IEEE P802.11  
Wireless LANs

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| EAPoL-Key Notation | | | | |
| Date: 2024-01-04 | | | | |
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Background

This contribution deals with updating EAPoL-Key notation. This addresses CIDs 6040 and 6590.

R3: Addressed offline comments and updated OCI KDE which was missing from some of the flows.

R4: Further offline comment updates and incorporate the resolution for CID 6605 on top of these proposed changes, where necessary. Consolidated the unchanged text copied from the baseline draft.

R5: Restored the accidentally removed resolution to CID 6605….oops.

R6: Minor updates based on TG review.

### Discussion:

The updated EAPoL-key notation, particularly for the Key Data field requires every possible Key Data combination of elements to be shown. Following this update, the notation needs to document every combination of possible values for Key Data rather than to just show which KDEs are mandatory/optional.

This document was posted to address previous comments in the CC and WG LB rounds.

Notation:

* The Key Data field value is denoted by {…}
* Optional key data elements are denoted by […, ]

Other issues:

* There are two PMKID entries in the list of key data KDEs/elements
  + From Jouni: That duplicated PMKID line (and also the entry following it) seems to be editing issue in REVmd/D3.0. CID 2541 was resolved with editing instructions asking the two entries to be added to the list at REVmd/D2.0 P2626 L35 which is the "Here, the following assumptions apply" list in 12.7.6.1. These two lines were added incorrectly into 12.7.4 (REVmd/D2.0 P2625 L32). Those two entries should be moved to the correct list to fix this.

### Proposed Resolution:

Revised. Update the EAPoL-key notation for Key Data to make it less cumbersome and more extensible in <this>

***Update the following text in this clause as follows:***

* EAPOL-Key PDU notation(#1836)

[a] means that a is optionally or conditionally present in {Key Data}

***Update the following text in this clause as follows:***

* 4-way handshake
* General

***Update the following text at the beginning of the clause:***

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 1: Authenticator ® Supplicant: EAPOL-Key(0,0,1,0,P,0,0,ANonce,0, {[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 2: Supplicant ® Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(0,1,0,0,P,0,0,SNonce,MIC, {RSNE [, RSNXE]} [, OCI])

~~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 3: Authenticator®Supplicant:   
EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,1,P,0,KeyRSC,ANonce,MIC,{ RSNE [, RSNXE] [, OCI], GTK(N) [, IGTK(M, IPN)] [, BIGTK(Q, BIPN)] [, WIGTK(R, WIPN)]})

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

where

S (#1082)is the Secure bit of the Key Information field

M means the MIC is available in message. (#216)This should be set in all messages except message 1 of a 4-way handshake. This is the (#1829)Key MIC Present bit of the Key Information field. (#1831)When using an AEAD cipher, this (#1829)Key MIC Present bit is set to 0 regardless of the M parameter value.

A means 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(#216).

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

Reserved is reserved

(#1406)RSC is the RSC; this is the last PN for the GTK

ANonce/SNonce is the Authenticator or Supplicant nonce, respectively. (#216)This is the Key Nonce field.

MIC is the integrity check, which is generated using the (#3744)PTK-KCK. This is the Key MIC field. (#1831)When using an AEAD cipher, (#1825)this parameter is ignored, and no Key MIC field is included in the EAPOL-Key PDU(#216).

{Key Data} is a sequence of zero or more elements and KDEs, concatenated and contained in the Key Data field, where

RSNE is (#3493)the RSNE, described in 9.4.2.23 (RSNE)

RSNE(KeyName) is the RSNE, with the PMKID List field set to KeyName

GTK(N) is the GTK KDE, with the (#3493)Key ID field set to N (The key ID specifies which index is used for this GTK. (#3056)Indices 0 and 3 shall not be used for GTKs)

FTE is the (#1776)FTE, described in 9.4.2.46 (FTE(#1776))

MDE is the (#1776)MDE, described in 9.4.2.45 (MDE(#1776))

TIE(IntervalType) is a (#1776)TIE of type IntervalType, as described in 9.4.2.47 (TIE(#1776)), containing e.g., for type KeyLifetime, the lifetime of the FT key hierarchy

IGTK(M, IPN) is the (#3493)IGTK KDE, with the Key ID field set to M and the (#6605) IPN being the last IPN

~~IPN the current IGTK replay counter value provided by the IGTK KDE~~

BIGTK(Q, BIPN) is the (#3493)BIGTK KDE, with the Key ID field set to Q and the (#6605) BIPN being the last BIPN

~~BIPN is the current BIGTK replay counter value provided by the BIGTK KDE~~

(11ba)WIGTK(R, WIPN) is the (#3493)WIGTK KDE, with the Key ID field set to R and the (#6605) WIPN being the last WIPN

~~(11ba)WIPN is the current WIGTK replay counter value provided by the WIGTK KDE~~

PMKID is (#3493)the PMKID KDE and is the PMK identifier used during the 4-way handshake for PMK identification

OCI KDE is (#3493)the OCI KDE

RSNXE is (#3493)the RSNXE, described in 9.4.2.240 (RSNXE(#1776))

PMKID (#3493)is the PMK identifier for the PMKSA selected by the Authenticator

The receiver of an EAPOL-Key message shall accept elements and KDEs in the Key Data field in any order.

***Append the items below to the end of the list as shown below:***

The following apply:

* EAPOL-Key(·) denotes an (#1836)EAPOL-Key PDU conveying the specified argument list, usingthe notation introduced in 12.7.4 (EAPOL-Key PDU notation(#1836)).

…

* PMKID identifies the PMKSA selected by the Authenticator
* “[, a]” identifies that element “a” is conditionally present in {Key Data}
* Group key handshake
* General

***Update the following text at the beginning of this clause as follows:***

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]})~~

EAPOL-Key(1,1,1,0,G,0,Key RSC,0, MIC, {GTK(N) [, OCI] [, IGTK(M, IPN)] [, BIGTK(Q, BIPN)] [, WIGTK(R, WIPN)]})

Message 2: Supplicant ® Authenticator: EAPOL-Key(1,1,0,0,G,0,0,0,MIC,{ [OCI]})

NOTE --- Elements and KDEs in the key data field can be included in any order.

* FT initial mobility domain association
* Overview

The FT initial mobility domain association is the first (re)association in the mobility domain, where the SME of the STA enables its future use of the FT procedures.

FT initial mobility domain association is typically the first association within the ESS. In addition to Association Request and Response frames, Reassociation Request and Response frames are supported in the initial mobility domain association to enable both FT and non-FT APs to be present in a single ESS.

* FT initial mobility domain association in an RSN

***Update the following text at the beginning of this clause 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).

R1KH®S1KH: EAPOL-Key(0, 0, 1, 0, P, 0, 0, ANonce, 0, {})

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

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

~~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})~~

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

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

NOTE --- Elements and KDEs in the key data field can be included in any order.

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