IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Fragmenting Large IEs |
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| Author(s): |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | email |
| Dan Harkins | Aruba Networks | 1322 Crossman ave, Sunnyvale, CA | +1 408 227 4500 | dharkins at aruba networks dot com  |
| David Goodall | Broadcom Corporation | Level 15, 24 Campbell St, Sydney, Australia | +612 8030 7452 | daveg at broadcom dot com |
| Paul Lambert | Marvell | 5488 Marvell Lane, Santa Clara, CA | +1 408 222 8341 | Paul at marvell dot com |

Abstract

This submission describes a slight modification to a scheme for fragmentation and reassembly of large data that cannot fit in a single IE that has already been adopted.

***Instruct the editor to modify section 8.4.2.188.1 as indicated:***

**8.4.2.188.1 Fragmentation of Data**

Data that is too large for a single IE may be fragmented into a series of IEs consisting of the original IE into which the data would not fit, immediately followed by a number of Fragment IEs.

The data to be fragmented is divided into *M* + *N* chunks, where

* *M* is the result of the integer division of the length of the data by 255
* *N* is equal to 1 if the length of the data modulo 255 is greater than 0, and equal to 0 otherwise

The original IE into which the data would not fit is filled with the first chunk of data and is termed the leading IE. This IE is immediately followed by *M-1* Fragment IEs, each containing the next chunk of data and with a length of 255. If *N* = 1 these IEs are immediately followed by the last chunk of data in a Fragment IE which has a length equal to the length of the data modulo 255. The sequence of the original IE and associated Fragment IEs must be contained in a single MSDU.