Micro- and macroscopic analysis of RTT variability in GPRS and UMTS networks

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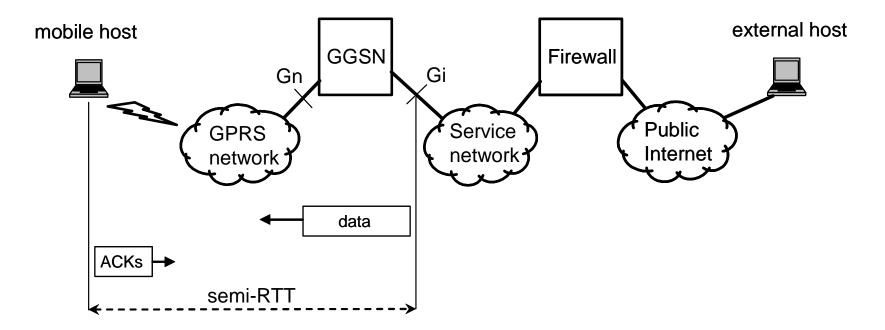
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Semi-RTT



• RTT process:

$$(t_i, RTT(t_i))$$
 $i = 1, \dots, n$

where n = number of *valid* semi-RTT samples observed from the flow and t_i is the time stamp of the ACK packet at the Gi interface.

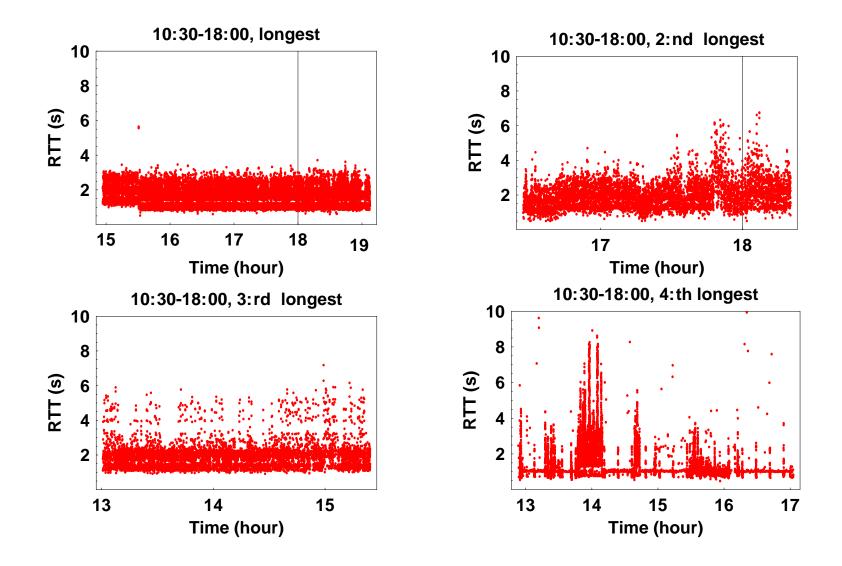
Why micro- and macroscopic analysis?

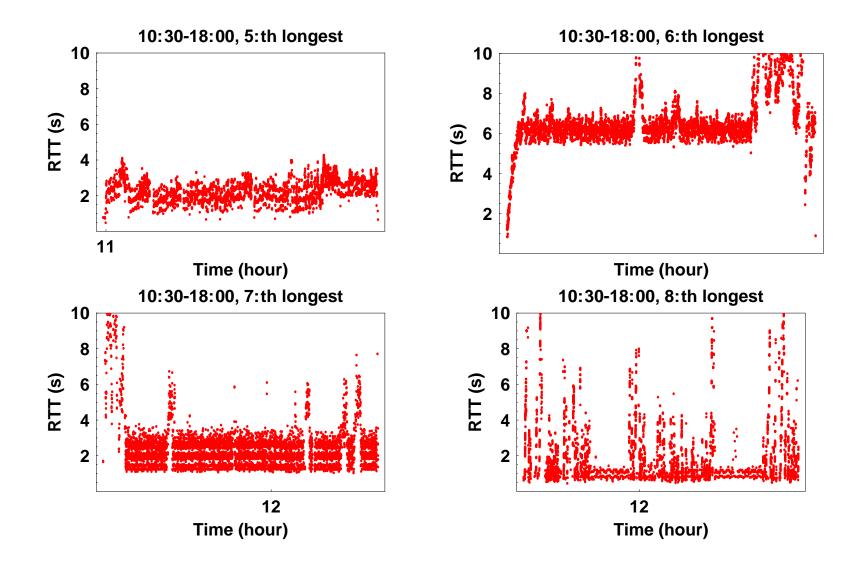
- How *individual* flows see the RTT process? (Microscopic level)
- What information does the *aggregate* RTT process tell us? (Macroscopic level)
- Please note: We use the word 'aggregate' in two cases when we consider
 - 1. aggregate of all TCP flows from the same mobile or
 - 2. aggregate of all TCP flows from all of the mobiles.

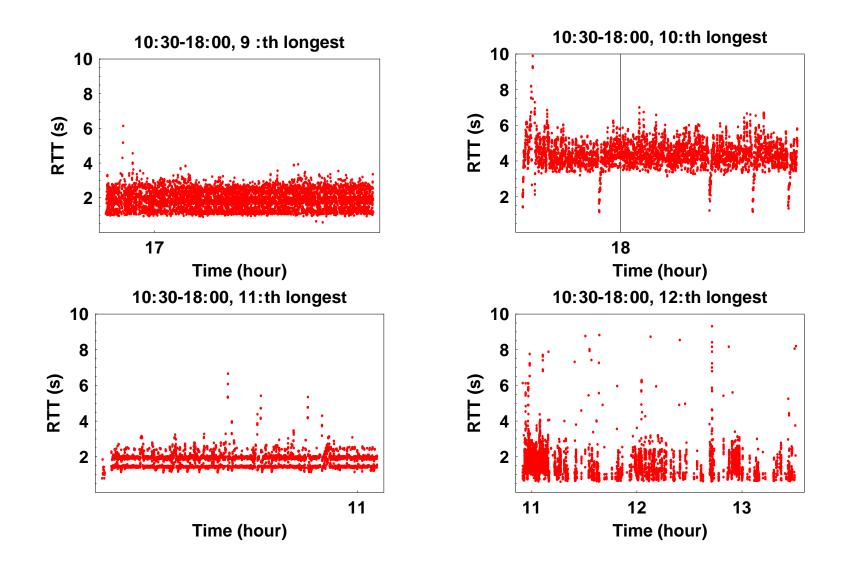
Reconstruction of TCP flows

- Mobile TCP connections: GSM/GPRS and UMTS access.
- Mobile host <-> Internet host.
- All down- and upstream traffic of a TCP connection goes through the same GGSN.
- We used a program called Tstat (http://tstat.tlc.polito.it/) which reconstructs TCP connections from TCP/IP packet level data.
- Moreover, Tstat was modified slightly in order to obtain RTT processes $(t_i, RTT(t_i))$, i = 1, ..., n of a large number of flows.
- *Biased* view of mobile traffic in the sense that we only present analysis of non-anomalious successful TCP connections.

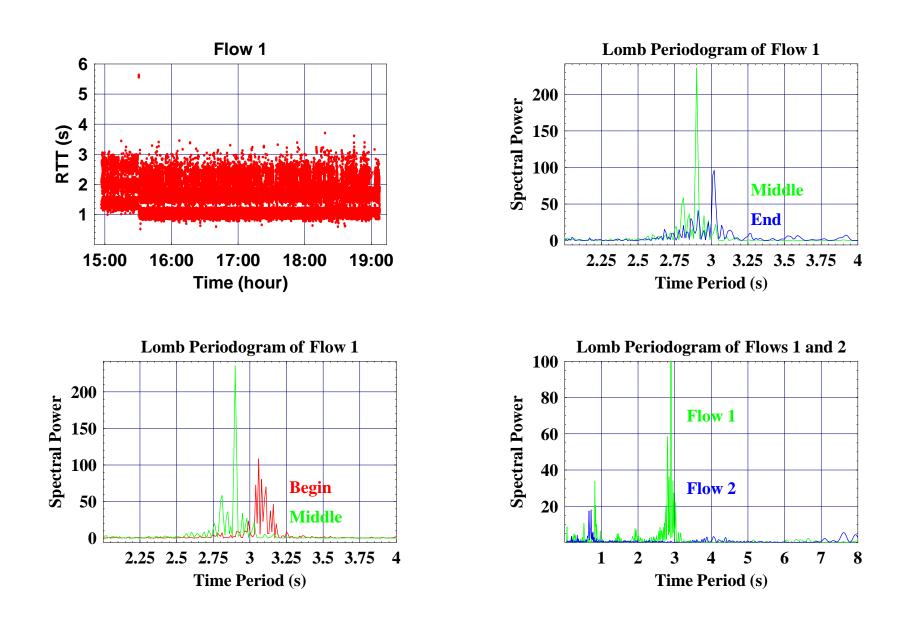
Examples of observed RTT processes



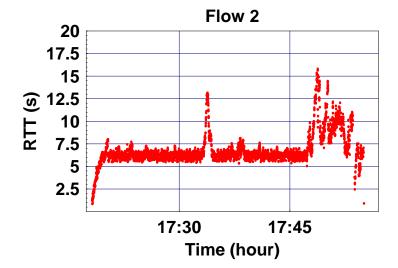


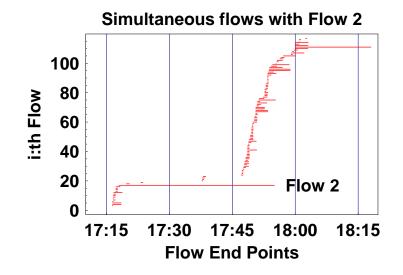


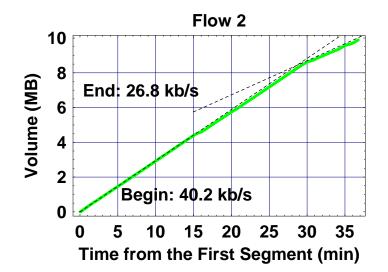
Microscopic level: Flow 1 in TCP port 80 (HTTP) but not a web page downloading!



Microscopic level: Flow 2, also in TCP port 80 but lasts about half an hour!

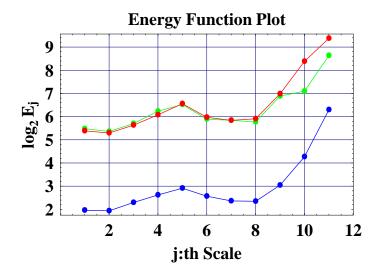


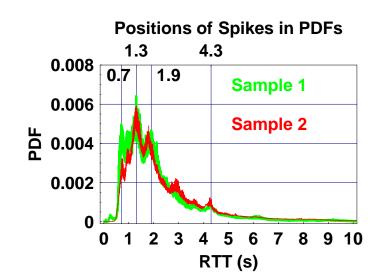




• An example of the effect of simultaneous TCP-connections from the *same* mobile.

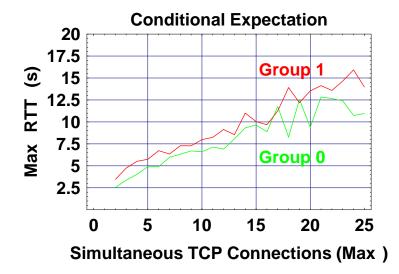
Macroscopic level: Dominating RTT values

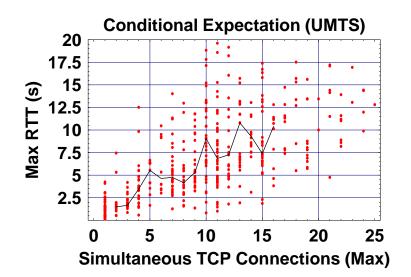




- A paper by Huang, Feldmann and Willinger used wavelets to detect network performance problems.
- Energy Function Plots (EFPs) using Haar wavelets showed local periodicity in the range 600ms - 5s.
- PDF of aggregate RTT processes show that the probability mass essentially lies between the same 600ms - 5s!
- The positions of spikes are due to deterministic reasons.
- The (backbone) network as a whole is not significantly congested during the busy hours.

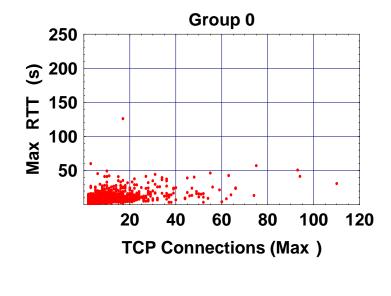
Macroscopic level: Self-congestion

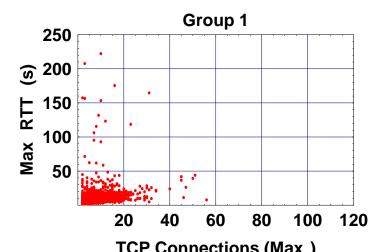




- Aggregate traffic from the same mobile.
- Group 0: The set of those mobiles that essentially did not send any data in the uplink.
- Group 1: At least one of the flows of the mobile in this group had non-trivial simultaneous uploading.
- Robust estimates of conditional expectation.
- For individual flows, self-congestion is due to simultaneous flows from same mobiles are the main reason for the observed RTT variability.

Macroscopic level: Uploading is more critical than simultaneous downloadings





- Group 0: The set of those mobiles that essentially did not send any data in the uplink.
- Group 1: At least one of the flows of the mobile in this group had a non-trivial simultaneous uploading.

Conclusions and further research topics

- Dominating RTT values told that the (backbone) network was not significantly congested during busy hours.
- Self-congestion and uploading are critical.
- Wavelets seem to be really a powerful tool.
 - EFP gave the same information about the congestion level of the network from the packet level data than the histogram of all RTTs, *i.e.*, without reconstruction of TCP flows.
- Usefulness of the Lomb periodogram?
 - TCP port 80 does not indicate the true application.
 - Distinguishing streaming applications from true file downloadings?
 - Could the ACK packets alone be used? (Without reconstruction of TCP connections)

- Poster (short paper) in Networking 2006 conference, May 15th-19th, Coimbra, Portugal.
- Questions?