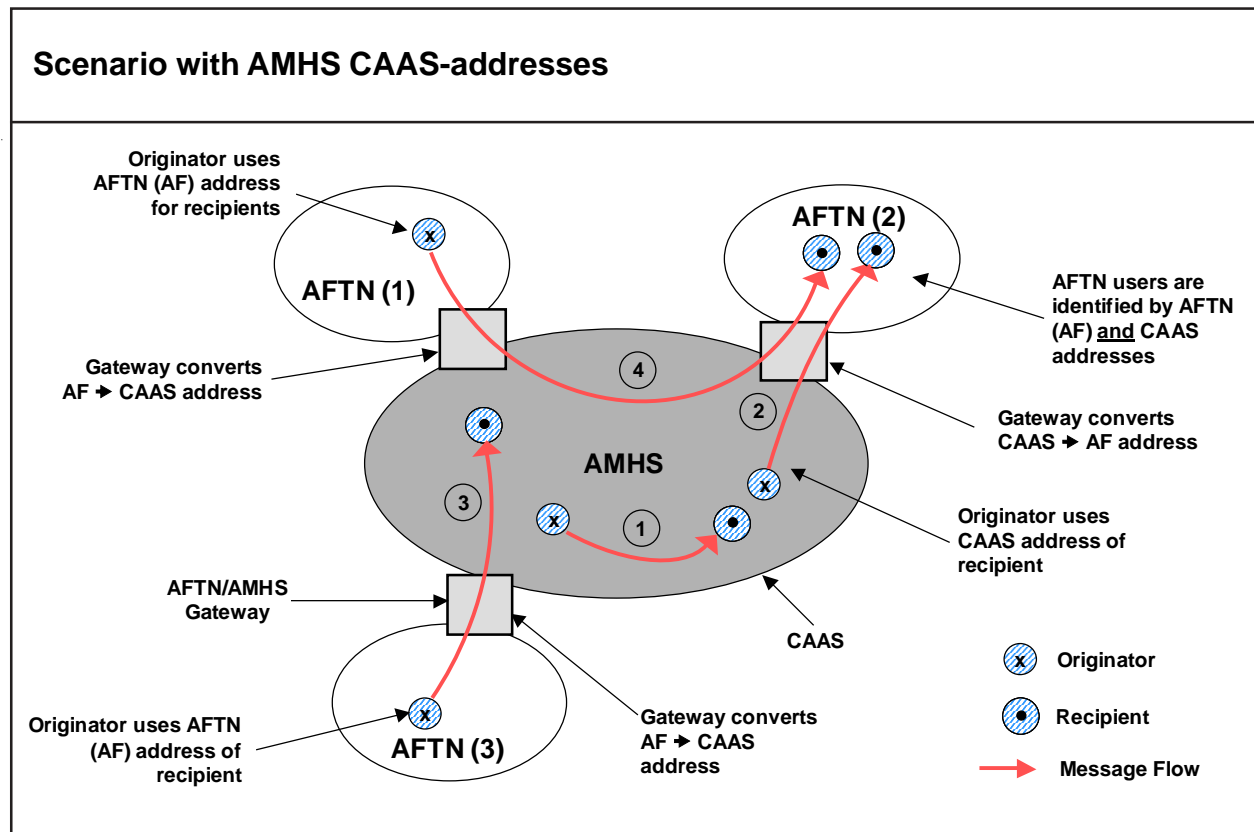


(3) Operational Aspects of AMHS Addressing



The above figure assumes that CAAS addresses have been allocated to all direct AMHS users. This assumption is based on the Doc 9705 Recommendation that an AMHS Management Domain should implement a CAAS plan at the earliest opportunity.

For intercommunication with AFTN users (indirect users of the AMHS) to each direct AMHS user also an AFTN address is allocated. (Such AFTN addresses may be given by those addresses which identified the users in the AFTN before their migration to AMHS.)

The owners of the AFTN area (2) intend to migrate to AMHS and have already published for their AFTN user community, in addition to the existing AFTN addresses, an CAAS addressing plan.

**Internal AMHS message flow – Flow 1**

AMHS originators use the CAAS plan to identify AMHS recipients.

**Message flow from AMHS to AFTN area (2) – Flow 2**

The given AMHS originator has knowledge that the intended recipient is identified against AMHS by the CAAS (local maintained information or Directory query). He or she must not be aware that

the recipient is an AFTN user (i.e. indirect AMHS user). The message is routed according its CAAS recipient address to an appropriate gateway which converts the CAAS recipient and originator addresses in the corresponding AFTN destination address and originator indicator. The conversion may be performed by means of a local look-up table or by a Directory query.

Please note that the originator does not address the gateway. The appropriate gateway for the given recipient address is determined by the established AMHS routing plan.

*Originators need not to be aware of used gateways*

### **Message flow from AFTN area (3) to AMHS – Flow 3**

The given AFTN originator specifies the intended recipient by an AFTN destination address. He or she must not be aware that the recipient is an AMHS user. The message is routed according its AFTN destination address to an appropriate gateway which converts the AFTN destination address into the corresponding CAAS address and the originator indicator into the corresponding XF-address (use of look-up table or Directory query).

### **Message flow from AFTN area (1) to AFTN area (2) across AMHS – Flow 4**

The AFTN originator uses the appropriate AFTN destination address. He or she must not be aware that the message passes an AMHS island on its route to the destination. The AMHS entry gateway converts the AFTN destination addresses in the corresponding CAAS-address and the originator indicator in the corresponding XF-address. Then the message is routed to an appropriate AMHS exit gateway (using the AMHS recipient address and the established AMHS routing plan) which performs the reverse address conversions to AFTN.