

Advancing Metrics on the Standards Track:

# RFC 2680 (Loss)

## Test Plan and Results

`draft-morton-ippm-testplan-rfc2680-02`

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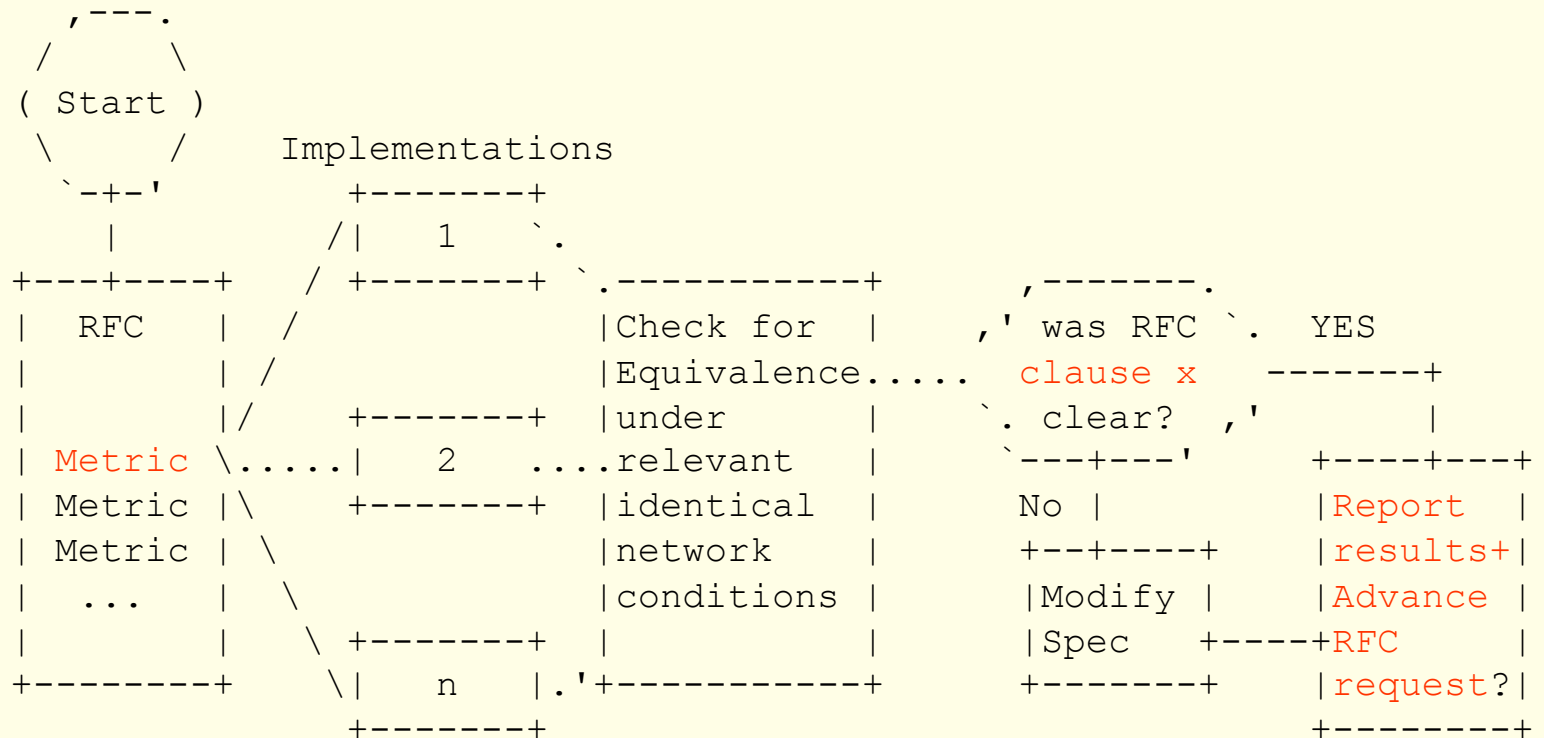
March 2012

# Outline

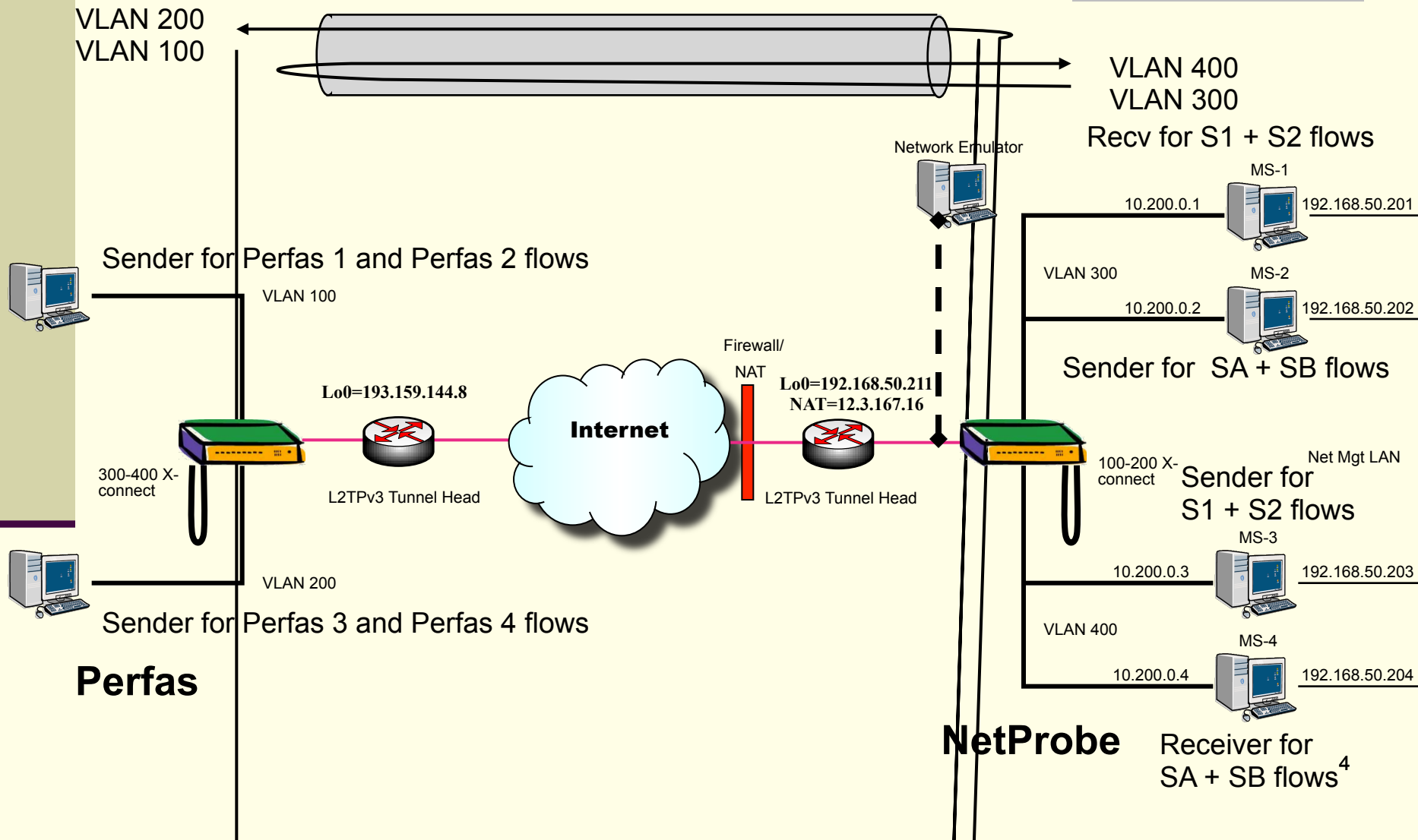
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- Implement the Definition-centric metric advancement described in RFC 6576 (to be?)
- Test Plan Overview
  - Test Set-up and Specific Tests
- Test Results
- Summary and implications on the text of the revised RFC2680

# Definition-Centric Process



# Test Configuration



# Overview of Testing

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- 32 different experiments conducted from March 9 through May 2, 2011.
- Varied Packet size, Active sampling distribution, test duration, and other parameters (Type-P)
- Added Network Emulator “netem” and varied fixed and variable delay distributions
  - Also inserted loss in a limited number of experiments.

# Overview of Testing (sample)

Date	Samp	Interval	Duration	Notes	ADK same	ADK cross
Mar 23	Poisson	1s	300s	Netem 10% Loss		
Mar 24	Periodic	1s	300s	Netem 100ms +/- 50ms delay		
<b><u>Mar 24</u></b>	Periodic	1s	300s	Netem 10% Loss		Pass
Mar 28	Periodic	1s	300s	Netem 100ms		
<b><u>Mar 29</u></b>	Periodic (rand st.)	1s	300s	Netem 100ms +/- 50ms delay, 64 Byte	NP s12AB Per p1234	Pass combined
Apr 6	Periodic (rand st.)	1s	300s	Netem 100ms +/- 50ms delay, 340 Byte		
<b><u>Apr 7</u></b>	Periodic (rand st.)	1s	1200s	Netem 10% Loss		Pass
<b><u>Apr 12</u></b>	Periodic (rand st.)	1s	300s	Netem 100ms, 500 Byte and 64 Byte comparison		

# Threshold and Correction Factors

- For ADK comparison: cross-implementations
- For ADK comparison: cross-implementations
  - The smallest confidence factor & res. of \*same\* Implementation
- For Anderson-Darling Goodness-of-Fit (ADGoF) comparisons:
  - the required level of significance for Goodness-of-Fit 11.4 of [RFC2330]
  - 11.4 of [RFC2330]
  - This is equivalent to a 95% confidence factor

# Tests in the Plan

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## 6. Tests to evaluate RFC 2680 Specifications

- 6.1. One-way Loss, ADK Sample Comparison
  - 64 and 340 Byte sizes
  - Periodic and Poisson Sampling
- 6.2. One-way Loss, Delay threshold
- 6.3. One-way Loss with Out-of-Order Arrival
- 6.4. Poisson Sending Process Evaluation
- 6.5. Implementation of Statistics for One-way *Delay* – Should be Loss



# ADK for Loss Counts with 10% netem loss

## – Cross-Implementations

	ti.obs	P-value*
340B 1s Periodic		
not adj. for ties	0.52043	0.20604
adj. for ties	0.62679	0.18607
64B 1s Periodic		
not adj. for ties	0.76921	0.16200
adj. for ties	0.90935	0.14113
64B 1s Poisson**		
not adj. for ties	2.15099	0.04145
adj. for ties	1.93129	0.05125

, Red = failed

~~\*\* Streams made size-5-passes-through a netem emulator~~  
\*\* Streams made size-5-passes-through a netem emulator  
\*\* Streams made two-passes through a netem emulator

- Calibration – completed for both implementations
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- both implementations (used results in RFC2679 plan)
- Suggest text to allow this in RFC
- text to allow this in RFC
- Loss with Reordering
- NetProbe Pass ADK
- NetProbe Pass ADK Delay 2 sec +/- 1 sec
- as before.
- Poisson Distribution AD GoF, multiple sample sizes
- Both NetProbe and PerfAs pass in both sample sizes
- Delay Stats – There's only one:
- Byte IP-Derivations Averages (as ratio) to -Ratio

# Summary

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Two Implementations: NetProbe and Perfas+

- the basis of Advance RFC Request  
Criteria for Equivalence Threshold & correction

Experiments complete, key clauses of

- Two revisions to the RFC suggested from this study

# References

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language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical

Computing, Vienna, Austria. ISBN  
<http://www.R-project.org/>

~~Samuel A. Anderson and Darling Tests~~  
**Anderson and Darling Tests, *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol 82, No. 399, 918–924.**

# BACKUP

Backup

Backup

Backup

# ADK tests – Glossary & Background

ti.obs is calculated, an observed value based on an ADK metric. The absolute ti.obs value must be less than or equal to the Critical Point.

Critical Point.

The P-value or (P) in the following tables is a statistical test to bolster confidence in the result. It should be greater than or equal to  $\alpha = 0,05$ .

~~For k=2 samples, the Confidence Interval is 95% (or  $\alpha = 0.05$ )~~

~~For k = 2 samples, the Critical Point is 1.965~~

~~For k = 9 samples, the Critical Point is 1.839~~

(Note, the ADK publication doesn't list a Critical Point for 8 samples, but it can be interpolated)

, Red = ADK test failed

# Percentiles of the ADK Criteria for various sample combinations (k= number of samples)

m (km)	0.75 $\alpha=0.75$	0.90 $\alpha=0.90$	0.95 0.95	0.975 0.975	0.99 0.99
1		1.225	1.960	2.719	3.752
2		1.309	1.945	2.576	3.414
3	.498	1.324	1.915	2.493	3.246
4	.525	1.329	1.894	2.438	3.139

Criteria met when  $|t_{\text{obs}}| < \text{ADK Criteria}(\% \text{-tile of interest})$

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# Test Set-up Experiences

- Test bed set up may have to be described in more detail.
- We've worked with a single vendor.
- The support of L2TPv3 is a main purpose of that software).
- Selecting the proper Operation System took us one week (make sure)
- Connect the IPPM implementation to a switch and install a cable or internal U-turn on that switch. Maintain separate IEEE 802.1q VLANs. The L2TPv3 tunnel connects the switch to the L2TPv3 termination point.
- The CPE requires at least a route-able IP address as LB0 interface if the L2TPv3 tunnel spans the Internet.
- The Ethernet interface MUST be cross connected to the L2TPv3 tunnel in port mode.
- Terminate the L2TPv3 tunnel on the LB0 interface boxes.
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# NetProbe 5.8.5

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- Pre-dates \*WAMP, functionally similar

- Software-based packet generator

- including Loss, Delay, PDV, Reordering,  
Provides performance measurements,

- Duplication, burst loss, etc. in post-processing

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- on stored packet records

# Section 6.2 – Loss Threshold

- See Section 2.8.2 of [RFC2680].
- 1. configure a path with 1 sec one-way constant delay
- See Section 2.8.2 of [RFC2680]
  - 1. configure a path with 1 sec one-way constant delay
  - 2. measure (average)
- one-way delay with 2 or more change the
- 3. configure the path with 3 sec one-way delay (or change the delay while test is in progress, measurements in step 2)
- 4. repeat measurements
  - 5. observe that the increase measured in step 4 caused all