



Is the Internet doomed to collapse?

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Based on a joint work with T. Bonald and A. Proutière

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RAP Team



- Topic: Designing and analyzing network algorithms
- Tools: Mathematical modeling and probabilistic methods

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Mathematical analysis allows to tackle the huge size and the different parameters... with some simplifications.

Traffic is inherently random.

- Users behaviors

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- Non-deterministic failures (WiFi...)

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- Stochastic algorithms

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- Non-deterministic failures (WiFi...)
- Stochastic algorithms
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What is the Internet?

- Transmission of data from one computer to another

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- Large network



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- Distributed System



- Transmission of data from one computer to another
- Large network
- Distributed System
- Resist to the partial destruction



Data flow is cut into packets



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Data flow is cut into packets





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Data flow is cut into packets



Each packet is sent independently



Internet: routing and resource allocation


























Input rate > Output rate: congestion and packet drop

Drawbacks:

- No reliability: packets can be dropped on the route

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Application	Reliability	Delay	Bandwidth
File transfer	++		+-
Web access	++	+-	+-
Video on Demand			++
Telephony		++	

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Transport Control Protocol (TCP)

Principles

Reliability:

- An acknowledgement for each packet.
- Each lost packet is retransmitted.

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Bandwidth allocation and congestion control:

- No loss detected: Sending rate increased linearly.
- Losses detected: Sending rate divided by a factor.



1980	1990	2000	2010	、
Т	CP			

	1980	1990	2000	2010	,
	тс	CP			
Tahoe					
Reno					

1980	1990	2000	2010	、
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				Cu	ubic	
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			Cubic	
			Libra	

 1980	1990	200	0 2010	
 тс	P Tahoe Reno	Vegas	Westwood Fast	→ ?
		WTCP	Illinois Compound Cubic Libra	

Why so many versions?

- TCP over wireless

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- Losses in burst

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- High-speed networks

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TCP-friendliness

Users are required to cooperate and be well-behaved

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TCP-friendliness

Users are required to cooperate and be well-behaved

What if computers stop being polite?

No congestion control: the Law of the Jungle

Principles

- Use source coding (digital fountains) to protect against losses

- Send data in the network at maximum rate (worst case)

- Bandwidth allocation is determined by dropping policies in routers

















When the queue is full, drop from the biggest flow



When the queue is full, drop from the biggest flow



When the queue is full, drop from the biggest flow








Fluid model

Mathematical model:

- Packets replaced by fluid of data
- Flows arrive in the network according to Poisson processes
- Each flow has an exponentially distributed size



With the dropping policy, it defines a Markov process.

Fluid model

Stability: The network is stable if each flow is served in finite time.

Maximal stability condition: At each link, the offered traffic is less than the capacity of the link



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When is the network stable?

Tail Dropping



Maximal stability condition!

Tail Dropping



Maximal stability condition!

Suboptimal stability condition!

Tail Dropping



Maximal stability condition!



Suboptimal stability condition!



Never stable! Congestion collapse!

Fair Dropping

Theorem: Any network is stable under the maximal stability condition.

Source coding and Fair dropping are sufficient to ensure an efficient use of the network resources independently of users!

Main simplification: Remove all randomness except arrivals and departure

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Stability of network \Leftrightarrow Ergodicity of Markov process

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- Stochastic domination

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Proofs based on:

- Stochastic domination
- Lyapunov functions
- Scaling methods (fluid limits)

Conclusion

- An example of mathematical analysis of network performance

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- Will the Internet collapse?

Conclusion

- An example of mathematical analysis of network performance

- Will the Internet collapse?
 - With Fair Dropping, no
 - With Tail Dropping, possibly...

Thank you!