
**Road vehicles — Media Oriented
Systems Transport (MOST) —**

**Part 14:
Lean application layer**

*Véhicules routiers — Système de transport axé sur les médias —
Partie 14: Couche d'application allégée*



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Contents

Page

Foreword	v
Introduction	vi
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Symbols and abbreviated terms	3
4.1 Symbols	3
4.2 Abbreviated terms	3
5 Conventions	3
6 Basic principles	3
7 Node kinds	4
7.1 General	4
7.2 Root node	4
7.2.1 General	4
7.2.2 Lean network services	5
7.2.3 Network descriptor	5
7.3 Remote node	6
7.4 Listen-only node	6
8 Node addressing	6
9 Data transport	7
10 Network configuration	7
10.1 General	7
10.2 Network	7
10.3 Node	8
10.4 Path	8
10.5 Coupling	8
10.6 Streaming socket	9
10.7 Network socket	9
11 Network supervisor/application interface (NSAI)	10
11.1 Overview	10
11.2 Requests, responses, and events	11
11.2.1 Network startup and shutdown	11
11.2.2 Connection management	11
11.2.3 Diagnosis	11
12 Lean network services interface (LNSI)	12
12.1 Overview	12
12.2 Requests, responses, and events	14
12.2.1 Lean network services	14
12.2.2 Network startup and shutdown	14
12.2.3 Node discovery	14
12.2.4 Connection management	15
12.2.5 Diagnosis	15
13 Network management	15
13.1 Network startup and shutdown	15
13.2 Network events	15
13.2.1 General	15
13.2.2 End of network activity	16
13.2.3 Unlock and critical unlock	16
13.2.4 Network change event	16

13.2.5	Source drop	16
13.3	Node discovery	16
13.3.1	General	16
13.3.2	Addresses	17
13.3.3	Scanning the network	17
13.3.4	Adding nodes to the network	18
13.3.5	Reset detection	21
13.4	Connection management	23
13.4.1	General	23
13.4.2	Sockets	24
13.4.3	Couplings	24
13.4.4	Paths	25
13.4.5	Activating paths	25
13.4.6	Deactivating paths	26
13.4.7	Re-creation of lost paths	27
13.4.8	Monitoring	27
13.5	Network management message format	27
13.5.1	General	27
13.5.2	Command and report reference	27
13.5.3	Message IDs for commands and reports	30
14	Diagnosis	31
14.1	General	31
14.2	Full-duplex network diagnosis	31
14.3	Half-duplex network diagnosis	32
14.4	Network diagnosis using diagnosis line	32
15	Timing definitions	33
15.1	Overview	33
15.2	Timer t_{Hello}	34
15.2.1	Purpose	34
15.2.2	Start and stop conditions	34
15.2.3	Timer expiration	34
15.3	Timer t_{RD}	34
15.3.1	Purpose	34
15.3.2	Start and stop conditions	34
15.3.3	Timer expiration	35
15.4	Timer $t_{\text{LNS_Termination}}$	35
15.4.1	Purpose	35
15.4.2	Start and stop conditions	35
15.4.3	Timer expiration	35
16	Service interface definition to transport layer and network layer	35
Annex A	(normative) Parameters for LNSI and network management messages	36
Annex B	(informative) XSD for validation of XML	43
Annex C	(informative) Network descriptor example	53
Bibliography		55

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

A list of all parts in the ISO 21806 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

The Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) communication technology was initially developed at the end of the 1990s in order to support complex audio applications in cars. The MOST Cooperation was founded in 1998 with the goal to develop and enable the technology for the automotive industry. Today, MOST¹⁾ enables the transport of high quality of service (QoS) audio and video together with packet data and real-time control to support modern automotive multimedia and similar applications. MOST is a function-oriented communication technology to network a variety of multimedia devices comprising one or more MOST nodes.

Figure 1 shows a MOST network example.

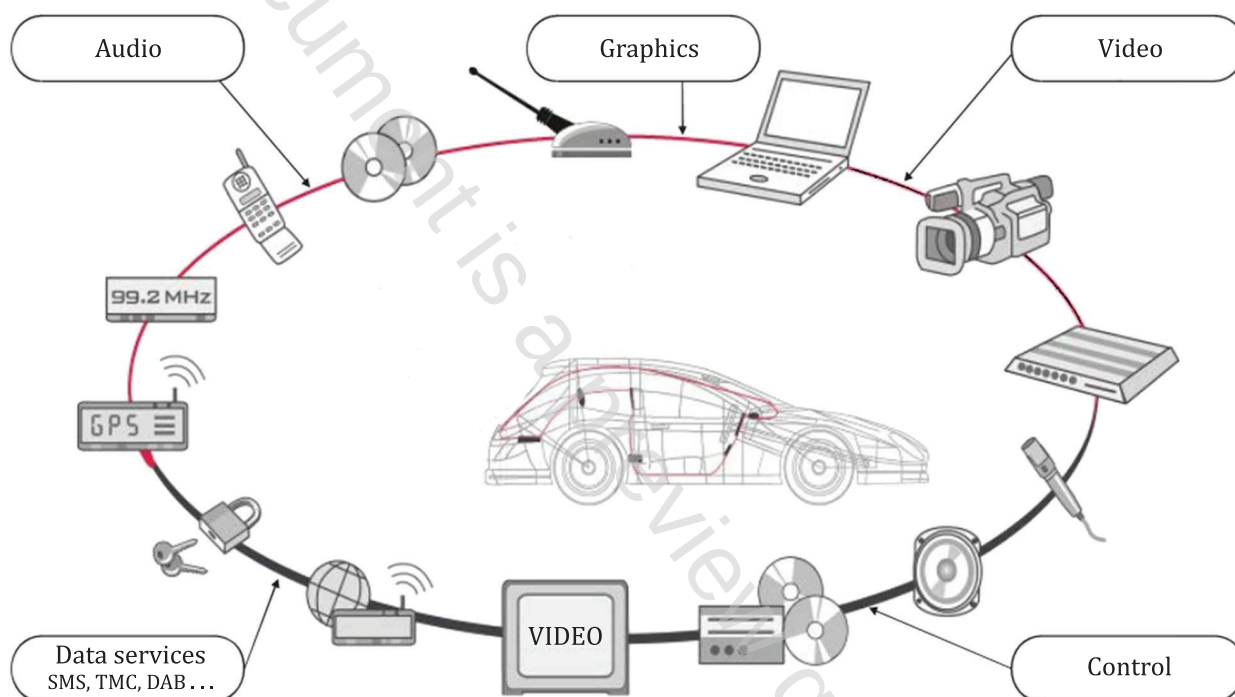


Figure 1 — MOST network example

The MOST communication technology provides:

- synchronous and isochronous streaming,
- small overhead for administrative communication control,
- a functional and hierarchical system model,
- API standardization through a function block (FBlock) framework,
- free partitioning of functionality to real devices,
- service discovery and notification, and
- flexibly scalable automotive-ready Ethernet communication according to ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3^[2].

MOST is a synchronous time-division-multiplexing (TDM) network that transports different data types on separate channels at low latency. MOST supports different bit rates and physical layers. The network clock is provided with a continuous data signal.

1) MOST® is the registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.

Within the synchronous base data signal, the content of multiple streaming connections and control data is transported. For streaming data connections, bandwidth is reserved to avoid interruptions, collisions, or delays in the transport of the data stream.

MOST specifies mechanisms for sending anisochronous, packet-based data in addition to control data and streaming data. The transmission of packet-based data is separated from the transmission of control data and streaming data. None of them interfere with each other.

A MOST network consists of devices that are connected to one common control channel and packet channel.

In summary, MOST is a network that has mechanisms to transport the various signals and data streams that occur in multimedia and infotainment systems.

The ISO standards maintenance portal (<https://standards.iso.org/iso/>) provides references to MOST specifications implemented in today's road vehicles because easy access via hyperlinks to these specifications is necessary. It references documents that are normative or informative for the MOST versions 4V0, 3V1, 3V0, and 2V5.

The ISO 21806 series has been established in order to specify requirements and recommendations for implementing the MOST communication technology into multimedia devices and to provide conformance test plans for implementing related test tools and test procedures.

To achieve this, the ISO 21806 series is based on the open systems interconnection (OSI) basic reference model in accordance with ISO/IEC 7498-1^[1] and ISO/IEC 10731^[3] which structures communication systems into seven layers as shown in [Figure 2](#). Stream transmission applications use a direct stream data interface (transparent) to the data link layer.

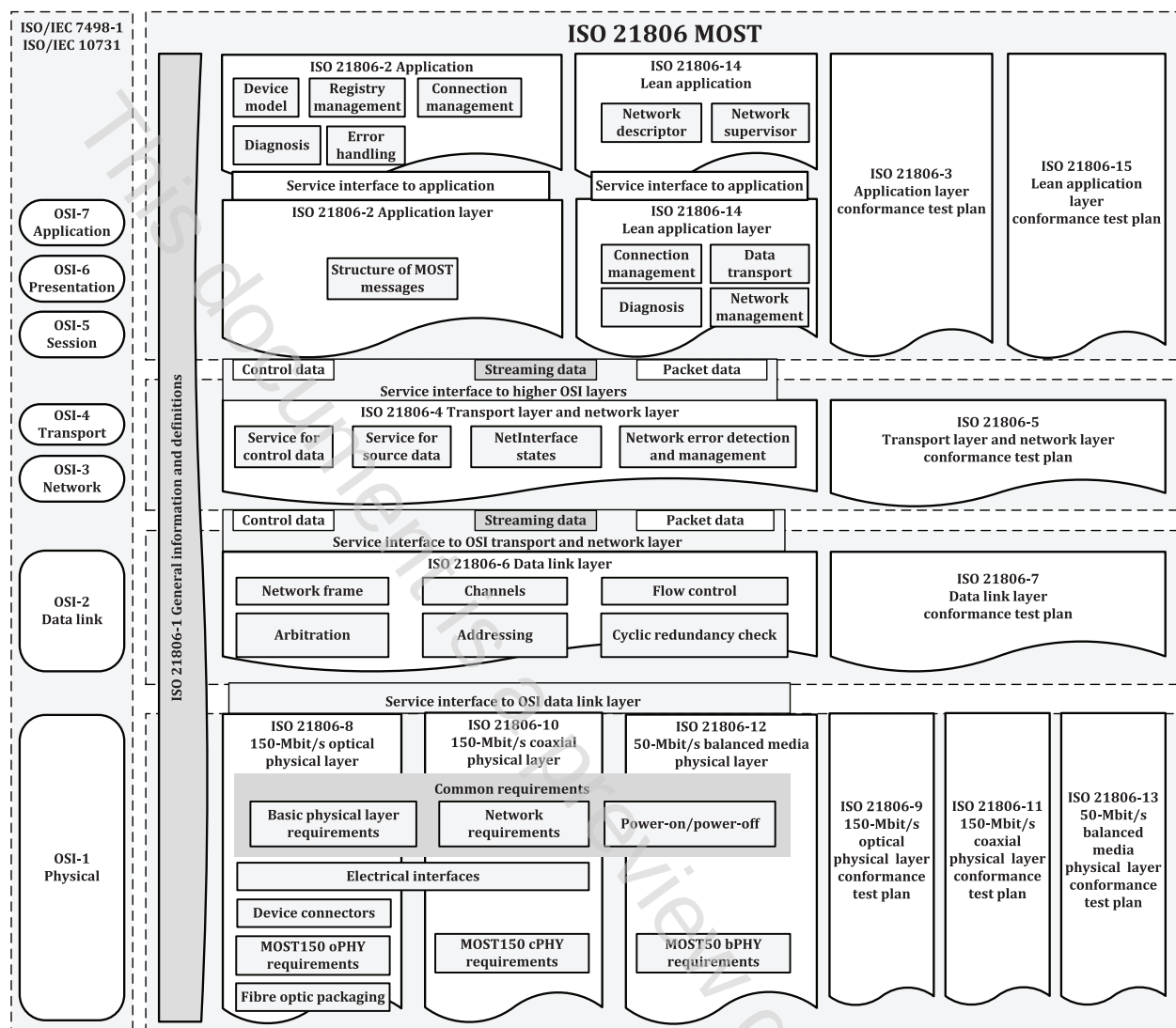


Figure 2 — The ISO 21806 series reference according to the OSI model

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Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) —

Part 14: Lean application layer

1 Scope

This document specifies the technical requirements for the lean application layer for MOST, a synchronous time-division-multiplexing network.

The lean application layer includes a specification of the services available to control the configuration and behaviour of the network management.

The lean application layer covers the definition of:

- node kinds,
- node addressing,
- data transport,
- network configuration,
- lean network services interface,
- network management, including connection management,
- diagnosis, and
- timing definitions.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 21806-1, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 1: General information and definitions*

ISO 21806-4, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 4: Transport layer and network layer*

ISO 21806-10, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 10: 150-Mbit/s coaxial physical layer*

ISO 21806-12, *Road vehicles — Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) — Part 12: 50-Mbit/s balanced media physical layer*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 21806-1 and the following apply.