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**Private Telecommunication Network (PTN);
Inter-exchange signalling protocol
Call intrusion supplementary service**

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European Telecommunications Standards Institute

ETSI Secretariat

Postal address: F-06921 Sophia Antipolis CEDEX - FRANCE

Office address: 650 Route des Lucioles - Sophia Antipolis - Valbonne - FRANCE

X.400: c=fr, a=atlas, p=etsi, s=secretariat - **Internet:** secretariat@etsi.fr

Tel.: +33 92 94 42 00 - Fax: +33 93 65 47 16

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Foreword

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) has been produced by the European Computer Manufacturers Association (ECMA) on behalf of its members and those of the European Telecommunications Standards Institute (ETSI).

This ETS is one of a series of standards defining services and signalling protocols applicable to Private Telecommunication Networks (PTNs). The series uses the ISDN concepts as developed by the ITU-T (formerly CCITT) and is also within the framework of standards for open systems interconnection as defined by ISO.

This ETS specifies the signalling protocol for use at the Q reference point in support of the Call Intrusion (CI) supplementary service.

The ETS is based upon the practical experience of ECMA member companies and the results of their active and continuous participation in the work of ISO, ITU-T, ETSI and other international and national standardization bodies. It represents a pragmatic and widely based consensus.

This ETS was produced by ECMA using the ECMA guidelines for the production of standards and using the ECMA stylesheet. In order to avoid undue delays in the approval process for this ETS it has been agreed that this ETS will not be converted to the ETSI stylesheet.

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1 Scope

This European Telecommunication Standard (ETS) specifies the signalling protocol for the support of the Call Intrusion supplementary service (SS-CI) at the Q reference point between Private Telecommunication Network Exchanges (PTNXs) connected together within a Private Telecommunication Network (PTN).

SS-CI is a supplementary service which, on request from the calling user, enables the calling user to establish communication with a busy called user by breaking into an established call between the called user and a third user (unwanted user).

The Q reference point is defined in ISO/IEC 11579-1.

Service specifications are produced in three stages and according to the method specified in ETS 300 387. This ETS contains the stage 3 specification for the Q reference point and satisfies the requirements identified by the stage 1 and stage 2 specifications in ETS 300 425.

The signalling protocol for SS-CI operates on top of the signalling protocol for basic circuit switched call control, as specified in ETS 300 172, and uses certain aspects of the generic procedures for the control of supplementary services specified in ETS 300 239.

The impact on the protocol of interactions between the supplementary service specified in this ETS and other supplementary services is outside the scope of this ETS.

This ETS is applicable to PTNXs which can interconnect to form a PTN.

2 Conformance

In order to conform to this ETS, a PTNX shall satisfy the requirements identified in the Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma in annex B.

3 References

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| ISO/IEC 11579-1 | Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Private Integrated Services Network - Reference configurations for PISN exchanges (PINX) (1994) |
| ETS 300 171 | Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Specification, functional models and information flows; Control aspects of circuit mode basic services (1992) |
| ETS 300 172 | Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Inter-exchange signalling protocol; Circuit mode basic services (1994) |
| ETS 300 196 | Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN); Generic functional protocol for the support of supplementary services; Digital Subscriber Signalling System No. one (DSS1) protocol (1993) |
| ETS 300 239 | Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Inter-exchange signalling protocol; Generic functional protocol for the support of supplementary services (1993) |
| ETS 300 387 | Private Telecommunications Network (PTN); Method for the specification of basic and supplementary services (1994) |
| ETS 300 415 | Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Terms and definitions (1995) |
| ETS 300 425 | Private Telecommunication Network (PTN); Specification, functional model and information flows; Call intrusion supplementary service (1995) |
| CCITT Recommendation I.112 | Vocabulary of terms for ISDNs (1988) |

CCITT Recommendation I.210 Principles of telecommunication services supported by an ISDN and the means to describe them (1988)

CCITT Recommendation Z.100 Specification and Description Language (SDL) (1988)

4 Definitions

For the purpose of this ETS the following definitions apply.

4.1 External definitions

This ETS uses the following terms defined in other documents:

- Application Protocol Data Unit (APDU) (ETS 300 239)
- Basic Service (CCITT Recommendation I.210)
- Call, Basic Call (ETS 300 239)
- Coordination Function (ETS 300 239)
- Notification (ETS 300 239)
- Originating PTNX (ETS 300 172)
- Private Telecommunication Network Exchange (PTNX) (ETS 300 415)
- Public ISDN (ETS 300 415)
- Signalling (CCITT Recommendation I.112)
- Supplementary Service (CCITT Recommendation I.210)
- Private Telecommunication Network (ETS 300 415)
- Terminal Equipment (ETS 300 415)
- Terminating PTNX (ETS 300 172)
- Transit PTNX (ETS 300 172)
- User (ETS 300 171)

4.2 Busy

A property of a user for whom either a Network Determined User Busy or User Determined User Busy condition exists.

4.3 Conference type connection

A connection between the served user, the wanted user and the unwanted user, where all users have user information connection with each other.

4.4 Established call

The active call that is selected for intruding on.

4.5 Forced release

The release of the established call on request from the served user during intrusion.

4.6 Impending intrusion warning notification

A notification provided before communication is established between the served user and the wanted user.

4.7 Inter-PTNX link

The totality of a signalling channel and a number of user information channels at the Q reference point.

4.8 Intruding call

A call in which the served user requests call intrusion.

4.9 Isolation

The breaking of the user information connection to and from the unwanted user during intrusion.

4.10 Path retention

The retaining of the network connection between the Originating PTNX and the Terminating PTNX so that a supplementary service (such as SS-CI) can be invoked without establishing a new connection.

4.11 Served user

The user who requests SS-CI.

4.12 Wanted user

The called user in the intruding call.

4.13 Unwanted user

The user other than the wanted user in the established call.

4.14 Unwanted user PTNX

The PTNX of the unwanted user.

4.15 Wait on busy

A condition in which the intruding call is disconnected from the called user and is waiting for the called user to become not busy.

5 List of acronyms

APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
ASN.1	Abstract Syntax Notation no. 1
CICL	Call Intrusion Capability Level
CIPL	Call Intrusion Protection Level
ISDN	Integrated Services Digital Network
NFE	Network Facility Extension
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
PTN	Private Telecommunication Network
PTNX	Private Telecommunication Network Exchange
SDL	Specification and Description Language
SS-CI	Call Intrusion Supplementary Service
WOB	Wait On Busy

6 Signalling protocol for the support of SS-CI

6.1 SS-CI description

SS-CI is a supplementary service which, on request from the calling user, enables the calling user to establish communication with a busy called user breaking into an established call between the called user and a third user (unwanted user).

SS-CI is applicable to all circuit mode basic services defined in ETS 300 172.

6.2 SS-CI operational requirements

6.2.1 Requirements on the Originating PTNX

Call establishment procedures for the outgoing side of an inter-PTNX link and call release procedures, as specified in ETS 300 172, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply. In addition, the generic procedures for notification, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply.

6.2.2 Requirements on the Terminating PTNX

Call establishment procedures for the incoming side of an inter-PTNX link and call release procedures, as specified in ETS 300 172, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply. In addition, the generic procedures for notification, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply.

6.2.3 Requirements on a Transit PTNX

Basic call procedures, as specified in ETS 300 172 for a Transit PTNX, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for a Transit PTNX, shall apply. In addition, the generic procedures for notification, as specified in ETS 300 239 for a Transit PTNX, shall apply.

For SS-CI the requirements are limited to the passing on of Facility information elements for which the destination, as indicated in the NFE, is not the Transit PTNX.

6.2.4 Requirements on the unwanted user PTNX

Generic procedures for the call-related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply. In addition, the generic procedures for notification, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply.

6.3 SS-CI coding requirements

6.3.1 Operations

The operations defined in Abstract Syntax Notation number 1 (ASN.1) in table 1 shall apply.

Table 1 - Operations in support of SS-CI

Call-Intrusion-Operations		{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) standard (0) qsig-call-intrusion (203) call-intrusion-operations (0) }
DEFINITIONS EXPLICIT TAGS ::=		
BEGIN		
IMPORTS		OPERATION, ERROR FROM Remote-Operation-Notation {joint-iso-ccitt(2) remote-operations(4) notation (0)} Extension FROM Manufacturer-specific-service-extension-definition {iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) standard(0) qsig-generic-procedures(165) msi-definition(0)} notAvailable, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed FROM General-
Errors		{ccitt(0) identified-organisation(3) etsi(0) 196 general-errors (2)};
ptn OBJECT IDENTIFIER	::=	{ iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain (9)}
PathRetain	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT PathRetainArg -- this operation may be used by other supplementary services -- using other values of argument
ServiceAvailable	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT ServiceAvailableArg -- this operation may be used by other supplementary services -- using other values of argument
CallIntrusionRequest	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT CIRequestArg RESULT CIRequestRes ERRORS {notAvailable, notBusy, temporarilyUnavailable, notAuthorized, unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed}
CallIntrusionGetCIPL	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT DummyArg RESULT CIGetCIPLRes
CallIntrusionForcedRelease	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT DummyArg RESULT DummyResult ERRORS {notAvailable, unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed}
CallIntrusionIsolate	::=	OPERATION ARGUMENT DummyArg RESULT DummyResult ERRORS {notAvailable, unspecified, supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed}

```

CallIntrusionWOBRequest ::= OPERATION
                           ARGUMENT      DummyArg
                           RESULT        DummyResult
                           ERRORS        {notAvailable, unspecified,
                           supplementaryServiceInteractionNotAllowed}

CallIntrusionCompleted ::= OPERATION
                           ARGUMENT      DummyArg

PathRetainArg           ::= CHOICE {serviceList ServiceList,
                                   extendedServiceList SEQUENCE{
                                   serviceList ServiceList,
                                   extension Extension
                                   }
                                   }

ServiceAvailableArg    ::= CHOICE { serviceList ServiceList,
                                   extendedServiceList SEQUENCE{
                                   serviceList ServiceList,
                                   extension Extension
                                   }
                                   }

ServiceList            ::= BIT STRING
                           {ci-low(4), ci-medium(5), ci-high(6)} (SIZE(1..32))
                           -- bits other than ci-low, ci-medium, ci-high are reserved
                           -- for other supplementary services

DummyArg              ::= CHOICE{
                           null          NULL,
                           extension     [1] IMPLICIT Extension,
                           sequenceOfExtn [2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension}

DummyRes              ::= CHOICE{
                           null          NULL,
                           extension     [1] IMPLICIT Extension,
                           sequenceOfExtn [2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF Extension}

CIRequestArg         ::= SEQUENCE{
                           ciCapabilityLevel CICapabilityLevel,
                           argumentExtension CHOICE{
                           extension       [1] IMPLICIT Extension,
                           sequenceOfExtn [2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF
                           Extension} OPTIONAL}

CIRequestRes         ::= SEQUENCE{
                           ciUnwantedUserStatus CIUnwantedUserStatus,
                           resultExtension CHOICE{
                           extension       [1] IMPLICIT Extension,
                           sequenceOfExtn [2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF
                           Extension} OPTIONAL}

CIGetCIPLRes        ::= SEQUENCE{
                           ciProtectionLevel CIProtectionLevel,
                           resultExtension CHOICE{
                           extension       [1] IMPLICIT Extension,
                           sequenceOfExtn [2] IMPLICIT SEQUENCE OF
                           Extension} OPTIONAL}

```

```

CICapabilityLevel ::= ENUMERATED{
    intrusionLowProt(1),
    intrusionMediumProt(2),
    intrusionHighProt(3)}

CIProtectionLevel ::= ENUMERATED{
    lowProtection(0),
    mediumProtection(1),
    highProtection(2),
    fullProtection(3)}

CIUnwantedUserStatus ::= ENUMERATED{
    unwantedUserIntruded(0),
    unwantedUserIsolated(1)}

pathRetain PathRetain ::= {ptn path-retain(41)}
serviceAvailable ServiceAvailable ::= {ptn service-availability(42)}
callIntrusionRequest CallIntrusionRequest ::= {ptn ci-request(43)}
callIntrusionGetCIPL CallIntrusionGetCIPL ::= {ptn ci-getCIPL(44)}
callIntrusionIsolate CallIntrusionIsolate ::= {ptn ci-isolate(45)}
callIntrusionForcedRelease CallIntrusionForcedRelease ::= {ptn ci-forcedRelease(46)}
callIntrusionWOBRequest CallIntrusionWOBRequest ::= {ptn ci-WOB(47)}
callIntrusionCompleted CallIntrusionCompleted ::= {ptn ci-completed(48)}

notBusy ERROR ::= {ptn 1009}
-- used when an SS-CI request is received in
-- a Terminating PTNX and the called user is not busy

temporarilyUnavailable ERROR ::= {ptn 1000}
-- used when conditions for invocation of SS-CI
-- are momentarily not met

notAuthorized ERROR ::= {ptn 1007}
--used when a SS-CI request is rejected
--because of insufficient CICL

Unspecified ::= ERROR PARAMETER Extension

unspecified Unspecified ::= {ptn 1008}

END -- of Call-Intrusion-Operations

```

6.3.2 Notifications

The following notification, defined in Abstract Syntax Notation number 1 (ASN.1) in table 2 shall apply.

Table 2 - Notifications in support of SS-CI

Call-Intrusion-Notifications		{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) standard(0) qsig-call-intrusion(203) call-intrusion-notifications(1)}	
DEFINITIONS BEGIN	::=		
IMPORTS		NOTIFICATION FROM Notification-Data-Structure {iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) standard(0) qsig-generic-procedures(165) notification-data-structure(7)};	
RemoteUserAlerting	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
IntrusionIsImpending	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
IntrusionIsEffective	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
IsolationThroughIntrusion	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
ForcedReleaseAfterIntrusion	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
EndOfIntrusion	::=	NOTIFICATION ARGUMENT	NULL
remoteUserAlerting		RemoteUserAlerting ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2000}
intrusionIsImpending		IntrusionIsImpending ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2003}
intrusionIsEffective		IntrusionIsEffective ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2004}
isolationThroughIntrusion		IsolationThroughIntrusion ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2005}
forcedReleaseAfterIntrusion		ForcedReleaseAfterIntrusion ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2006}
endOfIntrusion		EndOfIntrusion ::=	{iso(1) identified-organization(3) icd-ecma(0012) private-isdn-signalling-domain(9) 2007}
END		--of Call-Intrusion-Notifications	

6.3.3 Information elements

6.3.3.1 Facility information element

The operations defined above shall be coded in the Facility information element in accordance with ETS 300 239.

When conveying an APDU of operations callIntrusionRequest, callIntrusionGetCIPL, callIntrusionForcedRelease, callIntrusionIsolate, callIntrusionWOBRequest, callIntrusionCompleted, the NFE shall be included.

When conveying an invoke APDU of operations callIntrusionRequest, callIntrusionGetCIPL, callIntrusionForcedRelease, callIntrusionIsolate, callIntrusionWOBRequest, callIntrusionCompleted, the destinationEntity data element of the NFE shall contain value endPTNX.

When conveying the invoke APDU of operation callIntrusionCompleted, the Interpretation APDU shall be included and have the value discardAnyUnrecognisedInvokePdu.

When conveying the invoke APDUs of operations callIntrusionRequest, callIntrusionGetCIPL, callIntrusionForcedRelease, callIntrusionIsolate and callIntrusionWOBRequest, the Interpretation APDU shall be omitted.

NOTE 1

Additional requirements for the conveyance of APDUs of operations pathRetain and serviceAvailable are given in A.3.2 of annex A.

6.3.3.2 Notification indicator information element

The notification defined above shall be coded in the Notification indicator information element in accordance with ETS 300 239.

6.3.3.3 Other information elements

Any other information elements (e.g. Progress indicator) shall be coded in accordance with the rules of ETS 300 172.

6.3.4 Messages

Messages used for call establishment and release shall be as specified in ETS 300 172.

The Facility information element and the Notification indicator information element shall be conveyed in the messages as specified in clause 10 of ETS 300 239.

6.4 SS-CI state definitions

6.4.1 States at the Originating PTNX

The procedures for the Originating PTNX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the SS-CI supplementary service Control entity in that PTNX in association with a particular call.

6.4.1.1 State CI-Idle

SS-CI is not operating.

6.4.1.2 State CI-Wait-Ack

The Originating PTNX has requested SS-CI and is waiting for an acknowledgement from the Terminating PTNX.

6.4.1.3 State CI-Orig-Invoked

SS-CI has been invoked successfully and the unwanted user has not been isolated.

6.4.1.4 State CI-inForcedRelease-Request

Following intrusion, the Originating PTNX has requested the forced release of the unwanted user and is waiting for an acknowledgement from the Terminating PTNX.

6.4.1.5 State CI-Isolation-Request

Following intrusion, the Originating PTNX has requested the isolation of the unwanted user and is waiting for an acknowledgement from the Terminating PTNX.

6.4.1.6 State CI-inWOB-Request

Following intrusion, the Originating PTNX has requested WOB.

6.4.1.7 State CI-Orig-Isolated

SS-CI has been invoked successfully and the unwanted user has been isolated.

6.4.1.8 State CI-isForcedRelease-Request

Following isolation, the Originating PTNX has requested the forced release of the unwanted user and is waiting for an acknowledgement from the Terminating PTNX.

6.4.1.9 State CI-isWOB-Request

Following isolation, the Originating PTNX has requested WOB.

6.4.1.10 State CI-Orig-WOB

Wait on busy is in progress.

6.4.1.11 State CI-Wait-Ack-WOB

While wait on busy is in progress, the Originating PTNX has requested intrusion again and is waiting for an acknowledgement from the Terminating PTNX.

6.4.2 States at the Terminating PTNX

The procedures for the Terminating PTNX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the SS-CI supplementary service Control functional entity in that PTNX in association with a particular call.

6.4.2.1 State CI-Idle

SS-CI is not operating.

6.4.2.2 State CI-GetCIPL-I

The Terminating PTNX has requested the CIPL of the unwanted user after intrusion has been requested and is waiting for the result.

6.4.2.3 State CI-Dest-Notify

Following invocation of intrusion, the Terminating PTNX has notified an impending intrusion to the unwanted user and is waiting the end of the impending phase before starting intrusion.

6.4.2.4 State CI-Dest-Invoked

SS-CI has been invoked successfully and the unwanted user has not been isolated.

6.4.2.5 State CI-Dest-Isolated

SS-CI has been invoked successfully and the unwanted user has been isolated.

6.4.2.6 State CI-Dest-WOB

Wait on busy is in progress.

6.4.2.7 State CI-GetCIPL-WOB

The Terminating PTNX has requested the CIPL of the unwanted user after intrusion has been requested again during wait on busy and is waiting for the result.

6.4.2.8 State CI-Dest-Notify-WOB

Following invocation of intrusion during wait on busy, the Terminating PTNX has notified an impending intrusion to the unwanted user and is waiting for the end of the impending phase before starting intrusion.

6.5 SS-CI signalling procedures for activation, deactivation and registration

Not applicable.

6.6 SS-CI signalling procedures for invocation and operation

The following procedures are call associated.

SS-CI may be invoked in two ways depending on whether the network connection is retained when a call encounters a busy called user. Retention of the network connection makes use of a generic path retention mechanism, which is specified in annex A.

Annex C contains some examples of message sequences.

6.6.1 Actions at the Originating PTNX

For a given call, the Originating PTNX may choose one of the two following methods for invocation of SS-CI:

- invocation without path retention;
- invocation with path retention.

For invocation with path retention, the procedures specified below apply in conjunction with the procedures specified in A.5.1 of annex A.

For each method, if the basic call clears in circumstances other than those covered below, SS-CI shall terminate, any SS-CI timer shall be stopped, and state CI-Idle shall be entered (e.g. on calling user release, call failure, etc.).

The SDL representation of procedures at the Originating PTNX is shown in D.1 of annex D.

6.6.1.1 Procedure for invocation of SS-CI

6.6.1.1.1 Normal procedure

To invoke SS-CI, the Originating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU, start timer T1 and enter state CI-Wait-Ack. For invocation without path retention, the APDU shall be sent in the SETUP message that establishes the call. For invocation with path retention, the APDU shall be sent in a FACILITY message using the call reference of a call for which the network connection has been retained in accordance with A.5.1 of annex A (path retention state PRTO-Retained) and for which the received serviceAvailable invoke APDU indicated that SS-CI is invocable. The argument shall convey the CICL of the calling user.

In state CI-Wait-Ack, on receipt of a CONNECT message including a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU with a result indicating intrusion on the unwanted user (value "unwantedUserIntruded"), the Originating PTNX may confirm invocation of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop timer T1 and shall enter state CI-Orig-Invoked.

In state CI-Wait-Ack, on receipt of a CONNECT message including a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU with a result indicating isolation of the unwanted user (value "unwantedUserIsolated"), the Originating PTNX may confirm invocation of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop timer T1 and shall enter state CI-Orig-Isolated.

6.6.1.1.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-Wait-Ack, on receipt of:

- any message containing a callIntrusionRequest return error or reject APDU, or
- an ALERTING, CONNECT or DISCONNECT message without a callOfferRequest return result, return error or reject APDU,

the Originating PTNX shall stop timer T1 and enter state CI-Idle. Failure of SS-CI may be indicated to the calling user and the call shall continue in accordance with ETS 300 172.

On expiry of timer T1, the Originating PTNX shall enter state CI-Idle. Failure of SS-CI may be indicated to the calling user and the call shall continue in accordance with ETS 300 172.

6.6.1.2 Optional procedure for invocation of isolation

6.6.1.2.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Orig-Invoked, if isolation of the unwanted user is requested, the Originating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionIsolate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, start timer T2 and enter the state CI-Isolation-Request.

In state CI-Isolation-Request, on receipt of a callIntrusionIsolate return result APDU in a FACILITY message, the Originating PTNX may indicate the result of the isolation request to the calling user, shall stop timer T2 and shall enter the CI-Orig-Isolated state.

6.6.1.2.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-Isolation-Request, on receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionIsolationRequest return error or reject APDU, the Originating PTNX may indicate failure of the isolation request to the calling user, shall stop timer T2 and return to state CI-Orig-Invoked; upon expiry of timer T2, the Originating PTNX may indicate the rejection of the isolation request to the calling user and shall return to state CI-Orig-Invoked.

6.6.1.3 Optional procedure for invocation of forced release

6.6.1.3.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated, if forced release of the unwanted user is requested, the Originating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionForcedRelease invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, start timer T3 and enter respectively state CI-inForcedRelease-Request or state CI-isForcedRelease-Request.

In state CI-inForcedRelease-Request or state CI-isForcedRelease-Request, on receipt of a callIntrusionForcedRelease return result APDU in a FACILITY message, the Originating PTNX may indicate the result of the forced release request to the calling user, shall stop timer T3 and shall enter the state CI-Idle.

6.6.1.3.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-inForcedRelease-Request or state CI-isForcedRelease-Request, on receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionForcedRelease return error or reject APDU, the Originating PTNX may indicate failure of the forced release request to the calling user, shall stop timer T3 and return to previous state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated; upon expiry of timer T3, the Originating PTNX may indicate the rejection of the forced release request to the calling user and shall return to previous state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated.

6.6.1.4 Optional procedure for invocation of wait on busy

6.6.1.4.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated, if wait on busy is requested, the Originating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionWOBRequest invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, start timer T4 and enter respectively state CI-inWOB-Request or state CI-isWOB-Request.

In state CI-inWOB-Request or state CI-isWOB-Request, on receipt of a callIntrusionWOBRequest return result APDU in a FACILITY message, the Originating PTNX may indicate the result of the wait on busy request to the calling user, shall stop timer T4 and shall enter the state CI-Orig-WOB.

6.6.1.4.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-inWOB-Request or state CI-isWOB-Request, on receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionWOBRequest return error or reject APDU, the Originating PTNX may indicate failure of the wait on busy request to the calling user, shall stop timer T4 and return to previous state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated; upon expiry of timer T4, the Originating PTNX may indicate the rejection of the WOB request to the calling user and shall return to previous state CI-Orig-Invoked or state CI-Orig-Isolated.

6.6.1.5 Procedure for reinvocation of intrusion during wait on busy

6.6.1.5.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Orig-WOB, if call intrusion is requested again, the Originating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU in a FACILITY message. The Originating PTNX shall start timer T1 and enter state CI-Wait-Ack-WOB.

In state CI-Wait-Ack-WOB, on receipt of a FACILITY message including a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU with a result indicating intrusion on the unwanted user (unwantedUserIntruded), the Originating PTNX may confirm invocation of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop timer T1 and shall enter state CI-Orig-Invoked.

In state CI-Wait-Ack-WOB, on receipt of a FACILITY message including a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU with a result indicating isolation of the unwanted user (unwantedUserIsolated), the Originating PTNX may confirm invocation of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop timer T1 and shall enter state CI-Orig-Isolated.

6.6.1.5.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-Wait-Ack-WOB, on receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest return error or reject APDU, the Originating PTNX may indicate the failure of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop timer T1 and return to state CI-Orig-WOB.

On expiry of timer T1, the Originating PTNX shall enter state CI-Orig-WOB. Failure of SS-CI may be indicated to the calling user.

6.6.1.6 Procedure for completion of SS-CI

6.6.1.6.1 Normal procedure

In any state except CI-Idle and CI-Wait-Ack, on receipt of a callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, the Originating PTNX may indicate completion of SS-CI to the calling user, shall stop any SS-CI timer and shall enter state CI-Idle.

6.6.1.6.2 Exceptional procedure

None.

6.6.2 Actions at the Terminating PTNX

The Terminating PTNX shall support the two methods of invocation.

For invocation with path retention, the procedures specified below apply in conjunction with the procedures specified in A.5.2 of annex A.

For each method, if the basic call clears in circumstances other than those covered below, SS-CI shall terminate, any SS-CI timer shall be stopped, and state CI-Idle shall be entered.

The SDL representation of procedures at the Terminating PTNX is shown in D.2 of annex D.

6.6.2.1 Procedure for invocation of SS-CI

6.6.2.1.1 Normal procedure

If, while processing an incoming SETUP message in accordance with the procedures of ETS 300 172, the called user is found to be busy, and if the SETUP message contained a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU, the Terminating PTNX shall not send a DISCONNECT message but shall check whether SS-CI is possible.

If, having retained a network connection in accordance with A.5.2 of annex A and having indicated in the serviceAvailable invoke APDU that SS-CI is invokable, a FACILITY message is received containing a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU, the Terminating PTNX shall check again whether the called user is busy and if so shall check whether SS-CI is still possible.

To check whether SS-CI is possible, the Terminating PTNX shall check that the called user is involved in a compatible established call in basic call state Active, that the CIPL of the called user is lower than the received CICL of the calling user, and that there are no other reasons for denying intrusion (e.g. if the established call is already being intruded on). If as far as the Terminating PTNX is concerned, SS-CI is possible, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the unwanted user PTNX, start timer T5 and enter the state CI-GetCIPL-I.

NOTE 2:

The method by which the Terminating PTNX checks whether an established call is compatible with the intruding call is outside the scope of this ETS.

In state CI-GetCIPL-I, on receipt of callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU in a FACILITY message, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5 and check that the CIPL of the unwanted user is lower than the CICL of the calling user.

If all conditions are met, the Terminating PTNX may provide a notification of impending intrusion to users in the established call. If notification of impending intrusion is not to be given, execution of intrusion shall take place immediately. If notification of impending intrusion is to be given, the Terminating PTNX shall send on the call reference of the established call a NOTIFY message containing notification value "intrusionIsImpending", may send on the call reference of the intruding call a NOTIFY message containing

notification value "intrusionIsImpending", shall start timer T6 and shall enter state CI-Dest-Notify. Execution of intrusion shall commence on expiry of timer T6 in state CI-Dest-Notify.

Execution of intrusion shall result either in a conference type connection involving all three users (the calling user, the called user and the unwanted user) or in isolation of the unwanted user (disconnection of the unwanted user and connection of the calling user and the called user).

If a conference type connection is established, the Terminating PTNX shall send using the call reference of the intruding call a CONNECT message containing a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU containing value "unwantedUserIntruded". The Terminating PTNX shall also send a NOTIFY message containing notification value "intrusionIsEffective" using the call reference of the established call. The Terminating PTNX shall enter state CI-Dest-Invoked.

If the unwanted user is isolated, the Terminating PTNX shall send using the call reference of the intruding call a CONNECT message containing a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU containing value "unwantedUserIsolated". The Terminating PTNX shall also send a NOTIFY message containing notification value "isolationThroughIntrusion" using the call reference of the established call. The Terminating PTNX shall enter state CI-Dest-Isolated.

6.6.2.1.2

Exceptional procedure

On receipt of a SETUP or FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU, if the called user is not busy the call shall continue in accordance with ETS 300 172. The Terminating PTNX shall return a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error notBusy in the resulting ALERTING or CONNECT message and shall remain in state CI-Idle.

On receipt of a SETUP or FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU, if the called user is busy but invocation of SS-CI is not possible (including the case where the received callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU indicates a CIPL that is too high) the intruding call shall be released in accordance with ETS 300 172 or, if continued retention of the path is required, shall continue in accordance with A.5.2 of annex A. The Terminating PTNX shall contain a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing an error other than notBusy in the resulting DISCONNECT or FACILITY message and shall remain in or enter state CI-Idle.

In the state CI-GetCIPL-I, on receipt of a callIntrusionGetCIPL reject APDU containing problem code "unrecognizedOperation" in a FACILITY message from the unwanted user PTNX, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5, and shall apply the procedures described in 6.6.2.1.1 for receipt of a return result APDU with the lowest value of CIPL.

On expiry of timer T5 or on receipt of a callIntrusionGetCIPL reject APDU containing a problem code other than "unrecognizedOperation", the Terminating PTNX shall apply the procedures specified when the called user is busy and invocation of SS-CI is not possible. The error value used shall be "temporarilyUnavailable".

If, during state CI-Dest-Notify or state CI-GetCIPL-I, the called user becomes not busy and presentation of the intruding call becomes possible, a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error notBusy shall be sent in the resulting ALERTING or CONNECT message, timer T6 or T5 shall be stopped and state CI-Idle shall be entered.

If, during state CI-Dest-Notify or state CI-GetCIPL-I, the established call is released but the called user remains busy, a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error temporarilyUnavailable shall be sent in the resulting DISCONNECT message, timer T6 or T5 shall be stopped and state CI-Idle shall be entered.

6.6.2.2 Optional procedures for invocation of isolation

6.6.2.2.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Dest-Invoked, on receipt of a callIntrusionIsolate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, the Terminating PTNX shall disconnect the unwanted user from the conference type connection and leave the calling and called users connected together. The Terminating PTNX shall also send a callIntrusionIsolate return result to the Originating PTNX, shall send to the unwanted user PTNX the notification description value "isolationThroughIntrusion" in a NOTIFY message and enter the state CI-Dest-Isolated.

6.6.2.2.2 Exceptional procedure

In the state CI-Dest-Invoked, on receipt of a callIntrusionIsolate invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, if isolation is not possible, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionIsolate return error APDU in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and remain in the state CI-Dest-Invoked.

6.6.2.3 Optional procedures for invocation of forced release

6.6.2.3.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated, on receipt of a callIntrusionForcedRelease invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, the Terminating PTNX shall initiate release of the established call in accordance with the procedures of ETS 300 172. From state CI-Dest-Invoked, the Terminating PTNX shall disconnect the unwanted user from the conference type connection and leave the calling and called users connected together. The Terminating PTNX shall also send a callIntrusionForcedRelease return result APDU to the Originating PTNX, shall send to the unwanted user PTNX the notification description value "forcedReleaseAfterIntrusion" in the DISCONNECT message and enter the state CI-Idle.

6.6.2.3.2 Exceptional procedure

In the state CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated, on receipt of a callIntrusionForcedRelease invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, if forced release is not possible, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionForcedRelease return error APDU in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and remain in existing state CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated.

6.6.2.4 Optional procedures for invocation of wait on busy

6.6.2.4.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated, upon receipt of a callIntrusionWOBRequest invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, if WOB is possible the Terminating PTNX shall disconnect the calling user from the conference type connection or from the called user, and shall reconnect the unwanted user to the called user. The Terminating PTNX shall also send a callIntrusionWOBRequest return result APDU to the Originating PTNX, shall send to the unwanted user PTNX the notification description value "endOfIntrusion" in a NOTIFY message and enter the state CI-Dest-WOB. The established call shall no longer be associated with the waiting intruding call and shall continue as if SS-CI had not occurred.

6.6.2.4.2 Exceptional procedure

In the state CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated, on receipt of a callIntrusionWOBRequest invoke APDU in a FACILITY message from the Originating PTNX, if wait on busy is not possible, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionWOBRequest return error APDU

in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and remain in respective states CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated.

6.6.2.5 Procedures for reinvocation of intrusion during wait on busy

6.6.2.5.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Dest-WOB, on receipt of a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, the Terminating PTNX shall check whether reinvocation of intrusion is possible.

To check whether reinvocation of intrusion is possible, the Terminating PTNX shall check that the called user is involved in a compatible established call in basic call state Active, that the CIPL of the called user is lower than the received CICL of the calling user, and that there are no other reasons for denying intrusion (e.g. if the established call is already being intruded on). If as far as the Terminating PTNX is concerned, reinvocation of intrusion is possible, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the unwanted user PTNX, start timer T5 and enter the state CI-GetCIPL-WOB.

In state CI-GetCIPL-WOB, on receipt of callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU in a FACILITY message, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5 and check that the CIPL of the unwanted user is lower than the CICL of the calling user.

If all conditions are met, the Terminating PTNX may provide a notification of impending intrusion to users in the established call. If notification of impending intrusion is not to be given, execution of intrusion shall take place immediately. If notification of impending intrusion is to be given, the Terminating PTNX shall send on the call reference of the established call a NOTIFY message containing notification value "intrusionIsImpending", may send on the call reference of the intruding call a NOTIFY message containing notification value "intrusionIsImpending", shall start timer T6 and shall enter state CI-Dest-Notify-WOB. Execution of intrusion shall commence on expiry of timer T6 in state CI-Dest-Notify-WOB.

Execution of intrusion shall result either in a conference type connection involving all three users (the calling user, the called user and the unwanted user) or in isolation of the unwanted user (disconnection of the unwanted user and connection of the calling user and the called user).

If a conference type connection is established, the Terminating PTNX shall send using the call reference of the intruding call a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU containing value "unwantedUserIntruded". The Terminating PTNX may also send a NOTIFY message containing notification value "intrusionIsEffective" using the call reference of the established call. The Terminating PTNX shall enter state CI-Dest-Invoked.

If the unwanted user is isolated, the Terminating PTNX shall send, using the call reference of the intruding call, a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest return result APDU containing value "unwantedUserIsolated". The Terminating PTNX shall also send a NOTIFY message containing notification value "isolationThroughIntrusion" using the call reference of the established call. The Terminating PTNX shall enter state CI-Dest-Invoked.

6.6.2.5.2 Exceptional procedure

On receipt of a FACILITY message containing a callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU while in state CI-Dest-WOB, if reinvocation of intrusion is not possible (including the case where the received callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU indicates a CIPL that is too high) the Terminating PTNX shall send back a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing an appropriate error in a FACILITY message and shall remain in or reenter state CI-Dest-WOB.

In the state CI-GetCIPL-WOB, on receipt of a callIntrusionGetCIPL reject APDU containing problem code "unrecognized operation" in a FACILITY message from the unwanted user PTNX, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5, and shall apply the procedures described in 6.6.2.5.1 for receipt of a return result APDU with the lowest value of CIPL.

On expiry of timer T5 or on receipt of a callIntrusionGetCIPL reject APDU containing a problem code other than "unrecognizedOperation", the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error value "temporarilyUnavailable" in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and shall reenter state CI-Dest-WOB.

6.6.2.6 Procedures for completion of SS-CI

6.6.2.6.1 Normal procedure

In state CI-Dest-Invoked, or CI-Dest-Isolated, if the established call is released, the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and enter the state CI-Idle. The intruding call shall continue as a basic call in state Active and the calling and called users shall remain connected together.

In state CI-Dest-WOB, if the called user answers the waiting intruding call (having made available the necessary resources, e.g. by releasing or placing on hold another call), the Terminating PTNX shall send a callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in a FACILITY message to the Originating PTNX and enter state CI-Idle. The intruding call shall continue as a basic call in state Active and the calling and called users shall be connected together.

In state CI-Dest-WOB, if the called user becomes not busy and alerting commences, the Terminating PTNX shall send a NOTIFY message containing notification value "remoteUserAlerting" and remain in the same state.

If the intruding call is released in any state, the Terminating PTNX shall enter state CI-Idle and stop any SS-CI timer. If release occurs during state CI-Dest-Notify, CI-Dest-Notify-WOB, CI-Dest-Invoked or CI-Dest-Isolated, the established call shall be restored to the state that existed prior to intrusion and a NOTIFY message containing notification description value "endOfIntrusion" shall be sent on the call reference of the established call.

6.6.2.6.2 Exceptional procedure

In state CI-GetCIPL-WOB or CI-Dest-Notify-WOB, if the called user answers (having made available the necessary resources, e.g. by releasing or placing on hold another call), the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5 or T6, send a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error notBusy together with a callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in a FACILITY message and enter state CI-Idle. The intruding call shall continue as a basic call in state Active and the calling and called users shall be connected together.

In state CI-Get-CIPL-WOB or CI-Dest-Notify-WOB, if the called user becomes not busy and alerting commences, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer T5 or T6, send a callIntrusionRequest return error APDU containing error notBusy together with notification value "remoteUserAlerting" in a FACILITY message and enter state CI-Dest-WOB.

6.6.3 Actions at the unwanted user PTNX

On receipt of a callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU in a FACILITY message, the unwanted user PTNX shall send a FACILITY message to the Terminating PTNX. The FACILITY message shall include a callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU with the CIPL of the unwanted user.

6.6.4 Actions at a Transit PTNX

No special actions are required in support of SS-CI.

6.7 SS-CI impact of interworking with public ISDNs

On a call to a PTN from a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent service, SS-CI will not be requested.

On a call from a PTN to a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent service, the Outgoing Gateway PTNX shall behave as specified in 6.6.2 for a Terminating PTNX at which conditions for invocation of SS-CI are not met.

If the unwanted user is in a public ISDN, the Gateway PTNX shall respond to the callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU by supplying a CIPL on behalf of the unwanted user.

NOTE 3

A Gateway PTNX can supply the same CIPL for all calls or can introduce some discrimination, e.g. according to the direction of the call.

If the unwanted user is in a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent service, the Gateway PTNX shall discard any SS-CI notification.

NOTE 4

At the time of publication of this ETS, no equivalent service has been specified for public ISDNs.

6.8 SS-CI impact of interworking with non-ISDNs

When interworking with a non-ISDN which does not support an equivalent service, the procedures defined in 6.7 for interworking with a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent service shall apply.

When interworking with a non-ISDN which supports an equivalent service, the two networks may cooperate in the operation of SS-CI. In this case, either the Originating PTNX functionality or the Terminating PTNX functionality or the unwanted user PTNX functionality will be provided in the non-ISDN. The Incoming or Outgoing Gateway PTNX shall provide conversion between the signalling protocol specified in this ETS and the signalling protocol of the other network.

6.9 SS-CI parameter values (timers)

6.9.1 Timer T1

Timer T1 shall operate at the Originating PTNX during state CI-Wait-Ack and CI-Wait-Ack-WOB. Its purpose is to protect against an absence of response to a request for invocation or reinvocation of intrusion.

Timer T1 shall have a value not less than 30 s.

6.9.2 Timer T2

Timer T2 shall operate at the Originating PTNX during state CI-Isolation-Request. Its purpose is to protect against an absence of response to a request for isolation.

Timer T2 shall have a value not less than 30 s.

6.9.3 Timer T3

Timer T3 shall operate at the Originating PTNX during states CI-inForcedRelease-Request or CI-isForcedRelease-Request. Its purpose is to protect against an absence of response to a request for forced release.

Timer T3 shall have a value not less than 30 s.

6.9.4 Timer T4

Timer T4 shall operate at the Originating PTNX during states CI-inWOB-Request or CI-isWOB-Request. Its purpose is to protect against an absence of response to a request for wait on busy.

Timer T4 shall have a value not less than 30 s.

6.9.5 Timer T5

Timer T5 shall operate at the Terminating PTNX during states CI-GetCIPL-I and CI-GetCIPL-WOB. Its purpose is to protect against an absence of response to a request for the CIPL of the unwanted user.

Timer T5 shall have a value not less than 10 s.

6.9.6 Timer T6

Timer T6 shall operate at the Terminating PTNX during state CI-Dest-Notify or CI-Dest-Notify-WOB. Its purpose is to control the delay between the impending intrusion warning notification and the execution of intrusion.

Timer T6 shall have a value not higher than 10 s.

Annex A (normative): Signalling protocol for the support of path retention

This annex is applicable to Originating PTNXs that support SS-CI with path retention and to Terminating PTNXs that support SS-CI. A similar annex will appear in other standards that make use of the generic mechanism for path retention.

A.1 Path retention description

Path retention is a generic mechanism which can be used by supplementary services during call establishment.

Path retention is invoked by the Originating PTNX either for one supplementary service or for several supplementary services at the same time. Invocation for a particular supplementary service means that the network connection is to be retained if the Terminating PTNX encounters conditions in which it is appropriate to invoke that supplementary service. The Originating PTNX is informed of the reason for retaining the connection so that it can decide (e.g. by consulting the calling user) whether to invoke the supplementary service. Under some circumstances in which the network connection is retained, more than one of the supplementary services for which path retention has been invoked may be applicable.

Successive retentions of the network connection by the Terminating PTNX following a single invocation of path retention by the Originating PTNX are possible as a result of different conditions being encountered at the Terminating PTNX. When an attempt is made to invoke a supplementary service for which the network connection has been retained, a further condition can be encountered that can cause the network connection to be retained again for the same supplementary service or a different supplementary service.

Path retention is specified in terms of a Path Retention entity existing within the Coordination Function at the Originating PTNX and at the Terminating PTNX.

A.2 Path retention operational requirements

A.2.1 Requirements on the Originating PTNX

Call establishment procedures for the outgoing side of an inter-PTNX link, as specified in ETS 300 172, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply.

A.2.2 Requirements on the Terminating PTNX

Call establishment procedures for the incoming side of an inter-PTNX link, as specified in ETS 300 172, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for an End PTNX, shall apply.

A.2.3 Requirements on a Transit PTNX

Call establishment procedures, as specified in ETS 300 172, shall apply.

Generic procedures for the call related control of supplementary services, as specified in ETS 300 239 for a Transit PTNX, shall apply.

A.3 Path retention coding requirements

A.3.1 Operations

The operations pathRetain and serviceAvailable as defined in 6.3.1 shall apply. Within the ARGUMENT of operation pathRetain, the element of type ServiceList may contain bits other than those named in 6.3.1, in order to request path retention for other supplementary services. Within the ARGUMENT of operation serviceAvailable, the element of type ServiceList may contain bits other than those named in 6.3.1, in order to indicate retention of the network connection for other supplementary services.

A.3.2 Information elements

APDUs of the operations pathRetain and serviceAvailable shall be coded in the Facility information element in accordance with ETS 300 239.

When conveying an APDU of operation pathRetain or serviceAvailable, the NFE shall be included. In the case of an invoke APDU the destinationEntity data element of the NFE shall contain value endPTNX.

When conveying an invoke APDU of operation pathRetain or serviceAvailable, the Interpretation APDU shall contain value discardAnyUnrecognisedInvokePdu.

A.3.3 Messages

The Facility information element shall be conveyed in the messages as specified in clause 10 of ETS 300 239. The basic call messages shall be used for call establishment as specified in ETS 300 172.

A.4 Path retention state definitions

A.4.1 States at the Originating PTNX

The procedures at the Originating PTNX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the Path Retention entity in that PTNX in association with a particular call.

A.4.1.1 PRTO-Idle

Path retention is not operating.

A.4.1.2 PRTO-Requested

A pathRetain invoke APDU has been sent and the Originating PTNX is waiting for a serviceAvailable invoke APDU from the Terminating PTNX.

A.4.1.3 PRTO-Retained

A serviceAvailable invoke APDU has been received and the network connection is retained.

A.4.1.4 PRTO-Invoking

Invocation of a supplementary service is being attempted using a retained network connection.

A.4.2 States at the Terminating PTNX

The procedures at the Terminating PTNX are written in terms of the following conceptual states existing within the Path Retention entity in that PTNX in association with a particular incoming call.

A.4.2.1 PRTT-Idle

Path retention is not operating.

A.4.2.2 PRTT-Requested

A pathRetain invoke APDU has been received and the Terminating PTNX is waiting until conditions for retaining the network connection are encountered.

A.4.2.3 PRTT-Retained

A serviceAvailable invoke APDU has been sent and the network connection is retained.

A.4.2.4 PRTT-Invoking

Invocation of a supplementary service is being attempted using a retained network connection.

A.5 Path retention signalling procedures for invocation and operation

A.5.1 Actions at the Originating PTNX

The SDL representation of procedures at the Originating PTNX is shown in A.9.

On sending a SETUP message for call establishment, if path retention is required for allowing the possibility of invoking one or more supplementary services on encountering certain conditions at the Terminating PTNX, the Originating PTNX shall include a pathRetain invoke APDU in the SETUP message and shall enter state PRTO-Requested. In the element of type ServiceList in the ARGUMENT, any bit corresponding to a supplementary service for which path retention is required shall be set to ONE and all other bits shall be set to ZERO.

On receipt of a serviceAvailable invoke APDU in a PROGRESS or a FACILITY message in state PRTO-Requested, the Originating PTNX shall enter state PRTO-Retained.

In state PRTO-Requested, if the Originating PTNX determines that retention of the network connection can no longer occur (e.g. on receipt of a CONNECT message), it shall enter state PRTO-Idle.

During state PRTO-Retained, invocation of any of the supplementary services indicated in the serviceAvailable invoke APDU may be requested. If invocation is requested (by sending the appropriate APDU in a FACILITY message), the Terminating PTNX shall enter state PRTO-Invoking.

In state PRTO-Invoking, if the supplementary service concerned is successfully invoked, the Originating PTNX shall either:

- a) if there is a possibility of the network connection being retained again prior to completion of call establishment (e.g. to allow for the possibility of invoking another supplementary service or for the possibility of invoking the same supplementary service again), enter state PRTO-Requested again; or
- b) enter state PRTO-Idle.

In state PRTO-Invoking, if the supplementary service concerned fails to be invoked successfully, the Originating PTNX shall either:

- 1) if the network connection is still retained to allow the possibility of invoking another supplementary service, enter state PRTO-Retained again; or
- 2) enter state PRTO-Idle.

If, in any state other than PRTO-Idle, the call is released, state PRTO-Idle shall be entered.

A.5.2 Actions at the Terminating PTNX

On receipt of a pathRetain invoke APDU in a SETUP message, the Terminating PTNX shall enter state PRTT-Requested and record the list of supplementary services for which path retention has been requested, as indicated by the element of type ServiceList.

If, during state PRTT-Requested, a condition is encountered in which it is appropriate to invoke one or more of the supplementary services for which path retention has been requested, the Terminating PTNX shall retain the network connection, send a serviceAvailable invoke APDU to the Originating PTNX, start timer PRT1 and enter state PRTT-Retained. In the element of type ServiceList in the ARGUMENT, any bit corresponding to a supplementary service that can be invoked at this stage and for which path retention has been requested shall be set to ONE and all other bits shall be set to ZERO. This procedure replaces the normal procedure appropriate to the condition that has been encountered.

The serviceAvailable invoke APDU shall be sent either in a FACILITY message or, if a PROGRESS message is to be sent at the same time, in the PROGRESS message. A PROGRESS message containing a Progress indicator information element with CCITT Progress description no. 8 (in-band information or appropriate pattern now available) shall be sent if this Progress description has not already been sent for this call.

NOTE A.1

It is necessary that this Progress description be sent, as a means of ensuring that basic call timer T310 is stopped at other PTNXs. However, if this Progress description has already been sent in conjunction with an earlier serviceAvailable invoke APDU for this call, it need not be repeated.

In state PRTT-Requested, if the Terminating PTNX determines that retention of the network connection can no longer occur (e.g. on sending a CONNECT message), it shall enter state PRTT-Idle.

In state PRTT-Retained, on receipt of an invocation request from the Originating PTNX for any of the supplementary services for which the network connection has been retained, the Terminating PTNX shall stop timer PRT1 and enter state PRTT-Invoking.

In state PRTT-Invoking, if the supplementary service concerned is successfully invoked, the Terminating PTNX shall either:

- a) if there is a possibility of the network connection being retained again prior to completion of call establishment (e.g. to allow for the possibility of invoking another supplementary service or for the possibility of invoking the same supplementary service again), enter state PRTT-Requested again; or
- b) enter state PRTT-Idle.

In state PRTT-Invoking, if the supplementary service concerned fails to be invoked successfully, the Terminating PTNX shall either:

- 1) continue to retain the network connection, return to state PRTT-Retained and start timer PRT1 if there are other supplementary services for which the network connection has been retained and that are still able to be invoked; or
- 2) enter state PRTT-Idle and allow the call to proceed as specified for failure of the supplementary service concerned (e.g. initiate release of the call).

In case 1), any APDU sent to the Originating PTNX to indicate failure of the requested supplementary service shall be sent in a FACILITY message.

On expiry of timer PRT1, the Terminating PTNX shall enter state PRTT-Idle and initiate call clearing in accordance with ETS 300 172.

If, in any state other than PRTT-Idle, the call is released, state PRTT-Idle shall be entered and timer PRT1, if running, shall be stopped.

A.5.3 Actions at a Transit PTNX

No special actions are required in support of path retention.

A.6 Path retention impact of interworking with public ISDNs

On a call from a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent mechanism, path retention shall not be requested by the Incoming Gateway PTNX.

On a call from a PTN to a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent mechanism, the Outgoing Gateway PTNX shall, on encountering a condition in the public ISDN in which it is appropriate to invoke one or more of the supplementary services for which path retention has been requested, either:

- a) proceed as if path retention had not been requested; or
- b) retain the network connection and allow invocation of the supplementary services concerned in accordance with A.5.2.

NOTE A.2

If invocation of a supplementary service is requested while the network connection is retained, the Outgoing Gateway PTNX is responsible for establishing a new network connection through the public ISDN in order to request invocation of the supplementary service. Failure to establish a new network connection (e.g. because of network congestion) can cause the Outgoing Gateway PTNX to reject the supplementary service and release the call.

NOTE A.3

At the time of publication of this ETS, no equivalent mechanism has been specified for public ISDNs.

A.7 Path retention impact of interworking with non-ISDNs

When interworking with a non-ISDN that does not support an equivalent mechanism, the procedures defined in A.6 for interworking with a public ISDN that does not support an equivalent mechanism shall apply.

When interworking with a non-ISDN that does support an equivalent mechanism, the two networks may cooperate in the operation of path retention. In this case, either the Originating PTNX functionality or the Terminating PTNX functionality will be provided in the non-ISDN. The Incoming or Outgoing Gateway PTNX shall provide conversion between the signalling protocol specified in this ETS and the signalling protocol of the other network.

A.8 Path retention parameter values (timers)

Timer PRT1 operates at the Terminating PTNX during state PRTT-Retained. Its purpose is to protect against absence of a supplementary service invocation request as a response to the serviceAvailable invoke APDU.

Timer PRT1 shall have a value not less than 60 s.

A.9 Specification and Description Language (SDL)

The diagrams in this annex use the Specification and Description Language defined in CCITT Recommendation Z.100 (1988).

Each diagram represents the behaviour of a Path Retention entity at a particular type of PTNX. In accordance with the protocol model described in ETS 300 239, the Path Retention entity as a part of the Coordination Function uses the services of Generic Functional Procedures Control and Basic Call Control and provides services to the various SS Control entities.

Where an output symbol represents a primitive to other parts of the Coordination Function, and that primitive results in a QSIG message being sent, the output symbol bears the name of the message and any remote operations APDU contained in that message. In the case of a message specified in ETS 300 172, basic call actions associated with the sending of that message are deemed to occur.

Where an input symbol represents a primitive from other parts of the Coordination Function, and that primitive results from receipt of a QSIG message, the input symbol bears the name of the message and any remote operations APDU contained in that message. In the case of a message specified in ETS 300 172, basic call actions associated with the receipt of that message are deemed to occur.

A.9.1 SDL representation of path retention at the Originating PTNX

Figure A.1 shows the behaviour of a Path Retention entity within the Originating PTNX.

In figure A.1 output signals to the right represent messages sent via protocol control, input signals from the right represent messages received via protocol control, and input signals from the left represent internal primitives.

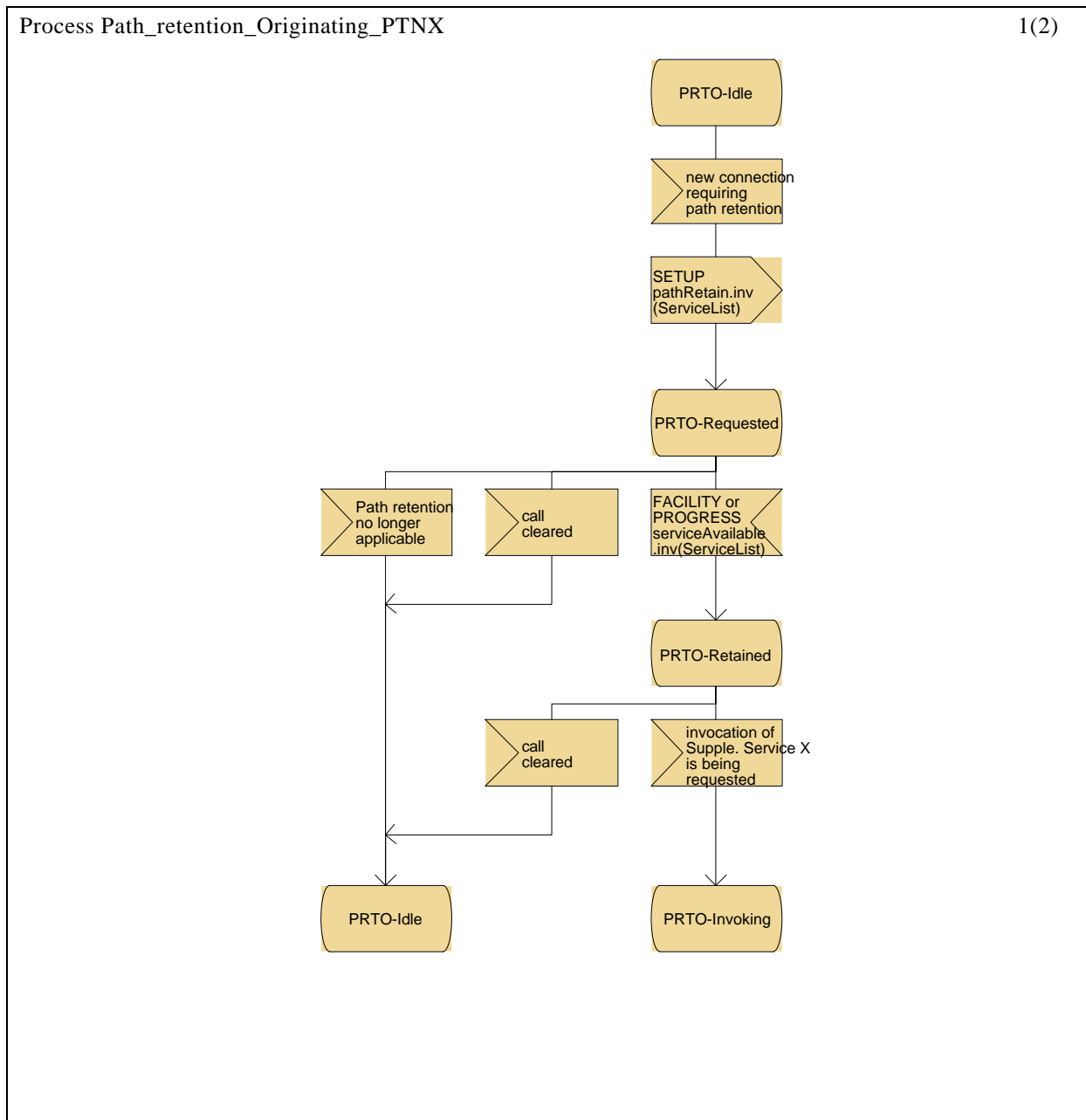


Figure A.1 (sheet 1 of 2) - SDL representation of path retention at the Originating PTNX

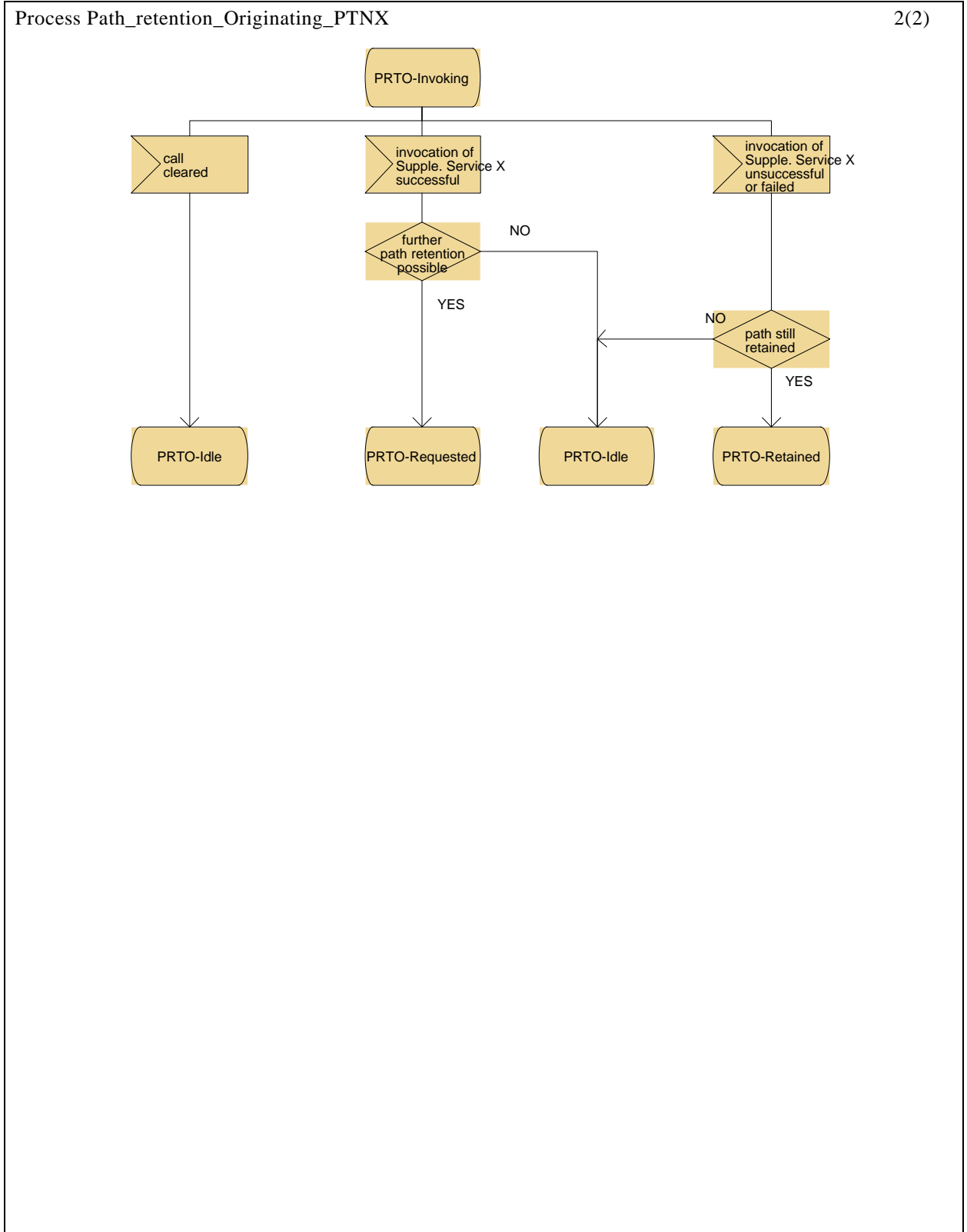


Figure A.1 (sheet 2 of 2) - SDL representation of path retention at the Originating PTNX

A.9.2 SDL representation of path retention at the Terminating PTNX

Figure A.2 shows the behaviour of a Path Retention entity within the Terminating PTNX.

In figure A.2 output signals to the left represent messages sent via protocol control, input signals from the left represent messages received via protocol control, and input signals from the right represent internal primitives.

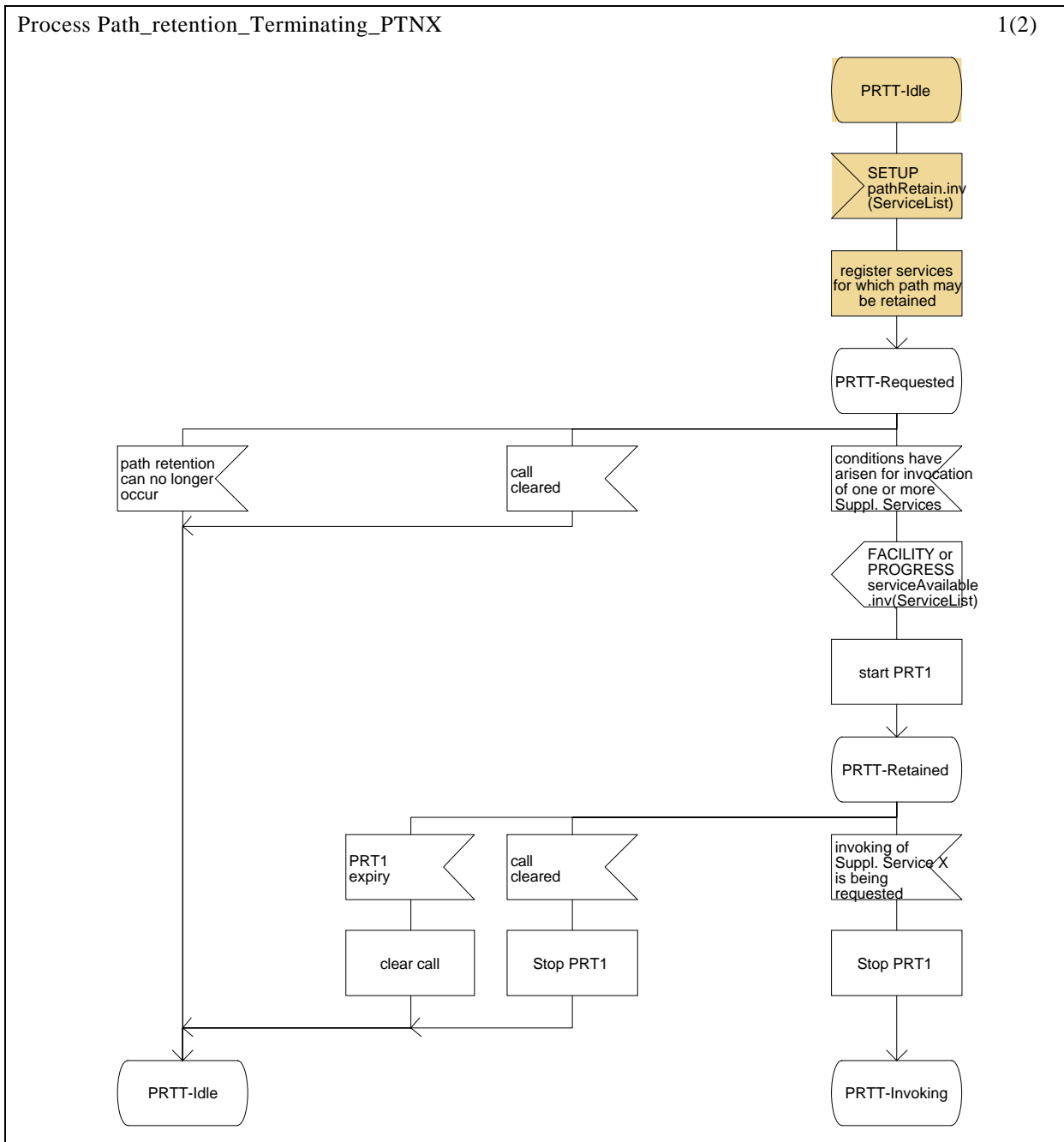


Figure A.2 (sheet 1 of 2) - SDL representation of path retention at the Terminating PTNX

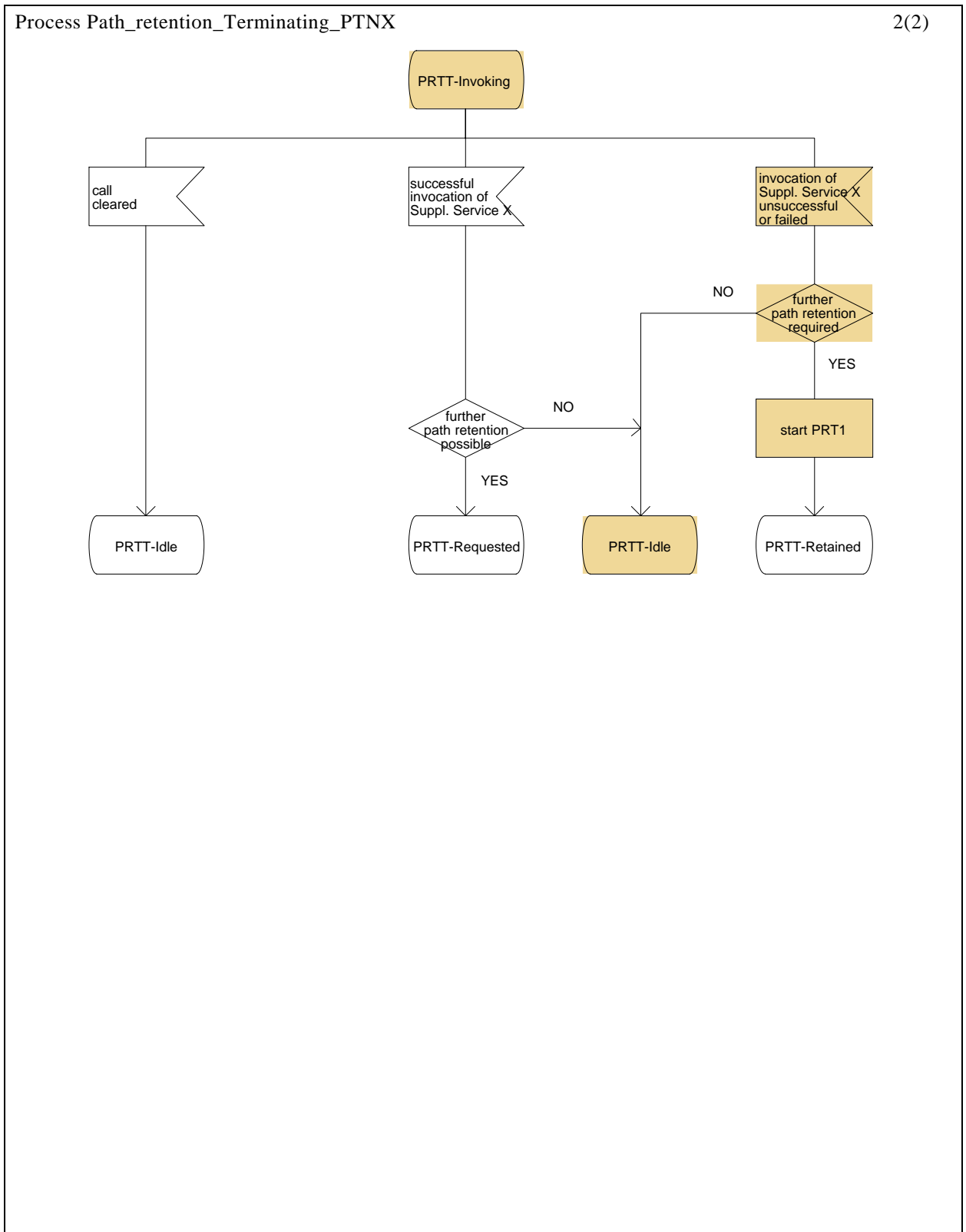


Figure A.2 (sheet 2 of 2) - SDL representation of path retention at the Terminating PTNX

Annex B (normative): Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma

B.1 Introduction

The supplier of a protocol implementation which is claimed to conform to this ETS shall complete the following Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma.

A completed PICS proforma is the PICS for the implementation in question. The PICS is a statement of which capabilities and options of the protocol have been implemented. The PICS can have a number of uses, including use:

- by the protocol implementor, as a check list to reduce the risk of failure to conform to the ETS through oversight;
- by the supplier and acquirer, or potential acquirer, of the implementation, as a detailed indication of the capabilities of the implementation, stated relative to the common basis for understanding provided by the ETS's PICS proforma;
- by the user or potential user of the implementation, as a basis for initially checking the possibility of interworking with another implementation; while interworking can never be guaranteed, failure to interwork can often be predicted from incompatible PICSs;
- by a protocol tester, as the basis for selecting appropriate tests against which to assess the claim for conformance of the implementation.

B.2 Instructions for completing the PICS proforma

B.2.1 General structure of the PICS proforma

The PICS proforma is a fixed format questionnaire divided into sub-clauses each containing a group of individual items. Each item is identified by an item number, the name of the item (question to be answered), and the reference(s) to the clause(s) that specifies (specify) the item in the main body of this ETS.

The Status column indicates whether an item is applicable and if so whether support is mandatory or optional. The following terms are used:

m	mandatory (the capability is required for conformance to the protocol);
o	optional (the capability is not required for conformance to the protocol, but if the capability is implemented it is required to conform to the protocol specifications);
o.<n>	optional, but support of at least one of the group of options labelled by the same numeral <n> is required;
x	prohibited;
c.<cond>	conditional requirement, depending on support for the item or items listed in condition <cond>;
<item>;m	simple conditional requirement, the capability being mandatory if item number <item> is supported, otherwise not applicable;
<item>;o	simple conditional requirement, the capability being optional if item number <item> is supported, otherwise not applicable.

Answers to the questionnaire items are to be provided either in the Support column, by simply marking an answer to indicate a restricted choice (Yes or No), or in the Not Applicable (N/A) column.

B.2.2 Additional information

Items of Additional information allow a supplier to provide further information intended to assist the interpretation of the PICS. It is not intended or expected that a large quantity will be supplied, and a PICS can be considered complete without any such information. Examples might be an outline of the ways in which a (single) implementation can be set up to operate in a variety of environments and configurations.

References to items of Additional information may be entered next to any answer in the questionnaire, and may be included in items of Exception information.

B.2.3 Exception information

It may occasionally happen that a supplier will wish to answer an item with mandatory or prohibited status (after any conditions have been applied) in a way that conflicts with the indicated requirement. No pre-printed answer will be found in the Support column for this. Instead, the supplier is required to write into the Support column an x.<i> reference to an item of Exception information, and to provide the appropriate rationale in the Exception item itself.

An implementation for which an Exception item is required in this way does not conform to this ETS. A possible reason for the situation described above is that a defect in the ETS has been reported, a correction for which is expected to change the requirement not met by the implementation.

B.3 PICS proforma for ECMA-203

B.3.1 Implementation identification

Supplier	
Contact point for queries about the PICS	
Implementation Name(s) and Version(s)	
Other information necessary for full identification, e.g. name(s) and version(s) for machines and/or operating systems; system name(s)	

Only the first three items are required for all implementations; other information may be completed as appropriate in meeting the requirement for full identification.

The terms Name and Version should be interpreted appropriately to correspond with a supplier's terminology (e.g. Type, Series, Model).

B.3.2 Protocol summary

Protocol version	1.0
Addenda Implemented (if applicable)	
Amendments Implemented	
Have any exception items been required (see B.2.3)?	No [] Yes [] (The answer Yes means that the implementation does not conform to this ETS)

Date of Statement	
-------------------	--

B.3.3 General

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
A1	Support of SS-CI in Originating PTNX of an intruding call	6.6.1	o.1		Yes [] No []
A2	Support of SS-CI in Terminating PTNX of an intruding call	6.6.2	o.1		Yes [] No []
A3	Support of SS-CI in unwanted user PTNX <i>Note B.1</i>	6.6.2	o		Yes [] No []
A4	Behaviour as Gateway to support SS-CI from user in PTN to user in public ISDN	6.7	o		Yes [] No []
A5	Behaviour as Gateway to support SS-CI from user in PTN to user in other network	6.8	o		Yes [] No []
A6	Behaviour as Gateway to support SS-CI from user in other network to user in PTN	6.8	o		Yes [] No []
A7	Behaviour as Gateway to support CIPL request from Terminating PTNX to another network	6.8	o		Yes [] No []
A8	Behaviour as Gateway to support CIPL request from another network to an unwanted user PTNX	6.8	o		Yes [] No []

NOTE B.1

Procedures of the unwanted user PTNX need not be supported if the unwanted users are to receive no protection.

B.3.4 Procedures

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
B1	Support of relevant ETS 300 172 and ETS 300 239 procedures	6.2.1, 6.2.2, 6.2.3	m		Yes []
B2	SS-CI invocation without path retention in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.1, 6.6.1.6	A1:o.2	[]	Yes [] No []
B3	SS-CI invocation with path retention in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.1, 6.6.1.6, A.2.1, A.5.1	A1:o.2	[]	Yes [] No []
B4	SS-CI invocation without path retention in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.1, 6.6.2.6	A2:m	[]	Yes []
B5	SS-CI invocation with path retention in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.1, 6.6.2.6, A.2.2, A.5.2	A2:m	[]	Yes []
B6	Notification of intrusion impending in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2	A2:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B7	Notification of intrusion to calling user in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2	B6:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B8	Forced release request in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.3	A1:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B9	Forced release request in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.3	A2:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B10	Isolate request in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.2	A1:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B11	Isolate request in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.2	A2:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B12	Wait on busy request in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.4	A1:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B13	Wait on busy request in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.4	A2:o	[]	Yes [] No []
B14	Reinvocation of SS-CI after wait on busy in Originating PTNX	6.6.1.4	B12:m	[]	Yes []
B15	Reinvocation of SS-CI after wait on busy in Terminating PTNX	6.6.2.4	B13:m	[]	Yes []
B16	SS-CI invocation in unwanted user PTNX	6.6.4	A3:m	[]	Yes []

B.3.5 Coding

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
C1	Sending of callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU and receipt of callIntrusionRequest return result and error APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	A1:m	[]	Yes []
C2	Sending of pathRetain invoke APDU and receipt of serviceAvailable invoke APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	B3:m	[]	Yes []
C3	Receipt of callIntrusionRequest invoke APDU and sending of callIntrusionRequest return result and error APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	A2:m	[]	Yes []
C4	Receipt of pathRetain invoke APDU and sending of serviceAvailable invoke APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	A2:m	[]	Yes []
C5	Sending of callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU and receipt of callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	A2:m	[]	Yes []
C6	Receipt of callIntrusionGetCIPL invoke APDU and sending of callIntrusionGetCIPL return result APDU in unwanted user PTNX	6.3.1	A3:m	[]	Yes []
C7	Sending of callIntrusionForcedRelease invoke APDU and receipt of callIntrusionForcedRelease return result APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	B8:m	[]	Yes []
C8	Receipt of callIntrusionForcedRelease invoke APDU and sending of callIntrusionForcedRelease return result APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	B9:m	[]	Yes []
C9	Sending of callIntrusionIsolate invoke APDU and receipt of callIntrusionIsolate return result APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	B10:m	[]	Yes []
C10	Receipt of callIntrusionIsolate invoke APDU and sending of callIntrusionIsolate return result APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	B11:m	[]	Yes []
C11	Sending of callIntrusionWOBRequest invoke APDU and receipt of callIntrusionWOBRequest return result APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	B12:m	[]	Yes []
C12	Receipt of callIntrusionWOB invoke APDU and sending of callIntrusionWOBRequest return result APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	B13:m	[]	Yes []
C13	Receipt of callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in Originating PTNX	6.3.1	A1:m	[]	Yes []
C14	Sending of callIntrusionCompleted invoke APDU in Terminating PTNX	6.3.1	A2:m	[]	Yes []

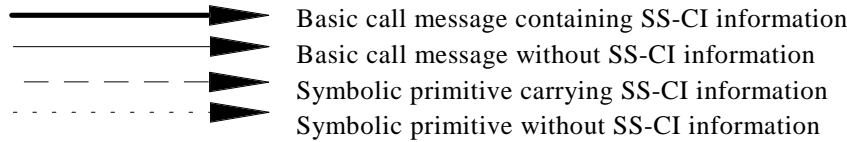
B.3.6 Timers

Item	Question/feature	Reference	Status	N/A	Support
D1	Support of timer T1	6.9	A2:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D2	Support of timer T2	6.9	B10:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D3	Support of timer T3	6.9	B8:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D4	Support of timer T4	6.9	B12:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D5	Support of timer T5	6.9	A2:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D6	Support of timer T6	6.9	B6:m	[]	Yes [] Value []
D7	Support of timer PRT1	A.8	A2:m	[]	Yes [] Value []

Annex C (informative): Examples of message sequences

This annex describes some typical message flows for SS-CI. The following conventions are used in the figures of this annex.

- 1 The following notation is used:



xxx.inv	Invoke APDU for operation xxx
xxx.res	Return result APDU for operation xxx
xxx.err	Return error APDU for operation xxx
xxx.rej	Return reject APDU for operation xxx

- 2 The figures show messages exchanged via Protocol Control between PTNXs involved in SS-CI. Only messages relevant to SS-CI are shown.
- 3 Only the relevant information content (e.g. remote operation APDUs, notification information elements) is listed below each message name. The Facility and Notification indicator information elements containing remote operation APDUs and notifications are not explicitly shown. Information with no impact on SS-CI is not shown.
- 4 Some interactions with users are included in the form of symbolic primitives. The actual protocol at the terminal equipment interface is outside the scope of this ETS.
- 5 CONNECT ACKNOWLEDGE, RELEASE, RELEASE COMPLETE messages are not shown.
- 6 The examples assume en-bloc sending.
- 7 The following abbreviations are used:

ciRequest	callIntrusionRequest
ciCompleted	callIntrusionCompleted
ciGetCIPL	callIntrusionGetCIPL
ciForcedRelease	callIntrusionForcedRelease
ciIsolate	callIntrusionIsolate
ciWOBRequest	callIntrusionWOBRequest
ci request	SS-CI request
ci impending	SS-CI is impending
ci confirm	SS-CI is confirmed
ci applied	SS-CI is effective
ci invokable	SS-CI is invokable
ci reject	SS-CI is rejected
ci completion	SS-CI is completed
ci terminated	SS-CI is terminated
WOB request	wait on busy is requested
WOB confirm	wait on busy is confirmed
WOB indication	wait on busy is indicated

C.1 Example message sequence for normal operation of SS-CI without path retention

In this example all users are notified that the intrusion is impending. The intrusion results in a conference type connection involving all users.

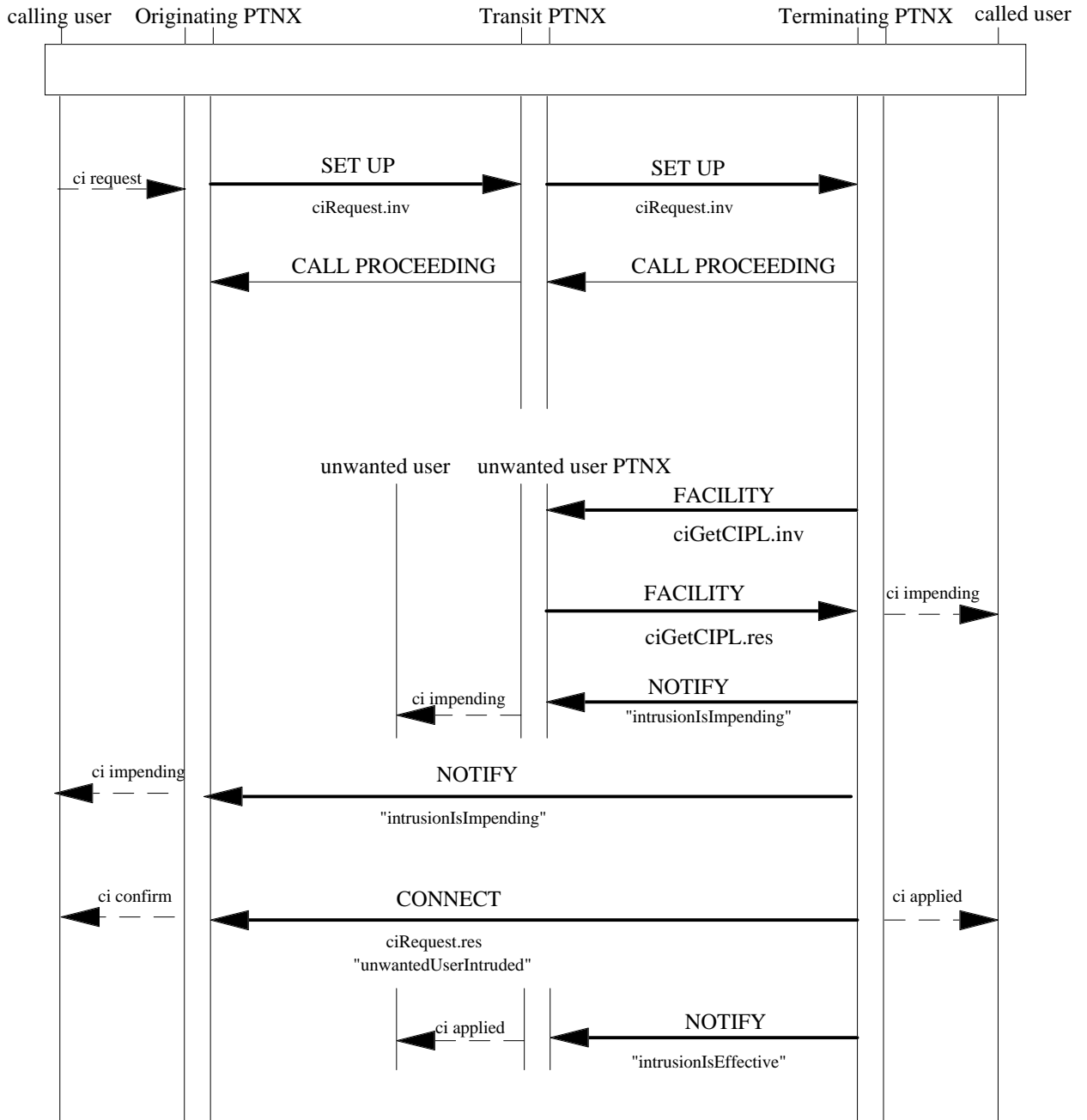


Figure C.1 - Message sequence for normal operation of SS-CI without path retention

C.2 Example message sequence for normal operation of SS-CI with path retention

In this example the called user and the unwanted user are notified that the intrusion is impending. The intrusion results in the isolation of the unwanted user.

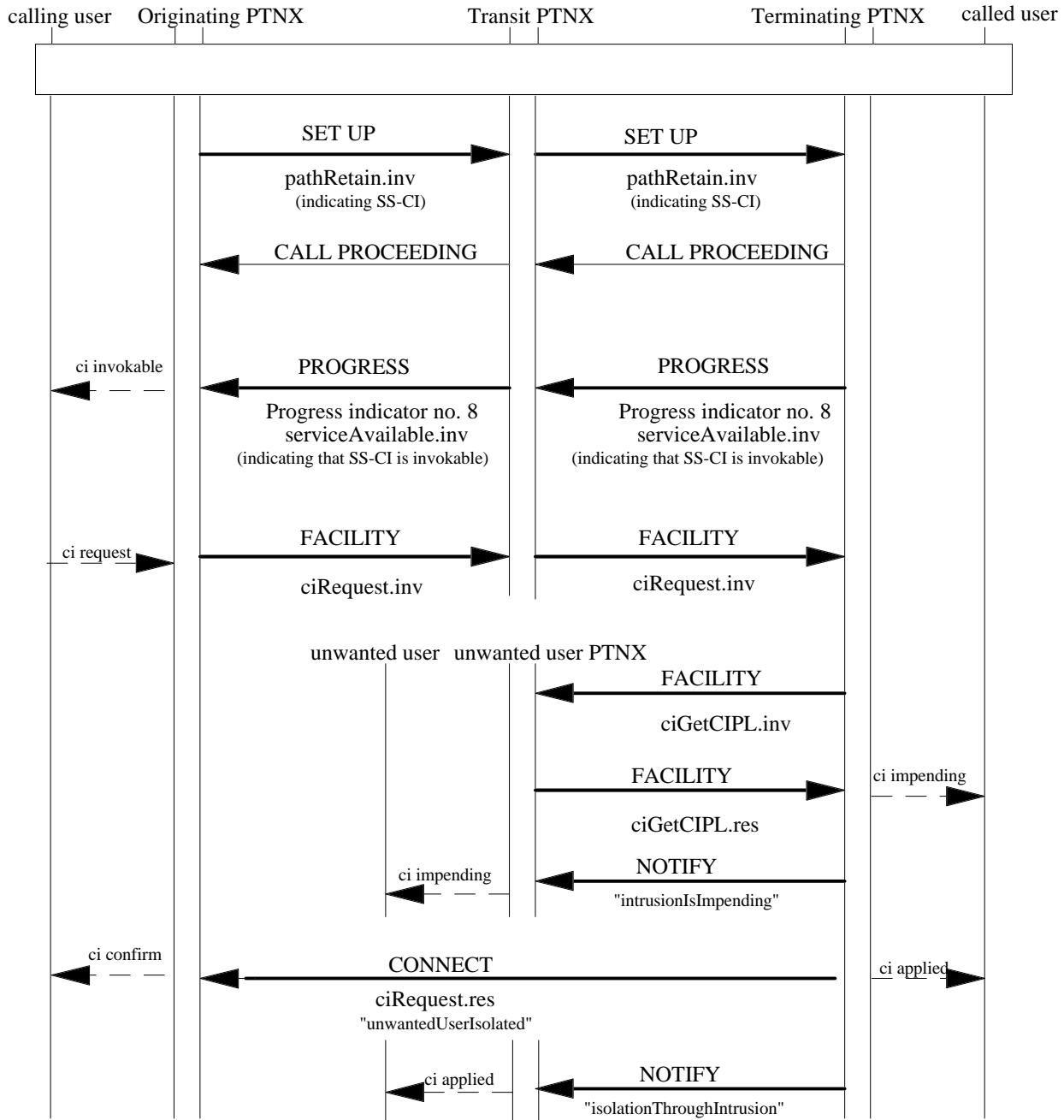


Figure C.2 - Message sequence for normal operation of SS-CI with path retention

C.3 Example of unsuccessful invocation of SS-CI without path retention

In this example the request for SS-CI is rejected by the Terminating PTNX on account of the CIPL of the unwanted user.

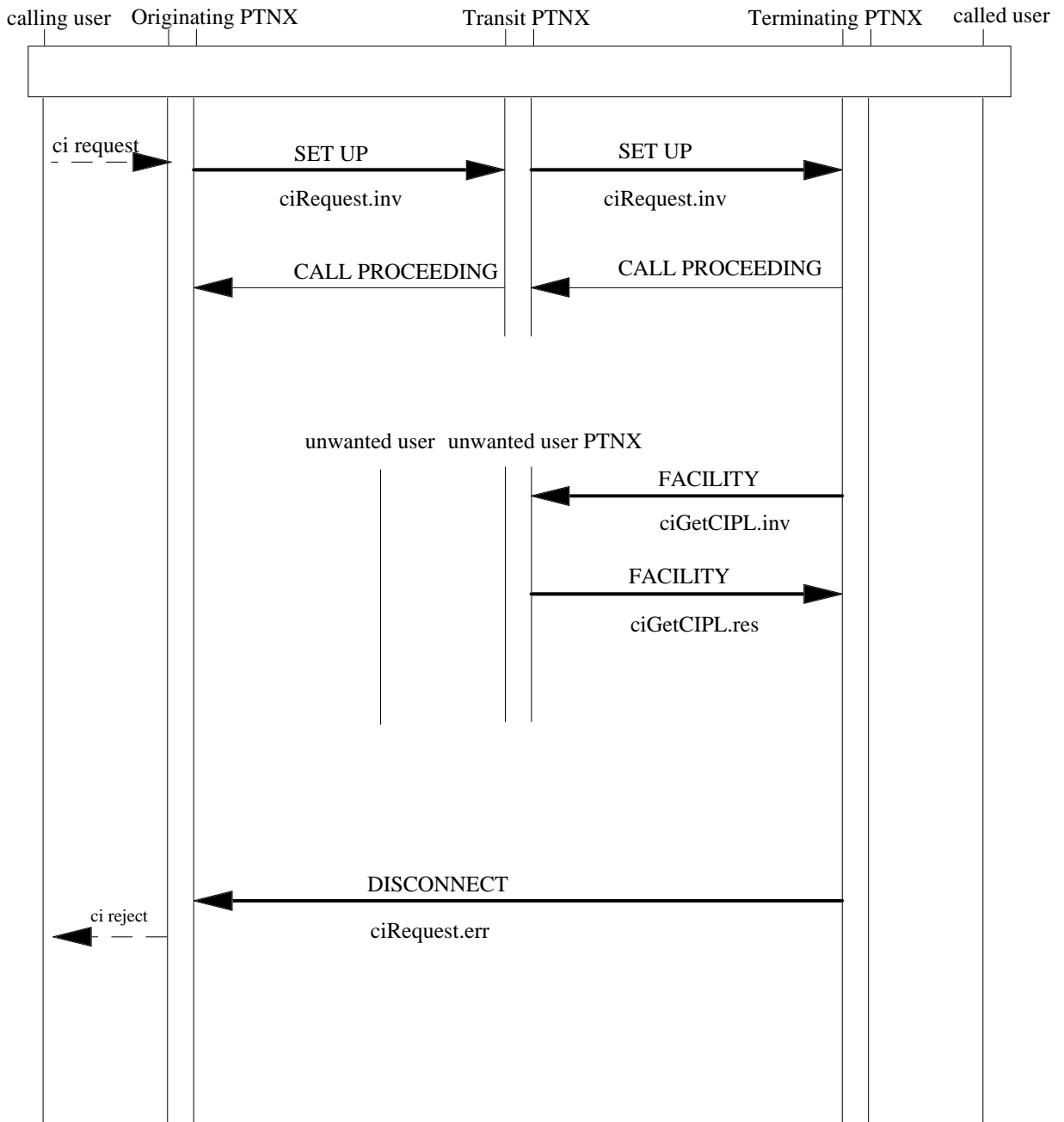


Figure C.3 - Message sequence for unsuccessful invocation of SS-CI

C.4 Examples of completion of SS-CI

C.4.1 The established call is released

In this example, subsequent to successful invocation of call intrusion, the unwanted user releases the established call and a simple call is established between the calling user and the called user.

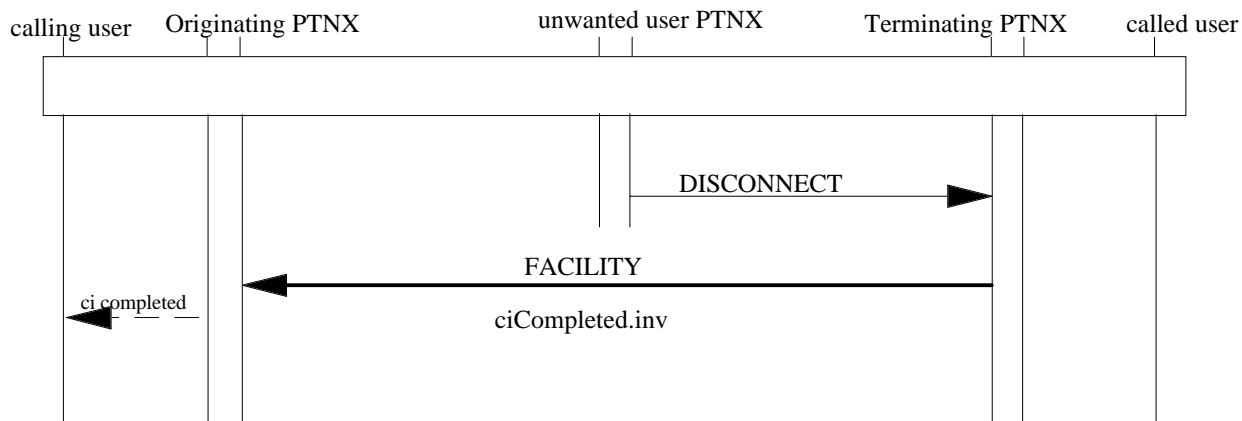


Figure C.4 - Message sequence for completion of SS-CI / established call is released

C.4.2 The intruding call is released

In this example the Originating PTNX releases its call and the call is reestablished between the unwanted user and the called user.

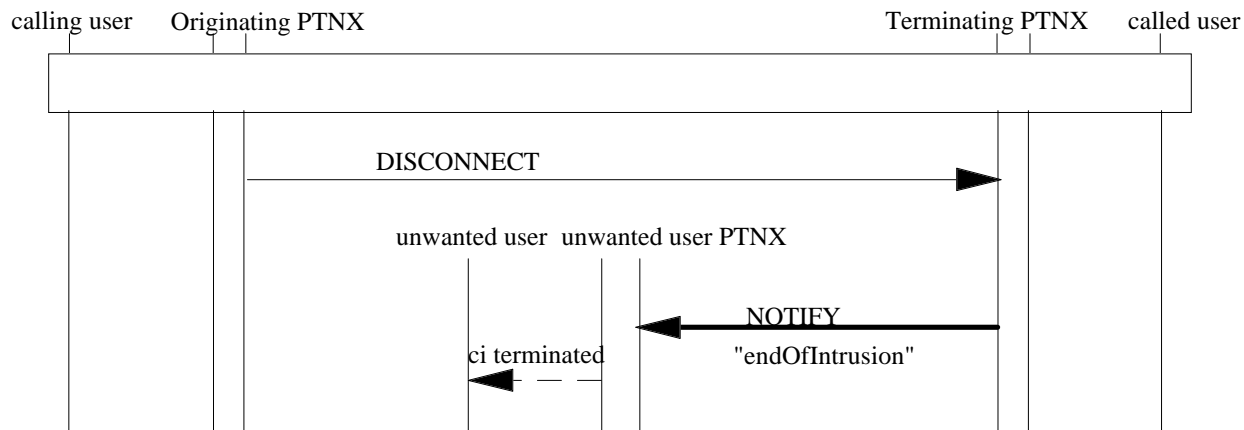


Figure C.5 - Message sequence for completion of SS-CI / intruding call is released

C.5 Examples of invocation of SS-CI options

C.5.1 The Originating PTNX forced releases the unwanted user

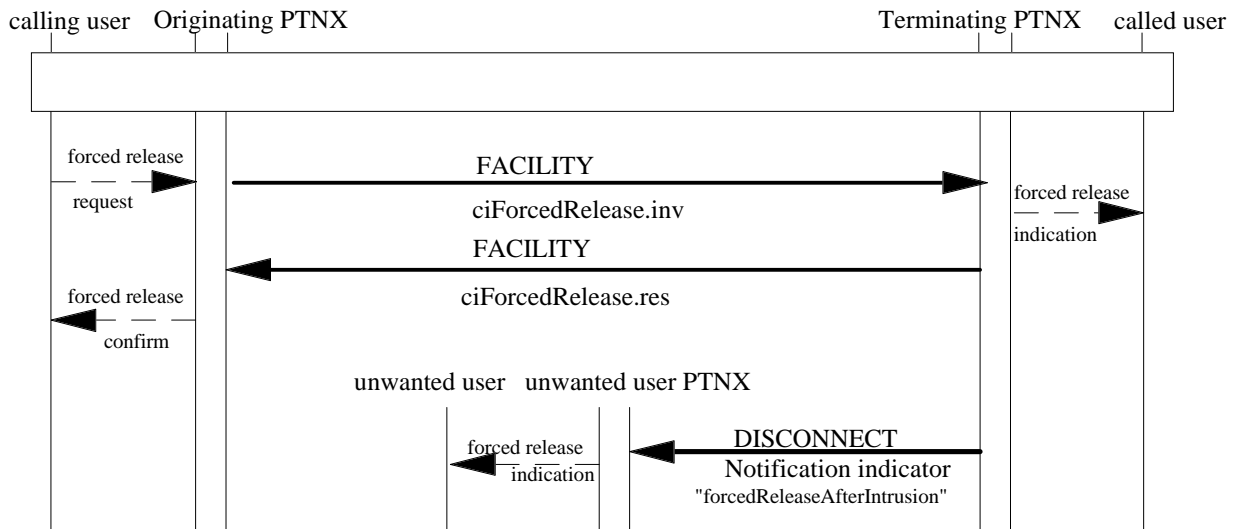


Figure C.6 - Message sequence for forced release of the unwanted user

C.5.2 The Originating PTNX isolates the unwanted user

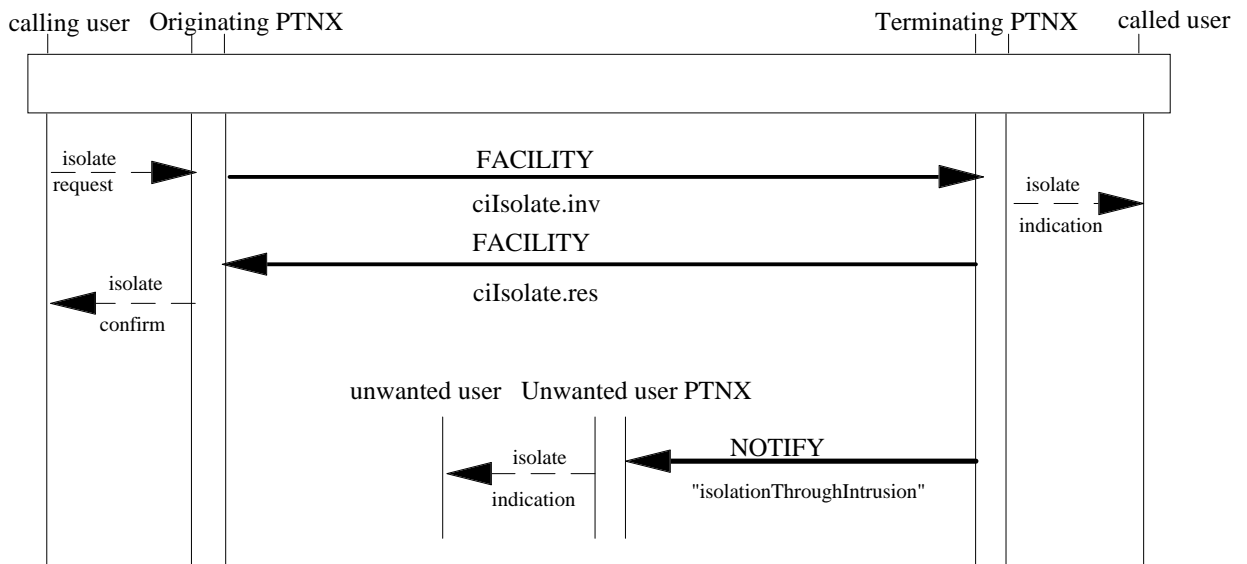


Figure C.7 - Message sequence for isolation of the unwanted user

C.5.3 The Originating PTNX invokes wait on busy

In this example, after invocation of WOB, the called user becomes not busy and answers.

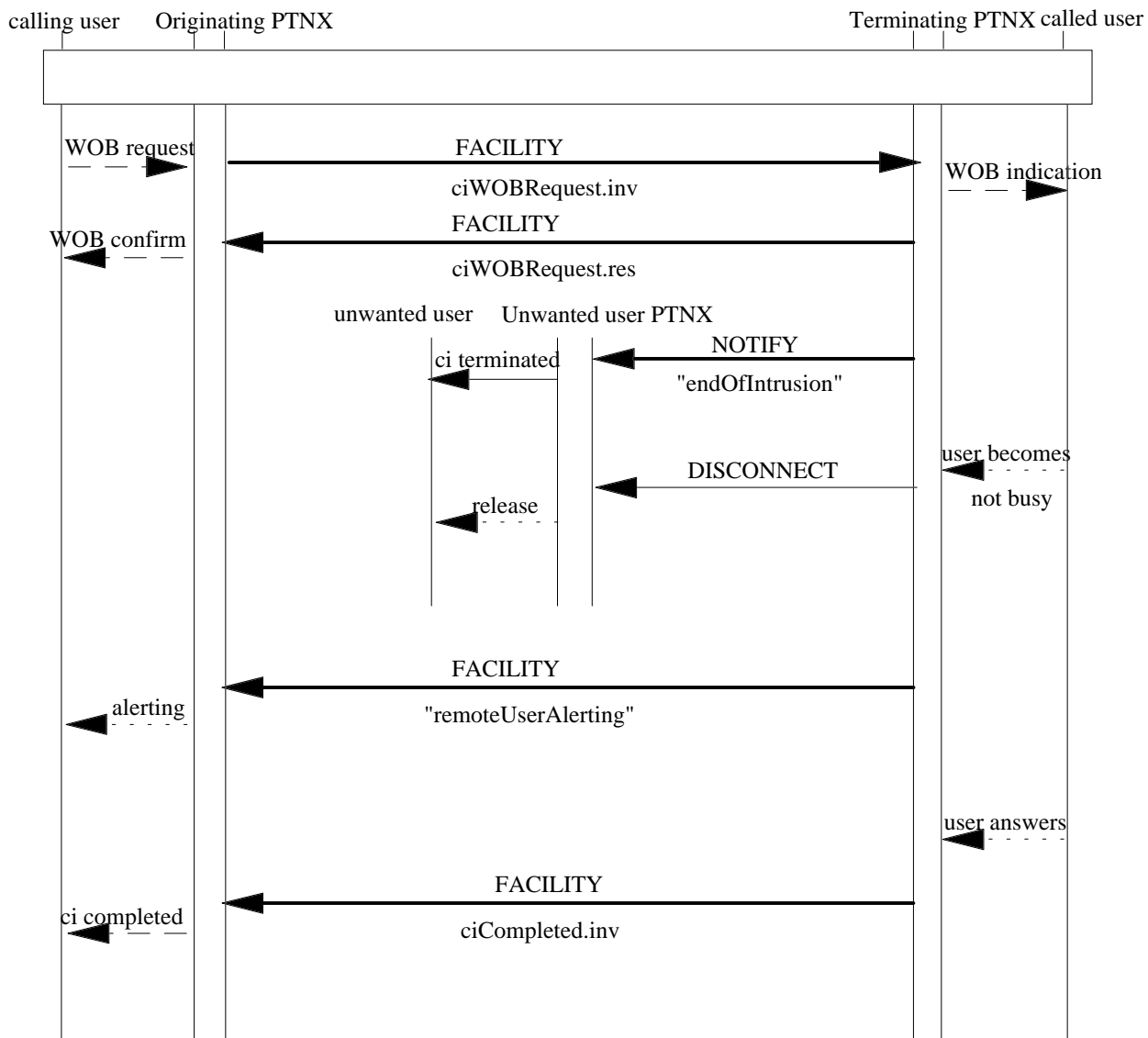


Figure C.8 - Message sequence for invocation of wait on busy

C.5.4 The Originating PTNX reinvokes intrusion during wait on busy

In this example, the called user and the unwanted user are notified that the intrusion is impending. The intrusion results in a conference type connection involving all users.

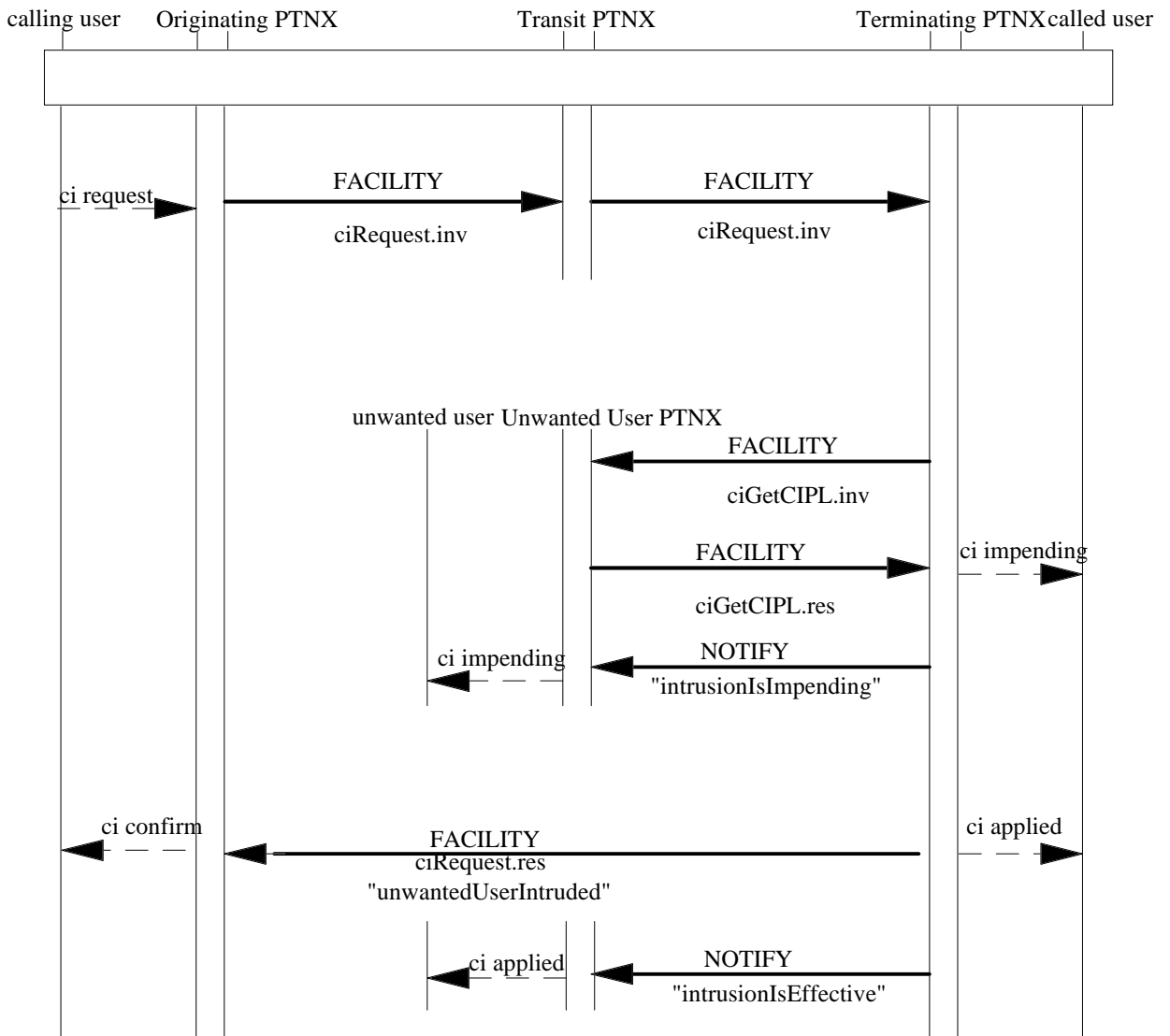


Figure C.9 - Message sequence for reinvocation of intrusion during wait on busy

Annex D (informative): Specification and Description Language (SDL) representation of procedures

The diagrams in this annex use the Specification and Description Language defined in CCITT Recommendation Z.100 (1988).

Each diagram represents the behaviour of an SS-CI supplementary service Control entity at a particular type of PTNX. In accordance with the protocol model described in ETS 300 239, the supplementary service Control entity uses, via Coordination Functions, the services of Generic Functional Procedures Control and Basic Call Control.

Where an output symbol represents a primitive to the Coordination Functions, and that primitive results in a message being sent, the output symbol bears the name of the message and any remote APDU(s) or notification(s) contained in that message. In the case of a message specified in ETS 300 172, basic call actions associated with the sending of that message are deemed to occur.

Where an input symbol represents a primitive from the Coordination Functions, and that primitive is the result of a message being received, the input symbol bears the name of the message and any remote operations APDU(s) or notification(s) contained in that message. In the case of a message specified in ETS 300 172, basic call actions associated with the receipt of that message are deemed to have occurred.

The following abbreviations are used:

inv.	invoke APDU
res.	return result APDU
err.	return error APDU
rej.	reject APDU
ciRequest	callIntrusionRequest
ciGetCIPL	callIntrusionGetCIPL
ciCompleted	callIntrusionCompleted
ciIsolate	callIntrusionIsolate
ciForcedRelease	callIntrusionForcedRelease
ciWOBRequest	callIntrusionWOBRequest

D.1 SDL representation of SS-CI at the Originating PTNX

Figure D.1 shows the behaviour of an SS-CI entity within the Originating PTNX.

Input signals from the left and output signals to the left represent primitives from and to the user, or an entity acting on behalf of the user.

Input signals from the right and output signals to the right represent primitives from and to the coordination functions in respect of messages sent and received. Protocol timer expiry and basic call release are also indicated by an input signal from the right.

Process Originating_PTNX

1(6)

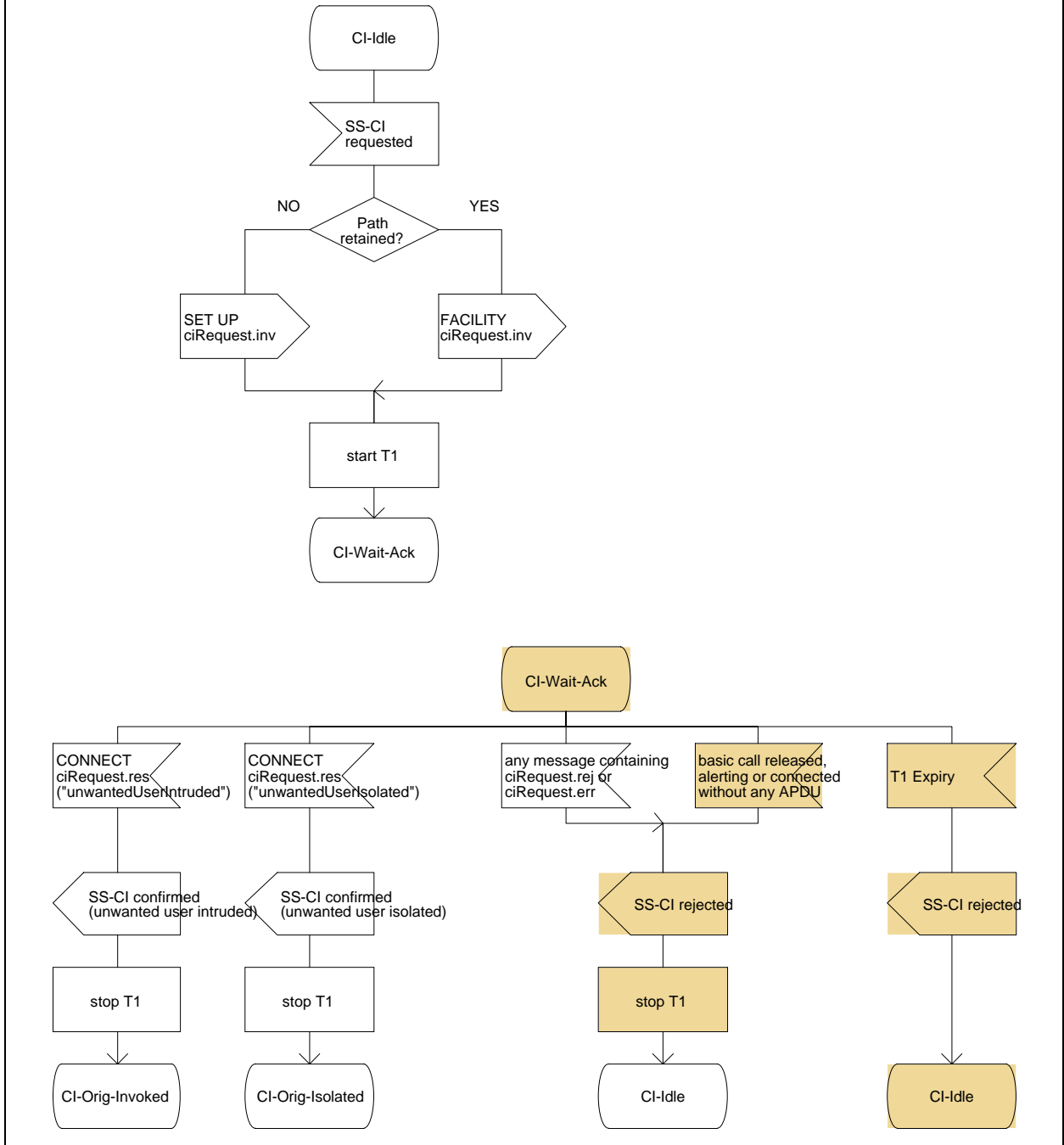


Figure D.1 (sheet 1 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

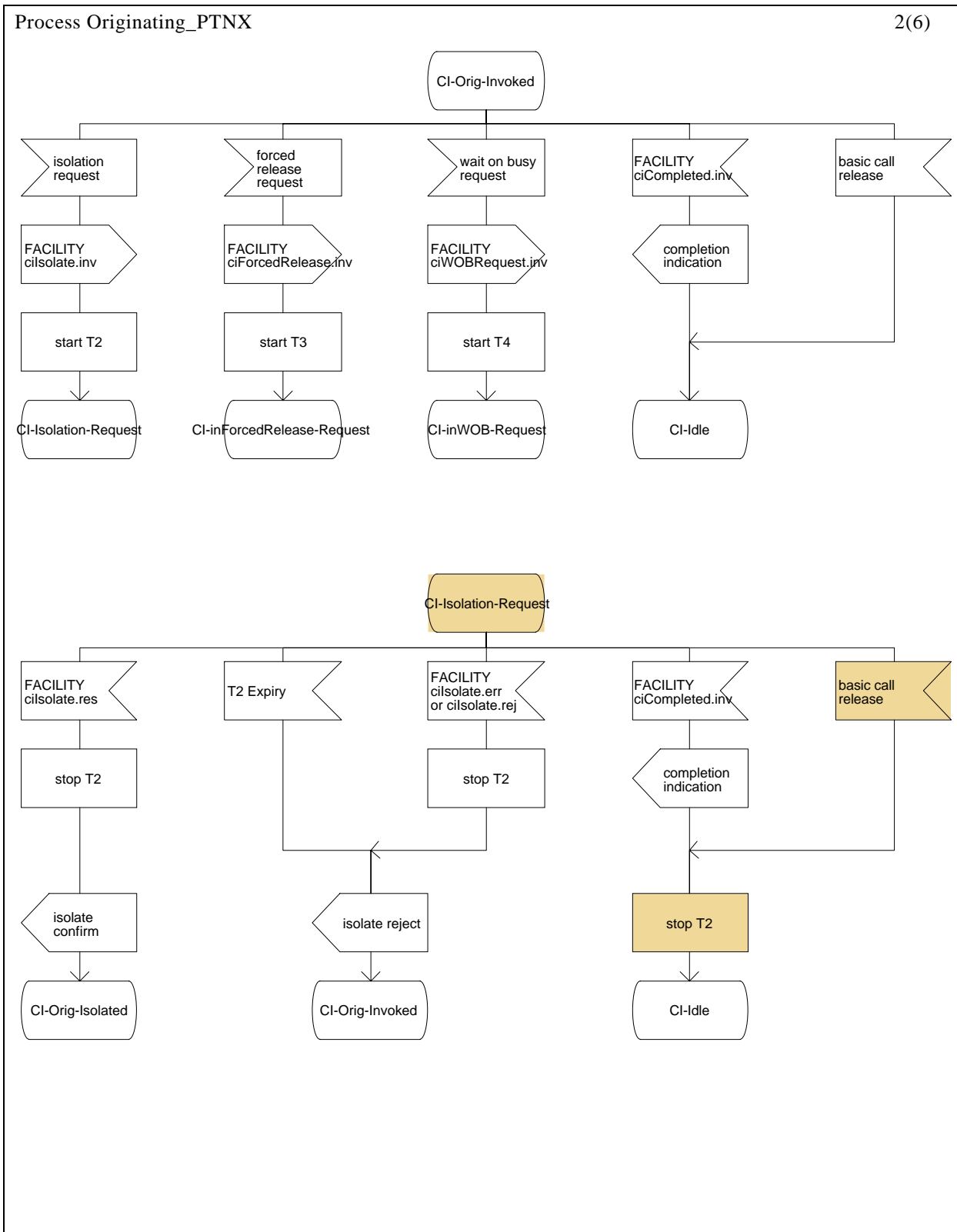


Figure D.1 (sheet 2 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

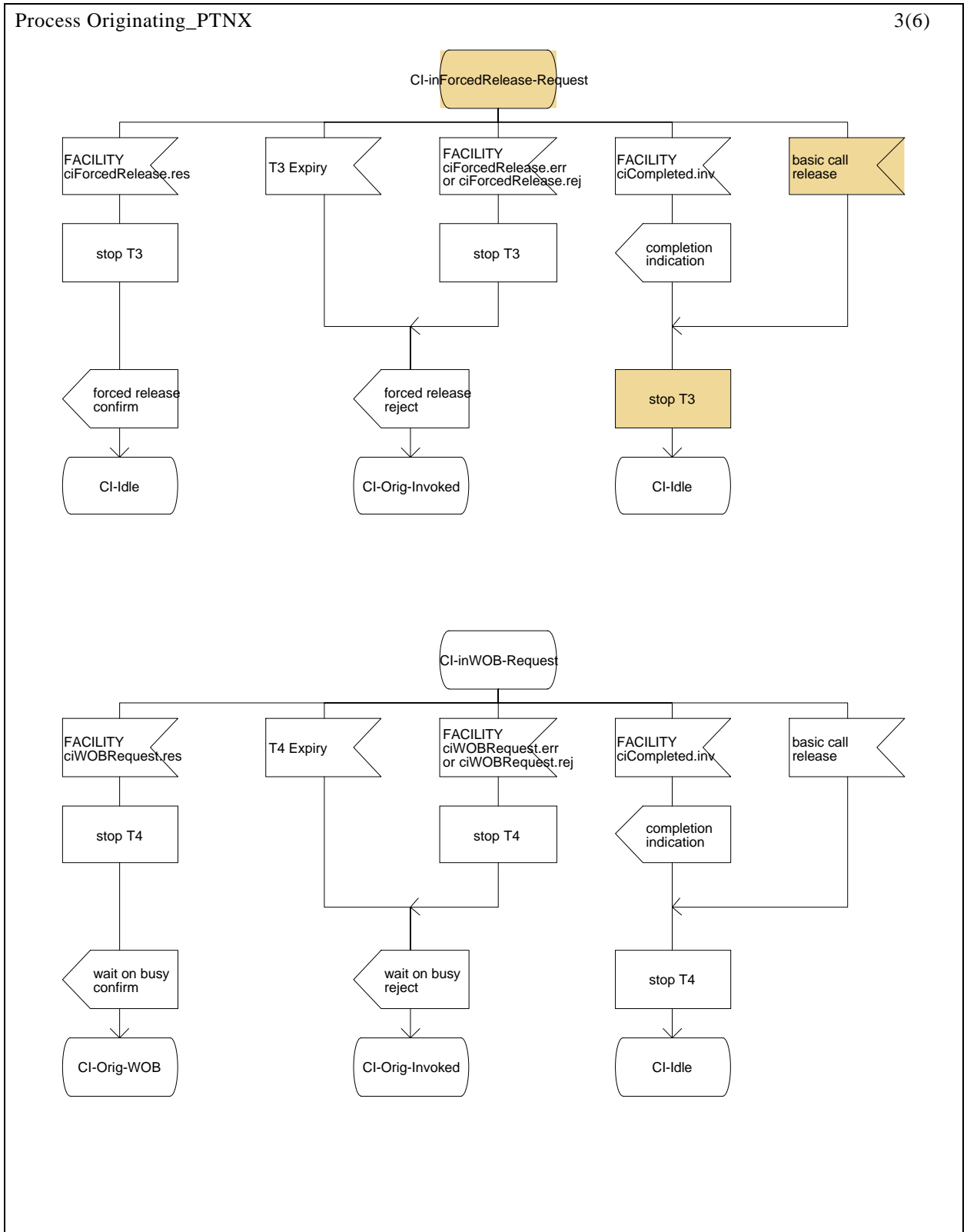


Figure D.1 (sheet 3 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

Process Originating_PTNX

4(6)

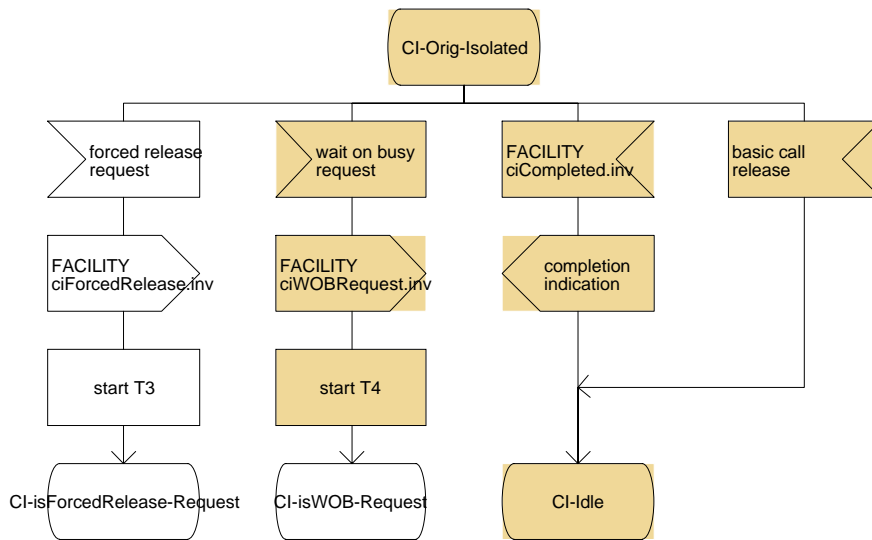


Figure D.1 (sheet 4 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

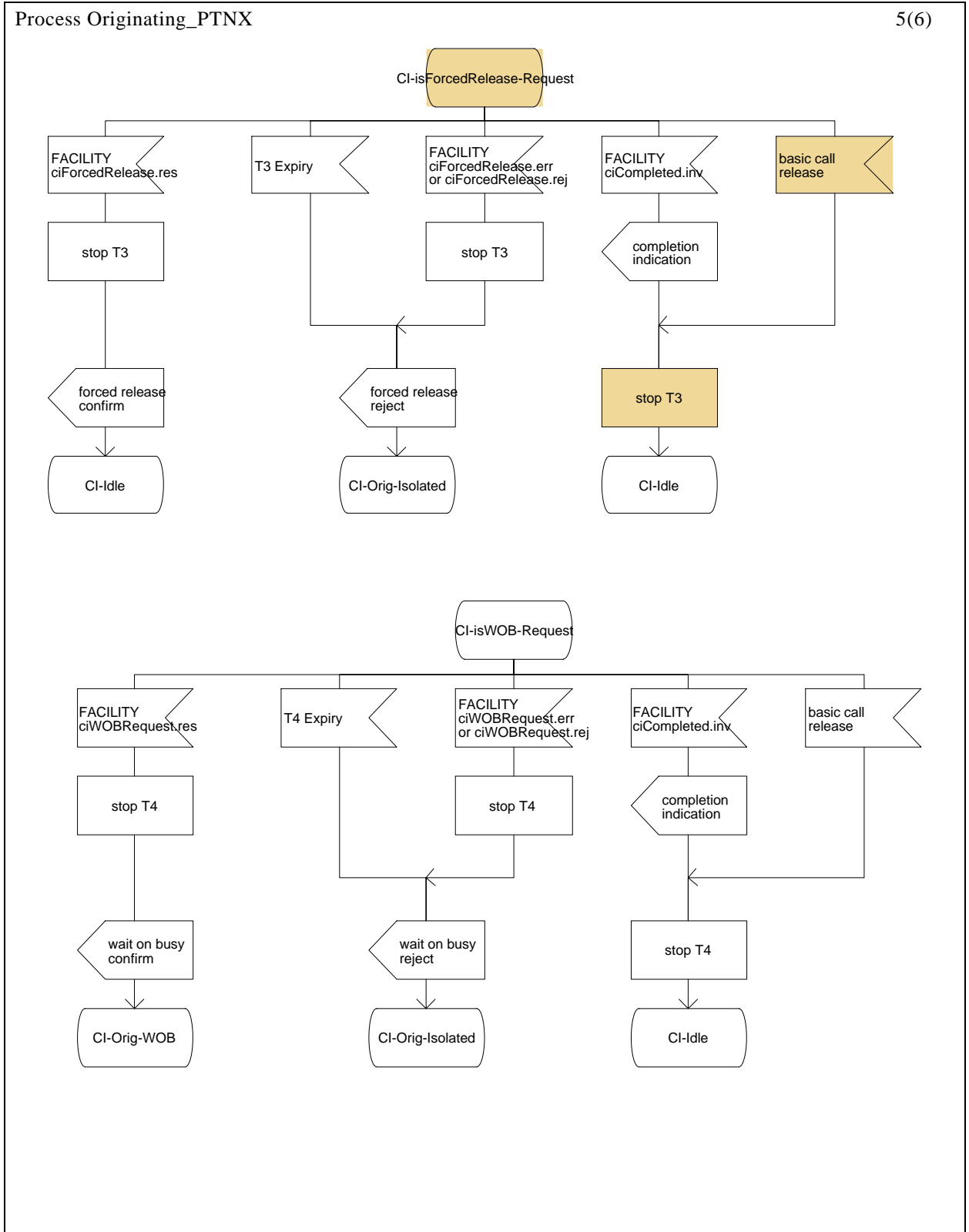


Figure D.1 (sheet 5 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

Process Originating_PTNX

6(6)

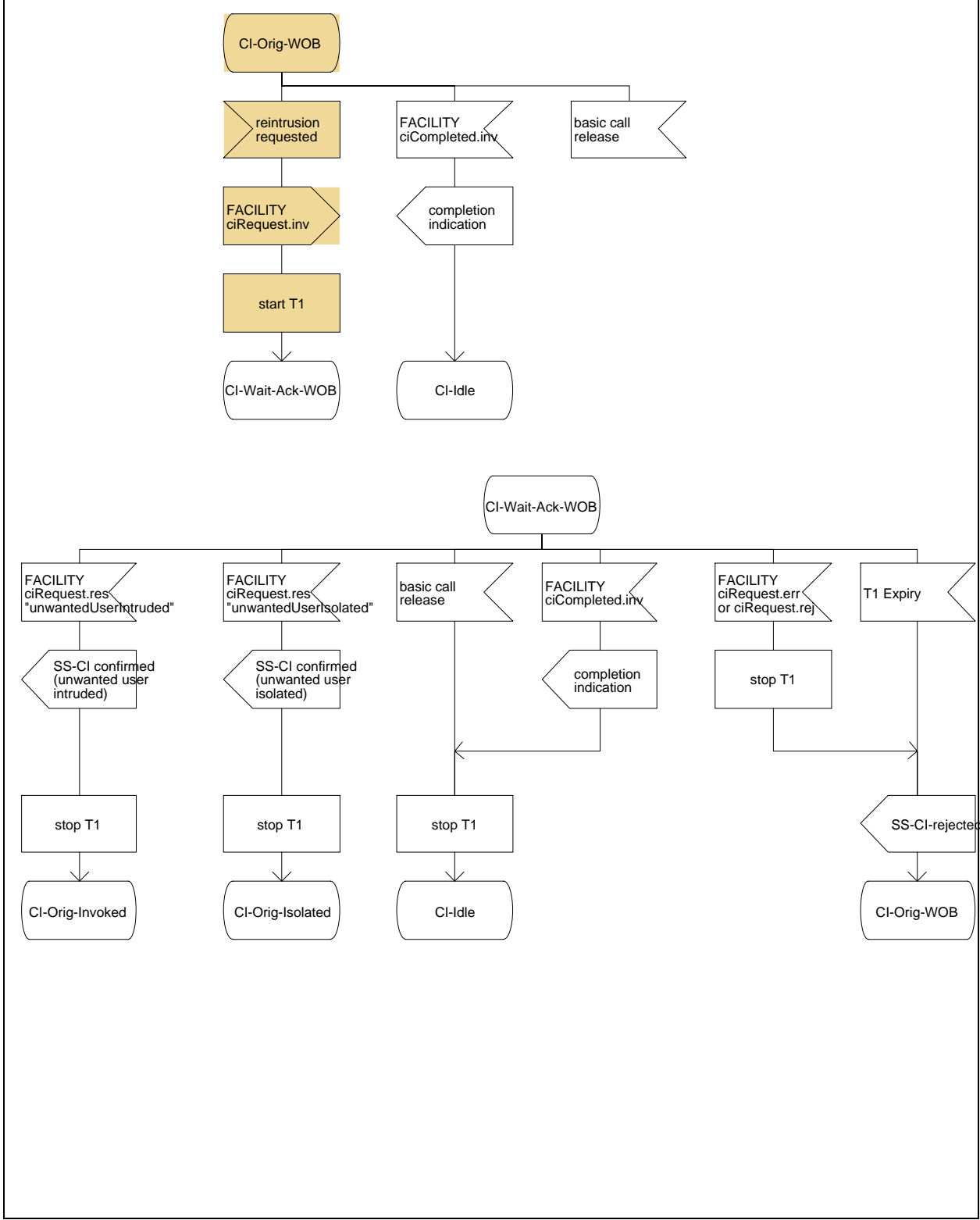


Figure D.1 (sheet 6 of 6) - Originating PTNX SDL

D.2 SDL representation of SS-CI at the Terminating PTNX

Figure D.2 shows the behaviour of an SS-CI entity within the Terminating PTNX.

Input signals from the left and output signals to the left represent primitives from and to the coordination functions. Protocol timer expiry and basic call release are also indicated by an input signal from the left.

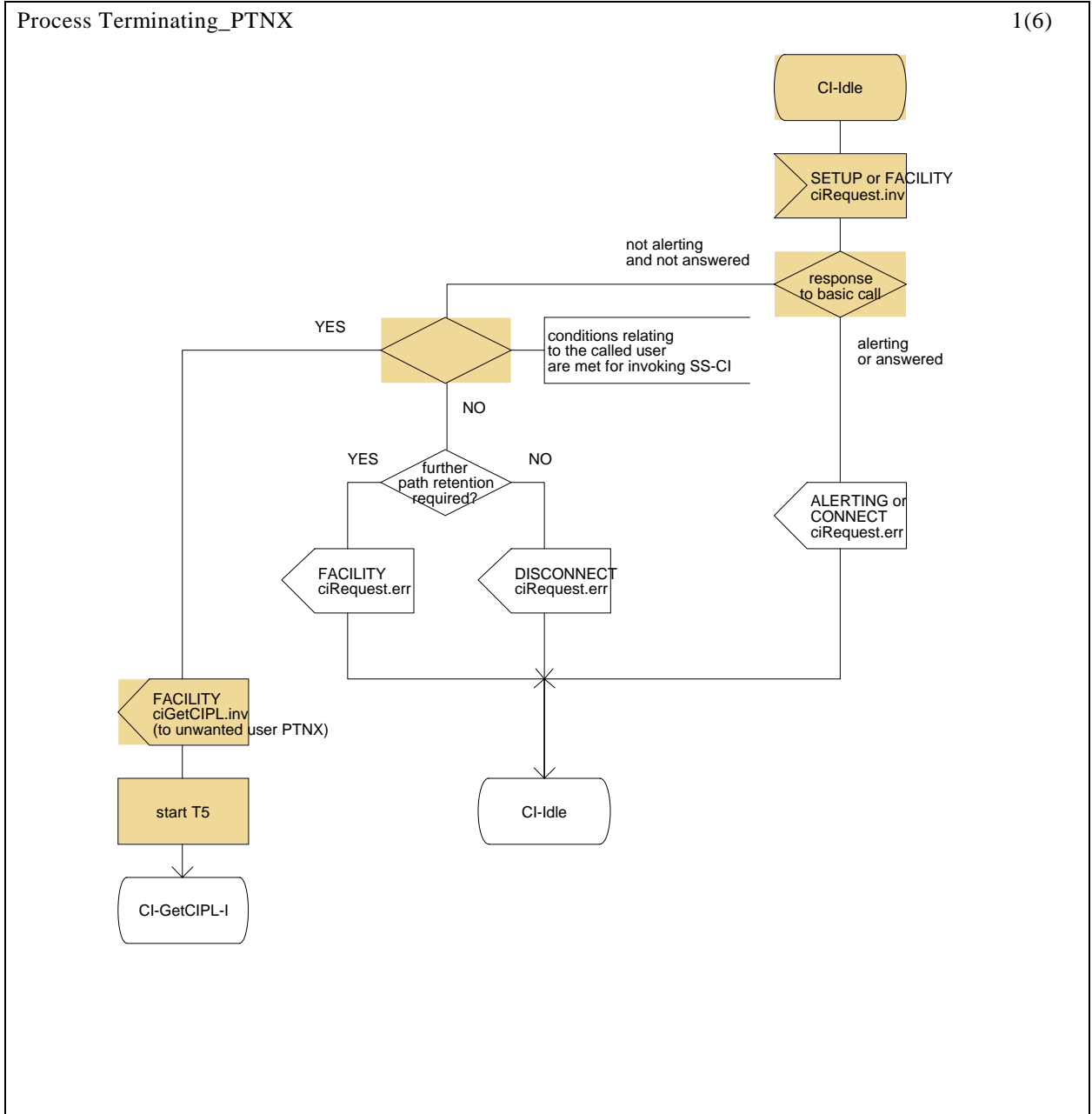


Figure D.2 (sheet 1 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

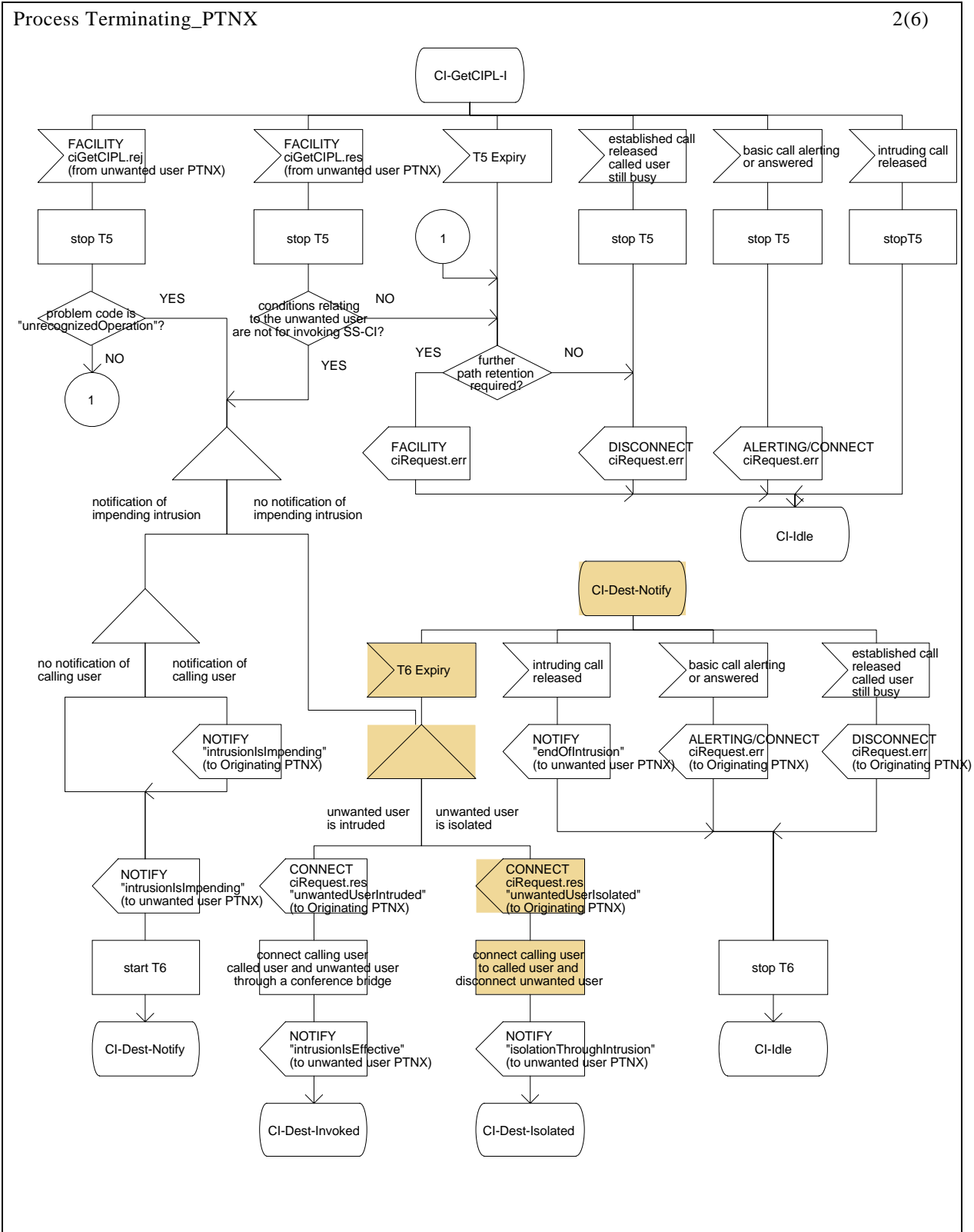


Figure D.2 (sheet 2 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

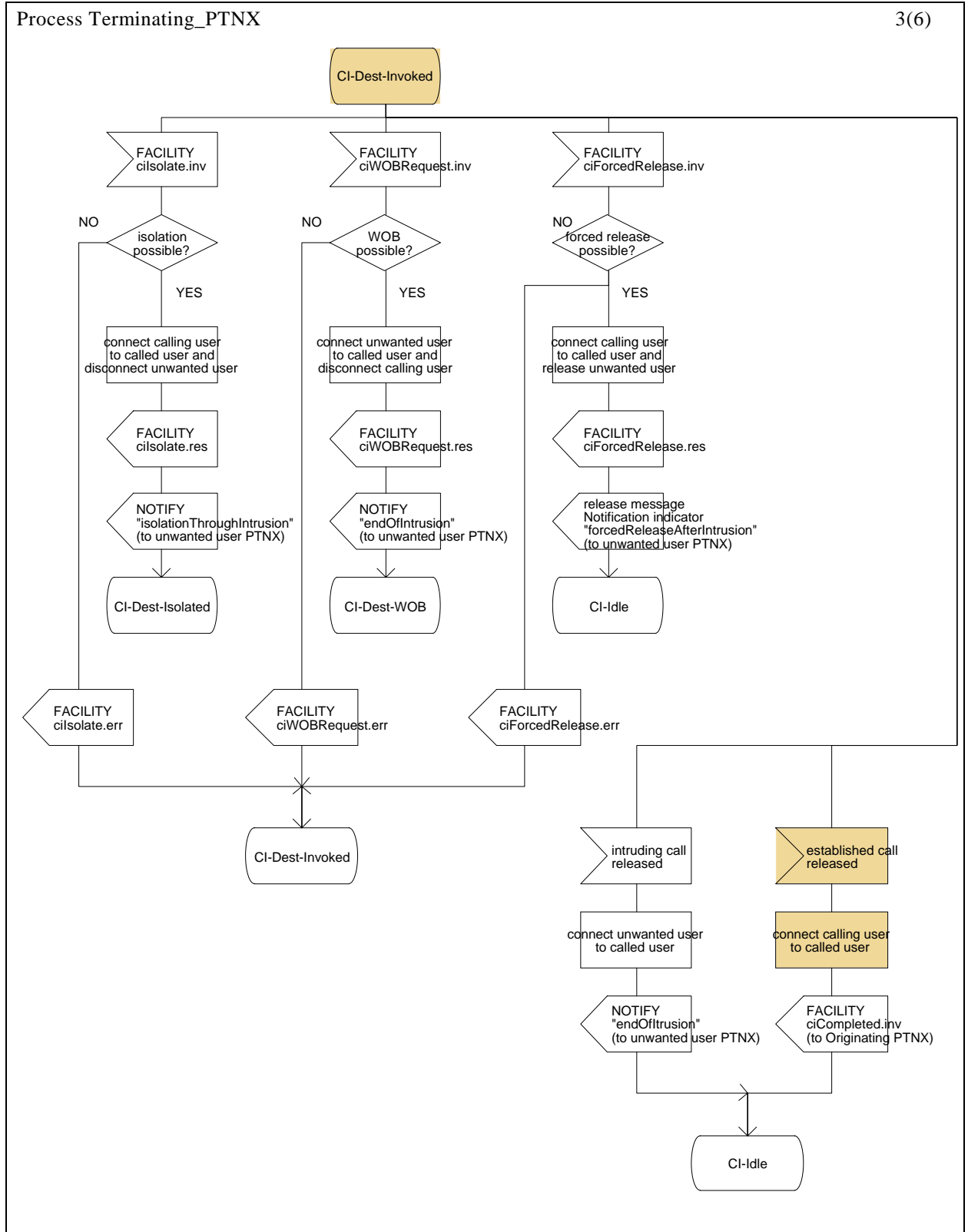


Figure D.2 (sheet 3 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

Process Terminating_PTNX

4(6)

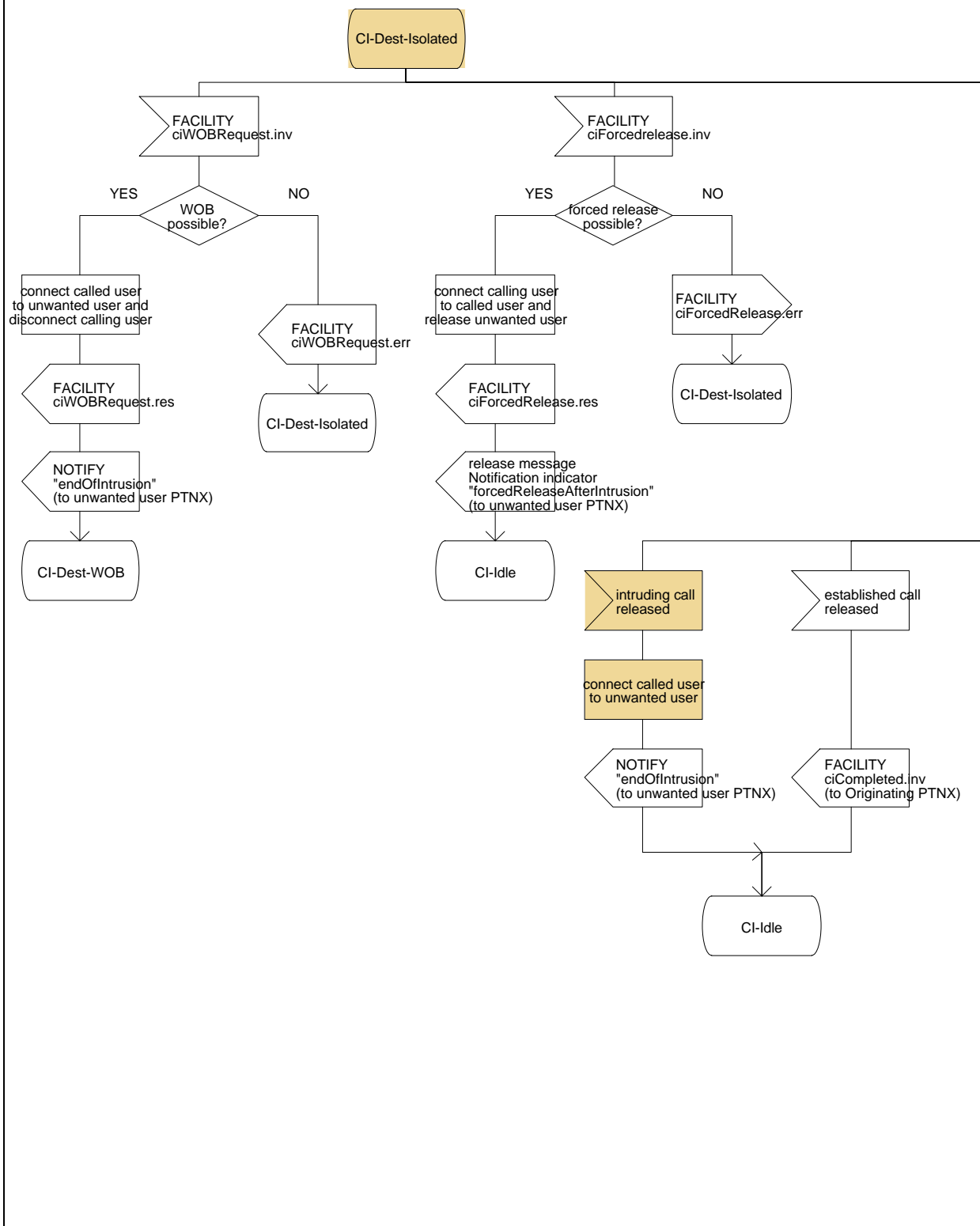


Figure D.2 (sheet 4 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

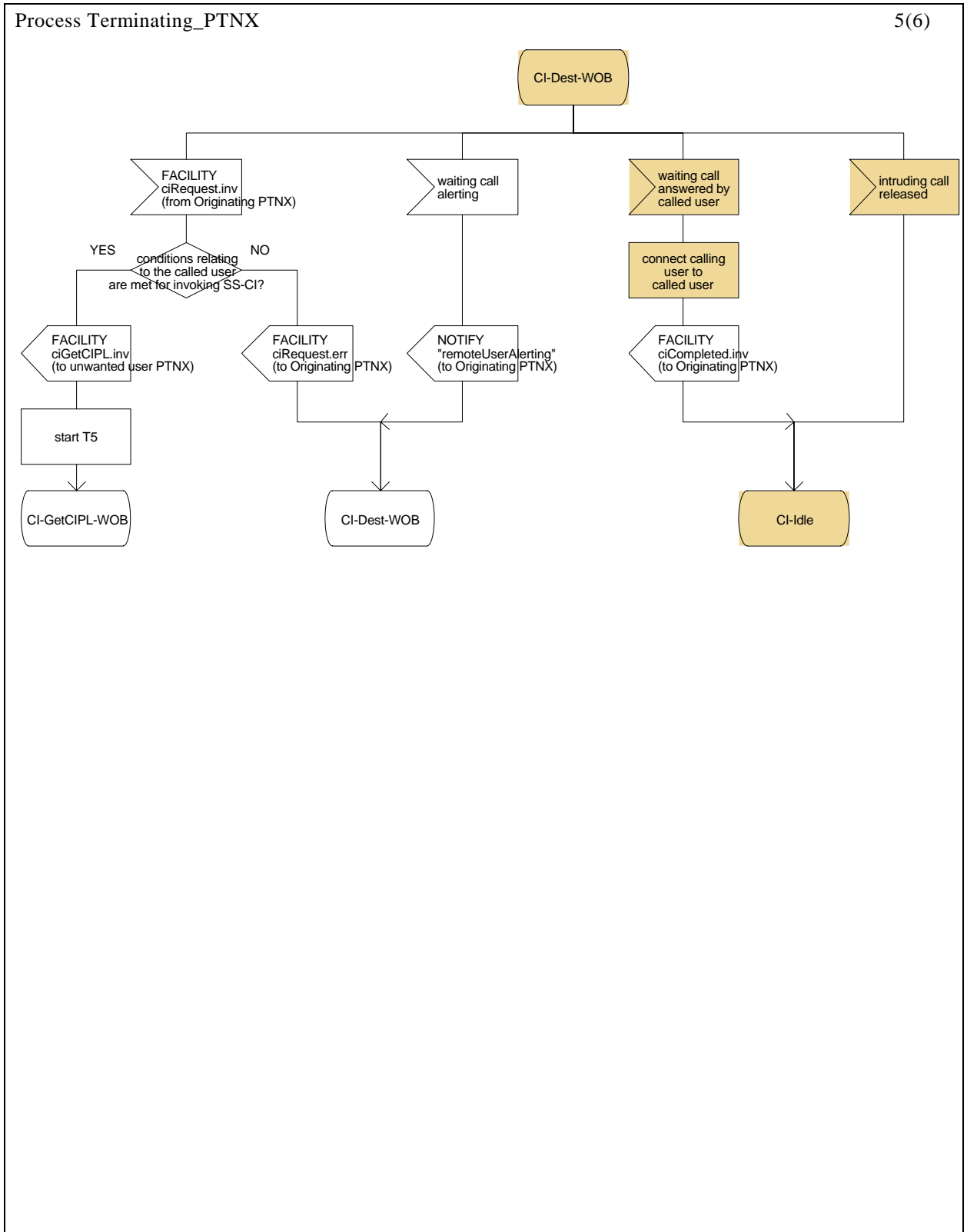


Figure D.2 (sheet 5 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

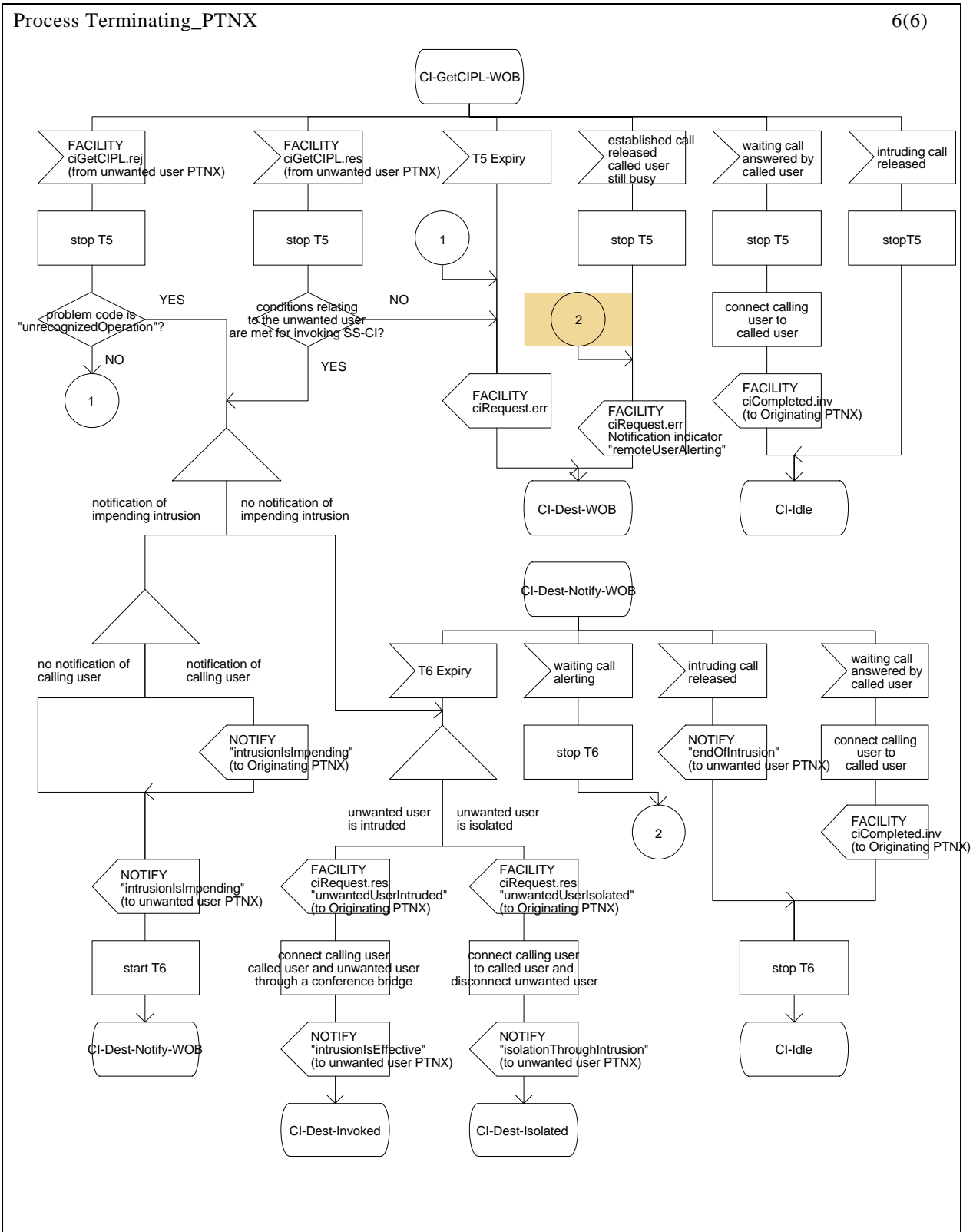


Figure D.2 (sheet 6 of 6) - Terminating PTNX SDL

History

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