IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| 802.11CIDs 1443 |
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**Abstract**

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

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# 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 Clause 14.11.1 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 Clauses 3.4 and 9.4.2.219 as in 11-17/0416.

# Resolution

***Change draft 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

A mesh STA that has direct access to a DS is called a mesh gate. Other mesh STAs in an MBSS access the DS via the 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 mesh STAs in an MBSS have access to the same bridged network 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~~.

NOTE: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 bridged network 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 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)).