

Implementation of Stateless Transport Protocols in ns-3

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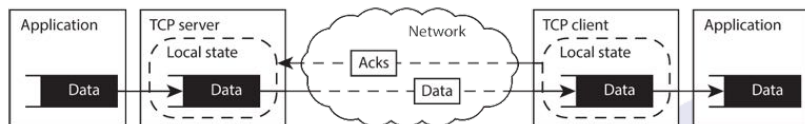
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TCP Architecture



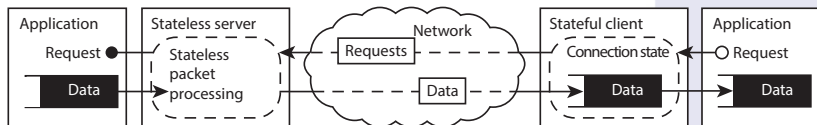
- Originally from 1980s: in-order delivery, loss recovery, congestion control;
- Many major improvements: new congestion control algorithms etc.;
- Tons of minor improvements: bug fixes, specific corrections etc.

Stateless architecture

- Store no application state on your servers

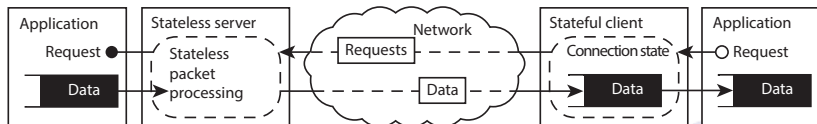
AWS Tips I Wish I'd Known Before I Started

(<https://wblinks.com/notes/aws-tips-i-wish-id-known-before-i-started/>)



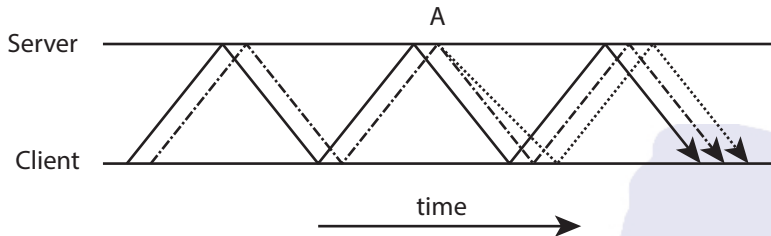
Must retain in-order delivery, loss recovery, congestion control.

Trickles protocol



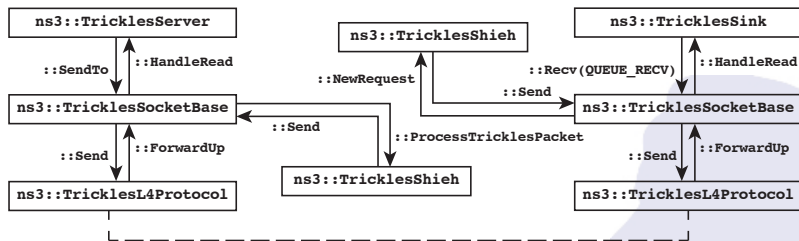
- Developed in Cornell in 2000s:
A. Shieh, A.C. Myers, E.G. Sirer, "A Stateless Approach to Connection-Oriented Protocols", ACM Trans. Comput. Syst., Vol. 26, No 3, Sept., 2008, 50 p.
- Sample implementation exists for Linux kernel (last commit in 2006)

Trickles congestion control



- Trickle management: split, continue, terminate;
- Follows Reno congestion control algorithm: slow start, congestion avoidance, fast retransmit.

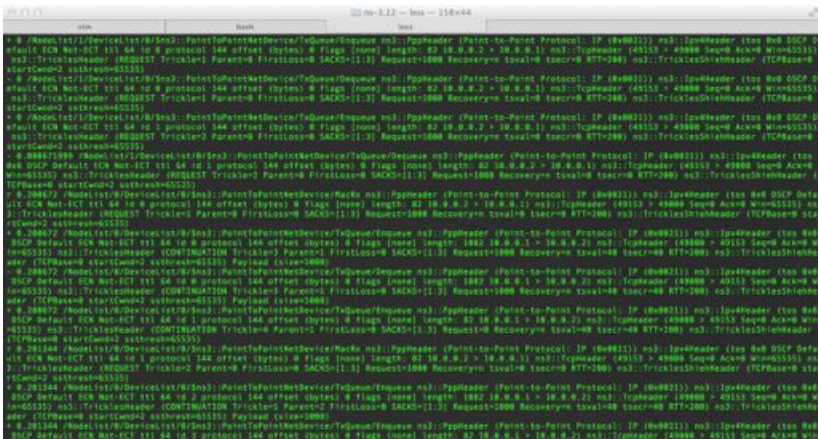
Overview of Trickle model in ns-3



Source code is available at <https://github.com/dchaly/stateless>

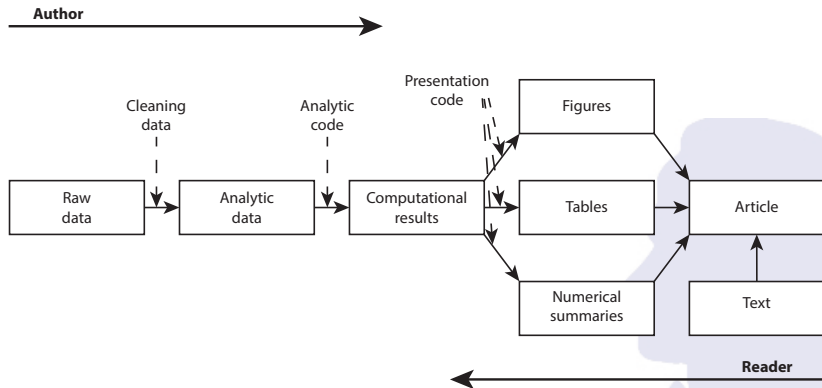
Stages of modeling in ns-3

- Build a model of your own protocol or use existing ones.
- Describe an experiment using ns-3 classes.
- Compile, run and get a trace file:

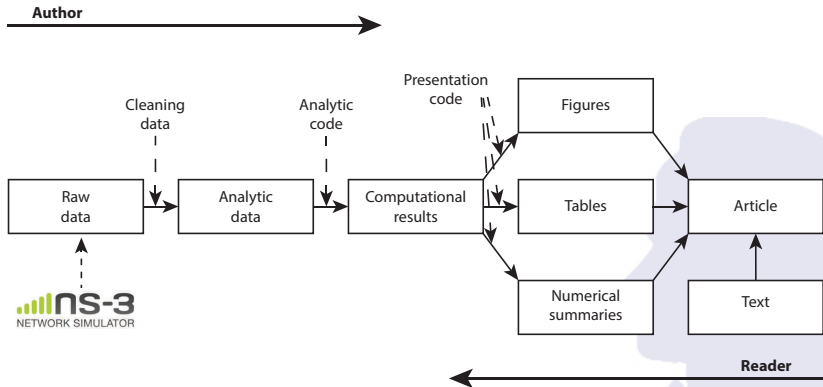


The screenshot displays a network traffic capture from a Wireshark interface. The main pane shows a list of packets, with the selected packet (No. 1) expanded to show its details. The packet is an ICMP Echo Request (ping) from host 10.0.0.1 to 10.0.0.2. The details pane shows the ICMP header with Type 8 (Echo) and Code 0. The payload is the raw ICMP data. The packet list pane shows several other packets, including ICMP Echo Requests and Responses, and TCP Reset (RST) packets. The packet bytes pane shows the raw data of the selected packet.

Research pipeline



Research pipeline with ns-3



A tool for filling the pipeline

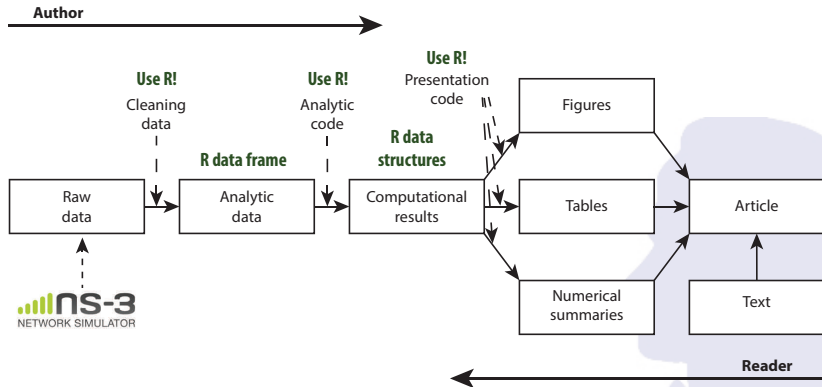
Key insight: use data science methods. Use R!

- Free software for statistical computing
- Tons of packages for different needs (CRAN)
- R-studio is a free IDE for developing
- <http://www.r-project.org>



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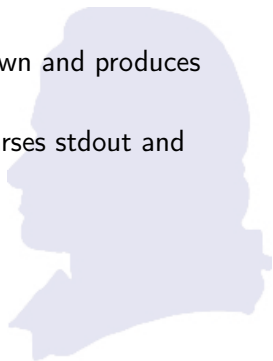
Research pipeline



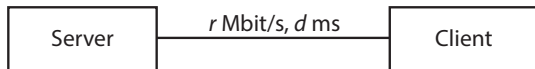
Literate programming

- Introduced by D. Knuth in 1984
- Essentially a programming language and a documentation system
- ns-3 uses C++ and Doxygen, thus it follows the literate programming ideas
- How to introduce the concept of literate programming to experiments?

- R is a programming language
- Markdown is a documentation language
- knitr is an R package that ties R and Markdown and produces a report
- R executes ns-3 using shell commands and parses stdout and stderr



Simple experiment

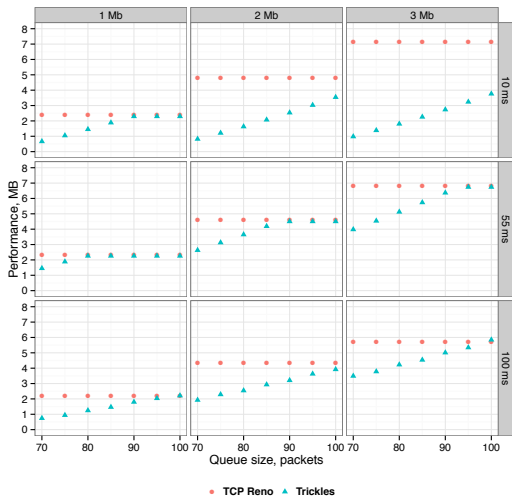


- $r = \{1.0Mb/s, 2.0Mb/s, 3.0Mb/s\}$;
- $b = \{10ms, 55ms, 100ms\}$;
- queue length varies from 70 to 100 with the step of 5 packets.

R Markdown source code is available at

<https://github.com/dchaly/stateless/ns-3.20/ns3-stateless-report.Rmd>

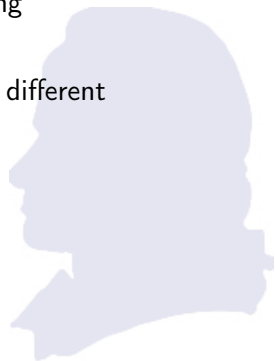
Experimental evaluation



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Future work

- More model evaluations, testing and debugging
- Develop new stateless protocols
- Performance analysis of stateless protocols in different settings: wired, wireless, SDN etc.



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