



US 20250261035A1

(19) **United States**

(12) **Patent Application Publication**
Vivanco

(10) **Pub. No.: US 2025/0261035 A1**

(43) **Pub. Date: Aug. 14, 2025**

(54) **APPARATUSES AND METHODS FOR
FACILITATING A QUALITY OF SERVICE
AWARE UPLINK DELIVERY MECHANISM
FOR DEVICES IN CONJUNCTION WITH
NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS**

H04W 72/563 (2023.01)

H04W 84/06 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**

CPC ... H04W 28/0268 (2013.01); **H04W 28/0278**
(2013.01); **H04W 72/04** (2013.01); **H04W**
72/563 (2023.01); **H04W 84/06** (2013.01)

(71) Applicant: **AT&T Technical Services Company,
Inc.**, Vienna, VA (US)

(72) Inventor: **Daniel Vivanco**, Ashburn, VA (US)

(73) Assignee: **AT&T Technical Services Company,
Inc.**, Vienna, VA (US)

(21) Appl. No.: **18/436,062**

(22) Filed: **Feb. 8, 2024**

Publication Classification

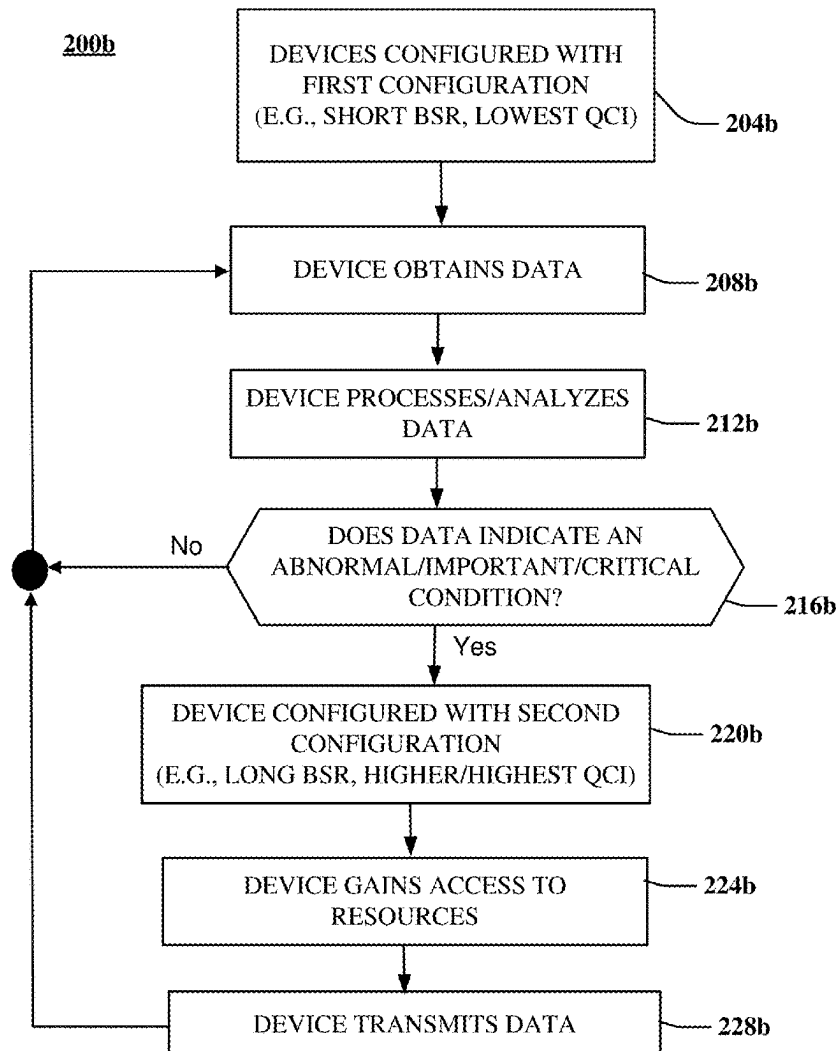
(51) **Int. Cl.**

H04W 28/02 (2009.01)

H04W 72/04 (2023.01)

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Aspects of the subject disclosure may include, for example, assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. Other embodiments are disclosed.



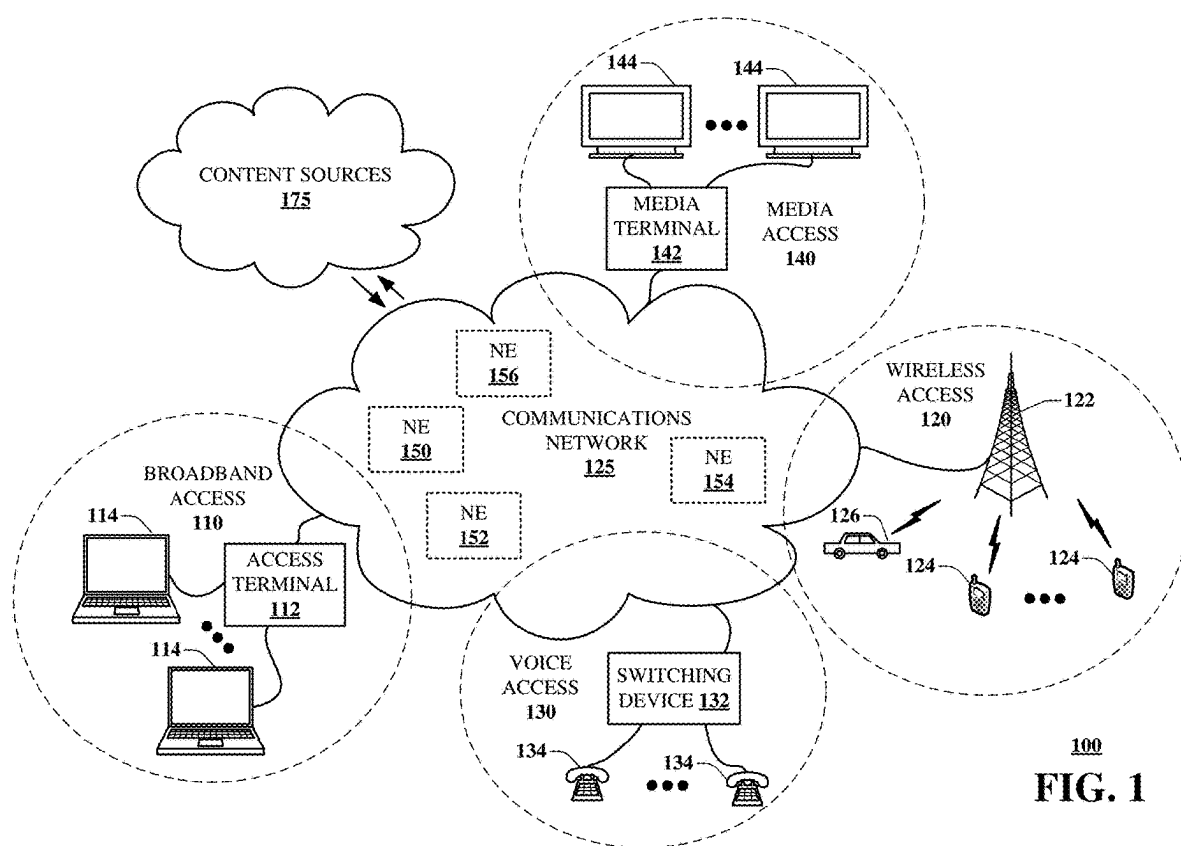


FIG. 2A

200a

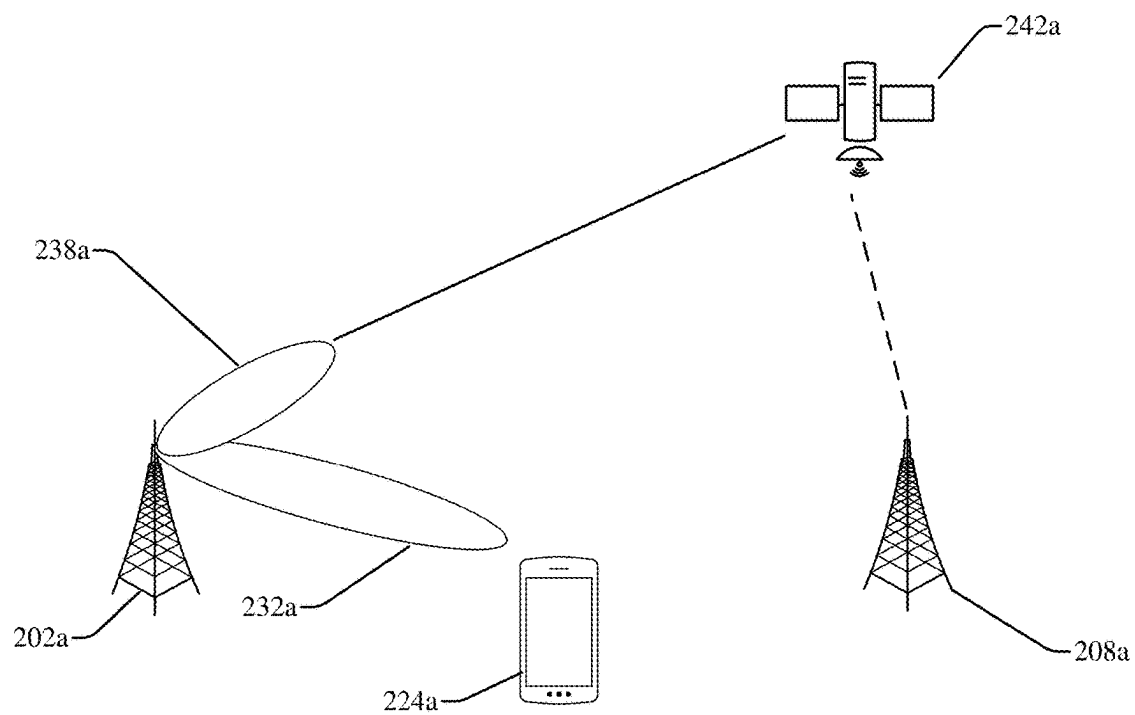
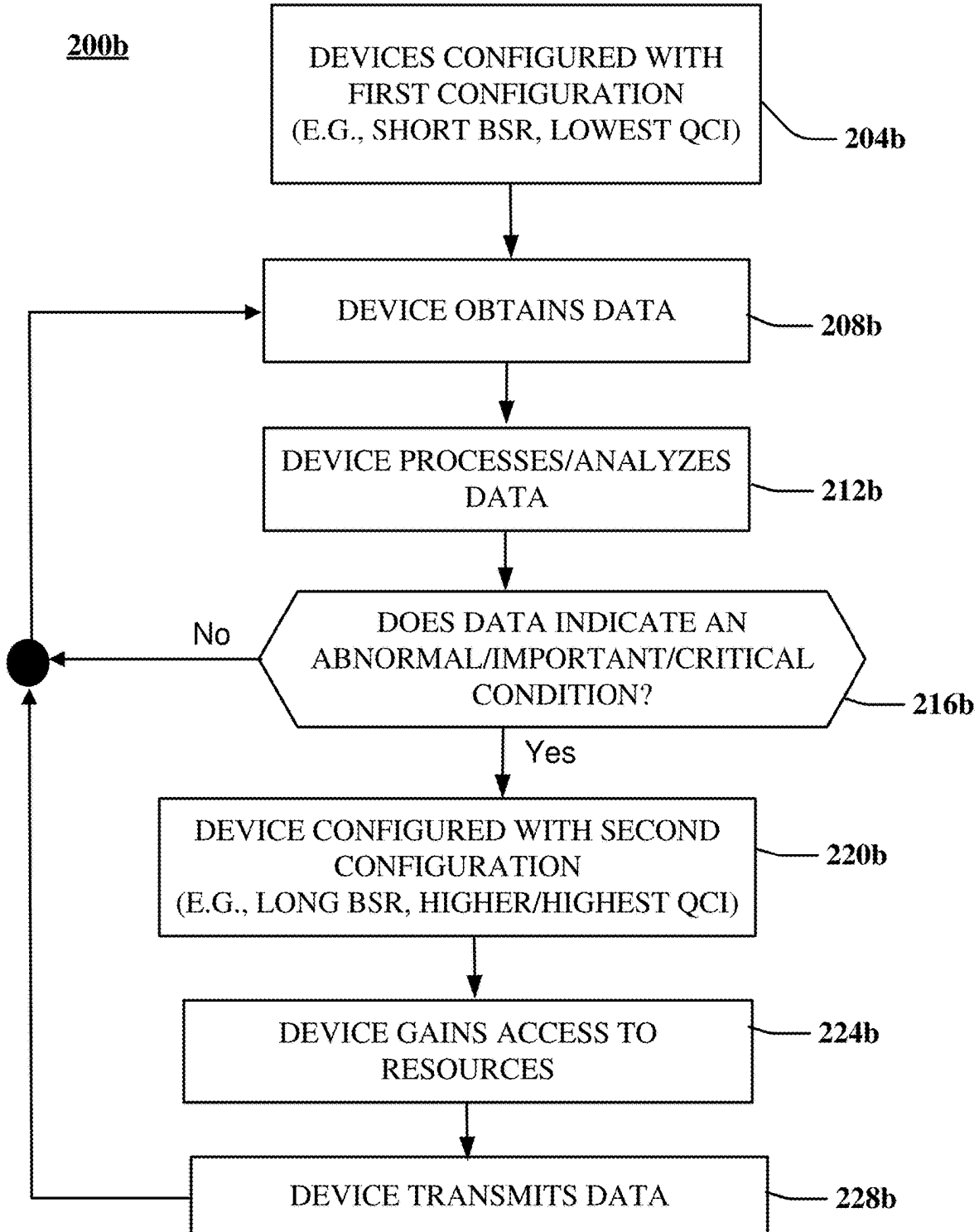
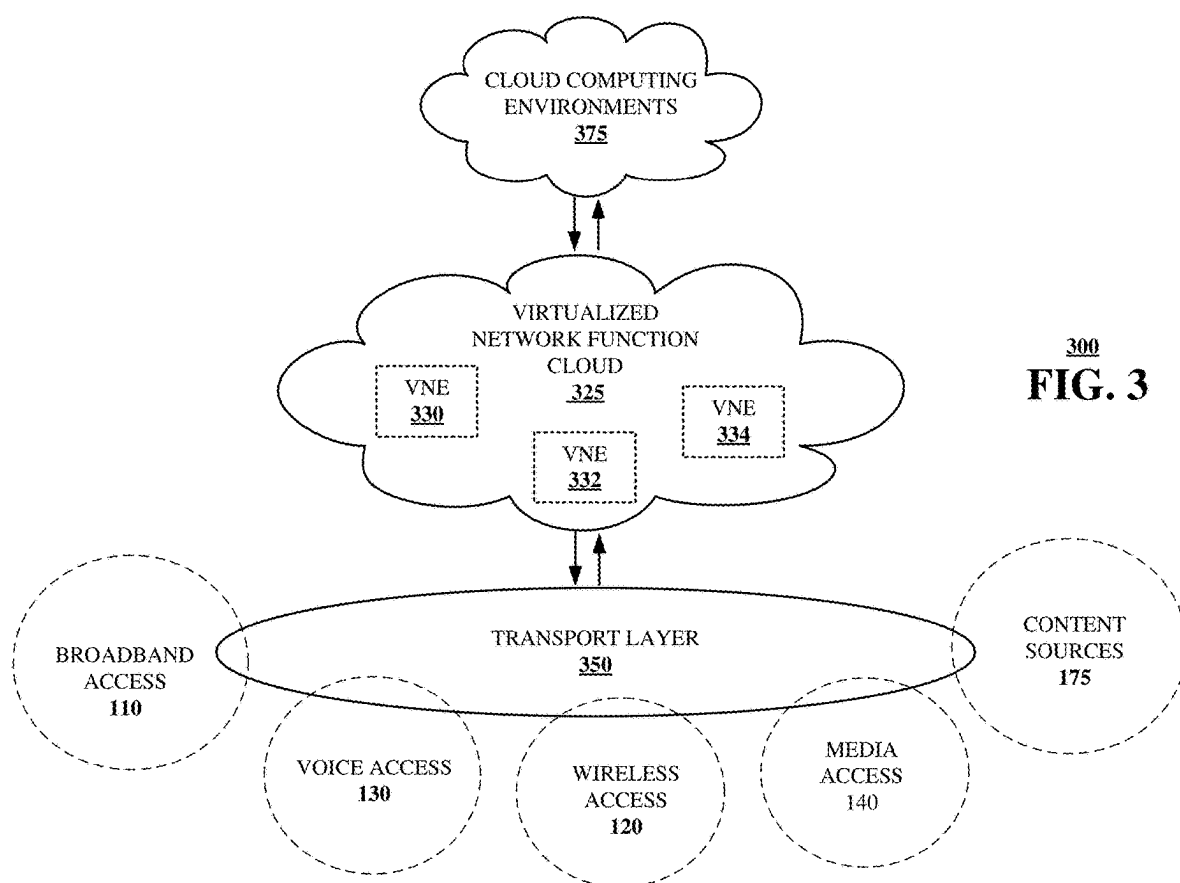


FIG. 2B

200b





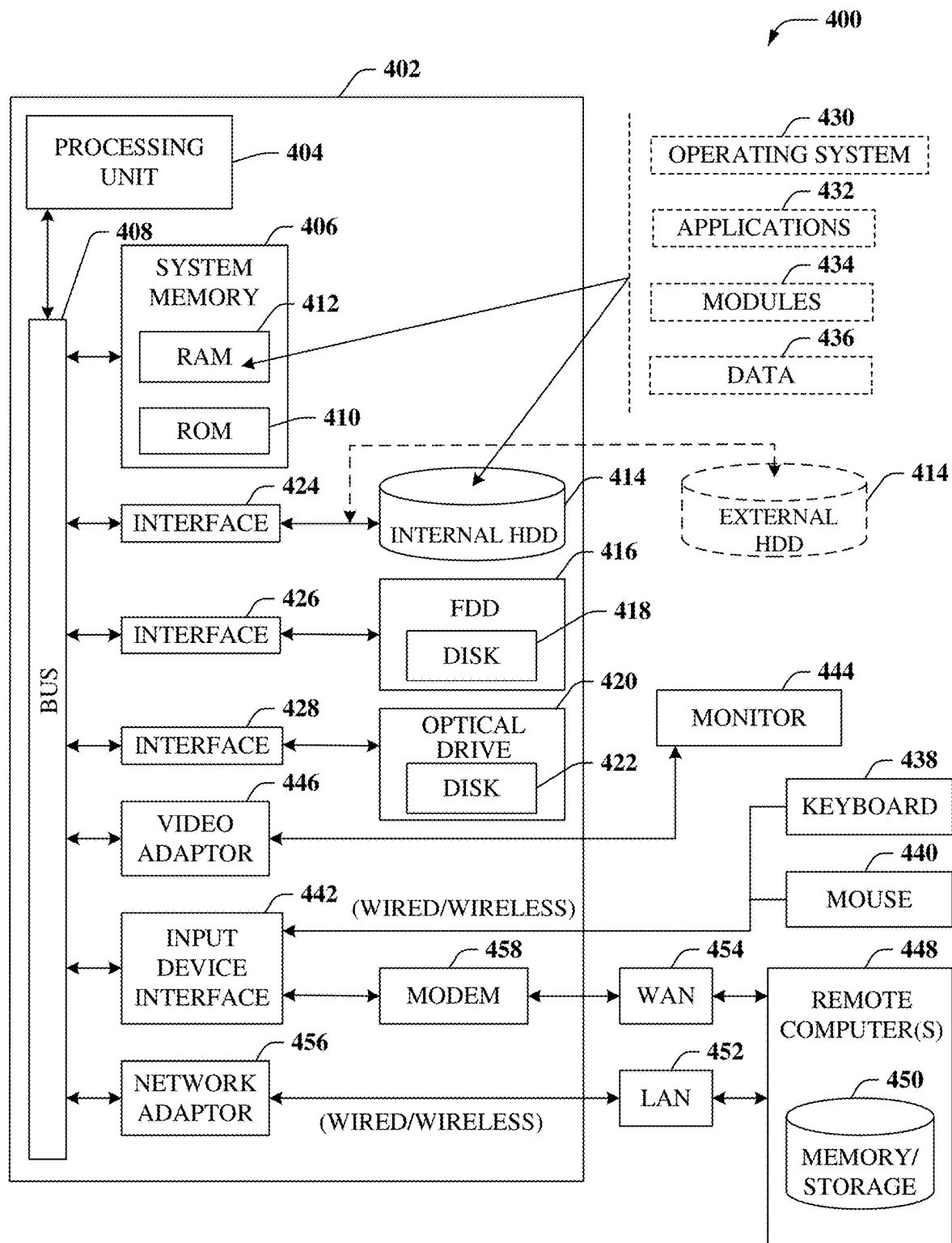


FIG. 4

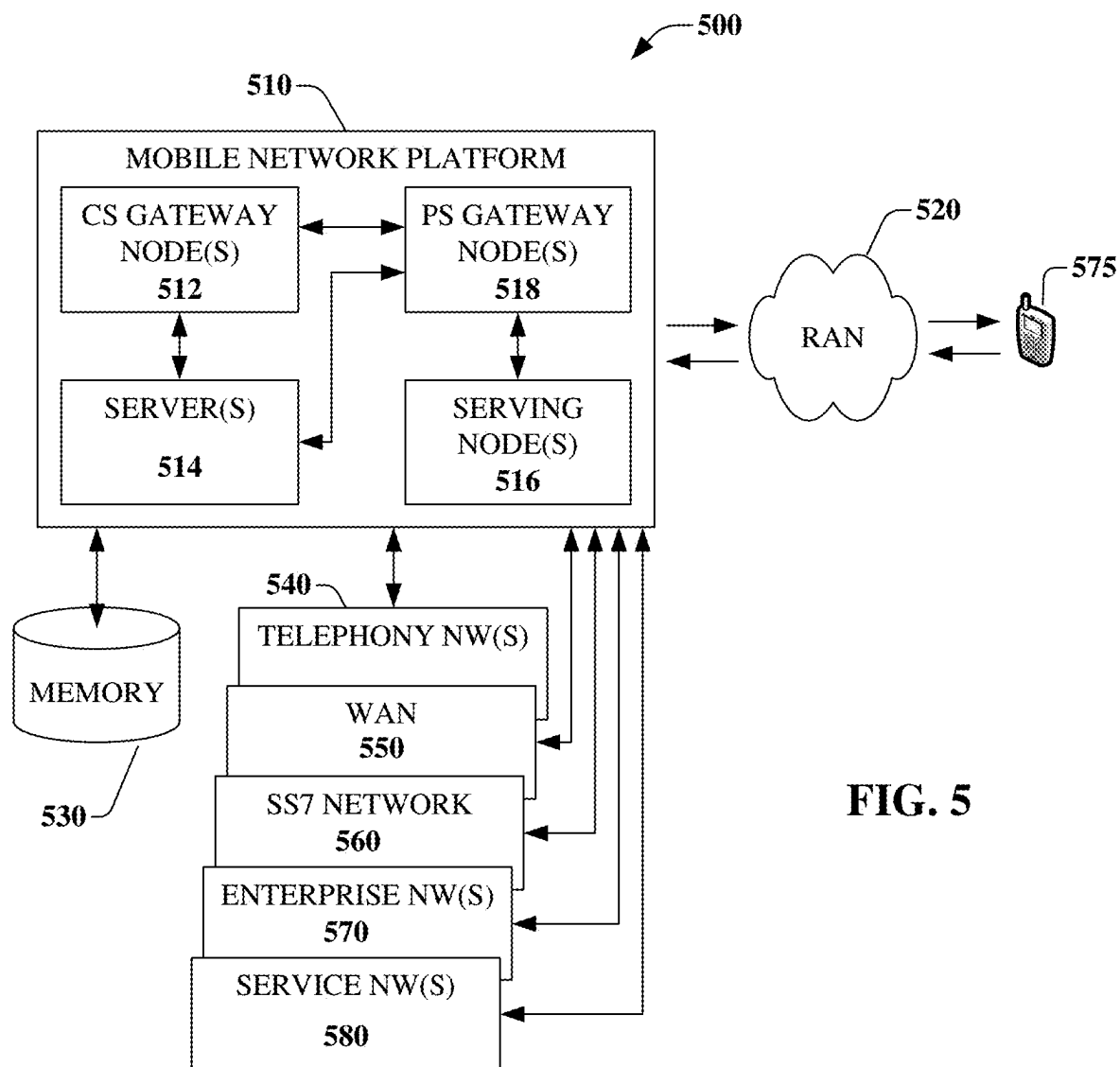
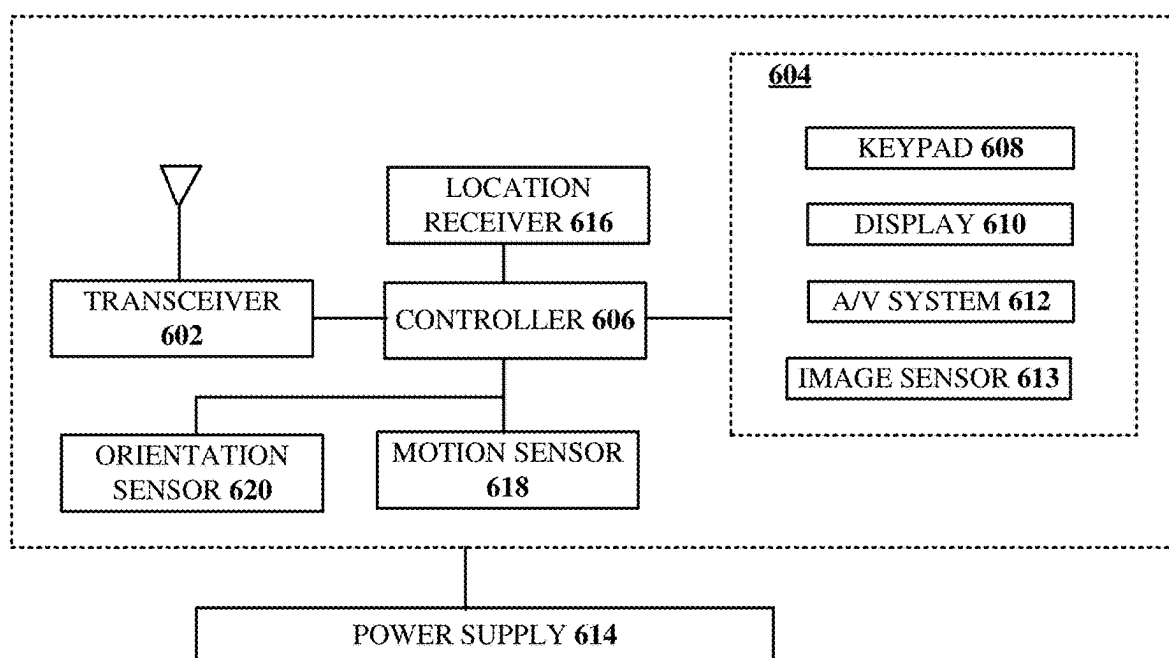


FIG. 5



600
FIG. 6

**APPARATUSES AND METHODS FOR
FACILITATING A QUALITY OF SERVICE
AWARE UPLINK DELIVERY MECHANISM
FOR DEVICES IN CONJUNCTION WITH
NETWORKS AND SYSTEMS**

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0001] The subject disclosure relates to apparatuses and methods for facilitating a quality of service (QoS) aware uplink delivery mechanism for devices in conjunction with networks and systems.

BACKGROUND

[0002] As the world increasingly becomes connected via vast communication networks and systems and via various communication devices, additional opportunities are generated to provision communication services. Unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), or more generally aerial devices, are examples of types of terminals/communication devices that have been the subject of tremendous growth in use and popularity over recent years. For example, UAVs can be deployed for facilitating various types of important, practical applications, such as monitoring or detecting threats, performing surveillance, deploying munitions, mitigating (e.g., “fighting”) forest or brush fires, applying fertilizers or pesticides in relation to agriculture, etc.

[0003] A UAV can send data in an uplink direction to network infrastructure (e.g., a ground or terrestrial base station). When a UAV needs or desires to transmit data to the network infrastructure, it first sends a request to the network infrastructure so that the network infrastructure can allocate resources to the UAV to facilitate the transmission of the data. If there are a large number of terminals or communication devices (e.g., a number greater than a threshold) that are potentially serviced by the network infrastructure, the network infrastructure may quickly become “overwhelmed” by the number of requests. The implication is that a first UAV that has important or critical data may be unable to obtain access to the resources in a timely manner, as requests from other UAVs (or, more generally, other terminals or communication devices) with less important or less critical data may be granted by the network infrastructure.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0004] Reference will now be made to the accompanying drawings, which are not necessarily drawn to scale, and wherein:

[0005] FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary, non-limiting embodiment of a communications network in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0006] FIG. 2A is a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a system in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0007] FIG. 2B depicts an illustrative embodiment of a method in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0008] FIG. 3 is a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a virtualized communication network in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0009] FIG. 4 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a computing environment in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0010] FIG. 5 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a mobile network platform in accordance with various aspects described herein.

[0011] FIG. 6 is a block diagram of an example, non-limiting embodiment of a communication device in accordance with various aspects described herein.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0012] The subject disclosure describes, among other things, illustrative embodiments for managing access to network and system resources via a priority based scheme or approach. Other embodiments are described in the subject disclosure.

[0013] One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include, in whole or in part, assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system; subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level; and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device.

[0014] One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include, in whole or in part, obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system; utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources; obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time; analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination; based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources; and transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration.

[0015] One or more aspects of the subject disclosure include, in whole or in part, transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value; obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data; processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination; and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0016] Referring now to FIG. 1, a block diagram is shown illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a system 100 in accordance with various aspects described herein. For example, the system 100 can facilitate in whole or in part assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first

configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. The system **100** can facilitate in whole or in part obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system, utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources, obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time, analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources, and transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration. The system **100** can facilitate in whole or in part transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value, obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data, processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0017] In particular, in FIG. 1 a communications network **125** is presented for providing broadband access **110** to a plurality of data terminals **114** via access terminal **112**, wireless access **120** to a plurality of mobile devices **124** and vehicle **126** via base station or access point **122**, voice access **130** to a plurality of telephony devices **134**, via switching device **132** and/or media access **140** to a plurality of audio/video display devices **144** via media terminal **142**. In addition, communication network **125** is coupled to one or more content sources **175** of audio, video, graphics, text and/or other media. While broadband access **110**, wireless access **120**, voice access **130** and media access **140** are shown separately, one or more of these forms of access can be combined to provide multiple access services to a single client device (e.g., mobile devices **124** can receive media content via media terminal **142**, data terminal **114** can be provided voice access via switching device **132**, and so on).

[0018] The communications network **125** includes a plurality of network elements (NE) **150**, **152**, **154**, **156**, etc. for facilitating the broadband access **110**, wireless access **120**, voice access **130**, media access **140** and/or the distribution of content from content sources **175**. The communications network **125** can include a circuit switched or packet

switched network, a voice over Internet protocol (VOIP) network, Internet protocol (IP) network, a cable network, a passive or active optical network, a 4G, 5G, or higher generation wireless access network, WIMAX network, UltraWideband network, personal area network or other wireless access network, a broadcast satellite network and/or other communications network.

[0019] In various embodiments, the access terminal **112** can include a digital subscriber line access multiplexer (DSLAM), cable modem termination system (CMTS), optical line terminal (OLT) and/or other access terminal. The data terminals **114** can include personal computers, laptop computers, netbook computers, tablets or other computing devices along with digital subscriber line (DSL) modems, data over coax service interface specification (DOCSIS) modems or other cable modems, a wireless modem such as a 4G, 5G, or higher generation modem, an optical modem and/or other access devices.

[0020] In various embodiments, the base station or access point **122** can include a 4G, 5G, or higher generation base station, an access point that operates via an 802.11 standard such as 802.11n, 802.11ac or other wireless access terminal. The mobile devices **124** can include mobile phones, e-readers, tablets, phablets, wireless modems, and/or other mobile computing devices.

[0021] In various embodiments, the switching device **132** can include a private branch exchange or central office switch, a media services gateway, VoIP gateway or other gateway device and/or other switching device. The telephony devices **134** can include traditional telephones (with or without a terminal adapter), VOIP telephones and/or other telephony devices.

[0022] In various embodiments, the media terminal **142** can include a cable head-end or other TV head-end, a satellite receiver, gateway or other media terminal **142**. The display devices **144** can include televisions with or without a set top box, personal computers and/or other display devices.

[0023] In various embodiments, the content sources **175** include broadcast television and radio sources, video on demand platforms and streaming video and audio services platforms, one or more content data networks, data servers, web servers and other content servers, and/or other sources of media.

[0024] In various embodiments, the communications network **125** can include wired, optical and/or wireless links and the network elements **150**, **152**, **154**, **156**, etc. can include service switching points, signal transfer points, service control points, network gateways, media distribution hubs, servers, firewalls, routers, edge devices, switches and other network nodes for routing and controlling communications traffic over wired, optical and wireless links as part of the Internet and other public networks as well as one or more private networks, for managing subscriber access, for billing and network management and for supporting other network functions.

[0025] Referring now to FIG. 2A, a block diagram illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a system **200a** in accordance with various aspects described herein is shown. In some embodiments, one or more parts/portions of the system **200a** may function within, or may be operatively overlaid upon, one or more parts/portions of the system **100** of FIG. 1.

[0026] The system 200a may include first network infrastructure, as illustratively represented by a first tower 202a, and second network infrastructure, as illustratively represented by a second tower 208a. Each of the towers 202a and 208a may be configured to facilitate communication services in respect of one or more communication devices or terminals, such as a user equipment (UE) 224a and an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) 242a. At the particular instant of time represented by FIG. 2A, the tower 202a may be responsible for facilitating services for both the UE 224a and the UAV 242a.

[0027] Conventionally, network infrastructure (such as the towers 202a and 208a) may be configured to primarily support ground or terrestrial based terminals or devices. In this respect, the tower 202a is shown as emitting a main lobe or main beam 232a, that is primarily oriented towards the ground and in a direction of the UE 224a (where the UE 224a may be carried by a person walking on the ground, located within a building, etc.). The tower 202a may emit one more ancillary lobes/sidelobes 238a that may be associated with signals that reach the UAV 242a. In this respect, the sidelobe(s) 238a are shown as being oriented in an upward direction towards the UAV 242a in FIG. 2A. Due to the presence of possible nulls in the sidelobe(s) 238a, and due to the close-to-free-space propagation in the sky, the UAV 242a may detect several towers (potentially including the towers 202a and 208a) in any given area. Further, the UAV 242a may experience/obtain a higher quality of signal (e.g., a signal with a greater signal strength) in respect of a tower (e.g., the tower 202a) that is further away from the UAV 242a relative to a tower (e.g., the tower 208a) that is closer to the UAV 242a. As a result, it is noted that these impacts can serve as a benefit or a detriment, depending on the circumstances/conditions. For example, the close-to-free-space propagation characteristics may extend the geographical scope/reach of service (from a serving tower) to the UAV 242a (relative to ground-based terminals or devices). However, the close-to-free-space propagation characteristics may also tend to increase the amount or extent of interference that the UAV 242a may experience from signals/beams emitted from a non-serving tower.

[0028] Assuming in FIG. 2A that the tower 202a is functioning as a serving tower in respect of the UAV 242a, when the UAV 242a obtains data that is to be transmitted to the tower 202a the UAV 242a may send a schedule request (SR) message to the tower 202a over a physical uplink control channel (PUCCH) (assuming operations that are consistent with 5G New Radio operations). The SR message is used to indicate that uplink (UL) resources are needed. Based on obtaining the SR message from the UAV 242a, the tower 202a may send an UL grant over a physical downlink control channel (PDCCH) to the UAV 242a. At this point, since the tower 202a is not necessarily aware of the volume or amount of data that the UAV 242a desires to transmit, the UL grant is typically small (e.g., less than a threshold). Based on obtaining the UL grant, the UAV 242a may send a buffer status report (BSR) to the tower 202a advising of the volume/amount of data in a buffer of the UAV 242a. Based on the BSR, the tower 202a may determine an amount of resources to allocate to the UAV 242a and may allocate the resources in accordance with that determination. Based on the allocation of the resources, the UAV 242a may transmit the data from the buffer of the UAV 242a to the tower 202a.

[0029] In terms of the structure/format of a BSR, there may be multiples types or varieties. For example, a first type/format may correspond to a so-called short BSR and a second type/format may correspond to a so-called long BSR. Using a short BSR, a device (e.g., a UAV) may advise as to the amount of data in a buffer for one specific logical channel group (LCG). For that reason, a short BSR may include an LCG identification (ID) field that may identify/distinguish the particular LCG. Using a long BSR, a device (e.g., a UAV) may advise as to the amount of data in a buffer for multiple (e.g., all) LCGs. For that reason, a long BSR may lack/omit an LCG ID field. Instead, a long BSR may include multiple buffer size fields, with each buffer size field corresponding to a given LCG. All other conditions being assumed equal, a long BSR may enable a more efficient use of a communication channel or link relative to a short BSR.

[0030] A recipient (e.g., a tower or base station) of a BSR may map the LCG ID (in the case of a short BSR, or, analogously, the buffer size fields in the case of a long BSR) to one or more radio bearer quality of service class identifiers (QCIs). In this respect, it is noted that there may be quality of service (QoS) attributes that may apply to a given bearer with a given QCI. For example, a first QCI value may have a first QoS profile and a second QCI value may have a second QoS profile that may be different from the first QoS profile.

[0031] While the procedure described above for requesting and allocating network/system resources is generally effective at facilitating a transmission of UL data from a device (e.g., the UAV 242a) to network/system infrastructure (e.g., the tower 202a), the device may be in competition with other devices for access to the resources. For example, the system 200a of FIG. 2A (including two devices: the UE 224a and the UAV 242a) may represent a simplification of an environment in actual practice where there may be hundreds or even thousands of devices that may generate and provide SR messages. As a result, and despite the fact that the UAV 242a may possess critical or important data (e.g., data indicative of a start of a forest fire), the UAV 242a may effectively be prohibited or precluded from sending such important data to the network/system infrastructure due to competing SR messages from other devices (where such other devices might not have such important or critical data in their respective buffers).

[0032] To address the foregoing, aspects of this disclosure may enable a device (e.g., a UAV) with important or critical UL data to obtain a greater likelihood or probability of gaining access to resources relative to other devices that are in possession of less important or less critical UL data. In this regard, and with reference to FIG. 2B, a flowchart of a method 200b is shown. One or more parts/portions of the method 200b may be implemented or executed, in whole or in part, in conjunction with one or more systems, devices, and/or components, such as for example the systems, devices, and components set forth herein. The method 200b may be implemented or executed via a processing system that may include one or more processors. The processing system may execute instructions that facilitate a performance of operations; the operations are described below in relation to the blocks of the method 200b. The instructions may be stored by, e.g., one or more memory devices, memories, a computer or machine readable-medium, or the like.

[0033] In block 204b, all devices within a given area or region (e.g., an area or region defined by, or included within a coverage of, a provisioning of communication services via network/system infrastructure) may (initially) be configured with a first configuration. For example, the first configuration may cause the devices to send short BSR messages with an LCG ID mapping to a first, lowest priority QCI value. In this respect, it is noted that in many practical applications a vast majority of the data generated by the devices, in totality, is not very important or critical (e.g., the importance or criticality of the data is less than a threshold). Thus, via the first configuration, the devices may be placed on substantially equal footing in terms of a likelihood or probability that any given device of the devices will obtain access to network/system resources for conveying UL data to network/system infrastructure.

[0034] In block 208b, a device of the devices may obtain data. For example, if the device is associated with detecting a presence (or, analogously, an absence) of forest fires, the device may be configured to obtain a temperature, a thermal image, a wind direction/speed, moisture/humidity level, etc., of an area or region associated with a forest as part of block 208b. It is noted that block 208b may be executed by each of the devices separately, independently. Stated differently, an instance of block 208b may be replicated for each device.

[0035] In block 212b, the device may process or analyze the data of block 208b. The processing or analysis of block 212b may yield insight into whether the data is indicative of an abnormal, important, or critical condition (as part of a practical application) as determined in block 216b. To demonstrate, and continuing with the example of detecting a potential presence of forest fires, an abnormal/important/critical condition may be indicative of a detected/sensed temperature exceeding a threshold (as determined/detected as part of block 216b).

[0036] If the data is indicative of typical, normal, or mundane operating conditions, flow may proceed from block 216b to block 208b to continue obtaining/collecting data; otherwise, flow may proceed from block 216b to block 220b.

[0037] As part of the flow from block 216b to block 208b, the device may assume/utilize the first configuration associated with block 204b (e.g., using short BSR messages and the first, lowest priority QCI value), or another configuration that is lower/lesser in terms of priority. As part of the flow from block 216b to block 208b, the device may be forced to compete for access to the network/system resources in accordance with the current configuration (which, in the first instance, may correspond to the first configuration of block 204b) to be able to convey the data to the network/system infrastructure.

[0038] In block 220b, the device may be configured to assume/utilize a second configuration that is different from a current (e.g., first) configuration of the device. For example, as part of block 220b the device may assume/utilize a higher priority QCI value (based on the determination(s) of block 216b). While described in terms of two QCI values (e.g., low priority in block 204b or high priority in block 220b), one of skill in the art will appreciate that any number of QCI or priority values/configurations greater than or equal to two (e.g., low priority, medium priority, high priority) may be used in a given embodiment of the method 200b to facilitate a relative priority scheme in terms of

access to resources. As part of block 220b, the device may be configured to send long BSR messages.

[0039] Based on the configuration of block 220b, the device may obtain a (statistically) greater likelihood or probability of gaining access to resources (relative to the configuration of block 204b). In some embodiments, the configuration of block 220b may serve to guarantee that the device obtains access to resources. Based on the configuration of block 220b, the device may gain access to (an allocation of) the resources of the network/system infrastructure as part of block 224b.

[0040] In block 228b, the device may transmit UL data to the network/system infrastructure via the resources gained by/allocated to the device as part of block 224b. From block 224b, flow may proceed to block 208b to continue obtaining/collecting data. For example, it may be the case that after a certain amount of time has transpired that the conditions that warranted the flow from block 216b to block 220b may subside (e.g., a risk of fire danger may subside due to a change in weather conditions (such as temperature or wind direction, due to the onset of rain, etc.)).

[0041] While for purposes of simplicity of explanation, the respective processes are shown and described as a series of blocks in FIG. 2B, it is to be understood and appreciated that the claimed subject matter is not limited by the order of the blocks, as some blocks may occur in different orders and/or concurrently with other blocks from what is depicted and described herein. Moreover, not all illustrated blocks may be required to implement the methods described herein.

[0042] Aspects of the disclosure may provide for a monitoring of one or more geographic areas under specified conditions. In some embodiments, one or more devices may be configured or capable of analyzing a critical of data that needs to be transmitted to one or more destinations, such as a ground station. Such an analysis may be performed prior to the data being transmitted. Priority labels (or the like) may be added/attached to the data based on the criticality.

[0043] In some embodiments, access to resources for data that is transmitted by one or more devices may be managed or regulated in accordance with a priority scheme. Different configurations may be utilized to prioritize access. In some embodiments, latency associated with data transmission may be based on a configuration that is utilized. For example, a higher-priority configuration may yield a (statistical/probabilistic) lower level/value of latency (all other conditions being assumed equal).

[0044] In some embodiments, a BSR may be utilized to request resources for a transmission or a reception of data. The BSR may include a flag (e.g., a Logical Channel Group flag) that may indicate a priority of the data that is to be transmitted or received. In some embodiments, a data bearer may be assigned or allocated on the basis of a BSR. The data bearer may be assigned to a specified QCI value that is based on the flag.

[0045] As set forth herein, practical applications of this disclosure may enhance an efficiency of resources associated with a network or system in accordance with a relative priority scheme. Aspects of this disclosure may utilize a priority or weighting/weight-based scheme to increase (or, analogously, decrease) a likelihood or probability that a given device may gain access to the resources relative to one or more other devices. An occurrence of one or more events or conditions (as potentially represented by/within data) may be used to determine whether, and to what extent, a device

is able to switch/change from a first priority level/value to a second priority level/value that is different from the first priority level/value. Devices may be assigned with given configurations or profiles, potentially in conjunction with one or more messages that may be conveyed to the devices by network/system infrastructure. The messages may enable a device to selectively manage which configuration or profile that the device assumes/utilizes at any given point in time.

[0046] As described above, aspects of this disclosure are directed to practical applications involving a management and utilization of network/system resources. Recognizing that resources are scarce, aspects of this disclosure enable a more efficient use of the resources by focusing the resources towards ends that are more critical or important in nature. In this respect, aspects of this disclosure represent substantial improvements relative to conventional techniques/technologies in terms of ensuring that important or critical information or data is timely received and acted upon. In brief, and as would be clearly understood and appreciated by one of skill in the art based on a review of this disclosure, aspects of this disclosure are not directed to abstract ideas. To the contrary, the various aspects of this disclosure are directed to, and encompass, significantly more than any abstract idea standing alone.

[0047] Referring now to FIG. 3, a block diagram 300 is shown illustrating an example, non-limiting embodiment of a virtualized communication network in accordance with various aspects described herein. In particular a virtualized communication network is presented that can be used to implement some or all of the subsystems and functions of system 100, the subsystems and functions of system 200a, and method 200b presented in FIGS. 1, 2A, and 2B. For example, the virtualized communication network 300 can facilitate in whole or in part assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. The virtualized communication network 300 can facilitate in whole or in part obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system, utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources, obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time, analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources, and transmitting the first data based

on the utilization of the second configuration. The virtualized communication network 300 can facilitate in whole or in part transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value, obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data, processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0048] In particular, a cloud networking architecture is shown that leverages cloud technologies and supports rapid innovation and scalability via a transport layer 350, a virtualized network function cloud 325 and/or one or more cloud computing environments 375. In various embodiments, this cloud networking architecture is an open architecture that leverages application programming interfaces (APIs); reduces complexity from services and operations; supports more nimble business models; and rapidly and seamlessly scales to meet evolving customer requirements including traffic growth, diversity of traffic types, and diversity of performance and reliability expectations.

[0049] In contrast to traditional network elements—which are typically integrated to perform a single function, the virtualized communication network employs virtual network elements (VNEs) 330, 332, 334, etc. that perform some or all of the functions of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, etc. For example, the network architecture can provide a substrate of networking capability, often called Network Function Virtualization Infrastructure (NFVI) or simply infrastructure that is capable of being directed with software and Software Defined Networking (SDN) protocols to perform a broad variety of network functions and services. This infrastructure can include several types of substrates. The most typical type of substrate being servers that support Network Function Virtualization (NFV), followed by packet forwarding capabilities based on generic computing resources, with specialized network technologies brought to bear when general-purpose processors or general-purpose integrated circuit devices offered by merchants (referred to herein as merchant silicon) are not appropriate. In this case, communication services can be implemented as cloud-centric workloads.

[0050] As an example, a traditional network element 150 (shown in FIG. 1), such as an edge router can be implemented via a VNE 330 composed of NFV software modules, merchant silicon, and associated controllers. The software can be written so that increasing workload consumes incremental resources from a common resource pool, and moreover so that it is elastic: so, the resources are only consumed when needed. In a similar fashion, other network elements such as other routers, switches, edge caches, and middle boxes are instantiated from the common resource pool. Such sharing of infrastructure across a broad set of uses makes planning and growing infrastructure easier to manage.

[0051] In an embodiment, the transport layer 350 includes fiber, cable, wired and/or wireless transport elements, network elements and interfaces to provide broadband access 110, wireless access 120, voice access 130, media access 140 and/or access to content sources 175 for distribution of

content to any or all of the access technologies. In particular, in some cases a network element needs to be positioned at a specific place, and this allows for less sharing of common infrastructure. Other times, the network elements have specific physical layer adapters that cannot be abstracted or virtualized and might require special DSP code and analog front ends (AFEs) that do not lend themselves to implementation as VNEs 330, 332 or 334. These network elements can be included in transport layer 350.

[0052] The virtualized network function cloud 325 interfaces with the transport layer 350 to provide the VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. to provide specific NFVs. In particular, the virtualized network function cloud 325 leverages cloud operations, applications, and architectures to support networking workloads. The virtualized network elements 330, 332 and 334 can employ network function software that provides either a one-for-one mapping of traditional network element function or alternately some combination of network functions designed for cloud computing. For example, VNEs 330, 332 and 334 can include route reflectors, domain name system (DNS) servers, and dynamic host configuration protocol (DHCP) servers, system architecture evolution (SAE) and/or mobility management entity (MME) gateways, broadband network gateways, IP edge routers for IP-VPN, Ethernet and other services, load balancers, distributors and other network elements. Because these elements do not typically need to forward large amounts of traffic, their workload can be distributed across a number of servers—each of which adds a portion of the capability, and which creates an elastic function with higher availability overall than its former monolithic version. These virtual network elements 330, 332, 334, etc. can be instantiated and managed using an orchestration approach similar to those used in cloud compute services.

[0053] The cloud computing environments 375 can interface with the virtualized network function cloud 325 via APIs that expose functional capabilities of the VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. to provide the flexible and expanded capabilities to the virtualized network function cloud 325. In particular, network workloads may have applications distributed across the virtualized network function cloud 325 and cloud computing environment 375 and in the commercial cloud or might simply orchestrate workloads supported entirely in NFV infrastructure from these third-party locations.

[0054] Turning now to FIG. 4, there is illustrated a block diagram of a computing environment in accordance with various aspects described herein. In order to provide additional context for various embodiments of the embodiments described herein, FIG. 4 and the following discussion are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable computing environment 400 in which the various embodiments of the subject disclosure can be implemented. In particular, computing environment 400 can be used in the implementation of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, access terminal 112, base station or access point 122, switching device 132, media terminal 142, and/or VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. Each of these devices can be implemented via computer-executable instructions that can run on one or more computers, and/or in combination with other program modules and/or as a combination of hardware and software. For example, the computing environment 400 can facilitate in whole or in part assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration

being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. The computing environment 400 can facilitate in whole or in part obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system, utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources, obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time, analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources, and transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration. The computing environment 400 can facilitate in whole or in part transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value, obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data, processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0055] Generally, program modules comprise routines, programs, components, data structures, etc., that perform particular tasks or implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate that the methods can be practiced with other computer system configurations, comprising single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, minicomputers, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, and the like, each of which can be operatively coupled to one or more associated devices.

[0056] As used herein, a processing circuit includes one or more processors as well as other application specific circuits such as an application specific integrated circuit, digital logic circuit, state machine, programmable gate array or other circuit that processes input signals or data and that produces output signals or data in response thereto. It should be noted that while any functions and features described herein in association with the operation of a processor could likewise be performed by a processing circuit.

[0057] The illustrated embodiments of the embodiments herein can be also practiced in distributed computing envi-

ronments where certain tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

[0058] Computing devices typically comprise a variety of media, which can comprise computer-readable storage media and/or communications media, which two terms are used herein differently from one another as follows. Computer-readable storage media can be any available storage media that can be accessed by the computer and comprises both volatile and nonvolatile media, removable and non-removable media. By way of example, and not limitation, computer-readable storage media can be implemented in connection with any method or technology for storage of information such as computer-readable instructions, program modules, structured data or unstructured data.

[0059] Computer-readable storage media can comprise, but are not limited to, random access memory (RAM), read only memory (ROM), electrically erasable programmable read only memory (EEPROM), flash memory or other memory technology, compact disk read only memory (CD-ROM), digital versatile disk (DVD) or other optical disk storage, magnetic cassettes, magnetic tape, magnetic disk storage or other magnetic storage devices or other tangible and/or non-transitory media which can be used to store desired information. In this regard, the terms “tangible” or “non-transitory” herein as applied to storage, memory or computer-readable media, are to be understood to exclude only propagating transitory signals per se as modifiers and do not relinquish rights to all standard storage, memory or computer-readable media that are not only propagating transitory signals per se.

[0060] Computer-readable storage media can be accessed by one or more local or remote computing devices, e.g., via access requests, queries or other data retrieval protocols, for a variety of operations with respect to the information stored by the medium.

[0061] Communications media typically embody computer-readable instructions, data structures, program modules or other structured or unstructured data in a data signal such as a modulated data signal, e.g., a carrier wave or other transport mechanism, and comprises any information delivery or transport media. The term “modulated data signal” or signals refers to a signal that has one or more of its characteristics set or changed in such a manner as to encode information in one or more signals. By way of example, and not limitation, communication media comprise wired media, such as a wired network or direct-wired connection, and wireless media such as acoustic, RF, infrared and other wireless media.

[0062] With reference again to FIG. 4, the example environment can comprise a computer 402, the computer 402 comprising a processing unit 404, a system memory 406 and a system bus 408. The system bus 408 couples system components including, but not limited to, the system memory 406 to the processing unit 404. The processing unit 404 can be any of various commercially available processors. Dual microprocessors and other multiprocessor architectures can also be employed as the processing unit 404.

[0063] The system bus 408 can be any of several types of bus structure that can further interconnect to a memory bus (with or without a memory controller), a peripheral bus, and a local bus using any of a variety of commercially available

bus architectures. The system memory 406 comprises ROM 410 and RAM 412. A basic input/output system (BIOS) can be stored in a non-volatile memory such as ROM, erasable programmable read only memory (EPROM), EEPROM, which BIOS contains the basic routines that help to transfer information between elements within the computer 402, such as during startup. The RAM 412 can also comprise a high-speed RAM such as static RAM for caching data.

[0064] The computer 402 further comprises an internal hard disk drive (HDD) 414 (e.g., EIDE, SATA), which internal HDD 414 can also be configured for external use in a suitable chassis (not shown), a magnetic floppy disk drive (FDD) 416, (e.g., to read from or write to a removable diskette 418) and an optical disk drive 420, (e.g., reading a CD-ROM disk 422 or, to read from or write to other high-capacity optical media such as the DVD). The HDD 414, magnetic FDD 416 and optical disk drive 420 can be connected to the system bus 408 by a hard disk drive interface 424, a magnetic disk drive interface 426 and an optical drive interface 428, respectively. The hard disk drive interface 424 for external drive implementations comprises at least one or both of Universal Serial Bus (USB) and Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) 1394 interface technologies. Other external drive connection technologies are within contemplation of the embodiments described herein.

[0065] The drives and their associated computer-readable storage media provide nonvolatile storage of data, data structures, computer-executable instructions, and so forth. For the computer 402, the drives and storage media accommodate the storage of any data in a suitable digital format. Although the description of computer-readable storage media above refers to a hard disk drive (HDD), a removable magnetic diskette, and a removable optical media such as a CD or DVD, it should be appreciated by those skilled in the art that other types of storage media which are readable by a computer, such as zip drives, magnetic cassettes, flash memory cards, cartridges, and the like, can also be used in the example operating environment, and further, that any such storage media can contain computer-executable instructions for performing the methods described herein.

[0066] A number of program modules can be stored in the drives and RAM 412, comprising an operating system 430, one or more application programs 432, other program modules 434 and program data 436. All or portions of the operating system, applications, modules, and/or data can also be cached in the RAM 412. The systems and methods described herein can be implemented utilizing various commercially available operating systems or combinations of operating systems.

[0067] A user can enter commands and information into the computer 402 through one or more wired/wireless input devices, e.g., a keyboard 438 and a pointing device, such as a mouse 440. Other input devices (not shown) can comprise a microphone, an infrared (IR) remote control, a joystick, a game pad, a stylus pen, touch screen or the like. These and other input devices are often connected to the processing unit 404 through an input device interface 442 that can be coupled to the system bus 408, but can be connected by other interfaces, such as a parallel port, an IEEE 1394 serial port, a game port, a universal serial bus (USB) port, an IR interface, etc.

[0068] A monitor 444 or other type of display device can be also connected to the system bus 408 via an interface,

such as a video adapter 446. It will also be appreciated that in alternative embodiments, a monitor 444 can also be any display device (e.g., another computer having a display, a smart phone, a tablet computer, etc.) for receiving display information associated with computer 402 via any communication means, including via the Internet and cloud-based networks. In addition to the monitor 444, a computer typically comprises other peripheral output devices (not shown), such as speakers, printers, etc.

[0069] The computer 402 can operate in a networked environment using logical connections via wired and/or wireless communications to one or more remote computers, such as a remote computer(s) 448. The remote computer(s) 448 can be a workstation, a server computer, a router, a personal computer, portable computer, microprocessor-based entertainment appliance, a peer device or other common network node, and typically comprises many or all of the elements described relative to the computer 402, although, for purposes of brevity, only a remote memory/storage device 450 is illustrated. The logical connections depicted comprise wired/wireless connectivity to a local area network (LAN) 452 and/or larger networks, e.g., a wide area network (WAN) 454. Such LAN and WAN networking environments are commonplace in offices and companies, and facilitate enterprise-wide computer networks, such as intranets, all of which can connect to a global communications network, e.g., the Internet.

[0070] When used in a LAN networking environment, the computer 402 can be connected to the LAN 452 through a wired and/or wireless communication network interface or adapter 456. The adapter 456 can facilitate wired or wireless communication to the LAN 452, which can also comprise a wireless AP disposed thereon for communicating with the adapter 456.

[0071] When used in a WAN networking environment, the computer 402 can comprise a modem 458 or can be connected to a communications server on the WAN 454 or has other means for establishing communications over the WAN 454, such as by way of the Internet. The modem 458, which can be internal or external and a wired or wireless device, can be connected to the system bus 408 via the input device interface 442. In a networked environment, program modules depicted relative to the computer 402 or portions thereof, can be stored in the remote memory/storage device 450. It will be appreciated that the network connections shown are example and other means of establishing a communications link between the computers can be used.

[0072] The computer 402 can be operable to communicate with any wireless devices or entities operatively disposed in wireless communication, e.g., a printer, scanner, desktop and/or portable computer, portable data assistant, communications satellite, any piece of equipment or location associated with a wirelessly detectable tag (e.g., a kiosk, news stand, restroom), and telephone. This can comprise Wireless Fidelity (Wi-Fi) and BLUETOOTH® wireless technologies. Thus, the communication can be a predefined structure as with a conventional network or simply an ad hoc communication between at least two devices.

[0073] Wi-Fi can allow connection to the Internet from a couch at home, a bed in a hotel room or a conference room at work, without wires. Wi-Fi is a wireless technology similar to that used in a cell phone that enables such devices, e.g., computers, to send and receive data indoors and out; anywhere within the range of a base station. Wi-Fi networks

use radio technologies called IEEE 802.11 (a, b, g, n, ac, ag, etc.) to provide secure, reliable, fast wireless connectivity. A Wi-Fi network can be used to connect computers to each other, to the Internet, and to wired networks (which can use IEEE 802.3 or Ethernet). Wi-Fi networks operate in the unlicensed 2.4 and 5 GHz radio bands for example or with products that contain both bands (dual band), so the networks can provide real-world performance similar to the basic 10BaseT wired Ethernet networks used in many offices.

[0074] Turning now to FIG. 5, an embodiment 500 of a mobile network platform 510 is shown that is an example of network elements 150, 152, 154, 156, and/or VNEs 330, 332, 334, etc. For example, the platform 510 can facilitate in whole or in part assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. The platform 510 can facilitate in whole or in part obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system, utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources, obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time, analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources, and transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration. The platform 510 can facilitate in whole or in part transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value, obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data, processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0075] In one or more embodiments, the mobile network platform 510 can generate and receive signals transmitted and received by base stations or access points such as base station or access point 122. Generally, mobile network platform 510 can comprise components, e.g., nodes, gateways, interfaces, servers, or disparate platforms, that facilitate both packet-switched (PS) (e.g., internet protocol (IP), frame relay, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM)) and cir-

cuit-switched (CS) traffic (e.g., voice and data), as well as control generation for networked wireless telecommunication. As a non-limiting example, mobile network platform **510** can be included in telecommunications carrier networks and can be considered carrier-side components as discussed elsewhere herein. Mobile network platform **510** comprises CS gateway node(s) **512** which can interface CS traffic received from legacy networks like telephony network(s) **540** (e.g., public switched telephone network (PSTN), or public land mobile network (PLMN)) or a signaling system #7 (SS7) network **560**. CS gateway node(s) **512** can authorize and authenticate traffic (e.g., voice) arising from such networks. Additionally, CS gateway node(s) **512** can access mobility, or roaming, data generated through SS7 network **560**; for instance, mobility data stored in a visited location register (VLR), which can reside in memory **530**. Moreover, CS gateway node(s) **512** interfaces CS-based traffic and signaling and PS gateway node(s) **518**. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, CS gateway node(s) **512** can be realized at least in part in gateway GPRS support node(s) (GGSN). It should be appreciated that functionality and specific operation of CS gateway node(s) **512**, PS gateway node(s) **518**, and serving node(s) **516**, is provided and dictated by radio technology(ies) utilized by mobile network platform **510** for telecommunication over a radio access network **520** with other devices, such as a radiotelephone **575**.

[0076] In addition to receiving and processing CS-switched traffic and signaling, PS gateway node(s) **518** can authorize and authenticate PS-based data sessions with served mobile devices. Data sessions can comprise traffic, or content(s), exchanged with networks external to the mobile network platform **510**, like wide area network(s) (WANs) **550**, enterprise network(s) **570**, and service network(s) **580**, which can be embodied in local area network(s) (LANs), can also be interfaced with mobile network platform **510** through PS gateway node(s) **518**. It is to be noted that WANs **550** and enterprise network(s) **570** can embody, at least in part, a service network(s) like IP multimedia subsystem (IMS). Based on radio technology layer(s) available in technology resource(s) or radio access network **520**, PS gateway node(s) **518** can generate packet data protocol contexts when a data session is established; other data structures that facilitate routing of packetized data also can be generated. To that end, in an aspect, PS gateway node(s) **518** can comprise a tunnel interface (e.g., tunnel termination gateway (TTG) in 3GPP UMTS network(s) (not shown)) which can facilitate packetized communication with disparate wireless network(s), such as Wi-Fi networks.

[0077] In embodiment **500**, mobile network platform **510** also comprises serving node(s) **516** that, based upon available radio technology layer(s) within technology resource(s) in the radio access network **520**, convey the various packetized flows of data streams received through PS gateway node(s) **518**. It is to be noted that for technology resource(s) that rely primarily on CS communication, server node(s) can deliver traffic without reliance on PS gateway node(s) **518**; for example, server node(s) can embody at least in part a mobile switching center. As an example, in a 3GPP UMTS network, serving node(s) **516** can be embodied in serving GPRS support node(s) (SGSN).

[0078] For radio technologies that exploit packetized communication, server(s) **514** in mobile network platform **510** can execute numerous applications that can generate mul-

tiply disparate packetized data streams or flows, and manage (e.g., schedule, queue, format . . .) such flows. Such application(s) can comprise add-on features to standard services (for example, provisioning, billing, customer support . . .) provided by mobile network platform **510**. Data streams (e.g., content(s) that are part of a voice call or data session) can be conveyed to PS gateway node(s) **518** for authorization/authentication and initiation of a data session, and to serving node(s) **516** for communication thereafter. In addition to application server, server(s) **514** can comprise utility server(s), a utility server can comprise a provisioning server, an operations and maintenance server, a security server that can implement at least in part a certificate authority and firewalls as well as other security mechanisms, and the like. In an aspect, security server(s) secure communication served through mobile network platform **510** to ensure network's operation and data integrity in addition to authorization and authentication procedures that CS gateway node(s) **512** and PS gateway node(s) **518** can enact. Moreover, provisioning server(s) can provision services from external network(s) like networks operated by a disparate service provider; for instance, WAN **550** or Global Positioning System (GPS) network(s) (not shown). Provisioning server(s) can also provision coverage through networks associated to mobile network platform **510** (e.g., deployed and operated by the same service provider), such as the distributed antennas networks shown in FIG. 1(s) that enhance wireless service coverage by providing more network coverage.

[0079] It is to be noted that server(s) **514** can comprise one or more processors configured to confer at least in part the functionality of mobile network platform **510**. To that end, the one or more processors can execute code instructions stored in memory **530**, for example. It should be appreciated that server(s) **514** can comprise a content manager, which operates in substantially the same manner as described hereinbefore.

[0080] In example embodiment **500**, memory **530** can store information related to operation of mobile network platform **510**. Other operational information can comprise provisioning information of mobile devices served through mobile network platform **510**, subscriber databases; application intelligence, pricing schemes, e.g., promotional rates, flat-rate programs, couponing campaigns; technical specification(s) consistent with telecommunication protocols for operation of disparate radio, or wireless, technology layers; and so forth. Memory **530** can also store information from at least one of telephony network(s) **540**, WAN **550**, SS7 network **560**, or enterprise network(s) **570**. In an aspect, memory **530** can be, for example, accessed as part of a data store component or as a remotely connected memory store.

[0081] In order to provide a context for the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter, FIG. 5, and the following discussion, are intended to provide a brief, general description of a suitable environment in which the various aspects of the disclosed subject matter can be implemented. While the subject matter has been described above in the general context of computer-executable instructions of a computer program that runs on a computer and/or computers, those skilled in the art will recognize that the disclosed subject matter also can be implemented in combination with other program modules. Generally, program modules comprise

routines, programs, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks and/or implement particular abstract data types.

[0082] Turning now to FIG. 6, an illustrative embodiment of a communication device **600** is shown. The communication device **600** can serve as an illustrative embodiment of devices such as data terminals **114**, mobile devices **124**, vehicle **126**, display devices **144** or other client devices for communication via either communications network **125**. For example, the computing device **600** can facilitate in whole or in part assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system, subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level, and based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device. The computing device **600** can facilitate in whole or in part obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system, utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources, obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time, analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources that is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources, and transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration. The computing device **600** can facilitate in whole or in part transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value, obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data, processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination, and transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value.

[0083] The communication device **600** can comprise a wireline and/or wireless transceiver **602** (herein transceiver **602**), a user interface (UI) **604**, a power supply **614**, a location receiver **616**, a motion sensor **618**, an orientation sensor **620**, and a controller **606** for managing operations thereof. The transceiver **602** can support short-range or long-range wireless access technologies such as Bluetooth®, ZigBee®, Wi-Fi, DECT, or cellular communication technologies, just to mention a few (Bluetooth® and ZigBee® are trademarks registered by the Bluetooth® Special Interest Group and the ZigBee® Alliance, respectively).

Cellular technologies can include, for example, CDMA-1X, UMTS/HSDPA, GSM/GPRS, TDMA/EDGE, EV/DO, WiMAX, SDR, LTE, as well as other next generation wireless communication technologies as they arise. The transceiver **602** can also be adapted to support circuit-switched wireline access technologies (such as PSTN), packet-switched wireline access technologies (such as TCP/IP, VOIP, etc.), and combinations thereof.

[0084] The UI **604** can include a depressible or touch-sensitive keypad **608** with a navigation mechanism such as a roller ball, a joystick, a mouse, or a navigation disk for manipulating operations of the communication device **600**. The keypad **608** can be an integral part of a housing assembly of the communication device **600** or an independent device operably coupled thereto by a tethered wireline interface (such as a USB cable) or a wireless interface supporting for example Bluetooth®. The keypad **608** can represent a numeric keypad commonly used by phones, and/or a QWERTY keypad with alphanumeric keys. The UI **604** can further include a display **610** such as monochrome or color LCD (Liquid Crystal Display), OLED (Organic Light Emitting Diode) or other suitable display technology for conveying images to an end user of the communication device **600**. In an embodiment where the display **610** is touch-sensitive, a portion or all of the keypad **608** can be presented by way of the display **610** with navigation features.

[0085] The display **610** can use touch screen technology to also serve as a user interface for detecting user input. As a touch screen display, the communication device **600** can be adapted to present a user interface having graphical user interface (GUI) elements that can be selected by a user with a touch of a finger. The display **610** can be equipped with capacitive, resistive or other forms of sensing technology to detect how much surface area of a user's finger has been placed on a portion of the touch screen display. This sensing information can be used to control the manipulation of the GUI elements or other functions of the user interface. The display **610** can be an integral part of the housing assembly of the communication device **600** or an independent device communicatively coupled thereto by a tethered wireline interface (such as a cable) or a wireless interface.

[0086] The UI **604** can also include an audio system **612** that utilizes audio technology for conveying low volume audio (such as audio heard in proximity of a human ear) and high-volume audio (such as speakerphone for hands free operation). The audio system **612** can further include a microphone for receiving audible signals of an end user. The audio system **612** can also be used for voice recognition applications. The UI **604** can further include an image sensor **613** such as a charged coupled device (CCD) camera for capturing still or moving images.

[0087] The power supply **614** can utilize common power management technologies such as replaceable and rechargeable batteries, supply regulation technologies, and/or charging system technologies for supplying energy to the components of the communication device **600** to facilitate long-range or short-range portable communications. Alternatively, or in combination, the charging system can utilize external power sources such as DC power supplied over a physical interface such as a USB port or other suitable tethering technologies.

[0088] The location receiver **616** can utilize location technology such as a global positioning system (GPS) receiver

capable of assisted GPS for identifying a location of the communication device 600 based on signals generated by a constellation of GPS satellites, which can be used for facilitating location services such as navigation. The motion sensor 618 can utilize motion sensing technology such as an accelerometer, a gyroscope, or other suitable motion sensing technology to detect motion of the communication device 600 in three-dimensional space. The orientation sensor 620 can utilize orientation sensing technology such as a magnetometer to detect the orientation of the communication device 600 (north, south, west, and east, as well as combined orientations in degrees, minutes, or other suitable orientation metrics).

[0089] The communication device 600 can use the transceiver 602 to also determine a proximity to a cellular, Wi-Fi, Bluetooth®, or other wireless access points by sensing techniques such as utilizing a received signal strength indicator (RSSI) and/or signal time of arrival (TOA) or time of flight (TOF) measurements. The controller 606 can utilize computing technologies such as a microprocessor, a digital signal processor (DSP), programmable gate arrays, application specific integrated circuits, and/or a video processor with associated storage memory such as Flash, ROM, RAM, SRAM, DRAM or other storage technologies for executing computer instructions, controlling, and processing data supplied by the aforementioned components of the communication device 600.

[0090] Other components not shown in FIG. 6 can be used in one or more embodiments of the subject disclosure. For instance, the communication device 600 can include a slot for adding or removing an identity module such as a Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) card or Universal Integrated Circuit Card (UICC). SIM or UICC cards can be used for identifying subscriber services, executing programs, storing subscriber data, and so on.

[0091] The terms “first,” “second,” “third,” and so forth, as used in the claims, unless otherwise clear by context, is for clarity only and does not otherwise indicate or imply any order in time. For instance, “a first determination,” “a second determination,” and “a third determination,” does not indicate or imply that the first determination is to be made before the second determination, or vice versa, etc.

[0092] In the subject specification, terms such as “store,” “storage,” “data store,” “data storage,” “database,” and substantially any other information storage component relevant to operation and functionality of a component, refer to “memory components,” or entities embodied in a “memory” or components comprising the memory. It will be appreciated that the memory components described herein can be either volatile memory or nonvolatile memory, or can comprise both volatile and nonvolatile memory, by way of illustration, and not limitation, volatile memory, non-volatile memory, disk storage, and memory storage. Further, non-volatile memory can be included in read only memory (ROM), programmable ROM (PROM), electrically programmable ROM (EPROM), electrically erasable ROM (EEPROM), or flash memory. Volatile memory can comprise random access memory (RAM), which acts as external cache memory. By way of illustration and not limitation, RAM is available in many forms such as synchronous RAM (SRAM), dynamic RAM (DRAM), synchronous DRAM (SDRAM), double data rate SDRAM (DDR SDRAM), enhanced SDRAM (ESDRAM), Synchlink DRAM (SL-DRAM), and direct Rambus RAM (DRRAM). Additionally,

the disclosed memory components of systems or methods herein are intended to comprise, without being limited to comprising, these and any other suitable types of memory.

[0093] Moreover, it will be noted that the disclosed subject matter can be practiced with other computer system configurations, comprising single-processor or multiprocessor computer systems, mini-computing devices, mainframe computers, as well as personal computers, hand-held computing devices (e.g., PDA, phone, smartphone, watch, tablet computers, netbook computers, etc.), microprocessor-based or programmable consumer or industrial electronics, and the like. The illustrated aspects can also be practiced in distributed computing environments where tasks are performed by remote processing devices that are linked through a communications network; however, some if not all aspects of the subject disclosure can be practiced on stand-alone computers. In a distributed computing environment, program modules can be located in both local and remote memory storage devices.

[0094] In one or more embodiments, information regarding use of services can be generated including services being accessed, media consumption history, user preferences, and so forth. This information can be obtained by various methods including user input, detecting types of communications (e.g., video content vs. audio content), analysis of content streams, sampling, and so forth. The generating, obtaining and/or monitoring of this information can be responsive to an authorization provided by the user. In one or more embodiments, an analysis of data can be subject to authorization from user(s) associated with the data, such as an opt-in, an opt-out, acknowledgement requirements, notifications, selective authorization based on types of data, and so forth.

[0095] Some of the embodiments described herein can also employ artificial intelligence (AI) to facilitate automating one or more features described herein. The embodiments (e.g., in connection with automatically identifying acquired cell sites that provide a maximum value/benefit after addition to an existing communication network) can employ various AI-based schemes for carrying out various embodiments thereof. Moreover, the classifier can be employed to determine a ranking or priority of each cell site of the acquired network. A classifier is a function that maps an input attribute vector, $x=(x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4 \dots x_n)$, to a confidence that the input belongs to a class, that is, $f(x)=\text{confidence}(\text{class})$. Such classification can employ a probabilistic and/or statistical-based analysis (e.g., factoring into the analysis utilities and costs) to determine or infer an action that a user desires to be automatically performed. A support vector machine (SVM) is an example of a classifier that can be employed. The SVM operates by finding a hypersurface in the space of possible inputs, which the hypersurface attempts to split the triggering criteria from the non-triggering events. Intuitively, this makes the classification correct for testing data that is near, but not identical to training data. Other directed and undirected model classification approaches comprise, e.g., naïve Bayes, Bayesian networks, decision trees, neural networks, fuzzy logic models, and probabilistic classification models providing different patterns of independence can be employed. Classification as used herein also is inclusive of statistical regression that is utilized to develop models of priority.

[0096] As will be readily appreciated, one or more of the embodiments can employ classifiers that are explicitly

trained (e.g., via a generic training data) as well as implicitly trained (e.g., via observing UE behavior, operator preferences, historical information, receiving extrinsic information). For example, SVMs can be configured via a learning or training phase within a classifier constructor and feature selection module. Thus, the classifier(s) can be used to automatically learn and perform a number of functions, including but not limited to determining according to pre-determined criteria which of the acquired cell sites will benefit a maximum number of subscribers and/or which of the acquired cell sites will add minimum value to the existing communication network coverage, etc.

[0097] As used in some contexts in this application, in some embodiments, the terms “component,” “system” and the like are intended to refer to, or comprise, a computer-related entity or an entity related to an operational apparatus with one or more specific functionalities, wherein the entity can be either hardware, a combination of hardware and software, software, or software in execution. As an example, a component may be, but is not limited to being, a process running on a processor, a processor, an object, an executable, a thread of execution, computer-executable instructions, a program, and/or a computer. By way of illustration and not limitation, both an application running on a server and the server can be a component. One or more components may reside within a process and/or thread of execution and a component may be localized on one computer and/or distributed between two or more computers. In addition, these components can execute from various computer readable media having various data structures stored thereon. The components may communicate via local and/or remote processes such as in accordance with a signal having one or more data packets (e.g., data from one component interacting with another component in a local system, distributed system, and/or across a network such as the Internet with other systems via the signal). As another example, a component can be an apparatus with specific functionality provided by mechanical parts operated by electric or electronic circuitry, which is operated by a software or firmware application executed by a processor, wherein the processor can be internal or external to the apparatus and executes at least a part of the software or firmware application. As yet another example, a component can be an apparatus that provides specific functionality through electronic components without mechanical parts, the electronic components can comprise a processor therein to execute software or firmware that confers at least in part the functionality of the electronic components. While various components have been illustrated as separate components, it will be appreciated that multiple components can be implemented as a single component, or a single component can be implemented as multiple components, without departing from example embodiments.

[0098] Further, the various embodiments can be implemented as a method, apparatus or article of manufacture using standard programming and/or engineering techniques to produce software, firmware, hardware or any combination thereof to control a computer to implement the disclosed subject matter. The term “article of manufacture” as used herein is intended to encompass a computer program accessible from any computer-readable device or computer-readable storage/communications media. For example, computer readable storage media can include, but are not limited to, magnetic storage devices (e.g., hard disk, floppy disk, mag-

netic strips), optical disks (e.g., compact disk (CD), digital versatile disk (DVD)), smart cards, and flash memory devices (e.g., card, stick, key drive). Of course, those skilled in the art will recognize many modifications can be made to this configuration without departing from the scope or spirit of the various embodiments.

[0099] In addition, the words “example” and “exemplary” are used herein to mean serving as an instance or illustration. Any embodiment or design described herein as “example” or “exemplary” is not necessarily to be construed as preferred or advantageous over other embodiments or designs. Rather, use of the word example or exemplary is intended to present concepts in a concrete fashion. As used in this application, the term “or” is intended to mean an inclusive “or” rather than an exclusive “or”. That is, unless specified otherwise or clear from context, “X employs A or B” is intended to mean any of the natural inclusive permutations. That is, if X employs A; X employs B; or X employs both A and B, then “X employs A or B” is satisfied under any of the foregoing instances. In addition, the articles “a” and “an” as used in this application and the appended claims should generally be construed to mean “one or more” unless specified otherwise or clear from context to be directed to a singular form.

[0100] Moreover, terms such as “user equipment,” “mobile station,” “mobile,” subscriber station,” “access terminal,” “terminal,” “handset,” “mobile device” (and/or terms representing similar terminology) can refer to a wireless device utilized by a subscriber or user of a wireless communication service to receive or convey data, control, voice, video, sound, gaming or substantially any data-stream or signaling-stream. The foregoing terms are utilized interchangeably herein and with reference to the related drawings.

[0101] Furthermore, the terms “user,” “subscriber,” “customer,” “consumer” and the like are employed interchangeably throughout, unless context warrants particular distinctions among the terms. It should be appreciated that such terms can refer to human entities or automated components supported through artificial intelligence (e.g., a capacity to make inference based, at least, on complex mathematical formalisms), which can provide simulated vision, sound recognition and so forth.

[0102] As employed herein, the term “processor” can refer to substantially any computing processing unit or device comprising, but not limited to comprising, single-core processors; single-processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors; multi-core processors with software multithread execution capability; multi-core processors with hardware multithread technology; parallel platforms; and parallel platforms with distributed shared memory. Additionally, a processor can refer to an integrated circuit, an application specific integrated circuit (ASIC), a digital signal processor (DSP), a field programmable gate array (FPGA), a programmable logic controller (PLC), a complex programmable logic device (CPLD), a discrete gate or transistor logic, discrete hardware components or any combination thereof designed to perform the functions described herein. Processors can exploit nano-scale architectures such as, but not limited to, molecular and quantum-dot based transistors, switches and gates, in order to optimize space usage or enhance performance of user equipment. A processor can also be implemented as a combination of computing processing units.

[0103] As used herein, terms such as “data storage,” data storage,” “database,” and substantially any other information storage component relevant to operation and functionality of a component, refer to “memory components,” or entities embodied in a “memory” or components comprising the memory. It will be appreciated that the memory components or computer-readable storage media, described herein can be either volatile memory or nonvolatile memory or can include both volatile and nonvolatile memory.

[0104] What has been described above includes mere examples of various embodiments. It is, of course, not possible to describe every conceivable combination of components or methodologies for purposes of describing these examples, but one of ordinary skill in the art can recognize that many further combinations and permutations of the present embodiments are possible. Accordingly, the embodiments disclosed and/or claimed herein are intended to embrace all such alterations, modifications and variations that fall within the spirit and scope of the appended claims. Furthermore, to the extent that the term “includes” is used in either the detailed description or the claims, such term is intended to be inclusive in a manner similar to the term “comprising” as “comprising” is interpreted when employed as a transitional word in a claim.

[0105] In addition, a flow diagram may include a “start” and/or “continue” indication. The “start” and “continue” indications reflect that the steps presented can optionally be incorporated in or otherwise used in conjunction with other routines. In this context, “start” indicates the beginning of the first step presented and may be preceded by other activities not specifically shown. Further, the “continue” indication reflects that the steps presented may be performed multiple times and/or may be succeeded by other activities not specifically shown. Further, while a flow diagram indicates a particular ordering of steps, other orderings are likewise possible provided that the principles of causality are maintained.

[0106] As may also be used herein, the term(s) “operably coupled to”, “coupled to”, and/or “coupling” includes direct coupling between items and/or indirect coupling between items via one or more intervening items. Such items and intervening items include, but are not limited to, junctions, communication paths, components, circuit elements, circuits, functional blocks, and/or devices. As an example of indirect coupling, a signal conveyed from a first item to a second item may be modified by one or more intervening items by modifying the form, nature or format of information in a signal, while one or more elements of the information in the signal are nevertheless conveyed in a manner than can be recognized by the second item. In a further example of indirect coupling, an action in a first item can cause a reaction on the second item, as a result of actions and/or reactions in one or more intervening items.

[0107] Although specific embodiments have been illustrated and described herein, it should be appreciated that any arrangement which achieves the same or similar purpose may be substituted for the embodiments described or shown by the subject disclosure. The subject disclosure is intended to cover any and all adaptations or variations of various embodiments. Combinations of the above embodiments, and other embodiments not specifically described herein, can be used in the subject disclosure. For instance, one or more features from one or more embodiments can be combined with one or more features of one or more other embodi-

ments. In one or more embodiments, features that are positively recited can also be negatively recited and excluded from the embodiment with or without replacement by another structural and/or functional feature. The steps or functions described with respect to the embodiments of the subject disclosure can be performed in any order. The steps or functions described with respect to the embodiments of the subject disclosure can be performed alone or in combination with other steps or functions of the subject disclosure, as well as from other embodiments or from other steps that have not been described in the subject disclosure. Further, more than or less than all of the features described with respect to an embodiment can also be utilized.

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus, comprising:
 - a processing system including a processor; and
 - a memory that stores executable instructions that, when executed by the processing system, facilitate performance of operations, the operations comprising:
 - assigning each of a plurality of devices with a first configuration, the first configuration being associated with a first priority level in terms of a priority of access to resources of a communication network or system;
 - subsequent to the assigning, allocating a first portion of the resources to a first device included in the plurality of devices based on the first device utilizing a second configuration, the second configuration being associated with a second priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources, wherein the second priority level is greater than the first priority level; and
 - based on the allocating of the first portion of the resources, obtaining first data from the first device.
2. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first device utilizes the second configuration based on a determination that an importance of the first data as part of an application exceeds a threshold.
3. The apparatus of claim 2, wherein the application is executed by the first device, and wherein the determination is made by the first device.
4. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the first device is an unmanned aerial vehicle.
5. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the plurality of devices includes a plurality of unmanned aerial vehicles.
6. The apparatus of claim 5, wherein the plurality of devices is used to monitor a certain geographic area under specified conditions, and wherein the plurality of devices is configured to analyze a criticality of data that needs to be transmitted to a ground station, before the data is transmitted, the operations further comprising:
 - adding a priority label to the data based on the criticality.
7. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein subsequent to the obtaining of the first data the first device utilizes one of the first configuration or a third configuration, the third configuration being associated with a third priority level in terms of the priority of access to the resources.
8. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein subsequent to the obtaining of the first data the first device utilizes the third configuration.
9. The apparatus of claim 8, wherein the third priority level is greater than the first priority level.
10. The apparatus of claim 9, wherein the third priority level is less than the second priority level.
11. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein higher priority is given to access the resources for data that is transmitted by

the first device when the first devices utilizes the third configuration compared to other devices of the plurality of devices that utilize the first configuration.

12. The apparatus of claim 10, wherein data transmitted by the first device when the first devices utilizes the third configuration is delivered with a smaller transmission latency compared to other devices of the plurality of devices that utilize the first configuration.

13. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein subsequent to the obtaining of the first data the first device utilizes the first configuration.

14. The apparatus of claim 7, wherein subsequent to the obtaining of the first data the first device utilizes the one of the first configuration or the third configuration based on an analysis of second data obtained by the first device.

15. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein the operations further comprise:

subsequent to the assigning, allocating a second portion of the resources to a second device included in the plurality of devices based on the second device utilizing the first configuration in accordance with second data obtained by the second device; and

based on the allocating of the second portion of the resources, obtaining the second data from the second device.

16. The apparatus of claim 1, wherein all of the devices included in the plurality of devices utilize a short buffer status report (BSR) to request resources to a ground station to transmit data, and wherein the BSR includes a Logical Channel Group flag that indicates a priority of the data that is going to be transmitted.

17. The apparatus of claim 16, wherein the ground station receives a BSR from the first device and assigns a data bearer to the first device to transmit the first data to the ground station, and wherein the data bearer is assigned to a specific service class identifier (QCI) value that is based on the Logical Channel Group flag of the BSR request.

18. A non-transitory machine-readable medium, comprising executable instructions that, when executed by a processing system including a processor, facilitate performance of operations, the operations comprising:

obtaining a message that includes a reference to a plurality of configurations, each of the configurations being selectable and being associated with a respective level of priority of access to resources of a network or system;

utilizing, at a first instant in time, a first configuration of the plurality of configurations, the first configuration being associated with a first level of priority of access to the resources which is mapped to a first Logical Channel Group in a first short buffer status report (BSR) request;

obtaining first data at a second instant in time that is subsequent to the first instant in time;

analyzing the first data to determine that the first data has a criticality in respect of an application that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination;

based on the first determination, utilizing a second configuration of the plurality of configurations, the second configuration being associated with a second level of priority of access to the resources which is mapped to a second Logical Channel Group in a second BSR request, wherein the second level of priority of access is greater than the first level of priority of access to the resources; and

transmitting the first data based on the utilization of the second configuration.

19. The non-transitory machine-readable medium of claim 18, wherein the processing system is included as part of an aerial vehicle, and wherein the operations further comprise:

subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, obtaining second data at a third instant in time that is subsequent to the second instant in time;

analyzing the second data to determine that the second data has a criticality in respect of the application that is less than the threshold, resulting in a second determination;

based on the second determination, utilizing the first configuration; and

transmitting the second data based on the utilization of the first configuration.

20. A method, comprising:

transmitting, by a processing system including a processor, first data via a first bearer having a first quality of service class identifier (QCI) value;

obtaining, by the processing system and subsequent to the transmitting of the first data, second data;

processing, by the processing system, the second data to determine that the second data is indicative of an occurrence of an event or condition that has an importance that exceeds a threshold, resulting in a first determination; and

transmitting, by the processing system and based on the first determination, the second data and third data via a second bearer having a second QCI value that is different from the first QCI value,

wherein the transmitting of the first data is based on a use of a first short buffer status report (BSR), wherein the first BSR includes a first Logical Channel Group flag, wherein the transmitting of the second data and the third data is based on a use of a second short BSR, and wherein the second BSR includes a second Logical Channel Group flag.

* * * * *