96-0519: General Considerations for Frame-Level Performance Measurement of ATM Switches

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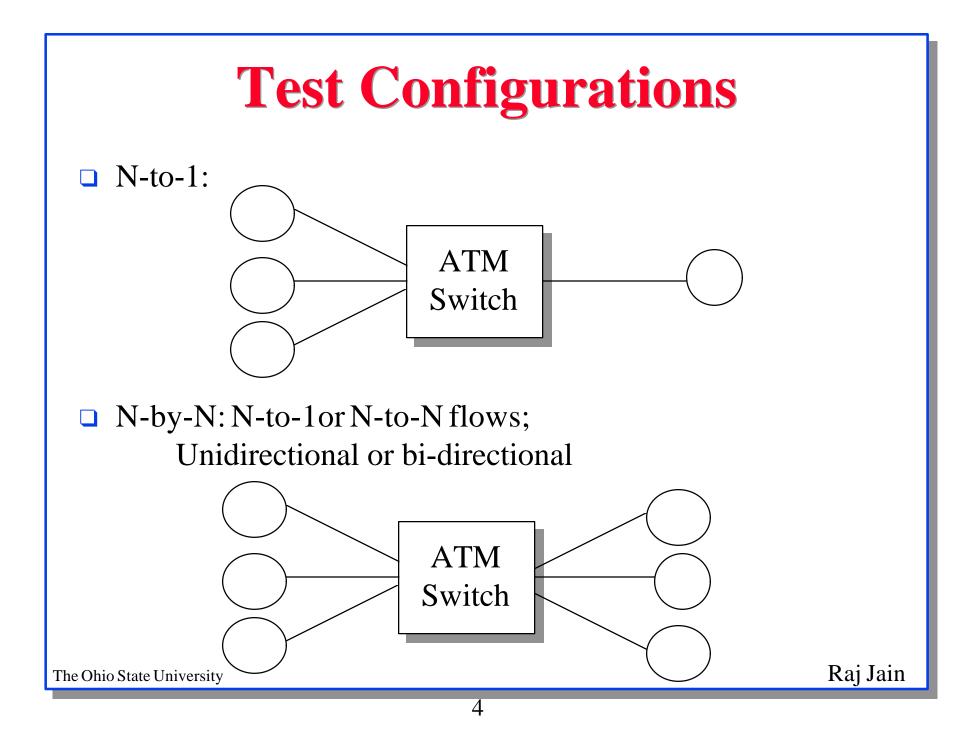
- **Traffic Pattern**
- Configurations
- Protocol Layers
- Performance Metrics

Traffic Patterns

• Open loop traffic:

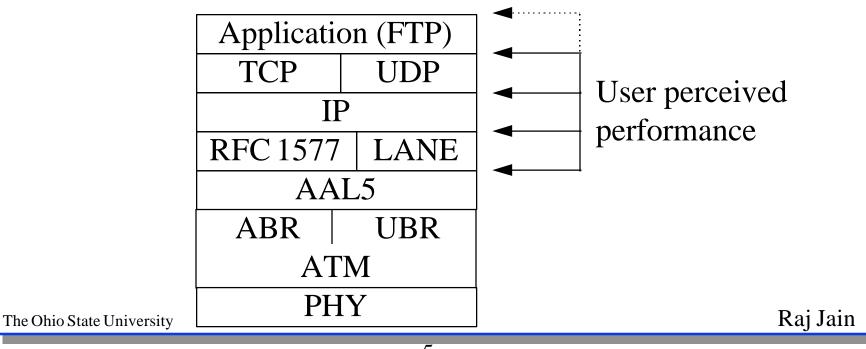
Loss does not result in load reduction, e.g., UDP

- Closed loop traffic:
 - Has built in congestion control.
 - Loss results in load reduction, e.g., TCP
- □ Frame loss rate is low for closed loop traffic



Protocol Layer

- □ AAL5 Layer: Can't compare with non-ATM technologies
- □ IP over LANE vs IP over Ethernet vs IP over RFC1577
- **Data application over TCP or UDP**



Which Layer?

- Goal: To minimize the number of measurement points.
- □ For TCP Applications:
 Lower TCP throughput ⇒ Lower application throughput and vice versa. There is one-to-one correspondence.
- □ For UDP applications:
 UDP performance is a good indicator.
 UDP = IP + header. No protocol messages (such as acks).
 ⇒ IP performance is an equally good indicator.
- LANE performance allows ATM to be compared with legacy LANs.
- AAL5 is the lowest layer where frame level performance can be studied.

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Performance Metrics

Output	AAL5	ТСР	IP/	IP/
			LANE	RFC1577
Peak Throughput	Х	Note 1	Х	X
Zero-loss Throughput	Х	Х	Х	Х
Latency	Х	Х	Х	Х
Frame Loss Rate	Х	Note 2	Х	Х
Call Establishment Latency	Х	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3
Max Call Establishment Rate	Х	Note 3	Note 3	Note 3

1. For TCP, Peak throughput = zero-loss throughput

- 2. For TCP, frame loss rate = 0
- 3. Call establishment relates to VCs and is meaningful only at AAL5.



- **Test configurations:** n to 1, n to n
- Traffic Patterns: n to 1, n to n. Closed loop, open loop.
- Protocol Layers: TCP, IP over RFC1577, IP over LANE, AAL5
- Performance Metrics: Throughput, latency, frame loss rate, connection setup time

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