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AMENDMENT 1
2019-02

Information technology — Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Local and metropolitan area networks — Specific requirements —

Part 11: Wireless LAN medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications

AMENDMENT 1: Fast initial link setup

Technologies de l'information — Télécommunications et échange d'information entre systèmes — Réseaux locaux et métropolitains — Exigences spécifiques —

Partie 11: Spécifications du contrôle d'accès du milieu sans fil (MAC) et de la couche physique (PHY)

AMENDEMENT 1: Configuration de liaison initiale rapide

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IEEE Std 802.11ai™-2016
(Amendment to
IEEE Std 802.11™-2016)

**IEEE Standard for Information technology—
Telecommunications and information exchange between systems
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Specific requirements**

Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications

Amendment 1: Fast Initial Link Setup

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Approved 7 December 2016

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Abstract: Mechanisms that provide IEEE Std 802.11 networks with fast initial link setup methods that do not degrade the security offered by Robust Security Network Association (RSNA) already defined in IEEE Std 802.11 are defined in this amendment.

Keywords: amendment, Fast Initial Link setup, FILS, IEEE 802.11ai™

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This amendment defines mechanisms that provide IEEE 802.11 networks with fast initial link setup methods that do not degrade the security offered by Robust Security Network Association (RSNA) already defined in IEEE Std 802.11.

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IEEE Standard for Information technology—
Telecommunications and information exchange between systems
Local and metropolitan area networks—
Specific requirements

Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) Specifications

Amendment 1: Fast Initial Link Setup

NOTE—The editing instructions contained in this amendment define how to merge the material contained therein into the existing base standard and its amendments to form the comprehensive standard.

The editing instructions are shown in ***bold italic***. Four editing instructions are used: ***change, delete, insert,*** and ***replace***. ***Change*** is used to make corrections in existing text or tables. The editing instructions specify the location of the change and describes what is being changed by using ~~strikethrough~~ (to remove old material) and underscore (to add new material). ***Delete*** removes existing material. ***Insert*** adds new material without disturbing the existing material. Insertions may require renumbering. If so, renumbering instructions are given in the editing instruction. ***Replace*** is used to make changes in figures or equations by removing the existing figure or equation and replacing it with a new one.

2. Normative references

Insert the following references into Clause 2 in alphanumeric order:

FIPS 186-4, Digital Signature Standard (DSS).

IETF RFC 2131, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol, March 1997.

IETF RFC 3279, Algorithms and Identifiers for the Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, April 2002.

IETF RFC 3315, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol for IPv6 (DHCPv6), July 2003.

IETF RFC 3447, Public-Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) #1: RSA Cryptography Specification Version 2.1, February 2003.

IETF RFC 3490, Internationalizing Domain Names in Applications (IDNA), March 2003.

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IETF RFC 4862, IPv6 Stateless Address Autoconfiguration, September 2007.

IETF RFC 5116, An Interface and Algorithms for Authenticated Encryption, January 2008.

IETF RFC 5280, Internet X.509 Public Key Infrastructure Certificate and Certificate Revocation List (CRL) Profile, May 2008.

IETF RFC 5295, Specification for the Derivation of Root Keys from an Extended Master Session Key (EMSK), August 2008.

IETF RFC 5480, Elliptic Curve Cryptography Subject Public Key Information, March 2009.

IETF RFC 6696, EAP Extensions for the EAP Re-authentication Protocol (ERP), July 2012.

IETF RFC 6942, Diameter Support for the EAP Re-authentication Protocol (ERP), May 2013.

ISO/IEC 14888-3:2006, Information technology - Security techniques-Digital signatures with appendix-Part 3: Discrete logarithm based mechanisms.

NIST Special Publication 800-56A R2, Recommendation for Pair-Wise Key Establishment Schemes Using Discrete Logarithm Cryptography, May 2013.

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3. Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations

3.1 Definitions

Insert the following new definitions into 3.1 in alphabetic order:

authenticated encryption with associated data (AEAD): A cipher mode that performs authenticated encryption of a plain text, with associated data that is authenticated but not encrypted.

certificate authority (CA): An entity that vouches for the binding between a device's identity, its public key, and associated keying material (such as key validity period and key usage).

perfect forward secrecy (PFS): A property of a key agreement protocol that protects a session key derived from a set of long-term public and private keys from being compromised if one of the (long-term) private keys is compromised in the future.

trusted third party (TTP): An entity that is relied upon to vouch for two parties in a pairwise authentication protocol.

3.2 Definitions specific to IEEE Std 802.11

Insert the following new definitions into 3.2 in alphabetic order:

Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) reauthentication protocol (EAP-RP): A protocol, using the EAP framework, that allows single round trip reauthentication with an Authentication Server after an initial EAP authentication.

NOTE—IETF RFC 6696 uses "ERP" for the abbreviation of EAP reauthentication protocol; whereas, IEEE Std 802.11 uses "EAP-RP" because "ERP" stands for "Extended Rate PHY" in IEEE Std 802.11.

fast initial link setup (FILS): A collection of mechanisms that enable IEEE Std 802.11 networks to minimize initial link setup time.

fast initial link setup category (FILSC): A value that indicates the priority category of the station (STA) for fast initial link setup.

fast initial link setup station (FILS STA): A station that implements fast initial link setup (FILS) and for which dot11FILSActivated is true.

fast initial link setup (FILS) association: A type of association used in fast initial link setup.

fast initial link setup (FILS) authentication: A type of authentication used in fast initial link setup.

integrity check key (ICK): A key used to integrity check FILS Authentication frames.

link setup: The process of discovering an extended service set (ESS), (secure) association and authentication, and gaining the ability to send higher layer [e.g., Internet Protocol (IP)] traffic with a valid higher layer address through an access point (AP).

upstream network: An integrated local area network (LAN) to which an access point (AP) is connected through a portal.

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Change the following definitions in 3.2:

group temporal key security association (GTKSA): The context resulting from a successful group temporal key (GTK) distribution exchange via either a group key handshake, ~~or~~ a 4-way handshake, or fast initial link setup (FILS) authentication.

pairwise transient key security association (PTKSA): The context resulting from a successful 4-way handshake between a peer and Authenticator or from a successful fast initial link setup (FILS) authentication.

pre-robust security network association (pre-RSNA): The type of association used by a pair of stations (STAs) if the procedure for establishing authentication or association between them did not include the 4-way handshake, was not fast initial link setup (FILS) authentication, and did not use FT protocol.

robust security network association (RSNA): The type of association used by a pair of stations (STAs) if the procedure to establish authentication or association between them includes the 4-way handshake or FT protocol, or is fast initial link setup (FILS) authentication. Note that existence of an RSNA between two STAs does not of itself provide robust security. Robust security is provided when all STAs in the network use RSNAs.

robust security network association (RSNA) key management: Key management that includes the 4-way handshake, the group key handshake, authenticated mesh peering exchange, mesh group key handshake, and the PeerKey handshake. If fast basic service set (BSS) transition (FT) is enabled, the FT 4-way handshake and FT authentication sequence are also included. If fast initial link setup (FILS) is enabled, FILS authentication is also included.

3.4 Abbreviations and acronyms

Insert the following new abbreviations/acronyms into 3.4:

AEAD	authenticated encryption with associated data
ANO	access network options
AP-CSN	AP configuration sequence number
CA	certificate authority
CAG	Common Advertisement Group
EAP-RP	EAP reauthentication protocol
FD	FILS discovery
FILS	fast initial link setup
FILSC	fast initial link setup category
HLP	higher layer protocol
ICK	FILS integrity check key
PFS	perfect forward secrecy
TTP	trusted third party

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4. General description

4.5 Overview of the services

4.5.3 Services that support the distribution service and the PCP service

4.5.3.3 Association

Change the last paragraph of 4.5.3.3 as follows:

A STA learns what APs are present and what operational capabilities are available from each of those APs and then invokes the association service to establish an association. A FILS STA is able to discover, authenticate and associate with the AP with reduced number of frame transmissions. For details of how a STA learns about what APs are present, see 11.1.4.

4.5.4 Access control and data confidentiality services

4.5.4.2 Authentication

Change 4.5.4.2 as follows:

IEEE 802.11 authentication operates at the link level between IEEE 802.11 STAs. IEEE Std 802.11 does not provide either end-to-end (MSDU origin to MSDU destination) or user-to-user authentication.

IEEE Std 802.11 attempts to control LAN access via the authentication service. IEEE 802.11 authentication is an SS. This service might be used by all STAs to establish their identity to STAs with which they communicate, in both ESSs and IBSSs. If a mutually acceptable level of authentication has not been established between two STAs, an association is not established.

IEEE Std 802.11 defines five~~four~~ IEEE 802.11 authentication methods: Open System authentication, Shared Key authentication, FT authentication, ~~and~~ simultaneous authentication of equals (SAE), and FILS authentication. Open System authentication admits any STA to the DS. Shared Key authentication relies on WEP to demonstrate knowledge of a WEP encryption key. FT authentication relies on keys derived during the initial mobility domain association to authenticate the stations as defined in Clause 13. SAE authentication uses finite field cryptography to prove knowledge of a shared password. FILS authentication allows for faster connection to the network for FILS non-AP STAs by providing authentication, association, and key confirmation information in an efficient number of frame exchanges (see 4.10.3.6). The IEEE 802.11 authentication mechanism also allows definition of new authentication methods.

An RSNA might support SAE authentication, FILS authentication, or both. An RSNA also supports authentication based on IEEE Std 802.1X-2010, or preshared keys (PSKs) after Open System authentication. IEEE 802.1X authentication utilizes the EAP to authenticate STAs and the AS with one another. This standard does not specify an EAP method that is mandatory to implement. See 12.6.5 for a description of the IEEE 802.1X authentication and PSK usage within an IEEE 802.11 IBSS.

In an RSNA, IEEE 802.1X Supplicants and Authenticators exchange protocol information via the IEEE 802.1X Uncontrolled Port. The IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port is blocked from passing general data traffic between two STAs until an IEEE 802.1X authentication procedure completes successfully over the IEEE 802.1X Uncontrolled Port.

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SAE authentication ~~or~~and Open System IEEE 802.11 authentication ~~is~~ are used by non-DMG STAs in an RSN for an infrastructure BSS. FILS authentication may be used by FILS STAs in an RSN for an infrastructure BSS. SAE authentication, Open System IEEE 802.11 authentication, or no IEEE 802.11 authentication is used in an RSN for an IBSS. SAE authentication is used ~~in~~for an MBSS. In a~~A~~n RSN~~A~~, ~~disallows the use of~~ Shared Key authentication is not used. In an RSN for DMG BSS, Open System IEEE 802.11 authentication is not used (12.2.4).

4.5.4.3 Deauthentication

Change 4.5.4.3 as follows:

The deauthentication service is invoked when an existing Open System, Shared Key, FT, ~~or~~ SAE, or FILS authentication is to be terminated. Deauthentication is a SS.

In an ESS, because authentication is a prerequisite for association, the act of deauthentication causes the STA to be disassociated. The deauthentication service can be invoked by either authenticated party (non-AP STA or AP). Deauthentication is not a request; it is a notification. The association at the transmitting STA is terminated when the STA sends a deauthentication notice to an associated STA. Deauthentication, and if associated, disassociation can not be refused by the receiving STA except when management frame protection is negotiated and the message integrity check fails.

~~In an RSN ESS, Open System IEEE Std 802.11 authentication is required.~~ 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 IEEE Std 802.1X-2010 via the MAC layer.

In an RSNA, deauthentication also destroys any related pairwise transient key security association (PTKSA), group temporal key security association (GTKSA), station-to-station link (STSL) master key security association (SMKSA), STSL transient key security association (STKSA), TPK security association (TPKSA), integrity group temporal key security association (IGTKSA), mesh GTKSA, and mesh TKSA that exist in the STA and closes the associated IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port, if used for this association. If pairwise master key security association (PMKSA) caching is not enabled, deauthentication also deletes the PMKSA or mesh PMKSA.

In an RSN IBSS, Open System authentication is optional, but a STA is required to recognize Deauthentication frames. Deauthentication results in the IEEE 802.1X Controlled Port for that STA being disabled and deletes the PTKSA.

4.5.4.5 Key management

Change 4.5.4.5 as follows:

The enhanced data confidentiality, data authentication, and replay protection mechanisms require fresh cryptographic keys and corresponding security associations. The procedures defined in this standard provide fresh keys by means of various protocols and handshakes ~~called the 4-way handshake, FT 4-way handshake, FT protocol, FT resource request protocol, and group key handshake~~.

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4.5.4.8 Fast BSS transition

Change 4.5.4.8 as follows:

The FT mechanism defines a means for a STA to set up security and QoS parameters prior to reassociation to a new AP. This mechanism allows time-consuming operations to be removed from the time-critical reassociation process. When FILS authentication is used during a handover across mobility domains, the overhead incurred during the FT initial mobility domain association in an RSN is further reduced.

4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2010

4.10.2 IEEE Std 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2010

Change the second paragraph of 4.10.2 as follows:

IEEE Std 802.11 depends upon IEEE Std 802.1X-2010 and various IEEE 802.11 protocols and handshakes ~~the 4-way handshake, FT 4-way handshake, FT protocol, FT resource request protocol, and group key handshake~~, described in Clause 12 and Clause 13, to establish and change cryptographic keys. Keys are established after authentication has completed. Keys might change for a variety of reasons, including expiration of an IEEE 802.1X authentication timer, key compromise, danger of compromise, or policy.

4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview

Insert new subclause 4.10.3.6 as follows:

4.10.3.6 AKM operations using FILS authentication

4.10.3.6.1 General

FILS authentication allows faster link setup to the network by performing authentication, association, and key confirmation using four frames—two Authentication frames, one (Re)Association Request frame, and one (Re)Association Response frame.

The following three FILS authentication methods are defined:

a) FILS Shared Key authentication performed without perfect forward security (PFS)
b) FILS Shared Key authentication performed with PFS
c) FILS Public Key authentication with PFS

FILS Shared Key authentication with and without PFS is described in 4.10.3.6.2.

FILS Public Key authentication exchange is described in 4.10.3.6.3.

4.10.3.6.2 AKM operations using FILS Shared Key authentication

A non-AP STA and an Authentication Server (AS) using FILS Shared Key authentication verify mutual possession of a shared key (rRK) (as defined in IETF RFC 5295 and IETF RFC 6696) using Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) reauthentication protocol (EAP-RP) signaling. EAP-RP signaling is encapsulated using FILS wrapped data in an Authentication frame as shown in Figure 4-29a. A valid rRK is derived using

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a prior full authentication using the full EAP as defined in 4.10.3.2. This rRK can be used for multiple runs of EAP-RP authentications as specified in IETF RFC 5295 and IETF RFC 6696.

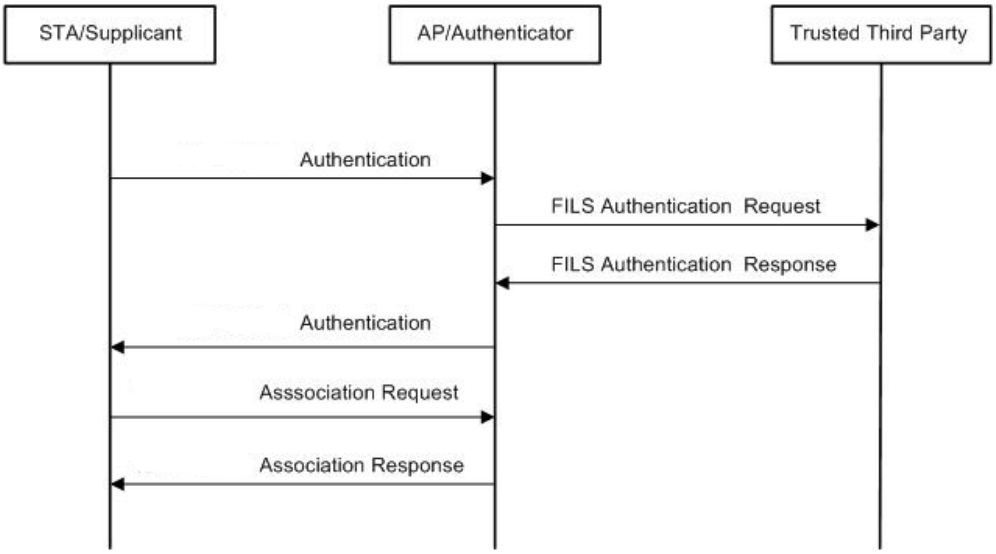

Figure 4-29a—FILS authentication using Authentication Server

4.10.3.6.3 AKM operations using FILS Public Key authentication

When using FILS Public Key authentication, it is assumed that both STAs using FILS have either:

— Obtained a public key certificate from a certificate authority (CA) and are capable of verifying each other's certificate during execution of FILS authentication procedures; or

— A priori knowledge of, and trust in, an uncertified public key.

The manner in which trust is obtained in certificates is outside the scope of this standard.

4.10.7 PMKSA caching

Change 4.10.7 as follows:

The Authenticator and Supplicant can cache PMKSAs, which include the IEEE 802.1X state. A PMKSA can be deleted from the cache for any reason and at any time.

The STA can supply a list of PMK identifiers in the (Re)Association Request frame or first FILS Authentication frame. Each key identifier names a PMKSA; the PMKSA can contain a single PMK. The Authenticator can specify~~ies~~ the selected PMK key identifier in message 1 of the 4-way handshake or the second FILS Authentication frame. The selection of the key identifiers to be included by the STA and Authenticator ~~within the (Re)Association Request frame and message 1 of the 4-Way handshake~~ is out of the scope of this standard.

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A FILS STA performing FILS authentication can supply a list of PMK identifiers in its initial Authentication frame. Each PMK identifier names a PMKSA; the PMKSA contains a single PMK. If the AP has retained an identified PMKSA, it can facilitate a faster connection by identifying a single PMKSA in the Authentication frame it transmits. The STA and AP can then use the PMK from the cached PMKSA to authenticate. FILS APs that support PMK caching may identify themselves using a cache identifier. A FILS STA that has successfully established a PMKSA at an AP identifying a particular cache identifier can attempt to use PMK caching in a subsequent attempt with any AP that uses the same cache identifier.

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5. MAC service definition

5.2 MAC data service specification

5.2.3 MA-UNITDATA.indication

5.2.3.3 When generated

Change 5.2.3.3 as follows:

The MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive is passed from the MAC sublayer entity to the LLC sublayer entity or entities to indicate the arrival of a frame at the local MAC sublayer entity. Frames are reported only if they are validly formatted at the MAC sublayer, received without error, received with valid (or null) security and integrity information, and their destination address designates the local MAC sublayer entity. The MA-UNITDATA.indication primitive might also be passed from the MAC sublayer entity, in coordination with the MAC sublayer management entity, to the LLC sublayer entity to indicate the arrival of a FILS higher layer protocol (HLP) Container element.

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6. Layer management

6.3 MLME SAP interface

6.3.3 Scan

6.3.3.2 MLME-SCAN.request

6.3.3.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.3.2.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-SCAN.request(
BSSType,
BSSID,
SSID,
ScanType,
ProbeDelay,
ChannelList,
MinChannelTime,
MaxChannelTime,
RequestInformation,
SSID List,
ChannelUsage,
AccessNetworkType,
HESSID,
MeshID,
DiscoveryMode,
FILSRequestParameters,
ReportingOption,
APConfigurationSequenceNumber,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Insert the following rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.3.2.2:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSRequestParameters	As defined in 9.4.2.178	As defined in 9.4.2.178	Used in determining whether to transmit a Probe Response frame. This parameter is optionally present if dot11-FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
ReportingOption	Enumeration	IMMEDIATE, CHANNEL_SPECIFIC, AT_END	Indicates the result reporting mode as described in 11.1.4. This parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
APConfigurationSequenceNumber	Integer	As defined in 9.4.2.182	Indicates the configuration sequence number for the static information fields and elements as described in 11.1.4.3.7. This parameter is optionally present if dot11-FILSActivated is true and BSSID is an individual MAC address; otherwise not present.

6.3.3.3 MLME-SCAN.confirm

6.3.3.3.1 Function

Change the first paragraph of 6.3.3.1 as follows:

This primitive returns the descriptions of the set of BSSs detected by the scan process. Multiple MLME-SCAN.confirm primitives can be issued when the value of the ReportingOption parameter in the MLME-SCAN.request primitive is CHANNEL_SPECIFIC or IMMEDIATE. When the value of the ReportingOption parameter is AT_END, or the ReportingOption parameter is not present, a single MLME-SCAN.confirm primitive is issued.

6.3.3.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.3.3.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-SCAN.confirm(
BSSDescriptionSet,
BSSDescriptionFromMeasurementPilotSet,
BSSDescriptionFromFDSet,
ResultCode,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Change the table in 6.3.3.3.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
BSSDescriptionSet	Set of BSSDescriptions	N/A	The BSSDescriptionSet is returned to indicate the results of the scan request. It is a set containing zero or more instances of a BSSDescription.
BSSDescriptionFrom MeasurementPilotSet	Set of BSS DescriptionFrom MeasurementPilots	N/A	The BSSDescriptionFromMeasurementPilotSet is returned to indicate the results of the scan request derived from measurement pilots. It is a set containing zero or more instances of a BSSDescription-From-MeasurementPilot. Present if dot11RMMeasurementPilotActivated is nonzero; otherwise not present.
BSSDescription-FromFDSet	Set of BSSDescriptionFromFDs	N/A	The BSSDescriptionFromFDSet is returned to indicate the results of the scan request derived from FILS Discovery frames. It is a set containing zero or more instances of a BSSDescription-FromFD. Present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
ResultCode	Enumeration	SUCCESS, INTERMEDIATE_SCAN_RESULT, NOT_SUPPORTED	Indicates the result of the MLME-SCAN.confirm primitive. The INTERMEDIATE_SCAN_RESULT is used to report the discovered BSSs when the value of the ReportingOption parameter in the MLME-SCAN.request primitive is CHANNEL_SPECIFIC or IMMEDIATE and is valid if dot11FILSActivated is true.
VendorSpecificInfo	A set of elements	As defined in 9.4.2.26	Zero or more elements.

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Insert the following rows at the end of the second table in 6.3.3.3.2:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description	IBSS adoption
CAG Number	As defined in 9.4.2.177	As defined in 9.4.2.177	One or more Common Advertisement Group (CAG) tuples. Each CAG Tuple describes the CAG Version, Scope, and Partial Advertisement Protocol ID. This parameter is optionally present when dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.	Do not adopt.
Differentiated Initial Link Setup	As defined in 9.4.2.187	As defined in 9.4.2.187	Contains the values from the Differentiated Initial Link Setup element. It is optionally present when dot11FILSActivated is true and if such an element was present in the Probe Response or Beacon frame; otherwise not present.	Do not adopt.

Insert the following text and table to the end of 6.3.3.3.2:

The BSSDescriptionFromFDSet parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise, it is not present. Each BSSDescriptionFromFD consists of the parameters shown in the following table:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
BSSID	MAC address	N/A	The BSSID of the found BSS.
SSID	Octet String	As defined in 9.4.2.2	The SSID of the found BSS. This parameter is present if the Short SSID Indicator in the received FILS Discovery frame is equal to 0.
Short SSID	Integer	As defined in the 9.4.2.171	The Short SSID of the found BSS. This parameter is present if the Short SSID Indicator in the received FILS Discovery frame is equal to 1.
FD Capability	As defined in 9.6.8.36	As defined in 9.6.8.36	The FD Capability contains the capabilities and operational indications of the BSS. This parameter is optional.
Operating class	Integer	As defined in 9.4.1.37	The operating class of the advertised BSS.
Access Network Options	As defined in 8.4.2.91	As defined in 8.4.2.91	The advertised access network options of the BSS. This parameter is optional.

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Name	Type	Valid range	Description
Primary Channel	Integer	1–255	The Primary Channel of the advertised BSS. The Primary Channel is defined within the indicated Operating Class as shown in Annex E. This parameter is optional.
FD RSN Information	As defined in 9.6.8.36	As defined in 9.6.8.36	The information for robust security network. This parameter is optional.
Channel Center | Frequency Segment 1	Integer	1–255	The channel frequency index of the 80 MHz channel of frequency segment 1 when the BSS operates on an 80+80 MHz operating channel width. This parameter is optional.
AP-CSN	Integer	As defined in 9.4.2.182	The value of the Configuration Sequence Number in the found BSS. This parameter is optional.
AP's next TBTT Offset	Integer	As defined in 9.6.8.36	The information of next target beacon transmission time of the found BSS. This parameter is optional.
Reduced Neighbor Report	As defined in 9.4.2.171	As defined in 9.4.2.171	The information of the Reduced Neighbor Information field of the received FILS Discovery frame. This parameter is optional.
FILS Indication	As defined in 9.4.2.183	As defined in 9.4.2.183	The information related to FILS authentication and upper layer set up capabilities of the found AP. This parameter is optional.

6.3.3.3.3 When generated

Change 6.3.3.3.3 as follows:

This primitive is generated by the MLME to report the operating environment of the STA. It is issued after receiving an MLME-SCAN.request primitive or, if dot11FILSActivated is true, after receiving an MLME-SCAN-STOP.request primitive following an MLME-SCAN.request primitive. ~~as a result of an MLME-SCAN.request primitive to ascertain the operating environment of the STA.~~

6.3.3.3.4 Effect of receipt

Change 6.3.3.3.4 as follows:

The SME is notified of the results of the scan procedure. If dot11FILSActivated is true, these results might be intermediate results, according to the value of ResultCode.

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Insert new subclause 6.3.3.4 as follows:

6.3.3.4 MLME-SCAN-STOP.request

6.3.3.4.1 Function

This primitive terminates any ongoing scan.

6.3.3.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive

The primitive has no parameters.

6.3.3.4.3 When generated

This primitive is generated by the SME in order to stop all ongoing active or passive scan processes in the STA.

6.3.3.4.4 Effect of receipt

This request terminates all ongoing scan procedures.

6.3.5 Authenticate

6.3.5.2 MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request

6.3.5.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.5.2.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request(

PeerSTAAddress,
AuthenticationType,
AuthenticateFailureTimeout,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
Content of SAE Authentication frame,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
Content of FILS Authentication frame,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Change one row and insert one new row before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.5.2.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
AuthenticationType	Enumeration	OPEN_SYSTEM, SHARED_KEY, FAST_BSS_TRANSITION, SAE, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITHOUT_PFS, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITH_PFS, FILS_PUBLIC_KEY	Specifies the type of authentication algorithm to use during the authentication process.
Content of FILS Authentication frame	Sequence of elements and fields	As defined in 9.4.1.43, 9.4.1.41, 9.4.2.25, 9.4.2.180, 9.4.2.188, and 9.4.2.190	The set of elements and fields to be included in the first message of the FILS authentication sequence, as described in 12.12. Present if AuthenticationType indicates FILS SHARED KEY WITHOUT PFS, FILS SHARED KEY WITH PFS, or FILS PUBLIC KEY; otherwise not present.

6.3.5.3 MLME-AUTHENTICATE.confirm

6.3.5.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.5.3.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-AUTHENTICATE.confirm(
PeerSTAAddress,
AuthenticationType,
ResultCode,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
Content of SAE Authentication frame,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
Content of FILS Authentication frame,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Change one row and insert a new row before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.5.3.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
AuthenticationType	Enumeration	OPEN_SYSTEM, SHARED_KEY, FAST_BSS_TRANSITION, SAE, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITHOUT_PFS, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITH_PFS, FILS_PUBLIC_KEY	Specifies the type of authentication algorithm to use during the authentication process.
Content of FILS Authentication frame	Sequence of elements and fields	As defined in 9.4.1.43, 9.4.1.41, 9.4.2.25, 9.4.2.176, 9.4.2.180, 9.4.2.188, and 9.4.2.190	The set of elements and fields included in the second message of the FILS authentication sequence, as described in 12.12. Present if AuthenticationType indicates FILS SHARED KEY WITHOUT PFS, FILS SHARED KEY WITH PFS, or FILS PUBLIC KEY; otherwise not present.

6.3.5.4 MLME-AUTHENTICATE.indication

6.3.5.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.5.4.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-AUTHENTICATE.indication(
PeerSTAAddress,
AuthenticationType,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
Content of SAE Authentication frame,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
Content of FILS Authentication frame,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Change one row and insert a new row before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.5.4.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
AuthenticationType	Enumeration	OPEN_SYSTEM, SHARED_KEY, FAST_BSS_TRANSITION, SAE, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITHOUT_PFS, FILS_SHARED_KEY_WITH_PFS, FILS_PUBLIC_KEY	Specifies the type of authentication algorithm that was used during the authentication process.
Content of FILS Authentication frame	Sequence of elements and fields	As defined in 9.4.1.43, 9.4.1.41, 9.4.2.25, 9.4.2.176, 9.4.2.180, 9.4.2.188, and 9.4.2.190	The set of elements and fields included in the first message of the FILS authentication sequence, as described in 12.12. Present if AuthenticationType indicates FILS SHARED KEY WITHOUT PFS, FILS SHARED KEY WITH PFS, or FILS PUBLIC KEY; otherwise not present.

6.3.5.5 MLME-AUTHENTICATE.response

6.3.5.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.5.5.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-AUTHENTICATE.response(
PeerSTAAddress,
ResultCode,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
Content of SAE Authentication frame,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
Content of FILS Authentication frame,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Insert a new row before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.5.5.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
Content of FILS Authentication frame	Sequence of elements and fields	As defined in 9.4.1.43, 9.4.1.41, 9.4.2.25, 9.4.2.180, 9.4.2.188, and 9.4.2.190	The set of elements and fields to be included in the second message of the FILS authentication sequence, as described in 12.12. Present if AuthenticationType indicates FILS SHARED KEY WITHOUT PFS, FILS SHARED KEY WITH PFS, or FILS PUBLIC KEY; otherwise not present.

6.3.7 Associate

6.3.7.2 MLME-ASSOCIATE.request

6.3.7.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.7.2.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-ASSOCIATE.request(
PeerSTAAddress,
ListenInterval,
Supported Channels,
RSN,
QoSCapability,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
SM Power Save,
QoSTrafficCapability,
TIMBroadcastRequest,
EmergencyServices,
DMG Capabilities,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Insert two new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.7.2.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., DHCP message) that is transported in FILS association. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	An explicit request for an IP address. The request is either for a new IP address or for a specified IP address. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.7.3 MLME-ASSOCIATE.confirm

6.3.7.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.7.3.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-ASSOCIATE.confirm(
ResultCode,
CapabilityInformation,
AssociationID,
EDCAParameterSet,
RCPI of Request,
RSNI of Request,
RCPI of Response,
RSNI of Response,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
Extended Capabilities,
20/40 BSS Coexistence,
TimeoutInterval,
BSSMaxIdlePeriod,
TIMBroadcastResponse,
QoSMapSet,
QMFPolicy,
DMG Capabilities,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
KeyDelivery,

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VendorSpecificInfo
)

Insert three new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.7.3.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol (HLP) frames (e.g., DHCP message) that is transported in FILS association. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	Contains the IP address of a network layer entity associated with the STA. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
KeyDelivery	As defined in 9.4.2.186	As defined in 9.4.2.186	Contains the KDE(s) and the Key RSC. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.7.4 MLME-ASSOCIATE.indication

6.3.7.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.7.4.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:
MLME-ASSOCIATE.indication(
PeerSTAAddress,
CapabilityInformation,
ListenInterval,
SSID,
OperationalRateSet,
BSSMembershipSelectorSet,
RSN,
QoSCapability,
RCPI,
RSNI,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
DSERegisteredLocation,
HT Capabilities,
Extended Capabilities,
20/40 BSS Coexistence,
QoSTrafficCapability,
TIMBroadcastRequest,
EmergencyServices,
DMG Capabilities,

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Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
VHT Capabilities,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

Insert two new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.7.4.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., DHCP message) that is transported in FILS association. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	An explicit request for an IP address. The request is for a new IP address or a specified IP address. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.7.5 MLME-ASSOCIATE.response

6.3.7.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.7.5.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:
MLME-ASSOCIATE.response(
PeerSTAAddress,
ResultCode,
AssociationID,
RCPI,
RSNI,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
TimeoutInterval,
BSSMaxIdlePeriod,

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TIMBroadcastResponse,
QoSMapSet,
Multi-band peer,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
KeyDelivery,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

Insert three new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.7.5.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., a DHCP message) transported in FILS association. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	Contains the IP address of a network layer entity associated with the STA. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
KeyDelivery	As defined in 9.4.2.186	As defined in 9.4.2.186	Contains KDE(s) and the current Key RSC. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.8 Reassociate

6.3.8.2 MLME-REASSOCIATE.request

6.3.8.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.8.2.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:
MLME-REASSOCIATE.request(
NewPCPorAPAddress,
ListenInterval,
Supported Channels,
RSN,
QoSCapability,

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Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
SM Power Save,
QoSTrafficCapability,
TIMBroadcastRequest,
FMSRequest,
DMSRequest,
EmergencyServices,
DMG Capabilities,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

Insert two new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.8.2.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., a DHCP message) that is transported in FILS association. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	An explicit request for an IP address. The request may be for a new IP address or a specified IP address. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.8.3 MLME-REASSOCIATE.confirm

6.3.8.3.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.8.3.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:
MLME-REASSOCIATE.confirm(
ResultCode,
CapabilityInformation,
AssociationID,
EDCAParameterSet,
RCPI of Request,
RSNI of Request,
RCPI of Response,

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RSNI of Response,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
Extended Capabilities,
20/40 BSS Coexistence,
TimeoutInterval,
BSSMaxIdlePeriod,
TIMBroadcastResponse,
FMSRespone,
DMSResponse,
QoSMapSet,
QMFPolicy,
DMG Capabilities,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
KeyDelivery,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

Insert three new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.8.3.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated dataset of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., a DHCP message) that is transported in FILS association. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	Contains the IP address assigned to the STA for higher layer communication. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
KeyDelivery	As defined in 9.4.2.186	As defined in 9.4.2.186	Contains KDE(s) and the current Key RSC. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.8.4 MLME-REASSOCIATE.indication

6.3.8.4.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.8.4.2 as follows:

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The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-REASSOCIATE.indication(

PeerSTAAddress,
CurrentAPAddress,
CapabilityInformation,
ListenInterval,
SSID,
OperationalRateSet,
BSSMembershipSelectorSet,
RSN,
QoSCapability,
RCPI,
RSNI,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
DSERegisteredLocation,
HT Capabilities,
Extended Capabilities,
20/40 BSS Coexistence,
QoSTrafficCapability,
TIMBroadcastRequest,
FMSRequest,
DMSRequest,
EmergencyServices,
DMG Capabilities,
Multi-band local,
Multi-band peer,
MMS,
VHT Capabilities,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Insert two new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.8.4.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., a DHCP message) that is transported in FILS reassociation. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	An explicit request for an IP address. The request may be for a new IP address or a specified IP address. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.8.5 MLME-REASSOCIATE.response

6.3.8.5.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.8.5.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-REASSOCIATE.response(
PeerSTAAddress,
ResultCode,
AssociationID,
RCPI,
RSNI,
RMEnabledCapabilities,
Content of FT Authentication elements,
SupportedOperatingClasses,
TimeoutInterval,
BSSMaxIdlePeriod,
TIMBroadcastResponse,
FMSResponse,
DMSResponse,
QoSMapSet,
Multi-band peer,
FILSHLPContainer,
FILSIPAddressAssignment,
KeyDelivery,
VendorSpecificInfo
)

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Insert three new rows before the VendorSpecificInfo row in the parameter table in 6.3.8.5.2 as follows:

Name	Type	Valid range	Description
FILSHLPContainer	As defined in 9.4.2.184	As defined in 9.4.2.184	A set of elements containing encapsulated data of higher layer protocol frames (e.g., a DHCP message) that is transported in FILS reassociation. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
FILSIPAddressAssignment	As defined in 9.4.2.185	As defined in 9.4.2.185	Contains the IP address of a network layer entity associated with the STA. The parameter is optionally present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.
KeyDelivery	As defined in 9.4.2.186	As defined in 9.4.2.186	Contains KDE(s) and the current Key RSC. The parameter is present if dot11FILSActivated is true; otherwise not present.

6.3.11 Start

6.3.11.2 MLME-START.request

6.3.11.2.2 Semantics of the service primitive

Change the primitive parameter list in 6.3.11.2.2 as follows:

The primitive parameters are as follows:

MLME-START.request(
SSID,
BSSType,
BeaconPeriod,
DTIMPeriod,
CF parameter set,
PHY parameter set,
IBSS parameter set,
NAVSyncDelay,
CapabilityInformation,
BSSBasicRateSet,
OperationalRateSet,
Country,
IBSS DFS Recovery Interval,
EDCAParameterSet,
DSERegisteredLocation,
HT Capabilities,
HT Operation,

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