Queue Management

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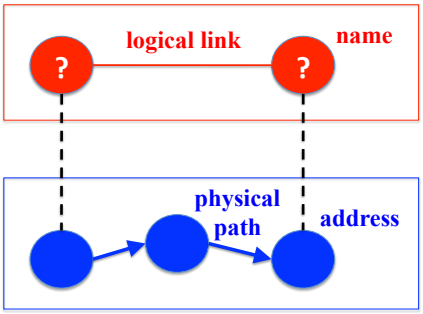
COS 461: Computer Networks

http://www.cs.princeton.edu/courses/archive/spr14/cos461/

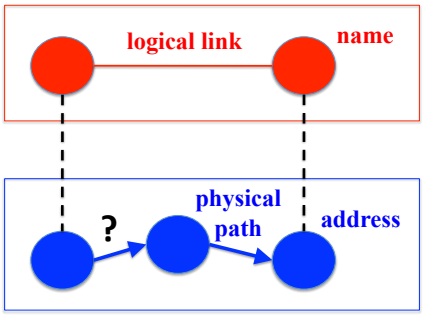
Last Wed: Congestion Control

What can the *end-points* do to collectively to make good use of shared underlying resources?



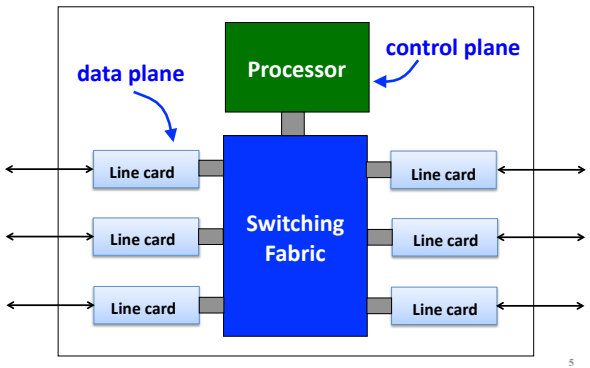
Today: Queue Management

What can the individual *links* do to make good use of shared underlying resources?



Packet Queues

Router



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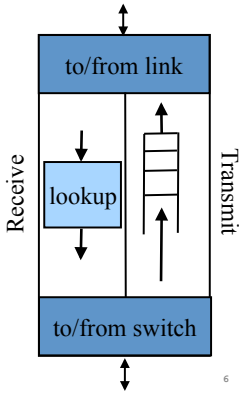
Line Cards (Interface Cards, Adaptors)

- Packet handling
  - Packet forwarding
  - Buffer management
  - Link scheduling
  - Packet filtering
  - Rate limiting
  - Packet marking
  - Measurement



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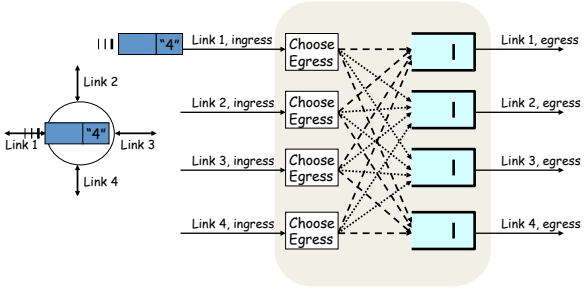
Packet Switching and Forwarding



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Queue Management Issues

- Scheduling discipline
  - Which packet to send?
  - Some notion of fairness? Priority?
- Drop policy
  - When should you discard a packet?
  - Which packet to discard?
- Goal: balance throughput and delay
  - Huge buffers minimize drops, but add to queuing delay (thus higher RTT, longer slow start, …)

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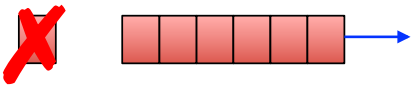
FIFO Scheduling and Drop-Tail

- Access to the bandwidth: first-in first-out queue
  - Packets only differentiated when they arrive

- Access to the buffer space: drop-tail queuing
  - If the queue is full, drop the incoming packet



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Early Detection of Congestion

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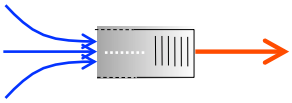
Bursty Loss From Drop-Tail Queuing

- TCP depends on packet loss
  - Packet loss is indication of congestion
  - TCP additive increase drives network into loss
- Drop-tail leads to *bursty* loss
  - *Congested link*: many packets encounter full queue
  - *Synchronization*: many connections lose packets at once



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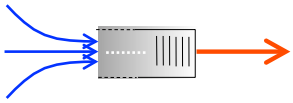
Slow Feedback from Drop Tail

- Feedback comes when buffer is completely full
  - … even though the buffer has been filling for a while
- Plus, the filling buffer is increasing RTT
  - … making detection even slower
- Better to give early feedback
  - Get 1-2 connections to slow down before it's too late!



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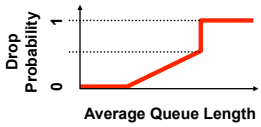
Random Early Detection (RED)

- Router notices that queue is getting full
  - … and randomly drops packets to signal congestion
- Packet drop probability
  - Drop probability increases as queue length increases
  - Else, set drop probability *f*(avg queue length)



Properties of RED

- Drops packets before queue is full
  - In the hope of reducing the rates of some flows
- Tolerant of burstiness in the traffic
  - By basing the decisions on average queue length
- Which of the following are true?
  - (A) Drops packet in proportion to each flow's rate
  - (B) High-rate flows selected more often
  - (C) Helps desynchronize the TCP senders
  - (D) All of the above

Problems With RED

- Hard to get tunable parameters just right
  - How early to start dropping packets?
  - What slope for increase in drop probability?
  - What time scale for averaging queue length?
- RED has mixed adoption in practice
  - If parameters aren't set right, RED doesn't help
- Many other variations in research community
  - Names like "Blue" (self-tuning), "FRED"…

From Loss to Notification

Feedback: From loss to notification

- Early dropping of packets
  - Good: gives early feedback
  - Bad: has to drop the packet to give the feedback
- Explicit Congestion Notification
  - Router marks the packet with an ECN bit
  - Sending host interprets as a sign of congestion

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Explicit Congestion Notification

- Needs support by router, sender, AND receiver
  - End-hosts check ECN-capable during TCP handshake
- ECN protocol (repurposes 4 header bits)
  1. Sender marks "ECN-capable" when sending
  2. If router sees "ECN-capable" and congested, marks packet as "ECN congestion experienced"
  3. If receiver sees "congestion experienced", marks "ECN echo" flag in responses until congestion ACK'd
  4. If sender sees "ECN echo", reduces *cwnd* and marks "congestion window reduced" flag in next packet

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ECN Questions

- Why separate ECN experienced and echo flags?
  (A) Detect reverse path congestion with "experienced"
  (B) Congestion could happen in either direction, want sender to react to forward direction
  (C) Both of the above
- Why "echo" resent and "congestion window reduced" ACK?
  (A) Congestion in reverse path can lose ECN-echo, still want to respond to congestion in forward path
  (B) Only should apply backoff once per cwnd
  (C) Both of the above

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Link Scheduling

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First-In First-Out Scheduling

- First-in first-out scheduling
  - Simple, but restrictive
- Example: two kinds of traffic
  - Voice over IP needs low delay
  - E-mail is not that sensitive about delay
- Voice traffic waits behind e-mail

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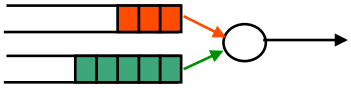
Strict Priority

- Multiple levels of priority
  - Always transmit high-priority traffic, when present
- Isolation for the high-priority traffic
  - Almost like it has a dedicated link
  - Except for (small) delay for packet transmission
- But, lower priority traffic may starve ☹



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Weighted Fair Scheduling

- Weighted fair scheduling
  - Assign each queue a fraction of the link bandwidth
  - Rotate across queues on a small time scale

50% red, 25% blue, 25% green

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Weighted Fair Scheduling

- If non-work conserving (resources can go idle)
  - Each flow gets at *most* its allocated weight
- WFQ is work-conserving
  - Send extra traffic from one queue if others are idle
  - Algorithms account for bytes, not packets
  - Results in (A) higher or (B) lower utilization than non-work conserving?
- Algorithm accounts for bytes, not packets
- WFQ results in max-min fairness
  - Maximize the minimum rate of each flow

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Implementation Trade-Offs

- FIFO
  - One queue, trivial scheduler
- Strict priority
  - One queue per priority level, simple scheduler
- Weighted fair scheduling
  - One queue per class, and more complex scheduler

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Quality of Service Guarantees

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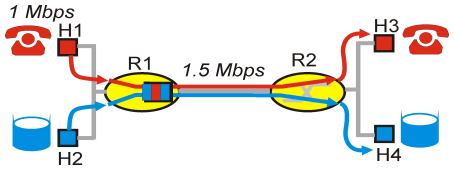
Distinguishing Traffic

- Applications compete for bandwidth
  - E-mail traffic can cause congestion/losses for VoIP
- Principle 1: Packet marking
  - So router can distinguish between classes
  - E.g., Type of Service (ToS) bits in IP header



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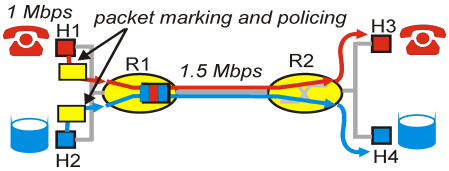
Preventing Misbehavior

- Applications misbehave
  - VoIP sends packets faster than 1 Mbps
- Principle 2: Policing
  - Protect one traffic class from another
  - By enforcing a rate limit on the traffic



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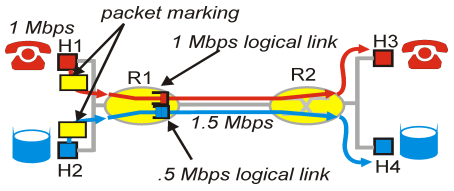
Subdividing Link Resources

- Principle 3: Link scheduling
  - Ensure each application gets its share
  - … while (optionally) using any extra bandwidth
  - E.g., weighted fair queuing



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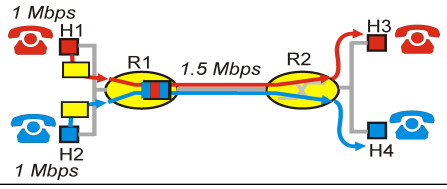
Reserving Resources, and Saying No

- Traffic cannot exceed link capacity
  - Deny access, rather than degrade performance
- Principle 4: Admission control
  - Application declares its needs in advance
  - Application denied if insufficient resources available



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Quality of Service (QoS)

- Guaranteed performance
  - Alternative to best-effort delivery model
- QoS protocols and mechanisms
  - Packet classification and marking
  - Traffic shaping
  - Link scheduling
  - Resource reservation and admission control
  - Identifying paths with sufficient resources

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Conclusions

- Link resource allocation
  - Buffer management
  - Link scheduling
- Friday precept
  - Practice questions on resource allocation
- Next week: routing dynamics
  - Routing protocol convergence
  - Routing to mobile hosts

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