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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal
#	number	ini-	type	of			
		tials	E, e,	NO			
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Section 5 comments from Ballot on Draft Standard D2 (Vic Hayes, Chair, AT&T WCND)

1	1 X	RD	E	N	My editorial comments are contained in the files	Doc D2 is of Insufficient quality.	accepted.
	1.A, 2 V				D2lb edy doc (where x is the relevant major section	1) There are numerous editorial	accepted.
	2.A,				number) which were submitted along with this ballot	errors in the D2 draft which need to	
	J.A 4 V				rosponse	be corrected before the draft can be	
	4.A, 5 X				All comments in these files are purely 100% editorial	forwarded for sponsor ballot The	
	5.A,				An comments in these mes are purely 100% eutorian	aditarial arrays yanga from incorrect	
	6.X				in nature (incorrect ionis, extra blank lines,	for the middle of conton one of the	-
	7 .X				mistormatting etc). Any change for which there was	ionts in the middle of sentences &	
	8.X				any question in my mind that anyone might think it	page formatting to a dire need to	
					other than editorial, I have included as separate	have a spelling check run on the	147
	(€				comment in this table.	document.	
						2) While no single item is enough to	
			12			prevent forwarding of the draft, in	
						aggregate they impact the draft	
						quality to such an extent that it	
						would be embarrassing to forward it	
						in this state. I have forwarded to the	Y
						editors a marked up copy of the draft	
						showing the editorial errors I noticed	
1 1						during review (this was at the editors	
						request, for various obscure reasons	
						a hard copy was requested over an	
						electronic copy as being easier to deal	
[]						with in this instance).	
						3) Additionally all the section X.X.	
						Y.Y etc place holder in the text need	
						to be found and changed to correct	
						section references	
		EMI	т	N	Leave the current wording in clause 5, whereby WEP is	The reasons why applying WFP on a	declined
2	J	1.1011	1		applied to MSDUs not MPDUs. This actually involves	per-MPDU basis are less efficient and	95/196 rejected by MAC group
					NOT correcting the editing error which failed to	add uppecessary overhead are	series rejected by three group.
			6		incorporate changes to MPDU adopted at the July 1005	discussed in detail in document 95_	15
					motiporate manges to win DO adopted at the July, 1995	187	
					document 05 106	107.	
1							
3	5	FMi	T	N	Leave the current wording in clause 5, whereby WEP is	The reasons why applying WEP on a	declined

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					applied to MSDUs not MPDUs. This actually involves NOT correcting the editing error which failed to incorporate changes to MPDU adopted at the July, 1995 meeting. This "non-change" is further described in document 95–196	per–MPDU basis are less efficient and add unnecessary overhead are discussed in detail in document 95– 187.	95/196 rejected by MAC group		
4	5	vj	T	N	refer to doc 95/187 and 95/196	revert wep applic to msdu per recomendations in paper(s)	Declined 95/196 rejected by MAC group		
5	5.	MB	e		numerous typographical errors in this section. It would be helpful to show an example of the Open Frame bit map as was used in section 4.2		corrected		
6	5.1	BTh	e		correct spelling indicated idenftitfying with rerspect	typo, typo, typo	corrected		
7	5.1	TM	е		correct spelling of idenfitfying to identifying correct witherspect to with respect add 'the' to to <i>the</i> authentication algorithm		corrected		
8 9	5.1	ws	e		"are self idenfitfying witherspect to authentication" should read " are self-identifying with respect to authentication"		corrected		
10	5.1.1	BTh	e		correct spelling and capitalization authent <u>i</u> cated sy <u>s</u> etem <u>Ii</u> dentity	typos identity assertion seems like an action instead of a proper noun in this sentence	corrected		
11	5.1.1	TM	e		correct authentcated to authenticated correct system		corrected		
12	5.1.1	WS	e		the capitalization of the sub headings is inconsistent throughout 5.1.1		corrected		
13	5.1.1.1	TM	е		correct algortithm to algorithm correct infromation to information		corrected		
14	5.1.1.2	TM	e		correct authenticatiing to authenticating		corrected		
15	5.1.1.2	ws	e		under Information Items - "infromation" should be "information"		corrected		

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16	5.1.1.2	ws	e		under Direction of Message - "authenticatiing"	spelling	corrected
17	5.1.2	BTh	e		correct spelling w <u>h</u> ich	typo	corrected +
18	5.1.2	BTh	E		change 2nd sentence in 2nd paragraph This shared key is stored via the MAC management path in a MIB variable that is read-only for the MAC.	As written in std. we are writing to a read-only variable, one of the classic oxymorons.	corrected
19	5.1.2	TM	e		correct wich to which correct independent to independent		corrected
20	5.1.2	ws	е		. 2nd paragraph - "wich"	spelling	corrected
21	5.1.2.1	TM	e		correct algortithm to algorithm correct infromation to information		corrected
22	5.1.2.2	BTh	e		correct spelling fi l e <u>l</u> d	typo	corrected
23	5.1.2.2	TM	e		correct Challenge to challenge correct filed to field		corrected
24	5.1.2.2	ws	e		under Information Items - "filed" and "Challlenge"	spelling	corrected
25	5.1.2.2 4.1.2.2	DW	Т		It should be better specified how the 128 octets challenge text is generated, and what it contains. It should either include a IV field, or use a default to be specified IV. An ICV would not be needed, but the standard should specify the format such that it is clear whether it is includeuded or not.	Sinse this is encryption within a subfield, we do not need to specify the IV/ICV format to be equal to the normal payload format. Specifying an IV as the first 4 octets of the 128 octet field is I think most desirable.	Text corrected. The 128 bit is generated by the Wep PRNG not the total Wep mechanism. The actual value of the challenge is not important, it can be derived from any key (but not a static value or the challenge is rendered worthless).
26	5.1.2.2	DW	T	Y	The "Shared Key Authentication" method should be deleted from the standard, because it does not provide any additional authentication level above the "Open System Authentication" with WEP enabled for data transfers.	Shared Key Authentication depends on both sides having the same WEP key. This is exactly equivalent to the the implicit authentication that is achieved with the "Open Authentication", combined with WEP on for all data traffic. This does also rely on both sides havingthe same correct key.	Declined. The commnet indicates that the commentor does not understand the difference between authentication and privacy. There is a significent difference. Authentication identifies entities, privacy protects information flow between entities. Open systems run with null authentication. Shared key

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	×						systems require that both sides have a shared secret key (delivered by a mechanism with a secure side channel). Authentication and Privacy are nto the same security service. Supportin docs for the comment indicate that the author misunderstnads "open authentication" - open does no checks at all. Shared key is the only auth schemecurrently in the standard - to remove it is not acceptable.	
27	5.1.2.3	TM	e		correct recieved to received correct algorithm to algorithm correct infromation to information		corrected	
28	5.1.2.3	ZJ	t	N	Add the following: "Notice that both the challenge text and the encrypted challenge text are transmitted. This allows an eavesdropper to determine the PRN sequence associated with the given key/IV pair. Implementations should therefore not use the same IV for any future frame exchanges."	Attackers can decrypt the first 128 octets of any subsequent transaction with the same key/IV.	Accpeted similar wording inserted.	
29	5.1.2.4	TM	e		correct recieves to receives correct suffcient to sufficient correct algorithm to algorithm correct infromation to information		corrected	
30	5.14. 2.3.9	FMi	t	Ν	 Add material and make changes from Clause 3 of document 95–222 on combined Authentication and (Re)Association frames. 4.2.3.9: Define the combined frame format. 5.1: Add new subsection 5.1.3 on usage rules for the combined frames. 	Allowing a (Re)Association request to be combined with the first frame in the Authentication sequence, and the corresponding (Re)Association response to be conbined with the final frame in the Authentication sequence improves efficiency, especially for faster BSS-transition reassociations, without requiring these mechanisms be	Declined insuffcient reason for new functionality. Possibility looked at in July and not adopted then. Required change in frame formats is not appropriate at this point in the standard process.	

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31	5.2	TM	e t		remove two instances of P802.11 to 802.11 for consistency with this section and whole document	combined in mandatory usage, nor preventing the addition of future authentication algorithms which require a different number of authentication frames to be exchanged.In my copy of the standard, the WEP	corrected 95/196 rejected - now on MPDU.
02						functions on a MSDU. This should be on MPDU as voted by the body.	
33	5.2	SA	Т	N	Replace MSDU based encryption with MPDU based encryption as agreed at the July meeting.	 Hardware based encryption/decrytion is much simpler at the MPDU level than at the MSDU level, while software based encryption would be modestly more expensive. A hardware mechanism that only needs to initialize the PRNG based on an IV and the key is much simpler than one that needs to be able to do that plus save and restore intermediate states for up to six MSDUs. The software mechanism would require that the PRNG be initialized for each MPDU, whereas it 'may' be faster to save and restore intermediate states. However, this expense is easier to absorb in a software implementation than in a hardware one. Finally, encryption at the MPDU level would discourage the reuse of 	95/196 rejected - now on MPDU

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal
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						IVs which is probably a good idea since that compromises the streng	th
						of the encryption algorithm.	
	5.2.1	PP	e		Suggest changing references to "P802.11" to "802.11	"	corrected
35	5.2.1	BTh	E	N	add This service is intended to provide functionality for the Wireless LAN <u>subjectively</u> equivalent to that provided b the physical security	The original definition of WEP in uses this language which is import to maintain.	1.1 declined ant
36	5.2.1	BTh	E	N	correct sentence Data confidentiality depends on an external key management service to authenticate users and distribute data enciphering/deciphering keys.	Of course external key management service does not authenticate users the author meant that the external key management is charged with deliver the keys only to those who are supposed to have it, then please writ sentence to say that.	nt Accepted . If cey ring te a
37	5.2.1	BTh	E	N	rewrite P802.11 specifically recommends against rRunning an 802.11 LAN with privacy but without authentication is possible, <u>but</u> it leaves the system open to significant security threats.	l object to the editorial comments. statement of the facts will suffice	The The comment is not edirotial in nature - is is cautionary. As such , it is proper to caution implementors aboout subtle, dangerous situations.
38	5.2.1	DW	Т	у	The second paragraph declares that privacy withou authentication does not make much sense. This sentence should be dropped, because in my view it is the other way around. Authentication without Privac does not make any sense.	 Privacy without authentication demake much more sense, because WEP is in use, then the fact that to other station does indeed have the correct key provides sufficient implicit authentication. 	Declined - please see response to if comment 26. the ne
39	5.2.2	BTh	E		add Export <u>from the United States of America</u> :	Since this is an international standar we should be specific in the title as we as the body of the text.	rd corrected. vell
40	5.2.2	G	E T	X	Change optional to mandatory close t netwo the RC should option intero	VLAN should provide the same or o the same security of a wired rk. We have got a license to export 24 algorithm as well as others. This not be a reason to make this an . This also fails to make units peratable for security purposes when	declined. One export lisc deos not guarentee exportability for all who follow. Also, some situations don't

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					so. alg	ome stations gorithm.	don't implementation the WEP	require privacy and don't want to payfor the mechanism.	
41	5.2.3	BTh	e		add initialization vector <u>≤period≥</u>		typo		corrected
42	5.2.3	TM	e		add period initialization vector. The WEP				corrected
43	5.2.3	TM	e		correct realtive to relative correct last sentence passed to LLC and and error	r			corrected
44	5.2.3	ws	e		in Figure 5-2 the I in Integrity is off				corrected
45	5.2.3	BD	Т	N	Correct text per doc 95/212.	Mo see	otions passed not reflected in D2 e 95/212 for D2 corrections.	2,	accepted
46	5.2.3	BSi	Т	N	Change WEP encryption back to being on an MS basis, not MPDU (change was not properly mad text anyway)	SDU Ai le in s im ar	im was efficient implementation software or hardware. Comput overhead too high for efficient iplementation in software when n MPDU basis. See Mike Fische paper 95/187.	n in de 95/196 reje ton er's	declined ected by MAC group
47	5.2.3	BSi	Т	N	Chane ICV to CRC-16	Ai sol	im was efficient implementation ftware or hardware. CRC-32 q inefficient in software. See Mik Fischer's paper 95/187. (Also note Kerry's comments o CRC-16/CRC-32 which may ove ride my comment).	n in uite It has beer ee out that invalidate n er-	declined. a specifically pointed this change would the exportability of WEP.
48	5.2.3	BSi	t	N	Paragraph starting 'For WEP protected frames define whether msbyte or lsbyte is padded for 16 WEP IV in 24 bit field	s' P 6 bit	Position of 16 bit WEP IV in 24 field not specified.	bit corrected 95/2	in picture 5-4 from 212 adoption.
49	5.2.3	BTh	Т	N	change 3rd paragraph preceding Figure 5-3 the first four octets of the <u>F</u> frame <u>Body</u> contain the field	e IV M	te first 4 octets of the frame are in AC header and are not the IV field	n the eld.	corrected
50	5.2.3	BTh	Т	Ň	Missing some important information in 3rd paragraph preceding Figure 5-3. In 2 places is s the WEP IV is 16 bits to be placed in a 24 bit fid The standard must specify which 2 of 3 octets con the IV and what the value for the unused octets r	I do says car ield. the ntain must i	on't know the correct answer. We reful to specify reserved bit value e header but have totally ignored same problem here. It would be impossible to construct a complia	e are es in the nt	fixed

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal
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					be.	MAC without the missing information.	
51	5.2.3	BTh	Т	N	in 6th paragraph preceding Figure 5-3 replace two	I may have a bad memory but I'm sure	95/196 decision makes it on
					times	we voted to do encryption on	MPDUs.
					MSDUMPDU	individual fragments. If I'm wrong I	
					in 5th paragraph preceding Figure 5-3 replace	apologize for wasting the committee's	
				-	MSDUMPDU	time with this comment.	
					delete entire 4th paragraph preceding Figure 5-3		
					(beginning "Because IV and"	4th paragraph is entirely incorrect;	
					in 3rd paragraph preceding Figure 5-3 replace two	correcting it would yield a paragraph	
					times	with the same information as the	
					MSDUMPDU	corrected 2nd paragraph	
					change 2nd paragraph preceding Figure 5-3		
					The entire WEP encryption is performed after		
					fragmentation of the MSDU {IV, MSDU, ICV} package		
					may be split into several fragments (depending on the		
					realative values of the MSDU and the active MPDU		
					size) <u>, creating {IV, MPDU, ICV} packets</u> .		
					in 1st paragraph following Figure 5-3 replace	-	
					MSDU <u>MPDU</u>		
52	5.2.3	FMi	t	N	Incorporate changes from relevant sections of document	Correct error in D2.0 updates (changes	95/212 adopted.
	5.2.5				95–212 to properly describe and depict the IV length and	were approved at July meeting), see	
	5.3				presence of the one-octet pad field, plus a few other	summary section of document 95–212.	
	5.3.1				editorial fixes.		
					Warning: If these changes, as well as the changes from		°
					document 95–211 are adopted, it is important to make		
					these updates BEFORE the updates to 5.2.5 from		
					document 95–211.		
						<u></u>	
53	5.2.3	FMi	Т	N	It the use of a 16-bit ICV is permitted under the	The major benefit of error detection	declined.
					guidelines for expedited CJ approval of cryptosystems,	using CRC is that an n-bit CRC can	It has been specifically pointed
					the ICV field should be shortened to 2 octets, and the	detect all possible burst errors up to	out that this change would
					I Little algorithm should be changed to SLRC-I (LRC with	length n-1. Since ICV checking only	invalidate the exportability of
					a 1-bit left circular shift after each octet). If the ICV	occurs on data received in a frame with	WEP
					must remain as 4 octets, the ICV algorithm should still be	a valid CRC-32 on the MPDU itself,	
						the integrity check function of the ICV	

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Here Figure 1 Figure 1 N See document 95-212 It makes sense to transmit est figure Sec. 3 ZZ ZZ T N See document 95-212 It makes sense to transmit est figure Sec. 3 ZZ ZZ T N Sec document 95-212 It makes sense to transmit est figure						1	does not have to contend with hurst	
errors, so a CRC is timecessary.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.componential construction sets.componential construction sets.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.componential construction sets.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.componential construction sets.errors, so a CRC is timecessary.errors, errors, time errors, time errors, time errors, attend to time err						changed to SLRC-1, but with a 32-bit accumulator.	CDC in the content with built	
Image: Subscription of the state of this change once the question of whether a 16-bit ICV is usable has been established.CRCs in general, and CRC-32 in particular, are very inefficient to implement in software on conventional instruction sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WPP is that is software or software, the ICV algorithm should provide comparable information sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WPP is that it is software or software, the ICV algorithm should provide comparable information sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WPP is that it may be implemented in either hardware or software, the ICV algorithm should provide comparable information sets. Because of the stated objectives of WPP is that it are practical to the beneform should provide comparable information sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WPP is that it is about W2P mechanism, as discussed in document 95-187 imply that even if the ICV aschives a false positive rate of 1.5e-5, which seems more than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC crCR-3 with seems more than advantage of the 32-bit ICV is unclear.95/212 adopted5452.3KITNsee document 95-212It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the OF/212 adopted5552.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRCR-16Software implementations of WEP will declined.56 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>errors, so a CKC is unnecessary.</td> <td></td>							errors, so a CKC is unnecessary.	
CRCs in general, and CRC-32 in usable has been established.CRCs in general, and CRC-32 in implement in software or firmware on conventional instruction sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WEP is that it may be implemented in either hardware or software, the ICV algorithm should provide comparable information scattering to a CRC, but using calculations which are practical to is may be implemented in either hardware or software. (Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95-187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95-187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate implementation would need a separate implementation would need a separate of the 2.3e-10 false positive rate of the 3.2e-10 false positive rate of the 3.						The commenter will provide the text updates for this		
Sum and the second se						change once the question of whether a 16-bit ICV is	CRCs in general, and CRC-32 in	
implement in software or firmware on conventional instruction sets. Because one of the stated objectives of WEP is that it may be implemented in either hardware or software, the LCV algorithm should provide comparable information scattering to a CRC, but uusing calculations which are practical to implement efficiently in either hardware or software. (Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95-187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generator, rather than being able to SRC which seems more than adequate when applied to CRC- validated ciphertext. Unless required for expont approval, the practical advanage of the 232-bit ICV is unclear.95/212 adopted545.2.3ZJTNSee document 95-212It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we voted to accept in July.95/212 adopted565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRCHSoftware implementations of WEP will be outpreved to accept in July.						usable has been established.	particular, are very inefficient to	
Sum and the state of the sta							implement in software or firmware on	
Sum and the state of the stated objectives of WEP is that it may be implemented in either hardware or software, (Her Her CV, algorithm should provide comparable information scattering to a CRC, but using calculations which are practical to implement efficiently in either hardware or software, (Her Hermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would previde a separate CRC generation/checking.)Implementation was previous the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generation/checking.)Implementation was previous the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generation/checking.)Implementation was previous the details about WEP is the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generation/checking.)Implementation would need a separate cord creater in the ICV achieves a false positive rate of 15.2–5, which seems more than adequate when applied to CRC- validated ciphertext. Unless required for export approval, the practical advantage of the 3.3–0 Tit NMechane of the section from submission 95/212.545.2.3ZJTNSee document 95-212It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we voted to accept in July.565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CIRC-16Software implementat							conventional instruction sets. Because	
bitbi							one of the stated objectives of WEP is	
A Identified and the provided comparable information cattering to comparable information cattering to a CRC, but using calculations which are practical to implement efficiently in either hardware or software. (Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95-187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generation/checking.)545.2.3KJTNsee document 95-212A 16-bit ICV achieves a false positive rate of 1.5e-5, which seems more than adequate when applied to CRC- validated ciphertext. Unless required for export approval, the practical advantage of the 32-bit ICV is unclear.545.2.3KJTNsee document 95-212It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we voted to accept in July.565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-16Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC.It has been specifically pointed							that it may be implemented in either	
Automatic SectorAutomatic Sectoralgorithms hould provide comparable information scattering to a CRC, but using calculations which are practical to implement efficiently in either hardware or software. (Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generation/checking.)Mathematical A 16-bit ICV achieves a false positive rate of 1.5e-5, which seems more than and advantage of the 2.3e-10 false positive rate of the 32-bit ICV is unclear.545.2.3KJTNsee document 95-212It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we voted to accept in July.565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-16Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC.							hardware or software the ICV	
algorithm should portain structure to share the information scattering to a CRC, but using calculations which are practical to implement efficiently in either hardware or software. (Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generation/checking.)545.2.3KJTNsee document 95-212C545.2.3ZJTNAdopt text for this section from submission 95/212.It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we void to a cCRC-i the order we void to a cCRC-i95/212 adopted565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-10Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC-							algorithm should provide comparable	*
Summariant statuling to actualing to actualing to actual ting to a actual ting ting ting to a actual ting titeration.							information scattering to a CRC but	
Image: Second and the problemImage: Second and the pr							using calculations which are practical	
Image: Second							using calculations which are plactical	
Image: A bit of the standard of software.(Furthermore, the details about WEP mechanism, as discussed in document 95–187 imply that even if the ICV was calculated using CRC-32 a hardware implementation would need a separate CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generator, rather than being able to share the one used for the MAC CRC generation/checking.)A 16-bit ICV achieves a false positive rate of 1.5e-5, which seems more than adequate when applied to CRC- validated ciphertext. Unless required for export approval, the practical advantage of the 2.3e-10 false positive rate of the 32-bit ICV is unclear.545.2.3KJTNsee document 95-21295/212 adopted555.2.3ZJtNAdopt text for this section from submission 95/212.It makes sense to transmit the stuff in the order we voted to accept in July.565.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-10Software implementations of WEP willdeclined.575.2.3ZJTNChange ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-10Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC-It has been specifically pointed							to implement efficiently in either	
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Image: Second state Tensor	55	5.2.3	ZJ	t	N	Adopt text for this section from submission 95/212.	It makes sense to transmit the stuff in	95/212 adopted
56 5.2.3 ZJ T N Change ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-16 be encumbered by having to do a CRC- Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC- declined.							the order we voted to accept in July.	
be encumbered by having to do a CRC- It has been specifically pointed	56	523	ZJ	Т	N	Change ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-16	Software implementations of WEP will	declined.
	50	5.2.5	2.0				be encumbered by having to do a CRC-	It has been specifically pointed

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal
#	number	ini-	type	of			-
		tials	E, e,	NO			
			T, t	vote			

						32. The currently specified mechanism is too computationally expensive.	out that this change would invalidate the exportability of WEP
57	5.2.3	TM	E/T	X	The frame formats of section 4 should be updated to show that if WEP is used, the IV must also be transmitted and is an additional part of the frame. The maximum MPDU length should be adjusted accordingly. Some reference is given in 5.2.5		declined - no change needed. The text in clause 4 was checked, it is correct as is. the text in section 6 re fragmentation was also checked and corrected to reflect Wep on MPDU (this may result in MPDU expansion above frag_threshold due to IV and ICV).
58	5.2.3	TM	E/T	X	Why are three bytes used to send two bytes (16 bit IV). This is in conflict with section 5.2.5 which says the IV is 4 bytes. Either an error has occurred or more information is needed to convey where the 16 bits reside in a 24 bit or a 32 bit field.	2	95/212 corrects this
59	5.2.3 5.2.5 5.3 5.3.1	DW	Т	Y	Implement the changes as documented in 95/212, such that it reflects the changes as adopted in the July 1995 meeting.	Approved changes are not properly included in the draft.	95/212 adopted
60	5.2.4	BA	E		Need to insert RSA document reference.		corrected
61	5.2.4	RJa	E		Need to insert RSA document reference.		corrected
62	5.2.4	TM	е		remove extra period correct paragraph justification correct liscense to license		corrected
63	5.2.4	BTh	Е	N	need reference document name or number	How can we be voting to approve a standard when we don't have the references?	corrected
64	5.2.4	BD	T	N	Details of the RC4 algorithm are specified in <insert< del=""> document reference here> available from RSA.</insert<>	This was a change adopted in July '95 which apparently did not get included in D2. There is no specific document to reference.	corrected
65	5.2.4	ZJ	t	N	Insert appropriate RSA document reference.	It is needed.	corrected
66	5.2.5	BD	Т	N	Correct text per doc 95/212.	Motions passed not reflected in D2,	95/212 adopted

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal		
#	number	ini-	type	of					
		tials	E, e,	NO	v				
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						see 95/212 for D2 corrections.	
67	5.2.5	BSi	t	N	Figure 5.4 is broken. Initialisation Vector field is three octets, algothithm ID is not shown.		95/212 adoption corrects the figure
68	5.2.5	BTh	Т	N	change title of section and delete colon in title WEP M <u>SP</u> DU Expansion : in 2nd paragraph change MS <u>P</u> DU	I may have a bad memory but I'm sure we voted to do encryption on individual fragments. If I'm wrong I apologize for wasting the committee's time with this comment.	95/196 rejection makes wep apply to MPDUs.
69	5.2.5	BTh	Т	N	in 1st paragraph change Figure 5-4 shows the expanded MSPDU Frame Body as constructed in 2nd paragraph change The expanded MSPDU Frame Body shall include	Figure 5-4 doesn't show the entire MPDU frame, just the Frame Body.	corrected
70	5.2.5 5.3.2 8.4	FMi	Т	N	 Incorporate changes from document 95–211 to add a Key ID field to the IV field of the WEP frames to allow many common key management techniques to be used with WEP. Warning: If these changes, as well as the changes from document 95–212 are adopted, it is important to make these updates AFTER the updates to 5.2.5 from document 95–212. 	Provide a useful enabling mechanism (already present in HIPERLAN) that is available at no "cost" because there is already space (the pad octet in the IV field) to hold the necessary infomation. For a detailed reasons for and usage of the Key ID, see document 95–187.	95/211 adopted
71	5.2.5	ZJ	Т	N	Change ICV length to 16 bits and algorithm to CRC-16	Software implementations of WEP will be encumbered by having to do a CRC- 32. The currently specified mechanism is too computationally expensive.	declined. It has been specifically pointed out that this change would invalidate the exportability of WEP
72	5.2.5	ZJ	Т	N	Adopt text from submission 95/211	A mechanism that can be used by higher layers to manage keys is needed.	95/211 adopted
73	5.2.5	TM	E/T	X	Why are four bytes used to send two bytes (16 bit IV as stated in 5.2.3). This is in conflict with section 5.2.3 which says the IV is 2 bytes (3 bytes on transmit). Either an error has occurred or more information is needed to convey where the 16 bits reside in a 24 bit or a 32 bit field.		corrected by 95/212

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Seq. #	Section number	your ini- tials	Cmnt type E, e, T, t	Part of NO vote	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal	
74	5.2.5 5.3.2 8.4	DW	Т	Y	Adopt changes as documented in doc 95/211. An exception is the Figure 5-4 which does reference an SDE_SDU of size >=1, with a DSAP, SSAP Control and Datafield. This should be replaced by an MSDU with length between 0 and 2304.	A 2-bit key ID field should be added to allow Key rollover in a dynamic way. The figure is too specific, and still relates to a 802.10 representation.	95/211 adopted	
75	5.3	ws	e		"section 7.x" should be "7.x"	consistency	corrected	
76	5.3	BTh	E	N	replace "/.X" with "8.4" replace section 7.X <u>8.4</u>	Based on the previous 71 pages the word "section" is not used in references. 8.4 is the best reference I found.	corrected	
78	5.3	HDa	e	N	This section gives an overview of the security related MIB variables and how they are used. For details of the MIB variable definitions, refer to section 7.X.	Identify 7.X	corrected	
79	5.3.1	BD	Т	N	The type of authentication invoked when authentication is attempted is controlled by the MIB variable Authentication_Type. This variable may have the following values: <u>1</u> =-Open System <u>2</u> =-Shared Key All other values are reserved. The numeric encoding of these values is given in section 4.3.1.7 (Authentication Algorithm Number).	The values shown are inconsistent with sec 4. I have removed the specific values given in this section and replaced them with a reference to sec 4.	acccepted.	
80	5.3.2	BTh	e		in 3rd paragraph change not allow WEP_DEefault to be set to TRUE if Default_WEP_Key in 4th paragraph change The MIB supports the ability to have a separate WEP key for each station whichwith which in the outline beginning ''The interactions between	typos	corrected	

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal
#	number	ini-	type	of			
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					these variables" change 4 places		
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81	5.3.2	TM	e		correct deafault to default correct True to TRUE correct encypted to encrypted correct DEfault to Default correct Dfault to Default correct false to FALSE		corrected
82	5.3.2	ТМ	e		correct supprts to supports correct station which which a station correctWEP_ON fields is FALSE		corrected
83	5.3.2	TM	e		correct implmementation to implementation correct dependant to dependent		corrected
84	5.3.2	TM	e		under both Transmit Case: and Receive Case: correct WEP_On to WEP_ON correct Ture to TRUE correct Ture to TRUE correct do no encrypt to do not encrypt		corrected
85	5.3.2	ws	e		"deafault"	spelling	corrected
86	5.3.2	ws	e		under receive case - "Ture"	spelling	corrected
87	5.3.2	BD	Т	N	Add the following as the first paragraph of the section: <u>WEP invocation is controlled by MIB variables. An</u> <u>overview of the variables and their usage is given in</u> <u>this section. See Section 8 for the formal MIB</u> definitions of these variables.	Tie description of WEP MIB variables to clause 8 where they are (or will be, see separate LB comment in sec 8) defined.	accepted
88	5.3.2 8.4 4.3.1.3	FMi	Т	N	Incorporate changes from document 95–198 to provide a means to configure a station to exclude unencrypted MSDUs received from the WM. Also, for 4.3.1.3, incorporate changes from Clause 11 of document 95–222 to add the exclusion of unencrypted frames to the indicated capabilities of a station.	Plug an existing hole in the WEP security model. For details of the problem and a description of this solution, see document 95–187.	95/198 adopted

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Seq.	Section	your	Cmnt	Part	Corrected Text/Comment	Rationale	Disposition/Rebuttal	
#	number	ini-	type	of			Disposition/Rebuttar	
		tials	E, e,	NO				
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90	5.3.2	vj	T	N	refer to 95/198	allow exclusion of unencrypted	95/198 adopted
						msdus	
91	5.3.2	TM	Т	X	What method is used to protect the MIB table from unauthorized access? The MIB holds a WEP_Key_Mapping table which is the key to unlocking all encrypted traffic. This is an exposed interface then so much for security.	One possible method is to define a 'super user' password which must be employed before access to sections of (or the entire) MIB are viewable. A specific packet structure could be defined to accomplish this.	Text in 5.3.2. clairified to make explicit the externally read-only nature of the MIB variables which hold WEP keys (they of course can be read internal to MAC mgt).
92	5.X	BD	E	N	Move section 5 to immediately after D2 section 3. (I.e. D2 sec 5 becomes sec 4 and D2 sec 4 becomes sec 5).	The text in Section 5 was intended to come after sec 2 (where the information contents of msgs to support the various services are presented), after sec 3 (which introduces security) and before sec 4 (which contains the details of the encoding of frames) - thus the current sec 5 is one section to late in the document. The section was accidentally placed incorrectly into D2 by the editors.	refered to editors for section movement
93	Figure 5-4	BTh	Т	N	change title MSPDU add to blank box in the expanded IV a legend of ID 1 correct legend in other expanded IV box 4 <u>3</u> change in note MSPDU	I may have a bad memory but I'm sure we voted to do encryption on individual fragments. If I'm wrong I apologize for wasting the committee's time with this comment.	corrected by 95/212

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