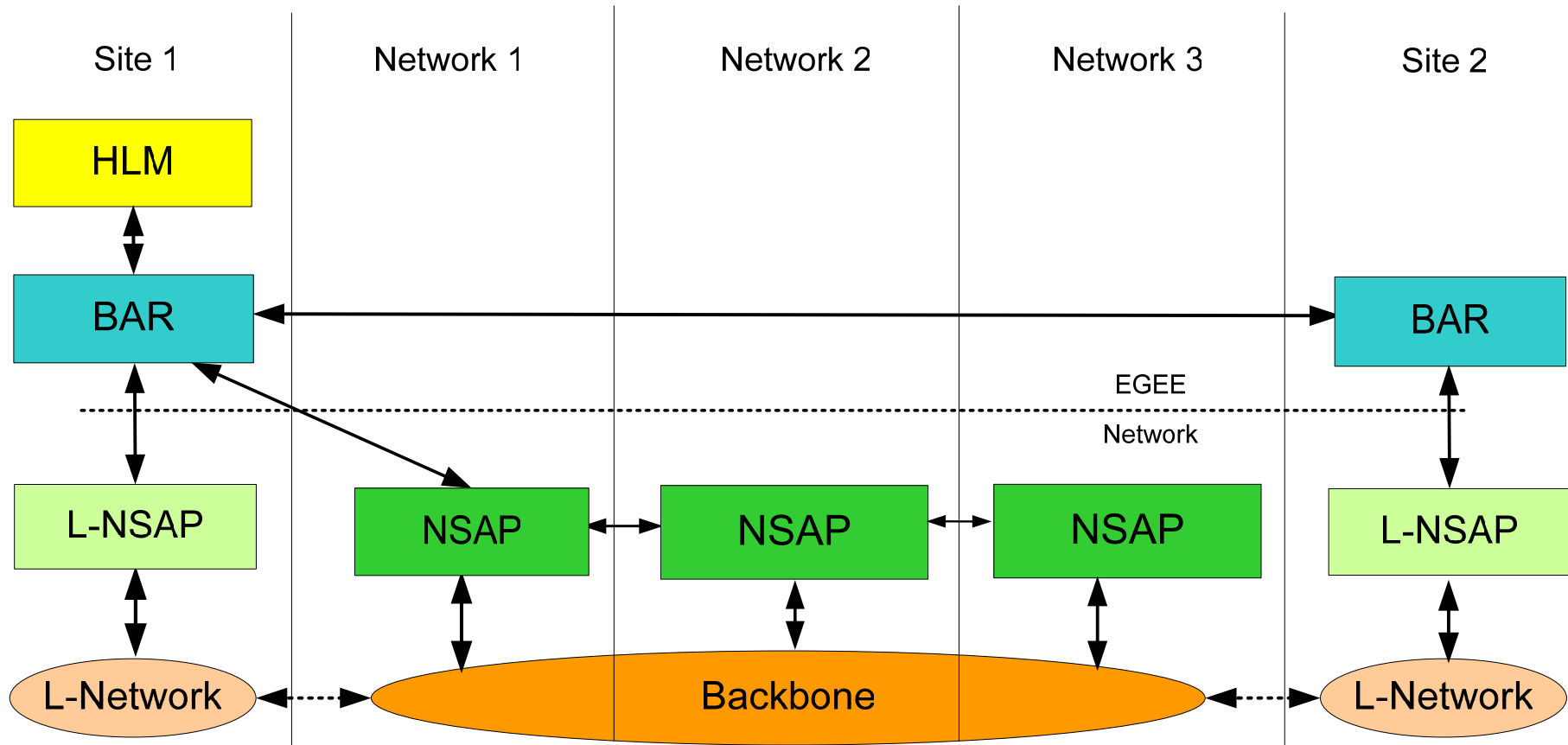
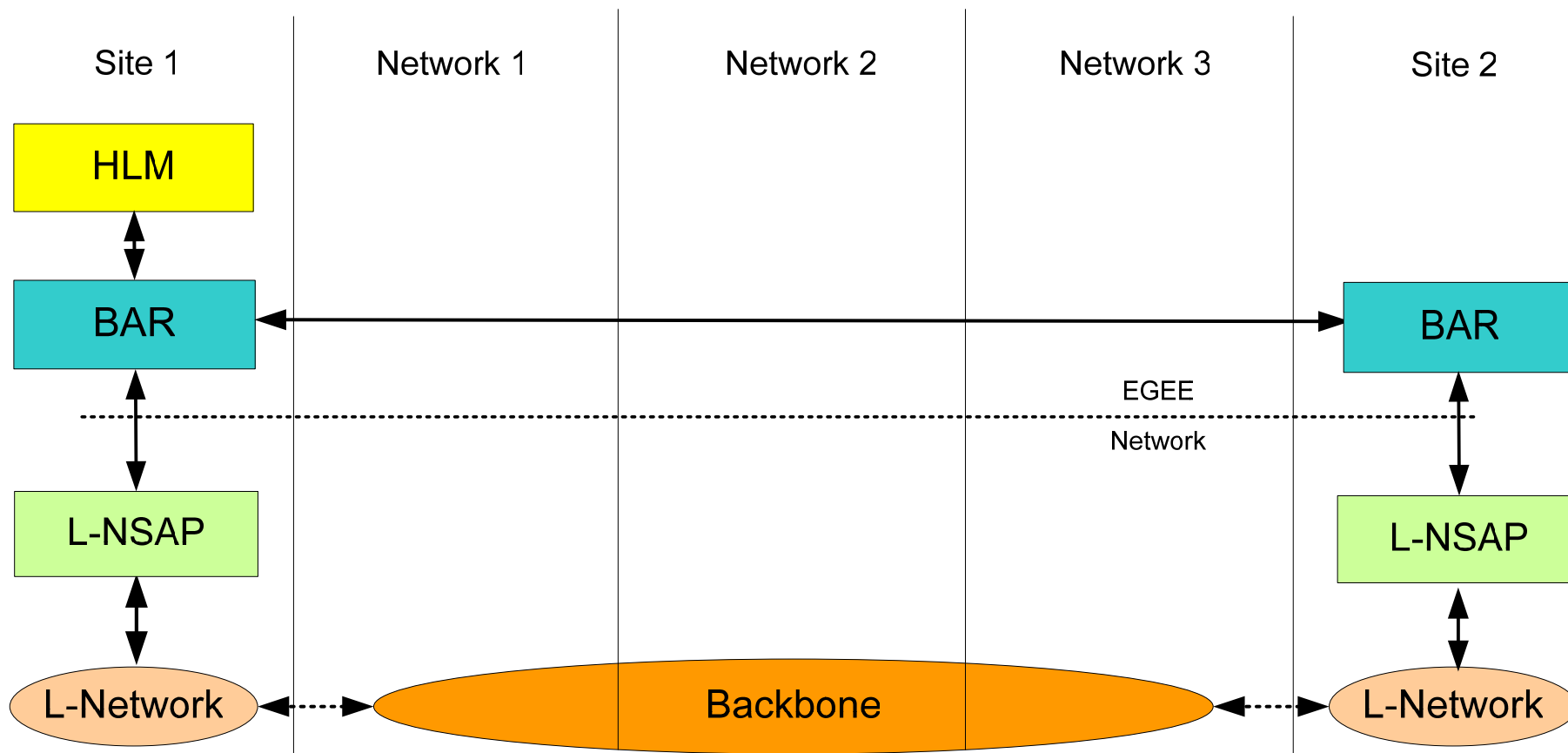


- **SR Stage**
- **SA Stage**
- **Linking a SA to a SR**
- **Issues**



- **HLM asks BAR for a SR**
- **BAR asks NSAP if a SR is possible**
- **NSAP answers yes or no.**
- **If NSAP says yes BAR asks the local and remote L-NSAP to create SR.**
- **If both L-NSAP say yes then the reservation is successful.**
- **If any L-NSAP says no then cancel NSAP SR and cancel any L-NSAP SR.**



- **HLM asks BAR for SA.**
- **BAR asks local and remote L-NSAP if SA is possible**
- **If both local and remote L-NSAP say “yes” then the SA is successful.**
- **If one L-NSAP says “no” then cancel other L-NSAP SA.**

- **Using a SR-ID (Explicit linking of a SA to a SR)**
 - Provides a usability issue for clients of BAR (HLM) since “actor” for a SR is likely to be different from “actor” for SA.
- **Using addresses of source/destination IP subnets (Implicit linking of a SA to a SR)**
 - No usability issue for client of BAR.

- **It is possible last mile to be over booked. What stage should we do summing of aggregation – SR or SA ?**
 - E.g. if SR/SA to be done between Sites. $A \leftrightarrow B$ and $A \leftrightarrow C$, then a common last mile is used between SR/SA.
- **In SR interface,**
 - Should we distinguish between service types?
 - If we do not distinguish between the service types then what values do we use for metrics like, packet loss? (for future)
 - If we do distinguish between service types then what do we specify in SR for GDFT. In this case SR and SA have to be the same type
 - What is the proper general solution?