                A Time Sliding Window Three Colour Marker (TSWTCM)

Status of this Memo

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Abstract

   This memo defines a Time Sliding Window Three Colour Marker (TSWTCM),
   which can be used as a component in a Diff-Serv traffic conditioner
   [RFC2475, RFC2474]. The marker is intended to mark packets that will
   be treated by the Assured Forwarding (AF) Per Hop Behaviour (PHB)
   [AFPHB] in downstream routers. The TSWTCM meters a traffic stream and
   marks packets to be either green, yellow or red based on the measured
   throughput relative to two specified rates: Committed Target Rate
   (CTR) and Peak Target Rate (PTR).

1.0 Introduction

   The Time Sliding Window Three Colour Marker (TSWTCM) is designed to
   mark packets of an IP traffic stream with colour of red, yellow or
   green. The marking is performed based on the measured throughput of
   the traffic stream as compared against the Committed Target Rate
   (CTR) and the Peak Target Rate (PTR). The TSWTCM is designed to mark
   packets contributing to sending rate below or equal to the CTR with
   green colour. Packets contributing to the portion of the rate
   between the CTR and PTR are marked yellow. Packets causing the rate
   to exceed PTR are marked with red colour.

   The TSWTCM has been primarily designed for traffic streams that will
   be forwarded based on the AF PHB in core routers.

   The TSWTCM operates based on simple control theory principles of
   proportionally regulated feedback control.

2.0 Overview of TSWTCM

   The TSWTCM consists of two independent components: a rate estimator,
   and a marker to associate a colour (drop precedence) with each
   packet. The marker uses the algorithm specified in section 4. If the
   marker is used with the AF PHB, each colour would correspond to a
   level of drop precedence.

   The rate estimator provides an estimate of the running average
   bandwidth. It takes into account burstiness and smoothes out its
   estimate to approximate the longer-term measured sending rate of the
   traffic stream.

   The marker uses the estimated rate to probabilistically associate
   packets with one of the three colours. Using a probabilistic function
   in the marker is beneficial to TCP flows as it reduces the likelihood
   of dropping multiple packets within a TCP window. The marker also
   works correctly with UDP traffic, i.e., it associates the appropriate
   portion of the UDP packets with yellow or red colour marking if such
   flows transmit at a sustained level above the contracted rate.

```
                  +---------+
                  | Rate    | Rate
                  |estimator| =========
                  |         |         |
                  +---------+         |
                      ^               |
                      |               V
                      |          +---------+
                      |          |         |
      Packet ====================>| Marker  |====> Marked packet stream
      Stream          |          |         |      (Green, Yellow and Red)
                                 +---------+
```
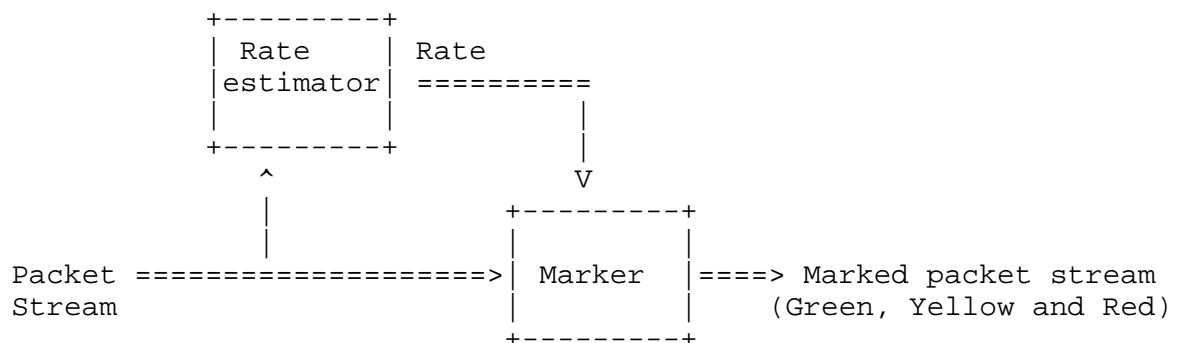
                 Figure 1. Block diagram for the TSWTCM

   The colour of the packet is translated into a DS field packet
   marking. The colours red, yellow and green translate into DS
   codepoints representing drop precedence 2, 1 and 0 of a single AF
   class respectively.

   Based on feedback from four different implementations, the TSWTCM is
   simple and straightforward to implement. The TSWTCM can be
   implemented in either software or hardware depending on the nature of
   the forwarding engine.

3.0 Rate Estimator

   The Rate Estimator provides an estimate of the traffic stream's
   arrival rate. This rate should approximate the running average
   bandwidth of the traffic stream over a specific period of time
   (AVG_INTERVAL).

   This memo does not specify a particular algorithm for the Rate
   Estimator. However, different Rate Estimators should yield similar
   results in terms of bandwidth estimation over the same fixed window
   (AVG_INTERVAL) of time. Examples of Rate Estimation schemes include:
   exponential weighted moving average (EWMA) and the time-based rate
   estimation algorithm provided in [TON98].

   Preferably, the Rate Estimator SHOULD maintain time-based history for
   its bandwidth estimation. However, the Rate Estimator MAY utilize
   weight-based history. In this case, the Estimator used should
   discuss how the weight translates into a time-window such as
   AVG_INTERVAL.

   Since weight-based Estimators track bandwidth based on packet
   arrivals, a high-sending traffic stream will decay its past history
   faster than a low-sending traffic stream. The time-based Estimator is
   intended to address this problem. The latter Rate Estimator utilizes
   a low-pass filter decaying function. [FANG99] shows that this Rate
   Estimator decays past history independently of the traffic stream's
   packet arrival rate. The algorithm for the Rate Estimator from
   [TON98] is shown in Figure 2 below.

```
========================================================================
|Initially:                                                            |
|                                                                      |
|       AVG_INTERVAL = a constant;                                     |
|       avg-rate     = CTR;                                            |
|       t-front      = 0;                                              |
|                                                                      |
|Upon each packet's arrival, the rate estimator updates its variables: |
|                                                                      |
|       Bytes_in_win = avg-rate * AVG_INTERVAL;                        |
|       New_bytes    = Bytes_in_win + pkt_size;                        |
|       avg-rate     = New_bytes/( now - t-front + AVG_INTERVAL);      |
|       t-front      = now;                                            |
|                                                                      |
|Where:                                                                |
|       now          = The time of the current packet arrival          |
|       pkt_size     = The packet size in bytes of the arriving packet |
|       avg-rate     = Measured Arrival Rate of traffic stream         |
|       AVG_INTERVAL = Time window over which history is kept           |
|                                                                      |
|                                                                      |
|             Figure 2. Example Rate Estimator Algorithm               |
|                                                                      |
========================================================================
```

The Rate Estimator MAY operate in the Router Forwarding Path or as a
background function. In the latter case, the implementation MUST
ensure that the Estimator provides a reasonably accurate estimation
of the sending rate over a window of time. The Rate Estimator MAY
sample only certain packets to determine the rate.

4.0 Marker

The Marker determines the colour of a packet based on the algorithm
presented in Figure 3. The overall effect of the marker on the
packets of a traffic stream is to ensure that:

- If the estimated average rate is less than or equal to the CTR,
  packets of the stream are designated green.

- If the estimated average rate is greater than the CTR but less
  than or equal to the PTR, packets are designated yellow with
  probability P0 and designated green with probability (1-P0).
  P0 is the fraction of packets contributing to the measured
  rate beyond the CTR.

```
=====================================================================
|          avg-rate = Estimated Avg Sending Rate of Traffic Stream   |
|                                                                     |
|          if (avg-rate <= CTR)                                       |
|                 the packet is green;                                |
|          else if (avg-rate <= PTR) AND (avg-rate > CTR)             |
|                              (avg-rate - CTR)                        |
|                 calculate P0  =   ---------------                    |
|                                      avg-rate                        |
|                 with probability P0 the packet is yellow;           |
|                 with probability (1-P0) the packet is green;        |
|          else                                                       |
|                              (avg-rate - PTR)                        |
|                 calculate P1  =   ---------------                    |
|                                      avg-rate                        |
|                              (PTR - CTR)                             |
|                 calculate P2  =   -----------                        |
|                                    avg-rate                          |
|                 with probability P1 the packet is red;              |
|                 with probability P2 the packet is yellow;           |
|                 with probability (1-(P1+P2)) the packet is green;   |
|                                                                     |
|                 Figure 3. TSWTCM Marking Algorithm                  |
=====================================================================
```

- If the estimated average rate is greater than the PTR,
  packets are designated red with probability P1, designated
  yellow with probability P2 and designated green with probability
  (1-(P1+P2)). P1 is the fraction of packets contributing
  to the measured rate beyond the PTR. P2 is the fraction of
  packets contributing to that part of the measured rate
  between CTR and PTR.

  The marker MUST operate in the forwarding path of all packets.

5.0 Configuration

5.1 Rate estimator

   If the Rate Estimator is time-based, it should base its bandwidth
   estimate on the last AVG_INTERVAL of time. AVG_INTERVAL is the
   amount of history (recent time) that should be used by the algorithm
   in estimating the rate. Essentially it represents the window of time
   included in the Rate Estimator's most recent result.

   The value of AVG_INTERVAL SHOULD be configurable, and MAY be
   specified in either milliseconds or seconds.

[TON98] recommends that for the case where a single TCP flow
constitutes the contracted traffic, AVG_INTERVAL be configured to
approximately the same value as the RTT of the TCP flow. Subsequent
experimental studies in [GLOBE99] utilized an AVG_INTERVAL value of 1
second for scenarios where the contracted traffic consisted of
multiple TCP flows, some with different RTT values. The latter work
showed that AVG_INTERVAL values larger than the largest RTT for a TCP
flow in an aggregate can be used as long as the long-term bandwidth
assurance for TCP aggregates is measured at a granularity of seconds.
The AVG_INTERVAL value of 1 second was also used successfully for
aggregates with UDP flows.

If the Rate Estimator is weight-based, the factor used in weighting
history - WEIGHT - SHOULD be a configurable parameter.

The Rate Estimator measures the average sending rate of the traffic
stream based on the bytes in the IP header and IP payload. It does
not include link-specific headers in its estimation of the sending
rate.

5.2 Marker

The TSWTCM marker is configured by assigning values to its two
traffic parameters: Committed Target Rate (CTR) and Peak Target Rate
(PTR).

The PTR MUST be equal to or greater than the CTR.

The CTR and PTR MAY be specifiable in bits per second or bytes per
second.

The TSWTCM can be configured so that it essentially operates with a
single rate. If the PTR is set to the same value as the CTR then all
packets will be coloured either green or red. There will be no yellow
packets.

If the PTR is set to link speed and the CTR is set below the PTR then
all packets will be coloured either green or yellow. There will be no
red packets.

6.0 Scaling properties

The TSWTCM can work with both sender-based service level agreements
and receiver-based service level agreements.

7.0 Services

   There are no restrictions on the type of traffic stream for which the
   TSWTCM can be utilized. It can be used to meter and mark individual
   TCP flows, aggregated TCP flows, aggregates with both TCP and UDP
   flows [UDPTCP] etc.

   The TSWTCM can be used in conjunction with the AF PHB to create a
   service where a service provider can provide decreasing levels of
   bandwidth assurance for packets originating from customer sites.

   With sufficient over-provisioning, customers are assured of mostly
   achieving their CTR. Sending rates beyond the CTR will have lesser
   assurance of being achieved. Sending rates beyond the PTR have the
   least chance of being achieved due to high drop probability of red
   packets.

   Based on the above, the Service Provider can charge a tiered level of
   service based on the final achieved rate.

8.0 Security Considerations

   TSWTCM has no known security concerns.

9.0 Acknowledgements

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10.0 References

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