

The 802.11 subsystems – for kernel developers

**Explaining wireless 802.11
networking in the Linux kernel**

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The 802.11 subsystems – for kernel developers: Explaining wireless 802.11 net-working in the Linux kernel

by Johannes Berg

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The cfg80211 subsystem

The cfg80211 subsystem

cfg80211 is the configuration API for 802.11 devices in Linux. It bridges userspace and drivers, and offers some utility functionality associated with 802.11. cfg80211 must, directly or indirectly via mac80211, be used by all modern wireless drivers in Linux, so that they offer a consistent API through nl80211. For backward compatibility, cfg80211 also offers wireless extensions to userspace, but hides them from drivers completely.

Additionally, cfg80211 contains code to help enforce regulatory spectrum use restrictions.

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Chapter 1. Device registration

In order for a driver to use `cfg80211`, it must register the hardware device with `cfg80211`. This happens through a number of hardware capability structs described below.

The fundamental structure for each device is the 'wiphy', of which each instance describes a physical wireless device connected to the system. Each such wiphy can have zero, one, or many virtual interfaces associated with it, which need to be identified as such by pointing the network interface's `ieee80211_ptr` pointer to a struct `wireless_dev` which further describes the wireless part of the interface, normally this struct is embedded in the network interface's private data area. Drivers can optionally allow creating or destroying virtual interfaces on the fly, but without at least one or the ability to create some the wireless device isn't useful.

Each wiphy structure contains device capability information, and also has a pointer to the various operations the driver offers. The definitions and structures here describe these capabilities in detail.

enum ieee80211_band

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`enum ieee80211_band` — supported frequency bands

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_band {
    IEEE80211_BAND_2GHZ,
    IEEE80211_BAND_5GHZ,
    IEEE80211_NUM_BANDS
};
```

Constants

IEEE80211_BAND_2GHZ

2.4GHz ISM band

IEEE80211_BAND_5GHZ

around 5GHz band (4.9-5.7)

IEEE80211_NUM_BANDS

number of defined bands

Device registration

The bands are assigned this way because the supported bitrates differ in these bands.

enum ieee80211_channel_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum ieee80211_channel_flags — channel flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_channel_flags {  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_DISABLED,  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_PASSIVE_SCAN,  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_IBSS,  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_RADAR,  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_HT40PLUS,  
    IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_HT40MINUS  
};
```

Constants

IEEE80211_CHAN_DISABLED

This channel is disabled.

IEEE80211_CHAN_PASSIVE_SCAN

Only passive scanning is permitted on this channel.

IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_IBSS

IBSS is not allowed on this channel.

IEEE80211_CHAN_RADAR

Radar detection is required on this channel.

IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_HT40PLUS

extension channel above this channel is not permitted.

IEEE80211_CHAN_NO_HT40MINUS

extension channel below this channel is not permitted.

Description

Channel flags set by the regulatory control code.

struct ieee80211_channel

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_channel — channel definition

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_channel {
    enum ieee80211_band band;
    u16 center_freq;
    u16 hw_value;
    u32 flags;
    int max_antenna_gain;
    int max_power;
    bool beacon_found;
    u32 orig_flags;
    int orig_mag;
    int orig_mpwr;
};
```

Members

band

band this channel belongs to.

center_freq

center frequency in MHz

hw_value

hardware-specific value for the channel

flags

channel flags from enum `ieee80211_channel_flags`.

max_antenna_gain

maximum antenna gain in dBi

max_power

maximum transmission power (in dBm)

beacon_found

helper to regulatory code to indicate when a beacon has been found on this channel. Use `regulatory_hint_found_beacon` to enable this, this is useful only on 5 GHz band.

orig_flags

channel flags at registration time, used by regulatory code to support devices with additional restrictions

orig_mag

internal use

orig_mpwr

internal use

Description

This structure describes a single channel for use with `cfg80211`.

enum ieee80211_rate_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum ieee80211_rate_flags — rate flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_rate_flags {  
    IEEE80211_RATE_SHORT_PREAMBLE,  
    IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_A,  
    IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_B,  
    IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_G,  
    IEEE80211_RATE_ERP_G  
};
```

Constants

IEEE80211_RATE_SHORT_PREAMBLE

Hardware can send with short preamble on this bitrate; only relevant in 2.4GHz band and with CCK rates.

IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_A

This bitrate is a mandatory rate when used with 802.11a (on the 5 GHz band); filled by the core code when registering the wiphy.

IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_B

This bitrate is a mandatory rate when used with 802.11b (on the 2.4 GHz band); filled by the core code when registering the wiphy.

IEEE80211_RATE_MANDATORY_G

This bitrate is a mandatory rate when used with 802.11g (on the 2.4 GHz band); filled by the core code when registering the wiphy.

IEEE80211_RATE_ERP_G

This is an ERP rate in 802.11g mode.

Description

Hardware/specification flags for rates. These are structured in a way that allows using the same bitrate structure for different bands/PHY modes.

struct ieee80211_rate

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_rate — bitrate definition

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_rate {
    u32 flags;
    u16 bitrate;
    u16 hw_value;
    u16 hw_value_short;
};
```

Members

flags

rate-specific flags

bitrate

bitrate in units of 100 Kbps

hw_value

driver/hardware value for this rate

hw_value_short

driver/hardware value for this rate when short preamble is used

Description

This structure describes a bitrate that an 802.11 PHY can operate with. The two values *hw_value* and *hw_value_short* are only for driver use when pointers to this structure are passed around.

struct ieee80211_sta_ht_cap

LINUX

Name

`struct ieee80211_sta_ht_cap` — STA's HT capabilities

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_sta_ht_cap {  
    u16 cap;  
    bool ht_supported;  
    u8  ampdu_factor;  
    u8  ampdu_density;  
    struct ieee80211_mcs_info mcs;  
};
```

Members

`cap`

HT capabilities map as described in 802.11n spec

`ht_supported`

is HT supported by the STA

`ampdu_factor`

Maximum A-MPDU length factor

`ampdu_density`

Minimum A-MPDU spacing

`mcs`

Supported MCS rates

Description

This structure describes most essential parameters needed to describe 802.11n HT capabilities for an STA.

struct ieee80211_supported_band

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_supported_band — frequency band definition

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_supported_band {
    struct ieee80211_channel * channels;
    struct ieee80211_rate * bitrates;
    enum ieee80211_band band;
    int n_channels;
    int n_bitrates;
    struct ieee80211_sta_ht_cap ht_cap;
};
```

Members

channels

Array of channels the hardware can operate in in this band.

bitrates

Array of bitrates the hardware can operate with in this band. Must be sorted to give a valid “supported rates” IE, i.e. CCK rates first, then OFDM.

band

the band this structure represents

n_channels

Number of channels in *channels*

n_bitrates

Number of bitrates in *bitrates*

ht_cap

HT capabilities in this band

Description

This structure describes a frequency band a wiphy is able to operate in.

enum cfg80211_signal_type

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum cfg80211_signal_type — signal type

Synopsis

```
enum cfg80211_signal_type {  
    CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_NONE,  
    CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_MBM,  
    CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_UNSPEC  
};
```

Constants

CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_NONE

no signal strength information available

CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_MBM

signal strength in mBm (100*dBm)

CFG80211_SIGNAL_TYPE_UNSPEC

signal strength, increasing from 0 through 100

enum wiphy_params_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum wiphy_params_flags — set_wiphy_params bitfield values

Synopsis

```
enum wiphy_params_flags {
    WIPHY_PARAM_RETRY_SHORT,
    WIPHY_PARAM_RETRY_LONG,
    WIPHY_PARAM_FRAG_THRESHOLD,
    WIPHY_PARAM_RTS_THRESHOLD,
    WIPHY_PARAM_COVERAGE_CLASS
};
```

Constants

WIPHY_PARAM_RETRY_SHORT

wiphy->retry_short has changed

WIPHY_PARAM_RETRY_LONG

wiphy->retry_long has changed

WIPHY_PARAM_FRAG_THRESHOLD

wiphy->frag_threshold has changed

WIPHY_PARAM_RTS_THRESHOLD

wiphy->rts_threshold has changed

WIPHY_PARAM_COVERAGE_CLASS

coverage class changed

enum wiphy_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum wiphy_flags — wiphy capability flags

Synopsis

```
enum wiphy_flags {
    WIPHY_FLAG_CUSTOM_REGULATORY,
    WIPHY_FLAG_STRICT_REGULATORY,
    WIPHY_FLAG_DISABLE_BEACON_HINTS,
    WIPHY_FLAG_NETNS_OK,
    WIPHY_FLAG_PS_ON_BY_DEFAULT,
    WIPHY_FLAG_4ADDR_AP,
    WIPHY_FLAG_4ADDR_STATION,
    WIPHY_FLAG_CONTROL_PORT_PROTOCOL,
    WIPHY_FLAG_IBSS_RSN
};
```

Constants

WIPHY_FLAG_CUSTOM_REGULATORY

tells us the driver for this device has its own custom regulatory domain and cannot identify the ISO / IEC 3166 alpha2 it belongs to. When this is enabled

we will disregard the first regulatory hint (when the initiator is `REGDOM_SET_BY_CORE`).

WIPHY_FLAG_STRICT_REGULATORY

tells us the driver for this device will ignore regulatory domain settings until it gets its own regulatory domain via its `regulatory_hint` unless the regulatory hint is from a country IE. After its gets its own regulatory domain it will only allow further regulatory domain settings to further enhance compliance. For example if channel 13 and 14 are disabled by this regulatory domain no user regulatory domain can enable these channels at a later time. This can be used for devices which do not have calibration information guaranteed for frequencies or settings outside of its regulatory domain.

WIPHY_FLAG_DISABLE_BEACON_HINTS

enable this if your driver needs to ensure that passive scan flags and beaconing flags may not be lifted by `cfg80211` due to regulatory beacon hints. For more information on beacon hints read the documentation for `regulatory_hint_found_beacon`

WIPHY_FLAG_NETNS_OK

if not set, do not allow changing the netns of this wiphy at all

WIPHY_FLAG_PS_ON_BY_DEFAULT

if set to true, powersave will be enabled by default -- this flag will be set depending on the kernel's default on `wiphy_new`, but can be changed by the driver if it has a good reason to override the default

WIPHY_FLAG_4ADDR_AP

supports 4addr mode even on AP (with a single station on a VLAN interface)

WIPHY_FLAG_4ADDR_STATION

supports 4addr mode even as a station

WIPHY_FLAG_CONTROL_PORT_PROTOCOL

This device supports setting the control port protocol ethertype. The device also honours the `control_port_no_encrypt` flag.

WIPHY_FLAG_IBSS_RSN

The device supports IBSS RSN.

struct wiphy

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct wiphy — wireless hardware description

Synopsis

```
struct wiphy {
    u8 perm_addr[ETH_ALEN];
    u8 addr_mask[ETH_ALEN];
    struct mac_address * addresses;
    const struct ieee80211_txrx_types * mgmt_types;
    u16 n_addresses;
    u16 interface_modes;
    u32 flags;
    enum cfg80211_signal_type signal_type;
    int bss_priv_size;
    u8 max_scan_ssids;
    u16 max_scan_ie_len;
    int n_cipher_suites;
    const u32 * cipher_suites;
    u8 retry_short;
    u8 retry_long;
    u32 frag_threshold;
    u32 rts_threshold;
    u8 coverage_class;
    char fw_version[ETHTOOL_BUSINFO_LEN];
    u32 hw_version;
    u8 max_num_pmkids;
    const void * privid;
    struct ieee80211_supported_band * bands[IEEE80211_NUM_BANDS];
    int (* reg_notifier) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct regulatory_request *req);
    const struct ieee80211_regdomain * regd;
    struct device dev;
    struct dentry * debugfsdir;
#ifdef CONFIG_NET_NS
    struct net * _net;
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_CFG80211_WEXT
    const struct iw_handler_def * wext;
#endif
}
```

```
#endif
char priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(NETDEV_ALIGN)));
};
```

Members

`perm_addr[ETH_ALEN]`

permanent MAC address of this device

`addr_mask[ETH_ALEN]`

If the device supports multiple MAC addresses by masking, set this to a mask with variable bits set to 1, e.g. if the last

`addresses`

If the device has more than one address, set this pointer to a list of addresses (6 bytes each). The first one will be used by default for `perm_addr`. In this case, the mask should be set to all-zeroes. In this case it is assumed that the device can handle the same number of arbitrary MAC addresses.

`mgmt_stypes`

bitmasks of frame subtypes that can be subscribed to or transmitted through nl80211, points to an array indexed by interface type

`n_addresses`

number of addresses in *addresses*.

`interface_modes`

bitmask of interfaces types valid for this wiphy, must be set by driver

`flags`

wiphy flags, see enum `wiphy_flags`

`signal_type`

signal type reported in struct `cfg80211_bss`.

`bss_priv_size`

each BSS struct has private data allocated with it, this variable determines its size

Chapter 1. Device registration

`max_scan_ssids`

maximum number of SSIDs the device can scan for in any given scan

`max_scan_ie_len`

maximum length of user-controlled IEs device can add to probe request frames transmitted during a scan, must not include fixed IEs like supported rates

`n_cipher_suites`

number of supported cipher suites

`cipher_suites`

supported cipher suites

`retry_short`

Retry limit for short frames (`dot11ShortRetryLimit`)

`retry_long`

Retry limit for long frames (`dot11LongRetryLimit`)

`frag_threshold`

Fragmentation threshold (`dot11FragmentationThreshold`); -1 = fragmentation disabled, only odd values ≥ 256 used

`rts_threshold`

RTS threshold (`dot11RTSThreshold`); -1 = RTS/CTS disabled

`coverage_class`

current coverage class

`fw_version[ETHTOOL_BUSINFO_LEN]`

firmware version for ethtool reporting

`hw_version`

hardware version for ethtool reporting

`max_num_pmkids`

maximum number of PMKIDs supported by device

`privid`

a pointer that drivers can use to identify if an arbitrary wiphy is theirs, e.g. in global notifiers

`bands[IEEE80211_NUM_BANDS]`

information about bands/channels supported by this device

`reg_notifier`

the driver's regulatory notification callback

`regd`

the driver's regulatory domain, if one was requested via the `regulatory_hint` API. This can be used by the driver on the `reg_notifier` if it chooses to ignore future regulatory domain changes caused by other drivers.

`dev`

(virtual) struct device for this wiphy

`debugfsdir`

debugfs directory used for this wiphy, will be renamed automatically on wiphy renames

`_net`

the network namespace this wiphy currently lives in

`wext`

wireless extension handlers

`priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(NETDEV_ALIGN)))`

driver private data (sized according to `wiphy_new` parameter)

four bits are variable then set it to 00

...:00:0f. The actual variable bits shall be determined by the interfaces added, with interfaces not matching the mask being rejected to be brought up.

struct wireless_dev

LINUX

Name

struct wireless_dev — wireless per-netdev state

Synopsis

```
struct wireless_dev {
    struct wiphy * wiphy;
    enum nl80211_iftype iftype;
    struct list_head list;
    struct net_device * netdev;
    struct list_head mgmt_registrations;
    spinlock_t mgmt_registrations_lock;
    struct mutex mtx;
    struct work_struct cleanup_work;
    bool use_4addr;
    u8 ssid[IEEE80211_MAX_SSID_LEN];
    u8 ssid_len;
    enum wext;
#ifdef CONFIG_WIRELESS_EXT
    struct wext_priv * wext_priv;
#endif
};
```

Members

wiphy

pointer to hardware description

iftype

interface type

list

(private) Used to collect the interfaces

netdev

(private) Used to reference back to the netdev

mgmt_registrations

list of registrations for management frames

mgmt_registrations_lock

lock for the list

mtx

mutex used to lock data in this struct

cleanup_work

work struct used for cleanup that can't be done directly

use_4addr

indicates 4addr mode is used on this interface, must be set by driver (if supported) on add_interface BEFORE registering the netdev and may otherwise be used by driver read-only, will be update by cfg80211 on change_interface

ssid[IEEE80211_MAX_SSID_LEN]

(private) Used by the internal configuration code

ssid_len

(private) Used by the internal configuration code

wext

(private) Used by the internal wireless extensions compat code

Description

This structure must be allocated by the driver/stack that uses the ieee80211_ptr field in struct net_device (this is intentional so it can be allocated along with the netdev.)

wiphy_new

LINUX

Name

wiphy_new — create a new wiphy for use with cfg80211

Synopsis

```
struct wiphy * wiphy_new (const struct cfg80211_ops * ops, int
sizeof_priv);
```

Arguments

ops

The configuration operations for this device

sizeof_priv

The size of the private area to allocate

Description

Create a new wiphy and associate the given operations with it. *sizeof_priv* bytes are allocated for private use.

The returned pointer must be assigned to each netdev's ieee80211_ptr for proper operation.

wiphy_register

LINUX

Name

`wiphy_register` — register a wiphy with cfg80211

Synopsis

```
int wiphy_register (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy to register.

Description

Returns a non-negative wiphy index or a negative error code.

wiphy_unregister

LINUX

Name

`wiphy_unregister` — deregister a wiphy from cfg80211

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_unregister (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy to unregister.

Description

After this call, no more requests can be made with this priv pointer, but the call may sleep to wait for an outstanding request that is being handled.

wiphy_free

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

wiphy_free — free wiphy

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_free (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy to free

wiphy_name

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

wiphy_name — get wiphy name

Synopsis

```
const char * wiphy_name (const struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy whose name to return

wiphy_dev

LINUX

Name

wiphy_dev — get wiphy dev pointer

Synopsis

```
struct device * wiphy_dev (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy whose device struct to look up

wiphy_priv

LINUX

Name

wiphy_priv — return priv from wiphy

Synopsis

```
void * wiphy_priv (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```


Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy whose priv pointer to return

priv_to_wiphy

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`priv_to_wiphy` — return the wiphy containing the priv

Synopsis

```
struct wiphy * priv_to_wiphy (void * priv);
```

Arguments

priv

a pointer previously returned by `wiphy_priv`

set_wiphy_dev

LINUX

Name

`set_wiphy_dev` — set device pointer for wiphy

Synopsis

```
void set_wiphy_dev (struct wiphy * wiphy, struct device *  
dev);
```

Arguments

wiphy

The wiphy whose device to bind

dev

The device to parent it to

wdev_priv

LINUX

Name

`wdev_priv` — return wiphy priv from wireless_dev

Synopsis

```
void * wdev_priv (struct wireless_dev * wdev);
```

Arguments

wdev

The wireless device whose wiphy's priv pointer to return

Chapter 2. Actions and configuration

Each wireless device and each virtual interface offer a set of configuration operations and other actions that are invoked by userspace. Each of these actions is described in the operations structure, and the parameters these operations use are described separately.

Additionally, some operations are asynchronous and expect to get status information via some functions that drivers need to call.

Scanning and BSS list handling with its associated functionality is described in a separate chapter.

struct cfg80211_ops

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_ops — backend description for wireless configuration

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_ops {
    int (* suspend) (struct wiphy *wiphy);
    int (* resume) (struct wiphy *wiphy);
    int (* add_virtual_intf) (struct wiphy *wiphy, char *name, enum nl80211_
    int (* del_virtual_intf) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev);
    int (* change_virtual_intf) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,
    int (* add_key) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev, u8 key_
    int (* get_key) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev, u8 key_
    int (* del_key) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev, u8 key_
    int (* set_default_key) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev, u
    int (* set_default_mgmt_key) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *net
    int (* add_beacon) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, struct b
    int (* set_beacon) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, struct b
    int (* del_beacon) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev);
    int (* add_station) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, u8 *mac
    int (* del_station) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, u8 *mac
    int (* change_station) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, u8 *
    int (* get_station) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev, u8 *mac
```

```

int (* dump_station) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,int id);
int (* add_mpath) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,u8 *dst,
int (* del_mpath) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,u8 *dst);
int (* change_mpath) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,u8 *dst);
int (* get_mpath) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,u8 *dst,
int (* dump_mpath) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,int idx);
int (* get_mesh_params) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,struct
int (* set_mesh_params) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,const
int (* change_bss) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct bss
int (* set_txq_params) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct ieee80211_txq_params
int (* set_channel) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct
int (* scan) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* auth) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* assoc) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* deauth) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* disassoc) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* connect) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* disconnect) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,u16 reason);
int (* join_ibss) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct cfg80211
int (* leave_ibss) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev);
int (* set_wiphy_params) (struct wiphy *wiphy, u32 changed);
int (* set_tx_power) (struct wiphy *wiphy,enum nl80211_tx_power_setting
int (* get_tx_power) (struct wiphy *wiphy, int *dbm);
int (* set_wds_peer) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,const
void (* rfkill_poll) (struct wiphy *wiphy);
#ifdef CONFIG_NL80211_TESTMODE
int (* testmode_cmd) (struct wiphy *wiphy, void *data, int len);
#endif
int (* set_bitrate_mask) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,const
int (* dump_survey) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev,int
int (* set_pmksa) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev,struct
int (* del_pmksa) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev,struct
int (* flush_pmksa) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *netdev);
int (* remain_on_channel) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,struct
int (* cancel_remain_on_channel) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device
int (* mgmt_tx) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,struct ieee80211
int (* set_power_mgmt) (struct wiphy *wiphy, struct net_device *dev,bool
int (* set_cqm_rssi_config) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,
void (* mgmt_frame_register) (struct wiphy *wiphy,struct net_device *dev,
};

```

Members

suspend

wiphy device needs to be suspended

resume

wiphy device needs to be resumed

add_virtual_intf

create a new virtual interface with the given name, must set the struct wireless_dev's iftype. Beware: You must create the new netdev in the wiphy's network namespace!

del_virtual_intf

remove the virtual interface determined by ifindex.

change_virtual_intf

change type/configuration of virtual interface, keep the struct wireless_dev's iftype updated.

add_key

add a key with the given parameters. *mac_addr* will be NULL when adding a group key.

get_key

get information about the key with the given parameters. *mac_addr* will be NULL when requesting information for a group key. All pointers given to the *callback* function need not be valid after it returns. This function should return an error if it is not possible to retrieve the key, -ENOENT if it doesn't exist.

del_key

remove a key given the *mac_addr* (NULL for a group key) and *key_index*, return -ENOENT if the key doesn't exist.

set_default_key

set the default key on an interface

set_default_mgmt_key

set the default management frame key on an interface

Chapter 2. Actions and configuration

add_beacon

Add a beacon with given parameters, *head*, *interval* and *dtim_period* will be valid, *tail* is optional.

set_beacon

Change the beacon parameters for an access point mode interface. This should reject the call when no beacon has been configured.

del_beacon

Remove beacon configuration and stop sending the beacon.

add_station

Add a new station.

del_station

Remove a station; *mac* may be NULL to remove all stations.

change_station

Modify a given station.

get_station

get station information for the station identified by *mac*

dump_station

dump station callback -- resume dump at index *idx*

add_mpath

add a fixed mesh path

del_mpath

delete a given mesh path

change_mpath

change a given mesh path

get_mpath

get a mesh path for the given parameters

dump_mpath

dump mesh path callback -- resume dump at index *idx*

`get_mesh_params`

Put the current mesh parameters into `*params`

`set_mesh_params`

Set mesh parameters. The mask is a bitfield which tells us which parameters to set, and which to leave alone.

`change_bss`

Modify parameters for a given BSS.

`set_txq_params`

Set TX queue parameters

`set_channel`

Set channel for a given wireless interface. Some devices may support multi-channel operation (by channel hopping) so `cfg80211` doesn't verify much. Note, however, that the passed `netdev` may be `NULL` as well if the user requested changing the channel for the device itself, or for a monitor interface.

`scan`

Request to do a scan. If returning zero, the scan request is given the driver, and will be valid until passed to `cfg80211_scan_done`. For scan results, call `cfg80211_inform_bss`; you can call this outside the scan/scan_done bracket too.

`auth`

Request to authenticate with the specified peer

`assoc`

Request to (re)associate with the specified peer

`deauth`

Request to deauthenticate from the specified peer

`disassoc`

Request to disassociate from the specified peer

`connect`

Connect to the ESS with the specified parameters. When connected, call `cfg80211_connect_result` with status code `WLAN_STATUS_SUCCESS`. If

Chapter 2. Actions and configuration

the connection fails for some reason, call `cfg80211_connect_result` with the status from the AP.

`disconnect`

Disconnect from the BSS/ESS.

`join_ibss`

Join the specified IBSS (or create if necessary). Once done, call `cfg80211_ibss_joined`, also call that function when changing BSSID due to a merge.

`leave_ibss`

Leave the IBSS.

`set_wiphy_params`

Notify that wiphy parameters have changed; *changed* bitfield (see enum `wiphy_params_flags`) describes which values have changed. The actual parameter values are available in struct `wiphy`. If returning an error, no value should be changed.

`set_tx_power`

set the transmit power according to the parameters

`get_tx_power`

store the current TX power into the `dbm` variable; return 0 if successful

`set_wds_peer`

set the WDS peer for a WDS interface

`rfkill_poll`

polls the hw rfkill line, use `cfg80211` reporting functions to adjust rfkill hw state

`testmode_cmd`

run a test mode command

`set_bitrate_mask`

set the bitrate mask configuration

`dump_survey`

get site survey information.

`set_pmksa`

Cache a PMKID for a BSSID. This is mostly useful for fullmac devices running firmwares capable of generating the (re) association RSN IE. It allows for faster roaming between WPA2 BSSIDs.

`del_pmksa`

Delete a cached PMKID.

`flush_pmksa`

Flush all cached PMKIDs.

`remain_on_channel`

Request the driver to remain awake on the specified channel for the specified duration to complete an off-channel operation (e.g., public action frame exchange). When the driver is ready on the requested channel, it must indicate this with an event notification by calling `cfg80211_ready_on_channel`.

`cancel_remain_on_channel`

Cancel an on-going remain-on-channel operation. This allows the operation to be terminated prior to timeout based on the duration value.

`mgmt_tx`

Transmit a management frame

`set_power_mgmt`

Configure WLAN power management. A timeout value of -1 allows the driver to adjust the dynamic ps timeout value.

`set_cqm_rssi_config`

Configure connection quality monitor RSSI threshold.

`mgmt_frame_register`

Notify driver that a management frame type was registered. Note that this callback may not sleep, and cannot run concurrently with itself.

Description

This struct is registered by fullmac card drivers and/or wireless stacks in order to handle configuration requests on their interfaces.

All callbacks except where otherwise noted should return 0 on success or a negative error code.

All operations are currently invoked under `rtnl` for consistency with the wireless extensions but this is subject to reevaluation as soon as this code is used more widely and we have a first user without `wext`.

struct vif_params

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct vif_params` — describes virtual interface parameters

Synopsis

```
struct vif_params {
    u8 * mesh_id;
    int mesh_id_len;
    int use_4addr;
};
```

Members

`mesh_id`

mesh ID to use

`mesh_id_len`

length of the mesh ID

`use_4addr`

use 4-address frames

struct key_params

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct key_params — key information

Synopsis

```
struct key_params {  
    u8 * key;  
    u8 * seq;  
    int key_len;  
    int seq_len;  
    u32 cipher;  
};
```

Members

key

key material

seq

sequence counter (IV/PN) for TKIP and CCMP keys, only used with the `get_key` callback, must be in little endian, length given by `seq_len`.

key_len

length of key material

seq_len

length of `seq`.

cipher

cipher suite selector

Description

Information about a key

enum survey_info_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum survey_info_flags — survey information flags

Synopsis

```
enum survey_info_flags {  
    SURVEY_INFO_NOISE_DBM,  
    SURVEY_INFO_IN_USE,  
    SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME,  
    SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_BUSY,  
    SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_EXT_BUSY,  
    SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_RX,  
    SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_TX  
};
```

Constants

SURVEY_INFO_NOISE_DBM

noise (in dBm) was filled in

SURVEY_INFO_IN_USE

channel is currently being used

SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME

channel active time (in ms) was filled in

SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_BUSY

channel busy time was filled in

SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_EXT_BUSY

extension channel busy time was filled in

SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_RX

channel receive time was filled in

SURVEY_INFO_CHANNEL_TIME_TX

channel transmit time was filled in

Description

Used by the driver to indicate which info in struct `survey_info` it has filled in during the `get_survey`.

struct `survey_info`

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct survey_info` — channel survey response

Synopsis

```
struct survey_info {
```

```
struct ieee80211_channel * channel;  
u64 channel_time;  
u64 channel_time_busy;  
u64 channel_time_ext_busy;  
u64 channel_time_rx;  
u64 channel_time_tx;  
u32 filled;  
s8 noise;  
};
```

Members

`channel`

the channel this survey record reports, mandatory

`channel_time`

amount of time in ms the radio spent on the channel

`channel_time_busy`

amount of time the primary channel was sensed busy

`channel_time_ext_busy`

amount of time the extension channel was sensed busy

`channel_time_rx`

amount of time the radio spent receiving data

`channel_time_tx`

amount of time the radio spent transmitting data

`filled`

bitflag of flags from enum `survey_info_flags`

`noise`

channel noise in dBm. This and all following fields are optional

Description

Used by `dump_survey` to report back per-channel survey information.

This structure can later be expanded with things like channel duty cycle etc.

struct beacon_parameters

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct beacon_parameters — beacon parameters

Synopsis

```
struct beacon_parameters {  
    u8 * head;  
    u8 * tail;  
    int interval;  
    int dtim_period;  
    int head_len;  
    int tail_len;  
};
```

Members

head

head portion of beacon (before TIM IE) or NULL if not changed

tail

tail portion of beacon (after TIM IE) or NULL if not changed

interval

beacon interval or zero if not changed

dtim_period

DTIM period or zero if not changed

`head_len`

length of *head*

`tail_len`

length of *tail*

Description

Used to configure the beacon for an interface.

enum plink_actions

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`enum plink_actions` — actions to perform in mesh peers

Synopsis

```
enum plink_actions {  
    PLINK_ACTION_INVALID,  
    PLINK_ACTION_OPEN,  
    PLINK_ACTION_BLOCK  
};
```

Constants

`PLINK_ACTION_INVALID`

action 0 is reserved

PLINK_ACTION_OPEN

start mesh peer link establishment

PLINK_ACTION_BLOCK

block traffic from this mesh peer

struct station_parameters

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct station_parameters — station parameters

Synopsis

```
struct station_parameters {
    u8 * supported_rates;
    struct net_device * vlan;
    u32 sta_flags_mask;
    u32 sta_flags_set;
    int listen_interval;
    u16 aid;
    u8 supported_rates_len;
    u8 plink_action;
    struct ieee80211_ht_cap * ht_capa;
};
```

Members

supported_rates

supported rates in IEEE 802.11 format (or NULL for no change)

vlan

vlan interface station should belong to

sta_flags_mask

station flags that changed (bitmask of BIT(NL80211_STA_FLAG_...))

sta_flags_set

station flags values (bitmask of BIT(NL80211_STA_FLAG_...))

listen_interval

listen interval or -1 for no change

aid

AID or zero for no change

supported_rates_len

number of supported rates

plink_action

plink action to take

ht_capa

HT capabilities of station

Description

Used to change and create a new station.

enum station_info_flags

LINUX

Name

enum station_info_flags — station information flags

Synopsis

```
enum station_info_flags {
    STATION_INFO_INACTIVE_TIME,
    STATION_INFO_RX_BYTES,
    STATION_INFO_TX_BYTES,
    STATION_INFO_LLID,
    STATION_INFO_PLID,
    STATION_INFO_PLINK_STATE,
    STATION_INFO_SIGNAL,
    STATION_INFO_TX_BITRATE,
    STATION_INFO_RX_PACKETS,
    STATION_INFO_TX_PACKETS,
    STATION_INFO_TX_RETRIES,
    STATION_INFO_TX_FAILED,
    STATION_INFO_RX_DROP_MISC
};
```

Constants

STATION_INFO_INACTIVE_TIME

inactive_time filled

STATION_INFO_RX_BYTES

rx_bytes filled

STATION_INFO_TX_BYTES

tx_bytes filled

STATION_INFO_LLID

llid filled

STATION_INFO_PLID

plid filled

STATION_INFO_PLINK_STATE

plink_state filled

STATION_INFO_SIGNAL

signal filled

STATION_INFO_TX_BITRATE

tx_bitrate fields are filled (tx_bitrate, tx_bitrate_flags and tx_bitrate_mcs)

STATION_INFO_RX_PACKETS

rx_packets filled

STATION_INFO_TX_PACKETS

tx_packets filled

STATION_INFO_TX_RETRIES

tx_retries filled

STATION_INFO_TX_FAILED

tx_failed filled

STATION_INFO_RX_DROP_MISC

rx_dropped_misc filled

Description

Used by the driver to indicate which info in struct `station_info` it has filled in during `get_station` or `dump_station`.

enum rate_info_flags

LINUX

Name

enum rate_info_flags — bitrate info flags

Synopsis

```
enum rate_info_flags {
    RATE_INFO_FLAGS_MCS,
    RATE_INFO_FLAGS_40_MHZ_WIDTH,
    RATE_INFO_FLAGS_SHORT_GI
};
```

Constants

RATE_INFO_FLAGS_MCS

tx_bitrate_mcs filled

RATE_INFO_FLAGS_40_MHZ_WIDTH

40 Mhz width transmission

RATE_INFO_FLAGS_SHORT_GI

400ns guard interval

Description

Used by the driver to indicate the specific rate transmission type for 802.11n transmissions.

struct rate_info

LINUX

Name

`struct rate_info` — bitrate information

Synopsis

```
struct rate_info {  
    u8 flags;  
    u8 mcs;  
    u16 legacy;  
};
```

Members

`flags`

bitflag of flags from enum `rate_info_flags`

`mcs`

mcs index if struct describes a 802.11n bitrate

`legacy`

bitrate in 100kbit/s for 802.11abg

Description

Information about a receiving or transmitting bitrate

`struct station_info`

LINUX

Name

`struct station_info` — station information

Synopsis

```
struct station_info {
    u32 filled;
    u32 inactive_time;
    u32 rx_bytes;
    u32 tx_bytes;
    u16 llid;
    u16 plid;
    u8 plink_state;
    s8 signal;
    struct rate_info txrate;
    u32 rx_packets;
    u32 tx_packets;
    u32 tx_retries;
    u32 tx_failed;
    u32 rx_dropped_misc;
    int generation;
};
```

Members

`filled`

bitflag of flags from enum `station_info_flags`

`inactive_time`

time since last station activity (tx/rx) in milliseconds

`rx_bytes`

bytes received from this station

`tx_bytes`

bytes transmitted to this station

llid

mesh local link id

plid

mesh peer link id

plink_state

mesh peer link state

signal

signal strength of last received packet in dBm

txrate

current unicast bitrate to this station

rx_packets

packets received from this station

tx_packets

packets transmitted to this station

tx_retries

cumulative retry counts

tx_failed

number of failed transmissions (retries exceeded, no ACK)

rx_dropped_misc

Dropped for un-specified reason.

generation

generation number for nl80211 dumps. This number should increase every time the list of stations changes, i.e. when a station is added or removed, so that userspace can tell whether it got a consistent snapshot.

Description

Station information filled by driver for `get_station` and `dump_station`.

enum monitor_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum monitor_flags — monitor flags

Synopsis

```
enum monitor_flags {  
    MONITOR_FLAG_FCSFAIL,  
    MONITOR_FLAG_PLCPFAIL,  
    MONITOR_FLAG_CONTROL,  
    MONITOR_FLAG_OTHER_BSS,  
    MONITOR_FLAG_COOK_FRAMES  
};
```

Constants

MONITOR_FLAG_FCSFAIL

pass frames with bad FCS

MONITOR_FLAG_PLCPFAIL

pass frames with bad PLCP

MONITOR_FLAG_CONTROL

pass control frames

MONITOR_FLAG_OTHER_BSS

disable BSSID filtering

MONITOR_FLAG_COOK_FRAMES

report frames after processing

Description

Monitor interface configuration flags. Note that these must be the bits according to the nl80211 flags.

enum mpath_info_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum mpath_info_flags — mesh path information flags

Synopsis

```
enum mpath_info_flags {
    MPATH_INFO_FRAME_QLEN,
    MPATH_INFO_SN,
    MPATH_INFO_METRIC,
    MPATH_INFO_EXPTIME,
    MPATH_INFO_DISCOVERY_TIMEOUT,
    MPATH_INFO_DISCOVERY_RETRIES,
    MPATH_INFO_FLAGS
};
```

Constants

MPATH_INFO_FRAME_QLEN

frame_qlen filled

MPATH_INFO_SN

sn filled

MPATH_INFO_METRIC

metric filled

MPATH_INFO_EXPTIME

exptime filled

MPATH_INFO_DISCOVERY_TIMEOUT

discovery_timeout filled

MPATH_INFO_DISCOVERY_RETRIES

discovery_retries filled

MPATH_INFO_FLAGS

flags filled

Description

Used by the driver to indicate which info in struct `mpath_info` it has filled in during `get_station` or `dump_station`.

struct mpath_info

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct `mpath_info` — mesh path information

Synopsis

```
struct mpath_info {  
    u32 filled;  
    u32 frame_qlen;  
    u32 sn;
```

```
    u32 metric;  
    u32 exptime;  
    u32 discovery_timeout;  
    u8 discovery_retries;  
    u8 flags;  
    int generation;  
};
```

Members

filled

bitfield of flags from enum mpath_info_flags

frame_qlen

number of queued frames for this destination

sn

target sequence number

metric

metric (cost) of this mesh path

exptime

expiration time for the mesh path from now, in msecs

discovery_timeout

total mesh path discovery timeout, in msecs

discovery_retries

mesh path discovery retries

flags

mesh path flags

generation

generation number for nl80211 dumps. This number should increase every time the list of mesh paths changes, i.e. when a station is added or removed, so that userspace can tell whether it got a consistent snapshot.

Description

Mesh path information filled by driver for `get_mpath` and `dump_mpath`.

struct bss_parameters

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct bss_parameters` — BSS parameters

Synopsis

```
struct bss_parameters {
    int use_cts_prot;
    int use_short_preamble;
    int use_short_slot_time;
    u8 * basic_rates;
    u8 basic_rates_len;
    int ap_isolate;
};
```

Members

`use_cts_prot`

Whether to use CTS protection (0 = no, 1 = yes, -1 = do not change)

`use_short_preamble`

Whether the use of short preambles is allowed (0 = no, 1 = yes, -1 = do not change)

`use_short_slot_time`

Whether the use of short slot time is allowed (0 = no, 1 = yes, -1 = do not change)

`basic_rates`

basic rates in IEEE 802.11 format (or NULL for no change)

`basic_rates_len`

number of basic rates

`ap_isolate`

do not forward packets between connected stations

Description

Used to change BSS parameters (mainly for AP mode).

struct ieee80211_txq_params

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct ieee80211_txq_params` — TX queue parameters

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_txq_params {  
    enum nl80211_txq_q queue;  
    u16 txop;  
    u16 cwmin;  
    u16 cwmax;  
    u8 aifs;  
};
```


Members

queue

TX queue identifier (NL80211_TXQ_Q_*)

txop

Maximum burst time in units of 32 usecs, 0 meaning disabled

cwmin

Minimum contention window [a value of the form 2^{n-1} in the range 1..32767]

cwmax

Maximum contention window [a value of the form 2^{n-1} in the range 1..32767]

aifs

Arbitration interframe space [0..255]

struct cfg80211_crypto_settings

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_crypto_settings — Crypto settings

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_crypto_settings {
    u32 wpa_versions;
    u32 cipher_group;
    int n_ciphers_pairwise;
    u32 ciphers_pairwise[NL80211_MAX_NR_CIPHER_SUITES];
    int n_akm_suites;
    u32 akm_suites[NL80211_MAX_NR_AKM_SUITES];
    bool control_port;
    __be16 control_port_ethertype;
```

```
bool control_port_no_encrypt;  
};
```

Members

wpa_versions

indicates which, if any, WPA versions are enabled (from enum nl80211_wpa_versions)

cipher_group

group key cipher suite (or 0 if unset)

n_ciphers_pairwise

number of AP supported unicast ciphers

ciphers_pairwise[NL80211_MAX_NR_CIPHER_SUITES]

unicast key cipher suites

n_akm_suites

number of AKM suites

akm_suites[NL80211_MAX_NR_AKM_SUITES]

AKM suites

control_port

Whether user space controls IEEE 802.1X port, i.e., sets/clears NL80211_STA_FLAG_AUTHORIZED. If true, the driver is required to assume that the port is unauthorized until authorized by user space. Otherwise, port is marked authorized by default.

control_port_ether_type

the control port protocol that should be allowed through even on unauthorized ports

control_port_no_encrypt

TRUE to prevent encryption of control port protocol frames.

struct cfg80211_auth_request

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_auth_request — Authentication request data

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_auth_request {
    struct cfg80211_bss * bss;
    const u8 * ie;
    size_t ie_len;
    enum nl80211_auth_type auth_type;
    const u8 * key;
    u8 key_len;
    u8 key_idx;
    bool local_state_change;
};
```

Members

bss

The BSS to authenticate with.

ie

Extra IEs to add to Authentication frame or NULL

ie_len

Length of ie buffer in octets

auth_type

Authentication type (algorithm)

key

WEP key for shared key authentication

key_len

length of WEP key for shared key authentication

key_idx

index of WEP key for shared key authentication

local_state_change

This is a request for a local state only, i.e., no Authentication frame is to be transmitted and authentication state is to be changed without having to wait for a response from the peer STA (AP).

Description

This structure provides information needed to complete IEEE 802.11 authentication.

struct cfg80211_assoc_request

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_assoc_request — (Re)Association request data

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_assoc_request {  
    struct cfg80211_bss * bss;  
    const u8 * ie;  
    const u8 * prev_bssid;  
    size_t ie_len;  
    struct cfg80211_crypto_settings crypto;  
    bool use_mfp;  
};
```

Members

bss

The BSS to associate with.

ie

Extra IEs to add to (Re)Association Request frame or `NULL`

prev_bssid

previous BSSID, if not `NULL` use reassociate frame

ie_len

Length of ie buffer in octets

crypto

crypto settings

use_mfp

Use management frame protection (IEEE 802.11w) in this association

Description

This structure provides information needed to complete IEEE 802.11 (re)association.

struct cfg80211_deauth_request

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct `cfg80211_deauth_request` — Deauthentication request data

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_deauth_request {  
    struct cfg80211_bss * bss;  
    const u8 * ie;  
    size_t ie_len;  
    u16 reason_code;  
    bool local_state_change;  
};
```

Members

bss

the BSS to deauthenticate from

ie

Extra IEs to add to Deauthentication frame or NULL

ie_len

Length of ie buffer in octets

reason_code

The reason code for the deauthentication

local_state_change

This is a request for a local state only, i.e., no Deauthentication frame is to be transmitted.

Description

This structure provides information needed to complete IEEE 802.11 deauthentication.

struct cfg80211_disassoc_request

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_disassoc_request — Disassociation request data

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_disassoc_request {  
    struct cfg80211_bss * bss;  
    const u8 * ie;  
    size_t ie_len;  
    u16 reason_code;  
    bool local_state_change;  
};
```

Members

bss

the BSS to disassociate from

ie

Extra IEs to add to Disassociation frame or NULL

ie_len

Length of ie buffer in octets

reason_code

The reason code for the disassociation

local_state_change

This is a request for a local state only, i.e., no Disassociation frame is to be transmitted.

Description

This structure provides information needed to complete IEEE 802.11 disassociation.

struct cfg80211_ibss_params

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_ibss_params — IBSS parameters

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_ibss_params {
    u8 * ssid;
    u8 * bssid;
    struct ieee80211_channel * channel;
    u8 * ie;
    u8 ssid_len;
    u8 ie_len;
    u16 beacon_interval;
    u32 basic_rates;
    bool channel_fixed;
    bool privacy;
};
```

Members

ssid

The SSID, will always be non-null.

bssid

Fixed BSSID requested, maybe be `NULL`, if set do not search for IBSSs with a different BSSID.

channel

The channel to use if no IBSS can be found to join.

ie

information element(s) to include in the beacon

ssid_len

The length of the SSID, will always be non-zero.

ie_len

length of that

beacon_interval

beacon interval to use

basic_rates

bitmap of basic rates to use when creating the IBSS

channel_fixed

The channel should be fixed -- do not search for IBSSs to join on other channels.

privacy

this is a protected network, keys will be configured after joining

Description

This structure defines the IBSS parameters for the `join_ibss` method.

struct cfg80211_connect_params

LINUX

Name

struct cfg80211_connect_params — Connection parameters

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_connect_params {
    struct ieee80211_channel * channel;
    u8 * bssid;
    u8 * ssid;
    size_t ssid_len;
    enum nl80211_auth_type auth_type;
    u8 * ie;
    size_t ie_len;
    bool privacy;
    struct cfg80211_crypto_settings crypto;
    const u8 * key;
    u8 key_len;
    u8 key_idx;
};
```

Members

channel

The channel to use or `NULL` if not specified (auto-select based on scan results)

bssid

The AP BSSID or `NULL` if not specified (auto-select based on scan results)

ssid

SSID

ssid_len

Length of ssid in octets

auth_type

Authentication type (algorithm)

ie
IEs for association request

ie_len
Length of assoc_ie in octets

privacy
indicates whether privacy-enabled APs should be used

crypto
crypto settings

key
WEP key for shared key authentication

key_len
length of WEP key for shared key authentication

key_idx
index of WEP key for shared key authentication

Description

This structure provides information needed to complete IEEE 802.11 authentication and association.

struct cfg80211_pmksa

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_pmksa — PMK Security Association

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_pmksa {  
    u8 * bssid;  
    u8 * pmkid;  
};
```

Members

bssid

The AP's BSSID.

pmkid

The PMK material itself.

Description

This structure is passed to the `set/del_pmksa` method for PMKSA caching.

cfg80211_send_rx_auth

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_rx_auth` — notification of processed authentication

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_rx_auth (struct net_device * dev, const u8  
* buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

authentication frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

This function is called whenever an authentication has been processed in station mode. The driver is required to call either this function or `cfg80211_send_auth_timeout` to indicate the result of `cfg80211_ops::auth` call. This function may sleep.

cfg80211_send_auth_timeout

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_auth_timeout` — notification of timed out authentication

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_auth_timeout (struct net_device * dev,  
const u8 * addr);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

addr

The MAC address of the device with which the authentication timed out

Description

This function may sleep.

__cfg80211_auth_canceled

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`__cfg80211_auth_canceled` — notify cfg80211 that authentication was canceled

Synopsis

```
void __cfg80211_auth_canceled (struct net_device * dev, const  
u8 * addr);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

addr

The MAC address of the device with which the authentication timed out

Description

When a pending authentication had no action yet, the driver may decide to not send a deauth frame, but in that case must call this function to tell `cfg80211` about this decision. It is only valid to call this function within the `deauth` callback.

cfg80211_send_rx_assoc

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_rx_assoc` — notification of processed association

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_rx_assoc (struct net_device * dev, const u8  
* buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

(re)association response frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

This function is called whenever a (re)association response has been processed in station mode. The driver is required to call either this function or `cfg80211_send_assoc_timeout` to indicate the result of

`cfg80211_ops`

`:assoc` call. This function may sleep.

`cfg80211_send_assoc_timeout`

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_assoc_timeout` — notification of timed out association

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_assoc_timeout (struct net_device * dev,  
const u8 * addr);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

addr

The MAC address of the device with which the association timed out

Description

This function may sleep.

cfg80211_send_deauth

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_deauth` — notification of processed deauthentication

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_deauth (struct net_device * dev, const u8 *  
buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

deauthentication frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

This function is called whenever deauthentication has been processed in station mode. This includes both received deauthentication frames and locally generated ones. This function may sleep.

__cfg80211_send_deauth

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`__cfg80211_send_deauth` — notification of processed deauthentication

Synopsis

```
void __cfg80211_send_deauth (struct net_device * dev, const u8
* buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

deauthentication frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

Like `cfg80211_send_deauth`, but doesn't take the `wdev` lock.

cfg80211_send_disassoc

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_send_disassoc` — notification of processed disassociation

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_send_disassoc (struct net_device * dev, const u8  
* buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

disassociation response frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

This function is called whenever disassociation has been processed in station mode. This includes both received disassociation frames and locally generated ones. This function may sleep.

__cfg80211_send_disassoc

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`__cfg80211_send_disassoc` — notification of processed disassociation

Synopsis

```
void __cfg80211_send_disassoc (struct net_device * dev, const  
u8 * buf, size_t len);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

buf

disassociation response frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

Description

Like `cfg80211_send_disassoc`, but doesn't take the `wdev` lock.

cfg80211_ibss_joined

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_ibss_joined` — notify `cfg80211` that device joined an IBSS

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_ibss_joined (struct net_device * dev, const u8 *  
bssid, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

bssid

the BSSID of the IBSS joined

gfp

allocation flags

Description

This function notifies `cfg80211` that the device joined an IBSS or switched to a different BSSID. Before this function can be called, either a beacon has to have been received from the IBSS, or one of the `cfg80211_inform_bss{,_frame}` functions must have been called with the locally generated beacon -- this guarantees that there is always a scan result for this IBSS. `cfg80211` will handle the rest.

cfg80211_connect_result

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_connect_result` — notify `cfg80211` of connection result

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_connect_result (struct net_device * dev, const
u8 * bssid, const u8 * req_ie, size_t req_ie_len, const u8 *
resp_ie, size_t resp_ie_len, u16 status, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

bssid

the BSSID of the AP

req_ie

association request IEs (maybe be `NULL`)

req_ie_len

association request IEs length

resp_ie

association response IEs (may be `NULL`)

resp_ie_len

assoc response IEs length

status

status code, 0 for successful connection, use `WLAN_STATUS_UNSPECIFIED_FAILURE` if your device cannot give you the real status code for failures.

gfp

allocation flags

Description

It should be called by the underlying driver whenever `connect` has succeeded.

cfg80211_roamed

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

cfg80211_roamed — notify cfg80211 of roaming

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_roamed (struct net_device * dev, const u8 *  
bssid, const u8 * req_ie, size_t req_ie_len, const u8 *  
resp_ie, size_t resp_ie_len, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

bssid

the BSSID of the new AP

req_ie

association request IEs (maybe be NULL)

req_ie_len

association request IEs length

resp_ie

association response IEs (may be NULL)

resp_ie_len

assoc response IEs length

gfp

allocation flags

Description

It should be called by the underlying driver whenever it roamed from one AP to another while connected.

cfg80211_disconnected

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_disconnected` — notify `cfg80211` that connection was dropped

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_disconnected (struct net_device * dev, u16  
reason, u8 * ie, size_t ie_len, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

reason

reason code for the disconnection, set it to 0 if unknown

ie

information elements of the deauth/disassoc frame (may be `NULL`)

ie_len

length of IEs

gfp

allocation flags

Description

After it calls this function, the driver should enter an idle state and not try to connect to any AP any more.

cfg80211_ready_on_channel

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_ready_on_channel` — notification of `remain_on_channel` start

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_ready_on_channel (struct net_device * dev, u64
cookie, struct ieee80211_channel * chan, enum
nl80211_channel_type channel_type, unsigned int duration,
gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

cookie

the request cookie

chan

The current channel (from `remain_on_channel` request)

channel_type

Channel type

duration

Duration in milliseconds that the driver intends to remain on the channel

gfp

allocation flags

cfg80211_remain_on_channel_expired

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_remain_on_channel_expired` — `remain_on_channel` duration expired

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_remain_on_channel_expired (struct net_device *  
dev, u64 cookie, struct ieee80211_channel * chan, enum  
nl80211_channel_type channel_type, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

cookie

the request cookie

chan

The current channel (from `remain_on_channel` request)

channel_type

Channel type

gfp

allocation flags

cfg80211_new_sta

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_new_sta` — notify userspace about station

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_new_sta (struct net_device * dev, const u8 *  
mac_addr, struct station_info * sinfo, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

the netdev

mac_addr

the station's address

sinfo

the station information

gfp

allocation flags

cfg80211_rx_mgmt

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_rx_mgmt` — notification of received, unprocessed management frame

Synopsis

```
bool cfg80211_rx_mgmt (struct net_device * dev, int freq,  
const u8 * buf, size_t len, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

freq

Frequency on which the frame was received in MHz

buf

Management frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

gfp

context flags

Description

Returns `true` if a user space application has registered for this frame. For action frames, that makes it responsible for rejecting unrecognized action frames; `false` otherwise, in which case for action frames the driver is responsible for rejecting the frame.

This function is called whenever an Action frame is received for a station mode interface, but is not processed in kernel.

cfg80211_mgmt_tx_status

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_mgmt_tx_status` — notification of TX status for management frame

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_mgmt_tx_status (struct net_device * dev, u64  
cookie, const u8 * buf, size_t len, bool ack, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

cookie

Cookie returned by `cfg80211_ops::mgmt_tx`

buf

Management frame (header + body)

len

length of the frame data

ack

Whether frame was acknowledged

gfp

context flags

Description

This function is called whenever a management frame was requested to be

transmitted with `cfg80211_ops`

`:mgmt_tx` to report the TX status of the transmission attempt.

cfg80211_cqm_rssi_notify

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_cqm_rssi_notify` — connection quality monitoring rssi event

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_cqm_rssi_notify (struct net_device * dev, enum  
nl80211_cqm_rssi_threshold_event rssi_event, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

rssi_event

the triggered RSSI event

gfp

context flags

Description

This function is called when a configured connection quality monitoring rssi threshold reached event occurs.

cfg80211_michael_mic_failure

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_michael_mic_failure` — notification of Michael MIC failure (TKIP)

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_michael_mic_failure (struct net_device * dev,  
const u8 * addr, enum nl80211_key_type key_type, int key_id,  
const u8 * tsc, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

dev

network device

addr

The source MAC address of the frame

key_type

The key type that the received frame used

key_id

Key identifier (0..3)

tsc

The TSC value of the frame that generated the MIC failure (6 octets)

gfp

allocation flags

Description

This function is called whenever the local MAC detects a MIC failure in a received frame. This matches with `MLME-MICHAELMICFAILURE.indication` primitive.

Chapter 3. Scanning and BSS list handling

The scanning process itself is fairly simple, but `cfg80211` offers quite a bit of helper functionality. To start a scan, the scan operation will be invoked with a scan definition. This scan definition contains the channels to scan, and the SSIDs to send probe requests for (including the wildcard, if desired). A passive scan is indicated by having no SSIDs to probe. Additionally, a scan request may contain extra information elements that should be added to the probe request. The IEs are guaranteed to be well-formed, and will not exceed the maximum length the driver advertised in the `wiphy` structure.

When scanning finds a BSS, `cfg80211` needs to be notified of that, because it is responsible for maintaining the BSS list; the driver should not maintain a list itself. For this notification, various functions exist.

Since drivers do not maintain a BSS list, there are also a number of functions to search for a BSS and obtain information about it from the BSS structure `cfg80211` maintains. The BSS list is also made available to userspace.

struct `cfg80211_ssid`

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct cfg80211_ssid` — SSID description

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_ssid {
    u8 ssid[IEEE80211_MAX_SSID_LEN];
    u8 ssid_len;
};
```

Members

ssid[IEEE80211_MAX_SSID_LEN]

the SSID

ssid_len

length of the ssid

struct cfg80211_scan_request

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_scan_request — scan request description

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_scan_request {
    struct cfg80211_ssid * ssids;
    int n_ssids;
    u32 n_channels;
    const u8 * ie;
    size_t ie_len;
    struct wiphy * wiphy;
    struct net_device * dev;
    bool aborted;
    struct ieee80211_channel * channels[0];
};
```

Members

ssids

SSIDs to scan for (active scan only)

n_ssids

number of SSIDs

n_channels

total number of channels to scan

ie

optional information element(s) to add into Probe Request or `NULL`

ie_len

length of ie in octets

wiphy

the wiphy this was for

dev

the interface

aborted

(internal) scan request was notified as aborted

channels[0]

channels to scan on.

cfg80211_scan_done

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

cfg80211_scan_done — notify that scan finished

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_scan_done (struct cfg80211_scan_request *  
request, bool aborted);
```

Arguments

request

the corresponding scan request

aborted

set to true if the scan was aborted for any reason, userspace will be notified of that

struct cfg80211_bss

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct cfg80211_bss — BSS description

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_bss {  
    struct ieee80211_channel * channel;  
    u8 bssid[ETH_ALEN];  
    u64 tsf;  
    u16 beacon_interval;  
    u16 capability;  
    u8 * information_elements;  
    size_t len_information_elements;  
    u8 * beacon_ies;
```

```
size_t len_beacon_ies;  
u8 * proberesp_ies;  
size_t len_proberesp_ies;  
s32 signal;  
void (* free_priv) (struct cfg80211_bss *bss);  
u8 priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(sizeof(void *))));  
};
```

Members

channel

channel this BSS is on

bssid[ETH_ALEN]

BSSID of the BSS

tsf

timestamp of last received update

beacon_interval

the beacon interval as from the frame

capability

the capability field in host byte order

information_elements

the information elements (Note that there is no guarantee that these are well-formed!); this is a pointer to either the beacon_ies or proberesp_ies depending on whether Probe Response frame has been received

len_information_elements

total length of the information elements

beacon_ies

the information elements from the last Beacon frame

len_beacon_ies

total length of the beacon_ies

`proberesp_ies`

the information elements from the last Probe Response frame

`len_proberesp_ies`

total length of the `proberesp_ies`

`signal`

signal strength value (type depends on the wiphy's `signal_type`)

`free_priv`

function pointer to free private data

`priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(sizeof(void *))))`

private area for driver use, has at least `wiphy->bss_priv_size` bytes

Description

This structure describes a BSS (which may also be a mesh network) for use in scan results and similar.

cfg80211_inform_bss_frame

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_inform_bss_frame` — inform `cfg80211` of a received BSS frame

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_bss* cfg80211_inform_bss_frame (struct wiphy *  
wiphy, struct ieee80211_channel * channel, struct  
ieee80211_mgmt * mgmt, size_t len, s32 signal, gfp_t gfp);
```


Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy reporting the BSS

channel

The channel the frame was received on

mgmt

the management frame (probe response or beacon)

len

length of the management frame

signal

the signal strength, type depends on the wiphy's `signal_type`

gfp

context flags

Description

This informs `cfg80211` that BSS information was found and the BSS should be updated/added.

cfg80211_inform_bss

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_inform_bss` — inform `cfg80211` of a new BSS

Synopsis

```
struct cfg80211_bss* cfg80211_inform_bss (struct wiphy *  
wiphy, struct ieee80211_channel * channel, const u8 * bssid,  
u64 timestamp, u16 capability, u16 beacon_interval, const u8 *  
ie, size_t ielen, s32 signal, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy reporting the BSS

channel

The channel the frame was received on

bssid

the BSSID of the BSS

timestamp

the TSF timestamp sent by the peer

capability

the capability field sent by the peer

beacon_interval

the beacon interval announced by the peer

ie

additional IEs sent by the peer

ielen

length of the additional IEs

signal

the signal strength, type depends on the wiphy's signal_type

gfp

context flags

Description

This informs cfg80211 that BSS information was found and the BSS should be updated/added.

cfg80211_unlink_bss

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

cfg80211_unlink_bss — unlink BSS from internal data structures

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_unlink_bss (struct wiphy * wiphy, struct  
cfg80211_bss * bss);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

bss

the bss to remove

Description

This function removes the given BSS from the internal data structures thereby making it no longer show up in scan results etc. Use this function when you detect a

BSS is gone. Normally BSSes will also time out, so it is not necessary to use this function at all.

cfg80211_find_ie

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_find_ie` — find information element in data

Synopsis

```
const u8 * cfg80211_find_ie (u8 eid, const u8 * ies, int len);
```

Arguments

eid

element ID

ies

data consisting of IEs

len

length of data

Description

This function will return `NULL` if the element ID could not be found or if the element is invalid (claims to be longer than the given data), or a pointer to the first

byte of the requested element, that is the byte containing the element ID. There are no checks on the element length other than having to fit into the given data.

ieee80211_bss_get_ie

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_bss_get_ie` — find IE with given ID

Synopsis

```
const u8 * ieee80211_bss_get_ie (struct cfg80211_bss * bss, u8
ie);
```

Arguments

bss

the bss to search

ie

the IE ID Returns `NULL` if not found.

Chapter 4. Utility functions

cfg80211 offers a number of utility functions that can be useful.

ieee80211_channel_to_frequency

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_channel_to_frequency` — convert channel number to frequency

Synopsis

```
int ieee80211_channel_to_frequency (int chan);
```

Arguments

chan

channel number

ieee80211_frequency_to_channel

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_frequency_to_channel` — convert frequency to channel number

Synopsis

```
int ieee80211_frequency_to_channel (int freq);
```

Arguments

freq

center frequency

ieee80211_get_channel

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_get_channel` — get channel struct from wiphy for specified frequency

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_channel * ieee80211_get_channel (struct wiphy  
* wiphy, int freq);
```


Arguments

wiphy

the struct `wiphy` to get the channel for

freq

the center frequency of the channel

ieee80211_get_response_rate

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_get_response_rate` — get basic rate for a given rate

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_rate * ieee80211_get_response_rate (struct
ieee80211_supported_band * sband, u32 basic_rates, int
bitrate);
```

Arguments

sband

the band to look for rates in

basic_rates

bitmap of basic rates

bitrate

the bitrate for which to find the basic rate

Description

This function returns the basic rate corresponding to a given bitrate, that is the next lower bitrate contained in the basic rate map, which is, for this function, given as a bitmap of indices of rates in the band's bitrate table.

ieee80211_hdrlen

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_hdrlen` — get header length in bytes from frame control

Synopsis

```
unsigned int __attribute__((const)) ieee80211_hdrlen (__le16 fc);
```

Arguments

fc

frame control field in little-endian format

ieee80211_get_hdrlen_from_skb

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_get_hdrlen_from_skb` — get header length from data

Synopsis

```
unsigned int ieee80211_get_hdrlen_from_skb (const struct
sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

skb

the frame

Description

Given an `skb` with a raw 802.11 header at the data pointer this function returns the 802.11 header length in bytes (not including encryption headers). If the data in the `sk_buff` is too short to contain a valid 802.11 header the function returns 0.

struct ieee80211_radiotap_iterator

LINUX

Name

`struct ieee80211_radiotap_iterator` — tracks walk thru present radiotap args

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_radiotap_iterator {
    struct ieee80211_radiotap_header * _rthdr;
    const struct ieee80211_radiotap_vendor_namespaces * _vns;
    const struct ieee80211_radiotap_namespace * current_namespace;
    unsigned char * _arg;
    unsigned char * _next_ns_data;
    __le32 * _next_bitmap;
    unsigned char * this_arg;
    int this_arg_index;
    int this_arg_size;
    int is_radiotap_ns;
    int _max_length;
    int _arg_index;
    uint32_t _bitmap_shifter;
    int _reset_on_ext;
};
```

Members

`_rthdr`

pointer to the radiotap header we are walking through

`_vns`

vendor namespace definitions

`current_namespace`

pointer to the current namespace definition (or internally `NULL` if the current namespace is unknown)

`_arg`

next argument pointer

`_next_ns_data`

beginning of the next namespace's data

`_next_bitmap`

internal pointer to next present u32

`this_arg`

pointer to current radiotap arg; it is valid after each call to `ieee80211_radiotap_iterator_next` but also after `ieee80211_radiotap_iterator_init` where it will point to the beginning of the actual data portion

`this_arg_index`

index of current arg, valid after each successful call to `ieee80211_radiotap_iterator_next`

`this_arg_size`

length of the current arg, for convenience

`is_radiotap_ns`

indicates whether the current namespace is the default radiotap namespace or not

`_max_length`

length of radiotap header in cpu byte ordering

`_arg_index`

next argument index

`_bitmap_shifter`

internal shifter for curr u32 bitmap, b0 set == arg present

`_reset_on_ext`

internal; reset the arg index to 0 when going to the next bitmap word

Description

Describes the radiotap parser state. Fields prefixed with an underscore must not be used by users of the parser, only by the parser internally.

Chapter 5. Data path helpers

In addition to generic utilities, `cfg80211` also offers functions that help implement the data path for devices that do not do the 802.11/802.3 conversion on the device.

`ieee80211_data_to_8023`

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_data_to_8023` — convert an 802.11 data frame to 802.3

Synopsis

```
int ieee80211_data_to_8023 (struct sk_buff * skb, const u8 *  
addr, enum nl80211_iftype iftype);
```

Arguments

skb

the 802.11 data frame

addr

the device MAC address

iftype

the virtual interface type

ieee80211_data_from_8023

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_data_from_8023` — convert an 802.3 frame to 802.11

Synopsis

```
int ieee80211_data_from_8023 (struct sk_buff * skb, const u8 *  
addr, enum nl80211_iftype iftype, u8 * bssid, bool qos);
```

Arguments

skb

the 802.3 frame

addr

the device MAC address

iftype

the virtual interface type

bssid

the network bssid (used only for iftype STATION and ADHOC)

qos

build 802.11 QoS data frame

ieee80211_amsdu_to_8023s

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_amsdu_to_8023s` — decode an IEEE 802.11n A-MSDU frame

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_amsdu_to_8023s (struct sk_buff * skb, struct
sk_buff_head * list, const u8 * addr, enum nl80211_iftype
iftype, const unsigned int extra_headroom);
```

Arguments

skb

The input IEEE 802.11n A-MSDU frame.

list

The output list of 802.3 frames. It must be allocated and initialized by the caller.

addr

The device MAC address.

iftype

The device interface type.

extra_headroom

The hardware extra headroom for SKBs in the *list*.

Description

Decode an IEEE 802.11n A-MSDU frame and convert it to a list of 802.3 frames. The *list* will be empty if the decode fails. The *skb* is consumed after the function returns.

cfg80211_classify8021d

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_classify8021d` — determine the 802.1p/1d tag for a data frame

Synopsis

```
unsigned int cfg80211_classify8021d (struct sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

skb

the data frame

Chapter 6. Regulatory enforcement infrastructure

TODO

regulatory_hint

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`regulatory_hint` — driver hint to the wireless core a regulatory domain

Synopsis

```
int regulatory_hint (struct wiphy * wiphy, const char *  
alpha2);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wireless device giving the hint (used only for reporting conflicts)

alpha2

the ISO/IEC 3166 alpha2 the driver claims its regulatory domain should be in. If *rd* is set this should be NULL. Note that if you set this to NULL you should still set *rd->alpha2* to some accepted alpha2.

Description

Wireless drivers can use this function to hint to the wireless core what it believes should be the current regulatory domain by giving it an ISO/IEC 3166 alpha2 country code it knows its regulatory domain should be in or by providing a completely build regulatory domain. If the driver provides an ISO/IEC 3166 alpha2 userspace will be queried for a regulatory domain structure for the respective country.

The wiphy must have been registered to `cfg80211` prior to this call. For `cfg80211` drivers this means you must first use `wiphy_register`, for `mac80211` drivers you must first use `ieee80211_register_hw`.

Drivers should check the return value, its possible you can get an `-ENOMEM`.

wiphy_apply_custom_regulatory

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`wiphy_apply_custom_regulatory` — apply a custom driver regulatory domain

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_apply_custom_regulatory (struct wiphy * wiphy,  
const struct ieee80211_regdomain * regd);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wireless device we want to process the regulatory domain on

regd

the custom regulatory domain to use for this wiphy

Description

Drivers can sometimes have custom regulatory domains which do not apply to a specific country. Drivers can use this to apply such custom regulatory domains. This routine must be called prior to wiphy registration. The custom regulatory domain will be trusted completely and as such previous default channel settings will be disregarded. If no rule is found for a channel on the regulatory domain the channel will be disabled.

freq_reg_info

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`freq_reg_info` — get regulatory information for the given frequency

Synopsis

```
int freq_reg_info (struct wiphy * wiphy, u32 center_freq, u32
desired_bw_khz, const struct ieee80211_reg_rule ** reg_rule);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy for which we want to process this rule for

center_freq

Frequency in KHz for which we want regulatory information for

desired_bw_khz

the desired max bandwidth you want to use per channel. Note that this is still 20 MHz if you want to use HT40 as HT40 makes use of two channels for its 40 MHz width bandwidth. If set to 0 we'll assume you want the standard 20 MHz.

reg_rule

the regulatory rule which we have for this frequency

Description

Use this function to get the regulatory rule for a specific frequency on a given wireless device. If the device has a specific regulatory domain it wants to follow we respect that unless a country IE has been received and processed already.

Returns 0 if it was able to find a valid regulatory rule which does apply to the given *center_freq* otherwise it returns non-zero. It will also return -ERANGE if we determine the given *center_freq* does not even have a regulatory rule for a frequency range in the *center_freq*'s band. See *freq_in_rule_band* for our current definition of a band -- this is purely subjective and right now its 802.11 specific.

Chapter 7. RFkill integration

RFkill integration in `cfg80211` is almost invisible to drivers, as `cfg80211` automatically registers an rfkill instance for each wireless device it knows about. Soft kill is also translated into disconnecting and turning all interfaces off, drivers are expected to turn off the device when all interfaces are down.

However, devices may have a hard RFkill line, in which case they also need to interact with the rfkill subsystem, via `cfg80211`. They can do this with a few helper functions documented here.

wiphy_rfkill_set_hw_state

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`wiphy_rfkill_set_hw_state` — notify `cfg80211` about hw block state

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_rfkill_set_hw_state (struct wiphy * wiphy, bool  
blocked);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

blocked

block status

wiphy_rfkill_start_polling

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

wiphy_rfkill_start_polling — start polling rfkill

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_rfkill_start_polling (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

wiphy_rfkill_stop_polling

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

wiphy_rfkill_stop_polling — stop polling rfkill

Synopsis

```
void wiphy_rfkill_stop_polling (struct wiphy * wiphy);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

Chapter 8. Test mode

Test mode is a set of utility functions to allow drivers to interact with driver-specific tools to aid, for instance, factory programming.

This chapter describes how drivers interact with it, for more information see the nl80211 book's chapter on it.

cfg80211_testmode_alloc_reply_skb

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_testmode_alloc_reply_skb` — allocate testmode reply

Synopsis

```
struct sk_buff * cfg80211_testmode_alloc_reply_skb (struct wiphy * wiphy, int approxlen);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

approxlen

an upper bound of the length of the data that will be put into the skb

Description

This function allocates and pre-fills an `skb` for a reply to the `testmode` command. Since it is intended for a reply, calling it outside of the `testmode_cmd` operation is invalid.

The returned `skb` (or `NULL` if any errors happen) is pre-filled with the wiphy index and set up in a way that any data that is put into the `skb` (with `skb_put`, `nla_put` or similar) will end up being within the `NL80211_ATTR_TESTDATA` attribute, so all that needs to be done with the `skb` is adding data for the corresponding userspace tool which can then read that data out of the `testdata` attribute. You must not modify the `skb` in any other way.

When done, call `cfg80211_testmode_reply` with the `skb` and return its error code as the result of the `testmode_cmd` operation.

cfg80211_testmode_reply

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_testmode_reply` — send the reply `skb`

Synopsis

```
int cfg80211_testmode_reply (struct sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

skb

The `skb`, must have been allocated with
`cfg80211_testmode_alloc_reply_skb`

Description

Returns an error code or 0 on success, since calling this function will usually be the last thing before returning from the *testmode_cmd* you should return the error code. Note that this function consumes the *skb* regardless of the return value.

cfg80211_testmode_alloc_event_skb

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_testmode_alloc_event_skb` — allocate testmode event

Synopsis

```
struct sk_buff * cfg80211_testmode_alloc_event_skb (struct
wiphy * wiphy, int approxlen, gfp_t gfp);
```

Arguments

wiphy

the wiphy

approxlen

an upper bound of the length of the data that will be put into the *skb*

gfp

allocation flags

Description

This function allocates and pre-fills an skb for an event on the testmode multicast group.

The returned skb (or NULL if any errors happen) is set up in the same way as with `cfg80211_testmode_alloc_reply_skb` but prepared for an event. As there, you should simply add data to it that will then end up in the `NL80211_ATTR_TESTDATA` attribute. Again, you must not modify the skb in any other way.

When done filling the skb, call `cfg80211_testmode_event` with the skb to send the event.

cfg80211_testmode_event

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`cfg80211_testmode_event` — send the event

Synopsis

```
void cfg80211_testmode_event (struct sk_buff * skb, gfp_t  
gfp);
```

Arguments

skb

The skb, must have been allocated with
`cfg80211_testmode_alloc_event_skb`

gfp

allocation flags

Description

This function sends the given *skb*, which must have been allocated by `cfg80211_testmode_alloc_event_skb`, as an event. It always consumes it.

The mac80211 subsystem

The mac80211 subsystem

mac80211 is the Linux stack for 802.11 hardware that implements only partial functionality in hard- or firmware. This document defines the interface between mac80211 and low-level hardware drivers.

If you're reading this document and not the header file itself, it will be incomplete because not all documentation has been converted yet.

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I. The basic mac80211 driver interface

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You should read and understand the information contained within this part of the book while implementing a driver. In some chapters, advanced usage is noted, that may be skipped at first.

This part of the book only covers station and monitor mode functionality, additional information required to implement the other modes is covered in the second part of the book.

Chapter 1. Basic hardware handling

TBD

This chapter shall contain information on getting a hw struct allocated and registered with mac80211.

Since it is required to allocate rates/modes before registering a hw struct, this chapter shall also contain information on setting up the rate/mode structs.

Additionally, some discussion about the callbacks and the general programming model should be in here, including the definition of ieee80211_ops which will be referred to a lot.

Finally, a discussion of hardware capabilities should be done with references to other parts of the book.

struct ieee80211_hw

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_hw — hardware information and state

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_hw {
    struct ieee80211_conf conf;
    struct wiphy * wiphy;
    const char * rate_control_algorithm;
    void * priv;
    u32 flags;
    unsigned int extra_tx_headroom;
    int channel_change_time;
    int vif_data_size;
    int sta_data_size;
    int napi_weight;
    u16 queues;
    u16 max_listen_interval;
    s8 max_signal;
    u8 max_rates;
```

```
    u8 max_report_rates;  
    u8 max_rate_tries;  
};
```

Members

conf

struct ieee80211_conf, device configuration, don't use.

wiphy

This points to the struct wiphy allocated for this 802.11 PHY. You must fill in the *perm_addr* and *dev* members of this structure using `SET_IEEE80211_DEV` and `SET_IEEE80211_PERM_ADDR`. Additionally, all supported bands (with channels, bitrates) are registered here.

rate_control_algorithm

rate control algorithm for this hardware. If unset (NULL), the default algorithm will be used. Must be set before calling `ieee80211_register_hw`.

priv

pointer to private area that was allocated for driver use along with this structure.

flags

hardware flags, see enum `ieee80211_hw_flags`.

extra_tx_headroom

headroom to reserve in each transmit skb for use by the driver (e.g. for transmit headers.)

channel_change_time

time (in microseconds) it takes to change channels.

vif_data_size

size (in bytes) of the *drv_priv* data area within struct `ieee80211_vif`.

sta_data_size

size (in bytes) of the *drv_priv* data area within struct `ieee80211_sta`.

napi_weight

weight used for NAPI polling. You must specify an appropriate value here if a napi_poll operation is provided by your driver.

queues

number of available hardware transmit queues for data packets. WMM/QoS requires at least four, these queues need to have configurable access parameters.

max_listen_interval

max listen interval in units of beacon interval that HW supports

max_signal

Maximum value for signal (rssi) in RX information, used only when *IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_UNSPEC* or *IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_DB*

max_rates

maximum number of alternate rate retry stages the hw can handle.

max_report_rates

maximum number of alternate rate retry stages the hw can report back.

max_rate_tries

maximum number of tries for each stage

Description

This structure contains the configuration and hardware information for an 802.11 PHY.

enum ieee80211_hw_flags

LINUX

Name

enum ieee80211_hw_flags — hardware flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_hw_flags {
    IEEE80211_HW_HAS_RATE_CONTROL,
    IEEE80211_HW_RX_INCLUDES_FCS,
    IEEE80211_HW_HOST_BROADCAST_PS_BUFFERING,
    IEEE80211_HW_2GHZ_SHORT_SLOT_INCAPABLE,
    IEEE80211_HW_2GHZ_SHORT_PREAMBLE_INCAPABLE,
    IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_UNSPEC,
    IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_DBM,
    IEEE80211_HW_NEED_DTIM_PERIOD,
    IEEE80211_HW_SPECTRUM_MGMT,
    IEEE80211_HW_AMPDU_AGGREGATION,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PS,
    IEEE80211_HW_PS_NULLFUNC_STACK,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_DYNAMIC_PS,
    IEEE80211_HW_MFP_CAPABLE,
    IEEE80211_HW_BEACON_FILTER,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_STATIC_SMPS,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_DYNAMIC_SMPS,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_UAPSD,
    IEEE80211_HW_REPORTS_TX_ACK_STATUS,
    IEEE80211_HW_CONNECTION_MONITOR,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_CQM_RSSI,
    IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PER_STA_GTK
};
```

Constants

IEEE80211_HW_HAS_RATE_CONTROL

The hardware or firmware includes rate control, and cannot be controlled by the stack. As such, no rate control algorithm should be instantiated, and the TX rate reported to userspace will be taken from the TX status instead of the rate control algorithm. Note that this requires that the driver implement a number of callbacks so it has the correct information, it needs to have the *set_rts_threshold* callback and must look at the BSS config

use_cts_prot for G/N protection, *use_short_slot* for slot timing in 2.4 GHz and *use_short_preamble* for preambles for CCK frames.

IEEE80211_HW_RX_INCLUDES_FCS

Indicates that received frames passed to the stack include the FCS at the end.

IEEE80211_HW_HOST_BROADCAST_PS_BUFFERING

Some wireless LAN chipsets buffer broadcast/multicast frames for power saving stations in the hardware/firmware and others rely on the host system for such buffering. This option is used to configure the IEEE 802.11 upper layer to buffer broadcast and multicast frames when there are power saving stations so that the driver can fetch them with *ieee80211_get_buffered_bc*.

IEEE80211_HW_2GHZ_SHORT_SLOT_INCAPABLE

Hardware is not capable of short slot operation on the 2.4 GHz band.

IEEE80211_HW_2GHZ_SHORT_PREAMBLE_INCAPABLE

Hardware is not capable of receiving frames with short preamble on the 2.4 GHz band.

IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_UNSPEC

Hardware can provide signal values but we don't know its units. We expect values between 0 and *max_signal*. If possible please provide dB or dBm instead.

IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_DBM

Hardware gives signal values in dBm, decibel difference from one milliwatt. This is the preferred method since it is standardized between different devices. *max_signal* does not need to be set.

IEEE80211_HW_NEED_DTIM_PERIOD

This device needs to know the DTIM period for the BSS before associating.

IEEE80211_HW_SPECTRUM_MGMT

Hardware supports spectrum management defined in 802.11h Measurement, Channel Switch, Quieting, TPC

IEEE80211_HW_AMPDU_AGGREGATION

Hardware supports 11n A-MPDU aggregation.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PS

Hardware has power save support (i.e. can go to sleep).

IEEE80211_HW_PS_NULLFUNC_STACK

Hardware requires nullfunc frame handling in stack, implies stack support for dynamic PS.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_DYNAMIC_PS

Hardware has support for dynamic PS.

IEEE80211_HW_MFP_CAPABLE

Hardware supports management frame protection (MFP, IEEE 802.11w).

IEEE80211_HW_BEACON_FILTER

Hardware supports dropping of irrelevant beacon frames to avoid waking up cpu.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_STATIC_SMPS

Hardware supports static spatial multiplexing powersave, ie. can turn off all but one chain even on HT connections that should be using more chains.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_DYNAMIC_SMPS

Hardware supports dynamic spatial multiplexing powersave, ie. can turn off all but one chain and then wake the rest up as required after, for example, rts/cts handshake.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_UAPSD

Hardware supports Unscheduled Automatic Power Save Delivery (U-APSD) in managed mode. The mode is configured with `conf_tx` operation.

IEEE80211_HW_REPORTS_TX_ACK_STATUS

Hardware can provide ack status reports of Tx frames to the stack.

IEEE80211_HW_CONNECTION_MONITOR

The hardware performs its own connection monitoring, including periodic keep-alives to the AP and probing the AP on beacon loss. When this flag is set, signaling beacon-loss will cause an immediate change to disassociated state.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_CQM_RSSI

Hardware can do connection quality monitoring - i.e. it can monitor connection quality related parameters, such as the RSSI level and provide notifications if configured trigger levels are reached.

IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PER_STA_GTK

The device's crypto engine supports per-station GTKs as used by IBSS RSN or during fast transition. If the device doesn't support per-station GTKs, but can be asked not to decrypt group addressed frames, then IBSS RSN support is still possible but software crypto will be used. Advertise the wiphy flag only in that case.

Description

These flags are used to indicate hardware capabilities to the stack. Generally, flags here should have their meaning done in a way that the simplest hardware doesn't need setting any particular flags. There are some exceptions to this rule, however, so you are advised to review these flags carefully.

SET_IEEE80211_DEV

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

SET_IEEE80211_DEV — set device for 802.11 hardware

Synopsis

```
void SET_IEEE80211_DEV (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct  
device * dev);
```

Arguments

hw

the struct `ieee80211_hw` to set the device for

dev

the struct device of this 802.11 device

SET_IEEE80211_PERM_ADDR

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`SET_IEEE80211_PERM_ADDR` — set the permanent MAC address for 802.11 hardware

Synopsis

```
void SET_IEEE80211_PERM_ADDR (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, u8 *  
addr);
```

Arguments

hw

the struct `ieee80211_hw` to set the MAC address for

addr

the address to set

struct ieee80211_ops

LINUX

Kernel Hackers ManualApril 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_ops — callbacks from mac80211 to the driver

Synopsis

```

struct ieee80211_ops {
    int (* tx) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct sk_buff *skb);
    int (* start) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    void (* stop) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    int (* add_interface) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif);
    int (* change_interface) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif);
    void (* remove_interface) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif);
    int (* config) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u32 changed);
    void (* bss_info_changed) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif,
        u64 * prepare_multicast) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct netdev_hw_addr *na,
        void (* configure_filter) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, unsigned int changed);
    int (* set_tim) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_sta *sta, bool *changed);
    int (* set_key) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, enum set_key_cmd cmd, struct ieee80211_sta *sta,
        void (* update_tkip_key) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif,
        int (* hw_scan) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif, struct ieee80211_scan_req *req);
    void (* sw_scan_start) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    void (* sw_scan_complete) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    int (* get_stats) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_low_level_stats *stats);
    void (* get_tkip_seq) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u8 hw_key_idx, u32 *iv32);
    int (* set_rts_threshold) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u32 value);
    int (* sta_add) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif, struct ieee80211_sta *sta);
    int (* sta_remove) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif, struct ieee80211_sta *sta);
    void (* sta_notify) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif, struct ieee80211_sta *sta);
    int (* conf_tx) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u16 queue, const struct ieee80211_tx_info *info,
        u64 (* get_tsf) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    void (* set_tsf) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u64 tsf);
    void (* reset_tsf) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    int (* tx_last_beacon) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
    int (* ampdu_action) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_vif *vif, struct ieee80211_tx_info *info);
};

```

```
int (* get_survey) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, int idx, struct survey_info *info);
void (* rfkill_poll) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw);
void (* set_coverage_class) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, u8 coverage_class);
#ifdef CONFIG_NL80211_TESTMODE
int (* testmode_cmd) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, void *data, int len);
#endif
void (* flush) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, bool drop);
void (* channel_switch) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, struct ieee80211_channel *chan, int *tx_rate);
int (* napi_poll) (struct ieee80211_hw *hw, int budget);
};
```

Members

`tx`

Handler that 802.11 module calls for each transmitted frame. `skb` contains the buffer starting from the IEEE 802.11 header. The low-level driver should send the frame out based on configuration in the TX control data. This handler should, preferably, never fail and stop queues appropriately, more importantly, however, it must never fail for A-MPDU-queues. This function should return `NETDEV_TX_OK` except in very limited cases. Must be implemented and atomic.

`start`

Called before the first netdevice attached to the hardware is enabled. This should turn on the hardware and must turn on frame reception (for possibly enabled monitor interfaces.) Returns negative error codes, these may be seen in userspace, or zero. When the device is started it should not have a MAC address to avoid acknowledging frames before a non-monitor device is added. Must be implemented and can sleep.

`stop`

Called after last netdevice attached to the hardware is disabled. This should turn off the hardware (at least it must turn off frame reception.) May be called right after `add_interface` if that rejects an interface. If you added any work onto the `mac80211` workqueue you should ensure to cancel it on this callback. Must be implemented and can sleep.

`add_interface`

Called when a netdevice attached to the hardware is enabled. Because it is not called for monitor mode devices, `start` and `stop` must be implemented. The driver should perform any initialization it needs before the device can be

enabled. The initial configuration for the interface is given in the `conf` parameter. The callback may refuse to add an interface by returning a negative error code (which will be seen in userspace.) Must be implemented and can sleep.

`change_interface`

Called when a netdevice changes type. This callback is optional, but only if it is supported can interface types be switched while the interface is UP. The callback may sleep. Note that while an interface is being switched, it will not be found by the interface iteration callbacks.

`remove_interface`

Notifies a driver that an interface is going down. The `stop` callback is called after this if it is the last interface and no monitor interfaces are present. When all interfaces are removed, the MAC address in the hardware must be cleared so the device no longer acknowledges packets, the `mac_addr` member of the `conf` structure is, however, set to the MAC address of the device going away. Hence, this callback must be implemented. It can sleep.

`config`

Handler for configuration requests. IEEE 802.11 code calls this function to change hardware configuration, e.g., channel. This function should never fail but returns a negative error code if it does. The callback can sleep.

`bss_info_changed`

Handler for configuration requests related to BSS parameters that may vary during BSS's lifespan, and may affect low level driver (e.g. assoc/disassoc status, erp parameters). This function should not be used if no BSS has been set, unless for association indication. The `changed` parameter indicates which of the bss parameters has changed when a call is made. The callback can sleep.

`prepare_multicast`

Prepare for multicast filter configuration. This callback is optional, and its return value is passed to `configure_filter`. This callback must be atomic.

`configure_filter`

Configure the device's RX filter. See the section "Frame filtering" for more information. This callback must be implemented and can sleep.

`set_tim`

Set TIM bit. `mac80211` calls this function when a TIM bit must be set or cleared for a given STA. Must be atomic.

set_key

See the section “Hardware crypto acceleration” This callback is only called between `add_interface` and `remove_interface` calls, i.e. while the given virtual interface is enabled. Returns a negative error code if the key can’t be added. The callback can sleep.

update_tkip_key

See the section “Hardware crypto acceleration” This callback will be called in the context of Rx. Called for drivers which set `IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_TKIP_REQ_RX_P1_KEY`. The callback must be atomic.

hw_scan

Ask the hardware to service the scan request, no need to start the scan state machine in stack. The scan must honour the channel configuration done by the regulatory agent in the wiphy’s registered bands. The hardware (or the driver) needs to make sure that power save is disabled. The `req_ie/ie_len` members are rewritten by mac80211 to contain the entire IEs after the SSID, so that drivers need not look at these at all but just send them after the SSID -- mac80211 includes the (extended) supported rates and HT information (where applicable). When the scan finishes, `ieee80211_scan_completed` must be called; note that it also must be called when the scan cannot finish due to any error unless this callback returned a negative error code. The callback can sleep.

sw_scan_start

Notifier function that is called just before a software scan is started. Can be NULL, if the driver doesn’t need this notification. The callback can sleep.

sw_scan_complete

Notifier function that is called just after a software scan finished. Can be NULL, if the driver doesn’t need this notification. The callback can sleep.

get_stats

Return low-level statistics. Returns zero if statistics are available. The callback can sleep.

get_tkip_seq

If your device implements TKIP encryption in hardware this callback should be provided to read the TKIP transmit IVs (both IV32 and IV16) for the given key from hardware. The callback must be atomic.

`set_rts_threshold`

Configuration of RTS threshold (if device needs it) The callback can sleep.

`sta_add`

Notifies low level driver about addition of an associated station, AP, IBSS/WDS/mesh peer etc. This callback can sleep.

`sta_remove`

Notifies low level driver about removal of an associated station, AP, IBSS/WDS/mesh peer etc. This callback can sleep.

`sta_notify`

Notifies low level driver about power state transition of an associated station, AP, IBSS/WDS/mesh peer etc. Must be atomic.

`conf_tx`

Configure TX queue parameters (EDCF (aifs, cw_min, cw_max), bursting) for a hardware TX queue. Returns a negative error code on failure. The callback can sleep.

`get_tsf`

Get the current TSF timer value from firmware/hardware. Currently, this is only used for IBSS mode BSSID merging and debugging. Is not a required function. The callback can sleep.

`set_tsf`

Set the TSF timer to the specified value in the firmware/hardware. Currently, this is only used for IBSS mode debugging. Is not a required function. The callback can sleep.

`reset_tsf`

Reset the TSF timer and allow firmware/hardware to synchronize with other STAs in the IBSS. This is only used in IBSS mode. This function is optional if the firmware/hardware takes full care of TSF synchronization. The callback can sleep.

`tx_last_beacon`

Determine whether the last IBSS beacon was sent by us. This is needed only for IBSS mode and the result of this function is used to determine whether to reply to Probe Requests. Returns non-zero if this device sent the last beacon. The callback can sleep.

`ampdu_action`

Perform a certain A-MPDU action. The RA/TID combination determines the destination and TID we want the ampdu action to be performed for. The action is defined through `ieee80211_ampdu_mlme_action`. Starting sequence number (*ssn*) is the first frame we expect to perform the action on. Notice that TX/RX_STOP can pass NULL for this parameter. Returns a negative error code on failure. The callback can sleep.

`get_survey`

Return per-channel survey information

`rkill_poll`

Poll rkill hardware state. If you need this, you also need to set `wiphy->rkill_poll` to `true` before registration, and need to call `wiphy_rkill_set_hw_state` in the callback. The callback can sleep.

`set_coverage_class`

Set slot time for given coverage class as specified in IEEE 802.11-2007 section 17.3.8.6 and modify ACK timeout accordingly. This callback is not required and may sleep.

`testmode_cmd`

Implement a `cfg80211` test mode command. The callback can sleep.

`flush`

Flush all pending frames from the hardware queue, making sure that the hardware queues are empty. If the parameter *drop* is set to `true`, pending frames may be dropped. The callback can sleep.

`channel_switch`

Drivers that need (or want) to offload the channel switch operation for CSAs received from the AP may implement this callback. They must then call `ieee80211_chswitch_done` to indicate completion of the channel switch.

`napi_poll`

Poll Rx queue for incoming data frames.

Description

This structure contains various callbacks that the driver may handle or, in some cases, must handle, for example to configure the hardware to a new channel or to transmit a frame.

ieee80211_alloc_hw

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_alloc_hw` — Allocate a new hardware device

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_hw * ieee80211_alloc_hw (size_t  
priv_data_len, const struct ieee80211_ops * ops);
```

Arguments

priv_data_len

length of private data

ops

callbacks for this device

Description

This must be called once for each hardware device. The returned pointer must be used to refer to this device when calling other functions. `mac80211` allocates a

private data area for the driver pointed to by *priv* in struct `ieee80211_hw`, the size of this area is given as *priv_data_len*.

ieee80211_register_hw

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_register_hw` — Register hardware device

Synopsis

```
int ieee80211_register_hw (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the device to register as returned by `ieee80211_alloc_hw`

Description

You must call this function before any other functions in `mac80211`. Note that before a hardware can be registered, you need to fill the contained wiphy's information.

ieee80211_get_tx_led_name

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_get_tx_led_name` — get name of TX LED

Synopsis

```
char * ieee80211_get_tx_led_name (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to get the LED trigger name for

Description

mac80211 creates a transmit LED trigger for each wireless hardware that can be used to drive LEDs if your driver registers a LED device. This function returns the name (or NULL if not configured for LEDs) of the trigger so you can automatically link the LED device.

ieee80211_get_rx_led_name

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_get_rx_led_name` — get name of RX LED

Synopsis

```
char * ieee80211_get_rx_led_name (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to get the LED trigger name for

Description

mac80211 creates a receive LED trigger for each wireless hardware that can be used to drive LEDs if your driver registers a LED device. This function returns the name (or `NULL` if not configured for LEDs) of the trigger so you can automatically link the LED device.

ieee80211_get_assoc_led_name

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_get_assoc_led_name` — get name of association LED

Synopsis

```
char * ieee80211_get_assoc_led_name (struct ieee80211_hw *  
hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to get the LED trigger name for

Description

mac80211 creates a association LED trigger for each wireless hardware that can be used to drive LEDs if your driver registers a LED device. This function returns the name (or `NULL` if not configured for LEDs) of the trigger so you can automatically link the LED device.

ieee80211_get_radio_led_name

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_get_radio_led_name` — get name of radio LED

Synopsis

```
char * ieee80211_get_radio_led_name (struct ieee80211_hw *  
hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to get the LED trigger name for

Description

mac80211 creates a radio change LED trigger for each wireless hardware that can be used to drive LEDs if your driver registers a LED device. This function returns the name (or `NULL` if not configured for LEDs) of the trigger so you can automatically link the LED device.

ieee80211_unregister_hw

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_unregister_hw` — Unregister a hardware device

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_unregister_hw (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to unregister

Description

This function instructs mac80211 to free allocated resources and unregister netdevices from the networking subsystem.

ieee80211_free_hw

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_free_hw` — free hardware descriptor

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_free_hw (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware to free

Description

This function frees everything that was allocated, including the private data for the driver. You must call `ieee80211_unregister_hw` before calling this function.

Chapter 2. PHY configuration

TBD

This chapter should describe PHY handling including start/stop callbacks and the various structures used.

struct ieee80211_conf

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_conf — configuration of the device

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_conf {
    u32 flags;
    int power_level;
    int dynamic_ps_timeout;
    int max_sleep_period;
    u16 listen_interval;
    u8 ps_dtim_period;
    u8 long_frame_max_tx_count;
    u8 short_frame_max_tx_count;
    struct ieee80211_channel * channel;
    enum nl80211_channel_type channel_type;
    enum ieee80211_smmps_mode smmps_mode;
};
```

Members

flags

configuration flags defined above

Chapter 2. PHY configuration

power_level

requested transmit power (in dBm)

dynamic_ps_timeout

The dynamic powersave timeout (in ms), see the powersave documentation below. This variable is valid only when the CONF_PS flag is set.

max_sleep_period

the maximum number of beacon intervals to sleep for before checking the beacon for a TIM bit (managed mode only); this value will be only achievable between DTIM frames, the hardware needs to check for the multicast traffic bit in DTIM beacons. This variable is valid only when the CONF_PS flag is set.

listen_interval

listen interval in units of beacon interval

ps_dtim_period

The DTIM period of the AP we're connected to, for use in power saving. Power saving will not be enabled until a beacon has been received and the DTIM period is known.

long_frame_max_tx_count

Maximum number of transmissions for a "long" frame (a frame not RTS protected), called "dot11LongRetryLimit" in 802.11, but actually means the number of transmissions not the number of retries

short_frame_max_tx_count

Maximum number of transmissions for a "short" frame, called "dot11ShortRetryLimit" in 802.11, but actually means the number of transmissions not the number of retries

channel

the channel to tune to

channel_type

the channel (HT) type

smmps_mode

spatial multiplexing powersave mode; note that IEEE80211_SMPS_STATIC is used when the device is not configured for an HT channel

Description

This struct indicates how the driver shall configure the hardware.

enum ieee80211_conf_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum ieee80211_conf_flags — configuration flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_conf_flags {
    IEEE80211_CONF_MONITOR,
    IEEE80211_CONF_PS,
    IEEE80211_CONF_IDLE,
    IEEE80211_CONF_OFFCHANNEL
};
```

Constants

IEEE80211_CONF_MONITOR

there's a monitor interface present -- use this to determine for example whether to calculate timestamps for packets or not, do not use instead of filter flags!

IEEE80211_CONF_PS

Enable 802.11 power save mode (managed mode only). This is the power save mode defined by IEEE 802.11-2007 section 11.2, meaning that the hardware still wakes up for beacons, is able to transmit frames and receive the possible acknowledgment frames. Not to be confused with hardware specific wakeup/sleep states, driver is responsible for that. See the section “Powersave support” for more.

IEEE80211_CONF_IDLE

The device is running, but idle; if the flag is set the driver should be prepared to handle configuration requests but may turn the device off as much as possible. Typically, this flag will be set when an interface is set UP but not associated or scanning, but it can also be unset in that case when monitor interfaces are active.

IEEE80211_CONF_OFFCHANNEL

The device is currently not on its main operating channel.

Description

Flags to define PHY configuration options

Chapter 3. Virtual interfaces

TBD

This chapter should describe virtual interface basics that are relevant to the driver (VLANs, MGMT etc are not.) It should explain the use of the `add_iface/remove_iface` callbacks as well as the interface configuration callbacks.

Things related to AP mode should be discussed there.

Things related to supporting multiple interfaces should be in the appropriate chapter, a BIG FAT note should be here about this though and the recommendation to allow only a single interface in STA mode at first!

struct ieee80211_vif

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`struct ieee80211_vif` — per-interface data

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_vif {
    enum nl80211_iftype type;
    struct ieee80211_bss_conf bss_conf;
    u8 addr[ETH_ALEN];
    bool p2p;
    u8 drv_priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(sizeof(void *)))));
};
```

Members

type

type of this virtual interface

bss_conf

BSS configuration for this interface, either our own or the BSS we're associated to

addr[ETH_ALEN]

address of this interface

p2p

indicates whether this AP or STA interface is a p2p interface, i.e. a GO or p2p-sta respectively

drv_priv[0] __attribute__((__aligned__(sizeof(void *))))

data area for driver use, will always be aligned to sizeof(void *).

Description

Data in this structure is continually present for driver use during the life of a virtual interface.

Chapter 4. Receive and transmit processing

4.1. what should be here

TBD

This should describe the receive and transmit paths in mac80211/the drivers as well as transmit status handling.

4.2. Frame format

As a general rule, when frames are passed between mac80211 and the driver, they start with the IEEE 802.11 header and include the same octets that are sent over the air except for the FCS which should be calculated by the hardware.

There are, however, various exceptions to this rule for advanced features:

The first exception is for hardware encryption and decryption offload where the IV/ICV may or may not be generated in hardware.

Secondly, when the hardware handles fragmentation, the frame handed to the driver from mac80211 is the MSDU, not the MPDU.

Finally, for received frames, the driver is able to indicate that it has filled a radiotap header and put that in front of the frame; if it does not do so then mac80211 may add this under certain circumstances.

4.3. Packet alignment

Drivers always need to pass packets that are aligned to two-byte boundaries to the stack.

Additionally, should, if possible, align the payload data in a way that guarantees that the contained IP header is aligned to a four-byte boundary. In the case of regular frames, this simply means aligning the payload to a four-byte boundary (because either the IP header is directly contained, or IV/RFC1042 headers that have a length divisible by four are in front of it). If the payload data is not properly aligned and the architecture doesn't support efficient unaligned operations, mac80211 will align the data.

With A-MSDU frames, however, the payload data address must yield two modulo four because there are 14-byte 802.3 headers within the A-MSDU frames that push the IP header further back to a multiple of four again. Thankfully, the specs were sane enough this time around to require padding each A-MSDU subframe to a length that is a multiple of four.

Padding like Atheros hardware adds which is inbetween the 802.11 header and the payload is not supported, the driver is required to move the 802.11 header to be directly in front of the payload in that case.

4.4. Calling into mac80211 from interrupts

Only `ieee80211_tx_status_irqsafe` and `ieee80211_rx_irqsafe` can be called in hardware interrupt context. The low-level driver must not call any other functions in hardware interrupt context. If there is a need for such call, the low-level driver should first ACK the interrupt and perform the IEEE 802.11 code call after this, e.g. from a scheduled workqueue or even tasklet function.

NOTE: If the driver opts to use the `_irqsafe` functions, it may not also use the non-IRQ-safe functions!

4.5. functions/definitions

struct ieee80211_rx_status

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct `ieee80211_rx_status` — receive status

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_rx_status {
    u64 mactime;
    enum ieee80211_band band;
```

```
int freq;  
int signal;  
int antenna;  
int rate_idx;  
int flag;  
unsigned int rx_flags;  
};
```

Members

mactime

value in microseconds of the 64-bit Time Synchronization Function (TSF) timer when the first data symbol (MPDU) arrived at the hardware.

band

the active band when this frame was received

freq

frequency the radio was tuned to when receiving this frame, in MHz

signal

signal strength when receiving this frame, either in dBm, in dB or unspecified depending on the hardware capabilities flags `IEEE80211_HW_SIGNAL_*`

antenna

antenna used

rate_idx

index of data rate into band's supported rates or MCS index if HT rates are use (RX_FLAG_HT)

flag

RX_FLAG_*

rx_flags

internal RX flags for mac80211

Description

The low-level driver should provide this information (the subset supported by hardware) to the 802.11 code with each received frame, in the skb's control buffer (cb).

enum mac80211_rx_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum mac80211_rx_flags — receive flags

Synopsis

```
enum mac80211_rx_flags {
    RX_FLAG_MMIC_ERROR,
    RX_FLAG_DECRYPTED,
    RX_FLAG_MMIC_STRIPPED,
    RX_FLAG_IV_STRIPPED,
    RX_FLAG_FAILED_FCS_CRC,
    RX_FLAG_FAILED_PLCP_CRC,
    RX_FLAG_TSFT,
    RX_FLAG_SHORTPRE,
    RX_FLAG_HT,
    RX_FLAG_40MHZ,
    RX_FLAG_SHORT_GI
};
```

Constants

RX_FLAG_MMIC_ERROR

Michael MIC error was reported on this frame. Use together with RX_FLAG_MMIC_STRIPPED.

RX_FLAG_DECRYPTED

This frame was decrypted in hardware.

RX_FLAG_MMIC_STRIPPED

the Michael MIC is stripped off this frame, verification has been done by the hardware.

RX_FLAG_IV_STRIPPED

The IV/ICV are stripped from this frame. If this flag is set, the stack cannot do any replay detection hence the driver or hardware will have to do that.

RX_FLAG_FAILED_FCS_CRC

Set this flag if the FCS check failed on the frame.

RX_FLAG_FAILED_PLCP_CRC

Set this flag if the PLCP check failed on the frame.

RX_FLAG_TSFT

The timestamp passed in the RX status (*mtime* field) is valid. This is useful in monitor mode and necessary for beacon frames to enable IBSS merging.

RX_FLAG_SHORTPRE

Short preamble was used for this frame

RX_FLAG_HT

HT MCS was used and *rate_idx* is MCS index

RX_FLAG_40MHZ

HT40 (40 MHz) was used

RX_FLAG_SHORT_GI

Short guard interval was used

Description

These flags are used with the *flag* member of struct `ieee80211_rx_status`.

struct ieee80211_tx_info

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_tx_info — skb transmit information

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_tx_info {  
    u32 flags;  
    u8 band;  
    u8 antenna_sel_tx;  
    u8 pad[2];  
    union {unnamed_union};  
};
```

Members

flags

transmit info flags, defined above

band

the band to transmit on (use for checking for races)

antenna_sel_tx

antenna to use, 0 for automatic diversity

pad[2]

padding, ignore

{unnamed_union}

anonymous

Description

This structure is placed in `skb->cb` for three uses: (1) `mac80211` TX control - `mac80211` tells the driver what to do (2) driver internal use (if applicable) (3) TX status information - driver tells `mac80211` what happened

The TX control's sta pointer is only valid during the `->tx` call, it may be `NULL`.

ieee80211_rx

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_rx` — receive frame

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_rx (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct sk_buff *  
skb);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware this frame came in on

skb

the buffer to receive, owned by `mac80211` after this call

Description

Use this function to hand received frames to mac80211. The receive buffer in *skb* must start with an IEEE 802.11 header. In case of a paged *skb* is used, the driver is recommended to put the ieee80211 header of the frame on the linear part of the *skb* to avoid memory allocation and/or memcpy by the stack.

This function may not be called in IRQ context. Calls to this function for a single hardware must be synchronized against each other. Calls to this function, `ieee80211_rx_ni` and `ieee80211_rx_irqsafe` may not be mixed for a single hardware.

In process context use instead `ieee80211_rx_ni`.

ieee80211_rx_irqsafe

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_rx_irqsafe` — receive frame

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_rx_irqsafe (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct  
sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware this frame came in on

skb

the buffer to receive, owned by mac80211 after this call

Description

Like `ieee80211_rx` but can be called in IRQ context (internally defers to a tasklet.)

Calls to this function, `ieee80211_rx` or `ieee80211_rx_ni` may not be mixed for a single hardware.

ieee80211_tx_status

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_tx_status` — transmit status callback

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_tx_status (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct  
sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware the frame was transmitted by

skb

the frame that was transmitted, owned by mac80211 after this call

Description

Call this function for all transmitted frames after they have been transmitted. It is permissible to not call this function for multicast frames but this can affect statistics.

This function may not be called in IRQ context. Calls to this function for a single hardware must be synchronized against each other. Calls to this function, `ieee80211_tx_status_ni` and `ieee80211_tx_status_irqsafe` may not be mixed for a single hardware.

ieee80211_tx_status_irqsafe

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_tx_status_irqsafe` — IRQ-safe transmit status callback

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_tx_status_irqsafe (struct ieee80211_hw * hw,  
struct sk_buff * skb);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware the frame was transmitted by

skb

the frame that was transmitted, owned by mac80211 after this call

Description

Like `ieee80211_tx_status` but can be called in IRQ context (internally defers to a tasklet.)

Calls to this function, `ieee80211_tx_status` and `ieee80211_tx_status_ni` may not be mixed for a single hardware.

ieee80211_rts_get

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_rts_get` — RTS frame generation function

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_rts_get (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct
ieee80211_vif * vif, const void * frame, size_t frame_len,
const struct ieee80211_tx_info * frame_txctl, struct
ieee80211_rts * rts);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

frame

pointer to the frame that is going to be protected by the RTS.

frame_len

the frame length (in octets).

frame_txctl

struct ieee80211_tx_info of the frame.

rts

The buffer where to store the RTS frame.

Description

If the RTS frames are generated by the host system (i.e., not in hardware/firmware), the low-level driver uses this function to receive the next RTS frame from the 802.11 code. The low-level is responsible for calling this function before and RTS frame is needed.

ieee80211_rts_duration

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_rts_duration` — Get the duration field for an RTS frame

Synopsis

```
__le16 ieee80211_rts_duration (struct ieee80211_hw * hw,  
struct ieee80211_vif * vif, size_t frame_len, const struct  
ieee80211_tx_info * frame_txctl);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

frame_len

the length of the frame that is going to be protected by the RTS.

frame_txctl

struct `ieee80211_tx_info` of the frame.

Description

If the RTS is generated in firmware, but the host system must provide the duration field, the low-level driver uses this function to receive the duration field value in little-endian byteorder.

ieee80211_ctstoself_get

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_ctstoself_get` — CTS-to-self frame generation function

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_ctstoself_get (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, struct  
ieee80211_vif * vif, const void * frame, size_t frame_len,
```

```
const struct ieee80211_tx_info * frame_txctl, struct
ieee80211_cts * cts);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

frame

pointer to the frame that is going to be protected by the CTS-to-self.

frame_len

the frame length (in octets).

frame_txctl

struct `ieee80211_tx_info` of the frame.

cts

The buffer where to store the CTS-to-self frame.

Description

If the CTS-to-self frames are generated by the host system (i.e., not in hardware/firmware), the low-level driver uses this function to receive the next CTS-to-self frame from the 802.11 code. The low-level is responsible for calling this function before and CTS-to-self frame is needed.

ieee80211_ctstoself_duration

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_ctstoself_duration` — Get the duration field for a CTS-to-self frame

Synopsis

```
__le16 ieee80211_ctstoself_duration (struct ieee80211_hw * hw,  
struct ieee80211_vif * vif, size_t frame_len, const struct  
ieee80211_tx_info * frame_txctl);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

frame_len

the length of the frame that is going to be protected by the CTS-to-self.

frame_txctl

struct `ieee80211_tx_info` of the frame.

Description

If the CTS-to-self is generated in firmware, but the host system must provide the duration field, the low-level driver uses this function to receive the duration field value in little-endian byteorder.

ieee80211_generic_frame_duration

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_generic_frame_duration` — Calculate the duration field for a frame

Synopsis

```
__le16 ieee80211_generic_frame_duration (struct ieee80211_hw *  
hw, struct ieee80211_vif * vif, size_t frame_len, struct  
ieee80211_rate * rate);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

frame_len

the length of the frame.

rate

the rate at which the frame is going to be transmitted.

Description

Calculate the duration field of some generic frame, given its length and transmission rate (in 100kbps).

ieee80211_wake_queue

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_wake_queue` — wake specific queue

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_wake_queue (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, int  
queue);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer as obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

queue

queue number (counted from zero).

Description

Drivers should use this function instead of `netif_wake_queue`.

ieee80211_stop_queue

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_stop_queue` — stop specific queue

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_stop_queue (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, int  
queue);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer as obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

queue

queue number (counted from zero).

Description

Drivers should use this function instead of `netif_stop_queue`.

ieee80211_wake_queues

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_wake_queues` — wake all queues

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_wake_queues (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer as obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

Description

Drivers should use this function instead of `netif_wake_queue`.

ieee80211_stop_queues

LINUX

Name

`ieee80211_stop_queues` — stop all queues

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_stop_queues (struct ieee80211_hw * hw);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer as obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

Description

Drivers should use this function instead of `netif_stop_queue`.

Chapter 5. Frame filtering

mac80211 requires to see many management frames for proper operation, and users may want to see many more frames when in monitor mode. However, for best CPU usage and power consumption, having as few frames as possible percolate through the stack is desirable. Hence, the hardware should filter as much as possible.

To achieve this, mac80211 uses filter flags (see below) to tell the driver's `configure_filter` function which frames should be passed to mac80211 and which should be filtered out.

Before `configure_filter` is invoked, the `prepare_multicast` callback is invoked with the parameters `mc_count` and `mc_list` for the combined multicast address list of all virtual interfaces. It's use is optional, and it returns a u64 that is passed to `configure_filter`. Additionally, `configure_filter` has the arguments `changed_flags` telling which flags were changed and `total_flags` with the new flag states.

If your device has no multicast address filters your driver will need to check both the `FIF_ALLMULTI` flag and the `mc_count` parameter to see whether multicast frames should be accepted or dropped.

All unsupported flags in `total_flags` must be cleared. Hardware does not support a flag if it is incapable of `_passing_` the frame to the stack. Otherwise the driver must ignore the flag, but not clear it. You must `_only_` clear the flag (announce no support for the flag to mac80211) if you are not able to pass the packet type to the stack (so the hardware always filters it). So for example, you should clear `FIF_CONTROL`, if your hardware always filters control frames. If your hardware always passes control frames to the kernel and is incapable of filtering them, you do `_not_` clear the `FIF_CONTROL` flag. This rule applies to all other FIF flags as well.

enum ieee80211_filter_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum ieee80211_filter_flags — hardware filter flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_filter_flags {
    FIF_PROMISC_IN_BSS,
    FIF_ALLMULTI,
    FIF_FCSFAIL,
    FIF_PLCPFAIL,
    FIF_BCN_PRBRESP_PROMISC,
    FIF_CONTROL,
    FIF_OTHER_BSS,
    FIF_PSPOLL,
    FIF_PROBE_REQ
};
```

Constants

FIF_PROMISC_IN_BSS

promiscuous mode within your BSS, think of the BSS as your network segment and then this corresponds to the regular ethernet device promiscuous mode.

FIF_ALLMULTI

pass all multicast frames, this is used if requested by the user or if the hardware is not capable of filtering by multicast address.

FIF_FCSFAIL

pass frames with failed FCS (but you need to set the RX_FLAG_FAILED_FCS_CRC for them)

FIF_PLCPFAIL

pass frames with failed PLCP CRC (but you need to set the RX_FLAG_FAILED_PLCP_CRC for them)

FIF_BCN_PRBRESP_PROMISC

This flag is set during scanning to indicate to the hardware that it should not filter beacons or probe responses by BSSID. Filtering them can greatly reduce the amount of processing mac80211 needs to do and the amount of CPU wakeups, so you should honour this flag if possible.

FIF_CONTROL

pass control frames (except for PS Poll), if PROMISC_IN_BSS is not set then only those addressed to this station.

FIF_OTHER_BSS

pass frames destined to other BSSes

FIF_PSPOLL

pass PS Poll frames, if PROMISC_IN_BSS is not set then only those addressed to this station.

FIF_PROBE_REQ

pass probe request frames

Frame filtering

These flags determine what the filter in hardware should be programmed to let through and what should not be passed to the stack. It is always safe to pass more frames than requested, but this has negative impact on power consumption.

II. Advanced driver interface

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Information contained within this part of the book is of interest only for advanced interaction of mac80211 with drivers to exploit more hardware capabilities and improve performance.

Chapter 6. Hardware crypto acceleration

mac80211 is capable of taking advantage of many hardware acceleration designs for encryption and decryption operations.

The `set_key` callback in the struct `ieee80211_ops` for a given device is called to enable hardware acceleration of encryption and decryption. The callback takes a `sta` parameter that will be `NULL` for default keys or keys used for transmission only, or point to the station information for the peer for individual keys. Multiple transmission keys with the same key index may be used when VLANs are configured for an access point.

When transmitting, the TX control data will use the `hw_key_idx` selected by the driver by modifying the struct `ieee80211_key_conf` pointed to by the `key` parameter to the `set_key` function.

The `set_key` call for the `SET_KEY` command should return 0 if the key is now in use, `-EOPNOTSUPP` or `-ENOSPC` if it couldn't be added; if you return 0 then `hw_key_idx` must be assigned to the hardware key index, you are free to use the full u8 range.

When the cmd is `DISABLE_KEY` then it must succeed.

Note that it is permissible to not decrypt a frame even if a key for it has been uploaded to hardware, the stack will not make any decision based on whether a key has been uploaded or not but rather based on the receive flags.

The struct `ieee80211_key_conf` structure pointed to by the `key` parameter is guaranteed to be valid until another call to `set_key` removes it, but it can only be used as a cookie to differentiate keys.

In TKIP some HW need to be provided a phase 1 key, for RX decryption acceleration (i.e. iwlwifi). Those drivers should provide `update_tkip_key` handler. The `update_tkip_key` call updates the driver with the new phase 1 key. This happens everytime the iv16 wraps around (every 65536 packets). The `set_key` call will happen only once for each key (unless the AP did rekeying), it will not include a valid phase 1 key. The valid phase 1 key is provided by `update_tkip_key` only. The trigger that makes mac80211 call this handler is software decryption with wrap around of iv16.

enum set_key_cmd

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum set_key_cmd — key command

Synopsis

```
enum set_key_cmd {  
    SET_KEY,  
    DISABLE_KEY  
};
```

Constants

SET_KEY

a key is set

DISABLE_KEY

a key must be disabled

Description

Used with the `set_key` callback in struct `ieee80211_ops`, this indicates whether a key is being removed or added.

struct ieee80211_key_conf

LINUX

Name

`struct ieee80211_key_conf` — key information

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_key_conf {
    u32 cipher;
    u8 icv_len;
    u8 iv_len;
    u8 hw_key_idx;
    u8 flags;
    s8 keyidx;
    u8 keylen;
    u8 key[0];
};
```

Members

`cipher`

The key's cipher suite selector.

`icv_len`

The ICV length for this key type

`iv_len`

The IV length for this key type

`hw_key_idx`

To be set by the driver, this is the key index the driver wants to be given when a frame is transmitted and needs to be encrypted in hardware.

`flags`

key flags, see enum `ieee80211_key_flags`.

`keyidx`

the key index (0-3)

keylen

key material length

key[0]

key material. For ALG_TKIP the key is encoded as a 256-bit (32 byte)

Description

This key information is given by mac80211 to the driver by the `set_key` callback in struct `ieee80211_ops`.

data block

- Temporal Encryption Key (128 bits) - Temporal Authenticator Tx MIC Key (64 bits) - Temporal Authenticator Rx MIC Key (64 bits)

enum ieee80211_key_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum `ieee80211_key_flags` — key flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_key_flags {
    IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_WMM_STA,
    IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_GENERATE_IV,
    IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_GENERATE_MMIC,
    IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_PAIRWISE,
    IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_SW_MGMT
};
```


Constants

IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_WMM_STA

Set by `mac80211`, this flag indicates that the STA this key will be used with could be using QoS.

IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_GENERATE_IV

This flag should be set by the driver to indicate that it requires IV generation for this particular key.

IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_GENERATE_MMIC

This flag should be set by the driver for a TKIP key if it requires Michael MIC generation in software.

IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_PAIRWISE

Set by `mac80211`, this flag indicates that the key is pairwise rather than a shared key.

IEEE80211_KEY_FLAG_SW_MGMT

This flag should be set by the driver for a CCMP key if it requires CCMP encryption of management frames (MFP) to be done in software.

Description

These flags are used for communication about keys between the driver and `mac80211`, with the `flags` parameter of `struct ieee80211_key_conf`.

Chapter 7. Powersave support

mac80211 has support for various powersave implementations.

First, it can support hardware that handles all powersaving by itself, such hardware should simply set the `IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PS` hardware flag. In that case, it will be told about the desired powersave mode with the `IEEE80211_CONF_PS` flag depending on the association status. The hardware must take care of sending nullfunc frames when necessary, i.e. when entering and leaving powersave mode. The hardware is required to look at the AID in beacons and signal to the AP that it woke up when it finds traffic directed to it.

`IEEE80211_CONF_PS` flag enabled means that the powersave mode defined in IEEE 802.11-2007 section 11.2 is enabled. This is not to be confused with hardware wakeup and sleep states. Driver is responsible for waking up the hardware before issuing commands to the hardware and putting it back to sleep at appropriate times.

When PS is enabled, hardware needs to wakeup for beacons and receive the buffered multicast/broadcast frames after the beacon. Also it must be possible to send frames and receive the acknowledgment frame.

Other hardware designs cannot send nullfunc frames by themselves and also need software support for parsing the TIM bitmap. This is also supported by mac80211 by combining the `IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PS` and `IEEE80211_HW_PS_NULLFUNC_STACK` flags. The hardware is of course still required to pass up beacons. The hardware is still required to handle waking up for multicast traffic; if it cannot the driver must handle that as best as it can, mac80211 is too slow to do that.

Dynamic powersave is an extension to normal powersave in which the hardware stays awake for a user-specified period of time after sending a frame so that reply frames need not be buffered and therefore delayed to the next wakeup. It's compromise of getting good enough latency when there's data traffic and still saving significantly power in idle periods.

Dynamic powersave is simply supported by mac80211 enabling and disabling PS based on traffic. Driver needs to only set `IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_PS` flag and mac80211 will handle everything automatically. Additionally, hardware having support for the dynamic PS feature may set the

`IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_DYNAMIC_PS` flag to indicate that it can support dynamic PS mode itself. The driver needs to look at the `dynamic_ps_timeout` hardware configuration value and use it that value whenever `IEEE80211_CONF_PS` is set. In this case mac80211 will disable dynamic PS feature in stack and will just keep `IEEE80211_CONF_PS` enabled whenever user has enabled powersave.

Some hardware need to toggle a single shared antenna between WLAN and

Bluetooth to facilitate co-existence. These types of hardware set limitations on the use of host controlled dynamic powersave whenever there is simultaneous WLAN and Bluetooth traffic. For these types of hardware, the driver may request temporarily going into full power save, in order to enable toggling the antenna between BT and WLAN. If the driver requests disabling dynamic powersave, the `dynamic_ps_timeout` value will be temporarily set to zero until the driver re-enables dynamic powersave.

Driver informs U-APSD client support by enabling `IEEE80211_HW_SUPPORTS_UAPSD` flag. The mode is configured through the `uapsd` parameter in `conf_tx` operation. Hardware needs to send the QoS Nullfunc frames and stay awake until the service period has ended. To utilize U-APSD, dynamic powersave is disabled for voip AC and all frames from that AC are transmitted with powersave enabled.

Note: U-APSD client mode is not yet supported with

`IEEE80211_HW_PS_NULLFUNC_STACK`.

Chapter 8. Beacon filter support

Some hardware have beacon filter support to reduce host cpu wakeups which will reduce system power consumption. It usually works so that the firmware creates a checksum of the beacon but omits all constantly changing elements (TSF, TIM etc). Whenever the checksum changes the beacon is forwarded to the host, otherwise it will be just dropped. That way the host will only receive beacons where some relevant information (for example ERP protection or WMM settings) have changed.

Beacon filter support is advertised with the `IEEE80211_HW_BEACON_FILTER` hardware capability. The driver needs to enable beacon filter support whenever power save is enabled, that is `IEEE80211_CONF_PS` is set. When power save is enabled, the stack will not check for beacon loss and the driver needs to notify about loss of beacons with `ieee80211_beacon_loss`.

The time (or number of beacons missed) until the firmware notifies the driver of a beacon loss event (which in turn causes the driver to call `ieee80211_beacon_loss`) should be configurable and will be controlled by `mac80211` and the roaming algorithm in the future.

Since there may be constantly changing information elements that nothing in the software stack cares about, we will, in the future, have `mac80211` tell the driver which information elements are interesting in the sense that we want to see changes in them. This will include - a list of information element IDs - a list of OUIs for the vendor information element

Ideally, the hardware would filter out any beacons without changes in the requested elements, but if it cannot support that it may, at the expense of some efficiency, filter out only a subset. For example, if the device doesn't support checking for OUIs it should pass up all changes in all vendor information elements.

Note that change, for the sake of simplification, also includes information elements appearing or disappearing from the beacon.

Some hardware supports an "ignore list" instead, just make sure nothing that was requested is on the ignore list, and include commonly changing information element IDs in the ignore list, for example 11 (BSS load) and the various vendor-assigned IEs with unknown contents (128, 129, 133-136, 149, 150, 155, 156, 173, 176, 178, 179, 219); for forward compatibility it could also include some currently unused IDs.

In addition to these capabilities, hardware should support notifying the host of changes in the beacon RSSI. This is relevant to implement roaming when no traffic is flowing (when traffic is flowing we see the RSSI of the received data packets). This can consist in notifying the host when the RSSI changes significantly or when it drops below or rises above configurable thresholds. In the future these thresholds

will also be configured by mac80211 (which gets them from userspace) to implement them as the roaming algorithm requires.

If the hardware cannot implement this, the driver should ask it to periodically pass beacon frames to the host so that software can do the signal strength threshold checking.

ieee80211_beacon_loss

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_beacon_loss` — inform hardware does not receive beacons

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_beacon_loss (struct ieee80211_vif * vif);
```

Arguments

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

Description

When beacon filtering is enabled with `IEEE80211_HW_BEACON_FILTER` and `IEEE80211_CONF_PS` is set, the driver needs to inform whenever the hardware is not receiving beacons with this function.

Chapter 9. Multiple queues and QoS support

TBD

struct ieee80211_tx_queue_params

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct ieee80211_tx_queue_params — transmit queue configuration

Synopsis

```
struct ieee80211_tx_queue_params {  
    u16 txop;  
    u16 cw_min;  
    u16 cw_max;  
    u8 aifs;  
    bool uapsd;  
};
```

Members

txop

maximum burst time in units of 32 usecs, 0 meaning disabled

cw_min

minimum contention window [a value of the form $2^n - 1$ in the range 1..32767]

cw_max

maximum contention window [like *cw_min*]

aifs

arbitration interframe space [0..255]

uapsd

is U-APSD mode enabled for the queue

Description

The information provided in this structure is required for QoS transmit queue configuration. Cf. IEEE 802.11 7.3.2.29.

Chapter 10. Access point mode support

TBD

Some parts of the `if_conf` should be discussed here instead

Insert notes about VLAN interfaces with hw crypto here or in the hw crypto chapter.

ieee80211_get_buffered_bc

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_get_buffered_bc` — accessing buffered broadcast and multicast frames

Synopsis

```
struct sk_buff * ieee80211_get_buffered_bc (struct
ieee80211_hw * hw, struct ieee80211_vif * vif);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer as obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

Description

Function for accessing buffered broadcast and multicast frames. If hardware/firmware does not implement buffering of broadcast/multicast frames when power saving is used, 802.11 code buffers them in the host memory. The low-level driver uses this function to fetch next buffered frame. In most cases, this is used when generating beacon frame. This function returns a pointer to the next buffered skb or NULL if no more buffered frames are available.

Note

buffered frames are returned only after DTIM beacon frame was generated with `ieee80211_beacon_get` and the low-level driver must thus call `ieee80211_beacon_get` first. `ieee80211_get_buffered_bc` returns NULL if the previous generated beacon was not DTIM, so the low-level driver does not need to check for DTIM beacons separately and should be able to use common code for all beacons.

ieee80211_beacon_get

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_beacon_get` — beacon generation function

Synopsis

```
struct sk_buff * ieee80211_beacon_get (struct ieee80211_hw *  
hw, struct ieee80211_vif * vif);
```

Arguments

hw

pointer obtained from `ieee80211_alloc_hw`.

vif

struct `ieee80211_vif` pointer from the `add_interface` callback.

Description

See `ieee80211_beacon_get_tim`.

Chapter 11. Supporting multiple virtual interfaces

TBD

Note: WDS with identical MAC address should almost always be OK

Insert notes about having multiple virtual interfaces with different MAC addresses here, note which configurations are supported by mac80211, add notes about supporting hw crypto with it.

Chapter 12. Hardware scan offload

TBD

ieee80211_scan_completed

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

`ieee80211_scan_completed` — completed hardware scan

Synopsis

```
void ieee80211_scan_completed (struct ieee80211_hw * hw, bool  
aborted);
```

Arguments

hw

the hardware that finished the scan

aborted

set to true if scan was aborted

Description

When hardware scan offload is used (i.e. the `hw_scan` callback is assigned) this function needs to be called by the driver to notify mac80211 that the scan finished. This function can be called from any context, including hardirq context.

III. Rate control interface

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TBD

This part of the book describes the rate control algorithm interface and how it relates to mac80211 and drivers.

Chapter 13. dummy chapter

TBD

IV. Internals

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TBD

This part of the book describes mac80211 internals.

Chapter 14. Key handling

14.1. Key handling basics

Key handling in mac80211 is done based on per-interface (`sub_if_data`) keys and per-station keys. Since each station belongs to an interface, each station key also belongs to that interface.

Hardware acceleration is done on a best-effort basis, for each key that is eligible the hardware is asked to enable that key but if it cannot do that the key is simply kept for software encryption. There is currently no way of knowing this except by looking into debugfs.

All key operations are protected internally.

Within mac80211, key references are, just as STA structure references, protected by RCU. Note, however, that some things are unprotected, namely the `key->sta` dereferences within the hardware acceleration functions. This means that `sta_info_destroy` must remove the key which waits for an RCU grace period.

14.2. MORE TBD

TBD

Chapter 15. Receive processing

TBD

Chapter 16. Transmit processing

TBD

Chapter 17. Station info handling

17.1. Programming information

struct sta_info

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

struct sta_info — STA information

Synopsis

```
struct sta_info {
    struct list_head list;
    struct sta_info * hnext;
    struct ieee80211_local * local;
    struct ieee80211_sub_if_data * sdata;
    struct ieee80211_key * gtk[NUM_DEFAULT_KEYS + NUM_DEFAULT_MGMT_KEYS];
    struct ieee80211_key * ptk;
    struct rate_control_ref * rate_ctrl;
    void * rate_ctrl_priv;
    spinlock_t lock;
    spinlock_t flaglock;
    struct work_struct drv_unblock_wk;
    u16 listen_interval;
    bool dead;
    bool uploaded;
    u32 flags;
    struct sk_buff_head ps_tx_buf;
    struct sk_buff_head tx_filtered;
    unsigned long rx_packets;
    unsigned long rx_bytes;
    unsigned long wep_weak_iv_count;
    unsigned long last_rx;
    unsigned long num_duplicates;
    unsigned long rx_fragments;
```

```
    unsigned long rx_dropped;
    int last_signal;
    __le16 last_seq_ctrl[NUM_RX_DATA_QUEUES];
    unsigned long tx_filtered_count;
    unsigned long tx_retry_failed;
    unsigned long tx_retry_count;
    unsigned int fail_avg;
    unsigned long tx_packets;
    unsigned long tx_bytes;
    unsigned long tx_fragments;
    struct ieee80211_tx_rate last_tx_rate;
    u16 tid_seq[IEEE80211_QOS_CTL_TID_MASK + 1];
    struct sta_ampdu_mlme ampdu_mlme;
    u8 timer_to_tid[STA_TID_NUM];
#ifdef CONFIG_MAC80211_MESH
    __le16 llid;
    __le16 plid;
    __le16 reason;
    u8 plink_retries;
    bool ignore_plink_timer;
    bool plink_timer_was_running;
    enum plink_state plink_state;
    u32 plink_timeout;
    struct timer_list plink_timer;
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_MAC80211_DEBUGFS
    struct sta_info_debugfsdentries debugfs;
#endif
    struct ieee80211_sta sta;
};
```

Members

list

global linked list entry

hnext

hash table linked list pointer

local

pointer to the global information

sdata

virtual interface this station belongs to

gtk[NUM_DEFAULT_KEYS + NUM_DEFAULT_MGMT_KEYS]

group keys negotiated with this station, if any

ptk

peer key negotiated with this station, if any

rate_ctrl

rate control algorithm reference

rate_ctrl_priv

rate control private per-STA pointer

lock

used for locking all fields that require locking, see comments in the header file.

flaglock

spinlock for flags accesses

drv_unblock_wk

used for driver PS unblocking

listen_interval

listen interval of this station, when we're acting as AP

dead

set to true when sta is unlinked

uploaded

set to true when sta is uploaded to the driver

flags

STA flags, see enum `ieee80211_sta_info_flags`

ps_tx_buf

buffer of frames to transmit to this station when it leaves power saving state

tx_filtered

buffer of frames we already tried to transmit but were filtered by hardware due to STA having entered power saving state

rx_packets

Number of MSDUs received from this STA

rx_bytes

Number of bytes received from this STA

wep_weak_iv_count

number of weak WEP IVs received from this station

last_rx

time (in jiffies) when last frame was received from this STA

num_duplicates

number of duplicate frames received from this STA

rx_fragments

number of received MPDUs

rx_dropped

number of dropped MPDUs from this STA

last_signal

signal of last received frame from this STA

last_seq_ctrl[NUM_RX_DATA_QUEUES]

last received seq/frag number from this STA (per RX queue)

tx_filtered_count

number of frames the hardware filtered for this STA

tx_retry_failed

number of frames that failed retry

tx_retry_count

total number of retries for frames to this STA

`fail_avg`
moving percentage of failed MSDUs

`tx_packets`
number of RX/TX MSDUs

`tx_bytes`
number of bytes transmitted to this STA

`tx_fragments`
number of transmitted MPDUs

`last_tx_rate`
rate used for last transmit, to report to userspace as “the” transmit rate

`tid_seq[IEEE80211_QOS_CTL_TID_MASK + 1]`
per-TID sequence numbers for sending to this STA

`ampdu_mlme`
A-MPDU state machine state

`timer_to_tid[STA_TID_NUM]`
identity mapping to ID timers

`llid`
Local link ID

`plid`
Peer link ID

`reason`
Cancel reason on PLINK_HOLDING state

`plink_retries`
Retries in establishment

`ignore_plink_timer`
ignore the peer-link timer (used internally)

`plink_timer_was_running`
used by suspend/resume to restore timers

plink_state

peer link state

plink_timeout

timeout of peer link

plink_timer

peer link watch timer

debugfs

debug filesystem info

sta

station information we share with the driver

Description

This structure collects information about a station that mac80211 is communicating with.

enum ieee80211_sta_info_flags

LINUX

Kernel Hackers Manual April 2011

Name

enum ieee80211_sta_info_flags — Stations flags

Synopsis

```
enum ieee80211_sta_info_flags {  
    WLAN_STA_AUTH,  
    WLAN_STA_ASSOC,  
    WLAN_STA_PS_STA,
```

```
WLAN_STA_AUTHORIZED,  
WLAN_STA_SHORT_PREAMBLE,  
WLAN_STA_ASSOC_AP,  
WLAN_STA_WME,  
WLAN_STA_WDS,  
WLAN_STA_CLEAR_PS_FILT,  
WLAN_STA_MFP,  
WLAN_STA_BLOCK_BA,  
WLAN_STA_PS_DRIVER,  
WLAN_STA_PSPOLL  
};
```

Constants

WLAN_STA_AUTH

Station is authenticated.

WLAN_STA_ASSOC

Station is associated.

WLAN_STA_PS_STA

Station is in power-save mode

WLAN_STA_AUTHORIZED

Station is authorized to send/receive traffic. This bit is always checked so needs to be enabled for all stations when virtual port control is not in use.

WLAN_STA_SHORT_PREAMBLE

Station is capable of receiving short-preamble frames.

WLAN_STA_ASSOC_AP

We're associated to that station, it is an AP.

WLAN_STA_WME

Station is a QoS-STA.

WLAN_STA_WDS

Station is one of our WDS peers.

WLAN_STA_CLEAR_PS_FILT

Clear PS filter in hardware (using the IEEE80211_TX_CTL_CLEAR_PS_FILT control flag) when the next frame to this station is transmitted.

WLAN_STA_MFP

Management frame protection is used with this STA.

WLAN_STA_BLOCK_BA

Used to deny ADDBA requests (both TX and RX) during suspend/resume and station removal.

WLAN_STA_PS_DRIVER

driver requires keeping this station in power-save mode logically to flush frames that might still be in the queues

WLAN_STA_PSPOLL

Station sent PS-poll while driver was keeping station in power-save mode, reply when the driver unblocks.

Description

These flags are used with struct `sta_info`'s *flags* member.

17.2. STA information lifetime rules

STA info structures (struct `sta_info`) are managed in a hash table for faster lookup and a list for iteration. They are managed using RCU, i.e. access to the list and hash table is protected by RCU.

Upon allocating a STA info structure with `sta_info_alloc`, the caller owns that structure. It must then insert it into the hash table using either `sta_info_insert` or `sta_info_insert_rcu`; only in the latter case (which acquires an rcu read section but must not be called from within one) will the pointer still be valid after the call. Note that the caller may not do much with the STA info before inserting it, in particular, it may not start any mesh peer link management or add encryption keys.

When the insertion fails (`sta_info_insert`) returns non-zero), the structure will have been freed by `sta_info_insert`!

Station entries are added by `mac80211` when you establish a link with a peer. This means different things for the different type of interfaces we support. For a regular station this mean we add the AP sta when we receive an association response from the AP. For IBSS this occurs when get to know about a peer on the same IBSS. For WDS we add the sta for the peer immediately upon device open. When using AP mode we add stations for each respective station upon request from userspace through `nl80211`.

In order to remove a STA info structure, various `sta_info_destroy_*`() calls are available.

There is no concept of ownership on a STA entry, each structure is owned by the global hash table/list until it is removed. All users of the structure need to be RCU protected so that the structure won't be freed before they are done using it.

Chapter 18. Synchronisation

TBD

Locking, lots of RCU

