



SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN ISP 10612-9:1997
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Information technology - International Standardized Profile RD - Relaying the MAC service using transparent bridging - Part 9: Profile RD53.54 (Token Ring LAN - FDDI LAN) (ISO/IEC ISP 10612-9:1995)

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Informationstechnik - Internationale Profilnorm RD - Transparente Relais-Funktion in der MAC-Teilschicht - Teil 9: Profil RD53.54 (Token-Ring-LAN - FDDI-LAN) (ISO/IEC ISP 10612-9:1995)

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Technologies de l'information - Profil normalisé international RD - Transmission du service MAC utilisant un pontage transparent - Partie 9: Profil RD53.54 (RLE en anneau a jeton - FDDI RLE) (ISO/IEC ISP 10612-9:1995)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: EN ISP 10612-9:1996

ICS:

35.100.05 X[^] • [[b ^ Á] [| aæ } ž \ ^
! ^ z ā ç ^ Multilayer applications

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

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**Information technology - International
Standardized Profile RD - Relaying the MAC
service using transparent bridging - Part 9: Profile
RD53.54 (Token Ring LAN - FDDI LAN) (ISO/IEC
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Informationstechnik - Internationale Profilnorm
RD - Transparente Relais-Funktion in der
MAC-Teilschicht - Teil 9: Profil RD53.54
(Token-Ring-LAN - FDDI-LAN)(ISO/IEC ISP
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REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA ZNANOST IN TEHNOLOGIJO
Urad RS za standardizacijo in meroslovje
LJUBLJANA

SIST..... **EN IS 10612-9**

PREVZET PO METODI RAZGLASITVE

-12- 1997

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 1996-03-20. CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration.

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CEN

European Committee for Standardization
Comité Européen de Normalisation
Europäisches Komitee für Normung

Central Secretariat: rue de Stassart, 36 B-1050 Brussels

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Foreword

The text of the International Standard from the Technical Committee ISO/IEC/JTC 1 "Information Technology" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) has been taken over as a European Standard by the Technical Board of CEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by October 1996, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by October 1996.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Endorsement notice

The text of the International Standard ISO/IEC ISP 10612-9:1995 has been approved by CEN as a European Standard without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL
STANDARDIZED
PROFILE

ISO/IEC
ISP
10612-9

First edition
1995-06-15

**Information technology — International
Standardized Profile RD — Relaying the
MAC service using transparent bridging —
Part 9:
Profile RD53.54 (Token Ring LAN —
FDDI LAN)**

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*Technologies de l'information — Profil normalisé international RD —
Transmission du service MAC utilisant un pontage transparent —
Partie 9: Profil RD53.54 (RLE en anneau à jeton — FDDI RLE)*



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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. In addition to developing International Standards, ISO/IEC JTC 1 has created a Special Group on Functional Standardization for the processing of International Standardized Profiles.

An International Standardized Profile is an internationally agreed, harmonized document which identifies a standard or group of standards, together with options and parameters, necessary to accomplish a function or a set of functions.

Draft International Standardized Profiles are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standardized Profile requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

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International Standardized Profile ISO/IEC ISP 10612-9 was prepared with the collaboration of

- Asia-Oceania Workshop (AOW);
- European Workshop for Open Systems (EWOS);
- Open Systems Environment Implementors' Workshop (OIW).

ISO/IEC ISP 10612 consists of several parts, under the general title *Information technology - International Standardized Profile RD - Relaying the MAC service using transparent bridging*:

- *Part 1: Subnetwork-independent requirements*
- *Part 2: CSMA/CD LAN subnetwork-dependent, media-dependent requirements*
- *Part 3: Token Ring LAN subnetwork-dependent, media-dependent requirements*
- *Part 4: Profile RD51.51 (CSMA/CD LAN - CSMA/CD LAN)*

- *Part 5: Profile RD51.54 (CSMA/CD LAN - FDDI LAN)*
- *Part 6: Profile RD54.54 (FDDI LAN - FDDI LAN)*
- *Part 7: Profile RD51.53 (CSMA/CD LAN - Token Ring LAN)*
- *Part 8: Profile RD53.53 (Token Ring LAN - Token Ring LAN)*
- *Part 9: Profile RD53.54 (Token Ring LAN - FDDI LAN)*

Annex A forms an integral part of this part of ISO/IEC ISP 10612.

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Introduction

ISO/IEC ISP 10612 is defined in accordance with the principles specified by ISO/IEC TR 10000. The context of Functional Standardization is one area in the overall field of Information Technology (IT) standardization activities, covering base standards, profiles, and registration mechanisms. A profile defines a combination of base standards that collectively perform a specific well-defined IT function. Profiles standardize the use of options and other variations in the base standards, and provide a basis for the development of uniform, internationally recognized system tests.

ISPs are produced not simply to 'legitimize' a particular choice of base standards and options, but to promote real system interoperability. One of the most important roles for an ISP is to serve as the basis for the development (by organizations other than ISO and IEC) of internationally recognized test methods. The development and widespread acceptance of tests based on this and other ISPs is crucial to the successful realization of this goal.

ISO/IEC ISP 10612 consists of several parts, of which this is part 9. ISO/IEC ISP 10612-1 specifies the profile requirements which are independent of the subnetwork and media. There are further parts which specify subnetwork-dependent and media-dependent requirements. In addition, for each individual profile, there is a part of ISO/IEC ISP 10612 which identifies the specific requirements of that profile, making reference to appropriate material from part 1 and from the subnetwork-dependent parts.

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