

**ENHANCING DATAGRAM CONGESTION CONTROL PROTOCOL
FOR EFFICIENT LONG DELAY LINK**

SHHRUDIN AWANG NOR

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ENHANCING DATAGRAM CONGESTION CONTROL PROTOCOL
FOR EFFICIENT LONG DELAY LINK

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by

SHAHRUDIN AWANG NOR

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Dedication

For my family ...

*my late mother Allahyarhamah Hjh. Baayah
and my father Hj. Awang Nor*

*my wife Hjh. Mas Juliana
and our three precious ones,
Muhammad Solihin
Siti Madihah
Siti Munirah*

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Abstrak

Kebanyakan aplikasi multimedia menggunakan Protokol Datagram Pengguna (UDP) sebagai protokol lapisan pengangkutan kerana ianya sesuai untuk penghantaran data multimedia dalam Internet. Walau bagaimanapun, penggunaan UDP boleh membahayakan kestabilan rangkaian kerana tiada kawalan kesesakan digunakan. Sehingga suatu tahap, rangkaian akan runtuh jika terlalu banyak aplikasi sewenang-wenangnya menggunakan protokol ini. Kemudiannya, selain menggunakan UDP, aplikasi mempunyai pilihan untuk menggunakan Protokol Kawalan Kesesakan Datagram (DCCP) yang mempunyai kawalan kesesakan terbina-dalam yang boleh membantu kearah rangkaian yang lebih baik. Meskipun begitu, mekanisme kawalan kesesakan dalam CCID-2 TCP-like mengakibatkan masalah apabila menghantar data multimedia melalui talian lengah panjang. Untuk mengatasi masalah seperti masa yang lebih panjang diambil untuk mencapai truput maksima dan turun-naik truput semasa fasa penghindaran, dua pendekatan telah digunakan iaitu penetapan nilai permulaan-lambat ambang yang sesuai dan manipulasi tettingkap kesesakan semasa fasa penghindaran kesesakan. Mekanisma kawalan kesesakan baru yang dipersembahkan dalam tesis ini dinamakan “Tettingkap Ambang Seperti-TCP (TCP-like TW)” dan direka berdasarkan kelebihan kedua-dua pendekatan ini. Ianya telah dibangun dan dimodelkan dalam Pensimulasi Rangkaian 2 (*ns-2*). TCP-like TW telah membuktikan dapat meningkatkan prestasi DCCP semasa penghantaran data multimedia melalui rangkaian talian lengah panjang, juga untuk talian lengah pendek. Bagi talian lengah panjang, mekanisme kawalan kesesakan TCP-like TW berkeupayaan untuk meminimakan masa yang diambil untuk mencapai truput maksima. Ia boleh meratakan truput yang naik-turun selepas truput maksima dicapai. Tambahan pula, untuk talian lengah pendek, truput maksima talian akan ditingkatkan disamping mengekalkan keramahan terhadap protokol kawalan-kesesakan yang lain.

Kata kunci: Protokol Kawalan Kesesakan Datagram, Tettingkap Ambang Seperti-TCP, kawalan kesesakan

Abstract

Most of the multimedia applications use the User Datagram Protocol (UDP) as a transport layer protocol because it is suitable for the delivery of multimedia data over the Internet. However, the use of UDP could endanger the stability of the network because there is no congestion control applied. To a certain extent, the network can collapse if too many applications deliberately use this protocol. Subsequently, instead of using the UDP, the applications have choices to use the Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP), which has a built-in congestion control that can provide a better network. Nevertheless, the congestion control mechanism in the CCID-2 TCP-like can cause problems when delivering multimedia data over a long delay link. To alleviate the problems, such as longer time taken for achieving maximum throughput, and throughput fluctuation during a congestion avoidance phase, two approaches have been used, i.e. setting of an appropriate slow-start threshold value and manipulating congestion window during a congestion avoidance phase. A new congestion control mechanism presented in this thesis, namely the “TCP-like Threshold Window (TCP-like TW)” is designed based on the advantages of the two approaches. It has been developed and modeled in the Network Simulator 2 (*ns-2*). The TCP-like TW has proven to enhance the performance of the DCCP when delivering multimedia data over long delay link networks, as well as over short delay. For a long delay link, the TCP-like TW congestion control mechanism is able to minimize the time taken to achieve the maximum throughput. It can smooth the fluctuation of throughput after achieving the maximum throughput. Furthermore, for the short delay link, the maximum throughput will be increased while maintaining the friendliness towards other congestion-controlled protocols.

Keywords: Datagram Congestion Control Protocol, TCP-like Threshold Window, congestion control

Declaration

Some of the works presented in this thesis have been published as listed below:

1. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, and Omar Almomani, "The Effect of Initial Slow-start Threshold Size in DCCP over Large Delay Link Networks", in the Proceedings of International Conference on Electronic Design 2008 (ICED 2008), Penang, Malaysia, 1-3 December 2008. Appear in IEEEXplore. Indexed by Scopus and IEEEXplore.
2. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, and Omar Almomani, "Simulated Performance of VoIP Using DCCP CCID2 Over Large Delay Link Networks", in International Conference on Network Applications, Protocols, and Services 2008 (NETAPPS 2008), Sintok, Kedah, Malaysia, vol. 1, 21-22 November 2008.
3. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, Osman Ghazali, and A. Suki M. Arif, "Friendliness of DCCP towards TCP over large delay link networks", in the Proceedings of The International Conference on Information and Network Technology 2010 (ICINT 2010), Shanghai, China, vol. 5, pp. 286-291, 22-24 June 2010. Appear in IEEEXplore. Indexed by INSPEC, Thomson ISI, Ei Compendex, Scopus and IEEEXplore.
4. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, Osman Ghazali, and A. Suki M. Arif, "On the Performance of TCP Pacing with DCCP", in The 2nd International Conference on Network Applications, Protocols and Services 2010 (NETAPPS 2010), Alor Setar, Kedah, Malaysia, pp. 37-41, 22-23 September 2010. Appear in IEEEXplore, ACM Digital Library and IEEE Computer Society Digital Library. Indexed by INSPEC, Scopus and IEEEXplore.
5. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, Osman Ghazali, and Mohammed M. Kadhum, "Performance Enhancement of DCCP TCP-like over Long Delay Link Networks", in the Proceedings of The 2010 International Conference on Modeling, Simulation and Control 2010 (ICMSC 2010), Cairo, Egypt, pp. 247-251, 2-4 November 2010.
6. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, Osman Ghazali, and A. Suki M. Arif, "DCCP: A New TCP-Friendly Transport Protocol for Delivering Multimedia Data", in the Proceedings of The 5th Social Economic and Information

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7. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, Osman Ghazali, and Mohd. Hasbullah Omar, "The Performance of DCCP TCP-like with Initial Slow-start Threshold Manipulation", in the Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Computing and Informatics 2011 (ICOCI 2011), Bandung, Indonesia, 8–9 June 2011.
8. Shahrudin Awang Nor, Suhaidi Hassan, and Osman Ghazali, "TCP-like TW: An Innovative Congestion Control Mechanism for Datagram Congestion Control Protocol", poster presentation at the International Conference and Exposition on Invention of Institutions of Higher Learning 2011 (PECIPTA 2011), Kuala Lumpur Convention Centre, Malaysia, 13–15 September 2011.

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List of Abbreviations

3DA	Three Duplicate Acknowledgment
ACKs	Acknowledgments
AIMD	Additive-Increase/Multiplicative-Decrease
AQM	Active Queue Management
ASTRO	All Asia Television and Radio Company
BDP	Bandwidth-Delay Product
BIC	Binary Increase Congestion control
CA	Congestion Avoidance
CBR	Continuous/Constant Bit Rate
CCID-2	Congestion Control Identification 2
CCID-3	Congestion Control Identification 3
CCID-4	Congestion Control Identification 4
CCIDs	Congestion Control Identifiers
CCVal	Congestion Control Value
CONSER	Collaborative Network Simulation for Education and Research
CPU	Central Processing Unit
CsCov	Checksum Coverage
<i>cwnd</i>	Congestion Window state variable
<i>cwsiz</i>	Congestion Window Size state variable
D-SACK	Duplicate-SACK
DARPA	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency
DCCP	Datagram Congestion Control Protocol
DTLS	Datagram Transport Layer Security

ECN	Explicit Congestion Notification
ESACK	Enhanced SACK
EWMA	Exponentially Weighted Moving Average
FIFO	First-In First-Out
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
GEO	Geostationary Earth Orbit
HC-Receiver	Half-Connection-Receiver
HC-Sender	Half-Connection-Sender
ICTs	Information and Communication Technologies
IDE	Integrated Development Environment
IETF	Internet Engineering Task Force
IP	Internet Protocol
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
ITU-T	ITU Telecommunication Standardization Sector
IW	Initial Window
kbps	Kilo Bits per Second
LEO	Low-Earth-Orbit
LFN	Long Fat Networks
LW	Loss Window
MAC	Medium Access Control
Mbps	Mega Bits per Second
<i>nam</i>	Network Animator
<i>ns-2</i>	Network Simulator 2
NSF	National Science Foundation

NUMDUPACKS	Number of Duplicate Acknowledgments
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
PLR	Packet Loss Ratio
RED	Random Early Detection
Res	Reserved
RFC	Request for Comments
RTO	Retransmission Timeout
RTT	Round Trip Time
<i>rwnd</i>	Receiver Window state variable
SACK	Selective Acknowledgment
SAMAN	Simulation Augmented by Measurement and Analysis for Networks
SMSS	Sender Maximum Segment Size
SS	Slow-start
<i>ssthresh</i>	Slow-start Threshold state variable
TCP	Transport Control Protocol state variable
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol / Internet Protocol
TEW	Threshold Exponential Window
TFRC	TCP-Friendly Rate Control
TFRC-SP	TCP-Friendly Rate Control for Small Packet
TO	Timeout
TW	Threshold Window
UDP	User Datagram Protocol
VBR	Variable Bit Rate
VINT	Virtual Inter Network Testbed
VoIP	Voice over IP

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

This thesis is about improving TCP-like, which is one of the congestion control mechanisms for Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP) to improve the control and avoid the congestion problem caused by multimedia traffic data delivered over long delay bottleneck link networks. DCCP is a transport protocol which is an unreliable protocol like User Datagram Protocol (UDP), but it provides congestion control like Transmission Control Protocol (TCP). In this thesis, a new congestion control mechanism will be introduced, code-named TCP-like Threshold Exponential Window (TCP-like TEW). It is anticipated to alleviate the congestion problem in DCCP and achieve maximum throughput faster than the traditional DCCP mechanisms over long delay link networks. In addition, it also can improve the throughput, jitter, and with acceptable packet loss. The aim of this chapter is to place the thesis in its context. In this chapter, the multimedia traffic over long delay link networks, the common transport layer protocols, and congestion control phases are provided in Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3, respectively. Sections 1.4, 1.5, 1.6 and 1.7 of this chapter, respectively, include the research problem, motivation, scope, and objectives of the research presented in this thesis. The key research steps, research framework and contributions of the work done in this thesis are stated in Sections 1.8, 1.9 and 1.10, respectively, while the thesis organization is presented in Section 1.11 of this chapter.

The contents of
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only

1.1 Multimedia Traffic over Long Delay Link Networks

Datagram Congestion Control Protocol (DCCP) is introduced as a solution to the friendliness issue of UDP when it coexists with other congestion-controlled transport protocol like TCP [1]. In fact, UDP, which is a popular transport protocol for the delivery of multimedia, data cannot share the bandwidth fairly when it coexists with TCP under limited bandwidth because it does not have any congestion control mechanism. At the first place, UDP will utilize all the bandwidth in the same limited bandwidth link and TCP will be out of bandwidth. As most of the traffic in the Internet nowadays are TCP flows, this can lead to the collapse of the entire network [2].

As DCCP is designed for the delivery of multimedia data over the network with the capability of having a congestion control mechanism, it can coexist fairly with TCP. The bandwidth is shared fairly between other congestion-controlled transport protocol like TCP.

The performance of DCCP when it coexists with TCP is fair over normal network scenario, i.e. over short delay link network. When it comes to a network link with long propagation delay, unlike UDP, the performance of DCCP, when delivering multimedia data is dropped significantly due to the high round trip time (RTT) introduced in such link, for example, the links for satellite and wireless [3]. This drawback of using DCCP as a transport protocol over long delay link networks leads to the research idea to improve the congestion control mechanism of DCCP over such links.

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