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Attachment 1

To: ITU-T Study Group 15
& ISO/IEC JTC1/SC29/WG 11

From: ITU-T Study Group 11 Q15 (B-ISDN UNI Signalling protocols)

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Title: Session and Resource / Correlation identification capability of B-ISDN signalling protocols.

In response to your liaisons requesting transport of connection correlation identifiers, we are pleased to inform you that we believe we can support your requirements. In this liaison we present the results of our interim meeting of DSS2 and B-ISUP protocol experts (Rome, 16th-20th October 1995).

We have provided DSS2 Information Element and B-ISUP Parameter transport for two new identifiers, that we believe will meet your requirements, as follows:

- Session Identifier, up to 20 octets (bytes) in length.
- Resource Correlation Number, up to 4 octets in length, unique within an identified Session.

These size limits are intended to avoid excessively large message length and overhead in decoding the signalling information, but any clear requirement for additional space will be seriously considered.

For DSM-CC, we anticipate that the Session field will be used to transport DSM-CC sessionId values, and the Resource field will be used for resourceNum values.

For SG 15, we anticipate that the Resource field will be used without the Session identifier.

We also permit the transport of multiple instances of each identifier, for those situations where service requirements overlap. Within the network, the information is carried in separate signalling parameters to permit the public network to inspect the Session Identifier. This will allow a public network to correlate connections belonging to the same session for statistical, accounting, and performance measurement purposes, and will protect against any fraudulent use of the field for the free transport of other data.

For your information, we attach the Generic identifier transport information element. Please note that each application requiring a different set/structure of identifiers (coded in octet group 6 and possibly in subsequent octet groups) within it should use a different value of octet 5.

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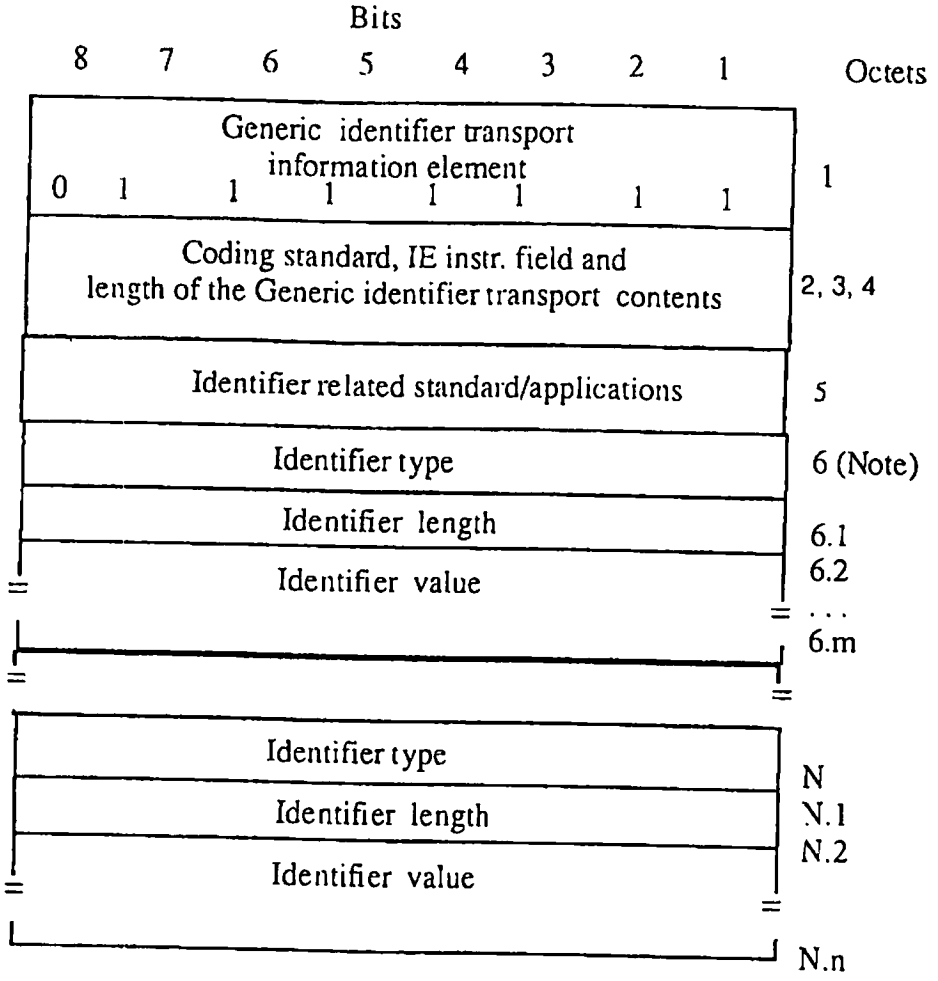
Attachment 2

Generic identifier transport information element

The Generic identifier transport information element is used to carry an identifier between B-ISDN user-to-network interfaces or between a B-ISDN user-to-network interface and a server within the network. The network may process and examine the contents of this information element. Depending on the identifier type, its purpose and structure are defined either in this Recommendation or in other Standards or Recommendations. This information element may be repeated in a message.



Note: Octet group 6 can be repeated to form new octet groups numbered sequentially octet group 7, 8, ..., N.

Figure - Proposed structure of the Generic identifier transport IE

Identifier related standard/application (octet 5) (Note 1)

Bits

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Digital Storage Media Command & Control (DSM-CC) resourceId (ISO/IEC 13818-6) (Note 2)

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Recommendation H.245 (Note 3)

All other values are reserved.

Note 1: Each application requiring a different set/structure of identifiers (coded in octet group 6 and possibly in subsequent octet groups) within it should use a different value of octet 5.

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Note 2 - When the Coding format specification field is coded as DSM-CC (ISO/IEC 13818-6), octet group 6 shall specify DSM-CC sessionId part of the resourceId and octet group 7 shall specify the resourceNum. The encoding format is specified in ISO/IEC 13818-6.

Note 3 - When the Coding format specification field is coded as Recommendation H.245, a H.245 Resource/Correlation number shall be coded in octet group 6. The encoding format is specified in ISO/IEC 13818-6.

Identifier type, length and content (octet group 6 and possibly subsequent octet groups):
Octet group 6 is used to define an identifier or one part of an identifier composed of multiple parts. Octet group 6 may be repeated. When an identifier is structured and consists of more than one part, an octet group starting with octet group 6 and successively numbered octet group 7, 8, etc. represents one of the identifier parts. When an identifier consists of only one part, this part is coded integrally in octet group 6.

Identifier type (Octet 6, 7, ..., N) (Note 1)
Bits
7 6 5 4 3 2 1
0 0 0 0 0 0 1 Session (Note 2)
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 Resource (Note 3)
All other values are reserved.

Note 1: In principle, the value coded in the Identifier type field is independent of the Identifier related standard/application field (octet 5). For example, when the Identifier type field is coded as Session '00000001', it refers to a Session identifier regardless of the coding of octet 5. However, the format of the Identifier value is dependent on the value specified in octet 5.

Note 2: When the identifier type is coded as Session, a Session identifier shall be coded in the Identifier value field of the octet group. The maximum length is 20 octets.

Note 3: When the identifier type is coded as Resource, a Resource identifier shall be coded in the Identifier value field of the octet group. The maximum length is 4 octets.

Identifier length: A binary number indicating the length in octets of the identifier coded in the subsequent octets of the octet group.

Identifier value: Value of an identifier coded according to the Recommendation or the Standard identified in octet 5.

Coding of DSM-CC resourceId:

When octet 5 is coded as DSM-CC (ISO/IEC 13818-6, octet groups 6 and 7 follow. They include the sessionId value of DSM-CC in octet group 6 and the resourceId value in octet group 7.

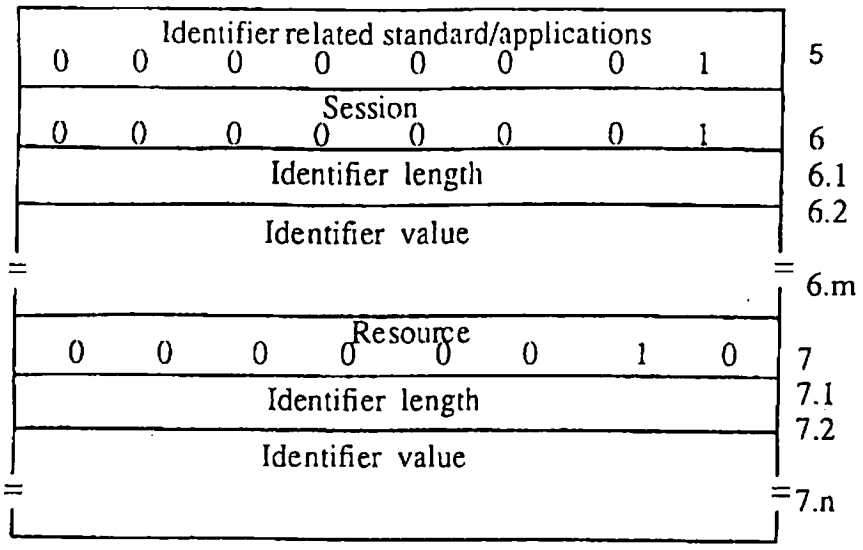

Figure - Coding of the Generic identifier transport IE for DSM-CC resourceId

Coding of H.245 Resource / Correlation number:
When octet 5 is coded as H.245, one octet group (octet group 6) follows. It includes the Resource / Correlation number of H.245.

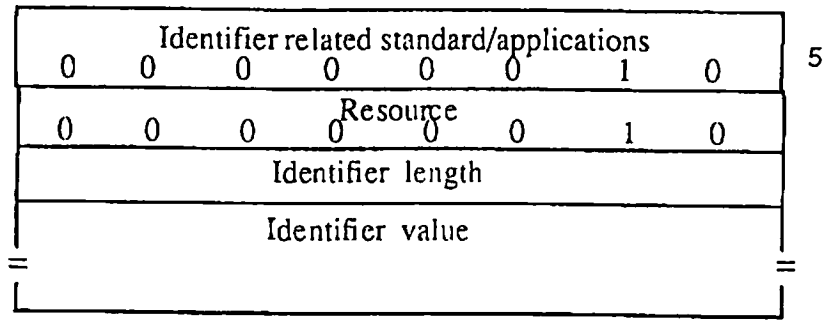

Figure - Coding of the Generic identifier transport IE for H.245 resource / correlation number