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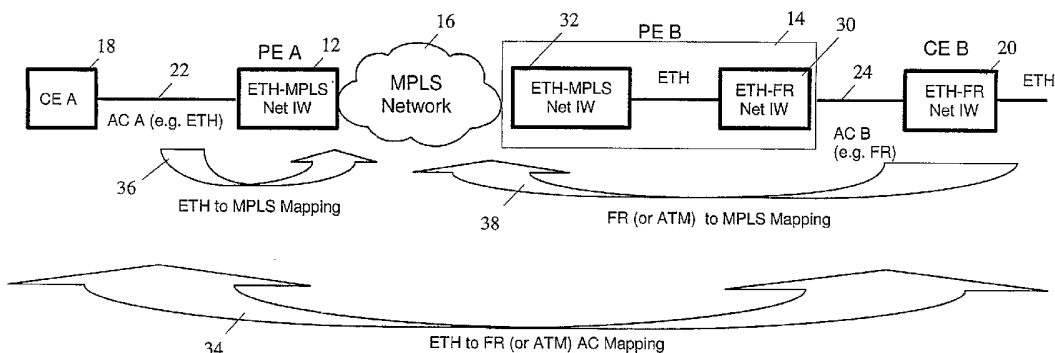
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(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR QUALITY OF SERVICE SUPPORT FOR ETHERNET MULTISERVICE INTERWORKING OVER MULTIPROTOCOL LABEL SWITCHING



(57) Abstract: A method and system for maintaining quality of service parameters for transmissions as a native Ethernet service between a first network having a first communication protocol and a second network having a second communication protocol that is different from the first communication protocol. The interworking device includes a first network interface operable to communicate with the first communication network using the first communication protocol, a second network interface operable to communicate with the second communication network using second communication protocol and a processing unit in communication with the first network interface and the second network interface. The processing unit receives a frame from the first network in the first communication protocol, maps parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters in the first communication protocol to quality of service parameters in the second communication protocol and assembles a data packet in the second communication protocol. The assembled data packet includes mapped quality of service parameters.

WO 2005/104467 A1

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR QUALITY OF SERVICE SUPPORT FOR  
ETHERNET MULTISERVICE INTERWORKING OVER MULTIPROTOCOL  
LABEL SWITCHING

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Statement of the Technical Field

The present invention relates to the field of networking communications and more particularly to a method and system for allowing quality of service support across disparate networking technologies such as Frame Relay, ATM, Ethernet and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS).

Description of the Related Art

Network technologies are not homogeneous. End-to-end connections can span multiple networking technologies, for example, Ethernet, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), frame relay (FR), MPLS, and Internet protocol (IP). In addition, an Ethernet network may include multiple customer edge devices, switches, and routers. These components may communicate using different protocols, spanning the various layers of the OSI interworking model (e.g., L1-L7). For example, routers communicate using a layer three (L3) protocol while the switches communicate using a layer two (L2) protocol.

While solutions have been proposed to allow the transport of data between end points supported by disparate technologies, such solutions are typically inadequate solutions as they are limited to encapsulation and data extraction and simple repacketizing. These solutions fail to consider or address the preservation of aspects of the data transport environment such as quality of service, prioritization, etc. For example, user priority bits in an Ethernet frame are ignored and/or dropped when current technologies convert or encapsulate the data for delivery on the ATM, frame relay or MPLS portions of the network.

In addition, although there is a large push by service providers to offer MPLS core networks for the transport of their customer's' data, and while there have been proposals which provide for service interworking models

between Ethernet and frame relay (or ATM) attachment circuits over an MPLS core, when the supported service is a native Ethernet service, these proposals do not consider the QoS aspects of the interworking. In particular, these proposals and their implementations do not address important aspects of networking such as Quality of Service ("QoS") mapping between heterogeneous attachment circuits (AC) and do not address QoS mapping between these ACs and MPLS core. As used herein the term attachment circuit refers to the portion(s) of the end-to-end communication circuit that connects the user device to the service provider network, for example, ACs may be used to provide access to a service provider's MPLS core backbone network.

It is desirable to have an internetworking solution that allows the support and mapping of QoS parameters between heterogeneous ACs as well as between these ACs and an MPLS core network. It is also desirable to provide a solution that accomplishes this in the case where an Ethernet Pseudo Wire is supported for transport over the MPLS core.

### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The invention describes an architecture and methods that enable QoS mapping between Ethernet and ATM, and Ethernet and frame relay networks with single or multiple QoS levels, with different levels of performance guarantees. The invention also describes an architecture and methods that enable QoS mapping between Ethernet, frame relay and ATM, and an MPLS core.

According to one aspect, the present invention provides an interworking device for maintaining quality of service parameters for transmissions as a native Ethernet service between a first network having a first communication protocol and a second network having a second communication protocol that is different from the first communication protocol. The interworking device includes a first network interface operable to communicate with the first communication network using the first

communication protocol, a second network interface operable to communicate with the second communication network using second communication protocol and a processing unit in communication with the first network interface and the second network interface. The processing unit receives a  
5 frame from the first network in the first communication protocol, maps parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters in the first communication protocol to quality of service parameters in the second communication protocol and assembles a data packet in the second communication protocol. The assembled data packet includes mapped  
10 quality of service parameters.

According to another aspect, the present invention provides a method for maintaining quality of service parameters for transmissions as a native Ethernet service between a first network having a first communication protocol and a second network having a second communication protocol that is  
15 different from the first communication protocol, in which a frame is received from the first network in the first communication protocol. Parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters in the first communication protocol are mapped to quality of service parameters in the second communication protocol. A data packet is assembled in the second  
20 communication protocol. The assembled data packet includes mapped quality of service parameters.

Additional aspects of the invention will be set forth in part in the description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be learned by practice of the invention. The aspects of the invention will  
25 be realized and attained by means of the elements and combinations particularly pointed out in the appended claims. It is to be understood that both the foregoing general description and the following detailed description are exemplary and explanatory only and are not restrictive of the invention, as claimed.

### 30 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, which are incorporated in and constitute

part of this specification, illustrate embodiments of the invention and together with the description, serve to explain the principles of the invention. The embodiments illustrated herein are presently preferred, it being understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the precise arrangements and  
5 instrumentalities shown, wherein:

FIG. 1 is a block diagram of a network architecture constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram of another network architecture constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention;

10 FIG. 3 is a diagram showing an architecture along with exemplary interworking mapping options for the present invention;

FIG. 4 is an example of an Ethernet frame encapsulated in a frame relay frame;

FIG. 5 is a table of ATM Layer Service Categories;

15 FIG. 6 is an example of an Ethernet frame encapsulated in an ATM ATM Adaptation Layer Type 5 (AAL5) frame;

FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing examples of Ethernet to MPLS connection mapping; and

20 FIG. 8 is a table showing bandwidth mapping for different types of Ethernet Virtual Connections (EVC).

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This application is related to U.S. Patent Application No. 10/990,899, filed November 17, 2004, entitled, METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FRAME RELAY AND ETHERNET SERVICE INTERWORKING, and U.S. Patent  
25 Application No. 11/008,709, filed December 9, 2004, entitled, METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ETHERNET AND FRAME RELAY NETWORK INTERWORKING, and U.S. Patent Application No. 11/011,331, filed

December 13, 2004, entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ETHERNET AND ATM SERVICE INTERWORKING, and U.S. Patent Application No. 11/018,671, filed December 21, 2004, entitled METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR ETHERNET AND ATM NETWORK INTERWORKING, the entirety of all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

### ARCHITECTURE

Referring now to the drawing figures in which like reference designators refer to like elements, there is shown in FIG. 1, a system constructed in accordance with the principles of the present invention and designated generally as "10". System 10 includes provider edge devices PE A 12 and PE B 14 coupled to MPLS network 16. PE A 12 and PE B 14 include the interworking functions (IWF) described herein. Customer edge devices CE A 18 and CE B 20 are in communication with PE A 12 and PE B 14, respectively, through respective attachment circuits A 22 and B 24. Attachment circuits A 22 and B 24 can be any network circuit capable of transporting information from the customer edge device to the provider edge device. The protocols supported by CE A 18 and CE B 20, attachment circuits A 22 and B 24 and PEs A 12 and B 14 e can include, for example, Ethernet, asynchronous transfer mode (ATM), frame relay (FR), point-to-point protocol (PPP), multi-protocol label switching (MPLS), and Internet protocol (IP). Customer edge (CE) devices A and B 18 and 20, for example, routers, switches, etc., serve to interface customer networks (not shown) to system 10. Router, switches, etc. for interconnecting a customer device or network to another network such as a service provider network are known in the art. In the most general sense, PE A and B devices 12 and 14 (also referred to herein as IWF A 12 and IWF B 14 devices, respectively) provide interworking functionality and establish relevant parameters with MPLS network 16.

As used herein, the term "network interworking" refers to the interworking between networks using similar protocols, e.g., Ethernet, across an intermediary/core network, e.g., MPLS network 16. In network interworking, all or part of the protocol control information used in the two similar networks

are transparently transferred by an interworking function across the intermediary/core network. As part of this function, the IWF encapsulates the information which is transparently transferred through the other disparate network. The interworking tasks are performed at IWFs 12 and 14 in a  
5 manner that is transparent to customer edge devices/end users. In general, as is described in detail below, IWFs 12 and 14 perform protocol encapsulation and mapping as well new header generation.

Advantageously, this arrangement provides Layer 2 (L2) connectivity in a manner that allows the transport of multiple upper layer protocols such as  
10 Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), Standard Network Architecture (SNA), and the point-to-point (PPP) protocol, thereby minimizing/obviating the need for Layer 3 (L3) routing such as internet protocol (IP) routing.

Referring to FIG. 2, another network architecture for system 10 is shown. In the example of FIG. 2, a number of different connectivity scenarios  
15 are shown to aid understanding of the scope of the present invention. As is shown, the end to end native service is Ethernet and the MPLS core network 16 transports the Ethernet over MPLS using an Ethernet Pseudo Wire. An Ethernet Pseudo Wire is a connection that emulates Ethernet over a packet switched network such as MPLS. The functions of Ethernet Pseudo Wire  
20 include encapsulating service-specific protocol data units arriving at an ingress port such as the ingress port of IWF A 12, and carrying them across a path or tunnel through MPLS network 16, managing their timing and order, and any other operations required to emulate the behavior and characteristics of the Ethernet service as faithfully as possible. From the customer  
25 perspective, the Ethernet Pseudo Wire is perceived as an unshared link or circuit of the chosen service.

Two heterogeneous interworking arrangements are shown in FIG. 2, and are discernable by the type of attachment circuit; Ethernet to frame relay and Ethernet to ATM. Ethernet customer edge A devices 18 communicate  
30 with Ethernet customer edge B devices 20 through MPLS network 16. However, the attachment circuits used to provide network connectivity can

differ. For example, Ethernet customer edge A device 18 can include frame relay or ATM protocol support and be coupled to an IWF, such as IWF 12c, through a direct frame relay or ATM connection, or can be coupled to an IWF, such as IWF 12a or IWF 12b, through a frame relay or ATM network 26. If an  
5 Ethernet user to network interface (UNI) is used, as is shown by Ethernet customer edge B devices 20, devices 20 can be directly connected to an IWF such as IWF 14a or can be connected to an IWF, such as IWFs 14b and 14c via an Ethernet network 28.

IWF devices 12 (such as 12a, 12b and 12c) and 14 (such as 14a, 14b  
10 and 14c) can be stand alone computing devices arranged to implement the functionality described herein or can be integrated as part of other networking components such as routers and switches as are known in the art. If implemented as a stand alone computing device, IWF devices 12 and 14 include a processing unit, memory, input and output interfaces as well as  
15 network communication interfaces as may be implemented by one of skill in the art to implement the functions described herein.

As is described below in detail, the present invention provides an arrangement for mapping QoS parameters between the attachment circuits at the UNI. Ethernet to frame relay and Ethernet to ATM mappings are  
20 described herein. Mappings between frame relay and ATM are known. The present invention, as is described below, also provides an arrangement for QoS mapping between Ethernet and MPLS core 16.

Exemplary interworking mapping options for the present invention are described with reference to FIG. 3. Initially it is noted that, although FIG. 3  
25 shows Ethernet to frame relay interworking, it is understood that the invention is equally applicable to Ethernet to ATM interworking. Details for the application of FIG. 3 to Ethernet to ATM interworking are described below. As is shown in FIG. 3, PE A 12 performs Ethernet to MPLS interworking. This traffic is then carried over MPLS core network 16 using an Ethernet Pseudo  
30 Wire.

However, the invention is not so limited as to operate only in a manner in which a single device performs a single interworking function, e.g., Ethernet to MPLS interworking. PE B 14 is shown as performing two logical interworking functions, namely an Ethernet to frame relay network interworking function 30, and an Ethernet to MPLS interworking function 32. This arrangement allows frame relay to be used on attachment circuit B 24 as well as an Ethernet to frame relay network interworking function within CE B 20. Of note, although PE B 14 is shown as including two separate functions 30 and 32, it is contemplated that these logical functions can be performed within a single IWF as two different processes. Network interworking functions, including parameter mappings, etc. are described in detail in the inventors' U.S. Patent Application Nos. 11/008,709 and 11/018,671.

#### QoS MAPPING FUNCTIONS

The QoS mapping functions of the present invention are described with reference to FIG. 3. Three types of mapping functions are described by the present invention. The first is the Ethernet to frame relay (or ATM) attachment circuit mapping function 34. The second is the Ethernet to MPLS mapping function 36. The third is the frame relay (or ATM) to MPLS mapping function 38.

With respect to the Ethernet to frame relay (or ATM) attachment circuit mapping function 34, QoS parameters for AC A 22 and AC B 24 are mapped to each other. For example, the QoS parameters for Ethernet (AC A 22) and frame relay (or ATM) (AC B 24) are mapped to each other. This mapping is independent of the MPLS core network 16. However, this mapping does have an impact on the attachment circuit signaling and configurations, as well as the data plane functions performed by the Ethernet to frame relay network interworking function at PE B 14. AC mappings are relevant within the context of the present invention because edge to edge communications must be arranged to meet the service provider's customers' needs.

As used herein, in general, the term "control plane" includes configured

or signaled information that determines the overall behavior, mappings, resource allocation and forwarding parameters that can be applied to all connection frames or frames of a service class. Such information is typically established and used to set up the network devices before any payload traffic is transmitted. The term "data plane" refers to the frame processing functions that typically take place in real-time on a frame-by-frame basis.

With respect Ethernet to MPLS mapping function 36, the Ethernet QoS parameters are mapped to MPLS parameters by PE A 12 and PE B 14. With respect to frame relay to MPLS mapping function 38, PE B 14 can perform QoS mapping directly between frame relay (or ATM) and MPLS rather than in two logical stages. This arrangement can improve mapping accuracy and processing efficiency. Each of mapping functions 34, 36 and 38 are described in detail below.

A. Attachment Circuit Mapping Functions

Ethernet to frame relay (or ATM) attachment circuit mapping function 34 includes functions for service class mapping, service parameters mapping, overhead calculation and discard eligibility mapping. While these mappings are described herein in detail, additional detail can be found in the inventors' U.S. Patent Application Nos. 11/008,709 and 11/018,671. In addition, support for multiple classes of service (CoS) can be provided as described in U.S. Patent Application Nos. 11/008,709 and 11/018,671, for example by using multiple frame relay (or ATM) connections, or by using p-bits aware or Internet Protocol (IP) DiffServ code-point (DSCP) -aware forwarding onto the frame relay (or ATM) connection.

The present invention also supports mappings from frame relay (or ATM) to Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC). This arrangement allows increased flexibility for configuration and signaling. Although described herein in detail, additional detail regarding EVC mapping can be found in the inventors' U.S. Patent Application Nos. 10/990,899 and 11/011,331.

Service class mapping, service parameters (bandwidth) mapping,

overhead calculation and discard eligibility mapping are now described, initially with respect to Ethernet to frame relay, then with respect to Ethernet to ATM. Taking the Ethernet to frame relay case first, service class mapping in the Ethernet to frame relay direction should be arranged such that the

5 Ethernet and frame relay service classes match. An EVC that supports a single class of service can be mapped to a corresponding frame relay Data Link Connection Identifier (DLCI) with similar performance parameters, if any.

Ethernet services supported by the present invention can include well-defined classes with different levels of service, such as Gold, Silver, Bronze,

10 having different frame loss, delay, and jitter guarantees. As used herein, an EVC is a collection of Ethernet frames that are classified and grouped together for the purpose of interworking with frame relay. EVC frames may include all Ethernet frames arriving at an Ethernet port (or on multiple Ethernet ports as described in the multiplexing section later), or the frame

15 belonging to one or more VLANs if the frames arrive on a VLAN aware interface. EVCs are bidirectional point-to-point connections which allow asymmetrical bandwidth profiles in the different directions. An EVC can support single or multiple service classes. This arrangement advantageously allows bandwidth to be optionally defined on a per class of service (CoS)

20 basis. An EVC can be based on the Ethernet port, the Ethernet port and one or more VLANs, one or more MAC source and destination address pairs, or the MAC source, destination address and one or more VLANs.

An EVC can be associated with one or more bandwidth profiles and with one or more forwarding treatment rules for its frames. From a quality of

25 service (QoS) perspective, a single QoS EVC provides a single bandwidth profile and a single forwarding treatment for all frames within the EVC. A multiple CoS EVC provides a single bandwidth profile and multiple forwarding treatments for all frames within the EVC. A multiple QoS EVC provides multiple bandwidth profiles and multiple forwarding treatments for all frames

30 within the EVC. The bandwidth profile is used for resource reservation and allocation, admission control and traffic policing and is a control plane

function, described below in detail. The forwarding treatment indicates scheduling and discard treatment of the frame. Forwarding treatment is specified by the per hop behavior (PHB) assignments to the frame and is based on EVC type, and of OSI protocol Layer 1-7 fields.

5           Frame relay services typically include well-defined classes, which can be used for supporting services such as gold, silver, bronze. Each service is distinguished with different frame loss, delay, and jitter parameters. A standard frame relay data link connection (DLC) can only support a single service. The single service includes a two drop precedence that affects  
10       discard treatment, but not scheduling behavior. All frames belonging to a service must be delivered in order.

Existing standards such as the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) X.36 Standard defines transfer and discard priorities for frame relay virtual connections. ITU X.36 defines sixteen transfer priority levels (per  
15       virtual connection and for each direction), and eight discard priority levels (per virtual connection and for each direction). Frame relay frame transfer and discard priorities are set at subscription time or by signaling.

A number of options are contemplated for mapping Ethernet EVCs where multiple classes of service are supported. One option is to map the  
20       entire EVC to a single frame relay DLCI. This option makes efficient use of the frame relay DLCI space while possibly sacrificing performance of some of the classes of service supported by the Ethernet EVC. To maintain service objectives, the frame relay connection class for the service should meet the performance requirements of the most stringent Ethernet service class.  
25       Another options is to map each class of service supported by the Ethernet EVC to a separate frame relay DLCI. This option preserves the performance parameters of the different Ethernet classes of service. Additional detail can be found in U.S. Patent Application 11/008,709.

Rules for service class mapping in the frame relay to Ethernet direction  
30       are similar to those in the Ethernet to frame relay direction. Multiple frame

relay connections that are supported by a single Ethernet EVC can be configured to be grouped together on the same EVC. Additional detail can be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 10/990,899, with the exception that the present invention does not implicate header stripping and rebuilding.

5           With respect to Ethernet and frame relay service parameters (bandwidth) mapping, it is noted that Ethernet and frame relay traffic parameters are largely the same. Both specify committed information rate (CIR) and excess information rate (EIR) with the associated burst sizes. The most significant difference between the two sets of parameters is that the  
10 Ethernet parameters are independent of one another whereas only three of the frame relay parameters are independent. In particular, the standard frame relay traffic parameters include committed burst size ( $B_c$ ) in bits, excess burst size ( $B_e$ ) in bits and Duration ( $T_c$ ) in seconds. At any time interval of duration  $T_c$ , the frame relay end user is allowed to transmit frames up to its contracted  
15  $B_c$  and  $B_e$  amount of information.

Ethernet traffic parameters can be based on the Metro Ethernet Forum Standard. The Ethernet traffic parameters include committed information rate ( $CIR_E$ ) in bits per second, excess information rate ( $EIR_E$ ) in bits per second, committed burst size (CBS) in bits, and excess burst size (EBS) in bits. Other  
20 units may be used such as bytes/octetets. These four Ethernet parameters are set independently.

In the Ethernet to frame relay direction, parameter mapping is  $B_c = CBS$ ,  $T_c = CBS/CIR$  and  $B_e = EIR*(CBS/CIR)$ . These mapping rules establish that the committed and excess information rates at the Ethernet side should  
25 be equal to those at the frame relay side. However, it is noted that the amount of information entering the frame relay network may exceed  $CIR+EIR$  over an interval of  $T_c$ .

In the frame relay to Ethernet direction, parameter mapping is  $CBS = B_c$ ,  $EBS = B_e$ ,  $CIR = B_c/T_c$  and  $EIR = B_e/T_c$ . Note that the support of multiple  
30 CoS' by an EVC introduces an extra parameter mapping step. The simplest

case occurs if the EVC bandwidth is specified for the entire EVC, and the EVC is mapped to a single frame relay connection. In that case, the parameter mappings follow the above formulas. The second case is when the EVC specifies the traffic parameters per CoS, and each CoS traffic is mapped to a separate FR connection. In this case, the traffic parameter mappings are repeated for each CoS using the above formulas. The third case is when the EVC traffic parameters are specified per CoS, but the EVC is mapped to a single FR connection. In this case, the EVC traffic parameters of the different CoS streams are aggregated before performing the conversion to the frame relay connection parameters. The fourth case is when the EVC traffic parameters are specified for the entire EVC, but the EVC is mapped to multiple frame relay connections. In this case, the percentage of the EVC traffic mapped to each frame relay connection is estimated before using the above parameter conversion formulas.

Discard eligibility indication mapping in the Ethernet to frame relay direction establishes the rules to determine when the frame relay discard eligibility (DE) should be set. For green Ethernet frames,  $DE = 0$ . For yellow Ethernet frames,  $DE = 1$ . If necessary, additional information can be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 11/008,709. Discard eligibility indication mapping in the frame relay to Ethernet direction is accomplished by mapping the frame relay DE bit to the appropriate Ethernet frame color. For  $DE=0$  set the Ethernet frame color to green, and for  $DE=1$  indication set the Ethernet frame color to yellow. The frame color may be encoded in the p-bits field as established by the service provider.

The traffic parameter mappings should take into account the overhead calculations in order to account for the different overhead introduced by different technologies. For example, FIG. 4 shows how Ethernet MAC frames are encapsulated over FR using the procedure described in RFC 2427. The tagged Ethernet frame 40 includes a six octet destination address 42, a six octet source address 44, a two octet 802.1 tag type 46, a two octet VLAN tag 48, a two octet Length/Protocol Type field 50, and a four octet FCS field 54

(the seven octet preamble and the one octet SFD field are not shown because they are not included in the standard Ethernet traffic parameters). In addition to the addressing and service information, a 46-1500 octet data unit 52 is included in the tagged Ethernet frame 42. Of note, the VLAN tag 48 includes  
 5 a user priority, also known as “p-bits”.

Also as shown in FIG. 4, most of the fields in tagged Ethernet frame 40 are encapsulated within frame relay frame 56 (the opening and closing Flags are not shown, as they are excluded from standard FR traffic parameters). For example, MAC source and destination addresses 42 and 44 are carried  
 10 transparently in frame 56. If applicable, the 802.1Q tag is also carried transparently. Of note, the device performing the IWF may perform Ethernet value-added functions such as interworking between tagged and untagged interfaces and VLAN to p-bits translation. The remaining unlabelled fields in frame 56 are typical components of an RFC 2427 bridged mode encapsulated  
 15 frame relay frame.

Based on the Figure, a Q-tagged Ethernet MAC frame contains 22 bytes of overhead (excluding the preamble). Encapsulating Ethernet MAC frames over frame relay adds 12 or 8 bytes of header depending on whether Ethernet FCS is transported or not. This header is a result of the frame relay  
 20 header which is equal to 4 bytes (assuming the common 2 bytes address format), and the encapsulation header that is set at 8 bytes. If  $E_{Avg}$  = the average Ethernet frame size (including payload and MAC header) and  $Ov$  = the Ethernet-over-FR overhead (12 or 8 bytes in the described example), then a correction factor C is needed to account for the different overhead. The  
 25 correction factor C is given by:

$$C = \frac{E_{Avg}}{Ov + E_{Avg}}$$

As such, in the Ethernet to frame relay direction, the rates should be divided by C. In the frame relay to Ethernet direction, the rates should be multiplied by C.

5 Mappings between Ethernet and ATM are described next. ATM virtual connection cell transfer and discard priorities can be established based on the ATM connection service category and the CLP indication. ATM services typically include well-defined classes as described above, which can be used for supporting services such as gold, silver, bronze. Each service is  
10 distinguished with different parameters. FIG. 5 is a table 58 showing the relationship between ATM service categories and parameters. Table 58 includes ATM layer service categories 60 and ATM parameters 62. ATM parameters 62 include traffic parameters 64 and QoS parameters 66 which themselves include various combinations of parameters for peak cell rate  
15 (PCR), cell delay variation tolerance (CDVT), sustained cell rate (SCR), maximum burst size (MBS), minimum desired cell rate (MDCR), maximum frame size (MFS), cell delay variation (CDV), cell transfer delay (CTD) and cell loss ratio (CLR). These individual parameters are known in the art and are not further described herein. ATM service layer categories 60 are either  
20 "specified", "unspecified" or are not applicable (N/A) for these various combinations of parameters 62.

In accordance with the present invention, Ethernet services should be mapped to an equivalent ATM service. For example, an Ethernet service class should be mapped to an ATM service class with the same performance  
25 expectations in terms of loss, delay, and jitter. In the Ethernet to ATM direction, an Ethernet EVC that supports a single class of service should be mapped to an ATM virtual connection (VC) with a service category that can achieve the performance requirements of the Ethernet EVC. For example, if the Ethernet EVC supports real time application with stringent delay  
30 requirements, it can be mapped to an ATM CBR or rt-VBR VC service category 60. Similar to the mapping in the frame relay case, an Ethernet EVC

that supports multiple classes of service may be mapped to a single ATM VC or multiple ATM VCs, with each class of service being mapped to a distinct ATM circuit. To maintain service objectives, if a single ATM connection is used, its service category should be chosen to meet the performance requirements of the most stringent Ethernet service class. Note that this is an engineering guideline which could be changed by such factors as network policy, cost consideration, and ATM QoS availability.

Mapping rules in the ATM to Ethernet direction are similar to those in the Ethernet to ATM direction. Multiple ATM connections that are supported by a single EVC would be configured to be grouped together on the same EVC at the interworking function.

Mapping of service (bandwidth) parameters between Ethernet and ATM are described for the case of a 1-to-1 mapping of an EVC to an ATM virtual channel connection (VCC). Traffic parameters are relevant to the mapping function because such parameters are used by many QoS functions such as traffic policing and monitoring, bandwidth reservation, admission control and scheduler configuration.

ATM Standards define a number of traffic parameters. Peak Cell Rate (PCR) and Cell Delay Variation Tolerance (CDVT) are defined for all service categories 60.

Sustained Cell Rate (SCR) and Maximum Burst Size (MBS) are defined for the variable bit rate (VBR) services only. Minimum Desired Cell Rate (MDCR) is defined for the UBR+ service only. The UBR+ service is also known as UBR with MDCR service.

Ethernet services are defined by four parameters as discussed above with respect to frame relay mapping. Some of these parameters may be set to zero/unused depending on service definition. Exemplary mappings are described below, it being understood that alternate mappings/variations may be implemented based on network policy and configuration. Also, some mapping margins may be added to compensate for increased jitter by the

various network segments or the IWFs.

In the Ethernet to ATM direction, the following exemplary mappings should be used.  $PCR_{0+1} = CIR + EIR$  (ATM traffic shaping is recommended if the traffic is policed downstream in the ATM network). Alternatively, as a conservative option,  $PCR_{0+1} = AR$  where AR is the Ethernet access rate. In  
5 either case, CDVT is configured.

Additionally, for the VBR services:  $MBS = CBS / (1 - CIR/AR) + 1$ ; for VBR.1:  $SCR_{0+1} = CIR$ ; and for VBR.2 & VBR.3:  $SCR_0 = CIR$ . For the UBR+ service:  $MDCR = CIR$ . For the ABR and GFR services,  $MCR = CIR$ . Of note,  
10 in any case, if any of the resulting rates is greater than the ATM link rate, the resulting rate should be capped at ATM link rate.

In the ATM to Ethernet direction, the following exemplary mappings should be used. For CBR:  $CIR = PCR_{0+1}$ , and  $CBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually configured.  $EIR \& EBS = 0$ . For VBR.1:  $CIR = SCR_{0+1}$ ,  $CBS =$   
15  $MBS(1 - CIR/AR)$ ,  $EIR = 0$ ,  $EBS = 0$  and the tagging option is not allowed. For VBR.2 & VBR.3:  $CIR = SCR_0$ ,  $CBS = MBS(1 - CIR/AR)$ ,  $EIR = PCR_{0+1} - SCR_0$ , and  $EBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually configured. For GFR:  $CIR = MCR$ ,  $CBS = MBS(1 - CIR/AR)$ ,  $EIR = PCR_{0+1} - MCR$ , and  $EBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually configured. It is noted that VBR.2 allows tagging by the customer only, while  
20 VBR.3 allows tagging by the customer and/or by the network service provider. For UBR:  $CIR = 0$ ,  $CBS = 0$ ,  $EIR = PCR_{0+1}$ , and  $EBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually configured. For UBR+:  $CIR = MDCR$ ,  $CBS$  is configurable,  $EIR = PCR_{0+1} - CIR$  and  $EBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually configured. For ABR:  $CIR = MCR$ ,  $CBS$  is configurable,  $EIR = PCR_{0+1} - CIR$  and  $EBS = CDVT * AR$  or is manually  
25 configured. If any of the resulting rates is greater than Ethernet link rate, the rate should be capped at the Ethernet link rate.

It is noted that the support of multiple CoS' by an EVC introduces an extra parameter mapping step. The simplest case occurs if the EVC bandwidth is specified for the entire EVC, and the EVC is mapped to a single  
30 ATM connection. In this case, the parameter mappings follow the rules

described above. The second case is when an EVC specifies the traffic parameters per CoS and traffic corresponding to each CoS is mapped to a separate ATM connection. In this case, the traffic parameter mappings are repeated for each CoS using the above-described mapping rules. The third  
5 case is when the EVC traffic parameters are specified per CoS, but the EVC is mapped to a single ATM connection. In this case, the EVC traffic parameters of the different CoS streams must be aggregated before performing the conversion to the ATM connection parameters. The fourth case is when the EVC traffic parameters are specified for the entire EVC, but  
10 the EVC is mapped to multiple ATM connections. In this case, the percentage of the EVC traffic mapped to each ATM connection must be estimated before using the above parameter conversion rules.

Like discard eligibility indication mapping for the Ethernet to frame relay case, drop precedence indication is mapped between Ethernet and ATM. The  
15 Ethernet to ATM direction establishes the rules to determine when the cell loss priority (CLP) bit should be set. For green Ethernet frames, CLP = 0 in all ATM cells of the frame. For yellow Ethernet frames, CLP = 1 in all ATM cells of the frame. If necessary, additional information can be found in U.S. Patent Application No. 11/018,671. Drop precedence indication mapping in the ATM  
20 to Ethernet direction is accomplished by determining whether any cell has its CLP = 1. If so, the entire Ethernet frame is set to yellow. Otherwise, the frame color is green. The frame color may be encoded in the p-bits field as established by the service provider.

Overhead calculation is described next. Initially, reference is made to  
25 FIG. 6 which shows an Ethernet over ATM encapsulation format. The IWF 68 (same as IWF 30 but performing Ethernet to ATM networking interworking) performs RFC 2684 LLC encapsulation of Ethernet over ATM, and mapping between the Ethernet frame and ATM fields to form ATM ALL5 frame 70. Techniques for encapsulation in accordance with RFC 2684 are known by  
30 those of skill in the art. For LLC encapsulation, bridged protocol data units (PDUs) are formed into packets and encapsulated by identifying the type of

the bridged media in the SNAP header. The presence of the SNAP header is indicated by the LLC header 72 value 0xAA-AA-03 and the OUI 74 value in the SNAP header is the 802.1 organization code 0x00-80-C2. The type of bridged media is specified by the two octet PID 76. The PID also indicates  
5 whether the original frame check sequence (FCS) 54 is preserved within the bridged PDU. The PDU format also includes a 2 octet PAD data field 78. Of course, the specific fields and codes are provided merely by way of example, and the invention is not limited solely to the described embodiment.

Encapsulation of the Ethernet frame over ATM in accordance with the  
10 present invention is explained with reference to FIG. 6. As is readily shown, most of the fields in tagged Ethernet frame 40 are encapsulated within ATM AAL-5 frame 70. For example, MAC source and destination addresses 42 and 44 are carried transparently in frame 70. If applicable, the 802.1Q tag is also carried transparently. Of note, the device performing the IWF may  
15 perform Ethernet value-added functions such as interworking between tagged and untagged interfaces and VLAN to p-bits translation.

As is shown in FIG. 6, the Ethernet and ATM AAL5 encapsulated frame formats are different. Excluding the preamble and the SFD, the Ethernet header length ( $h_E$ ) is 22 bytes if the MAC FCS is preserved or 18 bytes if the  
20 MAC FCS is not preserved. The header length is reduced by 4 bytes for untagged Ethernet frames. The ATM header includes fields in the ATM frame other than the data field.

The IWF encapsulates the MAC frame starting at the MAC Destination Address and uses this information as the payload of the AAL-5 Common Part  
25 Convergent Sublayer-Protocol Data Unit (CPCS-PDU). AAL-5 adds two types of overhead, namely, an AAL-5 trailer ( $h_{trailer}$ ) of 8 bytes and AAL-5 SAR overhead of between 0 and 47 bytes. Of note, the AAL-5 CPCS-PDU length must be an integer multiple of 48 bytes. Accordingly, the number of cells ( $N_{cells}$ ) needed to transport 'm' bytes of data is  $\text{Ceiling}((m+h_E+h_{trailer}+h_{LLC})/48)$ .  
30 Recall that cell size, excluding overhead, is 48 bytes.  $N_{cells}$  is therefore equal to the smallest integer that is greater than or equal to x where x is  $((m+$

$h_E + h_{\text{trailer}} + h_{\text{LLC}})/48$ ).

A correction factor maps rates between Ethernet and ATM networks. Assuming a data length of 'm', the correction factor  $a = N_{\text{cells}} * 53 / (m + h_E)$ . Defining  $E_{\text{Avg}}$  as the average Ethernet frame size including the Ethernet header, the correction factor  $a = N_{\text{cells}} * 53 / E_{\text{Avg}}$ . In the Ethernet to ATM direction, Ethernet rate values are multiplied by 'a'. For example,  $\text{SCR} = a * \text{CIR}$  assuming that both SCR and CIR are expressed in the same bytes/second unit (note that SCR rate may be subsequently divided by the ATM cell size of 53 bytes to convert the rate to conventional ATM traffic unit of cells/second). In the ATM the Ethernet direction, the ATM rate values are divided by 'a', for example,  $\text{CIR} = \text{SCR} / a$  (or the original Ethernet traffic parameters are restored). Note that  $h_{\text{LLC}}$  is the overhead due to RFC 2684 bridged mode encapsulation of Ethernet frames over ATM (for example, 8 bytes for LLC mode + 2 bytes for padding).

As a specific example, assume a data unit length of  $n=20$  bytes, a Q tagged Ethernet frame, and the FCS is preserved. Ignoring the RFC 2684 encapsulation overhead,  $N_{\text{cells}} = \text{Ceiling}((20+22+8)/48) = 2$ .  $N_{\text{cells}}$  also =2 with RFC 2684 LLC encapsulation because the additional 10 bytes  $((20+22+8+10)/48)$  does not change the resultant calculation in this case. The number of ATM bytes needed to transmit 20 bytes of data unit information =  $2 * 53 = 106$  bytes. The number of Ethernet bytes needed to transmit 20 bytes of data unit information =  $20 + 22 = 42$  bytes. As such, the overhead factor 'a' is  $a = 106 / 42 = 2.52$ .

The calculations are carried out in control plane (per connection), not for every frame. They are typically done in SW, however they could also be completed by hardware or firmware configured to perform the appropriate functions.

#### B. Ethernet to MPLS QoS Mapping Functions

Referring again to FIG. 3, Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping 36 includes

control plane and data plane functions. PE A 12 and PE B 14 perform Ethernet to MPLS mapping in the Ethernet to MPLS direction. This mapping methodology is described in detail below with respect to control plane functions and data plane functions. As described above with respect to mapping functions 38, control plane functions include connection mapping, service class mapping, service parameters (bandwidth) mapping and overhead calculation. Data plane functions include Ethernet frame CoS mapping to MPLS experimental (EXP) bits and discard eligibility mapping.

A brief overview of MPLS with differentiated services is provided to aid understanding of the mapping functions. If the MPLS network 16 supports Differentiated Services (DiffServ) Behavior Aggregates, such as are defined in RFC 3270, MPLS packets can be treated with different priorities on a Per Hop Behavior (PHB) basis. In such a case, two different types of label switched paths (LSPs) are defined, which can both be used for the transport LSP, namely Label-Only-Inferred-PSC LSPs (L-LSP) and EXP-Inferred-PSC LSPs (E-LSP).

If an L-LSP is used as a transport LSP, the PHB scheduling class (PSC) of each packet is inferred from the label without any other information, e.g., regardless of the EXP field value. In this case the EXP field can be used for indicating the packet drop precedence. If an E-LSP is used as a transport LSP, the EXP field of the transport label is used to determine the PHB to be applied to each packet. As such, different packets in one LSP can receive a different QoS treatment. The 3-bit EXP field of the transport label can represent eight different combinations of PHB, which indicate up to eight scheduling and/or drop precedence levels. The mapping of the PHB to EXP fields is either explicitly signaled at label set-up or can be based on a pre-configured mapping. If an LSP is used as a transport LSP, the LSP should be arranged to meet the most stringent QoS requirements of the multi-service connections transported by the LSP.

An understanding of MPLS traffic parameters and assumptions about these traffic parameters can also aid understanding of the mapping functions

of the present invention. Initially, a controlled load service is assumed. A controlled load service is essentially equivalent to best effort service in a lightly loaded network in which desired bandwidth is indicated, but delay and loss levels may not be specified. By analogy, controlled load is somewhat like  
5 ATM nrt-VBR or UBR+/ABR with MCR specified.

MPLS resource reservation protocol (RSVP) parameters include: "p", "(r, b)", "m", and M. "p" is the peak rate and no peak conformance definition is given. In this case "p" appears to be like an access rate. However, "p" is not exactly the same as PCR in ATM because PCR has some tolerance  
10 (CDVT) associated with it. "(r, b)" follows a leaky bucket model where "r" is the token rate, "b" is the token bucket size. "m" is the smallest enforceable PDU size where any packet shorter than "m" will be counted as "m" in the "(r, b)" bucket. "M" is the maximum enforceable PDU size and packets longer than "M" are dropped. Of note, these parameters represent traffic volume  
15 exclusive of link layer overhead.

For Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping it is assumed that the Ethernet AC conforms to the Metro Ethernet Forum (MEF) specification related to Service Models and Traffic Management. As noted above, an EVC can support multiple classes of service based on the use of the Ethernet priority bits and  
20 there are proposed extensions that would determine the frame CoS based on VLAN-ID, IP DSCP, or any Layer 1 – Layer 7 protocol fields. The EVC can also have associated traffic parameters for the entire EVC or per class of service.

An Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) is carried over an Ethernet  
25 pseudo wire in which the pseudo wire is either mapped to a dedicated MPLS tunnel, e.g., for premium services with guaranteed core bandwidth, or more commonly is aggregated with other connections and services on the PE-to-PE (such as PE A 12 to PE B 14) MPLS tunnel.

An EVC that supports a single CoS can be mapped to an E-LSP or an  
30 L-LSP. An EVC that supports multiple CoS can be mapped to a group of L-

LSPs or E-LSPs each supporting a separate CoS. Alternatively, the EVC can be mapped to a single E-LSP with the EXP bits used for the support of multiple CoS. In order to maintain service objectives, the MPLS tunnel class of service should meet the performance requirements of the most stringent  
5 Ethernet service class.

With respect to drop precedence, the forwarding treatment inside the MPLS networking should be based on the CoS Identifier associated with the EVC frame. The Ethernet frame drop precedence (green or yellow) should be mapped to the appropriate EXP bits code point.

10 Mapping of the QoS traffic parameters in the Ethernet to MPLS direction in the non-aggregated MPLS case should be arranged such that  $p = CIR + EIR$ ,  $r = CIR$ ,  $b = CBS$  and  $m$  and  $M$  are configured. Note that traffic shaping may be required to smooth the traffic burstiness on the MPLS side, particularly in the non-aggregated case when the LSP tunnel is policed by a  
15 downstream node.

The traffic parameter mappings should also take into account the overhead calculations between the Ethernet AC (such as AC A 22) and the MPLS network 16 core. The mapping should account for the protocol stack overhead at the access and MPLS 16 core (exclusive of the MPLS media  
20 overhead), and the average frame size.

The support of multiple CoS by the EVC introduces an extra parameter mapping step. The simplest case occurs if the EVC bandwidth is specified for the entire EVC, and the EVC is mapped to a single LSP tunnel. In this case, the parameter mappings follow the above described rules. The second case  
25 is when the EVC specifies the traffic parameters per CoS and traffic corresponding to each CoS is mapped to a separate LSP tunnel. In that case, the traffic parameter mappings are repeated for each CoS using the above mapping rules. The third case is where the EVC traffic parameters are specified per CoS, but the EVC is mapped to a single LSP tunnel. In this  
30 case, the EVC traffic parameters of the different CoS streams should be

aggregated before performing the conversion to the LSP tunnel parameters. The fourth case occurs when the EVC traffic parameters are specified for the entire EVC, but the EVC is mapped to multiple LSP tunnels. In this case, the percentage of the EVC traffic mapped to each LSP tunnel must be estimated  
5 before using the above parameter conversion formulas or admission control functions.

In the common case when multiple pseudo wires for Ethernet EVCs or other service type connections are aggregated on an MPLS tunnel, an edge Connection Admission Control (CAC) function should be performed for  
10 admitting each connection within the MPLS tunnel. The concepts of MPLS traffic engineering which are used for admitting the tunnels on MPLS network core can be adapted for bandwidth management at the edge. Such  
16 concepts include the use of multiple class types/bandwidth pools, and overbooking.

15 No mapping is required in the MPLS to Ethernet direction. In the heterogeneous AC case, the AC parameters are directly mapped between the Ethernet, frame relay and ATM ACs according to the rules set out above.

Ethernet to MPLS connection mapping is discussed with reference to FIGS. 7 and 8. FIG. 7 is a block diagram showing examples of Ethernet to  
20 MPLS connection mapping in which the connection mapping shown is performed by the ingress PE, PE A 12 in this case, in the Ethernet to MPLS direction. An EVC can be transported in the MPLS network core using one or a combination of a single CoS connection 80 mapped to a single LSP tunnel, multiple LSPs 82 in which each LSP supports a single Ethernet CoS,  
25 and a single multi-CoS E-LSP 84 in which a single E-LSP connection uses a class-based scheduler 86 to service the different queues (gold, silver and bronze). In addition, an LSP or LSP group can be assigned to a single premium EVC. However, it is often more desirable to aggregate a number of  
30 EVCs and even other non-Ethernet services on the same transport LSP tunnel.

FIG. 8 is a table showing bandwidth mapping for different types of EVCs. Table 88 shows how mappings between the connection and bandwidth profiles are established based on the MPLS transport tunnel type 90 and the EVC type 92. For example, where MPLS transport tunnel type 90 is a group of single CoS LSPs 82, and the EVC type 92 is a multi-CoS EVC having a single bandwidth profile, the bandwidth (BW) profile is split based on the forwarding map. Of note, table 88 assumes a connection-oriented MPLS network 16. In addition, MPLS L-LSP and E-LSP MPLS network 16 core connection types are used for single CoS connections, while MPLS E-LSP is used for multiple CoS connections.

Admission control for aggregated MPLS tunnels can be considered when multiple EVCs map to a single MPLS LSP. In such a case, there is no one-to-one correspondence between traffic parameters of the Ethernet and LSP connections. Nevertheless, the rules described above for the non-multiplexing case for Ethernet to MPLS traffic parameters mapping can help with the Connection Admission Control and network engineering functions.

Hierarchical Connection Admission Control (CAC) is performed for admitting first the LSP tunnel on the link, and next for admitting the EVCs onto the LSP. The LSP is initially established with enough bandwidth to accommodate the total anticipated Ethernet traffic between the two IWFs, for example PE A 12 and PE B 14. A "transport" admission control function is performed to admit the LSP on the physical or logical link. The equivalent bandwidth of the LSP is then computed. This bandwidth provides the virtual pipe capacity that is used to admit the EVCs. Next, the CAC function can be executed to admit the EVCs on the LSP pipe. In this case, the equivalent bandwidth of the Ethernet connection is calculated from its traffic parameters, overhead conversion, required CoS (typically frame loss ratio), the size of the LSP connection, and the underlying link capacity. Details of the CAC functions are beyond the scope of this invention and are not explained herein.

Of note, when supporting connections multiplexing over multiple LSPs, another step/extension is required. In this case, the bandwidth management

function should account for each service class-per-LSP separately. This can be done either from the EVCs' service class bandwidth profiles, or based on an estimate of the bandwidth profile for each LSP if the BW profile is not broken down per service class.

5 C. Frame Relay/ATM to MPLS Direct QoS Mapping Functions

Referring again to FIG. 3, frame relay (or ATM) to MPLS QoS mapping 36 is explained. As noted above, PE B 14 can be arranged to perform QoS mapping directly between frame relay/ATM and MPLS rather than in two stages. Both frame relay to MPLS QoS mapping and ATM to MPLS QoS 10 mapping are described.

With respect to frame relay to MPLS QoS mapping, at the ingress PE, for example PE B 14, the frame relay protocol is terminated and the frame is transported over MPLS network 16 in the form of an Ethernet Pseudo Wire. Many of the methods described above for Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping 15 are applicable to the frame relay AC to MPLS mapping. This is facilitated by the fact that the Ethernet and frame relay traffic parameters are almost identical. However, there are some differences which relate to differences in the definitions of EVC and frame relay DLCIs and the fact that, unlike an Ethernet EVC, a standard frame relay DLCI only supports a single CoS.

20 The CoS type of the incoming frames can be determined either from the frame relay CoS as determined by the DLCI or by the use of Ethernet frame CoS indicators such as the p-bits or VLAN-ID, if supported. As in the Ethernet case, a frame relay connection can be mapped to a single LSP or aggregated with other connections on MPLS network 16 between PE A 12 25 and PE B 14.

When FR CoS indicators are used for CoS determination, the entire frame relay DLCI should be mapped to a single LSP that receives the same CoS treatment as the frame relay connection. If the Ethernet frame CoS is used, then the frame relay DLCI frames can be mapped to different MPLS 30 LSPs or to an E-LSP with multiple CoS as described above with respect to

Ethernet.

In the non-aggregated case with a single CoS, the mapping of the QoS traffic parameters in the MPLS direction are set out as  $p = (Bc+Be)/Tc$ ,  $r = Bc/Tc$ ,  $b = Bc$  and  $m$  and  $M$  are configured. Traffic shaping may be required to smooth the traffic burstiness on the MPLS side, particularly when the LSP tunnel is policed by a downstream node. The traffic parameter mappings must take into account the overhead calculations between the frame relay AC and the MPLS network 16 core. The mapping should account for the protocol stack overhead at the access and core exclusive of the MPLS media overhead, as well as the average frame size.

The mapping is more complicated in the multi-CoS case when the frame relay DLCI frames are mapped to multiple LSPs. In this case, an estimate must be made of the amount of frame relay traffic that is directed to every MPLS tunnel. Aggregation techniques and edge CAC are required when multiple connections share an MPLS tunnel. These techniques and edge CAC are similar to the methods described above for Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping.

No mapping is required in the MPLS to frame relay direction. In the heterogeneous AC case, the AC parameters are directly mapped between the Ethernet, frame relay, and ATM ACs according to the rules specified above.

With respect to ATM to MPLS QoS mapping, at the ingress PE, for example PE B 14, the ATM protocol is terminated and the frame is transported over MPLS network 16 in the form of an Ethernet Pseudo Wire. Many of the methods described above for Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping are applicable to the ATM AC to MPLS mapping. However, there are some differences which relate to differences in the definitions of EVC and ATM VC QoS parameters and the fact that, unlike an Ethernet EVC, a standard ATM VC only supports a single CoS.

The CoS type of the incoming frames can be determined either from the ATM QoS as specified for the ATM VCC or by the use of Ethernet frame

CoS indicators such as the p-bits or VLAN-ID, if supported. As in the Ethernet case, a ATM connection can be mapped to a single LSP or aggregated with other connections on MPLS network 16 between PE A 12 and PE B 14.

When ATM QoS indicators are used for CoS determination, the entire  
5 ATM VC should be mapped to a single LSP that receives the same CoS treatment as the ATM connection. If the Ethernet frame CoS is used, then the ATM VC frames can be mapped to different MPLS LSPs or to an E-LSP with multiple CoS as described above with respect to Ethernet.

In the non-aggregated case with a single ATM QoS, the mapping of the  
10 QoS traffic parameters in the ATM (assuming a VBR service category) to MPLS direction are set out as  $p = \text{PCR}$ ,  $r = \text{SCR}$ ,  $b = \text{MBS} * (1 - \text{SCR}/\text{PCR})$  and  $m$  and  $M$  are configured. The traffic parameter mappings must take into account the overhead calculations between the ATM AC and the MPLS network 16 core. The mapping should account for the protocol stack overhead  
15 at the access and core exclusive of the MPLS media overhead, as well as the average frame size.

The mapping is more complicated in the multi-CoS case when the ATM VC frames are mapped to multiple LSPs. In this case, an estimate must be made of the amount of ATM traffic that is directed to every MPLS tunnel.  
20 Aggregation techniques and edge CAC are required when multiple connections share an MPLS tunnel. These techniques and edge CAC are similar to the methods described above for Ethernet to MPLS QoS mapping.

No mapping is required in the MPLS to ATM direction. In the heterogeneous AC case, the AC parameters are directly mapped between the  
25 Ethernet, frame relay, and ATM ACs according to the rules specified above.

Although the present invention is described herein using point-to-point ACs that are directly connected to a service provider network such as MPLS network 16 using user-to-network interfaces (UNI), it is contemplated that the present invention can also be implemented using network-to-network  
30 interfaces (NNI) between service providers/networks. It is further

contemplated that the inventive techniques described herein can be implemented sing multi-point services such as the Ethernet Virtual Private LAN Service (VPLS).

The present invention advantageously provides a system, method and  
5 function that allows quality of service support across disparate networking technologies such as frame relay, ATM, Ethernet, and Multiprotocol Label Switching (MPLS). The present invention can be realized in hardware, software, or a combination of hardware and software. An implementation of the method and system of the present invention can be realized in a  
10 centralized fashion in one computing system, or in a distributed fashion where different elements are spread across several interconnected computing modules. Any kind of computing system, or other apparatus adapted for carrying out the methods described herein, is suited to perform the functions described herein. While it is contemplated that the invention can be  
15 implemented in a switch or router networking device, many of the functions can be implemented in Application Specific Integrated Circuits (ASICs), field programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), or network processor firmware. Under these arrangements software in conjunction with a CPU configures the hardware devices and typically performs control plane functions, OAM, etc.

20 A typical combination of hardware and software could be a specialized or general purpose computer system having one or more processing elements and a computer program stored on a storage medium that, when loaded and executed, controls the computer system such that it carries out the methods described herein. The present invention can also be embedded  
25 in a computer program product, which comprises all the features enabling the implementation of the methods described herein, and which, when loaded in a computing system is able to carry out these methods. Storage medium refers to any volatile or non-volatile storage device.

Computer program or application in the present context means any  
30 expression, in any language, code or notation, of a set of instructions intended to cause a system having an information processing capability to perform a

particular function either directly or after either or both of the following a)  
conversion to another language, code or notation; b) reproduction in a  
different material form. In addition, unless mention was made above to the  
contrary, it should be noted that all of the accompanying drawings are not to  
5 scale. Significantly, this invention can be embodied in other specific forms  
without departing from the spirit or essential attributes thereof, and  
accordingly, reference should be had to the following claims, rather than to  
the foregoing specification, as indicating the scope of the invention.

CLAIMS:

We claim:

1. An interworking device for maintaining quality of service parameters for transmissions as a native Ethernet service between a first  
5 network having a first communication protocol and a second network having a second communication protocol that is different from the first communication protocol, the interworking device including:
  - a first network interface operable to communicate with the first communication network using the first communication protocol;
  - 10 a second network interface operable to communicate with the second communication network using second communication protocol; and
  - a processing unit in communication with the first network interface and the second network interface, the processing unit:
    - receiving a frame from the first network in the first  
15 communication protocol;
    - mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters in the first communication protocol to quality of service parameters in the second communication protocol; and
    - assembling a data packet in the second communication  
20 protocol, the assembled data packet including mapped quality of service parameters.
2. The interworking device according to Claim 1, wherein for frames traveling in a first direction, the first communication protocol is the  
25 native Ethernet protocol and the second communication protocol is a selected one of frame relay and ATM, and for frames traveling in a second direction, the first communication protocol is the selected one of frame relay and ATM and the second communication protocol is the native Ethernet protocol.
3. The interworking device according to Claim 2, wherein the  
30 parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include one or more of service class, bandwidth parameters and discard eligibility.

4. The interworking device according to Claim 2, wherein the interworking device processor further determines a correction factor to match frame overhead differences between frames in the first communication protocol and frames in the second communication protocol.

5. The interworking device according to Claim 4, wherein the correction factor C for frames mapped between Ethernet and frame relay is determined as  $C = \frac{E_{Avg}}{O_v + E_{Avg}}$ , where  $E_{Avg}$  is the average Ethernet frame size and  $O_v$  is the frame overhead difference between an Ethernet frame and a frame relay frame.

6. The interworking device according to Claim 4, wherein the correction factor "a" for frames mapped between Ethernet and ATM is determined as "a" =  $N_{cells} * 53 / E_{Avg}$  where  $E_{Avg}$  is the average Ethernet frame size and  $N_{cells}$  is the number of cells needed to transport average size Ethernet frames, the Ethernet bytes per second rate being multiplied by "a" to determine the ATM cell rate for traffic traveling in the Ethernet to ATM direction, the ATM cell rate being divided by "a" to determine the Ethernet bytes per second rate for traffic traveling in the ATM to Ethernet direction.

7. The interworking device according to Claim 1, wherein for frames traveling in a first direction, the first communication protocol is the native Ethernet protocol and the second communication protocol is multiprotocol label switching (MPLS), and for frames traveling in a second direction the first communication protocol is MPLS and the second communication protocol is the native Ethernet protocol.

8. The interworking device according to Claim 7, wherein parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for traffic traveling in the first direction, the

QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being mapped to Ethernet parameters corresponding to Ethernet traffic parameters including committed information rate (CIR), excess information rate (EIR), committed burst size (CBS) and excess burst size (EBS).

9. The interworking device according to Claim 7, wherein Ethernet traffic is arranged as an Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) carried over an Ethernet pseudo wire, and wherein mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include one of mapping the Ethernet pseudo wire to a dedicated MPLS tunnel and aggregating the Ethernet pseudo wire with at least one other connection in an MPLS tunnel.

10. The interworking device according to Claim 9, wherein an EVC that supports a single Ethernet class of service is mapped to an MPLS label switched path (LSP), and wherein an EVC that supports multiple Ethernet classes of service is mapped to one of (A) a plurality of LSPs, each LSP supporting a single Ethernet class of service, and (B) EXP bits within a single LSP, the EXP bits being arranged to correspond to different Ethernet classes of service.

11. The interworking device according to Claim 9, wherein a plurality of EVCs are mapped to a single MPLS label switched path (LSP) tunnel, and wherein the processing unit performs hierarchical connection admission control to admit the first LSP tunnel and to admit the plurality of EVCs onto the LSP tunnel.

12. The interworking device according to Claim 7, wherein Ethernet traffic is arranged as an Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) carried over an Ethernet pseudo wire, and wherein mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include determining a forward treatment for traffic in the MPLS network, the forwarding treatment in the MPLS network

being based on a class of service identifier associated with an EVC frame, an Ethernet frame drop precedence being mapped to an MPLS EXP bits code point.

5           13.    The interworking device according to Claim 1, wherein for frames traveling in a first direction, the first communication protocol is multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) and the second communication protocol is a selected one of frame relay and ATM, and for frames traveling in a second direction, the first communication protocol is the selected one of frame  
10    relay and ATM and the second communication protocol is MPLS.

          14.    The interworking device according to Claim 13, wherein the processing unit terminates the selected one of the ATM and frame relay protocol, and wherein the traffic is transported in the MPLS communication  
15    protocol using an Ethernet pseudo wire.

          15.    The interworking device according to Claim 13, wherein parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for traffic traveling in the first direction, the  
20    QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being mapped to frame relay parameters corresponding to frame relay traffic parameters including committed burst size ( $B_c$ ), excess burst size ( $B_e$ ) and Duration ( $T_c$ ).  
25

          16.    The interworking device according to Claim 13, wherein parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for traffic traveling in the first direction, the  
30    QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being mapped to ATM parameters corresponding to ATM traffic parameters including peak cell rate (PCR), sustained cell rate (SCR) and

maximum burst size (MBS).

17. A method for maintaining quality of service parameters for transmissions as a native Ethernet service between a first network having a first communication protocol and a second network having a second communication protocol that is different from the first communication protocol, the method comprising:

receiving a frame from the first network in the first communication protocol;

10 mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters in the first communication protocol to quality of service parameters in the second communication protocol; and

assembling a data packet in the second communication protocol, the assembled data packet including mapped quality of service parameters.

15

18. The method according to Claim 17, wherein for frames traveling in a first direction, the first communication protocol is the native Ethernet protocol and the second communication protocol is a selected one of frame relay and ATM, and for frames traveling in a second direction, the first communication protocol is the selected one of frame relay and ATM and the second communication protocol is the native Ethernet protocol.

19. The method according to Claim 18, wherein the parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include one or more of service class, bandwidth parameters and discard eligibility.

20. The method according to Claim 18, further comprising determining a correction factor to match frame overhead differences between frames in the first communication protocol and frames in the second communication protocol.

30

21. The method according to Claim 20, wherein the correction factor

C for frames mapped between Ethernet and frame relay is determined as

$$C = \frac{E_{Avg}}{O_v + E_{Avg}}, \text{ where } E_{Avg} \text{ is the average Ethernet frame}$$

size and  $O_v$  is the frame overhead difference between an Ethernet frame and  
5 a frame relay frame.

22. The method according to Claim 20, wherein the correction factor  
“a” for frames mapped between Ethernet and ATM is determined as  
 $N_{cells} * 53 / E_{Avg}$ , where  $E_{Avg}$  is the average Ethernet frame size and  $N_{cells}$  is  
10 the number of cells needed to transport average size Ethernet frames, the  
Ethernet bytes per second rate being multiplied by “a” to determine the ATM  
cell rate for traffic traveling in the Ethernet to ATM direction, the ATM cell rate  
being divided by “a” to determine the Ethernet bytes per second rate for traffic  
traveling in the ATM to Ethernet direction.

15

23. The method according to Claim 17, wherein for frames traveling  
in a first direction, the first communication protocol is the native Ethernet  
protocol and the second communication protocol is multiprotocol label  
switching (MPLS), and for frames traveling in a second direction the first  
20 communication protocol is MPLS and the second communication protocol is  
the native Ethernet protocol.

24. The method according to Claim 23, wherein parameters  
corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth  
25 mapping parameters for traffic traveling in the first direction, the QoS  
bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket  
size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being  
mapped to Ethernet parameters corresponding to Ethernet traffic parameters  
including committed information rate (CIR), excess information rate (EIR),  
30 committed burst size (CBS) and excess burst size (EBS).

25. The method according to Claim 23, wherein Ethernet traffic is

arranged as an Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) carried over an Ethernet pseudo wire, and wherein mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include one of mapping the Ethernet pseudo wire to a dedicated MPLS tunnel and aggregating the Ethernet pseudo wire with at least one other connection in an MPLS tunnel.

26. The method according to Claim 25, wherein an EVC that supports a single Ethernet class of service is mapped to an MPLS label switched path (LSP), and wherein an EVC that supports multiple Ethernet classes of service is mapped to one of (A) a plurality of LSPs, each LSP supporting a single Ethernet class of service, and (B) EXP bits within a single LSP, the EXP bits being arranged to correspond to different Ethernet classes of service.

27. The method according to Claim 25, wherein a plurality of EVCs are mapped to a single MPLS label switched path (LSP) tunnel, and wherein the processing unit performs hierarchical connection admission control to admit the first LSP tunnel and to admit the plurality of EVCs onto the LSP tunnel.

28. The method according to Claim 23, wherein Ethernet traffic is arranged as an Ethernet Virtual Connection (EVC) carried over an Ethernet pseudo wire, and wherein mapping parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include determining a forward treatment for traffic in the MPLS network, the forwarding treatment in the MPLS network being based on a class of service identifier associated with an EVC frame, an Ethernet frame drop precedence being mapped to an MPLS EXP bits code point.

29. The method according to Claim 17, wherein for frames traveling in a first direction, the first communication protocol is multiprotocol label switching (MPLS) and the second communication protocol is a selected one of frame relay and ATM, and for frames traveling in a second direction, the

first communication protocol is the selected one of frame relay and ATM and the second communication protocol is MPLS.

30. The method according to Claim 29, further comprising  
5 terminating the selected one of the ATM and frame relay protocol, and transporting traffic in the MPLS communication protocol using an Ethernet pseudo wire.

31. The method according to Claim 29, wherein parameters  
10 corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for traffic traveling in the first direction, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being mapped to frame relay parameters corresponding to frame relay traffic  
15 parameters including committed burst size ( $B_c$ ), excess burst size ( $B_e$ ) and Duration ( $T_c$ ).

32. The method according to Claim 29, wherein parameters corresponding to quality of service parameters include QoS bandwidth mapping parameters  
20 for traffic traveling in the first direction, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS including peak rate, token bucket size and token rate, the QoS bandwidth mapping parameters for MPLS being mapped to ATM parameters corresponding to ATM traffic parameters including peak cell rate (PCR), sustained cell rate (SCR) and maximum burst size (MBS).

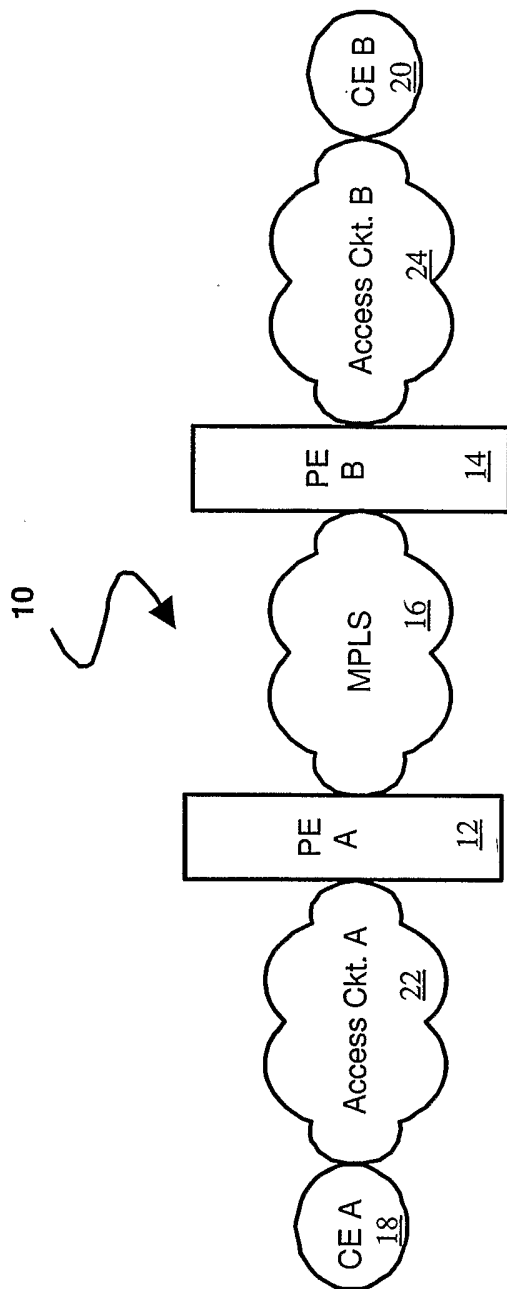


FIG. 1

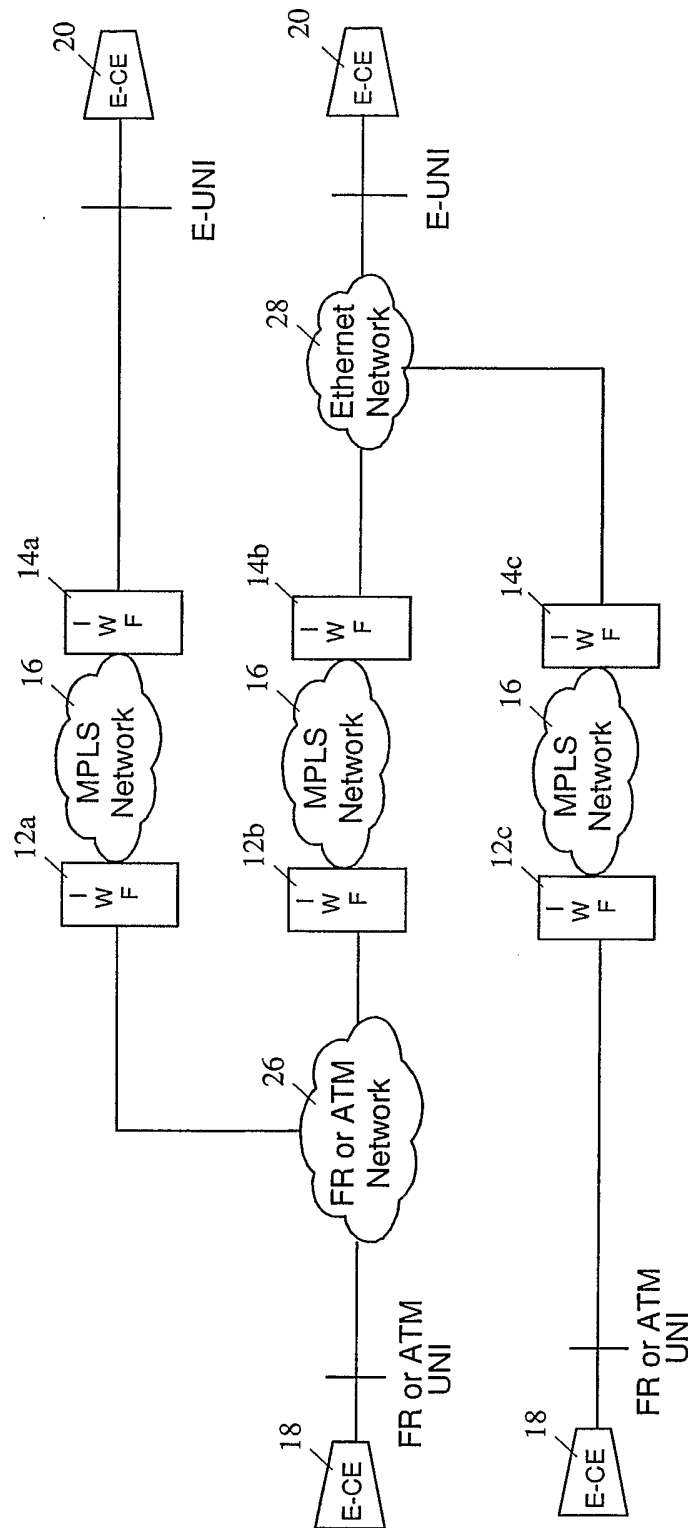


FIG. 2

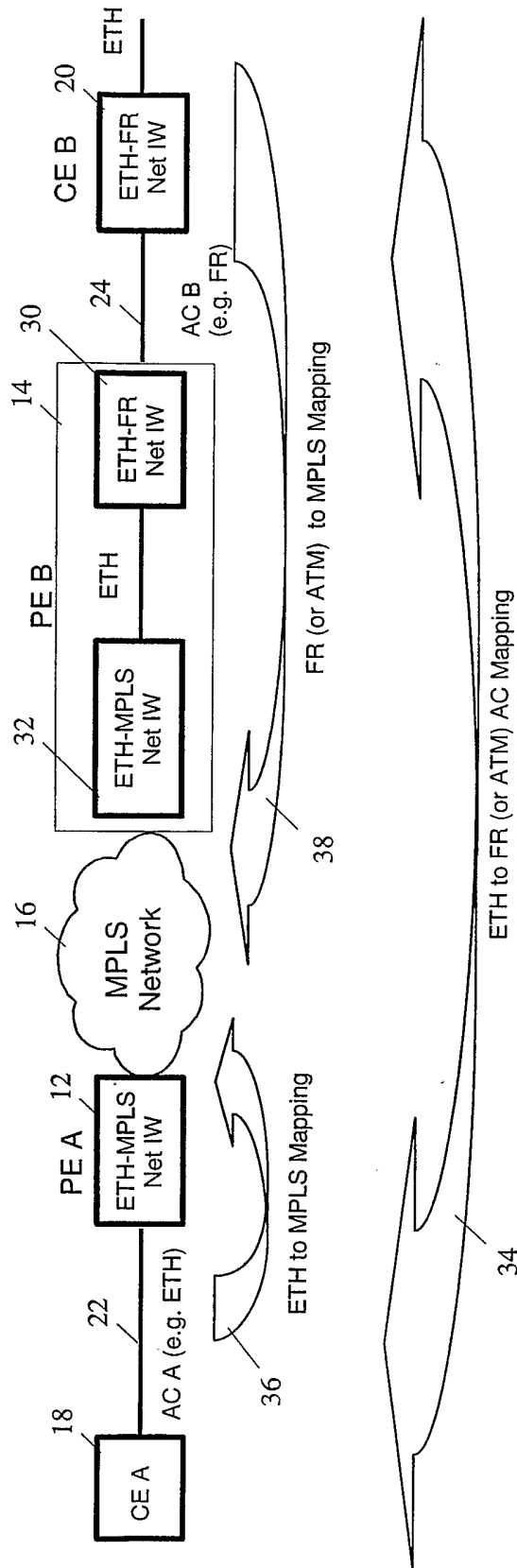


FIG. 3

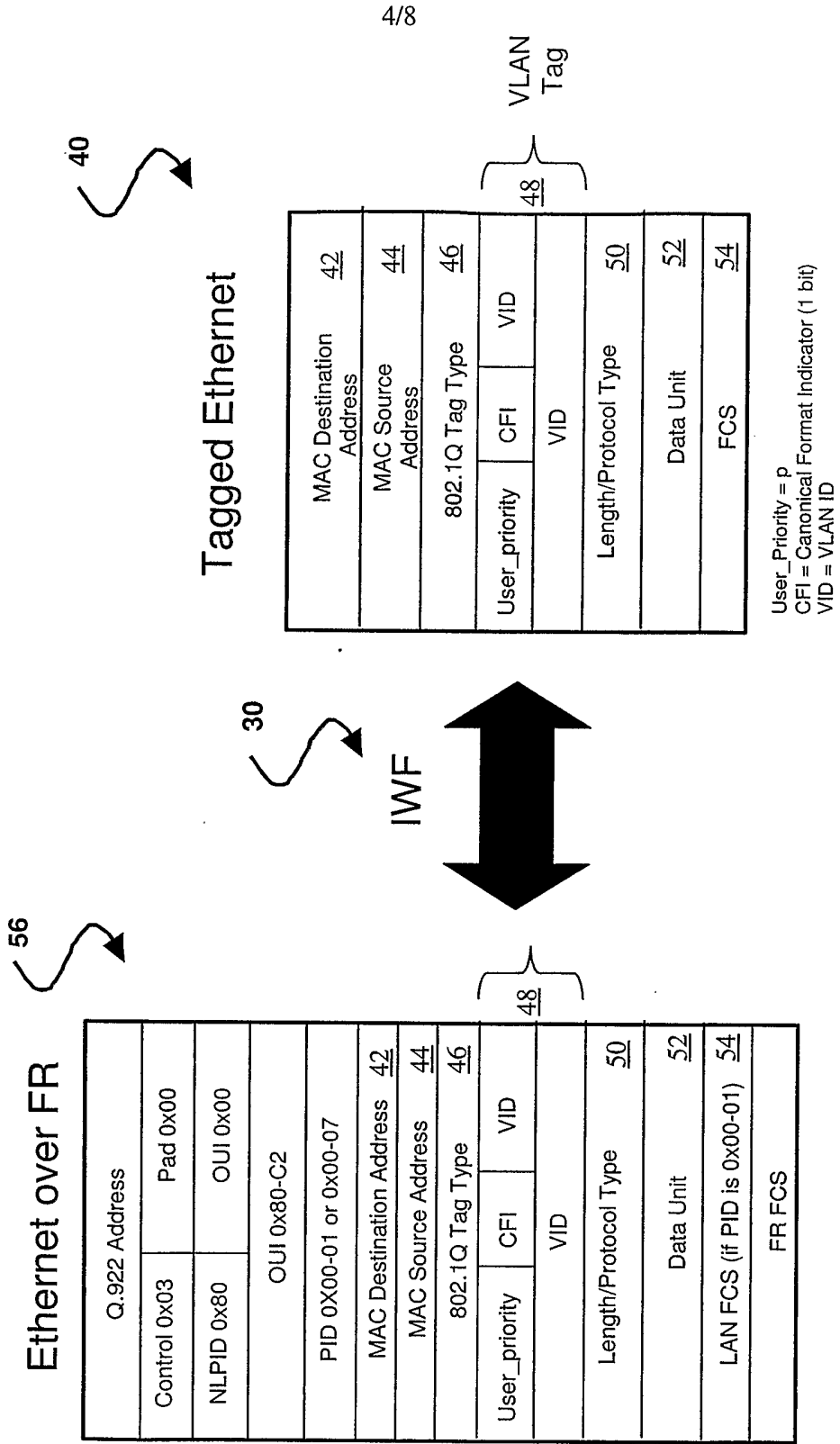


FIG. 4

58 ↗

		60 ATM Layer Service Category					
62 ↓	CBR	rt-VBR	nrt-VBR	UBR/UBR+	ABR	GFR	
PCR & CDVT	specified						
SCR, MBS, CDVT	N/A	specified			N/A		
MDCR/MCR		N/A		specified	specified	N/A	
MCR, MBS, MFS, CDVT			N/A			specified	
Peak-to-Peak CDV	specified			unspecified			
MaxCTD	specified			unspecified			
CLR	specified			Network specific	Network specific	Network specific	

Traffic Params  
64

QoS Params  
66

FIG. 5

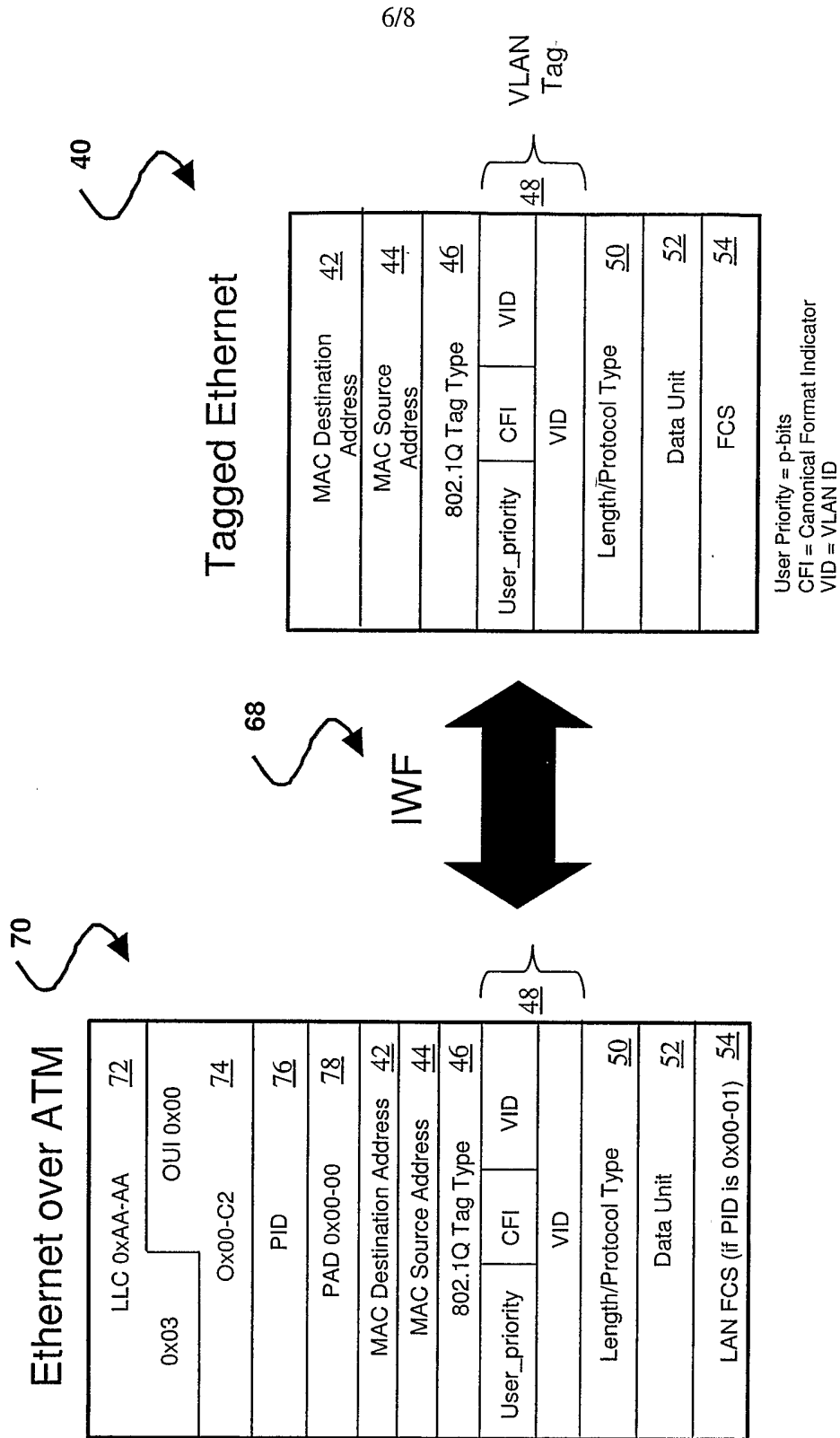
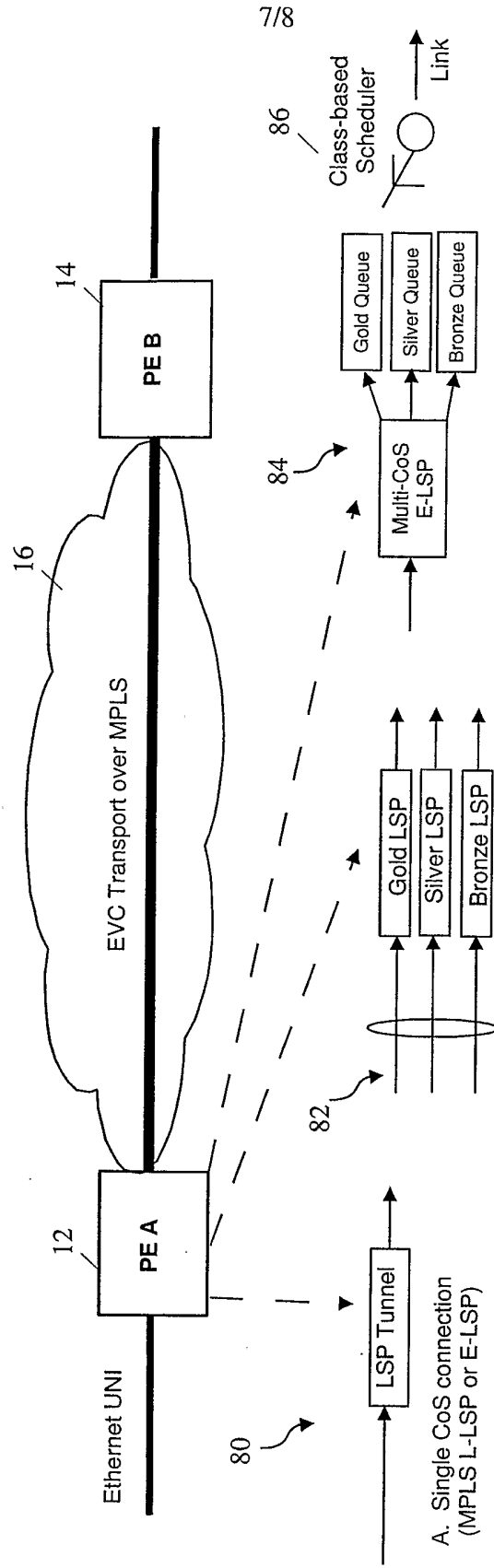


FIG. 6



C. Single E-LSP connection with multiple CoS (using EXP for different scheduling treatment)

B. Multiple LSP connections

A. Single CoS connection (MPLS L-LSP or E-LSP)

FIG. 7

88 ↗

<u>92</u> <b>EVC Type</b>	<u>90</u> <b>MPLS Transport Tunnels</b>		
	Single CoS LSP <u>80</u>	Group of single-CoS LSPs <u>82</u>	Single multi-CoS E-LSP <u>84</u>
Single CoS EVC	1:1 mapping of connection & BW	Split BW profile according to Forwarding Map	1:1 mapping of connection & BW
Multi-CoS EVC, single BW Profile	1:1 mapping of connection & BW (Lose CoS)	Split BW profile according to Forwarding Map	1:1 mapping of connection & BW
Multi-CoS EVC, multiple BW Profile	Aggregate BW (Lose CoS)	1:1 mapping of connection & BW	Aggregate BW

FIG. 8

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
PCT/CA2005/000607

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> IPC(7): H04L 12/66  According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>  Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC(7): H04L; US classes: 370/395.1, 370/395.5, 370/395.52, 370/401 in combination with keywords  Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched  Electronic database(s) consulted during the international search (name of database(s) and, where practicable, search terms used) Canadian Patent Database, PlusPat, US West, Google Scholar. Keywords: Ethernet, QoS, CoS, mapping, ATM, frame relay, bronze		
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>		
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Y	CA 2,369,534 A1 (Chase et al.) 30 July 2002 (30-07-2002) * page 3, lines 10-13 * * page 4, line 1, to page 8, line 10 * * Fig. 1, 5, 6 *	1, 2, 7, 17, 18, 23
A	US 2004/0022255 A1 (Chen et al.) 5 February 2004 (05-02-2004) * paragraphs 0045 - 0047, 0060, 0061, 0063, 0065, 0069, 0070, 0076 *	1-3, 7, 17-19, 23
A	US 2002/0176450 A1 (Kong et al.) 28 November 2002 (28-11-2002) * paragraphs 0012, 0013, 0014, 0054, 0058, 0061, 0062, 0069 *	1, 17
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.
* Special categories of cited documents :		"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date	"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	"&" document member of the same patent family	
Date of the actual completion of the international search 6 July 2005 (06-07-2005)	Date of mailing of the international search report 29 July 2005 (29-07-2005)	
Name and mailing address of the ISA/CA Canadian Intellectual Property Office Place du Portage I, C114 - 1st Floor, Box PCT 50 Victoria Street Gatineau, Quebec K1A 0C9 Facsimile No.: 001(819)953-2476	Authorized officer  Arthur Smith (819) 953-1360	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.  
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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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