IEEE P802.11
Wireless LANs

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| Liaison to REVmd on ESS |
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##### This is a liaison from 802.11’s ARC SC to 802.11’s REVmd, with proposals for modification of Draft Standard text on the definition and introductory discussion of the concept “ESS”, and the associated/underlying term “DS”.

##### Revision history:

##### R0 – initial version

**Liaison from ARC SC to TGmd/REVmd CRC**

Dorothy, et al,

Some time ago (approx. May 2016), during joint discussions between ARC SC and TGak, the question was asked “What [really] is an ESS?” The ARC SC has been researching and debating this question as a background task ever since, and has finally reached some conclusions/recommendations, just in time for REVmd’s Sponsor Ballot process!

From our review, we recommend the following, to be considered by TGmd/REVmd CRC. While these changes appear to be a significant re-write of a very fundamental concept to IEEE Std 802.11, we believe that the changes are, conceptually, really not that different – it is a matter of using correct terminology and being consistent with terms and usage elsewhere in the Standard, and with most experts’ conceptual model of an ESS. Hence, we believe these changes are appropriate (or at least acceptable) at the current stage of REVmd’s development.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Mark Hamilton, Chair ARC SC

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All references are to REVmd D3.0.

**Modify the definition of ESS (in clause 3):**

* + - From:

“A set of one or more interconnected basic service sets (BSSs) that appears as a single BSS to the logical link control (LLC) layer at any station (STA) associated with one of those BSSs.”

* + - To:

“A set of one or more interconnected basic service sets (BSSs) that appears as a single BSS to the logical link control (LLC) layer at any station (STA) associated with one of those BSSs.”

**Modify text in 4.3.5.1 (the “Overview” subclause of the “DS concepts” subclause):**

* + - From:

“The DS enables mobile device support by providing the logical services necessary to handle address to destination mapping and seamless integration of multiple BSSs.

An access point (AP) is any entity that has STA functionality and a distribution system access function (DSAF), which enables access to the DS, via the WM for associated STAs.”

* + - To:

 “The DS enables mobile device support by providing the logical services necessary to handle address to destination mapping and seamless integration of multiple BSSs.

An access point (AP) is any entity that has STA functionality and a distribution system access function (DSAF), which enables access to the DS, via the WM for associated STAs. To invoke this access, a non-AP STA joins a BSS and associates to the AP operating that BSS. This causes the AP to notify the DS of the non-AP STA’s location within the network. The non-AP STA moves to another BSS operated by an AP connected to the same DS in another location by reassociating to this new AP. The new AP updates the DS with the non-AP STA’s new location at the completion of the reassociation.

The STA’s location information is internal to the DS, thus STA mobility is transparent to upper layers. See 4.3.5.2 (Extended service set (ESS): the large coverage network).”

**Modify text in 4.3.5.2 (“Extended service set (ESS): the large coverage network”):**

* + - From:

“The DS and infrastructure BSSs allow IEEE Std 802.11 to create a wireless network of arbitrary size and complexity. IEEE Std 802.11 refers to this type of network as the ESS. An ESS is the union of the infrastructure BSSs with the same SSID connected by a DS. The ESS does not include the DS.

The key concept is that the ESS appears the same to an LLC layer as an IBSS. STAs within an ESS can communicate and mobile STAs might move from one BSS to another (within the same ESS) transparently to LLC.”

* + - To:

“The DS and infrastructure BSSs allow IEEE Std 802.11 to create a wireless network of arbitrary size and complexity. IEEE Std 802.11 refers to this type of network as the ESS. An ESS is the union of the infrastructure BSSs with the same SSID connected by a single DS. All BSSs in an ESS have the same SSID. The ESS does not include the DS.

The key concept is that the ESS appears to be a single IEEE STD 802™ access domain to the LLC sublayer the same to an LLC layer as an IBSS. STAs within an ESS can communicate and mobile STAs might move from one BSS to another (within the same ESS) transparently to the LLC sublayer.

For completeness of understanding, it is important to note that if multiple BSSs are configured with the same SSID, but the APs are not interconnected by a common DS, there is no guarantee of seamless mobility for STAs between those BSSs. However, such a deployment may have a common LLC sublayer interconnection, in which case, communication with location transparency to the LLC sublayer (a single access domain) is generally still possible, but such communication could be disrupted at times when a mobile STA moves between BSSs. [A mobile STA implementation needs to take this possible configuration into account.]”

HESS stuff….

Change the definition of HESS:

Add to 4.3.??:

Modify in 11.23.3: