

My experience, results and remarks to BW estimation and CT measurement tools

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SLAC

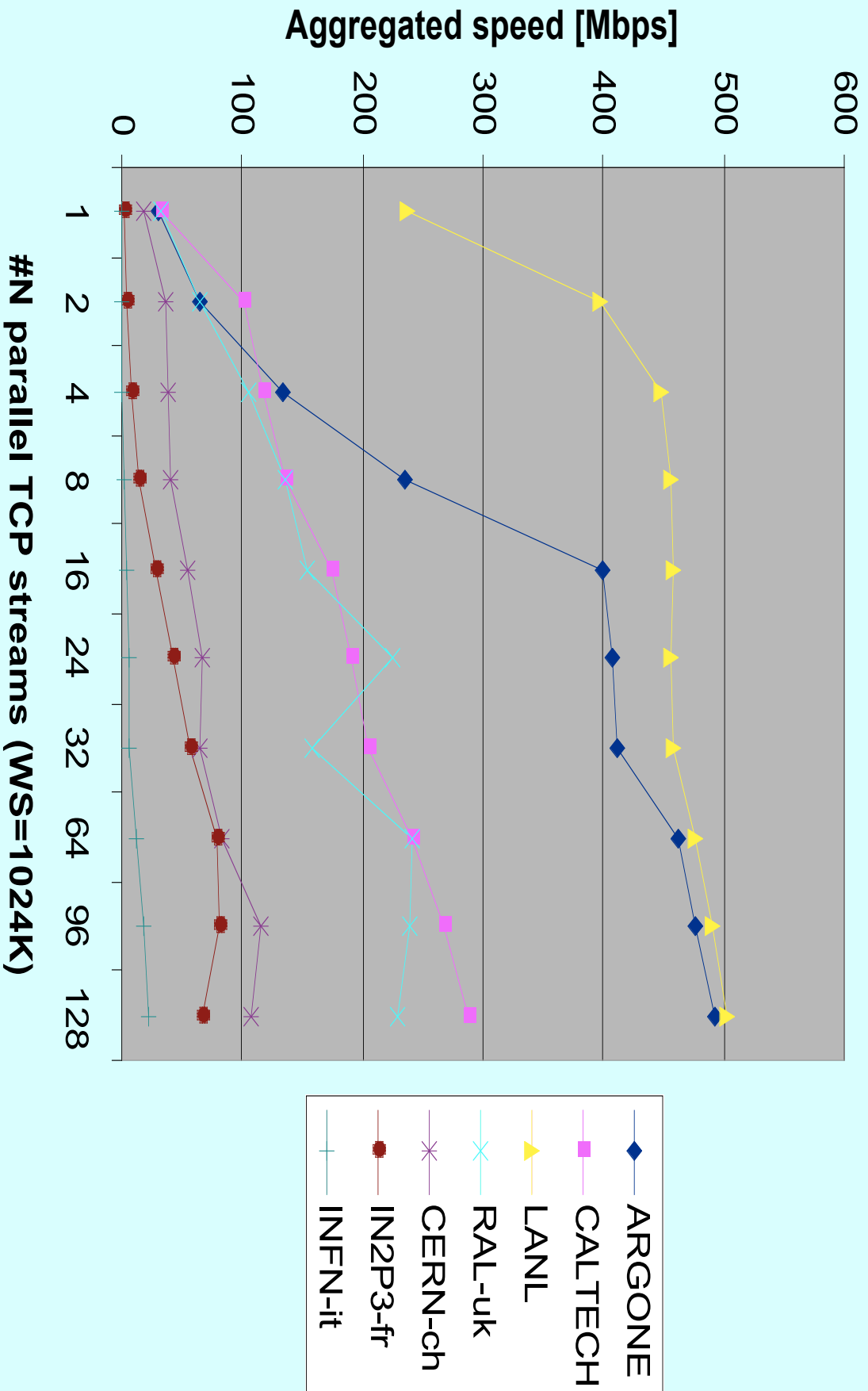
My interest is concerned on

- Full BW utilization on the path
- Tools for BW estimation
- Improving of CT detection

**The main goal of our daily effort is
Maximum BW utilization (inspiration)**

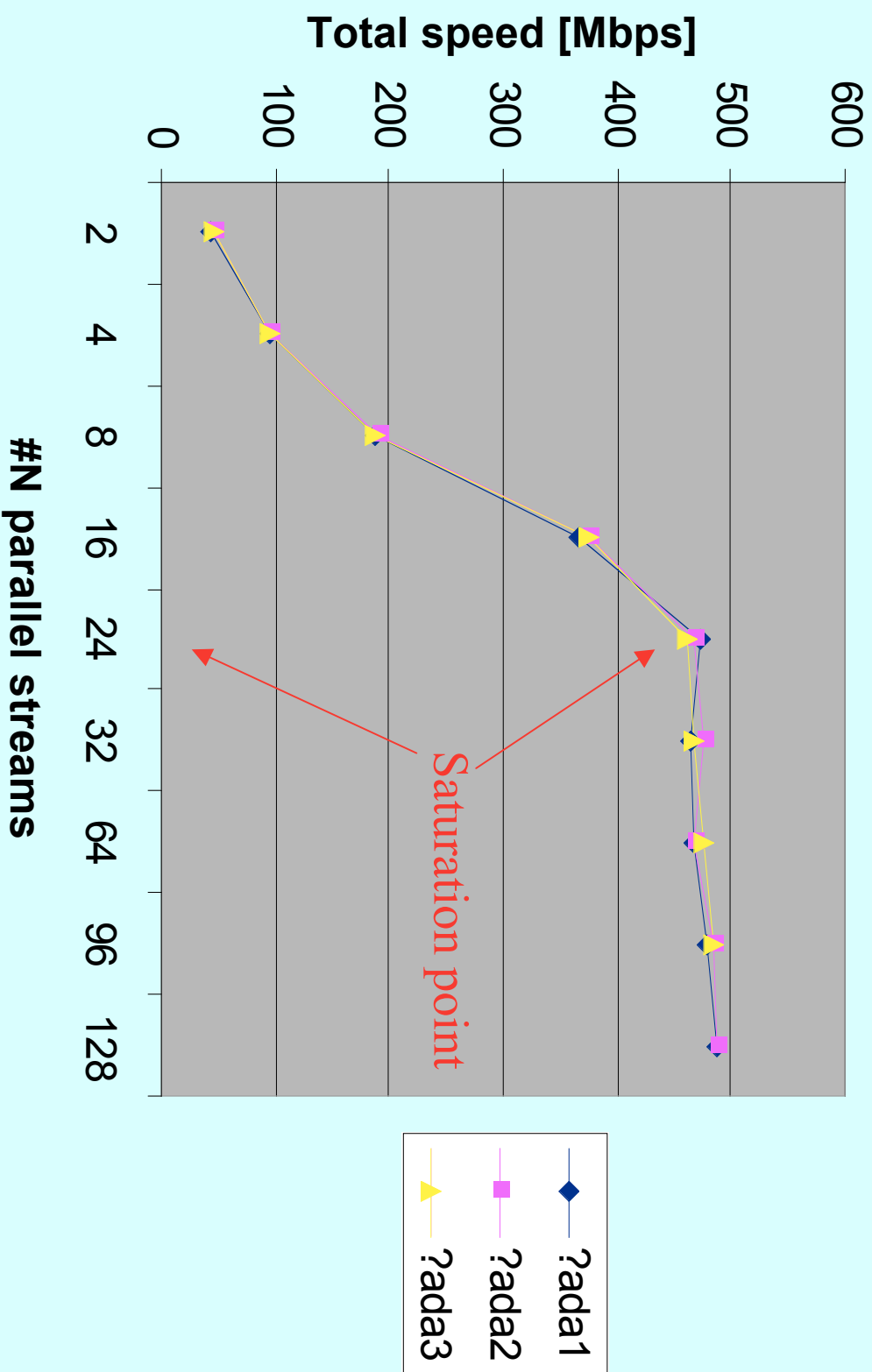
- Les Cottrell IEPM metrics
- Jin Guojun netest-2 recommendation
- Feng Wu-Chun simulations

Parallel TCP via Iperf (SLAC to LABS)



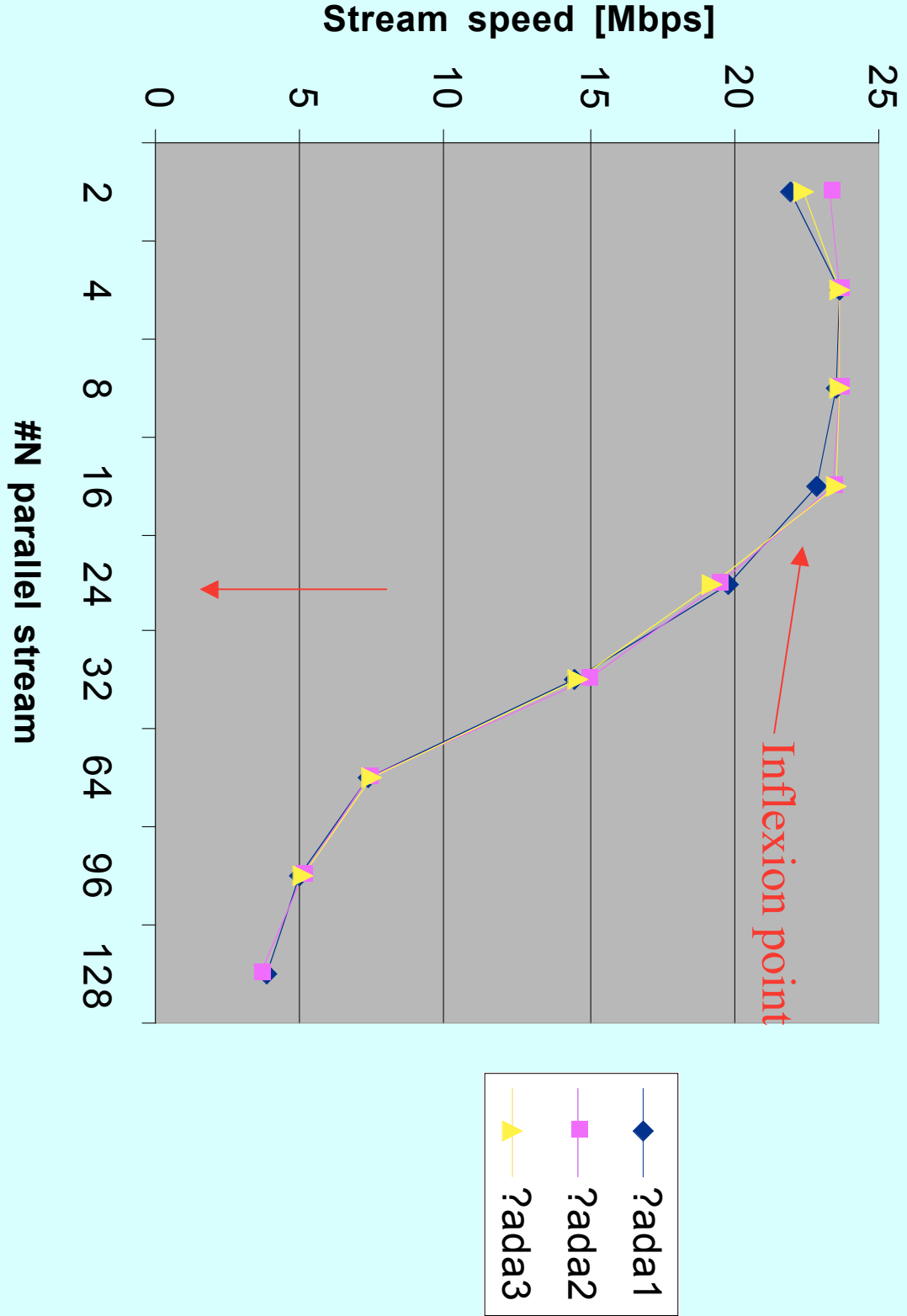
- **Area of saturation = area of FULL utilization**
 - Parallel streams
 - TCP windows size (not sufficient for HSL)
 - Combination of both methods

Parallel TCP via Iperf (SLAC-LANL)

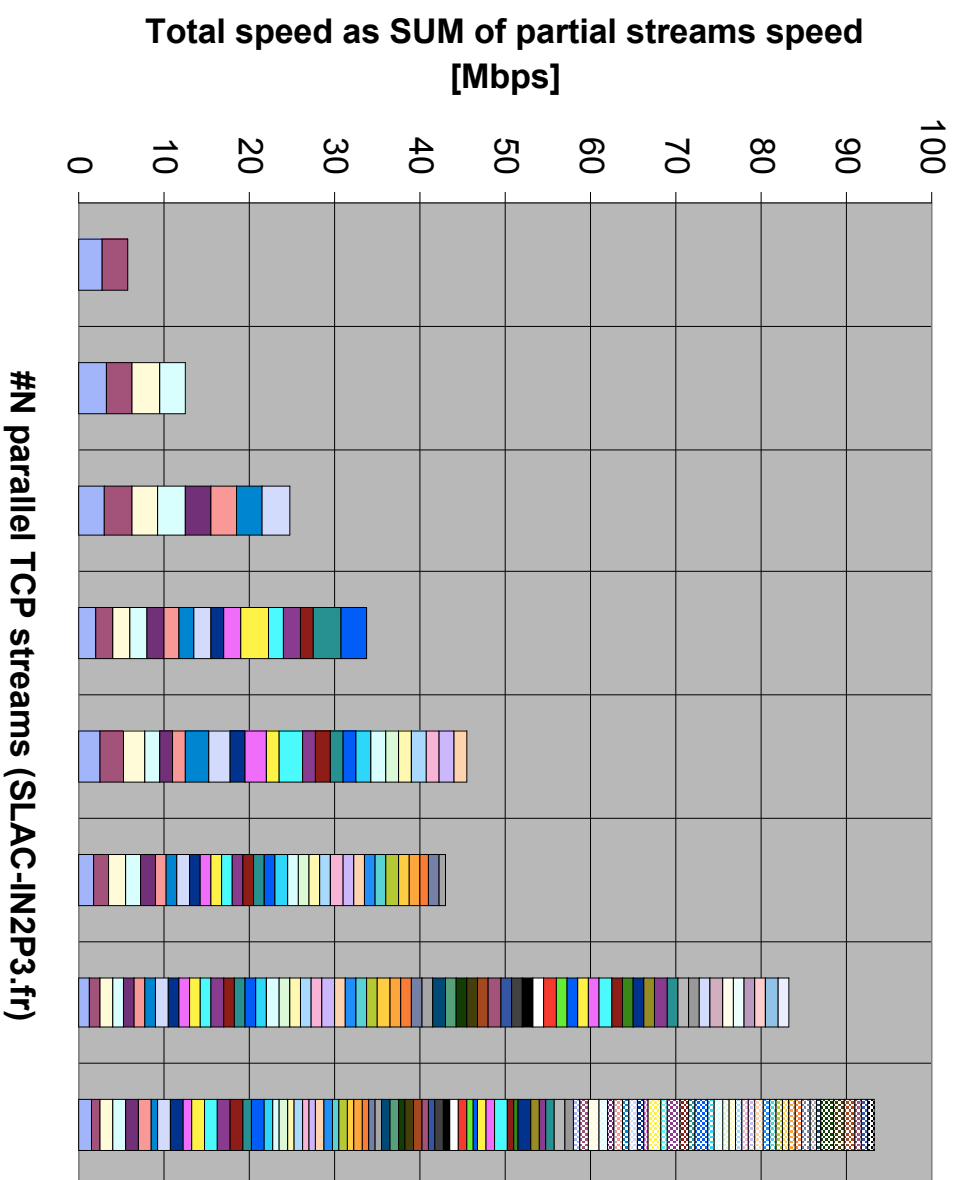


0	Mbytes	Mbits	Median	Average	Sdev
1	26,4	22			
2	26,3	22			
0	52,7	44	22	22	0
1	28,3	23,6			
2	28,3	23,6			
3	28,4	23,7			
4	28,4	23,7			
0	113,4	94,6	23,65	23,65	0,057735
1	28,3	23,6			
2	28,6	23,9			
3	27,7	23,2			
4	28,6	23,9			
5	28,3	23,7			
6	28	23,4			
7	26,8	22,4			
8	28,4	23,7			
0	224,7	188	23,65	23,475	0,494975

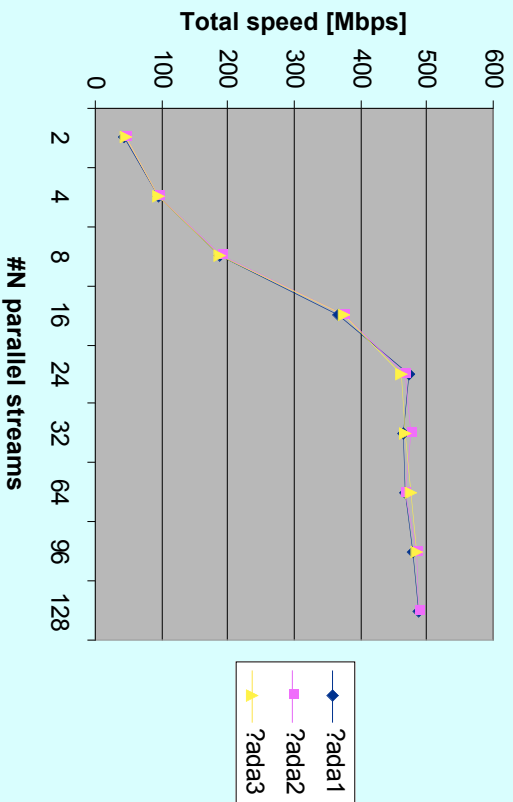
Parallel TCP via Iperf (SLAC-LANL)



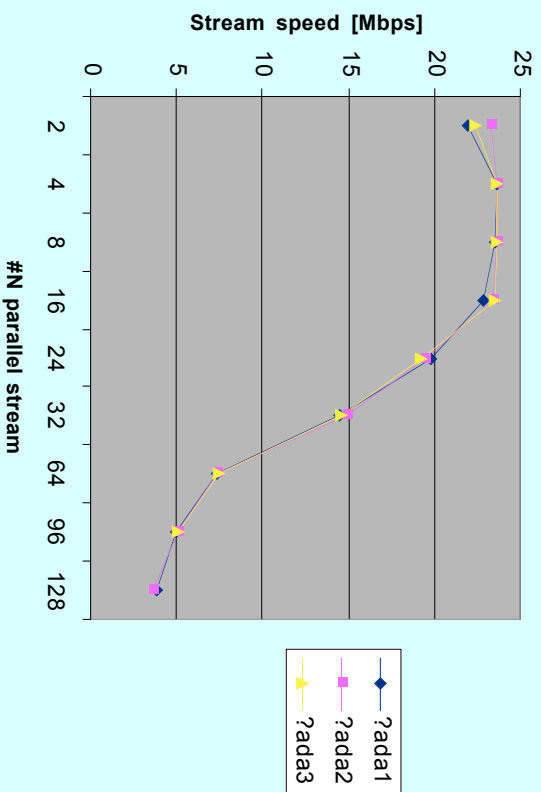
Parallel TCP - Bandwidth allocation (1)



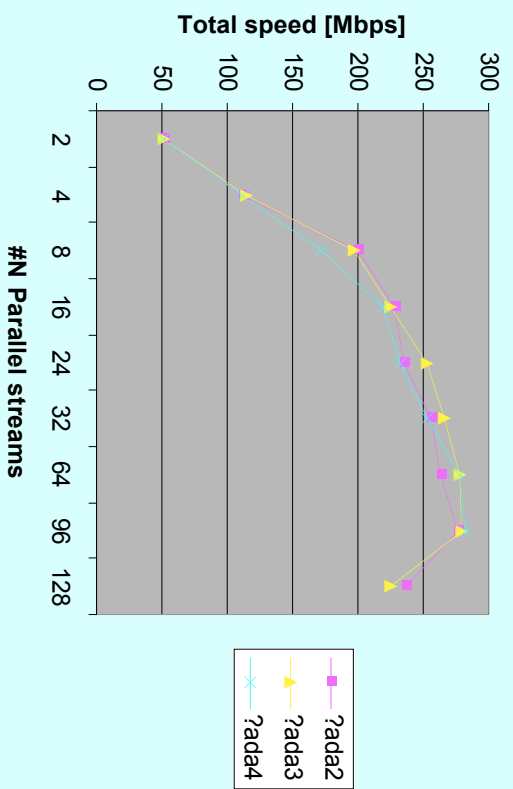
Parallel TCP via Iperf
(SLAC-LANL)



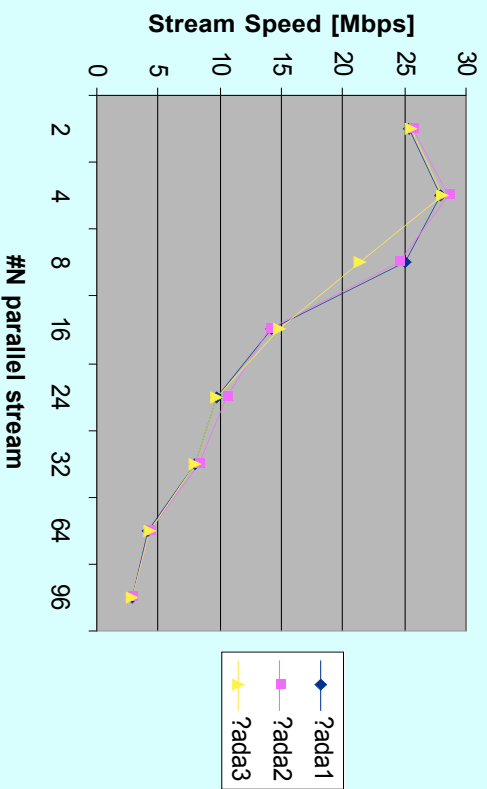
Parallel TCP via Iperf
(SLAC-LANL)



Parallel TCP via Iperf
(SLAC-CALTECH)



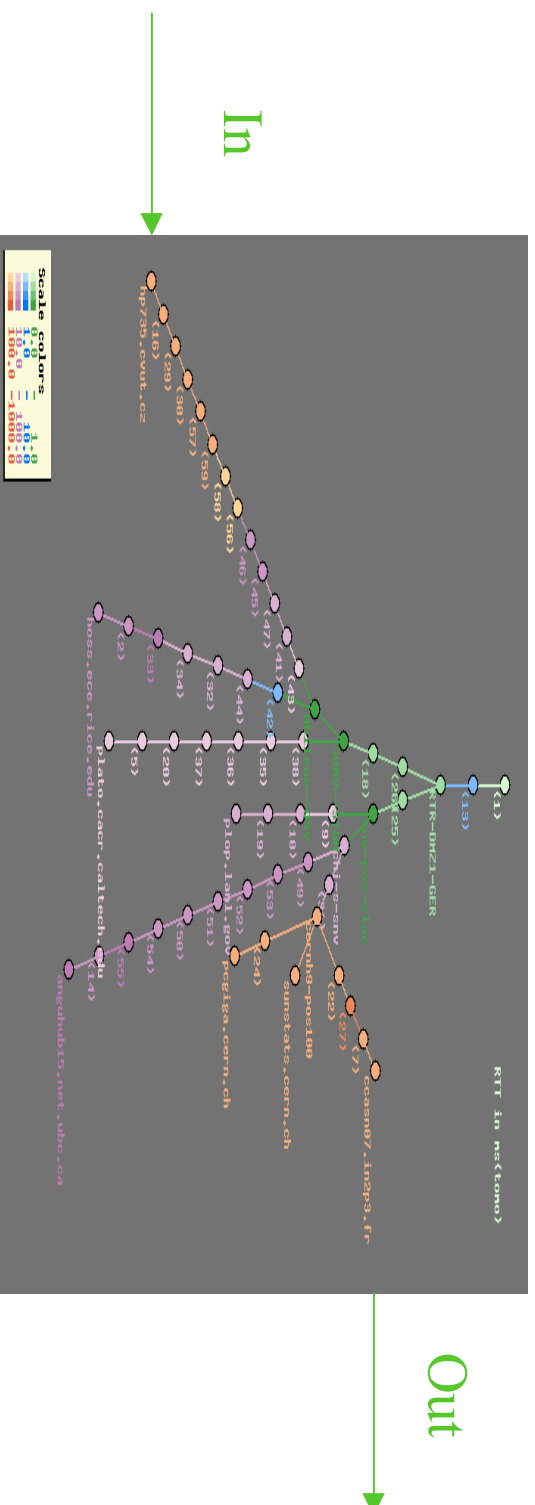
Parallel TCP via Iperf
(SLAC-CALTECH)



Why such distribution of
throughput of individual streams

?

Internet path



Virtual queue

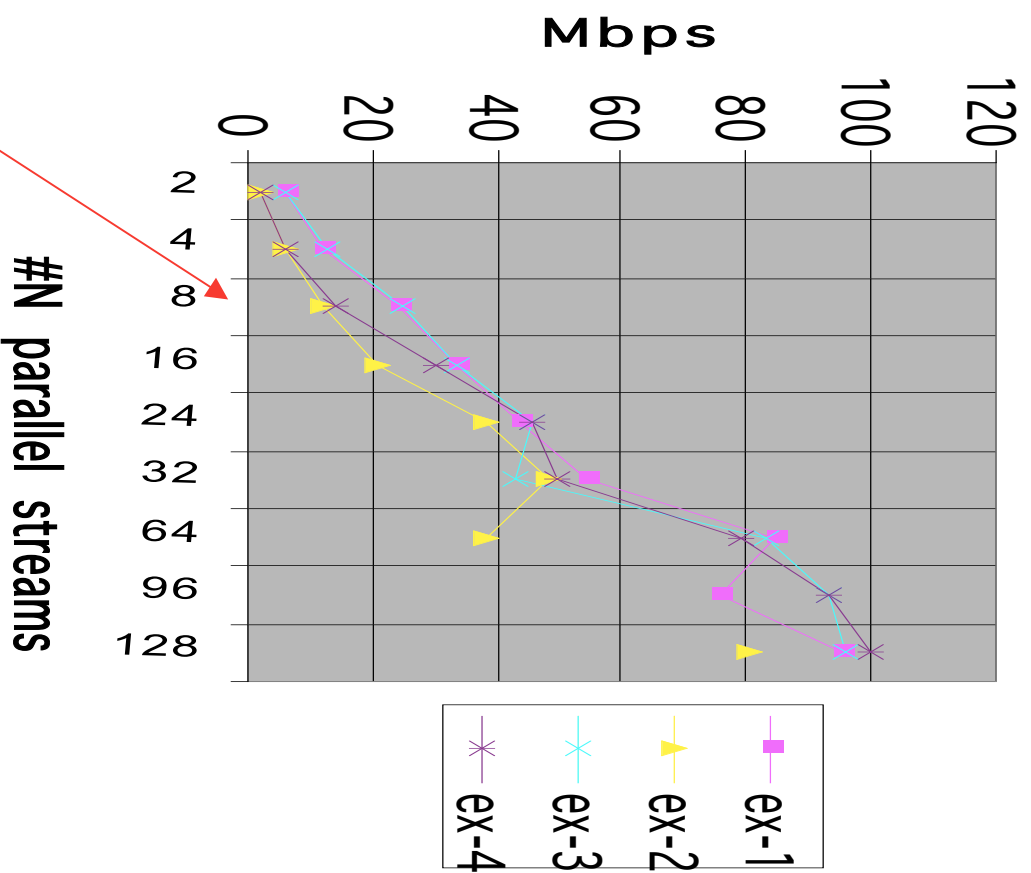


- All parallel streams share same “virtual queue”
- All “my traffic” share same queue with outside CT

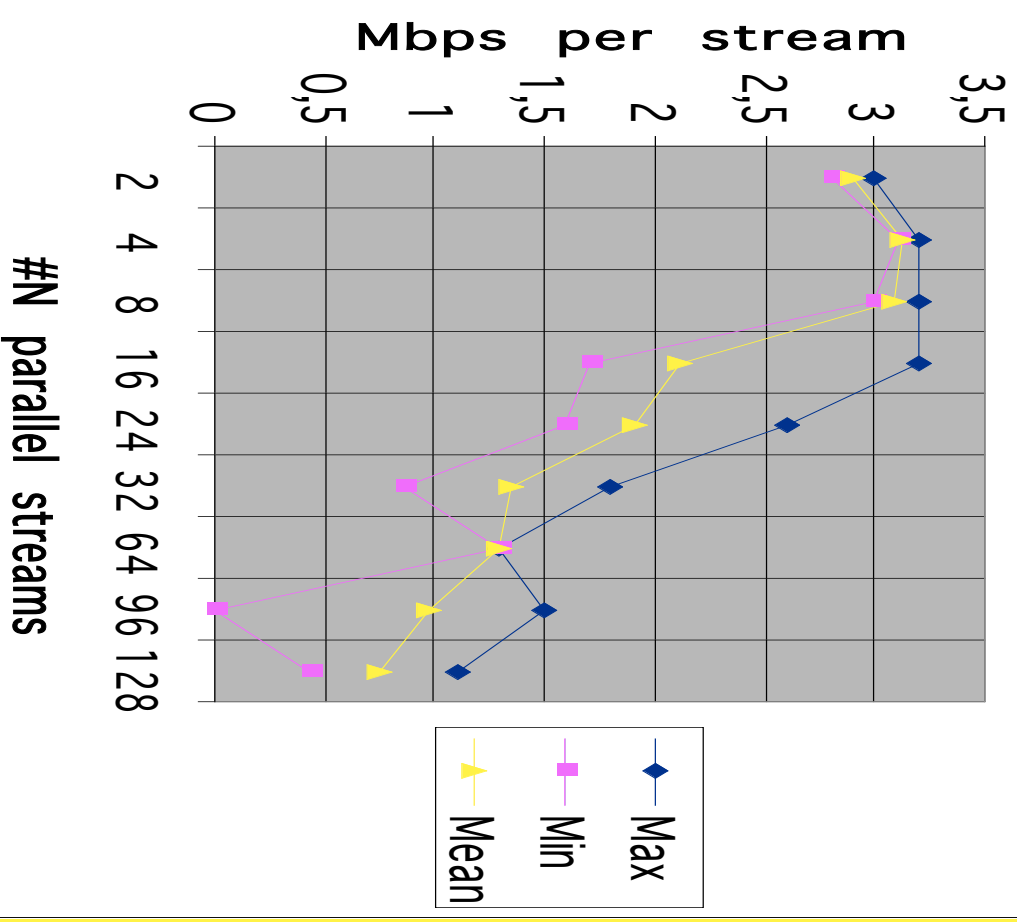
Problem on slow and high loaded lines is

- visible in time reports (In iperf)
visible in statistics for “streams speed”
- 10 second in Iperf means 10 second of sending ! Not receiving.

Aggregated speed (SLAC-IN2P3)

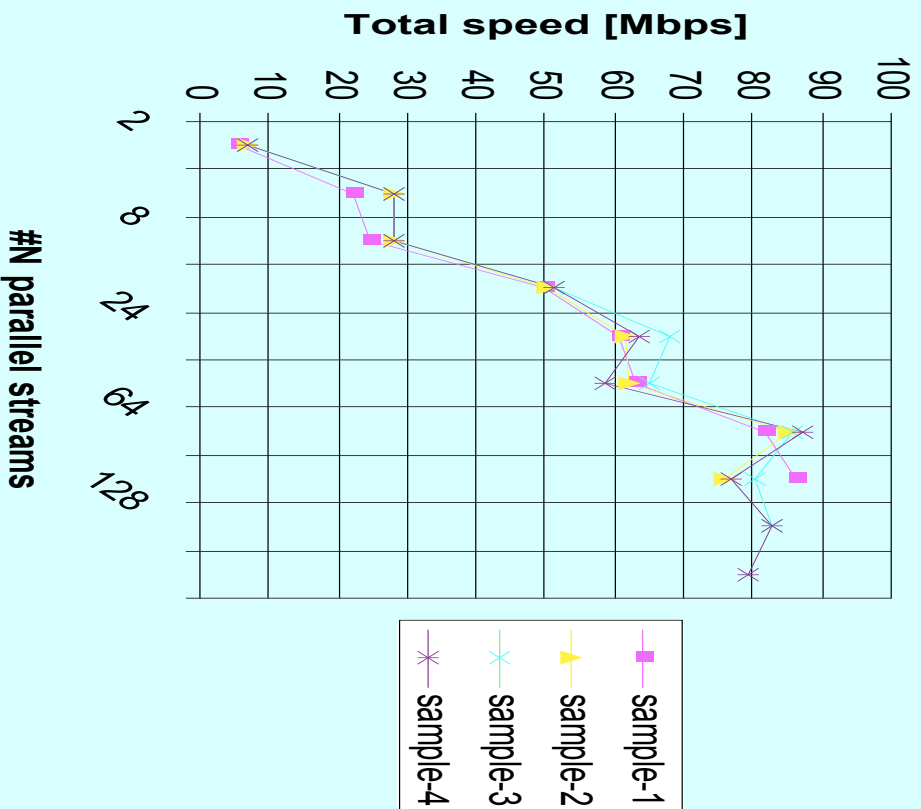


Bandwidth allocation (SLAC-IN2P2)

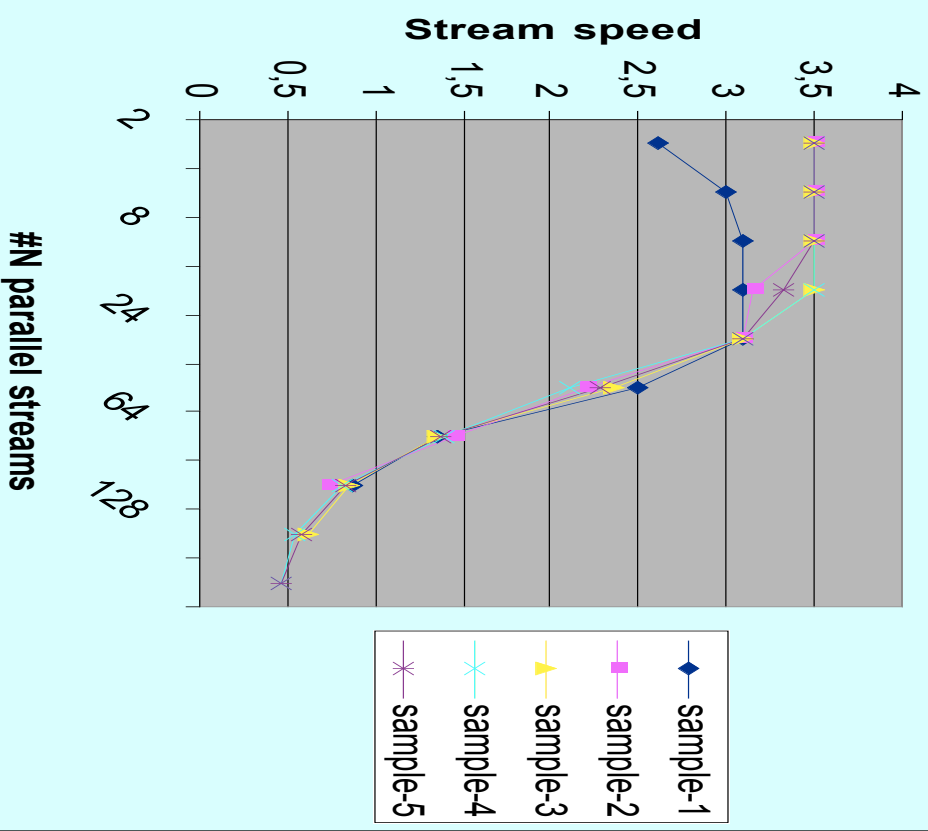


Metric with 8 parallel streams doesn't fit to the BW estimation

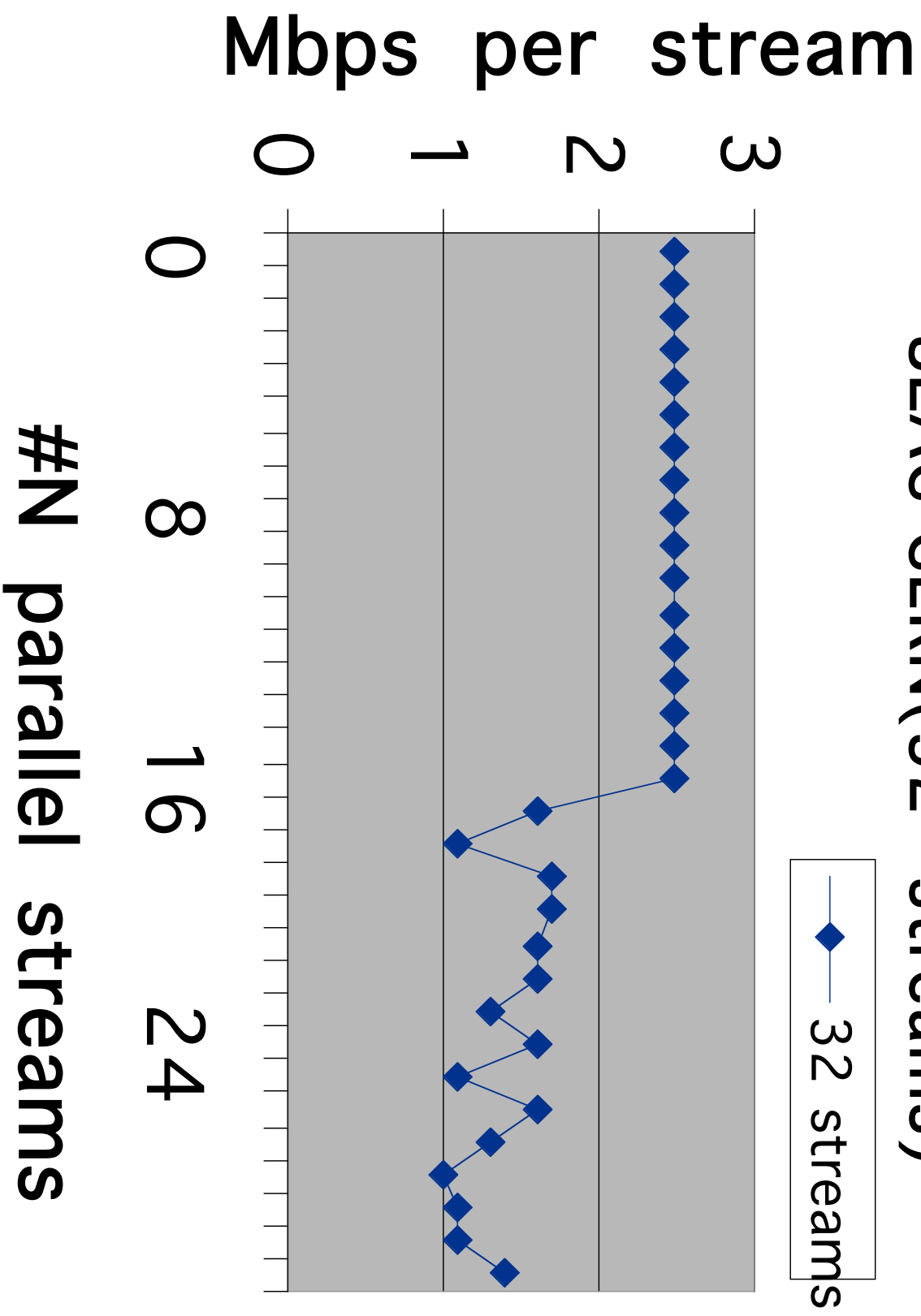
Parallel TCP Bandwidth (iperf from SLAC-CERN)



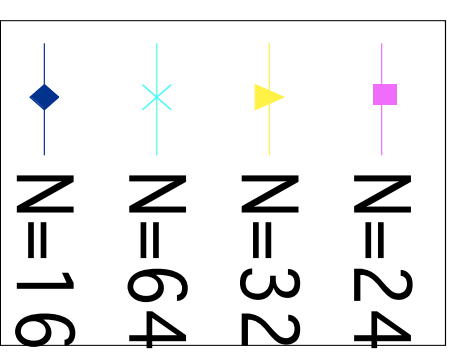
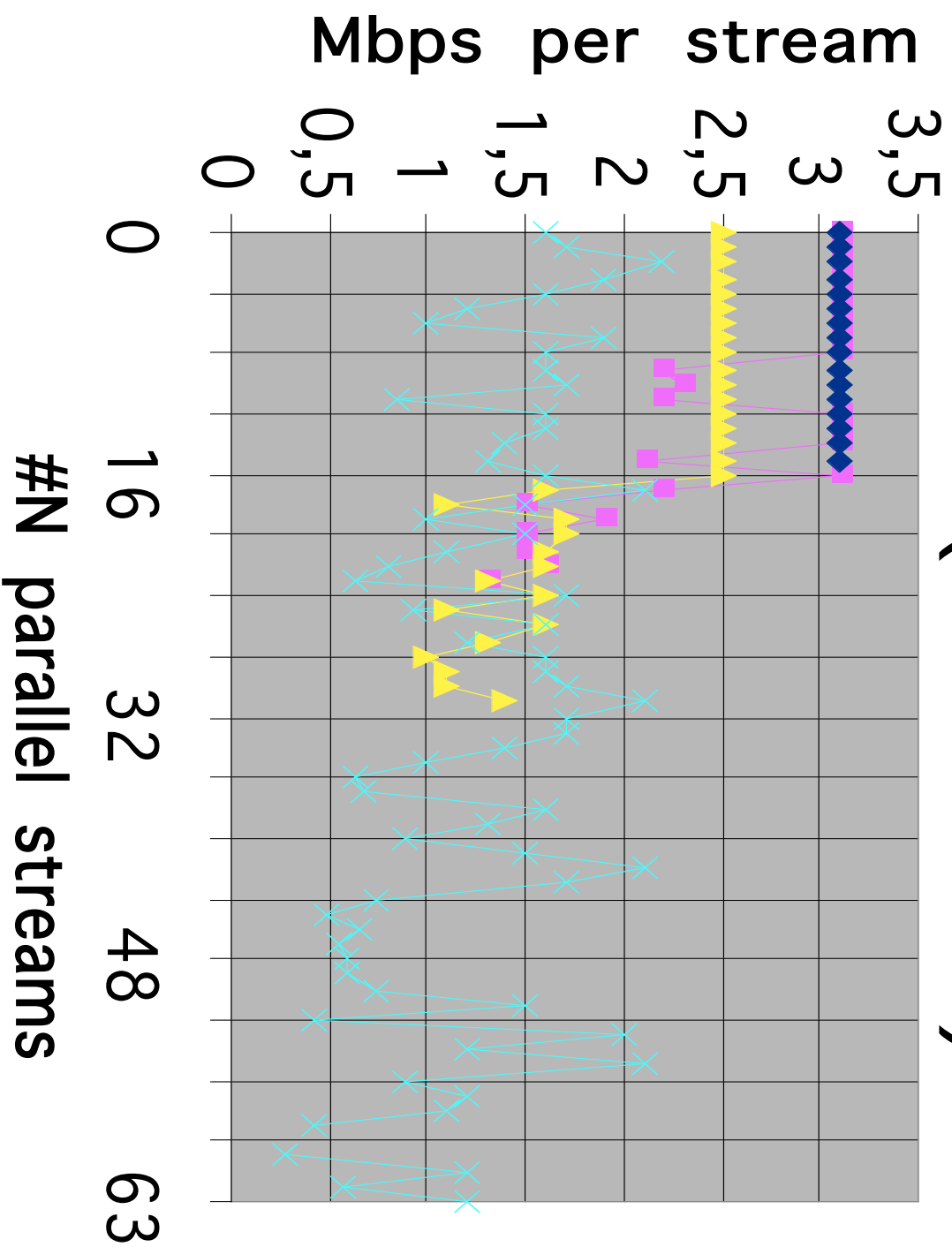
Parallel TCP Bandwidth (iperf from SLAC-CERN)



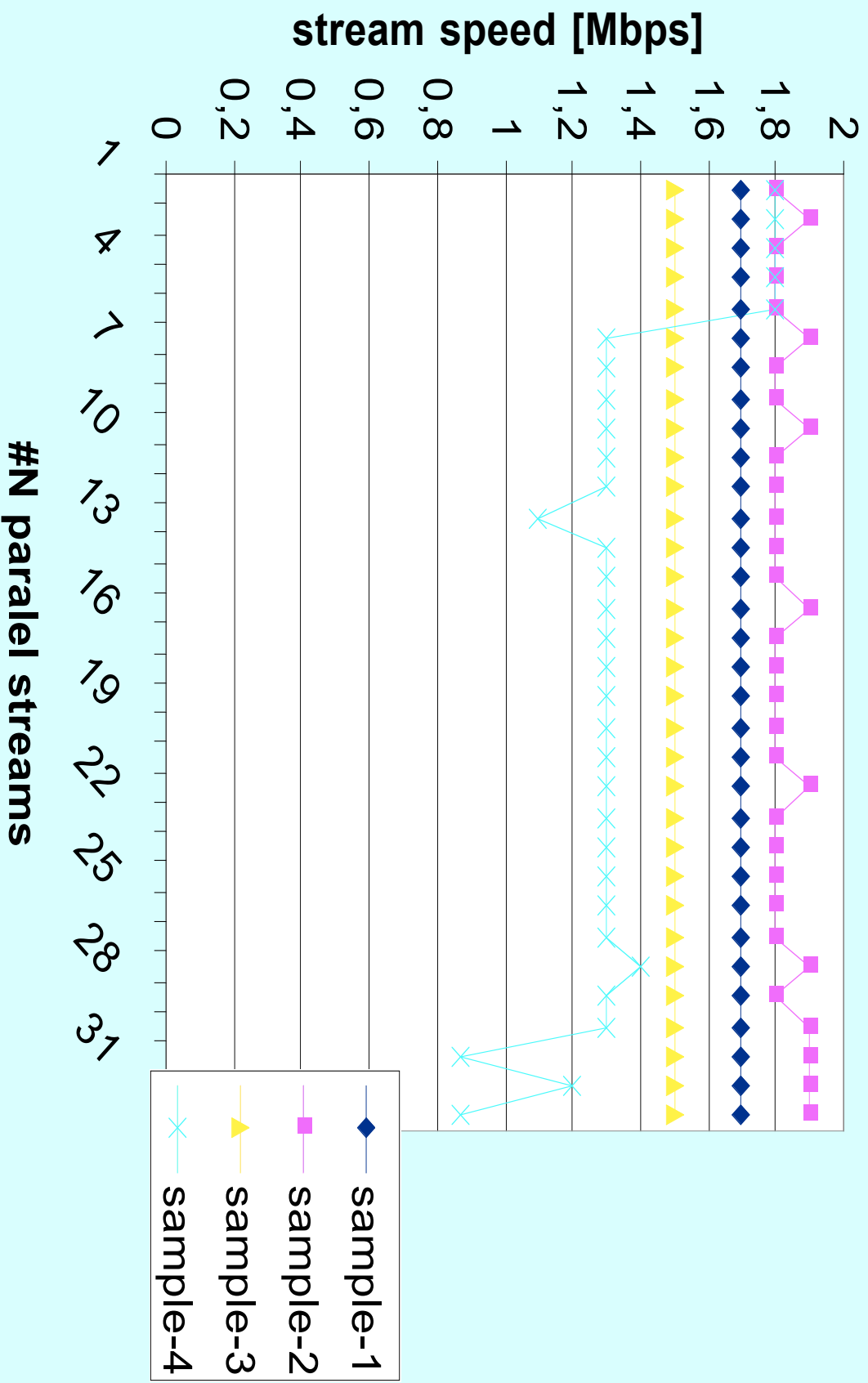
BW allocation SLAC-CERN(32 streams)



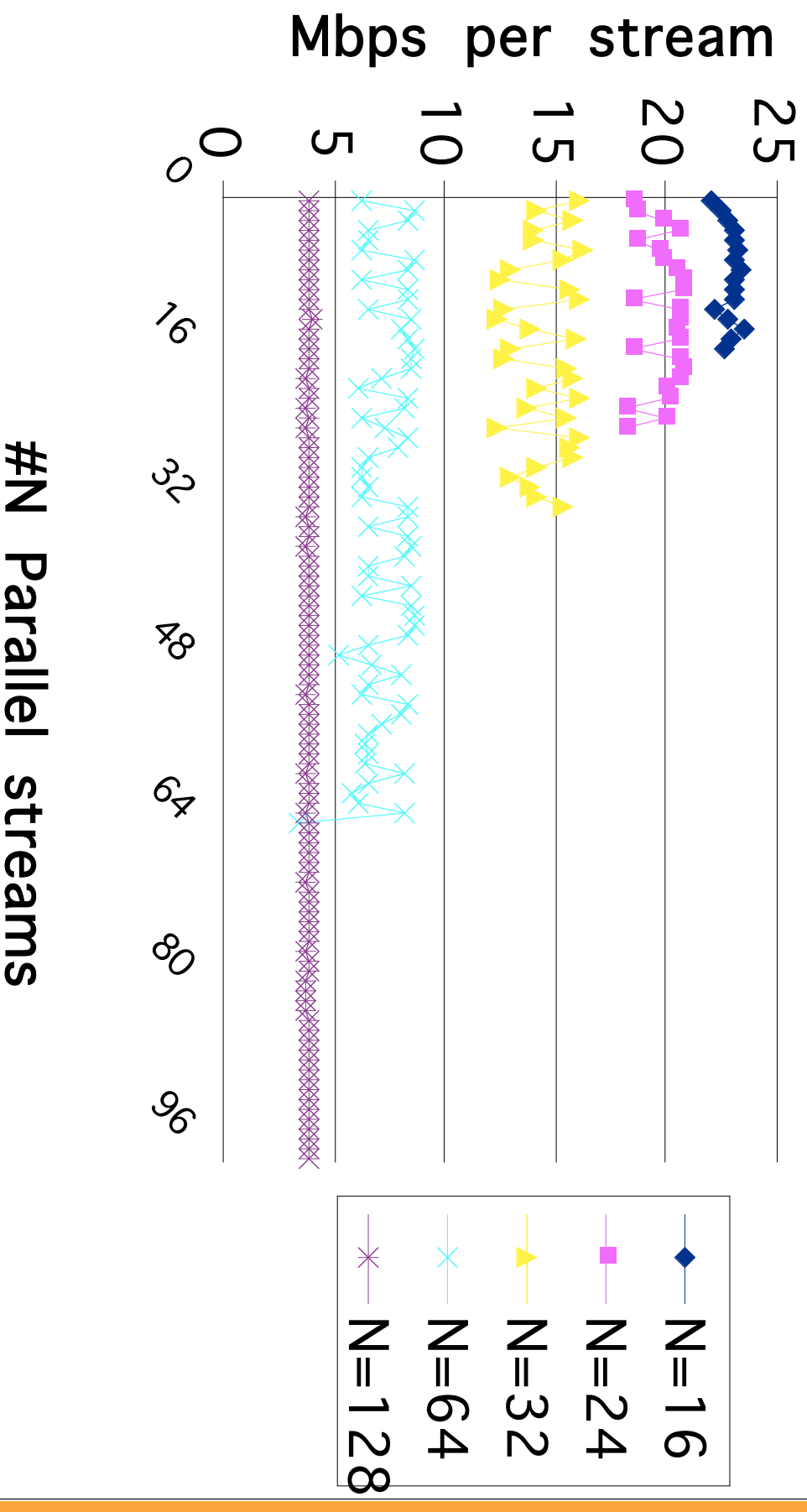
BW allocation (SLAC-CERN)



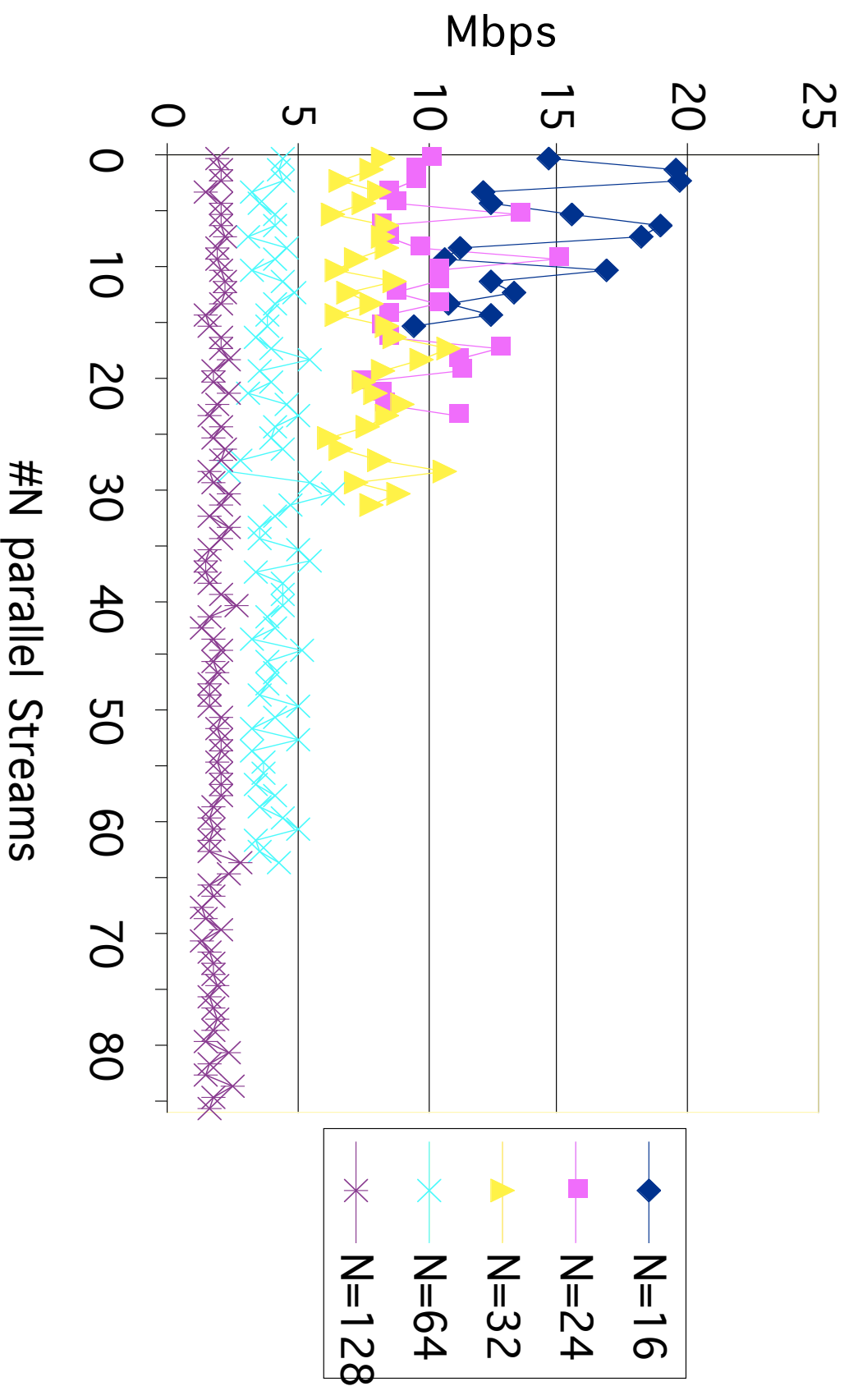
Parallel TCP via Iperf (32 streams SLAC-IN2P3)



BW allocation (SLAC LANL)



BW allocation (SLAC Caltech)



Used tools for BW estimations

- Pathrate
- Pathload
- Iperf
- Netest-2
- Incite BWe
- UDPmon

Short characteristic of methods

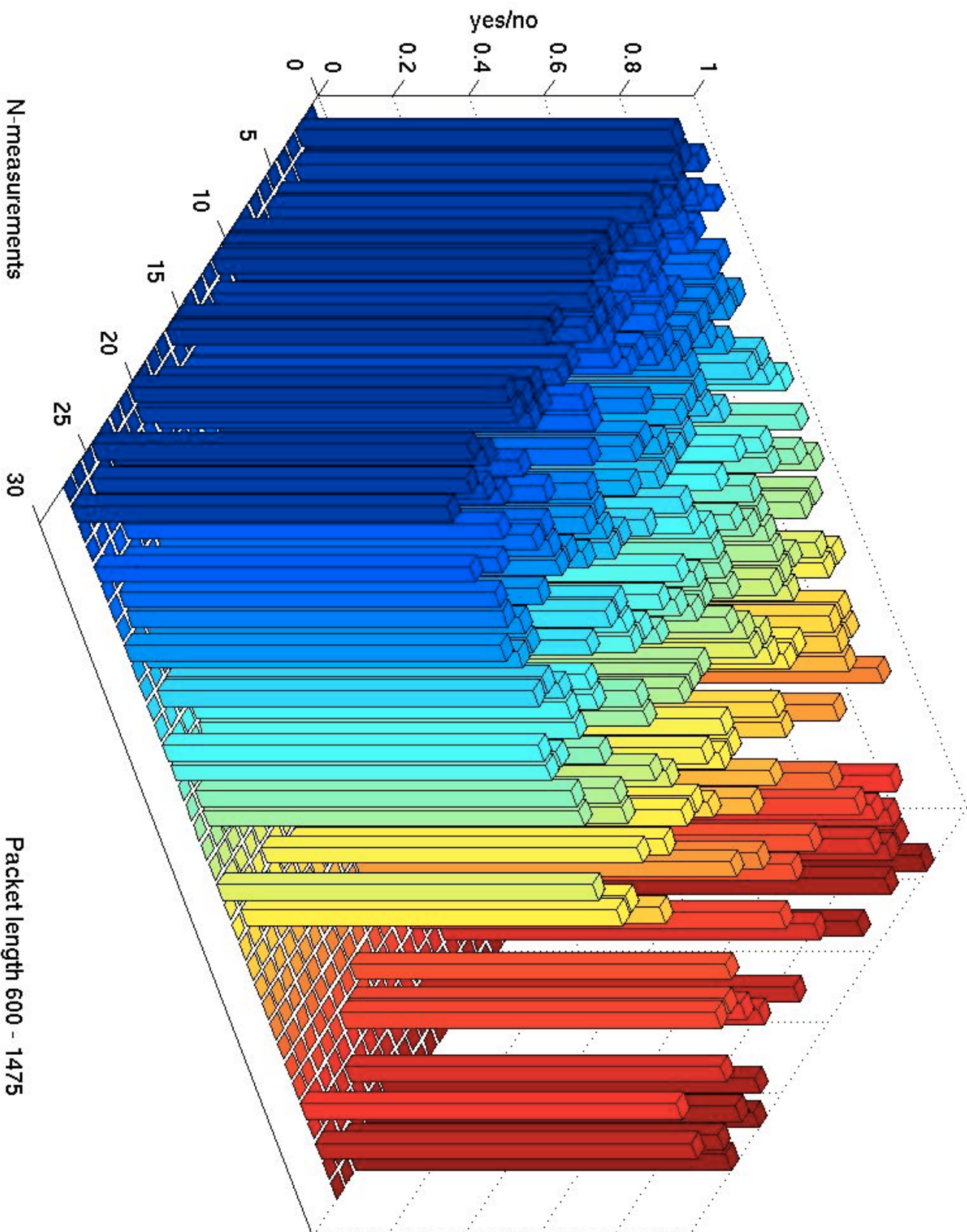
Patharate

- + accurate
- first version 2.1 not very reliable (reject more than 60%)
- long run time
- report of results (too many text info)

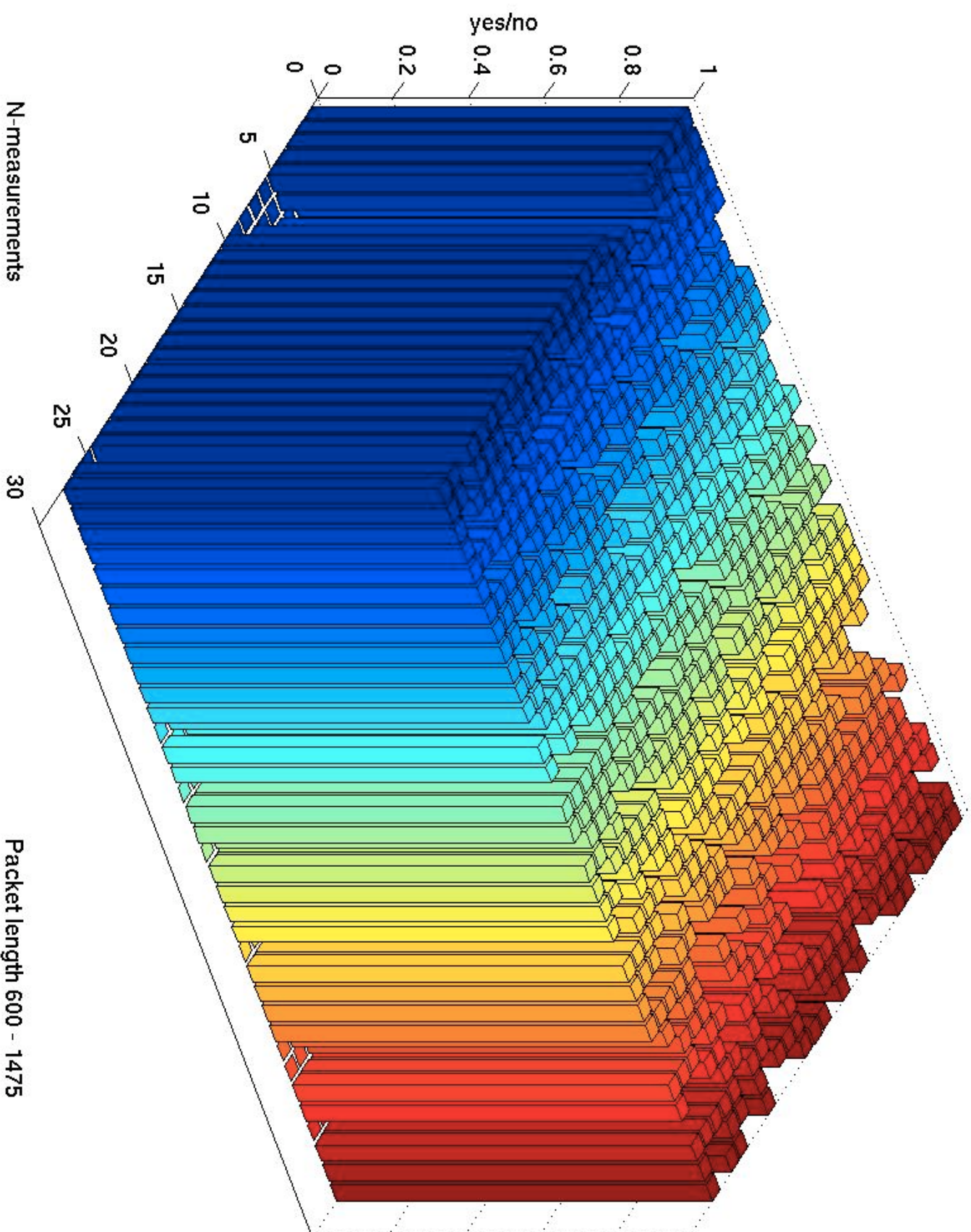
Pathload

- + accurate, fast, light
- limited range of operation (< 155 Mbps)
- sensitive to heavy loaded lines

RATIO from:pcgiga



RATIO from:plato



Short characteristic of methods

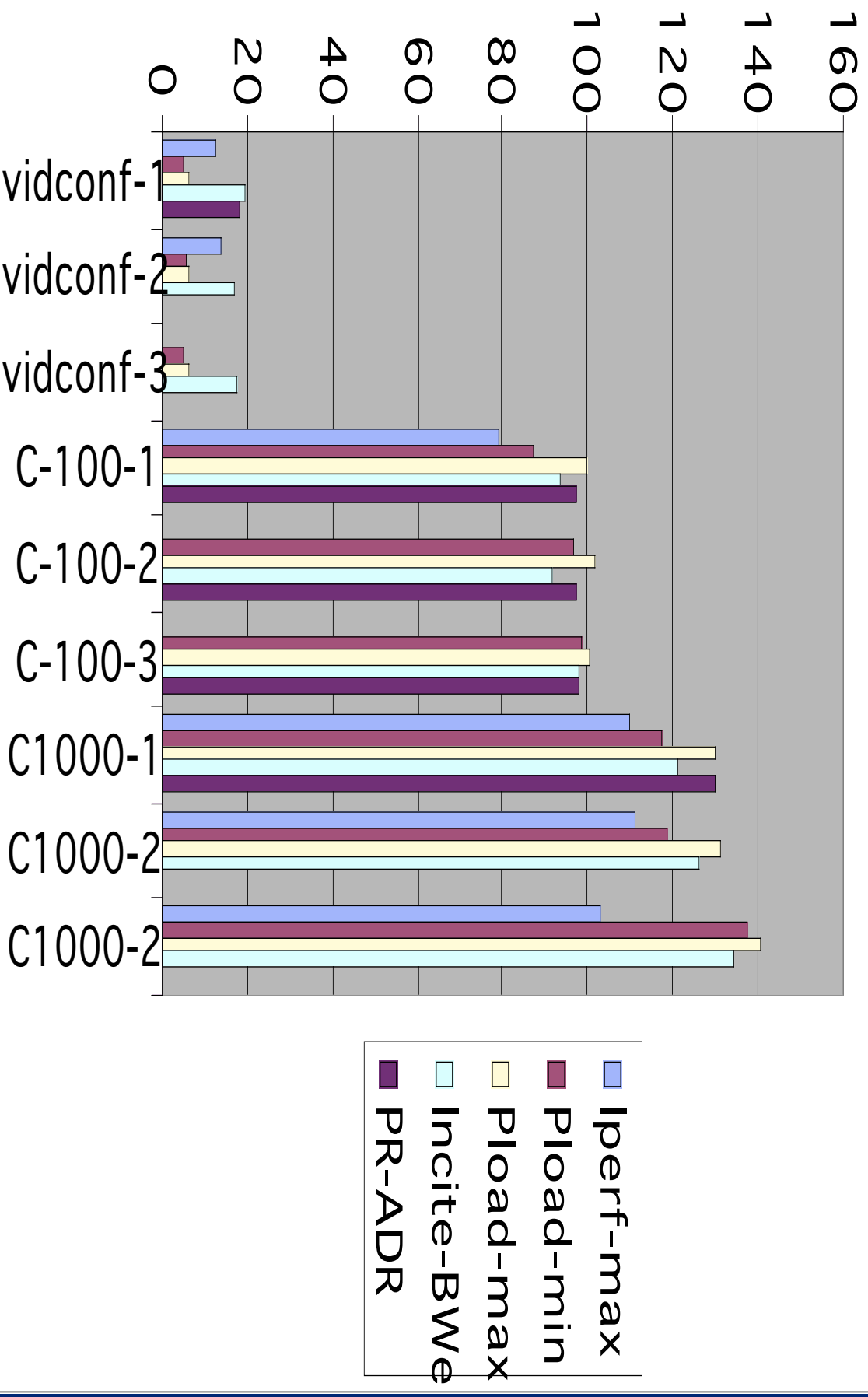
Iperf

- + reliable
- must be configured to use full BW and post processed
- create heavy load on lines during operation

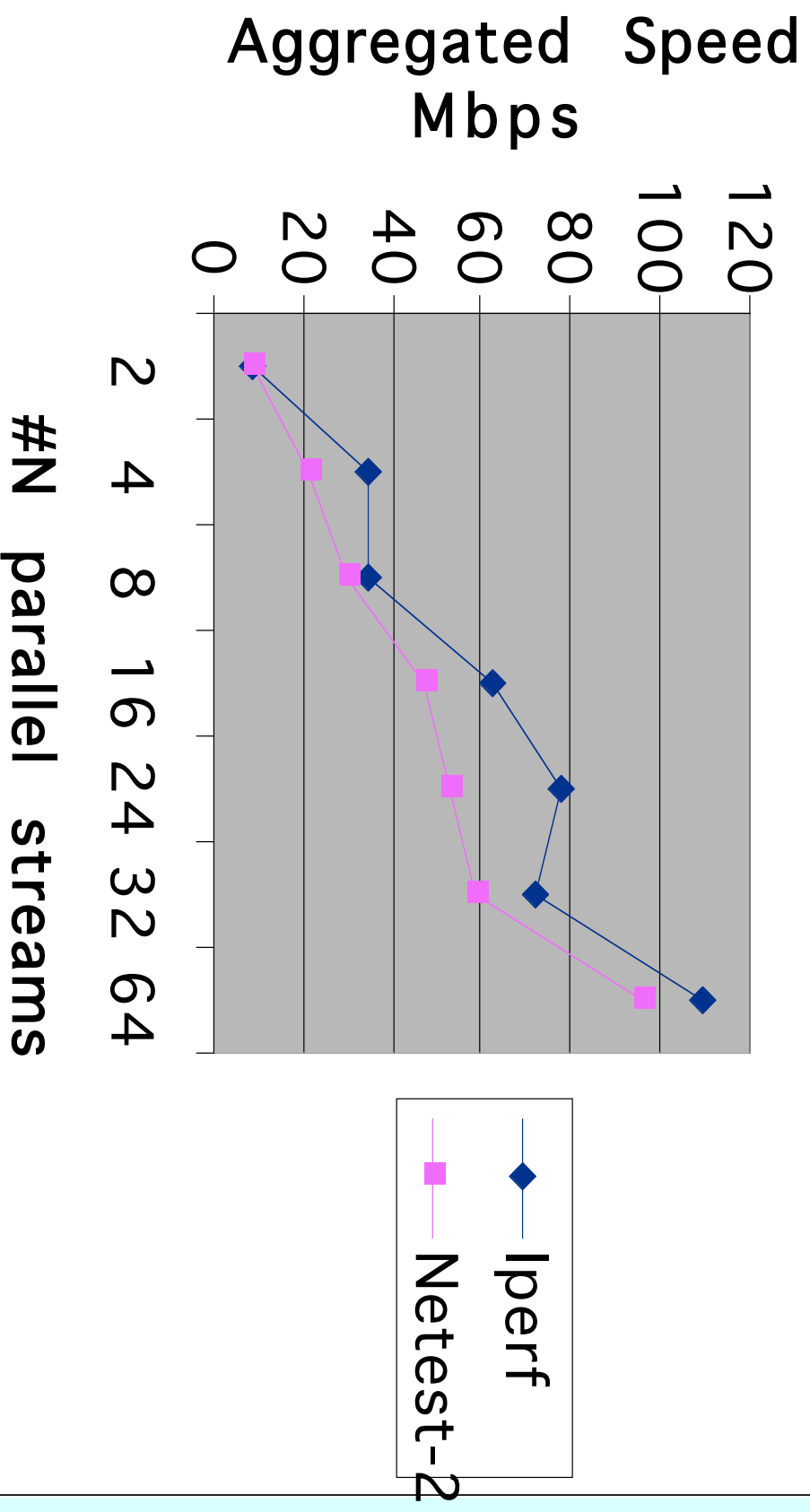
Netest-2

- + reliable, gives recommendations of WS
- must be configured to use full BW,
- different timing scheme, problematic accuracy

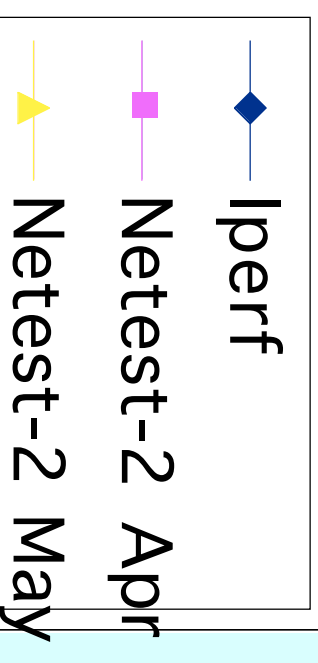
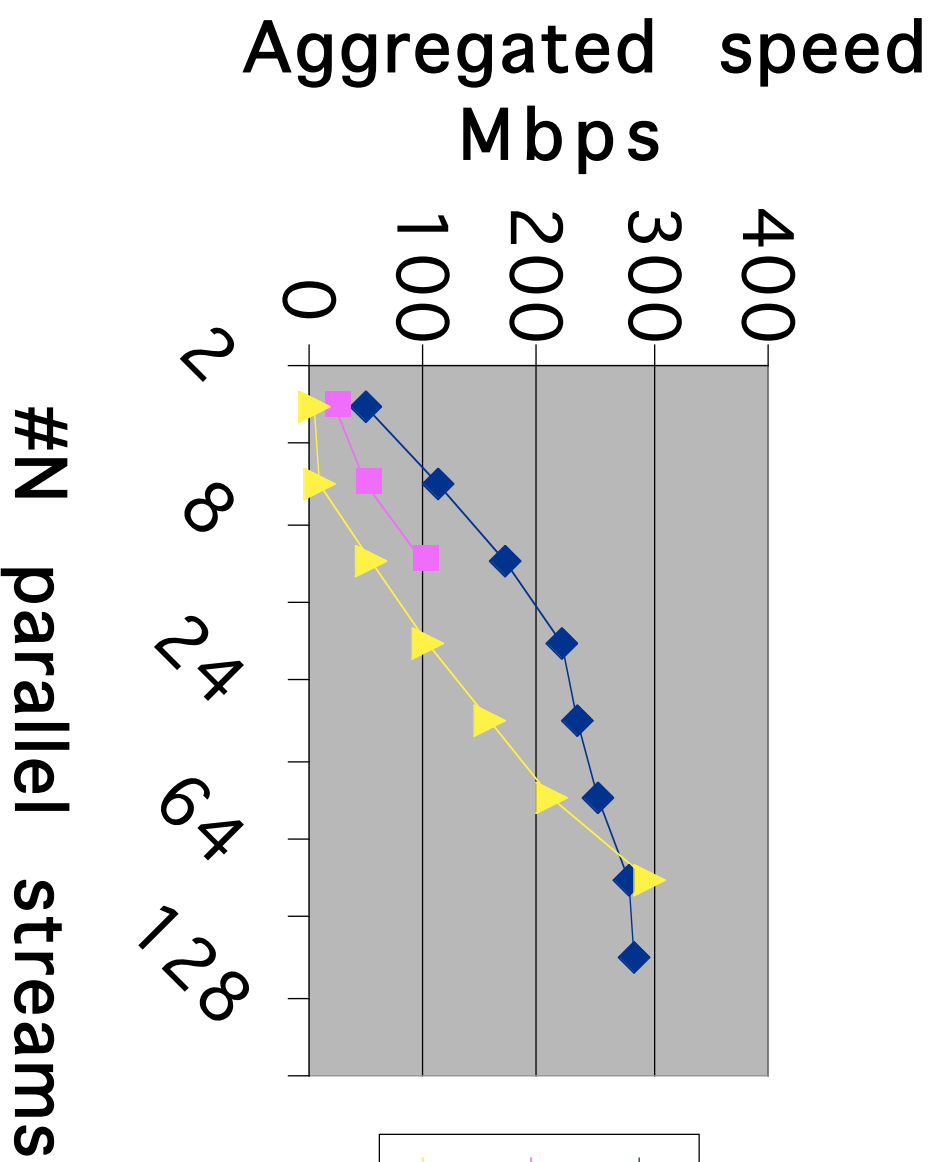
Small comparisons



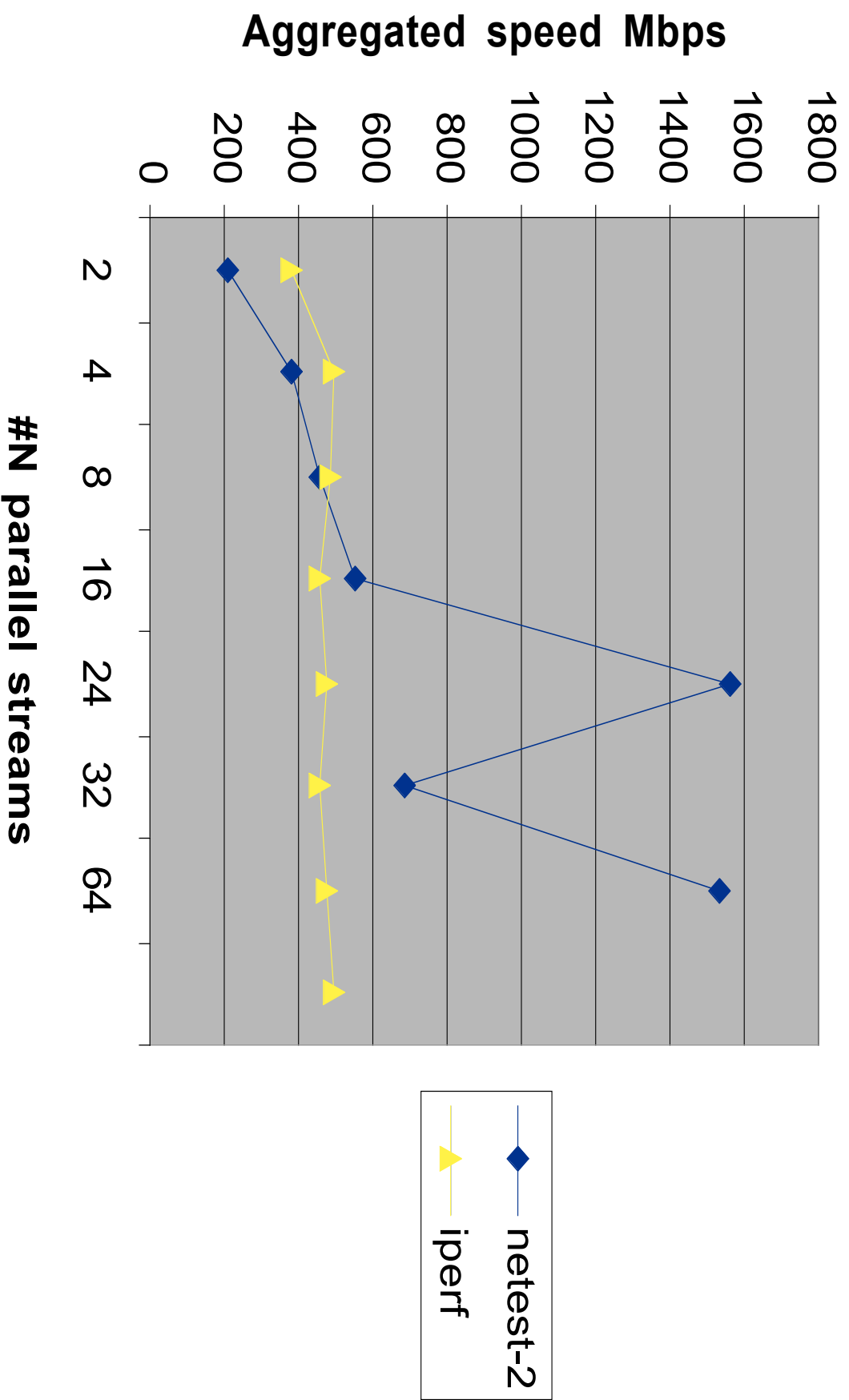
Iperf vers. Netest-2 SLAC - CERN(pcgiga)



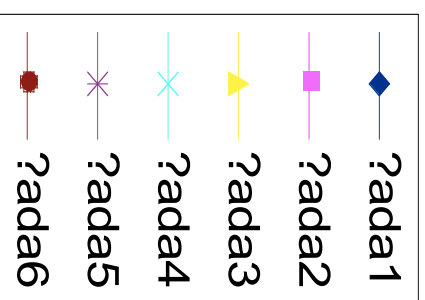
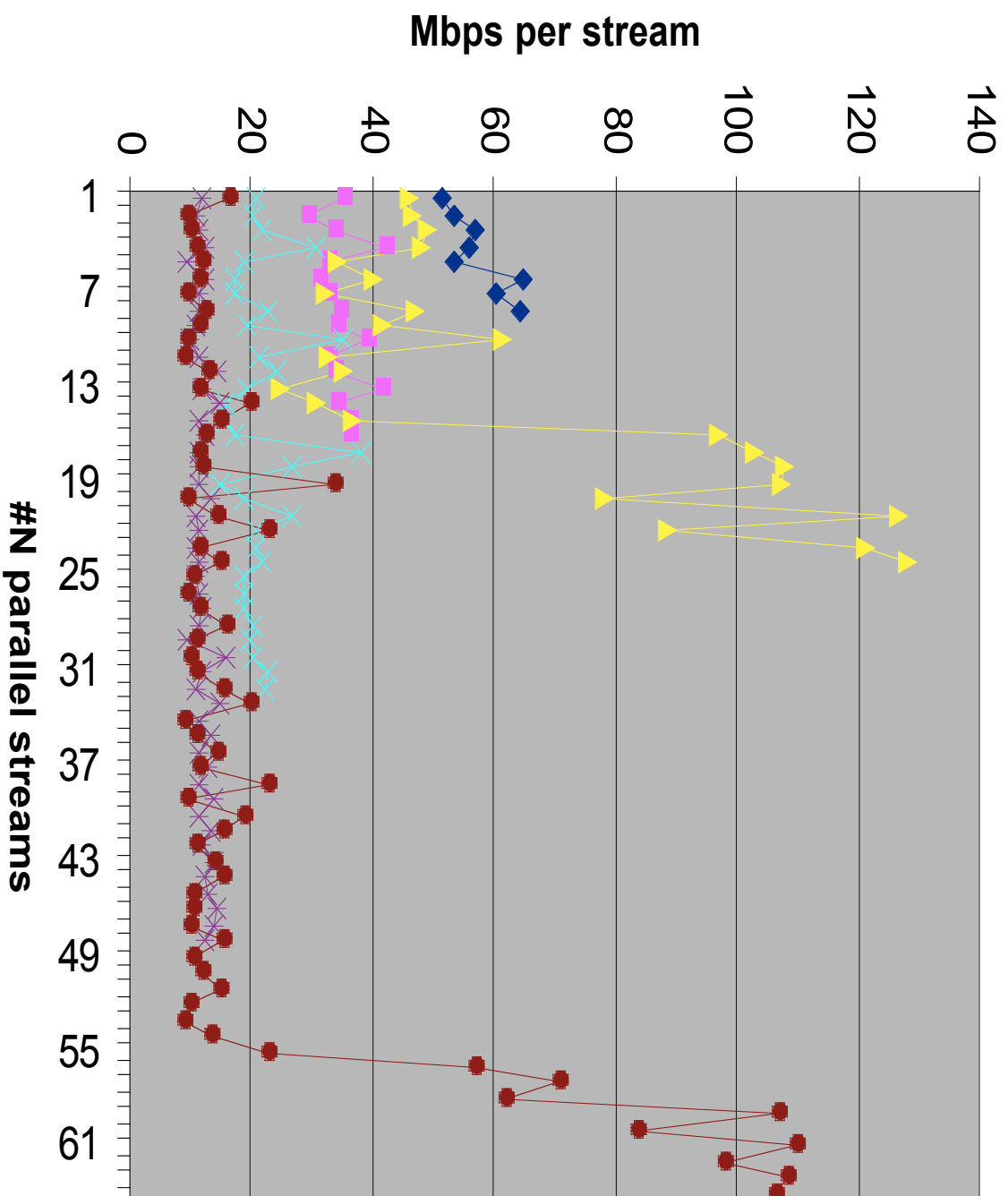
Iperf vers. Netetst-2 SLAC-Caltech



Iperf vers. Netest (SLAC-NERSC)



Netest-2 parallel streams

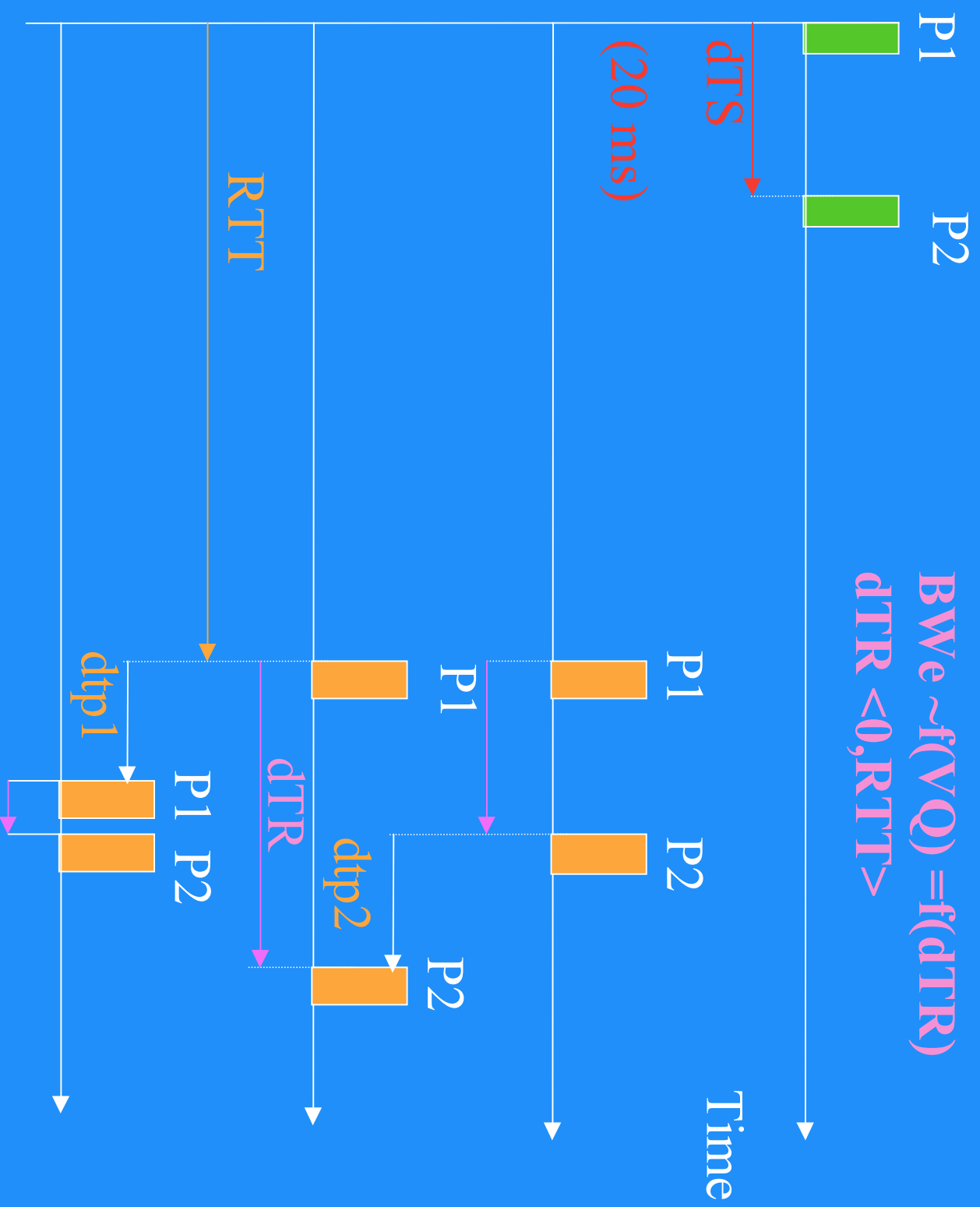


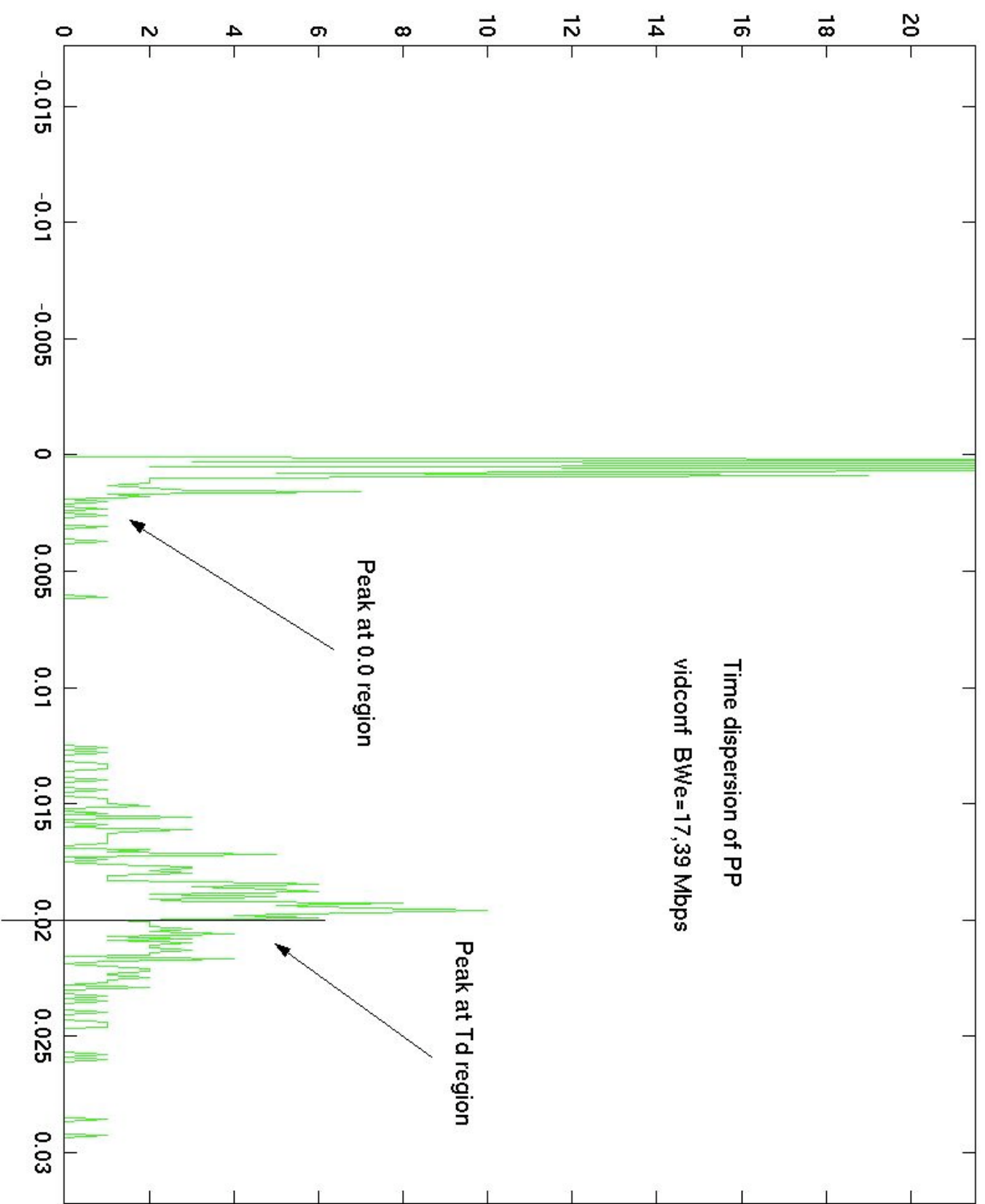
INCITE: Edge-based Traffic Processing and Service Inference for High-Performance Networks
Richard Baraniuk, Rice University; Les Cottrell, SLAC; Wu-chun Feng, LANL

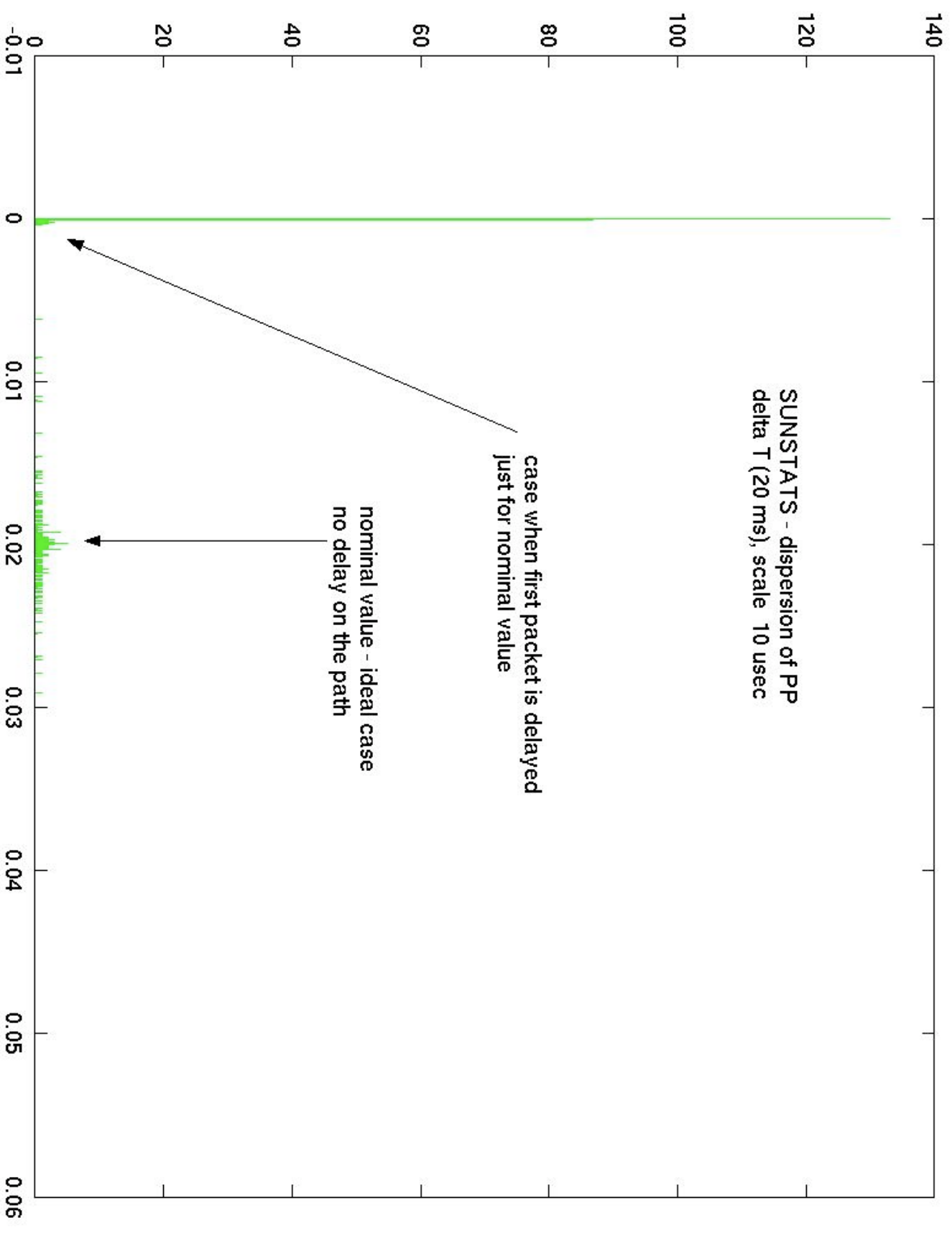
incite

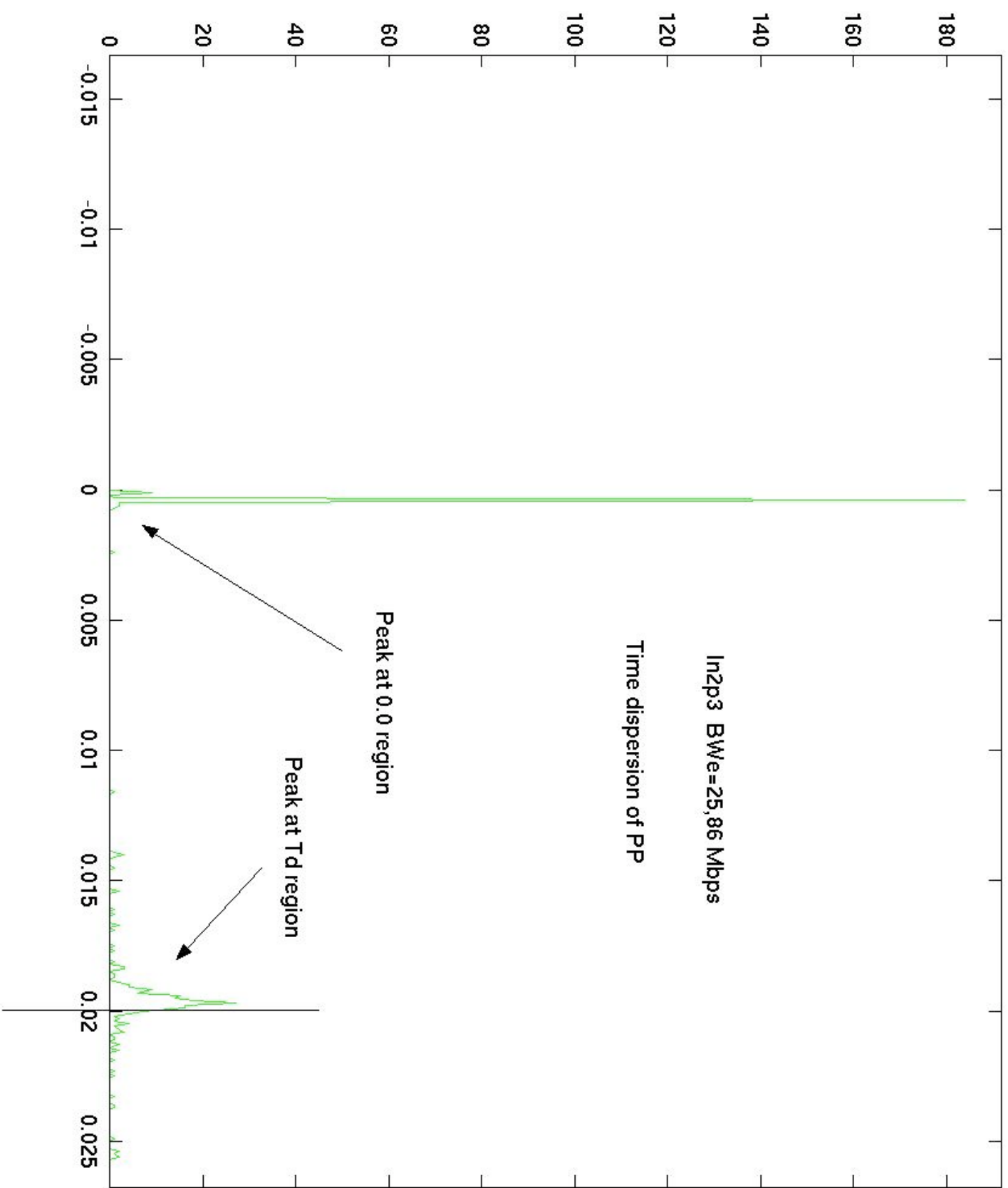
BW estimator

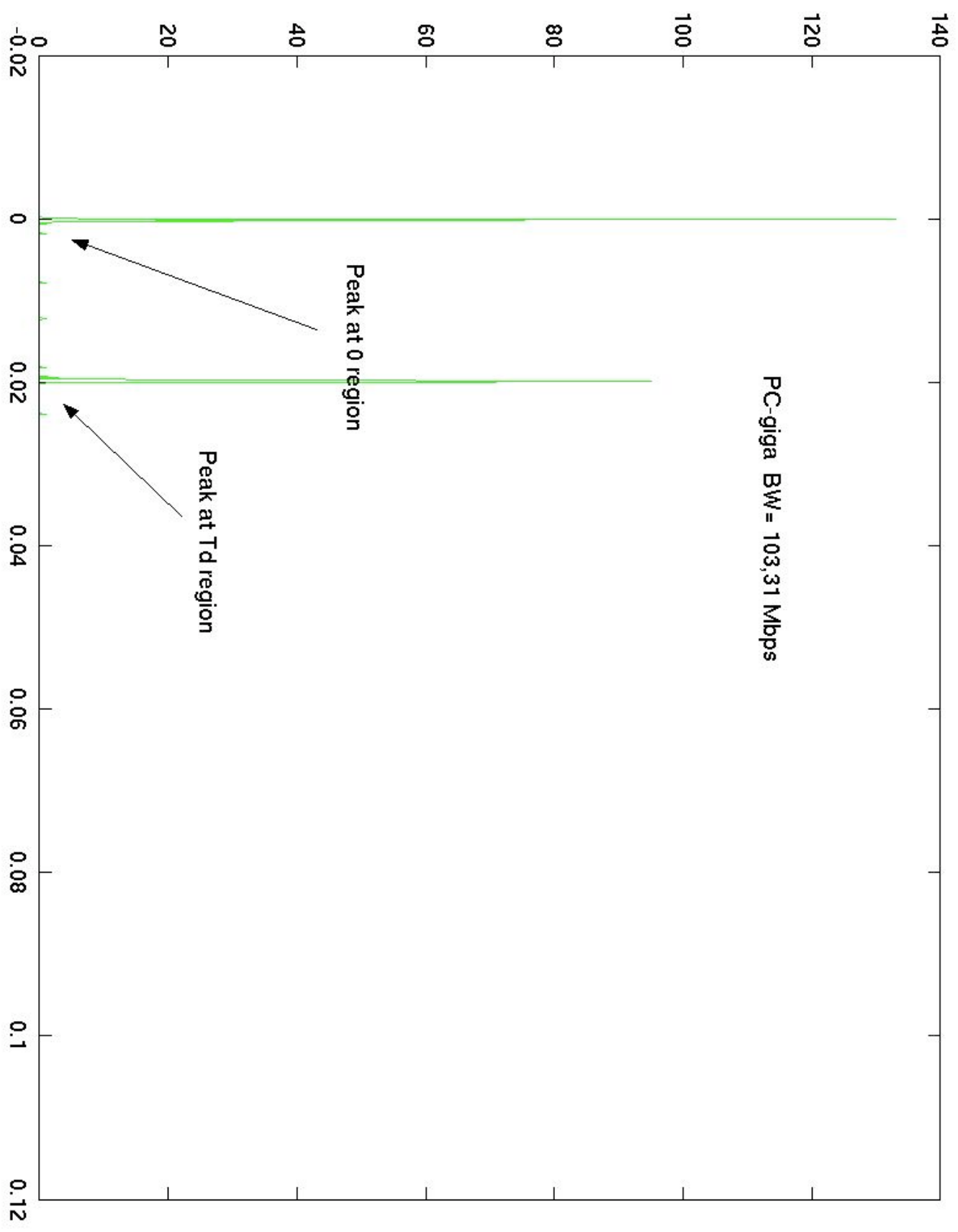
BWe ~f(VQ) =f(dTR)
dTR <0, RTT>

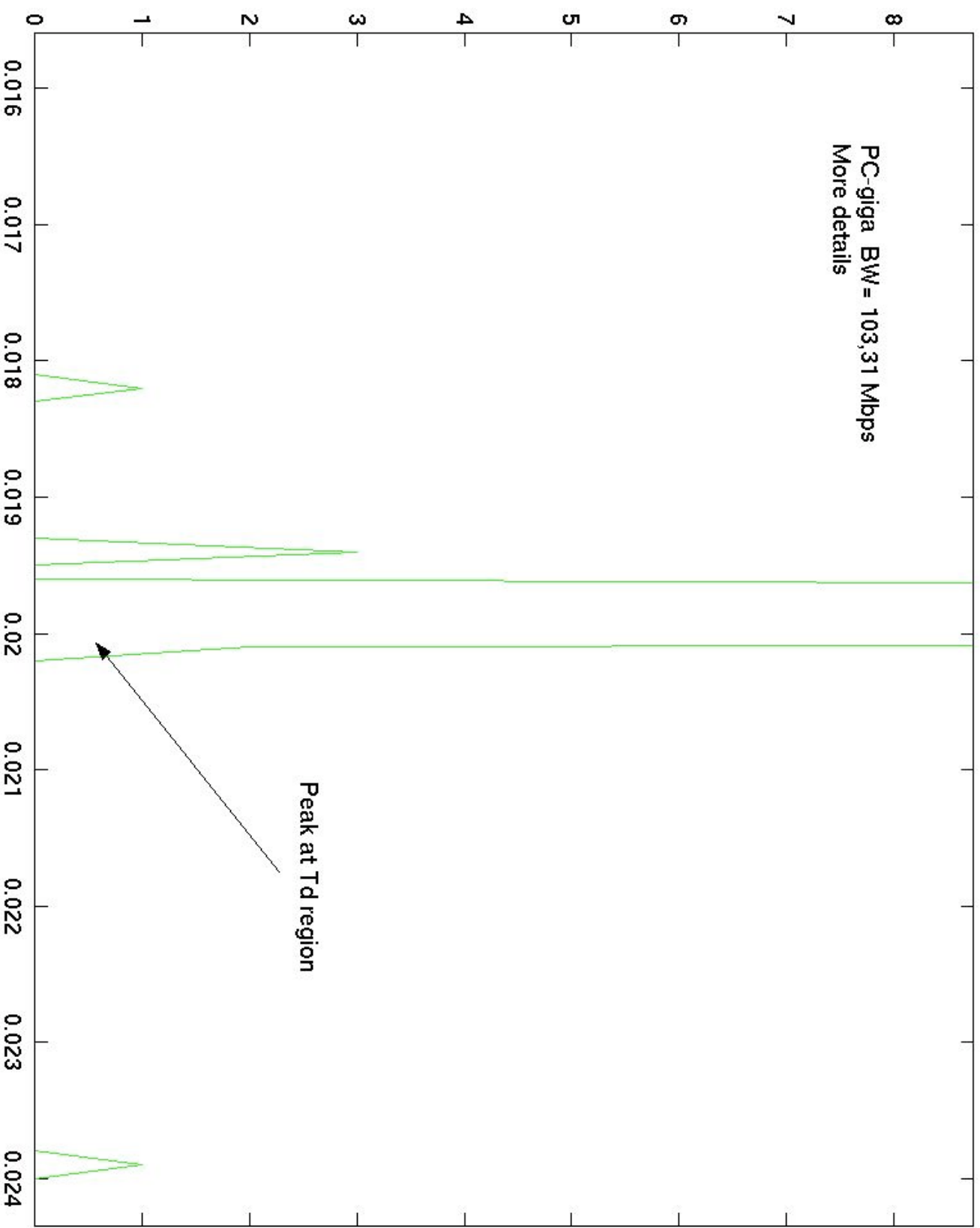


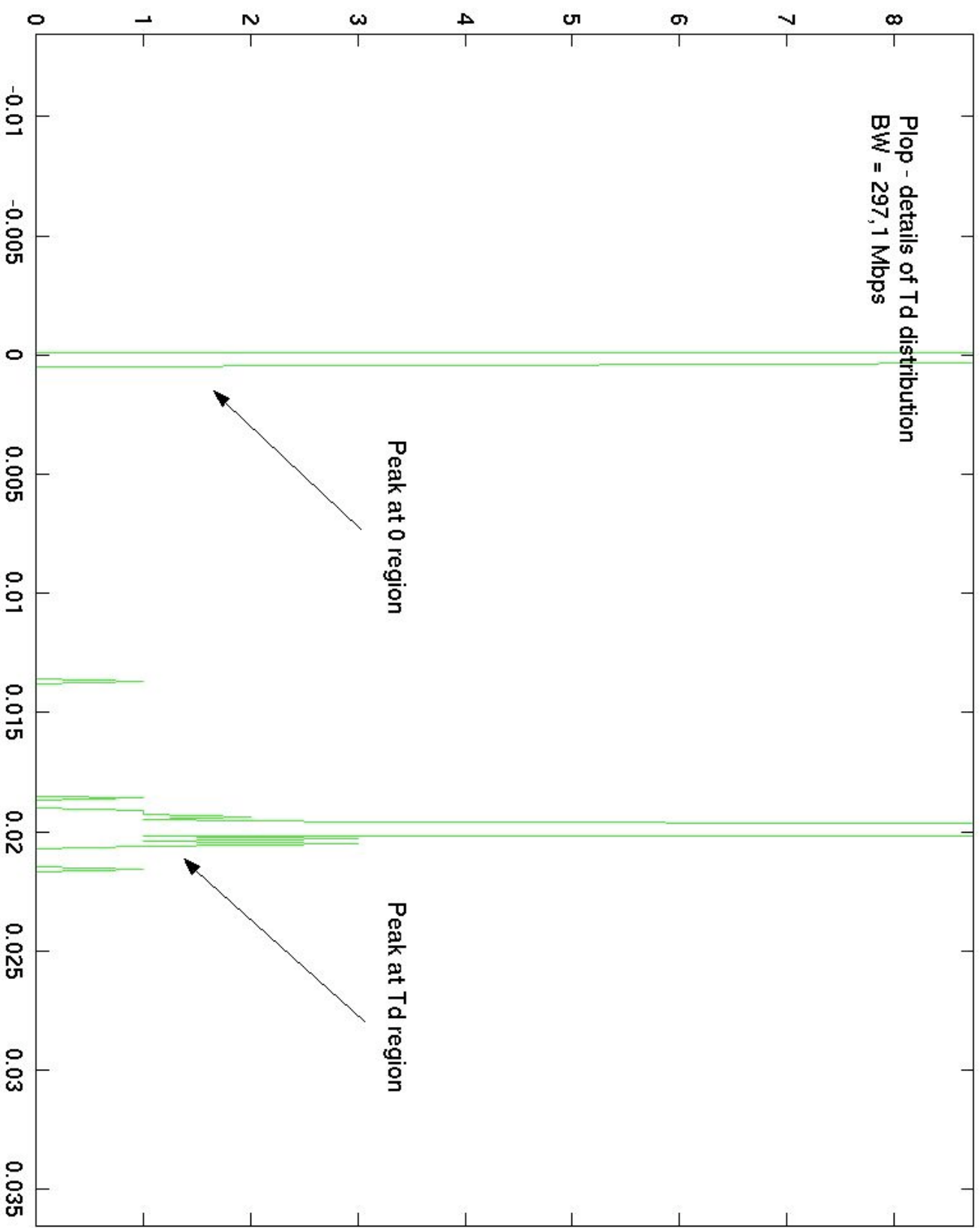












$$\text{freq} = dv/dt$$

data_volume $\sim$ pkt_length*8

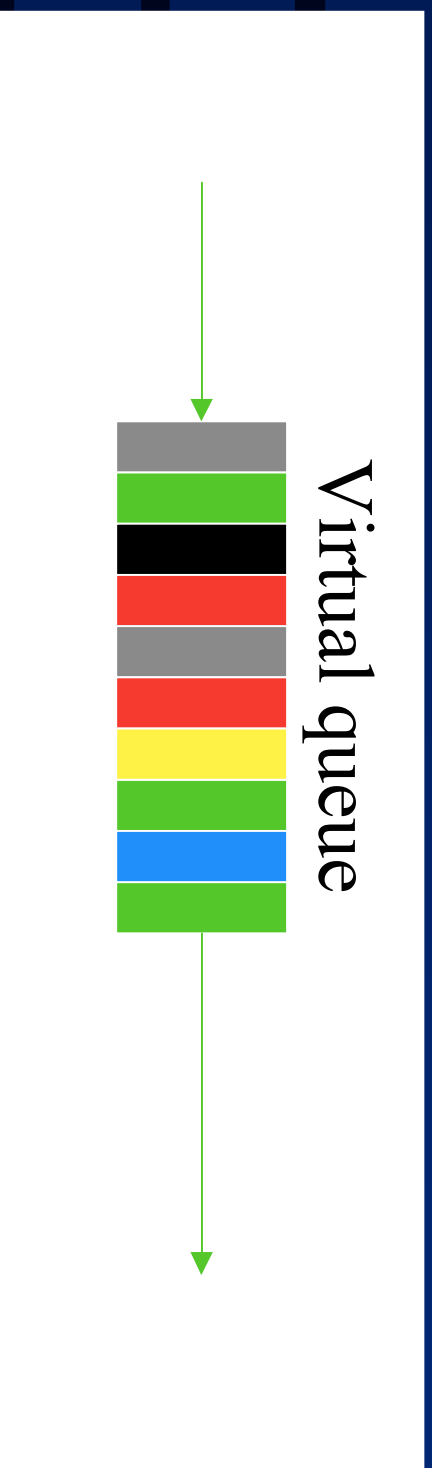
dt $\sim$ F(VQ) $\sim$ F(Internet-path)

BW_e=Mean(freq)

Open Problem

What is pkt_length?

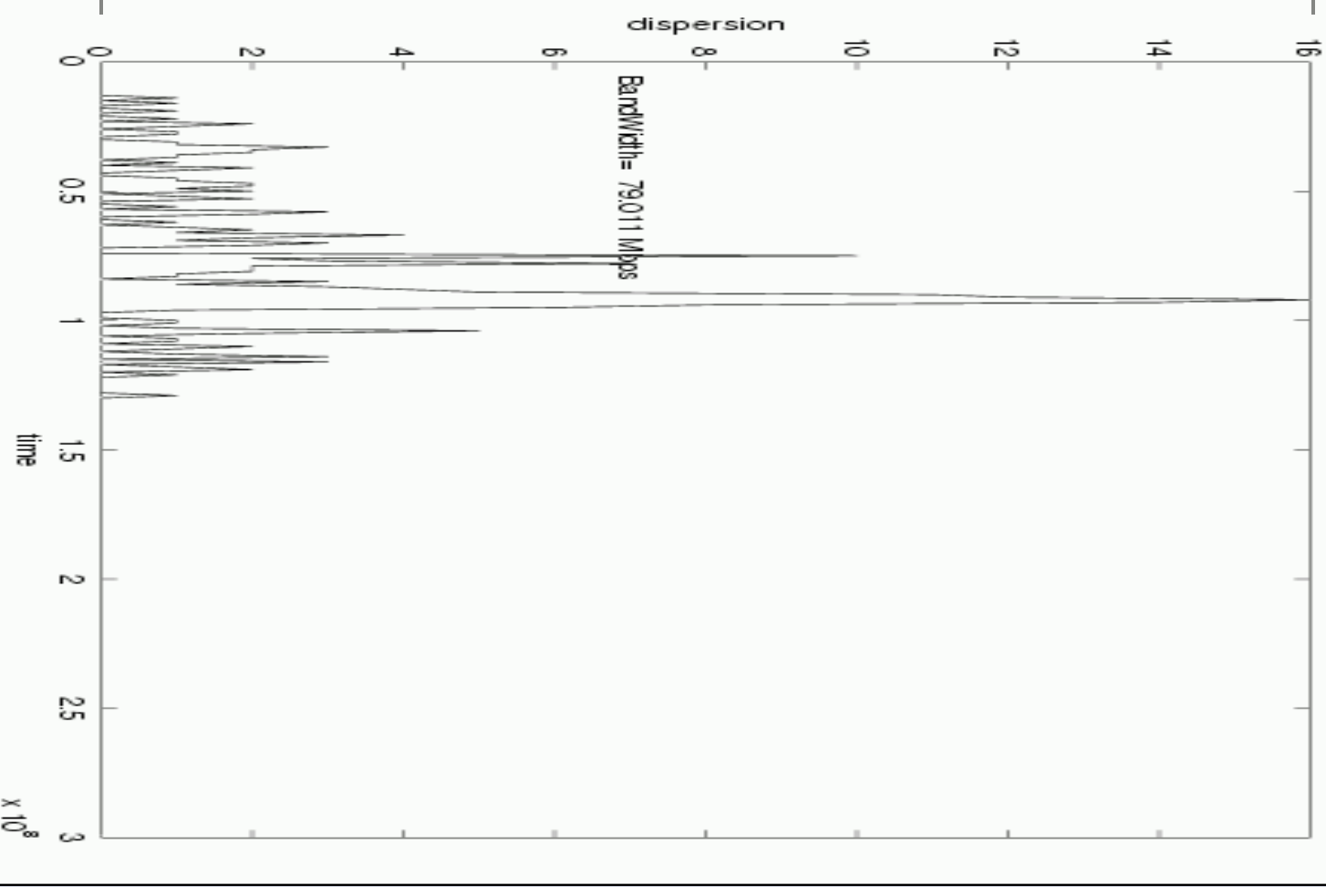
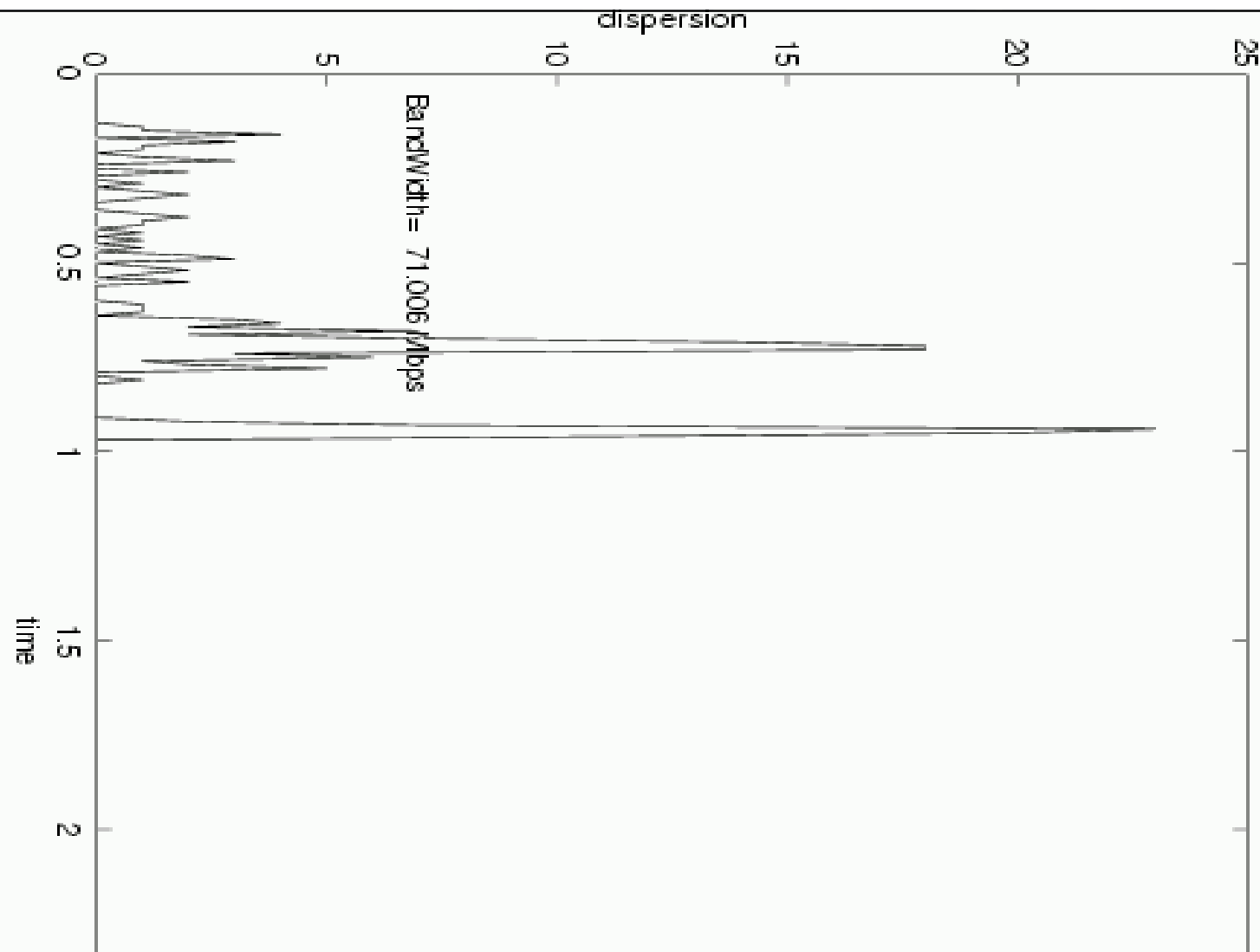
- All “my test traffic” share same queue with outside CT

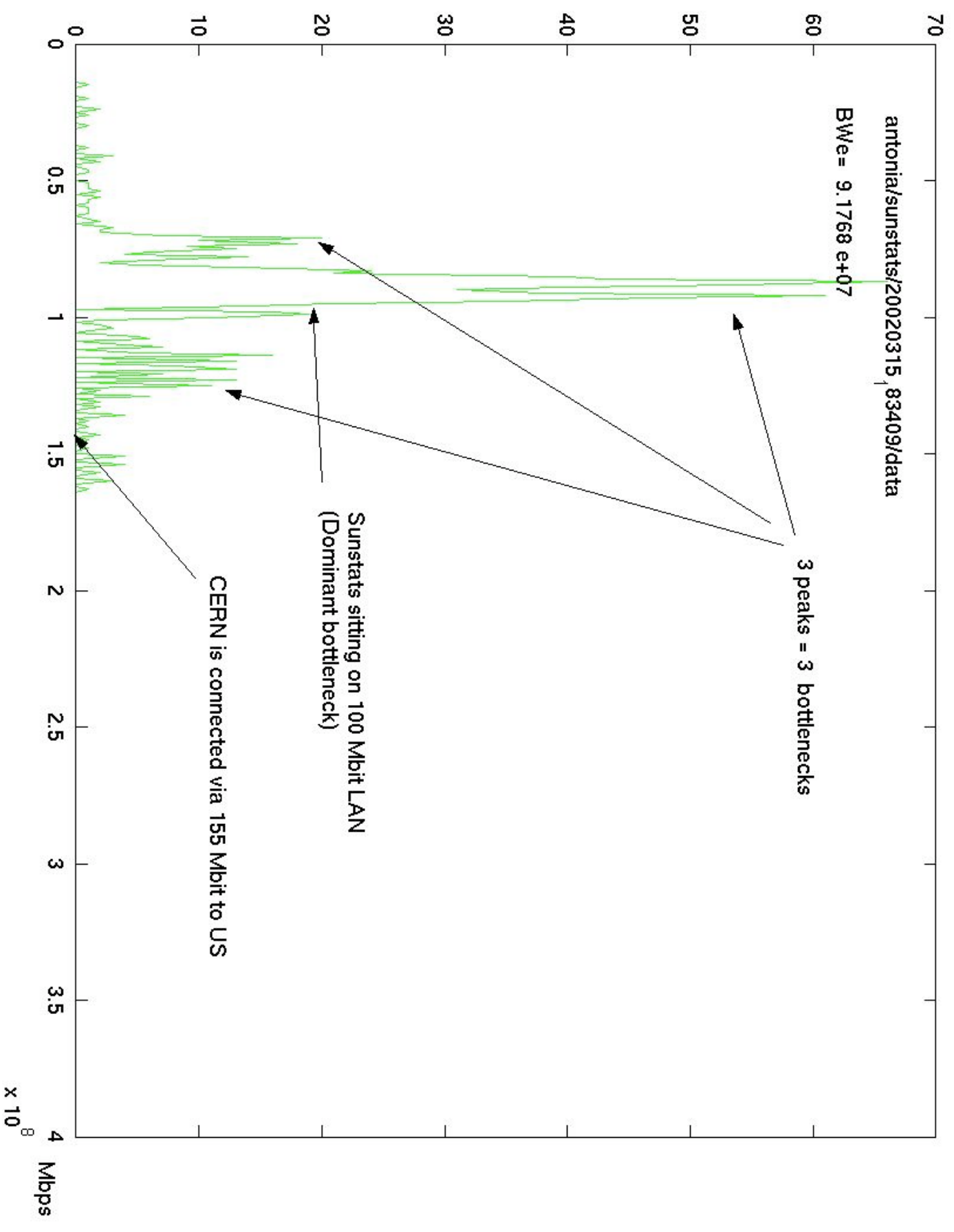


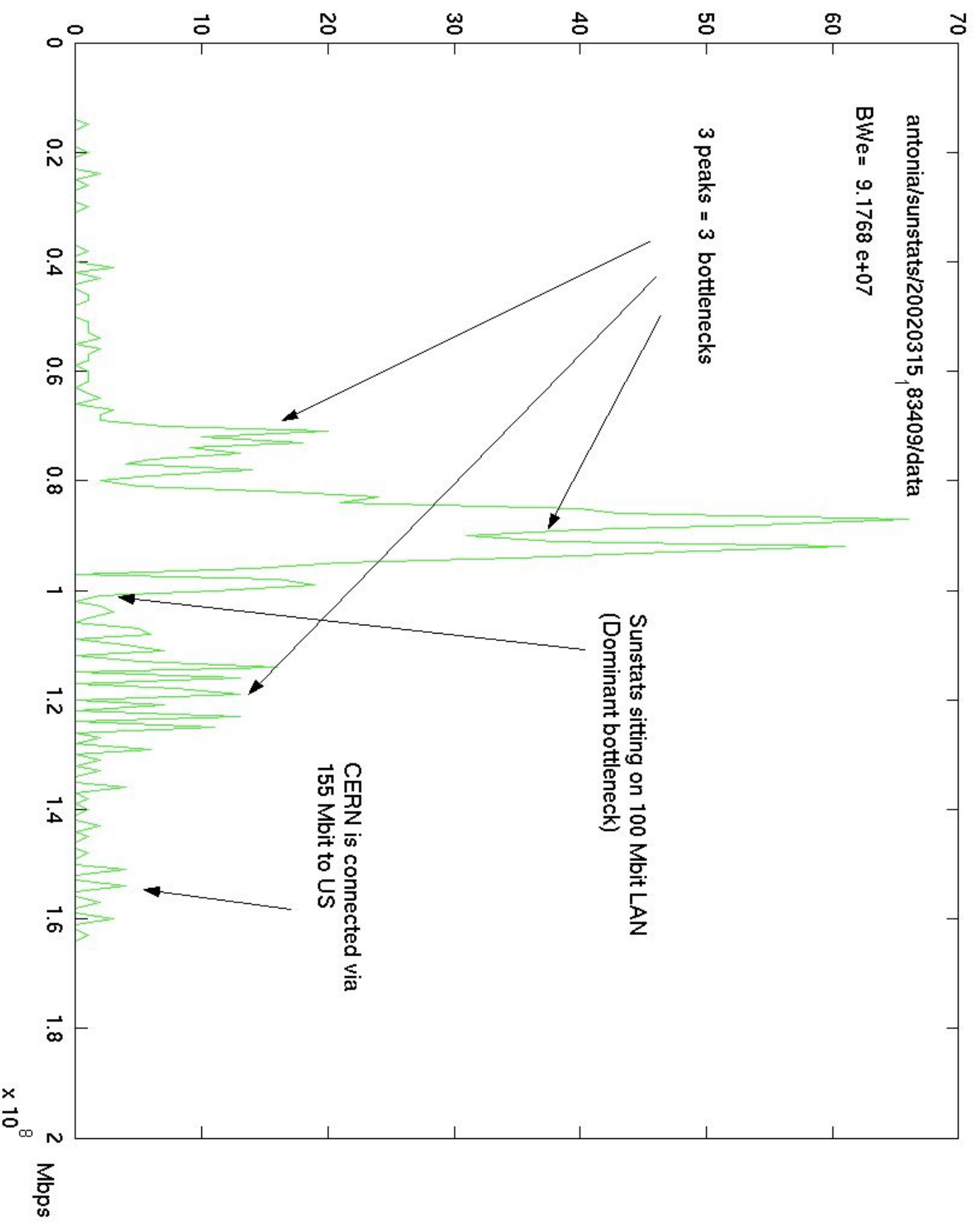
(It means that delay caused to my pkts by VQ is not dependent only on my pkt_lengths !)

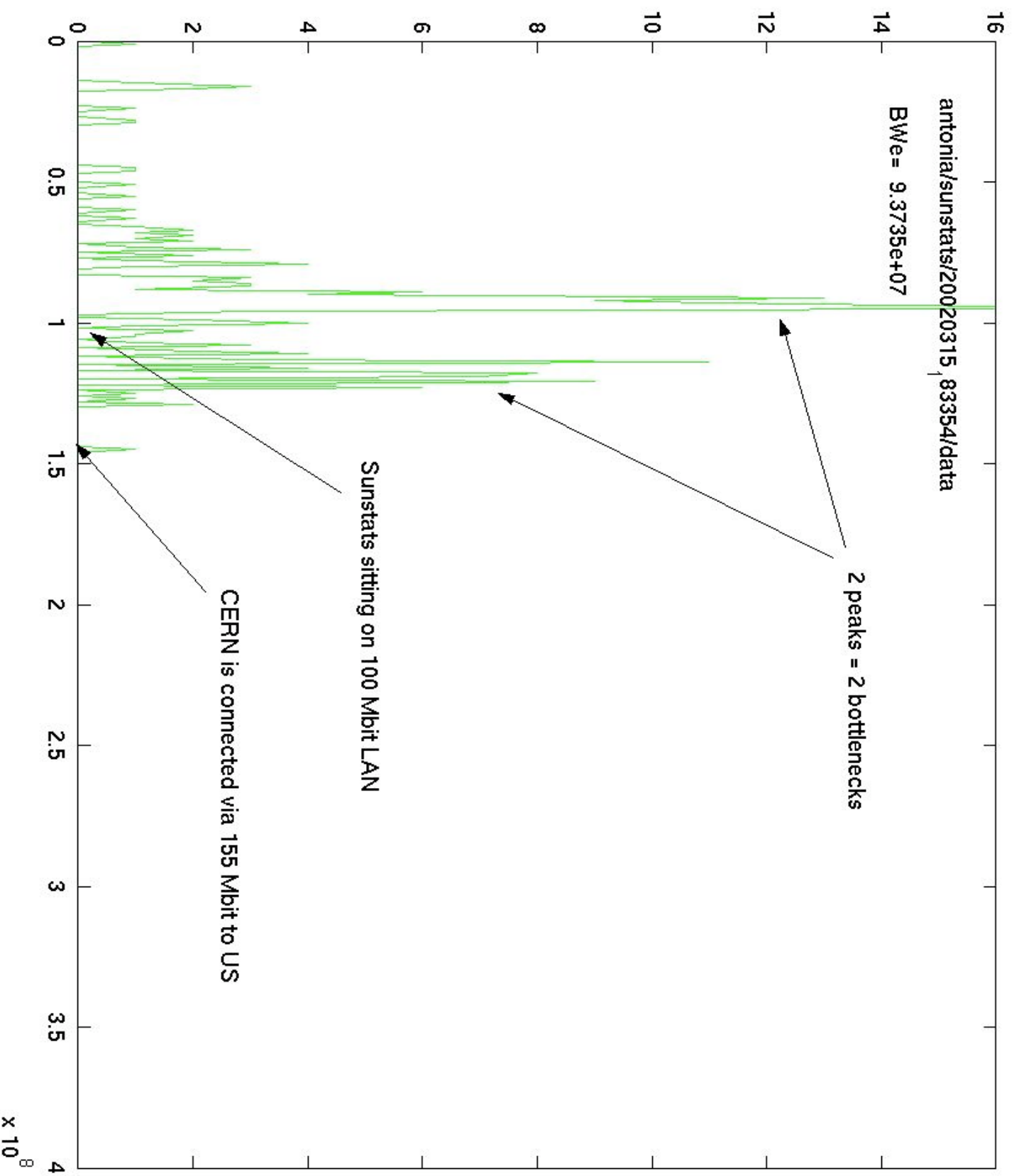
The accuracy is dependent on the knowledge of packet distribution on particular path.

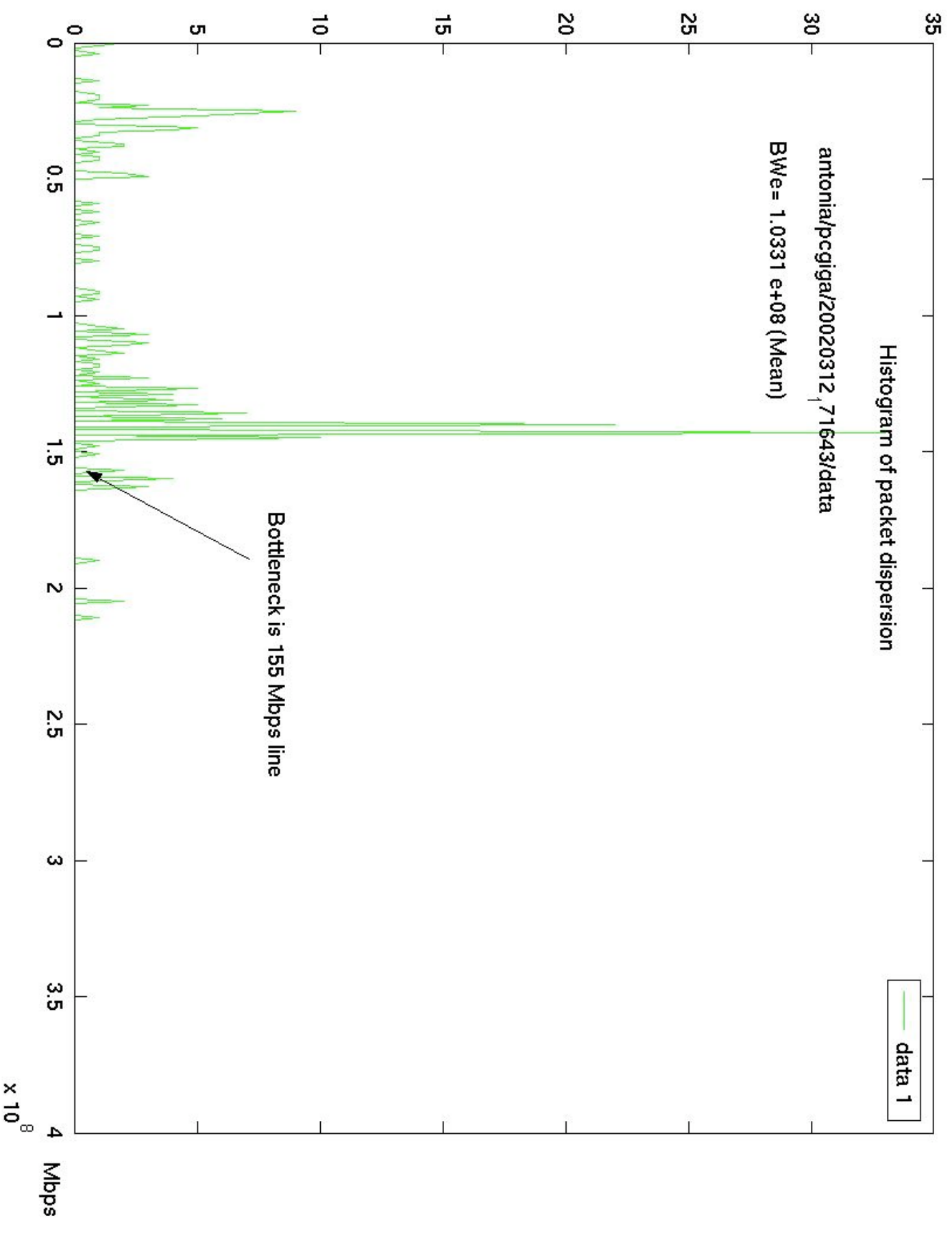
The average packet length ~1000 bytes gives reasonable results.

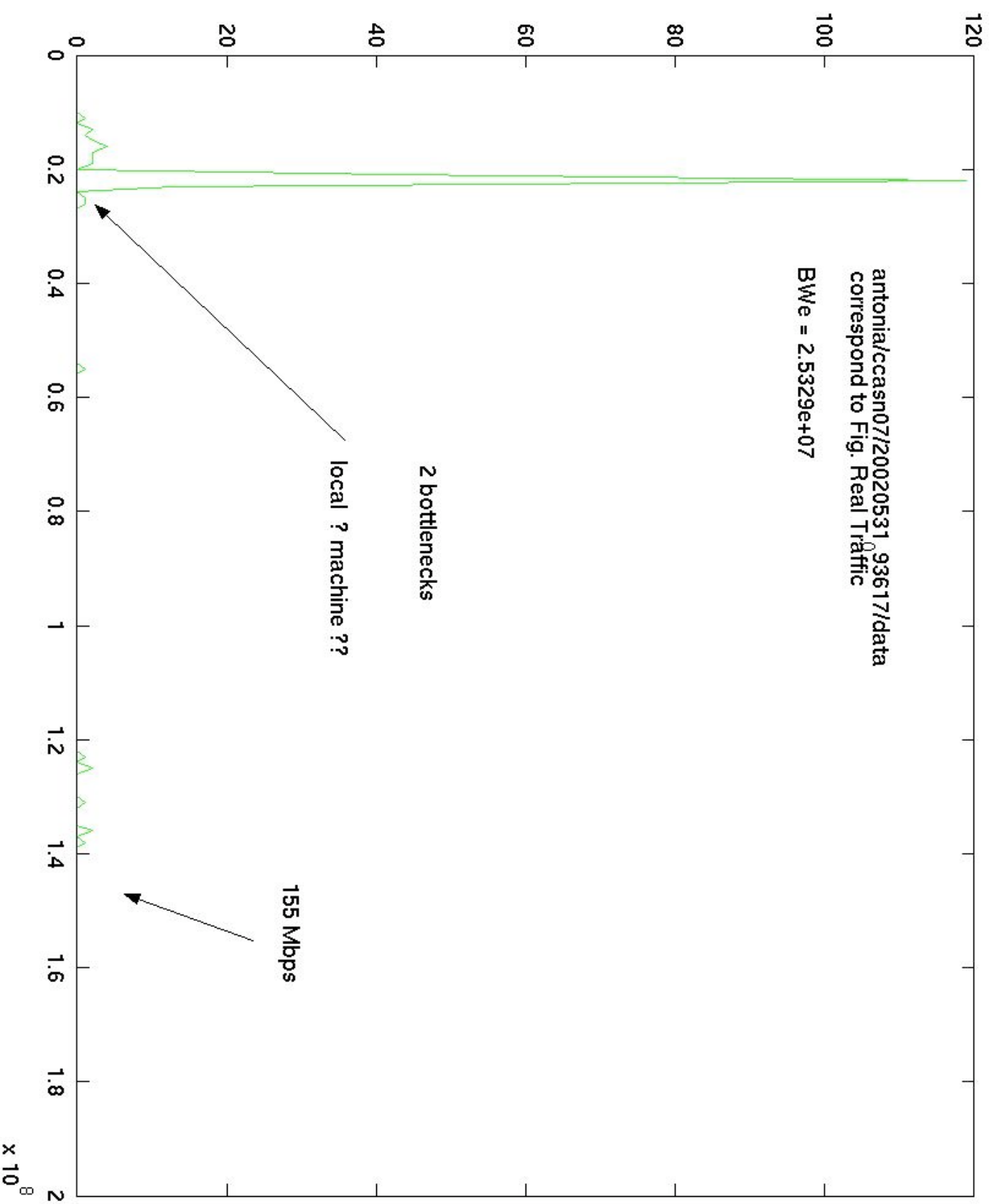


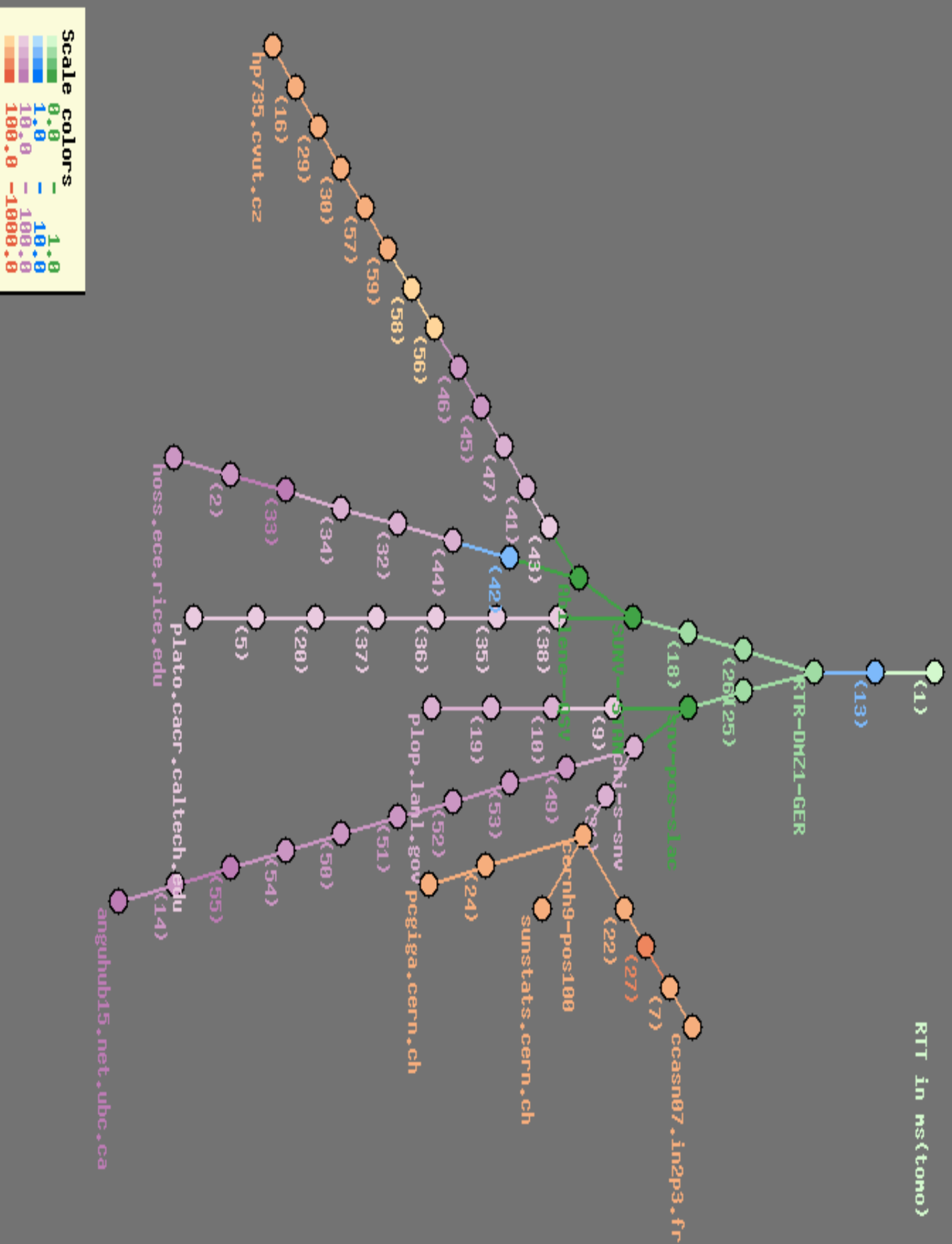


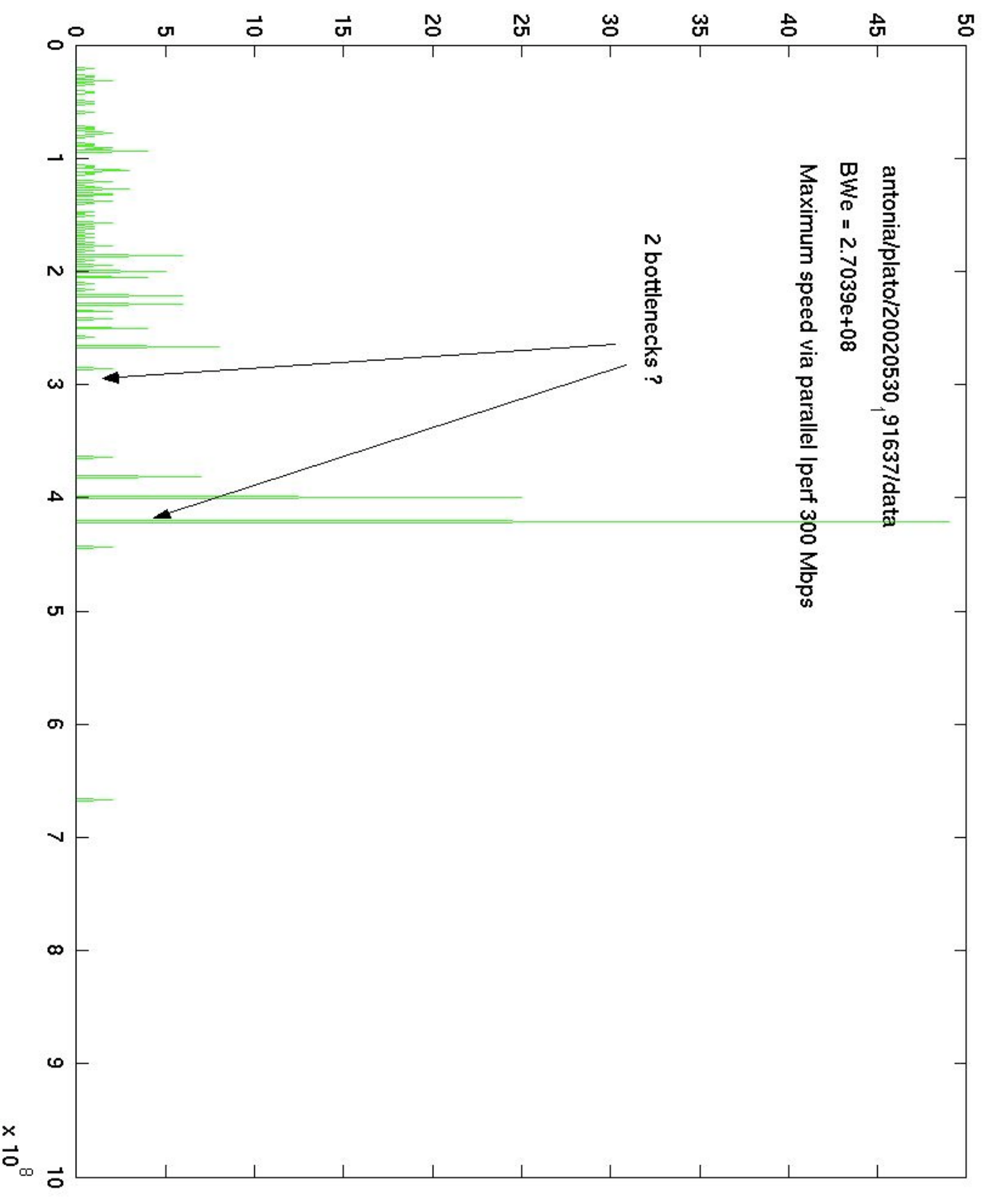


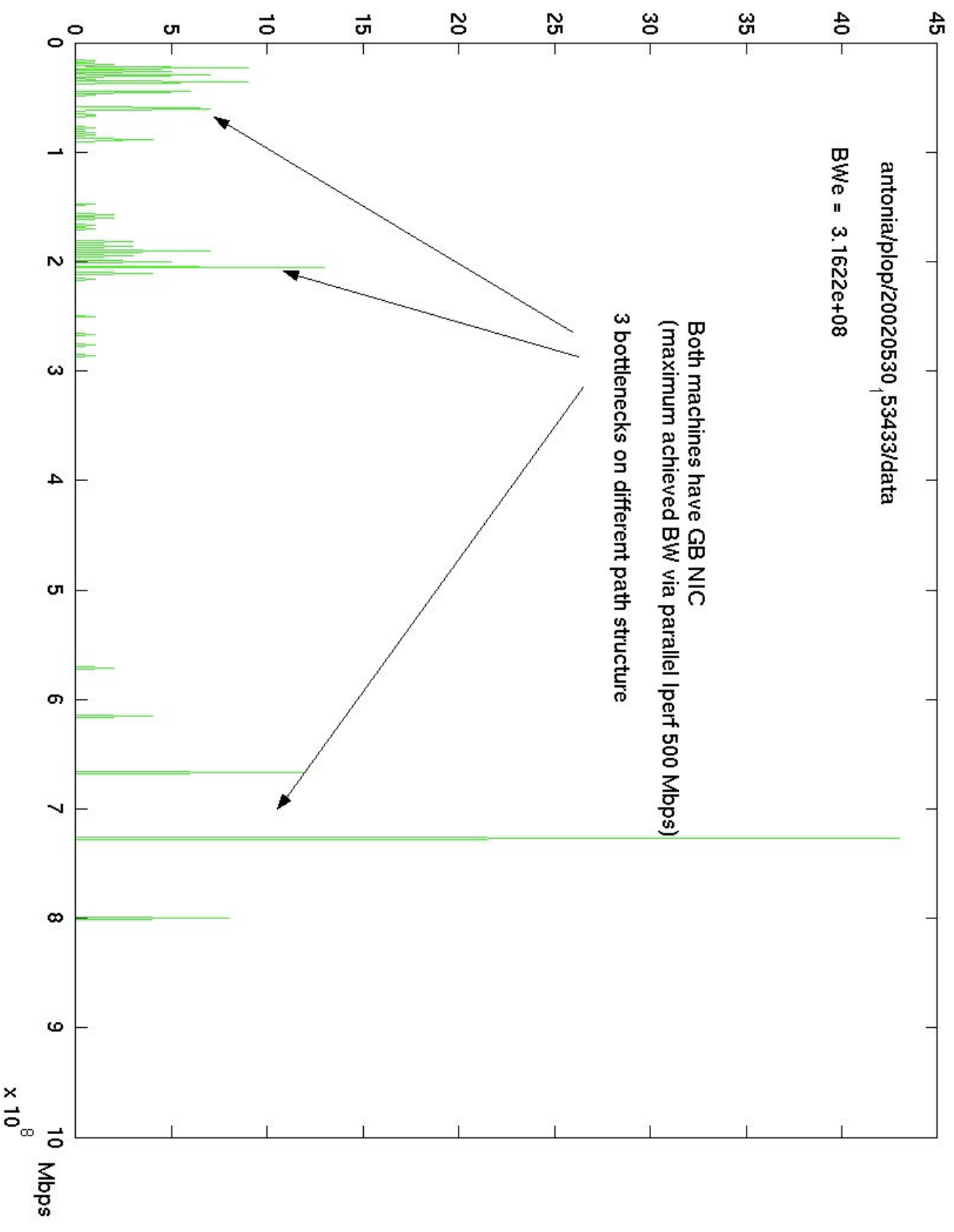


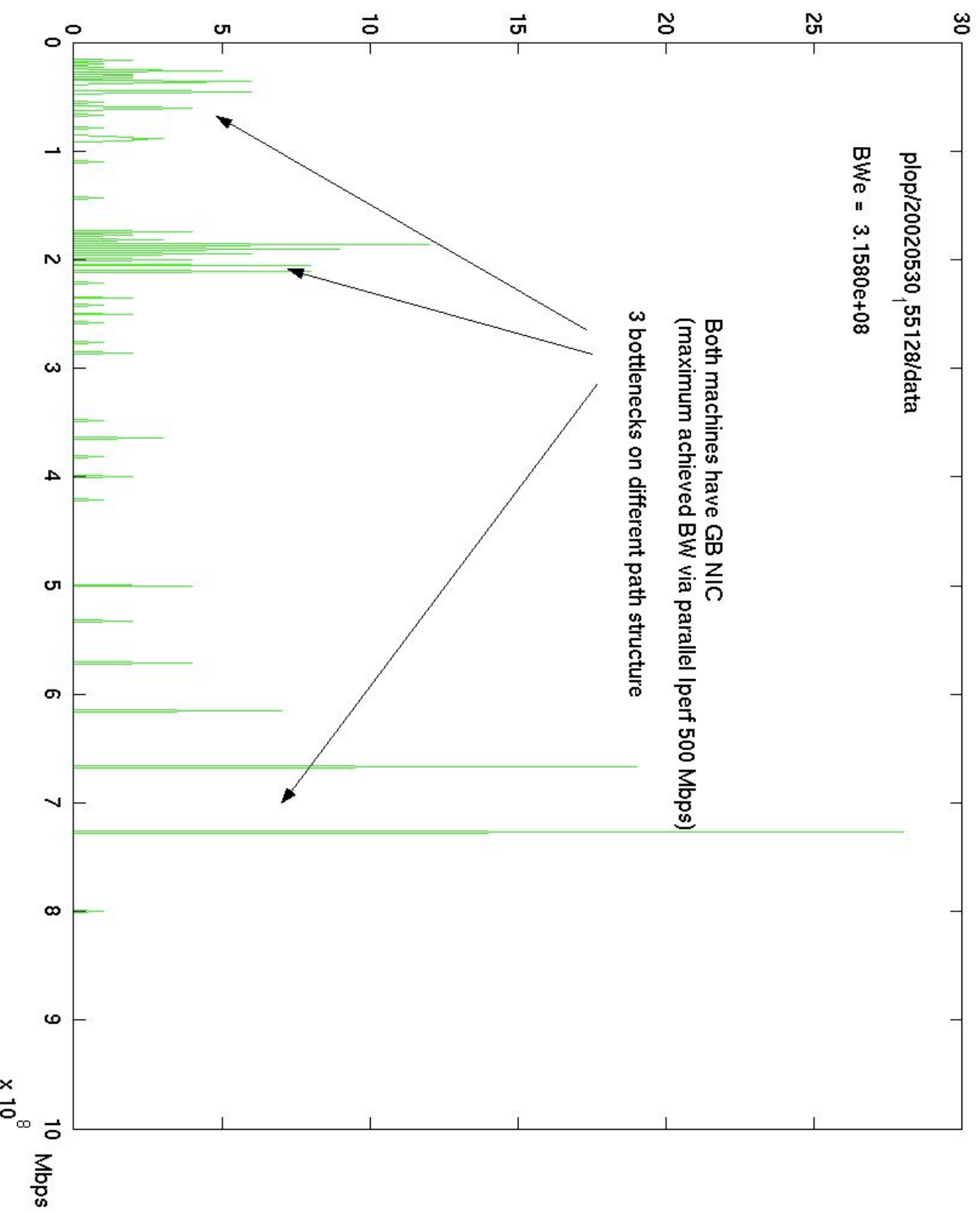


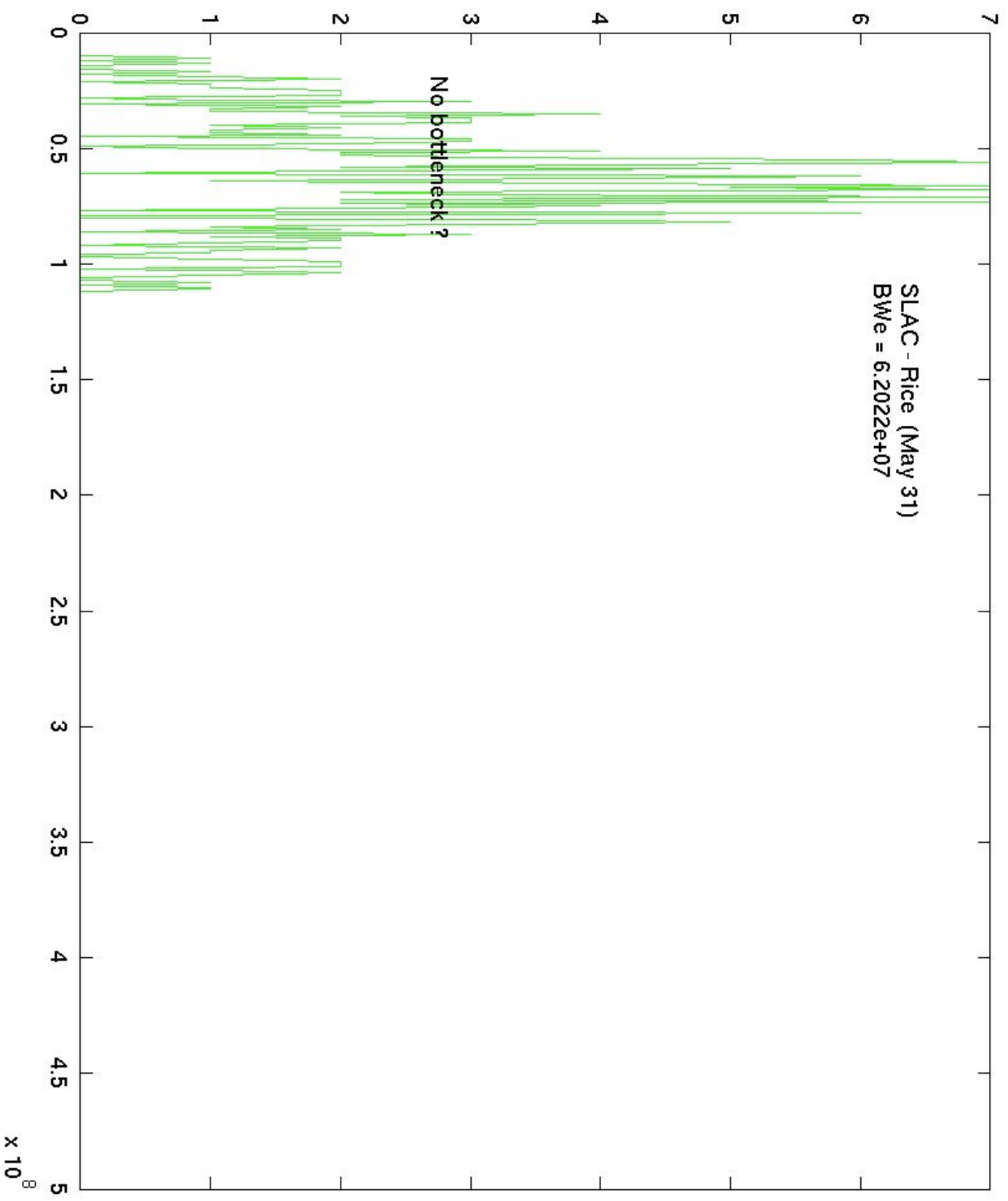


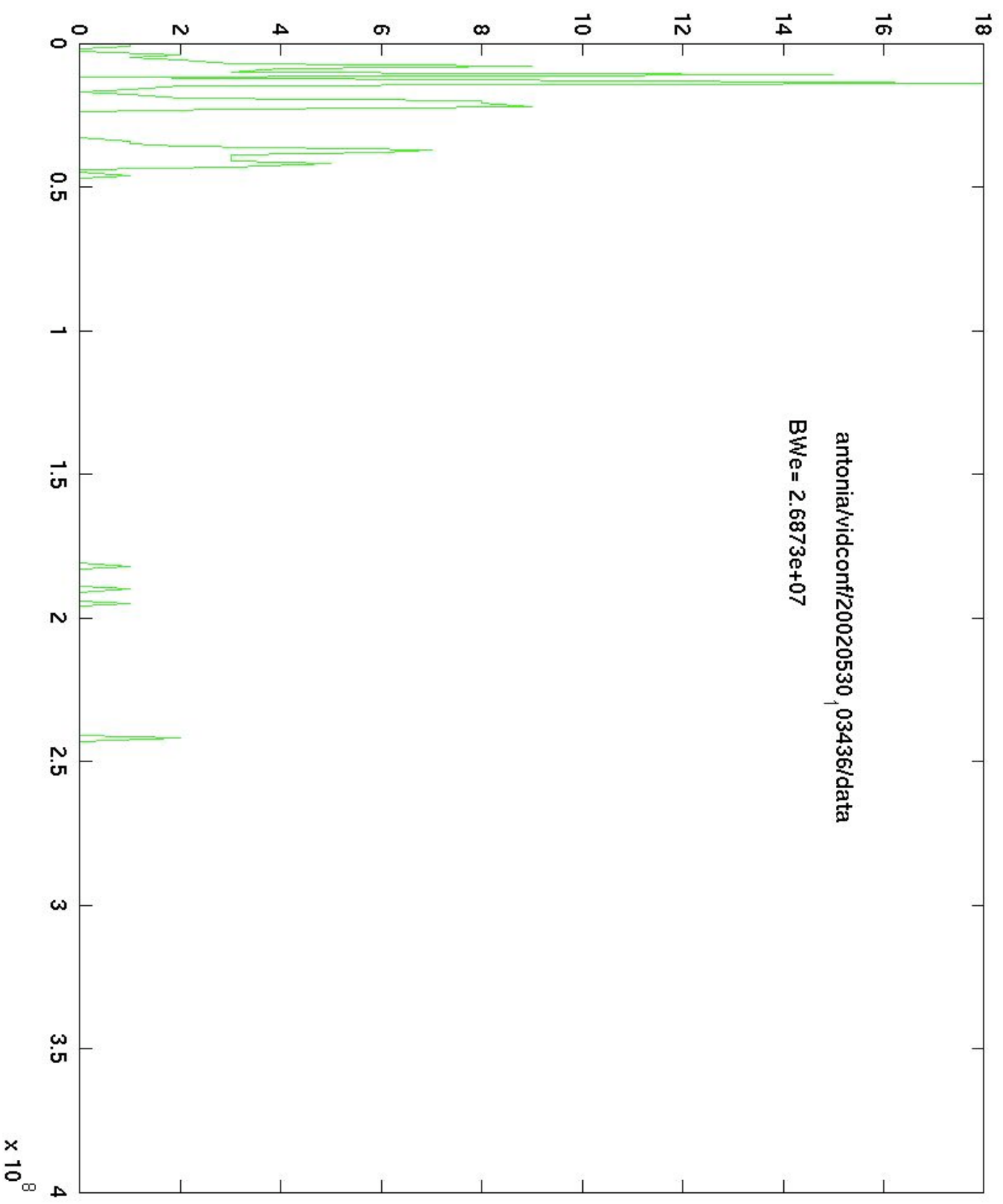




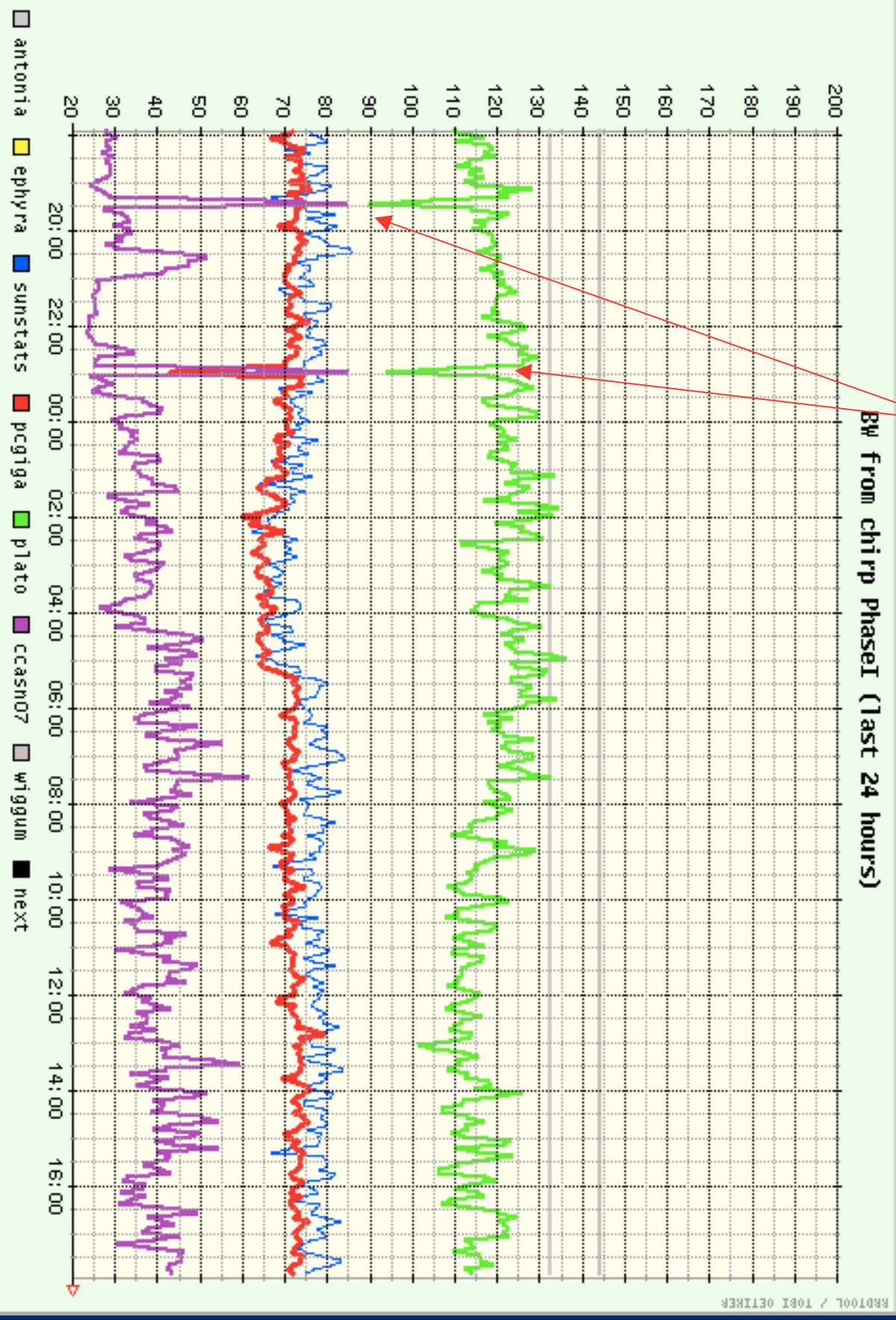


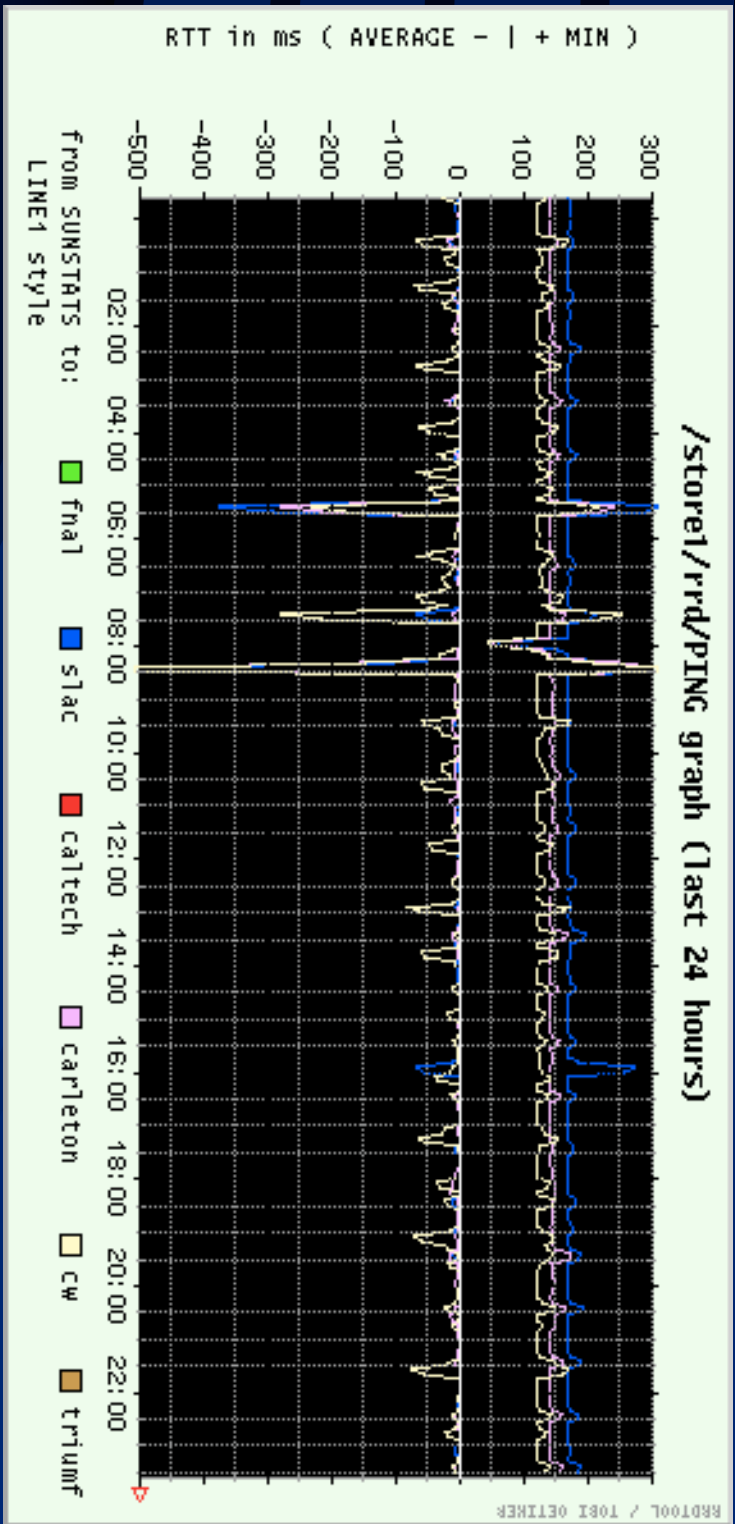






Reaction to the network problems



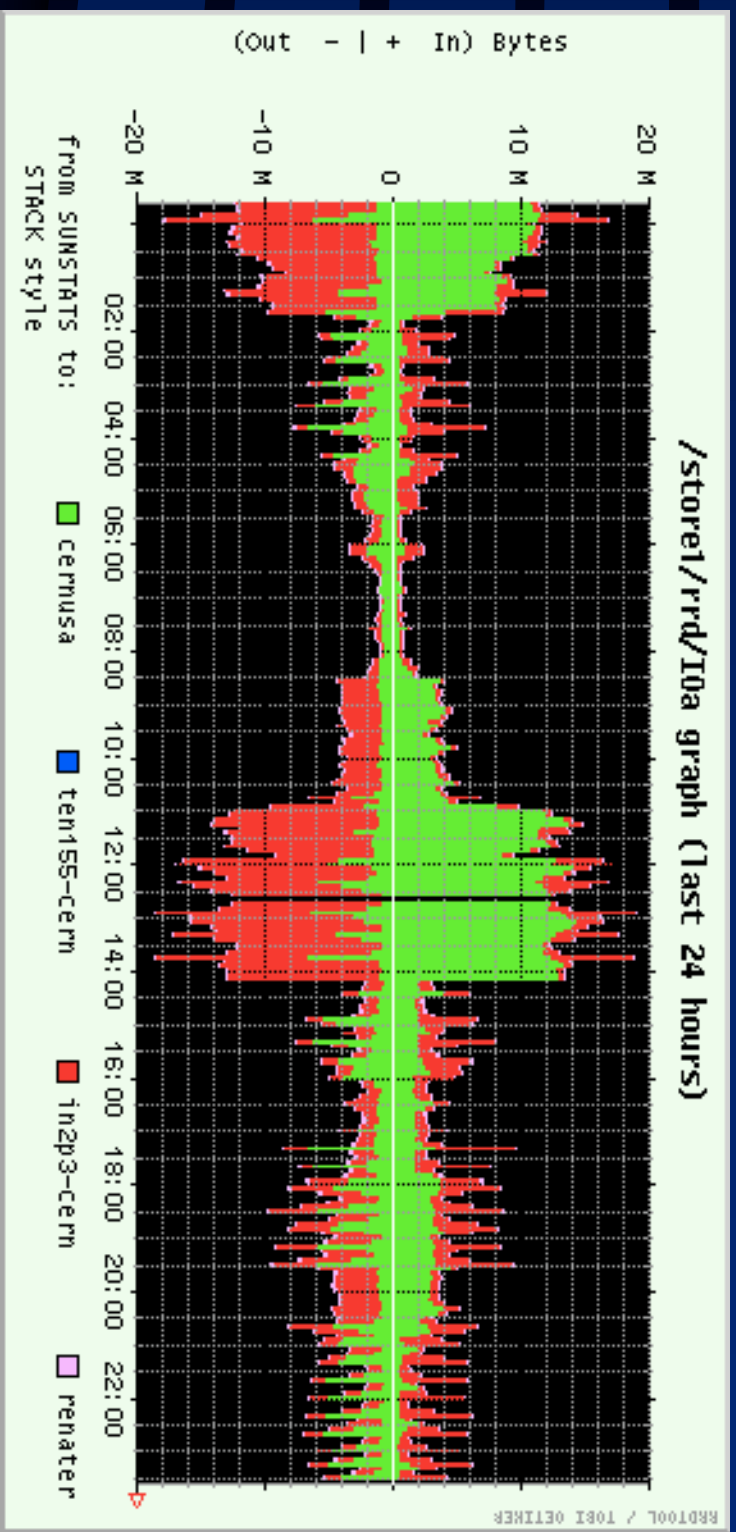


INCITE: Edge-based Traffic Processing and Service Inference for High-Performance Networks
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incite

CT detection

$CT = f(dTR)$

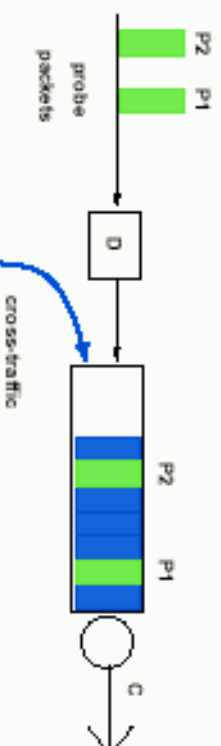


MF-CT Features and benefits

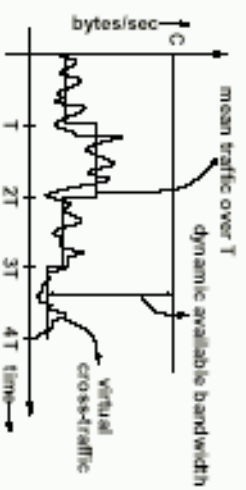
- No need access to routers !
 - Current monitoring systems for Load of traffic are based on SNMP or Flows (needs access to routers)
- Low cost:
 - Allows permanent monitoring (20 pkts/sec ~ overhead 10 Kbytes/sec)
 - Can be used as data provider for ABW prediction ($ABW=BW-CT$)
- We have 2 data points of CT per second !!
- Weak point for common use

MATLAB code

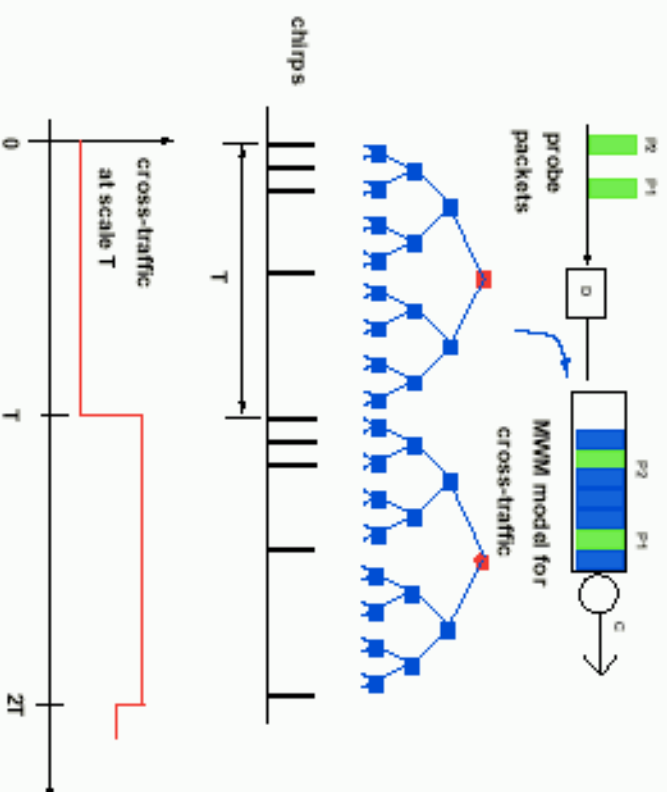
Probing



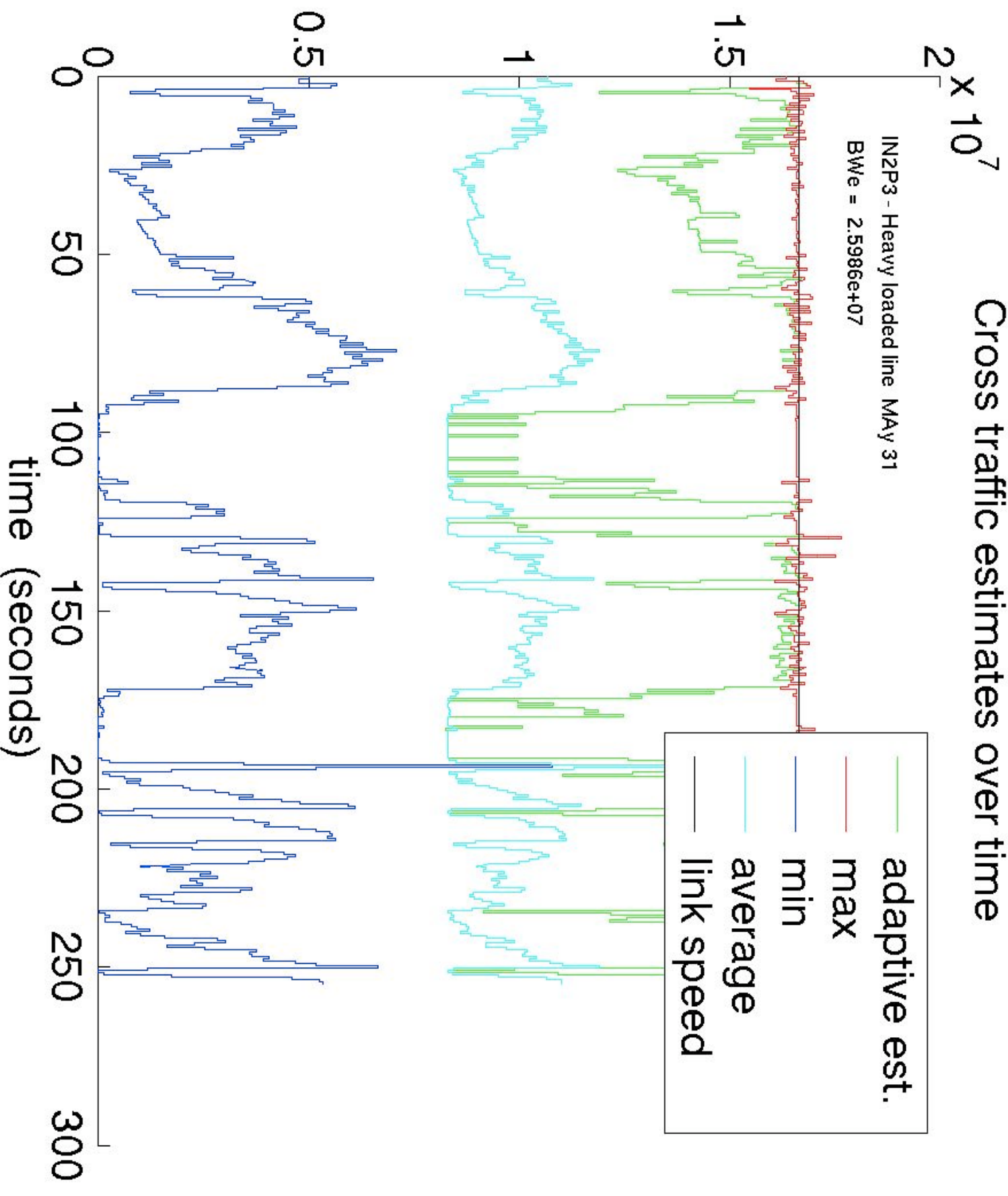
* delay $\Rightarrow$ queue length $\Rightarrow$ volume of cross-traffic



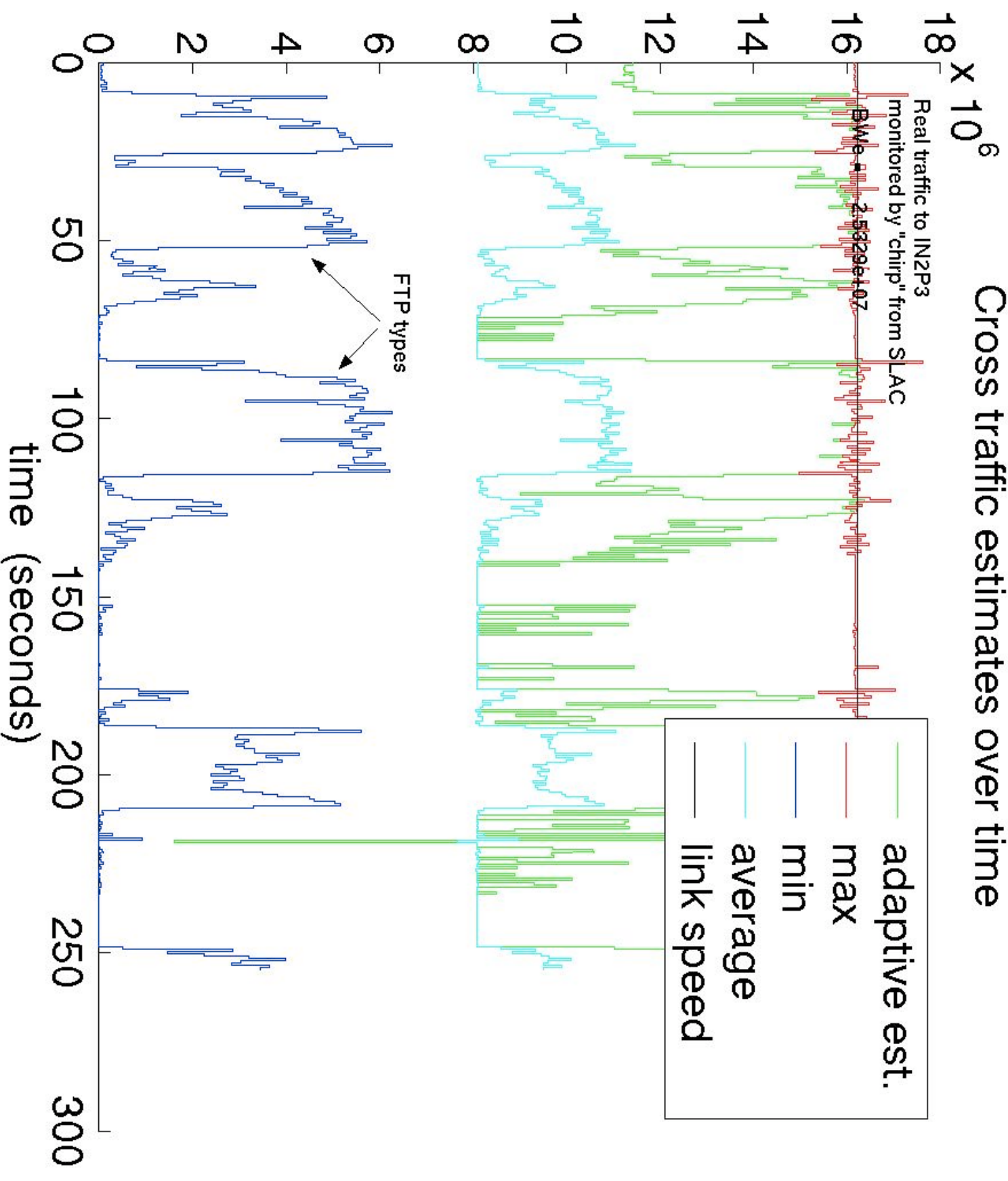
Cross-Traffic Estimation



Cross traffic estimates over time

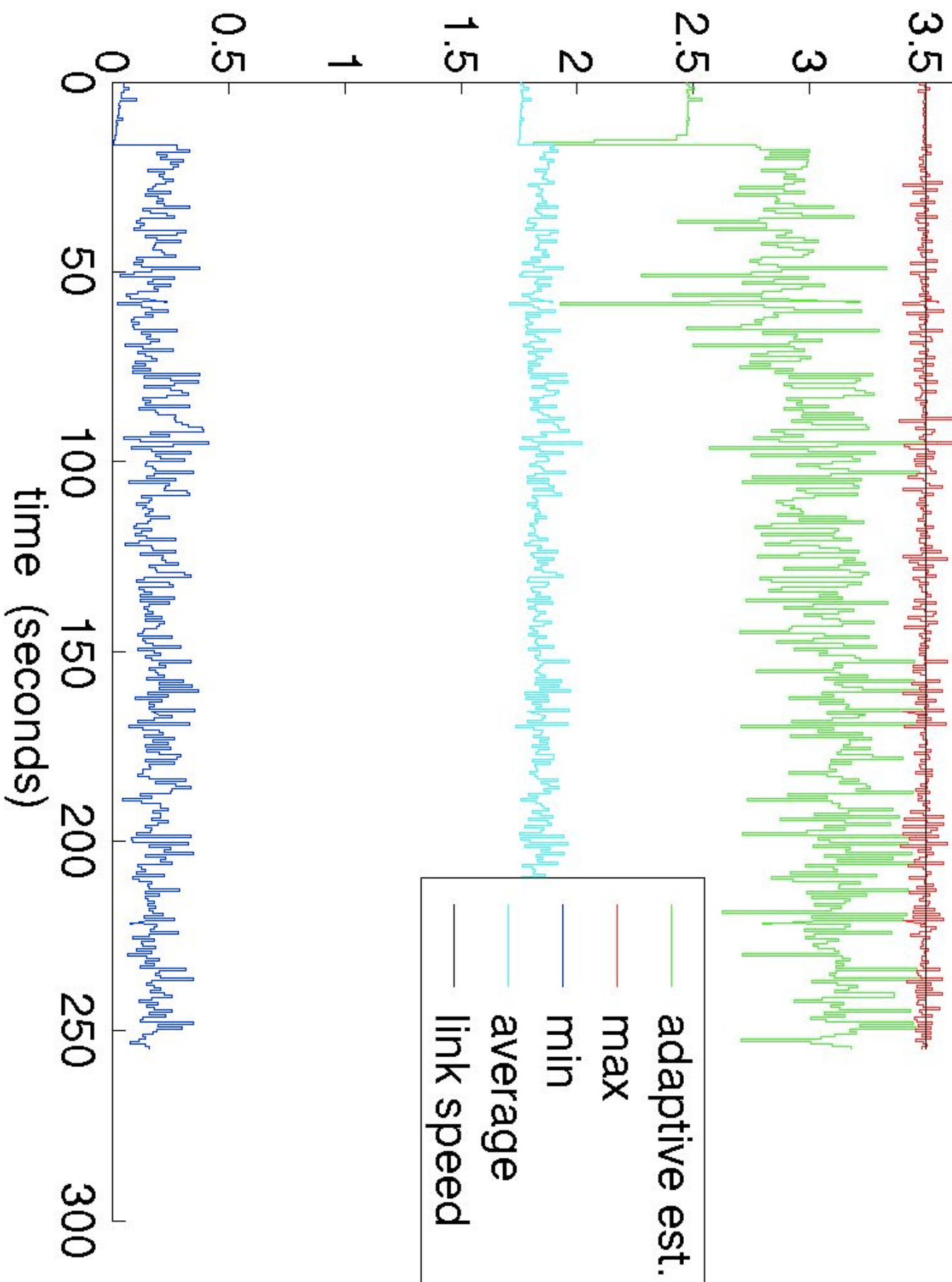


Cross traffic estimates over time



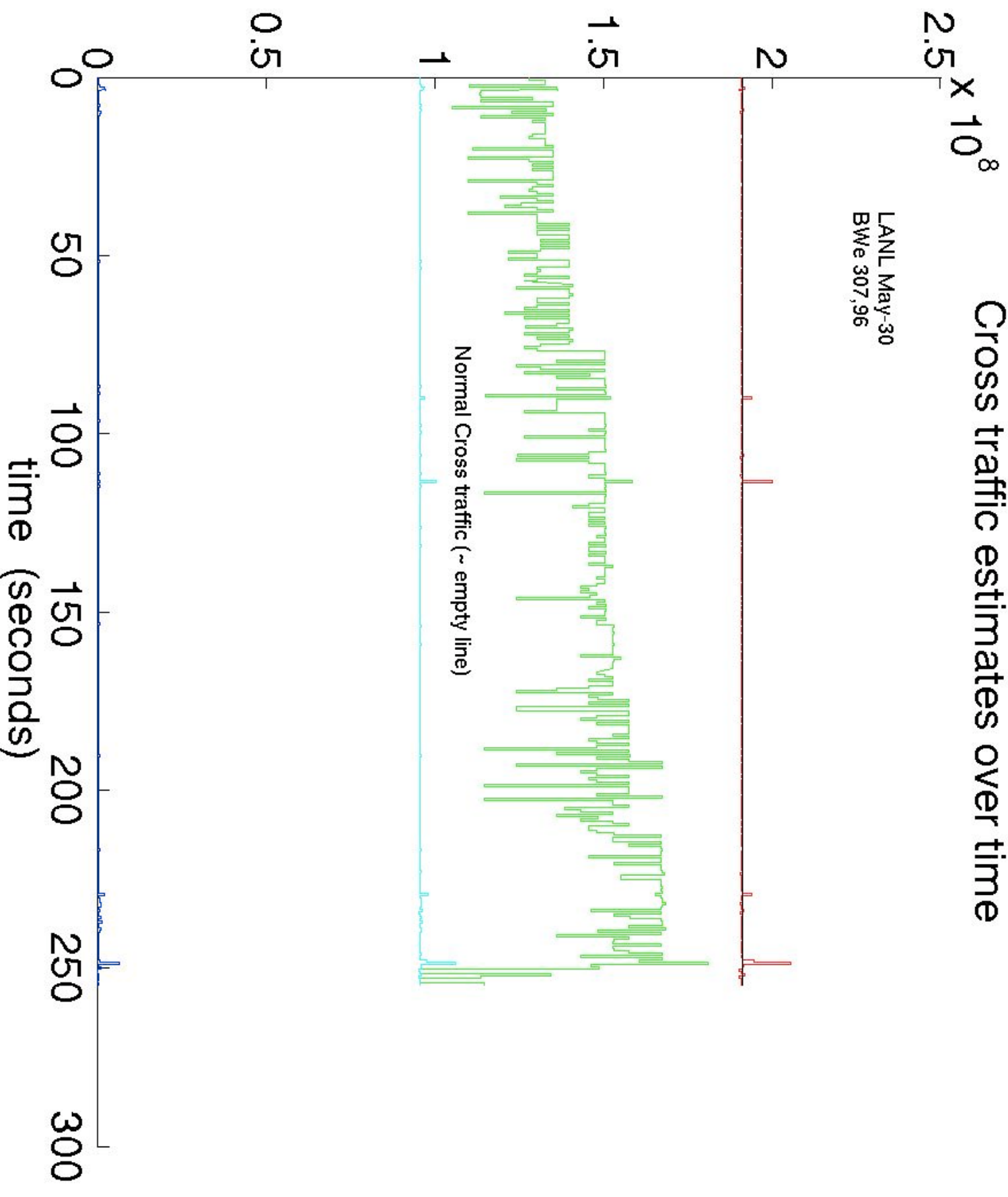
SLAC - Rice Friday afternoon

BWe = 5.4672e+07



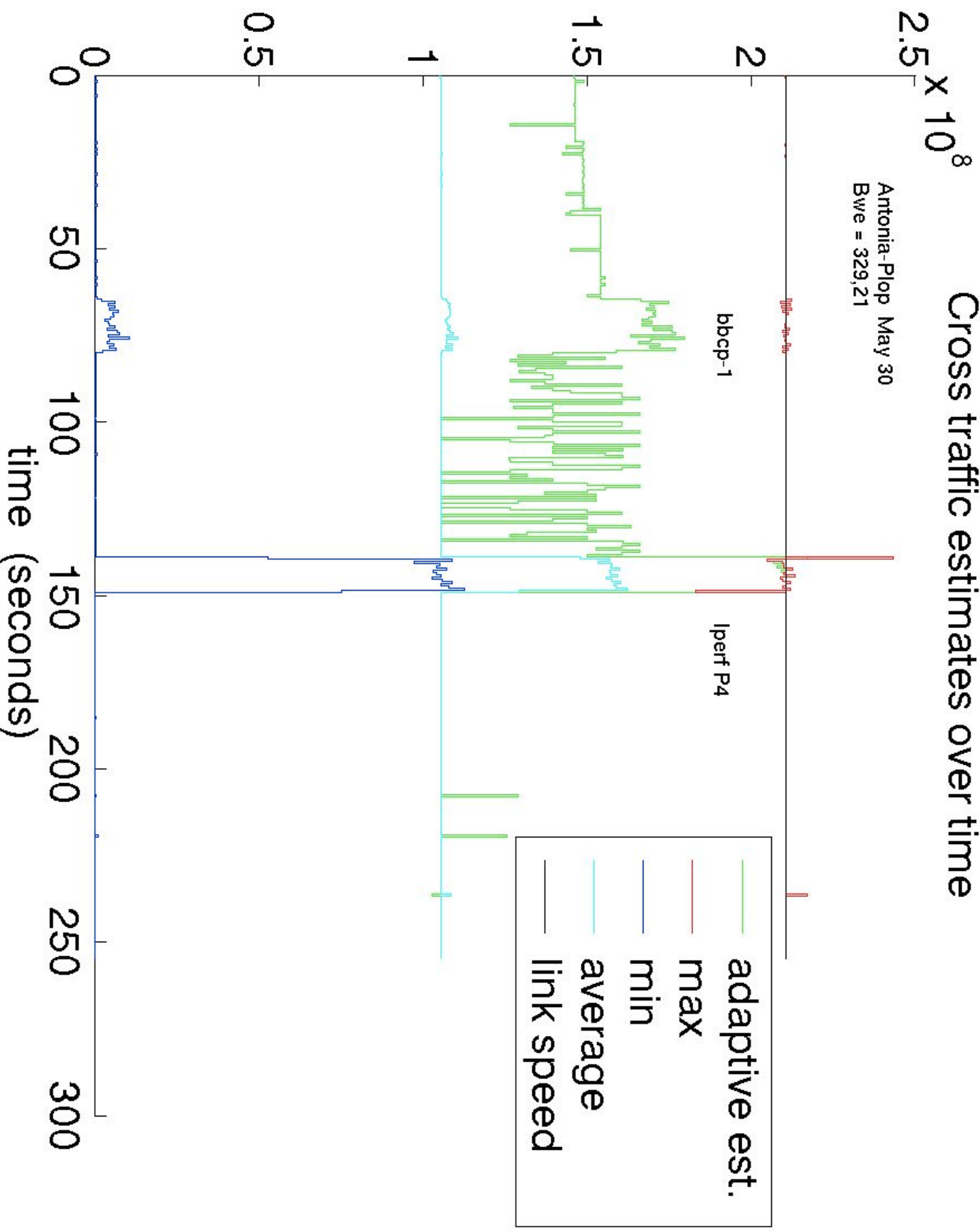
Cross traffic estimates over time

LANL May-30
BWe 307,96



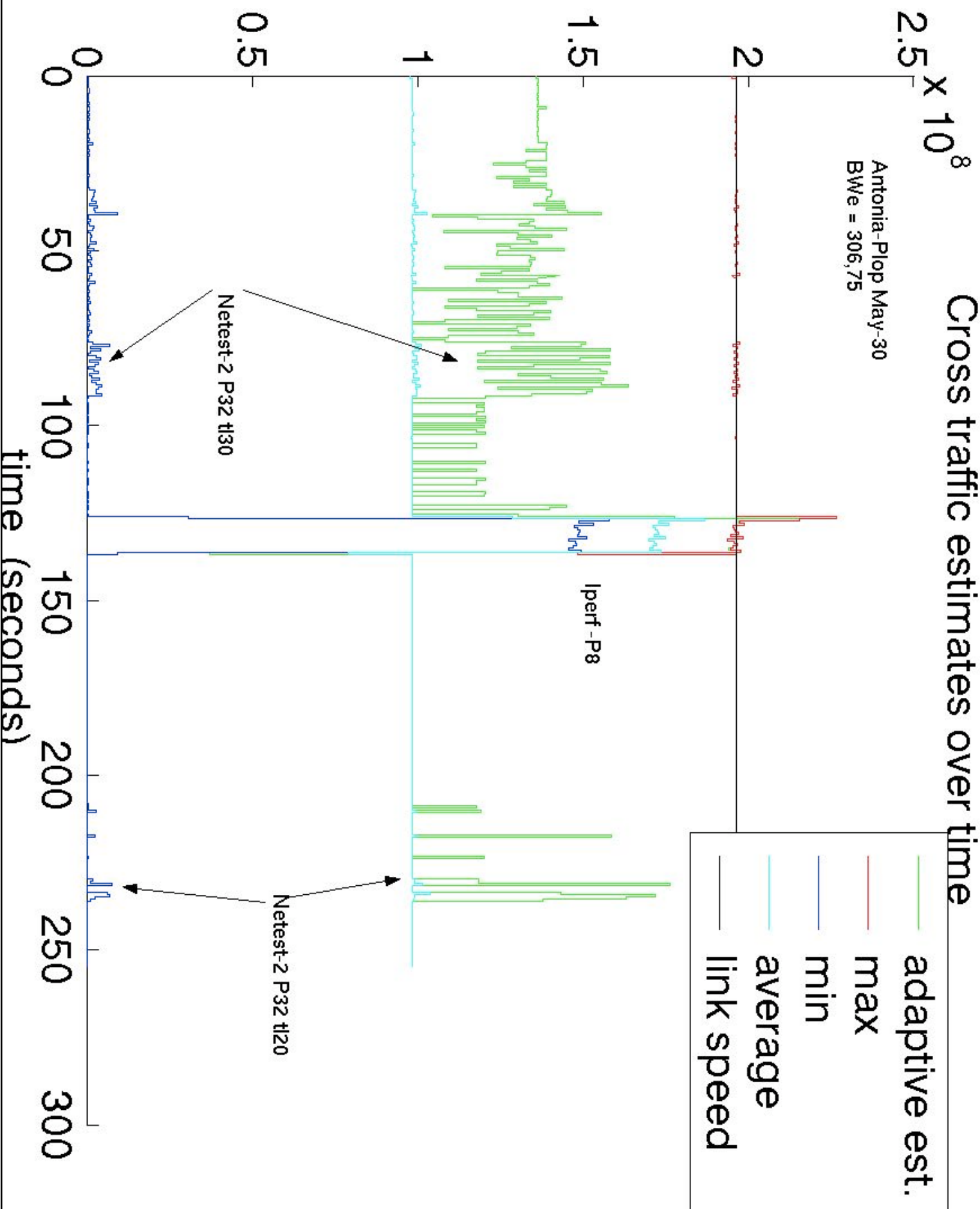
Cross traffic estimates over time

Antonia-Plop May 30
Bwe = 329,21

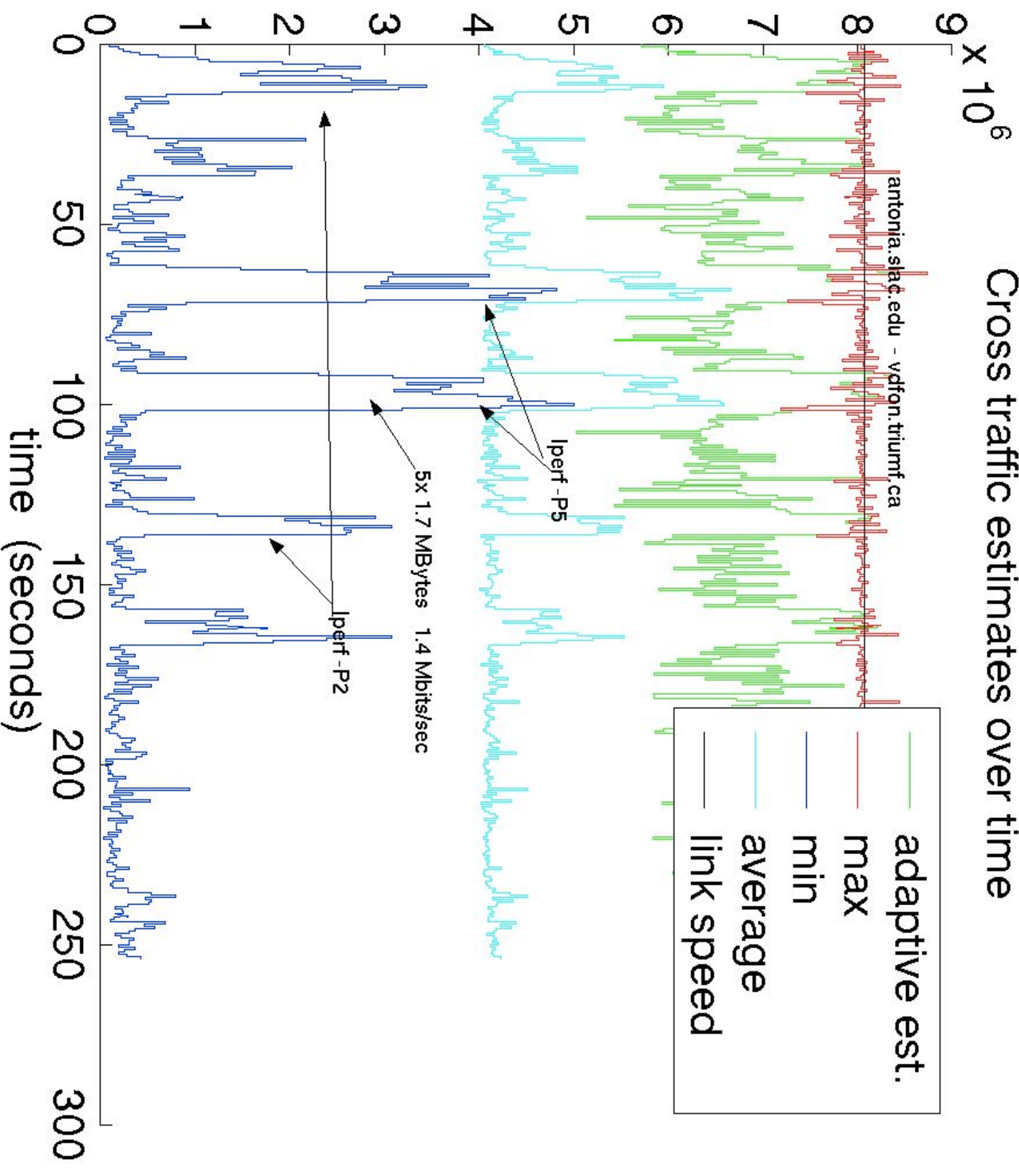


Cross traffic estimates over time

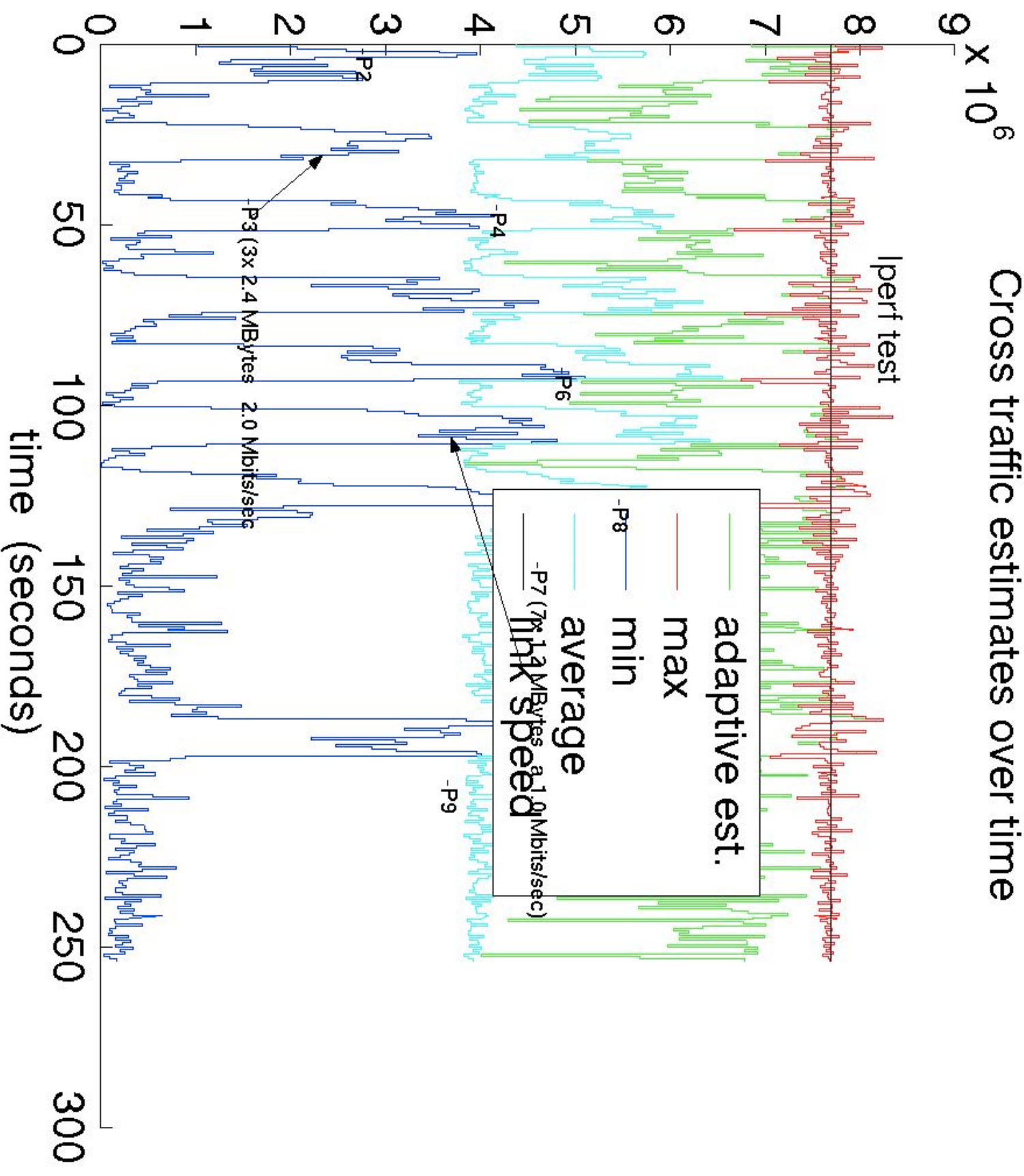
Antonia-Plop May-30
BWe = 306,75



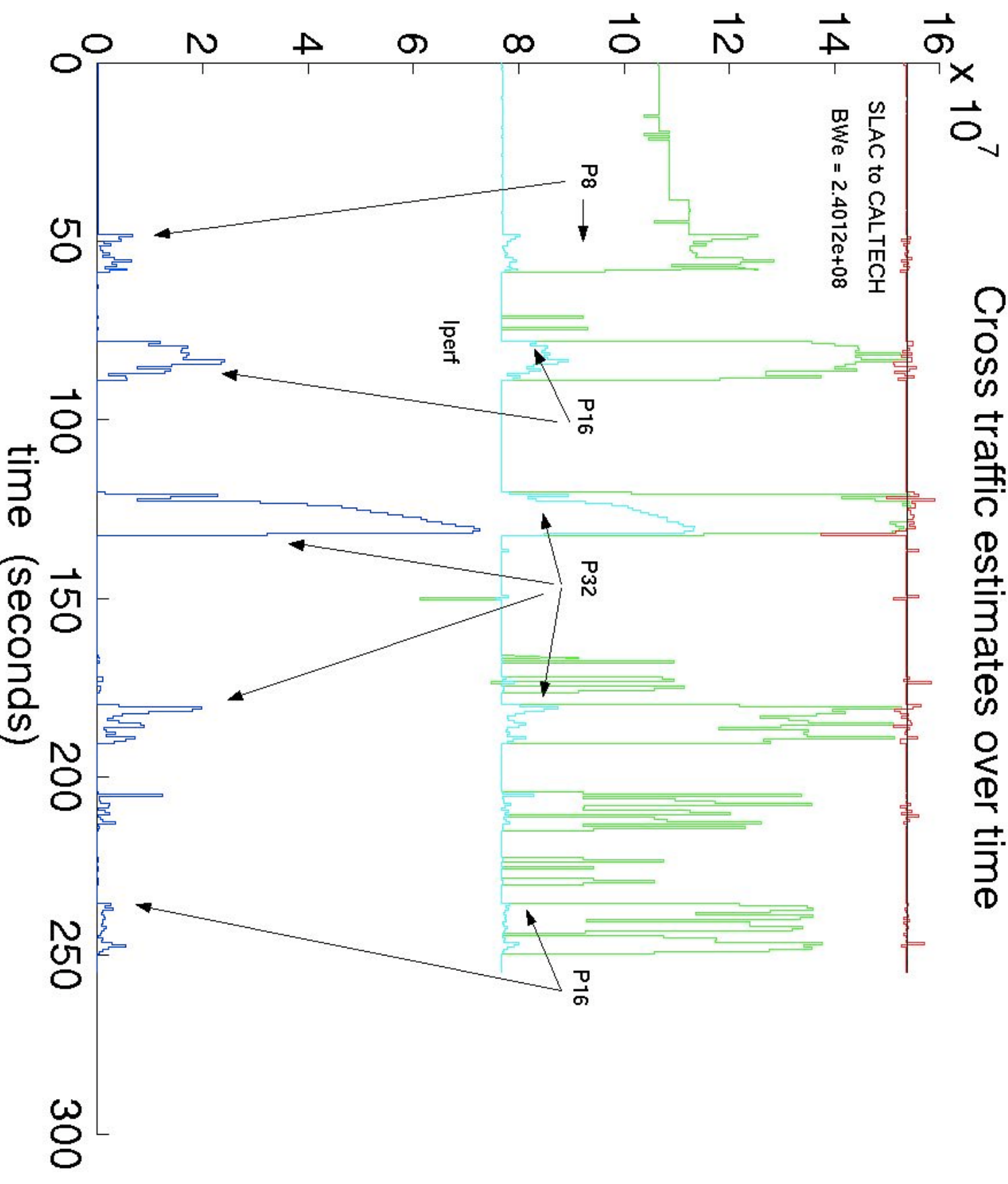
Cross traffic estimates over time



Cross traffic estimates over time

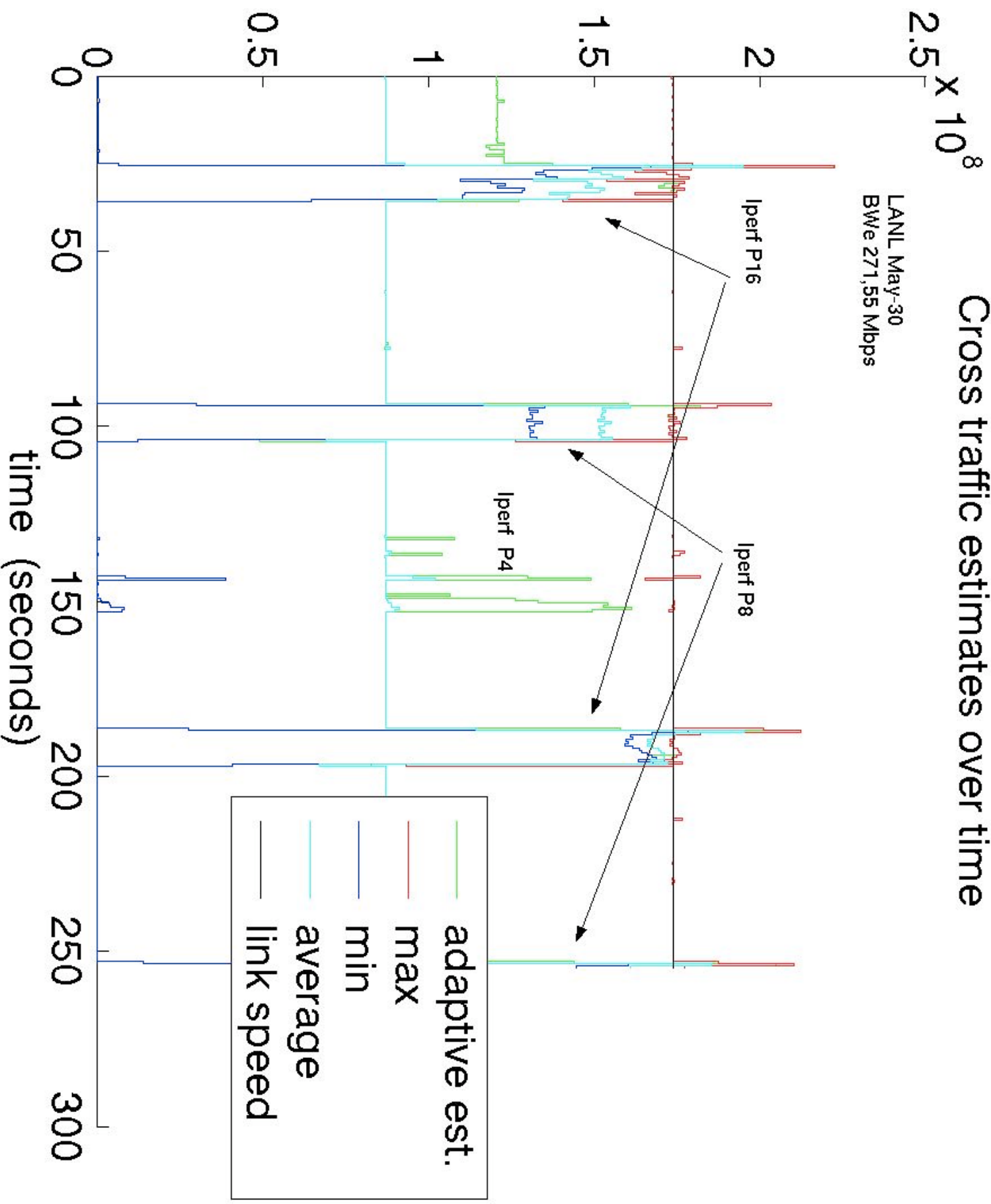


Cross traffic estimates over time



Cross traffic estimates over time

LANL May-30
BWe 271,55 Mbps



MF-CT verification model

