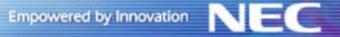
The MASA Project

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C. Kappler, C. Niedermeier, R. Schmid, C. Meyer (Siemens AG)

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Sectioning

- Motivation
- The MASA Project
- The MASA Architecture
- Adaptation Strategies
- Applications
- Outlook





Motivation

Assumption (1):

Future Multimedia Communication will be performed in a very heterogeneous Environment:



Devices







Screen Sizes, Processors, Memory, Power Supplies, Interfaces, etc.

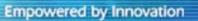












Motivation

Network Access Technologies

ISDN, xDSL, Ethernet, ATM, GSM/GPRS, UMTS, HIPERLAN etc. Different characteristics for loss rate, bandwidth, etc.





Applications

Interactive/non-interactive, realtime/non-realtime, unicast/multicast etc. E.g. IP Telephony needs low delay, Video-on-Demand needs bandwidth

Users

Different technology background and QoS requirements



Normal User'
likes to have an on/off' button



wants to specify
the importance of
certain parameters

,Cyborg⁴





Motivation

Assumption (2): In future networks, Mobility will be essential



- Terminal Mobility
 - supports to physically move the device and eventually to connect to a foreign network
- User Mobility

supports to change the device and to have access on personal set of services in foreign networks

Session Mobility

supports to maintain ongoing multimedia sessions during user and terminal movements







Phase I: 10/1999-9/2000 End-System Adaptation

Phase II: 10/2001-3/2003 Access and Core QoS Provision

SIEMENS

TATIERS PHATE SALVEN DO CHAPO

NEC

Information and Communication Networks ICN CT SE Munich

University of Ulm
Department for Computer Science
Distributed Systems

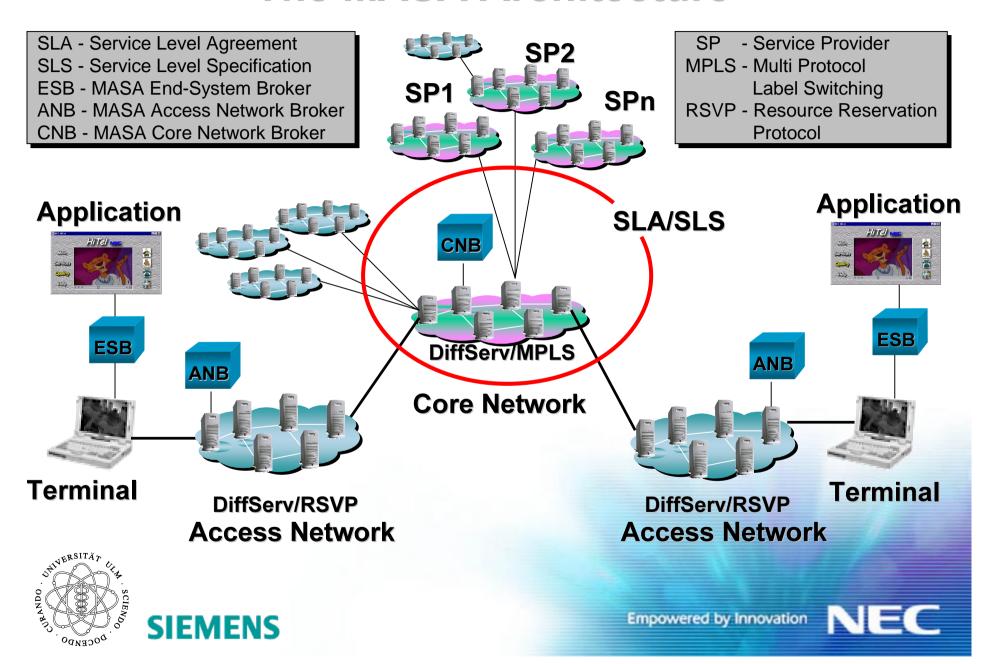
NEC Europe Ltd. Network Laboratories Heidelberg



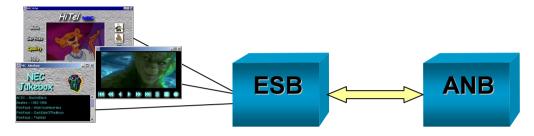
The MASA Project

| MASA defines a comprehensive to support QoS for adaptive reapplications in a heterogeneous | al-time multimedia streaming |
|--|----------------------------------|
| □ Application Separation | ☐ Intuitive User Interfaces |
| □ Adaptive Multimedia | □ Plugable-Components |
| □ Group Conferencing | □ Design Principles |
| ☐ Using Network Layer QoS | □ Admission Control |
| Mechanisms | ☐ Fairness |
| ☐ Open APIs | □ Operating System Independence |
| ☐ User Profiles | ☐ Terminal/User/Session Mobility |





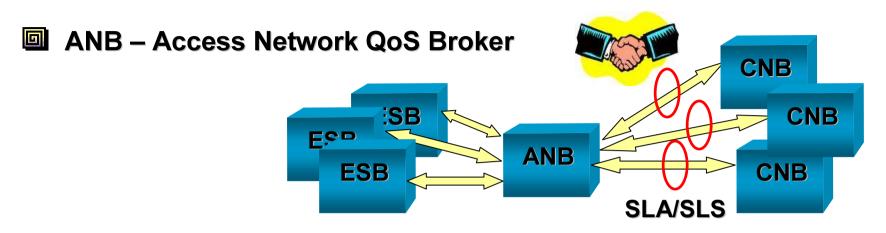
ESB – End-System QoS Broker



- ☐ Provision of QoS-enhanced streaming for multimedia applications
- □ Central Trading Intelligence (Adaptation)
- ☐ Local Resource Management (CPU, Memory, etc.)
- Analysis of Terminal Capabilities
- □ QoS Capability Exchange
- □ Policy Management (local QoS Profiles)
- □ DiffServ Marking, RSVP Reservation, etc.
- Communication with Access Network QoS Broker

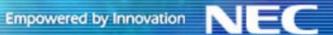




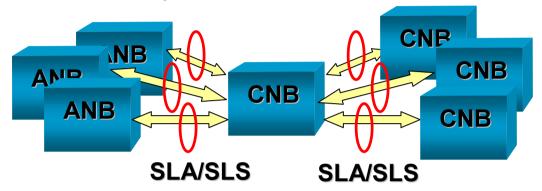


- □ Local Resource Management (Router-Queues, DiffServ Management, QoS Routing, etc.)
- □ Admission Control and Bandwidth Management
- □ Aggregation of Streams from Multiple Terminals
- □ Trading with Service Providers (SLA/SLS)
- □ Policy-based Management (IETF COPS/RSVP, COPS-PR)
- □ Using different Access Technologies
- ☐ Communication with End-System and Core Network QoS Broker





CNB – Core Network QoS Broker

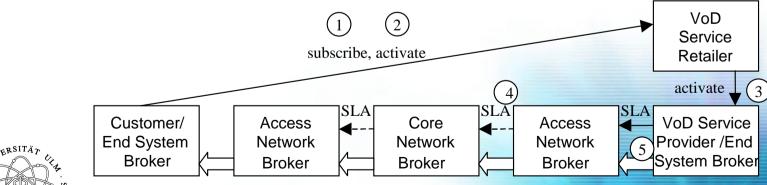


- □ Orchestration of Core Network Management
- □ DiffServ/MPLS Management
- □ QoS Mapping
- ☐ Interacting with several Provider Networks
- ☐ Traffic Engineering and Optimization
- □ QoS Routing
- □ Communication with Access and Core Network QoS Broker



SLA Negotiation between Brokers

- ANBs and CNBs negotiate SLAs for establishing long-lived traffic truncs between access networks
 - ANBs send flow aggregates through traffic truncs
 - ☐ Traffic truncs are characterised by bandwidth and e.g. DiffServ class
 - ☐ Traffic trunc built e.g. by bilateral agreements between adjacent Brokers, with intermediate Brokers acting on behalf of the Broker originating the trunc (Cascade Model)
- When a customer subscribes to a service, e.g. VoD, the SLA for this session is also established via the Cascade Model





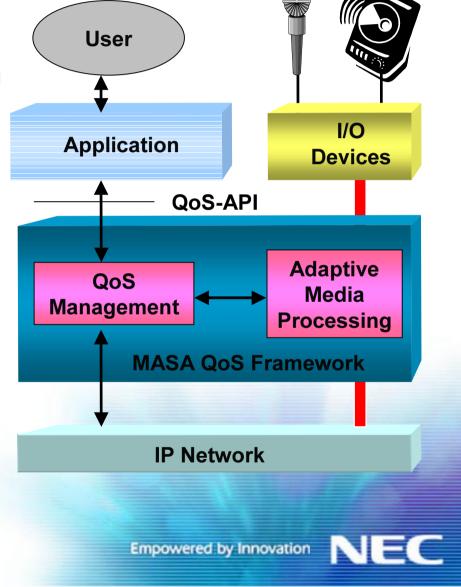


End-System Broker

Main Function:

Separation between media processing and applications allows for:

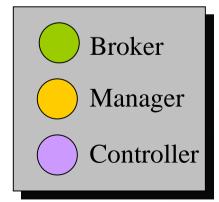
- ✓ Media-independent application development (GUI)
- ✓ Hiding complex media details by high-level QoS API
- ✓ Extendable Architecture through plug'n-play mechanisms
- ✓ Operating-System independent applications

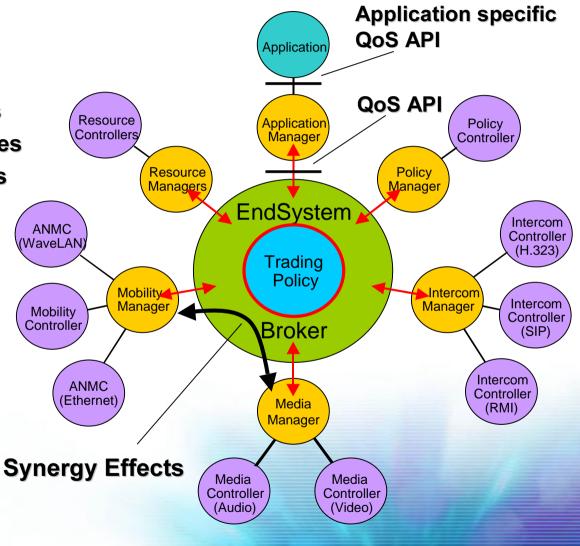




Software Structure End-System Broker

> □ Broker and Managers are using event queues for monitoring results and commands









Empowered by Innovation



The MASA Mobility Manager

Motivation

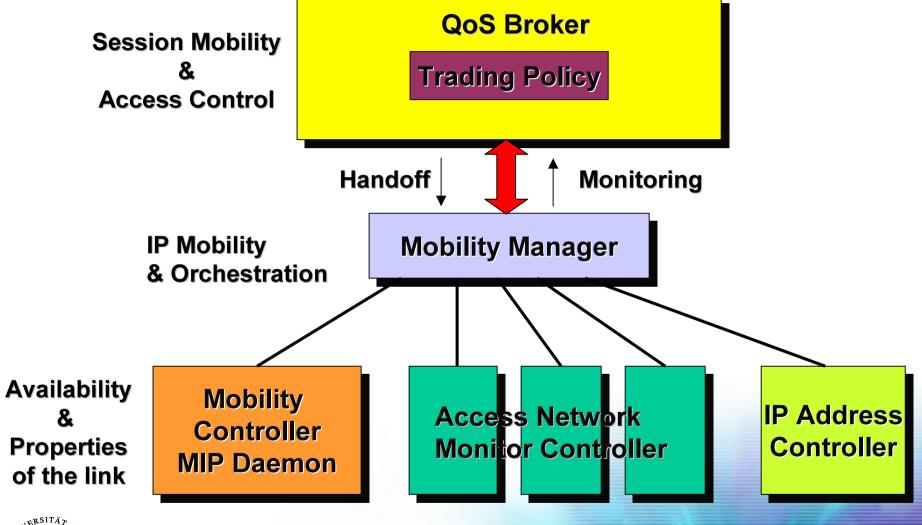
- ☐ To enable *mobility of users / terminals between IP sub-network* without manual reconfiguration of the terminals or applications
- ☐ To support uninterrupted packet delivery: "seamless handoffs"
- ☐ To automatically choose *best* access network

Technology

- ☐ Mobile-IP with simultaneous Bindings "make before break"
- Decide access network using user policies and adapt media processing
- Movement detection based on
 - on link layer rather than IP based (Access Network Monitoring)
 - monitoring of multiple stations per technology (e.g. WLAN)
 - monitoring of several types of Access Networks (multi-homing)



The MASA Mobility Manager





Empowered by Innovation

NEC

The MASA Media Manager

| Aggregation of monitoring parameters on all hierarchy levels | | |
|--|--|--|
| ☐ Broker support by hiding the Controller details | | |
| ☐ Media adaptation | | |
| | | |
| Media Controller supports specific tasks | | |
| ☐ Processing and transmission of real-time multimedia data (RTP) | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| ☐ Monitoring of transmission parameters (RTCP) | | |
| | | |
| | | |

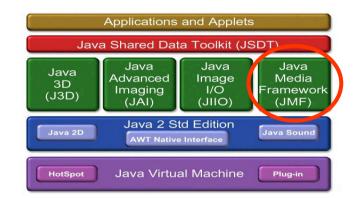


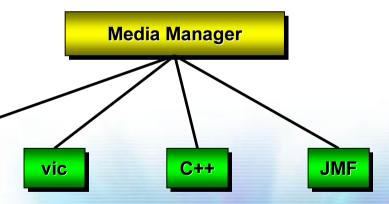
The MASA Media Manager

Modular design of MASA allows for flexible implementations

rat

- MBone tools vic & rat (Siemens)
- □ Proprietary C++ solutions (Uni Ulm)
- □ Java Media Framework JMF (NEC)
 - Java multimedia extension
 - JMF supports different audioand video formats
 - Plug-ins can be used to integrate additional codecs and effects







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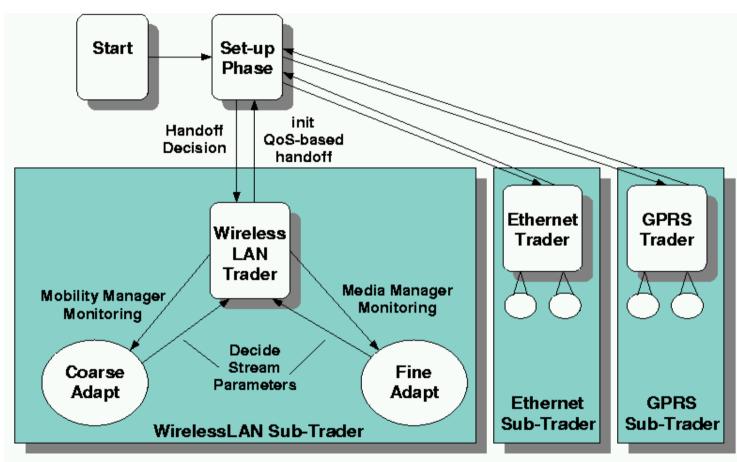
Adaptation Strategies

- Interaction between Mobility and Media Management allows for synergy effects
 - Intelligent handoff decisions (intra or inter-domain handoffs, intra or inter-technology handoffs)
 - Network Forced Handoffs:
 - The interface (cable) was physically removed
 - The link quality has become very low
 - The Mobility Manager informs the QoS Broker, who performs the media adaptation with the help of the Media Manager
 - QoS Forced Handoffs:
 - Optimization based on QoS criterias, cost or access to certain services
 - The QoS Broker decides with the help of the local trader and issues a handoff request to the Mobility Manager



Adaptation Strategies

Hierarchical adaptation trader (exists for User, Session, Stream)







Applications

Video Conferencing





Audio Jukebox

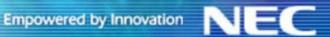


Video on Demand (VoD)



Radio Broadcasting

Das Ding



Results

- Specification of Architecture
- Prototype Implementation (Java / C++)
 - Mobility Manager (Dynamics Mobile IP)
 - Media Manager (Java / JMF, rat, vic, proprietary C++)
 - Policy Manager (ASCII User Policy Description)
 - CPU Manager (Windows NT)
 - Intercom Manager (SIP, Java-RMI)
 - Application Manager (VoD, Audio Broadcast etc.)
- Testbed equipped with Wavelan, GSM and Ethernet
- Simple Trader algorithms for audio and video
 - Large set of codecs (MPEG, H.261/3, G.711, MP3, WaveVideo, etc.)
- Seamless Handoffs < 5 ms</p>
- Publications on International Conferences
 (IEEE SoftCOM'2000, GI KIVS'2001, IEEE ASW'2001, SSGRR'2001, QofIS'2001)





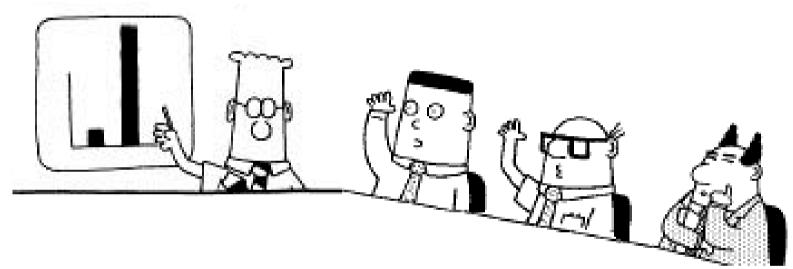
Current Activities

- Access und Core Network QoS Broker
- Intuitiv GUI-Design for QoS Policy Controller
- Support of Group Communication
- Terminal und QoS Capacity Analysis and Agreement (SIP/HTTP/XML)
- SIP QoS Extensions (SDPng)
- DiffServ Support, RSVP Integration
- Policies and SLS for aggregated inter-domain SLA
- Improved Adaptation Strategies
- Network Management (DiffServ, RSVP, MPLS, COPS, SNMP, etc.)
- Etc.





Any Questions?



Further Information can be found at http://masa.ccrle.nec.de





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