Implementation And Performance Analysis of ATM Adaptation Layer Type 2

by

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Submitted to the Department of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science and the Faculty of the Graduate School of the University of Kansas in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science.

Professor in Charge

Committee Members

Date of Acceptance

Abstract

In the recent years, Asynchronous Transfer Mode has been used to implement high speed networks providing multi-gigabit services for multimedia applications. However, Mobile systems necessitate the adaptation of the ATM paradigm to low bandwidth, high frequency, noisy links which are expensive. ATM protocol aspects have thus been modified to accommodate these links and provide high utilization of the limited bandwidth. These links are characteristically wireless, with bandwidths in the several kilobits.

In this project, one such modification of ATM, the ATM Adaptation Layer Type 2 was implemented and it's performance measured. The implementation used the NarrowBand ATM protocol as a basis to implement and test the higher layers of the AAL2, along with a simple AAL2 Negotiation Protocol. The AAL2 protocol calls for multiplexing many low bit rate fixed length 'channels' on a single ATM Virtual Connection, and the ANP is used to setup, monitor and tear down these connections. To test the protocol, voice channels were setup between two hosts on a NarrowBand network. The voice application used Sinusoidal Transfer Protocol to compress and decompress recorded voice.

Acknowledgments

I would like to thank Dr. Joseph Evans, my advisor, for his help and guidance through this project, from it's conception to it's final testing. I would also like to thank him for guiding me through my graduate course work.

I would like to extend my thanks to Professor Victor Frost, and Dr. Gary Minden for consenting to serve on my committee.

I would like to thank my project mates Eric Lindsley for helping me understand the intricacies of Linux and guiding me through the NarrowBand driver, Lei Zhu for developing the testing suite for the project, and Sachin Seth for unraveling the mysteries of STC.

I also acknowledge my various colleagues and friends at ITTC, particularly Shyam Murthy, for allowing to weep on his shoulder with frustration and Balaji Srinivasan for patiently putting up with my technical doubts. I particularly want to thank Vrushali Tembe for making the Lawrence experience unforgettable.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

In recent years, the area of telecommunication has witnessed unprecedented and explosive growth. This is particularly true of multimedia services. A huge amount of research and development effort has been expended in the area of providing these mixed voice, video and sound services over high bandwidth wireline networks, be they copper wire based or fiber based. However, there exists an opposite area of concern for research, and that is Mobile Systems. Mobile systems are typically very different from their static counterparts, due the fact that they cannot rely on dependable, high speed wireline networks to connect them to the world. They rely, instead on fairly expensive, noisy and limited bandwidth wireless channels. Providing connectivity and multimedia services to these low bit rate, wireless units is an area that is only now coming into it's own. ATM, or Asynchronous Transfer Mode, has been synonymous with high speed, fiber based networks, with low error rates and very high (into the Gigabits) throughputs. Thus, using ATM for low bit rate, noisy wireless channels requires us to question the fundamental aspects of ATM networking, and evolve a strategy to adapt it successfully to the demands of this environment.

This project is designed to implement and evaluate the performance of one such adaptation of ATM in order for it to better perform at low speeds. When low, but constant bit rate (CBR) voice channels need to be established over low bandwidth lines, a lot of the basic assumptions behind the various ATM Adaptation layers are found to be inapplicable. So, the ATM Adaptation Layer Type 2 (or AAL2) was introduced as a concept early in 1997. This adaptation layer was specifically targeted towards maximizing the utilization of the available bandwidth, by small ($<$ 64 byte) packets at a constant bit rate. AAL2 was designed to work at link rates below 64 kbps, and to support multiple users over single Virtual Channel setup between hosts, to optimize both the bandwidth usage of these links, as well as to make these links cost effective to the end user. An earlier version of AAL2, defined in 1991 along with AAL Types 1, 3, 4 and 5 was meant for video transmission, but failed to take off. In a slightly confusing move, the ATM Forum decided to reuse the name for an AAL designed for low bit rate CBR traffic.

As of the writing of this document, the various nuances of the new adaptation layer are still under discussion, but the basic ideas are in place, and the theoretical performance of some of the sections of the proposal are being established.

1.1 The Implementation Environment

The project we were contracted to do for Rome Labs, Wireless ATM Adaptive Voice Data Networks, provided an excellent test bed to implement and evaluate AAL2. The project consisted of providing a low bit rate wireless data and voice network. The network consisted of switches, and end systems acting as a combination PC and phone. The phone would use a Sinusoidal Transform Coder (STC) to compress sampled voice to acceptable bit rates, and the PC would be used as a client to the network, handling calls and providing data transfer facilities. The STC was developed by Lincoln Labs, and was initially targeted to specific hardware using embedded TI DSPs. However, the code was later modified to run under standard Unix, using the standard sound hardware found on most commercial platforms. The PCs were expected to be running the Linux Operating System, and a specific driver needed to be written to implement networking using the standard serial port of the PC. The switches were designed on PCs, also running the Linux Operating System. Switching functions were to be achieved using hardware that provided multiple serial ports on a single hardware interrupt line.

The Linux driver used to implement ATM over the serial port was developed as part of the Rome Labs project. I was involved in modifying this driver to support AAL2 at the low level. I was also involved in providing an AAL2 Negotiation Protocol, which facilitated the setting up and tearing down of individual AAL2 channels over the network. This support was provided in the form of a daemon running partially in the user space and partially in the kernel space of the operating system. Further, I was involved in designing and implementing the Linux based

Software ATM Switch. This switch used a basic kernel level switching driver developed for Linux for a different project as the fabric. It also used a modified version of a commercial call control application called Q.Port^{TM}, developed by BellCore.

1.2 Contributions of Other Project Members

The Rome Labs project consists of three other members. Erik Lindsley designed and developed the low level ATM driver for Linux called the ATMSL driver, to implement a version of the ATM protocol over low speed serial links. The ATMSL Driver interfaces on the top with the standard Linux ATM driver. Lei Zhu helped design the modifications to standard ATM for low speed and high error rate channels. The resulting protocol is called Narrowband ATM, or NATM. He also designed various testing suites to test the driver under conditions of high error rates, and a Forward Error Correction (FEC) mechanism for the ATM cells. Sachin Sheth, the newest member of the project group is handling the adaptive networking section of the project, and the STC related implementation details.

1.3 Organization of This Document

This document contains five chapters after this brief introduction.

Chapter 2 contains the background literature essential to understanding the basic tenets behind ATM, Linux, Drivers etc. This chapter includes relevant details that went into modifying ATM to the NATM protocol, and networking under Linux.

Chapter 3 contains an overview of standard switching techniques employed while designing ATM switches, an overview of the ATM signaling procedures, and a description of the implementation of the NATM Fabric, to facilitate software switching using Q.Port.

Chapter 4 consists of a detailed description of the ATM Adaptation Layer 2, the AAL2 Negotiation Protocol, and generic flow diagrams of the involved processes.

Chapter 5 consists of the details of the implementation of both the low level AAL2 support, and the user level AAL2 Negotiation Protocol. The latter half of the chapter is devoted to performance evaluation of the implemented system, and comparisons with other, existing solutions.

Chapter 6 describes the conclusions and future work required in the project.

Appendix A has a brief description of the FEC coding used in the Narrowband ATM driver.

Appendix B has a section of psuedo-code that can be used as an example to set up an active AAL2 channel on a compliant host.

Chapter 2

Basics

This chapter is devoted to overviews of the basics required to understand networking in general, and specifically Linux ATM networking. One of the major concerns while designing and implementing the AAL2 test bed was the cost and availability of the software infrastructure involved. Linux was chosen as the operating system to design the switch on because of it's modular nature, freely available source code, and inherent robustness. The hardware infrastructure included a Multiport serial card, and wireless modems or RS-232 serial cables which connected the various serial ports of the card to hosts.

Section 2.1 in this chapter describes the basic principles behind computer networking. Section 2.2 describes Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), and it's aspects like ATM Adaptation Layers (AALs) and ATM signaling. Section 2.4 describes the operating system Linux, and networking under Linux.

2.1 Computer Networking Principles

Computer Networking involves connecting computers to each other, by various means, so that they form a network. The major goals of Computer Networking are to share resources between computers located physically apart, and allow users of these computers to communicate with each other. Also, computer networks help in improving reliability of a system, as dependencies on single, central units is reduced. Networking helps conserve resources and reduce expense, as computing resources otherwise available to restricted number of people are now more accessible.

Networks are of various kinds, and are implemented using different Protocols. A protocol is a set of rules that determine how the computers will talk to each other over the network. The rules determine things like the order and format of message to be sent between connected computers, the setting up and tearing down of these connections, and various other aspects. Networks are modeled on the OSI reference model, which has a layered structure, consisting of 7 layers. Most practical implementations fuse the functionality of the various layers, so that practical networks have 3 or 4 layers [1]. Each of these layers pertains to a function in the network. Typically, a network consists of a Physical layer, dealing with representing bits on a transmission medium, the Data Link Layer, which abstracts the physical link to make it appear error free to the higher layers. The Network layer is concerned with routing data packets from source to destination, the Sessions Layer establishes connections between processes on the end points. Finally, applications need to be running on end points that can handle or generate the required data. Networks are usually composed of hosts, which are the computers that connect to each other, and Switches, that make the connections physically possible. A switch consists of Ports, to which hosts and other switches are connected. Data coming into a port on the switch is usually directed out another port. This 'Switching Function' is performed on the basis of some rules, or setup procedures.

2.2 Asynchronous Transfer Mode

Asynchronous Transfer Mode, or ATM, has rapidly emerged as a protocol of choice for the demands made by multimedia networks [2]. ATM networks have many distinct features that help maintain it's edge over other network protocols, especially in the area of high speed networking carrying different kinds of data. ATM transfers data between network elements using fixed sized 'packets', or cells. These cells are 53 bytes, or octets long, and carry two kinds of information - information pertaining to the path in the network, and the data that they transport along the path. The cells are partitioned into 5 octets of header, which is the path information, and 48 octets of data payload. One octet in the header is used as a Cyclic Redundancy Check over the remaining four octets, in order to assure the integrity of the header. The ATM cell structure is shown in figure 2.1. ATM cells have no sequence numbers since the protocol guarantees in-sequence delivery. The cells themselves contain minimal routing information. The routes for the cells are setup prior to the start of data transfer. A physical link between two entities consists of many ’virtual’ channels. A route between two hosts in an ATM network, separated by switches is thus a collection of Virtual Channels or VCs between them. VCs are setup by a Signaling Protocol. ATM uses Out of Band Signaling, i.e. a separate signaling channel is dedicated across the network, and both switches as well as hosts use this channel to setup, monitor and tear down the other VCs. Cells carry Virtual Channel Identifiers, or VCI numbers in the header, that establish the channel they are traveling on. These VCI numbers are only significant on a link to link basis. New VCI numbers are assigned when the cell passes from one link to another on it’s way to the destination. In the future, it is envisioned that broadband networks will have to support semi-permanent connections to transport a large number of simultaneous connections, called Virtual Paths. Thus each cell also carries a Virtual Path Identifier, or VPI number. A VPI/VCI pair uniquely identifies a cell on a given link. Other information in the cell header consists of the CLP bit, which is a means of attributing priority to the cell. Cells with the CLP bit 0 are dropped first when the network is congested. The GFC field is used by switches to perform flow control, although actual application is limited.

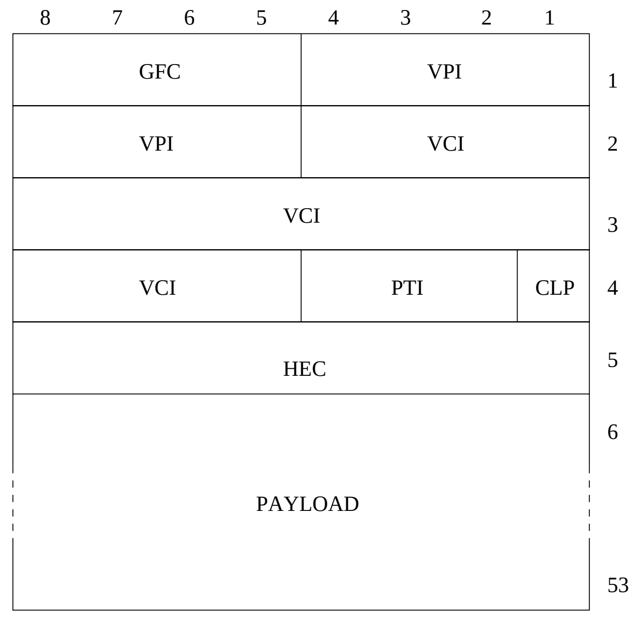


Figure 2.1: ATM Cell Structure at the UNI

The PTI or Payload Type Indicator bits indicate the type of ATM protocol this cell belongs to, and are also used for rudimentary network management.

2.2.1 ATM Adaptation Layers

Above the ATM Layer lies the Adaptation layer, which provides for the transformation of the higher-layer service - voice, video, data - into a form suitable for transmission over the ATM infrastructure. The AAL preserves timing relationships for traffic requiring it (voice, for example). The following AAL types are defined by the ATM Forum:

- *AAL1* is used to support Constant Bit Rate (CBR) connections across the ATM network. Incoming data is placed in an ATM cell along with a 3 bit sequence number, a 4 bit CRC. The remaining bit in the first byte is used over a series of cells to indicate, among other things, timing recovery information and whether or not the AAL1 connection is structured.

- *AAL2* is used to multiplex many low bandwidth CBR channels over a single VC. Each channel has a 3 byte channel overhead, including a Channel Id Number, and a length indicator. Up to 64 channels can be multiplexed over a VC, and individually setup and torn down. AAL2 needs a separate AAL2 Negotiation Protocol (ANP), as is discussed in section 4.1.1.

- *AAL3/4* is an obsolete adaptation standard used to deliver connectionless and connection-oriented data over the ATM network. This AAL has a substantial overhead in terms of sequence numbers and multiplexing indicators, and is rarely used.

- *AAL5* is an outgrowth of the data communication industry, and is optimized for data transport. The PDU is broken up into ATM cell segments, and the last ATM cell carries an indication in the PTI. The last cell is padded out to 48 bytes, and contains a CRC over the entire PDU, and the length of the PDU.

2.2.2 ATM Signaling

When two nodes in an ATM network want to communicate, they first need to establish a virtual connection [3]. These connections can be either provisioned, in which case they are called Permanent Virtual Circuits or PVCs, or established on demand, in which case they are called Switched Virtual Circuits or SVCs. PVCs are analogous to leased lines in a phone network, while SVCs are analogous to making a call over a phone network. SVCs require signaling support on the originating node, the switches that lie along the path, and the on terminating node. ATM networks have dedicated Signaling Channels, which implement connection setup and tear down between hosts. The signaling is of two kinds - User Network Interface, or UNI, and Network Network Interface, NNI. When a user on a host wants to setup a connection, the UNI entity on the host sends a setup message to the Network. The Network, which is a collection of switches, will use NNI to build a route between the destination, and the final leg between network and the destination host will again use UNI to setup the connection. The ATM Forum, a group of industrial representatives and academicians are responsible for establishing and standardizing the various aspects of the ATM protocol. The Forum has currently published Version 4.0 of UNI signaling, and has recently published the PNNI specification, which is Public NNI. Before PNNI was standardized, ATM networks implemented the Interim Interswitch Signaling Protocol, or IISP, as an interim solution. The work on this project has used and extended UNI 3.1 on the hosts, and IISP 1.0 to setup connections between switches.

2.2.3 ATM Addressing

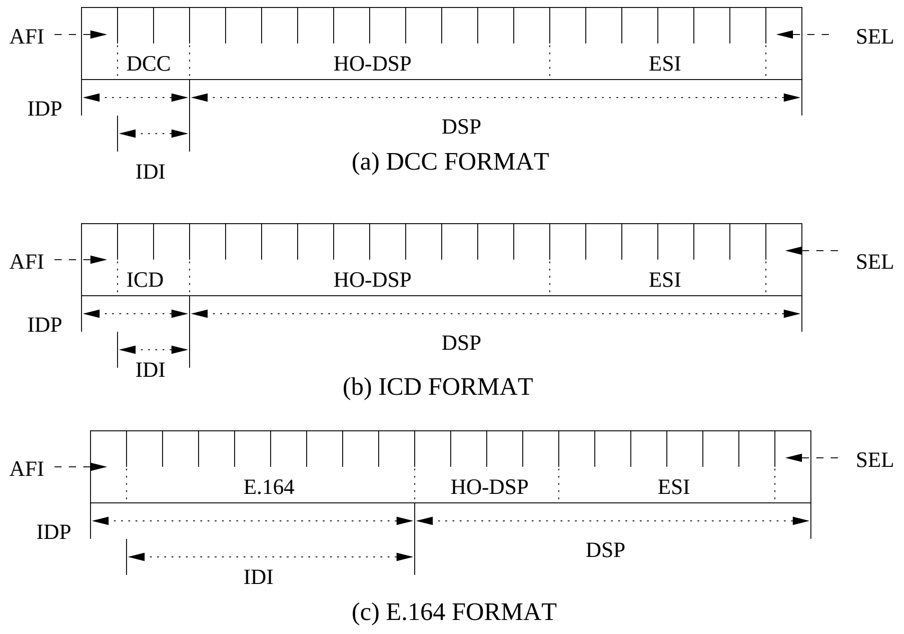


Figure 2.2: ATM Address Formats

For the purposes of SVCs established by the signaling procedure, each ATM end system is assigned a unique 20 byte address. This address is modeled after the address format of the OSI Network Service Access Point, as specified in the ISO 8348 document. The address is divided into the Initial Domain Identifier (IDI) and the domain Specific Part (DSP) parts (Fig 2.2). The IDI has three formats, and the DSP is split into two parts - the High Order DSP (HO-DSP), and the low order part consisting of the End System Identifier (ESI) and the Selector (SEL). The ESI is typically the hardware address of the end system and the SEL is used to distinguish multiple interfaces with the same hardware address. The three IDI formats are the DCC, or the Data Country Code, the ICD or the International Code Designator, and the $E.164$ which is in the ISDN format. The reader is directed to [3] for a more details. The IDI in private networks is the switch address.

2.3 Narrowband ATM

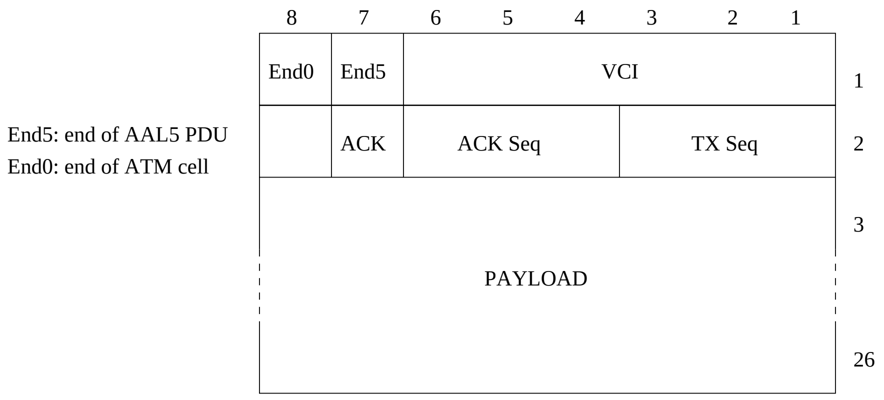


Figure 2.3: NATM Cell Structure [11]

The actual protocol used in the project was a deviation from the standard ATM as described above. The modifications were made to solve some of the problems related to low speed, wireless links carrying mixed real time (voice) and non-real time (data) traffic. The two main problems that needed attention were the high error rate - 1 random error in every 1000 bits, added to burst errors due to channel fading, and the transmission latency of the cells. Simulations showed that the error rates would cause frequent cell loss at an impractical rate. The modifications made resulted in a Narrowband ATM [erik](Fig 2.3), or NATM protocol, which had a cell length of 24 payload and 2 header bytes, as against the standard 53 byte cell, and a geometric Hamming Code based Forward Error Correction (FEC, Appendix A) scheme that added a 50% redundancy to each cell. The smaller cell size reduced the transmission latency to acceptable levels for real time traffic, and FEC helped reduce the errors to acceptable levels without re-transmissions making a mockery of the throughput. The VCI space has been reduced from 2^{16} to 2^6, the VPI value is always assumed to be 0. The second byte of the header is used for an optional ARQ protocol, to further reduce errors by automatic retransmission of cells lost due to errors in the channel.

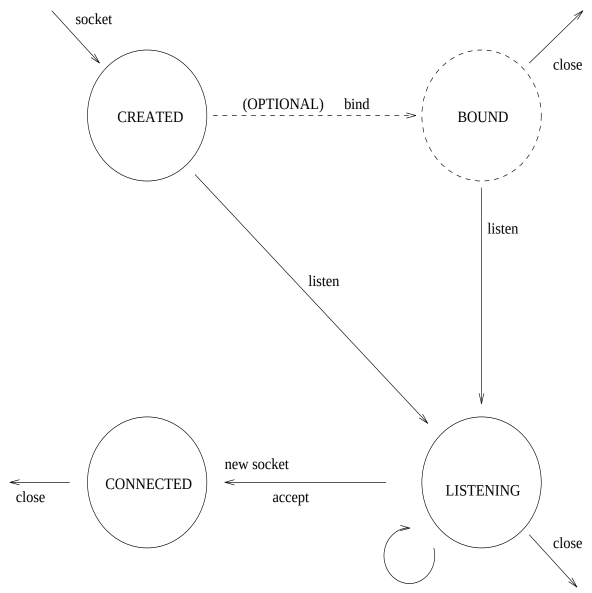
2.4 Overview of Linux

Linux is a Berkeley Systems Division (BSD) Unix clone designed primarily for PCs, although it now has many versions that run on all major platforms. The Linux OS development is an ongoing effort, which was started by Linus Torvalds. It is meant to be a clean re-implementation of the standard BSD variety, and is freely available along with the source. Kernel version 2.0.25 was used in this project. Linux supports the BSD Socket Interface.

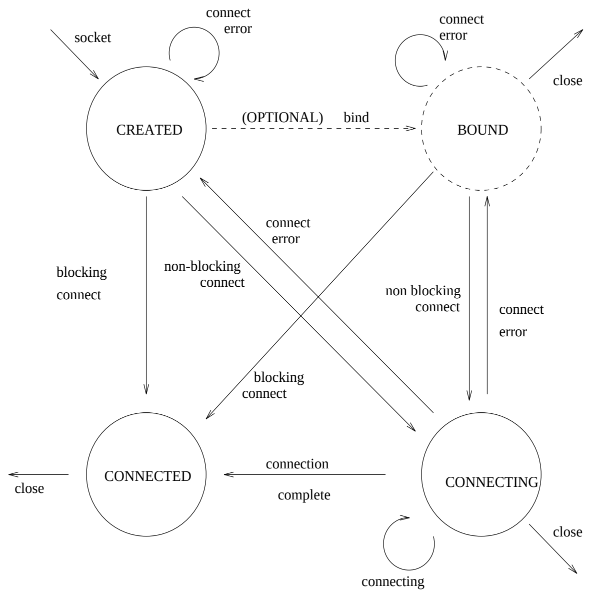
2.4.1 Networking Under Linux

The BSD socket interface is a method for interprocess communication (IPC). Processes that wish to establish communication with other processes running on the same or different machines, open sockets of a particular type, called a Family. After a socket is opened, the process can either **listen** on it, waiting for another process to start communicating, or **connect** these sockets to other processes. A socket that is used to listen is said to be Passive, while the one that connects is said to be Active. For communication to occur, a pair of active and passive sockets is needed. Families like AF_INET, and AF_ATMPVC or AF_ATMSVC connect to a remote machine using the protocol address of that machine. After putting a socket into the listen mode, a process usually waits to **accept** an incoming connection. Since potentially a large number of sockets could be open and waiting to get a connection, most protocol families have unique ways of identifying sockets that they want to connect to. In ATM, there are two sets of numbers, the 'Broadband High Layer Information' and 'Broadband Low Layer Information' structures associated with the sockets. These are set to specific values by both the active and the passive socket. Connection is established when both information sequences match. In some cases, it is not necessary to designate the sockets in uniquely. However, most practical applications require it. The **bind** function call is used to bind the socket to a unique identifier. The identifier is supplied as part of an address structure. This structure also contains the local protocol address of the host. Once the connection is established between two sockets, data transfer can occur by the **read** and **write** system calls (Figs 2.4(a), 2.4(b) [4]).

Sockets of various families have optional parameters, called socket options. Most times, the default socket options need to be modified to suit individual needs. These options are set and read using the **setsockopt** and **getsockopt** calls. Usually, socket options are set before connection, but that is not necessary. After connection, the sockets are bidirectional, in the sense that either socket can read or write, eliminating the distinction between active and passive sockets. A process may have many sockets open, and may not wish to block itself on only one of these. To get around the problem of listening to more than one socket at a time, the process builds a list of open sockets it wants to listen to, and performs a **select** on this list. When any socket receives data, the process is alerted. The process can then find out which of the sockets on the list has incoming data, and do a read on that. When the application wants to stop communication, it simply performs a **close** on the socket. The drivers are then responsible to tear down the connection, and deallocate any resources that were reserved for this connection. Drivers under Linux implement the functions described above. These functions are invoked by the kernel when a process opens an socket and starts trying to connect. A different driver is needed for each of the protocols, and the drivers are expected to handle the protocol specific nature of the connection. The driver that handles the ATM protocol is split into two parts - the high and low level drivers. The high level driver, implemented by Werner Almesberger of Laboratorie de Reseaux de Communication, Switzerland [4], handles the Transport and most of the Network Layer of the protocol. The Low level driver implements the Data Link layer. The low level drivers are specific to the hardware, and provide a layer of abstraction to the high level. This driver is usually hardware specific, and manipulates registers on the hardware that is used to physically connect to the network.



(a) Passive open of a socket



(b) Active open of a socket

Figure 2.4: State Diagram for Socket Open

2.4.2 Interrupts and Interrupt Drivers

The low level drivers are usually implemented to handle Interrupts, that are generated by the hardware. Whenever any peripheral device or hardware wants attention from the CPU, for instance when new data has arrived at the ATM card, it generates an Interrupt to the CPU. The CPU then invokes a special software routine designed to service the hardware, and this is called the Interrupt Service Routine. During boot time, ISRs are configured in the kernel, so that the kernel knows what ISR is handling what interrupt. This is critical, since the correct ISR needs to be invoked for each interrupt. Standard ATM cards use the PCI bus, which has a common interrupt for all the cards on it. However, other ISRs need to register themselves, and inform the kernel the interrupt number for which they need to be evoked. In the case of low level ATM drivers, the ISRs handle the Data Link level ATM protocol, and hand the data up to the high level driver through a well defined and consistent interface.

2.4.3 IOCTLs

An IOCTL or I/O control system call is used to manipulate a device driver. It provides a method for user applications to change the behavior or characteristics of the driver. The ioctl system call has a uniform interface at the kernel. However, each call has an argument that targets the call to a specific device driver, and indicates to the driver what task needs t be performed, or what variable needs to be set. For example, an ioctl may be used by a program to change the speed of the serial port. IOCTL calls are performed by opening special files in the file system, called device files. Each of these files is connected to a device driver.

2.4.4 Multiport Serial Cards

Traditionally, a serial port on a computer has an interrupt associated with it. The switching function requires a user to be able to connect hosts to the switch, and connect this switch to other switches so that the hosts can access each other and the rest of network. This requires multiple ATM ”ports” on the switch. Each port handles both input and output, and has either a host or another switch connected to it. Since each ATM port is a serial port on the machine, the number of interrupts required for this task soon becomes prohibitive. The alternative is to use Multiport serial cards. These cards offer up to 16 serial ports on one interrupt. The ISR associated with the card reads a special register on the card to determine which of the multiple ports needs servicing. These cards also provide a host of other features. Each port on the card can usually support serial data transfer rates of up to 115 kbps. They also have extensive built-in Modem support. For the AAL2 Switch, the Cyclades card was chosen. The source code for the driver for this card is available with the Linux distribution, which was modified to handle ATM traffic over each of the ports.

Chapter 3

Switching and Signaling

3.1 Switching in ATM

An ATM switch contains a set of input ports and output ports, through which it is interconnected to users, other switches, and other network elements. It might also have other interfaces to exchange control and management information with special purpose networks. Theoretically, the switch is only assumed to perform cell relay and support of control and management functions. However, in practice, it performs some inter-networking functions to support services such as SMDS or frame relay.

It is useful to examine the switching functions in the context of the three planes of the B-ISDN model [5].

3.1.1 User Plane

The main function of an ATM switch is to relay user data cells from input ports to the appropriate output ports. The switch processes only the cell headers and the payload is carried transparently. As soon as the cell comes in through the input port, the Virtual Path Identifier/Virtual Channel Identifier (VPI/VCI) information is derived and used to route the cells to the appropriate output ports. This function can be divided into three functional blocks: the input module at the input port, the cell switch fabric (sometimes referred to as switch matrix) that performs the actual routing, and the output modules at the output ports.

3.1.2 Control Plane

This plane represents functions related to the establishment and control of the VP/VC connections. Unlike the user data cells, information in the control cells payload is not transparent to the network. The switch identifies signaling cells, and even generates some itself. The Connection Admission Control (CAC) carries out the major signaling functions required. Signaling information may/may not pass through the cell switch fabric, or maybe exchanged through a signaling network such as SS7.

3.1.3 Management Plane

The management plane is concerned with monitoring the controlling the network to ensure its correct and efficient operation. These operations can be subdivided as fault management functions, performance management functions, configuration management functions, security management functions, accounting management and traffic management. These functions can be represented as being performed by the functional block Switch Management. The Switch Management is responsible for supporting the ATM layer Operations and Maintenance (OAM) procedures. OAM cells may be recognized and processed by the ATM switch. The switch must identify and process OAM cells, maybe resulting in generating OAM cells. As with signaling cells, OAM cells may/may not pass through cell switch fabric. Switch Management also supports the interim local management interface (ILMI) of the UNI. The Switch Management contains, for each UNI, a UNI management entity (UME), which may use SNMP.

3.2 Cell Switch Fabric

The switch fabric is the entity that is responsible for connecting input ports to the output ports. There are generally four categories of switch fabric [5].

- Shared Memory
- Shared Medium
- Fully Interconnected

- Space Division

One of the important considerations while designing switching fabrics is the point at which queues are built up. There can be two places - cells could be queued at the input ports, or at the output ports.

- *Input Queuing* In an input queued architecture, buffers exist at the input ports, while the output ports have no buffers. When more than one cell destined to the same output port arrives at a port p, a queue is formed. All subsequent cells are blocked at the input queue, until the fabric can resolve both the cells. This leads to underutilization of the bandwidth. Input queues are not desirable, for this reason.

- *Output Queuing* Buffers at the output ports queue cells destined for that port. Here, the fabric needs to be non-blocking, otherwise if two cells destined for a single output port cannot find unique paths to the port, one of them will be dropped. However, since output queues lead to fuller utilization of bandwidth, they are the preferred form of queuing.

Assuming that the switch has an equal number (N) of input and output ports, the four categories are briefly described in the following sections.

3.2.1 Shared Memory Fabrics

Here all incoming cells are converted from serial to parallel form, and written sequentially to a dual port RAM. A memory controller decides the order in which cells are read out of the memory, based on the cell headers and internal routing information. This approach minimizes cell loss under heavy load, but since the memory must run N times faster than the ports, it is not scalable (Fig 3.1).

3.2.2 Shared Medium Fabrics

Cells are routed through a shared medium, like a Time Division Multiplexed bus (Fig 3.2). The arriving cells are broadcast on the bus in a round robin fashion, and the output ports filter the addresses, and accept cells bound for them. The problem with this approach is that the output ports and the buses need to be C times the port speed, where C is the cell arrival rate in cells/s. The popular ForeRunner ASX-100 from Fore Systems is based on this technique.

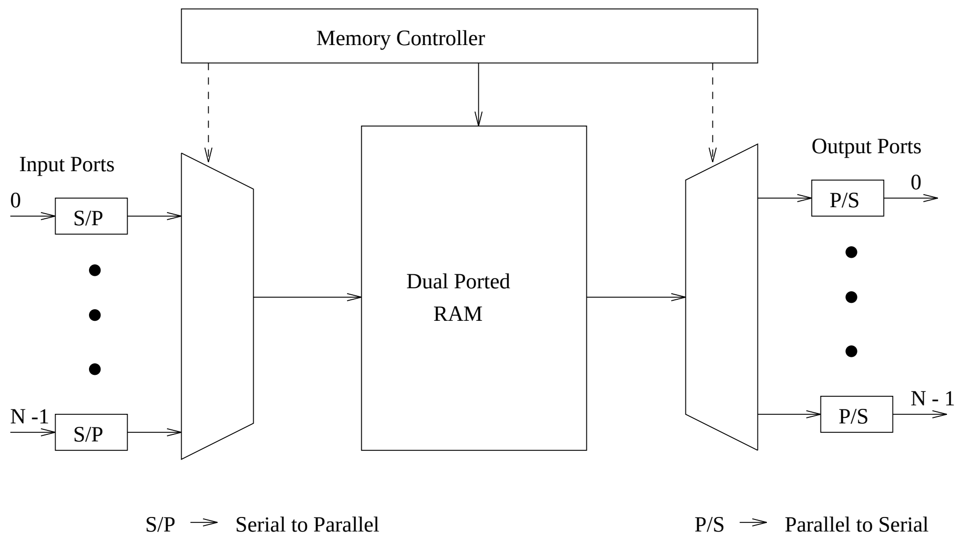


Figure 3.1: Basic structure of a shared memory switch [6]

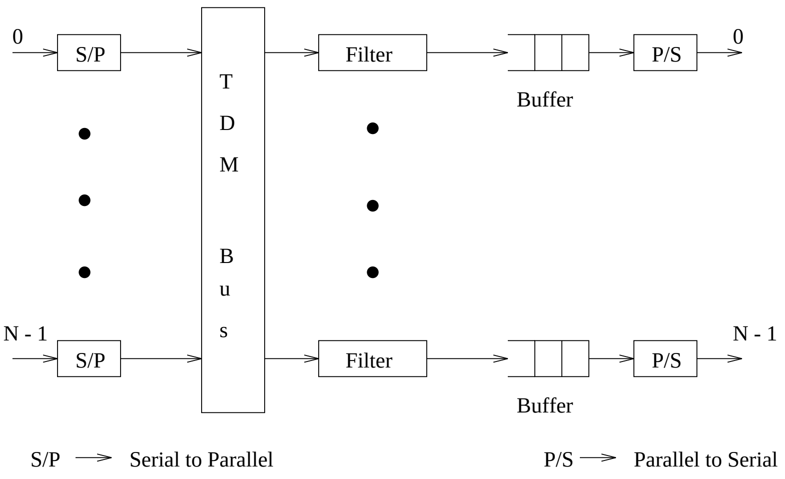


Figure 3.2: Basic structure of a shared medium switch [5]

3.2.3 Fully Interconnected Fabrics

Here, independent paths exist between each of the input and output ports. Buffers at the output port queue cells from each of the input ports. This approach is evidently ideal as far as traffic management within the fabric is concerned, but is not scalable due to the quadratic increase in the interconnections and output buffers (Fig 3.3).

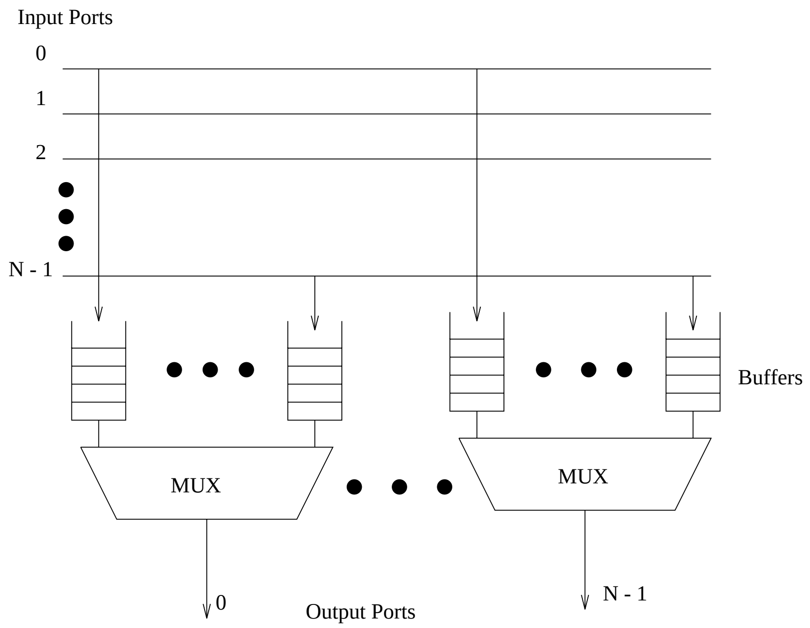
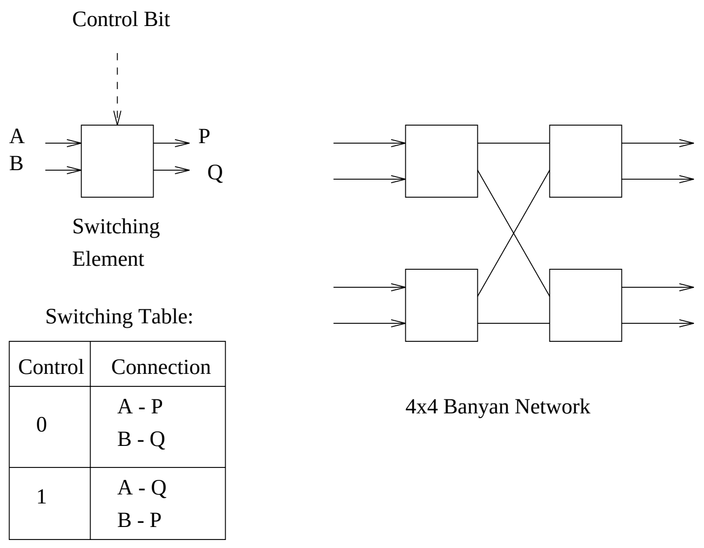


Figure 3.3: Basic structure of a fully interconnected switch [5]

3.2.4 Space Division Fabrics

Switches that have interconnection networks that physically interconnect any of the N input ports to any of the N output ports are called space division. These usually consists of tree like formation of switching elements that physically connect on of their inputs to one of their outputs (Fig 3.4). These switches usually require input queuing, and need complicated techniques to overcome the inherent disadvantage of the queuing scheme [5], [7].



Switching Table:

Control	Connection
0	A - P B - Q
1	A - Q B - P

Figure 3.4: 4x4 Banyan network and single element (Space Division Fabric)

3.3 Software Switching

Switches are usually built using custom hardware, since they are highly parallel and speed intensive applications. However, modeling and testing of new and unproven aspects of the protocol can be done on software test beds before full fledged investment into the hardware is made. Software switches usually are a link between network simulations and hardware implementation of new protocols. If the required bandwidth of the network is small enough, a software switch might be useful as an actual switching element. The following sub-sections describe the integral components of a software switch as implemented for this project.

3.3.1 Switch Structure

As Fig 3.5 shows, the software switch designed has a fully interconnected fabric (section 3.2.3), a control layer and minimal management. The switch can support up to 16 serial ports, each of which is controlled by the ATMSL driver running Narrowband ATM., with speeds of up to 115 kbps per port. The switch also has a However, these are theoretical limits. Practically, on a Pentium Pro based PC, 4 ports running at 19.2 kbps were tested. The main constituents of the NATM switch are

- The switch is built on a PC platform, running Linux. Networking support on Linux exists in the form of the BSD socket interface (section 2.4.1). The Linux ATM driver is patched in to provide ATM Network and Link Layer support.

- The MicroSwitch driver, which implements a fully connected switch fabric is installed for physical cell switching.
- The Narrowband ATM driver (NATM driver) which uses the serial port to transport Narrowband ATM cells is installed.
- The Cyclades multiport card is used obtain series of low speed (up to 115 kbps) ports fanning off a single hardware interrupt (section 2.4.4).
- A standard ATM Network Interface Card (NIC) is installed to obtain a fiber channel to conventional ATM switches.
- Q.Port, a user level signaling application, that implements both host and switch Call Control, is installed. A new interface between Q.Port and the underlying MicroSwitch driver is written.

Some of these items are self evident. Salient features of the rest are described below.

3.3.2 The NATM Driver

The Narrowband ATM device driver, adapts a serial port to handle Narrowband ATM traffic [11]. It is an implementation of the bottom half of the ATM Driver under Linux. It interfaces with the Linux ATM Driver on one end, and the serial port on the other. It contains a round robin scheduler which looks at the various open VCs and schedules data according to a preset priority scheme. Real time (voice) traffic is given priority over data traffic. The scheduler is followed by a Segmentation and Reassembly layer, to handle the various ATM Adaptation Layer types as defined by the ATM Forum. The SAR layer queues fully formed ATM cells to the port in the transmit direction, and fully assembled PDUs to the ATM interface in the receive direction. The cells pass through an (optional) FEC module that adds the error correction to the cell, and the bytes are then placed at the serial port. The interface to the serial port is modular. In the case of the NATM switch, the serial interface is replaced with an interface to the Cyclades Multiport card. The NATM driver registers itself with the ATM driver for each of the active ports below

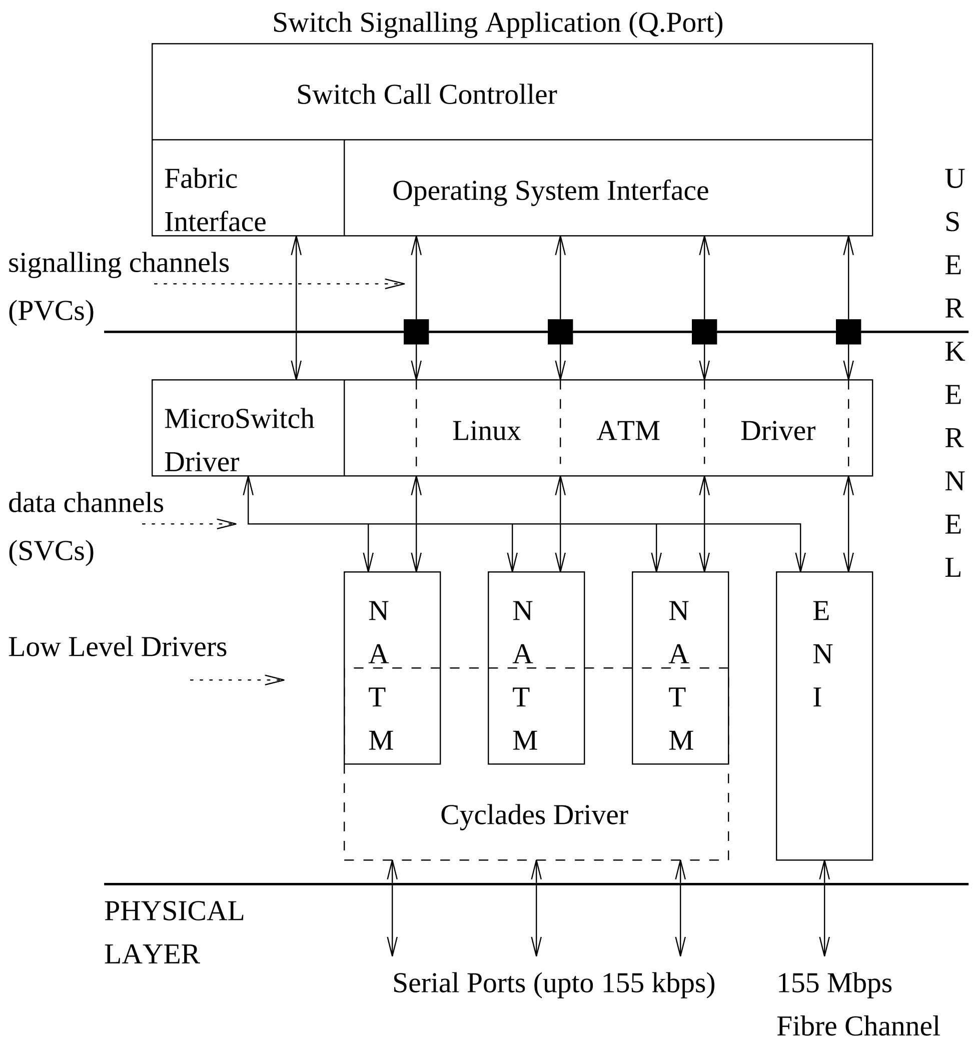


Figure 3.5: The NATM Switch - Block Structure

that it is configured to handle. It instantiates local data structures for each of the ports, which contain data to be transmitted and data received on that port. It wakes up the appropriate port on multiport cards on switches (the default serial port on hosts), each time there is data to be transmitted. The receive section is woken up by the port when data arrives.

3.3.3 The MicroSwitch Driver

The MicroSwitch driver is a simple cell level switching driver that is implemented for Linux. It has an ioctl based interface, which can be used to connect and disconnect a VC on a port to another VC on a different port. The connection is bidirectional. Cells arriving on either VC are then dequeued, and queued on the outgoing queue of the complimentary VC. The driver does rudimentary traffic management by blindly dropping cells if any of the destination queues become too long. The switching is cell based in the sense that no SAR functions are implemented in the driver and all the cells are treated as raw ATM data (AAL0).

3.3.4 Q.Port

Q.Port [9] implements signaling stacks on a configurable number of ports. It provides both UNI and IISP stacks, and a fabric controller. There are a few standard fabrics supported by the application, however a well defined fabric interface allows one to implement custom fabric interfaces for controlling non-standard switches(Fig 3.6). The main parts are

- *Switch Call Control* coordinates the various protocol entities supporting calling party with one or more entities supporting called party and/or the next switch in the path in creating a call. It determines routes, and controls the fabric interface according to call setup and tear down requirements.

- *Switch Signaling Stack* Grouping is built on each port, and can be either a UNI or IISP stack. It helps establish, maintain and release SVC. It consists of three modules: a network side implementation of the ATM Forum Q.2931 signaling protocol (also called Q.93B), an implementation of Q.2130 data link protocol (Q.SAAL) and an AAL5 wrapper (AALCP).

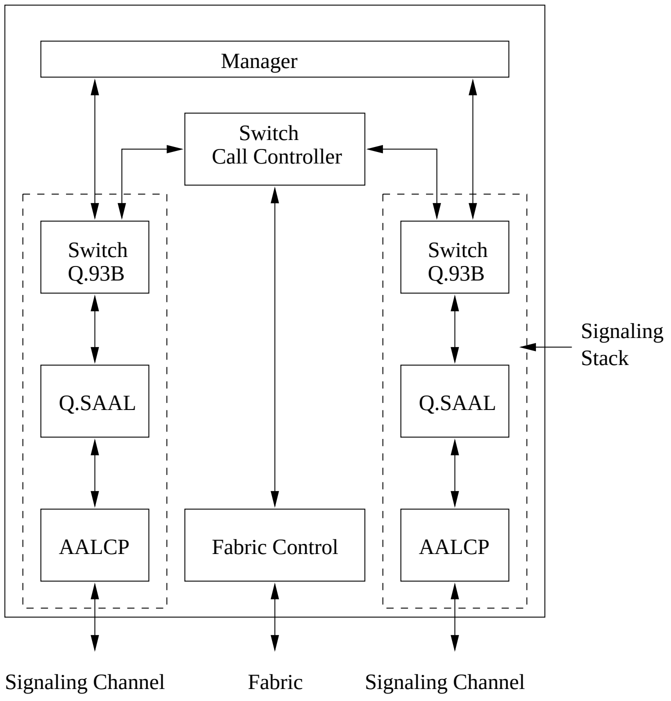


Figure 3.6: The Q.Port Switch Call Controller [9]

- *Fabric Control Module* maps generic requests from the call controller into actions that physically connect and disconnect VCs. The Fabric controller has a well defined interface, and any adhering fabric can be thus controlled.

3.3.5 The NATM Fabric

To control and manage the NATM Switch, a NATM Fabric was written to interface to the Fabric Control module of Q.Port. This is modeled after the Plaid fabric implementation available with Q.Port. Briefly, a fabric is implemented in three main class objects [8]:

- Class Fabric: This is the main class that implements the Fabric Controller. It interfaces to the Fabric User, which is usually the Switch Call Control module. The operation that needs to be performed for the User is converted internally into a message and queued. Each message type has a defined action function that is called to process the message when it is popped off the internal queue. The message handling functions interface to the Connection class to do the actual add and delete of connections.

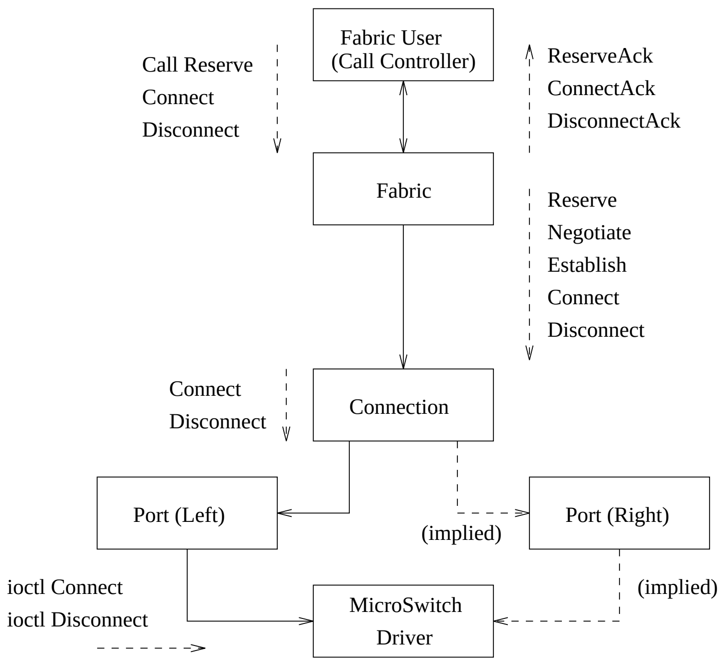


Figure 3.7: NATM Fabric and interactions

- Class Connection: This class maintains a connection record for management of the connection. Each connection requests instantiates a new connection class object. The Fabric interacts with this class to first reserve resources. This usually entails allocating data structures for the connection, and selecting the VPI/VCI numbers on both the ports (the left and right) that need the connection. After reserving the resources, the Fabric attempts to negotiate bandwidth and establish the connection. The connection record contains all the required data for managing the connection. It interfaces with the Port class to actually establish the connection.

- Class Port: The Port class is instantiated by the Fabric for each of the ports that the Fabric has been configured for. A configuration file is used by the Fabric to determine the details for each of the ports, including the status of the port, the number of VPI and VCI connections possible, the line rate etc.

The Connection object instantiated for each new call invokes the connect function on the left and right Port objects to make the connection. The ioctl calls to the MicroSwitch driver are implemented in the Port class. However, the design of the MicroSwitch driver is such that a single connect call is sufficient to connect both the left and the right ports, so the NATM Connection class regularly only calls the left port to connect to the right port. Similarly Connection calls the disconnect function only for the left port, and the MicroSwitch driver then disconnects both ports (Fig 3.7). Bandwidth negotiation is currently not supported since the higher layer adaptive networking modules allocated are involved in actively adapting the application bandwidth requirement according to traffic conditions. Each connection is allocated the full bandwidth of the channel. By the same token, bandwidth renegotiation is not supported.

3.4 Signaling on the End System

Signaling on the end system is performed by a set of daemons that are part of the ATM driver for Linux. There are essentially three important signaling daemons.

3.4.1 ATMSIGD

Atmsigd is the UNI signaling daemon for the Linux ATM [10]. It implements the UNI 3.1 signaling stack for a single ATM interface on the host (Fig 3.8). The signaling daemon imple-

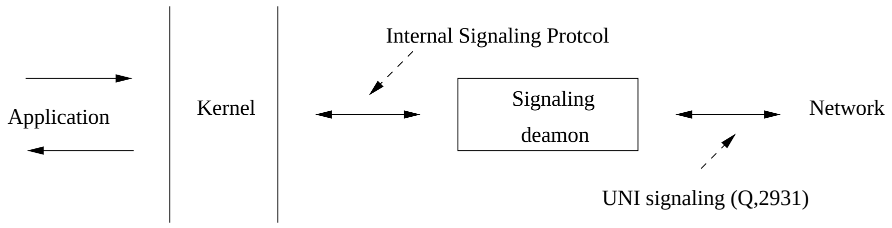


Figure 3.8: Linux ATM Signaling

ments the UNI signaling complexity as part of user space, while a simple protocol to support ATM signaling resides in the kernel. The user process communicates with the kernel using a simple Internal Signaling Protocol, which relies on the well ordered nature of the system to manage the signaling. The ISP has been modified to accommodate a new daemon to handle the AAL2 Negotiation. The ISP uses synchronous communication based on BSD sockets.

Linux ATM ISP

A set of simple messages characterize the ISP. They are listed below, and briefly described.

- *as_connect* This message is sent by the kernel to request establishment of an out-bound connection (possibly due to a user application connect request). The daemon responds with an *as_okay* or *as_error* , as the case may be. This sequence usually completes the connection setup process when the user does a 'connect'.
- *as_bind* This message is sent by the kernel, usually as a result of a user application performing a bind system call, to verify the local address chosen by the application. There are no state changes related to this message.
- *as_listen* The kernel send this message to the daemon to register a ATM Service Access Point (SAP), when a user process does a listen system call. The daemon, as usual, responds with a *as_okay* or an *as_error* .
- *as_indicate* The daemon sends the kernel this message when it receives an incoming call indication for a corresponding SAP. The kernel responds either with an *as_accept* if a user is awaiting the connection (blocking on the accept system call), or an *as_reject* .
- *as_accept* The kernel sends this message, as described, in response to the *as_indicate* message.
- *as_reject* The kernel sends this message, as described, in response to the *as_indicate* message.
- *as_okay* used in either direction, this message is a generic acknowledgment, and is used to exchange parameters between the kernel and the daemon.
- *as_error* This message is used by the daemon to indicate an error while processing the previous kernel message.
- *as_close* This message can be used in three ways:
  - Kernel to daemon: to indicate the normal closing of a connection by an application, e.g. with a close system call.
  - daemon to kernel: to indicate the normal closing of a connection by the remote party
  - daemon to kernel: to indicate the abnormal closing of a connection, e.g. by the network.

The kernel acknowledges an *as_close* with exactly one *as_close* or *as_error* message, that the daemon uses to destroy all the connection information it has.

3.4.2 ILMID

Ilmid is the Interim Local Management Interface daemon that is used to manage the host status and configuration, perform address registration and update at the switch. It uses existing SNMP standard, and defines a new ATM UNI Management Information Base (MIB) to perform VC status and management, operational measurement as required, diagnostics, etc [3].

3.4.3 ATMARPD and ATMARP

Atmarp is used to resolve IP addresses over an ATM subnet. The ATMARP requests and replies are sent using AAL5. The ATMARP structure consists of an ARP Server, whose ATM address is well known within the subnet. Hosts wanting to resolve IP addresses to their respective ATM addresses send queries to the ARP server, which looks up it's data base and responds with the required address. The ARP server updates it's data base when it receives ARP requests by sending inverse ARP or InARP_REQUEST to the originating host for each logical IP subnet the server is configured to serve. In the event that the server is unable to find the corresponding entry in it's table, it returns an ARP_NAK to the host.

The ARP client is responsible for contacting the ARP Server with it's own IP address to register itself. This usually happens at boot-up time. It is also responsible to initiate and maintain a VC to the ARP server, respond to ARP and InARP requests, and generate and transmit ARP_REQUEST when required by applications wishing to make connections.

Chapter 4

Protocols and Data Structures

4.1 ATM Adaptation Layer 2

AAL2 is an adaptation layer that is used to multiplex more than one constant low bit rate user information stream on a single ATM virtual connection [12]. This AAL provides for bandwidth efficient transmission of low-rate, short, and variable length packets in delay sensitive applications. In situations where multiple low Constant Bit Rate data streams need to be connected on end systems, a lot of precious bandwidth is wasted in setting up conventional VCs for each of the connections. Moreover, most network carriers charge on the basis of number of open Virtual Connections, hence it is efficient both in terms of bandwidth and cost to multiplex as many of these as possible on a single connection. In [12], we find a preliminary standard published by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU-T), and although some portions require further refinement, the standard is well threshed out.

4.1.1 General Framework of AAL2

The AAL type 2 is subdivided into the Common Part Sublayer (CPS) and Service Specific Convergence Sublayer (SSCS) as shown in Fig 4.1 (a). Different SSCS protocols may be defined to support specific AAL2 user services or groups of services. The SSCS may also be null, providing merely for the required mapping between the CPS and higher layers. AAL2 provides the capabilities to transfer AAL-SDUs from one AAL-SAP to another through the ATM network (Fig 4.1 (b)). Multiple AAL2 connections may utilize a single underlying ATM connection. The multiplexing and de-multiplexing of connections occurs at the CPS.

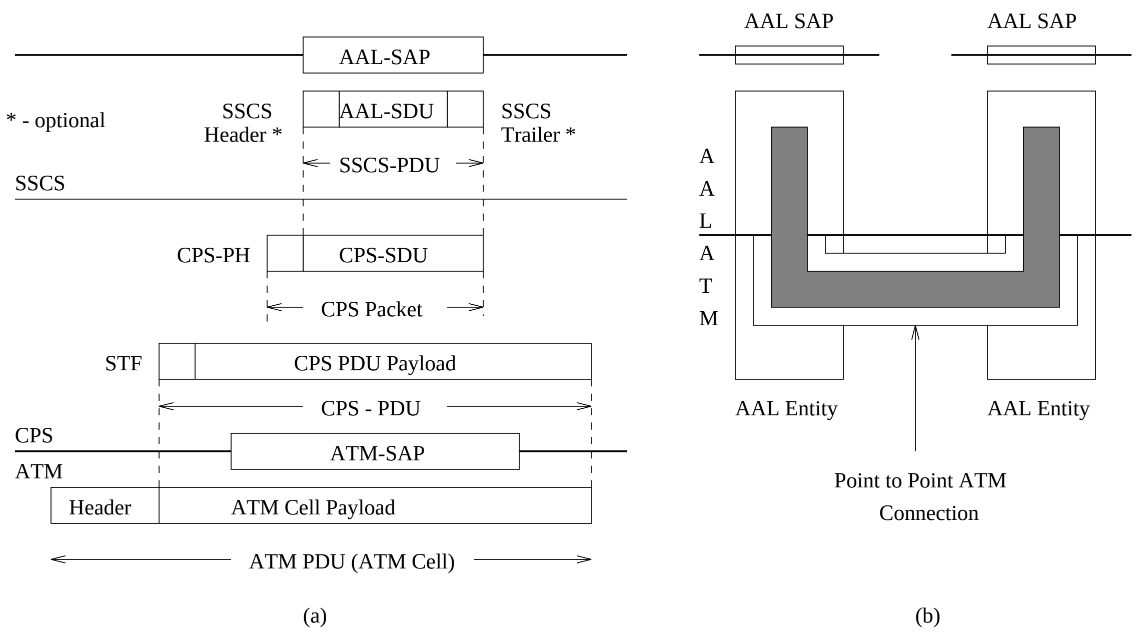


Figure 4.1: AAL2 Structure (a) Sections and Data Interfaces (b) Connection

CPS to ATM data interface

The CPS hands a 48 byte ATM payload to the ATM layer below it, a 1 bit ATM User to ATM User (AUU) indication, and a loss priority (called the Submitted Loss Priority). SLP is used by the ATM layer to set it's own CLP bit. CPS also receives from the ATM layer a 48 byte SDU, and a loss priority bit (called the Received Loss Priority). The RLP may differ from SLP in case the network changed CLP along the way.

CPS to SSCS data interface

The CPS hands CPS-Interface data packets to the SSCS (1 to 64 bytes). The format and actual length of the data are determined at setup time, as described later. The CPS also hands a 5 bit User to User Indication to the SSCS. This is data used optionally by the SSCS entity to decide the destination of the PDU. The CPS also receives the same two units from the SSCS entity.

4.1.2 The Common Part Sublayer

AAL2 CPS offers the following peer to peer operation:

- Data transfer of CPS-SDUs of up to 45 (default) or 64 bytes.
- Multiplexing and de-multiplexing of multiple AAL2 channels.
- Maintains the CPS-SDU sequence integrity on each AAL2 channel
- Unassured operation, i.e. lost CPS-SDUs are not retransmitted
- Bidirectional virtual channel connection, using the same VC number in either direction. The VC can be permanent or switched.

The CPS interacts with both the management layer and the control layer. The control layer establishes the VC as required. Switching at the channel level has not yet been defined.

Format and Encoding of CPS Packet

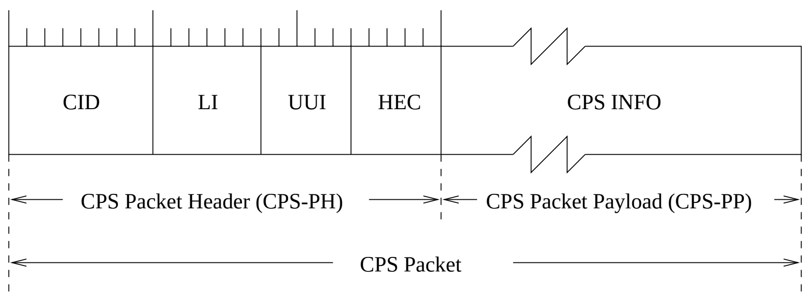


Figure 4.2: AAL2 CPS Packet Format

A CPS Packet consists of a 3 byte Packet Header (CPS-PH), followed by up to 64 bytes of Packet Payload (CPS-PP). CPS Packets are the data exchange mechanism between CPS and SSCS. Fig 4.2 shows the field lengths and format.

- Channel Identifier (CID) value identifies the AAL2 channel user. The AAL2 channel is a bidirectional-medium, and both directions use the same value of CID.

CID value	use
0	not used
1 2 ... 7	reserved for layer management peer-to-peer operations reserved
8 ... 255	identification of SSCS entity

- Length Indicator (LI) is a binary encoded value that corresponds to the length of the payload of the CPS-Packet. The default maximum length is 45 bytes. It can be set to a maximum of 64 bytes. The maximum channel length needs to be negotiated at setup time. LI cannot exceed the maximum negotiated value. Each channel can individually negotiate it's maximum value. Maximum lengths between 45 and 64 are not allowed.

- User-to-User Indication (UUI) serves two specific purposes :

  – To convey specific information to SSCS entities transparently through the CPS.

  – To distinguish between the SSCS entities and Layer Management users of the CPS

  The 5 bit UUI field is handed without change by CPS to the SSCS entity. It's usage by the SSCS entity is optional.

- Header Error Control (HEC) is the reminder (modulo 2) of the division, by generator polynomial $X^5 + X^2 + 1$, of the product of X^5 and the contents of the first 19 bits of the CPS-PH. The receiver uses the HEC field to detect errors in the CPS-PH.

Format and Encoding of CPS-PDU

The CPS-PDU consists of a one byte start field (STF), and 47 byte payload. The 48 byte CPS-PDU is the ATM cell SDU (Fig 4.4). A CPS-PDU may carry 0, one or more full or partial CPS-Packets. The packets may overlap over more than one PDUs. Any unused space in the PDU is padded with 0s. The CPS-Packet may be partitioned anywhere along it's length (Fig 4.3). The start field values are

- Offset Field (OSF) This field carries the binary value of the offset, measured in number of bytes, of the first start of a CPS-Packet or, in the absence of a start of a CPS-Packet,

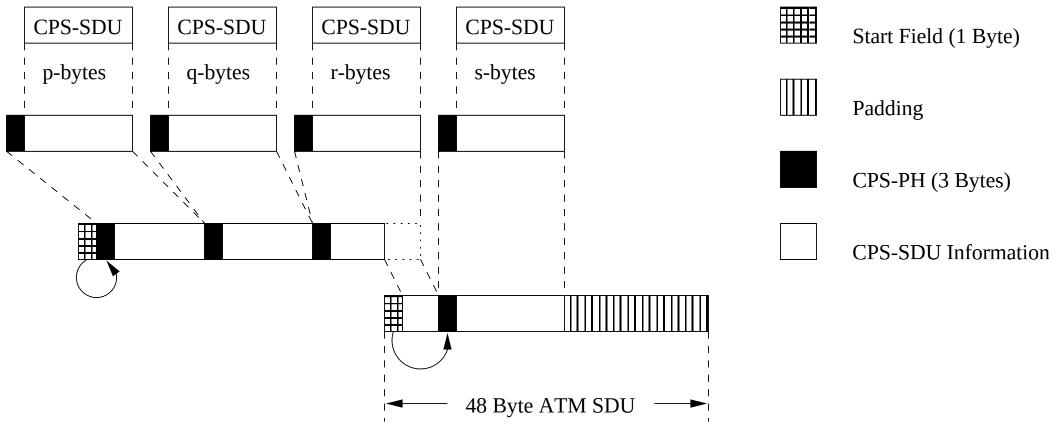


Figure 4.3: Translating CPS-SDUs to ATM SDUs

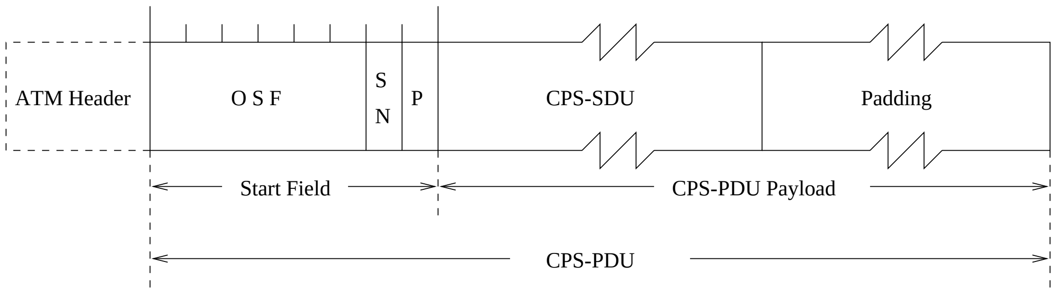


Figure 4.4: AAL2 CPS PDU Format

to the beginning of the PAD field. A value of 47 indicates that there are no CPS-Packet starts in this PDU.

- Sequence Number (SN) This i bit field is a modulo 2 sequence number of the stream of CPS-PDUs
- Parity (P) To detect errors in the STF, a 1 bit odd parity is set as the last bit of the STF.

4.1.3 AAL2 CPS Procedure

The CPS consists of distinct transmission and receptions state machines that function independent of each other. The transmission state machine needs to multiplex the various channels into as few ATM SDUs as possible, while still maintaining the time requirements of the CBR traffic, while the reception state machine needs to demultiplex channels that can be spread over multiple ATM SDUs.

AAL2 Transmitter

The multiplexing function in the CPS to merge several different sized streams into a single ATM SDU requires a method for scheduling these streams so that none of the streams suffer any more than acceptable delays. The nature of traffic on AAL2 channels require a CPS SDU to be transmitted within a certain time frame after it is generated. In algorithmic form, the CPS transmitter has the following procedure (Figs 4.5, 4.6):

1. The CPS transmitter starts in the IDLE state. When a CPS PDU is passed to it, build the CPS Packet Header, start Timer_CU, build the STF.
2. If a previous part or whole CPS SDU is waiting for transmission, then append the current SDU to the waiting ATM SDU for transmission.
3. If no data is waiting to be transmitted (State is IDLE), then start a new ATM SDU.
4. If the STF needs to be built, use the end of the waiting data as the start pointer in the STF.
5. If Data Queued $<$ ATM SDU size, set state as PART, set the Part variable for future STF calculations (if needed), wait for new CPS SDU. When the SDU arrives, jump to step 2.

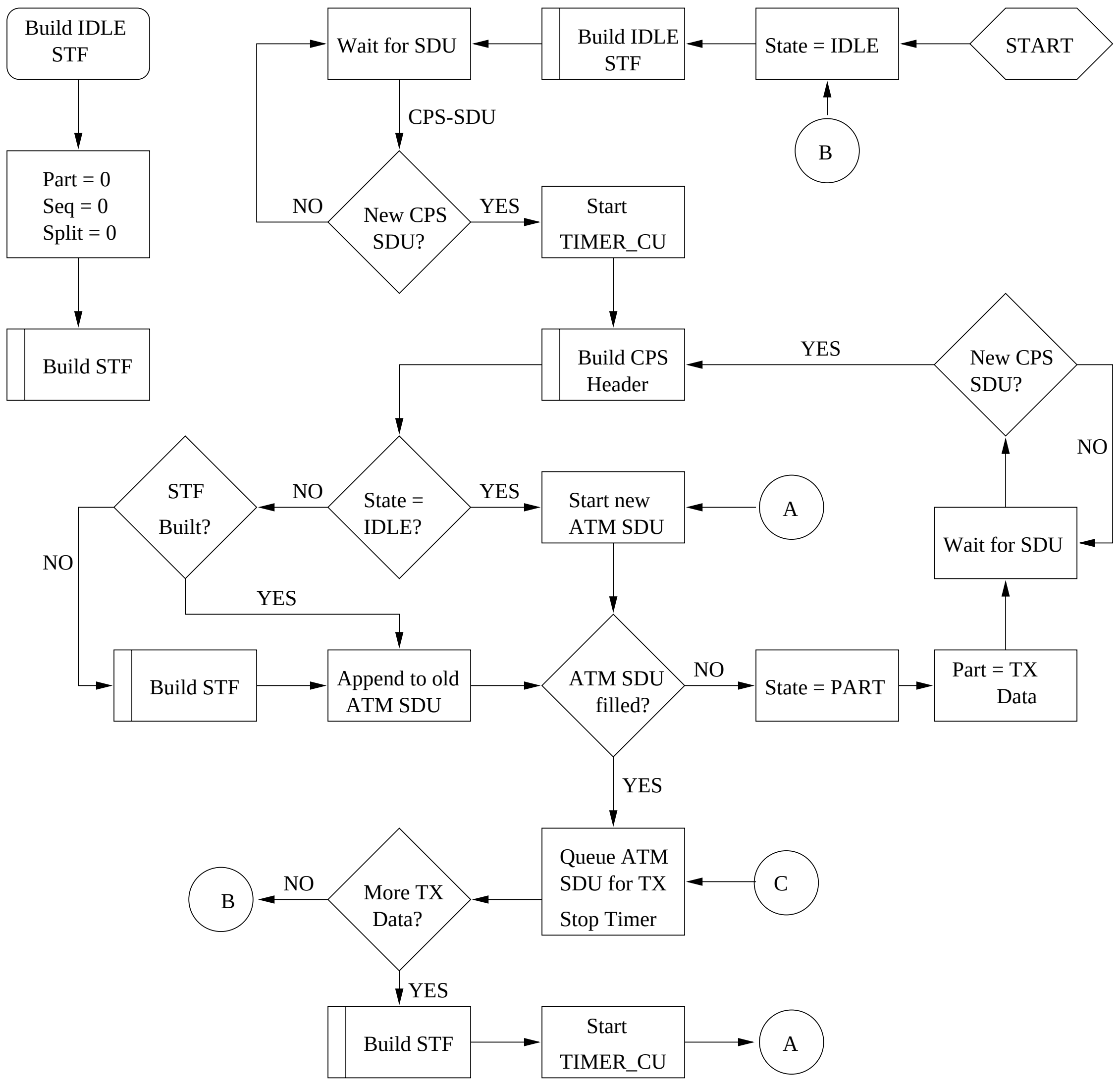


Figure 4.5: Simplified AAL2 CPS Transmitter Flow diagram (Part 1)

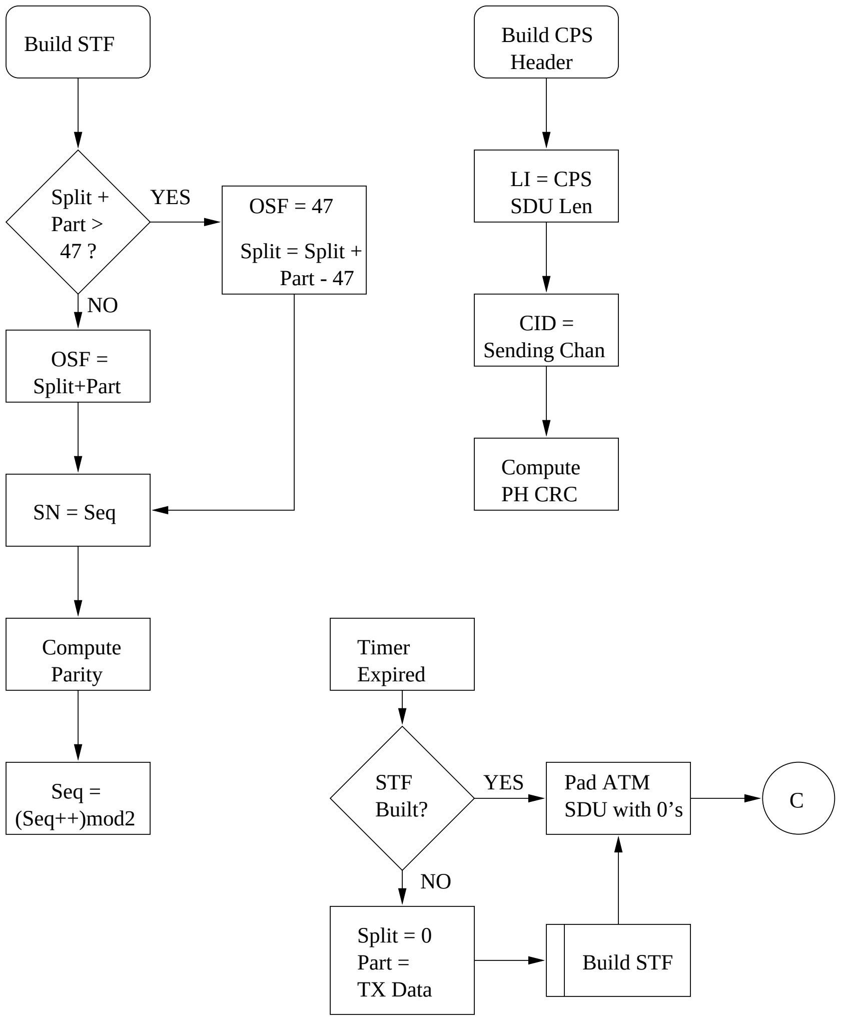


Figure 4.6: Simplified AAL2 CPS Transmitter Flow diagram (Part 2)

6. If the ATM SDU is filled, stop the Timer_CU, queue it for transmission.
7. If data remains to be transmitted, start Timer_CU, build the STF, jump to step 2.
8. Set State as IDLE, jump to step 1.
9. When the Timer_CU expires, build an STF if none is built (using the start of the padding as the start pointer in the STF), pad the remaining part of the ATM SDU with 0's, jump to step 6.

AAL2 Receiver

The Reception state machine is simpler because the time dependence of the channels is taken care of while transmitting. However, packet discard is an important step in the receiver, since entire ATM SDUs cannot be discarded if any one channel has errors (Figs 4.7, 4.8).

1. The CPS receiver starts in IDLE State.
2. Wait for a new ATM SDU. When a new ATM SDU arrives, obtain the offset value, check the STF parity.
3. Discard erroneous SDUs, and any waiting CPS SDU. If the offset is not zero, append data up to the offset from the ATM SDU to the waiting CPS SDU.
4. If the CPS SDU is $>$ maximum data size for the channel, discard CPS SDU.
5. If more data remains in the ATM SDU, start a new CPS SDU, populate channel number field. If the channel number is 0, the rest of the ATM SDU is a pad, discard the ATM SDU, jump to step 1. If no more data, jump to step 1.
6. If data remains in the ATM SDU, find the length of the channel. If length is greater than Max channel length, discard the CPS SDU. Jump to step 4.
7. If data remains in the ATM SDU, get the HEC, perform Header Error Correction. If error detected, discard CPS PDU, jump to step 5.
8. If data remaining in the ATM SDU $>=$ length of channel, transfer channel information to the CPS SDU, hand the SDU to the higher layer, jump to step 5.

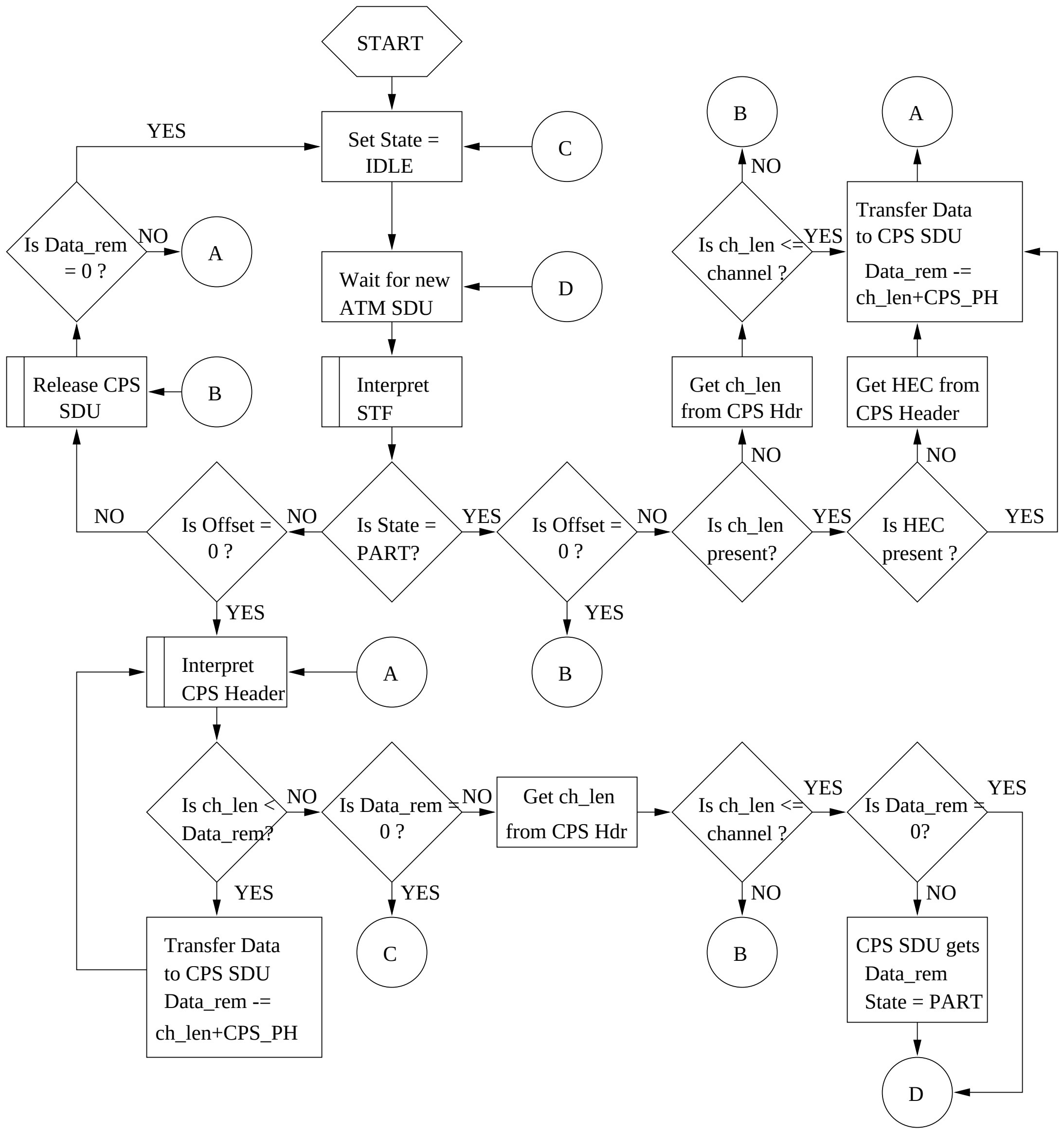


Figure 4.7: Simplified AAL2 CPS Receiver Flow diagram (Part 1)

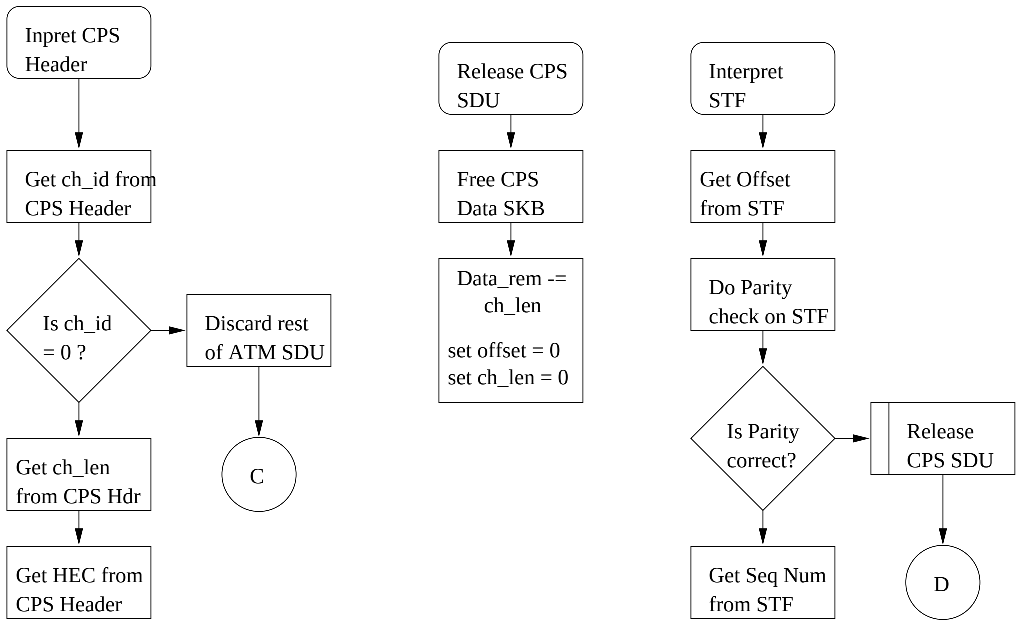


Figure 4.8: Simplified AAL2 CPS Receiver Flow diagram (Part 2)

9. If no more data remains, and new channel number exists, jump to step 1.

10. If data remaining in the ATM SDU $<$ length, transfer remaining data from ATM SDU to CPS SDU, set state = PART, jump to step 2.

4.1.4 AAL2 Negotiation Protocol (ANP)

The ATM signaling protocol as defined in UNI 3.1 does not cater for setting up and tearing down individual channels across a switched network. Further, the each channel is an entity by itself, requiring a complete negotiation process like the setup of SVCs over a switched network. In this event, a separate negotiation protocol is required that can manage channels on individual VCs. The following aspects must be considered while designing and implementing the negotiation protocol:

- Transparency: The negotiation protocol must be implemented such that the setting up and deleting of individual channels is transparent to the switched virtual network. Since no signaling support is available on any of the component systems, channel setup must work within the framework of the existing protocol.

- User Interface: The user interface of the negotiation protocol must be kept as close to the standard Unix socket interface (as described in Section 2.4.1) as possible. User interfaces need to be available only on the end systems that have low level support for AAL2.

- Bandwidth Negotiation: The protocol must support at least some rudimentary form of bandwidth negotiation, so that channels can be guaranteed the bit rate they started out with. The ANP must restrict additional channels until it can allocate the requested bandwidth.

- Channel numbers: There are two ways that the ANP can allocate channel numbers - the simple method is to have well known channel numbers on both ends, so that processes setup listening sockets with channel numbers and lengths, and arriving connections are accepted by the ANP if a process is listening on that channel number. However, a more generic method would be to do a LANE like implementation, where ANP clients enquire an ANP Server, and get channel numbers allocated.

ANP Functionality

The ANP is implemented in the form of a daemon that runs on the end systems that need to setup AAL2 channels (Fig 4.9). The following points outline the functionality of the ANP:

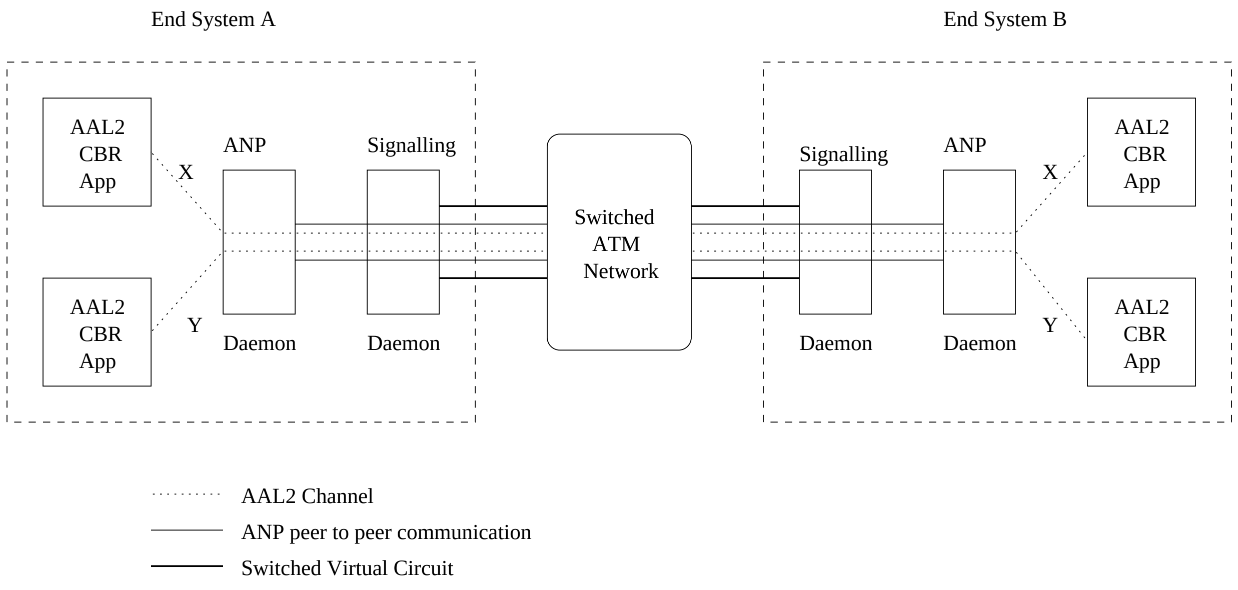


Figure 4.9: AAL2 Negotiation Protocol Peer to Peer communication architecture

- *Channel Setup* Each time a process wants to setup a new channel, the ANP daemon is contacted. The daemon can either allocate channel numbers, as in the case of query based channel number selection, or is provided a channel number by the process. It is then the ANP's responsibility to contact it's peer on the called party, and negotiate the channel setup.

- *Bandwidth Negotiation* The ANP daemon also watches upon the allocated bandwidth on the end system. The total bandwidth allocated cannot exceed the practical limit of the link rate. This is true for both the transmit and the receive sides.

- *Data Transfer* The ANP provides a transparent path for the data transfer on a channel.

- *Channel Release* When the party at either end wishes to release the connection, the ANP at that end signifies it's peer of an end of transmission so that both ends can release the resources dedicated to the channel.

4.2 Data Structures

There are some data structures in the kernel critical to the functioning of both the low level driver and the ANP daemon. These are detailed below, with the functionality of some of their more important fields highlighted.

4.2.1 Socket Structure

The socket structure is created and maintained for each socket opened by any process under Linux. This needs to be a small and cohesive structure since it is used extensively throughout the kernel and by any application wanting to perform any form of communication. Important fields:

- *type:* The communication protocol type, namely whether it is a stream or datagram protocol type.

- *state:* Defines the connection state of the socket, starts with unconnected.

- *ops:* Pointer to a structure of functions pointers that perform the various operations on the socket, like read, write, close etc. This pointer is set by the driver of the protocol type of the socket.

- *data:* Pointer to the data needed by the protocol. In the case of ATM, the data pointer points to the VCC structure associated with the socket (section 4.2.3).

4.2.2 Data Buffers (SKBs)

The socket interface uses a special data structure to store and manipulate Protocol Data Units, or PDUs, called the Socket Buffer, or the SKB. SKBs are double linked list structure elements, designed so that they can be easily queued to lists, removed and recycled in these lists. Although they were designed initially to handle Internet Protocol (IP) data units, they have since been extensively, and perhaps haphazardly modified to handle other PDUs. The ATM driver adds extensive data elements to the SKBs, and these are set and used within the ATM driver. Each SKB has pointers to the socket it is associated with, a huge amount of protocol specific information (the VCC structure in the case of ATM), pointers to the data buffer space, and pointers to the SKBs on either side of it. The important fields are

- *prev* and *next:* These pointers are used to traverse the linked list of SKBs

- *sk:* pointer to the socket owning this SKB.

- *data:* points to the start of the data.

- *tail:* points to the end of the data.

- *size:* and *truesize* integers containing the length of the data in the SKB.

- *vcc:* pointer to the ATM protocol information.

- *dev:* pointer to the physical device that the SKB arrived on or is destined to.

4.2.3 Virtual Channel Structure (VCC)

Each new application that opens an ATM socket is assigned a VCC structure. Traditionally, each ATM socket can potentially be connected to a new virtual channel, so each VCC structure essentially points to all the data needed to setup, maintain and modify a virtual connection. Important fields:

- *aal* , *vci* and *vpi* are self explanatory.
- *qos:* a data structure that contains the quality of service negotiated for the connection.
- *local* and *remote:* address structures that contain the ATM address (section 2.2.3) in any supported format.
- *sleep:* the wait queue structure pointer that is used to put the current task to sleep in the event that it waits for an event, like data to arrive on a connection.
- *tx_quota* ,*rx_quota* ,*tx_inuse* and *rx_inuse:* are used to monitor the data pending in either the receive queues or the transmit queues. The quotas are the upper limit to the buffer space available for pending data. Once the quota is met, the connection will not accept any further data until some of the pending data is disposed of.
- *recvq:* is the SKB queue containing the SKBs that have arrived on this connection.
- *push:* is a pointer to the function that the low level drivers can use to hand the data to the higher layer.

Chapter 5

Implementation and Results

This chapter deals with the implementation of the low level AAL2 support under Linux ATM for the ATMSL driver, and the implementation of the ANP daemon on the same platform. The low level driver is heavily dependent on the ATMSL driver architecture [11], and the Linux ATM driver [4]. The ANP daemon interacts only marginally with the ATMSL driver. However, it interfaces to the section of the Linux ATM driver within the kernel to trap AAL2 setup messages and to setup communication channels to peer ANP daemon on demand.

The latter half of the chapter describes some of the results obtained while testing the AAL2 implementation. The AAL2 is compared with AAL5 under similar conditions, and the results obtained indicate the superiority of AAL2 over AAL5 for small CBR data packets.

5.1 Implementation

5.1.1 AAL2 Driver Support Implementation

Some of the data structures that are used by the kernel at various levels were modified to support AAL2. The main fields that were added were:

- *Socket* data structure
  - *atm_aal2_chan* - used to store the AAL2 channel number associated with the socket
- *ATM_VCC* data structure

- *chan_len* : an array of the lengths of all channels that can be opened in a VCC. A chan_len entry of 0 indicates an unopened channel.
- *aal2_state* : used to block a VCC so that a degree of atomicity of operations can be guaranteed.
- *curr_channel* : The channel number that is currently being processed.
- *ch_queue* : Pointer to a new structure of type *channel_queue* , which contains a *wait_queue array* , with an entry for each channel, and an SKB list array, with an entry for each channel. These separate queues are needed, since at any given time, more than one channel could be awaiting data from one connection, and each needs to be blocked (put to *sleep*) on a different wait_queue. Similarly, each channel needs a separate SKB list to dequeue it's SKBs.
- *aal2_sock* : A back pointer to the socket that owns the VCC. This could point to any one of the sockets that have channels open to the VCC.

The modifications needed to support AAL2 were distributed to the various sections of ATM under Linux as follows:

Modifications for Data Transmission

- High Level ATM driver
  - The High Level ATM driver was modified to handle AAL2 as a type of ATM Adaptation Layer.
  - The Transmit section of the driver was modified to add a 3 byte CPS Packet Header according to the information available (sec 4.1.2).
  - The transmit section is also modified to put an AAL2 channel process to sleep on it's appropriate wait_queue entry, as detailed above.
- ATMSL driver
  - The multiplexing of CPS SDUs into ATM SDUs is handled in the low level driver. It also implements a per channel timeout (Timer_CU) according to the CPS procedure specifications in section 4.1.3. The STF for the ATM SDU is built here (sec 4.1.2),

    and the completed ATM SDU is queued for transmission as in the case of other AALs.

  - A procedure to handle the timeout of the AAL2 channel is implemented, with provision to pad the remaining ATM SDU with 0.

Modifications for Data Reception

- High Level ATM driver
  - The Receive procedure is modified to wake up the correct sleeping channel upon the arrival of data for a particular channel on the connection, and to queue the data SKB to the appropriate SKB queue for that channel.
  - It is modified to distinguish between dequeuing SKB data for an AAL2 channel versus the regular case, so that when a channel is trying to read data, the block (sleep) process and the data read (skb_dequeue) processes target the appropriate pointers.
- ATMSL driver
  - The driver is modified to demultiplex the AAL2 streams in the ATM SDU. The CPS SDU Packet Header is interpreted to obtain channel, length and HEC information, according to section 4.1.3. Unfinished channels are stored until the next ATM SDU arrives. Finished channels are handed to the higher layer.

5.1.2 AAL2 Negotiation Protocol Implementation

The ANP was implemented as a transparent Peer to Peer communication protocol that used standard SVCs to communicate over switched ATM networks between peers. Each end system initiates an ANP Daemon to facilitate AAL2 communication. The salient features of the daemon are:

- It achieves transparency across a switched network by faking an AAL2 VC as an AAL5 VC. ANP daemons setup unique AAL5 SAPs with the ATM signaling stack on end systems. Connections to these SAPs are nominally AAL5, but the low level drivers treat them like AAL2 connections. Thus, only the end systems need be AAL2 aware, and VC setup and tear down is UNI compliant.

- It uses in-band signaling to setup and tear down new channels within the VC. All traffic on the VC is routed via the local ANP daemon, and all data on the signaling channel (channel 7 in this case) is interpreted by the daemon. The other channels are forwarded to their respective users.
- It blocks and unblocks the user processes during channel setup.
- Each user process is allowed to request a certain bandwidth from the daemon (a default bandwidth is assumed if no request is made) during setup time. If the link cannot support the bandwidth due to existing channels, the daemon refuses the connection.
- A user process registers with the daemon, informing the channel it is waiting upon, and what the maximum length of this channel is expected to be. The daemon blocks the listening user process until it receives an appropriate setup message from a remote peer.
- When a process decides to close a channel, the ANP daemon sends a channel delete message to it's peer. The peer daemon then releases the corresponding channel resources, and informs the process that is transferring data at it's end regarding the release of the channel.
- When a VC is torn down, for example due to a network error, the daemon informs all processes with channels open on that VC regarding the shutting down of the connection.
- A part of the ANP daemon is implemented in kernel (as an addition to the Linux ATM driver). The ANP thus consists of two communication protocols -
  - *Peer to Peer Signaling Protocol* , Used to negotiate channel setup between peers. All messages can originate on any of the daemon instantiations.
  - *ANP Internal Signaling Protocol* Used to communicate between the kernel and the daemon sections of the ANP. The daemon is the master, and the communication is well ordered and predictable.

ANP Peer to Peer Signaling Message Format

Peer to peer communication between ANP daemons is facilitated using fixed length messages on the signaling channel. The low level driver treats these messages in a fashion similar to all other channels. However, these messages are filtered by the ANP daemon, and it takes the appropriate action. Currently, the message format is small, and the signaling protocol is simple. This may need to be extended in order make it robust enough to handle real world situations.

- *type* the message type can be one of
  - **ch_setup** : New Channel setup request.
  - **ch_delete** : Delete existing channel request.
  - **ch_accept** : Accept new channel setup.
  - **ch_reject** : Reject new channel setup.
  - **ch_accept_conf** : Confirm channel setup accept.
  - **ch_close** : Close connection (and all channels) request.
- *cause* the cause for the message (usually for the reject) can be
  - *ca_bad_ch* : Bad channel number (either the channel number is beyond bounds (sec 4.1.2), or no process awaits this channel).
  - *ca_bad_len* : Bad channel length (either the length is out of bounds (sec 4.1.2), or the waiting process specifies a different maximum length).
  - *ca_limit* : Bandwidth of the receiver is currently full.
  - *ca_bad_msg* : Message type not understood.
  - *ca_none* : No cause
- *chNum* The channel number for which the message is sent.
- *chLen* The length of the channel in question.
- *bandwidth* The bandwidth that the application has requested, or the bandwidth of the channel to be deleted. This is used to negotiate bandwidth at setup time.

ANP Peer to Peer Protocol

- *Channel Setup* When the ANP needs to negotiate a channel setup, the daemon on the calling end system sends a message of type **setup** on the signaling channel to it's peer, with the requested channel number in the *chNum* field, the requested channel length in the *chLen* field, and the maximum required bandwidth in the *bandwidth* field. If the peer has a waiting channel with the requested channel number and a matching channel length, and can accommodate the requested bandwidth it replies with an message of type **accept** , with the *chNum* field containing the negotiated channel number. If these conditions are not met, the peer returns a message of type **reject** , with the cause field populated with the reason for the reject. Upon receiving an accept, the initiating channel sends a message of type **accept_conf** .

- *Channel Delete* When the ANP needs to delete a channel, the daemon on the initiating system sends a message of type **delete** , with the channel number to be deleted, the channel length, and the bandwidth of the deleted channel encoded. The peer system updates it's status, releases the channel, and need not respond to this message.

ANP Internal Signaling Protocol

The ANP daemon is integrated into the kernel by having a small section in the kernel, which is used to way-lay AAL2 socket setup and connect messages. These are picked up and interpreted, and a corresponding message is composed and sent to the user space daemon. This requires an Internal Signaling Protocol, across the kernel boundary, with it's own message format.

ANP ISP Message Format

The ANP ISP passes fixed length message from and to the kernel using a socket that is designated the default kernel communication socket. The message format is:

- *type* Indicates the message type (sec 5.1.2)

- *vcc* Used to transfer VCC pointer information. Although the VCC pointer is not valid outside the kernel, the daemon uses it for indexing.

- *chNum, chLen* Channel number and length fields - valid in both directions.
- *anp_fd* Since only file descriptors are valid outside the kernel, the daemon passes new file descriptors to the kernel so that the VCC can be dereferenced for it's purposes.
- *svc* The address, in $E.164$ format (sec 2.2.3), of the remote party. Used by the kernel to inform the daemon of the party that the application wants to connect to.
- *blli* The low level information that can be used to make an AAL2 SAP uniquely identify itself to the daemon. It is not currently supported.

ANP ISP Message Type And Direction

The ANP ISP messages are usually significant in only one direction, although this is not always the case. Also, not all fields are significant in all the messages (K denotes the kernel, D denotes the daemon).

- **anp_accept** K $\longrightarrow$ D. This is to indicate that a process has setup an AAL2 socket, and listening on a particular channel for messages of a particular length.
- **anp_listen** K $\longrightarrow$ D. This message is sent before the accept, and is currently ignored.
- **anp_indicate** K $\longrightarrow$ D. To indicate that a remote peer is trying to connect to the AAL2 SAP.
- **anp_wakeup** D $\longrightarrow$ K. To wakeup a sleeping process when a channel that it has been listening in is successfully negotiated.
- **anp_connect** K $\longrightarrow$ D. To indicate that a local process want to open a channel to a remote end system
- **anp_reject** D $\longrightarrow$ K. To reject a connection request by a local process, for example due to insufficient bandwidth.
- **anp_okay** D $\longleftrightarrow$ K. Generic acknowledgment.

- **anp_delete** D ⟷ K. Message to release a channel. The kernel sends it to the daemon when a local process wishes to terminate a channel, the daemon sends it to the kernel when a remote process closes a channel.

5.1.3 ANP Procedure

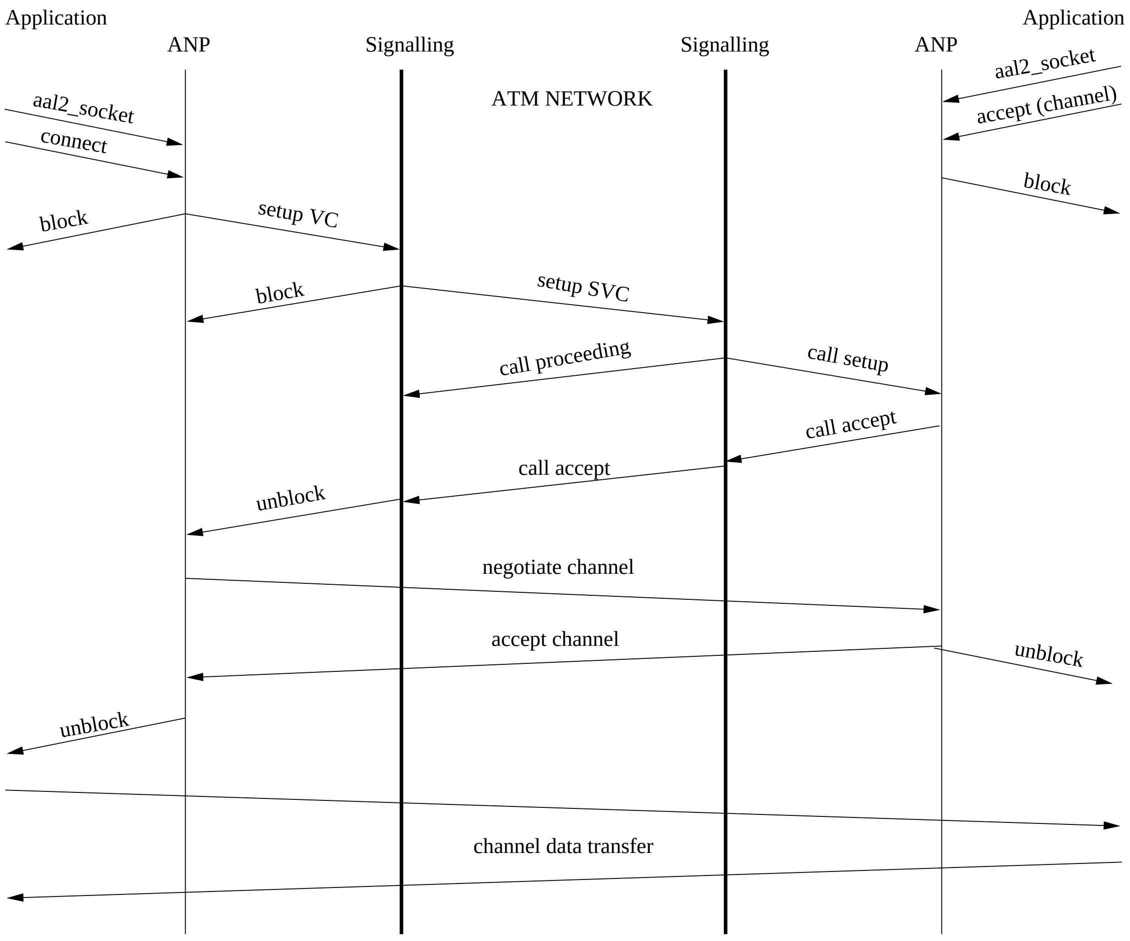


Figure 5.1: Initial channel setup to remote end system

The ANP processes requests, generates messages blocks and unblocks applications on demand.

Connect Procedure

- The ANP registers a unique SAP with the ATM signaling daemons, using the *blli* and *bhli* subfields of the SVC address.

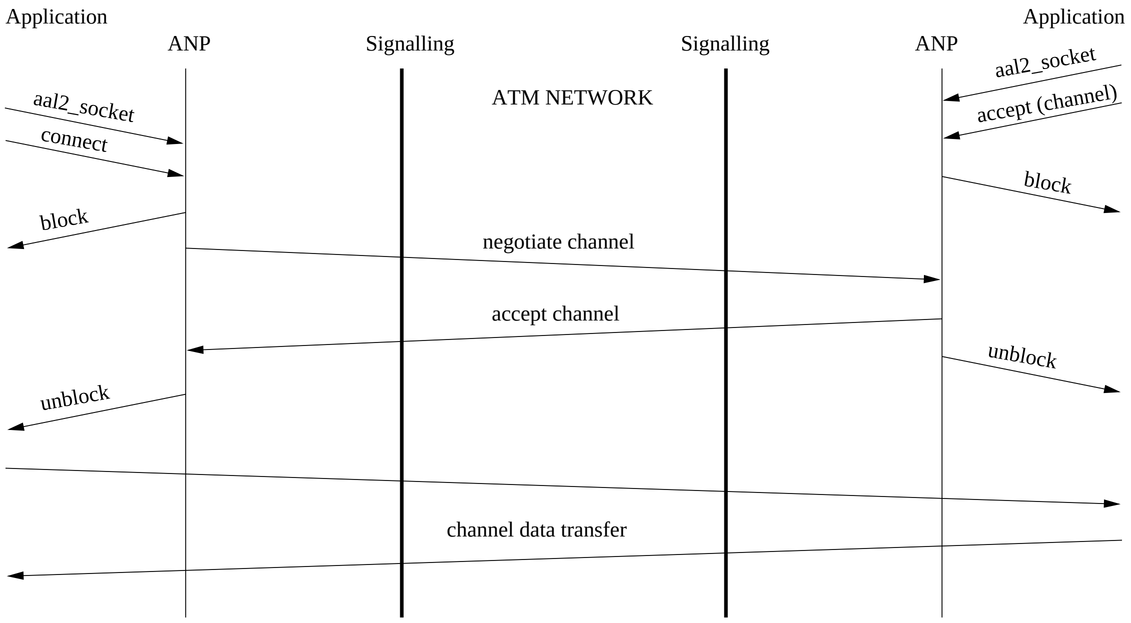


Figure 5.2: Subsequent channel setup to same end system

- When an application desires to open a new AAL2 channel, it performs a **connect** system call on an AAL2 socket. The kernel first blocks the application, then sends an **anp_connect** message to the ANP daemon.
- The daemon checks it's internal database to see if any channels have been opened to the called party previously. If this is the first channel, it opens an AAL5 SVC to the peer ANP daemon, using the *blli* and *bhli* (Fig 5.1). It then negotiates the channel according to the Peer to Peer protocol.
- If the setup requested is not the first to remote host, the daemon looks up the file descriptor to the remote host, and negotiates a new channel setup (Fig 5.2).
- If the setup is successful, the daemon returns an **anp_okay** message, along with the file descriptor to the new/existing connection. The kernel then changes the VCC pointer of the AAL2 socket to point to the VCC pointer of the SVC connection to the host, dereferenced from the file descriptor, and proceeds with a low level connect. It then unblocks the application.
- If the setup is unsuccessful, the daemon return an **anp_error** message. The kernel un-

blocks the application with an error.

- The process is now free to exchange data, and subsequently close the connection.

Listen Procedure

- When an application wants to listen to an as yet unopened channel, it does the **listen** and **accept** system calls on an AAL2 socket. The kernel blocks the application, and sends an **anp_accept** message to the daemon.
- The daemon adds the parameters of the new listening channel to it's queue of waiting channels.
- When a remote host desires to open a new AAL2 VC (an AAL5 VC setup to the AAL2 SAP), the kernel sends an **anp_indicate** message to the daemon. The daemon does an **accept** , and the connection proceeds according to the traditional BSD socket protocol. Once the connection is established, the ANP daemons communicate over this VC using channel 7 as the signaling channel.
- If the daemon receives a **ch_setup** message over the signaling channel, it checks to see if a channel with the required parameters is waiting for a connection. If yes, it checks to see if it can handle the bandwidth.
- If the setup conditions are met, the daemon sends an **anp_wakeup** message to the kernel, and a **ch_accept** message to it's peer. It then deletes the waiting channel from it's list. The kernel transfers the VCC pointer of the blocked application to the VCC pointer of the SVC, and unblocks it.
- If the setup conditions are not met, the daemon simply sends a reject to it's peer.
- The application woken up is now free to exchange data, and subsequently close the connection.

Channel Delete Procedure

- When a application closes a channel (releases a socket), the kernel sends an **anp_delete** message to the daemon. The daemon then sends a **ch_delete** message to it's peer and releases the bandwidth and channel number occupied by the channel.

- When the daemon receives a channel delete message on the signaling channel, it releases the bandwidth and channel number occupied by the channel, and sends the kernel an **anp_delete** message.
- If the daemon receives a **ch_delete** message on an already deleted channel, it recognizes that this is an echo of the message it sent previously (as a result of the peer sending a delete message to it's kernel), and does nothing.

5.2 User Interface

The user interface to setup, use and close AAL2 channels on compliant machines is as close to the BSD Socket Interface as possible (sec 2.4.1). The socket is setup, connected and closed as before. socket options are used to set the AAL2 specific features of the socket, like the channel number, channel length etc. The following points list the socket interface for AAL2 channels. Appendix B contains pseudo code that reflects the principles behind the user interface. The user opens a socket using the **socket** system call. The socket family is PF_ATMSVC, the AAL type is ATM_AAL2. Setting the qos is standard [4], except that the sdu size in either direction must be the same (usually set to the desired channel length). The following sections describe the AAL2 specific socket options that need to be set before connection can be established. The sections describe options that should be used in a **setsockopt** system call. The **connect** and **accept** system calls remain unchanged.

5.2.1 The SO_AAL2BLOCK socket option

The user first blocks the AAL2 daemon, using a AAL2BLOCK socket option, to ensure a degree of atomicity in setting the AAL2 parameters. This is necessary since potentially other processes could be changing the AAL2 VC, trying to set up a new channel. If the system returns an ”device or resource busy” error message, it means that another process is currently trying to setup a channel, and the process must back off and try again.

5.2.2 The SO_AAL2SETCH socket option

The user is then free to select a channel number, and uses this option to inform the daemon his desired channel number. If the system returns an ”invalid option” error message, the channel number is already taken, and the user should select another. The error could also mean that the selected channel number is out of bounds (sec 4.1.2).

5.2.3 The SO_AAL2SETCHLEN socket option

The user sets the maximum length of the desired channel using this socket option. If the system return an ”invalid option” error message, then the channel length is out of bounds (sec 4.1.2).

5.2.4 The SO_AAL2SETBW socket option

The user negotiates the desired bandwidth using this option. Currently, the user is allowed to set the bandwidth at setup time, and if the ANP cannot handle the desired bandwidth, it rejects the channel.

5.2.5 The SO_AAL2SETTO socket option

This socket option is exercised only by the ANP daemon, in order to change the value of Timer_CU. Fine tuning the timer is done when the daemon is first invoked. The timer value must be set so that a good balance between channel utilization and cell delay is achieved for the *fastest* channel that is going to be set up in the session.

5.2.6 The SO_AAL2UNBLOCK socket option

Finally, after the user has set the desired parameters, he unblocks the channel so that other processes may now negotiate their requirements.

5.3 Results

This section outlines some of the performance analysis results of the AAL2 implementation. In the figures that follow, AAL2 is demonstrated as superior to AAL5 in low bit rate, small PDU length channels.

All tests were conducted using 200 MHz Pentium based laptops as end systems, and a 200 MHz Pentium Pro desktop PC as the NATM switch. Two laptops were connected to two of the 8 ports on a Cyclades muliport card on the switch using RS-232 cables. The two end systems were running ATM signaling daemons and the ANP daemon.

5.3.1 Comparison of Bandwidth Utilization

The first set of tests conducted involved the measuring of the maximum throughput of good data (goodput) on a low bandwidth link. It is a proof of concept test to show that AAL2 indeed does multiplex multiple channels on a single ATM PDU. A large Timer_CU value was used (1 sec), and a single channel was opened. Throughput comparisons were made between AAL2 and AAL5 type data paths.

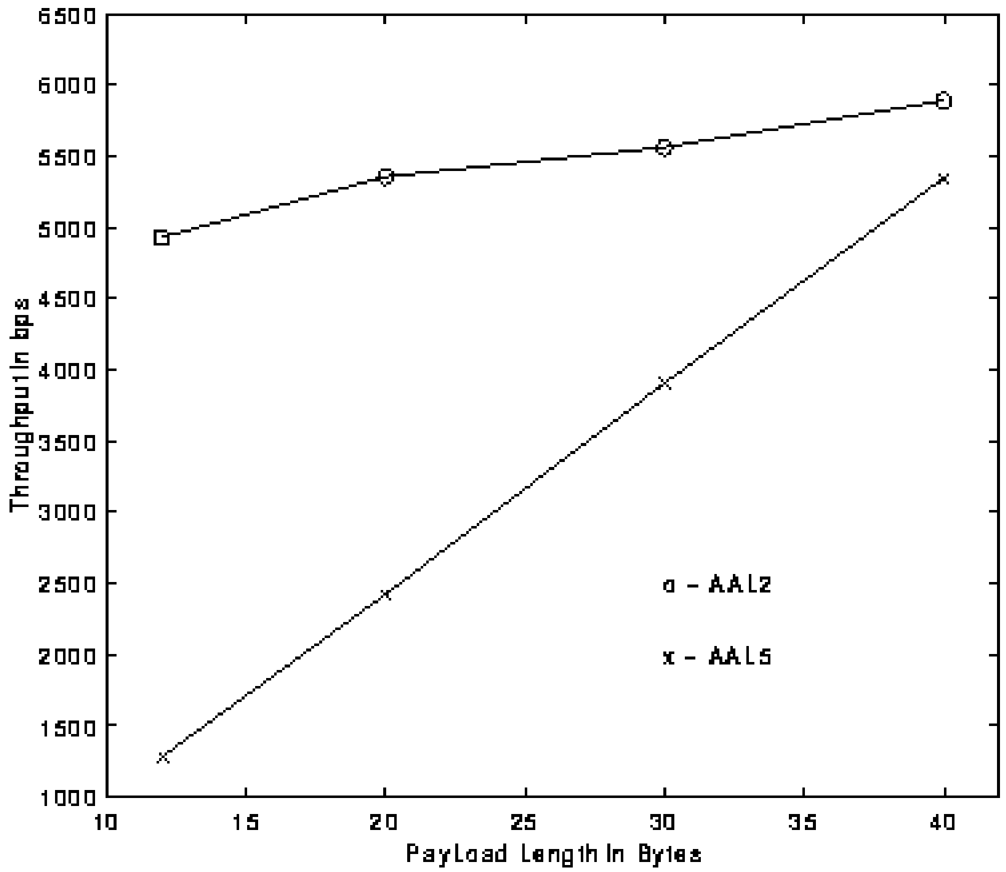


Figure 5.3: Throughput Comparison between AAL5 and AAL2 at 9.6 kbps

The tests were conducted at three link rates, 9.6 kbps, 19.2 kbps, and 38.4 kbps. They compare the maximum data rate attainable by small packets at these link rates, using AAL5 and AAL2. As Figs 5.3, 5.4 and 5.4 show, the AAL2 throughputs are far superior to the AAL5 throughtputs. This is because AAL5 pads out cells after it has filled in the data, to round off to 48 bytes. AAL2 on the other hand, multiplexes data packets in the form of CPS SDUs, and utilizes the bandwidth more efficiently. The tests assume an infinite data source set high. With really small packets of about 12 bytes, the throughput of AAL5 is quite small, because each ATM cell transmitted contains about 300% of useless padding. This, however, improves linearly with increasing packet lengths. The throughput of AAL2, on the other hand, remains substantially constant.

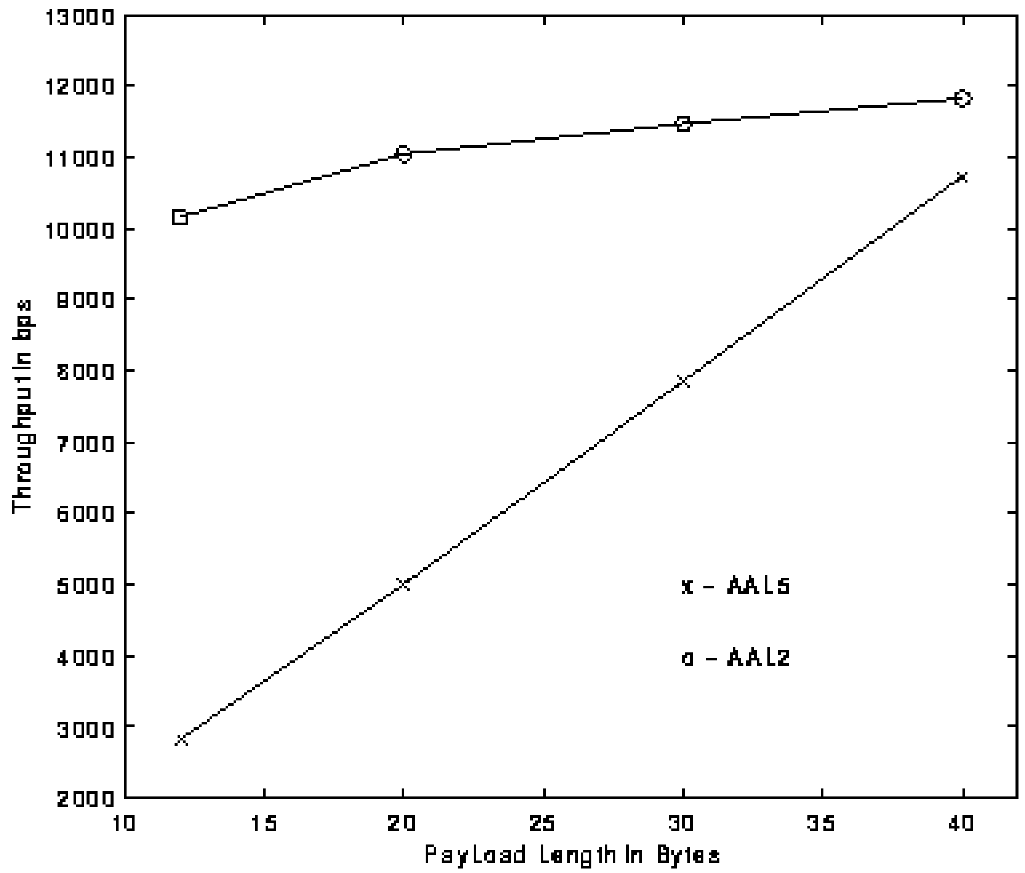


Figure 5.4: Throughput Comparison between AAL5 and AAL2 at 19.2 kbps

Another important point that can be observed from the graphs is the effect of the CPS Packet Header on the AAL2 throughput. At smaller CPS PDU lengths, the CPS Packet Header of 3 bytes is a significant overhead, and reduces the data throughput. However, at larger CPS

PDU lengths, the header becomes a smaller fraction of the SDU, leading to higher maximum throughputs.

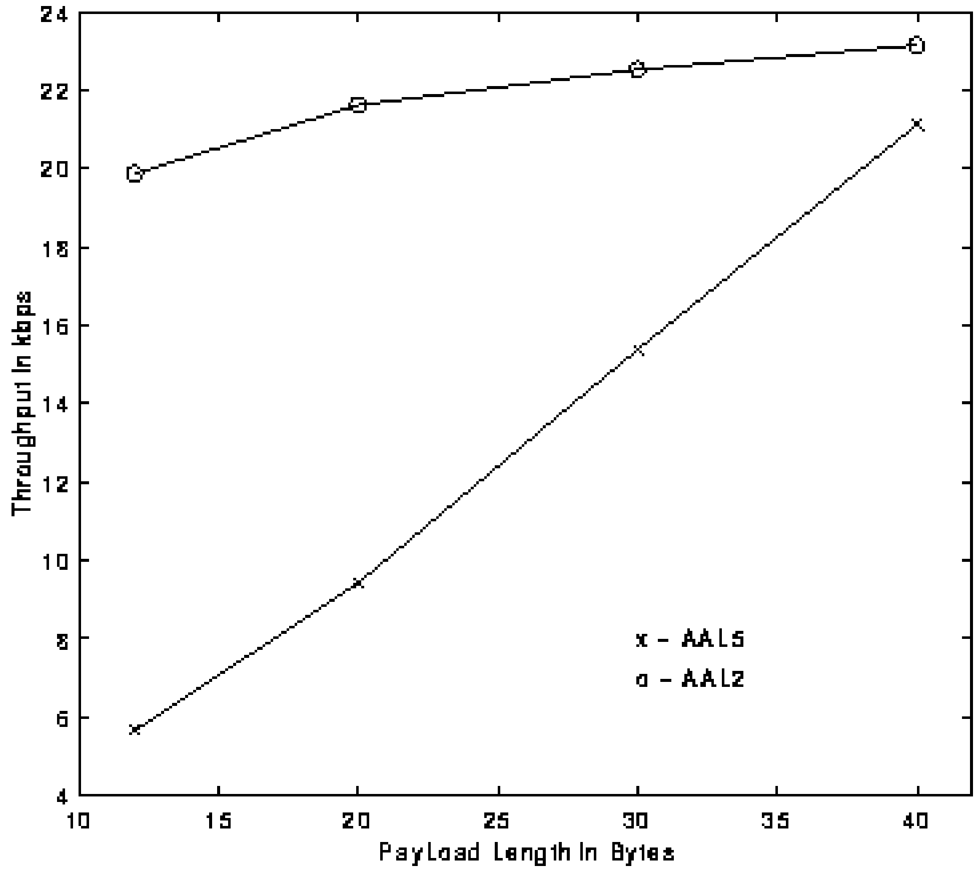
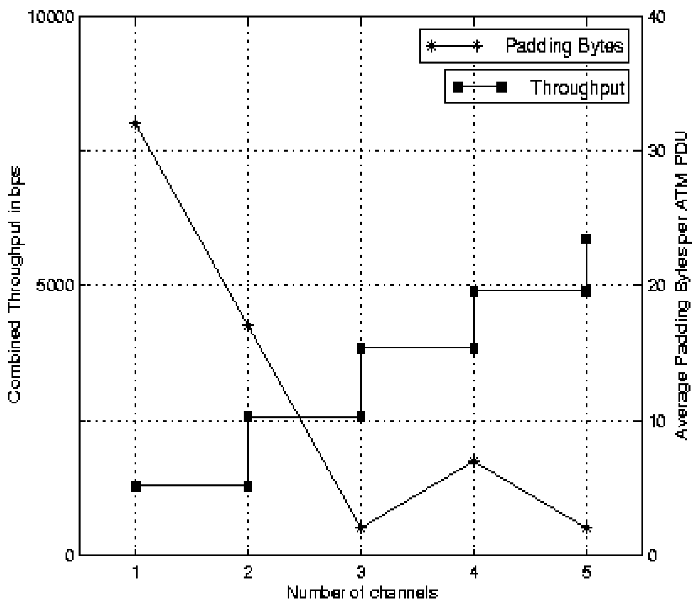


Figure 5.5: Throughput Comparison between AAL5 and AAL2 at 38.4 kbps

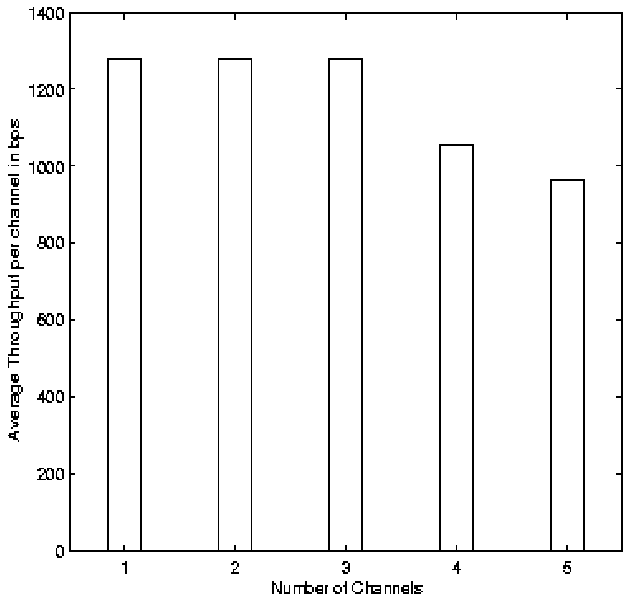
At any given link rate, say 9.6 kbps, there exists the standard ATM overhead of about 10% due to the ATM header itself. This is the reason why the throughputs of the two adaptation layers saturate below the maximum link rate. AAL2 also adds a 1 byte per cell STF overhead.

5.3.2 Multiple Channels

The AAL2 implementation was tested for performance when more than one channel was opened. The tests were performed at 9.6 kbps, 19.2 kbps and 38.4 kbps. The test measured the average padding bytes per ATM PDU as a parameter. The average was taken over 200 consecutive cells, and measured at the receiver. The test was conducted by opening fixed rate channels of 12 bytes PDU length at the transmitter. After adding a channel, readings were taken to mea-

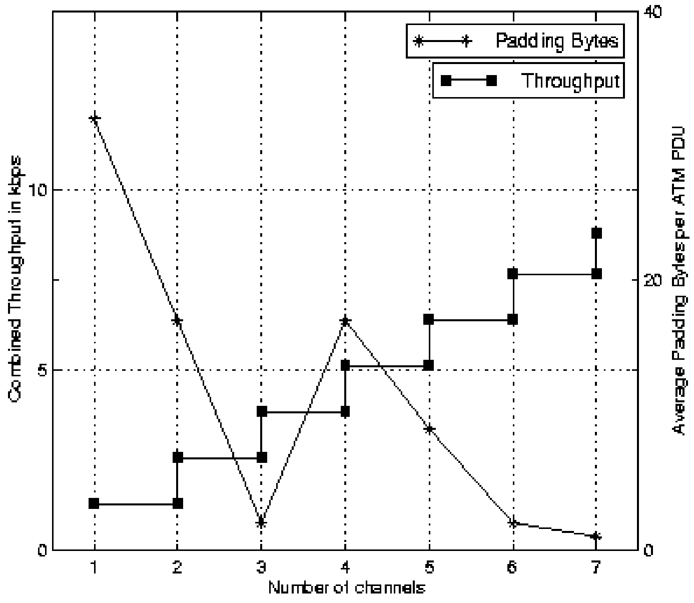


(a) Combined Throughput and padding

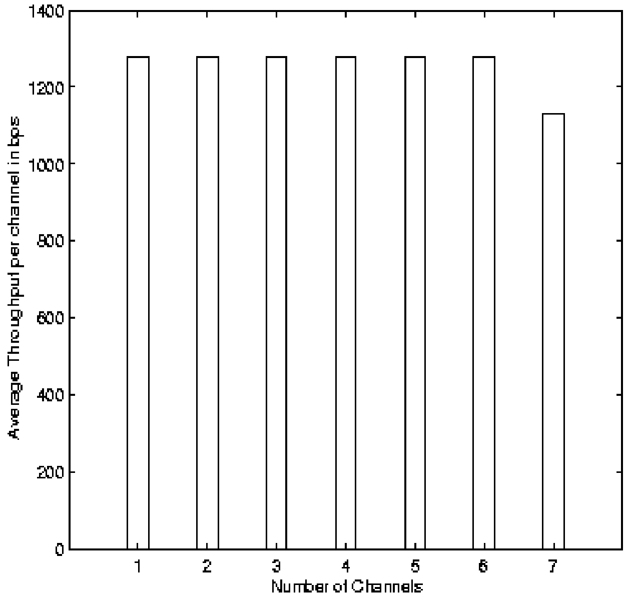


(b) Avg Throughput per channel

Figure 5.6: Performance of Multiple Channels at 9.6kbps

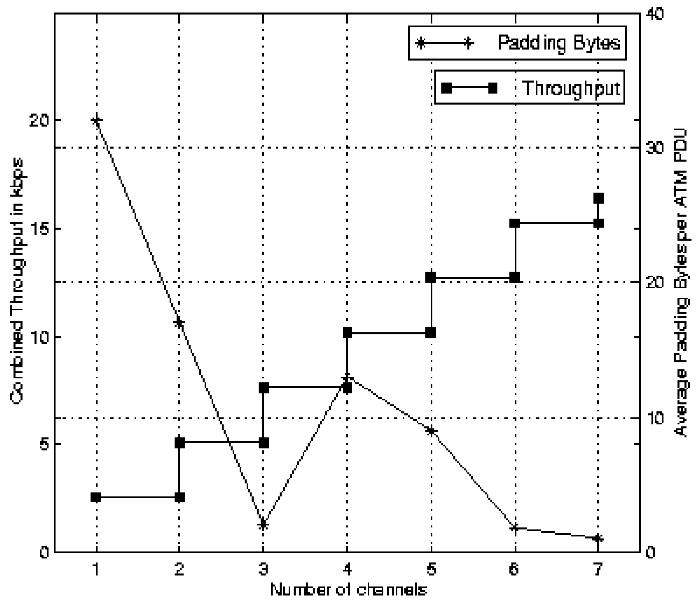


(a) Combined Throughput and padding

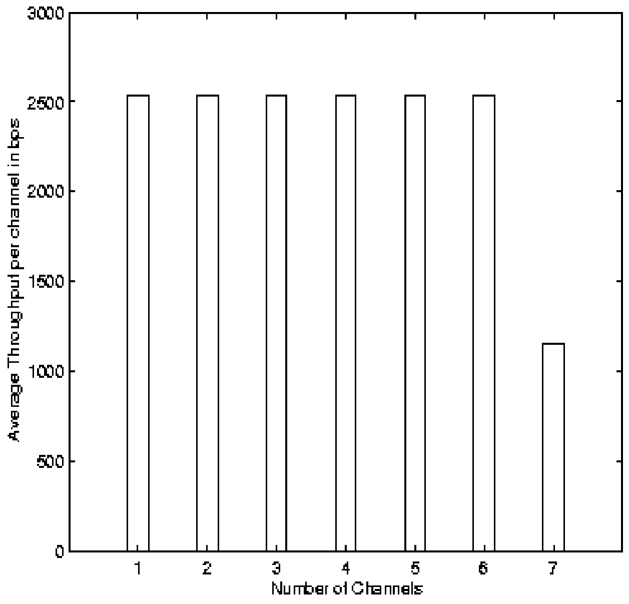


(b) Avg Throughput per channel

Figure 5.7: Performance of Multiple Channels at 19.2kbps



(a) Combined Throughput and padding



(b) Avg Throughput per channel

Figure 5.8: Performance of Multiple Channels at 38.4kbps

sure the average padding bytes, and the average throughput over 30 second intervals on each of the channels. Channels were added until the system saturated the bandwidth, and adding more channels reduced the throughput of the existing open ones.

The Timer_CU value was kept well below the rate of channel PDU generation so that the effect of multiplexing can be observed well. The bit rate was fixed at 1280 bps for 9.6 kbps and 19.2 kbps tests. In order to manage the number of channels needed to saturate the link, this rate was incremented to 2560 bps for the 38.4 kbps test.

Fig 5.6 shows the results at 9.6 kbps, fig 5.7 shows the results at 19.2 kbps and fig 5.8 shows the result at 38.4 kbps.

The fixed rate data packets were generated by pacing the transmitter. The timeout for the pacing was calculated using

$$T = (10^6 * (L + 3) * 8)(\frac{1}{c} - \frac{1}{P})$$

where L is the desired channel length in bytes, c is the desired bit rate of the channel and P is the physical link rate. This gives the pacing required in μs.

Interpreting the Results

As can be seen from Fig 5.6(b), at 9.6 kbps, the first three channels opened maintain a bit rate of 1280 bps, as expected. Upon opening the fourth channel, the link tends toward saturation, dropping the observed rate of all the channels to 1052 bps. Adding another channel further reduces the rate of all open channels to 963 bps.

Similarly, from Fig 5.7(b), up to six channels can be opened and maintained steady while the seventh channel causes a drop in the combined throughputs. This is according to expectation.

In Fig 5.8(b), again six channels are opened and maintained. However, since these channels are at twice the bandwidth of the channels at 19.2 kbps, that is all that the system can manage before saturating.

The interesting aspect of the results is seen in the average padding bytes per ATM PDU. We see that, regardless of the link rate, when only one channel is open, an average of 32 bytes of padding is sent per ATM PDU, as the timer on the transmitter fills the SDUs with padding bytes. However, as more channels are added, the padding is replaced by valid data on the ATM PDU, improving the bandwidth utilization. When 3 channels are opened, the padding is at a minimum (2 bytes), and the bandwidth is being utilized fully. The next channel forces the system to send extra ATM PDUs, since the previous PDU would be filled by the existing channels.

- *9.6 kbps* : At this link rate, the link is almost completely utilized by the existing 3 channels. Sending an extra ATM PDU at approximately the individual channel rate (since the new PDU needs padding) saturates the link, bringing down the performance of all the open channels (Fig 5.6(a)).

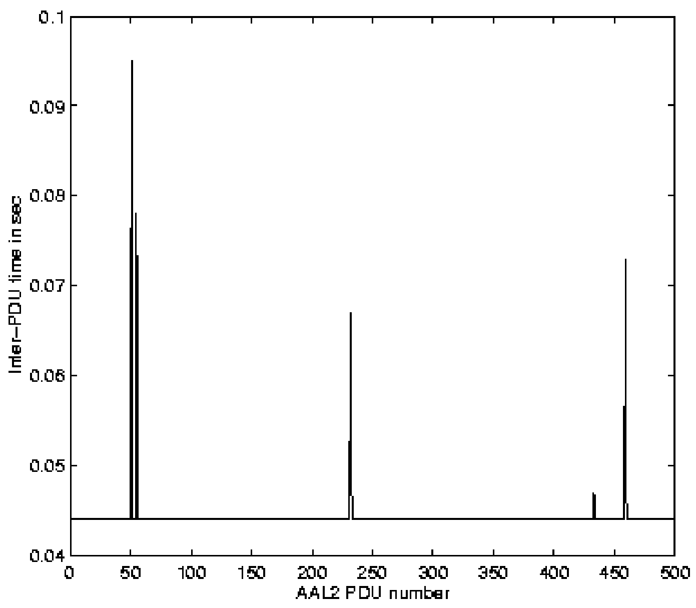
- *19.2 kbps* : This link has bandwidth to spare after the first three channels have been opened, so that the new channel opened can send ATM PDUs at it's bandwidth without saturating the system. Since the new ATM PDU has padding space, channels 5 and 6 can be added by replacing this padding space, leading to an average padding rate of 2 bytes per PDU again. Subsequently, the link saturates, and adding channel 7 brings down the performance (Fig 5.7(a)).

- *38.4 kbps* : This link is almost identical to the previous one, except that the bandwidth of the individual channels is double that of the previous case (Fig 5.8(a)).

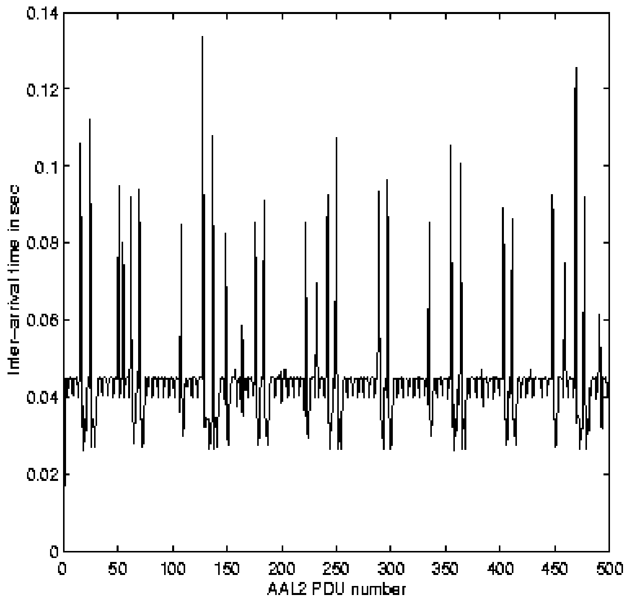
Channel lengths of 12 bytes are convenient to display results, since three CPS SDUs almost exactly fill an ATM PDU. Similar results can be obtained at other channel lengths.

5.3.3 Switch Characteristics

One of the main characteristics of CBR traffic is that the PDUs are created at a uniform rate. By extension, the receiver must also receive these with as little variation in the delay that the data suffers in the net as possible. Thus Cell Delay Variation is a major concern for CBR traffic. In most practical ATM systems, the switches along the path are dedicated units, that perform the switching function exclusively. However the NATM switch runs the Linux kernel, and even when the PC is devoted to servicing the data traffic exclusively, there are a large number of synchronous and asynchronous events that are scheduled by the kernel, that cause the cell delay



(a) Inter-PDU generation times at the transmitter



(b) Inter-PDU arrival times at the receiver

Figure 5.9: Distribution of Inter-PDU times at the source and destination for a single channel

to vary dramatically in short bursts. However, when averaged over a large enough number of cells, these variations tend to cancel out.

Fig 5.9(a) shows the inter-PDU generation times at the transmitter. A single channel paced at 2000 bps over a 19.2 kbps link was opened, and the sending time of each of the PDUs was recorded at the application level. The spikes in the figure represent the times when the process does not get scheduled on time due to a kernel synchronous event, like the timer interrupt.

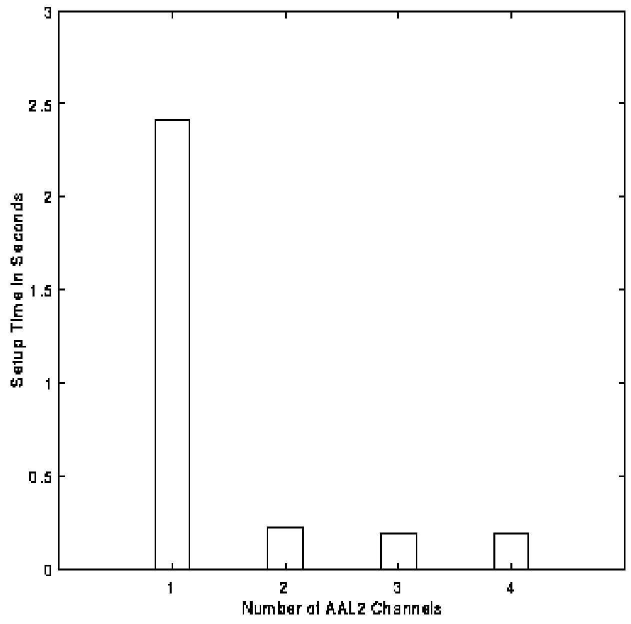
Fig 5.9(b) shows the PDU inter-arrival times at the receiver. The times are recorded when the data actually arrives at the application. As the plot shows, the cell delay varies considerably due to OS effects at the switch and the two end systems.

Fig 5.9 shows that, as implemented currently, the NATM switch is unsuitable for CBR traffic. Real time modifications to the kernel scheduling algorithms will be needed to improve performance.

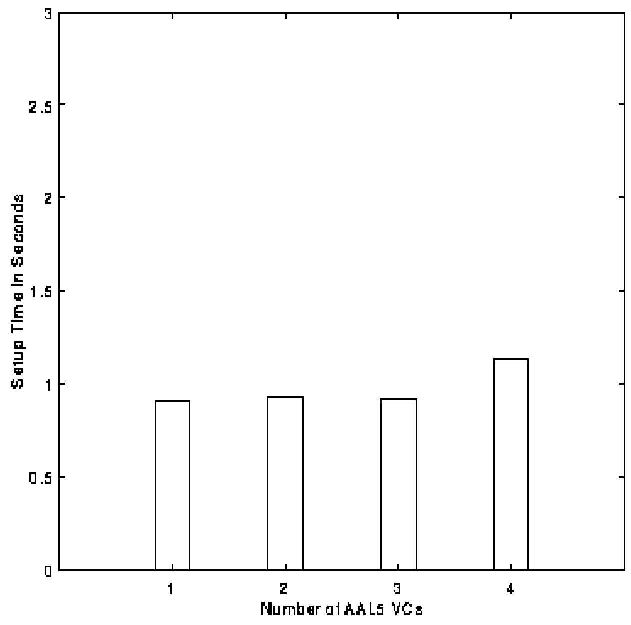
5.3.4 Setup Times

Another area where AAL2 outperforms AAL5 is in setup times. Each new AAL5 connection requires approximately the same amount of setup effort, and hence all AAL5 channels have similar setup times. AAL2 on the other hand, requires a lot of effort to setup the first channel to a particular host. Subsequent channels, however, are setup by negotiation among ANP daemons, without the involvement of the intermediate switching devices. This reduces the channel setup to about a tenth of the setup time of the first channel.

Fig 5.10 shows the comparison of setup times for AAL5 VCs and AAL2 channels, on 38.4 kbps link with one NATM switch in between. The actual numbers may indicate poor performance, but that is due to the fact that all the switching and SAR functionality has been implemented in software. The significant fact is the comparison of the two setup times.



(a) Setup Times for AAL2 channels



(b) Setup Times for AAL5 VCs

Figure 5.10: Comparison of setup times of new AAL2 channels Vs new AAL5 VCs

Chapter 6

Conclusions

6.1 Summary

A software switch was built and used to test the AAL2 protocol. The switch was built using Linux and Q.Port, with a Cyclades multiport card providing the required hardware support for multiplexing many ports on a single hardware interrupt. A software switching driver, the MicroSwitch driver, was used as a kernel level application to switch cells within the kernel. A new fabric was written to interface Q.Port with the MicroSwitch driver.

The AAL2 protocol was implemented as an extension to an existing ATM implementation. A simple AAL2 Negotiation Protocol was setup and implemented to assist in setting up and tearing down individual AAL2 channels. Performance of the AAL2 protocol was studied based on some simple metrics, and a some of it's main advantages were explored in the context of low bit rate CBR traffic channels. The implementation environment was calibrated, and tests were conducted at varying link rates to provide some generality to the results.

The AAL2 Negotiation Protocol was implemented as a two part daemon, with the main section residing in the user space and a small section in the kernel to trap and forward AAL2 socket messages. The ANP extended the BSD socket interface to support the AAL2 channel setup and tear down, by adding AAL2 specific socket options which can be set by a user wishing to setup an AAL2 channel.

6.2 Conclusions

In conclusion, we see that the ATM Adaptation Layer Type 2 is effective in improving the bandwidth utilization of low bit rate CBR traffic channels. AAL2 successfully multiplexes multiple channels on a single ATM VC, thereby reducing the wasted bandwidth that would be sent in other protocols, like AAL5.

Comparisons with AAL5 demonstrated that in the case of raw throughput, the AAL2 performance was far superior to AAL5 when the payloads were particularly small. This is because AAL2 was able to utilize bandwidth otherwise wasted in padding cells to send valid data. As the payload size approached the size of a single ATM PDU, the performance of AAL5 improved considerably, while AAL2 remained at a steady, high value of bandwidth utilization. It was also observed that the 3 byte header overhead of AAL2 on a per channel basis had a small effect on the bandwidth utilization at small channel sizes. The effect of the header diminished as the channel length increased.

We also see that by keeping the timer value low, AAL2 is able to maintain a constant bit rate even when multiple channels are opened between the transmitter and receiver. However, after a point of time, if too many channels are opened, the link saturates and the performance of all the opened channels suffers.

We note that the performance of the switch in the case of CBR traffic is not satisfactory. The OS overhead in the form of synchronous and asynchronous events which are scheduled, tend to disturb the constant nature of CBR traffic at the receiver. However, if averaged over a large period of time, these disturbances tend to cancel out.

6.3 Future Work

A lot of work needs to be done before the implemented AAL2 system can be practically useful:

- The ANP needs to be augmented into a full fledged protocol. Particularly, timeouts need to be defined and implemented so that the response of the peer daemons is bounded.

- The ANP daemon needs to be stabilized and tested extensively to remove the bugs in the implementation. The QoS negotiation in the ANP needs to be improved.

- The switch needs to be implemented with a real time kernel, or with real time modifications to Linux. This will improve it's performance under CBR conditions.
- The MicroSwitch driver needs to be implemented with a high priority scheduling scheme, along with Q.Port. The NATM Fabric needs to be extended to support a lot of the QoS features that are not supported currently.
- The low level driver must be modified to support QoS guarantees. This will enable the driver to maintain the throughput of negotiated channels when additional channels are added beyond the link rate, or when any one channel exceeds it's negotiated bandwidth.

Appendix A

Forward Error Correction Scheme

The Narrowband ATM network uses 24 byte PDU sizes. This is half the standard ATM PDU size. It also uses a Forward Error Correction Scheme [11], to detect and fix as many errors as possible at the receiver.

The FEC technique used is two fold. First, a (8, 4) Hamming code is used to reduce the random bit errors. Second, the entire cell is interlaced, with a depth of 13, to change burst errors into random errors. The Hamming code was employed both for it's simplicity and ease of implementation.

- *Hamming Code* The code word is generated as follows: each check bit of the code word is an even parity bit corresponding to a particular subset of the data bits. Each subset is constructed in a binary tree pattern. Any single bit error can be found and corrected by traversing the tree, choosing a given branch based on whether the received code word parity matches the corresponding check bit.

Data Bits	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Check bit 0:	x		x		x		x	
Check bit 1:	x	x			x	x		
Check bit 2:	x	x	x	x				
Check bit 3:	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	

- *Interlacing* The data to be transmitted, in the form of a cell, is arranged in columns, but transmitted in rows. When burst errors, which are harder to correct than random error, occur, then the burst is spread into random errors when the cell is reassembled at the receiver. Each code word can now receive up to 2 errors, which can be corrected by the Hamming code.

Appendix B

Pseudo-Code For AAL2 Connections

The following code represents opening and connecting an Active AAL2 socket. Passive sockets follow a similar pattern, except that they do a *listen* and *accept* instead of a *connect* .

```
/* Open an AAL2 socket */
if((s=socket(PF_ATMSVC,SOCK_DGRAM,ATM_AAL2))<0){
    perror("socket");
    return 1;
}
memset(&addr,0,sizeof(addr));
addr.sas_family = AF_ATMSVC;
memset(&qos, 0, sizeof(qos));
qos.aal = ATM_AAL2;
qos.txtp.traffic_class = ATM_UBR;
qos.txtp.max_sdu = qos.rxtp.max_sdu = chlen;
printf("fd = %d, setting QOS parameters...\n", s);
if(setsockopt(s,SOL_ATM,SO_ATMQOS,&qos,sizeof(qos))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_ATMQOS");
    return -1;
}
/* AAL2 specific socket options */
printf("Blocking the channel\n");
```

```
if(setsockopt(s,SOL_ATM,SO_AAL2BLOCK,&size,sizeof(int))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_AAL2BLOCK");
    return -1;
}
printf("Setting the channel number to %d\n", chnum);
if(setsockopt(s,SOL_ATM,SO_AAL2SETCH,&chnum,sizeof(int))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_AAL2SETCH");
    return -1;
}
printf("Setting the channel length to %d\n", chlen);
if(setsockopt(s,SOL_ATM,SO_AAL2SETCHLEN,&chlen,sizeof(int))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_AAL2SETCHLEN");
    return -1;
}
printf("Setting required bandwidth to %d\n", bw);
if (setsockopt(s, SOL_ATM, SO_AAL2SETBW, &bw,sizeof(int))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_AAL2SETBW");
    return -1;
}
printf("UnBlocking the channel\n");
if(setsockopt(s,SOL_ATM,SO_AAL2UNBLOCK,&size,sizeof(int))<0){
    perror("setsockopt SO_AAL2UNBLOCK");
    return -1;
}
printf("trying to connect...\n");
if((connect(s,(struct sockaddr *) &addr,sizeof(addr)))<0){
    perror("connect");
    return -1;
}
/* Connection established */
```

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