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**Information technology — Protocol for
providing the connectionless-mode
network service: Protocol specification**

**AMENDMENT 2: Extensibility and Quality of
Service**

*Technologies de l'information — Protocole assurant le service réseau en
mode sans connexion: Spécification du protocole*

AMENDEMENT 2: Extensibilité et qualité du service

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Amendment 2 to International Standard ISO/IEC 8473-1:1994 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*, in collaboration with ITU-T. The identical text is published as ITU-T Rec. X.233/Amd 2.

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Introduction

This amendment to ITU-T Rec. X.233 | ISO/IEC 8473-1 adds features to the protocol that support:

- extensibility – the ability for a system to classify each option in a received PDU according to whether or not the option can be ignored, even if it does not recognize the individual option type code (so that new options can be added to future revisions of the standard with minimal impact on existing implementations); and
- “strong” forwarding as well as “weak” forwarding with respect to Quality of Service maintenance – the ability for Intermediate Systems to identify PDUs containing Type 3 options that have been forwarded by one or more systems that do not support those options.

This amendment also corrects the specification for decrementing the lifetime field, which originally could be interpreted as permitting or requiring an implementation to decrement to below zero.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION

**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY – PROTOCOL FOR PROVIDING
THE CONNECTIONLESS-MODE NETWORK SERVICE:
PROTOCOL SPECIFICATION**

**AMENDMENT 2
Extensibility and Quality of Service**

1) Clause 3

Definitions: Add the following two definitions to clause 3, immediately after 3.7.7:

3.7.8 “strong” forwarding: Forwarding only PDUs for which the QOS criteria can be satisfied.

3.7.9 “weak” forwarding: Forwarding PDUs even if the QOS criteria cannot be satisfied.

2) Subclause 6.4

Add to the beginning of the second to last paragraph of 6.4:

“When a Network entity decrements the value of the lifetime field, it shall place a value of 0 into this field if the current value is less than the amount it is to decrement by.”

3) Subclause 6.9

Add a new item to the list in 6.9:

- j) A PDU is received with QOS maintenance parameter indicating “Globally unique with strong forwarding” and the required QOS is not available.

4) Subclause 6.21

Insert a new entry in Table 3:

QOS Maintenance (format code 00)	2	2	N/A
----------------------------------	---	---	-----

Change the “Function” column entry in Table 3 for “QOS Maintenance” to read:

QOS Maintenance (other format codes)

5) Subclause 7.5.1

Replace the entire paragraph immediately following Figure 7, which begins “The parameter code field is”, with the following:

“The parameter code field is encoded in binary and provides for a maximum of 252 different parameters. The high-order two bits of the parameter code field contain a processing requirement code, which is used to classify the parameter with

respect to whether or not it can be ignored, or must be processed, by end and intermediate systems. The processing requirement codes are shown in Table 5, in which “may be ignored” means that the end system or intermediate system is permitted, but is not required, to process the PDU containing the option exactly as though the option were not present, and “shall be processed” means that the end system or intermediate system is required to process the parameter identified by the remainder of the parameter code in accordance with the specification of the parameter.

Table 5 – Processing requirement codes

Processing requirement code	Processing requirements
00	May be ignored by ESs and ISs
01	May be ignored by ESs
10	May be ignored by ISs
11	Shall be processed by ESs and ISs

NOTE – The purpose of the processing requirement code is to permit the future extension of this Recommendation International Standard by the definition of new option parameters, while permitting the continued use of implementations that pre-date the extensions (by permitting them to ignore a new option parameter, when it is possible to do so, without knowing what the option is).

An option identified by a processing requirement code of 00 represents information that is not essential for either the relaying or the delivery of PDUs containing the option; end systems and intermediate systems are permitted to process the PDU as if it did not contain the option.

An option identified by a processing requirement code of 01 represents information that is not essential for the delivery of PDUs containing the option, but is essential for the relaying of those PDUs; end systems are permitted to process the PDU as if it did not contain the option, but an intermediate system that cannot process an option with a processing requirement code of 01 shall discard the PDU.

An option identified by a processing requirement code of 10 represents information that is not essential for the relaying of PDUs containing the option, but is essential for the delivery of those PDUs; intermediate systems are permitted to process the PDU as if it did not contain the option, but an end system that cannot process an option with a processing requirement code of 10 shall discard the PDU.

An option identified by a processing requirement code of 11 represents information that is essential for both the relaying and the delivery of PDUs containing the option; an end system or intermediate system that cannot process an option with a processing requirement code of 11 shall discard the PDU.”

6) Subclause 7.5.6

Amend Table 6 so that code 00 (which is currently reserved) is assigned to a new “Type of QOS Field” named “Globally unique with strong forwarding” and rename the “Type of QOS Field” to which code 11 is assigned (currently “Globally unique”) “Globally unique with weak forwarding”.

Change the first two sentences of the paragraph immediately following Table 6 to read as follows:

“For QOS format codes 00 and 11, the remainder of the first octet is reserved for use by the globally unique QOS format, as described in 7.5.6.3. If any other QOS format code is selected, bits 5-1 of the first octet shall be zero (0).”