algorithms to use. However, it is easy to misdesign a scheme unless the overload is measured properly and the feedback is related to the control properly. This contribution points out examples of such mistakes.

Source:

Raj Jain, Shiv Kalyanaraman and Ram Viswanathan The Ohio State University Department of CIS

Raj Jain is now at Washington University in Saint Louis, jain@cse.wustl.edu http://www.cse.wustl.edu/~jain/

Date: September 26-29, 1994

Distribution: ATM Forum Technical Working Group Members (Traffic Management)

EXTENDED ABSTRACT

The explicit-rate indication that was introduced in the July 1994 ATM Forum meeting [1], has become popular since it allows the switches considerable freedom in their internal algorithms for resource allocation and also provides quick indication to the source about the correct transmission rate.

However, many of the proposals have the following problems:

1. Using queue length as the overload indication

2. Using a single number to indicate rate

3. Providing feedbacks that are not related to the control

In the ATM Forum presentation, we will point out what problems are caused by these and a few other similar mistakes. In particular, these result in unnecessary oscillations, large delays, and unsatisfactory operation with bursty traffic. Fortunately, it is possible to avoid these mistakes and design rate based schemes that work perfectly. One such scheme is described in an accompanying contribution [2].

REFERENCES:

[1] A. Charny, D. Clark, and R. Jain, "Congestion Control with Explicit Rate Indication," ATM Forum Contribution 94-0692, July 1994.

[2] R. Jain, S. Kalyanraman, R. Viswanathan, "The OSU Scheme for Congestion Avoidance Using Explicit Rate Indication," ATM Forum Contribution 94-0883, September 1994.