

96學年網路專題Schedule

□ 5/14, 5/21, 5/28, 6/4, 6/11, 6/18

□ 前三週上課

□ 第四周(6/4)開始報告

○ 每人30分鐘

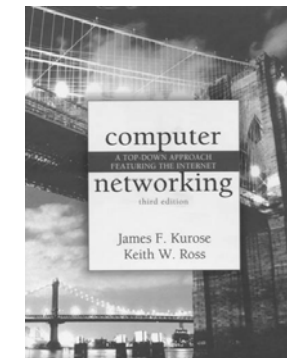
• 論文自選

• 範圍: IEEE Journals, ACM Journals, IEEE INFOCOM, ACM SIGCOMM Conference

○ 依學號排序

□ 報告論文內容實作

Chapter 7 Multimedia Networking



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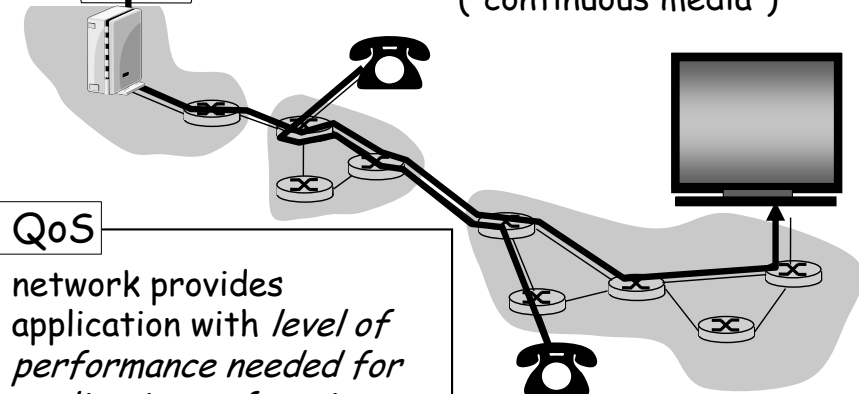
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*Computer Networking: A Top
Down Approach Featuring the
Internet,
3rd edition.
Jim Kurose, Keith Ross
Addison-Wesley, July 2004.*

Multimedia, Quality of Service: What is it?



Multimedia applications:
network audio and video
("continuous media")



QoS

network provides
application with *level of
performance needed for
application to function.*

Chapter 7: Goals

Principles

- Classify multimedia applications
- Identify the network services the apps need
- Making the best of best effort service
- Mechanisms for providing QoS

Protocols and Architectures

- Specific protocols for best-effort
- Architectures for QoS

Chapter 7 outline

- 7.1 Multimedia Networking Applications
- 7.2 Streaming stored audio and video
- 7.3 Real-time Multimedia: Internet Phone study
- 7.4 Protocols for Real-Time Interactive Applications
 - RTP, RTCP, SIP
- 7.5 Distributing Multimedia: content distribution networks
- 7.6 Beyond Best Effort
- 7.7 Scheduling and Policing Mechanisms
- 7.8 Integrated Services and Differentiated Services
- 7.9 RSVP

MM Networking Applications

Classes of MM applications:

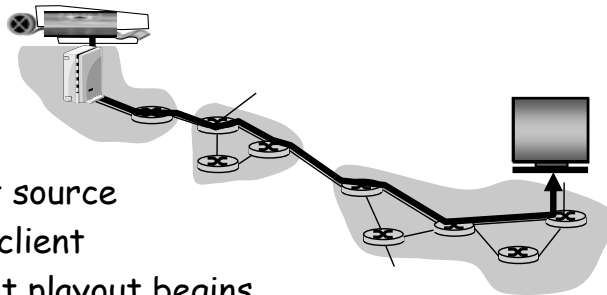
- 1) Streaming stored audio and video
- 2) Streaming live audio and video
- 3) Real-time interactive audio and video

Fundamental characteristics:

- Typically **delay sensitive**
 - end-to-end delay
 - delay jitter
- But **loss tolerant**: infrequent losses cause minor glitches
- Antithesis of data, which are loss intolerant but delay tolerant.

Jitter is the variability of packet delays within the same packet stream

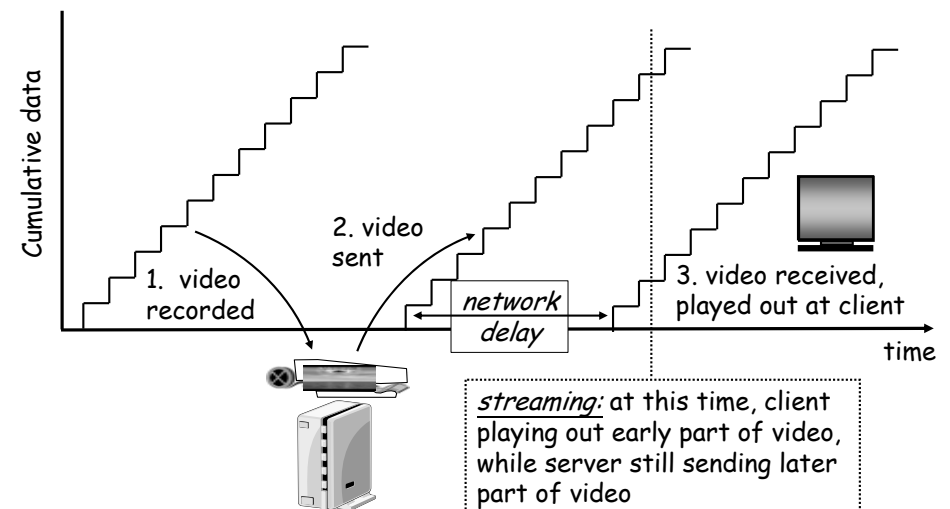
Streaming Stored Multimedia



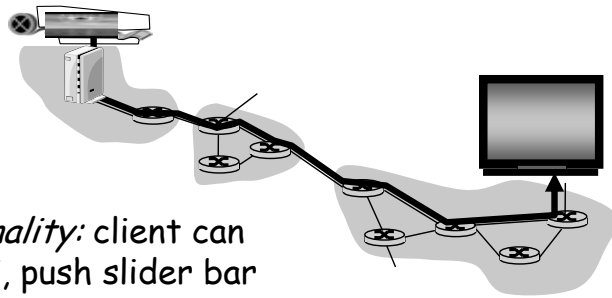
Streaming:

- media stored at source
- transmitted to client
- streaming: client playout begins *before* all data has arrived
 - timing constraint for still-to-be transmitted data: in time for playout

Streaming Stored Multimedia: What is it?



Streaming Stored Multimedia: Interactivity



- ❑ VCR-like functionality: client can pause, rewind, FF, push slider bar
 - 10 sec initial delay OK
 - 1-2 sec until command effect OK
 - RTSP often used (more later)
- ❑ timing constraint for still-to-be transmitted data: in time for payout

Streaming Live Multimedia

Examples:

- ❑ Internet radio talk show
- ❑ Live sporting event

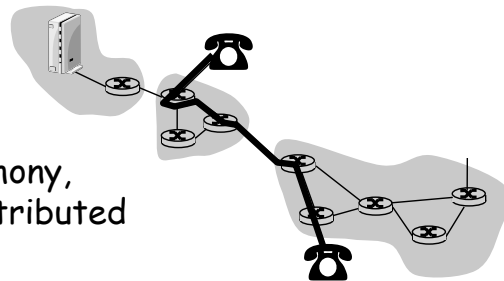
Streaming

- ❑ playback buffer
- ❑ playback can lag tens of seconds after transmission
- ❑ still have timing constraint

Interactivity

- ❑ fast forward impossible
- ❑ rewind, pause possible!

Interactive, Real-Time Multimedia

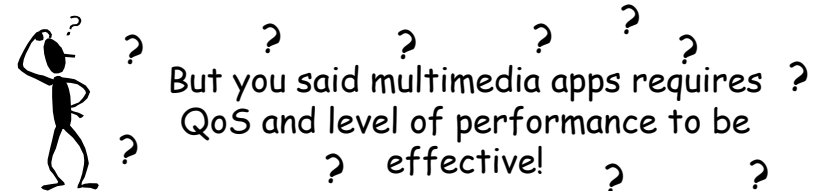


- ❑ applications: IP telephony, video conference, distributed interactive worlds
- ❑ end-end delay requirements:
 - audio: < 150 msec good, < 400 msec OK
 - includes application-level (packetization) and network delays
 - higher delays noticeable, impair interactivity
- ❑ session initialization
 - how does callee advertise its IP address, port number, encoding algorithms?

Multimedia Over Today's Internet

TCP/UDP/IP: "best-effort service"

- ❑ no guarantees on delay, loss



Today's Internet multimedia applications use application-level techniques to mitigate (as best possible) effects of delay, loss

How should the Internet evolve to better support multimedia?

Integrated services philosophy:

- ❑ Fundamental changes in Internet so that apps can reserve end-to-end bandwidth
- ❑ Requires new, complex software in hosts & routers

Laissez-faire

- ❑ no major changes
- ❑ more bandwidth when needed
- ❑ content distribution, application-layer multicast
 - application layer

Differentiated services philosophy:

- ❑ Fewer changes to Internet infrastructure, yet provide 1st and 2nd class service.



What's your opinion?

A few words about audio compression

- ❑ Analog signal sampled at constant rate
 - telephone: 8,000 samples/sec
 - CD music: 44,100 samples/sec
 - ❑ Each sample quantized, i.e., rounded
 - e.g., $2^8=256$ possible quantized values
 - ❑ Each quantized value represented by bits
 - 8 bits for 256 values
 - ❑ Example: 8,000 samples/sec, 256 quantized values --> 64,000 bps
 - ❑ Receiver converts it back to analog signal:
 - some quality reduction
- ### Example rates
- ❑ CD: 1.411 Mbps
 - ❑ MP3: 96, 128, 160 kbps
 - ❑ Internet telephony: 5.3 - 13 kbps

A few words about video compression

- ❑ Video is sequence of images displayed at constant rate
 - e.g. 24 images/sec
 - ❑ Digital image is array of pixels
 - ❑ Each pixel represented by bits
 - ❑ Redundancy
 - spatial
 - temporal
- ### Examples:
- ❑ MPEG 1 (CD-ROM) 1.5 Mbps
 - ❑ MPEG2 (DVD) 3-6 Mbps
 - ❑ MPEG4 (often used in Internet, < 1 Mbps)
- ### Research:
- ❑ Layered (scalable) video
 - adapt layers to available bandwidth

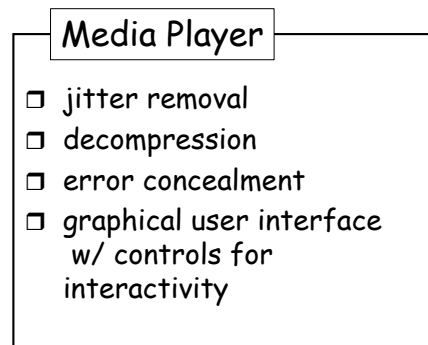
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Streaming Stored Multimedia

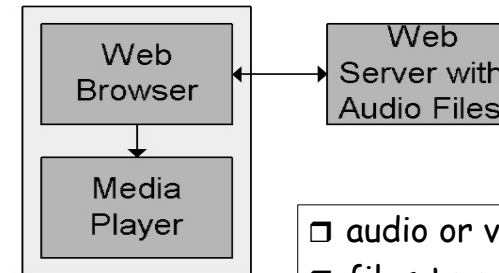
Application-level streaming techniques for making the best out of best effort service:

- client side buffering
- use of UDP versus TCP
- multiple encodings of multimedia



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Internet multimedia: simplest approach



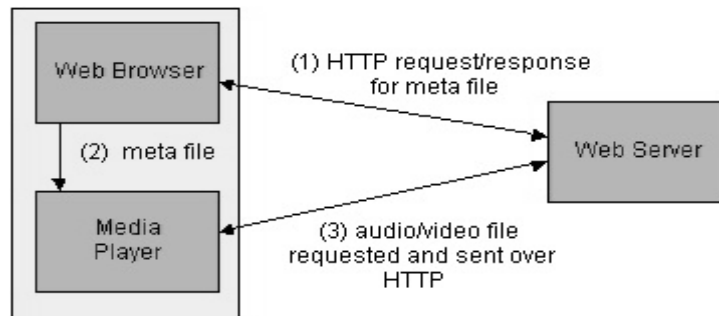
- audio or video stored in file
- files transferred as HTTP object
 - received in entirety at client
 - then passed to player

audio, video not streamed:

- no, "pipelining," long delays until playout!

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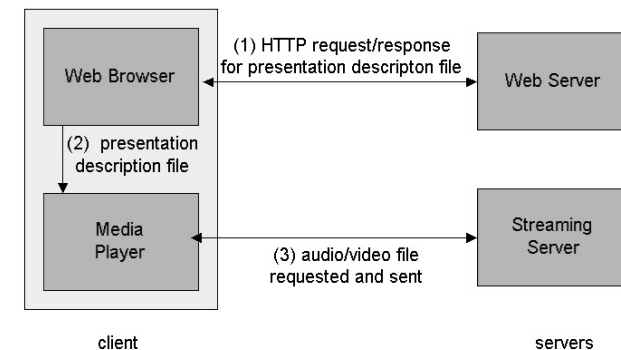
Internet multimedia: streaming approach



- browser GETs **metafile**
- browser launches player, passing metafile
- player contacts server
- server streams audio/video to player

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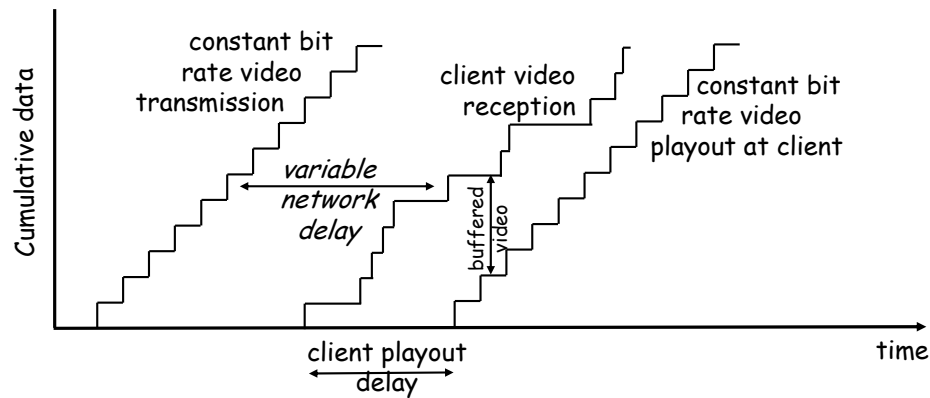
Streaming from a streaming server



- This architecture allows for non-HTTP protocol between server and media player
- Can also use UDP instead of TCP.

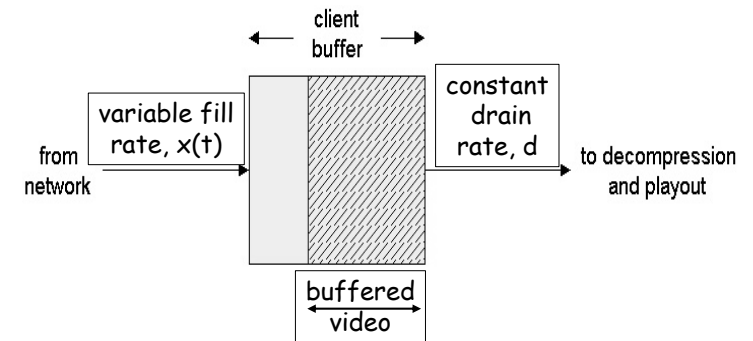
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Streaming Multimedia: Client Buffering



- Client-side buffering, playout delay compensate for network-added delay, delay jitter

Streaming Multimedia: Client Buffering



- Client-side buffering, playout delay compensate for network-added delay, delay jitter

Streaming Multimedia: UDP or TCP?

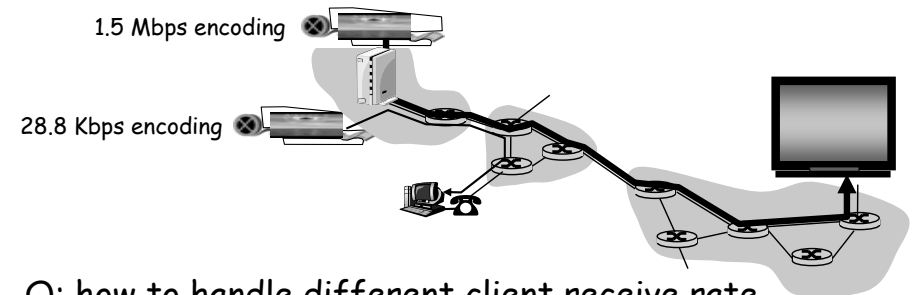
UDP

- server sends at rate appropriate for client (oblivious to network congestion!)
 - often send rate = encoding rate = constant rate
 - then, fill rate = constant rate - packet loss
- short playout delay (2-5 seconds) to compensate for network delay jitter
- error recover: time permitting

TCP

- send at maximum possible rate under TCP
- fill rate fluctuates due to TCP congestion control
- larger playout delay: smooth TCP delivery rate
- HTTP/TCP passes more easily through firewalls

Streaming Multimedia: client rate(s)



Q: how to handle different client receive rate capabilities?

- 28.8 Kbps dialup
- 100Mbps Ethernet

A: server stores, transmits multiple copies of video, encoded at different rates

User Control of Streaming Media: RTSP

HTTP

- ❑ Does not target multimedia content
- ❑ No commands for fast forward, etc.

RTSP: RFC 2326

- ❑ Client-server application layer protocol.
- ❑ For user to control display: rewind, fast forward, pause, resume, repositioning, etc...

What it doesn't do:

- ❑ does not define how audio/video is encapsulated for streaming over network
- ❑ does not restrict how streamed media is transported; it can be transported over UDP or TCP
- ❑ does not specify how the media player buffers audio/video

RTSP: out of band control

FTP uses an "out-of-band" control channel:

- ❑ A file is transferred over one TCP connection.
- ❑ Control information (directory changes, file deletion, file renaming, etc.) is sent over a separate TCP connection.
- ❑ The "out-of-band" and "in-band" channels use different port numbers.

RTSP messages are also sent out-of-band:

- ❑ RTSP control messages use different port numbers than the media stream: out-of-band.
 - Port 554
- ❑ The media stream is considered "in-band".

RTSP Example

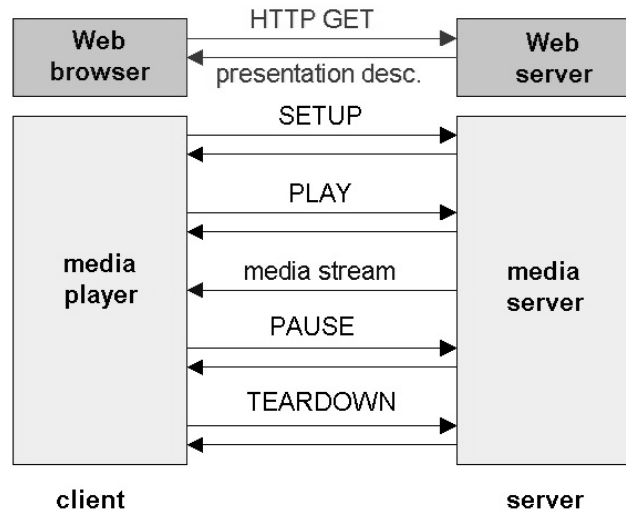
Scenario:

- ❑ metafile communicated to web browser
- ❑ browser launches player
- ❑ player sets up an RTSP control connection, data connection to streaming server

Metafile Example

```
<title>Twister</title>
<session>
  <group language=en lipsync>
    <switch>
      <track type=audio
        e="PCMU/8000/1"
        src = "rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio.en/lofi">
      <track type=audio
        e="DVI4/16000/2" pt="90 DVI4/8000/1"
        src="rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio.en/hifi">
    </switch>
    <track type="video/jpeg"
      src="rtsp://video.example.com/twister/video">
  </group>
</session>
```

RTSP Operation



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RTSP Exchange Example

C: SETUP rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio RTSP/1.0
Transport: rtp/udp; compression; port=3056; mode=PLAY

S: RTSP/1.0 200 1 OK
Session: 4231

C: PLAY rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio.en/lofi RTSP/1.0
Session: 4231
Range: npt=0-

C: PAUSE rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio.en/lofi RTSP/1.0
Session: 4231
Range: npt=37

C: TEARDOWN rtsp://audio.example.com/twister/audio.en/lofi RTSP/1.0
Session: 4231

S: 200 3 OK

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Real-time interactive applications

- PC-2-PC phone
 - instant messaging services are providing this
- PC-2-phone
 - Dialpad
 - Net2phone
- videoconference with Webcams

Going to now look at a PC-2-PC Internet phone example in detail

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Interactive Multimedia: Internet Phone

Introduce Internet Phone by way of an example

- ❑ speaker's audio: alternating talk spurts, silent periods.
 - 64 kbps during talk spurt
- ❑ pkts generated only during talk spurts
 - 20 msec chunks at 8 Kbytes/sec: 160 bytes data
- ❑ application-layer header added to each chunk.
- ❑ Chunk+header encapsulated into UDP segment.
- ❑ application sends UDP segment into socket every 20 msec during talkspurt.

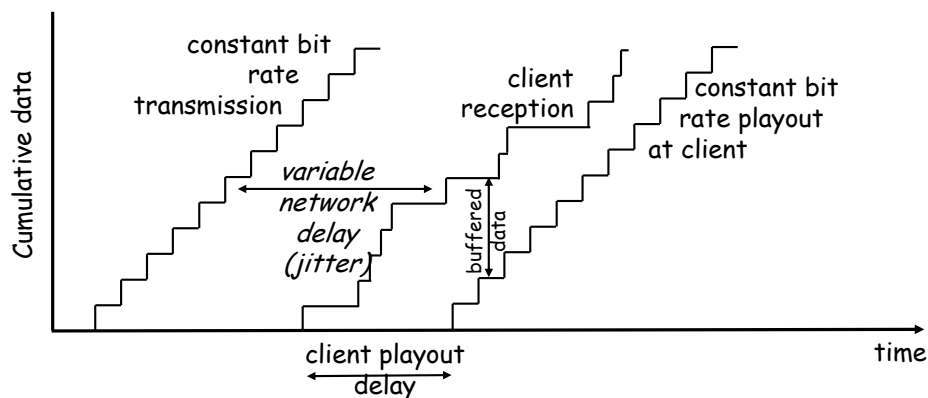
7: Multimedia Networking 7-33

Internet Phone: Packet Loss and Delay

- ❑ network loss: IP datagram lost due to network congestion (router buffer overflow)
- ❑ delay loss: IP datagram arrives too late for playout at receiver
 - delays: processing, queueing in network; end-system (sender, receiver) delays
 - typical maximum tolerable delay: 400 ms
- ❑ loss tolerance: depending on voice encoding, losses concealed, packet loss rates between 1% and 10% can be tolerated.

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Delay Jitter



- ❑ Consider the end-to-end delays of two consecutive packets: difference can be more or less than 20 msec

7: Multimedia Networking 7-35

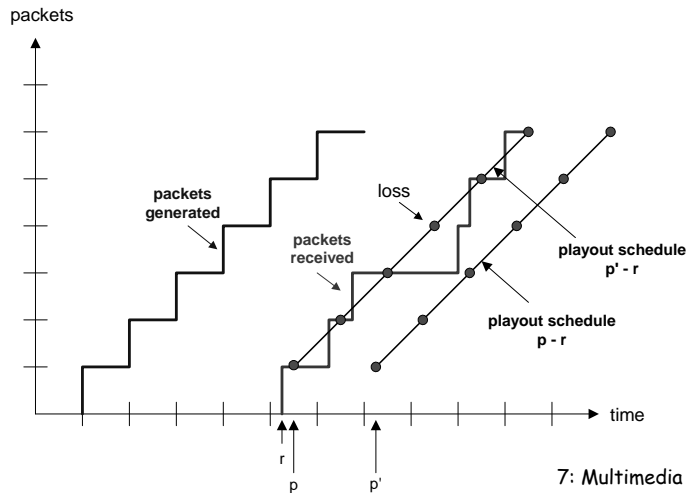
Internet Phone: Fixed Playout Delay

- ❑ Receiver attempts to playout each chunk exactly q msec after chunk was generated.
 - chunk has time stamp t : play out chunk at $t+q$.
 - chunk arrives after $t+q$: data arrives too late for playout, data "lost"
- ❑ Tradeoff for q :
 - large q : less packet loss
 - small q : better interactive experience

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Fixed Playout Delay

- Sender generates packets every 20 msec during talk spurt.
- First packet received at time r
- First playout schedule: begins at p
- Second playout schedule: begins at p'



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Adaptive Playout Delay, I

- Goal: minimize playout delay, keeping late loss rate low
- Approach: adaptive playout delay adjustment:
 - Estimate network delay, adjust playout delay at beginning of each talk spurt.
 - Silent periods compressed and elongated.
 - Chunks still played out every 20 msec during talk spurt.

t_i = timestamp of the i th packet

r_i = the time packet i is received by receiver

p_i = the time packet i is played at receiver

$r_i - t_i$ = network delay for i th packet

d_i = estimate of average network delay after receiving i th packet

Dynamic estimate of average delay at receiver:

$$d_i = (1 - u)d_{i-1} + u(r_i - t_i)$$

where u is a fixed constant (e.g., $u = .01$).

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Adaptive playout delay II

Also useful to estimate the average deviation of the delay, v_i :

$$v_i = (1 - u)v_{i-1} + u |r_i - t_i - d_i|$$

The estimates d_i and v_i are calculated for every received packet, although they are only used at the beginning of a talk spurt.

For first packet in talk spurt, playout time is:

$$p_i = t_i + d_i + Kv_i$$

where K is a positive constant.

Remaining packets in talkspurt are played out periodically

7: Multimedia Networking 7-39

Adaptive Playout, III

Q: How does receiver determine whether packet is first in a talkspurt?

- If no loss, receiver looks at successive timestamps.
 - difference of successive stamps > 20 msec \rightarrow talk spurt begins.
- With loss possible, receiver must look at both time stamps and sequence numbers.
 - difference of successive stamps > 20 msec and sequence numbers without gaps \rightarrow talk spurt begins.

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Recovery from packet loss (1)

forward error correction (FEC): simple scheme

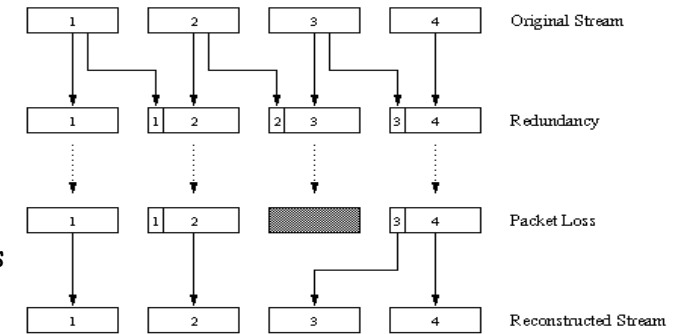
- for every group of n chunks create a redundant chunk by exclusive OR-ing the n original chunks
 - send out $n+1$ chunks, increasing the bandwidth by factor $1/n$.
 - can reconstruct the original n chunks if there is at most one lost chunk from the $n+1$ chunks
- Playout delay needs to be fixed to the time to receive all $n+1$ packets
 - Tradeoff:
 - increase n , less bandwidth waste
 - increase n , longer playout delay
 - increase n , higher probability that 2 or more chunks will be lost

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Recovery from packet loss (2)

2nd FEC scheme

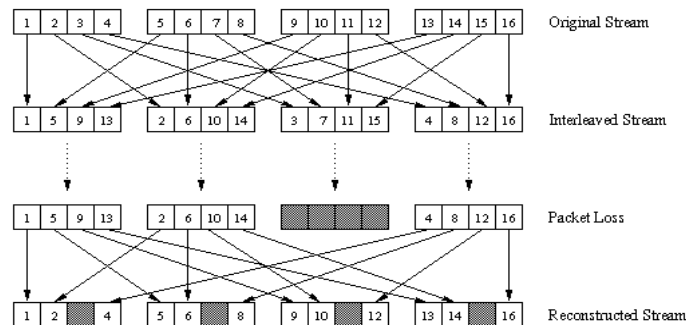
- "piggyback lower quality stream"
- send lower resolution audio stream as the redundant information
- for example, nominal stream PCM at 64 kbps and redundant stream GSM at 13 kbps.



- Whenever there is non-consecutive loss, the receiver can conceal the loss.
- Can also append $(n-1)$ st and $(n-2)$ nd low-bit rate chunk

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Recovery from packet loss (3)



Interleaving

- chunks are broken up into smaller units
- for example, 4 5 msec units per chunk
- Packet contains small units from different chunks
- if packet is lost, still have most of every chunk
- has no redundancy overhead
- but adds to playout delay

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Summary: Internet Multimedia: bag of tricks

- use UDP to avoid TCP congestion control (delays) for time-sensitive traffic
- client-side adaptive playout delay: to compensate for delay
- server side matches stream bandwidth to available client-to-server path bandwidth
 - chose among pre-encoded stream rates
 - dynamic server encoding rate
- error recovery (on top of UDP)
 - FEC, interleaving
 - retransmissions, time permitting
 - conceal errors: repeat nearby data

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Real-Time Protocol (RTP)

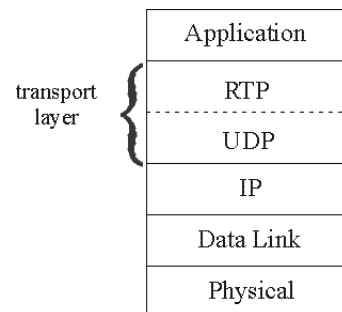
- ❑ RTP specifies a packet structure for packets carrying audio and video data
- ❑ RFC 1889.
- ❑ RTP packet provides
 - payload type identification
 - packet sequence numbering
 - timestamping
- ❑ RTP runs in the end systems.
- ❑ RTP packets are encapsulated in UDP segments
- ❑ Interoperability: If two Internet phone applications run RTP, then they may be able to work together

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RTP runs on top of UDP

RTP libraries provide a transport-layer interface that extend UDP:

- port numbers, IP addresses
- payload type identification
- packet sequence numbering
- time-stamping



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RTP Example

- ❑ Consider sending 64 kbps PCM-encoded voice over RTP.
- ❑ Application collects the encoded data in chunks, e.g., every 20 msec = 160 bytes in a chunk.
- ❑ The audio chunk along with the RTP header form the RTP packet, which is encapsulated into a UDP segment.
- ❑ RTP header indicates type of audio encoding in each packet
 - sender can change encoding during a conference.
- ❑ RTP header also contains sequence numbers and timestamps.

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RTP and QoS

- ❑ RTP does **not** provide any mechanism to ensure timely delivery of data or provide other quality of service guarantees.
- ❑ RTP encapsulation is only seen at the end systems: it is not seen by intermediate routers.
 - Routers providing best-effort service do not make any special effort to ensure that RTP packets arrive at the destination in a timely matter.

RTP Header



RTP Header

Payload Type (7 bits): Indicates type of encoding currently being used. If sender changes encoding in middle of conference, sender informs the receiver through this payload type field.

- Payload type 0: PCM mu-law, 64 kbps
- Payload type 3, GSM, 13 kbps
- Payload type 7, LPC, 2.4 kbps
- Payload type 26, Motion JPEG
- Payload type 31. H.261
- Payload type 33, MPEG2 video

Sequence Number (16 bits): Increments by one for each RTP packet sent, and may be used to detect packet loss and to restore packet sequence.

RTP Header (2)

- ❑ **Timestamp field (32 bytes long).** Reflects the sampling instant of the first byte in the RTP data packet.
 - For audio, timestamp clock typically increments by one for each sampling period (for example, each 125 usecs for a 8 KHz sampling clock)
 - if application generates chunks of 160 encoded samples, then timestamp increases by 160 for each RTP packet when source is active. Timestamp clock continues to increase at constant rate when source is inactive.
- ❑ **SSRC field (32 bits long).** Identifies the source of the RTP stream. Each stream in a RTP session should have a distinct SSRC.

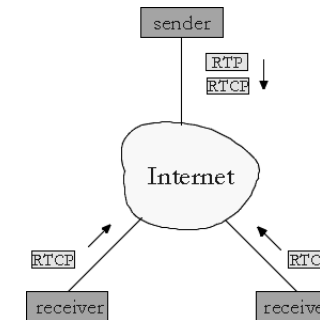
RTSP/RTP Programming Assignment

- ❑ Build a server that encapsulates stored video frames into RTP packets
 - grab video frame, add RTP headers, create UDP segments, send segments to UDP socket
 - include seq numbers and time stamps
 - client RTP provided for you
- ❑ Also write the client side of RTSP
 - issue play and pause commands
 - server RTSP provided for you

Real-Time Control Protocol (RTCP)

- ❑ Works in conjunction with RTP.
- ❑ Each participant in RTP session periodically transmits RTCP control packets to all other participants.
- ❑ Each RTCP packet contains sender and/or receiver reports
 - report statistics useful to application
- ❑ Statistics include number of packets sent, number of packets lost, interarrival jitter, etc.
- ❑ Feedback can be used to control performance
 - Sender may modify its transmissions based on feedback

RTCP - Continued



- For an RTP session there is typically a single multicast address; all RTP and RTCP packets belonging to the session use the multicast address.
- RTP and RTCP packets are distinguished from each other through the use of distinct port numbers.
- To limit traffic, each participant reduces his RTCP traffic as the number of conference participants increases.

RTCP Packets

Receiver report packets:

- ❑ fraction of packets lost, last sequence number, average interarrival jitter.

Sender report packets:

- ❑ SSRC of the RTP stream, the current time, the number of packets sent, and the number of bytes sent.

Source description packets:

- ❑ e-mail address of sender, sender's name, SSRC of associated RTP stream.
- ❑ Provide mapping between the SSRC and the user/host name.

Synchronization of Streams

- ❑ RTCP can synchronize different media streams within a RTP session.
- ❑ Consider videoconferencing app for which each sender generates one RTP stream for video and one for audio.
- ❑ Timestamps in RTP packets tied to the video and audio sampling clocks
 - not tied to the wall-clock time
- ❑ Each RTCP sender-report packet contains (for the most recently generated packet in the associated RTP stream):
 - timestamp of the RTP packet
 - wall-clock time for when packet was created.
- ❑ Receivers can use this association to synchronize the playout of audio and video.

RTCP Bandwidth Scaling

- ❑ RTCP attempts to limit its traffic to 5% of the session bandwidth.
 - ❑ The 75 kbps is equally shared among receivers:
 - With R receivers, each receiver gets to send RTCP traffic at 75/R kbps.
 - ❑ Sender gets to send RTCP traffic at 25 kbps.
 - ❑ Participant determines RTCP packet transmission period by calculating avg RTCP packet size (across the entire session) and dividing by allocated rate.
- Example
- ❑ Suppose one sender, sending video at a rate of 2 Mbps. Then RTCP attempts to limit its traffic to 100 Kbps.
 - ❑ RTCP gives 75% of this rate to the receivers; remaining 25% to the sender

SIP

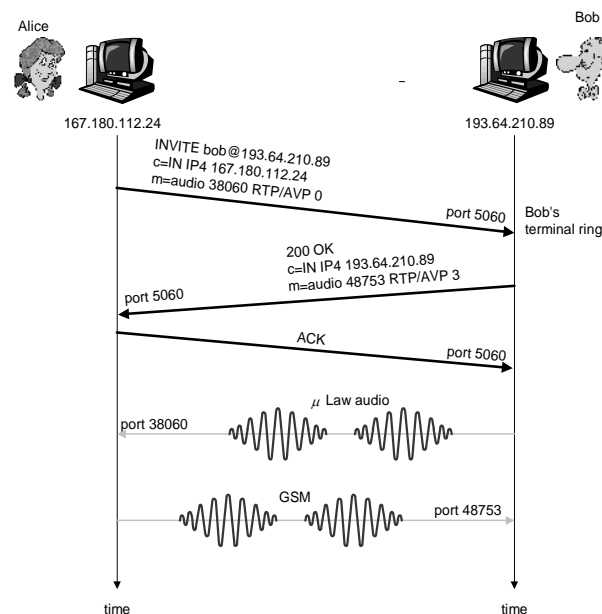
- ❑ Session Initiation Protocol
 - ❑ Comes from IETF
- SIP long-term vision

- ❑ All telephone calls and video conference calls take place over the Internet
- ❑ People are identified by names or e-mail addresses, rather than by phone numbers.
- ❑ You can reach the callee, no matter where the callee roams, no matter what IP device the callee is currently using.

SIP Services

- ❑ Setting up a call
 - Provides mechanisms for caller to let callee know she wants to establish a call
 - Provides mechanisms so that caller and callee can agree on media type and encoding.
 - Provides mechanisms to end call.
- ❑ Determine current IP address of callee.
 - Maps mnemonic identifier to current IP address
- ❑ Call management
 - Add new media streams during call
 - Change encoding during call
 - Invite others
 - Transfer and hold calls

Setting up a call to a known IP address



• Alice's SIP invite message indicates her port number & IP address. Indicates encoding that Alice prefers to receive (PCM ulaw)

• Bob's 200 OK message indicates his port number, IP address & preferred encoding (GSM)

• SIP messages can be sent over TCP or UDP; here sent over RTP/UDP.

• Default SIP port number is 5060.

Setting up a call (more)

- ❑ Codec negotiation:
 - Suppose Bob doesn't have PCM ulaw encoder.
 - Bob will instead reply with 606 Not Acceptable Reply and list encoders he can use.
 - Alice can then send a new INVITE message, advertising an appropriate encoder.
- ❑ Rejecting the call
 - Bob can reject with replies "busy," "gone," "payment required," "forbidden".
- ❑ Media can be sent over RTP or some other protocol.

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Example of SIP message

```
INVITE sip:bob@domain.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP 167.180.112.24
From: sip:alice@hereway.com
To: sip:bob@domain.com
Call-ID: a2e3a@pigeon.hereway.com
Content-Type: application/sdp
Content-Length: 885

c=IN IP4 167.180.112.24
m=audio 38060 RTP/AVP 0
```

Notes:

- ❑ HTTP message syntax
- ❑ sdp = session description protocol
- ❑ Call-ID is unique for every call.

• Here we don't know Bob's IP address. Intermediate SIP servers will be necessary.

• Alice sends and receives SIP messages using the SIP default port number 506.

• Alice specifies in Via: header that SIP client sends and receives SIP messages over UDP

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Name translation and user locataion

- ❑ Caller wants to call callee, but only has callee's name or e-mail address.
 - ❑ Need to get IP address of callee's current host:
 - user moves around
 - DHCP protocol
 - user has different IP devices (PC, PDA, car device)
 - ❑ Result can be based on:
 - time of day (work, home)
 - caller (don't want boss to call you at home)
 - status of callee (calls sent to voicemail when callee is already talking to someone)
- Service provided by SIP servers:
- ❑ SIP registrar server
 - ❑ SIP proxy server

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SIP Registrar

- ❑ When Bob starts SIP client, client sends SIP REGISTER message to Bob's registrar server (similar function needed by Instant Messaging)

Register Message:

```
REGISTER sip:domain.com SIP/2.0
Via: SIP/2.0/UDP 193.64.210.89
From: sip:bob@domain.com
To: sip:bob@domain.com
Expires: 3600
```

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SIP Proxy

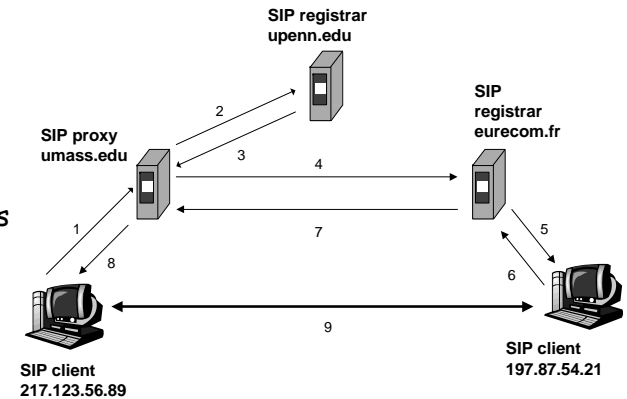
- ❑ Alice sends invite message to her proxy server
 - contains address sip:bob@domain.com
- ❑ Proxy responsible for routing SIP messages to callee
 - possibly through multiple proxies.
- ❑ Callee sends response back through the same set of proxies.
- ❑ Proxy returns SIP response message to Alice
 - contains Bob's IP address

- ❑ Note: proxy is analogous to local DNS server

Example

Caller jim@umass.edu
with places a
call to keith@upenn.edu

- (1) Jim sends INVITE message to umass SIP proxy.
- (2) Proxy forwards request to upenn registrar server.
- (3) upenn server returns redirect response, indicating that it should try keith@eurecom.fr



- (4) umass proxy sends INVITE to eurecom registrar. (5) eurecom registrar forwards INVITE to 197.87.54.21, which is running keith's SIP client. (6-8) SIP response sent back (9) media sent directly between clients.

Note: also a SIP ack message, which is not shown.

Comparison with H.323

- ❑ H.323 is another signaling protocol for real-time, interactive
- ❑ H.323 is a complete, vertically integrated suite of protocols for multimedia conferencing: signaling, registration, admission control, transport and codecs.
- ❑ SIP is a single component. Works with RTP, but does not mandate it. Can be combined with other protocols and services.
- ❑ H.323 comes from the ITU (telephony).
- ❑ SIP comes from IETF: Borrows much of its concepts from HTTP. SIP has a Web flavor, whereas H.323 has a telephony flavor.
- ❑ SIP uses the KISS principle: Keep it simple stupid.

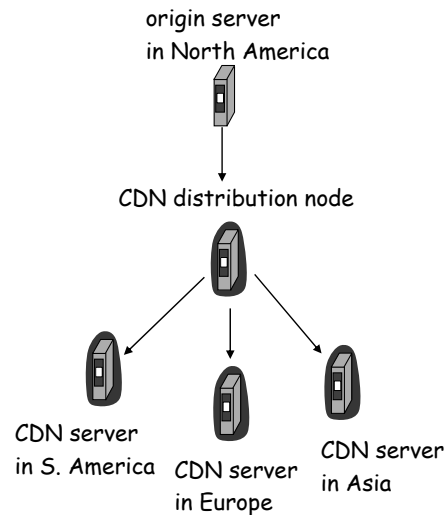
Chapter 7 outline

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Content distribution networks (CDNs)

Content replication

- ❑ Challenging to stream large files (e.g., video) from single origin server in real time
- ❑ Solution: replicate content at hundreds of servers throughout Internet
 - content downloaded to CDN servers ahead of time
 - placing content "close" to user avoids impairments (loss, delay) of sending content over long paths
 - CDN server typically in edge/access network

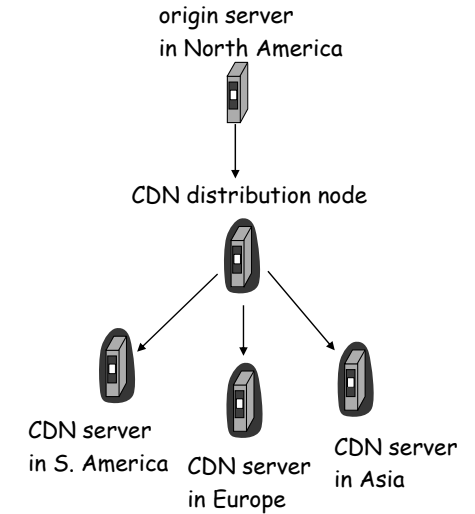


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Content distribution networks (CDNs)

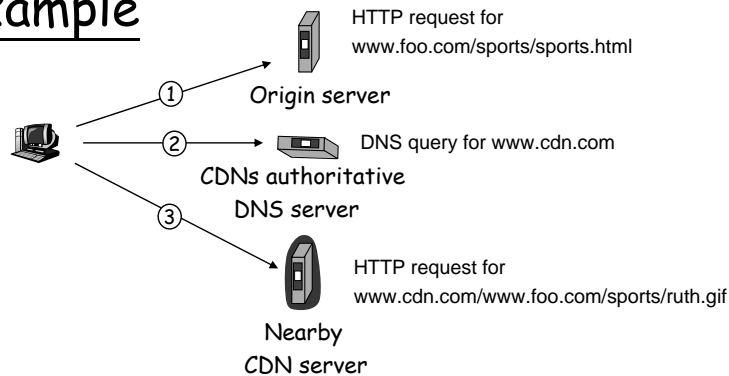
Content replication

- ❑ CDN (e.g., Akamai) customer is the content provider (e.g., CNN)
- ❑ CDN replicates customers' content in CDN servers. When provider updates content, CDN updates servers



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CDN example



origin server (www.foo.com)

- ❑ distributes HTML
- ❑ replaces:
 - http://www.foo.com/sports.ruth.gif
 - with
 - http://www.cdn.com/www.foo.com/sports/ruth.gif

CDN company (cdn.com)

- ❑ distributes gif files
- ❑ uses its authoritative DNS server to route redirect requests

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More about CDNs

routing requests

- ❑ CDN creates a "map", indicating distances from leaf ISPs and CDN nodes
- ❑ when query arrives at authoritative DNS server:
 - server determines ISP from which query originates
 - uses "map" to determine best CDN server
- ❑ CDN nodes create application-layer overlay network

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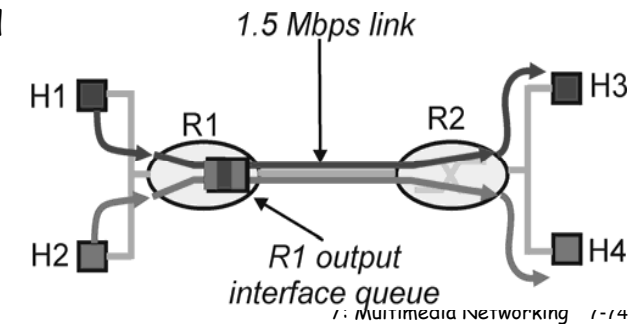
7: Multimedia Networking 7-73

Improving QOS in IP Networks

Thus far: "making the best of best effort"

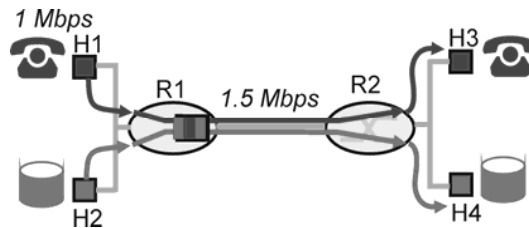
Future: next generation Internet with QoS guarantees

- RSVP: signaling for resource reservations
- Differentiated Services: differential guarantees
- Integrated Services: firm guarantees
- simple model for sharing and congestion studies:



Principles for QOS Guarantees

- Example: 1Mbps IP phone, FTP share 1.5 Mbps link.
 - bursts of FTP can congest router, cause audio loss
 - want to give priority to audio over FTP



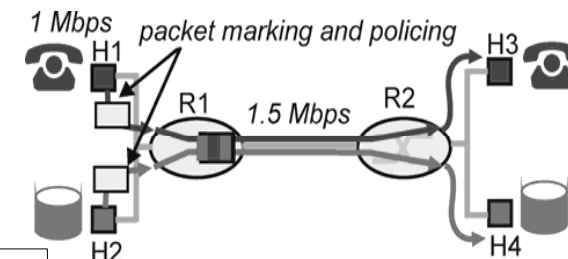
Principle 1

packet marking needed for router to distinguish between different classes; and new router policy to treat packets accordingly

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Principles for QOS Guarantees (more)

- what if applications misbehave (audio sends higher than declared rate)
 - policing: force source adherence to bandwidth allocations
- marking and policing at network edge:
 - similar to ATM UNI (User Network Interface)



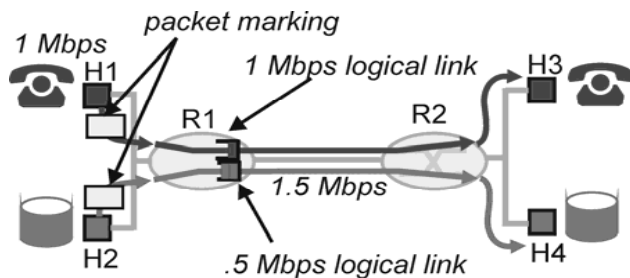
Principle 2

provide protection (*isolation*) for one class from others

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Principles for QOS Guarantees (more)

- Allocating *fixed* (non-sharable) bandwidth to flow: *inefficient* use of bandwidth if flows doesn't use its allocation



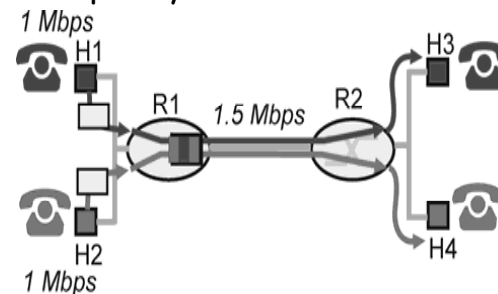
Principle 3

While providing isolation, it is desirable to use resources as efficiently as possible

7: Multimedia Networking 7-77

Principles for QOS Guarantees (more)

- Basic fact of life*: can not support traffic demands beyond link capacity

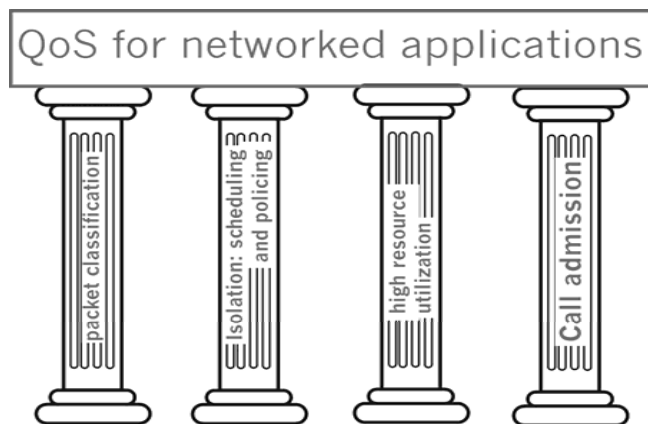


Principle 4

Call Admission: flow declares its needs, network may block call (e.g., busy signal) if it cannot meet needs

7: Multimedia Networking 7-78

Summary of QoS Principles



Let's next look at mechanisms for achieving this

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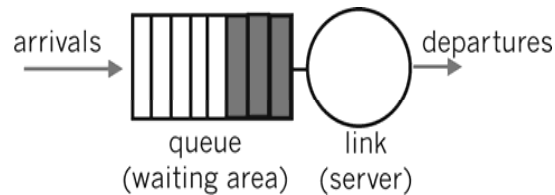
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Scheduling And Policing Mechanisms

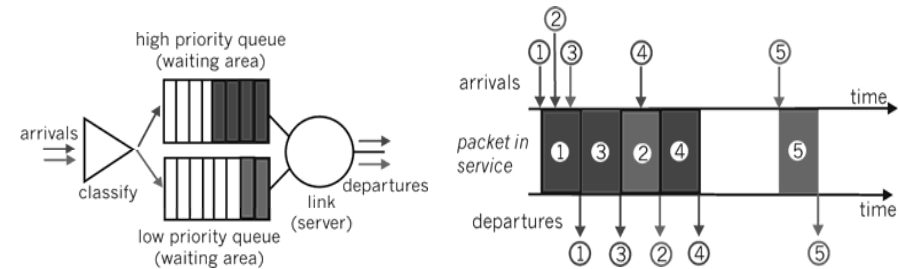
- ❑ scheduling: choose next packet to send on link
- ❑ FIFO (first in first out) scheduling: send in order of arrival to queue
 - real-world example?
 - discard policy: if packet arrives to full queue: who to discard?
 - Tail drop: drop arriving packet
 - priority: drop/remove on priority basis
 - random: drop/remove randomly



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Scheduling Policies: more

- Priority scheduling: transmit highest priority queued packet
- ❑ multiple *classes*, with different priorities
 - class may depend on marking or other header info, e.g. IP source/dest, port numbers, etc..
 - Real world example?

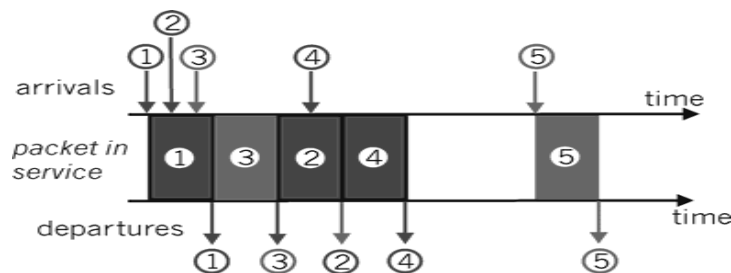


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Scheduling Policies: still more

round robin scheduling:

- ❑ multiple classes
- ❑ cyclically scan class queues, serving one from each class (if available)
- ❑ real world example?

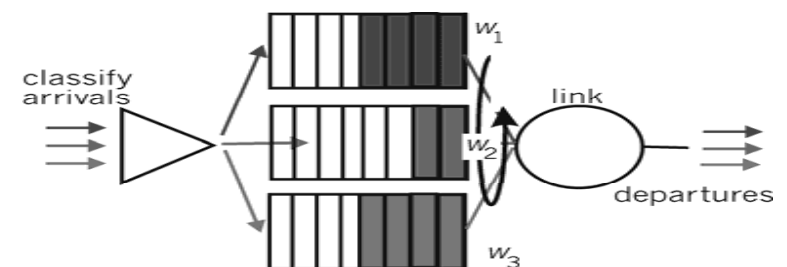


7: Multimedia Networking 7-83

Scheduling Policies: still more

Weighted Fair Queuing:

- ❑ generalized Round Robin
- ❑ each class gets weighted amount of service in each cycle
- ❑ real-world example?



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Policing Mechanisms

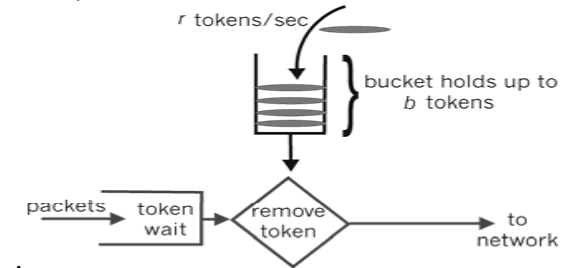
Goal: limit traffic to not exceed declared parameters

Three common-used criteria:

- *(Long term) Average Rate:* how many pkts can be sent per unit time (in the long run)
 - crucial question: what is the interval length: 100 packets per sec or 6000 packets per min have same average!
- *Peak Rate:* e.g., 6000 pkts per min. (ppm) avg.; 1500 ppm peak rate
- *(Max.) Burst Size:* max. number of pkts sent consecutively (with no intervening idle)

Policing Mechanisms

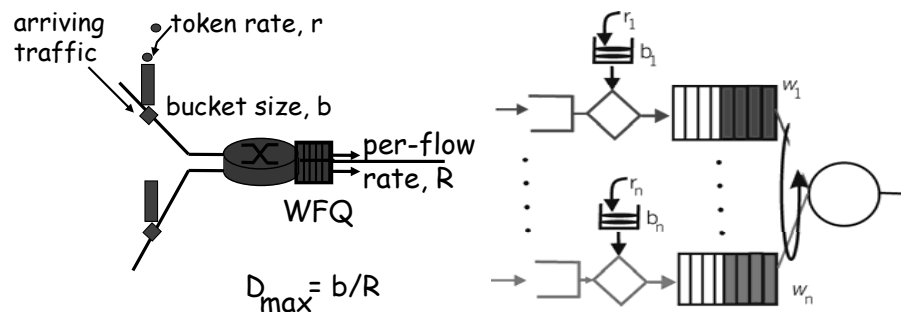
Token Bucket: limit input to specified Burst Size and Average Rate.



- bucket can hold b tokens
- tokens generated at rate r token/sec unless bucket full
- over interval of length t : number of packets admitted less than or equal to $(r t + b)$.

Policing Mechanisms (more)

- token bucket, WFQ combine to provide guaranteed upper bound on delay, i.e., *QoS guarantee!*



Chapter 7 outline

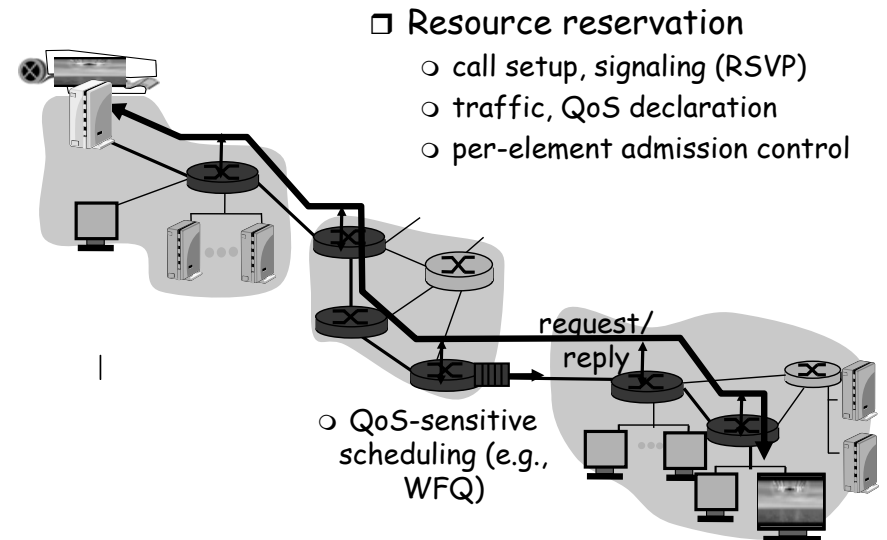
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IETF Integrated Services

- architecture for providing QoS guarantees in IP networks for individual application sessions
- resource reservation: routers maintain state info (a la VC) of allocated resources, QoS req's
- admit/deny new call setup requests:

Question: can newly arriving flow be admitted with performance guarantees while not violated QoS guarantees made to already admitted flows?

Intserv: QoS guarantee scenario



Call Admission

Arriving session must :

- declare its QoS requirement
 - R-spec: defines the QoS being requested
- characterize traffic it will send into network
 - T-spec: defines traffic characteristics
- signaling protocol: needed to carry R-spec and T-spec to routers (where reservation is required)
 - RSVP

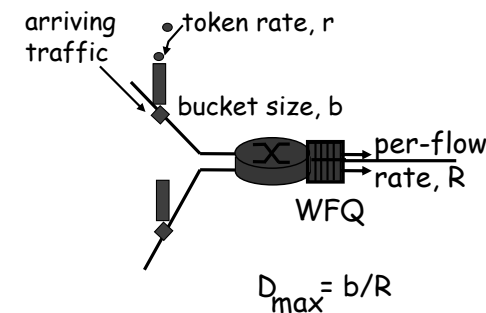
Intserv QoS: Service models [rfc2211, rfc 2212]

Guaranteed service:

- worst case traffic arrival: leaky-bucket-policed source
- simple (mathematically provable) *bound* on delay [Parekh 1992, Cruz 1988]

Controlled load service:

- "a quality of service closely approximating the QoS that same flow would receive from an unloaded network element."



IETF Differentiated Services

Concerns with Intserv:

- ❑ Scalability: signaling, maintaining per-flow router state difficult with large number of flows
- ❑ Flexible Service Models: Intserv has only two classes. Also want "qualitative" service classes
 - "behaves like a wire"
 - relative service distinction: Platinum, Gold, Silver

Diffserv approach:

- ❑ simple functions in network core, relatively complex functions at edge routers (or hosts)
- ❑ Do't define service classes, provide functional components to build service classes

7: Multimedia Networking 7-93

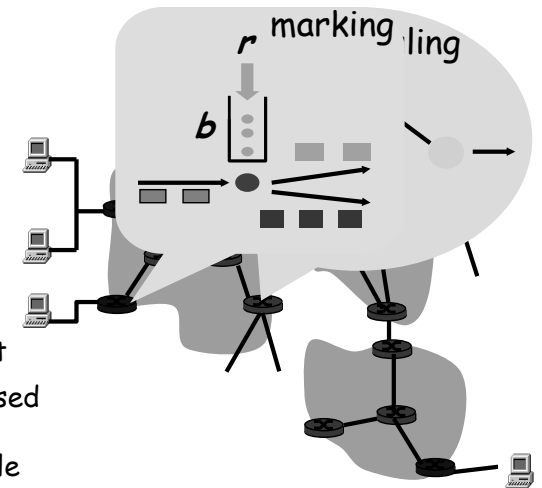
Diffserv Architecture

Edge router: 

- ❑ per-flow traffic management
- ❑ marks packets as in-profile and out-profile

Core router: 

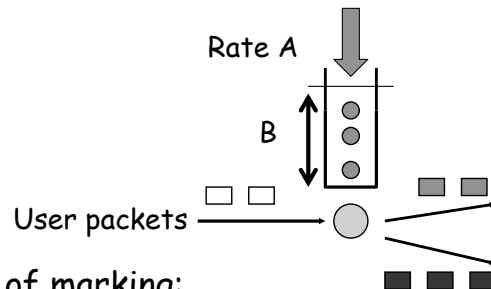
- ❑ per class traffic management
- ❑ buffering and scheduling based on marking at edge
- ❑ preference given to in-profile packets
- ❑ Assured Forwarding



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Edge-router Packet Marking

- ❑ profile: pre-negotiated rate A , bucket size B
- ❑ packet marking at edge based on per-flow profile



Possible usage of marking:

- ❑ class-based marking: packets of different classes marked differently
- ❑ intra-class marking: conforming portion of flow marked differently than non-conforming one

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Classification and Conditioning

- ❑ Packet is marked in the Type of Service (TOS) in IPv4, and Traffic Class in IPv6
- ❑ 6 bits used for Differentiated Service Code Point (DSCP) and determine PHB that the packet will receive
- ❑ 2 bits are currently unused

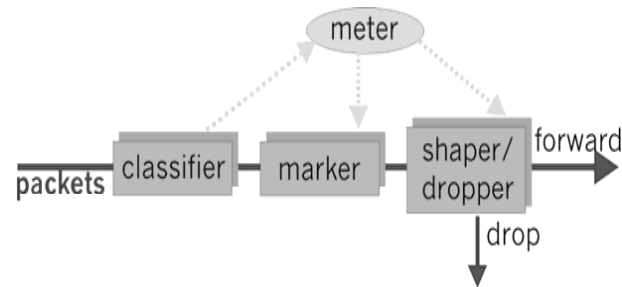


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Classification and Conditioning

may be desirable to limit traffic injection rate of some class:

- ❑ user declares traffic profile (e.g., rate, burst size)
- ❑ traffic metered, shaped if non-conforming



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Forwarding (PHB)

- ❑ PHB result in a different observable (measurable) forwarding performance behavior
- ❑ PHB does not specify what mechanisms to use to ensure required PHB performance behavior
- ❑ Examples:
 - Class A gets x% of outgoing link bandwidth over time intervals of a specified length
 - Class A packets leave first before packets from class B

7: Multimedia Networking 7-98

Forwarding (PHB)

PHBs being developed:

- ❑ Expedited Forwarding: pkt departure rate of a class equals or exceeds specified rate
 - logical link with a minimum guaranteed rate
- ❑ Assured Forwarding: 4 classes of traffic
 - each guaranteed minimum amount of bandwidth
 - each with three drop preference partitions

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Signaling in the Internet

connectionless
(stateless)
forwarding by IP
routers + best effort
service = no network
signaling protocols
in initial IP
design

- ❑ New requirement: reserve resources along end-to-end path (end system, routers) for QoS for multimedia applications
- ❑ RSVP: Resource Reservation Protocol [RFC 2205]
 - "... allow users to communicate requirements to network in robust and efficient way." i.e., signaling!
- ❑ earlier Internet Signaling protocol: ST-II [RFC 1819]

7: Multimedia Networking 7-101

RSVP Design Goals

1. accommodate heterogeneous receivers (different bandwidth along paths)
2. accommodate different applications with different resource requirements
3. make multicast a first class service, with adaptation to multicast group membership
4. leverage existing multicast/unicast routing, with adaptation to changes in underlying unicast, multicast routes
5. control protocol overhead to grow (at worst) linear in # receivers
6. modular design for heterogeneous underlying technologies

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RSVP: does not...

- ❑ specify how resources are to be reserved
 - ❑ rather: a mechanism for communicating needs
- ❑ determine routes packets will take
 - ❑ that's the job of routing protocols
 - ❑ signaling decoupled from routing
- ❑ interact with forwarding of packets
 - ❑ separation of control (signaling) and data (forwarding) planes

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RSVP: overview of operation

- ❑ senders, receiver join a multicast group
 - done outside of RSVP
 - senders need not join group
- ❑ sender-to-network signaling
 - *path message*: make sender presence known to routers
 - path teardown: delete sender's path state from routers
- ❑ receiver-to-network signaling
 - *reservation message*: reserve resources from sender(s) to receiver
 - reservation teardown: remove receiver reservations
- ❑ network-to-end-system signaling
 - path error
 - reservation error

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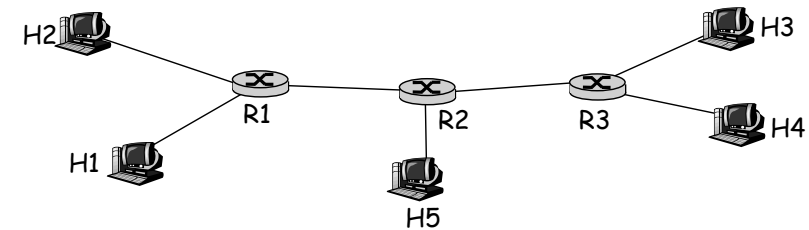
Path msgs: RSVP sender-to-network signaling

- path message contents:
 - *address*: unicast destination, or multicast group
 - *flowspec*: bandwidth requirements spec.
 - *filter flag*: if yes, record identities of upstream senders (to allow packets filtering by source)
 - *previous hop*: upstream router/host ID
 - *refresh time*: time until this info times out
- path message: communicates sender info, and reverse-path-to-sender routing info
 - later upstream forwarding of receiver reservations

7: Multimedia Networking 7-105

RSVP: simple audio conference

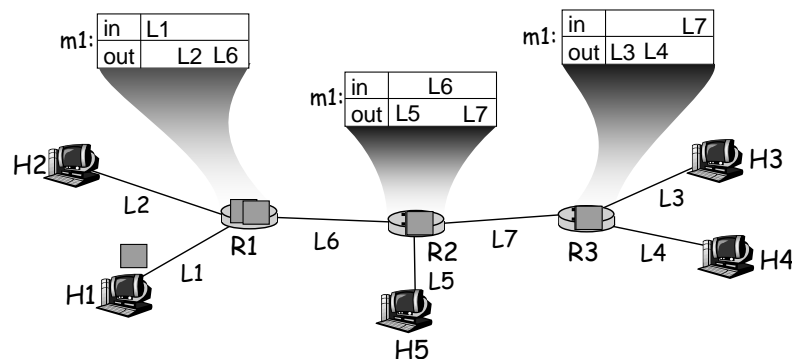
- H1, H2, H3, H4, H5 both senders and receivers
- multicast group *m1*
- no filtering: packets from any sender forwarded
- audio rate: *b*
- only one multicast routing tree possible



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RSVP: building up path state

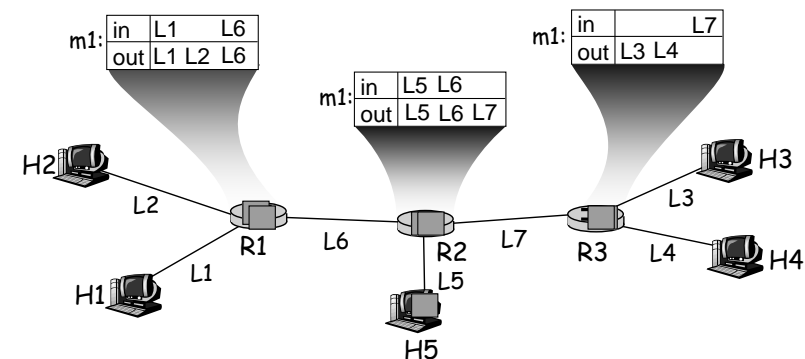
- H1, ..., H5 all send path messages on *m1*:
(*address=m1*, *Tspec=b*, *filter-spec=no-filter*, *refresh=100*)
- Suppose H1 sends first path message



7: Multimedia Networking 7-107

RSVP: building up path state

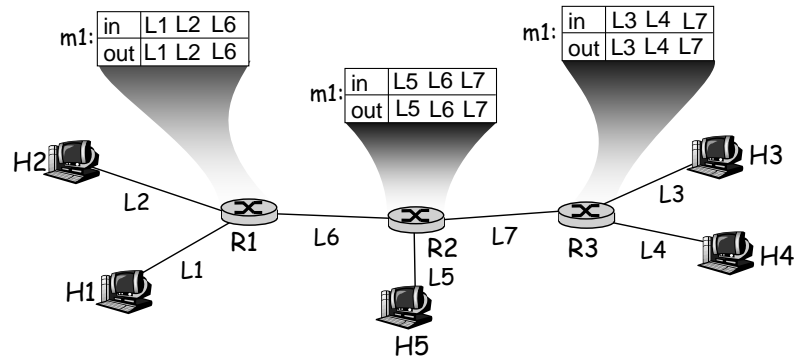
- next, H5 sends path message, creating more state in routers



7: Multimedia Networking 7-108

RSVP: building up path state

- H2, H3, H5 send path msgs, completing path state tables



7: Multimedia Networking 7-109

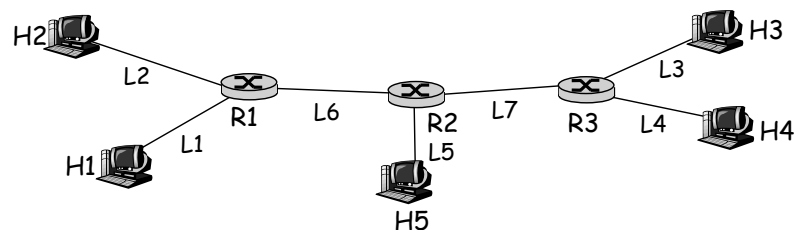
reservation msgs: receiver-to-network signaling

- reservation message contents:
 - *desired bandwidth:*
 - *filter type:*
 - *no filter:* any packets address to multicast group can use reservation
 - *fixed filter:* only packets from specific set of senders can use reservation
 - *dynamic filter:* senders who's p[ackets] can be forwarded across link will change (by receiver choce) over time.
 - *filter spec*
- reservations flow upstream from receiver-to-senders, reserving resources, creating additional, receiver-related state at routers

7: Multimedia Networking 7-110

RSVP: receiver reservation example 1

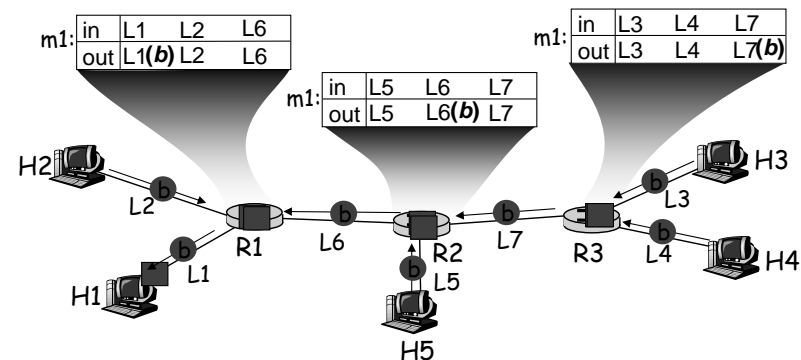
- H1 wants to receive audio from all other senders
- H1 reservation msg flows uptree to sources
- H1 only reserves enough bandwidth for 1 audio stream
- reservation is of type "no filter" - any sender can use reserved bandwidth



7: Multimedia Networking 7-111

RSVP: receiver reservation example 1

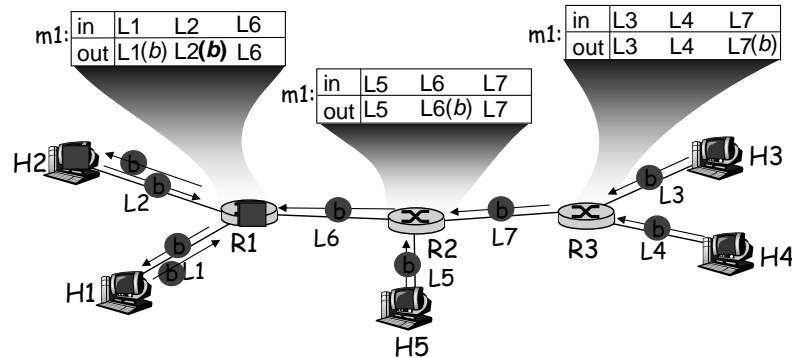
- H1 reservation msgs flows uptree to sources
- routers, hosts reserve bandwidth b needed on downstream links towards H1



7: Multimedia Networking 7-112

RSVP: receiver reservation example 1 (more)

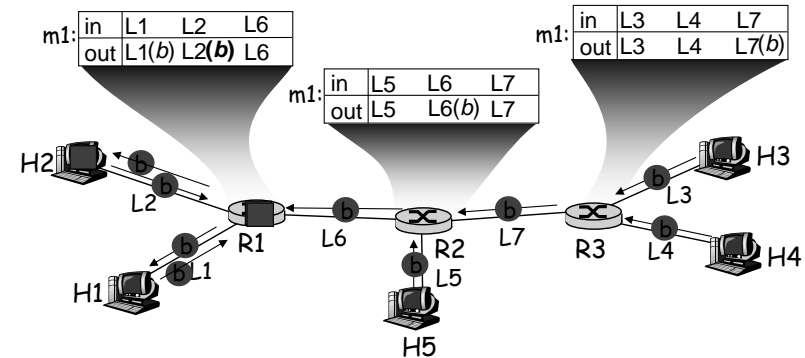
- next, H2 makes no-filter reservation for bandwidth b
- H2 forwards to R1, R1 forwards to H1 and R2 (?)
- R2 takes no action, since b already reserved on L6



7: Multimedia Networking 7-113

RSVP: receiver reservation: issues

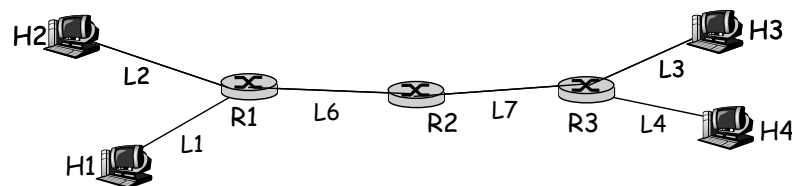
- What if multiple senders (e.g., H3, H4, H5) over link (e.g., L6)?
- arbitrary interleaving of packets
 - L6 flow policed by leaky bucket: if $H3+H4+H5$ sending rate exceeds b , packet loss will occur



7: Multimedia Networking 7-114

RSVP: example 2

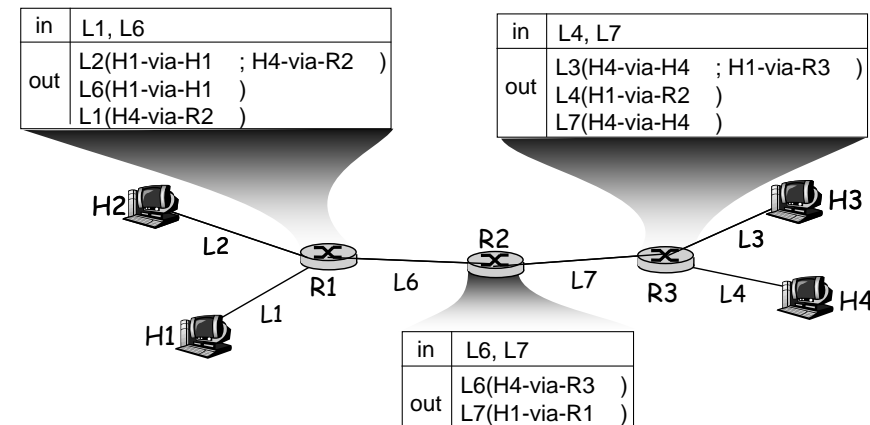
- H1, H4 are only senders
 - send *path messages* as before, indicating filtered reservation
 - Routers store upstream senders for each upstream link
- H2 will want to receive from H4 (only)



7: Multimedia Networking 7-115

RSVP: example 2

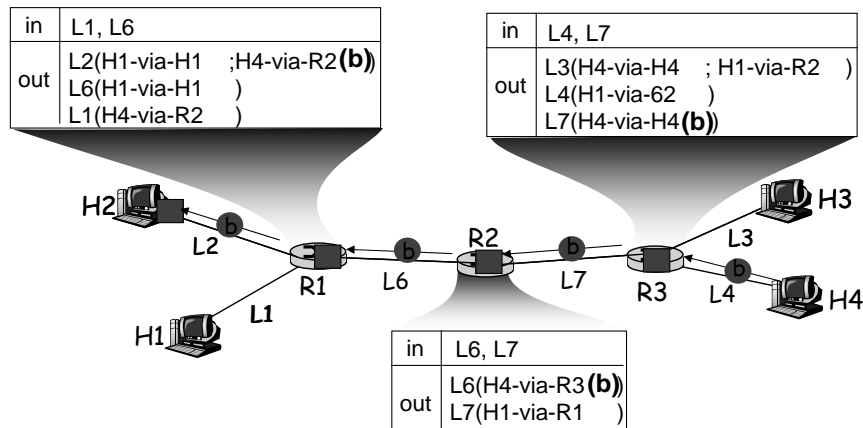
- H1, H4 are only senders
 - send *path messages* as before, indicating filtered reservation



7: Multimedia Networking 7-116

RSVP: example 2

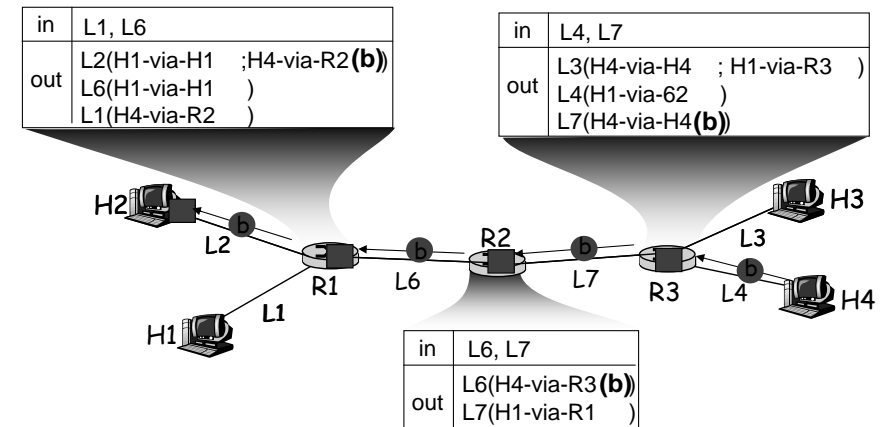
- receiver H2 sends reservation message for source H4 at bandwidth b
 - propagated upstream towards H4, reserving b



7: Multimedia Networking 7-117

RSVP: *soft-state*

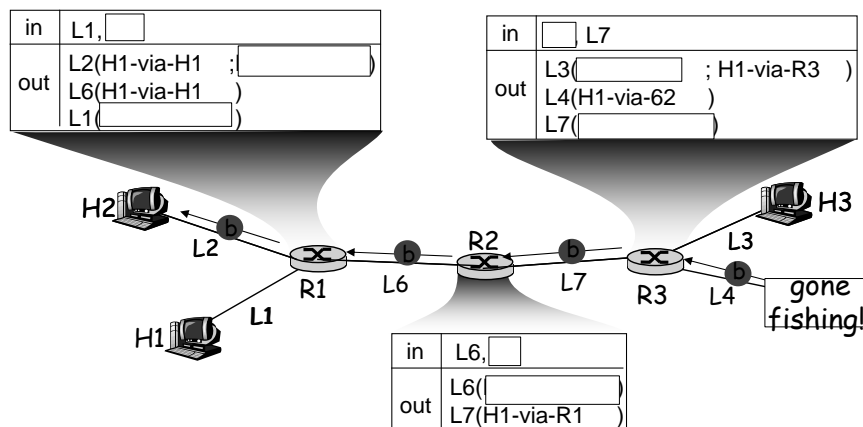
- senders periodically resend path msgs to refresh (maintain) state
- receivers periodically resend resv msgs to refresh (maintain) state
- path and resv msgs have TTL field, specifying refresh interval



7: Multimedia Networking 7-118

RSVP: *soft-state*

- suppose H4 (sender) leaves without performing teardown
- eventually state in routers will timeout and disappear!



7: Multimedia Networking 7-119

The many uses of reservation/path refresh

- recover from an earlier lost refresh message
 - expected time until refresh received must be longer than timeout interval! (short timer interval desired)
- Handle receiver/sender that goes away without teardown
 - Sender/receiver state will timeout and disappear
- Reservation refreshes will cause new reservations to be made to a receiver from a sender who has joined since receiver's last reservation refresh
 - E.g., in previous example, H1 is only receiver, H3 only sender. Path/reservation messages complete, data flows
 - H4 joins as sender, nothing happens until H3 refreshes reservation, causing R3 to forward reservation to H4, which allocates bandwidth

7: Multimedia Networking 7-120

RSVP: reflections

- ❑ multicast as a "first class" service
- ❑ receiver-oriented reservations
- ❑ use of soft-state

7: Multimedia Networking 7-121

Multimedia Networking: Summary

- ❑ multimedia applications and requirements
- ❑ making the best of today's best effort service
- ❑ scheduling and policing mechanisms
- ❑ next generation Internet: Intserv, RSVP, Diffserv

7: Multimedia Networking 7-122

Link Layer

- ❑ 5.1 Introduction and services
- ❑ 5.2 Error detection and correction
- ❑ 5.3 Multiple access protocols
- ❑ 5.4 Link-Layer Addressing
- ❑ 5.5 Ethernet
- ❑ 5.6 Hubs and switches
- ❑ 5.7 PPP
- ❑ 5.8 Link Virtualization: ATM and MPLS

7: Multimedia Networking 7-123

Virtualization of networks

- Virtualization of resources: a powerful abstraction in systems engineering:
- ❑ computing examples: virtual memory, virtual devices
 - Virtual machines: e.g., java
 - IBM VM os from 1960's/70's
 - ❑ layering of abstractions: don't sweat the details of the lower layer, only deal with lower layers abstractly

7: Multimedia Networking 7-124

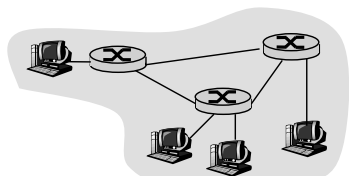
The Internet: virtualizing networks

1974: multiple unconnected nets

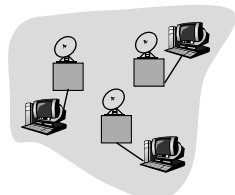
- ARPAnet
- data-over-cable networks
- packet satellite network (Aloha)
- packet radio network

... differing in:

- addressing conventions
- packet formats
- error recovery
- routing



ARPAnet



satellite net

"A Protocol for Packet Network Intercommunication",
V. Cerf, R. Kahn, IEEE Transactions on Communications,
May, 1974, pp. 637-648.

7: Multimedia Networking 7-125

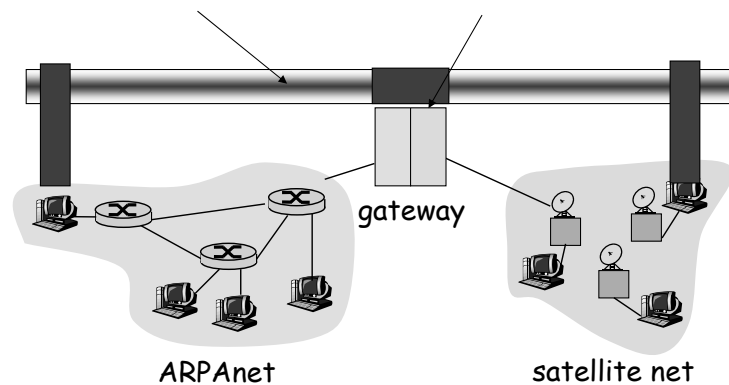
The Internet: virtualizing networks

Internetwork layer (IP):

- addressing: internetwork appears as a single, uniform entity, despite underlying local network heterogeneity
- network of networks

Gateway:

- "embed internetwork packets in local packet format or extract them"
- route (at internetwork level) to next gateway



ARPAnet

satellite net

7: Multimedia Networking 7-126

Cerf & Kahn's Internetwork Architecture

What is virtualized?

- two layers of addressing: internetwork and local network
- new layer (IP) makes everything homogeneous at internetwork layer
- underlying local network technology
 - cable
 - satellite
 - 56K telephone modem
 - today: ATM, MPLS

... "invisible" at internetwork layer. Looks like a link layer technology to IP!

7: Multimedia Networking 7-127

ATM and MPLS

- ATM, MPLS separate networks in their own right
 - different service models, addressing, routing from Internet
- viewed by Internet as logical link connecting IP routers
 - just like dialup link is really part of separate network (telephone network)
- ATM, MPLS: of technical interest in their own right

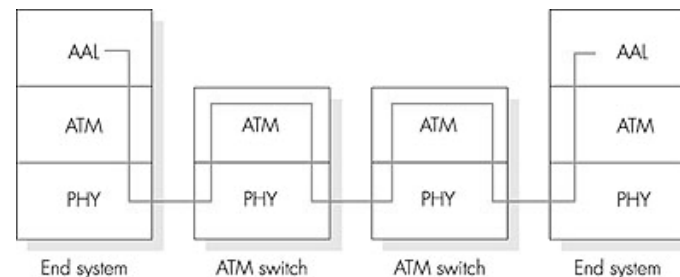
7: Multimedia Networking 7-128

Asynchronous Transfer Mode: ATM

- ❑ 1990's/00 standard for high-speed (155Mbps to 622 Mbps and higher) *Broadband Integrated Service Digital Network* architecture
- ❑ Goal: *integrated, end-end transport of carry voice, video, data*
 - meeting timing/QoS requirements of voice, video (versus Internet best-effort model)
 - "next generation" telephony: technical roots in telephone world
 - packet-switching (fixed length packets, called "cells") using virtual circuits

7: Multimedia Networking 7-129

ATM architecture



- ❑ adaptation layer: only at edge of ATM network
 - data segmentation/reassembly
 - roughly analogous to Internet transport layer
- ❑ ATM layer: "network" layer
 - cell switching, routing
- ❑ physical layer

7: Multimedia Networking 7-130

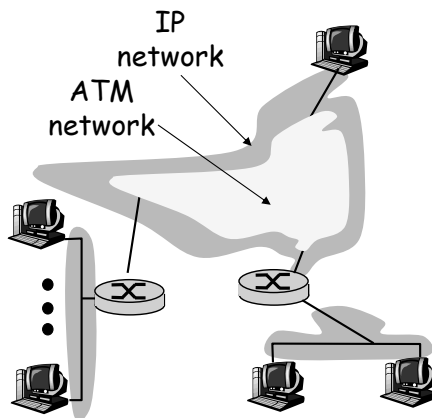
ATM: network or link layer?

Vision: end-to-end transport:
"ATM from desktop to desktop"

- ATM *is* a network technology

Reality: used to connect IP backbone routers

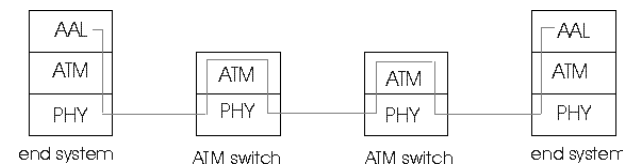
- "IP over ATM"
- ATM as switched link layer, connecting IP routers



7: Multimedia Networking 7-131

ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL)

- ❑ **ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL)**: "adapts" upper layers (IP or native ATM applications) to ATM layer below
- ❑ AAL present **only in end systems**, not in switches
- ❑ AAL layer segment (header/trailer fields, data) fragmented across multiple ATM cells
 - analogy: TCP segment in many IP packets

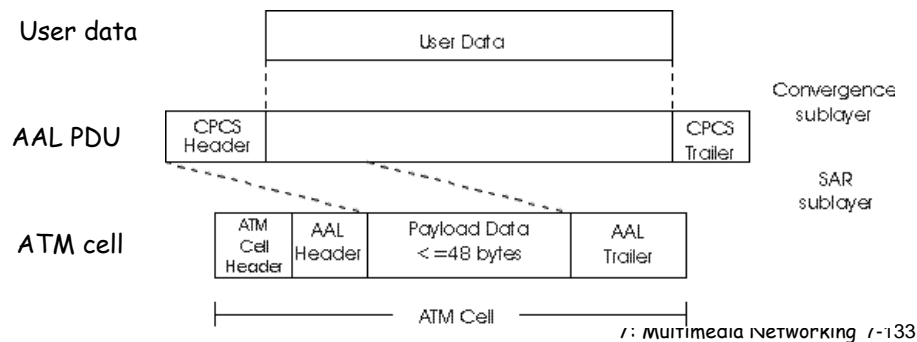


7: Multimedia Networking 7-132

ATM Adaptation Layer (AAL) [more]

Different versions of AAL layers, depending on ATM service class:

- ❑ AAL1: for CBR (Constant Bit Rate) services, e.g. circuit emulation
- ❑ AAL2: for VBR (Variable Bit Rate) services, e.g., MPEG video
- ❑ AAL5: for data (eg, IP datagrams)



ATM Layer

Service: transport cells across ATM network

- ❑ analogous to IP network layer
- ❑ very different services than IP network layer

Network Architecture	Service Model	Guarantees ?				Congestion feedback
		Bandwidth	Loss	Order	Timing	
Internet	best effort	none	no	no	no	no (inferred via loss)
ATM	CBR	constant rate	yes	yes	yes	no congestion
ATM	VBR	guaranteed rate	yes	yes	yes	no congestion
ATM	ABR	guaranteed minimum	no	yes	no	yes
ATM	UBR	none	no	yes	no	no

7: Multimedia Networking 7-134

ATM Layer: Virtual Circuits

- ❑ VC transport: cells carried on VC from source to dest
 - call setup, teardown for each call *before* data can flow
 - each packet carries VC identifier (not destination ID)
 - *every* switch on source-dest path maintain "state" for each passing connection
 - link,switch resources (bandwidth, buffers) may be *allocated* to VC: to get circuit-like perf.
- ❑ Permanent VCs (PVCs)
 - long lasting connections
 - typically: "permanent" route between to IP routers
- ❑ Switched VCs (SVC):
 - dynamically set up on per-call basis

7: Multimedia Networking 7-135

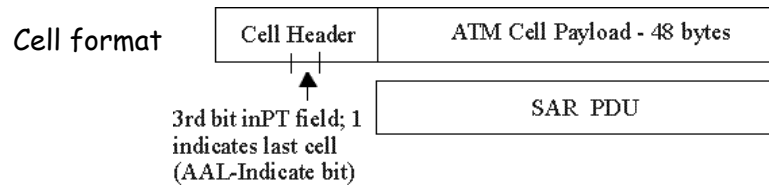
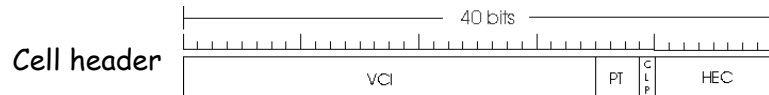
ATM VCs

- ❑ Advantages of ATM VC approach:
 - QoS performance guarantee for connection mapped to VC (bandwidth, delay, delay jitter)
- ❑ Drawbacks of ATM VC approach:
 - Inefficient support of datagram traffic
 - one PVC between each source/dest pair) does not scale (N*2 connections needed)
 - SVC introduces call setup latency, processing overhead for short lived connections

7: Multimedia Networking 7-136

ATM Layer: ATM cell

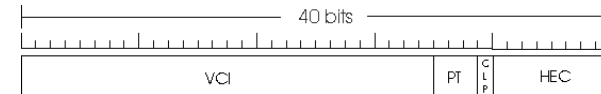
- ❑ 5-byte ATM cell header
- ❑ 48-byte payload
 - Why?: small payload -> short cell-creation delay for digitized voice
 - halfway between 32 and 64 (compromise!)



Networking 7-137

ATM cell header

- ❑ **VCI**: virtual channel ID
 - will *change* from link to link thru net
- ❑ **PT**: Payload type (e.g. RM cell versus data cell)
- ❑ **CLP**: Cell Loss Priority bit
 - CLP = 1 implies low priority cell, can be discarded if congestion
- ❑ **HEC**: Header Error Checksum
 - cyclic redundancy check



7: Multimedia Networking 7-138

ATM Physical Layer (more)

Two pieces (sublayers) of physical layer:

- ❑ Transmission Convergence Sublayer (TCS): adapts ATM layer above to PMD sublayer below
- ❑ Physical Medium Dependent: depends on physical medium being used

TCS Functions:

- Header **checksum** generation: 8 bits CRC
- Cell **delineation**
- With "unstructured" PMD sublayer, transmission of **idle cells** when no data cells to send

7: Multimedia Networking 7-139

ATM Physical Layer

Physical Medium Dependent (PMD) sublayer

- ❑ **SONET/SDH**: transmission frame structure (like a container carrying bits);
 - bit synchronization;
 - bandwidth partitions (TDM);
 - several speeds: OC3 = 155.52 Mbps; OC12 = 622.08 Mbps; OC48 = 2.45 Gbps, OC192 = 9.6 Gbps
- ❑ **TI/T3**: transmission frame structure (old telephone hierarchy): 1.5 Mbps/ 45 Mbps
- ❑ **unstructured**: just cells (busy/idle)

7: Multimedia Networking 7-140

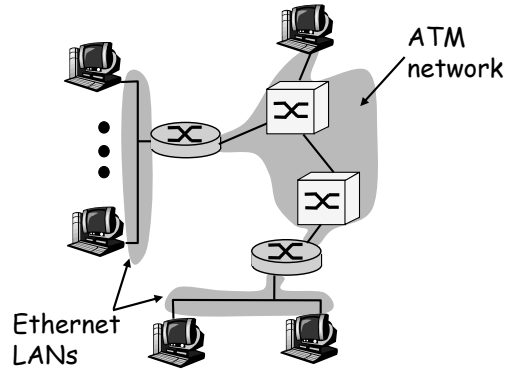
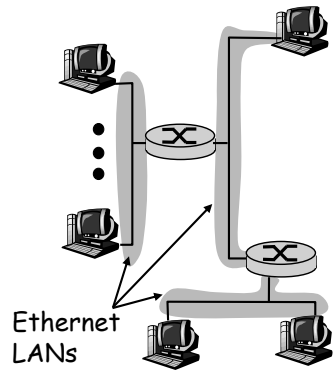
IP-Over-ATM

IP over ATM

Classic IP only

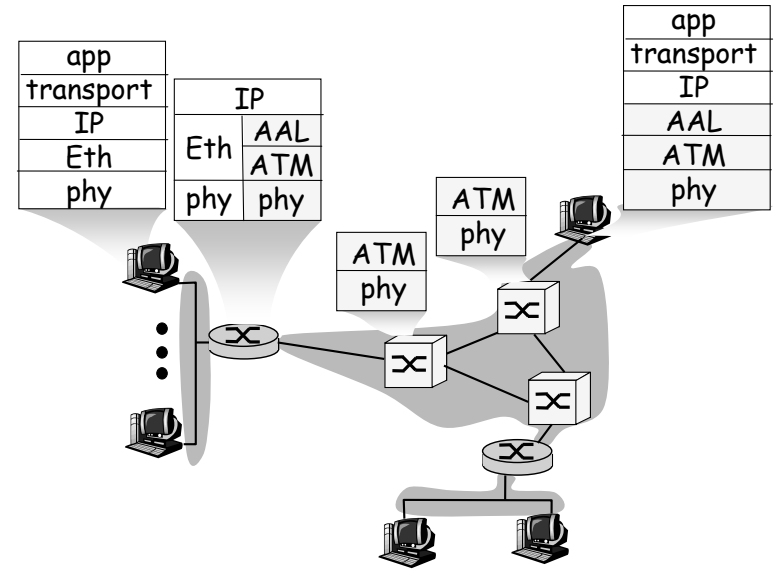
- 3 "networks" (e.g., LAN segments)
- MAC (802.3) and IP addresses

- replace "network" (e.g., LAN segment) with ATM network
- ATM addresses, IP addresses



7: Multimedia Networking 7-141

IP-Over-ATM



7: Multimedia Networking 7-142

Datagram Journey in IP-over-ATM Network

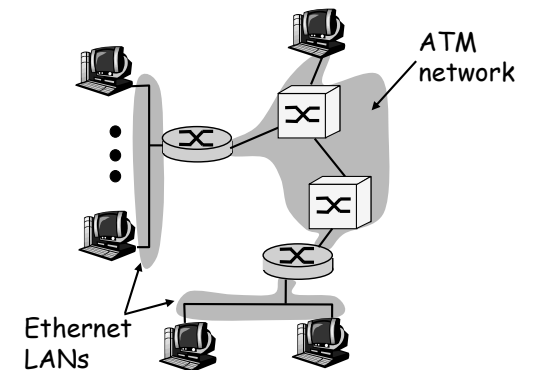
- at Source Host:
 - IP layer maps between IP, ATM dest address (using ARP)
 - passes datagram to AAL5
 - AAL5 encapsulates data, segments cells, passes to ATM layer
- ATM network: moves cell along VC to destination
- at Destination Host:
 - AAL5 reassembles cells into original datagram
 - if CRC OK, datagram is passed to IP

7: Multimedia Networking 7-143

IP-Over-ATM

Issues:

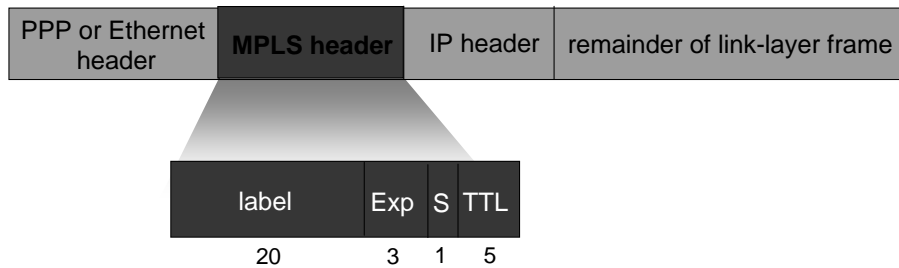
- IP datagrams into ATM AAL5 PDUs
- from IP addresses to ATM addresses
 - just like IP addresses to 802.3 MAC addresses!



7: Multimedia Networking 7-144

Multiprotocol label switching (MPLS)

- initial goal: speed up IP forwarding by using fixed length label (instead of IP address) to do forwarding
 - borrowing ideas from Virtual Circuit (VC) approach
 - but IP datagram still keeps IP address!



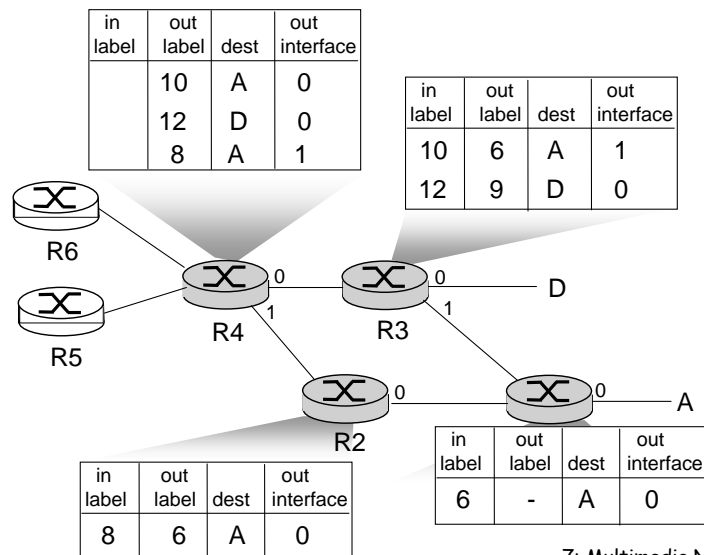
7: Multimedia Networking 7-145

MPLS capable routers

- a.k.a. label-switched router
- forwards packets to outgoing interface based only on label value (don't inspect IP address)
 - MPLS forwarding table distinct from IP forwarding tables
- signaling protocol needed to set up forwarding
 - RSVP-TE
 - forwarding possible along paths that IP alone would not allow (e.g., source-specific routing) !!
 - use MPLS for traffic engineering
- must co-exist with IP-only routers

7: Multimedia Networking 7-146

MPLS forwarding tables



7: Multimedia Networking 7-147