CLAIMS

1. A communication method, performed by a first access point or a communication apparatus disposed in the first access point, wherein the first access point belongs to a first basic service set, BSS, and the method comprises:

receiving first information from a second access point, wherein the first information indicates a first maximum time length in which a first station sends a physical layer protocol data unit, PPDU, the second access point and the first station belong to a second BSS, a coverage area of the second BSS has an overlapping part with a coverage area of the first BSS, and the first station supports preemption;

generating second information, wherein the second information indicates a second maximum time length in which a second station sends a PPDU, the second maximum time length is less than or equal to the first maximum time length, the second station belongs to the first BSS, and the second station supports preemption; and

sending the second information.

2. The method according to claim 1, wherein the method further comprises:

determining that a basic network allocation vector of the first access point is set based on a frame sent by the second access point or the first station; and

ignoring the basic network allocation vector.

3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the method further comprises:

receiving third information from the second access point, wherein the third information indicates a third maximum time length in which the first station is allowed to continuously use a channel after obtaining the channel through contention;

generating fourth information, wherein the fourth information indicates a fourth maximum time length in which the second station is allowed to continuously use a channel after obtaining the channel through contention, and the fourth maximum time length is less than or equal to the third maximum time length; and

sending the fourth information.

4. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the method further comprises:

receiving fifth information from the second access point, wherein the fifth information indicates a group in which the second BSS is located; and

determining, based on the fifth information, that the second BSS and the first BSS are in a same group.

5. The method according to claim 4, wherein the fifth information is carried by a field in a beacon frame sent by the second access point or a physical layer signal, SIG field of a first PPDU,

and the first PPDU is a PPDU sent by the second access point.

6. The method according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the method further comprises:

sending sixth information, wherein the sixth information indicates a BSS that is located in a same group as the first BSS.

7. The method according to claim 6, wherein the sixth information indicates a color or a partial identity document ID of the BSS that is in the same group as the first BSS.

8. The method according to claim 6 or 7, wherein a length of the sixth information is 64 bits.

9. A communication method, performed by a second access point or a communication apparatus disposed in the second access point, wherein the second access point belongs to a second BSS, and the method comprises:

sending first information to a first access point, wherein the first access point belongs to a first BSS, the first information indicates a first maximum time length in which a first station sends a physical layer protocol data unit, PPDU, the second access point and the first station belong to the second BSS, a coverage area of the second BSS has an overlapping part with a coverage area of the first BSS, and the first station supports preemption; and

receiving second information from the first access point, wherein the second information indicates a second maximum time length in which a second station sends a PPDU, the second maximum time length is less than or equal to the first maximum time length, the second station belongs to the first BSS, and the second station supports preemption.

10. The method according to claim 9, wherein the method further comprises:

sending third information to the first access point, wherein the third information indicates a third maximum time length in which the first station is allowed to continuously use a channel after obtaining the channel through contention; and

receiving fourth information from the first access point, wherein the fourth information indicates a fourth maximum time length in which the second station is allowed to continuously use a channel after obtaining the channel through contention, and the fourth maximum time length is less than or equal to the third maximum time length.

11. The method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the method further comprises:

sending fifth information, wherein the fifth information indicates a group in which the second BSS is located.

12. The method according to claim 11, wherein the fifth information is carried by a field in a beacon frame sent by the second access point or a physical layer SIG field of a first PPDU, and the first PPDU is a PPDU sent by the second access point.

13. The method according to claim 9 or 10, wherein the method further comprises:

receiving sixth information from the first access point, wherein the sixth information indicates a BSS located in a same group as the first BSS.

14. The method according to claim 13, wherein the sixth information indicates a color or a partial ID of the BSS that is in the same group as the first BSS.

15. The method according to claim 13 or 14, wherein a length of the sixth information is 64 bits.

16. A first access point or a communication apparatus disposed in the first access point, configured to perform a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

17. A second access point or a communication apparatus disposed in the second access point, configured to perform a method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15.

18. A computer-readable recording medium on which a program is recorded, wherein the program, when executed, enables a computer to perform a method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 8.

19. A computer-readable recording medium on which a program is recorded, wherein the program, when executed, enables a computer to perform a method as claimed in any one of claims 9 to 15.