IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| TGak LB218 Comment resolution for 4.3.24.1, 4.3.24.2, 4.3, 10.58 | | | | |
| Date: 2016-08-27 | | | | |
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Abstract

This document contains proposed comment resolutions for TGak LB218 for CIDs: 1109, 1110, 1114, 1115, 1138, 1310, 1116, 1068, 1117, 1118, 1121, 1071, 1064, and 1280.

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rev: 2012-10-09 (Adrian Stephens)

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| **CID** | **Type** | **No** | **Page** | **Line** | **Clause** | **Comment** | **Proposed Change** |
| 1280 | T | Y | 60.36 | 36 | 10.58 | What is a DTIM Service Period? This term does not appear in the baseline | Use the right terminology from the baseline |
| 1109 | T | Y | 6.26 | 26 | 4.3.23.1 | "All Mesh STAs in a GLK MBSS are Mesh STAs." is a statement of the obvious | Delete this sentence |
| 1110 | T | Y | 6.27 | 27 | 4.3.23.1 | What is "GLK peering"? Also similar at 67.41 | Delete "peering" |
| 1114 | T | Y | 6.46 | 46 | 4.3.23.1 | Ooh, SYNRA special power save sounds great! Unfortunately it's not defined anywhere | Delete "special" and define "SYNRA power save" (Adrian will be delighted that we've invented a thirtieth power save mechanism) |
| 1115 | T | Y | 6.46 | 46 | 4.3.23.1 | "only affects operation in the GLK AP case" -- what does this mean? Does it mean only the GLK AP does SYNRA (special) power save? | Clarify |
| 1138 | T | Y | 6.20 | 20 | 4.3.23.1 | This suggests GLK/EPD is only specified in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selector element. However, subsequent subclauses suggest this can also be in the Extended blahblahblah | Add "or Extended $blahblahblah" |
| 1310 | T | Y | 6.44 | 44 | 4.3.23.1 | It says "a group addressed SYNRA", but a SYNRA is by definition group-addresed | Change to "a SYNRA" |
| 1116 | T | Y | 7.12 | 12 | 4.3.23.2 | "The choice between EPD or LPD format of MSDUs in MPDUs transmitted with a group address 12  RA is controlled by the announced policy of the BSS. An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames 13  announces through the membership selector whether non-EPD STAs are permitted to associate or 14  peer with it. If non-EPD STAs will not associate or peer, then the beaconing STA uses EPD 15  format for all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with a group address in their RA field. If non- 16  EPD STAs might associate or peer with the STA, then the beaconing STA uses LPD format for 17  all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with a group address in their RA field. " tries valiantly but then confuses MSDUs (which do not have an RA) and MPDUs (which do) | Change to "The choice between EPD or LPD format of MSDUs with a group 12  DA is controlled by the announced policy of the BSS. An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames 13  announces through the membership selector whether non-EPD STAs are permitted to associate or 14  peer with it. If non-EPD STAs will not associate or peer, then the beaconing STA uses EPD 15  format for all MSDUs with a group DA. If non- 16  EPD STAs might associate or peer with the STA, then the beaconing STA uses LPD format for 17  all MSDUs with a group DA field.", unless there are situations in which a group-addresed MSDU might be sent in a unicast MPDU, or vice-versa |
| 1068 | T | N | 7.13 | 13 | 4.3.23.3 | EPD is allowed within an MBSS (right?). So, the discussion about indicating EPD support/requirement in Beacons could more clearly state that it applies to both infrastructure BSS Beacons and "mesh Beacons". | Change "An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames" to "An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames (including mesh Beacons)" |
| 1117 | T | Y | 7.00 |  | 4.3.23.3 | There is underlined stuff in wholly new text | Deunderline it |
| 1118 | T | Y | 7.00 |  | 4.3.23.3 | There is red italic text | Romanise and blacken it |
| 1121 | T | Y | 7.44 | 44 | 4.3.23.3 | "All non-mesh GLK STAs support receipt of SYNRAs (see 9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID 44  fields) and 10.57 SYNRA address filtering operation)) but might not be able to construct a 45  SYNRA addresses frame, since it is always possible to use serial unicast." is confusing because only APs can do SYNRA, at least according to everything up to now | Change to "All non-mesh GLK STAs support receipt of SYNRAs (see 9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID 44  fields) and 10.57 SYNRA address filtering operation)) but a GLK AP might not construct a 45  SYNRA addressed frame, since it is always possible to use serial unicast. " |
| 1071 | T | N | 8.14 | 14 | 4.3.23.4.1 | This subclause seems to be a jumble of ideas, with no clear connecting information. | Split apart the three (?) topics: 802.1AC MAC service, provision of ISS service, and how delivery of MSDUs is directed. Add text saying how the 802.1AC is made available, and why it is significant to GLK operatoin. The other two concepts could use some expansion on how/why we are discussing this, also. |
| 1064 | T | Y | 12.27 | 27 | 4.5.3.4 | The Convergence Function does not handle reassociation. There are separate Convergence Functions at each AP (old and new) and each of them is involved in the teardown and establishment (respectively), but there is no "move" of the GLK link. | Change this description to not rely on the Convergence Function as a "service" that handles reassociation. Rather, each CF has actions to take upon reassocaition. Similarly, in Disassociation (4.5.3.5) |

**CIDs for section 10.58**

**CID 1280: Revise**

Comment: What is a DTIM Service Period? This term does not appear in the baseline

Proposed Change: Correct the wording to use terminology from the baseline

Proposed Change:

The correct terminology is to use DTIM period and not DTIM Service Period, but DTIM period is a poor choice as DTIM Period is an element used to define the number of Beacons between Beacons containing DTIMs. In my view using the term DTIM period would be very confusing. So, there seems to be no good terminology to describe the awake time of a STA, which is what I believe the phase DTIM Service Period is attempting to do. We could change it to DTIM service period, but I think that is a bit cryptic and also confusing. Therefore, I suggest simply describing the allowed time that the transmission can occur as below:

**Proposed Resolution:**

**Current text:**

* + **may select a STA that is in PS mode, only when transmitted during the DTIM Service Period;**

**Replace with:**

* + **may select a STA that is in PS mode, only when transmitted immediately following a Beacon containing a DTIM that the STA is scheduled to be awake to receive.**

Note: this is still a bit cryptic as it need to cover all of the PS cases that use DTIMs including FMS. STAs using FMS do not wake up for every DTIM. This could be less cryptic if it read: immediately following a Beacon containing a DTIM for all non-FMS PS modes or for FMS following a beacon containing a DTIM that has the Current Count Field value of the FMS counter field set to 0 for the particular FMS stream being received by the STA. But, this just seems too wordy.

**CIDs for section 4.3.23.1:**

#### CID 1109: Accept “All Mesh STAs in a GLK MBSS are GLK STAs.” Is deleted as shown in the text below.

**CID 1110: Revise**

Comment: What is "GLK peering"? Also similar at 67.41

Proposed Change: Delete "peering"

Proposed Resolution: GLK peering was used to avoid using GLK link (as that would be General Link link), as it was desired not to have a General Link link. Hence there is no need for anything other than GLK to be present. Therefore the work peering is deleted as suggested in the comment. But, after reading the sentence, it still seemed confusing hence it is proposed to break the sentence into two sentences to clarify that there are two types of relays and the behaviour of a GLK link differs depending on the type of relay.

**CID 1114 - Revise**

Comment: Ooh, SYNRA special power save sounds great! Unfortunately it's not defined anywhere

Proposed Change: Delete "special" and define "SYNRA power save" (Adrian will be delighted that we've invented a thirtieth power save mechanism)

Proposed resolution – remove the sentence as there is no special or other type of SYNRA power save. There are rules that allow a SYNRA to be sent properly when a power save mechanism is actively being used by an AP and STA, but these are not special nor does this introduce a new type of power save. It is unnecessary to address the new/updated procedures which will allow SYNRA operation to work in the presence of power save in this section.

**CID 1115 – Revise (as in CID 114)**

Comment: “only affects operation in the GLK AP case" -- what does this mean? Does it mean only the GLK AP does SYNRA (special) power save?

Proposed Change: Clarify

**CID 1138 – Reject**

Comment: This suggests GLK/EPD is only specified in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selector element. However, subsequent subclauses suggest this can also be in the Extended blahblahblah

Proposed Change: Add "or Extended $blahblahblah"

The paragraph is simply stating that a GLK STA when establishing a BSS will set the appropriate fields to inform STAs that receive the beacon of the establishing BSS if the STA to support GLK to join the BSS and/or support EPD to join the BSS. There is no need to provide more detailed information at this point. Though it may be beneficial to clarify sentence, which is not currently proposed.

**CID 1310 - Accept**

Comment: It says "a group addressed SYNRA", but a SYNRA is by definition group-addressed

Proposed Change: Change to "a SYNRA"

#### 4.3.23.1 General

GLK STAs establish links with other GLK STAs. These links are suitable to be used as links inside an IEEE Std 802.1Q network. For an infrastructure GLK example, see Figure 4-13b (Infrastructure BSS with GLK links).

A GLK STA coordinates with a GLK convergence function to provide an Internal Sublayer Service SAP to an IEEE Std 802.1Q bridge for each peer GLK STA with which it is communicating. It also provides link metrics for the use of external path selection protocols such as spanning tree.

A GLK STA that starts a BSS uses membership selector values in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element to set the BSS policy of requiring or not requiring GLK or Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD) support for any STA that joins the BSS.

A non-AP STA acts as either a GLK STA or a non-GLK STA. A GLK AP might permit associations from non-GLK STAs and acts as a non-GLK AP for those associated non-GLK STAs. GLK STAs can be Mesh STAs. GLK STAs can support a GLK through DMG Relays. GLK S1G STAs cannot use or be a S1G Relay, and cannot support a GLK through S1G Relays.

The four-address frame format can be used in GLK transmissions of data frames. The use of the four-address frame format is required for such MPDUs if the frame’s SA, TA, RA and DA fields (for the source address, transmitter address, receiver address and destination address) are all different from each other. The three address frame format can be used, as defined by Table 9-3 (To/From DS combinations in Data frames), provided the addresses are consistent with Table 9-26 (Address field contents).

As described in 4.3.23.3 (Selective reception of group addressed frames), when a GLK AP transmits a Data frame whose RA contains a group address, the contents of the RA will be a synthetic receiver address (SYNRA), and therefore its RA and DA values won’t be equal. A GLK non-AP STA supports selective reception of group addressed frames by supporting SYNRA reception.

A SYNRA is a group addressed RA used by a GLK AP to forward frames to a subset of GLK non-AP STAs, as required by IEEE Std 802.1Q bridges. The use of a SYNRA can improve bandwidth usage in some cases. SYNRA addressing is only used in GLK AP transmissions.

**CIDs for section 4.3.23.2:**

**CID 1116 - Revise**

Comment:

12 "The choice between EPD or LPD format of MSDUs in MPDUs transmitted with a group address

13 RA is controlled by the announced policy of the BSS. An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames

14 announces through the membership selector whether non-EPD STAs are permitted to associate or

15 peer with it. If non-EPD STAs will not associate or peer, then the beaconing STA uses EPD

16 format for all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with a group address in their RA field. If non-

17 EPD STAs might associate or peer with the STA, then the beaconing STA uses LPD format for

18 all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with a group address in their RA field. "

Tries valiantly but then confuses MSDUs (which do not have an RA) and MPDUs (which do)

Proposed Change:

12 "The choice between EPD or LPD format of MSDUs with a group

13 DA is controlled by the announced policy of the BSS. An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames

14 announces through the membership selector whether non-EPD STAs are permitted to associate or

15 peer with it. If non-EPD STAs will not associate or peer, then the beaconing STA uses EPD

16 format for all MSDUs with a group DA. If non-

17 EPD STAs might associate or peer with the STA, then the beaconing STA uses LPD format for

18 all MSDUs with a group DA field."

nless there are situations in which a group-addresed MSDU might be sent in a unicast MPDU, or vice-versa

Proposed Resolution: The wording, accuracy, and clarity of the first paragraph should be improved – (This does not directly address the comment but when reading the section seemed like it needed to be done.) It is critical that the paragraph make note that the use of EPD is mandated by 802.11 in the 5.9 GHz band. The commenters editing to clear up the DA/RA fields use and to correct the way MSDUs are addressed is helpful, but the issue being address by the paragraph is that there need to be rules on when EPD and LPD are used on MSDUs that use SYNRA addressing (group addressing). Therefore, this is clarified in the text by stating this only applies to SYNRA addressed MSDUs, as shown below.

**CID 1068 – Reject**

Comment:

EPD is allowed within an MBSS (right?). So, the discussion about indicating EPD support/requirement in Beacons could more clearly state that it applies to both infrastructure BSS Beacons and "mesh Beacons".

Proposed Change:

Change "An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames" to "An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames (including mesh Beacons)"

This paragraph is addressing the behaviour of GLK STAs that are transmitting group addressed (SYNRA addressed) MPDUs and not that of the behaviour of Mesh STAs, hence there is no need to include mesh Beacons.

**4.3.23.2 Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD)**

IEEE Std 802-2014 describes the two LLC sublayer protocols: Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD), and LLC protocol discrimination (LPD). LPD is the default for 802.11 MSDUs, with the exception of the 5.9 GHz bands where EPD is used for the transmission of all MSDUs (see E.2.3 (5.9 GHz band in the United States (5.850–5.925 GHz)) and E.2.4 (5.9 GHz band in Europe (5.855–5.925 GHz))). While not the default, EPD may be used in other 802.11 frequency bands only where it is known that all STAs involved support EPD.

An EPD STA is a STA that supports EPD format MSDUs. EPD STAs indicate their support through a bit in the Capability Information, DMG STA Capability Information, and Relay Capabilities fields. When two EPD STAs in a BSS exchange MSDUs, each transmission that has an individually addressed RA uses EPD; if either STA does not support EPD, such exchange of MSDUs uses LPD.

The choice of EPD or LPD format of MSDUs in MPDUs transmitted with SYNRA addressing is controlled by the announced policy of the BSS. An EPD STA that transmits Beacon frames announces through the membership selector whether non-EPD STAs are permitted to associate or peer with it. If non-EPD STAs are barred from associating or peering, then the beaconing STA uses EPD format for all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with SYNRA addressing. If non-EPD STAs are not barred from associating or peering with the STA, then the beaconing STA uses LPD format for all MSDUs transmitted in Data frames with SYNRA addressing.

**CIDs for section 4.3.23.3:**

**CID 1117 Previously Resolved**

Comment:

There is underlined stuff in wholly new text

Proposed Change:

Deunderline it

There is currently no underlined text in section 4.2.23.3 in D2.3.

**CID 1118 Previously Resolved**

Comment:

There is red italic text

Proposed Change:

Romanise and blacken it

There is currently no red italic text in section 4.2.23.3 in D2.3

**CID 1121** **– Revise**

Comment:

"All non-mesh GLK STAs support receipt of SYNRAs (see 9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID 44

fields) and 10.57 SYNRA address filtering operation)) but might not be able to construct a 45

SYNRA addresses frame, since it is always possible to use serial unicast." is confusing because only APs can do SYNRA, at least according to everything up to now

Proposed Changes:

Change to "All non-mesh GLK STAs support receipt of SYNRAs (see 9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID 44

fields) and 10.57 SYNRA address filtering operation)) but a GLK AP might not construct a 45

SYNRA addressed frame, since it is always possible to use serial unicast. "

Proposed Resolution: The text doesn’t only apply to GLK APs, as all GLK STAs must receive SYNRA addressed frames. The concept that a GLK AP may or may not create a SYNRA addressed frame and may substitute serial unicast to send the frames to the appropriate STAs is not linked to the requirement to receive SYNRA addressed frames. Therefore, the resolution is to separate the two behaviours in two sentences as shown below.

**4.3.23.3 Selective reception of group addressed frames**

For the reasons given below, when transmitting a data MPDU that has SYNRA addressing to a set of receiving STAs, the GLK transmitter must be willing to transmit those MSDUs so that they are accepted by an arbitrary subset of the associated GLK STAs, as provided by the IEEE Std 802.1Q bridge.

The reason for such selective reception is to support requirements of IEEE Std 802.1Q bridges, and can include the MAC service requirement that, when an MSDU is sent, it is not subsequently received and processed by the transmitting station. When a GLK STA associated with a GLK AP sends an MSDU to that AP with a group address destination, the AP retransmits it but can use the selective reception facility to stop the originating GLK STA from accepting it. Also, since the AP Internal Sublayer Service SAPs are mapped to IEEE Std 802.1Q bridge ports, loop prevention might need the traffic to be blocked to one or more of the associated GLK STAs. Such blocking can be implemented by the selective reception facility.

Implementation of this selective reception facility in a BSS case includes use of a synthetic group address RA (SYNRA addressing, see 9.3.2.1.2 (Address and BSSID fields)). As an alternative to the use of a SYNRA, a copy of the data frame can be sent to each intended receiver using individually addressed MPDUs, a process known as serial unicast. In either case, an appropriate address format is needed because the DA will differ from the RA (since the RA is either the SYNRA or a serial unicast individual RA). In the case of IBSSes or MBSSes the addressing choice for MPDUs intended for a group of receivers is either a non-SYNRA group addressed RA or serial unicast, because SYNRA addressing is only used by APs.

All non-mesh GLK STAs support receipt of SYNRAs (see 9.3.2.1.2 (Address and BSSID fields) and10.58 (SYNRA address filtering operation)). A GLK AP that is transmitting a group address frame may choose to construct and transmit a SYNRA addressed frame or it may use serial unicast to transmit a series of frames to the group.

Parameters exchanged during the association (or reassociation) of a GLK STA with a GLK AP determine the mechanism used by the GLK AP to enable selective reception at the GLK STA of group addressed frames transmitted by the GLK AP. One such mechanism is GLK-GCR, which is a subset of GCR customized for GLK links (see 11.24.16 (GLK-GCR)). In GLK-GCR the group address is a SYNRA. Features of GCR that do not apply to GLK-GCR are as follows:

1. DMS Request and DMS Response frame exchange to set up GLK-GCR service.
2. ADDBA Request/Response exchange to setup block ack agreement.
3. GCR-SP delivery method.
4. Unsolicited DMS Response for “GCR Advertise”.
5. Concealment Address.

**CIDs for section 4.3.23.4.1:**

**CID 1071 - Revise**

Comment:

This subclause seems to be a jumble of ideas, with no clear connecting information.

Proposed Changes:

Split apart the three (?) topics: 802.1AC MAC service, provision of ISS service, and how delivery of MSDUs is directed. Add text saying how the 802.1AC is made available, and why it is significant to GLK operation. The other two concepts could use some expansion on how/why we are discussing this, also.

Proposed Resolution:

Please see the text below for a clarification rewrite. I think I have clarified the concepts of a GLK STA being part of the 802.1Q network, that all routing of MSDUs in the network is controlled by the network routing protocol, and this really does include all WM links both STA to AP and STA to STA.

**4.3.23.4.1 Provision of the MAC service**

MAC service data unit (MSDU) delivery services in an IEEE Std 802.1Q network can be supported by the 802.1AC MAC service. GLK STAs coordinate with an 802.1AC compliant GLK convergence function to provide access to the WM via one or more Internal Sublayer Service SAPs to support an IEEE Std. 802.1Q network compliant MDSU delivery via the WM. Therefore the routing of all MSDUs via GLK STAs is controlled by the routing protocols of the IEEE Std 802.1Q network that the GLK STA is associated with. This enables the routing protocols to use of all WM links available to the GLK STA, including the choice of how a MSDU is routed by a GLK non-AP STA in an infrastructure BSS, between sending an MSDU to its associated AP or over any DLS/TDLS link that might exist.

**CIDs for section 4.5.3.4:**

**CID 1064 – Revise**

Comment: The Convergence Function does not handle reassociation. There are separate Convergence Functions at each AP (old and new) and each of them is involved in the teardown and establishment (respectively), but there is no "move" of the GLK link.

Proposed Changes:

Change this description to not rely on the Convergence Function as a "service" that handles reassociation. Rather, each CF has actions to take upon reassocaition. Similarly, in Disassociation (4.5.3.5)

Proposed Resolution:

Clarify the way GLK/wireless links are created, configured, reconfigured, and destroyed in an IEEE-Std 802.1Q conformant network.

#### 4.5.3.3 Association

***Change text as follows:***

To deliver ~~a message~~ an MSDU within an ESS via the DS, the ~~distribution service~~ DS needs to know which AP within the ESS to deliver the MSDU to ~~access~~ so that the MSDU might ultimately be delivered to the addressed ~~for the given~~ IEEE Std 802.11 STA. This information is provided to the DS by the concept of association. Association is necessary, but not sufficient, to support BSS-transition mobility. Association is sufficient to support no-transition mobility. Association is one of the services in the DSS.

Before a STA is allowed to send an MSDU via an AP, it first becomes associated with the AP.

~~The~~ For a non-GLK STA the act of becoming associated invokes the association service, which provides the STA to AP mapping to the DS ~~case~~. 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 between two instances of the IEEE Std802.1D Internal Sublayer Services. This link provides a point to point link between the two Internal Sublayer Service SAPs. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each coordinate with higher layer services and each other to create the point to point link. The higher layer services create or enable the Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, inform the 802.1AC convergence function of the mapping of the Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, and inform the network routing protocol of the existence of the GLK. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each establish an MS-SAP for each GLK. This process allows for the establishment of a point to point link suitable for use in an IEE Std 802.1Q conformant network.

**4.5.3.4 Reassociation**

***Change text as follows:***

Association is sufficient for no-transition message delivery between IEEE Std 802.11 STAs. Additional functionality is needed to support BSS-transition mobility. The additional required functionality is provided by the reassociation service. In an ESS with a DS, reassociation is one of the services in the DSS. In an IEEE-Std 802.1Q conformant network with wireless links (GLK), reassociation is one of the services of the network.

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 ~~this keeps~~ the DS ~~informed~~ of the current mapping between AP and STA as the STA moves from BSS to BSS within ~~an~~ the ESS. In an IEEE-Std 802.1Q conformant network with at least one GLK, the reassociation service informs higher layer services how the GLK as reconfigured, typically which GLK BSS the non-AP STA is associated with. The higher layer services will then destroy, disable, or maintain the existing Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, create or enable new Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, inform the 802.1AC convergence function of the reconfigured GLK mapping of the Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, and inform the network routing protocol of the updated GLK. The GLK AP and GLK non-AP STA each then establish or maintain an MS-SAP for the reconfigured GLK. This process allows updates of point to point link suitable for use in an IEE Std 802.1Q conformant network. Reassociation also enables changing association attributes of an established association while the STA remains associated with the same AP. Reassociation is always initiated by the non-AP STA.

#### 4.5.3.5 Disassociation

***Change text as follows:***

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 an IEEE-Std 802.1Q conformant network with wireless links (GLK), reassociation is one of the services of the network.

For a non-GLK STA, the act of becoming disassociated invokes the disassociation service, which voids any existing STA to AP mapping known to the DS, for the disassociating STA. ~~In an ESS, this tells the DS to void existing association information. Attempts to send MSDUs via the DS to a disassociated STA will be unsuccessful.~~ How the information provided by the disassociation service is managed within the DS is not specified by this standard. For a GLK AP, disassociation removes or disables the corresponding Internal Sublayer Service SAP being provided by that GLK AP. The IEEE Std 802.1Q bridge uses this information to disable bridging for the non-AP STA.

In an IEEE-Std 802.1Q conformant network with at least one GLK, the disassociation service informs informs higher layer services that the GLK STA has disassociated, which destroys the GLK. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each coordinate with higher layer services and each other to destroy the point to point link. The higher layer services destroy or disable the Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, inform the 802.1AC convergence function of the demapping of the Internal Sublayer Service SAPs, and inform the network routing protocol of the destruction of the GLK. The GLK AP and the GLK non-AP STA each de-establish the MS-SAPs that were established for the destroyed GLK. This process destroys the previously existing point to point link that was suitable for use in an IEE Std 802.1Q conformant network.

**References:**