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TELEMATIC SERVICES

**TERMINAL EQUIPMENTS AND PROTOCOLS
FOR TELEMATIC SERVICES**

**CONTROL PROCEDURES FOR TELETEX
AND G4 FACSIMILE SERVICES BASED
ON RECOMMENDATIONS X.215 AND X.225**

ITU-T Recommendation T.62 *bis*

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union. The ITU-T is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, established the topics for study by the ITU-T Study Groups which, in their turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

ITU-T Recommendation T.62 *bis* was revised by the ITU-T Study Group VIII (1988-1993) and was approved by the WTSC (Helsinki, March 1-12, 1993).

NOTES

1 As a consequence of a reform process within the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), the CCITT ceased to exist as of 28 February 1993. In its place, the ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) was created as of 1 March 1993. Similarly, in this reform process, the CCIR and the IFRB have been replaced by the Radiocommunication Sector.

In order not to delay publication of this Recommendation, no change has been made in the text to references containing the acronyms "CCITT, CCIR or IFRB" or their associated entities such as Plenary Assembly, Secretariat, etc. Future editions of this Recommendation will contain the proper terminology related to the new ITU structure.

2 In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

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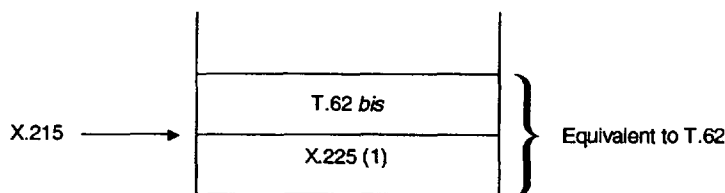
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INTRODUCTION

This Recommendation is related to other Recommendations.

In particular it is related to certain Recommendations as defined by the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection (see Recommendation X.200).

This Recommendation is based on the description of the session service (see Recommendation X.215) and the session protocol (see Recommendation X.225) as shown in Figure 1.



T0817530-94/d01

FIGURE 1/T.62 *bis*

For this Recommendation, Version 1 of the session protocol is used. This implies several types of restrictions, for example on the length of the user data fields. These restrictions are fully described for the protocol in Annex D/X.225 and they must be applied in the same way at the service.

NOTES

- 1 Only the services and protocol elements relevant to Recommendation T.62 procedures are used (see Table 1).
- 2 The session protocol described in Recommendation X.225 is based on the services provided by the transport layer as described in Recommendations X.214 and X.224.

For compatibility with Teletex and Group 4 facsimile, additional rules (in accordance with Recommendation T.70, clause 5, including Annexes A and B) must be applied when using the transport service and protocol (see Recommendations X.214 and X.224, class 0).

The control procedure for Teletex and Group 4 facsimile are currently described in Recommendation T.62.

Recommendation T.62 may be superseded by this Recommendation and the appropriate session layer service and protocol described in the Recommendations X.215 and X.225.

When using either Recommendation T.62 *bis* (based on the X-Series Recommendations) or Recommendation T.62 (based on Recommendation T.70) it is intended that the externally visible protocols are equal.

It is the intention that Recommendations X.215 and X.225 together with this Recommendation do have the same level of detail and accuracy as Recommendation T.62 already has. However, for the time being Recommendation T.62 will be kept and in cases of discrepancy and/or incompatibility, Recommendation T.62 will take precedence over Recommendations X.215 and X.225 together with the application rules described in this Recommendation.

This Recommendation covers all of Recommendation T.62 including the annexes.

Recommendation T.62 bis

CONTROL PROCEDURES FOR TELETEX AND G4 FACSIMILE SERVICES BASED ON RECOMMENDATIONS X.215 AND X.225

(Melbourne, 1988; amended at Helsinki, 1993)

1 Scope and field of application

This Recommendation defines:

- 1) A set of rules for using the OSI Session Service.
- 2) The additional requirements for the implementation to conform to the control procedures for Teletex and Group 4 facsimile services.

The set of rules consists of:

- The actions to be taken by the session user for performing the control procedures.
- The description of the use of the session service primitives and their parameters.
- The encoding of parameters not covered by the session layer (for these parameters see also 5.2). These parameters are described as additional parameters for each primitive and each SPDU where appropriate. The length and value of these parameters are provided by the SS-user and no checking is made by the session layer itself.

2 References

Recommendations F.161, F.200, X.215, X.225, T.563, T.503, T.521, T.6, T.35, T.60, T.61, T.62, T.400-Series, T.390 and X.200.

3 Actions for performing the control procedures for Teletex and Group 4 facsimile

This clause describes the Teletex application protocol in terms of actions involving the session service primitives.

3.1 General

The control procedures for Teletex and Group 4 facsimile are designed to allow data to be transferred and managed between terminals in the form of documents. The present Recommendation only provides for the transfer of documents. As a consequence, no transfer of data can take place outside a document.

- A *document* is composed of one or more *pages*.
- Pages are sent sequentially and each page has to be individually *acknowledged*. However, several pages may be sent without waiting for the acknowledgement and the number of pages which can be sent in this manner is called the *window-size*.
- The transfer of a document is executed from the *source* to the *sink* (see 3.2.3 and 3.4). For the purpose of the description, in the remainder of the text, the source is also called the *sender* and the sink is also called the *receiver*.

3.2 Session connection establishment phase

3.2.1 The calling SS-user initiates the connection by issuing the S-CONNECT request primitive.

The called SS-user may accept or refuse the connection by issuing the S-CONNECT response primitive.

It is the responsibility of the initiator of the connection to examine the parameters sent by the remote terminal at session initiation and to determine whether the session should continue. If it is not to be continued, the session shall be ended normally.

3.2.2 A session connection is identified by means of:

- a) the basic session reference (mandatory parameter) composed of:
 - terminal identifier of the called terminal;
 - terminal identifier of the calling terminal;
 - date and time;
- b) an optional additional session reference number, to uniquely identify the session connection.

3.2.3 At session connection establishment, the data, minor synchronize and major/activity tokens shall be available and assigned to the initiator side. Thus at session initiation the initiator is defined as being the current source of text information and is therefore the source terminal.

3.2.4 When accepting the connection the called SS-user may request the session control by issuing the primitive S-TOKEN-PLEASE request.

In continuing the session, neither terminal is permitted to use any procedure or to send any information that does not comply with the receiving capabilities indicated by the session partner in the service identifier and non-basic session and terminal capabilities parameters of the S-CONNECT primitives at session initiation and/or by the parameters of S-CAPABILITY-DATA primitives.

3.2.5 The following rules shall apply to the private use and presently not defined parameters:

- a) The use of these parameters in other primitives than S-CONNECT and S-CAPABILITY-DATA must be negotiated upon in advance by S-CONNECT or S-CAPABILITY-DATA. Presence of these parameters unexpectedly in other primitives may result in procedural errors.
- b) The absence of a parameter of this kind in a response to S-CONNECT or S-CAPABILITY-DATA must be interpreted as an indication that the terminal is not capable of handling any of these functions.

3.3 Session termination phase

The session connection is terminated by means of the S-RELEASE services for normal (or error-free) termination.

The S-U-ABORT/S-P-ABORT services may be used at any time by either terminal to terminate a session, whenever a condition is detected indicating that the session cannot be continued successfully. S-U-ABORT/S-P-ABORT shall only be used when there is no other suitable way of ending the session.

In the two-way alternate or one way communication mode, only the sender of the S-CONNECT request may send the S-RELEASE request when he is the current source.

NOTE – The transport connection may be reused as a local implementation choice and this may depend on an application decision which may be passed across the session service interface.

3.4 Document management

The document concept, as defined in Recommendation T.62, is mapped onto the activity concept of the session protocol. Consequently, the document number corresponds to the activity identifier. The transfer of a document is delimited by a start and an end.

A document is sent by the source (sender) to the sink (receiver) and this transfer may only take place when the source owns all the available tokens.

When the sink wants to send a document it may express this requirement by issuing an S-TOKEN-PLEASE primitive. When the transfer of a document is terminated, the sender may give the control to the receiver by issuing an S-CONTROL-GIVE primitive. But there is no requirement for sending text information prior to issuing an S-CONTROL-GIVE primitive. When the protocol element exchange corresponding to this primitive is executed, all the tokens are assigned to the receiver; consequently it becomes the source (or sender) and the former source becomes the sink (or receiver). A document transfer may then be started from the new source to the new sink.

3.4.1 Start of document

The S-ACTIVITY-START service indicates the start of a document. It also indicates the start of the first page.

3.4.2 Page boundaries

3.4.2.1 The S-SYNC-MINOR service indicates the boundary between pages. It also indicates a checkpoint for error recovery purposes and invites the sink to accept responsibility for the previously received page. In the basic services a checkpoint must be inserted at each page boundary using S-MINOR-SYNC request. Each checkpoint must be explicitly acknowledged in the right sequence, by using S-SYNC-MINOR response. Consequently the checkpoint reference number corresponds to the minor synchronization point serial number.

The S-SYNC-MINOR response shall be used to indicate that the receiver accepts responsibility for that page. If the receiver does not accept the responsibility for the page he shall use the S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT service. In this case the transmission must be interrupted by the sender using the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT or DISCARD services.

The receiver may reject reception for a detected error, but he is not obliged to check the document for errors. Once a page has been positively acknowledged, any error recovery for the subsequent detection of an error is beyond the scope of these control procedures.

3.4.2.2 When a source terminal receives an S-SYNC-MINOR confirmation with the receiving ability jeopardized (RAJ) parameter set to 1 (see 4.4.6) during a document transmission, it may continue to transmit one or more pages until the window is closed. In this context the following rules apply:

- a) if the source subsequently receives an S-SYNC-MINOR confirmation with the RAJ parameter set to 0 (see 4.4.6), it will be able to continue transmission;
- b) if the source subsequently receives an S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT with a parameter value "SS-user receiving ability jeopardized" (indicating "memory overflow"), the document transmission should be terminated abnormally. The source shall issue either an S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD request or an S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT request.

3.4.2.3 When a sink terminal sends an S-SYNC-MINOR response with the receiving ability jeopardized parameter set to 1, and subsequent memory overflow results in sending S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT, the value of the reason code will be "SS-user receiving ability jeopardized" (indicating "unable to continue the session").

3.4.3 End of document

3.4.3.1 The S-ACTIVITY-END service shall be used to indicate the end of a document. It also indicates the end of the final page and as such represents the final checkpoint. The S-ACTIVITY-END response gives a positive acknowledgement to the last checkpoint. In the basic services this is the last page reference number.

When confirming this service, the receiver shall indicate that:

- a) he has not detected an error;
- b) he accepts responsibility for the received document;
- c) he is ready to receive a new S-ACTIVITY-START or S-ACTIVITY-RESUME request.

To refuse the checkpoint indicated in S-ACTIVITY-END indication, the SS-user shall use the S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT service.

3.4.3.2 Only if the sink terminal has sent an S-ACTIVITY-END response and received a valid S-ACTIVITY-START, S-ACTIVITY-RESUME, S-ACTIVITY-DATA, S-DISCONNECT or S-CONTROL-GIVE indication, it is certain that the source terminal will not use error recovery procedures regarding the preceding document. In all other cases it can happen that after sending an S-ACTIVITY-END response a repetition of pages takes place and the duplications may be deleted by the sink terminal.

3.4.4 Interruption of a document

Documents may be interrupted or discarded by using the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT or S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD services.



3.4.4.1 The S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT service shall be used to indicate the abnormal ending of a document but the part of the document received so far should not be discarded. When the receiver of a document sends an S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT response, this means that he has already accepted the responsibility for the received document (up to the last checkpoint for which a positive acknowledgement has been sent). It does not indicate that he will be able to perform the linking of the following parts of the interrupted document.

3.4.4.2 The S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service shall be used to indicate the abnormal ending of a document and that the receiver of the document is not held responsible for the part of the document received so far. Therefore, as a local function outside these control procedures, the receiver can delete the part of the text received.

NOTES

1 The S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service is an invitation to discard the whole of the document and not merely the part of the document transmitted since the last S-ACTIVITY-RESUME.

2 The receiving terminal may discard the document from its memory (but has no obligation to do so) and/or indicate to the operator that this part of the document has no value. If the text is not deleted, the operator shall be informed.

3 The use of the S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service for Group 4 facsimile is for further study.

3.4.4.3 There are two ways that the sender is permitted to recover from an interrupted transmission:

- a) a cancellation is achieved by the subsequent use of the S-ACTIVITY-RESUME and S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD services and the transmission will be resumed by the S-ACTIVITY-START service;
- b) the sender may resume by use of the S-ACTIVITY-RESUME service, starting at that point in the document corresponding to the last checkpoint for which an acknowledgement was received.

3.4.4.4 If, during document transmission, an abnormal condition occurs, with the exception of the one described in 3.4.4.5, the following rules apply:

- a) In the case that a document transmission was initiated by S-ACTIVITY-START request and no minor synchronization point has been positively acknowledged, either the S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD or INTERRUPT service should be used. If the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT service is used it should be interpreted as an S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD. In this case, however, it is necessary to reply with an S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT response to the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT indication as required by the session service definition. It is only a matter of different semantic interpretation of the service by the session service user.
- b) In all other cases S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT or DISCARD service should be used.

3.4.4.5 The following rules apply if the session is aborted during document transmission:

- a) If document transmission was initiated by S-ACTIVITY-START request and no minor synchronization point has been positively acknowledged during that transmission, both sending and receiving entities shall treat the failure as if the S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service had been correctly initiated and completed.
- b) In other cases, both sending and receiving entities shall treat the failure as if the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT service had been correctly initiated and completed.

3.4.5 Resumption of a document

The S-ACTIVITY-RESUME service indicates the continuation of a document that has previously been partially transmitted.

The linking of the parts of an interrupted document is a local operation at the receiver and is therefore not within the responsibility of the control procedures. Thus these procedures cannot guarantee that this linking of parts of a document will be effected.

NOTES

1 The checkpoint reference number appearing in the primitive S-ACTIVITY-RESUME is the last checkpoint reference number for which a positive acknowledgement has been received. It should be noted that positive acknowledgement may have been sent by the sink terminal but not received by the source terminal.

2 If several continuations are required to complete transmission of a document, they are all linked to the partial transmission in which the activity start service was used. The sequence of checkpoint reference numbers is then used to identify the correct sequencing of parts to be linked, this sequence and all such continuations must be transmitted in this order.

3 It is the responsibility of the receiver to discard any text information that has been duplicated in the process of continuation of an interrupted transmission.

3.4.6 Exchange of terminal capabilities

Outside document transfer (outside activities) the S-CAPABILITY-DATA service may be used to exchange information to enable a check of the terminal capabilities (both standardized and private use) and to investigate the storage capability of the remote terminal.

The primitive shall include a parameter with a list of receiving capabilities that may be needed at the receiver by the sender of this primitive.

Storage that has been reserved by the S-CAPABILITY-DATA service can be released after session termination or when a new S-CAPABILITY-DATA indication with storage requirement indication is received.

3.4.7 Exception conditions

3.4.7.1 Detection of a protocol error may cause the SS-provider to issue an S-P-EXCEPTION-REPORT indication. On receipt of an S-P-EXCEPTION-REPORT indication, the SS-user shall use the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT or S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service (subject to the tokens restrictions); it may also use the S-U-ABORT service.

3.4.7.2 The receiver of a document may issue an S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT request at any time after having received an S-ACTIVITY-START or S-ACTIVITY-RESUME indication. It may issue an S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT request after having received an S-SYNC-MINOR indication, or an S-ACTIVITY-END indication instead of giving the confirmation.

When receiving an S-U-EXCEPTION-REPORT indication, the SS-user shall use either the S-ACTIVITY-INTERRUPT or S-ACTIVITY-DISCARD service; it may also use the S-U-ABORT service.

3.5 Miscellaneous

3.5.1 Acknowledgement window

3.5.1.1 The window mechanism has been introduced in order to allow continuous transmission of pages. It may also be used by the receiving terminal to resolve local time problems without affecting the continuous transmission.

NOTE – For efficiency reasons, the receiving terminal will transmit the response to acknowledge outstanding checkpoing(s) as soon as possible.

The design of the terminal should be such that continuous reception is possible in normal operation of the terminal (e.g. with an average Teletex page content of 1600 octets). The use of the window mechanism should take into account the quality of service requirements in Recommendations F.200 and F.161.

In the basic Teletex service, the sender is prohibited from exceeding an acknowledgement window size of three. The maximum window size may be negotiated during session establishment.

3.5.1.2 The following rules should apply to the use of window size:

- a) The indication of the window size parameter is not mandatory for the Teletex service, but is mandatory for the Group 4 facsimile service (in the S-CONNECT request and response). It may have a value in the range of 1 to 255. The absence of this parameter in S-CONNECT request or response must be interpreted as the default value of three for the Teletex service.
- b) All Teletex terminals should support a window size of 3. Group 4 facsimile terminals of Classes 2 and 3 should be able to support a window size of 3 when interworking with Teletex. Enhanced Teletex terminals (e.g. with mixed-mode capability) and all Group 4 facsimile terminals may require other window sizes.
- c) The source terminal is free to use any window size that does not exceed the window size indicated by the sink terminal (in S-CONNECT request or response).
- d) If the sender of S-CONNECT request or response is a basic Teletex terminal which does not indicate any parameter for the window size, the receiver should be aware that the sender may ignore any window size indicated and use the window size of 3.



3.5.2 Negotiation of optional capabilities

Two methods are provided. The first is used at session initiation to exchange a limited list of capabilities (S-CONNECT service). The second method may be used when required, after session initiation, to indicate the sender's requirements for extended capabilities (S-CAPABILITY-DATA, S-ACTIVITY-START, S-ACTIVITY-RESUME services).

3.5.3 Negotiation of storage requirements

Storage availability can be indicated in the following ways:

- a) When a Teletex session is established, it is implicitly assumed that there is adequate receive memory for the call. Exceptionally a receiver memory overflow will occur. The continued sending of the document from the source will be stopped by the sink. The sink shall indicate the reason for stopping the transmission.
- b) When a Group 4 facsimile session is established, it can only be assumed that the called terminal has adequate recording paper to print at least one page of information (for basic Class 1 apparatus). Negotiation of storage requirements is mandatory for Group 4 Classes 2 and 3 facsimile apparatus. Having negotiated this requirement, exceptionally, a receive memory overflow may occur. The continued sending of the document from the source will be stopped by the sink. The sink shall indicate the reason for stopping the transmission.
- c) The provision is also made in the procedure for a mandatory indication that the ability of the receiving terminal to continue to accept traffic is jeopardized.
- d) The S-CAPABILITY-DATA service also provides the possibility to investigate the storage availability at the receiving terminal prior to the transmission of a document.

3.5.4 Timer handling

The timer handling is based on the occurrence of certain events. These events may be protocol elements or service primitives and it is assumed that there is no time delay between the occurrence of a session service primitive and the related protocol element and vice versa.

Two types of timer are defined:

- inactivity timer;
- demand-response timer.

3.5.5 Inactivity timer

3.5.5.1 During the lifetime of a session connection, the sink terminal is responsible for the detection of any period of inactivity in excess of the inactivity timer value (indicating for example a failure or another inability to continue productive use of the session). The inactivity timer value may be negotiated. The default value is 60 seconds.

3.5.5.2 The inactivity timer is used by the sink terminal to detect any period during which no protocol element is exchanged. Such period must be detected whenever the transport connection exists.

This timer is started or restarted on reception or sending of each event by the sink terminal when further action is expected from the source terminal.

This timer is stopped on reception of an event by the sink terminal when no further action is expected from the source terminal.

When the timer expires, the S-ABORT service shall be used.

Further information can also be found in Figure B.1.

3.5.5.3 The following rules apply to the negotiation of the value of the inactivity timer:

- a) An inactivity timer value different from 60 seconds will apply only if this parameter is indicated by both terminals, i.e. negotiation, at session establishment (via S-CONNECT) or document boundaries (via S-CAPABILITY-DATA).
- b) If both terminals indicate an inactivity timer value, the following rules apply for the duration of the session or until a subsequent negotiation has taken place:
 - i) the smaller of the two values applies when both values are greater than or equal to 60 seconds;

- ii) the larger of the two values applies when both values are less than 60 seconds.
- iii) a timer value of 60 seconds applies if one value is above and one is below 60 seconds.

3.5.6 Demand response timer

3.5.6.1 The demand/response timer is managed by the source terminal

This timer is responsible for detection of any period of time during which the sink terminal has failed to send a response/acknowledgement. The value of that timer is 60 seconds. Negotiation of the demand response timer value is for further study.

3.5.6.2 In general, this timer has to be started by the source terminal for each event towards the sink terminal for which a response/acknowledgement is expected.

It is stopped when a response is received. When the timer expires, the S-ABORT service shall be used.

3.5.6.3 In the following special cases, specific actions are required:

- on the occurrence of an abort primitive/SPDU (sent or received), the demand response timer is stopped if it has been started;
- reception of an exception-report indication (or associated SPDU) shall be considered as the response to the primitive (SPDU) sent previously. Consequently the associated action is to stop the timer.

Further information can also be found in Figures B.1 and B.2.

3.5.7 Document reference number

Document reference numbers (DRNs) shall be assigned as decimal digits, preferably, but not necessarily, starting from 001. DRNs shall then sequentially be incremented by one for each successive document. DRNs shall be assigned to all documents in a session, irrespective of the document type identifier or whether S-ACTIVITY-START or S-ACTIVITY-RESUME is used as the initiating primitive. The number does not necessarily have to comprise 3 digits and leading zeros do not necessarily have to be transmitted. In all cases the leading zeros must be ignored.

NOTE – In order to uniquely identify the documents exchanged, it is recommended that the same DRNs should not appear within a session. However, it is noted that some existing terminals may cause duplication of DRNs when documents are exchanged in both directions.

4 Usage of the session service

See Recommendation X.215.

4.1 General

The rules given hereinafter indicate how the session service must be used by the higher layer entity.

It is assumed that where a parameter is non-mandatory in the protocol, it is also non-mandatory in the corresponding primitive. When a default value applies in the protocol, the same default value applies at the service interface.

The services which are used are indicated in Table 1 with the corresponding functional units.

The data, synchronization minor and major/activity tokens must be available. The release token is not available.

The term “additional parameter” as used in this Recommendation applies to parameters which are not included in the session service described by Recommendation X.215 but which are nevertheless essential to describe interaction between the session service user and the session layer itself, when it is to be used in a form compatible with control procedures for Teletex and Group 4 facsimile (consequently they have to be taken into account when implementing the session layer for such use). These parameters contain information carried by the session protocol elements independently of the “user data” parameter contained in the session protocol elements which are described in clause 3 of this Recommendation.



Documents

Document Sharing Hub
(03/93)

Recommendation T.62 bis

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