Recommendation Q.713

xe ""§SCCP FORMATS AND CODES

1 General

The Signalling Connection Control Part (SCCP) messages are carried on the signalling data link by means of Signal Units the format of which is described in Recommendation Q.703, § 2.2.

The Service Information Octet format and coding is described in Recommendation Q.704, § 14.2. The Service Indicator is coded 0011 for the SCCP.

The Signalling Information Field (SIF) of each Message Signal Unit containing an SCCP message consists of an integral number of octets.

A message consists of the following parts (see Figure 1/Q.713):

– the routing label;

– the message type code;

– the mandatory fixed part;

– the mandatory variable part;

– the optional part, which may contain fixed length and variable length fields.

The description of the various parts is contained in the following sections. SCCP Management messages and codes are provided in § 5 of this Recommendation.

1.1 *Routing label*

The standard routing label specified in Recommendation Q.704, § 2.2 is used. The rules for the generation of the signalling link selection (SLS) code are described in Recommendation Q.711, § 2.2.1.

Routing label

Message type code

Mandatory fixed part

Mandatory variable part

Optional part

FIGURE 1/Q.713

General layout

1.2 *Message type code*

The message type code consists of a one octet field, and is mandatory for all messages. The message type code uniquely defines the function and format of each SCCP message. The allocation of message type codes, with reference to the appropriate descriptive section of this Recommendation is summarized in Table 1/Q.713. Table 1/Q.713 also contains an indication of the applicability of the various message types to the relevant classes of protocol.

1.3 *Formatting principles*

Each message consists of a number of parameters listed and described in § 3. Each parameter has a “name” which is coded as a single octet (see § 3). The length of a parameter may be fixed or variable, and a “length indicator” of one octet for each parameter may be included as described below.

The detailed format is uniquely defined for each message type as described in § 4.

A general SCCP message format is shown in Figure 2/Q.713xe "A general SCCP message format is shown in Figure 2/Q.713"§.

1.4 *Mandatory fixed part*

Those parameters that are mandatory and of fixed length for a particular message type will be contained in the “mandatory fixed part”. The position, length and order of the parameters is uniquely defined by the message type. Thus the names of the parameters and the length indicators are not included in the message.

1.5 *Mandatory variable part*

Mandatory parameters of variable length will be included in the mandatory variable part. The name of each parameter and the order in which the pointers are sent is implicit in the message type. Parameter names are, therefore, not included in the message. A pointer is used to indicate the beginning of each parameter. Because of this, parameters may be sent in an order different from that of the pointers. Each pointer is encoded as a single octet. The details of how pointers are encoded is found in § 2.3. The number of parameters, and thus the number of pointers is uniquely defined by the message type.

A pointer is also included to indicate the beginning of the optional part. If the message type indicates that no optional part is allowed, then this pointer will not be present. If the message type indicates that an optional part is possible, but there is no optional part included in this particular message, then a pointer field containing all zeros will be used.

All the pointers are sent consecutively at the beginning of the mandatory variable part. Each parameter contains the parameter length indicator followed by the contents of the parameter.

Figure 2/Q.713 - CCITT 73070

1.6 *Optional part*

The optional part consists of parameters that may or may not occur in any particular message type. Both fixed length and variable length parameters may be included. Optional parameters may be transmitted in any order[1]). Each optional parameter will include the parameter name (one octet) and the length indicator (one octet) followed by the parameter contents.

1.7 *End of optional parameters octet*

After all optional parameters have been sent, an end of optional parameters octet containing all zeroes will be transmitted. This octet is only included if optional parameters are present in the message.

1.8 *Order of transmission*

Since all the parameters consist of an integral number of octets, the formats are presented as a stack of octets. The first octet transmitted is the one shown at the top of the stack and the last is the one at the bottom (see Figure 2/Q.713).

Within each octet, the bits are transmitted with the least significant bit first.

1.9 *Coding of spare bits*

According to the general rules defined in Rec. Q.700, spare bits are coded 0 unless indicated otherwise at the originating nodes. At intermediate nodes, they are passed transparently. At destination nodes, they need not be examined.

1.10 *National message types and parameters*

If message type codes and parameter codes are required for national uses, it is suggested that the codes be selected from the highest code downwards, that is starting at code 11111110. Code 11111111 is reserved for future use.

2 Coding of the general parts

2.1 *Coding of the message type*

The coding of the message is shown in Table 1/Q.713.

2.2 *Coding of the length indicator*

The length indicator field is binary coded to indicate the number of octets in the parameter content field. The length indicator does not include the parameter name octet or the length indicator octet.

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1) It is for further study if any constraint in the order of transmission will be introduced.

2.3 *Coding of thexe ""§ pointers*

The pointer value (in binary) gives the number of octets between the pointer itself (included) and the first octet (not included) of the parameter associated with that pointer[2]).

The pointer value all zeros is used to indicate that, in the case of optional parameters, no optional parameter is present.

3 xe ""§SCCP parameters

The parameter name codes are given in Table 2/Q.713 with reference to the subsections in which they are described.

3.1 *End of optional parameters*

The “end of optional parameters” parameter field consists of a single octet containing all zeros.

3.2 *Destination local reference*

The “destination local reference” parameter field is a three–octet field containing a reference number which, in outgoing messages, has been allocated to the connection section by the remote node.

The coding “all ones” is reserved, its use is for further study.

TABLE 1/Q.713

SCCP message types

Classes

2)

For example, a pointer value of “00000001” indicates that the associated parameter begins in the octet immediately following the pointer. A pointer value of “00001010” indicates that nine octets of information exist between the pointer octet and the first octet of the parameter associated with that pointer.

Message type								
0	1	2	3	§	Code			
CR Connection Request								
X	X	4.2	0000 0001					
CC Connection Confirm								
X	X	4.3						

0000 0010

CREF Connection Refused

X

X

4.4

0000 0011

RLSD Released

X

X

4.5

0000 0100

RLC Release Complete

X

X

4.6

0000 0101

DT1 Data Form 1

X

4.7

0000 0110

DT2 Data Form 2

X

4.8

0000 0111

AK Data Acknowledgement

		X	
		4.9	
		0000 1000	
UDT Unitdata			
		X	
		X	
		4.10	
		0000 1001	
UDTS Unitdata Service			
		X	
		X	
		4.11	
		0000 1010	
ED Expedited Data			

X

4.12

0000 1011

EA Expedited Data Acknowledgement

X

4.13

0000 1100

RSR Reset Request

X

4.14

0000 1101

RSC Reset Confirm

X

4.15

0000 1110

ERR Protocol Data Unit Error

X

X

4.16

0000 1111

IT Inactivity Test

X

X

4.17

0001 0000

X Type of message in this protocol class.

TABLE 2/Q.713

SCCP parameter name codes

Parameter name	§	Parameter name code 8765 4321
End of optional parameters	3.1	0000 0000
Destination local reference	3.2	0000 0001
Source local reference	3.3	0000 0010
Called party address	3.4	0000 0011

Calling party address

3.5

0000 0100

Protocol class

3.6

0000 0101

Segmenting/reassembling

3.7

0000 0110

Receive sequence number

3.8

0000 0111

Sequencing/segmenting

3.9

0000 1000

Credit

3.10

0000 1001

Release cause

3.11

0000 1010

Return cause

3.12

0000 1011

Reset cause

3.13

0000 1100

Error cause

3.14

0000 1101

Refusal cause

3.15

0000 1110

Data

3.16

0000 1111

3.3 *Source local reference*

The “source local reference” parameter field is a three–octet field containing a reference number which is generated and used by the local node to identify the connection section.

The coding “all ones” is reserved, its use is for further study.

3.4 *Called party address*

The “called party address” is a variable length parameter. Its structure is shown in Figure 3/Q.713.

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Octet 1

Address indicator

Octet 2

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Address

.

Octet n

FIGURE 3/Q.713

Called/Calling party address

3.4.1 *Address indicator*

The "address indicator" indicates the type of address information contained in the address field (see Figure 4/Q.713). The address consists of one or any combination of the following elements:

- signalling point code;
- global title (for instance, dialled digits);
- subsystem number.

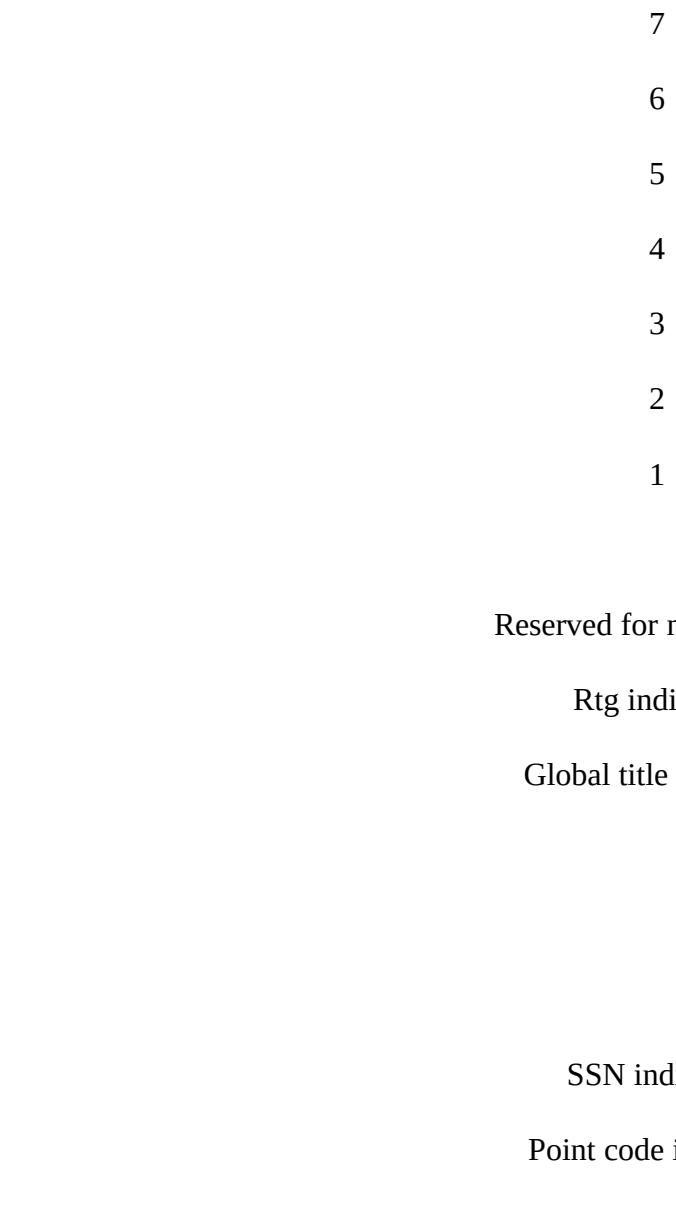

FIGURE 4/Q.713
Address indicator encoding

A “1” in bit 1 indicates that the address contains a signalling point code.

A “1” in bit 2 indicates that the address contains a subsystem number.

Bits 3–6 of the address indicator octet contain the global title indicator, which is encoded as follows:

Bits

6 5 4 3

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1

0 0 1 0

0 0 1 1
Global title includes translation type, numbering plan and encoding scheme3)

0 1 0 0
Global title includes translation type, numbering plan, encoding scheme and nature of address indicator

0 1 0 1
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0 1 1 1
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3) Full E.164 numbering plan address is used in these two cases for Recommendation E.164 based global titles.

1 0 0 0
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1 1 1 0
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1 1 1 1

When a global title is used in the called party address, it is suggested that the called party address contain a subsystem number. This serves to simplify message reformatting following global title translation. The subsystem number should be encoded "00000000" when the subsystem number is not known, e.g., before translation.

Bit 7 of the address indicator octet contains routing information identifying which address element should be used for routing.

A "0" in bit 7 indicates that routing should be based on the global title in the address.

A "1" in bit 7 indicates that routing should be based on the destination point code in the MTP routing label and the subsystem number information in the called party address.

Bit 8 of the address indicator octet is designated for national use.

3.4.2 *Address*

The various elements, when provided, occur in the order: point code, subsystem number, global title, as shown in Figure 5/Q.713.

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Signalling point code

Subsystem number

Global title

FIGURE 5/Q.713

Ordering of address elements

3.4.2.1 *Signalling point code*

The signalling point code, when provided, is represented by two octets. Bits 7 and 8 in the second octet are set to zero (see Figure 6/Q.713).

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

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0

0

FIGURE 6/Q.713

Signalling point code encoding

3.4.2.2 *Subsystem number*

The subsystem number (SSN) identifies an SCCP user function and, when provided, consists of one octet coded as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Network specific subsystem numbers should be assigned in descending order starting with "11111110".

3.4.2.3 *Global title*[4])

The format of the global title is of variable length. Figure 7/Q.913, Figure 9/Q.713, Figure 10/Q.713 and Figure 11/Q.713 show four possible formats for global title.

3.4.2.3.1 *Global title indicator = 0001*

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

O/E

Nature of address indicator

4) Incorporation of NSAP address in the SCCP global title is for further study.

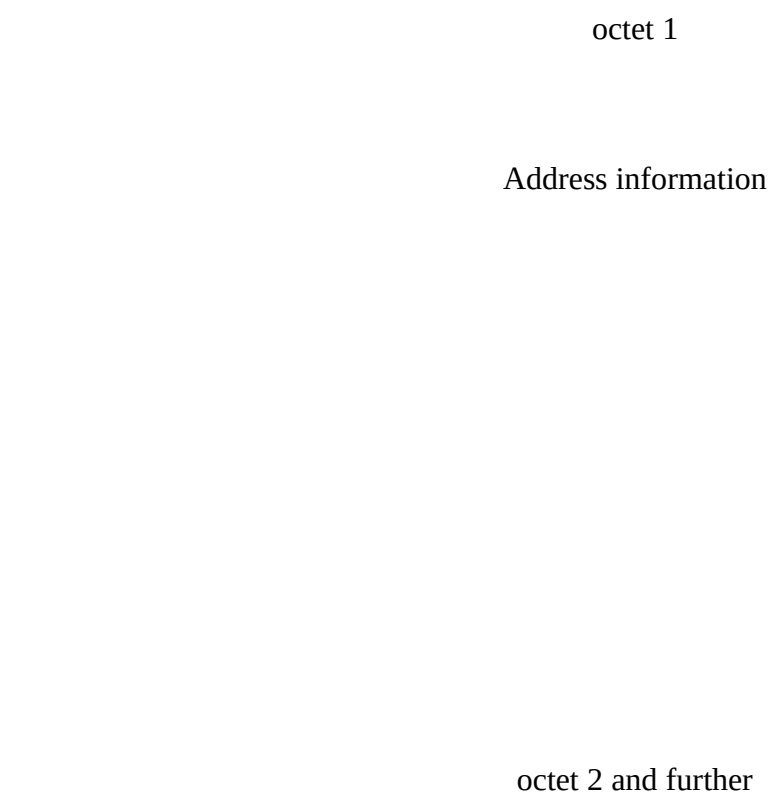

FIGURE 7/Q.713
Global title format for indicator 0001

Bits 1 to 7 of octet 1 contain the nature of address indicator and are coded as follows:

Bits

7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 1
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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Bit 8 of octet 1 contains the odd/even indicator and is coded as follows:

Bit 8
0
1

The octets 2 and further contain a number of address signals and possibly a filler as shown in Figure 8/Q.713.

8

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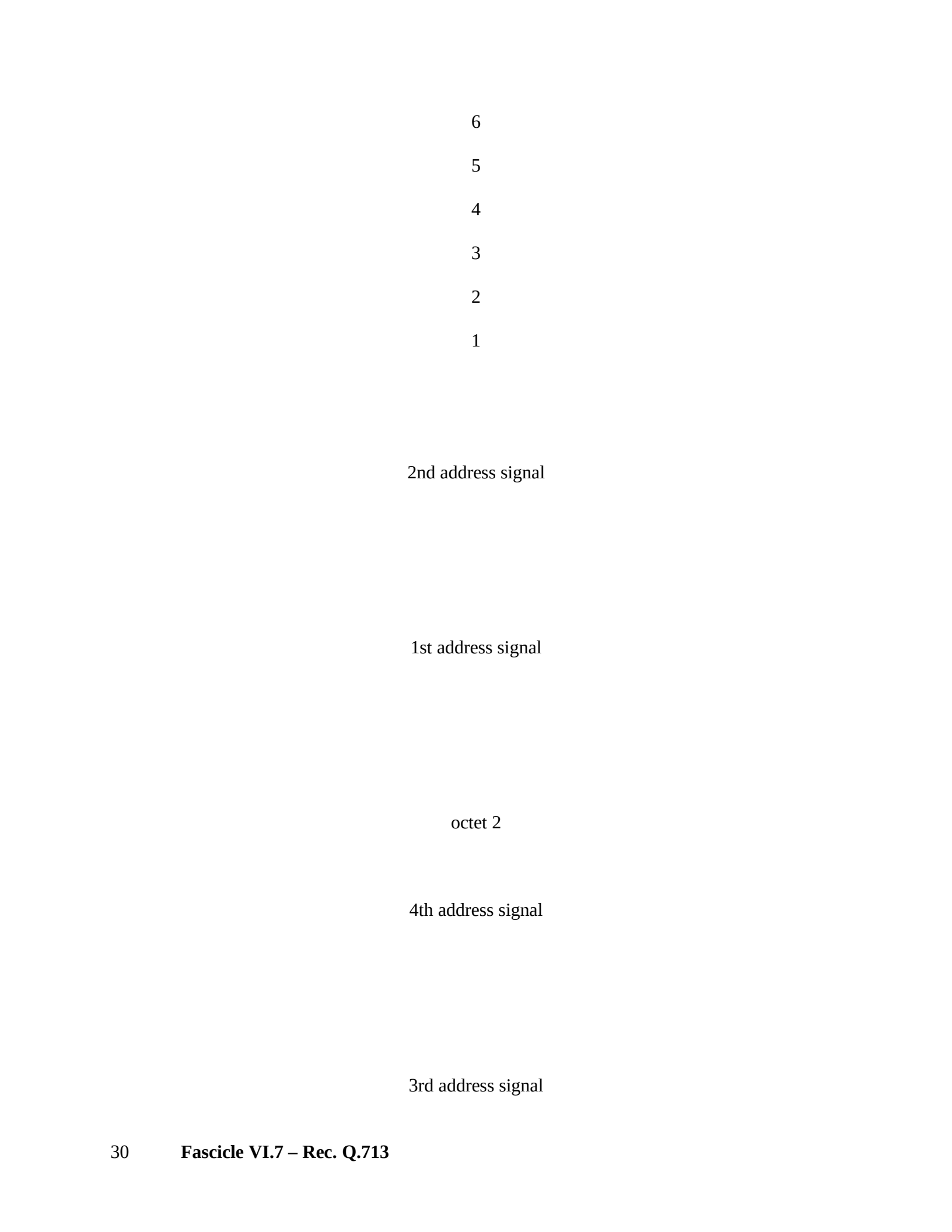
6
5
4
3
2
1
2nd address signal
1st address signal
octet 2
4th address signal
3rd address signal

octet 3

. . .

filler (if necessary)

*n*th address signal

octet m

FIGURE 8/Q.713

Address information

Each address signal is coded as follows:

The application of these codes in actual networks is for further study.

0000 digit 0
0001 digit 1
0010 digit 2
0011 digit 3
0100 digit 4
0101 digit 5
0110 digit 6
0111 digit 7
1000 digit 8
1001 digit 9
1010 spare
1011 code 11[5])
1100 code 125)
1101 spare
1110 spare
1111 ST

In case of an odd number of address signals, a filler code 0000 is inserted after the last address signal.

3.4.2.3.2 *Global title indicator = 0010*

Figure 9/Q.713 shows the format of the global title, if the global title indicator equals "0010".

8
7
6
5
4
3
2
1

5) The application of these codes in actual networks is for further study.

Translation type

octet 1

Address information

octet 2 and further

FIGURE 9/Q.713

Global title format for indicator 0010

The translation type is a one–octet field that is used to direct the message to the appropriate global title translation function.[6]) Thus, it may be possible for the address information to be translated into different values for and different combinations of DPCs, SSNs and GTs.

This octet will be coded “00000000” when not used. Translation types for internetwork services will be assigned in ascending order starting with 00000001”. Translation types for network specific services will be assigned in descending order starting with “11111110”. The code “11111111” is reserved for expansion. However, the exact coding of translation types in the international network is for further study. Additional requirements may be placed on this field as a result of further work on Transaction Capabilities and the ISDN User Part.

In the case of this global title format (0010), the translation type may also imply the encoding scheme, used to encode the address information, and the numbering plan.

3.4.2.3.3 *Global title indicator = 0011*

Translation type

6)

A translation type may for instance imply a specific service to be provided by the SCCP user, such as free phone number translation, or identify the category of service to be provided, for example, dialed number screening, password validation or transmission of digits to telephone network address.

octet 1

Numbering plan

Encoding scheme

octet 2

Address information

octet 3 and further

FIGURE 10/Q.713
Global title format for indicator 0011

The translation type is as described in § 3.4.2.3.2.

The numbering plan is encoded as follows[7]):

Bits

8 7 6 5

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1

0 0 1 0

0 0 1 1

7) The support of all numbering plans is not mandatory.

0 1 0 0

0 1 0 1

0 1 1 0

0 1 1 1

1 0 0 0
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1 1 1 0
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1 1 1 1

The encoding scheme is encoded as follows:

Bits

4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1

0 0 1 0

0 0 1 1
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1 1 1 0
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1 1 1 1

If the encoding scheme is binary coded decimal, the global title value, starting from octet 3, is encoded as shown in Figure 8/Q.713.

3.4.2.3.4 *Global title indicator = 0100*

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

Translation type

octet 1

Numbering plan

Encoding scheme

octet 2

Spare

Nature of address indicator

octet 3

Address information

octet 4 and further

FIGURE 11/Q.713

Global title format for indicator 0100

The field “translation type” is as described in § 3.4.2.3.2. The fields “numbering plan” and “encoding scheme” are as described in § 3.4.2.3.3. The field “nature of address indicator” is as described in § 3.4.2.3.1.

If the encoding scheme is binary coded decimal, the global title value, starting from octet 4, is encoded as shown in Figure 8/Q.713.

3.5 *Calling party address*

The “calling party address” is a variable length parameter. Its structure is the same as the “called party address”.

When the calling party address is a mandatory parameter but is not available or must not be sent, the calling party address parameter only consists of the address indicator octet, where bits 1 to 7 are coded all zeros.

3.6 *Protocol class*

The “protocol class” parameter field is a four bit field containing the protocol class.

Bits 1–4 are coded as follows:

4321
0000 class 0
0001 class 1
0010 class 2
0011 class 3

When bits 1–4 are coded to indicate a connection–oriented–protocol class (class 2, class 3), bits 5–8 are spare.

When bits 1–4 are coded to indicate a connectionless protocol class (class 0, class 1), bits 5–8 are used to specify message handling as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5

0 0 0 0

0 0 0 1
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0 1 1 1
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1 0 0 0

1 0 0 1
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1 1 1 1
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3.7 *Segmenting/reassembling*

The “segmenting/reassembling” parameter field is a one octet field and is structured as follows:

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6

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4

3

2

1

reserve

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Bits 8–2 are spare.

Bit 1 is used for the More Data indication and is coded as follows:

0 = no more data

1 = more data

3.8 *Receive sequence number*

The “receive sequence number” parameter field is a one octet field and is structured as follows:

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

P(R)

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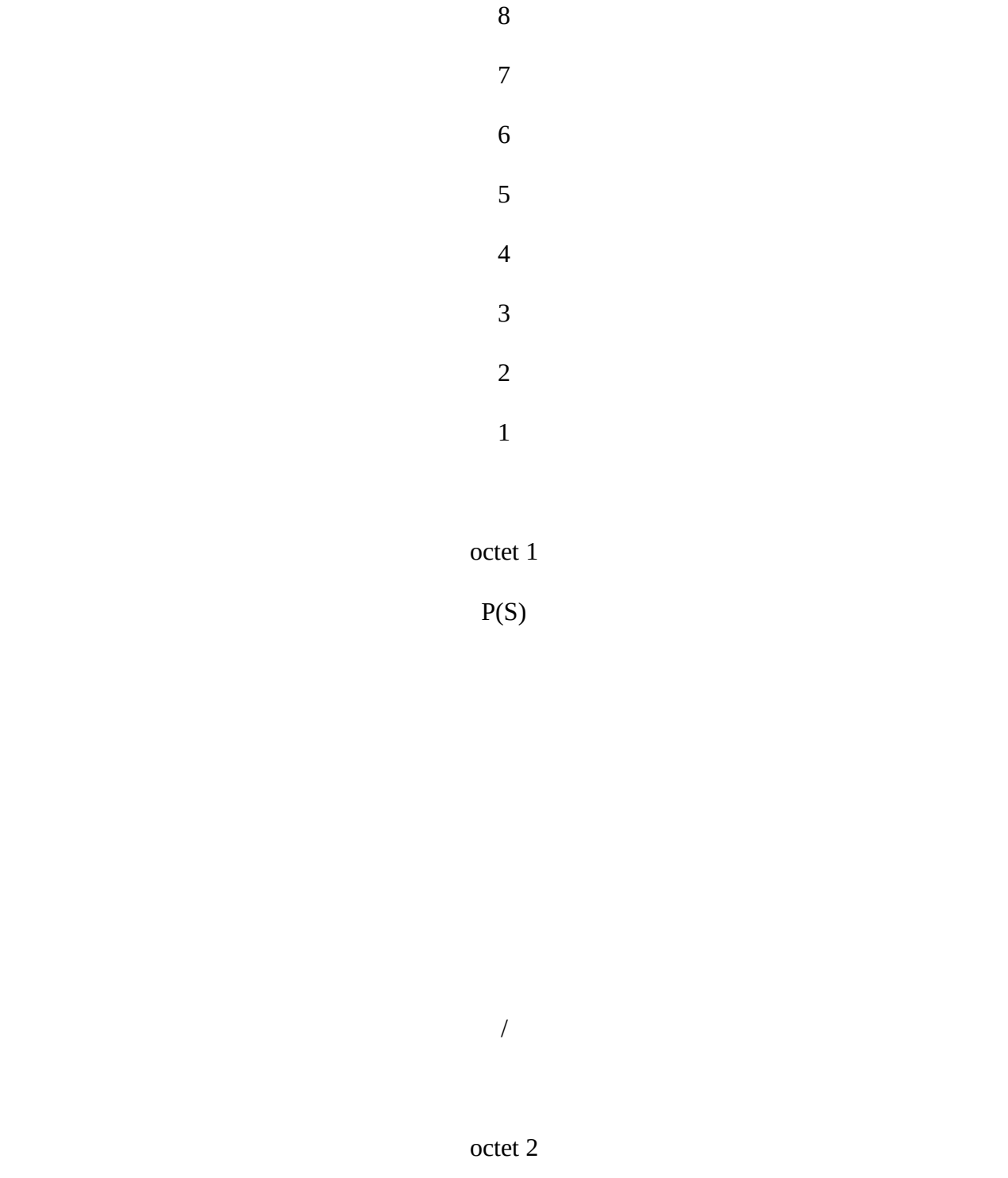
Bits 8–2 contain the receive sequence number P(R) used to indicate the sequence number of the next expected message. P(R) is binary coded and bit 2 is the LSB.

Bit 1 is spare.

3.9 *Sequencing/segmenting*

The sequencing/segmenting parameter field consists of two octets and is structured as follows:



P(R)

M

Bits 8–2 of octet 1 are used for indicating the send sequence number P(S). P(S) is binary coded and bit 2 is the LSB.

Bit 1 of octet 1 is spare.

Bits 8–2 of octet 2 are used for indicating the receive sequence number P(R). P(R) is binary coded and bit 2 is the LSB.

Bit 1 of octet 2 is used for the More Data indication and is coded as follows:

0 = no more data

1 = more data

The sequencing/segmenting parameter field is used exclusively in protocol class 3.

3.10 *Credit*

The "credit" parameter field is a one–octet field used in the protocol classes which include flow control functions. It contains the window size value coded in pure binary.

3.11 *Release cause*

The release cause parameter field is a one–octet field containing the reason for the release of the connection.

The coding of the release cause field is as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1

0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0
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Note – A more comprehensive list of causes covering X.96 call progress information is for further study.

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8) Subsystem congestion control procedure is for further study.

3.12 *Return cause*

In the *Unitdata Service* message, the «return cause» parameter field is a one octet field containing the reason for message return. Bits 1–8 are coded as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

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9) Subsystem congestion control procedure is for further study.

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3.13 *Reset cause*

The “reset cause” parameter field is a one octet field containing the reason for the resetting of the connection.

The coding of the reset cause field is as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1
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3.14 *Error cause*

The “error cause” parameter field is a one octet field containing the indication of the exact protocol error.

The coding of the error cause field is as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
local reference number (LRN) mismatch – unassigned destination LRN

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1
local reference number (LRN) mismatch – inconsistent source LRN

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0
point code mismatch[1]0)

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1
service class mismatch

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
unqualified

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1
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1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
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10) National option.

3.15 *Refusal cause*

The refusal cause parameter field is a one octet field containing the reason for the refusal of the connection.

The coding of the refusal cause field is as follows:

Bits

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0

0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0

0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1

0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0

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11) Subsystem congestion control procedure is for further study.

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Note 1 – The inclusion of the routing failure causes as specified for the "return cause" parameter in Recommendation Q.713, § 3.12, is for further study.

Note 2 – A more comprehensive list of causes covering CCITT Recommendation X.96 call progress information is for further study.

3.16 *Data*

The "data" parameter field is a variable length field containing SCCP–user data to be transferred transparently between the SCCP user functions.

4 xe ""§SCCP messages and codes

4.1 *General*

4.1.1 *In the following sections, the format and coding of the SCCP messages is specified.*

For each message a list of the relevant parameters is given in a tabular form.

4.1.2 *For each parameter the table also includes:*

– *a reference* to the section where the formatting and coding of the parameter content is specified;

– *the type* of the parameter. The following types are used in the tables:

F
V
O

– *the length* of the parameter. The value in the table includes:

–
–
parameter content; (The minimum and the maximum length are indicated.)
–
indicator and parameter content. (For variable length parameters the minimum and maximum length is indicated.)

4.1.3 For each message the number of pointers included is also specified.

4.1.4 For each message type, type F parameters and the pointers for the type V parameters must be sent in the order specified in the following tables.

4.2 *xe ""§Connection request (CR)*

The CR message contains:

– the routing label,

– 2 pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 3/Q.713.

4.3 *xe ""§Connection confirm (CC)*

The CC message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 4/Q.713.

4.4 *xe ""§Connection refused (CREF)*

The message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 5/Q.713.

4.5 *xe ""§Released (RLSD)*

The RLSD message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 6/Q.713.

4.6 *xe ""§Release complete (RLC)*

The RLC message contains:

– the routing label,

– no pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 7/Q.713.

4.7 *xe ""§Data form 1 (DT1)*

The DT1 message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 8/Q.713.

4.8 *xe ""§Data form 2 (DT2)*

The DT2 message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 9/Q.713.

TABLE 3/Q.713

Message type: Connection request

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type code	2.1	F	1
Source local reference	3.3	F	3
Protocol class	3.6		

	F	
	1	
Called party address		
	3.4	
	V	
	3 minimum	
Credit		
	3.10	
	O	
	3	
Calling party address		
	3.5	
	O	
	4 minimum	
Data		
	3.16	
	O	
	3 – 130	

End of optional parameters	3.1	O	1

TABLE 4/Q.713

Message type: Connection confirm

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3

Source local reference

3.3

F

3

Protocol class

3.6

F

1

Credit

3.10

O

3

Called party address

3.4

O

4 minimum

Data

3.16

O

3 – 130			
End of optional parameter			
	3.1	O	1

TABLE 5/Q.713

Message type: Connection refused

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	

3

Refusal cause

3.15

F

1

Called party address

3.4

O

4 minimum

Data

3.16

O

3 – 130

End of optional parameter

3.1

O

1

TABLE 6/Q.713

Message type: Released

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Source local reference	3.3	F	3
Release cause	3.11		

F

1

Data

3.16

O

3 – 130

End of optional parameter

3.1

O

1

TABLE 7/Q.713

Message type: Release complete

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Source local reference	3.3	F	3

TABLE 8/Q.713

Message type: Data form 1

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Segmenting/reassembling	3.7	F	1

Data	3.16	V	2 – 256

TABLE 9/Q.713

Message type: Data form 2

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3

Sequencing/Segmenting

3.9

F

2

Data

3.16

V

2 – 256

4.9 *xe ""§Data acknowledgement (AK)*

The AK message contains:

– the routing label,

– no pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 10/Q.713.

TABLE 10/Q.713

Message type: Data acknowledgement

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type		2.1	F	1
Destination local reference		3.2	F	3
Receive sequence number		3.8		

F

1

Credit

3.10

F

1

4.10 *xe ""§Unitdata (UDT)*

The UDT message contains:

– the routing label,

– 3 pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 11/Q.713.

TABLE 11/Q.713

Message type: Unitdata

Parameter

§

Type (F V O)

Length (octets)

Message type

2.1

F

1

Protocol class

3.6

F

1

Called party address

3.4

V

3 minimum

Calling party address

3.5

V

2 minimum

Data

3.16

V

2 – X a)

a) Due to the ongoing studies on the SCCP called and calling party address, the maximum length of this parameter needs further study. It is also noted that the transfer of up to 255 octets of user data is allowed when the SCCP called and calling party address do not include global title.

4.11 *xe ""§Unitdata service (UDTS)*

The UDTS message contains:

– the routing label,

– 3 pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 12/Q.713.

TABLE 12/Q.713

Message type: Unitdata service

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Return cause	3.12	F	1
Called party address	3.4		

V

3 minimum

Calling party address

3.5

V

2 minimum

Data

3.16

V

2 – X a)

a) See a) Table 11/Q.713.

4.12 *xe ""§Expedited data (ED)*

The ED message contains:

– the routing label,
– 1 pointer,
– the parameters indicated in Table 13/Q.713.

TABLE 13/Q.713

Message type: Expedited data

Parameter

§

Type (F V O)

	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1 F 1
Destination local reference	3.2 F 3
Data	3.16 V 2 – 33

4.13 *xe ""§Expedited data acknowledgement (EA)*

The EA message contains:

– the routing label,

– no pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 14/Q.713.

TABLE 14/Q.713

Message type: Expedited data acknowledgement

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3

4.14 *xe ""§Reset request (RSR)*

The RSR message contains:

– the routing label,
– 1 pointer,
– the parameters indicated in Table 15/Q.713.

TABLE 15/Q.713

Message type: Reset request

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Source local reference	3.3	F	3

Reset cause

3.13

F

1

4.15 *xe ""§Reset confirm (RSC)*

The RSC message contains:

– the routing label,

– no pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 16/Q.713.

TABLE 16/Q.713

Message type: Reset confirmation

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Source local reference	3.3		

F

3

4.16 *xe ""§Protocol data unit error (ERR)*

The ERR message contains:

– the routing label,

– 1 pointer,

– the parameters indicated in Table 17/Q.713.

TABLE 17/Q.713

Message type: Protocol data unit error

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type		2.1	F 1
Destination local reference		3.2	F 3

Error cause

3.14

F

1

4.17 *xe ""§Inactivity test (IT)*

The IT message contains:

– the routing label,

– no pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 18/Q.713.

TABLE 18/Q.713

Message type: Inactivity test

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type	2.1	F	1
Destination local reference	3.2	F	3
Source local reference	3.3		

F

3

Protocol class

3.6

F

1

Sequencing/segmenting a)

3.9

F

2

Credit a)

3.10

F

1

a) Information in these parameter fields reflect those values sent in the last data Form 2 or Data acknowledgement message. They are ignored if the protocol class parameter indicates class 2.

5 xe ""§SCCP Management messages and codes

5.1 *General*

SCCP Management (SCMG) messagesxe "SCCP Management (SCMG) messages"§ are carried using the connectionless service of the SCCP. When transferring SCMG messages, class 0 is requested with the “discard message on error” option. SCCP management message parts are provided in the “data” parameter of the *Unitdata message*.

The *Unitdata* message contains:

– the routing label,

– 3 pointers,

– the parameters indicated in Table 19/Q.713.

Descriptions of the various parts are contained in the following sections.

TABLE 19/Q.713

SCCP management message format

Parameter	§	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
Message type (= Unitdata)	2.1	F	1

Protocol class
(= Class 0, no return)

3.6

F

1

Called party address
(SSN = SCCP management)

3.4

V

3 minimum

Calling party address
(SSN = SCCP management)

3.5

V

3 minimum a)

Data
(Data consists of an SCMG message with form as in Table 22/Q.713)

3.16

V

6

a) SSN is always present.

5.1.1 *SCMG format identifier*

The SCMG format identifier consists of a one–octet field, which is mandatory for all SCMG messages. The SCMG format identifier uniquely defines the function and format of each SCMG message. The allocation of SCMG format identifiers is shown in Table 20/Q.713.

TABLE 20/Q.713

SCMG format identifiers

Message	Code 87654321
SSA Subsystem–Allowed	00000001
SSP Subsystem–Prohibited	00000010
SST Subsystem–Status–Test	00000011
SOR Subsystem–Out–of–Service–Request	00000100
SOG Subsystem–Out–of–Service–Grant	

00000101

5.1.2 *Formatting principles*

The formatting principles used for SCCP messages, as described in §§ 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.6, 2.2 and 2.3 apply to SCMG messages.

5.2 *SCMG message parameters*

SCMG parameter name codes are given in Table 21/Q.713 with reference to the subsections in which they are described. Presently, these parameter name codes are not used since all SCMG messages contain mandatory fixed parameters only.

TABLE 21/Q.713

SCMG parameter name codes

Parameter name	§	Parameter name code 87654321
End of optional parameters	5.2.1	00000000
Affected SSN	5.2.2	00000001
Affected PC	5.2.3	00000010

Subsystem multiplicity indicator

5.2.4

00000011

5.2.1 *End of optional parameters*

The “end of optional parameters” parameter field consists of a single octet containing all zeros.

5.2.2 *Affected SSN*

The “affected subsystem number (SSN)” parameter field consists of one octet coded as directed for the called party address field, § 3.4.2.1.

5.2.3 *Affected PC*

The “affected signalling point code (PC)” parameter field is represented by two octets which are coded as directed for the called party address field, § 3.4.2.2.

5.2.4 *Subsystem multiplicity indicator*

The “subsystem multiplicity indicator” parameter field consists of one octet coded as shown in Figure 12/Q.713.

8

7

6

5

4

3

2

1

spare

SMI

FIGURE 12/Q.713

Subsystem multiplicity indicator format

The coding of the SMI field is as follows:

Bits 2 1
- 0 0 affected subsystem multiplicity unknown
- 0 1 affected subsystem is solitary
- 1 0 affected subsystem is duplicated
- 1 1 spare

Bits 3–8 are spare.

5.3 *SCMG messages*

Presently, all SCMG messages contain mandatory fixed parameters only. Each SCMG message contains:

- 0 pointers
- the parameters indicated in Table 22/Q.713.

TABLE 22/Q.713

SCMG Message	Parameter §	Type (F V O)	Length (octets)
SCMG format identifier (Message type code)	5.1.1	F	1
Affected SSN	5.2.2	F	

1

Affected PC

5.2.3

F

2

Subsystem multiplicity indicator

5.2.4

F

1

ANNEX A
(to Recommendation Q.713)

Mapping for cause parameter values

A.1 *Introduction*

During connection refusal/release/reset, the SCCP and its users could take necessary corrective actions, if any, only upon relevant information available to them. Thus, it would be very helpful if those information could be conveyed correctly.

During connection release, the "release cause" parameter in the *Released* (RLSD) message and the N–DISCONNECT primitive (with parameters "originator" and "reason") are used together to convey those information on the initiator and the cause of the connection release. In addition, the N–DISCONNECT primitive is also used together with the "refusal cause" parameter in the *Connection Refused* (CREF) message to convey those information during connection refusal. During connection reset, the "reset cause" parameter in the *Reset Request* (RSR) message and the N–RESET primitive (with parameters "originator" and "reason") are used together similarly.

In order to convey those information correctly, this Annex provides a guideline for the

mapping of values between the cause parameters and the corresponding N–primitive parameters during various scenarios.

A.2 *Connection refusal*

Table A–1/Q.713 describes the mapping of values between the “refusal cause” parameter (§ 3.15, Rec. Q.713) and the “originator”, “reason” parameters in the N–DISCONNECT primitive (§ 2.1.1.2.4, Rec. Q.711).

A.3 *Connection release*

Table A–2/Q.713 describes the mapping of values between the “release cause” parameter (§ 3.11, Rec. Q.713) and the “originator”, “reason” parameters in the N–DISCONNECT primitive (§ 2.1.1.2.4, Rec. Q.711).

A.4 *Connection reset*

Table A–3/Q.713 describes the mapping of values between the “reset cause” parameter (§ 3.13, Rec. Q.713) and the “originator”, “reason” parameters in the N–RESET primitive (§ 2.1.1.2.3, Rec. Q.711).

TABLE A–1/Q.713

Mapping during connection refusal

CREF Message

N–DISCONNECT primitive

Code

Refusal cause

Reason

Originator

00000000

end user originated

connection refusal – end user originated

NSU

00000001

end user congestion

connection refusal – end user congestion

NSU

00000010

end user failure

connection refusal – end user failure

NSU

00000011

SCCP user originated

connection refusal – SCCP user originated

NSU

00000100

destination address unknown

connection refusal – destination address unknown (non–transient condition)

NSP

00000101

destination inaccessible

connection refusal – destination inaccessible/transient condition

NSP

00000110

network resource – QOS unavailable/non–transient

connection refusal – QOS unavailable/non–transient condition

NSP a)

00000111

network resource – QOS unavailable/transient

connection refusal – QOS unavailable/transient condition

NSP a)

00001000

access failure

connection refusal – access failure

NSU

00001001

access congestion

connection refusal – access congestion

NSU

00001010

subsystem failure

connection refusal – destination inaccessible/non–transient condition

NSP

00001011

subsystem congestion

connection refusal – subsystem congestion

NSU

00001100

expiration of connection estimated timer

connection refusal – reason unspecified/transient

NSP a)

00001101

inconsistent user data

connection refusal – incompatible information in NSDU

NSU

00001110

not obtainable

connection refusal – reason unspecified/transient

NSP a)

00001110

not obtainable

connection refusal – undefined

undefined

00001111

unqualified

connection refusal – reason unspecified/transient

NSP a)

00001111

unqualified

connection refusal – undefined

undefined

NSU Network Service User

NSP Network Service Provider

a) Only those cases will be applicable if the SCCP originates the refusal procedure in response to REQUEST interface element.

TABLE A–2/Q.713

Mapping during connection release

RLSD Message

N–DISCONNECT primitive

Code

Release cause

Reason

Originator

00000000

end user originated

disconnection – normal condition

NSU

00000001

end user congestion

disconnection – end user congestion

NSU

00000010

end user failure

disconnection – end user failure

NSU

00000011

SCCP user originated

disconnection – SCCP user originated

NSU

00000100

remote procedure error

disconnection – abnormal condition of transient nature

NSP

00000101

inconsistent connection data

disconnection – abnormal condition of transient nature

NSP

00000110

access failure

disconnection – access failure

NSU

00000111

access congestion

disconnection – access congestion

NSU

00001000

subsystem failure

disconnection – abnormal condition of non–transient nature

NSP

00001001

subsystem congestion

disconnection – subsystem congestion

NSU

00001010

network failure

disconnection – abnormal condition of non–transient nature

NSP

00001011

network congestion

disconnection – abnormal condition of transient nature

NSP

00001100

expiration of reset timer

disconnection – abnormal condition of transient nature

NSP

00001101

expiration of receive inactivity timer

disconnection – abnormal condition of transient nature

NSP

00001110

not obtainable a)

disconnection – undefined

NSP

00001110

not obtainable a)

disconnection – undefined

undefined

00001111

unqualified

disconnection – abnormal condition

NSU

00001111

unqualified

disconnection – undefined

NSP

00001111

unqualified

disconnection – undefined

undefined

NSU Network Service User

NSP Network Service Provider

a) The need for this value is for further study.

TABLE A–3/Q.713

Mapping during connection reset

RSR Message	N–RESET primitive
Code	
Reset cause	
Reason	
Originator	
00000000	
end user originated	
reset – user synchronization	
NSU	
00000001	
SCCP user originated	
reset – user synchronization	
NSU	

00000010

message out of order – incorrect P(S)

reset – unspecified

NSP

00000011

message out of order – incorrect P(R)

reset – unspecified

NSP

00000100

remote procedure error – message out of window

reset – unspecified

NSP

00000101

remote procedure error – incorrect P(S) after initialization

reset – unspecified

NSP

00000110

remote procedure error – general

reset – unspecified

NSP

00000111

remote end user operational

reset – user synchronization

NSU

00001000

network operational

reset – unspecified

NSP

00001001

access operational

reset – user synchronization

NSU

00001010

network congestion

reset – network congestion

NSP

00001011

not obtainable a)

reset – unspecified

NSP

00001011

not obtainable a)

reset – undefined

undefined

00001100

unqualified

reset – unspecified

NSP

00001100

unqualified

reset – undefined

undefined

NSU Network Service User

NSP Network Service Provider

a) The need for this value is for further study.