

# Where to describe SCONE protocol “applicability”?

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20<sup>th</sup> March 2026  
IETF 125, ShenZhen, China

# Issue

Applicability statements are currently included in both the *SCONE protocol specification* and the *Applicability and Manageability (AppMan) draft*.

This raises questions about duplication and consistency.

The goal of this discussion is to determine how to streamline the applicability text—

whether it should remain in both documents or be consolidated into one.

# Proposals

- Rename the “Applicability” section to “SCONE usage”
  - Response – the applicability text is important, it need to be understood to the protocol, can discuss moving to the applicability draft ( when matured ) with potentially normative reference.
    - How do we judge the maturity of the Applicability and Manageability (AppMan) draft? Specially without putting the text there?
  - Just renaming section would not avoid duplication or potential inconsistency.
- Keep the section but reduce the amount of text in the “Applicability” Section
  - Keep the Applicability section bare minimum at the SCONE protocol specification and put the details in the AppMan draft.
    - Allows to describe even in more details
  - Move some of the text in the introduction section and other section where related topics are described.
  - Response - ??
- Don’t change anything ??
  - May not be the best option to avoid inconsistency and duplication.

# Example changes

- Applicability section in SCONE draft

SCONE throughput advice is not a substitute for congestion feedback or congestion control. They are complementary. Congestion signals, such as acknowledgments or ECN markings [{{?ECN=RFC3168}}](#)[{{?WHY-ECN=RFC8087}}](#), provide real-time information on loss and delay for a network path, whereas SCONE throughput advice operates over a much longer period.

- Potentially also in #apply section of Network Deployment

As throughput advice can indicate temporary increases in available capacity or temporarily reduced capacity. This includes persistent overuse, equipment faults, or other transient issues. Providing advice is applicable if increases or reductions are expected to last for more than one monitoring period; see [{{time}}](#).

- Section in the A&M draft

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A congestion controller needs to detect changed conditions and change sending behavior more quickly than SCONE allows for. Congestion signals can indicate a throughput limit that is different from the signaled throughput advice.

Endpoints cannot assume that the rate indicated in throughput advice is achievable if congestion signals indicate otherwise. Congestion could be experienced at a different point on the network path than the network element that signals throughput advice. Therefore, endpoints need to respect the send rate constraints that are set by a congestion controller.

Networks can use SCONE to communicate throughput advice for reasons other than rate limiting policies. For example, a network element in an access network could provide reduced throughput advice to guide application use of network capacity during periods of unusually high usage.

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# Next steps

- Provide PRs to both of SCONE and AppMan documents?