Request for Comments Summary

RFC Numbers 1500 - 1599

Status of This Memo

This RFC is a slightly annotated list of the 100 RFCs from RFC 1500 through RFCs 1599. This is a status report on these RFCs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. Distribution of this memo is unlimited.

Note

Many RFCs, but not all, are Proposed Standards, Draft Standards, or Standards. Since the status of these RFCs may change during the standards processing, we note here only that they are on the standards track. Please see the latest edition of "Internet Official Protocol Standards" for the current state and status of these RFCs. In the following, RFCs on the standards track are marked [STANDARDS-TRACK].

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This memo.

1598 Simpson Mar 94 PPP in X.25

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol datagrams over point-to-point links. This document describes the use of X.25 for framing PPP encapsulated packets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1597     Rekhter     Mar 94   Address Allocation for Private Internets

This RFC describes methods to preserve IP address space by not
allocating globally unique IP addresses to hosts private to an
enterprise while still permitting full network layer connectivity
between all hosts inside an enterprise as well as between all public
hosts of different enterprises. This memo provides information for the
Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of
any kind.

1296     Brown       Mar 94   Definitions of Managed Objects
                 for Frame Relay Service

This memo defines an extension to the Management Information Base (MIB)
for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In
particular, it defines objects for managing the Frame Relay Service.
[STANDARDS-TRACK]

1295     Brown       Mar 94   Definitions of Managed Objects
                 for the SONET/SDH Interface Type

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for
use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In
particular, it defines objects for managing Synchronous Optical
Network/Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SONET/SDH) objects. This
document is a companion document with Definitions of Managed Objects for
the DS1/E1 and DS3/E3 Interface Types, RFC1406 and RFC1407. This memo
provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not
specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1594     Marine      Mar 94   FYI on Questions and Answers
                 Answers to Commonly asked "New Internet
                 User" Questions

This FYI RFC is one of two FYI’s called, "Questions and Answers" (Q/A).
The goal is to document the most commonly asked questions and answers in
the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community.
This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. [FYI 4]
This RFC describes IBM’s SNMP support for SNA Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking (APPN) nodes. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC describes version 2.0 of a protocol that International Business Machines Corporation (IBM) has been implementing in most of its SNMP agents to allow dynamic extension of supported MIBs. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo provides some information on the structure of the names in the Domain Name System (DNS), specifically the top-level domain names; and on the administration of domains. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

Several questions have been raised about the requirements and administrative procedure for registering MIME content-type and subtypes, and the use of these Media Types for other applications. This document addresses these issues and specifies a procedure for the registration of new Media Types (content-type/subtypes). It also generalizes the scope of use of these Media Types to make it appropriate to use the same registrations and specifications with other applications. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memorandum describes an engineering model which implements a precision time-of-day function for a generic operating system. The model is based on the principles of disciplined oscillators and phase-lock loops (PLL) often found in the engineering literature. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This report describes the results of a meeting held at the November IETF (Internet Engineering Task Force) in Houston, TX, on November 2, 1993, to discuss the future of and approaches to a white pages directory services for the Internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a new optional type of OSPF area, somewhat humorously referred to as a "not-so-stubby" area (or NSSA). NSSAs are similar to the existing OSPF stub area configuration option but have the additional capability of importing AS external routes in a limited fashion. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo specifies guidelines for implementors and users of the Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) routing protocol to bring about improvements in how the protocol runs over frame relay networks. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo documents how the MOSPF protocol satisfies the requirements imposed on Internet routing protocols by "Internet Engineering Task Force internet routing protocol standardization criteria" ([RFC 1264]). This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo documents enhancements to the OSPF protocol enabling the routing of IP multicast datagrams. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo documents version 2 of the OSPF protocol. OSPF is a link-state routing protocol. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1582 Meyer Feb 94 Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Circuits

This memo defines a generalized modification which can be applied to Bellman-Ford (or distance vector) algorithm information broadcasting protocols. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1581 Meyer Feb 94 Protocol Analysis for Extensions to RIP to Support Demand Circuits

As required by Routing Protocol Criteria, this report documents the key features of Routing over Demand Circuits on Wide Area Networks - RIP and the current implementation experience. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1580 EARN Mar 94 Guide to Network Resource Tools

The purpose of this guide is to supply the basic information that anyone on the network needs to try out and begin using tools. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. [FYI 23]

1579 Bellovin Feb 94 Firewall-Friendly FTP

This memo describes a suggested change to the behavior of FTP client programs. This document provides information for the Internet community. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1578 Sellers Feb 94 FYI on Questions and Answers Answers to Commonly Asked "Primary and Secondary School Internet User" Questions

The goal of this FYI RFC is to document the questions most commonly asked about the Internet by those in the primary and secondary school community, and to provide pointers to sources which answer those questions. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind. [FYI 22]
This memo defines an initial application of classical IP and ARP in an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network environment configured as a Logical IP Subnetwork (LIS). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes the existing implementation of transferring 3270 display terminal data using currently available telnet capabilities. The name traditionally associated with this implementation is TN3270. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo defines an echo function for the connection-less network layer protocol. The mechanism that is mandated here is in the final process of being standardized by ISO as "Amendment X: Addition of an Echo function to ISO 8473" an integral part of Version 2 of ISO 8473. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies the following three necessary tools to debug problems in the deployment and maintenance of networks using ISO 8473 (CLNP): ping or OSI Echo function, traceroute function which uses the OSI Echo function, and routing table dump function. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it describes managed objects used for managing Network Interfaces. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1572 Alexander Jan 94 Telnet Environment Option

This document specifies a mechanism for passing environment information between a telnet client and server. Use of this mechanism enables a telnet user to propagate configuration information to a remote host when connecting. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1571 Borman Jan 94 Telnet Environment Option

Interoperability Issues

This document describes a method for allowing implementors to ensure that their implementation of the Environment option will be interoperable with as many other implementations as possible, by providing a set of heuristics that can be used to help identify which definitions for VAR and VALUE are being used by the other side of the connection. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1570 Simpson Jan 94 PPP LCP Extensions

The Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP) provides a standard method for transporting multi-protocol datagrams over point-to-point links. PPP defines an extensible Link Control Protocol (LCP) for establishing, configuring, and testing the data-link connection. This document defines several additional LCP features which have been suggested over the past few years. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1569 Rose Jan 94 Principles of Operation for the TPC.INT Subdomain: Radio Paging

-- Technical Procedures

This memo describes a technique for radio paging using the Internet mail infrastructure. In particular, this memo focuses on the case in which radio pagers are identified via the international telephone network. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1568 Gwinn Jan 94 Simple Network Paging Protocol

- Version 1(b)

This RFC suggests a simple way for delivering both alphanumeric and numeric pages (one-way) to radio paging terminals. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
1567    Mansfield Jan 94    X.500 Directory Monitoring MIB

This document defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB). It defines the MIB for monitoring Directory System Agents (DSA), a component of the OSI Directory. This MIB will be used in conjunction with the APPLICATION-MIB for monitoring DSAs. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1566    Kille    Jan 94    Mail Monitoring MIB

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, this memo extends the basic Network Services Monitoring MIB to allow monitoring of Message Transfer Agents (MTAs). It may also be used to monitor MTA components within gateways. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1565    Kille    Jan 94    Network Services Monitoring MIB

This document defines a MIB which contains the elements common to the monitoring of any network service application. This information includes a table of all monitorable network service applications, a count of the associations (connections) to each application, and basic information about the parameters and status of each application-related association. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1564    Barker    Jan 94    DSA Metrics (OSI-DS 34 (v3))

This document defines a set of criteria by which a DSA implementation may be judged. Particular issues covered include conformance to standards; performance; demonstrated interoperability. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1563    Borenstein Jan 94    The text/enriched MIME Content-type

MIME [RFC-1341, RFC-1521] defines a format and general framework for the representation of a wide variety of data types in Internet mail. This document defines one particular type of MIME data, the text/enriched type, a refinement of the "text/richtext" type defined in RFC 1341. The text/enriched MIME type is intended to facilitate the wider interoperability of simple enriched text across a wide variety of hardware and software platforms. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
1562  Michaelson  Dec 93  Naming Guidelines for the AARNet X.500 Directory Service

This document is an AARNet (Australian Academic and Research Network) Engineering Note (AEN-001). AARNet Engineering Notes are engineering documents of the AARNet Engineering Working Group, and record current or proposed operational practices related to the provision of Internetworking services within Australia, and AARNet in particular. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1561  Piscitello  Dec 93  Use of ISO CLNP in TUBA Environments

This memo specifies a profile of the ISO/IEC 8473 Connectionless-mode Network Layer Protocol for use in conjunction with RFC 1347, TCP/UDP over Bigger Addresses. It describes the use of CLNP to provide the lower-level service expected by Transmission Control Protocol and User Datagram Protocol. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1560  Leiner  Dec 93  The MultiProtocol Internet

There has recently been considerable discussion on two topics: MultiProtocol approaches in the Internet and the selection of a next generation Internet Protocol. This document suggests a strawman position for goals and approaches for the IETF/IESG/IAB in these areas. It takes the view that these two topics are related, and proposes directions for the IETF/IESG/IAB to pursue. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1559  Saperia  Dec 93  DECnet Phase IV MIB Extensions

This memo defines a set of DECnet Phase IV extensions that have been created for the Internet MIB. It reflects changes which are the result of operational experience based on RFC 1289. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) defines a network representation of a search filter transmitted to an LDAP server. Some applications may find it useful to have a common way of representing these search filters in a human-readable form. This document defines a human-readable string format for representing LDAP search filters. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes the encoding method being used to represent Korean characters in both header and body part of the Internet mail messages [RFC822]. This encoding method was specified in 1991, and has since then been used. It has now widely being used in Korean IP networks. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes the format and syntax of the "direction" keyword to be used with bi-directional texts in MIME. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes the encoding used in electronic mail [RFC822] for transferring Hebrew. The standard devised makes use of MIME [RFC1521] and ISO-8859-8. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This memo describes a text encoding scheme: "ISO-2022-JP-2", which is used experimentally for electronic mail [RFC822] and network news [RFC1036] messages in several Japanese networks. The encoding is a multilingual extension of "ISO-2022-JP", the existing encoding for Japanese [2022JP]. The encoding is supported by an Emacs based multilingual text editor: MULE [MULE]. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This document describes a method for compressing the headers of IPX datagrams (CIPX). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the Network Control Protocol for establishing and configuring the IPX protocol over PPP. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document describes how Novell IPX operates over various WAN media. Specifically, it describes the common "IPX WAN" protocol Novell uses to exchange necessary router to router information prior to exchanging standard IPX routing information and traffic over WAN datalinks. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This memo solicits white papers on topics related to the IPng requirements and selection criteria. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
This document describes the use of HDLC for framing PPP encapsulated packets. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the PPP organization and methodology, and the PPP encapsulation, together with an extensible option negotiation mechanism which is able to negotiate a rich assortment of configuration parameters and provides additional management functions. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document discusses the evaluation criteria for an Internet Standard Data Link Layer protocol to be used with point-to-point links. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC describes an internet anycasting service for IP. The primary purpose of this memo is to establish the semantics of an anycasting service within an IP internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

This RFC specifies a method for assigning long addresses in the HOST-PORT specification for the data port to be used in establishing a data connection for File Transfer Protocol, FTP (STD 9, RFC 959). This is a general solution, applicable for all "next generation" IP alternatives, and can also be extended to allow FTP operation over transport interfaces other than TCP. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.
1544 Rose Nov 93 The Content-MD5 Header Field

This memo defines the use of an optional header field, Content-MD5, which may be used as a message integrity check (MIC), to verify that the decoded data are the same data that were initially sent. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1543 Postel Oct 93 Instructions to RFC Authors

This Request for Comments (RFC) provides information about the preparation of RFCs, and certain policies relating to the publication of RFCs. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an Internet standard of any kind.

1542 Wimer Oct 93 Clarifications and Extensions for the Bootstrap Protocol

Some aspects of the BOOTP protocol were rather loosely defined in its original specification. In particular, only a general description was provided for the behavior of "BOOTP relay agents" (originally called BOOTP forwarding agents"). The client behavior description also suffered in certain ways. This memo attempts to clarify and strengthen the specification in these areas. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1541 Droms Oct 93 Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a framework for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. DHCP is based on the Bootstrap Protocol (BOOTP) adding the capability of automatic allocation of reusable network addresses and additional configuration options. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1540 IAB Oct 93 Internet Official Protocol Standards

This memo describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as determined by the Internet Activities Board (IAB). [STANDARDS-TRACK]
The purpose of this For Your Information (FYI) RFC is to explain to the newcomers how the IETF works. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard. [FYI 17]

This RFC provides information for the Internet community about a method for establishing and maintaining SNA sessions over an IP internet. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo describes errors often found in DNS data files. It points out common mistakes system administrators tend to make and why they often go unnoticed for long periods of time. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo describes common errors seen in DNS implementations and suggests some fixes. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document discusses a flaw in some of the currently distributed name resolver clients. The flaw exposes a security weakness related to the search heuristic invoked by these same resolvers when users provide a partial domain name, and which is easy to exploit. This document points out the flaw, a case in point, and a solution. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
DHCP provides a superset of the functions provided by BOOTP. This document describes the interactions between DHCP and BOOTP network participants. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies the current set of DHCP options. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

Some aspects of the BOOTP protocol were rather loosely defined in its original specification. In particular, only a general description was provided for the behavior of "BOOTP relay agents" (originally called BOOTP forwarding agents”). The client behavior description also suffered in certain ways. This memo attempts to clarify and strengthen the specification in these areas. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP) provides a framework for passing configuration information to hosts on a TCP/IP network. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines the initial principles of operation for the tpc.int subdomain, a collection of service listings accessible over the Internet infrastructure through an administered namespace contained within the Domain Name System. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
This document defines the administrative policies for the operation of remote printer facilities within the context of the tpc.int subdomain. The document describes different approaches to resource recovery for remote printer server sites and includes discussions of issues pertaining to auditing, security, and denial of access. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo describes a technique for "remote printing" using the Internet mail infrastructure. In particular, this memo focuses on the case in which remote printers are connected to the international telephone network. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

The Internet community needs to be asking what the most important policy issues facing the network are. And given agreement on any particular set of policy issues, the next thing we should be asking is, what would be some of the political choices that would follow for Congress to make? This memo is a shortened version of the suggested policy draft. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document describes conventions whereby the system identifier portion of an RFC 1237 style NSAP address may be guaranteed uniqueness within a routing domain for the purpose of autoconfiguration in TUBA/CLNP internets. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
1525 Decker Sep 93 Definitions of Managed Objects for Source Routing Bridges

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing source routing and source routing transparent bridges. These bridges are also required to implement relevant groups in the Bridge MIB. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

1524 Borenstein Sep 93 A User Agent Configuration Mechanism For Multimedia Mail Format Information

This memo suggests a file format to be used to inform multiple mail reading user agent programs about the locally-installed facilities for handling mail in various formats. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1523 Borenstein Sep 93 The text/enriched MIME Content-type

MIME [RFC-1341, RFC-1521] defines a format and general framework for the representation of a wide variety of data types in Internet mail. This document defines one particular type of MIME data, the text/enriched type, a refinement of the "text/richtext" type defined in RFC 1341. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1522 Moore Sep 93 MIME (Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) Part Two: Message Header Extensions for Non-ASCII Text

This memo describes an extension to the message format defined in RFC 1521, to allow the representation of character sets other than ASCII in RFC 822 (STD 11) message headers. The extensions described were designed to be highly compatible with existing Internet mail handling software, and to be easily implemented in mail readers that support RFC 1521.
This document redefines the format of message bodies to allow multi-part textual and non-textual message bodies to be represented and exchanged without loss of information. This is based on earlier work documented in RFC 934 and STD 11, RFC 1049, but extends and revises that work.

[STANDARDS-TRACK]

The purpose of this document is twofold. First, it describes various alternatives for exchanging inter-domain routing information across domain boundaries, where one of the peering domain is CIDR-capable and another is not. Second, it addresses the implications of running CIDR-capable inter-domain routing protocols (e.g., BGP-4, IDRП) on intra-domain routing. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This memo discusses strategies for address assignment of the existing IP address space with a view to conserve the address space and stem the explosive growth of routing tables in default-route-free routers.

[STANDARDS-TRACK]

This paper provides an architecture and a plan for allocating IP addresses in the Internet. This architecture and the plan are intended to play an important role in steering the Internet towards the Address Assignment and Aggregating Strategy. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
Classless Inter-Domain Routing (CIDR) defines a mechanism to slow the growth of routing tables and reduce the need to allocate new IP network numbers. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in the Internet community. In particular, it defines objects for managing IEEE 802.3 10 Mb/second baseband repeaters, sometimes referred to as "hubs." [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing IEEE 802.3 Medium Attachment Units (MAUs). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a MIB for use with managing host systems. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines extensions to the Remote Network Monitoring MIB for managing 802.5 Token Ring networks. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This memo defines a portion of the Management Information Base (MIB) for use with network management protocols in TCP/IP-based internets. In particular, it defines objects for managing devices which implement the FDDI based on the ANSI FDDI SMT 7.3 draft standard, which has been forwarded for publication by the X3T9.5 committee.
This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

This document gives an overview and specification of Version 5 of the protocol for the Kerberos network authentication system. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This document specifies C language bindings for the Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (GSS-API), which is described at a language-independent conceptual level in other documents. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

This Generic Security Service Application Program Interface (GSS-API) definition provides security services to callers in a generic fashion, supportable with a range of underlying mechanisms and technologies and hence allowing source-level portability of applications to different environments. [STANDARDS-TRACK]

The goal of DASS is to provide authentication services in a distributed environment which are both more secure and easier to use than existing mechanisms. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.
1506  Houttuin  Sep 93  A Tutorial on Gatewaying between X.400 and Internet Mail

This tutorial was produced especially to help new gateway managers find their way into the complicated subject of mail gatewaying according to RFC 1327. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1505  Costanzo  Aug 93  Encoding Header Field for Internet Messages

This document expands upon the elective experimental Encoding header field which permits the mailing of multi-part, multi-structured messages. It replaces RFC 1154. This memo defines an Experimental Protocol for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.


This document provides detailed information about the AppleTalk Update-based Routing Protocol (AURP) and wide area routing. AURP provides wide area routing enhancements to the AppleTalk routing protocols and is fully compatible with AppleTalk Phase 2. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1503  McCloghrie Aug 93  Algorithms for Automating Administration in SNMPv2 Managers

When a user invokes an SNMPv2 management application, it may be desirable for the user to specify the minimum amount of information necessary to establish and maintain SNMPv2 communications. This memo suggests an approach to achieve this goal. This memo provides information for the Internet community. It does not specify an Internet standard.

1502  Alvestrand  Aug 93  X.400 Use of Extended Character Sets

This RFC defines a suggested method of using "GeneralText" in order to harmonize as much as possible the usage of this body part. [STANDARDS-TRACK]
1501  Brunsen  Aug 93  OS/2 User Group

Memo soliciting reactions to the proposal of a OS/2 User Group. This memo provides information for the Internet community. This memo does not specify an IAB standard of any kind.

1500  IAB  Aug 93  Internet Official Protocol Standards

This memo describes the state of standardization of protocols used in the Internet as determined by the Internet Activities Board (IAB). [STANDARDS-TRACK]

Security Considerations

Security issues are not discussed in this memo.

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