                          SERVICE MAPPINGS

This memo describes the relationship between the Internet
Protocol (IP) [1] Type of Service and the service parameters of specific
networks.

The IP Type of Service has the following fields:

    Bits 0-2: Precedence.
    Bit   3: 0 = Normal Delay,   1 = Low Delay.
    Bits 4: 0 = Normal Throughput, 1 = High Throughput.
    Bits 5: 0 = Normal Relibility, 1 = High Relibility.
    Bit 6-7: Reserved for Future Use.

       0   1   2   3   4   5   6   7
    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
    | | | | | | | | |
    | PRECEDENCE | D | T | R | 0 | 0 |
    | | | | | | | | |
    +-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

    111 - Network Control
    110 - Internetwork Control
    101 - CRITIC/ECP
    100 - Flash Override
    011 - Flash
    010 - Immediate
    001 - Priority
    000 - Routine

The individual networks listed here have very different and specific
service choices.

   AUTODIN II

      The service choices are in two parts: Traffic Acceptance Catagories,
      and Application Type. The Traffic Acceptance Catagories can be
      mapped into and out of the IP TOS precedence reasonably directly.
      The Application types can be mapped into the remaining IP TOS fields
      as follows.

          TA   DELAY   THROUGHPUT   RELIABILITY
          ---   -----   ----------   -----------
          I/A   1   0   0
          Q/R   0   0   0
          B1   0   1   0
          B2   0   1   1

          DTR   TA
          ---   ---
          000   Q/R
          001   Q/R
          010   B1
          011   B2
          100   I/A
          101   I/A
          110   I/A
          111   error

ARPANET

   The service choices are in quite limited. There is one priority bit
   that can be mapped to the high order bit of the IP TOS precedence.
   The other choices are to use the regular ("Type 0") messages vs. the
   uncontrolled ("Type 3") messages, or to use single packet vs.
   multipacket messages. The mapping of ARPANET parameters into IP TOS
   parameters can be as follows.

Type	Size	DELAY	THROUGHPUT	RELIABILITY
0	S	1	0	0
0	M	0	0	0
3	S	1	0	0
3	M	not allowed		

DTR	Type	Size
000	0	M
001	0	M
010	0	M
011	0	M
100	3	S
101	0	S
110	3	S
111	error	

   PRNET

      There is no priority indication. The two choices are to use the
      station routing vs. point-to-point routing, or to require
      acknowledgments vs. having no acknowledgments. The mapping of PRNET
      parameters into IP TOS parameters can be as follows.

         Routing   Acks   DELAY   THROUGHPUT   RELIABILITY
         -------   ----   -----   ----------   -----------
           ptp   no   1   0   0
           ptp   yes   1   0   1
         station   no   0   0   0
         station   yes   0   0   1

         DTR   Routing   Acks
         ---   -------   ----
         000   station   no
         001   station   yes
         010   station   no
         011   station   yes
         100   ptp   no
         101   ptp   yes
         110   ptp   no
         111   ptp   yes

   SATNET

      There is no priority indication. The four choices are to use the
      block vs. stream type, to select one of four delay catagories, to
      select one of two holding time strategies, or to request one of three
      reliability levels. The mapping of SATNET parameters into IP TOS
      parameters can thus quite complex there being 2*4*2*3=48 distinct
      possibilities.

   References
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      [1] Postel, J. (ed.), "Internet Protocol - DARPA Internet Program
           Protocol Specification," RFC 791, USC/Information Sciences
           Institute, September 1981.