

Q.SIG service name	ECMA standard and publication date	ETSI standard and publication date	ISO/IEC standard and publication date
Calling line identification presentation	ECMA-148, June 1997	ETS300 173, May 1996. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.	IS 14136, 1995. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.
Connection line identification presentation	ECMA-148, June 1990. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.	ETS300 173, December 1992. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.	IS 14136, 1995. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.
Calling/connected line identification restriction	ECMA-148, June 1990. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.	ETS300 173, December 1992. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service. and Q.SIG is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.	IS 14136, 1995. There is no stage 3 standard for this supplementary service and Q.SIG support is covered by the basic call stage 3 standard.

Q.SIG specifications

In the ISO specifications, Q.SIG is referred to as Private Signaling System No. One. The Q.SIG specifications identify different types of private ISDN network exchanges (PINXs) and different supplementary services. This creates a conformance matrix.

Q reference points

The Q reference point is different from typical reference points in that it describes the functions of a part of the network, rather than describing a point of interface to the network. The reference point location also implies that there is no user or network side of a connection. Rather, all Q.SIG signaling is symmetric between adjacent nodes.

NI2 variant

The NMS NI2 variant implementation is a reference to the National ISDN Protocol specified by Telcordia. The standard can be categorized as a basic Q.931 protocol with the addition of ASN.1 facilities to support NMS ISDN supplementary services.

The GR-2865-CORE, Issue2 (1997): "Two B Channel Transfer (TBCT) Bellcore Generic Requirements" document describes supplementary services as they are implemented in the NMS NI2 supplementary service package.

DMS variant

The NMS DMS variant implementation is based on the ISDN primary rate interface (PRI) user-network interface specification of Nortel Networks. The specification defines the interface between the Nortel Networks ISDN DMS-100 switch and user equipment.