IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| SA Query improvements for low-transmit devices | | | | |
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Abstract

The SA query mechanism used to detect association state mismatch assumes the non-AP STA is initiating frames that will trigger a Deauthentication or Disassociation frame. For low power STAs that rarely transmit, such as sensor devices, or for STAs that do not initiate any transmission until queried by the AP or another network device, this assumption leads to long times before the association state recovers, if ever.

## Discussion:

With respect to the SA Query procedure, the standard assumes that non-AP STAs will typically send protected traffic to the AP. If the security state is out of sync (e.g. the AP does not have an appropriate security association for the protected traffic from the non-AP STA), that will then trigger a Deauthentication or Disassociation. At that

point, the non-AP STA may perform an SA Query to check the security state. Non-AP STAs initiate the SA Query procedure only after receipt of a Deauth or Disassoc frame with specific reason codes:

If a non-AP and non-PCP STA that has an SA with its AP or PCP for an association that negotiated management frame protection receives an individually addressed unprotected Deauthentication or Disassociation frame with reason code INVALID\_CLASS2\_FRAME or INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME from the AP or PCP, the non-AP and non-PCP STA may use this as an indication that there might be a mismatch in the association state between itself and the AP or PCP. (11.13 SA Query procedures)

but these reason codes will only be used in response to a frame transmitted from the non-AP STA to the AP. If the non-AP STA rarely (or never) initiates a Class 2 or Class 3 frame transmission to the AP, the SA Query procedures will never be invoked and the non-AP STA will not be able to recover. Some devices may operate primarily as a data sink, and hence never have any data frames to transmit. Other device, such as some sensor devices, may wait to transmit until queried by a received frame from the AP or a device deeper in the network. These devices will never recover via the SA Query path.

A possible workaround is for the non-AP STA to periodically transmit a protected frame that would trigger a Deauthentication or Disassociation with one of the above reason codes if the state is out of sync, for no reason other than to see if it triggers the Deauthentication or Disassociation. However, that would require an additional frame transmission from the non-AP STA at some regular interval. This approach has numerous issues:

* The extra frame transmission would be unwelcome in power-sensitive devices. Transmitting consumes many times more power than passively receiving.
* The extra frame transmission would also be unwelcome in large scale installations (e.g. containing thousands of S1G stations), particularly when bandwidth is very limited.
* It's not clear what a generic protected data frame could contain that would not trigger a warning message, additional downstream traffic, or an unwanted action at some layer on the AP or upstream device.

Note that the non-AP STA could be out of sync with the AP merely by missing a (protected) Deauthentication or Disassociation message, due to being asleep or operating off-channel.

## Proposed Resolution:

### 9.6.9.1 SA Query Action field

*Note: There is no “Association Lockout” problem defined in the standard.*

Delete the note:

Two Action frame formats are defined for the SA Query procedure. An SA Query Action field, in the field immediately after the Category field, differentiates the formats. The Action field values associated with each frame format are defined in Table 9-515 (SA Query Action field values).

~~NOTE—The SA query functionality defined in this standard is used to prevent the Association Lockout problem(defined in 11.3 (STA authentication and association)).~~

### 11.13 SA Query procedures

Starting at the 7th paragraph, change the text as shown:

If a non-AP or non-PCP STA initiated an SA Query procedure following a channel switch and does not receive the SA Query Response frame from a STA that indicated OCVC within dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout TUs from the beginning of the SA Query procedure, it shall deauthenticate from the BSS.

NOTE 1—A non-AP and non-PCP STA does not respond if it is trying to reassociate with the AP or PCP that sent the SA Query Request frame (since, except in the case of FT to the same AP, it no longer has the PTKSA) or to another AP or PCP (it could maintain the old association and PTKSA until the reassociation is completed). There is no such restriction for an AP or PCP.

If a non-AP and non-PCP STA that has an SA with its AP or PCP for an association that negotiated management frame protection receives an individually addressed unprotected Deauthentication or Disassociation frame ~~with reason code INVALID\_CLASS2\_FRAME or INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME~~ from the AP or PCP, the non-AP and non-PCP STA may use this as an indication that there might be a mismatch in the association state between itself and the AP or PCP. In such a case, the non-AP and non-PCP STA’s SME may initiate the SA Query procedure with the AP or PCP to verify the validity of the SA by issuing one MLME-SA-QUERY.request primitive every dot11AssociationSAQueryRetryTimeout TUs until a matching MLME-SA-QUERY.confirm primitive is received or dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout TUs from the beginning of the SA Query procedure has passed. If the AP or PCP responds to the SA Query request with a valid SA Query response, the non-AP STA should continue to use the SA. If no valid SA Query response is received, the non-AP and non-PCP STA’s SME may delete the SA (and temporal keys) held for communication with the STA by issuing an MLME-DELETEKEYS.request primitive and the non-AP and non-PCP STA may move into State 1 (or State 2, for a DMG STA) with the AP.

NOTE 2—The mechanism by which the MAC, MLME and SME coordinate the actions needed to effect these operations is outside the scope of this standard.

When an S1G STA in a power save mode wakes up with an interval longer than dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout, an existing SA can be destroyed. So, to maintain its valid SA status, the S1G STA shall wake to listen to SA Query Request frame with the interval specified by dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout, relative to when the S1G STA received the successful (Re)Association Response frame. When dot11RSNAProtectedManagementFramesActivated is true, an S1G AP shall ~~provide~~ include a TIE ~~the timeout interval~~ with the Timeout Interval Type field set to 3 (association comeback time)~~, which is~~ and the Timeout Interval Value field set to dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout~~)~~, in ~~an~~ Association Response frames and Reassociation Response frames with ~~a~~ status code 0 ~~to the S1G STA~~. An S1G AP may send an SA Query Request to an associated S1G STA when the S1G STA is awake, based on the interval defined by the dot11AssociationSAQueryMaximumTimeout and the time of association of the S1G STA or based on other indications that the S1G STA is awake.

### 12.6.16 RSNA security association termination

TBD:

When a non-AP STA’s SME receives a successful MLME-ASSOCIATE.confirm or MLME-REASSOCIATE.confirm primitive that is not part of a fast BSS transition or receives or invokes an MLME Disassociation or Deauthentication primitive, it deletes some security associations. Similarly, when an AP’s SME

— Receives an MLME-ASSOCIATE.indication or MLME-REASSOCIATE.indication primitive from a STA that has not negotiated management frame protection, or

— Receives an MLME-ASSOCIATE.indication or MLME-REASSOCIATE.indication primitive from a STA that has negotiated management frame protection that a) has resulted in an MLME (re)association response that is successful, and b) is not part of a fast BSS transition, or receives an MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.indication or MLME-DISASSOCIATE.indication primitive or issues an MLME-DEAUTHENTICATE.request or MLME-DISASSOCIATE.request primitive, it deletes some security associations. In the case of an ESS, the non-AP STA’s SME shall delete any PTKSA(s), GTKSA(s), IGTKSA(s), BIGTKSA(s)(11ba), WIGTKSA(s), WTKSA(s) and TPKSA(s), and the AP’s SME shall delete the PTKSA. In the case of an IBSS, the SME shall delete the PTKSA(s) and the GTKSA(s) and any IGTKSA(s). Once the security associations have been deleted, the SME then invokes the MLME-DELETEKEYS.request primitive to delete all temporal keys associated with the deleted security associations.

If a STA loses key state synchronization, it can apply the following rules to recover:

1. Any protected frame(s) received shall be discarded, and an MLME- PROTECTEDFRAMEDROPPED.indication primitive shall be invoked.
2. If the STA is RSNA-enabled and has joined an IBSS, the SME shall execute the authentication procedure as described in 11.3.4.2 (Authentication—originating STA).
3. If the STA is RSNA-enabled and has joined an ESS, the SME shall execute the deauthentication procedures as described in 11.3.4.4 (Deauthentication—originating STA). However, if the STA has initiated the RSN security association, but has not yet invoked the MLME-SETPROTECTION.request primitive, then no additional action is required.

NOTE 1—There is a race condition between when MLME-SETPROTECTION.request primitive is invoked on the Supplicant and when it is invoked on the Authenticator. During this time, the STA might receive an MPDU that it is unable to decrypt; and the MPDU is discarded without a deauthentication occurring.

NOTE 2—Null and QoS (+)Null frames are not protected.

If the selected AKMP fails between a STA and an AP that are associated, then both the STA and the AP shall invoke the MAC deauthentication procedure described in 11.3.4.4 (Deauthentication—originating STA).

When a STA’s SME receives an MLME-PN-EXHAUSTION.indication primitive and the PN is associated with a PTKSA, the STA’s SME shall invoke an MLME-DISASSOCIATE.request primitive and delete the PTKSA.

When a STA’s SME receives an MLME-PN-EXHAUSTION.indication primitive and the PN is associated with a GTKSA, the STA’s SME shall delete the GTKSA.

When a STA’s SME receives an MLME-PN-EXHAUSTION.indication primitive and the PN is associated with an IGTKSA, the STA’s SME shall delete the IGTKSA.

Once the security associations have been deleted, the SME then invokes the MLME-DELETEKEYS.request primitive to delete all temporal keys associated with the deleted security associations.

### 12.6.17 Protection of robust Management frames.

Change the note as shown:

If management frame protection is negotiated for the link, a STA shall not transmit any of the following, and shall discard all of the following:

— An unprotected individually addressed Deauthentication or Disassociation frame.

NOTE 5—The STA may use this as an indication that there might be a mismatch in the association state between itself and the AP or PCP and the STA might invoke the SA Query procedures (see 11.13 (SA Query procedures)) ~~if~~ ~~received with a reason code of INVALID\_CLASS2\_FRAME or INVALID\_CLASS3\_FRAME~~.

### 12.7.6.3 4-way handshake message 2

*Note: Usage of the Transaction Identifier is only mentioned in 9.6.9.2 (SA Query Request frame):*

*The Transaction Identifier field is a counter value set by the STA sending the SA Query Request frame to identify any outstanding request/response transaction.*

*and 9.6.9.3 (SA Query Response frame):*

*The Transaction Identifier field is set to the same value as the Transaction Identifier field in the corresponding SA Query Request frame.*

*There does not appear to be any reason for this initialization step in 12.7.6.3, so we should either a) delete the step or b) provide some rules for usage and maintenance of this value.*

Delete item c as shown:

~~c) 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.~~

**References:**

[Draft P802.11REVme\_D7.0.pdf](https://grouper.ieee.org/groups/802/11/private/Draft_Standards/11me/Draft%20P802.11REVme_D7.0.pdf)