



Figure 11A-2—FT initial mobility domain association in an RSN

The STA initiates the FT initial mobility domain association procedures by performing an IEEE 802.11 authentication using the Open System authentication algorithm.

STA→AP: Authentication-Request (Open System authentication algorithm)
 AP→STA: Authentication-Response (Open System authentication algorithm, Status)

The SME of the STA initiates the authentication exchange, through the use of the primitive MLME-AUTHENTICATE.request, and the SME of the AP responds with MLME-AUTHENTICATE.response primitive. See 11.3.1.

Upon successful IEEE 802.11 Open System authentication, the STA shall send a (Re)Association Request frame to the AP that includes the MDIE. The contents of the MDIE shall be the values advertised by the AP in its Beacon or Probe Response frames. Additionally, the STA includes its security capabilities in the RSNIE.

STA→AP: (Re)Association Request (MDIE, RSNIE)
 AP→STA: (Re)Association Response (MDIE, FTIE[R1KH-ID, R0KH-ID])

The SME of the STA initiates the (re)association through the use of the MLME-ASSOCIATE.request or MLME-REASSOCIATE.request primitive. The SME of the AP responds to the indication with MLME-ASSOCIATE.response or MLME-REASSOCIATE.response primitive. See 11.3.2.

If the contents of the MDIE received by the AP do not match the contents advertised in the Beacon and Probe Response frames, the AP shall reject the (Re)Association Request frame with status code 54 (i.e., Invalid MDIE). If an MDIE is present in the (Re)Association Request frame and the contents of the RSNIE do not indicate a negotiated AKM of Fast BSS Transition (suite type 00-0F-AC:3 or 00-0F-AC:4), the AP shall reject the (Re)Association Request frame with status code 43 (i.e., Invalid AKMP).