



FAB

Flexible Allocation of Bandwidth

Fabrice Saffre
Cefn Hoile
Mark Shackleton



The “take away” message

- With FAB, ISPs can
 - Offer fixed price, uncapped, always on broadband.
- Whilst
 - Maintaining customer QoS.
 - Controlling infrastructure costs.
 - Stimulating new broadband revenues.

Peer-to-Peer and ISPs

- P2P file sharing is hurting ISPs:

- A small minority of “heavyweight” subscribers, using always-on file sharing applications, generate huge amounts of traffic (50%



- P2P (download, 80% upload) could be a great opportunity:

- It contributes to the value of having broadband, and as such helps attract (and retain) customers.
 - Recent developments from the BBC may be the dawn of legal P2P content distribution.
 - ISPs could gain advantages from embracing P2P and its consequences.

FAB (Flexible Allocation of Bandwidth)

- Designed to protect QoS for all classes of users:
 - Prioritises lightweight users when bandwidth is scarce.
 - Allows off-peak downloads by flexible P2P enthusiasts.
 - Creates the right conditions for selling premium services to uncompromising, “heavyweight” subscribers.
- Has virtually zero cost:
 - FAB is just an original way of managing “best effort”.
 - It makes use of existing weighting procedures (weights are simply adjusted dynamically).
 - It doesn’t require any unplanned roll-out of new hardware.
 - It bypasses the implementation issues that more complex solutions would raise, so is suitable for deployment soon.

The key customer message

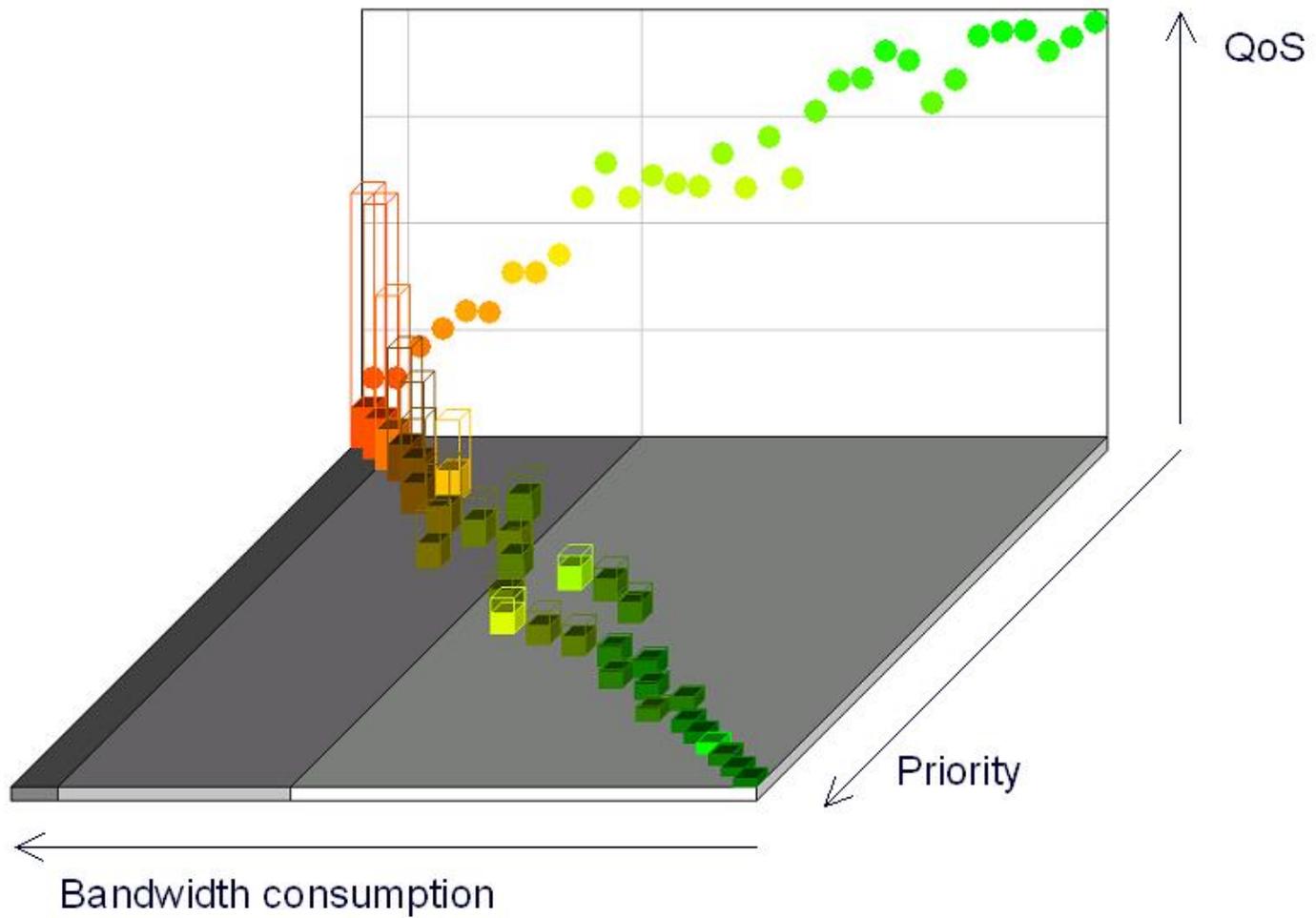
- FAB is fair and open-minded:
 - *“If you’ve been a moderate bandwidth consumer yesterday, we’ll give you VIP treatment today”*:
priority is history-based, inversely linked to usage, allocating a constrained (fixed cost) network resource between many users
 - *“Throttling occurs exclusively when required to protect fellow users: if bandwidth is available and paid for, we’ll give it to you”*: doesn’t waste network capacity, delivers the best experience given money already spent on network resource.
 - *“Performance depends first on how much you’ve used the network over the last 24 hours (only second on your neighbour being online at the same time)”*:
users can manage their own QoS.
 - *“What you do online is your own business”*:
doesn’t monitor or differentiate traffic types – just volume.

Immediate benefits

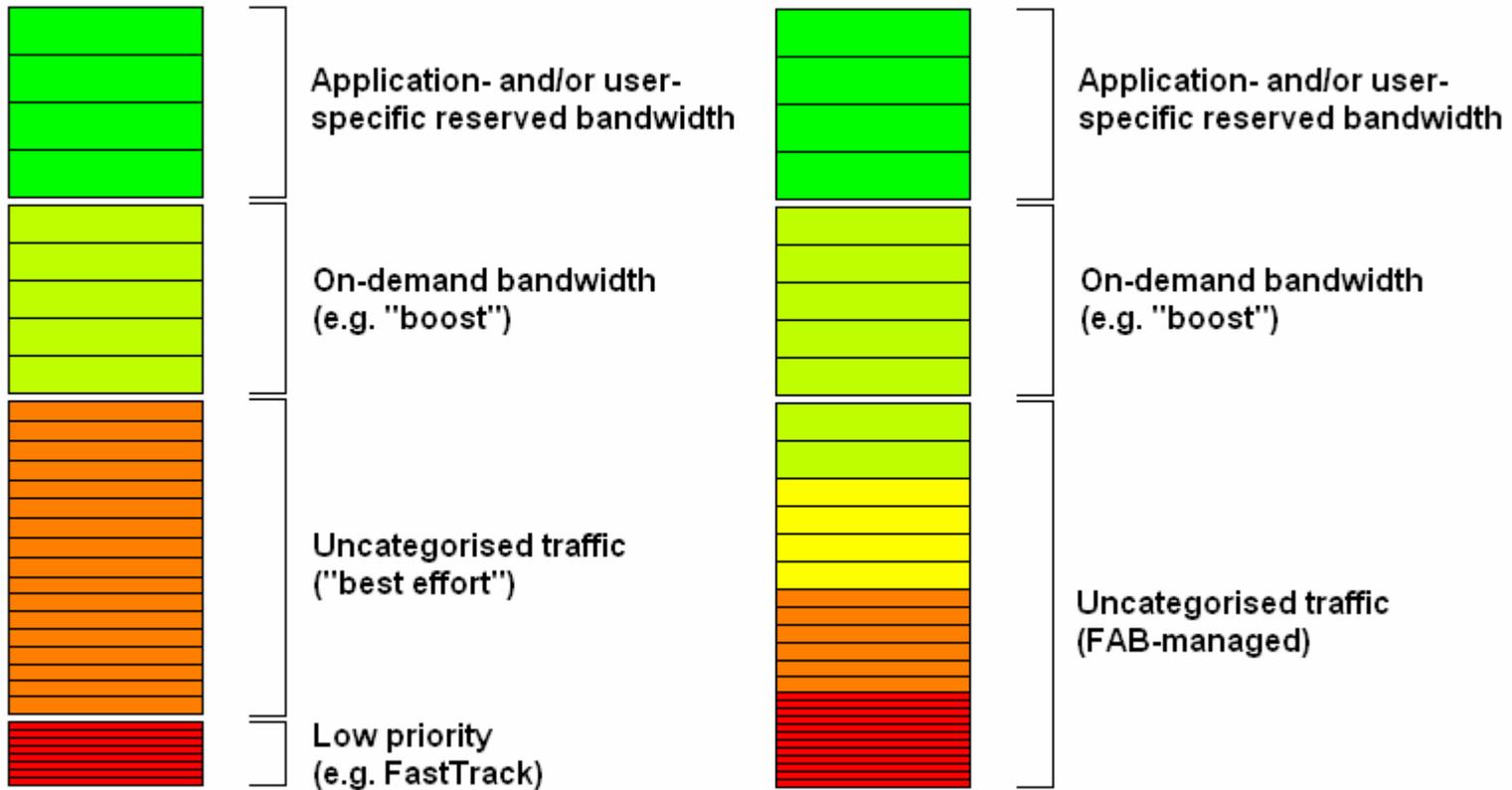
- ISPs regain cost control:
 - No more “unilateral” investment in network capacity is required to protect QoS for lightweight users.
- ISPs do not have to risk undermining the appeal of broadband in order to restore profitability:
 - It becomes viable to retain a flat rate, uncapped package in the portfolio.
 - Can reassure entry-level customers.



FAB (Demonstration)



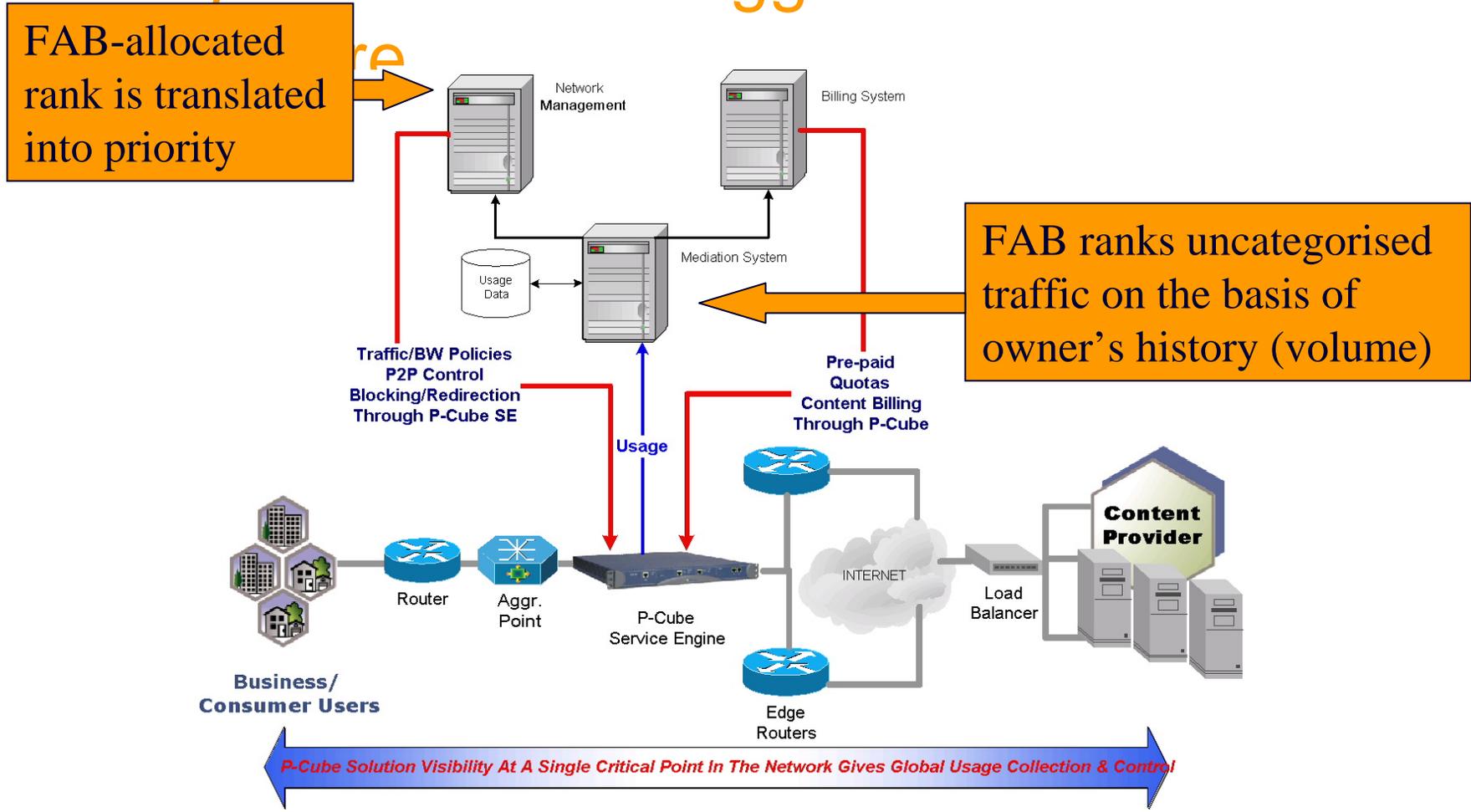
Managing "best effort"



Implications

- ISPs avoid aggressive “de-prioritisation” of some categories of traffic:
 - The message to the end users is a lot more positive.
 - They can still purchase extra QoS options stimulating new revenue from broadband.
 - Occasional use of bandwidth-hungry applications is not immediately (and rigidly) penalised.
- ISPs still make full use of available monitoring and throttling capabilities (FAB is just squeezing extra value out of them).

Where (we think) FAB sits *example: P-Cube's suggested*



Discussion

- ISPs have a number of unpalatable options available
 - Easy to make broadbanders happy by providing more bandwidth, but makes accountants unhappy.
 - It's easy to make the network cost-efficient by denying or throttle down all demanding services, but makes customers unhappy.
- FAB provides an alternative which may be the best balance between Customer Satisfaction and QoS, Cost Control and New Revenue.