

Easy Selection of QoS

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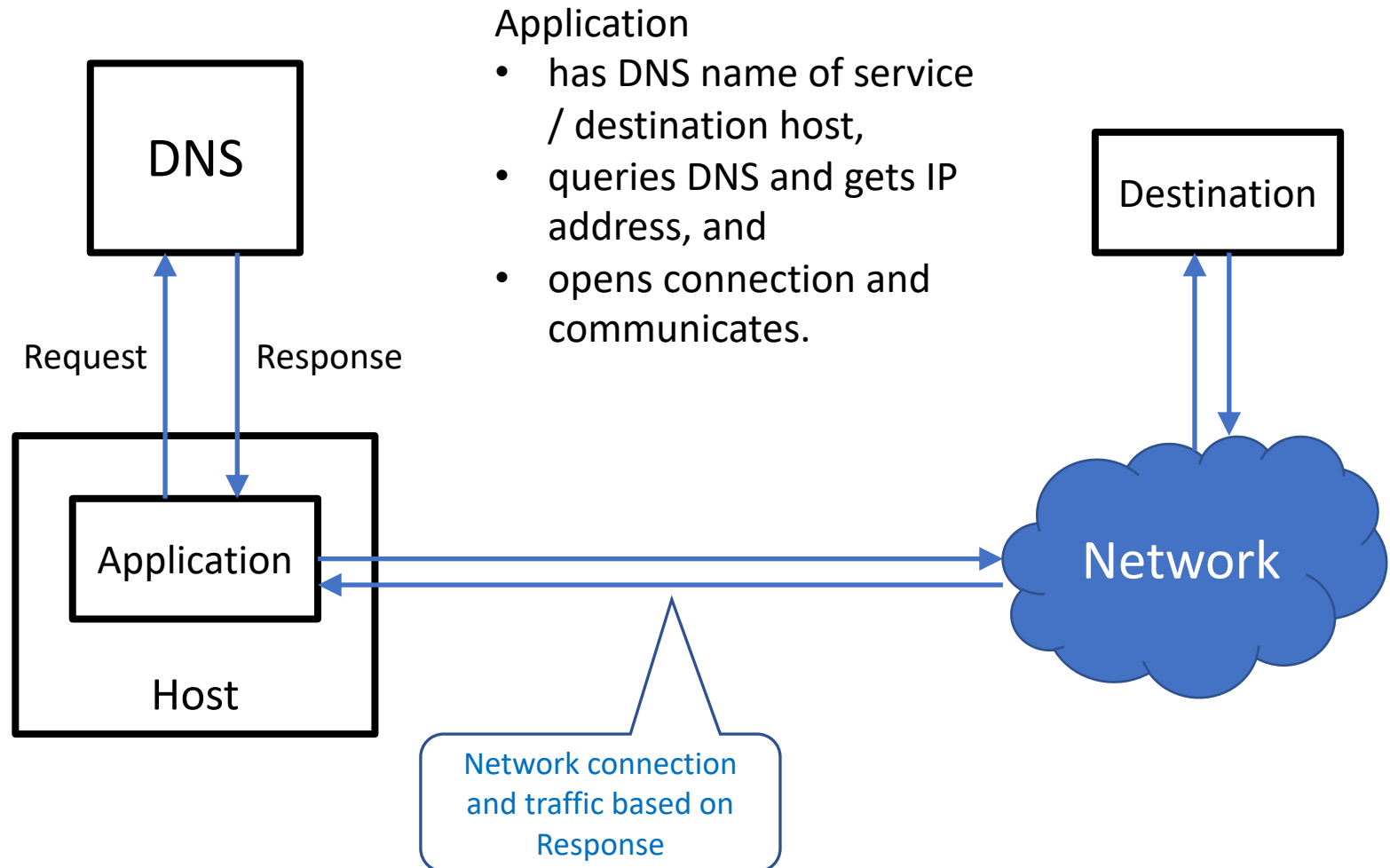
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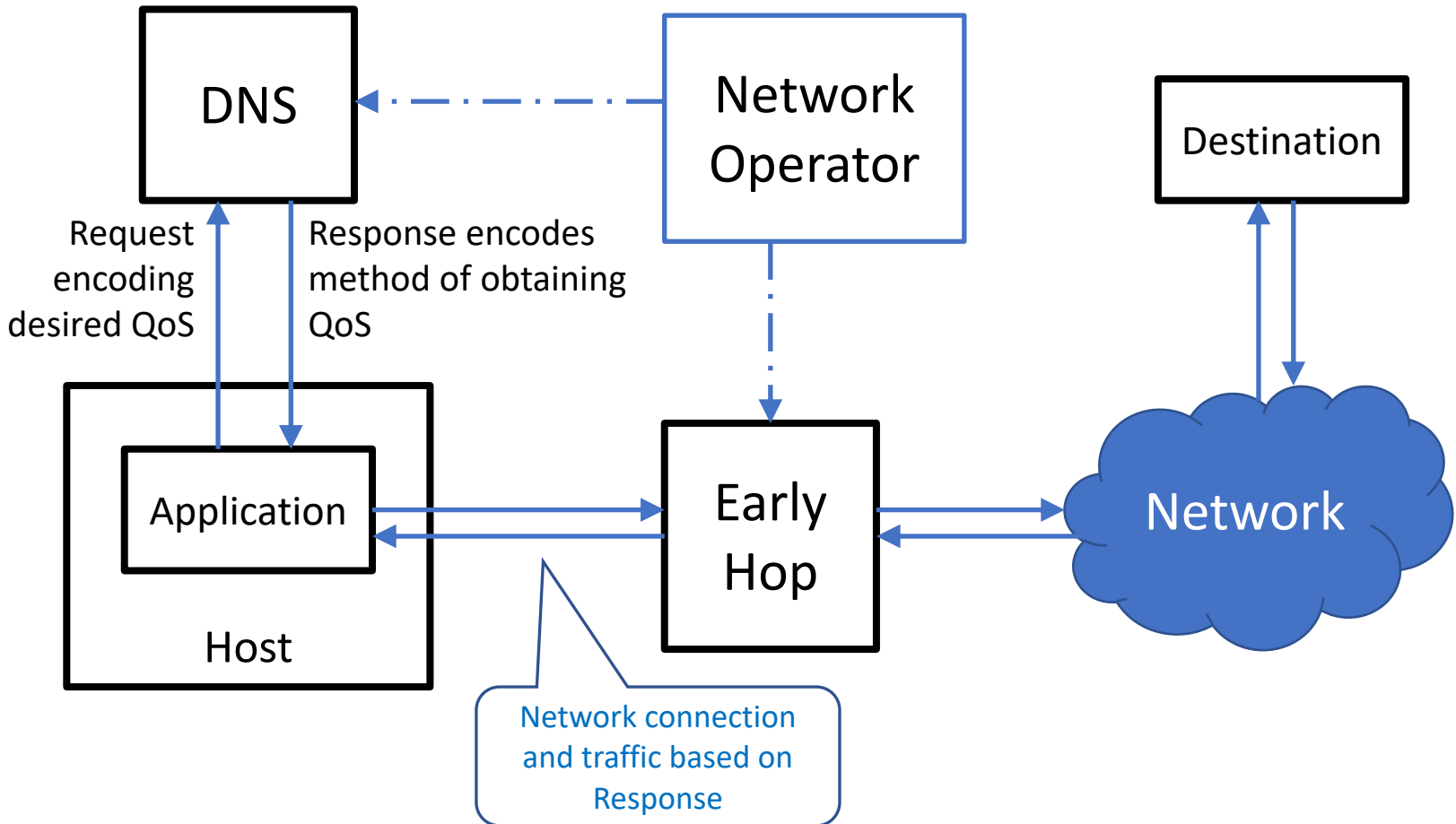
Goals

- Even a QoS ignorant application using ordinary unmodified APIs can benefit.
 - Get the benefit of signaling the network how to handle traffic through header fields, use of network slicing, ...
- No on-the-wire protocol changes.
- More flexibility and QoS control available to applications that understand QoS but continuing to minimize any API changes.

Typical Network Connection



Network Connection



Network Connection (cont.)

- DNS Request encodes desired QoS in the name being queried, probably in a prefix label.
 - draft-eastlake-expressing-qos-requirements
- Response from DNS encodes method of obtaining QoS, for example using some low order IPv6 address bits.
 - draft-farrel-irtf-introduction-to-semantic-routing
- A first/early hop router/switch can select packet header modifications or routing to maximize the chance of achieving desired QoS.
 - Typically useful in a limited domain.

Levels of Application

1. No change.
 - Requires that the application have or be given a DNS name that indicates QoS but otherwise just works.
2. DNS name knowledgeable.
 - Application can construct names that requests communication service quality.
3. New RRtype(s).
 - Application can request information from DNS on setting up and/or conducting the communication.
4. 2 and 3 can be combined.

Types of Communication Service Quality

- Coarse QoS
 - One of:
 - normal, minimize latency, maximize bandwidth, minimize jitter, minimize packet loss, minimize cost, ...
- Specific metrics
 - Any subset of:
 - Maximum acceptable latency
 - Minimum acceptable bandwidth
 - Maximum acceptable jittery
 - Maximum acceptable packet loss
 - ...

For further information

- Related Drafts
 - draft-eastlake-expressing-qos-requirements
 - draft-farrel-irtf-introduction-to-semantic-routing
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