IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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Abstract

This document contains proposed changes to Draft P802.11ak\_D1.0 in sections 4.3.5.1, 4.3.5.2, and 4.3.5.3 that address CIDs: 428. These edits were discussed and refined at the TGak ad hoc meeting in Santa Clara, CA on July 9-10, 2015.

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

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

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

15 **4.5.3.3 Association**

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1. ***Change text as follows:***
2. To deliver an MSDU within an ESS via the DS, the DS needs to know
3. which AP within the ESS to access so that the MSDU may be delivered to the addressed IEEE Std 802.11 STA. This information is provided to the DS
4. by the concept of association. Association is necessary, but not sufficient, to support BSS-
5. transition mobility within an ESS. Association is sufficient to support no-transition mobility. Association is one
6. of the services in the DSS. 23
7. Before a non-GLK STA is allowed to send an MSDU via an AP, it first becomes associated with the AP.
8. The act of becoming associated invokes the association service, which provides the STA to AP
9. mapping to the DS. How the information provided by the association service is stored and

managed within the DS is not specified by this standard.

To establish a GLK link via a GLK AP a GLK STA associates with the GLK AP. The GLK AP then creates a bridge port on the bridged attached to the GLK AP which is logically linked to the bridge port in the GLK STA. This process establishes a point to point GLK link.

30 **4.5.3.4 Reassociation**

1. ***Change text as follows:***
2. Association is sufficient for no-transition message delivery between IEEE Std 802.11 STAs.
3. Additional functionality is needed to support BSS-transition mobility or GLK link transition mobility. The additional required
4. functionality is provided by the reassociation service. In the non-GLK case, reassociation is one
5. of the services in the DSS. For the GLK case, reassociation is one of the services of the GLK-AP.
6. When the reassociation service is invoked to “move” a current association from one AP to another, in the non-GLK case, this keeps the DS informed of the current mapping between AP and STA as
7. the STA moves from BSS to BSS within an ESS. In the GLK case, this keeps the The 802.1Q Bridge (or bridges) informed of the updated bridging information for the non-AP GLK STA. Reassociation will cause the GLK AP that the GLK STA is reassociating with to establish and create an ISS SAP for the STA and remove or disable the ISS SAP for the STA that was established by the GLK AP the GLK STA had previously been associated with. The 802.1Q Bridge (or bridges) uses this information to update bridging information for the non-AP GLK STA The 802.1Q Bridge uses this information to enable and disable bridging information for the non-AP STA creating and destroying the ports. This process establishes a new point to point GLK link..
8. Reassociation also enables changing association attributes of an
9. established association while the STA remains associated with the same AP. Reassociation is always initiated by the non-AP STA. In the non-GLK case, the AP updates the STA’s attributes and provides the changes that are pertinent to the DS of any of the changed attributes. In the GLK case, AP updates the STA’s attributes and informs the 802.1Q Bridge (or bridges) use this
10. information to enable, disable, and update bridging information for the non-AP STA.
11.
12. The 802.1Q Bridge uses this information to disable bridging information for the non-AP STA destroying the ports.
13. **4.5.4.5 Disassociation**
14. ***Change text as follows:***
15. The disassociation service is invoked when an existing association is to be terminated. In the non-
16. GLK case, disassociation is one of the services in the DSS. The 802.1Q
17. Bridge uses this information to disable bridging information for the non-AP STA destroying the ports.
18. In ~~an~~ a non-GLK ESS, this tells the DS to void existing association information. Attempts to send
19. MSDUs via the DS to a disassociated STA will be unsuccessful. For a GLK ESS this removes or disables the corresponding ISS SAP being provided by that GLK AP. The 802.1Q
20. Bridge uses this information to disable bridging information for the non-AP STA destroying the ports.