IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| Resolutions for some comments on 11me/D0.0 (CC35) | | | | |
| Date: 2021-12-06 | | | | |
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Abstract

This submission proposes resolutions for various CIDs on 11me/D0.0. Green indicates material agreed to in the group, yellow material to be discussed, red material rejected by the group and cyan material not to be overlooked. The “Final” view should be selected in Word.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 360  Mark RISON | For AAD construction, what is the difference between "not modified" and "not masked"? How does "masked to <n>" differ from "set to <n>" anyway? | In 12.5.3.3.3, 12.5.4.3, 12.5.3.3.1, 12.5.3.3.6, 12.5.4.5, 12.5.4.6, 12.5.5.3.1 change "masked to" to "set to" and "unmasked" to "not modified" (case-preservingly) |

Discussion:

The intent of using the expression “masked to” as opposed to “set to” is to avoid any suggestion that the field is actually modified: it is just the copy of the field used in the AAD construction etc. that is. However, this is not specified, and the term is not used consistently. In addition there is one instance of the confusing term “unmasked”. Furthermore, “masked to 0” suggests one could mask to something else, but in programming terms masking is generally understood as referring to using a bitwise AND function to clear bits, i.e. to set them to 0.

Defining a new term “masked out” addresses all these issues.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At the end of Subclause 12.1 Conventions add:

Masking out refers to forcing certain bits in copies of fields in another structure to 0. The original field itself is not modified.

At 2571.21/54, 2573.22/26/27/29/30/34/44/51/55, 2574.31/33/36/38/39/48, 2575.47, 2580.45/47/48, 2581.58, 2582.6, 2583.7/8, 2585.8 change “masked to 0” to “masked out”.

At 2573.31, 2574.34 change “always set to 1” to “not modified (left as 1)”.

At 2573.35 change “Unmasked otherwise” to “Not modified otherwise”.

At 2571.21, 2585.8 change “may change when” to “might change when” (matching 2571.54).

Alternative proposed resolutions:

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 587  Thomas DERHAM  12.6.3  2622 | Unlike "AP MFPR", the value of "STA MFPR" (in RSNE sent by non-AP STA) does not affect the peer (AP) behavior if STA MFPC is 1. Clarify since it is a frequent source of confusion. | See comment |

Discussion:

The description in Table 12-5—Robust management frame selection in an infrastructure BSS et al. suffers from the following:

* “No action” is unclear
* 3 combinations are missing
* The behaviour of STAs that are not conformant with any revision of the standard is described
* There is vague wording about “shall not try to”

Taking each of these points in turn:

* There is an issue with STAs that conform to a revision of the standard before 802.11w-2009, since for those STAs the MFPC and MFPR bits are reserved. This means that they can be expected to set them to 0 on tx, but also to ignore them on rx, and so attempt association even if the AP has MFPR set
* All combinations should be shown, but the valid and invalid combinations should be clearly distinguished
* Unless a strong argument is made to the contrary, we should only define conformant behaviour. We do not need to get involved in discussions about nasal demons
* Do. Or do not. There is no “try”

Proposed changes:

Change Table 12-5 to the following (note to the Editor: columns and rows have been moved, modified and added, and a NOTE added):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Non-AP STA MFPC** | **Non-AP STA MFPR** | **Non-AP STA action** | **AP MFPC** | **AP MFPR** | **AP action** | **MFP used?** |
| 0 | 0 | The STA may associate with the AP | 0 | 0 | The AP may accept associations from the STA | No |
| 1 | 0 | The STA may associate with the AP | 0 | 0 | The AP may accept associations from the STA | No |
| 0 | 0 | The STA may associate with the AP | 1 | 0 | The AP may accept associations from the STA | No |
| 1 | 0 or 1 | The STA may associate with the AP | 1 | 0 or 1 | The AP may accept associations from the STA | Yes |
| 1 | 1 | The STA shall not associate with the AP | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| 0 | 0 | The STA should not associate with the AP (see NOTE) | 1 | 1 | The AP shall reject associations from the STA with the Status Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION | N/A |
| 0 | 1 | The STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
|  |  |  | 0 | 1 | The AP shall not use this combination | N/A |
| NOTE—STAs conformant with a previous revision of this standard might not ascribe a meaning to the MFPC and MFPR subfields. | | | | | | |

Change 9.4.2.24.4 RSN capabilities as follows:

— Bit 6: MFPR. A STA sets this bit to 1 ~~to advertise that protection of robust Management frames is mandatory. A STA sets this bit to 1~~ when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false to advertise that protection of robust Management frames is mandatory; otherwise it sets this bit to 0. ~~If a STA sets this bit to 1, then that STA only allows RSNAs with STAs that provide Management Frame Protection.~~

— Bit 7: MFPC. A STA sets this bit to 1 when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true to advertise that protection of robust Management frames is enabled; otherwise it sets this bit to 0.

Change 12.6.3 RSNA policy selection in an infrastructure BSS as follows:

An AP and a non-AP STA shall use Table 12-5 (Robust management frame selection in an infrastructure BSS) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR bits advertised in the RSNEs to determine if ~~it~~they may associate ~~with a non-AP STA~~, and if so whether management frame protection is enabled. ~~An non-AP STA shall use Table 12-5 (Robust management frame selection in an infrastructure BSS) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR bits advertised in the RSNEs to determine if it may associate with an AP. Management frame protection is enabled when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is set to 1. Management frame protection is negotiated when an AP and non-AP STA set the Management Frame Protection Capable field to 1 in their respective RSNEs in the (re)association procedure, and both parties confirm the Management Frame Protection Capable bit set to 1 in the 4-way handshake, FT 4-way handshake, FT fast BSS transition protocol, or the (Re)Association Request and (Re)Association Response frames of FILS authentication.~~

In 12.6.19 Protection of robust Management frames change “a STA that advertised MFPC = 1” to “any STA that advertised MFPC = 1” (for consistency with the other occurrences).

In 12.6.20 Robust management frame selection procedure delete the first paragraph, “A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true shall negotiate management frame protection with a STA that advertised MFPC = 1.”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 587 in <this document>, which clarify the negotiation of MFP in an infrastructure BSS, including interoperation with pre-11w devices.

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| CID 213  Mark RISON  12.5 | The Length field in Figure 12-36--GTK KDE format is not defined. I suspect it's the Length in Figure 12-35--KDE format but then the formula doesn't work, because the OUI and Data Type fields already consume 4 octets from the Length | Change - 4 to -6 in F12-36, change the hyphen to a minus, and where F12-36 is referred to add " (where Length is the Length field in the KDE)"; ditto where F12-42 is referred to and where Figure 12-47 is referred to (and the hyphen->minus there) |

Discussion:

The comment is correct, but it’s simpler to just say the field is of variable size (though this reveals that the spec is inconsistent as to the capitalisation of “variable”).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In Figures 12-36, 12-42 and 12-47 change the size shown below the rightmost field to “variable”.

In Figures 9-76, 9-216, 9-218, 9-219, 9-277, 9-278 (2x), 9-280 (2x), 9-568, 9-570, 9-589, 9-600, 9-963, 23-44, 23-45, 23-46, 25-35, 25-36 change “Variable” to “variable”.

In 9.4.2.50 RIC Descriptor element change “Variable parameters” to “Variable Parameters” in the figure and in the body change “Variable parameters contain” to “The Variable Parameters field contains”.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 223  Mark RISON  12.7.8.2  2653.29 | "b) The AP's RSNE indicates that WEP-40 (OUI  00-0F-AC:1) or WEP-104 (OUI 00-0F-AC:5) are enabled as either pairwise or group cipher suites; [...] Violation of any of these cases would cause the TPK handshake to leak the TPK." -- if the issue is that WEP is no longer secure, then the same is true for TKIP (and indeed TKIP is explicitly banned in 12.7.8.4.2) | Add TKIP (00-0F-AC:2) to the list in b) |

Discussion:

Jouni MALINEN comments:

That sounds fine to me since this is within a "STA may refuse to initiate" location, i.e., it would not make any existing implementation noncompliant with the new standard. Furthermore, no one should really be using RSN with TKIP as the pairwise cipher (i.e., TKIP was used with the original WPA but never as the pairwise cipher with WPA2==RSN).

Also, 00-0F-AC:1 is not an OUI.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change "b) The AP's RSNE indicates that WEP-40 (OUI 00-0F-AC:1) or WEP-104 (OUI 00-0F-AC:5) are enabled as either pairwise or group cipher suites;"

to "b) The AP's RSNE indicates that WEP-40 (00-0F-AC:1), WEP-104 (00-0F-AC:5) or TKIP (00-0F-AC:2) are enabled as either pairwise or group cipher suites;".

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 395  Mark RISON  12 | Is the MIC really always 16 octets for GCMP? For CCMP it's "variable" (compare the "Encapsulated GCMP/CCMP MPDU" figures) | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

Dan HARKINS comments:

GCM can have different tag lengths and there is a discussion of the matter in appendix B of the GCM reference we use in our standard but GCMP, our instantiation of GCM, doesn't have a variable length tag.

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

Yes it is. GCM can have different tag lengths, and there is a discussion of the matter in appendix B of the GCM reference we use in our standard, but GCMP, our instantiation of GCM, doesn't have a variable length tag.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 356  Mark RISON  12.5.5.1  2583.54 | If "GCM also requires a unique nonce value for each frame protected by a given temporal key.", then then how does the GCM nonce achieve this? It just has the A2 and the PN, and doesn't have e.g. the TID+Management bits that ensure uniqueness in the CCM nonce | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The PN is unique in GCMP:

**12.5.5.3.1 General**

Increment the PN, to obtain a fresh PN for each MPDU, so that the PN never repeats for the same temporal key.

**12.5.5.3.2 PN processing**

The PN is incremented by a positive number for each MPDU.

**12.5.5.3.6 GCM originator processing**

The PN values sequentially number each MPDU. Each transmitter shall maintain a single PN (48-bit counter) for each PTKSA and GTKSA. The PN shall be implemented as a 48-bit strictly increasing integer

Regarding the priority and frame type fields in the CCM nonce, Jouni MALINEN comments:

I'm not sure there was really any strong reason for adding Priority in the CCM nonce in 802.11i since QC is covered by AAD and the RSN design ended up requiring a single TX PN counter. After 802.11ae got added, it is needed for protecting ACI for QMF. Similarly, the Management bit in the CCM nonce from 802.11w does not really look critical to add for the same reason (it is covered in AAD and there is only a single TX PN counter). Both of these cases might have been based on design discussions speculating on use of separate PN counters for transmitting different frames. On the other hand, 802.11ah addition of PV1 actually has a real need for either the Priority field or the new PV1 field in the nonce to keep the CCM nonce unique since PV1 does use separate TX PN counters. It might have been able to work with the existing Priority field without adding PV1 since protocol version is covered in AAD, but the PV1 case of AAD and nonce design is quite different, so it feels more reasonable to explicitly include this in the nonce just in case even if not absolutely required for ensuring unique nonce values for all frames with the same key.

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

The PN is unique, so as the GCM nonce contains the PN, the GCM nonce is unique. The reason the CCM nonce needs a priority field is to protect the ACI under QMF and to support multiple PNs in S1G STAs (which do not support GCMP). The PV1 field, however, is not strictly necessary, since the AAD covers the protocol version.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 190  Mark RISON  12.7.6.5  2645.31 | If the Key Data is empty then the length is 0 and there's no meaning to saying it's encrypted | Either add a NOTE to explain what might be included even though Key Data is "none required" (and that the Encrypted Key Data = 1 is ignored in that case) or change line 17 to say Encrypted Key Data = 0, line 30 to say Key Data Length = 0 and line 31 to say Key Data = none |
| ~~CID 589~~  ~~Thomas DERHAM~~  ~~12.7.1.3~~  ~~2641~~ | ~~Key Data field in M1 and M2 "need not be encrypted" - be more precise about conditions under which it can be, or must be, encrypted~~ | ~~See comment~~ |

Discussion:

It is not clear what it means for a zero-length field to be encrypted, especially since the Key Data field has padding rules that would cause padding to be added for a zero-length unencrypted field.

In M4 the Key Data field can contain vendor-specific KDEs/elements.

Subclauses 12.7.6.2 4-way handshake message 1 and 12.7.6.3 4-way handshake message 2 define when the Key Data field in M1 and M2 is encrypted (specifically: never and only when an AEAD cipher is used respectively). More generally, these and subsequent subclauses define the content and encryption of the Key Data field, and the duplication is just causing spec rot.

Proposed changes:

Change 12.7.2 EAPOL-Key frames as follows:

i) **Key Data Length.** This field is an unsigned integer. This represents the length of the Key Data field in octets. If the Encrypted Key Data subfield (of the Key Information field) is 1, the length is the length of the Key Data field after encryption, including any padding. The Key Data Length field may be 0 when the Encrypted Key Data subfield is 1.

If the Encrypted Key Data subfield (of the Key Information field) is 1, the entire Key Data field shall be encrypted. If the Key Data field uses the NIST AES key wrap, then the Key Data field shall be padded before encrypting if the ~~key data~~ length of the key data is nonzero and less than 16 octets, or if it is not a multiple of 8 octets.

— 4-way handshake message 1 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 1. Use of the Key Data field to indicate a PMKID when a cached PMKSA is being used in this key derivation is defined in 12.6.10.3 (Cached PMKSAs and RSNA key management). When a cached PMKSA is not being used, inclusion of the PMKID (if derived) is optional. ~~The Key Data field need not be encrypted.~~

— 4-way handshake message 2 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 1. ~~The Key Data field shall contain an RSNE, may contain an RSNXE, and need not be encrypted.~~

[…]

— 4-way handshake message 3 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 1. ~~The Key Data field shall contain one or two RSNEs, and may contain an RSNXE. If a group cipher has been negotiated, this field shall also include a GTK. This field shall be encrypted if a GTK is included.~~

[…]

~~A GTK shall be included and the unencrypted length of the GTK is six less than the length of the GTK KDE in octets. The entire Key Data field shall be encrypted as specified by the Key Descriptor Version.~~

— 4-way handshake message 4 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 1. ~~The Key Data field can be empty.~~

— Group key handshake message 1 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 0. ~~The Key Data field shall contain a GTK KDE and shall be encrypted.~~

— Group key handshake message 2 is an EAPOL-Key frame with the Key Type subfield equal to 0. ~~The Key Data field can be empty.~~

Change 12.7.6.5 4-way handshake message 4 as follows:

Encrypted Key Data = 1 when using an AEAD cipher or 0 otherwise

Key Data = none required, but may include one or more vendor specific KDEs and/or Vendor Specific elements

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 190 in <this document>, which clarify that the Key Data Length field can be 0 when the Encrypted Key Data subfield is 1, and that M4 doesn’t require any key data but vendor-specific stuff might be included.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 191  Mark RISON  12.5.5.3.6  2586.40 | GCMP's version of CCMP's "A transmitter shall not use an IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver (for a pairwise SA) or all the receivers (for a group SA) for that SA. The transmitter shall not reorder CCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority." isn't as clear | Replace the para at the referenced location with the cited text, changing CCMP to GCMP |

Discussion:

The proposal is to change, at the referenced location:

A transmitter shall not use IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priorities without ensuring that the receiver supports the required number of replay counters. The transmitter shall not reorder GCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority.

to:

A transmitter shall not use an IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver (for a pairwise SA) or all the receivers (for a group SA) for that SA. The transmitter shall not reorder GCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under CID 191 in <this document> under “Discussion”. Note to the commenter: these are the proposed changes.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 394  Mark RISON  12 | "The Wrapped Key field contains the encrypted GTK as described in 13.8.5 (FT authentication sequence: contents of fourth message)." v "The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped IGTK being distributed."/"The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped BIGTK being distributed." inconsistency | Make consistent |

Discussion:

Actually, D0.0 has “The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped GTK as described in 13.8.5 (FT authentication sequence: contents of fourth message).”, not “… encrypted GTK …”.

Proposed changes:

Change “The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped GTK as described in 13.8.5 (FT authentication sequence: contents of fourth message).” to “The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped GTK being distributed.” in 9.4.2.47 Fast BSS Transition element (FTE).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 1151.58, change “The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped GTK as described in 13.8.5 (FT authentication sequence: contents of fourth message).” to “The Wrapped Key field contains the wrapped GTK being distributed.” in 9.4.2.47 Fast BSS Transition element (FTE).

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 199  Mark RISON  12.6.3 | There is information on how MFP is negotiated for infrastructure BSS (Table 12-5--Robust management frame selection in an infrastructure BSS) and for IBSS (Table 12-6--Robust management frame selection in an IBSS) but not for TDLS. More generally, the use of MFP on a TDLS direct link is lacking (there's just "After receiving a Deauthentication frame or a Disassociation frame from the AP, a Deauthentication frame with Reason Code LEAVING\_NETWORK\_DEAUTH shall be transmitted via the direct path to all TDLS peer STAs that are in the awake state, if management frame protection has not been negotiated on the TDLS direct link." buried in 11.20.5 TDLS direct-link teardown) | Change "Table 12-6--Robust management frame selection in an IBSS" to "Table 12-6--Robust management frame selection in an IBSS or between TDLS peer STAs". In that table change "The peer STA shall not" to "The STA shall not". At 2598.50 change "An STA" to "A STA" and after that sentence add "A TDLS STA shall use Table 12-6 and the  values of the MFPC and MFPR bits advertised in the RSNEs to determine if it may establish a TDLS link with another a TDLS peer STA." |
| CID 200  Mark RISON  12.6.19 | This subclause talks of "associated STA" but MFP can be used with IBSS and TDLS too | Change "associated STA" to "associated or peer STA" throughout this subclause |
| CID 202  Mark RISON  12.6.15 | "If enabled, management frame protection shall only be used as a required feature (MFPR) in an IBSS." -- what does this mean? It might be trying to say that in an IBSS if you're going to do MFP you have to set MFPR, but that's contradicted by Table 12-6--Robust management frame selection in an IBSS. Even with the "only" (a word that always massively increases the risk of ambiguity) it's not clear what it might be trying to say | Delete the cited sentence |

Discussion:

We need more clarity on the use of MFP between TDLS peer STAs. It is known that there are implementations that (a) set the MFPC and MFPR bits to 0 in the TDLS 3WH even though MFP is in use on the link to the AP and (b) ignore the MFPC and MFPR bits from the TDLS peer STA in the TDLS 3WH (or TDLS discovery procedure, if performed). Note that e.g. ADDBA Request frames are robust Management frames, so it is important to be clear on use of MFP on a TDLS link.

The behaviour is similar to IBSS, in that devices with MFPC and MFPR bits both set to 0 might just ignore them completely, so this needs to be allowed for. On the other hand, people should be encouraged to enable MFP, based on what they advertised to the AP (and what they support):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| MFPC with AP | MFPR with AP | MFPC with TDLS | MFPR with TDLS |
| Was 0 | Was 0 | Should be 1 if supported | Should be 0 |
| Was 1 | Was 0 | Should be 1 | Should be 0 |
| Was 1 | Was 1 | Should be 1 | Should be 1 |

There is no GTK on a TDLS link, however.

As regards IBSS STAs, it seems reasonable to say that since all STAs in the IBSS have to use the same security parameters (so that you don’t have to probe all peer IBSS STAs to find out what they support), MFPR has to be 1 if MFPC is 1.

As regards PBSS STAs, it looks as if the xrefs in 12.6.8 RSNA policy selection in a PBSS have rotted (off-by-one in the second number). In a PBSS a non-PCP STA can choose whether to associate with the PCP; if it does it uses infrastructure BSS-like mechanisms with the PCP; otherwise it uses IBSS-like mechanisms (for all peers inc. the PCP).

Proposed changes:

Change 12.6.3 RSNA policy selection in an infrastructure BSS as follows:

RSNA policy selection in an infrastructure BSS utilizes the normal IEEE 802.11 association procedure. RSNA policy selection is performed by the associating STA. The STA does this by including an RSNE in its ~~(Re)Association Requests~~(re)association requests.

An AP and a non-AP STA shall use Table 12-5 (Robust management frame selection in an infrastructure BSS) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR bits advertised in the RSNEs to determine if they may associate, and if so whether management frame protection is enabled. If either STA does not advertise an RSNE or does not advertise an RSN Capabilities field in an RSNE, this shall be treated as if its MFPC and MFPR bits were 0. A STA in an infrastructure BSS shall, outside the context of TDLS, set the MFPC bit to 1 if dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true and to 0 otherwise, and set the MFPR bit to 1 if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false and to 0 otherwise. dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated shall be true if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false.

Change 12.6.4 TSN policy selection in an infrastructure BSS as follows:

In a TSN, an RSNA STA shall include the RSNE in its ~~(Re)Association Requests~~(re)association requests.

Change 12.6.8 RSNA policy selection in a PBSS as follows:

RSNA policy selection in a PBSS utilizes the association procedure (11.3.1 (State variables)) if ~~the initiating~~a non-PCP STA chooses to associate with ~~a~~the PCP. RSNA policy selection is performed by the associating STA. The STA does this by including an RSNE in its ~~(Re)Association Requests~~(re)association requests.

If a non-PCP STA chooses to associate with the PCP, t~~T~~he STA follows the procedures in ~~12.5.3 (CTR with CBC-MAC protocol (CCMP))~~ 12.6.3 (RSNA policy selection in an infrastructure BSS) to select RSNA policy with the PCP, with the PCP taking the role of the AP. ~~If the initiating STA chooses not to associate with a peer in a PBSS~~Otherwise, it follows the procedures in ~~12.5.5 (GCM protocol (GCMP))~~ 12.6.5 (RSNA policy selection in an IBSS) to select RSNA policy with the peer (including the PCP, if it chose not to associate).

In 12.6.3 RSNA policy selection in an infrastructure BSS add after the last para:

TDLS STAs shall use Table 12-5t (Robust management frame selection between TDLS STAs) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR bits advertised in the RSNE received from the TDLS peer STA during TDLS discovery or in the RSNEs exchanged in the 3-way handshake with the TDLS peer STA to determine if a TDLS direct link is allowed, and if so whether management frame protection is enabled. If either STA does not advertise an RSN Capabilities field in an RSNE, this shall be treated as if its MFPC and MFPR bits were 0. A TDLS STA should, in the context of TDLS, set the MFPC bit to 1 if dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true, and shall set it to 0 unless dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true. A TDLS STA should, in the context of TDLS, set the MFPR bit to the same value as it advertised to the AP with which it is associated.

**Table 12-5t—Robust management frame selection between TDLS STAs**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TDLS initiator STA MFPC** | **TDLS initiator STA MFPR** | **TDLS initiator STA action** | **TDLS responder STA MFPC** | **TDLS responder STA MFPR** | **TDLS responder STA action** | **MFP used?** |
| 0 | 0 | The TDLS initiator STA may establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS responder STA | 0 or 1 | 0 | The TDLS responder STA may establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS initiator STA | No |
| 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 0 or 1 | The TDLS initiator STA may establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS responder STA | 1 | 0 or 1 | The TDLS responder STA may establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS initiator STA | Yes |
| 1 | 1 | The TDLS initiator STA shall not establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS responder STA (see NOTE 1) | 0 | 0 | See NOTE 1 | N/A |
| 0 | 0 | The TDLS initiator STA should not attempt to establish a TDLS direct link with the TDLS responder STA (see NOTE 2) | 1 | 1 | The TDLS responder STA shall reject attempts by the TDLS initiator STA to establish a TDLS direct link with the Status Code  ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION (see NOTE 2) | N/A |
| 0 | 1 | The TDLS initiator STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
|  |  |  | 0 | 1 | The TDLS responder STA shall not use this combination | N/A |
| NOTE 1—The TDLS initiator STA might not know the TDLS responder STA’s MFPC and MFPR bits until it receives the TDLS Setup Response frame during the 3-way handshake, if it has not performed TDLS discovery. In this case, if the TDLS responder STA that is not MFPC did not examine the TDLS initiator STA’s MFPC and MFPR bits and so did not use the Status Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION in the TDLS Setup Response frame, the TDLS initiator STA can cause the TDLS direct link establishment to fail by using the Status Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION in the TDLS Setup Confirm frame.  NOTE 2—A TDLS initiator STA that is not MFPC might not examine the TDLS responder STA’s MFPC and MFPR bits. In this case the TDLS responder STA causes the TDLS direct link establishment to fail by using the Status Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION in the TDLS Setup Response frame. | | | | | | |

Change 12.6.5 RSNA policy selection in an IBSS as follows:

~~To establish a connection with a peer STA, an RSNA enabled~~ IBSS STAs ~~that implements management frame protection~~ shall use Table 12-6 (Robust management frame selection in an IBSS) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR ~~values~~bits advertised in the RSNEs exchanged in the 4-way handshake ~~initiated by the Authenticator of the STA with the larger MAC address~~ to determine if the communication is allowed~~. M~~, and if so whether management frame protection is enabled ~~when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is set to 1. The STAs negotiate protection of Management frames when the both STAs set the Management Frame Protection Capable subfield to 1 during the 4-way handshake~~. If a 4-way handshake is not performed and a STA has not received an RSNE from a peer STA (e.g. it has not received a Beacon or Probe Response frame from the peer STA), it shall treat this as if the peer’s MFPC and MFPR bits were 0. An IBSS STA shall set the MFPC bit to 1 if dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true and to 0 otherwise, and set the MFPR bit to 1 if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false and to 0 otherwise. dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated shall be true if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false and shall not be true otherwise.

In 12.6.15 delete “If enabled, management frame protection shall only be used as a required feature (MFPR) in an IBSS.”

Change Table 12-6 to the following (note to the Editor: columns and rows have been moved, modified and added, and a NOTE added):

**Table 12-6—Robust management frame selection in an IBSS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STA MFPC** | **STA MFPR** | **STA action** | **Peer STA MFPC** | **Peer STA MFPR** | **Peer STA action** | **MFP used?** |
| 0 | 0 | The STA may exchange data with the peer STA | 0 | 0 | The peer STA may exchange data with the STA | No |
| 1 | 1 | The STA may exchange data with the peer STA | 1 | 1 | The peer STA may exchange data with the STA | Yes |
| 1 | 1 | The STA shall not exchange data nor establish a security association with the peer STA | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| 0 | 0 | The STA should not exchange data nor attempt to establish a security association with the peer STA (see NOTE) | 1 | 1 | The peer STA shall not exchange data with the STA and shall reject security association attempts from the STA with the Status Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION | N/A |
| 1 | 0 | The STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
| 0 | 1 | The STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
|  |  |  | 1 | 0 | The peer STA shall not use this combination | N/A |
|  |  |  | 0 | 1 | The peer STA shall not use this combination | N/A |
| NOTE—STAs conformant with a previous revision of this standard might not ascribe a meaning to the MFPC and MFPR subfields. | | | | | | |

Change 12.6.19 Protection of robust Management frames as follows:

This subclause defines rules that shall be followed by an RSNA STA~~s~~ on a link with a given peer STA ~~that implement Management Frame protection and have dot11RSNAActivated equal to true~~. In this subclause “peer STA” refers to the AP a non-AP STA is associated with, a STA that has associated with an AP, a STA in the same IBSS or PBSS, or a TDLS peer STA.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to false shall transmit and receive unprotected individually addressed robust Management frames to and from any ~~associated~~peer STA and shall discard protected individually addressed robust Management frames received from any ~~associated~~peer STA.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed equal to true shall transmit and receive unprotected individually addressed robust Management frames to and from any ~~associated~~peer STA that advertised MFPC = 0 and shall discard protected individually addressed robust Management frames received from any ~~associated~~peer STA that advertised MFPC = 0.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed equal to true shall transmit and receive protected individually addressed robust Management frames to and from any ~~associated~~peer STA that advertised MFPC = 1, shall discard unprotected individually addressed robust Action frames received from any peer STA that advertised MFPC = 1, and shall discard unprotected individually addressed Disassociation and Deauthentication frames received from any peer STA that advertised MFPC = 1 after the PTK ~~and IGTK have~~has been installed. The receiver shall process unprotected individually addressed Disassociation and Deauthentication frames before the PTK ~~and IGTK are~~has been installed.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed equal to false shall transmit and receive protected individually addressed robust Action frames to and from any peer STA, shall not transmit unprotected individually addressed robust Action frames to any peer STA, and shall discard unprotected individually addressed robust Action frames received from a peer STA after the PTK ~~and IGTK have~~has been installed. The receiver shall process unprotected individually addressed Disassociation and Deauthentication frames before the PTK ~~and IGTK aree~~has been installed.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true shall protect transmitted group addressed robust Management frames using the group management cipher suite.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true shall discard group addressed robust Management frames received from any ~~associated~~peer STA that advertised MFPC = 1 if the frames are unprotected or if a matching IGTK is not available.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed equal to false shall discard received group addressed robust Management frames that are unprotected or ~~for which~~if a matching IGTK is not available.

A STA with dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equal to false shall transmit group addressed robust Management frames unprotected and shall ignore the protection on received group addressed robust Management frames.

NOTE—BIP does not provide protection against forgery by associated (if in an infrastructure BSS, and optionally in a PBSS) and authenticated STAs. A STA that has left the ~~group~~BSS can successfully forge group addressed robust Management frames until the IGTK is updated.

Protection of group addressed robust Management frames shall be provided by a service in the MLME as described in 11.12 (Group addressed management frame protection procedures).

Management frame protection cannot be applied until the PTK and (except for a TDLS direct link) IGTK has been established with the STA. A STA shall not transmit robust Action frames until it has installed the PTK for the peer STA, or in the case of group addressed frames, has installed the IGTK. The STA shall discard any robust Action frames received before the PTK and IGTK, as appropriate, are installed.

Make changes as follows:

**9.4.2.24.4 RSN capabilities**

— Bit 6: MFPR. A STA sets this bit to 1 to advertise that protection of robust Management frames is mandatory~~. A STA sets this bit to 1 when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is~~ ~~true and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false~~; otherwise it sets this bit to 0. If a STA sets this bit to 1, then that STA only allows RSNAs with STAs that provide Management Frame Protection.

— Bit 7: MFPC . A STA sets this bit to 1 ~~when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true~~ to advertise that protection of robust Management frames is enabled; otherwise it sets this bit to 0.

**9.4.2.117 Authenticated Mesh Peering Exchange element**

The IGTKdata field is ~~present when dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated equals true~~optional.

**11.13 SA Query procedures**

If ~~dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true~~ a STA and its peer on a given link both set the MFPC bit to 1, then the STA shall support the SA Query procedure.

**12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection**

c) If ~~dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true,~~ the recipient set the MFPC bit on a given link to 1, it shall maintain a single replay counter for received individually addressed robust Management frames that are received with the To DS subfield equal to 0, and a single replay counter for received individually addressed robust PV1 Management frames and shall use the PN from the received frame to detect replays.

d) […] If ~~dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true,~~ the receiver set the MFPC bit on a given link to 1, it shall discard any individually addressed robust Management frame that is received with its PN less than or equal to the value of the replay counter associated with the TA of that individually addressed Management frame.

**12.5.5.4.4 PN and replay detection**

***[ditto]***

In 11.2.3.18 AP power management change “(Re)Association Requests frames” to “(Re)Association Request frames”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 199, 200, 202 in <this document>, which clarify the MFP behaviour for TDLS, IBSS, MBSS and PBSS.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 225  Mark RISON  12 | Can non-QoS Data frames be encrypted with CCMP/GCMP (and TKIP) and if so what value is used for the priority (e.g. in the nonce/MIC), since at the MA SAP it might be "Contention"? | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

For CCMP, the QC field is optional in the AAD, per 12.5.3.3.3 Construct AAD: “7) QC – QoS Control field contains the MSDU priority, if present.” and Table 12-3—AAD length for PV0 MPDUs; the nonce per 12.5.3.3.4 Construct CCM nonce contains “the priority value of the MPDU” which is defined in 12.5.3.3.1 General to be 0 for non-QoS Data frames (see b)3)).

For GCMP, the AAD is the same as for CCMP, per 12.5.5.3.3 Construct AAD; the nonce does not have a priority, per 12.5.5.3.4 Construct GCM nonce.

For TKIP, the MIC is computed over a structure that includes a 1-octet priority (see Figure 12-9—TKIP MIC processing format in 12.5.2.3.2 Motivation for the TKIP MIC), which “refers to the priority parameter of the MA-UNITDATA.request primitive”. It is not clear what this means if the priority parameter is Contention. There are statements that “At QoS STAs associated in a QoS BSS, MSDUs with a priority of Contention are considered equivalent to MSDUs with TID 0. At STAs associated in a non-QoS BSS, all MSDUs with an integer priority are

considered equivalent to MSDUs with a priority of Contention.” but these do not help here (transmission of a non-QoS Data frame by a non-QoS STA or in a non-QoS BSS).

However, TKIP is deprecated and not being maintained anymore, so we can close our eyes and think of something else.

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

Non-QoS Data frames can be encrypted by CCMP/GCMP, and in that case 0 is used for the priority (see 12.5.3.3.1, 12.5.3.3.3, 12.5.3.3.4, 12.5.5.3.3, 12.5.5.3.4).

It is not clear whether non-QoS Data frames can be encrypted by TKIP, and if they can, what is used for the priority (see 12.5.2.3.2 and 5.1.1.3). However, TKIP is deprecated and not being maintained anymore.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 179  Mark RISON  12.7.6.8  2648.62 | "Message 3 differs from message 2 by  not asserting the Ack bit and from message 4 by asserting the Ack Bit." -- asserting bits is not defined, the field is called Key Ack and Bit has the wrong capitalisation | Change to "Message 3 differs from message 2 by  having the Key Ack bit of the Key Information field set to 0 and from message 4 by having the Key Ack bit set to 1." In 12.7.6.6 change "in which the Ack bit is 1" to "in which the Key Ack bit of the Key Information field is 1". In 12.7.10.3 change "have the Ack bit set to 1" to "have the Key Ack bit of the Key Information field set to 1" and "the Ack bit is 0" to ""the Key Ack bit is 0" |
| CID 180  Mark RISON  12.7.6.8  2648.62 | "Message 3 differs from message 2 by  not asserting the Ack bit and from message 4 by asserting the Ack Bit." -- wait, what, how can M3 differ from M2 by not asserting something and also from M4 by asserting the same thing? | Err, dunno. What is this trying to say? |

Discussion:

That statement is obviously nonsensical.

More generally, the Key MIC bit is not useful as a discriminant anymore, because it is not set if an AEAD cipher is used (i.e. for FILS). The information given in 12.7.6.1 General is duplication and has rotted. Here is what the bits are in the Key Information field for the 4WH, the GKH and EAPOL-Key request frames including Michael MIC failure reports (TKIP only):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Secure (b9) | Key MIC (b8) | Key Ack (b7) | Install [pairwise] (b6) | Key Type (b3) | Encrypted Key Data (b12) | Request (b11) | Error (b10) |
| M1 | 0? | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M2 | 0\* | 1 iff !AEAD | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 iff AEAD | 0 | 0 |
| M3 | 1 | 1 iff !AEAD | 1 | 1 (mostly) | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| M4 | 1 | 1 iff !AEAD | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 iff AEAD | 0 | 0 |
| G1 | 1 | 1 iff !AEAD | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| G2 | 1 | 1 iff !AEAD | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 iff AEAD | 0 | 0 |
| Request (not Michael MIC failure) | 1? | ? | 0 | ? | any | ? | 1 | 0? |
| Michael MIC failure | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0? | 0? | 0? | 1 | 1 |

\* Some Supplicant implementations known to set the Secure bit to 1 in M2 when rekeying, however. This means that M2 and M4 cannot be distinguished using the Key Information field. (It is not known whether any Authenticator implementations set the Secure bit to 1 in M1 when rekeying.)

Proposed changes:

Change 12.7.2 EAPOL-Key frames as follows:

7) Secure (bit 9) is set to 1 once ~~the initial key exchange is complete~~ transmissions can be secured.

The Authenticator shall set the Secure bit to 0 in message 1 of the initial 4-way handshake, and should set the Secure bit to 0 in message 1 of a rekeying 4-way handshake ~~all EAPOL-Key frames sent before the Supplicant has the PTK and the GTK~~. The Authenticator shall set the Secure bit to 1 in all other EAPOL-Key frames ~~it sends to the Supplicant containing the last key needed to complete the Supplicant’s initialization~~; this includes message 3 of the 4-way handshake.

The Supplicant shall set the Secure bit to 0 in message 2 of the initial 4-way handshake, and should set the Secure bit to 0 in message 2 of a rekeying 4-way handshake ~~all EAPOL-Key frames it sends before it has the PTK and the GTK and before it has received an EAPOL-Key frame from the Authenticator with the Secure bit equal to 1 (this should be before receiving message 3 of the 4-way handshake)~~. The Supplicant shall set the Secure bit to 1 in all other EAPOL-Key frames ~~sent after this until it loses the security association it shares with the Authenticator~~; this includes message 4 of the 4-way handshake and EAPOL-Key request frames.

8) Error (bit 10) is set to 1 by a Supplicant to report that a MIC failure occurred in a TKIP MSDU. Otherwise the Error bit is set to 0. ~~In case of a MIC failure, a~~The Supplicant shall not set this bit to 1 ~~only when~~unless the Request (bit 11) is set to 1. The Authenticator shall not set this bit to 1.

9) Request (bit 11) is set to 1 by a Supplicant to request that the Authenticator initiate either a 4-way handshake or group key handshake, and is set to 1 by a Supplicant in a Michael MIC Failure Report frame, i.e. a frame with the Error bit (bit 10) also set to 1. The Supplicant shall not set this bit to 1 in on-going 4-way handshakes, i.e., the Key Ack bit (bit 7) shall not be set to 1 in any message in which the Request bit is 1. The Supplicant shall not set this bit to 1 unless the Secure bit (bit 9) is set to 1, i.e. EAPOL-Key request frames shall be secured. The Authenticator shall ~~never~~not set this bit to 1.

In a Michael MIC Failure Report frame, setting the bit to 1 is not a request to initiate a new handshake. However, the recipient may initiate a new handshake on receiving such a message.

In 12.7.6.8 4-way handshake analysis change:

It is critical to the correctness of the 4-way handshake that at least one bit differs in each message. Within the 4-way handshake, message 1 can be recognized as the only one in which the Key MIC bit is 0, meaning message 1 does not include the MIC, while message 2 to message 4 do. Message 3 differs from message 2 by not asserting the Ack bit and from message 4 by asserting the Ack Bit. Message 2 differs from message 4 by including the RSNE.

Request messages are distinct from 4-way handshake messages because the former asserts the Request bit and 4-way handshake messages do not. Group key handshake messages are distinct from 4-way handshake messages because they assert a different key type.

to:

It is critical to the correctness of the 4-way handshake that at least one bit differs in each message. Within the 4-way handshake, the messages are distinguished by the Encrypted Key Data bit (0 in message 1 only), the Key Ack bit (1 in message 1 and message 3 only) and the presence of RSNEs and/or Multi-Band elements (in message 2 but not in message 4).

Group key handshake messages are distinct from 4-way handshake messages because they set the Key Type bit differently, and are distinguished from each other by the Key Ack bit (1 in message 1 only). Request messages are distinct from 4-way handshake and group key handshake messages because they set the Request bit differently.

Change 12.7.4 EAPOL-Key frame notation as follows:

The following notation is used throughout the remainder of 12.7 (Keys and key distribution) and 13.4 (FT initial mobility domain association) to represent EAPOL-Key frames:

EAPOL-Key(S, M, A, I, K, Reserved, KeyRSC, ANonce/SNonce, MIC, {Key Data})

where

S ~~means~~indicates whether ~~the initial key exchange is complete; t~~ transmissions can be secured. This is the Secure bit of the Key Information field

M ~~means~~indicates whether the MIC is available in the message ~~[This should be set in all messages except message 1 of a 4-way handshake.~~ This is the Key MIC bit of the Key Information field. This parameter is ignored, and the Key MIC bit is set to 0, when using an AEAD cipher.

NOTE—An AEAD cipher is used w~~W~~hen the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:14, 00-0F-AC:15, 00-0F-AC:16, or 00-0F-AC:17~~, this Key MIC bit is set to 0 regardless of the M parameter value~~.

A ~~means~~indicates whether a response is required to this message. ~~This is used when the receiver should respond to this message.~~ This is the Key Ack bit of the Key Information field~~.~~

I ~~is the Install bit:~~ indicates whether to install ~~(1) or not install (0) for~~ the pairwise key. This is the Install bit of the Key Information field.~~]~~

K is the key type: P (Pairwise), G (Group)~~; t~~. This is the Key Type bit of the Key Information field

Reserved is reserved

KeyRSC is the key RSC~~; t~~. This is the Key RSC field

ANonce/SNonce is the Authenticator or Supplicant nonce, respectively ~~(~~. This is the Key Nonce field~~.~~

MIC is the integrity check~~, which is generated using the KCK~~. This is the Key MIC field of the EAPOL-Key frame, where *null* represents the absence of the field. This parameter is ignored, and the field is absent, when using an AEAD cipher

~~When the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:14, 00-0F-AC:15, 00-0F-AC:16, or 00-0F-AC:17, this Key MIC field is not included regardless of the MIC parameter value.)~~

At 2645.24, change “Key Nonce = 0” to “Key Nonce = 0, or SNonce – same as message 2”.

At 2639.8 change:

Message 4: Supplicant → Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,P,0,0,0,MIC,{})

to

Message 4: Supplicant → Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,P,0,0,0 or SNonce,MIC,{})

Change 12.7.6.1 General as follows:

RSNA defines a protocol using EAPOL-Key frames called the *4-way handshake*. The handshake completes the IEEE 802.1X authentication process. The information flow of the 4-way handshake is as follows (see 12.7.4):

Message 1: Authenticator → Supplicant: EAPOL-Key(0,0,1,0,P,0,0,ANonce,~~0~~*null*,{} or {PMKID})

Message 2: Supplicant → Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(0,1,0,0,P,0,0,SNonce,MIC,{RSNE} or {RSNE, OCI KDE} or {RSNE, RSNXE} or {RSNE, OCI KDE, RSNXE})

Message 3: Authenticator → Supplicant: EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,1,P,0,KeyRSC,ANonce,MIC,{RSNE,GTK[N]} or {RSNE, GTK[N], OCI KDE} or {RSNE, GTK[N], RSNXE} or {RSNE, GTK[N], OCI KDE, RSNXE})

Message 4: Supplicant → Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,P,0,0,0,MIC,{}).

NOTE—The I parameter and MIC parameter are ignored when using an AEAD cipher (see 12.7.4).

The FT initial mobility domain association uses the FT 4-way handshake to establish an initial PTKSA,

GTKSA, if management frame protection is enabled, an IGTKSA, and if beacon protection is enabled, a BIGTKSA, that is based on this protocol. The FT 4-way handshake protocol is described in 13.4 (FT initial mobility domain association).

The following apply for the remainder of Subclause 12.7.6:

~~— EAPOL-Key(.) denotes an EAPOL-Key frame conveying the specified argument list, using the notation introduced in 12.7.4 (EAPOL-Key frame notation).~~

— ANonce is a nonce ~~that~~from the Authenticator ~~contributes~~ for PTK generation. ~~ANonce has the same value in message 1 and message 3.~~

— SNonce is a nonce from the Supplicant for PTK generation.

~~— P means the pairwise bit is set.~~

~~— The MIC is computed over the body of the EAPOL-Key frame (with the Key MIC field first zeroed before the computation) using the KCK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) for PTK generation.~~

— RSNE represents the appropriate RSNEs.

~~— GTK[N] represents the GTK with its key identifier.~~

— The OCI KDE contains the ~~current~~ operating channel information for the operating channel in which the EAPOL-Key frame is sent. ~~OCI KDE is present when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the Supplicant in Message 2 and Authenticator in Message 3. Otherwise it is absent.~~

~~— The RSNXE, when included in message 2, contains the RSNXE that the Supplicant sent in its (Re)Association Request frame, and when included in message 3, contains the RSNXE that the Authenticator sent in its Beacon or Probe Response frame. RSNXE is present in message 2 if this element is present in the (Re)Association Request frame that the Supplicant sent, and is present in message 3 if this element is present in the Beacon or Probe Response frame that the Authenticator sent.~~

Change 12.7.7.1 General as follows:

The Authenticator uses the ~~G~~group key handshake to send a new GTK and, if management frame protection is negotiated, a new IGTK, and if beacon protection is enabled, a new BIGTK to the Supplicant. ***<remove para break>*** The Authenticator may initiate the exchange when a Supplicant is disassociated or deauthenticated. The information flow of the group key handshake is as follows (see 12.7.4):

Message 1: Authenticator → Supplicant: EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,0,G,0,Key RSC,0, MIC, {GTK[N], IGTK[M], BIGTK[Q]})

Message 2: Supplicant → Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,G,0,0,0,MIC,{})

NOTE—The I parameter and MIC parameter are ignored when using an AEAD cipher (see 12.7.4).

The following apply for the remainder of Subclause 12.7.7:

— Key RSC denotes the last TSC or PN sent using the GTK.

~~— GTK[N] denotes the GTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.~~

~~— IGTK[M], when present, denotes the IGTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.~~

~~— BIGTK[Q], when present, denotes the BIGTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.~~

~~— The MIC is computed over the body of the EAPOL-Key frame (with the MIC field zeroed for the computation) using the KCK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy).~~

— The OCI KDE ~~represents~~contains the ~~current~~ operating channel information ~~using~~ for the operating channel in which the EAPOL-Key frame is sent. ~~OCI KDE is included when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the STA sending the message.~~

Change 13.4.2 FT initial mobility domain association in an RSN as follows:

The R1KH and S1KH then perform an FT 4-way handshake. ~~The EAPOL-Key frame notation is defined~~

~~in 12.7.4 (EAPOL-Key frame notation).~~ The information flow of the FT 4-way handshake is as follows (see 12.7.4):

R1KH→S1KH: EAPOL-Key(0, 0, 1, 0, P, 0, 0, ANonce, ~~0~~*null*, {})

S1KH→R1KH: EAPOL-Key(0, 1, 0, 0, P, 0, 0, SNonce, MIC, {RSNE[PMKR1Name], MDE, FTE, RSNXE})

R1KH→S1KH: EAPOL-Key(1, 1, 1, 1, P, 0, 0, ANonce, MIC, {RSNE[PMKR1Name], MDE, GTK[N], IGTK[M], BIGTK[Q], FTE, TIE[ReassociationDeadline], TIE[KeyLifetime], RSNXE})

S1KH→R1KH: EAPOL-Key(1, 1, 0, 0, P, 0, 0, 0, MIC, {})

NOTE—The I parameter and MIC parameter are ignored when using an AEAD cipher (see 12.7.4).

The message sequence is described in 12.7.6 (4-way handshake).

Change 12.7.2 EAPOL-Key frames as follows:

h) **Key MIC.** When ~~the negotiated AKM is not 00-0F-AC:14, 00-0F-AC:15, 00-0F-AC:16, or 00-0F-AC:17~~ not using an AEAD cipher, the ~~EAPOL K~~key MIC is a MIC of the EAPOL-Key frame~~s~~, from and including the EAPOL protocol version field to and including the Key Data field, calculated with the Key MIC field set to 0. If the Encrypted Key Data subfield (of the Key Information field) is 1, the Key Data field is encrypted prior to computing the MIC. When using an AEAD cipher, the ~~EAPOL K~~key MIC is not present. The length of this field depends on the negotiated AKM as defined in 12.7.3 (EAPOL-Key frame construction and processing).

NOTE—An AEAD cipher is used when the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:14, 00-0F-AC:15, 00-0F-AC:16, or 00-0F-AC:17.

In 12.7.6.2 4-way handshake message 1 change the second “Key MIC = 0” to “Key MIC = not present” (the one at 2640.28).

Change “Key MIC = Not present” to “Key MIC = not present” (5x in 12.7).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 179 and CID 180 in <this document>, which address this and many other issues with the 4WH and the GKH.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 454  Mark RISON | There are references to mesh beacons (including three to "mesh Beacon frame"s and one to "Mesh Beacon frame") but mesh doesn't seem to have its own beacons (unlike DMG and S1G) | Delete "mesh"/"Mesh" before "beacon"/"Beacon" except in "esh beacon collision avoidance" and "esh beaconing" and MIB attribute names |

Discussion:

SAKODA Kazuyuki has confirmed that:

Yes, mesh STA reuses regular beacon frames. It sounds reasonable to delete “mesh”/”Mesh” before “beacon”/”Beacon” except “beacon collision avoidance” and “esh beaconing” and MIB names

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete “mesh” at:

2370.11, in “the most recently received mesh beacon from the peer”

2372.3, in “its mesh Beacon frame” and in “a mesh Beacon frame”

2373.26, in “the STA’s most recent mesh Beacon frame”

At 2416.49, change “The Mesh Beacon frame shall not include a QMF Policy element.” to “A mesh STA shall not include a QMF Policy element in a Beacon frame.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 162  Mark RISON | In Table 9-43--Action frame body and Action No Ack frame body, 11.12 Group addressed management frame protection procedures, 12.5.3(.1) CTR with CBC-MAC protocol (CCMP), 12.5.5(.1) GCM protocol (GCMP) it is not sufficiently clear that "Group addressed privacy" only applies in the context of an MBSS | In 11.12 change "For group addressed Management frames that" to "In an MBSS, for group addressed Management frames that". Add "(MBSS only)" in each of the other locations |

Discussion:

SAKODA Kazuyuki has commented that:

Probably, it is more reader friendly to mention that “Group addressed privacy is only for MBSS” somewhere in the standard. But, I am quite not sure if adding “In an MBSS” or “MBSS only” at many places will be a right solution. If we say “in an MBSS”, then readers may think “then what happens in other BSSs?”

The answer to that question is that in 11.12 what happens in other BSSes is stated immediately afterwards, and in other locations group addressed privacy does not apply in other BSSes.

Proposed changes:

In 11.12 Group addressed management frame protection procedures:

~~F~~In an MBSS, for group addressed Management frames that are specified with Yes in the Group Addressed Privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values), the group addressed frame protection service shall take the following actions:

— The frames shall be encapsulated and protected with the MGTK using the group cipher negotiated during the AMPE exchange.

For all other group addressed Management frames, the group addressed frame protection service shall take the following actions:

In Table 9-43—Action frame body and Action No Ack frame body:

The MME is present when management frame protection is enabled at the AP, the frame is a group addressed robust Action frame, and (MBSS only) the category of the Action frame does not support group addressed privacy as indicated by Table 9-51 (Category values).

In 12.5.3.1 General (under 12.5.3 CTR with CBC-MAC protocol (CCMP)):

When CCMP is selected as the RSN pairwise cipher and management frame protection is negotiated, individually addressed robust Management frames and (MBSS only) the group addressed Management frames that receive “Group Addressed Privacy” as indicated in Table 9-51 (Category values) shall be protected with CCMP.

In 12.5.5.1 GCMP overview (under 12.5.5 GCM protocol (GCMP)):

When GCMP is selected as the RSN pairwise cipher and management frame protection is negotiated, individually addressed robust Management frames and (MBSS only) the group addressed Management frames that receive “Group Addressed Privacy” as indicated in Table 9-51 (Category values) shall be protected with GCMP.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 162 in <this document>, which explicitly show the locations where the additional text suggested by the commenter is inserted.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 387  Mark RISON  12 | REVmd CID 4049 resolution directs use of both 1 and 2 if pairwise is "use group" and group is CCMP. Jouni suggested during teleconf on 2020-06-12 that (a) that combination should not be allowed and (b) the 2 option should not allow "or group cipher" in the condition | As it says in the comment |
| CID 406  Mark RISON  12.7.2  2629.1 | "i) The value 1 shall be used for all EAPOL-Key frames to a STA when the negotiated AKM  is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 and the pairwise cipher is TKIP or "Use group cipher  suite". In this case, the "Deprecated" row in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algo-  rithms) is used.  ii) The value 2 shall be used for all EAPOL-Key frames to a STA when the negotiated AKM  is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 and either the pairwise or the group cipher is an enhanced  data cryptographic encapsulation mechanism other than TKIP. In this case, the matching  row in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) is used." means you have to use both value 1 and value 2 if pairwise = "use group" and group = CCMP | Add a statement to say that the pairwise = "use group" and group = CCMP combination is not allowed |

Discussion:

We have in 12.7.2:

1) Key Descriptor Version (bits 0–2) shall be set to 0 on all transmitted EAPOL-Key frames indicating that the EAPOL-Key frame is constructed and processed according to the negotiated AKM as described in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) except under the following circumstances:

i) The value 1 shall be used for all EAPOL-Key frames to a STA when the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 and the pairwise cipher is TKIP or “Use group cipher suite”. In this case, the “Deprecated” row in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) is used.

ii) The value 2 shall be used for all EAPOL-Key frames to a STA when the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 and either the pairwise or the group cipher is an enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation mechanism other than TKIP. In this case, the matching row in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) is used.

iii) The value 3 shall be used […]

So if the AKM is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2, the pairwise cipher is “Use group cipher suite” and the group cipher suite is CCMP, then 1)i) is saying you use a key descriptor version of 1, and 1)ii) is saying you use a key descriptor version of 2.

The rules on “Use group cipher suite” are:

A STA that has associated with management frame protection enabled shall not use pairwise cipher suite selectors WEP-40, WEP-104, TKIP, or “Use group cipher suite.”

An S1G STA shall not use the pairwise cipher suite selectors WEP-40, WEP-104, TKIP, or “Use group cipher suite”.

The cipher suite selector 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) is valid only as the pairwise cipher suite. An AP specifies the selector 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) for a pairwise cipher suite if it does not support any pairwise cipher suites. If an AP specifies 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) as the pairwise cipher selection, this is the only pairwise cipher selection the AP advertises.

If any cipher suite other than TKIP, WEP-104, or WEP-40 is enabled, then the AP supports pairwise keys, and thus the suite selector 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) is not a valid option.

An HT STA shall not use either of the pairwise cipher suite selectors: “Use group cipher suite” or TKIP to communicate with another HT STA.

When the GTK is used to encrypt individually addressed traffic (the selectable cipher suite is “Use group cipher suite”), the GTKSA is bidirectional.

In order to accommodate local security policy, a STA may choose not to associate with an AP that does not support any pairwise cipher suites. An AP may indicate that it does not support any pairwise keys by advertising 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) as the pairwise cipher suite selector.

Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) indicates the particular algorithms to use when constructing and processing EAPOL-Key frames and FT authentication sequence. The AKM of “Deprecated” indicates an AKM of 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 when either TKIP or “Use group cipher suite” is the negotiated pairwise cipher.

It is arguable that the highlighted text above disallows the pairwise cipher being “Use group cipher suite” and the group cipher suite being CCMP. However “is enabled” is a bit vague.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

At 1088.20 change “If any cipher suite other than TKIP, WEP-104, or WEP-40 is enabled, then the AP supports pairwise keys, and thus the suite selector 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) is not a valid option.” to “If an AP advertises a group cipher suite other than TKIP, WEP-104, or WEP-40, then the AP supports pairwise keys, and thus the pairwise suite selector 00-0F-AC:0 (Use group cipher suite) is not a valid option.”

|  |  |  |
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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 432  Mark RISON | There are references to "enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation mechanisms" but this term is never actually defined. The examples seem to suggest it means "non-WEP". If so, just say that. If not, define | Change "enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation" case-insensitively to "RSNA" (4x in C4, 8x in C12) |

Discussion:

There is a definition of sorts in 4.3.8 Robust security network association (RSNA):

— Enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation mechanisms, such as counter mode with cipher-block chaining message authentication code protocol (CCMP), Galois/counter mode protocol (GCMP), and, optionally, temporal key integrity protocol (TKIP)

However, it would be clearer just to refer to RSNAs.

The proposed changes are:

**4.3.8 Robust security network association (RSNA)**

The following features are defined for an RSNA:

— Enhanced authentication mechanisms for STAs

— Key management algorithms

— Cryptographic key establishment

— ~~Enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms, such as counter mode with cipher-block chaining message authentication code protocol (CCMP), Galois/counter mode protocol (GCMP), and, optionally, temporal key integrity protocol (TKIP)

**4.5.4 Access control and data confidentiality services**

**4.5.4.1 General**

An RSNA uses the IEEE 802.1X authentication service along with ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA, such as TKIP, CCMP, and GCMP, to provide access control. The IEEE 802.11 station management entity (SME) provides key management via an exchange of EAPOL-Key frames. Data confidentiality and data integrity are provided by RSN key management together with the ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms.

**4.5.4.7 Replay detection**

The replay detection mechanism defines a means by which a STA that receives a Data or robust Management frame from another STA can detect whether the received frame is an unauthorized retransmission. This replay protection mechanism is provided for Data frames for STAs that use ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms. The replay protection mechanism is also provided for robust Management frames for STAs that use CCMP, GCMP, and broadcast/multicast integrity protocol (BIP).

**12.7.1 Key hierarchy**

**12.7.1.1 General**

RSNA defines the following key hierarchies:

a) Pairwise key hierarchy, to protect individually addressed traffic

b) GTK, a hierarchy consisting of a single key to protect group addressed traffic

NOTE 1—Pairwise key support with ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms allows a receiving STA to detect MAC address spoofing and data forgery.

An RSNA STA shall support at least one pairwise key for any <TA,RA> pair for use with ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms. The <TA,RA> identifies the pairwise key, which does not correspond to any WEP key identifier.

In a a mixed environment, an AP may simultaneously communicate with some STAs using WEP with shared WEP keys and to STAs using ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms with pairwise keys.

STAs using ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanisms in a TSN shall support pairwise keys and WEP default key 0 simultaneously. It is invalid for the STA to negotiate the No Pairwise subfield when an ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanism other than TKIP is one of the configured ciphers.

**12.7.2 EAPOL-Key frames**

ii) The value 2 shall be used for all EAPOL-Key frames to a STA when the negotiated AKM is 00-0F-AC:1 or 00-0F-AC:2 and either the pairwise or the group cipher is an ~~enhanced data cryptographic encapsulation~~RSNA mechanism other than TKIP. In this case, the matching row in Table 12-10 (Integrity and key wrap algorithms) is used.

However, there is also:

**4.5.4.5 Key management**

The enhanced data confidentiality, data authentication, and replay protection mechanisms require fresh cryptographic keys and corresponding security associations.

Presumably “confidentiality” here is the same thing as “cryptographic encapsulation” elsewhere.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the proposed changes and additionally change “enhanced data confidentiality” to “RSNA” in 4.5.4.5.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 507  Mark RISON  12 | Message 1 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:" -- "Key Data = PMKID for the PMK being used during PTK generation" -- Jouni said in Vienna that it can contain other stuff, and that it should be referring to PMKID KDE. Also, should have general statement for all the Key Data = lines to say this is the minimum set of things that need to be included in the message, but other stuff (e.g. VS) may also be included | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The PMKID is carried in a PMKID KDE.

We need to be clear on whether the {Key Data} contents shown are exhaustive (not, since they do not show VS elements/KDEs).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 12.7.6.2 change “Key Data = PMKID for the PMK being used during PTK generation” to “Key Data = ***<newline>*** — PMKID KDE containing the PMKID for the PMK being used during PTK generation”.

In 12.7.6.5 4-way handshake message 4 change “Key Data = none required” to “Key Data = ***<newline>*** — none required”.

In 12.7.7.3 Group key handshake message 2 change “Key Data = OCI KDE” to “Key Data = ***<newline>*** — OCI KDE”.

At the end of the bullet list in 12.7.6.1 General and 12.7.7.1 General add a bullet “One or more vendor specific KDEs and/or Vendor Specific elements may appear in the {Key Data}.”

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 296  Mark RISON | Stuff that refers to the United States / USA in the context of FCC stuff needs to also cover the other places that fall under FCC jurisdiction (e.g. Puerto Rico). Reference:  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Federal\_Communications\_Commission :  The FCC's mandated jurisdiction covers the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and the territories of the United States.  https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territories\_of\_the\_United\_States :  Populated US territories are AS, GU, MP, PR and VI | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The FCC’s remit extends beyond the USA, and similarly the CEPT’s remit extends beyond the EU.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change “the United States” to “the United States and its territories” in 4.3.12.3 Contention based protocol (CBP) in nonexclusively licensed bands, 5.1.4 MSDU format, 18.4.3 Operating channel frequencies, 22.3.14 Channelization, B.4.3 IUT configuration, Table D-1—Regulatory requirement list, Table D-3—Maximum STA transmit power classification for the 5.85–5.925 GHz band in the United States (caption itself), Table D-4—Maximum STA transmit power and maximum BW allowed for the S1G band, E.1 Country information and operating classes (just before Table E-1), Table E-1—Operating classes in the United States (caption itself), Table E-5—S1G operating classes, E.2.2 3650–3700 MHz band in the United States (heading itself), E.2.3 5.9 GHz band in the United States (5.850–5.925 GHz) (heading itself), E.2.5 TVWS band in the United States and Canada (54–698 MHz) (heading itself), Table E-9—Device Identification Information Value fields, E.2.5 TVWS band in the United States and Canada (54–698 MHz) (final NOTE).

Change “the China, United States and Europe” to “China, the United States and its territories, and Europe” in 15.4.4.2 Operating frequency range, 16.3.6.2 Operating frequency range.

Change “USA” to “USA and its territories” at 4167.62, 4168.50, 4297.19 (also prepend “the”), 4324.33 (also prepend “the”).

In 3.3 Definitions specific to IEEE 802.11 operation in some regulatory domains and 3.5 Acronyms and abbreviations in some regulatory domains, at the end of the first para add: “US is to be understood as also including the United States’ territories, and EU is to be understood as including all CEPT member states”. At the end of 4353.2 and 4354.2 add “US is to be understood as also including the United States’ territories.”.

Change “U.S.” to “United States and its territories” in the “emergency alert system (EAS)” definition in 3.1, at 231.62 (NOTE), 11.11 DSE procedures (2x), 22.3.14 Channelization (2x), D.2.2 Transmit power levels. At 4354.35 change “NOTE 3—In the United States, an example of full Map 1 for a U.S. GDD non-AP STA” to “NOTE 3—In the United States and its territories, an example of full Map 1 for a GDD non-AP STA”.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 397  Mark RISON  9.2.4.3.4  787.26 | "This field, in an infrastructure BSS, is the MAC address currently in  use by the STA in the AP of the BSS." needs a line for an MBSS | As it says in the comment |
| CID 391  Mark RISON  14 | There is no BSSID in an MBSS, so how are things that carry a BSSID handled in an MBSS context (e.g. MLME-SCAN primitives)? Is the BSSID in that case to be interpreted as the MAC address of a mesh STA (if it's not the wildcard BSSID)? | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

SAKODA Kazuyuki has commented that:

Yes, the concept of BSSID does not exist in an MBSS, but it is very hard to describe mesh STA normative behaviors without referring to BSSID. So, the standard leaves a description saying that the BSSID is the address of the transmitter and is equal to the Data frame’s TA.

In 9.3.2.1.2 (Address and BSSID fields), P840.L1, there is a sentence saying “If the STA is a member of an MBSS, the BSSID is the address of the transmitter and is equal to the Data frame’s TA.”

Proposed resolution for CID 397:

REVISED

In 9.2.4.3.4 BSSID field before the final para add: “This field in an MBSS is set to the same value as the TA field (see 9.3.2.1.2).”

Proposed resolution for CID 391:

REVISED

At the end of 14.13.3.2 Beacon reception for mesh STA add a para: “An MBSS does not have a BSSID. Any field containing a BSSID contains the MAC address of a particular (originating or target) mesh STA, or the wildcard BSSID where permitted.”.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 315  Mark RISON  1.5 | Need to define all the log operators in Subclause 1.5 and use them consistently (maybe have ln, log10 and log2). From a quick grep of md/D3.2, I find  - 2 instances of ln  - 2 instances of log10  - 4 instances of log\_10  - 6 instances of log2 (OK, defined in 1.5)  - 2 instances of log\_2  - 5 instances of log | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

There was no objection on the 2021-05-11 teleconf to going with the proposal to use ln, log10 and log2, unsubscripted.

Proposed changes:

REVISED

After the line with the definition of log2 (x) in 1.5 add the following lines, with x being italicised (4x):

log10 (x) is the logarithm of x to the base 10. For example, log10 (100) is 2.

ln (x) is the logarithm of x to the base of natural logarithms. For example, ln (10) is approximately 2.3.

In Equations (9-2), (19-75), (25-26), (25-35) (2x), (25-67) and in 20.4.4.1.2 Transmit EVM, 20.5.4.1.1 Transmit EVM, 23.3.17.4.2 Transmitter center frequency leakage, 24.5.4.1.1 Transmit EVM change the log\_10 (subscript) to log10 (no subscript).

In D.2.4 Transmit Mask M change the log to log10 (5x).

In K.4.2 Surplus Bandwidth Allocation change the Ln to ln.

In Equation (R-4) and in 9.4.2.5.5 ADE mode change the log\_2 (subscript) to log2 (no subscript).

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 238  Mark RISON  3 | All abbreviations need to be expanded on first use in each definition. For example "destination mesh station (STA): A mesh STA that is the final destination of a MAC service data unit (MSDU)" needs expansion of "MAC" | As it says in the comment. I suggest writing a script that will, given Subclauses 3.1 and 3.2 as plain text, identify missing required expansions |

Discussion:

Script written. Ignores things that are names (of frame or fields or elements, or organisations (e.g. IEEE), or enumeration values).

Proposed changes:

Change the definitions in Clause 3 as follows:

authenticator address (AA): The medium access control (MAC) address of the IEEE 802.1X Authenticator’s station (STA).

basic service set (BSS): A set of stations (STAs) that have successfully synchronized using the MLME-JOIN.request service primitive~~s~~ and one STA that has used the MLME-START.request primitive. Alternatively, a set of STAs that have used the MLME-START.request primitive specifying matching mesh profiles where the match of the mesh profiles has been verified via the scanning procedure. Membership in a BSS does not imply that wireless communication with all other members of the BSS is possible.

destination mesh station (STA): A mesh STA that is the final destination of a medium access control (MAC) service data unit (MSDU). This mesh STA might reside in a proxy mesh gate that might forward the MSDU to a STA outside of the mesh basic service set (MBSS). A destination mesh STA might be an end station as defined in IEEE Std 802.

infrastructure: An infrastructure comprises a distribution system (DS), one or more ~~more~~ access points (APs), zero or one portals, and zero or more mesh gates. It is also the logical location of distribution and integration service functions of an extended service set (ESS).

over-the-~~DS (~~distribution-system (over-the-DS) fast basic service set (BSS) transition (FT): An FT method in which the station (STA) communicates with the target access point (AP) via the current AP.

Supplicant address (SPA): The medium access control (MAC) address of the IEEE 802.1X Supplicant’s station (STA).

validated access point (AP): An AP that has either been explicitly configured as a neighbor or learned through a mechanism such as the Beacon report.

e) A Clause 17 (Orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) PHY specification) PPDU transmitted by a VHT station (STA) using the 20 MHz transmit spectral mask defined in Clause 21 (Very high throughput (VHT) PHY specification).

b) A 40 MHz non-HT duplicate PPDU (TXVECTOR parameter CH\_BANDWIDTH equal to NON\_HT\_CBW40) transmitted by a non-very high throughput (non-VHT) station (STA) using the 40 MHz transmit spectral mask defined in Clause 19 (High-throughput (HT) PHY specification).

centralized authentication controlled (CAC) station (STA): A sub 1 GHz (S1G) non-access point (non-AP) STA ~~with dot11S1GCentralizedAuthenticationControlActivated equal to true. A CAC STA~~ that supports a CAC access point (AP) to alleviate wireless medium contention when a large number of STAs are trying to, or are expected to, reconnect to the AP at about the same time.

centralized authentication controller (CAC) access point (AP): A sub 1 GHz (S1G) AP ~~with dot11S1GCentralizedAuthenticationControlActivated equal to true. A CAC AP~~ that is able to alleviate wireless medium contention when a large number of stations (STAs) are trying to, or are expected to, reconnect to the AP at about the same time.

controlled access phase (CAP): A time period during which the hybrid coordinator (HC) maintains control of the medium. It might span multiple consecutive hybrid coordination function (HCF) controlled channel access (HCCA) transmission opportunities (TXOPs).

deep sleep mode: A mesh power management mode with respect to a neighbor peer mesh station (STA) in which a mesh ~~station (~~STA~~)~~ alternates between awake and doze states and is not expected to receive beacons from this neighbor peer mesh STA.

EAPOL-Key frame: A Data frame that carries all or part of an IEEE 802.1X Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) over local area network (LAN) (EAPOL) protocol data unit (PDU) of type EAPOL-Key.

EAPOL-Start frame: A Data frame that carries all or part of an IEEE 802.1X Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) over local area network (LAN) (EAPOL) protocol data unit (PDU) of type EAPOL-Start.

extended rate physical layer (PHY) using complementary code keying (CCK) modulation (ERP-CCK): A mode of operation of a PHY operating under Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification) rules, where the TXVECTOR parameter MODULATION~~=~~ is equal to ERP-CCK.

extended rate physical layer (PHY) using direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) modulation (ERP-DSSS): A PHY operating under Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification) rules, where the TXVECTOR parameter MODULATION~~=~~ is equal to ERP-DSSS.

extended rate physical layer (PHY) using direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) or complementary code keying (CCK) modulation (ERP-DSSS/CCK): A PHY operating under Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification) rules, where the TXVECTOR parameter MODULATION~~=~~ is equal to ERP-CCK or ~~MODULATION=~~ERP-DSSS.

extended rate physical layer (PHY) using direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) or complementary code keying (CCK) modulation (ERP-DSSS/CCK): A PHY operating under Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification) rules, where the TXVECTOR parameter MODULATION~~=~~ is equal to ERP-CCK or MODULATION=ERP-DSSS.

extended rate physical layer (PHY) using orthogonal frequency division multiplexing (OFDM) modulation (ERP-OFDM): A mode of operation of a PHY operating under Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification) rules, where the TXVECTOR parameter MODULATION~~=~~ is equal to ERP-OFDM.

fast basic service set (BSS) transition (FT) 4-way handshake: A pairwise key management protocol used during FT initial mobility domain association. This handshake confirms mutual possession of a pairwise master key, the pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1), by two parties and distributes a group temporal key (GTK).

fast initial link setup (FILS) access point (AP): An access point that implements FILS ~~and for which dot11FILSActivated is true~~.

fast initial link setup (FILS) station (STA): A station that implements ~~fast initial link setup (~~FILS~~) and for which dot11FILSActivated is true~~.

flexible multicast stream (FMS) identifier (FMSID): An identifier assigned by the access point (AP) to a particular group addressed stream subsequent to a successful FMS ~~R~~request procedure.

future channel guidance: future channel guidance communicates likely future channel information so that stations (STAs) can efficiently move their activity when the absence of Beacon frames is noticed.

high-throughput (HT) null data physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) (NDP) announcement: A ~~physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (~~PPDU~~)~~ that contains one or more +HTC frames (i.e., frames with an HT Control field) that have the HT NDP Announcement subfield equal to 1.

light sleep mode: A mesh power management mode with respect to a neighbor peer mesh station (STA) in which a mesh ~~station (~~STA~~)~~ alternates between awake and doze states and is expected to receive beacons from this neighbor peer mesh STA.

mesh power management mode tracking: Operation to observe the peering-specific mesh power management modes from the peer mesh stations (STAs) and to maintain the peering-specific mesh power management modes for each peer mesh STA.

minimum downlink transmission time (DTT) to uplink transmission time (UTT) ~~[DTT2UTT]~~ spacing: The minimum time within a power save multi-poll (PSMP) sequence between the end of a station’s (STA’s) PSMP-DTT and the start of its PSMP-UTT.

non-high-throughput (non-HT) SIGNAL field (L-SIG) transmit opportunity (TXOP) protection: A protection mechanism in which protection is established by the non-HT SIG Length and Rate fields indicating a duration that is longer than the duration of the physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) itself.

null data physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) (NDP): A ~~physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (~~PPDU~~)~~ that carries no Data field.

null data physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) (NDP) 1M (NDP\_1M): An NDP carrying medium access control (MAC) information (CMI) frame that is transmitted using the S1G\_1M format.

null data physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) (NDP) 2M (NDP\_2M): An NDP carrying medium access control (MAC) information (CMI) frame that is transmitted using the S1G\_SHORT format.

null data physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU) (NDP) carrying medium access control information (CMAC) PPDU: A ~~physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (~~PPDU~~)~~ with no Data field used by the PHY to provide to the medium access control (MAC) the service of carrying MAC information in the SIGNAL field of the sub 1 GHz (S1G) PPDU.

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ R0 key holder (R0KH): The component of robust security network association (RSNA) key management of the Authenticator that is authorized to derive and hold the pairwise master key (PMK) R0 (PMK-R0), derive the PMK R1s (PMK-R1s), and distribute the PMK-R1s to the R1 key holders (R1KHs).

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ R0 key holder identifier (R0KH-ID): An identifier that names the holder of the pairwise master key (PMK) R0 (PMK-R0) in the Authenticator.

pairwise master key (PMK) R0 (PMK-R0) name (PMKR0Name): An identifier that names the PMK-R0.

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ R1 key holder (R1KH): The component of robust security network association (RSNA) key management of the Authenticator that receives a pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1) from the R0 key holder (R0KH), holds the PMK-R1, and derives the pairwise transient keys (PTKs).

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ R1 key holder identifier (R1KH-ID): An identifier that names the holder of a pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1) in the Authenticator.

pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1) name (PMKR1Name): An identifier that names a PMK-R1.

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ S0 key holder (S0KH): The component of robust security network association (RSNA) key management of the Supplicant that derives and holds the pairwise master key (PMK) R0 (PMK-R0), derives the PMK R1s (PMK-R1s), and provides the PMK-R1s to the S1 key holder (S1KH).

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ S0 key holder identifier (S0KH-ID): An identifier that names the holder of the pairwise master key (PMK) R0 (PMK-R0) in the Supplicant.

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ S1 key holder (S1KH): The component of robust security network association (RSNA) key management in the Supplicant that receives a pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1) from the S0 key holder (S0KH), holds the PMK-R1, and derives the pairwise transient keys (PTKs).

~~pairwise master key (PMK)~~ S1 key holder identifier (S1KH-ID): An identifier that names the holder of the pairwise master key (PMK) R1 (PMK-R1) in the Supplicant.

pairwise transient key (PTK): A concatenation of session keys derived from the pairwise master key (PMK) or from the PMK R1 (PMK-R1).

synchronized access point (AP) or personal basic service set (PBSS) control point (PCP): A China directional multi-gigabit (CDMG) AP or PCP that is operating on a 1.08 GHz channel but still transmitting its DMG Beacon frames on the relevant 2.16 GHz channel with the AP or PCP Role subfield of the Dynamic Bandwidth Control element (9.4.2.220 (Dynamic Bandwidth Control element)) set to 1 and synchronizing with the synchronizing AP or PCP on the relevant 2.16 GHz channel.

TVHT\_MODE\_1 physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): One of the following PPDUs: A Clause 22 (Television very high throughput (TVHT) PHY specification) TVHT\_W Very High Throughput (VHT) PPDU or TVHT\_W ~~NON\_HT~~non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU.

TVHT\_MODE\_2C physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): One of the following PPDUs: A Clause 22 (Television very high throughput (TVHT) PHY specification) TVHT\_2W Very High Throughput (VHT) PPDU or TVHT\_2W ~~NON\_HT~~non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU.

TVHT\_MODE\_2N physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): One of the following PPDUs: A Clause 22 (Television very high throughput (TVHT) PHY specification) TVHT\_W+W Very High Throughput (VHT) PPDU or TVHT\_W+W ~~NON\_HT~~non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU.

TVHT\_MODE\_4C physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): One of the following PPDUs: A Clause 22 (Television very high throughput (TVHT) PHY specification) TVHT\_4W Very High Throughput (VHT) PPDU or TVHT\_4W ~~NON\_HT~~non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU.

TVHT\_MODE\_4N physical layer (PHY) protocol data unit (PPDU): One of the following PPDUs: A Clause 22 (Television very high throughput (TVHT) PHY specification) TVHT\_2W+2W Very High Throughput (VHT) PPDU or TVHT\_2W+2W ~~NON\_HT~~non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU.

Change the following expansions in 3.4:

PMK-R0 pairwise master key~~, first level~~ R0 (first level)

PMK-R1 pairwise master key~~, second level~~ R1 (second level)

R0KH ~~PMK-~~R0 key holder (PMK-R0 key holder in the Authenticator)

R0KH-ID ~~PMK-~~R0 key holder identifier (PMK-R0 key holder identifier in the Authenticator)

R1KH ~~PMK-~~R1 key holder (PMK-R0 key holder in the Authenticator)

R1KH-ID ~~PMK-~~R1 key holder identifier (PMK-R0 key holder identifier in the Authenticator)

S0KH ~~PMK-R~~S0 key holder (PMK-R0 key holder in the Supplicant)

S0KH-ID ~~PMK-R~~S0 key holder identifier (PMK-R0 key holder identifier in the Supplicant)

S1KH ~~PMK-R~~S1 key holder (PMK-R1 key holder in the Supplicant)

S1KH-ID ~~PMK-R~~S1 key holder identifier (PMK-R1 key holder identifier in the Supplicant)

Change “FMS Request procedure” to “FMS request procedure” at 181.18.

Change “FMS Request” to “the FMS request procedure” at 373.61 (rightmost cell), 385.9 (rightmost cell).

Change “FMS” to “FMS request procedure” at 543.9 (rightmost cell), 544.41 (rightmost cell).

At 1593.30 change “a previous FMS Request” to “an existing FMS” (note no “Request”).

Change “FMS Request” to “FMS Request frame or Reassociation Request frame” at 2170.29, 2171.19/21/21.

Change “NON\_HT PPDU” to “non-HT PPDU” throughout (36 instances excluding xrefs, and except that at the following locations change to “non-high-throughput (non-HT) PPDU”: 200.51, 201.12, 201.48, 202.44, 202.58, the 5 locations in the TVHT\_MODE\_\* definitions already shown above).

Change “NON\_HT\_DUP PPDU” to “non-HT duplicate PPDU” in 22.3.8.2.4.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 238 in <this document>, which address the issue raised by the commenter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 550  Michael MONTEMURRO  9.4.1.11  906.31 | The "Error" row in Table 9-51 looks as though it should be a "Reserved" row. | Change "Error" to "Reserved" at cited location. |

Discussion:

This is about:

**10.28.4 Response to an invalid Action and Action No Ack frame**

If a STA receives an individually addressed Action and Action No Ack frame with an unrecognized Category field or some other syntactic error and the MSB of the Category field equal to 0, then the STA shall return the Action and Action No Ack frame to the source without change except that the MSB of the Category field is set to 1.

Note, however, that a frame can’t be both an Action frame and an Action No Ack frame.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Put "10.28.4 (Response to an invalid Action and Action No Ack frame)" in the "See subclause" cell for that row.

In 10.28.4 change the first two “Action and Action No Ack frame”s to “Action or Action No Ack frame” and the last to “frame”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 186  Mark RISON  12  2650.52 | It's not clear what to do in the handshakes if a verification fails. E.g. in 12.7.7.2 Group key handshake message 1 the e) might imply that you respond in any case. Should say ignore the received message if any verification step fails | Add an "Otherwise," at 2641.60, 2644.18, 2644.26. Also add some escape/otherwise words to the lettered list processes at the end of 12.7.6.4, 12.7.6.5, 12.7.7.2, 12.7.7.3 |
| CID 188  Mark RISON  12 | It's not sufficient to construct the message, you have to transmit it too! | Change "onstructs" to "onstructs and sends" at 2640.47, 2642.27. Change "creating" to "constructing" at 2650.52 |

Discussion:

Work in progress

As it says in the comment. It turns out there’s quite a lot to fix/clean up, including:

* The points at which the key replay counter (the one for non-request frames) is incremented on the Authenticator are not clear; in particular the value in the very first message is not clear
* There are two key replay counters, one for EAPOL-Key request frames, and one for other EAPOL-Key frames, but which is used is not specified
* Some of the key replay counter checks are vague
* The key replay checks on M4 are very odd
* The requirements for KDEs/subelements under OCVC are ambiguous
* It is not clear whether reserved fields are included in RSNE/RSNXE comparisons
* The use of a second RSNE is not clear
* Provision is not made for M3 being retransmitted
* It is not clear whether the 4WH can be used for something other than PTK generation
* An Authenticator is not required to ignore frames it is not expecting
* TBC: The same SNonce should be reused until a valid M3 has been received, to avoid DoS attacks
* TBC: An unencrypted M1 should be rejected once a valid M3 has been received, to avoid DoS attacks

For reference, here is what 12.7.2 says under d):

* **Key Replay Counter**. This field is represented as an unsigned integer, and is initialized to 0 when the PMK is established. The Supplicant shall use the key replay counter in the received EAPOL-Key frame when responding to an EAPOL-Key frame. It carries a sequence number that the protocol uses to detect replayed EAPOL-Key frames.

The Supplicant and Authenticator shall track the key replay counter per security association. The key replay counter shall be initialized to 0 on (re)association. The Authenticator shall increment the key replay counter on each successive EAPOL-Key frame.

When replying to a message from the Authenticator, the Supplicant shall use the Key Replay Counter field value from the last valid EAPOL-Key frames received from the Authenticator. The Authenticator should use the key replay counter to identify invalid messages to silently discard. The Supplicant should also use the key replay counter and ignore EAPOL-Key frames with a Key Replay Counter field value smaller than or equal to any received in a valid message. The local Key Replay Counter field should not be updated until after the EAPOL-Key MIC is checked and is found to be valid. In other words, the Supplicant never updates the Key Replay Counter field for message 1 in the 4‑way handshake, as it includes no MIC. This implies the Supplicant needs to allow for retransmission of message 1 when checking for the key replay counter of message 3.

The Supplicant shall maintain a separate key replay counter for sending EAPOL-Key request frames to the Authenticator; the Authenticator also shall maintain a separate replay counter to filter received EAPOL-Key request frames.

NOTE 1—The key replay counter does not play any role beyond a performance optimization in the 4-way handshake. In particular, replay protection is provided by selecting a never-before-used nonce value to incorporate into the PTK. It does, however, play a useful role in the group key handshake.

Proposed changes:

Make the following changes in 12.7.6/7:

* 4-way handshake
* General

RSNA defines a protocol using EAPOL-Key frames called the *4-way handshake*. The handshake completes the IEEE 802.1X authentication process. The information flow of the 4-way handshake is as follows:

Message 1: Authenticator  Supplicant: EAPOL-Key(0,0,1,0,P,0,0,ANonce,0,{} or {PMKID})

Message 2: Supplicant  Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(0,1,0,0,P,0,0,SNonce,MIC,{RSNE} or {RSNE, OCI KDE} or {RSNE, RSNXE} or {RSNE, OCI KDE, RSNXE})

Message 3: AuthenticatorSupplicant:   
EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,1,P,0,KeyRSC,ANonce,MIC,{RSNE,GTK[N]} or   
{RSNE, GTK[N], OCI KDE} or {RSNE, GTK[N], RSNXE} or   
{RSNE, GTK[N], OCI KDE, RSNXE})

Message 4: Supplicant  Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,P,0,0,0,MIC,{}).

The FT initial mobility domain association uses the FT 4-way handshake to establish an initial PTKSA, GTKSA, if management frame protection is ~~enabled~~negotiated, an IGTKSA, and if beacon protection is enabled, a BIGTKSA, that is based on this protocol. The FT 4-way handshake protocol is described in 13.4 (FT initial mobility domain association).

The following apply:

* EAPOL-Key() denotes an EAPOL-Key frame conveying the specified argument list, using the notation introduced in 12.7.4 (EAPOL-Key frame notation).
* ANonce is a nonce that the Authenticator contributes for PTK generation. ANonce has the same value in message 1 and message 3.
* SNonce is a nonce from the Supplicant for PTK generation.
* P means the pairwise bit is set.
* The MIC is computed over the body of the EAPOL-Key frame (with the Key MIC field first zeroed before the computation) using the KCK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) for PTK generation.
* RSNE represents the appropriate RSNEs.
* GTK[N] represents the GTK with its key identifier.
* OCI KDE contains the current operating channel information for the operating channel in which the EAPOL-Key frame is sent. OCI KDE is present when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the Supplicant in Message 2 and Authenticator in Message 3. Otherwise it is absent.
* RSNXE, when included in message 2, contains the RSNXE that the Supplicant sent in its (Re)Association Request frame, and when included in message 3, contains the RSNXE that the Authenticator sent in its Beacon or Probe Response frame. RSNXE is present in message 2 if this element is present in the (Re)Association Request frame that the Supplicant sent, and is present in  message 3 if this element is present in the Beacon or Probe Response frame that the Authenticator  sent.

NOTE—While the MIC calculation is the same in each direction, the Key Ack bit is different in each direction. It is set in EAPOL-Key frames from the Authenticator and 0 in EAPOL-Key frames from the Supplicant. 4‑way handshake requests from the Supplicant have the Request bit equal to 1. The Authenticator and Supplicant need to check these bits to stop reflection attacks. It is important that message 1 contents not be used to update state, in particular the keys in use, until the data are validated with message 3.

If dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and a channel switch is requested while the handshake is in progress, the handshake should be aborted.

* 4-way handshake message 1

Message 1 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0

Key Type = 1 (Pairwise)

Reserved = 0

Install = 0

Key Ack = 1

Key MIC = 0

Secure = 0

Error = 0

Request = 0

Encrypted Key Data = 0

Reserved = 0 – unused by this protocol version

Key Length = Cipher-suite dependent; see Table 12-7 (Cipher suite key lengths)

Key Replay Counter = key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) = *n* ~~– to allow Authenticator or initiator STA to match the right message 2 from Supplicant or peer STA~~

Key Nonce = ANonce

EAPOL-Key IV = 0

Key RSC = 0

Key MIC = 0

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

Key Data = PMKID for the PMK being used during PTK generation

~~Processing for PTK generation is as follows:~~

The Authenticator constructs and sends message 1 to the Supplicant at the end of a successful IEEE 802.1X authentication, after (re)association completes for a STA that has authenticated with SAE or PSK authentication is negotiated, when a cached PMKSA is used, or after a STA requests a new pairwise key.

***<insert para break>***

~~On reception of message 1, t~~The Supplicant silently discards message 1 if ~~determines whether the Key Replay Counter field value has been used before with the current PMKSA. If~~ the Key Replay Counter field ~~value~~ is less than or equal to the ~~current local value~~ key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d)~~, the Supplicant discards the message~~. ***<para break>***

Otherwise, the Supplicant:

* Generates a new nonce SNonce.
* Derives the PTK.
* Constructs (as described in 12.7.6.3) and sends message 2 to the Authenticator.
* 4-way handshake message 2

Message 2 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0 – same as message 1

Key Type = 1 (Pairwise) – same as message 1

Reserved = 0

Install = 0

Key Ack = 0

Key MIC = 0 when using an AEAD cipher or 1 otherwise

Secure = 0 – same as message 1

Error = 0 – same as message 1

Request = 0 – same as message 1

Encrypted Key Data = 1 when using an AEAD cipher or 0 otherwise

Reserved = 0 – unused by this protocol version

Key Length = 0

Key Replay Counter = *n* ~~– to let the Authenticator or initiator STA know to which message 1 this corresponds~~

Key Nonce = SNonce

EAPOL-Key IV = 0

Key RSC = 0

Key MIC = Not present when using an AEAD cipher; otherwise, MIC(KCK, EAPOL) – MIC computed over the body of this EAPOL-Key frame with the Key MIC field first initialized to 0

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

* Key Data =
* included RSNE – the sending STA’s RSNE for PTK generation or peer RSNE for the current operating band, and when this message 2 is part of a fast BSS transition initial mobility domain association or an association started through the FT protocol, the PMKR1Name calculated by the S1KH according to the procedures of 12.7.1.6.4 (PMK-R1) is included in the PMKID List field of the RSNE and the FTE and MDE are also included, or
* The sending STA’s Multi-band element for PTK generation for a supported band other than the current operating band if dot11MultibandImplemented is true, or
* The sending STA’s RSNE and Multi-band element(s) for generating a single PTK for all involved bands, if dot11MultibandImplemented is true and both the Authenticator and the Supplicant use the same MAC address in the current operating band and the other supported band(s); or
* The sending STA’s RSNE and Multi-band element(s) for generating a different PTK for each involved band, if dot11MultibandImplemented is true and the Joint Multi-band RSNA subfield of the RSN capabilities field is 1 for both the Authenticator and the Supplicant, and either the Authenticator or the Supplicant uses different MAC addresses for different bands.
* Additionally, contains an OCI KDE when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the Supplicant.
* The RSNXE that the Supplicant sent in its (Re)Association Request frame, if this element is present in the (Re)Association Request frame that the Supplicant sent.

~~Processing for PTK generation is as follows:~~

~~The Supplicant sends message 2 to the Authenticator.~~

~~On reception of message 2, t~~The Authenticator ~~checks that~~ silently discards message 2 if the ~~key replay counter corresponds to the outstanding~~ Key Replay Counter field does not correspond to a message 1 for which it has not already received a message 2 with the same Key Replay Counter field, or if it has already sent a message 3 during the 4-way handshake. ~~If not, it silently discards the message.~~

~~I~~Otherwise, if dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and the Supplicant RSNE indicates OCVC capability, the Authenticator silently discards message 2 if any of the following are true:

* The OCI KDE or FTE OCI subelement is missing in the message
* ~~C~~The channel information in the OCI KDE does not match the current operating channel parameters (see 12.2.9 (Requirements for Operating Channel Validation))

Otherwise, the Authenticator~~:~~

* ~~Derives PTK.~~
* ***<delete “a)” and “b)” and the line breaks>*** ~~V~~verifies the message 2 MIC or AEAD decryption operation result. ***<join these two sentences, deleting “1)”>***
* If the calculated MIC does not match the MIC that the Supplicant included in the EAPOL-Key frame or the AEAD decryption operation returns failure, the Authenticator silently discards message 2.

Otherwise: ***<delete “2)”>***

* If ~~the MIC or AEAD decryption is valid and this~~ message 2 is part of a fast BSS transition initial mobility domain association or an association started through the FT protocol, the Authenticator checks that all fields of the RSNE other than the PMKID List field and, if present, the RSNXE, bitwise match~~es~~ the fields from the (Re)Association Request frame and that the FTE and MDE are the same as those provided in the AP’s (Re)Association Response frame. If ~~the MIC or AEAD decryption is valid and this~~ message 2 is not part of a fast BSS transition initial mobility domain association and this message 2 is not part of an association started through the FT protocol, the Authenticator checks that all fields of the RSNE and, if present, the RSNXE, bitwise match~~es~~ th~~at~~e fields from the (Re)Association Request frame.
* ***<delete “i)”>*** If the~~se are not exactly the same~~y do not match bitwise, the Authenticator ~~uses MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.request primitive to terminate the association~~ discards message 2 and deauthenticates.

Otherwise, the Authenticator:

i) Increments the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d).

ii) Derives the PTK.

* ***<make this into “iii)”>*** ~~If they do match bitwise, the Authenticator c~~Constructs (as described in 12.7.6.4) and sends message 3 to the Supplicant.
* ***<make this into “iv)”>*** If management frame protection is being negotiated, ~~the AP~~ initializes the SA Query Transaction Identifier to an implementation-specific non-negative integer value, valid for the current pairwise security association.
* 4-way handshake message 3

Message 3 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0 – same as message 1

Key Type = 1 (Pairwise) – same as message 1

Reserved = 0

Install = 0/1 – For PTK generation, 0 only if the AP does not support key mapping keys, or if the STA has the No Pairwise bit (in the RSN Capabilities field) equal to 1and only the group key is used.

Key Ack = 1

Key MIC = 0 when using an AEAD cipher or 1 otherwise

Secure = 1 (keys installed)

Error = 0 – same as message 1

Request = 0 – same as message 1

Encrypted Key Data = 1

Reserved = 0 – unused by this protocol version

Key Length = Cipher-suite dependent; see Table 12-7 (Cipher suite key lengths)

Key Replay Counter = key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d),*~~n~~*~~+1~~ *m*, where *m* > *n*

Key Nonce = ANonce – same as message 1

EAPOL-Key IV = 0 (Version 2) or random (Version 1)

Key RSC = For PTK generation, starting TSC or PN that the Authenticator’s STA uses in MPDUs protected by GTK.

Key MIC = Not present when using an AEAD cipher; or otherwise, MIC(KCK, EAPOL) or MIC(SKCK, EAPOL) – MIC computed over the body of this EAPOL-Key frame with the Key MIC field first initialized to 0

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

Key Data =

* For PTK generation for the current operating band, the AP’s Beacon/Probe Response frame’s RSNE for the current operating band, and, optionally, a second RSNE that is the Authenticator’s pairwise cipher suite assignment for the current operating band, and, if a group cipher has been negotiated, the GTK and the GTK’s key identifier (see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)) for the current operating band, and if management frame protection is negotiated, the IGTK KDE, and if beacon protection is enabled, the BIGTK KDE, and when this message 3 is part of a fast BSS transition initial mobility domain association or an association started through the FT protocol, the PMKR1Name calculated according to the procedures of 12.7.1.6.4 (PMK-R1) in the PMKID List field of the RSNE and the FTE with the same contents as in the (Re)Association Response frame, the MDE with the same contents as in the (Re)Association Response frame, the reassociation deadline timeout set to the minimum  of dot11FTReassociationDeadline and the key lifetime in the TIE[ReassociationDeadline], and the PTK lifetime in the TIE[KeyLifetime]; or
* For PTK generation for a supported band other than the current operating band, the Authenticator’s Beacon/DMG Beacon/Announce/Probe Response/Information Response frame’s Multi-band element associated with the supported band, and optionally a second Multi-band element that indicates the Authenticator’s pairwise cipher suite assignment for the supported band, and, if group cipher for the supported band is negotiated, the Multi-band GTK KDE for the supported band if dot11MultibandImplemented is true, or
* For generating a single PTK for all involved bands, the Authenticator’s Beacon/DMG Beacon/Announce/Probe Response/Information Response frame’s RSNE and Multi-band element(s), and optionally, additional RSNE and Multi-band element(s) that indicate the Authenticator’s assignment of one pairwise cipher suite for all involved bands; if a group cipher for all involved bands is negotiated, the GTK and the GTK’s key identifier for all involved bands, if dot11MultibandImplemented is true and both the Authenticator and the Supplicant use the same MAC address in the current operating band and the other supported band(s), or
* For generating different PTKs for the current operating band and other supported band(s), the Authenticator’s Beacon/DMG Beacon/Announce/Probe Response/Information Response frame’s RSNE and Multi-band element(s), and optionally, additional RSNE and Multi-band elements that are the Authenticator’s pairwise cipher suite assignments for one or more involved bands; if group ciphers for the involved bands are negotiated, the Multi-band GTK KDEs for the involved bands, if dot11MultibandImplemented is true and the Joint Multi-band RSNA subfield is 1 for both the Authenticator and Supplicant, and either the Authenticator or the Supplicant uses different MAC addresses for different bands.
* Additionally, contains an OCI KDE when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the Authenticator.
* The RSNXE that the Authenticator sent in its Beacon or Probe Response frame, if this element is present in the Beacon or Probe Response frame that the Authenticator sent.

~~Processing for PTK generation is as follows:~~

If the Extended Key ID for Individually Addressed Frames subfield of the RSN Capabilities field is 1 for both the Authenticator and the Supplicant, then the Authenticator assigns a new Key ID for the PTKSA in the range of 0 to 1 that is different from the Key ID assigned in the previous handshake and uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to install the new key to receive individually addressed MPDUs protected by the PTK with the assigned Key ID. Otherwise Key ID 0 is used and installation of the key is deferred until after message 4 has been received. ~~The Authenticator sends message 3 to the Supplicant.~~

NOTE—If an existing PTK is still in effect, the Authenticator ~~IEEE 802.11~~ MAC continues to transmit protected, individually addressed MPDUs (if any) using the existing key. With the installation of the new key for receive, the Authenticator is able to receive protected, individually addressed MPDUs using either the old key (if present) or the new key.

~~On reception of message 3, t~~The Supplicant silently discards ~~the~~ message 3 if the Key Replay Counter field ~~value has already been used~~ is less than or equal to the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d), or if the ANonce value in message 3 differs from the ANonce value in message 1.

~~I~~Otherwise, if dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and the Authenticator RSNE indicates OCVC capability, the Supplicant silently discards message 3 if any of the following are true:

* The OCI KDE or FTE OCI subelement is missing in the message
* ~~C~~The channel information in the OCI KDE does not match the current operating channel parameters (see 12.2.9 (Requirements for Operating Channel Validation))

~~T~~Otherwise, the Supplicant ~~also~~:

* Verifies the RSNE and, if present, the RSNXE. If this message 3 is part of a fast BSS transition initial mobility domain association or an association started through the FT protocol, the Supplicant verifies that the PMKR1Name in the PMKID List field of the RSNE is identical to the value it sent in message 2 and verifies that all other fields of the RSNE are identical to the fields in the RSNE present in the Beacon or Probe Response frames and verifies that the FTE and MDE are the same as in the (Re)Association Response frame. Otherwise, the Supplicant verifies that the RSNE is identical to that the STA received in the Beacon or Probe Response frame. If the RSNXE is present, the Supplicant verifies that the RSNXE is identical to that the STA received in the Beacon or Probe Response frame. ***<insert para break>***

If any of these verification steps indicates a mismatch, the ~~STA~~Supplicant discards message 3 and ~~shall~~ disassociates or deauthenticates. If a second RSNE is provided in the message, the Supplicant uses the pairwise cipher suite specified in the second RSNE or deauthenticates.

* ***<delete the “b)”>*** ~~V~~Otherwise, the Supplicant verifies the message 3 MIC or AEAD decryption operation result. If the calculated MIC does not match the MIC that the Authenticator included in the EAPOL-Key frame or AEAD decryption operation returns failure, the Supplicant silently discards message 3.

Otherwise, the Supplicant: ***<make all the following subbullets, starting with “i)”>***

* ~~Updates the last-seen~~Sets the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) to the value of the Key Replay Counter field.
* If the Extended Key ID for Individually Addressed Frames subfield of the RSN Capabilities field is 1 for both the Authenticator and Supplicant~~: U~~, uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the ~~IEEE 802.11~~ MAC to receive individually addressed MPDUs protected by the PTK with the assigned Key ID.
* Constructs (as described in 12.7.6.5) and sends message 4~~.~~ ***<delete line break and “f)”>***
* ~~Sends message 4~~ to the Authenticator.

NOTE—When the 4-way handshake is first used, message 4 is sent in the clear.

* Uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the ~~IEEE 802.11~~ MAC to send and~~, if the receive key has not yet been installed,~~ to receive individually addressed MPDUs protected by the PTK. The GTK, IGTK if management frame protection is negotiated and BIGTK if beacon protection is enabled are ~~is~~ also configured ~~by~~using the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive.
* 4-way handshake message 4

Message 4 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0 – same as message 1

Key Type = 1 (Pairwise) – same as message 1

Reserved = 0

Install = 0

Key Ack = 0 – this is the last message

Key MIC = 0 when using an AEAD cipher or 1 otherwise

Secure = 1

Error = 0

Request = 0

Encrypted Key Data = 1 when using an AEAD cipher or 0 otherwise

Reserved = 0 – unused by this protocol version

Key Length = 0

Key Replay Counter = *~~n+1~~m*

Key Nonce = 0

EAPOL-Key IV = 0

Key RSC = 0

Key MIC = Not present when using an AEAD cipher; or otherwise, MIC(KCK, EAPOL) – MIC computed over the body of this EAPOL-Key frame with the Key MIC field first initialized to 0

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

Key Data = none required

~~Processing for PTK generation is as follows:~~

~~The Supplicant sends message 4 to the Authenticator. Note that when the 4-way handshake is first used, message 4 is sent in the clear.~~

~~On reception of message 4, t~~The Authenticator ~~verifies that~~ silently discards message 4 if the Key Replay Counter field ~~value~~ is ~~one that it used on this 4-way handshake and is strictly larger than that in any other EAPOL-Key frame that has the Request bit in the Key Information field set to 0 and that has been received during this session; if it is not, it silently discards the message~~ not equal to that in message 3. ***<insert para break>***

OR: The Authenticator silently discards message 4 if the Key Replay Counter field does not correspond to a message 3 for which it has not already received a message 4 with the same Key Replay Counter field.

OR: ~~On reception of message 4, t~~The Authenticator ~~verifies that~~ silently discards message 4 if the 4-way handshake has already completed or if the Key Replay Counter field does not correspond to a message 3 ~~value is one that it used~~ on this 4-way handshake ~~and is strictly larger than that in any other EAPOL-Key frame that has the Request bit in the Key Information field set to 0 and that has been received during this session; if it is not, it silently discards the message~~. ***<insert para break>***

Otherwise~~:~~, t***<delete the “a)” and line break>***

* ~~T~~he Authenticator ~~checks~~verifies the message 4 MIC or AEAD decryption operation result. If the calculated MIC does not match the MIC that the Supplicant included in the EAPOL-Key frame or the AEAD decryption operation returns failure, the Authenticator silently discards message 4.

1. ~~If the MIC is valid, the Authenticator~~ ***<delete the “b)”>***Otherwise, the Authenticator: ***<make all the following subbullets, starting with “i)”>***
2. ~~u~~Uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the ~~IEEE 802.11~~ MAC to send and, if the receive key has not yet been installed, to receive ~~protected,~~ individually addressed MPDUs ~~using for the new~~ protected by the PTK.

* ~~The Authenticator updates the Key Replay Counter field so that it uses a fresh value~~ Increments the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d), for use if a rekey becomes necessary.
* 4-way handshake implementation considerations

If the Authenticator does not receive a reply to its messages, it shall attempt dot11RSNAConfigPairwiseUpdateCount transmits of the message, plus a final timeout. The retransmit timeout value shall be 100 ms for the first timeout, half the listen interval for the second timeout, and the listen interval for subsequent timeouts. If there is no listen interval or the listen interval is zero, then 100 ms shall be used for all timeout values. If it still has not received a response after these retries, then for PTK generation the Authenticator should deauthenticate ~~the STA~~. The Authenticator increments the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) prior to each retransmission.

For PTK generation, if the Supplicant does not receive message 1 within the expected time interval (prior to IEEE 802.1X timeout), it should ~~disassociate,~~ deauthenticate~~,~~ and try another AP or peer STA.

The Authenticator should ignore EAPOL-Key frames it is not expecting in reply to messages it has sent or EAPOL-Key frames in which the Key Ack bit is 1. This stops an attacker from sending the first message to the Supplicant who responds to the Authenticator.

An implementation should save the KCK and KEK beyond the 4-way handshake, as they are needed for group key handshakes, and recovery from TKIP MIC failures.

~~The Supplicant uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the temporal key from 12.7.1 (Key hierarchy) into its STA after sending message 4 to the Authenticator.~~

If the RSNE check for message 2 or message 3 fails, the SME should log an error and deauthenticate ~~the peer~~.

* Sample 4-way handshake

The following is a sample of a 4-way handshake for illustration.

After IEEE 802.1X authentication completes by the AP sending an EAP-Success, the AP initiates the 4-way handshake. See Figure 12-48 (Sample 4-way handshake).****

The 4-way handshake consists of the following steps:

* The Authenticator sends an EAPOL-Key frame containing an ANonce.

1. The Supplicant derives ~~a~~the PTK from ANonce and SNonce.

* The Supplicant sends an EAPOL-Key frame containing SNonce, the RSNE from the (Re)Association Request frame, and a MIC.
* The Authenticator derives the PTK from ANonce and SNonce and validates the MIC in the EAPOL-Key frame.
* The Authenticator sends an EAPOL-Key frame containing ANonce, the RSNE from its Beacon or Probe Response frames, the MIC, the GTK, an indication of whether to install the temporal keys, and if management frame protection is negotiated, the IGTK, and if beacon protection is enabled, the BIGTK.
* The Supplicant sends an EAPOL-Key frame to confirm whether the temporal keys were installed.
* 4-way handshake analysis

The following is an analysis of the 4-way handshake.

This subclause makes the trust assumptions used in this protocol explicit. The protocol assumes the -following:

* The PMK is known only by the Supplicant’s STA and the Authenticator’s STA.
* The Supplicant’s STA uses IEEE 802 address SPA.
* The Authenticator’s STA uses IEEE 802 address AA.

In many instantiations the RSNA architecture immediately breaks the first assumption because the IEEE 802.1X AS also knows the PMK. Therefore, additional assumptions are required:

* The AS does not expose the PMK to other parties.
* The AS does not masquerade as the Supplicant to the Authenticator.
* The AS does not masquerade as the Authenticator to the Supplicant.
* The AS does not masquerade as the Supplicant’s STA.
* The AS does not masquerade as the Authenticator’s STA.

The protocol also assumes this particular Supplicant-Authenticator pair is authorized to know this PMK and to use it in the 4-way handshake. If any of these assumptions are broken, then the protocol fails to provide any security guarantees.

The protocol also assumes that the AS delivers the correct PMK to the AP with IEEE 802 address AA and that the STA with IEEE 802 address SPA hosts the Supplicant that negotiated the PMK with the AS. None of the protocols defined by this standard and IEEE Std 802.1X-2010 permit the AS, the Authenticator, the Supplicant, or either STA to verify these assumptions.

The PTK derivation step

PTK PRF-Length(PMK, “Pairwise key expansion”, Min(AA,SPA) || Max(AA,SPA) || Min(ANonce,SNonce) || Max(ANonce,SNonce))

performs a number of functions:

* Including the AA and SPA in the computation
* Binds the PTK to the communicating STAs and
* Prevents undetected man-in-the-middle attacks against 4-way handshake messages between the STAs with these two IEEE 802 addresses.
* If ANonce is randomly selected, including ANonce
* Guarantees the STA at IEEE 802 address AA that PTK is fresh,
* Guarantees that message 2 and message 4 are live, and
* Uniquely identifies PTK as <AA, ANonce>.
* If SNonce is randomly selected, including SNonce
* Guarantees the STA at IEEE 802 address SPA that PTK is fresh,
* Guarantees that message 3 is live, and
* Uniquely identifies PTK as <SPA, SNonce>.

Choosing the nonces randomly helps prevent precomputation attacks. With unpredictable nonces, a man-in-the-middle attack that uses the Supplicant to precompute messages to attack the Authenticator cannot progress beyond message 2, and a similar attack against the Supplicant cannot progress beyond message 3. The protocol might execute further before an error if predictable nonces are used.

Message 1 delivers ANonce to the Supplicant and initiates negotiation for a new PTK. It identifies AA as the peer STA to the Supplicant’s STA. If an adversary modifies either of the addresses or ANonce, the Authenticator detects the result when validating the MIC in message 2. Message 1 does not carry a MIC, as it is impossible for the Supplicant to distinguish this message from a replay without maintaining state of all security associations through all time (PMK might be a static key).

Message 2 delivers SNonce to the Authenticator so it can derive the PTK. If the Authenticator selected ANonce randomly, message 2 also demonstrates to the Authenticator that the Supplicant is live, that the PTK is fresh, and that there is no man-in-the-middle attack, as the PTK includes the IEEE 802 MAC addresses of both. Inclusion of ANonce in the PTK derivation also protects against replay. The MIC prevents undetected modification of message 2 contents.

Message 3 confirms to the Supplicant that there is no man-in-the-middle attack. If the Supplicant selected SNonce randomly, it also demonstrates that the PTK is fresh and that the Authenticator is live. The MIC again prevents undetected modification of message 3.

While message 4 serves no cryptographic purpose, it serves as an acknowledgment to message 3. It is required to inform the Authenticator that the Supplicant has installed the PTK and GTK and hence can receive encrypted frames.

The PTK and GTK are installed by using MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive after message 4 is sent. The PTK is installed before the GTK.

Then the 4-way handshake uses a correct, but unusual, mechanism to guard against replay. As noted earlier in this subclause, ANonce provides replay protection to the Authenticator, and SNonce to the Supplicant. In most session initiation protocols, replay protection is accomplished explicitly by selecting a nonce randomly and requiring the peer to reflect the received nonce in a response message. The 4-way handshake instead mixes ANonce and SNonce into the PTK, and replays are detected implicitly by MIC failures. In particular, the Key Replay Counter field serves no cryptographic purpose in the 4-way handshake. Its presence is not detrimental, however, and it plays a useful role as a minor performance optimization for processing stale instances of message 2. This replay mechanism is correct, but its implicit nature makes the protocol harder to understand than an explicit approach.

It is critical to the correctness of the 4-way handshake that at least one bit differs in each message. Within the 4‑way handshake, message 1 can be recognized as the only one in which the Key MIC bit is 0, meaning message 1 does not include the MIC, while message 2 to message 4 do. Message 3 differs from message 2 by not asserting the Ack bit and from message 4 by asserting the Ack Bit. Message 2 differs from message 4 by including the RSNE.

Request messages are distinct from 4-way handshake messages because the former asserts the Request bit and 4-way handshake messages do not. Group key handshake messages are distinct from 4-way handshake messages because they assert a different key type.

* Group key handshake
* General

The Authenticator uses the Group key handshake to send a new GTK and, if management frame protection is negotiated, a new IGTK, and if beacon protection is enabled, a new BIGTK, to the Supplicant.

The Authenticator may initiate the exchange when a Supplicant is disassociated or deauthenticated.

Message 1: Authenticator  Supplicant:

EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,0,G,0,Key RSC,0, MIC, {GTK[N], IGTK[M], BIGTK[Q]})

Message 2: Supplicant  Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,G,0,0,0,MIC,{})

The following apply:

* Key RSC denotes the last TSC or PN sent using the GTK.
* GTK[N] denotes the GTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.
* IGTK[M], when present, denotes the IGTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.
* BIGTK[Q], when present, denotes the BIGTK with its key identifier as defined in 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames) using the KEK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy) and associated IV.
* The MIC is computed over the body of the EAPOL-Key frame (with the MIC field zeroed for the computation) using the KCK defined in 12.7.1.3 (Pairwise key hierarchy).
* OCI KDE represents the current operating channel information using which the EAPOL-Key frame is sent. OCI KDE is included when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the STA sending the message.

The Supplicant may trigger a group key handshake by sending an EAPOL-Key frame with the Request bit set to 1 and the type of the Group Key bit.

An Authenticator shall do a 4-way handshake before a group key handshake if both are required to be done.

NOTE—The Authenticator cannot initiate the group key handshake until the 4-way handshake completes successfully.

If dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and a channel switch is requested while the handshake is in progress, the handshake should be aborted.

* Group key handshake message 1

Message 1 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0

Key Type = 0 (Group)

Install = 0

Key Ack = 1

Key MIC = 0 when using an AEAD cipher or 1 otherwise

Secure = 1

Error = 0

Request = 0

Encrypted Key Data = 1

Reserved = 0

Key Length = 0

Key Replay Counter = key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) = *n*~~+2~~

Key Nonce = 0

EAPOL-Key IV = 0 (Version 2) or random (Version 1)

Key RSC = last TSC or PN for the GTK

Key MIC = Not present when using an AEAD cipher; otherwise, MIC(KCK, EAPOL)

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

Key Data = encrypted, encapsulated

* GTK and the GTK’s key identifier (see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames))
* When present, IGTK, IGTK’s key identifier, and IPN (see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames))
* When present, BIGTK, BIGTK’s key identifier, and BIPN (see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames))
* OCI KDE when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true on the Authenticator

The Authenticator constructs and sends message 1 to the Supplicant.

~~On reception of message 1, t~~The Supplicant silently discards message 1 if~~:~~ ***<delete the line break and “a)”>***

* ~~Verifies that~~ the Key Replay Counter field ~~value has not yet been seen before, i.e., its value is strictly larger than that in any other EAPOL-Key frame received thus far during this session~~ is less than or equal to the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d).

1. ***<delete the “e)”>*** ~~I~~Otherwise, if dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and the Authenticator RSNE indicates OCVC capability, the Supplicant silently discards message 1 if any of the following are true:

* The OCI KDE is missing in the message
* ~~C~~The channel information in the OCI KDE does not match the current operating channel parameters (see 12.2.9 (Requirements for Operating Channel Validation))
* ***<delete the “c)”>*** ~~V~~Otherwise, the Supplicant verifies ~~that~~ the message 1 MIC ~~is valid~~ or AEAD decryption operation result~~, i.e., it uses the KCK that is part of the PTK to verify that there is no data integrity error, or that the AEAD decryption steps succeed~~. If the calculated MIC does not match the MIC that the Authenticator included in the EAPOL-Key frame or the AEAD decryption operation returns failure, the Supplicant silently discards message 1.

Otherwise, the Supplicant: ***<make all the following subbullets, starting with “i)”>***

* Sets the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) to the value of the Key Replay Counter field.
* Uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the ~~temporal~~ GTK ~~and~~, ~~the~~ IGTK ~~when present~~ if management frame protection is negotiated, and ~~the~~ BIGTK if beacon protection is enabled~~, into the MAC~~.
* ~~Responds by creating and sending~~Constructs (as described in 12.7.7.3) and sends message 2 ~~of the group key handshake~~ to the Authenticator ~~and incrementing the replay counter~~.

NOTE—The Authenticator increments and uses a new Key Replay Counter field value on every message 1 instance, even retries, because the message 2 responding to an earlier message 1 might have been lost. If the Authenticator did not increment the replay counter, the Supplicant discards the retry, and no responding message 2 ever arrives.

* Group key handshake message 2

Message 2 uses the following values for each of the EAPOL-Key frame fields:

Descriptor Type **=** N – see 12.7.2 (EAPOL-Key frames)

Key Information:

Key Descriptor Version = 1 (ARC4 encryption with HMAC-MD5) or 2 (NIST AES key wrap with HMAC-SHA-1-128) or 3 (NIST AES key wrap with AES-128-CMAC), in all other cases 0 – same as message 1

Key Type = 0 (Group) – same as message 1

Install = 0

Key Ack = 0

Key MIC = 0 when using an AEAD cipher or 1 otherwise

Secure = 1

Error = 0

Request = 0

Encrypted Key Data = 1 when using an AEAD cipher or 0 otherwise

Reserved = 0

Key Length = 0

Key Replay Counter = *n*~~+2~~ *–* same as message 1

Key Nonce = 0

EAPOL-Key IV = 0

Key RSC = 0

Key MIC = Not present when using an AEAD cipher; otherwise, MIC(KCK, EAPOL)

Key Data Length = length of Key Data field in octets

Key Data = OCI KDE when dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated on the Authenticator

The Authenticator silently discards message 2 if the Key Replay Counter field is not equal to that in message 1.

~~On reception of message 2, the Authenticator:~~

* ~~Verifies that the Key Replay Counter field value matches one it has used in the group key handshake.~~

1. ***<delete the “f)”>*** ~~I~~Otherwise, if dot11RSNAOperatingChannelValidationActivated is true and the Supplicant RSNE indicates OCVC capability, the Authenticator silently discards message 2 if any of the following are true:

* The OCI KDE is missing in the message
* ~~C~~The channel information in the OCI KDE does not match the current operating channel parameters (see 12.2.9 (Requirements for Operating Channel Validation))
* ~~Verifies that the MIC is valid, i.e., it uses the KCK that is part of the PTK to verify that there is no data integrity error, or that the AEAD decryption steps succeed.~~

Otherwise, the Authenticator verifies the message 2 MIC or AEAD decryption operation result. If the calculated MIC does not match the MIC that the Supplicant included in the EAPOL-Key frame or the AEAD decryption operation returns failure, the Authenticator silently discards message 2.

Otherwise, the Authenticator increments the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d).

* Group key handshake implementation considerations

If the Authenticator does not receive a reply to its messages, it~~s~~ shall attempt dot11RSNAConfigGroupUpdateCount transmits of the message, plus a final timeout. The retransmit timeout value shall be 100 ms for the first timeout, half the listen interval for the second timeout, and the listen interval for subsequent timeouts. If there is no listen interval or the listen interval is zero, then 100 ms shall be used for all timeout values. If it still has not received a response after th~~is~~ese retries, then the Authenticator’s STA should ~~use the MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.request primitive to~~ deauthenticate ~~the STA~~. The Authenticator increments the key replay counter for EAPOL-Key frames that are not EAPOL-Key request frames (see 12.7.2 under d) prior to each retransmission.

To prevent key reinstallation attacks, the Supplicant shall maintain a copy of the most recent GTK, most recent IGTK, and most recent BIGTK, installed as a result of receipt of EAPOL-Key frames. The Supplicant shall not install a GTK, an IGTK or a BIGTK when the key to be set matches ~~either~~any of these ~~two~~ keys (see 6.3.19 (SetKeys)).

* Sample group key handshake

The following is a sample of a group key handshake for illustration.

The state machines in 12.7.9 (RSNA Supplicant key management state machine) and 12.7.10 (RSNA Authenticator key management state machine) change the GTK and, when present, IGTK and/or BIGTK in use by the network. See Figure 12-49 (Sample group key handshake).

The following steps occur:

* The Authenticator generates a new GTK, a new IGTK ~~and~~ when management frame protection ~~has been~~is negotiated, and a new BIGTK when beacon protection is enabled. It encapsulates the GTK~~, as necessary~~, the IGTK when management frame protection is negotiated, and the BIGTK when beacon protection is enabled. It sends an EAPOL-Key frame containing the GTK, IGTK when management frame protection is negotiated and BIGTK when beacon protection is enabled (message 1), along with the last TSC or PN used with the GTK (RSC), the last IPN used with the IGTK when management frame protection is negotiated and the last BIPN used with the BIGTK when beacon protection is enabled.

1. On receiving the EAPOL-Key frame, the Supplicant validates the MIC, decapsulates the GTK, the IGTK when ~~present~~ management frame protection is negotiated and the BIGTK when ~~present~~ beacon protection is enabled, and uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure the GTK, ~~PN,~~ IGTK when management frame protection is negotiated~~, RSC, IPN~~, and BIGTK when beacon protection is enabled ~~and BIPN in its STA~~.
2. The Supplicant then constructs and sends an EAPOL-Key frame in acknowledgment to the Authenticator.

* On receiving the EAPOL-Key frame, the Authenticator validates the MIC. If the GTK, the IGTK~~,~~ if ~~present~~ management frame protection is negotiated, and the BIGTK~~,~~ if ~~present~~beacon protection is enabled, have not yet been configured ~~using the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive~~, after the Authenticator has delivered the GTK, IGTK if management frame protection is negotiated and BIGTK if beacon protection is enabled to all associated STAs, it uses the MLME-SETKEYS.request primitive to configure them.

At 2767.52 change “temporal MGTK” to “MGTK”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 186 and CID 188 in <this document>, which address the issue raised by the commenter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 224  Mark RISON | There are no constraints on the cipher to use with TDLS, other than not using WEP or TKIP. Some recommendations should be given, specifically that it should be at least as strong as the cipher used with the AP | After the sentence starting "The pairwise cipher suite list field indicating " in 12.7.8.4.2 TPK handshake message 1 add "A pairwise cipher suite of key size smaller than that used on the connection between the STA and the AP should not be used." and after the sentence starting "If none of the pairwise cipher suites are acceptable" add "The TDLS responder STA should ignore any pairwise cipher suites of key size smaller than that used on the connection between the STA and the AP, and should reject the TDLS Setup Request frame  with status code STATUS\_INVALID\_PAIRWISE\_CIPHER if all the pairwise cipher suites are such.". In 12.7.8.4.3 TPK handshake message 2 after the sentence starting "Include a pairwise cipher suite" add "A pairwise cipher suite of key size smaller than that used on the connection between the STA and the AP should not be used." |

Discussion:

It is odd that security is required if security is used on the link to the AP, i.e. the TDLS link is expected to be secure, but there are no requirements, recommendations or even suggestions on the strength of this security (apart from the bottom-of-the-barrel prohibition on WEP and TKIP), i.e. the TDLS link can be less secure than the link to the AP.

In practice, if a given pairwise cipher suite is suitable for the link to the AP, it would typically be suitable for the TDLS link too. This should at least be hinted at.

For reference, the wording (in 12.7.8.1) is:

If any security method (pre-RSNA or RSNA) is enabled on the connection between a STA and the AP, the STA shall require that the TPK security protocol complete successfully before using a direct link. If no security method is enabled on the connection between a STA and the AP, the STA shall not use the TPK security protocol on the direct link. A STA may refuse to set up a TDLS link when the protection on the STA link to the AP is secured with a weak algorithm or when the link between the STA and the AP is not using any security.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 12.7.8.4.2 TPK handshake message 1, after the para starting "The pairwise cipher suite list field indicating" add

“NOTE—The TDLS initiator STA might indicate the same pairwise cipher suite as used on the connection between the STA and the AP.”

and after the sentence starting "If none of the pairwise cipher suites are acceptable" add

“NOTE—The TDLS responder STA might only accept the same pairwise cipher suite as used on the connection between the STA and the AP.”

In 12.7.8.4.3 TPK handshake message 2 after the sentence starting "Include a pairwise cipher suite" add

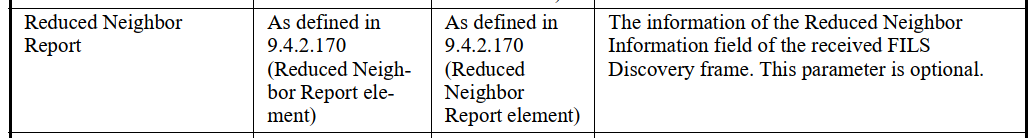
“NOTE—The TDLS responder STA might select the same pairwise cipher suite as used on the connection between the STA and the AP.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 469  Mark RISON  6.3.3.3.2  327.17 | Information from Reduced Neighbor Report elements is missing in the BSSDescriptionSet | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

An RNR can be present in Beacon, Probe Response and FILS Discovery frames.

For FILS Discovery frames, it is provided in the BSSDescriptionFromFD:



However, for beacons and probe responses it is not provided in the BSSDescription.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 6.3.3.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive copy the Reduced Neighbor Report row from the BSSDescriptionFromFD table to the end of the BSSDescription table in D0.0, changing “FILS Discovery” to “Beacon or Probe Response”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 422  Mark RISON | There are ~10 references to RA and TA "values" but they're not values, they're fields. Dito 3x SA/DA "values" | Change "value" to "field" in those instances |

Discussion:

RA, TA, SA and DA are fields or addresses, not values, and if they’re addresses they don’t contain addresses, as this would cause a recursive crash. Fields do have values.

Proposed changes:

**4.3.28.1 General**

As described in 4.3.28.2 (Selective reception of group addressed frames), when a GLK AP transmits a Data frame with a four-address MAC header whose RA field contains a group address, the ~~contents of the~~ RA is a synthetic receiver address (SYNRA), and therefore its RA and DA ~~values~~fields are not equal. A GLK non-AP STA supports selective reception of group addressed frames by supporting SYNRA reception.

**9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID fields**

When a Data frame carries an MSDU (or fragment thereof), the DA and SA ~~values~~ related to that MSDU are carried in the Address 1, Address 2, Address 3, and Address 4 fields (according to the setting of the To DS and From DS subfields) as defined in Table 9-30 (Address field contents).

When a Data frame carries a basic A-MSDU, the DA and SA ~~values~~ related to each MSDU carried by the A-MSDU are carried within the A-MSDU subframe header. Zero, one, or both of these fields are present in the Address 1 and Address 2 fields as indicated in Table 9-30 (Address field contents).

**9.3.2.1.5 Duration field**

The Duration field calculation for the Data frame is based on the rules in 10.6 (Multirate support) that determine the data rate at which the Control frames in the frame exchange sequence are transmitted. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value is rounded up to the next higher integer. All STAs process Duration field values less than or equal to 32 767 from valid Data frames (without regard for the RA, DA, and/or BSSID ~~address~~field values that might be present in these frames) to update their NAV settings as appropriate under the coordination function rules.

**9.3.2.2.2 Basic A-MSDU subframe format**

An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose DA and SA parameter values map to the same receiver address

(RA) and transmitter address (TA) field values. The rules for determining RA and TA are independent of whether

the frame body carries an A-MSDU.

**10.3.2.3.2 RIFS**

RIFS shall not be used between frames with different RA field values.

**10.3.6 Group addressed MPDU transfer procedure**

A STA that is not an S1G relay STA shall discard an MPDU with a group address in the Address 1 field unless one of the following cases applies: (1) the value in the Address 1 field matches any value in the dot11GroupAddressesTable or ~~matches~~is the broadcast address ~~value~~, or (2) the STA is a GLK STA and the address in the Address 1 field is a SYNRA.

**10.11 A-MSDU operation**

An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose DA parameter values map to a single RA field value (see 9.3.2.2 (Aggregate MSDU (A-MSDU) format)). An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose SA parameter values map to a single TA field value (see 9.3.2.2 (Aggregate MSDU (A-MSDU) format)).

**10.23.2.4 Obtaining an EDCA TXOP**

A STA shall save the TXOP holder address for the BSS in which it is associated, which is the MAC address from the Address 2 field of the frame that initiated a frame exchange sequence except when this is a CTS frame, in which case the TXOP holder address is the Address 1 field. If the TXOP holder address is obtained from a Control frame, a VHT STA shall save the nonbandwidth signaling TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field. If a non-VHT STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the MAC address in the TA field in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regard for, and without resetting, its NAV. If a VHT STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the nonbandwidth signaling TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regard for, and without resetting, its NAV. If a CMMG STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regarding for, and without resetting its NAV.

**10.28.3 Duration/ID field processing**

When the contents of a received Duration/ID field, treated as an unsigned integer and without regard for address field values, type, and subtype

**10.39.10 Updating multiple NAVs**

If a STA receives a valid CF-End frame response with RA and TA field values that match the NAVSRC and NAVDST values, in any order, for any NAV, then the STA shall set the associated NAV to the value of the Duration field in the received CF-End frame. If one of NAVSRC or NAVDST of a NAV is 0 and the corresponding NAVDST or NAVSRC, respectively, of the NAV matches the RA or the TA field value of the received valid CF-End frame, then the STA shall set the associated NAV to the value of the Duration field in the received CF-End frame.

If one of NAVSRC or NAVDST of a NAV is 0 and the nonzero NAVDST or NAVSRC of the NAV match either the RA or the TA field value of a received valid frame, the NAVSRC or NAVDST that is 0 shall be set to the RA or TA that does not match the nonzero NAVSRC or NAVDST.

**11.15.12 Switching between 40 MHz and 20 MHz**

A VHT STA is not required to perform any of the behavior described in this subclause associated with Information Request and 20 MHz BSS Width Request.

The following events are defined to be BSS channel width trigger events (TEs):

— TE-A: On any of the channels of the channel set defined in Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification), reception of a Beacon frame that does not contain an HT Capabilities element.

— TE-B: On any of the channels of the channel set defined in Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification), reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management, Beacon, Probe Request, or Probe Response frame that contains a value of 1 in a Forty MHz Intolerant field and that has the Address 1 field equal to the receiving STA’s address or to a group address ~~value~~, with no further addressing qualifications.

— TE-C: Reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame with the 20 MHz BSS Width Request field equal to 1 and with an Address 1 field that matches the receiving STA using either individual or group addressing and with a TA field that corresponds to the MAC address of a STA with which the receiver is associated.

— TE-D: Reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame containing at least one 20/40 BSS Intolerant Channel Report element with a nonzero length and with an Address 1 field equal to the receiving STA’s address or to a group address ~~value~~, but with no qualification of the Address 3 field.

**11.16 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame usage**

NOTE—A 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame is a Class 1 frame and, therefore, can be sent to a STA that supports reception of such frames and that is not a member of the same BSS as the transmitting STA. In such a case, the BSSID field of the frame is set to the wildcard BSSID ~~value~~, regardless of whether the Address 1 field contains an individual or group address ~~value~~.

Proposed changes, alternative:

**4.3.28.1 General**

As described in 4.3.28.2 (Selective reception of group addressed frames), when a GLK AP transmits a Data frame with a four-address MAC header whose RA ~~contains~~is a group address, the ~~contents of the~~ RA is a synthetic receiver address (SYNRA), and therefore its RA and DA ~~values~~ are not equal. A GLK non-AP STA supports selective reception of group addressed frames by supporting SYNRA reception.

**9.3.2.1.2 Address and BSSID fields**

When a Data frame carries an MSDU (or fragment thereof), the DA and SA ~~values~~ related to that MSDU are carried in the Address 1, Address 2, Address 3, and Address 4 fields (according to the setting of the To DS and From DS subfields) as defined in Table 9-30 (Address field contents).

When a Data frame carries a basic A-MSDU, the DA and SA ~~values~~ related to each MSDU carried by the A-MSDU are carried within the A-MSDU subframe header. Zero, one, or both of these ~~fields~~ are present in the Address 1 and Address 2 fields as indicated in Table 9-30 (Address field contents).

**9.3.2.1.5 Duration field**

The Duration field calculation for the Data frame is based on the rules in 10.6 (Multirate support) that determine the data rate at which the Control frames in the frame exchange sequence are transmitted. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value is rounded up to the next higher integer. All STAs process Duration field values less than or equal to 32 767 from valid Data frames (without regard for the RA, DA, and/or BSSID ~~address~~ that might be present in these frames) to update their NAV settings as appropriate under the coordination function rules.

**9.3.2.2.2 Basic A-MSDU subframe format**

An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose DA and SA parameter values map to the same receiver address

(RA) and transmitter address (TA) ~~values~~. The rules for determining RA and TA are independent of whether

the frame body carries an A-MSDU.

**10.3.2.3.2 RIFS**

RIFS shall not be used between frames with different RA ~~value~~s.

**10.3.6 Group addressed MPDU transfer procedure**

A STA that is not an S1G relay STA shall discard an MPDU with a group address in the Address 1 field unless one of the following cases applies: (1) the value in the Address 1 field matches any value in the dot11GroupAddressesTable or ~~matches~~is the broadcast address ~~value~~, or (2) the STA is a GLK STA and the address in the Address 1 field is a SYNRA.

**10.11 A-MSDU operation**

An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose DA parameter values map to a single RA ~~value~~ (see 9.3.2.2 (Aggregate MSDU (A-MSDU) format)). An A-MSDU contains only MSDUs whose SA parameter values map to a single TA ~~value~~ (see 9.3.2.2 (Aggregate MSDU (A-MSDU) format)).

**10.23.2.4 Obtaining an EDCA TXOP**

A STA shall save the TXOP holder address for the BSS in which it is associated, which is the MAC address from the Address 2 field of the frame that initiated a frame exchange sequence except when this is a CTS frame, in which case the TXOP holder address is the Address 1 field. If the TXOP holder address is obtained from a Control frame, a VHT STA shall save the nonbandwidth signaling TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field. If a non-VHT STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the MAC address in the TA ~~field~~ in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regard for, and without resetting, its NAV. If a VHT STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the nonbandwidth signaling TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regard for, and without resetting, its NAV. If a CMMG STA receives an RTS frame with the RA matching the MAC address of the STA and the TA ~~value~~ obtained from the Address 2 field in the RTS frame matches the saved TXOP holder address, then the STA shall send the CTS frame after SIFS, without regarding for, and without resetting its NAV.

**10.28.3 Duration/ID field processing**

When the contents of a received Duration/ID field, treated as an unsigned integer and without regard for address field values, type, and subtype

**10.39.10 Updating multiple NAVs**

If a STA receives a valid CF-End frame response with RA and TA ~~values~~ that match the NAVSRC and NAVDST values, in any order, for any NAV, then the STA shall set the associated NAV to the value of the Duration field in the received CF-End frame. If one of NAVSRC or NAVDST of a NAV is 0 and the corresponding NAVDST or NAVSRC, respectively, of the NAV matches the RA or the TA ~~value~~ of the received valid CF-End frame, then the STA shall set the associated NAV to the value of the Duration field in the received CF-End frame.

If one of NAVSRC or NAVDST of a NAV is 0 and the nonzero NAVDST or NAVSRC of the NAV match either the RA or the TA ~~value~~ of a received valid frame, the NAVSRC or NAVDST that is 0 shall be set to the RA or TA that does not match the nonzero NAVSRC or NAVDST.

**11.15.12 Switching between 40 MHz and 20 MHz**

A VHT STA is not required to perform any of the behavior described in this subclause associated with Information Request and 20 MHz BSS Width Request.

The following events are defined to be BSS channel width trigger events (TEs):

— TE-A: On any of the channels of the channel set defined in Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification), reception of a Beacon frame that does not contain an HT Capabilities element.

— TE-B: On any of the channels of the channel set defined in Clause 18 (Extended Rate PHY (ERP) specification), reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management, Beacon, Probe Request, or Probe Response frame that contains a value of 1 in a Forty MHz Intolerant field and that has the Address 1 field equal to the receiving STA’s address or to a group address ~~value~~, with no further addressing qualifications.

— TE-C: Reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame with the 20 MHz BSS Width Request field equal to 1 and with an Address 1 field that matches the receiving STA using either individual or group addressing and with a TA ~~field~~ that corresponds to the MAC address of a STA with which the receiver is associated.

— TE-D: Reception of a 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame containing at least one 20/40 BSS Intolerant Channel Report element with a nonzero length and with an Address 1 field equal to the receiving STA’s address or to a group address ~~value~~, but with no qualification of the Address 3 field.

**11.16 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame usage**

NOTE—A 20/40 BSS Coexistence Management frame is a Class 1 frame and, therefore, can be sent to a STA that supports reception of such frames and that is not a member of the same BSS as the transmitting STA. In such a case, the BSSID field of the frame is set to the wildcard BSSID ~~value~~, regardless of whether the Address 1 field contains an individual or group address ~~value~~.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 422 in <this document>, which refer to TAs etc. as TAs or as TA field values, as appropriate. Also group addresses as group addresses, not group address values.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 350  Mark RISON  3.2  162.23 | Definition of MAC service tuple says "source address, destination addresses, priority, drop eligibility, service class, optional set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers, and optional indication of whether the supplied MSDU is in Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD) or logical link control (LLC) protocol discrimination (LPD) format [...] are all passed as parameters across the MAC service access point (SAP)" but 5.2.3.2 has "source address, destination address, routing information, data, priority, drop eligible, service class, station vector, MSDU format" and 5.2.4.2 has "source address, destination address, routing information, data, reception status, priority, drop eligible, service class, station vector, MSDU format", so "optional set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers", "station vector" are only mentioned in one but not the other | Align the lists |

Discussion:

Here, green highlights parameters that match and cyan parameters that are fixed, so not an issue. Grey highlights the issues.

5.2.3.2 says:

MA-UNITDATA.request(

source address,

destination address,

routing information,

data,

priority,

drop eligible,

service class,

station vector,

MSDU format

)

5.2.4.2 says:

MA-UNITDATA.indication(

source address,

destination address,

routing information,

data,

reception status,

priority,

drop eligible,

service class,

station vector,

MSDU format

)

3.2 says:

**medium access control (MAC) service tuple:** The collection of a MAC service data unit (MSDU) along with the associated source address, destination addresses, priority, drop eligibility, service class, optional set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers, and optional indication of whether the supplied MSDU is in Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD) or logical link control (LLC) protocol discrimination (LPD) format, which are all passed as parameters across the MAC service access point (SAP) and are all except the service\_access\_point\_identifiers delivered across the distribution system between access points (APs), mesh gates, and the portal of an extended service set (ESS).

In fact, the “(optional) set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers” is the “station vector” (sic, from 802.1AC -- it’s not really a vector because it doesn’t have an ordering); it is optional because it only applies to GLK. However, the MA SAP at least generally describes parameters as potentially having null values rather than being optional (cf. drop eligibility (11aa) and MSDU format (11ak)). Having said that, it is not clear what a non-GLK STA, or more precisely a non-EPD STA (definition in 4.3.29: “An EPD STA is a STA that supports EPD format MSDUs.”) is supposed to do for the MSDU format.

Also, a MAC service tuple only has one destination address, and the station vector and MSDU format are not present in MA-UNITDATA-STATUS.indication.

Proposed changes:

Change 3.1 definitions as follows:

**medium access control (MAC) service tuple:** The collection of a MAC service data unit (MSDU) along with the associated source address, destination address~~es~~, priority, drop eligibility, service class, ~~optional set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers~~ station vector, and ~~optional indication of whether the supplied~~ MSDU ~~is in Ethertype protocol discrimination (EPD) or logical link control (LLC) protocol discrimination (LPD)~~ format, which are all passed as parameters across the MAC service access point (SAP) and are all except the ~~service\_access\_point\_identifiers~~ station vector delivered across the distribution system between access points (APs), mesh gates, and the portal of an extended service set (ESS).

Add a Clause 3.1 definition as follows:

**station vector:** A set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers.

Change 5.2.2 GLK MAC data service specification as follows:

A GLK STA coordinates with the GLK convergence function to create a virtual point-to-point LAN for each general link to an associated or peered GLK STA. This point-to-point LAN is presented by the convergence function as a unique Internal Sublayer Service SAP, which is ultimately mapped to an IEEE 802.1Q bridge port. Each such SAP is identified by a locally unique service\_access\_point\_identifier (as defined in IEEE Std 802.1Q), generated by the STA and the convergence function.

~~In a GLK STA the MAC data plane architecture’s MAC service uses the two parameters, a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers and an MSDU format indicator.~~

When GLK is in use, the MAC service ~~primitives presented require the presence~~ makes use of the parameter station vector in the MA-UNITDATA primitives ~~on request and supply a non-null value for this parameter on indication~~. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, this parameter is a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers specifying the one or more general links that are to ~~be used for~~carry th~~is request~~e MSDU. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, it is a ~~vector~~set of exactly one service\_access\_point\_identifier specifying the general link that carried th~~is~~e MSDU.

When GLK is in use, the MAC service ~~primitives~~ also makes use of the MSDU format parameter. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, this parameter indicates ~~whether~~the format of the supplied MSDU ~~is in~~ (EPD or LPD) ~~format~~. If the format is inappropriate for the transmission that carries this MSDU as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format), the ~~STA~~MAC service converts the format before transmission. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, this parameter indicates the format of the received MSDU, which is determined as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format). The MAC service user uses this information to parse the MSDU correctly.

OR

~~In a GLK STA the MAC data plane architecture’s MAC service uses the two parameters, a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers and an MSDU format indicator.~~

When GLK is in use, the MAC service ~~primitives presented require the presence~~ makes use of the following parameters in the MA-UNITDATA primitives:

* ~~the parameter s~~Station vector ~~on request and supply a non-null value for this parameter on indication~~. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, ~~this parameter~~it is a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers specifying the one or more general links that are to ~~be used for~~carry th~~is request~~e MSDU. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, it is a ~~vector~~set ofexactly one service\_access\_point\_identifier specifying the general link that carried th~~is~~e MSDU.
* ~~When GLK is in use, the MAC service primitives make use of the~~ MSDU format ~~parameter~~. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, ~~this parameter~~it indicates ~~whether~~the format of the supplied MSDU ~~is in~~ (EPD or LPD) ~~format~~. If the format is inappropriate for the transmission that carries this MSDU as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format), the ~~STA~~MAC service converts the format before transmission. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, ~~this parameter~~it indicates the format of the received MSDU, which is determined as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format). The MAC service user uses this information to parse the MSDU correctly.

OR

~~In a GLK STA the MAC data plane architecture’s MAC service uses the two parameters, a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers and an MSDU format indicator.~~

When GLK is in use, the MAC service ~~primitives presented require the presence~~ makes use of parameters in the MA-UNITDATA primitives as shown in Table 5-x.

~~When GLK is in use, the MAC service primitives presented require the presence of the parameter station vector on request and supply a non-null value for this parameter on indication. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, this parameter is a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers specifying the one or more general links that are to be used for this request. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, it is a vector of exactly one service\_access\_point\_identifier specifying the general link that carried this MSDU.~~

~~When GLK is in use, the MAC service primitives make use of the MSDU format parameter. In an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive, this parameter indicates whether the supplied MSDU is in EPD or LPD format. If the format is inappropriate for the transmission that carries this MSDU as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format), the STA converts the format before transmission. In an MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive, this parameter indicates the format of the received MSDU, which is determined as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format). The MAC service user uses this information to parse the MSDU correctly.~~

**Table 5-x—MA-UNITDATA primitive parameter usage in GLK**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Parameter | MA-UNITDATA.request | MA-UNITDATA.indication |
| station vector | A set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers specifying the one or more general links that are to carry the MSDU. | A set of exactly one service\_access\_point\_identifier specifying the general link that carried the MSDU. |
| MSDU format | Indicates the format of the supplied MSDU (EPD or LPD). If the format is inappropriate for the transmission that carries this MSDU as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format), the MAC service converts the format before transmission. | Indicates the format of the received MSDU, which is determined as described in 5.1.4 (MSDU format). The MAC service user uses this information to parse the MSDU correctly. |

Change 5.2.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive [MA-UNITDATA.req] as follows:

~~T~~If dot11GLKImplemented is true, the station vector parameter is a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers (see 5.2.2 (GLK MAC data service specification)) ~~and is not null when dot11GLKImplemented is true and is null or not present otherwise. It~~ that indicates the set of virtual point-to-point LANs for these data transfers, which are mapped to the set of general links over which the MSDU is trans~~ferred~~mitted; it is null otherwise.

~~T~~In an EPD STA, the MSDU format parameter indicates ~~whether~~ the format of the supplied MSDU ~~is in~~ (EPD or LPD) ~~format~~; it is ignored otherwise.

Change 5.2.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive [MA-UNITDATA.ind] as follows:

~~T~~If dot11GLKImplemented is true, the station vector parameter is a set of service\_access\_point\_identifiers (see 5.2.2 (GLK MAC data service specification)) ~~and is not null when dot11GLKImplemented is true. It~~ that indicates ~~only~~ the single virtual point-to-point LAN for this data transfer, which is mapped from the general link over which the MSDU was received; it is null otherwise.

~~T~~In an EPD STA, the MSDU format parameter indicates ~~if~~ the format of the received MSDU ~~is in~~ (EPD or LPD) ~~format~~; it indicates LPD otherwise.

Proposed resolution:

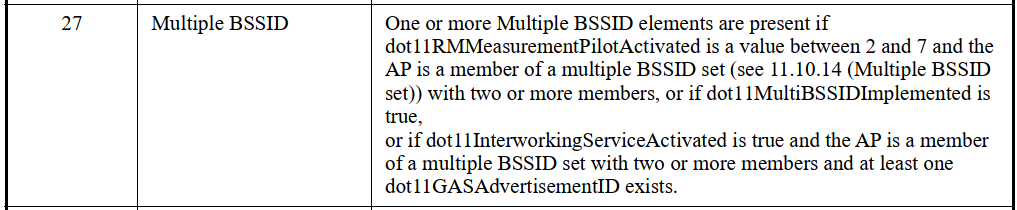
REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 350 in <this document>, taking the first of the options separated by “OR”, which clarify the relationship between the so-called station vector and sets of service\_access\_point\_identifiers, clarify the optionality/nullness of MA-UNITDATA parameters and make various editorial improvements.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 488  Mark RISON  6 | Beacons, DMG Beacons, S1G Beacons and Probe Responses allow for multiple Multiple BSSID elements, but the MLME SAP only allows for a single one | Extend the MLME SAP primitives that carry a Multiple BSSID element to allow more than one such element |

Discussion:

E.g. for beacons:



However, the MLME primitives don’t cover the interworking+GAS thing, and stuff is missing for DMG and S1G beacons.

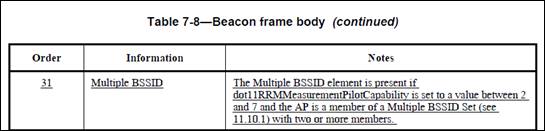
Abhishek PATIL has done some further digging:

I dug thru 802.11k, .11v, .11u and .11ai specs. Each of these standards added / expanded MBSSID feature and as a result, we see different conditions being added to the Beacon frame for inclusion of MBSSID IE.

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**802.11k** was the first standard to introduce MBSSID. The main focus here was RadioMeasurement.

MIB: dot11RadioMeasurementEnabled

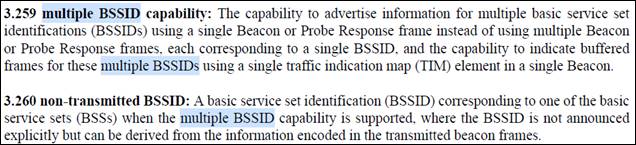


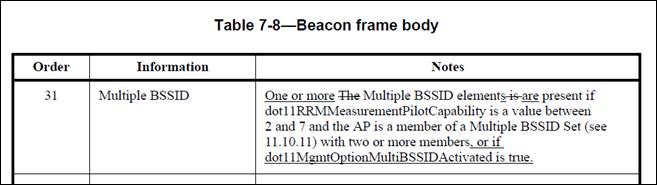
\* same conditions added for Probe Response frame

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**802.11v** introduced mechanisms for reducing mgmt. frame overhead – i.e., only the TxBSSID transmits beacons, shared AID space and single TIM, nonTxBSSID profile is carried in a subelement contained in the MBSSID IE (introduction of Multiple BSSID-Index element and Non-transmitted BSSID Capability element etc). Introduction of Method B for efficient traffic indication in PVB of TIM IE. In short, all the good stuff to improve efficiency.

MIB: dot11MgmtOptionMultiBSSIDActivated. This was later deprecated and only dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is currently being used

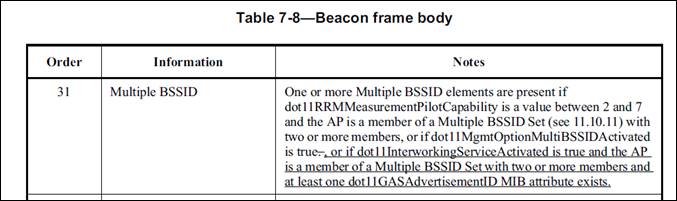




\* same conditions added for Probe Response frame

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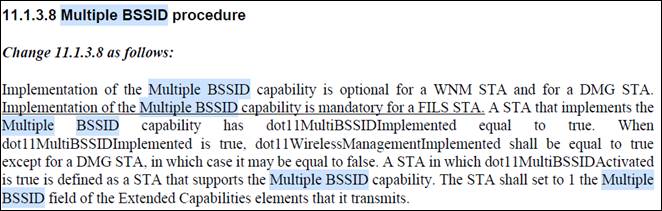
**802.11u** – don’t really understand why .11u added new condition for inclusion of MBSSID IE. Since 11v precedes it, it can as well leverage on “dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented equal true”. I think we can remove the conditions added by 11u.



\* same conditions added for Probe Response frame

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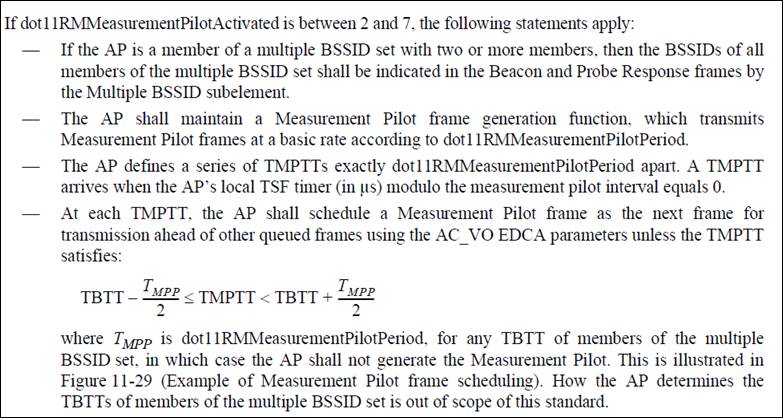
**802.11ai** mandated support for MBSSID for all FILS STA. We could address the FILS case (in clause 6.3 and 9.3.3) by adding a statement in clause 11.1.3.8 that says a FILS STA (i.e., a STA with dot11FILSActivated equal to true) shall set dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented to true. What do you think? This can eliminate additional conditions being added to clause 6 and 9 for inclusion of MBSSID IE in Beacon and Probe Resp.



FYI, the same conditions would apply to 11ax AP/STA so could expand the statement cover 11ax too.

---------

BTW, while investigating the evolution of MBSSID feature, I came across the following text in baseline standard which needs to be fixed. Please see text on pg 2291 in REVme D0.00:



The highlighted portion would apply ONLY when dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is between 2 and 7 and dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false. In other words, the paragraph applies to 11k based APs only not to APs that have 11v based MBSSID feature implemented. An AP that has dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented equal true will transmit a single Beacon on behalf of all the BSSIDs in the set (i.e., only TxBSSID would transmit a Beacon or a Probe Resp frame).

Further discussion yielded the point that you only have an MBSSIDe if there is >1 BSSID.

Proposed changes:

Change 6.3.3.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive (MLME-SCAN.cfm) as follows:

In the table immediately after “Each BSSDescription consists of the parameters shown in the following table”:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Valid range | Description | IBSS adoption |
| Multiple BSSID | A~~s defined in~~ set of  Multiple BSSID elements | As defined in 9.4.2.45 (Multiple  BSSID element) | The values from the Multiple BSSID element(s) ~~if such an element was~~ present in the Probe Response, Beacon, DMG Beacon or S1G Beacon frame, if any, else null. | Do not adopt |

In the table immediately after “Each BSSDescriptionFromMeasurementPilot consists of the following parameters”:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Valid range | Description |
| Multiple BSSID ~~element~~ | A set of Multiple BSSID elements | As defined in 9.4.2.45 (Multiple BSSID element) | ~~Indicates that the BSS is within a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 Multiple BSSID set)). The range of BSSIDs is determined by the BSSID and Multiple BSSID element~~  The values from the Multiple BSSID element(s) present in the Measurement Pilot frame, if any, else null. |

Change 6.3.11.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive (MLME-START.req) as follows:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Valid range | Description |
| Multiple BSSID ~~element~~ | A~~s defined in~~ set of Multiple  BSSID elements ~~in 9.4.2.45 (Multiple BSSID element)~~ | As defined in ~~Multiple~~  ~~BSSID element in~~ 9.4.2.45 (Multiple BSSID element) | ~~This~~One or more elements are ~~is~~ ~~optionally~~ present ~~when~~if the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members and any of the following conditions are true:   * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is ~~a value~~ between 2 and 7 ~~and the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members, or if~~   ~~dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true~~   * ~~. This element is present when~~ dot11FILSActivated is true ~~and the AP is a member of a Multiple BSSID Set with two or more members.~~ * dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true and at least one dot11GASAdvertisementID exists |

Change Table 9-32—Beacon frame body as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 27 | Multiple BSSID | One or more Multiple BSSID elements are present if the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members and any of the following conditions are true:   * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is ~~a value~~ between 2 and 7 ~~and the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members~~ * ~~, or if dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true,~~ * dot11FILSActivated is true * ~~or if~~ dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true ~~and the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set with two or more members~~ and at least one dot11GASAdvertisementID exists~~.~~ |

Ditto Table 9-39—Probe Response frame body, row 20.

Change Table 9-45—DMG Beacon frame body as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 10 | Multiple BSSID | One or more Multiple BSSID elements are ~~optionally~~ present if the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members and any of the following conditions are true:   * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true~~.~~ * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is between 2 and 7 * dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true and at least one dot11GASAdvertisementID exists |

Change Table 9-46—Minimum and full set of optional elements as follows:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16 | Multiple BSSID | One or more Multiple BSSID elements are present if the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members and any of the following conditions are true:   * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true~~;~~ * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is between 2 and 7 * dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true and at least one dot11GASAdvertisementID exists   ~~o~~Otherwise not present. | No | Yes |

Change Table 9-487—Announce frame Action field format as follows:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 16 | Multiple BSSID | ~~The Multiple BSSID element is defined in 9.4.2.45 (Multiple BSSID element). The Multiple BSSID element is optionally present. If present, the Multiple BSSID element signals all the BSSIDs in use by the BSS.~~ One or more Multiple BSSID elements are present if the AP is a member of a multiple BSSID set (see 11.10.14 (Multiple BSSID set)) with two or more members and any of the following conditions are true:   * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is true * dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is between 2 and 7 * dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true and at least one dot11GASAdvertisementID exists   Otherwise not present. |

Change 11.10.15.2 Measurement Pilot frame generation by an AP as follows:

If dot11MultiBSSIDImplemented is false and dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is between 2 and 7, the following statements apply:

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 488 in <this document>, which address the changes requested by the commenter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 240  Mark RISON | A Mesh TKSA is pairwise and bidirectional, just like a PTKSA. So it would be better to call it a Mesh PTKSA | Change "esh TKSA" to "esh PTKSA" throughout |

Discussion:

As it says in the comment. Also note “TKSA” is not defined. SAKODA Kazuyuki has described making this change as “reasonable”.

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

Note to the Editor: the instances are in 4.5.4.3, 12.6.1.1.1, 12.6.1.1.5, 12.6.1.1.7 (3x inc. heading), 12.6.1.1.9, 12.6.7, 12.6.12 (2x), 12.6.16 (4x), 12.10.1, 12.10.2 (4x), 14.3.4.1, 14.3.4.3, 14.5.1 (2x), 14.6.3, 14.6.4, 14.6.5, 14.7 (2x).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 462  Mark RISON  5.2.4 | Since broadcast frames typically have a lower security assurance than unicast frames (e.g. they are encrypted with the GTK, which is known to all members of the BSS and all ex-members until GTK rekeying occurs) it might be helpful for upper layers to know the security context under which an MSDU was received | Add a "security context" parameter to MA-UNITDATA.indication, with possible values None, Pairwise, Group |

Discussion:

This would e.g. support Linux’s drop\_unicast\_in\_l2\_multicast option. However:

1) For vanilla 802.11, we can deal with the case of 802.11 RA = group, 802.11 DA = unicast with our new 21/0816 rules (and the "should drop if violate")

2) The case of 802.11 RA = group, IP DA = unicast is the IP layer's problem. It gets the 802.11 DA in the MA-UNITDATA.ind, and per the previous, if the 802.11 RA was group the 802.11 DA will also be group, so it can do the check itself

3) This falls apart for things like GLK (and maybe e.g. mesh and DMG/S1G relay?) that need to allow 802.11 RA = group, 802.11 DA = unicast. That's too bad. All we can do is draw the reader's attention to the security risk

Proposed changes:

At the end of the footnote corresponding to “A STA that receives a frame containing an A-MSDU that violates these rules should discard it.666” in 21/0816 add “The lack of checks on the SA and DA in the case of mesh and relay operation presents an attack surface that is outside the scope of remediation in this standard. In the case of GLK, use of a SYNRA for an individually addressed MSDU with multiple links indicated in the station vector parameter also presents such an attack surface, which can be avoided by transmitting multiple individually addressed MPDUs instead (see 10.65).”

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” in <https://mentor.ieee.org/802.11/dcn/21/11-21-0816-000m-on-a-msdu-addressing.docx> , which recommend the requisite layer-2 checks. Layer-3+ checks can be performed by upper layers based on the information currently passed in the MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 239  Mark RISON  12.5 | The replay detection/protection subclauses don't cover MBSS links (that use a Mesh TKSA and a Mesh GTKSA rather than a PTKSA and a GTKSA) | Extend 12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection [CCMP] and 12.5.5.4.4 PN and replay detection [GCMP] to mention Mesh TKSA and GTKSA together with PTKSA and GTKSA |

Discussion:

As it says in the comment.

Proposed changes:

a) The receiver shall maintain a separate set of replay counters for each PTKSA, GTKSA, ~~and~~ protocol version value, mesh TKSA and mesh GTKSA. The receiver initializes these replay counters to 0 when it resets the temporal key for a peer. The replay counter is set to the PN value of accepted CCMP MPDUs.

b) For each PTKSA, GTKSA, ~~and~~ protocol version value, mesh TKSA and mesh GTKSA, the recipient shall maintain a separate replay counter for each TID […]

and similarly for GCMP. (Note “An S1G STA is a nonmesh STA”, so the “protocol version value” stuff does not apply to mesh SAs.)

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection change “PTKSA, GTKSA, and protocol version value” to “PTKSA, GTKSA, protocol version value, mesh PTKSA and mesh GTKSA” in a) and b) (at 2579.15 and 2579.19 respectively).

In 12.5.5.4.4 PN and replay detection change “PTKSA and GTKSA” to “PTKSA, GTKSA, mesh PTKSA and mesh GTKSA” in a) and b) (at 2588.33 and 2588.37 respectively).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 294  Mark RISON  9.4.2.21.7  1044.14 | The "might"s here are actually "may"s. Since "may" are not allowed in Clause 9, reword as "In this case, some of the elements included in the Reported Frame  Body subelement might be truncated, and the subelement itself might be truncated or fragmented over  multiple Beacon Reports when its size exceeds the maximum element size, as described below:  -- Truncation of Reported TIM elements such that only the first 4 octets of the  element are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 4." etc. | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

This is really about behaviour for stuff that won’t fit, rather than format. There are a number of additional issues:

* There is discussion of “fragmentation” but these are not what is normally understood as fragments, i.e. MPDU fragments, nor are they the element fragments from 11ai
* There is discussion of support for fragmentation, but it is not clear whether this is at the transmitter or at the receiver. The intent seems to be that support is optional at the transmitter, but a receiver is required to support this, unless it only requests measurements that will always fit (through the Reporting Detail field)
* Some locations refer to Request elements but fail to refer to Extended Request elements too
* The references to the Reporting Detail field are editorially haphazard

Proposed changes:

Change 9.4.2.21.7 Beacon report as follows:

The Reported Frame Body subelement, if present, contains some or all of the ~~requested~~ fields and elements of the frame body of the reported Beacon, Measurement Pilot, or Probe Response frame. If the Reporting Detail field of the Reporting Detail subelement of the corresponding Beacon request equals 0, the Reported Frame Body subelement is not included in the Beacon report. ~~If the Reporting Detail subelement equals 1, all fields and any elements identified in a Request element or Extended Request element in the corresponding Beacon request are included in the Reported Frame Body subelement, in the order that they appeared in the reported frame.~~

~~If the Reporting Detail field equals 2, all fields and elements are included in the order they appeared in the reported frame.~~

Some elements in the Reported Frame Body subelement, if present, or the Reported Frame Body subelement itself, might be large. In this case, some of the elements included in the Reported Frame Body subelement ~~might~~can be truncated or omitted, and the subelement itself ~~might~~can be truncated or fragmented over multiple Beacon ~~R~~reports (see 11.10.9.1.1). ~~when its size exceeds the maximum element size, as described below:~~

NOTE—This is not element fragmentation as defined in 10.28.11.

~~— Reported TIM elements might be truncated such that only the first 4 octets of the element are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 4.~~

~~— Reported IBSS DFS elements might be truncated so that only the lowest and highest channel number map are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 13.~~

~~— Reported RSNEs might be truncated so that only the first 4 octets of the element are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 4.~~

~~— If the length of the Reported Frame Body subelement would cause the Measurement Report element to exceed the maximum element size, when Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation is not supported, then the Reported Frame Body subelement is truncated so that the last element in the Reported Frame Body subelement is a complete element.~~

~~— If the length of the Reported Frame Body subelement would cause the Measurement Report element to exceed the maximum element size, when Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation is supported, then the Reported Frame Body subelement is fragmented over multiple Beacon Reports. When the Reported Frame Body subelement is fragmented, then the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is present in each Beacon Report frame that contains a fragment of this Reported Frame Body subelement. When the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is present, the reporting STA does not truncate any of the elements included into the Reported Frame Body subelement.~~

The Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is present if a Reported Frame Body subelement is fragmented, and is not present otherwise. The format of the Data field of the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is shown in Figure 9-232 (Data field format).

The Beacon Report ID field identifies the reported frame for which the Beacon ~~R~~reports ~~instance~~ are sent as a response to a Beacon ~~R~~request. **<para break>**

The ~~responding STA sets the~~ Fragment ID Number field identifies the fragment of the  ~~to 0 for the initial fragment and increments it by 1 for each subsequent fragment in a multi-~~fragmented Reported Frame Body subelement ~~of a Beacon Report identified by the Beacon Report ID~~.

The More Frame Body Fragments field is set to 0 ~~whenever~~in the final fragment of ~~a~~ the fragmented Reported Frame Body subelement ~~is being transmitted~~, otherwise it is set to 1.

~~The Reported Frame Body subelement is fragmented so that the last element in every Reported Frame Body subelement fragment is a complete element.~~

Change 9.4.2.21.7 Beacon report as follows:

If the Reporting Detail field equals 1, a Request element ~~is~~and/or an Extended Request element are optionally present in the list of optional subelements. If included, ~~the Request element lists~~these identify ~~the Element IDs of~~ the elements requested to be reported in the Reported Frame Body subelement of the Beacon report.

[in Table 9-106] All fixed-length fields and any requested elements in the Request element and/or Extended Request element if present

Change 11.10.9.1 Beacon report as follows:

If a STA accepts a Beacon request it shall respond with one or more Radio Measurement Report frames containing Beacon reports for all observed BSSs matching the BSSID and SSID in the Beacon request, at the level of detail requested in the Reporting Detail field of the Reporting Detail subelement (or the default shown in Table 9-106 (Reporting Detail values) if not present):~~. If the Reporting Detail is 1 and the optional Request subelement is included in the Beacon request, the corresponding Beacon report shall include the list of elements listed in the Request subelement.~~

* If the Reporting Detail field equals 0, the Reported Frame Body subelement shall not be included in the Beacon report(s).
* If the Reporting Detail field equals 1, all fields, and any elements identified in a Request element and/or an Extended Request element if present in the corresponding Beacon request, shall be included, subject to Beacon report truncation (see 11.10.9.1.1), in the Reported Frame Body subelement (or the Reported Frame Body subelements of multiple Beacon reports, in the case of Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation), in the order that they appeared in the reported frame
* If the Reporting Detail field equals 2, all fields and elements shall be included, subject to Beacon report truncation (see 11.10.9.1.1), in the order they appeared in the reported frame.

***<para break>*** The RCPI in the Beacon report indicates the power level of the received Beacon, Measurement Pilot, or Probe Response frame. For repeated measurements (when the Radio Measurement Request frame contains a nonzero value for the Number of Repetitions field), the transmission of the Beacon report may be conditional on the measured RCPI or RSNI value. If the Radio Measurement Request frame contains a 0 value for the Number of Repetitions field, the Beacon Reporting subelement shall not be included in the Beacon request. If the Radio Measurement Request frame contains a nonzero value for the Number of Repetitions field, and if both dot11RMBeaconMeasurementReportingConditionsActivated and dot11RMRepeatedMeasurementsActivated are true, and if a Beacon Reporting subelement is included in a Beacon request, the STA shall respond with a Beacon report if the indicated Beacon reporting condition is true. Otherwise, the STA shall not respond with a Beacon report. Table 9-105 (Reporting Condition subfield for Beacon report) lists the reporting conditions that are based on the measured RCPI or RSNI levels.

Add a new subclause:

**11.10.9.1.1 Truncation and/or fragmentation of reported frame body in Beacon report**

If a Reported Frame Body subelement in a Beacon report would exceed the maximum subelement size or would cause the Measurement Report element in the Beacon report to exceed the maximum element size, and the STA transmitting the Beacon report supports Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation, the Reported Frame Body subelement shall be fragmented as follows:

— The payload of the Reported Frame Body subelement is fragmented across two or more Beacon reports

— A Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is present in each Beacon report

— The Beacon Report ID subfield in the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement of each Beacon report is the same, and is different from that of Beacon reports corresponding to a different reported frame

— The Fragment ID Number subfield in the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement of the first Beacon report is set to 0 and is incremented by 1 for each subsequent Beacon report

— The More Frame Body Fragments field in the Reported Frame Body Fragment ID subelement is set to 1 in all except the last Beacon report

— Elements in the Reported Frame Body subelement are not truncated, split across two Beacon reports, or omitted

NOTE 1—This means the last element in the Reported Frame Body subelement of each Beacon report is a complete element.

NOTE 2—The STA requesting a Beacon report must support Reported Frame Body subelement (de)fragmentation unless it sets the Reporting Detail subelement in the Beacon request to ensure the STA sending the Beacon report does not use fragmentation.

If a Reported Frame Body subelement in a Beacon report would exceed the maximum subelement size or would cause the Measurement Report element in the Beacon report to exceed the maximum element size, and the STA transmitting the Beacon report does not support Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation, reported elements shall be truncated or omitted as follows to make them fit:

— A TIM element may be truncated such that only the first 4 octets of the element are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 4.

— A IBSS DFS element may be truncated so that only the lowest and highest channel number map are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 13.

— An RSNE may be truncated so that only the first 4 octets of the element are reported and the element Length field is modified to indicate the truncated length of 4.

— Elements may be omitted from the end of Reported Frame Body subelement

NOTE 3—Elements are not truncated or omitted if the STA transmitting the Beacon report supports Reported Frame Body subelement fragmentation.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 294 in <this document>, which separate the format from the behaviour, and address various technical and editorial issues.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 477  Mark RISON | It is not clear what an "entity" is | Change "peer entity" to "peer STA" (x86) |

Discussion:

We have PHY, MAC, management, 802.1X, FST, sublayer, port access, multi-band and relay entities, but the peer entities in Clause 6 are just peer STAs.

Proposed changes:

Change “peer entity” to “peer STA” at the following locations:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Page | Line | Subclause | Context |
| 406 | 13 | 6.3.14.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.14.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 407 | 4 | 6.3.14.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to initiate one or more measurements. 6.3.14.2.4 Effect of receipt On |
| 410 | 27 | 6.3.16.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to report the results of measuring one or more channels. 6.3.16.2.4 |
| 410 | 41 | 6.3.16.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. This management report is either a response to an |
| 413 | 33 | 6.3.17.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.17.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 416 | 34 | 6.3.18.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to request that entity to report transmit power and link |
| 451 | 42 | 6.3.29.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.29.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 457 | 52 | 6.3.32.2.3 When generated | **peer entity** to request that entity to report transmit power and |
| 506 | 6 | 6.3.48.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.48.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 506 | 41 | 6.3.48.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to initiate one or more transactions. 6.3.48.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 508 | 18 | 6.3.49.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to report the results of one or more transactions. 6.3.49.2.4 Effect |
| 508 | 33 | 6.3.49.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.49.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 511 | 6 | 6.3.51.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.51.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 511 | 42 | 6.3.51.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to initiate one or more diagnostic transactions. 6.3.51.2.4 Effect of receipt On |
| 512 | 61 | 6.3.52.1.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to report the results of one or more diagnostic transactions. Name |
| 513 | 28 | 6.3.52.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.52.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 514 | 49 | 6.3.53.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.53.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 515 | 22 | 6.3.53.2.3 When generated | **peer entity** to convey location configuration information. 6.3.53.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 517 | 15 | 6.3.53.5.1 Function | a **peer entity**, in response to a Location Configuration Request frame. 6.3.53.5.2 Semantics of |
| 517 | 52 | 6.3.53.5.3 When generated | **peer entity** to convey location configuration information. 6.3.53.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 518 | 33 | 6.3.54.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.54.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 519 | 15 | 6.3.54.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to help convey location information. 6.3.54.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 520 | 58 | 6.3.55.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. Figure 6-16—Timing measurement primitives and timestamps capture MLME |
| 521 | 26 | 6.3.55.2.3 When generated | **peer entity**. 6.3.55.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 522 | 15 | 6.3.55.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.55.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 523 | 14 | 6.3.55.4.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.55.4.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 526 | 47 | 6.3.56.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.56.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 527 | 50 | 6.3.56.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.56.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 529 | 10 | 6.3.56.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.56.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 530 | 33 | 6.3.56.4.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.56.4.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 545 | 41 | 6.3.58.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey FMS information. 6.3.58.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of |
| 546 | 45 | 6.3.59.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.59.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 547 | 32 | 6.3.59.2.3 When generated | **peer entity**. 6.3.59.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 548 | 51 | 6.3.60.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**, in response to a Collocated Interference Request frame. 6.3.60.2.2 Semantics of |
| 549 | 23 | 6.3.60.2.3 When generated | **peer entity** to convey collocated interference information. 6.3.60.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 556 | 42 | 6.3.62.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**, in response to a WNM Sleep Mode Request frame. 6.3.62.4.2 Semantics |
| 556 | 62 | 6.3.62.4.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey WNM sleep mode information. Name Type Valid range |
| 575 | 53 | 6.3.67.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.67.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 576 | 27 | 6.3.67.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to initiate a WNM notification. 6.3.67.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 578 | 3 | 6.3.68.1.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to report the results of the WNM notification. 6.3.68.1.4 Effect |
| 578 | 18 | 6.3.68.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.68.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 595 | 58 | 6.3.74.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to request the adjustment of the peer entity’s TBTT. Name |
| 595 | 59 | 6.3.74.2.3 When generated | the **peer entity**’s TBTT. Name Type Valid range |
| 617 | 33 | 6.3.80.2.3 When generated | specified **peer entity**. 6.3.80.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 618 | 53 | 6.3.81.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 619 | 24 | 6.3.81.2.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to communicate QMF policy information. 6.3.81.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of |
| 619 | 39 | 6.3.81.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 620 | 26 | 6.3.81.3.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.3.4 Effect of receipt The SME is notified of the receipt |
| 620 | 58 | 6.3.81.4.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.4.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 622 | 16 | 6.3.81.6.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.6.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are as |
| 622 | 51 | 6.3.81.6.3 When generated | a **peer entity**. 6.3.81.6.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the parameters |
| 623 | 6 | 6.3.81.7.1 Function | a **peer entity**, in response to a QMF Policy Change frame. 6.3.81.7.2 Semantics of |
| 623 | 41 | 6.3.81.7.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey the results of the QMF policy change procedure. 6.3.81.7.4 |
| 635 | 53 | 6.3.84.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.84.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 639 | 35 | 6.3.85.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.85.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 642 | 6 | 6.3.86.3.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.86.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 676 | 30 | 6.3.96.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.96.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 677 | 4 | 6.3.96.2.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.96.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 677 | 50 | 6.3.96.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive | the **peer entity**. ENABLEMENT\_DENIED is used to indicate denial due to restriction |
| 678 | 7 | 6.3.96.3.3 When generated | the **peer entity** or when an unspecified failure occurs. 6.3.96.3.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 678 | 21 | 6.3.96.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.96.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 678 | 38 | 6.3.96.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive | the **peer entity** from which a GDD Enablement Request frame was received. |
| 679 | 6 | 6.3.96.5.1 Function | the **peer entity**. 6.3.96.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive MLME-GDDENABLEMENT.response |
| 679 | 52 | 6.3.96.5.3 When generated | **peer entity**. 6.3.96.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the |
| 679 | 22 | 6.3.96.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive | the **peer entity** from which a GDD Enablement Request frame was received. DialogToken |
| 679 | 37 | 6.3.96.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive | the **peer entity**. ENABLEMENT\_DENIED is used to indicate denial due to restriction |
| 683 | 32 | 6.3.97.5.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.97.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 693 | 52 | 6.3.102.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey AID assignment information. 6.3.102.5.4 Effect of receipt On |
| 702 | 29 | 6.3.107.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey TWT assignment information. 6.3.107.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 708 | 29 | 6.3.110.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey Header Compression information. 6.3.110.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 710 | 14 | 6.3.112.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.112.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 710 | 48 | 6.3.112.2.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.112.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 710 | 54 | 6.3.112.2.4 Effect of receipt | the **peer entity**. Name Type Valid range |
| 711 | 37 | 6.3.112.3.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.112.3.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the SME |
| 711 | 50 | 6.3.112.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.112.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 712 | 64 | 6.3.112.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey control response MCS negotiation information. Name Type |
| 713 | 4 | 6.3.112.5.4 Effect of receipt | the **peer entity** indicated by the PeerSTAAddress parameter. 6.3.113 S1G relay (de)activation 6.3.113.1 General The |
| 713 | 20 | 6.3.113.2.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.113.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 713 | 45 | 6.3.113.2.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.113.2.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the MLME |
| 713 | 52 | 6.3.113.2.4 Effect of receipt | the **peer entity**. 6.3.113.3 MLME-S1GRELAYACTIVATE.confirm 6.3.113.3.1 Function This primitive reports the result of a relay |
| 714 | 26 | 6.3.113.3.3 When generated | the **peer entity**. 6.3.113.3.4 Effect of receipt On receipt of this primitive, the SME |
| 714 | 39 | 6.3.113.4.1 Function | a **peer entity**. 6.3.113.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive The primitive parameters are |
| 715 | 39 | 6.3.113.5.3 When generated | a **peer entity** to convey relay activation information. 6.3.113.5.4 Effect of receipt On receipt |
| 715 | 46 | 6.3.113.5.4 Effect of receipt | the **peer entity** indicated by the PeerSTAAddress parameter. 6.3.114 DCS procedure 6.3.114.1 General This subclause |

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 477 in <this document>, which identify the specific locations where “peer entity” is to be changed to “peer STA”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 546  Michael MONTEMURRO  10.4  1745.5 | "shall be capable of" is really just "shall support". Shall support is used more frequently (95 vs 28) in the draft and describes the requirment better. | Change all occurences of “shall be capable of” to “shall support”.  Change “shall be capable of” to “shall support” at 1745.5, 1745.10, 1780.6, 1782.27, 1782.29, 1782.32, 1907.11, 1907.21, 1910.64, 1911.6, 1949.28, 1949.29, 1949.30, 2146.56, 2227.20, 2363.56, 2396.39, 2853.58, 2883.11, 2939.14, 2944.61, 2944.63, 1945.3, 2952.15, 3109.15, 4350.52, 4350.54  At 2169.20, change “shall be capable of supporting a delivery” to “shall support a delivery” |

Discussion:

The comment is accurate. The proposed changes are (modulo one typo):

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Page | Line | Subclause | Context |
| 1745 | 4 | 10.5 MSDU and MMPDU defragmentation | STA **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1745 | 9 | 10.5 MSDU and MMPDU defragmentation | STA **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1780 | 6 | 10.11 A-MSDU operation | support, **shall be capable of** receiving at |
| 1782 | 27 | 10.12.2 A-MPDU length limit rules | STA **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1782 | 28 | 10.12.2 A-MPDU length limit rules | STA **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1782 | 32 | 10.12.2 A-MPDU length limit rules | 1 **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1907 | 11 | 10.34.2 HT transmit beamforming with implicit feedback | **Shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1907 | 20 | 10.34.2 HT transmit beamforming with implicit feedback | **Shall be capable of** setting |
| 1910 | 64 | 10.34.2.4.2 Calibration capabilities | **shall be capable of** transmitting |
| 1911 | 6 | 10.34.2.4.3 Sounding exchange for calibration | request **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 1949 | 28 | 10.39.4 DTI transmission rules | STA **shall be capable of** processing |
| 1949 | 29 | 10.39.4 DTI transmission rules | STA **shall be capable of** processing |
| 1949 | 30 | 10.39.4 DTI transmission rules | **shall be capable of** processing |
| 2146 | 56 | 11.1.4.5 Synchronizing with a BSS | STA **shall be capable of** transmitting |
| 2169 | 20 | 11.2.3.14.3 FMS Request procedures | FMS **shall be capable of** supporting |
| 2227 | 20 | 11.4.4.5 TS renegotiation | HC **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 2363 | 56 | 11.21.15 Channel usage procedures | STA **shall be capable of** acting |
| 2396 | 39 | 11.22.3.3.2 Query list procedure | true **shall be capable of** using |
| 2853 | 57 | 15.4.5.4 Transmit power level control | mW **shall be capable of** switching |
| 2883 | 10 | 16.3.7.3 Transmit power level control | mW **shall be capable of** switching |
| 2939 | 14 | 18.1.3 Operational modes | ERP **shall be capable of** sending |
| 2944 | 61 | 18.3.5 PHY receive procedure | receiver **shall be capable of** receiving 1, |
| 2944 | 63 | 18.3.5 PHY receive procedure | and **shall be capable of** receiving the ERP-OFDM modulations at rates of 6, 12, |
| 2945 (typo) | 3 | 18.4 ERP operating specifications (general) | receiver **shall be capable of** detecting |
| 2952 | 15 | 19.1.1 Introduction to the HT PHY | **shall be capable of** transmitting |
| 3109 | 15 | 21.1.1 Introduction to the VHT PHY | **shall be capable of** transmitting |
| 4350 | 52 | E.2.2 3650–3700 MHz band in the United States | STA **shall be capable of** receiving |
| 4350 | 55 | E.2.2 3650–3700 MHz band in the United States | STA **shall be capable of** transmitting |

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change “shall be capable of” to “shall support” and “Shall be capable of” to “Shall support” in the locations shown in the table shown under “Discussion” for CID 546 in <this document>.

At 2169.20 delete “supporting” (leaving, after the changes above, “A STA that supports FMS shall support a delivery interval of 1 for any stream.”).

Note to the commenter: this is the proposed changes (modulo case-sensitivity), with one page number typo fixed.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 193  Mark RISON  12.5.3.4.1  2577.30 | "The decryption processing prevents replay of MPDUs by validating that the PN in the  MPDU is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session." should be ... "and TID" or "and AC" to allow for reordering across TIDs/ACs, where the receiver has indicated support for multiple replay counters (so maybe better as "(or the replay counter corresponding to the TID, if more than one replay counter is supported)" Or actually, since in 802.11 (unlike WMM) you allocate TIDs up to the max num replay counters supported, maybe just say "replay counter maintained for the session for that TID"?) | Change to "The decryption processing prevents replay of MPDUs by validating that the PN in the  MPDU is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session for that TID." Ditto at 2587.36. At 2577.49 change "the PN in the CCMP  header is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session and TID/ACI." to "the PN in the MPDU is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session for that TID." |

Discussion:

As the comment points out, in 802.11 (as opposed to WMM) for Data frames you use TIDs up to the max number of replay counters supported, at which point you can’t use any other TIDs for that SA (though this is clearer for CCMP than for GCMP):

**12.5.3.3.7 CCM originator processing**

A transmitter shall not use an IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver (for a pairwise SA) or all the receivers (for a group SA) for that SA. The transmitter shall not reorder CCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority.

**12.5.5.3.6 GCM originator processing**

A transmitter shall not use IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priorities without ensuring that the receiver supports the required number of replay counters. The transmitter shall not reorder GCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority.

The number of replay counters supported for each PTKSA and GTKSA is indicated in the RSN Capabilities field of the RSNE: it can be 1, 2, 4 or 16 (see Table 9-152—PTKSA/GTKSA replay counters usage). Therefore as pointed out in the comment, the expression “the replay counter maintained for the session” only works if the receiver is only capable of 1 RC per SA and requires further qualification otherwise (this is already done for PV1 (in 12.5.3.4.1.b).6)) but not for PV0 (whether CCMP or GCMP)).

In addition to this, there are replay counters for MFP (one for each of individually addressed robust Management and individually addressed robust PV1 Management) and for QMF (one for each ACI of individually addressed robust Management -- it’s not clear whether this is also used for individually addressed robust PV1 management or whether there’s a separate set of 4), when enabled:

**12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection**

If dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true, the recipient shall maintain a single replay counter for received individually addressed robust Management frames that are received with the To DS subfield equal to 0, and a single replay counter for received individually addressed robust PV1 Management frames and shall use the PN from the received frame to detect replays. If dot11QMFActivated is also true, the recipient shall maintain an additional replay counter for each ACI for received individually addressed robust Management frames and robust PV1 Management frames that are received with the To DS subfield equal to 1. The QMF receiver shall use the ACI encoded in the Sequence Number field of the received frame to select the replay counter to use for the received frame, and shall use the PN from the received frame to detect replays.

It would appear that the MFP/QMF counters are not subject to any maximum per SA limit, i.e. there are always 1/4 of them respectively per SA, irrespective of the number of replay counters support signalled in the RSN Capabilities field of the RSNE.

In addition to this, there are a bazillion replay counters for group addressed robust Management frames under MFP and under QMF, when enabled; see 12.5.4.6 BIP reception.

So the replay counters are per-ACI for QMFs under MFP, per-TID for Data frames (but up to maximum total number per SA) and a singleton for non-QMF robust Management frames under MFP and (if individually addressed) not sent to an AP.

Also note the subtle “the PN in the CCMP header” for PV1, cf. “the PN in the MPDU” for PV0. This is because for PV1 the CCMP header is constructed locally, not actually carried in the MPDU:

**12.5.3.2 CCMP MPDU format**

The CCMP header is not included in secure PV1 MPDUs, but constructed locally at the STA as defined in 12.5.3.3.6 (Construct CCMP header for PV1 MPDUs).

**12.5.3.3.6 Construct CCMP header for PV1 MPDUs**

The CCMP header is not present in secure PV1 MPDUs, but constructed locally at the STA as follows:

The proposed change from “in the CCMP header” to “in the MPDU” missed this point; it would be helpful to be more explicit about this.

Note PV1 is not supported with GCMP, so we don’t need to worry about that. [Having said that, I can’t find the specific statement in the spec!]

Proposed changes:

Change 12.5.5.3.6 GCM originator processing as follows:

A transmitter shall not use an IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priorit~~ies without ensuring that the receiver supports the required number of replay counters~~y if this would cause the total number of priorities used during the lifetime of the SA to exceed the number of replay counters supported by the receiver (for a pairwise SA) or all the receivers (for a group SA) for that SA. The transmitter shall not reorder GCMP protected frames that are transmitted to the same RA within a replay counter, but may reorder frames across replay counters. One possible reason for reordering frames is the IEEE 802.11 MSDU or A-MSDU priority.

Change 12.5.3.4.1 General (under 12.5.3.4 CCMP decapsulation) as follows:

5) The decryption processing prevents replay of MPDUs by validating that the PN in the MPDU is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session, and TID (for Data frames) or ACI (for QMFs).

[…]

6) The decryption processing prevents replay of MPDUs by validating that the PN in the locally constructed CCMP header (see 12.5.3.3.6) is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session, and TID~~/~~ (for Data frames) or ACI (for QMFs).

Change 12.5.5.4.1 General (under 12.5.5.4 GCMP decapsulation) as follows:

e) The decryption processing prevents replay of MPDUs by validating that the PN in the MPDU is greater than the replay counter maintained for the session, and TID (for Data frames) or ACI (for QMFs).

Change “TID/ACI” to “TID (for Data frames) or ACI (for QMFs)” at:

* 2571.47 (“1) When the sequence number of the MPDU is less than the previous sequence number and satisfies the BPN update conditions in 12.5.3.3.6 (Construct CCMP header for PV1 MPDUs) for that **TID/ACI**, increment the base PN so that the PN never repeats for the same temporal key and TID/ACI.” in 12.5.3.3(.1) CCMP cryptographic encapsulation)
* 2572.37 (“For PV1 MPDUs, the PN shall never repeat for a series of encrypted MPDUs using the same temporal key and **TID/ACI**.” in 12.5.3.3.2 PN processing)
* 2575.59 (“The locally stored BPN shall be incremented by 1 when the sequence number of the MPDU is less than the previous sequence number for that **TID/ACI** if any of the following two conditions is satisfied:” in 12.5.3.3.6 Construct CCMP header for PV1 MPDUs)

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 193 in <this document>, which address the issues raised by the commenter. Note to the commenter: there is no PN in PV1 MPDUs; instead the PN is generated locally.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 171  Mark RISON  12.5.3.4.4 | It is not clear what replay counter to use for non-QoS Data frames. 5.1.1.3 suggests TID 0: "At QoS STAs associated in a QoS BSS, MSDUs with a priority of Contention are considered equivalent to MSDUs with TID 0." (this is perhaps tx not rx though) | At the end of item b) in 12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection and 12.5.5.4.4 PN and replay detection add "For the purposes of replay detection Data frames that have the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield equal to 0 are treated as having TID 0.". At the start of each subclause change "To effect replay detection," to "To effect replay detection for (QoS) Data frames," |

Discussion:

12.5.3.4.4 does not explicitly cover replay counters for non-QoS Data frames:

The following processing rules are used to detect replay:

a) The receiver shall maintain a separate set of replay counters for each PTKSA, GTKSA, and protocol version value. The receiver initializes these replay counters to 0 when it resets the temporal key for a peer. The replay counter is set to the PN value of accepted CCMP MPDUs.

b) For each PTKSA, GTKSA, and protocol version value, the recipient shall maintain a separate replay counter for each TID, subject to the limitation of the number of supported replay counters indicated in the RSN Capabilities field (see 9.4.2.24 (RSNE)), and shall use the PN from a received frame to detect replayed frames. A replayed frame occurs when the PN from a received frame is less than or equal to the current replay counter value for the frame’s MSDU or A-MSDU priority and frame type.

[…]

d) The receiver shall discard any Data frame that is received with its PN less than or equal to the value

of the replay counter that is associated with the TA and priority value of the received MPDU.

However, d) (but not b)) is using the concept of a “priority value” for the MPDU, which per CID 212 is actually referring to 12.5.3.3.1 General. For PV0 this is:

If the Type field of the Frame Control field is 10 (Data frame) and there is a QoS Control field present in the MPDU header, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the value of the TID subfield of the QoS Control field (bits 0 to 3 of the QoS Control field). If the Type field of the Frame Control field is 00 (Management frame) and the frame is a QMF, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the value in the ACI subfield of the Sequence Number field. Otherwise, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the fixed value 0.

and for PV1 this is:

If the MPDU is a QoS Data MPDU, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the value of the PTID subfield of the Frame Control field. If the Type field of the Frame Control field is 001 (Management frame) and the frame is a QMF, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the value in the ACI subfield of the Sequence Number field. Otherwise, the priority value of the MPDU is equal to the fixed value 0.

Note the former does yield 0 for (PV0) non-QoS Data frames. Also note that the reference in b) to the frame type is bogus, since b) is only about Data frames (c) is for robust Management frames).

Having said that, we also have to account for replay counters for TIDs above 7, a.k.a. TSIDs, used by HCCA, SPCA, HEMM and last but by no means least SEMM (see Table 9-12—TID subfield).

Also, “To effect replay detection, the receiver extracts the PN from the CCMP header.” is not specific enough. It’s not so extracted for groupcast robust Management frames, which are done under BIP not CCMP (the proposed change is wrong here; this subclause also covers individually addressed robust Management frames too).

Finally, it has been pointed out that things like “shall maintain a separate set of replay counters” is untestable as it stands (and it is not clear what these are separate to).

Proposed changes:

Change 12.5.3.4.4 PN and replay detection as follows:

To effect replay detection for Data or individually addressed robust Management frames (see 12.5.4.6 (BIP reception) for group addressed robust Management and protected Beacon frames), the receiver extracts the PN from the CCMP header.

[…]

The following processing rules ~~are~~shall be used to detect replay:

a) The receiver ~~shall~~ maintains a ~~separate~~ set of replay counters for each PTKSA, GTKSA, and protocol version value. The receiver shall initialize~~s~~ these replay counters to 0 when it (re)sets the corresponding temporal key ~~for a peer~~. The replay counter ~~is~~shall be set to the PN ~~value~~ of ~~accepted~~the CCMP MPDU~~s~~ that was most recently accepted per the rules below.

b) For each PTKSA, GTKSA, and protocol version value, the recipient shall maintain a separate replay counter for each ~~TID~~MPDU priority value (see 12.5.3.3.1) and TSID, subject to the limitation of the number of supported replay counters indicated in the RSN Capabilities field (see 9.4.2.24 (RSNE)), and shall use the PN from a received frame to detect replayed frames. A replayed frame occurs when the PN from a received frame is less than or equal to the current replay counter ~~value~~ for the ~~frame’s MSDU or A-MSDU~~MPDU priority value or TSID ~~and frame type~~.

[…]

d) The receiver shall discard any Data frame that is received with its PN less than or equal to the value of the replay counter that is associated with the TA and MPDU priority value or TSID ~~of the received MPDU~~. The receiver shall discard MSDUs and MMPDUs whose constituent MPDU PN ~~value~~s are not incrementing in steps of 1.

Change 12.5.3.3.7 CCM originator processing as follows:

~~The~~A PN ~~values~~ sequentially numbers each MPDU. Each transmitter shall maintain a single PN ~~(48-bit~~ counter~~)~~ for each PTKSA and GTKSA. ~~The~~Each PN counter shall be ~~implemented as~~ a 48-bit strictly increasing integer, initialized to 1 when the corresponding temporal key is ~~initialized or refreshed~~(re)set.

Change 12.5.5.4.4 PN and replay detection as follows:

To effect replay detection for Data or individually addressed robust Management frames (see 12.5.4.6 (BIP reception) for group addressed robust Management and protected Beacon frames), the receiver extracts the PN from the GCMP header. […] The following processing rules ~~are~~shall be used to detect replay:

a) The receiver ~~shall~~ maintains a ~~separate~~ set of replay counters for each PTKSA and GTKSA. The receiver shall initialize~~s~~ these replay counters to 0 when it (re)sets the corresponding temporal key ~~for a peer~~. The replay counter ~~is~~shall be set to the PN ~~value~~ of ~~accepted~~the GCMP MPDU~~s~~ that was most recently accepted per the rules below.

b) For each PTKSA and GTKSA, the recipient shall maintain a separate replay counter for each ~~TID~~MPDU priority value (see 12.5.3.3.1) and TSID, subject to the limitation of the number of supported replay counters indicated in the RSN Capabilities field (see 9.4.2.24 (RSNE)), and shall use the PN from a received frame to detect replayed frames. A replayed frame occurs when the PN from a received frame is less than or equal to the current replay counter ~~value~~ for the ~~frame’s MSDU or A-MSDU~~MPDU priority value or TSID ~~and frame type~~.

[…]

d) The receiver shall discard any Data frame that is received with its PN less than or equal to the value of the replay counter that is associated with the TA and MPDU priority value or TSID ~~of the received MPDU~~. The receiver shall discard MSDUs and MMPDUs whose constituent MPDU PN ~~value~~s are not incrementing in steps of 1.

Change 12.5.5.3.6 GCM originator processing as follows:

~~The~~A PN ~~values~~ sequentially numbers each MPDU. Each transmitter shall maintain a single PN ~~(48-bit~~ counter~~)~~ for each PTKSA and GTKSA. ~~The~~Each PN counter shall be ~~implemented as~~ a 48-bit strictly increasing integer, initialized to 1 when the corresponding temporal key is ~~initialized or refreshed~~(re)set.

Change “replay counter value”[s] to “replay counter”[s] in 6.3.19.1.4 Effect of receipt, 12.5.2.6 TKIP replay protection procedures, 12.5.4.6 BIP reception (3x), 12.7.4 EAPOL-Key frame notation (2x), 14.6.3 Mesh Group Key Inform frame construction and processing.

Change “Replay counter value” to “Value” in Table 9-152—PTKSA/GTKSA replay counters usage.

Change “shall be implemented as a” to “shall be a” in 12.5.2.6 TKIP replay protection procedures, 12.5.4.4 BIP replay protection (2x).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 171 in <this document>, which address the issue raised by the commenter, making use of the MPDU priority value defined in 12.5.3.3.1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 204  Mark RISON  11.3 | There are 12 locations where the SME is required to "delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, BIGTKSA and temporal keys held for communication". Any TPKSA also needs to be deleted too (except maybe for reassociation to the same AP?) | Add ", TPKSA" after ", GTKSA" in each of the 12 locations |
| CID 205  Mark RISON  11.3 | There are 14 locations where the SME is required to "delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA[, BIGTKSA] and temporal keys held for communication". But the temporal keys associated with an SA will be deleted if the SA is deleted, since they are part of the SA | Delete "and temporal keys" in each of the 14 locations, and replace the preceding comma with an "and" |

Discussion:

Example occurrences:

a) If the STA is in an IBSS, the SME shall delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA and temporal keys held for communication with the indicated STA by using the MLME-DELETEKEYS.request primitive (see 12.6.18 (RSNA security association termination)).

The SME shall delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, BIGTKSA and temporal keys held for communication with the AP or PCP by using MLME-DELETEKEYS.request primitive (see 12.6.18 (RSNA security association termination)) before invoking MLME-ASSOCIATE.request primitive.

The TPKSA is not special: it too needs to go when the other SAs go. Having said that, there can be no TPKSA in an IBSS, so no change is needed in IBSS-only contexts (this is why there are only 12 hits for CID 204 and 14 for CID 205). Those locations are missing BIGTKSA, though.

As regards reassoc to the same AP, this is explicitly covered in 11.3.5.4 Non-AP and non-PCP STA reassociation initiation procedures:

If the MLME-REASSOCIATION.request primitive has the new AP’s or PCP’s MAC address in the CurrentAPAddress parameter (reassociation to the same AP or PCP), the following states, agreements, and allocations shall be deleted or reset to initial values:

[…]

10) TPKSAs established with any peers

Indeed, the temporal keys are part of the SA (see 12.6.1.1/12.6.1.2) so disappear with it.

Proposed changes:

Change “delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA and temporal keys” to “delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA and BIGTKSA (including temporal keys)” in 11.3.4.2 Authentication—originating STA, 11.3.4.3 Authentication—destination STA.

Change “delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, BIGTKSA and temporal keys” to “delete any PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, BIGTKSA and TPKSA (including temporal keys)” in 11.3.4.4 Deauthentication—originating STA, 11.3.4.5 Deauthentication—destination STA, 11.3.5.2 Non-AP and non-PCP STA association initiation procedures, 11.3.5.3 AP or PCP association receipt procedures, 11.3.5.4 Non-AP and non-PCP STA reassociation initiation procedures, 11.3.5.5 AP or PCP reassociation receipt procedures, 11.3.5.6 Non-AP and non-PCP STA disassociation initiation procedures, 11.3.5.7 Non-AP and non-PCP STA disassociation receipt procedure, 11.3.5.8 AP or PCP disassociation initiation procedure, 11.3.5.9 AP or PCP disassociation receipt procedure.

Change “a PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, or BIGTKSA” to “a PTKSA, GTKSA, IGTKSA, BIGTKSA or TPKSA” in 12.6.1.3.2 Security association in an ESS.

Change “PTKSA, IGTKSA, GTKSA or BIGTKSA” to “PTKSA, IGTKSA, GTKSA, BIGTKSA or TPKSA” (3x) in 12.6.21 RSNA rekeying.

Change “and temporal keys” to “(and temporal keys)” in 11.13 SA Query procedures.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 204 and 205 in <this document>, which add TPKSA or BIGTKSA where missing and clarify “and temporal keys” where redundant.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 344  Mark RISON | "direct hashing" (technique) should be referred to as "hash-to-element" (11x) so a single term is used throughout. Ditto "directly hashing" should be canonicalised (2x) | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The spec has now gone through the 5000-page mark. We don’t need to make it even harder to find stuff by using multiple terms for the same thing.

The resolution to CID 355 (in 21/0716r2) claims that it’s to be described as the hash-to-element method rather than as the hash-to-element technique (though in D0.0 there are 8 instances of “hashing technique” or “element technique” and only 2 instances of “hashing method” or “element method”).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change “direct hashing” to “the hash-to-element method” in Table 9-50—Status codes.

Change “the direct hashing to element technique” to “the hash-to-element method” in Table 9-93—BSS membership selector value encoding.

Change “directly hashing” to “the hash-to-element method” in Table 9-321—Extended RSN Capabilities field.

Change “the direct hashing technique” to “the hash-to-element method” in 12.4.2 Assumptions on SAE.

Change “support for direct hashing” to “support for the hash-to-element method”; “The direct hashing technique” to “The hash-to-element method” in 12.4.4.2.3 Hash-to-curve generation of the password element with ECC groups.

Change “for direct hashing” to “for the hash-to-element method”; “he direct hashing technique” to “he hash-to-element method” (3x) in 12.4.4.3.3 Direct generation of the password element with FFC groups.

Change “directly hashing to a group element” to “the hash-to-element method” in 12.4.5.2 PWE and secret generation.

Change “the direct hashing technique” to “the hash-to-element method” in 12.4.5.4 Processing of a peer’s SAE Commit message (2x).

Change “technique” to “method” in 12.4.2 Assumptions on SAE (first instance), 12.4.4.2.3 Hash-to-curve generation of the password element with ECC groups (first 3 instances), 12.4.4.3.3 Direct generation of the password element with FFC groups (2nd, 3rd and 4th instances).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 340  Mark RISON  9.4.2.24.1 | It would be good if some of the RSNE examples showed counts greater than 1 | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The RSNE is extremely flexible, with various fields that can be present 0, 1 or more times. Not taking account of this can result and has resulted in interop issues with peers that send (valid) RSNEs with counts that are >1.

Proposed changes:

Change the last example as follows:

IEEE 802.1X or PSK authentication, CCMP-128 pairwise and group data cipher suites (WEP-40, WEP-104, and TKIP are not allowed), GCMP-128 alternative pairwise data cipher suite, two PMKIDs and management frame protection with BIP-CMAC-128 ~~as the~~ group management cipher suite ~~selector~~.

30, // element id, 48 expressed as hexadecimal value

~~1A~~42, // length in octets, ~~26~~66 expressed as hexadecimal value

01 00, // Version 1

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as group data cipher suite

0~~1~~2 00, // pairwise cipher suite count

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as pairwise cipher suite

00 0F AC 08, // GCMP-128 as pairwise cipher suite

0~~1~~2 00, // authentication count

00 0F AC 01 // IEEE 802.1X authentication

00 0F AC 02 // PSK authentication

80 00 // management frame protection is enabled but not required

0~~0~~2 00 // ~~No~~ PMKID~~s~~ count

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F 10 // PMKID

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A 1B 1C 1D 1E 1F 20 // PMKID

00 0F AC 06~~,~~ // BIP-CMAC-128 as ~~the broadcast/multicast~~group management cipher suite

Subsequent alternative proposal, to better match what might actually happen in the field:

Change the last two examples as follows:

IEEE 802.1X authentication, Use CCMP-128 for pairwise cipher suite, CCMP-128 group data cipher suites, preauthentication and ~~a~~two PMKIDs:

30, // element id, 48 expressed as hexadecimal value

~~2~~36 // length in octets, ~~38~~54 expressed as hexadecimal value

01 00, // Version 1

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as group data cipher suite

01 00, // pairwise cipher suite count

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as pairwise cipher suite

01 00, // authentication count

00 0F AC 01 // IEEE 802.1X authentication

01 00 // Preauthentication capabilities

0~~1~~2 00 // PMKID Count

01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0A 0B 0C 0D 0E 0F 10 // PMKID

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 1A 1B 1C 1D 1E 1F 20 // PMKID

~~IEEE 802.1X~~ (FT-)PSK or (FT-)SAE authentication, CCMP-128 pairwise and group data cipher suites (WEP-40, WEP-104, and TKIP are not allowed), GCMP-128 alternative pairwise data cipher suite and management frame protection with BIP-CMAC-128 ~~as the~~ group management cipher suite ~~selector~~.

30, // element id, 48 expressed as hexadecimal value

~~1~~2A, // length in octets, ~~26~~42 expressed as hexadecimal value

01 00, // Version 1

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as group data cipher suite

0~~1~~2 00, // pairwise cipher suite count

00 0F AC 04, // CCMP-128 as pairwise cipher suite

00 0F AC 08, // GCMP-128 as pairwise cipher suite

0~~1~~4 00, // authentication count

~~00 0F AC 01 // IEEE 802.1X authentication~~

00 0F AC 02, // PSK authentication

00 0F AC 04, // FT-PSK authentication

00 0F AC 08, // SAE authentication

00 0F AC 09, // FT-SAE authentication

80 00 // management frame protection is enabled but not required

00 00 // ~~No~~ PMKID~~s~~ count

00 0F AC 06~~,~~ // BIP-CMAC-128 as ~~the broadcast/multicast~~group management cipher suite

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 340 in <this document>, which make the last example into a Christmas tree (packet with all the options enabled).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 453  Mark RISON | The term "group addressed privacy" is haphazard as to whether it receives scare quotes and as to whether it is capitalised | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

“Group addressed privacy” (without the quotes) is a column heading and “group addressed privacy” (without the quotes) is a concept.

Note that by definition an Action frame that supports group addressed privacy is a robust Action frame. Also note that this concept only applies to Action frames, not to other Management frames. And Action frames are not specified with a Yes or No in T9-51, their category is.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 4.5.4.9 change:

Management frame protection protocols in an MBSS apply to the following frames:

— Individually addressed robust Management frames after establishment of the RSNA MTK,

— Group addressed robust Management frames that are specified with Yes in the “Group Addressed Privacy” column of Table 9-51 (Category values) after establishment of the RSNA MGTK, and

— Group addressed robust Management frames that are specified with No in the “Group Addressed Privacy” column of Table 9-51 (Category values) after establishment of the RSNA IGTK.

to:

Management frame protection protocols in an MBSS apply to the following frames:

— Individually addressed robust Management frames, after establishment of the MTK,

— Group addressed Action frames of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values), after establishment of the MGTK, and

— Group addressed robust Management frames that are not Action frames of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values), after establishment of the IGTK.

Change “RSNA PTK” to “PTK” in 4.5.4.9, “RSNA GTK” to “GTK” in C.3 (3x).

In Table 9-43 change:

The MME is present when management frame protection is enabled at the AP, the frame is a group addressed robust Action frame, and the category of the Action frame does not support group addressed privacy as indicated by Table 9-51 (Category values).

to:

The MME is present when management frame protection is enabled at the AP and the frame is a group addressed robust Action frame not of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values).

In 11.12 change:

For group addressed Management frames that are specified with Yes in the Group Addressed Privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values)

to:

For group addressed Action frames of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values)

In 12.5.3.1 and 12.5.5.1 change:

individually addressed robust Management frames and the group addressed Management frames that receive “Group Addressed Privacy” as indicated in Table 9-51 (Category values) shall be protected

to:

individually addressed robust Management frames, and group addressed Action frames of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values), shall be protected

In 14.7 change:

all individually addressed mesh Data frames and individually addressed robust Management frames (see 12.2.7 (Requirements for management frame protection)) shall be protected by the mesh TKSA, and all group addressed Data frames and group addressed Action frames that are indicated as “Group Addressed Privacy” in Table 9-51 (Category values) shall be protected by the mesh GTKSA.

to:

individually addressed mesh Data frames and individually addressed robust Management frames (see 12.2.7 (Requirements for management frame protection)) shall be protected by the mesh PTKSA, and group addressed Data frames, and group addressed Action frames of a category specified with Yes in the Group addressed privacy column of Table 9-51 (Category values), shall be protected by the mesh GTKSA.

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 324  Mark RISON  11.45.4  2503.39 | "L is defined in 1.5 (Terminology for mathematical, logical, and bit operations)" is not needed (not used elsewhere) | Delete the cited line |

Discussion:

There is no need to refer back to Subclause 1.5 for operators etc. defined there, and indeed we don’t do so anywhere else in the draft. The whole point of Subclause 1.5 is to have operators etc. used all over the spec in one place, so we don’t have to keep cross-referencing to their definition.

There is nothing special about the use of L() in 11.45.4. It’s not even special in that it’s a use outside Clause 12 (where L() is most prevalent) as there is a non-xreffed use in 11.23.4. We really don’t need the spec to have unnecessary and haphazard xrefs like this.

Ironically, though, 11.45.4 does invoke a function SHA256 which is (a) not xreffed and (b) non-existent (the function name, as described in Subclause 1.4, has a hyphen).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete the cited line (~2503.39) as proposed and additionally change “SHA256” to “SHA-256” at 2503.35.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 445  Mark RISON  11.21.13 | "If dot11BssMaxIdlePeriod is a nonzero, the STA shall include the BSS Max Idle Period element in the Association Response frame or the Reassociation Response frame. Otherwise, the STA shall not include the  BSS Max Idle Period element in the Association Response frame or the Reassociation Response frame." ... so what's the point of the BSSMaxIdlePeriod parameter in MLME-(RE)ASSOCIATE.response? | Delete the parameter from the response primitives identified |

Discussion:

There is no point.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete “BSSMaxIdlePeriod,” at 367.63, 388.5.

Delete the row with BSSMaxIdlePeriod in the first cell at 369.37, 389.49.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 425  Mark RISON  11.3 | "was in State n" v. "was State n" inconsistency. Also "state for the STA is" sometimes immediately followed by number rather than "State" | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

There are 2 “was in State n” v. 7 “was State n”. Generally auth/assoc states are referred to as “State n” not just “n”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 11.3.4.1 General and 11.3.4.3 Authentication—destination STA change “was in State 1” to “was State 1”.

In 11.3.5.3 AP or PCP association receipt procedures and 11.3.5.5 AP or PCP reassociation receipt procedures change “If the state for the STA is 1” to “If the state for the STA is State 1” and “if the state for the STA is 4” to “if the state for the STA is State 4”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 219  Mark RISON  11.2.3.6 | The rules regarding the Listen Interval are not clear. What does 1 mean? How long should the AP hold onto buffered BUs for 1? | At 2162.8 add a "NOTE---If for example the listen interval is 2, the AP might ensure it does not delete a buffered BU for age reasons until it has twice transmitted a beacon signalling the availability of the buffered BU, and has after this further allowed enough time (which is function of the channel occupancy and link quality) for the STA to request and obtain this buffered BU." |

Discussion:

The following illustrates the “worst case” timeline for AP buffering, with a listen interval of 2:



In this case, the AP needs to hang on to the MSDU for 2 beacon intervals, i.e. while the STA is dozing, plus whatever time it takes to deliver the MSDU to the STA when it awakens (which includes contention and retries).

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 270  Mark RISON | Various places suggest SNs are assigned to MSDUs/MMPDUs. But SNs are also used for A-MSDUs, and in that case the MSDUs inside do not have SNs assigned (or maybe they are all considered to be assigned the same SN?) | In 9.2.4.4.2 change "Each MSDU, A-MSDU, or MMPDU is assigned a sequence number." to "Each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU, or MMPDU is assigned a sequence number."; change "The Sequence Number field in Data frames indicates the sequence number of the MSDU or A-MSDU." to "The Sequence Number field in Data frames indicates the sequence number of the MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU) or A-MSDU.". In 9.2.4.7.3 change "incrementing by 1 for each MSDU or MMPDU that is transmitted with a Mesh Control field" to "incrementing by 1 for each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU or MMPDU that is transmitted with a Mesh Control field". In 10.3.2.14.2 change "each sequence number space is represented by a modulo 4096 counter,  starting at 0 and incrementing by 1, for each MSDU or MMPDU transmitted using that sequence number  space." to "each sequence number space is represented by a modulo 4096 counter,  starting at 0 and incrementing by 1, for each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU or MMPDU transmitted using that sequence number  space."; "Different MSDUs  or A-MSDUs have (with a high probability) a different sequence number." to "Different MSDUs (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDUs or MMPDUs have (with a high probability) a different sequence number.". In 10.25.6.6.2 change "if no MSDU with the same sequence number" to "if no MSDU or A-MSDU with the same sequence number" (2x). In 10.25.8.4 change "Block Ack Starting Sequence Control subfield set to the Sequence Number field of  the earliest A-MSDU of the GCR" to "Block Ack Starting Sequence Control subfield set to the Sequence Number field in the MPDU containing the earliest MSDU that has not been acknowledged". In 10.25.9.4.3 change "All MSDU buffers" to "All MSDUs and A-MSDUs buffered" (4x, 2 fixes each). In 10.38.3.1, 10.38.4.1, 10.38.5.2, 10.38.5.3 change "ncremented by 1 for each new MSDU transmitted" to "ncremented by 1 for each new MSDU or A-MSDU transmitted". In 10.38.6 change "A mesh STA shall reject an MSDU/MMPDU" to "A mesh STA shall reject an MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU". In 12.2.10 change "all sequence number spaces used to  identify each MSDU or MMPDU" to "all sequence number spaces used to  identify each MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU" |

Discussion:

The sequence number is a field in the MAC header and hence is assigned to the MPDU. In this sense (and as indicated in 9.2.4.4.2), if fragmentation is not being used, it is assigned to the DU being carried by the MPDU, i.e. the MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU. It is not, however, assigned to the MSDUs in an A-MSDU, since they are all sent within the same MPDU and hence do not have independent sequence numbers. So for example:

each sequence number space is represented by a modulo 4096 counter, starting at 0 and incrementing by 1, for each MSDU or MMPDU transmitted

is not true for the MSDUs in an A-MSDU (except for the corner case of A-MSDUs containing just one MSDU).

If fragmentation is being used, then the situation is the same, since the sequence number is constant for all the fragments, i.e. the sequence number is still assigned to the MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU.

The proposed changes, which are essentially about excluding sequence number discussions for MSDUs that are in an A-MSDU, are shown more clearly below.

Proposed changes:

In 9.2.4.4.2

change "Each MSDU, A-MSDU, or MMPDU is assigned a sequence number."

to "Each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU, or MMPDU is assigned a sequence number.";

change "The Sequence Number field in Data frames indicates the sequence number of the MSDU or A-MSDU." to "The Sequence Number field in Data frames indicates the sequence number of the MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU) or A-MSDU.".

In 9.2.4.7.3

change "incrementing by 1 for each MSDU or MMPDU that is transmitted with a Mesh Control field"

to "incrementing by 1 for each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU or MMPDU that is transmitted with a Mesh Control field".

In 10.3.2.14.2

change "each sequence number space is represented by a modulo 4096 counter, starting at 0 and incrementing by 1, for each MSDU or MMPDU transmitted using that sequence number space."

to "each sequence number space is represented by a modulo 4096 counter, starting at 0 and incrementing by 1, for each MSDU (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDU or MMPDU transmitted using that sequence number space."; change "Different MSDUs or A-MSDUs have (with a high probability) a different sequence number."

to "Different MSDUs (if not in an A-MSDU), A-MSDUs or MMPDUs have (with a high probability) a different sequence number.".

In 10.25.6.6.2

change "if no MSDU with the same sequence number"

to "if no MSDU or A-MSDU with the same sequence number" (2x).

In 10.25.8.4

change "Block Ack Starting Sequence Control subfield set to the Sequence Number field of the earliest A-MSDU of the GCR"

to "Block Ack Starting Sequence Control subfield set to the Sequence Number field in the MPDU containing the earliest A-MSDU that has not been acknowledged".

In 10.25.9.4.3

change "All MSDU buffers"

to "All MSDUs and A-MSDUs buffered" (4x, 2 fixes each).

In 10.38.3.1, 10.38.4.1, 10.38.5.2, 10.38.5.3

change "ncremented by 1 for each new MSDU transmitted"

to "ncremented by 1 for each new MSDU or A-MSDU transmitted".

In 10.38.6

change "A mesh STA shall reject an MSDU/MMPDU"

to "A mesh STA shall reject an MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU".

In 12.2.10

change "all sequence number spaces used to identify each MSDU or MMPDU"

to "all sequence number spaces used to identify each MSDU, A-MSDU or MMPDU"

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 270 in <this document>, which make the proposed changes except saying in 10.25.8.4 A-MSDU not MSDU in "Block Ack Starting Sequence Control subfield set to the Sequence Number field in the MPDU containing the earliest A-MSDU that has not been acknowledged".

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 307  Mark RISON  10.2.3.2 | "A QoS STA, on receiving an updated EDCA Parameter Set element, should update the dot11EDCATable as soon as practical in the implementation and shall update the dot11EDCATable within an interval of time equal to one beacon interval. QoS STAs update the dot11EDCATable and store the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Info field. An S1G STA shall update its  dot11EDCATable if its STA type is indicated by the STA Type subfield contained in the received EDCA Parameter Set element (see 10.61 (S1G flow control)). An AP may change the EDCA access parameters by changing the EDCA Parameter Set element in the Beacon frame, Probe Response frame, and (Re)Association Response frame. However, the AP should change them only rarely. A QoS STA shall use the EDCA Parameter Set Update Count Value subfield in the QoS Capability element of all Beacon frames to determine whether the STA is using the current EDCA Parameter Values. If the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Capability element is different from the value that has been stored, the QoS STA shall query the updated EDCA parameter values by sending a Probe Request frame to the AP." should be "QoS non-AP STA" initially and then just "the STA" later | Change to "A non-AP QoS STA, on receiving an updated EDCA Parameter Set element, should update the dot11EDCATable as soon as practical in the implementation and shall update the dot11EDCATable within an interval of time equal to one beacon interval. The STA shall update the dot11EDCATable and store the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Info field. A non-AP S1G STA shall update its dot11EDCATable if its STA type is indicated by the STA Type subfield contained in the received EDCA Parameter Set element (see 10.61 (S1G flow control)). An AP may change the EDCA access parameters by changing the EDCA Parameter Set element in the Beacon frame, Probe Response frame, and (Re)Association Response frame. However, the AP should change them only rarely. A non-AP QoS STA shall use the EDCA Parameter Set Update Count Value subfield in the QoS Capability element of all Beacon frames to determine whether it is using the current EDCA Parameter Values. If the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Capability element is different from the value that has been stored, it shall query the updated EDCA parameter values by sending a Probe Request frame to the AP." |

Discussion:

The EDCA PS element only applies to a non-AP STA; the AP can use its own more favourable set of EDCA parameters.

Proposed changes:

A non-AP QoS STA, on receiving an updated EDCA Parameter Set element, should update the dot11EDCATable as soon as practical in the implementation and shall update the dot11EDCATable within an interval of time equal to one beacon interval. The~~QoS~~ STA~~s~~ shall update the dot11EDCATable and store the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Info field. A non-AP S1G STA shall update its dot11EDCATable if its STA type is indicated by the STA Type subfield contained in the received EDCA Parameter Set element (see 10.61 (S1G flow control)). An AP may change the EDCA access parameters by changing the EDCA Parameter Set element in the Beacon frame, Probe Response frame, and (Re)Association Response frame. However, the AP should change them only rarely. A non-AP QoS STA shall use the EDCA Parameter Set Update Count Value subfield in the QoS Capability element of all Beacon frames to determine whether ~~the STA~~it is using the current EDCA Parameter Values. If the EDCA Parameter Set update count value in the QoS Capability element is different from the value that has been stored, ~~the QoS STA~~it shall query the updated EDCA parameter values by sending a Probe Request frame to the AP.

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

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| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 444  Mark RISON | Saying which frames an element is present in is going to lead to spec rot | Fix in 1st para 9.4.2.32, 9.4.2.103, 9.4.2.127.1, 9.4.2.133, 2nd para 9.4.2.55.1 |

Discussion:

As the comment says, this is the kind of thing that ends badly.

Proposed changes:

Change 9.4.2.32 TCLAS Processing element as follows

The TCLAS Processing element ~~is present in ADDTS Request, ADDTS Response, FMS Request, FMS Response, DMS Request, DMS Response, TFS Request and SCS Descriptor frames if there are multiple TCLAS elements associated with the request, response or descriptor. It is optionally present in the ADDTS Request and ADDTS Response frames if there are no TCLAS elements. T~~, together with the TCLAS element(s), if present, ~~it~~ indicates how a PDU or MSDU should be processed by ~~the~~a classifier. The TCLAS Processing element is defined in Figure 9-331 (TCLAS Processing element format).

Change 9.4.2.103 Mesh Awake Window element as follows:

~~The Mesh Awake Window element is present in DTIM Beacon frames and is optionally present in Beacon~~

~~and Probe Response frames.~~ The format of the Mesh Awake Window element is shown in Figure 9-505

(Mesh Awake Window element format).

Change 9.4.2.127.1 General as follows:

The DMG Capabilities element contains a STA identifier and several fields that are used to advertise the

support of optional DMG capabilities of a DMG STA. ~~The element is present in Association Request,~~

~~Association Response, Reassociation Request, Reassociation Response, Probe Request and Probe Response~~

~~frames and can be present in DMG Beacon, Information Request, and Information Response frames.~~ The

DMG Capabilities element is formatted as defined in Figure 9-549 (DMG Capabilities element format).

Change 9.4.2.133 DMG TSPEC element as follows:

The DMG TSPEC element ~~is present in the ADDTS Request frame~~ sent by a non-AP and non-PCP DMG

STA ~~and~~ contains the set of parameters needed to create or modify an airtime allocation. The DMG TSPEC

element ~~is also present in the ADDTS Response frame~~ sent by a DMG AP or PCP ~~and~~ reflects the

parameters, possibly modified, by which the allocation was created. The format of the DMG TSPEC

element is shown in Figure 9-568 (DMG TSPEC element format).

Change 9.4.2.55.1 HT Capabilities element structure as follows:

An HT STA declares that it is an HT STA by transmitting the HT Capabilities element.

The HT Capabilities element contains a number of fields that are used to advertise optional HT capabilities

of an HT STA. ~~The HT Capabilities element is present in Beacon, Association Request, Association~~

~~Response, Reassociation Request, Reassociation Response, Probe Request, Probe Response, Mesh Peering~~

~~Open, and Mesh Peering Close frames.~~ The HT Capabilities element is defined in Figure 9-374 (HT

Capabilities element format).

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 444 in <this document>, which debride the (potential) spec rot in the locations identified by the commenter.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 441  Mark RISON  9.4.2.78  1222.42 | "The BSSMaxIdlePeriod parameter indicates the idle timeout limit, as described in 11.21.13 (BSS max idle period management). The time period is specified in units of 1000 TUs. The value of 0 is reserved. In a non-S1G STA, the Max Idle Period field is an unsigned integer that contains the value of the parameter BSSMaxIdlePeriod. In an S1G STA, the two MSBs of the Max Idle Period field contain the Unified Scaling Factor subfield and the remaining 14 bits contain the Unscaled Interval subfield (see Figure 9-89 (Listen Interval field format carried in an S1G PPDU)). In an S1G STA, the BSSMaxIdlePeriod parameter used by the MLME primitives is in units of 1000 TUs and is equal to the value of the Unscaled Interval subfield, multiplied by the scaling factor that corresponds to the value indicated in the Unified Scaling Factor subfield. The Unified Scaling Factor subfield encoding is defined in Table 9-48 (Unified Scaling Factor subfield encoding)."  is full of horrors:  - The element shouldn't care about the MLME SAP  - It appears the Max Idle Period field for S1G has the same format as the Listen Interval field, but this is not specified  - In any case, the way the idle timeout is derived from the field is not actually specified!  - What is this "idle timeout limit" of which you speak? | Change to "The Max Idle Period field indicates the BSS max idle period, as described in 11.21.13 (BSS max idle period management). The value 0 is reserved. In a non-S1G STA, it contains the idle timeout limit in units of 1000 TUs. In an S1G STA, it has the same format as the Listen Interval field (see Figure 9-89), and contains the idle timeout limit as the value of the Unscaled Interval subfield, multiplied by the scaling factor that corresponds to the value indicated in the Unified Scaling Factor subfield, in units of 1000 TUs."  and in Clause 6 where this parameter appears, say the units are 1000 TUs |

Discussion:

Gah, the proposed changes still have “idle timeout limit”!

No changes are needed in Clause 6, because this is in terms of “the BSS max idle period parameters”, “as defined in 9.4.2.78”.

Proposed changes:

The ~~BSSMaxIdlePeriod parameter~~ Max Idle Period field indicates the ~~idle timeout limit~~ BSS max idle period, as described in 11.21.13 (BSS max idle period management). ~~The time period is specified in units of 1000 TUs.~~ The value ~~of~~ 0 is reserved. In a non-S1G STA, ~~the Max Idle Period field is an unsigned integer that contains the value of the parameter BSSMaxIdlePeriod~~ it contains the BSS max idle period in units of 1000 TUs. In an S1G STA, ~~the two MSBs of the Max Idle Period field contain the Unified Scaling Factor subfield and the remaining 14 bits contain the Unscaled Interval subfield (see Figure 9-89 (Listen Interval field format carried in an S1G PPDU)). In an S1G STA, the BSSMaxIdlePeriod parameter used by the MLME primitives is in units of 1000 TUs and is equal to~~ it has the same format as the Listen Interval field (see Figure 9-89), and contains the BSS max idle period as the value of the Unscaled Interval subfield, multiplied by the scaling factor that corresponds to the value indicated in the Unified Scaling Factor subfield, in units of 1000 TUs. ~~The Unified Scaling Factor subfield encoding is defined in Table 9-48 (Unified Scaling Factor subfield encoding).~~

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 441 in <this document>, which make the changes to the referenced subclause proposed by the commenter, except for a couple of missed “idle timeout limit”s. No changes are needed in Clause 6, because this is in terms of “the BSS max idle period parameters”, “as defined in 9.4.2.78”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 485  Mark RISON  9.2.4.2  786.4 | b) and c) contradict each other, or at least overlap | Change to "b) In Data and Management frames sent by QoS STAs, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.2.5 (Duration/ID field (QoS STA)).  c) In Extension frames the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined in 9.3.4 (Extension frames).  d) In all other frames, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.3 (Format of individual frame types)." |

Discussion:

We have

**9.2.4.2 Duration/ID field**

The contents of the Duration/ID field vary with frame type and subtype, and with the QoS capabilities of the sending STA. The contents of the field are defined as follows:

a) In Control frames of subtype PS-Poll other than PS-Poll+BDT frames, and for broadcast transmissions in S1G PPDUs, the Duration/ID field carries the association identifier (AID) of the STA that transmitted the frame in the 14 least significant bits (LSB), and the 2 most significant bits (MSB) both set to 1.

b) In all other frames sent by non-QoS STAs and other Control frames sent by QoS STAs, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.3 (Format of individual frame types).

c) In Data and Management frames sent by QoS STAs, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.2.5 (Duration/ID field (QoS STA)). In Extension frames the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined in 9.3.4 (Extension frames).

Sadly, as written b) covers Extension frames sent by non-QoS STAs, and so does c). It’s arguable that this is not an issue as the only Extension frames currently defined are DMG and S1G beacons, and DMG and S1G STAs are QoS STAs. However, it would be much clearer to put the “In all other frames” at the end, after all specific cases, like this:

a) In Control frames of subtype PS-Poll other than PS-Poll+BDT frames, and for broadcast transmissions in S1G PPDUs, the Duration/ID field carries the association identifier (AID) of the STA that transmitted the frame in the 14 least significant bits (LSB), and the 2 most significant bits (MSB) both set to 1.

b) In Data and Management frames sent by QoS STAs, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.2.5 (Duration/ID field (QoS STA)).

c) In Extension frames the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined in 9.3.4 (Extension frames).

d) In all other frames, the Duration/ID field contains a duration value as defined for each frame type in 9.3 (Format of individual frame types).

Proposed resolution:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 114  Joseph LEVY  10.2.7  1698.51 | This paragraph seems antiquated and should be updated. | Replace: "The MAC generates the MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive in response to one or more received Data frames containing an MSDU following validation, address filtering, decryption, decapsulation, defragmentation, and A-MSDU deaggregation, as appropriate."  With: "The MAC generates the MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive in response to one or more received Data  frames arriving at the MAC SAP." |

Discussion:

It may or may not be antiquated, but it is certainly unnecessarily duplicative (of 5.1.5 MAC data service architecture). However, the Data frames do not arrive at the MAC SAP.

The previous para has similar issues.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In the referenced subclause, replace:

The transmission process is started by the MAC’s receipt of an MA-UNITDATA.request primitive containing an MSDU and the associated parameters. This might cause one or more Data frames containing the MSDU to be transmitted following A-MSDU aggregation, fragmentation, and security encapsulation, as appropriate.

The MAC generates the MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive in response to one or more received Data frames containing an MSDU following validation, address filtering, decryption, decapsulation, defragmentation, and A-MSDU deaggregation, as appropriate

with:

The transmission process is started by the MAC’s receipt of one or more MA-UNITDATA.request primitives, each containing an MSDU and its associated parameters. This might cause one or more Data frames, containing the MSDU(s), to be transmitted.

The reception process is started by the MAC’s receipt of one or more Data frames containing one or more MSDUs.  This might cause one or more MA-UNITDATA.indication primitives, each containing an MSDU and its associated parameters, to be issued.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 310  Mark RISON  10.23.2.5  1807.24 | "If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the STA has  at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP, the STA shall perform exactly  one of the following actions" -- doesn't allow for pending MMPDUs, or for pending Control and similar frames (e.g. PS-Poll, QoS Null) | Change to "If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the STA has  at least one MPDU pending for transmission on the AC of the permitted TXOP, the STA shall perform exactly  one of the following actions". Similarly change 10.23.2.6 EDCA channel access in an S1G BSS (3x) and 10.23.2.13 EDCA channel access in a CMMG BSS |

Discussion:

As the comment says, a TXOP might not contain a Data frame but rather a Management frame or a Control frame.

The proposed change can be improved, though, since “MPDU pending for transmission for the AC” is somewhat unclear as regards non-Data frames. In any case, “the STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission” is part of the conditions for being permitted to being a TXOP as defined in 10.23.2.4:

On these specific slot boundaries, each EDCAF shall make a determination to perform one and only one of the following functions:

— Decrement the backoff counter.

— Initiate the transmission of a frame exchange sequence.

— Invoke the backoff procedure due to an internal collision.

— Do nothing.

[…]

each EDCAF shall initiate a transmission sequence if

— There is a frame available for transmission at that EDCAF, and

— The backoff counter for that EDCAF has a value of 0, and

— Initiation of a transmission sequence is not allowed to commence at this time for an EDCAF of

higher UP.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In 10.23.2.4 Obtaining an EDCA TXOP change:

initiate the transmission of a frame exchange sequence. Transmission initiation shall be determined according to the following rules:

to:

initiate a frame exchange sequence. Initiation of a frame exchange sequence shall be determined according to the following rules:

and:

— Initiate the transmission of a frame exchange sequence.

to:

— Initiate a frame exchange sequence.

and:

shall initiate a transmission sequence if

to:

shall initiate a frame exchange sequence if

and (2x):

Initiation of a transmission sequence

to

Initiation of a frame exchange sequence

In 10.23.2.5 EDCA channel access in a VHT or TVHT BSS change (1807.24):

If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP

to:

If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP))

and after the para in question add a NOTE ((re)numbering as appropriate):

NOTE—A STA that is permitted to begin a TXOP has a frame available for transmission by the EDCAF that is permitted to initiate a frame exchange sequence (see 10.23.2.4).

In 10.23.2.6 EDCA channel access in an S1G BSS change (1808.40):

and the S1G STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the S1G STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP, the S1G STA

to:

and the STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)), the STA

and change (1808.61):

if the S1G STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the S1G STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP. In this case the S1G STA

to:

if the STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)). In this case the STA

and change (1809.12):

and the S1G STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)) and the S1G STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP, the S1G STA

to:

and the STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.4 (Obtaining an EDCA TXOP)), the STA

and after the para in question add a NOTE ((re)numbering as appropriate):

NOTE—A STA that is permitted to begin a TXOP has a frame available for transmission by the EDCAF that is permitted to initiate a frame exchange sequence (see 10.23.2.4).

In 10.23.2.13 EDCA channel access in a CMMG BSS change (1819.54):

If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.3 (EDCA TXOPs)) and the STA has at least one MSDU pending for transmission for the AC of the permitted TXOP

to:

If a STA is permitted to begin a TXOP (as defined in 10.23.2.3 (EDCA TXOPs))

and after the para in question add a NOTE ((re)numbering as appropriate):

NOTE—A STA that is permitted to begin a TXOP has a frame available for transmission by the EDCAF that is permitted to initiate a frame exchange sequence (see 10.23.2.4).

In 10.39.5 Contention based access period (CBAP) transmission rules change:

A STA shall not extend a transmission frame exchange sequence

to:

A STA shall not extend a frame exchange sequence

In 10.39.6.2 Service period (SP) allocation change:

In no case shall the source or destination DMG STA extend a transmission frame exchange sequence

to:

In no case shall the source or destination DMG STA extend a frame exchange sequence

CIDless submission (cf. CID 199, CID 587)

Discussion:

It is not clear how to negotiate MFP in an MBSS.

Per discussions with SAKODA Kazuyuki, the answer is that it’s like IBSS in that you want to allow for implementations that ignore the MFPR bit (even though 11s postdates 11w), including it being on a per-BSS basis.

Proposed changes:

In 12.6.7 RSNA policy selection in an MBSS add after the last para:

Mesh STAs shall use Table 12-5m (Robust management frame selection in an MBSS) and the values of the MFPC and MFPR bits obtained through the scanning process or advertised in the RSNEs exchanged in the AMPE, if any, with the peer mesh STA to determine if a mesh peering is allowed, and if so whether management frame protection is enabled. If either STA does not advertise an RSNE or does not advertise an RSN Capabilities field in an RSNE, this shall be treated as if its MFPC and MFPR bits were 0. A mesh STA shall set the MFPC bit to 1 if dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true and to 0 otherwise, and set the MFPR bit to 1 if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false and to 0 otherwise. dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated shall be true if dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed is false.

**Table 12-5m—Robust management frame selection in an MBSS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **STA MFPC** | **STA MFPR** | **STA action** | **Peer STA MFPC** | **Peer STA MFPR** | **Peer STA action** | **MFP used?** |
| 0 | 0 | The STA may establish a mesh peering with the peer STA | 0 | 0 | The peer STA may establish a mesh peering with the STA | No |
| 1 | 1 | The STA may establish a mesh peering with the peer STA | 1 | 1 | The peer STA may establish a mesh peering with the STA | Yes |
| 1 | 1 | The STA shall not establish a mesh peering with the peer STA | 0 | 0 | N/A | N/A |
| 0 | 0 | The STA should not attempt to establish a mesh peering with the peer STA (see NOTE) | 1 | 1 | The peer STA shall not establish a mesh peering with the STA and shall reject mesh peering attempts from the STA with the Reason Code ROBUST\_MANAGEMENT\_POLICY\_VIOLATION or MESH-CONFIGURATION-  POLICY-VIOLATION | N/A |
| 1 | 0 | The STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
| 0 | 1 | The STA shall not use this combination |  |  |  | N/A |
|  |  |  | 1 | 0 | The peer STA shall not use this combination | N/A |
|  |  |  | 0 | 1 | The peer STA shall not use this combination | N/A |
| NOTE—STAs conformant with a previous revision of this standard might not ascribe a meaning to the MFPC and MFPR subfields. | | | | | | |

Change 14.2.4 Mesh STA configuration as follows:

The mesh STA configuration consists of the mesh profile (see 14.2.3 (Mesh profile)), the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element, the Extended Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element, the RSNE (if present), the HT Operations element (if present), and the VHT Operations element (if present).

Mesh STA configurations are identical if the following conditions hold:

— The mesh profiles are identical.

— The BSSBasicRateSet parameter of the MLME-START.request primitive is identical to the basic rate set indicated by the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element and Extended Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element, if present, received in the MLME-MESHPEERINGMANAGEMENT.indication primitive.

— For HT mesh STAs, the Basic HT-MCS Set field of the HT Operation parameter of the MLME-START.request primitive is identical to the HT Operation element received in the MLME-MESHPEERINGMANAGEMENT.indication primitive.

— For VHT mesh STAs, the Basic VHT-MCS and NSS Set field in the VHT Operation element of the MLME-START.request primitive is identical to the Basic VHT-MCS and NSS Set field in the VHT Operation element received in the MLME-MESHPEERINGMANAGEMENT.indication primitive.

— Either an RSNE is present in neither the MLME-MESHPEERINGMANAGEMENT.indication primitive nor the MLME-START.request primitive, or an RSNE is present in both and the MFPC and MFPR bits are equal in both (where these bits are treated as 0 if the RSN Capabilities field is not present)

Add the following at the end of 14.2.7 Candidate peer mesh STA:

g) If the scanning mesh STA has dot11MeshSecurityActivated equal to true, an RSNE is present in the received Beacon or Probe Response frame and the MFPC and MFPR bits correspond to the scanning mesh STA’s dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated and dot11RSNAUnprotectedManagementFramesAllowed MIB attributes (where these bits are treated as 0 if the RSN Capabilities field is not present).

Change 12.6.19 Protection of robust Management frames as follows:

This subclause defines rules that shall be followed by an RSNA STA on a link with a given peer STA. In this subclause “peer STA” refers to the AP a non-AP STA is associated with, a STA that has associated with an AP, a STA in the same IBSS, MBSS or PBSS, or a TDLS peer STA.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 22  Brian HART  9.4.2.8  992.24 | Fig 9-166 shows an "Operating Extension Identifier" field but no description of this field is provided in this subclause and a search of that string yields no result. | Try "The first octet in each Subband Triplet field or Operating Triplet field contains an unsigned integer and identifies the type of field. If the integer has a value less than or equal to 200, then the Triplet field is a Subband Triplet field and the first octet in the Triplet is the First Channel Number field. If the integer has a value of 201 or greater, then the Triplet field is an Operating Triplet field and the first octet in the Triplet is the Operating Extension Identifier field." |

Discussion:

The comment is accurate. In addition, the following issues exist with the current specification:

* It’s not clear what the meaning of particular OEI values above 200 is
* For 6 GHz a first channel number up to 233 needs to be supported, so values between 201 and 233 can’t be used as OEIs (but they need to be supported in other bands). Or if they can be, then the first channel number can’t be above about 7 GHz

Note that rather confusingly the Triplet field isn’t a field containing 3 octets, either a Subband Triplet field or an Operating Triplet field, it’s a field containing one or more octet triplets.

Proposed changes:

Change 9.4.2.8 Country element as follows:

The Element ID and Length fields are defined in 9.4.2.1 (General). ~~The length of the element is variable, as the element contains the variable length Triplet field.~~

[…]

The first octet in each Subband Triplet field or Operating Triplet field ~~contains an unsigned integer and~~ identifies the type of field. If ~~the integer has a value~~ it is less than or equal to 233 in the 6 GHz band or 200 otherwise, then the field is a Subband Triplet field (see Figure 9-164). ~~If the integer has a value of 201 or greater, then~~ Otherwise, the field is an Operating Triplet field (see left half of Figure 9-166).

~~The minimum length of the element is 8 octets.~~

[…]

NOTE 3—For example, the channels 1 to 11 in the 2.4 GHz band can be represented using one Subband Triplet ~~sub~~field with First Channel Number = 1 and Number of Channels = 11. The channels 36, 40, 44, and 48 with 20 MHz BSS bandwidth in the 5 GHz band can be represented using one Subband Triplet ~~sub~~field with First Channel Number = 36 and Number of Channels = 4. The six channels 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, and 189 (but not 186) with 10 MHz BSS and width can be represented using three Subband Triplet ~~sub~~fields: one with First Channel Number = 183 and Number of Channels = 4, one with First Channel Number = 184 and Number of Channels = 1 and one with First Channel Number = 188 and Number of Channels = 1.

[…]

The Operating Extension Identifier field is an arbitrary value, subject to the minimum defined above for Operating Triplet fields.

NOTE—The same value might be used in more than one Operating Triplet field within the Country element.

An operating class is an index into a set of values for radio equipment sets of rules.

The Operating Class field specifies the operating class to which the immediately following Subband Triplet fields, if any, pertain (the ones within the same Operating/Subband Sequence field).

A coverage class is an index into a set of values for aAirPropagationTime. ~~The Coverage Class field is~~

~~reserved in a DMG BSS.~~

The Coverage Class field ~~of the Operating Triplet field~~ is reserved in a DMG BSS. Otherwise, it specifies

ALTERNATIVE

Change 9.4.2.8 Country element as follows:

The Element ID and Length fields are defined in 9.4.2.1 (General). ~~The length of the element is variable, as the element contains the variable length Triplet field.~~

[…]

The first octet in each Subband Triplet field or Operating Triplet field ~~contains an unsigned integer and~~ identifies the type of field. If ~~the integer has a value~~ it is less than or equal to 200, then the field is a Subband Triplet field (see Figure 9-164). ~~If the integer has a value of 201 or greater, then~~ Otherwise, the field is an Operating Triplet field (see left half of Figure 9-166).

~~The minimum length of the element is 8 octets.~~

The First Channel Number field indicates the lowest channel number in the Subband Triplet field. No channel is indicated by more than one pair of First Channel Number and Number of Channels fields within a Subband Triplet Sequence field. [For example, the (First Channel Number, Number of Channels) pairs (2,4) and (5,2) in 2.4 GHz each indicate channel 5, therefore are not used within the same Subband Triplet Sequence field.] The First Channel Numbers are monotonically increasing within a Subband Triplet Sequence field. The First Channel Number and the Number of Channels pairs in a Country element are used to describe channels only in the band on which the frame containing the element is transmitted.

NOTE—It is not possible to indicate a first channel number above 200 in the 6 GHz band (i.e. a first channel above approximately 7 GHz), since this would be interpreted as the Operating Extension Identifier field of an Operating Triplet field.

[…]

NOTE 3—For example, the channels 1 to 11 in the 2.4 GHz band can be represented using one Subband Triplet ~~sub~~field with First Channel Number = 1 and Number of Channels = 11. The channels 36, 40, 44, and 48 with 20 MHz BSS bandwidth in the 5 GHz band can be represented using one Subband Triplet ~~sub~~field with First Channel Number = 36 and Number of Channels = 4. The six channels 183, 184, 185, 187, 188, and 189 (but not 186) with 10 MHz BSS and width can be represented using three Subband Triplet ~~sub~~fields: one with First Channel Number = 183 and Number of Channels = 4, one with First Channel Number = 184 and Number of Channels = 1 and one with First Channel Number = 188 and Number of Channels = 1.

[…]

The Operating Extension Identifier field is an arbitrary value, subject to the minimum defined above for Operating Triplet fields.

NOTE—The same value might be used in more than one Operating Triplet field within the Country element.

An operating class is an index into a set of values for radio equipment sets of rules.

The Operating Class field specifies the operating class to which the Subband Triplet fields, if any, within the Operating/Subband Sequence field (see Figure 9-166) pertain.

NOTE—The Operating/Subband Sequence field ends at the next Operating Class field, if any.

A coverage class is an index into a set of values for aAirPropagationTime. ~~The Coverage Class field is~~

~~reserved in a DMG BSS.~~

The Coverage Class field ~~of the Operating Triplet field~~ is reserved in a DMG BSS. Otherwise, it specifies

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 22 in <this document>, which clarify that the Operating Extension Identifier field is an arbitrary value above 200 (or 233 for 6 GHz operation) that may be used more than once within the Country element.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 97  Sean COFFEY  3.1  136.49 | Definitions for "basic rate" and "basic rate set" are missing. | Add definitions for "basic rate" and "basic rate set". For example, "Basic rate set: a set of rates designated by the AP. An AP is required not to allow association of a STA that does not declare or imply support for all rates in the basic rate set." (Note: either add equivalent definitions for basic MCS set, or merge definitions into "basic rate/MCS", etc.) |
| CID 496  Mark RISON | "A STA is not required to include all mandatory rates in its operational rate set, and a STA starting a BSS is  not required to include all mandatory rates in the basic rate set." -- there should be equivalent statements for MCSes | Change the cited text to "A STA is not required to include all mandatory rates/MCSes in its operational rate/MCS set, and a STA starting a BSS is  not required to include all mandatory rates/MCSs in the basic rate/MCS set." |

Discussion:

A definition of the basic rate set (and ditto basic MCS set) is indeed needed, as currently the meaning is not explicitly defined. There are several points to be clear on:

* The basic rate set is selected at BSS start (that is the only place where it can be passed over the MLME SAP) and hence is fixed for the lifetime of the BSS
* All STAs in the BSS are expected to support tx and rx of all rates in the basic rate set (though for Class 2 STAs this might not in fact be the case)
* There are requirements on APs and PCPs to deny association to STAs that don’t *declare* support for all the rates in the basic rate set (11.3.5.3/5), and ditto mesh STAs to deny mesh peering (10.6.4 and 14.3.6.2)
* The basic rate set is independent of the mandatory rates for the PHY of the STA that started the BSS (this is already specified). Similarly, the operational rate set, already defined as “[the] set of data rates that a station (STA) is capable of receiving”, is independent of the mandatory rates of the STA’s PHY

Proposed changes:

Add the following definitions in 3.2:

**basic modulation and coding scheme (MCS) set:** A set of MCSs designated by the station (STA) that started the basic service set (BSS) and fixed for the lifetime of the BSS. The basic MCS set is typically advertised in the physical layer (PHY) operation element(s), e.g. HT and VHT Operation elements.  Under rules governing association, an access point (AP) or personal basic service set (PBSS) control point (PCP) is required to deny association to any STA that does not signal support for transmitting and receiving each basic MCS, and so is a mesh STA required to deny mesh peering. As a consequence, all STAs in a BSS are capable of, or have signaled that they are capable of, receiving and transmitting at all MCSs in the basic MCS set.

**basic rate set:** A set of data rates designated by the station (STA) that started the basic service set (BSS) and fixed for the lifetime of the BSS. The basic rate set is advertised in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element and, if present, the Extended Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element.  Under rules governing association, an access point (AP) or personal basic service set (PBSS) control point (PCP) is required to deny association to any STA that does not signal support for transmitting and receiving each basic rate, and so is a mesh STA required to deny mesh peering. As a consequence, all STAs in a BSS are capable of, or have signaled that they are capable of, receiving and transmitting at all rates in the basic rate set.

Proposed resolution for CID 97:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 97 in <this document>, which add the requisite definitions.

Proposed resolution for CID 496:

ACCEPTED

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 231  Mark RISON  11.2.6  2183.14 | "The STA switches to the multiple receive chain mode when it receives the frame addressed to it  and switches back immediately when the frame exchange sequence ends." -- the first bit is duplication of the first sentence of the para, and the second bit is not a requirement for dynamic SMPS to work (the STA could choose to remain in multiple receive chain mode without any protocol impact) | Delete the cited text |

Discussion:

802.11ax fixed this problem but 802.11ay reintroduced it.

Proposed changes:

Change 11.2.6 SM power save in D0.4 as follows:

In dynamic SM power save mode, the (11ay)HT STA enables its multiple receive chains when it receives the start of a frame exchange sequence addressed to it(11ay), while the EDMG STA enables its multiple receive chains only when the frame it receives indicates that the following transmission requires the activation of multiple receive chains (see 10.39.12.4 (MIMO channel access)). Such a frame exchange sequence shall start with a single-spatial stream individually addressed frame (11ax)that is not a Trigger frame, that requires an immediate response and that is addressed to the STA in dynamic SM power save mode. (11ay)For an HT STA, an RTS/CTS sequence may be used for this purpose. (11ay)For an EDMG STA in dynamic SM power save mode, a Grant/Grant Ack sequence shall be used for this purpose (see 10.39.12.4.2 (MIMO channel access rules)). The STA shall, subject to its spatial stream capabilities (see 9.4.2.55.4 (Supported MCS Set field) and 9.4.2.157.3 (Supported VHT-MCS and NSS Set field)) and operating mode (see 11.40 (Notification of operating mode changes)), be capable of receiving a PPDU that is sent using more than one spatial stream a SIFS after the end of its response frame transmission. The (11ay)~~HT~~ STA may switch back to the single receive chain mode immediately after the end of the frame exchange sequence.(11ax)(11ay) ~~The EDMG STA switches to the multiple receive chain mode when it receives a frame addressed to it and the frame indicates the following transmission requires multiple receive chains (see 10.39.12.4 (MIMO channel access)); the EDMG STA switches back immediately when the frame exchange sequence ends.~~

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

In D0.4 Subclause 11.2.6 after “while the EDMG STA enables its multiple receive chains only when the frame it receives indicates that the following transmission requires the activation of multiple receive chains” append “ (see 10.39.12.4 (MIMO channel access)”, and change:

“The (11ay)HT STA may switch back to the single receive chain mode immediately after the end of the frame exchange sequence.(11ax)(11ay) The EDMG STA switches to the multiple receive chain mode when it receives a frame addressed to it and the frame indicates the following transmission requires multiple receive chains (see 10.39.12.4 (MIMO channel access)); the EDMG STA switches back immediately when the frame exchange sequence ends.”

to:

“The STA may switch back to the single receive chain mode immediately after the end of the frame exchange sequence.”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 451  Mark RISON  10.23.2.12.1  1817.39 | "each MSDU, A-MSDU, or  MMPDU that belongs to a TC that requires acknowledgment" -- an MMPDU does not below to a TC. Whether an MMPDU requires ack depends on its subtype (Action No Acks don't) and addressing (group-addressed ones don't) | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The comment correctly identifies that MMPDUs don’t belong to TCs. And in fact whether an MSDU requires acknowledgement isn’t a function of the TC it belongs to, it’s a function of whether it’s group-addressed or has service class QoSAck.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Delete “ that belongs to a TC” from the cited text.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 302  Mark RISON  9.2.4.1.6  781.18 | "The Retry subfield is set to 1 in any Data or Management frame that is a retransmission of an earlier frame." is not true for non-DMG under BA (per 10.3.4.4 Recovery procedures and retransmit limits "All retransmission attempts for an MPDU with the Type subfield equal to Data or Management that  has failed the acknowledgment procedure one or more times shall be made with the Retry subfield set to 1.  These rules do not apply for frames sent by a non-DMG STA under a block agreement.") | Add an exclusion for "frames sent by a non-DMG STA under a block agreement" |

Discussion:

As the comment says, the Retry bit is not required to be set for frames sent under a BA agreement, except for a DMG STA. However, this is already stated at the referenced location and indeed all locations where setting the bit is referred to:

**9.2.4.1.6 Retry subfield**

The Retry subfield is set to 1 in any Data or Management frame that is a retransmission of an earlier frame. It is set to 0 in all other frames in which the Retry subfield is present. A receiving STA uses this indication to aid in the process of eliminating duplicate frames. These rules do not apply for frames sent by a non-DMG STA under a block agreement.

**10.3.4 DCF access procedure**

**10.3.4.4 Recovery procedures and retransmit limits**

All retransmission attempts for an MPDU with the Type subfield equal to Data or Management that has failed the acknowledgment procedure one or more times shall be made with the Retry subfield set to 1. These rules do not apply for frames sent by a non-DMG STA under a block agreement.

**10.23.2 HCF contention based channel access (EDCA)**

**10.23.2.12 Retransmit procedures**

**10.23.2.12.1 General**

All retransmission attempts by a non-DMG STA for an MPDU with the Type subfield equal to Data or Management that is not sent under a block ack agreement and that has failed the acknowledgment procedure one or more times shall be made with the Retry subfield set to 1.

All retransmission attempts by a DMG STA for an MPDU with the Type subfield equal to Data or Management that has failed the acknowledgment procedure one or more times shall be made with the Retry subfield set to 1.

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

This is already stated (see line 21).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 170  Mark RISON  9.3.2.1.1  837.29 | "A QoS STA always uses QoS Data frames for data transmissions to other QoS STAs. A QoS STA uses  frames with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 for data transmissions to non-QoS STAs." is not clear as to what happens for data transmissions to both QSTAs and non-QSTAs. Also, this is behaviour not format | Delete the cited text. In 10.2.3.2 HCF contention based channel access (EDCA) at 1695.24 add "A QoS STA that transmits a group addressed frame with the Type subfield indicating Data shall transmit it with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 if non-QoS STAs are among the intended receivers, should transmit it with the QoS subfield set to 0 if non-QoS STAs might be among the intended receivers, and should transmit it with the QoS subfield set to 1 if no non-QoS STAs are among the intended receivers." |
| CID 172  Mark RISON  10.2.3.2 | It is not clear whether a QSTA in a QBSS can send a (non-QoS) Null to another QSTA, e.g. for PM bit signalling. "A TXOP limit of 0 indicates that the TXOP holder may transmit or cause to be transmitted (as responses) the following within the current TXOP:  a) One of the following at any rate, subject to the rules in 10.6 (Multirate support)  1) One or more SU PPDUs carrying fragments of a single MSDU or MMPDU  2) An SU PPDU or a VHT MU PPDU carrying a single MSDU, a single MMPDU, a single A-MSDU, or a single A-MPDU  3) A VHT MU PPDU carrying A-MPDUs to different users (a single A-MPDU to each user) 4) A QoS Null frame or PS-Poll frame that is not an PS-Poll+BDT frame" in 10.23.2.9 TXOP limits suggests not, but that's a bit indirect (and doesn't apply if the TXOP limit is non-zero, or in cases when a QoS Null is permitted in an A-MPDU). "In a QoS STA, the TID parameter of the MA-UNITDATA.request primitive results in a TID being specified for the transmitted MSDU." in 10.2.7 MAC data service implies use of a QoS Control header and hence a QoS frame, but that's a bit indirect too, and does not cover (QoS) Null frames. There are suspicions some implementations in the field do use non-QoS Null frames for PM signalling. But note stuff like this indicates a non-QoS Null won't change the PM mode, for example: 11.2.7.2.2 Non-AP and non-PCP STA operation without a wakeup schedule To change its power state without a wakeup schedule, a non-AP and non-PCP STA shall inform the AP or PCP by completing a successful frame exchange (as described in Annex G) that is initiated by the STA and that includes a Management frame, Extension frame or Data frame, and also an Ack or a BlockAck frame from the AP or PCP. The Power Management subfield(s) in the Frame Control field of the frame(s) sent by the STA in this exchange that \*\*\*contain a BU or are QoS Null frame\*\*\* indicate the power state that the STA shall adopt upon successful completion of the entire frame exchange. | In 10.2.3.2 HCF contention based channel access (EDCA) at 1695.24 add "A QoS STA shall not transmit to another QoS STA an individually addressed frame with the Type subfield indicating Data and the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0, except if the Subtype subfield indicates Null. A QoS STA should not transmit to another QoS STA an individually addressed frame with the Type subfield indicating Data and the Subtype subfield indicating Null." |

Discussion:

Here are various locations covering the use of subtype Data between QSTAs.  It follows from these that for unicasts between QSTAs you cannot use subtype Data, only subtype QoS Data, though subtype Nulls can probably (and are in practice) used for PM bit signalling despite what 11.2.7.2.2 says, and per CID 170 the spec is not very clear on what you do for broadcasts, especially if you are sending to a mix of QoS and non-QoS STAs, or don't know the QoSness of all the recipients.

**5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives in a STA**

In QoS STAs, the value of the service class parameter in the MAC service primitive (see 5.2 (MAC data service specification)) may be a noninteger value of QoSAck or QoSNoAck.

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP with one of the following service class indications, and the recipient STA is a QoS STA:

— QoSAck, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more QoS Data frame(s) with an ack policy other than No Ack.

— QoSNoAck, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more QoS Data frame(s) with an ack policy of No Ack.

When an MSDU is received from the MAC SAP and the recipient STA is not a QoS STA, the MSDU is transmitted using one or more non-QoS Data frame(s).

**9.3.2.1 Format of Data frames**

**9.3.2.1.1 General**

A QoS STA always uses QoS Data frames for data transmissions to other QoS STAs. A QoS STA uses frames with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 for data transmissions to non-QoS STAs. A non-QoS STA always uses frames with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 for data transmissions to other STAs. All STAs use frames with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 for nonconcealed GCR broadcast Data frames unless a transmitting STA knows that all STAs in a BSS have QoS capability, in which case the transmitting STAs use QoS Data frames. All STAs use frames with the QoS subfield of the Subtype subfield set to 0 for nonconcealed GCR group addressed Data frames unless it is known to the transmitter that all STAs in the BSS that are members of the multicast group have QoS capability, in which case STAs use QoS Data frames. ***[isn't this saying the same thing twice?]***

***[this is all behaviour not format…]***

**10.23.3.5 HCCA transfer rules**

**10.23.3.5.1 General**

A QoS STA shall use QoS Data frames for all MSDU transfers to another QoS STA.

***[but note this is under HCCA so arguably does not apply to EDCA operation]***

**11.2.7.2.2 Non-AP and non-PCP STA operation without a wakeup schedule**

To change its power state without a wakeup schedule, a non-AP and non-PCP STA shall inform the AP or PCP by completing a successful frame exchange (as described in Annex G) that is initiated by the STA and that includes a Management frame, Extension frame or Data frame, and also an Ack or a BlockAck frame from the AP or PCP. The Power Management subfield(s) in the Frame Control field of the frame(s) sent by the STA in this exchange that contain a BU or are QoS Null frame *[sic]* indicate the power state that the STA shall adopt upon successful completion of the entire frame exchange.

**11.2.7.3.2 PCP operation without a wakeup schedule**

Alternatively, to change its power state without a wakeup schedule, the PCP shall inform all associated STAs by completing a successful frame exchange (as described in Annex G) that is initiated by the PCP and that includes a Management frame, Extension frame or Data frame, and also an Ack or a BlockAck frame from the associated STA. The Power Management subfield(s) in the Frame Control field of the frame(s) sent by the PCP in this exchange that contain a BU or are QoS Null frame *[sic]* indicate the power state that the PCP shall adopt upon successful completion of the entire frame exchange.

Regarding broadcasts, clearly if non-QoS STAs are among the intended receivers then a non-QoS format must be used, and this is also the safer option if non-QoS STAs might be among the intended receivers. If all intended receivers are known to be QoS STAs, then a QoS format would be the obvious choice, but for ease of implementation (no need to determine the QoSness of the set of intended receivers), and since this would be mostly harmless (there is typically no need to do QoS traffic diffserv), it is acceptable to use a non-QoS format.

Proposed resolution for CID 170:

ACCEPTED

Proposed resolution for CID 172:

REVISED

Make the change proposed by the commenter and additionally in 11.2.7.2.2 and 11.2.7.3.2 change “that contain a BU or are QoS Null frame” to “that are acknowledged by the AP”.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 177  Mark RISON  10.32.4 | "CMMG NDP Announcement frame" -- no such frame | Refer to a frame that exists |

Discussion:

Edward AU has clarified that this refers to a +HTC frame with the CMMG NDP Announcement subfield set.

Proposed changes:

In 9.2.4.6.4 CMMG variant HT Control field change “The CMMG NDP Announcement subfield of the CMMG variant HT Control field indicates that an NDP will be transmitted (according to the rules described in 10.33 (CMMG beamforming).” to “The CMMG NDP Announcement subfield of the CMMG variant HT Control field indicates that a CMMG NDP will be transmitted (according to the rules described in 10.33 (CMMG beamforming))”.

In 10.32.4 Link adaptation using the CMMG variant HT Control field change “a CMMG NDP Announcement frame” to “a CMMG NDP announcement”.

In 10.37.1 NDP rules:

* In the first para change “CMMG NDP” to “a CMMG NDP” (2x); in the fifth change “carrying CMMG NDP” to “carrying a CMMG NDP”
* In the fourth para change “A STA that is a TXOP holder or an RD responder shall not set both the CMMG NDP Announcement and RDG/More PPDU subfields to 1 simultaneously.” to “A STA that is a TXOP holder or an RD responder shall not set both the CMMG NDP Announcement and RDG/More PPDU subfields to 1 in the same frame.”
* In the fifth para add as the second sentence “A *CMMG NDP announcement* is a PPDU containing a +HTC frame with the CMMG NDP Announcement subfield set to 1.” (with “*CMMG NDP announcement*” italicised)
* Change “a PPDU that is a CMMG NDP announcement” to “a CMMG NDP announcement” (2x)
* Change “A STA that has transmitted a CMMG NDP announcement in a frame that requires an immediate response” to “A STA that has transmitted a CMMG NDP announcement indication in a frame that requires an immediate response”
* Change “A CTS frame cannot be used for CMMG NDP announcement” to “A CTS frame cannot be used for CMMG NDP announcement indication”

In 10.37.3 Determination of CMMG NDP destination change “If Calibration Position subfield is equal to 1 in the CMMG NDP announcement at the NDP receiver” to “If the Calibration Position subfield is equal to 1 in the frame containing the CMMG NDP announcement indication”.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID 177 in <this document>, which clarify the concept of CMMG NDP announcements.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 358  Mark RISON  11.1.4.3.6  2138.58 | It is not clear how NDP probing relates to normal probing. For example, there is nothing about doing channel access before probing (and no ProbeDelay), nothing about the various SSID/BSSID options (maybe don't apply to NDP probing), references to ActiveScanningTimer without it being described, weird ref to setting NAV to 0, etc. | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

It’s a mess but we’ve run out of time to deal with it in this round.

Proposed resolution:

REJECTED

There are numerous issues with this area of the specification (possibly due to cutting and pasting from DMG material), including:

- Something like “All rules from 11.1.4.3.2 apply, with the following exceptions ...” is missing

- The weird ref to setting NAV to 0 is also in "Active scanning procedure for a DMG STA". The condition is when nothing has been received and switching channels

- This subclause indicates that an S1G STA can proceed directly to association from receipt of a (PV1) Probe Response frame, which only applies to a DMG STA (and only when open authentication is in use)

- Waiting for a beacon doesn't help in S1G because an S1G Beacon does not contain an RSN element etc.

However, the specific set of changes that would satisfy the commenter has not been provided.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 351  Mark RISON  11.22.3.3.8  2398.36 | "Section 3.3 IANA registers acceptable URI schemes" doesn't say what this is a section of | Add a reference to the document of which this is a section |

Discussion:

The context is:

**11.22.3.3.8 AP Location Public Identifier URI/FQDN procedures**

A STA when dot11InterworkingServiceActivated is true may retrieve an AP’s Location Public Identifier URI or a location server’s FQDN using ANQP procedures in 11.22.3.3 (ANQP procedures). A STA in the associated state should retrieve Location Public Identifier URI/FQDN information from the AP using the procedures in 11.10.9.10 (Location Identifier report).

Due to security concerns, there are some URI schemes that should be cautiously processed when received by a STA. For example, URIs using the scheme names “data:” and “http:” may direct applications (e.g., a browser) on the STA to Internet pages that contain active scripts. Therefore, URIs received via this ANQP procedure should not be processed in a general manner, as these scripts may be inadvertently activated. Instead of listing all of the types of URIs that might be misused or potentially have harmful effects, Section 3.3 IANA registers acceptable URI schemes.

However, it has not been possibly to identify which document this Section 3.3 appears in, despite asking SMEs and search engines.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the para at the referenced location to:

NOTE—Due to security concerns, there are some URI schemes that ought to be cautiously processed when received by a STA. For example, URIs using the scheme names “data:” and “http:” might direct applications (e.g., a browser) on the STA to Internet pages that contain active scripts. Therefore, URIs received via this ANQP procedure ought not be processed in a general manner, as these scripts might be inadvertently activated.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 412  Mark RISON  11.1.4.3.11  2145.20 | "a Probe Response frame with its current AP-CSN, the information fields, and elements as defined  in 9.3.3.10 (Probe Response frame format)." -- what are "the information fields"? | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

This is probably referring to what are now known as “Fields that are not elements” (née “Fixed fields”). However, this is all over-verbose. 9.3.3.10 defines the contents of probe responses, so we don’t need to ad lib around that.

Proposed resolution:

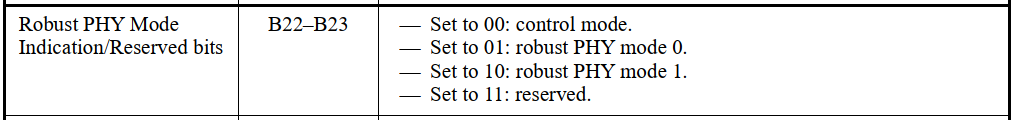
REVISED

Change the cited text to “a Probe Response frame with its current AP-CSN.”

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 456  Mark RISON  24.4.3.2.1  3442.23 | Table 24-6--CDMG control mode header fields b22-23 bit order not clear | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

The context is:



Edward AU has clarified that:

it follows the typical convention in clause 9 that the first bit is the least significant bit.

For example, "Set to 01" means B22 sets to 0 and B23 sets to 1.

So set to 01 means set the field to 2, on the (implicit) understanding that the lsb is first.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the rightmost cell at the referenced location to:

— Set to 0: control mode.

— Set to 2: robust PHY mode 0.

— Set to 1: robust PHY mode 1.

The value 3 is reserved.

Proposed resolution (alternative):

REVISED

Change the rightmost cell at the referenced location to:

— Set to 0: control mode.

— Set to 1: robust PHY mode 1.

— Set to 2: robust PHY mode 0.

The value 3 is reserved.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 405  Mark RISON  10.6 | The distinctions between basic, operating and mandatory rates/MCSes are not clear | State that basic ones are ones that can be transmitted to or received from all STAs in the BSS, operational ones are ones that can be received by a given STA, and mandatory ones are a PHY concept that does not equal basic or operational |

Discussion:

The basic ones are dealt with in 21/1717 under CID 97.

The operating ones already have a bunch of definitions:

**operational modulation and coding scheme (MCS) set:** The set of MCSs that a station (STA) is capable of receiving. The operational MCS set is typically advertised in the physical layer (PHY) capabilities element(s), e.g. HT and VHT Capabilities elements.

**operational rate set:** The set of data rates that a station (STA) is capable of receiving. The operational rate set is advertised in the Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element and, if present, the Extended Supported Rates and BSS Membership Selectors element.

The relationship between basic/operational and mandatory rates is already captured in 10.3.1:

NOTE—The operational rate or MCS set that a STA advertises does not necessarily contain all the mandatory rates or MCSs, respectively. The basic rate or MCS set that a STA starting a BSS advertises does not necessarily contain all the mandatory rates or MCSs, respectively. However, a STA has to be capable of receiving using a mandatory rate or MCS (when required by the rules in 10.6 (Multirate support)) even if it is not present in the operational rate or MCS set, respectively, that the STA advertises, and similarly has to be capable of transmitting using a mandatory rate or MCS (when required by the rules in 10.6 (Multirate support)) even if it is not present in the basic rate or MCS set, respectively. In this context, “mandatory” describes rates or MCSs that are so described, or described using “shall support”, in reference to the STA type, in the PHY clause applicable to the STA.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Add the following definitions in Subclause 3.2:

**operational modulation and coding scheme (MCS):** An MCS that belongs to the operational MCS set.

**operational rate:** A rate that belongs to the operational rate set.

Note to the commenter: there are already definitions for the operational MCS and rate sets. The basic ones are dealt with in 21/1717 under CID 97. The relationship between basic/operational and mandatory rates is already captured in 10.3.1.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 438  Mark RISON  10.3.2.9  1714.55 | "A VHT STA that is addressed by an RTS frame in a non-HT or non-HT duplicate PPDU that has a  bandwidth signaling TA and that has the RXVECTOR parameter DYN\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT  equal to Static behaves as follows:  -- If the NAV indicates idle and CCA has been idle for all secondary channels (secondary 20 MHz  channel, secondary 40 MHz channel, and secondary 80 MHz channel) in the channel width  indicated by the RTS frame's RXVECTOR parameter CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT for a  PIFS prior to the start of the RTS frame, then the STA shall respond with a CTS frame carried in a  non-HT or non-HT duplicate PPDU after a SIFS. The CTS frame's TXVECTOR parameters  CH\_BANDWIDTH and CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT shall be set to the same value as the  RTS frame's RXVECTOR parameter CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT.  -- Otherwise, the STA shall not respond with a CTS frame."  There is no need for the CTS to signal its bandwidth, since it's necessarily the same as the RTS bandwidth. Hence CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT does not have to be set | Delete "and CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT" and change the preceding "parameters" to "parameter" |

Discussion:

Youhan KIM has provided the following input:

I agree that CTS BW would be the same as the RTS BW in this case.

However, there has been ~10 years worth of products already deployed in the field expecting that the CTS BW is indicated in the CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT.  And I see no harm in CTS signaling its BW even in the static case.

Hence, I prefer not to change the spec at this point and potentially cause interop issues.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

After the referenced para add:

NOTE—A VHT STA that receives a CTS frame in response to an RTS frame the STA has transmitted with the TXVECTOR parameter DYN\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT set to Static might ignore the RXVECTOR parameter CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT as it will be the same as the TXVECTOR parameter CH\_BANDWIDTH\_IN\_NON\_HT in the RTS frame.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 263  Mark RISON  10.2.3.2  1695.32 | "NOTE 2--Category AC\_BE might not be selected when no prior Data frames have been transmitted to  the non-QoS STA. " -- I have no idea what this could possibly be trying to tell me | Delete the cited NOTE |

Discussion:

The context is:

A QoS STA that transmits a Management frame determines access category used for medium access in transmission of the Management frame as follows:

— If dot11QMFActivated is false or not present and

— If the Management frame is individually addressed to a non-QoS STA, category AC\_BE should be selected.

NOTE 2—Category AC\_BE might not be selected when no prior Data frames have been transmitted to the non-QoS STA.

— If category AC\_BE was not selected by the previous step, category AC\_VO shall be selected.

NOTE 3—Selection of AC\_VO above is independent of whether the STA is associated with a BSS, or whether there is a QoS facility in the BSS.

Mark HAMILTON has provided the following background:

This appears to be a modification done by REVmc.  Way back, we used to say that a QoS STA transmitting management frames to a non-QoS STA \_*should*\_ use AC\_BE.  But then said before association it shall use AC\_VO.  11ae changed that to be (if QMF is not activated, of course) should send such frames using AC\_BE whether or not is associated and deleted the shall sentence about before association.  Hunter commented in REVmc that this text was now confusing and detrimental to non-QoS STAs.  (See CID 1281 of REVmc.)  Adrian resolved it with the text you see today, in doc 11-13/0652r15.  Ironically, I note that Adrian made a similar margin comment to your comment that he didn’t really understand the NOTE, but the group choose to put it in, so he did.  I believe the point was to cover the pre-association, and during association up ‘til any data frames are sent, situations.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the cited NOTE to “NOTE 2—AC\_VO might be selected prior to completion of the (re)association procedure, to assist timely discovery of and joining a BSS.”

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 480  Mark RISON  10.42.7 | "A responder may ignore a  request for beam tracking within an allocation if no PPDUs with an MCS index greater than 0 are  transmitted from the responder to the initiator within the allocation." -- is this basically saying that a device can avoid supporting beam tracking by always sending stuff under MCS 0? | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

Assaf KASHER has clarified that:

MCS 0, also known in DMG as Control Mode, is special. It is rarely used for transferring data, both because of its very low rate (27.5Mbs) and the fact that packet length is limited to 1023bytes. It is unlikely a device will choose to transmit PPDUs using this MCS just to avoid doing beam tracking. It will really slow down data transfer.

A device can avoid beam tracking by setting the Beam tracking time limit to 0.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

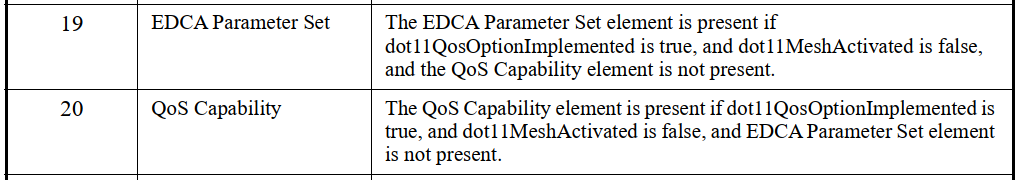
Change the cited text to “A responder may ignore a request for beam tracking within an allocation if it transmits no PPDUs other than PPDUs using MCS 0 (control mode PPDUs) to the initiator within the allocation.”

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 316  Mark RISON  9.3.4.2  882 | DMG beacons should be like normal beacons, i.e. you have exactly one of QoS Cap or EDCA Param Set | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

Solomon TRAININ has indicated that in DMG you can have either or neither.

Here’s what it looks like for normal beacons:



and for DMG beacons:





Note, however, that a DMG BSS is always a QoS BSS (“A DMG BSS is a QoS BSS.”) and never a mesh BSS (“When dot11DMGOptionImplemented […] is true, dot11MeshActivated shall be false.”), so there is no need to refer to the MIB attributes.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the rightmost cell for row 22 in Table 9-45—DMG Beacon frame body to “The EDCA Parameter Set element is optionally present if the QoS Capability element is not present.”

Change the rightmost cell for row 26 in Table 9-45—DMG Beacon frame body to “The QoS Capability element is optionally present if the EDCA Parameter Set element is not present.”

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID 280  Mark RISON | "A VHT beamformer may use the worst case for various parameters to estimate the duration of the  expected frame(s) that contain(s) the feedback response(s), such as the lowest rate in basic rate, HT-MCS or  VHT-MCS set, no grouping and the highest precision codebook." cf. "An HT beamformer may use the following worst-case parameters to estimate the duration of the expected  frame that contains the feedback response: lowest rate in basic HT-MCS set, HT-mixed format, no grouping." is inconsistent (hyphen in worst case, references to rate as well as MCS, etc.) and should be consitentificated | As it says in the comment |

Discussion:

In general CBR may be sent in any kind of PPDU (so non-HT -> rate, HT/VHT -> MCS). However, sending VHT CBR in an HT PPDU is a bit of a corner case, so need not be included in what is an example.

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Change the para at 1919.21 to:

An HT beamformer may use worst-case parameters to estimate the duration of the expected frame that contains the feedback response, e.g. the lowest rate/MCS in the basic rate/MCS set, HT-mixed format if an HT PPDU is expected, and no grouping.

Change the para at 1931.1 to:

A VHT beamformer may use worst-case parameters to estimate the duration of the expected frame(s) that contain(s) the feedback response(s), e.g. the lowest rate/MCS in the basic rate/MCS set, no grouping, and the highest-precision codebook.

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| Identifiers | Comment | Proposed change |
| CID xxx  Mark RISON |  |  |

Discussion:

Proposed changes:

Proposed resolution:

REVISED

Make the changes shown under “Proposed changes” for CID xxx in <this document>, which xxx

**References:**

802.11me/D0.0 except where otherwise specified