

INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATION UNION

ITU-T RECOMMENDATION SUMMARY

Rec. No. : I.255.3

Title : Multi-level precedence and preemption service (MLPP)

Study Group : I - Services

Version : New

Date of adoption : 1990

Notes :

The multi-level precedence and preemption (MLPP) service provides prioritized call handling service. This service has two parts — precedence and preemption. Precedence involves assigning a priority level to a call. Preemption involves the seizing of resources, which are in use by a call of a lower precedence, by a higher level precedence call in the absence of idle resources. Users in networks that do not support this service will not be affected by this service.

The MLPP service is provided as a network provider's option to a domain of a network. The domain can be the whole network or a subset of the network. The MLPP service applies to all network resources in the domain that is in common use. The maximum precedence level of a subscriber is set at the subscription time by the service provider, based on the subscriber's need. The subscriber may select a precedence level up to and including the maximum precedence level subscribed to, on a per call basis.

Precedence calls (MLPP calls that have a higher precedence than the lowest level of precedence) that are not responded to by the called party (e.g. call unanswered and/or unacknowledged, called party busy with call of equal or higher precedence, or called party busy and non-preemptable) are diverted to a predetermined alternate party. This alternate party may be another subscriber or a network operating position.

Preemption may take one of two forms. First the called party may be busy with a lower precedence call which must be preempted in favour of completing the higher precedence call from the calling party. Second, the network resources may be busy with calls, some of which are of lower precedence than the call requested by the calling party. One or more of these lower precedence calls must be preempted to complete the higher precedence call. There are three characteristics of preemption:

- any party whose connection was terminated (whether that resource is reused or not) must receive a distinctive preemption notification;
- any called party of an active call that is being preempted by a higher precedence call should be required to acknowledge the preemption before being connected to the new calling party; and
- when there are no idle resources, preemption of the lowest lower level of precedence resources shall occur.

A call can be preempted any time after the precedence level of the call has been established and before call clearing has begun.

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