

# **Dynamic Path Sélection Based on Application**

## **draft-aumuganainar-rtgwg-dps-00**

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# Outline

- **Problem statement**
- **Solution overview**
- **DPS Architectural frame work**
- **Current implementation**
- **Future work**

# Problem Statement

“The network is **up** but are applications working?”

## WAN availability

- IP Routing addresses reachability comprehensively, but few issues remain
  - Brownouts or packet loss
  - Congestion, resulting in queuing delay and jitter

## WAN performance

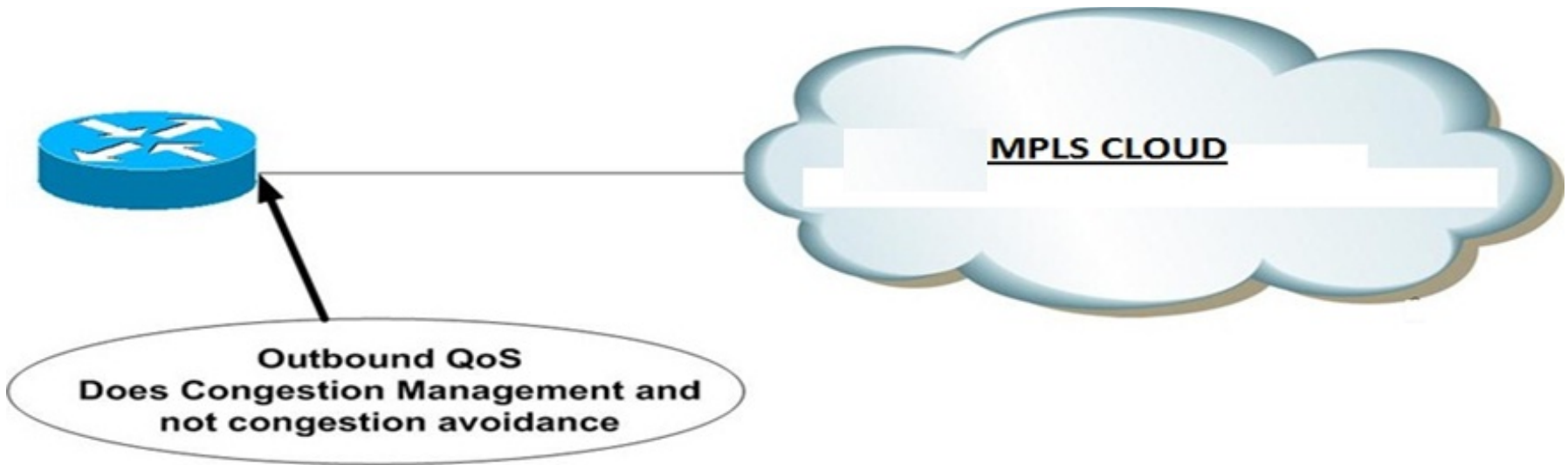
- Generic IP Routing is best path (**not** performance) based
- This results in **over/under** utilized links

## \$ Cost management

- WAN circuits cost are very high and recurring.
- **Half of the network resources** that customer pays for, always remains unused .

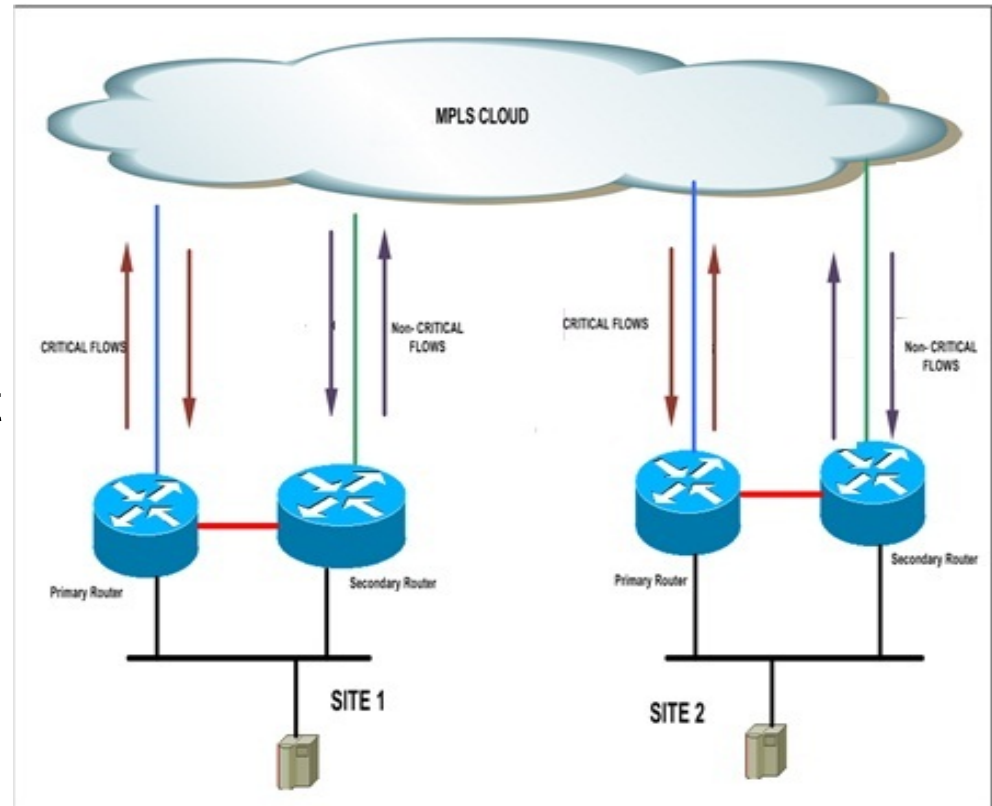
# What is the problem with QoS?

It provides symptomatic Treatment . Does not eradicate the root cause (congestion caused by aggressive non-critical applications)



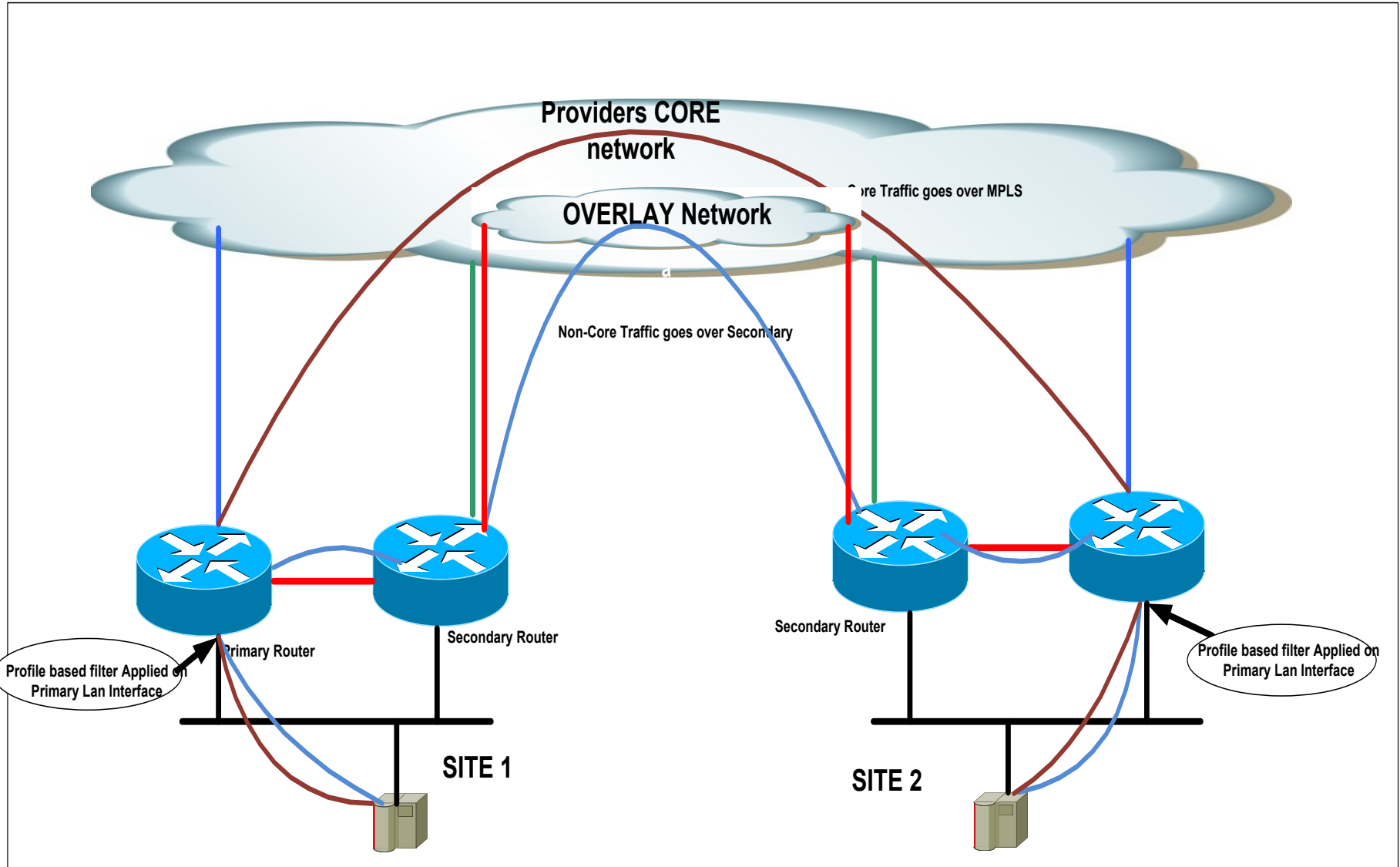
# DPS Solution Overview

- Separate traffic as critical and non-critical based on application port numbers
- Ensure that the separated application flows over different path in the network
- Ensure that there is no asymmetric routing.





# End to End Packet Flow



# Future Work

**DPS frame work is very flexible. Individual components can be developed independently**

**Following areas of enhancements are currently being explored**

## **Challenge 1:-**

- **DPS** Signalling currently implemented via BGP ( in the control plane )
- If signalling is done in the forwarding plane , we can forward the traffic based on Layer 3 to Layer 7 information. We can also react to dynamic network condition

## **Challenge 2:-**

- Profile based filtering is done via PBR. Hence this comes with performance limitations
- A Light weight mechanism need to be developed to over come the performance limitation



Questions???