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**Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS);
Guidance on the production and completion of
System Conformance Statement (SCS) proformas**

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Foreword

This ETSI Technical Report (ETR) has been produced by the Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS) Technical Committee of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI). The work has been carried out jointly by the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI) and the European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS).

ETSI TC MTS and the EWOS Expert Group on Conformance Testing (EGCT) have agreed to issue a common text. The ETG version of this ETR is known as ETG 034 and was adopted by the EWOS TA on 17 - 18 May 1994, by TA Resolution 31.

This ETR is the result of the joint new work item between the EWOS Expert Group on Conformance Testing (EWOS EG CT) adopted by EWOS under EWOS/TA/93/268 and ETSI TC-MTS.

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.

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1 Scope

The purpose of this ETSI Technical Report (ETR) is to provide a guide on the harmonized production and completion of System Conformance Statements (SCSs) in line with the ISO/IEC 9646 Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) conformance testing methodology. The SCS is one of the documents which is exchanged between a client and a test laboratory during the test preparation phase. It was first defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1 [1], currently the SCS is defined in detail in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] in conjunction with the Implementation Conformance Statements (ICS).

This ETR does not duplicate work done in ISO/IEC 9646-1 [1] and ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2]. Where possible, only a reference to the relevant paragraph in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] is given. In addition, a generic example for a SCS is given in Annex A to this ETR.

There are no further requirements from ISO/IEC Guide 25 [3]. However this ETR proposes some additional information which may give the SCS a greater legal status, so it can be used, for example, for type or product certification.

This ETR addresses the following audiences:

- organizations that are responsible for defining SCS proformas, e.g. test laboratories;
- clients of test laboratories who have to prepare SCSs during the preparation phase of a conformance assessment process;
- test laboratories who base their information for a test campaign on the information given in the SCS.

In this version of the guidelines, only aspects covered by ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] are discussed. e.g. additional requirements defined by management conformance summary as defined in ISO/IEC 10165-6 [4] are for further study.

2 References

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

- [1] ISO/IEC 9646-1 (1994): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework: General concepts".
- [2] ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 (1993): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework: Implementation conformance statements".
- [3] ISO/IEC Guide 25, Edition 3 (1990): "General requirements for the competence of calibration and testing laboratories".
- [4] ISO/IEC 10165-6 (1994): "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Structure of management information: Requirements and guidelines for implementation conformance statement proformas associated with management information".

3 Symbols and abbreviations

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

EWOS	European Workshop for Open Systems
ICS	Implementation Conformance Statement
PCTR	Protocol Conformance Test Report
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
SCS	System Conformance Statement
SCTR	System Conformance Test Report

4 System Conformance Statements (SCSs)

4.1 Introduction to SCSs

The introduction is given in detail in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2], § 6.1.

Subsection 6.1 of ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] also defines the minimal contents of a filled in SCS.

A generic example of a SCS is given in Annex A.

4.2 SCS proformas

ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2], § 7 defines the general requirements on the structure and format of an SCS proforma; this structure is used for the example SCS given in Annex A of this ETR.

ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2], § 6.6 shows a graphic representation of an SCS and states that the SCS proforma may be provided by a test laboratory, procurement agency, or profile defining group. But if no suitable SCS proforma is available from one of these sources, the supplier may provide his own SCS proforma.

4.3 Use and users of SCSs and ICSs

The usage is declared in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2], § 6.7.

5 The production of SCS proformas

This Clause provides guidance for the production of SCS proformas that may be either specific to a protocol, profile or generic.

ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2], § 7 defines the general requirements on the structure and format of an SCS proforma.

To assist in the production process of SCS proformas a generic SCS proforma is provided in Annex A. A machine readable generic proforma, as given in Annex A, is available from EWOS and ETSI Secretariats.

Subclause A.1.5 is an extension to the SCS proforma defined in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] and is indicated by text in *italics*. The distinction should be removed from a tailored SCS proforma.

Agreement groups or test laboratories may extend this guidance in order to meet their own specific requirements. For example, they may wish to add their own cover pages and indexes and may also use a different style of presentation. However the content, sequence and numbering of the sections defined by ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] should be preserved.

6 The completion of SCS proformas

Clients prepare an SCS when entering the conformance assessment process with a test laboratory. When filling in an SCS proforma, the document becomes an SCS.

Clients should, where possible, use SCS proformas that have been developed in accordance with Clause 5 and complete them according to the requirements stated in ISO/IEC DIS 9646-7 [2] and the guidance given in this ETR.

General

Each page of the completed SCS should include the following information:

- the page number and total number of pages of the SCS;
- a reference number allocated by the supplier;
- the name of the supplier.

Annex A: Proforma for a SCS

Notwithstanding the provisions of the copyright Clause related to the text of this ETR, ETSI grants that users of this ETR may freely reproduce the SCS proforma in this Annex so that it can be used for its intended purposes and may further publish the completed SCS.

System Conformance Statement (SCS) for:

A.1 Identification

A.1.1 Description of the system

Detailed description of the system including the description of that part of the system which has to be tested.

The following information should be given:

- name(s) of product(s), including version number(s) (hardware and/or software);
- system environment(s) where the product(s) can be run (e.g. operating system(s) and related version number(s), hardware-environment(s), processor type(s), protocol stack(s) over which the product(s) operate, network connectivity, manufacturer(s) of the product(s), etc.);
- description of the variant to be used for testing (definition of the TYPE to be tested).

A.1.2 Supplier of the system

Company:
Street:
Postcode, City:
Country:

A.1.3 Client

If relevant and if different from the supplier:

Company:
Street:
Postcode, City:
Country:

A.1.4 Contact Person

The person to be contacted if there are queries.

Name:
Telephone:
Fax:
E-Mail:

A.1.5 Signature of the client or of the supplier

Name:
Position:
Signature:
Date:

A.2 Protocol identification table

This table identifies the protocols supported. The Protocol Conformance Test Report (PCTR) column may be used to refer to any PCTRs that have been obtained for these protocols in this system. The Xref column should be used to provide a unique cross reference number or mnemonic for ease of reference elsewhere in this SCS.

Table A.1

Protocol name	Specification reference	PICS reference	PCTR reference	Xref

A.3 Information object identification table

If any objects may be supported, this table should identify them.

Table A.2

Information object name	Specification reference	ICS reference	PCTR reference	Xref

A.4 Profile identification table

If any profiles are supported this table should identify them. This refers to the profile specific ICS, rather than the profile ICS, since all the other ICS components of the profile ICS will be referenced elsewhere in the SCS. The System Conformance Test Report (SCTR) column may be used to refer to any SCTRs that have been obtained for these profiles in this system. The profile Xrefs may be used as predicates in conditional support answers and conditional answers in the supported value column in the relevant ICSs, if these ICSs are filled out to describe configurable multiple profile support.

Table A.3

Profile identifier	Specification reference	Profile specific ICS reference	SCTR reference	Xref

A.5 Combination description table

This Clause identifies which combinations of protocols and possibly information objects are supported by virtue of supporting these profiles, and which combinations not covered by the profiles are also supported, if any. The first column may be omitted or left blank if the only combinations supported are the identified profiles.

Table A.4

Combination identifier	Profile Xref	List of protocol Xrefs	List of information object Xrefs

A.6 Configurability table

This Clause identifies what kind of reconfiguration is needed in order to use each of the identified combinations.

If one style of configurability is used for all combinations then the following questionnaire should be filled in.

Table A.5

Tick which of the following forms of configurability applies to the system:		
a)	the system is not configurable	
b)	the system has to be statically reconfigured for each profile or combination of protocols and information objects	
c)	the system is dynamically reconfigured for each profile or combination of protocols and information objects by using the appropriate protocol negotiation mechanisms	

If, however, it is possible that different combinations have different configurability requirements then the following table should be used.

Table A.6

Combination identifier	Available always?	Available by dynamic reconfiguration?	Available by static reconfiguration?

A.7 Table of what is to be tested

If the SCS is to be used in conjunction with the submission for conformance assessment, then the following table should identify the profiles and/or base protocols and information objects which are to be the focus of the conformance assessment.

Table A.7

Base or profile testing	Profile to be tested (Xrefs)	Protocols to be tested (Xrefs)	Information objects to be tested (Xrefs)
Base	---		
Profile			
Profile			

A.8 Additional information

Any additional information which is relevant for the product(s) may be given here e.g. information which is needed for further product certification:

- quality system used (e.g. ISO 9001);
- available certificates;
- etc.

History

Document history	
October 1994	First Edition
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