4. Frame and MPDU Formats

4.1. MAC Frame Formats

Each frame shall consist of the following basic components:

a) A *MAC Header*, which comprises frame control, duration, address and sequence control information.
b) A variable length *Frame Body*, that contains information specific to the frame *type*.
c) An IEEE 32-bit CRC.

4.1.1.General Frame Format

The MAC frame format comprises a set of fields that shall occur in a fixed order in all frames.

Figure 4-1 depicts the general MAC frame format. The fields that appear shaded are only present in certain frame types. Each field is defined in section 4.1.2. The format of the each of the individual frame types is defined in section 4.2.

A frame is an ordered octet string. The order of transmission of the octets of a frame shall be from left to right.

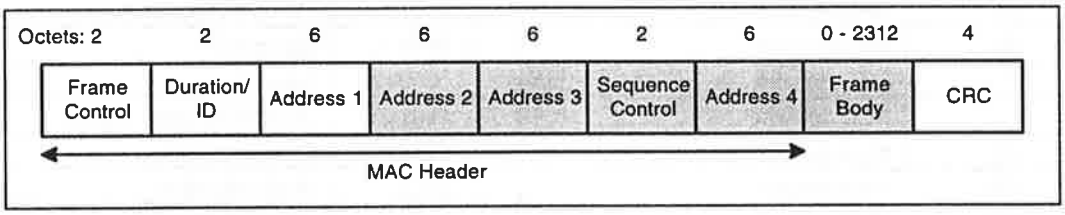


Figure 4-1: MAC Frame Format

4.1.2.Frame Fields

4.1.2.1. Frame Control Field

The Frame Control field shall consist of the following sub-fields: Protocol Version, Type, Subtype, To DS, From DS, Last Fragment, Retry, Power Management and WEP. The remaining subfields in the Frame Control field are reserved. All reserved bits and fields shall be set to '0'. Reserved bits and fields shall be ignored on reception.

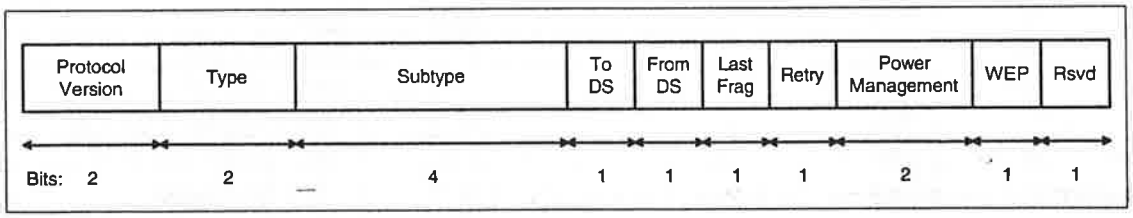


Figure 4-2: Frame Control Field

4.1.2.1.1. Protocol Version

The protocol version field shall be two bits in length and shall be invariant in size and placement across all revisions of the 802.11 standard. For this revision of the standard the value of the protocol version shall be 0. All other values are reserved. The revision level shall be incremented only when a fundamental incompatibility exists between a new revision and this revision of the standard. A device that receives a frame with a higher revision level than it can understand shall discard the frame without indication to LLC.

4.1.2.1.2. Type and Subtype

The Type field shall be two bits and the Subtype field four bits in length. The Type and Subtype fields shall together identify the function of the frame. There are three frame types: control, data and management. Each of the frame types have several defined subtypes. The table below defines the valid combinations of Type and Subtype.

Type Value	Type Description	Subtype Value	Subtype Description
00	Management	0000	Association Request
00	Management	0001	Association Response
00	Management	0010	Reassociation Request
00	Management	0011	Reassociation Response
00	Management	0100	Probe Request
00	Management	0101	Probe Response
00	Management	0110-0111	Reserved
00	Management	1000	Beacon
00	Management	1001	~~ATIM~~Reserved
00	Management	1010	Disassociation
00	Management	1011	Authentication
00	Management	1100	Deauthentication
00	Management	1101	Connection Request
00	Management	1110	Grant Connection
00	Management	1111	End Connection
01	Control	0000-1001	Reserved
01	Control	1010	PS-Poll
01	Control	1011	RTS
01	Control	1100	CTS
01	Control	1101	ACK
01	Control	1110	CF End
01	Control	1111	CF End + CF-ACK
10	Data	0000	Data
10	Data	0001	Data + CF-Ack
10	Data	0010	Data + CF-Poll
10	Data	0011	Data + CF-Ack + CF-Poll
10	Data	0100	Null Function (no data)
10	Data	0101	CF-Ack (no data)
10	Data	0110	CF-Poll (no data)
10	Data	0111	CF-Ack + CF-Poll (no data)
10	Data	1000-1111	Reserved
11	Reserved	0000-1111	Reserved

Table 4-1: Valid Type/Subtype Combinations

4.1.2.1.3. To DS

The To DS field shall be one bit in length and shall be set to '1' in Data Type frames destined for the Distribution System. It shall be set to '0' in all other frames.

4.1.2.1.4. From DS

The From DS field shall be one bit in length and shall be set to '1' in Data Type frames exiting the Distribution System. It shall be set to '0' in all other frames.

The permitted To/From DS bit combinations and their meaning are given in table 4.2.

To/From DS Values	Meaning
To DS = '0' From DS = '0'	A Data Frame direct from one STA to another STA within the same BSS.
To DS = '1' From DS = '0'	Data Frame entering the DS.
To DS = '0' From DS = '1'	Data Frame exiting the DS.
To DS = '1' From DS = '1'	WDS frame being distributed from one AP to another AP.

Table 4-2: To / From DS Combinations in Data Type frames

4.1.2.1.5. Last Fragment

The Last Fragment field shall be one bit in length and shall be set to '1' in a frame containing the last fragment of a fragmented MSDU, or the sole fragment of an unfragmented MSDU.

4.1.2.1.6. Retry

The Retry field shall be one bit in length and shall be set to '1' in a Data Type frame that is a retransmission of an earlier frame. A station shall use this indication to aid in the process of eliminating duplicate frames.

4.1.2.1.7. Power Management

The Power Management field shall be two bits in length and shall be used to indicate the power management state and buffered traffic state of the station. The value of this field shall remain constant in each frame from a particular STA within a frame sequence defined in section 4.3. The value shall indicate the mode~~state~~ in which the station will be after the completion of the frame sequence. The permitted values for this field and their meaning are given in table 4–3.

Value	Description
00	Active Mode, with More buffered frames
01	PSP - Power Save, Polling
10	Reserved
11	Active Mode, without More buffered frames

Table 4-3: Power Management Values

4.1.2.2. WEP

The WEP field shall be one bit in length. It shall be set to '1' if the Frame Body field contains information that has been processed by the WEP algorithm. The WEP bit may only be set to '1' within frames of Type Data and frames of Type Management, Subtype Authentication. The WEP bit shall be set to '0' in all other frames.

4.1.2.3. Duration/ID

The Duration/ID field shall be 16 bits in length. The contents of the this field shall be as follows:

a) In Data Type frames transmitted during the contention free period that have frame body information associated with a time-bounded connection, the Duration/ID field shall carry the connection identity (CID) of the time-bound connection in the 14 least-significant bits, with the 2 most-significant bits set to '10'. The value of the CID shall be in the range 1 - 16383.

b) In Control Type frames of SubType PS-Poll, the Duration/ID field shall carry the station identity (SID) of the station that transmitted the frame in the 14 least-significant bits, with the 2 most-significant bits set to '11'. The value of the SID shall be in the range 1 - 16383.

c) In all other frames the Duration/ID field shall contain a duration value. For frames transmitted during the contention period the duration value shall be set to the time in microseconds from the end of the current frame to the end of the next anticipated frame of Type Control and Subtype ACK. For frames transmitted during the contention free period the duration value shall be set to 32768~~0~~. Whenever the contents of the Duration/ID field are less than 32768, t~~T~~he duration value shall be used to update the Net Allocation Vector according to the procedures defined in section 6~~5~~.

The encoding of the Duration/ID field is given in table 4-4.

Bit 15	Bit 14	Bits 13-0	Usage
0	0 - 32767		Duration (in microseconds from end of this frame)
1	0	0	CF frames that do not need a CID or an SID
1	0	1 - 16383	CID in TBS frames using an established connection
1	1	1 - 16383	SID in PS-Poll frames (under either PCF or DCF)

Table 4-4: Duration/ID Field Encoding

4.1.2.4. Address Fields

There are four address fields in the MAC frame format. These fields are used to indicate the BSSID, source address, destination address, transmitting station address and receiving station address. The usage of the four address fields in each frame type will be indicated by the abbreviations BSSID, DA, SA, RA, TA indicating BSS Identifier, Destination Address, Source Address, Receiver Address and Transmitter Address, respectively. Some frames may omit some of the address fields.

4.1.2.4.1. Address Representation

Each Address field shall contain a 48-bit address as defined in section 5.2 of IEEE Std 802-1990.

4.1.2.4.2. Address Designation

A MAC Sublayer address is of one of two types:

a) Individual Address. The address associated with a particular station on the network.
b) Group Address. A Multidestination address, associated with one or more stations on a given network. There are two kinds of Group Addresses:
   1) Multicast-Group Address. An address associated by higher-level convention with a group of logically related stations.
   2) Broadcast Address. A distinguished, predefined multicast address that always denotes the set of all stations on a given local area network. All 1's in the Destination Address field shall be predefined to be the Broadcast address. This group shall be predefined for each communication medium to consist of all stations actively connected to that medium; it shall be used to broadcast to all the active stations on that medium. All stations shall be able to recognize the Broadcast Address. It is not necessary that a station be capable of generating the broadcast address.

The address space shall also be partitioned into locally administered and globally administered addresses. The nature of a body and the procedures by which it administers these global (U) addresses is beyond the scope of this standard. (Please refer to the IEEE Standard Overview and Architecture, IEEE Std 802-1990, ISBN 1-55937-052-1)

4.1.2.4.3. BSS Identifier

The BSS Identifier (BSSID) shall be a 48-bit field of the same format as an IEEE 802 MAC address. This field shall uniquely identify each BSS in an infrastructure LAN. The value of this field, in an infrastructure LAN, shall be the MAC address of the STA in the AP of the BSS. The mechanisms used to ensure the uniqueness of MAC addresses also create unique BSS Identifiers. The Individual/Group bit of the address shall be transmitted as zero.

In an ad hoc LAN, this field shall be transmitted with the BSS ID of the ad hoc network. The value of this field, in an ad-hoc LAN, shall be the MAC address of the STA that initiated the ad-hoc network.

The value of all 1's shall be used to indicate the broadcast BSSID.

4.1.2.4.4. Destination Address

The destination address (DA) field shall contain an IEEE MAC individual or group address that identifies the MAC entity or entities intended as the final recipient(s) of the MSDU (or fragment thereof) contained in the frame body field.

4.1.2.4.5. Source Address

The source address (SA) field shall contain an IEEE MAC individual address that identifies the MAC entity from which the transfer of the MSDU (or fragment thereof) contained in the frame body field was initiated. The Individual/Group bit shall always be transmitted as a zero in the source address

4.1.2.4.6. Receiver Address

The receiver address (RA) field shall contain an IEEE MAC individual or group address address that identifies the intended immediate recipient STA(s), on the wireless medium, for the MPDU contained in the frame body field.

4.1.2.4.7. Transmitter Address

The transmitter address (TA) field shall contain an IEEE MAC individual address that identifies the STA which transmitted, onto the wireless medium, the MPDU contained in the frame body field. The Individual/Group bit shall always be transmitted as a zero.

4.1.2.5. Sequence Control

The Sequence Control field shall be 16 bits in length and shall consist of two subfields, the Sequence Number and the Fragment number. The format of the Sequence Control field is illustrated in figure 4-3.

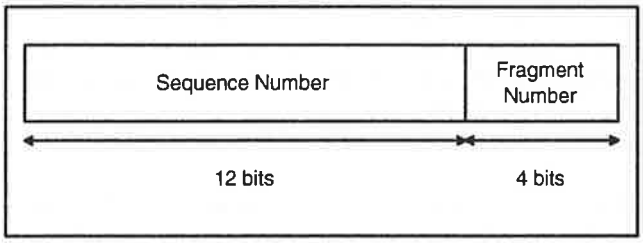


Figure 4-3: Sequence Control Field

4.1.2.5.1. Sequence Number

The Sequence Number shall be a 12 bit field indicating the sequence number of the MSDU. MSDUs shall be numbered sequentially starting at zero. Each transmission of an MSDU or fragment thereof shall contain the sequence number of that MSDU. The sequence number shall remain constant in all retransmissions of an MSDU or fragment.

4.1.2.5.2. Fragment Number

The Fragment Number shall be a 4 bit field indicating the number of each fragment of an MSDU. The fragment shall be set to zero in the first or only fragment of an MSDU and shall be incremented by one for each successive fragment of that MSDU.

4.1.2.6. Frame Body

The Frame Body shall be a variable length field and shall contain information specific to individual frame types and subtypes.. The minimum frame body shall be zero octets ~~and the maximum 2312 octets~~. The maximum length frame body is defined by the maximum length MSDU + ICV + IV; where ICV and IV are the WEP fields defined in section X.X ~~n.n~~.

4.1.2.7. CRC

The CRC field shall be a 32 bit field containing a 32-bit Cyclic Redundancy Check (CRC). The CRC shall be calculated over all the fields of the MAC header and the frame body field. These are referred to as the calculation fields.

The CRC shall be calculated using the following standard generator polynomial of degree 32:

$$G(x) = x^{32} + x^{26} + x^{23} + x^{22} + x^{16} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^7 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + x + 1$$

The CRC shall be the one's complement of the sum (modulo 2) of the following:

1) The remainder of $x^k*(x^{31} + x^{30} + x^{29} + ... + x^2 + x + 1)$ divided (modulo 2) by G(x), where k is the number of bits in the calculation fields, and

2) The remainder after multiplication of the contents (treated as a polynomial) of the calculation fields by x^{32} and then division by G(x).

The CRC field shall be transmitted commencing with the coefficient of the highest order term.

As a typical implementation, at the transmitter, the initial remainder of the division is preset to all ones and is then modified by division of the calculation fields by the generator polynomial G(x). The ones complement of this remainder is transmitted, with the most significant bit first, as the CRC field.

At the receiver, the initial remainder is preset to all ones and the serial incoming bits of the calculation fields and CRC, when divided by G(x) results in the absence of transmission errors, in a unique non-zero remainder value. The unique remainder value is the polynomial:

$$x^{31} + x^{30} + x^{26} + x^{25} + x^{24} + x^{18} + x^{15} + x^{14} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^8 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^3 + x + 1$$

4.2. Format of Individual Frame Types

4.2.1.Control Frames

In the following descriptions, "immediately previous" frame means a frame, the reception of which concluded within the prior SIFS interval.

The subfields within the Frame Control field of Control frames shall be set as illustrated in figure 4-4 below.

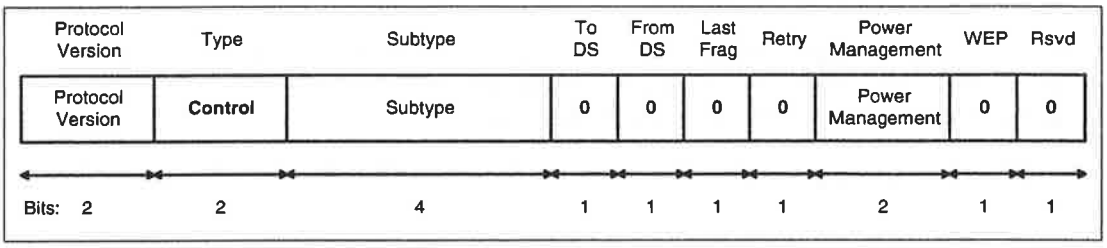


Figure 4-4: Frame Control field subfield values within Control Frames

4.2.1.1. RTS Frame Format

The frame format for the RTS frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-5.

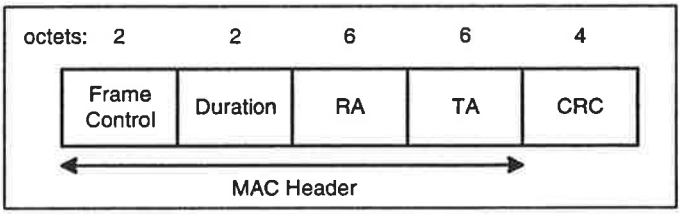


Figure 4-5: RTS Frame

The RA of the RTS frame shall be the address of the STA, on the wireless medium, that is the intended immediate recipient of the pending directed Data or Management frame.

~~In an infrastructure BSS, the RA shall always designate the AP with which the STA transmitting the RTS frame is associated.~~

The TA shall be the address of the STA transmitting the RTS frame.

The Duration value shall be the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the pending Data or Management frame, plus one CTS frame, plus one ACK frame, plus three SIFS intervals. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value shall be rounded up to the next higher integer.

4.2.1.2. CTS Frame Format

The frame format for the CTS frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-6.

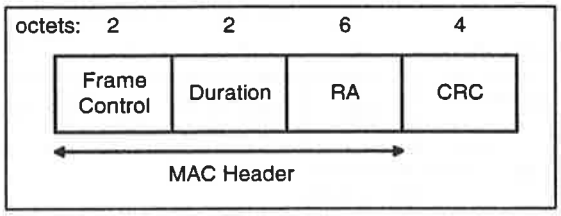


Figure 4-6: CTS Frame

The Receiver Address (RA) of the CTS frame shall be copied from the Transmitter Address (TA) field of the immediately previous RTS frame to which the CTS is a response.

The Duration value shall be the value obtained from the Duration field of the immediately previous RTS frame, minus the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the CTS frame and its SIFS interval. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value shall be rounded up to the next higher integer.

4.2.1.3. ACK Frame Format

The frame format for the ACK frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-7.

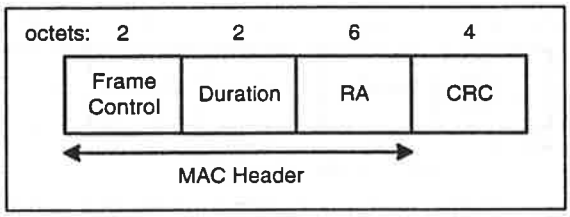


Figure 4-7: ACK Frame

The Receiver Address of the ACK frame shall be copied from the Address 2 field of the immediately previous directed Data, ~~or~~ Management or PS-Poll Control frame.

If the Last Frag subfield was set to '1' in the Frame Control field of the immediately previous directed Data or Management frame, the Duration value shall be set to 0. If the Last Frag subfield was set to '0' in the Frame Control field of the immediately previous directed Data or Management frame, the Duration value shall be the value obtained from the Duration field of the immediately previous Data or Management frame, mius the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the ACK frame and its SIFS interval. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value shall be rounded up to the next higher integer.

4.2.1.4. PS-Poll Frame Format

The frame format for the Power Save Poll (PS-Poll) frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-8.

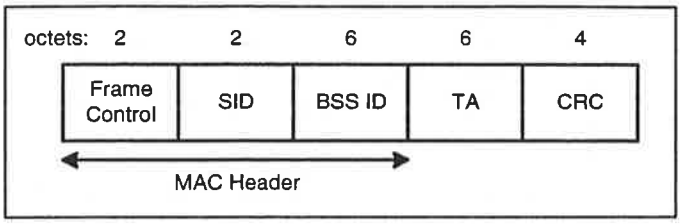


Figure 4-8: PS-Poll Frame

The BSS Identifier shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP. The Transmitter Address (TA) shall be the address of the STA transmitting the frame. The SID shall be the value assigned by the AP in the Associate Response frame.

The SID value shall always have its 2 most-significant bits set to '11'. All STAs shall, upon r4eceipt of a PS-Poll frame, update their NAV settings as appropriate under the coordination function rules using a duration value equal to the time, in microseconds, required to transmit one ACK frame plus one SIFS interval.

4.2.1.5. CF-End Frame Format

The frame format for the Contention Free-End (CF-END) frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-9.

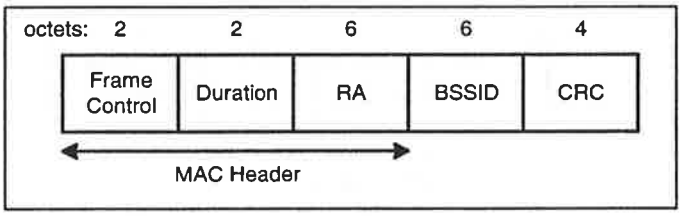


Figure 4-9: CF-End Frame

The BSS Identifier shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP. The Receiver Address (RA) shall be the broadcast group address.

The Duration field shall be set to '0'.

4.2.1.6. CF-End+CF-ACK Frame Format

The frame format for the Contention Free-End Acknowledge (CF-END + CF-ACK) frame shall be as defined in Figure 4-10.

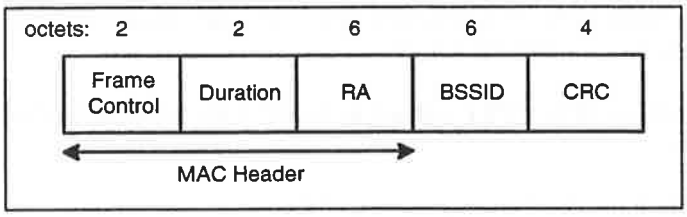


Figure 4-10: CF-End + CF-ACK Frame

The BSS Identifier shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP. The Receiver Address (RA) shall be the broadcast group address.

The Duration field shall be set to '0'.

4.2.2.Data Frames

4.2.2.1. DATA Frame Format

The frame format for a Data frame is independent of subtype and shall be as defined in Figure 4-11.

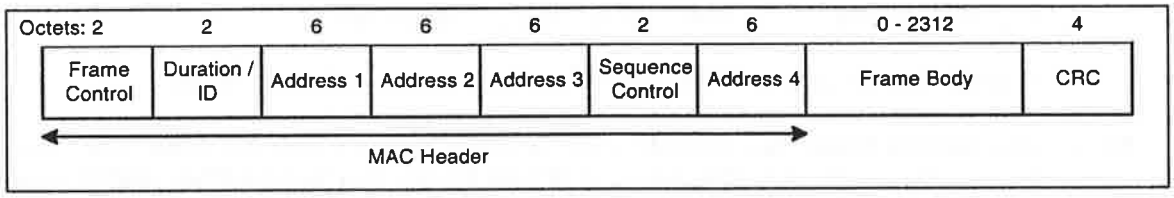


Figure 4-11: DATA Frame

The contents of the Address fields of the Data frame shall be dependent upon the values of the To DS and From DS bits and are defined in table 4-4, below. Where the content of a field is shown as N/A, the field shall be omitted.

To DS	From DS	Address 1	Address 2	Address 3	Address 4
0	0	DA	SA	BSSID	N/A
0	1	DA	BSSID	SA	N/A
1	0	BSSID	SA	DA	N/A
1	1	RA	TA	DA	SA

Table 4-54: Address Field Contents

A station shall use the contents of Address 1 field to perform address matching for receive decisions. In cases where the Address 1 field contains a group address, the BSSID must also be validated to ensure that the broadcast, or multicast originated in the same BSS.

A station shall use the contents of the Address 2 field to direct the acknowledgement if an acknowledgement is necessary.

The DA shall be the destination of the MSDU (or fragment thereof) in the frame body field.

The SA shall be the address of the MAC entity initiating the transmission of the MSDU (or fragment thereof) in the frame body field.

The RA shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP in the wireless distribution system that is the next immediate intended recipient of the frame.

The TA shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP in the wireless distribution system that is transmitting the frame.

The BSSID of the Data frame shall be determined as follows:

a) If the station is an AP or is associated with an AP, the BSS Identifier shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP.
b) If the station is a member of an ad hoc LAN, the BSS Identifier shall be the BSS ID of the ad hoc LAN.

The Frame Body shall consist of~~be~~ the MSDU or a fragment thereof, and a~~plus the~~ WEP IV and ICV (~~if~~ IFF the WEP subfield in the frame control field is set to '1'). The frame body is null (zero octets length) in Data frames of Subtype 01xx.

Data frames sent during the contention period shall use the Data Subtypes 0000, or 0100. Data frames sent by the PCF during the contention free period shall use the appropriate ones of the Data Subtypes 0000–0111 based upon the usage rules:

Data Subtypes 0010, 0011, 0110, and 0111 shall only be sent by a PCF.

Data Subtypes 0000, 0001, 0100, and 0101 may be sent by any CF-aware station.

Stations receiving Data frames shall only process the Data frame body, and shall only consider the frame body as the basis of a possible indication to LLC, if the Data Subtype is of the form 00xx. Stations capable of transmitting in response to polling by a PCF shall interpret all Subtype bits of received Data frames for CF purposes, but shall only inspect the frame body if the Subtype is of the form 00xx.

If the Last Frag subfield is set to '1' in the Frame Control field of this frame, the Duration value shall be set to the time, in microseconds, required to transmit one ACK frame, plus one SIFS interval. If the Last Frag subfield is set to '0' in the Frame Control field of this frame, and the Address 1 field contains a unicast address, the Duration value shall be the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the next fragment of this Data frame, plus two ACK frames, plus three SIFS intervals. If the Last Frag subfield is set to '0' in the Frame Control field of the frame, and the Address 1 field contains a multicast address, the Duration value shall be the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the next fragment of this Data frame, plus one SIFS interval. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value shall be rounded up to the next higher integer. All stations shall process the duration field contents of valid data frames to update their NAV settings as appropriate under the coordination function rules.

4.2.3. Management Frames

The frame format for a Management frame is independent of subtype and shall be as defined in Figure 4-12.

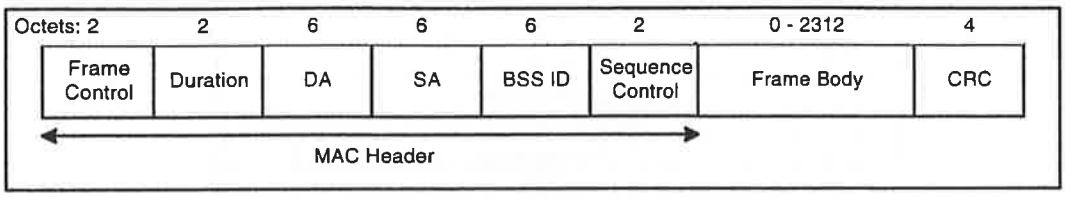


Figure 4-12: Management Frame Format

The address fields for Management frames shall not vary by frame subtype.

The BSS Identifier of the Management frame shall be determined as follows:

a) If the station is an AP or is associated with an AP, the BSS Identifier shall be the address of the STA contained in the AP.
b) If the station is a member of an ad hoc LAN, the BSS Identifier shall be the BSS ID of the ad hoc LAN.
c) In Management frames of Subtype Probe, the BSSID shall either be a specific BSSID, or the broadcast BSSID as defined in the procedures specified in section 7.

The DA shall be the destination of the frame.

The SA shall be the address of the station transmitting the frame.

If the Last Frag subfield is set to '1' in the Frame Control field of this frame, the Duration value shall be set to the time, in microseconds, required to transmit one ACK frame, plus one SIFS interval. If the Last Frag subfield is set to '0' in the Frame Control field of this frame, and the DA contains a unicast address, the Duration value shall be the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the next fragment of this Management frame, plus two ACK frames, plus three SIFS intervals. If the Last Frag subfield is set to '0' in the Frame Control field of the frame, and the DA field contains a multicast address, the Duration value shall be the time, in microseconds, required to transmit the next fragment of this Management frame, plus one SIFS interval. If the calculated duration includes a fractional microsecond, that value shall be rounded up to the next higher integer.

The Frame Body shall consist of the fixed fields and information elements defined for each management frame subtype. All fixed fields and information elements are mandatory unless stated otherwise and shall only appear in the specified order. Stations encountering an element type they do not understand shall ignore that element. Element type codes not explicitly defined in the standard are reserved, and shall not appear in any frames.

4.2.3.1. BEACON Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Beacon shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Timestamp	
2	Beacon Interval	
3	Regulatory Domain	
4	Capability Information	
5	ESS ID	
6	Supported Rates	
7	FH Parameter Set	1
8	CF Parameter Set	2
~~9~~	~~DTIM~~	
9~~10~~	TIM	

Notes:

1 The FH Parameter Set information shall be mandatory only within Beacon Frames generated by STAs using Frequency Hopping Physical Layers

2 The CF Parameter Set information shall be mandatory only within Beacon Frames generated by APs supporting a PCF

4.2.3.2. Disassociation Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Disassociation shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Status Code	

4.2.3.3. Association Request Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Association Request shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Capability Information	
2	Listen Interval	
3~~2~~	ESSID	
4~~3~~	Supported Rates	

4.2.3.4. Association Response Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Association Response shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Capability Information	
2	Status Code	
3	Station ID (SID)	
4	Supported Rates	

4.2.3.5. Reassociation Request Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Reassociation Request shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Capability Information	
2	Listen Interval	
3	Current AP Address	
4	ESSID	
5	Supported Rates	

4.2.3.6. Reassociation Response Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Reassociation Response shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Capability Information	
2	Status Code	
3	Station ID (SID)	
4	Supported Rates	

4.2.3.7. Probe Request Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Probe Response shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Capability Information	
2	ESSID	
3	Supported Rates	

4.2.3.8. Probe Response Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Probe Response shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Timestamp	
2	Beacon Interval	
3	Regulatory Domain	
4	Capability Information	
5	ESS ID	
6	Supported Rates	
7	FH Parameter Set	1
8	CF Parameter Set	2

Notes:

1 The FH Parameter Set information shall be mandatory only within Probe Response Frames generated by STAs using Frequency Hopping Physical Layers

2 The CF Parameter Set information shall be mandatory only within Probe Response Frames generated by APs supporting a PCF

4.2.3.9. Authentication Frame Format

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Authentication shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Authentication Algorithm Number	
2	Authentication Transaction Sequence Number	
3	Status Code	1
4	Challenge Text	2

Notes:

1 The Status Code information shall be reserved and set to 0 in the Authentication frames defined in the table below.

2 The Challenge Text Information shall only be present in the Authentication frames defined in the table below.

Authentication Algorithm Number	Authentication Trans. Sequence Number	Status Code	Challenge Text
Open System	1	reserved	not present
Open System	2	status	not present
Shared Key	1	reserved	not present
Shared Key	2	reserved	present
Shared Key	3	reserved	present
Shared Key	4	status	not present

4.2.3.10. Deauthentication

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Deauthentication shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
1	Status Code	

4.2.3.11. Connection Request

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Connection Request shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
TBD		

4.2.3.12. Grant Connection

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype Grant Connection shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
TBD		

4.2.3.13. End Connection

The Frame Body of a Management frame of Subtype End Connection shall contain the following information:

Order	Information	Note
TBD		

4.3. Management Frame Body Components

Within Management frames, fixed length mandatory frame body components are defined as fixed fields, variable length mandatory and all optional frame body components are defined as information elements.

4.3.1.Fixed Fields

4.3.1.1. Timestamp

This field shall represent the value of the TSFTIMER of a frame's source. The element specific field length is eight octets.

4.3.1.2. Beacon Interval

The Beacon Interval field shall represent the number of Kmicroseconds~~milliseconds~~ between Beacon generations. The length of the Beacon Interval field is two~~one~~ octets.

4.3.1.3. Regulatory Domain

The Regulatory Domain field shall identify a regulatory domain. The following values are defined:

1 USA
2 Europe
3 Japan
All other values are reserved

The length of the Regulatory Domain field is one octet.

4.3.1.4. Capability Information

The Capability Information field contains a number of subfields that are used to indicate requested or advertised capabilties. The length of the Capability Information octet is one octet. The following subfields are defined:

Bit 0: Infrastructure BSS
Bit 1: Ad-hoc BSS
Bit 2: CF-Aaware
Bit 3: CF Polling Request
Bits 4 - 7: Reserved

4.3.1.5. Station ID (SID)

The Station ID (SID) field shall be a value assigned by an AP during association and shall represent the 16-bit ID of a station. The length of the SID field is two octets.

The value assigned as the Station ID shall be in the range 1 - 16383 and shall be placed in the least-significant 14 bits of the SID field, with the 2 most-significant bits of the SID field set to 11.

4.3.1.6. Current AP Address

The Current AP Address field shall be the MAC address of the access point with which the station is currently associated. The length of the Current AP Address field is six octets.

4.3.1.7. Authentication Algorithm Number

The Authentication Algorithm Number field shall indicate a single authentication algorithm. The length of the Authentication Algorithm Number field is two octets. The following values are defined:

Authentication Algorithm Number = 0: Open System
Authentication Algorithm Number = 1: Shared Key
All other values of Authentication Number shall be reserved.

4.3.1.8. Authentication Transaction Sequence Number

The Authentication Transaction Sequence Number field shall indicate the current state of progress through a multi-step transaction. The length of the Authentication Transaction Sequence Number is one octet.

4.3.1.9. Status Code

This Status Code shall be used to indicate the success of failure of an operation. The length of the status code field is one octet. If an operation is successful then the Status Code shall be set to 0. If an operation results in failure the Status Code shall indicate a failure cause.

-The following Status~~failure cause~~ codes are defined: ~~*TBD*~~

Status Code	Meaning
0	Successful
1	Unspecified Failure
2 - 255	Reserved

4.3.1.10. Listen Interval

The Listen Interval field shall be used to indicate to the AP how often an STA will wake to listen to Beacon Management Frames. The value of this parameter shall be the STA's aListen Interval MIB variable and shall be expressed in units of Beacon Interval. The length of the Listen Interval field shall be two octets.

4.3.2.Information Elements

Elements are defined to have a common general format consisting of a one-octet Element ID field, a one octet length field and a variable-length element-specific information field. Each element is assigned a unique Element ID as defined in this specification. The length field shall specify the number of octets in the information field.

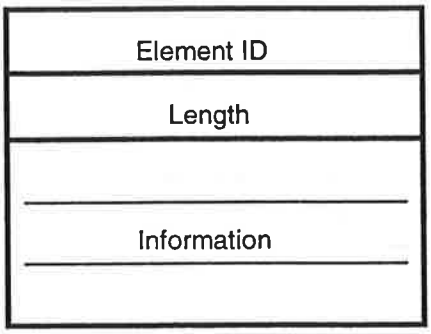


Figure 4-13, Element Format

The set of valid elements is defined below.

Information Element	Element ID
ESSID	0
Supported Rates	1
FH Parameter Set	2
CF Parameter Set	3
~~DTIM~~	4
TIM	~~4~~5
Challenge Text	~~5~~6

4.3.2.1. ~~DTIM~~

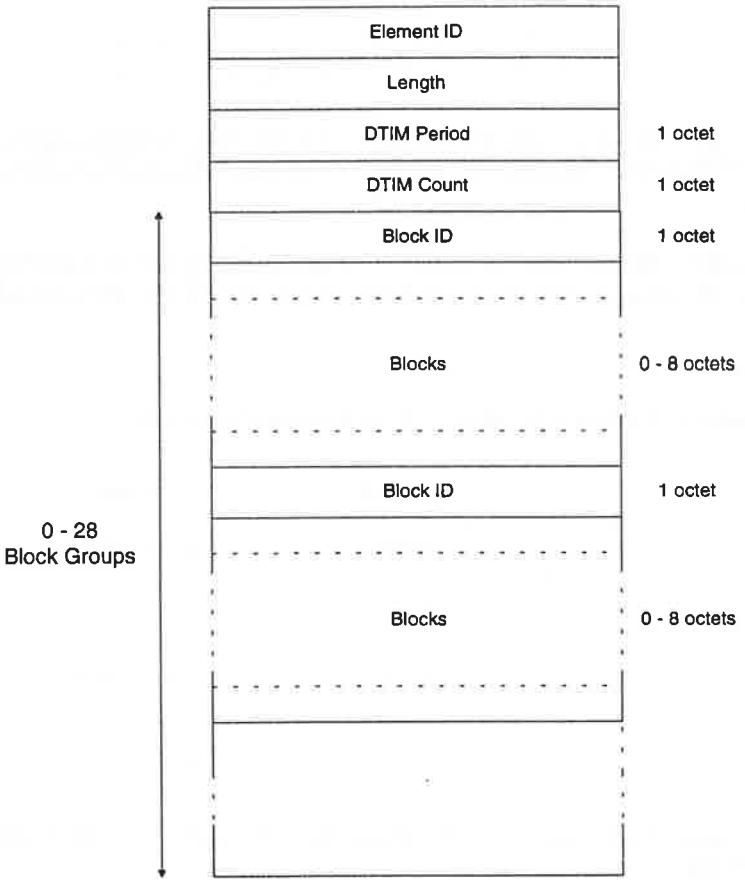
~~The DTIM element shall contain two fields DTIM Count and DTIM Period.~~

Element ID	1 octet
Length	1 octet
DTIM Period	1 octet
DTIM Count	1 octet

~~The DTIM count field shall indicate how many Beacons (including the current frame) will appear before the next DTIM. A DTIM Count of 0 shall indicate that the current TIM is a DTIM. The DTIM count field shall be a single octet.~~

~~The DTIM period field shall indicate the number of Beacon intervals between successive DTIMs. If all TIMs are DTIMs, the DTIM Period field shall have value 1. The DTIM period field shall be a single octet.~~

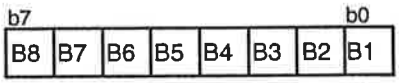
4.3.2.2. Traffic Indication Map (TIM)



The TIM Element information field shall contain between one and twenty-eight *block groups*, with each block group consisting of a *block identifier* followed by 0 to 8 one-octet *blocks*. Each bit within a block shall indicate whether a frame is currently buffered for a station with a particular Station ID. There is a one-to-one mapping between the bits in a *virtual bit map* and the station IDs. The virtual bit map is maintained within the access point; the actual transmitted TIM is a compressed representation of the virtual bit map. .

Block Group: Consists of a Block Identifier followed by from 0 to 8 Blocks.

BI: Block Identifier (1 octet)



Bit N (N = 1..8) 0 = Nth block in this group is absent
1 = Nth block in this group is present

Block (8 bits) Each bit corresponds to a specific station within the block. If this block represents the Nth block within the virtual bit map, of Block Group G, then Bit M within the

block shall correspond to the station with Station ID equal to (G-1)*64+8*(N-1) + M.

Bit = 1: There is a frame pending for this station

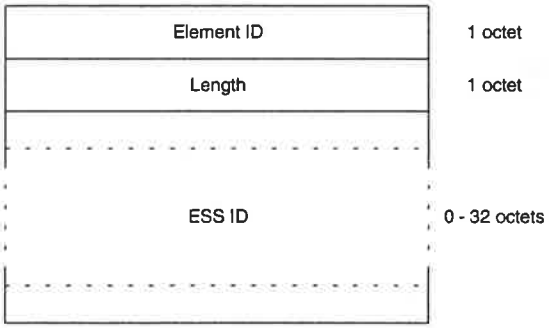
Bit = 0: There is no frame pending for this station.

The DTIM count field shall indicate how many Beacons (including the current frame) will appear before the next DTIM. A DTIM Count of 0 shall indicate that the current TIM is a DTIM. The DTIM count field shall be a single octet.

The DTIM period field shall indicate the number of Beacon intervals between successive DTIMs. If all TIMs are DTIMs, the DTIM Period field shall have value 1. The DTIM period field shall be a single octet.

4.3.2.3. ESS ID

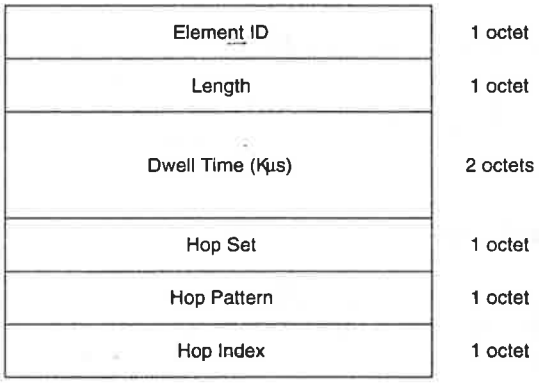
The ESSID element shall indicate the identity of the Extended Service Set.



The ESSID Information field shall be between 0 and 32 octets. A zero octet information field shall indicate the broadcast ESSID.

4.3.2.4. FH Parameter Set

The FH Parameter Set element shall contain the set of parameters necessary to allow synchronisation for STAs using a Frequency Hopping (FH) Physical Layer. The information field shall contain Dwell Time, Hop Set, Hop Pattern and Hop Index parameters. The total length of the information field shall be 5 octets.



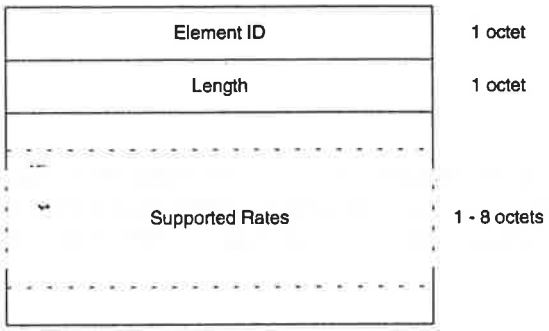
The Dwell Time field shall be two octets in length and contain the Dwell Time in Kmicroseconds~~ms~~.

The Hop Set field shall identify the particular set of hop patterns and shall be a single octet. The Hop Pettern field shall identify the individual pattern within a set of hop patterns and shall be a single octet.

The Hop Index field shall select the channel index within a pattern and shall be a single octet.

4.3.2.5. Supported Rates

The Supported Rates element shall specify all the rates in which this station is capable to receive. The information field is encoded as 1 to 8 octets where each octet describes a single supported rate in units of 100 kbit/s (e.g. a 1 Mbps rate will be encoded as 0x0A).



4.3.2.6. Connection ID

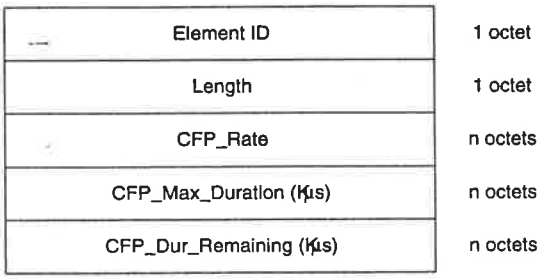
The Connection ID element shall be used to specify a unique identifier for a time bounded connection to transfer data between an access point and a station. Each connection ID shall be unique for a given station. The element specific field length is two octets.

The value assigned as the Connection ID shall be in the range 1 - 16383 and shall be placed in the least-significant 14 bits of the CID field, with the 2 most significant bits of the CID field set to 10.

~~[needs work - SAB]~~

4.3.2.7. CF Parameter Set

The CF Parameter Set element shall contain the set of parameters necessary to support the PCF. The information field shall contain the CFP_Rate, CFP_Max_Duration and CFP_Dur_Remaining fields.~~CF Maximum Duration and ?? parameters~~. The total length of the information field shall be n octets.



CFP_Rate shall indicate the number of beacon intervals between the start of CFPs. The value shall be an integral number of DTIM intervals

CFP_Max_Duration shall indicate the maximum duration, in Kmicroseconds, of the CFP that may be generated by this PCF. This value is used by STAs to set their NAV at the TBTT of beacons that begin CFPs.

CFP_Dur_Remaining shall indicate the maximum time, in Kmicroseconds, remaining in the present CFP, and is set to zero in CFP Parameter elements of beacons transmitted during the contention period. This value is used by all STAs to update their NAVs during CFPs.

~~[needs work - SAB]~~

4.3.2.8. Challenge Text

The Challenge Text element shall contain the challenge text within Authentication exchanges. The element information field length shall be dependent upon thye authentication algorithm and transaction sequence number as specified in the Authentication and Security section.~~128 octets in length~~.

~~[needs work - SAB]~~

4.4. Frame Exchange Sequences

The following frame sequences are valid:

a) DATA
b) DATA-DATA (fragmented broadcast MSDU)
c) DATA - ACK
d) RTS - CTS - DATA - ACK
e) DATA - ACK - DATA - ACK (fragmented MSDU)
f) RTS - CTS - DATA - ACK - DATA - ACK (fragmented MSDU)
g) PS-POLL - DATA - ACK
h) PS-POLL - DATA - ACK - DATA - ACK (fragmented MSDU)
i) PS-POLL - ACK ~~(no data)~~
j) REQUEST - ACK
k) RESPONSE - ACK
l) BEACON – DATA/END*
m) DATA* – ACK – DATA/END*
n) DATA* – *CF-ACK – DATA/END*
o) DATA+CF-POLL – DATA+CF-ACK – DATA/END*
p) DATA+CF-POLL – RTS – CTS – DATA – ACK – DATA/END*
q) DATA+CF-POLL – NULL – DATA/END*

Where "DATA*" can be any of the DATA sub–types, "DATA/END*" can be any of the DATA or CF–END sub–types, and "*CF-ACK" can be DATA+CF–ACK or CF–ACK(no data).

Individual frames within each of these sequences are seperated by a SIFS.