IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

|  |
| --- |
| 802.11CIDs 1443 |
| Date: 2017-03-13 |
| Author(s): |
| Name | Company | Address | Phone | email |
| Donald Eastlake | Huawei Technologies | 155 Beaver Street, Milford, MA 01757 | 1-508-333-2270 | d3e3e3@gmail.com |

**Abstract**

This document contains a proposed resolution of LB #227 CIDs 1431 and 1443.

# Table of Contents

Table of Contents 2

CID 1431 3

CID 1443 3

Resolution 4

3.4 Abbreviations and acronyms 4

9.4.2.219 GLK Capabilities element 4

14.11.1 Overview of interworking between a mesh BSS and a DS or attached bridge 4

# CID 1431

**Comment:**

A mesh gate is not attached to a bridge, a GLK mesh STA is.

**Proposed Change:**

Remove the changes to the baseline sentence. Add a new setence stating, "A mesh STA that attaches to a bridged network is called a GLK mesh STA." Similarly, remove changes to the next paragraph, and duplicate text for the GLK case, instead.

**Resolution:**

Revise: Change text of Clauses 3.4 and 9.4.2.219 as in 11-17/0416.

# CID 1443

**Comment:**

It seems to me that some more text elsewhere is needed to implement the DNS\* bits.

**Proposed Change:**

Add text elsewhere.

**Resolution:**

Revise: Change text of Clause 14.11.1 as in 11-17/0416.

# Resolution

***Change text as follows:***

## 3.4 Abbreviations and acronyms

#### 9.4.2.219 GLK Capabilities element



**Figure 9-589cp—GLK Capability Flags field format**

### 14.11.1 Overview of interworking between a mesh BSS and a DS or attached bridge

Non-GLK mesh STAs in an MBSS access the DS via a mesh gate. A GLK mesh STA accesses external networks through its attached bridge. An MBSS functions like an IEEE 802 LAN segment that is compatible with IEEE Std 802.1D. The MBSS appears as a single access domain.

An MBSS may contain two or more mesh gates and/or GLK mesh STAs. When multiple mesh gates and/or GLK STAs in an MBSS have access to the same or interconnected bridged network(s) or DS, the MBSS has more than one “port” (in the sense of IEEE Std 802.1D-2004, for example) through which it accesses the DS or bridged network~~. Accordingly,~~ which might lead to broadcast loops ~~may occur~~. Therefore, mesh gates should cooperate with the DS if present to implement a loop preventing protocol ~~in the DS~~. Bridged networks already have a loop preventing protocol, such as Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) as specified in IEEE Std 802.1D-2004. With RSTP the resulting active network topology forms a tree. With such cooperation, even if multiple mesh gates and/or GLK mesh STAs connect with the same or interconnected bridged network(s) or DS, there will not be a loop.

~~NOTE 1—In the DS a typical implementation uses the Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP) as specified in IEEE Std 802.1D-2004. With RSTP the resulting active DS topology forms a tree. Then, even if multiple mesh gates connect with the same DS, the MBSS only accesses the DS through a single mesh gate.~~

A GLK mesh STA creates a virtual point-to-point LAN to each other GLK mesh STA and mesh gate in the MBSS. Each of these point-to-point LANs is presented by the GLK convergence function as a unique Internal Sublayer Service SAP that is mapped to an IEEE Std 802.1Q bridge port. Each such SAP is identified by a locally unique service\_access\_point\_identifier, generated by the STA and the GLK convergence function (see 5.2.1a (GLK MAC data service specification)).