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**Information technology —  
Telecommunications and information  
exchange between systems — Local and  
metropolitan area networks — Technical  
reports and guidelines —**

**Part 1:  
The structure and coding of Logical Link  
Control addresses in Local Area  
Networks**

*Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange  
d'information entre systèmes — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains —  
Rapports techniques et lignes directrices —*

*Partie 1: Structure et codage des adresses de contrôle de liaison  
logique dans les réseaux locaux*

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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

In exceptional circumstances, the joint technical committee may propose the publication of a Technical Report of one of the following types:

- type 1, when the required support cannot be obtained for the publication of an International Standard, despite repeated efforts;
- type 2, when the subject is still under technical development or where for any other reason there is the future but not immediate possibility of an agreement on an International Standard;
- type 3, when the joint technical committee has collected data of a different kind from that which is normally published as an International Standard ("state of the art", for example).

Technical Reports of types 1 and 2 are subject to review within three years of publication, to decide whether they can be transformed into International Standards. Technical Reports of type 3 do not necessarily have to be reviewed until the data they provide are considered to be no longer valid or useful.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO/IEC TR 11802-1 which is a Technical Report of type 3, was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

This fourth edition cancels and replaces the third edition (ISO/IEC TR 11802-1:2002), which has been technically revised.

ISO/IEC TR 11802 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Local and metropolitan area networks — Technical reports and guidelines*:

- *Part 1: The structure and coding of Logical Link Control addresses in Local Area Networks [Technical Report]*
- *Part 2: Standard Group MAC Addresses [Technical Report]*

## Introduction

The standards for LANs are generally comprised of the physical layer, the medium access control (MAC) sublayer, and the logical link control (LLC) sublayer. In OSI terminology, the MAC and LLC sublayers are considered to be sublayers of the OSI data link layer. Both the MAC and LLC sublayers contain fields for addressing.

This TR contains a description of the LLC addresses, and a reference to the url whereby a list of those values in current use can be found together with the application process for requesting a new assignment. This site is managed by the august IEEE-SA Registration authority.

The addressing space in LLC is limited, and it is such that it is considered to be a scarce resource. It is therefore prudent to consume this resource in a considered and conservative manner. To this end this TR indicates the kind of considerations which will be used by ISO/IEC when making the association between a particular LLC address value and use to which it is put. These considerations are intended to be sufficiently broad to allow a wide variety of LLC address uses to be recorded, and also sufficiently restrictive so that addresses values are not unwisely assigned.

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# Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Local and metropolitan area networks — Technical reports and guidelines —

## Part 1: The structure and coding of Logical Link Control addresses in Local Area Networks

### 1 Scope

This Technical Report (TR) provides:

- a description of the ISO/IEC 8802-2 LLC addressing conventions, and
- the consideration for the manner in which new LLC address uses are assigned a value.

It is outside the scope of this TR to provide architectural judgements regarding the entities which are identified by particular address value(s).

### 2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC TR 9577, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Protocol identification in the network layer*

ISO/IEC 8802-2:1994, *Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Local and metropolitan area networks — Specific requirements — Part 2: Logical link control*