

#### S-38.3180: Quality of Service in Internet

Exercise 1: Rate Control and Queue Management



### Exercise material

- Source files for the exercises can be downloaded from the web-server
  - www.netlab.hut.fi/opetus/s-38.3180/2007/harjoitukset
- ns2 taken into use by command
  - source /p/edu/s-38.180/use.[sh, csh]
- Run the simulation program with command
  - ns diffnet.tcl
- It is a good practise to execute simulations on scratch filesystem
  - use scratch -commad creates a symbolic link into scratch filesystem ot your home directory



### diffnet.tcl

- Main program file containing
  - policy definitions
    - confDSEdges voip1 voip5 <rate> <bucket size> 29\_app AF
  - simulation
    - time controls
    - seeds

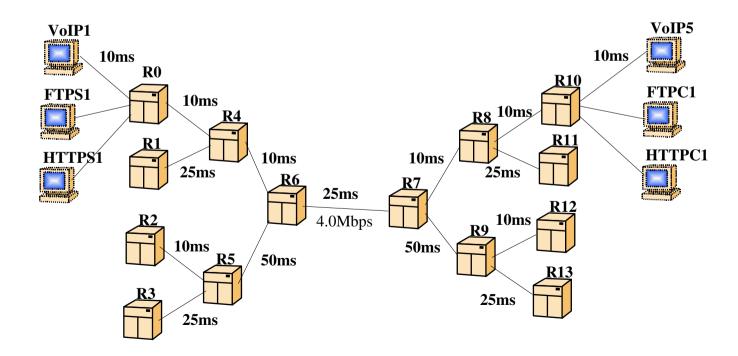
### 2q2p.tcl

- Configuration file containing necessary functions to setup appropriate queueing actions for each and every router.
- In the beginning of file there is a definitions for Random Early Detection parameters.
  - *set AF(in min) 30*
  - set AF(in max) 60
  - *set AF(in\_prob)* 0.05
  - set AF(out min) 30
  - set AF(out max) 60
  - *set AF(out\_prob)* 0.05
  - set AF(qlimit) 100

#### Files

- topology.tcl
  - contains the definitions for the network topology
- peer\_setup.tcl
  - contains the definitions for setting the traffic sources up and running
- monitoring.tcl
  - contains funtions needed to set up flow monitoring for each eand every transfer within the network
- awk scripts to parse monitoring files
- shell scripts (\*scr) to presentation of results

# Topology





# Running simulations

- In principle exercise requires that you
  - Make changes to the files
    - diffnet.tcl rate control exercise
    - 2q2p.tcl queue management exercise
  - run the simulation program with command
    - ns diffnet.tcl
  - run the shell script with command
    - source stats.scr



### Task (1/3)

- What is the effect of rate control mechanisms to different traffic types.
  - Set policies to form
    - confDSEdges voip1 voip5 <rate> <bucket size> <application> EF
      - To have drop policy for excess rate packets
  - How sensitive is the selection of token bucket parameters
    - How does TCP connections behave when different parameters are used
      - FTP which are long connections (low aggregation)
      - HTTP which are short connections (high aggregation)



# Task (2/3)

- How conventional RED operates
  - Set policies to form
    - confDSEdges voip1 voip5 <rate> <bucket size> <application> BE
      - Rate and bucket size have no meaning
  - Control of RED parameters is in 2q2p.tcl file BE section
    - See how throughputs change if set RED to be
      - Aggressive (low minimum and maximum threshold and large probability)
      - Conservative (large minimum and maximum threshold with low probability)



# Task (3/3)

- How conventional RIO operates
  - Set policies to form
    - confDSEdges voip1 voip5 <rate> <bucket size> <application> AF
      - Rate and bucket sizes should follow following principle
        - » Voip rate 100000 size 1500
        - » Http rate 150000 size 60000
        - » Ftp rate 500000 size 80000
  - Control of RIO parameters is in 2q2p.tcl file AF section
    - Configure RIO parameters so that you attain best throughput with uniform service among similar clients



### Documentation

- Write a report which answers the questions in previous slides.
- Also write your personal feeling of these mechanisms ability to control the part of quality they should.
- Your report should not exceed 2 pages
- Return it before 20.11.2007 / 1600
  - Course locker in G2-wing