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Nota di contenuto	Next Generation SDH/SONET; Contents; Preface; Acknowledgements; 1 Introduction; 1.1 History; 1.2 Conventions; 2 Concatenation; 2.1 Payload container concatenation; 2.2 Contiguous concatenation; 2.2.1 CCAT of VC-4 and STS-1 SPE; 2.2.2 CCAT of VC-2; 2.3 Virtual concatenation; 2.3.1 Payload distribution and reconstruction; 2.3.2 VCAT of VC-n; 2.3.3 VCAT of VC-m; 2.3.4 VCAT of PDH; 2.4 Applications of concatenation; 2.4.1 Contiguous to virtual to contiguous conversion; 2.4.2 VCAT and data transport; 2.4.3 VCAT and OTN signal transport; 3 Link capacity adjustment scheme; 3.1 Introduction 3.2 LCAS for virtual concatenation3.2.1 Methodology; 3.2.2 Control packet; 3.3 Changing the size of a virtual concatenated group; 3.3.1 Planned addition of member(s); 3.3.2 Planned deletion of member(s); 3.3.3 Temporary removal of member; 3.4 LCAS to non-LCAS interworking; 3.4.1 LCAS Source and non-LCAS Sink; 3.4.2 Non-LCAS Source and LCAS Sink; 3.5 LCAS control packet details; 3.5.1 The higher order VLI; 3.5.2 The lower order VLI; 3.5.3 The OTN VLI; 3.5.4 The PDH VLI; 4 The LCAS protocol; 4.1 Introduction; 4.1.1 Asymmetric

connections; 4.1.2 Symmetric connections
4.1.3 Unidirectional operation4.2 The size of a VCG; 4.3 The LCAS protocol described using SDL; 4.3.1 Used SDL symbols; 4.3.2 LCAS state machines; 4.3.3 LCAS events used in the SDL diagrams; 4.3.4 The SDL diagrams; 5 LCAS time sequence diagrams; 5.1 Introduction; 5.2 Provisioning a member; 5.3 VCG state transition examples; 5.3.1 An increase of the bandwidth of a VCG; 5.3.2 A decrease of the bandwidth of a VCG; 5.3.3 Decrease of bandwidth due to a network problem; 6 Generic framing procedure; 6.1 Introduction; 6.2 Common aspects of GFP for octet-aligned payloads
6.2.1 Basic signal structure for GFP client frames6.2.2 GFP client frames; 6.2.3 GFP control frames; 6.2.4 GFP frame-level functions; 6.3 Client specific aspects for frame-mapped GFP; 6.3.1 Ethernet MAC payload; 6.3.2 IP/PPP payload; 6.3.3 RPR payload; 6.3.4 Fibre Channel payload via FC-BBW; 6.3.5 Direct mapping of MPLS; 6.3.6 Error handling in frame-mapped GFP; 6.4 Client specific aspects for transparent-mapped GFP; 6.4.1 Common aspects of GFP-T; 6.4.2 Client-specific signal fail aspects; 6.5 Server specific aspects of GFP; 6.6 GFP PDU examples; 6.6.1 GFP-F PDU; 6.6.2 GFP-T PDU
6.6.3 GPT CMF PDU7 Functional models for LCAS and GFP; 7.1 Virtual concatenation functions; 7.1.1 Sn-Xv Trail Termination function; 7.1.2 Sn-Xv/Sn-X adaptation function; 7.1.3 Sn-X Trail Termination function; 7.1.4 Sn Trail Termination function; 7.2 S4-Xc to S4-Xc interworking function; 7.3 LCAS-capable VCAT functions; 7.3.1 Sn-Xv-L Layer Trail Termination function; 7.3.2 Sn-Xv/Sn-X-L adaptation function; 7.3.3 Sn-X-L Trail Termination function; 7.3.4 Sn Trail Termination function; 7.3.5 Sn-X-L to Client adaptation function; 7.4 GFP adaptation functions
7.4.1 Source side GFP adaptation processes

Sommario/riassunto

Since the turn of the twentieth century, telecommunications has shifted from traditional voice transport to data transport, although digitized voice is still a large contributor. Instead of an evolution of existing transport standards, a revolution was necessary in order to enable additional data-related transport. Next Generation SDH/SONET provides a detailed description of the enablers of efficient data transport over any synchronous network. These include virtual concatenation (VCAT), the operation to provide more granularity, and the link capacity adjustment scheme (LCAS), an exte

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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Foreword -- Preface -- 1 The Intersections of Science and Law -- 2 Changing Knowledge, Changing Rules -- 3 The Law's Construction of Expertise -- 4 The Technical Discourse of Government -- 5 Law in the Republic of Science -- 6 Toxic Torts and the Politics of Causation -- 7 Legal Encounters with Genetic Engineering -- 8 Family Affairs -- 9 Definitions of Life and Death -- 10 Toward a More Reflective Alliance -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Issues spawned by the headlong pace of developments in science and technology fill the courts. How should we deal with frozen embryos and leaky implants, dangerous chemicals, DNA fingerprints, and genetically engineered animals? The realm of the law, to which beleaguered people look for answers, is sometimes at a loss--constrained by its own assumptions and practices, Sheila Jasanoff suggests. This book exposes American law's long-standing involvement in constructing, propagating, and perpetuating a variety of myths about science and technology. Science at the Bar is the first book to examine in detail how two powerful American institutions--both seekers after truth--interact with each other. Looking at cases involving product liability, medical malpractice, toxic torts, genetic engineering, and life and death, Jasanoff argues that the courts do not simply depend on scientific

findings for guidance--they actually influence the production of science and technology at many different levels. Research is conducted and interpreted to answer legal questions. Experts are selected to be credible on the witness stand. Products are redesigned to reduce the risk of lawsuits. At the same time the courts emerge here as democratizing agents in disputes over the control and deployment of new technologies, advancing and sustaining a public dialogue about the limits of expertise. Jasanoff shows how positivistic views of science and the law often prevent courts from realizing their full potential as centers for a progressive critique of science and technology. With its lucid analysis of both scientific and legal modes of reasoning, and its recommendations for scholars and policymakers, this book will be an indispensable resource for anyone who hopes to understand the changing configurations of science, technology, and the law in our litigious society.