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ASSIGNED NUMBERS

STATUS OF THIS MEMO

This memo is a status report on the parameters (i.e., numbers and keywords) used in protocols in the Internet community. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

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INTRODUCTION

This Network Working Group Request for Comments documents the currently assigned values from several series of numbers used in network protocol implementations. This RFC will be updated periodically, and in any case current information can be obtained from the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA). If you are developing a protocol or application that will require the use of a link, socket, port, protocol, etc., please contact the IANA to receive a number assignment.

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Most of the protocols mentioned here are documented in the RFC series of notes. Some of the items listed are undocumented. Further information on protocols can be found in the memo "Official Internet Protocols" [118]. The more prominent and more generally used are documented in the "DDN Protocol Handbook, Volume Two, DARPA Internet Protocols" [45] prepared by the NIC. Other collections of older or obsolete protocols are contained in the "Internet Protocol Transition Workbook" [76], or in the "ARPANET Protocol Transition Handbook" [47]. For further information on ordering the complete 1985 DDN Protocol Handbook, write: SRI International (SRI-NIC), DDN Network Information Center, Room EJ291, 333 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park, CA., 94025; or call: 1-800-235-3155. Also, the Internet Activities Board (IAB) publishes the "IAB Official Protocol Standards" [62], which describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet. This document is issued quarterly. Current copies may be obtained from the DDN Network Information Center or from the IANA.

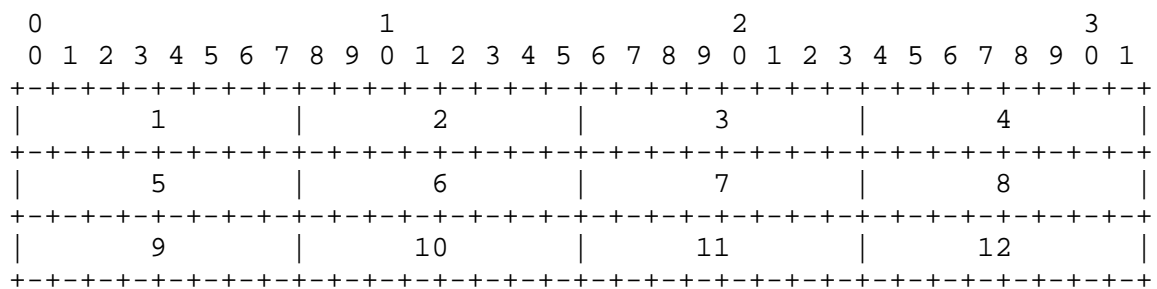
In the entries below, the name and mailbox of the responsible

individual is indicated. The bracketed entry, e.g., [nn,iii], at the right hand margin of the page indicates a reference for the listed protocol, where the number ("nn") cites the document and the letters ("iii") cites the person. Whenever possible, the letters are a NIC Ident as used in the WhoIs (NICNAME) service.

Data Notations

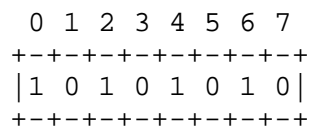
The convention in the documentation of Internet Protocols is to express numbers in decimal and to picture data in "big-endian" order [21]. That is, fields are described left to right, with the most significant octet on the left and the least significant octet on the right.

The order of transmission of the header and data described in this document is resolved to the octet level. Whenever a diagram shows a group of octets, the order of transmission of those octets is the normal order in which they are read in English. For example, in the following diagram the octets are transmitted in the order they are numbered.



Transmission Order of Bytes

Whenever an octet represents a numeric quantity the left most bit in the diagram is the high order or most significant bit. That is, the bit labeled 0 is the most significant bit. For example, the following diagram represents the value 170 (decimal).



Significance of Bits

Similarly, whenever a multi-octet field represents a numeric quantity

the left most bit of the whole field is the most significant bit. When a multi-octet quantity is transmitted the most significant octet is transmitted first.

Special Addresses:

There are five classes of IP addresses: Class A through Class E [119]. Of these, Class D and Class E addresses are reserved for experimental use. A gateway which is not participating in these experiments must ignore all datagrams with a Class D or Class E destination IP address. ICMP Destination Unreachable or ICMP Redirect messages must not result from receiving such datagrams.

There are certain special cases for IP addresses [11]. These special cases can be concisely summarized using the earlier notation for an IP address:

$$\text{IP-address} ::= \{ \langle \text{Network-number} \rangle, \langle \text{Host-number} \rangle \}$$

or

$$\text{IP-address} ::= \{ \text{<Network-number>, <Subnet-number>, <Host-number> } \}$$

if we also use the notation "-1" to mean the field contains all 1 bits. Some common special cases are as follows:

(a) $\{0, 0\}$

This host on this network. Can only be used as a source address (see note later).

(b) { 0, <Host-number> }

Specified host on this network. Can only be used as a source address.

(c) $\{-1, -1\}$

Limited broadcast. Can only be used as a destination address, and a datagram with this address must never be forwarded outside the (sub-)net of the source.

(d) {<Network-number>, -1}

Directed broadcast to specified network. Can only be used as a destination address.

(e) {<Network-number>, <Subnet-number>, -1}

Directed broadcast to specified subnet. Can only be used as a destination address.

(f) {<Network-number>, -1, -1}

Directed broadcast to all subnets of specified subnetted network. Can only be used as a destination address.

(g) {127, <any>}

Internal host loopback address. Should never appear outside a host.

VERSION NUMBERS

In the Internet Protocol (IP) [45,105] there is a field to identify the version of the internetwork general protocol. This field is 4 bits in size.

Assigned Internet Version Numbers

Decimal	Keyword	Version	References
-----	-----	-----	-----
0		Reserved	[JBP]
1-3		Unassigned	[JBP]
4	IP	Internet Protocol	[105,JBP]
5	ST	ST Datagram Mode	[49,JWF]
6-14		Unassigned	[JBP]
15		Reserved	[JBP]

PROTOCOL NUMBERS

In the Internet Protocol (IP) [45,105] there is a field, called Protocol, to identify the the next level protocol. This is an 8 bit field.

Assigned Internet Protocol Numbers

Decimal	Keyword	Protocol	References
-----	-----	-----	-----
0		Reserved	[JBP]
1	ICMP	Internet Control Message	[97,JBP]
2	IGMP	Internet Group Management	[43,JBP]
3	GGP	Gateway-to-Gateway	[60,MB]
4		Unassigned	[JBP]
5	ST	Stream	[49,JWF]
6	TCP	Transmission Control	[106,JBP]
7	UCL	UCL	[PK]
8	EGP	Exterior Gateway Protocol	[123,DLM1]
9	IGP	any private interior gateway	[JBP]
10	BBN-RCC-MON	BBN RCC Monitoring	[SGC]
11	NVP-II	Network Voice Protocol	[22,SC3]
12	PUP	PUP	[8,XEROX]
13	ARGUS	ARGUS	[RWS4]
14	EMCON	EMCON	[BN7]
15	XNET	Cross Net Debugger	[56,JFH2]
16	CHAOS	Chaos	[NC3]
17	UDP	User Datagram	[104,JBP]
18	MUX	Multiplexing	[23,JBP]
19	DCN-MEAS	DCN Measurement Subsystems	[DLM1]
20	HMP	Host Monitoring	[59,RH6]
21	PRM	Packet Radio Measurement	[ZSU]
22	XNS-IDP	XEROX NS IDP	[133,XEROX]
23	TRUNK-1	Trunk-1	[BWB6]
24	TRUNK-2	Trunk-2	[BWB6]
25	LEAF-1	Leaf-1	[BWB6]
26	LEAF-2	Leaf-2	[BWB6]
27	RDP	Reliable Data Protocol	[138,RH6]
28	IRTP	Internet Reliable Transaction	[79,TXM]
29	ISO-TP4	ISO Transport Protocol Class 4	[63,RC77]
30	NETBLT	Bulk Data Transfer Protocol	[20,DDC1]
31	MFE-NSP	MFE Network Services Protocol	[124,BCH2]
32	MERIT-INP	MERIT Internodal Protocol	[HWB]
33	SEP	Sequential Exchange Protocol	[JC120]
34	3PC	Third Party Connect Protocol	[SAF3]
35-60		Unassigned	[JBP]
61		any host internal protocol	[JBP]
62	CFTP	CFTP	[50,HCF2]

63		any local network	[JBP]
64	SAT-EXPAK	SATNET and Backroom EXPAK	[SHB]
65		Unassigned	[JBP]
66	RVD	MIT Remote Virtual Disk Protocol	[MBG]
67	IPPC	Internet Pluribus Packet Core	[SHB]
68		any distributed file system	[JBP]
69	SAT-MON	SATNET Monitoring	[SHB]
70	VISA	VISA Protocol	[GXT1]
71	IPCV	Internet Packet Core Utility	[SHB]
72-75		Unassigned	[JBP]
76	BR-SAT-MON	Backroom SATNET Monitoring	[SHB]
77	SUN-ND	SUN ND PROTOCOL-Temporary	[WM3]
78	WB-MON	WIDEBAND Monitoring	[SHB]
79	WB-EXPAK	WIDEBAND EXPAK	[SHB]
80	ISO-IP	ISO Internet Protocol	[MTR]
81	VMTP	VMTP	[DRC3]
82	SECURE-VMTP	SECURE-VMTP	[DRC3]
83	VINES	VINES	[BXH]
84	TTP	TTP	[JXS]
85	NSFNET-IGP	NSFNET-IGP	[HWB]
86	DGP	Dissimilar Gateway Protocol	[74,ML109]
87	TCF	TCF	[GAL5]
88	IGRP	IGRP	[18,GXS]
89	OSPFIGP	OSPFIGP	[83,JTM4]
90	Sprite-RPC	Sprite RPC Protocol	[143,BXW]
91	LARP	Locus Address Resolution Protocol	[BXH]
92-254		Unassigned	[JBP]
255		Reserved	[JBP]

PORT NUMBERS

Ports are used in the TCP [45,106] to name the ends of logical connections which carry long term conversations. For the purpose of providing services to unknown callers, a service contact port is defined. This list specifies the port used by the server process as its contact port. The contact port is sometimes called the "well-known port".

To the extent possible, these same port assignments are used with the UDP [46,104].

To the extent possible, these same port assignments are used with the ISO-TP4 [64].

The assigned ports use a small portion of the possible port numbers. The assigned ports have all except the low order eight bits cleared to zero. The low order eight bits are specified here.

Port Assignments:

Decimal -----	Keyword -----	Description -----	References -----
0		Reserved	[JBP]
1	TCPMUX	TCP Port Service Multiplexer	[MKL]
2-4		Unassigned	[JBP]
5	RJE	Remote Job Entry	[12,JBP]
7	ECHO	Echo	[95,JBP]
9	DISCARD	Discard	[94,JBP]
11	USERS	Active Users	[89,JBP]
13	DAYTIME	Daytime	[93,JBP]
15		Unassigned	[JBP]
17	QUOTE	Quote of the Day	[100,JBP]
19	CHARGEN	Character Generator	[92,JBP]
20	FTP-DATA	File Transfer [Default Data]	[96,JBP]
21	FTP	File Transfer [Control]	[96,JBP]
23	TELNET	Telnet	[112,JBP]
25	SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer	[102,JBP]
27	NSW-FE	NSW User System FE	[24,RHT]
29	MSG-ICP	MSG ICP	[85,RHT]
31	MSG-AUTH	MSG Authentication	[85,RHT]
33	DSP	Display Support Protocol	[EXC]
35		any private printer server	[JBP]
37	TIME	Time	[108,JBP]
39	RLP	Resource Location Protocol	[MA]
41	GRAPHICS	Graphics	[129,JBP]
42	NAMESERVER	Host Name Server	[99,JBP]
43	NICNAME	Who Is	[55,MARY]

44	MPM-FLAGS	MPM FLAGS Protocol	[JBP]
45	MPM	Message Processing Module [recv]	[98,JBP]
46	MPM-SND	MPM [default send]	[98,JBP]
47	NI-FTP	NI FTP	[134,SK8]
49	LOGIN	Login Host Protocol	[PHD1]
51	LA-MAINT	IMP Logical Address Maintenance	[76,AGM]
53	DOMAIN	Domain Name Server	[81,95,PM1]
55	ISI-GL	ISI Graphics Language	[7,RB9]
57		any private terminal access	[JBP]
59		any private file service	[JBP]
61	NI-MAIL	NI MAIL	[5,SK8]
63	VIA-FTP	VIA Systems - FTP	[DXD]
65	TACACS-DS	TACACS-Database Service	[3,KH43]
67	BOOTPS	Bootstrap Protocol Server	[36,WJC2]
68	BOOTPC	Bootstrap Protocol Client	[36,WJC2]
69	TFTP	Trivial File Transfer	[126,DDC1]
71	NETRJS-1	Remote Job Service	[10,RTB3]
72	NETRJS-2	Remote Job Service	[10,RTB3]
73	NETRJS-3	Remote Job Service	[10,RTB3]
74	NETRJS-4	Remote Job Service	[10,RTB3]
75		any private dial out service	[JBP]
77		any private RJE service	[JBP]
79	FINGER	Finger	[52,KLH]
81	HOSTS2-NS	HOSTS2 Name Server	[EAK1]
83	MIT-ML-DEV	MIT ML Device	[DPR]
85	MIT-ML-DEV	MIT ML Device	[DPR]
87		any private terminal link	[JBP]
89	SU-MIT-TG	SU/MIT Telnet Gateway	[MRC]
91	MIT-DOV	MIT Dover Spooler	[EBM]
93	DCP	Device Control Protocol	[DT15]
95	SUPDUP	SUPDUP	[27,MRC]
97	SWIFT-RVF	Swift Remote Vitural File Protocol	[MXR]
98	TACNEWS	TAC News	[ANM2]
99	METAGRAM	Metagram Relay	[GEOF]
101	HOSTNAME	NIC Host Name Server	[54,MARY]
102	ISO-TSAP	ISO-TSAP	[16,MTR]
103	X400	X400	[HCF2]
104	X400-SND	X400-SND	[HCF2]
105	CSNET-NS	Mailbox Name Nameserver	[127,MS56]
107	RTELNET	Remote Telnet Service	[101,JBP]
109	POP2	Post Office Protocol - Version 2	[14,JKR1]
110	POP3	Post Office Protocol - Version 3	[122,MTR]
111	SUNRPC	SUN Remote Procedure Call	[DXG]
113	AUTH	Authentication Service	[130,MCSJ]
115	SFTP	Simple File Transfer Protocol	[73,MKL1]
117	UUCP-PATH	UUCP Path Service	[44,MAE]
119	NNTP	Network News Transfer Protocol	[65,PL4]
121	ERPC	Encore Expedited Remote Proc. Call	[132,JXO]

123	NTP	Network Time Protocol	[80,DLM1]
125	LOCUS-MAP	Locus PC-Interface Net Map Server	[137,EP53]
127	LOCUS-CON	Locus PC-Interface Conn Server	[137,EP53]
129	PWDGEN	Password Generator Protocol	[141,FJW]
130	CISCO-FNA	CISCO FNATIVE	[WXB]
131	CISCO-TNA	CISCO TNATIVE	[WXB]
132	CISCO-SYS	CISCO SYSMAINT	[WXB]
133	STATSRV	Statistics Service	[DLM1]
134	INGRES-NET	INGRES-NET Service	[MXB]
135	LOC-SRV	Location Service	[JXP]
136	PROFILE	PROFILE Naming System	[LLP]
137	NETBIOS-NS	NETBIOS Name Service	[JBP]
138	NETBIOS-DGM	NETBIOS Datagram Service	[JBP]
139	NETBIOS-SSN	NETBIOS Session Service	[JBP]
140	EMFIS-DATA	EMFIS Data Service	[GB7]
141	EMFIS-CNTL	EMFIS Control Service	[GB7]
142	BL-IDM	Britton-Lee IDM	[SXS1]
143	IMAP2	Interim Mail Access Protocol v2	[MRC]
144	NEWS	News	[JAG]
145	UAAC	UAAC Protocol	[DAG4]
146	ISO-TP0	ISO-IP0	[86,MTR]
147	ISO-IP	ISO-IP	[MTR]
148	CRONUS	CRONUS-SUPPORT	[135,JXB]
149	AED-512	AED 512 Emulation Service	[AXB]
150	SQL-NET	SQL-NET	[MXP]
151	HEMS	HEMS	[87,CXT]
152	BFTP	Background File Transfer Program	[AD14]
153	SGMP	SGMP	[37,MS9]
154	NETSC-PROD	NETSC	[SH37]
155	NETSC-DEV	NETSC	[SH37]
156	SQLSRV	SQL Service	[CMR]
157	KNET-CMP	KNET/VM Command/Message Protocol	[77,GSM11]
158	PCMail-SRV	PCMail Server	[19,MXL]
159	NSS-Routing	NSS-Routing	[JXR]
160	SGMP-TRAPS	SGMP-TRAPS	[37,MS9]
161	SNMP	SNMP	[15,MTR]
162	SNMPTRAP	SNMPTRAP	[15,MTR]
163	CMIP-Manage	CMIP/TCP Manager	[4,AXB1]
164	CMIP-Agent	CMIP/TCP Agent	[4,AXB1]
165	XNS-Courier	Xerox	[144,SXA]
166	S-Net	Sirius Systems	[BXL]
167	NAMP	NAMP	[MS9]
168	RSVD	RSVD	[NT12]
169	SEND	SEND	[WDW11]
170	Print-SRV	Network PostScript	[BKR]
171	Multiplex	Network Innovations Multiplex	[KXD]
172	CL/1	Network Innovations CL/1	[KXD]
173	Xyplex-MUX	Xyplex	[BXS]

174	MAILQ	MAILQ	[RXZ]
175	VMNET	VMNET	[CXT]
176	GENRAD-MUX	GENRAD-MUX	[RXT]
177	XDMCP	X Display Manager Control Protocol	[RWS4]
178	NextStep	NextStep Window Server	[LXH]
179	BGP	Border Gateway Protocol	[KSL]
180	RIS	Intergraph	[DXB]
181	Unify	Unify	[VXS]
182	Unisys-Cam	Unisys-Cam	[GXG]
183	OCBinder	OCBinder	[JX01]
184	OCServer	OCServer	[JX01]
185	Remote-KIS	Remote-KIS	[RXD1]
186	KIS	KIS Protocol	[RXD1]
187	ACI	Application Communication Interface	[RXC1]
188	MUMPS	MUMPS	[HS23]
189	QFT	Queued File Transport	[WXS]
190	GACP	Gateway Access Control Protocol	[PCW]
191	Prospero	Prospero	[BCN]
192	OSU-NMS	OSU Network Monitoring System	[DXK]
193	SRMP	Spider Remote Monitoring Protocol	[TXS]
194	IRC	Internet Relay Chat Protocol	[JX02]
195	DN6-NLM-AUD	DNSIX Network Level Module Audit	[LL69]
196	DN6-SMM-RED	DNSIX Session Mgt Module Audit Redirect	[LL69]
197	DLS	Directory Location Service	[SXB]
198	DLS-Mon	Directory Location Service Monitor	[SXB]
198-200		Unassigned	[JBP]
201	AT-RMTP	AppleTalk Routing Maintenance	[RXC]
202	AT-NBP	AppleTalk Name Binding	[RXC]
203	AT-3	AppleTalk Unused	[RXC]
204	AT-ECHO	AppleTalk Echo	[RXC]
205	AT-5	AppleTalk Unused	[RXC]
206	AT-ZIS	AppleTalk Zone Information	[RXC]
207	AT-7	AppleTalk Unused	[RXC]
208	AT-8	AppleTalk Unused	[RXC]
209-223		Unassigned	[JBP]
224-241		Reserved	[JBP]
243	SUR-MEAS	Survey Measurement	[6,DDC1]
245	LINK	LINK	[1,RDB2]
246	DSP3270	Display Systems Protocol	[39,WJS1]
247-255		Reserved	[JBP]

UNIX PORTS

By convention, ports in the range 256 to 1024 are used for "Unix Standard" services. Listed here are some of the normal uses of these port numbers.

Service Name	Port/Protocol	Description
-----	-----	-----
echo	7/tcp	
discard	9/tcp	sink null
systat	11/tcp	users
daytime	13/tcp	
netstat	15/tcp	
qotd	17/tcp	quote
chargen	19/tcp	ttytst source
ftp-data	20/tcp	
ftp	21/tcp	
telnet	23/tcp	
smtp	25/tcp	mail
time	37/tcp	timserver
name	42/tcp	nameserver
whois	43/tcp	nickname
nameserver	53/tcp	domain
apts	57/tcp	any private terminal service
apfs	59/tcp	any private file service
rje	77/tcp	netrjs
finger	79/tcp	
link	87/tcp	ttylink
supdup	95/tcp	
newacct	100/tcp	[unauthorized use]
hostnames	101/tcp	hostname
iso-tsap	102/tcp	tsap
x400	103/tcp	
x400-snd	104/tcp	
csnet-ns	105/tcp	CSNET Name Service
pop-2	109/tcp	pop postoffice
sunrpc	111/tcp	
auth	113/tcp	authentication
sftp	115/tcp	
uucp-path	117/tcp	
nntp	119/tcp	usenet readnews untp
ntp	123/tcp	network time protocol
statsrv	133/tcp	
profile	136/tcp	
NeWS	144/tcp	news
print-srv	170/tcp	
exec	512/tcp	remote process execution;

login	513/tcp	authentication performed using passwords and UNIX login names remote login a la telnet; automatic authentication performed based on privileged port numbers and distributed data bases which identify "authentication domains"
cmd	514/tcp	like exec, but automatic authentication is performed as for login server
printer	515/tcp	spooler
efs	520/tcp	extended file name server
tempo	526/tcp	newdate
courier	530/tcp	rpc
conference	531/tcp	chat
netnews	532/tcp	readnews
uucp	540/tcp	uucpd
klogin	543/tcp	
kshell	544/tcp	krcmd
dsf	555/tcp	
remotefs	556/tcp	rfs server
chshell	562/tcp	chcmd
meter	570/tcp	demon
pcserver	600/tcp	Sun IPC server
nqs	607/tcp	nqs
mdqs	666/tcp	
rfile	750/tcp	
pump	751/tcp	
qrh	752/tcp	
rrh	753/tcp	
tell	754/tcp	send
nlogin	758/tcp	
con	759/tcp	
ns	760/tcp	
rx	761/tcp	
quotad	762/tcp	
cycleserv	763/tcp	
omserv	764/tcp	
webster	765/tcp	
phonebook	767/tcp	phone
vid	769/tcp	
rtip	771/tcp	
cycleserv2	772/tcp	
submit	773/tcp	
rpasswd	774/tcp	
entomb	775/tcp	
wpages	776/tcp	
wpgs	780/tcp	

mdb _s _daemon	800/tcp	
device	801/tcp	
maitrd	997/tcp	
busboy	998/tcp	
garcon	999/tcp	
blackjack	1025/tcp	network blackjack
bbn-mm _c	1347/tcp	multi media conferencing
bbn-mm _x	1348/tcp	multi media conferencing
orasrv	1525/tcp	oracle
ingreslock	1524/tcp	
issd	1600/tcp	
nk _d	1650/tcp	
dc	2001/tcp	
mailbox	2004/tcp	
berknet	2005/tcp	
invokator	2006/tcp	
dectalk	2007/tcp	
conf	2008/tcp	
news	2009/tcp	
search	2010/tcp	
raid-cc	2011/tcp	raid
ttyinfo	2012/tcp	
raid-am	2013/tcp	
troff	2014/tcp	
cypress	2015/tcp	
cypress-stat	2017/tcp	
terminaldb	2018/tcp	
whosockami	2019/tcp	
servexec	2021/tcp	
down	2022/tcp	
ellpack	2025/tcp	
shadowserver	2027/tcp	
submitserver	2028/tcp	
device2	2030/tcp	
blackboard	2032/tcp	
glogger	2033/tcp	
scoremgr	2034/tcp	
imsldoc	2035/tcp	
objectmanager	2038/tcp	
lam	2040/tcp	
interbase	2041/tcp	
isis	2042/tcp	
rimsl	2044/tcp	
dls	2047/tcp	
dls-monitor	2048/tcp	
shilp	2049/tcp	
NSWS	3049/tcp	
rfa	4672/tcp	remote file access server

complex-main	5000/tcp	
complex-link	5001/tcp	
padl2sim	5236/tcp	
man	9535/tcp	
echo	7/udp	
discard	9/udp	sink null
systat	11/udp	users
daytime	13/udp	
netstat	15/udp	
qotd	17/udp	quote
chargen	19/udp	ttytst source
time	37/udp	timserver
rlp	39/udp	resource
name	42/udp	nameserver
whois	43/udp	nickname
nameserver	53/udp	domain
bootps	67/udp	bootp
bootpc	68/udp	
tftp	69/udp	
sunrpc	111/udp	
erpc	121/udp	
ntp	123/udp	
statsrv	133/udp	
profile	136/udp	
snmp	161/udp	
snmp-trap	162/udp	
at-rtmp	201/udp	
at-nbp	202/udp	
at-3	203/udp	
at-echo	204/udp	
at-5	205/udp	
at-zis	206/udp	
at-7	207/udp	
at-8	208/udp	
biff	512/udp	used by mail system to notify users of new mail received; currently receives messages only from processes on the same machine
who	513/udp	maintains data bases showing who's logged in to machines on a local net and the load average of the machine
syslog	514/udp	
talk	517/udp	like tenex link, but across machine - unfortunately, doesn't use link protocol (this is actually just a rendezvous port from which a

ntalk	518/udp	tcp connection is established)
utime	519/udp	unixtime
router	520/udp	local routing process (on site);
		uses variant of Xerox NS routing
		information protocol
timed	525/udp	timeserver
netwall	533/udp	for emergency broadcasts
new-rwho	550/udp	new-who
rmonitor	560/udp	rmonitord
monitor	561/udp	
meter	571/udp	udemon
elcsd	704/udp	errlog copy/server daemon
loadav	750/udp	
vid	769/udp	
cadlock	770/udp	
notify	773/udp	
acmaint_dbd	774/udp	
acmaint_transd	775/udp	
wpages	776/udp	
puparp	998/udp	
applix	999/udp	Applix ac
puprouter	999/udp	
cadlock	1000/udp	
hermes	1248/udp	
wizard	2001/udp	curry
globe	2002/udp	
emce	2004/udp	CCWS mm conf
oracle	2005/udp	
raid-cc	2006/udp	raid
raid-am	2007/udp	
terminaldb	2008/udp	
whosockami	2009/udp	
pipe_server	2010/udp	
servserv	2011/udp	
raid-ac	2012/udp	
raid-cd	2013/udp	
raid-sf	2014/udp	
raid-cs	2015/udp	
bootserver	2016/udp	
bootclient	2017/udp	
rellpack	2018/udp	
about	2019/udp	
xinupageserver	2020/udp	
xinuexpansion1	2021/udp	
xinuexpansion2	2022/udp	
xinuexpansion3	2023/udp	
xinuexpansion4	2024/udp	

xribs	2025/udp
scrabble	2026/udp
isis	2042/udp
isis-bcast	2043/udp
rimsl	2044/udp
cdfunc	2045/udp
sdfunc	2046/udp
dls	2047/udp
shilp	2049/udp
rmonitor_secure	5145/udp
xdsxdm	6558/udp
isode-dua	17007/udp

INTERNET MULTICAST ADDRESSES

Host Extensions for IP Multicasting (RFC-1112) [43] specifies the extensions required of a host implementation of the Internet Protocol (IP) to support multicasting. Current addresses are listed below.

224.0.0.0	Reserved	[43,JBP]
224.0.0.1	All Hosts on this Subnet	[43,JBP]
224.0.0.2	All Gateways on this Subnet (proposed)	[JBP]
224.0.0.3	Unassigned	[JBP]
224.0.0.4	DVMRP Routers	[140,JBP]
224.0.0.5	OSPFIGP OSPFIGP All Routers	[83,JXM1]
224.0.0.6	OSPFIGP OSPFIGP Designated Routers	[83,JXM1]
224.0.0.7-244.0.0.255	Unassigned	[JBP]
224.0.1.0	VMTP Managers Group	[17,DRC3]
224.0.1.1	NTP Network Time Protocol	[80,DLM1]
224.0.1.2	SGI-Dogfight	[AXC]
224.0.1.3	Rwhod	[SXD]
224.0.1.4	VNP	[DRC3]
244.0.1.5-244.0.1.255	Unassigned	[JBP]
224.0.2.1	"rwho" Group (BSD) (unofficial)	[JBP]
232.x.x.x	VMTP transient groups	[17,DRC3]

Note that when used on an Ethernet or IEEE 802 network, the 23 low-order bits of the IP Multicast address are placed in the low-order 23 bits of the Ethernet or IEEE 802 net multicast address 1.0.94.0.0.0. See the next section on "IANA ETHERNET ADDRESS BLOCK".

IANA ETHERNET ADDRESS BLOCK

The IANA owns an Ethernet address block which may be used for multicast address assignments or other special purposes.

The address block in IEEE binary is (which is in bit transmission order):

0000 0000 0000 0000 0111 1010

In the normal Internet dotted decimal notation this is 0.0.94 since the bytes are transmitted higher order first and bits within bytes are transmitted lower order first (see "Data Notation" in the Introduction).

IEEE CSMA/CD and Token Bus bit transmission order: 00 00 5E

IEEE Token Ring bit transmission order: 00 00 7A

Appearance on the wire (bits transmitted from left to right):

0	23	47
1000 0000 0000 0000 0111 1010	xxxx xxx0	xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
Multicast Bit	0 = Internet Multicast	1 = Assigned by IANA for other uses

Appearance in memory (bits transmitted right-to-left within octets, octets transmitted left-to-right):

0	23	47
0000 0001 0000 0000 0101 1110	0xxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx	
Multicast Bit	0 = Internet Multicast	1 = Assigned by IANA for other uses

The latter representation corresponds to the Internet standard bit-order, and is the format that most programmers have to deal with. Using this representation, the range of Internet Multicast addresses is:

01-00-5E-00-00-00 to 01-00-5E-7F-FF-FF in hex, or

1.0.94.0.0.0 to 1.0.94.127.255.255 in dotted decimal

IP TOS PARAMETERS

This documents the default Type-of-Service values that are currently recommended for the most important Internet protocols.

There are three binary TOS attributes: low delay, high throughput, and high reliability; in each case, an attribute bit is turned on to indicate "better". The three attributes cannot all be optimized simultaneously, and in fact the TOS algorithms that have been discussed tend to make "better" values of the attributes mutually exclusive. Therefore, the recommended values have at most one bit on.

Generally, protocols which are involved in direct interaction with a human should select low delay, while data transfers which may involve large blocks of data are need high throughput. Finally, high reliability is most important for datagram-based Internet management functions.

Application protocols not included in these tables should be able to make appropriate choice of low delay (1 0 0) or high throughput (0 1 0).

The following are recommended values for TOS:

----- Type-of-Service Value -----			
Protocol	Low Delay	High Throughput	High Reliability
TELNET (1)	1	0	0
FTP			
Control	1	0	0
Data (2)	0	1	0
TFTP	1	0	0
SMTP (3)			
Cmd phase	1	0	0
DATA phase	0	1	0
Domain Name Service			
UDP Query	1	0	0
TCP Query	0	0	0
Zone Tnsfr	0	1	0
NNTP	0	0	0

ICMP			
Errors	0	0	0
Queries	0	0	0
Any IGP	0	0	1
EGP	0	0	0
SNMP	0	0	1
BOOTP	0	0	0

Notes:

- (1) Includes all interactive user protocols (e.g., rlogin).
- (2) Includes all bulk data transfer protocols (e.g., rcp).
- (3) If the implementation does not support changing the TOS during the lifetime of the connection, then the recommended TOS on opening the connection is (0,0,0).

IP TIME TO LIVE PARAMETER

The current recommended default TTL for the Internet Protocol (IP) RFC-791 [45,105] is 32.

DOMAIN SYSTEM PARAMETERS

The Internet Domain Naming System (DOMAIN) includes several parameters. These are documented in RFC-1034, [81] and RFC-1035 [82]. The CLASS parameter is listed here. The per CLASS parameters are defined in separate RFCs as indicated.

Domain System Parameters:

Decimal	Name	References
-----	----	-----
0	Reserved	[PM1]
1	Internet (IN)	[81, PM1]
2	Unassigned	[PM1]
3	Chaos (CH)	[PM1]
4	Hessoid (HS)	[PM1]
5-65534	Unassigned	[PM1]
65535	Reserved	

BOOTP PARAMETERS

The Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) RFC-951 [36] describes an IP/UDP bootstrap protocol (BOOTP) which allows a diskless client machine to discover its own IP address, the address of a server host, and the name of a file to be loaded into memory and executed. The BOOTP Vendor Information Extensions RFC-1084 [117] proposes an addition to the Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP).

Vendor Extensions are listed below:

Tag ---	Name ----	Data Length -----	Meaning -----	References -----
0	Pad	0	None	
1	Subnet Mask	4	Subnet Mask Value	
2	Time Zone	4	Time Offset in Seconds from UTC	
3	Gateways	N	N/4 Gateway addresses	
4	Time Server	N	N/4 Timeserver addresses	
5	Name Server	N	N/4 IEN-116 Server addresses	
6	Domain Server	N	N/4 DNS Server addresses	
7	Log Server	N	N/4 Logging Server addresses	
8	Quotes Server	N	N/4 Quotes Server addresses	
9	LPR Server	N	N/4 Printer Server addresses	
10	Impress Server	N	N/4 Impress Server addresses	
11	RLP Server	N	N/4 RLP Server addresses	
12	Hostname	N	Hostname string	
13	Boot File Size	2	Size of boot file in 512 byte checks	
14	Merit Dump File		Client to dump and name the file to dump it to	
15-127	Unassigned			
128-154	Reserved			
255	End	0	None	

NETWORK MANAGEMENT PARAMETERS

For the management of hosts and gateways on the Internet a data structure for the information has been defined. This data structure should be used with any of several possible management protocols, such as the "Simple Network Management Protocol" (SNMP) RFC-1098 [15], or the "Common Management Information Protocol over TCP" (CMOT) [142].

The data structure is the "Structure and Identification of Management Information for TCP/IP-based Internets" (SMI) RFC-1065 [120], and the "Management Information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based Internets" (MIB) [121].

The SMI includes the provision for parameters or codes to indicate experimental or private data structures. These parameter assignments are listed here.

The older "Simple Gateway Monitoring Protocol" (SGMP) RFC-1028 [37] also defined a data structure. The parameter assignments used with SGMP are included here for historical completeness.

SMI Network Management Experimental Codes:

Prefix: 1.3.6.1.3.

Decimal -----	Name ----	Description -----	References -----
0	Reserved		[JKR1]
1	CLNP	ISO CLNP Objects	[MTR]
2	T1-Carrier	T1 Carrier Objects	[MTR]
3	IEEE8023	Ethernet-like Objects	[MTR]
4	IEEE8025	Token Ring-like Objects	[MTR]

SMI Network Management Private Enterprise Codes:

Prefix: 1.3.6.1.4.1.

Decimal -----	Name ----	References -----
0	Reserved	[JKR1]
1	Proteon	[GSM11]
2	IBM	[JXR]
3	CMU	[SXW]
4	Unix	[KXS]
5	ACC	[AB20]
6	TWG	[KZM]
7	CAYMAN	[BP52]
8	NYSERNET	[MS9]

9	cisco	[GXS]
10	NSC	[GS123]
11	HP	[RDXS]
12	Epilogue	[KA4]
13	U of Tennessee	[JDC20]
14	BBN	[RH6]
15	Xylogics, Inc.	[JRL3]
16	Unisys	[UXW]
17	Canstar	[SXP]
18	Wellfleet	[JCB1]
19	TRW	[GGB2]
20	MIT	[JR35]
21	EON	[MXW]
22	Spartacus	[YXK]
23	Excelan	[RXB]
24	Spider Systems	[VXW]
25	NSFNET	[HWB]
26	Hughes LAN Systems	[AXC1]
27	Intergraph	[SXC]
28	Interlan	[FJK2]
29	Vitalink Communications	[FXB]
30	Ulane	[BXA]
31	NSWC	[SRN1]
32	Santa Cruz Operation	[KR35]
33	Xyplex	[BXS]
34	Cray	[HXE]
35	Bell Northern Research	[GXW]
36	DEC	[RXB1]
37	Touch	[BXB]
38	Network Research Corp.	[BXV]
39	Baylor College of Medicine	[SB98]
40	NMFECC-LLNL	[SXH]
41	SRI	[DW181]
42	Sun Microsystems	[DXY]
43	3Com	[TB6]
44	CMC	[DXP]
45	SynOptics	[BXB1]
46	Cheyenne Software	[RXH]
47	Prime Computer	[MXS]
48	MCNC/North Carolina Data Network	[KXW]
49	Chipcom	[JXC]
50	Optical Data Systems	[JXF]
51	gated	[JXH]
52	Cabletron Systems	[RXD]
53	Apollo Computers	[JXB]
54	DeskTalk Systems, Inc.	[DXK]
55	SSDS	[RXS]
56	Castle Rock Computing	[JXS1]

57	MIPS Computer Systems	[CXM]
58	TGV, Inc.	[KAA]
59	Silicon Graphics, Inc.	[RXJ]
60	University of British Columbia	[DXM]
61	Merit	[BXN]
62	FiberCom	[EXR]
63	Apple Computer Inc	[JXH1]
64	Gandalf	[HXX]
65	Dartmouth	[PXX]
66	David Systems	[DXM]
67	Reuter	[BXZ]
68	Cornell	[DC126]
69	TMAC	[MLS34]
70	Locus Computing Corp.	[AXS]
71	NASA	[SS92]
72	Retix	[AXM]
73	Boeing	[JXG]
74	AT&T	[AXC2]
75	Ungermann-Bass	[DXM]
76	Digital Analysis Corp.	[SXX]
77	LAN Manager	[JXG1]
78	Netlabs	[JB478]
79	ICL	[JXI]
80	Auspex Systems	[BXE]
81	Lannet Company	[EXR]
82	Network Computing Devices	[DM280]
83	Raycom Systems	[BXW1]
84	Pirelli Focom Ltd.	[SXL]
85	Datability Software Systems	[LXF]
86	Network Application Technology	[YXW]
87	LINK (Lokales Informatik-Netz Karlsruhe)	[GXS]
88	NYU	[BJR2]
89	RND	[RXN]
90	InterCon Systems Corporation	[AW90]

SGMP Vendor Specific Codes:

Prefix: 1,255,

Decimal	Name	References
-----	----	-----
0	Reserved	[JKR1]
1	Proteon	[JS18]
2	IBM	[JXR]
3	CMU	[SXW]
4	Unix	[MS9]
5	ACC	[AB20]
6	TWG	[MTR]

7	CAYMAN	[BP52]
8	NYSERNET	[MS9]
9	cisco	[GS2]
10	BBN	[RH6]
11	Unassigned	[JKR1]
12	MIT	[JR35]
13-254	Unassigned	[JKR1]
255	Reserved	[JKR1]

ARPANET AND MILNET LOGICAL ADDRESSES

The ARPANET facility for "logical addressing" is described in RFC-878 [57] and RFC-1005 [109]. A portion of the possible logical addresses are reserved for standard uses.

There are 49,152 possible logical host addresses. Of these, 256 are reserved for assignment to well-known functions. Assignments for well-known functions are made by the IANA. Assignments for other logical host addresses are made by the NIC.

Logical Address Assignments:

Decimal	Description	References
-----	-----	-----
0	Reserved	[JBP]
1	The BBN Core Gateways	[MB]
2-254	Unassigned	[JBP]
255	Reserved	[JBP]

ARPANET AND MILNET LINK NUMBERS

The word "link" here refers to a field in the original ARPANET Host/IMP interface leader. The link was originally defined as an 8-bit field. Later specifications defined this field as the "message-id" with a length of 12 bits. The name link now refers to the high order 8 bits of this 12-bit message-id field. The Host/IMP interface is defined in BBN Report 1822 [2].

The low-order 4 bits of the message-id field are called the sub-link. Unless explicitly specified otherwise for a particular protocol, there is no sender to receiver significance to the sub-link. The sender may use the sub-link in any way he chooses (it is returned in the RFNM by the destination IMP), the receiver should ignore the sub-link.

Link Assignments:

Decimal	Description	References
-----	-----	-----
0-63	BBNCC Monitoring	[MB]
64-149	Unassigned	[JBP]
150	Xerox NS IDP	[133,XEROX]
151	Unassigned	[JBP]
152	PARC Universal Protocol	[8,XEROX]
153	TIP Status Reporting	[JGH]
154	TIP Accounting	[JGH]
155	Internet Protocol [regular]	[105,JBP]
156-158	Internet Protocol [experimental]	[105,JBP]
159	Figleaf Link	[JBW1]
160	Blacker Local Network Protocol	[DM28]
161-194	Unassigned	[JBP]
195	ISO-IP	[64,RXM]
196-247	Experimental Protocols	[JBP]
248-255	Network Maintenance	[JGH]

ARPANET AND MILNET X.25 ADDRESS MAPPINGS

All MILNET hosts are assigned addresses by the Defense Data Network (DDN). The address of a MILNET host may be obtained from the Network Information Center (NIC), represented as an ASCII text string in what is called "host table format". This section describes the process by which MILNET X.25 addresses may be derived from addresses in the NIC host table format.

A NIC host table address consists of the ASCII text string representations of four decimal numbers separated by periods, corresponding to the four octets of a thirty-two bit Internet address. The four decimal numbers are referred to in this section as "n", "h", "l", and "i". Thus, a host table address may be represented as: "n.h.l.i". Each of these four numbers will have either one, two, or three decimal digits and will never have a value greater than 255. For example, in the host table, address: "10.2.0.124", n=10, h=2, l=0, and i=124. To convert a host table address to a MILNET X.25 address:

1. If $h < 64$, the host table address corresponds to the X.25 physical address:

ZZZZ F IIIHHZZ (SS)

where:

ZZZZ = 0000 as required

F = 0 because the address is a physical address;

III is a three decimal digit representation of "i", right-adjusted and padded with leading zeros if required;

HH is a two decimal digit representation of "h", right-adjusted and padded with leading zeros if required;

ZZ = 00 and

(SS) is optional

In the example given above, the host table address 10.2.0.124 corresponds to the X.25 physical address 000001240200.

2. If $h > 64$ or $h = 64$, the host table address corresponds to the X.25 logical address

ZZZZ F RRRRRZZ (SS)

where:

ZZZZ = 0000 as required

F = 1 because the address is a logical address;

RRRRR is a five decimal digit representation of
the result "r" of the calculation

$$r = h * 256 + i$$

(Note that the decimal representation of
"r" will always require five digits);

ZZ = 00 and

(SS) is optional

Thus, the host table address 10.83.0.207 corresponds to the X.25 logical address 000012145500.

In both cases, the "n" and "l" fields of the host table address are not used.

IEEE 802 NUMBERS OF INTEREST

Some of the networks of all classes are IEEE 802 Networks. These systems may use a Link Service Access Point (LSAP) field in much the same way the ARPANET uses the "link" field. Further, there is an extension of the LSAP header called the Sub-Network Access Protocol (SNAP).

The IEEE likes to describe numbers in binary in bit transmission order, which is the opposite of the big-endian order used throughout the Internet protocol documentation.

Assignments:

Link Service Access Point			Description	References
-----			-----	-----
IEEE	Internet			
binary	binary	decimal		
00000000	00000000	0	Null LSAP	[IEEE]
01000000	00000010	2	Indiv LLC Sublayer Mgt	[IEEE]
11000000	00000011	3	Group LLC Sublayer Mgt	[IEEE]
00100000	00000100	4	SNA Path Control	[IEEE]
01100000	00000110	6	Reserved (DOD IP)	[104,JBP]
01110000	00001110	14	PROWAY-LAN	[IEEE]
01110010	01001110	78	EIA-RS 511	[IEEE]
01111010	01011110	94	ISI IP	[JBP]
01110001	10001110	142	PROWAY-LAN	[IEEE]
01010101	10101010	170	SNAP	[IEEE]
01111111	11111110	254	ISO DIS 8473	[64,JXJ]
11111111	11111111	255	Global DSAP	[IEEE]

These numbers (and others) are assigned by the IEEE Standards Office. The address is: IEEE Standards Office, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017, Attn: Vince Condello. Phone: (212) 705-7092.

At an ad hoc special session on "IEEE 802 Networks and ARP", held during the TCP Vendors Workshop (August 1986), an approach to a consistent way to send DoD-IP datagrams and other IP related protocols (such as the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP)) on 802 networks was developed, using the SNAP extension (see RFC-1010 and RFC-1042 [90]).

ETHERNET NUMBERS OF INTEREST

Many of the networks of all classes are Ethernets (10Mb) or Experimental Ethernets (3Mb). These systems use a message "type" field in much the same way the ARPANET uses the "link" field.

If you need an Ethernet type, contact the Xerox Corporation, Xerox Systems Institute, 475 Oakmead Parkway, Sunnyvale, CA 94086, Attn: Ms. Fonda Pallone, (408) 737-4652.

The following list is contributed unverified information from various sources.

Assignments:

Ethernet		Exp. Ethernet		Description	References
-----		-----		-----	-----
decimal	Hex	decimal	octal		
000	0000-05DC	-	-	IEEE802.3 Length Field	[XEROX]
257	0101-01FF	-	-	Experimental	[XEROX]
512	0200	512	1000	XEROX PUP (see 0A00)	[8,XEROX]
513	0201	-	-	PUP Addr Trans (see 0A01)	[XEROX]
1536	0600	1536	3000	XEROX NS IDP	[133,XEROX]
2048	0800	513	1001	DOD IP	[105,JBP]
2049	0801	-	-	X.75 Internet	[XEROX]
2050	0802	-	-	NBS Internet	[XEROX]
2051	0803	-	-	ECMA Internet	[XEROX]
2052	0804	-	-	Chaosnet	[XEROX]
2053	0805	-	-	X.25 Level 3	[XEROX]
2054	0806	-	-	ARP	[88,JBP]
2055	0807	-	-	XNS Compatability	[XEROX]
2076	081C	-	-	Symbolics Private	[DCP1]
2184	0888-088A	-	-	Xyplex	[XEROX]
2304	0900	-	-	Ungermann-Bass net debugr	[XEROX]
2560	0A00	-	-	Xerox IEEE802.3 PUP	[XEROX]
2561	0A01	-	-	PUP Addr Trans	[XEROX]
2989	0BAD	-	-	Banyan Systems	[XEROX]
4096	1000	-	-	Berkeley Trailer nego	[XEROX]
4097	1001-100F	-	-	Berkeley Trailer encap/IP	[XEROX]
5632	1600	-	-	Valid Systems	[XEROX]
16962	4242	-	-	PCS Basic Block Protocol	[XEROX]
21000	5208	-	-	BBN Simnet	[XEROX]
24576	6000	-	-	DEC Unassigned (Exp.)	[XEROX]
24577	6001	-	-	DEC MOP Dump/Load	[XEROX]
24578	6002	-	-	DEC MOP Remote Console	[XEROX]
24579	6003	-	-	DEC DECNET Phase IV Route	[XEROX]
24580	6004	-	-	DEC LAT	[XEROX]
24581	6005	-	-	DEC Diagnostic Protocol	[XEROX]

24582	6006	-	-	DEC Customer Protocol	[XEROX]
24583	6007	-	-	DEC LAVC, SCA	[XEROX]
24584	6008-6009	-	-	DEC Unassigned	[XEROX]
24586	6010-6014	-	-	3Com Corporation	[XEROX]
28672	7000	-	-	Ungermann-Bass download	[XEROX]
28674	7002	-	-	Ungermann-Bass dia/loop	[XEROX]
28704	7020-7029	-	-	LRT	[XEROX]
28720	7030	-	-	Proteon	[XEROX]
28724	7034	-	-	Cabletron	[XEROX]
32771	8003	-	-	Cronus VLN	[131,DT15]
32772	8004	-	-	Cronus Direct	[131,DT15]
32773	8005	-	-	HP Probe	[XEROX]
32774	8006	-	-	Nestar	[XEROX]
32776	8008	-	-	AT&T	[XEROX]
32784	8010	-	-	Excelan	[XEROX]
32787	8013	-	-	SGI diagnostics	[AXC]
32788	8014	-	-	SGI network games	[AXC]
32789	8015	-	-	SGI reserved	[AXC]
32780	8016	-	-	SGI bounce server	[AXC]
32783	8019	-	-	Apollo Computers	[XEROX]
32815	802E	-	-	Tymshare	[XEROX]
32816	802F	-	-	Tigan, Inc.	[XEROX]
32821	8035	-	-	Reverse ARP	[48,JXM]
32822	8036	-	-	Aeonic Systems	[XEROX]
32824	8038	-	-	DEC LANBridge	[XEROX]
32825	8039-803C	-	-	DEC Unassigned	[XEROX]
32829	803D	-	-	DEC Ethernet Encryption	[XEROX]
32830	803E	-	-	DEC Unassigned	[XEROX]
32831	803F	-	-	DEC LAN Traffic Monitor	[XEROX]
32832	8040-8042	-	-	DEC Unassigned	[XEROX]
32836	8044	-	-	Planning Research Corp.	[XEROX]
32838	8046	-	-	AT&T	[XEROX]
32839	8047	-	-	AT&T	[XEROX]
32841	8049	-	-	ExperData	[XEROX]
32859	805B	-	-	Stanford V Kernel exp.	[XEROX]
32860	805C	-	-	Stanford V Kernel prod.	[XEROX]
32861	805D	-	-	Evans & Sutherland	[XEROX]
32864	8060	-	-	Little Machines	[XEROX]
32866	8062	-	-	Counterpoint Computers	[XEROX]
32869	8065-8066	-	-	Univ. of Mass. @ Amherst	[XEROX]
32871	8067	-	-	Veeco Integrated Auto.	[XEROX]
32872	8068	-	-	General Dynamics	[XEROX]
32873	8069	-	-	AT&T	[XEROX]
32874	806A	-	-	Autophon	[XEROX]
32876	806C	-	-	ComDesign	[XEROX]
32877	806D	-	-	Computgraphic Corp.	[XEROX]
32878	806E-8077	-	-	Landmark Graphics Corp.	[XEROX]
32890	807A	-	-	Matra	[XEROX]

32891	807B	-	-	Dansk Data Elektronik	[XEROX]
32892	807C	-	-	Merit Internodal	[HWB]
32893	807D-807F	-	-	Vitalink Communications	[XEROX]
32896	8080	-	-	Vitalink TransLAN III	[XEROX]
32897	8081-8083	-	-	Counterpoint Computers	[XEROX]
32923	809B	-	-	Appletalk	[XEROX]
32924	809C-809E	-	-	Datability	[XEROX]
32927	809F	-	-	Spider Systems Ltd.	[XEROX]
32931	80A3	-	-	Nixdorf Computers	[XEROX]
32932	80A4-80B3	-	-	Siemens Gammasonics Inc.	[XEROX]
32960	80C0-80C3	-	-	DCA Data Exchange Cluster	[XEROX]
32966	80C6	-	-	Pacer Software	[XEROX]
32967	80C7	-	-	Applitek Corporation	[XEROX]
32968	80C8-80CC	-	-	Intergraph Corporation	[XEROX]
32973	80CD-80CE	-	-	Harris Corporation	[XEROX]
32974	80CF-80D2	-	-	Taylor Instrument	[XEROX]
32979	80D3-80D4	-	-	Rosemount Corporation	[XEROX]
32981	80D5	-	-	IBM SNA Service on Ether	[XEROX]
32989	80DD	-	-	Varian Associates	[XEROX]
32990	80DE-80DF	-	-	Integrated Solutions TRFS	[XEROX]
32992	80E0-80E3	-	-	Allen-Bradley	[XEROX]
32996	80E4-80F0	-	-	Datability	[XEROX]
33010	80F2	-	-	Retix	[XEROX]
33011	80F3	-	-	AppleTalk AARP (Kinetics)	[XEROX]
33012	80F4-80F5	-	-	Kinetics	[XEROX]
33015	80F7	-	-	Apollo Computer	[XEROX]
33023	80FF-8103	-	-	Wellfleet Communications	[XEROX]
33031	8107-8109	-	-	Symbolics Private	[XEROX]
33072	8130	-	-	Waterloo Microsystems	[XEROX]
33073	8131	-	-	VG Laboratory Systems	[XEROX]
33079	8137-8138	-	-	Novell, Inc.	[XEROX]
33081	8139-813D	-	-	KTI	[XEROX]
33100	814C	-	-	SNMP	[JKR1]
36864	9000	-	-	Loopback	[XEROX]
36865	9001	-	-	3Com(Bridge) XNS Sys Mgmt	[XEROX]
36866	9002	-	-	3Com(Bridge) TCP-IP Sys	[XEROX]
36867	9003	-	-	3Com(Bridge) loop detect	[XEROX]
65280	FF00	-	-	BBN VITAL-LanBridge cache	[XEROX]

The standard for transmission of IP datagrams over Ethernets and Experimental Ethernets is specified in RFC-894 [61] and RFC-895 [91] respectively.

NOTE: Ethernet 48-bit address blocks are assigned by the IEEE.

IEEE Standards Office, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017,
Attn: Vince Condello. Phone: (212) 705-7092.

ETHERNET VENDOR ADDRESS COMPONENTS

Ethernet hardware addresses are 48 bits, expressed as 12 hexadecimal digits (0-9, plus A-F, capitalized). These 12 hex digits consist of the first/left 6 digits (which should match the vendor of the Ethernet interface within the station) and the last/right 6 digits which specify the interface serial number for that interface vendor.

Ethernet addresses might be written unhyphenated (e.g., 123456789ABC), or with one hyphen (e.g., 123456-789ABC), but should be written hyphenated by octets (e.g., 12-34-56-78-9A-BC).

These addresses are physical station addresses, not multicast nor broadcast, so the second hex digit (reading from the left) will be even, not odd.

At present, it is not clear how the IEEE assigns Ethernet block addresses. Whether in blocks of 2^{24} or 2^{25} , and whether multicasts are assigned with that block or separately. A portion of the vendor block address is reportedly assigned serially, with the other portion intentionally assigned randomly. If there is a global algorithm for which addresses are designated to be physical (in a chipset) versus logical (assigned in software), or globally-assigned versus locally-assigned addresses, some of the known addresses do not follow the scheme (e.g., AA0003; 02xxxx).

00000C	Cisco
00000F	NeXT
000010	Sytek
00001D	Cabletron
000020	DIAB (Data Industrier AB)
000022	Visual Technology
00002A	TRW
00005A	S & Koch
00005E	IANA
000065	Network General
00006B	MIPS
000077	MIPS
00007A	Ardent
000089	Cayman Systems Gatorbox
000093	Proteon
00009F	Ameristar Technology
0000A2	Wellfleet
0000A3	Network Application Technology
0000A6	Network General (internal assignment, not for products)
0000A7	NCD X-terminals
0000A9	Network Systems
0000AA	Xerox Xerox machines

0000B3	CIMLinc	
0000B7	Dove	Fastnet
0000BC	Allen-Bradley	
0000C0	Western Digital	
0000C6	HP Intelligent Networks Operation	(formerly Eon Systems)
0000C8	Altos	
0000C9	Emulex	Terminal Servers
0000D7	Dartmouth College	(NED Router)
0000D8	3Com? Novell?	PS/2
0000DD	Gould	
0000DE	Unigraph	
0000E2	Acer Counterpoint	
0000EF	Alantec	
0000FD	High Level Hardware	(Orion, UK)
000102	BBN	BBN internal usage (not registered)
001700	Kabel	
00802D	Xylogics, Inc.	Annex terminal servers
00808C	Frontier Software Development	
00AA00	Intel	
00DD00	Ungermann-Bass	
00DD01	Ungermann-Bass	
020701	MICOM/Interlan	UNIBUS or QBUS machines, Apollo
020406	BBN	BBN internal usage (not registered)
026086	Satelcom MegaPac	(UK)
02608C	3Com	IBM PC; Imagen; Valid; Cisco
02CF1F	CMC	Masscomp; Silicon Graphics; Prime EXL
080002	3Com (Formerly Bridge)	
080003	ACC (Advanced Computer Communications)	
080005	Symbolics	Symbolics LISP machines
080008	BBN	
080009	Hewlett-Packard	
08000A	Nestar Systems	
08000B	Unisys	
080010	AT&T	
080011	Tektronix, Inc.	
080014	Excelan	BBN Butterfly, Masscomp, Silicon Graphics
080017	NSC	
08001A	Data General	
08001B	Data General	
08001E	Apollo	
080020	Sun	Sun machines
080022	NBI	
080025	CDC	
080026	Norsk Data (Nord)	
080027	PCS Computer Systems GmbH	
080028	TI	Explorer
08002B	DEC	
08002E	Metaphor	

08002F	Prime Computer	Prime 50-Series LHC300
080036	Intergraph	CAE stations
080037	Fujitsu-Xerox	
080038	Bull	
080039	Spider Systems	
080041	DCA Digital Comm. Assoc.	
080045	????	(maybe Xylogics, but they claim not to know this number)
080046	Sony	
080047	Sequent	
080049	Univation	
08004C	Encore	
08004E	BICC	
080056	Stanford University	
080058	???	DECsystem-20
08005A	IBM	
080067	Comdesign	
080068	Ridge	
080069	Silicon Graphics	
08006E	Excelan	
080075	DDE (Danish Data Elektronik A/S)	
08007C	Vitalink	TransLAN III
080080	XIOS	
080086	Imagen/QMS	
080087	Xyplex	terminal servers
080089	Kinetics	AppleTalk-Ethernet interface
08008B	Pyramid	
08008D	XyVision	XyVision machines
080090	Retix Inc	Bridges
484453	HDS ???	
800010	AT&T	[misrepresentation of 080010?]
AA0000	DEC	obsolete
AA0001	DEC	obsolete
AA0002	DEC	obsolete
AA0003	DEC	Global physical address for some DEC machines
AA0004	DEC	Local logical address for systems running DECNET

ETHERNET MULTICAST ADDRESSES

Ethernet Address	Type Field	Usage
---------------------	---------------	-------

Multicast Addresses:

01-00-5E-00-00-00- 01-00-5E-7F-FF-FF	0800	Internet Multicast (RFC-1112) [43]
01-00-5E-80-00-00- 01-00-5E-FF-FF-FF	????	Internet reserved by IANA
01-80-C2-00-00-00	-802-	Spanning tree (for bridges)
09-00-02-04-00-01?	8080?	Vitalink printer
09-00-02-04-00-02?	8080?	Vitalink management
09-00-09-00-00-01	8005	HP Probe
09-00-09-00-00-01	-802-	HP Probe
09-00-09-00-00-04	8005?	HP DTC
09-00-1E-00-00-00	8019?	Apollo DOMAIN
09-00-2B-00-00-00	6009?	DEC MUMPS?
09-00-2B-00-00-01	8039?	DEC DSM/DTP?
09-00-2B-00-00-02	803B?	DEC VAXELN?
09-00-2B-00-00-03	8038	DEC Lanbridge Traffic Monitor (LTM)
09-00-2B-00-00-04	????	DEC MAP End System Hello?
09-00-2B-00-00-05	????	DEC MAP Intermediate System Hello?
09-00-2B-00-00-06	803D?	DEC CSMA/CD Encryption?
09-00-2B-00-00-07	8040?	DEC NetBios Emulator?
09-00-2B-00-00-0F	6004	DEC Local Area Transport (LAT)
09-00-2B-00-00-1x	????	DEC Experimental
09-00-2B-01-00-00	8038	DEC LanBridge Copy packets (All bridges)
09-00-2B-01-00-01	8038	DEC LanBridge Hello packets (All local br idges)
		1 packet per second, sent by the designated LanBridge
09-00-2B-02-00-00	????	DEC DNA Level 2 Routing Layer routers?
09-00-2B-02-01-00	803C?	DEC DNA Naming Service Advertisement?
09-00-2B-02-01-01	803C?	DEC DNA Naming Service Solicitation?
09-00-2B-02-01-02	803E?	DEC DNA Time Service?
09-00-2B-03-xx-xx	????	DEC default filtering by bridges?
09-00-2B-04-00-00	8041?	DEC Local Area System Transport (LAST)?
09-00-2B-23-00-00	803A?	DEC Argonaut Console?
09-00-4E-00-00-02?	8137?	Novell IPX
09-00-56-00-00-00- 09-00-56-FE-FF-FF	????	Stanford reserved
09-00-56-FF-00-00- 09-00-56-FF-FF-FF	805C	Stanford V Kernel, version 6.0
09-00-77-00-00-01	????	Retix spanning tree bridges
09-00-7C-02-00-05	8080?	Vitalink diagnostics
09-00-7C-05-00-01	8080?	Vitalink gateway?
0D-1E-15-BA-DD-06	????	HP

AB-00-00-01-00-00	6001	DEC Maintenance Operation Protocol (MOP) Dump/Load Assistance
AB-00-00-02-00-00	6002	DEC Maintenance Operation Protocol (MOP) Remote Console 1 System ID packet every 8-10 minutes, by every: DEC LanBridge DEC DEUNA interface DEC DELUA interface DEC DEQNA interface (in a certain mode)
AB-00-00-03-00-00	6003	DECNET Phase IV end node Hello packets 1 packet every 15 seconds, sent by
each DECNET host		
AB-00-00-04-00-00	6003	DECNET Phase IV Router Hello packets 1 packet every 15 seconds, sent by the
DECNET router		
AB-00-00-05-00-00	????	Reserved DEC
through		
AB-00-03-FF-FF-FF		
AB-00-03-00-00-00	6004	DEC Local Area Transport (LAT) - old
AB-00-04-00-xx-xx	????	Reserved DEC customer private use
AB-00-04-01-xx-yy	6007	DEC Local Area VAX Cluster groups System Communication Architecture (SCA)
CF-00-00-00-00-00	9000	Ethernet Configuration Test protocol (Loo
pback)		
Broadcast Address:		
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	0600	XNS packets, Hello or gateway search? 6 packets every 15 seconds, per XNS stati
on		
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	0800	IP (e.g. RWHOD via UDP) as needed
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	0804	CHAOS
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	0806	ARP (for IP and CHAOS) as needed
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	0BAD	Banyan
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	1600	VALID packets, Hello or gateway search? 1 packets every 30 seconds, per VALID sta
tion		
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	8035	Reverse ARP
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	807C	Merit Internodal (INP)
FF-FF-FF-FF-FF-FF	809B	EtherTalk

XNS PROTOCOL TYPES

Assigned well-known socket numbers

Routing Information	1
Echo	2
Router Error	3
Experimental	40-77

Assigned internet packet types

Routing Information	1
Echo	2
Error	3
Packet Exchange	4
Sequenced Packet	5
PUP	12
DoD IP	13
Experimental	20-37

PROTOCOL/TYPE FIELD ASSIGNMENTS

Below are two tables describing the arrangement of protocol fields or type field assignments so that one could send NS Datagrams on the ARPANET or Internet Datagrams on 10Mb Ethernet, and also protocol and type fields so one could encapsulate each kind of Datagram in the other.

lower \ upper	DoD IP	PUP	NS IP
-----	-----	-----	-----
3Mb Ethernet	Type 1001 octal	Type 1000 octal	Type 3000 octal
-----	-----	-----	-----
10 Mb Ethernet	Type 0800 hex	Type 0200 hex	Type 0600 hex
-----	-----	-----	-----
ARPANET	Link 155 decimal	Link 152 decimal	Link 150 decimal
-----	-----	-----	-----

lower \ upper	DoD IP	PUP	NS IP
-----	-----	-----	-----
DoD IP	X	Protocol 12 decimal	Protocol 22 decimal
-----	-----	-----	-----
PUP	?	X	?
-----	-----	-----	-----
NS IP	Type 13 decimal	Type 12 decimal	X
-----	-----	-----	-----

PRONET 80 TYPE NUMBERS

Below is the current list of PRONET 80 Type Numbers. Note: a protocol that is on this list does not necessarily mean that there is any implementation of it on ProNET.

Of these, protocols 1, 14, and 20 are the only ones that have ever been seen in ARP packets.

For reference, the header is (one byte/line):

```
destination hardware address
source hardware address
data link header version (2)
data link header protocol number
data link header reserved (0)
data link header reserved (0)
```

Some protocols have been known to tuck stuff in the reserved fields.

Those who need a protocol number on ProNET-10/80 should contact John Shriver (jas@proteon.com).

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1 | IP |
| 2 | IP with trailing headers |
| 3 | Address Resolution Protocol |
| 4 | Proteon HDLC |
| 5 | VAX Debugging Protocol (MIT) |
| 10 | Novell NetWare (IPX and pre-IPX) (old format,
3 byte trailer) |
| 11 | Vianetix |
| 12 | PUP |
| 13 | Watstar protocol (University of Waterloo) |
| 14 | XNS |
| 15 | Diganostics |
| 16 | Echo protocol (link level) |
| 17 | Banyan Vines |
| 20 | DECnet (DEUNA Emulation) |
| 21 | Chaosnet |
| 23 | IEEE 802.2 or ISO 8802/2 Data Link |
| 24 | Reverse Address Resolution Protocol |
| 29 | TokenVIEW-10 |
| 31 | AppleTalk LAP Data Packet |
| 33 | Cornell Boot Server Location Protocol |
| 34 | Novell NetWare IPX (new format, no trailer,
new XOR checksum) |

ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL PARAMETERS

The Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) specified in RFC-826 [88] has several parameters. The assigned values for these parameters are listed here.

Assignments:

Operation Code (op)

- 1 REQUEST
- 2 REPLY

Hardware Type (hrd)

Type	Description	References
----	-----	-----
1	Ethernet (10Mb)	[JBP]
2	Experimental Ethernet (3Mb)	[JBP]
3	Amateur Radio AX.25	[PXX]
4	Proteon ProNET Token Ring	[JBP]
5	Chaos	[GXP]
6	IEEE 802 Networks	[JBP]
7	ARCNET	[JBP]
8	Hyperchannel	[JBP]
9	Lanstar	[TU]
10	Autonet Short Address	[MXB1]
11	LocalTalk	[LXE]
12	LocalNet (IBM PCNet or SYTEK LocalNET)	[JXM]

Protocol Type (pro)

Use the same codes as listed in the section called "Ethernet Numbers of Interest" (all hardware types use this code set for the protocol type).

REVERSE ADDRESS RESOLUTION PROTOCOL OPERATION CODES

The Reverse Address Resolution Protocol (RARP) specified in RFC-903 [48] has the following operation codes:

Assignments:

Operation Code (op)

- 3 request Reverse
- 4 reply Reverse

DYNAMIC REVERSE ARP

Assignments:

Operation Code (op)

- 5 DRARP-Request
- 6 DRARP-Reply
- 7 DRARP-Error

For further information, contact: David Brownell
(suneast!helium!db@Sun.COM).

X.25 TYPE NUMBERS

CCITT defines the high order two bits of the first octet of call user data as follows:

- 00 - Used for other CCITT recommendations (such as X.29)
- 01 - Reserved for use by "national" administrative authorities
- 10 - Reserved for use by international administrative authorities
- 11 - Reserved for arbitrary use between consenting DTEs

Call User Data (hex)	Protocol	Reference
-----	-----	-----
01	PAD	[GS2]
C5	Blacker front-end descr dev	[AGM]
CC	IP	[69,AGM]*
CD	ISO-IP	[AGM]

* NOTE: ISO SC6/WG2 approved assignment in ISO 9577 (January 1990).

PUBLIC DATA NETWORK NUMBERS

One of the Internet Class A Networks is the international system of Public Data Networks. This section lists the mapping between the Internet Addresses and the Public Data Network Addresses (X.121).

The numbers below are assigned for networks that are connected to the Internet, and for independent networks. These independent networks are marked with an asterisk preceding the number.

Assignments:

* Internet	Public Data Net	Description	References
-----	-----	-----	-----
014.000.000.000		Reserved	[JBP]
014.000.000.001	3110-317-00035 00	PURDUE-TN	[TN]
014.000.000.002	3110-608-00027 00	UWISC-TN	[TN]
014.000.000.003	3110-302-00024 00	UDEL-TN	[TN]
014.000.000.004	2342-192-00149 23	UCL-VTEST	[PK]
014.000.000.005	2342-192-00300 23	UCL-TG	[PK]
014.000.000.006	2342-192-00300 25	UK-SATNET	[PK]
014.000.000.007	3110-608-00024 00	UWISC-IBM	[MS56]
014.000.000.008	3110-213-00045 00	RAND-TN	[MO2]
014.000.000.009	2342-192-00300 23	UCL-CS	[PK]
014.000.000.010	3110-617-00025 00	BBN-VAN-GW	[JD21]
*014.000.000.011	2405-015-50300 00	CHALMERS	[UXB]
014.000.000.012	3110-713-00165 00	RICE	[PAM6]
014.000.000.013	3110-415-00261 00	DECWRL	[PAM6]
014.000.000.014	3110-408-00051 00	IBM-SJ	[SA1]
014.000.000.015	2041-117-01000 00	SHAPE	[JFW]
014.000.000.016	2628-153-90075 00	DFVLR4-X25	[GB7]
014.000.000.017	3110-213-00032 00	ISI-VAN-GW	[JD21]
014.000.000.018	2624-522-80900 52	FGAN-SIEMENS-X25	[GB7]
014.000.000.019	2041-170-10000 00	SHAPE-X25	[JFW]
014.000.000.020	5052-737-20000 50	UQNET	[AXH]
014.000.000.021	3020-801-00057 50	DMC-CRC1	[VXT]
014.000.000.022	2624-522-80329 02	FGAN-FGANFFMVAX-X25	[GB7]
*014.000.000.023	2624-589-00908 01	ECRC-X25	[PXD]
014.000.000.024	2342-905-24242 83	UK-MOD-RSRE	[JXE2]
014.000.000.025	2342-905-24242 82	UK-VAN-RSRE	[AXM]
014.000.000.026	2624-522-80329 05	DFVLR SUN-X25	[GB7]
014.000.000.027	2624-457-11015 90	SELETFMSUN-X25	[BXD]
014.000.000.028	3110-408-00146 00	CDC-SVL	[RAM57]
014.000.000.029	2222-551-04400 00	SUN-CNUCE	[ABB2]
014.000.000.030	2222-551-04500 00	ICNUCEVM-CNUCE	[ABB2]
014.000.000.031	2222-551-04600 00	SPARE-CNUCE	[ABB2]
014.000.000.032	2222-551-04700 00	ICNUCEVX-CNUCE	[ABB2]
014.000.000.033	2222-551-04524 00	CISCO-CNUCE	[ABB2]

014.000.000.034	2342-313-00260	90	SPIDER-GW	[AD67]
014.000.000.035	2342-313-00260	91	SPIDER-EXP	[AD67]
014.000.000.036	2342-225-00101	22	PRAXIS-X25A	[TXR]
014.000.000.037	2342-225-00101	23	PRAXIS-X25B	[TXR]
014.000.000.038	2403-712-30250	00	DIAB-TABY-GW	[FXB]
014.000.000.039	2403-715-30100	00	DIAB-LKP-GW	[FXB]
014.000.000.040	2401-881-24038	00	DIAB-TABY1-GW	[FXB]
014.000.000.041	2041-170-10060	00	STC	[TC27]
014.000.000.042-014.255.255.254			Unassigned	[JBP]
014.255.255.255			Reserved	[JBP]

The standard for transmission of IP datagrams over the Public Data Network is specified in RFC-877 [69].

TELNET OPTIONS

The Telnet Protocol has a number of options that may be negotiated. These options are listed here. "Official Internet Protocols" [118] provides more detailed information.

Options	Name	References
-----	-----	-----
0	Binary Transmission	[110,JBP]
1	Echo	[111,JBP]
2	Reconnection	[42,JBP]
3	Suppress Go Ahead	[114,JBP]
4	Approx Message Size Negotiation	[133,JBP]
5	Status	[113,JBP]
6	Timing Mark	[115,JBP]
7	Remote Controlled Trans and Echo	[107,JBP]
8	Output Line Width	[40,JBP]
9	Output Page Size	[41,JBP]
10	Output Carriage-Return Disposition	[28,JBP]
11	Output Horizontal Tab Stops	[32,JBP]
12	Output Horizontal Tab Disposition	[31,JBP]
13	Output Formfeed Disposition	[29,JBP]
14	Output Vertical Tabstops	[34,JBP]
15	Output Vertical Tab Disposition	[33,JBP]
16	Output Linefeed Disposition	[30,JBP]
17	Extended ASCII	[136,JBP]
18	Logout	[25,MRC]
19	Byte Macro	[35,JBP]
20	Data Entry Terminal	[145,38,JBP]
22	SUPDUP	[26,27,MRC]
22	SUPDUP Output	[51,MRC]
23	Send Location	[68,EAK1]
24	Terminal Type	[128,MS56]
25	End of Record	[103,JBP]
26	TACACS User Identification	[1,BA4]
27	Output Marking	[125,SXS]
28	Terminal Location Number	[84,RN6]
29	Telnet 3270 Regime	[116,JXR]
30	X.3 PAD	[70,SL70]
31	Negotiate About Window Size	[139,DW183]
32	Terminal Speed	[57,CLH3]
33	Remote Flow Control	[58,CLH3]
34	Linemode	[9,DB14]
35	X Display Location	[75,GM23]
255	Extended-Options-List	[109,JBP]

MAIL ENCRYPTION TYPES

RFC-822 specifies that Encryption Types for mail may be assigned. There are currently no RFC-822 encryption types assigned. Please use instead the Mail Privacy procedures defined in [71,72,66].

MACHINE NAMES

These are the Official Machine Names as they appear in the Domain Name System WKS records and the NIC Host Table. Their use is described in RFC-952 [53].

A machine name or CPU type may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of uppercase letters, digits, and the two punctuation characters hyphen and slash. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter or digit.

ALTO	DEC-1090
ALTOS-6800	DEC-1090B
AMDAHL-V7	DEC-1090T
APOLLO	DEC-2020T
ATARI-104ST	DEC-2040
ATT-3B1	DEC-2040T
ATT-3B20	DEC-2050T
ATT-7300	DEC-2060
BBN-C/60	DEC-2060T
BURROUGHS-B/29	DEC-2065
BURROUGHS-B/4800	DEC-FALCON
BUTTERFLY	DEC-KS10
C/30	DEC-VAX-11730
C/70	DORADO
CADLINC	DPS8/70M
CADR	ELXSI-6400
CDC-170	EVEREX-386
CDC-170/750	FOONLY-F2
CDC-173	FOONLY-F3
CELERITY-1200	FOONLY-F4
CLUB-386	GOULD
COMPAQ-386/20	GOULD-6050
COMTEN-3690	GOULD-6080
CP8040	GOULD-9050
CRAY-1	GOULD-9080
CRAY-X/MP	H-316
CRAY-2	H-60/68
CTIWS-117	H-68
DANDELION	H-68/80
DEC-10	H-89
DEC-1050	HONEYWELL-DPS-6
DEC-1077	HONEYWELL-DPS-8/70
DEC-1080	HP3000

HP3000/64	PDP-11
IBM-158	PDP-11/3
IBM-360/67	PDP-11/23
IBM-370/3033	PDP-11/24
IBM-3081	PDP-11/34
IBM-3084QX	PDP-11/40
IBM-3101	PDP-11/44
IBM-4331	PDP-11/45
IBM-4341	PDP-11/50
IBM-4361	PDP-11/70
IBM-4381	PDP-11/73
IBM-4956	PE-7/32
IBM-6152	PE-3205
IBM-PC	PERQ
IBM-PC/AT	PLEXUS-P/60
IBM-PC/RT	PLI
IBM-PC/XT	PLURIBUS
IBM-SERIES/1	PRIME-2350
IMAGEN	PRIME-2450
IMAGEN-8/300	PRIME-2755
IMSAI	PRIME-9655
INTEGRATED-SOLUTIONS	PRIME-9755
INTEGRATED-SOLUTIONS-68K	PRIME-9955II
INTEGRATED-SOLUTIONS-CREATOR	PRIME-2250
INTEGRATED-SOLUTIONS-CREATOR-8	PRIME-2655
INTEL-386	PRIME-9955
INTEL-IPSC	PRIME-9950
IS-1	PRIME-9650
IS-68010	PRIME-9750
LMI	PRIME-2250
LSI-11	PRIME-750
LSI-11/2	PRIME-850
LSI-11/23	PRIME-550II
LSI-11/73	PYRAMID-90
M68000	PYRAMID-90MX
MAC-II	PYRAMID-90X
MASSCOMP	RIDGE
MC500	RIDGE-32
MC68000	RIDGE-32C
MICROPORT	ROLM-1666
MICROVAX	S1-MKIIA
MICROVAX-I	SMI
MV/8000	SEQUENT-BALANCE-8000
NAS3-5	SIEMENS
NCR-COMTEN-3690	SILICON-GRAPHICS
NEXT/N1000-316	SILICON-GRAPHICS-IRIS
NOW	SGI-IRIS-2400
ONYX-Z8000	SGI-IRIS-2500

SGI-IRIS-3010	SUN-3/60
SGI-IRIS-3020	SUN-3/75
SGI-IRIS-3030	SUN-3/80
SGI-IRIS-3110	SUN-3/110
SGI-IRIS-3115	SUN-3/140
SGI-IRIS-3120	SUN-3/150
SGI-IRIS-3130	SUN-3/160
SGI-IRIS-4D/20	SUN-3/180
SGI-IRIS-4D/20G	SUN-3/200
SGI-IRIS-4D/25	SUN-3/260
SGI-IRIS-4D/25G	SUN-3/280
SGI-IRIS-4D/25S	SUN-3/470
SGI-IRIS-4D/50	SUN-3/480
SGI-IRIS-4D/50G	SUN-4/60
SGI-IRIS-4D/50GT	SUN-4/110
SGI-IRIS-4D/60	SUN-4/150
SGI-IRIS-4D/60G	SUN-4/200
SGI-IRIS-4D/60T	SUN-4/260
SGI-IRIS-4D/60GT	SUN-4/280
SGI-IRIS-4D/70	SUN-4/330
SGI-IRIS-4D/70G	SUN-4/370
SGI-IRIS-4D/70GT	SUN-4/390
SGI-IRIS-4D/80GT	SUN-50
SGI-IRIS-4D/80S	SUN-100
SGI-IRIS-4D/120GTX	SUN-120
SGI-IRIS-4D/120S	SUN-130
SGI-IRIS-4D/210GTX	SUN-150
SGI-IRIS-4D/210S	SUN-170
SGI-IRIS-4D/220GTX	SUN-386i/250
SGI-IRIS-4D/220S	SUN-68000
SGI-IRIS-4D/240GTX	SYMBOLICS-3600
SGI-IRIS-4D/240S	SYMBOLICS-3670
SGI-IRIS-4D/280GTX	SYMMETRIC-375
SGI-IRIS-4D/280S	SYMULT
SGI-IRIS-CS/12	TANDEM-TXP
SGI-IRIS-4SERVER-8	TANDY-6000
SPERRY-DCP/10	TEK-6130
SUN	TI-EXPLORER
SUN-2	TP-4000
SUN-2/50	TRS-80
SUN-2/100	UNIVAC-1100
SUN-2/120	UNIVAC-1100/60
SUN-2/130	UNIVAC-1100/62
SUN-2/140	UNIVAC-1100/63
SUN-2/150	UNIVAC-1100/64
SUN-2/160	UNIVAC-1100/70
SUN-2/170	UNIVAC-1160
SUN-3/50	UNKNOWN

VAX-11/725
VAX-11/730
VAX-11/750
VAX-11/780
VAX-11/785
VAX-11/790
VAX-11/8600
VAX-8600
WANG-PC002
WANG-VS100
WANG-VS400
WYSE-386
XEROX-1108
XEROX-8010
ZENITH-148

SYSTEM NAMES

These are the Official System Names as they appear in the Domain Name System WKS records and the NIC Host Table. Their use is described in RFC-952 [53].

A system name may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of upper-case letters, digits, and the two punctuation characters hyphen and slash. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter or digit.

AEGIS	MACOS	TP3010
APOLLO	MINOS	TRSDOS
BS-2000	MOS	ULTRIX
CEDAR	MPE5	UNIX
CGW	MSDOS	UNIX-BSD
CHORUS	MULTICS	UNIX-V1AT
CHRYSALIS	MVS	UNIX-V
CMOS	MVS/SP	UNIX-V.1
CMS	NEXUS	UNIX-V.2
COS	NMS	UNIX-V.3
CPIX	NONSTOP	UNIX-PC
CTOS	NOS-2	UNKNOWN
CTSS	OS/DDP	UT2D
DCN	OS4	V
DDNOS	OS86	VM
DOMAIN	OSX	VM/370
DOS	PCDOS	VM/CMS
EDX	PERQ/OS	VM/SP
ELF	PLI	VMS
EMBOS	PSDOS/MIT	VMS/EUNICE
EMMOS	PRIMOS	VRTX
EPOS	RMX/RDOS	WAIT5
FOONEX	ROS	WANG
FUZZ	RSX11M	X11R3
GCOS	SATOPS	XDE
GPOS	SCO-XENIX/386	XENIX
HDOS	SCS	
IMAGEN	SIMP	
INTERCOM	SUN	
IMPRESS	SUN OS 3.5	
INTERLISP	SUN OS 4.0	
IOS	SWIFT	
IRIX	TAC	
ISI-68020	TANDEM	
ITS	TENEX	
LISP	TOPS10	
LISPM	TOPS20	
LOCUS	TOS	

PROTOCOL AND SERVICE NAMES

These are the Official Protocol Names as they appear in the Domain Name System WKS records and the NIC Host Table. Their use is described in RFC-952 [53].

A protocol or service may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of uppercase letters, digits, and the punctuation character hyphen. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter or digit.

ARGUS	- ARGUS Protocol
ARP	- Address Resolution Protocol
AUTH	- Authentication Service
BBN-RCC-MON	- BBN RCC Monitoring
BL-IDM	- Britton Lee Intelligent Database Machine
BOOTP	- Bootstrap Protocol
BOOTPC	- Bootstrap Protocol Client
BOOTPS	- Bootstrap Protocol Server
BR-SAT-MON	- Backroom SATNET Monitoring
CFTP	- CFTP
CHAOS	- CHAOS Protocol
CHARGEN	- Character Generator Protocol
CISCO-FNA	- CISCO FNATIVE
CISCO-TNA	- CISCO TNATIVE
CISCO-SYS	- CISCO SYSMANT
CLOCK	- DCNET Time Server Protocol
CMOT	- Common Mgmt Info Services and Protocol over TCP/IP
COOKIE-JAR	- Authentication Scheme
CSNET-NS	- CSNET Mailbox Nameserver Protocol
DAYTIME	- Daytime Protocol
DCN-MEAS	- DCN Measurement Subsystems Protocol
DCP	- Device Control Protocol
DGP	- Dissimilar Gateway Protocol
DISCARD	- Discard Protocol
DOMAIN	- Domain Name System
ECHO	- Echo Protocol
EGP	- Exterior Gateway Protocol
EMCON	- Emission Control Protocol
EMFIS-CNTL	- EMFIS Control Service
EMFIS-DATA	- EMFIS Data Service
FINGER	- Finger Protocol
FTP	- File Transfer Protocol
FTP-DATA	- File Transfer Protocol Data
GGP	- Gateway Gateway Protocol
GRAPHICS	- Graphics Protocol
HMP	- Host Monitoring Protocol
HOST2-NS	- Host2 Name Server
HOSTNAME	- Hostname Protocol

ICMP	- Internet Control Message Protocol
IGMP	- Internet Group Management Protocol
IGP	- Interior Gateway Protocol
IMAP2	- Interim Mail Access Protocol version 2
INGRES-NET	- INGRES-NET Service
IP	- Internet Protocol
IPCU	- Internet Packet Core Utility
IPPC	- Internet Pluribus Packet Core
IP-ARC	- Internet Protocol on ARCNET
IP-ARPA	- Internet Protocol on ARPANET
IP-DC	- Internet Protocol on DC Networks
IP-DVMRP	- Distance Vector Multicast Routing Protocol
IP-E	- Internet Protocol on Ethernet Networks
IP-EE	- Internet Protocol on Exp. Ethernet Nets
IP-FDDI	- Transmission of IP over FDDI
IP-HC	- Internet Protocol on Hyperchannel
IP-IEEE	- Internet Protocol on IEEE 802
IP-IPX	- Transmission of 802.2 over IPX Networks
IP-MTU	- IP MTU Discovery Options
IP-NETBIOS	- Internet Protocol Datagrams over NetBIOS Networks
IP-SLIP	- Transmission of IP over Serial Lines
IP-WB	- Internet Protocol on Wideband Network
IP-X25	- Internet Protocol on X.25 Networks
IRTP	- Internet Reliable Transaction Protocol
ISI-GL	- ISI Graphics Language Protocol
ISO-TP4	- ISO Transport Protocol Class 4
ISO-TSAP	- ISO TSAP
LA-MAINT	- IMP Logical Address Maintenance
LARP	- Locus Address Resolution Protocol
LDP	- Loader Debugger Protocol
LEAF-1	- Leaf-1 Protocol
LEAF-2	- Leaf-2 Protocol
LINK	- Link Protocol
LOC-SRV	- Location Service
LOGIN	- Login Host Protocol
MAIL	- Format of Electronic Mail Messages
MERIT-INP	- MERIT Internodal Protocol
METAGRAM	- Metagram Relay
MIB	- Management Information Base
MIT-ML-DEV	- MIT ML Device
MFE-NSP	- MFE Network Services Protocol
MIT-SUBNET	- MIT Subnet Support
MIT-DOV	- MIT Dover Spooler
MPM	- Internet Message Protocol (Multimedia Mail)
MPM-FLAGS	- MPM Flags Protocol
MPM-SND	- MPM Send Protocol
MSG-AUTH	- MSG Authentication Protocol
MSG-ICP	- MSG ICP Protocol

MUX	- Multiplexing Protocol
NAMESERVER	- Host Name Server
NETBIOS-DGM	- NETBIOS Datagram Service
NETBIOS-NS	- NETBIOS Name Service
NETBIOS-SSN	- NETBIOS Session Service
NETBLT	- Bulk Data Transfer Protocol
NETED	- Network Standard Text Editor
NETRJS	- Remote Job Service
NI-FTP	- NI File Transfer Protocol
NI-MAIL	- NI Mail Protocol
NICNAME	- Who Is Protocol
NFILE	- A File Access Protocol
NNTP	- Network News Transfer Protocol
NSW-FE	- NSW User System Front End
NTP	- Network Time Protocol
NVP-II	- Network Voice Protocol
OSPF	- Open Shortest Path First Interior GW Protocol
PCMAIL	- Pcmail Transport Protocol
POP2	- Post Office Protocol - Version 2
POP3	- Post Office Protocol - Version 3
PPP	- Point-to-Point Protocol
PRM	- Packet Radio Measurement
PUP	- PUP Protocol
PWDGEN	- Password Generator Protocol
QUOTE	- Quote of the Day Protocol
RARP	- A Reverse Address Resolution Protocol
RATP	- Reliable Asynchronous Transfer Protocol
RDP	- Reliable Data Protocol
RIP	- Routing Information Protocol
RJE	- Remote Job Entry
RLP	- Resource Location Protocol
RTELNET	- Remote Telnet Service
RVD	- Remote Virtual Disk Protocol
SAT-EXPAK	- Satnet and Backroom EXPAK
SAT-MON	- SATNET Monitoring
SEP	- Sequential Exchange Protocol
SFTP	- Simple File Transfer Protocol
SGMP	- Simple Gateway Monitoring Protocol
SNMP	- Simple Network Management Protocol
SMI	- Structure of Management Information
SMTP	- Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SQLSRV	- SQL Service
ST	- Stream Protocol
STATSRV	- Statistics Service
SU-MIT-TG	- SU/MIT Telnet Gateway Protocol
SUN-RPC	- SUN Remote Procedure Call
SUPDUP	- SUPDUP Protocol
SUR-MEAS	- Survey Measurement

SWIFT-RVF	- Remote Virtual File Protocol
TACACS-DS	- TACACS-Database Service
TACNEWS	- TAC News
TCP	- Transmission Control Protocol
TELNET	- Telnet Protocol
TFTP	- Trivial File Transfer Protocol
THINWIRE	- Thinwire Protocol
TIME	- Time Server Protocol
TP-TCP	- ISO Transport Service on top of the TCP
TRUNK-1	- Trunk-1 Protocol
TRUNK-2	- Trunk-2 Protocol
UCL	- University College London Protocol
UDP	- User Datagram Protocol
NNTP	- Network News Transfer Protocol
USERS	- Active Users Protocol
UUCP-PATH	- UUCP Path Service
VIA-FTP	- VIA Systems-File Transfer Protocol
VISA	- VISA Protocol
VMTP	- Versatile Message Transaction Protocol
WB-EXPAK	- Wideband EXPAK
WB-MON	- Wideband Monitoring
XNET	- Cross Net Debugger
XNS-IDP	- Xerox NS IDP

TERMINAL TYPE NAMES

These are the Official Terminal Type Names. Their use is described in RFC-930 [128]. The maximum length of a name is 40 characters.

A terminal names may be up to 40 characters taken from the set of upper-case letters, digits, and the two punctuation characters hyphen and slash. It must start with a letter, and end with a letter or digit.

ADDS-CONSUL-980	DATAMEDIA-1521
ADDS-REGENT-100	DATAMEDIA-2500
ADDS-REGENT-20	DATAMEDIA-3025
ADDS-REGENT-200	DATAMEDIA-3025A
ADDS-REGENT-25	DATAMEDIA-3045
ADDS-REGENT-40	DATAMEDIA-3045A
ADDS-REGENT-60	DATAMEDIA-DT80/1
ADDS-VIEWPOINT	DATAPOINT-2200
ADDS-VIEWPOINT-60	DATAPOINT-3000
AED-512	DATAPOINT-3300
AMPEX-DIALOGUE-210	DATAPOINT-3360
AMPEX-DIALOGUE-80	DEC-DECWRITER-I
AMPEX-210	DEC-DECWRITER-II
AMPEX-230	DEC-GIGI
ANDERSON-JACOBSON-510	DEC-GT40
ANDERSON-JACOBSON-630	DEC-GT40A
ANDERSON-JACOBSON-832	DEC-GT42
ANDERSON-JACOBSON-841	DEC-LA120
ANN-ARBOR-AMBASSADOR	DEC-LA30
ANSI	DEC-LA36
ARDS	DEC-LA38
BITGRAPH	DEC-VT05
BUSSIPLEXER	DEC-VT100
CALCOMP-565	DEC-VT101
CDC-456	DEC-VT102
CDI-1030	DEC-VT125
CDI-1203	DEC-VT131
C-ITOH-101	DEC-VT132
C-ITOH-50	DEC-VT200
C-ITOH-80	DEC-VT220
CLNZ	DEC-VT240
COMPUCOLOR-II	DEC-VT241
CONCEPT-100	DEC-VT300
CONCEPT-104	DEC-VT320
CONCEPT-108	DEC-VT340
DATA-100	DEC-VT50
DATA-GENERAL-6053	DEC-VT50H
DATAGRAPHIX-132A	DEC-VT52
DATAMEDIA-1520	DEC-VT55

DEC-VT61	HP-2649A
DEC-VT62	IBM-1050
DELTA-DATA-5000	IBM-2741
DELTA-DATA-NIH-7000	IBM-3101
DELTA-TELTERM-2	IBM-3101-10
DIABLO-1620	IBM-3151
DIABLO-1640	IBM-3275-2
DIGILOG-333	IBM-3276-2
DTC-300S	IBM-3276-3
DTC-382	IBM-3276-4
EDT-1200	IBM-3277-2
EXECUPORT-4000	IBM-3278-2
EXECUPORT-4080	IBM-3278-3
FACIT-TWIST-4440	IBM-3278-4
FREEDOM-100	IBM-3278-5
FREEDOM-110	IBM-3279-2
FREEDOM-200	IBM-3279-3
GENERAL-TERMINAL-100A	IBM-5151
GENERAL-TERMINAL-101	IBM-5154
GIPSI-TX-M	IBM-5081
GIPSI-TX-ME	IBM-6153
GIPSI-TX-C4	IBM-6154
GIPSI-TX-C8	IBM-6155
GSI	IBM-AED
HAZELTINE-1420	IBM-3278-2-E
HAZELTINE-1500	IBM-3278-3-E
HAZELTINE-1510	IBM-3278-4-E
HAZELTINE-1520	IBM-3278-5-E
HAZELTINE-1552	IBM-3279-2-E
HAZELTINE-2000	IBM-3279-3-E
HAZELTINE-ESPRIT	IMLAC
HP-2392	INFOTON-100
HP-2621	INFOTON-400
HP-2621A	INFOTONKAS
HP-2621P	ISC-8001
HP-2623	LSI-ADM-1
HP-2626	LSI-ADM-11
HP-2626A	LSI-ADM-12
HP-2626P	LSI-ADM-2
HP-2627	LSI-ADM-20
HP-2640	LSI-ADM-22
HP-2640A	LSI-ADM-220
HP-2640B	LSI-ADM-3
HP-2645	LSI-ADM-31
HP-2645A	LSI-ADM-3A
HP-2648	LSI-ADM-42
HP-2648A	LSI-ADM-5
HP-2649	MEMOREX-1240

MICROBEE	TELETEC-DATASCREEN
MICROTERM-ACT-IV	TELETERM-1030
MICROTERM-ACT-V	TELETYPE-33
MICROTERM-ERGO-301	TELETYPE-35
MICROTERM-MIME-1	TELETYPE-37
MICROTERM-MIME-2	TELETYPE-38
MICROTERM-ACT-5A	TELETYPE-40
MICROTERM-TWIST	TELETYPE-43
NEC-5520	TELEVIDEO-910
NETRONICS	TELEVIDEO-912
NETWORK-VIRTUAL-TERMINAL	TELEVIDEO-920
OMRON-8025AG	TELEVIDEO-920B
PERKIN-ELMER-550	TELEVIDEO-920C
PERKIN-ELMER-1100	TELEVIDEO-925
PERKIN-ELMER-1200	TELEVIDEO-955
PERQ	TELEVIDEO-950
PLASMA-PANEL	TELEVIDEO-970
QUME-SPRINT-5	TELEVIDEO-975
QUME-101	TERMINET-1200
QUME-102	TERMINET-300
SOROC	TI-700
SOROC-120	TI-733
SOUTHWEST-TECHNICAL-PRODUCTS-CT82	TI-735
SUN	TI-743
SUPERBEE	TI-745
SUPERBEE-III-M	TI-800
TEC	TYCOM
TEKTRONIX-4006	UNIVAC-DCT-500
TEKTRONIX-4010	VIDEO-SYSTEMS-1200
TEKTRONIX-4012	VIDEO-SYSTEMS-5000
TEKTRONIX-4013	VOLKER-CRAIG-303
TEKTRONIX-4014	VOLKER-CRAIG-303A
TEKTRONIX-4023	VOLKER-CRAIG-404
TEKTRONIX-4024	VISUAL-200
TEKTRONIX-4025	VISUAL-55
TEKTRONIX-4027	WYSE-30
TEKTRONIX-4105	WYSE-50
TEKTRONIX-4107	WYSE-60
TEKTRONIX-4110	WYSE-75
TEKTRONIX-4112	WYSE-85
TEKTRONIX-4113	XEROX-1720
TEKTRONIX-4114	XTERM
TEKTRONIX-4115	ZENITH-H19
TEKTRONIX-4125	ZENITH-Z29
TEKTRONIX-4404	ZENTEC-30
TELERAY-1061	
TELERAY-3700	
TELERAY-3800	

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Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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