
**Road vehicles — Media Oriented
Systems Transport (MOST) —**

**Part 7:
Data link layer conformance test plan**

Véhicules routiers — Système de transport axé sur les médias —

Partie 7: Plan d'essais de conformité de la couche de liaison de données

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Foreword

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 22, *Road vehicles*, Subcommittee SC 31, *Data communication*.

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Introduction

The Media Oriented Systems Transport (MOST) communication technology was initially developed at the end of the 1990s in order to support complex audio applications in cars. The MOST Cooperation was founded in 1998 with the goal to develop and enable the technology for the automotive industry. Today, MOST¹⁾ enables the transport of high quality of service (QoS) audio and video together with packet data and real-time control to support modern automotive multimedia and similar applications. MOST is a function-oriented communication technology to network a variety of multimedia devices comprising one or more MOST nodes.

Figure 1 shows a MOST network example.

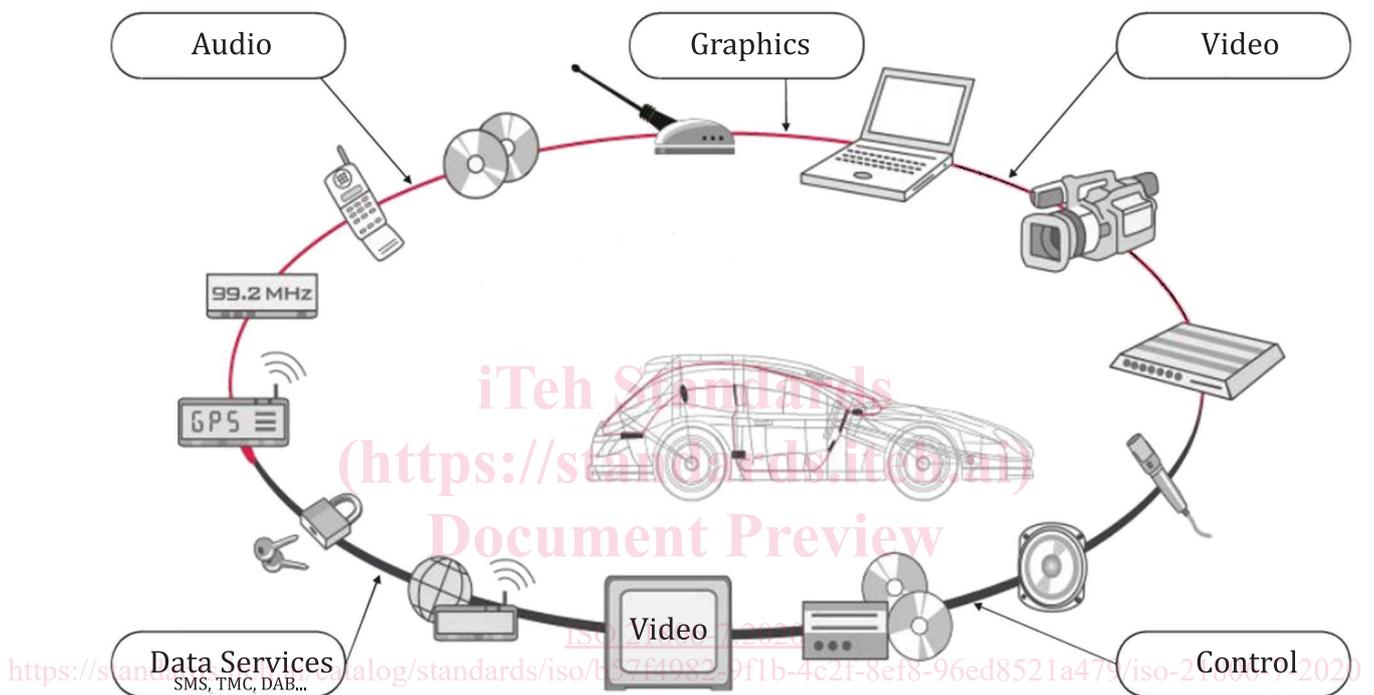


Figure 1 — MOST network example

The MOST communication technology provides:

- synchronous and isochronous streaming,
- small overhead for administrative communication control,
- a functional and hierarchical system model,
- API standardization through a function block (FBlock) framework,
- free partitioning of functionality to real devices,
- service discovery and notification, and
- flexibly scalable automotive-ready Ethernet communication according to ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-3^[2].

MOST is a synchronous time-division-multiplexing (TDM) network that transports different data types on separate channels at low latency. MOST supports different bit rates and physical layers. The network clock is provided with a continuous data signal.

1) MOST® is the registered trademark of Microchip Technology Inc. This information is given for the convenience of users of this document and does not constitute an endorsement by ISO.