IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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|  Proposed Text Changes for Section 4.5.3  |
| Date: 2015-11-12 |
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Abstract

This document contains proposed changes to Draft P802.11ak\_D1.0 in sections 4.5.3, 4.5.3.3, 4.5.3.4, and 4.5.3.5 that address CIDs: 296, 297, 298, 159, 363, 364, 432, 183, 366, 299, 365, 433, 184, 160, and 434. These edits were discussed and refined at the TGak ad hoc meeting in Santa Clara, CA on July 9-10, 2015, and at the 802.11 meeting in Waikoloa, HI on July 12-17, 2015. These edits were further discussed and refined at the 802.11 meeting in Dallas, TX on November 12.

The following base text is taken from the Draft P802.11ak\_D1.0 in sections 4.3.5.1, 4.3.5.2, and 4.3.5.3. The redlined text below are the proposed changes:

12 ***Change the name of 4.5.3 as follows:***

1. **4.5.3 Services that support the ~~distribution service~~ DS, GLK Links,**
2. **and the PCP service**

15 **4.5.3.3 Association**

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1. ***Change text as follows:***
2. To deliver an MSDU within an ESS via the DS, the DS needs to know
3. which AP within the ESS to deliver the MSDU to, so that the MSDU may ultimately be delivered to the addressed IEEE Std 802.11 STA. This information is provided to the DS
4. by the concept of association. Association is necessary, but not sufficient, to support BSS-
5. transition mobility. Association is sufficient to support no-transition mobility. Association is one
6. of the services in the DSS.
7. Before a STA is allowed to send an MSDU via an AP, it first becomes associated with the AP.
8. For a non-GLK STA, the act of becoming associated invokes the association service, which provides the STA to AP
9. mapping to the DS. How the information provided by the association service is stored and

managed within the DS is not specified by this standard.

For a GLK STA, the act of becoming associated invokes the association service, which establishes a GLK link, which is always a point to point link. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each coordinate with their IEEE 802.11 General Link convergence function so that the convergence function creates or enables an Internal Sublayer Service SAP, mapping these SAPs to each end of the GLK link. This process allows for the establishment of a point to point virtual LAN (see IEEE Std 802.1AC).

30 **4.5.3.4 Reassociation**

1. ***Change text as follows:***
2. Association is sufficient for no-transition message delivery between IEEE Std 802.11 STAs.
3. Additional functionality is needed to support BSS-transition mobility. The additional required
4. functionality is provided by the reassociation service. In an ESS with a DS, reassociation is one
5. of the services in the DSS. In a GLK ESS, reassociation is one of the services of the IEEE 802.11 General Link convergence function service.
6. The reassociation service is invoked to “move” a current association of a STA from one AP to another. In an ESS with a DS, the reassociation service informs , the DS of the current mapping between AP and STA as

the STA moves from BSS to BSS within the ESS. In a GLK ESS, the reassociation service informs the 802.11 General Link convergence function of the current mapping between the GLK STA and the GLK AP as the STA moves from BSS to BSS with in the GLK ESS. The convergence function destroys the existing GLK link and establishes a new GLK link. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each coordinate with their IEEE 802.11 General Link convergence functions so that the convergence function destroys, disables, or maintains the existing Internal Sublayer Service SAP. If the convergence function destroys or disables the Internal Sublayer Service SAP, the function then creates or enables a new Internal Sublayer Service SAP. The service then maps these SAPs to each end of the new GLK link. This process allows updates of point to point virtual LANs (see IEEE Std 802.1AC).

1. Reassociation also enables changing association attributes of an
2. established association while the STA remains associated with the same AP. Reassociation is always initiated by the non-AP STA. .
3. **4.5.4.5 Disassociation**
4. ***Change text as follows:***
5. The disassociation service is invoked when an existing association is to be terminated. In an ESS with a DS, disassociation is one of the services in the DSS. In a GLK ESS, disassociation is one of the services of the IEEE 802.11 General Link convergence function service.
6.
7. For ~~an~~a non-GLK STA, the act of becoming disassociated invokes the disassociation service, which voids any existing STA to AP mapping know to the DS, for the disassociating STA. How the information provided by the disassociation service is managed within the DS is not specified by this standard. Attempts to send
8. MSDUs via the DS to a disassociated STA will be unsuccessful.
9. In a GLK ESS, the disassociation service informs the 802.11 General Link convergence function that the GLK STA has disassociated, which destroys the GLK link. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each coordinate with their IEEE 802.11 General Link Convergence function so that the convergence function destroys or disables the Internal Sublayer Service SAP that was previously mapped to the destroyed GLK link. , This process destroys the previously existing point to point virtual LAN (see IEEE Std 802.1AC) between the GLK STA and the GLK AP. Attempts to send MSDUs via a destroyed point to point link will be unsuccessful.