IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

|  |
| --- |
| Resolutions for some comments on 11mc/D5.0 (SBmc1) |
| Date: 2016-05-28 |
| Author(s): |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | email |
| Mark RISON | Samsung Cambridge Solution Centre | SJH, CB4 0DS, U.K. | +44 1223 434600 | at samsung (a global commercial entity) I'm the letter emme then dot rison |

Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions for CIDs 7177, 7202, 7208, 7210, 7212, 7213, 7240, 7244, 7255, 7277, 7278, 7280-7290, 7292, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7317, 7320, 7347, 7349, 7368, 7376, 7377, 7379, 7393, 7396, 7399, 7400, 7419, 7427, 7428, 7429, 7448, 7468, 7477, 7478, 7480, 7484, 7499, 7500, 7503, 7504, 7527, 7529, 7532, 7540, 7544, 7549, 7555, 7572, 7573, 7589, 7592, 7593, 7595, 7596, 7597, 7603, 7604, 7608, 7635, 7732, 7746, 7747, 7748, 7774, 7776, 7795, 7796, 7812 on 11mc/D5.0. Green indicates material agreed to in the group, yellow material to be discussed, red material rejected by the group and cyan material not to be overlooked. The “Final” view should be selected in Word.

r1: changes made during BRC meeting on 2016-02-22. Added CIDs 7349, 7429.

r2: changes made during BRC meeting on 2016-02-23. Amended CID 7177 (previously agreed). Added CIDs 7347, 7376, 7527.

r3: changes made during BRC meeting on 2016-02-25. Updated CIDs 7292, 7608. Added CIDs 7208, 7213, 7255, 7277, 7278, 7280-7290, 7377, 7393, 7484, 7635. Added an extra resolution for mc/D4.0 CID 6431.

r4: changes made prior to BRC meeting on 2016-04-15. Updated CIDs 7177, 7208, 7278, 7280-7290, 7292, 7396, 7398-7400, 7478. Added CIDs 7294, 7295, 7296, 7774, 7776.

r5: changes made during and between BRC meetings on 2016-04-15 and 2016-04-21.

r6: changes made during and after BRC meetings on 2016-04-25, 2016-04-26.

r7: changes made during and after BRC meeting on 2016-04-27.

r8: changes made during and after BRC meeting on 2016-05-06.

r9: changes made during and after BRC meeting on 2016-05-09. Added CIDs 7210, 7212, 7240, 7244, 7317, 7448, 7503, 7540, 7592, 7593, 7747, 7748, 7812.

r10: changes made in Waikoloa. Added CIDs 7368, 7428, 7480, 7544, 7555, 7573, 7589, 7732.

r11: …

r12: …

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7177Mark RISON10.161342.21 | In order to reduce power consumption, there should be a dynamic mechanism to request to a peer that it not transmit to the requesting device using LDPC | Add a mechanism, based on extending Operating Mode Notification or otherwise |

Discussion:

LDPC provides additional link margin, but is very computationally intensive on receive compared with BCC, and hence significantly less power-efficient. It is therefore desirable for a receiver to be able to indicate to a transmitter that LDPC need not be used.

This can be done by extending the Operating Mode Notification element. Unfortunately, this has no reserved bits left. Fortunately, this is extensible. Unfortunately, the Operating Mode Notification frame is not trivially extensible, as it uses the Operating Mode field rather than the Operating Mode Notification element, and it might be followed by VSIEs etc.

Proposed changes:

Change 9.4.2.166 as follows:

**9.4.2.166 Operating Mode Notification element**

The Operating Mode Notification element is used to notify STAs that the transmitting STA is changing one or more of its operating channel width, the maximum number of spatial streams it can receive, ~~or both~~and its LDPC receive preference. The format of the Operating Mode Notification element is defined in Figure 9-570 (Operating Mode Notification element).

***Editor: In Figure 9-570—Operating Mode Notification element add a cell on the right saying “Extended Operating Mode” and show this as 0 or 1 octets.***

The Element ID and Length fields are defined in 9.4.2.1 (General).

The Operating Mode field is defined in 9.4.1.53 (Operating Mode field).

The Extended Operating Mode field is defined in 9.4.1.53b (Extended Operating Mode field) and is optional.

Add a new Subclause 9.4.1.53b as follows:

**9.4.1.53b Extended Operating Mode field**

The Extended Operating Mode field is optionally present in the Operating Mode Notification element (see 9.4.2.166 (Operating Mode Notification element)) and is present in the Extended Operating Mode Notification element (see 9.4.2.166b (Extended Operating Mode Notification element)) that is optionally present in the Operating Mode Notification frame (see 9.6.23.4 (Operating Mode Notification frame format)).

The Extended Operating Mode field is shown in Figure 9-117b (Extended Operating Mode field).

***Editor: Insert a figure like Figure 9-117 but with just a b0 saying “No LDPC” and b1-b7 reserved.***

The No LDPC field is set to 1 to indicate that the STA transmitting this field prefers not to receive LDPC-encoded PPDUs; it is set to 0 otherwise.

Add a new row to Table 9-76—Element IDs:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Extended Operating Mode Notification (see 9.4.2.166b (Extended Operating Mode Notification element)) | <ANA> | <ANA> | Yes |

Add a new Subclause 9.4.2.166b as follows:

**9.4.2.166b Extended Operating Mode Notification element**

The Extended Operating Mode Notification element is used to notify STAs that the transmitting STA is changing its LDPC receive preference. The format of the Extended Operating Mode Notification element is defined in Figure 9-570b (Extended Operating Mode Notification element).

***Editor: Copy Figure 9-570 as Figure 9-570b here, changing “Operating Mode” to “Extended Operating Mode” and adding a 1-octet Element ID Extension field after the Length field.***

The Element ID, Element ID Extension and Length fields are defined in 9.4.2.1 (General).

The Extended Operating Mode field is defined in 9.4.1.53b (Extended Operating Mode field).

Change the start of 9.6.23.4 as follows:

**9.6.23.4 Operating Mode Notification frame format**

The Operating Mode Notification frame is an Action frame of category VHT. It is used to notify STAs that the transmitting STA is changing one or more of its operating channel width, the maximum number of spatial streams it can receive, ~~or both~~and its LDPC receive preference.

Add a row at the end of Table 9-417—Operating Mode Notification frame Action field format:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 4 | Zero or one Extended Operating Mode Notification element |

Add the following as the penultimate paragraph of 10.16 LDPC operation:

A STA should not transmit a frame with the TXVECTOR parameter FORMAT set to HT\_MF, HT\_GF or VHT and the TXVECTOR parameter FEC\_CODING set to LDPC\_CODING if the RA of the frame corresponds to a STA from which it has received a frame containing an Extended Operating Mode field and the most recent frame with an Operating Mode field it has received from that STA had an Extended Operating Mode field with the No LDPC subfield equal to 1.

Proposed changes if new extended NSS proposal accepted:

Change 9.4.2.166 as follows:

**9.4.2.166 Operating Mode Notification element**

The Operating Mode Notification element is used to notify STAs that the transmitting STA is changing one or more of its operating channel width, the maximum number of spatial streams it can receive, ~~or both~~and its LDPC receive preference. The format of the Operating Mode Notification element is defined in Figure 9-570 (Operating Mode Notification element).

In Figure 9-117 (Operating Mode field) change “Reserved” to “No LDPC” (after making the changes shown in 16/0554).

In Table 9-73 (Subfield values of the Operating Mode field) add a row, in the position corresponding to the position of the subfield in the field, with “No LDPC” in the leftmost cell and in the rightmost cell the following:

Set to 1 to indicate that the STA transmitting this field prefers not to receive LDPC-encoded PPDUs; set to 0 otherwise.

Change the start of 9.6.23.4 as follows:

**9.6.23.4 Operating Mode Notification frame format**

The Operating Mode Notification frame is an Action frame of category VHT. It is used to notify STAs that the transmitting STA is changing one or more of its operating channel width, the maximum number of spatial streams it can receive, ~~or both~~and its LDPC receive preference.

Add the following as the penultimate paragraph of 10.16 LDPC operation:

A STA should not transmit a frame with the TXVECTOR parameter FORMAT set to HT\_MF, HT\_GF or VHT and the TXVECTOR parameter FEC\_CODING set to LDPC\_CODING if the RA of the frame corresponds to a STA from which it has received a frame containing an Operating Mode field and the most recent Operating Mode field it has received from that STA had the No LDPC subfield equal to 1.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7177 in <this document> under “if new extended NSS proposal accepted”, which effect the requested addition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7379Mark RISON11.24.6.31766.56 | "In the case of requests for 160 MHz bandwidth, the initiating STA can indicate whether it uses a single or two separate RF LOs." -- it not only can but shall (i.e. it shall not lie). Ditto the rSTA shall so indicate | Change "can" to "shall" and extend the statement to cover the responding STA too |

Discussion:

It is important for maximum FTM accuracy that both sides know whether the other side is using separate LOs.

Proposed changes:

Change from 1766.56 as follows:

In the case of requests for 160 MHz bandwidth, the initiating STA shall~~can~~ indicate in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field whether it uses a single or two separate RF LOs. In the cases when the responding STA indicates ~~advertises~~ use of ~~transmission of Fine Timing Measurement frames with~~ 160 MHz bandwidth~~transmissions~~, the responding STA shall indicate in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field whether it uses a single or two separate RF LOs.~~chooses the appropriate entry in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field depending on the number of RF LOs used by the responding STA.~~

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7379 in <this document>, which effect the requested change.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7396Mark RISON10.3.2.91281.32 | "After transmitting an MPDU that requires an Ack frame as a response (see Annex G), the STA shall wait for an AckTimeout interval" -- isn't a BA analogue of this needed? | Extend this para to cover the case where a BA is required |

Discussion:

There are detailed rules, including rules on error-handling, for Acks in 10.3.2.9. However, there are almost no rules for BlockAcks in 10.3.2.10.

Note that non-HT (including delayed) block ack and HT-delayed block ack are specified to be obsolete and that it is further specified that support for these mechanisms might be removed in a later revision of the standard, so we do not have to worry about them. In any case, the text below still works, as delayed BA involves replying to a BAR with an Ack rather than a BA, and the text below is written in terms of “Ack or BlockAck frame” throughout.

Proposed changes:

Change 10.3.2.9 and 10.3.2.10 as follows (note that CID 7089 might make changes here too):

**10.3.2.9 Acknowledgement procedure**

The cases when an Ack or BlockAck frame can be generated are shown in the frame exchange sequences listed in Annex G.

A STA shall not transmit an Ack frame in response to ~~On receipt of~~ a Management frame of subtype Action No Ack~~, a STA shall not send an Ack frame in response~~. A non-AP STA shall not transmit an Ack or BlockAck frame in response to a group addressed frame.

NOTE 1—Group addressed MSDUs are sent to an AP in individually addressed frames.

Otherwise, u~~U~~pon reception of a frame ~~of a type~~ that requires acknowledgment and, for an AP, with the To DS subfield equal to 1 ~~set~~, a~~n~~ STA~~AP~~ shall transmit~~generate~~ an Ack or BlockAck frame~~. An Ack frame shall be transmitted by the destination non-AP STA when it successfully receives an individually addressed frame of a type that requires acknowledgment, but not if it receives a group addressed frame of such type.~~~~After a reception of a frame requiring acknowledgment, transmission of the Ack frame shall commence~~ after a SIFS, without regard to the busy/idle state of the medium. (See Figure 10-10 (Individually addressed data/Ack frame).)

***Editor: in Figure 10-10 change “Ack” to “Ack/BA” twice (once in figure and once in caption).***

After transmitting an MPDU that requires an Ack or BlockAck frame as a response (see Annex G), the STA shall wait for an AckTimeout interval, with a value of aSIFSTime + aSlotTime + aRxPHYStartDelay. This interval begins when the MAC receives a PHY-TXEND.confirm primitive. If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does not occur during the AckTimeout interval, the STA concludes that the transmission of the MPDU has failed, and this STA shall invoke its backoff procedure upon expiration of the AckTimeout interval. If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does occur during the AckTimeout interval, the STA shall wait for the corresponding PHY-RXEND.indication primitive to determine whether the MPDU transmission was successful. The recognition of a valid Ack or BlockAck frame sent by the recipient of the MPDU requiring acknowledgment, corresponding to this PHY-RXEND.indication primitive, shall be interpreted as successful acknowledgment, permitting the frame exchange sequence to continue, or to end without retries, as appropriate for the particular frame exchange sequence in progress. The recognition of anything else, including any other valid frame, shall be interpreted as failure of the MPDU transmission. In this instance, the STA shall invoke its backoff procedure at the PHY-RXEND.indication primitive and may process the received frame. An exception is that recognition of a valid Data or Management frame sent by the recipient of a PS-Poll frame shall also be accepted as successful acknowledgment of the PS-Poll frame.

NOTE ~~1~~2—The backoff procedure in the specific case of reception of a corrupted Ack or BlockAck frame results in EIFS rather than DIFS or AIFS being used after the AckTimeout interval and subsequent reception of the corrupted Ack or BlockAck frame (see 10.3.4.3 (Backoff procedure for DCF) and 10.22.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP) respectively).

NOTE ~~2~~3—The receiver STA performs the acknowledgement~~Ack~~ procedure on all received frames requiring acknowledgment, even if an MSDU or A-MSDU is carried partly or wholly within the frame and is subsequently discarded due to drop eligibility (see DEI subfield in 9.2.4.5 (QoS Control field)).

NOTE 4— The rules that specify the contents of BlockAck frames are defined in 10.24 (Block acknowledgment (block ack)).

**~~10.3.2.10 Block ack procedure~~**

~~Upon reception of a frame of a type that requires an immediate block ack response, the receiving STA shall transmit a BlockAck frame after a SIFS, without regard to the busy/idle state of the medium. The rules that specify the contents of this BlockAck frame are defined in 10.24 (Block acknowledgment (block ack)).~~

Change 568.32 (To DS = From DS = 0 meaning) as follows:

A Data frame ~~direct~~ from one STA to another STA within the same IBSS or the same PBSS, a Data frame directly from one non-AP STA to another non-AP STA within the same infrastructure BSS, or a Data frame outside the context of a BSS.

This is the only valid combination for Data frames transmitted by an IBSS or PBSS STA, or outside the context of a BSS.

Change 568.41 (To DS = 0, From DS = 1 meaning) as follows:

This is the only valid combination for Data frames transmitted by an AP and group addressed Data frames transmitted by a mesh STA.

At 1281.1 and 1281.3 delete “of a type”.

At 1293.48, 1293.61, 1295.62, 1926.10, 1302.27 change “Ack procedure” to “acknowledgement procedure”.

At 578.19, 2841.44 change “10.3.2.10 (Block ack procedure)” to “10.3.2.9 (Acknowledgement procedure)”.

At 606.33 change “Block Ack frame” to “BlockAck frame”.

At 1389.39 change “block ack frame exchange sequence” to “block ack sequence”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7396 in <this document>, which unify the procedures for Ack and BlockAck frames.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7398Mark RISON10.111335.31 | "A STA that participates in a successful ADDTS exchange that included a U-PID element with the No-LLC field equal to 1 shall strip the LLC header from an MSDU corresponding to the TID indicated in the ADDTS exchange before transmission of the MSDU" -- how, exactly? Specifically, does the STA check that the expected LLC header is present, or blindly strip the first n octets from the MSDU? | Add a statement that the STA just strips the first n octets from the MSDU without any checking |
| CID 7399Mark RISON9.4.2.1541045.09 | Why is a No-LLC field needed? Doesn't a zero-length LLC Header Copy field already indicate this? | Delete the No-LLC header field |
| CID 7400Mark RISON9.4.2.1541045.22 | Is Table 9-244 normative, i.e. are no other LLC Header Copy field sizes allowed, and are no other LLC header types allowed? | Make the table informative |

Discussion:

Discussions with Carlos CORDEIRO have indicated that:

* The originating STA is indeed not required to check for the expected LLC header: it can simply strip the number of octets it has been told the LLC header occupies.
* The point of the No-LLC field is to allow the LLC header to be included over the air while still allowing its contents to be known in advance (“When you are designing products to work in such high bit rates (~ 5Gbps in 11ad, > 20 Gbps in 11ay), it is very common to find yourself offloading certain data plane functions to HW accelerators so that you can process packets at the required rates and more efficiently (e.g., power wise). Having the LLC header in advance can help in this regard, since you know what to expect and can configure the offload HW.”). However, this means the LLC is committing to always include the specified LLC header.
* The table is indeed normative (“The idea was to have in the table only those lengths that are permitted in 802.2”) (but the option with SNAP and a 16-bit control field was forgotten)

The purpose of including the U-PID element in the (DMG) ADDTS Response frame is not clear (and the behaviour is underspecified). One use is so that a successful non-DMG ADDTS Response can distinguish “I’m OK with this U-PID” from “I don’t understand U-PIDs so I’ve just ignored that element in your request”. (The ability to indicate an alternative U-PID on failure is of dubious value, though.)

There is some confusion about which elements are optional in DMG ADDTS. The list of SAP primitive items is incomplete in all the flavours of ADDTS. “No-LLC” is confusing as it could be understood as being something to do with EPD.

Proposed changes:

In Figure 9-549 change “No-LLC” to “LLC Header Removed”.

Change from 1045.18, as follows:

The ~~No-~~LLC Header Removed field is set to 1 to indicate that MSDUs do not contain the LLC (Logical Link Control) header over the WM. It is set to 0 otherwise.

The contents and corresponding size of the LLC Header Copy field ~~is~~are specified in Table 9-244 (LLC Header Copy field size).

**Table 9-244—LLC Header Copy field ~~size~~**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **LLC Header Copy field contents~~header type~~** | **LLC Header Copy field size (octets)** |
| LLC header with 8-bit control field w~~/o~~ithout SNAP | 3 |
| LLC header with 8-bit control field with SNAP | 8 |
| LLC header with 16-bit control field without SNAP | 4 |
| LLC header with 16-bit control field with SNAP | 9 |

Change 10.11 as follows:

**10.11 MSDU processing**

A STA can use the U-PID element transmitted in ADDTS Request, DMG ADDTS Request, ADDTS Response and DMG ADDTS Response frames to indicate the upper layer protocol responsible for handling MSDUs corresponding to the TID indicated within the frame carrying the U-PID element (see 11.4.4.4 (TS setup procedures for both AP and non-AP STA initiation)).***<new para>***

A STA that participates in a successful ADDTS exchange that included a U-PID element in the ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame with the ~~No-~~LLC Header Removed field equal to 1 shall strip the number of octets in the LLC Header Copy field of the U-PID element ~~LLC header~~ from the start of an MSDU (received in an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive) corresponding to the TID indicated in the ADDTS exchange before transmission of the MSDU to the peer STA. The MSDU in the MA-UNITDATA.request primitive must start with the octets specified in the LLC Header Copy field.

NOTE 1—The STA does not verify that the MSDU does indeed start with the octets specified in the LLC Header Copy field.

A STA that participates in a successful ADDTS exchange that included a U-PID element in the ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame with the ~~No-~~LLC Header Removed field equal to 1 and that receives from the peer STA an MSDU corresponding to the TID indicated in the ADDTS exchange shall insert the octets in the LLC Header Copy field of ~~add the header indicated by~~ the U-PID element at the start of the MSDU before delivery of the MSDU (in an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive)~~at the MAC-SAP~~.

NOTE 2—If the LLC Header Removed field is equal to 0, the LLC Header Copy field in the U-PID element is ignored, except for possible implementation-dependent local optimisations.

Change 1113.28 in 9.6.3.2.1 Basic ADDTS Request frame variant as follows:

The values of the Dialog Token, TCLAS, and ~~TCLAS Processing~~subsequent fields of this frame are the same as the values of the corresponding parameters in the invocation of the MLME-ADDTS.request primitive that causes the frame to be sent.

Change 1114.1 in 9.6.3.2.1 Basic ADDTS Request frame variant as follows:

When present in the ADDTS Request frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TID/TSID specified within the TSPEC element contained in this frame. ~~If a TSPEC element is not present in the frame, the U-PID element is not included in the frame.~~

Change 1114.45 in 9.6.3.2.2 DMG ADDTS Request frame variant as follows:

The values of the Dialog Token, DMG TSPEC, TSPEC, TCLAS, and ~~TCLAS Processing~~subsequent fields of this frame are the same as the values of the corresponding parameters in the invocation of the MLME-ADDTS.request primitive that causes the frame to be sent.

Change 1115.1 in 9.6.3.2.2 DMG ADDTS Request frame variant as follows:

When present in the DMG ADDTS Request frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TS identified by the optional TSPEC element contained in this frame. If a TSPEC element is not present in the frame, the U-PID element is not present in the frame.

Change 1115.60 in 9.6.3.3.1 Basic ADDTS Response frame variant as follows:

The values the Dialog Token, TS Delay, TSPEC, TCLAS, and subsequent~~TCLAS Processing, and Expedited Bandwidth Request~~ fields in this frame are the same as the values of the corresponding parameters in the invocation of the MLME-ADDTS.response primitive that causes the frame to be sent.

Change 1116.14 in 9.6.3.3.1 Basic ADDTS Response frame variant as follows:

When present in the ADDTS Response frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TID/TSID specified within the TSPEC contained in this frame. ~~If a TSPEC element is not present in the frame, the U-PID element is not included in the frame.~~

Change 1116.61 in 9.6.3.3.2 DMG ADDTS Response frame variant as follows:

The values of the Dialog Token, TS Delay, DMG TSPEC, TSPEC, ~~and optional~~ TCLAS, and subsequent ~~TCLAS Processing, Multi-band, and U-PID~~ fields in this frame are the same as the values of the corresponding parameters in the invocation of the MLME-ADDTS.response primitive that causes the frame to be sent.

Change 1117.8 in 9.6.3.3.2 DMG ADDTS Response frame variant as follows:

When present in the DMG ADDTS Response frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TS identified by the optional TSPEC contained in this frame. If a TSPEC element is not present in the frame, the U-PID element is not present in the frame.

Change 1642.18 in 11.4.4.4 TS setup procedures for both AP and non-AP STA initiation as follows:

A STA may include a U-PID element in ADDTS Request, DMG ADDTS Request, ADDTS Response and DMG ADDTS Response frames it transmits~~ted by the STA~~. The U-PID element is used to indicate the upper layer protocol responsible for handling MSDUs corresponding to the TID indicated within the frame carrying the U-PID element. If a U-PID element is not included in an ADDTS Request, DMG ADDTS Request, ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame, MSDUs corresponding to the TID contain an LLC ~~protocol~~ header that is used for upper layer protocol ~~selection~~identification.***<new para>***

A U-PID element shall not be included in an ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame if a U-PID element was not included in the corresponding ADDTS Request or DMG ADDTS Request frame. If a U-PID element was included in an ADDTS Request or DMG ADDTS Request frame, the ~~value of the LLC header copy field within a~~ same U-PID element shall be included in the corresponding ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame if that frame has a Status Code of SUCCESS ~~and is transmitted in response to the received ADDTS Request frame shall be the same as the LLC header copy field contained in the ADDTS Request frame~~. The ~~STA shall set the~~ Status Code field shall be set to REJECT\_U-PID\_SETTING in the ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame if ~~it rejects~~ the ~~ADDTS R~~request is rejected ~~frame~~ due to the setting of the U-PID element received ~~within the ADDTS Request frame~~; this frame may contain an alternative U-PID element that is acceptable to the STA sending the ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame.

Delete “This element can be included in any variant of the ADDTS Request and ADDTS Response frames.” at 1045.4.

Proposed resolution for CID 7398:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CIDs 7398, 7399 and 7400 in <this document>, which effect the requested change and make additional clarifications.

Proposed resolution for CID 7399:

REJECTED

The LLC Header Copy field is required to contain an LLC header as defined in IEEE Std 802.2, even if the field formerly known as the No-LLC field is 0 (i.e. that LLC is included over the air).

Proposed resolution for CID 7400:

REJECTED

The LLC Header Copy field is required to contain an LLC header as defined in IEEE Std 802.2.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7477Mark RISON10.3.71296.42 | aRxTxTurnaroundTime = aTxPHYDelay + aRxTxSwitchTime + aTxRampOnTime so the spec should make it clear these 4 parameters are not independent (the PHY characteristics tables say they are implementation-dependent and refer back to 10.3.7, but 10.3.7 does not show the dependency (it's buried in the table in 6.5.4.2) | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

Relationships like this should not be hidden.

Proposed changes:

At 534.32 change “The following equation is used to derive the RxTxTurnaroundTime *[sic]*:

aTxPHYDelay + aRxTxSwitchTime + aTxRampOnTime” to “See 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations).”.

At 1296.62 delete “— aRxTxTurnaroundTime”.

At 1297.34 change “in Equation 10-2 and Equation 10-3” to “in Equation 10-2, Equation 10-3 and Equation 10-3b”.

At 1297.47 insert:

aRxTxTurnaroundTime = aTxPHYDelay + aRxTxSwitchTime + aTxRampOnTime (10-3b)

At 1297.51 change “aSlotTime and aSIFSTime” to “aSlotTime, aSIFSTime and aRxTxTurnaroundTime”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7477 in <this document>, which effect the requested change.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7478Mark RISON11.2.2.11574.36 | "When a STA enters normal (non-APSD) PS mode, any downlink block ack agreement without an associated schedule is suspended for the duration of this PS mode." -- what does "suspended" mean? For example, does this mean fragmentation is allowed? | Change to say that A-MPDUs shall not be used for that BA agreement |

Discussion:

It is indeed not clear what “suspended” means here. Probably the safest interpretation is the following, conservative interpretation, which essentially holds that this is just reinforcing the notion that only one BU is sent per PS-Poll (might be sent in a VHT single MPDU, might be sent in another kind of A-MPDU, or might not be sent in an A-MPDU):

When there is a downlink BA and the STA goes into legacy PS mode, then nothing changes except that the AP sends only one (A-)MSDU(/MMPDU) per PS-Poll [current legacy PS behaviour]. The (A‑)MSDU might be in a (non-VHT single MPDU) A-MPDU and hence be BlockAcked rather than Acked. An A-MSDU is only allowed if so signalled in the ADDTS Response.

However, an alternative more aggressive interpretation is the following, which really turns off the BA agreement:

When there is a downlink BA and the STA goes into legacy PS mode, then:

* the AP shall not send (A-)MSDUs in A-MPDUs (except for VHT single MPDUs)
* consequently the STA acks using Acks not BlockAcks
* the AP sends only one (A-)MSDU(/MMPDU) per PS-Poll [current legacy PS behaviour]
* the AP may fragment MSDUs
* the AP may send A-MSDUs (irrespective of what was signalled in the ADDTS Response)
* the AP should fill in the BA bitmap holes before transmitting newer (A-)MSDUs
* when the STA exits PS mode the AP first completes transmission of any MSDU in progress then BA picks up from where it was before plus any MSDUs acked (or abandoned) while in PS mode

Futher discussion in the BRC yielded the conclusion that elements of the BA such as the scoreboard and the use of BA frames following an A-MPDU should still be in effect; it’s just that the AP can’t send more than one BA in response to the PS-Poll.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete the cited text and replace it with the following NOTE:

NOTE—When a STA is in normal (non-APSD) PS mode, the rules described in 11.2.2.6 for PS-Poll operation apply to any downlink block ack agreement without an associated schedule. An (A-)MSDU delivered for this block ack agreement in response to the PS-Poll frame might be delivered in an A-MPDU.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7595Mark RISON11.1.4.3.51568.45 | This para is duplicated in the next 2 | Delete this para |
| CID 7596Mark RISON11.1.4.3.51568.50 | What about other things that need to be tied specifically to the probe request? | Add " If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RSNI element was requested, an RSNI element containing the RSNII of the Probe Request frame shall be included (see 9.4.x.x (RSNI element) and Table 9-x (RSNI values)).NOTE--If no RSNI measurement result is available, the RSNI value is set to indicate "Measurement not available" (seeTable 9-x (RCPI values))." and similarly for any other frame-dependent elements |
| CID 7597Mark RISON11.30.11842.42 | What about other things that need to be tied specifically to the probe request? | Add " If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RSNI element was requested, an RSNI element containing the RSNII of the Probe Request frame shall be included (see 9.4.x.x (RSNI element) and Table 9-x (RSNI values)).NOTE--If no RSNI measurement result is available, the RSNI value is set to indicate "Measurement not available" (seeTable 9-x (RCPI values))." and similarly for any other frame-dependent elements |

Discussion:

For all things that can be Requested that are specific to a frame, it is necessary to state which frame they are specific to and what value is used of the request cannot be satisfied.

It is true that there appears to be some duplication.

Proposed changes:

Change 11.1.4.3.5 Contents of a probe response from 1568.45 as follows:

— If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RCPI element was requested, an RCPI element containing the RCPI of the Probe Request frame shall be included. If no measurement result is available, the RCPI value shall be set to indicate ~~that a measurement is not available (see 9.4.2.38 (RCPI element)).~~

~~— If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RCPI element was requested, an RCPI element containing the RCPI of the Probe Request frame shall be included (see 9.4.2.38 (RCPI element) and Table 9-153 (RCPI values)).~~

~~NOTE—If no RCPI measurement result is available, the RCPI value is set to indicate "~~“Measurement not available~~"~~” (see Table 9-153 (RCPI values)).

— If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RSNI element was requested, an RSNI element containing the RSNI of the Probe Request frame shall be included. If no measurement result is available, the RSNI value shall be set to indicate that a measurement is not available (see 9.4.2.41 (RSNI element)).

Change 11.30.1 Information Request and Response from 1842.42 as follows:

— If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RCPI element was requested, an RCPI element containing the RCPI of the Probe Request frame shall be included ~~(see 9.4.2.38 (RCPI element) and Table 9-153 (RCPI values))~~. If no measurement result is available, the RCPI value shall be set to indicate

~~NOTE—If no RCPI measurement result is available, the RCPI value is set to indicate "~~“Measurement not available~~"~~” (see Table 9-153 (RCPI values)).

— If dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true and the RSNI element was requested, an RSNI element containing the RSNI of the Probe Request frame shall be included. If no measurement result is available, the RSNI value shall be set to indicate that a measurement is not available (see 9.4.2.41 (RSNI element)).

Proposed resolution for CID 7595:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CIDs 7595, 7596 and 7597 in <this document>, which instead delete the other two paras.

Proposed resolution for CIDs 7596 and 7597:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CIDs 7595, 7596 and 7597 in <this document>, which effect the requested changes.

Note to the commenter: no elements other than the RCPI and RSNI elements pertain to the Probe Request frame.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7603Mark RISON11.24.6.31766.49 | A STA should be required to specify a FTM Format and Bandwidth that it (and the BSS, if associated) support | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

A DMG STA had better not request or select VHT format, and an 80 MHz-only VHT STA had better not request or select 160 MHz bandwidth. For coexistence reasons, the format and bandwidth should be compatible with the BSS. However, it seems acceptable to specify something the devices’ BSS (if any) does not support, if the two devices are not associated with each other.

Proposed changes:

Change 1766.49 as follows:

The initiating STA shall indicate, in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field, a format and bandwidth that it supports. The responding STA shall indicate, in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field, a format and bandwidth that it supports. The responding STA should indicate the same~~'s selection of the~~ format and bandwidth in the FTM Format and Bandwidth field ~~should be the same~~ as that requested by the initiating STA, if the responding STA supports this. The responding STA shall not indicate~~choose~~ a bandwidth wider than requested. The responding STA shall not indicate~~choose~~ a VHT format if DMG, HT-mixed or non-HT format was requested. The responding STA shall not indicate~~choose~~ an HT format if DMG or non-HT format was requested. The responding STA shall not indicate a DMG format if VHT, HT-mixed or non-HT format was requested.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7603 in <this document>, which effect the requested change.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7500Mark RISON9.4.2.9738.13 | Coverage class can only be specified in units of about 900 m.  This is not useful for medium-size BSSes (of the order of 100 m, say).  Brian HART adds "And it doesn't deal with OBSS, where slotted Aloha becomes heterogeneously slotted Aloha (aka unslotted Aloha)." | Add coverage class values providing finer control |

Discussion:

The smallest air propagation time that can be specified with a coverage class is 900 m. A 900 m BSS would be very large indeed. A 1.8 km BSS would be extremely large. A 28 km BSS is ludicrous. Typical BSSen have diameters of a few tens of metres max. Being able to specify an air propagation time of anything from 10 m to 900 m in steps of 10 m would be more useful.

I asked Brian HART:

TGmc participants were not very impressed by the resolution I'd come up

with […]

Essentially the argument was that if the air propagation time is

less than 3 us, there's no need to signal it, because it won't affect

medium access rules.

I'm currently not convinced, since the error on SIFS is only allowed

to be 10% of the slot time, i.e. typically 0.9 us, so less than the

max air propagation time in a 300 m BSS.  But I'm not sure whether this

is worth persisting with.

What do you think?  Can you clarify how your comment about OBSS

supports the notion of coverage classes >0 but <900 m?

Brian HART replied:

IMHO, there is no solution to OBSS with mismatched coverage classes .. and given the prevalent of Wi-Fi, I would be cautious of using coverage classes for medium size BSSs in typical environments. So for 300m, I probably just wouldn’t use them. (Also, adoption/conformance is liable to be a challenge.)

I would use coverage classes when you really need them (distance >> 1 us) such as for top-of-mountain to top-of-mountain applications.

So I’m probably in the “do nothing” group

Having said that, “if the air propagation time is less than 3 us, there's no need to signal it, because it won't affect medium access rules.” used to be more true … now we don’t define aCCATime (it’s all “Implementation dependent, see 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations)”) so it can be very small, much smaller than the 4us defined at the time when people selected coverage class granularity.

Proposed changes:

Change Table 9-78—Coverage Class field parameters at 738.8 as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Coverage class value** | **aAirPropagationTime (µs)** |
| 0–31 | *n* × 3,where *n* is the value of the coverage class |
| 33-121 | (*n* – 32) / 30,where *n* is the value of the coverage class |
| 32,122–255 | Reserved |

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7500 in <this document>, which effect the requested change, allowing specification of coverage classes up to 900 m in 10 m increments.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7572Mark RISON6.3.19.1222.31 | "If the Direction element of the SetKeyDescriptor indicates Transmit or Both then the MAC uses the key information for the transmission of all subsequent frames to which the key applies." -- it should be clearer this applies to the Key ID also, i.e. all subsequent frames transmitted for that type and peer specify the Key ID given | As it says in the comment |
| CID 7604Mark RISON6.3.20.1.2224.15 | Why is "Valid range" N/A for the Key ID in MLME-DELETEKEYS.request? | Copy the corresponding cell in MLME-SETKEYS.request |

Discussion:

Something needs to specify the Key ID to be used for transmission of encrypted frames. I originally thought this had to be the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive, since no other request primitive, other than MLME-DELETEKEYS.request, seems to carry a Key ID. However, Jouni MALINEN thinks that actually it’s the MAC that picks the Key ID (in an implementation-defined manner).

MLME-PN-EXHAUSTION.indication and MLME-PN-WARNING.indication have N/A for the Key ID, which needs to be addressed too.

Note that CID 221 was:

Can the IGTK key ID be dynamically changed between 4 and 5?

and the resolution was:

REJECTED (GEN: 2013-01-17 22:45:06Z) - 8.4.2.57 Management MIC element

The Key ID field identifies the IGTK used to compute the MIC. Bits 0-11 define a value in the range 0-4095. Bits 12-15 are reserved. The IGTK Key ID is either 4 or 5. The remaining Key IDs are reserved.

The IGTK gets set with the MLME-SETKEYS.request and that primitive is emitted after successful

association. So the IGTK Key ID is fixed for an association, which makes sense because if one were to dynamically change between 4 and 5 then the recipient would get a frame it does not know how to verify

since it doesn't have a key set for that Key ID.

Jouni comments:

As an example, an AP can configure two GTKs at the same time and alternative between those two continuously (one group address frame using Key ID 1, following using Key ID 2, and then again Key ID 1, and so on). In other words, I think I'd go as far as claiming that there is no MLME primitive for selecting a specific Key ID and that this is fine.

and:

the second paragraph of that resolution text is not accurate. It is correct that the first IGTK gets configured after successful association, but that is by no means "the IGTK" that would be fixed for an association. The AP could never even change the IGTK if there is even a single associated STA with such an interpretation..

The standard describes mechanisms for the AP to change the IGTK as part of the group key handshake with similar GTK mechanism.

Proposed changes:

Change 223.44 as follows:

— If the Direction element of a~~the~~ SetKeyDescriptor indicates Transmit or Both then the MAC uses the

key information (as defined by the Key and Length elements) for the transmission of ~~all~~ subsequent frames to which the key applies (as defined by the Key Type, Key ID and Address elements).

Change 224.34 as follows:

Receipt of this primitive causes the MAC to delete all the temporal keys identified by each~~the~~ DeleteKeyDescriptor~~s~~ in the Keylist (as defined by the Key Type, Key ID and Address elements), and to cease using them.

At 224.15, 484.5 and 484.46 change “N/A” to

“0–3 shall be used

with WEP, TKIP,

CCMP, and

GCMP;

4–5 with BIP; and

6–4095 are

reserved”.

Change 12.9.2.2 onwards as follows:

**12.9.2.2 Per-MSDU/Per-A-MSDU Tx pseudo-code**

**if** dot11RSNAActivated = ~~true~~false **~~then if~~ or (**MSDU or A-MSDU has an individual RA **and** Protection for RA is off for Tx**)** **then**

~~t~~Transmit the MSDU or A-MSDU without protection~~s~~ ***[Editor: note deindent by one level]***

**else**

**~~else~~ if** (~~MPDU~~MSDU or A-MSDU has an individual RA **and** ~~Pairwise key~~PTK exists for the ~~MPDU~~MSDU or A-MSDU’s RA) **or** (~~MPDU~~MSDU or A-MSDU has a group ~~addressed~~ RA **and** network type is IBSS/PBSS **and** ~~IBSS/PBSS~~ GTK exists for ~~MPDU~~MSDU or A-MSDU’s TA) **then**

**//** If we find a suitable ~~Pairwise or GTK~~key for the mode we are in…

**if** key is a null key **then**

~~d~~Discard the entire MSDU or A-MSDU and generate one or more MA-UNITDATA-STATUS.indication primitives to notify LLC that the MSDUs were undeliverable due to a null key

**else**

// Note that it is assumed that no entry in the key

// mapping table is of an unsupported cipher type

~~Set the Key ID subfield of the IV field to 0.~~

**if** cipher type of entry is AES-CCM **then**

Transmit the MSDU or A-MSDU, to be protected ~~after fragmentation~~ using AES-CCM

**else if** cipher type of entry is AES-GCM **then**

Transmit the MSDU or A-MSDU, to be protected ~~after fragmentation~~ using AES-GCM

**else if** cipher type of entry is TKIP **then**

Compute MIC using michael algorithm and entry’s Tx MIC key.

Append MIC to MSDU

Transmit the MSDU, to be protected ~~with~~using TKIP

**else if** cipher type of entry is WEP **then**

Transmit the MSDU, to be protected ~~with~~using WEP

**endif**

**endif**

**else** // Else we did not find a key but we are protected, so handle the default key case or discard

**if** GTK entry for Key ID contains null **then**

~~d~~Discard the MSDU or A-MSDU and generate one or more MA-UNITDATA-STATUS.indication primitives to notify the LLC that the MSDUs were undeliverable due to a null GTK

**else ~~if~~** ~~GTK entry for Key ID is not null~~ **~~then~~**

~~Set the Key ID subfield of the IV field to the Key ID.~~

**if** ~~MPDU~~MSDU or A-MSDU has an individual RA **and** cipher type of entry is not TKIP **then**

~~d~~Discard the entire MSDU or A-MSDU and generate one or more MA-UNITDATA-STATUS.indication primitives to notify the LLC that the MSDUs were undeliverable due to a null key

**else if** cipher type of entry is AES-CCM **then**

Transmit the MSDU or A-MSDU, to be protected ~~after fragmentation~~ using AES-CCM

**else if** cipher type of entry is AES-GCM **then**

Transmit the MSDU or A-MSDU, to be protected ~~after fragmentation~~ using AES-GCM

**else if** cipher type of entry is TKIP **then**

Compute MIC using michael algorithm and entry’s Tx MIC key.

Append MIC to MSDU

Transmit the MSDU, to be protected ~~with~~using TKIP

**else if** cipher type of entry is WEP **then**

Transmit the MSDU, to be protected ~~with~~using WEP

**endif**

**endif**

**endif**

**endif**

**12.9.2.3 Per-MMPDU Tx pseudo-code**

**if** ~~((~~*dot11RSNAActivated* = true~~)~~ **and** ~~(~~frame is a robust Management frame~~)~~ **and** ~~(~~*dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated* = true~~))~~ **then *[editor: deindent to corresponding endif]***

**~~if~~** ~~((~~*~~dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated~~* ~~= false)~~ **~~then~~**

~~Transmit the MMPDU without protection~~

**~~else //~~** *~~dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated~~* ~~= true~~

**if** ~~(~~*dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed* = true~~)~~ **then**

**if** ~~(~~MMPDU has an individual RA~~)~~ **then**

**if ~~(~~**peer STA advertised MFPC = 1~~)~~ **then**

**if** ~~(Pairwise key~~PTK exists for the MMPDU’s RA~~)~~ **then**

// Note that it is assumed that no entry in the key

// mapping table is of an unsupported cipher.

Transmit the MMPDU with protection~~, to be protected after fragmentation~~

// see 12.9.2.5 (Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code for MMPDU)

**else if** ~~(~~robust Action frame~~)~~ then ***[editor: embolden the “then”]***

// pairwise key was not found

Discard the MMPDU and generate an MLME.confirm primitive to notify the SME that the MMPDU was not delivered

**else //** Disassociation or Deauthentication

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**endif**

**else** // (peer STA didn’t advertised MFPC = 1)

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**endif**

**else** // MMPDU has a group RA

**if ~~(~~**IGTK exists for the MMPDU’s TA~~)~~ **then**

// if we find a suitable IGTK

Transmit the MMPDU with protection

// See 12.9.2.5 (Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code for MMPDU)

**else if** ~~(~~MMPDU is Disassociate || Deauthenticate ~~|| (not a robust Action frame))~~ **then**

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**else**

Discard the MMPDU and generate an MLME.confirm primitive to notify the SME that the MMPDU was undeliverable

**endif**

**endif**

**else //** *dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed* = false

**if** ~~(~~MMPDU has an individual RA~~)~~ **then**

**if ~~(~~**peer STA advertised MFPC = 1~~)~~ **then**

**if** ~~(Pairwise key~~PTK exists for the MMPDU’s RA~~)~~ **then**

// Note that it is assumed that no entry in the key

// mapping table is of an unsupported cipher.

Transmit the MMPDU with protection~~, to be protected after fragmentation~~

// see 12.9.2.5 (Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code for MMPDU)

**else if** ~~(~~robust Action frame~~)~~ then ***[editor: embolden the “then”]***

// pairwise key was not found

Discard the MMPDU and generate an MLME.confirm primitive to notify the SME that the MMPDU was not delivered

**else //** ~~FrameControlSubType is~~ Disassociation or Deauthentication

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**endif**

**else //** peer STA didn’t advertise MFPC = 1

Discard the MMPDU and generate an MLME.confirm primitive to notify the SME that the MMPDU was not delivered

**endif**

**else** // MMPDU has a group RA

**if ~~(~~**IGTK exists for the MMPDU’s TA~~)~~ **then**

// if we find a suitable IGTK

Transmit the MMPDU with protection

// See 12.9.2.5 (Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code for MMPDU)

**else if** ~~(~~MMPDU is Disassociate || Deauthenticate ~~|| (not a robust Action frame))~~ **then**

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**else**

Discard the MMPDU and generate an MLME.confirm primitive to notify the SME that the MMPDU was undeliverable

**endif**

**endif**

**endif**

**~~endif~~**

**else //** ~~(~~*dot11RSNAActivated* = false~~)~~ **or** ~~(~~not a robust Management frame~~)~~ **or** dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated = false

~~Use 12.9.2.2 (Per-MSDU/Per-A-MSDU Tx pseudo-code) to transmit the frame~~

Transmit the MMPDU without protection

**endif**

**12.9.2.4 Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code**

**if** *dot11RSNAActivated* = true **~~then if~~and** MSDU or A-MSDU that MPDU is ~~member of~~for ~~an MSDU that~~ is to be transmitted with~~out~~ protection~~s~~ **then**

~~transmit the MPDU without protections~~

Set the Key ID subfield of the IV field to the Key ID configured with the PTK/GTK

NOTE—The Key ID is specified in the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive. For a PTK, it is 0, or optionally 1 if extended Key IDs for individually addressed frames are in use. For a GTK, it is 1, 2 or 3. If more than one PTK/GTK has been set, then any one of them can be selected by the MAC.

**~~else~~ if** MSDU or A-MSDU that MPDU is ~~a member of~~for is to be protected using AES-CCM **then**

Protect the MPDU using ~~entry’s key~~PTK/GTK and AES-CCM

Transmit the MPDU

**else if** MSDU or A-MSDU that MPDU is ~~a member of~~for is to be protected using AES-GCM **then**

Protect the MPDU using ~~entry’s key~~PTK/GTK and AES-GCM

Transmit the MPDU

**else if** MSDU that MPDU is ~~a member of~~for is to be protected using TKIP **then**

Protect the MPDU using PTK/GTK and TKIP ~~encryption~~

Transmit the MPDU

**else if** MSDU that MPDU is ~~a member of~~for is to be protected using WEP **then**

Encrypt the MPDU using ~~entry’s key~~PTK/GTK and WEP

Transmit the MPDU

**~~else~~**

~~// should not arrive here~~

**endif**

**else**

 Transmit the MPDU without protection

**endif**

**12.9.2.5 Per-MPDU Tx pseudo-code for MMPDU**

**if** ~~((~~*dot11RSNAActivated* = true~~)~~ **~~then if~~and** ~~(MPDU is member of an~~ MMPDU that MPDU is for is to be transmitted with~~out~~ protection~~)~~ **then**

~~Transmit the MPDU without protection~~

**~~else~~ if** ~~(~~MPDU has ~~an individual~~a group RA~~)~~ **then**

Set the Key ID field of the MME to the Key ID configured with the IGTK

NOTE—The Key ID is specified in the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive. For an IGTK, it is 4 or 5. If more than one IGTK has been set, then any one of them can be selected by the MAC.

~~Protect the MPDU using entry’s TK and selected cipher from RSNE~~

~~Transmit the MPDU~~

**~~else~~**

~~// MPDU has a group RA~~

Protect the MPDU using IGTK and BIP

Transmit the MPDU

**else if** MMPDU that MPDU is for is to be protected using AES-CCM **then**

Set the Key ID subfield of the IV field to the Key ID configured with the PTK

NOTE—The Key ID is specified in the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive. For a PTK, it is 0, or optionally 1 if extended Key IDs for individually addressed frames are in use. If more than one PTK has been set, then any one of them can be selected by the MAC.

Protect the MPDU using PTK and AES-CCM

Transmit the MPDU

**else if** MMPDU that MPDU is for is to be protected using AES-GCM **then**

Set the Key ID subfield of the IV field to the Key ID configured with the PTK

Protect the MPDU using PTK and AES-GCM

Transmit the MPDU

**endif**

**else**

 Transmit the MPDU without protection

**endif**

Proposed resolution for CID 7572:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7572 in <this document>, which effect the requested changes.

Proposed resolution for CID 7604:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7796Mark RISON | The distinctions made in the specification w.r.t. TS/TC/TSID/TID are incomprehensible | Make the definitions comprehensible. E.g. what does "UP for either TC or TS" mean? |

Discussion:

Here is what the spec has to say about these four terms:

**traffic category (TC):** A label for medium access control (MAC) service data units (MSDUs) that have a distinct user priority (UP), as viewed by higher layer entities, relative to other MSDUs provided for delivery over the same link. Traffic categories are meaningful only to MAC entities that support quality of service (QoS) within the MAC data service. These MAC entities determine the UP for MSDUs belonging to a particular traffic category using the priority value provided with those MSDUs at the MAC service access point (MAC SAP).

**traffic stream identifier (TSID):** Any of the identifiers usable by higher layer entities to distinguish medium access control (MAC) service data units (MSDUs) to MAC entities for parameterized quality of service (QoS) [i.e., the traffic stream (TS) with a particular traffic specification (TSPEC)] within the MAC data service.

The QoS facility supports eight priority values, referred to as *UPs*. The values a UP may take are the integer values from 0 to 7 and are identical to the IEEE Std 802.1D priority tags. An MSDU with a particular UP is said to belong to a traffic category (TC) with that UP. The UP is provided with each MSDU at the medium access control service access point (MAC SAP) either directly, in the UP parameter, or indirectly, in a TSPEC or SCS Descriptor element designated by the UP parameter.

Priority parameter and TID subfield values 0 to 7 are interpreted as UPs for the MSDUs. Outgoing MSDUs with UP values 0 to 7 are handled by MAC entities at STAs in accordance with the UP. Priority parameter and TID subfield values 8 to 15 specify TIDs that are also TS identifiers (TSIDs) and select the TSPEC for the TS designated by the TID.

The TID subfield identifies the TC or TS to which the corresponding MSDU (or fragment thereof) or A-MSDU in the Frame Body field belongs.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Access policy | Usage | TID subfield |
| EDCA | UP for either TC or TS,regardless of whether admission control is required | 0-7 |
| HCCA, SPCA | TSID | 8-15 |
| HEMM, SEMM | TSID,regardless of the access mechanism used | 8-15 |

The TID subfield contains the value of the TC or TS for which the BlockAck frame is being requested.

The TID subfield indicates the TSID or the UP for which the block ack has been originally set up.

The TSID subfield is 4 bits in length and contains a value that is a TSID. Note that the MSB (bit 4 in TS Info field) of the TSID subfield is always set to 1 when the TSPEC element is included within an ADDTS Response frame.

When present in the ADDTS Request frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TID/TSID specified within the TSPEC element contained in this frame.

When present in the ADDTS Response frame, the Upper Layer Protocol Identification (U-PID) element indicates the upper layer protocol associated with the TID/TSID specified within the TSPEC contained in this frame.

A QoS STA shall maintain a short retry counter and a long retry counter for each MSDU, A-MSDU, or MMPDU that belongs to a TC that requires acknowledgment.

The TID in the QoS Control fields of these frames shall indicate the TC or TS to which the MPDU belongs.

The AP may reallocate TXOPs if the request belongs to TS or update the EDCA parameter set if the above request belongs to TC.

The block ack record shall be updated irrespective of the acknowledgment type (Normal or Block Ack) for the TID/TSID with a block ack agreement.

Following a successful negotiation, a TS is created, identified within the non-AP STA by its TSID and direction, and identified within the HC by a combination of TSID, direction, and STA address.

Following a successful TS setup initiated by a non-AP STA, the TS becomes active, and either the non-AP STA or the HC may transmit QoS Data frames whose TID contains this TSID (according to the Direction field). In the case of EDCA, the TID contains the UP value.

When using transparent mode to transfer an FST session corresponding to a TID/TSID, the Direction subfield within the TSPEC element, if any, used to set up the TID/TSID should not be set to indicate a bidirectional link. This enables the SME to use the TID/TSID in conjunction with the source and destination MAC addresses in both the old and new frequency band/channel to uniquely identify the FST session.

The BlockAck is identified by the TID/TSID and MAC addresses of the Originator and the Recipient used in the band and channel indicated in the Multi-band element included in ADDBA Request and ADDBA Response frames.

What I think is:

* A TS is a traffic stream
* A TSPEC is a definition of a traffic stream
* The UP is a number in the range 0-7 specifying a user priority
* The TC is a number also in the range 0-7 but identifying a user priority or a frame that is not part of a defined traffic stream (not 100% sure how this differs from a UP, really)
* The TSID is a number in the range 8-15 identifying a defined traffic stream or a frame that is part of this stream (but the frames in this stream are, in EDCA, identified over the air by the UP for that stream)
* The TID is a number in the range 0-15 that is a UP if it is <8 and is a TSID otherwise
* BA is set up and identified on a per-UP (not per-TSID) basis even for defined traffic streams (hm, so why 16 replay counters? Or maybe you can have BAs under HCCA/HEMM/SPCA/SEMM?)

Proposed changes:

Get the points in yellow resolved first.

Proposed resolution:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7202Mark RISON9.4.2.1671065.16 | 11.24.6.4 only requires that "Within a burst instance, consecutive Fine Timing Measurement frames shall be spaced at leastMin Delta FTM apart." However, the cited location suggests it also applies to FTM frames in different bursts or not in a burst | Change "The Min Delta FTM field indicates the minimum time between consecutive Fine Timing Measurement frames." to "The Min Delta FTM field indicates the minimum time between consecutive Fine Timing Measurement frames in a burst instance." |

Discussion:

It is preferable to make Min Delta FTM apply to all FTM frames, including the first FTM frame in a non-ASAP FTM session (which is not in a burst instance) and the frames at the end of one burst instance and the start of the next, as this ensures the initiating STA will not be overloaded.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 1768.30 change “Within a burst instance, consecutive Fine Timing Measurement frames shall be spaced at least Min Delta FTM apart.” to “Consecutive Fine Timing Measurement frames transmitted to a given peer STA shall be spaced at least Min Delta FTM apart.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7468Mark RISON9.4.2.1671066.30 | "The FTM Format And Bandwidth field indicates the requested or allocated packet format and bandwidth used by all Fine Timing Measurement frames in an FTM session" -- this is not true, since FTM frames can use a simpler or narrower format than indicated. | Change to "The FTM Format And Bandwidth field indicates the requested or allocated PPDU format and bandwidth that can be used by Fine Timing Measurement frames in an FTM session" |

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7504Mark RISON11.24.61764.23 | There should be a mechanism to allow the responding STA to ask the initiating STA to re-initiate an FTM session (because it wants to change the parameters) | As it says in the comment. A bit in the FTM frame could be used to signal this |

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

Such a mechanism is not necessary. If the responding STA wishes to change the parameters, it can terminate the FTM session using an FTM frame with the Dialog Token set to 0, and if the initiating STA wishes to continue doing FTM it will send an FTM Request frame to start a new FTM session, allowing the responding STA to specify new parameters.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7419Mark RISON | 10.8 says "For MSDUs or A-MSDUs belonging to the service class of QoSAck when the receiver is a QoS STA, the QoS Data frames that are used to send these MSDUs or A-MSDUs shall have the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to Normal Ack, Block Ack, Implicit Block Ack Request, or PSMP Ack." But 5.1.1.4 says "When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP with [QoSAck] and the recipient STA is a QoS STA [...] the MSDU is transmitted using a QoS Data frame with the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to either Normal Ack (normal acknowledgment) or Block Ack." | Work out which is right and make the other one say the same.  Even better, avoid the duplication |

Discussion:

Subclause 10.8 MSDU transmission restrictions says (reformatted for clarity; my emphasis):

For MSDUs or A-MSDUs belonging to the service class of QoSAck when the receiver is a QoS STA, the QoS Data frames that are used to send these MSDUs or A-MSDUs shall have the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to **Normal Ack, Block Ack, Implicit Block Ack Request, or PSMP Ack**.

For MSDUs or A-MSDUs belonging to the service class of QoSNoAck when the receiver is a QoS STA, the QoS Data frames that are used to send these MSDUs or A-MSDUs shall have the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to No Ack.

Subclause 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives in a STA says (ditto):

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP with one of the following service class indications, and the recipient STA is a QoS STA:

— QoSAck, the MSDU is transmitted using a QoS Data frame with the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS

Control field set to either **Normal Ack (normal acknowledgment) or Block Ack**.

— QoSNoAck, the MSDU is transmitted using a QoS Data frame with the Ack Policy subfield in the

QoS Control field set to No Ack (no acknowledgment).

Oh, and Subclause 9.2.4.5.4 Ack Policy subfield says (ditto):

An MSDU is sent in a QoS Data frame with the Ack Policy subfield

set to **Normal Ack, Implicit Block Ack Request, PSMP Ack or Block Ack** if the service class parameter in the MA-UNITDATA.request primitive is QoSAck and

set to No Ack if the service class parameter in the MA-UNITDATA.request primitive is equal to QoSNoAck.

So it’s not duplicated, it’s triplicated. And one of the copies does not agree with the other two. And that copy assumes the MSDU fits in an MPDU; it doesn’t consider the possibility that it might be fragmented.

The last copy seems to be behaviour and as such shouldn’t be in Clause 9.

I would argue that we should also delete the 5.1.1.4 text, but the other Mark disagrees, opining that “Clause 5 is supposed to describe the SAP, and how the SAP parameters are mapped to behaviors inside the MAC.”

Proposed changes:

**Option 1**

Delete the second paragraph of 9.2.4.5.4 Ack Policy subfield (the one starting “An MSDU is sent in”).

Change the second and third paragraphs of 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives in a STA as follows:

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP with one of the following service class indications, and the recipient STA is a QoS STA:

— QoSAck, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more~~a~~ QoS Data frame(s) with the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to ~~either~~ Normal Ack or Implicit Block Ack Request, PSMP Ack, ~~(normal acknowledgment)~~ or Block Ack.

— QoSNoAck, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more~~a~~ QoS Data frame(s) with the Ack Policy subfield in the QoS Control field set to No Ack ~~(no acknowledgment)~~.

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP and the recipient STA is not a QoS STA, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more~~a~~ non-QoS Data frame(s).

**Option 2**

Delete the second paragraph of 9.2.4.5.4 Ack Policy subfield (the one starting “An MSDU is sent in”).

Change the second and third paragraphs of 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives in a STA to:

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP and the recipient STA is a QoS STA, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more QoS Data frame(s) (see 10.8).

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP and the recipient STA is not a QoS STA, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more non-QoS Data frame(s).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for option 1 for CID 7419 in <this document>, which remove the triplication, keep duplication between the SAP subclause and the MLME subclause but align the wording (towards the latter).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7320Mark RISON9.2.2564.1 | Like ASCII strings, UTF-8 strings should not be terminated | Add "or UTF-8" after "ASCII" |
| CID 7499Mark RISON8.3.4.4549.25 | "At most 4 bits out of 8 may be set to 1." for ACTIVE\_RXCHAIN\_SET - does this mean that a VHT STA with > 4 receive chains can't use SMPS (because a STA with SMPS is required to enable all rx chains when not in SMPS mode)? | Delete this restriction |
| CID 7532Mark RISON11.421880.47 | "A  STA  that  is  not  a  VHT  STA  shall  setdot11OperatingModeNotificationImplemented  to  false." -- there is no justification for this.  Why can't an HT non-VHT STA do OMN? | Delete this sentence |
| CID 7549Mark RISON9.6.8.161146.29 | The TDLS Discovery Response frame format  (which is the only TDLS frame which is not tunnelled in a Data frame) does not have space for VSIEs.  Note this is not the usual thing where you have an Action field being described, where the Action frame containing the Action field can have some VSIEs after it | Allow for VSIEs at the end of the frame |
| CID 7746Mark RISON10.3.71297.34 | " provided  that  the  CCAsensitivity specification for the attached PHY is met (see 15.4.6.5 (CCA), 16.3.8.5 (CCA), 17.3.10.6 (CCArequirements), 18.4.6 (CCA performance) and 19.3.19.5 (CCA sensitivity))." -- what about Clauses 20 and 21 and 22? | Add references to the CCA bit of these.  Or just delete the parenthesis |
| CID 7795Mark RISON | "A STA shall support the concurrent reception of fragments of at least three MSDUs or MMPDUs." -- frankly, this is not good enough nowadays, even for non-AP STAs (consider QoS, for example) | Add "A STA should support the concurrent reception of fragments of at least one MSDU per access category.  An AP should support the concurrent reception of at least on MSDU per access category per associated STA." |

Discussion:

564.1: “ASCII strings are not null terminated.”

549.21: 

1146.1: 

1308.44: 

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7608Mark RISON6.5.4.2534.55 | "The relationship between aMACProcessingTime and the IFS and slot timing is described in 9.3.7 (DCF timing relations) and illustrated in Figure 9-19 (DCF timing relationships)." -- needs to be extended to EDCA | Add references to the EDCAF timing relations subclause and figure |

Discussion:

There is no subclause discussing the relationship between aMACProcessingDelay and the IFS/slot timing for EDCA, but there is a figure equivalent to Figure 10-19, namely Figure 10-26 in 10.22.2.4. The IFS and slot timings are defined by Subclause 10.3.7 even for EDCA. This is not always referenced, though. The approach taken below is to stick to 10.3.7 for the IFS/slot duration definitions, but to refer to 10.22.2.4/F10-26 for slot boundaries and behaviour under EDCA.

Proposed changes:

Change the cited sentence to “See 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations).”

At the end of the first para of 10.3.7 add “The IFSs apply to transmission under EDCA too. (See Figure 10-26.)”.

In Figure 10-19 change “SIFS” to “aSIFSTime” and “Slot time” to “aSlotTime” (4x).

In Figure 10-26 add a “PHY-RXEND.indication” after the first D1 (as in Figure 10-10), prepend “PIFS, or” to “AIFS for AIFSN = 1” and prepend “TxPIFS and” to “AIFSN = 1 slot boundary”.

At the end of the last para of 8.3.5.5.4, 8.3.5.14.3 add “and Figure 10-26”.

At the end of the first sentence in 8.3.5.14.4, third para of 10.3.2.3.3, last para of 10.3.2.3.4 add “and 10.22.2.4”.

Change the first sentence of 10.21.6 to “The attribute aSlotTime and other MAC timings are based on the PHY timing parameters, as specified in 10.3.2.3 (IFS), 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations) and 10.22.2.5, and in particular on aAirPropagationTime.”.

At 1356.44, 1404.45, 1424.33, 1427.55, 1604.1 change “the TxPIFS slot boundary (defined in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations))” to “the TxPIFS slot boundary (see Figure 10-26)”.

At 1363.50 change “the TxPIFS slot boundary as defined in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations)” to “the TxPIFS slot boundary (see Figure 10-26)”.

At 1364.21 change “the TxPIFS slot boundary after the TXOP as defined in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations)” to “the TxPIFS slot boundary after the TXOP (see Figure 10-26).”. Note the addition of the missing full stop.

At 1730.36 change “slot boundaries (defined in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations))” to “slot boundaries (see Figure 10-26)”.

At 1730.41 change “defined in 10.3.7” to “defined in 10.22.2.4”.

At 2229.37 and 2259.35 change “Refer to Figure 10-19 (DCF timing relationships) (in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations)) for a definition of slot time boundary.” to “Refer to Figure 10-19 (DCF timing relationships) (in 10.3.7 (DCF timing relations)) and Figure 10-26 for a definition of slot boundaries.”

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7608 in <this document>, which effect the requested changes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7427Mark RISON11.23.11740.44 | "A DMG STA shall not use the TDLS protocol." -- may it use DLS? | Change to "A DMG STA shall not use the DLS or TDLS protocols." |

Discussion:

No, it may not. See 11.7 DLS operation, 11.7.1 General: “Since the channel access in a DMG BSS allows DMG STAs to send frames directly to each other, a DMG STA shall not use the DLS protocol.” But it’s not clear why an excuse is needed (there’s no excuse for TDLS).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 1658.41 change “Since the channel access in a DMG BSS allows DMG STAs to send frames directly to each other, a DMG STA shall not use the DLS protocol.” to “A DMG STA shall not use the DLS protocol.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7529Mark RISON9.3.3.15647.8 | There is no reason Action No Acks can't have MICEs.  While at the moment it may be the case that such frames carry "information [...] that is of time critical but transient value" (resolution of CID 6343), this is not a property of Action No Acks per se | Add MICEs to Table 9-39 as in Table 9-38 |

Discussion:





There are ~70 instances of “Action No Ack”. None of them indicate that Action No Acks are only for “information [...] that is of time critical but transient value”. Indeed, to the contrary, 9.6.20.5 Information Response frame format indicates that an Information Response frame (which has a category of DMG, which per Table 9-47 does not receive privacy) may be broadcast in an Action No Ack.

However, 12.2.8 defines “robust Management frames” as “Disassociation, Deauthentication, and robust Action frames”, and a 3.2 defines “robust Action frame” as “An Action frame with a category value specified in 9.4.1.11 (Action field) Table 9-47 (Category values) with “Yes” in the “Robust” column”. Note that this is specific to Action frames, which do not include Action No Ack frames (9.3.3.15: “Unless specified as allowing the use of the Action No Ack management frame subtype, a frame described as an “Action frame” uses only the Action subtype.”).

The frames that can be sent as Action No Ack frames are:

9.6.7.4 Link Measurement Request [when in a DMG BSS only; then not robust per NOTE 1 in T9-47]

9.6.7.5 Link Measurement Report [when in a DMG BSS only; then not robust per NOTE 1 in T9-47]

9.6.12.6 CSI [HT; not robust]

9.6.12.7 Noncompressed Beamforming [HT; not robust]

9.6.12.8 Compressed Beamforming [HT; not robust]

9.6.12.9 Antenna Selection Indices Feedback [HT; not robust]

9.6.20.5 Information Response [DMG; when broadcast; robust]

9.6.22.2 Announce [DMG; robust]

9.6.22.3 BRP [VHT; not robust]

9.6.23.2 VHT Compressed Beamforming [VHT; not robust]

So the only ones which are robust are the DMG ones, and DMG does not “receive (group-addressed) privacy”. All the others are not robust so would not get an MME anyway.

What we should do is, for the future (won’t someone *please* think of the children?) to put Action No Acks on a par with Actions, with an exception for DMG. For DMG there would be value, but existing implementations would not include it (though by definition they would not have trouble if it were present), so an exception is needed.

Proposed changes:

Add a definition in 3.2:

**robust Action No Ack frame**: An Action No Ack frame with a category value specified in 9.4.1.11 (Action field) Table 9-47 (Category values) with “Yes” in the “Robust” column.

Change 12.2.8’s first sentence as follows:

The robust Management frames are Disassociation, Deauthentication, robust Action and robust Action No Ack frames.

Change Table 9-39—Action No Ack frame body to:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Order** | **Information** |
| 1 | Action |
| Last – 1 | One or more vendor-specific elements are optionally present. |
| Last | The Management MIC element (MME) is present when management frame protection is enabled at the AP, the frame is a group addressed robust Action No Ack frame, the category of the Action No Ack frame is not DMG, and the category does not receive “Group addressed privacy” as indicated by Table 9-47 (Category values). |
| NOTE—The MME appears after any fields that it protects. Therefore, it appears last in the frame body to protect the frames as specified in 12.5.4 (Broadcast/multicast integrity protocol (BIP)). |

At 106.31 and 2141.60 change “Group Addressed Privacy” to “Group addressed privacy”.

At 646.43 change “receive privacy” to “receive “Group addressed privacy””.

At 1719.8 change “"Group Addressed Privacy"” to ““Group addressed privacy”” (note the sexified quotes).

Change the first two paras of 9.6.20.5 as follows:

The Information Response frame is an Action or Action No Ack frame of category DMG. The format of an Information Response frame Action field is shown in Table 9-386 (Information Response frame Action field format).

This frame is individually addressed to a STA in response to an Information Request frame or it is sent unsolicited and individually addressed to a STA or broadcast to all STAs in the PBSS/infrastructure BSS. If this frame is sent as a broadcast, then this frame is an Action No Ack frame, otherwise it is an Action frame.

Change the last para of 12.5.3.1 as follows:

When CCMP is selected as the RSN pairwise cipher and management frame protection is negotiated, individually addressed robust Management frames and, in an MBSS, the group addressed Management frames that receive “Group ~~A~~addressed ~~P~~privacy” as indicated in Table 9-47 (Category values) shall be protected with CCMP.

Change the last para of 12.5.5.1 as follows:

When GCMP is selected as the RSN pairwise cipher and management frame protection is negotiated, individually addressed robust Management frames and, in an MBSS, the group addressed Management frames that receive “Group addressed privacy” as indicated in Table 9-47 (Category values) shall be protected with GCMP.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7529 in <this document>, which effect the requested change.

Note to the commenter: the information in Information Response frames is not “information [...] that is of time critical but transient value”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7349Mark RISON | It was stated during D4.0 comment resolution (\*cough\*Adrian\*cough\*) that "transmission of the Beacon at TBTT is a famously individual and unnamed channel access function" | Add a subclause on this CAF |

Discussion:

The current rules on beacon generation make no mention of any special channel access function. However, it is desirable, on power-saving grounds, for beacons (and any group traffic immediately following them) to take precedence over other transmissions.

There are very specific rules for beacons in IBSSen (11.1.3.5) and in DMG BSSen (11.1.3.3 and 11.1.3.4). It is only for non-DMG infrastructure BSSen and MBSSen that the rules are vague.

Several issues need to be settled before this comment can be resolved:

1. What does “At each TBTT, the AP shall schedule a Beacon frame as the next frame for transmission.” (1555.58) mean?
2. The first thing transmitted by the AP after a TBTT is a beacon
3. The first thing transmitted by the AP after a TBTT might be something else (e.g. all the stuff already queued at the AP)
4. Something else?
5. Irrespective of the answer to 1), what *should* the behaviour be?
6. What does “At each TBTT the AP should suspend the decrementing of the backoff timer for any pending non-beacon transmission and transmit the Beacon frame according to the medium access rules specified in Clause 10 (MAC sublayer functional description).” (1555.60) mean?
7. May the AP choose to use PIFS/AIFSN=1 for the beacon?
8. May the AP force the backoff counter to 0 for the beacon transmission?
9. Does the AP need to do a new backoff for the beacon or can it use the existing backoff time value?
10. Should the AP start a new backoff just for the beacon?
11. What happens to the backoff timer(s) after the beacon has been transmitted? Unsuspended? New backoff(s)? All ACs or just the AC used for the beacon (AC\_VO?)?
12. Do we still believe that “After a DTIM, the AP shall transmit buffered non-GCR-SP group addressed BUs, before transmitting any individually addressed frames.” (1575.39)?
13. May the AP choose to use PIFS/AIFSN=1 for the group frames?
14. Or is the AP required to use the 4 ACs for the group frames, per their priority?
15. Do we want to allow unicast frames to be interleaved, to reduce the worst-case latency?

Proposed changes:

Change the first para of 11.1.3.2 Beacon generation in non-DMG infrastructure networks as follows:

The AP shall define the timing for the entire BSS by transmitting Beacon frames according to dot11BeaconPeriod. This defines a series of TBTTs exactly dot11BeaconPeriod TUs apart. Time 0 is defined to be a TBTT with the Beacon frame being a DTIM. At each TBTT, the AP shall schedule a Beacon frame as the next frame for transmission by~~. At each TBTT the AP should~~ suspending the transmission of ~~decrementing of the backoff timer for~~ any pending non-B~~b~~eacon frames~~transmission~~, ~~and~~ transmitting the Beacon frame when the DCF backoff timer or an EDCAF backoff timer reaches 0 (according to the medium access rules specified in Clause 10 (MAC sublayer functional description)) and then unsuspending the transmission of any pending non-Beacon frames. The beacon period is included in Beacon and Probe Response frames, and a STA shall adopt that beacon period when joining the BSS, i.e., the STA sets dot11BeaconPeriod to that beacon period.

Change the second para of 14.13.3.1 Beacon generation in MBSSs as follows:

The mesh STA shall define a series of TBTTs exactly dot11BeaconPeriod TUs apart. Time zero is defined to be a TBTT with the Beacon frame containing a DTIM. At each TBTT, the mesh STA shall schedule a Beacon frame as the next frame for transmission by suspending the transmission of any pending non-Beacon frames, transmitting the Beacon frame when an EDCAF backoff timer reaches 0 (according to the medium access rules specified in Clause 10 (MAC sublayer functional description)) and then unsuspending the transmission of any pending non-Beacon frames. The beacon period is included in Beacon and Probe Response frames.

Alternative option (with similar tweaks for MBSS):

Change the first para of 11.1.3.2 Beacon generation in non-DMG infrastructure networks as follows:

The AP shall define the timing for the entire BSS by transmitting Beacon frames according to dot11BeaconPeriod. This defines a series of TBTTs exactly dot11BeaconPeriod TUs apart. Time 0 is defined to be a TBTT with the Beacon frame being a DTIM. At each TBTT, the AP shall schedule a Beacon frame as the next frame for transmission~~. At each TBTT the AP should suspend the decrementing of the backoff timer for any pending non-beacon transmission and transmit the Beacon frame~~ according to the medium access rules specified in Clause 10 (MAC sublayer functional description).

NOTE—The AP might do so by transmitting the Beacon frame ahead of any other queued frame, when the DCF next seizes or any EDCAF next seizes the medium.

The beacon period is included in Beacon and Probe Response frames, and a STA shall adopt that beacon period when joining the BSS, i.e., the STA sets dot11BeaconPeriod to that beacon period.

Change the first para of 11.1.3.2 Beacon generation in non-DMG infrastructure networks as follows:

The AP shall define the timing for the entire BSS by transmitting Beacon frames according to dot11BeaconPeriod. This defines a series of TBTTs exactly dot11BeaconPeriod TUs apart. Time 0 is defined to be a TBTT with the Beacon frame being a DTIM. At each TBTT, the AP shall schedule a Beacon frame as the next frame for transmission~~. At each TBTT the AP should suspend the decrementing of the backoff timer for any pending non-beacon transmission and transmit the Beacon frame~~ according to the medium access rules specified in Clause 10 (MAC sublayer functional description).

NOTE—To achieve this, the AP needs to suspend any pending transmissions until the beacon has been transmitted, and in the case of a DTIM, any pending individually addressed transmissions until any pending group addressed transmissions have been performed (see 11.2.2.4).

The beacon period is included in Beacon and Probe Response frames, and a STA shall adopt that beacon period when joining the BSS, i.e., the STA sets dot11BeaconPeriod to that beacon period.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7349 in <this document>, which clarify the CAF for non-DMG infrastructure BSSen and MBSSen.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7429Mark RISON11.2.2.5.21579.25 | "The non-AP STA may transmit multiple ADDTS Request frames to the AP where the last received ADDTS Request frame will override any previously received ADDTS Request frame." -- this seems too general: it only applies if the TID/direction are the same. Any anyway, what is this doing in 11.2.2.5.2 U-APSD coexistence | Confirm the specific rules for one ADDTS Req overriding an earlier one are covered elsewhere, then delete this sentence |

Discussion:

No, they are not covered elsewhere! Oops!

Proposed changes:

At the referenced location delete the cited sentence.

Change the para of 11.4.3 TS life cycle at 1637.21 as follows:

While the TS is active, the non-AP STA can attempt to renegotiate the parameters of the TSPEC characterizing the TS or the parameters of the DMG TSPEC characterizing the allocation carrying the TS ~~can be renegotiated, when the renegotiation is initiated by the non-AP STA. This negotiation might succeed, resulting in a change to the TSPEC or DMG TSPEC, or might fail, resulting in no change to the TSPEC or DMG TSPEC~~.

Change the first para of 11.4.4.4 TS setup procedures for both AP and non-AP STA initiation as follows:

The non-AP STA’s SME decides that a TS needs to be created. How it does this, and how it selects the TSPEC or DMG TSPEC parameters, is beyond the scope of this standard. The SME generates an MLME-ADDTS.request primitive containing a TSPEC or DMG TSPEC. A TSPEC or DMG TSPEC may also be generated autonomously by the MAC without any initiation by the SME. ~~However, if a TSPEC or DMG TSPEC is generated subsequently by the SME and the responding MLME-ADDTS.confirm primitive contains ResultCode=SUCCESS, the TSPEC or DMG TSPEC containing the same TSID generated autonomously by the MAC shall be overridden. If one or more TSPECs or DMG TSPECs are initiated by the SME, the autonomous TSPEC or DMG TSPEC shall be terminated.~~

NOTE—Such a TSPEC or DMG TSPEC might be overridden as a result of a subsequent MLME-ADDTS.request primitive from the SME (see 11.4.4.4b).

Change the paras of 11.4.4.4 TS setup procedures for both AP and non-AP STA initiation at 1641.35 as follows:

The parameters that are set for a TS may be renegotiated in a similar manner (see 11.4.4.b)~~, when such a request is generated by the SME through ADDTS.request primitive. When a request for the modification of the TS parameters is accepted by the HC, it shall reset both the suspension interval and the inactivity interval timers.~~

~~When a request for the modification of the TS parameters is accepted by a non-AP STA, it shall reset the inactivity interval timers.~~

Insert a new subclause 11.4.4.4b TS renegotiation as follows:

A non-AP STA may attempt to modify the parameters of a TSPEC or DMG TSPEC by transmitting an ADDTS Request or DMG ADDTS Request frame. If the Status Code in the corresponding ADDTS Response or DMG ADDTS Response frame is SUCCESS, then any TSPEC with the same TSID or DMG TSPEC with the same allocation ID is overridden with the TSPEC or DMG TSPEC in that frame, the HC and non-AP STA shall reset the inactivity interval timer, and the HC shall reset the suspension interval timer.

Change the second para of K.4 TSPEC construction as follows:

Note that a TSPEC can also be generated autonomously by the MAC without any initiation by the SME. However, if a TSPEC is generated subsequently by the SME, the TSPEC generated autonomously by the MAC ~~is~~might be overridden (see 11.4.4.4b). ~~If one or more TSPECs are initiated by the SME, the autonomous TSPEC, containing the same TSID is terminated.~~

At 1577.13 change “overwrites” to “overrides”.

At 848.61 change “TID” to “TSID”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7429 in <this document>, which make the rules for TSPEC overriding clear.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7347Mark RISON9.4.2.25828.35 | A, uh, popular implementation of the RSN protocol cannot cope with RSNE counts that are zero (it does \*not\* skip over them and just use the defaults) | In 9.4.2.25.2 after "The Pairwise Cipher Suite Count field indicates the number of pairwise cipher suite selectors that are contained in the Pairwise Cipher Suite List field." add "The value 0 is reserved."In 9.4.2.25.3 after "The AKM Suite Count field indicates the number of AKM suite selectors that are contained in the AKM Suite List field." add "The value 0 is reserved."In 9.4.2.25.5 change "The  PMKID  Count  specifies  the  number  of  PMKIDs  in  the PMKID List field. The PMKID list contains 0 or more PMKIDs" to "The  PMKID  Count  field specifies  the  number  of  PMKIDs  in  the PMKID List field. The value 0 is reserved.  The PMKID List field contains PMKIDs" |

Discussion:



“[…] The RSNE contains up to and including the

Version field. All fields after the Version field are optional. If any nonzero length field is absent, then none

of the subsequent fields is included.”

So, naively, I would have assumed that you could put 0 in the Parwise Cipher Suite Count octets and then continue with the rest of the RSNE, viz. the AKM Suite Count field, relying on the default pairwise cipher (CCMP-128 for non-DMG, GCMP-128 for DMG), and ditto for the AKM Suite Count field. However, it seems at least one widespread implementation will break if you do this. However, apparently it does cope 0 in the PMKID Count octets.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 9.4.2.25.2 at 830.17 after "The Pairwise Cipher Suite Count field indicates the number of pairwise cipher suite selectors that are contained in the Pairwise Cipher Suite List field." add "The value 0 is reserved."

In 9.4.2.25.3 at 832.32 after "The AKM Suite Count field indicates the number of AKM suite selectors that are contained in the AKM Suite List field." add "The value 0 is reserved."

In 9.4.2.25.5 change "The PMKID Count specifies the number of PMKIDs in the PMKID List field. The PMKID list contains 0 or more PMKIDs" to "The PMKID Count field indicates the number of PMKIDs that are contained in the PMKID List field. The PMKID List field contains a series (possibly empty) of PMKIDs"

Note to the commenter: PMKID Count 0 is required if PMKSA caching is not used but PMF is used. It’s only the pairwise cipher and AKM suite counts that can’t be 0.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7376Mark RISON12.5.3.3.61949.26 | "A transmitter shall not use IEEE Std 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priorities without ensuring that the receiver supports the required number of replay counters." is not clear. It mixes indices (priorities) with a count (#rc) | Reword as something like "A transmitter shall not use an IEEE Std 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver for that SA." |

Discussion:

As the comment says. Additionally, it has been pointed out that “the receiver” is not appropriate for group SAs.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the cited sentence to “A transmitter shall not use an IEEE Std 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver (for a pairwise SA) or all the receivers (for a group SA) for that SA.”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7527Mark RISON | "GTK key", "PSK key identifier", "IGTK key", "TPK key", "PTK Key Holder", "PTK key", "PMK key", "SMK key", "SKCK key", "STK Key" all suffer from RAS syndrome. | Delete "key" (case-insensitively) in all such instances |

Discussion:

OK, except that “FooK key holder” is not to be understood as “holder for foo key key” but as “key holder for foo key”. Similarly for “IGTK key data encapsulation (KDE)”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change “PMK key” to “PMK” at 2007.4.

Change “PSK key” to “PSK” at 126.47, 126.49 (but see also the resolution to CID 7378).

Change “PTK key” to “PTK” at 1996.54, 2072.48, 2073.1, 2075.2, 2086.45.

Change “PTK Key request” to “PTK rekey request” at 2097.48.

Change “PTK keys” to “PTK” at 2102.35.

Change “GTK keys” to “GTK and, if management frame protection is negotiated, the IGTK” at 120.18.

Change “IGTK key” to “IGTK” at 1954.1, 2050.25.

Change “TPK key” to “TPK” at 1984.63.

Change “TPK Key Lifetime” to “TPK key lifetime” at 1145.57 (2x), 1174.51 (2x), 1176.35 (2x), 1177.57 (2x).

Change “SMK key” to “SMK” at 2007.5.

Change “STK Key” to “STK” at 2040.53.

Change “STK keys” to “STKs” at 2937.30.

Change “using SKCK key” to “using the SKCK” at 2011.2, 2013.40.

Note to the commenter: “FooK key holder” is not to be understood as “holder for foo key key” but as “key holder for foo key”. Similarly for “IGTK key data encapsulation (KDE)” and “TPK key lifetime”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7484Mark RISON10.22.2.21348.59 | The rules for "successful transmission and transmission failure" for the purposes of EDCA backoff are made harder to follow because terms are not used consistently:: "If $blah, the STA concludes that the transmission of the MPDU has failed." and then "$foo shall be interpreted as failure of the MPDU transmission." and then "$bar is defined to be a failure." They should all be of the same form (e.g. "shall be considered transmission failure") | In this subclause, always use "MPDU", not "frame", and express the rules in the same way (so e.g. not "the STA concludes that the transmission of the MPDU has failed" and then "The recognition of a valid response frame [...] shall be interpreted as a successful response.") |

Discussion:

The page reference is off by one.

Proposed changes:

Change from 1349.59 as follows (note additional bullet breaks and indentation):

For the purposes of this subclause, transmission failure of an MPDU is defined as follows:

— After transmitting an MPDU (even if it is carried in an A-MPDU or as part of a VHT MU PPDU that ~~might have~~is sent using TXVECTOR parameter NUM\_USERS > 1) that requires an immediate ~~frame as~~ ~~a~~ response:

~~, t~~—The STA shall wait for a timeout interval of duration ~~of~~ aSIFSTime + aSlotTime + aRxPHYStartDelay, starting when the MAC receives a PHY-TXEND.confirm primitive. If a PHY- RXSTART.indication primitive does not occur during the timeout interval, ~~the STA concludes that~~ the transmission of the MPDU has failed.

— If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does occur during the timeout interval, the STA shall wait for the corresponding PHY-RXEND.indication primitive to recognize a valid response M~~D~~PDU that either does not have a TA field or is sent by the recipient of the MPDU requiring a response~~. The recognition of~~ If anything else, including any other valid frame, ~~shall be interpreted as failure of the MPDU transmission~~ is recognized, the transmission of the MPDU has failed.

— The nonfinal (re)transmission of an MPDU that is delivered using the GCR unsolicited retry retransmission policy (10.22.2.10.2 (Unsolicited retry procedure))) is defined to be a failure.

In all other cases, the transmission of the MPDU has not failed.

At 1350.24 change “c) The expected immediate response to the initial MDPU of a TXOP of that AC is not received and the AC was a primary AC.” to “c) The transmission of an MPDU in the initial PPDU of a TXOP fails, as defined in this subclause, and the AC was a primary AC.”

At 1350.35 change as follows:

In addition, the backoff procedure may be invoked ~~for~~by an EDCAF when:

f) ~~t~~The transmission by the TXOP holder of ~~the~~an MPDU~~s~~ in a noninitial PPDU of a TXOP ~~by the TXOP holder~~ fails, as defined in this subclause.”

At 1350.49 change “because of reason” to “for reason”.

At 1350.51 change “If the backoff procedure is invoked because of a failure event [reason c), d), or e) above or the transmission failure of a non-initial frame by the TXOP holder],” to “If the backoff procedure is invoked for reason c), d), e) or f) above,”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7484 in <this document>, which effect the requested changes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7674Mark RISON9.4.1.53715.29 | It says "The use of these fields is described in 10.7.12.1 (Rx Supported VHT-MCS andNSS Set), 10.7.12.2 (Tx Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set), and 10.40.8(Extended NSS BW Support Signaling). For a VHT STA, see Table 9-74(Setting of the Channel Width subfield and Dynamic Extended NSS BWsubfield at a VHT STA transmitting the Operating Mode field). " but the new Rx NSS text has no references to Clauses 9 or 10, but does have a reference to elsewhere in Clause 8. This seems inconsistent | Either refer to Clauses 8 and 9/10 everywhere or nowhere |

Discussion:

There are references to both Clauses 9 and 10 in the text (note the commenter got the clause numbers all jumbled up due to the renumbering).

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Dynamic ExtendedNSS BW | The Dynamic Extended NSS BW field, combined with the Channel Width field, Supported Channel Width Set field and the Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field indicates whether 80+80 MHz and 160 MHz operation is supported.In addition, the Dynamic Extended NSS BW Support field, combined with the Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field indicates extensions to the maximum NSS supported for each bandwidth of operation.The use of these fields is described in **10.7.12.1** (Rx Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set), **10.7.12.2** (Tx Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set), and **10.40.8** (Extended NSS BW Support Signaling). For a VHT STA, see **Table 9-74** (Setting of the Channel Width subfield and Dynamic Extended NSS BW subfield at a VHT STA transmitting the Operating Mode field).In a TVHT STA, this field is reserved.In a VHT STA with the VHT Extended NSS BW Support subfield set to 0, this field is set to 0. |
| Rx NSS | If the Rx NSS Type subfield is 0, the value of this field, combined with other information described in **9.4.2.158.3** (Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field), indicates the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive.If the Rx NSS Type subfield is 1, the value of this field, combined with other information described in **9.4.2.158.3** (Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field), indicates the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive as a beamformee in an SU PPDU using a beamforming steering matrix derived from a VHT Compressed Beamforming report with Feedback Type subfield indicating MU in the corresponding VHT Compressed Beamforming frame sent by the STA. |

However, the reference to 9.4.2.158.3 is specious: there is no reference to dynamic extended NSS BW there except a throwaway reference buried in a NOTE:

NOTE—A VHT-MCS indicated as supported in the VHT-MCS Map fields for a particular number of spatial streams might not be valid at all bandwidths (see 21.5 (Parameters for VHT-MCSs)) and might be limited by the declaration of Tx Highest Supported Long GI Data Rates and Rx Highest Supported Long GI Data Rates and might be affected by 10.7.12.3 (Additional rate selection constraints for VHT PPDUs) and the value of the Extended NSS BW Support field of the VHT Capabilities Information field in 9.4.2.158.2 (VHT Capabilities Information field) and the Dynamic Extended NSS BW Support field of the Operating Mode field in 9.4.1.53 (Operating Mode field).

It appears (from searching for “Rx NSS” not followed by “Type”; there are about 15 instances) that the Rx NSS is a hard limit that is not affected by any dynamic extended NSS BW. Matt FISCHER points out that the description is misleading in that it suggests this contains the maximum, rather than indicating a maximum subject to other rules (that might reduce the number further).

The new (to D5.0) wording is also editorially inconsistent.

Proposed changes:

Change the rows in Table 9-73 as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Channel Width | If the Rx NSS Type subfield is 0, indicates the supported channel width:In a VHT STA, see Table 9-74 (Setting of the Channel Width subfield and Dynamic Extended NSS BW subfield at a VHT STA transmitting the Operating Mode field)*[…]* |
| Dynamic ExtendedNSS BW | In a VHT STA, see Table 9-74 (Setting of the Channel Width subfield and Dynamic Extended NSS BW subfield at a VHT STA transmitting the Operating Mode field). This ~~The Dynamic Extended NSS BW~~ field, combined with the Channel Width field, the Supported Channel Width Set field and the Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field indicates whether 80+80 MHz and 160 MHz operation is supported~~. In addition~~, and this ~~the Dynamic Extended NSS BW Support~~ field, combined with the Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field indicates extensions to the maximum NSS supported for each bandwidth of operation. ~~The use of these fields is described in~~ See 10.7.12.1 (Rx Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set), 10.7.12.2 (Tx Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set), and 10.40.8 (Extended NSS BW Support Signaling). ~~For a VHT STA, see Table 9-74 (Setting of the Channel Width subfield and Dynamic Extended NSS BW subfield at a VHT STA transmitting the Operating Mode field).~~~~In a TVHT STA, this field is reserved.~~In a VHT STA with the VHT Extended NSS BW Support subfield set to 0, this field is set to 0.In a TVHT STA, this field is reserved. |
| Rx NSS | I~~f the Rx NSS Type subfield is 0, the value of this field, combined with other information described in 9.4.2.158.3 (Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field), i~~ndicates an upper limit on the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive.~~If the Rx NSS Type subfield is 1, the value of this field, combined with other information described in 9.4.2.158.3 (Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field), indicates the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive as a beamformee in an SU PPDU using a beamforming steering matrix derived from a VHT Compressed Beamforming report with Feedback Type subfield indicating MU in the corresponding VHT Compressed Beamforming frame sent by the STA.~~ |
| Rx NSS Type | Set to 0 to indicate that the Rx NSS subfield ~~carries~~indicates an upper limit on the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive in any PPDU.Set to 1 to indicate that the Rx NSS subfield ~~carries~~indicates an upper limit on the maximum number of spatial streams that the STA can receive as a beamformee in an SU PPDU using a beamforming steering matrix derived from a VHT Compressed Beamforming report with the Feedback Type subfield indicating MU in the corresponding VHT Compressed Beamforming frame sent by the STA.NOTE—An AP always sets this field to 0. |

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7674 in <this document>, which effect the requested change.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7635Mark RISON11.1.4.31564.44 | What does "process all received probe responses" (2 instances) mean, exactly? | Change each to "process all received probe responses to construct BSSDescriptions corresponding to each" |

Discussion:

The instances are basically the same, it’s just that DMG is exceptional as usual:

11.1.4.3.2: g) Wait until the timer reaches MaxChannelTime and process all received probe responses.

11.1.4.3.3: h) When the timer reaches MaxChannelTime, process all received probe responses.

There is also a clarification at the end of 11.1.4.3.2 (non-DMG):

When all channels in the ChannelList have been scanned, the MLME shall issue an MLME-SCAN.confirm primitive with the BSSDescriptionSet containing all of the information gathered during the scan.

It had been suggested to reject this comment because “The processing of probe responses and the timing of any such processing is implementation specific.” However, the proposed change did not make any changes related to the timing, and merely sought to clarify what was meant by “process all received responses”. But it is true that the existing text is over-specific/unclear as to when the processing is to take place. It also fails to mention anything about scan criteria, e.g. the BSSType.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 11.1.4.3.2 change step g) to:

Process all probe responses received until the timer reaches MaxChannelTime, constructing BSSDescriptions corresponding to the probe responses that match the criteria specified in the MLME-SCAN.request primitive.

In 11.1.4.3.3 change step h) identically.

Change the last para of 11.1.4.3.2 to:

When all channels in the ChannelList have been scanned, the MLME shall issue an MLME-SCAN.confirm primitive with the BSSDescriptionSet containing all the BSSDescriptions constructed during the scan.

Add this para to the end of 11.1.4.3.3 too.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7393Mark RISON11.3.11616.06 | "The state variable is kept within the MLME (i.e., is written and read by the MLME). The SME may also read this variable." -- err, how? | Add a SAP primitive allowing the SME to find out about changes to the state variable for a given peer |

Discussion:

The SME interfaces with the MLME through the MLME SAP as shown in Figure 4-19 or through the MIB as shown in Figure 6-1. In this case, the SAP seems a more natural interface.

Proposed changes:

Add a new subclause 6.3.x as follows:

**6.3.x Get authentication/association state**

**6.3.x.1 General**

This mechanism is used to obtain the authentication/association state.

**6.3.x.2 MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.request**

**6.3.x.2.1 Function**

This primitive is generated by the SME to request that the MLME return the authentication/association state with respect to a given peer STA.

**6.3.x.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive**

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.request(

 PeerSTAAddress

 )

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Valid range** | **Description** |
| PeerSTAAddress | MACAddress | Any valid individual MAC address | Specifies the address of the peer MAC entity whose authentication/association state is requested |

**6.3.x.2.3 When generated**

This primitive is generated by the SME to request the authentication/association state from the MLME.

**6.3.x.2.4 Effect of receipt**

The MLME issues an MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.confirm primitive.

**6.3.x.3 MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.confirm**

**6.3.x.3.1 Function**

This primitive is generated by the MLME to report to the SME the result of a request to get the authentication/association state.

**6.3.x.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive**

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.confirm(

 PeerSTAAddress,

 AuthAssocState

 )

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Valid range** | **Description** |
| PeerSTAAddress | MACAddress | Any valid individual MAC address | Specifies the address of the peer MAC entity whose authentication/association state was requested |
| AuthAssocState | Integer | 1-4 | See 11.3.1 and 14.3.2 |

**6.3.x.3.3 When generated**

This primitive is generated by the MLME to report the authentication/association state to the SME.

**6.3.x.3.4 Effect of receipt**

The SME is notified of the result of an MLME-GETAUTHASSOCSTATE.request primitive.

At 1616.6 after “The SME may also read this variable” add “using the MLME-GETAUTHASSOCIATE.request primitive”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7393 in <this document>, which effect the requested addition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7255Mark RISON9.4.2.72946.18 | It says " the Capability information field of the BSS" -- what's that? | Change to "the contents of the Capability Information field in beacons for the BSS" |

Discussion:

This is in the Nontransmitted BSSID Capability element. The context is:

The Nontransmitted BSSID Capability field contains the Capability information field of the BSS when transmitted by a non-DMG STA. When transmitted by a DMG STA, the Nontransmitted BSSID Capability field is reserved.

This element is present in the Multiple BSSID element (9.4.2.46), and can apparently be present in Beacon, Probe Response, DMG Beacon and Announce frames.

One of the editors commented: “As this reflects "non-transmitted" information, I am not sure that the proposed change is correct. There's also a difficulty describing "which BSS", because the element itself does not include this information.” However, it is clear the Nontransmitted BSSID Capability element is transmitted on behalf of APs (ibid.). And while there is a zoo of “Capability Information” fields (vanilla, DMG (STA, AP and PCP), HT, Relay, compressed, etc.) it is clear from the context and the size that vanilla is intended here.

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7278Mark RISON6144.01 | In Clause 6, when an OperationalRateSet is passed down in MLME-JOIN/START.request, it can't include rates not in dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable | Add this caveat to the "Valid range" cell (where it currently says 1-127). Make a similar statement about HT-MCS and VHT-MCSes |
| CID 7280Mark RISON6.3.11.2.2201.52 | The BSSBasicRateSet can't include rates not in both dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable and dot11SupportedDataRatesTxTable | Add this caveat to the "Valid range" cell (where it currently says 1-127). Make a similar statement about HT-MCS and VHT-MCSes |
| CID 7281Mark RISON6.3.3.3.2150.51 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" here and at the top of the next page |
| CID 7282Mark RISON6.3.4.2.2159.30 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7283Mark RISON6.3.7.3.2173.47 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" and add a row for BSSMembershipSelectorSet |
| CID 7284Mark RISON6.3.7.4.2177.36 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7285Mark RISON6.3.8.3.2187.29 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" and add a row for BSSMembershipSelectorSet |
| CID 7286Mark RISON6.3.8.4.2190.50 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7287Mark RISON6.3.11.2.2201.52 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7288Mark RISON6.3.27.3.2246.60 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7289Mark RISON6.3.27.4.2247.58 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7290Mark RISON6.3.27.5.2249.03 | 126 and 127 are not valid "rate"s (they're BSS membership selectors) | Change "1-127" to "1-125" |
| CID 7292Mark RISON6144.01 | There are some parameters called "SupportedRate", but this concept is not defined | Change to "OperationalRateSet" for MLME-(RE)ASSOCIATE.indication and MLME-DLS.\* |

Discussion:

Whereas:

* dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable and dot11SupportedDataRatesTxTable are the mechanism by which pre-HT rate capabilities are indicated by the device to the SME. It makes no sense for pre-HT rates not indicated as supported by the device to be specified for MLME-JOIN/START.request etc.
* There are similar tables for HT and VHT support
* The over-the-air signalling of support for pre-HT rates is overloaded with signalling of “membership selectors”. By definition these use values that do not correspond to possible pre-HT rates. This is achieved because the highest possible pre-HT rate, which is now fixed for eternity, is 54 Mbps, which is signalled as 108, allowing values between 109 and 127 to be used as membership selectors
* There are two rate sets: the operational rate set, which indicates the rates a STA can receive, and the basic rate set, which indicates the rates all STAs in the BSS can transmit and receive
* The membership selectors currently defined (note TGak is defining new ones), namely HT and VHT, only make sense as “basic”, i.e. all STAs in the BSS must support the feature (so any pre-HT STA cannot join the BSS), because “operational” support is indicated by other elements, namely HT and VHT Capability elements. This pattern should probably be formalised, since it makes little sense to hide an “operational” feature in the Supported Rates and Membership Selector element rather than having a dedicated element or capabilities bit for this
* DMG is weird so should be kept isolated behind a cordon sanitaire (it already is in some places)
* At the SAP level we should not be confusing matters with the slightly obscure way in which the supported/operational rates/membership selectors are encoded over the air
* The rate sets are not needed in the (RE)ASSOC.cfm since you get them all from the SCAN.ind, which you passed as a BSSDescription in the JOIN.req

Proposed changes:

Change the rows at 150.50, 151.3 and 153.23 (SCAN.cfm BSSDescription) as follows, respectively:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BSSBasicRateSet | Set of integers | Non-DMG BSS: 1–127 excluding values from Table 9-77~~inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of theset~~)~~ | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that all STAs in the BSS are able to use for communication. All STAs in the BSS are able to receive and transmit at each of the data rates listed in the set.DMG BSS: Empty. | Adopt |
| OperationalRateSet | Non-DMG BSS: Set of integersDMG BSS: Set of numbers | Non-DMG BSS: 1–127 excluding values from Table 9-77~~inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of the set~~)~~DMG BSS: 0–24, 9.1, or 12.1–12.6, for each member of the set | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that the peer STA is able to use for communication within the BSS. The peer STA is able to receive at each of the data rates listed in the set. This set is a superset of the rates contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter.DMG BSS: The set of MCS indexes that the peer STA uses for communication within the BSS. | Do not adopt |
| BSSMembershipSelectorSet | Set of integers | A value from Table 9-77 (BSS membership selector value encoding), for each member of the set | ~~The BSS membership selectors that represent t~~The set of features that ~~shall be~~are supported by all STAs ~~to~~ joining this BSS. | Adopt |

Change the row at 159.30 (JOIN.req) as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| OperationalRateSet | Non-DMG BSS: Set of integers DMG BSS: Set of numbers | Non-DMG BSS: a value in dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable~~1–127 inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of the set~~)~~DMG BSS: 0–24, 9.1, or 12.1–12.6, for each member of the set | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that the STA is able to use for communication within the BSS. The STA is able to receive at each of the data rates listed in the set. This set is a superset of the rates contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter of the SelectedBSS parameter.DMG BSS: The set of MCS indexes that the peer STA uses for communication within the BSS. |

At 159.44 after “As defined in 9.4.2.56 (HT Capabilities element)” add “; the HT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11SupportedMCSRxTable and the highest supported data rate in the element does not exceed dot11HighestSupportedDataRate” in the same cell. After this row, add the following row:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VHT Capabilities | As defined in VHTCapabilities element | As defined in9.4.2.158; the VHT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11VHTRxVHTMCSMap/dot11VHTTxVHTMCSMap and the highest supported rates in the element do not exceed dot11VHTRxHighestDataRateSupported/dot11VHTTxHighestDataRateSupported | Specifies the parameters in the VHT Capabilities element that are supported by the STA. The parameter is present if dot11VHTOptionImplemented is true and not present otherwise. |

At 159.5 add a line “VHT Capabilities,” after the line “HT Capabilities,”.

At 171.20 (ASSOC.req) and 181.33 (ASSOC.rsp) after “As defined in 9.4.2.56 (HT Capabilities element)” add “; the HT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11SupportedMCSRxTable and the highest supported data rate in the element does not exceed dot11HighestSupportedDataRate” in the same cell.

At 172.20 and 182.49 after “As defined in 9.4.2.158 (VHT Capabilities element)” add “; the VHT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11VHTRxVHTMCSMap/dot11VHTTxVHTMCSMap and the highest supported rates in the element do not exceed dot11VHTRxHighestDataRateSupported/dot11VHTTxHighestDataRateSupported” in the same cell.

At 179.57 add a space after “HT” in “HTCapabilities”.

Delete “SupportedRates,” line at 172.61 and the SupportedRates row at 173.47 (ASSOC.cfm). Ditto the HT Capabilities and the VHT Capabilities rows and lines.

Change the row at 177.36 (ASSOC.ind) as follows (the second row is new):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~SupportedRates~~OperationalRateSet | Non-DMG BSS: Set of integersDMG BSS: Set of numbers | Non-DMG BSS: 1–127 excluding values from Table 9-77~~inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of the set~~)~~DMG BSS: 0–24, 9.1, or 12.1–12.6, for each member of the set | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that ~~are supported by the STA that is requesting association~~ the STA that is requesting association is able to use for communication within the BSS. The STA is able to receive at each of the data rates listed in the set. This set is a superset of the rates contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter.DMG BSS: The set of MCS indexes that the AP or PCP uses for communication within the BSS. |
| BSSMembershipSelectorSet | Set of integers | A value from Table 9-77 (BSS membership selector value encoding), for each member of the set | The set of features that the STA that is requesting association is able to use for communication. |

Change “SupportedRates,” at 176.61 to “OperationalRateSet, BSSMembershipSelectorSet,” over two lines).

Make the equivalent changes to the MLME-REASSOCIATE primitives.

Change the rows at 201.52, 202.3 and 202.48 (START.req) as follows, respectively:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BSSBasicRateSet | Set of integers | Non-DMG BSS: a value in both dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable and dot11SupportedDataRatesTxTable~~1–127 inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of theset~~)~~ | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that all STAs in the BSS are able to use for communication. All STAs in the BSS, including the STA that is creating the BSS, are able to receive and transmit at each of the data rates listed in the set.DMG BSS: Empty. |
| OperationalRateSet | Non-DMG BSS: Set of integersDMG BSS: Set of numbers | Non-DMG BSS: a value in dot11SupportedDataRatesRxTable~~1–127 inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of the set~~)~~DMG BSS: 0–24, 9.1, or 12.1–12.6, for each member of the set | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that the STA is able to use for communication within the BSS. The STA is able to receive at each of the data rates listed in the set. This set is a superset of the rates contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter.DMG BSS: The set of MCS indexes that the peer STA uses for communication within the BSS. |
| BSSMembershipSelectorSet | Set of integers | A value from Table 9-77 (BSS membership selector value encoding), for each member of the set | ~~The BSS membership selectors that represent t~~The set of features that ~~shall be~~are supported by all STAs ~~to~~ joining this BSS~~. T~~, and by the STA that is creating the BSS ~~shall be able to support each of the features represented by the set~~. |

At 202.36 after “As defined in 9.4.2.56 (HT Capabilities element)” add “; the HT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11SupportedMCSRxTable and the highest supported data rate in the element does not exceed dot11HighestSupportedDataRate” in the same cell.

At 202.42 after “As defined in 9.4.2.57 (HT Operation element)” add “; the HT-MCSes in the element are present in both dot11SupportedMCSRxTable and dot11SupportedMCSTxTable” in the same cell.

At 204.21 after “As defined in 9.4.2.158 (VHT Capabilities element)” add “; the VHT-MCSes in the element are present in dot11VHTRxVHTMCSMap/dot11VHTTxVHTMCSMap and the highest supported data rates in the element do not exceed dot11VHTRxHighestDataRateSupported/dot11VHTTxHighestDataRateSupported” in the same cell.

At 204.27 after “As defined in 9.4.2.159 (VHT Operation element)” add “; the VHT-MCSes in the element are present in both dot11VHTRxVHTMCSMap and dot11VHTTxVHTMCSMap” in the same cell.

Change the row at row at 246.60 (DLS.cfm) and 247.58 (DLS.ind) as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ~~SupportedRates~~OperationalRateSet | Set of integers | Non-DMG BSS: 1–127 excluding values from Table 9-77~~inclusive (~~, for each ~~integer in~~member of the set~~)~~ | Non-DMG BSS: The set of data rates (in units of 500 kb/s) that ~~are supported by the peer MAC entity~~ the peer STA is able to use for direct link communication. The peer STA is able to receive at each of the data rates listed in the set. |

At 247.8 (DLS.cfm) and 248.8 (DLS.ind) after the HT Capabilities row, add the following row:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| VHT Capabilities | As defined in VHTCapabilities element | As defined in9.4.2.158 | Specifies the parameters in the VHT Capabilities element that are supported by the peer MAC entity. The parameter is optionally present if dot11VHTOptionImplemented is true and not present otherwise. |

At 246.35 (DLS.cfm) and 247.40 (DLS.ind) after the “HT Capabilities,” line add a line “VHT Capabilities,”. At 247.5 and 248.5 add “peer” before “MAC entity”.

At 249.3 (DLS.rsp) delete the “CapabilityInformation”, “SupportedRates” and “HT Capabilities” rows. At 248.39 delete the “CapabilityInformation,” line. At 248.41 delete the “SupportedRates,” and “HT Capabilities,” lines.

Change “SupportedRates” to “OperationalRateSet” at 246.34, 247.39.

Change the first para of 11.1.7 Supported rates and extended supported rates advertisement as follows:

 A STA shall include the rates from its OperationalRateSet parameter and the rates from the BSSBasicRateSet parameter and the BSS membership selectors from ~~its~~the

BSSMembershipSelectorSet parameter in frames it transmits containing Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors elements and Extended Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors elements

according to the rules described in this subclause, except that a non-AP STA may omit the HT and VHT BSS membership selectors, as the (V)HT capabilities are indicated through the presence of a (V)HT Capabilities element.

Change “elements” to “information” at 160.21,

Change “element” to “parameter” (preserving any immediately following “s” (indicating the plural)) at 222.52, 223.44, 223.47, 224.11, 228.1, 228.26, 524.62.

In 6.3.3.3.2 make sure that the only thick line within the table is that immediately below the table heading (as repeated on successive pages). Err, and in other tables too (e.g. the one in 6.3.8.4.2).

At 511.12 and 511.27 change “–1 to 7920 (for each integer in the set)” to “–1 to 7920, for each member of the set”.

At p2.44 after ““x to y”” add “or “x–y””.

In Table 9-338 add “and BSS Membership Selectors” after “Supported Rates” (6 instances).

In Table 9-339 add “and BSS Membership Selectors” after “Supported Rates” (6 instances).

In Table 9-361 add “and BSS Membership Selectors” after “Supported Rates” (3 instances).

In Table 9-362 add “and BSS Membership Selectors” after “Supported Rates” (3 instances).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CIDs 7278, 7280-7290, 7292 in <this document>, which rationalise the SAP signalling of rates and MCSes, require that only rates/MCSes supported by the device are advertised, keep rates and membership selectors separate, avoid the use of the term “SupportedRate” and generally are full of wholesome goodness.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7213Mark RISON12.3.11.32574.45 | The term "MU-capable STA" is not defined. It should be defined as an AP that supports MU-MIMO tx or a non-AP STA that is MU beamformee capable. Alternatively, since the term is hardly used (3 instances, pp. 78, 1058, 2574), and where it is used it is only used for non-AP STAs, replace it with "MU beamformee capable" | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

Here are the three instances of the term “MU-capable STA”:

78.22: With DL-MU-MIMO the AP can create up to four A-MPDUs, each carrying MPDUs destined for an associated MU-capable STA.

1058.19: […] during which the primary 20 MHz channel is busy due to the transmission of one or more spatial streams by the AP to MU-capable STAs

2574.47: An MU-capable STA shall support reception of VHT MU PPDUs with the total number of space-time streams across the N\_user users being […]

The term “MU beamformee capable” is used 14 times.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change “MU-capable” to “MU beamformee capable” at 78.22, 1058.19, 2574.47.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7377Mark RISON12.6.1.3.21966.22 | "A STA performing secure password-based, or PSK, authentication uses" -- what is "secure PSK"? Is there an insecure PSK? If so, insecure PSK should be defined and obsoleted. If not, "secure" should be deleted | Change to "A STA performing password-based authentication can use" |

Discussion:

The context is:

A STA and AP establish an initial security association via the following steps:

1. The STA selects an authorized ESS by selecting among APs that advertise an appropriate SSID.
2. The STA then performs IEEE Std 802.11 authentication followed by association to the chosen AP. Confirmation of security parameters takes place during association. A STA performing IEEE Std 802.1X authentication uses Open System authentication. A STA performing secure password-based, or PSK, authentication uses SAE authentication.

NOTE 1—It is possible for more than one PMKSA to exist. As an example, a second PMKSA might come into existence through PMKSA caching. A STA might leave the ESS and flush its cache. Before its PMKSA expires in the AP’s cache, the STA returns to the ESS and establishes a second PMKSA from the AP’s perspective.

NOTE 2—An attack altering the security parameters is detected by the key derivation procedure.

NOTE 3—IEEE Std 802.11 Open System authentication provides no security, but is included to maintain backward compatibility with the IEEE Std 802.11 state machine (see 11.3 (STA authentication and association)).

The wording is ambiguous, but can certainly be read as suggesting that PSK-based authentication is insecure. This is only true if the passphrase used is weak (because this is, unlike SAE, vulnerable to brute-force offline cracking). It is not desirable to cast an overly-broad aspersion on PSK (which is, after all, a security mechanism currently promulgated by a key industry body for non-enterprise use).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Option 1

At 1966.22 change “A STA performing secure password-based, or PSK, authentication uses SAE authentication.” to “A STA performing password-based authentication uses PSK or SAE authentication.”

Option 2

At 1966.22 change “A STA performing secure password-based, or PSK, authentication uses SAE authentication.” to “SAE authentication is a secure password-based authentication mechanism.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CID 7277Mark RISON11.24.6.41771.20 | What does "or clock estimate" mean? | Delete NOTE 2 |

Discussion:

The wording is actually “clock offset estimate”, and this term is defined in Equation (11-6) at 1772.45.

Proposed changes:

In Figure 11-37 change NOTE 2 as follows:

NOTE 2—Initiating STA can compute ~~either~~an RTT ~~or~~and a clock offset ~~estimate~~

Add a paragraph break after the sentence (second sentence of the para, ending “802.1AS”) at 1772.41.

Add a NOTE at 1772.47, italicising t1 and t4 and using a consistent prime symbol after them throughout this subclause:

NOTE—The initiating STA might track this clock offset over time to derive an estimate of the difference between the initiating STA’s time base and the responding STA’s time base, and thereby improve the accuracy of its derivation of *t1’* and *t4’* from the TOD and TOA fields.

Number all the NOTEs in this subclause, and also in Subclause 9.6.8.33.

Add a space after “time base,” at 1159.22.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7277 in <this document>, which clarify the intent of clock offset estimation.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7208Mark RISON6.3.58339.1 | For MLME-FINETIMINGMSMT.request, "Set to the value of t1 (see Figure 6-17)" is misleading because it is not set to the t1 in the figure but to the time for the previous request. Ditto t4. And for the .indication it's the time in the FTM frame, which is again not the t1 and t4 in the figure | Change the text as indicated in the comment |

Discussion:

The table in 6.3.58.2.2 for MLME-FINETIMINGMSMT.request says (some rows/columns elided):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Description |
| Follow Up Dialog Token | The dialog token of a Fine Timing Measurement frame which the current frame follows. See 11.24.6 (Fine timing measurement procedure). |
| t1 | Set to the value of t1 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) expressed in units of picoseconds. |
| t4 | Set to the value of t4 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) in units of picoseconds. |

where Figure 6-17 is:



However, the t1 and t4 in the FTM frame are not the t1 and t4 shown in this figure, but the t1 and t4 for the previous FTM frame.

Similarly, in the table in 6.3.58.4.2 for MLME-FINETIMINGMSMT.indication, the t1 and t4 are not from the points indicated in the figure, but from the contents of the FTM frame (and so the t1 and t4 for the previous FTM frame).

Additionally, when the Follow Up Dialog Token or Dialog Token is 0 (at the start or end of the FTM session respectively), some of t1-t4 (and their corresponding errors) are unavailable or useless.

There are various other small issues with the table wording too.

Proposed changes:

Change the cells of the table in 6.3.58.2.2 (.request) as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Description |
| Dialog Token | The dialog token to identify the Fine Timing Measurement ~~transaction~~frame. A value of 0 indicates the end of the ~~transaction~~FTM session. |
| Follow Up Dialog Token | The dialog token of a Fine Timing Measurement frame which the current frame follows, or 0 if there is no such frame. See 11.24.6 (Fine timing measurement procedure). |
| t1 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t1 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Follow Up Dialog Token, ~~expressed~~ in units of picoseconds, or null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t1 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t1 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t1 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| t4 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t4 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Follow Up Dialog Token, in units of picoseconds, or null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t4 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t4 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t4 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |

Change the cells of the table in 6.3.58.3.2 (.confirm) as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Description |
| Dialog Token | The dialog token to identify the Fine Timing Measurement ~~transaction~~frame. A value of 0 indicates the end of the ~~transaction~~FTM session. |
| t1 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t1 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, ~~expressed~~ in units of picoseconds, or null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t1 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t1 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t1 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| t4 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t4 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, in units of picoseconds, or null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t4 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t4 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t4 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Dialog Token is 0. |

Change the cells of the table in 6.3.58.4.2 (.indication) as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Name | Description |
| Dialog Token | The dialog token to identify the Fine Timing Measurement ~~transaction~~frame. A value of 0 indicates the end of the ~~transaction~~FTM session. |
| Follow Up Dialog Token | The dialog token of a Fine Timing Measurement frame which the current frame follows, or 0 if there is no such frame. See 11.24.6 (Fine timing measurement procedure). |
| t1 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t1 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Follow Up Dialog Token, contained in the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, ~~expressed~~ in units of picoseconds, or null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t1 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t1 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t1 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| t4 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t4 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Follow Up Dialog Token, contained in the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, in units of picoseconds, or null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t4 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t4 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t4 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Follow Up Dialog Token is 0. |
| t2 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t2 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, ~~expressed~~ in units of picoseconds, or null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t2 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t2 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t2 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| t3 | ~~Set to t~~The value of t3 (see Figure 6-17 (Fine timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture)) for the Fine Timing Measurement frame identified by the Dialog Token, in units of picoseconds, or null if the Dialog Token is 0. |
| Max t3 Error Exponent | The maximum error in the t3 value. This is represented using a function of the Max t3 Error Exponent parameter as defined in Equation (8-4), or is null if the Dialog Token is 0. |

In Figure 6-17 on p. 346 of 11mc/D5.2, move the MLME-FINETIMINGMSMT.indication arrow such that it is below the point at which t3 occurs.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7208 in <this document>, which effect the requested changes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 6431Mark RISON | Why does the DSSS PHY have such a big max MPDU length? All other PHYs (including HR/DSSS) have a maximum of 4095, and furthermore it's not clear what this means in terms of the max A-MSDU size which can be transported in a DSSS-format PPDU sent between HT STAs | Change 2^13 to 2^12 at 2175.14, 2176.24, 2188.19 |

Discussion:

This change was accepted in the previous round. However, a couple of other locations allowing for 8191-octet DSSS PPDUs were missed.

Also, something has gone wrong with one of the xrefs.

Proposed changes:

Change the following cells in Table 9-19—Maximum data unit sizes (in octets) and durations (in microseconds) as indicated (not all cells in the table shown):

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Non-HT non-VHT non-DMG PPDU and non-HT duplicate PPDU |
| A-MSDU size | 3839 or 4065 (see NOTE 2) ~~or 7935~~ (HT STA, see also Table 9-161 (Subfields of the HT Capability Information field)) or N/A (non-HT STA, see also 10.12 (A-MSDU operation)) |
| PSDU size (see NOTE 7) | ~~2~~~~13~~~~–1 (Clause 15~~ ~~(DSSS PHY~~ ~~specification for the~~ ~~2.4 GHz band~~ ~~designated for ISM~~ ~~applications), see~~ ~~Table 15-5 (DSSS~~ ~~PHY characteristics))~~212–1 (~~others,~~ see Table 15-5 (DSSS PHY characteristics),Table 16-~~6~~4, Table 17-21 (OFDM PHY characteristics), Table 18-6 (ERP characteristics)) |

Proposed motion:

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 6431 in <this document>.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7294Mark RISON17.4.42306.23 | These values are not correct. The time to the start of the DATA field is 20 us (see F17-4) | Change the values to 20, 40 and 80 (microseconds) |
| CID 7295Mark RISON17.5.42318.57 | This value is not correct. The time to the start of the DATA field is 20 us (see F17-4) | Change the value to 20 (microseconds) |
| CID 7296Mark RISON19.4.42415.62 | This value is not correct. The time to the start of the DATA field is at least 36 us for MF and can be as little as 28 us for GF (see F19-1) | Change to "36 <micro>s for MF and 28 <micro>s for GF" |

Discussion:

Per CID 7293, aRxPHYStartDelay is the delay from the start of the PPDU at the receiver’s antenna to the issuance of the PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive. This primitive indicates that the PHY header has been received, and carries the corresponding RXVECTOR.

This delay is used in the following contexts (only):

1275.30: A STA that used information from an RTS frame as the most recent basis to update its NAV setting is permitted to reset its NAV if no PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive is received from the PHY during a period with a duration of (2 × aSIFSTime) + (CTS\_Time) + aRxPHYStartDelay + (2 × aSlotTime) starting when the MAC receives a PHY-RXEND.indication primitive corresponding to the detection of the RTS frame.

1275.30: Similar for L-SIG TXOP protection, which is now obsolete.

1278.8: After transmitting an RTS frame, the STA shall wait for a CTSTimeout interval with a value of aSIFSTime + aSlotTime + aRxPHYStartDelay. This interval begins when the MAC receives a PHY-TXEND.confirm primitive. If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does not occur during the CTSTimeout interval, the STA shall conclude that the transmission of the RTS frame has failed

1281.32: After transmitting an MPDU that requires an Ack frame as a response (see Annex G), the STA shall wait for an AckTimeout interval, with a value of aSIFSTime + aSlotTime + aRxPHYStartDelay. This interval begins when the MAC receives a PHY-TXEND.confirm primitive. If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does not occur during the AckTimeout interval, the STA concludes that the transmission of the MPDU has failed

1349.61: After transmitting an MPDU (even if it is carried in an A-MPDU or as part of a VHT MU PPDU that might have TXVECTOR parameter NUM\_USERS > 1) that requires an immediate frame as a response, the STA shall wait for a timeout interval of duration of aSIFSTime + aSlotTime + aRxPHYStartDelay, starting when the MAC receives a PHY-TXEND.confirm primitive. If a PHY-RXSTART.indication primitive does not occur during the timeout interval, the STA concludes that the transmission of the MPDU has failed.

In all these cases, the purpose of the “+ aRxPHYStartDelay” is to allow for the time taken by the PHY to detect the (start of the) PPDU and to notify the MAC of this. It really doesn’t matter what this is, it just needs to be known by the MAC so it knows when to timeout for the PHY-RXSTART.indication. By definition, it has to be the time to the end of the PHY header plus any PHY processing time.

On this basis, it should really be implementation-dependent, like most of the PHY characteristics. However, this suggestion was rejected (see CID 6477). So then the next best answer is to make it equal to the duration of the PHY preamble and header, i.e. the earliest time the PHY could tell the MAC. Here is a table comparing the duration of the PHY preamble (aPreambleLength, “PHY’s preamble length (in microseconds [rounded up])”), the duration of the PHY header (aPHYHeaderLength, “PHY’s header length (in microseconds [rounded up]), excluding aPHYSigTwoLength if present”; aPHYSigTwoLength is only present for HT and its descendants, and is 8 µs), and the current values of aRxPHYStartDelay (locations given); the cases where aRxPHYStartDelay != aPreambleLength + aPHYHeaderLength are emboldened (some are arguably due to bugs in the table, though, as shown highlighted in yellow):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Format | aPreambleLength (µs) | aPHYHeaderLength (µs) | aRxPHYStartDelay (µs) |
| DSSS | 144 (2221.16) | 48 (2221.18) | 192 (2220.50) |
| HR/DSSS/long | 144 (2246.63) | 48 (2247.5) | 192 (2246.50) |
| HR/DSSS/short | 144 (2246.63) | 48 (2247.5) | **96 (2246.50)** |
| OFDM 20 MHz | 16 (2306.36) | 4 (2306.37) | **25 (2306.22)** |
| OFDM 10 MHz | 32 (2306.36) | 8 (2306.37) | **49 (2306.22)** |
| OFDM 5 MHz | 64 (2306.36) | 16 (2306.37) | **97 (2306.22)** |
| ERP-OFDM | 20 (2319.13) | 4 (2319.15) | **24 (2318.57)** |
| ERP-DSSS/CCK/long | 20 (2319.13) | 4 (2319.15) | **192 (2318.58)** |
| ERP-DSSS/CCK/short | 20 (2319.13) | 4 (2319.15) | **96 (2318.59)** |
| HT\_MF | 16 (2416.17) | 4 (2416.27) | **33 (2415.62)** |
| HT\_GF | 16 (2416.17) | 4 (2416.27) | **33 (2415.62)** |
| DMG Control | Not specified, though there is a aControlPHYPreambleLength of 4291 ns (2486.48) | Not specified | 10 (2486.35) |
| DMG SC | Not specified, though there is a aDataPreambleLength of 1891 ns (2486.46) | Not specified | 3.6 (2486.36) |
| DMG OFDM | Not specified, though there is a aDataPreambleLength of 1891 ns (2486.46) | Not specified | 3.3 (2486.36) |
| VHT | 16 (2416.17), from HT | 4 (2416.27), from HT | Not explicitly specified, because only specified for “MF” and “GF”, from HT |
| TVHT | 16 (2416.17) × 7.5 or 5.625 (2664.48), from HT with adjustment factor | 4 (2416.27) × 7.5 or 5.625 (2664.48), from HT with adjustment factor | Not explicitly specified, because only specified for “MF” and “GF”, from HT |

Examination of all this information leads to the following observations:

* There are lots of bugs in the tables!
* Arguably, aRxPHYStartDelay needs to be the worst case (e.g. 192 µs for HR/DSSS), unless the MAC knows (e.g. from the multirate rules) that the worst case is not possible
* The spec glosses over the fact that e.g. for HT\_MF and VHT there will be two PHY-RXSTART.indications, one for the legacy preamble and header and one for the HT header
* It’s even worse for VHT, because in addition to the preamble, legacy header and aPHYSigTwoLength there needs to be something to account for the VHT-STF, VHT-LTF and VHT-SIG-B (which is the point at which you get the APEP\_LENGTH and, for MU, the MCS)
* The TVHT spec doesn’t really work, because the aPreambleLength and aPHYHeaderLength are supposed to be integers
* DMG … shrug. Let’s hope the aRxPHYStartDelay values are right!

Proposed changes:

Make the changes shown below, where the changes are described as “<old value> → <new value> (<the location of each change>):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Format | aPreambleLength (µs) | aPHYHeaderLength (µs) | aRxPHYStartDelay (µs) |
| DSSS |  |  |  |
| HR/DSSS/long |  |  |  |
| HR/DSSS/short | 144 → 72 (2246.63) | 48 → 24 (2247.5) |  |
| OFDM 20 MHz |  |  | 25 → 20 (2306.22) |
| OFDM 10 MHz |  |  | 49 → 40 (2306.22) |
| OFDM 5 MHz |  |  | 96 → 80 (2306.22) |
| ERP-OFDM | 20 → 16 (2319.13) |  | 24 → 20 (2318.57) |
| ERP-DSSS/CCK/long | 20 → 144 (2319.13) | 4 → 48 (2319.15) |  |
| ERP-DSSS/CCK/short | 20 → 72 (2319.13) | 4 → 24 (2319.15) |  |
| HT\_MF |  |  | 33 → 28 (2415.62) |
| HT\_GF |  | 4 → N/A (2416.27) | 33 → 24 (2415.62) |
| DMG Control |  |  |  |
| DMG SC |  |  |  |
| DMG OFDM |  |  |  |

Add a new row to Table 21-29 (VHT PHY characteristics) with “aRxPHYStartDelay” in the left-hand cell and “36 + 4 × the maximum possible value for NVHT-LTF supported + 4 (see NOTE 2)” in the right-hand cell.

Add a numbered NOTE to Table 21-29 (VHT PHY characteristics):

NOTE 2—This value arises from the time to the end of VHT-SIG-B (see Figure 21-4 (VHT PPDU format)) plus the need to decode the first symbol of the Data field in order to extract the SERVICE field and check the CRC it contains.

Add a new row to Table 22-25 (TVHT PHY characteristics) with “aRxPHYStartDelay” in the left-hand cell and “(36 + 4 × the maximum possible value for NVHT-LTF supported + 4) × 7.5 (6 and 7 MHz channels) or 5.625 (8 MHz channels) (see NOTE 2)” in the right-hand cell.

Add a numbered NOTE to Table 22-25 (TVHT PHY characteristics):

NOTE 2—This value arises from the time to the end of TVHT-SIG-B (see Figure 22-1 (VHT PPDU format in TVWS bands)) plus the need to decode the first symbol of the Data field in order to extract the SERVICE field and check the CRC it contains.

Proposed resolution for CID 7294:

ACCEPTED

Proposed resolution for CID 7295:

ACCEPTED **(note: this was REJECTED in motion 195)**

Note to the editor: the subclause indicated by the commenter is wrong (should be 18.5.4). The page and line are correct.

Proposed resolution for CID 7296:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7296 in <this document>, which correct the aPreambleLength, aPHYHeaderLength and aRxPHYStartDelay for various PHYs including HT.

Note to the commenter: the times are to the end of HT-SIG, not to the start of the Data field, so are 28/24 us for MF/GF, not 36/28 us.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7774Mark RISON9.6.21.21240.19 | "One or more elements are present in this frame" -- these are already covered above | Delete this row |
| CID 7776Mark RISON9.6.21.31241.24 | "One or more elements are present in this frame" -- these are already covered above | Delete this row |

Discussion:

The context is (note that CID 7776 cites the text incorrectly: it’s “can appear” not “are present”):





Proposals were put forward in Macau to resolve these comments as follows:

REJECTED (MAC: 2016-03-15 09:26:12Z): The cited text allows elements that are not listed in orders 1-9 to be included.

REJECTED (MAC: 2016-03-15 09:31:40Z):  The cited text allows elements that are not listed in orders 1-9 to be included.  The description refers to 11.33 which lists the elements that can be present.

However, the cited text is too vague. Do the “one or more elements” include the elements in the previous orders? Since Session Transition (order 5) is mandatory, this would be a worthless statement. So I assume it means *additional* elements. But then is the first location (1240.19) really saying you need to include at least one additional element, without saying which? This is odd too. So I think this is trying to say 0 or more, like the second.

Also, does “an element can be included only once” include things like vendor-specific IEs? Assuredly not. So I assume it’s not intended to refer to the frame, just to the things covered by the last order in the Action field (i.e. the things 11.33 brings in).

Proposed resolution (for both CIDs):

REVISED

Change the cell at the referenced location to “Zero or more additional elements are present, as defined in 11.33.1. Each of these elements is not present more than once in the frame.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7210Mark RISON9.4.1.8661.41 | In 9.4.1.8 AID field the MSBs are no longer required to be set. Might some existing implementations have set them, and if so might some existing implementations get confused if they are not set? Note this is about the AID field in MMPDUs, not the ID field in PS Polls | Say the two MSBs are reserved, to try to make everyone (equally un)happy |

Discussion:

As it says in the comment.

Proposed changes:

In D4.0 we had:

A non-DMG STA assigns the value of the AID in the range 1–2007 and places it in the 14 LSBs of the AID field, with the two MSBs of the AID field set to 1 (see 8.2.4.2 (Duration/ID field)).

In D5.0 we have:

A non-DMG STA assigns the value of the AID in the range 1–2007.

We made this change because the AID field in MMPDUs just carries an AID (cf. the Duration/ID field, which in a PS-Poll carries the AID with the msbs of the field set). But existing implementations might/should be setting the msbs (well, the 2 msbs) here too, so we should flag to future implementations that they can’t expect those bits to be 0.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 661.58 after “A non-DMG STA assigns the value of the AID in the range 1–2007” append “; the 5 MSBs of the AID field are reserved”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7212Mark RISON9.4.2.1651062.20 | Discussions on D4.0 suggested the Quiet Channel element might be used for IBSSes, but it's not clear how this works, and also the field should then not be called "AP Quiet Mode" | Either add a statement to say that the Quiet Channel element can only be used in an infrastructure BSS, or delete "AP" from the name of the field |

Discussion:

I asked Brian HART:

Can you clarify how the Quiet Channel element is supposed to work in

anything except an infrastructure BSS, please?

Per 9.4.2.165 the AP Quiet Mode field in the QC element is to be set

to 0, which in turn means that none of the other fields are present,

so the element is a cypher that indicates nothing.

This also means that in an IBSS or MBSS you can't have a

"mode set Quiet Channel element" so the wording like this in

11.9.3 Quieting channels for testing makes little sense (my emphasis):

An AP or a mesh STA may schedule quiet intervals by transmitting one or more mode set Quiet Channel

elements or one or more Quiet elements in Beacon frames and Probe Response frames.

An IBSS STA may schedule quiet intervals only if it is the DFS owner. In order to set a quiet interval

schedule, the STA transmits one or more Quiet elements or mode set Quiet Channel elements in the first

Beacon frame establishing the IBSS.

He replied:

Sorry, I’ve never looked at anything but infrastructure structure mode – other modes are mostly unused / unusable / lightly used but probably should be just unused.

I understand that the FCC doesn’t trust DFS in an ad hoc network BTW. Your concerns below reinforce their concerns …

I replied:

can you clarify the point of the "AP Quiet Mode" field?  When it's 0

(i.e. not a "mode set Quiet Channel element") then none of the other

fields are present.  When is such a QC element used, and what does it

signal?

He replied:

[First, if the Quiet Channel element is present, then the S80 is quieted for a quiet interval. See “The Quiet Channel element is used to indicate that the secondary 80 MHz channel of a VHT BSS is to be quieted during a quiet interval,”

What is the quiet interval? If Quiet Mode = 0, the other fields aren’t present because you look to the collocated Quiet element instead. See “A quiet interval is established using(#3647) either a Quiet element (see 9.4.2.23 (Quiet element)) or the Quiet Channel element if its AP Quiet Mode field is equal to 1. Furthermore, the

Quiet Channel element indicates the conditions under which the primary 80 MHz channel of the VHT BSS

can(#7024) be used during the quiet interval.”

If Quiet Mode = 1, then the QC element is standalone & defines its own schedule (no collocated Quiet element is needed).  As well, if Quiet mode = 1, then it quiets the S80 only, but leaves the P80 available for transmissions.]

So basically I think one should forget about Quiet Channel usage for IBSS and MBSS. But let’s do this change another time. The key thing for now is that AP Quiet Mode = 1, and hence “mode set Quiet Channel element”s, are only valid in an infrastructure BSS (but, to conclude the long earlier discussion initiated by Graham SMITH, the field validly has “AP” in it).

Proposed changes:

Change 628.38 and 642.26 as follows:

Either one Quiet Channel element containing an AP Quiet Mode field equal to 0 or, in an infrastructure BSS, one or more Quiet Channel elements each containing an AP Quiet Mode field equal to 1 are optionally present if dot11VHTOptionImplemented is true, and either dot11SpectrumManagementRequired or dot11RadioMeasurementActivated is true.

Change 1062.22 as follows:

The Quiet Channel element is used to indicate that the secondary 80 MHz channel of a VHT BSS is to be quieted during a quiet interval, and, in an infrastructure BSS, to indicate if the primary 80 MHz channel of a VHT BSS can be used during the quiet interval. A quiet interval is established using either a Quiet element (see 9.4.2.23 (Quiet element)) or, in an infrastructure BSS, the Quiet Channel element if its AP Quiet Mode field is equal to 1. ~~Furthermore, the Quiet Channel element indicates the conditions under which the primary 80 MHz channel of the VHT BSS may be used during the quiet interval.~~

Change 1062.50 as follows:

The AP Quiet Mode field specifies STA behaviour in an infrastructure BSS during the quiet intervals. When communications to the AP are allowed within the primary 80 MHz channel of the BSS, then the AP Quiet Mode field is set to 1. Otherwise, the AP Quiet Mode field is set to 0.

Change 1670.32 as follows:

An AP ~~or a mesh STA~~ may schedule quiet intervals by transmitting one or more mode set Quiet Channel elements or one or more Quiet elements in Beacon frames and Probe Response frames.

A mesh STA may schedule quiet intervals by transmitting one or more Quiet elements in Beacon frames and Probe Response frames.

Change 1670.39 as follows:

A~~n AP~~ STA shall not transmit a Quiet Channel element if the BSS bandwidth is neither 160 MHz nor 80+80 MHz.

Change 1670.43 as follows:

An AP ~~or mesh STA~~ may stop scheduling quiet intervals, or may transmit Quiet elements with changes in the Quiet Period, Quiet Duration and Quiet Offset fields, or may transmit mode set Quiet Channel elements.

A mesh STA may stop scheduling quiet intervals, or may transmit Quiet elements with changes in the Quiet Period, Quiet Duration and Quiet Offset fields.

Change 1670.56 as follows:

An IBSS STA may schedule quiet intervals only if it is the DFS owner. In order to set a quiet interval schedule, the STA transmits one or more Quiet elements ~~or mode set Quiet Channel elements~~ in the first Beacon frame establishing the IBSS. All IBSS STAs shall continue these quiet interval schedules by including appropriate Quiet elements ~~or mode set Quiet Channel elements~~ in any transmitted Beacon frames or Probe Response frames.

Multiple independent quiet intervals may be scheduled, so that not all quiet intervals have the same timing relationship to TBTT, by including multiple Quiet elements or, in an infrastructure BSS, mode set Quiet Channel elements in Beacon frames or Probe Response frames.

Change 1671.13 as follows:

— A VHT STA in the BSS shall not transmit PPDUs that occupy the secondary 80 MHz channel or, in an infrastructure BSS, transmit PPDUs to the AP during the quiet interval established by a Quiet element if a Quiet Channel element with the AP Quiet Mode equal to 0 was sent or received with the Quiet element.

— A VHT STA in the infrastructure BSS shall not transmit PPDUs that occupy the secondary 80 MHz channel during the quiet interval established by a Quiet Channel element with the AP Quiet Mode field in the Quiet Channel element equal to 1.

Change 1671.28 as follows:

— Transmission by any VHT STA in the BSS of any PPDUs that occupy the secondary 80 MHz channel or, in an infrastructure BSS, are directed to the AP, and any associated acknowledgment of the BSS, shall complete before the start of the quiet interval established by a Quiet element if a Quiet Channel element with the AP Quiet Mode equal to 0 was sent or received with the Quiet element.

— Transmission by any VHT STA in the infrastructure BSS of any PPDUs that occupy the secondary 80 MHz channel and any associated acknowledgment of the BSS shall complete before the start of the quiet interval established by a Quiet Channel element with the AP Quiet Mode field in the Quiet Channel element equal to 1.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7212 in <this document>, which clarify that “mode set Quiet Channel elements” (i.e. Quiet Channel elements with the AP Quiet Mode field equal to 1) only apply to infrastructure BSSes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7240Mark RISON9.4.2.1291017.26 | "A non-PCP and non-AP STA that receives a DMG Operation element can use the value of this field to configure the AssociateFailureTimeout parameter in the MLME-ASSOCIATE.request primitive and theReassociateFailureTimeout parameter in the MLME-REASSOCIATE.request primitive." -- there are no such parameters anymore (we deleted them in favour of dot11(Re)AssociationResponseTimeOut) | Given that there are various other FailureTimeoutParameters, perhaps we should reverse our prior change and deprecate the MIB variable instead |

Discussion:

Nah, probably just easier to go with the dot11 flow!

Proposed changes:

Change 1017.26 as follows:

A non-PCP and non-AP STA that receives a DMG Operation element can use the value of this field to ~~configure the AssociateFailureTimeout parameter in the MLME-ASSOCIATE.request primitive and the~~

~~ReassociateFailureTimeout parameter in the MLME-REASSOCIATE.request primitive~~ set dot11AssociationResponseTimeOut.

Change 1719.47 as follows:

the STA has sent a (Re)Association Request frame within dot11AssociationResponseTimeOut but has not received a corresponding (Re)Association Response frame ~~and the (Re)AssociateFailureTimeout has not expired~~

At 2885.19 change “Association” to “(Re)Association”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7240 in <this document>, which instead delete (Re)AssociateFailureTimeout again.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7317Mark RISON11.1.2.11554.34 | "A STA contained in the AP or PCP shall initialize its TSF timer independently of any simultaneously started APs or PCPs" -- this cannot in general be acheved, unless the APs/PCPs are coordinated. Needs to be restricted to managed ("enterprise/corporate") contexts, but this is arguably out of scope of the standard anyway | Change to "A STA contained in the AP or PCP shall initialize its TSF timer independently of any simultaneously started APs or PCPs it is aware of", or delete |

Discussion:

A STA doesn’t necessarily know about simultaneously-started APs or PCPs.

Proposed changes:

Option 1:

Delete the cited sentence.

Option 2:

Change the cited sentence to: “A STA contained in the AP or PCP shall not synchronise its TSF timer with other APs or PCPs.” This indicates the STA shouldn’t actively synchronise, but if it does end up synchronised (e.g. because they were all powered up at the same time), then so be it.

Option 3:

Delete the cited sentence and instead say that an AP or PCP shall initialise its TSF timer to a random value in the maximum range of the beacon interval, namely 65535 TUs. E.g. “A STA contained in the AP or PCP shall initialize its TSF timer with a random number in the range 0 to 65535”.

Option 4:

Delete the cited sentence and instead say that an AP or PCP shall initialise its TSF timer to a random value in the maximum range of the beacon interval, namely 65535 TUs. E.g. “A STA contained in the AP or PCP should initialize its TSF timer with a random number in the range 0 to 65535”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete the cited sentence.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7244Mark RISON6.3.5.3.1162.13 | What happens if the AuthenticateFailureTimeout in the MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request (which gives the overall timeout) is more than the dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut (which is for consecutive frames in an auth sequence)? | Add words to say that the former shall be no more than the latter times the number of message pairs in the sequence |

Discussion:

The AuthenticateFailureTimeout in the MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request “[s]pecifies a time limit (in TU) after

which the authentication procedure is terminated.”

dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut “specifies the number of time units (TUs) that a responding STA should wait for the next frame in the authentication sequence.”

So if the AuthenticateFailureTimeout is 100 TU but the dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut is 10 TU, the timeout will be shorter than expected. (Conversely if the AuthenticateFailureTimeout is 10 TU but the dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut is 100 TU then in the case of a multi-message-pair authentication protocol, the overall timeout could fire before all the message-pairs have had their chance, but this is probably less shocking for the SME.)

Proposed changes:

Option 1:

Deprecate dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut.

Option 2:

At 162.13, after “>= 1” (in the valid range cell) add “and < dot11AuthenticationResponseTimeOut × (the highest authentication transaction sequence number for the authentication algorithm indicated in the AuthenticationType parameter, as shown in Table 9-36 (Presence of fields and elements in Authentication frames)) / 2”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 2883.13 change “current” to “deprecated”.

At 3359.52 delete “dot11 AuthenticationResponseTimeOut,”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7448Mark RISON6.5532.01 | The PHY test modes are not used anywhere, and are not defined for PHYs other than DSSS and DMG | Delete subclauses 6.5.5/6/9.10.  Alternatively, add test modes for the other PHYs and also add text in the PHY clauses to indicate how the test modes are to be used (e.g. state in 16.4.5.10 Transmit modulation accuracy),  RX is a bit more ambiguous (see 16.4.6.2 Receiver minimum input level sensitivity and 17.3.7.9 Transmit modulation accuracy) which arguments are needed in the primitives to effect the requisite testing; if kept then old stuff like 33 Mb/s also needs to be deleted |
| CID 7812Mark RISON9.4.2.3730.62 | Why is a Basic Rate anything (rounded), but a non-Basic Rate has to be from the selection list (table 6.5.52)? (9.4.2.3 Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element, third paragraph) | Change "Rates not contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter are" to "Each Supported Rate in the OperationalRateSet parameter is".  Replace the text referencing in table in 6.5.5.2 with text similar to that above for the BSSBasicRateSet parameter values ("set to the data rate, if necessary rounded...").  Make matching changes in 9.4.2.13. |

Discussion:

Nah, the PHY test modes have no clear connection to the PHY clauses (let alone a relevant cross-reference), and they are just full of rot (e.g. references to 33 Mb/s PHY rates and to OFDM rates in the so-called DSSS test mode).

Proposed changes:

Delete the following subclauses:

6.5.5 PLME-DSSSTESTMODE.request

6.5.6 PLME-DSSSTESTOUTPUT.request

6.5.9 PLME-DMGTESTMODE.request

6.5.10 PLME-DMGTESTOUTPUT.request

Change 730.56 as follows:

Within Beacon, Probe Response, Association Response, Reassociation Response, Mesh Peering Open, and Mesh Peering Confirm frames, each ~~Supported R~~rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter is encoded as an octet with the MSB (bit 7) set to 1, and bits 6 to 0 are set to the data rate, if necessary rounded up to the next 500 kb/s, in units of 500 kb/s~~. For example,~~ (e.g., a 2.25 Mb/s rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter is encoded as X'85'). Each ~~R~~rate~~s~~ in the OperationalRateSet parameter not contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter ~~are~~is encoded with the MSB set to 0, and bits 6 to 0 are set ~~to the appropriate value from the valid range column of the DATARATE row of the table in 6.5.5.2 (Semantics of the service primitive)~~in the same way as for a rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter (e.g., a 2 Mb/s rate not contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter is encoded as X'04'). The MSB of each Supported Rate octet in other management frame types is ignored by receiving STAs.

Change 740.13 as follows:

Within Beacon, Probe Response, Association Response, Reassociation Response, Mesh Peering Open, and Mesh Peering Confirm frames, each ~~supported~~ rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter~~, as defined in 6.3.11.2 (MLME-START.request),~~ is encoded as an octet with the MSB (bit 7) set to 1, and bits 6 to 0 are set to ~~the appropriate value from the valid range column of the DATARATE row of the table in 6.5.5.2 (Semantics of the service primitive)~~ the data rate, if necessary rounded up to the next 500 kb/s, in units of 500 kb/s (e.g., a 1 Mb/s rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter is encoded as X'82'). Each ~~R~~rate~~s~~ in the OperationalRateSet parameter not contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter ~~are~~is encoded with the MSB set to 0, and bits 6 to 0 are set ~~to the appropriate value from the valid range column of the DATARATE row of the table in 6.5.5.2 (Semantics of the service primitive)~~ in the same way as for a rate contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter (e.g., a 2 Mb/s rate not contained in the BSSBasicRateSet parameter is encoded as X'04'). The MSB of each ~~octet in the~~ Extended Supported Rate~~s and BSS Membership Selectors element~~ octet in other management frame types is ignored by receiving STAs.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CIDs 7448 and 7812 in <this document>, which remove the test modes and tidy up the Supported Rates wording.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7503Mark RISON10.26.3.11413.26 | In Table 9-12, what is the difference between "Transmit an initial frame within a non-HT PPDU that requires a response frame. The remaining TXOP following the first PPDU exchange may contain PPDUs using HT-greenfield format and/or separated by RIFS." and "Using a PPDU with the TXVECTOR FORMAT parameter set to HT\_MF, transmit first a PPDU that requires a response that is sent using a non-HT PPDU. The remaining TXOP following the first PPDU exchange may contain HT-greenfield format and/or RIFS sequences."? The second seems to be a subset of the first. | Replace the two rows with one saying "Transmit first a PPDU that requires a response that is sent using a non-HT PPDU. The remaining TXOP following the first PPDU exchange may contain PPDUs using HT-greenfield format and/or separated by RIFS." |

Discussion:

The reference is wrong; it should be to Table 10-14:



The second and last row are in fact not quite the same, nor is one actually a subset of the other. In the second the initial PPDU is non-HT while in the last it is HT\_MF (but responded to with a non-HT PPDU). In both cases, though, once the non-HT initial frame or its response are out, you can use HT\_GF and/or RIFS for the rest of the frame exchange sequence. The basic idea is that you just need one non-HT frame in either side to protect the TXOP. But the wording fails to make this clear.

Proposed changes:

REVISED

Delete the row at 1413.40 and change the row at 1413.44 to:

As the first PPDU in the TXOP, send one of:

* a non-HT PPDU containing a frame that requires an immediate response
* an HT-mixed format PPDU containing a frame that requires an immediate response in a non-HT PPDU

PPDUs after the first PPDU exchange may be HT-greenfield format PPDUs and/or be separated by RIFS.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7592Mark RISON11.2.2.61581.34 | If in a U-APSD SP an AP ends the SP part-way through a fragmented MSDU/MMPDU, what happens at the next SP? Does the AP start from the beginning? | Add "If the BU is fragmented but not all fragments are transmitted within the current service period, it shall start the next service period with the first unacknowledged frame." |
| CID 7593Mark RISON11.2.2.5.11576.53 | Does the part-BU of the previous SP count as one or zero (if the Max SP Length was not indeterminate)? | After "An unscheduled SPends after the AP has attempted to transmit at least one BU using a delivery-enabled AC and destined for theSTA, but no more than the number indicated in the Max SP Length field of the QoS Capability element ofthe STA's (Re)Association Request frame if the field has a nonzero value" add ", including any BU that was already partially transmitted in a previous unscheduled SP" |

Discussion:

The first of these comments was tentatively rejected with the following reasoning:

The BU is queued for transmission.  It might take several channel access and or fragments to complete the transmission of the BU as one or more fragments either successfully or ending in failure. It is not necessary to further specify or further constrain the operation of the AP’s transmit queues.

The second of these comments was tentatively rejected with the following reasoning:

"An unscheduled SP ends after the AP has attempted to transmit . . ."  The transmission attempt either completes successfully or is abandoned.  So, by definition, there is no partially transmitted BU left.

This interpretation, i.e. that once the AP has started transmitting all or part of a BU during an SP it is committed to either successfully transmitting all of it or discarding the BU, is probably valid, but is not clear in the spec.

Proposed resolution for CID 7592:

REVISED

At 1581.41 add a “NOTE—The SP does not end until the transmission of this BU either has succeeded or is presumed failed (when maximum retries are exceeded).”

Proposed resolution for CID 7593:

REVISED

At 1576.59 add a “NOTE—An unscheduled SP does not end until the transmission of the last BU in the SP either has succeeded or is presumed failed (when maximum retries are exceeded).”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7747Mark RISON10.24.7.71399.50 | "An Originator that is a DMG STA shall construct A-MPDUs that contain MPDUs in increasing order of SN.When responding to a BlockAck frame, the Originator shall first retransmit unacknowledged MPDUs inincreasing order of SN." -- what about wrap-around? | Add some words about "modulo 4096" |
| CID 7748Mark RISON10.24.7.71399.50 | "An Originator that is a DMG STA shall construct A-MPDUs that contain MPDUs in increasing order of SN.When responding to a BlockAck frame, the Originator shall first retransmit unacknowledged MPDUs inincreasing order of SN." So a DMG originator could:- first transmit an A-MPDU containing MPDUs with SNs 1, 3, 7 only, in that order- then receive a BA saying 1 and 7 were received- then transmit an A-MPDU containing MPDUs with SNs 3, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8 only, in that order;the first one (only) has the Retry bit setRight? How does the Retry bit help in this case? | Change the first sentence to "An Originator that is a DMG STA shall construct A-MPDUs that, apart from retransmissions of unacknowledged MPDUs, contain MPDUs in sequential SN order, starting from the first MPDU that has never been transmitted."Note that this probably does not allow:first an A-MPDU with Ack Policy "Block Ack" (11)then SIFSthen an A-MPDU with Ack Policy "Implicit Block Ack Request" (00)Is such a sequence allowed in DMG? If so, the wording will probably have to be more complicated.And if DMG allows partial-state scoreboard operation, the wording will be even trickier, because then you can't even say something like "which was not marked in the most recent Block Ack frame as having been received" to clarify what is meant by "unacknowledged".Basically what we need to express in standardese is:- If you know you need to retx, you put all the retxes first, in SN order- You put all the non-retxes in consecutive SN order, starting from the first SN that has not been txed- You are allowed to break things into multiple A-MPDUs, as long as the rules above are honoured, and all A-MPDUs but the last have "Block Ack" ack policyMaybe:An Originator that is a DMG STA shall transmit MPDUs sent under a BA agreement such that:\* MPDUs that need to be retransmitted are sent first, in SN order\* MPDUs that are being transmitted for the first time are then sent, in consecutive SN order starting from the MPDU with the first SN that has not been transmitted\* MPDUs may be transmitted in more than one A-MPDU only if all but the last A-MPDU contains MPDUs with ack policy "Block Ack"where SNs are ordered based on modulo-4096 comparisons. |

Discussion:

The preferred way to express “increasing order of SN, but it wraps around” seems to be to use “sequentially”.

It seems that the following is indeed the intended behaviour:

- If you know you need to retx, you put all the retxes first, in SN order

- You put all the non-retxes in consecutive SN order, starting from the first SN that has not been txed

- You are allowed to break things into multiple A-MPDUs, as long as the rules above are honoured, and all A-MPDUs but the last have "Block Ack" ack policy

Note HT-delayed is not allowed in DMG (and is now deprecated anyway), so we don’t need to worry about A-MPDUs with more than one TID.

Proposed changes:

Change the paragraph at 1399.50 from:

An Originator that is a DMG STA shall construct A-MPDUs that contain MPDUs in increasing order of SN. When responding to a BlockAck frame, the Originator shall first retransmit unacknowledged MPDUs in increasing order of SN.

to:

An originator that is a DMG STA shall transmit MPDUs sent under a BA agreement such that:

* MPDUs that need to be retransmitted are transmitted first, in sequential order of sequence number, starting from the oldest MPDU that needs to be retransmitted
* MPDUs that are being transmitted for the first time are sent after any MPDUs that need to be retransmitted, in sequential order of sequence number, starting from the oldest MPDU that has not been transmitted
* MPDUs are transmitted with the Ack Policy subfield set to Block Ack if the A-MPDU that contains them is followed after SIFS or RIFS by another A-MPDU

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7747 and 7748 in <this document>, which clarify the exact rules for MPDU ordering in A-MPDUs for a DMG STA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7540Mark RISON10.3.2.121283.9 | In 10.3.2.12 Duplicate detection and recovery, what is meant by "QoS Data"? In "a TID subfield in the QoS Control field within QoS Data frames" it appears to refer to any Data frame with b7 set, but it's not clear in "A STA operating as a QoS STA transmitting a QoS Data frame", "A STA receiving frames that are not QoS Data", "A QoS STA receiving an individually addressed QoS Data frame" | Use either "with Subtype field equal to QoS Data" or "QoS (+Data)" (or whatever it is) phraseology, depending on what is intended |

Discussion:

Here are the “QoS Data”s in 10.3.2.12:

[intro] Duplicate frame filtering is facilitated through the inclusion of a Sequence Control field (consisting of a sequence number and fragment number) within Data, Management, and Extension frames, a TID subfield in the QoS Control field within QoS Data frames, and an ACI subfield in the Sequence Number field within QMFs.

[SNS2] A STA operating as a QoS STA transmitting a QoS Data frame, excluding […]

[RC1] A STA receiving frames (individually or group addressed) that are not QoS Data, excluding […]

[RC2] A QoS STA receiving an (individually or group addressed) QoS Data frame, excluding […]

[RC9] A non-DMG QoS STA receiving a QoS Data frame sent under a BA agreement

RR4: For the purposes of duplicate detection using receiver caches, QoS (+)Null frames and, in a non-DMG BSS, QoS Data frames under a BA agreement, shall be ignored.

Note also the following definition at 617.48 (not 564.24) (I don’t know whether the italics are normative or whether the scope of the definition extends beyond the subclause it is in):

Data frames with a value of 1 in the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield are collectively referred to as *QoS Data frames*. Each of these data subtypes contains QoS in their names, and this frame format is distinguished by the presence of a QoS Control field in the MAC header.

Proposed changes:

Add the following paragraph at the end of 10.3.2.12.1:

NOTE—In Subclause 10.3.2.12, Data frames with a value of 1 in the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield are collectively referred to as *QoS Data frames.*

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7540 in <this document>, which clarify that “QoS Data frame” is anything with b7 of FC set.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7589Mark RISON11.141719.55 | "If a non-AP STA that has an SA with its AP for an association that negotiated management frame protection receives an unprotected Deauthentication or Disassociation frame with reason code INVALID\_CLASS2\_FRAME or INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME from the AP" -- this should be in the clauses dealing with receipt of deauth/disassoc | Move the behavioural description to subclauses 11.3.4.5 and 11.3.5.9, splitting it into the form "if get this frame then invoke SA as defined in x.x" |

Discussion:

We have subclauses about the handling of (de)authentication and (dis)association, so all behaviour related to them should be there, not scattered around.

Proposed changes:

Delete the paragraph at 1719.55. Note to the editor: this paragraph is modified by other resolutions. The changes effected by those other resolutions are to be transposed to the new text below.

Change the start of 11.3.4.5 Deauthentication—destination STA as follows:

A DMG STA in State 2, State 3 or State 4 that receives a Deauthentication frame shall remain in the same state if it did not perform an IEEE Std 802.11 authentication exchange.

Otherwise, upon receipt of a Deauthentication frame from a STA for which the state is State 2, State 3, or State 4, the destination STA shall deauthenticate with the originating STA using the following procedure:

a) If management frame protection ~~was not negotiated when the PTKSA(s) were created~~is not in use, or if management frame protection is in use, the frame is protected, and the frame is not discarded per management frame protection processing, the MLME shall issue an MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.indication primitive to inform the SME of the deauthentication, and set the state for the originating STA to State 1.

b) If management frame protection is in use, the frame is unprotected, the reason code is INVALID\_CLASS2\_FRAME or INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME, and the STA is a non-AP and non-PCP STA <doesn’t the following apply even if the STA is an AP/PCP?>, the SME shall issue one MLME-SA-QUERY.request primitive addressed to the STA every dot11AssociationSAQueryRetryTimeout TUs until an MLME-SA-QUERY.confirm primitive for the STA is received or dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout TUs from the beginning of the SA Query procedure have passed. The SME shall increment the TransactionIdentifier by 1 for each MLME-SA-QUERY.request primitive, rolling it over the value to 0 after the maximum allowed value is reached.

If no MLME-SA-QUERY.confirm primitive for the STA is received within the dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout period, the SME may <behave as if it had received an MLME- DEAUTHENTICATE.indication primitive … oops, the SAP seems broken. We don’t want to do anything in the MLME (e.g. change state) until the SME has verified that the Deauth is legit (using the SA query procedure). However, there is no mechanism for the SME to tell the MLME that the Deauth was legit, and to change the state (except for the MLME-DELETEKEYS.request that follows from it? That’s pretty tasteless), nor is there a mechanism for the MLME to tell the SME that an SA query procedure needs to be performed (though I suppose an MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.indication with reason code INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME might do the trick? But what if the Deauth frame was in fact not unprotected?). Hm… Perhaps a special reason code needs to be allowed in the DEAUTH.ind which would signal to the SME that an SA Query needs to be performed, and then there would need to be a DEAUTH.rsp that would indicate to the MLME that the deauth was legit and the state should be set to 1? So basically the sequence would be:

MLME sends MLME-DEAUTH.ind (Null) to SME

SME does SA query

If SA query indicates deauth is legit, SME sends MLME-DEAUTH.rsp to MLME

MLME sets state to State 1>

~~b~~c) Upon receiving an MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.indication primitive, the SME shall […]

Change the start of 11.3.5.7 Non-AP and non-PCP STA disassociation receipt procedure as follows:

 <similar to above>

Change the start of 11.3.5.9 AP or PCP disassociation receipt procedure <? Not in existing text?> as follows:

 <similar to above>

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID in <this document>, which

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7428Mark RISON3.236.47 | The definition of "non-HT PPDU" excludes PPDUs sent by 11abg PHYs - this does not sound right (e.g. wording like "is carried in a non-HT PPDU" would then break) | Either change the definition to include PPDUs sent by 11abg PHYs, or examine the 71 or so instances and decide which should become "DSSS, HR/DSSS, ERP or OFDM PPDU" |

Discussion:

A PPDU sent by an 11a/b/g PHY is clearly a non-HT PPDU! But these PHYs do not have a FORMAT parameter in their TXVECTOR.

Proposed changes:

**non-high throughput (non-HT) physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU):** A PPDU that is transmitted by a Clause 15, Clause 16, Clause 17 or Clause 18 PHY, or not using a TXVECTOR FORMAT parameter equal to HT\_MF, HT\_GF or VHT.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In the definition at the cited location, after “transmitted” add “by a Clause 15, Clause 16, Clause 17 or Clause 18 PHY, or ”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7480Mark RISONE.2.53393.57 | "Be aware that most protocols above the MAC operate in the opposite endianness" should be a NOTE (cf.1075.1) | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

As it says in the comment.

Proposed changes:

As it says in the comment.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At the cited location add “NOTE—” before the cited text and change to the NOTE font size.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7544Mark RISON6.3.19.1222.31 | The Direction parameter of MLME-SETKEYS.request is never used in the spec. As far as I can determine, the actual behaviour assumed by the spec is that SETKEYS enables the key for both directions, and MLME-SETPROTECTION.request allows finer control. Also, what's a "Direction element"? | Delete the Direction row at 223.25. Change from 223.41 to: "Receipt of this primitive causes the MAC to apply the keys as follows, subject to the MLME-SETPROTECTION.request primitive:--- The MAC uses thekey information for the transmission of all subsequent frames to which the key applies.--- The MAC installsthe key with the associated Key ID such that received frames of the appropriate type and containingthe matching Key ID are processed using that key and its associated state information." |
| CID 7555Mark RISON6.3.24.1.4228.30 | What about the other direction? | Change the two bullets to "--- Rx: Specifies that Data frames from the MAC address are protected (i.e., any Data frames without protection received from the MAC address are discarded) but data frames to the MAC address are not protected.--- Tx: Specifies that Data frames to the MAC address are protected but data frames from the MAC address are not protected." |
| CID 7368Mark RISON8.3.4.4549.06 | "Parameters in the vectors that are management rather than MAC may be specific to the PHY" -- what on Earth does that mean? | Delete the whole sentence |

Discussion:

These comments and proposed changes are sublime as they stand and need no further discussion.

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7573Mark RISON | 3.4 claims that GCMP is "Galois/Counter Mode with GMAC Protocol", where GMAC is "Galois Message Authentication Code", but 38.57, 39.13, 43.13, 68.11 think it's "Galois Counter Mode protocol" and 12.5.5 thinks it's "GCM with Galois Message Authentication Code (GMAC) protocol" | Work out what GCMP really stands for, and make sure it's expanded thusly everywhere |

Discussion:

Dan HARKINS clarifies:

 The cipher mode is called "Galois Counter Mode" and is abbreviated GCM. There is a varient of GCM in which no encryption is done, it’s all authentication, and that is called “Galois message authentication code” and is abbreviated GMAC. But we never use GMAC. Every use of GCM provides encryption of some of the data.

 In 802.11 for some reason we appended a “P” to our specific use of a cipher mode, so when we use CCM we call that use of it CCMP and when we use GCM we call that use of it GCMP.

 I think the confusion is that someone looked at NIST SP 800-38D which is the definition of the approved cipher mode. The title is, “Recommendation for Block Cipher Modes of Operation: Galois/Counter Mode (GCM) and GMAC” and decided to rewrite a bunch of the references, but did not do so consistently.

 That document does describe GCM and it also describes something else: “If the GCM input is restricted to data that is not to be encrypted, the resulting specialization of GCM, called GMAC, is simply an authentication mode on the input data.” But we never use that specialization in 802.11, we always encrypt some of the input so we always use GCM.

Proposed changes:

At 38.57, 39.13 and 43.13, change “Galois Counter Mode protocol (GCMP)” to “Galois/counter mode (GCM) protocol (GCMP)”.

At 54.30 and 1954.56 change “Galois/Counter Mode” to “Galois/counter mode”.

At 54.32 change “Galois/Counter Mode with GMAC Protocol” to “GCM Protocol”.

At 52.43 delete the GMAC definition.

At 68.10 change “Galois Counter Mode protocol (GCMP)” to “Galois/counter mode protocol (GCMP)”.

At 1954.46 change “GCM with Galois Message Authentication Code (GMAC) protocol (GCMP)” to “GCM protocol (GCMP)”.

At 1954.56 delete “GCM combines Galois/Counter Mode for data confidentiality and GMAC for authentication and integrity.”

At 2694.26 change “Galois/Counter Mode with GMAC protocol (GCMP) data confidentiality protocol” to “Galois/counter mode (GCMP)”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 7573 in <this document>, which consistently use the expansion “Galois/counter mode (GCM) protocol (GCMP)”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 7732Mark RISON12.3.11904.60 | Explicitly mark WEP and TKIP as obsolete and might be removed (not just "deprecated") | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

We need to clearer that WEP and TKIP are dead. Just having them “deprecated” means that new implementations are free to choose to use them, and we need to keep maintaining them in the spec.

Proposed changes:

At 1904.3 change:

**12.3.1 Status of Pre-RSNA security methods**

Except for Open System authentication, all pre-RSNA security mechanisms have been deprecated, as they fail to meet their security goals. New implementations should support pre-RSNA methods only to aid migration to RSNA methods.

Open System Authentication and Open System Deauthentication shall not be used between mesh STAs.

to:

**12.3.1 Status of Pre-RSNA security methods**

Except for Open System authentication, all pre-RSNA security mechanisms are obsolete. Support for them might be removed in a later revision of the standard.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the body of 12.3.1 to read just “Except for Open System authentication, all pre-RSNA security mechanisms are obsolete. Support for them might be removed in a later revision of the standard.”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID Mark RISON |  |  |

Discussion:

Proposed changes:

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID in <this document>, which

Font size error at 1766.42 (after “NOTE”), 163.36 and 165.11 (in “SAE”), 2052.41 (in “else if”), 159.17 (in “SelectedBSS”).

**References:**

802.11mc/D5.0