



EuQoS Classes of Service

Wojciech Burakowski¹, Marek Dąbrowski¹, Martin Potts²

¹Warsaw University of Technology, Poland

²Martel, Switzerland

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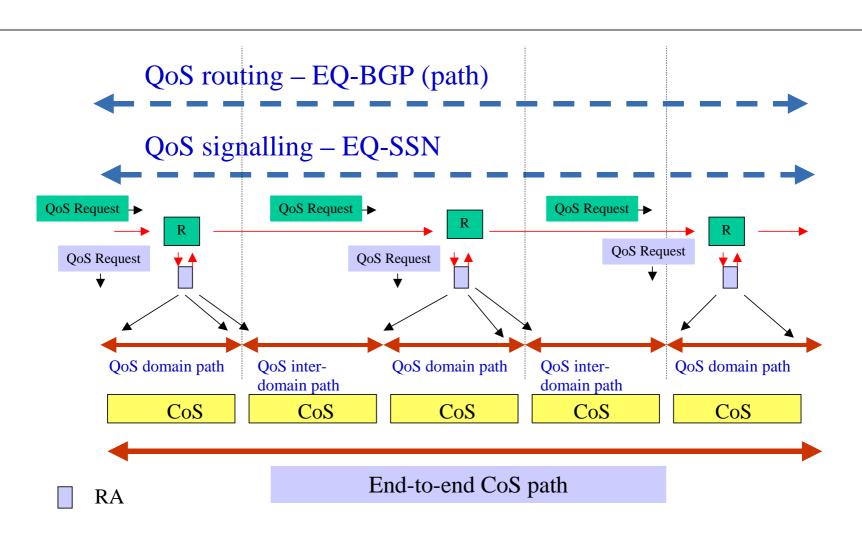
EuQoS System requirements



- Designed for assuring end_to_end_ QoS at the packet layer
- Strict QoS guarantees should be provided
- EuQoS environment: heterogenous and multiple-domain networks
 - many types of access networks xDSL, UMTS, WiFi, LAN/Ethernet
 - IP core
- Different applications requiring different QoS guarantees (VoIP, VTC, VoD, Medigraf)

EuQoS system



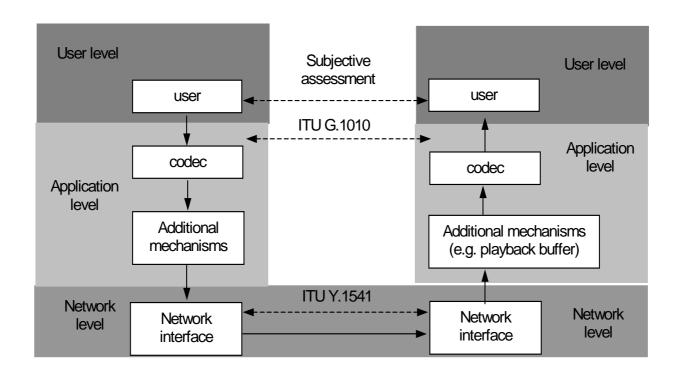


QoS request is submitted to given CoS

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EuQoS application requirements (1)





QoS at the user level results from:

- QoS provided at the application level
- QoS provided at the network level

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EuQoS application requirements (2)



		VoIP	VTC (voice)	VTC (video)	VoD	MEDI- GRAF (voice)	MEDI- GRAF (video)	MEDI- GRAF (data trans- fer)	MEDI- GRAF (chat)
Throughput		8-64 kb/s	6-128 kb/s	64-2000 kb/s	400-17000 kb/s	64 kb/s	384-1534 kbps	Depends on file size and acceptable transfer time	N/A
End-to-end require- ments (applica- tion level)	Delay	<150 ms (local) <400 ms (long- distance)	<150 ms (local) <400 ms (long- distance)	<150 ms (local) <400 ms (long- distance)	< 10s	<150 ms (local) <400 ms (long- distance)	<150 ms (local) <400 ms (long-)	File transfer time < 15s (preferred), <60s (ac- ceptable)	Message transfer time < 2s (preferred), < 4s (acceptable)
	Jitter	<1 ms	< 1ms	Negligible	Negligible	< 1ms	Negligible	N/A	N/A
	Loss	<3%	< 3%	<1%	<1%	< 3%	<1%	0	0
Additiona quireme			Lip- synch < 80ms	Lip-synch < 80ms		Lip-synch < 80ms	Lip-synch < 80ms		
End-to-end require- ments (network	IPTD	<100 ms (local) <350 ms (long- distance)	<100 ms (local) <350 ms (long- distance)	<100 ms (local) <350 ms (long- distance)	Not critical	<100 ms (local) <350 ms (long- distance)	<100 ms (local) <350 ms (long- distance)	N/A	N/A
level)	IPDV	<50 ms	<50 ms	<50 ms	Not critical	<50 ms	<50 ms	N/A	N/A
Additiona	il PLR al re-	<10 ⁻³	<10 ⁻³ Lip- synch <	<10 ⁻³ Lip-synch	<10 ⁻³	<10 ⁻³ Lip-synch	<10 ⁻³ Lip-synch <	N/A Guaranteed	N/A
quireme	ents		synch < ?	</td <td></td> <td>< ?</td> <td>?</td> <td>throughput</td> <td></td>		< ?	?	throughput	

Different QoS requirements with respect to:

- throughput
- delay
- delay variation
- loss ratio

Class of service concept for EuQoS (1)

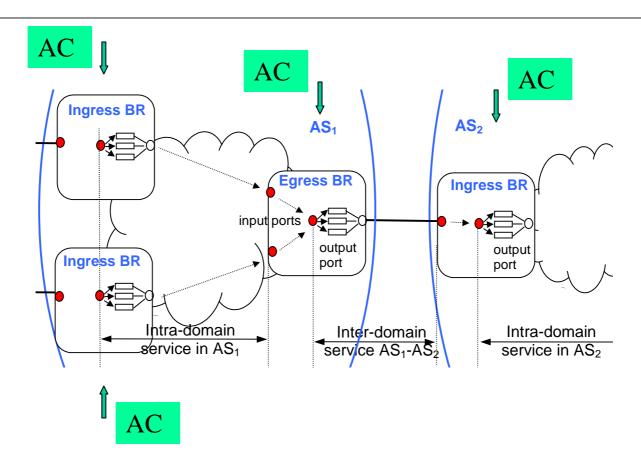


A "service class" represents a set of traffic that requires specific delay, loss and jitter characteristics from the network for which a consistent and defined per hop-behaviour applies

A service class pertains to applications with similar characteristics and performance requirements

Borders for Classes of service





Intra- and inter-domain Classes of service

AC: admission control

Definition of a service class



- 1. QoS objectives: values of packet losses, delays...
- 2. Types of connections: p2p
- 3 Traffic descriptors: single-, double token bucket, more advanced
 - A. Provisioning of resources: static, dynamic
 - B. CAC: based on declarations, based on measurements
 - C. Tuning mechanisms at the packet level (PHB: classifiers, scheduling, marking, active quieueing..)

Classes of service concept for EuQoS



- To follow standardization activities
 - IETF proposal
 - ITU proposal
- To take into account the experiences from implementation in some networks
 - GEANT
 - AQUILA
- To take into account the capabilities of particular technologies

CoSs: IETF proposal (1)



Inter-	To	lerance	То			То	lerance	То		
Provider Service Class (Aggregate)	Loss	Delay	Jitter	РНВ	End-To-End Service Class	Loss	Delay	Jitter	DSCP Name	DSCP Value
Ctrl	Low	Low	Yes	CS	Network Control	Low	Low	Yes	CS7	111000
					Telephony	VLow	Vlow	VLow	EF	101110
	Real Time VLow V	Low VLow			Signalling	Low	Low	Yes	CS5	101000
D 1 TT'			VLow	EF	MM Conferencing	L-M	Vlow	Low	AF4x	100xx0*
Real Time			VLOW		RT Interactive	Low	Vlow	Low	CS4	100000
					Broadcast Video	VLow	Med	Low	CS3	011000
					MM Streaming	L-M	Med	Yes	AF3x	011xx0*
None Real Time	Low	LIM	Yes	AF	Low Latency Data	Low	L-M	Yes	AF2x	010xx0*
1 11116					OAM	Low	Med	Yes	CS2	010000
					High ThruPut Data	Low	М-Н	Yes	AF1x	001xx0*
Best Effort	NS	NS	NS	DF	Standard	NS	NS	NS	DF	000000

11 Basic CoSs and 4 aggregated CoSs

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CoSs: IETF proposal (2), exemplary applications



Aggregated types of CoSs	Types of CoSs	Examples of applications			
CTRL	Network control	Network routing			
	Telephony	IP telephony bearer			
	Signalling	IP telephony signaling			
	MM conferencing	H.323/V2 videoconferencing (elastic)			
Real Time	RT interactive	Video conferencing and interactive gaming			
	Broadcast video	Broadcast TV and live events			
	MM streaming	Streaming video and audio on demand			
Non-Real Time	Low-latency data	Client/Server transactions Web-based ordering			
Non-Real Time	OAM	Non-critical OAM&P			
	High throughput data	Store and forward applications			
Best Effort	Standard	Undifferentiated applications			

CoSs: ITU proposal (1)



]	TU Classes of Service								
Network perfor- mance parame- ter	Nature of network performance objective	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7
IPTD Delay	Upper bound on the mean IPTD (Note 1)	100ms (Note 3)	400ms	100ms (Note 3)	400ms	1s	U (Note 4)	100ms (Note 3)	400ms
IPDV Jitter	Upper bound on the 1 - 10 ⁻³ quantile of IPTD minus the minimum IPTD (Note 5)	50ms (Note 6)	50ms (Note 6)	U	U	U	U	50ms (ffs if this should be lower)	50ms (ffs if this should be lower)
IPLR	Upper bound on the packet loss probability	1 x 10 ⁻³ (Note 7)	1 x 10 ⁻³ (Note 7)	1 x 10 ⁻³	1 x 10 ⁻³	1 x 10 ⁻³	U	1 x 10 ⁻⁵	1 x 10 ⁻⁵
IPER	Upper bound	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ (Note 8)	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ (Note 8)	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ (Note 8)	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ (Note 8)	1 x 10 ⁻⁴ (No- te 8)	U	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ (Note 8)	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ (Note 8)
IPRR	Upper bound		·			Ź		1 x 10 ⁻⁶ (Note 9)	1 x 10 ⁻⁶ (Note 9)

8 CoSs

CoSs: ITU proposal, exemplary **EU**:05 applications (2)



ITU Classes of Service	Class 0	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Class 7
Applications (examples)	Real- time, jitter sensitive, high interac- tion (VoIP, VTC)	Real- time, jitter sensitive, high interac- tion (VoIP, VTC)	Transaction data, highly interactive (signalling)	Transaction data	Low loss only (short transac- tions, bulk data, video streaming)	Traditional applications of default IP networks		

CoSs: mapping between IETF and ITU proposal



Aggregated types of CoSs (IETF)	Types of CoSs (IETF)	Types of CoSs (ITU)		
CTRL	Network control	Class 0		
	Telephony	Class 0 or Class 1		
	Signalling	Class 2		
	MM conferencing	Class 0 or Class 1		
Real Time	RT interactive	Class 0 or Class 1		
	Broadcast video	Class 0		
	MM streaming	Class 4		
Non-Real Time	Low-latency data	Class 3		
Non-Real Time	OAM	Class 3		
	High throughput data	Class 4		
Best Effort	Standard	Class 5		

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Remark: no 1:1 mapping but not contrary proposals

QoS in core networks – IP prototype solutions: AQUILA



Network service	Traffic type	Characteristic examples	Application example
Premium CBR	Constant	Small packets low loss, low dela	SIP VoIP
Premium VBR	Variable	Large packets low loss, low delay	SIP Video
• Premium MM	Adaptive	required throughput	File transfer (FTP)
Premium MC	Very short bursts	very low delay & loss	online games
Standard	Best effort	classical	the rest

Goal: only a <u>few</u> network services to allow clear service differentiation

CoSs in Geant and NRNs (IP core)

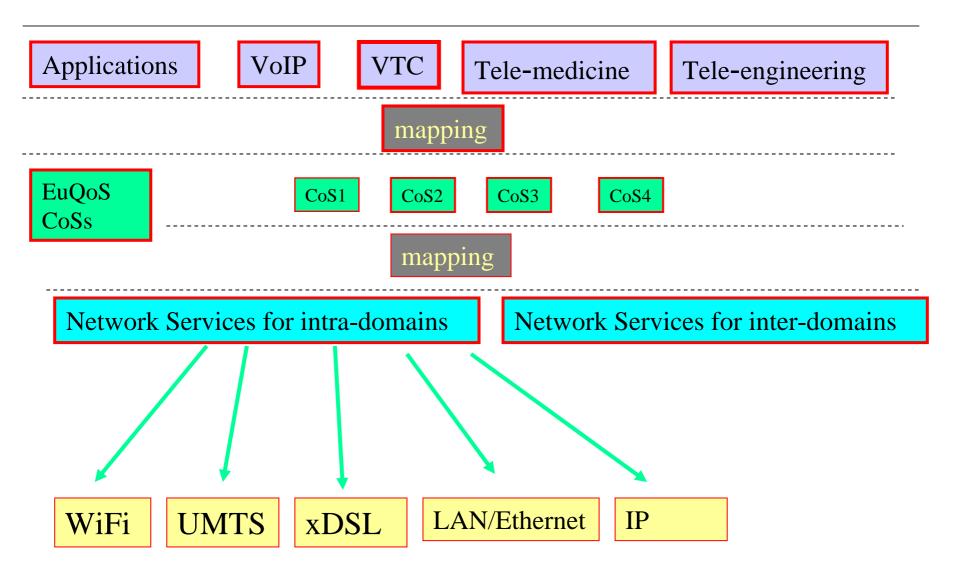


- IP Premium service
- Best effor service
- Less than best effort

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Classes of service in EuQoS (general scheme)





EuQoS applications and **Classes of Service**



Types of Classes of	End-To-End Service Class	Qo	S Objecti	ves	EuQoS Applications (Phase 1)						
Service			Maan		VoIP	VTC	VoD		Med	ligraf	
		IPLR	Mean IPTD	IPDV				VTC	Collabor ation	data transfer	chat
CTRL	Network Control	10 ⁻³	100 ms	50 ms							
RT	Telephony	10^{-3}	100 ms	50 ms	X						
	Signalling	10^{-3}	100 ms	U							
	MM Conferencing	10 ⁻³	100 ms	50 ms							
	RT Interactive	10 ⁻³	100 ms	50 ms		X		X			
	Broadcast Video	10 ⁻³	100 ms	50 ms							
NRT	MM Streaming	10 ⁻³	1 s	U			X				
	Low Latency Data	10 ⁻³	400 ms	U							
	OAM	10^{-3}	400 ms	U							
	High ThruPut Data	10 ⁻³	1 s	U						X	
Best Effort	Standard	U	U	U							X

Proposed set of Classes of Service



Aggregated	Basic End-	Qo	S Objecti	ves
Types of Classes of Service	To-End Service Class	IPLR	Mean IPTD	IPDV
RT	Telephony	10^{-3}	100 ms	50 ms
	RT Interactive	10 ⁻³	100 ms	50 ms
NRT	MM Streaming	10 ⁻³	1 s	U
	High ThruPut Data	10 ⁻³	1 s	U
Best Effort	Standard	U	U	U

Basic CoSc – visible by the users and can be deployed in some access networks (e.g. In LAN/Ethrenet)

Aggregated CoSs – can be deployed in some parts of the networks (e.g. Inter-domain links, IP core)



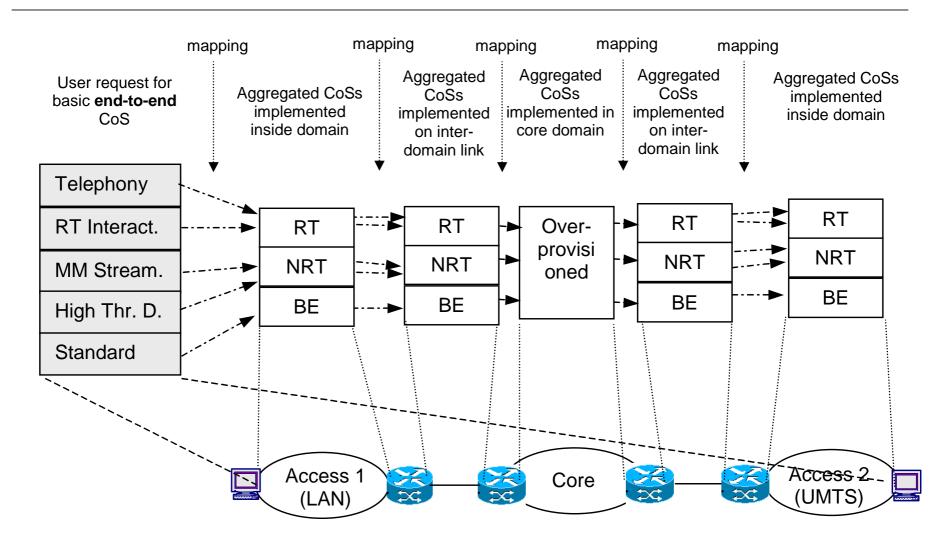
		QoS Objetive	S			
End-to-end Class of Servce	IPLR Mean		IPDV	Type of connections	Trafficdescriptors	
	IFLK	IPTD	IFDV			
Telephony	10^{-3}	100 ms	50 ms	p2p	Peak rate	
RT Interactive	10^{-3}	100 ms	50 ms	p2p	Peak rate	
MM Streaming	10^{-3}	1 s	U	p2p	Requsted rate	
High Thruput Data	10^{-3}	1 s	U	p2p	Requsted rate	
Standard	U	U	U			

As simple as possible traffic descriptors – peak rates, requested rates

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An example for developping CoSs in EuQoS

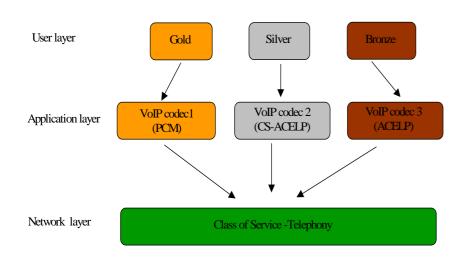




Example: One Telephony Class - 3 QoS levels

(Gold, Silver and Bronze)





Standard	Codec Type	Rate [kbps]	Frame [ms]	Lookahead [ms]	MOS _{intr}
G.711	PCM	64		0	4.43
G.729	CS-ACELP	8	10	5	4.18
G.723.1	ACELP	5.3	30	7.5	3.83
G.723.1	MP-MLQ	6.3	30	7.5	4.00

Mapping between Gold, Silver and Bronze may corresponds to:

- •different codecs
- •different CoSs

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CoSs in particular networks



Application	Basic CoSs	Aggregated CoSc	Ethernet LAN	UMTS	WLAN (802.11)	xDSL	GEANT/NRNs
VolP	telephony	RT service	Voice Service	Conversational traffic class	RT service	Constant Bit Rate Service	Premium IP
VTC	RT interactive	RT service	Video Service	Streaming traffic class	RT service	Constant Bit Rate Service	Premium IP
Video streaming	MM streaming	N-RT service	Video Service	Streaming traffic class	NRT service	Constant Bit Rate Service	Premium IP

Pending work

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Summary and next steps



- The next step is to specify in which way we implement each of required CoSc in particular networks (UMTS, xDSL, WiFi, LAN/Ethernte, IP core) and in the inter-domain links.
- Anyway, for each CoS we need specification of the QoS mechanism (schedulers, admission control rules) to meet the assumed QoS objectives
- Furthermore, for making adequate resource provisioning for particular part of networks we need to specify a scheme for QoS responsibilities for particular parts of end-to-end path