

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD



2629

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Basic mode control procedures – Conversational information message transfer

First edition – 1973-02-15

UDC 681.14

Ref. No. ISO 2629-1973 (E)

Descriptors : data processing, data transmission, control procedures.

Price based on 2 pages

FOREWORD

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards institutes (ISO Member Bodies). The work of developing International Standards is carried out through ISO Technical Committees. Every Member Body interested in a subject for which a Technical Committee has been set up has the right to be represented on that Committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work.

Draft International Standards adopted by the Technical Committees are circulated to the Member Bodies for approval before their acceptance as International Standards by the ISO Council.

International Standard ISO 2629 was drawn up by Technical Committee ISO/TC 97, *Computers and information processing*.

It was approved in September 1972 by the Member Bodies of the following countries :

Australia	Germany	South Africa, Rep. of
Belgium	Ireland	Spain
Brazil	Italy	Sweden
Canada	Japan	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Netherlands	Thailand
Denmark	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Egypt, Arab Rep. of	Portugal	U.S.A.
France	Romania	U.S.S.R.

No Member Body expressed disapproval of the document.

Basic mode control procedures – Conversational information message transfer

0 INTRODUCTION

This International Standard defines an addition to the basic mode control procedures for data communication systems and allows the reversal of information transfer while remaining in Phase 3 (information transfer) of the basic mode.

Although applicable to many types of terminals, this type of operation is particularly adaptable to inquiry/response systems.

In some systems, the security of the data link operation may be obtained by the use of block checking and ACK-NAK supervisory sequences.

To preserve a high degree of security, it is recognized that numbering schemes (forward and/or backward) can also be used.

In other systems utilizing less sophisticated terminals, supervisory information and control information may be contained within the message and/or handled by operator procedures. These systems are not covered by this International Standard.

1 SCOPE AND FIELD OF APPLICATION

1.1 This International Standard defines the means by which a data communication system operating according to the basic mode control procedures defined in ISO/R 1745 can interchange information messages in a fast conversational manner and where the operator plays a significant role in the operation of the terminal.

1.2 This International Standard extends Phase 3 (information transfer) as defined in ISO/R 1745, to allow two stations connected by a data link to reverse their master/slave status, thereby reversing the direction of the information transfer, without leaving Phase 3.

1.3 During one conversation process considered here, only two stations are involved at one time. Conversation with any other station requires termination of the existing data link and establishment of another data link.

1.4 This procedure applies to the following system configurations : point-to-point, centralized multipoint.

2 REFERENCE

ISO/R 1745, *Basic mode control procedures for data communication systems*.