

46PaQ



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Today's talk

- Overview
- Current Status and Results
- Future Work
- Questions

Overview

46PaQ overview [1]

- **IPv4 & IPv6 Performance and QoS**
 - <http://www.cs.ucl.ac.uk/staff/S.Bhatti/46paq/>
 - 01 Dec 2004 - 30 Nov 2006
- **Sites:**
 - Computer Science, UCL
 - Computer Science, St. Andrews (1 Jan 2006)
 - Computer Science, QML (1 Sep 2005)

46PaQ overview [2]

- **Network and transport protocols at multi-Gb/s:**
 - UCL leads (St. Andrews from 1 Jan 2006)
 - New protocols (e.g. DCCP, TCP ‘extensions’):
 - Collaboration with **ESLEA**
 - Engineering of the protocols and end-systems
 - Network feedback to applications for adaptation
- **Real-time traffic monitoring at multi-Gb/s:**
 - QML leads
 - Multi-protocol analysis:
 - Collaboration with **MASTS**
 - Traffic modelling

Current Status and Results

46PaQ **current** experiments

- Connectivity to UKLIGHT:
 - UCL: 2 × 1Gb/s to Chicago, remote loopback
- 1Gb/s loopback experiments on UKLIGHT from Q1/2005 (London-Chicago)
- High-speed tests within the lab:
 - **Bi-directional data** flows (not just TCP/FTP)
 - **Multiple data flows** (not just single flows)
 - 10Gb/s lab tests at UCL Q1/2006
- Examine end-to-end data path:
 - Interaction between application, hosts & network
 - Performance tuning for high-speed operation

Equipment setup

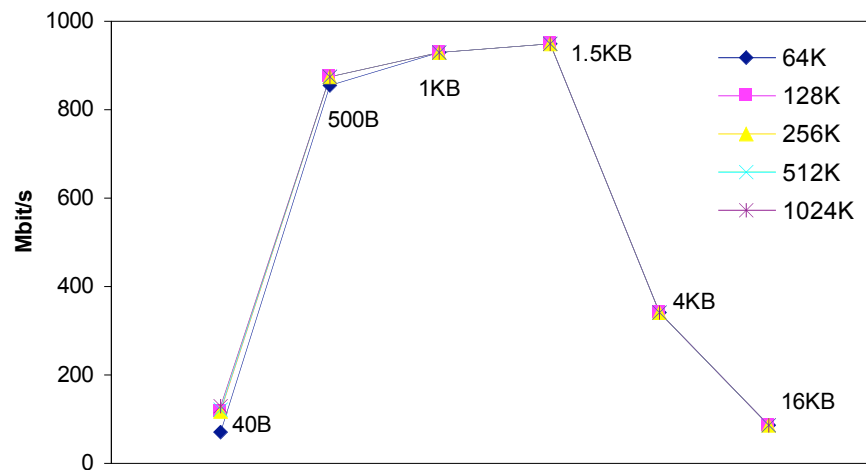
- End hosts (one as source, one as sink):
 - Gentoo Linux (AMD64 compiled), kernel 2.6.11
 - 2x Opteron 246, 2MB L2 Cache, 2.4GHz
 - Tigon chipset on motherboard
 - 2GB PC3200 DDR RAM on dual banks
 - Intel PCI-X 133MHz 64Bit dual 1Gb/s NIC
- Local switch:
 - Cisco Catalyst 3750
 - 2x VLAN, one for each of the 1Gb/s links to Chicago
- Tests run for two configurations:
 - Local-switch loopback 1Gb/s (RTT fraction of ms)
 - Chicago loopback 1Gb/s (RTT ~177ms)

UDP Baseline Tests

- Parameters:
 - UDP datagram sizes [bytes]:
40, 500, 1000, 1470 (also 4096 and 16384)
 - Receive buffer sizes:
64, 128, 256, 512, and 1024 KB
 - UDP flow duration: 2 mins
 - All experiments conducted using *iperf*

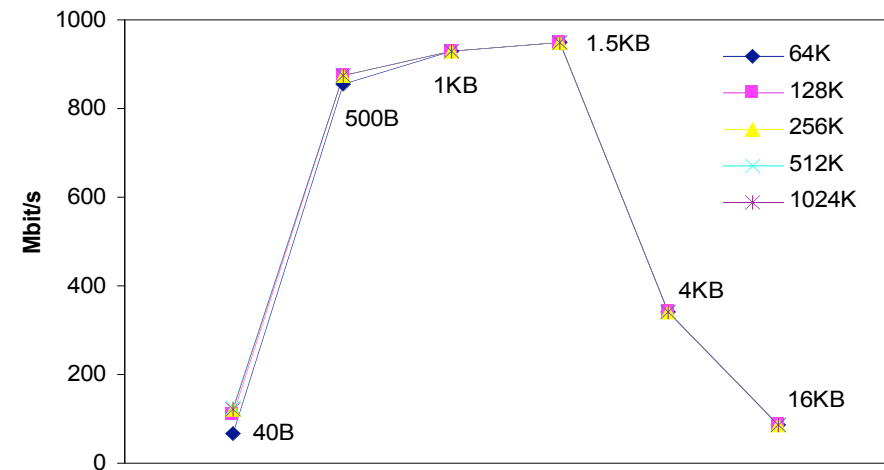
UDP Throughput

Average UDP throughput vs. datagram size



Local-switch loopback

Average UDP throughput vs. datagram size

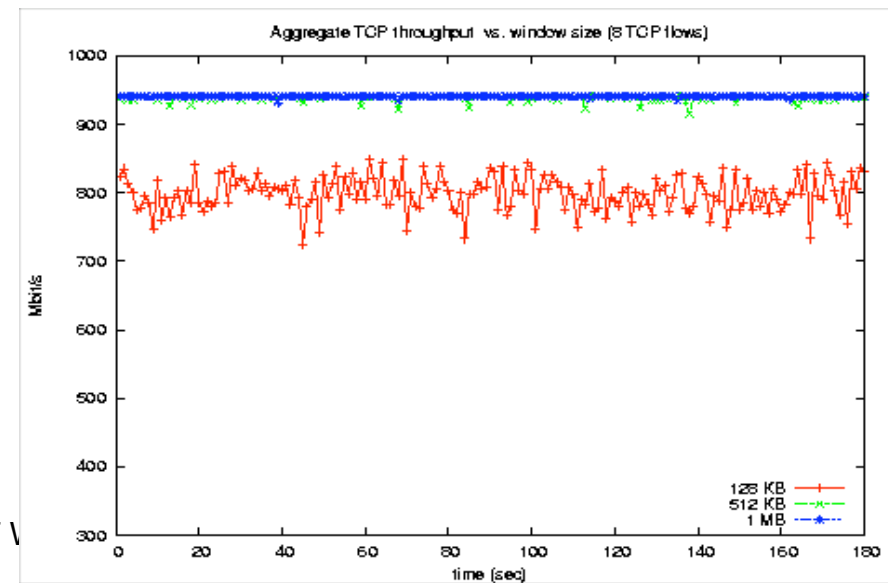
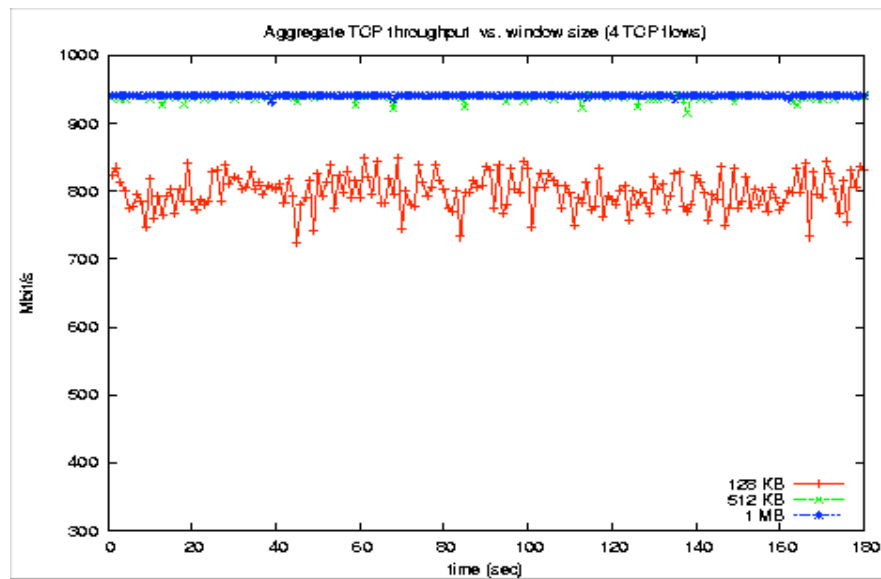
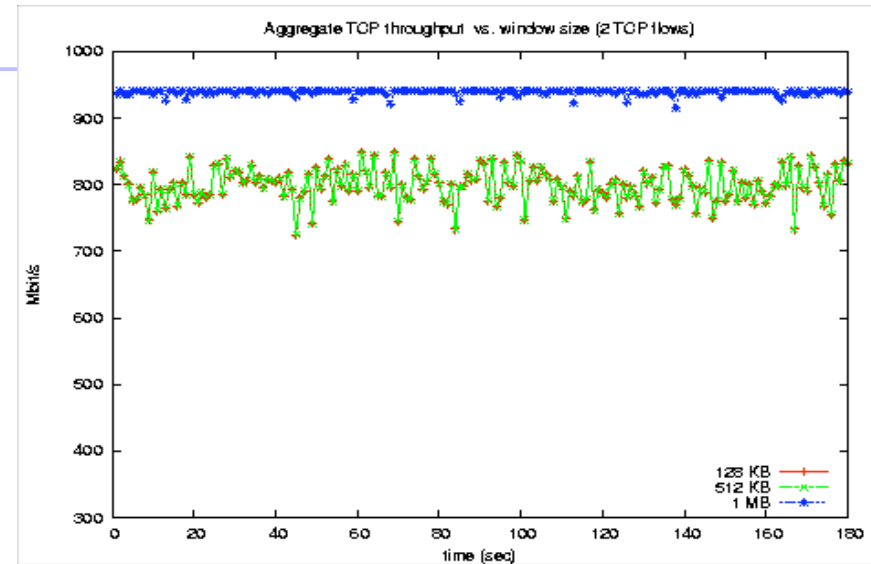
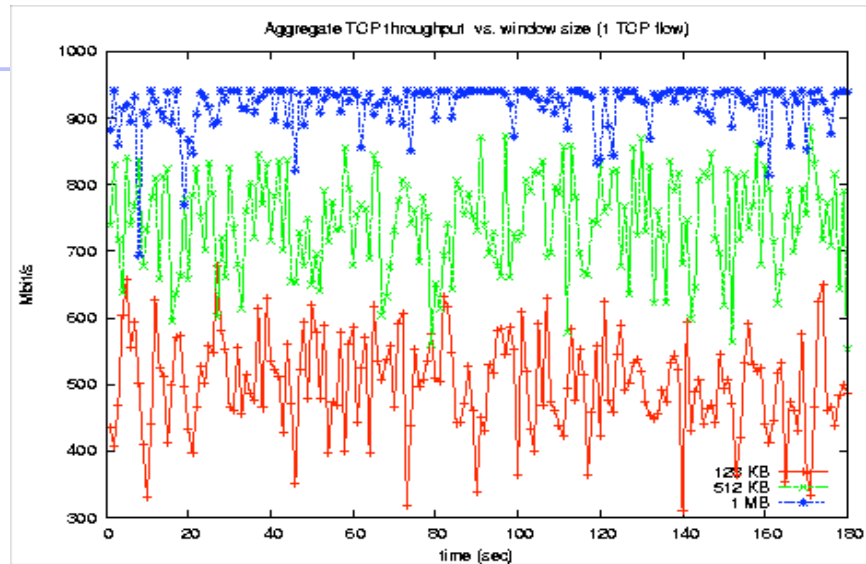


Chicago loopback

TCP Baseline Tests

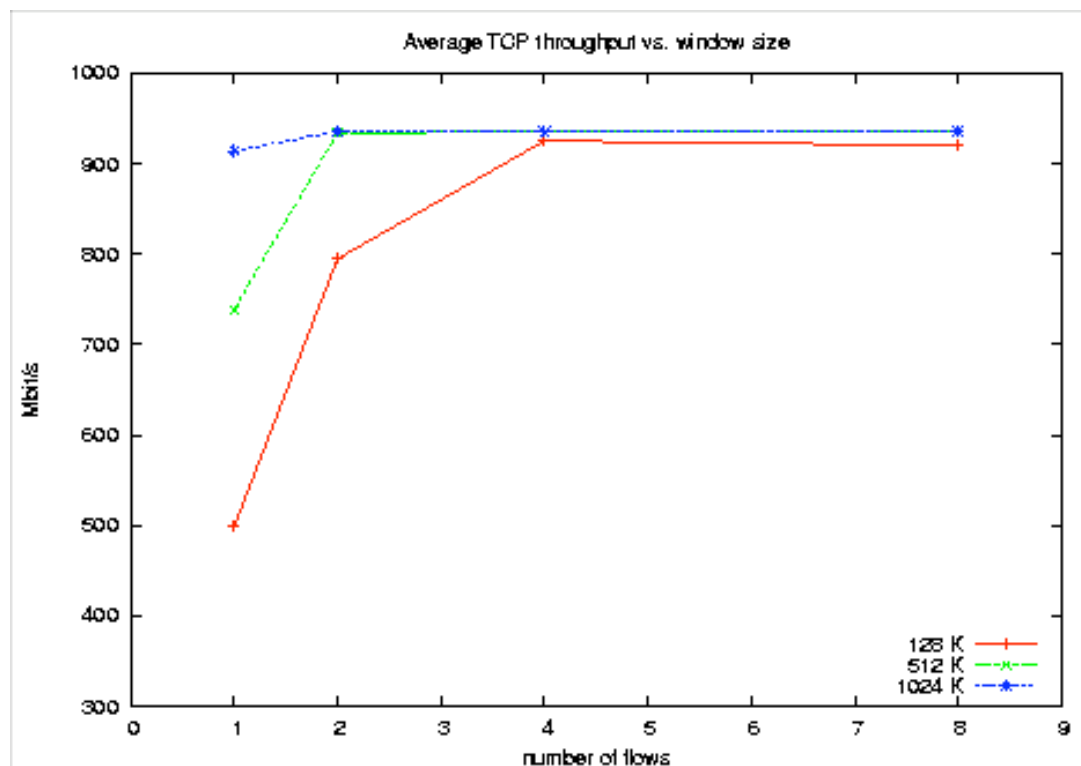
- The following TCP settings were used:
 - `net.ipv4.tcp_window_scaling = 1`
 - `net.ipv4.tcp_sack = 1`
 - `net.ipv4.tcp_rmem = 4096 87380 67108864`
 - `net.ipv4.tcp_wmem = 4096 87380 67108864`
 - `net.ipv4.tcp_mem = 196608 262144 67108864`
 - `net.core.rmem_default = 126976`
 - `net.core.wmem_default = 126976`
 - `net.core.rmem_max = 33554432`
 - `net.core.wmem_max = 33554432`
- All experiments conducted using *iperf*

TCP Throughput, local-loop [1]

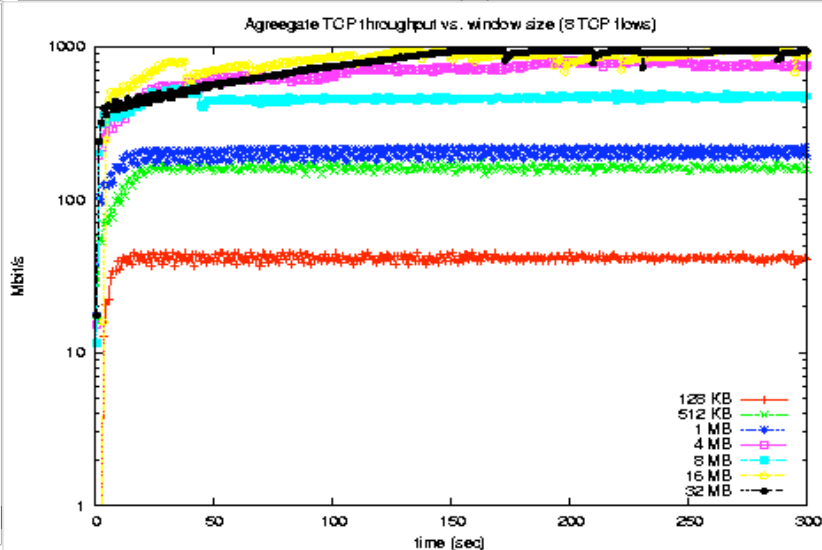
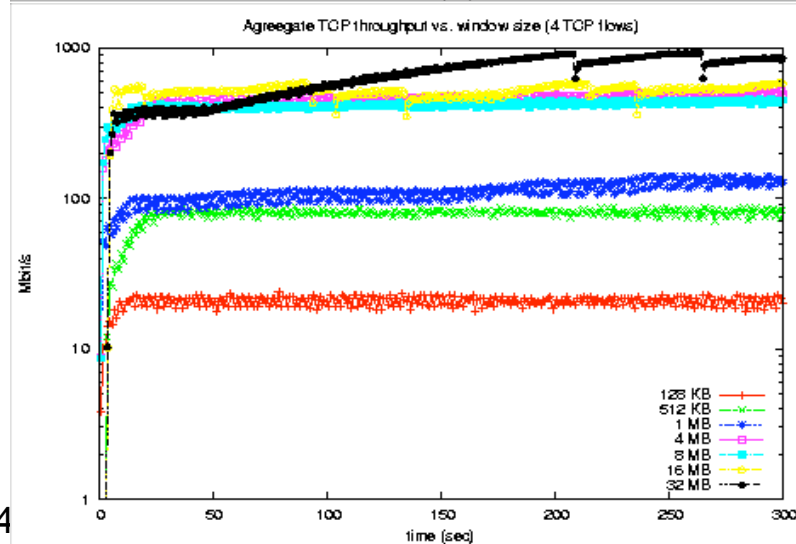
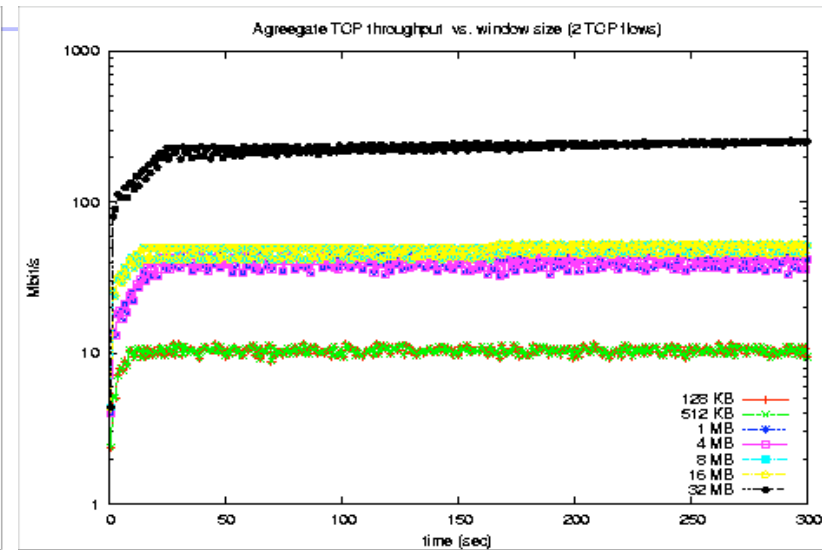
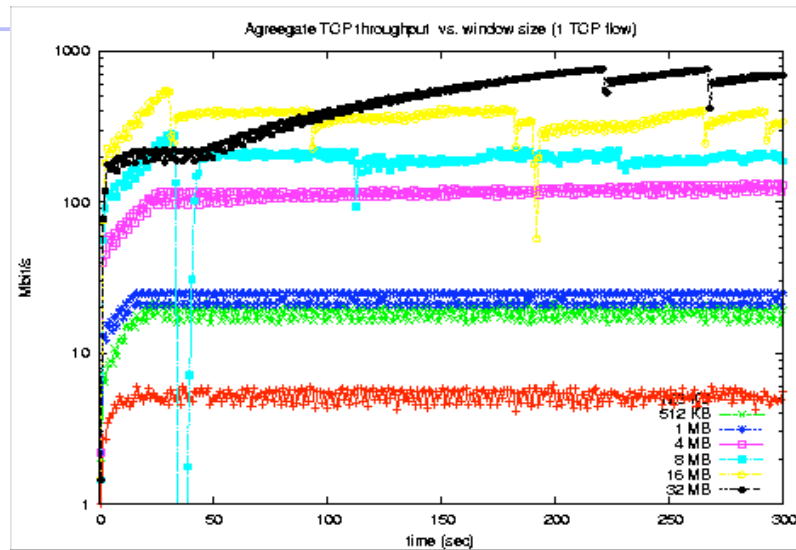


TCP Throughput, local-loop [2]

Multiple-flows, aggregate throughput

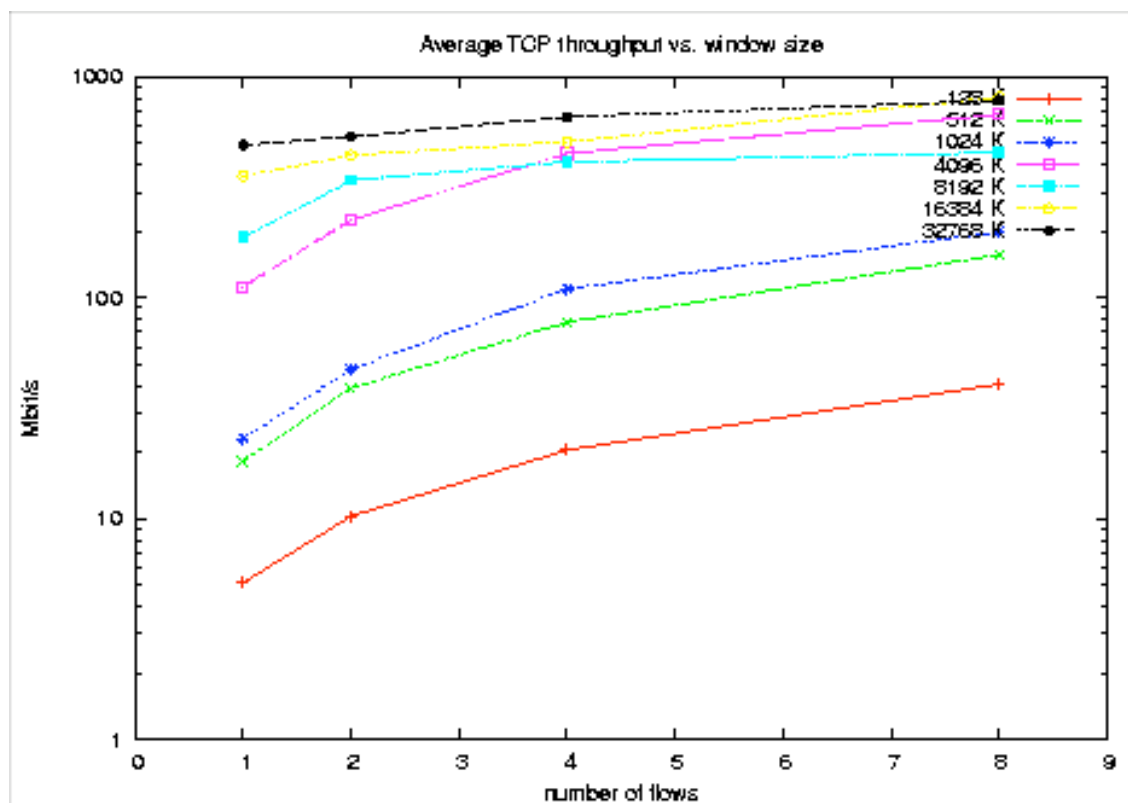


TCP Throughput, Chicago-loop [1]



TCP Throughput, Chicago-loop [2]

Multiple-flows, aggregate throughput

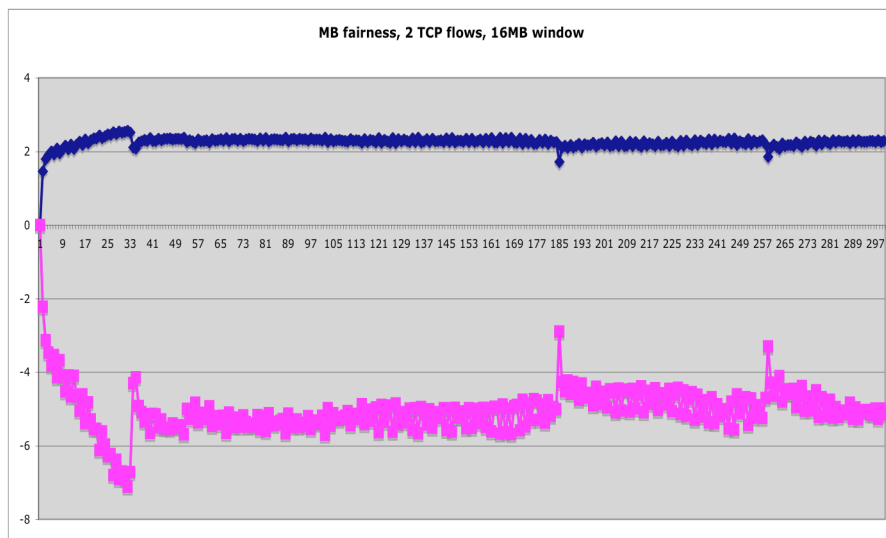


Observations

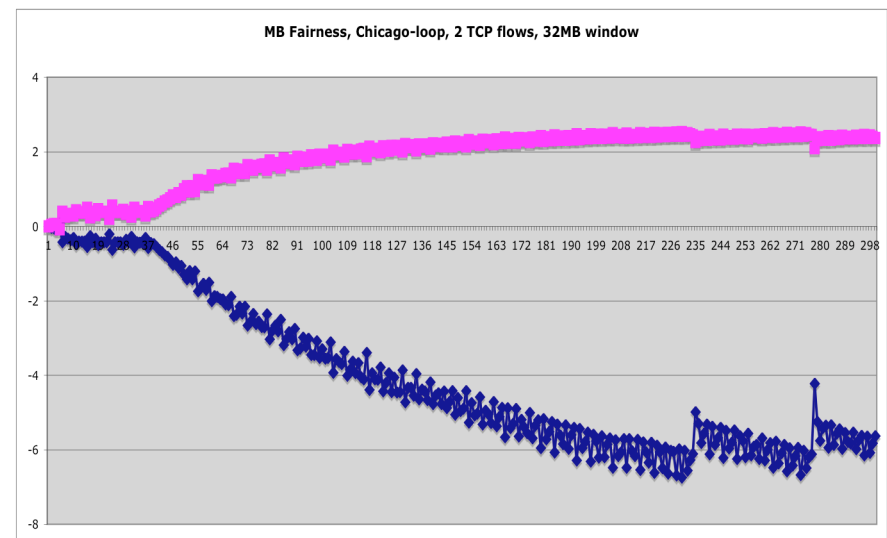
- Verification of known results
- Protocol performance very much dependant on several parameters (UDP buffer sizes, TCP window size and sender recv buffer size, CPU/HW speed)
 - For UDP, throughput depends on packet size
 - For TCP, window size is important for large bandwidth-delay products
- Tuning of protocol stack and/or application is therefore the most important performance factor

TCP 'Fairness' - Very Early Results

Matched bit-rate fairness (MBF)



Chicago-loop, 16MB window



Chicago-loop, 32MB window

$$F_k(t) = 10 \log_{10} \left(\frac{N b_k(t)}{\sum_{n=1}^N b_n(t)} \right), \quad k = 1, \dots, N$$

Future Work

46PaQ **future** experiments [1]

- Starting DCCP experiments
- Interaction with ECN and DIFFSERV
- Performance on IPv6
- Co-operation with other projects:
 - MASTS
 - ESLEA

46PaQ future experiments [2]

- Performance tests in the lab during 2005:
 - Loopback and site-to-site (sites to be chosen)
 - High-speed real-time traffic monitoring
 - Performance analysis and comparison for different protocols
- Move to 10Gb/s by Q1/2006:
 - 10Gb/s lab tests Q1/2006
 - **UCL: move to UKLIGHT 10Gb/s Q2/2006**
- **10Gb/s experiments on UKLIGHT during 2006**

Questions