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ALTO Extensions to Support Application and Network Resource
Information Exchange for High Bandwidth Applications

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Abstract

This draft proposes ALTO information model and protocol extensions to support application and network resource information exchange for high bandwidth applications in partially controlled and controlled environments as part of the infrastructure to application information exposure (i2aex) initiative.

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[1](#). Introduction

This draft proposes ALTO information model and protocol extensions to support application and network resource information exchange for high bandwidth applications in partially controlled and controlled environments as part of the infrastructure to application information exposure (i2aex) initiative. The Controlled and partially controlled ALTO environments referred to here are those where general access to a specific ALTO server may be restricted to a qualified list of clients.

This draft is build upon the previously introduced High Bandwidth Use Cases [[HighBW](#)]. In [[HighBW](#)], we have discussed two generic use cases that motivate the usefulness of general interfaces for cross stratum optimization in the network core. In our first use case, network resource usage became significant due to the aggregation of many individually unique client demands. In the second use case where data centers are sending large amount of data with each other, bandwidth usage was already significant enough to warrant the use of traffic engineered "express lanes" (e.g., private line service). We introduce third use case where inter-CDN providers may want to expose controlled network resource usage information so that CDN applications (e.g., request routing server) can utilize such information when appropriate decisions (e.g., request routing redirection) are needed.

These use cases result in optimization problems that trade off computational versus network costs and constraints. Both featured use cases show the usefulness of an ALTO interface between the application and network strata in optimizing the networked applications.

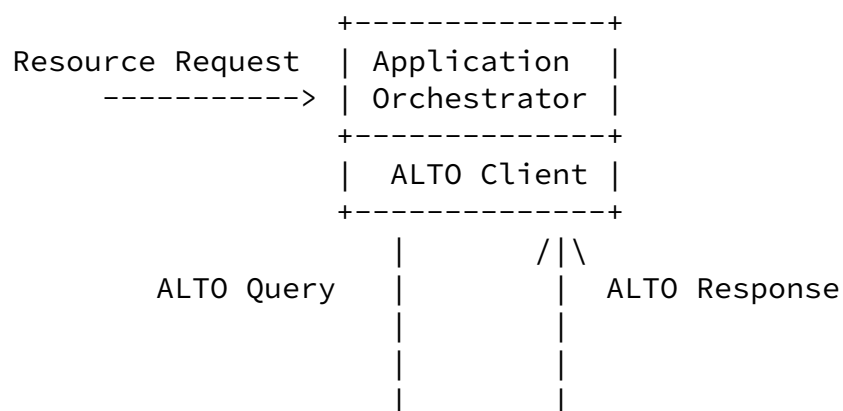
In particular, this draft introduces: (i) enhanced constraints filtering extensions to the ALTO protocol to reduce extraneous information transfer and enhance information hiding from the network's perspective; (ii) constrained cost graph mechanism encoding that enables enhanced application traffic optimization that was introduced by [[HighBW](#)].

In controlled and partially controlled environments in which operators are willing to share additional network stratum resource information such as bandwidth constraints or additional cost types of topology (e.g., graph or summary), it can be useful to reduce the amount of information transferred from the ALTO server to the ALTO client.

In considering information exchange between the application stratum and the network stratum, especially from the network stratum to the

application stratum, the degree of information details is one of the key concerns from the network providers' standpoint. On the one hand, the network information has to be useful to the application; on the other hand, the provided network information should hide details about the network. In order to achieve these desired goals, a simple enhancement to ALTO protocol would help significantly both in reducing/filtering the amount of information and in increasing the usefulness of the information from network to application.

Figure 1 shows ALTO Client-Server Architecture for Application-Network information Exchange. Figure 1 shows that ALTO Client in the application stratum can interface with ALTO Server in the network stratum. With this architecture, a simple ALTO query mechanism from application (via ALTO client) to network (via ALTO server) can be implemented. According to this architecture, ALTO Client is assumed to interact with the Application Orchestrator that has the knowledge of the end-user (i.e., source) application requirement, Data Center locations (i.e., destinations) and their resource information.



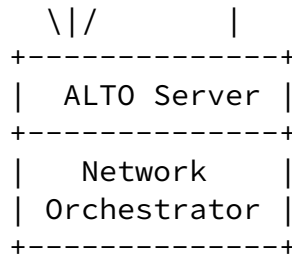


Figure 1 ALTO Client-Server Architecture for Application-Network information Exchange

The Application Orchestration functions depicted in Figure 1 interfacing data centers and end-users are out of the scope of this document. For simplicity purpose, Figure 1 doesn't depict the detailed relationship between ALTO client and server. In fact, both client and server don't need to be in the same administration boundary. It can be inter-operator and one to many relationships. For example, in the cases of inter-CDN environment or generic multi-domain environment, ALTO client represents a request routing server of upstream CDN operator and it interacts with multiple downstream CDN operators for their network resource information to make efficient decisions for desired quality CDN services. Interaction methods can either iterative or recursive. That is, ALTO client can interact with multiple ALTO servers directly or ALTO client can interact with one representative ALTO server and subsequent interaction is done by the representative one to rest of ALTO servers.

The organization of this document is as follows. [Section 2](#) discusses the ALTO architecture in the context of the application and network strata interaction. [Section 3](#) provides ALTO Information model and protocol extension to support ALTO Constraints Filtering Mechanism. [Section 4](#) provides ALTO information model and the protocol extension to support ALTO Constrained Cost Graph Mechanism.

[2.](#) Problem Statement

One critical issue in Application-Network information exchange in ALTO is the amount of information exchanged between the application and network strata. The information provided by network providers

can be not so useful to the application stratum unless such information is abstracted into an appropriate level the that application stratum can understand.

In partially controlled and controlled environments, network providers can furnish appropriately abstracted and pruned information to the application stratum with the cooperation of the application stratum that can indicate some level of filtering and pruning in its query.

To reduce extraneous information this draft allows for "filtering" (or "pruning") of the following information in query/response of the ALTO pull model:

- . Topology Filtering - reduction of the results to only those specified set of source(s) and destination(s) instead of the entire network cost map. Note that this mechanism is not new in the current ALTO protocol. In the context of application-network information exchange, this topology filtering can be

of a tremendous help in reducing the amount of data exchanged between application and network.

- . Constraint Filtering on paths or graphs (e.g., bandwidth, latency, hop count, packet loss, etc.) - reduction of results to only those that meet ALTO client specified cost bounds.

As discussed in [[HighBW](#)], in a controlled environment optimization is significantly enhanced by sharing data related to bandwidth constraints and additional cost measures [[MultiCost](#)]. Such information may be considered sensitive to the network provider just as application data, e.g., usage, demand, etc., may be considered sensitive to an application provider. [Section 3](#) provides ALTO information model and protocol extensions to support topology/constraints filtering mechanism.

While it is important to reduce and filter the information amount from network to application, for some applications that require stringent QoS objectives (e.g., bandwidth and latency), simple summary source-destination network resource information (i.e., summary form of topology) may not provide sufficient details to the application stratum. For example, suppose that a multiple number of large concurrent flows need to be scheduled from application to network. In such a case, a summary form of network topology that

only shows source-destination bandwidth availability may not show the bottleneck links over which more than one flow may compete for the link bandwidth resource. This problem was indicated by [HighBW]. The following are the excerpts from [HighBW].

Consider the network shown in Figure 2, where DC indicates a datacenter, ER an end user region (as in the end user aggregation use case), N a switching node of some sort, and L a link. The link capacities and costs are also shown on the figure as well as a cost map between [ER1, ER2] and [DC1, DC2, DC3]. Since the network has a tree structure (very unusual but easier to draw in ASCII art), the cost map is unique.

As an illustration, assume that the maximum available capacity between any individual end region and a data center is 5 units(i.e., $L1=L2=L5=L6=5$). However, link L3 (capacity 8 units) represents a bottle neck to all the data centers (L3 is on all the paths to DC1, DC2, or DC3 from all end regions, ER1 and ER2).

ALTO Cost Map is shown in the lower right corner of Figure 2. This summary cost map does not provide enough details on the bottle necks. The lower left corner shows Link Capacity Cost, from which the bottle necks can be shown such that multi-flow commodity scheduling can be made possible to avoid such bottle necks.

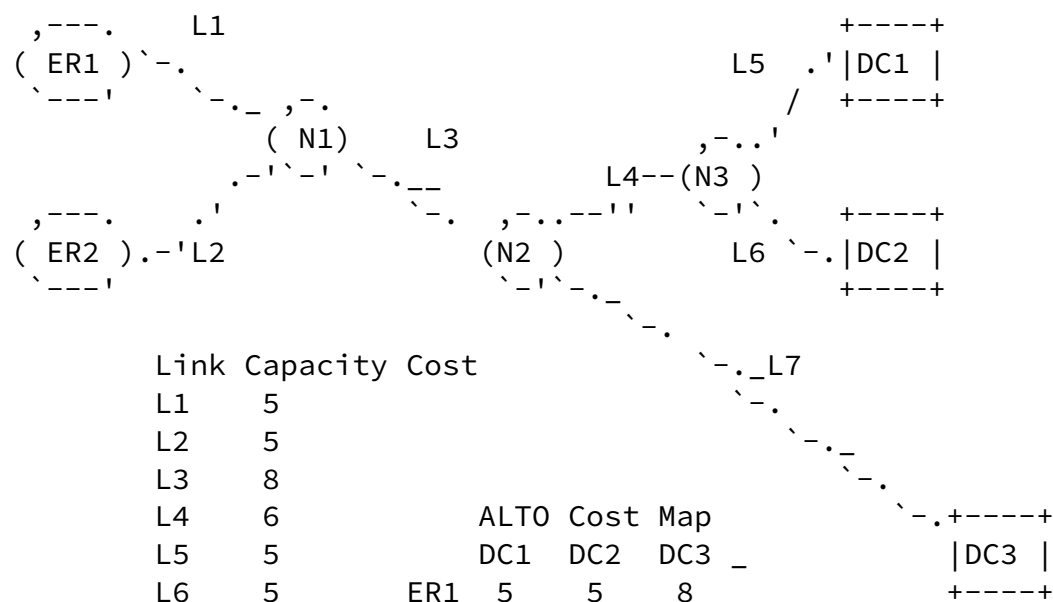


Figure 2. Example network illustrating bottlenecks

With the current ALTO cost map structure, the least cost path from ER1 would be either to DC1 or DC2. However, with the proposed capacitated cost map, the connection from ER1 to DC3 could be a better choice than the rest depending on the relative cost of network resources to data center resources.

A more general and relatively efficient alternative is to provide the requestor with a capacitated and multiply weighted graph that approximates and abstracts the capabilities of the network as seen by the source and destination location sets. This document provides ALTO information model and protocol extensions to support the graph model in [Section 4](#).

[3](#). ALTO Constraints Filtering Extension Model

[3.1](#). ALTO Query from Application Stratum to Network Stratum

In order for the network stratum to provide its resource information, the application stratum needs to provide the End Point Cost Map to the network stratum. The End Point Cost Map should include the following information at a minimum:

- . End Point Source Address(es) /* these are the respective addresses of the nearest PE's to the user/client location */
- . End Point Destination Address(es) /* these are the respective addresses of the nearest PE's to a set of the candidate Data Center locations that can provide service to the user request. */

Note that how ALTO client derives the End Point Source/Destination addresses in terms of the nearest PE's is beyond the scope of this document.

- . Cost Type := {summary, graph} /* the cost map can be either a summary form or a graph form */
- . Constraints /* a set of constraints that apply to the requested path summary or graph for filtering. For instance, constraints can be the minimum bandwidth, maximum latency, maximum hop counts, maximum packet loss, etc. */
- . Parameters: /* a set of result parameters that each result (summary or a link in graph) should have. For instance, latency, cost, etc.)
- . Objective-function: The summary or the graph should be computed based on optimizing which parameter - IGP cost, latency, residual bandwidth, etc.

[3.2.](#) ALTO Response from Network Stratum to Application Stratum

In response to the ALTO Query from the Application Stratum, the Network Stratum needs to provide the filtered Cost Map Data of the feasible path found. The Filtered End Cost Map Data should include the following information at a minimum:

- . The list of feasible Source-Destination pair and its Cost Type
- . For each feasible S-D pair, indicate the following:
 - . Constraints Values /* indicate the actual values of each constraint requested */
 - . Administration Domain ID /* For each network administration domain, the domain ID needs to be conveyed */

[3.3.](#) Information Model of ALTO Query from Application Stratum to Network Stratum

Alto query:

```

object {
    TypedEndpointAddr src;
    TypedEndpointAddr dsts<1..*>;
} EndpointFilterExt;
object {
    CostMode          cost-mode;
    CostType          cost-type;
    JSONString        constraints<0..*>;    [OPTIONAL]
    EndpointFilterExt endpoints;
} CsoReqEndpointCostMap;

```

[3.4.](#) Information Model of ALTO Response from Network Stratum to Application Stratum

Alto response:

```

object {
    JSONNumber hopcount;
    JSONNumber latency;
    JSONNumber pktloss;
} DstCostsConstraints;

object EndpointDstCosts {
    DstCostsConstraints[TypedEndpointAddr];    ...
};
object {
    EndpointDstCosts [TypedEndpointAddr]<0..*>;
    ...
} EndpointCostMapData;
object {
    CostMode          cost-mode;
    CostType          cost-type;
    EndpointCostMapData map;
} CsoInfoResourceEndpointCostMap;

```

[3.5.](#) ALTO Protocol Extension for Constraints Filtering Mechanism

This section provides the ALTO protocol extensions based on the

information model discussed in Sections [3.3](#). and 3.4. The scenario provided in this section is that the ALTO client in the Application Stratum requests the summary cost map from the network with one source and three destinations.

In this particular example, the ALTO client requests the filtered summary of the network path subject to: bandwidth ≥ 20 , latency < 10 , hop count < 5 and packet loss < 0.03 .

The ALTO server provides the resulted network paths in summary.

POST /endpointcost/lookup HTTP/1.1

Host: alto.example.com

Content-Length: [TODO]

Content-Type: application/alto-csoendpointcostparams+json

Accept: application/alto-csoendpointsummary+json,application/alto-error+json

```
{
  "cost-mode" : "ordinal",
  "cost-type" : "summary",
  "constraints": ["bw gt 20", "latency lt 10", "hopcount lt 5",
    "pktloss lt 0.03"],
  "endpoints" : {
    "srcs": [ "ipv4:192.0.2.2" ],
    "dsts": [
      "ipv4:192.0.2.89",
      "ipv4:198.51.100.34",
      "ipv4:203.0.113.45"
    ]
  }
}
```

HTTP/1.1 200 OK

Content-Length: [TODO]

Content-Type: application/alto-csoendpointsummary+json

```
{
  "meta" : {},
  "data" : {
    "cost-mode" : "ordinal",
    "cost-type" : "summary",
    "map" : {
```

```

    "ipv4:192.0.2.89"      : [ "latency eq 5",
                              "hopcount eq 8", "pktloss eq 0.01" ],
    "ipv4:18.51.100.34"   : [ "latency eq 9",
                              "hopcount eq 10", "pktloss eq 0.02" ],
    "ipv4:203.0.113.45"   : [ "latency eq 40",
                              "hopcount eq 12", "pktloss eq 0.02" ]
  }
}
}
}

```

[4.](#) ALTO Protocol Extension for Graph Representation Mechanism

[4.1.](#) Representing bandwidth constraints

```

object {
  LinkEntry [LinkName]<0..*>;
} CostConstraintGraphData;

object {
  PIDName:    a-end; // Node name at one side of the link
  PIDName:    z-end; // Node name at the other side of the link
  Weight:     wt;
  JSONNumber: latency;
  Capacity:   r-cap; // Reservable capacity
} LinkEntry;

```

Where a link name is formatted like a PIDName (but names a link), and PID names are used for both provider defined location and provider defined internal model node identification. A graph representation of the network of Figure 2 might look like:

```

{
  "meta" : {},
  "data" : {
    "graph": {
      "L1": {"a-end":"ER1", "z-end":"N1", "wt":1,"r-cap":5},
      "L2": {"a-end":"ER2", "z-end":"N1", "wt":2,"r-cap":5},
      "L3": {"a-end":"N1", "z-end":"N2", "wt":1,"r-cap":8},
      "L4": {"a-end":"N2", "z-end":"N3", "wt":2,"r-cap":6},

```

```
    "L5": {"a-end": "N3", "z-end": "DC1", "wt": 1, "r-cap": 5},
    "L6": {"a-end": "N3", "z-end": "DC2", "wt": 1, "r-cap": 5},
    "L7": {"a-end": "N2", "z-end": "DC3", "wt": 6, "r-cap": 10}
  }
}
```

[5.](#) Summary and Conclusion

TBD

[6.](#) Security Considerations

TBD

[7.](#) IANA Considerations

TBD

[8.](#) References

[8.1.](#) Informative References

[HighBW] G. Bernstein and Y. Lee, "Use Cases for High Bandwidth Query and Control of Core Networks," [draft-bernstein-alto-large-bandwidth-cases](#), work in progress.

[MultiCost] S. Randriamasy, Ed., "Multi-Cost ALTO," [draft-randriamasy-alto-multi-cost](#), work in progress.

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