

Telecommunications and Information Exchange Between Systems

ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 6

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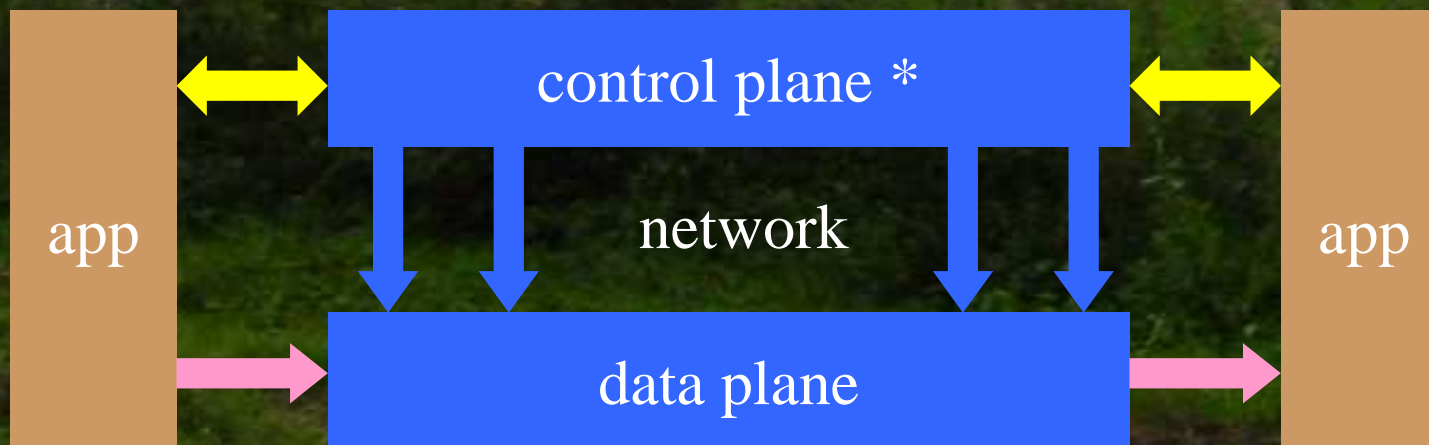
Nine Tiles

Switching in the Future Network

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Model



* call control / signalling if connection-oriented
SIP / DNS / etc if connectionless

Services provided by the control plane

- identifying how to reach the called party
 - reply may be
 - an IP etc address if connectionless, or
 - a handle on the route, e.g. virtual channel identifier
- configuring the data plane
 - to provide agreed QoS
- conveying information between apps
 - to configure encoding / decoding / etc

Service provided by the data plane

- conveying data between apps
 - probably packets
 - might be other kinds of stream



IEC 62379 Common Control Interface

IEC 62379 Common Control Interface

- Part 1 (published)
 - aspects common to all equipment
- Parts 2-4 (2 published, 3 under development)
 - controlling media processing in network-attached equipment
- Part 5 (under development)
 - controlling media flows within the network

IEC 62379-1: general

- protocol based on **SNMP (RFC1155-1157)**
- **OIDs** used to uniquely identify
 - MIB objects
 - **block** types
 - media formats
 - network address formats
- private OIDs still unique (unlike MIME types)
 - e.g. enterprise numbers (1.3.6.1.4.1)

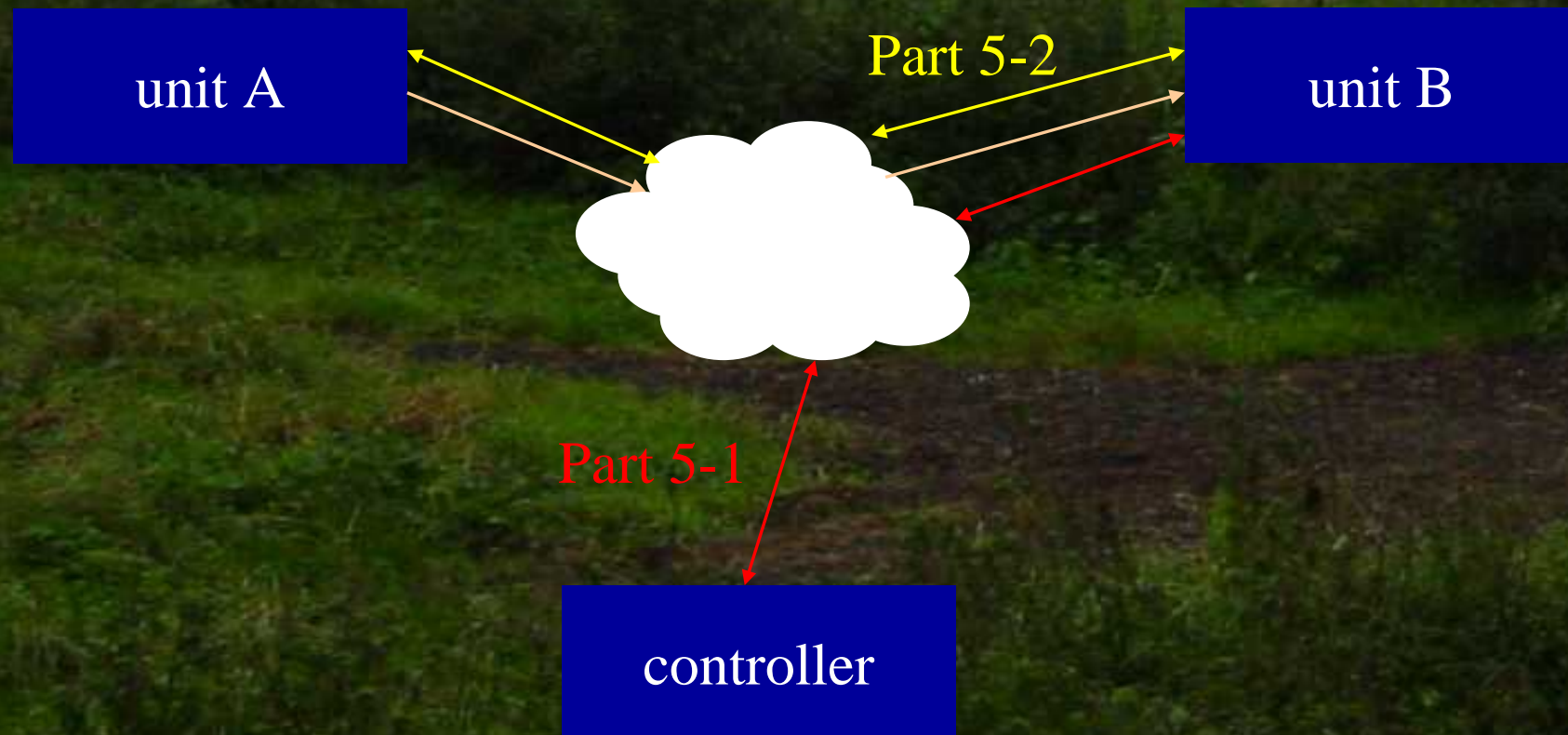
IEC 62379-1: general

- software upload
- unit identity and status
- reference clock
- real-time clock
- scheduled operations

IEC 62379-5: networks

- Two kinds of data plane service
 - foreground, for media flows
 - point-to-multipoint
 - constant bit rate
 - guaranteed latency
 - background, for other data
 - point-to-point
 - potentially bursty traffic
 - best-effort service

IEC 62379-5: networks



IEC 62379-5: networks

- IEC 62379-5-1: general
 - network port blocks
 - state, address, link partner's address
 - lists of media calls
 - called and calling addresses, call identity, media format, QoS parameters, etc
 - procedure for requesting media call connection
 - management terminal requests destination unit to “take” media flow from source

IEC 62379-5: networks

- IEC 62379-5-2: signalling
 - setting up calls across **heterogeneous networks**
 - messages passed between networking equipment
 - interfaces, switches, etc
 - **TagLengthValue format** for Information Elements (IEs)
 - not text (unfriendly for microcontrollers)
 - not SNMP (though some values are OIDs)
 - supports multiple address formats

IEC 62379-5-2: signalling

- Links (point-to-point, subnetwork, or cloud)



- Connection on each link uses native protocol

IEC 62379-5-2: signalling

- IEs in messages include
 - called and calling addresses
 - call identity
 - media format
 - QoS parameters
 - lets destination know how much buffering needed
 - charging information
 - makes media easy to pay for, like ring tones

IEC 62379-5-2: signalling

- Address formats
 - global
 - locator + local address
 - TDomain + TAddress
 - IP address
 - URL
 - E.164 address
 - local to subnetwork
 - EUI-64
 - MIB object OID + value (e.g. unitLocation)
 - local to equipment
 - IEC 62379 block number
 - TCP/UDP port number

IEC 62379-5-2: signalling

- QoS parameters
 - packet size and rate
 - specified by the application
 - may be several choices, linked with other IEs
 - maximum and minimum delay
 - specified by the network
 - may offer different routes with different delays
 - choice may be linked to other IEs, e.g. cost

IEC 62379-5-2: signalling

- Application supplies information for request
 - including “flow identifier”
- Interface driver makes connection on network
 - builds and sends message if network supports it
 - else uses the information for SIP etc request
- Driver tells application result of connection attempt
 - including QoS achievable
- Application identifies packets by flow identifier
 - driver may use VCI, IPv4 address + port number, etc

IEC 62379-5: networks

- More information at:

www.iec62379.org


– or Google “Common Control Interface”

- Drafts at

- <http://www.iec62379.org/docs/Common%20Control%20Interface%20Part%205-1%20draft%20091014.pdf> and
- <http://www.iec62379.org/docs/Common%20Control%20Interface%20Part%205-2%20draft%20091014.pdf>

Flexlink

- Two layers of data
 - foreground: circuit switched, guaranteed low latency
 - point-to-multipoint
 - packets identified by position in frame
 - no routing information in the packet header, only length
 - background: circuit or packet switched, best effort
 - point-to-point
 - circuit-switched have channel number, like ATM VCI
 - packet switched are IP datagrams



Flexilink

- More information at:

www.ninetiles.com