

# Stacking Tags in LLC Media

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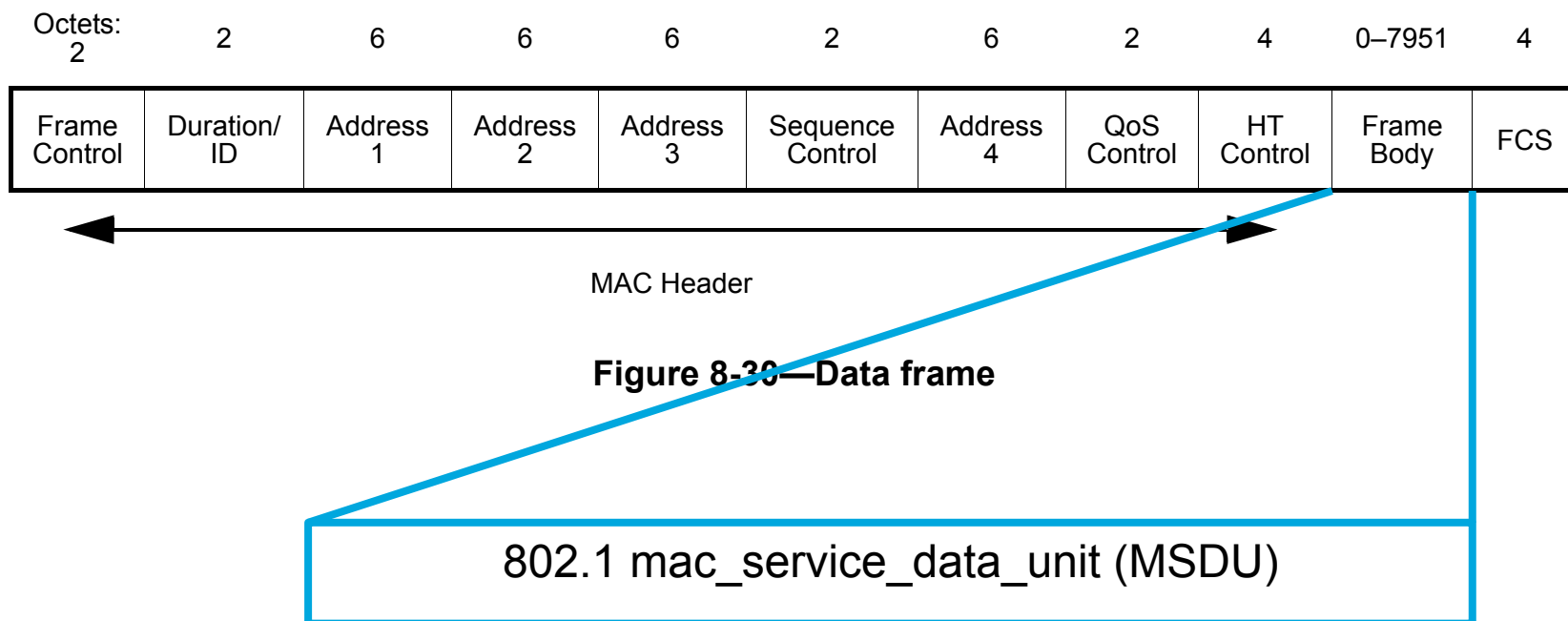
August 12, 2013 Ver. 1

(This presentation is also uploaded to 802.11 document system as document number 2013-0952.)

# Current tagging situation

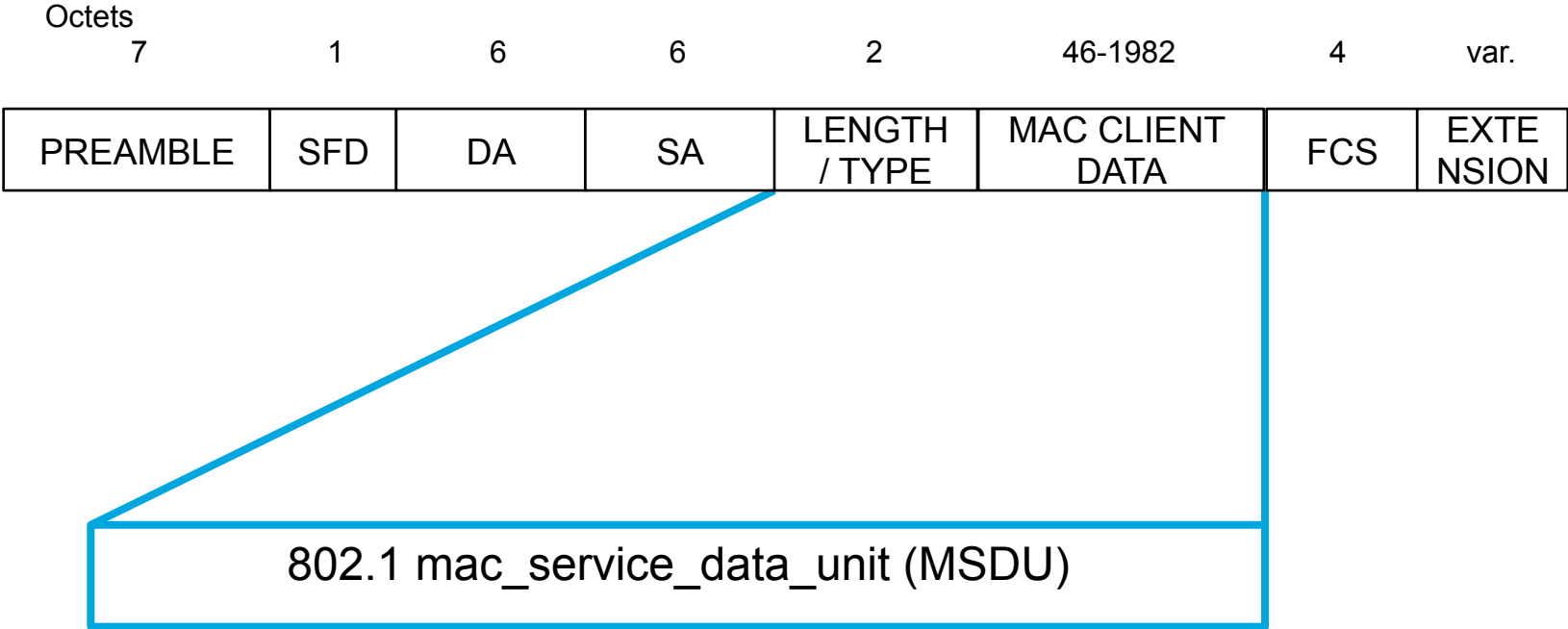


# Back to basics: The 802.11 Data Frame



- IEEE Std 802.11-2011

# Back to basics: The 802.3 Data Frame



- IEEE Std 802.3-2008

# Back to basics: 802.11 Length/Type MSDU

- EtherType data (e.g. IP packet):

2	<i>M</i>	
LENGTH / TYPE	MAC CLIENT DATA	
TYPE > 05-FF	MAC CLIENT DATA	
08-00	IP header	IP data

- LLC data (e.g. Bridge Protocol Data Unit [BPDU]):

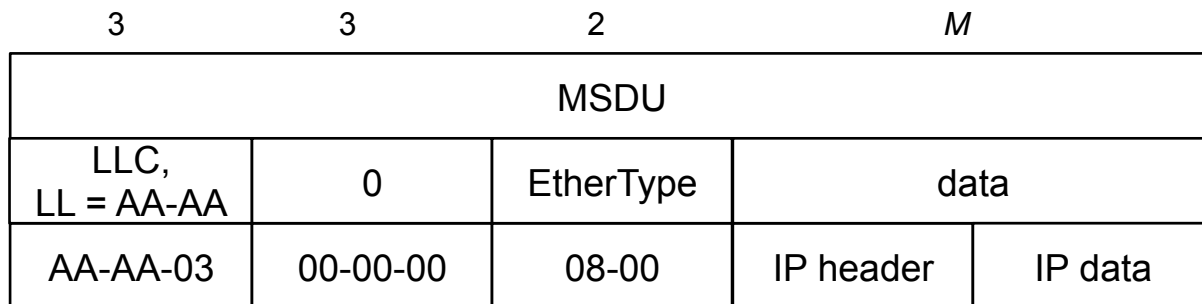
2	3	<i>N-3</i>
LENGTH / TYPE	MAC CLIENT DATA	
LENGTH < 05-DD	LLC, LL ≠ AA-AA	data
<i>N</i>	42-42-03	BPDU

- SNAP:

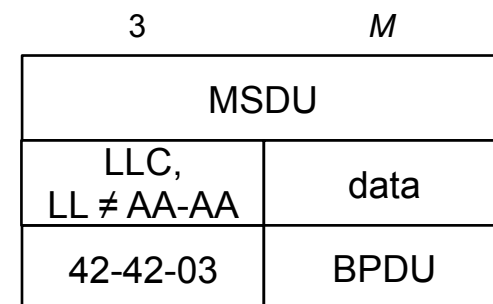
2	3	3	2	<i>N-8</i>	
LENGTH / TYPE	MAC CLIENT DATA				
LENGTH < 05-DD	LLC, LL = AA-AA	OUI or 0	EtherType or subtype	data	
<i>N</i>	AA-AA-03	00-00-00	08-00	IP header	IP data

# Back to basics: 802.2 LLC MSDU

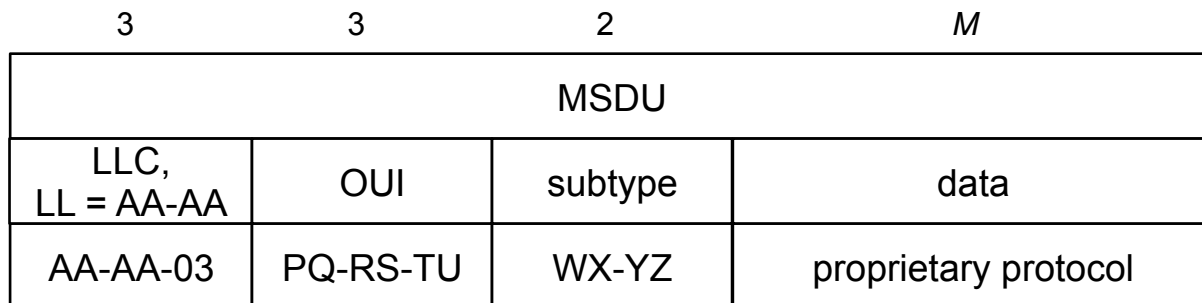
- EtherType data (e.g. IP packet):



- LLC data (e.g. Bridge Protocol Data Unit [BPDU]):



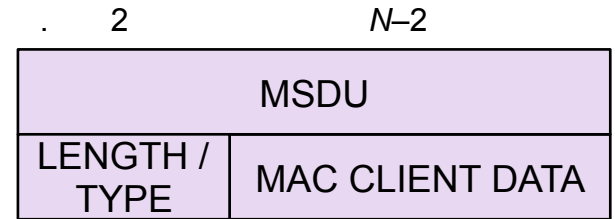
- Other SNAP:



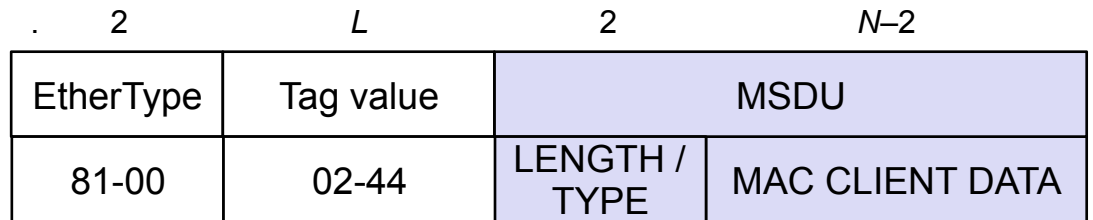
# Old tagging process IEEE Std 802.1Q-2011

- Length/Type no tag:

Simply add or remove tag; MSDU is unchanged.

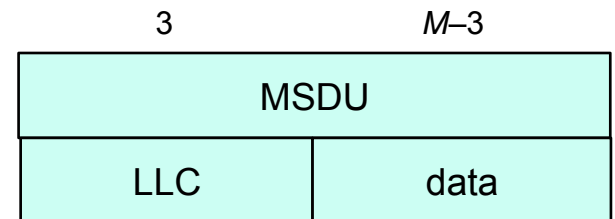


- Length/Type tagged:

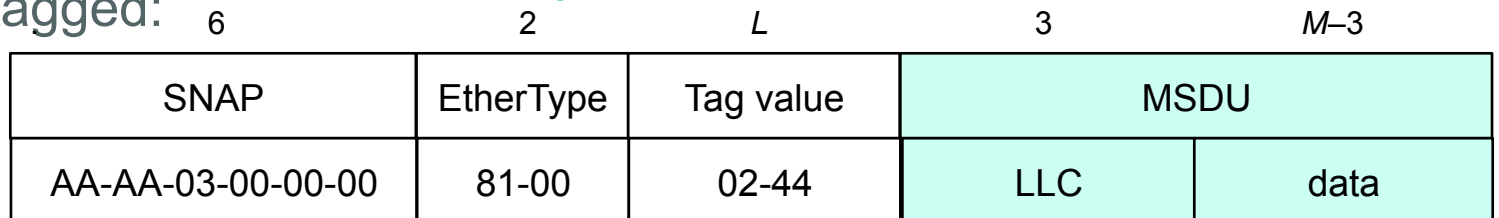


- LLC no tag:

Simply add or remove tag; MSDU is unchanged.



- LLC tagged:



# Old tagging process IEEE Std 802.1Q-2011

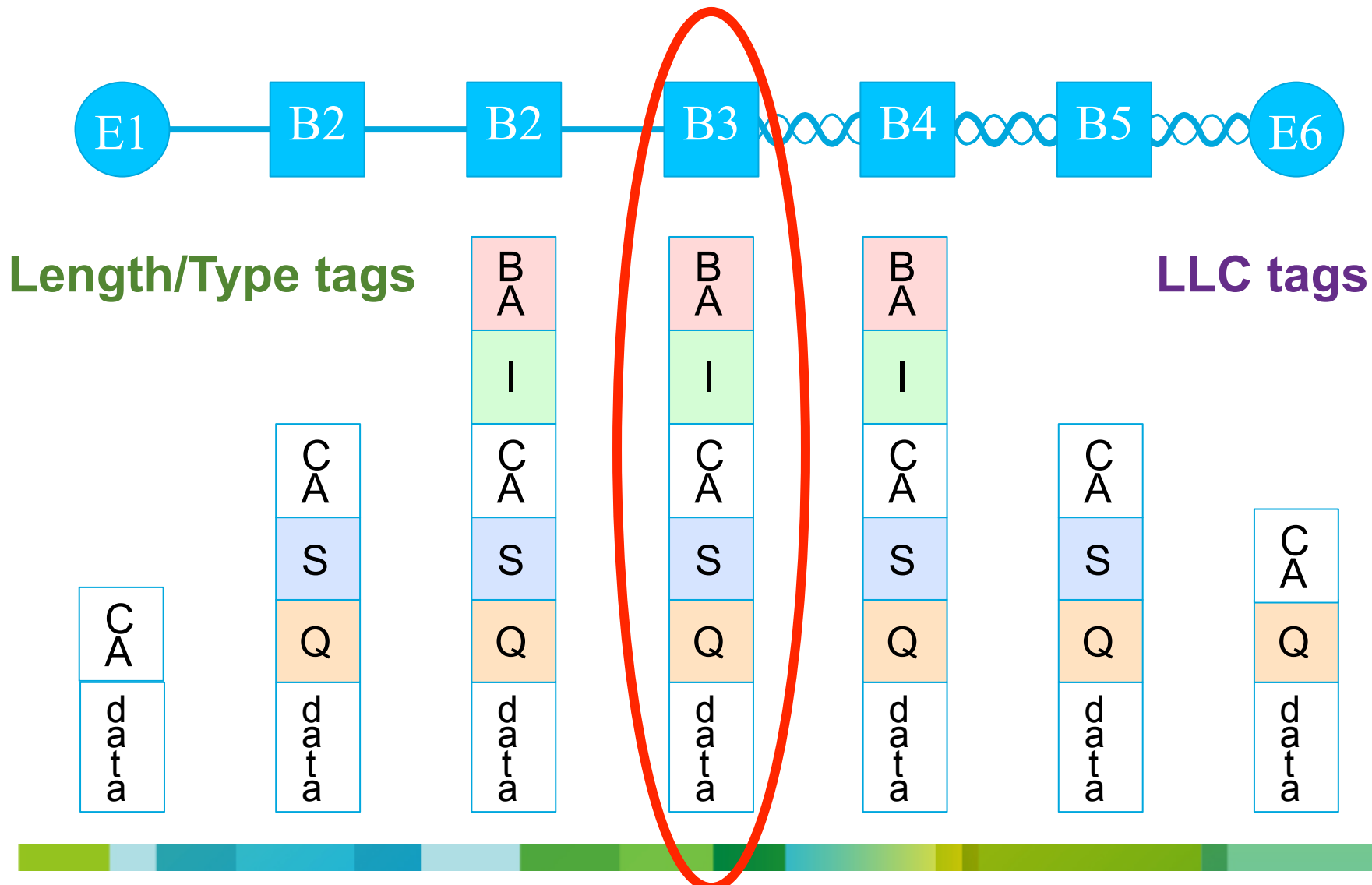
- On LLC media, the first 3 bytes following **every tag** are LLC.
- On Length/Type media, the first 2 bytes following **every tag** are a Length/Type.
- You know how to decode the whole frame, because you know whether the medium is LLC or Length/Type.



# Why that is a problem



# The end-to-end tag stacking problem



# The end-to-end tag solution

- Tagging near the edges of the network must be in the format expected by the medium in that area.
  - Otherwise, they cannot decode the tag stack.
  - We cannot, ex post facto, require every bridge and tag-aware end station to start translating between encapsulations.
- We could ask the bridge that connects to two media types to convert **all** tags **and** the original MSDU.
  - That is difficult to do in high speed in ASICs.
  - It makes it impossible to deploy new tags at the edge, because the core devices will not know how long those tags are.
  - It is a fundamental violation of the principles of layering.

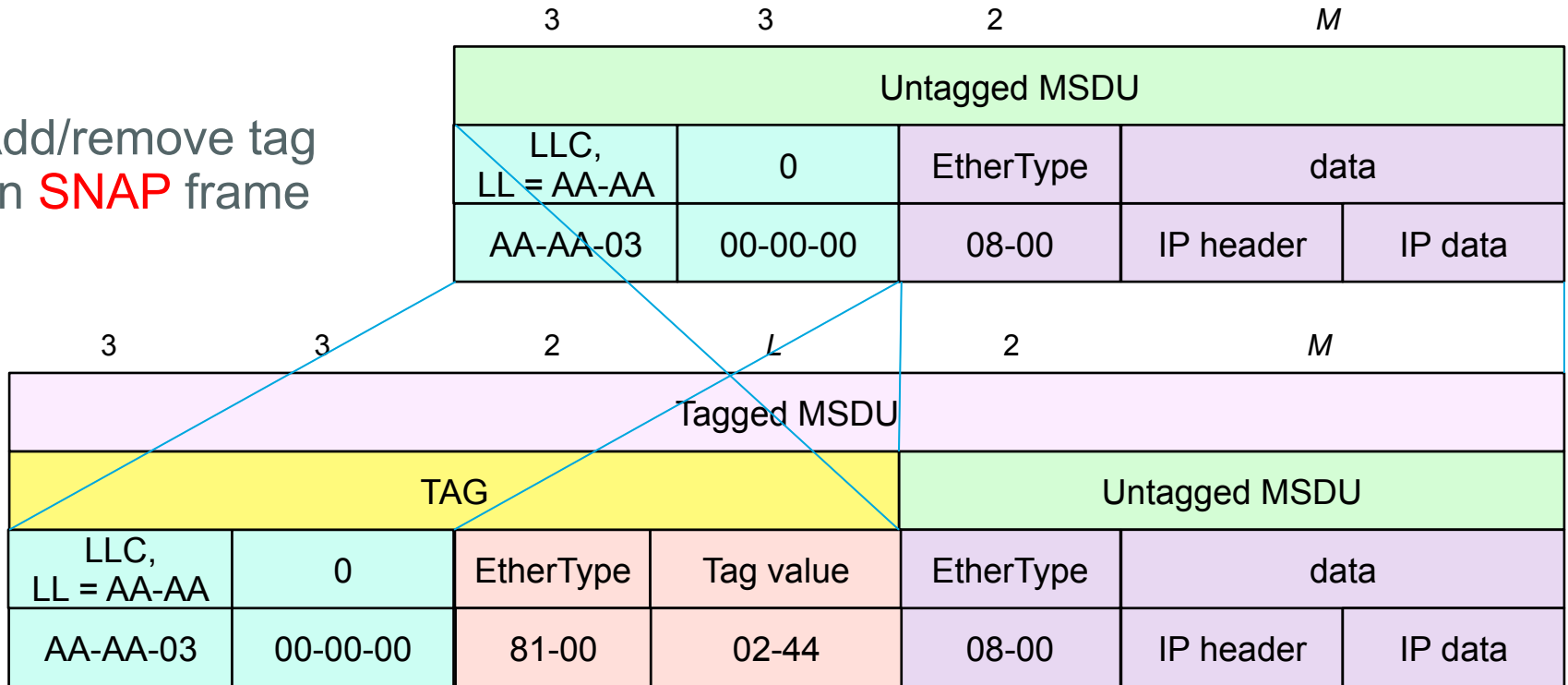
# New proposal for tagging





# LLC tagging process P802.1Qbz Draft 1.2

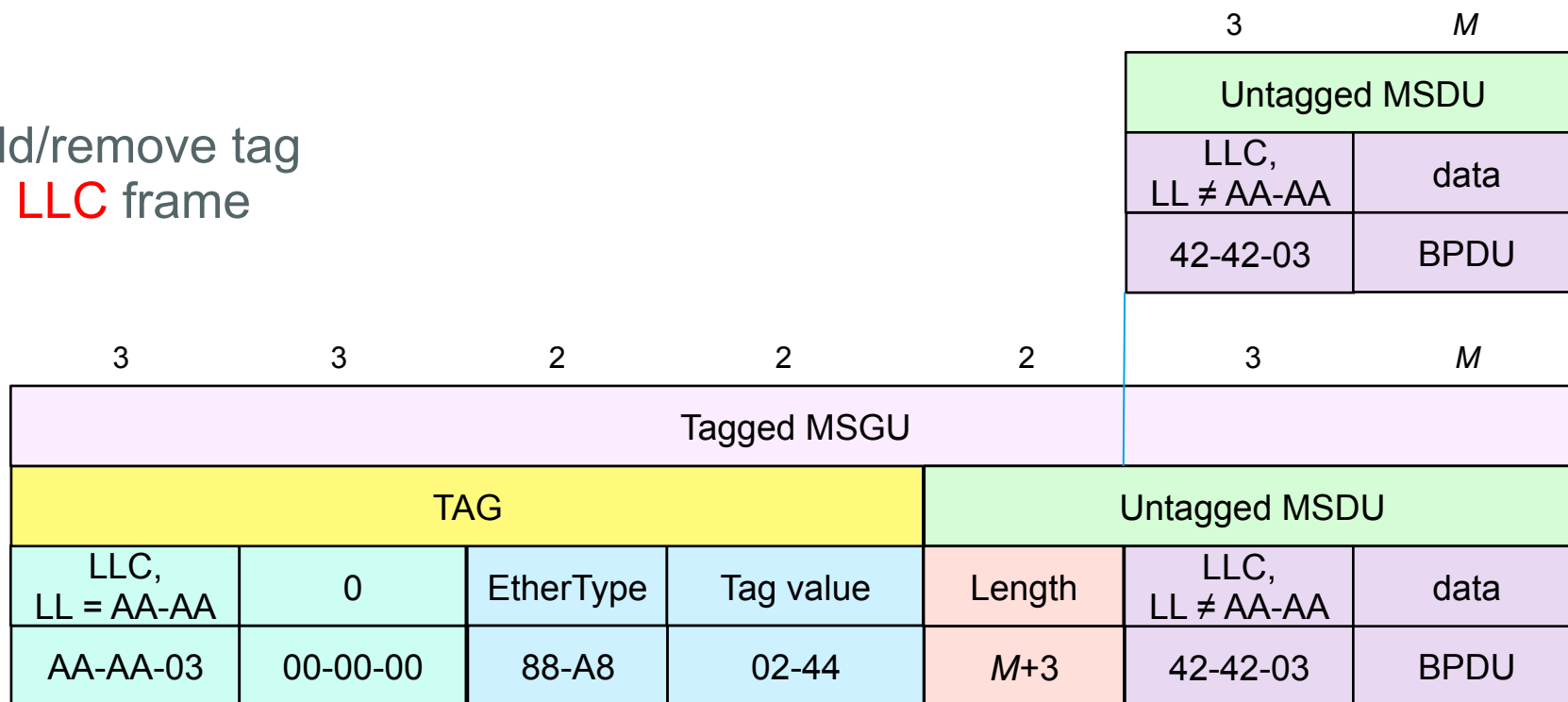
- Add/remove tag on **SNAP** frame



- Add: Convert old outer item LLC → L/T, add LLC tag.
- Remove: Delete LLC tag, convert new outer item L/T → LLC.
- OR: Add/remove tag between LLC-SNAP and MSDU.

# LLC tagging process P802.1Qbz Draft 1.2

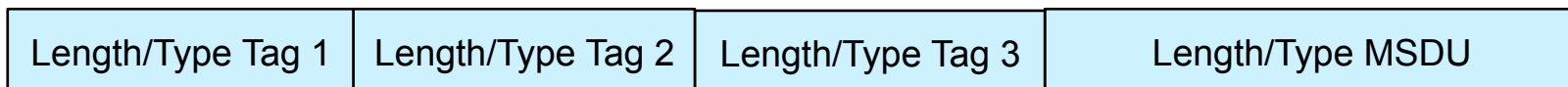
- Add/remove tag on **LLC** frame



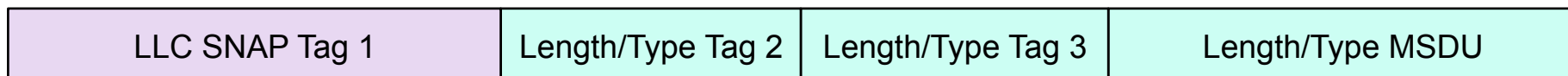
- Add or remove both the **LLC tag** and the **Length field**.

# The net effect

- Multiple tags on Length/Type (802.3) frame:



- Multiple tags on LLC (802.11) frame:



- Only the **first item** is LLC-encoded on an LLC medium; all other items are Length/Type-encoded.
- (An untagged MSDU is LLC or Length/Type, by medium.)



# The end-to-end tag solution

- We keep the whole stack, except for the outermost item, in Length/Type format.
- Every device knows how to encode/decode frames.
- Only **one item** is converted per tag added or removed.
- The outermost item still follows the rules for the medium in question.
- We could equally well have used the LLC format in all except the outermost item, except that 802.3 devices already use multiple tags and (as far as this author knows) **802.11 devices do not use LLC-stacked tags.**

# A plea

- If any actual use of the LLC-stacked tag format is known, please let TGak know about it, because we propose to make this format “illegal”.

6	2	<i>L</i>	6	2	<i>M</i>	
SNAP	EtherType	Tag value	SNAP	EtherType	data	
AA-AA-03-00-00-00	81-00	02-44	AA-AA-03-00-00-00	08-00	IP header	IP data

- If there is such a use, then we have to re-examine our options.

Thank you.

