

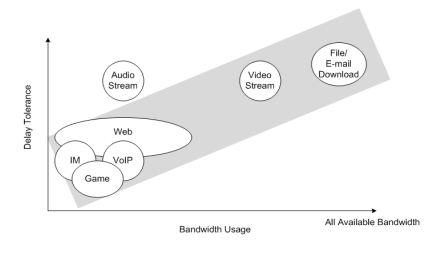
## Motivation

- IEEE 802.11 WLANs widely deployed in both residential, commercial and academic environments
- Wide range of devices connected over IEEE 802.11
- Wide range of QoS requirements from different devices and applications

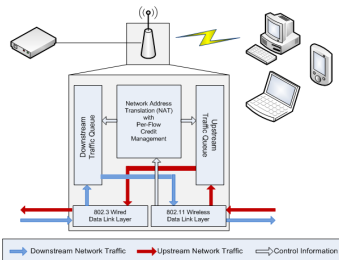
## Typical Home Network Topology and Devices/Activities of Interest



## Delay Tolerance vs. Bandwidth Usage



## Block Diagram of CHAP



# Improve Overall Home Network QoS with Credit-based Home Access Point (CHAP)

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## CHAP Algorithm

Downstream Traffic	Upstream Traffic
<i>dequeue()</i>	<i>dequeue()</i>
1 Find $k$ such that $\alpha_k = \max\{\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n\}$ and $k$ is set of backlogged flows	1 dequeue $\rho$ from the front of the queue
2 If $\alpha_k \leq 0$ then	
3 $\alpha_k = \frac{\alpha_k}{2} + I \quad \forall i \in \text{active flows}$	
4 dequeue $\rho$ from flow $k$	<i>enqueue(<math>\rho</math>)</i>
5 $\alpha_k = \alpha_k - \text{cost}$	1 add $\rho$ to the end of the queue
<i>enqueue(<math>\rho</math>)</i>	2 find $k$ such that $\rho$ belongs to flow $k$
1 add $\rho$ to the end of the queue	3 $\alpha_k = \alpha_k - \text{estimated cost}$

## Delay Analysis

Application of delay analysis model of Probabilistic Priority Discipline

- $\bar{T}_i$ : E[sojourn time for class  $i$  packets]
- $\bar{W}_i$ : E[waiting time in queue for class  $i$  packets]
- $\bar{N}_i$ : E[number of packets waiting in queue  $i$ ]
- $\bar{W}_o$ : E[residual service time]
- $\rho_i = \lambda_i s_i$
- $\rho = \sum_{i=1}^n \rho_i$
- $\bar{i}$ : class other than class  $i$
- $q_i$ : probability that class  $i$  queue is nonempty
- $\omega_i$ : probability that the head packet from class  $i$  is served when class  $i$  is nonempty

Variables needed for calculation

$$\omega_i = \rho_i, \quad \omega_2 = 1 - \rho_1, \quad \text{and} \quad \omega_1 + \omega_2 = 1 \quad \beta_i = (1 - q_i) + \omega_i q_i$$

$$q_1 = \frac{[1 + \omega_1 \rho_1 - \omega_2 \rho_2] - \sqrt{[1 + \omega_1 \rho_1 - \omega_2 \rho_2]^2 - 4 \omega_1 \rho_1}}{2 \omega_1}$$

$$q_2 = \frac{[1 + \omega_2 \rho_2 - \omega_1 \rho_1] - \sqrt{[1 + \omega_2 \rho_2 - \omega_1 \rho_1]^2 - 4 \omega_2 \rho_2}}{2 \omega_2}$$

$$\text{Average queuing delay experienced by class } i \text{ packets} \quad \bar{W}_i = \frac{\bar{W}_o + s_i \frac{1 - \beta_i}{\beta_i}}{1 - \rho_i - \lambda_i s_i \frac{1 - \beta_i}{\beta_i}}$$

Probabilities  $\rho_i$  are calculated based on each flow's credit range

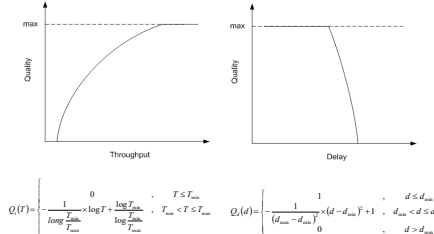
$$\rho_i = \int_{\alpha_i^l}^{\alpha_i^h} \frac{\Delta \alpha_i}{\prod_{j=1}^n \Delta \alpha_j} \prod_{j=1}^n (\Delta \alpha_j - x - (\alpha_j^h - \alpha_j^l)) dx + \int_0^{\alpha_i^l} \frac{\Delta \alpha_i}{\prod_{j=1}^n \Delta \alpha_j} \prod_{j=1}^n (\Delta \alpha_j - x - (\alpha_j^h - \alpha_j^l)) dx$$

## Credit Analysis

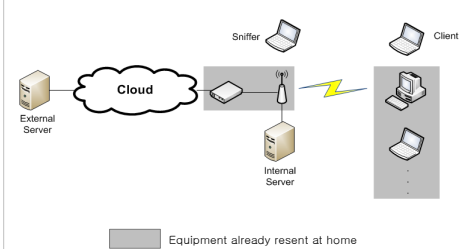
- $i$ : Flow index
- $C$ : Total outgoing rate (pkt/s)
- $R_i$ : Outgoing rate of flow  $i$  (pkt/s)
- $\alpha_i$ : Credit of flow  $i$  (s)
- $\alpha_i^h$ : Upper bound of  $\alpha_i$  (s)
- $\alpha_i^l$ : Lower bound of  $\alpha_i$  (s)
- $\theta_i$ : Change in  $\alpha_i$  over 1 second
- $I$ : Increment (s)

$$\text{Range of Credit of Flow } i: \quad 2I - 2 \frac{R_i}{r_k} I \leq \alpha_i \leq 2I - \frac{R_i}{r_k} I$$

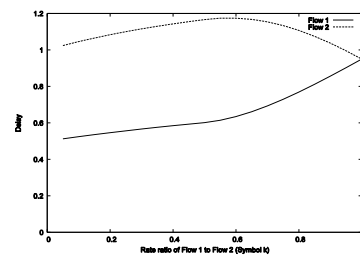
## QoS Metric based on Throughput and Delay



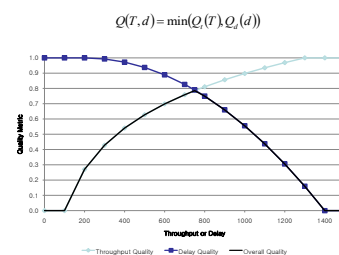
## Home Network Measurement Setup



## Delay from the Analytical Model



## Generalized QoS Metric



## Home Network Measurement Experiment

- Find good and bad locations for the client laptop
- The set of tests run over 48 hours from Tue. morning till Thu. morning
- Each set takes 10 minutes at the most
- The tests to both servers are run every 30 min. with 15 min. apart.

Application	Duration
UDP Ping	2 per second all session long
WRAP1	Query all session long
VoIP	40 seconds
Game (FPS)	40 seconds
Streaming Video (single)	2 minutes
Streaming Video (multiple)	2 minutes
Downstream Speed Test	40 seconds
Upstream Speed Test	40 seconds