

# Problem Statement

**FMC BoF at IETF 85**

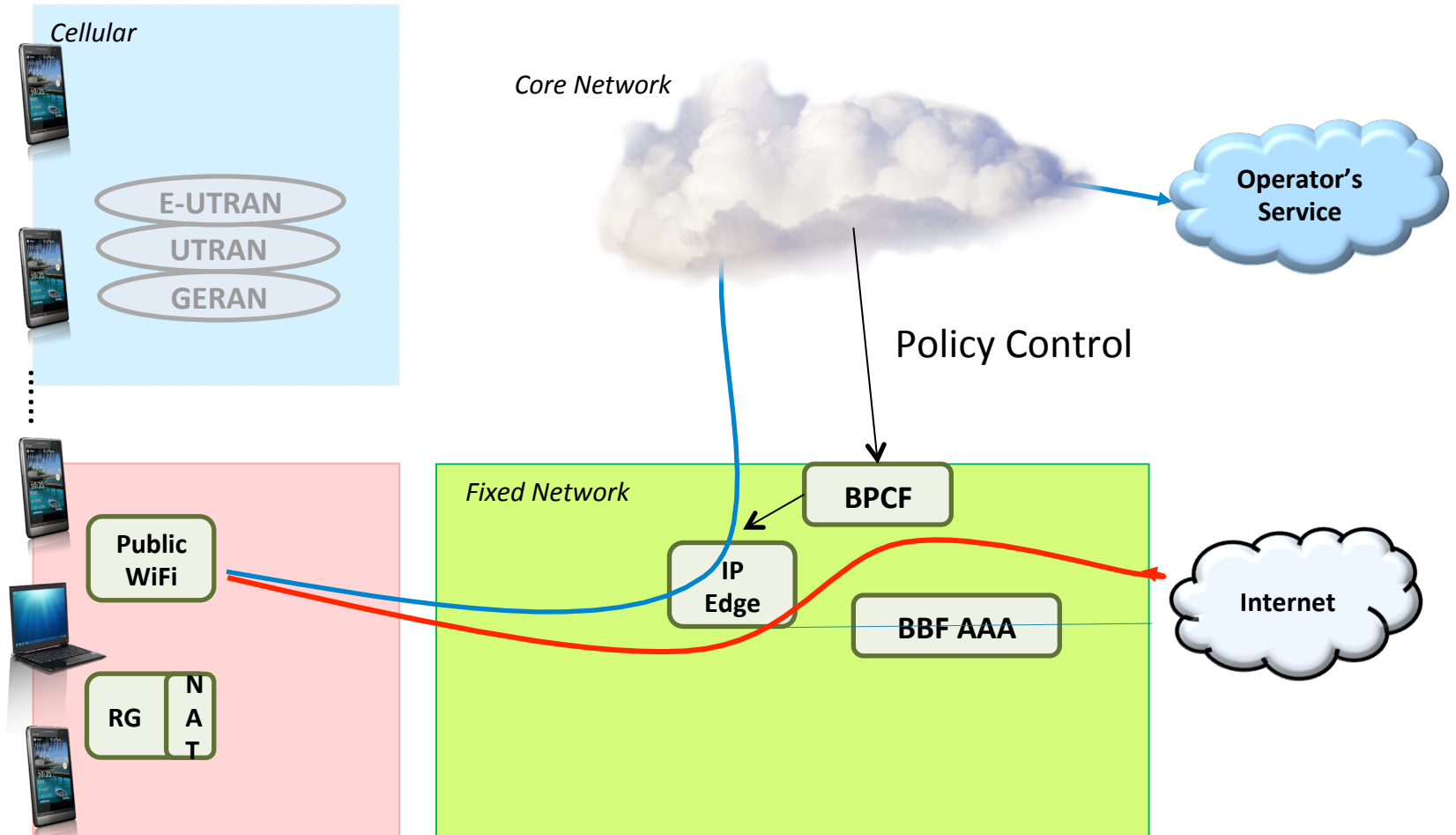
**draft-xue-intarea-fmc-ps-02**

November 6, 2012, Atlanta, US

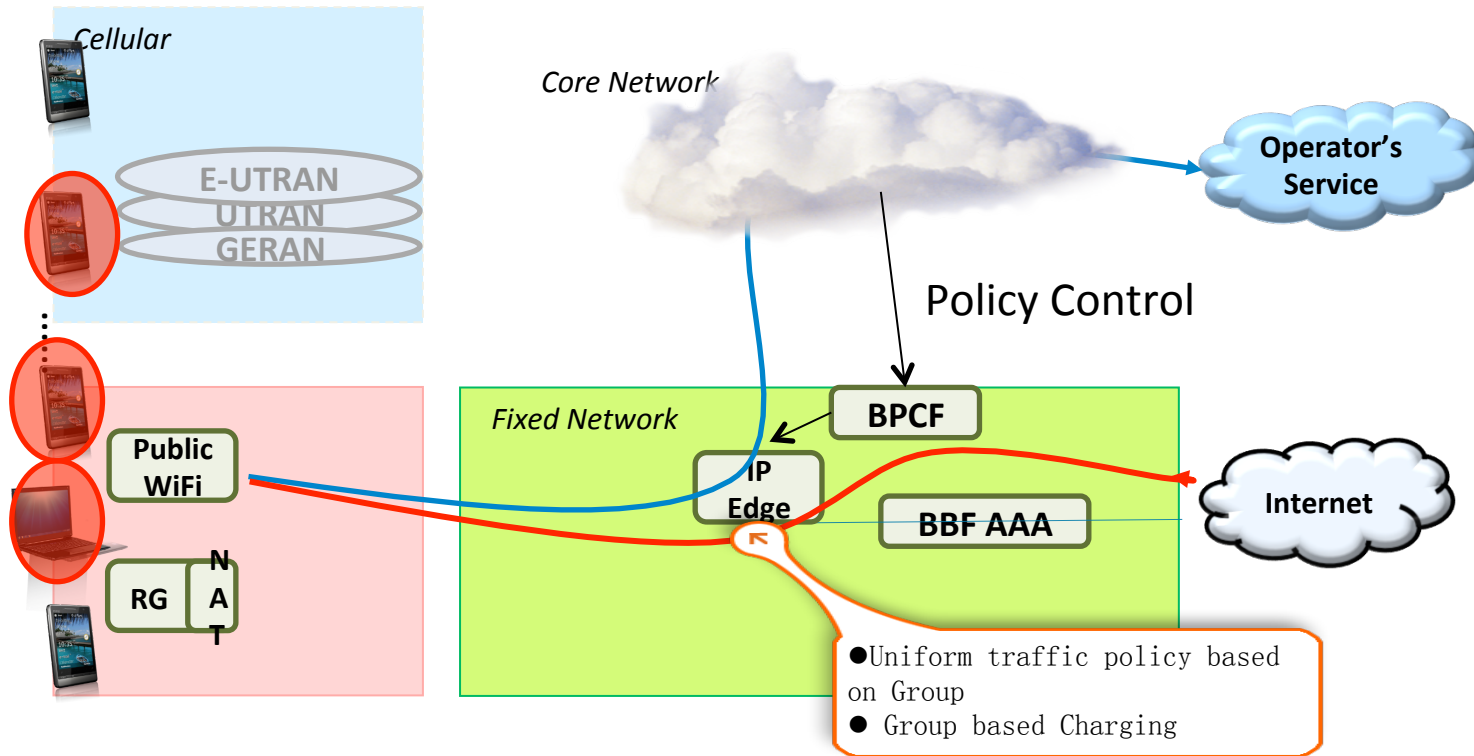
# Our Scenarios



# Our Architecture



# Problem Statement Use Case 1 – Why Group ID?



- Service Quality (QoS) for subscriber should be guaranteed, no matter which type of device, so we need to bind all the devices belonging to one subscriber to one group
- All the devices belonging to one subscriber should be charging as one bill
- Application switching among different devices belonging to one group

Diagram illustrating the concept of a "Devices managed as Group" in a network architecture.

The diagram shows a central cloud labeled **GGSN/PGW** connected to **Mobile Access** and **Fixed Access** gateways.

A user named **Ann** is shown with a thought bubble stating: "I am the subscriber of operator X. My service control should be confirmed."

A dashed purple line connects this thought bubble to a group of devices (Phone, PAD/PDA, PC, Multimedia) enclosed in a dashed box labeled **Devices managed as Group**.

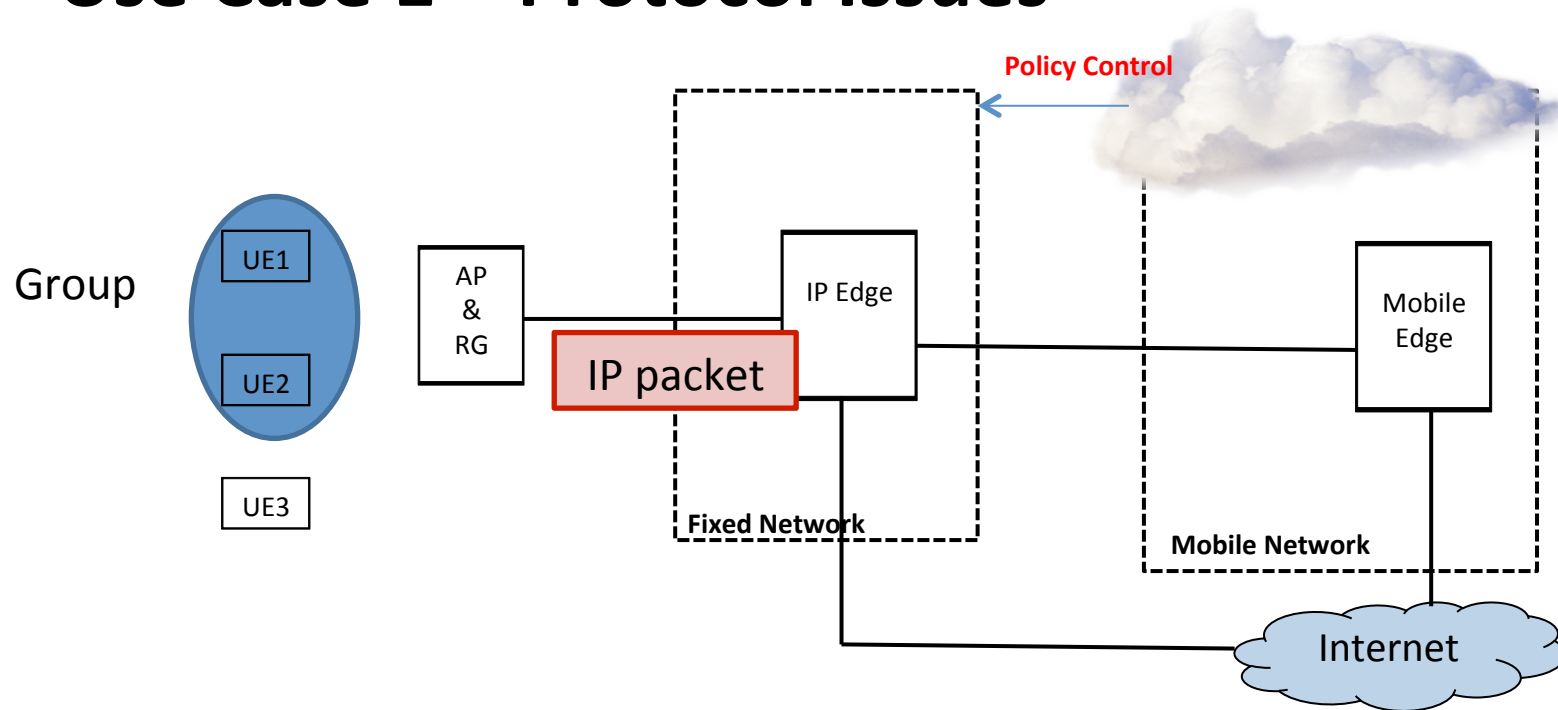
Another thought bubble from the group states: "My service is guaranteed, even different access and different devices."

The diagram also shows a yellow lightning bolt icon near the **Fixed Access** gateway.

Application: Bandwidth sharing, Application mobility, etc.

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# Use Case 1 – Protocol Issues

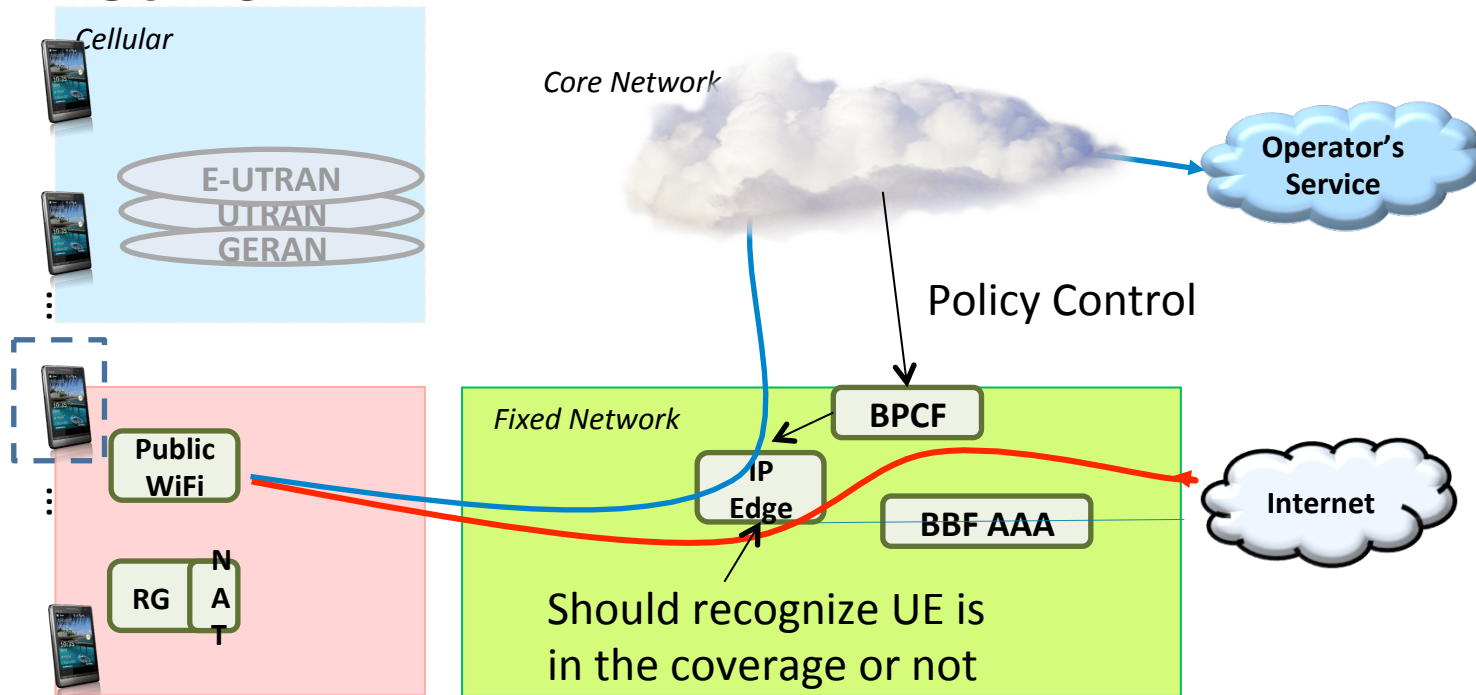


- IP edge is the policy enforcement point for FMC architecture.
- To enforcement policy, the first thing is to recognize the traffic, which means to base on the IP packet, the IP edge should enforce right policy for special group.
- We need to transmit the group ID using IP layer protocols

## Use Case 1 – Solution Approaches

- Embed Group Identifier in network layer, so that different nodes in the network can make use of it.
  - Subscriber/Group ID can be transmitted in IP layers as option IPv4 header or IPv6 header
  - ICMP can be used
  - UDP can be used
- Protocol work in IETF is needed.

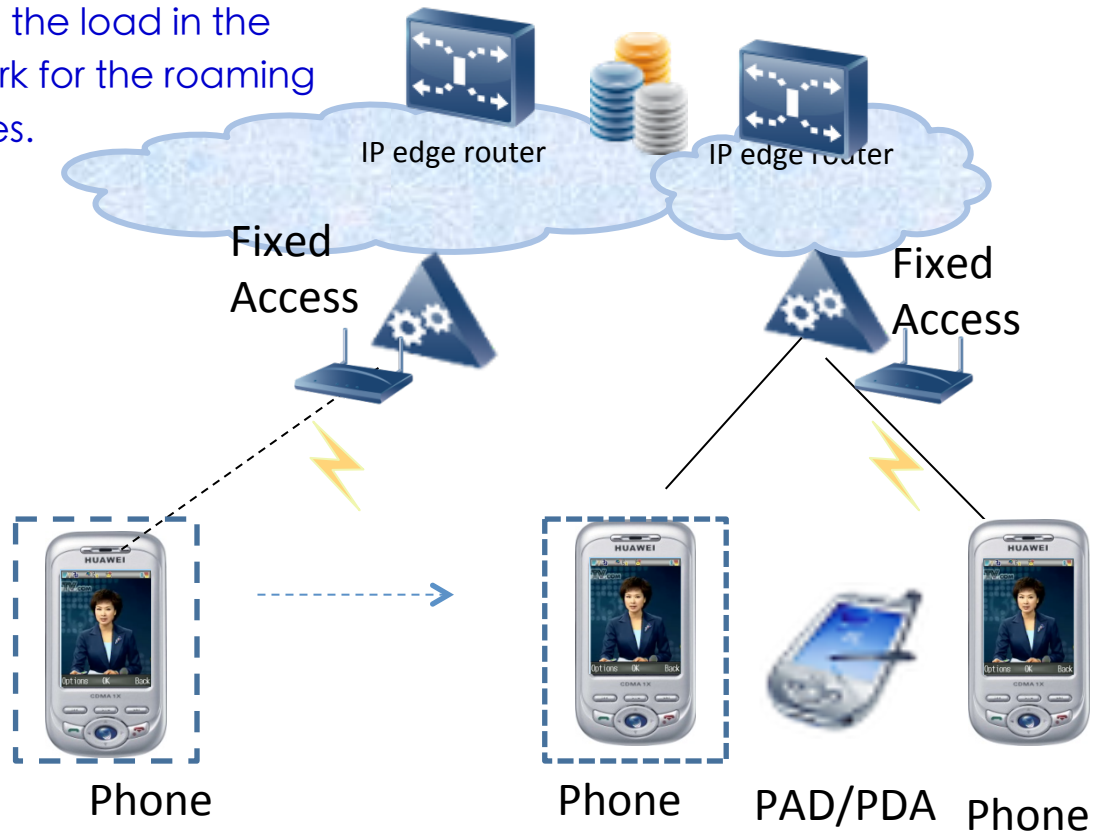
# Problem Statement Use Case 2 - UE mobility in IP network



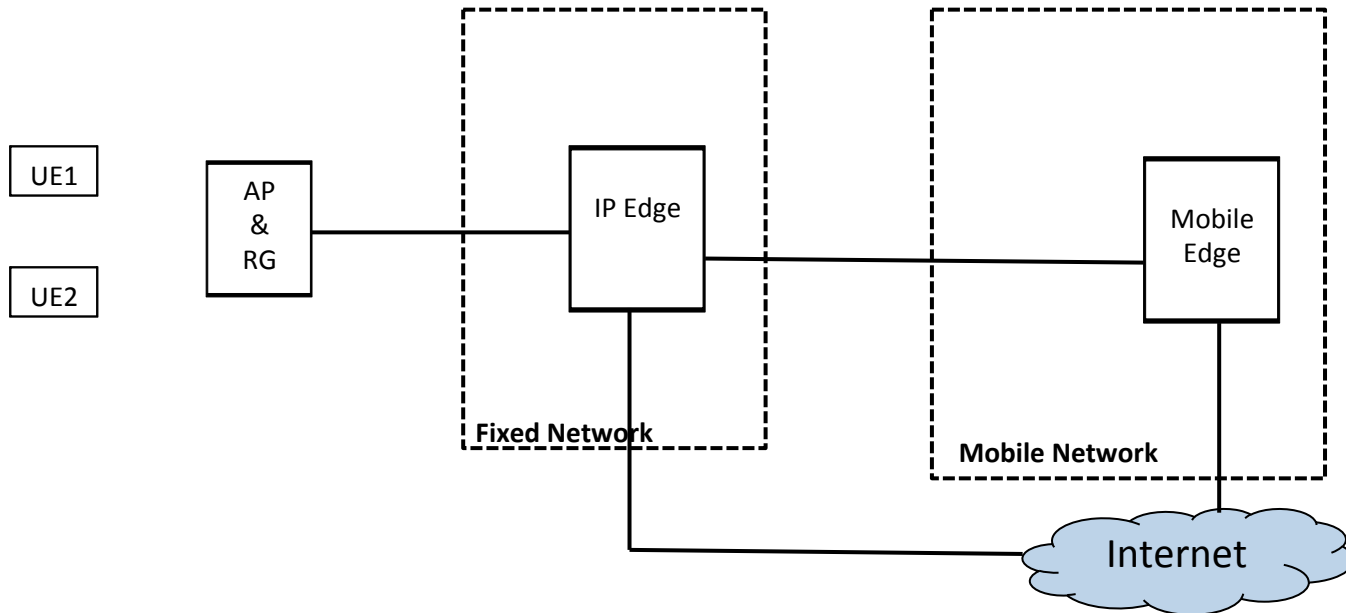
- Issues:
  - Fixed network does not track devices
  - Devices connected to Wi-Fi come and go, so their status must be tracked
  - Mobility tracking should be enabled in hot spot or home WiFi access network

# Application for Use Case 2 –Resource management

The IP edge router should adjust the load in the network for the roaming devices.



# Use Case 2 – Protocol Issues



- Fixed IP network edge routers need to signaling protocol to report the connectivity status of the devices;
- Access points need to transmit the status via protocols

## Use Case 2 – Solution Approaches

- New extension based on CAPWAP.
  - Connectivity status transmitted via protocols such as CAPWAP.
  - New signaling protocol.
- Protocol work in IETF is needed.



*Thank You*