

Host-Host Control Message Formats

NWG/RFC 11 has been modified at UCLA; and will be republished. In the meantime, it seems important to report a new control message format which does not use 7-bit ASCII character mode of transmission.

All Host-Host control messages consist of sequences of 8-bit bytes of the form:

<control byte> <parameter byte 1> ... <parameter byte n>

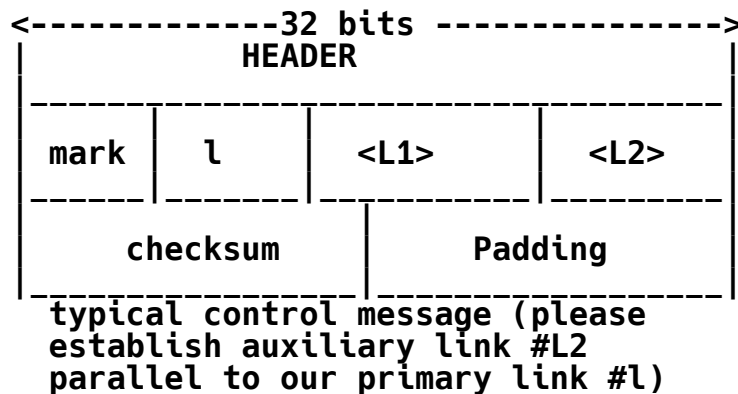
It is reasonable to transmit more than one control message in any given packet, although this is not mandatory.

Presently, 9 control messages have been defined by UCLA; these are given in the table below along with their parameters. The interpretation is given from the point of view of the transmitting host. ("L" or "Li" mean Link#, and are binary values.)

Control byte	Parameter	Interpretation
<0>	<L>	Please establish primary connection; our output link # is L
<1>	<L,> <L2>	Please establish auxiliary connection parallel to our primary output link L. The auxiliary output link is L2.
<2>	<L1> <L2>	DK primary. Your primary output link to us was L; our primary output link to you is L2.
<3>	<L1> <L2>	OK auxiliary. Your auxiliary output link is Li, our auxiliary output link is L2.
<4>	<L>	Not OK primary. We cannot establish a primary connection. Your primary output link number was L.
<5>	 <L2>	Not OK auxiliary. We cannot establish an auxiliary connection. Your primary output link no was L2.

- <6> <L> Please stop transmitting over link number L. This is called the CEASE directive.
- <7> <L> We are CLOSING our output link number L. You may get this message before the last message arrives over this link since control messages are higher priority than regular data messages.
- <8> <L> UNCEASE: that is, you may resume transmitting over output link number L.

Each control message is embedded in the appropriate message structure e.g.:



The header for all HOST-HOST control messages is given below:

