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Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Distributed Transaction Processing —

Part 3:
Protocol specification

Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts (OSI) — Traitement transactionnel réparti —

Partie 3: Spécification du protocole

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10026-3 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology.*

ISO/IEC 10026 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Distributed Transaction Processing*:

— *Part 1: OSI TP Model*

— *Part 2: OSI TP Service*

— *Part 3: Protocol specification*

— *Part 4: Protocol implementation conformance statement (PICS) proforma*

— *Part 5: Application context proforma*

— *Part 6: Unstructured data transfer*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 10026. Annexes C, D, E, F, G and H are for information only.

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Introduction

ISO/IEC 10026, Distributed Transaction Processing (OSI TP), is one of a set of standards produced to facilitate the interconnection of computer systems. It is related to other International Standards in the set as defined by the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection (ISO 7498). The Reference Model subdivides the area of standardization for interconnection into a series of layers of specification, each of manageable size.

The aim of Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) is to allow, with a minimum of technical agreement outside the interconnection standards, the interconnection of computer systems:

a) from different manufacturers;

b) under different management;

c) of different levels of complexity; and

d) of different technologies.

ISO/IEC 10026 defines an OSI TP Model, an OSI TP Service and specifies an OSI TP Protocol available within the Application Layer of the OSI Reference Model.

The OSI TP Service is an Application Layer service. It is concerned with identifiable information which can be related as transactions, which may involve two or more Open Systems.

ISO/IEC 10026 provides sufficient facilities to support transaction processing, and establishes a framework for coordination across multiple TP resources in separate open systems.

ISO/IEC 10026 does not specify the interface to local resources, nor does it specify an application programming interface within the local system.

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Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Distributed Transaction Processing — Part 3: Protocol specification

1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 10026 provides

a) a statement (clauses 6 to 11) of the nature of the automaton giving the necessary behaviour of each of the participating entities which are providing the OSI TP Service, covering

1) the actions to be taken on receiving request and response primitives issued by a TP Service user invocation;

2) the actions to be taken on receiving indication and confirm primitives issued by the presentation service-provider;

3) the actions to be taken as a result of certain events within the local system;

4) the actions to be taken as a result of interactions with other ASEs;

b) the definition (clause 12) of the abstract syntax required to convey the TP protocol control information;

c) the conformance requirements to be met by implementations of this protocol (clause 13).

The scope of this part of ISO/IEC 10026 is limited to the interconnection of systems; it does not specify or restrict the implementation of possible interfaces within a computer system.

2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 10026. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 10026 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7498 : 1984, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model.*

ISO 7498-2 : 1989, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Part 2: Security architecture.*

ISO 7498-3 : 1989, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Part 3: Naming and addressing.*

ISO 8326 : 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic connection oriented session service definition.*

ISO 8326 : 1987/Amd 4: —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic connection oriented session service definition - Amendment 4: Additional synchronization functionality.*

ISO 8327 : 1987/Amd 3: —[1], *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic connection oriented session protocol specification. - Amendment 3:*

1) To be published.

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Additional synchronization functionality.

ISO/TR 8509 : 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service conventions.*

ISO 8649 : 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Association Control Service Element.*

ISO 8650 : 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Protocol specification for the Association Control Service Element.*

ISO 8822 : 1988, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented presentation service definition.*

ISO 8822 : 1988/Amd 5: —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented presentation service definition - Amendment 5: Additional synchronization functionality.*

ISO 8823 : 1988/Amd 5: —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Connection oriented presentation protocol specification - Amendment 5: Additional synchronization functionality.*

ISO/IEC 8824 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*

ISO/IEC 8825 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Specification of Basic Encoding Rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1).*

ISO/IEC 9072-1 : 1989, *Information processing systems - Text communication - Remote Operations - Part 1: Model, notation, and service definition.*

ISO/IEC 9072-2 : 1989, *Information processing systems - Text communication - Remote Operations - Part 2: Protocol Specification.*

ISO/IEC 9545 : 1989, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Application Layer Structure.*

ISO/IEC 9579-1 : —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Remote database access - Part 1: Generic model, service, and protocol.*

ISO/IEC 9579-2 : —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Remote database access - Part 2: SQL specialization.*

ISO/IEC 9594-2 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 2: Models.*

ISO/IEC 9594-6 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - The Directory - Part 6: Selected Attribute Types.*

ISO/IEC 9646-1 : 1991, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 1: General concepts.*

ISO/IEC 9804 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element.*

ISO/IEC 9804/Amd 2: —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Service definition for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element - Amendment 2: Session mapping changes.*

ISO/IEC 9805 : 1990, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Protocol specification for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element.*

ISO/IEC 9805/Amd 2: —[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Protocol specification for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element - Amendment 2: Session mapping changes.*

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 10026, the definitions given in ISO/IEC 10026-1 (TP Model) and ISO/IEC 10026-2 (TP Service), in addition to those given in 7.3 of this part of ISO/IEC 10026, apply.

Definitions of terms specific to the OSI TP protocol specification are contained in 7.3.

4 Abbreviations

Abbreviations used in the OSI TP protocol specifications are defined in ISO/IEC 10026-1 (OSI TP model), except for the following, which are used in some tables:

cnf confirm primitive

ind indication primitive

req request primitive

rsp response primitive

and for the following, which are used as prefixes to auxiliary facilities services:

1) To be published.

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AF Auxiliary Facility

CAF Channel Auxiliary Facility

SAF SACF Auxiliary Facility

5 Conventions

ISO/IEC 10026-2 defines services for Distributed Transaction Processing guided by the descriptive conventions defined in ISO/TR 8509.

However, the terms "request" and "indication" are sometimes used in the following ways:

a) a single request may result in multiple indications (an example is that a single TP-COMMIT request can result in TP-PREPARE indications to each direct subordinate TPSUI);

b) several requests may result in a single indication (an example is that a single TP-COMMIT-COMPLETE indication may be issued to a superior TPSUI only after TP-DONE requests have been issued by the TPSUI and all subordinate TPSUIs in the transaction tree);

c) the convention that a request primitive results in an indication primitive of the same name is not always followed (for example, a TP-COMMIT request will cause a TP-PREPARE indication to be issued).

For a given primitive or APDU, the presence of each parameter or field is described by one of the following values:

blank: not applicable
M: presence is mandatory
U: presence is a user option
O: presence is a provider option
C: presence is conditional

In addition, the notation (=) indicates that a parameter or field value is semantically equal to the value of the parameter or field of the preceding primitive or APDU in the table. This notation is in some instances combined with another value above, e.g. "(=)/M", and signifies that in some cases the primitive follows as a result of a preceding primitive or APDU (that is, "(=)" applies) and in other cases (when "M" applies), either (i) there is no preceding primitive or APDU, or (ii) the value from the preceding primitive or APDU can be changed.

6 Model of the PM

6.1 Overview

This clause provides an overview of those aspects of the TPPM which are specific to this part of ISO/IEC 10026. These include association usage and management, the details of dialogue establishment and channel management, the use of the Session synchronize-minor token, concatenation, and embedding.

6.1.1 Principles of association usage

An association is used by a TPPM to support either a

— TP dialogue; or

— TP Channel.

An association may be established at any time, according to a local decision. The setting up of an association may be done in parallel with the actions of the PM. An association that has been established and is not currently being used is considered to be in a pool of free associations.

On receipt of a dialogue request, the PM needs to be assigned an association to support this dialogue. Any association that is assigned must have attributes compatible with the dialogue it is to be used for, as described in 8.5.2 (dialogues) and 8.5.3 (channels).

An association may be assigned to the PM from the pool of free associations, or attempts may be made to establish a new association for use with this dialogue or channel. If, as a local decision, it is decided that a compatible association cannot be assigned, the begin dialogue request will be rejected.

Associations may be released at any time they are not in use by the TPPM. The point at which an association becomes unused, and therefore may be released, is defined in the SACF procedures in clause 10.

On the establishment of an association, one AEI is assigned to be the "contention-winner" and the other as the "contention-loser". The assignment of contention-winner and contention-loser remains for the duration of the association. An AEI may be the contention-winner on some associations and contention-loser on others.

The direction from the contention-winner to the contention-loser is the preferred direction of dialogue establishment because the contention-winner has the right of use of the association. The contention-winner may grant to the contention-loser the use of the association for the purpose of establishment of a dialogue, if it is not using or has not reserved this association. The contention-winner may also deny the use of the association by the contention-loser for the purpose of dialogue establishment.

The contention-loser may formally request the rights of the contention-winner temporarily in order to attempt establishment of a single dialogue. This is done using the bid mechanism. The use of the bid mechanism is declared to be either optional or mandatory at association

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establishment time. This declaration does not change for the life of the association.

6.1.2 Dialogue establishment

When a TPSUI attempts to establish a new dialogue, a compatible association must first be assigned for use with this dialogue as described above in 6.1.1.

Should two TPPMs (at different AEIs) attempt to establish a dialogue over the same association (without using the bid mechanism), the TPPM at the contention-winner AEI will succeed, disrupting the attempt from the contention-loser.

Use of the bid mechanism affects dialogue establishment. The contention-loser may request the right to establish a single dialogue without the possibility of a conflict by issuing a bid request. The contention-winner may accept or reject the bid request. If accepted, the contention-loser issues the dialogue establishment request. If rejected, the contention-loser may not issue a dialogue establishment request until after the receipt of a dialogue establishment request from the contention-winner.

Bidding by the contention-loser before attempting to establish a dialogue is mandatory in either of the following cases:

a) if bidding is mandatory for the association;

b) if the condition exists where an unexpected C-BEGIN indication may appear (see 10.3.1).

A dialogue establishment request may be rejected for the following reasons:

a) the TPPM is unable to select or establish an association which meets the requirements of the dialogue;

b) the TPPM is a contention-loser on the association and its dialogue establishment or bid request collides with a dialogue establishment request from the contention-winner. It is worthwhile to distinguish two types of collisions:

1) the contention-winner is still within a dialogue;

2) the contention-winner is not within a dialogue. This can happen if the contention-winner begins a dialogue and ends it with no response required from the partner;

c) the partner TPPM or TPSUI rejects the dialogue. This can happen for a variety of reasons: TPSU title not found, insufficient resources, etc. The reason for the rejection is carried on a TP APDU.

NOTE — Although this part of ISO/IEC 10026 specifies that the dialogue establishment is rejected, this does not preclude an implementation from attempting to retry the dialogue establishment.

Because of the use of unconfirmed dialogue or channel termination, it may happen that "stray APDUs" arrive from the partner after a dialogue establishment request. To detect and discard these stray APDUs, a correlator value is sent on the dialogue establishment request, which is returned by the partner at dialogue establishment confirmation time. As dialogue establishment confirmation always precedes any other request issued by the partner, APDUs received before that confirmation are discarded. (The same mechanism is used during channel establishment.)

The mechanism for detecting the dialogue reject situation described in "b) 2)" above is the use of a "last partner identifier" (LPI). When the contention-loser issues a bid request or a dialogue establishment request without a bid request, the request carries the correlator of the previous dialogue establishment indication received from the contention-winner. If the contention-winner receives an LPI with a value different from that of the correlator on the previously issued dialogue establishment request, the bid (or dialogue establishment) request is rejected. The LPI is not provided if there was no previous dialogue establishment indication from the contention-winner.

6.1.3 Channel management

After a node crash or a communications failure, a TPPM may (depending on the transaction state as recorded in a log record found for that transaction) be responsible for recovery. In order to meet this requirement, the TPPM needs a channel for the purpose of recovery. The establishment of channels is in most respects similar to the establishment of dialogues; there is, however, one essential difference: unlike dialogues, channels are not established by the TPPMs themselves, but rather they are established and managed by a channel protocol machine (CPM). There is only a single CPM per AEI and this CPM deals with the channels requested and used by all the TPPMs residing at this AEI.

The interactions between a TPPM and the CPM are modeled by the CAF-service (CAF for Channel Auxiliary Facility). A TPPM uses a CAF service request to request the CPM to establish a channel to a specific partner TPPM. Upon receipt of this request, the CPM either selects an existing channel or establishes a new channel using a procedure similar to that of dialogue establishment (see 6.1.2).

When recovery has been performed, i.e., when a TPPM either has issued a C-RECOVER response or received a C-RECOVER confirm, the TPPM uses another CAF service request in order to inform the CPM that it has no further use for the channel. The CPM then may either terminate the channel or keep it for subsequent use.

Besides satisfying the requests for channels that are issued by TPPMs residing at its AEI, the CPM is also responsible

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for responding to all channel establishment indications addressed to its AEI and issued by other CPMs. Moreover, the CPM receives all recovery initiating indications on a channel and directs them to the TPPMs to which they are addressed; whenever no such TPPM may be located, the CPM must respond to the recovery initiating indication.

6.1.4 Channel utilization

A channel is established as either a one-way-recovery channel or a two-way-recovery channel. With either type of channel, due to restrictions in ISO/IEC 9804, only a single C-RECOVER request is allowed to be outstanding on a channel until it has been responded to; moreover the issuer of a C-RECOVER request must own the token unless the C-RECOVER request is issued in response to a C-RECOVER indication (C-RECOVER (commit) request in response to a C-RECOVER (ready) indication) or in some circumstances on a two-way-recovery channel.

On a one-way-recovery channel, only the initiator of the channel has the right to initiate recovery. The token, once owned by the initiator, is never transferred to the partner.

On a two-way-recovery channel, either side of the channel may initiate recovery, provided that it owns the token. The token is transferred to the partner after each C-RECOVER request or AF-RECOVER request; this allows interleaving of recovery exchanges over the channel. When a CPM does not need to initiate recovery any longer, it may transfer the token to its partner; on the other hand, if the side that does not own the token wants to initiate recovery on a channel, it may issue an AF-TOKEN-PLEASE request.

6.1.5 Token control

NOTE 1 See annex B for U-ASE use of tokens.

CCR requires the Session Layer synchronize-minor token (hereinafter called the token—see 7.3) to be owned when beginning a transaction, committing a transaction, or initiating recovery. The TPPM guarantees that the token will be available at the appropriate times in the absence of the movement of the token by the TPSUI or U-ASE. The TPPM uses the following rules for moving the token:

a) the token is owned by the contention-winner when an association is established;

b) the token is returned to the contention-winner at the termination of the dialogue;

c) if the token is received by a contention-loser while the association is not assigned to a dialogue it is returned to the contention-winner. This rule does not hold if the contention-loser is attempting to establish a dialogue and has received a confirmation that a bid request was accepted;

NOTE 2 This happens when a U-ASE request to move the token collides with an unconfirmed dialogue termination request.

d) the token is moved to the contention-loser upon acceptance of a bid request carrying a parameter requesting the token;

e) the token is moved to the contention-loser upon receipt of a dialogue establishment indication (without prior bidding) selecting the Commit functional unit if the contention-winner owns the token and has not reserved the association for other use. If the token is not owned by the contention-winner, it will eventually arrive and then be sent back to the contention-loser;

NOTE 3 This mechanism ensures that the token is always at the dialogue superior when the Commit functional unit is selected to enable the dialogue superior to begin a transaction.

f) if the token is owned by the subordinate after the receipt of the prepare request, the token is sent to the superior when sending the commitment offer.

g) on a two-way-recovery channel, the token is sent to the partner after initiating each recover request.

There are some cases where the token may not be immediately available when required for beginning a transaction or initiating recovery due to the movement of tokens by previous dialogues or other factors. In these cases, except for the case when the U-ASE moves the token within the same dialogue and the token is needed for beginning a transaction, the rules guarantee that the token will eventually arrive, so the TPPM simply waits until it does. A U-ASE that moved the token prior to beginning a transaction is responsible for getting it if it does not have it.

6.1.6 Concatenation/separation

Concatenation is an optional feature which allows multiple APDUs generated by the TPPM (this includes TP, CCR, ACSE, and U-ASE APDUs) to be mapped onto a single PSDU, reducing the number of PSDUs and optimizing performance. Concatenation is performed by the concatenator part of the SACF and is not included in action sequences (the remainder of the SACF is included in action sequences—see 7.1.3).

When concatenation is not used, the state of the supporting layers is always synchronized with the state of the TPPM because of the one-to-one correspondence between PSDUs (which affect the state of the supporting layers) and APDUs (which affect the state of the TPPM). When concatenation is used, it is important to maintain this synchronization between the TPPM and the supporting layers. Therefore, the concatenation rules are constructed such that the APDU directly related to the PSDU causing a state change in the

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supporting layers is always delivered to the TPPM before any other APDUs in the PSDU (which might not be related to the state change in the supporting layers).

NOTE — An example of this is the C-ROLLBACK-RI CCR APDU. If another APDU was concatenated before this APDU, say, a TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI APDU, then the following scenario would result. The incoming PSDU containing both APDUs would be processed by Session, resulting in a Session state where a P-RESYNCHRONIZE indication was given. The TPPM would, however, process the TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI APDU first, without seeing the C-ROLLBACK indication. The TPPM could then allow the TPSUI to issue a TP-ROLLBACK request, resulting in an outgoing C-ROLLBACK-RI CCR APDU which is mapped to a P-RESYNCHRONIZE request. This P-RESYNCHRONIZE request is received after the P-RESYNCHRONIZE indication was given previously, resulting in a violation of the Session service-user rules (in some cases). The incoming C-ROLLBACK indication still has not been processed by the TPPM. If nothing could be concatenated before the C-ROLLBACK-RI CCR APDU, then the TPPM would have changed its state to reflect the state change in Session (i.e., process the rollback) before it would accept any other input events from the TPSUI.

Separation involves accepting an incoming PSDU and generating a separate event corresponding to each APDU contained in the PSDU. The entire PSDU is processed before another PSDU is accepted. While concatenation is an optional feature, separation is mandatory; all concatenation sequences that conform to the rules specified in clause 10.7 shall be supported in incoming PSDUs.

6.1.7 Embedding

Where semantics of a combination of APDUs require that they be interpreted as a single unit in order to determine the required action, these APDUs are embedded one within the other. This might arise, for example, when an APDU of the TP-ASE defines added value to a CCR APDU.

NOTE — An example of the use of this principle includes the embedding of TP-PREPARE-RI APDU in C-PREPARE request.

The SACF contains a "router" component which handles TP APDUs embedded in indications and confirms. The router causes a CCR or ACSE indication or confirm not carrying a TP APDU to be directly passed to the MACF (through the applicable SACF procedures). If the CCR or ACSE indication or confirm contains an embedded TP APDU, the router will cause the indication or confirm to be passed to the TP-ASE. The TP-ASE then decodes the TP APDU and passes an AF indication or confirm to the MACF (through the applicable SACF procedures) which expresses the combined semantics of the CCR or ACSE service and TP APDU.

6.2 OSI TP Protocol structure

6.2.1 Components of the PM

The protocol specified in this part of ISO/IEC 10026 provides the services defined by the OSI TP Service, ISO/IEC 10026-2.

The protocol specification for TP is presented as a TP Protocol Machine (TPPM), supplemented by a Channel Protocol Machine (CPM). Within an AEI, there is one CPM with which TPPMs of the same AEI interact for the purpose of recovery.

Interactions between a TPPM and the CPM are represented by a service called the Channel Auxiliary Facility (CAF) service. The CAF service, provided by the CPM to TPPMs, models the ability for channels to be dynamically attached to and detached from a particular TPPM.

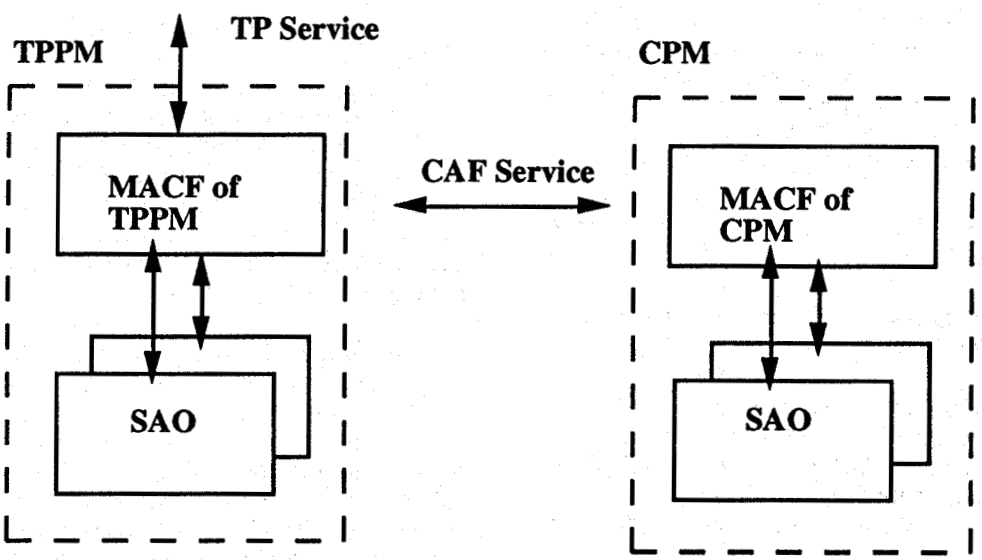
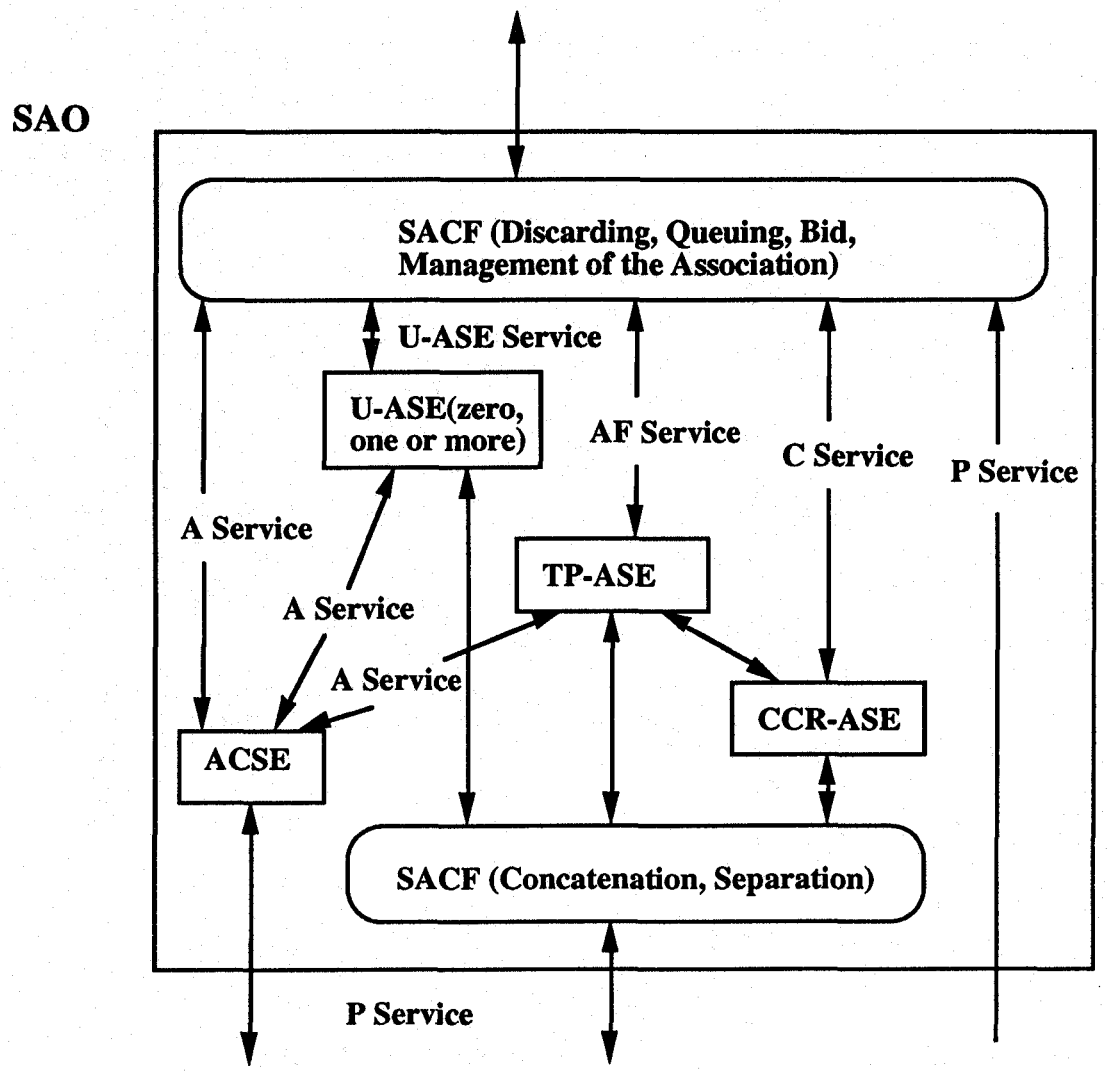


Figure 1 — Relationship between the TPPM and the CPM

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NOTE — Only SAOs included in the CPM do not include U-ASE.

Figure 2 — Structure of the SAO

The TPPM and the CPM comprise a collection of SAOs controlled by a MACF.

The structure of the OSI TP Protocol is shown in Figures 1 and 2.

6.2.1.1 The TPPM

The MACF of the TPPM provides both the TP services over multiple associations and the associated temporal ordering rules. The MACF of the TPPM maps TP services onto the functional capabilities of SAOs included in the TPPM, and onto the CAF service, when appropriate.

Each SAO of a TPPM is composed of

a) ACSE, to establish and terminate associations. The ACSE services are not invoked directly from the TP Service, but are invoked by the MACF of the TPPM (see 6.1.1 and 8.2), or, in some cases, by some source other than the TPPM MACF procedures (see 11.3.21 [11.3.22 in the case of a CPM] and 10.5.59);

b) TP-ASE, to provide for TP APDU generation and reception. Interactions between the TP-ASE and the MACF (through the applicable SACF procedures) of the TPPM are represented by a service called the Auxiliary Facility (AF) service.

The AF service, provided by the TP-ASE, models the ability for TP APDUs to be exchanged and mapped onto appropriate underlying services;

c) CCR, to provide support for commitment, rollback, and recovery functions, when required. CCR services are

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used by the MACF of the TPPM either:

1) directly, when no TP APDUs are conveyed by CCR; or,

2) indirectly through the TP-ASE, when TP APDUs are conveyed by CCR (see 8.3);

d) one or more U-ASEs, to provide for application specific protocol. U-ASE services are represented by the TP-DATA service to model TP sequencing constraints on application specific protocols. U-ASE APDUs are mapped onto the Presentation Service, directly or indirectly, as specified by the U-ASE standards;

e) SACF, to coordinate the ASEs in the SAO, in order to maintain a consistent behaviour on the association. The SACF consists of the following components:

1) procedures to examine the services passing between the MACF and SAO and handle actions related to dialogue establishment and managing an association while not in use by a dialogue. These actions can be to allow the service primitive to pass through, discard it, generate additional service primitives, or queue the service primitive. In addition, the procedures provide the SACF Auxiliary Facility (SAF) Service, which represent interactions between the MACF and the SACF;

2) a router which ensures that indications or confirms carrying TP APDUs are directed to the appropriate component. See 6.1.7 on embedding;

3) a concatenator which optionally constructs a single PSDU based on multiple APDUs for outgoing APDUs, and separates each APDU contained in a PSDU for incoming PSDUs.

Both the AF and the SAF services are purely internal to the TPPM: they are not visible outside of the TPPM, and thus are not available for use by anything other than the MACF of the TPPM. The MACF of the TPPM is the only "user" of both the AF and the SAF services. There shall be no conformance requirements to either the AF service or the SAF service.

An application context for an association to be used by TPPM to assign dialogues shall include

a) ACSE;

b) TP-ASE;

c) CCR, when the Commit functional unit is selected;

d) one or more U-ASEs, specifically identified. When multiple U-ASEs are included, the relationships between them shall be specified as part of their specification, or as part of the application context specification; and,

NOTE 1 Annex B contains guidelines for writing U-ASEs eligible for inclusion in a TP application context.

e) SACF and MACF procedures.

NOTE 2 The provision for an application context proforma is a candidate for further standardization as an amendment.

6.2.1.2 The CPM

The MACF of the CPM includes the necessary provisions to establish and terminate channels, as appropriate. The MACF of the CPM provides the CAF service. The MACF of the TPPM is the only "user" of the CAF services. There shall be no conformance requirements to the CAF service.

SAOs included in the CPM are the same as those of a TPPM except that no U-ASE is required. The AF and SAF services used by the MACF of the CPM are identical in their definitions to those of a TPPM. They are subject to the same restrictions.

An application context for an association to be used by a CPM to assign channels shall include:

a) ACSE;

b) TP-ASE;

c) CCR; and,

d) SACF and MACF procedures.

7 Execution Rules

7.1 Operation of the PM

This clause describes the interactions between the components of the PM.

7.1.1 Relationship of SAO(s) to MACF(s)

ISO/IEC 9545 defines a one-to-one correspondence between an association and an SAO. While a dialogue or channel is in use on the association, this SAO is associated with a MACF (of a PM). This part of ISO/IEC 10026 provides for the detaching of the SAO from the MACF at the completion of the dialogue or channel such that the association can subsequently be used by a MACF in another PM. In general, when no dialogue or channel exists on an association, the SAO is detached from the MACF. A detached SAO is not considered to be part of any PM. When an incoming request to establish a dialogue or channel is made, the SAO is then attached to a MACF so that the MACF can process the request. When a MACF initiates the establishment of a dialogue or channel, an SAO that is not attached to any other MACF may be

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attached to the MACF establishing the dialogue or channel. Alternatively, attempts may be made to create a new SAO to attach to the MACF.

All channels that are not in use for recovery are attached to the CPM. When a request is made of the CPM by a TPPM to perform recovery, the CPM satisfies this request by transferring an unused channel (which is associated with the correct AEI) to the TPPM. When an incoming C-RECOVER indication appears on an unused channel, the CPM finds the TPPM corresponding to the transaction being recovered and transfers the channel to that TPPM. As soon as the TPPM completes recovery, the channel is transferred back to the CPM.

7.1.2 Input events to the PM

PM input events occur either as a result of

— request and response primitives issued by the TPSUI or indication primitives issued by the CPM in the case of the TPPM; a request issued by a TPPM in the case of the CPM;

— events triggered by local conditions (internal events); or

— events caused by APDUs and Presentation indications and confirmations output from the concatenator part of the SACF or directly from Presentation if concatenation is not used.

7.1.3 Action sequences

An action sequence is a contiguous sequence of execution of procedures in clause 9, 10, and 11 as a result of a single input event to either the TPPM or the CPM. The CPM and each TPPM have separate action sequences, which proceed independently. An action sequence includes all processing of input events by the PM, except that of the concatenator part of the SACF (see 6.1.6).

An SAO that is not attached to any MACF is not part of any PM action sequences. It may therefore act in parallel with the actions of the PM.

NOTE — This allows association management to be performed independently of normal PM processing.

An action sequence executes completely (i.e., has finished all procedures) before the PM becomes available for handling any subsequent input events.

An action sequence is a serial and atomic execution of the procedures (except in the event of a node crash), with a single exception where parallelism is allowed: when a request or response is issued to the SAO using the (S)AF, ACSE, CCR, or Presentation services, the SAO may continue this action sequence in parallel with the action sequence of the MACF. The SAO ensures that requests or responses issued by the MACF are processed in the order issued. The SAO completes its part of the action sequence when its procedures are finished.

Within an SAO an A-ABORT request or an A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response may be issued. At most one such an event may occur in an action sequence. Such an event is processed by the MACF in order to handle the loss of the association. The event is processed by the MACF in the action sequence in which it was issued once the MACF and all SAOs have completed execution of their procedures (that is, just before the end of the action sequence).

7.1.4 SACF queuing

Certain TP services sometimes cannot be completed in a single action sequence (for example TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request). In order to have the TPPM available to accept input events at the TPSUI boundary at all times, it may be necessary to queue requests within the TPPM. Thus, a request that cannot immediately be handled may trigger queuing in the SACF, but is always accepted from the TPSUI. In order to support this, the TPPM describes explicitly queuing operations when they apply.

An example of the need for queuing is that during dialogue establishment for the contention-loser, a bid may be required before the begin dialogue TP APDU is sent. The begin dialogue AF service is therefore queued by the SACF until the bid is complete. While this queuing is taking place, the TPSUI may make further TP service invocations on this dialogue, which will also be queued.

When it becomes necessary to queue, the queuing takes place within the SACF. Certain AF and CCR services are subject to queuing, in that these services may in certain circumstances be queued for a period of time by the SACF before being issued to the TP or CCR ASE. A queue is established for a single dialogue. This queue may subsequently be fully or partially flushed, which causes all or some of the pending service primitives to be processed in a single action sequence, or it may be discarded, which causes the pending service primitives to be discarded. When a queue is fully flushed, any subsequent service primitives are no longer made pending.

7.1.5 Input event blocking at the PSAP

When completing processing for a transaction, APDUs related to a subsequent transaction may be received on an association. The corresponding service primitives cannot be issued to the TPSUI until the transaction is complete.

When service primitives from an association cannot be processed, the TPPM stops accepting service primitives at the PSAP. When processing can resume, the TPPM resumes accepting service primitives at the PSAP including those previously blocked.

NOTE — The concatenator/separator part of the SACF is not prevented from delivering service primitives to the rest

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of the SAO while service primitives are blocked at the PSAP. These service primitives would be the result of a PSDU already received by the SACF prior to blocking input events at the PSAP. The concatenation rules are such that these incoming events may be processed correctly in that case.

The TPPM stops accepting input events at the PSAP under the following conditions:

a) when a commit confirm has been received from a subordinate and the dialogue has neither been aborted nor had a deferred end dialogue;

b) when a rollback response is issued to or a rollback confirm is received from a subordinate, the Unchained Transactions functional unit is selected, and the dialogue has not been aborted (by the TPSUI);

c) when a C-BEGIN indication is received in the DECIDED (rollback) state and a TP-DONE request is owed;

d) when a rollback confirm is received from or a rollback response is issued to the superior, the Unchained Transactions functional unit is selected, and a TP-DONE request is owed.

The TPPM resumes accepting input events at the PSAP under the following conditions:

a) when a TP-COMMIT-COMPLETE indication is issued, for each subordinate dialogue with a coordination level of "commitment";

b) when a TP-ROLLBACK-COMPLETE indication is issued, for each subordinate dialogue with a coordination level of "commitment" on which the Unchained Transactions functional unit is selected;

c) when a TP-ROLLBACK-COMPLETE indication is issued, for the superior dialogue;

d) when a TP-U-ABORT request is received on a dialogue on which a rollback response was issued or a rollback confirm was received, and the Unchained Transactions functional unit is selected.

7.1.6 PM error conditions

This part of ISO/IEC 10026 defines three types of error conditions which may occur during the operation of a PM:

a) protocol error - a condition as described in 7.2 e). The association is aborted when a protocol error occurs. When a protocol error occurs, the relevant Protocol Error procedure (10.5.59, 11.3.21, 11.3.22, or 11.3.23) is invoked.

b) internal error - a condition where a local decision is made that the operation of a particular dialogue or channel cannot continue normally. When an internal error on a dialogue is detected, the procedure "Protocol error, internal error, A[-P]-ABORT indication, AF-ABORT (provider, abortRI) indication, A-ABORT request, A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response, or A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) confirm on a dialogue" (11.3.21) is invoked. When an internal error on a channel owned by the TPPM is detected, the procedure "Protocol error, internal error, A[-P]-ABORT indication, AF-ABORT (provider, abortRI) indication, A-ABORT request, A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response, or A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) confirm on a channel" (11.3.22) is invoked. When an internal error on a channel owned by the CPM is detected, the procedure "Protocol error, internal error, A[-P]-ABORT indication, AF-ABORT (provider, abortRI) indication, A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response, or A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) confirm (CPM)" (11.3.23) is invoked.

NOTE 1 Irregularities in the APDU exchanges between U-ASEs are not visible to the TPPM unless they are intentionally signalled to the MACF; in such a case they may be treated as a TP internal error. Although the U-ASE may define such an irregularity as a protocol error, it is not a protocol error in the scope of ISO/IEC 10026.

c) node crash - a condition where the operation of the PM cannot continue as determined by local considerations. Upon restart after a node crash, the internal event "Restart after node crash" (11.4.3) is triggered.

An internal error or node crash may be triggered by an unexpected event which is received from the TPSUI. Note that rule f) in 7.2 specifies that the procedures assume the operation of the TPSUI is correct according to the service rules, but the state tables in annex A check for violations of these rules. Should such a violation occur, either an internal error or node crash may be triggered, depending on the scope of the violation as determined locally.

NOTES

2 An example of a TPSUI triggering a node crash may occur when an error is made in a TP service which affects all dialogues, such as the TP-COMMIT request.

3 A timer expiring is an example of a condition which may trigger an internal error.

7.2 Procedure rules

The following rules govern the execution of the procedures:

a) Parameter inheritance

The tables of 9.3 use the notation "(=)" to represent matching of parameters/fields values from the values of parameters/fields of the preceding (causal) primitive/APDU. This value matching is assumed implicitly, so that explicit calling out of the setting of

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these values is not done in the procedures.

b) Procedure atomicity

Each procedure executes atomically, except in the case of a node crash (see 7.1.3).

c) Inspection of transaction-related state

The transaction-related state consists of the transaction state, the node type (that is, root, intermediate, or leaf), and whether the node is a superior, subordinate, or does not exist in the transaction tree. Any inspection of the transaction-related state within the procedures refers to the state at the time of the input event which triggered the current action sequence, with one exception: if the MACF is being re-entered in the same action sequence as a result of an A-ABORT request or an A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response, inspection of the transaction-related state refers to its value at the time the MACF is re-entered.

NOTE 1 This handles the situation where the MACF transitioned from the ACTIVE state to the DECIDED (rollback) state, and then the U-ASE issued an A-ABORT request (for example). The state inspection when the MACF is re-entered will not cause a rollback, since the MACF will see the DECIDED (rollback) state and not the ACTIVE state.

d) Procedure sequence

The execution of each action specified in the procedure is assumed to be in the sequence specified in the procedure, unless explicitly stated otherwise.

e) Protocol error detection

A protocol error is declared when one of the following conditions occurs:

1) a procedure, other than an internal event procedure (refer to 10.6 and 11.4) is invoked and

i) no action is taken and no condition is applicable as a result of that procedure invocation; or

NOTE 2 The action "continue" is used in the procedures as a null action, to avoid incurring errors of this type. Other conditions in the same procedure may be applicable, however, resulting in non-null actions being taken.

ii) the procedure precondition is violated. (Preconditions are presented at the beginning of some procedures in the form of declarative sentences.);

2) a TP indication or confirm is issued that violates the constraints specified in ISO/IEC 10026-2;

3) a CCR or ACSE protocol error occurs;

4) a TP, CCR, or ACSE APDU is received by the PM which is either not correct ("invalid", ref. ISO/IEC 9646-1) or is not expected ("inopportune", ref. ISO/IEC 9646-1) in the current state of the PM.

When a protocol error is declared,

1) if the protocol error occurs in the TP-ASE or SACF with no attached MACF, procedure "Protocol error" (10.5.59) is executed;

2) if a TPPM MACF is attached to the association on which the protocol error occurred and a dialogue is active, the procedure "Protocol error or ... on a dialogue" (see 11.3.21) is executed with an indication of a protocol error. As a local decision, this procedure may be invoked on multiple associations, if the protocol error is the result of the attempted issuance of a TP indication or confirm not associated with a particular dialogue;

3) if a TPPM MACF is attached to the association on which the protocol error occurred and a channel is active, the procedure "Protocol error or ... on a channel" (see 11.3.22) is executed with an indication of a protocol error. As a local decision, this procedure may be invoked on multiple associations, if the protocol error is the result of the attempted issuance of a TP indication or confirm not associated with a particular dialogue.

4) if a CPM MACF is attached to the association on which the protocol error occurred, the procedure "Protocol error or ... (CPM)" (see 11.3.23) is executed with an indication of a protocol error.

f) Service rules assumption

Each TP service primitive is assumed to have been received in accordance with the constraints and conditions specified in ISO/IEC 10026-2 and the requirements in annex F.

g) No superior/subordinate assumption

If an action refers to a superior or subordinate, and there is no superior or subordinate (because the node is a root or leaf, respectively), the action is not taken.

h) Bounds of the past

In certain cases, the text refers to a TP or CCR service which has been received. For CCR and TP and related AF services contained in the Commit and Unchained Functional Units, this means that the service primitive was received since the beginning of the current transaction. For all other services, this means that the service primitive was received since the beginning of the current dialogue. In any case, this type of memory of previously received service primitives never survives

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a node crash.

i) Dialogue assumption

Any dialogue or channel referred to in a procedure is assumed to be the dialogue or channel on which the service primitive was received/issued, unless stated otherwise.

j) Tree topology terminology

Whenever the terms superior, subordinate, root node, intermediate node, or leaf node occur without the qualification "dialogue", they are understood to refer to the transaction tree.

7.3 Definitions

When the following definitions or their logical negations are used in the text, they will appear in italics. AF services used in these definitions are defined in 9.2.

Attach - The specified SAO and association becomes part of the PM. Any indications or confirms made from that SAO are seen by the PM; the PM may direct requests or responses to the SAO.

Close the PSAP - No further PSDUs are accepted at the PSAP unless and until the PSAP is opened (see 7.3, "Open the PSAP").

Commit confirm - One of the following:

— C-COMMIT confirm;

— C-RECOVER(done) confirm;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (commitRC) indication;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (recoverDoneRC) indication;

— AF-ABORT (user, commitRC) indication; or

— AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT (commitRC) indication.

Commit indication - One of the following:

— C-COMMIT indication;

— C-COMMIT+C-BEGIN indication;

— AF-ABORT (user, commitRI) indication;

— C-RECOVER (commit) indication; or

— AF-RECOVER (commit) indication.

Commit request - One of the following:

— C-COMMIT request;

— C-COMMIT+C-BEGIN request;

— AF-ABORT (user, commitRI) request;

— C-RECOVER(commit) request; or

— AF-RECOVER (commit) request.

Detach - The specified SAO and association ceases being part of the PM. The SAO is no longer able to make indications or confirms to any PM; no PM may direct requests or responses to the SAO.

Dialogue has been detached - One of the following service primitives has been issued/received by the PM for the dialogue:

— SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request;

— SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication;

— A-ABORT request;

— A-[P-]ABORT indication;

— A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response or confirm.

Dialogue is chaining transaction branches; chaining dialogue - When all of the following conditions are met:

— the dialogue exists;

— the Chained Transactions functional unit was selected;

— no TP-U-ABORT request was received for the dialogue;

— no AF-ABORT, AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT, or A[-P]-ABORT indication was received for the dialogue; and

— if the outcome of the transaction is commitment, no TP-DEFERRED-END-DIALOGUE request and no AF-DEFER (end-dialogue) indication has been received for the dialogue.

Dialogue will have a coordination level of "commitment" - a dialogue established with the following:

— the Chained Transactions functional unit; or

— the begin-transaction parameter is set to "true" on the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request or indication.

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NOTE 1 This definition is necessary because the coordination level does not become defined until the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication is made. This definition is intended only for use during dialogue establishment.

Discard a queue - The SACF discards all queued service primitives.

NOTE 2 This definition is used only when a dialogue is terminated.

Establish a queue - the SACF ensures that the AF, CCR, and Presentation service primitives invoked subsequent to the establishment of the queue, are queued.

Flush a queue - the SAO processes some or all (depending on the context in which the definition is used) of the queued service primitives in the order in which they were queued. If all requests and responses were flushed, the SACF then ensures that any subsequently invoked AF, CCR, ACSE, and Presentation requests and responses are not queued.

NOTE 3 The processing of all requests and responses on the queue is done by the SAO atomically as part of the action sequence in which the queue is flushed.

Forget a transaction - Remove from secure storage the log-ready or log-commit record concerning this transaction, retaining, if any, the log-heuristic and/or the log-damage records.

Last commit confirm was received - When all of the following conditions are met:

— the TPSUI does not *owe a TP-DONE request*;

— a *commit confirm* has been received from each of the subordinates to which a *commit request* was issued.

Last partner identifier is valid - The last-partner-identifier parameter of the most recently received AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication or AF-BID indication is either

— absent or may carry any value, if no AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request was issued on this association; or

— has a value equal to the Correlator of the most recently issued AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request on this association.

Last ready was received - When all of the following conditions are met:

— a TP-COMMIT request has been received;

— if the TPPM previously started to set the *TPPM bound data* into the ready-to-commit state, the *TPPM bound data* are in the ready-to-commit state; and,

NOTE 4 The TPPM may either atomically set the bound data to the ready-to-commit state when writing the log-ready record, or may start to set the bound data to the ready-to-commit state before writing the log-ready record. This condition applies only to the case where the TPPM previously started to set the bound data to the ready-to-commit state.

— a C-READY indication has been received from each of the subordinates to which an AF-PREPARE request was issued.

Last rollback confirm was received - When all of the following conditions are met:

— the TPSUI does not *owe a TP-DONE request*;

— a *rollback indication* or *rollback confirm* has been received from each of the subordinates whose *dialogue has not been detached.*

Open the PSAP - PSDUs are now accepted at the PSAP.

Rollback confirm - One of the following:

— C-ROLLBACK confirm;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRC) indication;

— AF-ABORT (user/provider, rollbackRC) indication;

— AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRC) indication; or

— AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE (accepted/rejected(user), rollbackRC) confirm.

Rollback indication - One of the following:

— C-ROLLBACK indication;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRI) indication;

— AF-ABORT (user/provider, rollbackRI) indication;

— AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRI) indication; or

— AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE (rejected(user), rollbackRI) confirm.

Rollback reporting has completed - A *rollback response* was issued to the superior or a *rollback confirm* was received from the superior, or there is no superior dialogue.

Rollback request - One of the following:

— C-ROLLBACK request;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRI) request;

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— AF-ABORT (user/provider, rollbackRI) request; or

— AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRI) request.

Rollback response - One of the following:

— C-ROLLBACK response;

— AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRC) request;

— AF-ABORT (user/provider, rollbackRC) request; or

— AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT (rollbackRC) request.

Token - The Session Layer synchronize-minor token which is required by CCR.

A TP-DONE request is owed - When either or both of the following cases holds:

a) the TPPM has received or issued one or more of the following service primitives without having received a subsequent TP-DONE request:

— a TP-COMMIT indication;

— a TP-ROLLBACK request/indication;

b) the TPPM is in the DECIDED (commit) or DECIDED (rollback) state and has received or issued one or more of the following service primitives on a dialogue with coordination level of "commitment" without having received a subsequent TP-DONE request:

— a TP-P-ABORT indication;

— a TP-U-ABORT request/indication; or

— a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE (rejected) confirm.

TPPM bound data - The bound data controlled by the TPPM.

Transaction initiation purging period - A state of a TPPM with respect to a given dialogue which is entered upon receipt of a TP-BEGIN-TRANSACTION request if

a) the Shared Control functional unit is selected; and

b) there is a *user error purging period.*

The *transaction initiation purging period* is terminated as soon as

a) the number of AF-U-ERROR confirms, AF-END-DIALOGUE indications with the Confirmation parameter set to "true", and AF-HANDSHAKE indications received since the reception of the TP-BEGIN-TRANSACTION request equals the number of TP-U-ERROR requests that were outstanding at that time; or

b) a *rollback confirm* is received.

Transfer the channel - The specified SAO is transferred from the PM to another PM. The specified service invocation and any subsequent service invocations made at this SAO are sent/received to/by the PM to which the SAO is transferred.

User error purging period - A state of a TPPM with respect to a given dialogue which is entered upon receipt of a TP-U-ERROR request if

a) the Polarized Control functional unit is selected and the TPPM does not have control and there is no handshake or dialogue termination indication outstanding; or

b) the Shared Control functional unit is selected and there is no handshake or dialogue termination indication outstanding.

The *user error purging period* is terminated as soon as

a) if the Polarized Control functional unit is selected and a TP-HANDSHAKE indication, a TP-GRANT-CONTROL indication, a TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL indication, or a TP-END-DIALOGUE indication is issued; or

b) if the Shared Control functional unit is selected and the number of AF-U-ERROR confirms, AF-END-DIALOGUE indications with the confirmation parameter set to "true", and AF-HANDSHAKE indications received since the beginning of the *user error purging period* equals the number of TP-U-ERROR requests received during that period; or

c) a *rollback confirm* is received.

Write the log-commit record - The TPPM ensures that the information specified in 7.4.2 will be available even after the occurrence of a node crash. Remove from secure storage the log-ready record concerning this transaction, if one exists.

Write the log-damage record - The TPPM ensures that the information specified in 7.4.4 will be available even after the occurrence of a node crash.

Write the log-heuristic record - The TPPM ensures that the information specified in 7.4.3 will be available even after the occurrence of a node crash.

Write the log-ready record - The TPPM ensures that the information specified in 7.4.1 will be available even after

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the occurrence of a node crash.

7.4 Log records used by the PM

The transaction identifier defined in ISO/IEC 10026-1 is the atomic action identifier as defined in ISO/IEC 9804. The transaction branch identifier defined in ISO/IEC 10026-1 is the branch identifier as defined in ISO/IEC 9804.

7.4.1 Log-ready record

The log-ready record contains the following information written in secure storage:

a) to identify the transaction:

— atomic action identifier;

b) to identify the branch to the superior:

— branch identifier;

— if provided on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI or -RC APDU, the recovery-context-handle received from the superior;

c) for each subordinate, if any, to identify the subordinate:

— branch identifier;

— subordinate AE Title;

— if provided on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI or -RC APDU, the recovery-context-handle received from the subordinate.

7.4.2 Log-commit record

The log-commit record contains the following information written in secure storage:

a) to identify the transaction:

— atomic action identifier;

b) for each subordinate, to identify the subordinate:

— branch identifier;

— subordinate AE Title;

— if provided on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI or -RC APDU, the recovery-context-handle received from the subordinate.

7.4.3 Log-heuristic record

The log-heuristic record contains the following information written in secure storage:

a) the atomic action identifier;

b) the state of the bound data;

c) information necessary to execute compensating actions, if required.

NOTE — The log-heuristic record models the need for an open system to retain, beyond node crashes, information about the heuristic decision.

7.4.4 Log-damage record

The log-damage record contains the following information written in secure storage:

a) the atomic action identifier;

b) the current known state of the bound data in the node's subtree. Its value is either "heuristic-hazard" or "heuristic-mix".

7.5 Recovery-context-handle

A recovery-context-handle is an identification of a grouping of log records, that will be used for all transactions on a particular association. The use of this grouping and associated recovery-context-handle are optional on any particular association.

NOTE — A possible use of the recovery-context-handle is to allow the partitioning of the set of log records, each part having a different value for the recovery-context-handle.

When the recovery-context-handle is provided by the partner for a given association, its value shall be logged for all transaction branches that are initiated by the partner on this association, and, if initiation of recovery is subsequently required for any of these transaction branches, the value of the recovery-context-handle shall be conveyed on the consequent recovery primitives.

8 Use of ACSE, CCR and the Presentation Layer

8.1 Introduction

This clause identifies the use and requirements made of ACSE, CCR, and the Presentation Layer, and the rules for establishing, assigning, and terminating associations.

8.2 Use of ACSE Service primitives

The Association Control Service Element (ACSE) is used as described in ISO/IEC 8649 to establish and release associations.

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Table 1 — Use of A-ASSOCIATE parameters

A-ASSOCIATE Parameters	Used by TPPM	
	Application-supported Transactions	Provider-supported Transactions or TP Channel
Mode	Yes	Yes
Application Context Name	Yes	Yes
Calling AP Title	Conditional	Yes
Calling AE Qualifier	Conditional	Yes
Calling AP Invocation Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
Calling AE Invocation Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
Called AP Title	Conditional	Conditional
Called AE Qualifier	Conditional	Conditional
Called AP Invocation Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
Called AE Invocation Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
Responding AP Title	Conditional	Yes
Responding AE Qualifier	Conditional	Yes
Responding AP Invocation-Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
Responding AE Invocation-Identifier	Conditional	Conditional
User Information	Yes	Yes
Result	Yes	Yes
Result Source	Yes	Yes
Diagnostic	Conditional	Conditional
Calling Presentation Address	Yes	Yes
Called Presentation Address	Yes	Yes
Responding Presentation Address	Yes	Yes
Presentation Context Definition List	Yes	Yes
Presentation Context Definition Result List	Yes	Yes
Default Presentation Context Name	No	No
Default Presentation Context Result	No	No
Quality Of Service	Yes	Yes
Presentation Requirements	Conditional	Conditional
Session Requirements	Yes	Yes[1)]
Initial Synchronization Point Serial Number	Conditional	Yes
Initial Assignment of Tokens	Conditional	Yes[2)]
Session-Connection Identifier	No	No

1) See 8.5.2 and 8.5.3 for constraints on this parameter.
2) See 8.5.4 for the assignment of the parameter.

The TPPM uses the following ACSE services:

— A-ASSOCIATE and A-RELEASE to establish and release associations; and

— A-ABORT to abruptly release an association.

The TPPM also must react to the occurrence of the A-P-ABORT indication primitive.

8.2.1 Use of the A-ASSOCIATE parameters

The parameters of the A-ASSOCIATE service are used by the PMs as specified in table 1.

8.2.2 Use of the A-RELEASE parameters

The parameters of the A-RELEASE service are used by the PMs as specified in table 2.

Table 2 — Use of A-RELEASE parameters

A-RELEASE Parameters	Used by TPPM
Reason	No
User Information	No
Result	Yes

8.2.3 Use of the A-ABORT and A-P-ABORT parameters

The parameters of the A-ABORT and A-P-ABORT services

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are used by the PMs as specified in tables 3 and 4.

Table 3 — Use of A-ABORT parameters

A-ABORT Parameters	Used by TPPM
Abort Source	No
User Information	Yes

Table 4 - Use of A-P-ABORT parameters

A-P-ABORT Parameters	Used by TPPM
Provider Reason	No

8.3 Use of CCR Service primitives

The Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery Service Element (CCR) is used for provider-supported transactions.

The PMs use the following CCR services:

— C-BEGIN, C-PREPARE, C-READY, C-COMMIT and C-ROLLBACK for TP services supported by commitment-related functional units; and

— C-RECOVER for transaction recovery.

The PMs use the User Data parameter of some CCR services to convey certain TP APDUs. These CCR services and TP APDUs are specified in table 30.

The parameters of the CCR services are used by the PMs as specified in tables 5 to 10.

Table 5 — Use of C-BEGIN parameters

C-BEGIN Parameters	Used by TPPM
Atomic Action Identifier - Master's Name	Yes
Atomic Action Identifier - Suffix	Yes
Branch Identifier - Superior's name	Yes
Branch Identifier - Suffix	Yes
User Data	No

Where the TP procedures refer to the "atomic-action-identifier" parameter of C-BEGIN request and indication, this is the combination of the "Atomic Action Identifier - Master's Name" and the "Atomic Action Identifier - Suffix". Where the TP procedures refer to the "atomic-action-branch-identifier" parameter of C-BEGIN request and indication, this is the combination of the "Branch Identifier - Superior's Name" and the "Branch Identifier - Suffix".

Table 6 — Use of C-PREPARE parameters

C-PREPARE Parameters	Used by TPPM
User Data	Yes

Table 7 — Use of C-READY parameters

C-READY Parameters	Used by TPPM
User Data	No

Table 8 — Use of C-COMMIT parameters

C-COMMIT Parameters	Used by TPPM
User Data	Conditional

Table 9 — Use of C-ROLLBACK parameters

C-ROLLBACK Parameters	Used by TPPM
User Data	Conditional

Table 10 — Use of C-RECOVER parameters

C-RECOVER Parameters	Used by (TP)PM
Recovery State	Yes
Atomic Action Identifier	Yes
Branch Identifier	Yes
User Data	Conditional

8.4 Use of the Presentation Layer

8.4.1 Use of Presentation Service primitives

Implementations shall take care that parallelism between the lower layers and the SAO does not result in a violation of the service user rules of those layers.

NOTE — An example of this problem may occur in the case of a rollback. A C-ROLLBACK indication, which is mapped to a P-RESYNCHRONIZE indication, may be processed by the Session layer and not yet processed by the SAO. Before this indication is processed by the SAO, a C-ROLLBACK request, mapped to a P-RESYNCHRONIZE request may be sent to Session, resulting in a violation of the Session Service user rules.

In addition to Presentation Service primitives used by CCR and ACSE Protocol Machines, the TPPM makes use of

— P-TOKEN-PLEASE and P-TOKEN-GIVE for token management (to position the tokens correctly for CCR);

— P-DATA for all other services.

The U-ASE may make use of the P-TOKEN-GIVE or P-TOKEN-PLEASE service to manage the Session tokens. In general, the use of these services by the U-ASE is manifested in the TPPM as a TP-DATA request or a U-ASE indication. There are some cases, however, where the P-TOKEN-GIVE indication which refers to the synchronize-minor token may be seen by the PM. In this case, the procedures of the PM will refer to a P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) request or indication.

The parameters of the Presentation services are used by the

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TPPMs as specified in tables 11 to 13.

Table 11 - Use of P-TOKEN-PLEASE parameters

P-TOKEN-PLEASE Parameters	Used by TPPM
Tokens (synchronize-minor)	Yes
User data	Yes

Table 12 — Use of P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) parameters

P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) Parameters	Used by TPPM
Tokens (synchronize-minor)	Yes
User data	Yes

Table 13 — Use of P-DATA parameters

P-DATA Parameters	Used by TPPM
User data	Yes

8.4.2 Mapping of C-ROLLBACK-RI to Presentation

CCR requires a C-ROLLBACK-RI to be mapped to a P-RESYNCHRONIZE request. When CCR is used with TP, the Tokens parameter of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE request shall be set so that the synchronize-minor token is passed to the superior. TP places no requirements on the setting of the Tokens parameter for the other available tokens.

NOTE — If the C-ROLLBACK-RI is issued by a superior, CCR does not specify a value for the Tokens parameter of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE request.

8.5 Association Management

8.5.1 Introduction

This clause defines the requirements of this part of ISO/IEC 10026 with respect to the management and use of associations.

8.5.2 Association/dialogue compatibility

An association is said to be compatible with a dialogue if it meets the following conditions:

a) the association shall have been established with an AEI fulfilling the requirements expressed in the Application Context Name, Recipient-AP-Title, and any of the following for which a value was specified: Recipient-TPSU-Title, Recipient-API-Identifier, Recipient-AE-Qualifier, and Recipient-AEI-Identifier parameters as specified by the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request;

b) the association shall have selected the kernel and full duplex Session functional units, the kernel Presentation functional unit, and, if the Commit functional unit is selected, the Session functional units as required by CCR;

NOTE — This includes the Session Data Separation functional unit required by CCR version 2.

c) if the Commit functional unit is selected, CCR version 2's abstract syntax name shall be found in the Presentation Context Definition List and the application context;

d) The association shall have been established with a Quality of Service parameter compatible with the Quality-of-Service parameter specified by the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request, if any.

8.5.3 Association/channel compatibility

An association is said to be compatible with a channel if it meets the following conditions:

a) the association shall have been established with an AEI identified by the AE-title as specified in the log record(s) for the transaction(s) to be recovered, and with an application context appropriate for recovery;

b) the association shall have selected the kernel and full duplex Session functional units, the kernel Presentation functional unit, and the Session functional units as required by CCR;

c) CCR version 2's abstract syntax name shall be found in the Presentation Context Definition List and the application context.

8.5.4 Initiating an association establishment

When establishing an association, a TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU shall be constructed and issued as User Information of the A-ASSOCIATE request. Table 14 lists the fields of this TP APDU.

Table 14 — TP-INITIALIZE-RI/RC APDUs' fields

TP APDU Field	TP-INITIALIZE-RI	TP-INITIALIZE-RC
Protocol-Version	M	M
Contention-Winner-Assignment	M	
Bid-Mandatory	M	
Recovery-Context-Handle	O	O
Diagnostic		O

The fields of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU are set as

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follows:

a) the Protocol-Version field indicates the possible versions of the TP Protocol that can be supported. The TPPM may support more than one version of the protocol;

NOTE 1 A TPPM may also propose different subsets of the versions it supports; which versions to propose is a local matter.

b) the Contention-Winner-Assignment field identifies whether or not the initiating TPPM will be considered as the contention-winner of this association. This field takes one of the following values:

"true" (the initiator is the contention-winner);
"false" (the initiator is the contention-loser).

If CCR is included in the application context of the association, then the following applies to the setting of the A-ASSOCIATE request parameter "Initial Assignment of Tokens":

1) if the value of the Contention-Winner-Assignment field is "true", the value of the A-ASSOCIATE request parameter "Initial Assignment of Tokens" (see 8.2.1) is "requestor side";

2) if the value of this field is "false", the value of the A-ASSOCIATE request parameter "Initial Assignment of Tokens" is "acceptor side";

c) the Bid-Mandatory field indicates whether the use of the bid mechanism (by the contention-loser) is mandatory or not. This field takes one of the following values:

"true";
"false";

d) the Recovery-Context-Handle field is optionally used to provide a value that is to be supplied when recovery is requested by the remote TPPM;

NOTE 2 An association, once established, may be required to support dialogues with different requirements, and also TP channels. Therefore, the requirements declared when the association is established, must be sufficient for all intended uses of the association. For example, a Recovery-Context-Handle may be specified even though initial use of the association may be for a dialogue without the Commit functional unit or for a TP channel, neither of which have any use for a Recovery-Context-Handle.

8.5.5 Receiving an association establishment indication

Upon receipt of an A-ASSOCIATE indication, a TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU shall be received as User Information of the A-ASSOCIATE indication. Table 14 lists the fields of this TP APDU.

The fields of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU are used as follows:

a) if the Protocol-Version field contains a version that is supported by the TPPM, the association may be accepted. If not, the association shall be rejected. The TPPM ignores any values that indicate a later version of the protocol than it can support;

b) if the value of the Contention-Winner-Assignment field is acceptable to the TPPM, the association may be accepted. Otherwise, the association shall be rejected;

c) if the value of the Bid-Mandatory field is acceptable to the TPPM, the association may be accepted. Otherwise, the association shall be rejected;

d) if the Recovery-Context-Handle field is present, its value shall be stored in the recovery log (the log-ready record or the log-commit record, whichever applies, see 7.5) for all transactions on the association;

e) if CCR will be used on the association (for a dialogue with coordination level "Commitment" or a channel), and the A-ASSOCIATE indication either

i) does not contain an entry for CCR version 2's abstract syntax name in the Presentation Context Definition List parameter; or

ii) the Session functional units required by CCR version 2 are not selected in the Session Requirements parameter;

then the association shall be rejected. Otherwise, the association may be accepted.

8.5.6 Responding to association establishment

When responding to association establishment, a TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be constructed and issued as User Information of the A-ASSOCIATE response. Table 14 lists the fields of this TP APDU.

The fields of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU (and the Result parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE response) are set as follows:

a) if the association is accepted,

1) the Result parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE response shall be set to "accepted";

2) the Protocol-Version field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be set to the version of ISO/IEC 10026 to be used for this association. This version shall be one of the protocol versions

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proposed on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU;

3) the Recovery-Context-Handle field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU may (optionally) be set to a value that shall be used when recovery is requested by the remote TPPM;

4) the Diagnostic field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be omitted;

b) if the association is rejected,

1) the Result parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE response shall be set to

i) "rejected(permanent)", if the Diagnostic field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU contains any of the settings

a) "tp-protocol-version-incompatibility";
b) "ccr-version-2-not-available";

ii) "rejected(transient)", otherwise;

2) the Protocol-Version field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be set to the versions of ISO/IEC 10026 that can be supported;

3) the Recovery-Context-Handle field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be omitted;

4) the Diagnostic field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be set to all applicable values of the following:

i) "ccr-version-2-not-available", if CCR is required on the association and either or both the CCR Version 2 is not available or the Session functional units required for CCR Version 2 are not selected in the A-ASSOCIATE indication;

ii) "tp-protocol-version-incompatibility", if none of the values of the Protocol-Version field offered in the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU can be supported for this association;

iii) "contention-winner-assignment-rejected", if the value of the Contention-Winner-Assignment field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU is not acceptable for this association;

iv) "bid-mandatory-value-rejected", if the value of the Bid-Mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU is not acceptable for this association;

v) "no-reason-given", if none of the above Diagnostic values applies.

8.5.7 Receiving confirmation of association establishment

Upon receipt of an A-ASSOCIATE confirm, a TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall be received as User Information of the A-ASSOCIATE confirm. Table 14 lists the fields of this TP APDU.

The fields of the TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU are used as follows:

a) if the association is accepted, Protocol-Version defines the protocol version of ISO/IEC 10026 to be used for this association. If the value of the Protocol-Version field is not one of the versions that was proposed on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU, this is an error and the association shall be released;

b) if the association is rejected, the Protocol-Version field contains the protocol versions of ISO/IEC 10026 that can be supported;

c) if the association is accepted and if the Recovery-Context-Handle field is present, its value shall be stored in the recovery log (the log-ready record or the log-commit record, whichever applies, see 7.5) for all transactions on the association.

The A-ASSOCIATE confirm with no embedded TP-INITIALIZE-RC APDU shall only be received when the association establishment was rejected by ACSE.

If the Application Context Name parameter on the A-ASSOCIATE confirm is different from the Application Context Name parameter on the A-ASSOCIATE request, the PM makes a local decision whether to 1) accept the association using this new application context, or 2) release the association.

NOTE — When an association has been rejected, it is a local decision as to what to do next. The TPPM, based on a local decision, may notify the TPSUI that the dialogue is being rejected, it may try again (immediately) to establish the association, it may wait for some period of time and then retry, etc.

8.5.8 Initiating an association release

Release of an association may be initiated according to a local decision at any time the SACF is in the FREE state (see 10.2).

8.5.9 Aborting an association

An A-ABORT request may be issued by a U-ASE at any time. If a U-ASE issues an A-ABORT request, then the TPPM will take the actions appropriate to association abort which may include rolling back the current transaction or initiating recovery.

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Table 15— AF Service Primitives and Associated TP APDUs

AF Service Primitives	TP APDUs
AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE req/ind AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE rsp/cnf	TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC
AF-BID req/ind AF-BID rsp/cnf	TP-BID-RI TP-BID-RC
AF-END-DIALOGUE req/ind AF-END-DIALOGUE rsp/ind	TP-END-DIALOGUE-RI TP-END-DIALOGUE-RC
AF-U-ERROR req/ind AF-U-ERROR rsp/cnf	TP-U-ERROR-RI TP-U-ERROR-RC
AF-ABORT req/ind	TP-ABORT-RI
AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT req/ind	TP-ABORT-RI + TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI
AF-GRANT-CONTROL req/ind	TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI
AF-REQUEST-CONTROL req/ind	TP-REQUEST-CONTROL-RI
AF-HANDSHAKE req/ind AF-HANDSHAKE rsp/cnf	TP-HANDSHAKE-RI TP-HANDSHAKE-RC
AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL req/ind AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL rsp/cnf	TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RI TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RC
AF-DEFER req/ind	TP-DEFER-RI
AF-PREPARE req/ind	TP-PREPARE-RI
AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT req/ind	TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI
AF-TOKEN-GIVE req/ind	TP-TOKEN-GIVE-RI
AF-TOKEN-PLEASE req/ind	TP-TOKEN-PLEASE-RI
AF-RECOVER req/ind	TP-RECOVER-RI

9 TP-ASE description

9.1 Introduction

This clause defines the Service Primitives provided by the TP-ASE to the MACF (through the applicable SACF procedures). It further defines the TP APDUs generated to, and received from, the partner TP-ASE. It also defines the TP APDU mappings onto CCR, ACSE, and Presentation services.

Table 15 lists the AF Service primitives together with associated TP APDUs.

9.2 AF Service Definition

The primitives and parameters of the AF services are given in 9.3. The sequence of primitives is given by the appropriate tables in 9.3, reading from left-to-right. This standard (clauses 7 to 11 and, indirectly by reference, the TP Service) defines the constraints on, effects, and collisions of the service primitives.

9.2.1 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request service primitive, or is initiated directly by the CPM to establish a channel.

This service is a confirmed service for channels and an conditionally confirmed service for dialogues.

NOTE — The only time this service is not confirmed is when the confirmation parameter of the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request is set to "negative", the dialogue is not rejected, and a rollback-initiating service primitive or a TPPM-initiated rollback occurs at the partner prior to any other requests or responses by that partner. In this case, a C-ROLLBACK indication or confirm will serve to confirm the dialogue establishment.

The AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response and confirm are used as delimiters for discarding stray APDUs.

When the response and confirm service primitives are referenced in the procedure clauses, the first value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Result parameter; the second is the value of the Mapping parameter.

9.2.2 AF-BID

This confirmed service is used by the SACF in order to gain the rights of the contention-winner temporarily for attempting establishment of the subsequent dialogue or channel.

When the response and confirm service primitives are

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referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Result parameter.

9.2.3 AF-END-DIALOGUE

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-END-DIALOGUE request service primitive, or is initiated directly by the CPM to terminate a channel.

This is an optionally confirmed service for dialogues. This is an unconfirmed service for channels.

9.2.4 AF-U-ERROR

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-U-ERROR request service primitive.

This is an unconfirmed service in Polarized Control.

In Shared Control, this is an unconfirmed service when it serves as a negative response to a prior AF-HANDSHAKE indication or an AF-END-DIALOGUE indication with the Confirmation parameter set to "true". Otherwise, this is a confirmed service and the request primitive begins the *user error purging period*; in this case, either an AF-U-ERROR confirm, an AF-HANDSHAKE indication, or an AF-END-DIALOGUE indication with the Confirmation parameter set to "true" serves as the confirmation to the AF-U-ERROR request (but see the definition of *user error purging period* in 7.3 for more details when more than one AF-U-ERROR request is unconfirmed).

9.2.5 AF-ABORT

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-U-ABORT request service primitive, or is initiated directly by the PM to abnormally terminate a dialogue or channel.

This is an unconfirmed service.

When this service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the first value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Type parameter; the second is the value of the Mapping parameter.

9.2.6 AF-GRANT-CONTROL

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-GRANT-CONTROL request service primitive.

This is an unconfirmed service.

9.2.7 AF-REQUEST-CONTROL

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-REQUEST-CONTROL request service primitive.

This is an unconfirmed service.

9.2.8 AF-HANDSHAKE

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-HANDSHAKE request service primitive.

This is a confirmed service.

9.2.9 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL

This service is initiated as a direct result of a TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL request service primitive.

This service is a confirmed service.

9.2.10 AF-DEFER

This service is initiated as a result of either a TP-DEFERRED-END-DIALOGUE or a TP-DEFERRED-GRANT-CONTROL request service primitive.

This is an unconfirmed service.

When this service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Type parameter.

9.2.11 AF-PREPARE

This service is initiated as a direct result of either a TP-PREPARE request service primitive or a TP-COMMIT request service primitive by a superior.

This is an unconfirmed service.

9.2.12 AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT

This service is initiated by a subordinate as a result of the existence of log-damage in the subtree.

This is an unconfirmed service.

When this service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Mapping parameter.

9.2.13 AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT

This service is initiated by a subordinate as a result of the existence of log-damage in the subtree along with a dialogue abort condition.

This is a combination of the AF-ABORT and AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT service and has the combined semantics of the AF-ABORT and AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT services.

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This is an unconfirmed service.

When this service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Mapping parameter.

9.2.14 AF-RECOVER

This service enables TPPMs to invoke recovery after a failure when the recovery-context-handle is provided.

This service is unconfirmed.

When this service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the value of the Recovery-State parameter.

9.2.15 AF-TOKEN-GIVE

This service is used to transfer the *token* to the peer PM either during two-way-recovery or while establishing or terminating a dialogue.

This is an unconfirmed service.

9.2.16 AF-TOKEN-PLEASE

This service is used to request the *token* from the peer PM; it will be used by CPMs only.

This is an unconfirmed service.

9.3 AF-Services and TP APDUs: parameters and fields Mappings

9.3.1 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request/indication/response/confirm, TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI/-RC APDU

Tables 16 and 17 give the parameters and fields mappings for Dialogue Establishment and Channel Establishment, respectively. The parameters and fields are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, with the following exceptions:

a) **Functional-Units**: The meaning and usage of this parameter/field is as described for the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE Service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, except that when it is used on a Channel, the parameter specifies only the Recovery Functional Unit (see 13.1.3);

Table 16 — Dialogue Establishment mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-		TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	——————————————————BEGIN-DIALOGUE——————————————————										
Parameter/Field	req	req	-RI	ind	ind		rsp	rsp	-RC	cnf	cnf
Initiating-AP-Title					O						
Initiating-API-Identifier					O						
Initiating-AE-Qualifier					O						
Initiating-AEI-Identifier					O						
Initiating-TPSU-Title	U	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)						
Recipient-AP-Title	M										
Recipient-API-Identifier	C										
Recipient-AE-Qualifier	C										
Recipient-AEI-Identifier	C										
Recipient-TPSU-Title	U	(=)	(=)	(=)							
Functional-Units	M	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)			C	(=)	(=)	(=)
Quality-of-Service	U										
Application Context Name	M										
Begin-Transaction	C	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)						
Confirmation	M	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)						
Result							M	(=)/M	(=)	(=)	(=)
Diagnostic								C	(=)	(=)/M	(=)
Rollback											M
Correlator		M	(=)	(=)				(=)	(=)	(=)	
Channel-Utilization											
Mapping								M		(=)	
Last-Partner-Identifier		C	(=)	(=)							
User-Data	U	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)		U	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)

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Table 17 — Channel Establishment mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-	AF-	TP-	AF-
	——BEGIN-DIALOGUE——					
Parameter/Field	req	-RI	ind	rsp	-RC	cnf
Initiating-AP-Title						
Initiating-API-Identifier						
Initiating-AE-Qualifier						
Initiating-AEI-Identifier						
Initiating-TPSU-Title						
Recipient-AP-Title						
Recipient-API-Identifier						
Recipient-AE-Qualifier						
Recipient-AEI-Identifier						
Recipient-TPSU-Title						
Functional-Units	M	(=)	(=)			
Quality-of-Service						
Application Context Name						
Begin-Transaction						
Confirmation						
Result				M	(=)	(=)
Diagnostic				C	(=)	(=)
Rollback						
Correlator	M	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)
Channel-Utilization	M	(=)	(=)			
Mapping				M		(=)
Last-Partner-Identifier	C	(=)	(=)			
User-Data						

b) **Result**: The meaning and usage of this parameter/field is as described for the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE Service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, except that the value "rejected(provider)" is permitted on the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response. For a channel, the value "rejected(user)" is not used;

c) **Diagnostic**: The meaning and usage of this parameter/field is as described for the TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE Service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, except that the following additional values are allowed:

1) "two-way-recovery-not-supported" when "two-way-recovery" was the value of the Channel-Utilization parameter/field. This value only applies to channels;

2) "association-reserved" when the contention-winner has reserved the association for its use;

3) "tppm-recovery-not-available" when the CPM is unable to support recovery, due to a local condition. This value only applies to channels.

The following values do not apply to channels:

1) "recipient-tpsu-title-unknown";
2) "tpsu-not-available(permanent)";
3) "tpsu-not-available(transient)";
4) "recipient-tpsu-title-required";
5) "functional-unit-combination-not-supported";

d) **Correlator:** A correlator unique within the scope of an association.

Due to the use of unconfirmed services and re-use of associations, it may happen that APDUs that are foreign to a particular dialogue are received. Such APDUs are referred to as "stray APDUs".

To resolve such an ambiguity, a correlator is conveyed with the request for, and the acknowledgment/rejection of a dialogue/channel establishment to identify the dialogue/channel.

The value of this parameter is set on the request/response when the service primitive passes through the SACF;

e) **Channel-Utilization:** Identifies the use of the channel. It takes one of the following values:

1) "one-way-recovery";

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Table 18 — Bid mechanism mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-		AF-	TP-	AF-
	——————BID——————						
Parameter/Field	req	-RI	ind		rsp	-RC	cnf
CCR-Token-Requested	M	(=)	(=)				
Last-Partner-Identifier	C	(=)	(=)				
Result					M	(=)	(=)

2) "two-way-recovery";

depending on the desired mode of recovery and is present only if the Recovery Functional Unit (see 13.1.3.2) is selected in the value of the Functional-Units parameter of the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request;

f) **Mapping:** Indicates the underlying service to which this AF service is mapped. For AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response, it may have one of the following values:

"dataRI "- Mapped to P-DATA request
"rollbackRI" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK request
"rollbackRC" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK response

For AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm, it may have one of the following values:

"dataRI" - Mapped from P-DATA indication
"rollbackRI" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK indication
"rollbackRC" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK confirm

g) **Last-Partner-Identifier:** Contains the value of the Correlator of the last TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI APDU received by the contention-loser. If no dialogue has been established on the association, the bid mechanism has been used for this dialogue, or the requestor is the contention-winner, this parameter/field does not exist.

9.3.2 AF-BID request/indication/response/confirm, TP-BID-RI/-RC APDU

Table 18 gives the parameters and fields mappings for the bid mechanism. The parameters and fields are as follows:

a) **CCR-Token-Requested:** Indicates whether the *token* required by CCR is requested. It takes the following values:

1) "true", when the *token* is requested;
2) "false", when the *token* is not requested;

b) **Last-Partner-Identifier:** Contains the value of the Correlator of the last TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI APDU received by the contention-loser. If no dialogue has been established on the association, this parameter/field does not exist;

c) **Result:** Indicates whether the contention-loser has been temporarily granted the rights of the contention-winner. It takes the following values:

1) "accepted", when the rights are granted;
2) "rejected", when the rights are not granted.

9.3.3 AF-END-DIALOGUE request/indication/response/confirm, TP-END-DIALOGUE-RI/-RC APDU

Table 19 gives the parameter and field mappings for Dialogue Termination. The parameter and field are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-END-DIALOGUE service in ISO/IEC 10026-2.

Table 20 gives the parameter and field mappings for Channel Termination, The parameter and field is as follows:

a) **Confirmation:** This must be set to "false" (see 11.4.6, "Terminating a channel").

Table 19 — Dialogue termination mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	——END-DIALOGUE——				
Parameter/Field	req	req	RI	ind	ind
Confirmation	M	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)

Table 20 — Channel termination mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-
	END-DIALOGUE		
Parameter/Field	req	RI	ind
Confirmation	M	(=)	(=)

NOTE — The confirmation parameter is always "false" for Channel Termination (see 11.4.6, "Terminating a channel.")

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The AF-END-DIALOGUE response and confirm primitives have no parameters; the TP-END-DIALOGUE-RC APDU has no fields.

9.3.4 AF-U-ERROR request/indication/ response/confirm, TP-U-ERROR-RI/-RC APDU

These services have no parameters and these TP APDUs have no fields.

9.3.5 AF-ABORT request/indication, TP-ABORT-RI APDU

Tables 21 and 22 give the parameters and fields mappings for User Abort and Provider Abort, respectively. The parameters and fields are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-U-ABORT and TP-P-ABORT services in ISO/IEC 10026-2, with the following exceptions:

a) **Type:** Indicates the type of abort (user or provider). It takes one of the following values:

1) "user";
2) "provider";

b) **Mapping:** Indicates the underlying service to which this AF service is mapped. For AF-ABORT request, it takes one of the following values:

"abortRI" - Mapped to A-ABORT request
"dataRI" - Mapped to P-DATA request
"commitRI" - Mapped to C-COMMIT request
"commitRC" - Mapped to C-COMMIT response
"rollbackRI" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK request
"rollbackRC" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK response

For AF-ABORT indication, it takes one of the following values:

"abortRI" - Mapped from A-ABORT indication
"dataRI" - Mapped from P-DATA indication
"commitRI" - Mapped from C-COMMIT indication
"commitRC" - Mapped from C-COMMIT confirm
"rollbackRI" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK indication
"rollbackRC" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK confirm

c) **Diagnostic:** Does not take the values "end-dialogue-collision" or "begin-transaction-end-dialogue-collision".

NOTE — These values are generated locally by the MACF.

Table 21 — User Abort mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	TP-U	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-U
		ABORT			
Parameter/Field	req	req	RI	ind	ind
Type		M	(=)	(=)	
Mapping		M		(=)	
Diagnostic					
Rollback					M
User-Data	U	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)

Table 22 — Provider Abort mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-P
	ABORT			
Parameter/Field	req	RI	ind	ind
Type	M	(=)	(=)	
Mapping	M		(=)	
Diagnostic	M	(=)	(=)	(=)/M
Rollback				M
User-Data				

9.3.6 AF-GRANT-CONTROL request/ indication, TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI APDU

These services have no parameters and this TP APDU has no fields.

9.3.7 AF-REQUEST-CONTROL request/ indication, TP-REQUEST-CONTROL-RI APDU

These services have no parameters and this TP APDU has no fields.

9.3.8 AF-HANDSHAKE request/indication/ response/confirm, TP-HANDSHAKE-RI/-RC APDU

Table 23 gives the parameter and field mappings for Handshake. The parameter and field are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-HANDSHAKE service in ISO/IEC 10026-2.

The AF-HANDSHAKE response and confirm primitives have no parameters; the TP-HANDSHAKE-RC APDU has no fields.

Table 23 — Handshake mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
		HANDSHAKE			
Parameter/Field	req	req	RI	ind	ind
Confirmation-Urgency	C	(=)	(=)		

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9.3.9 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL request/indication/response confirm, TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RI/-RC APDU

Table 24 gives the parameter and field mappings for Handshake and Grant Control. The parameter and field are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL service in ISO/IEC 10026-2.

The AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL response and confirm primitives have no parameters; the TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RC APDU has no fields.

Table 24 — Handshake and Grant Control mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL				
Parameter/Field	**req**	**req**	**RI**	**ind**	**ind**
Confirmation-Urgency	M	(=)	(=)		

9.3.10 AF-DEFER request/indication, TP-DEFER-RI APDU

Table 25 gives the parameter and field mappings for Deferred End Dialogue and Deferred Grant Control. The parameter and field are as described following:

a) **Type:** Indicates the type of Deferred service (End Dialogue or Grant Control). It takes one of the following values:

1) "end-dialogue";
2) "grant-control".

9.3.11 AF-PREPARE request/indication, TP-PREPARE-RI APDU

Table 26 gives the parameter and field mappings for TP/AF-PREPARE. The parameters and fields are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclauses for TP-PREPARE request and TP-PREPARE indication in ISO/IEC 10026-2.

Table 26 — TP/AF-PREPARE mappings

Service Primitive/ TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	PREPARE				
Parameter/Field	**req**	**req**	**RI**	**ind**	**ind**
Data-Permitted	C	(=)	(=)	(=)	(=)

9.3.12 AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT request/ indication, TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU

Table 27 gives the parameters and field mappings for Heuristic Reporting. The parameters and field are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, and in the "C-RECOVER parameters" subclause in ISO/IEC 9804, with the following exception:

a) **Mapping:** Indicates the underlying service to which this AF service is mapped. For AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT request, it takes one of the following values:

"commitRC" - Mapped to C-COMMIT response
"recoverDoneRC" - Mapped to C-RECOVER (done) response
"rollbackRI" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK request
"rollbackRC" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK response

Table 27 — Heuristic Reporting mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	HEURISTIC-REPORT			
Parameter/Field	**req**	**RI**	**ind**	**ind**
Mapping	M		(=)	
Heuristic-Report	M	(=)	(=)	(=)
Atomic Action Identifier	C[1)]			
Branch Identifier	C[1)]			

1) These parameters exist if the Mapping parameter is recoverDoneRC

Table 25 — Deferred End Dialogue and Deferred Grant Control mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	TP-	AF-	TP-	AF-	TP-
	D-E-D or D-G-C[1)]	DEFER			D-E-D or D-G-C[1)]
Parameter/Field	**req**	**req**	**RI**	**ind**	**ind**
Type		M	(=)	(=)	

1) TP-DEFERRED-END-DIALOGUE or TP-DEFERRED-GRANT-CONTROL

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For AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication, it takes one of the following values:

"commitRC" - Mapped from C-COMMIT confirm
"recoverDoneRC" - Mapped from C-RECOVER (done) confirm
"rollbackRI" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK indication
"rollbackRC" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK confirm

9.3.13 AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT request/indication

Table 28 gives the parameters mappings for the combined Auxiliary Facility Service AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT. The parameters are as described in the "Primitives and parameters" subclause for the TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT service and the TP-U-ABORT service in ISO/IEC 10026-2, with the following exceptions:

a) **Mapping:** Indicates the underlying service to which this AF service is mapped. For AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT request, it takes one of the following values:

"commitRC" - Mapped to C-COMMIT response
"rollbackRI" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK request
"rollbackRC" - Mapped to C-ROLLBACK response

For AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication, it takes one of the following values:

"commitRC" - Mapped from C-COMMIT confirm
"rollbackRI" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK indication
"rollbackRC" - Mapped from C-ROLLBACK confirm

Table 28 — AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT request/indication

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT	
Parameter/Field	**req**	**ind**
Mapping	M	(=)
Heuristic-Report	M	(=)
User-Data	C	(=)

The User-Data parameter of the AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT service is present if the TP-U-ABORT request has a User-Data parameter.

9.3.14 AF-RECOVER request/indication, TP-RECOVER-RI APDU

Table 29 gives the parameters and fields mappings for TP/AF-RECOVER. The parameters and fields are as described in the "C-RECOVER parameters" subclause in ISO/IEC 9804, with the following exceptions:

a) **Recovery-Context-Handle:** Takes the value of the field with the same name received on the TP-INITIALIZE-RI/RC APDU from the partner AEI.

Table 29 — TP/AF-RECOVER mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-RECOVER	TP-RECOVER	AF-RECOVER
Parameter/Field	**req**	**RI**	**ind**
Recovery-State	M		(=)
Recovery-Context-Handle	M	(=)	(=)
Atomic Action Identifier	M		
Branch Identifier	M		

If a Recovery-Context-Handle does not exist for the remote partner, then this AF-Service and this TP APDU shall not be used.

9.3.15 AF-TOKEN-GIVE request/indication, TP-TOKEN-GIVE-RI APDU

Table 30 gives the parameters and fields mappings for the AF-TOKEN-GIVE service. The parameters and fields are as described following:

a) **Reason:** Indicates the reason for which the *token* is transferred. It takes one of the following values:

1) regular - the *token* is transferred under the following conditions:

i) when it arrives at the contention-loser outside of a dialogue (that is, in the SACF FREE, STRAY, or BIDDING states);

ii) when it arrives at the contention-winner after an AF-BID (accepted) response request is issued;

iii) after the issuance of a *rollback response* or the receipt of a *rollback confirm* outside of a dialogue (that is, in the SACF CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED or CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED states) by the contention-loser;

2) keep - the *token* is transferred under the following conditions:

i) when an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication is received by the contention-winner and the bid

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mechanism was not used;

ii) when an AF-TOKEN-GIVE (regular) indication is received by the contention-winner within a dialogue (that is, in the SACF BUSY state);

3) two-way-recovery - the *token* is transferred on a two-way-recovery channel after the issuance of a C-RECOVER request or AF-RECOVER request;

Table 30 — TP/AF-TOKEN-GIVE mappings

Service Primitive/TP APDU	AF-	TP-	AF-
	—TOKEN-GIVE—		
Parameter/Field	req	RI	ind
Reason	M	(=)	(=)
Correlator	C	(=)	(=)

b) **Correlator**: Contains the value of the Correlator of the last TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI APDU received by the contention-winner. The Correlator of the AF-TOKEN-GIVE request is present if the value of the Reason parameter is set to "keep".

9.3.16 AF-TOKEN-PLEASE request/ indication, TP-TOKEN-PLEASE-RI APDU

These services have no parameters and this TP APDU has no fields.

9.4 Procedures

The following subclauses specify the actions taken upon receipt of the specified AF-Service primitive, TP APDU, or ACSE or CCR Service primitive containing a TP APDU.

NOTES

1 ACSE and CCR indication and confirm service primitives that do not contain an embedded TP APDU are given to the MACF through the appropriate SACF procedures.

2 TP APDUs not contained in ACSE or CCR Service primitives are contained in Presentation Service primitives.

9.4.1 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request

— Send a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI APDU.

9.4.2 TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication.

9.4.3 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response

— Send a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC APDU as user data in the service specified by the Mapping parameter.

9.4.4 TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "dataRI".

9.4.5 AF-BID request

— Send a TP-BID-RI APDU.

9.4.6 TP-BID-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-BID indication.

9.4.7 AF-BID response

— Send a TP-BID-RC APDU.

9.4.8 TP-BID-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-BID confirm.

9.4.9 AF-END-DIALOGUE request

— Send a TP-END-DIALOGUE-RI APDU.

9.4.10 TP-END-DIALOGUE-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-END-DIALOGUE indication.

9.4.11 AF-END-DIALOGUE response

— Send a TP-END-DIALOGUE-RC APDU.

9.4.12 TP-END-DIALOGUE-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-END-DIALOGUE confirm.

9.4.13 AF-U-ERROR request

— Send a TP-U-ERROR-RI APDU.

9.4.14 TP-U-ERROR-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-U-ERROR indication.

9.4.15 AF-U-ERROR response

— Send a TP-U-ERROR-RC APDU.

9.4.16 TP-U-ERROR-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-U-ERROR confirm.

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9.4.17 AF-ABORT request

— Send a TP-ABORT-RI TP APDU as user data in the service specified by the Mapping parameter.

9.4.18 TP-ABORT-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-ABORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "dataRI".

9.4.19 AF-GRANT-CONTROL request

— Send a TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI APDU.

9.4.20 TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-GRANT-CONTROL indication.

9.4.21 AF-REQUEST-CONTROL request

— Send a TP-REQUEST-CONTROL-RI APDU.

9.4.22 TP-REQUEST-CONTROL-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-REQUEST-CONTROL indication.

9.4.23 AF-HANDSHAKE request

— Send a TP-HANDSHAKE-RI APDU.

9.4.24 TP-HANDSHAKE-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-HANDSHAKE indication.

9.4.25 AF-HANDSHAKE response

— Send a TP-HANDSHAKE-RC APDU.

9.4.26 TP-HANDSHAKE-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-HANDSHAKE confirm.

9.4.27 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL request

— Send a TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RI APDU.

9.4.28 TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL indication.

9.4.29 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL response

— Send a TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RC APDU.

9.4.30 TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RC TP APDU

— Issue an AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL confirm.

9.4.31 AF-DEFER request

— Send a TP-DEFER-RI APDU.

9.4.32 TP-DEFER-RI TP APDU

— Issue an AF-DEFER indication.

9.4.33 AF-PREPARE request

— Send a TP-PREPARE-RI APDU as User Data of a C-PREPARE request.

9.4.34 C-PREPARE indication

The TP-PREPARE-RI APDU is received as User Data of the C-PREPARE indication.

— Issue an AF-PREPARE indication.

9.4.35 AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT request

— Send a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU as user data in the service specified by the Mapping parameter.

9.4.36 AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT request

— Send a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU followed by a TP-ABORT-RI APDU with the value of the Type field set to "user" as user data in the service specified by the Mapping parameter.

9.4.37 AF-RECOVER request

— Send a TP-RECOVER-RI APDU as user data of a C-RECOVER request.

9.4.38 C-RECOVER indication

The TP-RECOVER-RI APDU is received as User Data of the C-RECOVER indication.

— Issue an AF-RECOVER indication.

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9.4.39 A-ABORT indication

The TP-ABORT-RI APDU is received as User Information of the A-ABORT indication.

— Issue an AF-ABORT indication with the Mapping parameter set to "abortRI".

9.4.40 C-ROLLBACK indication

a) If both a TP-ABORT-RI APDU and a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU are received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the

1) Heuristic-Report parameter set to that of the TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI TP APDU;

2) Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRI";

b) if only a TP-ABORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRI";

c) if only a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRI";

d) if a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRI".

9.4.41 C-ROLLBACK confirm

a) If both a TP-ABORT-RI APDU and a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU are received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the

1) Heuristic-Report parameter set to that of the TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI TP APDU;

2) Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRC";

b) if only a TP-ABORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRC";

c) if only a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRC;

d) if a TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "rollbackRC".

9.4.42 C-COMMIT indication

The TP-ABORT-RI APDU is received as User Data of the C-COMMIT indication.

— Issue an AF-ABORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "commitRI".

9.4.43 C-COMMIT confirm

a) If both a TP-ABORT-RI APDU and a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU are received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT-AND-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the

1) Heuristic-Report parameter set to that of the TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI TP APDU;

2) Mapping parameter set to "commitRC";

b) if only a TP-ABORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-ABORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "commitRC";

c) if only a TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU is received as User Data,

— issue an AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "commitRC.

9.4.44 C-RECOVER confirm

The TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI APDU is received as User Data of the C-RECOVER confirm.

— Issue an AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT indication with the value of the Mapping parameter set to "recoverDoneRC".

9.4.45 P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) indication

The TP-TOKEN-GIVE-RI APDU is received as User data of

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the P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) indication.

— Issue an AF-TOKEN-GIVE indication.

9.4.46 AF-TOKEN-GIVE request

— Send a TP-TOKEN-GIVE-RI APDU as User data of a P-TOKEN-GIVE(sync-minor) request.

9.4.47 P-TOKEN-PLEASE (sync-minor) indication

The TP-TOKEN-PLEASE-RI APDU is received as User data of the P-TOKEN-PLEASE (sync-minor) indication.

— Issue an AF-TOKEN-PLEASE indication.

9.4.48 AF-TOKEN-PLEASE request

— Send a TP-TOKEN-PLEASE-RI APDU as User data of a P-TOKEN-PLEASE (sync-minor) request.

9.5 Mapping

All TP APDUs are transferred as specified in clauses 9, 10, and 11, either as non-embedded TP APDUs or embedded in user data of other ASE service primitives.

The TP APDUs are carried by CCR, ACSE, or Presentation services as shown in table 31, except for the case of concatenation (see 10.7).

Table 31 — CCR, ACSE and Presentation services carrying TP APDUs

TP APDUs	CCR, ACSE and Presentation Services [1]
TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RI	P-DATA req
TP-BEGIN-DIALOGUE-RC	P-DATA req or C-ROLLBACK req or C-ROLLBACK rsp
TP-BID-RI/RC	P-DATA req
TP-END-DIALOGUE-RI/RC	P-DATA req
TP-ABORT-RI	P-DATA req or C-ROLLBACK req or C-ROLLBACK rsp or C-COMMIT req or C-COMMIT rsp or A-ABORT req
TP-U-ERROR-RI/RC	P-DATA req
TP-GRANT-CONTROL-RI	P-DATA req
TP-REQUEST-CONTROL-RI	P-DATA req
TP-HANDSHAKE-RI/RC	P-DATA req
TP-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL-RI/RC	P-DATA req
TP-PREPARE-RI	C-PREPARE req
TP-DEFER-RI	P-DATA req
TP-HEURISTIC-REPORT-RI	C-ROLLBACK req, or C-ROLLBACK rsp, or C-COMMIT rsp, or C-RECOVER (done) rsp
TP-TOKEN-GIVE-RI	P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) req
TP-TOKEN-PLEASE-RI	P-TOKEN-PLEASE (sync-minor) req
TP-RECOVER-RI	C-RECOVER req
TP-INITIALIZE-RI	A-ASSOCIATE req
TP-INITIALIZE-RC	A-ASSOCIATE rsp

1) TP APDUs shown as mapping to the P-DATA Service may have a different mapping depending on the combined set of concatenation rules used in the SAO.

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10 SACF description

10.1 Introduction

The SACF procedures (described in 10.2 through 10.6) handle the queuing, bidding, and token control related to dialogue/channel establishment as well as the management of the association while not in use by a dialogue or channel. When unqualified, the term SACF refers to these procedures.

Dashed lists are used exclusively to present the actions.

The rules associated with the concatenator part of the SACF are described in clause 10.7.

The router part of the SACF is described in clause 10.8.

10.2 SACF states

The SACF has one of the following states at all times. These states are visible only to the SACF. The SACF state is changed either upon receipt of a relevant AF, CCR, or SAF service primitive or, spontaneously, upon certain SACF internal events. When the SAO is newly created, the SACF is in the FREE state. The SACF states are:

a) FREE

This state is used when the SAO is available to be *attached* to a PM for a dialogue or channel. It is therefore in the pool of free associations. When the association is newly established, the SACF is in the FREE state.

b) STRAY

This state is used to filter service primitives that may be received between the receipt of an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request and the receipt of the corresponding AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm in the case where there is no bidding.

c) BIDDING (contention-loser only)

This state is used to filter service primitives which may be received between the receipt of an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request and the receipt of an AF-BID confirm and the SACF bids. In the case of a dialogue, this state only applies to a subordinate dialogue.

d) BID CONFIRM RECEIVED (contention-loser only)

This state is used to detect protocol errors which become manifest by receiving an indication or confirm primitive between the receipt of a AF-BID confirm and an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm. In the case of a dialogue, this state only applies to a subordinate dialogue.

e) BID INDICATION RECEIVED (contention-winner only)

This state is used to detect protocol errors which become manifest by receiving an indication or confirm primitive between the receipt of a AF-BID indication and an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication. In the case of a dialogue, this state only applies to the superior dialogue.

h) BUSY

This state is used to allow pass through of service primitives that may be received between the receipt of:

1) an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication by a contention-loser, or by a contention-winner without having issued an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request; or

2) an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm with a valid Correlator; or

3) a C-ROLLBACK indication or confirm after an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request with the Confirmation parameter set to "negative" has been issued and an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm has not been received

and the issuance of a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request.

i) CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED (superior only)

This state is used when a *rollback indication* is expected outside of a dialogue and must be acknowledged with a *rollback response*.

j) CLEANUP BEGIN INDICATION EXPECTED (subordinate only)

This state is used when a C-BEGIN indication is expected outside of a dialogue and therefore the atomic action branch must be rolled back.

k) CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED (subordinate only)

This state is used when a *rollback confirm* is expected outside of a dialogue. If, however, a *rollback indication* is received, i.e., a rollback collision occurs, it is the responsibility of the SACF to resend the semantics of the previous *rollback request* in the *rollback response*, using the appropriate AF-service, if necessary.

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10.3 Service definitions for SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION and SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST

10.3.1 SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request

The MACF uses this service to notify the SACF to *detach* from the association.

When the request service primitive is referenced in the procedure clauses, the value listed in the parenthetical argument is the Status parameter.

This is an unconfirmed service.

Table 32 gives the parameter of this primitive.

Table 32 — SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION parameter

SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION	
Parameter	**req**
Status	M

a) **Status:** Indicates the status of the association that is being *detached*. The values are:

1) "free" - The association is available for assignment to another dialogue;

2) "rollback-indication-expected" - The association is in a state where the partner TPPM is expected to issue a *rollback request* and the corresponding *rollback indication* is expected. Once the *rollback indication* is received, the association will be available for assignment to another dialogue;

3) "rollback-confirm-expected" - A *rollback confirm* is expected. Once the *rollback confirm* is received the association is available for assignment. If a *rollback indication* is received, the AF-service corresponding to the previous *rollback request* is reissued as a *rollback response*. If the previous *rollback request* was not an AF-service, a C-ROLLBACK response is issued. An AF-ABORT (user, dataRI) indication may also be received since this may be an alternative to the C-BEGIN indication. When the AF-ABORT (user/dataRI) indication is received, the association is available;

4) "begin-indication-expected" - A C-BEGIN is expected to be received on this association. Once the C-BEGIN indication is received, a C-ROLLBACK request is issued to roll back the branch. Only when the *rollback confirm* is received is the association available;

5) "begin-fear" - a C-BEGIN indication may be received in the future due to one of the following conditions:

i) the Unchained Transactions functional unit is selected and the dialogue was terminated by an AF-ABORT (user, dataRI) request, an AF-END-DIALOGUE request with the Confirmation parameter set to "false", or an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE (rejected(user/provider)) response; or

ii) the *dialogue is chaining, rollback reporting has completed,* and an AF-ABORT (user, dataRI) request was issued while in the DECIDED (rollback) state.

10.3.2 SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication

The SACF uses this service to notify the MACF that it is *detached* from the association.

10.4 Procedure for SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request

If the value of the status parameter is

a) "free" or "begin-fear" and

1) a queue exists,

— continue;

2) no queue exists,

— enter the FREE state;

— issue an AF-TOKEN-GIVE (regular) request if the SACF is a contention-loser and the *token* is owned;

b) "rollback-indication-expected" and there is no queue,

— enter the CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED state;

c) "rollback-confirm-expected" and there is no queue,

— enter the CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED state;

d) "begin-indication-expected",

— enter the CLEANUP BEGIN INDICATION EXPECTED state;

e) "rollback-indication-expected" or "rollback-confirm-expected" and there is a queue,

— *discard the queue*;

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— issue an AF-TOKEN-GIVE (regular) request, if the SACF is the contention-loser and the *token* is owned;

— enter the FREE state.

Always

— *detach* the MACF from the association.

10.5 Procedures for TP-ASE, CCR, ACSE, and Presentation Service Primitives

Service primitives received from the MACF are assumed valid, i.e., issued in accordance with the procedures specified in clause 11.

10.5.1 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request

This service primitive is received while the SACF is in the FREE state, and the association is compatible with the dialogue or channel.

If the SACF is a contention-loser and one or more of the following is true:

a) the bid-mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was "true" for this association;

b) the last time this SAO was detached from the MACF this was done by a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request which had the Type parameter set to "begin-fear"; or

c) according to a local decision, the SACF will bid,

then

a) formulate the parameters of the AF-BID request with the value of the

1) Last-Partner-Identifier parameter

i) omitted if no AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication has been received on this association since it was established;

ii) set to the Correlator of the most recently received AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication otherwise;

2) CCR-Token-Requested parameter set to either

i) "true" if the Commit or Recovery Functional Unit is selected; or
ii) "false" otherwise;

b) take the following actions

— issue an AF-BID request;

— *establish a queue*;

— enter the BIDDING state.

If no AF-BID request was issued,

— enter the STRAY state.

If the SACF is a contention-winner and the last time this SAO was detached from the MACF this was done by a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request which had the Type parameter set to "begin-fear",

— *establish a queue*.

Always take the following actions:

a) formulate the parameters of the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request with the value of the

1) Last-Partner-Identifier parameter

i) omitted if any of the following are true:

a) the SACF is a contention-winner;

b) an AF-BID request was issued; or

c) no AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication has been received on this association;

ii) set to the Correlator of the most recently received AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication otherwise;

2) Correlator parameter set to a value which is unique within the scope of the association;

b) if a queue exists,

— queue the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request;

c) if a queue does not exist,

— pass through the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request.

10.5.2 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication

If the SACF is the contention-winner and the Bid-Mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was set to "false", and either

a) the SACF is in the FREE state and the *last partner identifier is not valid*; or

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b) the SACF is in the STRAY state

— continue.

If the SACF is the contention-loser and in the STRAY or BIDDING states,

— issue a SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication if no SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

— *discard the queue* (if any).

NOTE 1 It is a local matter whether the TPPM retries establishing a dialogue or channel on another association; however, in the case where the SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication is not issued because a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was already received, retrying is recommended.

If all of the following conditions are true:

a) the SACF is the contention-winner in the FREE state and the *last partner identifier is valid*;

b) the Commit or Recovery functional unit is selected;

c) the Bid-Mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was set to "false";

d) the association has not been reserved for other use; and

e) the *token* is owned by the SACF,

then

— issue an AF-TOKEN-GIVE (keep) request.

NOTE 2 If the Commit functional unit is not supported, this service primitive need not be generated, as the dialogue will be rejected by the MACF.

If the SACF is one of the following:

a) the contention-winner and either in the FREE state, the *last partner identifier is valid*, the Bid-Mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was set to "false", and the association has not been reserved for other use, or in the BID INDICATION RECEIVED state and an AF-BID response has been sent; or

b) the contention-loser and in the FREE, STRAY, or BIDDING state;

then

— create a new MACF, if this is a dialogue;

— *attach* to the CPM, if this is a channel;

— enter the BUSY state;

— pass the service primitive through.

If the SACF is the contention-winner and in the FREE state and the Bid-Mandatory field of the TP-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was set to "false", the *last partner identifier is valid*, and the association has been reserved for other use,

— issue an AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE (rejected(provider), dataRI) response with the Diagnostic parameter set to "association-reserved".

10.5.3 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response

The Correlator parameter of the AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE response is set to the value of the parameter on the previous AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE indication.

— Pass the service primitive through.

10.5.4 AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE confirm

If the SACF is in the FREE or BIDDING state and the Mapping parameter is set to "dataRI",

— continue.

If the SACF is in the STRAY state and the Mapping parameter is set to "dataRI" and the Correlator does not match the Correlator of the previous AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the STRAY or BID CONFIRM RECEIVED state and the Correlator matches the Correlator of the previous AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request and the Diagnostic parameter is either absent or set to a value different from "association-reserved",

— enter the BUSY state;

— pass the service primitive through.

If the SACF is the contention-loser in the STRAY state and the Correlator matches the Correlator of the previous AF-BEGIN-DIALOGUE request and the Diagnostic parameter is set to "association-reserved" and the Mapping parameter is set to "dataRI",

— enter the BUSY state;

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.5 AF-BID indication

The SACF shall be the contention-winner.

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If either of the following is true:

a) the SACF is in the FREE state and the *last partner identifier is not valid;* or

b) the SACF is in the STRAY or CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED state;

then

— continue.

If the SACF is in the FREE state and the *last partner identifier is valid* and all of the following conditions are met:

a) the value of the CCR-Token-Requested parameter is set to "true"; and

b) the SACF does not have the *token*; and

NOTE 1 The situation that the value of the CCR-Token-Requested parameter is set to "true" and the TPPM does not have the *token* may arise if a P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) request crosses an unconfirmed dialogue ending APDU, and the AF-BID request was issued prior to receiving the P-TOKEN-GIVE (sync-minor) indication.

c) according to a local decision, the SACF intends to issue an AF-BID (accepted) response only after the *token* arrives,

then

— enter the BID INDICATION RECEIVED state.

If the SACF is in the FREE state and none of the preceding conditions apply,

a) always

— issue an AF-BID response with the Result parameter set based on a local decision;

NOTE 2 The decision on whether the Result parameter of an AF-BID response is set to "rejected" or to "accepted" will be made depending on whether the association on which the AF-BID indication was received has been reserved for other purposes or not.

b) if the Result parameter is set to "rejected"

— continue;

c) if the Result parameter is set to "accepted"

— enter the BID INDICATION RECEIVED state;

— issue an AF-TOKEN-GIVE (regular) request if the CCR-Token-Requested parameter on the AF-BID indication is set to "true", and the SACF has the *token*.

10.5.6 AF-BID confirm

If the SACF is in the BIDDING state and the result parameter is "accepted",

— *flush the queue* up to and excluding a C-BEGIN request;

— enter the FREE state if a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

NOTE 1 The MACF procedures in clause 11 are designed in such a way that a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request will never be received after a C-BEGIN request was queued and before the queue is entirely flushed.

— enter the BID CONFIRM RECEIVED state if no SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received.

If the SACF is in the BIDDING state and the result parameter is "rejected",

— enter the FREE state;

— issue a SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication if no SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

— *discard the queue.*

NOTE 2 It is a local matter whether the TPPM retries establishing a dialogue or channel on another association; however, in the case where the SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication is not issued because a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was already received, retrying is recommended.

10.5.7 AF-END-DIALOGUE request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.8 AF-END-DIALOGUE indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

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10.5.9 AF-END-DIALOGUE confirm

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.10 AF-U-ERROR request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.11 AF-U-ERROR indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, STRAY, or CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.12 AF-U-ERROR confirm

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.13 AF-ABORT request

If a queue exists and the value of the Mapping parameter is not "abortRI",

— queue the service primitive.

If a queue does not exist or the value of the Mapping parameter is "abortRI",

— pass the service primitive through.

NOTE — If the Mapping parameter is "abortRI", the association will cease to exist when the A-ABORT request is issued.

10.5.14 AF-ABORT (provider, abortRI) indication

NOTE — Upon receipt of an AF-ABORT (provider, abortRI) indication, the association ceases to exist.

If the SACF is in the FREE, BID INDICATION RECEIVED, CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED, or CLEANUP BEGIN INDICATION RECEIVED state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the STRAY, BIDDING, BID CONFIRM RECEIVED, or BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through if no SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

— *discard the queue*.

10.5.15 AF-ABORT (user, dataRI) indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, STRAY, CLEANUP ROLLBACK INDICATION EXPECTED, or state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the CLEANUP BEGIN INDICATION EXPECTED state,

— enter the FREE state.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.16 A-ABORT request or A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) response

If the SACF is in the STRAY, BIDDING, BID CONFIRM RECEIVED, or BUSY state,

— *discard the queue*;

— pass the service primitive through.

NOTE — Upon issuance of either of these service primitives, the association ceases to exist.

10.5.17 A-[P-]ABORT indication or A-RELEASE (Result=affirmative) confirm

If the SACF is in the BIDDING, STRAY, BID CONFIRM RECEIVED, or BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through, if no SAF-

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DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

10.5.18 AF-GRANT-CONTROL request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.19 AF-GRANT-CONTROL indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.20 AF-REQUEST-CONTROL request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.21 AF-REQUEST-CONTROL indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.22 AF-HANDSHAKE request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.23 AF-HANDSHAKE indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.24 AF-HANDSHAKE confirm

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.25 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.26 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL indication

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.27 AF-HANDSHAKE-AND-GRANT-CONTROL confirm

If the SACF is in the FREE, BIDDING, or STRAY state,

— continue.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.28 AF-DEFER request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

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10.5.29 AF-DEFER indication

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.30 AF-PREPARE request

If a queue exists,

— queue the service primitive.

If no queue exists,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.31 AF-PREPARE indication

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

If the SACF is in the CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED state,

— continue.

10.5.32 AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (commitRC) indication, or AF-HEURISTIC-REPORT (recoverDoneRC) indication

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.33 C-BEGIN request

If the SACF does not have the *token* and is in the

a) STRAY or BID CONFIRM RECEIVED state,

— *establish a queue*; and

— queue the service primitive.

b) BIDDING state,

— queue the service primitive.

NOTE — Only under these conditions will the SACF queue for the *token* on a dialogue. Under other conditions, the TPSUI is assumed to have the *token* (see annex B). For conditions where the SACF will queue for the *token* on a channel, see 10.5.46.

If the SACF has the *token*,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.34 C-BEGIN indication

If the SACF is in the FREE state and the last time this SAO was detached from the MACF this was done by a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request which had the Type parameter set to "begin-fear", or if the SACF is in the CLEANUP BEGIN INDICATION EXPECTED state,

— issue a C-ROLLBACK request;

— enter the CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED state.

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

If the SACF is in the BIDDING or STRAY state and the last time this SAO was detached from the MACF this was done by a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request which had the Type parameter set to "begin-fear",

— issue a SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication, if no SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was received;

— *discard the queue*;

NOTE — It is a local matter whether the TPPM retries establishing a dialogue or channel on another association; however, in the case where the SAF-ASSOCIATION-LOST indication is not issued because a SAF-DETACH-ASSOCIATION request was already received, retrying is recommended.

— issue a C-ROLLBACK request;

— enter the CLEANUP ROLLBACK CONFIRM EXPECTED state.

10.5.35 C-BEGIN confirm

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.36 C-READY indication

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

10.5.37 C-COMMIT indication or C-COMMIT+C-BEGIN indication

If the SACF is in the BUSY state,

— pass the service primitive through.

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