

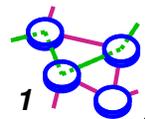
CS551

Differentiated Services

(DiffServ)

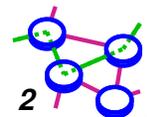
Bill Cheng

<http://merlot.usc.edu/cs551-f12>



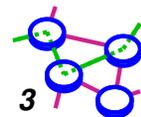
Key Ideas

- ➔ **Traffic classes instead of flows**
- ➔ **Forwarding behaviors instead of end-to-end service guarantees**
 - ▬ **Tune applications to network services rather than network services to applications**
 - ▬ **Discrete v.s. continuous space**
- ➔ **No resource reservation**
- ➔ **Somewhere between Best Effort and IntServ**



Service Differentiation

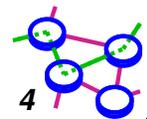
- ➔ **Analogy:**
 - ➔ **airline service, first class, coach, various restrictions on coach as a function of payment**
- ➔ **Best-effort expected to make up bulk of traffic, but revenue from first class important to economic base (will pay for more plentiful bandwidth overall)**
- ➔ **Not motivated by real-time but by economics and assurances**



Types of Service

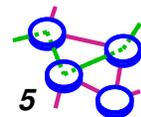
- ➔ **Premium service: (type P)**
 - ▬ admitted based on peak rate
 - ▬ conservative, virtual wire services
 - ▬ unused premium goes to best effort (subsidy!)

- ➔ **Assured service: (type A)**
 - ▬ based on expected capacity usage profiles
 - traffic unlikely to be dropped if user maintains profile
 - out-of-profile traffic marked
 - ▬ traffic is *in* or *out* (of profile)
 - ▬ police traffic to keep *in* within limits
 - ▬ use provisioning and/or admission control to limit amount of *in*
 - ▬ preferentially drop *out* traffic



Differences With Integrated Services

- ➔ No need for reservations: just mark packets
- ➔ Packet marking done at administrative boundaries before injecting packets into network
- ➔ Significant savings in signaling, much simpler overall



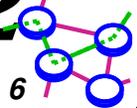
CS551

A Two-bit Differentiated Services Architecture

[Nichols99a]

Bill Cheng

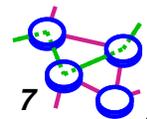
<http://merlot.usc.edu/cs551-f12>



Premium vs. Assured Forwarding Behaviors

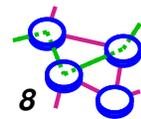
- **Premium** packets receive virtual circuit type of treatment
 - ▢ Appropriate for intolerant and rigid applications

- **Assured** packets receive "better than best effort" type of treatment
 - ▢ Appropriate for adaptive applications



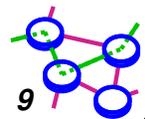
2-bit Differentiated Service

- ➔ Precedence field encodes P & A type packets
- ➔ P packets are BW limited, shaped and queued at higher priority than ordinary best effort
- ➔ A packets treated preferentially with respect to dropping probability in the normal queue
- ➔ Leaf and border routers have input and output tasks - other routers just output

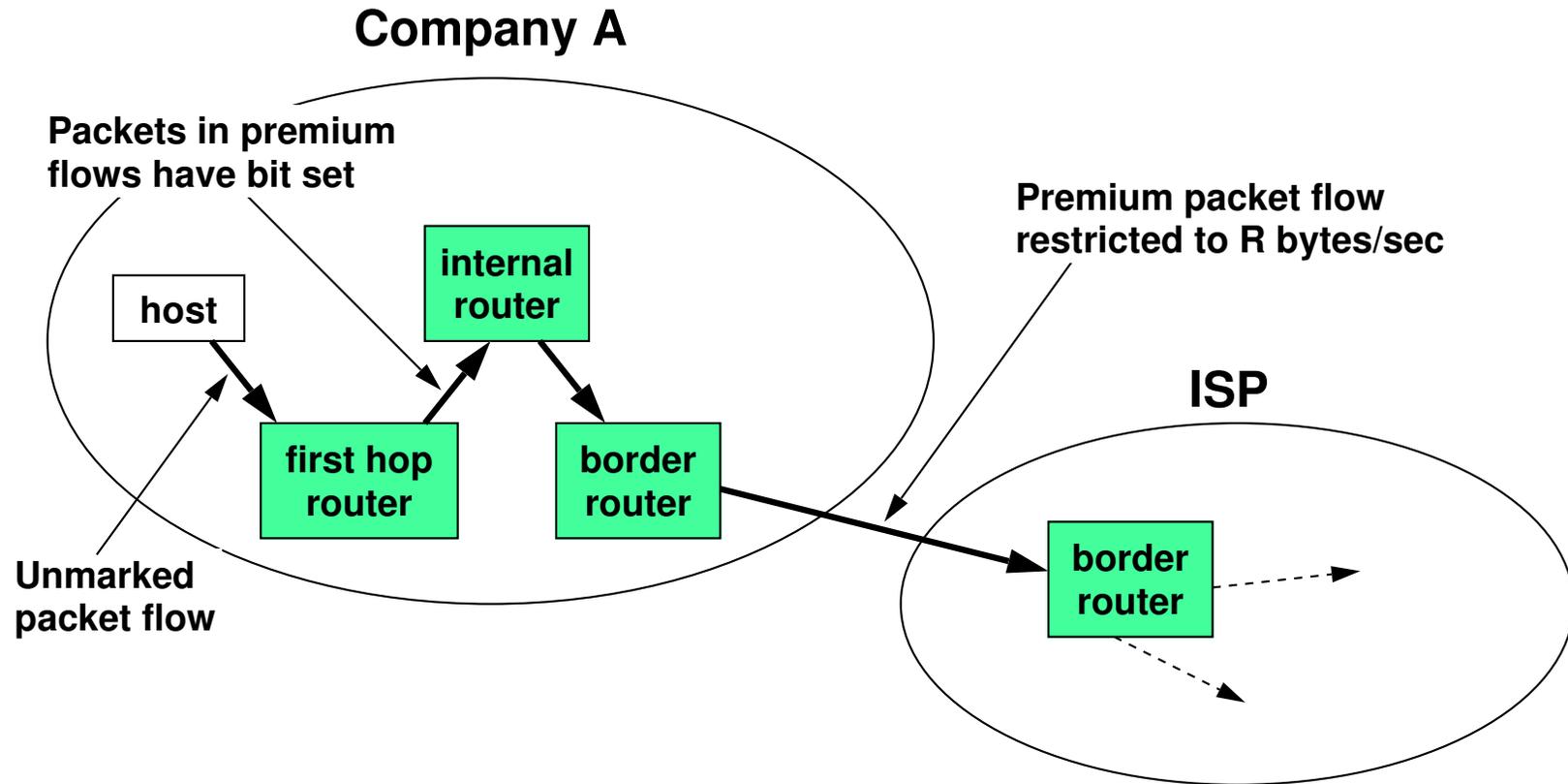


Premium Service

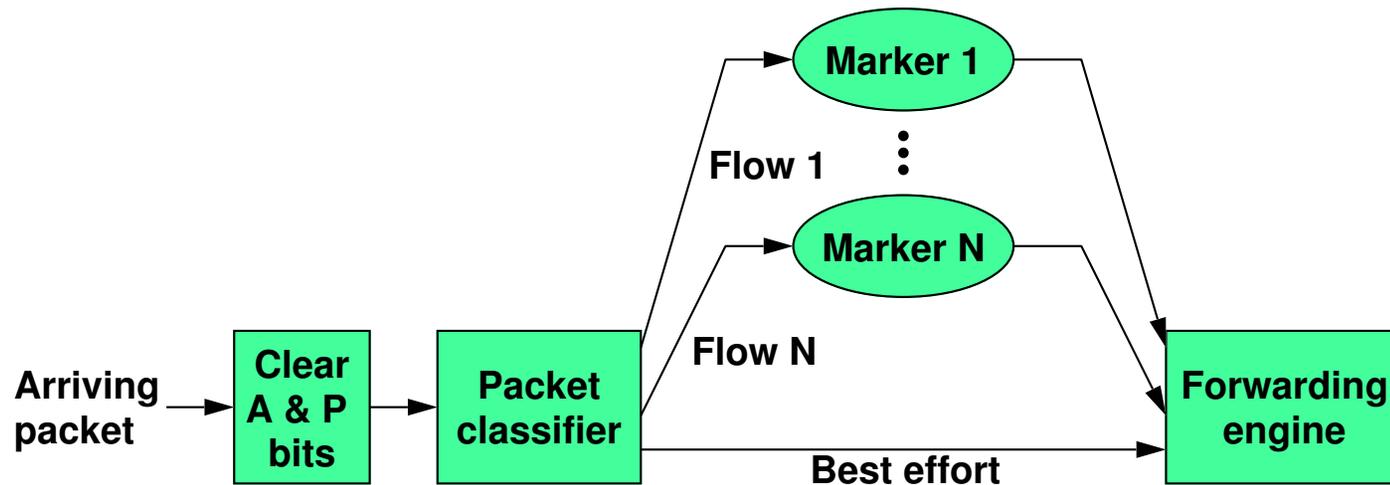
- ➡ **User sends within profile, network commits to delivery with requested profile**
- ➡ **Simple forwarding: classify packet in one of two queues, use priority**
- ➡ **Shaping at trust boundaries only, using token bucket**
- ➡ **Signaling, admission control may get more elaborate, but still not end-to-end**



Premium Traffic Flow



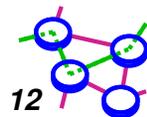
First-hop Router Input Functionality



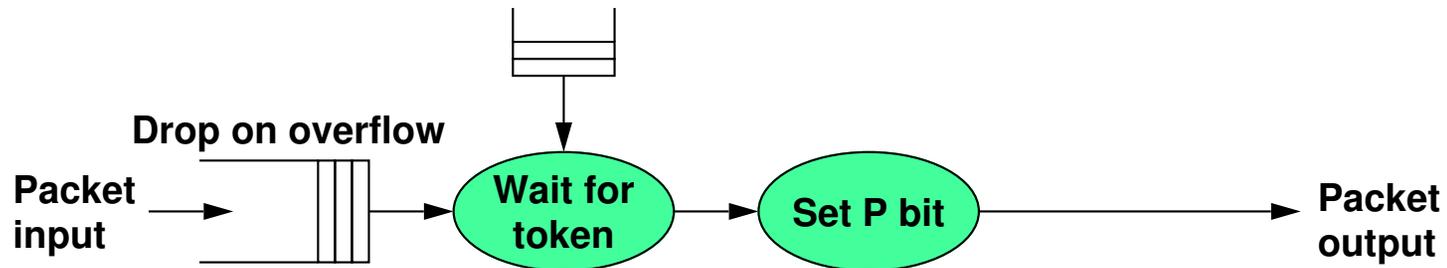
➡ **Markers: service class, rate, permissible burst size**

Marker Function in Routers

- ➔ First-hop routers have traffic profiles - they classify packets based on packet header
 - if no profile present, pass as best effort
 - if profile is for A:
 - mark packets *in* or *out* (*in*-profile packets with A, forward others unmarked)
 - if profile is for P:
 - delay or drop out-of-profile packets to *shape* into profile
- ➔ Routers at administrative boundaries
 - must make sure traffic exchange agreements are met

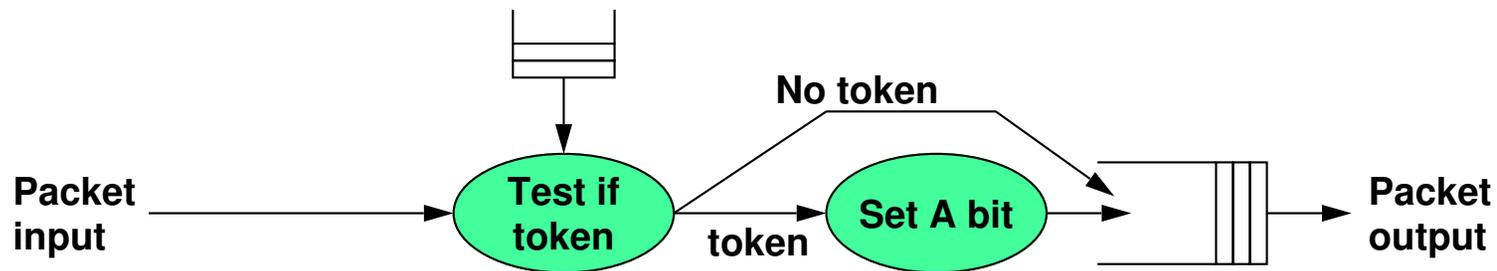


Markers to Implement Two Different Services

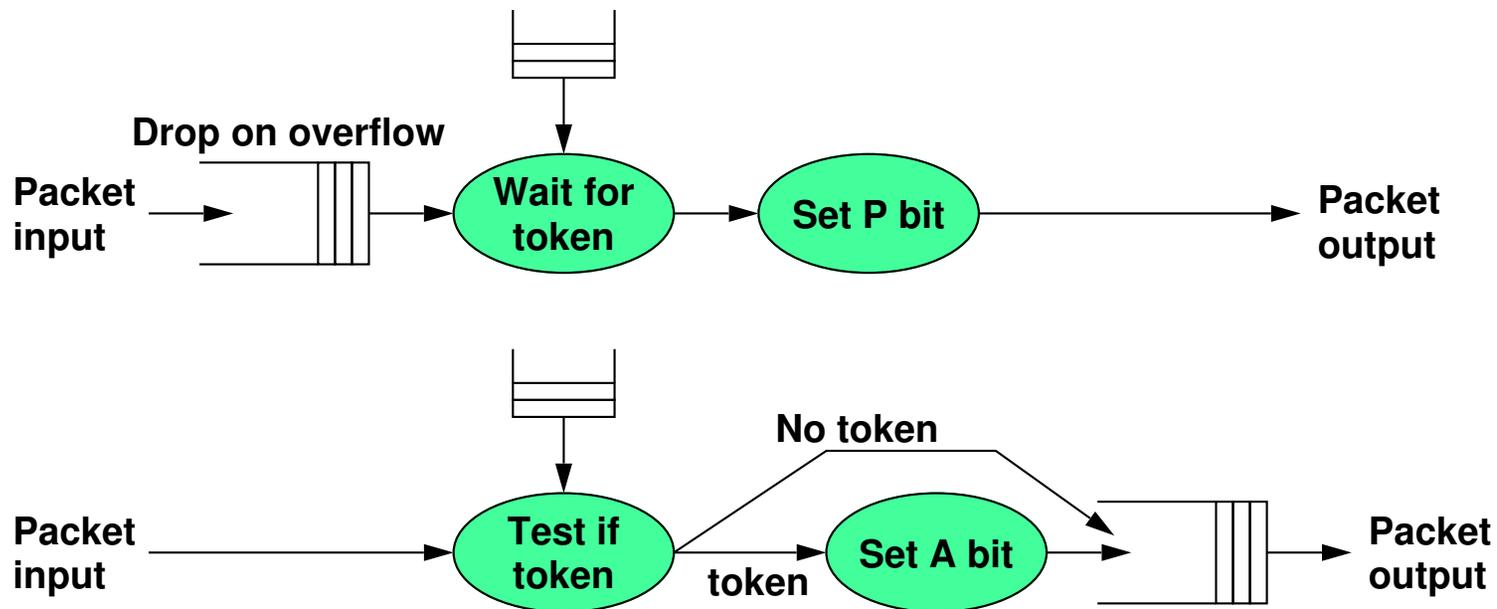


if profile is for P:

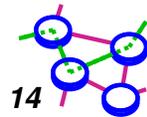
- delay or drop out-of-profile packets to *shape* into profile



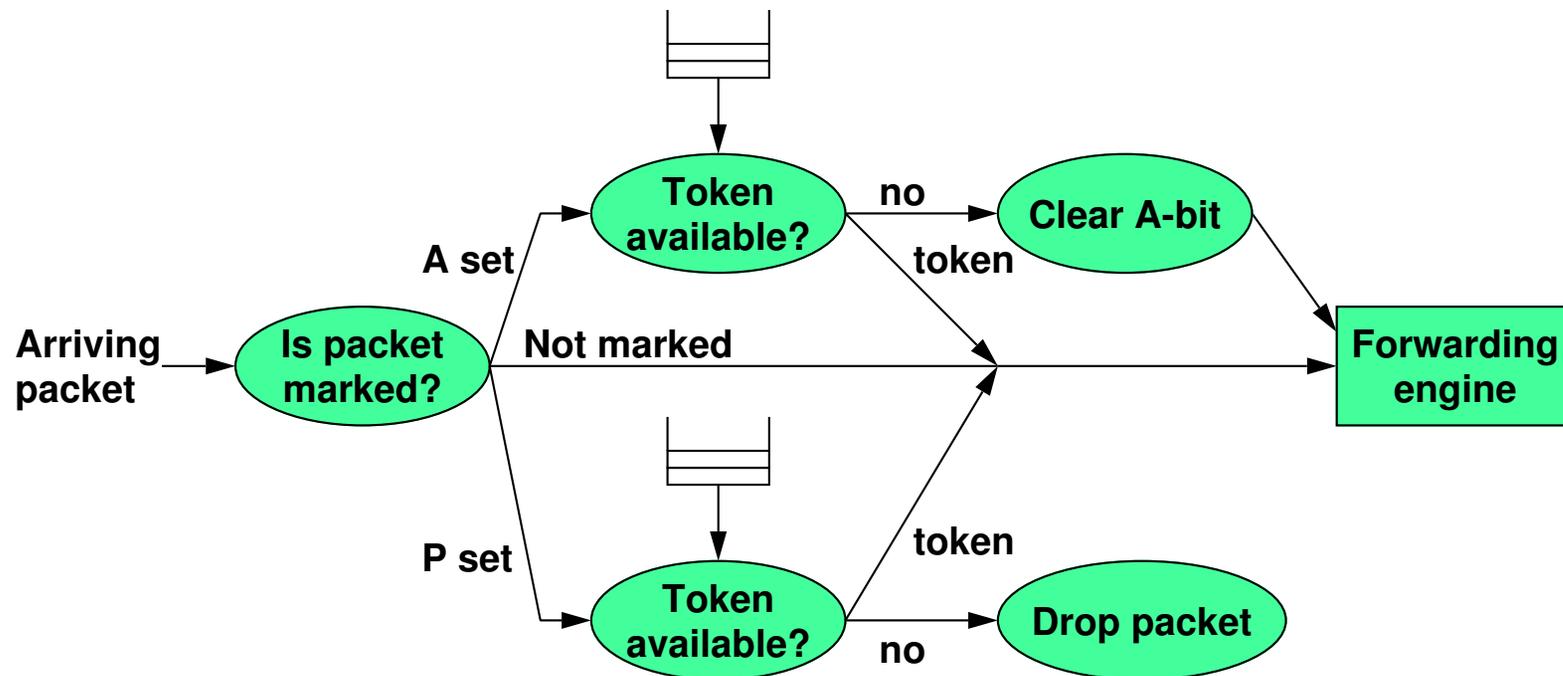
Markers to Implement Two Different Services



- ▢ if profile is for A:
 - mark packets *in* or *out* (*in*-profile packets with A, forward others unmarked)
- ▢ if no profile present, pass as best effort

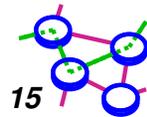


Border Router Input Interface Profile Meters



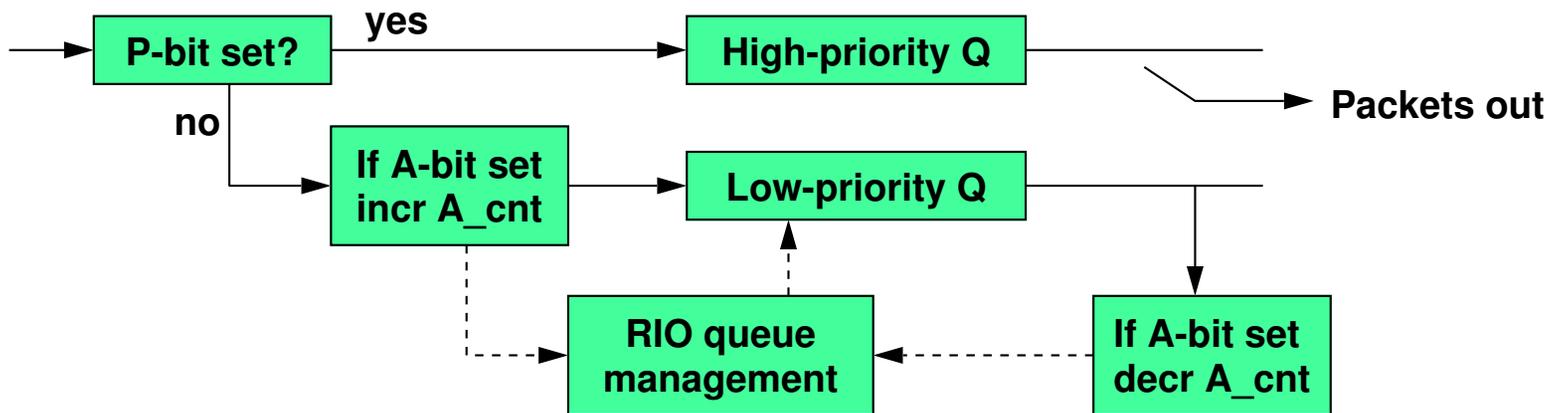
At border routers profile meters test marked flows:

- ▬ drop P packets out of profile
- ▬ unmark A packets



Output Forwarding

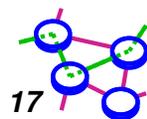
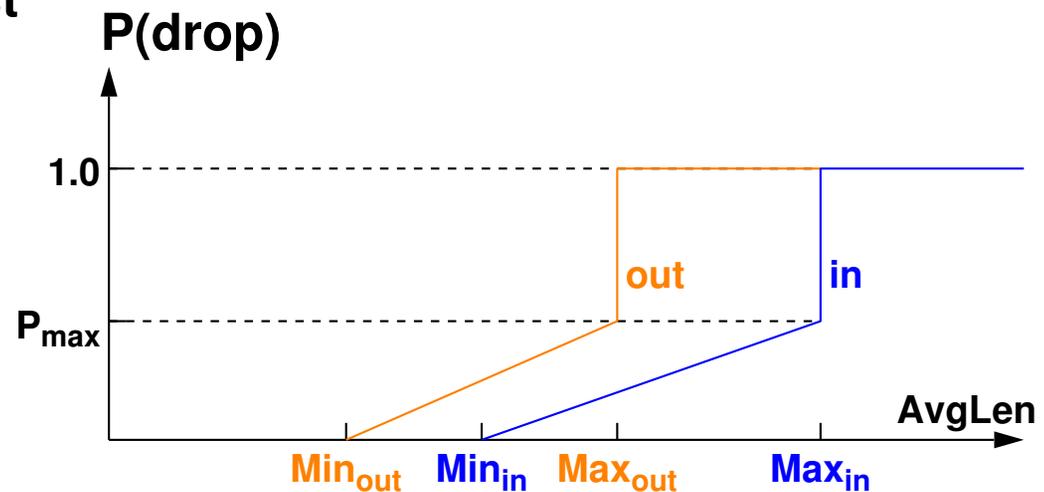
- ➔ 2 queues: P packets on higher priority queue
- ➔ Lower priority queue implements RED "In or Out" scheme (RIO) [Clark98a]



Red With In or Out (RIO)

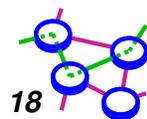
[Clark98a]

- ➔ For Assured Services
- ➔ Similar to RED, but with two separate probability curves
- ➔ Has two classes, "In" and "Out" (of profile)
- ➔ "Out" class has lower Minthresh, so packets are dropped from this class first
- ➔ As avg queue length increases, "in" packets are dropped
- ➔ More drop probability curves (WRED)



Per-hop Behaviors (PHBs)

- ➔ Define behavior of individual routers rather than end-to-end services
 - there may be much more services than behaviors
- ➔ Multiple behaviors - need more than one bit in the header
- ➔ Six bits from IP tos field are taken for Diffserv code points (DSCP)



Signaling



Where?

— static (long-term):

- done out-of-band

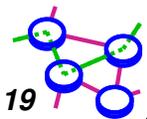
— dynamic:

- from leaf to *Bandwidth Broker*
- and from BB in one domain to another BB

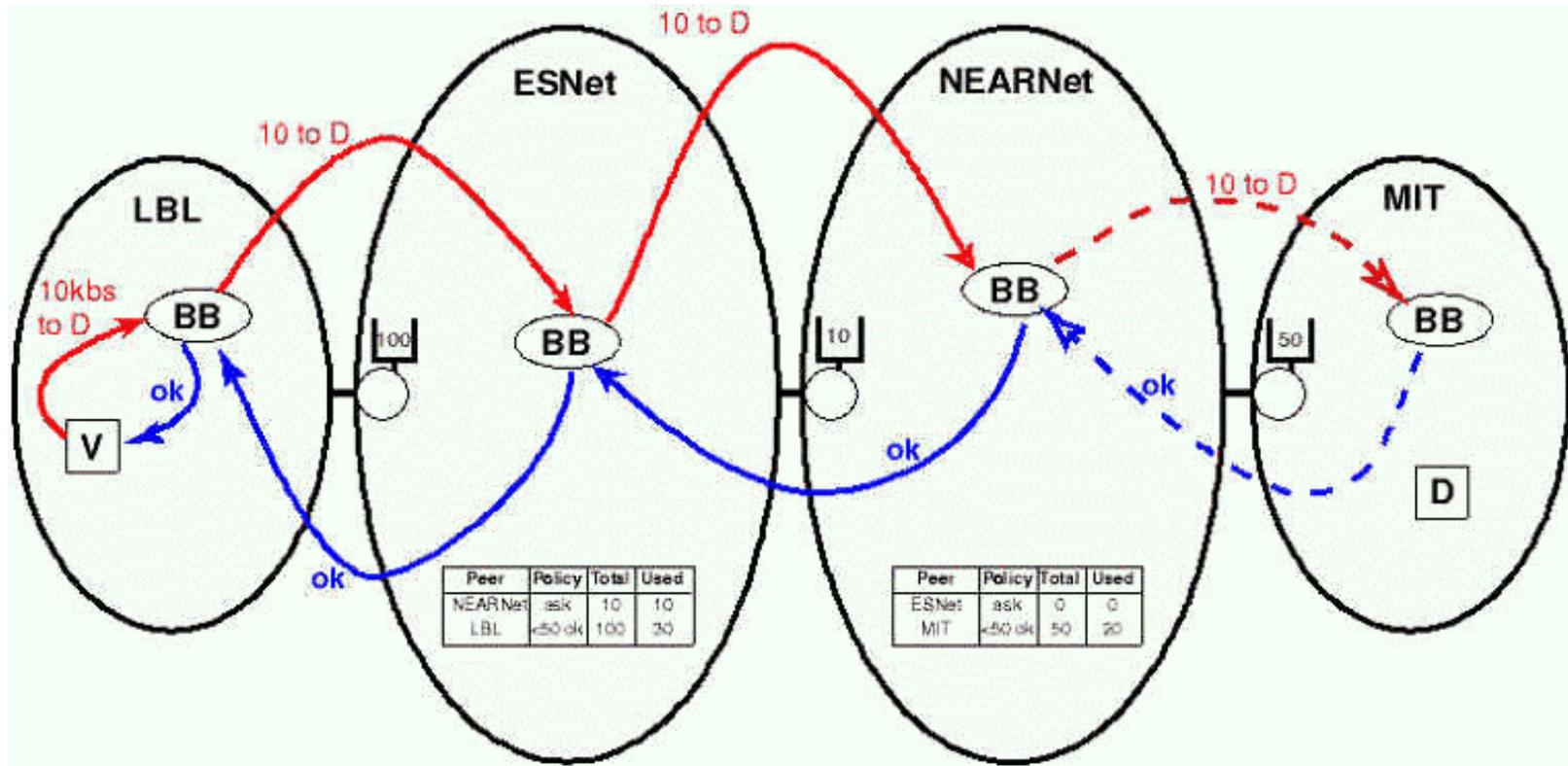


How?

— not clear, but maybe RSVP

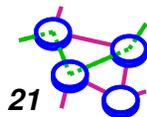


Signaling: BBs



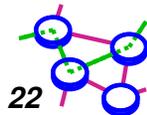
Diffserv vs. Intserv Summary

- ➔ Resources to aggregated traffic, not flows
- ➔ Traffic policing at the edges, class forwarding in the core
- ➔ Define forwarding behaviors, not services
- ➔ Guarantees by provisioning and Service Level Agreements, not reservations
- ➔ Focus on single domain, not e2e (need BBs for e2e)



Open Issue: Inside or Outside the Network?

- ➡ Reservation based strategies can provide more varied QoS than feedback-based schemes
- ➡ Will this be the end of TCP?
 - highly unlikely
 - applications are established, heterogeneous networks, etc.
- ➡ Diffserv is middle ground: no intelligence v.s. high intelligence with Intserv
- ➡ Will we see a deployment? Jury is still out..



Discussions



Context

- a lot of people had been looking at Integrated Services
 - realizing that Integrated Services were unworkable



Discussion

- nice, implementable schemes
- no real driver for this
 - it's worthwhile to note that when you build a network and put in services, people might find a way to use those
 - when the network is mature, need an economic driver to introduce new services

