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| Project | **IEEE 802.21d****<**[**http://www.ieee802.org/21/**](http://www.ieee802.org/21/)**>** |
| Title | **Remedy for Cmt#63 in LB7b** |
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| Date Submitted | **March, 20, 2014** |
| Source(s) | Subir Das (ACS) |  |
| Re: | IEEE 802.21 Session #61 in Beijing |
| Abstract | Remedy for LB#7b comment  |
| Purpose |  |
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Remedy for Cmt#63 in LB7b.

Change the original text to following new text.

Original text:

p. 51, 9.4.1.1:

The device key assignment mechanism specified in this standard is based on a binary key structure, called a key tree. A key tree is a binary tree in depth d, where d is a system constant. A command center, at its initialization period, shall generate a group management tree whose depth is less than 256. The root of the key tree is called a level 0 node. At level k, there are 2k nodes, 0≤ k≤d. Each level k node can be represented as a k-bit string. The string is called the index of the node. For example, when d > 1, the level 2 nodes are represented by the indices 00, 01, 11, 10. Each node is assigned to a key, called a node key and identified by the Node Index. For example, the node keys assigned to level 2 nodes are denoted as k<00>, k<01>, k<10>, k<11>.

Suggested Change:

The device key assignment mechanism specified in this standard is based on a binary key structure, called a key tree. A key tree is a binary tree in depth d, where d is a system constant. A command center, at its initialization period, shall generate a group management tree whose depth is less than 256. The root of the key tree is called a level 0 node. A node is a logical entity in a binary tree for which each leaf node represents a potential recipient of either a group addressed command or a group manipulation command. Each recipient is a device which can be a MN or a PoS. At level k, there are 2k nodes, 0≤ k≤d. Each level k node can be represented as a k-bit string. The string is called the index of the node. For example, when d > 1, the level 2 nodes are represented by the indices 00, 01, 11, 10. Each node is assigned to a key, called a node key and identified by the Node Index. For example, the node keys assigned to level 2 nodes are denoted as k<00>, k<01>, k<10>, k<11>.