technische universität
dortmund

Abschlusspräsentation Projekt 1

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TU Dortmund - Fachprojekt zu "Routingalgorithmen"

Inverse Capacity mit Zentralitätsmerkmalen

Inverse Capacity mit Zentralitätsmerkmalen

- inverseCapacity weights werden mit den Zentralitäten der Knoten einer Kante verrechnet
  - $weight * \frac{CentralityNode_i + CentralityNode_j}{2}$
- untersuchte Zentralitätensmetriken:
  - Betweenness, Closeness, Eigenvevtor

Welche Zentralitätsmetriken?

Closeness centrality

- wie nah ein Knoten zu den anderen ist
- $\mathcal{P}_{i \to j}$ ist der kürzeste Pfad von i nach j
- $H(\mathcal{P}_{i \to j})$ ist der Hop-Count des Pfades

$$c_i = \frac{1}{\sum_{j \neq i} H(\mathcal{P}_{i \to j})}$$

Betweenness centrality

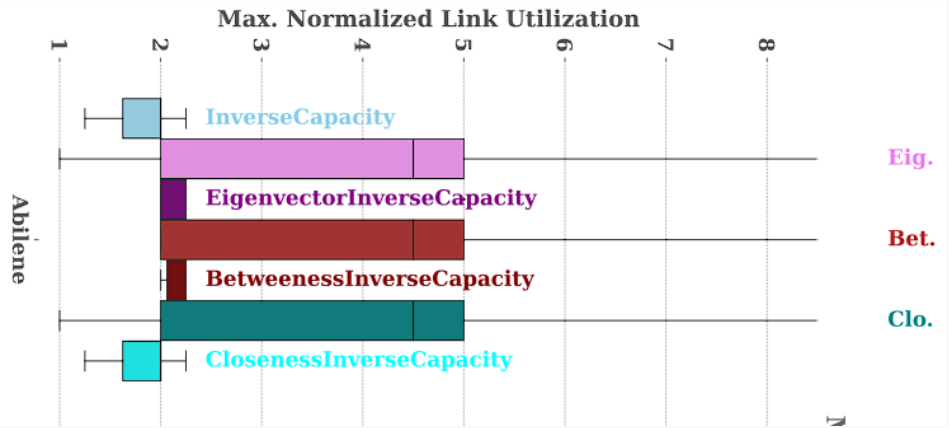
- Verhältnis aller kürzeren Wege zur Anzahl der kürzesten Wege die durch den Knoten gehen

$$b_i = \sum_{s,t \in \mathcal{N}} \frac{|\mathcal{P}_{i \to j}(i)|}{|\mathcal{P}_{i \to j}|}$$

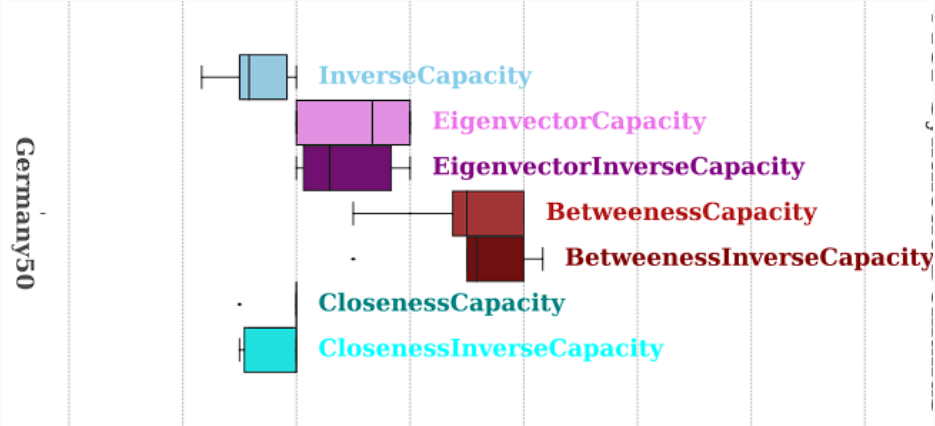
Eigenvector centrality

- entspricht dem i-ten Element des Eigenvektors der dem größten Eigenwert λ_1 der Adjazenzmatrix entspricht

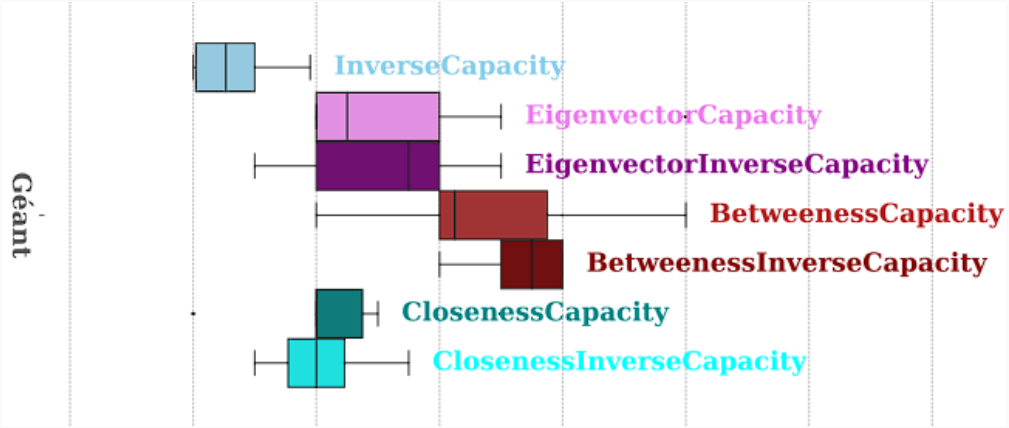
Ergebnisse


Max. Normalized Link Utilization
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
InverseCapacity
EigenvectorInverseCapacity
BetweenessInverseCapacity
ClosenessInverseCapacity
Abilene
Eig.
Bet.
Clo.

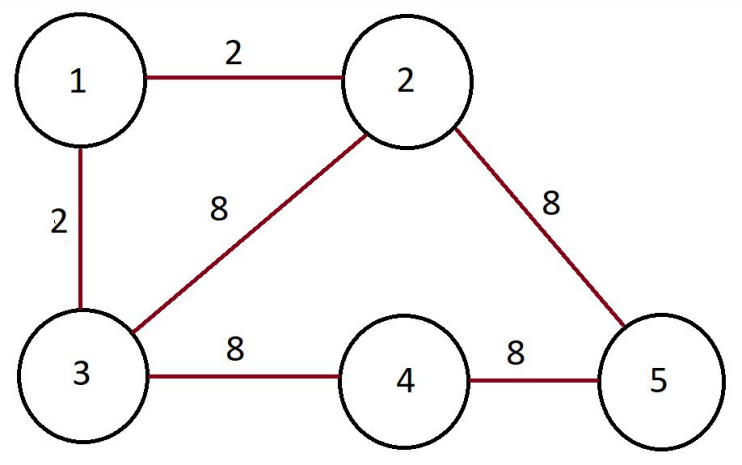
Ergebnisse


Germany50
InverseCapacity
EigenvectorCapacity
EigenvectorInverseCapacity
BetweenessCapacity
BetweenessInverseCapacity
ClosenessCapacity
ClosenessInverseCapacity

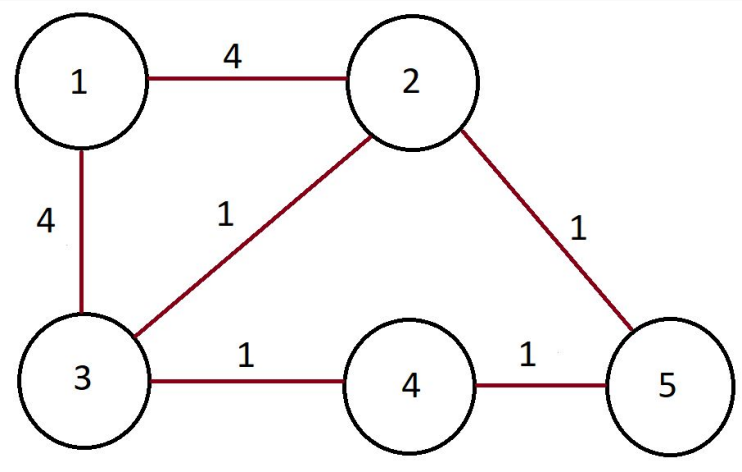
Ergebnisse


Géant
InverseCapacity
EigenvectorCapacity
EigenvectorInverseCapacity
BetweenessCapacity
BetweenessInverseCapacity
ClosenessCapacity
ClosenessInverseCapacity

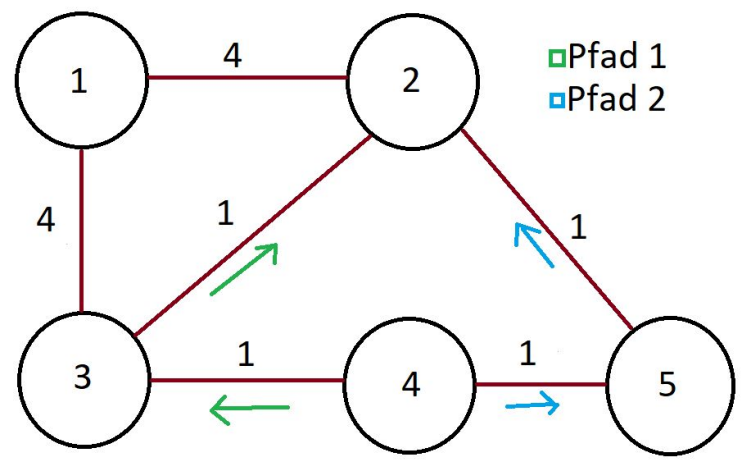
Erklärung



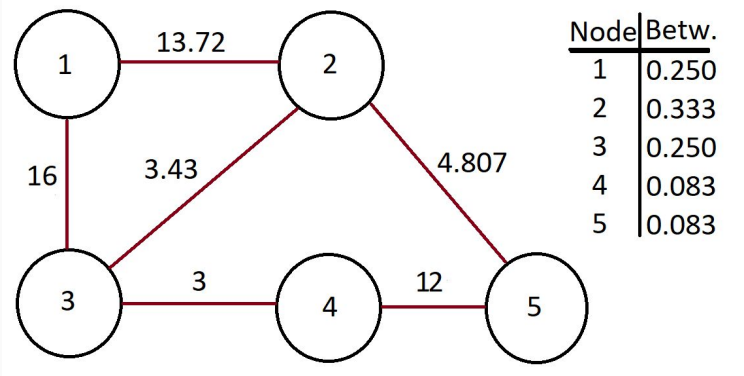
InverseCapacity anwenden



Optimale Pfade

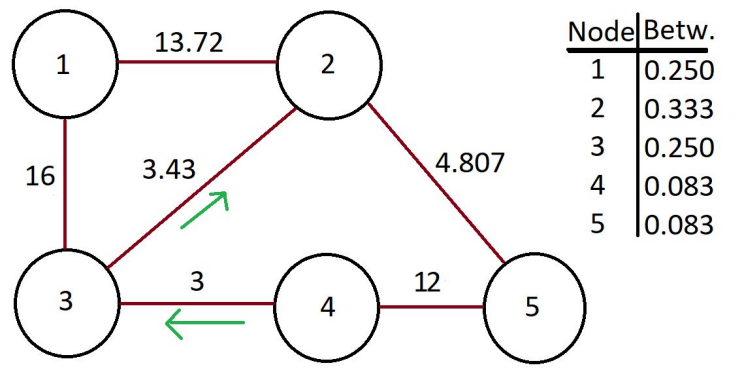


Jetzt mit Zentralitäten



Node	Betw.
1	0.250
2	0.333
3	0.250
4	0.083
5	0.083

Anzahl der Pfade



Node	Betw.
1	0.250
2	0.333
3	0.250
4	0.083
5	0.083

Naveed

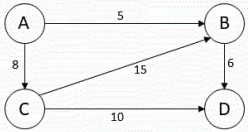
Algorithmus Sequential_Combination:

- Nimmt zwei Algorithmen als Parameter OSPF und DFW(Demand First Way Point)
- Ersetzen DFW durch UW(Uniform Weights)

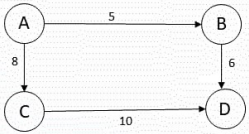
Warum?

- _DFW und UW werden zur Optimierung der Verkehrssteuerung in Netzwerk eingesetzt.
- Beide Algorithmen zielen drauf ab die Netzwerküberlastung durch Anpassung der Linkgewichte zu minimieren
- Aber die unterscheiden sich in ihrer Herangehensweise an das Traffic Engineering
- Der DFW-Algorithmus konzentriert sich darauf, den Verkehr zu spezifischen Zwischenpunkten im Netzwerk, sogenannten Waypoints, zu leiten, um die Verkehrslast auszugleichen und Staus zu vermeiden. Und Der UW-Algorithmus hingegen zielt darauf ab, den Verkehr gleichmäßig über das Netzwerk zu verteilen. Die Algorithmen funktionieren wie folgt:

DFW:



UW:

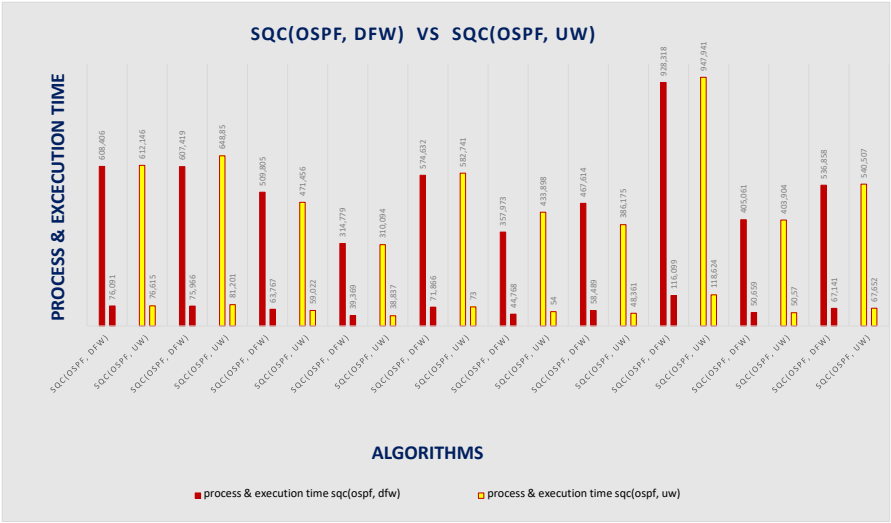


Ergebnisse

All Algorithms

Algorithm-Name	Topology	Nodes	Links	MCF-Synthethic Damands	Process-Time	Execution-Time
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,509	0,064
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,074	0,074
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	601,031	75,168
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	608,406	76,091
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	612,146	76,615
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,465	0,058
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,057	0,057
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	612,31	76,579
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	607,419	75,966
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	648,85	81,201
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,47	0,059
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,069	0,069
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	572,566	71,619
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	509,805	63,767
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	471,456	59,022
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,496	0,062
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,636	0,064
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	309,209	39
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	314,779	39,369
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	310,094	38,837
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,543	0,068
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,0605	0,061
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	582,1	72,801
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	574,632	71,866
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	582,741	73
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,474	0,059
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,074	0,074
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	356,241	44,551
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	357,973	44,768
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	433,898	54
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,735	0,092
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,087	0,087
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	513,129	64,183
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	467,614	58,489
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	386,175	48,361
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,484	0,061
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,061	0,061
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	926,012	115,811
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	928,318	116,099
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	947,941	118,624
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,467	0,058
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,073	0,073
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	414,148	51,796
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	405,061	50,659
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	403,904	50,57
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	0,465	0,058
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	182	0,058	0,058
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	182	539,813	67,512
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	182	536,858	67,141
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	182	540,507	67,652

Ergebnisse

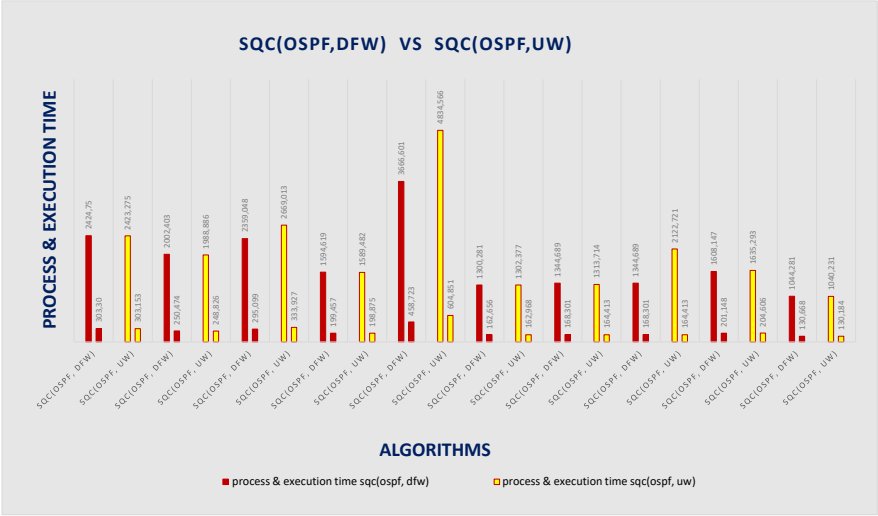

SQC(OSPF, DFW) VS SQC(OSPF, UW)
PROCESS & EXCECUTION TIME
608,406
76,091
612,146
76,615
607,419
75,966
648,85
81,201
509,805
63,767
471,466
59,022
314,779
39,369
310,094
38,837
574,832
71,866
582,741
73
357,973
44,768
433,898
54
467,614
58,489
386,175
48,301
928,318
116,099
947,941
118,624
405,061
50,659
409,304
50,57
536,858
67,141
540,507
67,652
SQC(OSPF, DFW)
SQC(OSPF, UW)
ALGORITHMS
process & execution time sqc(ospf, dfw)
process & execution time sqc(ospf, uw)

Ergebnisse

Results-Real-Demands

Algorithm-Name	Topology	Nodes	Links	MCF-Synthethic-Demands	Process-Time	Execution-Time
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	917	1,505	0,227
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	917	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	917	2406,44	300,93
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	917	2424,75	303,30
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	917	2423,275	303,153
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1,505	0,226
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	924	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	924	1988,597	248,701
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	2002,403	250,474
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	924	1988,886	248,826
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	910	1,539	0,261
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	910	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	910	2242,128	280,409
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	910	2359,048	295,099
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	910	2669,013	333,927
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	763	1,499	0,219
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	763	0,074	0,074
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	763	2362,522	295.505
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	763	1594,619	199,457
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	763	1589,482	198,875
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	917	1,571	0,247
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	917	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	917	3086,212	386,005
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	917	3668,601	458,723
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	917	4834,566	604,851
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	784	1,539	0,221
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	784	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	784	1331,053	166,468
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	784	1301,281	162,696
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	784	1302,377	162,968
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1,519	0,238
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	924	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	924	1171,284	146,487
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1344,689	168,301
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	924	1313,714	164,413
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1,548	0,269
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	924	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	924	2365,246	295,823
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1344,689	168,301
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	924	2122,721	164,413
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	714	1,479	0,198
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	714	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	714	1546,135	193,369
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	714	1608,147	201,148
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	714	1635,293	204,606
demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1,517	0,237
uniformWeights	abilene	12	30	924	0,006	0,006
heur_ospf_weights	abilene	12	30	924	1042,781	130,416
sq_demandFirstWayPoint	abilene	12	30	924	1044,281	130,668
sq_uniformWeight	abilene	12	30	924	1040,231	130,184

Ergebnisse


SQC(OSPF,DFW) VS SQC(OSPF,UW)
PROCESS & EXECUTION TIME
2424.75
603.30
2423.275
303.133
2002.403
230.474
1988.886
248.826
2359.048
295.099
2669.013
333.927
1594.619
199.457
1589.482
198.871
3666.601
458.723
4834.566
604.851
1300.281
162.656
1302.377
162.968
1346.689
168.301
1313.714
164.413
1346.689
168.301
2122.721
164.413
1608.147
201.148
1635.293
204.606
1044.281
130.668
1040.231
130.184
SQC(OSPF, DFW)
SQC(OSPF, UW)
ALGORITHMS
process & execution time sqc(ospf, dfw)
process & execution time sqc(ospf, uw)

Ergebnisse

OSPF mit Uniform Weight:

- Einfache Konfiguration und Verwaltung des Routers
- Gleichmäßige Lastverteilung über das Netzwerk wegen der gleichen Kostenmetrik
- Begrenzte Optimierungsfähigkeit: Da keine differenzierten Gewichte verwendet werden, kann OSPF mit uniformen Gewichten keine spezifischen Leistungsmerkmale oder Netzwerkanforderungen berücksichtigen. Dies kann zu Suboptimalität in Bezug auf Bandbreite, Verzögerung oder anderen Faktoren führen, die in bestimmten Anwendungsfällen wichtig sind.
- In komplexen Netzwerken mit unterschiedlichen Leistungseigenschaften der Verbindungen nicht empfehlenswert
- Empfohlen in Netzwerken mit homogenen Verbindungen, bei denen keine signifikante Unterschiede in den Leistungseigenschaften bestehen

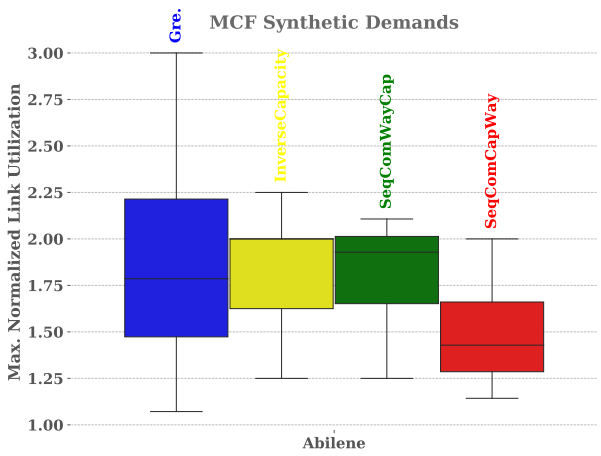
Wenn eine dynamische Anpassung des Routings, Ressourceneffizienz und die Fähigkeit, auf Veränderungen zu reagieren, wichtig sind, kann OSPF mit DFWP geeignet sein. Wenn hingegen eine einfache Konfiguration und gleichmäßige Lastverteilung gewünscht sind, kann OSPF mit UW angemessen sein.

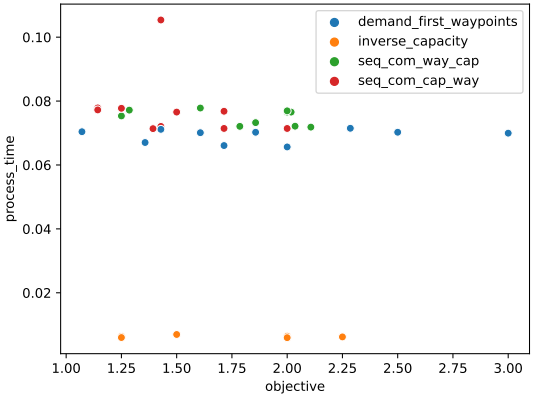
Sequential Combination aus InverseCapacity und DemandFirstWaypoints

Zweiter Schritt: Motivation

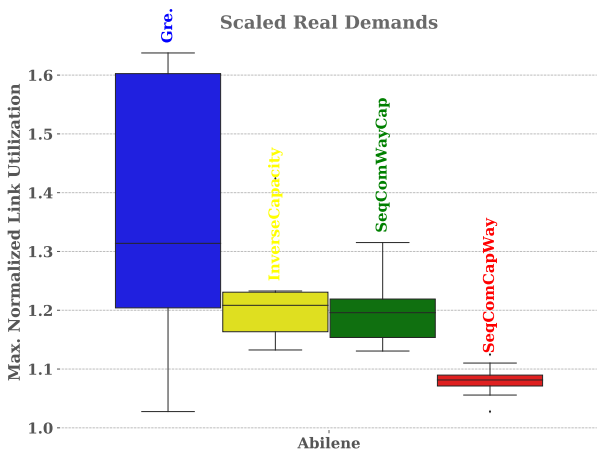
- wenig Rechenzeit für *inverse_capacity* und *demand_first_waypoints*
- Kombi aus beidem genauer?
- zusätzliche Rechenzeit gerechtfertigt?

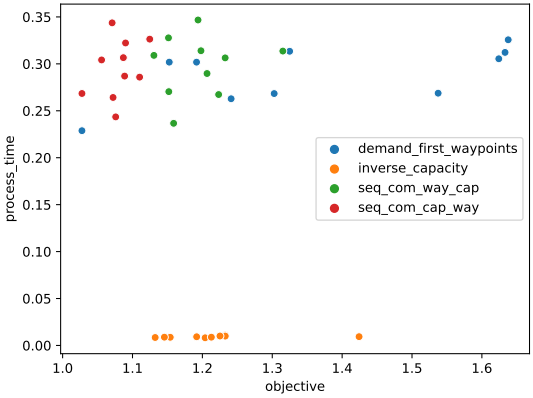
MCF Synthetic Demands





Scaled Real Demands



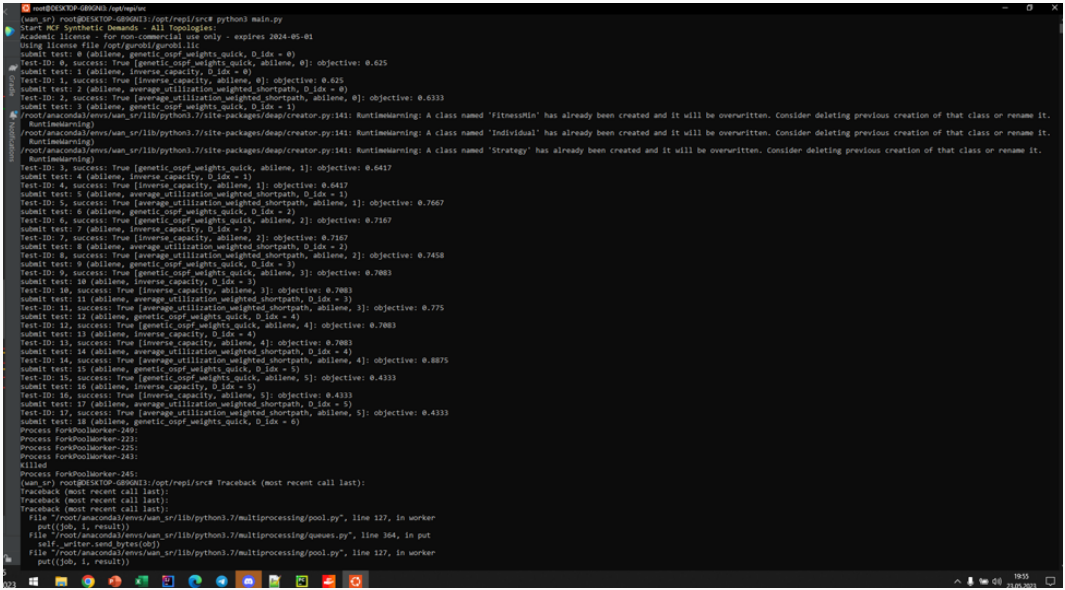


Zweiter Schritt: Fragen

- Rechenaufwand von beiden gleich? $\rightarrow$ ja (vergleichbar)
- warum ist SQ_{CW} besser als SQ_{WC}?
  - *inverse_capacity* bei SeqComWayCap versaut vorher optimierte Gewichte
  - *inverse_capacity* bei SeqComCapWay stellt nützliche Gewichte
  - *demand_first_waypoints* legt beste Route und verbessert weiter

Ergebnisse Reproduktion von Gruppe 3

main: process killed itself



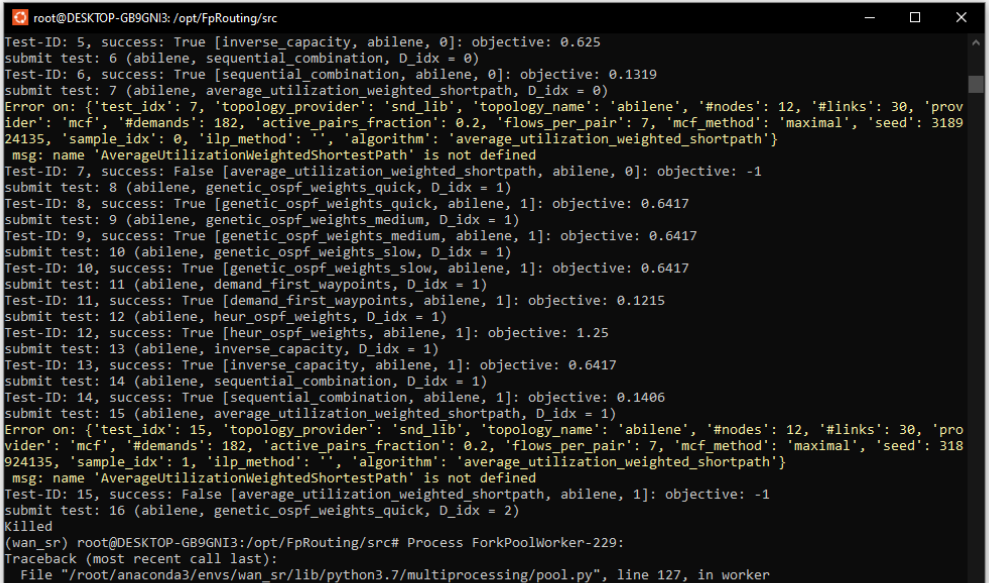
zixiang gu: Plottererror

```
PS C:\...                                                    ython .\src\plot_results.py .\out\
MCF Synthetic Demands - all_algorithms
Mean objective over all topologies:
                                                             plot_results.py:247: RuntimeWarning: Mean of empty slice.
  mean = np.mean(df_x["objective"].values.mean())


  ret = ret.dtype.type(ret / rcount)
                nan: nan

Plot files:
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File '                                                     \plot_results.py", line 330, in <module>
    prepare_data_and_plot(df_i, title_i, plot_type_i)
  File '                                                     \plot_results.py", line 282, in prepare_data_and_plot
    create_box_plot(df, "topology_name", "objective", "algorithm_complete", plot_file, x_label="",
  File "                                                     \plot_results.py", line 143, in create_box_plot
    add_vertical_algorithm_labels(box_plot.axes)
  File "                                                     \plot_results.py", line 103, in add_vertical_algorithm_la
bels
    lines_per_box = int(len(lines) / len(boxes))
                        ~~~~~~~~~~~~^~~~~~~~~~~~
ZeroDivisionError: division by zero
```

zixiang gu: Plottererror nach Anpassung

```
root@DESKTOP-GB9GNI3: /opt/repi/src
Test-ID: 48, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 4]: objective: 0.1981
submit test: 49 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 4)
Test-ID: 49, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 4]: objective: 0.1981
submit test: 50 (germany50, inverse_capacity, D_idx = 5)
Test-ID: 50, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 5]: objective: 0.1711
submit test: 51 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 5)
Test-ID: 51, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 5]: objective: 0.1711
submit test: 52 (germany50, inverse_capacity, D_idx = 6)
Test-ID: 52, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 6]: objective: 0.1977
submit test: 53 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 6)
Test-ID: 53, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 6]: objective: 0.1977
submit test: 54 (germany50, inverse_capacity, D_idx = 7)
Test-ID: 54, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 7]: objective: 0.1962
submit test: 55 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 7)
Test-ID: 55, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 7]: objective: 0.1962
submit test: 56 (germany50, inverse_capacity, D_idx = 8)
Test-ID: 56, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 8]: objective: 0.2041
submit test: 57 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 8)
Test-ID: 57, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 8]: objective: 0.2041
submit test: 58 (germany50, inverse_capacity, D_idx = 9)
Test-ID: 58, success: True [inverse_capacity, germany50, 9]: objective: 0.17
submit test: 59 (germany50, average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, D_idx = 9)
Test-ID: 59, success: True [average_utilization_weighted_shortpath, germany50, 9]: objective: 0.17
(wan_sr) root@DESKTOP-GB9GNI3:/opt/repi/src# python3 plot_results.py "../out/"
MCF Synthetic Demands - all_algorithms
Traceback (most recent call last):
  File "plot_results.py", line 284, in <module>
    prepare_data_and_plot(df_i, title_i, plot_type_i)
  File "plot_results.py", line 190, in prepare_data_and_plot
    incomplete = get_incomplete_sample_nrs(df)
  File "plot_results.py", line 109, in get_incomplete_sample_nrs
    for ilp_method in pp.unique(df['algorithm_complete']):
```

daniel: Process killed itself



daniel: Dependency nicht in README

```
(wan_sr) routalgo@Kai-Desktop:~$ pip install deap
WARNING: Retrying (Retry(total=4, connect=None, read=None, redirect=None, status=None)) after connection broken by 'NewC
onnectionError('<pip._vendor.urllib3.connection.HTTPSConnection object at 0x7fd324e17790>: Failed to establish a new con
nection: [Errno -3] Temporary failure in name resolution')': /simple/deap/
```

Fragen oder Anmerkungen?