

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

# ISO/IEC 10747

First edition  
1994-10-01

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## **Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Protocol for exchange of inter-domain routing information among intermediate systems to support forwarding of ISO 8473 PDUs**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Protocole pour échange d'information  
inter-domaine de routage parmi les systèmes intermédiaires supportant la  
transmission de PDUs de l'ISO 8473*



Reference number  
ISO/IEC 10747:1994(E)

## Contents

<b>1 Scope</b>	1	5.10 Routeing domain identifiers	9
<b>2 Normative references</b>	1	5.11 Formats of RDIs, NETs, and NSAP addresses	10
<b>3 Definitions</b>	2	5.12 Design objectives	10
3.1 Reference model definitions	2	5.12.1 Within the scope of the protocol	10
3.2 Network layer architecture definitions	3	5.12.2 Outside the scope of the protocol	10
3.3 Network layer addressing definitions	3	<b>6 Structure of BISPDU</b>	11
3.4 Routeing framework definitions	3	6.1 Header of BISPDU	11
3.5 Intra-domain routeing definitions	3	6.2 OPEN PDU	12
3.6 Additional definitions	3	6.3 UPDATE PDU	14
<b>4 Symbols and abbreviations</b>	4	6.3.1 Path attribute encoding	14
4.1 Data unit abbreviations	4	6.3.2 Network layer reachability information	19
4.2 Addressing abbreviations	4	6.4 IDRP ERROR PDU	20
4.3 Other abbreviations	5	6.5 KEEPALIVE PDU	21
<b>5 General protocol information</b>	5	6.6 CEASE PDU	21
5.1 Inter-RD topology	5	6.7 RIB REFRESH PDU	21
5.2 Routeing policy	6	<b>7 Elements of procedure</b>	21
5.3 Types of systems	7	7.1 Naming and addressing conventions	22
5.4 Types of routeing domains	7	7.1.1 Interpretation of address information	22
5.5 Routeing domain confederations	7	7.1.2 NSAP address prefixes	22
5.6 Routes: advertisement and storage	7	7.2 Deployment guidelines	22
5.7 Distinguishing path attributes and RIB-Atts	8	7.2.1 Minimum configuration of an RD	22
5.8 Selecting the information bases	8	7.2.2 Deployment of ISs and ESs	22
5.9 Routeing information exchange	8	7.3 Domain configuration information	23
5.9.1 Internal neighbor BIS	8	7.4 Advertising NLRI	23
5.9.2 External neighbor BIS	9	7.5 Receive process	24
		7.6 BIS-BIS connection management	24
		7.6.1 BIS finite state machines	24

7.6.2 Closing a connection	29	7.20.4 IDRP ERROR PDU error handling	59
7.7 Validation of BISPDUs	29	7.20.5 Hold timer expired error handling	59
7.7.1 Authentication type 1	29	7.20.6 KEEPALIVE PDU error handling	59
7.7.2 Authentication type 2	29	7.20.7 CEASE PDU error handling	59
7.7.3 Authentication type 3	29	7.20.8 RIB REFRESH PDU error handling	59
7.7.4 Sequence numbers	31		
7.7.5 Flow control	31	<b>8 Forwarding process for CLNS</b>	<b>59</b>
7.8 Version negotiation	33	8.1 Forwarding to internal destinations	60
7.9 Checksum algorithm	33	8.2 Determining the NPDU-derived distinguishing attributes	60
7.10 Routeing information bases	33	8.3 Matching RIB-Att to NPDU-derived distinguishing attributes	60
7.10.1 Identifying an information base	33	8.4 Forwarding to external destinations	61
7.10.2 Validation of RIBs	34		
7.10.3 Use of the RIB REFRESH PDU	35	<b>9 Interface to ISO 8473</b>	<b>62</b>
7.11 Path attributes	35	9.1 Use of network layer security protocol over ISO 8473.	62
7.11.1 Categories of path attributes	35		
7.11.2 Handling of distinguishing attributes	37	<b>10 Constants</b>	<b>63</b>
7.11.3 Equivalent distinguishing attributes	37		
7.12 Path attribute usage	37	<b>11 System management and GDMO definitions</b>	<b>63</b>
7.12.1 ROUTE_SEPARATOR	37	11.1 Name binding	63
7.12.2 EXT_INFO	38	11.2 Managed objects for IDRP	63
7.12.3 RD_PATH	38	11.3 Packages for IDRP	63
7.12.4 NEXT_HOP	40	11.4 Attribute definitions	67
7.12.5 DIST_LIST_INCL	41	11.5 Parameter definitions	71
7.12.6 DIST_LIST_EXCL	42	11.6 Behaviour	72
7.12.7 MULTI-EXIT_DISC	43	11.7 ASN.1 modules	72
7.12.8 TRANSIT DELAY	43		
7.12.9 RESIDUAL ERROR	43	<b>12 Conformance</b>	<b>74</b>
7.12.10 EXPENSE	44	12.1 Static conformance for all BISs	75
7.12.11 LOCALLY DEFINED QOS	44	12.2 Conformance to optional functions	75
7.12.12 HIERARCHICAL RECORDING	44	12.2.1 Generation of information in reduced form	75
7.12.13 RD_HOP_COUNT	45	12.2.2 Generation of well-known discretionary attributes	75
7.12.14 SECURITY	45	12.2.3 Propagation of well-known discretionary attributes	75
7.12.15 CAPACITY	45	12.2.4 Peer entity authentication	76
7.12.16 PRIORITY	46		
7.13 Routeing domain confederations	46	<b>Annex A PICS proforma</b>	<b>77</b>
7.13.1 RDC policies	46	A.1 Introduction	77
7.13.2 RDC configuration information	46	A.2 Abbreviations and special symbols	77
7.13.3 Detecting confederation boundaries	46	A.2.1 Status symbols	77
7.14 Update-Receive process	46	A.3 Instructions for completing the PICS proforma	77
7.15 Information consistency	47	A.3.1 General structure of the PICS proforma	77
7.15.1 Detecting inconsistencies	47	A.3.2 Additional information	78
7.16 Decision process	47	A.3.3 Exception information	78
7.16.1 Phase 1: calculation of degree of preference	48	A.3.4 Conditional status	78
7.16.2 Phase 2: route selection	48	A.4 Identification	79
7.16.3 Phase 3: route dissemination	49	A.4.1 PICS proforma: IDRP implementation identification	79
7.16.4 Interaction with update process	50	A.4.2 PICS proforma: IDRP protocol summary	80
7.17 Update-Send process	51	A.4.3 PICS proforma: IDRP general	80
7.17.1 Internal updates	51	A.4.4 PICS proforma: IDRP update send process	81
7.17.2 External updates	52		
7.17.3 Controlling routeing traffic overhead	52		
7.18 Efficient organization of routeing information	53		
7.18.1 Information reduction	53		
7.18.2 Aggregating routeing information	53		
7.19 Maintenance of the forwarding information bases	56		
7.20 Error handling for BISPDUs	56		
7.20.1 BISPDUs header error handling	56		
7.20.2 OPEN PDU error handling	57		
7.20.3 UPDATE PDU error handling	57		

A.4.5 PICS proforma: IDRP update receive process . . . . .	81	<b>Annex H Processor overload</b> . . . . .	94
A.4.6 PICS proforma: IDRP decision process . . . . .	81	<b>Annex J Formation of RDCs</b> . . . . .	95
A.4.7 PICS proforma: IDRP receive process . . . . .	81	J.1 Forming a new lower level confederation . . . . .	95
A.4.8 PICS proforma: IDRP CLNS forwarding . . . . .	82	J.2 Forming a higher level confederation . . . . .	95
A.4.9 PICS proforma: IDRP authentication . . . . .	82	J.3 Deleting a lowest level confederation . . . . .	96
A.4.10 PICS proforma: IDRP optional transitive attributes . . . . .	82	J.4 Deleting a higher level confederation . . . . .	96
A.4.11 PICS proforma: Generating IDRP well-known discretionary attributes . . . . .	83	<b>Annex K Example usage of MULTI-EXIT_DISC attribute</b> . . . . .	97
A.4.12 PICS proforma: Propagating IDRP well-known discretionary attributes . . . . .	84	<b>Annex L Syntax and semantics for policy</b> . . . . .	99
A.4.13 PICS proforma: Receiving IDRP well-known discretionary attributes . . . . .	85	L.1 Overview . . . . .	99
<b>Annex B IDRP checksum generation algorithm</b> . . . . .	86	L.1.1 Preference statement . . . . .	99
B.1 Mathematical notation . . . . .	86	L.1.2 Aggregation statement . . . . .	100
B.2 Algorithm description . . . . .	86	L.1.3 Distribution statement . . . . .	101
<b>Annex C Bibliography</b> . . . . .	88	L.2 Policy configuration language BNF . . . . .	102
<b>Annex D Example of authentication type 2</b> . . . . .	89	L.2.1 PREF statement BNF . . . . .	102
D.1 Authentication mechanism . . . . .	89	L.2.2 AGGR statement BNF . . . . .	102
<b>Annex E Jitter algorithm</b> . . . . .	91	L.2.3 DIST statement BNF . . . . .	102
<b>Annex F Computing a checksum for an Adj-RIB</b> . . . . .	92	L.2.4 Common BNF symbols . . . . .	103
<b>Annex G RIB overload</b> . . . . .	93	L.3 Simple example . . . . .	104
		L.3.1 Transit domain 3 . . . . .	104
		L.3.2 Policy configuration example . . . . .	105
		L.3.3 Discussion . . . . .	106
		<b>Index</b> . . . . .	110

## Figures

1.	Field of Application	2
2.	Intermediate Routeing Domains and End Routeing Domains	4
3.	Position of IDRP within Network Layer	6
4.	Inter-domain Routeing Components	7
5.	Structure of the UPDATE PDU	15
6.	Illustration of Authentication Types 1 and 3	30
7.	Routeing Information Base	34
8.	A Transitive Fully Connected Subnetwork	41
9.	IDRP Naming and Containment Hierarchy	65
D.1	An Example of the Authentication Type 2	90
K.1	Example 1 Configuration	98
K.2	Example 2 Configuration	98
L.1	A Portion of an Internet	105

## Tables

1.	The IDRP Information Bases	9
2.	BIS Finite State Machine	26
3.	Path Attribute Characteristics	36
4.	NPDU-Derived Attribute Set	61
5.	IDRP-CL Primitives	63
6.	Architectural Constants of IDRP	64

## 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.

International Standard ISO/IEC 10747 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

Annexes A and B form an integral part of this International Standard. Annexes C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K and L are for information only.

## Introduction

This Protocol is one of a set of International Standards which facilitate the interconnection of open systems. They cover the services and protocols required to achieve such interconnection.

This Protocol is positioned with respect to other related standards by the layered structure defined in ISO 7498, and by the Network layer organization defined in ISO 8648. It is located at the top of the Network layer and relies on the services of ISO 8473. This protocol permits a routing domain to exchange information with other routing domains to facilitate the operation of the routing and relaying functions of the Network Layer. It applies to the following categories of routing, which are described in ISO/IEC TR 9575, making no distinction between them:

- Intra-Administrative Domain routing between routing domains
- Inter-Administrative Domain routing between routing domains.

Within the hierarchical relations between routing protocols, as described in ISO/IEC TR 9575, this protocol is situated above the intra-domain routing protocols. That is, this Inter-domain IS-IS protocol:

- maintains information about the interconnections between routing domains, but does not require detailed information about their internal structures
- calculates path segments on a hop-by-hop basis

This protocol calculates path segments which consist of *Boundary Intermediate systems* and the links that interconnect them. An NPDU destined for an End system in another routing domain will be routed via Intra-domain routing to a Boundary Intermediate system (BIS) in the source routing domain. Then,

the BIS, using the methods of this inter-domain routing protocol, will calculate a path to a Boundary Intermediate system in an adjacent routing domain lying on a path to the destination. After arriving at the next routing domain, the NPDU may also travel within that domain on its way towards a BIS located in the next domain along its path. This process will continue on a hop-by-hop basis until the NPDU arrives at a BIS in the routing domain which contains the destination End system. The Boundary IS in this routing domain will hand the incoming NPDU over to the domain's intra-domain routing protocol, which will construct a path to the destination End system.

This inter-domain IS-IS routing protocol places requirements on the type of information that a routing domain must provide and on the methods by which this information will be distributed to other routing domains. These requirements are intended to be minimal, addressing only the interactions between Boundary ISs; all other internal operations of each routing domain are outside the scope of this protocol. That is, this Inter-domain routing protocol does not mandate that a routing domain run a particular intra-domain routing protocol: for example, it would be a local choice as to whether a domain implements a standard intra-domain protocol (such as ISO/IEC 10589) or a private protocol.

The methods of this protocol differ from those generally adopted for an intra-domain routing protocol because they emphasize the interdependencies between efficient route calculation and the preservation of legal, contractual, and administrative concerns. This protocol calculates routes which will be efficient, loop-free, and in compliance with the domain's local routing policies. IDRP may be used when routing domains do not fully trust each other; it imposes no upper limit on the number of routing domains that can participate in this protocol; and it provides isolation between its operations and the internal operations of each routing domain.

# Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Protocol for exchange of inter-domain routing information among intermediate systems to support forwarding of ISO 8473 PDUs

## 1 Scope

This International Standard specifies a protocol to be used by Boundary Intermediate systems (defined in 3.6) to acquire and maintain information for the purpose of routing NPDUs between different routing domains. Figure 1 illustrates the field of application of this International Standard.

This International Standard specifies:

- the procedures for the exchange of inter-domain reachability and path information between BISs
- the procedures for maintaining inter-domain routing information bases within a BIS
- the encoding of protocol data units used to distribute inter-domain routing information between BISs
- the functional requirements for implementations that claim conformance to this International Standard

The procedures are defined in terms of:

- interactions between Boundary Intermediate systems through the exchange of protocol data units
- interactions between this protocol and the underlying Network Service through the exchange of service primitives
- constraints on policy feasibility and enforcement which must be observed by each Boundary Intermediate system in a routing domain

The boundaries of Administrative Domains are realized as artifacts of the placement of policy constraints and the aggregation of network layer reachability information; they are not manifested explicitly in the protocol. The protocol described in this International Standard operates at the level of individual routing domains. The establishment of administrative domains is outside the scope of this International Standard.

## 2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this International Standard. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this International Standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards listed below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 7498: 1984, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model*.

ISO 7498/Add. 1:1984, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Addendum 1: Connectionless-mode transmission*.

ISO 7498-3:1989, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Part 3: Naming and addressing*.

ISO/IEC 7498-4:1989, *Information processing systems - Open Systems Interconnection - Basic Reference Model - Part 4: Management framework*.

ISO/IEC 8208:1990, *Information technology - Data communications - X.25 Packet Layer Protocol for Data Terminal Equipment*.

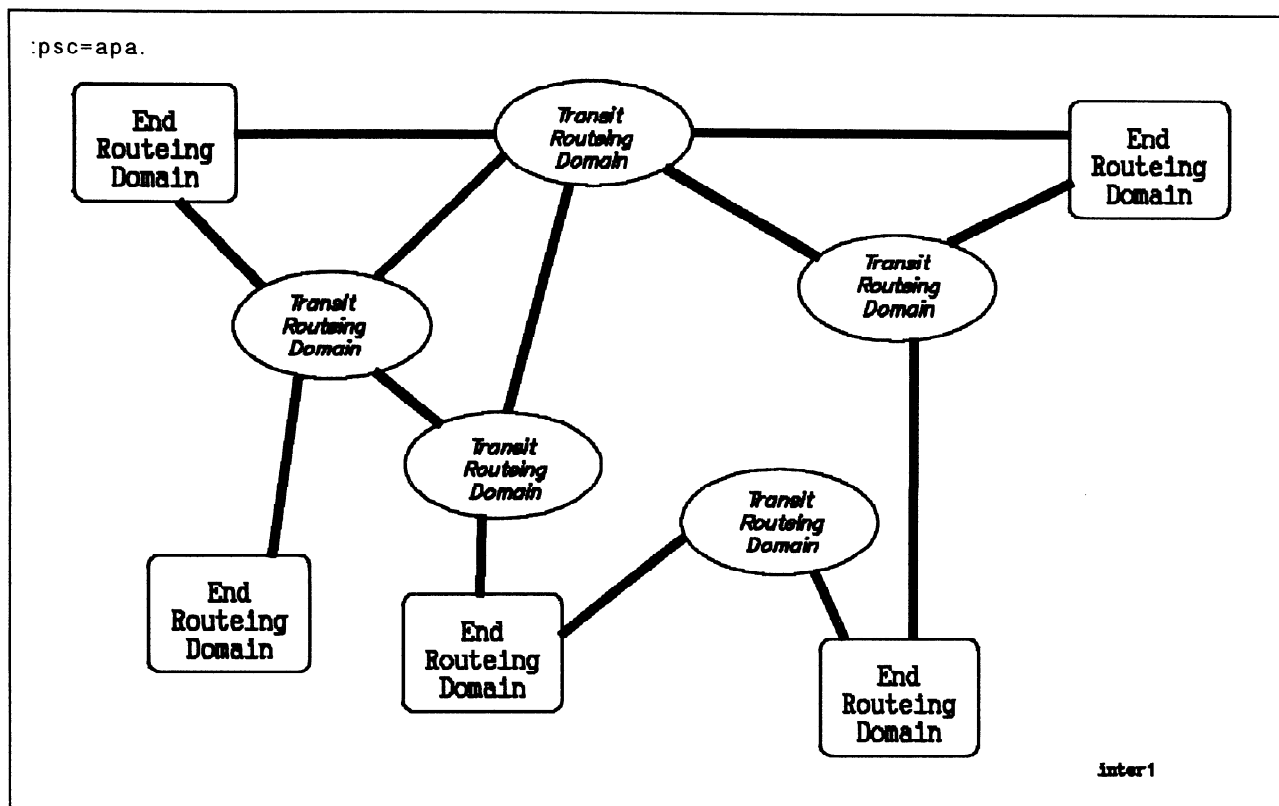
ISO/IEC 8348:1993, *Information technology - Network Service Definition*.

ISO 8473:1988, *Information processing systems - Data communications - Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service*.

ISO 8648: 1988, *Information processing systems - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Internal organization of the Network Layer*.

ISO 9542:1988, *Information processing systems - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - End system to Intermediate system routing exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the Protocol for providing the connectionless-mode network service (ISO 8473)*.





**Figure 1 – Field of Application:** The Inter-domain Routing Protocol operates between routing domains; intra-domain routing is not within its scope.

ISO/IEC TR 9575:1990, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - OSI Routing Framework.*

ISO/IEC TR 9577:1993, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Protocol identification in the Network Layer.*

ISO/IEC 10030:1990, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - End System Routing Information Exchange Protocol for use in conjunction with ISO 8878.*

ISO/IEC 10589:1992, *Information technology - Telecommunications and information exchange between systems - Intermediate system to intermediate system intra-domain routing routine information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473).*

ISO/IEC 10165-4:1992, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Structure of management information: Guidelines for the definition of managed objects.*

ISO/IEC 10165-2:1992, *Information technology - Open Systems Interconnection - Structure of management information: Definition of management information.*