
**Telecommunications and information
exchange between systems — Future
network architecture —**

Part 1:
Switching and routing

*Télécommunications et échange d'informations entre systèmes —
Architecture du réseau du futur —*

Partie 1: Commutation et routage





COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2022

All rights reserved. Unless otherwise specified, or required in the context of its implementation, no part of this publication may be reproduced or utilized otherwise in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, or posting on the internet or an intranet, without prior written permission. Permission can be requested from either ISO at the address below or ISO's member body in the country of the requester.

ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

Published in Switzerland

Contents

Page

Foreword	iv
Introduction	v
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Abbreviated terms	1
5 Network elements and links	2
5.1 Levels of service.....	2
5.2 Links.....	2
5.3 Topology.....	2
6 Service interfaces	2
6.1 Service provided to the layers above.....	2
6.2 Service required from the layers below.....	3
7 Flows	3
7.1 General.....	3
7.2 AV flows.....	3
7.3 Connection-oriented IT flows.....	3
7.4 Connectionless IT flows.....	3
8 IT services	4
8.1 Packet format.....	4
8.2 QoS considerations.....	4
8.3 Carriage over other technologies.....	4
9 AV services	4
9.1 Synchronisation domains.....	4
9.2 Packet format.....	5
9.3 QoS considerations.....	5
9.3.1 Flows within an island.....	5
9.3.2 AV flows not within an island.....	5
9.3.3 All AV flows.....	5
9.4 Slots and allocations.....	5
9.5 Virtual links.....	6
10 Signalling service	6
Bibliography	7

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs). International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see patents.iec.ch). The main task of the joint technical committee is to prepare International Standards.

Draft International Standards adopted by the joint technical committee are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by Joint Technical Committee ISO/IEC JTC 1, *Information technology*, Subcommittee SC 6, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems*.

A list of all parts in the ISO/IEC 21558 series can be found on the ISO and IEC websites.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iec.ch/national-committees.

Introduction

ISO/IEC TR 29181-1 describes the definition, general concept, problems and requirements for the Future Network (FN).

ISO/IEC TR 29181-3 examines the requirements for carrying data over digital networks and identifies the requirements that are not satisfied by the current Internet. It also notes some expected characteristics of new systems that are better able to satisfy the requirements and specifies a model which supports both the existing system and the new systems. This will enable a migration to the new systems; it is also intended to make networks of all sizes easier to manage.

This document specifies the FN architecture which is designed to meet the requirements identified in ISO/IEC TR 29181-3. Protocols to support this architecture are specified in ISO/IEC 21559-1.

FN is a packet network which, as well as carrying data between computers, also meets the rather different requirements of live digital audio and video, which form an increasing proportion of the traffic on today's networks.

Whereas in IP all addressing information needs to be present in the packet headers, in FN the information needed to route packets is carried separately from the packets themselves. This reduces the size of the encapsulation by an order of magnitude and simplifies the process of forwarding the packets in switches.

Most importantly, it allows different addressing mechanisms to be used without changing the packet format and supports mobility without needing artificial devices such as IP-in-IP tunnels.

FN offers two main services: an ultra-low-latency "AV" service tailored to the needs of constant-bit-rate traffic such as audio and video, and a best-effort "IT" service suitable for the kind of unpredictable demand for which IP was intended. The AV service can also be used for file transfer, where it eliminates the need for the kind of empirical throughput testing that is a feature of TCP.

Some details of the services (particularly the slot size for the AV service, which was originally envisaged as being much more flexible) are a result of experimentation with a prototype implementation.

Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Future network architecture —

Part 1: Switching and routing

1 Scope

This document specifies the switching and routing architecture of the Future Network (FN).

2 Normative references

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

ISO/IEC 21559-1, *Telecommunications and information exchange between systems — Future network protocols and mechanisms — Part 1: Switching and routing*

ISO/IEC/TR 29181-1, *Information technology — Future Network — Problem statement and requirements — Part 1: Overall aspects*

ISO/IEC/TR 29181-3, *Information technology — Future Network — Problem statement and requirements — Part 3: Switching and routing*

IEC 62379-5-2, *Common control interface for networked digital audio and video products - Part 5-2: Transmission over networks - Signalling*