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## 计算机支持电信应用 (CSTA) 第 I 版

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ECMA

标准信息通讯系统

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(CSTA) 第 I 版

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## 历史简介

此标准定义了计算机支持电信应用服务（CSTA）协议，该协议是在OSI第7层计算机网络和通信网络之间的通信协议。此标准的扩展标准是*ECMA-180* 协议（计算机支持电信应用），反映了ECMA成员关于CSTA标准第一阶段的协议。预计会有其他阶段。本标准是基于ECMA成员公司的实践经验，实用和广泛的共识。

本标准从技术报告ECMA TR / 52计算机支持的电信应用而来。



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## 1 范围和应用领域

此标准定义是为了计算机支电信应用（CSTA）。

此标准的重点是交换功能和计算功能之间的接口。CSTA应用程序接口旨在从各种用户网络接口或网络接口提供服务，订阅和操作。因为CSTA操作是独立于电信接口的，屏蔽了在CSTA应用下各种不同的电信接口实现。支持用户到网络的接口超出了CSTA的范围。

它可以是ISDN基本速率网络，等等。CSTA是为专用电信网络（PTNs）提供支持的。在此标准和现行的ISDN标准中，限制了这一支持的范围。计划进一步研究对未来的PTN和CSTA标准的改进以克服这些限制。因此，根据目前的标准，对于CSTA用户的PTN的使用可能存在限制。

此标准覆盖了在技术报告ECMA TR/52计算机支持电信应用需要支持CSTA应用描述。它提供了OSI应用层协议，支持计算机和电信网络点对点关系。每个实例都是服务，每个实例都定义为客户端-服务器模型。

此标准允许在计算机网络和电信网络集成，计算机平台支持应用集成，或者应用开发接口，不属于此标准的一部分。

在计算机和交换网络之间的网络通讯可能是简单的点对点，或者广域网。

## 2 兼容性

必需遵循第4，6,8和以下章节称为兼容CSTA标准。

7, 9.1, 9.2, 9.3, 9.4, 9.5, 9.6, 9.7, 9.8, 9.9, 9.10, 9.11, 9.12, 9.13, 9.14, 9.15, 9.16, 10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, 10.6, 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 12.1, 12.2.

## 3 引用

ECMA-138	开放系统的安全 - 数据元素和服务定义 (1989)
ECMA TR/46	开放系统的安全 - 安全架构 (1988)
ECMA TR/52	计算机支持电信应用(1990)
IS 7498	信息处理系统 - 开放系统互联 - 基础引用模型
IS 8649	信息处理系统 - 开放系统互联 - 服务元素关联协议
IS 8824	信息处理系统 - 开放系统互联 - 指定抽象语法标记1 (ASN.1) (对应CCITT Rec. X.208)
IS 8825	信息处理系统 - 开放系统互联 - ASN.1基础编码规则 (对应 CCITT Rec. X.209)

IS 10031-1	信息处理系统 - 文本通信 - 分布式办公应用模型 1: 普通模型
DIS 9072/1	信息处理系统 - 文本处理 - 远程操作部分 1: 模型、标记和服务定义
DIS 9072/2	信息处理系统 - 文本处理 - 远端操作部分 2: 指定协议

## 4 定义和缩写

以下是为了此标准定义的。

### 4.1 CSTA 专门定义

CSTA包含以下列表中的术语。

#### 4.1.1 ACD 座席

一个在ACD组中的呼入呼出成员。ACD座席先登录到一个ACD组然后ACD才会分配电话到坐席上。

#### 4.1.2 Active Call

一个CSTA Call 和本地设备的连接状态是Connected 状态。

#### 4.1.3 坐席

代表了CSTA应用通过认证的CSAT用户。

#### 4.1.4 振铃 Call

一个CSTA呼叫的本地连接是振铃状态。

#### 4.1.5 应用

将交互功能通过交换网络执行，计算功能通过计算网络执行的合作。

#### 4.1.6 应用域

交换子域和计算子域的集合。

#### 4.1.7 Basic Call

一个Call中精确的包含了两个设备。

#### 4.1.8 Call

电路交换中，两到多个设备之间的连接关系。注意在有些实例中，在一个呼叫的建立和释放过程中，可能只包含了一个设备。

#### 4.1.9 Complex Call

包含了多于两个设备的Call。

#### 4.1.10 计算域

是指直接或间接使用交换机功能的计算机集合。

#### 4.1.11 计算功能

是支持CSTA应用在计算机网络或者子域中的部分。

**4.1.12 计算子域**

Any configuration of inter-connected computers which presents the external appearance and functionality of a single computer to the switching domain.

**4.1.13 Connection**

反映了呼叫和识直接关系的一个CSTA对象。

**4.1.14 Connection Identifier**

An identifier used in CSTA to identify a call, device, or a relationship between a call and a device. The CSTA Connection Identifier is comprised of a Call Identifier and a CSTA Device Identifier that uniquely describe a CSTA Object within the context of a CSTA Association.

**4.1.15 设备**

A logical entity and CSTA Object which translates between the actions of a party and the (signalling) information transfer capabilities of the Switching Function. A device can encompass a single endpoint which provides this function, or it can encompass multiple endpoints that act in concert (forming a group) to provide this function.

**4.1.16 Directory Number**

A logical concept that translates to a party or device. It is typically associated with a line circuit.

**4.1.17 域**

The union of the switching domain and computing domain.

**4.1.18 Event**

A stimulus that causes a change in the state of a CSTA object.

**4.1.19 Event Report**

A message that indicates a change in the state of a CSTA object.

**4.1.20 Held Call**

A CSTA call for which the local (or subject) Connection is in the Held state.

**4.1.21 Interconnection Service Boundary**

The abstract service boundary within a system supporting a CSTA Application, separating the communications component of the application from the networking support functions of the system.

**4.1.22 Object**

An abstract entity assumed for modelling purposes to embody some aspect of the externally visible functional characteristics of a physical entity.

**4.1.23 Party**

An entity outside the Switching Function which has the intelligence to use the Switching Function.

**4.1.24 安全**

The characteristics of a system that give it resistance to accidents, failure and misuse, intentional or otherwise.

**4.1.25 Security Service**

A set of operations designed to support some aspect of security in a system.

**4.1.26 Service**

The benefit provided by one CSTA application process to another.

**4.1.27 Service Boundary**

The boundary existing between a CSTA Computing Function and a CSTA Switching Function as it is established via their Interconnection Service Boundaries over some underlying interconnection medium.

**4.1.28 State**

An indication of an object's current condition based on its past events, permitting a prediction of its future behaviour.

**4.1.29 Switching Domain**

The set of switches and their objects which may be reached directly or indirectly by a CSTA application from a computing domain.

**4.1.30 Switching Function**

That part of the domain needed to support CSTA applications implemented within a switching network or sub-domain.

**4.1.31 交换机子域**

Any configuration of inter-connected switches which presents the external appearance and functionality of a single switch to the computing domain.

**4.1.32 User**

A person, process or piece of equipment that receives direct benefit (e.g. added functionality, improved performance) from the Services provided by the CSTA application.

**4.2 Terms defined elsewhere**

This Standard uses the following terms, defined in other ECMA and ISO publications.

**4.2.1 Terms defined in ECMA TR/46**

安全对象

Security Subject

安全域

安全策略

**4.2.2 在ISO中的对应**

IS 7498

应用层

Application-Process

Application-Entity

Application-Entity-Title

Application-Service-Element

IS 8649

Application Context

Association

Association Control Service Element

DIS 9072

Remote Operations

IS 10031-1

Client

Server



### 4.3 缩写

ACD	自动呼叫分配
ACSE	关联控制服务单元
API	应用程序开发接口
ASE	应用程序服务元素
ASN	抽象语法标记
BRI	基础速率接口
CSTA	计算机支持电信应用
ID	标识
ISDN	综合业务数字网
ODP	开放式分布式处理
OSI	开放系统互联
PAC	Privilege Attribute Certificate
PDU	协议数据单元
PTN	专用电信网络
ROSE	远程操作服务元素
SIT	特殊信号音

## 5 功能结构

此章节简略介绍了在TR/52中的功能结构。CTSA架构定义了计算和交换功能之间连接结构独立于物理实现。此章节介绍了分布式计算和交换功能的概念, CSTA 服务, 客户端服务器模型和CST边界抽象CSTA对象。

计算组合(一般包含在计算网络)和交换组合(一般包含在电信网络)支持CSTA应用。这些操作的定义为需要和这些组件进行一或多次交互。

### 5.1 计算和交换的功能的分布式处理

同城情况下, 计算功能是在计算网络内由一到多个计算机实现, 交换功能是在电信网络内由一道多个交换机实现。但是, 可能有一些计算功能在交换功能中, 一些交换功能在计算功能中。

The CSTA application appears to the user (人或者设备) as a single application on a single network, not as two separate functions on two separate networks (as it is, in fact, implemented).

Since the functions of the CSTA applications are (in most situations) distributed, some form of communications support is required. This can be shown by expanding each of the distributed functions into a processing component – or application functionality (to support the defined interactions), a communications component – or CSTA Services (to support the necessary exchange of messages), and networking support – or a lower layer interconnection service provider. The relationship is shown in figure 1.

From figure 1 it can be seen that the distributed application functions interact with their peers in accordance with a CSTA Service definition. In this Standard, the *Service descriptions* define these interactions and provide the service interface between the application functionality and the local CSTA Service via which the peer-to-peer service interaction is supported. The CSTA Service communicates with its peer using CSTA Protocol (i.e. the set of messages and associated sequencing rules, etc. defined in this Standard). Note, however, that the CSTA Protocol is designed to support various approaches, and as a consequence, some of the protocol elements are optional and their use is implementation dependent.

In an OSI environment, the application functions together with the CSTA Service form an application process invocation. The necessary communications component would be provided by an application entity invocation considered to reside in the OSI application layer. The underlying networking support would typically be provided by OSI lower layers.

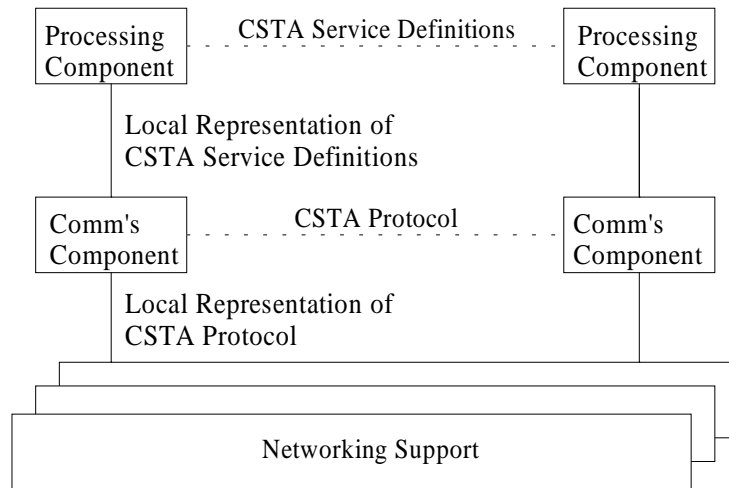


图 1 - 功能图展示了CSTA元素在开放式分布处理（ODP）环境中的关系

## 5.2 CSTA 服务

In the context of the OSI Reference Model and excluding the Application layer, the word 'service' is used to refer to the benefit provided by one layer to its adjacent higher layer.

In the context of the CCITT definition of the services provided by a real network, e.g. an ISDN, the term 'service' applies to that which is offered by the network to a user at a given reference point, e.g. the S reference point.

Figure 2, below, shows, in simplified form, how the OSI layer and CCITT network notions of 'service' relate to one another. OSI layer services have a vertical orientation. CCITT ISDN Basic and Teleservices, as the latter also embrace those of the Application layer, have a horizontal orientation.

Unless otherwise qualified, this Standard uses the term 'Service' to refer to the benefit provided by one application layer process to its peer application layer process.

CSTA Services have been designed with the intent of being decoupled from the actual Telecommunications Services provided to users by the Switching Function. This makes CSTA independent of the specific user-to-network interface of the particular terminals for which CSTA is requesting services, resulting in making the Switching Function responsible for determining how to support a given CSTA request.

For example, CSTA does not specify how to provide the Make Call Service on terminal types such as analog, ISDN, etc. It is expected that the Switching Function will use the existing Standard Telecommunications Service definitions when executing CSTA Services on terminals for which standards exist (e.g. when CSTA requests Hold Call Service for a PTN terminal, the Switching Function will execute that request according to the Supplementary Service Call Hold service description).

CSTA has no knowledge of the specific details of how the Switching Function accomplishes requested CSTA Services. The Switching Function does provide an abstraction to the CSTA Service requestor of how the Service is realized.

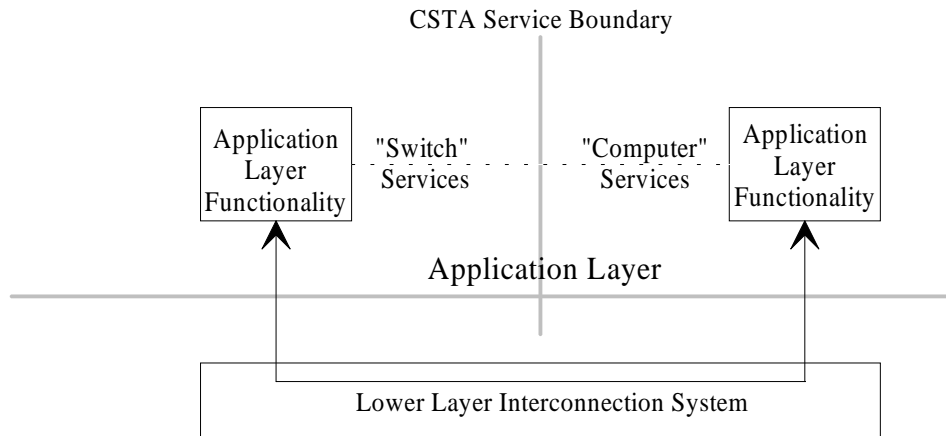


图 2 - Illustrating the OSI and CCITT/CSTA Uses of the Term "Service."

### 5.3 Per-Service Client/Server Model

The communications mechanism (as opposed to the processing) required to support the CSTA application can be modelled as a client/server relationship (such as described in IS 10031-1). A processing component (identified in IS 10031-1 as the User) requests a Service. Its local communications component, termed a client, invokes that particular service by communication with its peer, termed a server. The client/server relationship models application level communication and hence can be considered as belonging to the OSI application layer.

Because the scope of CSTA architecture is to provide bi-directional capabilities, the client/server relationship is possible in both directions as depicted in figure 3.

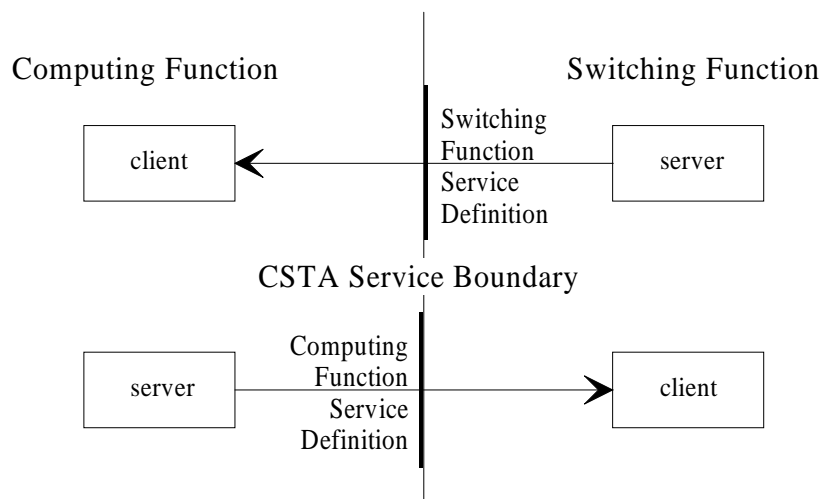


Figure 3 - Bi-Directional Service Definitions

Service definitions in which the Computing Function is the client and the Switching Function is the server are defined as Switching Function Service definitions. An example of a Switching Function Service is the Make Call Service.

Service definitions in which the Switching Function is the client and the Computing Function is the server are defined as Computing Function Service definitions. An example of a Computing Function Service is the Route Request Service.

#### 5.4 服务和对象

由服务器向客户端提供的包括观察或者操作服务器可以控制的客户端代理对象，这些对象的行为，客户端/服务器的接口，称为CSTA操作模型（见第6章）。

### 6 CSTA 操作模型

This clause summarizes the operational model considered for CSTA. For the purposes of standardization, the definitions and procedures in this clause are normative. The call modelling aspects are informative.

The set of accessible Computing and Switching Functions from which an application might receive service defines a CSTA domain. An example of a CSTA Domain is given by figure 4. The CSTA domain is divided into switching and computing domains, which are divided by the heavy line in the figure. Both the switching and computing domains consist of Computing and Switching Functions, which are labelled C1, C2, and C3 for the Computing Functions and S1, S2, and S3 for the Switching Functions. Each function can provide a CSTA application a view of the domain in which it resides. This application view defines a sub-domain. If one or more functions provide an identical view, then they are part of the same sub-domain. CSTA applications encompass at least one switching sub-domain and at least one computing sub-domain, and are represented in figure 4 by the application domains.

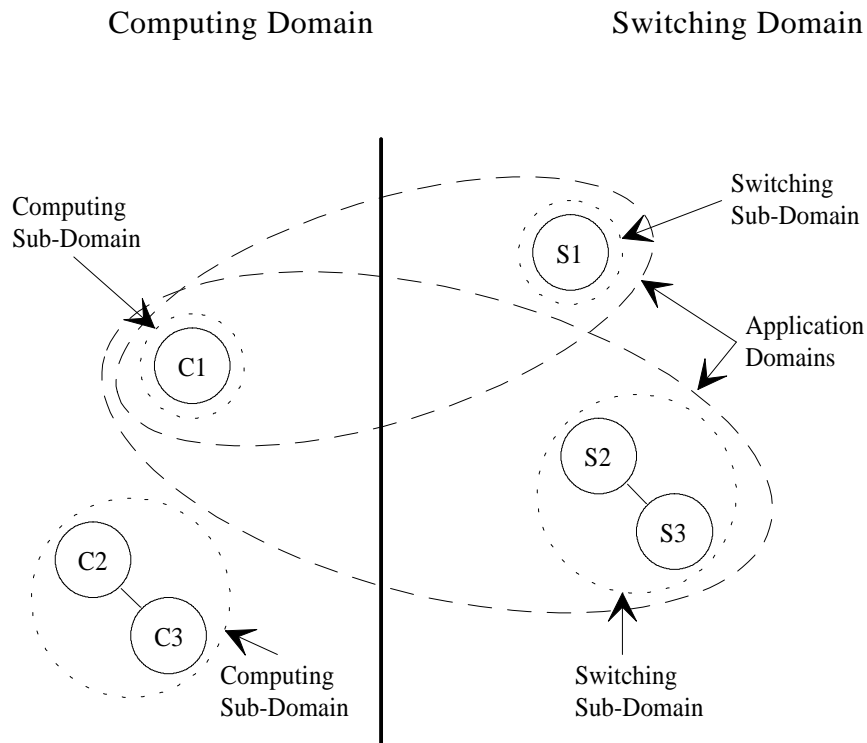


Figure 4 - Domains and Sub-Domains

#### 6.1 Switching sub-domain model

The Switching sub-domain Model defines the tools needed to provide an abstract view of the Switching Function. This model allows application conceptualization of the Switching Function's operation. To provide this abstract view CSTA defines several CSTA Switching sub-domain Model Objects that can be

observed and acted upon by the Switching Function on behalf of the Computing Function. Those objects include Device, Call, and Connection.

#### 6.1.1 Device

CSTA enables manipulation and observation of devices that allow users to access telecommunications services. It does not, however, influence or provide unambiguous information about users of those devices.

##### *NOTE 1*

*This Standard alone cannot claim to support ISDN (or any other) devices because of the additional information required to support such devices in PTNs. For example, in such networks it is possible to have several devices sharing the same network access. Thus the network must be provided with additional information about the call in order to select the appropriate device for the call and allocate the appropriate network resources to the call. The version of CSTA specified in this Standard can not explicitly convey this additional information. Another example, that generally applies to telecommunications networks (including ISDN and OSI) is specifying the originator for a call that is established via CSTA. With the current signalling support, each party in a call can only act as a called party -- as the 'network' is acting to originate the call. This situation has implications for both the network-to-terminal signalling and any application level signalling that is significant to the calling party (e.g., issuing A\_Associate).*

Devices that are visible or controllable via CSTA are known as CSTA Devices.

The CSTA device can be used to refer to both physical devices (such as buttons, lines, trunks, and stations) and logical devices (such as groups of devices, pilot numbers, and automatic call distributors). Devices shall have a set of attributes, which allow CSTA to monitor and manipulate them. The CSTA attributes of a device shall be:

##### 1. **Device Type**

Different types of devices can be used for different purposes and can be manipulated and observed differently within CSTA. A CSTA Device shall be identified as being one of the following types:

**ACD** - Automatic Call Distributor (ACD) is a mechanism that distributes calls within a Switching Function. As an ACD, (as opposed to ACD group) the device consists only of the distribution mechanism and not the devices to which the mechanism can distribute calls.

**ACD group** - Automatic Call Distributor (ACD) group is the mechanism that distributes calls within a Switching Function as well as the devices to which that mechanism distributes calls. As an ACD group, (as opposed to ACD) the device consists both of the distribution mechanism and the devices to which the mechanism can distribute calls.

**Button** - is one instance of a call manipulation point at an individual station. Simple analog stations often have no physical buttons but behave as if they had one. Some advanced stations can emulate several analog stations, and often represent those stations by several buttons. In some situations it is desirable to identify a given button on a multi-button station. Note that a station with several buttons could have either the same telephone number or different telephone numbers assigned to different buttons.

**Button group** - is two or more instances of a call manipulation point at an individual station.

**Line** - is a communications interface to one or more stations. In some situations it may be impossible to identify individual stations that share a line and a single directory number.

**Line group** - is a set of communications interfaces to one or more stations.

**Operator** - is a device that is used to interact with a party to assist in call setup or to provide other telecommunications service. This device is different from other devices in that it is often involved in setting up other calls, and is usually not part of the call after the call is connected.

**Operator group** - two or more operator devices used interchangeably or addressed identically.

**Station** - is the traditional telephone device, either simple or featured. A station is a physical unit of one or more buttons and one or more lines.

**Station group** - is two or more stations used interchangeably or addressed identically.

**Trunk** - a device used to access other switching sub-domains. In order to manipulate and view calls that cross a CSTA switching sub-domain it may be desirable to address the point at which the call crosses the boundary. This point is generally a trunk or trunk group.

**Trunk group** - often, many trunks provide connectivity to the same place. These trunks are often placed in groups and accessed using a single identifier. In such a configuration the individual trunks are used interchangeably.

## 2. **Device Class**

Different classes of device can be observed and manipulated differently within CSTA. A CSTA Device shall belong to one and may belong to more than one of the following classes:

**Data** - a device that is used to make digital data calls (both circuit switched and packet switched). This class includes computer interfaces and G4 facsimile machines.

**Image** - a device that is used to make digital data calls involving imaging, or high speed circuit switched data in general. This class includes video telephones and CODECs.

**Voice** - a device that is used to make audio calls. This class includes all normal telephones, as well as computer modems and G3 facsimile machines.

**Other** - a type of device not covered by data, image, or voice.

## 3. **Device Identifier**

Each device that can be observed and/or manipulated needs to be referenced across the CSTA Service boundary. To accomplish this, each requires a device identifier. Devices shall be identified using one or both of the following types of identifiers:

**CSTA Static Device Identifier** - This identifier shall be stable over time. It remains constant and unique between calls, associations and even within the switching sub-domain. The CSTA Static Device Identifier is a form of identifier which is known *a priori* by both the Computing and Switching Functions. An example of a CSTA Static Device Identifier is an E.164 Directory Number.

It is also useful for the Switching Function to convert this identifier to another static form for subsequent use in service interaction. An example of this would be the transformation of a Public Directory Number to a Private Directory Number. This transformation allows service interactions to be independent of the identification mechanism and allows reduction in the amount of data exchanged. This transformed number is known as a CSTA Short Form Static Device Identifier.

**CSTA Dynamic Device Identifier** - Once a device has been included in a call, it can be desirable to continue to refer to the instance of the device associated with the call for manipulation or tracking. The CSTA Static Device Identifier may not always be sufficient for this purpose because it may not be available (there is no *a priori* identifier for the particular device), or because it is too long and cumbersome for efficient use. In these cases the

Switching Function assigns a Dynamic Device Identifier to be used as a reference or handle for the duration of the call. Management of the Dynamic Device Identifier is discussed in 6.2 below.

#### 4. **Device State**

The set of Connection states which are associated directly with a particular device. For information about Connection states see 6.1.3 below.

### 6.1.2 **Call**

呼叫行为，包含了建立和释放，可以在CSTA边界观察和维护。在呼叫的某些时期中（建立和释放等。）呼叫并不是完整的，因此可能只有一个设备（例如，一个设备发起一个呼叫）。在很多操作中，比如会议和转接，一个设备代替另一个设备或者两个call合并成一个call。在这些情况下，CSAT call维护电路关系可以彼此操作。CSTA call属性是：

#### 1. **Call Identifier**

A Call Identifier shall be allocated to each call by the Switching Function when it first becomes visible across the CSTA Service Boundary. It may or may not be globally unique among all calls within a switching sub-domain, but it shall always be globally unique within the call and refer to all extremities or end points of the call. To allow reference to a nascent call, the call identifier shall be assigned before the call is fully established. For example, an incoming call may be assigned a call identifier when the called device is Alerting and before the call has been answered. This call identifier shall not only reference the entire call within the sub-domain but shall also reference the entire call (all end points) outside the sub-domain that are made visible to CSTA.

The CSTA call could pass through various stages involving many and different devices before it finally terminates. Examples of CSTA Services that cause this are Transfer and Conference. During the operation of these Services the call identifier may change, but the call shall continue as a CSTA object. The management of the call identifier is described in 6.2 below.

#### 2. **Call 状态**

The set of Connection states for those Connections which comprise a call. Call state is returned by the Snapshot Device Service for devices that have calls. Common call states shall be encoded as a single typed value, whereas uncommon call states shall be encoded as a list. For more information on Connection states see 6.1.3 below. Call states are described in more detail in 6.1.5 below.

### 6.1.3 **Connection**

The Connection is a relationship between a call and a device. Note that this is a different definition from those used by other standards. This relationship is both observed and manipulated. In fact, observation and manipulation of these relationships make up many CSTA Services (e.g. Hold Call Service, Reconnect Call Service, and Clear Call Service). Connections are CSTA Objects that have the following attributes:

#### 1. **Connection Identifier**

A tuple of the CSTA Call Identifier and CSTA Device Identifier. For a call there are as many Connection Identifiers as there are associated devices, and for a device there are as many Connection Identifiers as there are associated calls. The CSTA Connection Identifier shall be unique within a sub-domain and within a single association. If this requirement is maintained, then it is possible to use only a device identifier (or call identifier) to provide the Connection Identifier. Different associations may have different CSTA Connection Identifiers for the same Connection. The definition of this identifier and those it is based on (CSTA Call and Device Identifiers) restricts a CSTA application from fabricating a

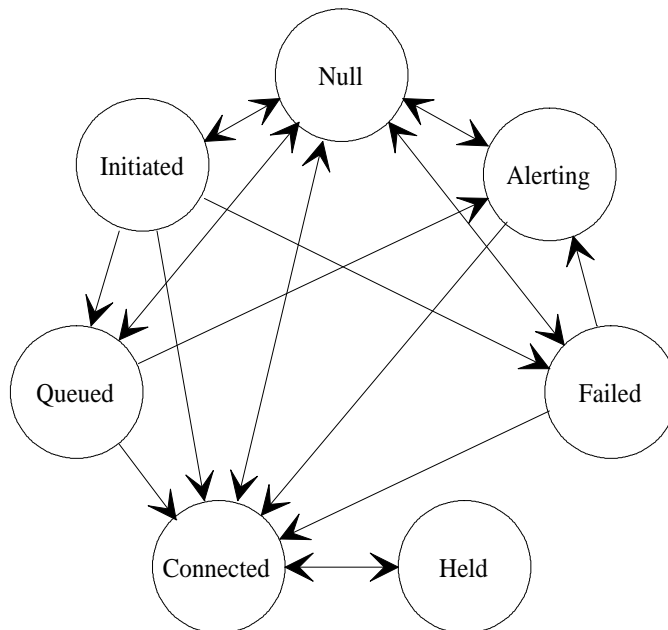
Connection Identifier. It cannot use a Connection Identifier until it has received it from the Switching Function. However, by providing additional implementation rules it is possible to allow applications to fabricate unknown Connection Identifiers from known ones.

**NOTE 2**

*An example of one possible implementation rule allowing fabrication is: the CSTA Call Identifiers are globally unique within the sub-domain and the device identifiers are CSTA Static Device Identifiers. This rule would allow a CSTA application that was given a Connection Identifier within a monitor to fabricate valid Connection Identifiers for all parts of the call.*

**2. Connection 状态**

One of a set of states a Connection may have. Connection states may be reported by Snapshots on either calls or devices, and changes in Connection states may be reported as Event Reports by Monitors. The Connection state refers to a single Call/Device relationship. A simplified Connection state model is given in figure 5.



**Figure 5 - Connection State Model**

In figure 5, the states (circles) presented are the CSTA set. The transitions between states, shown by arrows, show the typical states possible to enter from a given state and form the basis for providing Event Reports when they occur. These states are not equivalent to ISDN access states. They are a derivation of the state machine on one side of an ISDN access. The states are defined as follows:

**Null** - the state where there is no relationship between the call and device.

**Initiated** - the state where the device is requesting service. Usually this results in the creation of a call. Often this is the "dialling" state.

**Alerting** - the state where a device is alerting (ringing). This indicates that a call wishes to become Connected to a device.

**Connected** - the state where a device actively participates in a call. This state includes the notion of logical participation in a call as well as a physical participation in that call (i.e. Not Held).



**Held** - the state where a device inactively participates in a call. This state embodies the notion of logical participation in a call with suspended physical participation in that call.

**Queued** - the state where normal state progression has been stalled. This state generally refers to two conditions but can apply to others as well. One condition is when a device is trying to establish a Connection with a call, and the process is stalled. The second condition is when a call tries to establish a Connection with a device and that process is stalled.

**Failed** - the state where normal state progression has been aborted. This state generally refers to the condition when a device tries to become Connected to a call or a call tries to become Connected to a device and the attempt fails. Failed can result because of failure to connect the calling device and call, failure to connect the called device and call, failure to create the call, and other reasons.

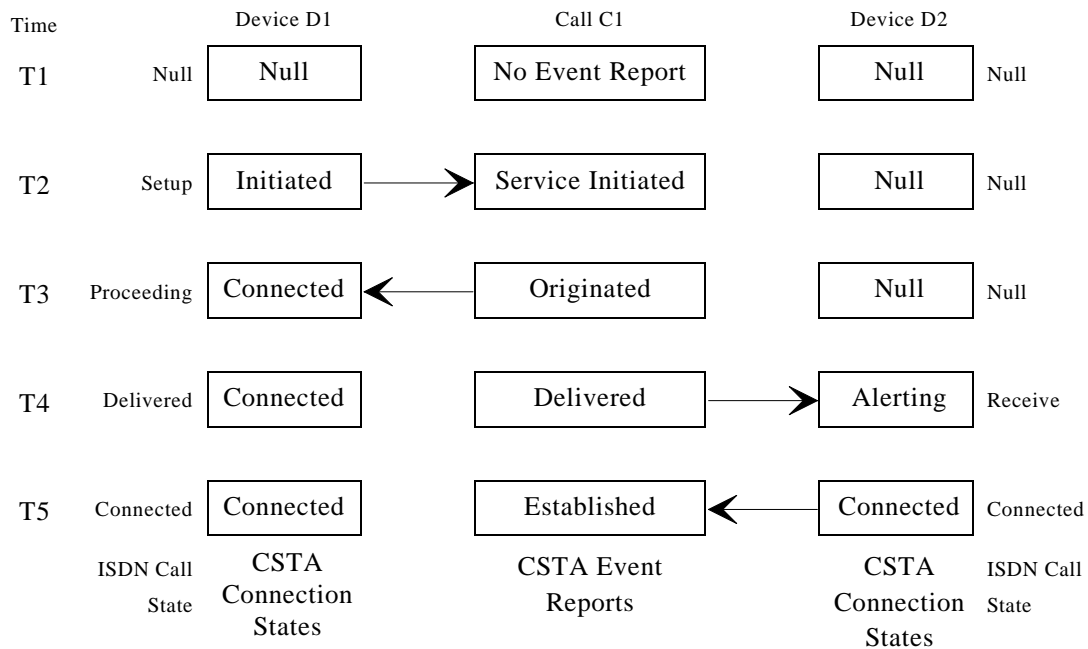
#### 6.1.4 Call Event Reports

The purpose for the switching model just presented is to provide an abstract view of actual states and events that are communicated via underlying signalling systems. This abstract view is probably more detailed than required by CSTA applications, but is presented to introduce a more exact language for describing CSTA Event Reports, states, and Functional descriptions. Because of the topology of the Switching Function, the signals that report events and changes in states have definite sources. Providing a telecommunications object (the Connection) that can be associated with the source of these signals helps in describing the meaning of the events and the operation of CSTA (and other) telecommunications services.

On a typical ISDN access to a network there exists a distributed state machine. One part of this access state machine resides in the ISDN device. Another part resides on the other side of the ISDN access. There is another similar distributed access state machine which resides across the ISDN network at a similar device.

Using this concept, a call can be modelled as a collection of Connection state machines communicating with one another using signalling. When this communication occurs, a CSTA Event Report can be generated. In the following example, this concept of communication between two state machines is demonstrated for the case of establishing a simple call. Additionally, on either side of the example the ISDN call states have been provided.

Notice in figure 5 that the CSTA Event Reports are based on signalling interactions of the Switching Function. Many Connection events are of interest to CSTA applications. Typically, however, a CSTA application is interested in atomic telecommunications activities, and often these involve many simultaneous Connection events. Generally, telecommunications operations embody changes to many Connections. These events can be summarized in a single Event Report. For instance, the Transfer, Conference and Clear Call Services all perform changes to multiple Connections but all are represented by a single Event Report. Each CSTA Event Report defines which Connection state changes it indicates.



**Figure 6 - Relationship of CSTA Call Event Reports**

### 6.1.5 Call states

The state of a CSTA Call can be precisely expressed as the list of Connection states of all the devices involved in the call. This list is called the Compound Call State. The technique of listing the Connection states to describe the call state can describe any call state that is possible in CSTA; however, most calls exist with a small number of widely recognized states. CSTA defines those states in terms of their set of Connection states, but communicates them as atomic Call states - not a list. These widely recognized states are called the Simple Call States.

For calls with one known Connection state, the single Connection state shall be provided as a call state.

#### NOTE 3

*Null can be a known Connection state, so for a nascent call it is possible to have a CSTA Call state with only one non-Null Connection (see table 1).*

For calls with more than two non-Null Connection states, the sequence of Connection states shall be provided as a call state.

CSTA simplifies the call state by relating it (at times) to a particular device. This relationship is described by differentiating the Connection states of the call. The Connection state associated with a particular device is called the local Connection state. Other Connection states are not differentiated from one another. In other words, CSTA Call states can differ by the order as well as combination of their Connection states. Alerting-Connected is not equal to Connected-Alerting. The first is defined as Received and the second is defined as Delivered. For calls with two Connections, table 1 summarizes the CSTA Call state assigned to the combinations of Connection states. If there is no entry in table 1 for the combination of Connection states, then the list shall be provided.

**Table 1 - Definition of CSTA Call states**

Local Connection State	Other Connection State	CSTA Simple Call state
Alerting	Connected	Received
Alerting	Held	Received-On Hold
Connected	Alerting	Delivered
Connected	Connected	Established
Connected	Failed	Failed
Connected	Held	Established-On Hold
Connected	Null	Originated
Connected	Queued	Queued
Held	Alerting	Delivered-Held
Held	Connected	Established-Held
Held	Failed	Failed-Held
Held	Queued	Queued-Held
Initiated	Null	Pending
Null	Null	Null

## 6.2 Dynamic identifier management

Management of Dynamic Device Identifiers and Call Identifiers is provided by management of Connection Identifiers. This ensures that an identifier that is dependent on another is provided in the proper context. For example if a Call Identifier is given relative to a device, then giving the Connection Identifier ensures that the Call Identifier is provided with its reference - the Device Identifier. Management of CSTA Connection Identifiers is provided as follows.

Connection Identifiers are provided when either a new Call or Device Identifier is created. When a call is made a Connection Identifier is provided. It is also provided in Event Reports that pertain to the call. When a device becomes involved in a call the Connection Identifier is provided in the Event Reports that occur at that device.

Identifiers are updated when needed. If a call changes its identifier when a Conference or Transfer occurs, Connection Identifiers are provided that link the old call identifier to the new identifier. Similarly, if a Dynamic Device Identifier is changed, new Connection Identifiers are provided for the devices in the call.

Management of identifiers is provided via management parameters included in Service acknowledgements and Event Reports.

Identifiers cease to be valid when their context vanishes. If a call ends, its call identifier is no longer valid to refer to that call. Similarly, if a device is removed from service or from a call, its dynamic device identifier shall become invalid. Many Event Reports and Services specify that a reported or provided Connection Identifier has lost or will lose its context.

Identifiers can be reused. Once an identifier has lost its context it may be re-used to identify another object. It is suggested that an implementation not reuse identifiers immediately.

Individual Call and Device Identifiers are not guaranteed to be globally unique. CSTA requires that the combination of Call and Device Identifier be globally unique within a CSTA switching sub-domain. To accomplish this, either the call identifier, or the device identifier (or both) shall be globally unique. In many cases the Connection Identifier requires the use of both the Call and Device Identifiers to uniquely refer to Connections in a call.

## 7 安全性服务

CSTA可以为允许控制和身份认证提供安全机制。可以在提供安全服务的时候使用安全机制参数。

注意 4

为安全服务提供了不同机制，CSTA允许使用任何一种机制，比如：

*Secure-ROSE*.

CSTA Security Service shall use one or more of the following parameters:

1. **Message Sequence Number** - this parameter can be used to detect missing messages in a sequence and that their order has not been altered.
2. **Time Stamp** - this parameter can provide an indication of the "freshness" of the message. It can indicate that the received message is not a replay of another message from a previous association or from the current association after the sequence numbers have recycled.
3. **Privilege Attribute Certificate (PAC)** - this parameter shall contain one mandatory attribute: the sender ID. The sender ID can be used to make the appropriate access control decisions or in general to execute the security policy in effect. This PAC is the mechanism defined in ECMA-138 to exchange security information among applications.
4. **Seal** - this parameter shall be computed (by a mechanism not defined in this Standard) using all other fields present as well as the input CSTA data. It shall bind together all the fields so that the receiver can detect any tampering.

## 8 通用服务要求

In each of the following Service sections the first "sub"-section following a Service heading, or Service Definition sections, is provided as normative text for describing the operational requirements for each CSTA Service. These sections provide the definition of CSTA Services. These Services are defined for the CSTA Service boundary between a Computing Function and a Switching Function and the Services are defined in terms of what they accomplish, not how they should be implemented.

### 8.1 Service Request

Service Request sections are provided as normative text for describing the parameters and the optionality of the parameters associated with each Service Request. Each parameter is described by a numbered paragraph, so individual parameters can be referenced by their numbers. If more than one parameter is of the same type, then it shall be possible to distinguish between the parameters. Each Service Request shall allow inclusion of Non-standardized, or Private Data, which shall be informational in nature. Private data shall include an object identifier (as defined in CCITT Rec. X.208) to identify the manufacturer together with the data.

### 8.2 Service Response

Service Response sections are provided as normative text for describing the parameters and the optionality of the parameters associated with each Service Response. Again, each parameter is described by a

numbered paragraph, so individual parameters can be referenced by their numbers. If more than one parameter is of the same type, then it shall be possible to distinguish between the parameters. Each Service Response shall allow inclusion of Non-standardized, or Private Data, which shall be informational in nature.

CSTA employs a generic mechanism which is, in principle, decoupled from the specifics of the switching activity. The following points describe the operation of the CSTA Service Response:

1. Appropriate Services shall have an unconfirmed mode where responses to correct requests are not returned.
2. The server shall check correctness of the request (e.g. syntactical checks) before issuing the response. Incorrect requests shall always result in an error response even in the unconfirmed mode.
3. If a response is sent before the action requested by the Service is completed (i.e. the response is a Service Request acknowledgement) Event Reporting may be used to keep track of the subsequent server activity.
4. The precise moment at which the response is generated in relation to the switching activity is implementation and Service dependent. For example, for the Hold Call Service:
  - Some implementations may generate the response after checking the correctness of the request and at the point that they initiate the request.
  - Other implementations may delay the response until the Hold has completed (or is guaranteed to complete). In this case, a failure of the switching request is reflected in the response.
  - Irrespective of implementation details, when an operation succeeds the same Event Reports are generated if the monitoring has been established. In particular, a Held event (if selected) is always reported in addition to the response to a successful request (even in those implementations that delay the response until the Hold operation was complete). In a given context, and with appropriate monitoring in place, an operation generates the same set of Event Reports whether it was invoked manually or with CSTA Service Requests from the Computing Function.

When the Service is rejected, the server shall send diagnostic information indicating the reason that the Service was rejected. In some cases only a general error indication is supplied. If the Service fails, the client cannot assume the pre-Service states of CSTA objects are maintained.

### 8.3 Functional description

Functional description sections are provided as informative (not normative) text. It is possible that many unique but very similar services may meet the requirements to provide the Service. Also provided for many of the Services is a pictorial example of conditions before and after a successful Service Request. The Event Report Service shows Before and After pictures showing the change reported by the Event Report. These figures are examples intended to provide enlightenment, and not to constrain implementations. The following example and key should provide better understanding of the information intended to be conveyed by the figures.



**Figure 7 - Example Figure for Service and Event Report Descriptions**

The figures show Before and After pictures of a successful Service or Event Report. In the example above (Hold Call Service), and in all figures:

- boxes represent devices.
- circles represent calls.
- lines represent CSTA Connections between a call and a device.
- absence of a line is equivalent to a CSTA Connection in the Null Connection state.
- labels in boxes and circles represent call and device instances.
- labels on lines represent a Connection state using the following key:
  - a = Alerting
  - c = Connected
  - f = Failed
  - h = Held
  - i = Initiated
  - q = Queued
  - a/h = Alerting or Held (其他组合类似)
  - \* = Undefined
- greyed boxes represent devices in a call unaffected by the Service/Event Report
- white boxes and circles represent devices and calls affected by the Service/Event Report

#### 8.4 错误码定义

此部分定义的错误码将在服务请求返回中使用。这些定义同样适用于CSTA计算功能所要求的服务和CSTA交换功能所要求的服务。 错误码的值表示服务器对导致服务请求的负值响应的最佳分析。

错误值被强制进行分类。 实现将已经识别的错误码进行归类。  
这些指定的错误码被分为7类并且定义在以下部分：

- 8.4.1 操作错误
- 8.4.2 安全性错误
- 8.4.3 状态冲突错误
- 8.4.4 系统资源不可用错误
- 8.4.5 订阅资源不可用错误
- 8.4.6 性能管理错误
- 8.4.7 未指定错误
- 8.4.8 CSTA 自定义数据错误

##### 8.4.1 操作错误

Error values in this category shall indicate that there is an error in the Service Request. This type shall include one of the following specific error values:

1. Generic Operation Error. This error shall indicate that the server has detected an error in the operation class, but that it is not one of the defined errors, or the server cannot be any more specific.

2. Request Incompatible With Object. The request is not compatible with the object.
3. Value Out Of Range. The parameter has a value that is not in the range defined for the server.
4. Object Not Known. The parameter has a value that is not known to the server.
5. Invalid Calling Device. The calling device is not valid.
6. Invalid Called Device. The called device is not valid.
7. Privilege Violation on Specified Device. The request cannot be provided because the specified device is not authorized for the Service.
8. Invalid Forwarding Destination. The request cannot be provided because the forwarding destination device is not valid.
9. Privilege Violation On Called Device. The request cannot be provided because the called device is not authorized for the Service.
10. Privilege Violation On Calling Device. The request cannot be provided because the calling device is not authorized for the Service.
11. Invalid CSTA Call Identifier. The call identifier is not valid.
12. Invalid CSTA Device Identifier. The CSTA Device Identifier is not valid.
13. Invalid CSTA Connection Identifier. The Connection Identifier is not valid.
14. Invalid Destination. The Service Request specified a destination that is not valid.
15. Invalid Feature. The Service Request specified a feature that is not valid.
16. Invalid Allocation State. The Service Request indicated an allocation condition that is not valid.
17. Invalid Cross Reference Id. The Service Request specified a Cross Reference Id that is not in use at this time.
18. Invalid Object Type. The Service Request specified an object type that is outside the range of valid object types for the Service.
19. Security Violation. The request violates a security requirement.

#### **8.4.2 Security errors**

Error values in this category shall indicate that there is a security error. This type shall include one of the following specific error values:

1. Generic Security Error. The server is unable to be any more specific.
2. Sequence Number Error. This error shall indicate that the server has detected an error in the Sequence Number of the operation.
3. Time Stamp Error. This error shall indicate that the server has detected an error in the Time Stamp of the operation.
4. PAC Error. This error shall indicate that the server has detected an error in the PAC of the operation.
5. Seal Error. This error shall indicate that the server has detected an error in the Seal of the operation.

#### **8.4.3 State incompatibility errors**

Error values in this category shall indicate that the Service Request was not compatible with the condition of a related CSTA object. This type shall include one of the following specific error values:

1. Generic State Incompatibility. The server is unable to be any more specific.
2. Incorrect Object State. The object is in the incorrect state for the Service. This general error value may be used when the server is not able to be any more specific.
3. Invalid CSTA Connection Identifier For Active Call. The Connection Identifier specified in the Active Call parameter of the request is not in the correct state.
4. No Active Call. The requested Service operates on an active call, but there is no active call.
5. No Held Call. The requested Service operates on a held call, but the specified call is not in the Held state.
6. No Call To Clear. There is no call associated with the CSTA Connection Identifier of the Clear Call request.
7. No Connection To Clear. There is no Connection for the CSTA Connection Identifier specified as Connection To Be Cleared.
8. No Call To Answer. There is no call active for the CSTA Connection Identifier specified as Call To Be Answered.
9. No Call To Complete. There is no call active for the CSTA Connection Identifier specified as Call To Be Completed.

#### **8.4.4 System resource availability errors**

Error values in this category shall indicate that the Service Request cannot be completed because of a lack of system resources within the serving sub-domain. This type shall include one of the following specific error values:

1. Generic System Resource Availability Error. The server is unable to be any more specific.
2. Service Busy. The Service is supported by the server, but is temporarily unavailable.
3. Resource Busy. An internal resource is busy. There is high probability that the Service will succeed if retried.
4. Resource Out Of Service. The Service requires a resource that is Out Of Service. A Service Request that encounters this condition could initiate system problem determination actions (e.g. notification of the network administrator).
5. Network Busy. The server sub-domain is busy.
6. Network Out Of Service. The server sub-domain is Out Of Service.
7. Overall Monitor Limit Exceeded. This request would exceed the server's overall limit of monitors.
8. Conference Member Limit Exceeded. This request would exceed the server's limit on the number of members of a conference.

#### **8.4.5 Subscribed resource availability errors**

Error values in this category shall indicate that the Service Request cannot be completed because a required resource must be purchased or contracted by the client system. This type shall include one of the following specific error values:



1. Generic Subscribed Resource Availability Error. The server is unable to be any more specific.
2. Object Monitor Limit Exceeded. This request would exceed the server's limit of monitors for the specified object.
3. External Trunk Limit Exceeded. The limit of external trunks would be exceeded by this request.
4. Outstanding Requests Limit Exceeded. The limit of outstanding requests would be exceeded by this request.

#### **8.4.6 性能管理错误**

在此分类中的错误表示返回了性能管理错误。此类型包含以下指定的错误的一种：

1. 普通性能管理错误，服务器没有更具体的信息。
2. 超出性能限制，超出了性能限制。

#### **8.4.7 未指定错误**

此分类中的错误表示遇到了一个不属于其他分类的错误。此分类要包含以下指定的错误码：

1. 未指定错误。

#### **8.4.8 CSTA 自定义数据错误**

在此分类中的错误码表示服务请求中的自定义数据遇到了错误。此类型错误不是CSTA标准。此分类要包含以下指定的错误：

1. CSTA 自定义数据错误。服务请求在CSTA自定义数据参数中包含了一个错误。任何包含CSTA自定义数据的服务请求都可能返回此错误。

## **9 交换功能服务**

### **9.1 切换通话服务**

切换通话服务提供了保持通话和接回通话组合功能。将正在通话的呼叫保持并且接回刚才保持的呼叫或者应答一个振铃的呼叫在同一个设备上。

#### **9.1.1 服务请求**

切换通话服务请求至少应该包含以下一个参数：

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - 活动的连接。
2. CSTA Connection Identifier - 保持或者振铃的连接。

以下是可选参数：

3. CSTA 自定义数据

#### **9.1.2 服务响应**

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

##### **9.1.2.1 正值响应**

正值响应包含以下参数：

1. CSTA 自定义数据信息

#### 9.1.2.2 负值响应

负值响应会包含以下一个或多个参数：

1. CSTA 错误码 - 8.4 章的错误码

#### 9.1.3 功能描述

将一个指定设备上 held/delivered 和 active calls 进行交换。如图8显示切换呼叫服务将和D2的active call 进行保持，然后建立D1和D3的通话或者接回。D2设备会自动立刻自动hold，在建立D1和D3的通话或者接回过程中。

切换呼叫服务的操作在图8描述

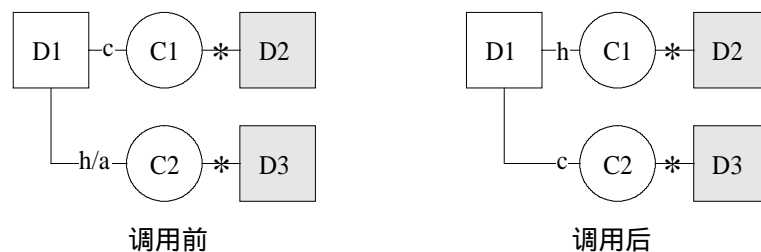


图 8 - 切换通话

### 9.2 应答服务

应答服务将一个振铃通话建立连接，相关的设备比较进行应答，不关心具体实现。

#### 9.2.1 服务请求

应答服务请求应该包含以下参数：

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - 将要应答的呼叫连接。

请求的可选参数：

2. CSTA 自定义数据。

#### 9.2.2 服务响应

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

##### 9.2.2.1 正值响应

正值响应可能会包含以下参数：

1. CSTA 自定义数据。

##### 9.2.2.2 负值响应

负值响应应该包含以下参数：

1. CSTA 错误码 - 参照8.4章错误码。

#### 9.2.3 功能描述

The Answer Call Service works for an incoming call that is ringing a device. In figure 9, the call C1 is delivered to device D1. Answer Call is used, typically with telephones that have attached speakerphone units, to establish the call in a hands-free operation.



图 9 - 应答呼叫

### 9.3 呼叫完成服务

呼叫完服务应该设置完成特性，否则会失败。

#### 9.3.1 服务请求

呼叫完成请求下包含以下参数：

1. Feature - 指定使用哪种特性。有以下特性：  
Camp On - 一直排队等待设备可用。  
Call Back - 当被叫设备空闲时请求被叫加入通话。  
Intrude - 将主叫加入被叫中一个活动的通话中。
2. CSTA Connection Identifier - 主叫的通话连接。

请求也可以包含以下参数：

3. CSTA 自定义数据。

#### 9.3.2 服务响应

此服务会对服务请求响应，响应值应该是正值或者负值。

##### 9.3.2.1 正值响应

正值响应可能会包含以下参数：

1. CSTA 自定义数据

##### 9.3.2.2 负值响应

负值响应应该包含以下参数：

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 9.3.3 功能描述

Generally this Service is invoked when a call is set up and encounters a busy far device or no answer.

Camp On allows queuing for availability. Generally, Camp On makes the caller wait until the called party finishes the current call and any previously camped on calls. Call Back allows requesting the called device to return the call when it returns to idle. Call Back works much like Camp On, but the caller is allowed to hang up after invoking the service, and the CSTA Switching Function calls both parties when the called party becomes free. Intrude allows the caller to be added into an existing call at the called device.

### 9.4 清除呼叫服务

ClearCall将会释放这个Call中的所有设备。Call不会再存在，连接标识也会被释放。

#### 9.4.1 Service Request

The request for the Clear Call Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the call to clear.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.4.2 服务响应

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

##### 9.4.2.1 正值响应

Positive Acknowledgement to the Service Request shall indicate that all instances of the CSTA Connection Identifiers for all the endpoints in the call and in the current association shall become invalid. The instances of identifiers shall not be used to request additional Services of the CSTA server.

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### 9.4.2.2 负值响应

负值响应应该包含以下参数

1. CSTA 错误码 - 参考8.4章错误码。

#### 9.4.3 功能描述

Each device in the call is released and the CSTA Connection Identifiers (and their components) are freed.

Figure 10 illustrates the results of a Clear Call (CSTA Connection Id = C1,D1), where call C1 connects devices D1, D2 and D3.

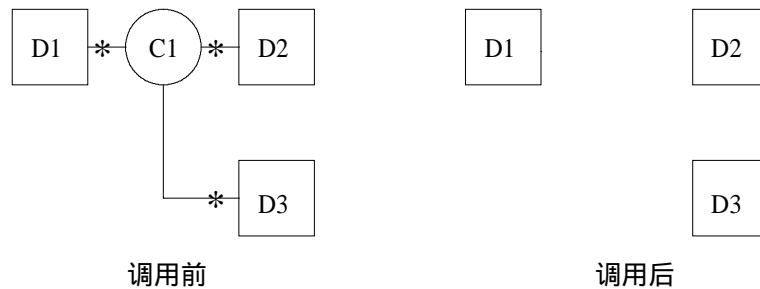


图 10 - 清除呼叫

#### 9.5 清除连接服务

清除连接将会释放Call中的指定设备。Connection将会变成Null状态。额外的，请求中的连接标识也会被释放。

##### 9.5.1 服务请求

The request for the Clear Connection Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to clear.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

## 9.5.2 服务响应

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

### 9.5.2.1 正值响应

Positive Acknowledgement to the Service Request shall indicate that the instance of the CSTA Connection Identifier for the cleared Connection is released. The identifier shall not be used to request additional Services of the CSTA server.

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information - shall be informational type.

### 9.5.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

## 9.5.3 功能描述

This Service releases the specified Connection and CSTA Connection Identifier instance from the designated call. The result is as if the device had hung up on the call. It is interesting to note that the phone may not be physically returned to the switch hook, which may result in silence, dial tone, or some other condition. Generally, if only two Connections are in the call, the effect of Clear Connection is the same as Clear Call. Figure 11 is an example of the results of a Clear Connection (CSTA Connection Id = C1,D3), where call C1 connects devices D1, D2 and D3. Note that it is likely that the call is not cleared by this Service if it is some type of conference.

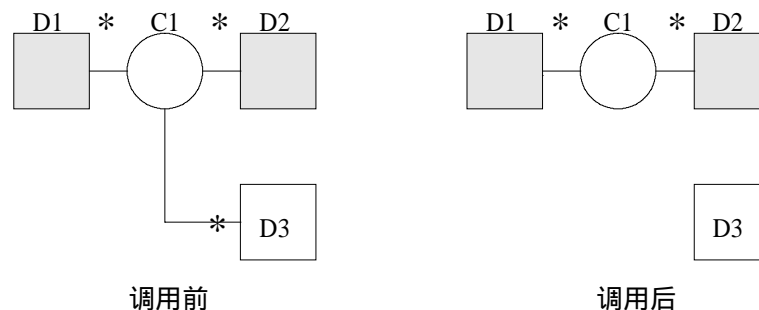


图 11 - 清除连接

## 9.6 会议服务

此功能会将一个保持呼叫和另一个呼叫形成一个会议。这两个呼叫将会合并成一个呼叫并且组成会议设备的两个连接将会变成一个连接，这个连接在Connected状态。在会议设备原来的CSTA连接标识会释放，会提供新的CSTA连接标识。

### 9.6.1 服务请求

会议服务应该至少包含一个以下参数：

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection of the held call to be conferenced.
2. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection of the other call to be conferenced.

请求也可以包含以下参数：

3. CSTA Private Data Information.

## 9.6.2 服务响应

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

### 9.6.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the resulting Connection at the conferencing device.

The positive acknowledgement may also provide one or more of the following two parameters for each party that is known to the CSTA Sub-domain whose Connection Identifier changes as a result of the Conference Service.

2. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the party in the conference.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - provides the static reference for the party in the conference. This parameter may have a value that indicates that the static identifier is not known.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

4. CSTA Private Data Information - shall be informational type.

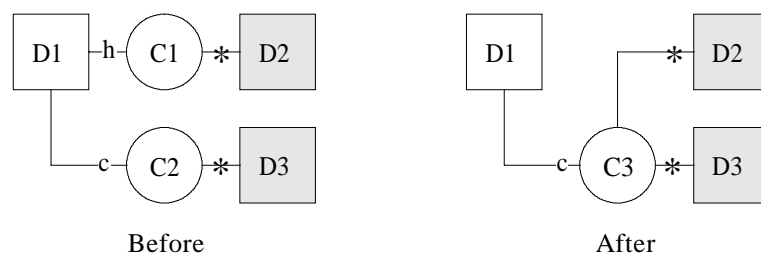
### 9.6.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

## 9.6.3 功能描述

The starting conditions are that the call C1 from D1 to D2 is in the held state, and a call C2 from D1 to D3 is in progress.



**Figure 12 - Conference Call**

D1, D2 and D3 are conferenced or joined together in a single call, C3. The value of the Connection Identifier (D1,C3) may be that of one of the CSTA Connection Identifiers provided in the request (D1,C1 or D1,C2).

## 9.7 咨询服务

咨询功能提供保持和外呼的组合操作。将当前的通话呼叫保持，然后在同一个设备上初始化一个新的呼叫。

### 9.7.1 服务请求

咨询请求应该包含以下参数：

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - 将要被保持的连接。
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - 将要被保持的设备。

请求还可以包含以下参数：

3. CSTA 自定义数据

### 9.7.2 服务响应

服务器应该返回给请求一个响应，这个响应值是一个正值或者负值。

#### 9.7.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the initial Connection to the new call.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information - shall be informational type.

#### 9.7.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### 9.7.3 功能描述

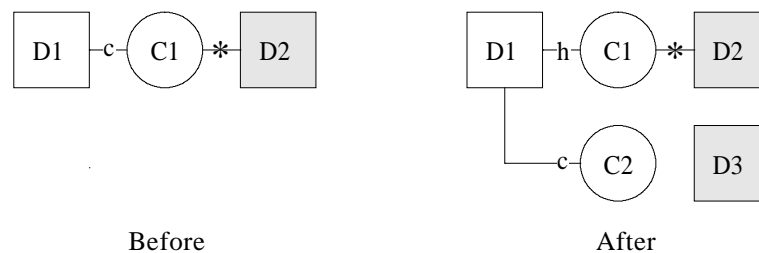


Figure 13 - Consultation Call

## 9.8 转移呼叫服务

将一个通话转移到另一个设备上。

### 9.8.1 服务请求

转移呼叫请求应该包含以下参数：

1. Diversion type - shall indicate the type of diversion requested. This parameter shall have one of the following values:  
  
Deflection - indicates that a Connection should be diverted away from a device to a destination that is inside or outside the switching sub-domain.  
  
Directed pickup - means that a Connection should be diverted to a new destination inside the switching sub-domain.  
  
Group pickup - indicates that a Connection should be diverted to a member of a pickup group.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which the Connection is to be diverted.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to divert.
4. CSTA Private Data Information.

## 9.8.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

### 9.8.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

### 9.8.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

## 9.8.3 功能描述

The Divert Call Service replaces the original called device, as specified in the CSTA Connection Identifier, with a different called device, as specified in the CSTA Static Device Identifier. The Divert Call Service supports at least three common call diversion services:

- Deflection: Takes a ringing call at a device and sends it to a new destination. To use Divert Call to execute a deflection the CSTA Connection Identifier must be included.
- Pickup: 将一个振铃呼叫转移到另一个设备。使用转移呼叫进行pickup必须包含CSTA Connection标识。
- Group Pickup: Takes a ringing call at one or more predetermined destination(s) and brings it to a device. To use Divert Call to execute a group pickup the CSTA Connection Identifier need not be included.

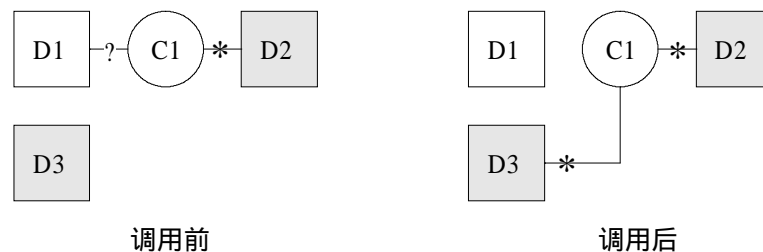


图14 - 转移呼叫

## 9.9 保持服务

保持服务会将一个连接设置成保持状态。

### 9.9.1 服务请求

The request for Hold Call Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to hold.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. Connection Reservation - reserves the facility for reuse by the held call. This option is not appropriate for most non-ISDN telephones. The default shall be no connection reservation.
3. CSTA Private Data Information.

### 9.9.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.



#### 9.9.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.9.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### 9.9.3 功能描述

This Service interrupts communications for an existing call at a device. A call may be placed on hold at a user's interface by the user some time after completion of dialling.

The associated connection is made available for other uses, depending on the reservation option.

As shown in figure 15, if the Hold Call Service is invoked for device D1 in call C1, then call C1 is placed on hold at device D1. The hold relationship is affected at the holding device.



图 15 - 保持呼叫

保持呼叫会维持保持设备和被保持的通话关系，直到这个通话被恢复或者释放。

### 9.10 外呼服务

在两个设备之间发起一个呼叫。在服务器会尝试建立一个新的Call，并且尝试和主叫设备建立连接。MakeCall服务将会提供一个CSTA Connection ID标识在发起者设备的连接。

#### 9.10.1 服务请求

The request for the Make Call Service shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device from which the call is originated.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which the call should be directed.

The request may also include the following parameter:

3. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.10.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

##### 9.10.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection between the originator and the call.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

### 9.10.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### 9.10.3 功能描述

The Functional description is to originate a call between the designated devices. When the Service is initiated, the calling device is prompted (if necessary), and when that device acknowledges a call to the called device is originated. The calling device must be in either idle state (on or off hook) or in pending state (off hook, but not yet dialling a number) for a particular call for the Service to be successful.

Figure 16 illustrates the results of a Make Call (Calling device = D1, Called device = D2). A call is established as if D1 had called D2, and the client is returned the Connection id (C1,D1).



图 16 - Make Call

开始建立呼叫。 Call progress Event Reports may be sent by the server application as the connection establishment progresses, as selected by the client application by way of the Monitor Start Service. The call is not guaranteed to succeed after acknowledgement has been received.

## 9.11 预测呼叫服务

预测呼叫服务时在一个设备组（或者一个其他可以作为主叫的逻辑设备）上发起呼叫。服务器会创建一个新的呼叫并和被叫建立通话。预测呼叫服务会为被叫提供一个CSTA Connection ID。

### 9.11.1 服务请求

The request for the Make Predictive Call Service shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device from which the call is originated.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which the call should be directed.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Allocation - specifies the condition when the call attempts to connect to the caller. If absent, Call Delivered is the default. This may be one of the following values:

Call Delivered: this value shall specify that the call attempt to connect to the caller if Alerting or Connected is determined at the called party.

Call Established: this value shall specify that the call attempt to connect to the caller if Connected is determined at the called party.

4. CSTA Private Data Information.

### 9.11.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### 9.11.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection between the terminator and the call.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.11.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 9.11.3 功能描述

This Service is often used to initiate a call from a group of devices (or a logical device). This Service allocates the call to a particular device within that group at some time during the progress of the call.

The Service first initiates a call to the called device. Depending on the call's progress, the call may be connected with the originating device during the progress of the call. The point at which the call attempts to connect to the originating device is determined by the allocation parameter. If the allocation parameter is set to Call Delivered, then the call is allocated upon detection of an Alerting (or Connected) Connection state at the recipient. If the allocation parameter is set to Call Established, then the call is allocated upon detection of a Connected Connection state at the recipient.

The typical use of this Service is to place a call out of a CSTA sub-domain. The CSTA Connection Identifier allocated by this Service may apply to an outbound trunk.

Figure 17 illustrates the results of a Make Predictive Call (Calling device = group device D1, Called device = D2).



图 17 - 预测呼叫

#### 9.12 查询设备服务

查询设备服务会提供查询指定设备特性的状态。

##### 9.12.1 服务请求

The Service Request shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to query.
2. Feature - shall indicate the requested information and shall consist of one of the following:
  - a) Message Waiting: 是否有待接收的文本消息。
  - b) Do Not Disturb: 免打扰状态。
  - c) Forward: 是否呼叫前转和呼叫前转的类型。
  - d) Last Number: 最后一个号码。

- e) Device Info: 设备的类、类型和可选项。
- f) Agent State: ACD坐席状态。

The request may also include the following parameter:

- 3. CSTA Private Data Information.

## 9.12.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

### 9.12.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

- 1. Feature: provides the requested information and shall consist of the same lettered item as was indicated by the service request:

- a) On/Off: indicator of available messages.
- b) On/Off: indicator that the device is in the Do Not Disturb state.
- c) Type of Forwarding: shall return each of the following that are On, and may return others as well:

Immediate - Forwarding all calls. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

Busy - Forwarding when busy. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

No Answer - Forwarding after no answer. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

Busy Internal - Forwarding when busy for an internal call. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

Busy External - Forwarding when busy for an external call. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

No Answer Internal - Forwarding after no answer for an internal call. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

No Answer External - Forwarding after no answer for an external call. If provided then the response shall also include:

On/Off: indicator whether the device is forwarding calls.

Static Device ID: shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded.

- d) Static Device ID: indicator of the last number dialled.
- e) Device Info: shall indicate the class and type of device. It may also indicate a Short Form Static Device Identifier for the device. The class shall include one or more of the following attributes: voice, data, image, other. The type shall include one or more of the following attributes: station, line, button, ACD, trunk, operator, other, station group, line group, button group, ACD group, trunk group, operator group, other group.
- f) Agent State: shall indicate ACD agent state. The state shall be one of the following values:

Work/Not Ready. This state shall indicate that an agent is occupied with after call work. It also implies that the agent should not receive additional ACD calls.

Work/Ready. This state shall indicate that an agent is occupied with after call work. It also implies that the agent may receive additional ACD calls.

Ready. This state shall indicate that an agent is ready to accept calls.

Null. This state shall indicate that an agent is logged out of the group or device that they serve.

Not Ready. This state shall indicate that an agent is occupied with some task other than that of serving a call.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

- 2. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **9.12.2.2 负值响应**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

- 1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### **9.13 接回呼叫服务**

接回服务提供了先断开连接然后恢复通话的组合操作，服务器清除一个连接然后恢复这个设备之前在保持状态的连接。

#### **9.13.1 服务请求**

The Service Request shall include at least one of the following parameters:

- 1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to be cleared.
- 2. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to be retrieved.

The Service Request may also include the following parameter:

- 3. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **9.13.2 服务响应**

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### 9.13.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.13.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 9.13.3 功能描述

An accepted request causes an existing call to be dropped. Having dropped the call, the specified held call at the device is retrieved and becomes active. This Service is typically used to drop an active call and return to a held call; however, it can also be used to effect a cancel of a consultation call (because of no answer, called device busy, etc.) followed by returning to a held call.

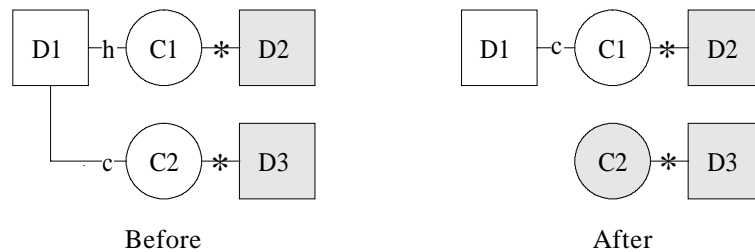


Figure 18 - Reconnect Call

### 9.14 恢复通话服务

和一个保持的Connection建立连接。

#### 9.14.1 服务请求

The request for Retrieve Call Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection to be retrieved.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.14.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

##### 9.14.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### 9.14.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 9.14.3 功能描述

The indicated Connection is restored to the Connected state. The call state may change due to actions by far end endpoints. If the Hold Call Service reserved the Held Connection and the Retrieve Call Service is requested for the same call, then the Retrieve Call Service should use the reserved Connection.



**Figure 19 - Retrieve Call**

## 9.15 设置特性服务

设置设备的用户特性。此接口不是管理员的系统特性设置。

### 9.15.1 服务请求

The Service Request shall include the following parameters:

1. Static Device ID - shall indicate the device on which to set the feature.
2. Feature - shall indicate the requested feature to set. This parameter shall have one of the following values:
  - a) Message Waiting - sets messages available. This feature shall include:
    3. On/Off - flag that shall indicate whether to turn on or off.
  - b) Do Not Disturb - sets Do Not Disturb.
    4. On/Off - flag that shall indicate whether to turn on or off.
  - c) Forwarding - sets forwarding calls. If this Parameter is chosen, the following parameter shall be included:
    5. Type of Forwarding - the value shall be one of the following:
      - Immediate - Forwarding all calls,
      - Busy - Forwarding when busy,
      - No Answer - Forwarding after no answer,
      - Busy Internal - Forwarding when busy for an internal call,
      - Busy External - Forwarding when busy for an external call,
      - No Answer Internal - Forwarding after no answer for an internal call,
      - No Answer External - Forwarding after no answer for an external call.
    6. On/Off - flag that shall indicate whether to turn on or off forwarding.
      - If the flag is On then the following parameter may be included:
    7. Static Device ID - shall indicate the device to which the calls are forwarded
  - d) Agent State - sets ACD agent state. This state shall be one of the following values:
    - Work/Not Ready.
    - Work/Ready.
    - Ready.
    - Logged On. If this value is specified, then the request may also include one or more of the following parameters:
      8. String - specifies the logon password or authorization code.
      9. Agent ID - specifies the agent identifier.

10. Static Device ID - the ACD pilot or group for which to log on.

Logged Off. If this value is specified, then the request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

11. Agent ID - specifies the agent identifier.

12. Static Device ID - the ACD pilot or group for which to log out.

Not Ready.

The request may also include the following parameter:

13. CSTA Private Data Information.

### 9.15.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### 9.15.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.15.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### 9.16 转接呼叫服务

此接口提供转移在同一个设备上保持呼叫和active呼叫。转移功能将两个呼叫通过Connection合并成一个呼叫。当前的设备上相关的连接会释放，变为空闲。

#### 9.16.1 服务请求

The request for the Transfer Call Service shall include at least one of the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - specifies the Held Connection to transfer.

2. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connected Connection to transfer the call to.

The request may also include the following parameter:

3. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 9.16.2 服务响应

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

##### 9.16.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following two parameters for each party that is known to the CSTA sub-domain whose Connection Identifier changes as a result of the Transfer Call Service.

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the party in the resulting call.

2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - provides the static reference for the party in the resulting call. This parameter may indicate that the CSTA Static Device Identifier is not known.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameters:



3. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate a resulting Connection in the remaining call.
4. CSTA Private Data Information.

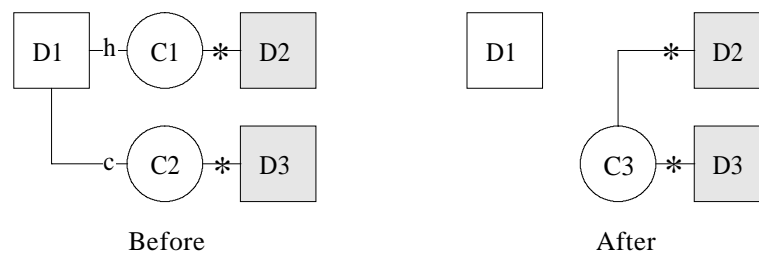
#### 9.16.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 9.16.3 功能描述

Referring to figure 20, the starting conditions are that the call C1 from D1 to D2 is in held state, and a call C2 from D1 to D3 is in progress. This Service transfers the existing (held) call between devices D1 and D2 into a call from device D2 to a device D3.



**Figure 20 - Transfer Call**

The request is used in the situation where the call from D1 to D3 is established or if the call is in any state other than Failed or Null state. The Transfer Call Service successfully completes, and D1 is released from the call.

## 10 状态报告

### 10.1 修改监控过滤器

The Change Monitor Filter Service shall allow changing the filter of an existing monitor.

#### 10.1.1 服务请求

The request for Change Monitor Filter Service shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Cross Reference Identifier - shall indicate the monitor for which to change the filter.
2. Call Filter - specifies the Call Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
3. Feature Filter - specifies the Feature Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
4. Agent Filter - specifies the Agent Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
5. Maintenance Filter - specifies the Maintenance Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.

6. Private Filter - specifies the filtering of private Event Reports. This filter shall filter all private Event Reports. If filtering of individual private Event Reports is desired, then the mechanism shall be part of CSTA Private Data Information.

The request may also include the following parameter:

7. CSTA Private Data Information.

### **10.1.2 Service Response**

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### **10.1.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

The positive acknowledgement may include one or more of the following parameters:

1. Call Filter - shall indicate the call filter that is used for this request. This filter may differ from the filter provided in the request.
2. Feature Filter - shall indicate the feature filter that is used for this request. This filter may differ from the filter provided in the request.
3. Agent Filter - shall indicate the agent filter that is used for this request. This filter may differ from the filter provided in the request.
4. Maintenance Filter - shall indicate the maintenance filter that is used for this request. This filter may differ from the filter provided in the request.
5. Private Filter - shall indicate whether private Event Reports are filtered for this request. This filter may differ from the filter provided in the request.
6. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **10.1.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### **10.1.3 Functional description**

The Change Filter Service allows a client of a monitor service to request a change in the set of Event Reports that are provided using that monitor. The new set of excluded Event Reports may be listed in the Service acknowledgement.

## **10.2 Event Report Service**

Event Report messages shall be sent from server to client when a monitor request has been positively acknowledged and a CSTA reportable event has occurred. For monitors on the Switching Function, those Event Reports are sent from the Switching Function to the Computing Function. To conform to the Event Report service, an implementation shall provide and conform to one or more of the Event Reports in 10.2.2, 10.2.3, 10.2.4 and/or 10.2.5.

### **10.2.1 Service Request**

Event Reports reflect changes in object state(s) and may be accessed via monitors of devices or calls. The subject of the Event Report shall be specified in the Service Request.

Each Event Report shall contain a Cross Reference Identifier parameter, that shall uniquely identify the monitor request that resulted in the Event Report being sent. This parameter shall allow differentiating similar Event Reports that result from multiple monitor requests. Many event reports include parameters that can indicate their value is not known or not required. Not known indicates that the parameter's value

is not known by the server. Not required indicates that the parameter's value is that of the monitored device, when device-type monitoring is provided.

There shall be provision in every Event Report to include the informational type of CSTA Private Data Information, which can be used to add information not provisioned for in this Standard. CSTA Private Data Information that is of the type that changes the operation of the request shall not be provided in the Event Reports. CSTA Private Data shall not carry information that can be provided using standard parameters, fields, and/or identifiers.

It shall be possible to augment the standard set of Event Reports in a way that allows an application to identify the message as an Event Report, even if the specific Event Report is not understood. Event Reports shall be generically identifiable as Event Reports.

CSTA defines five categories of Switching Function Event Reports. These five types shall be identifiable as either: Agent State Event Report, Call Event Report, Feature Event Report, Maintenance Event Report, or Private Event Report.

An instance of the Event Report Service Request may be referred to as an "Event Report."

#### **10.2.2 Agent State Event Reports**

Each Agent State Event Report is a message that indicates a change in state of an agent in the CSTA network.

Like Call Event Reports, each Agent State Event Report indicates the new state that the agent enters regardless of any previous state.

Every Event Report shall include the identifier of the agent device that the Event Report applies to. Additionally, every Event Report may include CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **10.2.2.1 Logged On**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent has logged on and is ready to contribute to the activities of the group or device that the agent logged into. It does not necessarily indicate that the agent is ready to accept calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which Logged On. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the group or pilot that is being logged into.
4. data - shall indicate the agent password for logging in.

##### **10.2.2.2 Logged Off**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent has logged out of the group or device that they were serving. It implies that the agent is not able to accept any additional calls on behalf of the group or device.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which Logged Off. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.

3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the group or pilot that is being logged out of.

#### **10.2.2.3 Not Ready**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent is occupied with some task other than that of serving a call. It implies that the agent should not receive additional calls. It may imply that the agent is taking a break.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Not Ready. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.

#### **10.2.2.4 Ready**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent is ready to accept calls, although they may be busy with an ACD call. Call Event Reports can provide information on the involvement with calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Ready. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.

#### **10.2.2.5 Work Not Ready**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent is occupied with the task of serving a call. It implies that the agent is no longer connected to the call, but is still occupied with work belonging to the last call. It also implies that the agent should not receive additional ACD calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Work Not Ready. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.

#### **10.2.2.6 Work Ready**

This Event Report shall indicate that an agent is occupied with the task of serving a call. It implies that the agent is no longer connected to the call, but is still occupied with work belonging to the last call. It also implies that the agent may receive additional ACD calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Work Ready. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Agent Identifier - shall indicate the agent identifier.

### 10.2.3 Call Event Reports

Each Call Event Report is a message that shall indicate a change in state of one or more Connections in the switching sub-domain. Each Call Event Report may contain a parameter that summarizes the local Connection state as perceived from a device that is the monitored object.

Every Call Event Report may contain one cause code or field that adds meaning or clarifies the basic meaning of the Event Report. Cause codes are defined in 10.2.8.

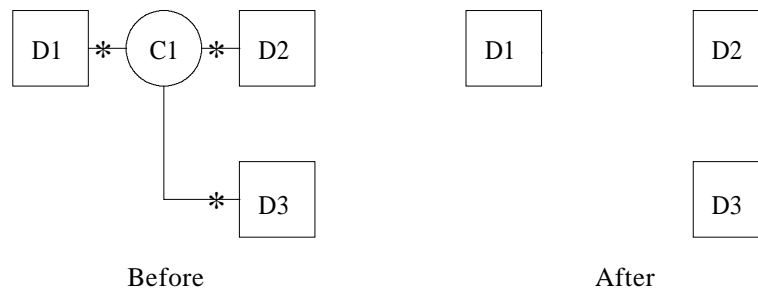
The defined Call Event Reports may apply to a single Connection, multiple Connections within a single call, or multiple Connections within multiple calls.

The following sections define the Event Reports and the information they provide. Each Event Report relates to the example figures in the following way:

- The Event Report specifies that the resultant state has been achieved regardless of any previous state.
- The initial state(s) is given purely for example to put the Event Report into normal telecommunications context.

#### 10.2.3.1 Call Cleared

This Event Report shall indicate that a call is torn down. Normally this occurs when the last remaining device disconnects from the call. It can also occur when a call is immediately dissolved - as a conference call can be by the conference controller.



**Figure 21 - Call Cleared**

This event applies to all Connections within a call.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the call that was cleared.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

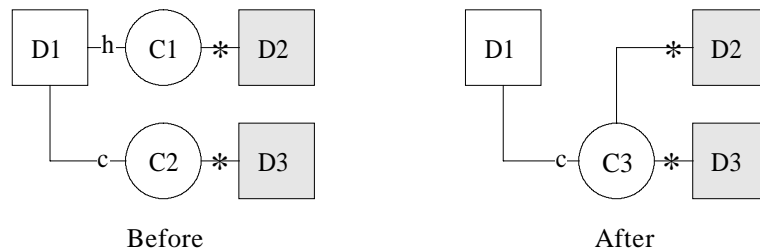
2. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate that the Connection state of the device for this call is null.
3. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Back, Call Cancelled, Call Not Answered, Incompatible Destination, Invalid Account Code, Key Operation, Maintenance, Overflow, Override, and Resources not Available.

#### 10.2.3.2 Conferenced

This Event Report shall indicate that two calls are merged into one, and no parties are removed from the resulting call in the process.



**Figure 22 - Conferenced**

This event applies to multiple Connections within multiple calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate a primary known call that was conferenced.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which conferenced the call. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device added to the call. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter if previous Event Reports have provided this pre-conference Connection Identifier.

4. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate a secondary call, if known, that was conferenced.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

list – the following two parameters for one or more endpoints in the resultant call:

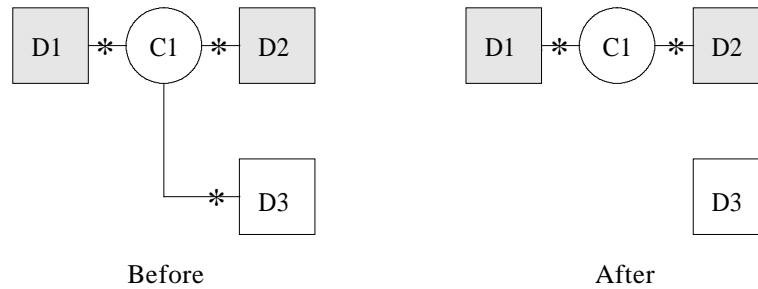
5. CSTA Connection Identifier - the identifier for the endpoint in the resultant call.
6. CSTA Static Device Identifier - optional static identifier for the endpoints.
7. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
8. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Active Monitor, Key Operation, New Call, Override, Recall, and Silent Monitor.

### **10.2.3.3 Connection Cleared**

This Event Report shall indicate that a device in a call disconnects or is dropped from the call. This Event Report, however, shall not indicate that a transferring device has left a call in the act of transferring that call.



**Figure 23 - Connection Cleared**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection that was dropped from the call.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which dropped from the call. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
4. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Back, Call Cancelled, Call Not Answered, Destination Not Obtainable, Do Not Disturb, Incompatible Destination, Key Operation, Overflow, Override, Park, and Resources Not Available.

#### 10.2.3.4 Delivered

This Event Report shall indicate that "alerting" (tone, ring, etc.) is applied to a device or when the server detects that "alerting" has been applied to a device.



**Figure 24 - Delivered**

This event applies to a single Connection.

CSTA Servers may allow multiple devices to be alerted at the same time. When this happens, a follow on Call Established Event Report for the device might have a different connected CSTA Static Device Identifier than the called CSTA Static Device Identifier passed in the previous Call Delivered Event Report for that device. In addition, every time a Call Delivered Event Report for a device is followed by another Call Delivered Event Report for another device, it implies that the first device is no longer involved in the call and that the call has been redirected.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection that is Alerting.

2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which is Alerting. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the calling device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
4. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the originally called device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
5. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the previously alerted device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

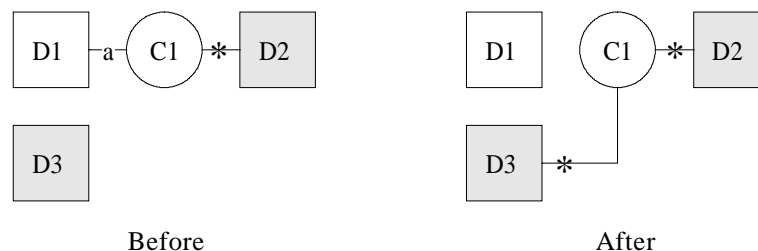
6. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
7. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Back, Call Forward, Call Forward Immediate, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward No Answer, Camp On, Key Operation, New Call, No Available Agents, Overflow, Override, Recall, Redirected, and Transfer.

#### 10.2.3.5 Diverted

This Event Report shall indicate that a call has been deflected or diverted from a monitored device. It shall indicate that the call is no longer present at the device.



**Figure 25 - Diverted**

This event applies to a single Connection.

If the call Alerted the device, then the Event Report shall include the following parameter. If the call did not Alert the device, then the Event Report may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection that was previously Alerting.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device from which the call was Diverted. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which the call was diverted. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.



The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

4. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
5. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Forward, Call Forward Immediate, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward No Answer, Call Not Answered, Call Pickup, Do Not Disturb, Incompatible Destination, Key Operation, No Available Agents, Overflow, Recall, Redirected, and Voice Unit Initiator.

#### 10.2.3.6 Established

This Event Report shall indicate that the server detects that a device answers or connects to a call.



**Figure 26 - Established**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - indicates the Connection that joined the call.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which joined the call. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the calling device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
4. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the originally called device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
5. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the previously alerted device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

6. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
7. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Alternate, Call Pickup, Key Operation, New Call, Override, Recall, and Transfer.

#### 10.2.3.7 Failed

This Event Report shall indicate that a call cannot be completed.



**Figure 27 - Failed**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection that failed.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device that failed. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the called device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

4. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
5. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Alternate, Busy, Call Cancelled, Call Forward, Call Forward Immediate, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward No Answer, Call Not Answered, Camp On, Destination Not Obtainable, Do Not Disturb, Incompatible Destination, Invalid Account Code, Key Operation, Lockout, Maintenance, Network Congestion, Network Not Obtainable, No Available Agents, Overflow, Override, Recall, Redirected, Reorder Tone, Resources Not Available, Transfer, and Trunks Busy.

### 10.2.3.8 Held

This Event Report shall indicate that the server detects that communication on an existing call has been temporarily interrupted at one of the devices in the call.



**Figure 28 - Held**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection where hold was activated.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which activated hold. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.

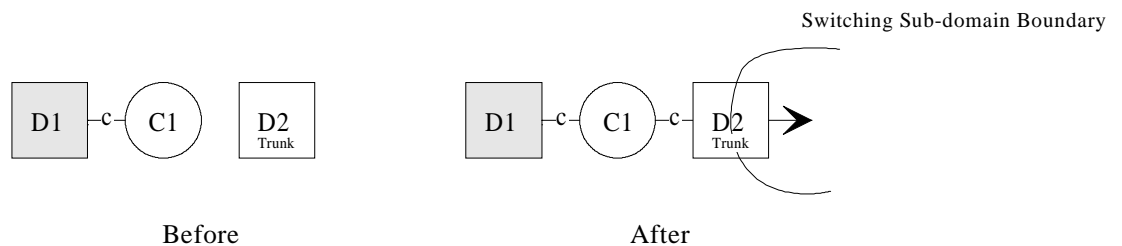
4. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Alternate, Call Forward, Call Forward No Answer, Key Operation, Recall, and Transfer.

#### 10.2.3.9 Network Reached

This Event Report shall indicate that a call is cut through the CSTA switching sub-domain boundary to another network (sent to an outgoing trunk). This Event Report implies that there will be a reduced level of Event Reporting and possibly no additional device feedback, except disconnect/drop, provided for this party in the call. A Network Reached Event Report is never sent for calls made to devices connected directly to the CSTA switching sub-domain.



**Figure 29 - Network Reached**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the outbound Connection (of the trunk) to another network.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the trunk that was selected. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the destination device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

4. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
5. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Forward, Call Forward Immediate, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward No Answer, Key Operation, Overflow, Redirected, Resources Not Available, and Transfer.

#### 10.2.3.10 Originated

This Event Report shall indicate that the server is attempting to make a call. It implies that input activity is complete and that a call (rather than feature) has been requested.



**Figure 30 - Originated**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection where a call originated.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the calling device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the called device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

4. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate that the Connection state of the device for this call is Connect.
5. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Back, Key Operation, New Call, Override, and Silent Monitor.

#### 10.2.3.11 Queued

This Event Report shall indicate that a call queued. Queuing may occur, for example, at an ACD, hunt group, or other device. Queuing may also occur during network routing without an associated device.



**Figure 31 - Queued**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection that queued.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the queuing device (if queued at a device). If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the calling device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
4. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the called device. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

5. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the redirecting device if that call was redirected. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

6. Number - shall indicate the number of calls in queue.
7. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
8. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Busy, Call Back, Call Forward, Call Forward Immediate, Call Forward Busy, Call Forward No Answer, Camp On, Destination Not Obtainable, Do Not Disturb, Key Operation, Network Congestion, Network Not Obtainable, No Available Agents, Overflow, Park, Recall, Redirected, Resources Not Available, Transfer, and Trunks Busy.

#### 10.2.3.12 Retrieved

This Event Report shall indicate that the server detects a previously held call that has been retrieved.



**Figure 32 - Retrieved**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection where hold was de-activated.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which de-activated hold. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
4. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Alternate, Key Operation, Recall, and Transfer.

#### 10.2.3.13 Service Initiated

This Event Report shall indicate that telecommunications service is initiated at a monitored device. The server issues this Event Report when "dial-tone" is provided. This Event Report indicates that either a call may be originated or a feature may be invoked.

##### *NOTE 5*

*This Event Report may not be sent for functional (en-bloc BRI) terminals and may not be sent for calls that are set up without receiving dial-tone, like CSTA calls initiated with Make Call Service.*



**Figure 33 - Service Initiated**

This event applies to a single Connection.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the Connection where service is established. This identifier shall continue to be used if the service becomes a call.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call is Initiated.
3. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Call Back, Call Cancelled, Key Operation, and Override.

#### 10.2.3.14 Transferred

This Event Report shall indicate that an existing call was transferred to another device and the device requesting the transfer has been dropped from the call. The transferring device does not appear in any future feedback for the call.



**Figure 34 - Transferred**

This event applies to single Connections in multiple calls.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate a primary known call that was transferred.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which transferred the call. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.
3. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which the call was transferred. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter if previous Event Reports have provided this pre-transfer Connection Identifier.

4. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate a secondary call, if known, that was transferred.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

list - the following two parameters for every endpoint in the resultant call:

5. CSTA Connection Identifier - the identifier for the endpoint in the resultant call.
6. CSTA Static Device Identifier - optional static identifier for the endpoint.
7. Local Connection State - if the monitor request was for a device, this parameter shall indicate the Connection state of the device for this call.
8. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

Frequently used cause values are listed below (for a complete list see 10.2.8):

Key Operation, New Call, Recall, Redirected, Transfer, and Voice Unit Initiator.

#### **10.2.4 Feature Event Reports**

Each Feature Event Report is a message that indicates a change in Feature state of a call or device in the CSTA network. Like Call Event Reports, each Feature Event Report indicates the new state that the feature enters regardless of any previous state.

Every Event Report shall include the identifier of the call or device that the event applies to.

##### **10.2.4.1 Call Information**

This Event Report shall indicate that an account code feature has collected data for a party on a call.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - indicates the party that entered the account code.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - indicates the device which entered the account code. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or that it was not required.

The Event Report may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. data - the account code that was entered.
4. data - the authorization code that was entered.

##### **10.2.4.2 Do Not Disturb**

This Event Report shall indicate that the Do Not Disturb feature has been invoked for a device.

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Do Not Disturb. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.
2. flag - shall indicate whether the feature was turned on or off.

##### **10.2.4.3 Forwarding**

This Event Report shall indicate that the Forwarding feature has been invoked for a device.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Forwarding. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.
2. flag - shall indicate whether the feature was turned on or off.

3. The type of forwarding that was invoked - this shall be one of the following values:

Immediate - Forwarding all calls,  
Busy - Forwarding when busy,  
No Answer - Forwarding after no answer,  
Busy Internal - Forwarding when busy for an internal call,  
Busy External - Forwarding when busy for an external call,  
No Answer Internal - Forwarding after no answer for an internal call, or  
No Answer External - Forwarding after no answer for an external call.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

4. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to which calls are forwarded.

#### **10.2.4.4 Message Waiting**

This Event Report shall indicate that the Message Waiting feature has been invoked for a device.

##### *NOTE 6*

*This Event Report can be provided to both monitors providing Event Reports for the call and monitors for the device to which the Message Waiting is directed. Specifically, it can be provided to both the subject and object devices of the feature.*

The Event Report shall include the following parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device which invoked Message Waiting. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or not required.
2. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device where the message is waiting. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not known or not required.
3. flag - shall indicate whether the feature was turned on or off.

#### **10.2.5 Maintenance Event Reports**

Each Maintenance Event Report is a message that indicates a change in maintenance state of a device in the CSTA network. Each Maintenance Event Report indicates the new state that the device enters regardless of any previous state.

Every Event Report shall include the identifier of the device that the event applies to. Additionally, every Event Report may include a cause value or field that adds meaning or clarifies the basic meaning of the Event Report, and every Event Report may include CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **10.2.5.1 Back In Service**

This Event Report shall indicate that the device has returned into service and once again operates normally in the CSTA domain.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device that is Back In Service. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.



#### 10.2.5.2 Out Of Service

This Event Report shall indicate that the device has entered a maintenance state (has been taken Out Of Service) and can no longer accept calls, or be manipulated by CSTA. It may be possible to continue to Monitor such a device, or to take a Snapshot, but no direct Services, like Make Call or Request Feature, can be provided.

The Event Report shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device that is taken Out Of Service. If this device is not specified, then the parameter shall indicate that the device was not required.

The Event Report may also include the following parameter:

2. Cause - shall indicate a reason or explanation for the occurrence of the Event Report.

#### 10.2.6 Service Response

Event Reports shall not have a response.

#### 10.2.7 Functional description

The action of each Event Report has been described under the individual reports.

#### 10.2.8 Cause codes

Cause codes can be used to refine both CSTA Event Reports and responses to Service Requests.

Cause codes may appear in any call Event Report where they make sense. The following list of cause codes provides information that shows how they modify the Event Reports they apply to. Following the list of definitions is a table that shows the cause codes compared to CSTA Call Event Reports where they were determined to be meaningful.

<b>Cause code:</b>	<b>Indicates that:</b>
Active Monitor	An Active Monitor Feature has occurred. This feature typically allows intrusion by a supervisor into an agent call with the ability to speak and listen. The resultant call can be considered as a conference so this cause code may be supplied with the Conferenced Event Report.
Alternate	The call is in the process of being exchanged. This feature is typically found on single-line telephones, where the human interface puts one call on hold and retrieves a held call or answers a waiting call in an atomic action.
Busy	The call encountered a busy tone or device.
Call Back	Call Back is a feature invoked (by a user or via CSTA) in an attempt to complete a call that has encountered a busy or no answer condition. As a result of invoking the feature, the failed call is cleared and the call can be considered as queued. The switch may subsequently automatically retry the call (normally when the called party next becomes free). Consequently, this cause code may appear in Event Reports related to the feature invocation (Call Cleared, Connection Cleared and Queued) or related to the subsequent, retried call (Service Initiated, Originated, Delivered, and Established).
Call Cancelled	The user has terminated a call without going on-hook.
Call Forward	The call has been redirected via a Call Forwarding feature set for general, unknown, or multiple conditions.

Call Forward Immediate	The call has been redirected via a Call Forwarding feature set for all conditions.
Call Forward Busy	The call has been redirected via a Call Forwarding feature set for a busy endpoint.
Call Forward No Answer	The call has been redirected via a Call Forwarding feature set for an endpoint that does not answer.
Call Not Answered	The call was not answered because a timer has elapsed.
Call Pickup	The call has been redirected via a Call Pickup feature.
Camp On	A Camp On feature has been invoked or has matured.
Destination Not Obtainable	The call could not obtain the destination.
Do Not Disturb	The call encountered a Do Not Disturb condition.
Incompatible Destination	The call encountered an incompatible destination.
Invalid Account Code	The call has an invalid account code.
Key Operation	Indicates that the Event Report occurred at a bridged or twin device.

*NOTE 7*

*Telephone numbers associated primarily with one device often appear also on a second device. One example is a secretary who's phone has mirrored or bridged lines of a boss's phone.*

Lockout	The call encountered inter-digit timeout while dialling.
Maintenance	The call encountered a facility or endpoint in a maintenance condition.
Net Congestion	The call encountered a congested network. In some circumstances this cause code indicates that the user is listening to a "No Circuit" Special Information Tone (SIT) from a network that is accompanied by a statement similar to "All circuits are busy..."
Net Not Obtainable	The call could not reach a destination network.
New Call	The call has not yet been redirected.
No Available Agents	The call could not access any agent.
Overflow	The call overflowed a queue, group, or target.
Override	The call resulted because of an Override feature.
Park	Indicates that the Event Report is associated with an action to place a call to or retrieve a call from a parked position. Placing a call in a park position releases the call from the parking device, but retains the call in the Switching Function so that it can be connected to another (or the same) device by invoking the un-parking feature there.
Recall	The call is alerting a device due to a time-out built into a feature that failed to complete or that anticipated further action from the user.
Redirected	The call has been redirected.
Reorder Tone	The call encountered reorder - a tone provided by a network to indicate that the request (call, feature, or supplementary service) was not

	recognizable. This condition usually results when a user dials a number that is not valid or attempts to obtain a service that is not enabled for that user or device. In some circumstances this cause code indicates that the user is listening to a "Reorder" Special Information Tone (SIT) from a network that is accompanied by a statement similar to "The call did not go through as dialled...".
Resources not Available	Resources were not available.
Silent Monitor	The event was caused by the invocation of a feature that allows a third party, such as an ACD agent supervisor, to join the call. The joining party can hear the entire conversation, but cannot be heard by either original party. The feature, sometimes called <i>silent intrusion</i> , may provide a tone to one or both parties to indicate that they are being monitored. This feature is not the same as a CSTA Monitor request. This cause shall not indicate that a CSTA Monitor has been initiated.
Transfer	A Transfer is in progress or has occurred.
Trunks Busy	The call encountered Trunks Busy.
Voice Unit Initiator	Indicates that the event was the result of action by automated equipment (voice mail device, voice response unit, announcement) rather than the result of action by a human user.



### 10.3 Monitor Start Service

The Monitor Start Service shall provide Event Reports for a call, device, or for one or more calls that involve a CSTA device. The Event Reports shall be provided for all endpoints within the CSTA sub-domain and optionally for endpoints outside of the CSTA sub-domain that are involved in a monitored call. There are two types of Monitor Start Service: call-type and device-type.

For the call-type Monitor Start Service, all Call Event Reports passed by the filter shall be sent for either: all the Connection state changes that are present in the call specified by the CSTA Connection Identifier in the Service Request; or all the Connection state changes present in any call that has involved the device specified by the CSTA Static Device Identifier in the Service Request. If a call is forwarded or transferred, devices may cease to participate in that call, but all subsequent Event Reports at the new devices are reported. It should also be noted that a call that is being monitored may have a new call identifier assigned to it after a conference or transfer, and that the Event Report assigns a new call identifier and monitoring continues for that call. Additionally, Agent, Feature, and Maintenance Event Reports passed by the filter shall be provided when they apply to the monitored call or device.

For the device-type Monitor Start Service, all Call Event Reports passed by the filter shall be sent for the Connection state changes in all the calls that are present at the device specified by the CSTA Static Device Identifier. Event Reports shall be provided for calls that arrive at the device after the monitor request is acknowledged and for calls that are at the device at the time of the acknowledgement. Events that occurred previous to the monitor request are not reported. If a call is dropped, forwarded, or transferred, the device ceases to participate in that call, and no further events are reported. Additionally, Agent, Feature, and Maintenance Event Reports passed by the filter shall be provided when they apply to the monitored device.

#### 10.3.1 Service Request

The object that is to be monitored shall be specified in the Service Request. The object shall be either a device or call. Additionally, the Service Request may indicate the type of monitoring requested for the object. The type may also be either device or call.

The supplied filter requests that the specified Event Reports are filtered out by the server and not sent to the client. If the client does not supply a filter then it is implicitly requesting all Event Reports. Since support for the filter is optional in both the client and server, the client must still be prepared to receive Event Reports it had requested to be filtered.

##### *NOTE 8*

*This approach facilitates client/server interworking when different filtering implementation options have been chosen.*

The request shall include one and only one of the following two parameters:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - the CSTA device to be monitored.
2. CSTA Connection Identifier - the CSTA call to be monitored.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Monitor Type - shall specify the type of monitor requested. This parameter shall indicate either call or device. If this parameter is not provided then the type of monitoring is selected by the server. This Standard does not specify a default.
4. Call Filter - specifies the Call Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.

5. Feature Filter - specifies the Feature Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
6. Agent Filter - specifies the Agent Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
7. Maintenance Filter - specifies the Maintenance Event Reports to be filtered by the server and, therefore, not sent to the client. It may be as little as a single Event Report, or as much as all available Event Reports.
8. Private Filter - specifies the filtering of private Event Reports. This filter shall filter all private Event Reports. If filtering of individual private Event Reports is desired, then the mechanism shall be part of CSTA Private Data Information.
9. CSTA Private Data Information.

### **10.3.2 Service Response**

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### **10.3.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

The positive response shall contain the following parameter:

1. Cross Reference - the cross reference shall be a value unique within the association for the duration of the monitor and able to correlate subsequent Event Reports to the monitor request that initiated them. It shall also allow the correlation of the Monitor Stop and subsequent Change Filter Requests to the original Monitor Start request on which they act.

The positive acknowledgement may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. Call Filter - shall indicate the call filter that is used for this request.
3. Feature Filter - shall indicate the feature filter that is used for this request.
4. Agent Filter - shall indicate the agent filter that is used for this request.
5. Maintenance Filter - shall indicate the maintenance filter that is used for this request.
6. Private Filter - shall indicate whether private Event Reports are filtered for this request.
7. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **10.3.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### **10.3.3 Functional description**

Once a request has been acknowledged, a set of reports describing the events that occur are sent to the client by the server on the association that requested the monitor. These reports cease after the server terminates the Monitor Start Service, which can occur via client request or via server action. The server should terminate the monitor if the object being monitored expires, which can happen for a call, or if the object leaves a CSTA sub-domain, which can happen for all objects.

## **10.4 Monitor Stop Service**

The Monitor Stop Service shall be used to cancel a subscription to a previously initiated Monitor Start Service. It is required that some form of Event Reporting be supported for the Monitor Stop Service to be

of use. The Monitor Stop Service can be requested by either the client or server to terminate/abort the Monitor Start Service.

#### **10.4.1 Service Request**

The Service Request shall include the following parameter:

1. Cross Reference - the reference provided by the original Monitor Start Service Request to correlate the request with Event Reports that follow and the request to stop the Service.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **10.4.2 Service Response**

The Monitor Stop server (which can be either the monitor server or monitor client) shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

##### **10.4.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

Positive acknowledgement to the Service Request shall indicate that the cross-reference identifier used by the Monitor Start Service shall become invalid.

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **10.4.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### **10.4.3 Functional description**

The Computing Function may request the Monitor Stop Service when it no longer has an interest in continuing a monitor, and the Switching Function may request a Monitor Stop Service when it can no longer provide information. The latter case is likely to occur often for monitors on calls that have ended, but may occur for load management reasons as well.

Once a request has been acknowledged, a set of reports describing the events that occur shall cease to be sent to the client by the server on the association that requested the monitor. The server should abort the monitor if the object being monitored is destroyed, which can happen for a call, or if the object leaves the CSTA domain, which can happen for all objects.

#### **10.5 Snapshot Call Service**

Snapshot Call Service shall provide information about the specified CSTA call. The information provided shall include the identities of the devices and their Connections in the call as well as the states of those Connections, which comprise an overall call state.

##### **10.5.1 Service Request**

The request for Snapshot Call Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the call to snapshot.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **10.5.2 Service Response**

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### **10.5.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following CSTA Static Device Identifier and CSTA Connection Identifier parameters for every endpoint in the call. Additionally, it shall include the CSTA Connection state parameter for each endpoint within the CSTA switching sub-domain that is in the call. It may also include the following other parameters for one or more endpoints not in the switching sub-domain, but in the call.

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the CSTA Static identifier for the device. If the device is outside the switching sub-domain, then the parameter may indicate that the value is not known.
2. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the CSTA Connection Identifier for the endpoint.
3. CSTA Connection state - shall indicate the Connection state for the endpoint. This state shall be one of the following: Null, Initiated, Alerting, Connected, Held, Failed.

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

4. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **10.5.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

### **10.5.3 Functional description**

The Snapshot Call Service is intended to provide information about calls that makes further monitoring more meaningful. For example, if a CSTA application were to start working with a call, the Event Reports that provide synchronization may not occur for some time. To facilitate operations before an Event Report synchronizes the monitor, it is necessary to be able to query the current state of CSTA objects. Snapshot Call Service provides that function.

The nature of Snapshot Call Service is to obtain status and return it in a response. This does not affect the states of any objects in the Switching Function.

## **10.6 Snapshot Device Service**

Snapshot Device Service shall provide information about calls associated with a given CSTA device. The information provided shall identify each call and indicate its state.

### **10.6.1 Service Request**

The request for Snapshot Device Service shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Static Device Identifier - shall indicate the device to snapshot.

The request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

### **10.6.2 Service Response**

The server shall provide an acknowledgement to the Service Request. This acknowledgement shall be either positive or negative.

#### **10.6.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

The positive acknowledgement shall include the following parameters for each call at the device:

1. CSTA Connection Identifier - identifies the call and, for some implementations, the device's dynamic device identifier for the call.



2. CSTA Connection States - a list of the states of the Connections of the call identified in parameter #1 and the snapshot device. This list shall provide either the local Connection state or an overall call state. The call state may be provided as a sequence of Connection states unless that sequence is the equivalent of a CSTA defined call state. If the call state is one of the CSTA defined states, then the entire state shall be provided not as a sequence, but as a composite call state (see 6.1.5 on Call states).

The positive acknowledgement may also include the following parameter:

3. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **10.6.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA 错误值 - 错误值在8.4定义。

#### **10.6.3 功能描述**

The Snapshot Device Service is intended to provide information about devices that makes further monitoring more meaningful. For example, if a CSTA application were to start working with a device, the Event Reports that provide synchronization may not occur for some time. To facilitate operations before Event Reports synchronize the monitor, it is necessary to be able to query the current state of CSTA objects. Snapshot Device Service provides that function.

The nature of Snapshot Device Service is to obtain status and return it in a response. This does not affect the states of any objects in the Switching Function.

### **11 计算功能服务**

#### **11.1 Re-Route Service**

The Re-Route Service shall request an alternate destination to the one provided by a previous Route Select Service and based on previous information provided for the call.

##### **11.1.1 Service Request**

The Re-Route Service Request shall include the following parameter:

1. Cross Reference - differentiates the set of routing Services that are used for a particular call.

The Re-Route Service Request may also include the following parameter:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **11.1.2 Service Response**

The server shall not give positive acknowledgement to the Service Request, however the server may negatively acknowledge the Service Request. The requested route shall be provided via a Route Select Service sent from the server to the client.

###### **11.1.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

This Service shall not have a positive acknowledgement.

###### **11.1.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

##### **11.1.3 Functional description**

If the information in the request is invalid the Service Request may be negatively acknowledged. The requested route is sent from the Computing Function to the Switching Function by the Route Select

Service. The client is expected to use the cross reference identifier generated by the initial Route Request Service that links this Service to the others that are used to provide a route.

## **11.2 Route End Service**

The Route End Service shall end a routeing dialogue. It may be invoked by the client or server.

### **11.2.1 Service Request**

The request for the Route End Service shall include the following parameter:

1. Cross Reference - shall differentiate the set of routeing Services that are used for a particular call. This Cross Reference instance shall become invalid.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

2. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.
3. CSTA Private Data Information.

The server verifies that the Service Request is correct and may notify the client application in order to acknowledge or reject the Service Request.

### **11.2.2 Service Response**

No acknowledgement is sent. This Service ends the routeing dialogue.

### **11.2.3 Functional description**

The Route End Service may be invoked by the Switching Function when a call has been successfully routed, cleared, or when the Computing Function has failed to provide a route within a time limit. It can also be provided by the Computing Function to indicate that no (more) routes are (currently) available for the requested destination.

## **11.3 Route Request Service**

The Route Request Service shall request a destination for a call. To aid in the selection of a destination it shall include the current destination and may include additional information.

### **11.3.1 Service Request**

The Route Request Service Request shall include the following parameters:

1. Cross Reference - shall differentiate the set of routeing Services that are used for a particular call.
2. Current Route - shall indicate the current destination of the call for which a route is requested.

The Route Request Service Request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Calling Device - shall indicate the originator of the call.
4. CSTA Connection Identifier - shall indicate the CSTA Call Identifier.
5. Route Selection Algorithm - shall indicate the type of routeing algorithm requested. This parameter includes the following values:

ACD - shall indicate that the route should be selected using an algorithm that distributes calls to multiple devices.

Emergency - shall indicate that the call is emergency, and a suitable route should be selected.

Least Cost - shall indicate that a route costing the least among the available routes should be provided.

Normal - shall indicate that a normal or default route is requested.

User Defined - shall indicate one of many possible application-defined routing algorithms.

6. Priority - shall indicate the priority of the call, and may affect selection of alternative routes.
7. Set-up - shall contain an ISDN call setup message if available.
8. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **11.3.2 Service Response**

The server shall not give positive acknowledgement to the Service Request, however the server may negatively acknowledge the Service Request. The requested route shall be provided via a Route Select Service sent from the server to the client.

##### **11.3.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

This Service shall not have a positive acknowledgement.

##### **11.3.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### **11.3.3 Functional description**

If the information in the request is invalid the Service Request may be negatively acknowledged. The requested route is sent from the Computing Function to the Switching Function by the Route Select Service. The client is expected to generate the cross reference identifier that links this Service to the others that are used to provide a route.

#### **11.4 Route Select Service**

The Route Select Service shall provide the client with a destination requested by a previous Route Request or Re-Route Service.

##### **11.4.1 Service Request**

The request for the Route Select Service shall include the following parameters:

1. Cross Reference - shall differentiate the set of routing Services that are used for a particular call.
2. Route Selected - shall indicate the selected destination of the call for which a route was requested.

The request for the Route Select Service may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Set-up - shall provide the ISDN call setup message if available.
4. Remaining Retries - shall indicate the number of alternative routes remaining. This element may have a special value that shall indicate that the server does not keep count, or that there is no fixed list.
5. Route Used Request - shall indicate a request to receive a Route Used Service after providing the route.
6. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### **11.4.2 Service Response**

The server shall not give positive acknowledgement to the Service Request, however the server may negatively acknowledge the Service Request. The routing service shall be completed via a Route End Service sent by either the server or client.

#### **11.4.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

This Service shall not have a positive acknowledgement.

#### **11.4.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### **11.4.3 Functional description**

The requested destination is provided by the Route Select Service. The client is expected to use the cross reference identifier generated by the original Route Request Service to link this Service to the others that are used to provide a route.

### **11.5 Route Used Service**

The Route Used Service shall provide the actual destination for a call that has been routed using the Route Select Service with its optional parameter that requests the route that was used.

#### **11.5.1 Service Request**

The request for the Route Used Service shall include the following parameters:

1. Cross Reference - differentiates the set of routeing Services that are used for a particular call.
2. Route Used - shall indicate the selected destination of the call for which a route was requested.

The request may also include one or more of the following parameters:

3. Calling Device - shall indicate the originator of the call.
4. Domain - shall indicate whether the endpoint resolved to a point within the CSTA Switching sub-domain or whether the call has been routed outside the CSTA Switching sub-domain.
5. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### **11.5.2 Service Response**

The server shall not give positive acknowledgement to the Service Request, however the server may negatively acknowledge the Service Request. The routeing service shall be completed via a Route End Service sent by either the server or client.

##### **11.5.2.1 Positive acknowledgement**

This Service shall not have a positive acknowledgement.

##### **11.5.2.2 Negative acknowledgement**

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### **11.5.3 Functional description**

The Route Used Service can inform the server of the route that the client resolved. Often the route returned by the server is altered by Forwarding or Do Not Disturb features, or is resolved by an ACD from the pilot to a particular agent.

## **12 双向服务**

### **12.1 扩展服务**

扩展服务提供了允许不在CSTA协议标准中定义的服务实现方式。扩展服务使用对象标识概念。

使用 ASN.1 (see CCITT Recs. X.208/X.209, ISO International Standards 8824/8825)描述。对象标识被使用在制造商的设备和服上。

#### 12.1.1 服务请求

扩展服务应该包含以下参数:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

#### 12.1.2 服务响应

服务端应该响应服务请求，响应应该为一个正值或者负值。

##### 12.1.2.1 正值响应

The positive acknowledgement may include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

##### 12.1.2.2 负值响应

The negative acknowledgement shall include the following parameter:

1. CSTA Error Value - taken from the error values provided in 8.4.

#### 12.1.3 功能描述

While most of the common switching and computing Services required by CSTA are standardized, there is a requirement to be able to "escape" from standard operations in order to exploit some special feature of a manufacturer's switch or computer. A mechanism is also required to give manufacturers an opportunity to experiment with new services which may, at a later date, be standardized.

If the server is able to perform the service it does so, in its own way, using the Private Data provided.

### 12.2 系统状态服务

此服务应该报告计算机或者交换机的状态。

#### 12.2.1 服务请求

服务状态服务请求应该包含以下参数:

1. Cause (原因) - 指示服务状态请求原因，应该是以下一个或多个原因:

Disabled (不可用) - existing Monitor Requests have been disabled. Other Requests and Responses may also be disabled, but reject responses should be provided..

Enabled (可用) - Requests and Responses are re-enabled, usually after a disruption or restart. This status indication shall be sent after an Initializing status indicator has been sent and may be sent under other conditions. This status indicates that there are no outstanding monitor requests.

Initializing (初始化) - the system is re-initializing or restarting. This status indicates that a system is temporarily unable to respond to any requests. If provided, this status message shall be followed by an Enable status message to indicate that the Init process has completed.

Messages Lost - Requests and/or Responses may have been lost, including Event Report.

Normal (正常) - sent at any time to indicate that the status is normal. This status has no effect on other Services.

Overload Imminent - Receiver is requested to take initiative to shed load.

Overload Reached - Requestor may take initiative to shed load. This cause may be followed by Stop Monitor requests sent to the client, and rejections to additional Service Requests.

Overload Relieved - Overload condition has passed.

此服务请求也可以包含以下参数:

2. CSTA Private Data Information.

## **12.2.2 服务响应**

此服务会对请求进行响应，响应值应该是一个正值或者负值。

### **12.2.2.1 正值响应**

正值响应可能包含以下参数:

1. CSTA Private Data Information.

### **12.2.2.2 负值响应**

负值响应应该包含以下参数

1. CSTA 错误值 - 错误值定义在 8.4.

## **12.2.3 功能描述**

系统状态服务本质上是信息性的，除了通知之外，不执行任何操作。

ECMA-179 标准是免费的，可以从以下方式获取：

**ECMA**  
**114 Rue du Rhône**  
**CH-1204 Geneva**  
**Switzerland**

**Fax:** +41 22 849.60.01  
**Internet:** [helpdesk@ecma.ch](mailto:helpdesk@ecma.ch)

此标准还可以下载文件 **E179-DOC.EXE** 或 **E179-PSC.EXE** 从 **ECMANEWS**