The UNIVERSITY *of* NORTH CAROLINA *at* CHAPEL HILL

Tomography with Available Bandwidth

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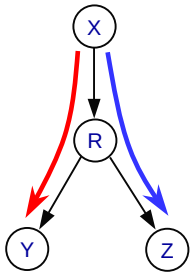
Network tomography

- Idea: Use end-to-end probes to estimate state of internal links
  - Send simultaneous probes to destinations that share portions of their path
  - Study correlations in end-to-end metrics

$loss_{XY} = 1 - (1 - loss_{XR})(1 - loss_{RY})$
$loss_{XZ} = 1 - (1 - loss_{XR})(1 - loss_{RZ})$

If $loss_{XY} = loss_{XZ} = L$,
then $loss_{RY} = loss_{RZ} = 0$,
and $loss_{XR} = L$



- Past tomographic work done mostly with delay and loss

Focus: Available Bandwidth

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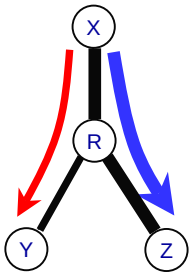
Extending tomography to A.B.

$AB_{XY} = \min(AB_{XR}, AB_{RY})$
$AB_{XZ} = \min(AB_{XR}, AB_{RZ})$

$\Rightarrow \quad AB_{XR} \geq \max(AB_{XY}, AB_{XZ})$
$AB_{RY} \geq AB_{XY}$
$AB_{RZ} \geq AB_{XZ}$



Tomography with several sources and destinations may help identify multiple bottlenecks on end-to-end paths

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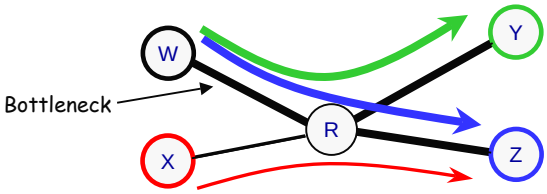
Identifying bottleneck links



Bottleneck identification rules:

- Rule 1: For each path,
  - Links with the least A.B. are potential bottlenecks

    Could lead to false positives
- Rule 2: For every pair of 2 paths with **equal** end-to-end A.B.
  - Non-shared links are non-bottlenecks

    Could lead to false negatives

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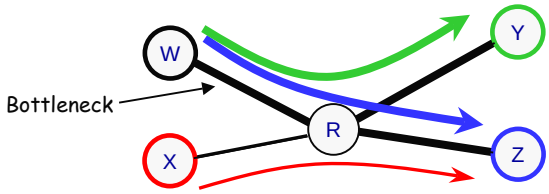
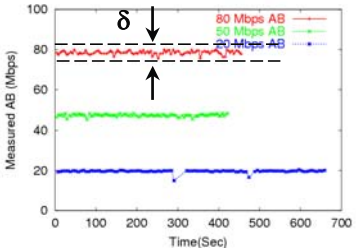
Challenge 1: probing tool inconsistency





Tool inconsistency limits the ability to distinguish between bottleneck links

Inconsistency of the probing tool

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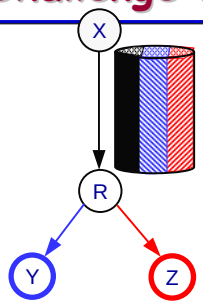
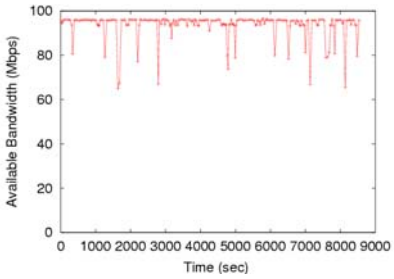
Challenge 2: probe scheduling





- Requirements:
  - Paths that share links should not be probed concurrently
  - Paths that share links should be probed concurrently
- Solution:
  - Schedule link-sharing probes in separate steps
  - Minimize the total number of steps used

This scheduling problem is NP-hard!

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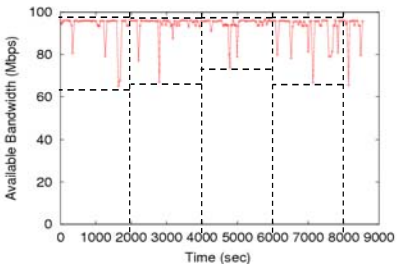
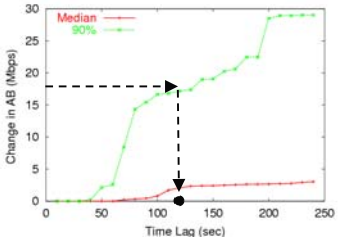
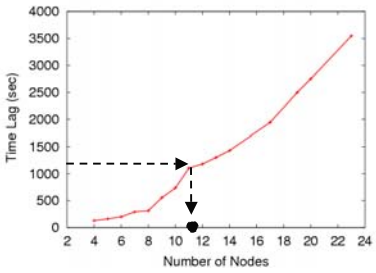
Challenge 3: limit on topology

Available bandwidth dynamics







Tool run-time limits the number of participating end-nodes

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Hurdles in identifying bottleneck links

- Tool inaccuracy
  - Limits the accuracy of detecting bottlenecks
- Tool run-time and dynamics of available bandwidth
  - Limit the number of participating end-nodes
  - Limit the reduction in false positives

PlanetLab measurements with Pathload: ~ 4 end-nodes

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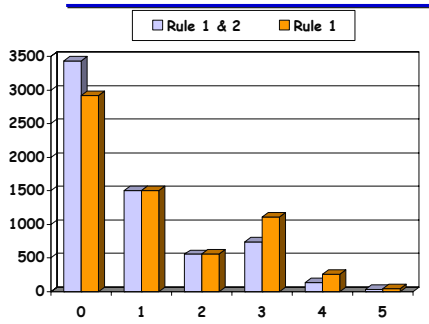
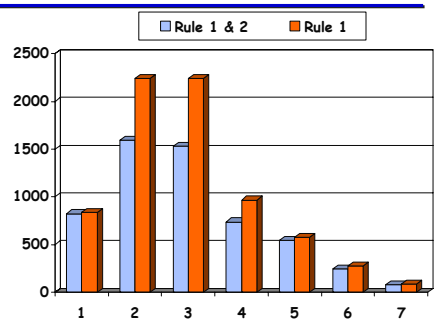
PlanetLab tomography results



Number of bottlenecks per path



Distance of bottlenecks from source

- Results from 4 sets of 4-node PlanetLab topologies used
  - At least 1 bottleneck discovered on half the paths
  - No more than 3 bottlenecks listed for most paths
  - Most bottlenecks lie at 2-3 hops from the source

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Wish-list for a probing tool

- High accuracy and consistency
  - Within 1 Mbps?
- High speed
  - Within 1 sec?
- Non-interference
  - With cross-traffic
  - With concurrent probing tools?

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