
**Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems — Future
network protocols and mechanisms —**

**Part 2:
Proxy model-based quality of service**

*Télécommunications et échange d'informations entre systèmes —
Futurs protocoles et mécanismes de réseau —*

Partie 2: Qualité de service basée sur un modèle de proxy

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Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms	1
3.1 Terms and definitions	1
3.2 Abbreviated terms	2
4 Protocol mechanisms in BFS	3
4.1 Description of BFS	3
4.2 General interactive nature for FHR	4
4.2.1 FNProxy pairing situations	4
4.2.2 Active and passive functions of FNProxy	4
4.2.3 Interaction model of BFS with engines	4
4.2.4 FPDU definition of BFS	6
4.2.5 Strategy processing scheme in FNProxy	8
4.2.6 Concept of the procedures in BFS	9
4.2.7 Function invoke descriptions to domains of FNQoS system	12
5 Protocol mechanisms in SFS	12
5.1 Description of SFS	12
5.2 Operations by using operator in SFS	13
5.3 Service transition by FNProxy strategy or FLM	15
5.3.1 Description of FLM for FIB	15
5.3.2 FNProxy strategy or FLM determining the service transition	15
5.4 Sequence diagram overview related to SFS	16
5.4.1 General description of sequence diagram to SFS	16
5.4.2 Main elements in the sequence diagram	17
5.5 Narrative of AI dynamically enabling interaction	18
5.5.1 General	18
5.5.2 Dynamism caused by FNProxy link topology change	19
5.5.3 Dynamism by driving the external environment	20
5.6 General framework of SFSP	20
Annex A (informative) Representation reference of FNProxy collaboration effects	24
Annex B (informative) Bi-S operator Example between two FNProxies with C++	29
Annex C (informative) Methods for the domains	31
Annex D (informative) FNProxy Link Modes (FLMs) for SFS	33
Annex E (informative) Collaboration between FNQoS systems	35
Annex F (informative) Multi FNProxies making effect of dynamic MFHR	36
Annex G (informative) Avoiding SFS infinite transitions and overservice	37
Annex H (informative) General framework of FNQoS protocol	40
Bibliography	43

Foreword

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A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 21559 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

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Introduction

This document and ISO/IEC 21558-2 both pertain to the Future Network (FN), which is a broad concept and has a wide application. The FNProxy technology introduced by ISO/IEC 21558-2 enables the future network quality of service (FNQoS), which makes the FNQoS appear to be a mutual relationship between intelligent FNProxies (i.e. harmonization between machines), not like the micro effect of traditional QoS which depends on parameters.

The fact that FNProxy can promote the evolution of QoS to harmonize the process of networking. It provides new forms of networking besides new concepts of QoS. This can lead to the emergence of new industry trends in the field of systems interconnection technology.

This document specifies three engines (perception, negotiation and execution) to support the effective work of FNProxy. This document also describes protocol mechanisms for synchronous interaction between two FNProxies and among multiple FNProxies. Also, conditions and requirements for service transitions between/among FNProxies are described. [Annex A](#) gives the quantitative calculation method (harmonization between FNProxies) of interaction QoS effect, which can be used as a starting point reference for developers to improve the calculation method.

Duo to the intelligence of FNProxy, synchronous interactions of Bidirectional Service (Bi-S) between FNProxies have more extensive effects. Bi-S is necessary: a fundamental methodology, tool, and idea to analyse and develop FNQoS systems.

This document explains in detail the protocol mechanisms of FNProxy interactions from two perspectives: 1) the basic FNQoS system (BFS) 2) synthetic FNQoS system (SFS).

This document stipulates that protocol mechanisms can be used for all networks for transmission purposes, and also for generalized networks, such as the implementation of semantic network protocol mechanisms. The development of various network technologies based on Artificial Intelligence Enabled Networking (AIEN) is recommended.

This document stipulates that the purpose of interactions between FNProxies can be either transmission interactions or content interactions.

The protocol mechanism specified in this document is applicable to ISO/IEC TR 29181-8 and ISO/IEC 21558-2.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) draw attention to the fact that it is claimed that compliance with this document may involve the use of a patent.

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Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Future network protocols and mechanisms —

Part 2: Proxy model-based quality of service

1 Scope

The concept of this document considers the FNQoS related to the FNProxy based in ISO/IEC TR 29181-8.

The protocol mechanism given in this document supports both the interaction between two FNProxies of a basic FNQoS system (BFS) and the interaction among multiple FNProxies in a synthetic FNQoS system (SFS).

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO/IEC 21558-2, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Future Network — Architecture — Part 2: Proxy Model based Quality of Service*

3 Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC 21558-2 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

3.1 Terms and definitions

3.1.1

service transition

FNProxy transfers the requirements that it cannot serve to the corresponding FNProxy

Note 1 to entry: FNProxy service transition must be based on the FNProxy's own strategy and real-time information.

Note 2 to entry: That the direction of service transition can also be determined by the information of Bi-Ss (FNProxy link pairs) stored in the *FNProxy Interaction Bridge (FIB)* (3.1.2) of the FNQoS system. By default, the transition direction is based on the information stored in FIB.