IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Yet More 11ak LB218 CIDs Assigned Donald Eastlake |
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Abstract

Proposed resolutions for the six remaining LB218 comments assigned to Donald Eastlake

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# CID 1069

**Comment:** How EPD works in an MBSS needs more consideration. For example, the MPDU format probably needs to be agreed between the two ends of the communication, but not by every (mesh) node along the path. How this happens is not clear in the text. Alternatively, the text could be interpreted to say this is a hop-by-hop negotiation, which implies the potential for a lot of format translations, which doesn't make sense.

**Proposed Change:** This needs discussion and a submission.

**Resolution: Revise:** Drop GLK as part of the Mesh Profile (Clause 14.2.3). Add EPD as part of the Mesh Profile and require EPD Mesh STAs to assert the EPD required in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element and the Extended version of that element for backwards compatibility. See text in 11-16/1507r0.

**Changes to Draft 2.5 Text:**

### 14.2.3 Mesh profile

***Insert a new item in the mesh profile list as follows:***

~~g) GLK support — specified by dot11GLKImplemented~~

g) EPD support — specified by dot11EPDImplemented

A Mesh STA with dot11EPDImplemented set to true shall set dot11EPDRequired to true.

# CID 1134

**Comment:** I don't know what this "media priority" thing is, nor which direction we are talking about (802.11 to bridge or bridge to 802.11)

**Proposed Change:** Define the term "media priority" (shouldn't it be "medium priority" anyway?) and clarify what direction "received on a GLK ISS SAP" means

**Changes to Draft 2.5 text: TBD**

Clause 5.1.2

# CID 1272

**Comment:** "any of a 3-address frame 22

format, a 4-address frame format or a basic A-MSDU format." confuses MPDUs and A-MSDUs, which are at different layers. An A-MSDU is necessarily sent using 3- or 4-address format. Similarly in surrounding parens

**Proposed Change:** Be clear on the set of options (3- and/or 4-addr) in each case (in A-MSDU or standalone)

**Changes to Draft 2.5 text: TBD**

# CID 1284

**Comment:** Either these rules are the same as the normal rules or they should be with the other rules

**Proposed Change:** Either just delete, or move to the addressing clause, as appropriate

**Resolution: Reject:** It was felt that the text commented on has too much semantics to be put into Clause 9; however, a reference to this clause was added in Clause 9.

# CID 1328

**Comment:** "In the 5.9 GHz bands where EPD is used (see E.2.3 (5.9 GHz band in the United States 7

(5.850-5.925 GHz)) and E.2.4 (5.9 GHz band in Europe (5.855-5.925 GHz))). " STAs are presumably not required to have dot11EPDImplemented true or to set the EPD bit

**Proposed Change:** Make this clear

**Resolution:** Revise: Change draft text as specified in 11-16/1507r0.

**Changes to Draft 2.5 Clause 11.53 text:**

EPD STAs are the STAs that either

* operate in the 5.9 GHz bands (see E.2.3 (5.9 GHz band in the United States (5.850–5.925 GHz)) and E.2.4 (5.9 GHz band in Europe (5.855–5.925 GHz))), and/or
* set the EPD subfield in the Capability Information and in the DMG Capability Information and set dot11EPDImplemented true.

For a non-EPD STA, dot11EPDImplemented is false or not present.

# CID 1343

**Comment:** So what does Media Priority 2 map to?

**Proposed Change:** Surely what you're trying to do here is to make the UP order 12034567 become the order 01234567? So the table should have rows saying 1<->0, 2<->1, 0<->2 and leave 3-7 mapped to themselves

**Resolution:** Revise: See changes to draft text in 11-16/1507r0.

**Changes to Draft 2.5 text in Clause R.3.4:**

### R.3.4 QoS mapping and GLK

General links connect through a STA to an IEEE 802.1AC GLK Convergence Function. Note that 802.11 UPs are IEEE Std 802.1D priorities that differ from 802.1Q priorities. For example, in IEEE Std 802.1D priority 2 is lower than priority 0 while in 802.1Q it is higher.

The media priority provided by the 802.1AC GLK Convergence Function is commonly used as the UP in an 802.11 association. As provided in IEEE Std. 802.1AC, the 802.1AC GLK Convergence Function derives this media priority from the priority code point associated with the frame inside the 802.1Q network. A suggested mapping is given in Table R-3a (Suggested default priority code point to media priority mapping). The 802.1AC GLK Convergence Function might be configured to provide other mappings.

**Table R-3a—Suggested default priority code point to media priority mapping**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Priority Code Point | Media Priority |
| 7 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 2 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 1 |

When an MSDU received over a general link is passed up to the corresponding IEEE 802.1AC GLK Convergence Function, the media priority passed up is mapped to the 802.1Q network priority code point. A suggested mapping is shown in Table R-3b (Suggested default media priority to priority code point mapping). However, if a tag is present in the MSDI, the 802.1Q network priority code point for the packet is determined by that tag. Loss of priority information for packets sent across a general link is avoided by tagging those MSDUs.

**Table R-3b—Suggested default media priority to priority code point mapping**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Media Priority  | Priority Code Point |
| 7 | 7 |
| 6 | 6 |
| 5 | 5 |
| 4 | 4 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 0 | 0 |
| 2 | 1 |
| 1 | 1 |