

Performance of TCP/IP Using ATM ABR and UBR Services over Satellite Networks

Shiv Kalyanaraman, Raj Jain, Rohit Goyal, Sonia Fahmy

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

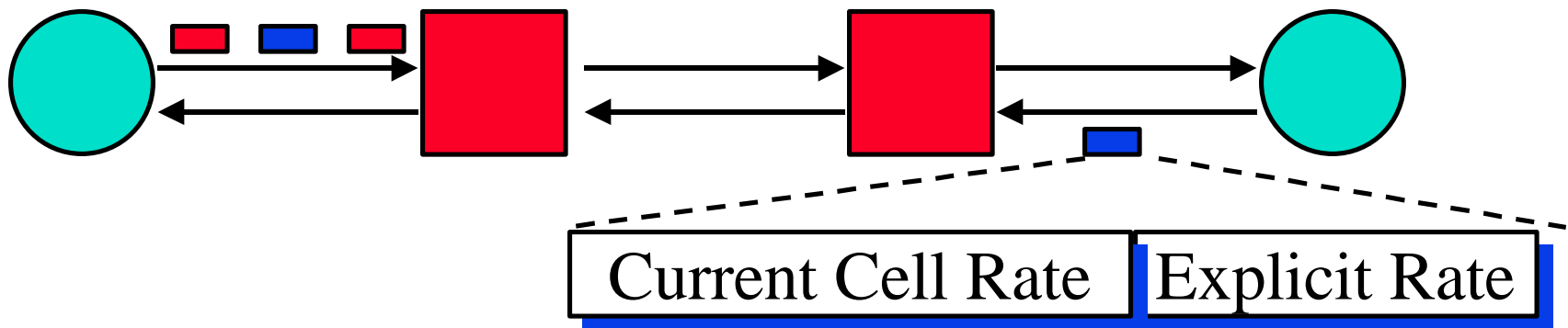


- q ABR, UBR, VBR, CBR
- q TCP
- q ERICA and ERICA+ Switch Schemes
- q Effects of # of sources, feedback delay, switch scheme, VBR background

Classes of Service

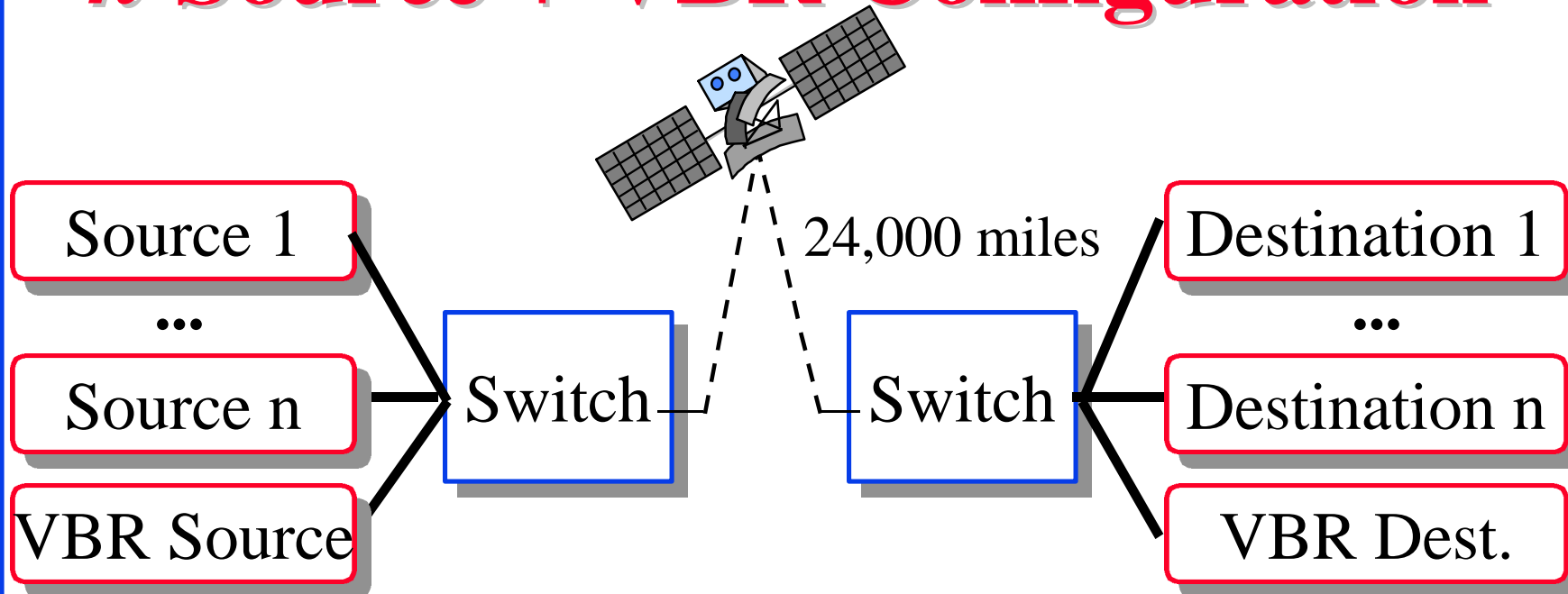
- q **ABR** (Available bit rate): Follows feedback
Network gives max throughput with minimum loss.
- q **UBR** (Unspecified bit rate):
User sends whenever it wants. No feedback. No guarantee. Cells may be dropped during congestion.
- q **CBR** (Constant bit rate): User declares required rate.
Throughput, delay and delay variation guaranteed.
- q **VBR** (Variable bit rate): Declare avg and max rate.
 - q **rt-VBR** (Real-time): Conferencing.
Max delay and delay variation guaranteed.
 - q **nrt-VBR** (non-real time): Stored video.
Mean delay guaranteed.

ABR: The Explicit Rate Scheme



- q Sources send one **RM cell** every n cells
- q The RM cells contain “**Explicit rate**”
- q Destination returns the RM cell to the source
- q The switches adjust the rate **down**
- q Source adjusts to the specified rate
- q Interoperates with all switch algorithms

n Source + VBR Configuration



- q All links 155 Mbps
- q If VBR background , 1 ms on (80%), 1 ms off, start at $t = 2\text{ms}$
- q All traffic unidirectional, Large file transfer.

Effect of # of Sources

# of Sources	Feedback Delay (ms)	Max Queue (cells)
5	0.01	1229 ($0.006 \times \text{RTT}$)
15	0.01	2059 ($0.010 \times \text{RTT}$)
5	10.00	18356 ($0.090 \times \text{RTT}$)
15	10.00	17309 ($0.086 \times \text{RTT}$)

- q Queue increases with sources but only slightly
Not proportionately.
- q Queue depends upon the round trip delay
- q Queue increases with feedback delay (proportionately)

Effect of Long Feedback Delay

# of Sources	Feedback Delay (ms)	Switch Scheme	Max Queue (cells)
15	550	ERICA	Unbounded
15	550	ERICA+	$1.6 \times \text{RTT}$

- q ERICA = Explicit Rate Indication for Congestion Avoidance
- q The simple scheme becomes unstable with long feedback delay
- q Need a more sophisticated scheme
⇒ ABR results depend upon the switch scheme

Effect of High Frequency VBR

# of Sources	Feedback Delay (ms)	Switch Scheme	Max Queue (cells)
15+VBR	0.01	ERICA	Unbounded
15+VBR	10.00	ERICA	Unbounded
15+VBR	0.01	ERICA+	2006 ($0.010 \times \text{RTT}$)
15+VBR	10.00	ERICA+	5824 ($0.028 \times \text{RTT}$)

- q The simple scheme diverges with high variance in capacity
- q Need averaging schemes or ERICA+ queue control

UBR Service

# of Sources	TCP Window	Max Queue (cells)
5	200,750 cells	$817,819 \approx (n \times \text{Window})$

- q Buffer requirement = ΣWindow_i
- q Proportional to the number of sources
 \Rightarrow Not scalable

Summary

- q ABR does provides an effective control of congestion in the network. The network queues are very small. Most of the queues are in the sources \Rightarrow ABR pushes TCP queues to the edge of the network.
- q 2 to 4 times RTT buffers in the switches are sufficient with ABR.
- q TCP and VBR produce a variable demand and variable capacity workload
 \Rightarrow Unbounded queues with simple ABR schemes.
- q UBR requires switch buffers equal to the sum of window sizes \Rightarrow UBR is not scalable.

TCP/IP Parameters

- q Maximum Segment Size = 512 bytes
- q Timer granularity = 100 ms
- q No TCP processing time
- q Max window = $16 \times 64 \text{ kB} = 24576 \text{ cells}$
One-way delay = 15 ms = 291 kB
- q No delay ack timer
- q Fast retransmit/recovery or Early packet drop (EPD) have no impact when there is no loss.

Simulation Parameters

- q Source: Parameters selected to maximize ACR
 - TBE = 512
 - CDF = 0.5
 - ICR = 10 Mbps
 - ADTF = 0.5 sec
 - PCR = 155.52 Mbps, MCR= 0, RIF (AIR) = 1,
 - Nrm = 32, Mrm = 2, RDF = 1/512
 - Traffic: TCP/IP with Infinite source application
- q Switch: ERICA+
 - Averaging interval = $\min\{100 \text{ cells}, 1000 \mu\text{s}\}$ and other values

TCP over ABR: Buffering

- q Buffering depends heavily upon switch scheme.
- q For the ERICA scheme and the traffic loads considered:
 - q W/o VBR, $3 \times \text{RTT}$ buffers will do for any number of TCP sources
 - q In general, $Q_{\max} = a \times \text{RTT} + b \times \text{Averaging Interval} + c \times \text{Feedback delay} + d \times \text{fn}(\text{VBR})$
- q After TCP sources are rate-limited:
Switch queues become zero, source queues build up