

# DualQ Coupled AQM

draft-briscoe-tsvwg-aqm-dualq-coupled-00

IETF-97 Nov 2016

Koen De Schepper

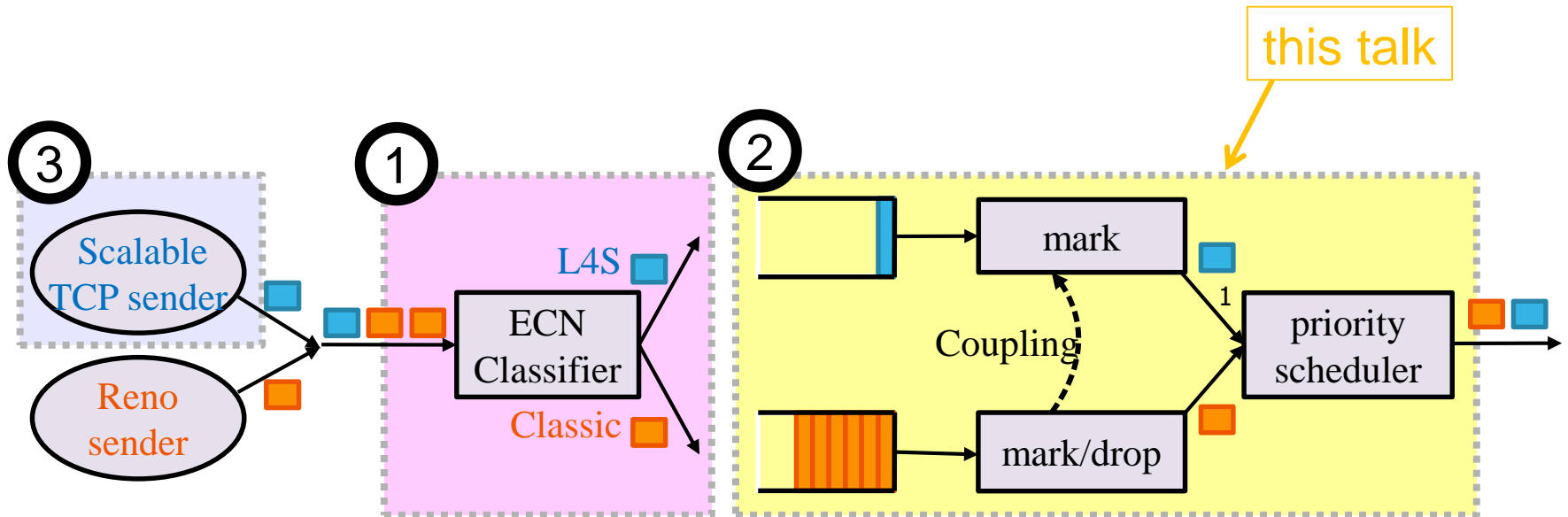
Bob Briscoe

Olga Bondarenko

Inton Tsang

# L4S: low latency, low loss, scalable throughput

## 3 parts to standardise



1)	The identifier	draft-briscoe-tsvwg-ecn-l4s-id	tsvwg
2)	The DualQ AQM	draft-briscoe-tsvwg-aqm-dualq-coupled	tsvwg? ←
3)	Scalable transports	many	?

# Updated version available

Name change: aqm-...-02 → tsvwg-aqm-...-00

Added Dual-PI2 as alternative to CurvyRED

- Reference to PI2 paper
- Dual-PI2 pseudo-code

Improved overload for both PI2 and CurvyRED:

- Time-shifted FIFO pseudo code
- Tail-drop on overload

# ECN – Drop fairness problem (not only for DualQ!!)

Needs special overload considerations because:

goodput for “100% drop”  $\leftrightarrow$  “100% mark”

Window at least 2MTU  $\rightarrow$  ECN becomes unresponsive

Equal Window up to ~25% drop | ~25% Classic-mark  
| ~100% DCTCP\*-mark

Above ~25% not-ect traffic starves

$\rightarrow$  reasonable overload threshold

\* Different when L4S/TCP-Prague supports Window < 2MTU

# Overload strategies

AQM is no flow policer !

- Optional separate function
- Standalone AQM still needs to handle overload

2 possible strategies for overload protection

a) Limit AQM drop / mark → rely on tail-drop

- Sacrifices latency
- Avoids drop of ECN traffic when Q not overflowing

b) Switch to Classic AQM drop for all

- Preserves low latency

# Following overload experiments show a) drop/mark limit $\rightarrow$ tail-drop

Coupling:  $p_C = (p_L/k)^2$

$k=2 \rightarrow$  Limit  $p_L$  to 100%

$\rightarrow p_C = 25\%$

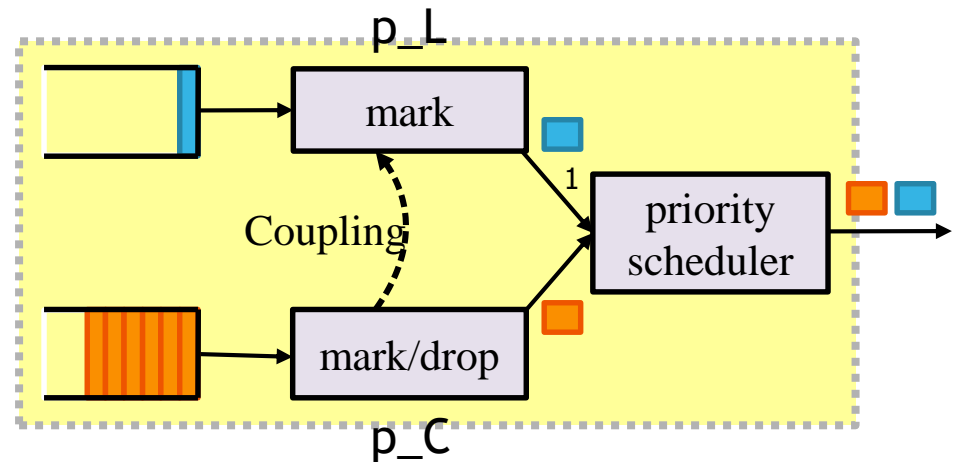
(happy coincidence 😊)

Link: 100Mbps, 7ms base RTT

Classic Target: 20ms

5 TCP flows of each class

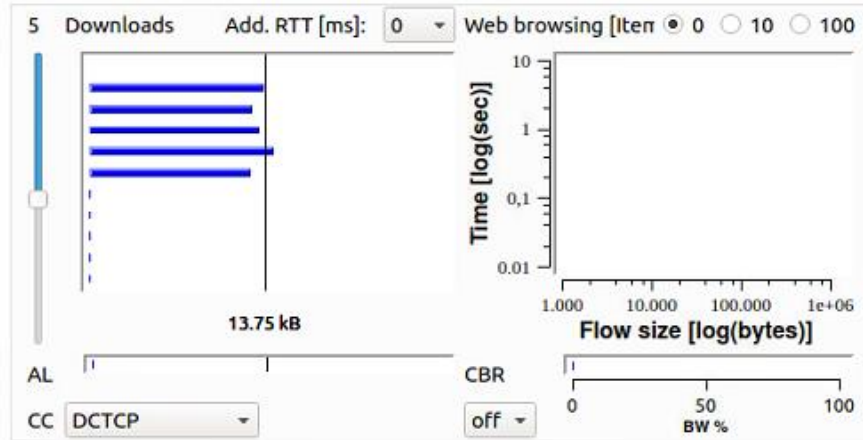
UDP traffic of 50, 100, 200Mbps



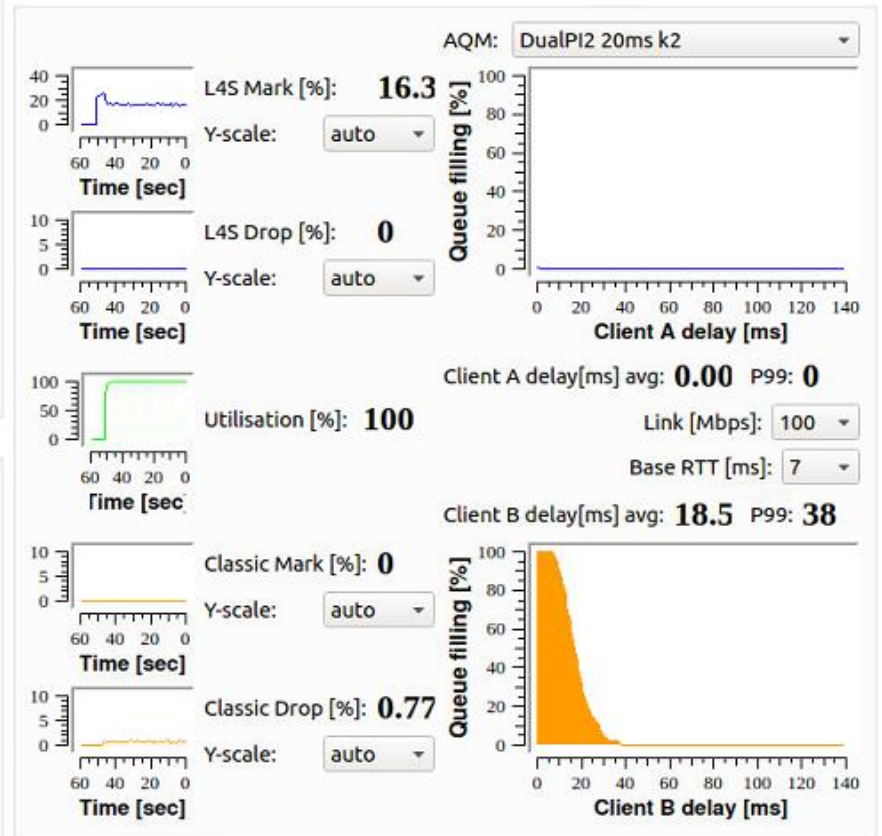
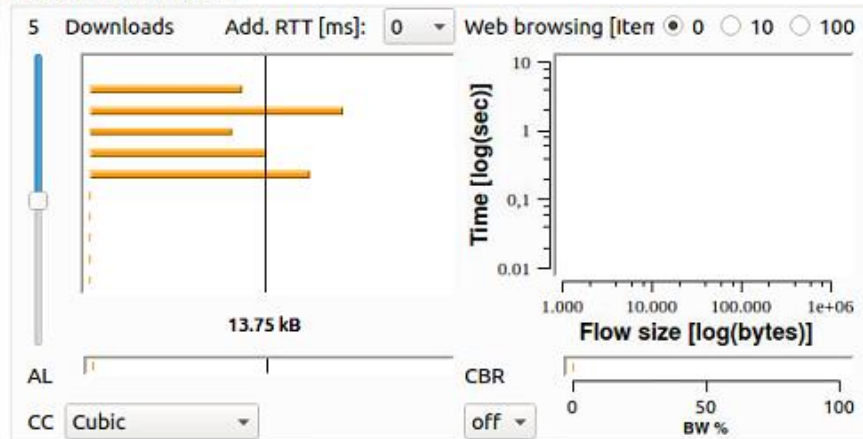
# No unresponsive traffic

## 10 TCP on 100Mbps Baseline

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

w/HS  wo/HS Clear

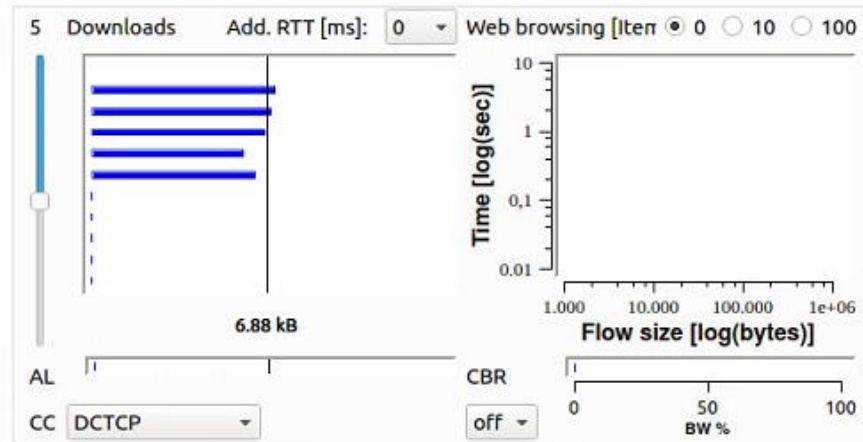
ECN  IP

a)

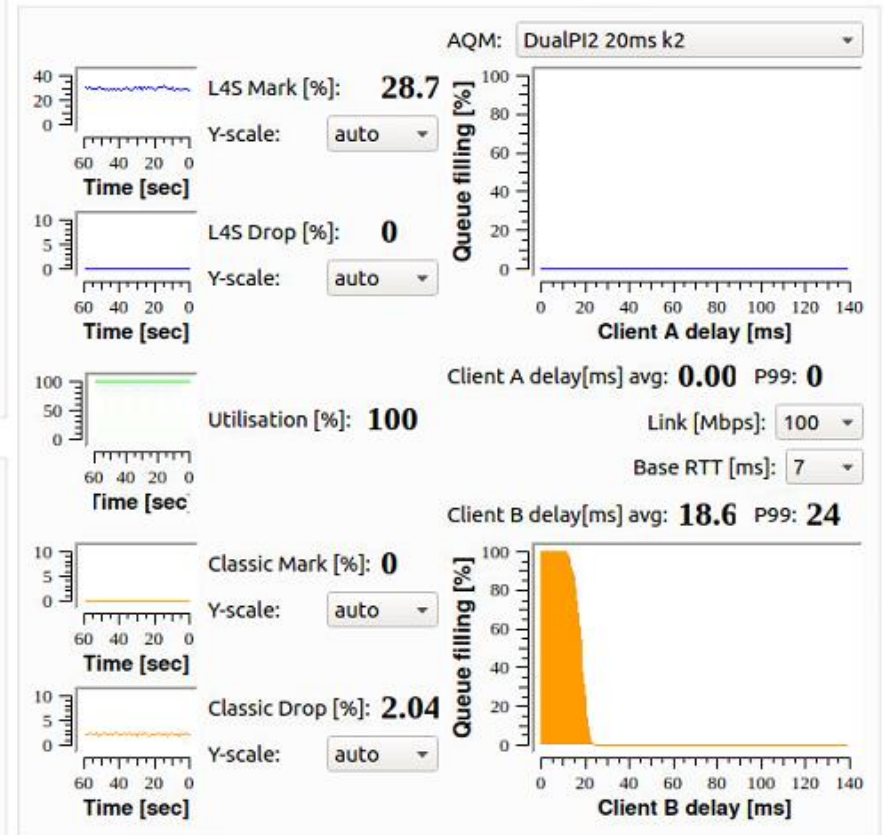
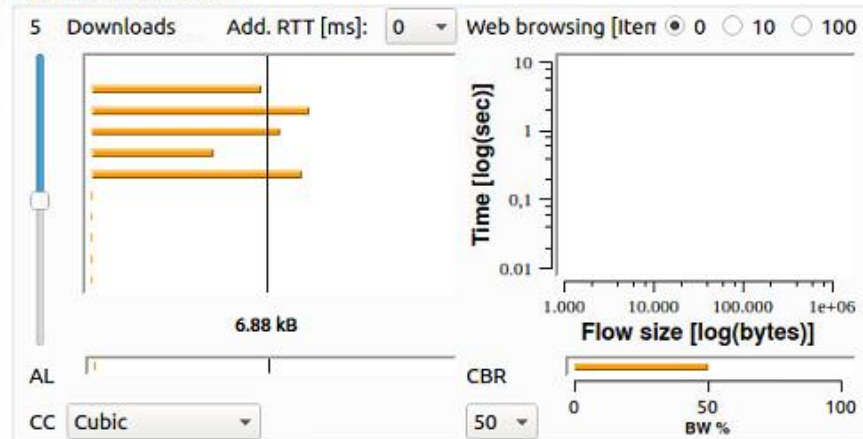
# 50Mbps unresponsive Classic UDP traffic

## Rest is shared fairly

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

w/HS  wo/HS Clear

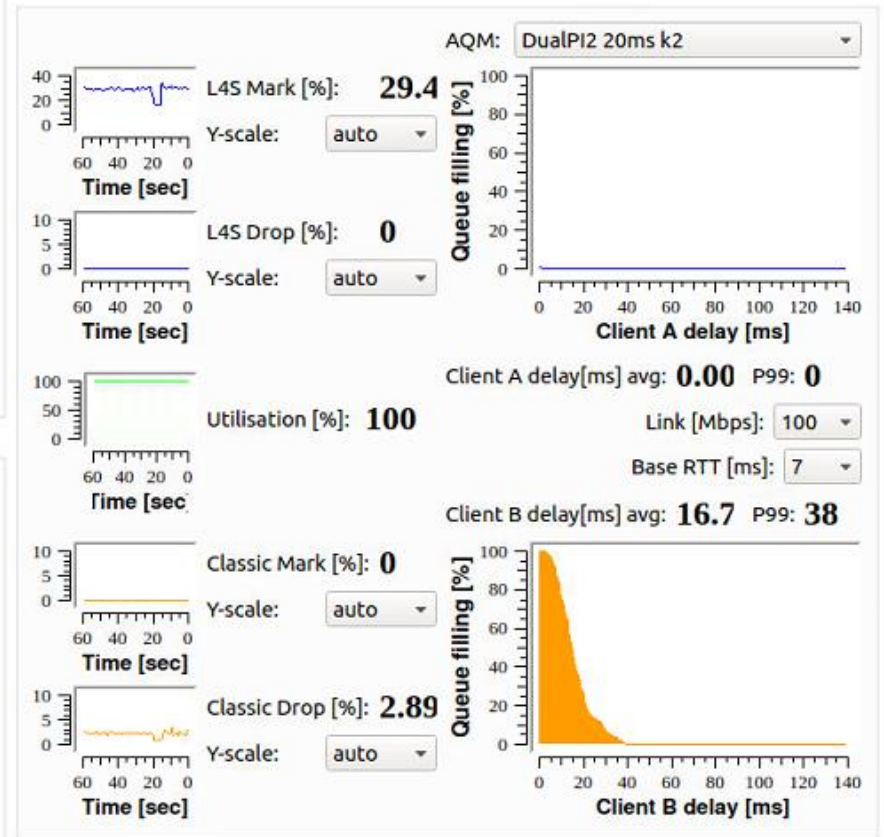
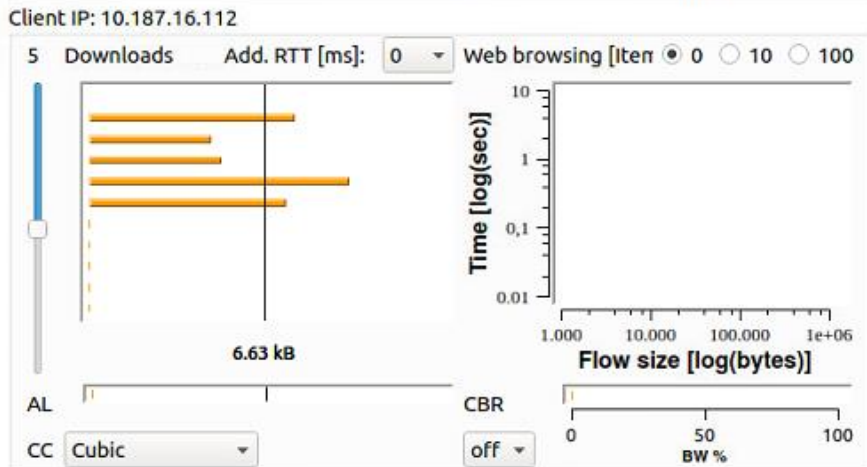
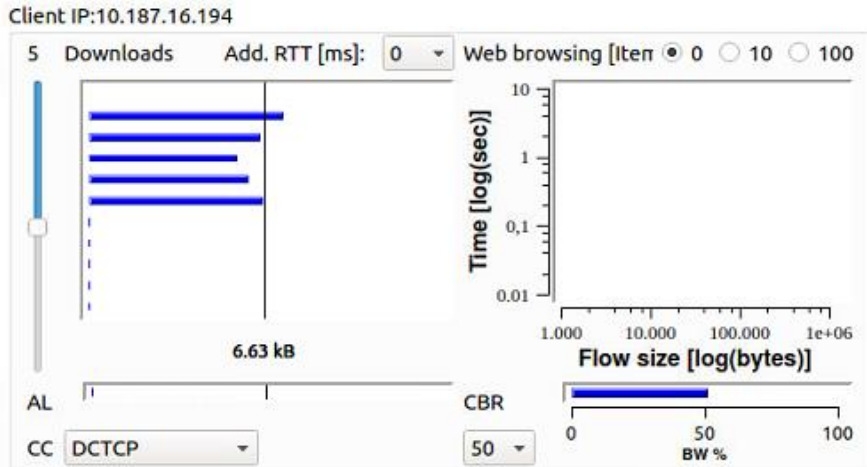
ECN  IP

a)



# 50Mbps unresponsive L4S UDP traffic

## Rest is shared fairly



Rate
  Window
  w/HS
  wo/HS

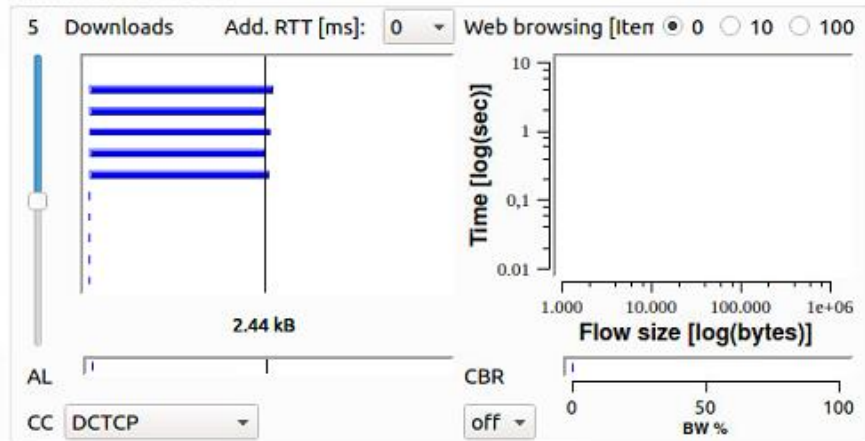
a)

ECN
  IP

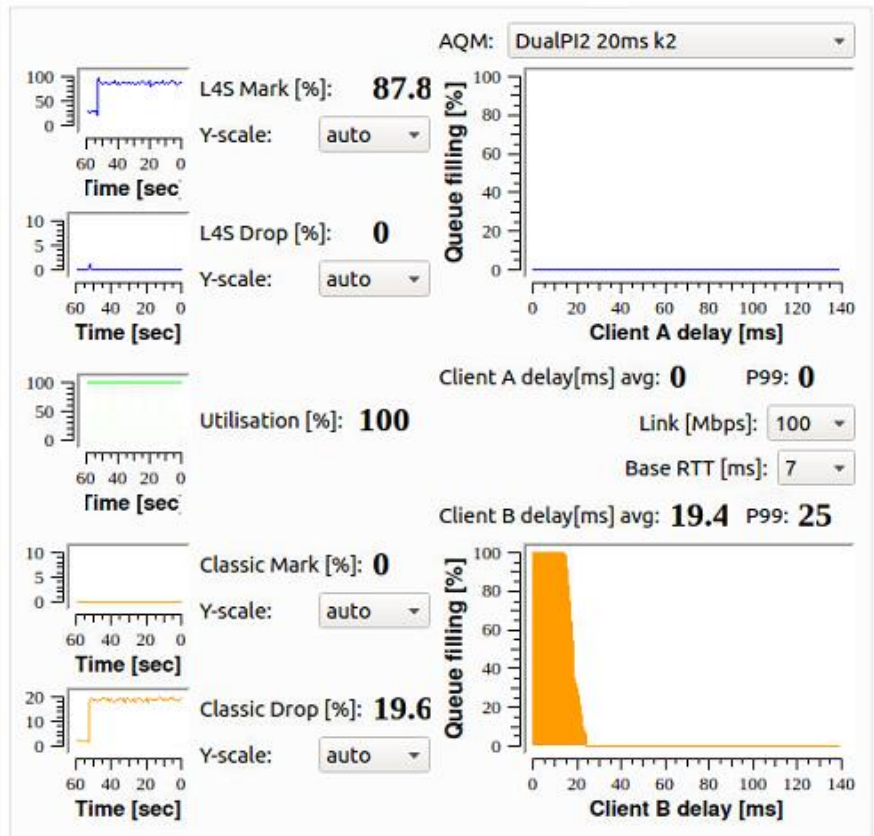
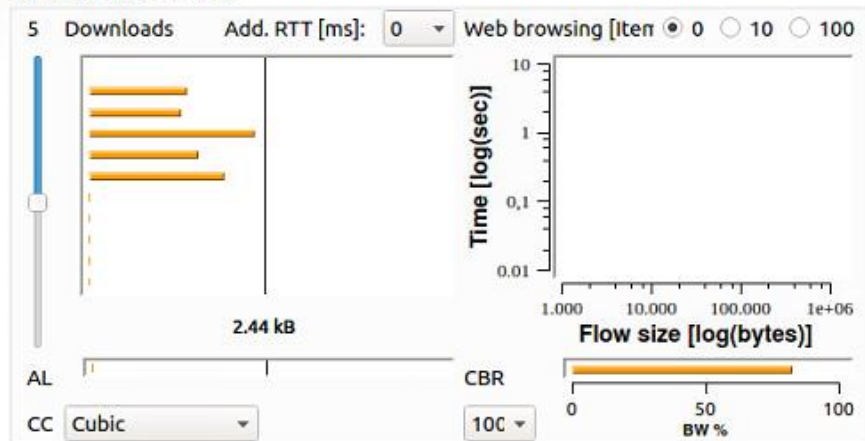
# 100Mbps unresponsive Classic UDP traffic

## Drop below 25%, still fair

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

w/HS  wo/HS

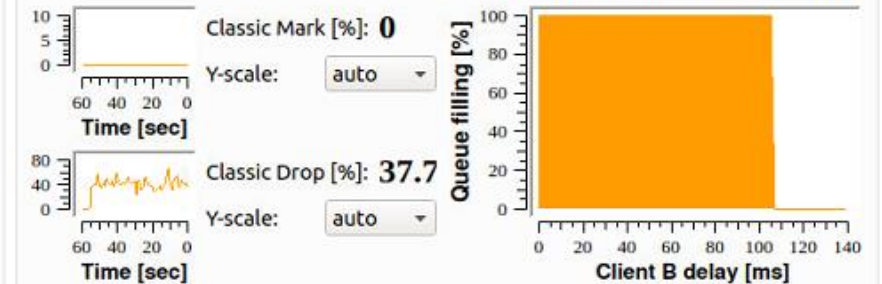
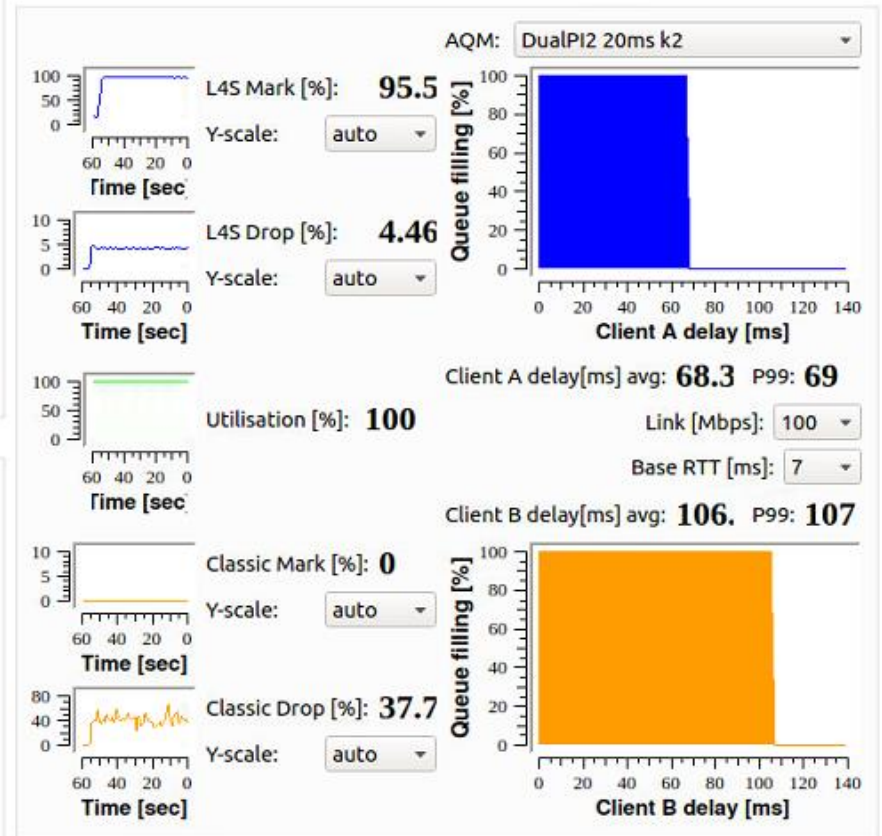
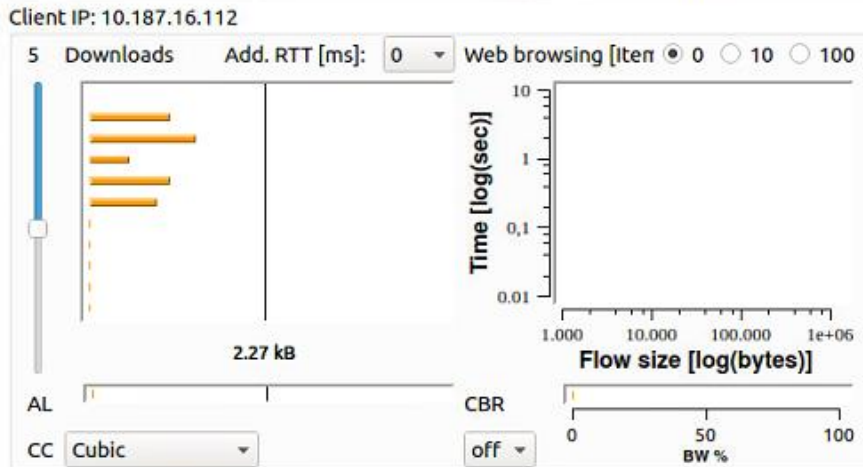
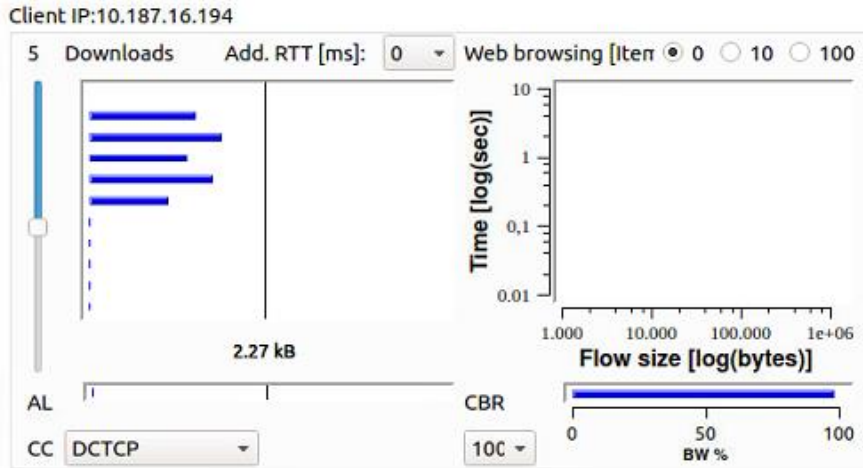
Clear

a)

ECN  IP

# 100Mbps unresponsive L4S UDP traffic

## Controlled drop < 25% → tail drop



Rate  Window

w/HS  wo/HS Clear

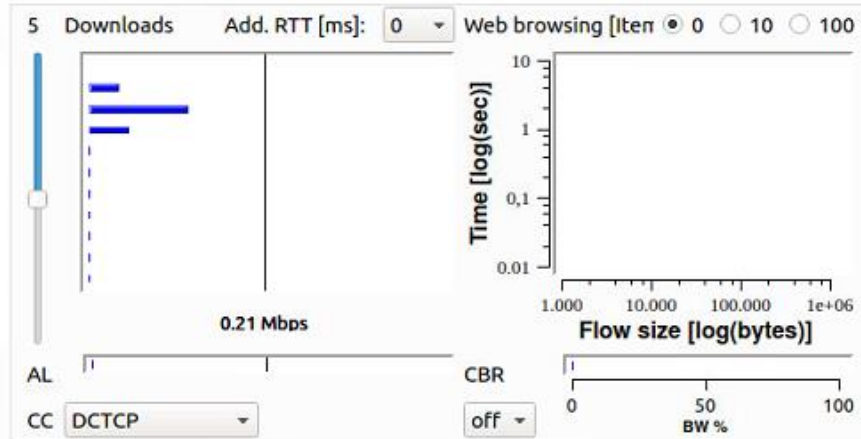
ECN  IP

a)

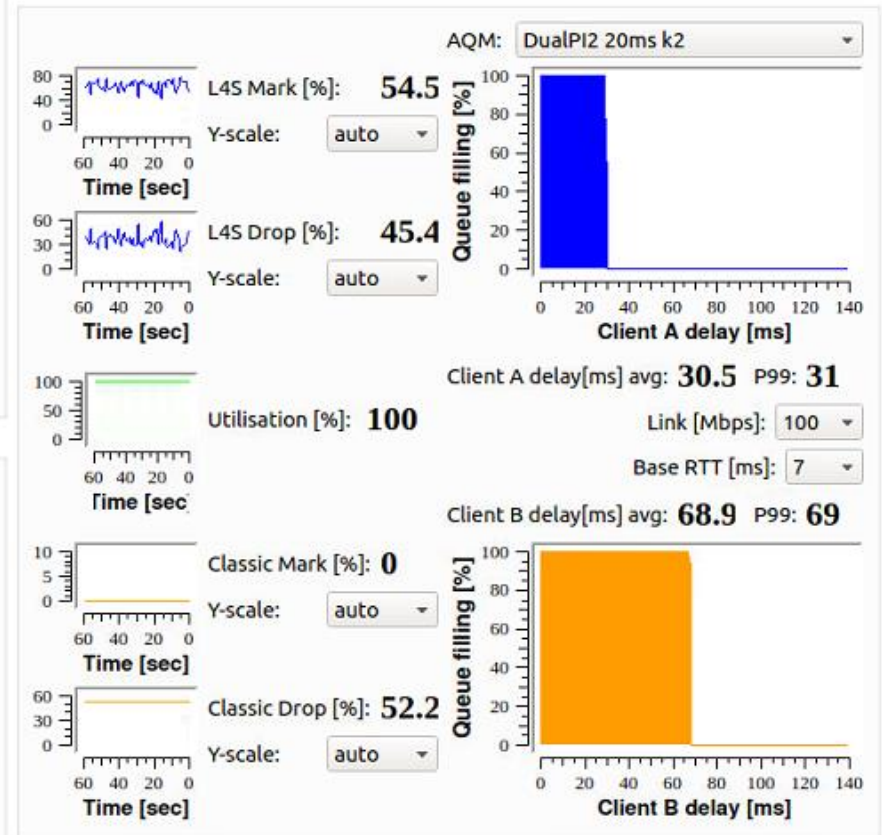
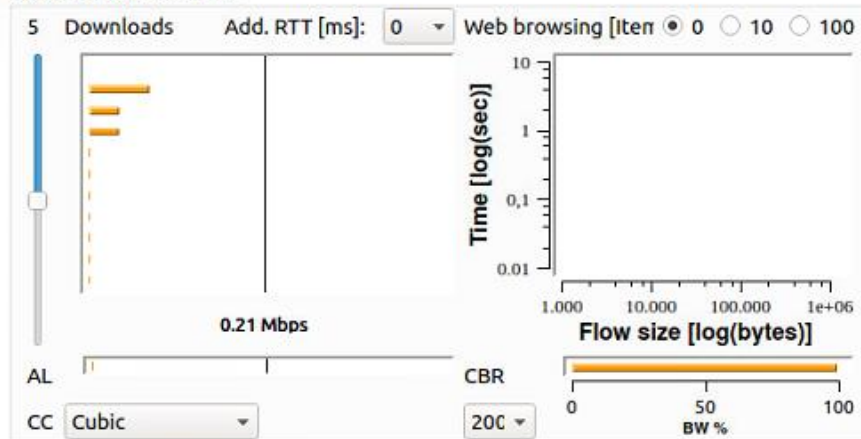
# 200Mbps unresponsive Classic UDP traffic

## 52% drop 69ms delay

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

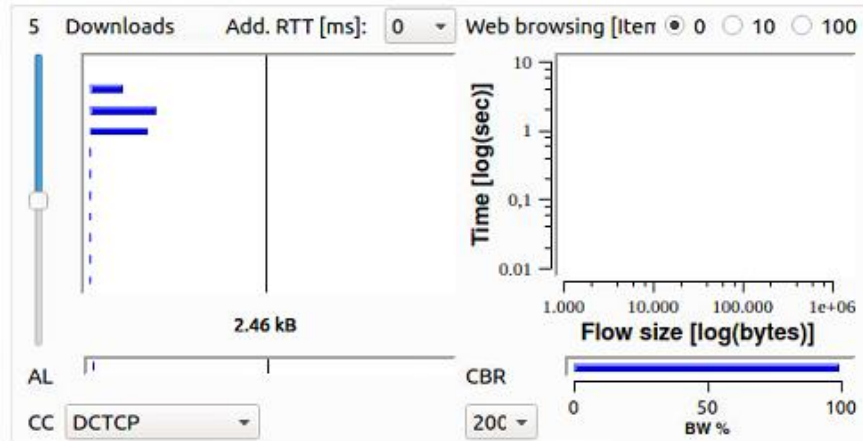
w/HS  wo/HS Clear

ECN  IP

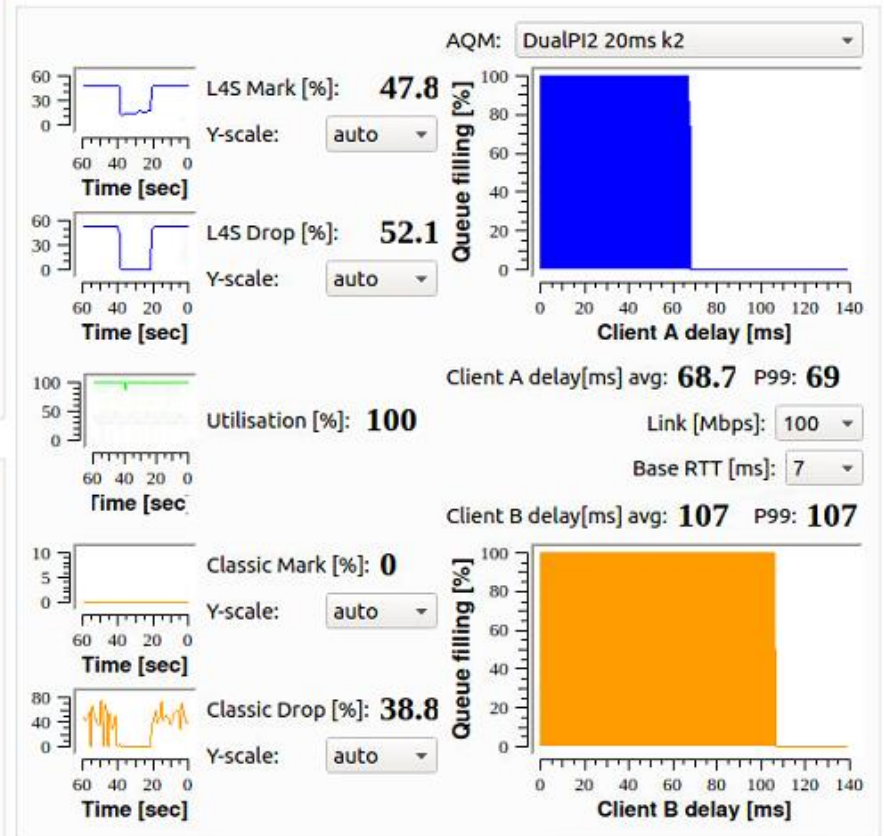
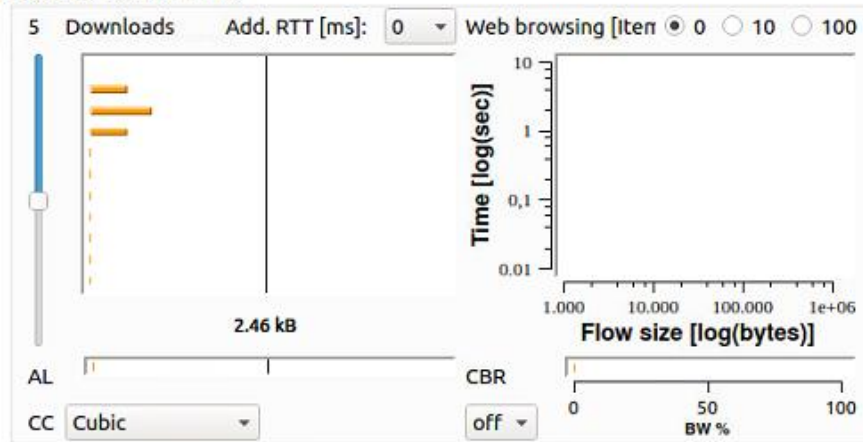
a)

# 200Mbps unresponsive L4S UDP traffic also 52% drop 69ms delay

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

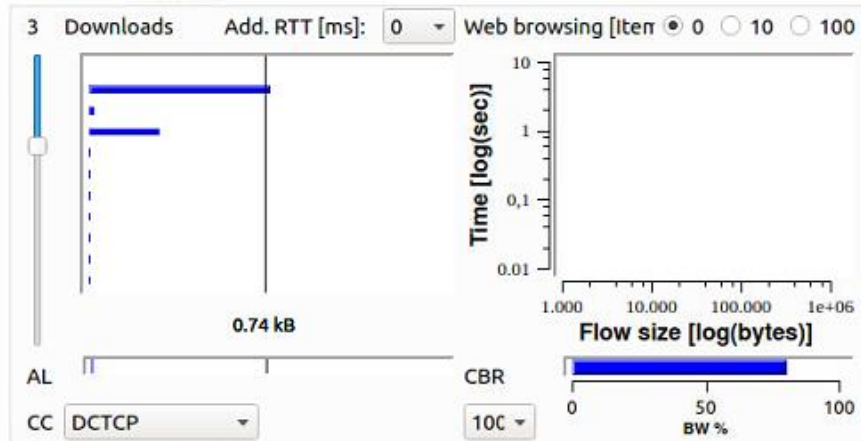
w/HS  wo/HS Clear

a)

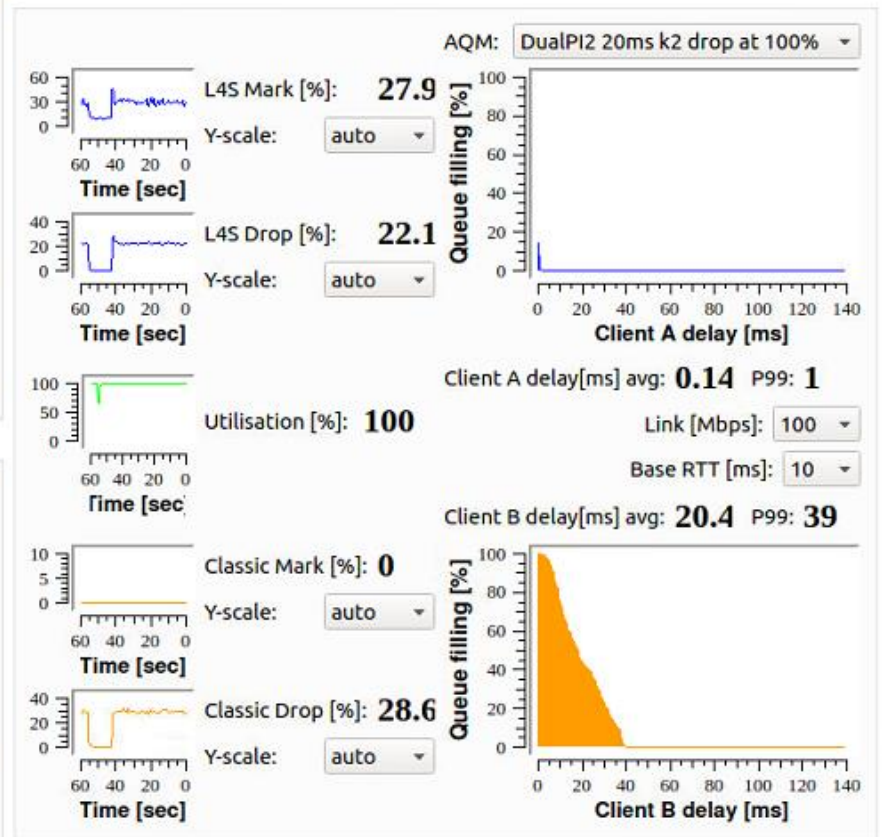
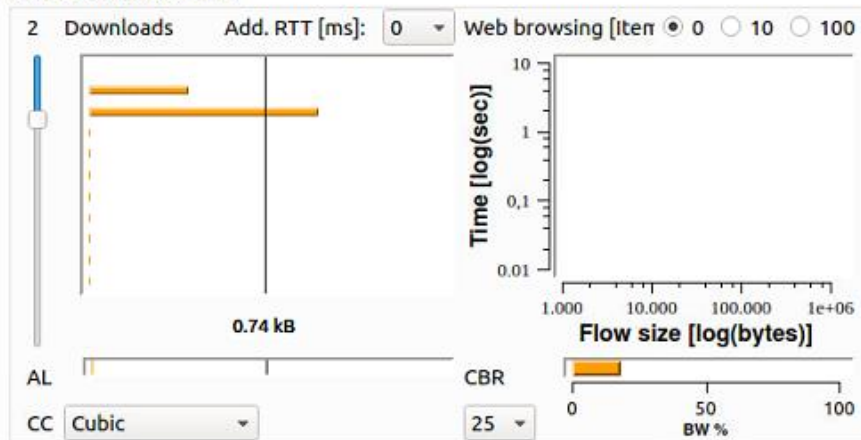
ECN  IP

# Switch to Classic drop for all Preserves low latency Q

Client IP: 10.187.16.194



Client IP: 10.187.16.112



Rate  Window

w/HS  wo/HS Clear

ECN  IP

b)

# Adoption of draft?

- Please review, comment, implement and discuss further on [tsvwg@ietf.org](mailto:tsvwg@ietf.org) cc: [tcpprague@ietf.org](mailto:tcpprague@ietf.org)
- Ready for adoption with only DCTCP experience?
- Is it OK to evolve DualQ for TCP-Prague after adoption?