



Summary of Recent BCN Simulation Results

Bruce Kwan
November 15, 2006

Overview

- Key Observations
- Scaling Number of Flows

Severe Congestion Management

- BCN(0,0)
 - When $Q_{inst} > Q_{sc}$, set current rate R to 0
 - Set random timer $[0, T_{max}]$
 - When timer expires, current rate R set to R_{min}
 - If BCN(0,0) occurs again before timer expiration, T_{max} doubled and R_{min} halved (exponential backoff)
- BCN(MAX):
 - When $Q > Q_{sc}$, send BCN(MAX) to decrease the rate by maximum amount
 - BCN(MAX) \rightarrow ($Q_{off} = Q_{eq}$, $Q_{delta} = 2Q_{eq}$)
- Drift (or Self-Increase)
 - Increase rate at fixed time intervals T_i , the current rate is additively incremented by a configurable amount
 - Always active (except during BCN(0,0) timeout)

Key Observations

- BCN + PAUSE

- Avoids frame loss
- Minimizes throughput degradation on innocent flows due to head of line blocking (for contending long lived flows)
- Improves fairness across contending flows
- *See au-sim-ding-bcn-pause-w-innocent_20061019.pdf*

- Severe Congestion Management

- Throughput variations are negligible between BCN(0,0) and BCN(MAX) for the single hop scenario examined
- With PAUSE, BCN(0,0) provided better RMS Fairness than BCN(MAX)
- Drift (or Self Increase) aids in improving fairness
- *See au-sim-ding-bcn-pause-102606.pdf*

- Scaling Number of Flows

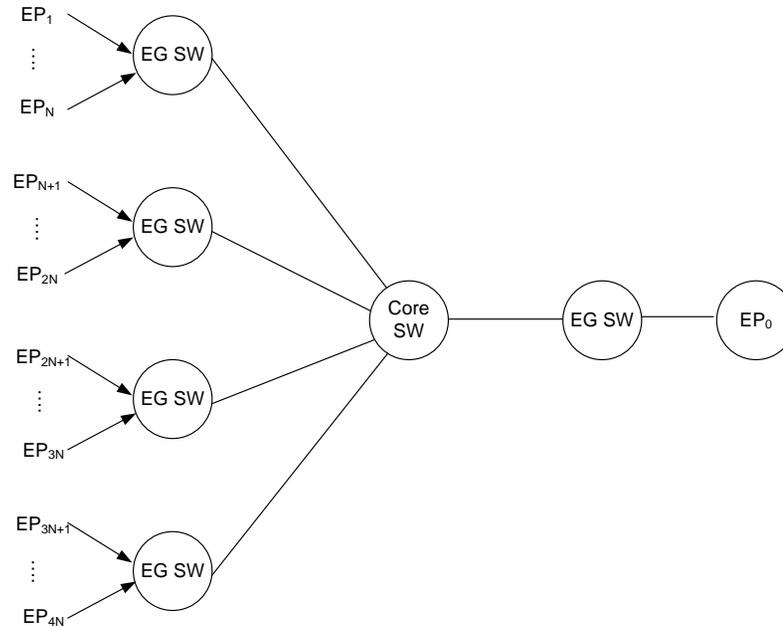
- Parameters require adjustment as a function of number of contending flows at a congestion point.
 - Decrease gain
 - Sampling rate at congestion detection point
- *See au-sim-thaler-bcn-large-topo-110206.pdf*

Overview

- Key Observations

- Scaling Number of Flows

Scaling Number of Flows Simulation Topology



- Link Capacity = 10 Gbps
- Egress Port Buffer Size = 150 KB
- Switch Latency = 1 us
- Link Length = 100 m (.5 us propagation delay)
- Endpoint response time = 1 us

Scaling Number of Flows Workload

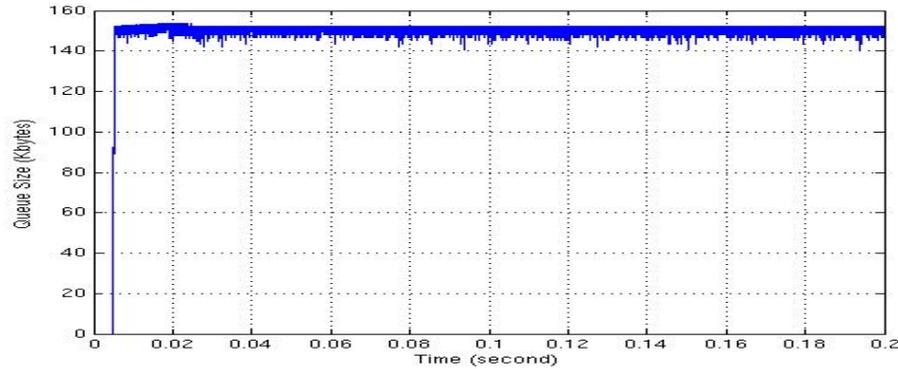
- Traffic Type: 100% UDP (or Raw Ethernet) Traffic
- Frame Size Distribution: Fixed length (1500 bytes) frames
- Arrival Distribution: Bernoulli temporal distribution
- Offered Load/Endpoint = 2%
- $N=25$, Destination Distribution: $EP_1 - EP_{100}$ send to EP_0
- Simulation Time
 - Each source starts at 5ms, and simulation stops at 200ms

BCN Parameters

- Qeq
 - 16 (1500-byte frames)
 - 375 * 64 byte pages
- Frame Sampling
 - Frames are sampled on average 150 KB received to the egress queue
- $W = 2$
- $G_i = 12.42$
 - Computed as $(\text{Linerate}/10) * [1/((1+2*W)*Q_eq)]$
 - $G_i = 5.3 \times 10^{-1} * (1500/64) = 12.42$
- Maximum rate decrease
 - 0.5, computed as $1/2 * [1/((1+2*W)*Q_eq)]$
 - 0.95, computed as $0.95 * [1/((1+2*W)*Q_eq)]$
- $R_u = 1 \text{ Mbps}$
- Drift (Self-Increase)
 - At fixed time intervals T_i , the current rate is incremented by a unit
 - Never stop drifting
 - Drift = 1 Mbps every 100us
- PAUSE is not active

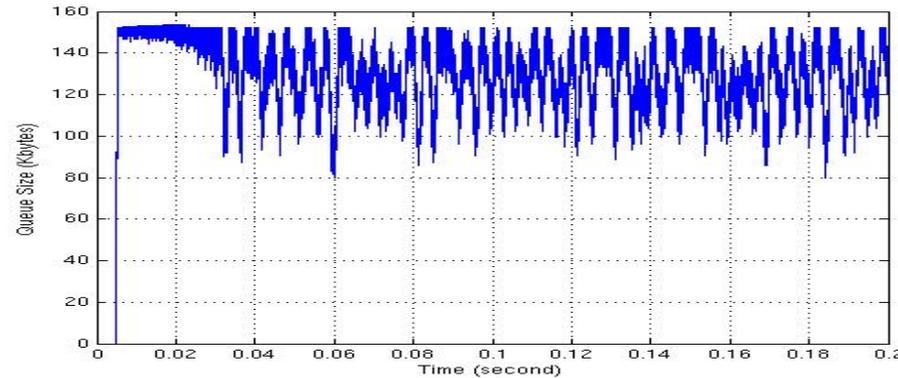
Scaling Number of Flows - Results

Severe Congestion Behavior	Max Rate Decrease Percentage	Sampling Rate
BCN(MAX)	50%	150KB
BCN(MAX)	95%	150KB
BCN(MAX)	95%	25KB

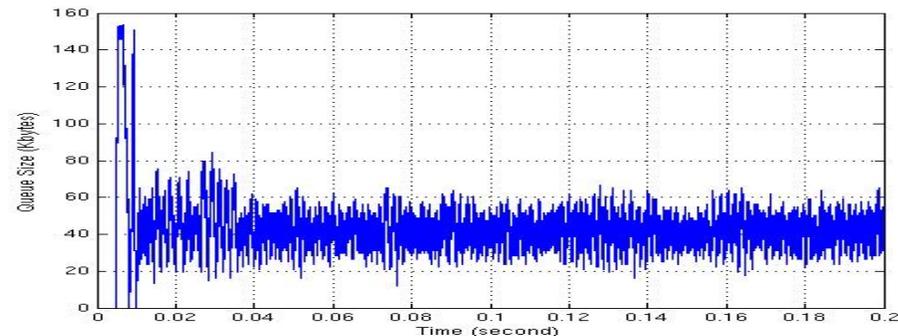


CS Packet Loss

137099



12363



851



ng
Everything*