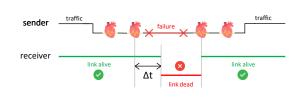
# Network performance, scalability & reliability The **09\_kahn** way

Alkinoos Sarioglou, Elwin Stephan, Maša Nešić, Snow Man

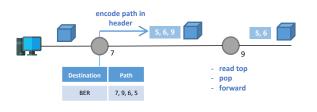


#### **Failure detection**

- · Send heartbeats only if you're not sending regular traffic
- If you're not receiving any traffic → link is dead

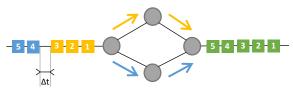


### Static path encoding



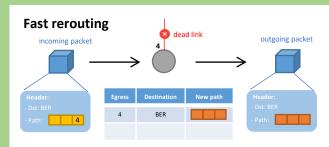
- Reduces packet processing time in intermediate switches
- Only the source switch does a table lookup and encodes the entire path statically in the packet header

## Flowlet-based routing for TCP



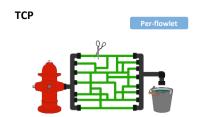
Δt = avg(host\_to\_host\_round\_trip\_time)

Fine-grained routing decisions without packet reordering at the destination



- · Alternative path per (link, destination) pair
- · Enables fast sub-optimal convergence within 100ms
- Once the controller updates forwarding details, optimal paths are used

#### Load balancing & traffic engineering



Max flow algorithm based on available bandwidth capacity

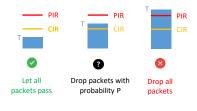
UDP

 $P\left\{p_1,p_2,\ldots,p_n\right\}$  Set of best paths

where  $delay(p_n) \le 1.5 * delay(p_1)$ 

 $x_i = \frac{1}{delay(p_i)^3}$  probability<sub>i</sub> =  $\frac{x_i}{\sum_j x_i}$ 

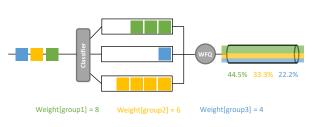
**Minimizing overall delay** by load balancing across several shortest paths



T – current transfer rate

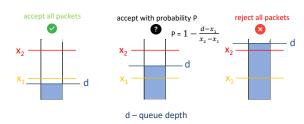
Prevent flow groups from taking monopoly over the link by **rate limiting** 

## Weighted fair queuing



- Prevents high-traffic flows from taking monopoly over links
- · Allows flow prioritization by defining weights

## **Buffer acceptance - Random Early Detection**



- Control TCP sending rate preventively, before the queue is filled
- Prevents TCP flow synchronization