

ITU-T

TELECOMMUNICATION
STANDARDIZATION SECTOR
OF ITU

G.8013/Y.1731

Corrigendum 1
(10/2011)

SERIES G: TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS AND MEDIA,
DIGITAL SYSTEMS AND NETWORKS

Packet over Transport aspects – Ethernet over Transport
aspects

SERIES Y: GLOBAL INFORMATION
INFRASTRUCTURE, INTERNET PROTOCOL ASPECTS
AND NEXT-GENERATION NETWORKS

Internet Protocol aspects – Operation, administration and
maintenance

OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based
networks

Corrigendum 1

Recommendation ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 (2011) –
Corrigendum 1

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OAM functions and mechanisms for Ethernet based networks

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Summary

Corrigendum 1 to Recommendation ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 (2011) provides globally unique MEG_ID as defined in Annex A.

History

Edition	Recommendation	Approval	Study Group
1.0	ITU-T Y.1731	2006-05-22	13
2.0	ITU-T Y.1731	2008-02-29	13
2.1	ITU-T Y.1731 (2008) Amd. 1	2010-07-29	15
3.0	ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731	2011-07-22	15
3.1	ITU-T G.8013/Y.1731 (2011) Cor. 1	2011-10-29	15

FOREWORD

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) is the United Nations specialized agency in the field of telecommunications, information and communication technologies (ICTs). The ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector (ITU-T) is a permanent organ of ITU. ITU-T 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 World Telecommunication Standardization Assembly (WTSA), which meets every four years, establishes the topics for study by the ITU-T study groups which, in turn, produce Recommendations on these topics.

The approval of ITU-T Recommendations is covered by the procedure laid down in WTSA Resolution 1.

In some areas of information technology which fall within ITU-T's purview, the necessary standards are prepared on a collaborative basis with ISO and IEC.

NOTE

In this Recommendation, the expression "Administration" is used for conciseness to indicate both a telecommunication administration and a recognized operating agency.

Compliance with this Recommendation is voluntary. However, the Recommendation may contain certain mandatory provisions (to ensure, e.g., interoperability or applicability) and compliance with the Recommendation is achieved when all of these mandatory provisions are met. The words "shall" or some other obligatory language such as "must" and the negative equivalents are used to express requirements. The use of such words does not suggest that compliance with the Recommendation is required of any party.

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As of the date of approval of this Recommendation, ITU had received notice of intellectual property, protected by patents, which may be required to implement this Recommendation. However, implementers are cautioned that this may not represent the latest information and are therefore strongly urged to consult the TSB patent database at <http://www.itu.int/ITU-T/ipr/>.

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1) Clause 2, References

Add the following reference to clause 2:

[ISO 3166-1] ISO 3166-1 (2006), *Codes for the representation of names of countries and their subdivisions – Part 1: Country codes.*

2) Annex A, MEG ID format

Replace Annex A with the following:

Annex A

MEG ID format

(This annex forms an integral part of this Recommendation.)

The features of maintenance entity group identifiers (MEG IDs) are:

- Each MEG ID must be globally unique.
- Where it may be expected that the MEG may be required for path set-up across an inter-operator boundary, the MEG ID must be available to other network operators.
- The MEG ID should not change while the MEG remains in existence.
- The MEG ID should be able to identify the network operator which is responsible for the MEG.
- The generic format of MEG IDs specific to this Recommendation is shown in Figure A.1.

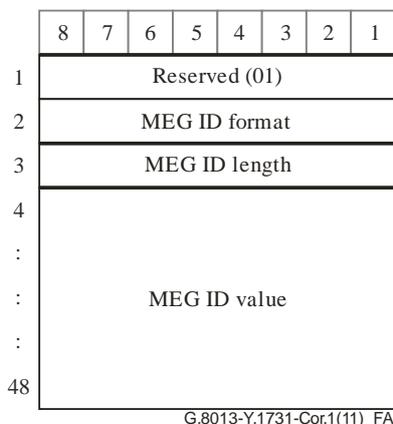


Figure A.1 – Generic MEG ID format

The MEG ID format type is identified by the MEG ID format field. Specific values of MEG ID format type are defined in Table A.1 and described in clauses A.1 and A.2 below.

Table A.1 – MEG ID Format Type

MEG ID Format Type Value	TLV Name
00, 5-31, 64-255	Reserved (Note 1)
1-4	See below (Note 2)
Types specific to this Recommendation	
32	ICC-based format
33	ICC- and CC-based format
34-63	Reserved (Note 3)
NOTE 1 – Reserved for definition by [IEEE 802.1].	
NOTE 2 – Use values as defined in Table 21-20 of [IEEE 802.1ag].	
NOTE 3 – Reserved for future standardization by ITU-T.	

A.1 ICC-based MEG_ID format

Figure A.2 shows the format that uses the ITU carrier code (ICC). ICC is a code assigned to a network operator/service provider, maintained by the ITU-T Telecommunication Standardization Bureau (TSB) as per [ITU-T M.1400].

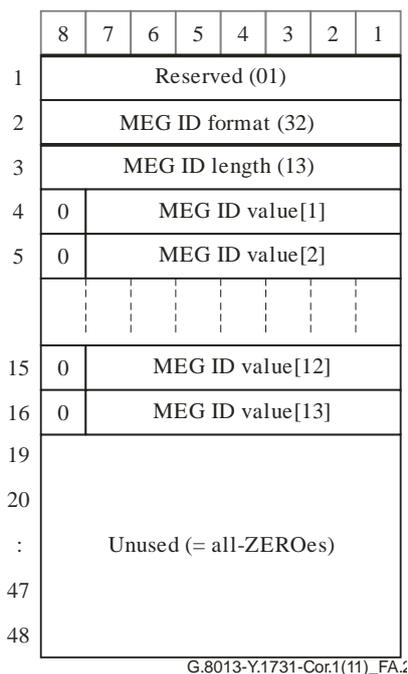


Figure A.2 – ICC-based MEG ID format

The MEG ID value identified by Type 32 consists of 13 characters coded according to [ITU-T T.50] (International Reference Alphabet – 7-bit coded character set for information exchange).

Note that the MEG_ID Type 32 may not be globally unique because, as described in [ITU-T M.1400], the same ICC can exist in different countries. Therefore, the MEG ID Type 32 provides uniqueness only within a country.

Figure A.3 shows the structure of an ICC-based MEG ID value.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ICC	UMC											
ICC		UMC										
ICC			UMC									
ICC				UMC								
ICC					UMC							
ICC						UMC						
ICC							UMC					

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Figure A.3 – Structure of an ICC-based MEG ID value

It consists of two subfields: the ITU carrier code (ICC) followed by a unique MEG ID code (UMC). The ITU carrier code consists of 1-6 left-justified characters, alphabetic (i.e., A-Z) and/or numeric (i.e., 0-9). The UMC code immediately follows the ICC and shall consist of 7-12 characters, with trailing NULLs, completing the 13-character MEG ID value. The UMC shall be a matter for the organization to which the ICC has been assigned, provided that uniqueness within a country is guaranteed.

A.2 Global MEG ID format based on the ITU carrier code and the country code

Figure A.4 shows the format that uses the ITU carrier code (ICC) with country code (CC). The MEG ID value is identified by Type 33 and consists of 15 characters coded according to [ITU-T T.50].

Figure A.5 shows the MEG ID value structure identified by CC and ICC. It consists of three subfields: the country code (CC), the ITU carrier code (ICC), followed by a unique MEG ID code (UMC). The country code (alpha-2) is a string of two alphabetic characters represented by upper case letters (i.e., A-Z). The country code format is defined in [ISO 3166-1]. The ITU carrier code consists of 1-6 left-justified characters, alphabetic (i.e., A-Z), and/or numeric (i.e., 0-9).

The UMC code immediately follows the ICC and shall consist of 7-12 characters, with trailing NULLs, completing the 15-character MEG ID value. The UMC shall start with the character "/" if the ICC is less than six characters (as illustrated in Figure A.5) and be unique within the context of the organization to which the ITU carrier code has been assigned.

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
1	Reserved (01)							
2	MEG ID format (33)							
3	MEG ID length (15)							
4	0	MEG ID value[1]						
5	0	MEG ID value[2]						
	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮	⋮
17	0	MEG ID value[14]						
18	0	MEG ID value[15]						
19	Unused (= all-ZEROes)							
20								
:								
47								
48								

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Figure A.4 – CC- and ICC-based global MEG ID format

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
CC		ICC	/	UMC											
CC		ICC		/	UMC										
CC		ICC			/	UMC									
CC		ICC				/	UMC								
CC		ICC					/	UMC							
CC		ICC						UMC							

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Figure A.5 – Structure of CC- and ICC-based global MEG ID value

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