



BSI Standards Publication

Industrial communication networks — Fieldbus specifications

Part 5-4: Application layer service definition — Type 4 elements

National foreword

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN IEC 61158-5-4:2023. It is identical to IEC 61158-5-4:2023. It supersedes BS EN IEC 61158-5-4:2019, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted to Technical Committee GEL/65/3, Industrial communications: process measurement and control, including fieldbus.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its committee manager.

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Published by BSI Standards Limited 2023

ISBN 978 0 539 26669 6

ICS 25.040.40; 35.100.70; 35.110

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This British Standard was published under the authority of the Standards Policy and Strategy Committee on 30 June 2023.

Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date	Text affected
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English Version

Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications -
Part 5-4: Application layer service definition - Type 4 elements
(IEC 61158-5-4:2023)

Réseaux de communication industriels - Spécifications des
bus de terrain - Partie 5-4: Définition des services de la
couche application - Eléments de type 4
(IEC 61158-5-4:2023)

Industrielle Kommunikationsnetze - Feldbusse - Teil 5-4:
Dienstfestlegungen des Application Layer
(Anwendungsschicht) - Typ 4-Elemente
(IEC 61158-5-4:2023)

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European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation Electrotechnique
Europäisches Komitee für Elektrotechnische Normung

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

European foreword

The text of document 65C/1203/FDIS, future edition 4 of IEC 61158-5-4, prepared by SC 65C "Industrial networks" of IEC/TC 65 "Industrial-process measurement, control and automation" was submitted to the IEC-CENELEC parallel vote and approved by CENELEC as EN IEC 61158-5-4:2023.

The following dates are fixed:

- latest date by which the document has to be implemented at national (dop) 2024-01-28 level by publication of an identical national standard or by endorsement
- latest date by which the national standards conflicting with the (dow) 2026-04-28 document have to be withdrawn

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In the official version, for Bibliography, the following notes have to be added for the standard indicated:

IEC 61158-1	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-1
IEC 61158-2	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61158-2
IEC 61784-1 (series)	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61784-1 (series)
IEC 61784-2 (series)	NOTE Approved as EN IEC 61784-2 (series)

Annex ZA (normative)

Normative references to international publications with their corresponding European publications

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE 1 Where an International Publication has been modified by common modifications, indicated by (mod), the relevant EN/HD applies.

NOTE 2 Up-to-date information on the latest versions of the European Standards listed in this annex is available here: www.cenelec.eu.

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>EN/HD</u>	<u>Year</u>
IEC 61158-3-4	2023	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition - Type 4 elements	-	-
IEC 61158-4-4	2023	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements	-	-
IEC 61158-6-4	2023	Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification - Type 4 elements	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-1	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: The basic model	-	-
ISO/IEC 7498-3	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic reference model: Naming and addressing	-	-
ISO/IEC 8822	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Presentation service definition	-	-
ISO/IEC 8824-1	-	Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) - Part 1: Specification of basic notation	-	-
ISO/IEC 9545	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application layer structure	-	-
ISO/IEC 10731	-	Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Conventions for the definition of OSI services	-	-
ISO/IEC 60559	-	Information technology - Microprocessor Systems - Floating-Point arithmetic	-	-

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**INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS –
FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –****Part 5-4: Application layer service definition –
Type 4 elements****FOREWORD**

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NOTE Combinations of protocol types are specified in IEC 61784-1 series and IEC 61784-2 series.

IEC 61158-5-4 has been prepared by subcommittee 65C: Industrial networks, of IEC technical committee 65: Industrial-process measurement, control and automation. It is an International Standard.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition published in 2019. This edition constitutes a technical revision.

This edition includes the following significant technical change with respect to the previous edition:

- a) Use of extended data size in an APDU body. This extension is restricted to nodes operating on a P-NET IP network. There are no technical changes to this sub-part of the standard.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

Draft	Report on voting
65C/1203/FDIS	65C/1244/RVD

Full information on the voting for its approval can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

The language used for the development of this International Standard is English.

This document was drafted in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, and developed in accordance with ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 and ISO/IEC Directives, IEC Supplement, available at www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs. The main document types developed by IEC are described in greater detail at www.iec.ch/publications.

A list of all the parts of the IEC 61158 series, under the general title *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications*, can be found on the IEC web site.

The committee has decided that the contents of this document will remain unchanged until the stability date indicated on the IEC website under webstore.iec.ch in the data related to the specific document. At this date, the document will be

- reconfirmed,
- withdrawn,
- replaced by a revised edition, or
- amended.

INTRODUCTION

This document is one of a series produced to facilitate the interconnection of automation system components. It is related to other standards in the set as defined by the "three-layer" fieldbus reference model described in IEC 61158-1.

The application service is provided by the application protocol making use of the services available from the data-link or other immediately lower layer. This document defines the application service characteristics that fieldbus applications and/or system management can exploit.

Throughout the set of fieldbus standards, the term "service" refers to the abstract capability provided by one layer of the OSI Basic Reference Model to the layer immediately above. Thus, the application layer service defined in this document is a conceptual architectural service, independent of administrative and implementation divisions.

INDUSTRIAL COMMUNICATION NETWORKS – FIELDBUS SPECIFICATIONS –

Part 5-4: Application layer service definition – Type 4 elements

1 Scope

1.1 General

The fieldbus application layer (FAL) provides user programs with a means to access the fieldbus communication environment. In this respect, the FAL can be viewed as a "window between corresponding application programs".

This part of IEC 61158 provides common elements for basic time-critical and non-time-critical messaging communications between application programs in an automation environment and material specific to Type 4 fieldbus. The term "time-critical" is used to represent the presence of a time-window, within which one or more specified actions are required to be completed with some defined level of certainty. Failure to complete specified actions within the time window risks failure of the applications requesting the actions, with attendant risk to equipment, plant and possibly human life.

This document defines in an abstract way the externally visible service provided by the Type 4 fieldbus application layer in terms of:

- an abstract model for defining application resources (objects) capable of being manipulated by users via the use of the FAL service;
- the primitive actions and events of the service;
- the parameters associated with each primitive action and event, and the form which they take; and
- the interrelationship between these actions and events, and their valid sequences.

The purpose of this document is to define the services provided to:

- the FAL user at the boundary between the user and the application layer of the fieldbus reference model, and
- Systems Management at the boundary between the application layer and Systems Management of the fieldbus reference model.

This document specifies the structure and services of the Type 4 fieldbus application layer, in conformance with the OSI Basic Reference Model (ISO/IEC 7498-1) and the OSI application layer structure (ISO/IEC 9545).

FAL services and protocols are provided by FAL application-entities (AE) contained within the application processes. The FAL AE is composed of a set of object-oriented application service elements (ASEs) and a layer management entity (LME) that manages the AE. The ASEs provide communication services that operate on a set of related application process object (APO) classes. One of the FAL ASEs is a management ASE that provides a common set of services for the management of the instances of FAL classes.

Although these services specify, from the perspective of applications, how request and responses are issued and delivered, they do not include a specification of what the requesting and responding applications are to do with them. That is, the behavioral aspects of the applications are not specified; only a definition of what requests and responses they can send/receive is specified. This permits greater flexibility to the FAL users in standardizing such object behavior. In addition to these services, some supporting services are also defined in this document to provide access to the FAL to control certain aspects of its operation.

1.2 Specifications

The principal objective of this document is to specify the characteristics of conceptual application layer services suitable for time-critical communications, and thus supplement the OSI Basic Reference Model in guiding the development of application layer protocols for time-critical communications.

A secondary objective is to provide migration paths from previously-existing industrial communications protocols. It is this latter objective which gives rise to the diversity of services standardized as the various Types of IEC 61158, and the corresponding protocols standardized in subparts of IEC 61158-6.

This document can be used as the basis for formal application programming interfaces. Nevertheless, it is not a formal programming interface, and any such interface will need to address implementation issues not covered by this specification, including

- a) the sizes and octet ordering of various multi-octet service parameters, and
- b) the correlation of paired request and confirm, or indication and response, primitives.

1.3 Conformance

This document does not specify individual implementations or products, nor does it constrain the implementations of application layer entities within industrial automation systems.

There is no conformance of equipment to this application layer service definition standard. Instead, conformance is achieved through implementation of conforming application layer protocols that fulfill the Type 2 application layer services as defined in this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

NOTE All parts of the IEC 61158 series, as well as IEC 61784-1 series and IEC 61784-2 series are maintained simultaneously. Cross-references to these documents within the text therefore refer to the editions as dated in this list of normative references.

IEC 61158-3-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 3-4: Data-link layer service definition – Type 4 elements*

IEC 61158-4-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 4-4: Data-link layer protocol specification – Type 4 elements*

IEC 61158-6-4:2023, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 6-4: Application layer protocol specification – Type 4 elements*

ISO/IEC 7498-1, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 1: The Basic Model*

ISO/IEC 7498-3, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Part 3: Naming and addressing*

ISO/IEC 8822, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Presentation service definition*

ISO/IEC 8824-1, *Information technology – Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1) – Part 1: Specification of basic notation*

ISO/IEC 9545, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*

ISO/IEC 10731, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*

ISO/IEC 60559, *Floating-point arithmetic*

3 Terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms, definitions, symbols, abbreviated terms and conventions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>
- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>

3.1 ISO/IEC 7498-1 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 7498 1 apply:

- a) application entity
- b) application process
- c) application protocol data unit
- d) application service element
- e) application entity invocation
- f) application process invocation
- g) application transaction
- h) real open system
- i) transfer syntax

3.2 ISO/IEC 8822 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 8822 apply:

- a) abstract syntax
- b) presentation context

3.3 ISO/IEC 9545 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 9545 apply:

- a) application-association
- b) application-context
- c) application context name
- d) application-entity-invocation
- e) application-entity-type
- f) application-process-invocation
- g) application-process-type
- h) application-service-element
- i) application control service element

3.4 ISO/IEC 8824-1 terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms as defined in ISO/IEC 8824-1 apply:

- a) object identifier
- b) type

3.5 Fieldbus data-link layer terms

For the purposes of this document, the following terms apply.

- a) DL-Time
- b) DL-Scheduling-policy
- c) DLCEP
- d) DLC
- e) DLPDU
- f) DLSDU
- g) DLSAP
- h) fixed tag
- i) generic tag
- j) link
- k) network address
- l) node address
- m) node
- n) tag
- o) scheduled
- p) unscheduled

3.6 Fieldbus application layer specific definitions

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

3.6.1

application

function or data structure for which data is consumed or produced

3.6.2**application objects**

multiple object classes that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network and within the network device

3.6.3**application process**

part of a distributed application on a network, which is located on one device and unambiguously addressed

3.6.4**application process identifier**

value that distinguishes an application process among multiple application processes used in a device

3.6.5**application process object**

component of an application process that is identifiable and accessible through an FAL application relationship

Note 1 to entry: Application process object definitions are composed of a set of values for the attributes of their class (see the definition for Application Process Object Class Definition). Application process object definitions can be accessed remotely using the services of the FAL Object Management ASE. FAL Object Management services can be used to load or update object definitions, to read object definitions, and to dynamically create and delete application objects and their corresponding definitions.

3.6.6**application process object class**

class of application process objects defined in terms of the set of their network-accessible attributes and services

3.6.7**application relationship**

cooperative association between two or more application-entity-invocations for the purpose of exchange of information and coordination of their joint operation

Note 1 to entry: This relationship is activated either by the exchange of application-protocol-data-units or as a result of preconfiguration activities.

3.6.8**application relationship application service element**

application-service-element that provides the exclusive means for establishing and terminating all application relationships

3.6.9**application relationship endpoint**

context and behavior of an application relationship as seen and maintained by one of the application processes involved in the application relationship

Note 1 to entry: Each application process involved in the application relationship maintains its own application relationship endpoint.

3.6.10**attribute**

description of an externally visible characteristic or feature of an object

Note 1 to entry: The attributes of an object contain information about variable portions of an object. Typically, they provide status information or govern the operation of an object. Attributes can also affect the behavior of an object. Attributes are divided into class attributes and instance attributes.

3.6.11

behavior

indication of how an object responds to particular events

3.6.12

bit-no

number of a bit in a bitstring or an octet

3.6.13

channel

single physical or logical link of an input or output application object of a server to the process

3.6.14

class

set of objects, all of which represent the same kind of system component

Note 1 to entry: A class is a generalisation of an object; a template for defining variables and methods. All objects in a class are identical in form and behavior, but usually contain different data in their attributes.

3.6.15

class attributes

attribute that is shared by all objects within the same class

3.6.16

class code

unique identifier assigned to each object class

3.6.17

class specific service

service defined by a particular object class to perform a required function which is not performed by a common service

Note 1 to entry: A class specific object is unique to the object class which defines it.

3.6.18

client

<object> object which uses the services of another (server) object to perform a task

3.6.19

client

<message> initiator of a message to which a server reacts

3.6.20

communication objects

components that manage and provide a run time exchange of messages across the network

EXAMPLES: Connection Manager object, Unconnected Message Manager (UCMM) object, and Message Router object.

3.6.21

connection

logical binding between application objects that may be within the same or different devices

Note 1 to entry: Connections may be either point-to-point or multipoint.

3.6.22

conveyance path

unidirectional flow of APDUs across an application relationship

3.6.23**dedicated AR**

AR used directly by the FAL User

Note 1 to entry: On Dedicated ARs, only the FAL Header and the user data are transferred.

3.6.24**default DL-address**

value 126 as an initial value for DL-address, which has to be changed (e.g. by assignment of a DL-address via the fieldbus) before operation with a DP-master (class 1)

3.6.25**device**

physical hardware connected to the link

Note 1 to entry: A device may contain more than one node.

3.6.26**dynamic AR**

AR that requires the use of the AR establishment procedures to place it into an established state

3.6.27**endpoint**

one of the communicating entities involved in a connection

3.6.28**error**

discrepancy between a computed, observed or measured value or condition and the specified or theoretically correct value or condition

3.6.29**error class**

general grouping for related error definitions and corresponding error codes

3.6.30**error code**

identification of a specific type of error within an error class

3.6.31**event**

instance of a change of conditions

3.6.32**FAL subnet**

subnetworks composed of one or more data link segments, identified by a subset of the network address

Note 1 to entry: FAL subnets are permitted to contain bridges but not routers.

3.6.33**FIFO variable**

Variable Object class, composed of a set of homogeneously typed elements, where the first written element is the first element that can be read.

Note 1 to entry: On the fieldbus only one, complete element can be transferred as a result of one service invocation.

3.6.34**frame**

deprecated synonym for DLPDU

3.6.35

interface

<functional unit> shared boundary between two functional units, defined by functional characteristics, signal characteristics, or other characteristics as appropriate

3.6.36

interface

<communication protocol> collection of FAL class attributes and services that represents a specific view on the FAL class

3.6.37

invocation

act of using a service or other resource of an application process

Note 1 to entry: Each invocation represents a separate thread of control that can be described by its context. Once the service completes, or use of the resource is released, the invocation ceases to exist. For service invocations, a service that has been initiated but not yet completed is referred to as an outstanding service invocation. Also for service invocations, an Invoke ID may be used to unambiguously identify the service invocation and differentiate it from other outstanding service invocations.

3.6.38

index

address of an object within an application process

3.6.39

instance

actual physical occurrence of an object within a class that identifies one of many objects within the same object class

EXAMPLE California is an instance of the object class state.

Note 1 to entry: The terms object, instance, and object instance are used to refer to a specific instance.

3.6.40

instance attributes

attribute that is unique to an object instance and not shared by the object class

3.6.41

instantiated

object that has been created in a device

3.6.42

logical device

certain FAL class that abstracts a software component or a firmware component as an autonomous self-contained facility of an automation device

3.6.43

manufacturer ID

identification of each product manufacturer by a unique number

3.6.44

management information

network-accessible information that supports managing the operation of the fieldbus system, including the application layer

Note 1 to entry: Managing includes functions such as controlling, monitoring, and diagnosing.

3.6.45

member

piece of an attribute that is structured as an element of an array

3.6.46**method**

<object> a synonym for an operational service which is provided by the server ASE and invoked by a client

3.6.47**module**

hardware or logical component of a physical device

3.6.48**network**

set of nodes connected by some type of communication medium, including any intervening repeaters, bridges, routers and lower-layer gateways

3.6.49**object**

abstract representation of a particular component within a device, usually a collection of related data (in the form of variables) and methods (procedures) for operating on that data that have clearly defined interface and behavior

3.6.50**object specific service**

service unique to the object class which defines it

3.6.51**peer**

role of an AR endpoint in which it is capable of acting as both client and server

3.6.52**physical device**

automation or other network device

3.6.53**property**

general term for descriptive information about an object

3.6.54**provider**

source of a data connection

3.6.55**publisher**

role of an AR endpoint that transmits APDUs onto the fieldbus for consumption by one or more subscribers

Note 1 to entry: A publisher is possible aware of the identity or the number of subscribers, or not and it can publish its APDUs using a dedicated AR.

3.6.56**publishing manager**

role of an AR endpoint in which it issues one or more confirmed service request APDUs to a publisher to request the publisher to publish a specified object

Note 1 to entry: Two types of publishing managers are defined by this document, pull publishing managers and push publishing managers, each of which is defined separately

3.6.57

pull subscriber

type of subscriber that recognizes received confirmed service response APDUs as published object data

3.6.58

resource

processing or information capability of a subsystem

3.6.59

route endpoint

object container containing Variable Objects of a variable class

3.6.60

server

<communication protocol> role of an AREP in which it returns a confirmed service response APDU to the client that initiated the request

3.6.61

server

<object> object which provides services to another (client) object

3.6.62

service

operation or function than an object and/or object class performs upon request from another object and/or object class

3.6.63

subscriber

role of an AREP in which it receives APDUs produced by a publisher

3.7 Abbreviations and symbols

AE	Application Entity
AL	Application Layer
ALME	Application Layer Management Entity
ALP	Application Layer Protocol
APO	Application Object
AP	Application Process
APDU	Application Protocol Data Unit
API	Application Process Identifier
AR	Application Relationship
AREP	Application Relationship End Point
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange
ASE	Application Service Element
Cnf	Confirmation
CR	Communication Relationship
CREP	Communication Relationship End Point
DL-	(as a prefix) Data Link-
DLC	Data Link Connection
DLCEP	Data Link Connection End Point
DLL	Data Link Layer

DLM	Data Link-management
DLSAP	Data Link Service Access Point
DLSDU	DL-service-data-unit
DNS	Domain Name Service
DP	Decentralised Peripherals
FAL	Fieldbus Application Layer
FIFO	First In First Out
HMI	Human-Machine Interface
ID	Identifier
IDL	Interface Definition Language
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
Ind	Indication
IP	Internet Protocol
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LDev	Logical Device
LME	Layer Management Entity
OSI	Open Systems Interconnect
PDev	Physical Device
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PL	Physical Layer
QoS	Quality of Service
REP	Route Endpoint
Req	Request
Rsp	Response
RT	Runtime
SAP	Service Access Point
SCL	Security Level
SDU	Service Data Unit
SEM	State event matrix
SMIB	System Management Information Base
SMK	System Management Kernel
STD	State transition diagram, used to describe object behavior
VAO	Variable Object

3.8 Conventions

3.8.1 Overview

The FAL is defined as a set of object-oriented ASEs. Each ASE is specified in a separate subclause. Each ASE specification is composed of two parts, its class specification, and its service specification.

The class specification defines the attributes of the class. The attributes are accessible from instances of the class using the Object Management ASE services specified in Clause 5 of this document. The service specification defines the services that are provided by the ASE.

3.8.2 General conventions

This document uses the descriptive conventions given in ISO/IEC 10731.

3.8.3 Conventions for class definitions

Class definitions are described using templates. Each template consists of a list of attributes for the class. The general form of the template is shown below:

FAL ASE:		ASE Name
CLASS:	Class Name	
CLASS ID:		#
PARENT CLASS:		Parent Class Name
ATTRIBUTES:		
1	(o)	Key Attribute: numeric identifier
2	(o)	Key Attribute: name
3	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.1	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.2	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
4.3	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
5.	(c)	Constraint: constraint expression
5.1	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
5.2	(o)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6	(m)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6.1	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
6.2	(s)	Attribute: attribute name(values)
SERVICES:		
1	(o)	OpsService: service name
2.	(c)	Constraint: constraint expression
2.1	(o)	OpsService: service name
3	(m)	MgtService: service name

- 1) The "FAL ASE:" entry is the name of the FAL ASE that provides the services for the class being specified.
- 2) The "CLASS:" entry is the name of the class being specified. All objects defined using this template will be an instance of this class. The class may be specified by this document, or by a user of this document.
- 3) The "CLASS ID:" entry is a number that identifies the class being specified. This number is unique within the FAL ASE that will provide the services for this class. When qualified by the identity of its FAL ASE, it unambiguously identifies the class within the scope of the FAL. The value "NULL" indicates that the class cannot be instantiated. Class IDs between 1 and 255 are reserved by this document to identify standardized classes. They have been assigned to maintain compatibility with existing national standards. CLASS IDs between 256 and 2048 are allocated for identifying user defined classes.
- 4) The "PARENT CLASS:" entry is the name of the parent class for the class being specified. All attributes defined for the parent class and inherited by it are inherited for the class being defined, and therefore do not have to be redefined in the template for this class.

NOTE The parent-class "TOP" indicates that the class being defined is an initial class definition. The parent class TOP is used as a starting point from which all other classes are defined. The use of TOP is reserved for classes defined by this document.

- 5) The "ATTRIBUTES" label indicate that the following entries are attributes defined for the class.
- a) Each of the attribute entries contains a line number in column 1, a mandatory (m) / optional (o) / conditional (c) / selector (s) indicator in column 2, an attribute type label in column 3, a name or a conditional expression in column 4, and optionally a list of enumerated values in column 5. In the column following the list of values, the default value for the attribute may be specified.
 - b) Objects are normally identified by a numeric identifier or by an object name, or by both. In the class templates, these key attributes are defined under the key attribute.
 - c) The line number defines the sequence and the level of nesting of the line. Each nesting level is identified by period. Nesting is used to specify
 - i) fields of a structured attribute (4.1, 4.2, 4.3),
 - ii) attributes conditional on a constraint statement (5). Attributes may be mandatory (5.1) or optional (5.2) if the constraint is true. Not all optional attributes require constraint statements as does the attribute defined in (5.2).
 - iii) the selection fields of a choice type attribute (6.1 and 6.2).
- 6) The "SERVICES" label indicates that the following entries are services defined for the class.
- a) An (m) in column 2 indicates that the service is mandatory for the class, while an (o) indicates that it is optional. A (c) in this column indicates that the service is conditional. When all services defined for a class are defined as optional, at least one has to be selected when an instance of the class is defined.
 - b) The label "OpsService" designates an operational service (1).
 - c) The label "MgtService" designates an management service (2).
 - d) The line number defines the sequence and the level of nesting of the line. Each nesting level is identified by period. Nesting within the list of services is used to specify services conditional on a constraint statement.

3.8.4 Conventions for service definitions

3.8.4.1 General

The service model, service primitives, and time-sequence diagrams used are entirely abstract descriptions; they do not represent a specification for implementation.

3.8.4.2 Service parameters

Service primitives are used to represent service user/service provider interactions (ISO/IEC 10731). They convey parameters which indicate information available in the user/provider interaction. In any particular interface, not all parameters need be explicitly stated.

The service specifications of this document uses a tabular format to describe the component parameters of the ASE service primitives. The parameters which apply to each group of service primitives are set out in tables. Each table consists of up to five columns for the

- 1) Parameter name,
- 2) request primitive,
- 3) indication primitive,
- 4) response primitive, and
- 5) confirm primitive.