



# Analyzing the Impact of TCP Connections Variation on Transient Behavior of RED Gateway

Motohisa Kisimoto

Graduate School of Engineering Science

Osaka University

*E-mail:kisimoto@ics.es.osaka-u.ac.jp*



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# Background

- TCP (Transmission Control Protocol)
  - Window-based congestion control
  - End-to-end congestion control
  - Assume nothing about a gateway's operation algorithm
- AQM (Active Queue Management)
  - Support end-to-end congestion control mechanism of TCP
  - **RED** is one of promising gateway



# Characteristic of RED

- Compare RED with conventional Drop-Tail
  - Average queue length is kept low
  - A global synchronization problem is avoided
  - RED can improve the fairness among the connections
  - Effectiveness of RED is fully dependent on a choice of control parameters



# Studies on RED

- A number of studies on the steady state performance using simulation experiments
- A few studies analyzing the characteristics of RED
  - Stability and transient behavior in the steady state
  - The number of TCP connections changes in an actual network



# Objective

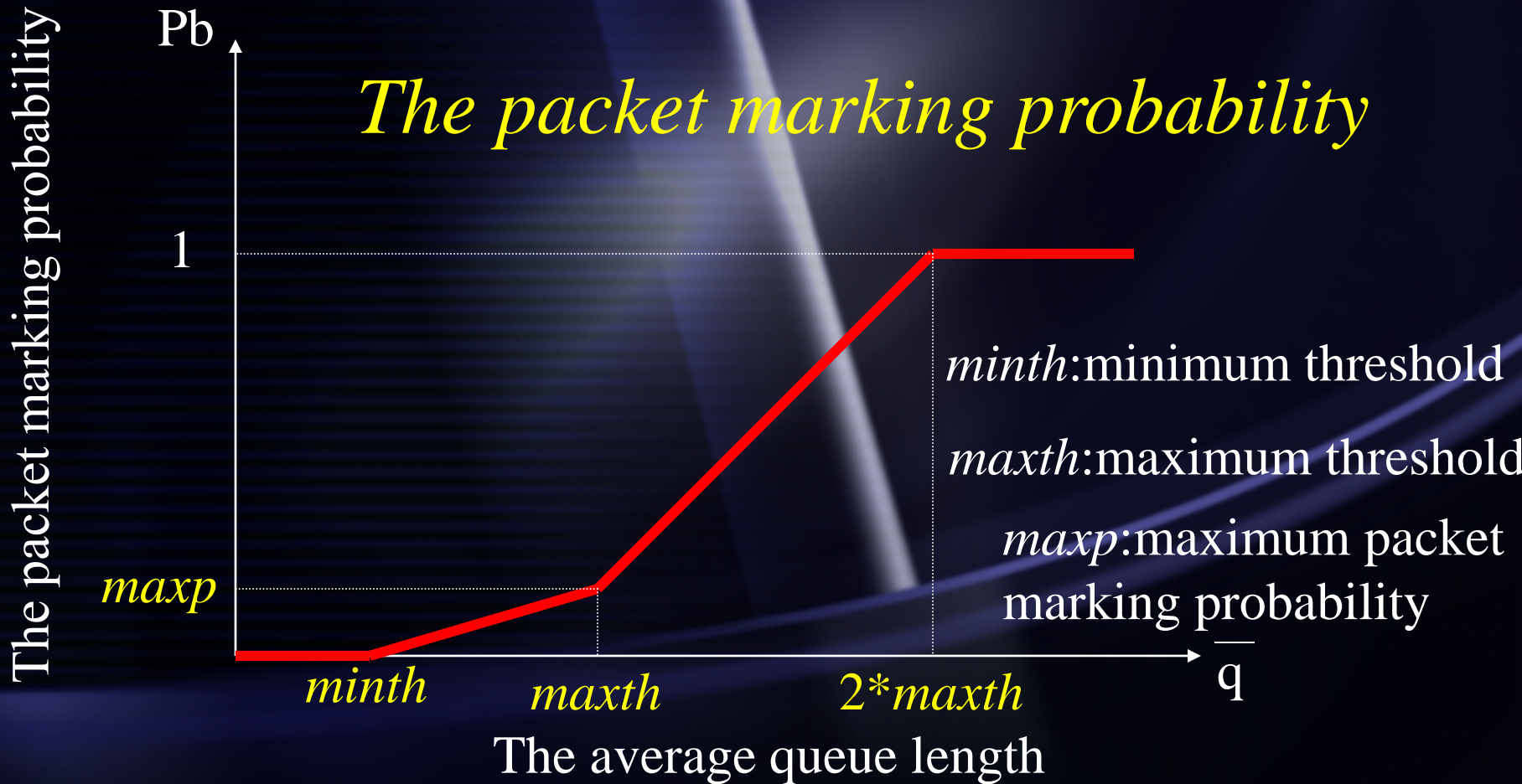
- When the number of TCP connections is increased
  - The traffic increases temporary
  - The possibility of buffer overflow
- When the number of TCP connections is decreased
  - The traffic decreases temporary
  - The possibility of buffer underflow



- Analyzing **the transient behavior** of the RED gateway
  - Taking account of the variation of TCP connections
  - Focus on the dynamics of the number of packets in the RED gateway's buffer

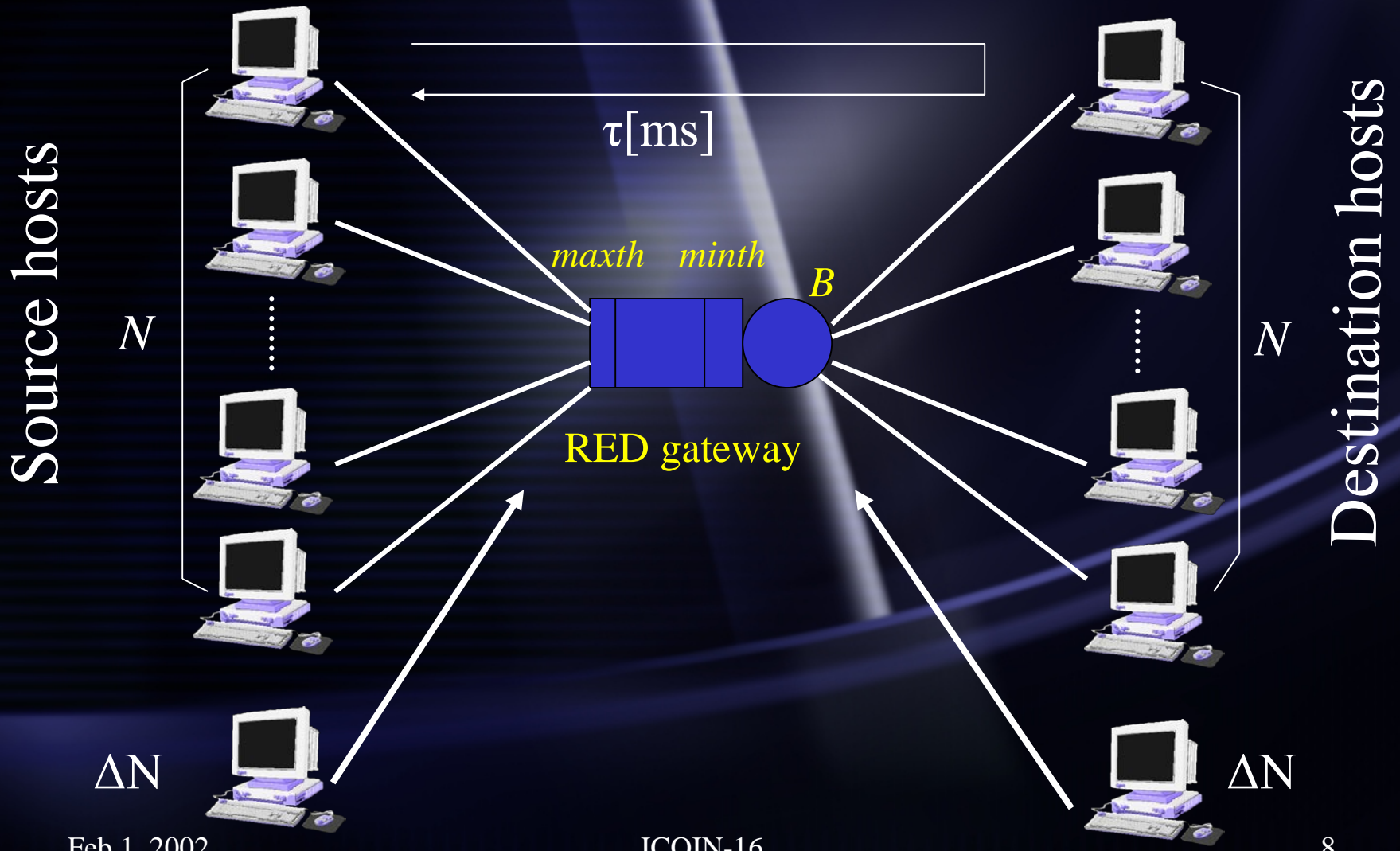


# RED Algorithm





# Analytic Model







# The average state transition equations

$$\overline{w(k + s(k))} = \frac{\overline{w(k)} + \overline{s(k)} - 1}{2}$$

$$\overline{q(k + s(k))} \cong \overline{n(k + s(k))} \overline{w(k + s(k))} - B\tau$$

$$\overline{q(k + s(k))} \cong (1 - q_w)^{\overline{X(k)}} \overline{q(k)} + \{1 - (1 - q_w)^{\overline{X(k)}}\} \overline{q(k)}$$

reference [5] : H.Ohsaki, M.Murata, and H.Miyahara "Steady state analysis of the RED gateway: stability, transient behavior and parameter setting," to appear in IEICE Transactions on Communications, Jan. 2002.



# Linear approximation

- Around their average equilibrium values
- $\mathbf{A}$  is state transition matrix

$$\delta \mathbf{x}(k + \bar{s}(k)) = \mathbf{A} \delta \mathbf{x}(k)$$

$$\delta \mathbf{x}(k) \equiv \begin{bmatrix} w(k) - w^* \\ q(k) - q^* \\ \bar{q}(k) - \bar{q}^* \\ n(k) - n^* \end{bmatrix}$$



# Types of TCP Connections Variation

- Four types of changes in the number of TCP connections
  - All TCP connections are in the congestion avoidance phase
    - 1. End their data transmissions
    - 2. Resume their data transmissions after short idle period
  - $\Delta N$  TCP connections are in the slow start phase
    - 3. Resume their data transmissions after long idle period
    - 4. Newly start their data transmissions



# All TCP connections are in the congestion avoidance phase

$$u(k) = \begin{cases} \Delta N & \text{if } k = i \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\delta \mathbf{x}(k + \bar{s}(k)) = \mathbf{A} \delta \mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B} u(k)$$

$$q(k) = \mathbf{C} \delta \mathbf{x}(k)$$

$$\mathbf{B} = [0 \ 0 \ 0 \ 1]^T$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$$



## SISO model

- Single-Input Single-Output model
- The dynamics of the current queue length

$$q(k) = \sum_{i=0}^k u(i) \delta \mathbf{x}(k - i)$$



# $\Delta N$ TCP connections are in the slow start phase

$$u'(k) = \sum_{i=1}^{\Delta N} (w_i(k) - w_i(k-1))$$

$$\delta \mathbf{x}(k + \bar{s}(k)) = \mathbf{A} \delta \mathbf{x}(k) + \mathbf{B}' u'(k)$$

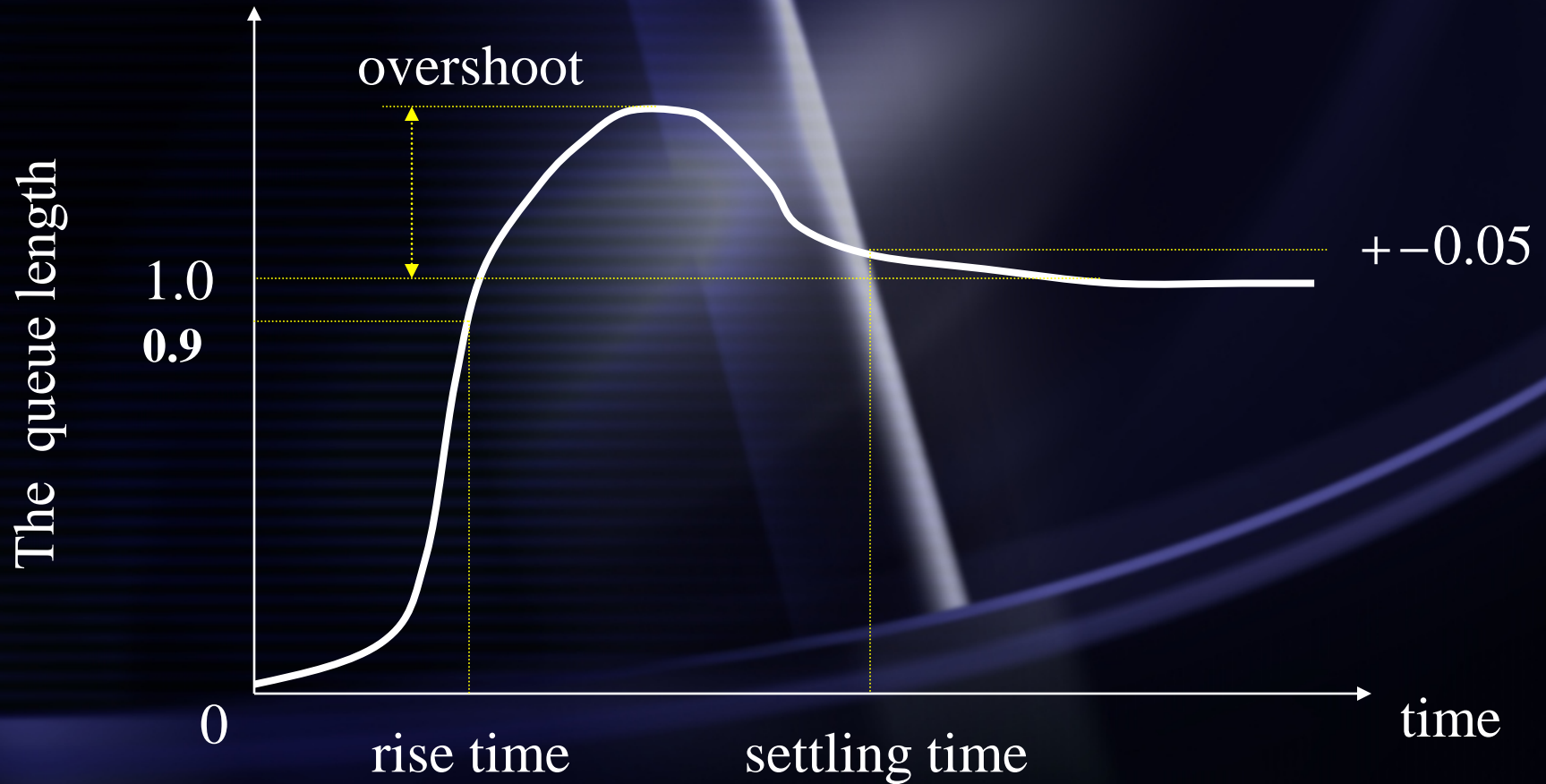
$$q(k) = \mathbf{C} \delta \mathbf{x}(k)$$

$$\mathbf{B}' = [1 \ 0 \ 0 \ 0]^T$$

$$\mathbf{C} = [0 \ 1 \ 0 \ 0]$$

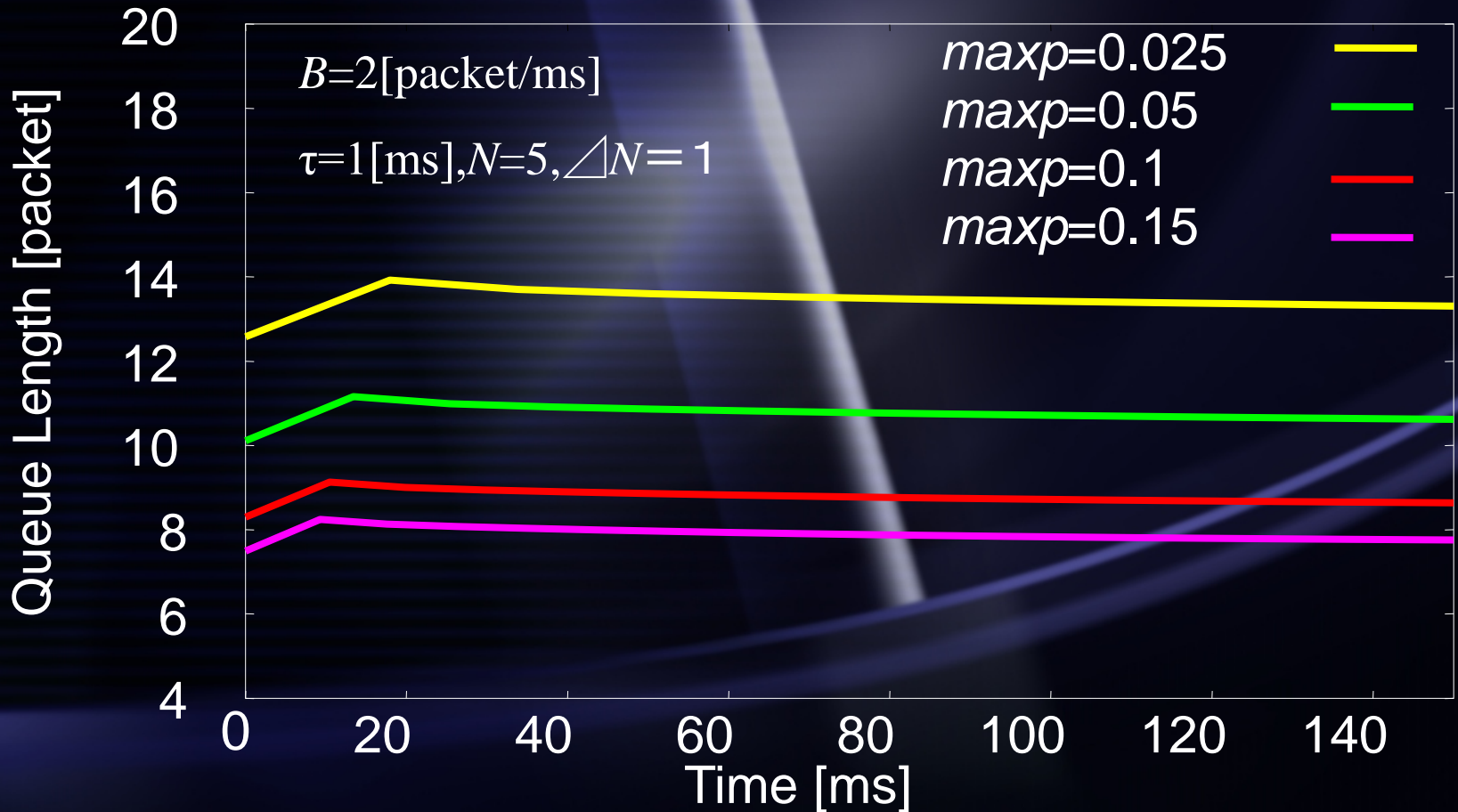


# Performance measures for transient behavior





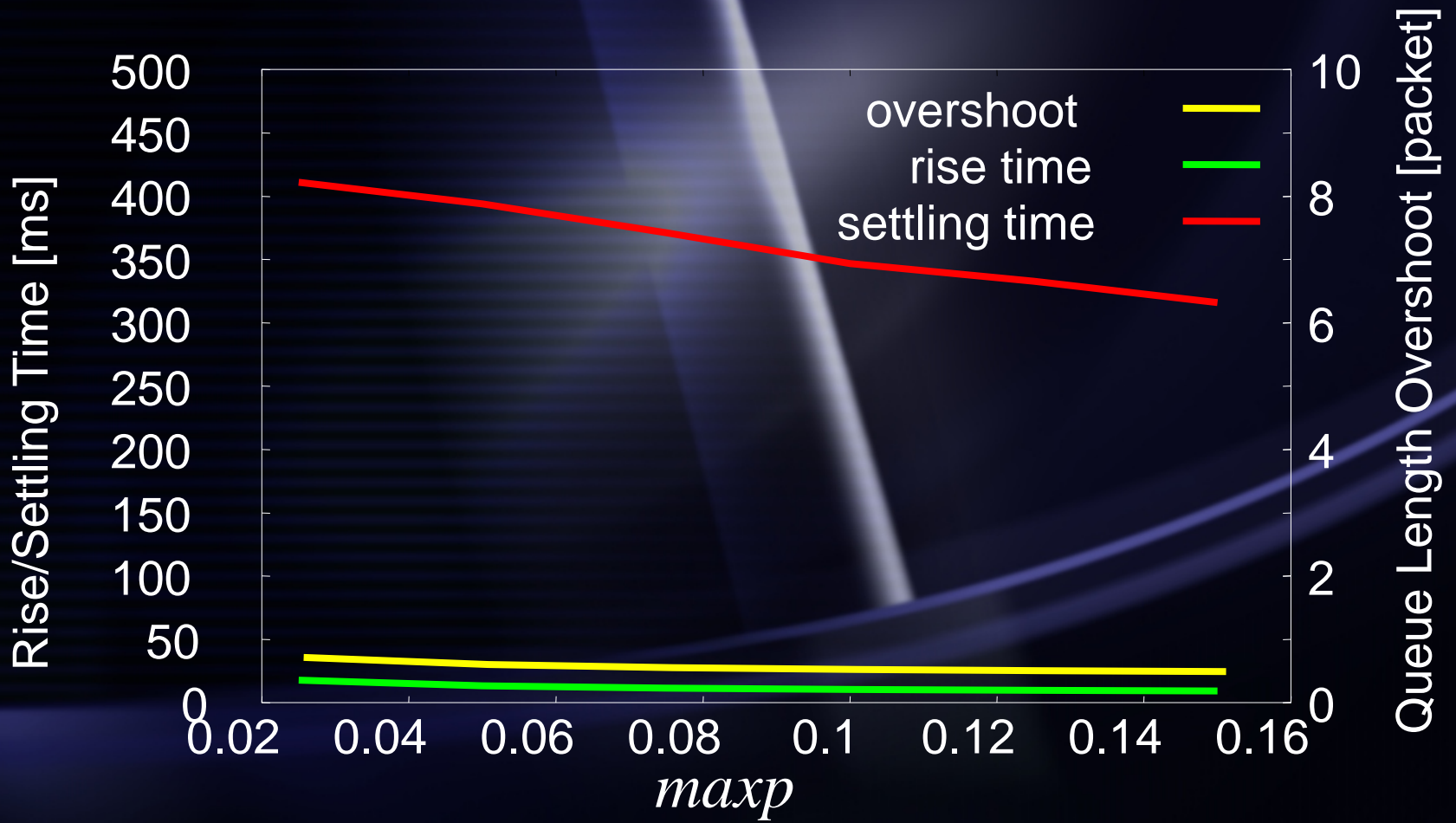
# Queue length variation (*maxp*)





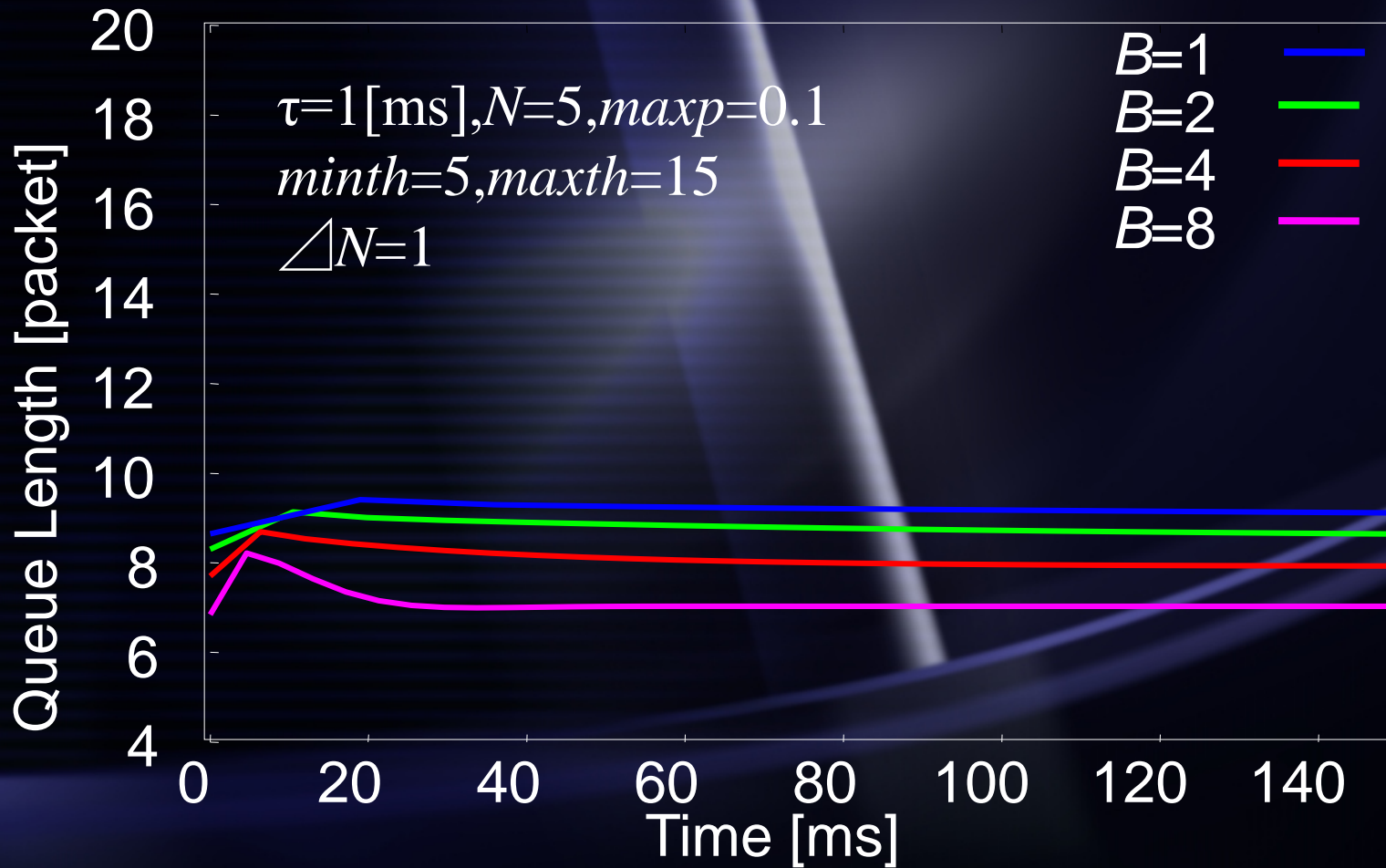


# Performance measures (*maxp*)



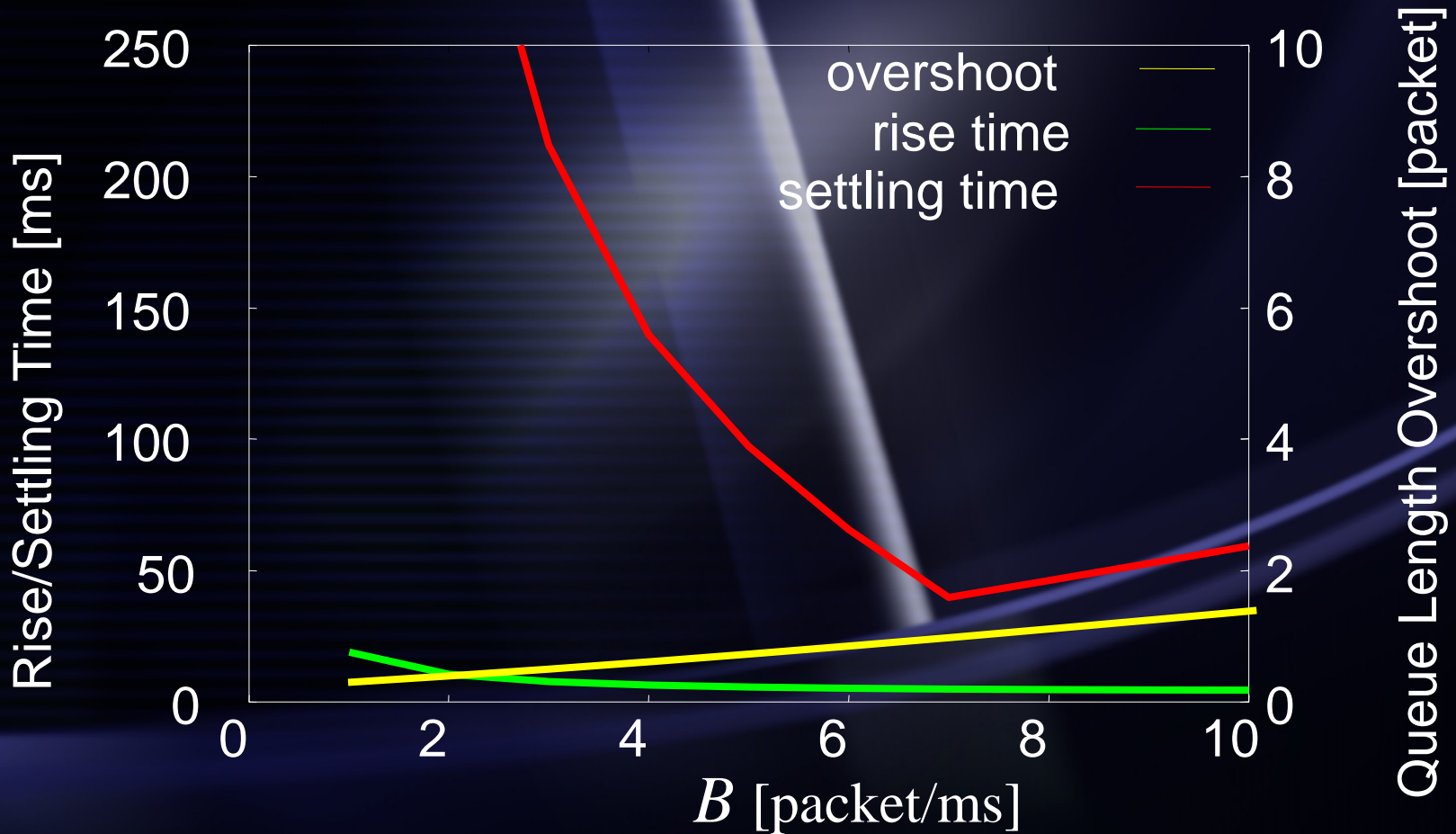


# Queue length variation ( $B$ )





# Performance Measures ( $B$ )





# Conclusion and Future Work

- **Conclusion**
  - Analyze the impact of TCP connections variation on the transient behavior of RED gateway
    - Investigate the dynamics of the current queue length
    - When the number of TCP connections is changed
  - Numerical Examples
    - The control parameters have little influence
    - The transient behavior is sensitive to the system parameters
- **Future Work**
  - To investigate the transient behavior for realistic TCP connections variation