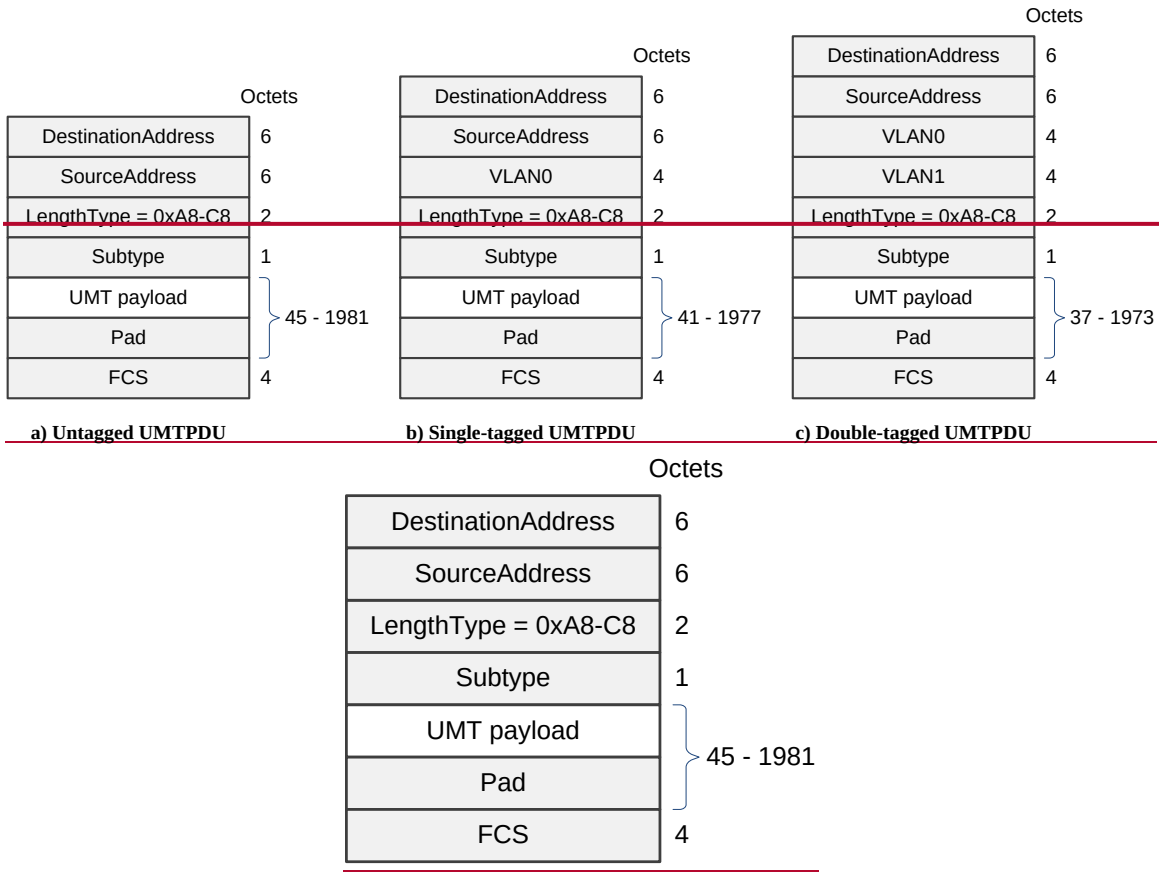

Figure 5-1—UMTPDU format

5.3 VLAN-Tagged UMTPDU

~~**Editorial Note (to be removed prior to publication): Glen took an AI to generate content for this particular section, including adreessing comment #6 from D0.4, and submit via comment on D0.5.**~~

All UMTPDU subtypes defined in 5.2.1 through 5.2.6 may include one or two VLAN tags. If a single VLAN tag is used as part of UMTPDU header, the maximum allowed UMT payload size is reduced by 4 octets. If two VLAN tags are used, the maximum UMT payload size is reduced by 8 octets. The format of single-tagged and double-tagged UMTPDUs is shown in Figure 5-6.

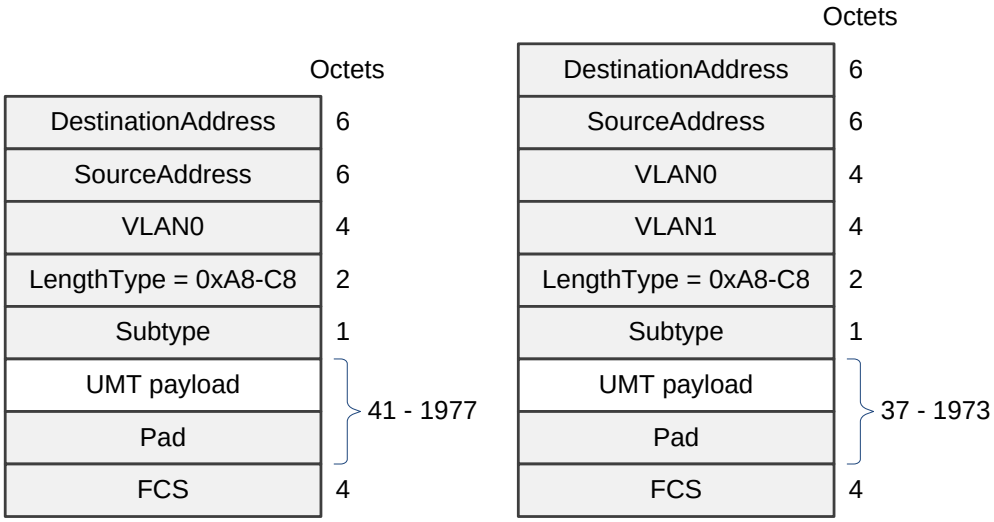

Figure 5-2—Single-tagged and double-tagged UMTPDU format

Operations on VLAN-tagged UMTPDUs are described in 6.4.

6.4 CTE rules involving operations on the VLAN tags

The classification clauses in the CTE rules may classify the incoming xPDUs and UMTPDUs based on VLAN0 or VLAN1 fields, or based on some sub-fields of these fields (see Table 6-2).

The action clauses in the CTE rules may add VLAN0 and VLAN1 tags to UMTPDUs or delete these tags from UMTPDUs. When performing a translation of an xPDU into an UMTPDU, and if the original xPDU includes any VLAN tags, the action clauses may also copy these tags from xPDU into UMTPDU. The `COPY` operation leaves the VLAN tags in the original xPDU intact.

Even though the UMT sublayer may be configured to manipulate VLAN tags in UMTPDUs, it does not imply that a given UMT-aware device is also VLAN-aware and that it is a participant in Multiple VLAN Registration Protocol (MVRP). The VLAN manipulation applied by the UMT sublayer is entirely based on the provisioned CTE rules and not on any higher-layer protocol behavior or device configuration. In a VLAN-enabled L2 network, the management entity responsible for UMT port configuration and provisioning is expected to be aware of VLAN topology and to participate in MVRP if necessary.