ITU-TS SG11 회의 국내기고서

UIT—Secteur de la normalisation des telecommunications
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UIT-Sector de Normalizacion de las Telecommunications

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Question : Q.10/WP1

SOURCE : KOREA(REPUBLIC OF)

TITLE : The Streaming Mode service in the SAAL

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ABSTRACT

In Geneva Meeting, May, 1993, the Streaming Mode service was precluded in SAAL, because there ware no appropriate application to use this service in signalling. In this contribution, we describe two examples which can use the Streaming Mode service, and propose that the Streaming Mode service be specified in Q.SAAL Recommendation.

1. DISCUSSION

In Geneva Meeting, May, 1993, the Streaming Mode service was precluded in the SAAL Recommendation for lack of appropriate applications. But in this contribution, we show two signalling applications, which can use this Streaming Mode service, and propose that the Streaming Mode service be specified in Q.SAAL.

2. SIGNALLING APPLICATIONS USING STREAMING MODE SERVICE

There are two possible applications using streaming Mode service as follows :

-UUS category3 (User-to-User Service):
In this service, the user data are transfered using signalling connection and the signalling protocol stack in active state. If the user data is large, it is more efficient to use the streaming Mode service than to use the Message Mode service in intermediate signalling network nodes.

-Interworking with IN:
In case of the interworking with IN, transaction data are exchanged between the service switching node and the IN server. Then, IN server returns transaction result through the B-ISDN signalling network. The transaction result will require several ATM cells in some application. In this case, the Streaming Mode service can be used more efficiently than the Message Mode service to carry the responese message of the IN server. The maximum size of the MTP level 3 in N-ISDN is about 270 octets. But, this size in B-ISDN will be larger than the N-ISDN MTP level 3 size.

3. PROPOSAL

Considering the above two applications, we propose that the streaming Mode service be used in the B-ISDN Signalling. We suggest that the following text be inserted in the Draft Rec. Q.SAAL0, Section 1 Introudction.

"The information transfer between the SAAL user and the SAAL can be performed in Message Mode and Streaming Mode. The use of the Streaming Mode is for futher study. Two peer-to-peer operational procudres may be offered: Unassured or Assured."

4. CONCLUSION

Considering the UUS service and the interworking with IN, the Streaming Mode service is required in the SAAL. So, we propose that the Streaming Mode service be specified in the Draft Rec. Q.SAAL0

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Question : Q.15/WP2

SOURCE : KOREA(REPUBLIC OF)

TITLE : The establishment or release of the SPC, using Q.93B

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ABSTRACT

In Geneva Meeting, May, 1993, it was agreed that Q.93B is used for the STATUS monitoring of the SPC. In this contribution, we propose that Q.93B be used for the establishment or release of the SPC, like STATUS monitoring procedure.

1. DISCUSSION

For SPC(Semi—Permanent Connection), the STATUS monitoring is done by Q.93B protocol. This is similar to the PC of the Frame Relay. In September meeting, 1993, the Draft of the SPC requirement was agreed. But, the procedure of the establishment or release of the SPC remains FFS

(For Futher Study). In this contribution, we propose that Q.93B be used for establishment or release of the SPC.

2. PROPOSAL

The text "Signalling type procedure like a protocol as on demand" is specified in the Harmonized Signalling, May, 1993. The SPC service grows rapidly, so the establishment or release procedure of the SPC must be defined as fast as. There are several possible solutions for the SPC establishment, i.e., manual, management plane and signalling, etc. Among these methods, if we use the existing Q.93B protocol like STATUS monitoring, some information elements for the SPC(i.e. Identification of the destination, duration, etc) will be required. But, if we define another new protocol, it takes too long time to define a new protocol and this new protocol must be implemented in almost every network element. This approach using new protocols is not appropriate to the evolution of the B-ISDN service. Considering the rapid growth of the SPC service user, we propose that Q.93B protocol be used for the establishment or release of the SPC.

3. CONCLUSION

There are several possible solutions for the SPC establishment, i.e., manual, management plane, and signalling, etc. In this contribution, we propose that Q.93B protocol be used for the establish or release of the SPC, like the STATUS monitoring of the SPC, on considering the fast evolution of the SPC service.

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Question(s) : 15/11

SOURCE : KOREA(REPUBLIC OF)

TITLE : THE CLARIFICATION OF CALL REFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

This contribution clarifies the meaning of length of CRV field in Call reference format for Q.93B

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SOURCE : KOREA(REPUBLIC OF)

TITLE : THE VALUE OF DUMMY CALL REFERENCE

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ABSTRACT

This contribution provides a proposal for the value of dummy call reference for Q.93B

-The allocation of dummy call reference value.

In a lastly updated Annex G. of. Q.93B(Signalling for Control of Semi-Permanent Connections), We can find terms of "dummy call reference value", but I failed to find out value of dummy call reference. At this contribution, I would like to decide the value of dummy call reference(for example, set '1' to all bits of CRV).