

ICS 33.040.40
CCS M 32



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 28501-2012

Technical requirements of telephony routing over IP (TRIP)

IP电话路由协议 (TRIP) 技术要求

(English Translation)

Issued on: June 29, 2012

Implemented on: October 1, 2012

Issued by: Standardization Administration of China

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Foreword

This standard rule according to GB/T 1.1-2009 given draft.

This standard uses redrafted law revision adopted IETF RFC3219 "IP Telephony Routing Protocol (TRIP)", the main differences are as follows.

--- According to Chinese customs for some formatting has been modified;

--- Some of the statements apply to international standards to apply to our standard formulation;

--- According to GB/T 1 series of requirements, an increase in Chapter 1, Chapter 2 and Chapter 3, which is technically and 3.1 IETF RFC3219 be consistent;

--- The standard Chapter 4 of the technical content IETF RFC3219 consistent with Chapter 2, but taking into account the use of conventional Re-used are described;

--- The standard Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, Chapter 8, Chapter 9, Chapter 10, Chapter 11, Chapter 12, Chapter 13, Section 14 CHAPTER respectively IETF RFC3219 Chapter 3, Chapter 4, Chapter 5, Chapter 6, Chapter 7, Chapter 9, Chapter 10, Section 11 Chapter, Chapter 12, Chapter 14 is consistent;

--- The standard of Appendices A, B correspond IETF RFC3219 of Appendix1 and Appendix2;

--- The standard Chapter 10 and Appendix A are to "TRIP Finite State Machine" make provision for standard patency, the IETF RFC3219 of Appendix1 the table to the Chapter 10 of this standard, and in order to facilitate understanding the increase in Chapter 10 Fig 15.

The standard proposed by the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.

The standard by the China Communications Standards Association.

This standard was drafted. the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology and Telecommunications Research Institute, Shanghai Bell Co., Ltd.

1 Scope

This standard specifies the IP Telephony Routing Protocol (TRIP) technical requirements, including basic operation, protocol message format, protocol field Property, protocol and packet processing protocol finite state machine and so on.

This standard applies to support TRIP routing protocols location-based services related products.

2 Normative references

The following documents for the application of this document is essential. For dated references, only the dated edition applies to this article Member. For undated references, the latest edition (including any amendments) used in the present document.

IETF RFC1129 Internet Time Synchronization. The Network Time Protocol
(Internet timesynchronization. The Network Time Protocol) IETF RFC2373 IPv6 addressing architecture (IP Version 6 Addressing Architecture)

3.1 Terms and Definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this document.

3.1.1

Location Server the device has an IP connection, it knows what to PSTN gateway can be used to terminate a call. It is involved in the function TRIP the main functional entities responsible for completing calls between end users and the telephone network, and the dissemination of information to the gateway server elsewhere.

3.1.2

Telephony Routing Information Base Established and maintained by the LS for saving routing information database TRIP protocol interaction.

3.1.3

IP telephone management domain IP telephony administrative domain Set under a single administrative authority control domain resources, such as the gateways, servers, etc. The end user is ITAD customers.

3.1.4

Polymerization aggregation Polymerization is to merge multiple routes into one route to the same destination address contains the set to reduce the size of the telephone routing information database and send Get TRIP routing information number.

3.1.5

Coarse and precise routing X and Y are the two routes, each destination is reachable through routing if Y can also reach the route X, and X and Y are not the same, then it indicates that the route Y routing more precise than X.