# **Evaluation of PI Controller Queue Management Algorithm using ns-3**

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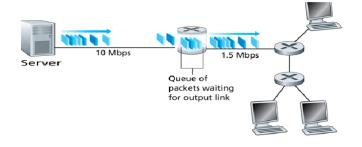
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#### **Network congestion**

- Network resources are limited, including router processing time and link throughput.
- 2 Network congestion occurs when a network node or link is carrying more data than it can handle.



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Figure 1: Network Congestion

#### Importance of Queue Management Algorithm

- 1 The large buffer will increase queuing delay which will result in the Bufferbloat problem.
- 2 To maintain the queue size in the router, we have to use Queue Management Technique like PQM and AQM.
- 3 AQM algorithms is often based on queue length (RED, PI), packet loss (BLUE), queue delay (PIE, CoDel) etc.
- 4 PI Controller is one of the AQM which works on instantaneous queue length.

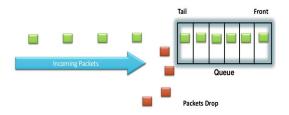


Figure 2: Buffer Overflow

#### **Used System Parameters**

Table 1: System Parameters

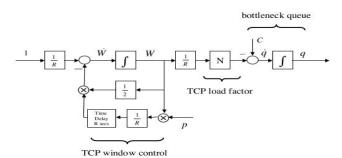
Notations	Explanation
W	TCP Congestion Window Size (packets)
q	Current Queue Length (packets)
N	Number of TCP flows
С	Link Capacity (packets/sec)
R	Round-trip time (secs)
$T_p$	Propagation delay (secs)
s	Laplace transfer complex function
$W_0$	Value of W at equilibrium point
$q_0$	Value of q at equilibrium point
$p_0$	Value of p at equilibrium point
$R_0$	Value of R at equilibrium point

#### Non-linear Dynamic Model for TCP congestion avoidance

Simplified version of TCP model ignoring the timeout mechanism based on fluid flow analysis,

$$\frac{dW(t)}{dt} = \frac{1}{R(t)} - \frac{W(t)W(t - R(t))}{2R(t)}p(t - R(t)) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{dq(t)}{dt} = \frac{N(t)}{R(t)}W(t) - C \tag{2}$$



source : C.V. Hollot , V. Misra , D. Towsley , W.-B. Gong ,at al, "A Control Theoretic Analysis of RED "  $\,$ 

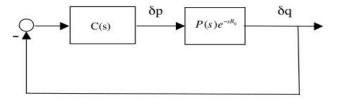
Figure 3: Block-diagram of TCP's congestion avoidance flow control mode

#### Linearized control system of AQM

In Figure 4 the transfer function C(s) denotes an AQM control strategy such PI or RED.

The plant transfer function  $P(s)=P_{tcp}(s)P_{queue}(s)$ , where  $P_{tcp}(s)$  and  $P_{queue}(s)$  are poles of Laplace function.

Here  $e^{-sR_0}$  is the laplace time delay.

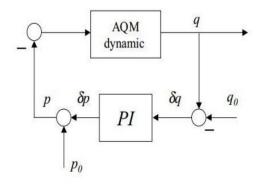


source : C.V. Hollot , V. Misra , D. Towsley , W.-B. Gong ,at al, "A Control Theoretic Analysis of RED "  $\,$ 

Figure 4: AQM as feedback control.



## **Proportional Integral Controller**



Source: C.V. Hollot, Vishal Misra, Don Towsley and Wei-Bo Gong, at el,"On Designing Improved Controllers for AQM Routers Supporting TCP Flows"

Figure 5: Implementation of PI controller emphasizing the role of operating point  $q_0$ 

### Class Diagram of PI Queue Disc in traffic control layer of ns-3

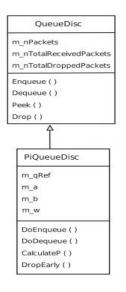
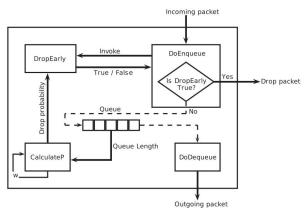


Figure 6: PI Queue Disc Class Diagram

#### Implementation of PI Controller in ns-3



Source: Vivek Jain, Viyom Mittal, Shravya K. S., Mohit P. Tahiliani, Wireless Information Networking Group (WiNG),at el, "Implementation and validation of BLUE and PI queue disciplines in ns-3"

Figure 7: Interaction between different methods of PI algorithm.

#### **Implementation of PI Controller in ns-3 (Contd..)**

 $PI\ Controller\ calculates\ the\ packet\ drop\ probability\ (\ p\ )\ at\ a\ sampling\ frequency\ represented\ by\ w.\ The\ parameters\ involved\ in\ the\ calculation\ of\ drop\ probability\ are:$ 

$$p = \alpha * (q - qRef) - \beta * (qOld - qRef) + pOld$$
(3)

The queue reaches a steady state when  $\alpha$  \* ( q - qRef ) -  $\beta$  \* ( qOld - qRef ) becomes zero, implying that the queue length has reached the desired value.

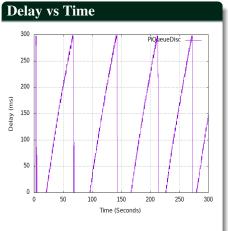
Table 2: System Parameters

Notations	Explanation
W	Sampling Frequency
p	Probability of packet mark/drop
qOld	Queue Length during the previous sample
qRef	Desired Queue Length
q	Current Queue Length
pOld	Drop probability during the previous sample
$\alpha$ and $\beta$	Scaling Factors for adjusting the controller response

# Drop Early function in PiQueueDisc class

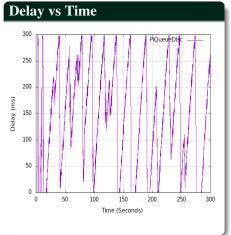
☐ When to drop a packet?	
1 Unforced Drop: When Router buffer will be full.	
2 Forced Drop : When Drop Early function returns true.	
☐ When Early Drop function returns true?	
When value of drop probability is greater than equal to uniform random variable.	
☐ How to Mark a packet?	
Forced Mark : To mark a packet we have to set the ECN bit.	

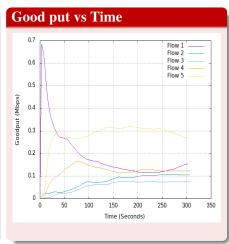
### **Evaluation of PI Queue Disc: Mild Congestion in AQM suite**



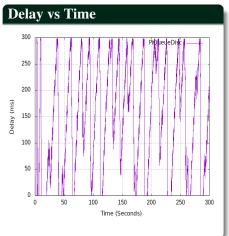


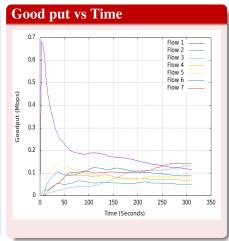
#### **Evaluation of PI Queue Disc: Medium Congestion in AQM suite**





### **Evaluation of PI Queue Disc: Heavy Congestion in AQM suite**





#### Conclusion

How PI queue disc provides a solution to the congestion.
 It works well for some network condition but does not perform well in some other network condition.
 It usuages some constant scaling factor like α and β for adjusting the controller response .
 Self Tuning PI controller indeed needed.

#### **Bibliography**



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My Gitlab Repository: https://gitlab.com/PranabNandy/ns-3-dev/-/commits/PI

