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**Information technology —  
Telecommunications and information  
exchange between systems — Private  
integrated services network —**

**Part 2:**  
Reference configuration for HS-PISN  
Exchanges (HS-PINX)

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Réseau privé avec intégration de  
services —*

*Partie 2: Configuration de référence pour échanges HS-PISN (HS-PINX)*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 3.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

International Standard ISO/IEC 11579-2 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

ISO/IEC 11579 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private integrated services network*:

- *Part 1: Reference configuration for PISN Exchanges (PINX)*
- *Part 2: Reference configuration for HS-PISN Exchanges (HS-PINX)*

Annexes A and B of this part of ISO/IEC 11579 are for information only.

## Introduction

The purpose of a reference configuration (RC) is to define reference points by means of identifying functional groupings which interwork at the reference points.

Suitable definitions of functional groupings allow the proper definition of the behaviour and/or performance of such groupings, merely by referring to the corresponding reference points.

This applies to aspects such as:

- delimitation of areas of responsibility, e.g. for management, operation etc.;
- partitioning and apportioning of performance values;
- numbering;
- termination of signalling protocols.

ISO/IEC 11579 consists of several parts. This part of ISO/IEC 11579 defines the RC for a High Speed Private Integrated Services Network (HS-PISN) exchange (HS-PINX), including a description for modelling complete HS-PISNs consisting of more than one HS-PINX, i.e. PINXs which may be based on technologies such as broadband ISDN, LAN, etc.

The concept of this part of ISO/IEC 11579 is based on the assumption that such inter-PISN-exchange connections are routed through an intervening network, which can be of any nature from, in the trivial case, a mere physical medium like a piece of wire, up to a switching network, such as the public B-ISDN, provided it offers the required capabilities for carrying user and control information between the HS-PISN exchanges. In the case that the IVN is represented by a public B-ISDN, the HS-PISN and the public B-ISDN interwork in an Overlay Scenario.

# Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Private integrated services network —

## Part 2:

## Reference configuration for HS-PISN Exchanges (HS-PINX)

### 1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 11579 specifies a reference configuration (RC) for high-speed private integrated services network exchanges (HS-PINX), for their interconnection to form high-speed private integrated services networks (HS-PISN). The configuration is intended to provide guidance for the specification of PINX capabilities, but does not impose any specific implementation of a HS-PINX.

This RC describes a conceptual HS-PINX. By combining multiple HS-PINXs to a high-speed private integrated services network the RC becomes applicable to a HS-PISN. This is generically described in ISO/IEC 11579-1.

This RC satisfies the support of all HS applications, such as LAN, MAN, B-ISDN, etc.

### 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 11579. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 11579 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

- [1] ITU-T (formerly CCITT) Recommendation I.411 (1988), ISDN-User-Network Interfaces - Reference Configurations
- [2] ITU-T (formerly CCITT) Recommendation I.570 (1992), Public/Private ISDN Interworking