CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

With feedback-based QoS control we could obtain better QoS dynamically. This result also implies that resource is allocated more dynamically and assigned to the most emergent flows.

5.1 Conclusion

Throughput variation is larger because we control QoS while receive poor QoS. Poor QoS often occurs while network is congestion and the throughput will decrease again because the bandwidth is insufficient. To solve this problem is try to control flow rate or use admission control to make the network in a steady status. We can see the throughput of controller flows have more burr than uncontrolled flows. This phenomenon could be smooth by shaping which store packets in buffer instead of dropped them and re-transmitted them.

5.2 Future Work

We can use feedback as reference to admission control and extend the bandwidth utilization. Such as bandwidth borrow from one flow which obtains too much resource exceeding its requirement. Though the bandwidth is fixed but with the excellent over committing of bandwidth will increase the bandwidth utilization.

Using feedback could characterize the user's and application's behavior could help

resource management become more exactly. The information of user's and application's behavior could be future used.

With the rise of QoS guaranteed network, new service model is formed which are connectivity/service provider model. Impact of QoS guarantee and QoS differentiation is getting more and more important and new QoS control framework is needed. Feedback of QoS from end user is a new technique to current network and may be un-compatible to existent network. By the building of feedback-based QoS control framework, feedback-based QoS control will be achieve.