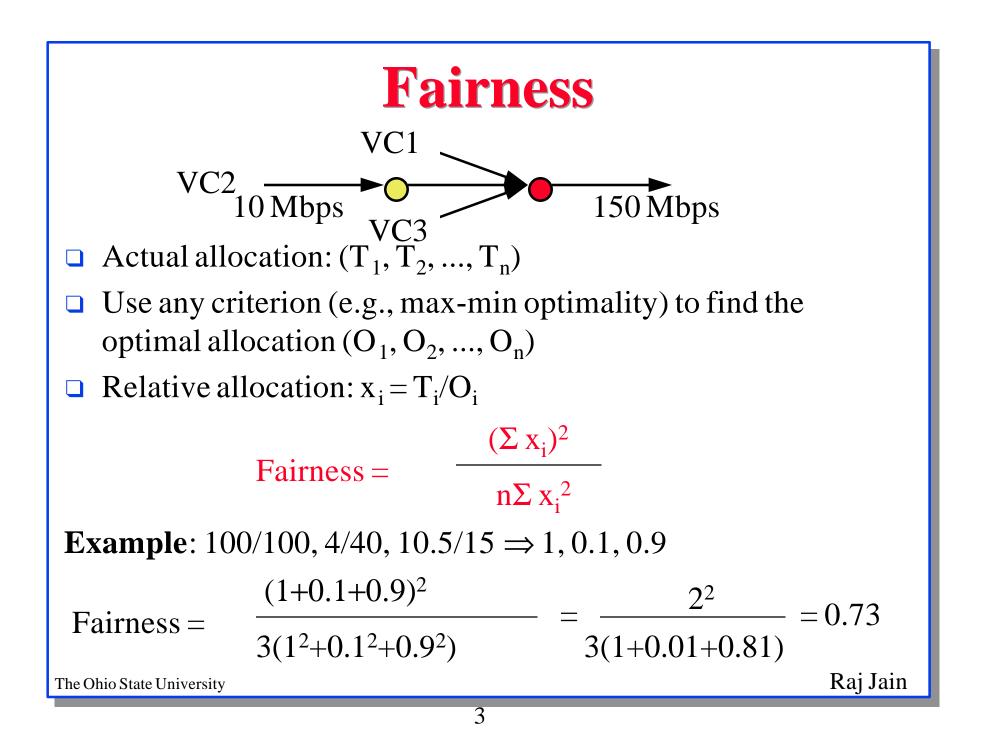




- **Throughput fairness**
- Frame loss rate
- Maximum frame burst size
- Call establishment latency



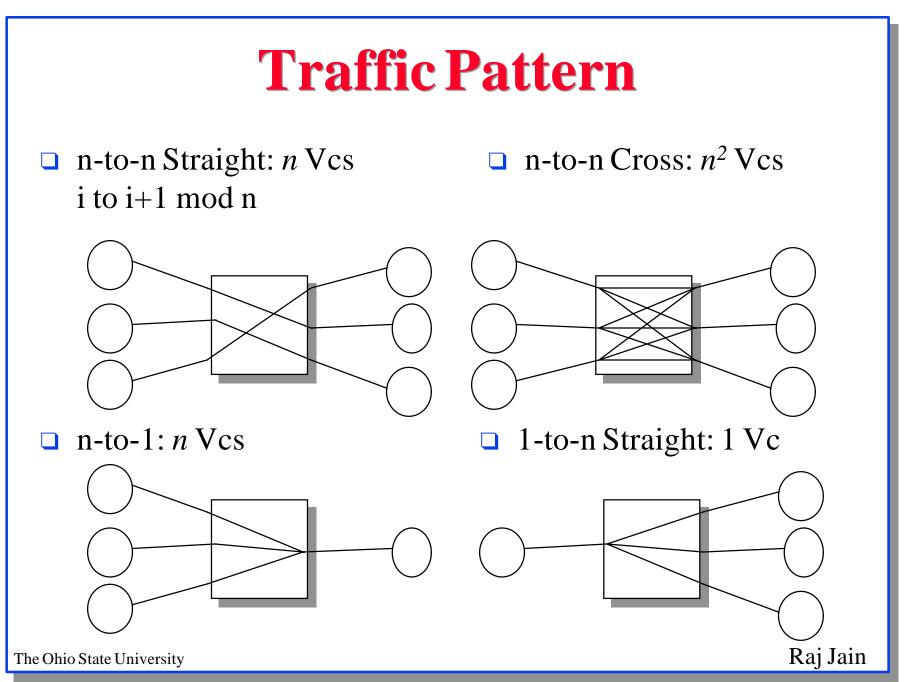
Fairness Index: Properties

- □ Applicable for any number of VCs, even n=2
- □ Scale independent
- □ Bounded between 0 and 1 or 0 and 100%
- □ Direct relationship: Higher index \Rightarrow More Fair
- **Continuous**
- □ Intuitive:

```
For (1, 0, 1) Index = 2/3
For x<sub>i</sub> = 1, i=1,2,3,...,k
= 0 otherwise
Index = k/n
If 80% of the users are treated fairly and 20% are starved,
index = 80%
```

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Statistical Variations

- □ Repeat throughput measurements NRT times for TRT seconds each. Default NRT = 30, TRT = 60 seconds
- □ ith repetition sample = { $T_1, T_2, T_3, ..., T_n$ }
- \Box Fairness for ith repetition = F_i
- □ Mean Fairness = $(\Sigma F_i) / NRT$

Background Traffic

- With and without background traffic
- **D** To be defined
- Without background traffic until then

Reporting Results

	Throughput									
Traffic	Lossless			Peak			Full-load			
Pattern	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	
n-to-n Straight										
n-to-n Cross										
n-to-1										
1-to-n										

Frame Loss Ratio

of Frames Input - # of Frames Output

Frame Loss Ratio = -

of Frames Input

Input Rate - Throughput

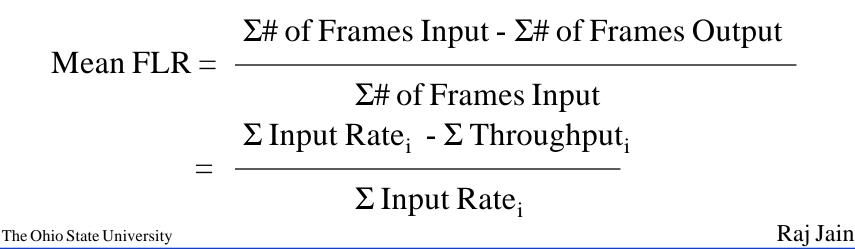
Throughput

- Measure at peak throughput and full-load for all four traffic patterns
- □ Need to measure input rate for peak throughput

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Statistical Variations

- □ Repeat throughput measurements NRT times for TRT seconds each. Default NRT = 30, TRT = 60 seconds
- \Box ith repetition throughput = T_i
- \Box ith repetition input rate = R_i
- **I** FLR for ith repetition = FLR_i = $(R_i T_i)/R_i$
- □ Mean FLR \neq (Σ FLR_i)/NRT because FLR is a ratio



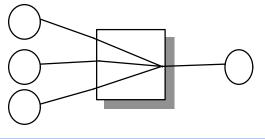
Reporting Results

	Throughput										
Traffic	Lossless			Peak				Full-load			
Pattern	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	FLR	Mean	Std. Err	Fairness	FLR
n-to-n Straight											
n-to-n Cross											
n-to-1											
1-to-n											

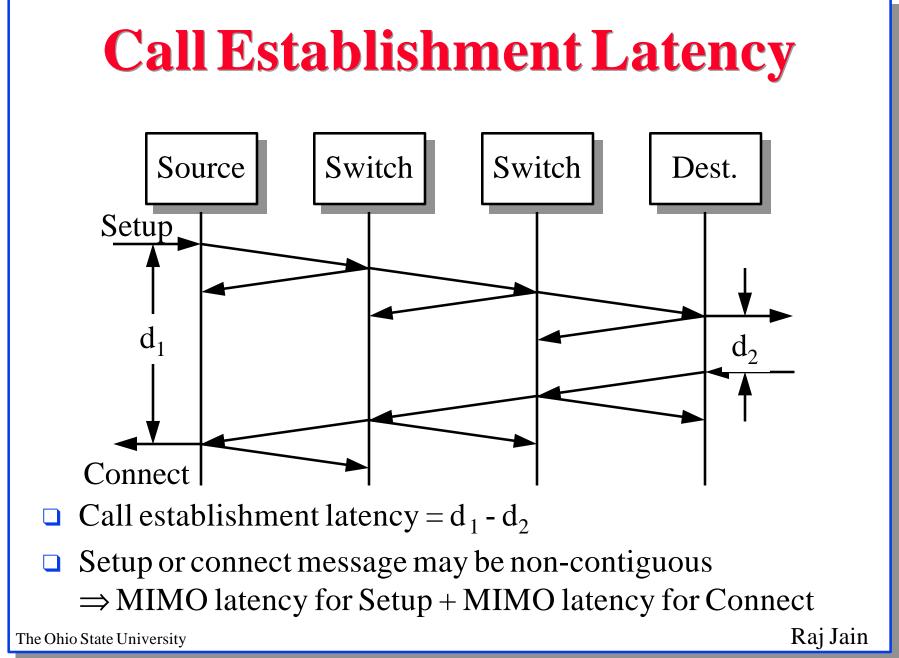
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Maximum Frame Burst Size

- □ Max # of frames that can be sent at peak rate without loss
- Measures data buffering capability of the system
- Important for many AAL applications
- Particularly relevant for UBR
- ❑ Units: Octets or Frames
 Common sizes: 64, 536, 1518, 9188 octets
 Octets = # of frames × frame size ⇒ preferred if less variance
- **Statistical Variations**: Average of NRT repetitions
- **Traffic Patterns**: n-to-1 (most stressful)



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Call Establishment Latency (Cont)

Units: Time

Configuration:

- Latency varies with the number of switches and PNNI groups in the path.
- □ Simplest configuration: Single switch
- □ Other configurations: To be specified
- **Statistical Variations**: Average of NRT repetitions



- Throughput fairness = $(\Sigma x_i)^2 / (n\Sigma x_i^2)$
- □ Frame loss rate = (Input Rate Throughput)/Input Rate
- □ Maximum frame burst size = # of back to back frames
- Call establishment latency
 = MIMO latency of Setup + MIMO latency of Connect

Motion	
Adopt the text of 96-1173 for inclusion in the baseline	draft
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Motions

- 1. Adopt the text of *throughput fairness* section of 96-1173 for inclusion in the baseline draft
- 2. Adopt the text of *frame loss rate* section of 96-1173 for inclusion in the baseline draft
- 3. Adopt the text of *maximum frame burst size* section of 96-1173 for inclusion in the baseline draft
- 4. Adopt the text of *call establishment latency* section of 96-1173 for inclusion in the baseline draft