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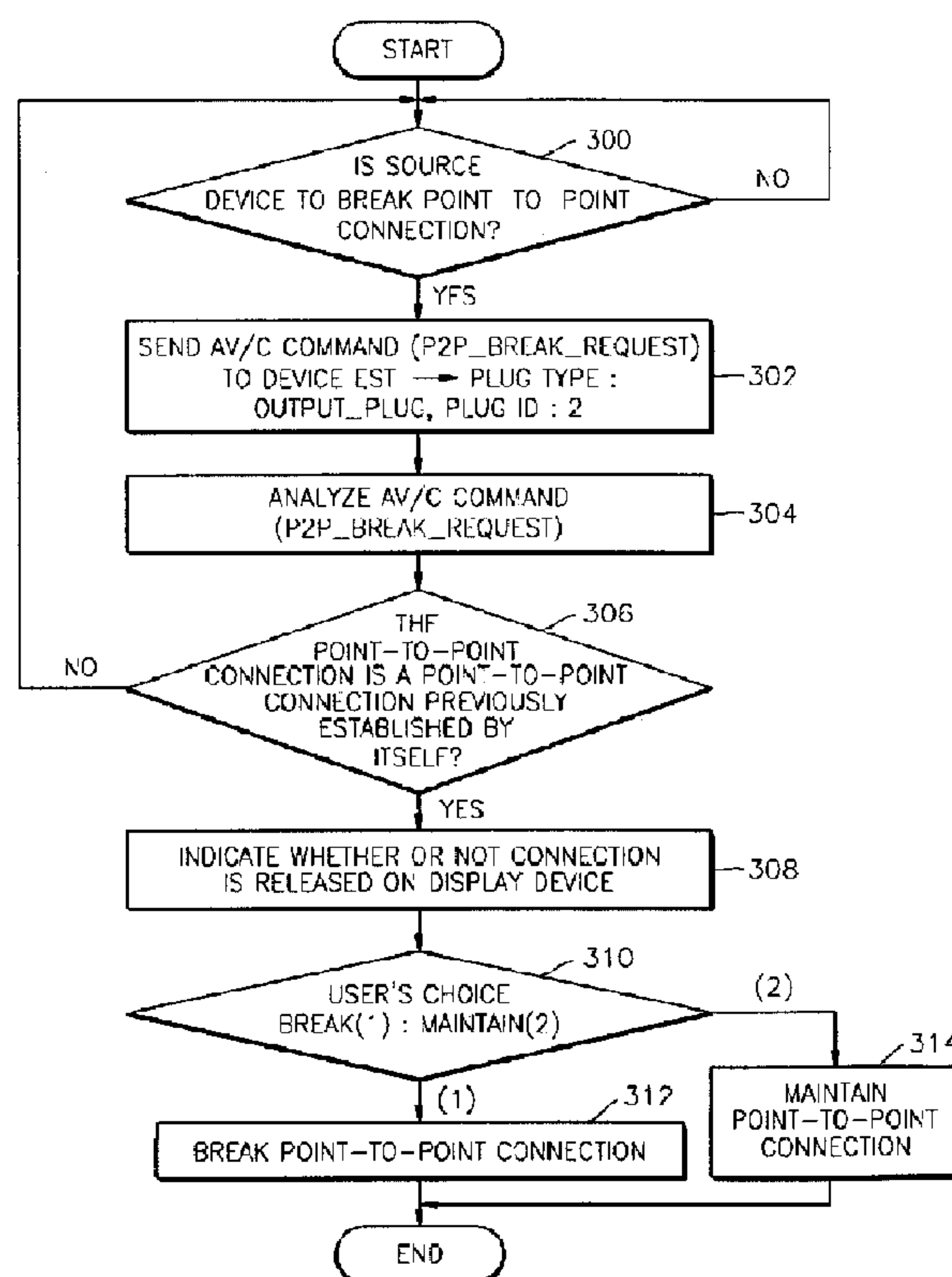
(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
KIM, DO-HYOUNG, KR;
SEONG, GOAN-SOO, KR

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
SAMSUNG ELECTRONIC CO. LTD., KR

(74) Agent: RIDOUT & MAYBEE LLP

(54) Titre : METHODE DE GESTION DES CONNEXIONS D'UNE INTERFACE NUMERIQUE

(54) Title: CONNECTION MANAGING METHOD OF DIGITAL INTERFACE



(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A connection managing method of a digital interface is provided. The connection managing method of a digital interface for performing a connection management on a plurality of devices which are point-to-point connected by a digital interface includes the steps of (a) a second device, which establishes a point-to-point connection between an arbitrary first device and another device, receiving a connection release request command requesting the second device to break the point-to-point connection from the first device, and (b) the second device breaking the point-to-point connection in response to the connection release request command. When a plurality of devices are point-to-point connected, the method enables the concerned device of the connection to break the connection, thus allowing for enhanced efficiency of a connection management.



Abstract of the Disclosure

A connection managing method of a digital interface is provided. The connection managing method of a digital interface for performing a connection management on a plurality of devices which are point-to-point connected by a digital interface includes the steps of (a) a second device, which establishes a point-to-point connection between an arbitrary first device and another device, receiving a connection release request command requesting the second device to break the point-to-point connection from the first device, and (b) the second device breaking the point-to-point connection in response to the connection release request command. When a plurality of devices are point-to-point connected, the method enables the concerned device of the connection to break the connection, thus allowing for enhanced efficiency of a connection management.

CONNECTION MANAGING METHOD OF DIGITAL INTERFACE

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a connection managing method of a digital interface for performing connection management between digital devices connected through the digital interface, and more particularly, to a connection managing method of a digital interface which, when a point-to-point connection is established among digital devices connected through a digital interface such as the IEEE 1394, enables the concerned device of the point-to-point connection to release this connection.

2. Description of the Related Art

A plurality of digital devices can be interconnected through a digital interface which conforms to an interface standard such as the IEEE 1394 standard, and a connection managing method between those digital devices is prescribed in the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 61883 standard. According to the IEC 61883 standard, input and output plugs are defined for each digital device as the entry of an incoming bit stream and the exit of an outgoing bit stream, respectively. Further, the input and output plugs are controlled by managing registers such as an output master plug register (oMPR), an output plug control register (oPCR), an input master plug register (iMPR), and an input plug control register (iPCR), so that management of a connection between digital devices can be performed.

A point-to-point connection, which is a kind of connection made among such digital devices, consists of an output plug, an input plug, and a channel therebetween. In the connection, it is defined that an arbitrary device can establish or overlay the connection and that only a device which establishes the connection can break the connection. Establishment or release of the point-to-point connection is performed by managing registers such as oMPR, oPCR, iMPR, and iPCR.

FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining a conventional connection managing method. FIG. 2 shows connection related fields of oPCR and iPCR used in the IEC 61883 standard. Referring to FIG. 1, a point-to-point connection is established among a DVCR 10, a first DTV 12, and a second DTV 14 by an IEEE 1394 interface.

Referring to FIG. 2, in devices to which the conventional connection managing method, an output plug control register oPCR shown in (a) and an input plug control register iPCR shown in (b) include the connection related fields P-2-Pcnt and nCh, respectively. If devices having the plug control registers are point-to-point connected, for example, the content of oPCR of the DVCR 10 is oPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 1, oPCR.Channel_Number (nCh) = 33. The content of iPCR of the first DTV 12 is iPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 1, iPCR.Channel_Number(nCh) = 33. Furthermore, if the operation of iPCR and oPCR is performed successfully, a point-to-point connection of the DVCR 10 and the first DTV 12 is said to be established. The IEEE 1394 modules of the DVCR 10 and the first DTV 12 are controlled by a connection establishment information denoting the connection establishment state of such point-to-point connection, thereby allowing the first DTV 12 to receive and see the output content of the DVCR 10.

When a connection is established between the DVCR 10 and the first DTV as described above, if the second DTV 14 is to monitor the output content of the DVCR 10, which is a sink device, the second DTV 14 attempts to establish a point-to-point connection or broadcast-in connection with the DVCR 10 by overlaying the connection on the already established point-to-point connection between the DVCR 10 and the first DTV 12. In the case where a point-to-point connection is overlaid and established between the second DTV 14 and the DVCR 10, the content of oPCR of the DVCR 10 is oPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 2, oPCR.Channel_Number (nCh) = 33. The content of iPCR of the second DTV 12 is iPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 1, iPCR.Channel_Number (nCh) = 33. Similarly, the second DTV 14 controls its own IEEE 1394 module according to such information, which allows it to receive and see the output content of the DVCR 10.

According to the IEC 61883 format, when a point-to-point connection is made, only a device which establishes the connection can release the connection. Thus, a point-to-point connection between DVCR 10 and the first DTV 12 can be released by the first DTV 12. If the first DTV 12 releases the connection to the DVCR 10, the content of oPCR of the DVCR 10 is oPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 0, oPCR.Channel_Number (nCh) = 33. The content of iPCR of the first DTV 12 is iPCR.P-2-P_Connection_Counter(P-2-Pcnt) = 0, iPCR. Channel_Number (nCh) = 33.

If a device other than the first DTV 12 attempts to break the connection between the DVCR 10 and the first DTV 12, the concerned devices do not allow such an attempt to be made because the attempt does not comply with the relevant format. Similarly, if a device other than the second DTV 12 attempts to break the connection between the DVCR 10 and the second DTV 12, the concerned devices do not permit such attempt because of nonconformity to the format. These particulars are specified in IEC 61883, and all devices that desire to transmit audio-video contents as an isochronous bit stream must follow this format.

In the same context, according to a connection managing method of a digital interface according to the conventional art, for example, if a third party device establishes a point-to-point connection between first and second devices, the connection cannot be released by any device other than the third party device. In the above example, if the first DTV 12, which is the concerned connected device, attempts to connect an input plug used in the connection to another device, since the input plug is already point-to-point connected to the DVCR 10, the first DTV 12 cannot break the connection so long as the second DTV 14 does not do so. Eventually, the first DTV 12 encounters a problem in that a considerable part of its operation depends on the operation of the second DTV 14. Furthermore, if the second DTV 14 does not operate as desired by the first DTV 12, the second DTV 14 cannot perform its own desired operation.

For instance, it is assumed that, when digital-video home system (D-VHS), DTV, and digital versatile disk (DVD) are connected to an IEEE 1394 network, a user converts D-VHS to a reproducing mode, and thus D-VHS establishes a point-

to-point connection with DTV which is its own default display device. Furthermore, it is assumed that the user desires to watch DVD in the middle of watching D-VHS to select DVD as a source on the DTV screen by operating source select screen of the DTV. In this case, despite the fact that the user intends to break away from D-VHS content and to see the DVD content instead, the DTV cannot actually carry out such operation.

In order to perform the operation, the DTV must break a point-to point connection between its own input plug and D-VHS's output plug to thereafter establish a new connection between its own input plug and DVD's output plug. However, since the point-to-point connection is established by the D-VHS, the DTV has no authority to break the connection. Thus, the user's request to watch DVD on the DTV screen is not satisfied. According to a connection managing method of a digital interface according to the conventional art, for example, it creates much inconvenience in that the concerned connected device cannot break the connection.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

To solve the above problem, it is an object of the present invention to provide a connection managing method of a digital interface which, when a point-to-point connection is established among digital devices interconnected through a digital interface such as IEEE 1394, the concerned device of the point-to-point connection can break the connection.

To achieve the above object, the present invention provides a connection managing method of a digital interface for performing connection management on a plurality of devices which are point-to-point connected by a digital interface, the method including the steps of (a) a second device, which establishes a point-to-point connection between an arbitrary first device and another device, receiving a connection release request command requesting the second device to break the point-to-point connection from the first device; and (b) the second device breaking the point-to-point connection in response to the connection release request command.

Furthermore, the method preferably includes, prior to the step (b), the step of (p-b-1) the second device analyzing the connection release request command to determine whether the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself. The step (b) includes the step of (b') if it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, the second device breaking the point-to-point connection.

In addition, the step (b') includes the steps of (b'-1) if it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, a user determining whether to break the point-to-point connection by the second device; (b'-2) if the user determines to break the connection in the step (b'-1), the second device breaking the point-to-point connection established between the first device and another device; and (b'-3) if the user determines not to break the connection in the step (b'-1), the second device maintaining the point-to-point connection established between the first device and another device.

Furthermore, the step (b'-1) preferably includes the steps of (b'-1-1) if the point-to-point connection is determined to be a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, the second device indicating whether to break the point-to-point connection on a predetermined display device, and (b'-1-2) the second device receiving a determination on whether to break the point-to-point connection by the second device from the user. In this case, the connection release request command includes a plug type field which indicates the plug type of the first device in the presently established point-to-point connection, and a plug identification field which indicates the plug identifier of the first device as an operand. Furthermore, the connection release request command is an audio-video control command defined within an audio-video control command transaction set, and the digital interface conforms to the IEEE 1394 standard.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above object and advantage of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a diagram for explaining a conventional connection management method;

FIG. 2 is a diagram showing connection related fields of output plug control register (oPCR) and input plug control register (iPCR) used in the standard of International Electro technical Commission (IEC) 61883;

FIG. 3 is a flowchart showing a connection managing method of a digital interface according to an embodiment of the present invention; and

FIG. 4 is a diagram for explaining a connection managing operation according to the method of FIG. 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Referring to FIG. 3 and 4, in the first place, it is assumed that a point-to-point connection is made between a source device 40 and a sink device 42 through an output plug No. ID 2 of the source device 40 and an input plug ID No. 5 of the sink device 42. The point-to-point connection is established by a device EST 44. If a user determines that a source device 40 desires to break the point-to-point connection (step 300), the source device 40 sends the device EST 44, which establishes the point-to-point connection, a command P2P_Break_Request requesting another device to break a point-to-point connection to which the source device 40 is currently connected (step 302). In an embodiment of the present invention, the command P2P_Break_Request uses an audio-video control (AV/C) command defined in an AV/C command transaction set (AV/C CTS). Furthermore, the AV/C command includes a plug type field indicating whether the plug is an output or input plug, and a plug identification (ID) denoting a plug identifier as an operand.

According to the embodiment, the plug type field is established in such a way as to indicate an output plug OUTPUT_PLUG corresponding to the plug type of the source device 40 in the currently established point-to-point connection. The plug ID

field is established in such a way as to indicate 2 corresponding to the plug identifier of the source device 40 in the currently established point-to-point connection.

As described above, if the source device is to break the point-to-point connection, the source device 40 requests the device EST 44, which establishes the point-to-point connection, to release the point-to-point connection, using the command P2P_Break_Request which is supposed to demand a break in the point-to-point connection to which the source device 40 is currently related. In other words, the source device 40 establishes the operands of the command as PlugType = OUTPUT_PLUG and Plug ID = 2 to forward the command P2P_Break_Request (OUTPUT_PLUG, 2) to the device EST 44.

Next, the device EST 44 analyzes the AV/C command P2P_Break_Request (step 304). Then, the device EST 44 determines whether the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself, based on the result of analysis made in the step 304 (step 306). If it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself in the step 306, the device EST 44 indicates whether to break the connection or not, in a display device such as an on screen display (OSD) (step 308). The user determines whether he or she will break the connection according to the indication on the display device (step 310).

If the user chooses to break the connection ((1)), the device EST 44, which established the point-to-point connection, breaks the point-to-point connection established between the source device 40 and the sink device 42 (step 312). On the other hand, if the user does not choose to break the connection ((2)), the device EST 44 maintains the point-to-point connection between the source device 40 and the sink device 42 (step 314).

In another case, if the sink device 42 is to break the point-to-point connection, then the sink device 42 requests the device EST 44 to release the point-to-point connection, using the command P2P_Break_Request which is supposed to demand a break in the point-to-point connection to which the source device 40 is currently related. In other words, the source device 40 establishes the operands of the command as PlugType = INPUT_PLUG and Plug ID = 5 to forward the command

P2P_Break_Request (INPUT_PLUG, 5) to the device EST 44. When the command P2P_Break_Request is received from an external device, the device EST analyzes the plug type and plug ID to determine whether or not the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself. If it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself, the device EST 44 indicates whether or not to break the connection, and the user determines whether he or she will break the connection depending on the indication on the display device.

If the user chooses to break the connection, the device EST 44, which previously established the point-to-point connection, breaks the point-to-point connection established between the source device 40 and the sink device 42 (step 312). On the other hand, if the user does not choose to break the connection ((2)), the device EST 44 maintains the point-to-point connection between the source device 40 and the sink device 42 (step 314).

Therefore, according to the connection managing method of the digital interface described above, if a plurality of devices are connected through a point-to-point connection, the concerned device of the point-to-point connection can break the connection. Accordingly, since a point-to-point connection can be released at the request of a device other than the device which establishes the connection, efficiency of connection management can be enhanced.

Meanwhile, the above method may be embodied as a computer program which can be executed on a computer including a microprocessor or processor. Further, the program can be stored in a recording medium such as a magnetic recording medium or an optical recording medium. Preferably, the program can be held in a memory such as read-only memory (ROM) or flash memory. In addition, the program can be scattered within the devices connected by a digital interface to be stored and executed thereon.

A flash memory, in which a program for implementing the above method is stored, and a microprocessor, which reads out the program from the flash memory to execute it, constitute a firmware for performing a control operation on devices connected to a digital interface. Further, the control operation performed by a

firmware acts as a software such as a protocol performed between devices linking through a digital interface, as understood by a person skilled in the art.

Further, although the embodiments are described with reference to use of a command defined in AV/C CTS as a specific command, it is exemplary only, and it is possible to use a command defined in other kinds of control protocols such as home wide web (HWW), home audio/video interoperability (HAVi), computer-assisted learning (CAL), and EHS. In other words, the present invention is not restricted to the embodiments nor can the embodiments limit the scope of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

As described in the foregoing, when a plurality of devices are point-to-point connected by a digital interface, a connection managing method of a digital interface according to the present invention enables the concerned device of the point-to-point connection to break the connection, thereby allowing for enhanced connection management efficiency.

What is claimed is:

1. A connection managing method of a digital interface according to IEEE 1394 for performing a connection management on a plurality of devices which are point-to-point connected by a digital interface, the method comprising the steps of:

(a) a second device, which establishes a point-to-point connection between an arbitrary first device and another device, receiving a connection release request command requesting the second device to break the point-to-point connection from the first device;

(b) the second device breaking the point-to-point connection in response to the connection release request command.

2. The method of claim 1, prior to the step (b), further comprising the step of (p-b-1) the second device analyzing the connection release request command to determine whether the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by itself,

wherein the step (b) comprises the step of (b') if it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, the second device breaking the point-to-point connection.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein the step (b') comprises the steps of:

(b'-1) if it is determined that the point-to-point connection is a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, a user determining whether to break the point-to-point connection by the second device;

(b'-2) if the user determines to break the connection in the step (b'-1), the second device breaking the point-to-point connection established between the first device and another device; and

(b'-3) if the user determines not to break the connection in the step (b'-1), the second device maintaining the point-to-point connection established between the first device and another device.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the step (b'-1) comprises the steps of:

(b'-1-1) if the point-to-point connection is determined to be a point-to-point connection previously established by the second device, the second device indicating whether to break the point-to-point connection on a predetermined display device; and

(b'-1-2) the second device receiving a determination on whether to break the point-to-point connection by the second device from the user.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein the connection release request command includes a plug type field which indicates the plug type of the first device in the presently established point-to-point connection, and a plug identification field which indicates the plug identifier of the first device as an operand.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the connection release request command is an audio-video control command defined within an audio-video control command transaction set.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE LLP
Toronto, Canada
Patent Agents

FIG. 1 (PRIOR ART)

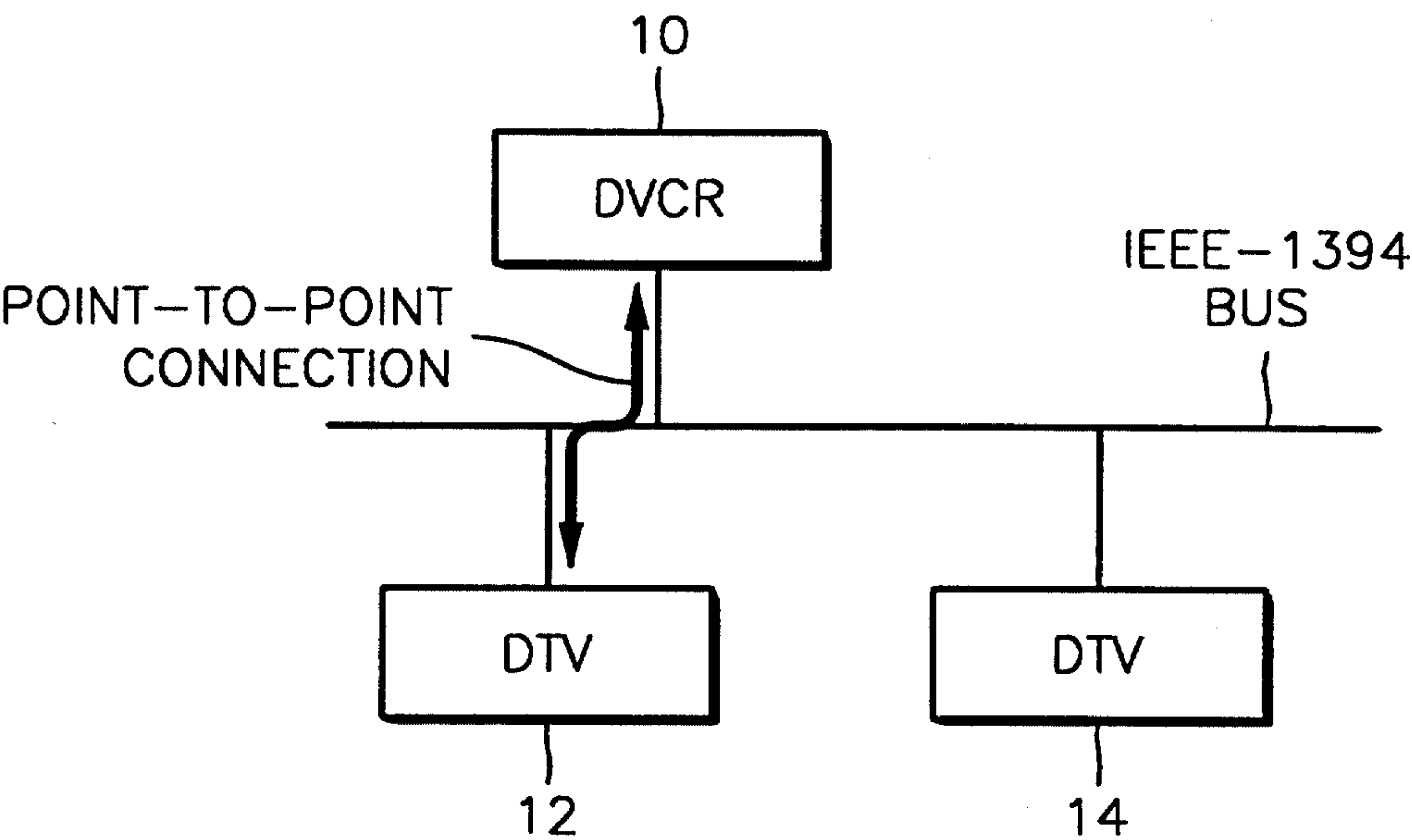


FIG. 2

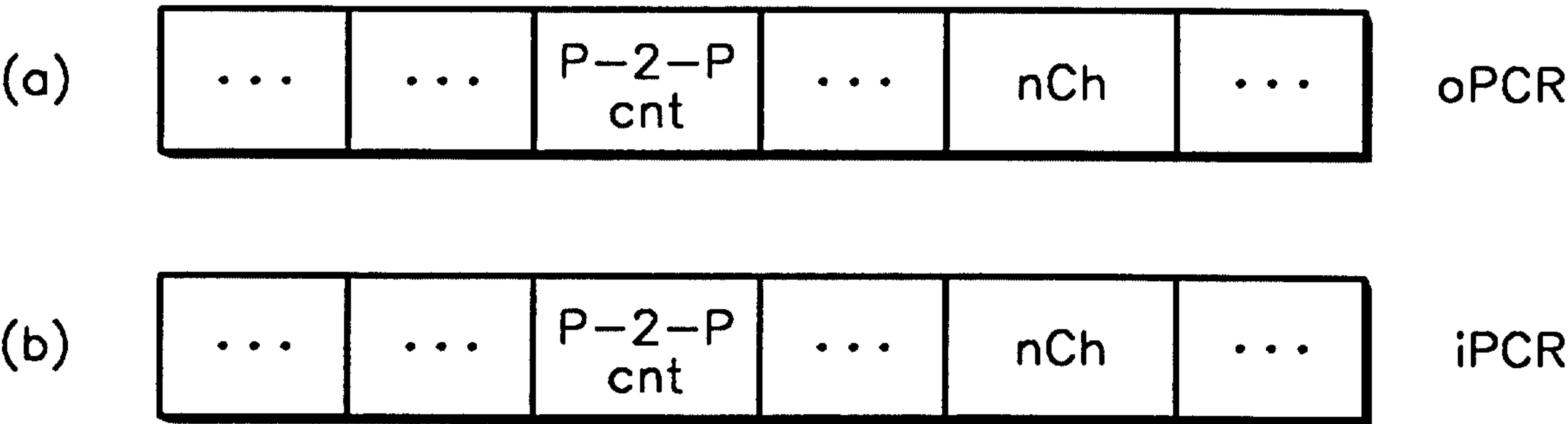


FIG. 3

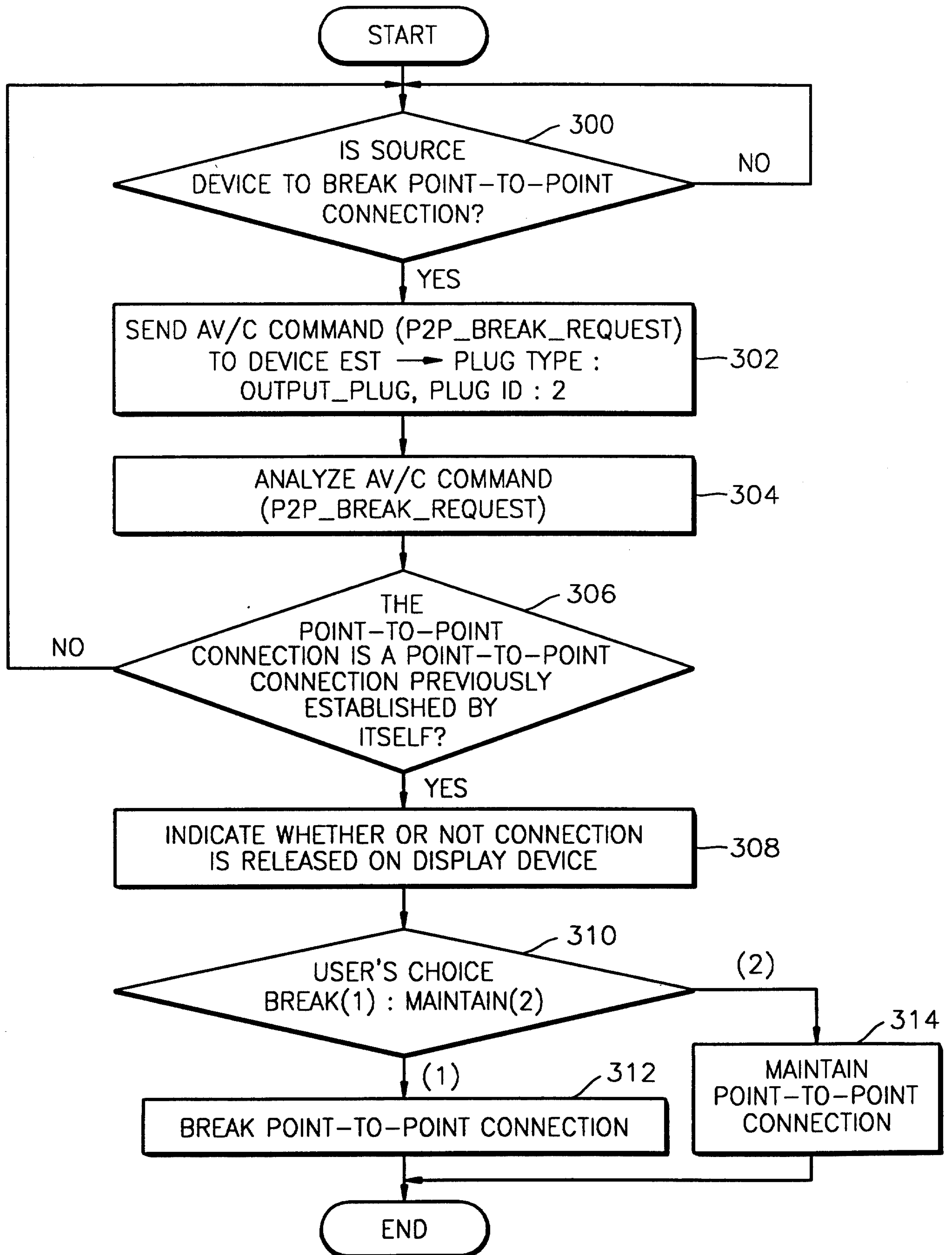


FIG. 4

