INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC/ IEEE 8802-11

First edition 2012-11-01

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

Part 11:

iTeh STWireless LAN medium access control (st(MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012

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



iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-iece-8802-11-2012



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© IEEE 2012

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying and microfilm, without permission in writing from ISO, IEC or IEEE at the respective address below.

ISO copyright office Case postale 56 CH-1211 Geneva 20 Tel. + 41 22 749 01 11 Fax + 41 22 749 09 47 E-mail copyright@iso.org Web www.iso.org IEC Central Office 3, rue de Varembé CH-1211 Geneva 20 Switzerland E-mail inmail@iec.ch Web www.iec.ch Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 3 Park Avenue, New York NY 10016-5997, USA E-mail stds.ipr@ieee.org Web www.ieee.org

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work. In the field of information technology, ISO and IEC have established a joint technical committee, ISO/IEC JTC 1.

IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. The IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While the IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, the IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information contained in its standards.

The main task of ISO/IEC JTC 1 is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require the use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. ISO/IEEE is not responsible for identifying essential patents or patent claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of patents or patent claims or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance or a Patent Statement and Licensing Declaration Form, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or non-discriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from ISO or the IEEE Standards Association.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11 was prepared by the LAN/MAN Standards Committee of the IEEE Computer Society (as IEEE Std 802.11-2012). It was adopted by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications·and·information·exchange·between·systems*, in parallel with its approval by the ISO/IEC national bodies, under the "fast-track procedure" defined in the Partner Standards Development Organization cooperation agreement between ISO and IEEE. IEEE is responsible for the maintenance of this document with participation and input from ISO/IEC national bodies.

This first edition of ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11 cancels and replaces ISO/IEC 8802-11:2005, which has been technically revised. It also incorporates the Amendments ISO/IEC 8802-11:2005/Amd.4:2006, ISO/IEC 8802-11:2005/Amd.5:2006 and ISO/IEC 8802-11:2005/Amd.6:2006.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802 consists of the following parts, under the general title *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
- Part 15-4: Wireless medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) specifications for low-rate wireless personal area networks (WPANs)

(blank page)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012



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

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012

IEEE Computer Society 2b9db42a5b9fiso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012

Sponsored by the LAN/MAN Standards Committee

IEEE 3 Park Avenue New York, NY 10016-5997 USA

IEEE Std 802.11™-2012 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.11-2007)

29 March 2012

(blank page)

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012

IEEE Std 802.11[™]-2012 (Revision of IEEE Std 802.11-2007)

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

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Sponsor

LAN/MAN Standards Committee (standards.iteh.ai)

of the

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012

IEEE Computer Society https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012

Approved 6 February 2012

IEEE-SA Standards Board

Abstract: This revision specifies technical corrections and clarifications to IEEE Std 802.11 for wireless local area networks (WLANS) as well as enhancements to the existing medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) functions. It also incorporates Amendments 1 to 10 published in 2008 to 2011.

Keywords: 2.4 GHz, 3650 MHz, 4.9 GHz, 5 GHz, 5.9 GHz, advanced encryption standard, AES, carrier sense multiple access/collision avoidance, CCMP, channel switching, Counter mode with Cipher-block chaining Message authentication code Protocol, confidentiality, CSMA/CA, DFS, direct link, dynamic frequency selection, E911, emergency alert system, emergency services, forwarding, generic advertisement service, high throughput, IEEE 802.11, interface, international roaming, interworking, interworking with external networks, LAN, local area network, MAC, measurement, medium access control, media-independent handover, medium access controller, mesh, MIH, MIMO, MIMO-OFDM, multi-hop, multiple input multiple output, network advertisement, network discovery, network management, network selection, off-channel direct link, path-selection, PHY, physical layer, power saving, QoS, quality of service, PHY, physical layer, QoS mapping, radio, radio frequency, RF, radio resource, radio management, SSP, SSPN, subscriber service provider, temporal key integrity protocol, TKIP, TPC, transmit power control, tunneled direct link setup, wireless access in vehicular environments, wireless LAN, wireless local area network, WLAN, wireless network management, zero-knowledge proof

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012

The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997, USA

Copyright © 2012 by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc. All rights reserved. Published 29 March 2012. Printed in the United States of America.

IEEE and 802 are registered trademarks in the U.S. Patent & Trademark Office, owned by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Incorporated.

Print: ISBN 978-0-7381-7211-8 STD97218 PDF: ISBN 978-0-7381-7245-3 STDPD97218

IEEE prohibits discrimination, harassment and bullying. For more information, visit http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/whatis/policies/p9-26.html. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form, in an electronic retrieval system or otherwise, without the prior written permission of the publisher.

Notice and Disclaimer of Liability Concerning the Use of IEEE Documents: IEEE Standards documents are developed within the IEEE Societies and the Standards Coordinating Committees of the IEEE Standards Association (IEEE-SA) Standards Board. IEEE develops its standards through a consensus development process, approved by the American National Standards Institute, which brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve the final product. Volunteers are not necessarily members of the Institute and serve without compensation. While IEEE administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in the consensus development process, IEEE does not independently evaluate, test, or verify the accuracy of any of the information or the soundness of any judgments contained in its standards.

Use of an IEEE Standard is wholly voluntary. IEEE disclaims liability for any personal injury, property or other damage, of any nature whatsoever, whether special, indirect, consequential, or compensatory, directly or indirectly resulting from the publication, use of, or reliance upon any IEEE Standard document.

IEEE does not warrant or represent the accuracy or content of the material contained in its standards, and expressly disclaims any express or implied warranty, including any implied warranty of merchantability or fitness for a specific purpose, or that the use of the material contained in its standards is free from patent infringement. IEEE Standards documents are supplied "AS IS."

The existence of an IEEE Standard does not imply that there are no other ways to produce, test, measure, purchase, market, or provide other goods and services related to the scope of the IEEE standard. Furthermore, the viewpoint expressed at the time a standard is approved and issued is subject to change brought about through developments in the state of the art and comments received from users of the standard. Every IEEE standard is subjected to review at least every ten years. When a document is more than ten years old and has not undergone a revision process, it is reasonable to conclude that its contents, although still of some value, do not wholly reflect the present state of the art. Users are cautioned to check to determine that they have the latest edition of any IEEE standard.

In publishing and making its standards available, IEEE is not suggesting or rendering professional or other services for, or on behalf of, any person or entity. Nor is IEEE undertaking to perform any duty owed by any other person or entity to another. Any person utilizing any IEEE Standards document, should rely upon his or her own independent judgment in the exercise of reasonable care in any given circumstances or, as appropriate, seek the advice of a competent professional in determining the appropriateness of a given IEEE standard.

Translations: The IEEE consensus development process involves the review of documents in English only. In the event that an IEEE standard is translated, only the English version published by IEEE should be considered the approved IEEE standard.

2b9db42a5b9f/iso-jec-jeee-8802-11-2012

Official Statements: A statement, written or oral, that is not processed in accordance with the IEEE-SA Standards Board Operations Manual shall not be considered the official position of IEEE or any of its committees and shall not be considered to be, nor be relied upon as, a formal position of IEEE. At lectures, symposia, seminars, or educational courses, an individual presenting information on IEEE standards shall make it clear that his or her views should be considered the personal views of that individual rather than the formal position of IEEE.

Comments on Standards: Comments for revision of IEEE Standards documents are welcome from any interested party, regardless of membership affiliation with IEEE. However, IEEE does not provide consulting information or advice pertaining to IEEE Standards documents. Suggestions for changes in documents should be in the form of a proposed change of text, together with appropriate supporting comments. Since IEEE standards represent a consensus of concerned interests, it is important to ensure that any responses to comments and questions also receive the concurrence of a balance of interests. For this reason, IEEE and the members of its societies and Standards Coordinating Committees are not able to provide an instant response to comments or questions except in those cases where the matter has previously been addressed. Any person who would like to participate in evaluating comments or revisions to an IEEE standard is welcome to join the relevant IEEE working group at http://standards.ieee.org/develop/wg/.

Comments on standards should be submitted to the following address:

Secretary, IEEE-SA Standards Board 445 Hoes Lane Piscataway, NJ 08854 USA

Photocopies: Authorization to photocopy portions of any individual standard for internal or personal use is granted by The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., provided that the appropriate fee is paid to Copyright Clearance Center. To arrange for payment of licensing fee, please contact Copyright Clearance Center, Customer Service, 222 Rosewood Drive, Danvers, MA 01923 USA; +1 978 750 8400. Permission to photocopy portions of any individual standard for educational classroom use can also be obtained through the Copyright Clearance Center.

Notice to users

Laws and regulations

Users of IEEE Standards documents should consult all applicable laws and regulations. Compliance with the provisions of any IEEE standards document does not imply compliance to any applicable regulatory requirements. Implementers of the standard are responsible for observing or referring to the applicable regulatory requirements. IEEE does not, by the publication of its standards, intend to urge action that is not in compliance with applicable laws, and these documents may not be construed as doing so.

Copyrights

This document is copyrighted by the IEEE. It is made available for a wide variety of both public and private uses. These include both use, by reference, in laws and regulations, and use in private self-regulation, standardization, and the promotion of engineering practices and methods. By making this document available for use and adoption by public authorities and private users, the IEEE does not waive any rights in copyright to this document.

Updating of IEEE documents

Users of IEEE standards should be aware that these documents may be superseded at any time by the issuance of new editions or may be amended from time to time through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata. An official IEEE document at any point in time consists of the current edition of the document together with any amendments, corrigenda, or errata then in effect. In order to determine whether a given document is the current edition and whether it has been amended through the issuance of amendments, corrigenda, or errata, visit the IEEE-SA website or contact the IEEE at the address listed previously. For more information about the IEEE Standards Association or the IEEE standards development process, visit the IEEE-SA website.

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/585d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd-2b9db42a5b9f/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012

Errata

Errata, if any, for this and all other standards can be accessed at the following URL: http://standards.ieee.org/findstds/errata/index.html. Users are encouraged to check this URL for errata periodically.

Patents

Attention is called to the possibility that implementation of this standard may require use of subject matter covered by patent rights. By publication of this standard, no position is taken by the IEEE with respect to the existence or validity of any patent rights in connection therewith. A patent holder or patent applicant has filed a statement of assurance via an Accepted Letter of Assurance, then the statement is listed on the IEEE-SA website http://standards.ieee.org/about/sasb/patcom/patents.html. Letters of Assurance may indicate whether the Submitter is willing or unwilling to grant licenses under patent rights without compensation or under reasonable rates, with reasonable terms and conditions that are demonstrably free of any unfair discrimination to applicants desiring to obtain such licenses.

Essential Patent Claims may exist for which a Letter of Assurance has not been received. The IEEE is not responsible for identifying Essential Patent Claims for which a license may be required, for conducting inquiries into the legal validity or scope of Patents Claims, or determining whether any licensing terms or conditions provided in connection with submission of a Letter of Assurance, if any, or in any licensing agreements are reasonable or nondiscriminatory. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any patent rights, and the risk of infringement of such rights, is entirely their own responsibility. Further information may be obtained from the IEEE Standards Association.

Introduction

This introduction is not part of IEEE Std 802.11-2012, IEEE Standard for Information technology—Telecommunications and information exchange between systems—Local and metropolitan area network—Specific requirements—Part 11: Wireless LAN Medium Access Control (MAC) and Physical Layer (PHY) specifications.

This revision gives users, in one document, the IEEE 802.11 standard for wireless local area networks (WLANS) with all the amendments that have been published to date.

Incorporating published amendments

The original standard was published in 1999 and reaffirmed in 2003. A revision was published in 2007, which incorporated into the 1999 edition the following amendments: IEEE Std 802.11aTM-1999, IEEE Std 802.11bTM-1999, IEEE Std 802.11b-1999/Corrigendum 1-2001, IEEE Std 802.11dTM-2001, IEEE Std 802.11gTM-2003, IEEE Std 802.11iTM-2004, IEEE Std 802.11jTM-2004 and IEEE Std 802.11eTM-2005.

The current revision, IEEE Std 802.11-2012, incorporates the following amendments into the 2007 revision:

- IEEE Std 802.11kTM-2008: Radio Resource Measurement of Wireless LANs (Amendment 1)
- IEEE Std 802.11r[™]-2008: Fast Basic Service Set (BSS) Transition (Amendment 2)
- IEEE Std 802.11y[™]-2008: 3650–3700 MHz Operation in USA (Amendment 3)
- IEEE Std 802.11wTM-2009: Protected Management Frames (Amendment 4)
- IEEE Std 802.11n[™]-2009: Enhancements for Higher Throughput (Amendment 5)
- IEEE Std 802.11pTM-2010: Wireless Access in Vehicular Environments (Amendment 6)
- IEEE Std 802.11zTM-20102 Extensions to Direct Link Setup (DLS) (Amendment 7)
- IEEE Std 802.11vTM-2011: IEEE 802.11 Wireless Network Management (Amendment 8)
- IEEE Std 802.11uTM-2011: Interworking with External Networks (Amendment 9)
- IEEE Std 802.11sTM-2011: Mesh Networking (Amendment 10)

As a result of publishing this revision, all of the previously published amendments and revisions are now retired.

Technical corrections, clarifications, and enhancements

In addition, this revision specifies technical corrections and clarifications to IEEE Std 802.11 as well as enhancements to the existing medium access control (MAC) and physical layer (PHY) functions. Such enhancements include incorporated interpretation requests.

Revised clause and annex numbering

In IEEE Std 802.11-2012, the order of clauses and annexes has also been revised. The result of this revised order on the numbering of clauses and annexes is summarized in Figure A.

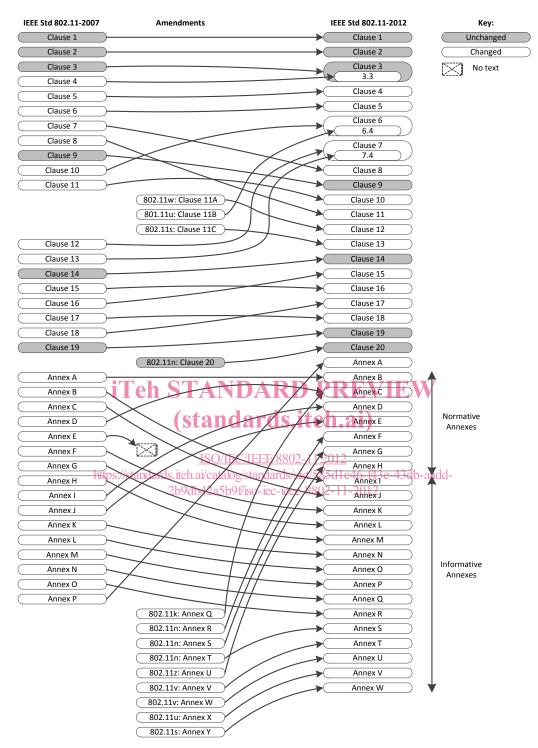


Figure A—Changes in clause numbers and annex letters from 2007 revision to 2012 revision

Contents

1.	Over	Overview1						
	1.1	Scope			1			
	1.2							
	1.3			nation on purpose				
	1.4		•					
2.	Norn	native refe	rences		2			
3.	Defir	Definitions, acronyms, and abbreviations.						
	3.1	Definiti	ons		5			
	3.2) IEEE 802.11				
	3.3			ronyms				
4.	Gene	ral descrir	ntion		44			
••		•						
	4.1			f the architecture				
	4.2			are different				
		4.2.1		1				
		4.2.2	Wireless sta	ation (STA)	44			
		4.2.3	Media impa	of handling mobile STAs	44			
		4.2.4	The impact	of handling mobile STAs	45			
		4.2.5	Interaction	with other IEEE 802® layers a.i.)	45			
		4.2.0 Interaction with non-TEEE-802 protocols						
	4.3	Compoi	nents of the IE	EEE 802.11 architecture 1SO/JEC/JEEE 8802-11:2012	45			
		4.3.1	General tps://standards.	itch av caralog/standards/sist/5/85d1c46-f43e-43db-aadd- ndent BSS (IBSS) as an ad noc network	45			
		4.3.2	The independent	ndent BSS (IBSS) as an ad hoc network bydb42a5bd/ss_lec-lece-8802-11-2012 ership in a BSS is dynamic	46			
		4.3.3						
		4.3.4		n system (DS) concepts				
				Overview				
				Extended service set (ESS): The large coverage network				
		4.3.5		Robust security network association (RSNA)				
				pts				
		4.3.6	_	with wired LANs				
		4.3.7 4.3.8	-	Гhe QoS networkAN Radio Measurements				
		4.3.8		General				
				Beacon				
				Measurement Pilot				
				Frame				
				Channel load				
				Noise histogram				
				STA statistics				
				Location				
				Measurement pause				
				Neighbor report				
				Link measurement				
				Transmit stream/category measurement				
		4.3.9		n licensed frequency bands				
				General				
				Dynamic STA enablement (DSE) in licensed bands				
				,				

ISO/IEC/IEEE 8802-11:2012(E)

		4.3.9.3	Contention-Based Protocol (CBP) in nonexclusively licensed bands		
		4.3.9.4	Using DSE STA identification to resolve interference		
		4.3.9.5	Further coexistence enhancements in nonexclusively licensed bands	. 55	
	4.3.10		ighput (HT) STA		
	4.3.11	STA transi	mission of data frames outside the context of a BSS	. 56	
	4.3.12	Tunneled direct-link setup			
	4.3.13	Wireless network management			
		4.3.13.1	Overview	. 57	
		4.3.13.2	BSS Max idle period management	. 58	
		4.3.13.3	BSS transition management		
		4.3.13.4	Channel usage		
		4.3.13.5	Collocated interference reporting		
		4.3.13.6	Diagnostic reporting		
		4.3.13.7	Directed multicast service (DMS)		
		4.3.13.8	Event reporting.		
		4.3.13.9	FMS.		
		4.3.13.10	Location services.		
		4.3.13.11	Multicast diagnostic reporting		
		4.3.13.11	Multiple BSSID capability		
		4.3.13.12	Proxy ARP		
			QoS traffic capability		
		4.3.13.14	SSID list		
		4.3.13.15			
		4.3.13.16	Triggered STA statistics	. 39	
		4.3.13.17	TIM broadcast Timing measurement	. 60	
			Timing measurement.	. 60	
		4.3.13.19	Traffic filtering service f.c.hai.	. 60	
		4.3.13.20	U-APSD Coexistence	. 60	
		4.3.13.21	WNM-Notification WNM-Sleep mode wnw-sleep mode which was a service provider network (SSPN) interface be add-	. 60	
	htts	4.3.13.22	WNM-Sleep mode witch aircratalogistandards sist/585d1c46_ff3e_43db_aadd_	. 60	
	4.3.14 Huy	Subscription	on service provider network (SSPN) interface	. 60	
	4.3.15		TEEE 802.11 wireless mesh network		
		4.3.15.1	General		
		4.3.15.2	Overview of the mesh BSS		
		4.3.15.3	Mesh STA		
		4.3.15.4	IEEE 802.11 components and mesh BSS	. 62	
		4.3.15.5	Introduction to mesh functions	. 64	
4.4	Logical s	service inter	faces	. 67	
	4.4.1	General		. 67	
	4.4.2	SS		. 68	
	4.4.3	DSS		. 68	
4.5	Overviev	v of the serv	rices	. 69	
	4.5.1				
	4.5.2		n of messages within a DS.		
		4.5.2.1	Distribution		
		4.5.2.2	Integration		
		4.5.2.3	QoS traffic scheduling		
	4.5.3		at support the distribution service		
	1.5.5	4.5.3.1	General		
		4.5.3.2	Mobility types		
		4.5.3.3	Association		
		4.5.3.4	Reassociation		
	151	4.5.3.5	Disassociation		
	4.5.4		ntrol and data confidentiality services		
		4.5.4.1	General	. 13	

4.5.4.5				4.5.4.2	Authentication	73	
4.5.4.6 Data origin authenticity				4.5.4.3	Deauthentication	74	
4.5.4.6 Data origin authenticity.				4.5.4.4	Data confidentiality	75	
4.5.4.7 Replay detection. 4.5.4.8 Fast BSS transition 4.5.4.9 Robust management frame protection. 4.5.5 Spectrum management services. 4.5.5.1 General. 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.3 DFS 4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support. 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization. 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service. 4.5.9 Intervorking with external networks. 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces. 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Intervorking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std Sto. 2.1 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functions with AS 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3.4 Constant of the Association. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General. 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5. Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primit				4.5.4.5	Key management.	75	
4.5.4.8 Fast BSS transition 4.5.4.9 Robust management frame protection 4.5.5 Spectrum management services 4.5.5.1 General 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.3 DFS 4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure finetional model overview 4.10.3 Infrastructure finetional model overview 4.10.3 Alternate operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.4 Alternate operations with a PSK 4.10.4 Alte				4.5.4.6	Data origin authenticity.	75	
4.5.4.8 Fast BSS transition 4.5.4.9 Robust management frame protection 4.5.5 Spectrum management services 4.5.5.1 General 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.3 DFS 4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure finetional model overview 4.10.3 Infrastructure finetional model overview 4.10.3 Alternate operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.4 Alternate operations with a PSK 4.10.4 Alte				4.5.4.7	Replay detection	76	
4.5.5 Spectrum management frame protection 4.5.5 Spectrum management services 4.5.5.1 General. 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.3 DFS 4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 sage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview 4.10.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK Atternate operations with a PSS-11-2012 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.10 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.2 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.2 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.2 Security services				4.5.4.8	Fast BSS transition		
4.5.5 Spectrum management services. 4.5.1 General. 4.5.2 TPC 4.5.3 DFS 4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support. 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization. 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service. 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks. 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces. 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3 AKM Operations with BSK cd-14s-4-db-add-4.10.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General. 5.1.2 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.				4.5.4.9			
4.5.5.1 General 4.5.5.2 TPC 4.5.5.3 DFS			4.5.5	Spectrum i			
4.5.5.2 TPC					General		
4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support. 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization. 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service. 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 8td 802.11 and IEEE 8td 802.1X-2004. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model description. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4 IGeneral. 4.10.4 General. 4.10.4 General. 4.10.4 General. 4.10.4 I General. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General. 5.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.3 Determination of UP. 5.1.1.3 Determination of Portice of proceived frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of prority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.				4.5.5.2	TPC		
4.5.6 Traffic differentiation and QoS support. 4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization. 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service. 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks. 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces. 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3 General. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.3.4 Alternate operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.10 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 General. 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.3 Determination of UP. 5.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives.				4.5.5.3			
4.5.7 Support for higher layer timer synchronization. 4.5.8 Radio Measurement service. 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks. 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces. 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANS. 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANS. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with Password or PSK. https://doi.org/10.1003/passociations/passociati			4.5.6				
4.5.8 Radio Measurement service 4.5.9 Interworking with external networks 4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.8 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 21 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM operations with PSK 1046-18-8-4-tdb-aadd-4.10.3.5 Disassociation 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives.							
4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and MBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.4 Alternate operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.5 Disassociation 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services							
4.6 Multiple logical address spaces 4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANS. 4.8 Differences between ESS and MBSS LANS. 4.9 Reference model 4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with AS 4.10.3.5 Disassociation 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services							
4.7 Differences between ESS and IBSS LANs. 4.8 Differences between ESS and MBSS LANs. 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004. 4.10.3 Infrastructure finetional model overview. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS. 4.10.3.3 AKM operations with PSK 1-46-H3s-43db-aadd-4.10.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.3.4 Tiss. Alternate operations with PSK 1-46-H3s-43db-aadd-4.10.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.0 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General. 5.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.		4.6					
4.8 Differences between ESS and MBSS LANs 4.9 Reference model. 4.9.1 General. 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. 4.10.3.4 Afternate operations with PSK. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1.1 General. 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA. 5.1.2 Security services.							
4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview at 1.0.3.1 General 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.3 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.4 Afternate operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.5 Disassociation Secretary Actions with a Password or PSK 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of Piority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services							
4.9.1 General 4.9.2 Interworking reference model. 4.101 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview 4.10.3.1 General 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK 4.10.3.4 Alternate operations with PSK (-46-H3c-43db-aadd-4.10.3.5 Disassociation 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.2 Security services							
4.10 IEEE Std 802.11 and IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.1 General C.T.A.A.D.A. T.D. D.R.T. VIE.W. 4.10.2 IEEE 802.11 usage of IEEE Std 802.1X-2004 4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview		٦.)					
4.10.1 General C.T.A. A. T. A. A. C. A.							
4.10.1 General. S.T. A. T. A.		4.10					
4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 2.1. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS. 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. http://dx.dx.dx.dremate.operations.with a Password or PSK. 4.10.4.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.		4.10					
4.10.3 Infrastructure functional model overview. 2.1. 4.10.3.1 General. 4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS. 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK. http://dx.dx.dx.dremate.operations.with a Password or PSK. 4.10.4.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.				TEEF 802	H peage of IEEE Std 802 1V 2004	0 <i>3</i> 29	
4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with PSK 1c46-H3e-43db-aadd- 4.10.3.4 Afternate operations with PSK 1c46-H3e-43db-aadd- 4.10.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.				Infrastruct	ure functional model overtions	0 <i>5</i> 10	
4.10.3.2 AKM operations with AS 4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with PSK 1c46-H3e-43db-aadd- 4.10.3.4 Afternate operations with PSK 1c46-H3e-43db-aadd- 4.10.3.5 Disassociation. 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description. 4.10.4.1 General. 4.10.4.2 Key usage. 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes. 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example. 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol. 4.10.6 PMKSA caching. 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames. 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS). 5. MAC service definition. 5.1 Overview of MAC services. 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.2 Determination of UP. 5.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS. 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.2 Security services.			4.10.3	4 10 2 1	Congrel	04 01	
4.10.3.3 AKM Operations with a Password or PSK http 4.10.3.4 distribute operations with PSK 1c46-1d3c-d3db-aadd- 4.10.3.5 Disassociation be because 802-11-2012 4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitives in a STA. 5.1.2 Security services							
4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General				4.10.3.2	AKWI ODCIALIOIIS WILLI AS	04	
4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General			htt	4.10.3.3 ps://standards	s. iteh ai/catalog/standards/sist/585;41c46-f43e-43db-aadd-	00	
4.10.4 IBSS functional model description 4.10.4.1 General				4.10.3.4	2b9db42a5b9t/iso-iec-ieee-8802-11-2012	87	
4.10.4.1 General 4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitiin a STA. 5.1.2 Security services			4 10 4	4.10.3.5	DISASSOCIATION	88	
4.10.4.2 Key usage 4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA. 5.1.2 Security services			4.10.4				
4.10.4.3 Sample IBSS 4-Way Handshakes 4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primitiin a STA 5.1.2 Security services							
4.10.4.4 IBSS IEEE 802.1X example 4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service. 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA. 5.1.2 Security services							
4.10.5 Authenticator-to-AS protocol 4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA 5.1.2 Security services							
4.10.6 PMKSA caching 4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA 5.1.2 Security services			4.10.5				
4.10.7 Protection of group addressed robust management frames 4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service							
4.11 Generic advertisement service (GAS) 5. MAC service definition 5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiti in a STA 5.1.2 Security services							
5.1 Overview of MAC services 5.1.1 Data service 5.1.1.1 General 5.1.1.2 Determination of UP 5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS 5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives. 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiting in a STA. 5.1.2 Security services							
5.1 Overview of MAC services		4.11	Generic	advertiseme	nt service (GAS)	91	
5.1.1 Data service	5.	MAC service definition					
5.1.1 Data service					_		
5.1.1.1 General		5.1					
5.1.1.2 Determination of UP			5.1.1				
5.1.1.3 Determination of UP of received frames at the AP sent by other STAs in the BSS							
STAs in the BSS						92	
5.1.1.4 Interpretation of priority parameter in MAC service primitives 5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiti in a STA				5.1.1.3			
5.1.1.5 Interpretation of service class parameter in MAC service primiti in a STA					STAs in the BSS		
in a STA						93	
5.1.2 Security services				5.1.1.5			
5.1.3 MSDU ordering				-			
			5.1.3	MSDU ord	dering	95	