# **Table of Contents**

CHAPTER 1	Introduction 1
	1.1 Presentation of the problem 1
	1.2 Technical approach 3
	1.3 Concepts used in the dissertation 5
	1.3.1 A short overview of the ATM technology 5     1.3.2 A short overview of resource management concepts 15
	1.4 The road map 16
CHAPTER 2	The reservation approach: On measures of statistically multiplexed connections in B-ISDN 17
	2.1 The reservation approach to statistical multiplexing in B-ISDN 18
	2.2 Network layers, time scales, virtual paths and resource abstraction 20
	2.3 The cell level allocation problem 24
	2.3.1 Source parametrization 24 2.3.2 Traffic models 26 2.3.3 Equivalent bandwidth at the cell level 27 2.3.4 Asymptotic approximations of the cell level equivalent bandwidth 32
	2.4 The burst level allocation problem 33
	2.4.1 Fast resource reservation 34     2.4.2 Equivalent capacity at the burst level with fast burst reservation 35
	2.5 Generalized equivalent bandwidths with application to bandwidth reservation in B_ISDN 39
	2.5.1 View 1: Equivalent bandwidth under bounded utilization 41 2.5.2 View 2: Equivalent bandwidth under bounded mean values 41 2.5.3 View 3: Equivalent bandwidth under bounded cumulative tail probabilities 42
	2.6 The call level allocation problem 43
	2.6.1 Asymptotic equivalent capacity at the call level 44
	2.7 Mapping the statistical measures to the semantic model of performance 45 2.7.1 Characterization of multimedia services 46
	2.7.2 Fitting strategies 47  2.8 Conclusions 49
CHAPTER 3	Lean resource management: giving up one hierarchy layer The non-reservation approach 51
	3.1 Scrutiny of the layering approach 51
	3.2 The weakness of the statistical multiplexing assumption 52
	3.3 Why can't equivalent bandwidth be used for data traffic management 55
	g. cc
	3.4.1 Delay behaviour 61 3.4.2 Recovery of delayed cells 62 3.4.3 The impact of losses 63
	3.5 A new approach: concurrency and resource sharing 64
	3.6 The trade-offs of data traffic 66

3.7 Desired characteristics of the proposed resource management paradigm 67

CHAPTER 4	A class of protocols for lossless statistical multiplexing in ATM networks (Shuttlenet) 69
4.1	Rationale 69
4.2	The basic architecture 72 4.2.1 Switch features 72 4.2.2 End-system features 73 4.2.3 The shuttles: embedded control messages 73 4.2.4 Naming 74 4.2.5 Configuration and routing 74
4.3	
	4.3.1 Enforcing zero loss for ATM point-to-point links 75     4.3.2 Using distributed coordination to achieve long term minimum guarantees 83
4.4	Other proposals 93
	The ATM Forum proposal: Credit based hop-by-hop backpressure mechanism 93     Fast Reservation Protocols (FRP) 95
CHAPTER 5	Fairness issues 97
5.1	The concept of, and a criterion for fairness 97 5.1.1 Definitions 97 5.1.2 The max-min fairness 98
5.2	Determining the fair rates 99
	5.2.1 General 99 5.2.2 A distributed algorithm for computing max-min allocation rates on general topologies 100
5.3	Enforcing fair flows with the START-STOP backpressure mechanism 105 5.3.1 Informal arguments 106 5.3.2 Analytical bounds for the max-min behaviour of backpressure under asymptotic assumptions 106 5.3.3 Typical behaviour of the backpressure mechanism 109
5.4	
CHAPTER 6	Quantitative characterization of the proposed methods 113
6.1	Quantitative analysis using discrete event simulation 113
	Required advance bandwidth reservation for the trace-driven buffered loss system 113
6.3	The simulation models of loss-less statistical multiplexing 116
6.4	The simulator 118
6.5	Protocol Behaviour 126
6.6	Trace driven simulation for very bursty traffic 132
6.7	
CHAPTER 7	Implementation issues 147
	Encoding 147
7.2	Supporting Shuttlenet in the network nodes 149 7.2.1 Hardware support in the end-systems 149

7.2.2 An algorithm for scheduling the best effort connections 153

7.2.3 Integration of reserved and best effort traffic using a generic event scheduler 155

7.2.4 Hardware support in the switches 163

### **CHAPTER 8**

Lean management for the provision of Virtual Private Network services 165

- 8.1 Interconnection of customer premises networks 165
- 8.2 Using Shuttlenet for the provision of VPN best effort links with minimum guarantee 166
- 8.3 Consequences on customer equipment and applications 167
- 8.4 Consequences on network control: Intelligent Switching 168

#### **CHAPTER 9**

Conclusions and future work 169

- 9.1 Contributions of the dissertation 169
- 9.2 Directions of further research 171
- 9.3 A vision for the future 171

## APPENDIX A

Resource management in B-ISDN: The engineering view-point. Implications on network performance 173

APPENDIX B

Index of abbreviations 203

REFERENCES

207

# List of Figures

FIGURE 1	VP and VP/VC switches 7
FIGURE 2	Connection elements in B-ISDN 8
FIGURE 3	Examples of reference configurations 10
FIGURE 4	ATM cell 13
FIGURE 5	The ATM cell header structure at the UNI 14
FIGURE 6	ATM cell header structure at the NNI 14
FIGURE 7	A three dimensional framework for bandwidth management 19
FIGURE 8	Relationship between events, actions and response times 21
FIGURE 9	Network layers and time scales 22
FIGURE 10	Descriptors for a bursty source with exponentially distributed inter- arrival times 25
FIGURE 11	A two-state Markov chain source 26
FIGURE 12	The underlying Markov chain for N identical sources 28
FIGURE 13	The bufferless fluid flow model for the stationary approximation 31
FIGURE 14	Distribution of interdeparture times 53
FIGURE 15	Influence of burst size on the equivalent capacity of an individual connection 57
FIGURE 16	Simulation model for exercising the equivalent bandwidth 58
FIGURE 17	Network delay distribution function 62
FIGURE 18	Consecutive cell losses due to burst scale congestion 63
FIGURE 19	Backward access with termination condition 75
FIGURE 20	Dedicated buffer zones at the receiver 76
FIGURE 21	A simple START/STOP backpressure mechanism 76
FIGURE 22	START/STOP based on buffer thresholds 77
FIGURE 23	Backpressure on multiple point-to-point connections sharing a single bottleneck 77
FIGURE 24	Congestion propagation due to backpressure on bidirectional links 79
FIGURE 25	A tree with bidirectional links 81
FIGURE 26	Backpressure to one source from multiple destinations 82
FIGURE 27	Propagating the charged shuttle down the spanning tree 86
FIGURE 28	Collecting empty shuttles from the children and dynamic election of the new root 87
FIGURE 29	Best effort and minimum throughput network partitions 88
FIGURE 30	Propagation of the request signal 89
FIGURE 31	Propagation of the grant signals 90
FIGURE 32	Hop-by-hop credit based backpressure 93
FIGURE 33	Credit updating at the receiver 94
FIGURE 34	Credit based backpressure on multiple point-to-point connections

	sharing a single bottleneck 94
FIGURE 35	Equal sharing of the bottleneck 100
FIGURE 36	Multiple links with bottlenecks 104
FIGURE 37	Final allocation for equal sharing 105
FIGURE 38	A Shuttlenet control cycle 110
FIGURE 39	Topology with bottlenecks and phase shift 111
FIGURE 40	Changing the phase of the round robin cycle 112
FIGURE 41	The simulated loss system 114
FIGURE 42	A simple leaky bucket model for the dynamics of the buffer occupancy 114
FIGURE 43	Predicted versus required bandwidth for a loss probability of 0.00001 115
FIGURE 44	Measurable bursty source parameters 116
FIGURE 45	A two-state Markov chain source 117
FIGURE 46	The multiplexer 117
FIGURE 47	Process dependencies for the generic simulator 119
FIGURE 48	Simplified code of a sim() process 120
FIGURE 49	Simplified code of a switch() process 121
FIGURE 50	Simplified code of a source() process 123
FIGURE 51	Simplified code of a cell() process 124
FIGURE 52	Simplified code of the queue() process 125
FIGURE 53	Stepwise variable bit rate source 127
FIGURE 54	Best Effort with Backpressure (BEB) buffer dimensioning 127
FIGURE 55	BEB mean protocol access delays 127
FIGURE 56	FRP mean protocol access delays 128
FIGURE 57	Comparison of mean protocol access delays 128
FIGURE 58	Mean access delays under sustained overload 129
FIGURE 59	Evolution of the mean input queue length 131
FIGURE 60	Overhead due to protocol messages as percentage of net load, 131
FIGURE 61	Overhead due to protocol messages under sustained overload 132
FIGURE 62	Multiplexer throughput under sustained overload 133
FIGURE 63	Mean queue length and protocol overhead after 30000000 trace cells 133
FIGURE 64	The ATM switch model for best effort traffic 135
FIGURE 65	Network configuration 1 with persistent sources 137
FIGURE 66	Throughput distribution for scenario IV, global backpressure 138
FIGURE 67	Throughput of d1 as a function of buffer size by global backpressure 139
FIGURE 68	Comparison between scenario IV and scenario V, global backpressure 139
FIGURE 69	Throughput distribution for scenario X, selective backpressure 140

FIGURE 70	Throughput of d1 as a function of buffer size by selective backpressure 140
FIGURE 71	Comparison between scenario X and scenario XI, selective backpressure 141
FIGURE 72	Network configuration 2 with persistent sources 142
FIGURE 73	Comparison between scenario XIV and scenario XV, selective backpressure 142
FIGURE 74	Rate distribution with variable load sources 143
FIGURE 75	Scenario for minimum guarantee 144
FIGURE 76	Minimum throughput versus backpressure 144
FIGURE 77	Minimum throughput distribution 145
FIGURE 78	ATM cell structure at the UNI 148
FIGURE 79	Layered protocol information 150
FIGURE 80	Splitting of the ATM header 151
FIGURE 81	Transmitter data flow in the network adapter 152
FIGURE 82	Scheduling of the VCI for transmission 153
FIGURE 83	The transmitter loop pseudo-code 156
FIGURE 84	The data structure for the virtual channel identifiers 157
FIGURE 85	Maintaining the allocation vector of the time wheel 158
FIGURE 86	The connection scheduler pseudo-code 158
FIGURE 87	Pseudo-code for re-scheduling an idle connection 159
FIGURE 88	Inserting connections in the transmission queue 160
FIGURE 89	The transmission queue "insert" pseudo-code 160
FIGURE 90	Pseudo-code for deleting the head of the transmission queue 161
FIGURE 91	Pseudo-code for processing the reserved bandwidth connection queue 162
FIGURE 92	Pseudo-code for processing the best-effort connection queue 163
FIGURE 93	Schematic flow of Shuttlenet messages in the switching nodes 164
FIGURE 94	Best effort links for the provision of VPN service 166
FIGURE 95	Hierarchy of the ATM transport network 175
FIGURE 96	Layered model of performance for B-ISDN 191
FIGURE 97	Conceptual illustration of random waiting time 195
FIGURE 98	Communication used for VPC/VCC management 197