**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 Resolutions for Topology Things** | |
| Date Submitted | 9 Nov 2015 | |
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| Re: | Proposed comment resolutions related to the 802.15.10 Consolidated Comment Entry Form, CID #1141, #1285, #1290, #1296, R1029 and R1062 | |
| Abstract | This document provides a proposed comment resolutions for the comments which are related to TC of D2 of 802.15.10 | |
| Purpose | To propose | |
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1. **CID#1137, #1141**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1137 | Tero Kivinen | INSIDE Secure | 23 | 5.2.1 | 13 | I can see the type being different depending what is in the MT table, but does that mean that if the mesh root address mode is SHORT, then everybody in the mesh uses short addresses and if it is long then everybody uses long addresses. | It should be clarified how the type is indicated in the MT table, ie.. which field tell tells us what type this field is. |
| 1141 | Tero Kivinen | INSIDE Secure | 23 | 5.2.1 | 9 | If L2R MT table is global, and this NT table is global, how does the entries in the NT table know what addressing mode is used for each entry. The neighbor address seem to indicate it can be either one, and it depends on the MT table, but to get to the MT table, we need to check the Mesh root Address field, but we do not know the type of that before we can find the same entry from the MT table? | Either add the Mesh root address Mode” field to NT table, or add some kind of mesh identifier that can be used to link the NT table and the L2R MT together. |

**Resolution: AiP**

Add Address Mode field in Table 3 to identify the address mode of a neighbor.

* ***Modify Table 3 as follows.***

**Table 3 - Entry of the NT**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Name** | **Type** | **Valid Range** | **Description** |
| Neighbor address mode | Enumeration | SHORT, LONG | Indicates the address mode of the neighbor node. If SHORT, a 16-bit address is used. If LONG, a 64-bit address is used. |
| Neighbor address | ~~As indicated in the MT in Table 1~~  As indicated by the Neighbor address mode | EUI-64/short address | ~~As indicated in Table 1~~  Address of the neighbor node |

1. **CID #1285**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Tero Kivinen | INSIDE Secure | 44 | 5.4.2 | 3 | MacPktXmitMs is calculated wrong. For now it gives result of 0.00001024 for 128 byte frame sent on 100 kbit/s, when I think it should give out 10 ms... or I at least assume the Ms is actually meaning ms, I.e milliseconds. Now it gives the ks, as in kiloseconds, if you really want to get Ms, i.e. megaseconds you need to divide it by 1000 once more :-) | Change /1000 with \*1000. | Tero Kivinen |

**Resolution: A**

* ***Replace "/1000" with "\*1000" in l.3 in P.44.***

1. **CID #1290**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1290 | Tero Kivinen | INSIDE Secure | 46 | 5.4.3 | 7 | How long does it remember the SA and LSN? It cannot forget them immdeiately when it gets next broadcast, but it should not need to keep them forever. | Add text telling when the information about forwarded broadcasts can be forgotten. |

**Resolution: AiP**

l2rSNSARecordTimeout represents the timeout value for this purpose.

* ***Add following text before last sentence in 2nd paragraph in section 5.4.3.***

The record of SA and LSN is deleted after the duration indicated by l2rSNSARecordTimeout.

1. **CID #1296**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1296 | Verotiana Rabarijaona | NICT | 47 | 5.5.1 | 29 | Is there a reason why there are two "Setting L2R Security PIBs" pointing to the same step? | Delete one or double check |

**Resolution: AiP**

The intention to put two “Setting L2R Security PIBs” was to represent that procedures should be done both in joining device and parent router. To make it clearer, the resolution should be to move the text “setting L2R security PIBs” to the text in the association arrow.

* ***Replace Figure 28 as follows.***

C:\Users\a141127\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\Temporary Internet Files\Content.Word\Security_Procedure_20151110.wmf

1. **CID #R1029**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R1029 | Charlie Perkins | Futurewei | 7 | 4.2 | 12 | Is it required that every node in a PAN become part of the mesh? | If so, make that clear. If not, show as part of the example. |

**Resolution: AiP**

An L2R node needs to join to one of meshes at least to be called as an L2R node. If there is one mesh in the PAN, all the nodes in the PAN are part of the mesh. All nodes need to join at least one of meshes which has direct connection to the PANC. It should be described in the clause 5.1.2.2 or in the clause 5.1.2.5.

* ***Insert following sentence after first sentence in section 5.1.2.2***

All nodes need to join at least one of meshes which has direct connection to the PAN coordinator.

1. **CID R1062**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| R1062 | Charlie Perkins | Futurewei | 18 | 5.1.2.5.1 | 42 | "This delivery mechanism is out of the scope of this document." | Why? It seems like an operation that should be specified. |

**Resolution: Reject**

If both are implemented in the same device, it doesn't need to be specified. Implementing them into different devices is out of scope this specification.