A Solution Approach for AS Relationships-aware Overlay Routing <draft-asai-cross-domain-overlay-01>

Hirochika Asai, U. Tokyo
Hiroshi Esaki, U. Tokyo
Tsuyoshi Momose, Cisco Systems
Mar. 29th, 2011, P2P RG, IETF 80 @ Prague

Updates from IETF 78

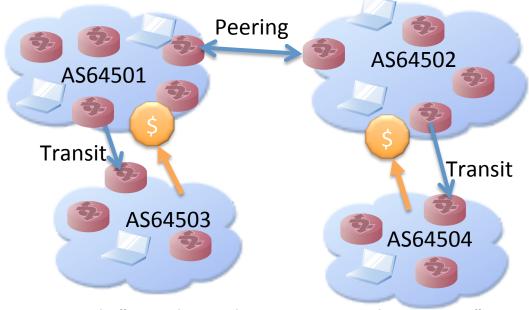
- Impact evaluation of cross-domain cooperation in CDN (w/ P2P)
 - Oracle-based peer selection (single-hop in app-layer)
 - Selfish
 - Gentle
 - Cooperative
 - Oracle-based content routing (multi-hop in app-layer)
 - To appear in next draft update
 - (Delayed due to the earthquake-related power shortage troubles...)
- Update our simulator
 - But not ready to be open to you yet...

Background

- P2P traffic (or overlay routing)
 - Against ISPs' traffic engineering
 - Override routing policy of BGP by application-layer routing
- ALTO
 - Intra-domain: probably works
 - Inter-domain: perhaps cause some problems

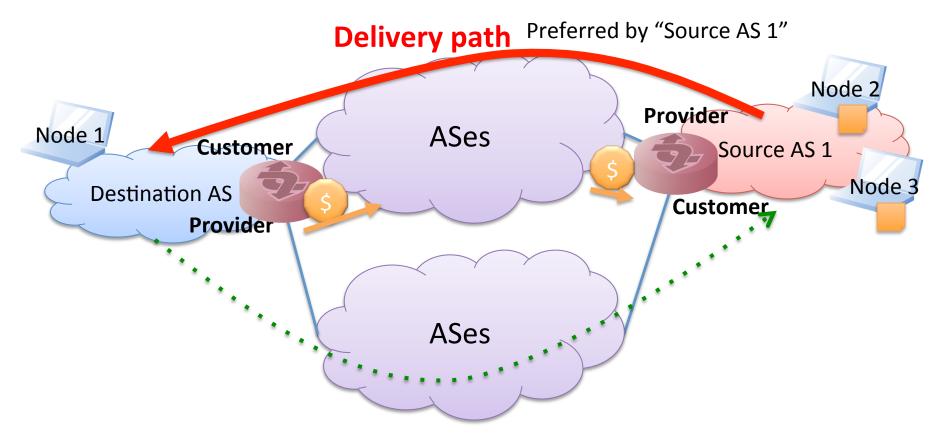
The Internet

- Autonomous systems (ASes)
 - e.g., ISPs, companies, and universities
- Inter-AS economics
 - Transit charge to traffic volume



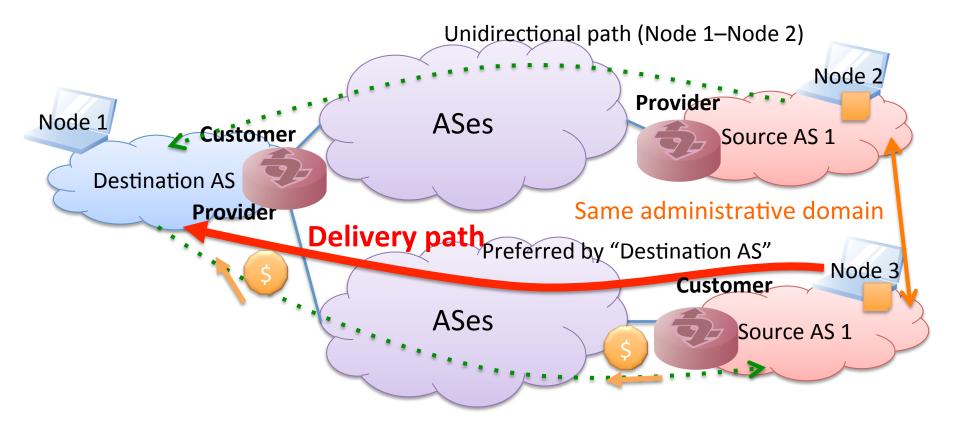
Conflicts: ISP vs. Applications

Typical ISP's policy (multihome)



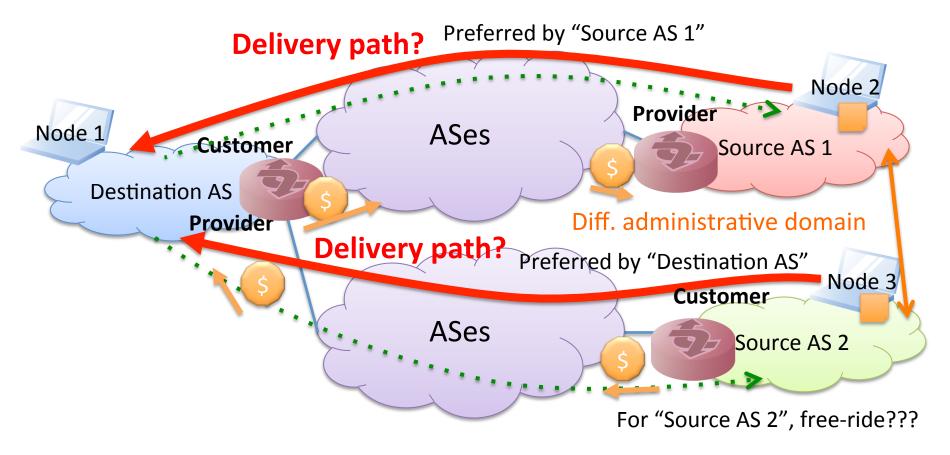
Conflicts: ISP vs. Applications

Typical ISP's policy (BGP anycast)

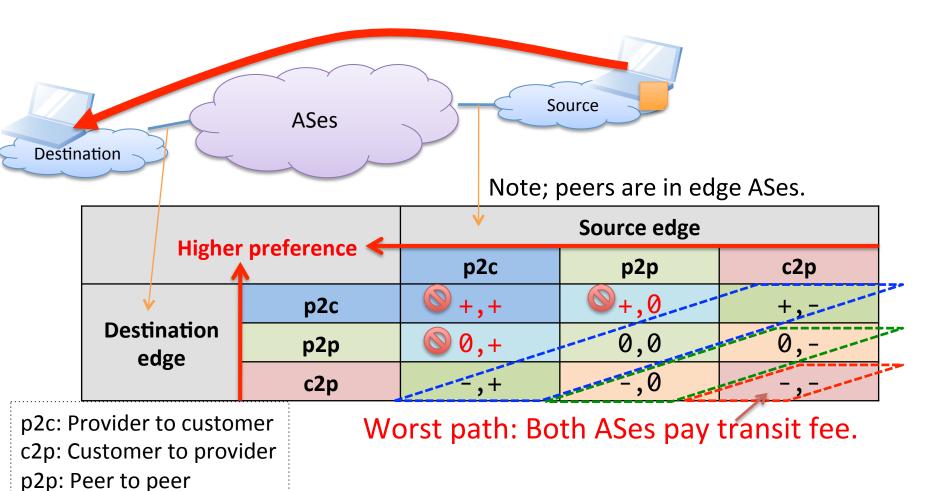


Conflicts: ISP vs. Applications

Application-layer routing (peer selection in P2P-CDN)



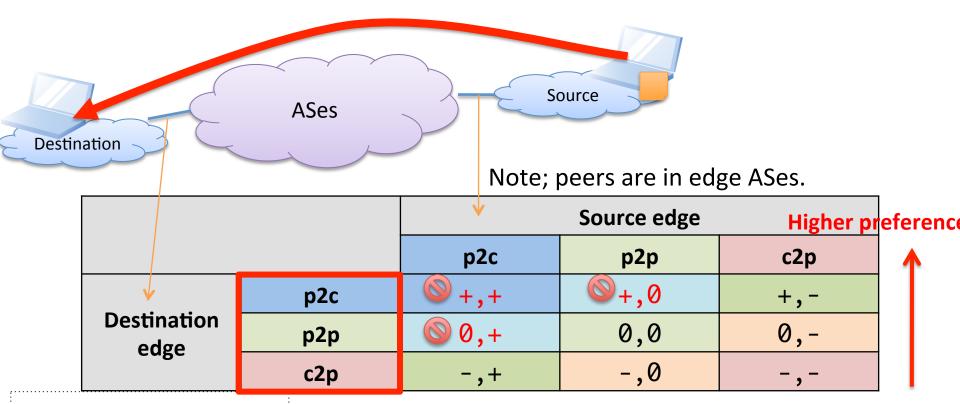
Focusing on transit fee of edge ASes



AS relationships-aware peer selection

- Oracle-based approach
 - Selfish
 - Destination AS (downloader) view
 - Minimizing incoming transit traffic from providers (transit fee expense)
 w/ AS hop count
 - Gentle
 - Source AS (uploader) view
 - Maximizing outgoing transit traffic to customers (transit fee income)
 w/ AS hop count
 - Cooperative
 - Both destination and source AS view
- Estimation-based approach
 - Presented in IFTF 78
 - Estimation errors affect performance in transit traffic reduction

Selfish

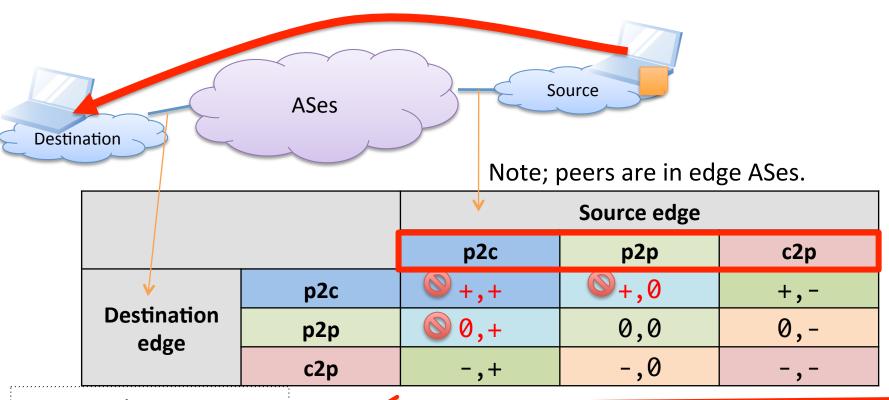


p2c: Provider to customer

c2p: Customer to provider

p2p: Peer to peer

Gentle



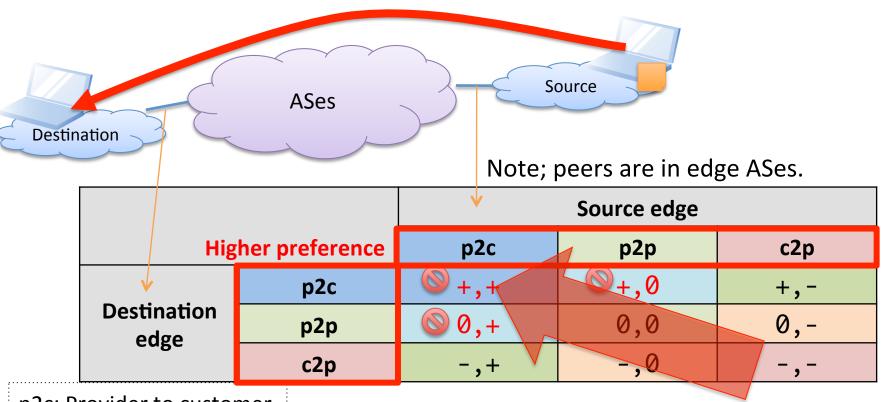
p2c: Provider to customer

c2p: Customer to provider

p2p: Peer to peer

Higher preference

Cooperative



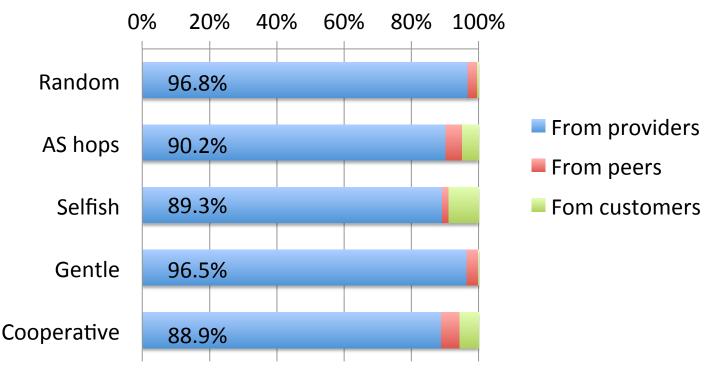
p2c: Provider to customer

c2p: Customer to provider

p2p: Peer to peer

Impact of cross-domain cooperation (1) Download traffic

Breakdown of incoming inter-domain traffic

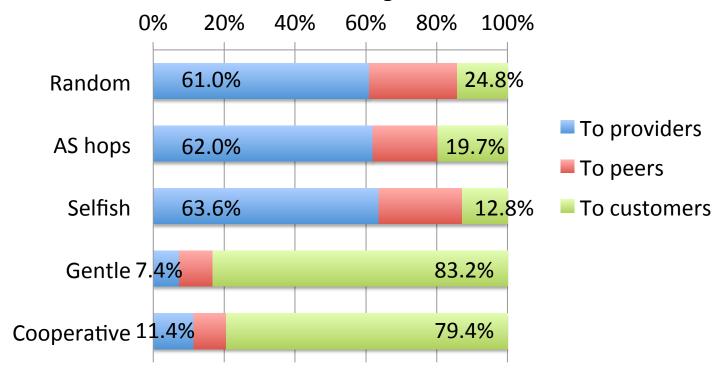


Not so much large impact upon transit traffic from providers

The dataset for this simulation is measured In a BitTorrent CDN network.

Impact of cross-domain cooperation (2) Upload traffic

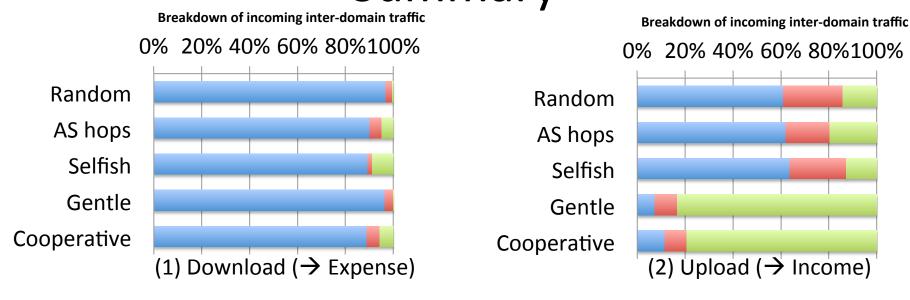
Breakdown of incoming inter-domain traffic



A large impact upon transit traffic to providers/customers

The dataset for this simulation is measured In a BitTorrent CDN network.

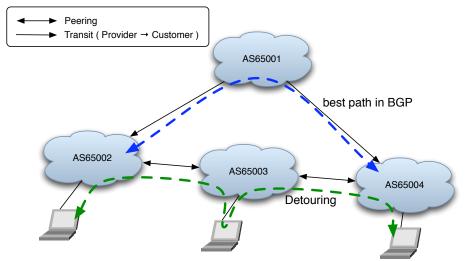
Impact of cross-domain cooperation —Summary—



- Selfish: Selection through download-side preference
 - Bad for upload-side (i.e., free-ride)
- Gentle: Selection through upload-side preference
 - Very good for upload-side, but not so good for download-side
- Cooperative: Selection through cooperative preference
 - Very good for upload-side, and not bad for download-side too

Deployment considerations

- AS relationships/cross-domain policy
 - Non-disclosure information
 - → AS relationships estimation from measured AS graphs (presented in IETF 78)
- Multi-hop routing in app-layer
 - Requires more discussion and evaluation



Peering-peering paths become available when multi-hop routing in application-layer allowed.

→ Free-ride? A sort of alliance? Content peering?

Conclusion

- Impact evaluation of cross-domain cooperation (in peer selection)
 - Cooperation between ASes would
 - strongly increase income of upload-side ASes.
 - reduce expense of download-side ASes.
- Next step
 - "Routing" (not peer selection, multi-hop in applayer)