

A Wavelet-Based Approach to Detect Shared Congestion

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Cooperative Congestion Control

- Better utilization of network resources
 - Applications
 - Congestion Manager, path diversity
 - Improving overlay network topology
 - end system multicast, overlay routing, ...
 - *Identify flows sharing a bottleneck!*
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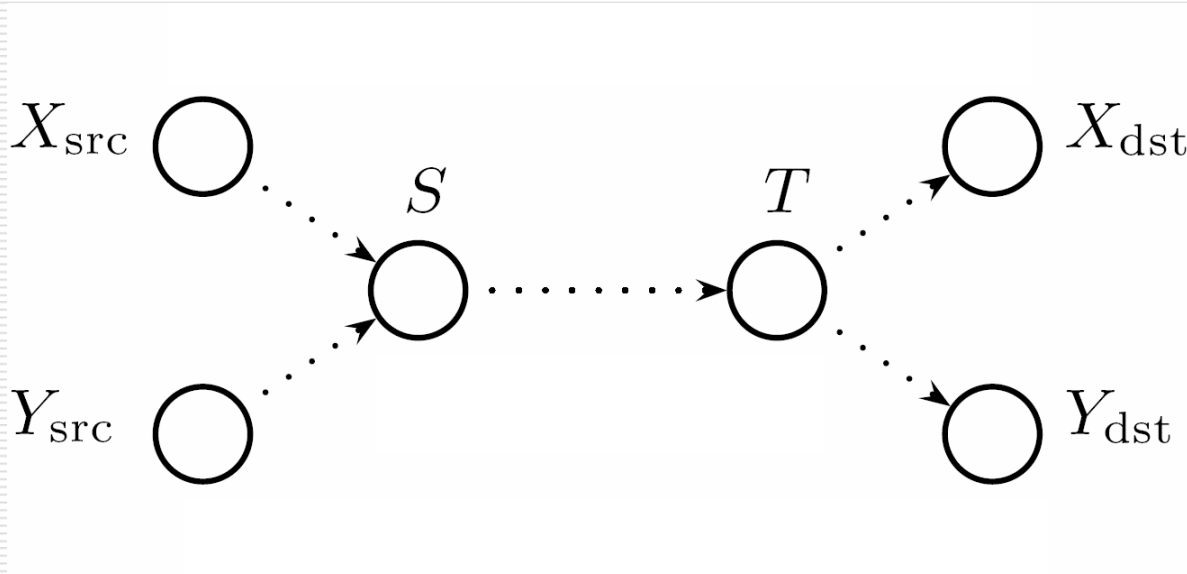
Previous Approaches to Detect Shared Congestion

- Loss-based techniques
 - Work with lossy links, drop-tail queues
 - Do *not* work with low loss rate, RED
 - Delay-based techniques
 - More robust than loss-based ones
 - Limitation
 - Require a *common endpoint*
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Outline

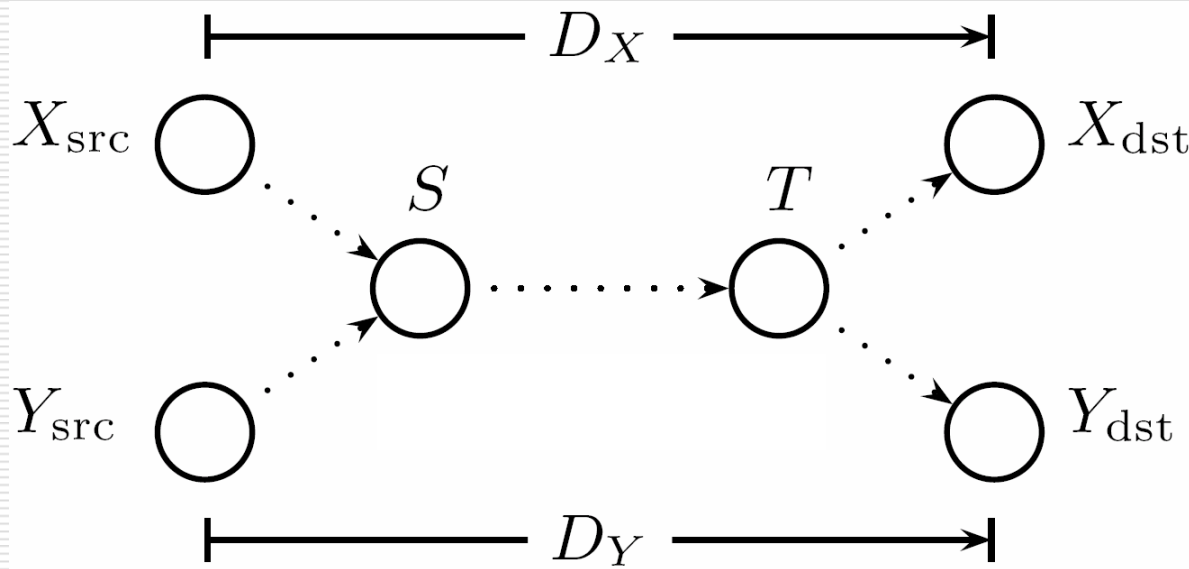
- Introduction
 - Basic technique
 - Limitations of the basic technique
 - DCW: Delay Correlation with Wavelet denoising
 - Experimental results
 - Summary
-

Model



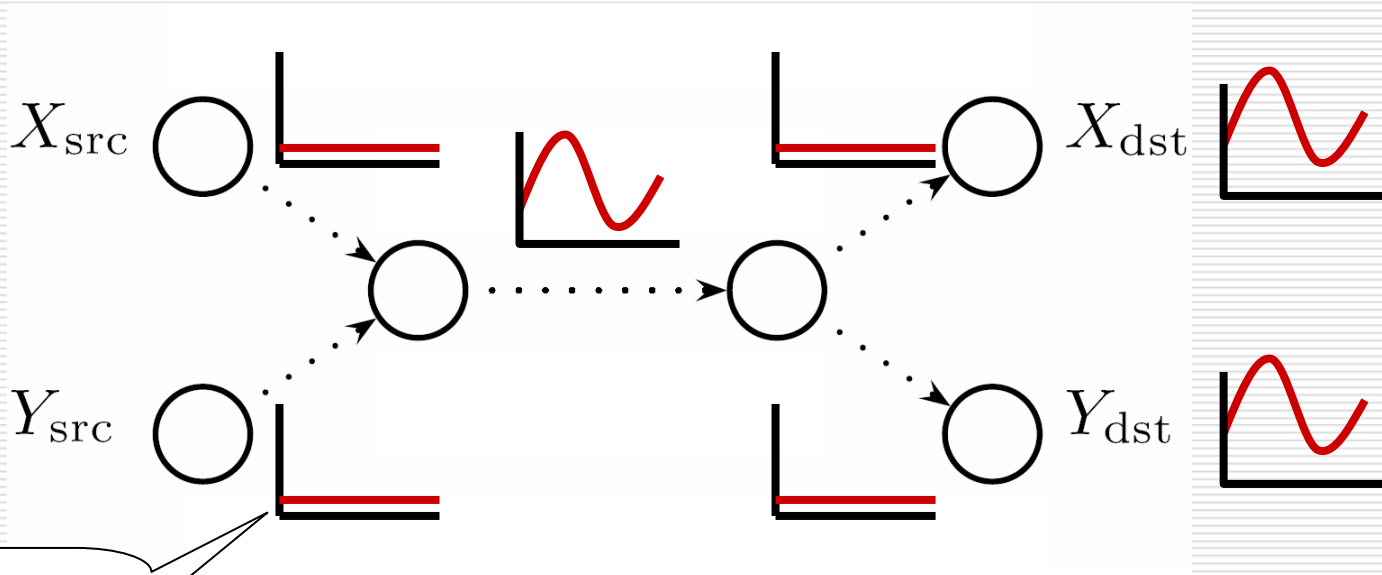
- Observations on queueing delay
 - Congested link: large fluctuations
 - Non-congested link: stable
-

Basic Technique



$$XCOR_{XY} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})(Y_i - \bar{Y})}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n (Y_i - \bar{Y})^2}}$$

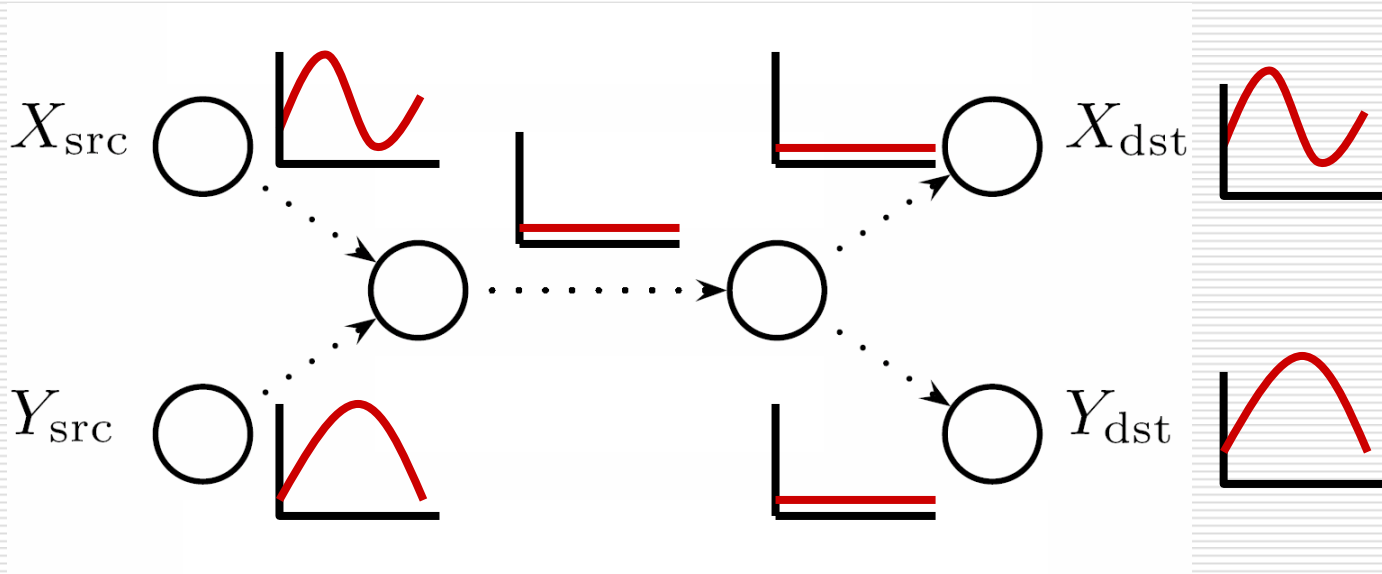
Shared Congestion



Queueing delay
vs. time

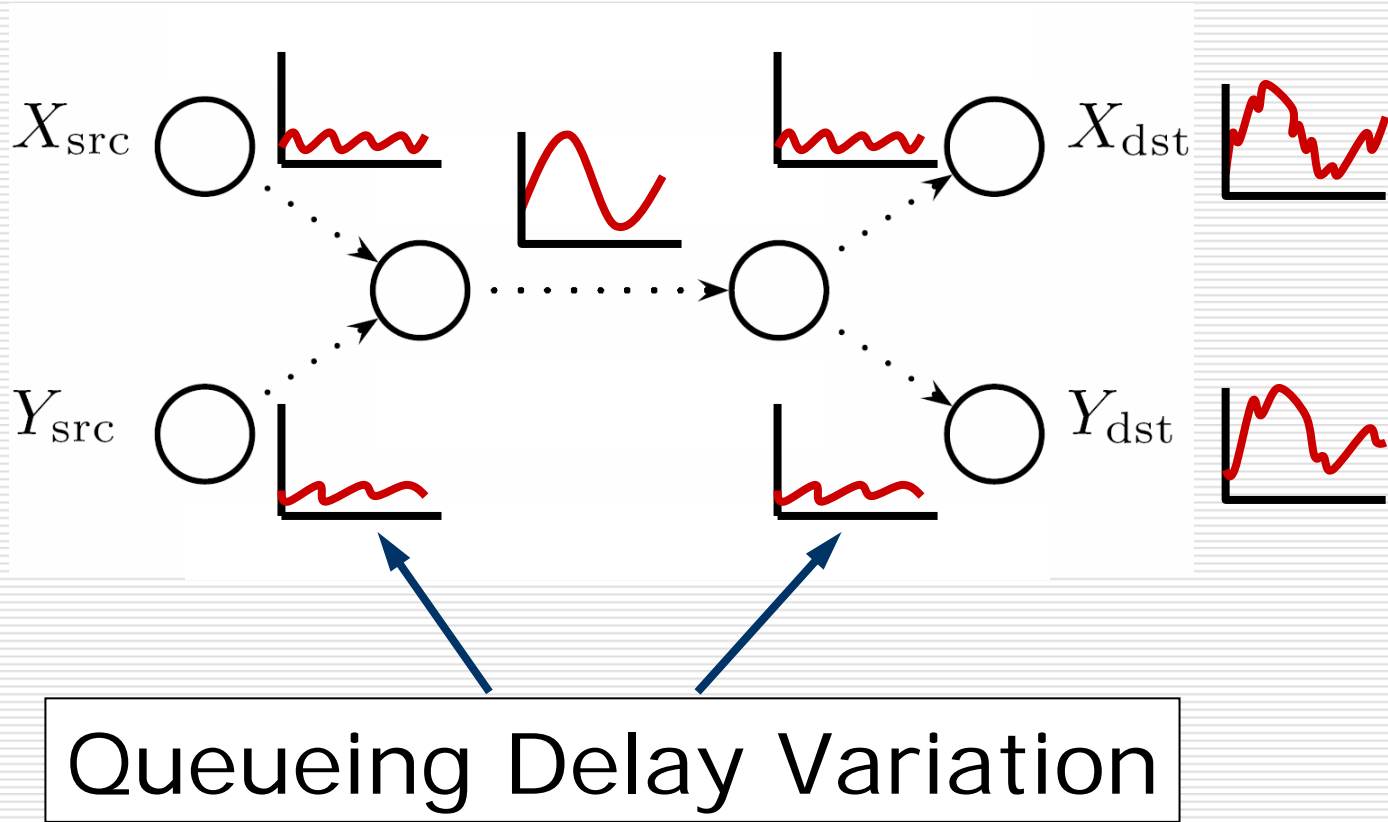
$$XCOR_{XY} = 1$$

Independent Congestion

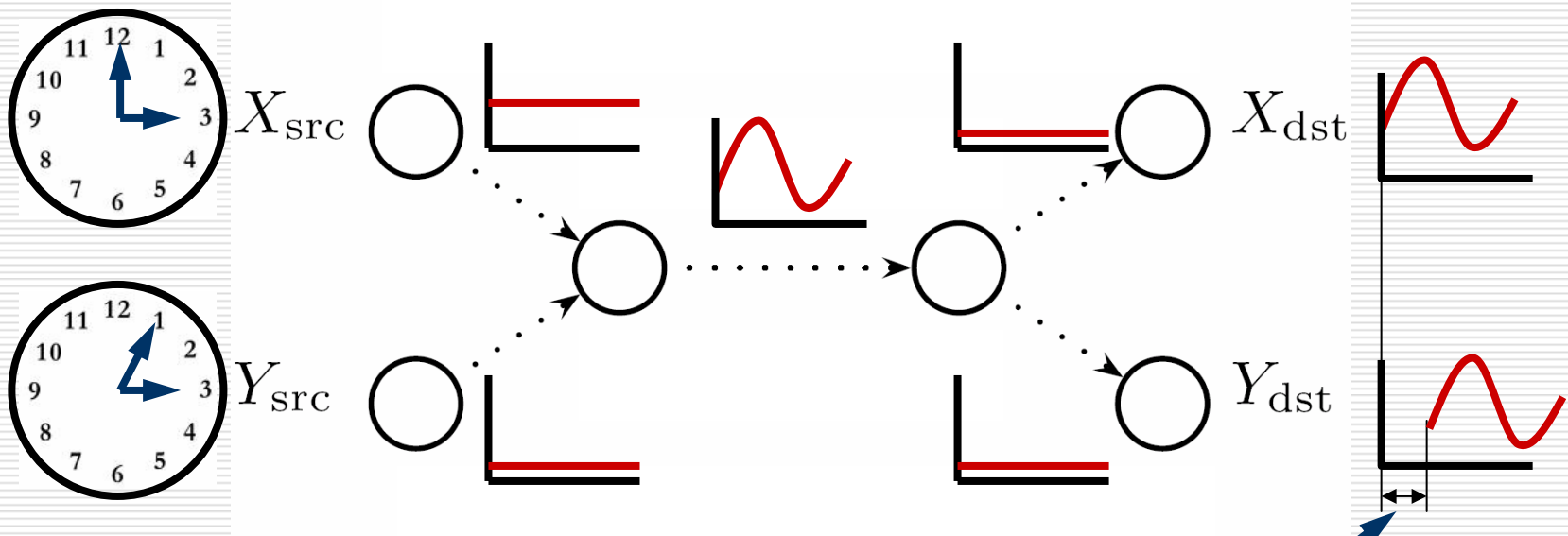


$$XCOR_{XY} \approx 0$$

1st Limitation of Basic Technique



2nd Limitation of Basic Technique

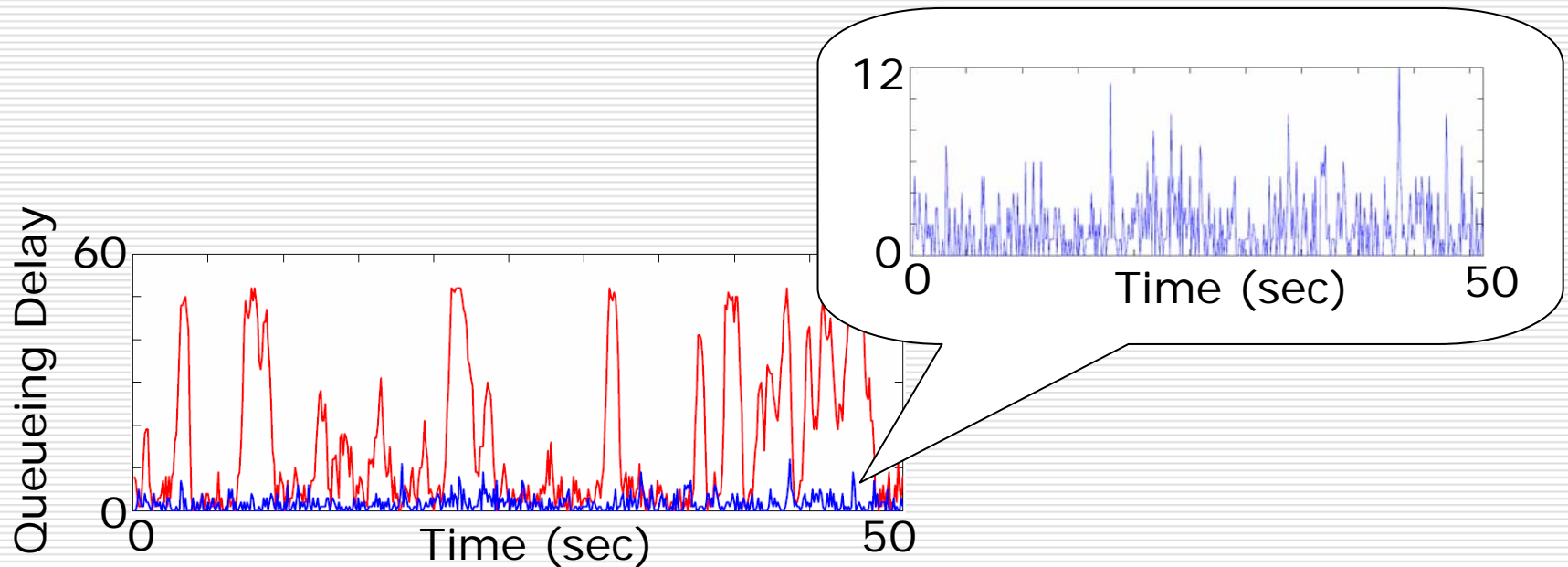


Synchronization Offset

Outline

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-

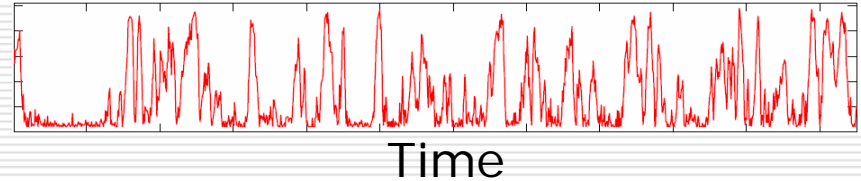
Queueing Delay Characteristics



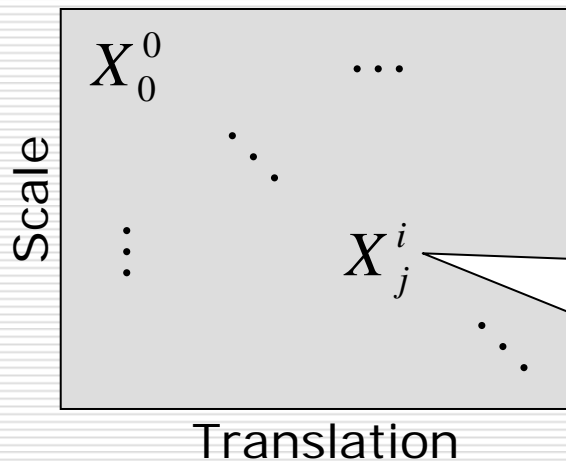
- Heavy traffic: 2%–10% loss
 - Light traffic: no loss
-

Wavelet Transform

Measured data $x(t)$



Wavelet basis $\psi_{i,j}(t) = 2^{-i/2}\psi(2^{-i}t - j)$



$$x(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} X_j^i \psi_{i,j}(t)$$

Wavelet coefficient at
scale i and translation j

$$X_j^i = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} x(t) \psi_{i,j}(t) dt$$

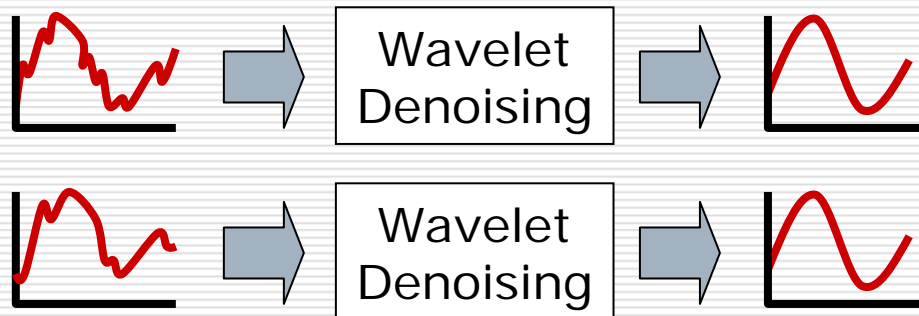
Wavelet Denoising

□ Soft thresholding

- Threshold: T

$$d_T(X) = \begin{cases} X - T & \text{if } X \geq T \\ X + T & \text{if } X \leq -T \\ 0 & \text{if } |X| < T \end{cases}$$

$$x(t) = \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} X_j^i \psi_{i,j}(t) \quad \Rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=-\infty}^{\infty} \sum_{j=-\infty}^{\infty} d_T(X_j^i) \psi_{i,j}(t)$$



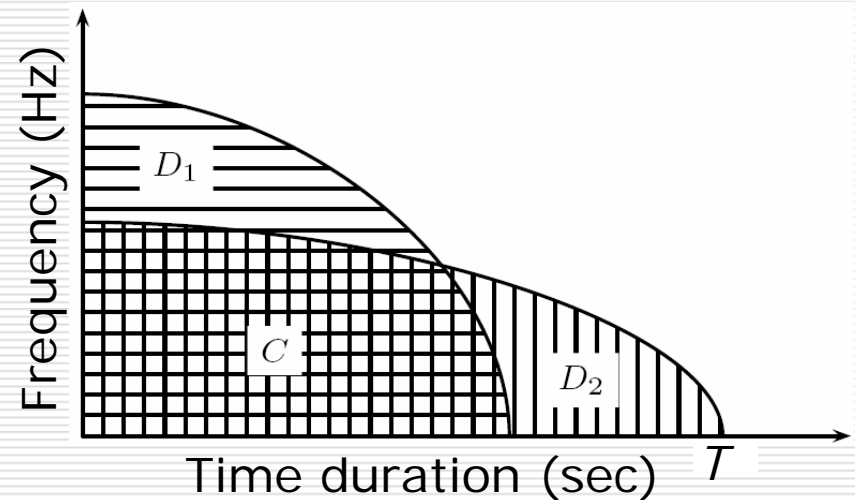
Minimizing Sync Offset Effects

- Error introduced by sync offset
 - $f(t)$: original data
 - $f(t-\Delta)$: shifted data due to sync offset
 - $f(t) - f(t-\Delta)$: error
 - To minimize effects of sync offset:
 - $f(t)$ and ψ should match closely
 - $f(t) - f(t-\Delta)$ and ψ should not
-

Match Between Data Signal and Wavelet Basis

- Elliptic curve representation on time-frequency plane

- C, D_1 : Data Signal
- C, D_2 : Wavelet basis



- ISNR: similarity of elliptic curves

$$\text{ISNR} = \frac{1}{T} 10 \log_{10} \frac{C}{D_1 + D_2}$$

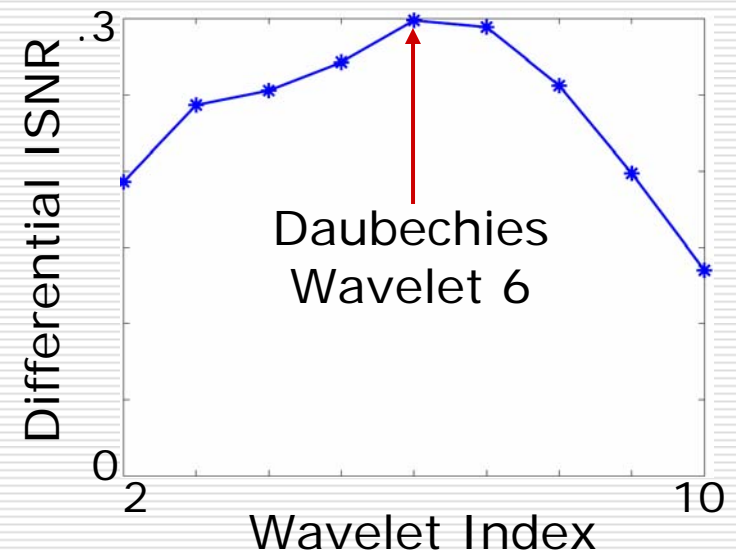
Wavelet Basis Selection

□ Differential ISNR

- (ISNR between $f(t)$ and ψ) –
(ISNR between $f(t) - f(t - \Delta)$ and ψ)

□ Daubechies wavelets

- Simple
- Easy to implement



Evaluation

□ Comparison with

- MP: delay-based [Rubenstein, et al]
- BP: loss-based [Harfoush, et al]

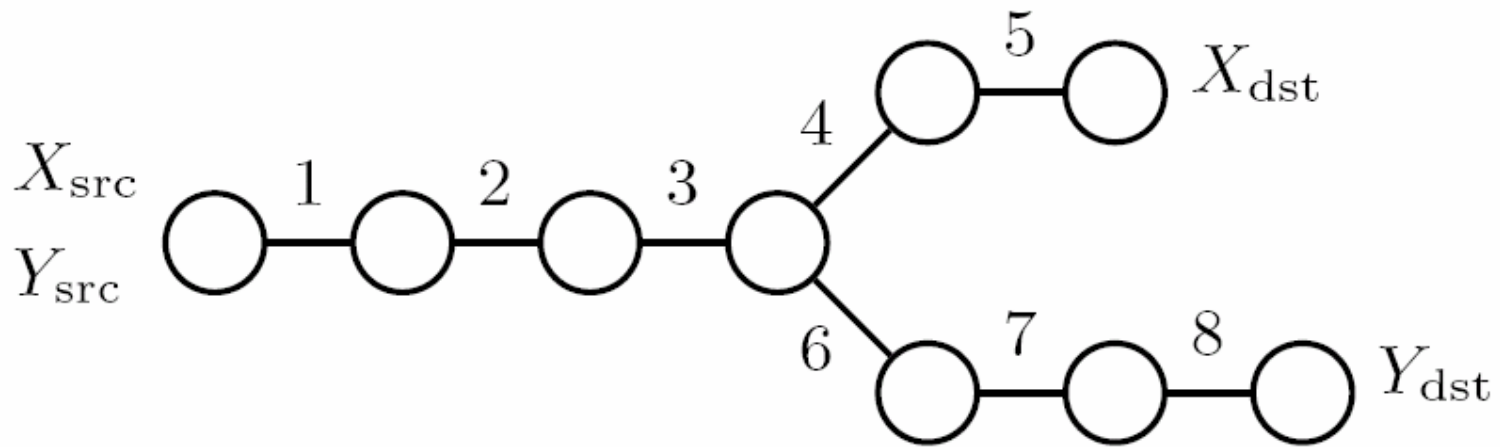
□ Positive Ratio

of answers indicating shared congestion

of experiments

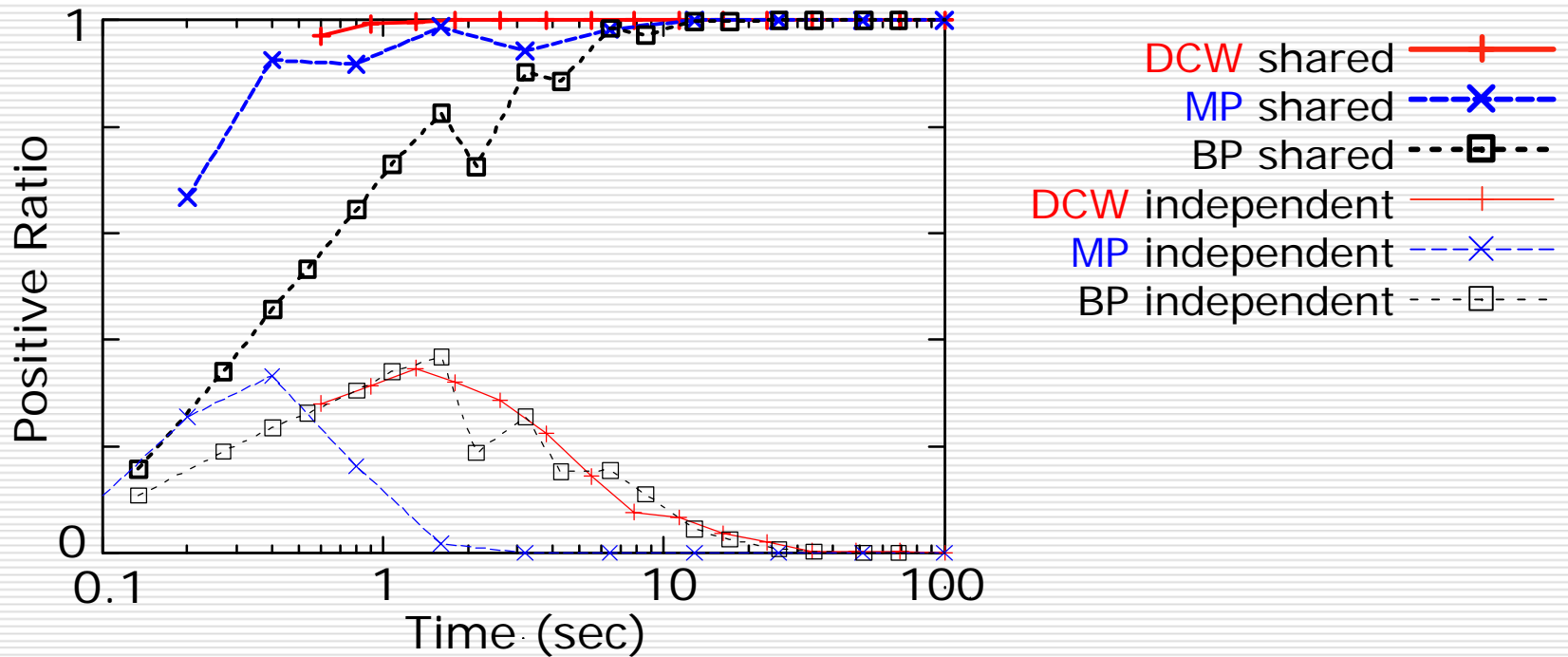
- 1: shared congestion
 - 0: no shared congestion
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Common Source Topology



- X_{src} and Y_{src} are synchronized
 - No synchronization offset
-

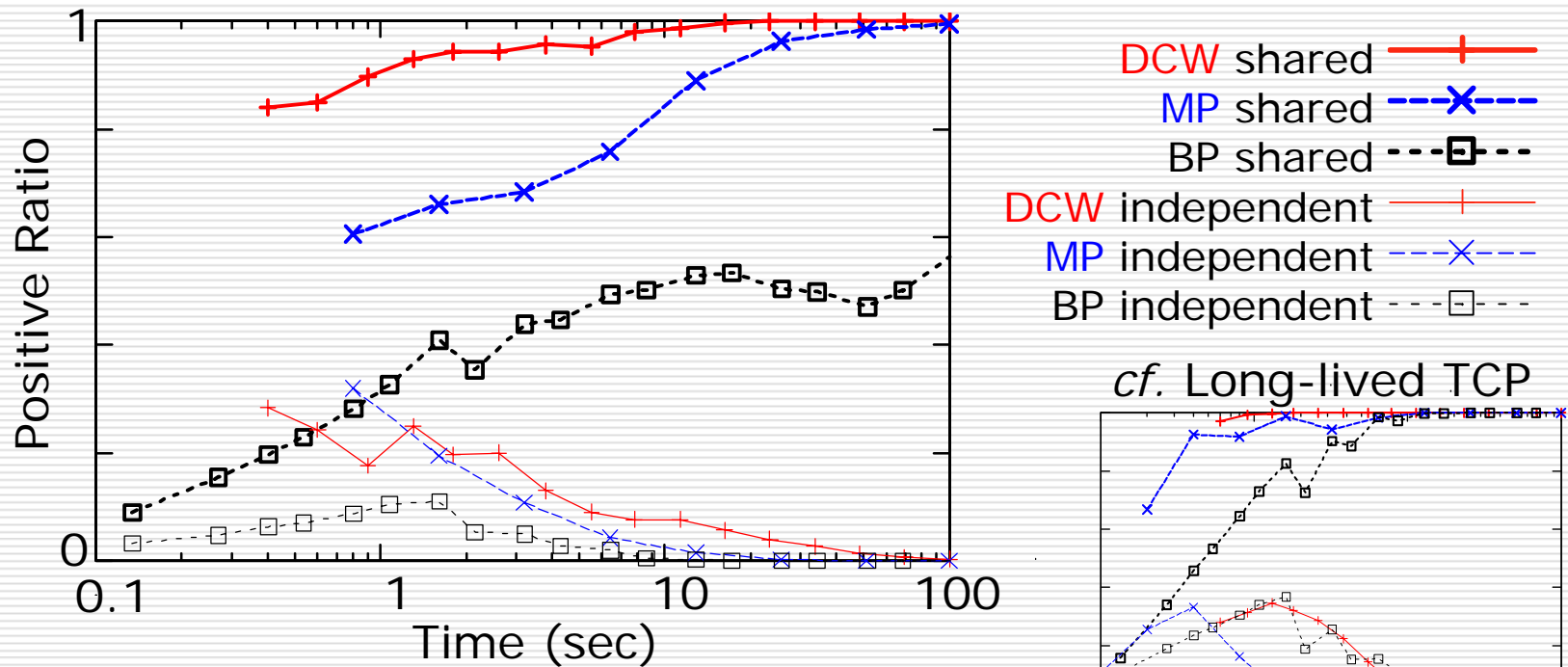
Common Source / Drop-Tail / Long-Lived TCP Traffic



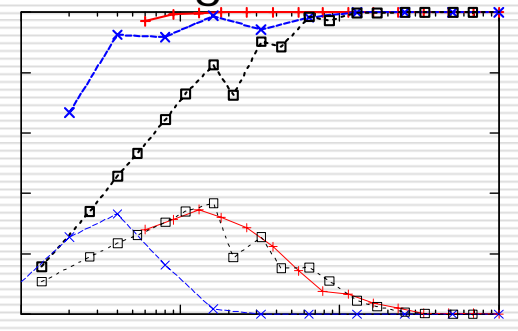
Shared: DCW \succ MP \succ BP

Independent: MP \succ DCW \approx BP

Common Source / Drop-Tail / On-Off CBR Traffic

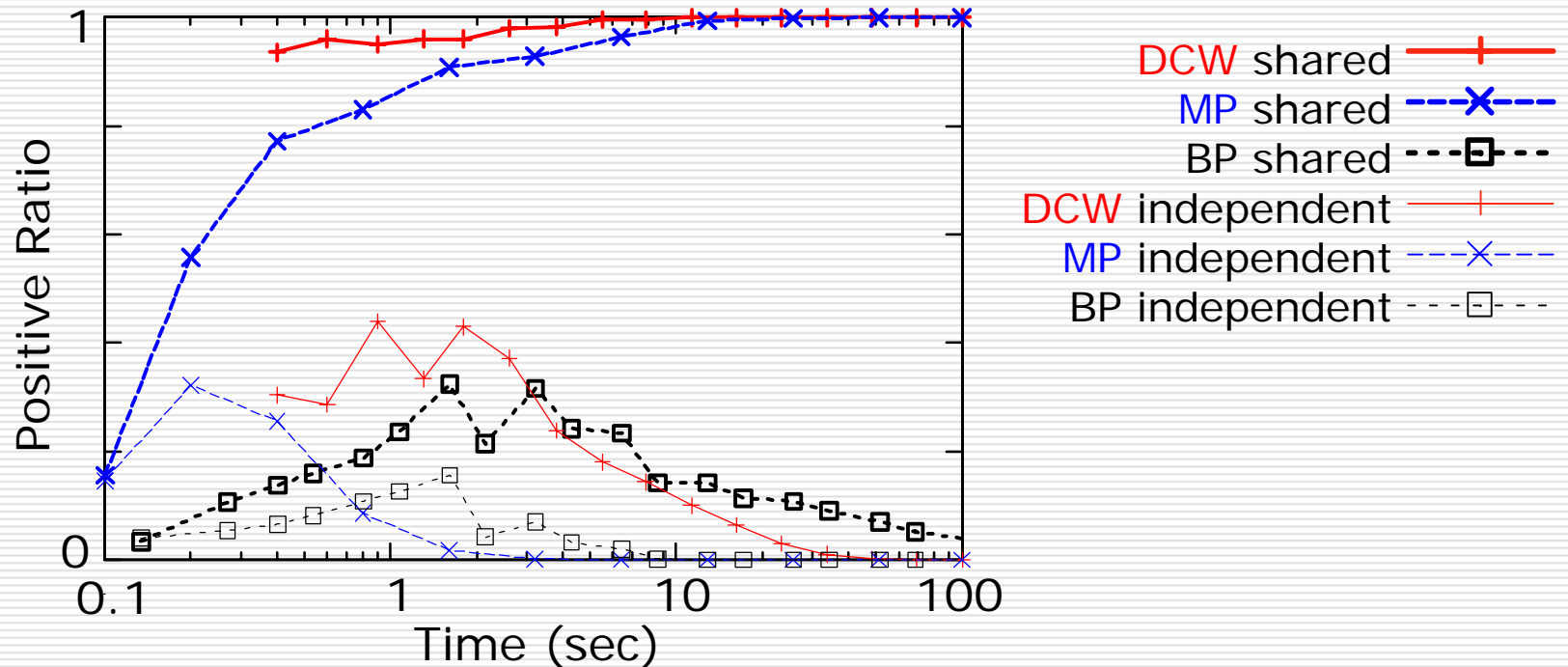


cf. Long-lived TCP



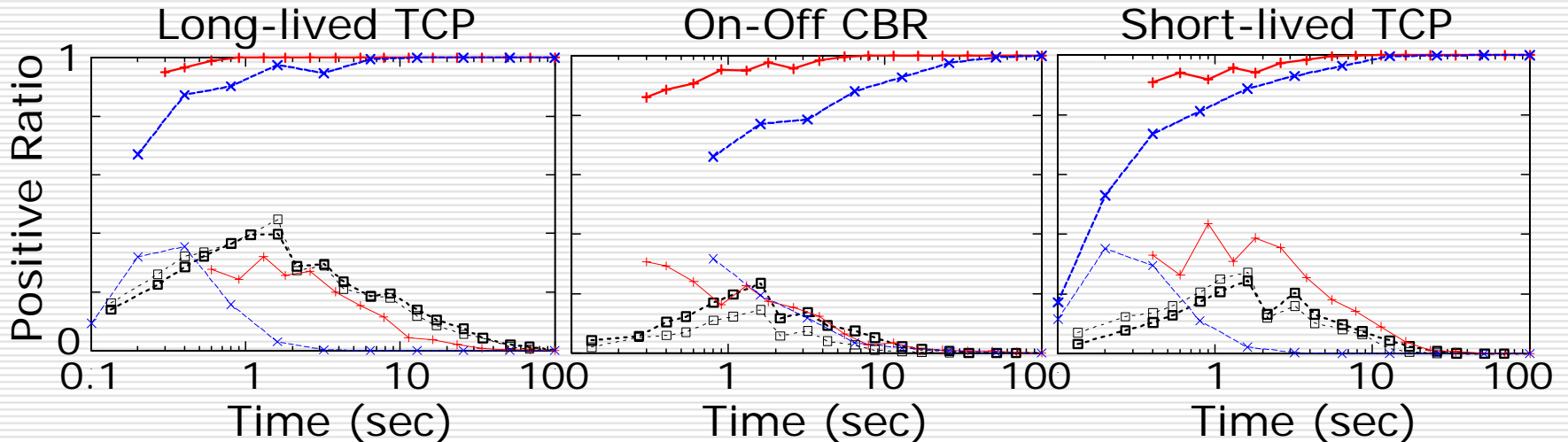
- Slower convergence due to
 - Delay on non-congested links → DCW, MP
 - Shorter loss runs → BP

Common Source / Drop-Tail / Short-Lived TCP Traffic



□ Even shorter loss runs → BP fails.

Common Source / RED



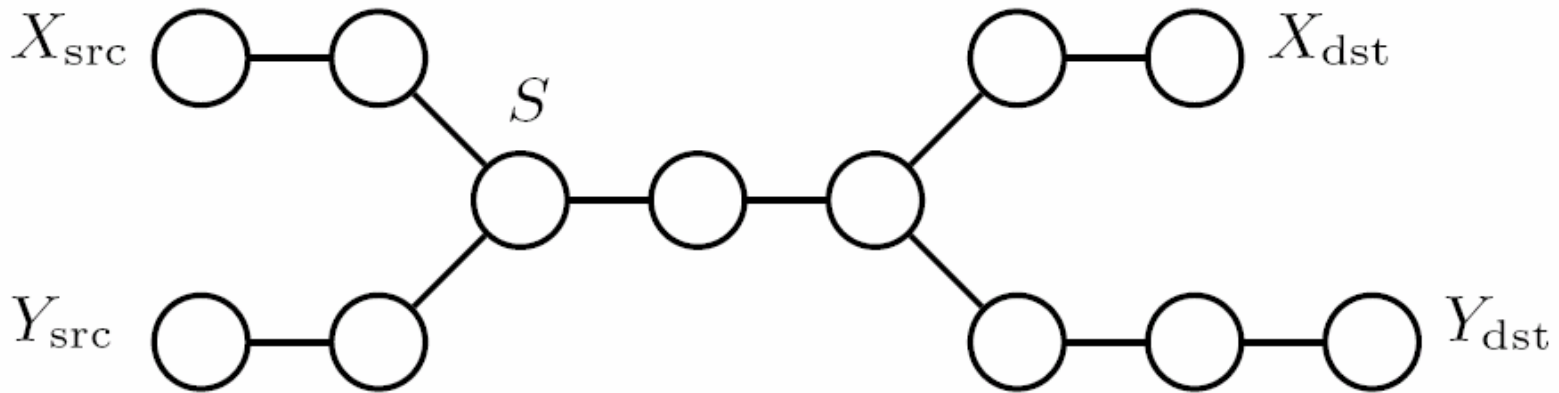
□ DCW and MP:

similar as with drop-tail

□ BP fails

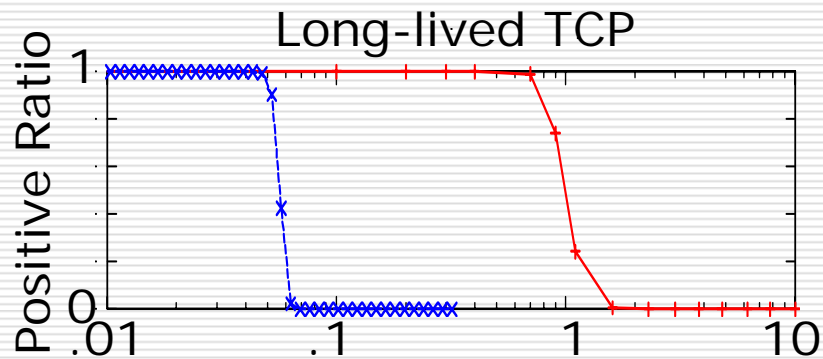
DCW shared —+—
MP shared —x—
BP shared ---□---
DCW independent —+—
MP independent —x—
BP independent ---□---

Topology without Sync Point

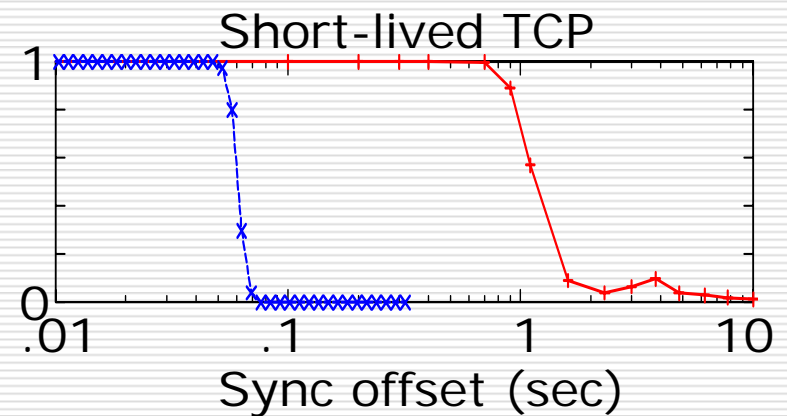
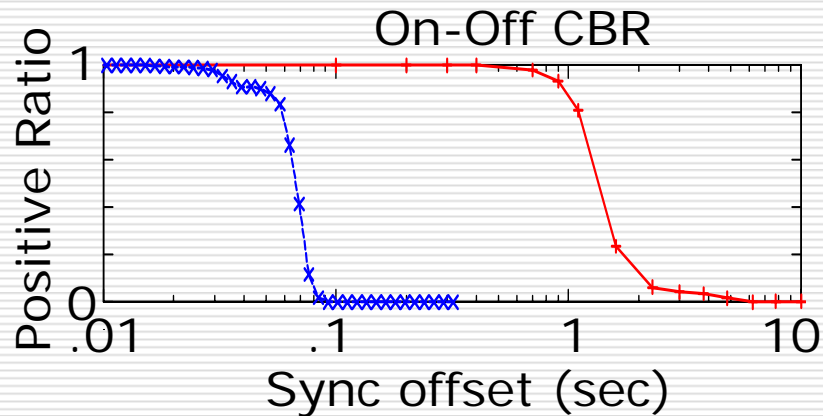


- Synchronization offset > 0
-

Sync Offset Tolerance



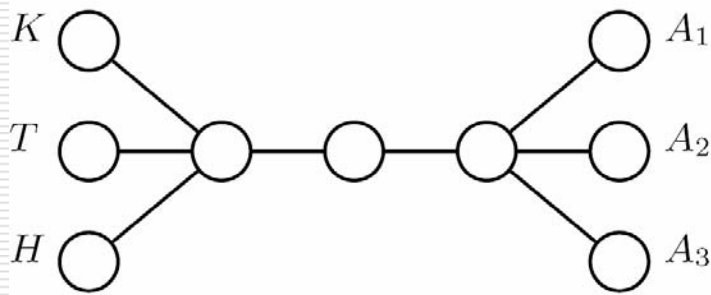
DCW —+—
MP - -x-



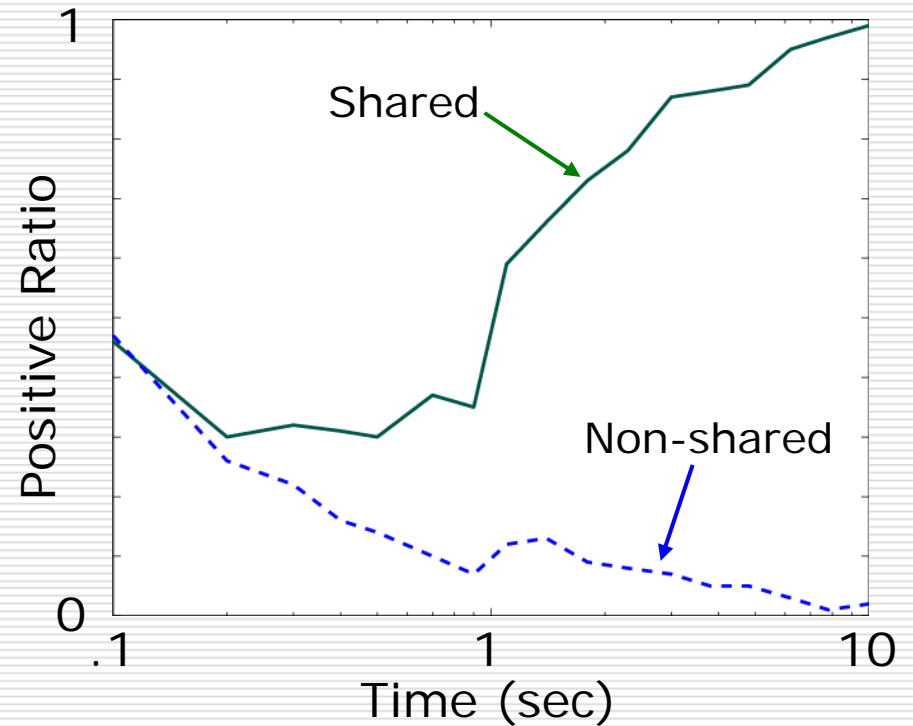
□ DCW: 1–2 sec, MP: 30–70ms, BP: < 10ms

Internet Experiment

□ Topology



□ 10 seconds
to converge



Summary

- Proposed technique: DCW
 - Delay Correlation with Wavelet denoising
 - As fast and accurate as previous techniques (with a common endpoint)
 - Applicable to *any 2 Internet paths*
 - Basic primitive for overlay topology improvement
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