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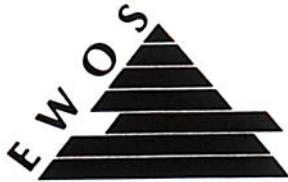
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Liaison to ISO/IEC JTC-1/SGFS :
Proposed revision to TR 10000-2 for
RC Relay Subnetwork Identifiers

To JTC1/SGFS

Source EWOS/EGLL

Date February 3, 1992

Subject Proposed revision to TR 10000-2 for RC relay subnetwork identifiers

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TR 10000-2 lists the following subnetwork environments for which the operation of an X.25 Protocol Relay (RC Relay) is valid:

11n, 21n, 31n, 41n, 431n, 432n, 5n.

This list of identifiers does not appear to be correct, because it includes some switched ISDN subnetwork identifiers.

Proposal

Replace the list of subnetwork identifiers with the following list:

11n, 21n, 31n, 41n, 43111, 4312, 43211, 4322, 5n.

Rationale

Only the above subnetwork environments should be listed because:

In the case of demand access to a PSDN through an X.25 PLP relay, a mechanism is required for setting up and releasing the physical connection on the switched network. Consider the case of ISDN B-channel demand access, for example, where D-channel call control procedures are necessary prior to initiating X.25 level 2 and 3 functions. The X.25 PLP relay, being a Protocol Relay, is not able to do this without having some sort of interworking function associated with it. The problem does not exist with permanent access B-channel or D-channel configurations (with no notification), since X.25 packet data is transferred transparently over the connection; no call control procedures are required.

By comparison, in the case of an RB relay which is a Service Relay, both switched and on demand environments would be applicable. Such a relay supports all the elements which are essential for the provision of a service such that no additional functions are to be provided by other systems in order to support that service. Further, in Service Relays, the concept of an (N)-Internal Layer Service is used which may support features used to facilitate the interconnection of environments.