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OSI UPPER-LAYERS-ORIENTED ASPECTS

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – OPEN SYSTEMS INTERCONNECTION – PROTOCOL FOR THE COMMITMENT, CONCURRENCY AND RECOVERY SERVICE ELEMENT: PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION

ITU-T Recommendation X.852
Superseded by a more recent version

(Previously "CCITT Recommendation")

FOREWORD

ITU (International Telecommunication Union) is the United Nations Specialized Agency in the field of telecommunications. The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of the ITU. Some 179 member countries, 84 telecom operating entities, 145 scientific and industrial organizations and 38 international organizations participate in ITU-T which is the body which sets world telecommunications standards (Recommendations).

The approval of Recommendations by the Members of ITU-T is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSC Resolution No. 1 (Helsinki, 1993). In addition, the World Telecommunication Standardization Conference (WTSC), which meets every four years, approves Recommendations submitted to it and establishes the study programme for the following period.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC. The text of ITU-T Recommendation X.852 was approved on 16th of November 1993. The identical text is also published as ISO/IEC International Standard 9805-1.

NOTE

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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Superseded by a more recent version

SUMMARY

This Recommendation describes the application layer protocol for OSI commitment, concurrency and recovery service element. OSI CCR provides a service by which a set of actions are grouped together to form an “atomic action”, where either the entire set of actions is performed or none is performed. The specification of version 1 is included for completeness only. It is not anticipated that it will be used by ITU-T applications. Version differs mainly in its mapping through presentation onto the session service and, in particular, requires the use of the Session Data Separation Functional Unit.

Introduction

This Recommendation | International Standard is one of a set of Recommendation | International Standards produced to facilitate the interconnection of information processing systems. It is related to other Recommendation | International Standards in the set as defined by the Reference Model for Open Systems Interconnection (CCITT Rec. X.200 | ISO 7498). The Reference Model subdivides the area of standardization for interconnection into a series of layers of specification, each of manageable size.

The goal of Open Systems Interconnection is to allow, with a minimum of technical agreement outside the interconnection standards, the interconnection of information processing systems:

- from different manufacturers;
- under different managements;
- of different levels of complexity; and
- of different technologies.

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies the protocol for the application-service-element for commitment, concurrency, and recovery (CCR). These services are intended to be applicable to a wide range of application-process communication requirements.

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies CCR Protocol Version 1 and CCR Protocol Version 2.

The CCR protocol specification consists of the following main components:

a) the specification of the CCR APDUs using Abstract Syntax One (ASN.1, CCITT Rec. X.208 | ISO/IEC 8824);

b) the elements of procedure for issuing CCR service indication and confirm primitives to the CCR service-user when CCR APDUs are received and for the sending of CCR APDUs when CCR service request and indication primitives are received from the CCR service-user;

c) the CCR protocol machine specified in terms of a state table; and

d) the presentation services (CCITT Rec. X.216 | ISO 8822) used for sending and receiving CCR APDUs.

The CCR protocol shares the presentation-service with other application-service-elements.

The requirement to provide support for CCR together with other application-service-elements is satisfied by reference to this Recommendation | International Standard.

Annex A contains the definitions of the structure of the CCR APDUs.

Annex B describes the transfer of CCR APDUs as the values of a special parameter of another referencing application-service-element. Such an application-service-element is called a cooperating main service.

Annex C provides tutorial information on the negotiation of CCR protocol version with an implementation that supports only CCR protocol version 1.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Protocol for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element: Protocol Specification

1 Scope

This Recommendation | International Standard is to be applied by reference from other specifications. This is done within such specifications by reference to the CCR services defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804. A reference to a CCR service invokes the procedures of this Recommendation | International Standard to cause external effects.

This Recommendation | International Standard applies whenever the use of CCR services does not encompass any communication activity which makes direct or indirect use of the session activity management services defined in CCITT Rec. X.215 | ISO 8326. It can be used inside a session activity, and on a session-connection where the session activity functional unit is not in use. It can also be applied when the S-ACTIVITY service is used through the mechanisms of Annex B.

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies the static and dynamic conformance requirements for systems implementing these procedures. It does not contain tests which can be used to demonstrate conformance.

This Recommendation | International Standard specifies the following protocol versions:

a) Protocol Version 1 which does not make use of the Session Data Separation functional unit.

b) Protocol Version 2 which makes use of the Session Data Separation functional unit to protect data not belonging to the CCR atomic action.

2 Normative references

The following Recommendations and International Standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this Recommendation | International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All Recommendations and Standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this Recommendation | International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent edition of the Recommendations and Standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards. The Telecommunications Standardization Bureau of the ITU maintains a list of currently valid ITU-T Recommendations.

2.1 Identical Recommendations | International Standards

– ITU-T Recommendation X.207 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9545:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Application Layer structure*.

– ITU-T Recommendation X.210 (1993) | ISO/IEC 10731:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic Reference Model – Conventions for the definition of OSI services*.

– ITU-T Recommendation X.851 (1993) | ISO/IEC 9804:1993, *Information technology – Open Systems Interconnection – Service definition for the Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery service element*.

2.2 Paired Recommendations | International Standards equivalent in technical content

– CCITT Recommendation X.200 (1988), *Reference model of open systems interconnection for CCITT applications*.

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

– CCITT Recommendation X.208 (1988), *Specification of Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

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

– CCITT Recommendation X.209 (1988), *Specification of basic encoding rules for Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1)*.

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

– CCITT Recommendation X.215 (1988), *Session service definition for open systems interconnection for CCITT applications*.

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

ISO 8326:1987/Add.2:…[1)], *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic connection oriented session service definition ADDENDUM 2: Incorporation of unlimited user data*.

– CCITT Recommendation X.216 (1988), *Presentation service defintion for open systems interconnection for CCITT applications*.

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

– CCITT Recommendation X.217 (1992), *Service definition for the Association Control Service Element*.

ISO 8649:…[1)], *Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Service definition for the Association Control Service Element*.

– CCITT Recommendation X.650 (1992), *Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) – Reference model for naming and addressing*.

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

2.3 Additional references

ISO 8326:1987/Amd.4:…[1)], Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Basic connection oriented session service definition AMENDMENT 4: Additional Synchronization Functionality.

ISO 8822:1988/Amd.5:…[1)], Information processing systems – Open Systems Interconnection – Connection oriented presentation service definition AMENDMENT 5: Additional Session Synchronization Functionality to the Presentation Service User.

3 Definitions

3.1 Reference model definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.200 | ISO 7498:

a) Application Layer;

b) application association; association;

c) application-process;

d) application-entity;

e) presentation-service;

f) presentation-connection;

g) session-service; and

h) session-connection.

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1) Presently at the stage of draft.

3.2 Naming and addressing definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.650 | ISO 7498-3:

a) application-process title;

b) application-entity qualifier;

c) application-entity title.

3.3 Service conventions definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.210 | ISO/IEC 10731:

a) service-provider;

b) service-user;

c) confirmed service;

d) non-confirmed service;

e) primitive;

f) request (primitive);

g) indication (primitive);

h) response (primitive); and

i) confirm (primitive).

3.4 Presentation service definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.216 | ISO 8822:

a) abstract syntax;

b) abstract syntax name;

c) defined context set;

d) presentation context; and

e) presentation data value.

3.5 ACSE service definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in CCITT Rec. X.217 | ISO/IEC 8649:

a) association-initiator; and

b) association-responder.

3.6 Application Layer Structure definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.207 | ISO/IEC 9545:

a) application-entity-invocation;

b) application-service-element;

c) multiple association control function;

d) single association control function; and

e) single association object.

3.7 CCR service definitions

This Recommendation | International Standard makes use of the following terms defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804:

1) acceptor;
2) application failure;
3) atomic action;
4) atomic action branch; branch;
5) atomic action branch identifier; branch identifier;
6) atomic action data;
7) atomic action identifier;
8) atomic action tree;
9) atomicity;
10) bound data;
11) CCR service-provider;
12) CCR service-user;
13) commitment of an atomic action branch; commitment;
14) communication failure;
15) concurrency control;
16) cooperating main service;
17) distributed application;
18) doubt period;
19) durability;
20) final state;
21) heuristic decision;
22) initial state;
23) intermediate CCR service-user; intermediate;
24) intermediate state;
25) interrupted branch;
26) isolation;
27) leaf CCR service-user; leaf;
28) local commitment procedures;
29) local rollback procedures;
30) master CCR service-user; master;
31) offer of commitment of an atomic action branch; offer of commitment;
32) order of commitment of an atomic action branch; order of commitment;
33) phase I;
34) phase II;
35) presumed rollback;
36) recovery control;
37) recovery responsibility for an atomic action branch; recovery responsibility;
38) referencing specification;
39) requestor;
40) rollback of an atomic action branch; rollback;
41) subordinate of an atomic action branch; subordinate; and
42) superior of an atomic action branch; superior.

3.8 CCR protocol specification definitions

For the purposes of this Recommendation | International Standard, the following definitions apply.

3.8.1 accepting CCR protocol machine: The CCR protocol machine whose service-user is the acceptor for a particular CCR service.

3.8.2 CCR protocol machine: The protocol machine of the CCR application-service-element specified in this Recommendation | International Standard.

3.8.3 requesting CCR protocol machine: The CCR protocol machine whose service-user is the requestor for a particular CCR service.

4 Abbreviations

4.1 Data units

APDU application-protocol-data-unit

4.2 Types of application-protocol-data-units

The following abbreviations have been given to the application-protocol-data-units defined in this Protocol Specification.

C-INITIALIZE-RI (when using CCR Protocol Version 2)

C-INITIALIZE-RC (when using CCR Protocol Version 2)

C-BEGIN-RI

C-BEGIN-RC

C-PREPARE-RI

C-READY-RI

C-COMMIT-RI

C-COMMIT-RC

C-ROLLBACK-RI

C-ROLLBACK-RC

C-RECOVER-RI

C-RECOVER-RC

4.3 Other abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used in this Protocol Specification.

ACSE association control service element

AE application-entity

AEI application-entity invocation

AP application-process

APDU application-protocol-data-unit

ASE application-service-element

ASN.1 Abstract Syntax Notation One

CCR commitment, concurrency, and recovery application-service-element

CCRPM CCR protocol machine

cnf confirm primitive

ind indication primitive

OSI Open Systems Interconnection

req request primitive

rsp response primitive

5 Conventions

5.1 This Protocol Specification employs a tabular presentation of its APDU fields. In clause 7, tables are presented for each CCR APDU. Each field is summarized using the following notation:

M	Presence is mandatory
O	Presence is CCRPM option
U	Presence is CCR service-user option
req	Source is the related request primitive
ind	Sink is the related indication primitive
rsp	Source is the related response primitive
cnf	Sink is the related confirm primitive
CCRPM	Source or sink is the CCRPM

5.2 The structure of each CCR APDU is specified in Annex A using the abstract syntax notation of ASN.1 (CCITT Rec. X.208 | ISO/IEC 8824).

5.3 CCR allows the concatenation of some of its APDUs. In clause 11 an ASN.1-like notation is used to express the allowed concatenations.

6 Overview of the CCR protocol

6.1 Service support

The protocol specified in this Recommendation | International Standard supports the services defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804. These services are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 – CCR services

Service	Type	Requestor
C-BEGIN	Optionally confirmed	Superior
C-PREPARE	Non-confirmed	Superior
C-READY	Non-confirmed	Subordinate
C-COMMIT	Confirmed	Superior
C-ROLLBACK	Confirmed	Superior or subordinate
C-RECOVER	Confirmed or Optionally confirmed	Superior Subordinate

6.2 Constraints on ACSE services

6.2.1 An application-entity invocation (AEI) establishes an association to exchange CCR APDUs with another AEI by using the A-ASSOCIATE service of ACSE (CCITT Rec. X.217 | ISO/IEC 8649).

6.2.2 When establishing the association, the following Presentation and Session Requirements must be specified on the A-ASSOCIATE service:

Presentation kernel functional unit

Session kernel functional unit

Session typed data functional unit

Session major synchronize functional unit (when using CCR Protocol Version 1)

Session minor synchronize functional unit

Session resynchronize functional unit

Session data separation functional unit (when using CCR Protocol Version 2)

6.2.3 When establishing the association, the following optional parameters of the ACSE A-ASSOCIATE service must be specified:

a) Calling AP title;

b) Calling AE qualifier;

c) Responding AP title;

d) Responding AE qualifier.

6.2.4 If CCR Protocol Version 2 is proposed for use on the association, the ACSE User information on an A-ASSOCIATE request shall contain the C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU. If CCR Protocol Version 2 has been proposed for use, and the proposal has been accepted, the ACSE User information on an A-ASSOCIATE response shall contain the C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU.

6.3 Use of the presentation service

6.3.1 CCR uses the following presentation (CCITT Rec. X.216 | ISO 8822) services:

P-DATA

P-TYPED-DATA

P-SYNC-MAJOR (when using CCR Protocol Version 1)

P-SYNC-MINOR

P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) (when using CCR Protocol Version 1)

P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) (when using CCR Protocol Version 2)

6.3.2 CCR APDUs are passed in the User Data parameters of the above presentation services as one or more presentation data values. The value of the ASN.1 data type for each CCR APDU is specified in Annex A. If more than one ASN.1 data type is sent, a corresponding number of presentation data values are included.

6.3.3 If other presentation data values are present on a presentation service primitive, the referencing specification shall specify sequencing rules. These rules shall ensure that the CCR semantics are maintained and comply with the concatenation and mapping rules specified in clauses 9, 10 and 11.

NOTE – The use of presentation-service parameters other than User Data is specified in clauses 9 and 10.

6.3.4 It is the responsibility of the CCR service-user to control the presentation contexts available in the defined context set of the underlying presentation-connection.

6.4 Relationship to the session-service and the transport-service

6.4.1 The session functional units required for the session-connection that supports the presentation-connection (that in turn supports the association) are determined by the A-ASSOCIATE service requestor and acceptor. They accomplish this using the Session Requirements parameter on the A-ASSOCIATE primitives. The required session functional units are given in 6.2.

6.4.2 The rules of the session-service affect the operation of the CCRPM and its service-user. The CCR service-user must be aware of these constraints. This Protocol Specification assumes that a local mechanism enforces them. For example, it is the responsibility of the CCR service-user to control the possession of the available session tokens.

6.4.3 If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used and the Transport-expedited service is used by the session layer, the CCR service-user

a) shall respond to a C-BEGIN indication with a C-BEGIN response; and

b) following a C-BEGIN request, shall not issue C-ROLLBACK request until after receipt of a C-BEGIN confirmation.

If the Transport-expedited service is not used by the session layer, these restrictions do not apply.

NOTE – With CCR Protocol Version 1, the use of the session resynchronization service for C-ROLLBACK is liable to cause purging of user data outside the atomic action. If the Transport-expedited service is used by session and the above restrictions are not followed, the C-BEGIN can be purged and user-data preceding it. This will not occur if CCR Protocol Version 2 is used.

6.4.4 CCR requires use of session unlimited user data (see CCITT Rec. X.215 | ISO 8326:1987/Add.2).

6.5 Operation of the CCRPM

6.5.1 The protocol specification for CCR is presented in this Recommendation | International Standard as a protocol machine. This protocol machine is referred to as the CCR protocol machine (CCRPM).

6.5.2 A CCRPM is used for a protocol exchange sequence for one atomic action branch on an existing association. A CCRPM is also used for a sequence of atomic action branches in which the completion (commitment or rollback) of one overlaps with the beginning of the next one. The procedures of a CCRPM are performed in co-operation with the overall CCR service-user. The CCRPM shares the presentation-connection that supports the association with other ASEs.

6.5.3 A CCR service primitive is issued by a CCR service-user within a sequence of application or presentation service primitives on a single association, as defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

6.5.4 The procedures specified in clause 7 are carried out as a result of the request and response primitives issued in conformance with the CCRPM State Table defined in clause 8 and as a result of the receipt of presentation service primitives carrying data values in the CCR presentation context. The parameters of the CCR service primitives are structured according to Annex A to produce CCR APDUs. These APDUs are transferred using the presentation-service according to the specification given in clauses 7, 9, and 11.

6.5.5 The value of a CCR APDU is transferred as a presentation data value from the CCR presentation context. The abstract syntax for data types transferred in this context are defined in Annex A by specifying the complete set of CCR APDUs using Abstract Syntax Notation One (CCITT Rec. X.208 | ISO/IEC 8824).

6.6 Rules of extensibility for CCR Protocol Version 2

For the C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU, a receiving CCRPM shall

a) ignore any undefined element;

b) where named bits are used, treat any bit as insignificant when no name is assigned to it.

7 Elements of procedures

The CCR protocol consists of the following procedures:

a) initialization, if CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used;

b) begin branch;

c) prepare subordinate;

d) offer commitment;

e) order commitment;

f) rollback;

g) branch recovery;

h) order commitment and begin new branch; and

i) rollback and begin new branch.

The following subclauses describe these procedures. The descriptions include the specification of presentation service primitives normally used to carry CCR APDUs. However, for concatenated CCR APDUs, the presentation service mapping specified in clause 11 applies.

Figures 1 to 7 show the ASN.1 structure of the CCR APDUs used with CCR Protocol Version 2. The complete ASN.1 module, containing these definition and those of the supporting datatypes, is in Annex A. Annex A also contains the ASN.1 module defining the CCR APDUs and datatypes used with CCR Protocol Version 1.

7.1 Association establishment procedure

7.1.1 Purpose

This procedure is used to negotiate the CCR version to be used between two CCR protocol machines over the association. This procedure is only used by CCRPMs that support CCR Protocol Version 2.

7.1.2 APDUs used

This procedure uses the following CCR APDUs:

C-INITIALIZE-RI

C-INITIALIZE-RC

The structure of these APDUs is shown in Figure 1.

```
C-INITIALIZE-RI ::= [11] SEQUENCE
        { version-number        [0] BIT STRING
                                    { version1(0), version2(1) } DEFAULT { version2 }
        }
C-INITIALIZE-RC ::= [12] SEQUENCE
        { version-number        [0] BIT STRING
                                    { version1(0), version2(1) } DEFAULT { version2 }
        }
```

Figure 1 – C-INITIALIZE APDUs

The C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU field is listed in Table 2. The C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU field is listed in Table 3.

Table 2 – C-INITIALIZE-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
version-number	M	CCRPM	CCRPM

Table 3 – C-INITIALIZE-RC field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
version-number	M	CCRPM	CCRPM

The version-number parameter on the C-INITIALIZE-RI is used to indicate which versions of CCR are being proposed for use on this association.

The version-number parameter on the C-INITIALIZE-RC has two possible uses. If the association is accepted, the parameter shall indicate the version of CCR which will be used on this association. If the association is rejected, the parameter shall indicate which versions of CCR are available for use on a future association.

7.1.3 Procedure operation

The procedure is performed concurrently with the A-ASSOCIATE procedure (see CCITT Rec. X.217 | ISO/IEC 8649) when the association will be used for CCR. The procedure is driven by the following events:

a) A-ASSOCIATE request primitive from the requestor;

b) a C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) A-ASSOCIATE response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) a C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU received by the CCRPM of the requestor.

When interworking with CCR Protocol Version 1, the last event does not occur and the procedure is completed by:

e) A-ASSOCIATE confirm primitive with no CCR APDU in the User information.

7.1.3.1 A-ASSOCIATE request primitive

When an A-ASSOCIATE request is made and the Application Context contains the CCR ASE, then the CCRPM generates a C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU, which is carried in the user information parameter of the A-ASSOCIATE request.

7.1.3.2 C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU

When this APDU is received, the CCRPM selects one of the proposed versions to use on this association. The selected version shall be one of the versions valid for this CCRPM and shall appear on the list of proposed versions in the version-number parameter of this APDU. If there is no version that satisfies this condition, then the association shall be rejected. If this APDU is not received in the User information of the A-ASSOCIATE indication, then the peer CCRPM supports CCR Protocol Version 1.

7.1.3.3 A-ASSOCIATE response primitive

When an A-ASSOCIATE response is made and the Application Context contains the CCR ASE and the C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU was received, then the CCRPM generates a C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU, which is carried in the User information parameter of the A-ASSOCIATION request.

7.1.3.4 C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU

If the association was accepted, the CCRPM shall use the version of CCR that was indicated by the version-number parameter on this APDU. If the association was rejected, the CCRPM may note the available CCR versions from the version-number parameter for future reference.

7.1.3.5 A-ASSOCIATE confirm with no CCR APDU

If no CCR APDU was received in the User information of the A-ASSOCIATE confirm primitive, then the peer CCRPM supports CCR Protocol Version 1. The CCRPM shall use CCR Protocol Version 1.

7.2 Begin branch procedure

7.2.1 Purpose

This procedure is used to begin a new atomic action branch between two CCR-service users. It supports the C-BEGIN service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.2.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the following CCR APDUs:

C-BEGIN-RI

C-BEGIN-RC

The structure of these APDUs is shown in Figure 2.

```
C-BEGIN-RI ::= [1] SEQUENCE
    { atomic-action-identifier      [0] ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
      branch-suffix          CHOICE {
                                    [2] OCTET STRING,
                                    [3] INTEGER
                                    },
      user-data                         User-data       OPTIONAL
    }
C-BEGIN-RC ::= [2] SEQUENCE
    { user-data                       User-data       OPTIONAL }
```

Figure 2 – C-BEGIN APDUs

The C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields are listed in Table 4. The C-BEGIN-RC APDU field is listed in Table 5.

Table 4 – C-BEGIN-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
atomic-action-identifier	M	req	ind
branch-suffix	M	req	ind
user-data	U	req	ind

Table 5 – C-BEGIN-RC field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	req	ind

7.2.3 Prerequisite requirements

7.2.3.1 For the requestor, the use of this procedure requires that no other atomic action branch is active on the association.

7.2.3.2 The requestor of the C-BEGIN request primitive shall be the owner of the session synchronize-minor token.

7.2.4 Procedure operation

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-BEGIN request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-BEGIN-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-BEGIN response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-BEGIN-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

The events c) and d) are optional and may occur later.

7.2.4.1 C-BEGIN request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from parameter values of the C-BEGIN request primitive. If the C-BEGIN-RI is not concatenated with other CCR APDUs, the CCRPM issues a P-SYNC-MINOR request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If the CCRPM concatenates the C-BEGIN-RI APDU with another CCR APDU, it issues the appropriate presentation service primitive as specified in clause 11, with the C-BEGIN-RI APDU as a data value in the user data parameter.

7.2.4.2 C-BEGIN-RI APDU

The accepting CCRPM receives a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR indication primitive, if the APDU is unconcatenated. If the APDU is concatenated with other CCR APDUs, the C-BEGIN-RI APDU will be received as user data on the appropriate presentation primitive as specified in clause 11. In either case, the CCRPM issues a C-BEGIN indication primitive with parameter values derived from the APDU.

7.2.4.3 C-BEGIN response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-BEGIN-RC APDU from the parameter value of the C-BEGIN response primitive. If the C-BEGIN-RC is not concatenated with other CCR APDUs, the CCRPM issues a P-SYNC-MINOR response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If the CCRPM concatenates the C-BEGIN-RC APDU with another CCR APDU, it issues the appropriate presentation service primitive as specified in clause 11, with the C-BEGIN-RC APDU as a data value in the user data parameter.

7.2.4.4 C-BEGIN-RC APDU

The requesting CCRPM receives a C-BEGIN-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR confirm primitive, if the APDU is unconcatenated. If the APDU is concatenated with other CCR APDUs, the C-BEGIN-RC APDU will be received as user data on the appropriate presentation primitive as specified in clause 11. In either case, the CCRPM issues a C-BEGIN confirm primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.2.5 Use of the C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields

For the requesting CCRPM: The fields of the C-BEGIN-RI APDU are directly mapped from the corresponding parameters on the C-BEGIN request primitive as specified in Table 6.

If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, then the CCRPM shall represent the "Atomic Action Identifier – Master's Name" parameter of the C-BEGIN request in the abstract syntax by using either the "name" form or the "sender" value of the "side" form of the "masters-name" field. The latter form may only be used if the Master's Name is the AE-title of the requestor, as passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association.

The C-BEGIN request includes the Branch Identifier – Superior's Name parameter on the request primitive. The parameter value is the requestor's AE title which was passed in the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association and is not mapped to a field of the C-BEGIN-RI APDU.

For the accepting CCRPM: The fields of the C-BEGIN-RI APDU are directly mapped to the corresponding parameters on the C-BEGIN indication primitive as specified in Table 6. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used and if the "masters-name" field in the "atomic-action-identifier" field is the "sender" value of the "side" form, the "Atomic Action Identifier – Master's Name" parameter of the C-BEGIN indication shall be the requestor's AE-title that was passed in the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association.

Table 6 – Mapping of C-BEGIN req/ind parameters

APDU Field name	Parameter name
atomic-action-identifier {masters-name}	Atomic Action Identifier – Master's Name
atomic-action-identifier {atomic-action-suffix}	Atomic Action Identifier – Suffix
–	Branch Identifier – Superior's Name
branch-suffix	Branch Identifier – Suffix
user-data	User Data

The accepting CCRPM also includes the Branch Identifier – Superior's Name parameter on the indication primitive. The parameter value is the requestor's AE title passed in the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association.

7.2.6 Use of the C-BEGIN-RC APDU field

For the accepting and requesting CCRPM: The C-BEGIN-RC APDU field is directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-BEGIN response and confirm primitives as specified in Table 7.

Table 7 – Mapping of C-BEGIN rsp/cnf parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.2.7 Collisions

A collision of a C-BEGIN-RI APDU with another CCR APDU cannot occur.

NOTE – Collisions between two C-BEGIN-RI APDUs cannot occur because the CCR service-user must own the synchronize-minor token when issuing C-BEGIN request (except when issued with C-ROLLBACK or, when using CCR Protocol Version 1, when issued with C-COMMIT). The requirement to own the token before issuing C-RECOVER request (except when replying to a C-RECOVER indication) makes collisions of C-BEGIN-RI APDUs and C-RECOVER-RI APDUs impossible.

7.3 Prepare subordinate procedure

7.3.1 Purpose

The prepare subordinate procedure is used by the superior to request that the subordinate complete processing for the atomic action branch and use the offer commitment procedure (see 7.4) to complete the atomic action branch. If offering commitment is not possible, the subordinate uses the rollback procedure (see 7.6) to force completion of the atomic action branch. The prepare subordinate procedure supports the C-PREPARE service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.3.2 APDU used

The procedure uses the following CCR APDU.

C-PREPARE-RI

The structure of this APDU is shown in Figure 3.

```
C-PREPARE-RI : := [3] SEQUENCE
    { user-data                User-data          OPTIONAL }
```

Figure 3 – C-PREPARE APDU

The C-PREPARE-RI APDU field is listed in Table 8.

Table 8 – C-PREPARE-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	req	ind

7.3.3 Prerequisite requirements

None.

7.3.4 Prepare subordinate procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-PREPARE request primitive from the requestor; and

b) C-PREPARE-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM.

7.3.4.1 C-PREPARE request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-PREPARE-RI APDU from the parameter value of the C-PREPARE request primitive. If the C-PREPARE-RI is neither concatenated with other CCR APDUs, nor with APDUs from other ASEs, the CCRPM issues a P-TYPED-DATA request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If the C-PREPARE-RI APDU is concatenated with another CCR APDU or with an APDU from another ASE, the appropriate presentation service primitive is issued as specified in clause 11, with the C-PREPARE-RI APDU as a data value in the user data parameter.

7.3.4.2 C-PREPARE-RI APDU

The accepting CCRPM receives a C-PREPARE-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-TYPED-DATA indication primitive, if the APDU is unconcatenated. If the APDU is concatenated with other CCR APDUs or with APDUs from other ASEs, the C-PREPARE-RI APDU will be received as user data on the appropriate presentation primitive as specified in clause 11. In either case, the CCRPM issues a C-PREPARE indication primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.3.5 Use of the C-PREPARE-RI APDU field

For the requesting and accepting CCRPM: The field of the C-PREPARE-RI APDU is directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-PREPARE request and indication primitives as specified in Table 9.

Table 9 – Mapping of C-PREPARE req/ind parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.3.6 Collisions

7.3.6.1 The prepare subordinate procedure and the commitment offer procedure may be used simultaneously by the superior and the subordinate, respectively. This results in a collision of a C-PREPARE-RI APDU and a C-READY-RI APDU. Both events are treated normally, resulting in the issue of the appropriate indication primitives.

7.3.6.2 The prepare procedure and the rollback procedure can be used simultaneously by the CCR service-users. The collision is resolved in favour of the rollback procedure.

7.3.6.3 A CCR service-user can initiate the rollback procedure immediately after initiating the prepare procedure. In this case the rollback can disrupt the prepare procedure.

7.4 Offer commitment procedure

7.4.1 Purpose

The offer commitment procedure is used by the subordinate to inform its superior that it is offering commitment. The procedure supports the C-READY service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.4.2 APDU used

This procedure uses the following CCR-APDU.

C-READY-RI

The structure of this APDU is shown in Figure 4.

```
C-READY-RI ::= [4] SEQUENCE
    { user-data                User-data        OPTIONAL }
```

Figure 4 – C-READY APDU

The C-READY-RI APDU field is listed in Table 10.

Table 10 – C-READY-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	req	ind

7.4.3 Prerequisite requirements

7.4.3.1 For the requestor, the use of this procedure requires that atomic action data for this branch are accessible in stable storage.

7.4.4 Offer commitment procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-READY request primitive from the requestor; and

b) C-READY-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM.

7.4.4.1 C-READY request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms the C-READY-RI APDU from the parameter value of the C-READY request primitive. If the C-READY-RI neither concatenated with other CCR APDUs, nor with APDUs from other ASEs, the CCRPM issues a P-TYPED-DATA request primitive with the APDU as a value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If the C-READY-RI APDU is concatenated with anther CCR APDU or with an APDU from another ASE, the appropriate presentation service primitive is issued as specified in clause 11, with the C-READY-RI APDU as a data value in the user data parameter.

7.4.4.2 C-READY-RI APDU

The accepting CCRPM receives a C-READY-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-TYPED-DATA indication primitive, if the APDU is unconcatenated. If the APDU is concatenated with other CCR APDUs or with APDUs from other ASEs, the C-READY-RI APDU will be received as user data on the appropriate presentation primitive as specified in clause 11. In either case, the CCRPM issues a C-READY indication primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.4.5 Use of the C-READY-RI APDU field

For the requesting and accepting CCRPM: The field of the C-READY-RI APDU is directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-READY request and indication primitives as specified in Table 11.

Table 11 – Mapping of C-READY req/ind parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.4.6 Collisions

The commitment offer procedure and the prepare subordinate procedure may be used simultaneously by the subordinate and the superior, respectively. This results in a collision of a C-READY-RI APDU and a C-PREPARE-RI APDU. Both events are treated normally, resulting in the issue of the appropriate indication primitives.

7.5 Order commitment

7.5.1 Purpose

The order commitment procedure is used by a superior to request its subordinate to release its bound data in their final state. It supports the C-COMMIT service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.5.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the following CCR APDUs:

C-COMMIT-RI

C-COMMIT-RC

The structure of these APDUs is shown in Figure 5.

```
C-COMMIT-RI ::= [5] SEQUENCE
        { user-data                    User-data        OPTIONAL }

C-COMMIT-RC ::= [6] SEQUENCE
        { user-data                    User-data        OPTIONAL }
```

Figure 5 – C-COMMIT APDUs

The C-COMMIT-RI APDU and the C-COMMIT-RC APDU fields are listed in Tables 12 and 13, respectively.

Table 12 – C-COMMIT-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	req	ind

Table 13 – C-COMMIT-RC field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	rsp	cnf

7.5.3 Prerequisite requirements

For the requestor to issue the C-COMMIT request primitive, it is required that atomic action data for this branch are accessible in stable storage. The requestor shall also either be the owner of the session major/activity token, if using CCR Protocol Version 1, or the synchronize-minor token, if using CCR Protocol Version 2.

For the acceptor to issue the C-COMMIT response primitive, it is required that no atomic action data for this branch are accessible in stable storage.

7.5.4 Order commitment procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-COMMIT request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-COMMIT-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-COMMIT response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-COMMIT-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

7.5.4.1 C-COMMIT request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-COMMIT-RI APDU from the parameter value of the C-COMMIT request primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MAJOR request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MINOR request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.5.4.2 C-COMMIT-RI APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MAJOR indication primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR indication primitive. It issues a C-COMMIT indication primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.5.4.3 C-COMMIT response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from the parameter value of the C-COMMIT response primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MAJOR response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MINOR response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.5.4.4 C-COMMIT-RC APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the requesting CCRPM forms a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MAJOR indication primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the requesting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR indication primitive. It issues a C-COMMIT confirm primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.5.5 Use of the C-COMMIT-RI APDU field

For the requesting and accepting CCRPM: The C-COMMIT-RI APDU field is directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-COMMIT request and indication primitives as specified in Table 14.

Table 14 – Mapping of C-COMMIT req/ind parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.5.6 Use of the C-COMMIT-RC APDU field

For the accepting and requesting CCRPM: The C-COMMIT-RC APDU field is directly mapped to and from the corrresponding parameter on the C-COMMIT response and confirm primitives as specified in Table 15.

Table 15 – Mapping of C-COMMIT rsp/cnf parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.5.7 Collision

None.

7.6 Rollback procedure

7.6.1 Purpose

The rollback procedure is used to force completion of an atomic action branch. It supports the C-ROLLBACK service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.6.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the following CCR APDUs:

C-ROLLBACK-RI

C-ROLLBACK-RC

The structure of these APDUs is shown in Figure 6.

```
C-ROLLBACK-RI ::= [7] SEQUENCE
        { user-data                    User-data    OPTIONAL }

C-ROLLBACK-RC ::= [8] SEQUENCE
        { user-data                    User-data    OPTIONAL }
```

Figure 6 – C-ROLLBACK APDUs

The C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU field is listed in Table 16. The C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU field is listed in Table 17.

Table 16 – C-ROLLBACK-RI field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	req	ind

Table 17 – C-ROLLBACK-RC field

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
user-data	U	rsp	cnf

7.6.3 Prerequisite requirements

For the requestor, the use of this procedure requires either

a) no atomic action data for this branch are accessible in stable storage; or

b) the CCR service-user has been ordered to rollback by its superior.

7.6.4 Rollback procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-ROLLBACK request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-ROLLBACK response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

7.6.4.1 C-ROLLBACK request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU from the parameter value of the C-ROLLBACK request primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.6.4.2 C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) indication primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) indication primitive. It issues a C-ROLLBACK indication primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

For the acceptor, if atomic action data for this branch are accessible in stable storage, then it is required that these data will be forgotten.

7.6.4.3 C-ROLLBACK response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from the parameter value of the C-ROLLBACK response primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.6.4.4 C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the requesting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) confirm primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the requesting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) confirm primitive. It issues a C-ROLLBACK confirm primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.6.5 Use of the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU fields

For the accepting and requesting CCRPM: The C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU field is directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-ROLLBACK request and indication primitives as specified in Table 18.

Table 18 – Mapping of C-ROLLBACK req/ind parameters

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.6.6 Use of the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU field

For the accepting and requesting CCRPM: The C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU field is mapped to and from the corresponding parameter on the C-ROLLBACK response and confirm primitives as specified in Table 19.

Table 19 – Mapping of C-ROLLBACK rsp parameter

APDU Field name	Parameter name
user-data	User Data

7.6.7 Disruptive effects

Because the C-ROLLBACK service is mapped on the P-RESYNCHRONIZE service, CCR APDUs other than a C-ROLLBACK-RI from the association-initiator are discarded (by the underlying session service-provider). This mapping guarantees that rollback takes precedence over all other allowed CCR protocol procedures.

7.6.8 Collision with a C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU

If two C-ROLLBACK-RI APDUs collide, the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU from the association-responder is discarded by the underlying session service-provider. That is, the association-initiator wins. Therefore, for the association-responder, the delivery of its user data to the peer is not guaranteed.

7.7 Branch recovery procedure

7.7.1 Purpose

7.7.1.1 The branch recovery procedure is used to recover an atomic action branch after the branch was disrupted by an application or communication failure. The procedure supports the C-RECOVER service defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.7.1.2 This procedure either

a) makes a specific, previously disrupted branch active on the association; or

b) is used by the superior of a branch that is in the process of recovery on the association.

Case b) occurs when the superior uses the procedure to send a C-RECOVER-RI(commit) APDU to the subordinate in response to a C-RECOVER-RI(ready) from the subordinate.

7.7.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the following CCR APDUs:

C-RECOVER-RI

C-RECOVER-RC

The structure of these APDUs is shown in Figure 7.

```
C-RECOVER-RI ::= [9] SEQUENCE
      { atomic-action-identifier          [0]  ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
        branch-identifier                 [1]  BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
        recovery-state                    [2]  ENUMERATED
                  { commit(0), ready(1), done(2), unknown(3), retry-later(5) }
        user-data                              User-data        OPTIONAL
      }

C-RECOVER-RC ::= [10] SEQUENCE
      { atomic-action-identifier          [0]  ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
        branch-identifier                 [1]  BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
        recovery-state                    [2]  ENUMERATED
                  { commit(0), ready(1), done(2), unknown(3), retry-later(5) }
        user-data                              User-data        OPTIONAL
       }
```

Figure 7 – C-RECOVER APDUs

The fields of the C-RECOVER-RI APDU are listed in Table 20. The fields of the C-RECOVER-RC APDU are listed in Table 21.

Table 20 – C-RECOVER-RI fields

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
atomic-action-identifier	M	req	ind
branch-identifier	M	req	ind
recovery-state	M	req	ind
user-data	U	req	ind

Table 21 – C-RECOVER-RC fields

Field name	Presence	Source	Sink
atomic-action-identifier	M	rsp	cnf
branch-identifier	M	rsp	cnf
recovery-state	M	rsp	cnf
user-data	U	rsp	cnf

7.7.3 Prerequisite requirements

For the requestor, atomic action data for this branch is required to be accessible in stable storage. If this procedure is being used to make a specific, previously disrupted branch active (see 7.7.1), the following is also required:

a) No other atomic action branch is active on this association.

b) The requestor is the owner of the session synchronize-minor token.

NOTE – The branch recovery procedure is mapped on the presentation P-TYPED-DATA service. This ownership requirement is made to avoid a collision of a C-RECOVER-RI APDU with a C-BEGIN-RI APDU.

7.7.4 Branch recovery procedure

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-RECOVER request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-RECOVER-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-RECOVER response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-RECOVER-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

If the requestor is the superior, all four events occur. If the requestor is the subordinate, the acceptor (i.e. the superior) has two options:

a) it may reply with a C-RECOVER response primitive, thus continuing this procedure; or

b) it may reply with a C-RECOVER request primitive, thus ending this procedure and initiating a new branch recovery procedure (as the requestor).

7.7.4.1 C-RECOVER request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-RECOVER-RI APDU from parameter values of the C-RECOVER request primitive. The value of the Recovery State parameter is derived by the CCR service-user from the atomic action data. The requesting CCRPM issues a P-TYPED-DATA request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.7.4.2 C-RECOVER-RI APDU

The accepting CCRPM receives a C-RECOVER-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-TYPED-DATA indication primitive. It issues a C-RECOVER indication primitive with parameter values derived from the APDU.

7.7.4.3 C-RECOVER response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-RECOVER-RC APDU from parameter values of the C-RECOVER response primitive. The value of the Recovery State parameter is derived by the CCR service user from the atomic action data. The accepting CCRPM issues a P-TYPED-DATA request primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.7.4.4 C-RECOVER-RC APDU

The requesting CCRPM receives a C-RECOVER-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-TYPED-DATA indication primitive. It issues a C-RECOVER confirm primitive with the parameter values derived from the APDU.

7.7.5 Use of the C-RECOVER-RI APDU fields

For the requesting and accepting CCRPM: The fields of the C-RECOVER-RI APDU are directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameters on the C-RECOVER request and indication primitives as specified in Table 22.

For the requesting CCRPM (Version 2 only) : If the Atomic Action Identifier or Branch Identifier parameters of the C-RECOVER request contain the AE-title of the requestor, as passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association, the CCRPM shall represent this in the abstract syntax by using either the "name" form or the "sender" value of the "side" form of the corresponding APDU field. Similarly, if the parameters contain the AE-title of the acceptor passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association, the CCRPM shall represent this in the abstract syntax by using either the "name" form or the "receiver" value of the "side" form of the corresponding APDU field.

For the accepting CCRPM (Version 2 only): If the "masters-name" field in the "atomic-action-identifier" or the "superiors-name" field in the "branch-identifier" is the "sender" value of the "side" form, the corresponding parameter value shall be the C-RECOVER requestor's AE-title passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association. Similarly, if the "receiver" value of the "side" form is used, the corresponding parameter shall be the C-RECOVER acceptor's AE-title passed in the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association.

Table 22 – Mapping of C-RECOVER req/ind parameters

Field name	Parameter name
atomic-action-identifier	Atomic Action Identifier
branch-identifier	Branch Identifier
recovery-state	Recovery state
user-data	User Data

7.7.6 Use of the C-RECOVER-RC APDU fields

For the accepting and requesting CCRPM: The fields of the C-RECOVER-RC APDU are directly mapped to and from the corresponding parameters on the C-RECOVER response and confirm primitives as specified in Table 23.

For the accepting CCRPM (Version 2 only) : If the Atomic Action Identifier or Branch Identifier parameters of the C-RECOVER response contain the AE-title of the acceptor, as passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association, the CCRPM shall represent this in the abstract syntax by using either the "name" form or the "sender" value for the "side" form of the corresponding APDU field. Similarly, if the parameters contain the AE-title of the requestor, as passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association, the CCRPM shall represent this in the abstract syntax by using either the "name" form or the "receiver" value of the "side" form of the corresponding APDU field.

For the requesting CCRPM (Version 2 only): If the "masters-name" field in the "atomic-action-identifier" or the "superiors-name" field in the "branch-identifier" is the "sender" value of the "side" form, the corresponding parameter value shall be the C-RECOVER acceptor's AE-title passed on the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association. Similarly, if the "receiver" value of the "side" form is used, the corresponding parameter shall be the C-RECOVER requestor's AE-title passed in the A-ASSOCIATE service used to establish the supporting association.

NOTE – The "sender" and "receiver" values identify the peer's by their roles in the transmission of a particular APDU, not the procedure. Thus, a value of "sender" on a C-RECOVER-RI corresponds to a value of "receiver" on the replying C-RECOVER-RC.

Table 23 – Mapping of C-RECOVER rsp/cnf parameters

APDU Field name	Parameter name
atomic-action-identifier	Atomic Action Identifier
branch-identifier	Branch Identifier
recovery-state	Recovery state
user-data	User Data

7.7.7 Collisions

None.

7.8 Order commitment and begin branch procedure

7.8.1 Purpose

This procedure is used by a superior to request its subordinate to release its bound data in the final state on one atomic action branch, while beginning a new atomic action branch between the two CCR-service users. It supports the C-COMMIT and C-BEGIN services defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.8.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the CCR APDUs specified in 7.2.2 and 7.5.2.

7.8.3 Prerequisite requirements

The prerequisite requirements for this procedure are the same as those for the order commitment procedure, specified in 7.5.3.

7.8.4 Procedure operation

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-COMMIT request primitive + C-BEGIN request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-COMMIT-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-COMMIT response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-COMMIT-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

NOTE – The C-BEGIN response primitive and the C-BEGIN-RC APDU may optionally occur with c) and d) respectively.

7.8.4.1 C-COMMIT request primitive + C-BEGIN request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-COMMIT-RI APDU and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from parameter values of the C-COMMIT request primitive and C-BEGIN request primitive, respectively. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MAJOR request primitive with the APDUs as data values of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MINOR request primitive with the APDUs as data values of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.8.4.2 C-COMMIT-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RI and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MAJOR indication primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RI and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR indication primitive. It issues a C-COMMIT indication primitive + a C-BEGIN indication primitive with parameter values derived from the APDUs.

7.8.4.3 C-COMMIT response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from the parameter value of the C-COMMIT response primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MAJOR response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-SYNC-MINOR response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.8.4.4 C-COMMIT-RC APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MAJOR confirm primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-COMMIT-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-SYNC-MINOR confirm primitive. It issues a C-COMMIT confirm primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.8.5 Use of the C-COMMIT-RI APDU and C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields

The procedures of 7.5.5 are followed for the C-COMMIT-RI APDUs fields and of 7.2.5 for the C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields.

7.8.6 Use of the C-COMMIT-RC APDU field

The procedures of 7.5.6 are followed.

7.8.7 Collisions

A collision of a C-COMMIT-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU with another CCR APDU cannot occur.

7.9 Rollback and begin branch procedure

7.9.1 Purpose

This procedure is used by a superior to request its subordinate to rollback one atomic action branch, while beginning a new atomic action branch between the two CCR-service users. It supports the C-ROLLBACK and C-BEGIN services defined in ITU-T Rec. X.851 | ISO/IEC 9804.

7.9.2 APDUs used

The procedure uses the CCR APDUs specified in 7.2.2 and 7.6.2.

7.9.3 Prerequisite requirements

The prerequisite requirements for this procedure are the same as those for the rollback procedure, specified in 7.6.3.

7.9.4 Procedure operation

This procedure is driven by the following events:

a) C-ROLLBACK request primitive + C-BEGIN request primitive from the requestor;

b) C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU received by the accepting CCRPM;

c) C-ROLLBACK response primitive from the acceptor; and

d) C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU received by the requesting CCRPM.

NOTE – The C-BEGIN response primitive and the C-BEGIN-RC APDU may optionally occur with c) and d) respectively.

7.9.4.1 C-ROLLBACK request primitive + C-BEGIN request primitive

The requesting CCRPM forms a C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from parameter values of the C-ROLLBACK request primitive and C-BEGIN request primitive, respectively. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) request primitive with the APDUs as data values of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) request primitive with the APDUs as data values of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.9.4.2 C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RI and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) indication primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RI and a C-BEGIN-RI APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) indication primitive. It issues a C-ROLLBACK indication primitive + a C-BEGIN indication primitive with parameter values derived from the APDUs.

7.9.4.3 C-ROLLBACK response primitive

The accepting CCRPM forms a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from the parameter value of the C-ROLLBACK response primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, it issues a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) response primitive with the APDU as a data value of the primitive's User Data parameter.

7.9.4.4 C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU

If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) confirm primitive. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the accepting CCRPM receives a C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU from its peer as user data on a P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) confirm primitive. It issues a C-ROLLBACK confirm primitive with the parameter value derived from the APDU.

7.9.5 Use of the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU and C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields

The procedures of 7.6.5 are followed for the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDUs fields and of 7.2.5 for the C-BEGIN-RI APDU fields.

7.9.6 Use of the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU field

The procedures of 7.6.6 are followed.

7.9.7 Disruptive effects

The rollback and begin branch procedure has the same disruptive effects as the rollback procedure, as described in 7.6.7.

7.9.8 Collisions

7.9.8.1 Collisions with CCR APDUs other than C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU are resolved in favour of the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU.

7.9.8.2 Resolution of the collision of C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU + C-BEGIN-RI APDU with C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU [both mapped to either P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart), in the case of CCR Protocol Version 1, or P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon), in the case of CCR Protocol Version 2] depends on which side was the association initiator. Figures 8 and 9 show the two cases – in both, CCRPM A's service-user initiates the rollback and begin branch procedure.

In Figure 8, CCRPM A's service-user was the association-initiator. The C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU from CCRPM B is discarded (by the underlying session-service) and is not received by CCRPM A. The C-ROLLBACK-RI + C-BEGIN-RI APDU from CCRPM A is received by CCRPM B. As a result, the rollback procedure initiated by CCRPM B is disrupted. The rollback and begin branch procedure initiated by CCRPM A is processed normally.

In Figure 9, CCRPM B's service-user was the association-initiator. The C-ROLLBACK-RI + C-BEGIN-RI APDU from CCRPM A is discarded (by the underlying session-service) and is not received by CCRPM B. The C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU is received by CCRPM A. As a result, the rollback and begin branch procedure initiated by CCRPM A is disrupted.

The rollback procedure initiated by CCRPM B is processed normally with addition that CCRPM A sends a copy of the discarded C-BEGIN-RI APDU concatenated with the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU.

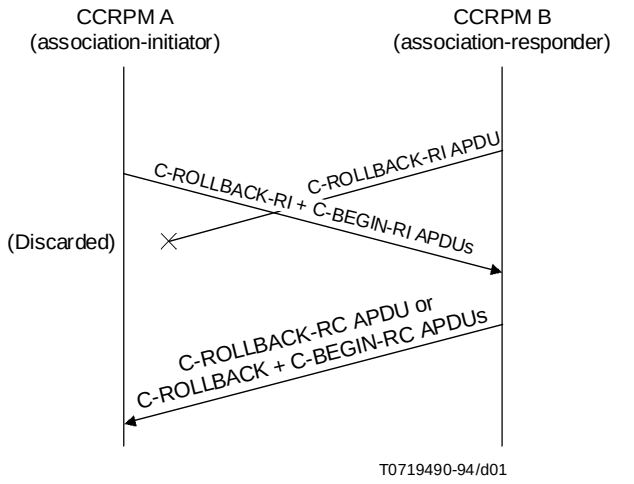

Figure 8 – CCRPM A is association-initiator

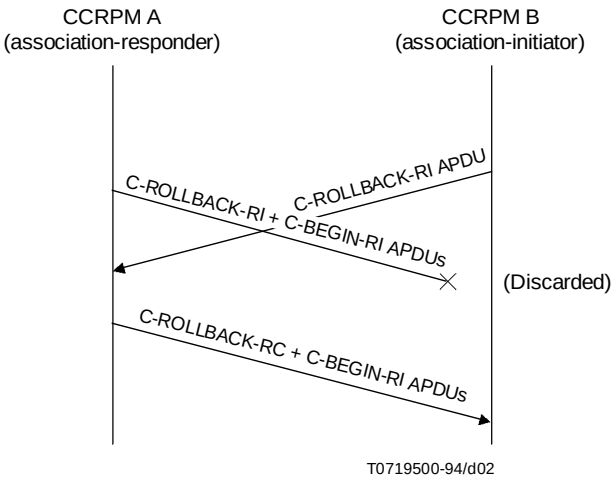

Figure 9 – CCRPM B is association-initiator

8 CCRPM State Table

This clause defines a single CCR Protocol Machine (CCRPM) in terms of a state table. The CCR State Table specifies the interrelationship between the current state of a CCRPM, the incoming events that occur, preconditions, enablements, the actions taken, outgoing events, and, finally, the resultant state of the CCRPM.

8.1 General

8.1.1 A CCRPM usually handles at most one atomic action branch at any one time. An overlap of two branches occurs only when a C-BEGIN request primitive is processed jointly with a C-COMMIT or C-ROLLBACK request primitive.

8.1.2 Tables 24 to 29 define the elements used in the State Table:

- Table 24 specifies the abbreviated name and description for each state of the CCRPM.
- Table 25 specifies the abbreviated name, source and description for each incoming event.
- Table 26 specifies the identifier and description for each specific action.
- Table 27 specifies the identifier and description for each precondition.
- Table 28 specifies the identifier and description for each enablement.
- Table 29 specifies the identifier and description for each outgoing event.

8.1.3 The overall CCR State Table is divided into individual tables (see Tables 30 to 33) for convenience and clarity. The individual state tables utilize the abbreviated names and identifiers of Tables 24 to 29.

- Table 30 specifies the states and events that occur in a CCRPM that is being used by the superior for an atomic action branch, up to the completion of the branch or a failure, whichever happens first.
- Table 31 specifies the states and events that occur in a CCRPM that is being used by the subordinate up to completion or failure.
- Table 32 specifies the states and events that occur in a CCRPM that is used by the superior when recovery of a branch is attempted.
- Table 33 specifies the states and events that occur in a CCRPM that is used by the subordinate when recovery of a branch is attempted.

8.2 Incoming events

8.2.1 The types of incoming events specified in Table 25 are:

a) the occurrence of a CCR service primitive request; or

b) the occurrence of a CCR service primitive response; or

c) the receipt of a CCR APDU as a presentation data value; or

d) the joint occurrence of two CCR service primitive requests; or

e) the receipt of two CCR APDUs as presentation data values on the same presentation primitive;

f) the receipt of an A-ASSOCIATE confirm with no C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU in its User Data, when the previous A-ASSOCIATE request contained a C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU.

NOTE – This event occurs when an association is being established with an implementation that supports only the CCR kernel functional unit (see Annex C).

8.2.2 Clause 11 specifies the allowed sequences of concatenated CCR APDUs that may be sent in a single presentation primitive. The joint occurrence of allowed CCR service primitives or the receipt of allowed concatenated APDUs not shown as an incoming event in Table 25 is treated as the consecutive occurrence of individual incoming events.

8.3 Outgoing events

The types of outgoing events specified in Table 29 are:

a) the occurrence of a CCR service primitive indication; or

b) the occurrence of a CCR service primitive confirm; or

c) a CCR APDU as a presentation data value being sent; or

d) the joint occurrence of two CCR service primitive indications; or

e) the sending of two CCR APDUs as presentation data values on the same presentation primitive.

8.4 Specific actions

The specific actions specified in Table 26 are performed internally by the CCRPM. They specify the values to be assigned to the variables specified in 8.7. The actions also state when the atomic action branch is completed.

8.5 Predicates

A predicate is a precondition that has either a “true” or “false” value. The CCRPM predicates specified in Table 27 include the following:

a) whether or not atomic action data for a particular atomic action branch is accessible in stable storage;

b) the possession of the major/activity sync token (for CCR Protocol Version 1);

c) the possession of the minor sync tokens;

d) whether a CCR request primitive is issued for the branch that is active on the association.

8.6 Enablements

The enablements permit changes to the accessibility of atomic action data in stable storage. An enablement does not require that changes be made. The enablements for the CCRPM (defined in Table 28) are:

a) atomic action data for the branch can be made accessible in stable storage; or

b) atomic action data for the branch can cease to be accessible in stable storage.

The accessibility of atomic action data in stable storage controls some of the predicates defined in Table 27.

8.7 Variables

Two variables are specified for the CCRPM:

a) *Current-Branch*;

b) *Next-Branch*.

At any time, each variable contains either a value of “null” or a value that identifies a particular branch of an atomic action. This value consists of an atomic action identifier plus a branch identifier.

In this clause, the branch that is identified by the *Current-Branch* variable is called the current branch.

The *Next-Branch* variable is used to hold a value which can subsequently be assigned to the *Current-Branch* variable.

8.8 Notation

The following notation is used in the CCR State Table (see Tables 30 to 33).

– The states specified in Table 24 are represented by the notation “Zn”, where Z is an upper-case letter and n is null or an integer.

– Incoming events are represented by the names assigned in Table 25.

– Specific actions are represented by the notation “[n]”, where n is the action number assigned in Table 26.

– Predicates are represented by the notation “pn” as assigned in Table 27, where n is an integer.

– Enablements are represented by the notation “en” as assigned in Table 28, where n is an integer.

– The outgoing events are represented by the identifier assigned for the event in Table 29.

8.9 Conventions

8.9.1 In the CCR state tables, the intersection of an incoming event (row) and a state (column) forms a cell. A blank cell represents an event/state combination that is not defined for the CCRPM (see 8.10.2).

8.9.2 A non-blank cell represents an event/state combination that is defined for the CCRPM. Such a cell has an entry which contains the following:

a) a predicate expression (optional);

b) a specific action (optional);

c) an outgoing event; and

d) a resultant state.

8.9.3 If the intersection of an incoming event and the column "Preconditions" is blank, there is no precondition for the event. If a precondition is shown in the cell, the precondition applies to the incoming event.

8.9.4 If the intersection of the "Enablements" row and a state column is blank, no specific enablement exists for that state. If an enablement is shown, the enablement applies when the CCRPM is in that state.

8.10 Actions to be taken by the CCRPM

The CCR State Table defines the actions to be taken by the CCRPM.

8.10.1 General

8.10.1.1 The CCRPM is initialized in the idle state "I" and the variables are set to "null". This occurs when the CCRPM is initially used on the association.

The *Current-Branch* and *Next-Branch* variables are set to "null".

8.10.1.2 The state of the CCRPM is only changed as specified in 8.10.2 and 8.10.3. When the association is normally or abnormally released, the CCRPM ceases to exist.

8.10.2 Invalid intersections

Blank cells indicate an invalid intersection of an incoming event and state. If such an intersection occurs, one of the following actions is taken:

a) If the incoming event corresponds to the receipt of one or more CCR service primitives from the CCR service-user, any action taken by the CCRPM is a local matter. However, the CCRPM shall not send invalid protocol (i.e. one or more CCR APDUs) to its peer.

b) If the incoming event corresponds to the receipt of one or more CCR APDUs from the peer CCRPM, the action, future state and subsequent outgoing events (if any outgoing events do occur) are not determined by this Protocol Specification. However, as long as it persists, the CCRPM shall not send protocol (i.e. one or more CCR APDUs) to its peer.

8.10.3 Valid intersections

Non-blank cells indicate a valid intersection of an incoming event and state. If such an intersection occurs and

a) the predicate expression (if any) under the Predicate column for the row corresponding to the incoming event is true; and

b) the predicate expression (if any) in the cell is true,

the following actions are taken:

c) the CCRPM performs the specific action or actions (if any) shown in the cell;

d) the specified output event or events (if any) in the action list are performed;

e) the state of the CCRPM is changed to the specified resultant state.

If one or both of the predicate expressions is false the CCRPM follows the procedure for an invalid intersection as specified in 8.10.2.

8.11 Changes to atomic action data

8.11.1 Atomic action data for a particular atomic action branch is not made accessible in stable storage unless a CCRPM is in a state for which an enablement in Table 28 permits the change.

8.11.2 Atomic action data for a particular branch of an atomic action remains accessible in stable storage unless

a) a CCRPM is in a state for which the enablement permits the change; or

b) a CCRPM has performed the specific action in Table 26 of determining that the atomic action branch is completed.

Table 24 – CCRPM States

Abbreviated name	Description
I	Idle
A1	C-BEGIN req received
A2	C-BEGIN-RC APDU received
A3	C-BEGIN req and C-PREPARE req received
A4	C-BEGIN-RC APDU received and C-PREPARE req received
A5	C-READY-RI received
A6	C-COMMIT req received
A7	C-READY-RI APDU not received and C-ROLLBACK req received
A8	C-READY-RI APDU received and C-ROLLBACK req received
A9	C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU received
A10	C-COMMIT req and C-BEGIN req received
A11	C-READY-RI APDU not received and C-ROLLBACK req and C-BEGIN req received
A13	C-READY-RI APDU received and C-ROLLBACK req and C-BEGIN req received
B1	C-BEGIN-RI APDU received
B2	C-BEGIN-RI APDU and C-BEGIN rsp received
B3	C-BEGIN-RI APDU and C-PREPARE-RI APDU received
B4	C-BEGIN rsp and C-PREPARE-RI APDU received
B5	C-READY req received
B6	C-READY req and C-PREPARE-RI APDU received
B7	C-COMMIT-RI APDU received
B8	C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU received
B9	C-ROLLBACK req received
B10	C-COMMIT-RI and C-BEGIN-RI APDUs received
B11	C-ROLLBACK-RI and C-BEGIN-RI APDUs received
X1	C-RECOVER (commit) req received
X2	C-RECOVER (ready)-RI APDU received
Y1	C-RECOVER (commit)-RI APDU received
Y2	C-RECOVER (READY) req received

Table 25 – Incoming events

Abbreviated name	Source	Name and description
C-BEGIN req	CCR-user	C-BEGIN request primitive issued by requestor
C-BEGIN-RI	CCR-peer	C-BEGIN-RI APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-BEGIN rsp	CCR-user	C-BEGIN response primitive issued by acceptor
C-BEGIN-RC	CCR-peer	C-BEGIN-RC APDU received by requesting CCRPM
C-PREPARE req	CCR-user	C-PREPARE request primitive issued by requestor
C-PREPARE-RI	CCR-peer	C-PREPARE-RI APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-READY req	CCR-user	C-READY request primitive issued by requestor
C-READY-RI	CCR-peer	C-READY-RI APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-COMMIT req	CCR-user	C-COMMIT request primitive issued by requestor
C-COMMIT-RI	CCR-peer	C-COMMIT-RI APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-COMMIT rsp	CCR-user	C-COMMIT response primitive issued by acceptor
C-COMMIT-RC	CCR-peer	C-COMMIT-RC APDU received by requesting CCRPM
C-ROLLBACK req	CCR-user	C-ROLLBACK request primitive issued by requestor
C-ROLLBACK-RI	CCR-peer	C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-ROLLBACK rsp	CCR-user	C-ROLLBACK response primitive issued by acceptor
C-ROLLBACK-RC	CCR-peer	C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU received by requesting CCRPM
C-COMMIT + C-BEGIN req	CCR-user	C-COMMIT request primitive with a C-BEGIN request primitive
C-COMMIT-RI + C-BEGIN-RI	CCR-peer	C-COMMIT-RI+ C-BEGIN-RI concatenated APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-ROLLBACK + C-BEGIN req	CCR-user	C-ROLLBACK request primitive with a C-BEGIN request primitive issued by requestor
C-ROLLBACK-RI + C-BEGIN-RI	CCR-peer	C-ROLLBACK-RI + C-BEGIN-RI concatenated APDU received by accepting CCRPM
C-RECOVER(commit) req	CCR-user	C-RECOVER(commit) request primitive issued by requestor (Recovery State = “commit”)
C-RECOVER-RI(commit)	CCR-peer	C-RECOVER-RI(commit) APDU received by accepting CCRPM (recovery-state = “commit”)
C-RECOVER(ready) req	CCR-user	C-RECOVER(ready) request primitive issued by requestor (Recovery State = “ready”)
C-RECOVER-RI(ready)	CCR-peer	C-RECOVER-RI(ready) APDU received by accepting CCRPM (recovery-state = “ready”)
C-RECOVER(done) rsp	CCR-user	C-RECOVER(done) response primitive issued by acceptor (Recovery State = “done”)
C-RECOVER-RC(done)	CCR-peer	C-RECOVER-RC(done) APDU received by requesting CCRPM (recovery-state = “done”)
C-RECOVER(retry-later) rsp	CCR-user	C-RECOVER(retry-later) response primitive issued by acceptor (Recovery State = “retry-later”)
C-RECOVER-RC(retry-later)	CCR-peer	C-RECOVER-RC(retry-later) APDU received by requesting CCRPM (recovery-state = “retry-later”)
C-RECOVER(unknown) rsp	CCR-user	C-RECOVER(unknown) response primitive issued by acceptor (Recovery State = “unknown”)
C-RECOVER-RC(unknown)	CCR-peer	C-RECOVER-RC(unknown) APDU received by requesting CCRPM (recovery-state = “unknown”)

Table 26 – Actions

Action	Description
1	*Current-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-BEGIN request.
2	The current branch is completed. *Current-Branch* variable is set to "null".
3	*Next-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-BEGIN request. Save the parameter values of the C-BEGIN request.
4	The current branch is completed. *Current-Branch* variable is set to the value of *Next-Branch* variable. *Next-Branch* variable is set to "null".
5	*Current-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-BEGIN-RI APDU.
6	*Next-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-BEGIN-RI APDU.
7	*Current-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-RECOVER request.
8	*Current-Branch* variable is set to the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-RECOVER-RI APDU.
9	*Current-Branch* variable is set to "null".

Table 27 – Predicates

Predicate	Description
p1	Atomic action data for the superior of the current branch is accessible in stable storage. If CCR Protocol Version 1 is being used, the major/activity token is in the possession of the requestor. If CCR Protocol Version 2 is being used, the minor synchronize token is in the possession of this requestor.
p2	Either no atomic action data for the superior of the current branch is accessible in stable storage or the CCR service-user using this association has been ordered to rollback by its superior.
p3	Atomic action data for the subordinate of the current branch is accessible in stable storage.
p4	No atomic action data for the subordinate of the current branch is accessible in stable storage.
p5	The atomic action data for the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on the C-RECOVER (COMMIT) request is accessible in stable storage; and the minor sync token is in the possession of the requestor.
p6	The Current Branch variable is the atomic action branch identified by the Atomic Action Identifier and Branch Identifier on C-RECOVER(COMMIT) request; and atomic action data for the superior of the current branch is accessible in stable storage.
p7	The minor synchronize token is in the possession of the requestor.

Table 28 – Enablements

Predicate	Description
e1	Atomic action data for the superior of the current branch can be made accessible in stable storage.
e2	Atomic action data for the subordinate of the current branch can be made accessible in stable storage.
e3	Atomic action data for the subordinate of the current branch can cease to be accessible in stable storage.

Table 29 – Outgoing events

Code	Description
pa	Send C-BEGIN-RI APDU
pb	Send C-BEGIN-RC APDU
pc	Send C-PREPARE-RI APDU
pd	Send C-READY-RI APDU
pe	Send C-COMMIT-RI APDU
pf	Send C-COMMIT-RC APDU
pg	Send C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU
ph	Send C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU
pi	Send C-RECOVER(commit)-RI APDU
pj	Send C-RECOVER(done)-RC APDU
pk	Send C-RECOVER(ready)-RI APDU
pl	Send C-RECOVER(unknown)-RC APDU
pm	Send C-RECOVER(retry-later)-RC APDU
pea	Send C-COMMIT-RI APDU and C-BEGIN-RI APDU on the same presentation primitive
pga	Send C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU and C-BEGIN-RI APDU on the same presentation primitive
pha	Send C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU and resend the discarded C-BEGIN-RI APDU on the same presentation primitive
sa	Issue C-BEGIN ind
sb	Issue C-BEGIN cnf
sc	Issue C-PREPARE ind
sd	Issue C-READY ind
se	Issue C-COMMIT ind
sf	Issue C-COMMIT cnf
sg	Issue C-ROLLBACK ind
sh	Issue C-ROLLBACK cnf
si	Issue C-RECOVER(commit) ind
sj	Issue C-RECOVER(done) cnf
sk	Issue C-RECOVER(ready) ind
sl	Issue C-RECOVER(unknown) cnf
sm	Issue C-RECOVER(retry-later) cnf
sea	Issue C-COMMIT ind and C-BEGIN ind
sga	Issue C-ROLLBACK ind and C-BEGIN ind

Table 30 – State table for superior: normal

Incoming event	Precondition	Preceding state													
		I	A1	A2	A3	A4	A5	A6	A7	A8	A9	A10	A11	A12	A13
C-BEGIN req	p7	[1] pa A1													
C-BEGIN-RC			sb A2		sb A4				A7						
C-PREPARE req			pc A3	pc A4											
C-READY-RI			sd A5	sd A5	sd A5	sd A5									
C-COMMIT req	p1						pe A6								
C-COMMIT-RC								[2] sf I				[4] sf A1			
C-ROLLBACK req	p2		pg A7	pg A7	pg A7	pg A7	pg A8								
C-ROLLBACK-RC									[2] sh I	[2] sh I			[4] sh A1		[4] sh A1
C-ROLLBACK-RI			sg A9	sg A9	sg A9	sg A9			sg A9				sg A12		
C-ROLLBACK rsp											[2] ph I			[4] pha A1	
C-COMMIT req + C-BEGIN req	p1						[3] pea A10								
C-ROLLBACK + C-BEGIN req	p2		[3] pga A11	[3] pga A11	[3] pga A11	[3] pga A11	[3] pga A13								
Enablement							e1								

Table 31 – State table for subordinate: normal

Incoming event	Precondition	Preceding state											
		I	B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11
C-BEGIN RI		[5] sa B1											
C-BEGIN rsp			pb B2		pb B4								
C-PREPARE-RI			sc B3	sc B4			sc B6						
C-READY req	p3		pd B5	pd B5	pd B6	pd B6							
C-COMMIT-RI							se B7	se B7					
C-COMMIT rsp	p4								[2] pf I			[4] pf B1	
C-ROLLBACK-RI			sg B8	sg B8	sg B8	sg B8	sg B8	sg B8			sg B8		
C-ROLLBACK rsp	p4									[2] ph I			[4] ph B1
C-ROLLBACK req	p4		pg B9	pg B9	pg B9	pg B9							
C-ROLLBACK-RC											sh I		
C-COMMIT-RI + C-BEGIN-RI							[6] sea B10	[6] sea B10					
C-ROLLBACK-RI + C-BEGIN-RI			[6] sga B11	[6] sga B11	[6] sga B11	[6] sga B11	[6] sga B11	[6] sga B11			[6] sga B11		
Enablement			e2	e2	e2	e2			e3	e3	e3	e3	e3

Table 32 – State table for superior: recovery

Incoming event	Precondition	Preceding state		
		I	X1	X2
C-RECOVER(commit) req		p5 [7] pi X1		p6 pi X1
C-RECOVER(done)-RC			[2] sj I	
C-RECOVER(retry-later)-RC			sm I	
C-RECOVER(ready)-RI		[8] sk X2		
C-RECOVER(retry-later) rsp				pm I
C-RECOVER(unknown) rsp	p2			[9] pi I
Enablement				

Table 33 – State table for subordinate: recovery

Incoming event	Precondition	Preceding state		
		I	Y1	Y2
C-RECOVER(commit)-RI		[8] si Y1		si Y1
C-RECOVER(done) rsp	p4		[2] pj I	
C-RECOVER(retry-later) rsp			pm I	
C-RECOVER(ready) req	p3 and p7	[7] pk Y2		
C-RECOVER(retry-later)-RC				sm I
C-RECOVER(unknown)-RC				[2] sl I
Enablement			e3	

9 Mapping to the presentation service in CCR Protocol Version 1

Clauses 7 and 8 specify the behaviour of a CCRPM in relation to CCR input events. Some events result in sending or receiving one or more (concatenated) CCR APDUs. This clause specifies how the presentation-service primitives are used by the CCRPM when CCR Protocol Version 1 is used. Table 34 summarizes the mapping of CCR primitives and their related APDUs to the presentation primitives used.

Table 34 – Mapping overview for CCR Protocol Version 1

CCR primitive or primitive combination	CCR APDU or APDUs	Presentation primitive
C-BEGIN req/ind	C-BEGIN-RI	P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind
C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-BEGIN-RC	P-SYNC MINOR rsp/cnf
C-BEGIN rsp/cnf where C-BEGIN req was given with C-ROLLBACK req or C-COMMIT req	C-BEGIN-RC	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-PREPARE req/ind	C-PREPARE-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-READY req/ind	C-READY-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-ROLLBACK req/ind	C-ROLLBACK-RI	P-RESYNC(restart) req/ind
C-ROLLBACK rsp/cnf	C-ROLLBACK-RC	P-RESYNC(restart) rsp/cnf
C-ROLLBACK req/ind + C-BEGIN req/ind	C-ROLLBACK-RI followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-RESYNC(restart) req/ind
C-ROLLBACK rsp/cnf + C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-ROLLBACK-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RC	P-RESYNC(restart) rsp/cnf
(see 7.8.8.1)	C-ROLLBACK-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-RESYNC(restart) rsp/cnf
C-COMMIT req/ind	C-COMMIT-RI	P-SYNC-MAJOR req/ind
C-COMMIT rsp/cnf	C-COMMIT-RC	P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf
C-COMMIT req/ind + C-BEGIN req/ind	C-COMMIT-RI followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-SYNC-MAJOR req/ind
C-COMMIT rsp/cnf + C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-COMMIT-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RC	P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf
C-RECOVER req/ind	C-RECOVER-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-RECOVER rsp/cnf	C-RECOVER-RC	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind

9.1 Begin branch

The begin branch procedure uses the P-SYNC-MINOR service. For the C-BEGIN response primitive, the begin branch procedure can also use the P-TYPED-DATA service.

9.1.1 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind parameters

9.1.1.1 Type: This mandatory parameter is set to the value of “optional”.

9.1.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The value is kept by the CCRPM but its use is not otherwise determined by in this Protocol Specification.

9.1.1.3 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN request primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN request primitive.

9.1.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf parameters

9.1.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: This value is identical to that on the preceding P-SYNC-MINOR indication.

9.1.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN response primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN response primitive.

9.1.3 Use of the P-TYPED-DATA req/ind parameter

The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN response primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN response primitive.

9.2 Prepare subordinate

The prepare subordinate procedure uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-PREPARE-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-PREPARE request primitive is included in the C-PREPARE-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-PREPARE request primitive.

9.3 Offer commitment

The offer commitment procedure uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-READY-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-READY request primitive is included in the C-READY-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-READY request primitive.

9.4 Order commitment

The order commitment procedure uses the P-SYNC-MAJOR service.

9.4.1 Use of the P-SYNC-MAJOR req/ind parameters

9.4.1.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

9.4.1.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-COMMIT request primitive is included in the C-COMMIT-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-COMMIT request primitive.

9.4.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf parameter

The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-COMMIT response primitive is included in the C-COMMIT-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-COMMIT response primitive.

9.5 Rollback

The rollback procedure uses the P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) service.

9.5.1 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE req/ind parameters

9.5.1.1 Resynchronize type: This parameter is set to the value of “restart”.

9.5.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: This value is the higher of

a) the synchronization point serial number on the Presentation service primitive that carried the C-BEGIN-RI APDU; and

b) the lowest synchronization point serial number to which P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) is permitted.

9.5.1.3 Tokens: If the requestor is the subordinate, all available tokens are passed to the superior.

9.5.1.4 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-ROLLBACK request primitive is included in the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-ROLLBACK request primitive.

9.5.2 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf parameters

9.5.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The setting of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

9.5.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-ROLLBACK response primitive is included in the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-ROLLBACK response primitive.

9.6 Branch recovery

The branch recovery uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry both the C-RECOVER-RI and C-RECOVER-RC APDUs. User Data (if any) on the C-RECOVER request or response primitive is included in the APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-RECOVER primitive.

9.7 Order commitment and begin branch procedure

The order commitment and begin branch procedure uses the P-SYNC-MAJOR service.

9.7.1 Use of P-SYNC-MAJOR req/ind parameters

9.7.1.1 Synchronization point serial number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

9.7.1.2 User Data: This parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RI APDU in one presentation data value and, in a subsequent presentation data value, the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the request primitives are included in the corresponding APDU and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the request primitives.

9.7.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf parameter

The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RC APDU. If the C-BEGIN response is issued at the same time as the C-COMMIT response, the C-BEGIN-RC APDU is carried in a subsequent presentation data value in the User Data of the P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf. User Data (if any) on the CCR response primitive(s) are included in the corresponding APDU(s) and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the responder.

NOTE – If the C-BEGIN response is issued after the C-COMMIT response, the C-BEGIN-RC will be mapped on P-TYPED-DATA req/ind.

9.8 Rollback and begin branch procedure

The rollback and begin branch procedure uses the P-RESYNCHRONIZE(restart) service.

9.8.1 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE req/ind parameters

9.8.1.1 Resynchronize type: This parameter is set to the value “restart”.

9.8.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The requirements specified in 9.5.1.2 apply.

9.8.1.3 Tokens: The use of this parameter is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

9.8.1.4 User Data: This parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU in one presentation data value and, in a subsequent presentation data value, the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the request primitives are included in the corresponding APDU and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the request primitives.

9.8.2 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf parameter

9.8.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The setting of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

9.8.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. If the C-BEGIN response is issued at the same time as the C-ROLLBACK response, the C-BEGIN-RC APDU is carried in a subsequent presentation data value in the same User Data of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf. If, following a collision of the rollback service with the rollback and begin branch service, the CCRPM has a stored C-BEGIN-RI APDU (see 7.9.8), the C-BEGIN-RI APDU is carried in a presentation data value subsequent to the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. User data (if any) on the CCR response primitive(s) are included in the corresponding APDU(s) and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the responder. User data (if any) on the C-BEGIN request is included in the C-BEGIN-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor.

10 Mapping to the presentation service in CCR Protocol Version 2

Clauses 7 and 8 specify the behaviour of a CCRPM in relation to CCR input events. Some events result in sending or receiving one or more (concatenated) CCR APDUs. This clause specifies how the presentation-service primitives are used by the CCRPM when CCR Protocol Version 2 is used. Table 35 summarizes the mapping of CCR primitives and their related APDUs to the presentation primitives used.

Table 35 – Mapping overview for CCR Protocol Version 2

CCR primitive or primitive combination	CCR APDU or APDUs	Presentation primitive
C-BEGIN req/ind	C-BEGIN-RI	P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind
C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-BEGIN-RC	P-SYNC MINOR rsp/cnf
C-BEGIN rsp/cnf where C-BEGIN req was given with C-ROLLBACK req or C-COMMIT req	C-BEGIN-RC	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-PREPARE req/ind	C-PREPARE-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-READY req/ind	C-READY-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-ROLLBACK req/ind	C-ROLLBACK-RI	P-RESYNC(abandon) req/ind
C-ROLLBACK rsp/cnf	C-ROLLBACK-RC	P-RESYNC(abandon) rsp/cnf
C-ROLLBACK req/ind + C-BEGIN req/ind	C-ROLLBACK-RI followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-RESYNC(abandon) req/ind
C-ROLLBACK rsp/cnf + C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-ROLLBACK-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RC	P-RESYNC(abandon) rsp/cnf
(see 7.8.8.1)	C-ROLLBACK-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-RESYNC(abandon) rsp/cnf
C-COMMIT req/ind	C-COMMIT-RI	P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind
C-COMMIT rsp/cnf	C-COMMIT-RC	P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf
C-COMMIT req/ind + C-BEGIN req/ind	C-COMMIT-RI followed by C-BEGIN-RI	P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind
C-COMMIT rsp/cnf + C-BEGIN rsp/cnf	C-COMMIT-RC followed by C-BEGIN-RC	P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf
C-RECOVER req/ind	C-RECOVER-RI	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind
C-RECOVER rsp/cnf	C-RECOVER-RC	P-TYPED-DATA req/ind

10.1 Begin branch

The begin branch procedure uses the P-SYNC-MINOR service. For the C-BEGIN response primitive, the begin branch procedure can also use the P-TYPED-DATA service.

10.1.1 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind parameters

10.1.1.1 Type: This mandatory parameter is set to the value of “optional”.

10.1.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by in this Protocol Specification.

10.1.1.3 Data Separation: This parameter is set TRUE by the CCRPM on the request primitive.

10.1.1.4 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN request primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN request primitive.

10.1.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf parameters

10.1.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: This value is identical to that on the preceding P-SYNC-MINOR indication that carried the C-BEGIN-RI.

10.1.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN response primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN response primitive.

10.1.3 Use of the P-TYPED-DATA req/ind parameter

The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-BEGIN-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN response primitive is included in the C-BEGIN-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-BEGIN response primitive.

10.2 Prepare subordinate

The prepare subordinate procedure uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-PREPARE-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-PREPARE request primitive is included in the C-PREPARE-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-PREPARE request primitive.

10.3 Offer commitment

The offer commitment procedure uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-READY-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-READY request primitive is included in the C-READY-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-READY request primitive.

10.4 Order commitment

The order commitment procedure uses the P-SYNC-MINOR service.

10.4.1 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind parameters

10.4.1.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.4.1.2 Data Separation: This parameter is set TRUE by the CCRPM on the request primitive.

10.4.1.3 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-COMMIT request primitive is included in the C-COMMIT-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-COMMIT request primitive.

10.4.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf parameter

10.4.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: This value is identical to that on the preceding P-SYNC-MINOR indication that carried the C-COMMIT-RI APDU.

10.4.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-COMMIT response primitive is included in the C-COMMIT-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-COMMIT response primitive.

10.5 Rollback

The rollback procedure uses the P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) service.

10.5.1 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE req/ind parameters

10.5.1.1 Resynchronize type: This parameter is set to the value of “abandon”.

10.5.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.5.1.3 Tokens: If the requestor is the subordinate, all available tokens are passed to the superior.

10.5.1.4 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-ROLLBACK request primitive is included in the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-ROLLBACK request primitive.

10.5.2 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf parameters

10.5.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.5.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the C-ROLLBACK response primitive is included in the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-ROLLBACK response primitive.

10.6 Branch recovery

The branch recovery uses the P-TYPED-DATA service. The User Data parameter is used to carry both the C-RECOVER-RI and C-RECOVER-RC APDUs. User Data (if any) on the C-RECOVER request or response primitive is included in the APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the C-RECOVER primitive.

10.7 Order commitment and begin branch procedure

The order commitment and begin branch procedure uses the P-SYNC-MINOR service.

10.7.1 Use of P-SYNC-MINOR req/ind parameters

10.7.1.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.7.1.2 Data Separation: This parameter is set TRUE by the CCRPM on the request primitive.

10.7.1.3 User Data: This parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RI APDU in one presentation data value and, in a subsequent presentation data value, the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User data (if any) on the request primitives are included in the corresponding APDU and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the request primitives.

10.7.2 Use of the P-SYNC-MINOR rsp/cnf parameter

The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-COMMIT-RC APDU. If the C-BEGIN response is issued at the same time as the C-COMMIT response, the C-BEGIN-RC APDU is carried in a subsequent presentation data value in the User Data of the P-SYNC-MAJOR rsp/cnf. User Data (if any) on the CCR response primitive(s) are included in the corresponding APDU(s) and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the responder.

NOTE – If the C-BEGIN response is issued after the C-COMMIT response, the C-BEGIN-RC will be mapped on P-TYPED-DATA req/ind.

10.8 Rollback and begin branch procedure

The rollback and begin branch procedure uses the P-RESYNCHRONIZE(abandon) service.

10.8.1 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE req/ind parameters

10.8.1.1 Resynchronize type: This parameter is set to the value “abandon”.

10.8.1.2 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.8.1.3 Tokens: The use of this parameter is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.8.1.4 User Data: This parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RI APDU in one presentation data value and, in a subsequent presentation data value, the C-BEGIN-RI APDU. User Data (if any) on the request primitives are included in the corresponding APDU and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor on the request primitives.

10.8.2 Use of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf parameter

10.8.2.1 Synchronization Point Serial Number: The use of this value is not determined by this Protocol Specification.

10.8.2.2 User Data: The User Data parameter is used to carry the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. If the C-BEGIN response is issued at the same time as the C-ROLLBACK response, the C-BEGIN-RC APDU is carried in a subsequent presentation data value in the same User Data of the P-RESYNCHRONIZE rsp/cnf. If, following a collision of the rollback service with the rollback and begin branch service, the CCRPM has a stored C-BEGIN-RI APDU (see 7.9.8), the C-BEGIN-RI APDU is carried in a presentation data value subsequent to the C-ROLLBACK-RC APDU. User Data (if any) on the CCR response primitive(s) are included in the corresponding APDU(s) and are expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the responder. User Data (if any) on the C-BEGIN request is included in the C-BEGIN-RI APDU and is expressed using one or more presentation contexts specified by the requestor.

11 Concatenations and mappings

This Protocol Specification defines generic rules for concatenation sequences including CCR APDUs. Specific rules for concatenations that are generated by applying constraints inherent to a specific distributed application, shall be defined within a referencing specification which uses the CCR service.

NOTE – These rules may be defined within an application context containing a referencing specification.

11.1 Mapping precedence

11.1.1 This Protocol Specification defines the valid concatenation sequences of CCR-ASE APDUs and their mappings onto the Presentation service. These concatenation sequences do not affect lower layer (e.g. the Session Layer) concatenation.

11.1.2 Alternative mappings to presentation services are sometimes used depending on the APDUs being concatenated. Table 36 determines the Presentation service to be used by a concatenation sequence of APDUs, by giving an order of precedence, such that for any given allowable concatenation sequence, the highest precedence mapping will prevail, with the APDUs in the “user-data” fields in the left (first) to right (last) order.

NOTE – The mapping of C-BEGIN-RC to P-TYPED-DATA is used when C-BEGIN-RI has been concatenated with C-COMMIT-RI or C-ROLLBACK-RI, but the C-BEGIN-RC was not sent with the C-COMMIT-RC or C-ROLLBACK-RC. It is also used following a C-ROLLBACK-RC, C-BEGIN-RI concatenation.

Table 36 – Mapping precedence

Precedence	APDU	Presentation Service
1	C-ROLLBACK	P-RESYNCHRONIZE
2	C-COMMIT	P-SYNC-MAJOR if CCR Protocol Version 1 P-SYNC-MINOR if CCR Protocol Version 2
3	C-BEGIN	P-SYNC-MINOR
4	C-PREPARE or C-READY	P-TYPED-DATA or P-DATA
5	C-BEGIN-RC	P-TYPED-DATA or P-DATA

11.1.3 When a C-PREPARE or C-READY APDU is concatenated with an APDU from some other ASE, and that other ASE specifies that its APDU shall be mapped to P-DATA, the CCR APDU is carried as a presentation data value of P-DATA. If the ASE specifications permit all concatenated APDUs to be mapped to P-TYPED-DATA, P-TYPED-DATA shall be used.

11.1.4 CCR APDUs not present in Table 36 cannot be concatenated.

11.2 Allowable concatenations

11.2.1 Certain concatenations of CCR APDUs with other CCR APDUs, and with APDUs from other ASEs are permitted. The actual concatenations, if any, that occur during a particular instance of communication are determined by the requirements of the application.

11.2.2 The allowed concatenation sequences of APDUs permitted are specified below using a notation based on ASN.1 (CCITT Rec. X.208 | ISO/IEC 8824). The notation used is only ASN.1-like. It is not standard ASN.1 and in particular it is not intended to be directly encoded using the basic encoding rules (CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825). The notation defines the ordering of the presentation data values that is permitted in the user-data of the presentation primitives used for CCR APDUs.

To emphasise that the notation used is only ASN.1-like, the normal module heading and closing notation is not used. Also normal ASN.1 demands that elements of a CHOICE construct are distinguishable by distinct tags. The modified notation only requires that the elements are internally distinguishable. The use of distinct initial tags would be confusing as they might be taken to imply that they need to be transmitted, which is not the case. The data type "User-data-CCR" expresses the CCR constraints on the permissible "values" of Presentation user-data.

11.2.3 The processing order of concatenated APDUs conceptually occurs from left to right.

```
-- top level concatenation output

User-data-CCR ::= CHOICE

{
    -- individual APDUs that can be concatenated, but need not be

        C-BEGIN-RI,
        C-BEGIN-RC,
        C-PREPARE-RI,
        C-READY-RI,
        C-COMMIT-RI,
        C-COMMIT-RC,
        C-ROLLBACK-RI,
        C-ROLLBACK-RC,

    -- individual APDUs that cannot be concatenated

        C-RECOVER-RI,
        C-RECOVER-RC,

    -- allowed concatenation sequences

c-begin-ri-seq SEQUENCE
    { UASE-APDUs OPTIONAL,
      C-BEGIN-RI,
      UASE-APDUs OPTIONAL,
      C-PREPARE-RI OPTIONAL
    },

c-begin-rc-seq SEQUENCE
    { UASE-APDUs OPTIONAL,
      C-BEGIN-RC,
      UASE-APDUs OPTIONAL,
      C-READY-RI OPTIONAL
    },

c-prepare-ri-seq SEQUENCE
    { UASE-APDUs,
      C-PREPARE-RI
    },

c-ready-ri-seq SEQUENCE
    { UASE-APDUs,
      C-READY RI
    },
```

```
c-commit-ri-seq SEQUENCE
    { C-COMMIT-RI,
      C-BEGIN-RI,
    },

c-commit-rc-seq SEQUENCE
    { C-COMMIT-RC,
      C-BEGIN-RC OPTIONAL,
      UASE-APDUs OPTIONAL,
      C-READY-RI OPTIONAL
    },

c-rollback-ri-seq SEQUENCE
    { C-ROLLBACK-RI,
      C-BEGIN-RI,
    },

c-rollback-rc-seq SEQUENCE
    { C-ROLLBACK-RC,
      CHOICE
    { C-BEGIN-RI,
      C-BEGIN-RC,
      UASE-APDUs
        }
}
-- Note that the type UASE-APDUs represents any sequence of APDUs
-- defined as valid in that position by a referencing specification.

-- End of allowed CCR APDU concatenations.
```

12 Precedence

12.1 The aspects of protocol for CCR are specified in several clauses in this Protocol Specification. This clause states the rules of precedence for possible situations where the same aspect may be specified in more than one place in an apparently inconsistent manner. The relevant aspects of protocol specification are:

a) sequencing rules;

b) mapping to the presentation-service; and

c) structure and encoding of CCR APDUs.

12.2 Clauses 7 and 8 of this Protocol Specification specify the elements of procedure which govern the behaviour of the CCRPM. Clause 8 takes precedence over any other part of this Protocol Specification which may state or imply apparently inconsistent sequencing rules.

12.3 Clauses 7, 9, 10 and 11 specify how the presentation service primitives are used by the CCRPM. Clause 7 takes precedence for single APDUs and clause 11 takes precedence for concatenated APDUs over any other part of this Protocol Specification which may state or imply mapping to the presentation-service.

12.4 Clause 7 and Annex A specify the encoding and structure of CCR APDUs. Annex A takes precedence over any other part of this Protocol Specification which may state or imply the encoding or structure of CCR APDUs.

NOTE – Any person encountering an inaccuracy or ambiguity in this Protocol Specification is requested to notify the ITU-TSB without delay in order that the matter may be investigated and appropriate action taken.

13 Conformance

A system which is claimed to implement the procedures specified in this Protocol Specification shall comply with the requirements in 13.1 to 13.5.

13.1 Statement requirements

The following shall be stated by the Implementor:

a) whether the system is capable of acting in the role of a superior, or a subordinate, or a specified combination of these roles;

b) whether the system supports CCR Protocol Version 1 or CCR Protocol Version 2 or both;

c) whether atomic action data is visible to human management;

d) whether provision is made for local management to delete atomic action data;

e) the values of T1 and N used in the implementation [see 13.4.2 a)] if these are fixed; and

f) the types of system failure that can be recovered while maintaining atomic action data.

13.2 Static conformance requirements

13.2.1 The Commitment, Concurrency and Recovery Service Element may be used in an application-entity to provide support for atomic actions.

13.2.2 The system shall support CCR Protocol Version 1 or CCR Protocol Version 2 or both.

13.2.3 The system shall act in the role of a superior (by sending a C-BEGIN-RI APDU), or of a subordinate (by responding properly to a C-BEGIN-RI APDU optionally with a C-BEGIN-RC APDU), or a specified combination of these roles.

13.3 Presentation transfer syntax

An implementation conforming to this Protocol Specification is required to implement at least the Basic Encoding Rules of ASN.1 (CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825) for the data types defined in Annex A, and to offer the resulting transfer syntax “ccr-basic-encoding” in Presentation Layer negotiation for the CCR presentation context. It may also implement and offer other transfer syntaxes for these data types.

13.4 Bound data and atomic action data

13.4.1 Bound data and atomic action data shall not be lost in the event of failure of the communications, the application, or the open system.

13.4.2 The implementation shall not lose atomic action data, except in the circumstances specified below, when such loss is optional:

a) an attempt has been made by either the superior or the subordinate to issue a C-RECOVER request primitive for the atomic action on at least N occasions separated by at least a time T1 [see also 13.1, item e)], without response; or

b) local site management determines that atomic action data for a specified atomic action should be destroyed [see 13.1, item d)].

NOTES

1 It is recognized that random failures of equipment can occur, causing unpredictable loss of atomic action data.

2 Destruction of atomic action data causes a catastrophic failure of the CCR service and should not be applied as a routine operation.

13.5 Dynamic conformance requirements

The system shall

a) follow all the procedures specified in clauses 7 and 8; and

b) if CCR Protocol Version 1 is supported, support the mapping onto the Presentation Service defined in clauses 9 and 11; and

c) if CCR Protocol Version 2 is supported, support the mapping onto the Presentation Service defined in clauses 10 and 11.

Annex A

Definition of CCR data types

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

The CCR data types are defined in this annex using the ASN.1 notation specified in CCITT Rec. X.208 | ISO/IEC 8824. They are used as specified in clauses 7 and 8. The set of values of these CCR APDUs defines the abstract syntax of the CCR presentation context. The transfer syntax for these CCR APDUs is defined in the presentation context negotiation for a particular presentation-connection.

A.1 Information object names

A.1.1 This Protocol Specification assigns the ASN.1 object identifier value "joint-CCR" defined in A.2 and in A.3 to identify the procedures and shared semantics specified in this Protocol Specification. The "joint-CCR" object identifier is assigned to the same value in both clauses.

A.1.2 This Protocol Specification assigns the ASN.1 object identifier value "ccr-syntax-apdus-1" defined in A.2 as an abstract syntax name for the set of presentation data values, each of which is a value of the ASN.1 type "CCR-APDUS" defined in A.2.

NOTE – This abstract syntax contains the data types used with CCR Protocol Version 1. It is a subset of the abstract syntax "ccr-syntax-apdus-2" used with CCR Protocol Version 2.

A.1.3 This Protocol Specification assigns the ASN.1 object identifier value "ccr-syntax-apdus-2" defined in A.3 as an abstract syntax name for the set of presentation data values, each of which is a value of the ASN.1 type "CCR-APDUS" defined in A.3.

A.1.4 The ASN.1 object identifier value "ccr-basic-encoding" defined in A.2 and in A.3 (assigned to an information object in CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825) can be used as a transfer syntax name with either abstract syntax name.

A.2 Definitions for CCR Protocol Version 1

```
CCR { joint-iso-ccitt ccr(7) module(1) ccr-apdus1(1) version1(1) }
DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS ::=
BEGIN

EXPORTS
        C-BEGIN-RI,             C-BEGIN-RC,
        C-PREPARE-RI,           C-READY-RI,
        C-ROLLBACK-RI,          C-ROLLBACK-RC,
        C-COMMIT-RI,            C-COMMIT-RC,
        C-RECOVER-RI,           C-RECOVER-RC,
        joint-CCR,              ccr-syntax-apdus-1,
        ccr-basic-encoding
        ;
```

```
IMPORTS
        AE-title
        FROM ACSE-1 { joint-iso-ccitt association-control(2) module(2) apdus(1) version1(1) };
        -- ASN.1 module defined in CCITT Rec.X.227 | ISO/IEC 8650
-- Names of CCR information objects:

joint-CCR OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ccr(7) }

    ccr-syntax-apdus-1 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-CCR abstract-syntax(2) apdus(1) version1(1) }

    ccr-basic-encoding OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt asn1(1) basic-encoding(1) }
        -- This object identifier value is assigned in CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825

-- CCR datatype definitions

    CCR-APDUS ::= CHOICE
       { C-BEGIN-RI,
         C-BEGIN-RC,
         C-PREPARE-RI,
         C-READY-RI,
         C-ROLLBACK-RI,
         C-ROLLBACK-RC,
         C-COMMIT-RI,
         C-COMMIT-RC,
         C-RECOVER-RI,
         C-RECOVER-RC
       }

    C-BEGIN-RI ::= [1] SEQUENCE
       { atomic-action-identifier          [0] ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
         branch-suffix                     [1] BRANCH-SUFFIX,
         user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL
       }

    C-BEGIN-RC ::= [2] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-PREPARE-RI ::= [3] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-READY-RI ::= [4] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-COMMIT-RI ::= [5] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-COMMIT-RC ::= [6] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-ROLLBACK-RI ::= [7] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-ROLLBACK-RC ::= [8] SEQUENCE
       { user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL }

    C-RECOVER-RI ::= [9] SEQUENCE
       { atomic-action-identifier          [0] ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
         branch-identifier                 [1] BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
         recovery-state                    [2] CHOICE
                                 { commit  [1] NULL,
                                   ready   [2] NULL
                                 },
         user-data                         User-data      OPTIONAL
       }
```

```
    C-RECOVER-RC ::= [10] SEQUENCE
        { atomic-action-identifier          [0]  ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
          branch-identifier                 [1]  BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
          recovery-state                    [2]  CHOICE
                                        { done        [1]  NULL,
                                          unknown     [2]  NULL,
                                          retry-later [3]  NULL
                                        },
          user-data                              User-data      OPTIONAL
          }
-- supporting datatypes

    ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER ::= SEQUENCE
        { masters-name                  [0]   EXPLICIT AE-title,
          atomic-action-suffix          [1]  CHOICE
                                        {       OCTET STRING,
                                                INTEGER
                                               }
          }

    BRANCH-SUFFIX ::= CHOICE
                          { OCTET STRING,
                            INTEGER
                          }

    BRANCH-IDENTIFIER ::= SEQUENCE
        { superiors-name                [0]  EXPLICIT AE-title,
          branch-suffix                 [1]  BRANCH-SUFFIX
                  }

    User-data       ::=         [30]      SEQUENCE OF EXTERNAL
END
```

A.3 Definitions for CCR Protocol Version 2

```
CCR { joint-iso-ccitt ccr(7) module(1) ccr-apdus1(1) version2(2) }
DEFINITIONS IMPLICIT TAGS ::=
BEGIN

EXPORTS
            C-INITIALIZE-RI,        C-INITIALIZE-RC,
            C-BEGIN-RI,             C-BEGIN-RC,
            C-PREPARE-RI,           C-READY-RI,
            C-COMMIT-RI,            C-COMMIT-RC,
            C-ROLLBACK-RI,          C-ROLLBACK-RC,
            C-RECOVER-RI,           C-RECOVER-RC,
            joint-CCR,              ccr-syntax-apdus-2,
            ccr-basic-encoding
            ;
```

```
IMPORTS
        AE-title
          FROM ACSE-1 { joint-iso-ccitt association-control(2) module(2) apdus(1) version1(1) };
          -- ASN.1 module defined in CCITT Rec. X.227 | ISO/IEC 8650
-- Names of CCR information objects:

joint-CCR OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt ccr(7) }

ccr-syntax-apdus-2 OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-CCR abstract-syntax(2) apdus(1) version2(2) }

ccr-basic-encoding OBJECT IDENTIFIER ::= { joint-iso-ccitt asn.1(1) basic-encoding(1) }
    -- This object identifier value is assigned in CCITT Rec. X.209 | ISO/IEC 8825

    -- CCR datatype definitions

    CCR-APDUS ::= CHOICE
        { C-INITIALIZE-RI,
          C-INITIALIZE-RC,
          C-BEGIN-RI,
          C-BEGIN-RC,
          C-PREPARE-RI,
          C-READY-RI,
          C-COMMIT-RI,
          C-COMMIT-RC,
          C-ROLLBACK-RI,
          C-ROLLBACK-RC,
          C-RECOVER-RI,
          C-RECOVER-RC
        }

C-INITIALIZE-RI ::=     [11]        SEQUENCE
      { version-number                      [0]   BIT STRING
                                                  { version1(0), version2(1) } DEFAULT { version2 } }

C-INITIALIZE-RC ::= [12]    SEQUENCE
      { version-number                      [0]   BIT STRING
                                                  { version1(0), version2(1) } DEFAULT { version2 } }

C-BEGIN-RI ::=        [1]     SEQUENCE
      { atomic-action-identifier            [0]   ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
        branch-suffix             CHOICE {
          form1                             [2]   OCTET STRING,
          form2                             [3]   INTEGER
                                        },
        user-data                               User-data       OPTIONAL
        }
-- Amendment 2 to ISO/IEC 9805:1990 referred to a datatype
-- for the branch-suffix element of C-BEGIN-RI that
-- was not in this module

    C-BEGIN-RC ::=      [2]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-PREPARE-RI ::=    [3]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-READY-RI ::=      [4]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-COMMIT-RI ::=     [5]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-COMMIT-RC ::=     [6]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-ROLLBACK-RI ::=   [7]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }

    C-ROLLBACK-RC ::= [8]   SEQUENCE
        { user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL }
```

```
C-RECOVER-RI ::=    [9]   SEQUENCE
    { atomic-action-identifier          [0]   ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
      branch-identifier                 [1]   BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
      recovery-state                    [2]   ENUMERATED
                                          { commit(0), ready(1), done(2), unknown(3),
                                            retry-later(5) },
      user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL
    }

C-RECOVER-RC ::=    [10] SEQUENCE
    { atomic-action-identifier          [0]   ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER,
      branch-identifier                 [1]   BRANCH-IDENTIFIER,
      recovery-state                    [2]   ENUMERATED
                                          { commit(0), ready(1), done(2), unknown(3),
                                            retry-later(5) },
      user-data                             User-data       OPTIONAL
    }

-- supporting datatypes

ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER  ::=  SEQUENCE
    { masters-name          CHOICE  {
          name                          [0]   EXPLICIT AE-title,
          side                          [1]   ENUMERATED
                                              { sender(0), receiver(1) }
                                      },
      atomic-action-suffix  CHOICE  {
          form1                         [2]   OCTET STRING,
          form2                         [3]   INTEGER
                                      }
    }

BRANCH-IDENTIFIER                       ::=   SEQUENCE
    { superiors-name        CHOICE  {
          name                          [0]   EXPLICIT AE-title,
          side                          [1]   ENUMERATED
                                              { sender(0), receiver(1) }
                                      },
      branch-suffix         CHOICE  {
          form1                         [2]   OCTET STRING,
          form2                         [3]   INTEGER
                                      }
    }


-- In the ATOMIC-ACTION-IDENTIFIER and BRANCH-IDENTIFIER types,
-- a value of “sender” for the “side” form is synonymous with a name value
-- that is the AE-title of the sender of the APDU containing the datatype.
-- Similarly, a value of “receiver” for the “side” form is synonymous with a
-- name value that is the AE-title of the recipient of the APDU.

    User-data           ::=         [30]      SEQUENCE OF EXTERNAL

END
```

Annex B

Use of CCR APDUs by a co-operating main service

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

B.1 Introduction

B.1.1 The body of this Protocol Specification specifies the form of CCR APDUs, the semantics associated with their transfer, the behaviour of the CCR protocol machine (CCRPM), and the means of transferring CCR APDUs making direct use of the presentation service. Such use of CCR is called direct use of CCR. It is specified by some referencing specification which also uses the presentation-service.

B.1.2 Some Application Layer standards, where direct use of CCR is not possible (perhaps because of their use of S-ACTIVITY), may adopt an alternative approach. They may carry the CCR APDUs defined in Annex A in the APDUs of their protocol. Such use of CCR is called use by a co-operating main service. In this case clauses 7 (except where it describes mapping), 8, and Annex A apply, but clauses 9, 10 and 11 are replaced by equivalent text in the referencing Application Layer specification.

NOTE – In this case, the co-operating main service specification may or may not act also as the referencing specification for CCR. If it does not so act, then another specification may be required to specify the visible events corresponding to CCR primitives, to identify bound data for atomic actions, and to specify the values of CCR user data fields.

B.2 Service primitives

B.2.1 A co-operating main service specification determines, for each CCR service primitive, those (one or more) main service primitives with which the CCR primitive can be issued.

B.2.2 The co-operating main service specification provides a means of carrying the semantics of the CCR primitives and determines whether they are applied before or after the semantics of the main service primitive.

NOTE – The CCR semantics could be transferred by referencing the CCR ASN.1 data types within an application data type definition, or as separate presentation data values.

B.2.3 The co-operating main service specification ensures that the sequences of CCR service primitives which it permits is one of the sequences specified in the CCR service definition, and ensures that collisions are resolved in a way which does not violate the sequence of events permitted by clause 8.

B.3 Conformance

The co-operating main service specification references this Protocol Specification for the CCR conformance requirement.

B.4 CCR events

B.4.1 The co-operating main service specification ensures that collision cases and loss of CCR APDUs due to communications failure are correctly reflected in CCR service primitives.

B.4.2 If the co-operating main service specification provides a field in its APDUs for carrying CCR APDUs, then the CCR APDUs become part of the abstract syntax of the main service specification. The field should be one of the types exported by the CCR ASN.1 module specified in Annex A.

B.4.3 If the co-operating main service specification carries the APDUs as separate presentation data values, the CCR presentation context shall be used.

B.5 Purge and flow control

A co-operating main service specification ensures that the use of the C-ROLLBACK service is able to bypass any flow control, and is available to the CCR service-users at any time permitted in accordance with B.2.3.

B.6 Delimitation of atomic actions

A co-operating main service specification ensures that collision cases do not produce ambiguity over the precise start of an atomic action.

Annex C

Compatibility between Protocol Version 1 and Protocol Version 2

(This annex does not form an integral part of this Recommendation | International Standard)

CCR Protocol Version 1 and Protocol Version 2 differ in the mapping of CCR services to Presentation (and hence to Session) services. The two sets of mappings are incompatible, and interworking is only possible between implementations of the same version. An implementation capable of using either set of mappings is possible – it is an implementation of both versions. Protocol Version 2 can only be used if the Session Data Separation functional unit is selected on the Session connection.

An application context definition may specify that a particular CCR protocol version is to be used or may leave the choice of CCR protocol version to be determined at association establishment. An implementation may distinguish between Version 1 and 2 by whether a C-INITIALIZE APDU is carried in the User information of the A-ASSOCIATE service (see 7.1).

An implementation of Protocol Version 1 will not recognize the C-INITIALIZE APDU as this is not included in the "ccr-syntax-apdus-1". However, an implementation of both versions can establish an association for use of Version 1 with an implementation of Version 1 by taking advantage of the Presentation Protocol extensibility features.

An implementation of both versions that is attempting to establish an association for CCR, when negotiation down to Version 1 is acceptable, includes in the presentation context definition list of the P-CONNECT service items for both

a) the Version 1 ccr abstract syntax "ccr-syntax-apdus-1"; and

b) the Version 2 ccr abstract syntax "ccr-syntax-apdus-2".

The user data of the P-CONNECT service carries the AARQ APDU, which contains in its user data the C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU (possibly in addition to other APDUs from other ASEs). The C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU is in a presentation context for abstract syntax "ccr-syntax-apdus-2". If the responding implementation supports only CCR Version 1, the responding presentation entity will reject the presentation context for "ccr-syntax-apdus-2", and ignore the C-INITIALIZE-RI APDU (following the extensibility rule of ISO 8823:1988, see 8.5.1). Assuming other aspects of the association set-up are acceptable, an A-ASSOCIATE rsp/cnf with result "accepted" is returned. The user data of the A-ASSOCIATE rsp/cnf does not carry any CCR APDUs. The presentation context for "ccr-syntax-apdus-1" will be accepted.

The requesting implementation determines from the absence of a C-INITIALIZE-RC APDU that the peer does not support CCR Protocol Version 2. It can determine from the acceptance of the "ccr-syntax-apdus-1" that CCR Protocol Version 1 can be used.