

## Mapping from UPnP QoS 3 to Audio Video Bridging (AVB)

Each QoS 3 device that contains an AVB connection must map calls and parameters to the native layer 2 API. The actual mapping API is device and manufacturer dependent but the required parameters and functionality are driven by the general AVB layer 2 protocols. These include SRP, MMRP, and the AVB tspec. (diagnostic calls?..)

AVB supports 2 classes of parameterized traffic. These classes use priorities 4 and 5 of the eight 802.1Q? priority classes. Traffic needing a E2E MaxDelay of less than 2 ms should use priority 5. All other traffic SHOULD be assigned priority 4. Any traffic entering the edge of an AVB segment with priority 4 or 5 that *uses a DA that has been registered within the AVB segment using SRP will be mapped to priority 3*. All other classes of traffic will be passed through at the indicated priority.

AVB supports QoS bridging between different *L2 technologies*. To facilitate this kind of bridging the layer 2 reservation protocols SHOULD support the forwarding of all TSPEC parameters including those that are not used or recognized by a particular PHY.

UPnP Field	Req	AVB Field	Default Value
PeakDataRate	Y	PeakDataRate (TBD)	
MaximumBurstSize	Y or D	(TBD)	0
MaximumPacketSize	Y or D	PacketSize (TBD)	1504
Maxlatency		Class	A
LeaseTime		InactivityInterval (TBD)	
All others?		NA	Pass Through

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:04 PM  
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Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:06 PM  
Deleted: does not have a registered StreamId will have its priority remapped to priorities 0-3 (actual mapping TBD)

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:10 PM  
Comment: The latest agreements within the 802.1AVB TG allow legacy best-effort usage of priorities 4 and 5 as long as the frames do not use an address that does not have an active reservation.

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:15 PM  
Comment: "PHY" is inappropriate within this context. Examples of different PHYs are optical or Cat5 PHYs for Ethernet. You need a term that includes the MAC, PHY, and management interfaces for a particular layer 2 network. I suggest you use the term "L2 technology", but I'm open to other terms.

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:12 PM  
Deleted: PHYs

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:16 PM  
Comment: What is a burst size?

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:12 PM  
Comment: The default class should be 4, since it is extremely unlikely that WiFi will be able to support class 5 data without significant changes to 802.11 ... similarly it may be difficult for class 5 latencies to be supported by other L2 technologies.

Michael Johas Teener 5/28/07 2:10 PM  
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