IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| Proposed partial resolution for REVme CID 6268 | | | | |
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| Author(s): | | | | |
| Name | Affiliation | Address | Phone | Email |
| Mark Hamilton | Ruckus/CommScope | 350 W Java Dr  Sunnyvale, CA, 94089 | +1 303 818 8472 | [Mark.hamilton@commscope.com](mailto:Mark.hamilton@commscope.com) |

Abstract

This document contains a proposal for part of the resolution to REVme CID 6268, per homework assigned during the REVme ad hoc F2F in Toronto.

All references are to D4.0 numbering.

**Revision Notes**

R0 – initial version

**P282.58:**

Original (including context)

A mesh BSS is an IEEE 802.11 LAN consisting of autonomous STAs. Inside the mesh BSS, all STAs establish wireless links with neighbor STAs to mutually exchange MSDUs. Further, using the multi-hop capability, MSDUs and Management frames can be transferred between STAs that are not in direct communication with each other over a single instance of the wireless medium. From the data delivery point of view, it appears as if all STAs in a mesh BSS are directly connected at the MAC layer even if the STAs are not within range of each other. The multi-hop capability enhances the range of the STAs and benefits wireless LAN deployments.

Change highlighted sentence to:

From the data delivery point of view, the MAC service of a STA in an MBSS appears to provide the exchange of MSDUs directly to any other STA in the MBSS, even if the STAs are not within range of each other.

**P311.59:**

Original (including context):

In an RSN ESS, deauthentication results in termination of any association for the deauthenticated STA. It also results in the IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port for that STA, if used for this association, being disabled and deletes the pairwise transient key security association (PTKSA). The deauthentication notification is provided to (#3469)IEEE Std 802.1X-2020 via the MAC layer.

Change the highlighted sentence to:

The deauthentication notification is provided by the MLME to the SME. The SME then notifies the 802.1X Authenticator or Supplicant of the Deauthentication, and the 802.1X entity blocks the IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port from passing any further general data traffic.

**322.23/322.29:**

Original (including context):

In 4.3.23 (Mesh BSS), the concept of the MBSS LAN was introduced. It was noted that using the multi-hop capability it appears as if all mesh STAs are directly connected at the MAC layer even if the STAs are not within range of each other. This is different from an IBSS, where STAs cannot communicate if they are not within range of each other.

Unlike the IBSS, an MBSS might have access to the DS. An MBSS connects through one or more mesh gates to the DS. Since in an MBSS it appears as if all mesh STAs are directly connected at the MAC layer, the MBSS can be used as a DSM. APs, a portal, and mesh gates might use the MBSS as a DSM to provide the DSS. Thus, different infrastructure BSSs can unite over the MBSS to form an ESS for example.

Change the yellow highlighted sentence to:

It was noted that using the multi-hop capability the MAC service of a STA in an MBSS appears to provide the exchange of MSDUs directly to any other STA in the MBSS, even if the STAs are not within range of each other.

Change the blue highlighted sentence to:

Since in an MBSS it appears at the MAC service interface as if all mesh STAs provide the direct exchange of MSDUs, the MBSS can be used as a DSM.