

**Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN);  
Telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference  
and videoconference teleservices;  
Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol;  
Part 6: Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol  
Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT)  
proforma specification for the network**

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**Reference**

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## Foreword

This European Standard (Telecommunications series) has been produced by ETSI Technical Committee Services Protocols for Advanced Networks (SPAN), and is now submitted for the Voting phase of the ETSI standards Two-step Approval Procedure.

The present document is part 6 of a multi-part EN covering the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol specification for the Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference and videoconference teleservices, as described below:

- Part 1: "Protocol specification";
- Part 2: "Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification";
- Part 3: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the user";
- Part 4: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the user";
- Part 5: "Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the network";
- Part 6: "Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the network".**

Proposed national transposition dates	
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# 1 Scope

The present document specifies the Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma for the Network side of the T reference point or coincident S and T reference point (as defined in ITU-T Recommendation I.411 [12]) of implementations conforming to the stage three standard of the telephony 7 kHz and videotelephony teleservices for the pan-European Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) by means of the Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol, EN 300 267-1 [2].

EN 300 267-5 [4] specifies the Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) related to this ATS and partial PIXIT proforma specification. Other parts specify the TSS&TP and the ATS and partial PIXIT proforma for the User side of the T reference point or coincident S and T reference point of implementations conforming to EN 300 267-1 [2].

# 2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication, edition number, version number, etc.) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.
- A non-specific reference to an ETS shall also be taken to refer to later versions published as an EN with the same number.

- [1] ETSI EN 300 196-1 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Generic functional protocol for the support of supplementary services; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 1: Protocol specification".
- [2] ETSI EN 300 267-1 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference and videoconference teleservices; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 1: Protocol specification".
- [3] ETSI EN 300 267-2 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference and videoconference teleservices; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 2: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification".
- [4] ETSI EN 300 267-5 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference and videoconference teleservices; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Part 5: Test Suite Structure and Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification for the network".
- [5] ETSI EN 300 403-1 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Signalling network layer for circuit-mode basic call control; Part 1: Protocol specification [ITU-T Recommendation Q.931 (1993), modified]".
- [6] ETSI EN 300 403-3 (V1.2): "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Signalling network layer for circuit-mode basic call control; Part 3: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma specification".
- [7] ISO/IEC 9646-1 (1994): "Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Conformance testing methodology and framework; Part 1: General concepts".
- [8] ISO/IEC 9646-2 (1994): "Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Conformance testing methodology and framework; Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification".
- [9] ISO/IEC 9646-3 (1998): "Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Conformance testing methodology and framework; Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN)".

- [10] ISO/IEC 9646-4 (1994): "Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Conformance testing methodology and framework; Part 4: Test realization".
- [11] ISO/IEC 9646-5 (1994): "Information technology; Open Systems Interconnection; Conformance testing methodology and framework; Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process".
- [12] ITU-T Recommendation I.411 (1993): "ISDN user-network interfaces; Reference configurations".
- [13] ETSI EN 300 403-7: "Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol; Signalling network layer for circuit-mode basic call control; Part 7: Abstract Test Suite (ATS) and partial Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing (PIXIT) proforma specification for the network".

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## 3 Definitions and abbreviations

### 3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in EN 300 267-1 [2] and ISO/IEC 9646 parts 1 [7] to 5 [11] apply.

### 3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the following abbreviations apply:

ASP	Abstract Service Primitive
ATM	Abstract Test Method
ATS	Abstract Test Suite
CM	Co-ordination Message
CP	Co-ordination Point
ExTS	Executable Test Suite
IUT	Implementation Under Test
LT	Lower Tester
MOT	Means Of Testing
MTC	Main Test Component
PCO	Point of Control and Observation
PCTR	Protocol Conformance Test Report
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PIXIT	Protocol Implementation eXtra Information for Testing
PTC	Parallel Test Component
SUT	System Under Test
TP	Test Purpose
TSS	Test Suite Structure
TTCN	Tree and Tabular Combined Notation
UT	Upper Tester

---

## 4 Introduction

Implementations Under Test (IUTs) which are to be tested using this ATS are required to have previously been tested for conformity against and passed the test suite for EN 300 403-1 [5].

Any messages or fields within messages which are introduced by EN 300 403-1 [5] are included in this ATS. Behaviours in test cases have been described in such a way to be able to take into account EN 300 403-1 [5] basic call standard. This ATS also takes into account messages defined for the supplementary services, in particular EN 300 196-1 [1]. When such messages are received, they are ignored by the ATS as this is not within the scope of the present document.

---

## 5 Abstract Test Method (ATM)

### 5.1 Description of ATM used

This ATS describes the testing specification of the protocol procedures and switching functions needed to support the videotelephony, audiographic conference, videoconference and telephony 7 kHz teleservices at T or coincident S and T reference points for the network.

The requirement for testing the network IUT is to focus on the behaviour of the network IUT at the user-network interface where a T reference point or coincident S and T reference point applies. Thus the IUT is the network DSS1 protocol entity at a particular user-network interface and not the whole network.

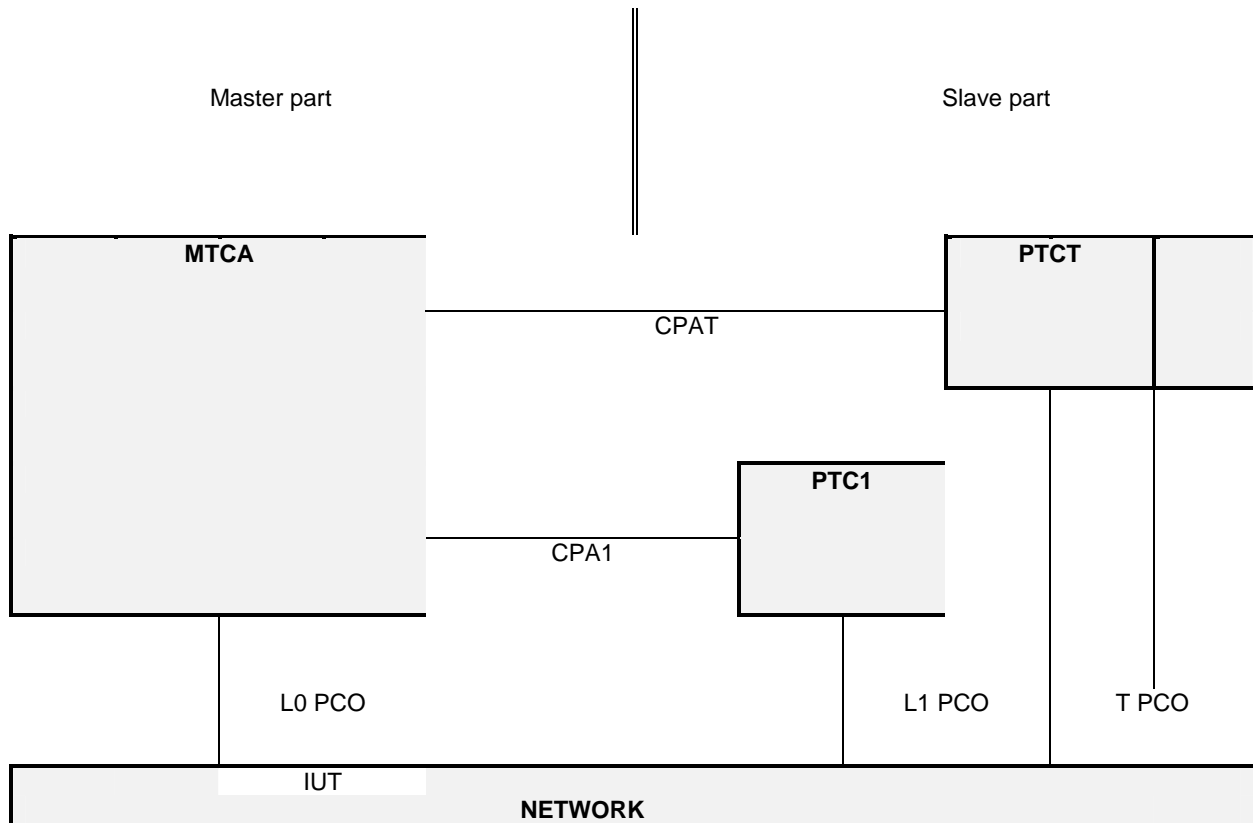
It is possible to specify an ATS based on a single party (remote) test method for such an IUT. However, it is considered that an ATS based on such an approach is of limited use as the only way to specify IUT generated PDUs is to use the "implicit send" statement. Many users of such an ATS would replace the "implicit send" statements with descriptions of the behaviour at other interfaces.

An ATS based on a multi-party test method is considered to be more useful in that it is closer to how a real test suite would be constructed. Such a test method specifies behaviour at multiple network interfaces. One very important limitation here is that tests are focused on one particular interface. Thus the test system is made up of one Main Test Component (MTC) and one or more Parallel Test Components (PTC), see figure 1.

### 5.2 Conventions for test components and PCOs

Figure 1 shows a logical view of the complete configuration of the MTC, PTCs, and PCOs. The Co-ordination Point (CP) relationships between the various components are also indicated. In a master/slave arrangement, MTC is considered to be the master while PTC1 and PTCT are the slaves. The "slave" testers are only an explicit description of how to deal with the "other" interfaces during the testing process, i.e. "how to make the IUT send the required message".





**Figure 1: Multi-party test method**

This means, in particular, that the verdict FAIL will only be assigned from the protocol aspects observed on the interface under test (i.e. by the "master" tester), as it would be observed by a terminal connected to this interface. A failure in the correlation between the protocol at the different interfaces to which the different testers are connected, i.e. in the mechanism of the functional service itself, will not cause a FAIL verdict. For instance, if the IUT fails to send a message on the tested interface after another interface has received the proper stimulus, the verdict will be INCONCLUSIVE.

The MTC MTCA has two functions in this configuration. Firstly, it has the MTC function of controlling the one or more PTCs. Thus it is responsible for starting the PTCs and afterwards coordinates activities by exchanging Coordination Messages (CM) with the PTCs. Secondly it is responsible for the behaviour of the Lower Tester (LT) at PCO L0.

The MTC PCO is named "L0" ("L" for Lower). The L0 PCO is used to control and observe the behaviour of the IUT and test case verdicts are assigned depending on the behaviour observed at this PCO. The PTCs PTC1 and PTCT use PCOs L1 and T. These PCOs are used to control and, in a limited way, observe the behaviour of the network equipment at interfaces other than the one under test. No verdicts are assigned at these PCOs.

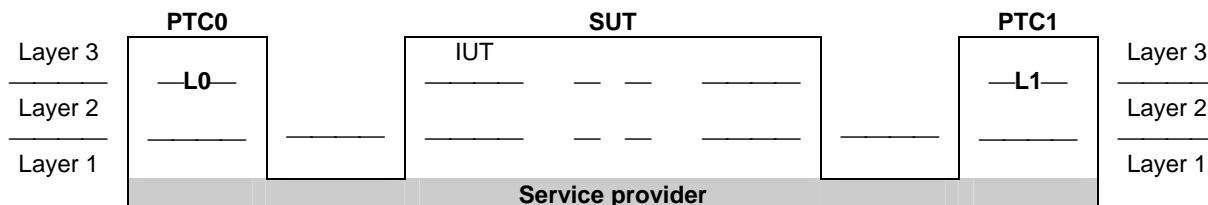
As stated in a previous paragraph, the non-receipt of network generated messages at L0, which are stimulated by events at L1 or T will result in INCONCLUSIVE rather than FAIL verdicts being assigned.

### 5.3 Description of PCOs

The PCOs are used to control and observe the behaviour of the IUT. Preliminary test case verdicts are assigned depending on the behaviour observed at those points. The final verdict is set by the MTC at the end of the test.

### 5.3.1 D-channel PCOs

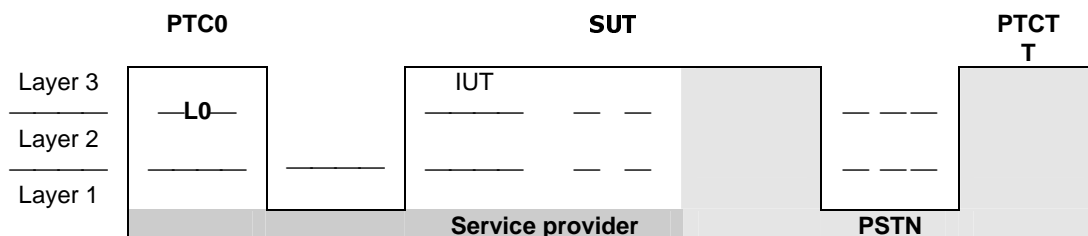
For the D-channel, the PCOs reside at the service access point between layers 2 and 3. These PCOs are named "L0" and "L1". The same Abstract Service Primitives (ASPs) as defined in EN 300 403-7 [13] are used.



**Figure 2: Combination of the remote and multi-party test methods without interworking with PSTN**

### 5.3.2 PSTN PCO

For tests involving the PSTN, the PCOs used are L0 and T. L0 is at the same location as in figure 2 and T is located at the upper tester at the access point between the test operator and the IUT.



**Figure 3: Combination of the remote and multi-party test methods with interworking with PSTN**

## 5.4 Naming conventions

### 5.4.1 Test cases

The structure of test case identifier is as follows:

- TTC<digit><digit>\_<digit><digit> test case covering a telephony 7 kHz requirement;
- VTC<digit><digit>\_<digit><digit> test case covering a videotelephony requirement;
- ATC<digit><digit>\_<digit><digit> test case covering an audiographic conference requirement;
- CTC<digit><digit>\_<digit><digit> test case covering a videoconference requirement.

The digits corresponds to the digits of the Test Purpose (see EN 300 267-5 [4]) involved in the test case. The TPs are ordered:

- a) by type of requirement (i.e. generic, telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference or videoconference);
- b) by a two digit number which specifies the relevant position in the Test Suite Structure (TSS):
  - the first digit refers to the second test group level:
    - 1 for Originating interface (ORIG);
    - 2 for Destination interface (DEST).

- the second digit refers to the third test group level:

- 1 Fallback allowed (FBA);
- 2 Fallback not allowed (FBN);
- 3 Connection management (CMN).

- c) by a two digit sequence number:

the sequence number follows the order in which the TPs appear in the third level of the TSS.

## 5.4.2 Variables and parameters

The following shows the naming convention for variables used for each B-channel depending on whether one or two B-channels are established during the call between MTCA and PTC1.

### MTCA

#### Initial B-channel

call reference	CREF
B-channel (basic)	B_CHN
channel nr (primary)	PX_CH_NUM

#### Additional B-channel

call reference	CREF2
B-channel (basic)	B_CHN2
channel nr (primary)	PX_CH_NUM2

### PTC1

#### Initial B-channel

call reference	P1CREF
B-channel (basic)	P1_B_CHN
channel nr (primary)	PX_CH_NUM

#### Additional B-channel

call reference	P1CREF2
B-channel (basic)	P1_B_CHN2
channel nr (primary)	PX_CH_NUM2

The following shows the naming conventions for parameters used to address the PTCs.

PTC	Parameters
MTCA	PX_MTCA_LCPN, PX_MTCA_CDPN_OCTET3, PX_MTCA_CPN
PTC1	PX_PTC1_LCPN, PX_PTC1_CDPN_OCTET3, PX_PTC1_CPN
PTCT	PX_PSTN_LCPN, PX_PSTN_CDPN_OCTET3, PX_PSTN_LCPN1, PX_PSTN_CPN_PART1, PX_PSTN_LCPN2, PX_PSTN_CPN_PART2

## 6 Untestable test purposes

TPs for generic protocol requirements do not correspond to specific protocol behaviour and only describe parts of EN 300 267-1 [2] which support the telephony 7 kHz, videotelephony, audiographic conference and videoconference teleservices. These TPs have been considered as untestable.

---

## 7 ATS conventions

This clause is structured similarly to the structure of a TTCN ATS. However, the names of the subclauses are arranged in a way more suitable to the present document.

### 7.1 Declarations part

#### 7.1.1 Type definitions

##### 7.1.1.1 Simple type definitions

Where appropriate, simple types have a length, a value list or a range restriction attached.

Simple types defined as being of some string type (e.g. BITSTRING, OCTETSTRING), have a length restriction or a value list attached.

Simple types, defined as being of INTEGER type, have a value list or a range restriction attached.

##### 7.1.1.2 Structured type definitions

###### 7.1.1.2.1 TTCN structured type definitions

All structured type definitions are provided with a full name.

All elements in every structured type definition, defined as being of some string type (e.g. BITSTRING, OCTETSTRING), have a length restriction attached.

If an element in a structured type definition is defined as being of a referenced type, the (possible) restriction is defined in that referenced type.

For information elements the identifier, which is unique for each element, has its type defined as a simple type where the value list is restricted to the single value which is the identifier itself. This has the advantage that it allows a test system derived from this ATS to easily identify information elements embedded in messages. An ATS where information element identifiers are represented as unrestricted types can present difficulties for a derived test system in the case where it needs to find one information element embedded in a number of others and the constraints for the other elements have the any-or-omit value. In such a case the test system cannot easily find the beginning of each information element.

###### 7.1.1.2.2 ASN.1 structured type definitions

There are no ASN.1 structured type definitions in the ATS.

##### 7.1.1.3 ASP type definitions

###### 7.1.1.3.1 TTCN ASP type definitions

TTCN ASP type definitions only contain one PDU or no PDU at all.

All TTCN ASP type definitions are provided with a full identifier.

Some ASPs are not parameterized as shown in the example in table 1. Such ASPs are only used for requesting or receiving service from the lower layer.

**Table 1: TTCN ASP type definition DL\_REL\_IN**

TTCN ASP Type Definition		
<b>ASP NAME:</b>	DL_REL_IN (DL-RELEASE-INDICATION)	
<b>PCO Type:</b>	SAP	
<b>Comments:</b>	CEId: = (SAPI,CES) mapped onto DLCI: = (SAPI,TEI) This ASP is used to confirm the termination of an established multiple frame operation or to report an unsuccessful establishment attempt (L2--->L3)	
Parameter Name	Parameter Type	Comments
<b>Detailed Comments :</b>		

Table 2 shows an example of a parameterized ASP. All ASPs containing PDUs contain only that PDU and no other parameters.

**Table 2: TTCN ASP type definition DL\_DATA\_RQ**

TTCN ASP Type Definition		
<b>ASP NAME:</b>	DL_DAT_RQ (DL_DATA_REQUEST)	
<b>PCO Type:</b>	DSAP	
<b>Comments:</b>		
Parameter Name	Parameter Type	Comments
mun (MessageUnit)	PDU	
<b>Detailed Comments :</b>		

To make TTCN more readable, aliases have been defined for ASPs.

#### 7.1.1.3.2 ASN.1 ASP type definitions

There are no ASN.1 ASP type definitions in the ATS.

#### 7.1.1.4 PDU type definitions

##### 7.1.1.4.1 TTCN PDU type definitions

The TTCN PDU type reflects the actual data being transferred or received. All PDUs are embedded in ASPs.

A meta-type ASP has been defined for all messages which do not require the fields inside to be referenced. This meta-type ASP carries the parameter type PDU. There is one meta-type ASP for send events and one for receive events, named DL\_DAT\_RQ and DL\_DAT\_IN, respectively. If certain fields of a PDU have to be referenced, then a particular ASP type has been defined for that message. For example, the call reference of an outgoing SETUP message needs to be read by the tester and therefore the ASP type DL\_DAT\_IN\_SETUP has been defined for this event.

##### 7.1.1.4.2 ASN.1 PDU type definitions

There are no ASN.1 PDU type definitions in the ATS.

#### 7.1.2 Test suite constants

Each test suite constant is defined in terms of a predefined type. The values given in the value column will remain unchanged throughout the ATS.

#### 7.1.3 Test suite parameters

Each test suite parameter is defined in terms of a predefined type or a referenced type. A referenced type is used when it is necessary to attach restrictions to these type definitions (it is not allowed to include restrictions directly in the test suite parameter table). The referenced type can have a length or value restriction attached to it in its declaration table.

## 7.1.4 Variables

### 7.1.4.1 Test suite variables

No test suite variables are used or defined in the ATS. In concurrent TTCN these kind of variables can be used only by the MTC.

### 7.1.4.2 Test case variables

Each test case variable is defined in terms of a predefined type or a referenced type. A referenced type is used when it is necessary to attach restrictions to these type definitions (it is not allowed to include restrictions directly in the test case variable table). The referenced type can have a length or value restriction attached to it in its declaration table.

Where Test Case Variables are used in constraints, they are passed as formal parameters.

## 7.1.5 Test suite operation definitions

The description part of a test suite operation definition uses either natural language or meta C.

**Table 3: Test suite operation definition ASSIGN\_CHI**

Test Suite Operation Definition	
<b>Operation Name:</b>	ASSIGN_CHI(basic, primary : CHI; basic_flag : BOOLEAN)
<b>Result Type:</b>	CHI
<b>Comments:</b>	This operation is used to assign a correct Channel identification information element to PDUs dependent on the type of access that is tested.
Description	
CHI ASSIGN_CHI(basic,primary,basic_flag)	
<p>If the value of the basic_flag is set to TRUE, the result of the operation ASSIGN_CHI will be the value represented by the parameter basic which is of type CHI. Else the operation results in the value represented by the parameter primary.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <pre>ASSIGN_CHI(CHI1b_R1, CHI1p_R1, TRUE) = CHI1b_R1 ASSIGN_CHI(CHI1b_R1, CHI1p_R1, FALSE) = CHI1p_R1</pre>	
Detailed comments :	

The Test Suite Operation Definition shown in table 3 is used in the Constraints Part when assigning an element of type CHI a value. The CHI type can be defined in two ways depending on whether the ATS is testing Basic or Primary-rate access. To avoid duplicate types and thereby duplicate test cases this operation is used to assign a value to an element of CHI type. It takes three parameters:

```

00000000  0,00000000,00,0000,000,000000,000,000000,0000,000000
000000  0,00000000,00,0000,000,000000,000,00000,00000000
0000000000  0,0000000,000000,0000,00,000000,000000,00,0000000000,000000,0000000000~

```

This operation returns the correct constraint according to the Boolean flag basic\_flag. That constraint will then be assigned to the specific element of type CHI.

## 7.2 Constraints part

### 7.2.1 Structured type constraint declaration

For every structured type definition there exists one or more structured type constraint.

#### 7.2.2 ASN.1 type constraint declaration

There are no ASN.1 type constraint declarations in the ATS.

### 7.2.3 ASP type constraint declaration

#### 7.2.3.1 ASN.1 ASP type constraint declaration

There are no ASN.1 ASP type constraint declarations in the ATS.

#### 7.2.3.2 TTCN ASP type constraint declaration

The PDUs to be sent or received are passed to the TTCN ASP constraint declarations Ms and Mr as parameters of meta type PDU. Only if values inside a specific PDU have to be referenced, the use of the meta type PDU is not allowed according to ISO/IEC 9646-3 [9]. In such cases different TTCN ASP constraint declarations are used, which are defined to carry only a specific type of PDU (e.g. SETUP). Table 4 shows an example of such a TTCN ASP constraint declaration.

**Table 4: TTCN ASP constraint declaration Sr**

TTCN ASP Constraint Declaration		
<b>Constraint Name:</b> Sr(PARAM: SETUP_PDU)		
<b>ASP Type:</b> DL_DAT_IN_SETUP		
<b>Derivation Path:</b>		
<b>Comments:</b> ASP to indicate the receipt of SETUP messages.		
Parameter Name	Parameter Value	Comments
mun	PARAM	
<b>Detailed Comments :</b>		

All ASP constraints have a specific value for its parameter. No matching symbols are used in ASP constraints.

### 7.2.4 PDU type constraint declaration

#### 7.2.4.1 ASN.1 PDU type constraint declaration

There are no ASN.1 PDU type constraint declarations in the ATS.

#### 7.2.4.2 TTCN PDU type constraint declaration

PDU constraints are used for assigning values or patterns to the data being sent or received.

### 7.2.5 Derived constraint

Derived constraints are not used in the ATS.

### 7.2.6 Parameterized constraints

Parameterized constraints are used in the ATS.

## 7.2.7 Value assignment

### 7.2.7.1 Specific values

For specific value assignment both explicit values and references to explicit values are used.

### 7.2.7.2 Matching values

As matching values the following mechanisms are used:

Instead of value:

AnyOrOmit "\*"

AnyValue "?"

SuperSet SUPERSET

Omit "-"

Inside value:

AnyOne "?"

AnyOrNone "\*"

## 7.3 Dynamic part

### 7.3.1 Test cases

Each test case contains:

- as purpose, the reference of the test purpose from EN 300 267-5 [4];
- as description, the relevant references to EN 300 267-1 [2];
- as behaviour description, at least a main tree for the MTC to handle the execution of other PTC's subtrees and a subtree for PTCO to describe the expected behaviour. When there is interworking with PSTN network, subtrees for PTC1 or PTCT are added.

The check of tone and announcements by an operator is optional.

### 7.3.2 Test steps

Much use has been made of test steps to avoid needless repetition of dynamic behaviour.

#### 7.3.2.1 PTC1\_IN, PTC1\_2B\_IN

These test steps describe the behaviour of PTC1 for support of an incoming call at MTCA. Thus PTC1 is the originator of the call. PTC1 receives a Co-ordination Message (CM) from MTCA in order to send the SETUP message which begins the call establishment. The test step is terminated by receipt of a RELEASE message or by an appropriate STOP\_PTC1 CM from the MTCA.

PTC1\_2B\_IN is used for an incoming call requiring two B-channels.

#### 7.3.2.2 PTC1\_OUT, PTC1\_BCAP\_OUT, PTC1\_BCAP\_HLC\_OUT, PTC1\_2B\_OUT

These test steps describe the behaviour of PTC1 for support of an outgoing call at the MTC (served user side). Thus PTC1 is at the destination side of the call. The test step is terminated by receipt of a RELEASE message or by an appropriate STOP\_PTC CM from MTCA.



The behaviour is regulated from the MTCA by means of CMs sent via CPA1. Thus if PTC1 is expected to receive a message it receives a CM beforehand telling it what message to expect. On the other hand if the MTCA wishes to receive a message from the IUT it may do this by first sending a CM to PTC1.

With PTC1\_2B\_OUT, two B-channels can be established for the same call.

With PTC1\_BCAP\_OUT, PTC1\_BCAP\_HLC\_OUT, Bearer capability and High layer compatibility information elements sent by PTC1 in the CONNECT message are parameterized. With PTC1\_OUT, no Bearer capability and no High layer compatibility information elements are sent in the CONNECT message. PTC1\_BCAP\_OUT, PTC1\_BCAP\_HLC\_OUT and PTC1\_OUT are used depending on whether fallback occurs or not.

### 7.3.3 Defaults

Note the use of the RETURN statement which is defined in DAM1 of ISO/IEC 9646-3 [9]. This allows valid background behaviour to be handled in the default tree with a possibility to return to the original set of alternatives in the test case.

---

## 8 ATS to TP map

The identifiers used for the TPs are reused as test case names. Thus there is a straightforward one-to-one mapping.

---

## 9 PCTR conformance

A test laboratory, when requested by a client to produce a PCTR, is required, as specified in ISO/IEC 9646-5 [11], to produce a PCTR conformant with the PCTR template given in annex B of ISO/IEC 9646-5 [11].

Furthermore, a test laboratory, offering testing for the ATS specification contained in annex C, when requested by a client to produce a PCTR, is required to produce a PCTR conformant with the PCTR proforma contained in annex A of the present document.

A PCTR which conforms to this PCTR proforma specification shall preserve the content and ordering of the clauses contained in annex A. Clause A.6 of the PCTR may contain additional columns. If included, these shall be placed to the right of the existing columns. Text in *italics* may be retained by the test laboratory.

---

## 10 PIXIT conformance

A test realizer, producing an executable test suite for the ATS specification contained in annex C, is required, as specified in ISO/IEC 9646-4 [10], to produce an augmented partial PIXIT proforma conformant with this partial PIXIT proforma specification.

An augmented partial PIXIT proforma which conforms to this partial PIXIT proforma specification shall, as a minimum, have contents which are technically equivalent to annex B. The augmented partial PIXIT proforma may contain additional questions that need to be answered in order to prepare the Means Of Testing (MOT) for a particular IUT.

A test laboratory, offering testing for the ATS specification contained in annex C, is required, as specified in ISO/IEC 9646-5 [11], to further augment the augmented partial PIXIT proforma to produce a PIXIT proforma conformant with this partial PIXIT proforma specification.

A PIXIT proforma which conforms to this partial PIXIT proforma specification shall, as a minimum, have contents which are technically equivalent to annex B. The PIXIT proforma may contain additional questions that need to be answered in order to prepare the test laboratory for a particular IUT.

---

## 11 ATS conformance

The test realizer, producing MOT and ExTS for this ATS specification, shall comply with the requirements of ISO/IEC 9646-4 [10]. In particular, these concern the realization of an ExTS based on each ATS. The test realizer shall provide a statement of conformance of the MOT to this ATS specification.

An ExTS which conforms to this ATS specification shall contain test groups and test cases which are technically equivalent to those contained in the ATS in annex C. All sequences of test events comprising an abstract test case shall be capable of being realized in the executable test case. Any further checking which the test system might be capable of performing is outside the scope of this ATS specification and shall not contribute to the verdict assignment for each test case.

Test laboratories running conformance test services using this ATS shall comply with ISO/IEC 9646-5 [11].

A test laboratory which claims to conform to this ATS specification shall use an MOT which conforms to this ATS.

## Annex A (normative): Protocol Conformance Test Report (PCTR) proforma

Notwithstanding the provisions of the copyright clause related to the text of the present document, ETSI grants that users of the present document may freely reproduce the PCTR proforma in this annex so that it can be used for its intended purposes and may further publish the completed PCTR.

### A.1 Identification summary

#### A.1.1 Protocol conformance test report

PCTR number:	
PCTR date:	
Corresponding SCTR number:	
Corresponding SCTR date:	
Test laboratory identification:	
Test laboratory manager:	
Signature:	

#### A.1.2 IUT identification

Name:	
Version:	
Protocol specification:	EN 300 267-1
PICS:	
Previous PCTRs (if any):	

### A.1.3 Testing environment

PIXIT reference number:	
ATS specification:	EN 300 267-6
Abstract test method:	Multi-party remote single-layer embedded test method (see ISO/IEC 9646-2)
Means of testing identification:	
Dates of testing:	
Conformance log reference(s):	
Retention date for log reference(s):	

### A.1.4 Limits and reservations

Additional information relevant to the technical contents or further use of the test report, or to the rights and obligations of the test laboratory and the client, may be given here. Such information may include restriction on the publication of the report.

.....

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### A.1.5 Comments

Additional comments may be given by either the client or the test laboratory on any of the contents of the PCTR, for example, to note disagreement between the two parties.

.....

.....

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.....

---

## A.2 IUT conformance status

This IUT has / has not been shown by conformance assessment to be non-conforming to the specified protocol specification.

*Strike the appropriate words in this sentence. If the PICS for this IUT is consistent with the static conformance requirements (as specified in clause A.3 of this report) and there are no "FAIL" verdicts to be recorded (in clause A.6) strike the words "has", otherwise strike the words "has not".*

---

## A.3 Static conformance summary

The PICS for this IUT is/is not consistent with the static conformance requirements in the specified protocol.

*Strike the appropriate words in this sentence.*

## A.4 Dynamic conformance summary

The test campaign did/did not reveal errors in the IUT.

*Strike the appropriate words in this sentence. If there are no "FAIL" verdicts to be recorded (in clause A.6 of this report) strike the word "did", otherwise strike the words "did not".*

Summary of the results of groups of tests:

.....

.....

.....

.....

## A.5 Static conformance review report

If clause A.3 indicates non-conformance, this clause itemizes the mismatches between the PICS and the static conformance requirements of the specified protocol specification.

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## A.6 Test campaign report

ATS reference	Selected? (Y/N)	Run? (Y/N)	Verdict	Observations
TTC11_01				
TTC11_02				
TTC11_03				
TTC11_04				
TTC11_05				
TTC11_06				
TTC11_07				
TTC11_08				
TTC11_09				
TTC11_10				
TTC11_11				
TTC11_12				
TTC11_13				
TTC12_01				
TTC12_02				
TTC12_03				
TTC12_04				
TTC12_05				
TTC12_06				
TTC13_01				
TTC21_01				

ATS reference	Selected? (Y/N)	Run? (Y/N)	Verdict	Observations
TTC21_02				
TTC21_03				
TTC21_04				
TTC21_05				
TTC21_06				
TTC21_07				
TTC21_08				
TTC21_09				
TTC21_10				
TTC21_11				
TTC21_12				
TTC21_13				
TTC21_14				
TTC21_15				
TTC21_16				
TTC21_17				
TTC21_18				
TTC21_19				
TTC21_20				
TTC21_21				
TTC21_22				
TTC22_01				
TTC22_02				
TTC22_03				
TTC23_01				
VTC11_01				
VTC11_02				
VTC11_03				
VTC11_04				
VTC11_05				
VTC11_06				
VTC11_07				
VTC11_08				
VTC11_09				
VTC11_10				
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VTC11_16				
VTC12_01				
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VTC12_06				
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VTC13_02				
VTC21_01				
VTC21_02				
VTC21_03				
VTC21_04				
VTC21_05				
VTC21_06				
VTC21_07				
VTC21_08				
VTC21_09				
VTC21_10				
VTC21_11				
VTC21_12				
VTC21_13				

ATS reference	Selected? (Y/N)	Run? (Y/N)	Verdict	Observations
VTC21_14				
VTC21_15				
VTC21_16				
VTC21_17				
VTC21_18				
VTC21_19				
VTC21_20				
VTC21_21				
VTC21_22				
VTC21_23				
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ATC13_01				
ATC13_02				
ATC21_01				
ATC21_02				
ATC21_03				
ATC21_04				
ATC21_05				
ATC21_06				

ATS reference	Selected? (Y/N)	Run? (Y/N)	Verdict	Observations
ATC21_07				
ATC21_08				
ATC21_09				
ATC21_10				
ATC21_11				
ATC21_12				
ATC21_13				
ATC21_14				
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CTC11_12				
CTC11_13				
CTC11_14				
CTC11_15				
CTC12_01				
CTC12_02				
CTC12_03				
CTC12_04				
CTC12_05				
CTC12_06				
CTC13_01				



ATS reference	Selected? (Y/N)	Run? (Y/N)	Verdict	Observations
CTC13_02				
CTC21_01				
CTC21_02				
CTC21_03				
CTC21_04				
CTC21_05				
CTC21_06				
CTC21_07				
CTC21_08				
CTC21_09				
CTC21_10				
CTC21_11				
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CTC21_36				
CTC21_37				
CTC21_38				
CTC21_39				
CTC21_40				
CTC22_01				
CTC22_02				
CTC22_03				
CTC23_01				
CTC23_02				
CTC23_03				

## A.7 Observations

Additional information relevant to the technical content of the PCTR are given here.

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## Annex B (normative): Partial PIXIT proforma

Notwithstanding the provisions of the copyright clause related to the text of the present document, ETSI grants that users of the present document may freely reproduce the PIXIT proforma in this annex so that it can be used for its intended purposes and may further publish the completed PIXIT.

---

### B.1 Identification summary

PIXIT number:

.....

Test laboratory name:

.....

Date of issue:

.....

Issued to:

.....

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### B.2 Abstract test suite summary

Protocol specification: EN 300 267-1.

ATS specification: EN 300 267-6.

Abstract test method: Multi-party remote single-layer embedded test method (see ISO/IEC 9646-2).

---

### B.3 Test laboratory

Test laboratory identification:

.....

Accreditation status of the test service:

.....

Accreditation reference:

.....

Test laboratory manager:

.....

Test laboratory contact:

.....

Means of testing:

.....

Test laboratory instructions for completion:

.....

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## B.4 Client (of the test laboratory)

Client identification:

.....

Client test manager:

.....

Client contact:

.....

Test facilities required:

.....

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## B.5 System Under Test (SUT)

Name:

.....

Version:

.....

SCS reference:

.....

Machine configuration:

.....

Operating system identification:

.....

IUT identification:

.....

PICS (all layers):

.....

.....

Limitations of the SUT:

.....

Environmental conditions:

.....

## B.6 Protocol information

### B.6.1 Protocol identification

Specification reference: EN 300 267-1.

Protocol version:

PICS references:

NOTE: The PICS references should reference a completed PICS which is conformant with the PICS proforma contained in EN 300 267-2 and the PICS proforma contained in EN 300 403-3.

### B.6.2 Configuration to be tested

**Table B.1: Configuration to be tested**

Item	Configuration Is the access to be tested ...	Supported? (Y/N)
1.1	sending a RESTART message after the establishment of the multiple frame operation?	
1.2	releasing the multiple frame established operation (i.e. sending of a DISC frame) after entering the state N00?	
1.3	Can an operator check tone and announcement?	

## B.6.3 Actions required to stimulate IUT

**Table B.2: Configuration options**

Item	Configuration: What actions, if possible, have to be taken to configure the IUT to ...	Supported? (Y/N)	Stimulus (action taken)
2.1	fallback to 3,1 kHz teleservice within itself on receipt of a 7 kHz fallback allowed SETUP message?		
2.2	fallback to 3,1 kHz teleservice within itself on receipt of a videotelephony fallback allowed SETUP message?		
2.3	fallback to 3.1 kHz teleservice within itself on receipt of a audiographic conference fallback allowed SETUP message?		
2.4	fallback to 3,1 kHz teleservice within itself on receipt of a videoconference fallback allowed SETUP message?		
2.5	achieve an unsuccessful subscription check for a telephony 7 kHz teleservice at its originating interface?		
2.6	achieve an unsuccessful subscription check for a videotelephony teleservice at its originating interface?		
2.7	achieve an unsuccessful subscription check for a audiographic conference teleservice at its originating interface?		
2.8	achieve an unsuccessful subscription check for a videoconference teleservice at its originating interface?		

## B.6.4 Test management timers

**Table B.3: Timer values**

Item	Timer values: Give a value for the timer that is used to ...	Value (in seconds)
3.1	wait for the test operator to perform an implicit send action or to wait for a PTC to react (TWAIT).	
3.2	wait for the IUT to respond to a stimulus sent by the tester (TAC).	
3.3	control that the IUT does not respond to a stimulus sent by the tester (TNOAC).	
3.4	wait for RESTART messages after establishment of the multiple frame operation (T_RESTART; only if 1.1 is supported).	
3.5	allow the operator to check tone and announcement (T_CHECK_TA; only if 1.3 is supported).	

## B.6.5 Parameter values

**Table B.4: Parameter values**

Item	Parameter values Give a ...	Allowed values	Value
4.1	value for the supported length of the call reference value	BA: 1 PRA: 2	
4.2	coding of a Called party number information element to be sent to the IUT to address MTCA		
4.2.1	length		
4.2.2	called party number including the type of number or numbering plan and the number digits	N/A	
4.3	coding of a Called party number information element to be sent to the IUT to address PTC1		
4.3.1	length		
4.3.2	called party number including the type of number or numbering plan and the number digits	N/A	
4.4	coding of a Called party number information element to be sent to the IUT to address PTCT (PSTN PTC)		
4.4.1	length		
4.4.2	called party number including the type of number or numbering plan and the number digits	N/A	
4.4.3	minimum number of digits needed for the network to begin to process the call		
4.5	value for the preferred channel number (used in Channel identification information element) to be used for outgoing calls	BA: 1..2 PRA: 1..30	
4.6	value for the preferred channel number (used in Channel identification information element) to be used for a second outgoing call on the same CES when two B-channels call is supported	BA: 1..2 PRA: 1..30	

---

## Annex C (normative): Abstract Test Suite (ATS)

This ATS has been produced using the Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN) according to ISO/IEC 9646-3.

The ATS was developed on a separate TTCN software tool and therefore the TTCN tables are not completely referenced in the table of contents. The ATS itself contains a test suite overview part which provides additional information and references.

---

### C.1 The TTCN Graphical form (TTCN.GR)

The TTCN.GR representation of this ATS is contained in an Adobe Portable Document Format™ file (267-6v6.PDF contained in archive en\_30026706v010206v0.ZIP) which accompanies the present document.

---

### C.2 The TTCN Machine Processable form (TTCN.MP)

The TTCN.MP representation corresponding to this ATS is contained in an ASCII file (267-6v6.MP contained in archive en\_30026706v010206v0.ZIP) which accompanies the present document.



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## Annex D (informative): General structure of ATS

This annex gives a simple listing of the order of types of tables which appear in a typical supplementary service ATS. This is intended as an aid in helping readers find particular sections quickly.

### **Test Suite Overview**

Test Suite Structure

Test Case Index

Test Step Index

Default Index

### **Declarations Part**

Simple Type Definitions

Structured Type Definitions

ASN.1 Type Definitions

Test Suite Operation Definitions

Test Suite Parameter Declarations

Test Case Selection Expression Definitions

Test Suite Constant Declarations

Test Case Variable Declarations

PCO Declarations

Co-ordination Point Declarations

Timer Declarations

Test Component Declarations

Test Components Configuration Declarations

TTCN ASP Type Definition

TTCN PDU Type Definition

TTCN CM Type Definition

Alias Definitions

### **Constraints Part**

Structured Type Constraint Declarations

ASN.1 Type Constraint Declarations

TTCN ASP Constraint Declarations

TTCN PDU Constraint Declarations

TTCN CM Constraint Declarations

**Dynamic Part**

Test Case Dynamic Behaviour

Test Step Dynamic Behaviour

Default Dynamic Behaviour

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# History

Document history		
Edition 1	April 1998	Publication as ETS 300 267-6
V1.2.6	August 1999	Public Enquiry PE 9955: 1999-08-18 to 1999-12-17
V1.2.6	March 2000	Vote V 20000526: 2000-03-27 to 2000-05-26