INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

ISO/IEC 21559-2

First edition 2023-01

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

Part 2:

Proxy model-based quality of service

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

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



ISO/IEC 21559-2:2023(E)



COPYRIGHT PROTECTED DOCUMENT

© ISO/IEC 2023

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					
Forev	vord		iv		
Intro	duction		v		
1	Scope		1		
2	-	ereferences			
3	Terms, definitions and abbreviated terms				
3	3.1 Terms and definitions				
	3.2 Abbreviated terms				
4	Protocol n	nechanisms in BFS	3		
	4.1 Description of BFS				
		eral interactive nature for FHR			
	4.2.1	J F G			
	4.2.7	ı J			
	4.2.3 4.2.4	O Company of the comp			
	4.2.5				
	4.2.6	•••			
	4.2.7				
5	Protocol mechanisms in SFS				
	5.1 Description of SFS				
	5.2 Ope	rations by using operator in SFS	13		
	5.3 Ser	vice transition by FNProxy strategy or FLM	15		
		Description of FLM for FIB			
		Proxy strategy or FLM determining the service transition			
	5.4 Seq	uence diagram overview related to SFS General description of sequence diagram to SFS	10 16		
	5.4.2	Main elements in the sequence diagram	10		
		rative of AI dynamically enabling interaction			
	5.5.1				
	5.5.2	2 Dynamism caused by FNProxy link topology change			
	5.5.3				
	5.6 Gen	eral framework of SFSP	20		
Anne	x A (informa	tive) Representation reference of FNProxy collaboration effects	24		
Anne	x B (informa	tive) Bi-S operator Example between two FNProxies with C++	29		
Anne	x C (informa	tive) Methods for the domains	31		
Anne	x D (informa	tive) FNProxy Link Modes (FLMs) for SFS	33		
Anne	x E (informa	tive) Collaboration between FNQoS systems	35		
Anne	x F (informa	tive) Multi FNProxies making effect of dynamic MFHR	36		
		tive) Avoiding SFS infinite transitions and overservice			
		tive) General framework of FNQoS protocol			
Biblio	ography		43		

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.iso.org/directives<

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 <u>www.iso.org/patents</u>) or the IEC list of patent declarations received (see <u>https://patents.iec.ch</u>).

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.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

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 21559 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.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html and

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ISO and IEC take no position concerning the evidence, validity and scope of this patent right.

The holder of this patent right has assured ISO and IEC that he/she is willing to negotiate licences under reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions with applicants throughout the world. In this respect, the statement of the holder of this patent right is registered with ISO and IEC. Information may be obtained from the patent database available at <u>www.iso.org/patents</u> or <u>https://patents.iec.ch</u>.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights other than those in the patent database. ISO and IEC shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

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

Part 2:

Proxy model-based quality of service

1 Scope

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

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

2 Normative references

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

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