



INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

CCITT

E.170

THE INTERNATIONAL
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE
CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

(10/92)

**TELEPHONE NETWORK AND ISDN
OPERATION, NUMBERING, ROUTING
AND MOBILE SERVICE**

TRAFFIC ROUTING



Recommendation E.170



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FOREWORD

The CCITT (the International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee) is a permanent organ of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU). CCITT is responsible for studying technical, operating and tariff questions and issuing Recommendations on them with a view to standardizing telecommunications on a worldwide basis.

The Plenary Assembly of CCITT which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study and approves Recommendations prepared by its Study Groups. The approval of Recommendations by the members of CCITT between Plenary Assemblies is covered by the procedure laid down in CCITT Resolution No. 2 (Melbourne, 1988).

Recommendation E.170 was revised by Study Group II and was approved under the Resolution No. 2 procedure on the 30th of October 1992.

CCITT NOTES

- 1) In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized private operating agency.
- 2) A list of abbreviations used in this Recommendation can be found in Annex A.

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TRAFFIC ROUTING

(revised 1992)

1 Introduction

1.1 Objective of traffic routing

The objective of routing is to establish a successful connection between any two exchanges in the network. The function of traffic routing is the selection of a particular circuit group, for a given call attempt or traffic stream, at an exchange in the network. Thus, the selection of individual circuits within a circuit group is not considered in this Recommendation. The choice of a circuit group may be affected by information on the availability of downstream elements of the network.

1.2 Scope of Recommendation

This Recommendation takes account of the range of new traffic routing and control techniques which are provided by stored program controlled (SPC) exchanges and common channel signalling systems.

Additional routing information is contained in Recommendation E.171 (International telephone routing plan) and Recommendation E.172 (Call routing in the ISDN era).

Failure or overload conditions may require temporary changes to routing patterns or algorithms. This is considered to be a network management action and is described in the E.400-Series Recommendations.

1.3 Network topology

1.3.1 Network elements

A network comprises a number of nodes (switching centres) interconnected by circuit groups (engineering routes). There may be several direct circuit groups between a pair of nodes and these may be unidirectional or bothway. Figure 1/E.170 illustrates a number of possible situations.

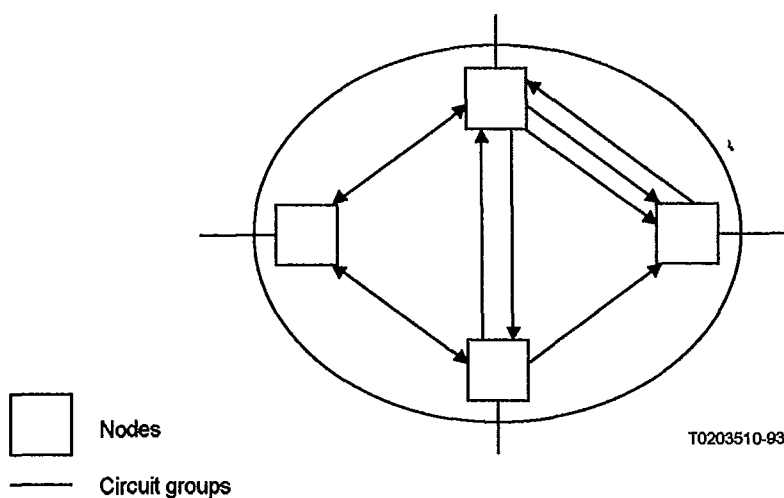


FIGURE 1/E.170