



## PCN-Based Marked Flow Termination

<http://www3.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de/staff/menth/Publications/Menth08-PCN-MFT.pdf>  
<http://tools.ietf.org/wg/pcn/draft-menth-pcn-emft-00.txt>

*[www3.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de](http://www3.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de)*

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# Overview

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- ▶ Motivation
- ▶ Mechanisms
- ▶ Performance
- ▶ Summary

# Marked Flow Termination (MFT)

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- ▶ Terminates flows with marked packets
  - Gradual termination process
  - Copes well with ECMP
- ▶ Problem: too aggressive
- ▶ 2 solutions
  - Core-assisted MFT (CMFT, 3sm)
    - Marking frequency reduction in core nodes
      - Fewer packets get marked
      - Terminate any flow with marked packets
  - Edge-assisted MFT (EMFT)
    - Egress nodes terminate only some marked flows

# Edge-Assisted MFT (EMFT)

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## ▶ Flow-based EMFT

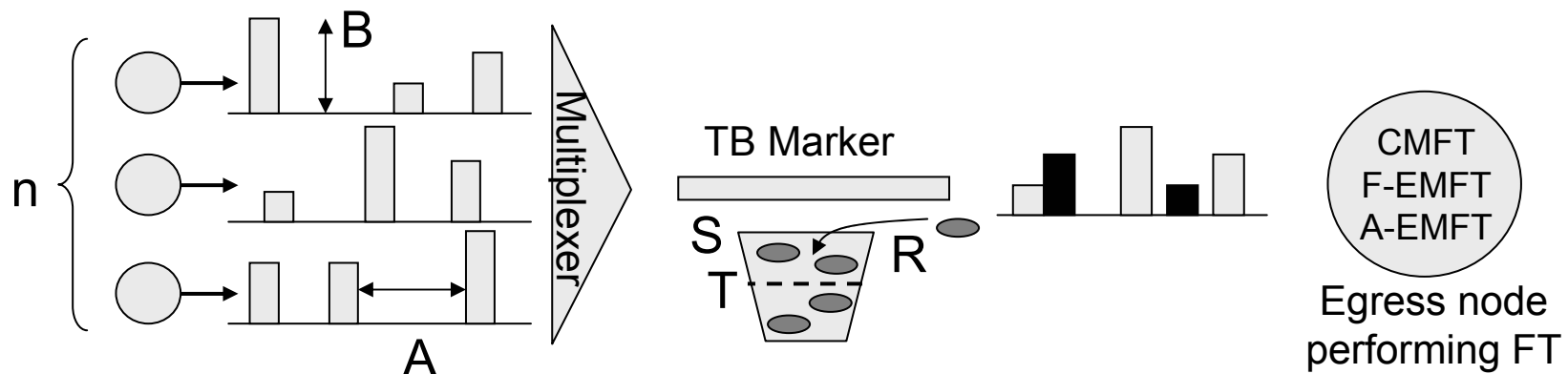
- Applicable for end-to-end PCN
- Credit counter per flow
  - Random initialization
- Marked bytes reduce credits
- Credit counter  $\leq 0$ 
  - Terminate flow

## ▶ Aggregate-based EMFT

- Applicable for PCN domain
- Credit counter per IEA
  - Random initialization
- Marked bytes reduce credits
- Credit counter  $\leq 0$ 
  - Terminate one flow of the IEA
  - Increase credit counter proportionally to rate of terminated flow

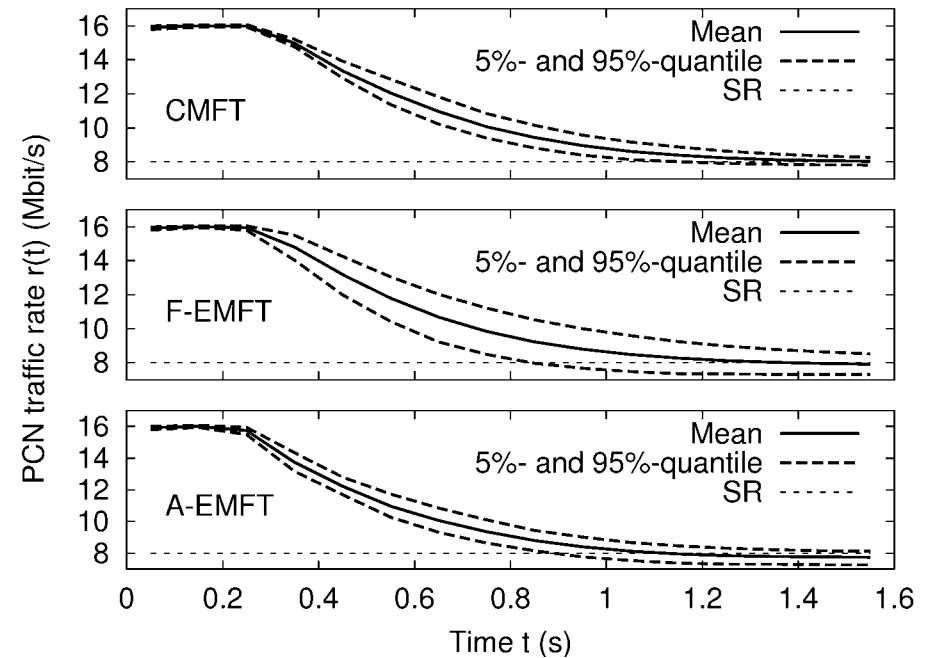
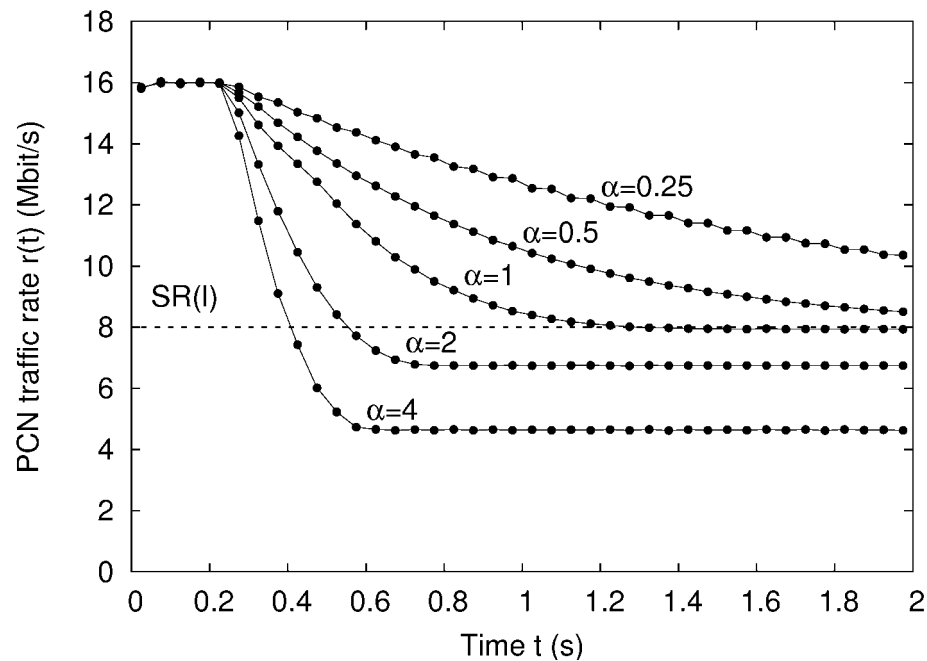
# Experiment Setup

- ▶ n independent traffic sources
- ▶ Bottleneck link
  - Termination rate 100 flows
  - Overload 100%
  - No packet loss
- ▶ Flow termination delay:  $D_T=200\text{ms}$



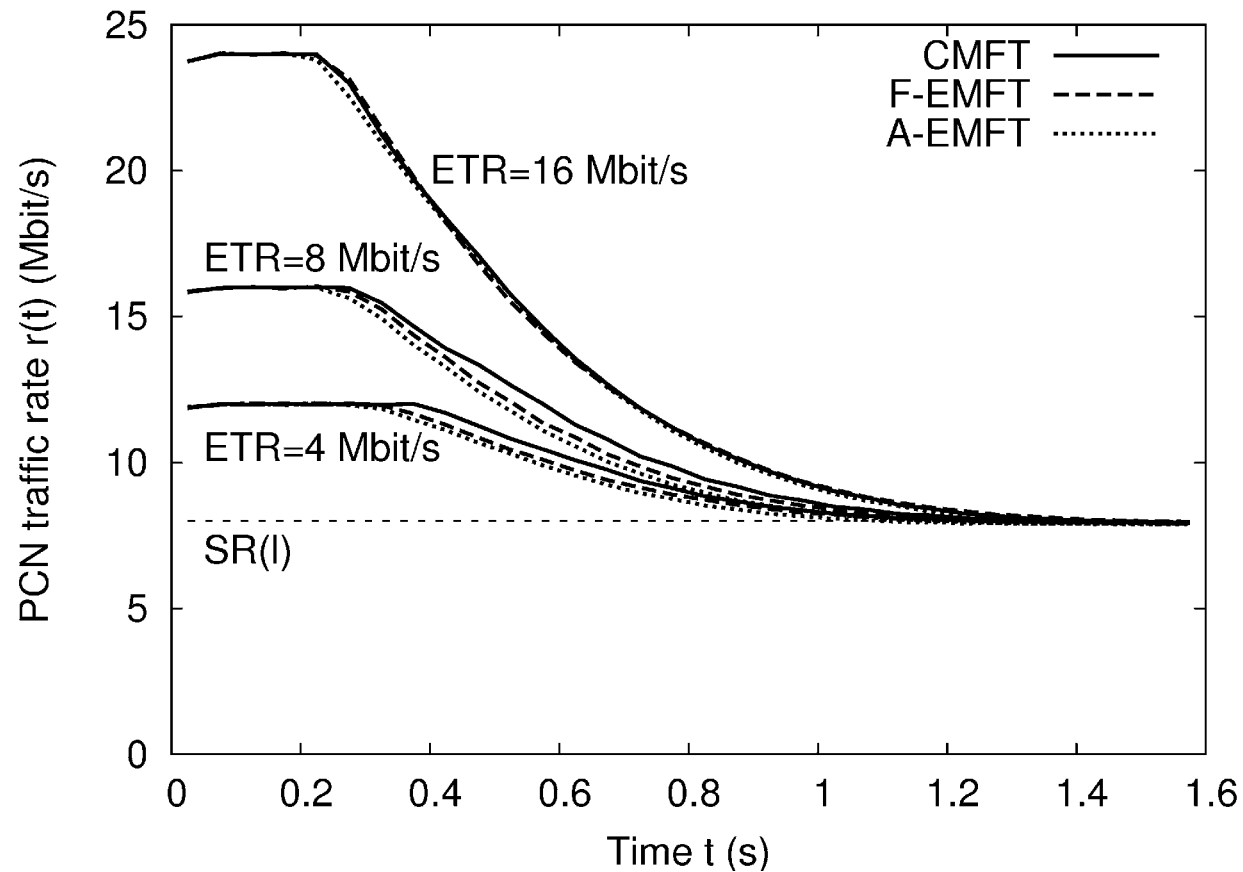
# Termination Aggressiveness $\alpha$

- ▶ CMFT:  $\alpha$  controls marking frequency reduction in core
- ▶ EMFT:  $\alpha$  controls initialization and increments of credit counters
- ▶ Termination speed increases with  $\alpha$
- ▶ Overtermination avoided for  $\alpha \leq 1$



# Impact of Overload

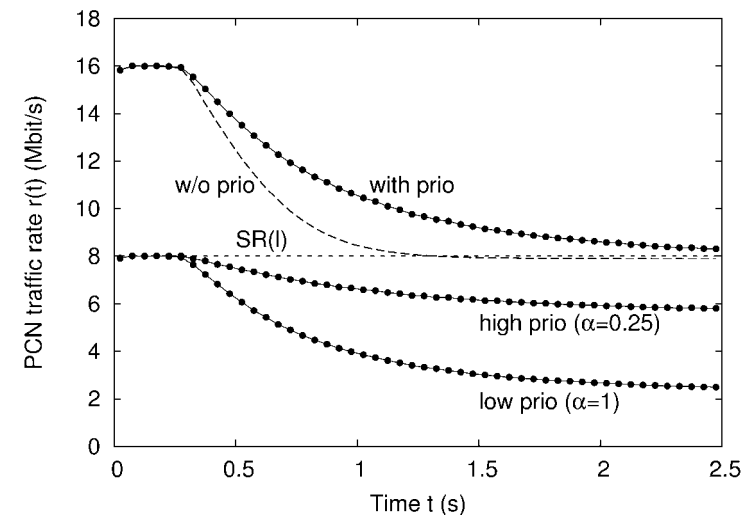
- ▶ Fast termination also for large overload
- ▶ Packet loss not simulated



# Differences of MFT Variants

- ▶ All methods
  - Flow termination delay impacts termination speed
  - No unfairness
- ▶ CMFT
  - Termination speed depends on packet frequency of flows
  - No termination priorities possible
  - Allows anti-cheating for end-to-end PCN

- ▶ Flow-based EMFT
  - Suitable for end-to-end PCN
  - Termination priorities possible ( $\alpha=0.25, 1.0$ )



- ▶ Aggregate-based EMFT
  - Suitable for PCN domains
  - Termination policies possible



# Summary

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- ▶ Marked flow termination (MFT)
  - Core-assisted MFT
  - Edge-assisted MFT
    - Flow-based (end-to-end PCN)
    - Aggregate-based (PCN domain)
  - Simple edge behaviors
  
- ▶ Termination behavior well understood
  - Aggressiveness  $\alpha$
  - Self-correcting mechanism
  - Invariant to many system parameters
  - What's missing in the study: severe overload and packet loss