BBR v2: A Model-based Congestion Control

IETF 105 Update

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https://groups.google.com/d/forum/bbr-dev

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Outline

- BBR v2 open source "alpha-preview" release
  - Status of the BBR v2 code
  - Lab test results
  - Deployment status
- Conclusion
BBR v2 open source alpha/preview release

- Goal of this release: enable research collaboration and wider real-world testing
- We encourage researchers to dive in and help evaluate/improve BBR
  - We welcome patches with good solutions to issues
- BBR v2.0.alpha.1 (preview) code available as open source 2019-07-22 (IETF 105):
  - Linux TCP (dual GPLv2/BSD): [github.com/google/bbr/blob/v2alpha/README.md](https://github.com/google/bbr/blob/v2alpha/README.md)
  - Chromium QUIC (BSD): on chromium.org in bbr2_sender.{ cc, h }
- TCP BBR v2 release includes test scripts used to generate graphs for these slides
  - These tests use network emulation via netem
- BBR v2 algorithm was described at IETF 104 [slides | video]
BBR v2: what's new?

- Properties maintained between BBR v1 and BBR v2:
  - High throughput with a targeted level of random packet loss
  - Bounded queuing delay, despite bloated buffers
- Improvements from BBR v1 to BBR v2 (as discussed at IETF 104 [slides | video]):
  - Improved coexistence when sharing bottleneck with Reno/CUBIC
  - Much lower loss rates for cases where bottleneck queue < 1.5*BDP
  - High throughput for paths with high degrees of aggregation (e.g. wifi)
  - Using DCTCP/L4S-style ECN signals
  - Vastly reduced the throughput reduction in PROBE_RTT
- Following are a few tests, to illustrate the core properties maintained and improved...
  - Metrics we're evaluating in these:
    - throughput, queuing latency, retransmit rate, fairness
BBR v2.0.alpha.1 lab test results
High throughput with target of 1% random loss

Bulk throughput

1 cubic, bbr, or bbr2

bw = 1Gbit/sec, min_rtt = 100ms

buf = 1*BDP

2 min. netperf TCP stream

loss={10^{-5}, ..., 10^1, 15, 20} %

(Knee for bbr2 is bounded by explicit loss_thres=2% design parameter.)

Y axis: p50 throughput of 10 trials
Low queue delay, despite bloated buffers

Latency from bulk flows
2 cubic or 2 bbr2
1st flow at t=0, 2nd at t=2s
bw = 50Mbit/sec, min_rtt = 30ms
2 min. netperf TCP stream
cubic, bbr, and bbr2 median RTT
buf={1, 10, 100}xBDP
Y axis: p50 srtt sampled
(bbr and bbr2 overlap, at 53-69ms)
ECN is disabled
Low latency using DCTCP/L4S-style ECN signals (1/2)

Latency from bulk flows w/ ECN

N dctcp, bbr, or bbr2

num_flows = \{1, 4, 10, 40, 100\}

bw = 1Gbit/sec, min_rtt = 1ms

buf = 1000 packets (12ms)

10 sec. netperf TCP stream

ECN CE mark iff packet had more than 242us sojourn time (i.e. 20-packet queue).

Y axis: p50 of p50 of 10 trials; srtt shows impact of queuing delay.
Low losses using DCTCP/L4S-style ECN signals (2/2)

Losses from bulk flows w/ ECN

Same experiment as previous slide

Y axis: p50 of retransmit rate of 10 trials (log scale); loss rate shows impact of queuing pressure

(The bbr2 and dctcp cases with num_flows=1 are not depicted because they had no losses, and y=0.)
Coexistence with usable throughput for CUBIC

Bulk throughput
1 cubic sharing w/ 1 bbr or bbr2
bw = 50Mbit/sec, min_rtt = 30ms
3 min. netperf TCP stream
cubic at t=0, bbr/bbr2 at t=2s
buf = {.1, 1, 2, 4, 8, 16}xBDP
ECN is disabled

bbr2 approximately fair in this range
fair share = 25 Mbit/sec
Losses caused in shallow buffers

Retransmits from bulk flows

N cubic, bbr, or N bbr2

num_flows = \{1, 10, 30, 60, 100\}

bw = 1Gbit/sec, min_rtt = 100ms

BDP = 8256 packets

5 min. netperf TCP stream

buffer = .02*BDP

(*bbr v1 tests with 30 or more flows failed due to netperf setup timeouts)
BBR v2 status
BBR v2 algorithm status

- The known remaining issues in the BBRv2 algorithm:
  - Flows that experience ECN or loss early on, but never thereafter, sometimes don't reach their full fair share
  - Queue pressure higher than desired for large aggregates of BBRv2 flows
  - ECN response not tuned well for long RTTs
  - ECN response not tuned well for cases with more flows than slots in the BDP
  - We're continuing to refine the algorithm...
- YouTube: deployed for a small percentage of TCP users
  - Reduced queuing delays: RTTs lower than BBR v1 and CUBIC
  - Reduced packet loss: loss rates closer to CUBIC than BBR v1
- Internal: experiments between and within some Google data-centers
  - BBRv2 has lower tail latency compared to Google-DCTCP
  - Fixed a major performance issue with DCTCP-ECN and Linux delayed ACKs
    - The receiver may not ACK quickly under continuous CE marking
    - Caused high RPC latency under severe network congestion
    - The issue affected both DCTCP and BBRv2
- Continuing to iterate using production experiments and lab tests
First BBR v2 "alpha/preview" release is now ready for research experiments
  - We invite researchers to share...
    - Ideas for test cases and metrics to evaluate
    - Test results
    - Algorithm/code ideas
  - Always happy to see patches or look at packet traces...
- Work on BBR v2 continues...
  - Actively working on BBR v2 at Google
  - Work under way for BBR in FreeBSD TCP @ Netflix as well
https://groups.google.com/d/forum/bbr-dev

Internet Drafts, paper, code, mailing list, talks, etc.

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Backup slides...
BBR v1 status: deployment, release, documentation

- BBR v1 used for TCP/QUIC on Google.com/YouTube, Google WAN backbone
  - Better performance than CUBIC for web, video, RPC traffic
- BBR v1 code open source in Linux TCP (dual GPLv2/BSD), Chromium QUIC (BSD)
- BBR v2 preview code available: Linux TCP (dual GPLv2/BSD), Chromium QUIC (BSD)
- Active BBR work under way for BBR in FreeBSD TCP @ Netflix
- BBR v1 Internet Drafts are out and ready for review/comments:
  - Delivery rate estimation: draft-cheng-iccrg-delivery-rate-estimation
  - BBR congestion control: draft-cardwell-iccrg-bbr-congestion-control
- IETF presentations: 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 | 101 | 102 | 104 (v2 design overview)
- BBR v1 Overview in Feb 2017 CACM
### What's new in BBR v2: a summary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>CUBIC</th>
<th>BBR v1</th>
<th>BBR v2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Model parameters to the</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Throughput, RTT</td>
<td>Throughput, RTT, max aggregation, max inflight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loss</td>
<td>Reduce cwnd by 30% on window with any loss</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>Explicit loss rate target</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECN</td>
<td><a href="https://tools.ietf.org/html/rfc3168">RFC3168</a> (Classic ECN)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>DCTCP-inspired ECN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Startup</td>
<td>Slow-start until RTT rises (Hystart) or any loss</td>
<td>Slow-start until tput plateaus</td>
<td>Slow-start until tput plateaus or ECN/loss rate &gt; target</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Input: measurements from network traffic

throughput, delay, loss, ECN, ...

Network Path Model → State Machine → Sending Engine

Model-based Congestion Control Algorithm

Output: Control parameters

rate, volume, quantum, ...

Sent Data Packets
BBR v2: the network path model

- **max_bw**: bottleneck bandwidth available to this flow
- **min_rtt**: round-trip propagation delay
- **max_inflight**: max inflight data, based on loss/ECN
- **max_aggregation**: max measured aggregation level

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Graph showing:
- `max_inflight` increasing with time
- `max_bw` and `min_rtt` as horizontal lines
- `ACK` messages indicated by blue bars

The graph illustrates the relationship between sequence, time, and network metrics as described above.