IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Resolution to miscellaneous CIDs |
| Date: 2019-09-19 |
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Abstract

This document proposes resolution to the following CIDs: 1002, 1037, 2349, 1425, 1057, 2212, 2218, 2213, 1591

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| 1002 | 159.16 | 16 | 29.4.2.3 | There are references throughout 11az D1.0 to clauses in 11ay Draft 2.0. The references should have been made to the most current draft 11ay D3.0 and 11ax D4.0. There are clause numbering changes along with changes to the text that may conflict with 11az D1.0 text. It's good practice to use the latest draft when possible. | on the next 11az letter ballot make references to the most current 11ay and 11ax drafts. | **Reject: the editors will rebase the draft on the revMD, 11ax and 11ay once these go to sponsor ballot** |
| 1037 | 159.16 | 16 | 29.4.2.3 | There are references throughout 11az D1.0 to clauses in 11ay Draft 2.0. The references should have been made to the most current draft 11ay D3.0 and 11ax D4.0. There are clause numbering changes along with changes to the text that may conflict with 11az D1.0 text. It's good practice to use the latest draft when possible. | on the next 11az letter ballot make references to the most current 11ay and 11ax drafts. | **Reject: the editors will rebase the draft on the revMD, 11ax and 11ay once these go to sponsor ballot** |

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| 2349 | 119.18 | 18 | 11.22.6.4.7.1 | It may be beneficial to measure TOF of the strongest impulse response tap when using best path AWV. | One option would be to include trigger with value 5 indicating best path AWV and TOA feedback based on strongest tap of impulse response. | **Reject: the commenter does not explain why it may be beneficial to to support this feature** |
| 1425 | 37.17 | 17 | 9.4.2.127.8 | For DMG positioning, it is beneficial to allow devices to measure ToF of strogest path as alternative to LOS path. It should however be present in the capabilities if a DMG STA can compute the ToF based only on First Arrival Path or also on strongest path. | Please add a capability bit, as suggested in comment. | **Reject: the commenter does not explain why it may be beneficial to to support this feature** |

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| 1057 | 12.07 | 7 | 6.3.56.1 | Figures 6-17b and 6-17c don't show the location of t1..t4. The text states why they are ommited, but since these figures have multiple messages, it is not clear which are measured. | Mark where t1..t4 are | **Reject: clause 6 describes MLME interface to the protocol. The actual protocol is in clause 11 and t1, t2, t3 and t4 are marked in 11-36f 11-36i and other figures** |

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| 2212 | 70.01 | 1 | 11.22.6.4.9.2 | [Re-raising this comment from the comment collection, as it is not possible to determine from 18/1544r8 whether/how it was addressed. References are to the CC draft and hence may be wrong against D1.0.]"The HEz passive range measurement sounding part commences a SIFS time after the HEz polling 2part and is the 2nd part of the HEz passive range measurement sequence. " but what's the first part? | Make sure that for all the techniques all three parts are covered (by having a subclause for each, even if to say e.g. that the passive HEz polling part is the same as the active HEz polling part). And include a figure showing all the parts/phases/whatever you end up deciding to call them | **Revised: already resolved in D1.3** |

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| 2218 | 71.02 | 2 | 11.22.6.4.9.3 | [Re-raising this comment from the comment collection, as it is not possible to determine from 18/1544r8 whether/how it was addressed. References are to the CC draft and hence may be wrong against D1.0.]"The RSTA shall send two broadcast Passive Location Measurement Report frames a SIFS timeafter receiving the Location Measurement Report frame " -- does this mean an MU transmission has to be used? | Clarify. I think this is trying to say that following the LMR frame rx the RSTA sends one LMR frame after SIFS, then another LMR frame SIFS after the first | **Revise: Agree in principel – see 11-19-1691** |

***TGaz Editor: Change the text in P155L18-19 as follows:***

The RSTA shall send the Primus and Secundus RSTA Broadcast Passive Location Measurement Report frames, the Primus a SIFS time after receiving the ISTA Passive Location Measurement Report frames from the ISTAs and the Secundus a SIFS following the Primus.

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| 2213 | 69 |  | 11.22.6.4.9 | [Re-raising this comment from the comment collection, as it is not possible to determine from 18/1544r8 whether/how it was addressed. References are to the CC draft and hence may be wrong against D1.0.]There needs to be some information on how passive ranging works, i.e. how you can passively determine ranges from the information in certain frames you overhear | As it says in the comment | **Revise: explanation is in 11.22.6.1.3** |

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| 1591 | 7 |  | 4.5.4.2 |  | "An RSNA might support one or more of SAE authentication, FILS authentication, or PASN authentication both. An RSNA also supports authentication based on IEEE Std 802.1X-2010, or preshared keys (PSKs) after Open System authentication." baseline text different from what is in the .11az draft. | Check with baseline (REVmd D1.0) and adjust the text accordingly. | ***Revise – see 11-19-1691*** |

***TGaz Editor: replace the text in P22L35-40 and P23L1-10 with the following text***

IEEE Std 802.11 defines ~~five~~(11ai) six IEEE 802.11 authentication methods: Open System authentication,

Shared Key authentication, FT authentication, (11ai)simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), ~~and~~ FILS authentication(11ai) and pre-association security negotiation (PASN) authentication. Open System authentication admits any STA to the DS. Shared Key authentication relies on WEP to demonstrate knowledge of a WEP encryption key. FT authentication relies on keys derived during the initial mobility domain association to authenticate the stations as defined in Clause 13 (Fast BSS transition). SAE authentication uses finite field cryptography to prove knowledge of a shared password. FILS authentication allows for faster connection to the network for FILS non-AP STAs by providing authentication, association, and key confirmation information in an efficient number of frame exchanges (see 4.10.3.6 (AKM operations using FILS authentication(11ai))). PASN authentication allows Management Frame Protection prior to association by establishing a PTKSA using authentication frames. (11ai) The IEEE 802.11 authentication mechanism also allows definition of new authentication methods.

An RSNA might support SAE authentication, FILS authentication, or PASN authentication ~~both~~(11ai). An RSNA also supports authentication based on IEEE Std 802.1X-2010, or preshared keys (PSKs) after Open System authentication. IEEE 802.1X authentication utilizes the EAP to authenticate STAs and the AS with one another. This standard does not specify an EAP method that is mandatory to implement. See 12.6.5 (RSNA policy selection in an IBSS(#59)) for a description of the IEEE 802.1X authentication and PSK usage within an IEEE 802.11 IBSS.

**References:**