INTERNATIONAL STANDARD ISO/IEC 10589:1992
TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • МЕЖДУНАРОДНАЯ ОРГАНИЗАЦИЯ ПО СТАНДАРТИЗАЦИИ • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION
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Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Intermediate system to Intermediate system intra-domain routeing information exchange protocol for use in conjunction with the protocol for providing the connectionless-mode Network Service (ISO 8473)

TECHNICAL CORRIGENDUM 2

Technologies de l'information — Communication de données et échange d'informations entre systèmes — Protocole intra-domaine de routage d'un système intermédiaire à un système intermédiaire à utiliser conjointement avec le protocole fournissant le service de réseau en mode sans connexion (ISO 8473)

RECTIFICATIF TECHNIQUE 2

Technical corrigendum 2 to International Standard ISO/IEC 10589:1992 was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology.*

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7.2.10.3, delete definition of partition area addresses and replace by:

the set of partitionAreaAddresses is defined as the union of all manualAreaAddresses as reported in the Level 1 Link state PDUs of all Level 1 and Level 2 Intermediate Systems reachable in the partition by the traversal of non-virtual links.

UDC 681.3.621.39 **Ref. No. ISO/IEC 10589:1992/Cor.2:1996(E)**

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In ISO/IEC 10589:1992 as modified by technical corrigendum 1:1992, delete 7.2.12.4 entirely and replace by:

7.2.12.4 If an Intermediate system takes part in level 2 routeing and is attached, and the IS determines (by looking at the area address) that a given destination is not reachable within its area, forwarding for that destination will select routes as follows:

a) Routes on which the requested QoS (if any) is supported are always preferred to routes on which the requested QoS is not supported.

b) Amongst routes of the same QoS, routes are prioritised as follows:

1) Highest precedence: routes whose destination area address matches the area address of an area inside the routing domain (i.e. the route does not go outside the routing domain). In case of multiple matching address prefixes the longest prefix shall be preferred.
2) Medium precedence: routes constructed from the **Reachable Address Prefix** information in an LSP which indicates an internal metric. In the case of multiple prefixes which match a given destination address which all have internal metrics, then the longest prefix shall be preferred.
3) Lowest precedence: routes constructed from the **Reachable Address Prefix** information in an LSP which indicates an external metric. In the case of multiple prefixes which match a given destination address which all have external metrics, then the longest prefix shall be preferred.

c) For routes with equal precedence as specified above, the shortest path shall be preferred. For determination of the shortest path, a route supporting the specified QoS is used if available; otherwise a route using the default metric shall be used. Amongst routes of equal cost, load splitting may be performed.

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