



Stability Study of TCP-RED System Using Detrended Fluctuation Analysis

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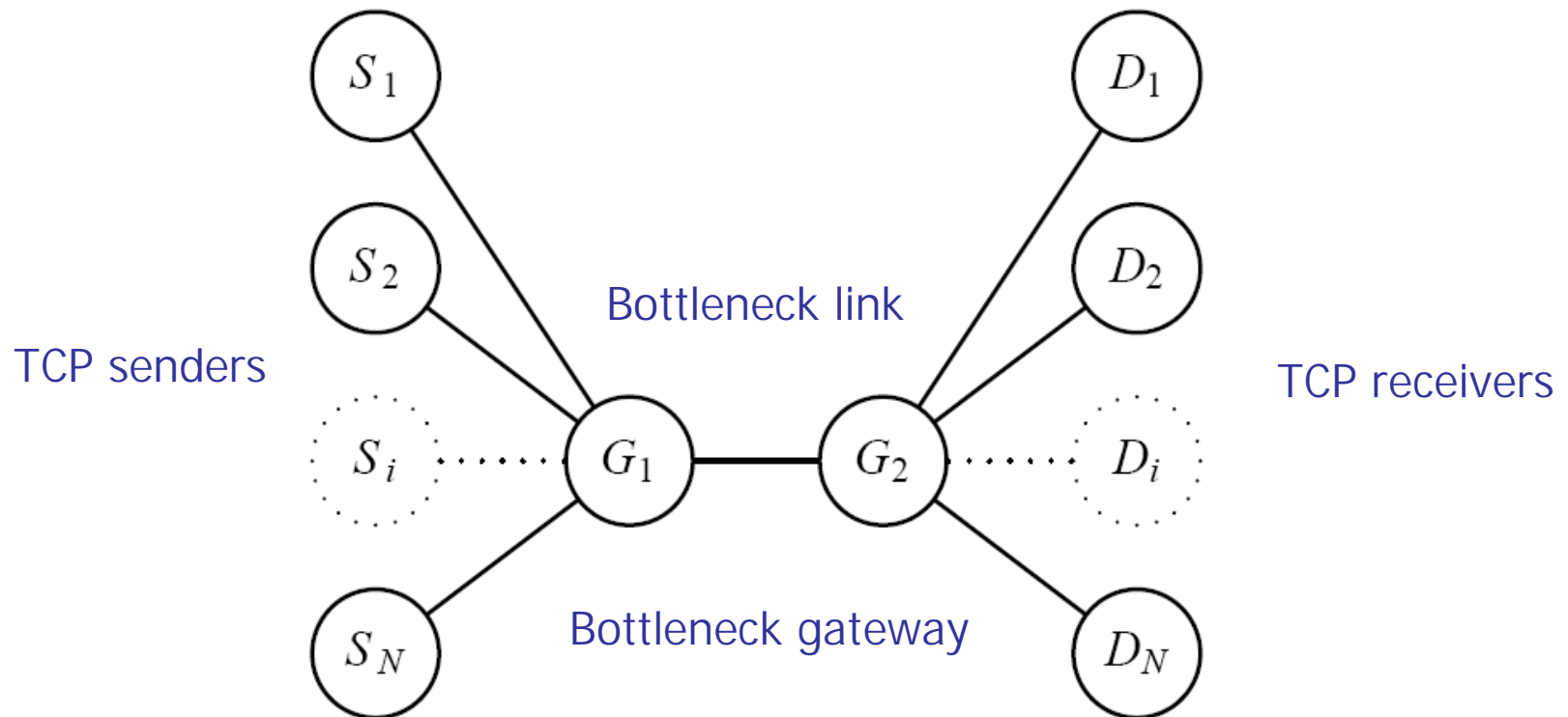
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Outline

- Overview of TCP-RED (Random Early Detection) systems
- RED algorithm
- Self-similarity and **detrended fluctuation analysis** (DFA) method
- Interpretation from a waveform viewpoint
- Conclusions and future work

Overview





TCP Window Congestion Control algorithm

Sender sends W packets at a time

Window size = W

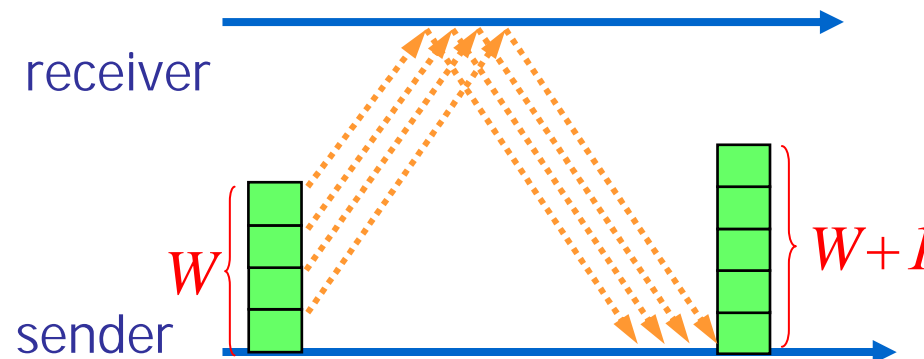
- **Additive increase (AI):**
if no loss, window size increases by one per round trip time
- **Multiplicative decrease (MD):**
on detection of loss, window size decreases by half

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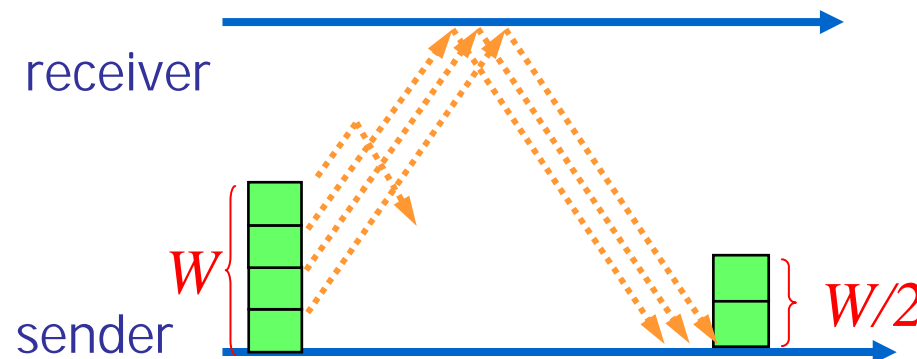


TCP Window Congestion Control algorithm

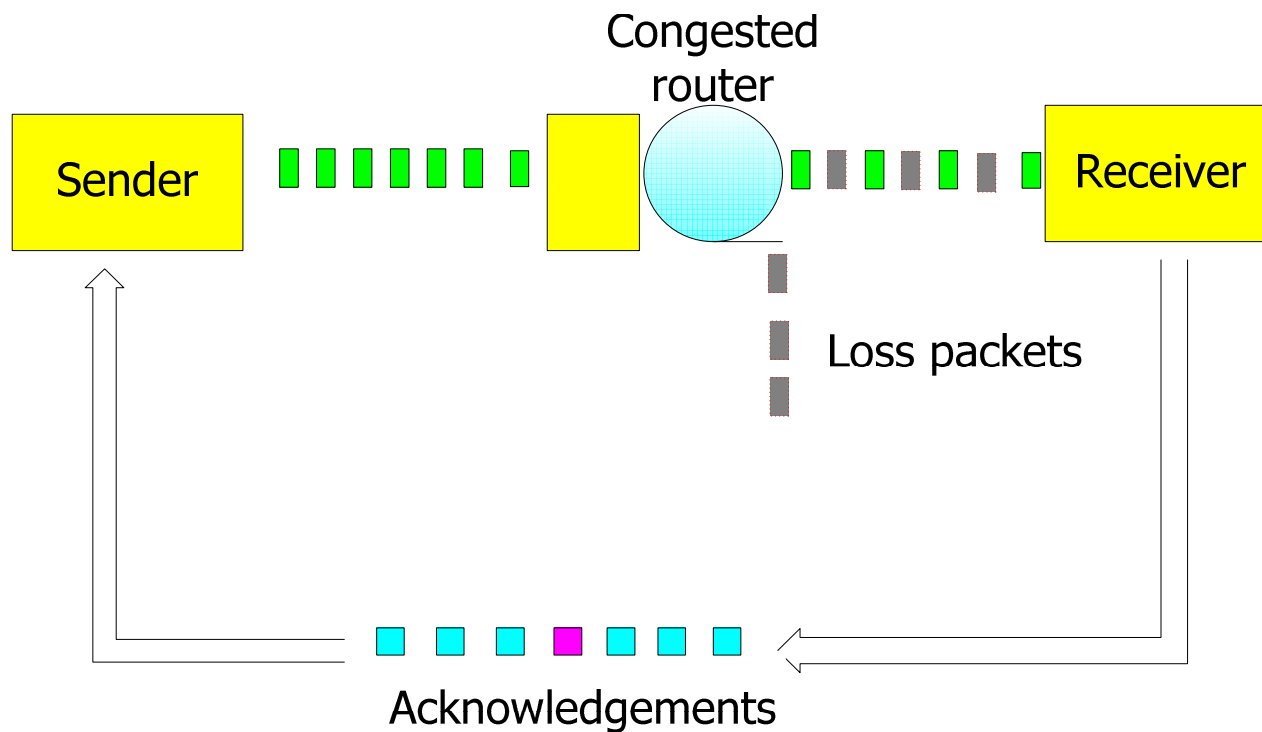
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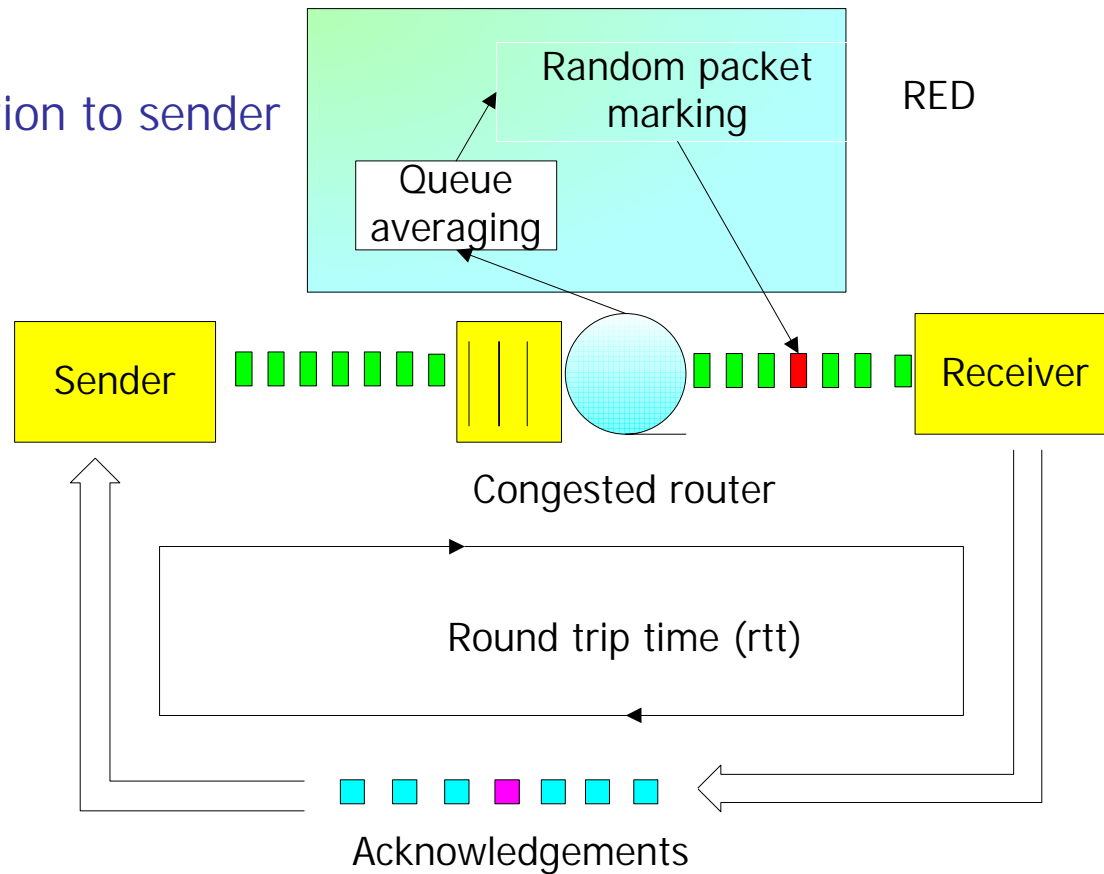


Sender-receiver connection without RED



Sender-receiver connection with RED

Early notification to sender





RED algorithm

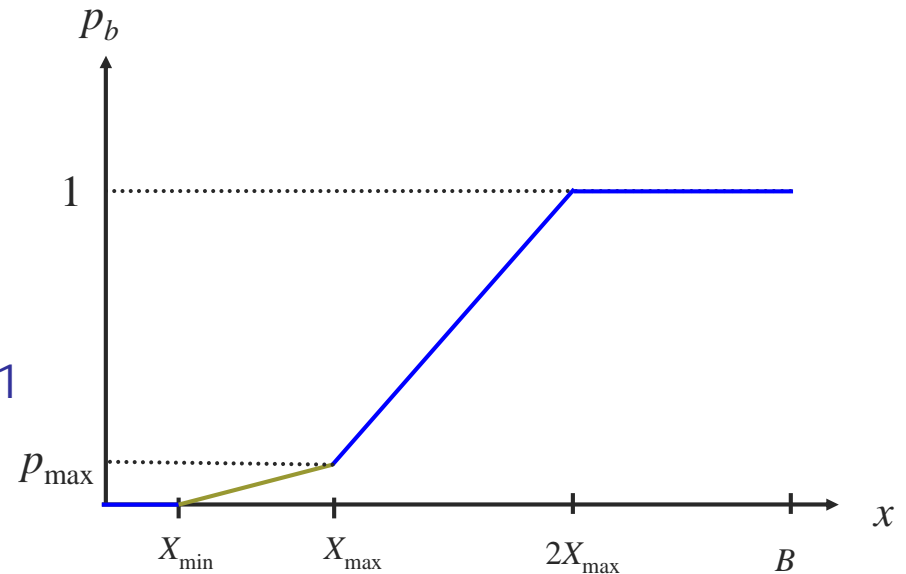
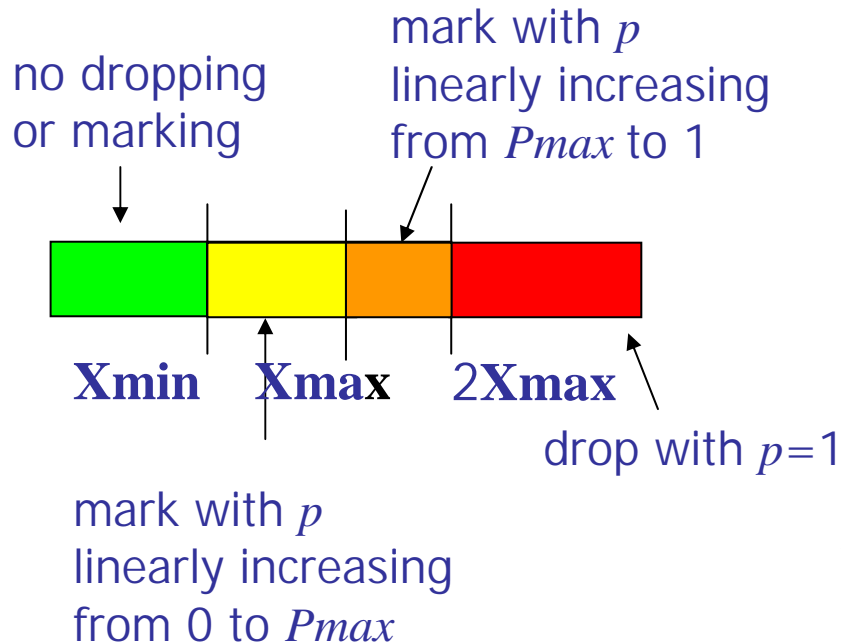
Average queue length: $x_k = (1 - \alpha)x_{k-1} + \alpha q_k$
 α queue averaging weight $0 < \alpha < 1$
 q_k : current queue size

Marking/dropping probability:

$$p_b = \begin{cases} 0 & 0 \leq x_k < X_{\min} \\ \frac{x_k - X_{\min}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}} p_{\max} & X_{\min} \leq x_k \leq X_{\max} \\ p_{\max} - \frac{x_k - X_{\max}}{X_{\max} - X_{\min}} (1 - p_{\max}) & X_{\max} < x_k \leq 2X_{\max} \\ 1 & 2X_{\max} < x_k \leq B \end{cases}$$

$$p_k = \frac{p_b}{1 - c_m p_b}$$

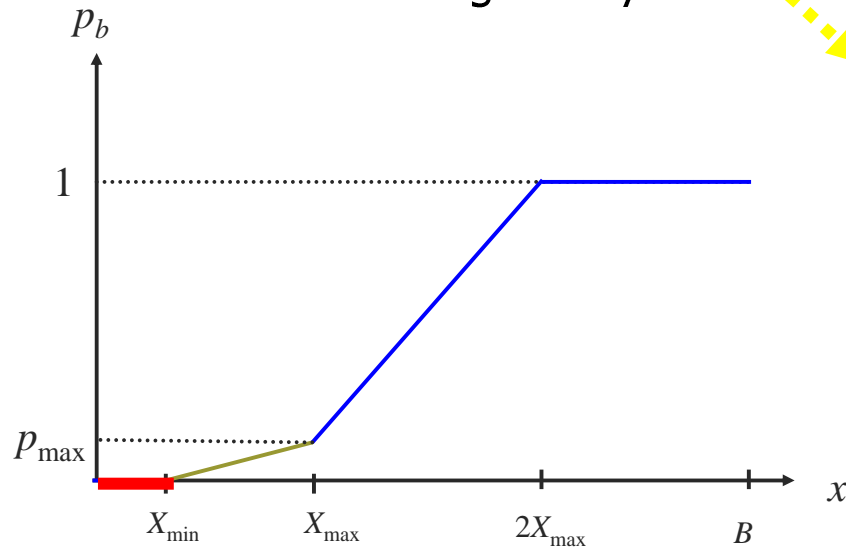
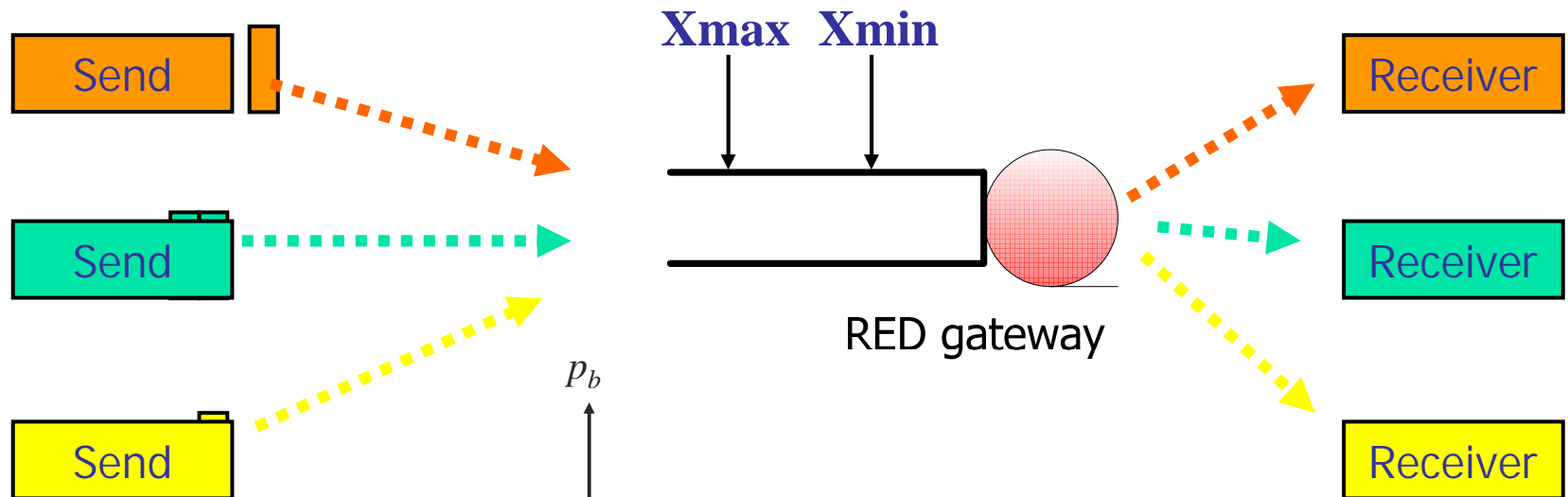
RED marking/dropping probability



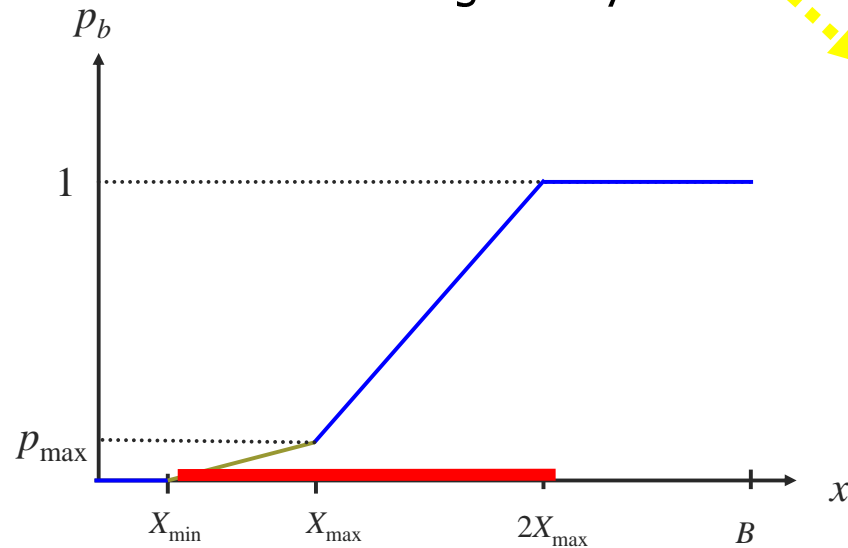
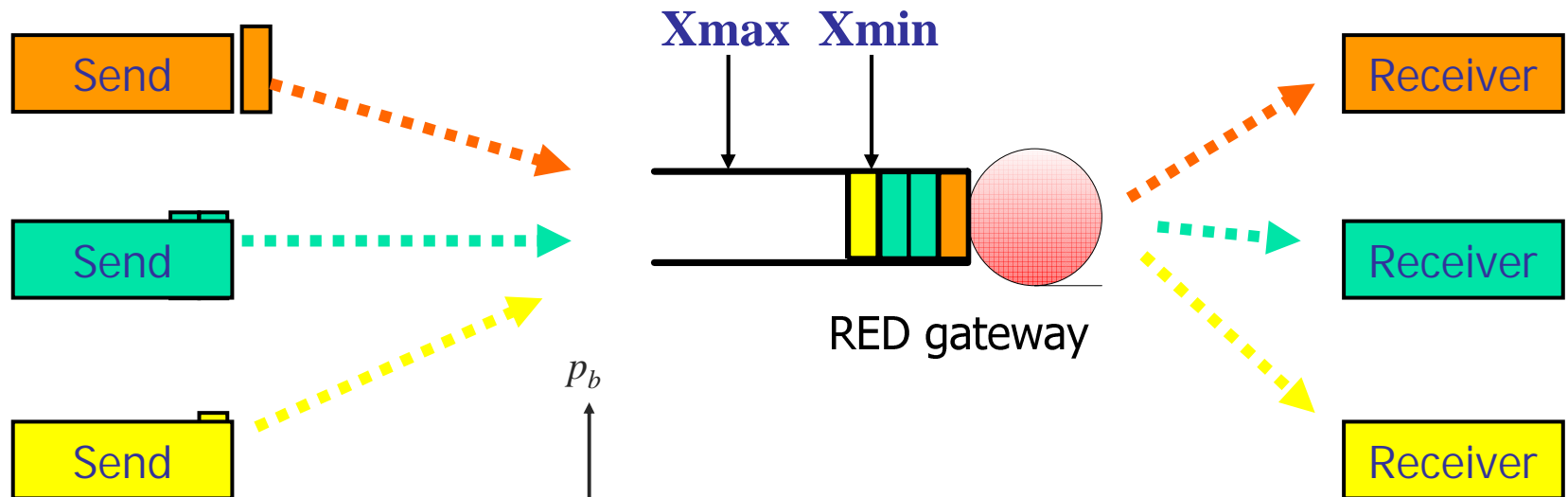
average queue length

drop probability p

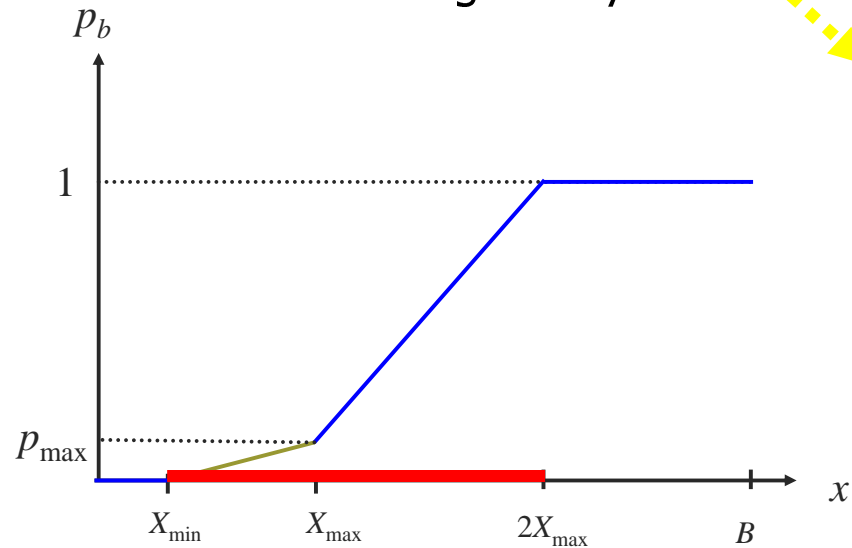
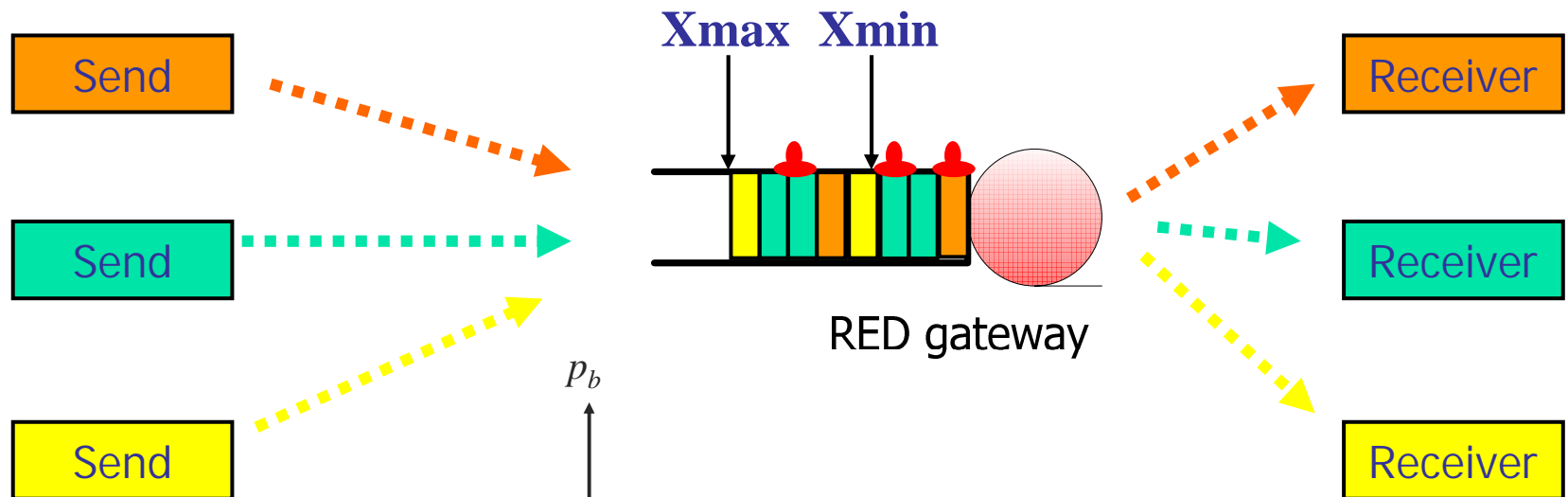
RED gateway with small queue length



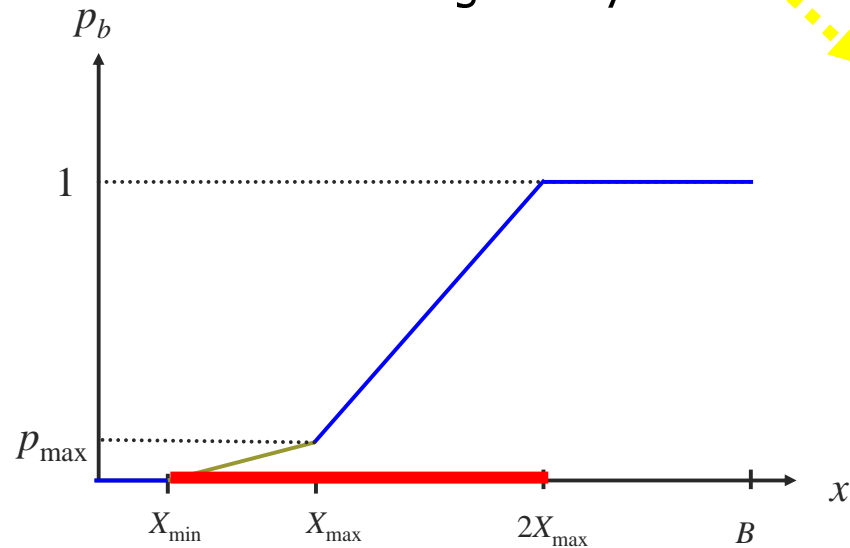
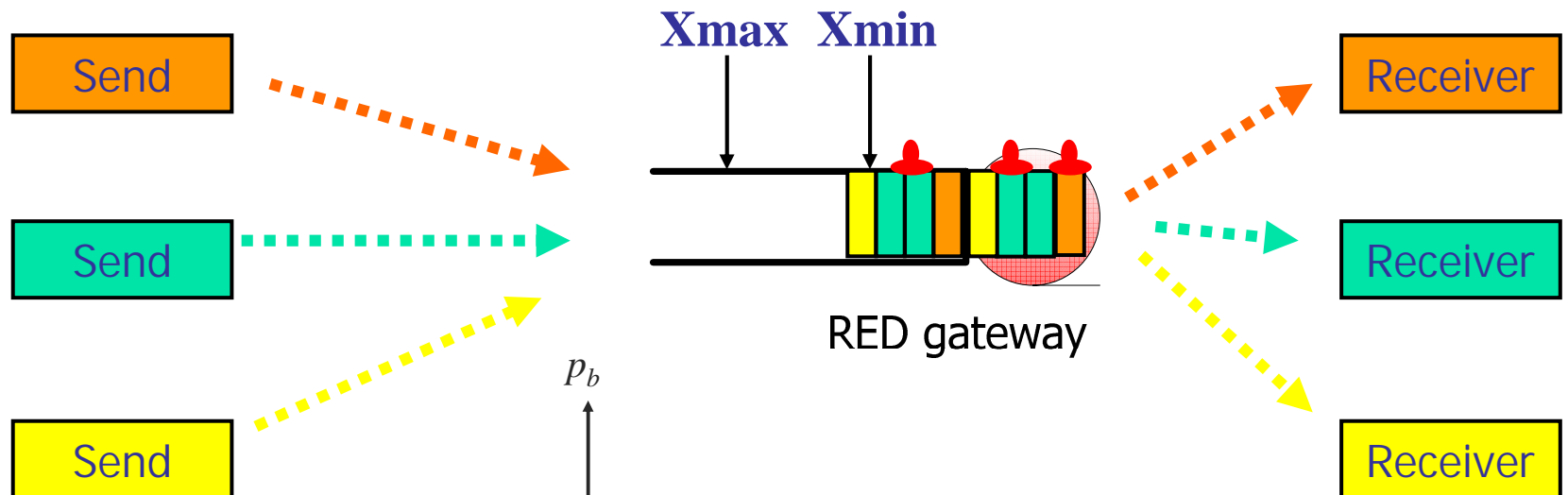
RED gateway with small queue length



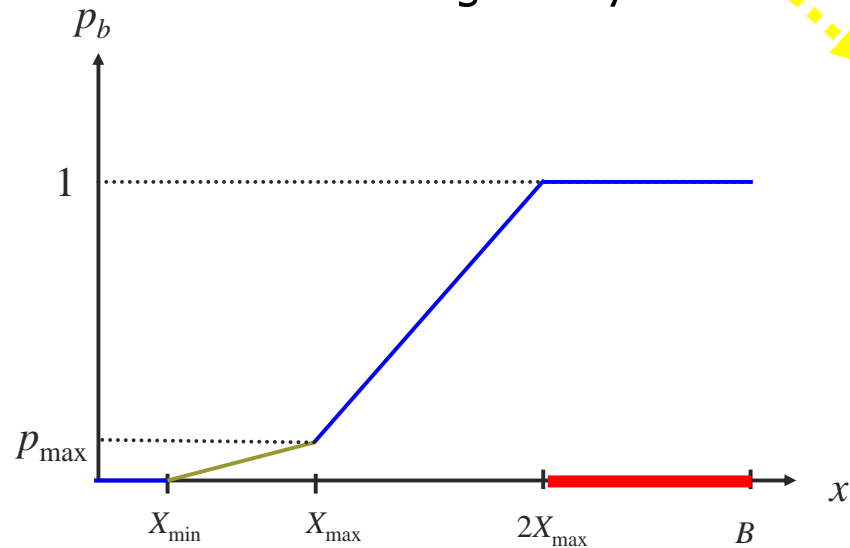
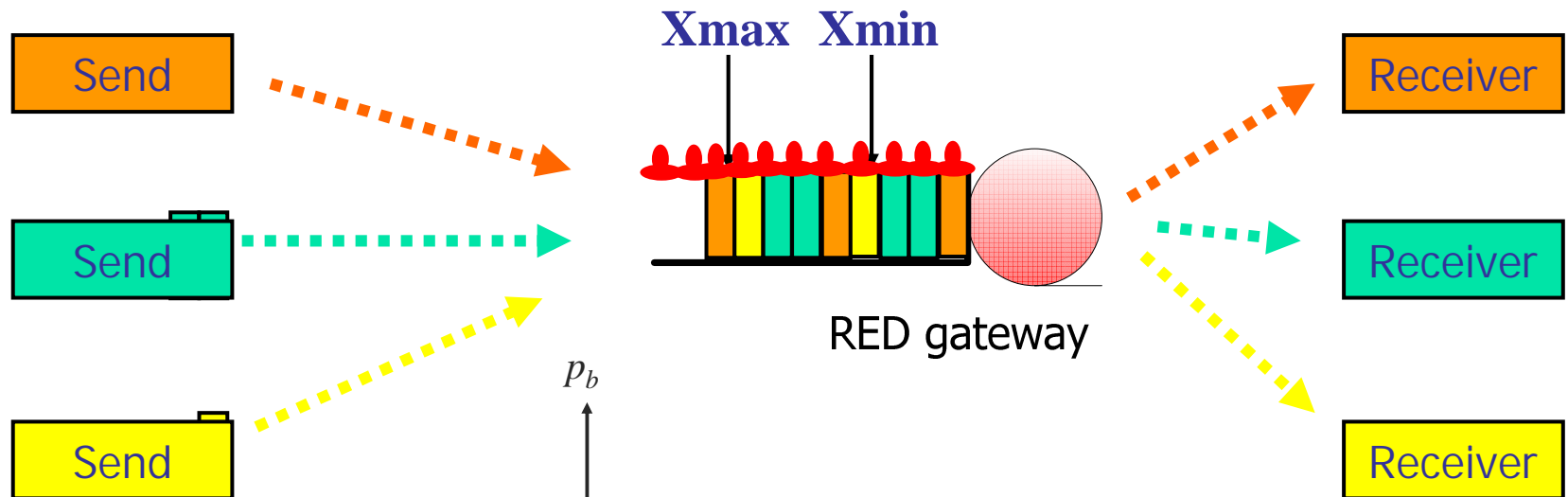
RED gateway with target queue length



RED gateway with target queue length



RED gateway with large queue length





Detrended fluctuation analysis (DFA)

DFA method:

- first proposed* for determining the statistical self-affinity of a signal.
- permits the detection of intrinsic self-similarity embedded in a seemingly nonstationary time series**, and avoids the spurious detection of apparent self-similarity, which may be an artifact of extrinsic trends.
- applied in the analysis of DNA nucleotides, fractals, electrocardiogram (ECG/ EKG), electroencephalography (EEG), climate, and stock market.

*C-K Peng, SV Buldyrev, S Havlin, M Simons, HE Stanley, and AL Goldberger, "Mosaic organization of DNA nucleotides," *Phys. Rev. E* 49: 1685-1689, 1994.

**A *stationary* time series is characterized by its mean, standard deviation, higher moments, and correlation functions being invariant under time translation. Signals that are not stationary are *nonstationary*.



DFA computation

Consider signal $s(i)$ of length of L

Step 1: integrate $s(i)$ and obtain $y(i) = \sum_{j=1}^i [s(j) - \bar{s}]$ ← $\bar{s} \equiv \frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=1}^L [s(j)]$

Step 2: divide $y(i)$ into boxes of equal length of l

Step 3: subtracting the local trend $y_l(i)$ for box of length l to detrended $y(i)$:

$$Y_l(l) \equiv y(i) - y_l(i)$$

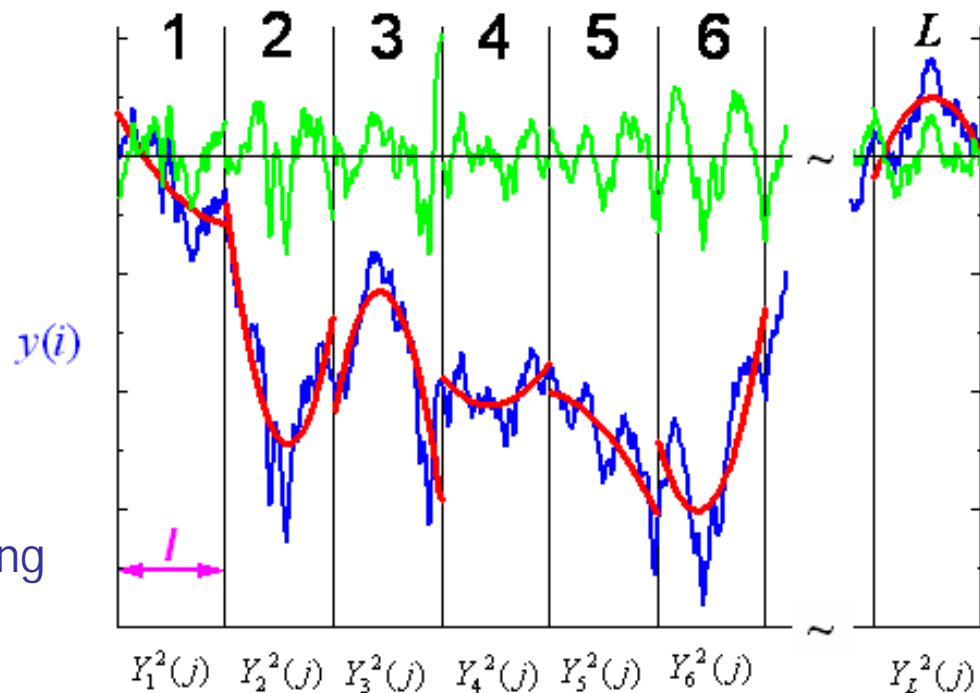
Step 4: for each box l , the characteristic size of fluctuation for the integrated and detrended time series is calculated by:

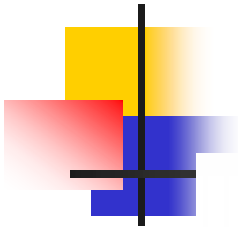
$$F(l) \equiv \sqrt{\frac{1}{L} \sum_{j=1}^L [Y_l(j)]^2}$$

Repeat Steps 2 - 4 for several length of l (different scales)

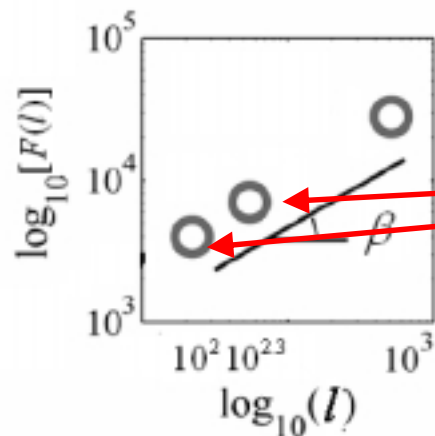
DFA method

1. Reconstruction of the **signal**
2. Splitting of the record into segments of **scale length l**
3. **Regression** in each segment
4. Calculation of **variance $Y(j)$** in each segment and then taking averaging to obtain $F(l)$





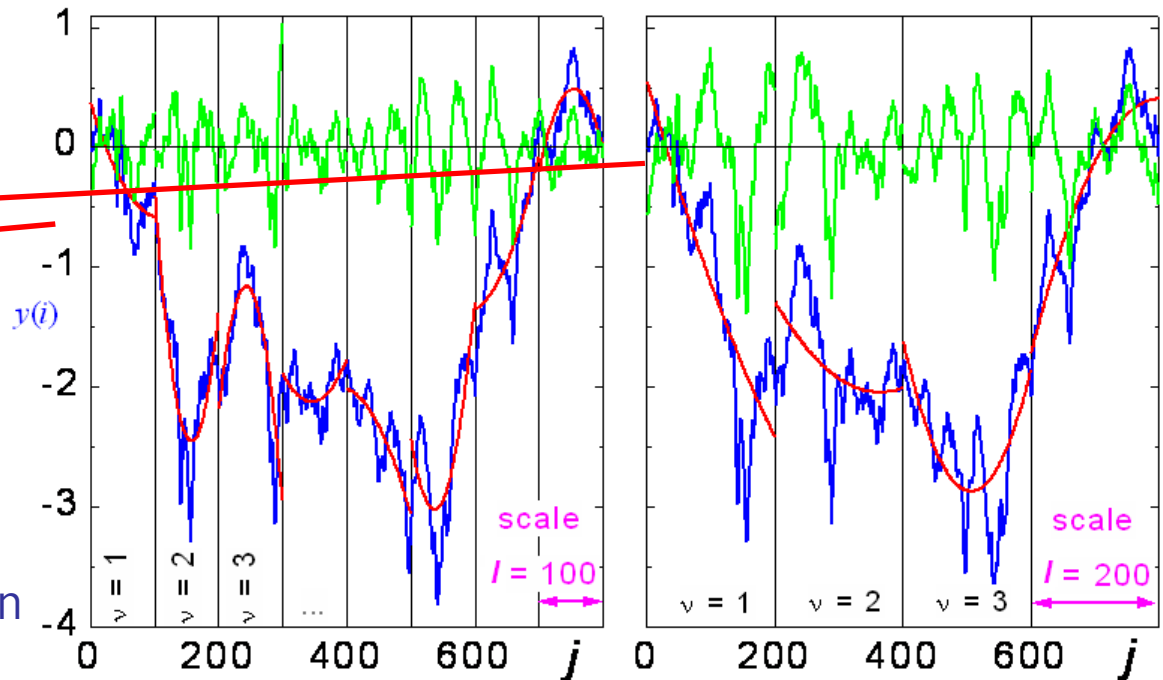
DFA method (cont.)



Scale invariant signals with power-law correlations between the scaling function $F(l)$ and the scale l :

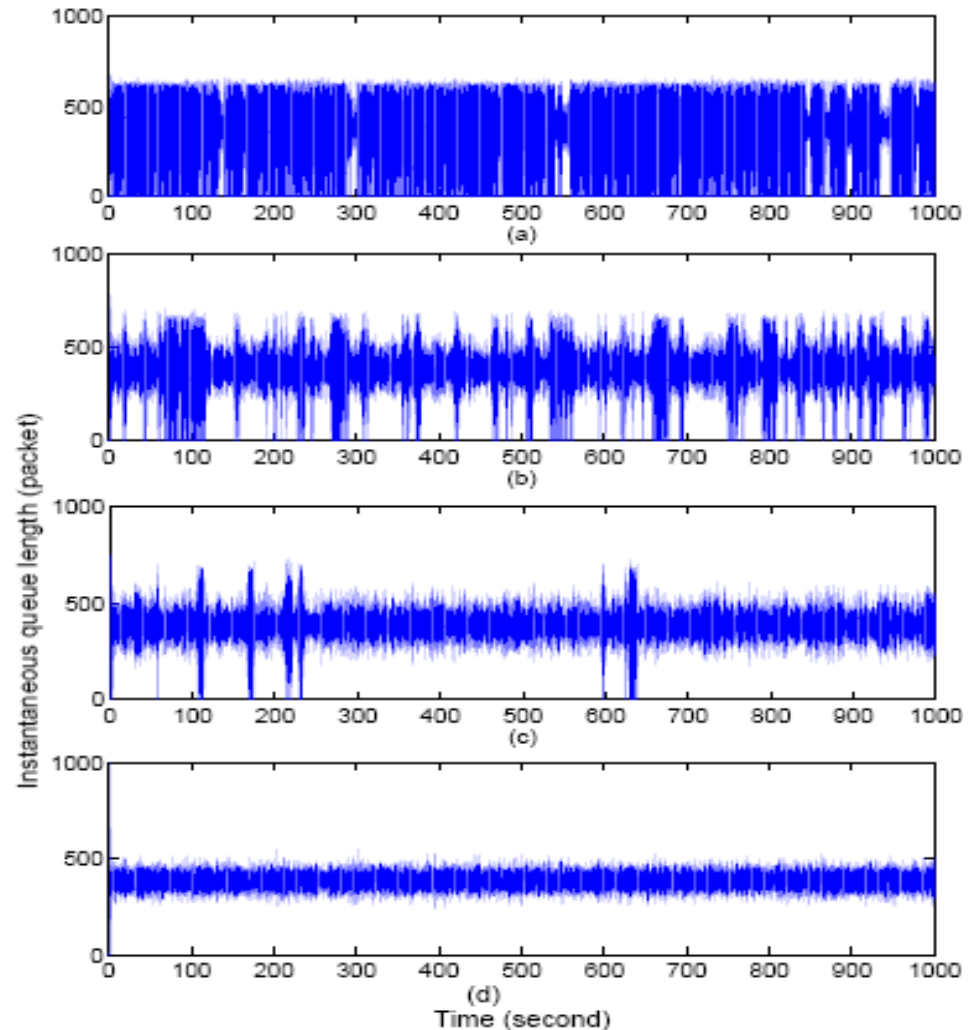
$$F(l) \propto l^\beta, \quad l \rightarrow \infty$$

β represents the degree of the correlation.

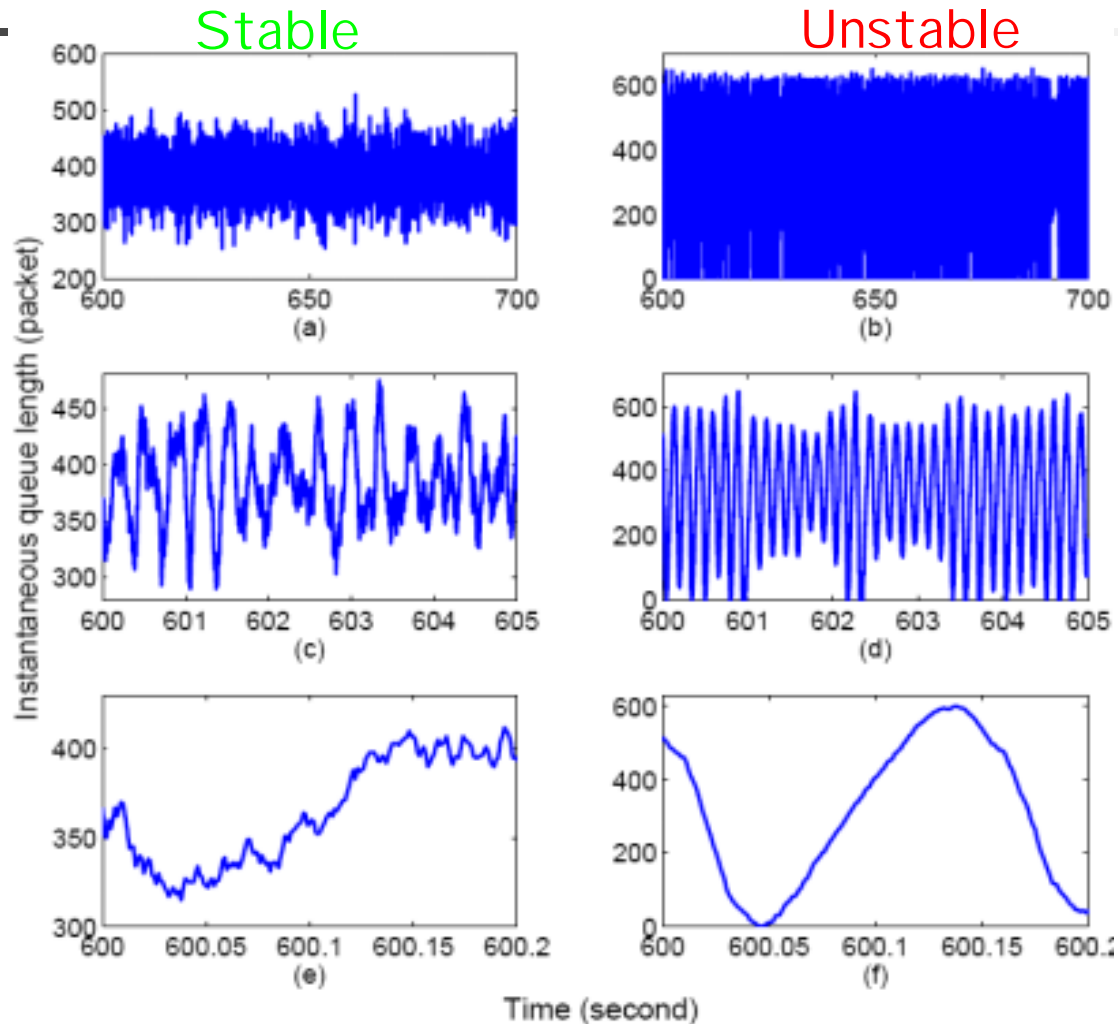
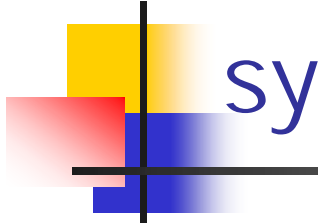


Non stationarity and instability in TCP-RED system

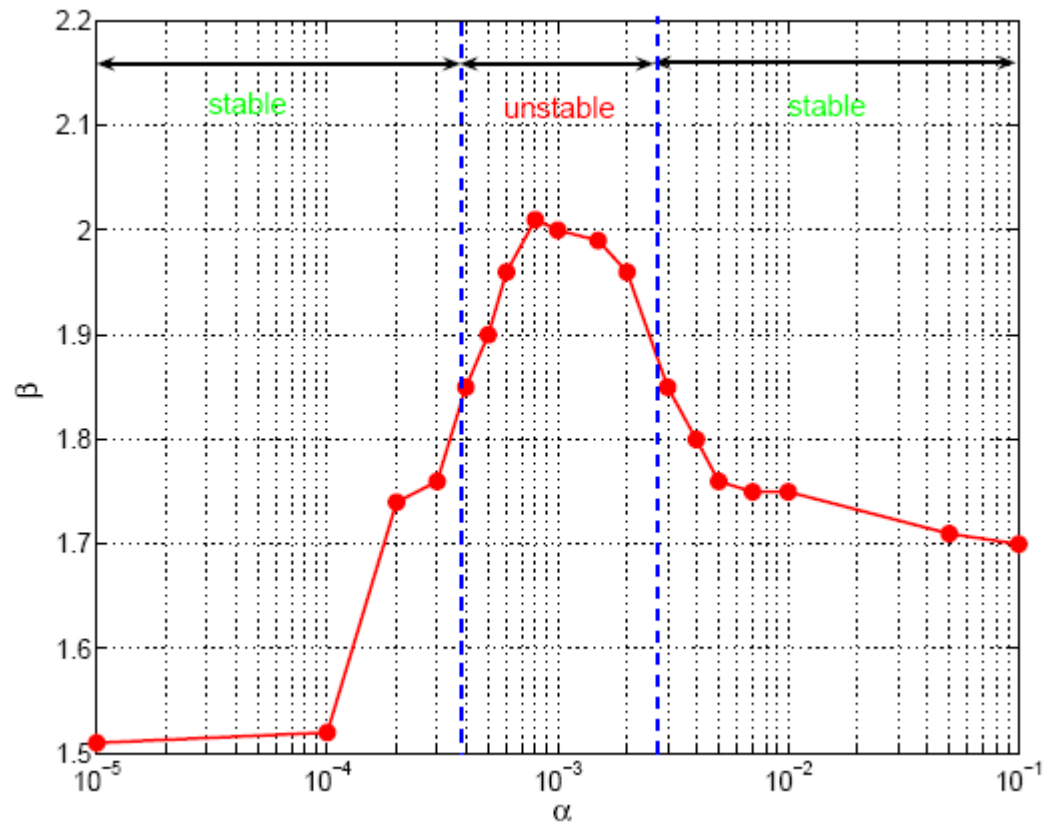
DFA method helps
quantitatively describe
the level of the
instability of TCP-RED
systems



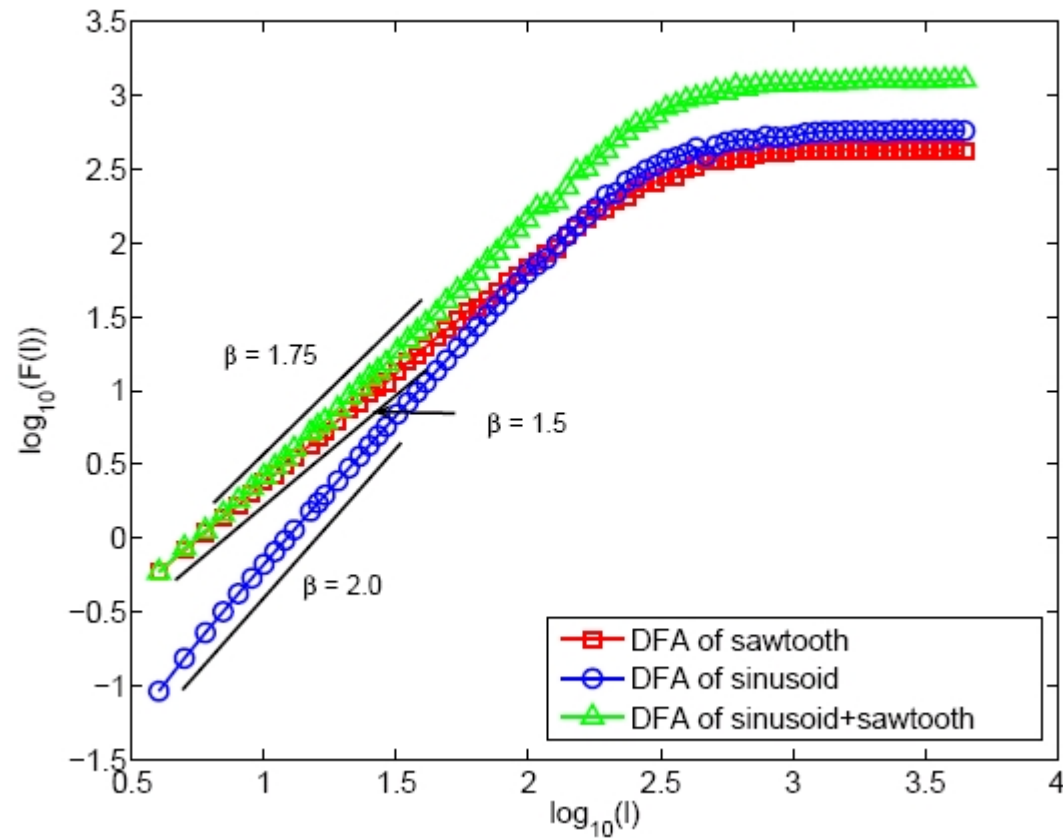
Self-similarity in TCP-RED system



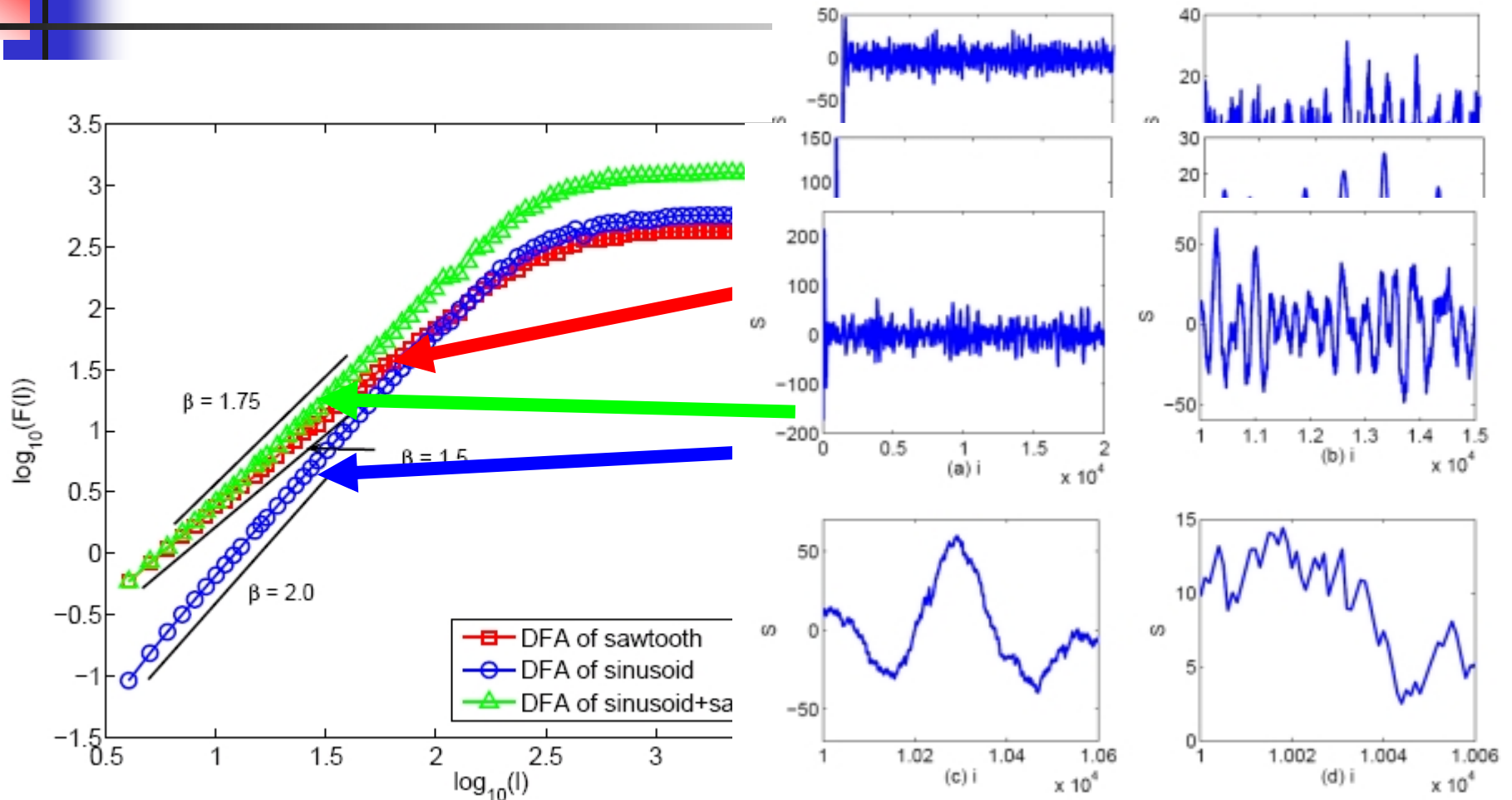
DFA results: instability



Interpretation of DFA: the waveform viewpoint



DFA exponents: sine and saw tooth





Conclusion

- Stability of the queue length has been explored using the DFA method
- The degree of instability can be described by DFA exponent, which varies with the relative stability of RED gateway
- We provided an interpretation of the relationship between the DFA exponent and the stability of RED system
- The DFA exponent may used as indicator for TCP-RED system and thus control the stability of the system