

TELECOMMUNICATION STANDARDIZATION SECTOR OF ITU

Q.763 Addendum 1 (06/2000)

SERIES Q: SWITCHING AND SIGNALLING Specifications of Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN user part

Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN user part formats and codes

Addendum 1

ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 - Addendum 1

(Formerly CCITT Recommendation)

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# **ITU-T Recommendation Q.763**

<b>Signalling</b>	System	No.	7 –	<b>ISDN</b>	user	nart t	formats	and	codes
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# **Summary**

This addendum contains the modifications to ITU-T Q.763 (1999) in order to accommodate the needs of revised ITU-T Q.765 (2000).

## **Source**

Addendum 1 to ITU-T Recommendation Q.763 was revised by ITU-T Study Group 11 (1997-2000) and approved under the WTSC Resolution 1 procedure on 15 June 2000.

#### **FOREWORD**

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

#### NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had not received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementors are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database.

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#### **ITU-T Recommendation Q.763**

#### Signalling System No. 7 – ISDN user part formats and codes

#### ADDENDUM 1

# 1) Tables 21/Q.763 (ACM), 22/Q.763 (ANM), 23/Q.763 (CPG), 27/Q.763 (CON), 32/Q.763 (IAM), 51/Q.763 (APM), 52/Q.763 (PRI)

Modifiy Note 3 in Tables 21, 22, 23, 27 and 32; Note 1 in Table 51 and Note 2 in Table 52 as follows:

NOTE – Multiple application transport parameters (APP) can be sent in the same message, provided that they belong to different segmentation sequences.

#### 2) Subclause 3.82

*Modify the coding of the APP as follows:* 

#### 3.82 Application transport parameter (APP)

The format of the application transport parameter field is shown in Figure 77.

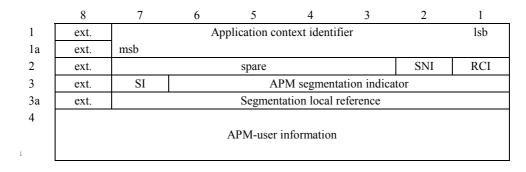


Figure 77/Q.763 – Application transport parameter field

The following codes are used in the application transport parameter field:

- a) Extension indicator (ext.): as subclause 3.25 a)
- b) Application context identifier (ACI) (Octet 1 and Octet 1a)
  - b1) If the extension bit is set to 1 in Octet 1, Octet 1a is absent. The value contained in Octet 1 Bits 1-7 shall be interpreted as follows:

0000000	Unidentified Context and Error Handling (UCEH) ASE
$0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1$	PSS1 ASE (VPN)
$0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0$	spare
$0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 1$	Charging ASE

The preceding values are used by APM'98'-user applications.

```
0 0 0 0 1 0 0 BAT ASE
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 Enhanced Unidentified Context and Error Handling ASE (EUCEH ASE)
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 to spare
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 reserved for non-standardized APM'98'-user applications
```

b2) If the extension bit is set to 0 in Octet 1, Octet 1a is present. In that case, the ACI is a 14-bit field:

NOTE 1 – The compatibility mechanism as defined in ITU-T Q.764 is not applicable to this field.

c) Application transport instruction indicators

```
bit 1 Release call indicator (RCI)
0 do not release call
1 release call
```

bit 2 Send notification indicator (SNI) 0 do not send notification 1 send notification

d) APM segmentation indicator

```
 \begin{array}{c} 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0 \\ \\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 1 \\ \\ to \\ \\ 0\ 0\ 1\ 0\ 0\ 1 \\ \\ to \\ \\ to \\ \\ to \\ \\ \end{array} \right\} \quad \text{indicates the number of following segments}
```

NOTE 2 – The compatibility mechanism as defined in ITU-T Q.764 is not applicable to this field.

- e) Sequence indicator (SI)
  - 0 subsequent segment to first segment
  - 1 new sequence

- f) Segmentation local reference (SLR)
- g) APM-user information field

The format and coding of this field depends on the Application Context Identifier.

g1) If the ACI corresponds to an APM'98'-user application, then the format of the APM-user information field is shown in Figure 77.1.

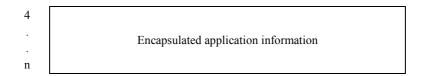


Figure 77.1/Q.763 – Content of the APM-user information field for APM'98'-user applications

The content of this field is described in subclause g2.4).

g2) If the ACI corresponds to an APM'2000'-user application, then the format of the APM-user information field is shown in Figure 77.2:

4	Originating Address length
4a	
	Originating Address
4n	
5	Destination Address length
5a	
	Destination Address
5n	
6	
	Encapsulated Application Information
	Encapsulated Application Information
n	

Figure 77.2/Q.763 – Content of the APM-user information field for APM'2000'-user applications

The coding of the APM-user information field is as follows:

- g2.1) *Originating address length* The values are 0, 3-20.
- g2.2) Destination address length
  The values are 0, 3-20.
- g2.3) Originating address/Destination address

The originating address (destination address) field is not present if the originating address length (destination address length) is set to zero.

The format of the Originating and Destination address fields is shown in Figure 77.3.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
1	O/E			Nature	of address ir	ndicator			
2	INN Ind.	Numbering plan Ind.			Spare				
3		2nd addr	ess signal		1st address signal				
m		Filler (if	necessary)			nth addre	ess signal		

Figure 77.3/Q.763 – Content of the Originating address (Destination address) field

The following codes are used in the Originating address and the Destination address fields:

- 1) *Odd/even indicator (O/E):* as subclause 3.9 a)
- 2) Nature of address indicator

```
0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0\ 0
               spare
000001
               reserved for subscriber number
               unknown (national use)
0000010
               national (significant) number
0000011
               international number
0000100
               network-specific number (national use)
0000101
               network routing number in national (significant) number format
0000110
               (national use)
               network routing number in network specific number format (national use)
0000111
0001000
               reserved for network routing number concatenated with directory number
0001001
     to
               spare
1 1 0 1 1 1 1
1110000
     to
               reserved for national use
1111110
1111111
               spare
```

3) Internal network number indicator (INN ind.)

o routing to internal network number allowed routing to internal network number not allowed

4) *Numbering plan indicator* 

0 0 0	spare
0 0 1	ISDN (Telephony) numbering plan (ITU-T E.164)
010	spare
0 1 1	reserved for data numbering plan (ITU-T X.121)
100	reserved for telex numbering plan (ITU-T F.69)
101	reserved for national use
110	reserved for national use
111	spare

#### 5) Address signal

$0\ 0\ 0\ 0$	digit 0
0001	digit 1
0 0 1 0	digit 2
0 0 1 1	digit 3
0 1 0 0	digit 4
0 1 0 1	digit 5
0 1 1 0	digit 6
0 1 1 1	digit 7
1000	digit 8
1 0 0 1	digit 9
1010	spare
1011	code 11
1 1 0 0	code 12
1 1 0 1	spare
1 1 1 0	spare
1 1 1 1	spare

The most significant address signal is sent first. Subsequent address signals are sent in successive 4-bit fields.

6) Filler: as subclause 3.9 f)

# g2.4) Encapsulated application information

Contains the application specific information.

The format and coding of this field is dependent upon the APM-user application and defined in the appropriate Recommendation. For APM-user applications that wish to provide a service of transparent transport of information (e.g. the case where existing information elements are defined for the transport of certain information) as well as having the ability of passing additional network related information within the public network, then the following guideline is provided:

It is suggested that this field be structured such that the first octet (i.e. first octet of first segment for long APM-user information) is a pointer to information to be transported transparently. The pointer value (in binary) gives the number of octets between the pointer itself (included) and the first octet (not included) of transparent data. The pointer value all zeros is used to indicate that no transparent data is present. The range of octets between the pointer octet and the first octet of transparent data (to which the pointer octet points) contains the network related information to be passed between the applications residing within the public network. The format and coding of both the transparent information and the network related information is application specific and defined in the appropriate Recommendation.

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