

Estimating Original Flow Characteristics from Sampled Traffic Statistics

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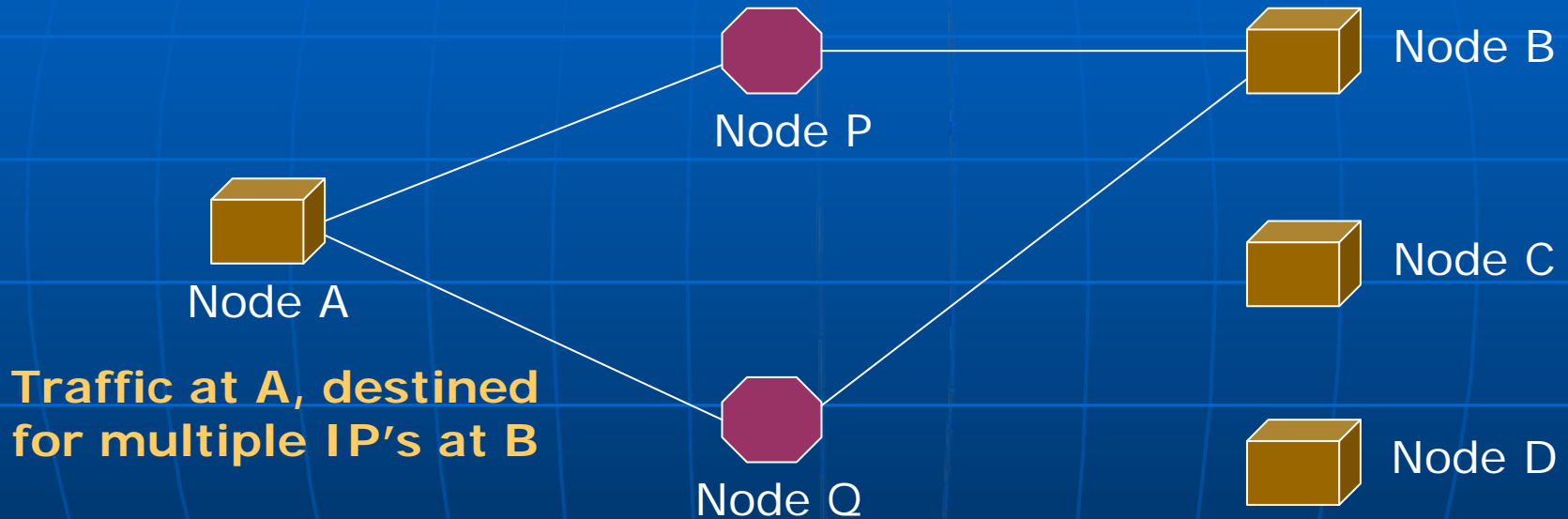
April 07, 2004

Motivation/Application to AAPN

- Routers cannot keep record of every packet
- Thus sampling, and estimation of original flow characteristics, required to
 - analyze utilization of router processing power
 - determine need for web proxies
 - **perform load balancing**
 - **make dynamic routing decisions**

Route Flow Through P or Q?

Load Balancing

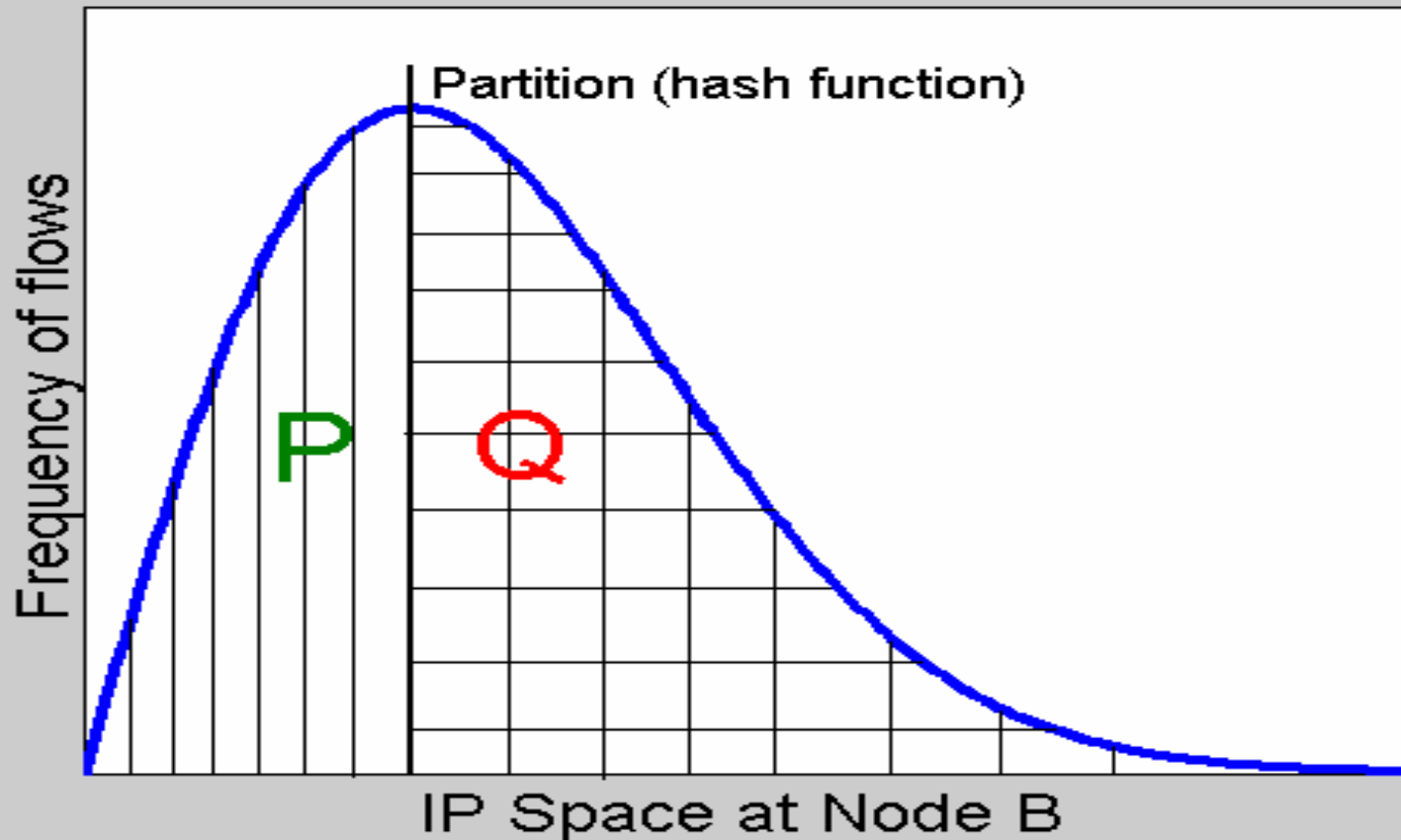


 Edge router

 Core router

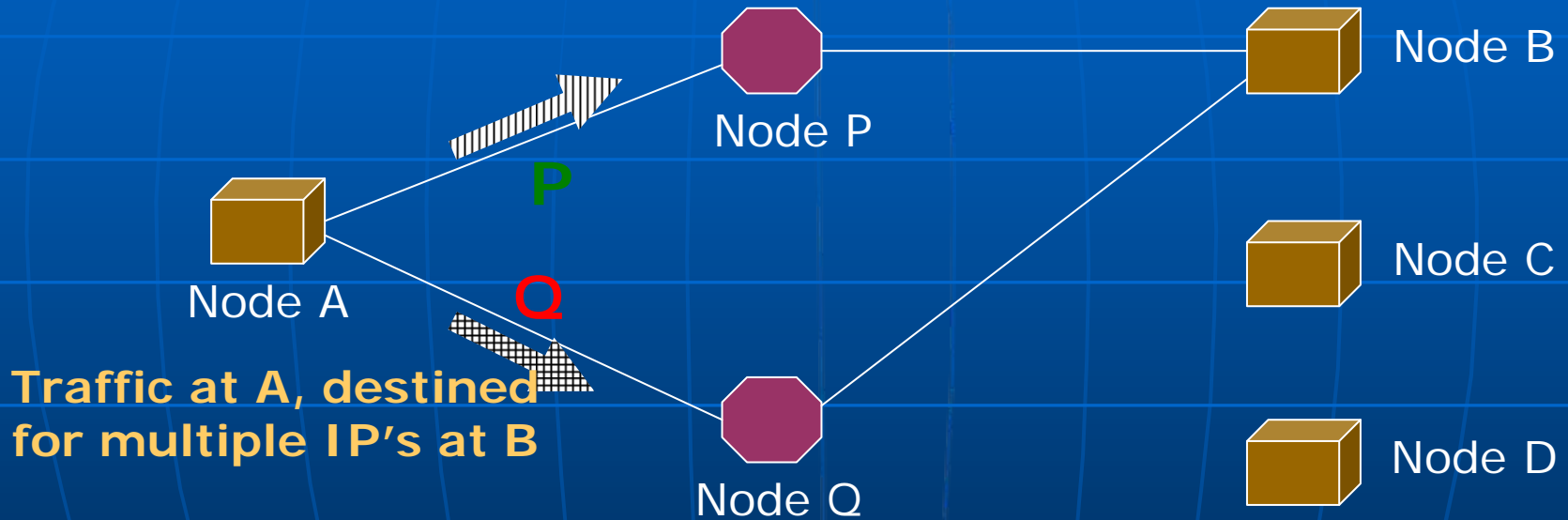
Distribution of Destination IP Addresses

Outgoing traffic distribution for A -> B



Route Flow Through P or Q?

Load Balancing



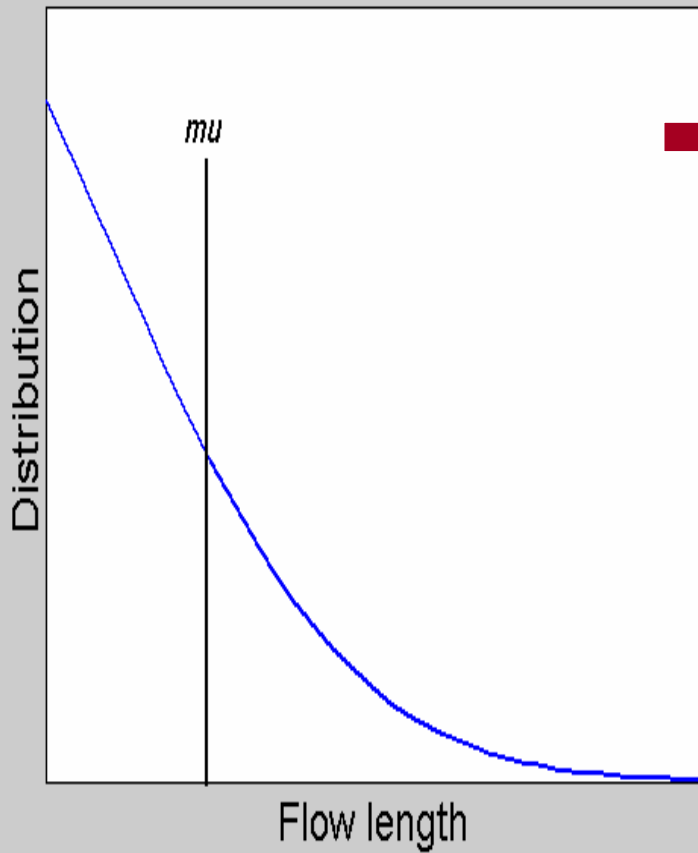
 Edge router

 Core router

Motivation/Application to AAPN

- Routers cannot keep record of every packet
- Thus sampling, and estimation of original flow characteristics, required to
 - analyze utilization of router processing power
 - determine need for web proxies
 - perform load balancing
 - make dynamic routing decisions
 - **reserve resources for new flows**

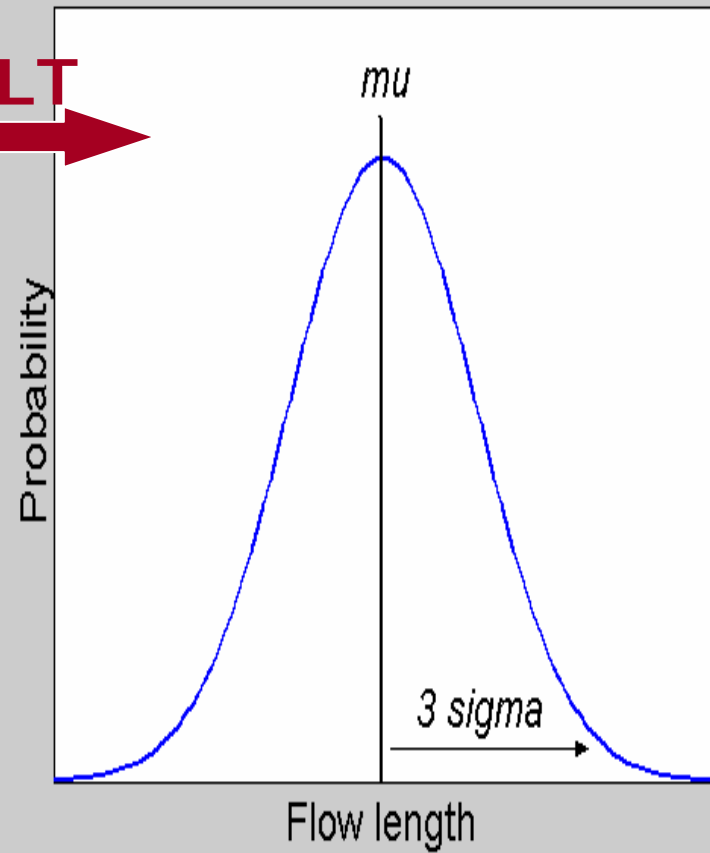
Expected flow length



By CLT

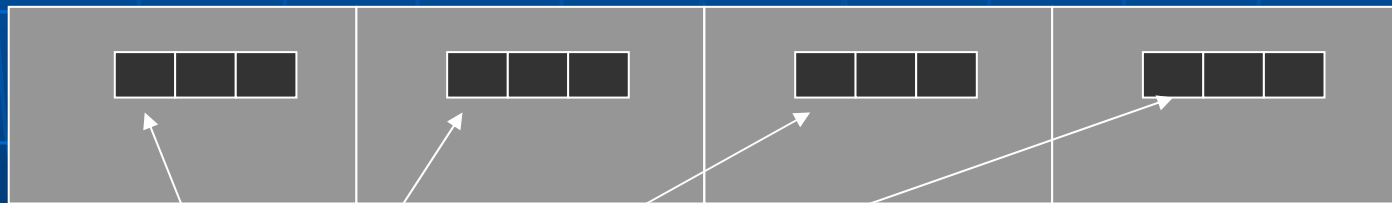


New flow arrives



Once New Flow Arrives

- Predict length of flow and reserve time slots in future frames, accordingly



$\mu + 3\sigma$ time slots

=> 99% confidence

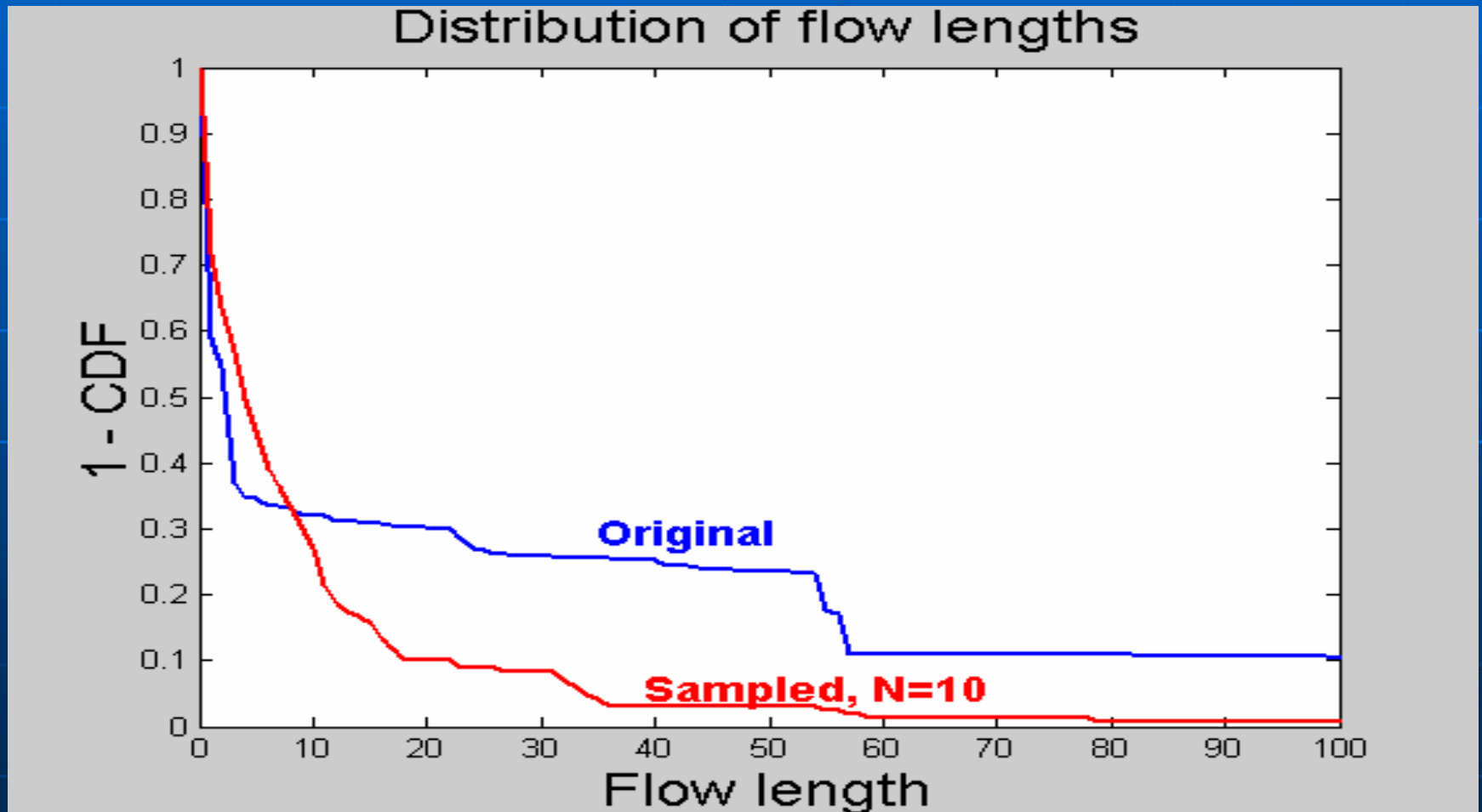
Immediate Research Objectives

- Estimate from a sample
 - the number of distinct flows
 - the number of packets in each flow (ie flow length)
 - the number of bytes in these packets (ie packet length)

Problems/Challenges

- Tempting to:
 - sample every N 'th pkt
 - attribute original length of NL to sampled flow length of L
- Problems:
 - some smaller flows are not sampled at all
 - larger flows are more likely to be sampled

Simple extrapolation does not work!



Sampling Strategies

- Periodic sampling of every M th pkt
 - introduces sampling correlations
 - biases against selection of multiple closely-spaced packets
- Independent sampling with probability $p=1/N$
- Multirate sampling: vary the sampling rate over time
 - start with high value of p , and then gradually reduce
 - so as not to lose information contained in smaller flows

Implementation Method

- Assume independent binomial distribution
- Obtain log-likelihood function
- Numerically maximize using Expectation-Maximization algorithm

References

- "Estimating Flow Distributions from Sampled Flow Statistics", Duffield, Lund & Thorup, SIGCOMM'03, August 25-29, 2003, Karlsruhe, Germany
- <http://pma.nlanr.net/Traces>