**IEEE P802.15**

**Wireless Personal Area Networks**

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| Project | IEEE P802.15 Working Group for Wireless Personal Area Networks (WPANs) |
| Title | **Proposed comment resolution for CID #195 of LB104** |
| Date Submitted | 2 June 2015 |
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| Re: | 802.15.10 Consolidated Comment Entry Form, CID #195 |
| Abstract | Provides a proposed resolution to CID #195 |
| Purpose | To be used by the technical editor to apply the necessary changes to the draft to resolve CID #195 |
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1. **Kinds of SN : CID R19, R20, R116, R156, R201, R212, R225**

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| **Commenter** | **Page** | **Clause** | **Line** | **Comment** | **Proposed change** |
| Don Sturek | 23 | 5.2.1 | 46 | "Subscribed Multicast Addresses" - Elsewhere in the text it is stated that the assignment of multicast addresses is out of scope. However, here there is an assumption that addresses 0xff00 to 0xfffd are multicast addresses. How would a device know to subscribe to a given multicast address? These are not defined in 15.4 so only this specification that has created multicast addresses can define what they are used for. I assume that this has to be an administrative assignment. I don't see any mechanism to define how to dynamically find a multicast group on the network. Next, these addresses are 16 bits. I see how that would work with short addresses. Surely, they don't work with long addresses.  | Define what the multicast groups are (presuming these are static and administratively defined). If not and the groups are dynamic, describe how the device discovers them and their scope. Either define how a 16 bit multicast address works in a 64 bit addressable network or define multicast addresses using long addresses. |

**Resolution: AiP**

* Multicast groups are static and administratively defined. If an implementation requires dynamic groups, multicast group discovery is out of the scope of the document.
* If a L2R mesh tree uses long addresses, multicast is not handled by the L2R sublayer. Multicast frames are broadcast and filtered at a higher layer