

Seq. #	Clause number	your voter's ID code	Cmnt type E, e, T, t	Part of NO vote	Comment/Rationale	Recommended change	Disposition/Rebuttal
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## Results of LMSC Ballot on Draft Standard 802.11 D5.0 - Resolutions to Lost Comments from Tom Phinney and additional comment from Russ Housley

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	8.2.1	RDH	e		<p>Additionally, I request one editorial change. My vote will remain APPROVE, even if this editorial change is rejected. The introduction to the WEP section includes the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Data confidentiality depends on an external key management service to distribute data enciphering/deciphering keys.</p>	<p>I suggest that it be changed to say:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Data confidentiality depends on an external key management service to distribute data enciphering/deciphering keys. IEEE 802.10c may be used to provide key management services.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Thanks for you consideration and cooperation.</p>	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>
	all	TLP	E		All references to the MAC "layer" should be to the MAC "sublayer". IEEE P802 has tried hard not to flaunt its architectural differences from the OSI Basic Reference Model, and one area is by describing the MAC functions as a "sublayer", not a "layer".	Replace "MAC layer" with "MAC sublayer" everywhere in the document, including the many figures where it occurs.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>
	all	TLP	E		This document does not follow the IEEE or ISO/IEC rules for naming sections and sub-sections of a standard. It uses the words "section" and "clause" interchangeably for any numbered section or sub-section or sub-sub(etc.)-section of text.	Search for every occurrence of "section" or "clause" and reword until this draft standard complies with the IEEE rules for what constitutes a "section", etc.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>

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	all especially 7.all	TLP	E	Yes	IEEE Project 802 Functional Requirements specify that the Cyclic Redundancy Check residue which is concatenated at the end of a MAC frame is called a Frame Check Sequence. This requirement applies to all P802 output. P802.11 is not conforming to this requirement. Most of the references to CRC in this draft standard should be references to FCS.	Change all references to "CRC" where it applies to a complete MAC frame to "FCS". This applies to references in either acronym or spelled-out form, in both text and figures. The only remaining references to CRC should be where a polynomial other than the mandatory 32-bit FCS polynomial is applied to a transmission fragment, such as occurs in some of the modulation sections.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>
	all	TLP			Throughout the document, some acronyms are treated as pronounceable words and some as a series of pronounced letters. Either choice is acceptable, but must be used consistently everywhere for any given acronym, and for similar acronyms (i.e., SIFS must be treated like PIFS).  Whichever form of pronunciation is elected for a given acronym, the indefinite article "a" or "an" must then be used uniformly with that acronym, with selection based only on the initial pronounced sound of that acronym.	For each acronym, establish anintended pronunciation and then correct all indefinite articles preceding that acronym to correspond to the selected pronunciation of that acronym.  (The submitted revision-marked files contains such corrections.)	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>

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	all especially 9.all	TLP	E	Yes	<p>The ISO Basic Reference Model defines a process call "Segmentation" to describe the partitioning of a transmission unit into a sequence of pieces (segments) prior to transmission, with an inverse process called "Reassembly" to describe the recombination of these pieces in the proper order into a facsimile of the original transmission unit.</p> <p>This draft standard includes a virtually-identical process, but chooses to refer to the pieces as "fragments" and to the partitioning process as "fragmentation". But it refers to the inverse process by its OSI name "reassembly".</p> <p>IEEE P802 agreed to conform to the OSI Basic Reference Model [ISO/IEC 7498]. P802.11 needlessly breaks that agreement, without adequate justification or Executive Committee authorization.</p>	<p>Either (1) change all occurrences of "frag" (as in fragment and fragmentation and MaxFrag, etc.) to "seg" and "Frag" to "Seg"</p> <p>OR</p> <p>(2) replace all occurrences of "reassembly" with "defragmentation" (because "reassembly" is the OSI term for the inverse of OSI "segmentation", and is not available for non-OSI "fragmentation")</p> <p>AND</p> <p>make a good case why the processes described are not just an obvious reapplication of the well-known OSI processes of "segmentation" and "reassembly".</p>	<b>ACCEPTED:</b> <b>reassembly changed to defragmentation.</b>
	all	TLP	e		Almost all tables use the MS Word default spacing between columns of 10.2 pt. This causes all of the tables to be offset to the left of the margins.	In each of these tables, select the entire table, select Table / Cell Height & Width / Column / Space between Columns and change the spacing to 2 pt.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>
	1.2 ¶2	TLP	e		Bad punctuation	remove the commas after "or," and "portable," and add a comma after "hand-held" to distinguish between the major and minor levels of "or" in use in this paragraph.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>
	3	TLP	e		Correct the English in nine of the definitions.	Edit the definitions as shown on the following full-width lines.	<b>ACCEPTED:</b>

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**Ad hoc network.** An ad hoc network is a network comprised solely of stations within mutual communication range of each other via [the](#) wireless medium. An ad hoc network is typically created in a spontaneous manner. The principal characteristic of an ad hoc network is [its](#) limited temporal and spatial extent. These limitations allow the act of creating and dissolving the ad hoc network to be sufficiently straightforward and convenient so as to be achievable by non-technical users of the network facilities (i.e. no specialized 'technical skills' are required with little and/or no investment of time or additional resources required beyond the stations which are to participate in the (ad hoc) network). The term "Ad Hoc" is often used as slang to refer to an Independent BSS (IBSS).

**BSS Basic Rate Set.** The set of data transfer rates which all the stations in a [BSS](#) shall be capable of using to receive frames from the WM.  
The BSS Basic Rate Set data rates are preset for all stations in the BSS.

**CF-Pollable.** A station able [\(1\)](#) to respond to a CF Poll with a data frame, if such a frame is queued and able to [be generated](#), and [\(2\) to](#) interpret piggybacked acknowledgments on frames sent to or from the point coordinator.

**Channel.** An instance of medium use for the purpose of passing protocol data units that may be used simultaneously, in the same volume of space, with other instances of medium use (on other channels) by other instances of the same PHY, with an acceptably low frame error rate due to mutual interference. Some PHYs only provide one channel, whereas others provide multiple channels. Examples of channel types are:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>single channel</u>                   | <u>n-channel</u>                        |
| <a href="#">+</a> narrowband RF channel | Frequency Division Multiplexed channels |
| Infrared                                | DSSS with Code Division Multiple Access |

~~k: A prefix meaning to multiply a value by 1000. A prefix meaning to multiply a value by 1000.~~  
~~K: A prefix meaning to multiply a value by 1024. A prefix meaning to multiply a value by 1024.~~  
~~Kmicroseconds (Kμs).~~ Units of 1024 [microseconds](#).  
**Minimally Conformant Network.** An IEEE 802.11 network in which two stations in a single BSA are conformant with IEEE Std-802.11.  
**Mobile Station.** A mobile station uses network communications while in motion.  
**Portal.** The logical point at which MSDUs from an integrated, non-802.11 LAN enter the Distribution System of an ESS.  
[PRNG.](#) Pseudo random number generator.  
[Unicast frame.](#) A frame which is addressed to a single recipient — not a broadcast or multicast frame.