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Technical Specification

**Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN);
HIPERLAN Type 2;
Conformance testing for the Cell based Convergence Layer;
Part 1: Common part;
Sub-part 2: Test Suite Structure and
Test Purposes (TSS&TP) specification**



Reference

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Foreword

This Technical Specification (TS) has been produced by ETSI Project Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN).

The present document is part 1, sub-part 2 of a multi-part deliverable. Full details of the entire series can be found in part 1, sub-part 1 [7].

1 Scope

The present document contains the Test Suite Structure (TSS) and Test Purposes (TP) to test the Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN) HIPERLAN Type 2; Cell based Convergence Layer; Part 1: Common Part.

The objective of the present document is to provide a basis for conformance tests for Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN) HIPERLAN type 2 equipment giving a high probability of air interface inter-operability between different manufacturers BRAN HIPERLAN type 2 equipment.

The ISO standard for the methodology of conformance testing (ISO/IEC 9646-1 [3] and ISO/IEC 9646-2 [4]) as well as the ETSI rules for conformance testing (ETS 300 406 [2]) are used as a basis for the test methodology.

2 References

The following documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of the present document.

- References are either specific (identified by date of publication and/or edition number or version number) or non-specific.
- For a specific reference, subsequent revisions do not apply.
- For a non-specific reference, the latest version applies.

Referenced documents which are not found to be publicly available in the expected location might be found at <http://docbox.etsi.org/Reference>.

- [1] ETSI TS 101 763-1 (V1.1.1): "Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); HIPERLAN Type 2; Cell based Convergence Layer; Part 1: Common Part".
- [2] ETS 300 406: "Methods for Testing and Specification (MTS); Protocol and profile conformance testing specifications; Standardization methodology".
- [3] ISO/IEC 9646-1: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 1: General concepts".
- [4] ISO/IEC 9646-2: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 2: Abstract Test Suite specification".
- [5] ISO/IEC 9646-6: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 6: Protocol profile test specification".
- [6] ISO/IEC 9646-7: "Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Conformance testing methodology and framework - Part 7: Implementation Conformance Statement".
- [7] ETSI TS 101 852-1-1 (V1.2.1): "Broadband Radio Access Networks (BRAN); HIPERLAN Type 2; Conformance testing for the Cell based Convergence Layer; Part 1: Common part; Sub-part 1: Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement (PICS) proforma".

3 Definitions and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

For the purposes of the present document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 9646-7 [6] and TS 101 763-1 [1] apply.

3.2 Abbreviations

For the purposes of the present document, the abbreviations defined in ISO/IEC 9646-1 [3], ISO/IEC 9646-6 [5], ISO/IEC 9646-7 [6], TS 101 763-1 [1] and the following apply:

AP	Access Point
BI	Invalid Behaviour
BO	Inopportune Behaviour
BV	Valid Behaviour
CA	Capability tests
CL	Convergence Layer
DLC	Data Link Control
DUC	DLC User Connection
IUT	Implementation Under Test
MAC	Medium Access Control
MT	Mobile Terminal
PDU	Protocol Data Unit
PICS	Protocol Implementation Conformance Statement
TP	Test Purposes
TSS	Test Suite Structure

4 Test suite structure

4.1 Structure

Figure 1 shows the Common PBCL Test Suite Structure (TSS) including its subgroups defined for the conformance testing.

Test Suite	Protocol group	Protocol subgroup	Test group			
			CA	BV	BI	BO
CCL-AP/ CCL-MT	Common procedures	Sender Receiver	x x			

Figure 1: TSS for HIPERLAN 2 Common part CBCL

The test suite is structured as a tree with a first level defined as CCL-AP or CCL-MT representing the protocol group "Common part CBCL for AP and Common part CBCL for MT".

4.2 Test groups

The test groups are organized in three levels. The first level creates one protocol group representing the protocol services. The second level separates the protocol services in functional modules. The last level in each branch contains one or more of the standard ISO subgroups CA, BV, BI and BO.

4.2.1 Protocol groups

The protocol groups identifies the common part procedures as defined in TS 101 763-1 [1].

4.2.1.1 Common procedures

The common part procedures group is divided in two functional modules. The first functional module identifies the procedures at the sender side. The last functional module identifies the procedures at the receiver side.

4.2.2 Main test groups

The main test groups are the capability group, the valid behaviour group, the invalid behaviour group and the inopportune behaviour group.

4.2.2.1 Capability (CA) tests

This test sub group shall provide limited testing of the major IUT capabilities aiming to insure that the claimed capabilities are correctly supported, according to the PICS.

4.2.2.2 Valid Behaviour (BV) tests

This test sub group shall verify that the IUT reacts in conformity with TS 101 763-1 [1], after receipt or exchange of valid Protocol Data Units (PDUs). Valid PDUs means that the exchange of messages and the content of the exchanged messages are considered as valid.

4.2.2.3 Invalid Behaviour (BI) tests

This test sub group shall verify that the IUT reacts in conformity with TS 101 763-1 [1], after receipt of a syntactically invalid PDU.

4.2.2.4 Inopportune Behaviour (BO) tests

This test sub group shall verify that the IUT reacts in conformity with TS 101 763-1 [1], after receipt of a syntactically correct PDU not expected in the actual message exchange.

5 Test Purposes (TP)

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 TP definition conventions

The TPs are defined following particular rules as shown in table 1.

Table 1: TP definition rules

TP Id	Reference. Initial condition. Stimulus. Expected behaviour.
TP Id	The TP Id is a unique identifier. It shall be specified according to the TP naming conventions defined in the clause below.
Reference	The reference should contain the references of the subject to be validated by the actual TP (specification reference, clause, and paragraph).
Initial condition	The condition defines in which initial state the IUT has to be to apply the actual TP.
Stimulus	The stimulus defines the test event to which the TP is related.
Expected behaviour	Definition of the events that are expected from the IUT to conform to the base specification.

5.1.2 TP naming conventions

The identifier of the TP is built according to table 2.

Table 2: TP naming convention

Identifier:	TP/<st>/<pg>/<fm>/<x>-<nnn>		
	<st> = side type	AP	Access Point
		MT	Mobile Terminal
	<pg> = protocole group	CCP	Cell Common part procedures
	<fm> = functional module	SS	Sender side
		RS	Receiver side
	x = Type of testing	CA	Capability Tests
		BV	Valid Behaviour Tests
		BI	Invalid Behaviour Tests
		BO	Inopportune Behaviour Tests
	<nnn> = sequential number	(000-999)	Test Purpose Number

EXAMPLE: TP/MT/CCP/RS/BV-010 is the tenth purpose for the valid behaviour testing of the procedures at the receiver of the common part procedures implemented at MT side.

5.1.3 Sources of TP definitions

All TPs are specified according to TS 101 763-1 [1].

5.2 Test purposes for AP

5.2.1 Procedures at the sender

TP/AP/CCP/SS/CA-000	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a continuous stream of CPCS PDU to send.
TP/AP/CCP/SS/CA-001	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a discontinuous flow of CPCS PDU to send.
TP/AP/CCP/SS/CA-002	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly the mapping between the ATM connection identifiers (VPI, VCI) and the combination of DLC connection identifier (DLCC_ID) and the CL_Tag for the CPCS PDUs to send.
TP/AP/CCP/SS/CA-003	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT sends a CPCS-PDU only in case of the mapping for the VPI, VCI exists.

5.2.2 Procedures at the receiver

TP/AP/CCP/RS/CA-000	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT discards a received CPCS PDU, in case of a non-configured mapping for the DUC ID (MAC_ID, DLCC_ID) and the CL_Tag.
TP/AP/CCP/RS/CA-001	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a continuous stream of received CPCS PDU.
TP/AP/CCP/RS/CA-002	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a discontinuous flow of received CPCS PDU.

5.3 Test purposes for MT

5.3.1 Procedures at the sender

TP/MT/CCP/SS/CA-000	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a continuous stream of CPCS PDU to send.
TP/MT/CCP/SS/CA-001	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a discontinuous flow of CPCS PDU to send.
TP/MT/CCP/SS/CA-002	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly the mapping between the ATM connection identifiers (VPI, VCI) and the combination of DLC connection identifier (DLCC_ID) and the CL_Tag for the CPCS PDUs to send.
TP/MT/CCP/SS/CA-003	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.3. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the sender. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT sends a CPCS-PDU only in case of the mapping for the VPI, VCI exists.

5.3.2 Procedures at the receiver

TP/MT/CCP/RS/CA-000	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT discards a received CPCS PDU, in case of a non-configured mapping for the DUC ID (MAC_ID, DLCC_ID) and the CL_Tag.
TP/MT/CCP/RS/CA-001	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a continuous stream of received CPCS PDU.
TP/MT/CCP/RS/CA-002	Reference: TS 101 763-1 [1], clause 5.3.3.2. Initial condition: DUC established. IUT is the receiver. A loop back mechanism is implemented on top of either CPCS layer or SSCS layer at the IUT. Check that the IUT manages correctly a discontinuous flow of received CPCS PDU.

History

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