

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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**Data processing—Vocabulary**

**Part 25: Local area networks**

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[ISO/IEC title: Information technology—Vocabulary  
Part 25: Local area networks]

This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee IT/9, Information Systems—Vocabulary and Software. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 31 July 1992 and published 19 October 1992.

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AS 1189.25—1992

Australian Standard<sup>®</sup>

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First published as AS 1189.25—1992.

PUBLISHED BY STANDARDS AUSTRALIA  
(STANDARDS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA)  
1 THE CRESCENT, HOMEBUSH, NSW 2140

ISBN 0 7262 7748 7

## PREFACE

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<i>Reference to International Standard</i>	<i>Australian Standard</i>
ISO	AS
1087 Terminology—Vocabulary	—
3166 Codes for the representation of names of countries	2632 Codes for the representation of names of countries

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# Data processing—Vocabulary

## Part 25: Local area networks

### Section 1 : General

#### 1.1 Scope

This part of ISO/IEC 2382 is intended to facilitate international communication in information processing. It presents, in two languages, terms and definitions of selected concepts relevant to the field of information processing and identifies relationships between the entries.

In order to facilitate their translation into other languages, the definitions are drafted so as to avoid, as far as possible, any peculiarity attached to a language.

This part of ISO/IEC 2382 defines different types of local area networks, concepts relating to devices, to transmissions and the problems that can appear, and also protocols that govern exchanges.

#### 1.2 Normative references

The following standards contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 2382. At the time of publication, the editions indicated were valid. All standards are subject to revision, and parties to agreements based on this part of ISO/IEC 2382 are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the standards indicated below. Members of IEC and ISO maintain registers of currently valid International Standards.

ISO 1087 : 1990, *Terminology — Vocabulary*.

ISO 3166: 1988, *Codes for the representation of names of countries*.

#### 1.3 Principles and rules followed

##### 1.3.1 Definition of an entry

Section 2 comprises a number of entries. Each entry consists of a set of essential elements that includes an index number, one term or several synonymous terms, and a phrase defining one concept. In addition, an entry may include examples, notes or illustrations to facilitate understanding of the concept.

Occasionally, the same term may be defined in different entries, or two or more concepts may be covered by one entry, as described in 1.3.5 and 1.3.8 respectively.

Other terms such as **vocabulary**, **concept**, **term** and **definition** are used in this part of ISO/IEC 2382 with the meaning defined in ISO 1087.

##### 1.3.2 Organization of an entry

Each entry contains the essential elements defined in 1.3.1 and, if necessary, additional elements. The entry may contain the following elements in the following order:

- a) an index number (common for all languages in which this part of ISO/IEC 2382 is published);
- b) the term or the generally preferred term in the language. The absence of a generally accepted term for the concept in the language is indicated by a symbol consisting of five points (.....); a row of dots may be used to indicate, in a term, a word to be chosen in each particular case;
- c) the preferred term in a particular country (identified according to the rules of ISO 3166);
- d) the abbreviation for the term;
- e) permitted synonymous term(s);
- f) the text of the definition (see 1.3.4);
- g) one or more examples with the heading "Example(s)";
- h) one or more notes specifying particular cases in the field of application of the concepts, with the heading "NOTE(S)";
- i) a picture, a diagram, or a table which could be common to several entries.

##### 1.3.3 Classification of entries

A two-digit serial number is assigned to each part of this International Standard, beginning with **01** for "**fundamental terms**".

The entries are classified in groups to each of which is assigned a four-digit serial number; the first two digits being those of the part of this International Standard.