This document contains suggested text to resolve comments regarding P802-REVc-d1.1.

5. Reference models (RMs)

5.3 Interconnection and networking

New figure 8 and new text to address CID 37 and CID 66. Only the second paragraph is shown.

5.3.0.1 Bridging example

Figure 8 illustrates an example of a bridged IEEE 802 network that can be configured with bridge-style interconnection. The bridges A and B, and the IEEE 802.3 LAN configurations to which they attach, are typical of the older style of bridged IEEE 802 network in which a bridge interconnects a small number of access domains, each containing many end stations, as is similar with K, L and M. The IEEE 802.3 connections to M and those between S and T and S and U form IEEE 802 backbone networks. On the other hand, the bridges S, T, and U function as bridges that combine IEEE 802.3, and IEEE 802.16™ networks. S and M are bridges on an IEEE 802 backbone network, handling a number of network attachments. T and U are bridges that support multiple end stations, with connection to an IEEE 802 backbone network. B and K also provide access to an IEEE 802 backbone network. The end station shown connected to S by a point-to-point link could be a server system. The wireless interfaces shown in Figure 8 are defined in each of the listed standards. For example, a discussion of the 802.11 architecture is given in Annex B.2

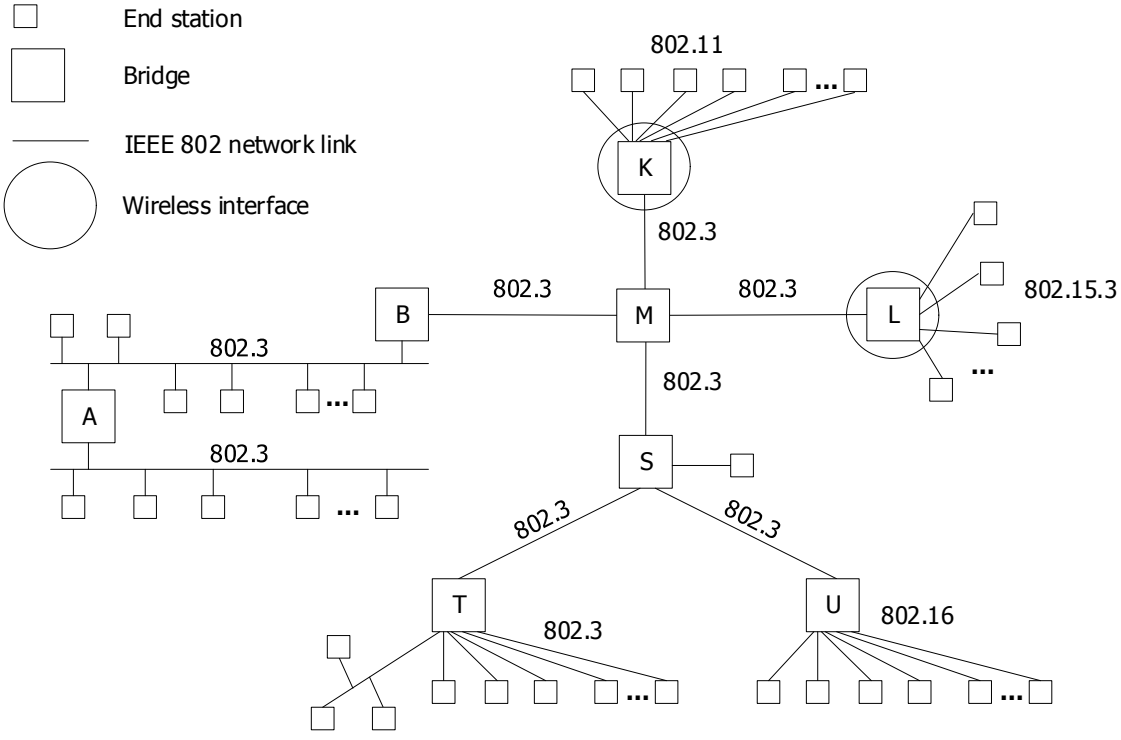

Figure 8—An example of a bridged IEEE 802 network