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## Foreword

This second edition ETSI Technical Report (ETR) has been produced by the Signalling Protocols and Switching (SPS) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

ETRs are informative documents resulting from ETSI studies which are not appropriate for European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) or Interim European Telecommunication Standard (I-ETS) status. An ETR may be used to publish material which is either of an informative nature, relating to the use or the application of ETSs or I-ETSs, or which is immature and not yet suitable for formal adoption as an ETS or an I-ETS.

This ETR contains the structure for the Intelligent Network (IN) domain of the common domain of the ETSI object identifier tree.

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## 1 Scope

This ETSI Technical Report (ETR) describes the structure for the Intelligent Network (IN) domain of the common domain of the ETSI object identifier tree as defined in ETS 300 351 [1].

## 2 References

For the purposes of this ETR, the following references apply:

- [1] ETS 300 351: "ETSI object identifier tree; Rules and registration procedures".
- [2] ETS 300 374-1 (1994): "Intelligent Network (IN); Intelligent Network Capability Set 1 (CS1); Core Intelligent Network Application Protocol (INAP); Part 1: Protocol specification".

## 3 Definitions

For the purposes of this ETR, the following definition applies:

**common domain:** Is a set of objects which are part of the definition of a protocol or a set of related protocols.

## 4 Abbreviations

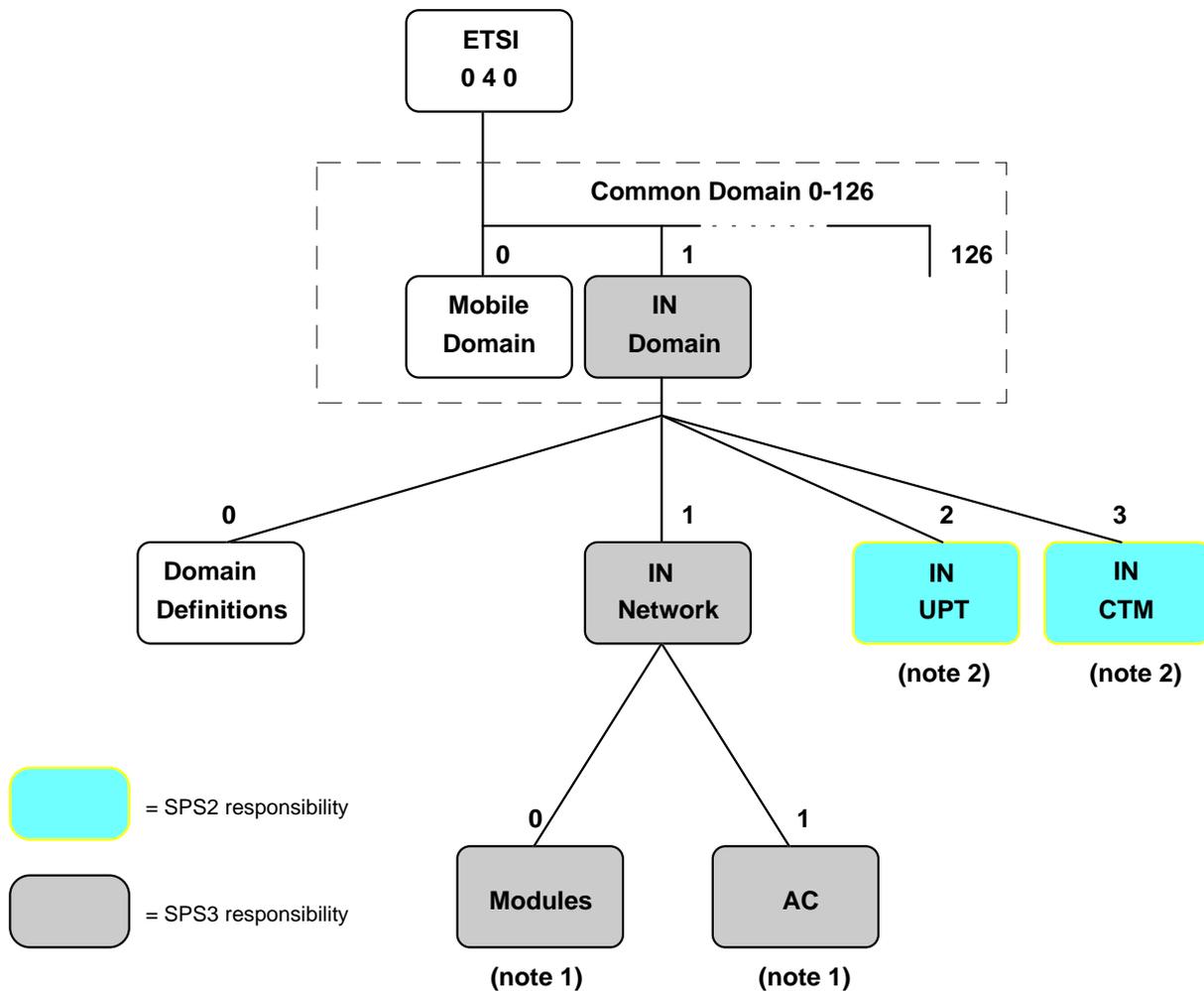
For the purposes of this ETR, the following abbreviations apply:

AC	Application Context
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation one
CTM	Cordless Terminal Mobility
IN	Intelligent Network
UPT	Universal Personal Telecommunications

## 5 Structure of the IN domain

### 5.1 Tree structure

Figure 1 represents the proposed structure for the IN domain.



NOTE 1: Modules, AC, and the structure below are defined in ETS 300 374-1 [2].

NOTE 2: The structure shown beneath "IN Network" is just an example and does not apply to the other nodes beneath the "IN Domain".

**Figure 1: Proposed IN domain**

## 5.2 ASN.1 description

```
InDomainDefinitions {ccitt(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0)
                    inDomain(1) inDomainDefinitions(0) version2(2)}

DEFINITIONS ::=
BEGIN

-- IN DomainId

inDomainId      OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {ccitt(0) identified-organization(4) etsi(0) inDomain(1)}

-- IN Subdomains

in-NetworkId    OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {inDomainId in-Network (1)}
in-UptId        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {inDomainId in-Upt      (2)}
in-CtmId        OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= {inDomainId in-Ctm      (3)}

-- Common Component Ids for structuring IN Subdomains

CommonComponentId ::= INTEGER (0..9)

moduleId        CommonComponentId ::= 0
ac-Id           CommonComponentId ::= 1

END
```

## History

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