

# **Stream Reservation Protocol (SRP)**

Draft 5 Criteria  
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# Broad Market Potential

- **Broad set(s) of applicability**
- **Multiple vendors and numerous users**
- **Balanced cost (LAN vs. attached stations)**
  - Carrying time-sensitive streaming applications with guaranteed QoS represent a new and very broad application space for IEEE 802 technologies. This requires a protocol to signal the resource reservation along the end-to-end paths of streams.
  - Many vendors and users have expressed their support for a standard means of end-to-end stream resource reservation to facilitate the use of bridged LANs for time-sensitive applications.
  - As a control protocol, SRP makes no new demands on a bridge or station's data forwarding capabilities. It does not upset the IEEE 802 model for balanced costs.

# Compatibility with IEEE Std. 802.1

**Conformance with 802 Overview and Architecture**

**Conformance with 802.1D, 802.1Q**

**Conformance with 802 Functional Requirements**

**The proposed standard will conform to the aforementioned documents.**

# Distinct Identity

**Substantially different from other IEEE 802 standards**  
**Unique solution for problem (not two alternatives / problem)**  
**Easy for document reader to select relevant spec.**

- There is no existing 802 standard or approved project that provides end-to-end stream registration.
  - The admission control in some existing 802 standards (e.g., 802.11e, 802.15.3) has no end-to-end meaning.
- Previous efforts (e.g., SBM) were too complex to be taken up by the market; this standard will minimize complexity by confining itself to applications with homogenous one-to-many reservation, and well defined streams with simple traffic profiles.
- The proposed standard will be a standalone document, making it easy for the reader to select the relevant specification

# Technical Feasibility

**Demonstrated system feasibility; reports – working models**

**Proven technology, reasonable testing**

**Confidence in reliability**

- SRP can base itself on the well established GARP architecture. It can be defined as a new application of GARP, like GMRP/GVRP which already have proven implementations.
- The Residential Ethernet study group is confident that the GARP-based SRP work submitted is sound.

# Economic Feasibility

**Known cost factors, reliable data**

**Reasonable cost for performance expected**

**Consideration of installation costs**

- Other registration protocols (GMRP/GVRP) are well-known and available in the market today.
- Developing and adding another GARP application will reuse the techniques during GMRP/GVRP development and will have a negligible impact on the current cost of Ethernet equipment.
- Configuration will be automatic and require no action by the user. SRP receives service requests from upper layer and performs them automatically. Therefore, there are no incremental installation costs for the provision of SRP.