

# Eliminating Bottlenecks in Overlay Multicast

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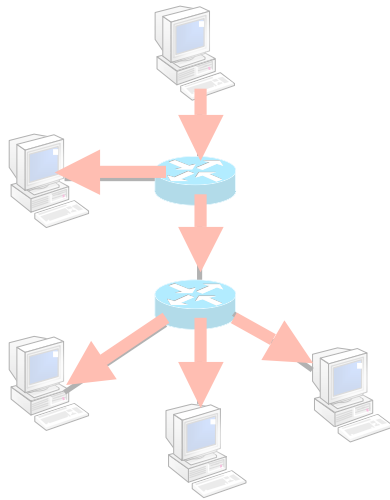
Department of Computer Sciences

The University of Texas at Austin

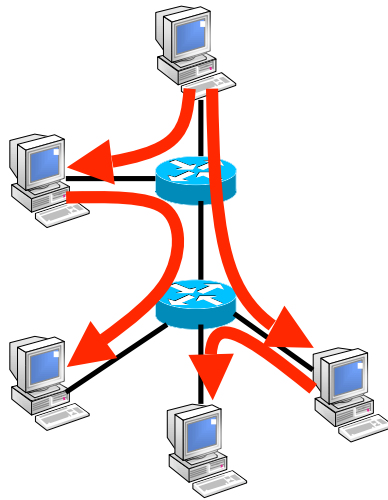
# Overlay Multicast

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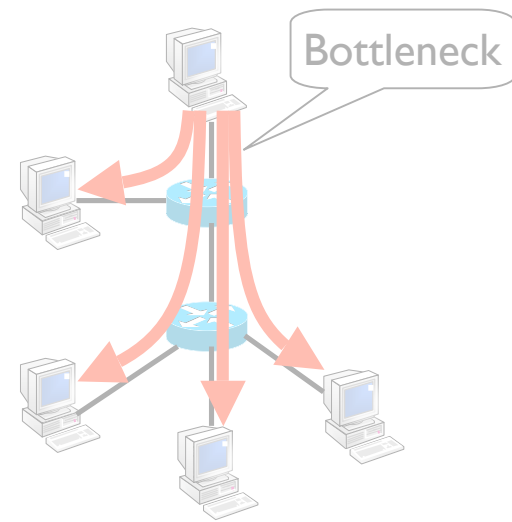
IP multicast



overlay multicast



N unicast

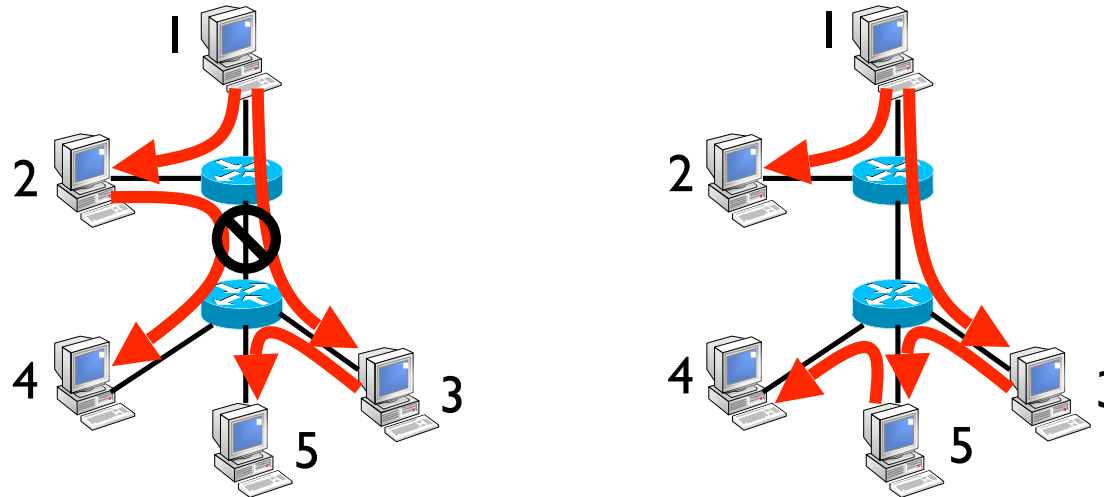


□ How to construct an efficient overlay tree?

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# Eliminating Shared Bottlenecks

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- ☐ Shared congestion detection
- ☐ Bottleneck Elimination
- ☐ Why difficult?

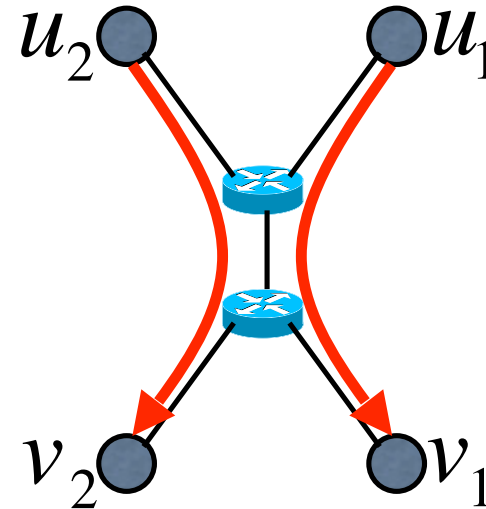
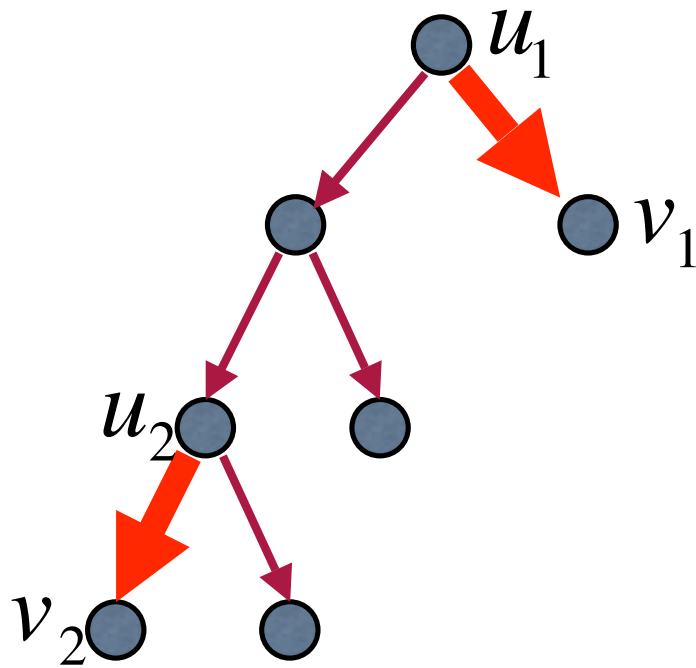
# Outline

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- ☒ Introduction
- ☐ Types of Shared Bottlenecks
- ☐ Bottleneck Elimination
- ☐ Performance Evaluation
- ☐ Summary

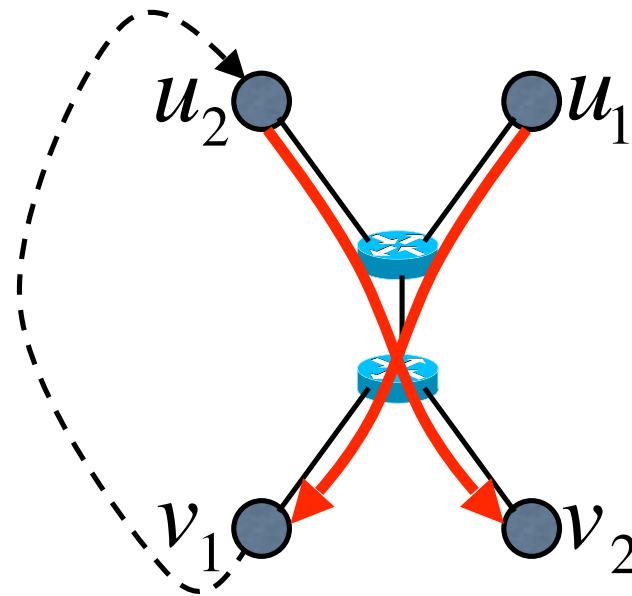
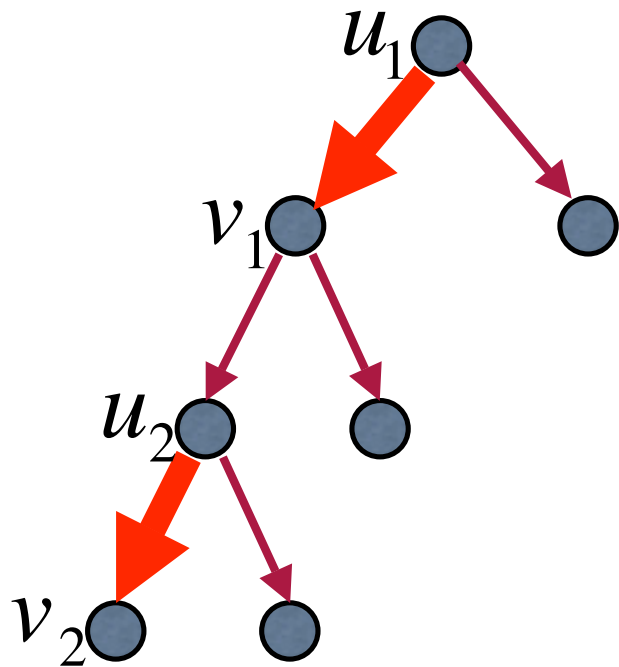
# Inter-path Shared Bottleneck

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# Intra-path Shared Bottleneck

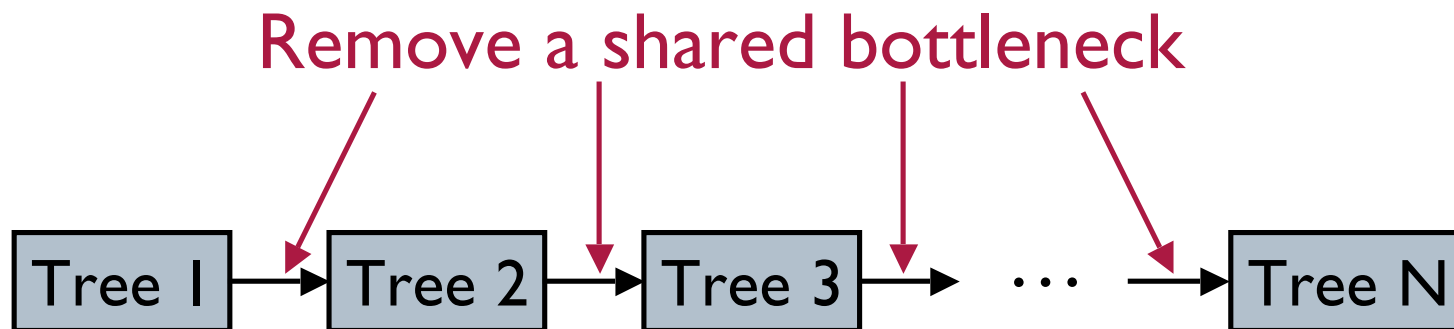
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# Algorithm

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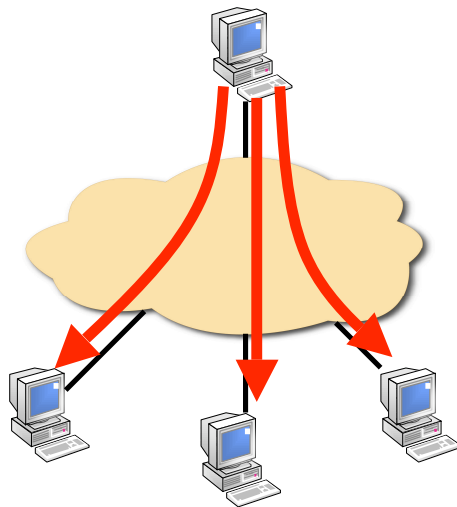
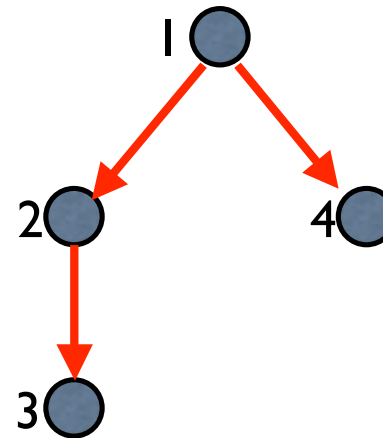
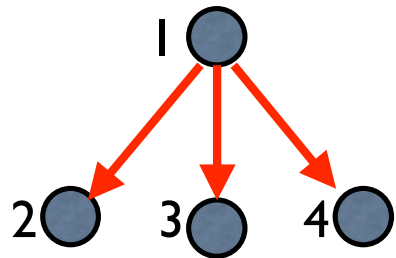
- ❑ Eliminate both types of shared bottlenecks
- ❑ No tree oscillation



- ❑ One-way process
  - ❑ Finite steps
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# Example

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□ # of leaves ↓

□ Height ↑

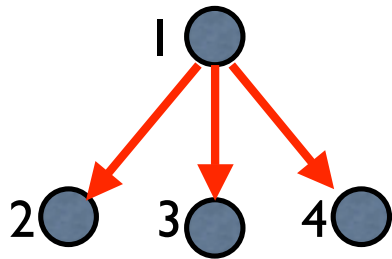


# Leaf Distance Vector

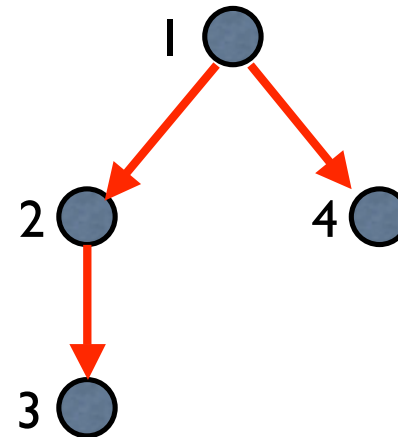
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□ Depths of all leaf nodes in descending

$$D \prec D' \iff \begin{cases} |D| > |D'| \\ \text{or} \\ |D| = |D'| \text{ and } D \text{ precedes } D' \text{ lexicographically} \end{cases}$$



$$D = (1,1,1)$$



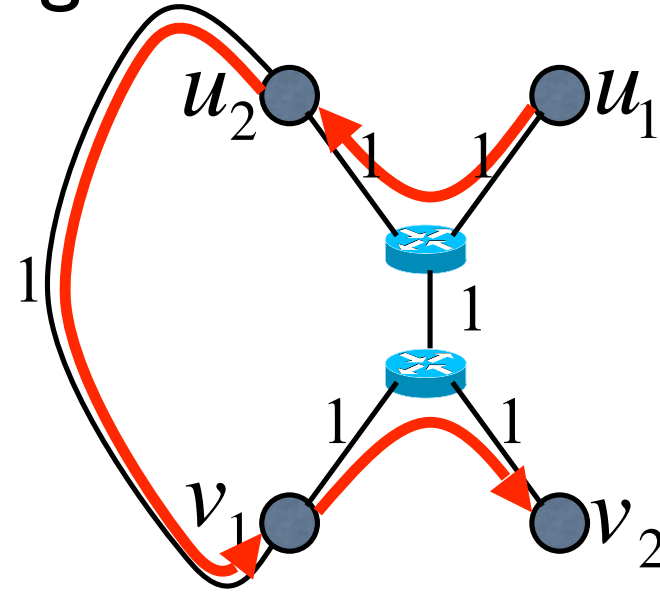
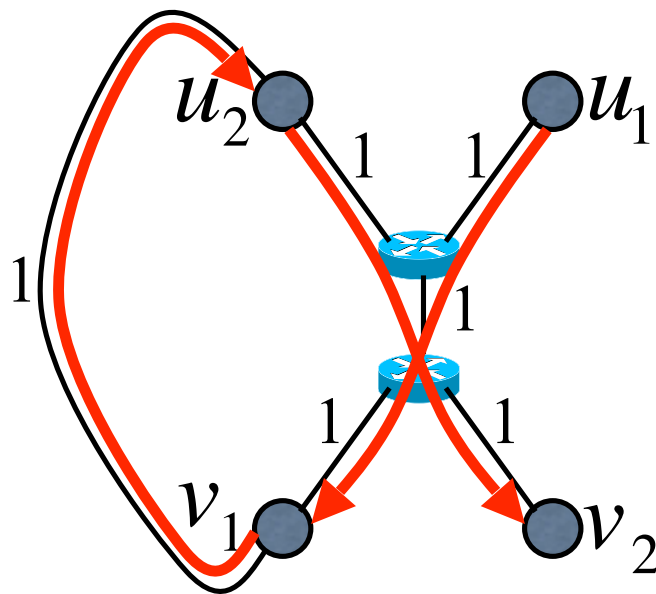
$$D' = (2,1)$$



# Total Cost

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□ Sum of costs of all edges in the tree



$$C = \underset{u_1v_1}{3} + \underset{v_1u_2}{1} + \underset{u_2v_2}{3} = 7 > C' = \underset{u_1u_2}{2} + \underset{u_2v_1}{1} + \underset{v_1v_2}{2} = 5$$

# Proof Sketch

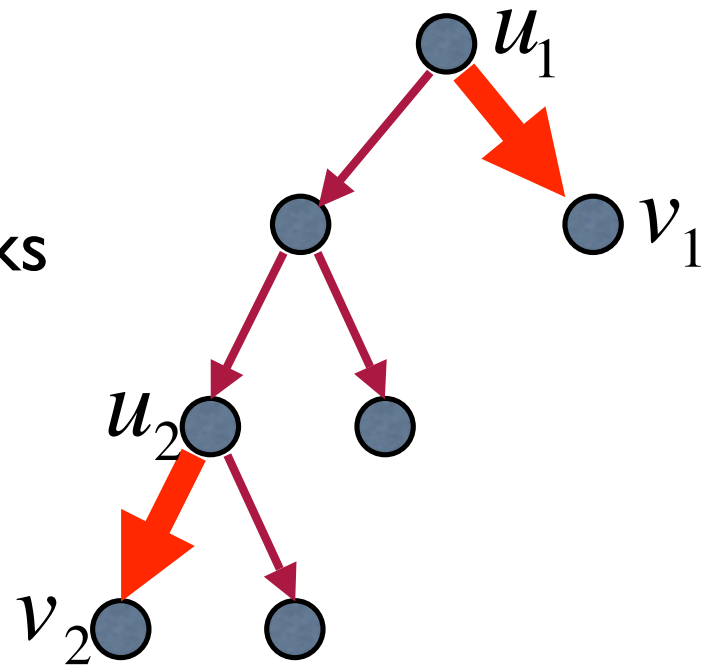
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- Bottleneck elimination algorithms
  - Remove-Inter-Path-Shared-Bottleneck
  - Remove-Intra-Path-Shared-Bottleneck
- Applying either algorithm causes
  - $D \uparrow$
  - $C \downarrow$
- Only a finite # of changes

# Protocol

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- Measure delay for congested edges
- Detect shared congestion
- Eliminate shared bottlenecks
- Forward remaining bottlenecks



# Performance Evaluation

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## □ Comparison

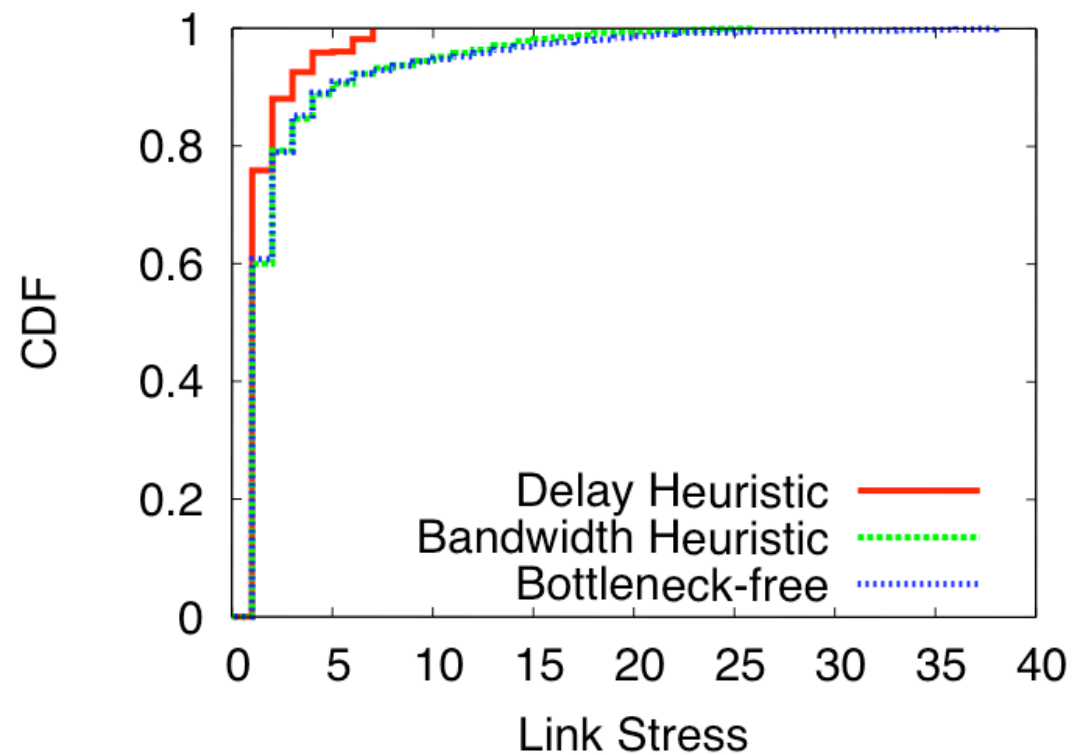
- Delay heuristic
- Bandwidth heuristic
- Bottleneck-free

## □ Metrics

- Links stress
- Link load
- Relative delay penalty
- Receiving rate

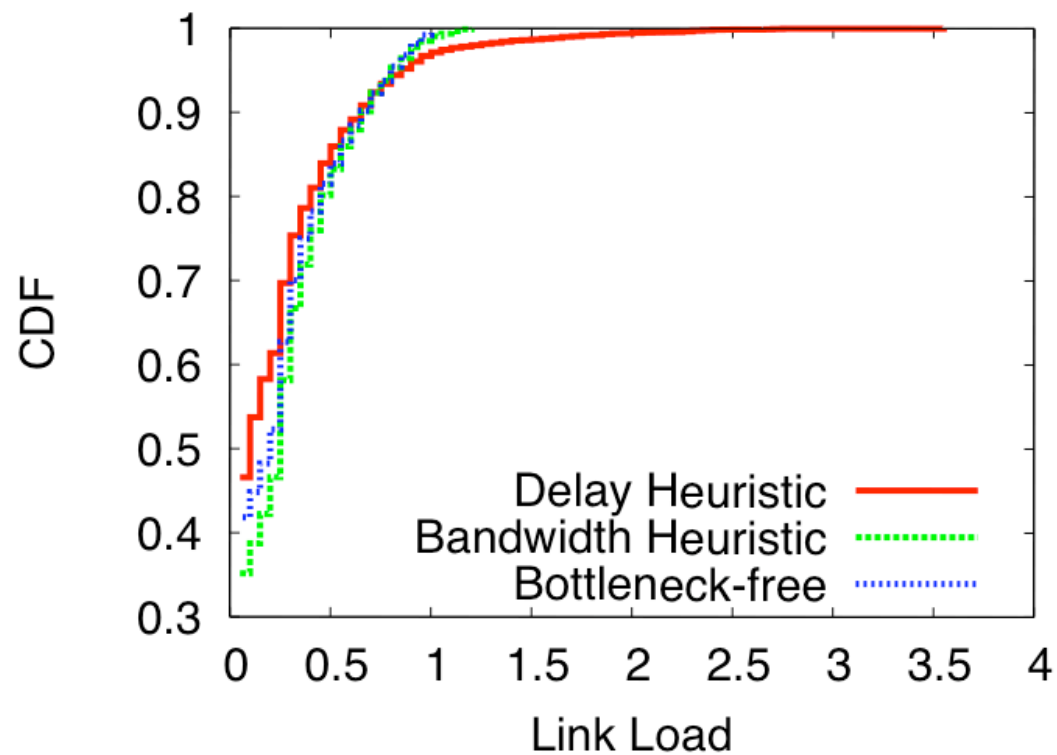
# Link Stress

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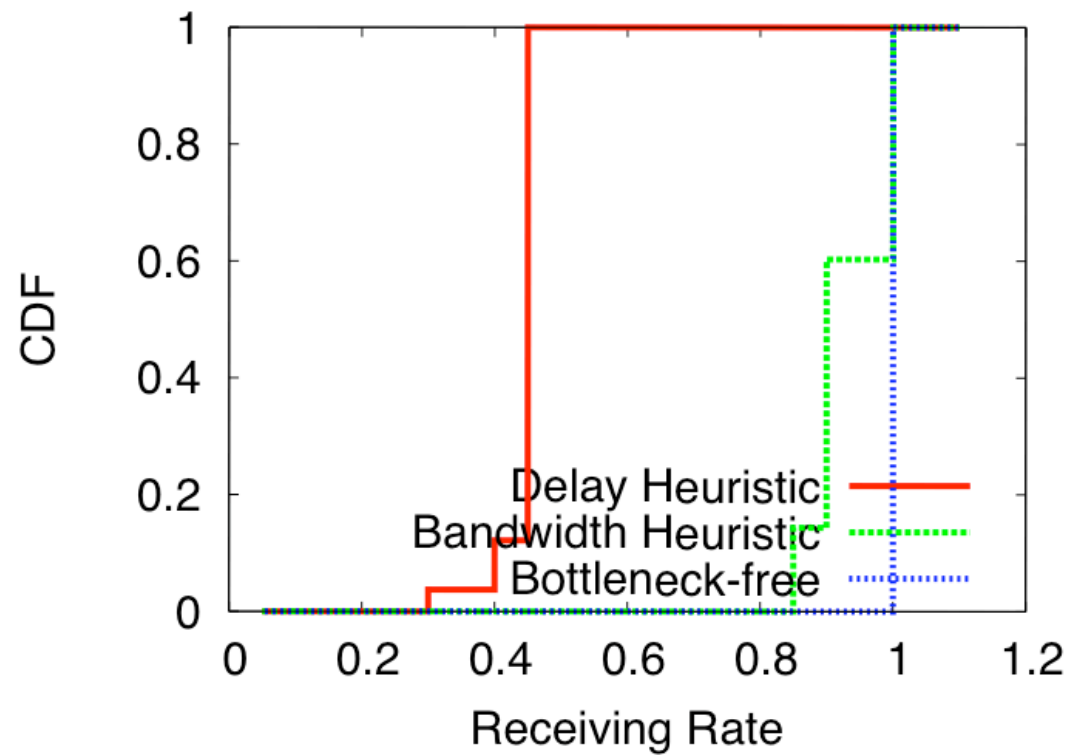
# Link Load

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# Receiving Rate

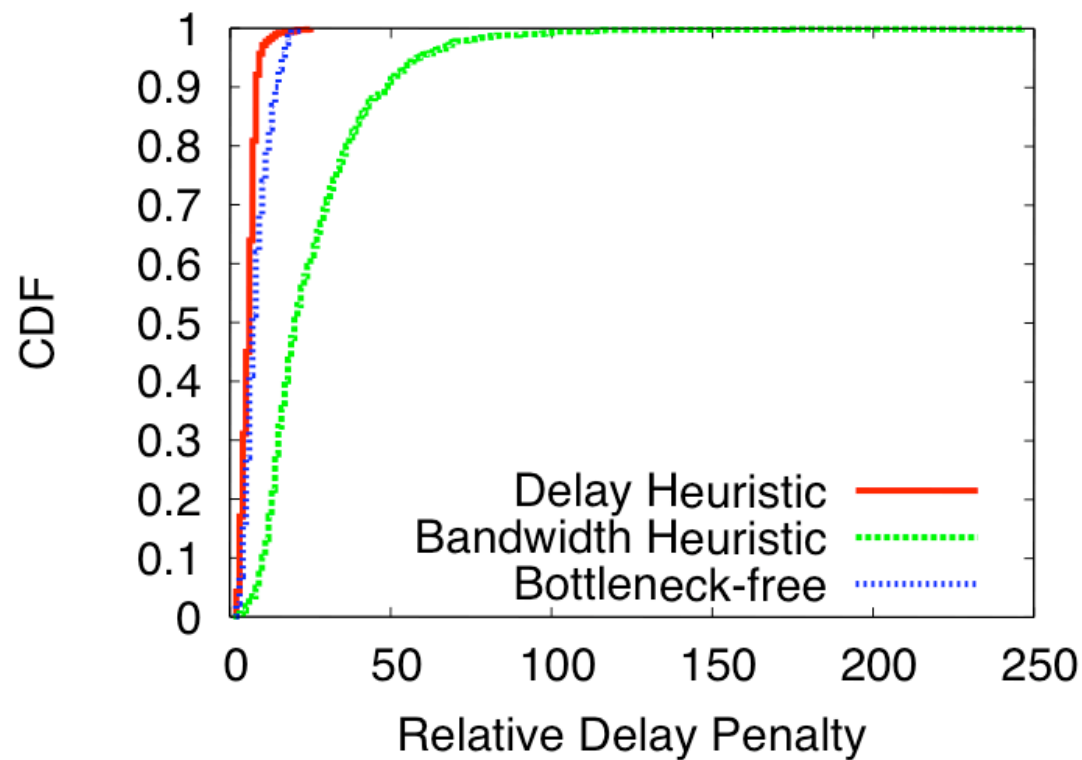
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# Relative Delay Penalty

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# Summary

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- ❑ Overlay multicast creates shared bottlenecks
- ❑ Proposed tree construction algorithm
  - Eliminates all shared bottlenecks
  - Provides full receiving rate
  - Low link load, low delay