Fairness Benchmarking of MACs

Harmen R. van As, Günter Remsak, Jon Schuringa

Vienna University of Technology, Austria

Goal and Content

Goal: Find algorithm to determine the maximal individual node throughputs while bottleneck-link fairness is fullfilled

Content

- Two definitions for bottleneck fairness
- Corresponding fairness algorithms and examples
- Two traffic scenarios

Local Fairness Definitions

1. Flow rates on bottleneck are proportionally reduced by the total amount of offered traffic for that bottleneck link

2. Flow rates on bottleneck are proportionally reduced by the total number of connections on bottleneck link

Definitions

Given:

- Number of nodes — N
- Requested rate from node i to node j — $r_{i,j}$

Calculated:

- Flow on link i — f_i
  Sum of all requested rates passing link i
- Number of demands passing link i — nd_i
- Remaining capacity on link i — rc_i
  Link capacity minus the sum of all allowed rates passing link i
- Allowed rate from node i to node j — $ar_{i,j}$
  Rate calculated by the algorithms

Algorithm for Fairness Definition 1

Set: $rc_i=1$;

Step 1: for all links: calculate flow on link i: f_i

Step 2: if ($rc_i/f_i<1$) // condition for a bottleneck

take always the highest overloaded bottleneck: min(rc_i/f_i)

bottleneck link: indicated by index b

else $ar_{i,j}= ar_{i,j}+ r_{i,j}$; stop;

Step 3: for all flows passing this bottleneck set: $ar_{i,j}=rc_b/f_b \times r_{i,j}$ and $r_{i,j}=0$

Step 4: calculate remaining capacities rc_i of all links; goto **Step 1**;

Algorithm for Fairness Definition 2

Set: $rc_i=1$;

Step 1: for all links: calculate flow on link i: f_i

Step 2: if ($rc_i/f_i < 1$) // condition for a bottleneck

    take always the highest overloaded bottleneck: $\min(rc_i/nd_i)$
    bottleneck link: indicated by index b

else $ar_{i,j} = ar_{i,j} + r_{i,j}$; stop;

Step 3: for all flows passing this bottleneck:

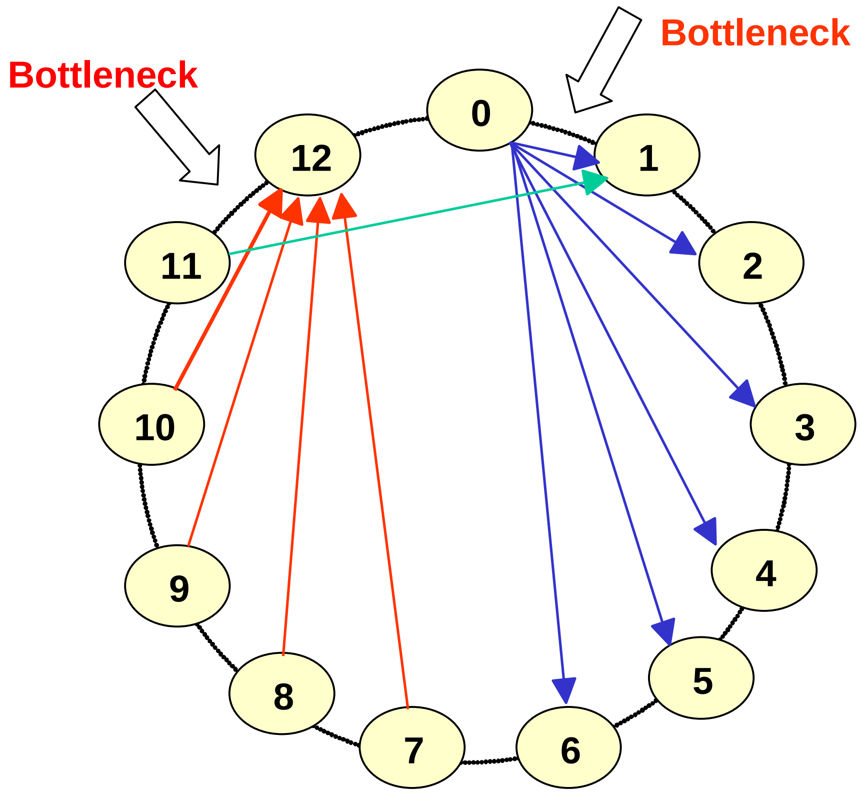
if ($rc_b/nd_b > r_{i,j}$)

    $ar_{i,j} = r_{i,j}$; $nd_b = nd_b - 1$; $r_{i,j}=0$;
    calculate remaining capacities rc_i of all links;
    goto **Step 1;**

else $ar_{i,j} = rc_b/nd_b$; $r_{i,j}=0$;

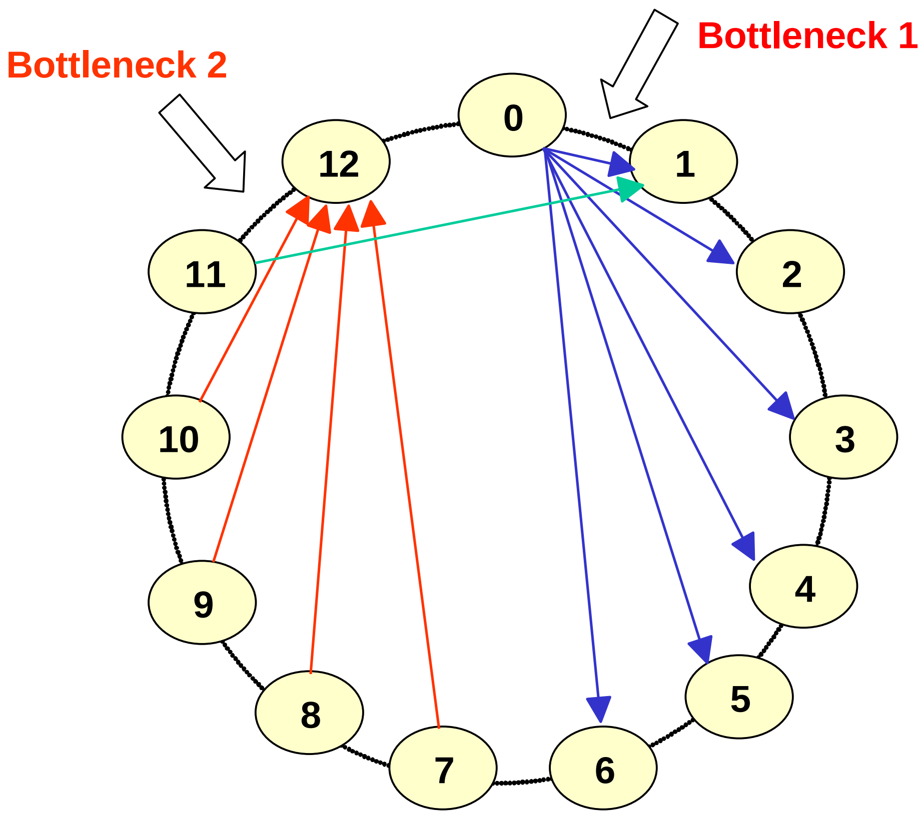
Step 4: calculate remaining capacities rc_i of all links; goto **Step 1**;

Example: Fairness Definition 1



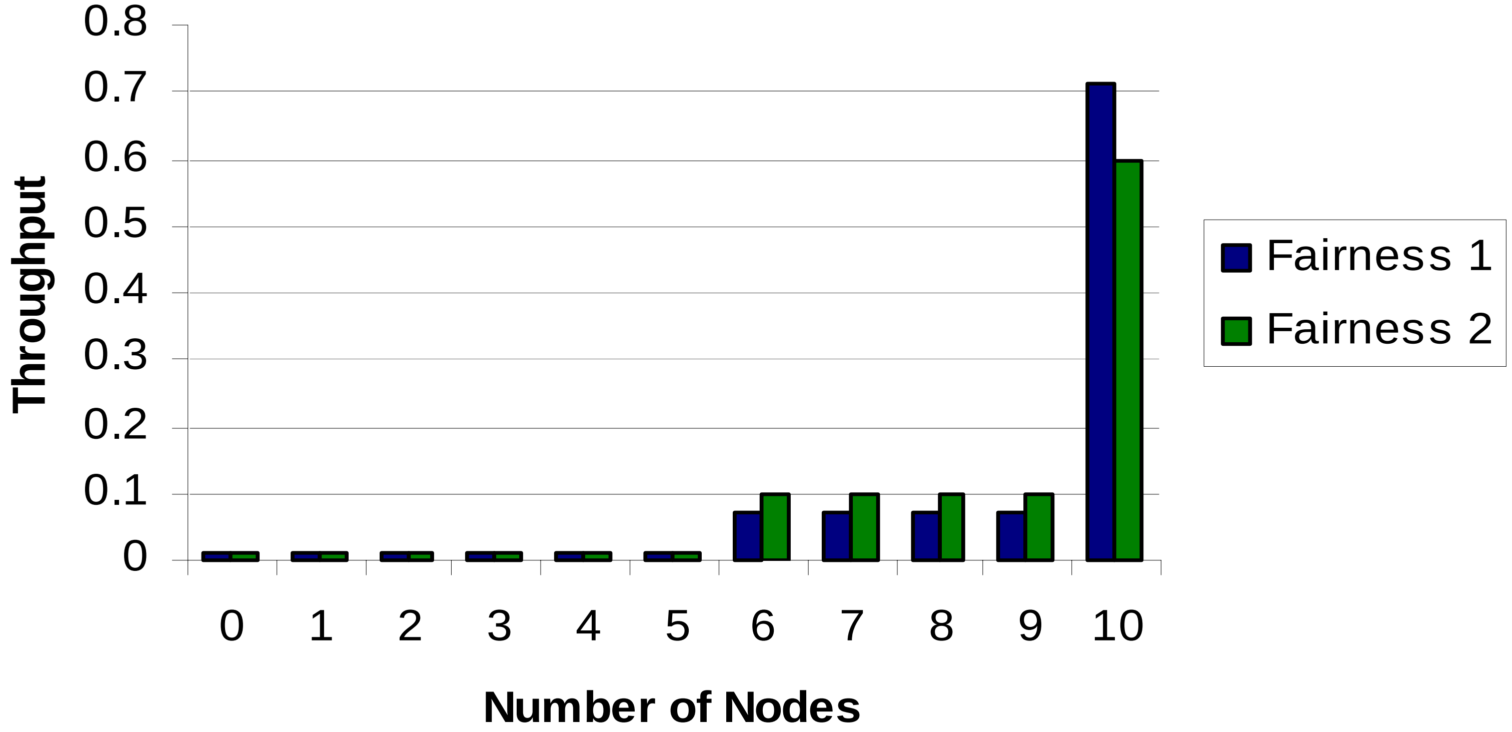
Source	Sink	Rate	Fair
0	1	0.01	0.01
0	2	0.01	0.01
0	3	0.01	0.01
0	4	0.01	0.01
0	5	0.01	0.01
0	6	0.01	0.01
7	12	0.1	0.071
8	12	0.1	0.071
9	12	0.1	0.071
10	12	0.1	0.071
11	1	1	0.71

Example: Fairness Definition 2



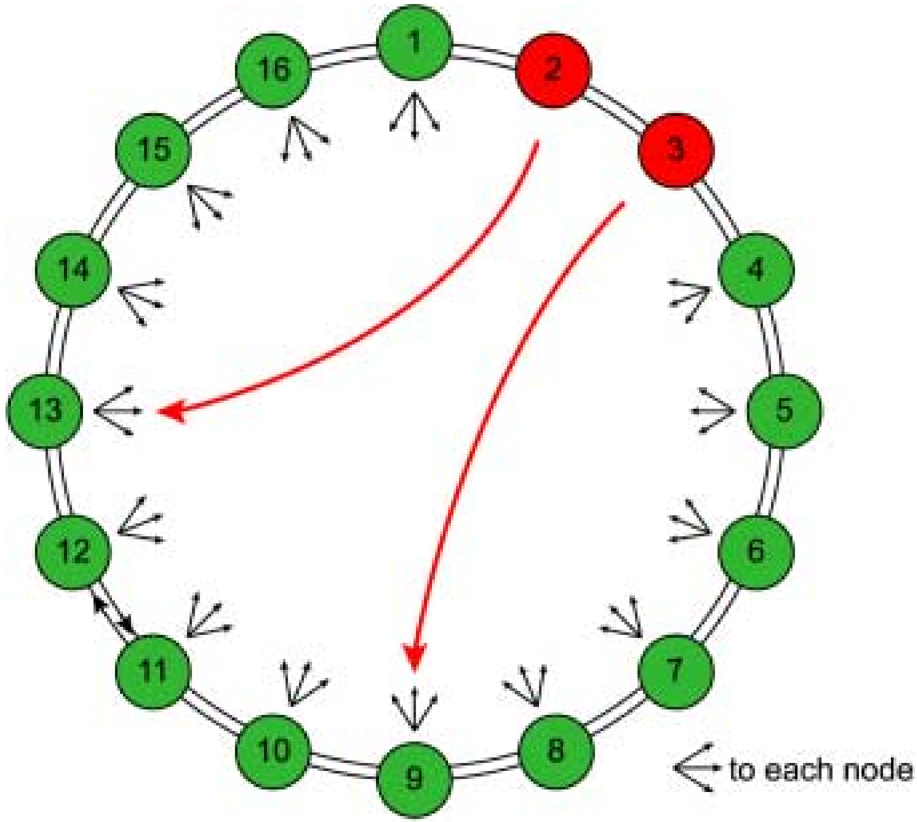
Source	Sink	Rate	Fair
0	1	0.01	0.01
0	2	0.01	0.01
0	3	0.01	0.01
0	4	0.01	0.01
0	5	0.01	0.01
0	6	0.01	0.01
7	12	0.1	0.1
8	12	0.1	0.1
9	12	0.1	0.1
10	12	0.1	0.1
11	1	1	0.6

Throughput



Throughput
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Number of Nodes
Fairness 1
Fairness 2

Scenario 1

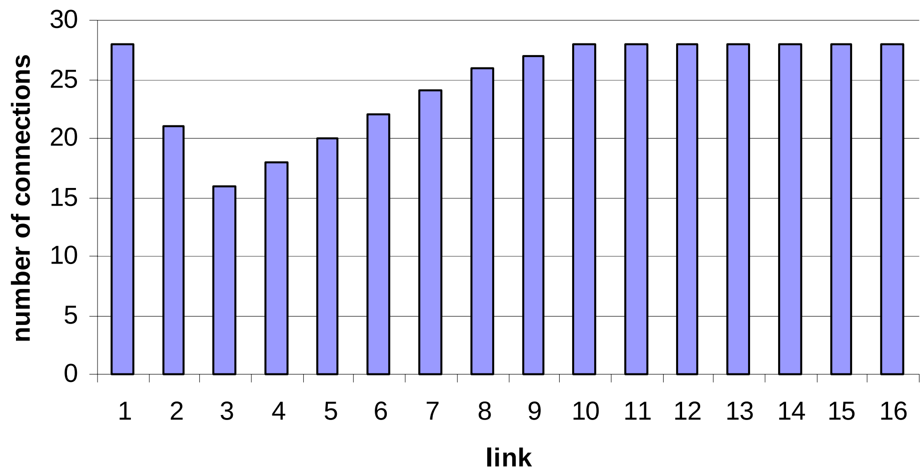


Uniform traffic
Saturated sources
16 nodes

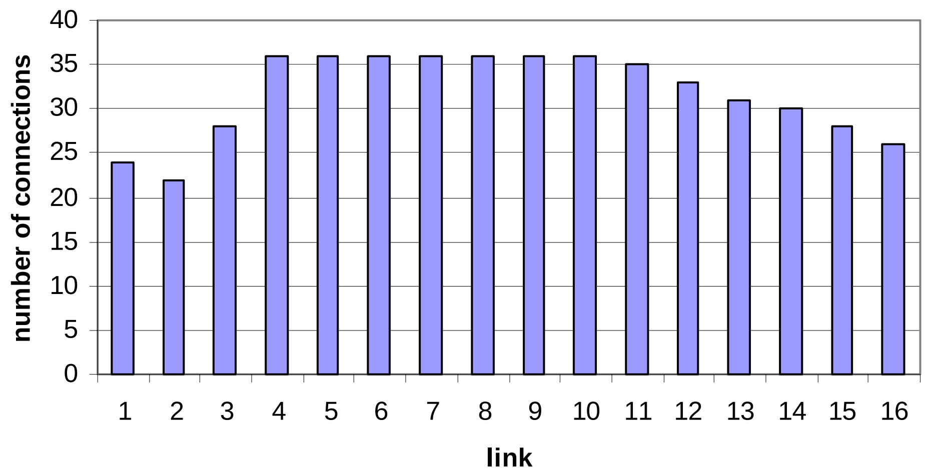
Number of Connections per Bottleneck Link

Scenario 1

Ring 0



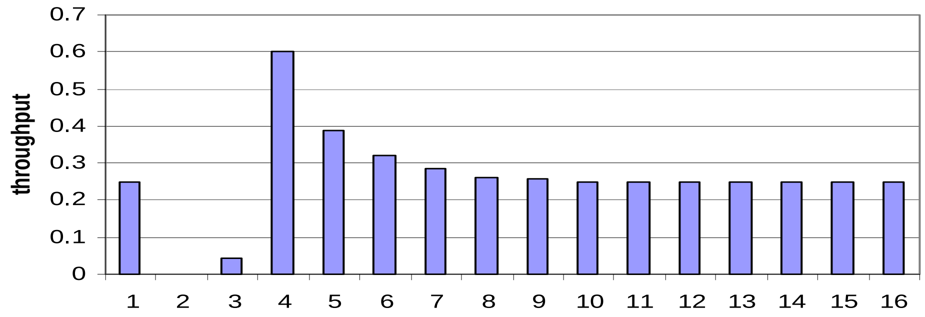
Ring 1



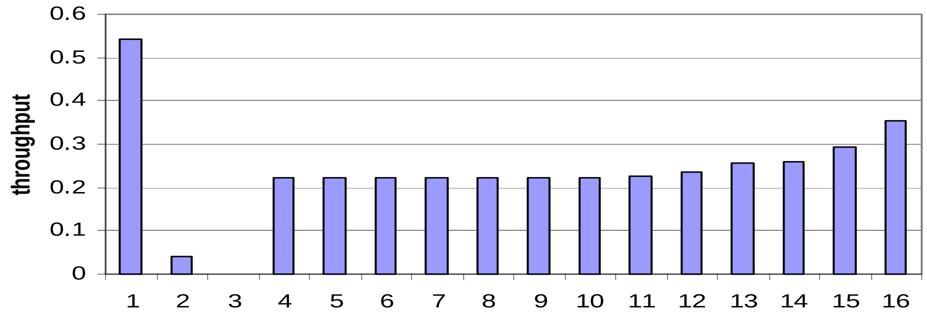
Throughput per Node

Scenario 1

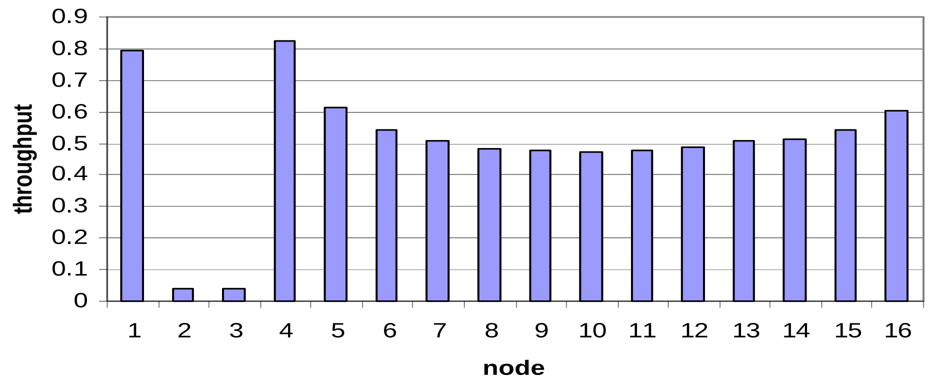
Ring 0



Ring 1



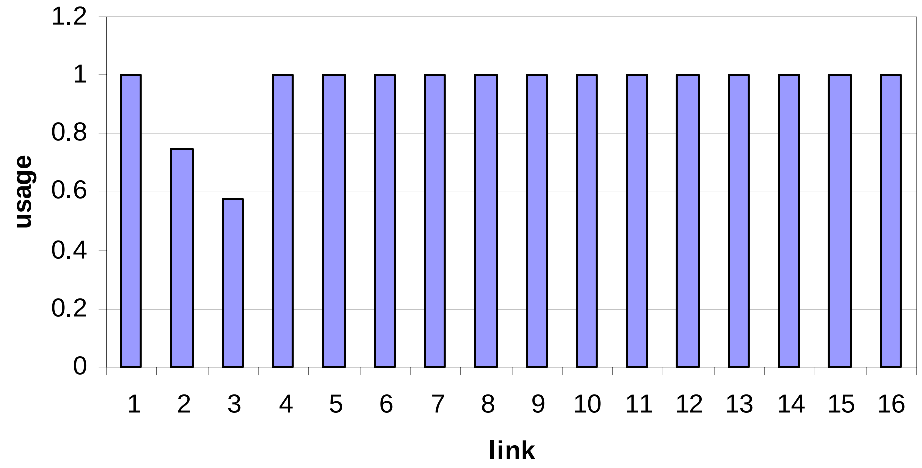
Ring 0 + Ring 1



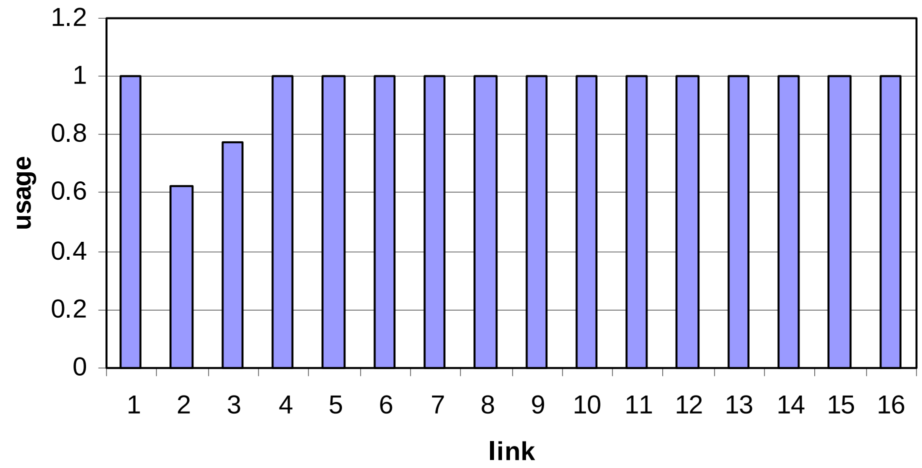
Link Usage

Scenario 1

Ring 0

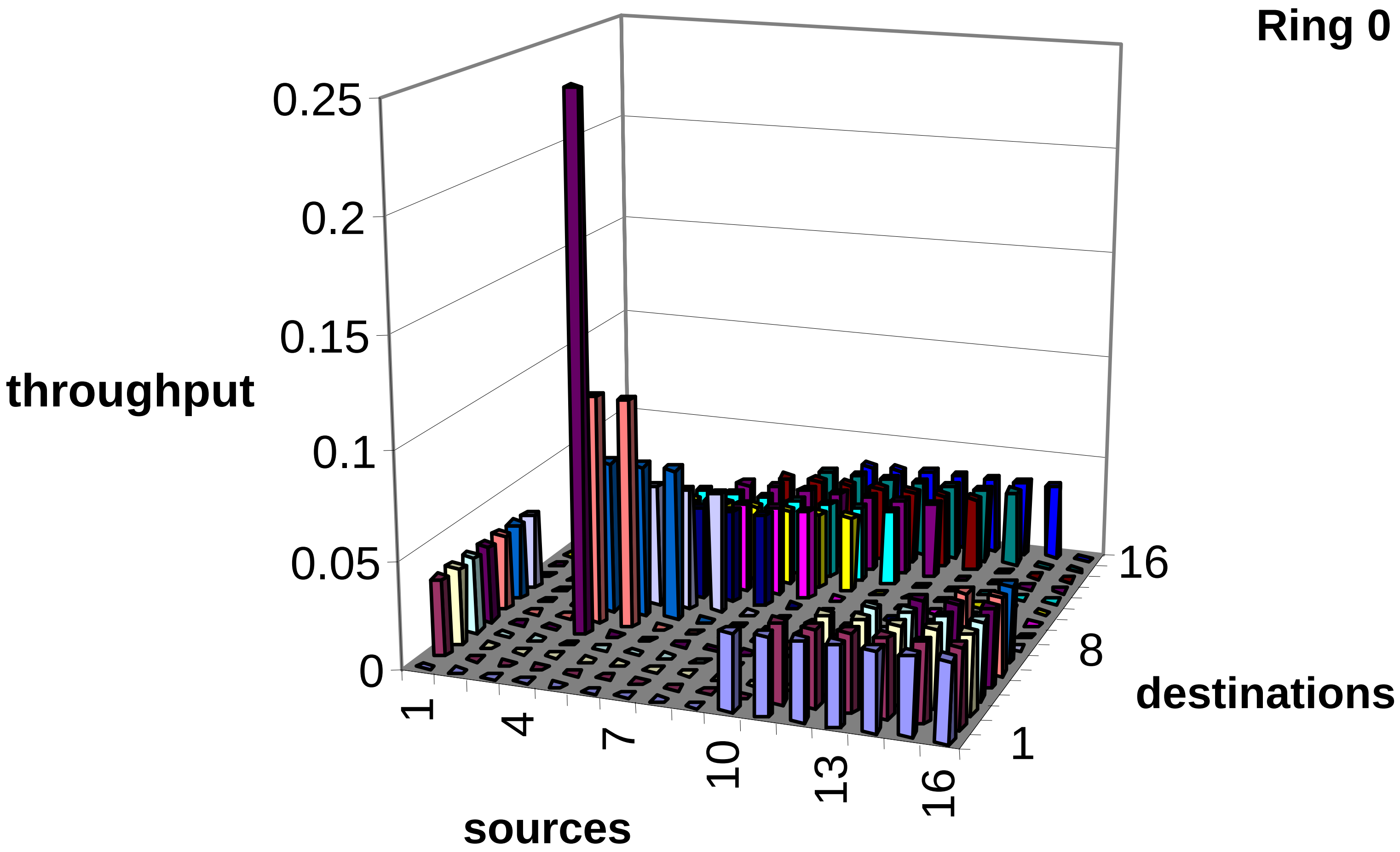


Ring 1



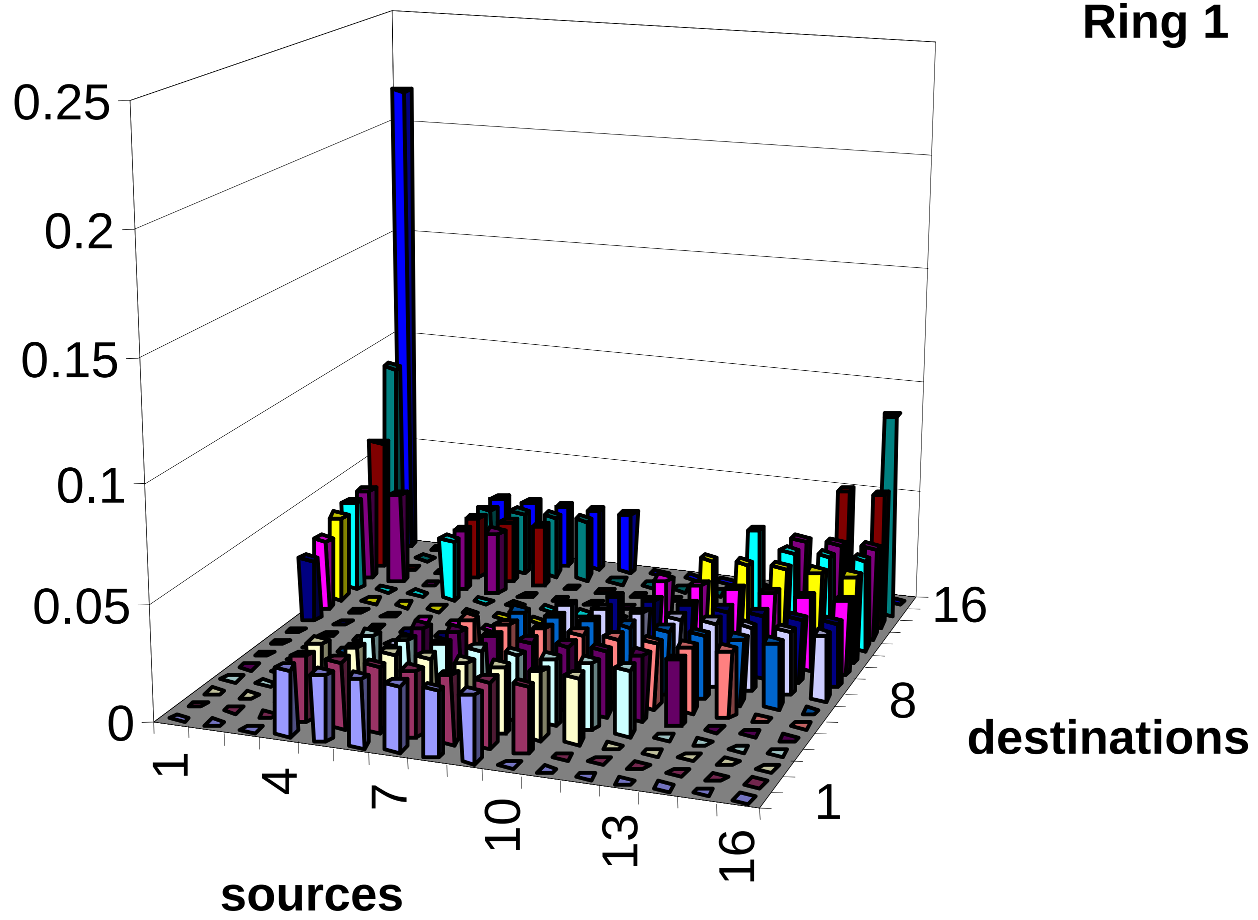
Throughput per Source/Destination Pair

Scenario 1

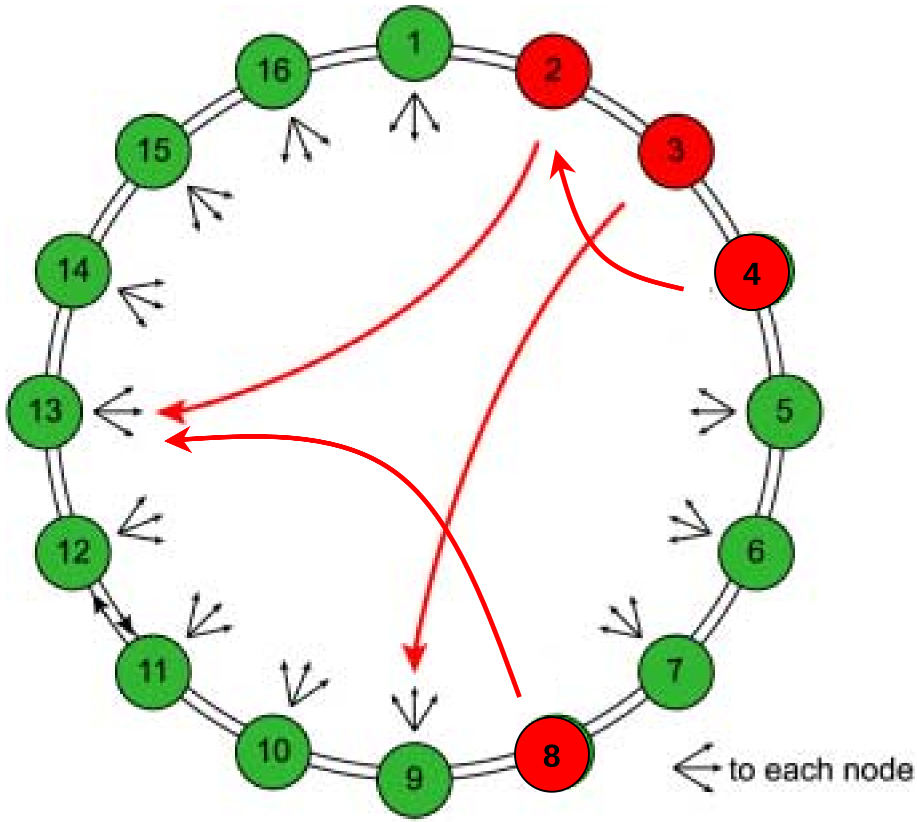


Throughput per Source/Destination Pair

Scenario 1



Scenario 2

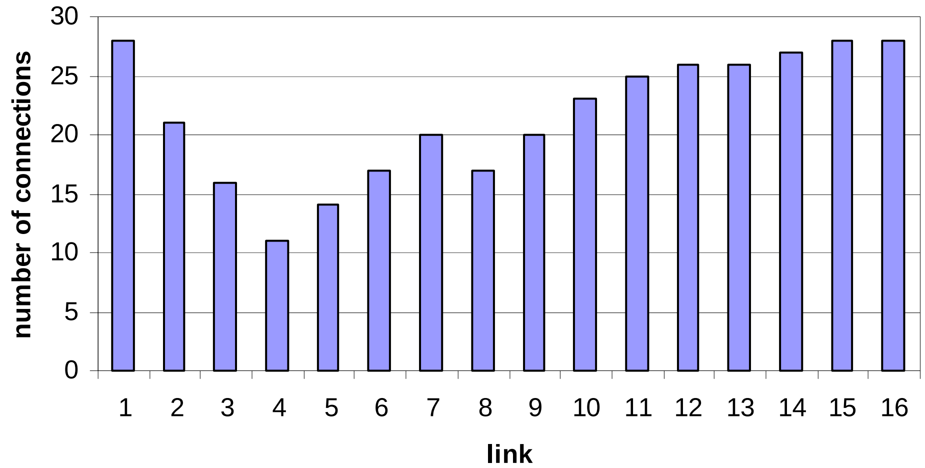


Uniform traffic
Saturated sources
16 nodes

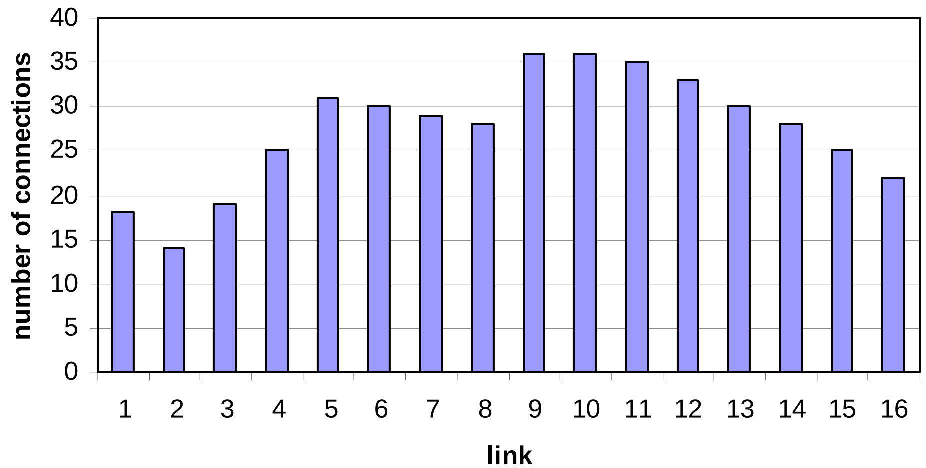
Number of Connections per Bottleneck Link

Scenario 2

Ring 0



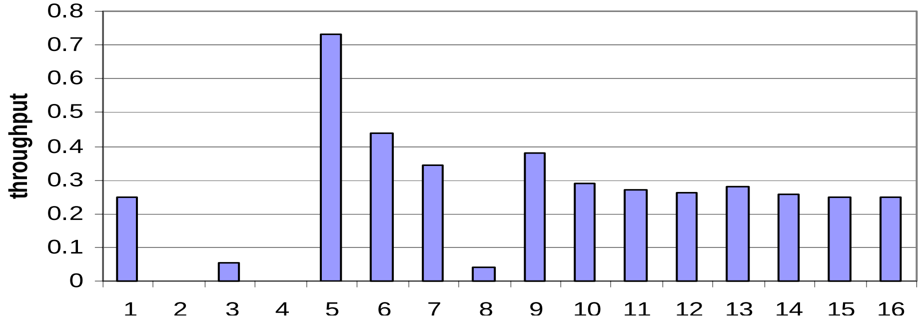
Ring 1



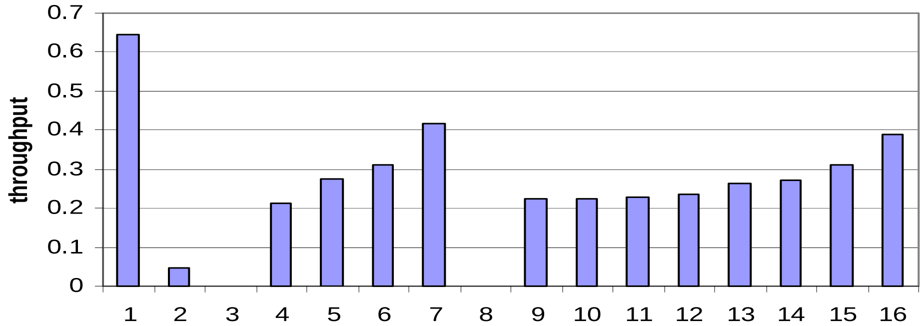
Throughput per Node

Scenario 2

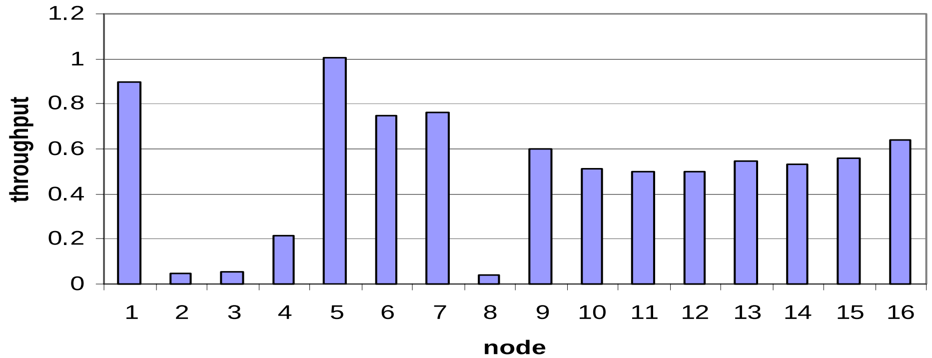
Ring 0



Ring 1



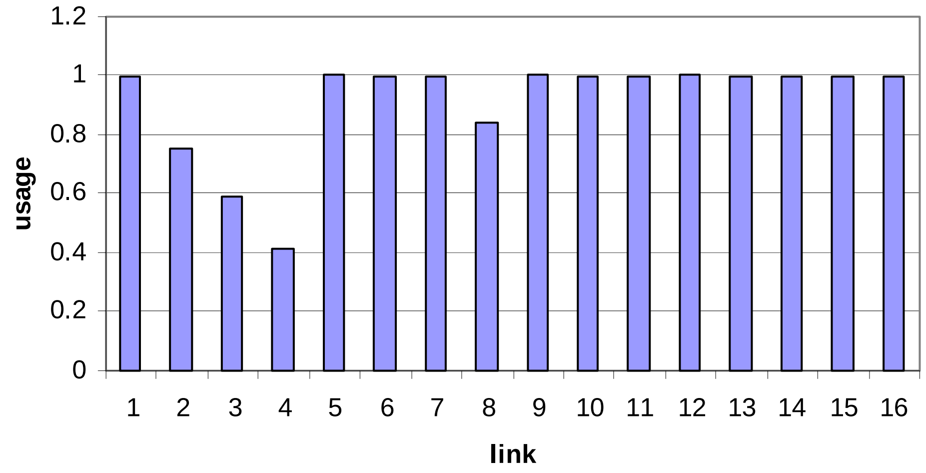
Ring 0 + Ring 1



Link Usage

Scenario 2

Ring 0



Ring 1