



# NADA: A Unified Congestion Control Scheme for Real-Time Media

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Advanced Architecture & Research

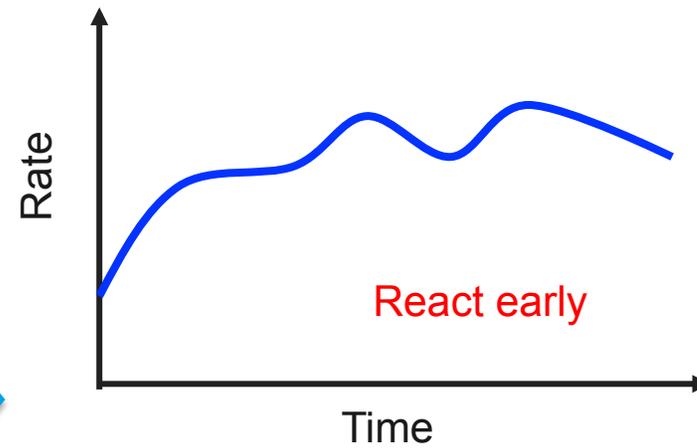
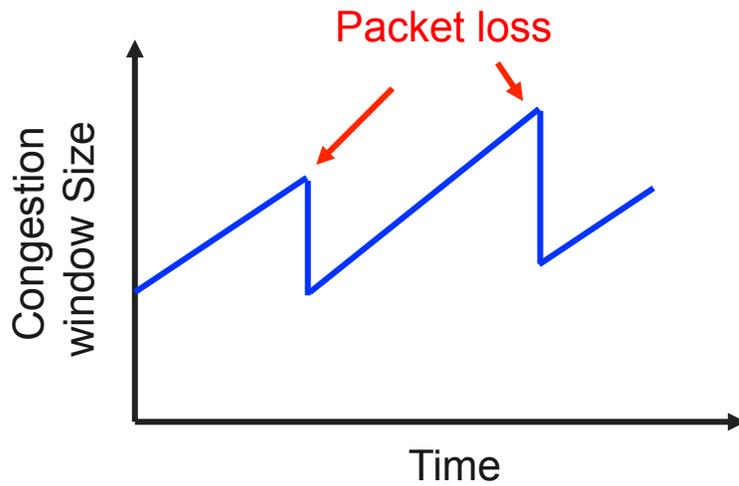
Cisco Systems

March 2013

# Agenda

- Design goals
- Network congestion signals
- Receiver behavior
- Sender operations
- Highlight of results

# Design Goal #1: Limit Self-Inflicted Delay

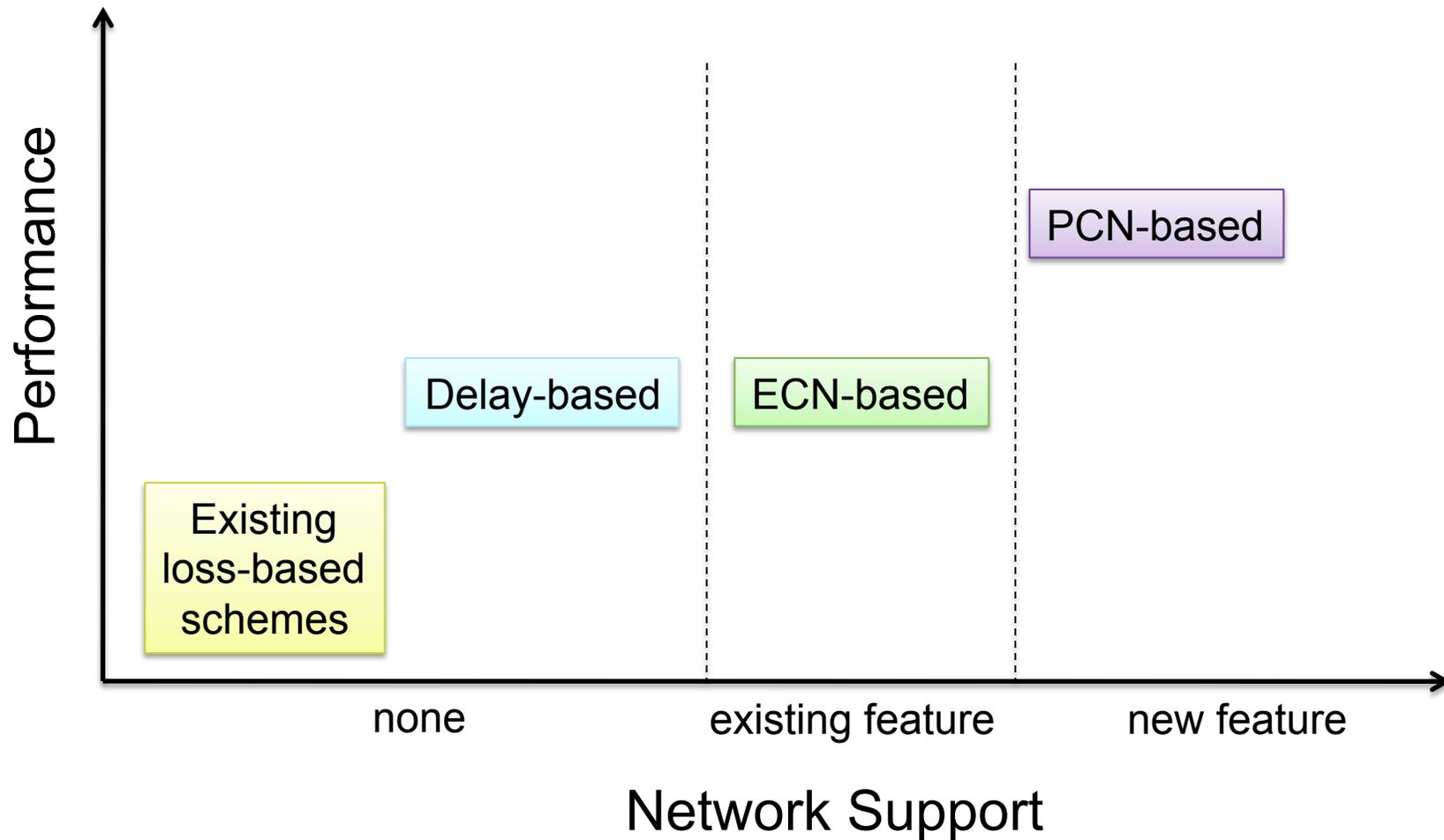


network queue

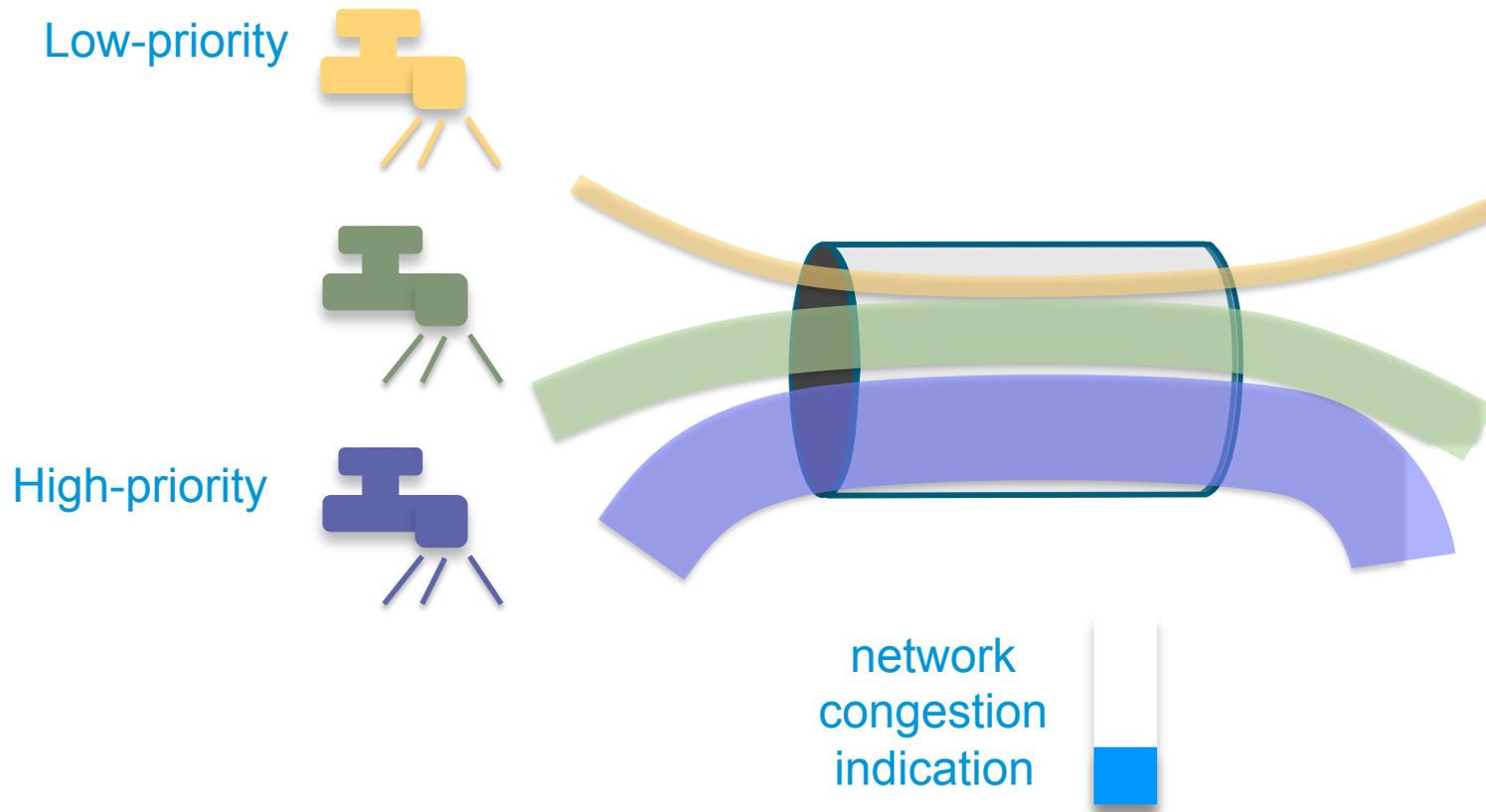


network queue

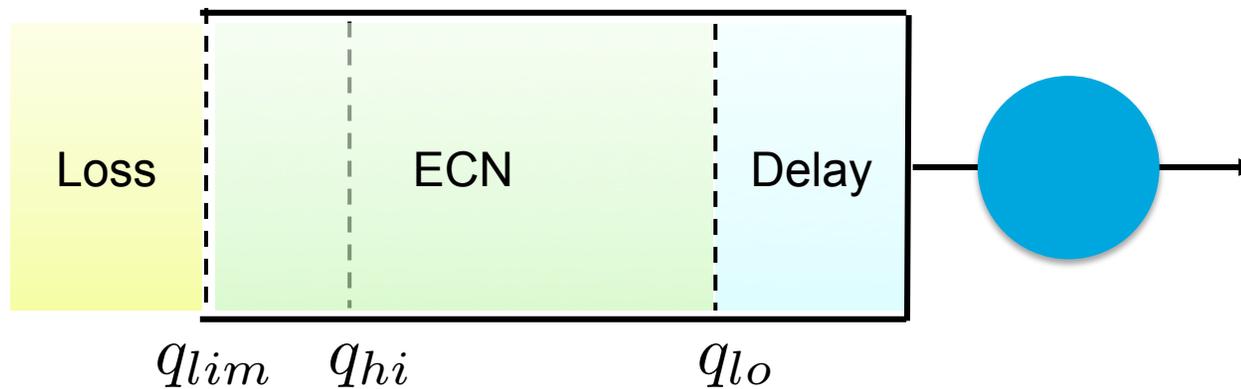
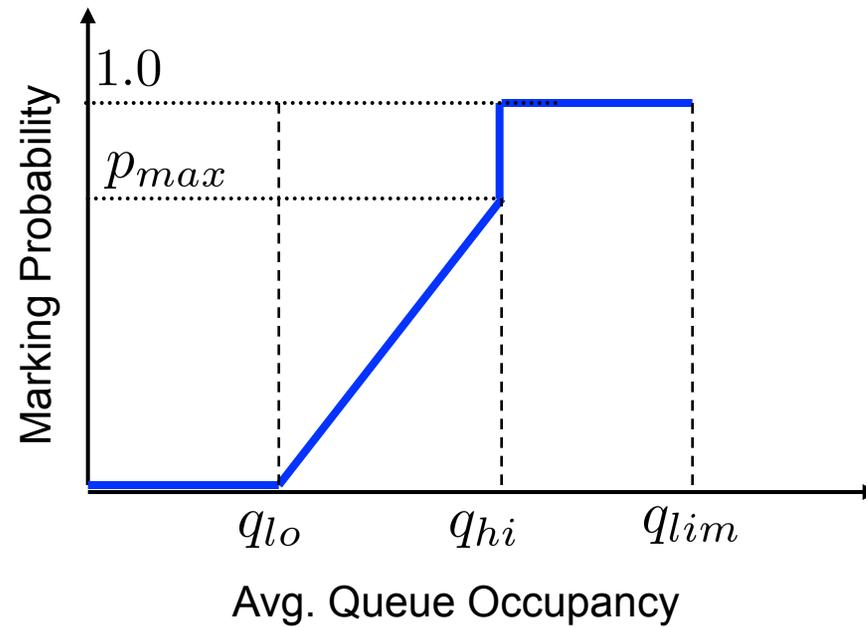
# Design Goal #2: Leverage A Suite of Feedback Mechanisms



# Design Goal #3: Weighted Bandwidth Sharing

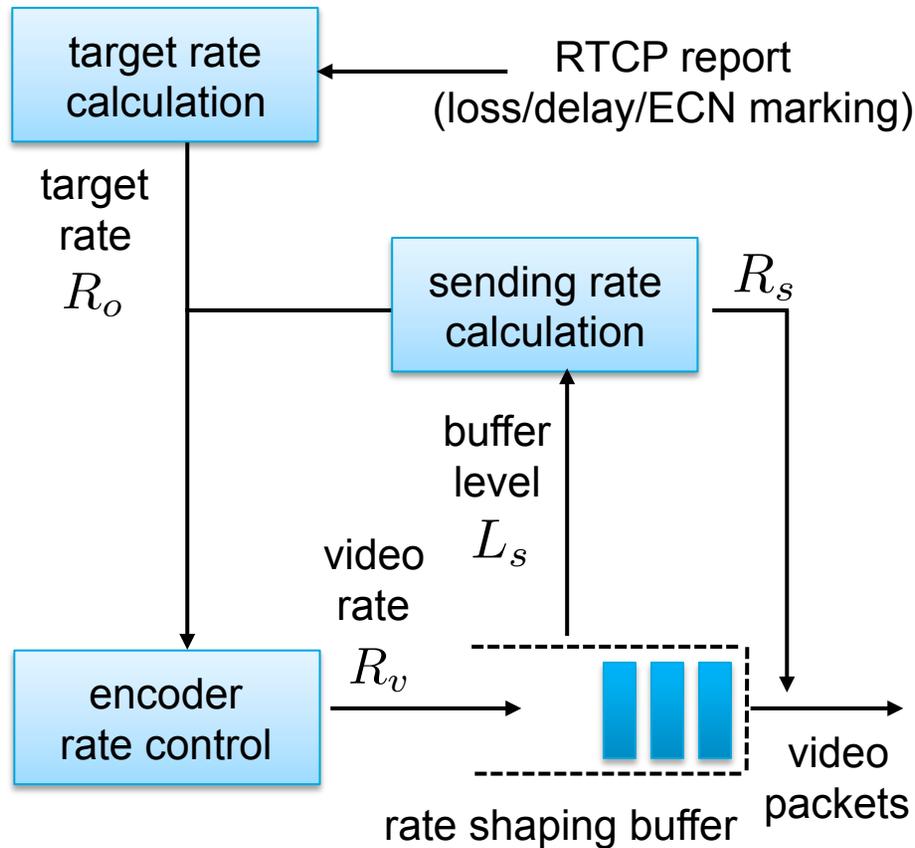


# Congestion Signals At the Network Node





# Sender Operation



- Linear prediction:

$$\hat{x} = x_n + \frac{(x_n - x_{n-1})}{\delta} \tau_o$$

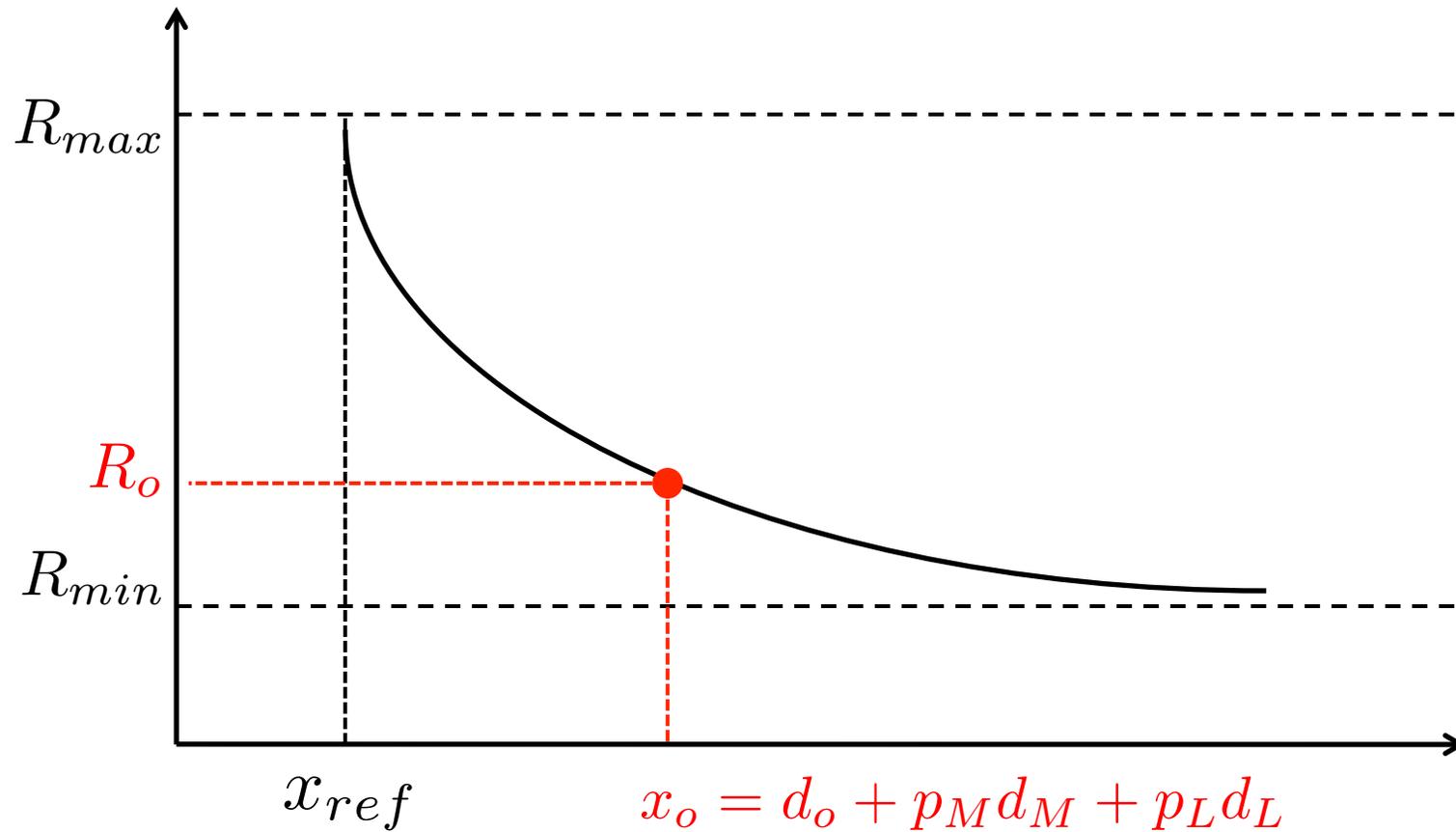
- Calculate target rate:

$$R_o = R_{min} + w(R_{max} - R_{min}) \frac{x_{ref}}{\hat{x}_n}$$

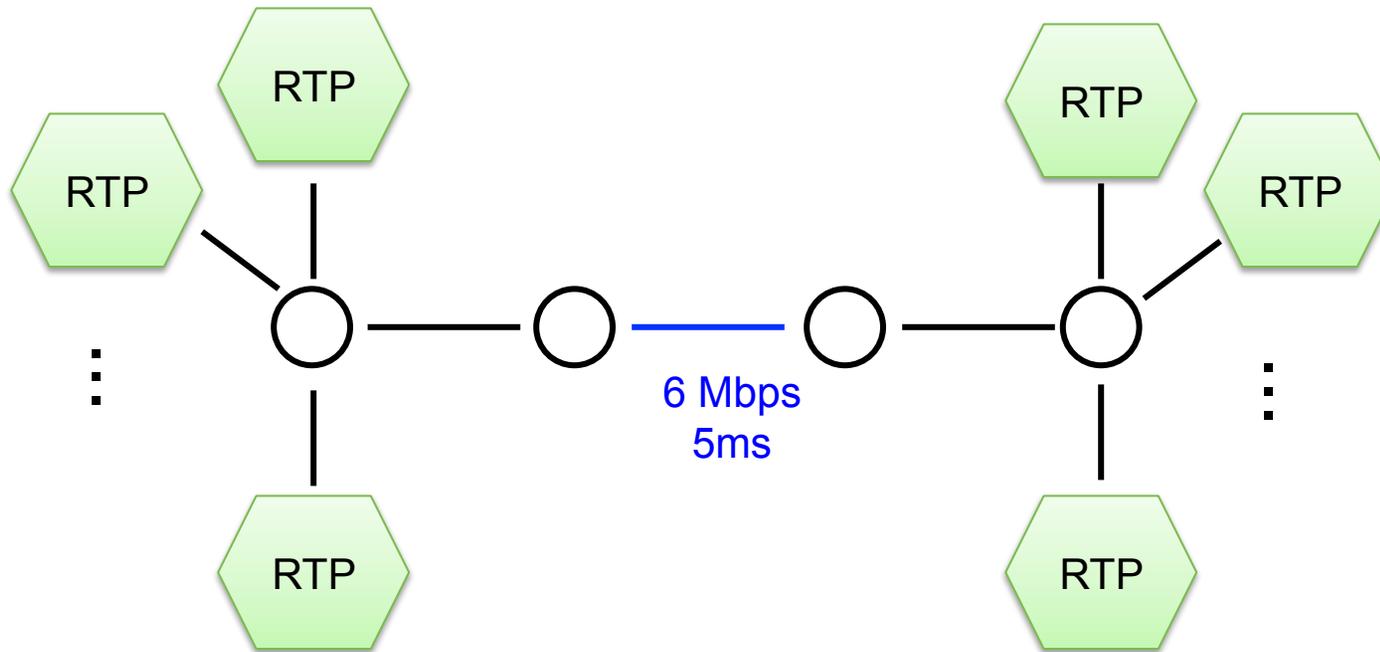
- Adjust for sending buffer:

$$R_s = R_o + \beta \frac{L_s}{\tau_v}$$

# Result at Equilibrium

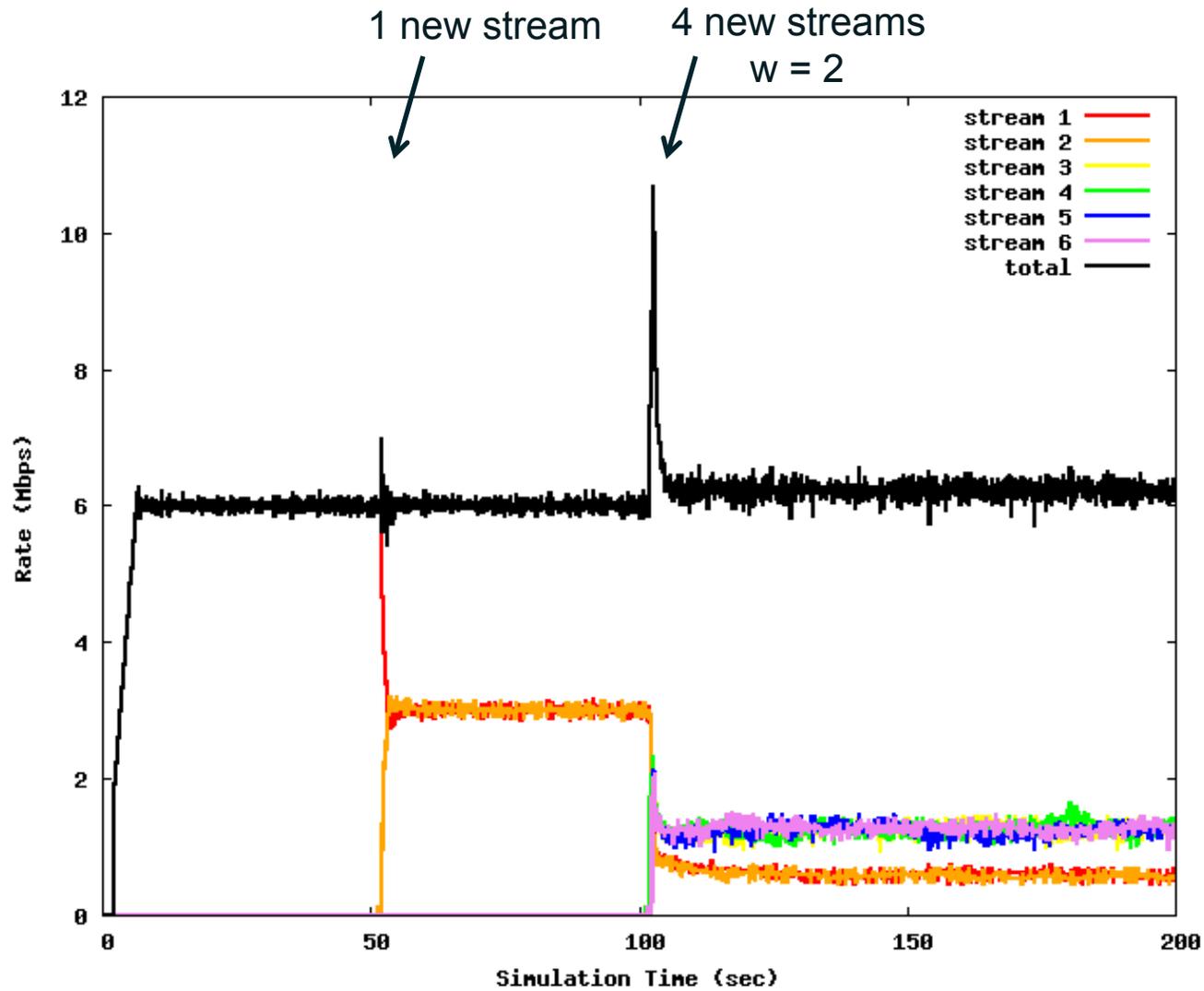


# Simulation Setup

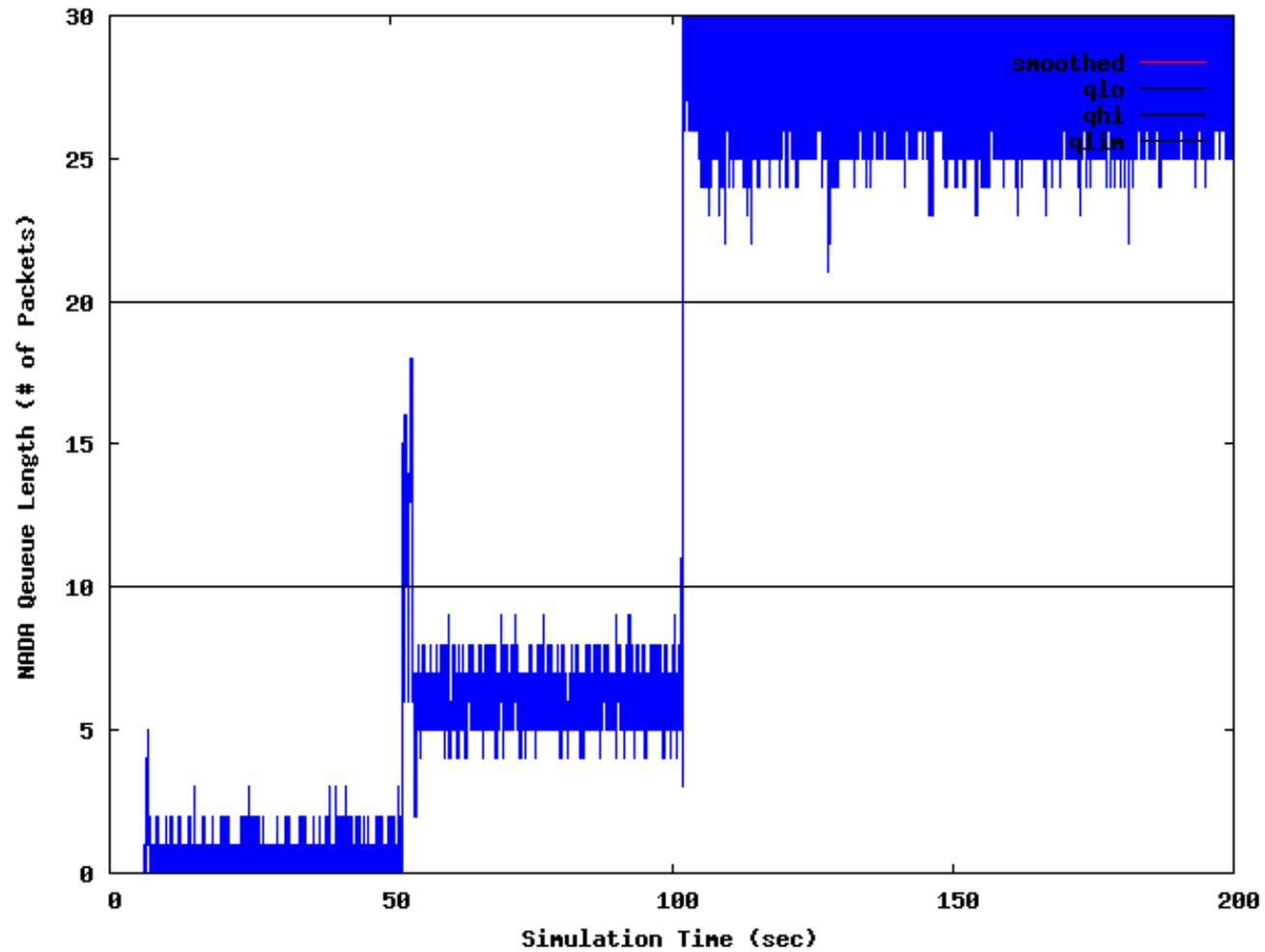


- Six competing streams
- Comparison of three modes: w/o ECN, ECN-based, and PCN-based.

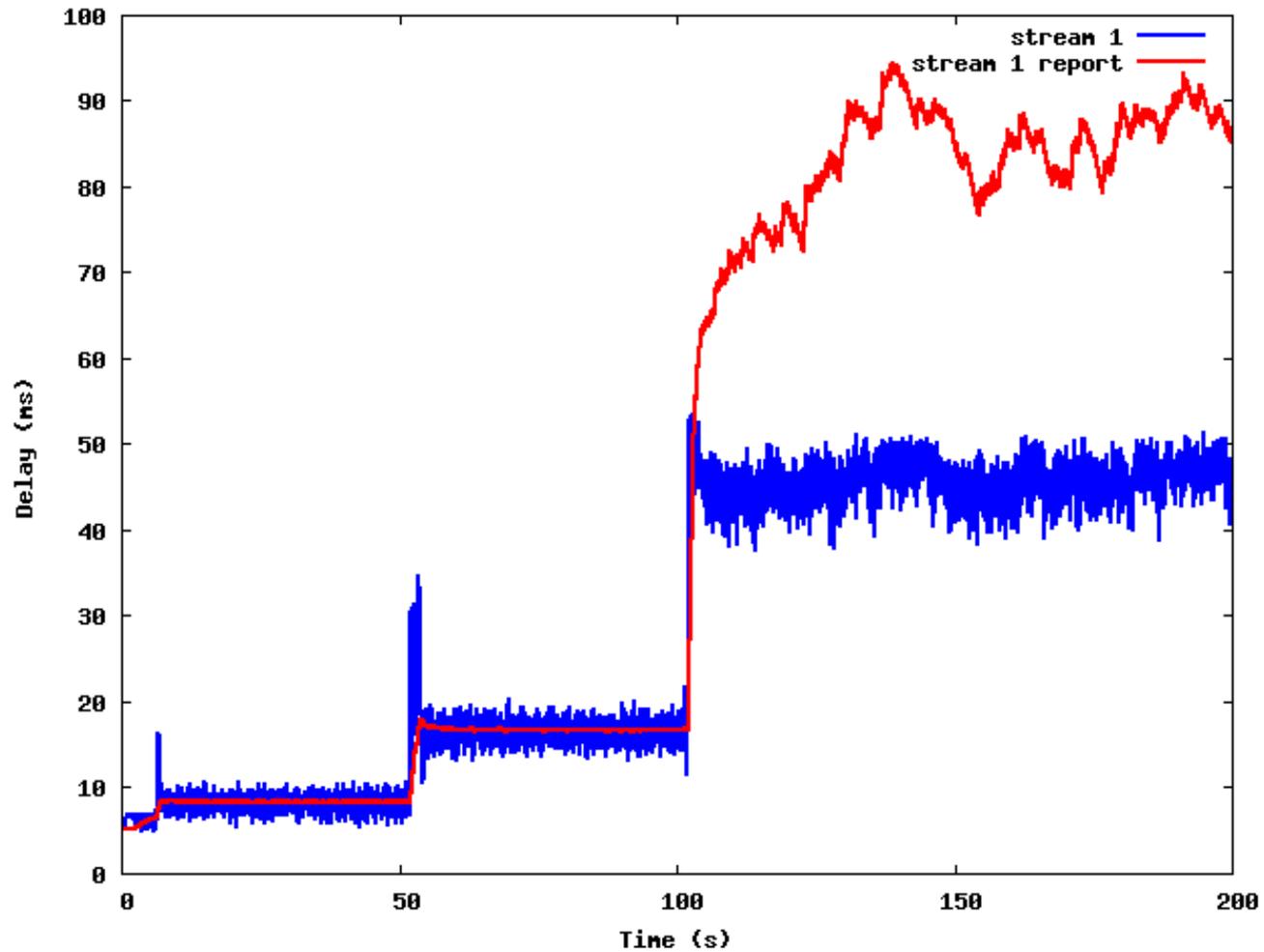
# Without ECN: Per-Stream Rate



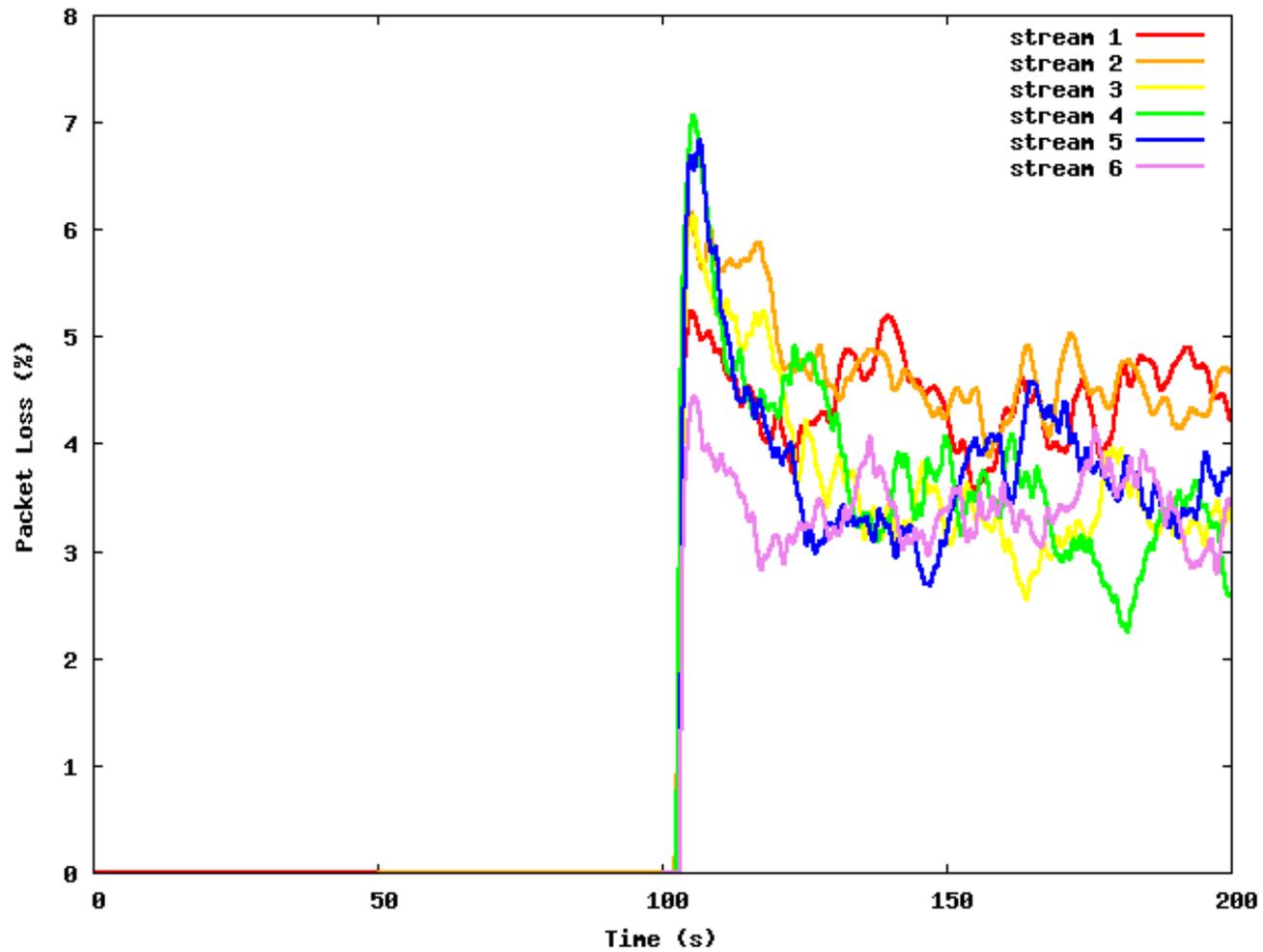
# Without ECN: Bottleneck Queue Length



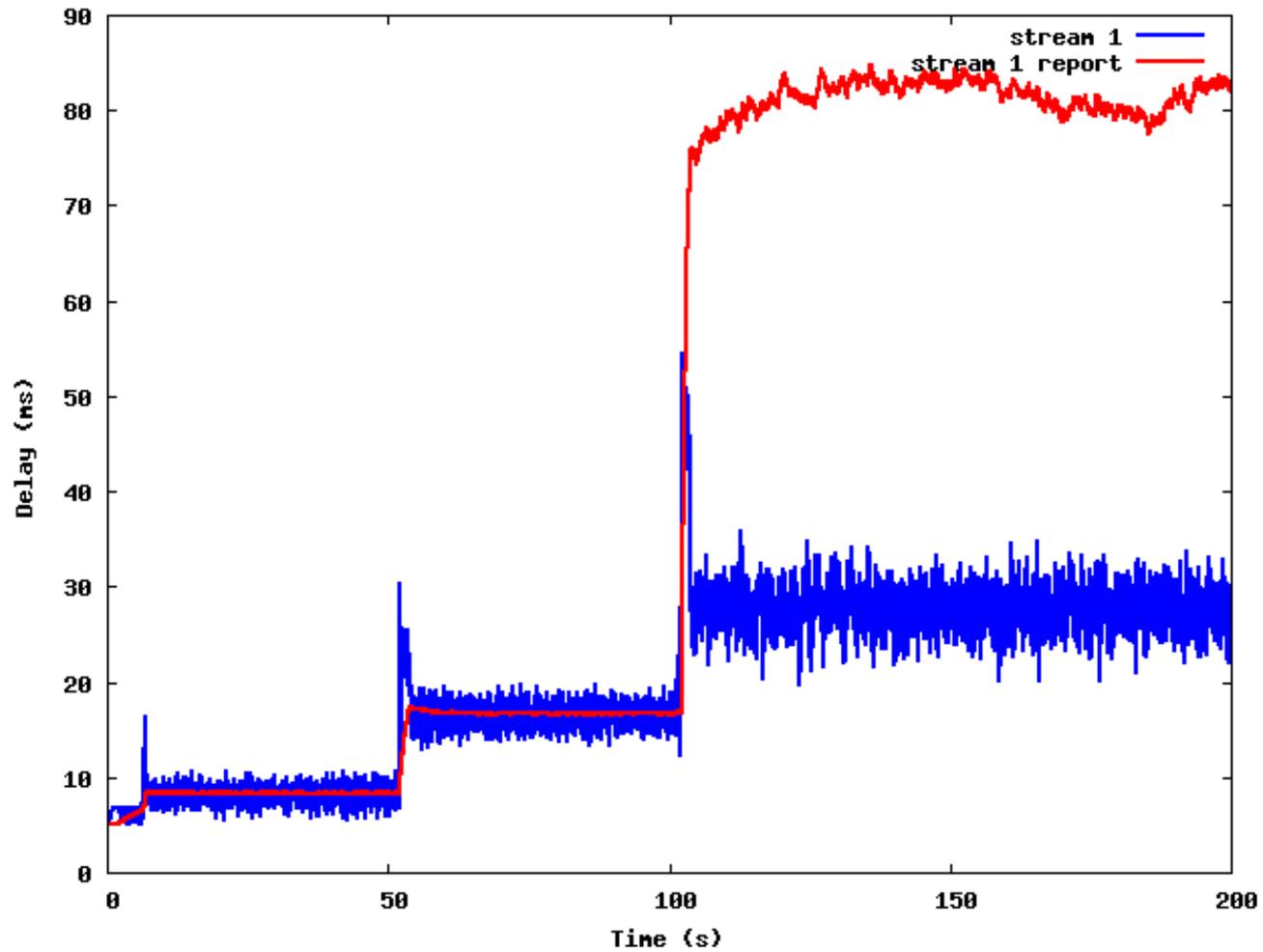
# Without ECN: Congestion Signal



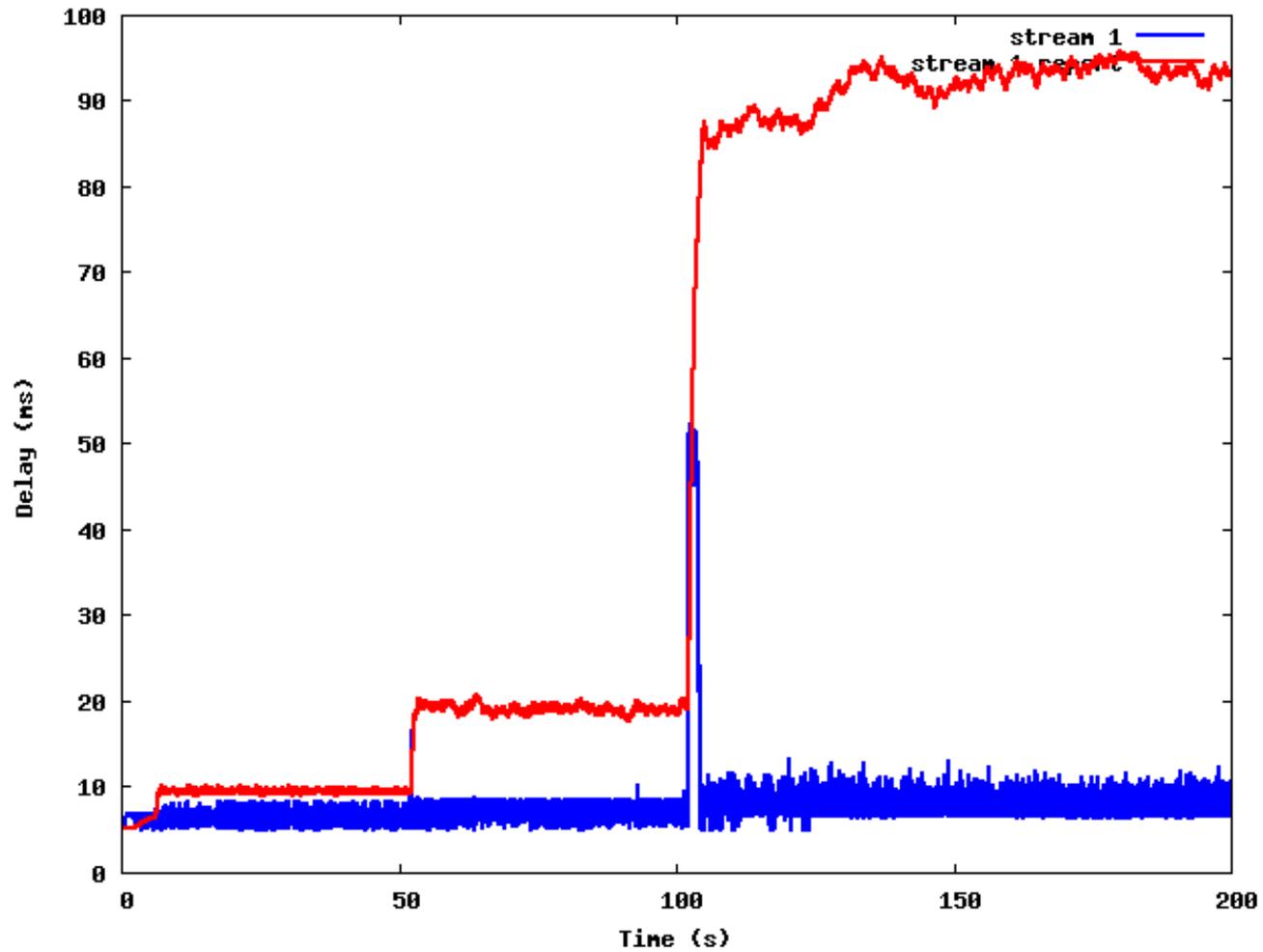
# Without ECN: Packet Loss Ratio



# With ECN: Congestion Signal



# With PCN: Congestion Signal



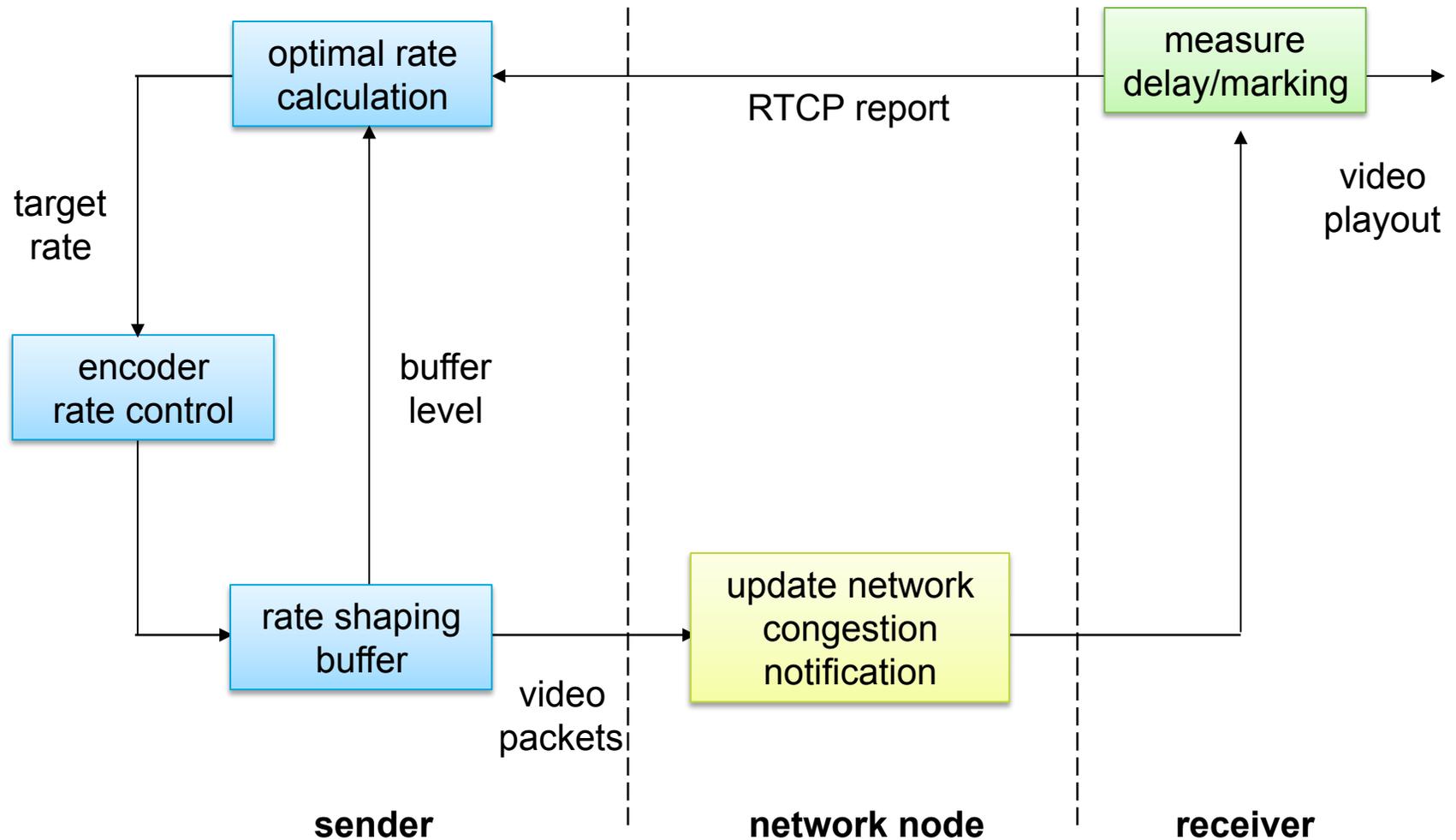
# Key Benefits of NADA

- Fast rate adaptation
- Weighted bandwidth sharing
- Graceful transition within a range of congestion signals: delay, loss, ECN/PCN markings
- In case of PCN: zero standing queue

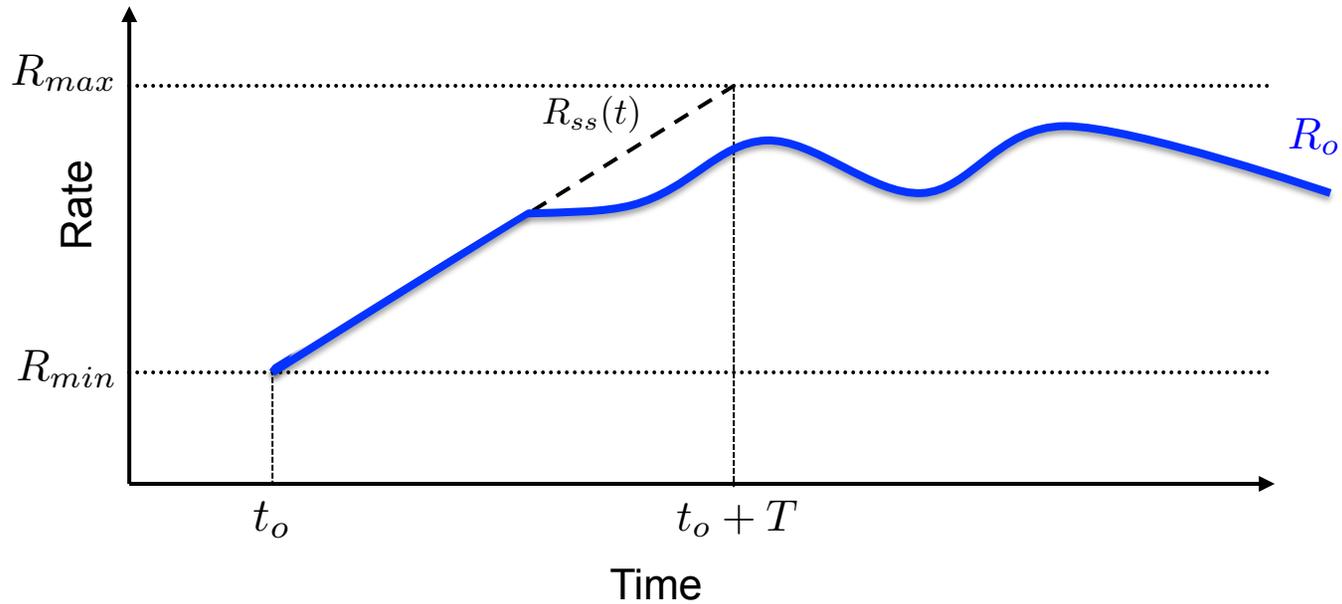


# Backup Slides

# System Overview



# Slow-Start Rate



$$R_{ss}(t) = R_{min} + \frac{t - t_o}{T} (R_{max} - R_{min})$$

start time

time horizon