




ANALYSIS OF CONGESTION CONTROL ALGORITHMS

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■ What is congestion ?

When the “offered load” crosses certain limit, then there is a sharp fall in the throughput.



“when too many packets are present in the network,
the performance degrades. This situation is known as
congestion”

Tanenbaum

MECHANISMS FOR CONGESTION CONTROL



- Accumulation-based congestion control.
- Internet congestion control.
- Data Cast.
- Mutipath TCP algorithms.
- A connectionless congestion control algorithm.
- Multipath routing algorithms for congestion minimization.
- TCP congestion control algorithms.

ACCUMULATION-BASED CONGESTION CONTROL



- ACC Model
- Two possible schemes under this model is
 - TCP Vegas
 - TCP Monaco
- Vegas emphasis packet delay.
- Monaco provides an out-of-order receiver based accumulation estimator.

INTERNET CONGESTION CONTROL



- Novel estimation algorithm.
- It is based on online parameter identification technique.
- Used in design of congestion control protocols.

DATA CAST



- RGDD
- There are two design spaces
 - Multiple edge disjoint Steiner trees.
 - Soft-state based congestion control algorithm.
- Few duplicate data transmission.

MULTIPATH TCP ALGORITHM



- It proposes a fluid model.
- It identify the uniqueness and stability of system equilibrium.
- It greatly improves application performance.
- Using multiple paths transparently.

A CONNECTIONLESS CONGESTION CONTROL ALGORITHM



- It operates from the IP layer.
- This model provide routing algorithm.

MUTIPATH ROUTING ALGORITHMS

- Route all traffic along a single path
- Reduce congestion in “hot spots”
- Split traffic based on flow control
- Practical restriction
 - Establishing, maintaining, and tearing the path
 - Complexity

TCP CONGESTION CONTROL ALGORITHMS



- It favors reliability.
- TCP is efficient and responsive to network congestion conditions.

CONCLUSION



- TCP based methods are much better than others.
- It provides more scalability, better throughput and loss of packet is less and provide reliability.



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THANK YOU

