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Weighted Fairness

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Contents

- Objectives
- What is fairness
- Why do we need weighted fairness
- Simulation results
- Conclusion



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Objectives



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- Bandwidth for high priority is provisioned
 - A total of less than 50% of line rate may be allocated for high priority
 - Same allocated bandwidth must be available to the high priority traffic during a single failure (single/dual fiber cut)
- Bandwidth for low priority is dynamically re-allocated based on node congestions
 - Each node gets a proportion of available ring bandwidth
 - Active nodes capture all bandwidth available
 - Available bandwidth to low priority during a failure may be substantially degraded – best effort
- Fairness algorithm must allow for maximum ring throughput

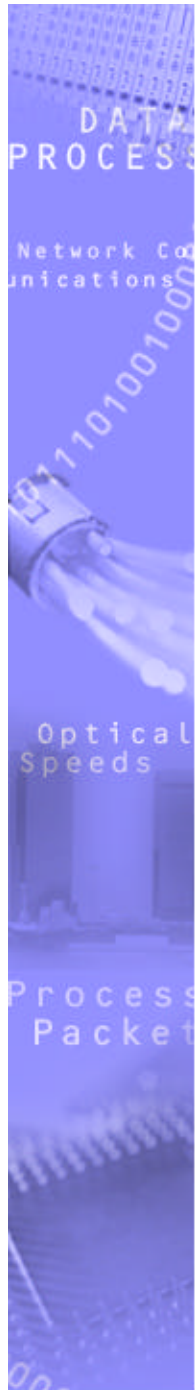


Fairness algorithm



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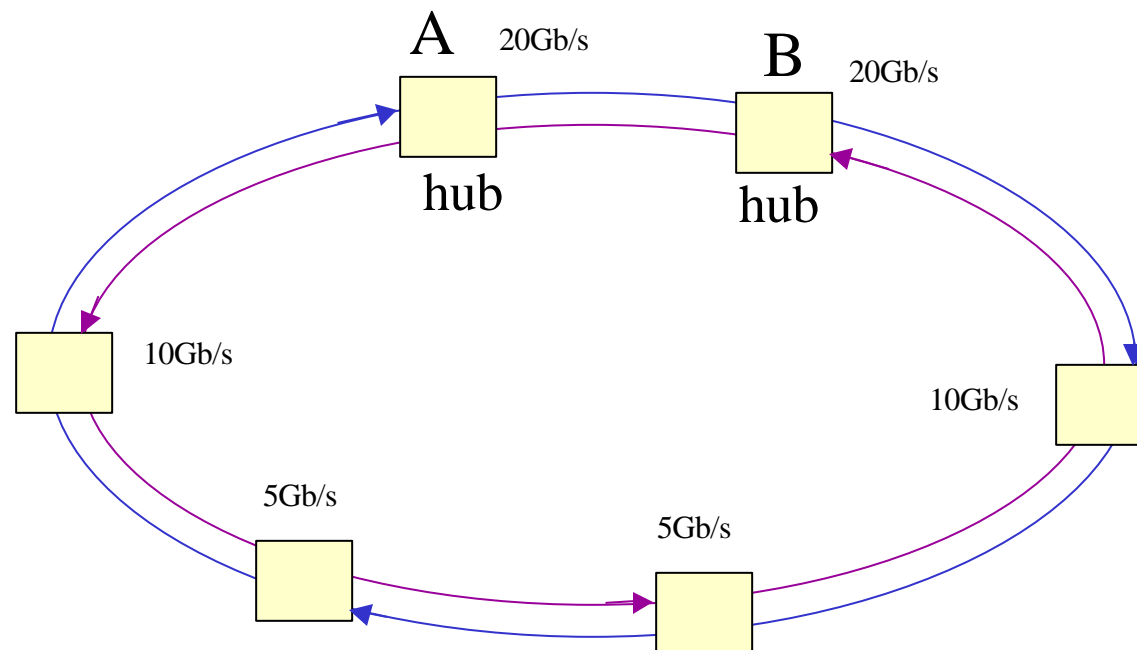
- All nodes are equal
 - Every node sources equal amount of low priority traffic
 - Every node responses same to the same congestion message
- Local fairness
 - All neighboring nodes contending for the same available bandwidth participate in fairness calculation (fairness domain)
 - Multiple dynamic fairness domains may be present
- Scalable
 - Distributed fairness algorithm
 - Node based fairness (does not keep track of micro-flows)
- Provides maximum possible throughput
- Does not adversely affect the delay/jitter bound performance of high priority traffic



Why weighted fairness



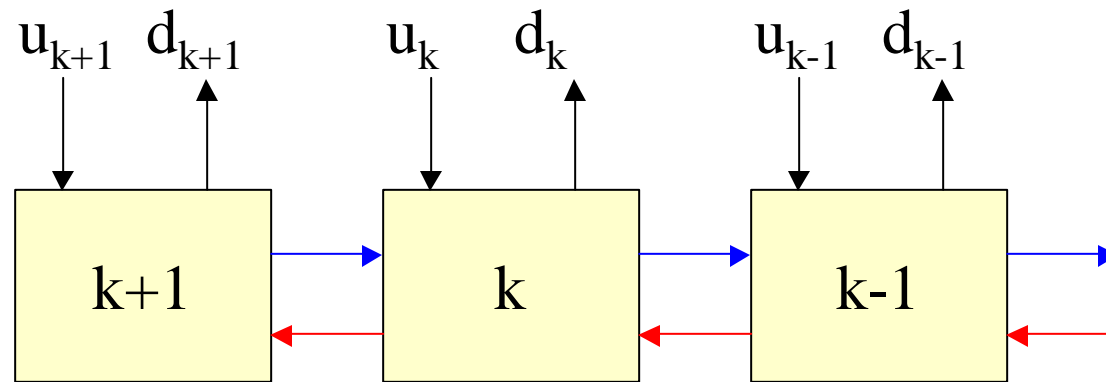
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Congestion management and fairness parameters



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u_k : actual usage (sourced traffic rate) of node k

a_k : allowed usage (sourced traffic rate) of node k

d_k : drop traffic rate at node k

f_k : actual forward rate from node k+1 to node k-1

u_{\max_k} : maximum provisioned usage rate factor for node k

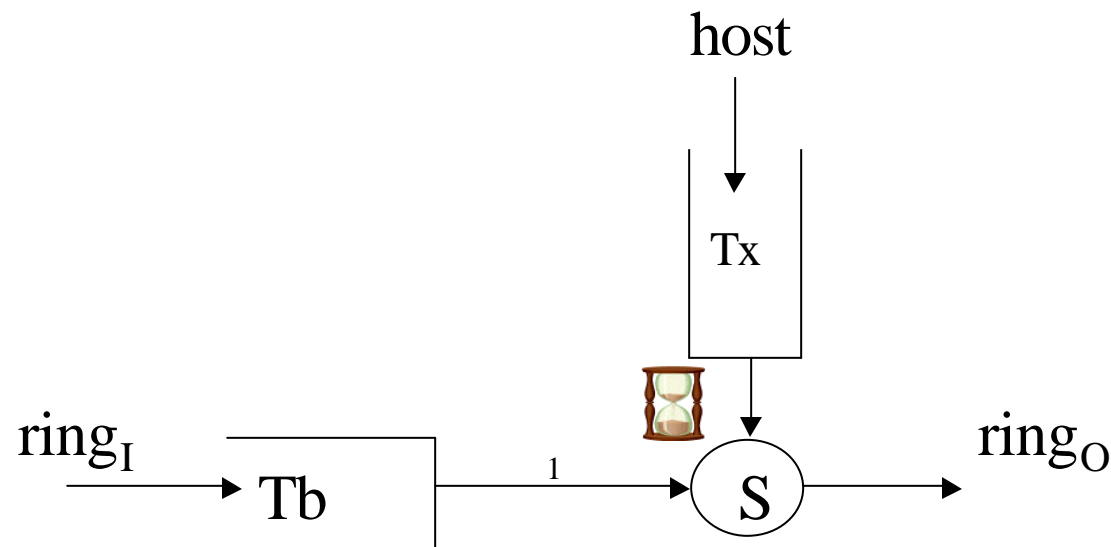
u_{\max} : maximum provisioned usage rate factor of downstream node

u : usage value received from downstream node



Node model

- Transit traffic (that is subject to weighted fairness) is stored in a FIFO queue Tb
- Transmit traffic (that is subject to weighted fairness) is stored in a FIFO queue Tx

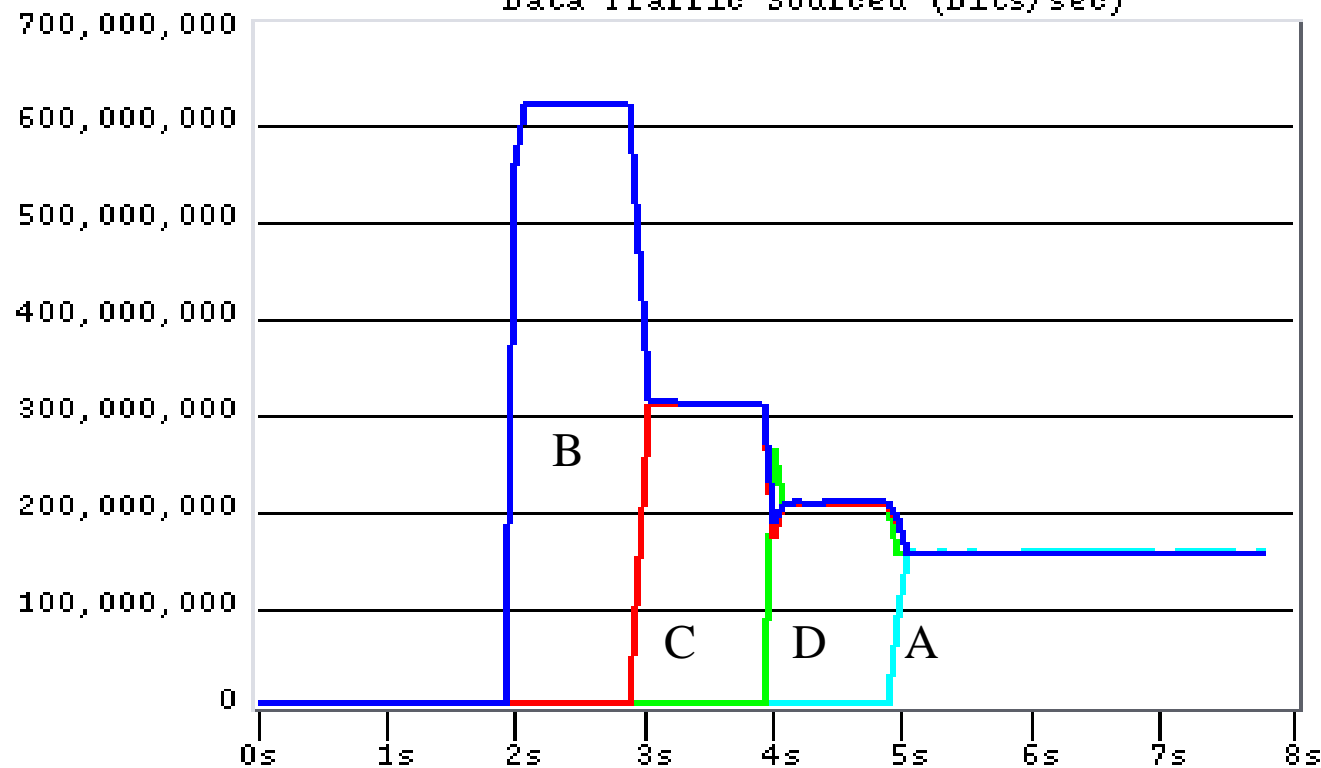


Weighted fairness (OC-12, equal weights)



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- Object: site_B of Enterprise Network
 - Annotation: Outer Ring
 - Object: site_C of Enterprise Network
 - Annotation: Outer Ring
 - Object: site_D of Enterprise Network
 - Annotation: Outer Ring
 - DPT2-unfairness_algorithm1_7_NODES
 - Object: site_A of Enterprise Network
 - Annotation: Outer Ring
- Data Traffic Sourced (bits/sec)

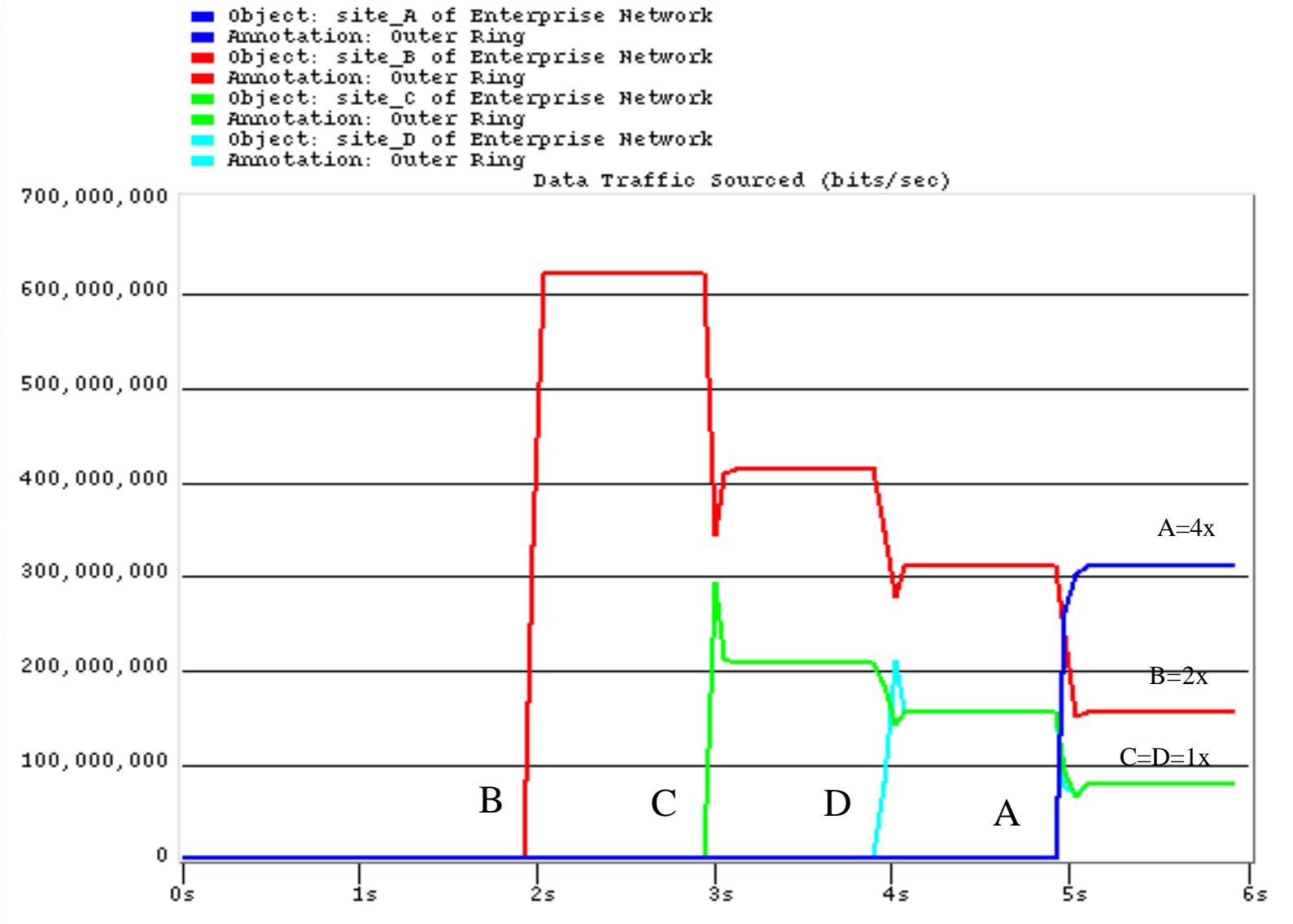




Weighted fairness (weights 4, 2, 1, 1)



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Summary



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- The proposed algorithm provides:
 - Fairness
 - Weighted fairness
 - Local fairness
 - Fast convergence
 - High throughput