Statistical Multiplexing; Layered Network Architecture; End-to-end Arguments

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https://sngroup.org.cn/courses/cnns-xmuf23/index.shtml

09/19/2023

This deck of slides are heavily based on CPSC 433/533 at Yale University, by courtesy of Dr. Y. Richard Yang.

Outline

- Admin. and recap
- A taxonomy of communication networks
- Layered network architecture

Admin.

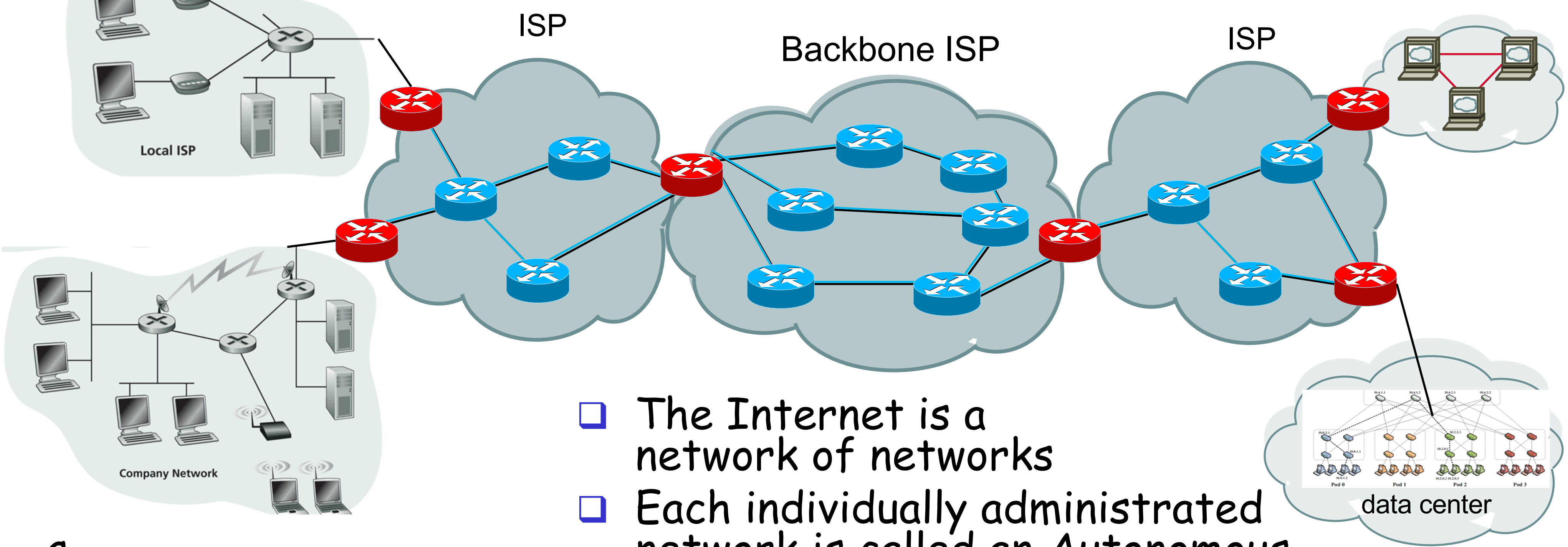
- Readings from the textbook and additional suggested readings
  - All are highly recommended
  - Some are marked as required

- Assignment one is linked on the schedule page
  - Oct. 5, in class or by email to the instructor

Recall: Internet Physical Infrastructure

Residential access, e.g.,

- Cable, Fiber, DSL, Wireless



Campus access, e.g.,

- Ethernet, Wireless

- The Internet is a network of networks
- Each individually administrated network is called an Autonomous System (AS)
  ~ 58000 ASes; Avg 5.7 hops; (http://bgp.potaroo.net/as2.0/bgp-active.html)

Recap: Challenges - Scale

"Developers who have worked at the small scale might be asking themselves why we need to bother when we could just use some kind of out-of the-box solution. For small-scale applications, this can be a great idea. We save time and money up front and get a working and serviceable application. The problem comes at larger scales—there are no off-the-shelf kits that will allow you to build something like Amazon... There's a good reason why the largest applications on the Internet are all bespoke creations: no other approach can create massively scalable applications within a reasonable budget."

http://www.evontech.com/symbian/55.html

Recap: Challenges - General Complexity

- Complexity in highly organized systems arises primarily from design strategies intended to create robustness to uncertainty in their environments and component parts.
  - Scalability is robustness to changes to the size and complexity of a system as a whole.
  - Evolvability is robustness of lineages to large changes on various (usually long) time scales.
  - Reliability is robustness to component failures.
  - Efficiency is robustness to resource scarcity.
  - Modularity is robustness to component rearrangements.

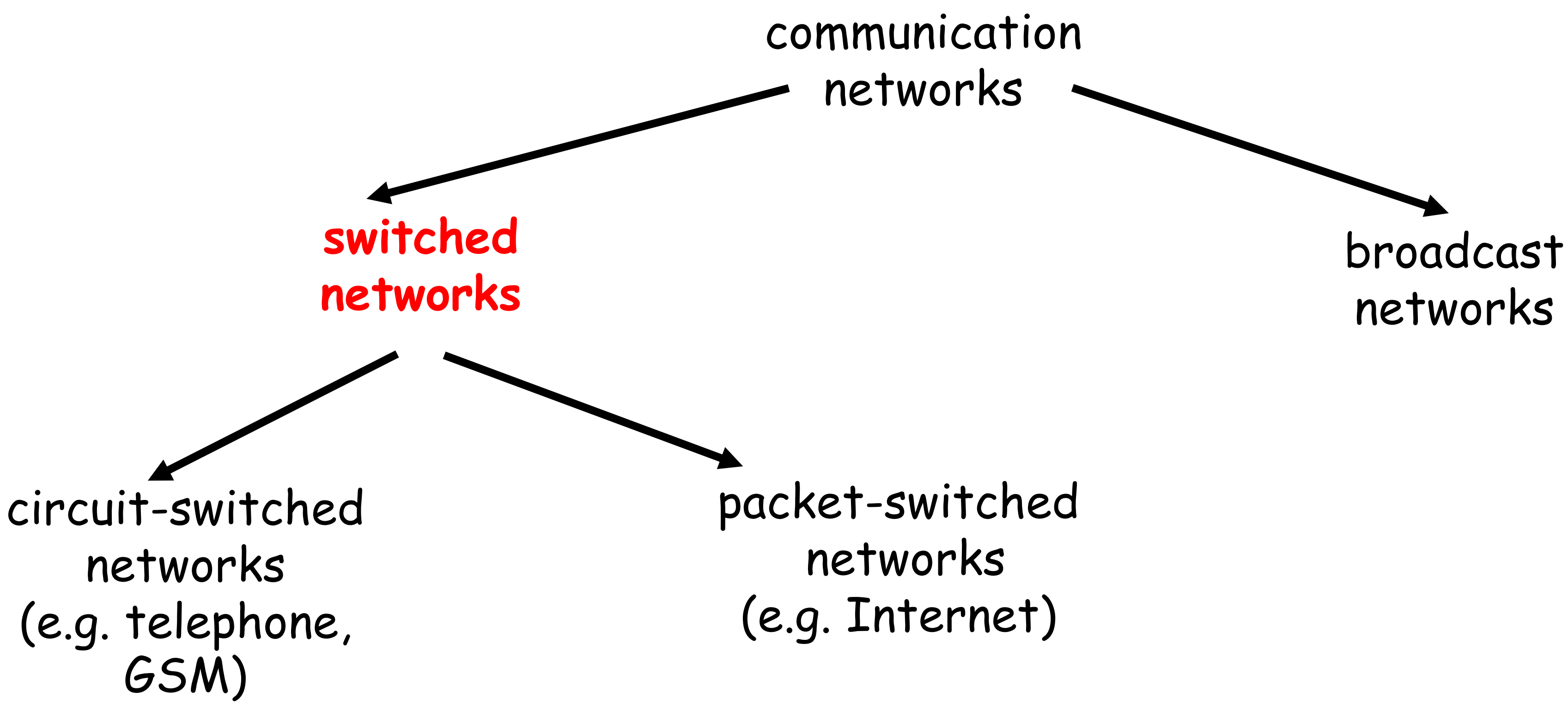
Recap: Challenges - Distributed vs Centralized

- Distributed computing is hard, e.g.,
  - FLP Impossibility Theorem
  - Arrow's Impossibility Theorem

- Achieved good design for only few specific tasks (e.g., state distribution, leader election). Hence, a trend in networking is Software Defined Networking, which is a way of moving away from generic distributed computing, by focusing on utilizing the few well-understood primitives, in particular logically centralized state.

Recap: A Taxonomy of Comm. Networks

- Basic question: how are data (the bits) transferred through communication networks?

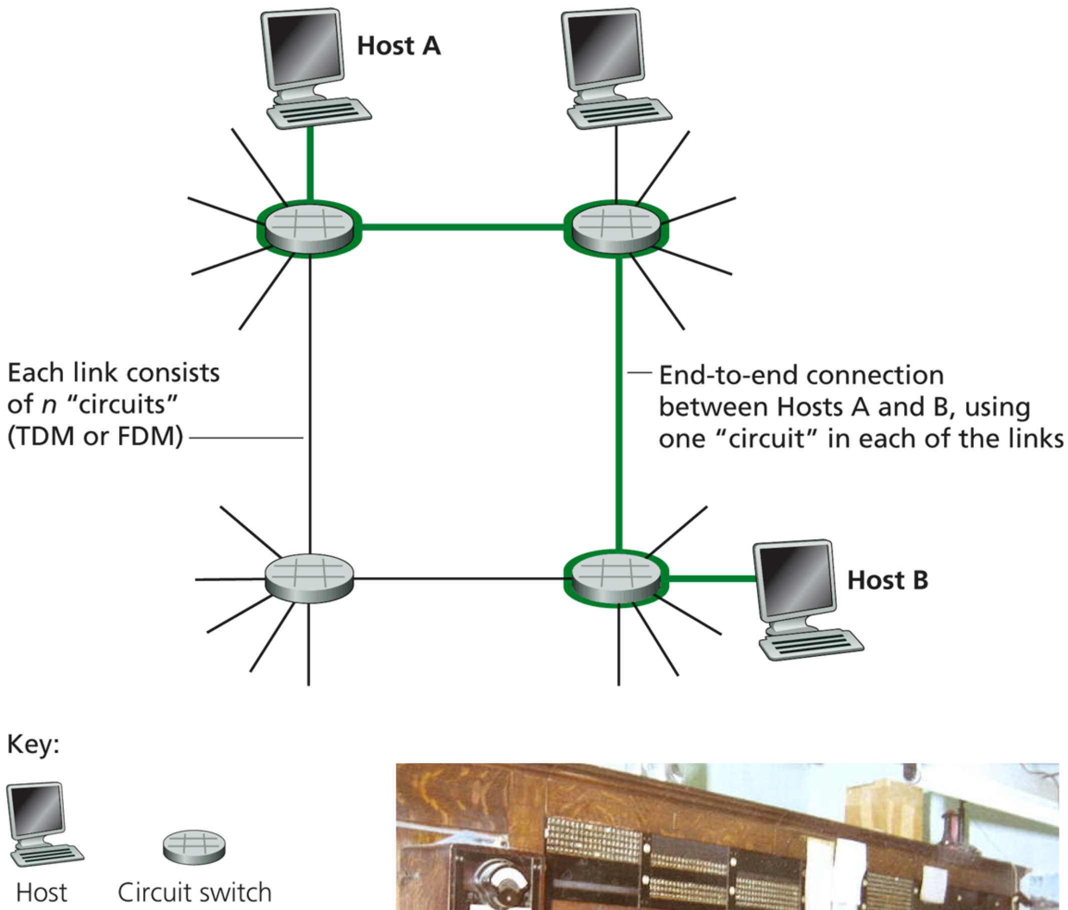


Outline

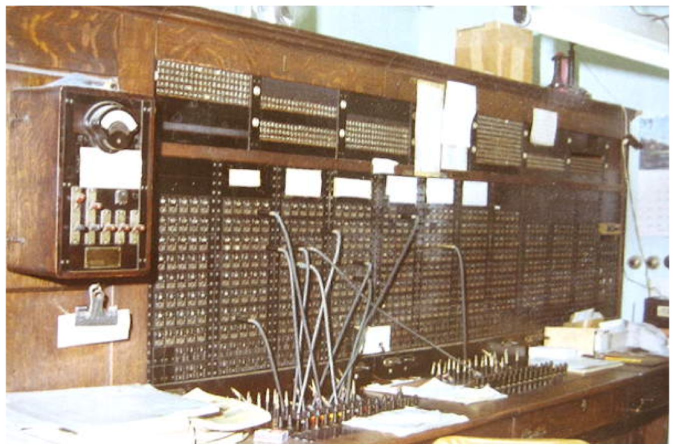
- Admin. and recap
- A taxonomy of communication networks
  - circuit switched networks

Circuit Switching

- Each link has a number of "circuits"
  - sometime we refer to a "circuit" as a channel or a line
- An end-to-end connection reserves one "circuit" at each link



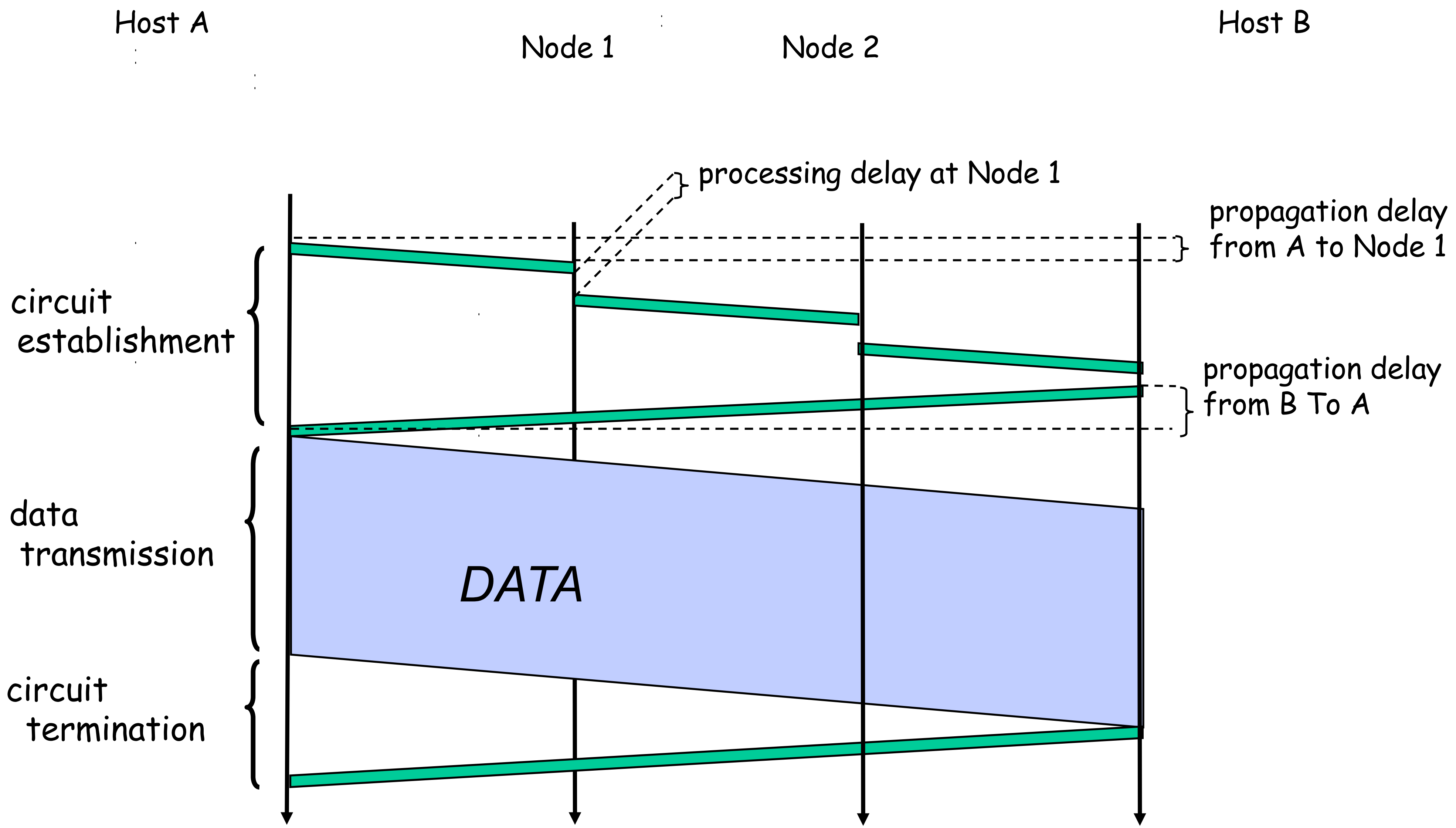
First commercial telephone switchboard was opened in 1878 to serve the 21 telephone customers in New Haven



Circuit Switching: The Process

- Three phases
  - circuit establishment
  - data transfer
  - circuit termination

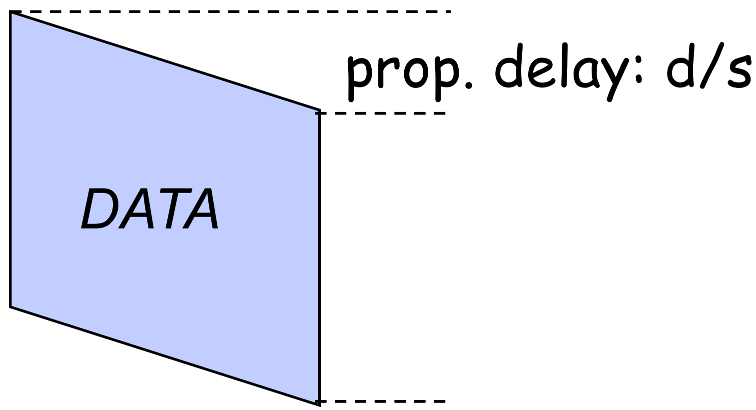
Timing Diagram of Circuit Switching



Delay Calculation in Circuit Switched Networks

- Propagation delay: delay for the first bit to go from a source to a destination

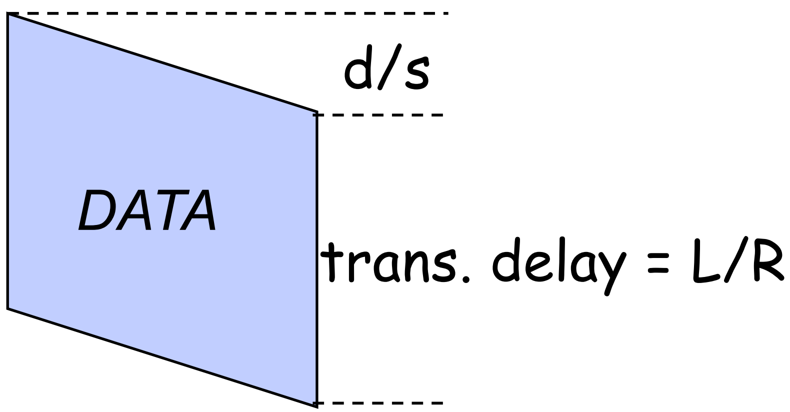
Propagation delay:
- d = length of physical link
- s = propagation speed in medium (~2x10^5 km/sec)



Delay Calculation in Circuit Switched Networks

- Transmission delay: time to pump data onto link at *line* rate

Transmission delay:
- R = reserved bandwidth (bps)
- L = message length (bits)



An Example

- Propagation delay
  - suppose the distance between A and B is 4000 km, then one-way propagation delay is:

$$\frac{4000\,km}{200{,}000\,km/s} = 20ms$$

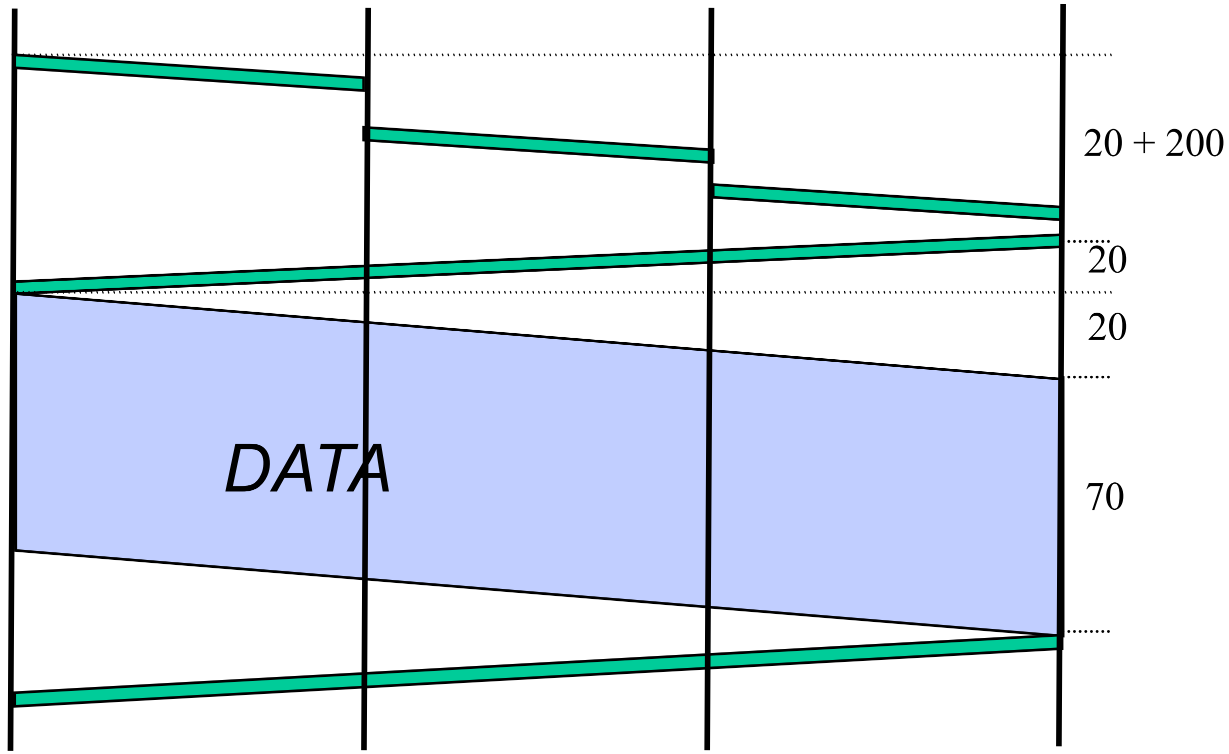
- Transmission delay
  - suppose your iphone reserves a one-slot HSCSD channel
    - each HSCSD frame can transmit about 115 kbps
    - a frame is divided into 8 slots
  - then the transmission delay of using one reserved slot for a message of 1 Kbits:

$$\frac{1kbits}{14kbps} \approx 70ms$$

An Example (cont.)

- Suppose the setup message is very small, and the total setup processing delay is 200 ms
  - Then the delay to transfer a message of 1 Kbits from A to B (from the beginning until host receives last bit) is:

$$20 + 200 + 20 + 20 + 70 = 330ms$$



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- A brief introduction to the Internet: past and present
- Challenges of Internet networks and apps
- A taxonomy of communication networks
  - circuit switched networks
  - *packet switched networks*

Packet Switching

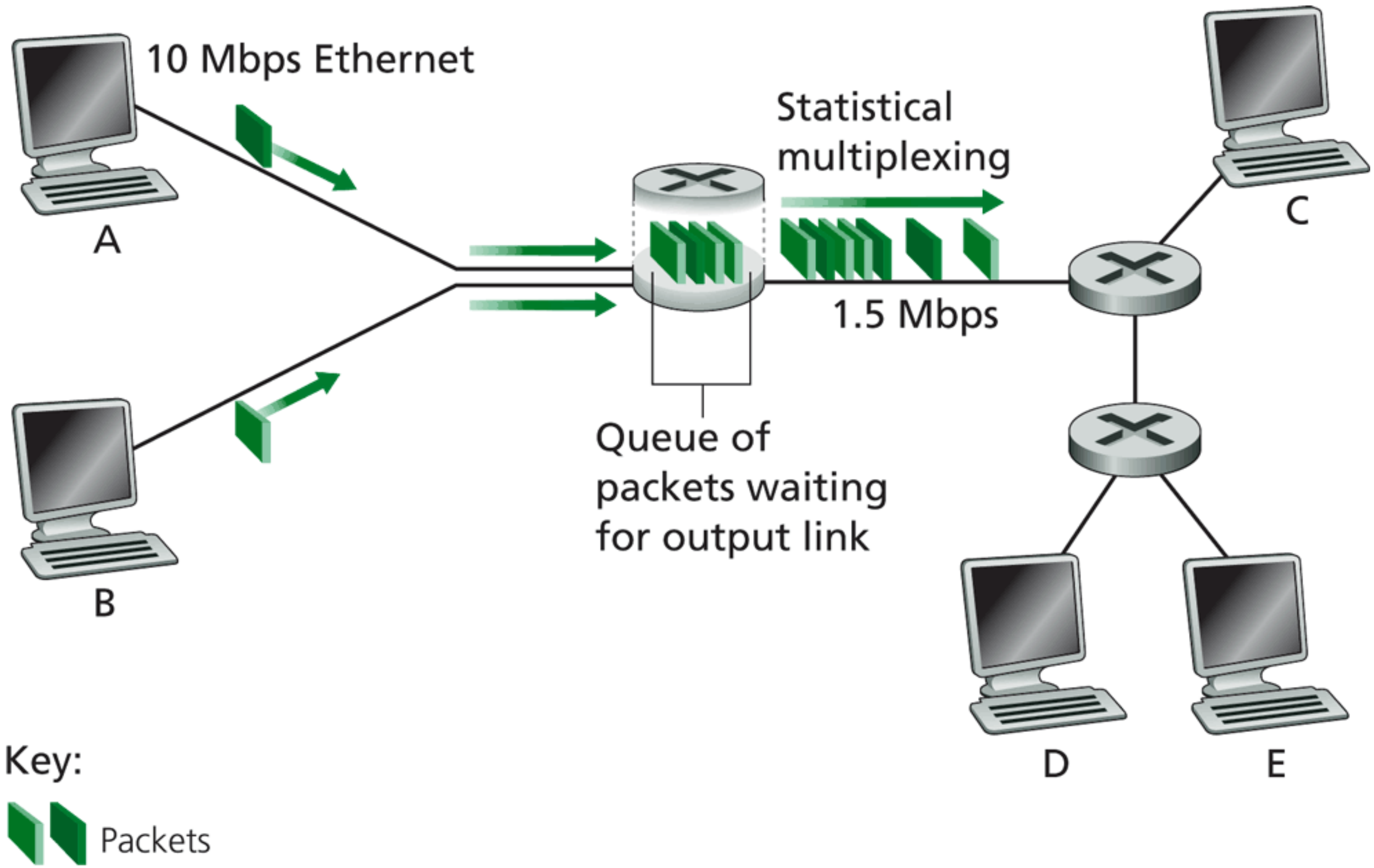
Each end-to-end data **flow** (i.e., a sender-receiver pair) divided into ***packets***

- Packets have the following structure:

  - header and trailer carry control information (e.g., destination address, check sum)
  - where is the control information for circuit switching?

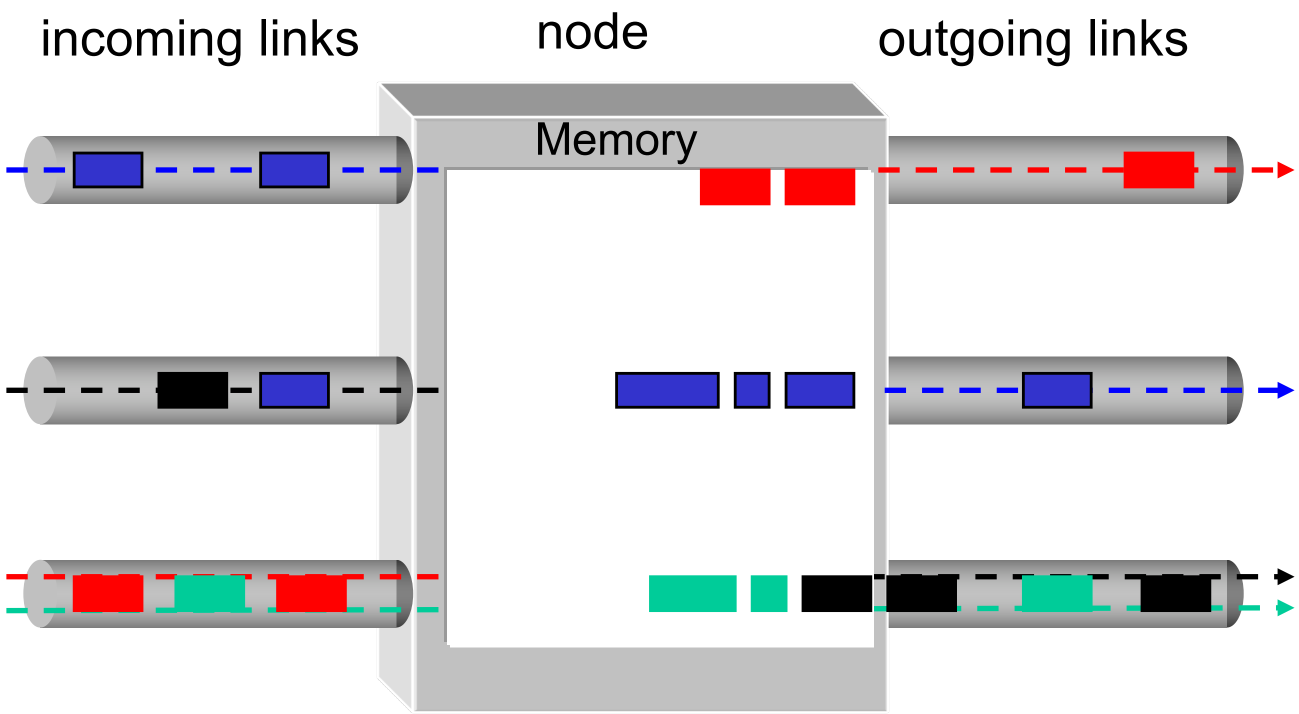
- At each node the entire packet is received, processed (e.g., routing), stored briefly, and then forwarded to the next node; thus packet-switched networks are also called **store-and-forward networks.** On its turn, a packet uses full link bandwidth

Packet Switching



Inside a Packet Switching Router

An output queueing switch



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  - packet switched networks
  - *circuit switching vs. packet switching*

Packet Switching vs. Circuit Switching

- The early history of the Internet was a heated debate between Packet Switching and Circuit Switching
  - the telephone network was the dominant network

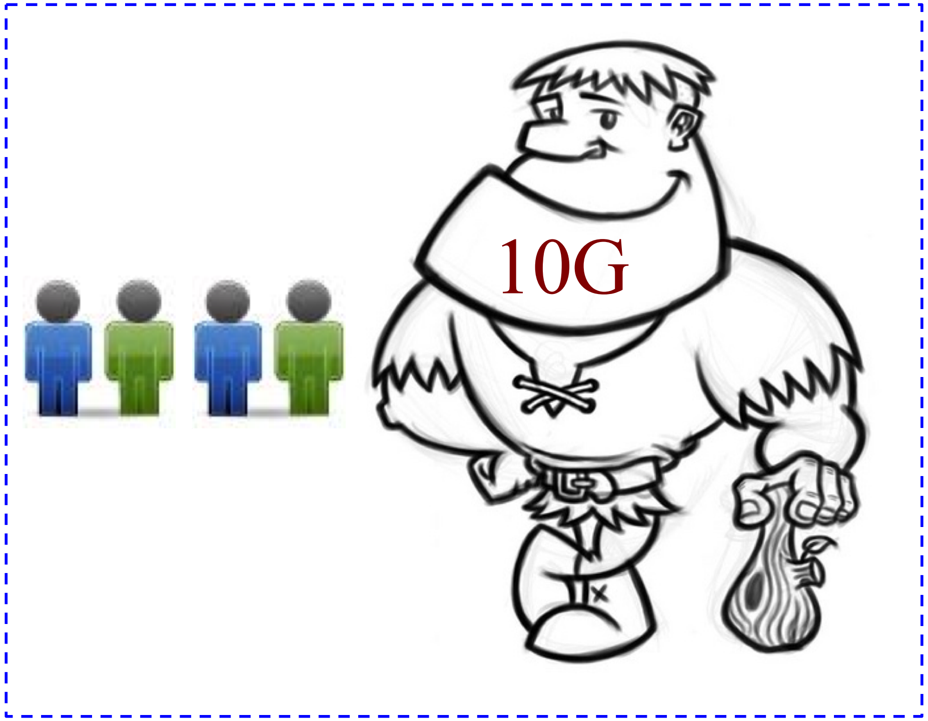
- Need to compare packet switching with circuit switching

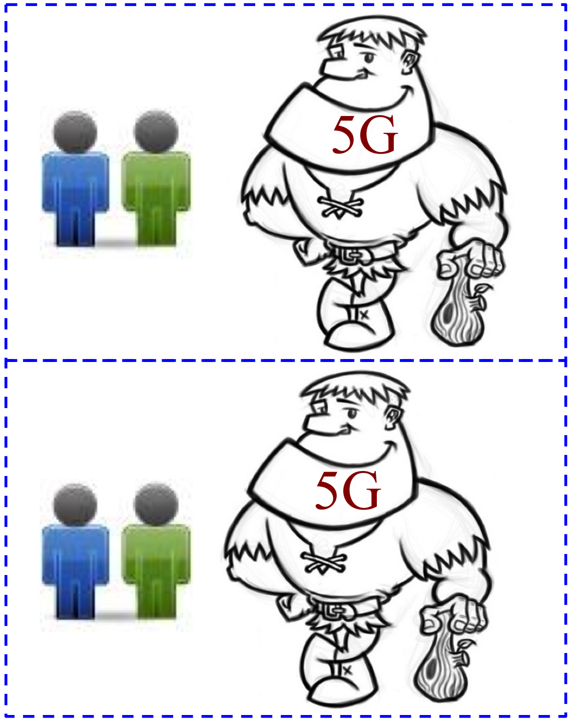
Circuit Switching vs. Packet Switching

	circuit switching	packet switching
resource usage		
reservation/setup		
resource contention		
charging		
header		
fast path processing		

Key Issue to be Settled

- A key issue: what is the efficiency of resource partition?





- Tool used to analyze the issue: queueing theory
  - Some basic results of queueing theory can be quite useful in many systems settings

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  - packet switched networks
  - circuit switching vs. packet switching
  - *M/M queues and statistical multiplexing*

Queueing Theory

- Strategy:
  - model system state
    - if we know the fraction of time that the system spends at each state, we can get answers to many basic questions: how long does a new request need to wait before being served?
- System state changes upon events:
  - introduce state transition diagram
  - focus on equilibrium: state trend neither growing nor shrinking (key issue: how to define equilibrium)

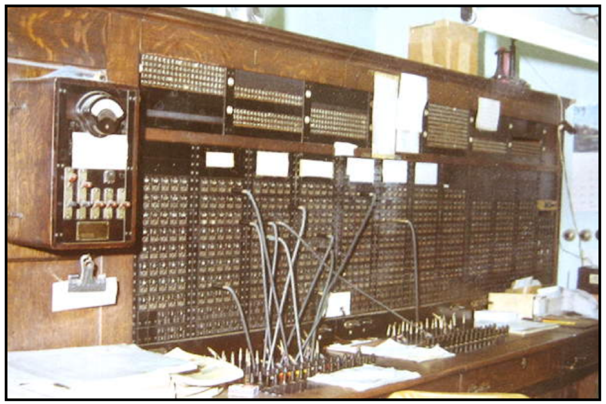
- Our approach: We are not interested in extremely precise modeling, but want quantitative intuition

Warm up: Analysis of Circuit-Switching Blocking (Busy) Time

- Assume a link has only a finite number of N circuits

- Objective: compute the percentage of time that a new session (call) is blocked

- Analogy in a more daily-life scenario?
- Key parameters?

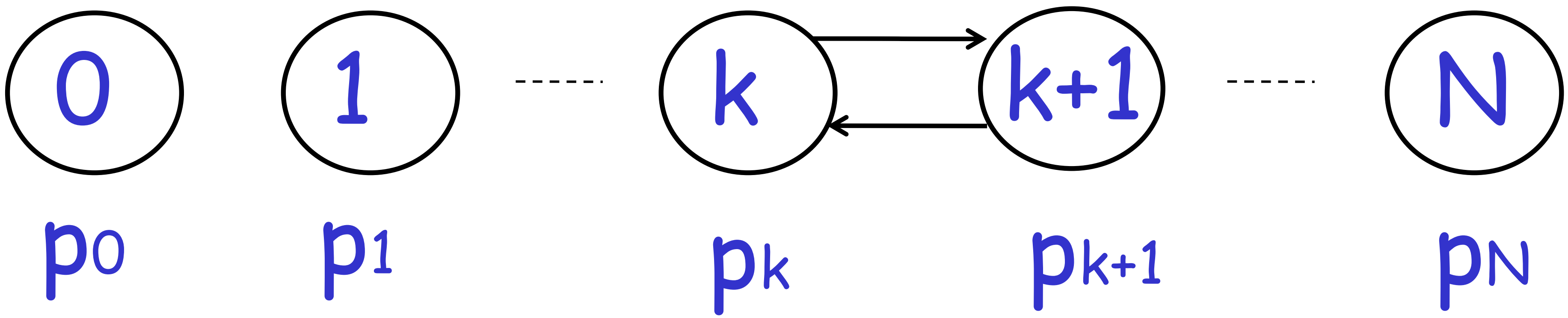


Analysis of Circuit-Switching Blocking (Busy) Time

- Consider a simple arrival pattern
  - client requests arrive at a rate of λ (lambda/second)
  - service rate: each call takes on average $1/\mu$ second
- Arrival and service patterns: memoryless (Markovian)
  - During a small interval Δt, the number of expected new arrivals is: $\lambda\Delta t$
  - During a small interval Δt, the chance (fraction) of a current call finishes is: $\mu\Delta t$
- This model is also called an M/M/N model

Analysis of Circuit-Switching Blocking (Busy) Time: State

system state: # of busy lines



Q: How to characterize equilibrium?

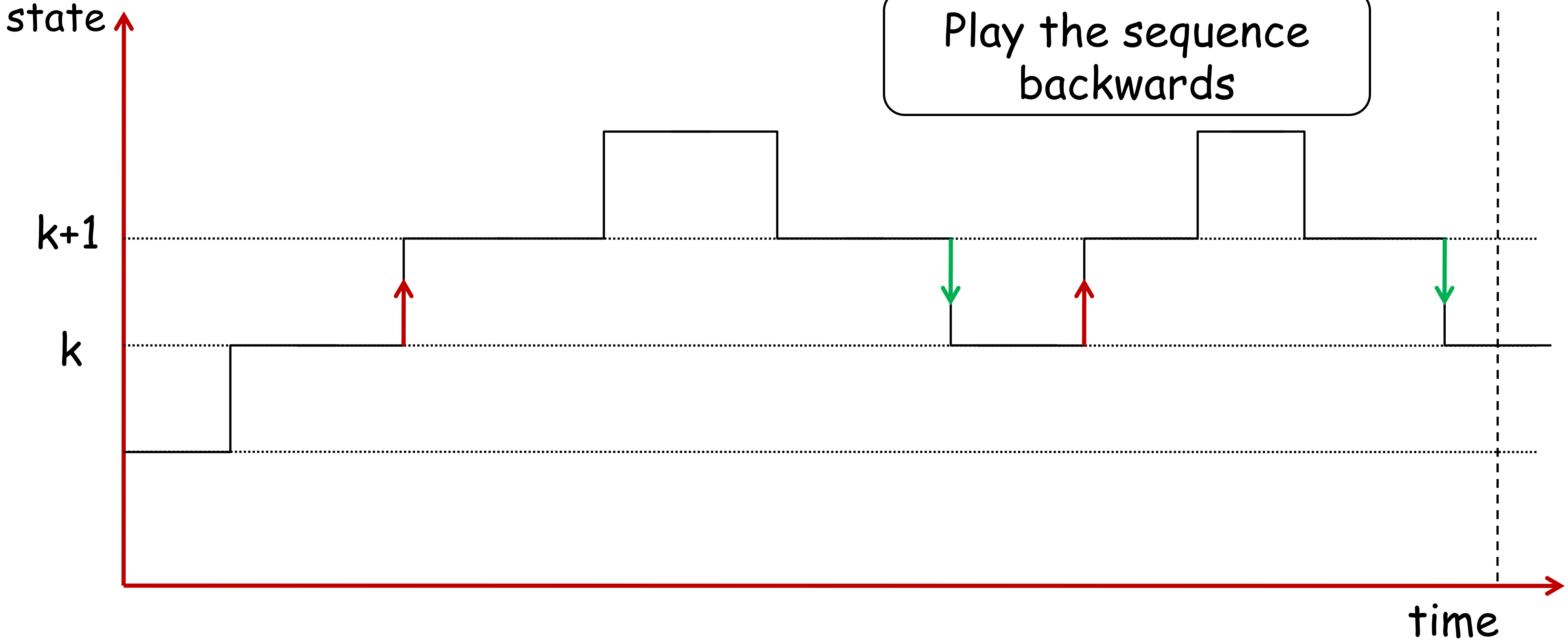
Equilibrium = Time Reversibility [Frank Kelly]

- Statistically cannot distinguish

$$\#f_{k\to k+1},=\#f_{k+1\to k}$$

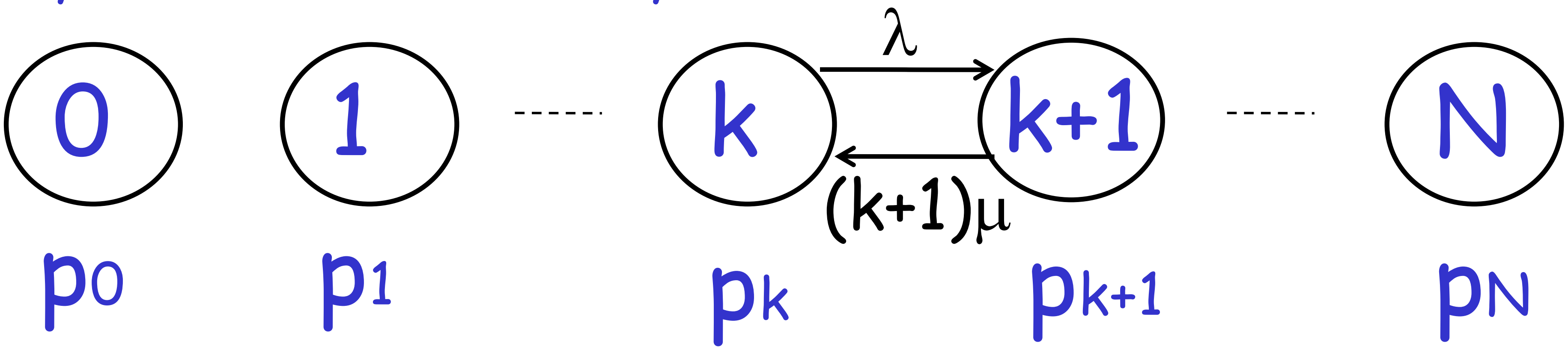
$$\#b_{k\to k+1},\ \#b_{k+1\to k}$$

Play the sequence backwards



Analysis of Circuit-Switching Blocking (Busy) Time: Sketch

system state: # of busy lines



at equilibrium (time resersibility) in one unit time:

#(transitions k → k+1) = #(transitions k+1 → k)

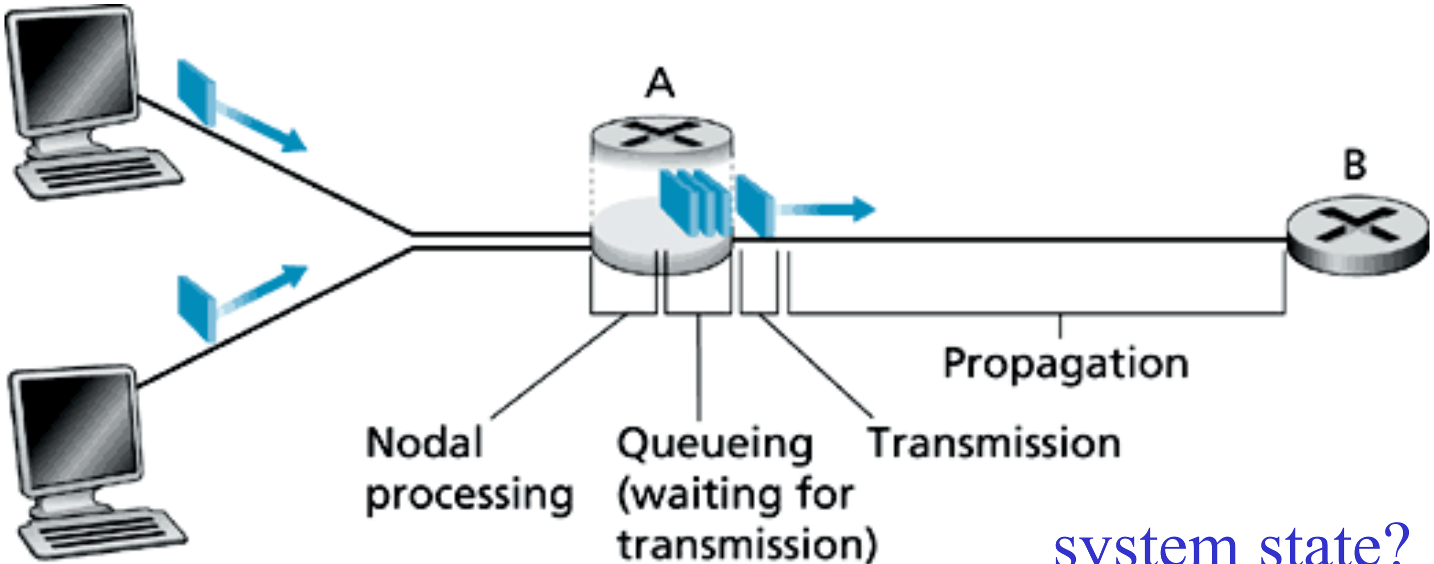
$$p_k \lambda = p_{k+1}(k+1)\mu$$

$$p_{k+1} = \frac{1}{k+1}\frac{\lambda}{\mu} p_k = \frac{1}{(k+1)!}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{k+1} p_0$$

$$p_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{1}{1!}\frac{\lambda}{\mu} + \frac{1}{2!}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^2 + \ldots + \frac{1}{N!}\left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^N}$$

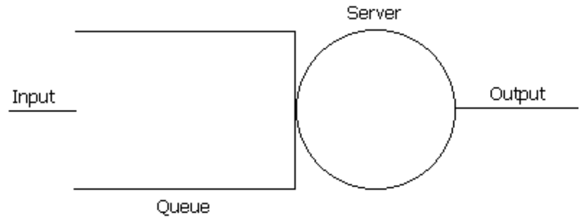
Queueing Analysis: Packet Switching Delay

- Four types of delay at each hop
  - nodal processing delay: check errors & routing
  - queueing: time waiting for its turn at output link
  - transmission delay: time to pump packet onto a link at link speed
  - propagation delay: router to router propagation
- The focus is on queueing and transmission delay

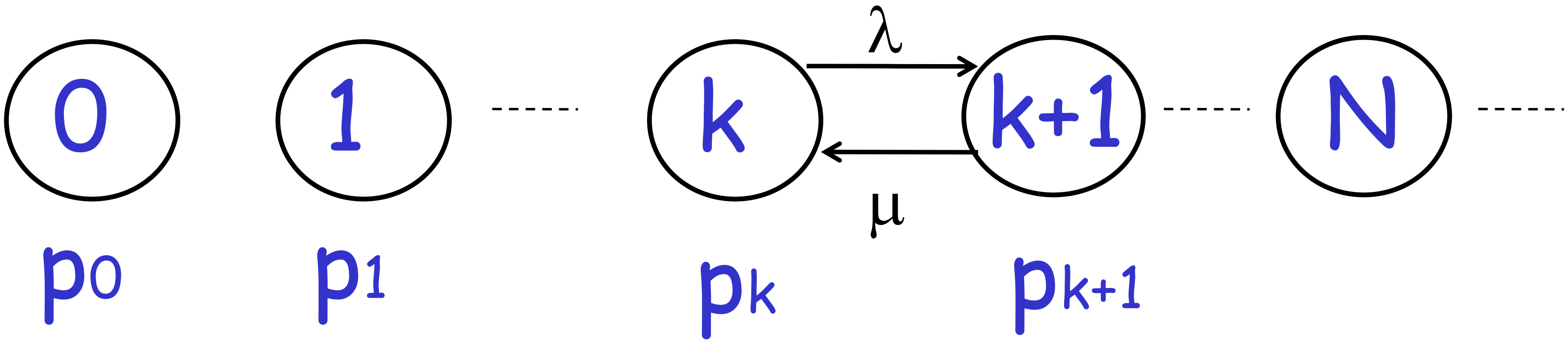


system state?

Packet Switching Delay



system state: #packets in queue



at equilibrium (time reversibility) in one unit time:

#(transitions k → k+1) = #(transitions k+1 → k)

$$p_k \lambda = p_{k+1} \mu$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k = 1$$

$$p_{k+1} = \frac{\lambda}{\mu} p_k = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\mu}\right)^{k+1} p_0 = \rho^{k+1} p_0$$

$$p_0 = 1 - \rho$$

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

Summary: Queueing Theory

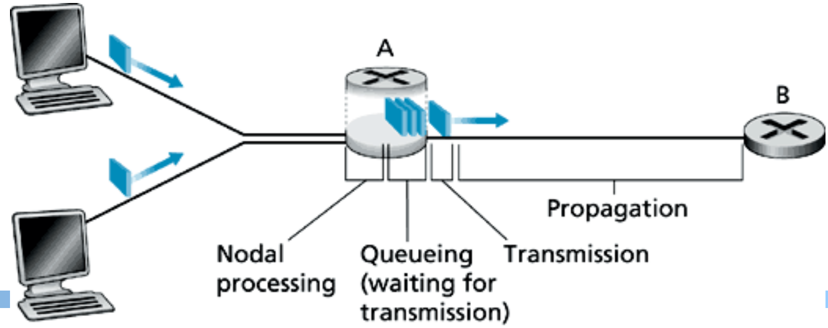
- Model system state
- Introduce state transition diagram
- Focus on equilibrium: state trend neither growing nor shrinking

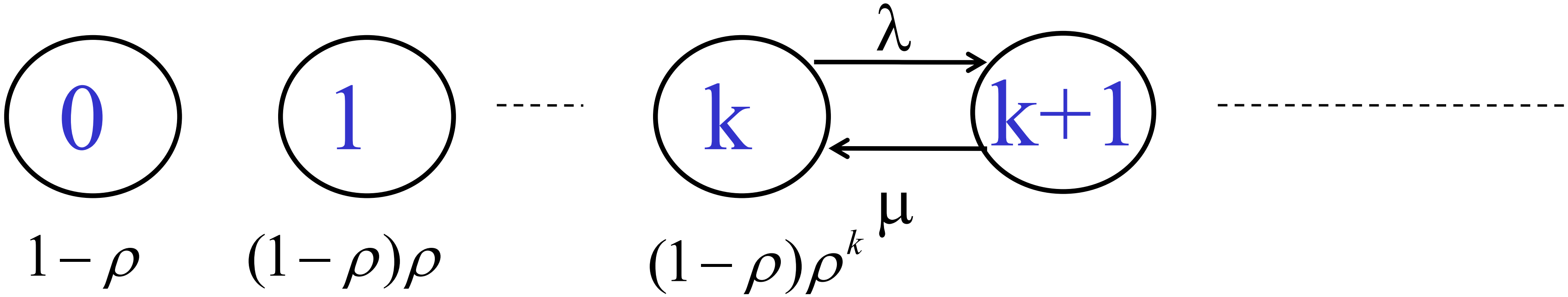
Example

- Assume requests (packets) come in at a rate of one request per 50 ms λ=1/50ms =20/s
- Each request (packet) takes on average 20 ms $1/\mu$=20 ms, μ=50/s

- What is the fraction of time that the system is empty? P_0
- What is the chance that a packet newly arrived needs to wait for 3 early packets? P_3

Analysis of Delay (cont’)





- Average queueing delay:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} p_k \cdot k \cdot \frac{1}{\mu} = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \rho^k\,(1-\rho)\,k\,\frac{1}{\mu}$$

- Transmission delay:

$$S = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

- Queueing + transmission:

Delay

$$\rho = \frac{\lambda}{\mu}$$

$$S = \frac{1}{\mu}$$

$$\text{average queueing delay: } w = S\frac{\rho}{1-\rho}$$

$$queueing + trans = S\frac{\rho}{1-\rho} + S = S\frac{1}{1-\rho}$$

For a demo of M/M/1, see:
http://www.dcs.ed.ac.uk/home/jeh/Simjava/queueing/mm1_q/mm1_q.html

Queueing Delay as a Function of Utilization

Assume:

R = link bandwidth (bps)

L = packet length (bits)

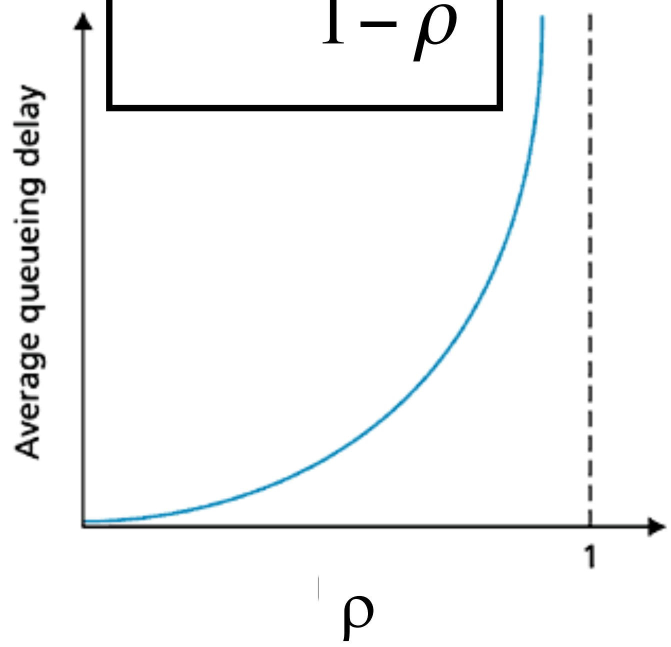
S = L / R

a = average packet arrival rate (pkt/sec)

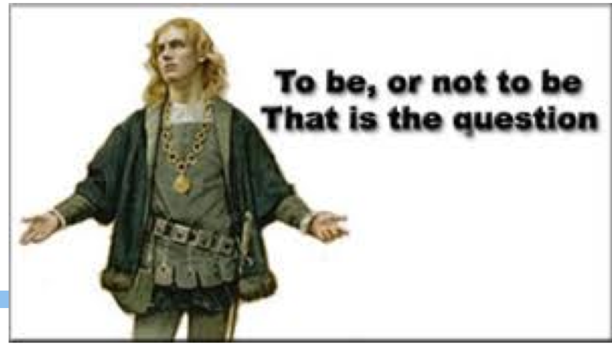
$$utilization: \ \rho = \frac{a}{1/S} = aS$$

$$w = S\frac{\rho}{1-\rho}$$

- $\rho \sim 0$: average queueing delay small
- ρ -> 1: delay becomes large
- $\rho > 1$: more "work" arriving than can be serviced, average delay infinite !

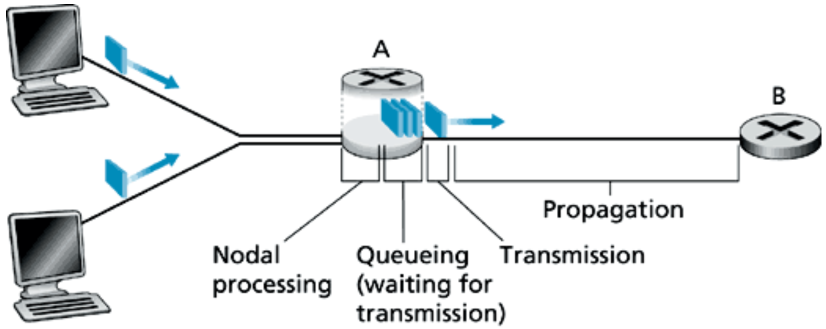


Statistical Multiplexing



A simple model to compare bandwidth efficiency of
- reservation/dedication (aka circuit-switching) vs
- no reservation (aka packet switching)

setup
- a single bottleneck link with service rate μ
- n flows; each flow has an arrival rate of λ/n



- no reservation: all arrivals into the single link, the queueing delay + transmission delay:

$$S\frac{1}{1-\rho}$$

- reservation: each flow uses its own reserved (sub)link with rate μ /n, the queueing delay + transmission delay:

For each flow i:

$$\rho_i = \frac{\lambda/n}{\mu/n} = \rho \Rightarrow nS\frac{1}{1-\rho}$$

$$S_i = \frac{1}{\mu/n} = nS$$

Summary: Packet Switching vs. Circuit Switching

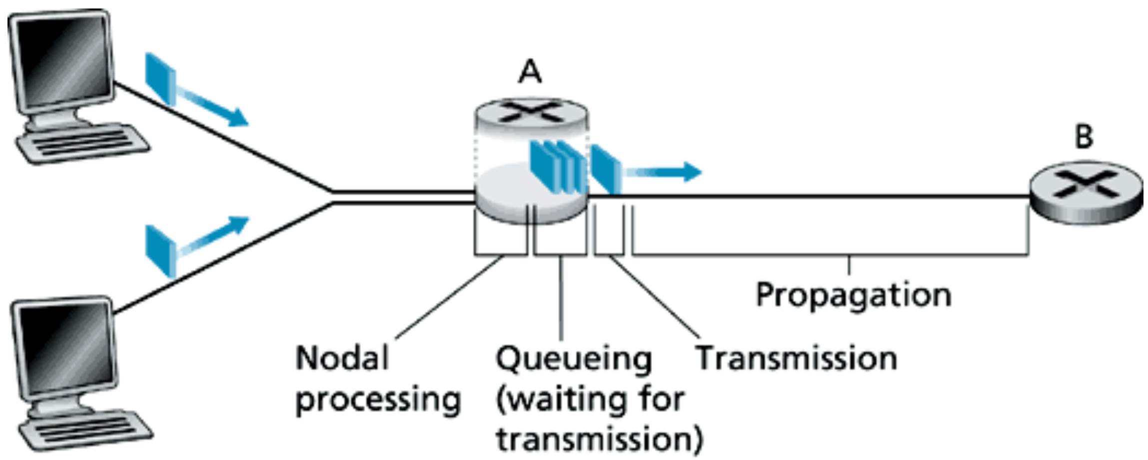
- Advantages of packet switching over circuit switching
  - most important advantage of packet-switching over circuit switching is statistical multiplexing, and therefore more efficient bandwidth usage
- Disadvantages of packet switching
  - potential congestion: packet delay and high loss
    - protocols needed for reliable data transfer, congestion control
    - it is possible to guarantee quality of service (QoS) in packet-switched networks and still gain statistical multiplexing, but it adds much complexity
  - packet header overhead
  - per packet processing overhead

Outline

- Admin. and recap
- *A taxonomy of communication networks*
  - circuit switched networks
  - packet switched networks
  - circuit switching vs. packet switching
  - *datagram and virtual circuit packet switched networks*

A Taxonomy of Packet-Switched Networks According to Routing

- Two types of packet switching
  - datagram network
    - each packet of a flow is switched **independently**
  - virtual circuit network:
    - all packets from one flow are sent along a **pre-established** path (= virtual circuit)

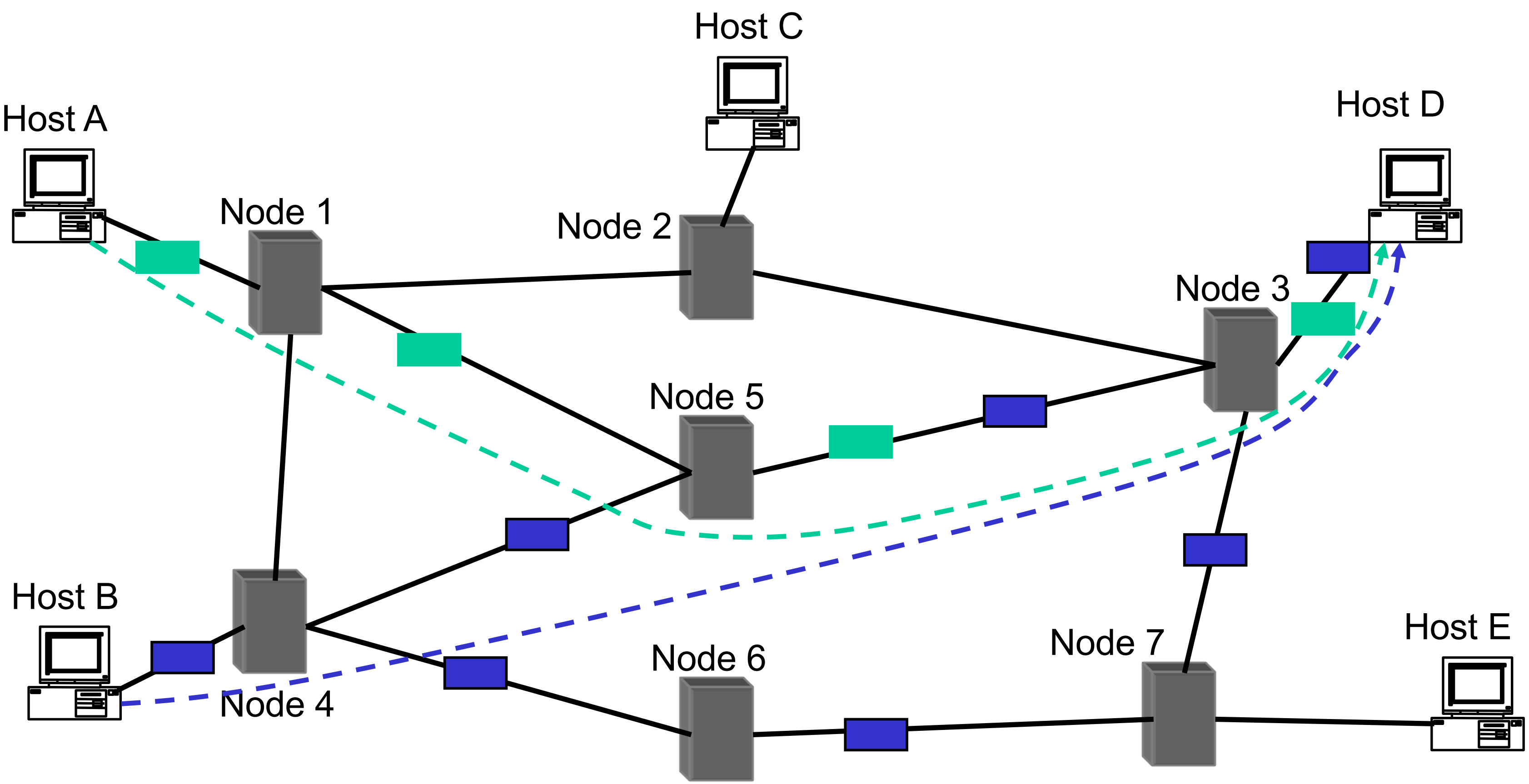


Datagram Packet Switching

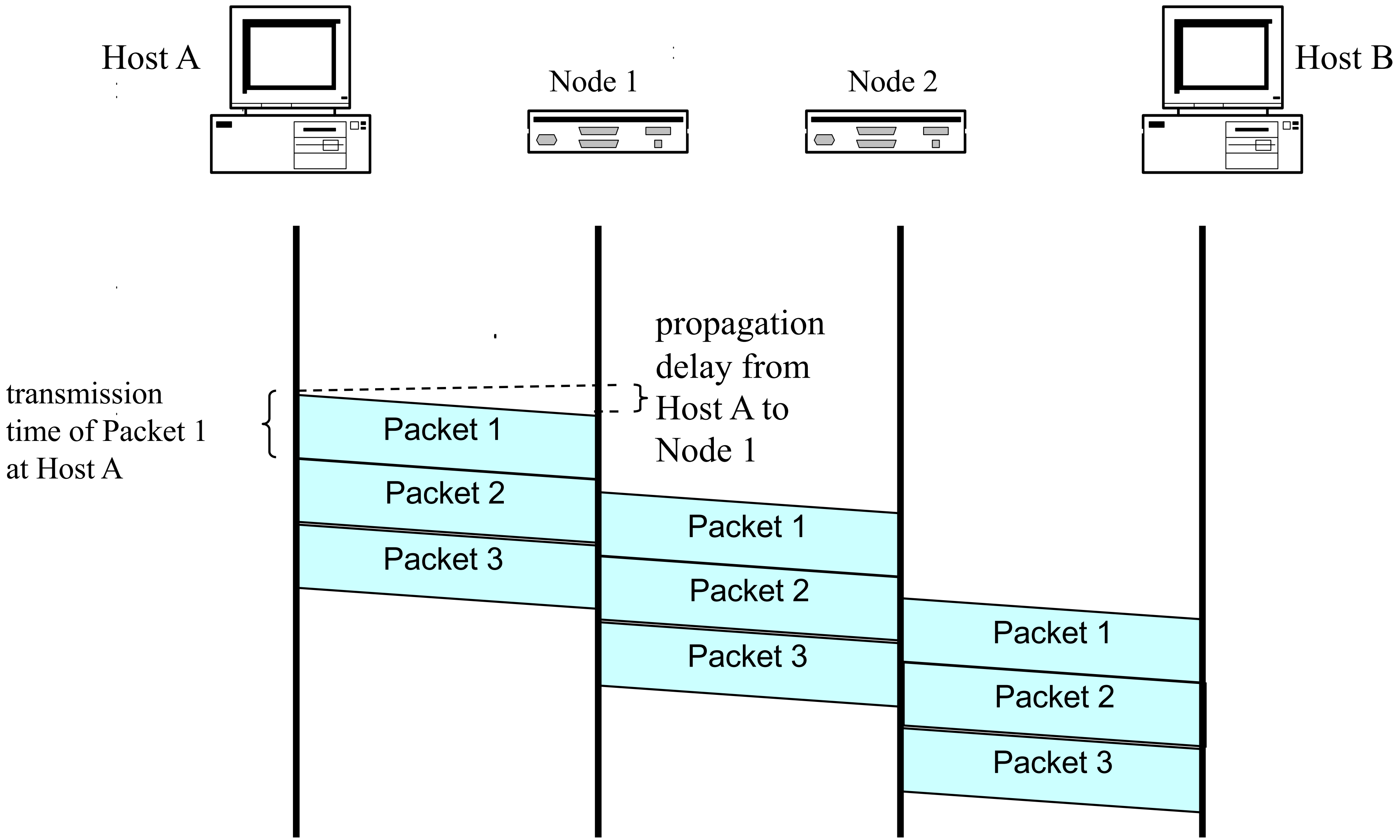
- Commonly when we say packet switching we mean datagram switching
- Example: IP networks
- Each packet is independently switched
  - each packet header contains *complete destination address*
  - receiving a packet, a router looks at the packet's destination address and *searches* its current routing table to determine the possible next hops, and pick one

- Analogy: postal mail system

Datagram Packet Switching



Timing Diagram of Datagram Switching



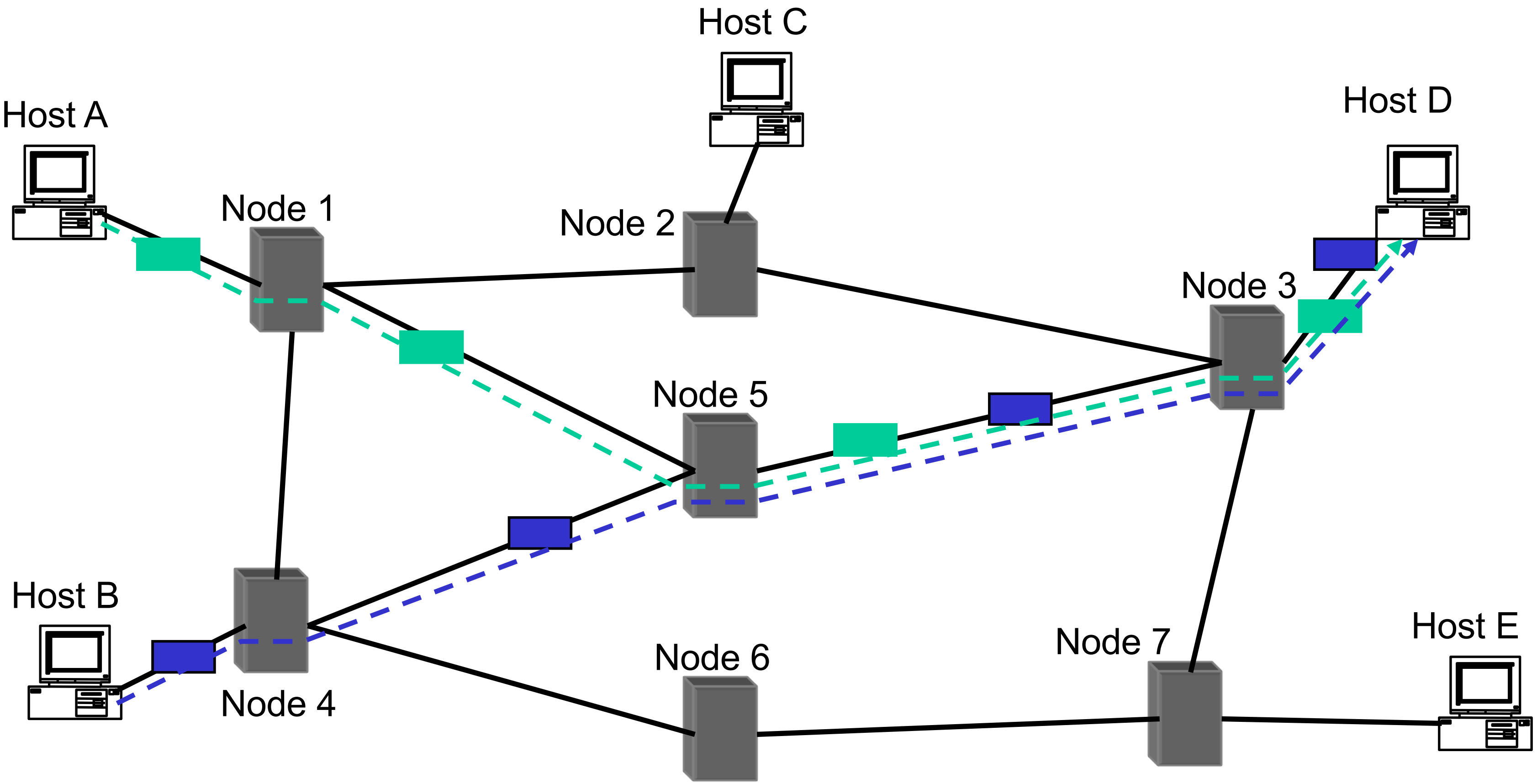
Virtual-Circuit Packet Switching

- Example: Multiple Label Packet Switching (MPLS) in IP networks

- Hybrid of circuit switching and datagram switching
  - fixed path determined at *virtual circuit setup time*, remains fixed thru flow
  - Implementation:
    1. each packet carries a short local, tag (virtual-circuit (VC) #); tag determines next hop

Incoming VC#	Outgoing Interface	QoS
12	2	
16	3	
20	3	
...		

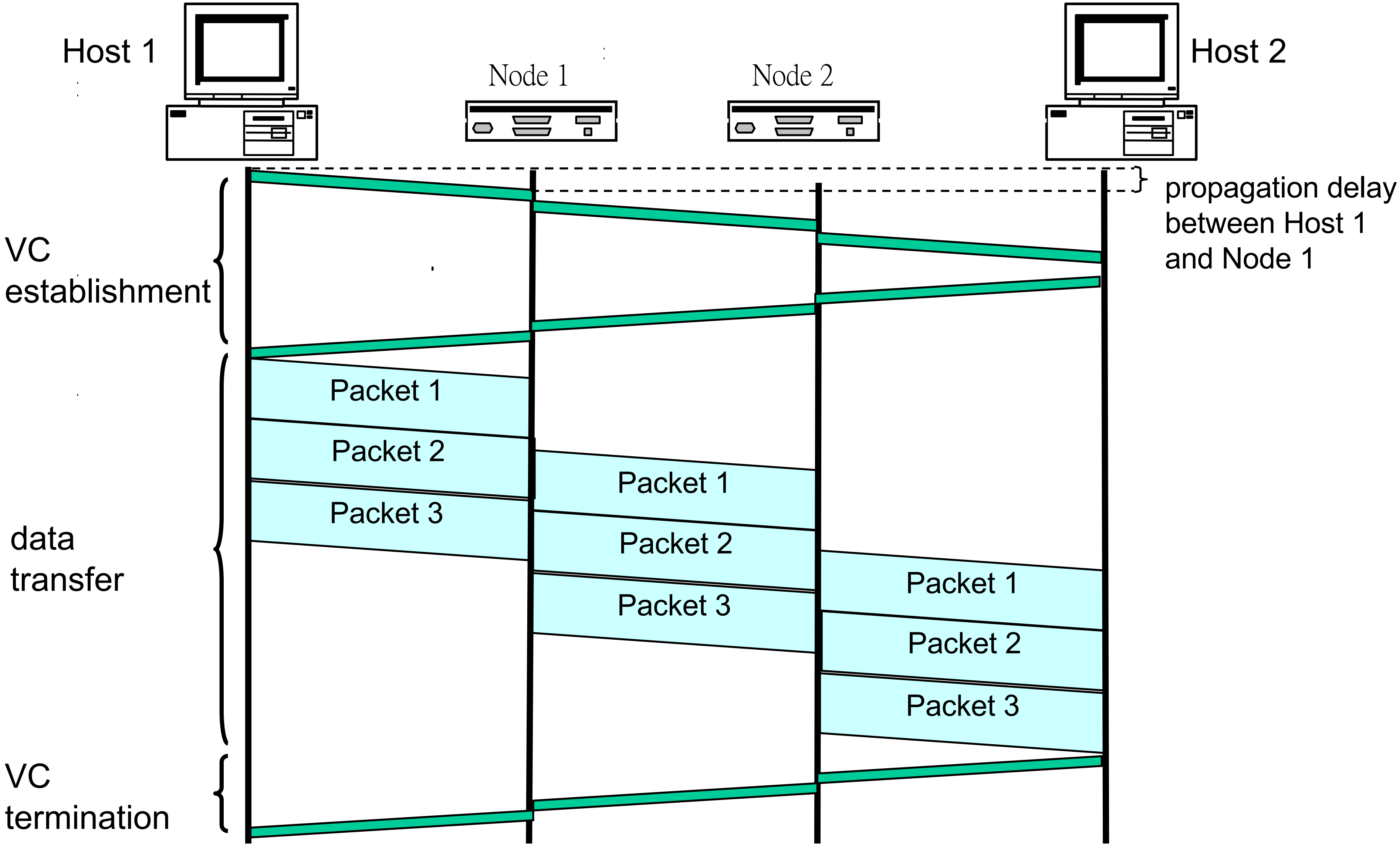
Virtual-Circuit Switching



Virtual-Circuit Packet Switching

- Three phases
  1. VC establishment
  2. Data transfer
  3. VC disconnect

Timing Diagram of Virtual-Circuit Switching

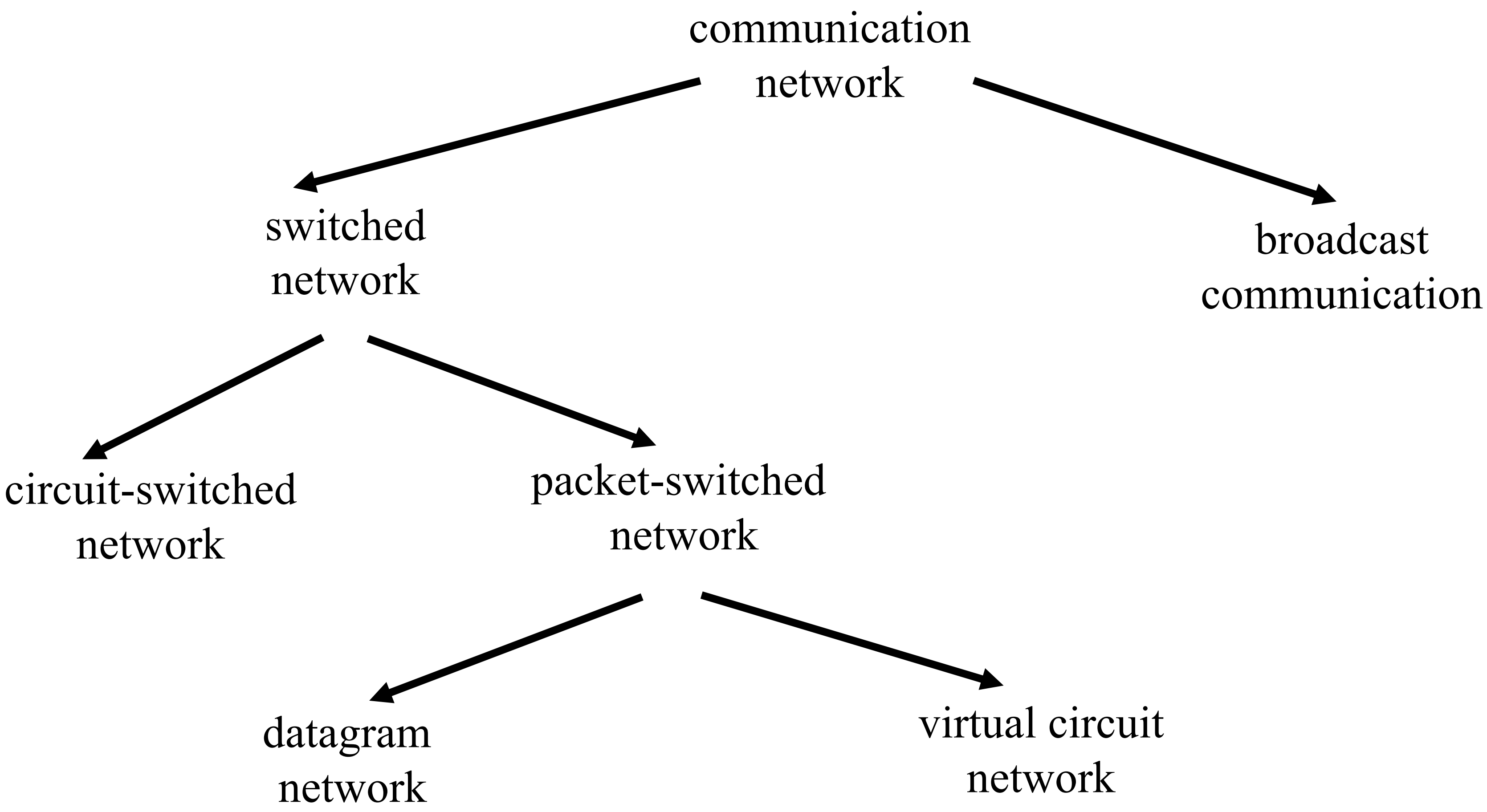


Discussion: Datagram Switching vs. Virtual Circuit Switching

- What are the benefits of datagram switching over virtual circuit switching?

- What are the benefits of virtual circuit switching over datagram switching?

Summary of the Taxonomy of Communication Networks



Summary of Progress

- We have seen the hardware infrastructure, the basic communication scheme, a next key question is how to develop the software system.