GENERATION AND VALIDATION OF EMPIRICALLY- DERIVED TCP
APPLICATION WORKLOADS

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ABSTRACT

FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ-CAMPOS: Generation and Validation of Empirically-Derived TCP Application Workloads. (Under the direction of Kevin Jeffay)

This dissertation proposes and evaluates a new approach for generating realistic traffic in networking experiments. The main problem solved by our approach is generating closed-loop traffic consistent with the behavior of the entire set of applications in modern traffic mixes. Unlike earlier approaches, which described individual applications in terms of the specific semantics of each application, we describe the source behavior driving each connection in a generic manner using the a-b-t model. This model provides an intuitive but detailed way of describing source behavior in terms of connection vectors that capture the sizes and ordering of application data units, the quiet times between them, and whether data exchange is sequential or concurrent. This is consistent with the view of traffic from TCP, which does not concern itself with application semantics.

The a-b-t model also satisfies a crucial property: given a packet header trace collected from an arbitrary Internet link, we can algorithmically infer the source-level behavior driving each connection, and cast it into the notation of the model. The result of packet header processing is a collection of a-b-t connection vectors, which can then be replayed in software simulators and testbed experiments to drive network stacks. Such a replay generates synthetic traffic that fully preserves the feedback loop between the TCP endpoints and the state of the network, which is essential in experiments where network congestion can occur. By construction, this type of traffic generation is fully reproducible, providing a solid foundation for comparative empirical studies.

Our experimental work demonstrates the high quality of the generated traffic, by directly comparing traces from real Internet links and their source-level trace replays for a rich set of metrics. Such comparison requires the careful measurement of network parameters for each connection, and their reproduction together with the corresponding source behavior. Our final contribution consists of two resampling methods for introducing controlled variability in network experiments and for generating closed-loop traffic that accurately matches a target offered load.
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACK</td>
<td>Positive acknowledgment TCP segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADU</td>
<td>Application Data Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>API</td>
<td>Application Programming Interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AQM</td>
<td>Active Queue Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BGP</td>
<td>Border Gateway Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPF</td>
<td>Berkeley Packet Filter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.I.</td>
<td>Confidence Interval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCDF</td>
<td>Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDF</td>
<td>Cumulative Distribution Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAG</td>
<td>Data Acquisition and Generation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIFO</td>
<td>First-In First-Out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIN</td>
<td>TCP control flag indicating “no more data from sender”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FTP</td>
<td>File Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GB</td>
<td>Gigabyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPS</td>
<td>Global Positioning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTML</td>
<td>HyperText Markup Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HTTP</td>
<td>HyperText Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I/O</td>
<td>Input/Output</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICMP</td>
<td>Internet Control Message Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Internet Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRC</td>
<td>Internet Relay Chat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISP</td>
<td>Internet Service Provider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-S</td>
<td>Kolmogorov-Smirnov test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KB</td>
<td>Kilobyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpps</td>
<td>Kilo packet per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LRD</td>
<td>Long-Range Dependence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MB</td>
<td>Megabyte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIME</td>
<td>Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSS</td>
<td>Maximum Segment Size</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTU</td>
<td>Maximum Transmission Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
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<td>--------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbps</td>
<td>Megabit per second</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NNTP</td>
<td>Network News Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSTT</td>
<td>One-Side Transit Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMA</td>
<td>Passive Measurement and Analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q-Q</td>
<td>Quantile-Quantile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RED</td>
<td>Random Early Detection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RFC</td>
<td>Request For Comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RST</td>
<td>TCP control flag indicating “connection reset”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTT</td>
<td>Round-Trip Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMTP</td>
<td>Simple Mail Transfer Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSH</td>
<td>Secure Shell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN</td>
<td>Synchronize TCP control segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SYN-ACK</td>
<td>Positive acknowledgement of SYN segment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TCP</td>
<td>Transport Control Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UDP</td>
<td>User Datagram Protocol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNC</td>
<td>University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td>Universal Resource Locator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>