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## IEEE Registration Authority Overview

Registration is the assignment of unambiguous names to objects in a way which makes the assignment available to interested parties.

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Product	Description	Price
<a href="#">Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI)/Company id</a>	An OUI / "company_id" is a 24-bit globally unique assigned number referenced by various standards. The OUI can be usually concatenated with 24 or 40 bits by an Organization to create a 48-bit number that is unique to a particular piece of hardware entity, forming an EUI-48 or an EUI-64. There are other uses of the OUI however, such as its use as a company identifier in the SNAP protocol. Click <a href="#">here</a> (FAQs) and <a href="#">here</a> (tutorials) for more information.	Public: \$1,650 Private: \$3,650*
<a href="#">36-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI-36)</a>	A 36-bit Organizationally Unique Identifier (OUI-36) is for people who organizations that need less than 4097 no more than 2 <sup>12</sup> unique 48-bit numbers (EUI-48) or 2 <sup>28</sup> unique 64-bit numbers (EUI-64) and thus find it hard to justify buying their own OUI. The OUI-36 is a particular consists of an OUI belonging to the IEEE Registration Authority, concatenated with 12 additional IEEE-provided bits, forming a unique 36-bit identifier, leaving only 12 bits for the owner to assign to his (up to 4096) individual devices. The owner can extend the OUI-36 with 4, 12, or 28 bits, to form CDI-40, EUI-48, or EUI-64 identifiers respectively. Click <a href="#">here</a> (FAQs) and <a href="#">here</a> (tutorials) for more information.	Public: \$550 Private: \$1,550*
<a href="#">EtherType Field</a>	The 16-bit Type Field provides a context for interpretation of the data field of an Ethernet/802.3 data frame (protocol identification). Refer to IEEE Std 802.3, Clause 3 and especially subclauses 3.1.1 and 3.2.6. See also IEEE Std 802 subclause 10.4. Click <a href="#">here</a> for more information.	\$2,500
<a href="#">Standard Group MAC Address</a>	A Universally Administered Address Block has been allocated for the assignment of Group MAC Addresses for use in Standards. This assignment is for standards developers only. Click <a href="#">here</a> for more information.	No charge
<a href="#">Logical Link Control (LLC)</a>	Logical link control (LLC) protocol data units (PDUs) contain addressing information. This addressing information consists of two fields; the Destination Service Access Point (DSAP) address field, and the Source Service Access Point (SSAP) address field. Click <a href="#">here</a> for more information.	No charge

<u>Manufacturer ID</u>	Within a 64-bit section of the 1451.4 TEDS, called basic TEDS, the manufacturer of the transducer is defined with a 14-bit code called the manufacturer ID, along with manufacturer-assigned transducer model number, model letter, model version number and serial number. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>	\$550
<u>Universal Registration Number (URN)</u>	The unique registration number is a 64-bit unique identifier contained in the memory devices, or nodes, in which IEEE 1451.4 TEDS data is stored. Because multiple nodes may be arrayed in a multi-drop network format, to allow memory capacity to be increased, or other functions to be added, the URN allows a number of nodes to be individually accessed by the system. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>	\$1,200
<u>IEEE Template</u>	A template is a documented definition of the placement and significance of each piece of data stored within the TEDS memory. (see IEEE Std 1451.4.2004 subclause 5.3) The template is not contained within the TEDS data, but the TEDS data identifies which template is to be referenced in interpreting the TEDS data. Templates must be accessible to the program code, which is used to write and read the TEDS data, allowing that data to be properly packed for writing and unpacked subsequent to reading. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>	\$550
<u>TDL Item</u>	The TDL is a formal language similar to programming languages, but with considerably less looping and conditional control. This is because the entire purpose of the language is to map bits and not to implement general processing or mathematical capabilities. <a href="#">Click here for more information.</a>	\$550

The IEEE Registration Authority formerly had administrative responsibility for the [IEEE POSIX® Certification Authority](#).

To obtain background information on the IEEE Registration Authority, please click [here](#).

The IEEE Registration Authority operates under the direction of the [IEEE Standards Association Board of Governors](#). The [IEEE Registration Authority Committee](#) provides technical oversight for the IEEE Registration Authority Activities.

### IEEE Registration Authority Activities

- [Operating Procedures of the IEEE Registration Authority Committee \(IEEE RAC\)](#)
- [Subscribing to the Standards RAC Public Reflector - Mailing List Name: stds-rac-public](#) (The public reflector can be used to share opinions or ask questions related to industry-specific topics or standards within the Registration Authority group.)
- [Archived Messages for Standards RAC Public Reflector](#)
- [IEEE Registration Authority Committee Private Pages](#) (PASSCODE REQUIRED)

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URL: <http://standards.ieee.org/regauth/index.html>

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