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Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Conformance testing methodology and framework —

Part 5:
Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process

Technologies de l'information — Interconnexion de systèmes ouverts — Cadre général et méthodologie des tests de conformité OSI —

Partie 5: Spécifications pour laboratoires d'essais et clients pour le procédé d'évaluation de conformité

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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 9646-5 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee 21, *Open Systems Interconnection, data management and open distributed processing*.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO/IEC 9646-5:1991) which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC 9646 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Open Systems Interconnection — Conformance testing methodology and framework*:

— *Part 1: General concepts*
— *Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification*
— *Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation*
— *Part 4: Test realization*
— *Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process*
— *Part 6: Protocol profile test specification*
— *Part 7: Implementation conformance statements*

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC 9646. Annex C is for information only.

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Introduction

Conformance testing requires mutual understanding and agreement between the test laboratory and the client. This part of ISO/IEC 9646 addresses the roles of both the test laboratory and the client during the conformance assessment process, the need to reach mutual agreements between them, and the requirements on each of them.

The conformance assessment process is the most visible process of conformance testing, where the results of test suite standardization are put to real use. This is also the stage at which there is potentially the most scope for variations to occur. As this part of ISO/IEC 9646 is concerned with the relatively formal process of testing implementations, it is important that the number and nature of such variations is very limited. One of the major objectives of standardizing the conformance testing process is to achieve an acceptable and useful degree of comparability of results of conformance assessments of similar implementations. If this is to be achieved, not only should the same source of tests be used (*i.e.* as specified in appropriate standards), but also the methods of selecting and parameterizing these tests, and presenting their results, should be, to a large extent, the same.

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 addresses the issues which should be taken into account, by both the test laboratory and the client, if the necessary consistency of conformance assessment is to be achieved. The target audiences for this part of ISO/IEC 9646 are the test laboratories and their clients. The test laboratory is responsible for conducting the conformance assessment of an OSI implementation at the request of a client. Typically, test laboratories are

1) organizations developing or supplying OSI implementations (first-party test laboratories);

2) organizations willing to verify OSI implementations themselves before using them (second-party test laboratories);

3) organizations, independent of suppliers or users of OSI implementations, whose business is the testing of such implementations (third-party test laboratories).

Clients may be implementors or suppliers of real open systems or other OSI systems, who are applying for their own implementations to be tested. Alternatively, they may be procurers of those implementations, or any other interested party. The applicability of this part of ISO/IEC 9646 is independent of the relationship between the client and the implementation. During the conformance assessment process, the client is responsible for the conformance statements accompanying the System Under Test (SUT) and for the configuration of the SUT.

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Secondary, but related, audiences to whom this part of ISO/IEC 9646 could also be of interest

a) are test realizers;

b) organizations responsible for the accreditation of first-, second- or third-party test laboratories;

c) organizations responsible for the issue of test certificates which are based upon the conformance test reports issued by test laboratories;

d) readers of conformance test reports.

Within this part of ISO/IEC 9646, the conformance assessment process relating to both the test laboratory and the client is divided into three phases:

i) preparation for testing;

ii) test operation;

iii) production of test reports.

An overview of these three phases is given in clause 5. Clauses 6 to 9 state requirements on how to conduct these three phases.

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9646, it is assumed that a test laboratory is available and is already organized to provide a conformance assessment service. The test laboratory is assumed to have acquired from a test realizer (whether or not the latter belongs to the same organization) Means of Testing IUTs, for one or more OSI protocols and according to one or more Abstract Test Methods (ATM)s. This part of ISO/IEC 9646 specifies requirements on the test laboratory with respect to the conduct of the conformance assessment process for a particular client.

Similarly, it is assumed that a client is ready to apply for conformance assessment of an OSI implementation. The client is assumed to be familiar with the appropriate standards, with the concepts of conformance testing and Abstract Test Methods, and to be ready to cooperate with the test laboratory. This part of ISO/IEC 9646 specifies requirements on the client with respect to both the testability of the proposed SUT and the conduct of the conformance assessment process.

It is recommended that this part of ISO/IEC 9646 be read in conjunction with ISO/IEC 9646-1.

This part of ISO/IEC 9646 is also to be published as ITU-T Recommendation X.294 but not as identical text.

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Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 5: Requirements on test laboratories and clients for the conformance assessment process

1 Scope

1.1 This part of ISO/IEC 9646 specifies requirements on both the test laboratory and the client, for the conduct of the conformance assessment process. The requirements are those necessary to achieve comparability of results of tests on similar implementations performed by different test laboratories. Implementations could support one base specification only, multiple base specifications or one or more profile(s) based on one or more base specifications. This part of ISO/IEC 9646 also provides some guidance on the conformance assessment process.

1.2 The requirements include

a) requirements for the testability of the implementation with respect to Abstract Test Methods;

b) general requirements on the test laboratory and the client applicable to any conformance assessment process;

c) exchange of technical and administrative information, including a System Conformance Statement, an Implementation Conformance Statement for each relevant base or profile specification, and Implementation eXtra Information for Testing for each Abstract Test Suite (ATS) to be used for testing each base specification, combination of base specifications or component of each profile, as appropriate, plus for profile testing the Profile Test Specification Summary for each profile;

d) cooperation between the test laboratory and the client to reach an agreement on the definition of the Implementation Under Test), on the Abstract Test Methods and ATSs to be used and on the conditions under which testing will be performed;

e) requirements for the structure and content of the conformance test reports that document the results of the conformance assessment process.

1.3 This part of ISO/IEC 9646 is applicable equally to those test laboratories which are affiliated to suppliers or procurers, and those which are independent.

1.4 This part of ISO/IEC 9646 is applicable to conformance assessment of implementations of

- OSI and Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) base specifications that comply with the relevant requirements for testability in ISO/IEC 9646-2, and/or
- OSI and ISDN profile specifications that comply with the relevant requirements for testability in ISO/IEC 9646-6,

based on

- conformance testing specifications specified in compliance with ISO/IEC 9646-2,
- and if appropriate based on Profile Test Specification Summaries and Profile Specific Test Specifications specified in compliance with ISO/IEC 9646-6,

and using Means of Testing (MOT) in compliance with ISO/IEC 9646-4.

1.5 The following are outside the scope of this part of ISO/IEC 9646:

a) the production of diagnostic trace information, additional to that in the conformance log, resulting from testing performed by the test laboratory, and the supply to the client;

b) aspects of test laboratory operations which are not specific to conformance testing implementations of OSI base specifications and profiles;

c) accreditation of test laboratories;

d) certification of implementations of OSI protocols.

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2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 9646. 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 9646 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.*
(See also CCITT Recommendation X.200 (1984)).

ISO/TR 8509: 1987, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Service conventions.*
(See also CCITT Recommendation X.210 (1988)).

ISO/IEC 9646-1: 1994, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 1: General concepts.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.290 -[1])

ISO/IEC 9646-2: 1994, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.291 -[1])

ISO/IEC 9646-3: 1992, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation (TTCN).*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.292 (1993))

ISO/IEC 9646-3 Amd 1: -[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 3: The Tree and Tabular Combined Notation - Amendment 1: TTCN extensions.*

ISO/IEC 9646-4: 1994, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 4: Test realization.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.293 -[1])

ISO/IEC 9646-6: 1994, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 6: Protocol profile test specification.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.295 -[1])

ISO/IEC 9646-7: -[1], *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statements.*
(See also ITU-T Recommendation X.296 -[1])

3 Definitions

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9646, all the definitions given in ISO/IEC 9646-1 apply. The definitions in this clause also apply to this part of ISO/IEC 9646.

3.1 client checklist: A record of test-related information supplied to the test laboratory by the client during the test preparation phase of the conformance assessment process.

3.2 client test manager: The person identified by the client organization as being responsible for all matters relating to the conformance testing of the IUT.

3.3 negotiated exit (from the conformance assessment process): A point in time at which the test laboratory and the client can mutually decide to terminate the conformance assessment process.

3.4 operator of the system under test [SUT operator]: The person or persons designated by the client organization as being responsible for operation of the SUT during conformance testing.

3.5 test laboratory checklist: A record of test-related information supplied to the client by the test laboratory during the test preparation phase of the conformance assessment process.

3.6 test laboratory manager: The person identified by the test laboratory as being responsible for all matters relating to test laboratory operations.

3.7 test operator: The person or persons designated by the test laboratory as being responsible for running conformance tests against the IUT.

1) To be published.

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4 Abbreviations

For the purposes of this part of ISO/IEC 9646, the following abbreviations defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1: 1994, clause 4 apply:

ASP: abstract service primitive
ATM: abstract test method
ATS: abstract test suite
BIT: basic interconnection test
ETS: executable test suite
ICS: implementation conformance statement
IUT: implementation under test
IXIT: implementation extra information for testing
MOT: means of testing
MPyT: multi-party testing
OSI: open systems interconnection
PCO: point of control and observation
PCTR: protocol conformance test report
PETS: parameterized executable test suite
PICS: protocol implementation conformance statement
PIXIT: protocol implementation extra information for testing
PSTS: profile specific test specification
PTS: profile test specification
RL: requirements list
SATS: selected abstract test suite
SCS: system conformance statement
SCTR: system conformance test report
SPyT: single-party testing
SUT: system under test
TCP: test coordination procedures
TMP: test management protocol
TSS&TP: test suite structure and test purposes
TTCN: tree and tabular combined notation
XRL: IXIT requirements list

5 Overview of the conformance assessment process

5.1 Introduction

Figure 1 of ISO/IEC 9646-1 illustrates the conformance assessment process. ISO/IEC 9646-1, subclause 6.3 provides an overview of the conformance assessment process. An overview of the three phases (preparation for testing, test operations and test report production) is given as guidance in the following subclauses.

5.2 Preparation for testing

The preparatory phase includes

a) general administrative steps, such as the application by the client, the provision of documents by the test laboratory describing the general policy, terms and conditions to be followed during test operations, and the provision of information about the System Under Test (SUT) by the client;

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b) checking the completeness of the documents provided by the test laboratory (Implementation extra Information for Testing (IXIT) proforma(s)), of those provided by the client (Implementation Conformance Statements(s) (ICS(s)), IXIT(s), System Conformance Statement (SCS), and also any other information exchanged between the test laboratory and the client; in particular, the preparatory phase for a profile also includes checking completeness of the profile related documents provided by the test laboratory (profile IXIT proforma), and those provided by the client (profile ICS and profile IXIT, SCS);

c) analysis of the configuration of the SUT and choice of a conformance testing specification(s) for the base specification(s) and profiles, if any, to be tested, either agreeing that the SUT and the test laboratory's Means of Testing (MOT) are both capable of supporting the test method(s), or using a negotiated exit if an agreement cannot be reached;

d) preparation of the SUT and the MOT for the testing configuration that results from the choice of test method(s).

Requirements for test preparation, on both the test laboratory and the client, are given in clause 6.

5.3 Test operations

During the second phase, the test operations are carried out. These include

a) the static conformance review, during which detailed analysis of the ICS(s) and IXIT(s) takes place;

b) test selection and parameterization, applied to the executable (or abstract) test suite(s); this determines the Parameterized Executable Test Suite(s) (PETS(s)) that will be executed;

c) one or more test campaigns, running:

1) Basic Interconnection Tests (optional);

2) capability tests;

3) behaviour tests.

If difficulties are encountered during test operations, it is possible for the client and test laboratory to negotiate a repetition of a test campaign as a whole or in part. Alternatively, they can take a negotiated exit from the conformance assessment process.

NOTE - The reasons for the negotiated exit should be are documented in an informal test report.

Requirements for test operations, on both the test laboratory and the client, are given in clause 7.

5.4 Test report production

The third phase, which may begin before the test operations are complete, involves the presentation of the results of the conformance assessment process. These results are recorded in Protocol Conformance Test Reports (PCTRs) with a summary in a System Conformance Test Report (SCTR). Requirements for proformas for these test reports are specified in annexes B and A respectively.

Requirements for test report production are given in clause 8.

6 Preparation for testing

6.1 Introduction

This clause specifies requirements for test preparation on both the test laboratory and the client. Figure 1 illustrates the preparatory phase of the conformance assessment process. During this phase, both parties ensure that the required documentation (including SCS, ICS(s) and IXIT(s)) is completed to their mutual satisfaction. Furthermore, checklists are provided for both parties to help them ensure that they have all the information they need prior to beginning the test operation phase. Each party shall provide the other with all the information indicated in their own checklist. In particular, the characteristics of the SUT which determine its configurations and affect the choice of test method(s) shall have been precisely defined. It is assumed that the requirements for SUT testability have been met by the client before approaching the test laboratory.

As a prerequisite to test operations, the client and the test laboratory agree on the test method(s) and the conditions for the test campaign. If an agreement is reached, the test laboratory will select the MOT for the chosen test method, and proceed to the test operations phase; otherwise, a negotiated exit may be taken.

6.2 Requirements for testability of the System Under Test

6.2.1 Client role

6.2.1.1 General

The client shall ensure that the SUT is testable using at least one test method for each base specification implemented in the Implementation Under Test (IUT).

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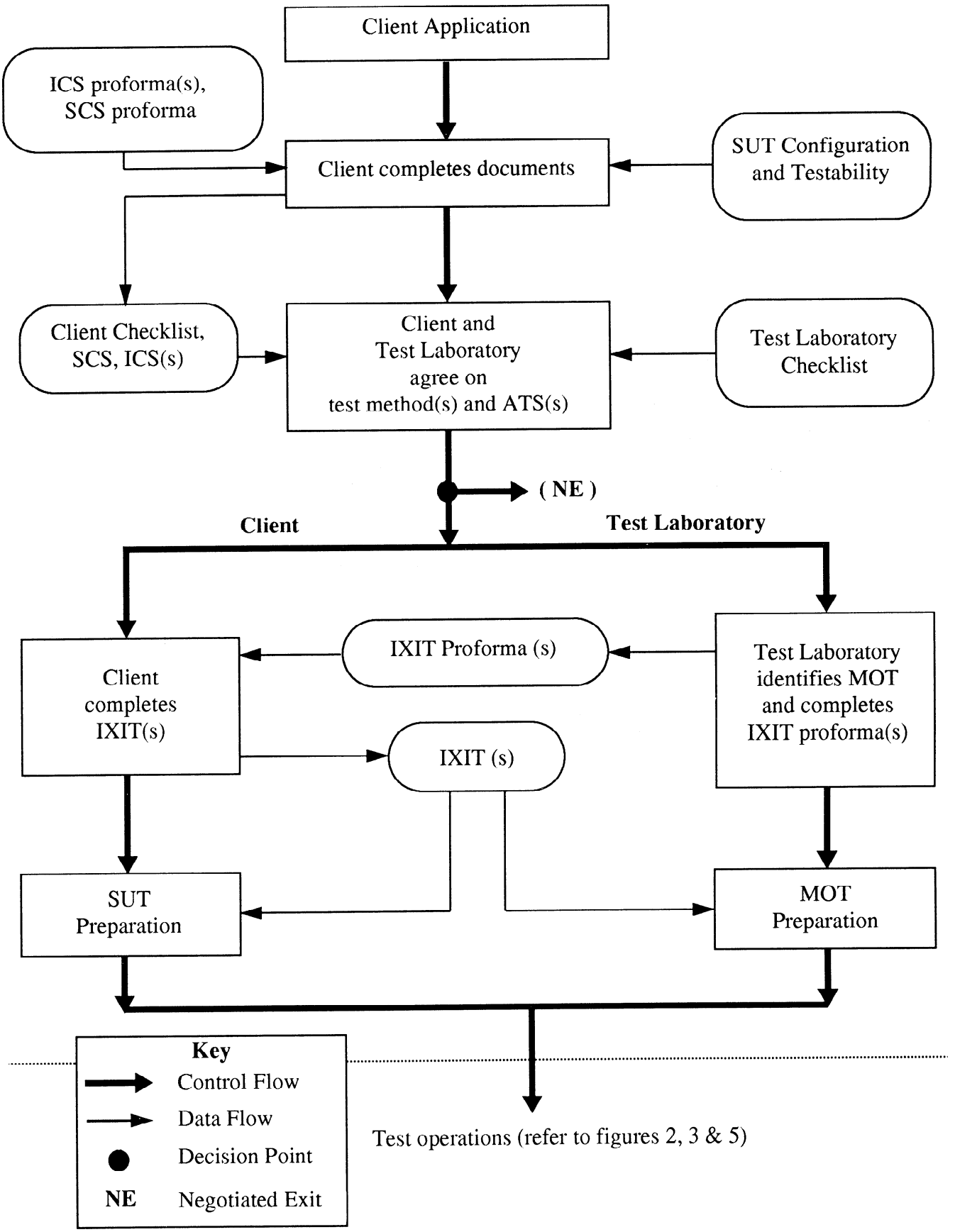

Figure 1 - Preparation for Testing

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If the IUT includes multi-party protocol(s), then the client shall ensure that the SUT is testable using appropriate Multi-Party Testing (MPyT) test methods using the appropriate numbers of Lower Testers.

NOTE - This part of ISO/IEC 9646 does not constrain the client to agree to any particular test method(s), as long as at least one test method is made possible by appropriately configuring the SUT.

Each of the Abstract Test Methods described in ISO/IEC 9646-2: 1994, clause 11, imposes particular requirements on the SUT with respect to its testability. The requirements vary according to the test method.

For each test method by which the client claims the SUT can be tested, the client shall ensure that the SUT provides the necessary means of control and observation and that it can enable the appropriate Test Coordination Procedures (TCP) to be performed.

Further requirements for SUT testability for each of the Single-Party Testing (SPyT) Abstract Test Methods are stated below. The MPyT test methods may impose appropriate combinations of the requirements for the SPyT test methods, depending on the nature of the Upper Tester(s) and TCP used in each MPyT test method.

6.2.1.2 Local test method

6.2.1.2.1 For the Local test method, the client shall ensure that the IUT upper interface is realized in hardware and can be connected to a test system.

NOTE - The only requirements are that the interface is standardized and that there is a well-defined mapping between the relevant ASPs and the hardware interface.

6.2.1.2.2 There are no requirements on the client for the TCP.

6.2.1.3 Distributed test method

6.2.1.3.1 For the Distributed test method, the client shall ensure that the SUT contains the means of generating, and indicating the receipt of, the Abstract Service Primitives (ASPs) for the relevant Points of Control and Observation (PCOs), that are appropriate to the envisaged IUT.

NOTES

1 The only requirements are that means be realized within the SUT for the control and observation of the effects of the relevant ASPs and that the upper service boundary of the IUT is either a human-user interface or a standardized programming language interface.

2 Any realization will satisfy this requirement provided that the appropriate ASPs can be generated and detected unambiguously. Example realizations are: pushing buttons, observing and controlling activities of OSI protocols which use the service primitives concerned, observing activity on peripherals and so on. There may be a one-to-one, one-to-many, or many-to-one correspondence between the means within the SUT and ASPs provided that there is no ambiguity about which ASPs are detected and generated.

6.2.1.3.2 The client shall ensure that notification of the occurrence of ASP events within the SUT can be communicated by the SUT operator to the test operator (at the test laboratory) when required by the TCP.

NOTE - The means for transferring notification of the occurrence of generated and observed ASP events to the test laboratory is outside the scope of ISO/IEC 9646, but could be achieved by the use of a separate communication channel, *e.g.* voice, telephone call, data call, *etc.* The way in which this communication takes place constitutes part of the informal TCP, and is stated by the client in the client checklist when applying to the test laboratory for conformance assessment.

6.2.1.4 Coordinated test method

6.2.1.4.1 For the Coordinated test method, the client shall ensure that the SUT can support at least one Upper Tester that is an implementation of the standardized Test Management Protocol (TMP) for the appropriate base specification(s).

NOTE - This requirement does not imply the implementation within the SUT of a real OSI service boundary with real service primitives.

6.2.1.4.2 Once an Abstract Test Suite (ATS) specification for the Coordinated test method has been chosen during test preparation, the client shall ensure that the SUT supports an Upper Tester which realizes the TMP for this ATS specification.

NOTE - The client may use the assistance of the test laboratory during test preparation in order to meet this requirement. Alternatively, the client may choose to implement the Upper Tester and TMP for a particular ATS specification within the envisaged IUT before approaching a test laboratory for conformance assessment.

6.2.1.5 Remote test method

6.2.1.5.1 For the Remote test method, once an ATS specification is chosen during test preparation, the client shall document in the IXIT(s) the degree of control and observation that is possible within the SUT to achieve the TCP that are stated informally in the ATS specification.

NOTE - Of all the test methods, the Remote testing method imposes the fewest constraints on the SUT. The SUT, however, is expected to perform in accordance with the claims made in the IXIT(s). These claims may imply some degree of control, for example, where the SUT is required to initiate some event.

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6.2.1.5.2 For those test events for which a claimed of degree of control or observation has been made in the IXIT(s), the client shall ensure that notification of the occurrence of such test events within the SUT can be communicated by the SUT operator to the test operator (at the test laboratory), when required by the TCP.

NOTE - The means for transferring notification of the occurrence of generated and observed test events to the test laboratory is outside the scope of ISO/IEC 9646, but could be achieved by the use of a separate communication channel, *e.g.* voice, telephone call, data call, *etc.* The way in which this communication takes place constitutes part of the informal TCP, and is stated by the client in the client checklist when applying to the test laboratory for conformance assessment.

6.3 Communication between the test laboratory and the client

6.3.1 Test laboratory and client checklists

6.3.1.1 Introduction

During test preparation, the test laboratory and client exchange test-related information in order that they can agree on the definition of the IUT and on the choice of test method(s) and ATS specification(s) to be used during testing. The information to be provided, some of which may be assembled as a result of discussions, is specified in a test laboratory checklist and a client checklist. Based on the exchange and review by both parties of the information indicated in the checklists, an agreement can be reached on whether or not to proceed with the test preparation phase. An agreement might not be reached if the test laboratory is unable to offer a testing service which is compatible with the client's proposed IUT. If both parties agree to continue, the documents required for conformance assessment are prepared (refer to 6.4).

6.3.1.2 Test laboratory role

During the test preparation phase of the conformance assessment process, the test laboratory shall provide the client with all information indicated in the following test laboratory checklist:

a) requirements placed on the client by the test laboratory, concerning the provision of the SCS, ICS(s) and IXIT(s), plus the relevant IXIT proformas;

b) statement of compliance with this part of ISO/IEC 9646;

c) Abstract Test Method(s) supported for each base specification or combination of base specifications for which a testing service is offered;

d) statement of conformance with the conformance testing specifications and in the case of profile testing the Profile Test Specification Summary (PTS-Summary) and Profile Specific Test Specification (PSTS), for which a testing service is offered;

e) statement of whether or not the test laboratory offers a comprehensive conformance testing service as defined in each of the applicable conformance testing specifications and in ISO/IEC 9646-2;

f) limitations, if any, of the Lower Tester(s), for the supported test methods that are relevant to the client's SUT;

g) specifications of the upper tester, if applicable, and the TCP for the supported test methods that are relevant to the client's SUT;

h) description of the test laboratory procedures which are related to running the tests during the test campaign and which are relevant to the client, particularly those to be performed by the SUT operator;

i) references to all documentation to be used and produced by the test laboratory during the conformance assessment process.

NOTE - The test laboratory may provide the client with

a) information on the testing services offered relevant to the range of base specifications and profiles of interest to the client;

b) assistance in the implementation of an upper tester, if applicable for the chosen test method;

c) ICS proformas:

d) SCS proforma;

e) information on whom to contact to obtain any other necessary information;

f) estimates of the time required to complete the test operations and test report production phases of the conformance assessment process;

g) statement of test laboratory accreditation (if applicable).

6.3.1.3 Client role

During the test preparation phase of the conformance assessment process, the client shall provide the test laboratory with all the information indicated in the following client checklist:

a) statement of compliance with this part of ISO/IEC 9646;

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b) specification of what part of the SUT is proposed to be the IUT and which base specification(s) and/or profile(s) are to be tested;

c) a claim of SUT testability based on specific Abstract Test Method(s) and/or ATS specification(s);

d) a statement of the TCP that are suitable for use with this IUT, and which correspond to the proposed test method(s).

NOTE - The client may provide the test laboratory with

a) information on any physical requirements for the SUT (*e.g.* space, air conditioning, *etc.*) if relevant, and any other practical information that may be needed during the conformance assessment process;

b) information on whom to contact during the conformance assessment process.

6.3.2 Agreement on test methods and selection of test suites

6.3.2.1 Test laboratory role

The test laboratory shall review the client checklist and shall determine if the test laboratory offers a testing service which is applicable to the client's proposed IUT. The test laboratory shall accommodate the client's choice of test method for each base specification or combination of base specifications in the proposed IUT (see 6.3.2.2) and shall select the corresponding reference ATS specification (including if relevant the TMP specification and/or PSTS) to be used in the conformance assessment process.

For each PTS-Summary ATS specification selected, the test laboratory shall identify and use an MOT which conforms with that ATS specification and for profile testing the PTS-Summary, and which complies with ISO/IEC 9646-4.

For each test case in a PSTS, the test laboratory shall identify and use an MOT which conforms with the requirements for that test case and complies with ISO/IEC 9646-4.

NOTE - The conformance testing specification(s) used should have the highest available standardization status (see ISO/IEC 9646-2: 1994, clause 5).

6.3.2.2 Client role

The client shall review the test laboratory checklist and shall make the choice of which test method(s) should be used for each base specification or combination of base specifications in the proposed IUT in accordance with the claims for SUT testability and the testing service offered by the test laboratory.

NOTES

1 The client may wish to select test method(s) which impose no additional requirements on the SUT other than those contained in the base specifications or profiles to which the SUT claims to conform. In this case, the client should select a test laboratory which provides a comprehensive testing service. (See ISO/IEC 9646-2: 1994, subclauses 11.6.2, and 9.1 of this part of ISO/IEC 9646.).

An IUT can consist of a single protocol entity or multiple protocol entities. If the IUT is multi-protocol, then embedded test methods should be used incrementally. (See ISO/IEC 9646-1: 1994, subclause 7.6).

2 Several IUTs can be defined in the SUT if several conformance assessments are to be performed on the same SUT for different combinations of base specifications and test methods.

6.3.2.3 Mutual role

After both parties have reviewed the information provided in the checklists, in order that the conformance assessment process can continue, both parties shall agree on

a) the accuracy and sufficiency of the information provided in the checklists;

b) the definition of the IUT;

c) the test method(s) and the corresponding ATS specification(s) which will be used for the conformance assessment process.

If an agreement cannot be reached, a negotiated exit should be taken in order to terminate the conformance assessment process. If an agreement is reached, what has been agreed shall be recorded in the SCTR issued at the end of the conformance assessment process.

6.3.3 Management of technical issues

There are no general requirements concerning procedures for the resolution of technical issues between the client and test laboratory that may arise during the conformance assessment process. However, should differences be discovered between the conformance testing specification and the base specification(s), the base specification(s) shall have precedence in problem resolution.

NOTE - Unresolved issues of a technical nature, related to the interpretation of relevant specification, can be referred to the appropriate specification defining group in ISO/IEC or ITU-T.

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