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## A Self-organising P2P-based Framework for Distributed Network Management

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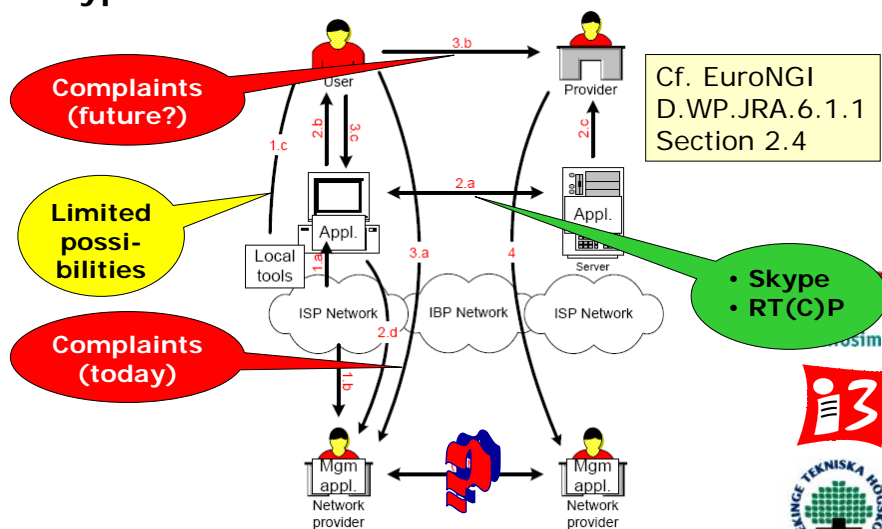
Infosim GmbH & Co. KG, Würzburg, Germany



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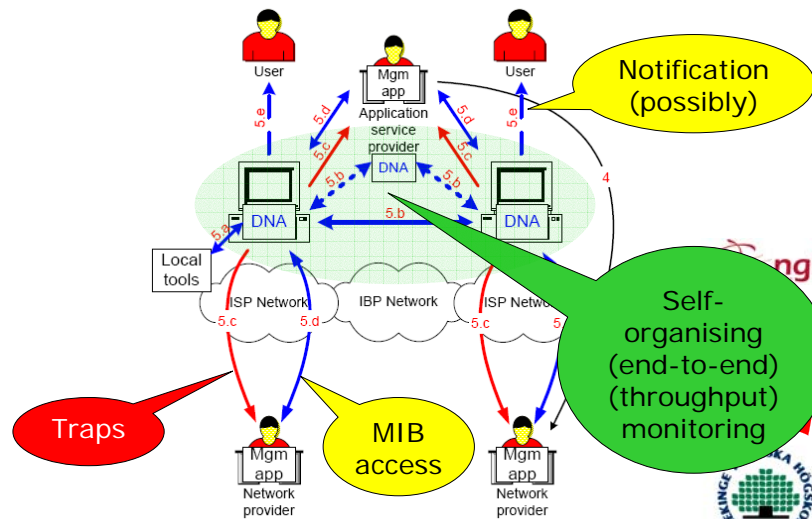
### Typical Situation



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## The AutoMon Approach



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## The AutoMon Project

- Design and Evaluation of Distributed, Self-Organized QoS Monitoring for Autonomous Network Operation (<http://www.informatik.uni-wuerzburg.de/staff/automon>)
- Sponsored by the Network of Excellence EuroNGI (<http://www.eurongi.org>)
- Partners (and Prime Investigators)
  - Infosim GmbH & Co. KG, Würzburg (S. Köhler, M. Schmid)
  - University of Würzburg, Dept. of Distributed Systems (K. Tutschku, A. Binzenhöfer)
  - Blekinge Institute of Technology, Dept. Of Telecomm. Systems (M. Fiedler, S. Chevul)



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## The AutoMon Concept

1. DNA = Distributed Network Agent
  - Self-organising
  - Prototype available
    - Network operations
    - Simulations
2. NUF = Network Utility Function
  - Quality evaluation:  
user impairment =  $f$ (network problems)
  - Focus on throughput (TUF)
3. QJudge = Demonstrator for
  - Quality evaluation (traffic-lights approach)
  - Feedback generation (traps)
  - MIB



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## Background: Autonomic Computing



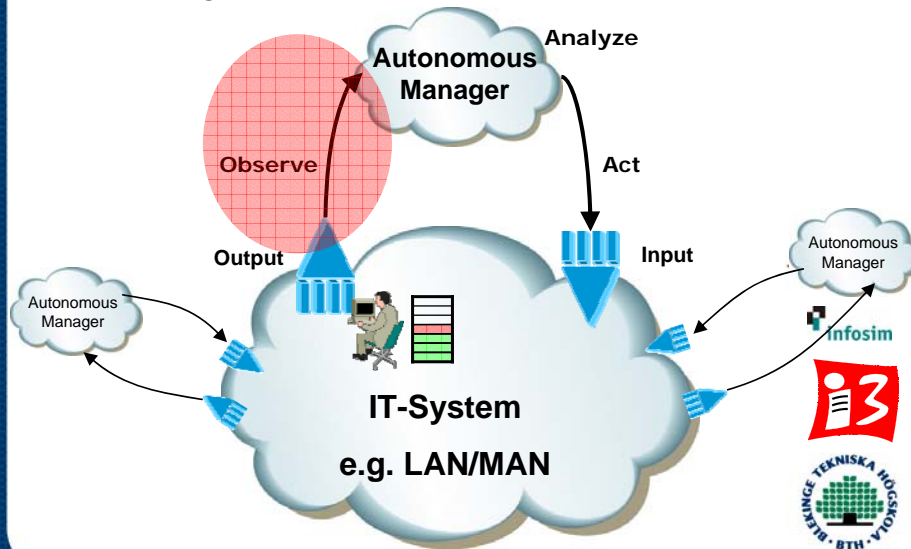
Numerous companies use different names for the same goal:

**Autonomous and Self-Managed IT-Systems**

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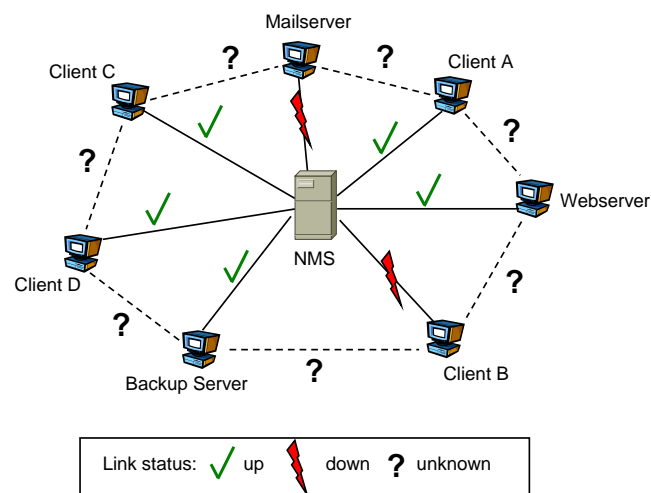
## The Way To Autonomous Networks



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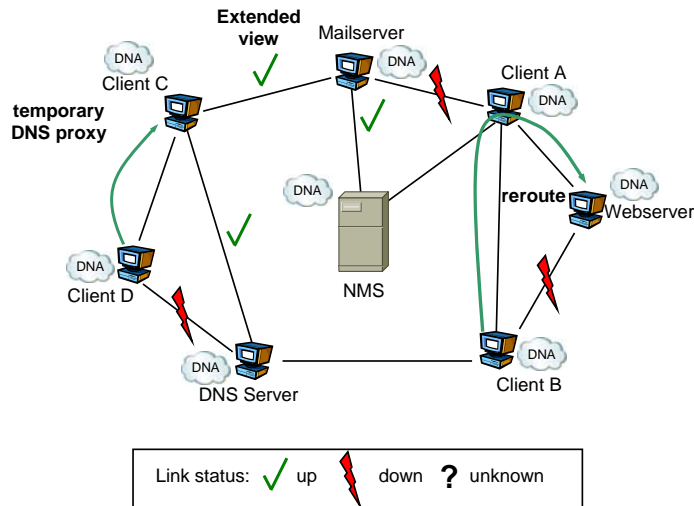
## Disadvantages of a Central Monitor Station



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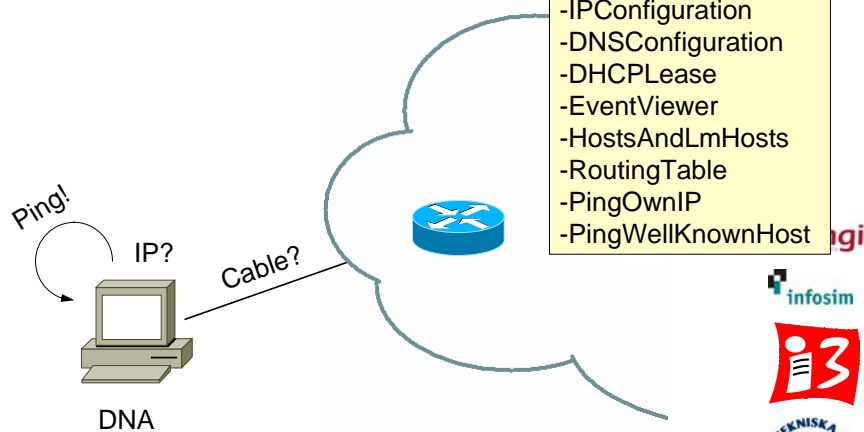
## Advantages of Distributed Monitoring



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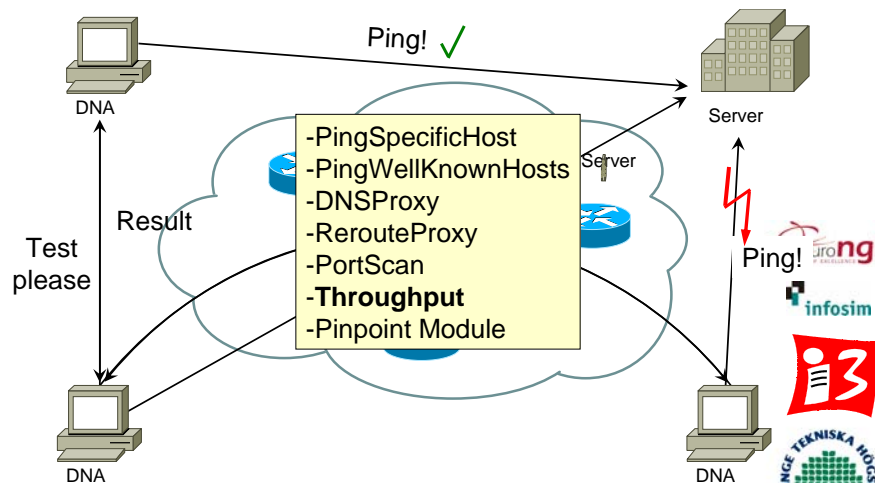
## DNA Phase 1: Local Tests



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## DNA Phase 2: Distributed Tests

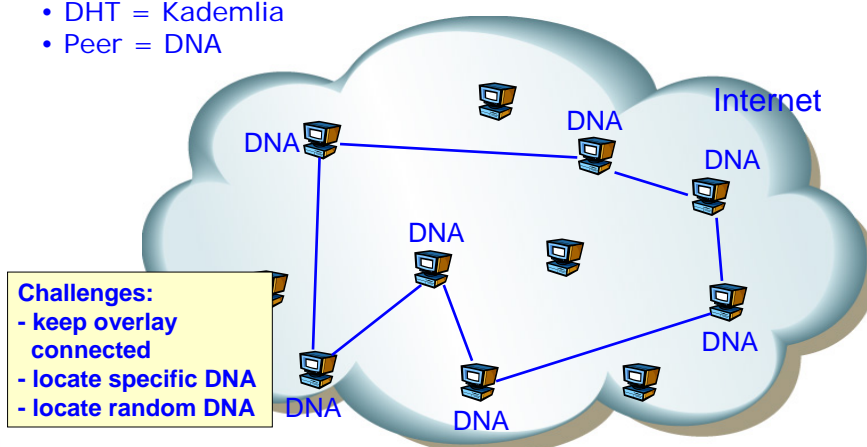


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## The DNA Overlay Network

Use of a P2P-based overlay network

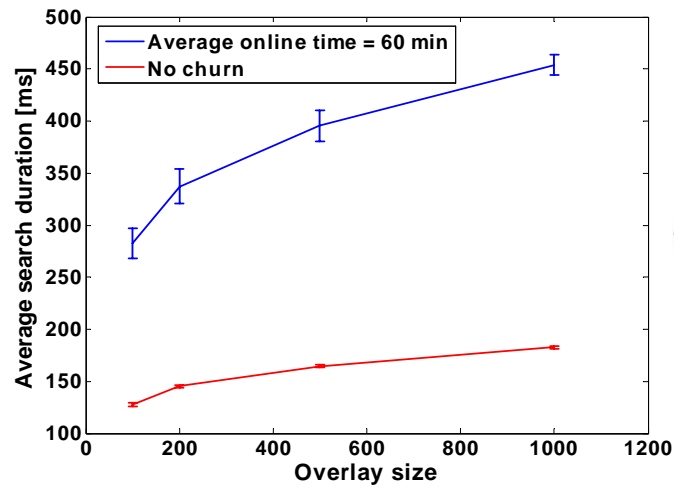
- DHT = Kademlia
- Peer = DNA



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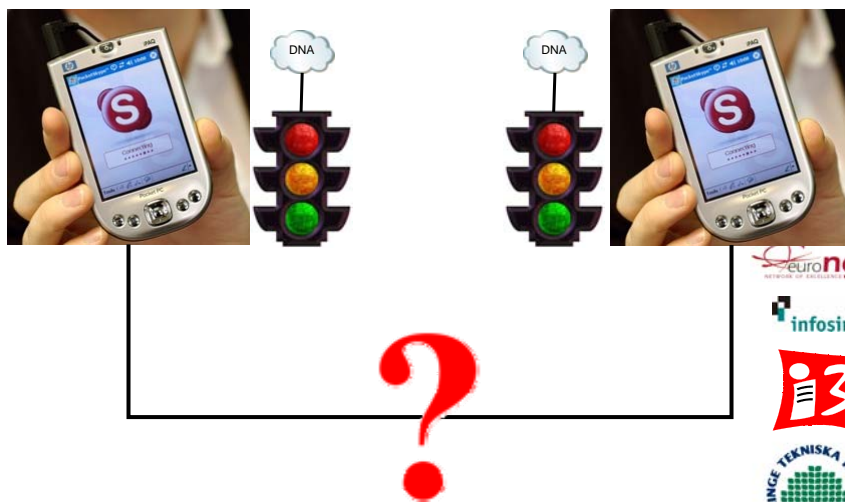


## Scalability Results Using the DNA Prototype



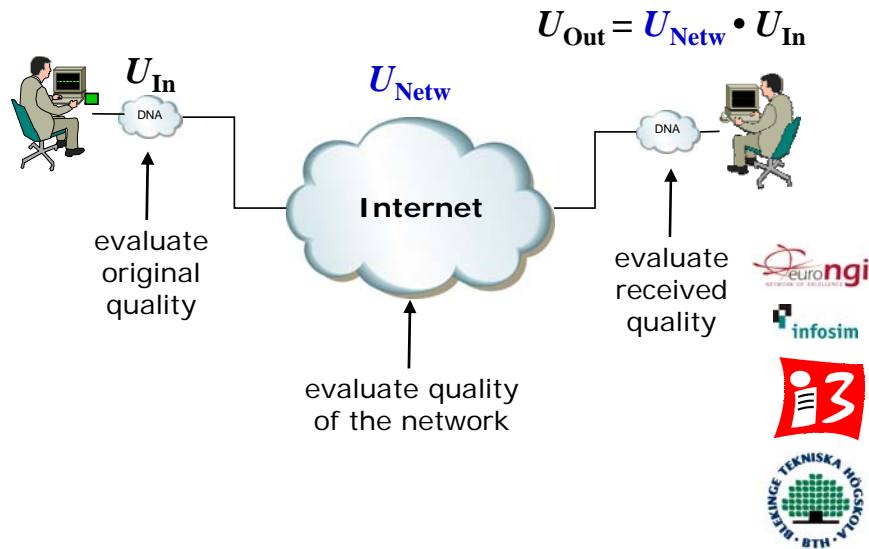
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## Evaluation of User-perceived VoIP Quality



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## Network Utility Function



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## Network Utility Function

$$U_{Out} = U_{Netw} \cdot U_{In}$$

- Range of  $U$ : 0 (worst) ... 100 % (best) – intuitive for
  - Users
  - Providers
  - Operators
- Captures performance-damping effect of the network
  - $U_{Netw} = 1 \Leftrightarrow$  network "transparent"
- Bad service perception ( $U_{out} \rightarrow 0$ ) can have its roots in
  - Badly performing network ( $U_{Netw} \rightarrow 0$ )
  - Badly performing application ( $U_{in} \rightarrow 0$ )



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## Throughput Utility Function

$$U_{\text{Netw}} = U_m \cdot U_s$$

- Basis: Throughput
  - on small time scales  $\Delta T$
  - during observation interval  $\Delta W$
- **m-utility function  $U_m$ :**
  - captures impact of changes in traffic volume
  - Overdue traffic ( $\leftarrow$  late or lost)
- **s-utility function  $U_s$ :**
  - captures impact of changes in traffic burstiness
  - Shaping = reduction ( $\leftarrow$  throttle)
  - Sharing = increase ( $\leftarrow$  interfering traffic)

Current QJudge parameters:

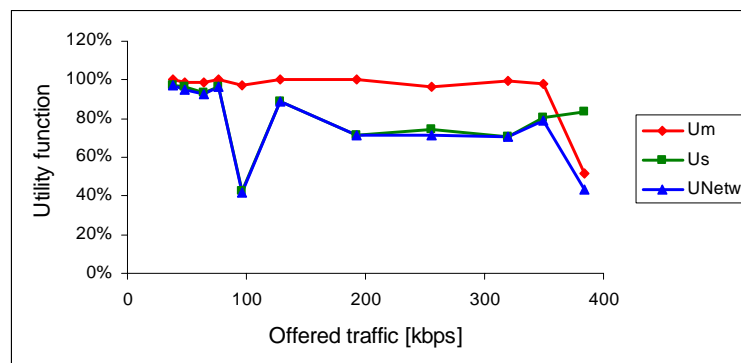
$\Delta T = 1 \text{ s}, \Delta W = 10 \text{ s}$

$U_m = 1 - |1 - m^{\text{out}}/m^{\text{in}}|$



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## Example: TUF on UMTS Downlink



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## SNMP Interface

- Trap generation
  - Upon threshold crossing, e.g.
    - Green  $\Leftrightarrow$  Yellow
    - Yellow  $\Leftrightarrow$  Red
- (Enterprise) MIB
  - Not yet designed
  - Cf. RMON history group
    - Statistics (m, s)?
    - Array with values?
    - Histograms

QJudge parameters for monitoring of Skype:

$$U_{\text{Netw}} = U_m \geq 80\%$$

$$U_{\text{Netw}} = U_m \geq 50\%$$

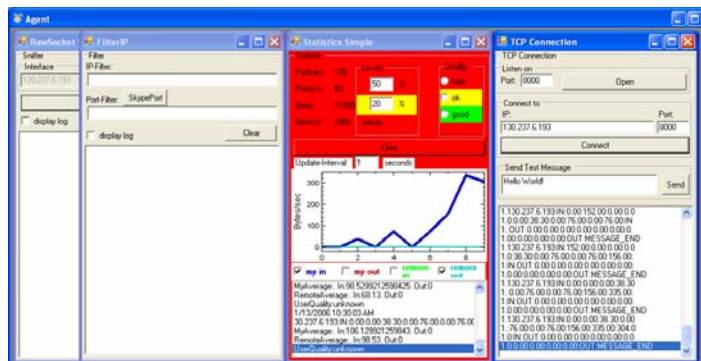
$$U_{\text{Netw}} = U_m < 50\%$$



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## QJudge Demonstration

- 2 Laptops, each running QJudge and a UDP generator
- 10 Mbps half-duplex link
  - Measurement traffic towards shown QJudge (port 8002)
  - ← Disturbing traffic (port 8004)



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Thanks for your interest!

Q&A?

