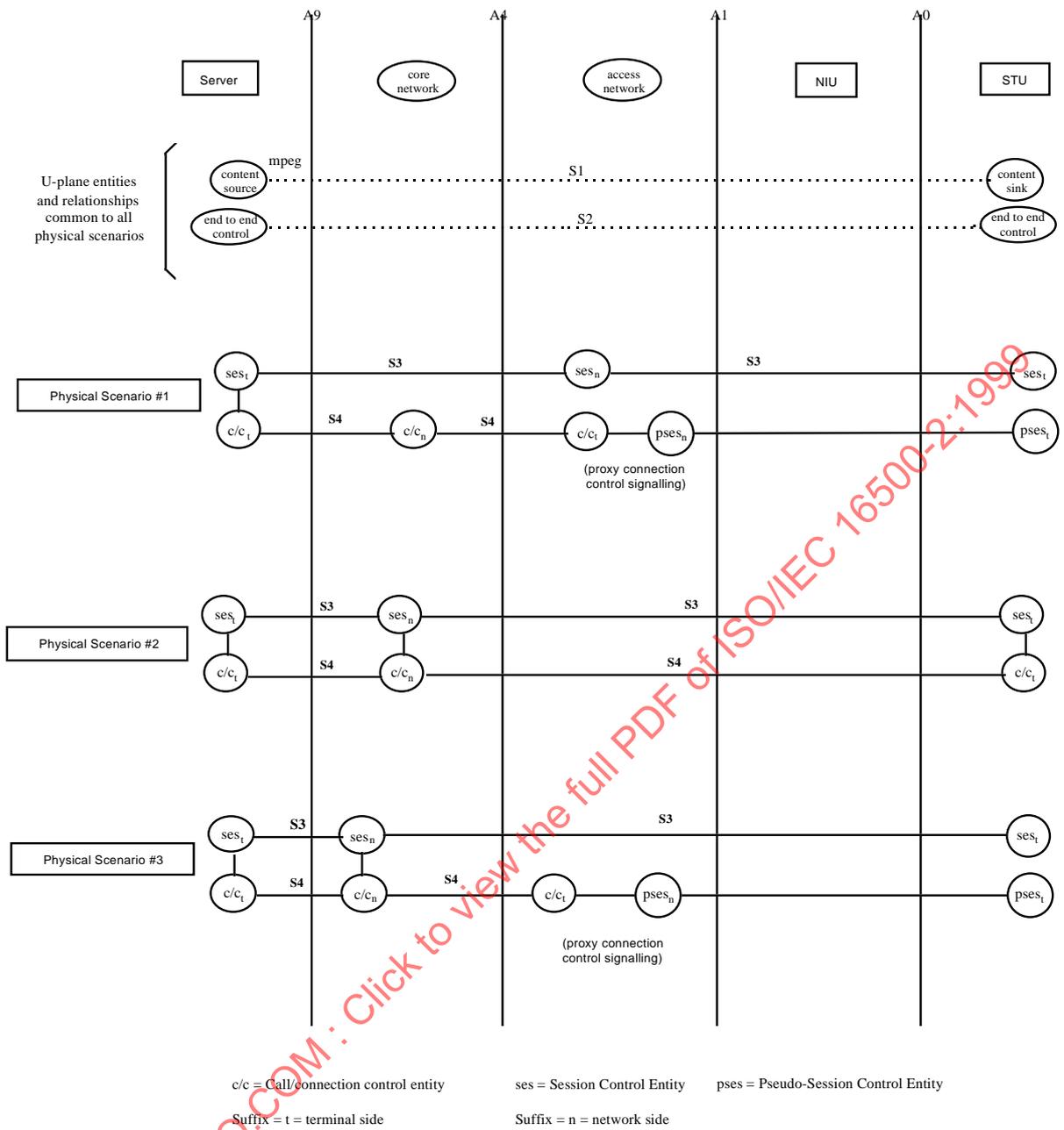
Figure 9.5.11 - Integration of Pseudo-Session Control Entities in the DAVIC Physical Scenarios for Switched Connections (SVCs)
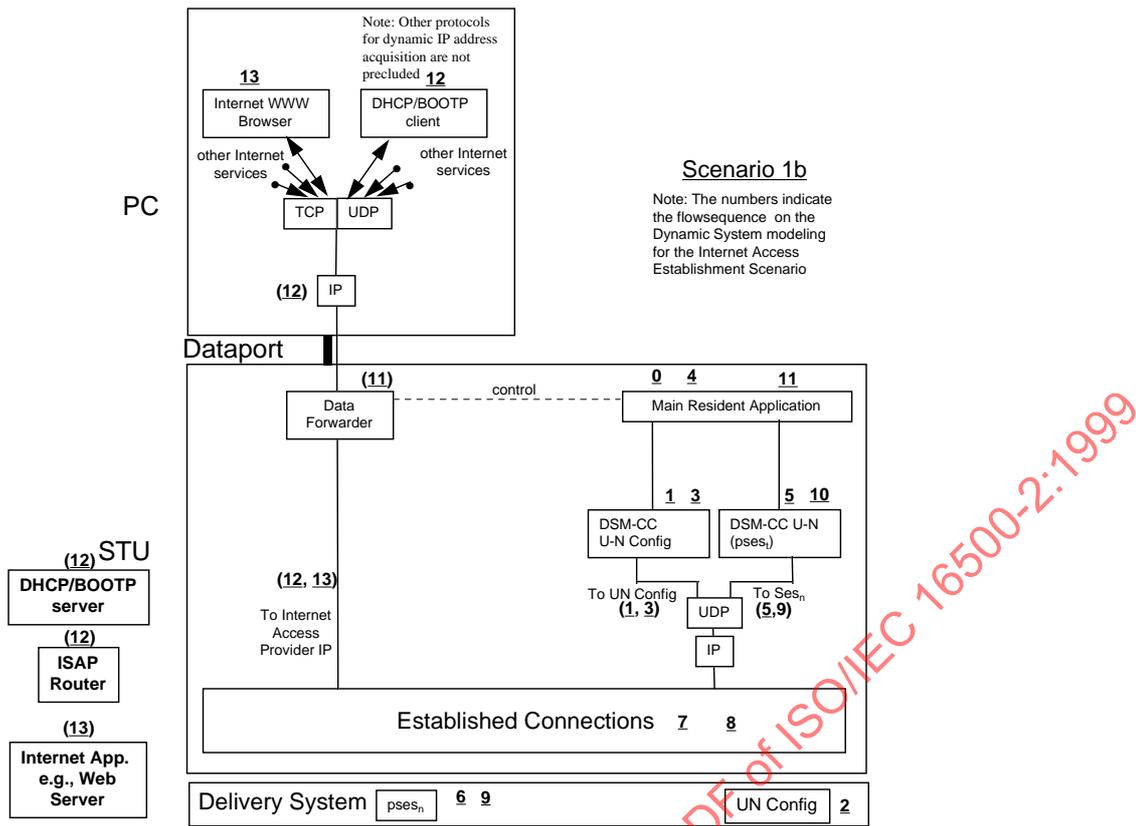
Figure 9.5-12 - STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 1b

Data Forwarder: Channels the packets (e.g., in the case of Internet access, IP packets) to the DAVIC network resource. Note: See previous section – Assumptions and Definitions – STU Data Switcher – for description of multiple PC operation.

DSM-CC U-N Config: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N Configuration

DSM-CC U-N ($pses_t$): Provides subset of protocols for pseudo-session set-up and release from the DSM-CC U-N protocols

Established Connections: Represents function for establishing connections

ISAP Router: Internet Service Access Provider router

Internet app. e.g., WWW Browser: Any browser capable of navigating the Web

IP: formats IP packets

Main Resident Application: An application which comes with the STU

TCP: Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP: Formats UDP packets

Internet app. e.g., Web Server: Provides Web services

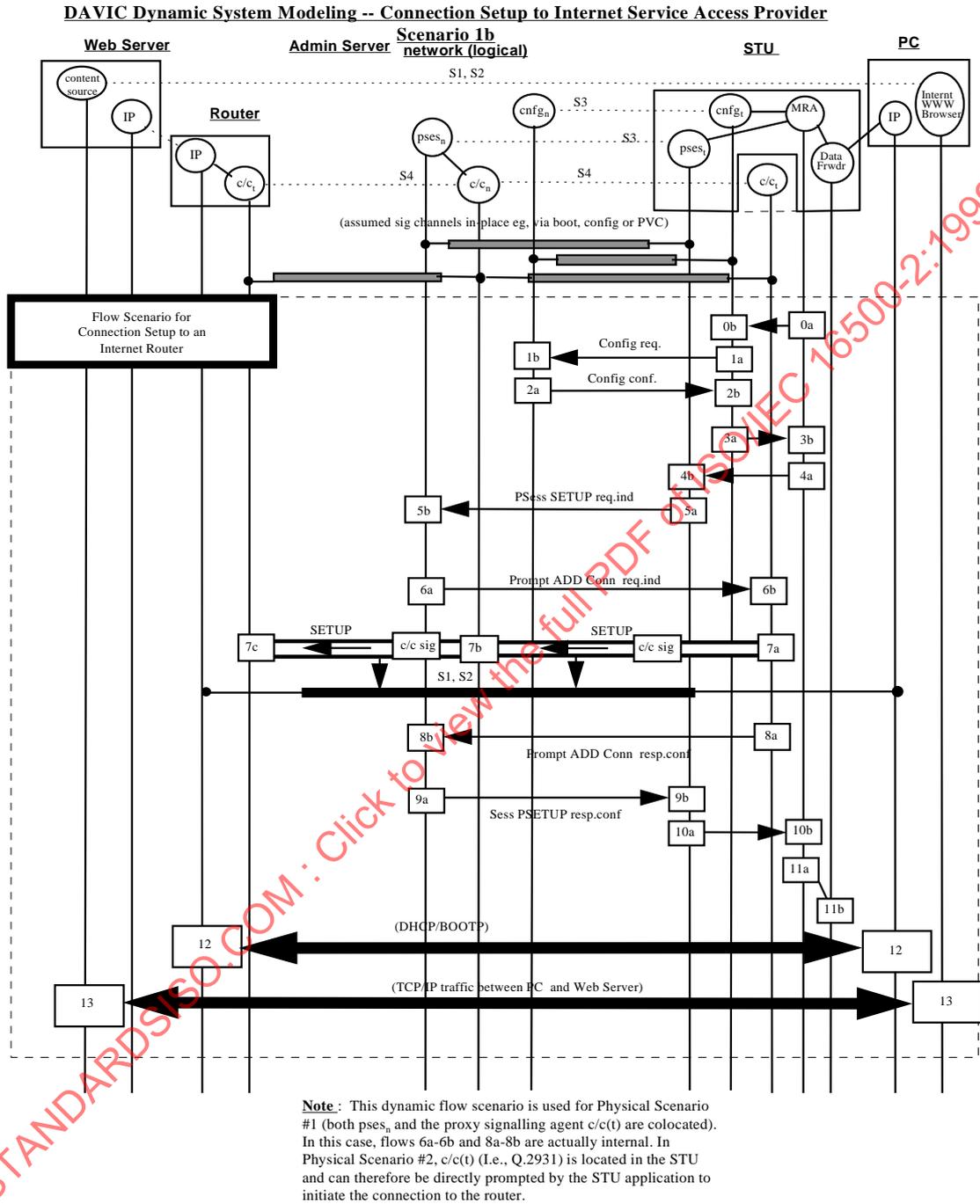## 9.5.3.4 Connection Establishment with the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)

Figure 9.5-13 - DAVIC Dynamic System Model - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Scenario 1b

12	The PC is configured manually with its static IP or can obtain its IP using DHCP. The STU updates the ARP cache in the Data Forwarder.
	The STU is required to respond to ARP request messages with an ARP response message (RFC 826). An example operation with DHCP is provided below:
	PC gets its IP address (in case of DHCP)
	PC powers up and broadcasts an Ethernet packet containing DHCP (RFC1541) DHCPDISCOVER
	STU receives it remembers src-enet address and forwards request to router
	The ISAP Router returns DHCPOFFER, the STU creates enet packet and sends to PC
	The PC broadcasts a DHCPREQUEST and the appropriate DHCP server responds with DHCP ACK message which includes the PC's IP address
	PC sends its first IP packet
	PC sends ARP to get enet MAC address to use for future transmissions of IP packets to specified IP address (i.e., the IP address included in the ARP response) and also inform the STU of its own configured IP address.
	STU copies the PC IP address and responds to ARP. The ARP response tells the PC to send any packets for that IP address to the STU Ethernet address.
	The Data Forwarder sends an initiates psess setup which results in the connection being established with the ISAP Router. This triggers the ISAP Router to send inATMARP from which it binds the IP to the VPI/VCI
	PC sends the IP data packets to the ISAP Router via STU MAC address
	ISAP Router sends IP data packets to STU, which forms Ethernet frames with correct dst-enet address for PC.
13	The Internet WWW Server will now begin to receive the IP packets from the Browser
14	Dynamic connection release
	During the UN Config process the STU receives a session aging timer Trel which could be set by the user at subscription time or could be defaulted to 15 minutes. As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the psession. If an ARP Reply is received from the PC, the psession shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel. At the first packet received after the psession is released the procedure in 12 is followed where the ARP packet is replaced by the first IP packet.

Table 9.5-7 - Dynamic Flow Parameters - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Access

Flow	Status	Parameters	Comments
0a-0b The STU is powered up, Main Resident App - Cnfg$_t$			

1a-1b Config req.	device_id		this is the device_id of the STU. Optionally it may be encrypted for increased security when shared access media is used.
2a-2b Config conf.	device_id		the same as in 1
	user_config_parametrs		connection resource descriptor for the connection to be established with the ISAP Router.
	encapsulation		RFC 1483 for ATM or MPEG TS ISO/IEC 13818-6. RFC-1483 LLC/SNAP is the default. Each of the encapsulation types specified by RFC-1483 may also be supported.
	STU_timers		session release timer Trel
3a-3b Cnfg$_t$ – Main Resident App	server_id		the Admin Server connection resource descriptor from 2
3'			At this point, no action is taken until the first packet is received. This packet is held in the Main Resident Application (MRA) until a connection is established. Any subsequent packets received during connection establishment are also stored in the MRA.
	service_info		identical to step 2
4a – 4b Main Resident App – Pses$_t$			
	connection_resource_descriptor		identical to step 3 = 2
5a – 5b pSess SETUP req.ind	session_id		uniquely assigned by the STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU Note: One session is permitted at a time in this scenario.
	client_id		E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
	Connection_resource_descriptor		identical to step 4 =2

		resource # (as seen by the server)	describes the connection between the required ISAP and the STU and contains
		association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	- physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the inap router is connected to.
			parameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up:
			- bandwidth
			- QoS
			- any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
			Note: This is the resource_descriptor for the connection which terminates on the ISAP.
6a – 6b $pses_n$ _ c/c_t		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		isap_ATM_id	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
		resource_attribute(s)	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
7a – 7b – 7c		all c/c signaling parameters	see ISO/IEC 16500-5
			Note: In order to guarantee that the connection delivered to the ISAP Router is a connection sanctioned by the $pses_n$, an identifier for the $pses_n$ may be required with a time dependent or encrypted security code as part of the Q.2931 SETUP message. This information could be passed in the GIT and could be checked by the ISAP for acceptance of the incoming connection.
8a – 8b c/c_t – $pses_n$		session_id	identical to step 5
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1 or the access A4)	Note: In case of non-ATM HFC access the $pses_n$ shall also establish a connection to the STU and will generate the associated client view resource_descriptor.
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)
9a – 9b pSess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to 8 = 5
		status_id	identical to 8
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by $pses_n$ in 7.
10a – 10b ses_t to Main Resident App		association_tag resource_descriptor	the association_tag is identical to 6 = 5. The resource_descriptor presents the Client view and is identical to 6.

11a – 11b			The Data Forwarder establishes a binding between its outgoing port and the channel described by the resource descriptor.
12		PC_IP	Packets stored in MRA are sent on the connection. Typically these will be initialization messages for DHCP.
13 WWW Client – Web Server		http protocol	At this point the IP packets can begin to flow between the Internet WWW Client and the Internet Service Provider Web Server
14			Dynamic release, see release table

9.5.3.5 Release of Connection to the ISAP

With the power down of the STU the connection binding disappears. $pSes_n$ can also request a Connection Release or STU Reset. In those situation the user is not explicitly notified, the result however will be the loss of connection detected by the WWW Service in the PC. A subsequent receipt of IP packet will establish a new psess aqnd connection with the ISAP. Release can also be:

PC prompted connection release:

* In a graceful shutdown, when DHCP is used, the PC sends a DHCPRELEASE, the Data Forwarder in the STU monitors the message and sends the message to the router and the MRA. The MRA proceeds to release the pseudo-session.

STU initiated release:

* As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the psession. If an ARP Reply is received from the PC, the psession shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel. At the first packet received after the psession is released the procedure in Table 38 row12 is followed where the ARP packet is replaced by the first IP packet

9.5.4 Direct Internet Scenario 2a

9.5.4.1 Synopsis

The U-N Config server will give the STU a default server_id, primary_service and saved_service_context. These will be used by the STU to access the service on the Network Service Provider Admin Server which will establish the connection to the ISAP Router.

9.5.4.2 Applicability

Applicable when there is exactly one ISAP available per STU. This ISAP is associated with the device_id of the STU through administrative means outside the scope of DAVIC. This association will apply until there is an administrative change that associates the STU to another ISAP. The STU can be ported between different locations as long that this association can be accessed through the U-N Config.

The advantages are:

* the client_id will be verified both at the ses_n and the Network Service Provider Admin Server before the connection is established with the ISAP Router.
* capability to work with non-ATM HFC since the ses_n will interact with the access network to provide the proper interworking between the ATM core and the non-ATM HFC.
* capability for the Network Service Provider Admin to download the Data Forwarder code.

9.5.4.3   Configuration of Scenario 2a
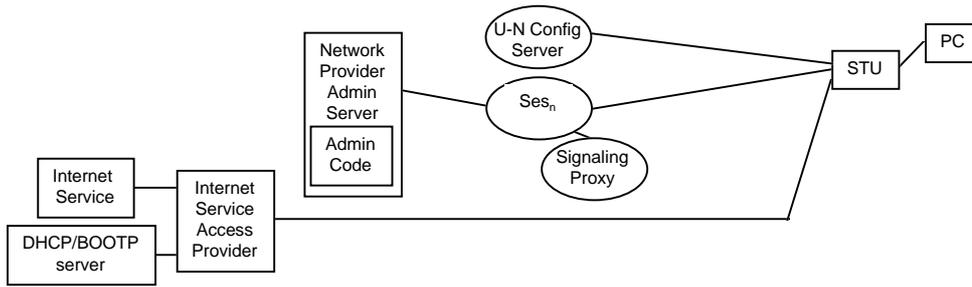
Figure 9.5-14 - System level Connectivity for Direct Internet Scenario 2a
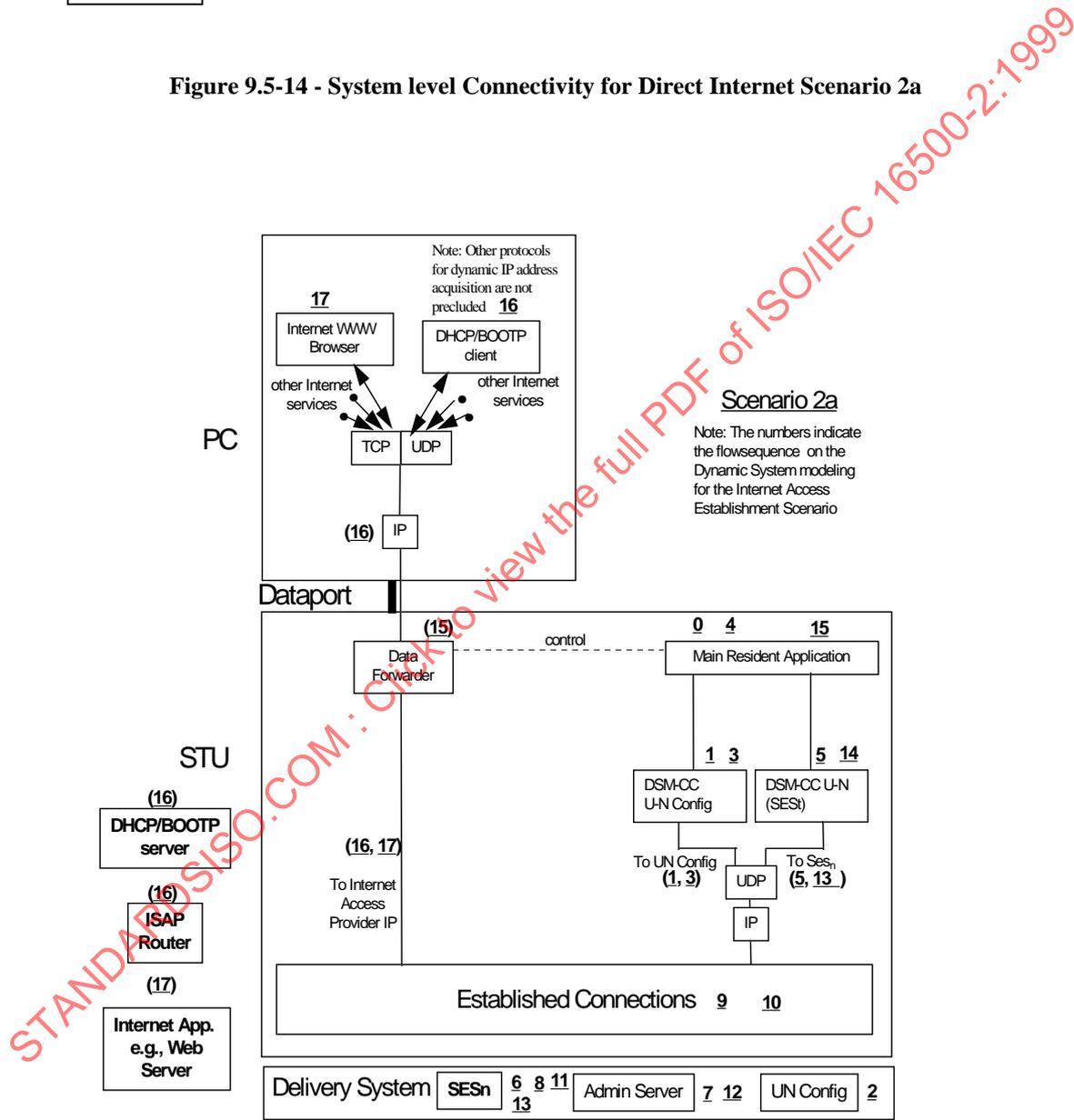
Figure 9.5-15 - STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 2a

DAVIC 1.3.1a Part 12 (1999)   103

Data Forwarder: Channels the packets (e.g., in the Internet case, IP packets) to the DAVIC network resource.
Note: See previous section – Assumptions and Definitions – STU Data Switcher – for description of multiple PC operation.

DSM-CC U-N Config: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N Configuration

DSM-CC U-N: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N protocols

Established Connections: Represents function for establishing connections

ISAP Router: Internet Service Access Provider router

Internet app. e.g., WWW Browser: Any browser capable of navigating the Web

IP: formats IP packets

Main Resident Application: An application which comes with the STU

TCP: Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP: Formats UDP packets

Internet app. e.g., Web Server: Provides Web services

9.5.4.4   Connection Establishment with the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Connection Setup to Internet Service Access Provider

Note: In scenario 2b the flows 6a–6b, 7a–7b, 11a–11b and 12a–12b are internal since the admin code is co-located with the ses_n. The Admin Server is not required

Note : This dynamic flow scenario is used for Physical Scenario #1 (both ses(n) and the proxy signalling agent c/c(t) are colocated). In this case, flows 8a-8b and 10a-10b are actually internal. In Physical Scenario #2, c/c(t) (I.e., Q.2931) is located in the STU and can therefore be directly prompted by the STU application to initiate the connection to the router.
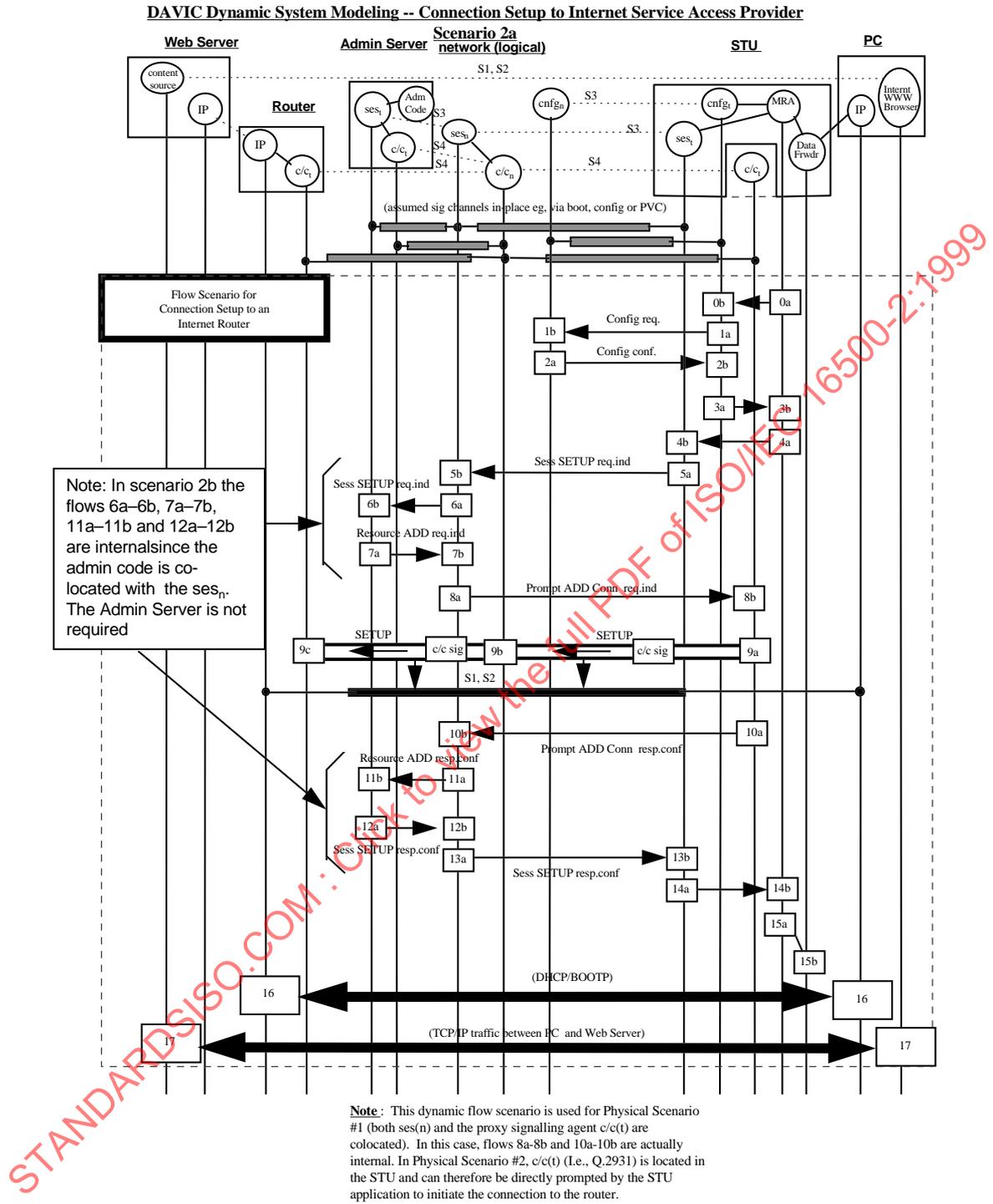
Figure 9.5-16 - DAVIC Dynamic System Model - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Scenario 2a

Table 9.5-8 - Functional Entity Actions - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Access

Establishment of Direct Access to Internet	
0a – 0b:	The STU is powered up and the Main Resident Application invokes the User-to-Network Configuration process.
1a – 1b:	STU Config send the Network Config a Config req.
2a – 2b:	Network Config send the STU a Config conf. including the ISAP access service on the Network Service Provider's Admin Server as a default service
3a – 3b	STU Config invokes the Main Resident Application with the message content of Config conf.
3'	At this point, no action is taken until the first packet is received. This packet is held in the Main Resident Application (MRA) until a connection is established. Any subsequent packets received during connection establishment may also be stored in the MRA. On Buffer overflow the oldest packets are discarded.
4a – 4b	The Main Resident application requests the establishment of a session with the Network Service Provider's Admin Server with the default service which was passed along the U-N Config Conf.
5a – 5b	the STU ses_t sends a Sess. SETUP req.ind to ses_n
6a – 6b	Ses_n sends a Sess. SETUP req.ind to the Admin Server ses_t
7a – 7b	The Admin Server ses_t sends Resource ADD req.ind to ses_n
8a – 8b	Ses_n prompts the STU proxy C/C_t to establish the connection from STU to the ISAP
9a – 9b – 9c	Connection establishment between STU and ISAP
10a – 10b	C/C_t prompts the ses_n with the result of connection establishment e.g., VPI/VCI
11a – 11b	Ses_n sends Resource ADD resp.conf to the Admin Server ses_t
12a – 12b	The Admin Server ses_t sends Sess. SETUP resp.conf to ses_n
13a – 13b	Ses_n sends Sess. SETUP resp.conf to the STU ses_t
14a – 14b	The Main Resident application is prompted with the results of the establishment of the connection to the ISAP e.g., VPI/VCI
15a – 15b	The Main Resident application passes the channel to the Data Forwarder for connectivity to the ISAP's router

16	The PC is configured manually with its static IP or can obtain its IP using DHCP. The STU updates the ARP cache in the Data Forwarder.
	The STU is required to respond to ARP request messages with an ARP response message (RFC 826). An example operation with DHCP is provided below:
	PC gets its IP address (in case of DHCP)
	PC powers up and broadcasts an Ethernet packet containing DHCP (RFC1541) DHCPDISCOVER
	STU receives it remembers src-enet address and forwards request to router
	The ISAP Router returns DHCPOFFER, the STU creates enet packet and sends to PC
	The PC broadcasts a DHCPREQUEST and the appropriate DHCP server responds with DHCP ACK message which includes the PC's IP address
	PC sends its first IP packet
	PC sends ARP to get enet MAC address to use for future transmissions of IP packets to specified IP address (i.e., the IP address included in the ARP response) and also inform the STU of its own configured IP address.
	STU copies the PC IP address and responds to ARP. The ARP response tells the PC to send any packets for that IP address to the STU Ethernet address.
	The Data Forwarder initiates sess setup which results in the connection being established with the ISAP Router. This triggers the ISAP Router to send inATMARP from which it binds the IP to the VPI/VCI
	PC sends the IP data packets to the ISAP Router via STU MAC address
	ISAP Router sends IP data packets to STU, which forms Ethernet frames with correct dst-enet address for PC.
17	The Internet WWW Server will now begin to receive the IP packets from the Browser
18	Dynamic connection release
	During the UN Config process the STU receives a session aging timer Trel which could be set by the user at subscription time or could be defaulted to 15 minutes. As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the session. If an ARP Reply is received from the PC, the session shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel. At the first packet received after the session is released the procedure in 16 is followed where the ARP packet is replaced by the first IP packet.

Table 9.5-9 - Dynamic Flow Parameters - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Access

Flow	Status	Parameters	Comments
0a-0b The STU is powered up, Main Resident App - Cnfg$_t$			

1a-1b Config req.	device_id	this is the device_id of the STU. Optionally it may be encrypted for increased security when shared access media is used.
2a-2b Config conf.	device_id	the same as in 1
	network_config_parametrs	provides the Admin Server server_id and the service_info which includes ISAP access as the default_primary_service and the specific ISAP as primary_saved_context
	encapsulation	RFC 1483 for ATM or MPEG TS ISO/IEC 13818-6. RFC-1483 LLC/SNAP is the default. Each of the encapsulation types specified by RFC-1483 may also be supported.
	STU_timers	session release timer Trel
3a-3b Cnfg$_t$ – Main Resident App	server_id	the Admin Server server_id from 2
3'		At this point, no action is taken until the first packet is received. This packet is held in the Main Resident Application (MRA) until a connection is established. Any subsequent packets received during connection establishment are also stored in the MRA.
	service_info	identical to step 2
4a – 4b Main Resident App – Ses$_t$	server_id	the Admin Server server_id from 3 = 2
	service_info	identical to step 3 = 2
5a – 5b Sess SETUP req.ind	session_id	uniquely assigned by the STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU Note: One session is permitted at a time in this scenario.
	client_id	E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
	server_id	the Admin Server server_id from 4 = 2
	service_info	identical to step 4 = 2
6a – 6b Sess SETUP req.ind	session_id	identical to step 5
	client_id	identical to step 5
	server_id	derived from step 5
	service_info	identical to step 5 = 2

7a – 7b Resource ADD req.ind		inap_ATM_id	provided by the Admin Server based on client_id value and contractual agreement with the ISAP.
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	describes the connection between the required ISAP and the STU and contains - physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the inap router is connected to. parameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up: - bandwidth - QoS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc. Note: This is the resource_descriptor for the connection which terminates on the ISAP.
8a – 8b ses_n _ c/c$_t$		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		inap_ATM_id	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
		resource_attribute(s)	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
9a – 9b – 9c		all c/c signaling parameters	*Note: In order to guarantee that the connection delivered to the ISAP Router is a connection sanctioned by the ses_n, an identifier for the ses_n may be required with a time dependent or encrypted security code as part of the Q.2931 SETUP message. This information could be passed in the GIT and could be checked by the ISAP for acceptance of the incoming connection.*
10a – 10b c/c$_t$ – ses_n		session_id	identical to step 5
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1 or the access A4)	Note: In case of non-ATM HFC access the ses_n shall also establish a connection to the STU and will generate the associated client view resource_descriptor.
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)
11a – 11b Resource ADD resp.conf		resource #	identical to 7
		status_id	indicates if the end-to-end connection has been successful or not.
12a – 12b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 8 = 5
		status_id	indicates if the request has been successful or not

	resource_# (as seen by the server)	provides the client view of the resource which corresponds to the server view in step 7.
13a – 13b Sess SETUP resp.conf	session_id	identical to 12 = 5
	status_id	identical to 12
	resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by ses_n in 10.
14a – 14b ses_t to Main Resident App	association_tag resource_descriptor	the association_tag is identical to 9 = 5. The resource_descriptor presents the Client view and is identical to 9.
15a – 15b		The Data Forwarder establishes a binding between its outgoing port and the channel described by the resource descriptor.
16	PC_IP	Packets stored in MRA are sent on the connection. Typically these will be initialization messages for DHCP.
17 WWW Client – Web Server	http protocol	At this point the IP packets can begin to flow between the Internet WWW Client and the Internet Service Provider Web Server
18		Dynamic release, see release table

9.5.4.5   Release of Session and Connection to ISAP

With the power down of the STU the connection binding disappears. Ses_n can also request a Connection Release or STU Reset. In those situation the user is not explicitly notified, the result however will be the loss of connection detected by the WWW Service in the PC. A subsequent receipt of IP packet will establish a new session and connection with the ISAP. Release can also be:

- PC prompted connection release:

  In a graceful shutdown, when DHCP is used, the PC sends a DHCPRELEASE, the Data Forwarder in the STU monitors the message and sends the message to the router and the MRA. The MRA proceeds to release the session.

- STU initiated release:

  As an example of a mechanism that could be used, the STU monitors the IP flow. After a period of inactivity of 2 minutes, the STU proceeds by sending an Ethernet ARP at each 2 minute interval using the IP address of the PC, if no response is received after 3 such attempts the STU proceeds to release the psession. If an ARP Reply is received from the PC, the psession shall be released if IP packet inactivity from the PC persists for a duration of Trel. At the first packet received after the psession is released the procedure in Table 40 row16 is followed where the ARP packet is replaced by the first IP packet

9.5.5 Direct Internet Scenario 2b

9.5.5.1 Synopsis

This is similar to scenario 2a, except that the Admin Server is replaced by pre-packaged code residing at the ses$_n$.

9.5.5.2 Applicability

The same applicability as in scenario 2a, except that the download capability is absent.

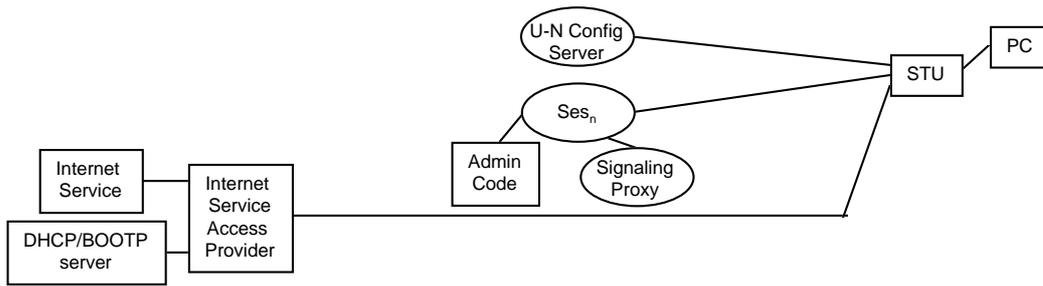## 9.5.5.3   Configuration of DI Scenario 2b

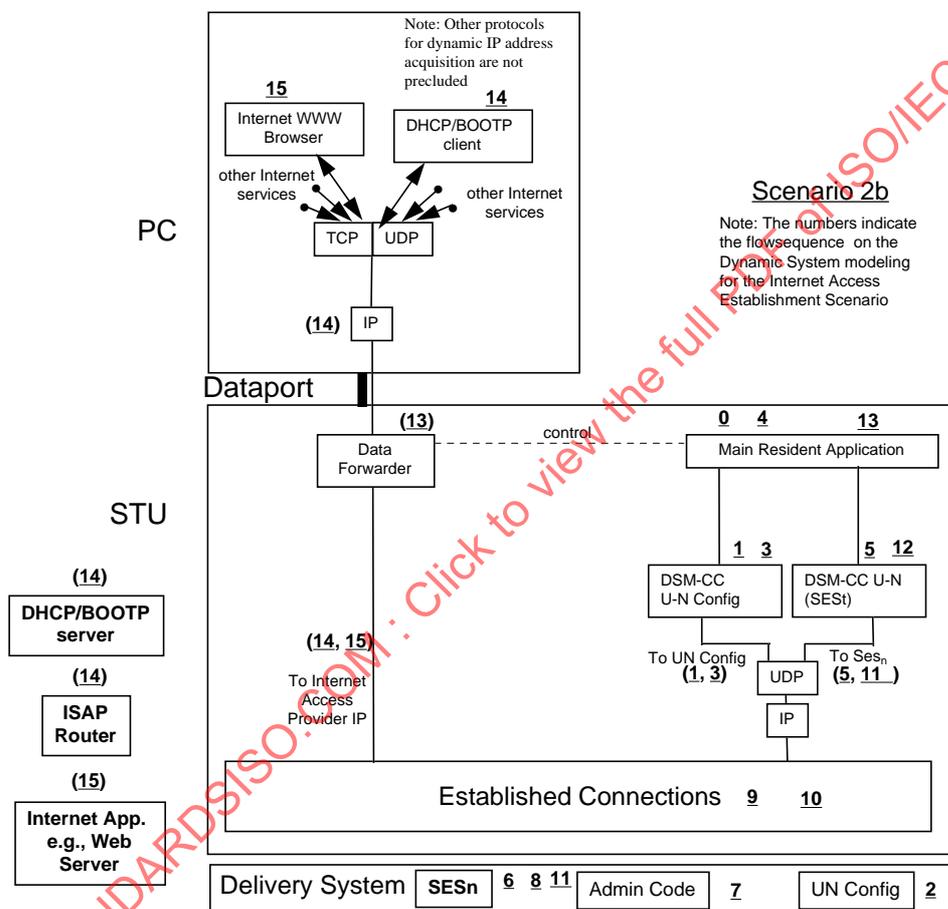**Figure 9.5-17 - System level Connectivity for Direct Internet Scenario 2b**

Figure 9.5-18 - STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 2b

Data Forwarder: Channels the packets (e.g., in case of Internet access, the IP packets) to the DAVIC network resource. Note: See previous section – Assumptions and Definitions – STU Data Switcher – for description of multiple PC operation.

DSM-CC U-N Config: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N Configuration

DSM-CC U-N: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N protocols

Established Connections: Represents function for establishing connections

ISAP Router: Internet Service Access Provider

Internet app. e.g., WWW Browser: Any browser capable of navigating the Web

IP: formats IP packets.

Main Resident Application: An application which comes with the STU

TCP: Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP: Formats UDP packets

Internet app e.g., Web Server: Provides Web services

9.5.5.4   Connection Establishment with the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)

See the note in Figure 9.5-16 against flows 6 and 7. Likewise functional action entities are shown in Table 9.5-8 and Dynamic Flow Parameters are shown in Table 9.5-9 with flows 6 and 7 now becoming internal to ses_n

9.5.5.5   Release of Connection to ISAP

The release is similar to scenario 2a.

9.5.6 Internet Access Scenarios 3a and 3b

9.5.6.1   Synopsis

The U-N Config provides information for connecting to the Network Service Provider's Admin dual Web-DAVIC Server. After a choice of ISAP by the end-user on the Admin Web Server, the Admin DAVIC Server uses a DSM-CC Pass-Through message to prompt the STU to set up a session with it in order to give the STU access to the ISAP router. The ISAP does not require to own a DAVIC server.

9.5.6.2   Applicability

The end-user requires a full choice of ISAPs (and indeed to any other (non-Internet) data network since the Data Switcher can be downloaded).

For end-user who already have the STU for DAVIC services but wish to access to the ISAP. PC users can select and make an ISAP connection without the use of TV to set up the connection.

The advantages are:

- the client_id will be verified both at the ses_n and the Network Service Provider Admin Server before the connection is established with the ISAP router.
- capability to work with non-ATM HFC since the ses_n will interact with the access network to provide the proper inter-working between the ATM core and the non-ATM HFC or PPP Access with Broadband Broadcast and S3 Capability Section 9.19.8.
- capability for the Network Service Provider Admin to download code e.g., for the Internet stack along with the DSM-CC application.
- the ability to select from a full list of ISAPs

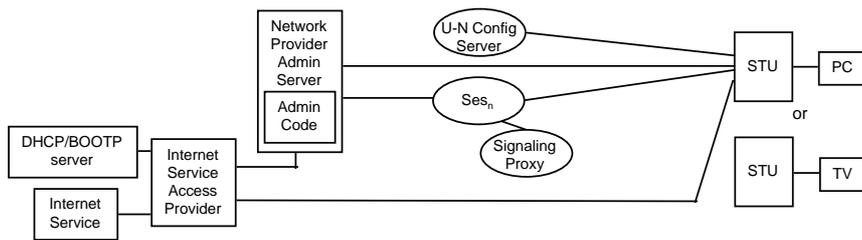## 9.5.6.3   Configuration of DAVIC Internet Scenario 3a

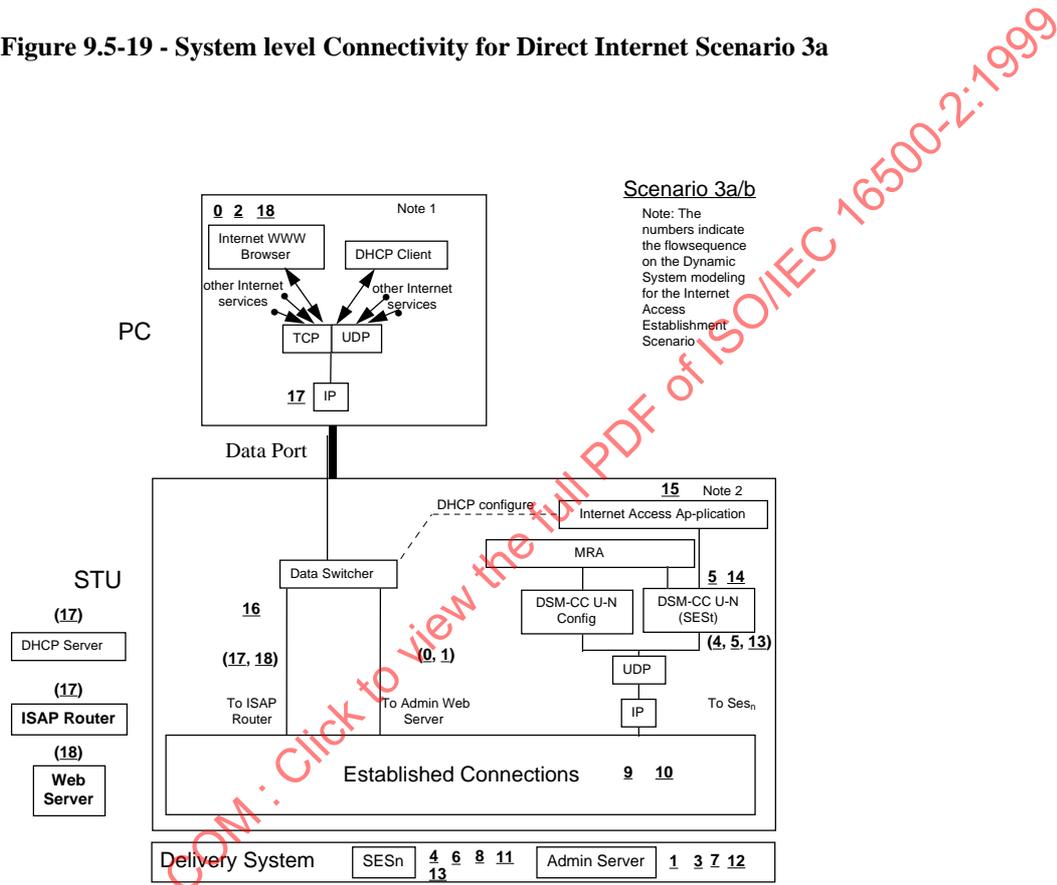**Figure 9.5-19 - System level Connectivity for Direct Internet Scenario 3a**

Figure 9.5-20 - STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 3a/b

Admin Server: Owned by the Network Services Provider, provides information for selecting and routing to ISAPs.

Data Switcher   Performs logical associations between PCs and connections, IP initialization and DHCP Relay functions

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration (RFC 1541)

DSM-CC U-N: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N protocols

Established Connections: Represents connections and functions for establishing connections

ISAP: Internet Service Access Provider

Internet WWW Browser: Any commercial browser capable of navigating the Web

IP: formats IP packets. Also performs ARP, ICMP administrative tasks

Internet Access Application: An application is used to establish the session for access to ISAP

MRA: Main Resident Application, is an STU resident boot application

TCP: Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP: Formats UDP packets

Web Server: Provides Web services

Note 1: Used only with Authentication and Configuration method 1 (See subclause 9.5.10).

Note 2: Could cover authentication and Configuration see method 2 (See subclause 9.5.10).

9.5.6.4 Connection Establishment with the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Connection Setup to Internet Service Access Provider
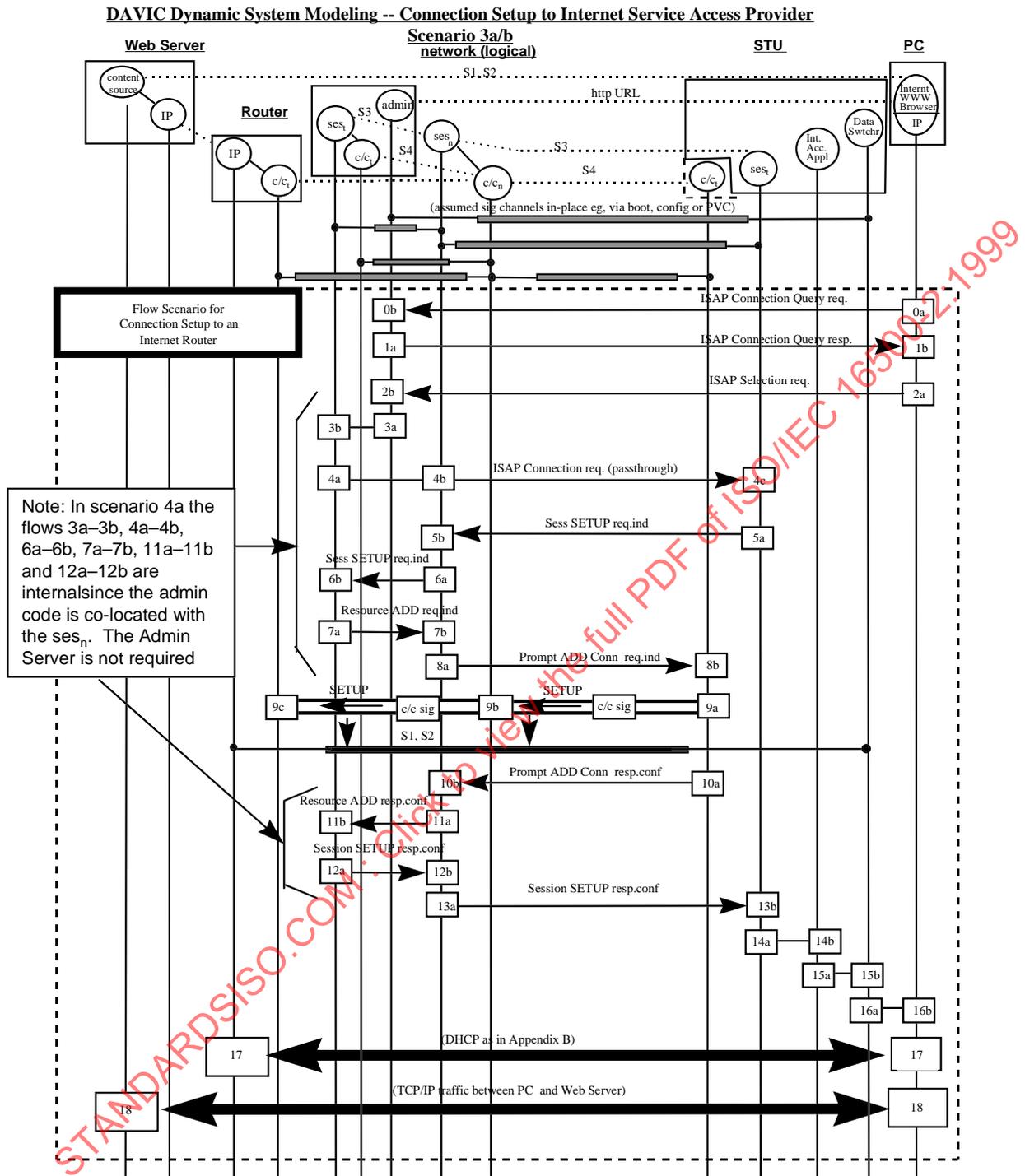

Figure 9.5-21 - DAVIC Dynamic System Model - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Internet Access Scenarios 3a and b

Table 9.5-10 - Functional Entity Actions - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Access Scenarios 3 a and b

Establishment of Direct Access to Internet	
0a – 0b:	The PC or STU has been powered up in advance (possibly for interactive VoD). This is typically described in steps 0 through 3 in Table 47- Dynamic Flow Parameters - Initiating a session SetUp from a PC. At this point the STU is given its IP address. From the Internet Web Browser the ISAP connect bookmark is selected. The Admin server receives the Connect URL. Note: At the beginning, the PC portion of the separate or integrated STU and PC, uses the DHCP client to get a dummy IP address e.g., 0.0.0.0. from the Network Services Provider DHCP server with an expiration time of e.g., 2 seconds. Up to 16 dummy addresses are available for a maximum number of 16 PC's being connected to a STU. When the ISAP selection bookmark is activated on the browser, the http packet IP destination address is monitored in the STU and the source IP address is substituted by the STU IP address assigned by the Network Service provider. This will allow the reverse http IP packets to reach the STU which then passes them to the PC portion using its client hardware address as its destination.
1a – 1b:	The Admin server sends the html Web page for ISAP access selection to the Internet Web Browser
2a – 2b:	The http URL is sent to the Admin Web server based on the ISAP selected for access.
3a – 3b	The Admin server invokes the ses_t with the information to access the selected ISAP
4a – 4b – 4c	The Admin Server ses_t sends a DSM-CC Pass-Through carrying the selected ISAPs access information
5a – 5b	When the IP address of the PC expires the PC sends a DHCPREQUEST. The STU after receiving the Pass-Through will ignore this request. This will trigger the PC to send a DHCPDISCOVER which in turn will trigger the Ses_t of the STU to send a Sess. SETUP req.ind to ses_n.
6a – 6b	Ses_n sends a Sess. SETUP req.ind to the Admin DAVIC Server ses_t. The Server broadcasts the DHCPDISCOVER see Appendix B - Internet Access DAVIC server DHCP Relay Operation
7a – 7b	The Admin DAVIC Server ses_t sends Resource ADD req.ind to ses_n
8a – 8b	Ses_n prompts the STU proxy C/C_t to establish the connection from the STU to the ISAP
9a – 9b – 9c	Connection establishment between STU and ISAP. At this point the ISAP Router send out an inATMARP message on the connection. This will be ignored by the STU until it obtains the PC IP address from the DHCPACK in response to the DHCPREQUEST sent in 17 below
10a – 10b	C/C_t prompts the ses_n with the result of connection establishment e.g., VPI/VCI
11a – 11 b	Ses_n sends Resource ADD resp.conf to the Admin DAVIC Server ses_t
12a – 12b	Ses_t of the Admin DAVIC Server sends a Sess. SETUP resp.conf to Ses_n carrying the collected DHCPOFFERs in DhcpOffer Resource Descriptors see DAVIC server DHCP Relay Operation for Internet Access.
13a – 13b	Ses_n sends a Sess. SETUP resp.conf carrying the collected DHCPOFFERs in a DhcpOffer Resource Descriptors, to ses_t of the STU
14a – 14b	The Internet Access Application is sent DhcpOffer Resource Descriptors and the binding information for the connection to the ISAP e.g., VPI/VCI

15a – 15b	The ISAP access application passes the bindings information and the DHCPOFFER parameters in case of method 2 of DAVIC server DHCP Relay Operation for Internet Access.
16a – 16b	Data Switcher establishes the PC Internet bindings with the connection resource and passes the DHCPOFFER parameters to the PC.
17	The PC responds to the DHCPOFFER with a DHCPREQUEST. This message is passed through on the established connection to the ISAP Router and subsequently the selected DHCP server. The DHCP now responds with DHCPACK which goes through the STU to the PC. The PC issues an ARP which contains it's IP address. The PC IP address is captured by the STU which then responds to the inATMARP sent by the ISAP router.
18	The IP packets begin to flow between the Internet WWW Server and the Web Browser after the user selects the WWW Server bookmark.

Table 9.5-11 - Dynamic Flow Parameters - Establishment of Direct Access to Internet for Direct Internet Access Scenarios 3a and b

Flow	Status		Parameters	Comments
0a-0b ISAP Connection Query req.			the path to the Web page on the Admin Server device_id	Prior to this step the PC or the STU had been brought up (e.g., independently for VoD interaction). From the Internet Web Browser on the PC or the STU the ISAP connect is selected. This sends out the ISAP Connection Query req. with an http URL format containing //<location>/<path>?<device_id> location = Admin server location path = path to the web page device_id = the MAC of the PC or the STU
1a-1b ISAP Connection Query resp.			isap_connections	The end-user is sent a web page containing the subscribed isap_connections as http URLs
2a-2b ISAP Selection req.			isap_connection	selected from the list given in 1 //<location>/<path>?<isap_connection>
3a – 3b			saved_context	The saved_context corresponds to the isap_connection in step 2. The saved_context contains Admin DAVIC Server server_id and the service_info which includes ISAP access as the default_primary_service and the specific ISAP as primary_saved_context
4a – 4b – 4c			saved_context	The Admin Server ses_t requests a session with the connection specified in the saved_context identical to 3.
5a – 5b Sess SETUP req.ind			session_id	uniquely assigned by the PC or the STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU Note: One session may be permitted at a time based on the contractual agreement with the

			selected ISAP.
		client_id	E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
		server_id	E164 NSAP address of the Admin Web Server at the A9 interface.
		compatibility_descriptor	conveys a list of specific Hardware/Software at the STU available to the server
		service_info	= saved_context, indicates to the server initial service specific information. In this case the ISAP Directory service and the context from which the service can be started in a manner that the end-user will not be asked to make further selection.
6a – 6b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	identical to step 5
		client_id	identical to step 5
		service_info	identical to step 5 = 2
7a – 7b Resource ADD req.ind		inap_ATM_id	provided by the Admin Server based on client_id value and contractual agreement with the ISAP.
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	describes the connection between the required ISAP and the STU and contains - physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the ISAP Router is connected to. Parameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up: - bandwidth - QOS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc. Note: This is the resource_descriptor for the connection which terminates on the ISAP.
8a – 8b ses$_n$ _ c/c$_t$		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		inap_ATM_id	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
		resource_attribute(s)	derived from the resource descriptor in 7
9a – 9b – 9c		all c/c signaling parameters	*Note: In order to guarantee that the connection delivered to the ISAP Router is a connection sanctioned by the ses$_n$, an identifier for the ses$_n$ may be required with a time dependent or encrypted security code as part of the Q.2931 SETUP message. This information could be passed in the GIT and could be checked by the ISAP for acceptance of the incoming connection.*
10a – 10b		session_id	identical to step 5

c/c$_t$ – ses$_n$			
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1 or the access A4)	Note: In case of non-ATM HFC access or PPP over PSTN/NISDN/PLMN, Section 9.19.8, the ses$_n$ shall also establish a connection to the STU and will generate the associated client view resource_descriptor.
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)
11a – 11b Resource ADD resp.conf		resource #	identical to 7
		status_id	indicates if the end-to-end connection has been successful or not.
12a – 12b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 8 = 5
		status_id	indicates if the request has been successful or not
		resource_# (as seen by the server)	provides the client view of the resource which corresponds to the server view in step 7.
13a – 13b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to 12 = 5
		status_id	identical to 12
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by ses$_n$ in 10.
14a – 14b		association_tag resource_descriptor	the association_tag is identical to 22. The resource_descriptor present the Client view and are identical to 10.
15		connection_binding_list DHCPOFFERs include: MTU_size IP_address subnet_mask DNS_address default_router_address	The collected DHCPOFFER information are passed to the Data Switcher and depending on the authentication configuration method used if it is 2 IP configuration information MTU_size, IP_address, subnet_mask, DNS_address, default_router_address is also passed, see Authentication and Configuration Methods for Internet Access.
16a – 16b		connection_binding_list DHCPOFFERs	The Data Switcher establishes a binding between its outgoing port and the channel described by the resource descriptor. It passes along the DHCPOFFERs to the PC. The implementation choice is between method 1or 2, see DAVIC server DHCP Relay Operation for Internet Access.

17		DHCPREQUEST DHCPACK inATMARP request inATMARP reply	the PC responds to the DHCPOFFERs with a DHCPREQUEST and once the IP address is confirmed then the STU informs the ISAP Router with the PC address in the inATMARP reply message.
18 WWW Client – Web Server		http protocol	At this point the IP packets can begin to flow between the Internet WWW Client and the Internet Service Provider Web Server

9.5.6.5 Release of Connection to ISAP

The end user performs a normal release of the session with the Admin DAVIC server as outlined in DAVIC VoD section on Session & Call/Connection Release.

9.5.7 Internet Access Scenario 4

9.5.7.1 Synopsis

This heralds the merging of both the DAVIC and Internet services. Maximum benefit is gained when an integrated PC and STU platform is used to gain access to an integrated ISAP Internet and DAVIC server, but non integrated STU and PC configurations are also permitted. The limitation is that the integrated platform can access Internet services off one ISAP at a time. An end-user accesses the directory of integrated ISAPs through a session on a 3rd party Directory Server.

9.5.7.2 Applicability

Allows an end-user to home on a number of service domains (IP or non-IP networks) providing the ability to provide synergy between a DAVIC service and IP or non-IP service.

The advantages are:

- maximum service benefit is derived for the end-user through the integration of the DAVIC and Internet services on one platform.

- the client_id will be verified at the ses_n and the ISAP Server before the connection is established with the ISAP router.

- capability to work with non-ATM HFC since the ses_n will interact with the access network to provide the proper inter-working between the ATM core and the non-ATM HFC or PPP Access with Broadband Broadcast and S3 Capability (Section 9.5.9).

- capability for the Network Service Provider Admin to download code e.g., for the Internet stack along with the DSM-CC application.

- the ability to select from a full list of ISAPs

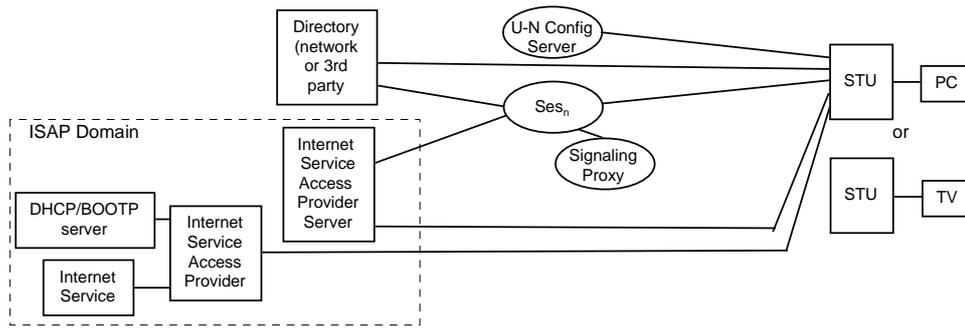### 9.5.7.3   Configuration of DAVIC Internet Scenario 4

Figure 9.5-22 - System level Connectivity for Integrated Internet Scenario 4
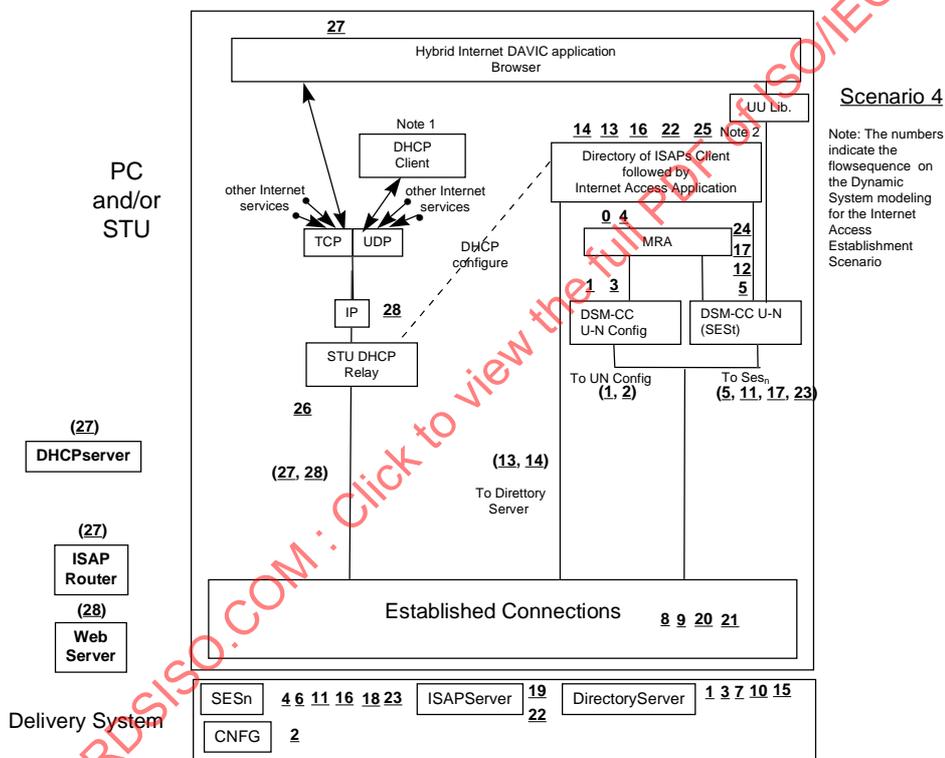

Figure 9.5-23 - STU and PC Level Entities for Direct Internet Access Scenario 4

Directory Server: Owned by the Network Services Provider, provides information for selecting ISAPs.

DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration (RFC 1541)

DSM-CC U-N: Provides the protocol for DSM-CC U-N protocols

Established Connections: Represents connections and function for establishing connections

ISAP: Internet Service Access Provide

ISAP Server: This is a DAVIC server owned by the ISAP capable of providing IP service destinations and downloads

ISAP Router: This is a router owned by the ISAP closest to the end-user

Directory OF ISAPs: A program on the PC (downloaded on the STU) which allows the selection of an ISAP

Internet WWW Browser: An instance of commercial browser capable of navigating the Web

IP: An instance of a stack that formats IP packets. Also performs ARP, ICMP administrative tasks

Internet Access Application: An application is used to establish the session for access to ISAP

STU DHCP Relay: DHCPDISCOVER initiates a session and reports DHCPOFFERs through Internet Access Application, DHCPREQUEST and DHSCPACK are passed through to the appropriate connection

TCP: Establishes TCP connections and formats TCP packets

UDP: Formats UDP packets

Web Server: Provides Web services

Note 1: Used only with Authentication and configuration method 1 (See subclause 9.5.10).

Note 2: Could cover authentication and configuration see method 2 or authentication only with method 2 (See subclause 9.5.10).

9.5.7.4 Connection Establishment with the Internet Service Access Provider (ISAP)

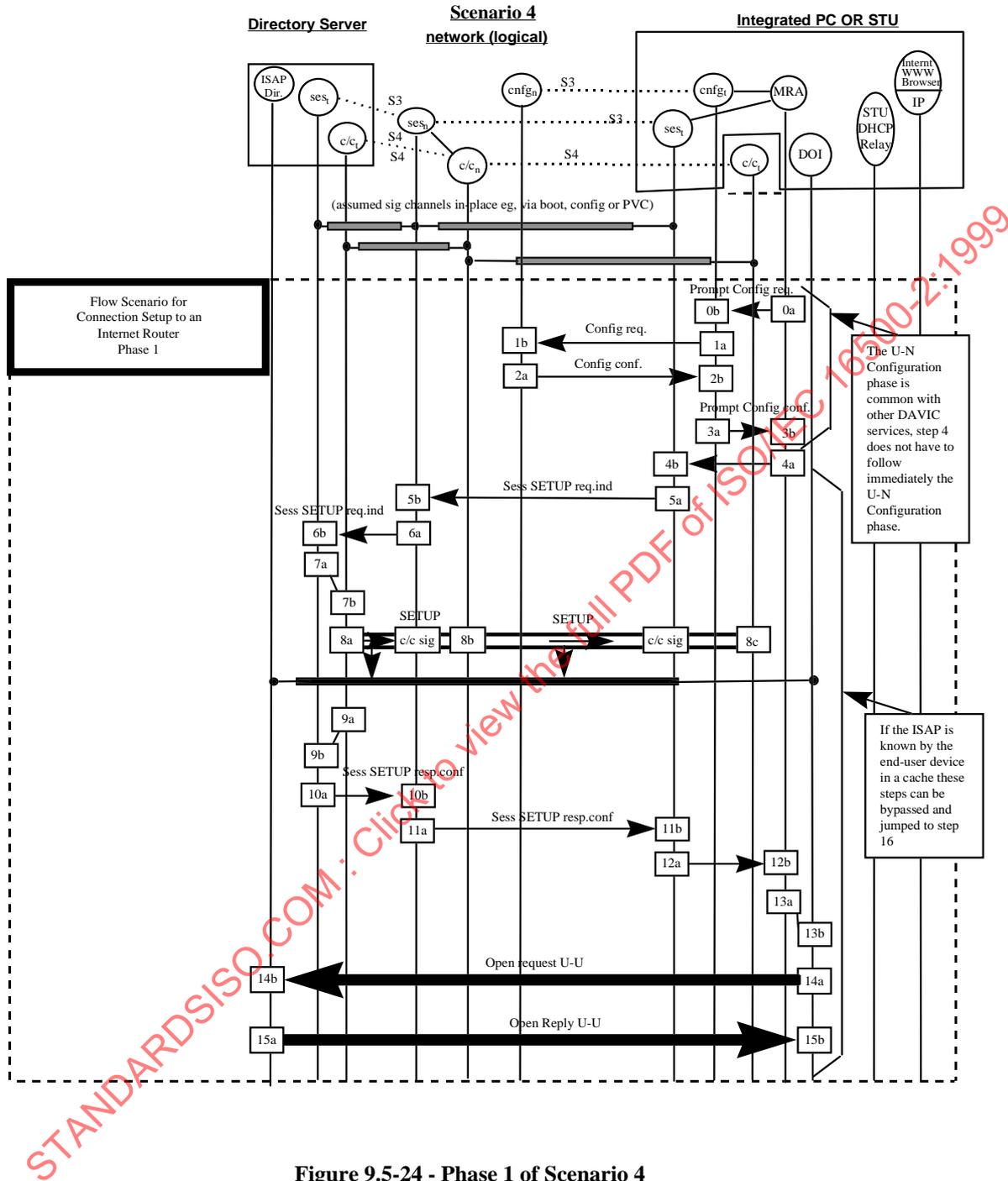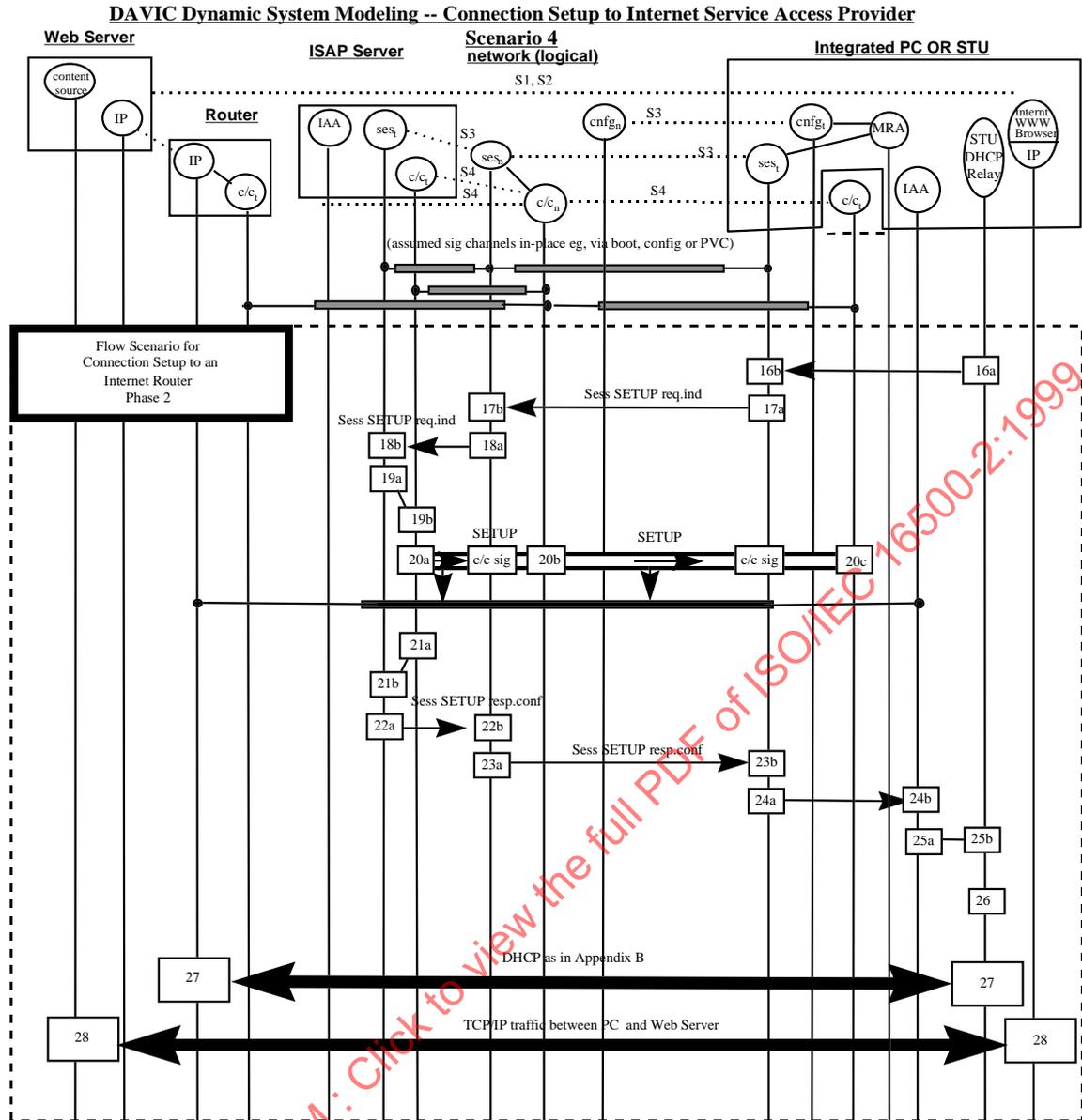**DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Connection Setup to Internet Service Access Provider**

Figure 9.5-24 - Phase 1 of Scenario 4

DAVIC Dynamic System Modeling -- Connection Setup to Internet Service Access Provider

Figure 9.5-25 - Phase 2 of Scenario 4

Note: This dynamic flow scenario is used for Physical Scenarios #1 and #3 (both ses(n) and the proxy signalling agent c/c(t) are colocated). In this case, flows 19a-19b and 21a-21b are actually internal. In Physical Scenario #2, c/c(t) (I.e., Q.2931) is located in the STU and can therefore be directly prompted by the STU application to initiate the connection to the router.

Table 9.5-12 - Functional Entity Actions - Establishment Access to Internet for Scenario 5

Establishment of Direct Access to Internet	
Phase 1, see Figure 31	
0a – 0b:	The STU is powered up the Main Resident Application begins the configuration process.
1a – 1b:	The Config req is sent to the Config server

2a – 2b:	The Config server responds with Config conf
3a – 3b	The configuration parameters are passed on to the Main Resident Application.
4a – 4b	The Main Resident Application requests the ses_t a Session set up to the Directory Server.
5a – 5b	The STU ses_t issues a Sess SETUP req.ind to ses_n
6a – 6b	The ses_n issues a Sess SETUP req.ind to the Directory Server ses_t
7a – 7b	The Directory Server ses_t after checking with the Service Gateway and launching the ISAP Directory may request the c/c_t connections for the download and for the Client portion of the Directory of ISAPs (to be downloaded to the STU). In this scenario without the loss of generality it is assumed that the Directory of ISAPs is already present at the Client side. This is particularly likely if the device is a PC.
8a – 8b – 8c	Connection establishment for use between the Client side and the server side of the Directory of ISAPs application.
9a – 9b	c/c_t prompts the Ses_n with the result of connection establishment s.
10a – 10b	Directory Server Ses_t sends Sess SETUP resp.conf to Ses_n
11a – 11b	Ses_n sends Sess SETUP resp.conf to the STU Ses_t
12a – 12b	The STU Ses_t informs the Main Resident Application the connection binding
13a – 13b	The Main Resident Application passes on the connection resource established for the ISAP Directory
14a – 14b 15a – 15b	The Directory of ISAPs client-server User to User communication results in the selection of the ISAP.
16a – 16b	The Directory of ISAPs arms the STU DHCP Relay Agent which when it receives DHCPDISCOVER requests the ses_t a Session set up to the ISAP Server. At this stage IAA is not yet downloaded.
17a – 17b	The STU ses_t issues a Sess SETUP req.ind to ses_n
18a – 18b	The ses_n issues a Sess SETUP req.ind to the ISAP Server ses_t
19a – 19b	The ISAP Server after checking with the Service Gateway and launching the ISAP service may request the download of Internet Access Application (IAA) software and an IP stack plus any other necessary Integrated Internet DAVIC services application code. The ISAP Server ses_t requests the c/c_t connections between the ISAP Router and the IP stack. Also it broadcasts the DHCPDISCOVER, collects the DHCPOFFERs and prepares the DhcpOffer Resource Descriptors.
20a – 20b – 20c	Connection establishment between the ISAP Router and the STU DHCP Relay.
21a – 21b	c/c_t prompts the ISAP Server's ses_t with the result of connection establishments.
22a – 22b	ISAP Server's Ses_t sends Sess SETUP resp.conf to Ses_n
23a – 23b	Ses_n sends Sess SETUP resp.conf to the STU Ses_t
24a – 24b	The STU Ses_t informs the IAA the connection binding and passes along the DhcpOffer Resource Descriptor parameters.
25a – 25b	The ISAP access application passes the bindings information and the DHCPOFFER parameters in case of method 2 Appendix A.
16a – 16b	The STU DHCP Relay establishes the PC Internet bindings with the connection resource and passes the DHCPOFFER parameters to the PC.

27	The PC responds to the DHCPOFFER with a DHCPREQUEST. This message is passed through on the established connection to the ISAP Router and subsequently the selected DHCP server. The DHCP now responds with DHCPACK which goes through the STU to the PC. The PC issues an ARP which contains it's IP address. The PC IP address is captured by the STU which then responds to the inATMARP sent by the ISAP router.
28	The IP packets begin to flow between the Internet WWW Server and the Web Browser after the user selects the WWW Server bookmark.

Table 9.5-13 - Dynamic Flow Parameters - Establishment of Access to Internet for Scenario 4

Flow	Status	Parameters	Comments
0a-0b The STU is powered up			The Resident Base Application requests the Config$_t$ to begin the configuration
1a-1b Config req.		device_id	this is the device_id of the STU. Optionally it may be encrypted for increased security when shared access media is used.
2a-2b Config conf.		device_id	the same as in 1
		response	indicates the status of the configuration request
		dsmccConfigurationParameters	provides DSM-CC parameter values: messageTimer, messageRetryCount, sessionIdAssignor, resourceIdAssignor, maximumForwardCount
		encapsulation	RFC 1483 for ATM or MPEG TS ISO/IEC 13818-6. RFC-1483 LLC/SNAP is the default. Each of the encapsulation types specified by RFC-1483 shall also be supported.
		networkConfigurationParameters	provides initial default server which may be 3rd party Directory Server.
3a-3b Config$_t$ – Main Resident App		server_id	This consists the initial server_id for user selection one of which is default. The Resident Base Application may either choose the default or display to the user for the selection of an initial service. In either case the ISAP Directory Service is selected.
4a – 4b Main Resident App – Ses$_t$		server_id	this is the Admin Server server_id
5a – 5b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	uniquely assigned by the STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU
		client_id	E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.

		server_id	identical to step 4
		compatibility_descriptor	conveys a list of specific Hardware/Software at the STU available to the server
		service_info	=rPathSpec, indicates to the server initial service specific information. In this case the Directory of ISAPs service
6a – 6b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	identical to step 5
		client_id	identical to step 5
		service_info	identical to step 5 = 2
7a – 7b ses$_t$ – c/c$_t$		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	describes the connection between the required DOI server and the STU and contains - physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the ISAP Router is connected to. Parameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up: - bandwidth - QOS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc.
8a – 8b – 8c		all c/c signaling parameters	see DAVIC 5
9a – 9b c/c$_t$ – ses$_t$		session_id	identical to step 5
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1 or the access A4)	Note: In case of non-ATM HFC access or PPP over PSTN/NISDN/PLMN, Section 9.19.8, the ses$_n$ shall also establish a connection to the STU and will generate the associated client view resource_descriptor.
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)
10a – 10b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 7 = 5
		status_id	indicates if the request has been successful or not
		resource_# (as seen by the server)	provides the client view of the resource which corresponds to the server view in step 7.
11a – 11b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to 10 = 5

		status_id	identical to 10
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by ses$_t$ in 7.
12a – 12b		resource_# (as seen by the client) association_tag resource_descriptor connection_binding_list	from step 11
13a – 13b		connection_binding_list	same as in 12=10
14a – 14b			User-to-User RPC message exchange which culminates in the selection of an ISAP. Note: If the ISAP is known in advance and stored in a cache then jump to step 16.
15a – 15b DOI – DOI		next_service_location	this includes the server_id, and optionally the PathName and SavedContext of the service on the selected ISAP server
16a – 16b DOI App – Ses$_t$		server_id	this is the ISAP Server server_id
		selected_service	this is the ISAP service
17a – 17b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	uniquely assigned by the PC/STU = device_id & arbitrary additional value, unique on this STU
		client_id	E164 NSAP address at the A1 interface of the client.
		server_id	identical to step 16 = 15
		compatibility_descriptor	conveys a list of specific Hardware/Software at the STU available to the server
		service_info	=rPathSpec, indicates to the server initial service specific information. In this case the Internet access service
18a – 18b Sess SETUP req.ind		session_id	identical to step 17
		client_id	identical to step 17
		service_info	identical to step 17 = 15
19a – 19b ses$_t$ _ c/c$_t$		STU_id	This contains the E164 NSAP address of the STU
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	describes the connection between the required ISAP and the STU and contains - physical or logical E.164 address of the port, the ISAP Router is connected to.

			Parameters which describe the ATM connection to be set up: - bandwidth - QOS - any other necessary parameters, such as AAL parameters, broadband bearer capabilities, etc. Note: This is the resource_descriptor for the connection which terminates on the ISAP.
20a – 20b – 20c		all c/c signaling parameters	see 5 of this specification
21a – 21b c/c$_t$ – ses$_t$		session_id	identical to step 5
		VPI/VCI (as seen by the STU A1 or the access A4)	Note: In case of non-ATM HFC access or PPP over PSTN/NISDN/PLMN, Section 9.19.8. the ses$_n$ shall also establish a connection to the STU and will generate the associated client view resource_descriptor.
		status_id	indicates status and reason of the requested resource (e.g., OK or failed because of ...)
22a – 22b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to step 18 = 17
		status_id	indicates if the request has been successful or not
		resource_# (as seen by the client)	provides the client view of the resource which corresponds to the server view in step 19.
23a – 23b Sess SETUP resp.conf		session_id	identical to 22 = 17
		status_id	identical to 22
		resource # (as seen by the server) association_tag (end-to-end) resource_descriptor	as generated by ses$_t$ in 19.
24a – 24b		resource_# (as seen by the client) association_tag resource_descriptor connection_binding_list	from step 22
25a – 25b		connection_binding_list DHCPOFFERs include: MTU_size IP_address	The collected DHCPOFFER information are passed to the Data Switcher and depending on the authentication configuration method used if it is 2 IP configuration information MTU_size, IP_address, subnet_mask, DNS_address, default_router_address is also passed, see

		subnet_mask DNS_address default_router_address	Authentication and Configuration Methods for Internet Access.
26a – 26b		connection_binding_list DHCPOFFERs	The Data Switcher establishes a binding between its outgoing port and the channel described by the resource descriptor. It passes along the DHCPOFFERs to the PC. The implementation choice is between method 1or 2, See subclause 9.5.10
27		DHCPREQUEST DHCPACK inATMARP request inATMARP reply	the PC responds to the DHCPOFFERs with a DHCPREQUEST and once the IP address is confirmed then the STU informs the ISAP Router with the PC address in the inATMARP reply message.
28 WWW Client – Web Server		http protocol	At this point the IP packets can begin to flow between the Internet WWW Client and the Internet Service Provider Web Server

9.5.7.5   Release of Connection to ISAP

The release of the connection can be done by releasing the Session with the ISAP Server. This can be effected by the STU or the It follows the procedures described in DAVIC VoD section.

9.5.8 Specification of the DAVIC Protocol Tools for Internet Access

This section specifies the protocol stacks to be used for Internet Access in a DAVIC conformant system. All Physical Scenarios of DAVIC VoD are to be supported, if applicable. It is assumed that proxy signaling or PVC is used in DAVIC Physical Scenarios 1,3, and 4. In the case of Physical Scenario 2, the proxy connection control signaling entity is replaced by Q.2931 signaling resident in the STU in order to establish the connection to the ISAP Router.

Figure 9.5-26 shows the protocol stacks for upstream (all cases) and downstream (for end-to-end ATM).

Figure 9.5-27 shows the downstream protocol stacks for the case where ATM terminates in the access (HFC, non-end-to-end ATM).
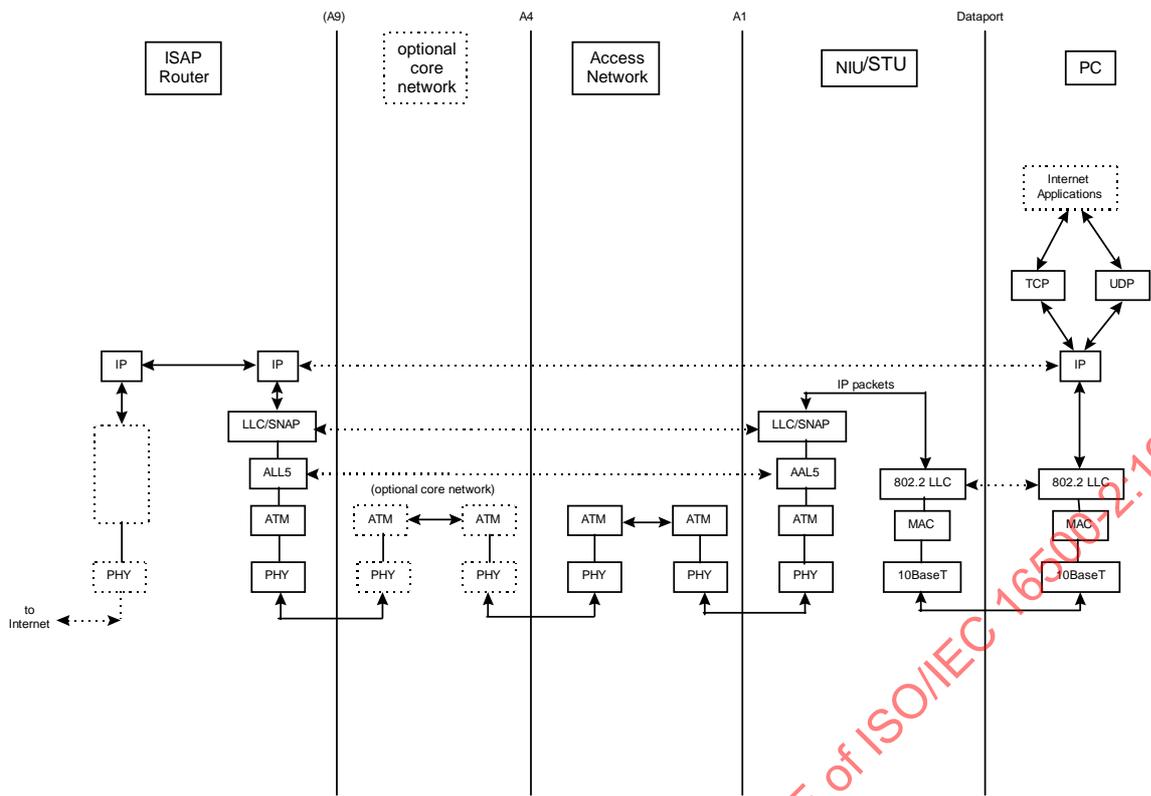
Figure 9.5-26 - Protocol Stacks for Upstream (All Cases) and Downstream (for ATM end-to-end)