Lecture 21: Congestion Control
Lecture 20 Overview

- Bandwidth Allocation
- Congestion Collapse
- TCP Bandwidth Probing
CC Overview

- How fast should a sending host transmit data?
  - Not to fast, not to slow, just right…

- Should not be faster than the sender’s share
  - Bandwidth allocation

- Should not be faster than the network can process
  - Congestion control

- Congestion control & bandwidth allocation are separate ideas, but frequently combined
How much bandwidth should each flow from a source to a destination receive when they compete for resources?

- What is a “fair” allocation?

How fast should Source 1 be able to send to Destination 1?

A. 2 Mbps
B. \(\frac{10}{21} \times 4 \text{ Mbps}\)
C. \(\frac{5}{15} \times 4 \text{ Mbps}\)
D. \(\frac{4}{14} \times 4 \text{ Mbps}\)
Buffer intended to absorb bursts when input rate > output
But if sending rate is persistently > drain rate, queue builds
Dropped packets represent wasted work; goodput < throughput
Drop-Tail Queuing

CSE 123 – Lecture 21: Congestion Control
Congestion Collapse

- Rough definition: “When an increase in network load produces a decrease in useful work”

- Why does it happen?
  - Senders send faster than bottleneck link speed
  - Packets queue until dropped
  - In response to packets being dropped, senders retransmit
  - All hosts repeat in steady state…
Mitigation Options

- Increase network resources
  - More buffers for queuing
  - Increase link speed
  - How big should buffers be for a given speed?

- Reduce network load by adapting sending rate
  - Send data more slowly
  - How much more slowly?
  - When to slow down?

Which mitigation option can eliminate congestion collapse?
A. Increased buffers
B. Faster links
C. Adaptive sending rates
D. All of the above
Designing a Control

- Open loop
  - Explicitly reserve bandwidth in the network in advance

- Closed loop
  - Respond to feedback and adjust bandwidth allocation

- Network-based
  - Network implements and enforces bandwidth allocation

- Host-based
  - Hosts are responsible for controlling their sending rate
Proactive vs. Reactive

- Congestion avoidance: try to stay to the left of the knee
- Congestion control: try to stay to the left of the cliff

Loss due to Congestion

Congestion collapse
Challenges to Address

- How to detect congestion?
- How to limit sending data rate?
- How fast to send?
Detecting Congestion

- Explicit congestion signaling
  - Source Quench: ICMP message from router to sender
  - DECBit / Explicit Congestion Notification (ECN):
    » Router *marks* packet based on queue occupancy (i.e. indication that packet encountered congestion along the way); receiver echos to sender

- Implicit congestion signaling
  - Packet loss
    » Assume congestion is primary source of packet loss
    » Lost packets indicate congestion
  - Packet delay
    » Round-trip time increases as packets queue
    » Packet inter-arrival time is a function of bottleneck link
Throttling Options

- Window-based (TCP)
  - Constrain number of outstanding packets allowed in network
  - Increase window to send faster; decrease to send slower
  - Pro: Cheap to implement, good failure properties
  - Con: Creates traffic bursts (requires bigger buffers)

- Rate-based (many streaming media protocols)
  - Two parameters (period, packets)
  - Allow sending of $x$ packets in period $y$
  - Pro: smooth traffic
  - Con: fine-grained per-connection timers
TCP’s Probing Approach

- Each source independently probes the network to determine how much bandwidth is available
  - Changes over time, since everyone does this
- Assume that packet loss implies congestion
  - Since errors are rare; also, requires no support from routers
Basic TCP Algorithm

- Window-based congestion control
  - Unified congestion control and flow control mechanism
  - $rwin$: advertised flow control window from receiver
  - $cwnd$: congestion control window
    - Estimate of how much outstanding data network can deliver in a round-trip time
  - Sender can only send $\text{MIN}(rwin,cwnd)$ at any time

- Idea: decrease $cwnd$ when congestion is encountered; increase $cwnd$ otherwise
  - Question: how much to adjust?
Choosing a Send Rate

- Ideally: Keep equilibrium at “knee” of power curve
  - Find “knee” somehow
  - Keep number of packets “in flight” the same
  - Don’t send a new packet into the network until you know one has left (i.e. by receiving an ACK)
  - What if you guess wrong, or if bandwidth availability changes?

- Compromise: adaptive approximation
  - If data delivered successfully, increase sending rate by $x$
  - If congestion signaled, reduce sending rate by $y$

What does the relationship between $x$ and $y$ need to be?

A. $y < x$
B. $y = x$
C. $y > x$
D. $y >> x$
Congestion Avoidance

- Goal: Adapt to changes in available bandwidth

- Additive Increase, Multiplicative Decrease (AIMD)
  - Increase sending rate by a constant (e.g. MSS)
  - Decrease sending rate by a linear factor (e.g. divide by 2)

- Rough intuition for why this works
  - Let $L_i$ be queue length at time $i$
  - In steady state: $L_i = N$, where $N$ is a constant
  - During congestion, $L_i = N + yL_{i-1}$, where $y > 0$
  - Consequence: queue size increases multiplicatively
    » Must reduce sending rate multiplicatively as well
For next time...

- Read Ch. 2.1 in P&D
- Keep chugging on Project 2