
**Information technology — Open Systems
Interconnection — Connection-oriented
protocol for the Association Control
Service Element: Protocol specification**

AMENDMENT 2: Fast-associate mechanism

*Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts
(OSI) — Protocole en mode connexion applicable à l'élément de service de
contrôle d'association: Spécification du protocole*

AMENDEMENT 2: Mécanisme d'association rapide

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Printed in Switzerland

Foreword

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In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Amendment 2 to ISO/IEC 8650-1:1996 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 33, *Distributed application services*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. X.227/Amd.2.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION –
CONNECTION-ORIENTED PROTOCOL FOR THE ASSOCIATION CONTROL SERVICE
ELEMENT: PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION**

**AMENDMENT 2
Fast-associate mechanism**

1) Introduction

Add the following paragraphs:

The fast-associate mechanism allows a session connection, including its embedded presentation connection and application association, to be established using a compressed form of the information that would otherwise be sent on the S-CONNECT exchange. The compressed form, called the upper-layer context identifier, is a reference to an upper-layer context specification, which is a definition of the fields of the application ACSE, presentation and session protocols that would be sent on the full-form connect messages. The upper-layer context identifier may be parameterized to include values for variable fields allowed by the full form protocols for the upper-layers.

Within the ACSE protocol, the addition is the definition of the construction of the User-summary parameter of the P-CONNECT primitives from the semantics of the AARQ fields and the User-summary parameter of the corresponding A-ASSOCIATE primitive.

2) Subclause 2.1

Insert the following references by numerical order:

- ITU-T Rec. X.216 (1994)/Amd.1 (1997) | ISO/IEC 8822:1994/Amd.1:1998, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition – Amendment 1: Efficiency enhancements.*
- ITU-T Rec. X.217 (1995)/Amd.2 (1997) | ISO/IEC 8649:1996/Amd.2:1998, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Service definition for the association control service element – Amendment 2: Fast-associate mechanism.*

3) Subclause 6.3

In Table 2, add User Summary to the list of parameters for A-ASSOCIATE request after User Information.

4) New subclause 6.4 bis

Add a new subclause after 6.4:

6.4 bis User summary mechanism

If the fast-associate mechanism is used during association establishment, the initiating ACPM as well as forming an AARQ APDU to be passed to the Presentation service-provider in the User-Data parameter of a P-CONNECT request, also passes the semantic content of the AARQ in the User Summary parameter of the P-CONNECT request. The User

Summary parameter references an Upper-Layer Context specification and is a purely abstract parameter. If the A-ASSOCIATE request User Information parameter was present, the semantic content of this will have been supplied to the ACPM in the User Summary parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE request, and is conceptually included in the User Summary parameter of the P-CONNECT request.

If the Presentation provider (via the Session service and protocol) makes use of the fast-associate mechanism, the responding ACPM will receive only the User Summary parameter on the P-CONNECT indication, and not the User-Data. The responding implementation will reconstruct the semantic content of the AARQ that would have been present in the P-CONNECT User-Data, and issue an A-ASSOCIATE indication with a User Summary parameter in place of its User-Data.

Similarly, the responding ACPM will form a User Summary parameter on the P-CONNECT response from the AARE APDU, including the semantic content of the User Summary parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE response (if present) by reference to the same Upper-Layer Context specification. The initiating ACPM reconstructs the AARE.

NOTE – The passing of the User Summary parameters and reconstruction of the ACSE APDUs from the Presentation User Summary parameters is abstract. There is no requirement for a real implementation to perform these actions.

5) Subclause 7.1.3

Add in b):

... User-Data or a User Summary parameter on a P-CONNECT ...

Add at the end of d):

or have a User Summary parameter)

6) Subclause 7.1.3.1

Add after the first paragraph:

If the fast-associate mechanism is supported, the requesting ACPM identifies the semantic content of the AARQ, including the User-Data, in the User Summary parameter of the P-CONNECT request.

7) Subclause 7.1.3.2

Add at the end of the first paragraph:

or reconstructs an AARQ APDU from the User Summary parameter of the P-CONNECT indication primitive.

8) Subclause 7.1.3.3

Add after the first paragraph:

If the fast-associate mechanism is supported, the accepting ACPM identifies the semantic content of the AARE, including the User-Data, in the User Summary parameter of the P-CONNECT response, by reference to the Upper-Layer Context specification identified by the User Summary parameter of the received P-CONNECT indication.

9) Subclause 7.1.3.4

Replace the second sentence of the second paragraph with the following:

Either the User-Data parameter contains an AARE APDU or the User Summary parameter is a value from which the requesting ACPM can reconstruct the AARE APDU.