

Network Working Group  
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ISI  
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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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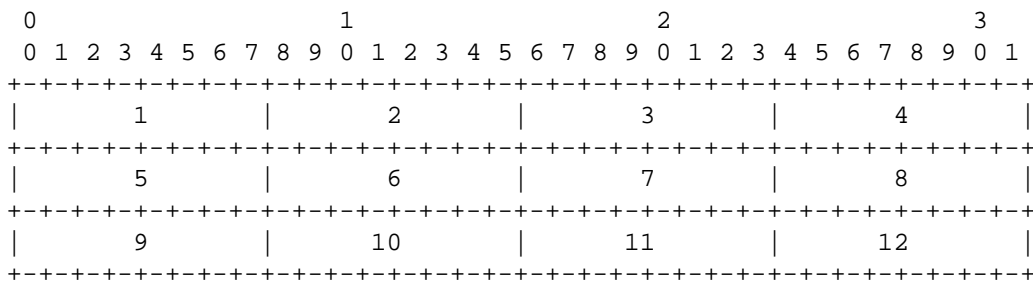
Most of the protocols mentioned here are documented in the RFC series of notes. Some of the items listed are undocumented. Further information on protocols can be found in the memo "IAB Official Protocol Standards" [62].

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

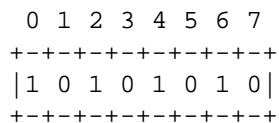
The convention in the documentation of Internet Protocols is to express numbers in decimal and to picture data in "big-endian" order [21]. That is, fields are described left to right, with the most significant octet on the left and the least significant octet on the right.

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.



(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.

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