Stacked-VLAN-Based Modeling of Hybrid ISP Traffic Control Schemes and Service Plans Exploiting Excess Bandwidth in Shared Access Networks

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Outline

Introduction

Review of Hybrid ISP Traffic Control for Shared Access

Modeling of Hybrid ISP Traffic Control Schemes and Service Plans based on Stacked VLANs

Summary
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Modeling of Hybrid ISP Traffic Control Schemes and Service Plans based on Stacked VLANs

Summary
Current ISP Traffic Control Architecture

- **App. Server**
- **Router**
- **Access Switch**
- **SNI I/F with (O)DN Relay Unit**
- **MAC Port Filter**
- **ISP Per-Subscriber Traffic Control**
- **Egress Classifier**
- **Scheduler**

*(O)DN: (Optical) Distribution Network*
*SNI: Service Node Interface*
*TBF: Token Bucket Filter*
*UNI: User-Network Interface*
Issues with Current ISP Traffic Control

The arrangement of traffic shapers and a scheduler prevents subscribers from sharing available bandwidth.
To implement fully-shared access networks for better resource utilization and higher energy efficiency, we have been studying the following:

- ISP traffic control schemes enabling excess bandwidth allocation \(^1\)\(^2\)\(^3\).
- Hybrid ISP traffic control architecture and service plans exploiting excess bandwidth \(^3\).
- Implementation of simulation models for the proposed traffic control architecture and service plans (reported in this paper).

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Hybrid ISP Traffic Control Architecture I

* TBM: Token Bucket Meter
Hybrid ISP Traffic Control Architecture II

- Backward compatibility
  - A group of new service plan subscribers are treated as one virtual subscriber under the existing flat-rate service plan.

- Better resource utilization
  - The new service plan subscribers can fully share the bandwidth within the group.

- Gradual introduction
  - Migration to a fully-shared access will be completed when all the subscribers of the existing service plan move to the new one.
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Modeling of Hybrid Traffic Control I

Major requirements:

- *Backward compatibility* with the existing VLAN implementations in INET-HNRL, including
  - EthernetFrameWithVLAN message format
  - MACRelayUnitNPWithVLAN and VLANTagger modules

- *Expandability* to stack more than two VLAN tags
Two possible approaches:

- **Integrated approach**
  - The whole scheduling is implemented as one integrated scheduler like the hierarchical token bucket (HTB) scheduler \(^4\).

- **Modular approach**
  - Separate schedulers (e.g., a scheduler based on TBF shaping and a DRR-based scheduler enabling excess bandwidth allocation \(^5\)) are combined into one.

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\(^4\)M. Devera. Linux HTB home page.

Identification of Subscriber Frames I

- For the existing traffic control scheme, the whole frames from the subscribers of the hybrid scheme are identified and treated as a group (i.e., one virtual subscriber).

- For the new excess-bandwidth-allocating traffic control scheme, the frames from each subscriber are identified and treated as a separate flow.

- This can be done by IEEE 802.1Q stacked VLANs (also called provider bridging and Q-in-Q).
Frame Formats for VLAN Stacking

### Ethernet II Frame

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Address (DA)</th>
<th>Source Address (DA)</th>
<th>Ethertype</th>
<th>Payload</th>
<th>Frame Check Sequence (FCS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Ethernet II Frame with Single VLAN TAG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Address (DA)</th>
<th>Source Address (DA)</th>
<th>802.1Q Header (TPID=0x8100)</th>
<th>Ethertype</th>
<th>Payload</th>
<th>Frame Check Sequence (FCS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Tag Push

Tag Pop

### Ethernet II Frame with Double VLAN TAGs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination Address (DA)</th>
<th>Source Address (DA)</th>
<th>802.1Q Header (TPID=0x88A8)</th>
<th>802.1Q Header (TPID=0x8100)</th>
<th>Ethertype</th>
<th>Payload</th>
<th>Frame Check Sequence (FCS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

S-VLAN  C-VLAN
Ethernet II Frame Message Definitions

Without VLAN stacking:

```cpp
class packet EthernetIIFrameWithVLAN extends EthernetIIFrame {
    uint16_t tpid = 0x8100; // tag protocol identifier (16 bits; set to 0x8100)
    uint8_t pcp; // priority code point for IEEE 802.1p class of service (3 bits; 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest))
    bool dei; // drop eligible indicator (1 bit)
    uint16_t vid; // VLAN identifier (12 bits; 0x000 and 0xFFF are reserved, which allows up to 4094 VLANs)
}
```

With VLAN stacking:

```cpp
class noncobject VLANTagStack;

class packet EthernetIIFrameWithVLAN extends EthernetIIFrame {
    uint16_t tpid; // tag protocol identifier (16 bits; set to 0x8100 for C-TAG & 0x88A8 for S-TAG)
    uint8_t pcp; // priority code point for IEEE 802.1p class of service (3 bits; 0 (lowest) to 7 (highest))
    bool dei; // drop eligible indicator (1 bit)
    uint16_t vid; // VLAN identifier (12 bits; 0x000 and 0xFFF are reserved, which allows up to 4094 VLANs)

    VLANTagStack innerTags; // based on std::stack
}
```
Stacked-VLAN-Based Modeling of An Access Network with Hybrid ISP Traffic Control
Modules with VLAN Support
Backpressure between Schedulers

- Two schedulers are currently connected based on Ethernet flow control, which halts the transmission of the whole frames.
- For better control, we need an extension (like IEEE 802.1Qbb) to halt the transmission of non-conformant frames only.
Throughput Example
Next . . .

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- Discussed the issues in current practice of ISP traffic shaping and related flat-rate service plans in shared access networks.
- Reviewed alternative service plans based on new hybrid ISP traffic control schemes exploiting excess bandwidth.
- Reported the current status of our modeling of the hybrid ISP traffic control schemes and service plans with OMNeT++/INET-HNRL based on stacked VLANs.