

Simulation-based performance assessment of QoS-enhanced BGP

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Slide 1





- We require:
 - Ability to simulate large networks, 100+ nodes, maybe 1000's
 - Accurate delivered QoS measurements, per demand, per pSLS.
 - Packet flow treatment models.
 - Model MESCAL network entities (AS, ASBR, MCs, pSLSes..)

• We don't require:

- Every smallest detail of the BGP protocol, no i-BGP sessions, timeouts etc..
- Packet level simulation.

Scenario creation



- Single SO1 meta-class
- Full mesh of demands
 - N_{demands} = $\frac{1}{2}$ N_{nodes}.(N_{nodes} 1)
 - Bandwidths uniformly randomly generated
- BRITE generated Power-Law networks: 100 nodes. d_{ave} = 2.
- Realistic pSLS capacities
 - Derived from demand matrix
 - Capacity is located in *useful* places.
 - *Near* shortest paths
 - Base capacities multiplied by over-provisioning co-efficient
- M/M/1 models for pSLS queuing delay



- MetaClass ID ONLY
 - Route selection based purely on AS_PATH length
 - Equivalent to typical BGP4 policy (although no LOCAL_PREF).
- Delay QoS Attribute ONLY
 - Route selection based on OWD QoS attribute.
 - Re-advertise
 Incoming_MSG_OWD_QA + Administratively_set_delay_value.

Bandwidth QoS Attribute ONLY

- Route selection based on Bandwidth QoS attribute.
- Re-advertise

min (Incoming_MSG_BW_QA, pSLS_CAPACITY)







Q-BGP scalability







- Advertising static QoS-info is detrimental to delivered QoS
 - the "QA rush"
- Number of qBGP messages scales similarly to existing shortest-path BGP (at least for static QAs).



- Administrative set QoS Attributes
 - Attribute calculation
- Multiple priority level route selection
- Monitoring Based QoS Attributes in messages
 - Stability issues dampening, QA calculation
 - Re-advertisement policy
- Multiple meta-classes
 - with soft-partitioning?
- Aggregation
 - Realistic Network Prefix distribution in Simulator