



(11) **EP 2 003 820 A9**

(12) **CORRECTED EUROPEAN PATENT APPLICATION**  
published in accordance with Art. 153(4) EPC

(15) Correction information:  
**Corrected version no 1 (W1 A1)**  
**Corrections, see**  
**Search report**  
**Search Report replaced or added**

(51) Int Cl.:  
**H04L 12/56 (2006.01)** **H04L 12/54 (2006.01)**  
**H04L 12/28 (2006.01)**

(48) Corrigendum issued on:  
**15.04.2009 Bulletin 2009/16**

(86) International application number:  
**PCT/CN2007/001019**

(43) Date of publication:  
**17.12.2008 Bulletin 2008/51**

(87) International publication number:  
**WO 2007/115484 (18.10.2007 Gazette 2007/42)**

(21) Application number: **07720593.8**

(22) Date of filing: **29.03.2007**

(84) Designated Contracting States:  
**AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MT NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR**

(72) Inventor: **JIANG, Zhangzhen**  
**Guangdong Province 518129 (CN)**

(30) Priority: **29.03.2006 CN 200610073421**

(74) Representative: **Karlsson, Leif Karl Gunnar et al**  
**L.A. Groth & Co. KB,**  
**Box 6107**  
**102 32 Stockholm (SE)**

(71) Applicant: **Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd.**  
**Longgang District, Shenzhen**  
**Guangdong 518129 (CN)**

(54) **METHOD AND DEVICE OF LEARNING FORWARDING FEATURE INFORMATION**

(57) A method and device of learning data forwarding information are disclosed, The solution relates to the field of data communication. For overcoming the disadvantage in the prior art that the more important new forwarding feature information can't be recorded or stored, the solution stores the forwarding table in the switch device for recording the forwarding feature information. The forwarding feature information is configured the corresponding operation importance level. It includes the following steps. Receiving the new forwarding feature information. Determining whether the forwarding table is full or not. If it is full, determining whether writing the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table or not based the operation importance level. Otherwise, adding the new forwarding feature information to the forwarding table, and recording the corresponding operation importance level. The solution also provides a device of learning data forwarding information. The solution achieves that the important forwarding Information can be saving the record so that can improve the service for the important operation.

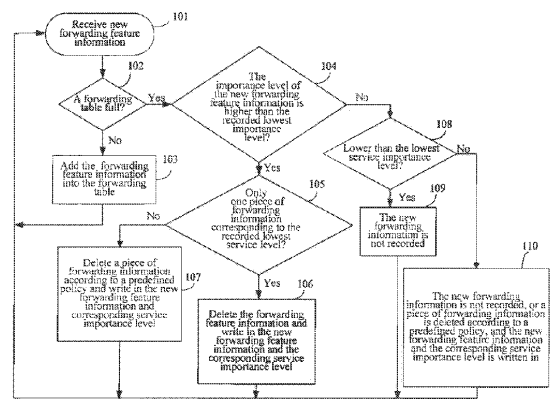


Fig. 1

**EP 2 003 820 A9**

## Description

**[0001]** This application claims the benefit of Chinese patent application number 200610073421.2, entitled "Method and device for learning data forwarding information" and filed with the Chinese Patent Office on March 29, 2006, contents of which are incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

## Field of the Invention

**[0002]** The present invention relates to the field of data communications and in particular to a method and device for learning data forwarding information.

## Background of the Invention

**[0003]** There is a need of forwarding a large amount of data through forwarding devices in data communications, and the forwarding devices need to self-learn forwarding information. For instance, when an Ethernet switch receives a MAC frame through an interface in the Ethernet switch, a primary task of the switch is to find an output interface according to a destination address of the MAC frame and forward the MAC frame to the output interface.

**[0004]** Typically, a forwarding table is present in the Ethernet switch, and an output interface is selected for each MAC frame from the table according to the destination address of the received MAC frame. There are the following two routing approaches.

**[0005]** (1) *Fixed routing*

**[0006]** In the fixed routing, there is a manually configured forwarding table in which each interface and its corresponding destination address are specified. Although the fixed routing is a kind of routing approach, configuration of the forwarding table becomes a burdensome task in the case of an excessively large scale of a network. In addition to this, configuration of the network may one be altered or a host may be added or deleted in the network where the switch is located, and therefore it is difficult for an administrator of the network to timely update the forwarding table so as to adapt it to a topology change.

**[0007]** (2) *Self-learning routing*

**[0008]** In a practical application, a dynamic forwarding table is typically created by a self-learning method to automatically adapt the forwarding table to a topology change of the network. The dynamic forwarding table can be obtained through continuous modification in a self-learning process based upon a manually created forwarding table.

**[0009]** The self-learning means that a forwarding table is created or updated according to a source address of a MAC frame arriving at each interface. It is assumed that a switch receives a MAC frame through an interface X, check, and finds that a source address of the MAC frame is an address A, indicating that any MAC frame having a destination address of the address A shall be

forwarded through the interface X. Upon reception of the MAC frame having the source addressing of the address A from the X interface, a control part of the switch checks the forwarding table. If the address A is not included in destination address item in the forwarding table, the content of the address A is added in the destination address item corresponding to the interface X; and if the address A is included in the destination address item in the forwarding table, destination address item nevertheless corresponding to an interface Y, the forwarding table shall be modified.

**[0010]** As can be seen from the above, the Ethernet switch creates a forwarding table using a broadcast frame and self-learning method. Once the forwarding table is configured, routing is selected for a subsequent MAC frame according to a destination MAC address (without any label) and the forwarding table, thereby forming a virtual circuit from a source host to a destination host.

**[0011]** Because the number of the table items which can be stored in a device is limited, recently learnt new forwarding information cannot be stored into the forwarding table if the new forwarding information exceeds the number of the table items which can be stored in the device, or the new forwarding information can be stored only if any other table item is deleted.

**[0012]** The following two solutions for solving this problem have been proposed in the prior art.

### First solution

**[0013]** In the first solution, recently learnt new information can not be recorded into a forwarding table when the forwarding table is full.

**[0014]** In this solution, relatively important new forwarding feature information, though having been learnt, may not be recorded into the forwarding table.

### Second solution

**[0015]** In the second solution, information that is closest to aging or was the first to be learnt is deleted when a forwarding table is full, and new forwarding information can be recorded into the forwarding table.

**[0016]** In this solution, the deleted aged information or the first learnt information may be forwarding information of an important service.

## Summary of the Invention

**[0017]** An object of the invention is to overcome the drawback present in the prior art that relatively important new forwarding feature information cannot be recorded or stored, and further to provide a method and device for learning data forwarding information. According to this method and device. Forwarding information of a relatively least important service may be deleted so as to ensure that forwarding information of an important service can

be stored into a forwarding table.

**[0018]** A method for learning forwarding feature information, in which a corresponding service importance level is configured for the forwarding feature information, includes:

receiving new forwarding feature information;

if the forwarding table is not full, recording the new forwarding feature information into a forwarding table and recording a service importance level corresponding to the forwarding feature information; and

if the forwarding table is full, determining whether to write the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table according to the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information; and if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest service importance level among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table, deleting a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table, recording the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and recording the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information.

**[0019]** A device for learning forwarding feature information includes:

a forwarding table storing module adapted to store a forwarding table recording forwarding feature information;

a service importance level table storing module adapted to record service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table; and

a forwarding feature information processing module adapted to determine whether the forwarding table is full upon reception of new forwarding feature information;

the device is adapted to:

if the forwarding table is not full record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table and record a service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the service importance level table storing module; and

if the forwarding table is full and the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest service im-

portance level among service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table, delete a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding feature information processing module.

**[0020]** Advantageous effects of the invention lie in that important forwarding information can be retained and recorded so as to better serve an important service because of the deletion of information according to service importance of the forwarding feature information.

### Brief Descriptions of the Drawings

**[0021]** Fig.1 is a flow diagram of the method for learning data forwarding information according to an embodiment of the present application;

**[0022]** Fig.2 is a flow diagram of the method for learning data forwarding information according to another embodiment of the present application;

**[0023]** Fig.3 is a structure diagram of the device for learning data forwarding information according to an embodiment of the present application; and

**[0024]** Fig.4 is a structure diagram of the device for learning data forwarding information according to another embodiment of the present application.

### Detailed Descriptions of the Embodiments

**[0025]** The invention is further described hereinafter by reference to the accompanying drawings and embodiments without limitation thereto.

**[0026]** Referring to Fig.1, specific steps of the method according to the invention are as follows.

**[0027]** In a step 100, a corresponding service importance level is configured for forwarding feature information, and the service importance level can be configured manually, and also can be generated automatically according to signaling.

**[0028]** Particularly, there may be various criteria for evaluating the importance of a service. For instance, a service of a user is typically subject to stream classification processing at an edge of an operator network. The importance of a stream does not indicate the importance of certain data. For instance, an Ethernet switch is provided with interfaces A, B, C and D. A service over the interface A is the most important and thus a service importance level of 1 is configured for the service, and a service over the interface D is the relatively least important, and thus a service importance level of 4 is configured for the service. All data received over the interface A is important service data, and thus has the service importance level of 1, and so on.

**[0029]** Another way can also be used as a criterion of evaluating the importance of a service. That is, the importance can be ranked according to the form of certain data. For instance, an Ethernet switch is provided with interfaces A, B, C and D. Data in the form of VLAN 100 over each interface is the most important, and thus has a service importance level of 1, and data in the form of VLAN 105 is the relatively least important, and thus has a service importance level of 5. As such, if a service received from an interface is related to the VLAN 100, the service importance level corresponding to the service is 1.

**[0030]** Further, other ways can also be used to indicate the importance of a service.

**[0031]** It is assumed in this embodiment that a corresponding service importance is configured according to an interface.

**[0032]** In a step 101, a switch receives new forwarding feature information, and the forwarding feature information includes a forwarding source address, a forwarding destination address and a forwarding interface. If the service importance is configured according to another feature. For instance, if the service importance is ranked according to the form of data, the forwarding feature information includes a VLAN ID; if the importance is ranked according to a MAC address, the forwarding feature information includes a corresponding MAC address; and if the importance is ranked according to an IP address, the forwarding feature information includes a corresponding IP address.

**[0033]** In a step 102, it is determined whether a forwarding table is full; and if not full, the flow goes to a step 103; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 104.

**[0034]** In the step 103, the new forwarding feature information received in the step 101 and the corresponding service importance level are added into the forwarding table, and the flow terminates and is ready for reception of new forwarding feature information again.

**[0035]** In this embodiment, the forwarding table includes the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information. In practice, the service importance levels can also be listed separately, and a specific data organization mode is not limited, as long as the service importance levels correspond to feature information that can be forwarded.

**[0036]** In the step 104, it is determined whether the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest recorded service importance level; and if there is, the flow goes to a step 105; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 108.

**[0037]** In the step 105, it is determined whether there is only one piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest recorded service importance level; and if there is, the flow goes to a step 106; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 107.

**[0038]** In the step 106, the piece of the forwarding feature information is deleted, and the new forwarding feature information and the corresponding service impor-

tance level are written into the table.

**[0039]** In the step 107, a piece of forwarding feature information is deleted according to a predefined policy, and the new forwarding feature information and the corresponding service importance level are written into the table. For instance, the deleted forwarding feature information is a piece of forwarding information which is selected randomly from the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, or which is closest to aging or was the first to be learnt among the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level. The predefined policy can also be configured according to practical circumstances.

**[0040]** In the step 108, it is determined whether the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is lower than the lowest one of the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information in the forwarding table; and if lower, the flow goes to a step 109; otherwise, the flow goes to the step 110.

**[0041]** In the step 109, the new forwarding feature information is not recorded, and reception of new forwarding feature information is started.

**[0042]** In the step 110, the new forwarding feature information is not recorded, or a piece of forwarding feature information is deleted according to a predefined policy and the new forwarding feature information and the corresponding service importance level are written into the table. For instance, the deleted forwarding feature information is a piece of forwarding feature information which is selected randomly from the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, or closest to aging or was the first to be learnt among the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level.

**[0043]** Referring, to Fig.2, the invention also provides a second embodiment where steps 201-203 are substantially identical to those in the preceding embodiment except for a different determination method. Specific steps of the second embodiment are as follows.

**[0044]** In the step 201, a switch receives new forwarding feature information, and the forwarding feature information includes a forwarding source address, a forwarding destination address and a forwarding interface. If the service importance is configured according to another feature, for instance, if the service importance is ranked according to the form of data, the forwarding feature information includes a VLAN ID; if the service importance is ranked according to a MAC address, the forwarding feature information includes a corresponding MAC address; and if the service importance is ranked according to an IP address, the forwarding feature information includes a corresponding IP address.

**[0045]** In the step 202, it is determined whether a forwarding table is full; and if not full, the flow goes to the step 203; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 204.

**[0046]** In the step 203, the new forwarding feature in-

formation received in the step 201 and the corresponding service importance level are added into the forwarding table, and the flow terminates and is ready for reception of new forwarding feature information again. In the embodiment, the forwarding table includes the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information. In practice, the service importance levels can also be listed separately, and a specific data organization mode is not limited, as long as the service importance levels correspond to the feature information that can be forwarded.

**[0047]** In the step 204, the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level is retrieved from all the forwarding feature information including the new forwarding feature information and the forwarding feature information in the forwarding table.

**[0048]** In the step 205, it is determined whether there is only one piece of retrieved forwarding feature information; and if there is, the flow goes to a step 206; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 209.

**[0049]** In the step 206, it is determined whether the forwarding feature information is the new forwarding feature information; and if there is, the flow goes to a step 208; otherwise, the flow goes to a step 207.

**[0050]** In the step 207, the forwarding feature information retrieved in the step 204 is deleted from the forwarding table, and the new forwarding feature information and the corresponding service importance level are written into the forwarding table. Reception of new forwarding feature information is started.

**[0051]** In the step 208, the new forwarding feature information is not recorded, and reception of new forwarding feature information is started.

**[0052]** In the step 209, a piece of information is selected from the forwarding feature information retrieved in the step 204 according to a predefined policy, for instance, the selected forward feature information is a piece of forwarding feature information which is selected randomly or closest to aging or was the first to be learnt

**[0053]** In a step 210, it is determined whether the selected information is the new forwarding feature information. If the selected information is the new forwarding feature information, the new forwarding feature information is not recorded in a step 211; otherwise, the information selected in the step 209 is deleted from the forwarding table, and the new forwarding feature information and the corresponding service importance level are written into the table.

**[0054]** For instance, an Ethernet switch is provided with four interfaces A, B, C and D, A service over the interface A is the most important, and a service over the interface D is the relatively least important. There are learnt 100 MAC address forwarding table items including 20 items from the interface A, 30 items from the interface B, 20 items from the interface C and 30 items from the interface D.

**[0055]** If an address learning function module of the switch learns an address from the interface A, a forward-

ing module knows from a record that a service over the interface A is important, and a relatively least important item of the interface D is retrieved and deleted. An item of the interface A is written into the forwarding table. Because the interface D corresponds 30 items at this time, a piece of information is deleted according to a predefined policy. For instance, the deleted forward feature information is a piece of forwarding feature information which is randomly selected or closest to aging or was the first to be learnt.

**[0056]** Referring to Fig.3, the invention also provides a device for learning data forwarding information, which device includes a forwarding table storing module for storing a forwarding table, and a service importance level table storing module and a forwarding feature information processing module.

**[0057]** The service importance level table storage module is adapted to store the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information.

**[0058]** The forwarding feature information processing module is adapted to determine whether the forwarding table is full upon reception of new forwarding feature information; and if full, determine whether to write the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table according to a service importance level of the new forwarding feature information; otherwise, add the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table and record the corresponding service importance level.

**[0059]** The forwarding feature information processing module includes a determination module adapted to determine whether the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest recorded service importance level, and if higher, the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest recorded service importance level, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information; otherwise, record the new forwarding feature information, or select and delete one piece of forwarding feature information among the forwarding, feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table according to a predefined policy, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information.

**[0060]** Referring to Fig.4, the forwarding feature information processing module in the device of the invention may also include a lowest service importance level retrieving module and a forwarding information recording module.

**[0061]** The lowest service importance level retrieving module is adapted to retrieve, the lowest service importance level among the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information and the recorded service importance levels.

**[0062]** The forwarding information recording module is adapted to determine whether the forwarding feature

information corresponding to the lowest service importance level is the new forwarding feature information, and if so the new forwarding feature information is not recorded; otherwise, delete the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information. [0063] The foregoing descriptions are merely illustrative of the exemplary embodiments of the invention, and obvious variations and substitutions which can be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the technical solutions of the invention are intended to be encompassed in the scope of the invention.

### Claims

1. A method for learning forwarding feature information wherein a corresponding service importance level is configured for the forwarding feature information, the method comprising;
  - receiving new forwarding feature information; if the forwarding table is not full, recording the new forwarding feature information into a forwarding table and recording a service importance level corresponding to the forwarding feature information; and
  - if the forwarding table is full, determining whether to write the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table according to the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information; and if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest service importance level among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table, deleting a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table, recording the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and recording the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information.
2. The method according to claim 1, further comprising:
  - not recording the new forwarding feature information if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is lower than the lowest service importance level among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table; and
  - if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is equal to the low-

est service importance level among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table, not recording the new forwarding feature information, or deleting a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table according to a predefined policy, recording the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table and recording the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the deleting a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table comprises;
  - if there is only one piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table, deleting the only one piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, recording the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and recording the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information; and
  - if there are multiple pieces of forwarding feature information, corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table, selecting and deleting one piece of information among the multiple pieces of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level according to a predefined policy, recording the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and recording the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information.
4. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the recording the service importance level comprises: recording the service importance level into the forwarding table, or recording the service importance level into a separate service importance information table.
5. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the predetermined policy is that a piece of forwarding feature information is selected randomly, or a piece of forwarding feature information, which is closest to aging, is selected, or a piece of forwarding feature information, which was the first to be learnt, is selected.
6. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the service importance level is configured manually or is generated automatically according to signaling.

7. A device for learning forwarding feature information, comprising:

a forwarding table storing module adapted to store forwarding table recording forwarding feature information; 5

a service importance level table storing module adapted to record service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table; and 10

a forwarding feature information processing module adapted to determine whether the forwarding table is full upon reception of new forwarding feature information; 15

wherein the device is adapted to

if the forwarding table is not full, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table and record a service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the service importance level table storing module; and 20

if the forwarding table is full and if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest service importance level among service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table, delete a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding feature information processing module. 25 30 35

8. The device according to claim 7, wherein the forwarding feature information processing module comprises: a determination module adapted to determine whether the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is higher than the lowest one among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table. 40

9. The device according to claim 7, wherein: 45

the forwarding feature information processing module does not record the new forwarding feature information if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is lower than the lowest one among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding feature information recorded in the forwarding table; and 50

if the service importance level of the new forwarding feature information is equal to the lowest importance level among the service importance levels corresponding to the forwarding 55

feature information recorded in the forwarding table, the forwarding feature information processing module does not record the new forwarding feature information, or deletes a piece of forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level in the forwarding table according to a predefined policy, records the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and records the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the service importance level table storing module.

10. The device according to claim 7 or 8 or 9, wherein the forwarding feature information processing module comprises:

a service importance level retrieving module adapted to retrieve the lowest one among the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information and recorded service importance levels; and

a forwarding information recording module adapted to delete the forwarding feature information corresponding to the lowest service importance level, to record the new forwarding feature information into the forwarding table, and to record the service importance level corresponding to the new forwarding feature information into the service importance level table storing module.

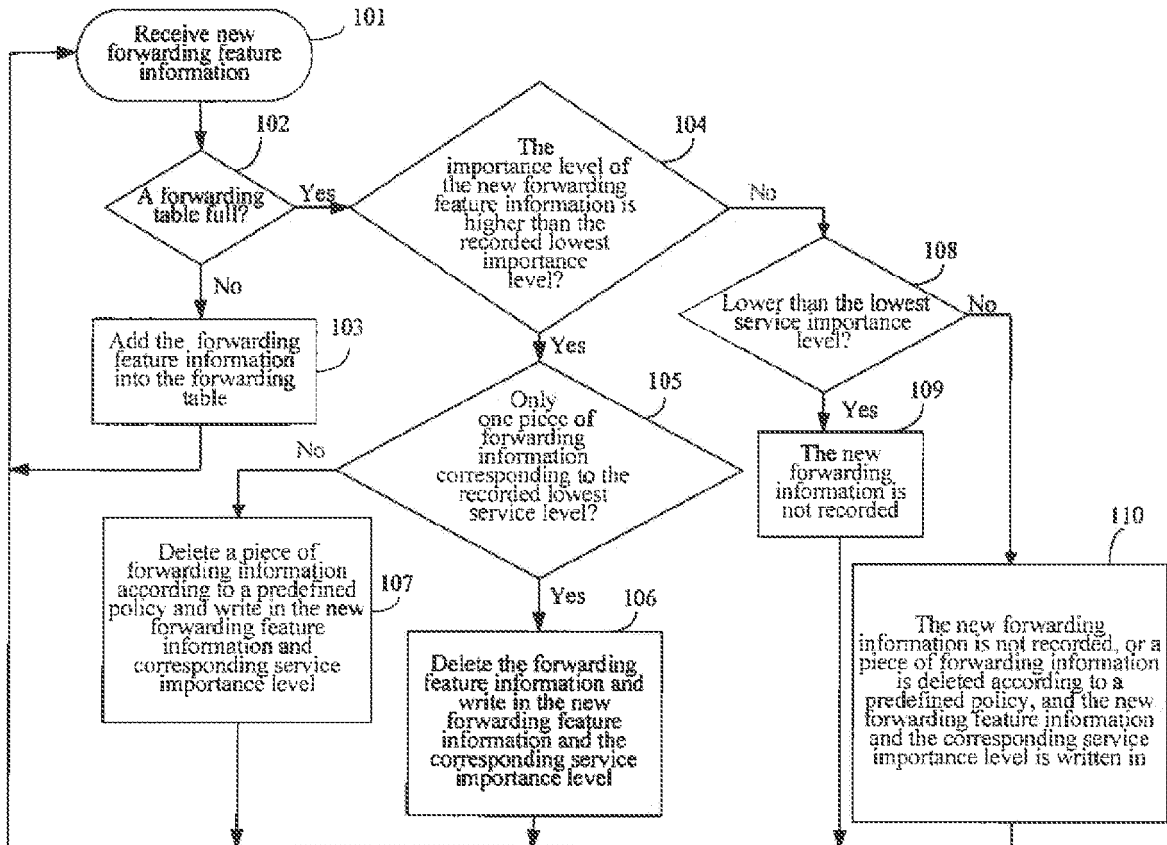


Fig. 1



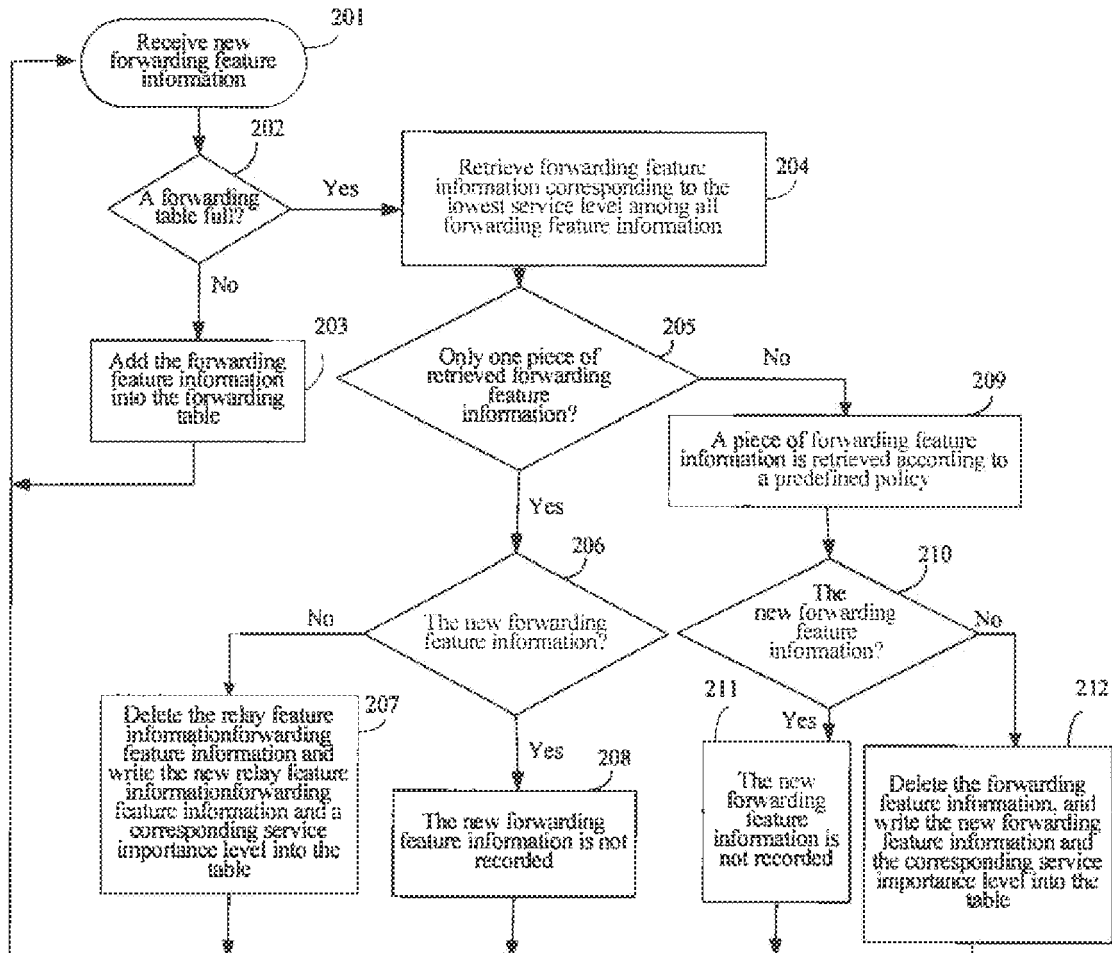


Fig. 2

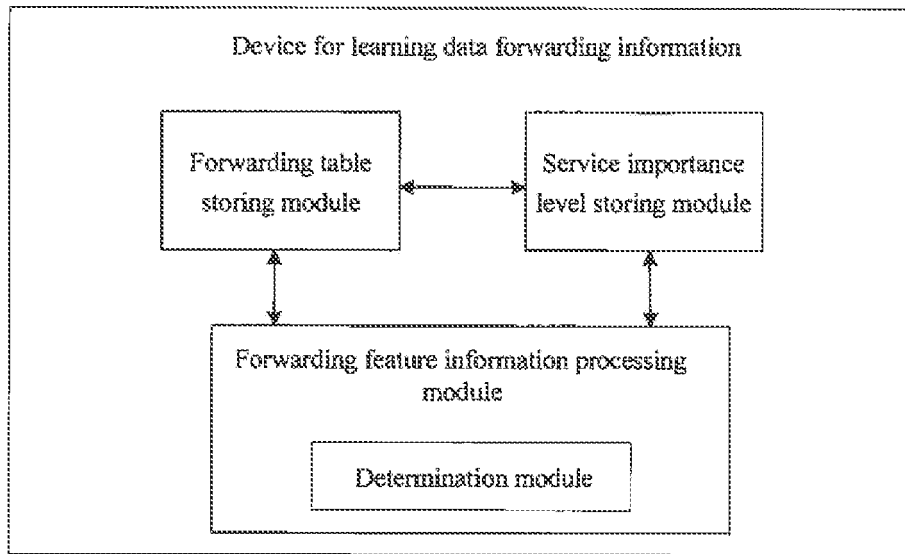


Fig. 3

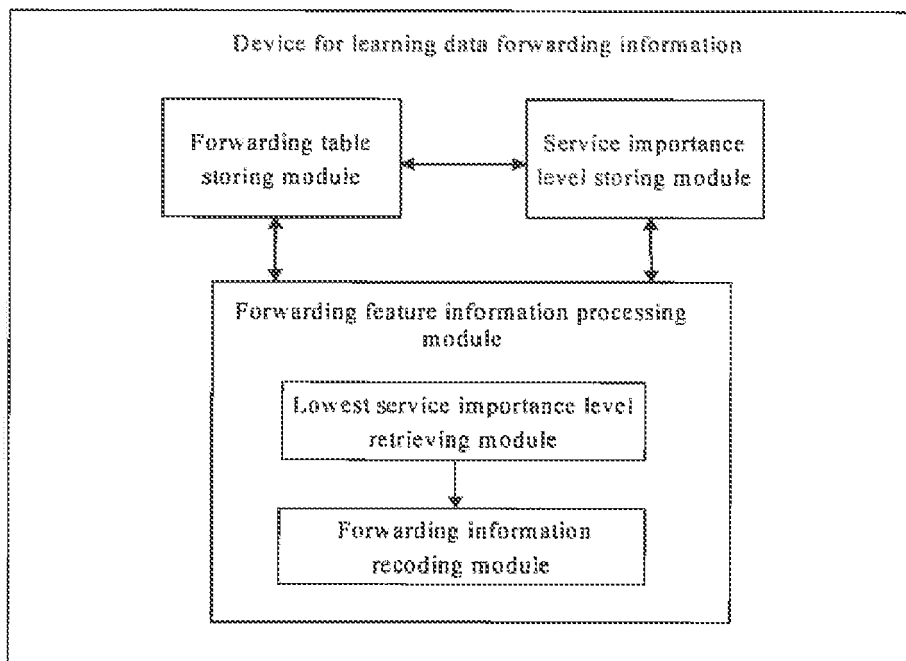


Fig. 4



**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2007/001019

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
US6658003B1	2 Dec.2003 (02.12.2003)	JP2000244574A	8 Sep.2000 (08.09.2000)
		JP2000244573A	8 Sep.2000 (08.09.2000)
		JP2000244571A	8 Sep.2000 (08.09.2000)
		JP2000244570A	8 Sep.2000 (08.09.2000)
		JP3645733B2	11 May.2005 (11.05.2005)
		JP3645734B2	11 May.2005 (11.05.2005)
		JP3645735B2	11 May.2005 (11.05.2005)
		FR2794319A1	1 Dec.2000 (01.12.2000)
		US6650642B1	18 Nov.2003 (18.11.2003)
		US6671277B1	30 Dec.2003 (30.12.2003)
		US6683885B1	27 Jan.2004 (27.01.2004)
		US2004085962A1	6 May.2004 (06.05.2004)
		US7167474B2	23 Jan.2007 (23.1.2007)
CN1581843A	16 Feb.2005 (16.02.2005)	NONE	
DE19944201A1	22 Mar.2001 (22.03.2001)	NONE	
US2001028651A1	11 Oct.2001 (11.10.2001)	JP2001290718A	19 Oct.2001 (19.10.2001)
		JP3591420B2	17 Nov.2004 (17.11.2004)
		US6993031B2	31 Jan.2006 (31.1.2006)

Form PCT/ISA /210 (patent family annex) (April 2007)

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/CN2007/001019

International Patent Classification (IPC) or both national classification and IPC

H04L 12/54 (2006.01) i

H04L 12/28 (2006.01) i

H04L 12/56 (2006.01) i

**REFERENCES CITED IN THE DESCRIPTION**

*This list of references cited by the applicant is for the reader's convenience only. It does not form part of the European patent document. Even though great care has been taken in compiling the references, errors or omissions cannot be excluded and the EPO disclaims all liability in this regard.*

**Patent documents cited in the description**

- CN 200610073421 [0001]