

Internet of Things

Introduction

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Internet Systems

- **The design approaches**
 - **1. from Architecture**
to high level layer protocols
 - **2. from Mechanisms**
to low level layer protocols
- **Design Classes : the design difficulty**
 - **Best-Effort**
 - **QoS Internet &**
 - **Guaranteed Internet**

Internet : Best Effort

UDP : no service

TCP :

 **No QoS => No Multimedia**

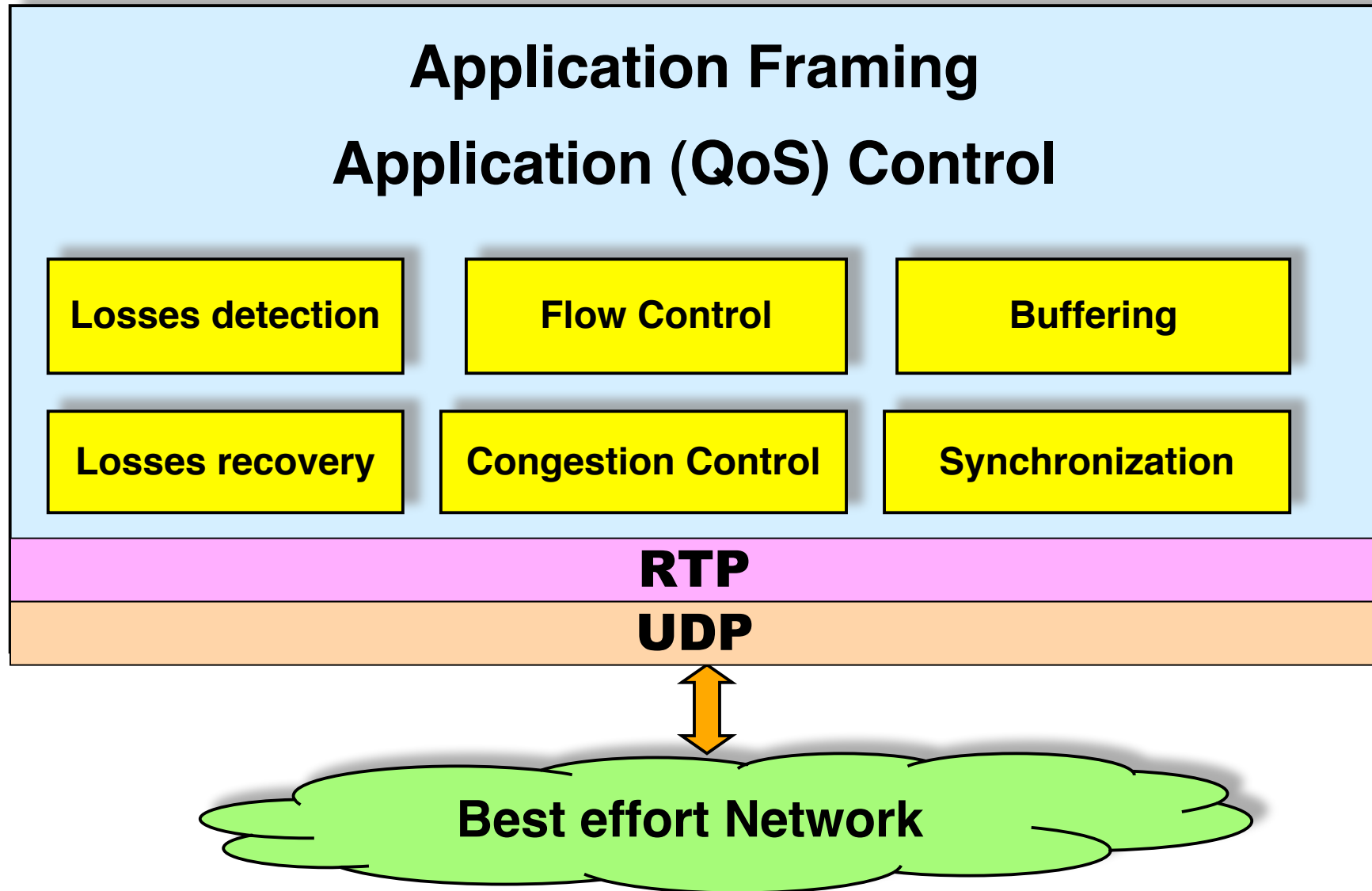
 **Reliable Pt to Pt : No MultiCast**

 **Not Efficient with different networks**

 **but Fair (and started many year ago)**

EX: MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS

Present Architecture



The QoS Internet

- From QoS requirements of the Applications,
- How to derive networks and architectures
- To satisfy QoS Bandwidth and Time constraints

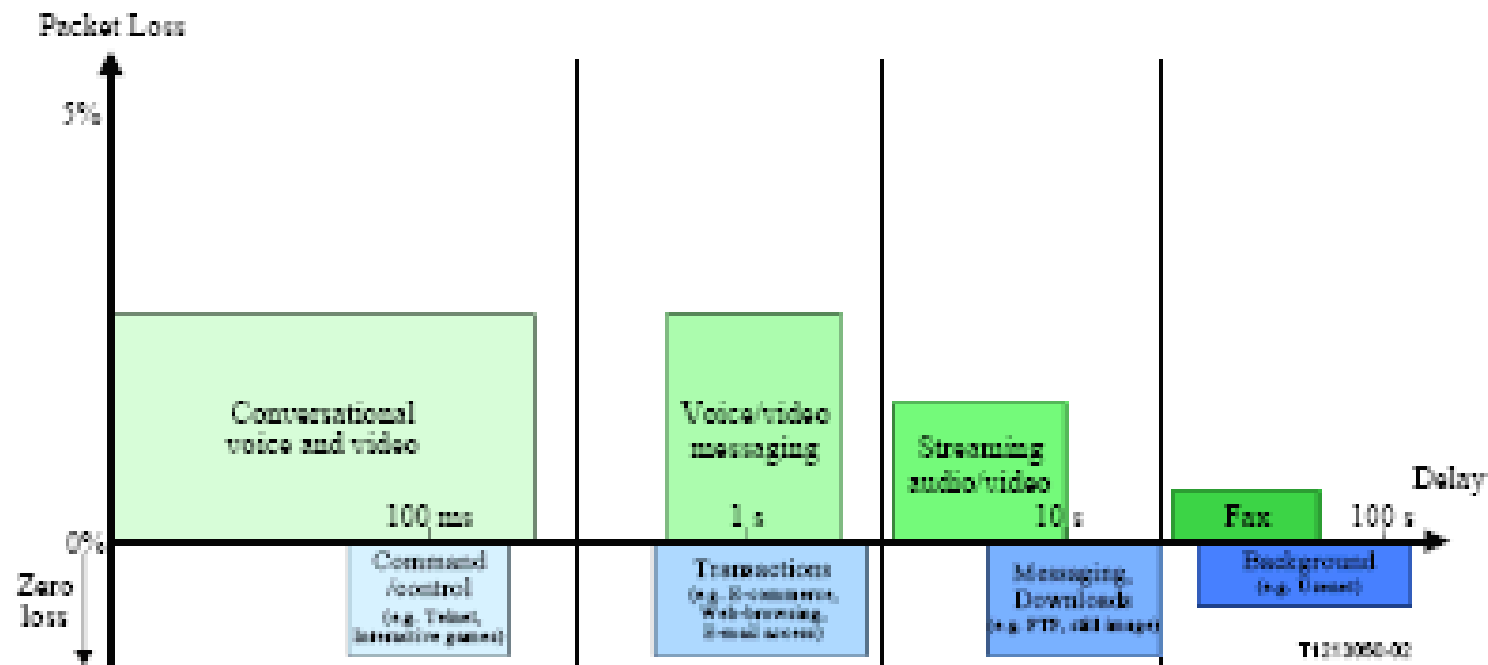


Figure 1/G.1010 – Mapping of user-centric QoS requirements

The 3 QoS internet Approaches

1. **Network Overprovisionning**
2. **Optimised Best-Effort mechanisms, protocols and architectures**
3. **New Internet Architectures to guarantee the QoS**

QoS Optimisation

- **Start from Best-Effort Internet**
 - without modifying the architecture principles
 - using resources/bandwidth available
 - analysing and improving present solutions
- **Modify mechanisms and protocols**
 - modify applications (adaptativity, new codecs,...)
 - optimise architecture (proxys,...)
 - define new protocols (Transport Layer: DCCP,...)
- **But still Best-effort (No guarantee)**

QoS Guarantee

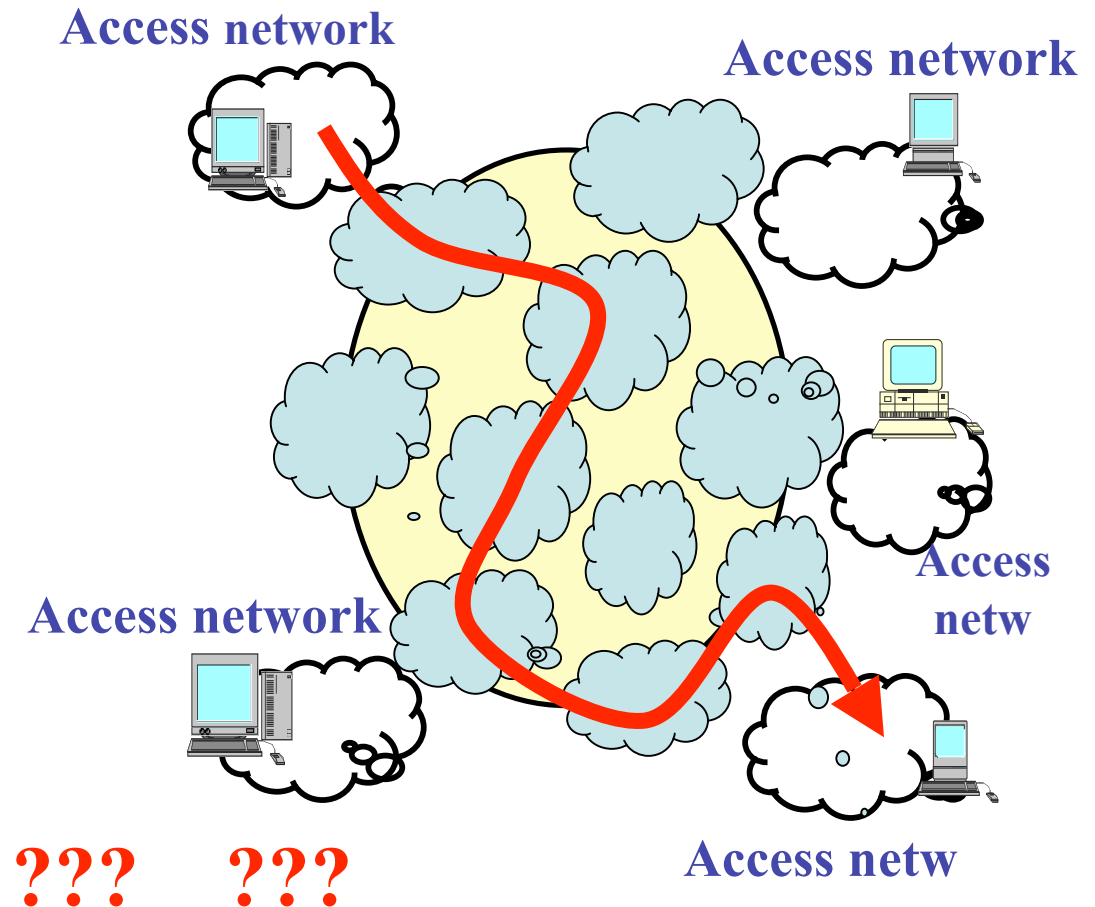
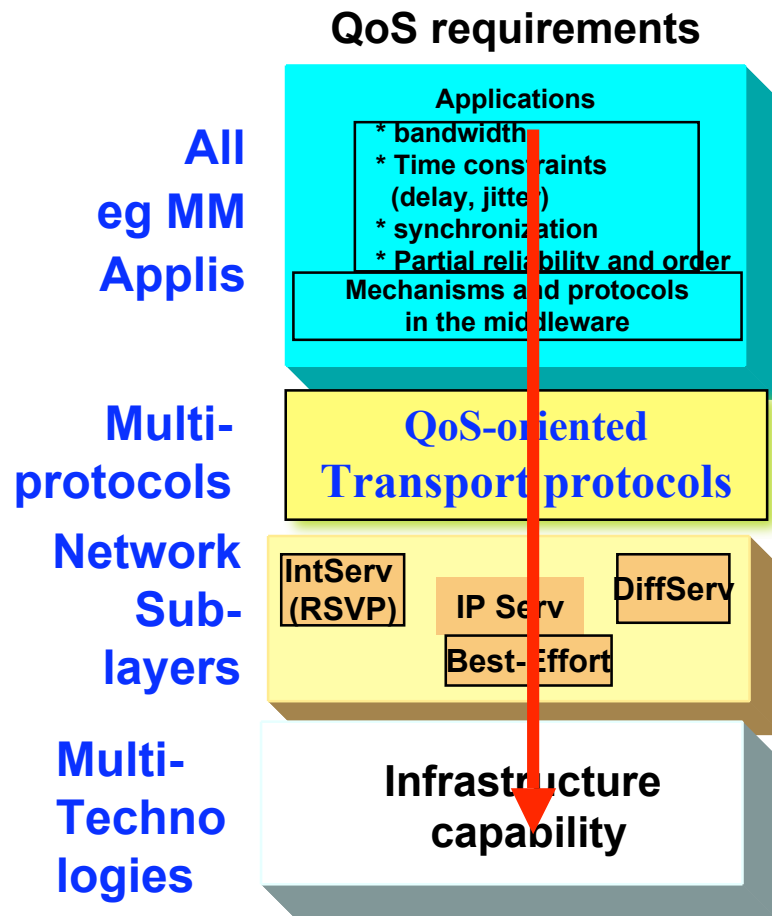
New requirements

- **Master the Internet**
- **Be as General and Open as** the present Internet
- **Propose** new mechanisms, protocols, architectures
- **Handle** sessions and resources

Main problems

- **Resulting Complexity ?**
- **Difficulty of Deployment wrt the present internet ?**

Vertical (Appis-to-Networks) and Horizontal (Host-to-Host) problems



The EuQoS Project

- 5 network providers (Prime Contractor is Telefonica)
- 5 Corporates
- 5 SMEs (consultants, small development companies)
- 9 Research Institutes

EU QoS

Providers



Inovação



Corporate



SME



Research

UNIVERSITÀ DI PISA

Universidade de Coimbra



Università di Roma
"La Sapienza"
CRMPA



UNSW



Main Design Steps

1. Independence of :

- Applications wrt Virtual networks wrt
- Virtual networks wrt Technologies
- Signaling wrt Data Plane

2. Integration of Applis

- QoS Request and Admission Control
- Define a global Architecture
- extending the main present solutions
- with to scalability

3. Three main Phases (with Classes of Services)

- QoS **Network** layer
- QoS **Transport** layers
- QoS **Signalling**

QoS Network Layer: Classes of Services

| Classes of Service | EQ-CoS CoSs |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| RT | Maximum Bandwidth = B |
| NRT | Minimum Bandwidth = b |
| BE | No guarantee |

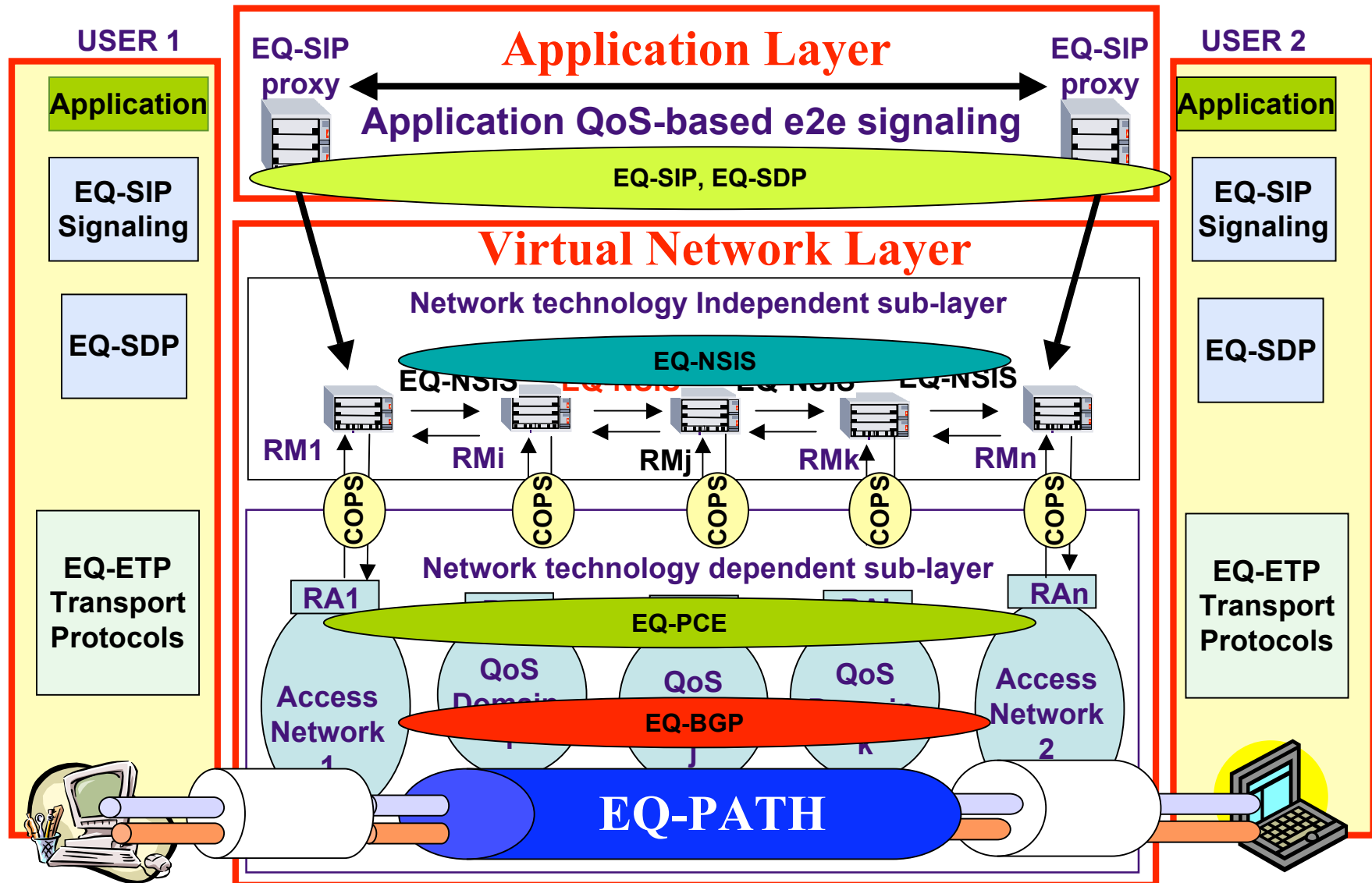
EuQoS EQ-ETP services

| Application profile Network Classes of Service | Streams <i>Error tolerant e.g. VoD</i> | Non-Streams <i>Error intolerant e.g. file transf</i> |
|--|---|---|
| RT | ETP=UDP[RC] | ETP[EC] |
| NRT | ETP[gTFRC] | ETP[gTFRC+EC] |
| BE | ETP[TFRC+DT] | ETP[TFRC+DT+EC] |

QoS EuQoS SIGNALING (EQ)

- **Appli-to-Appli coding: EQ-SDP**
- **Appli-to-Appli QoS: EQ-SIP**
- **Appli-to-Virtual network : EQ-QoD**
- **Virtual Network CoS: EQ-NSIS**
- **Virtual-to-Real networks: COPS**
- **3 classes QoS Routing: EQ-BGP**
- **End-to-End path: EQ-path**
- **Telcos MPLS integration: EQ-PCE**

Global EuQoS Architecture



What Future

- **Internet Virtualisation**
 - E.g. Virtualised routers able to run in parallel a set of different protocols
- **Internet of the Things**
 - => importance of the sensors (values, etc) in the things
 - Sensor networks and ad-hoc networks
 - Requirements (mobility, etc)
 - Application-aware networking
 - Real-Time internet ?
 - => **What services in what layers**