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Implications of Routing Coherence and Consistency on Network Optimization

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Invitation: A Road Trip in Networks



Road map 1927: Arizona and New Mexico

Routing and Traffic Engineering (TE)

• Evergreen topic in networking

- Especially TE technologies evolved
 - Traditionally: weight-based shortest paths (e.g., OSPF, ECMP)
 - More recently: MPLS, SDN, Segment Routing
 - Introduces great opportunities for optimization
 - Typical goal: avoid congestion





• Routes typically need to fulfill certain **policies**



E.g.: Loop-freedom: Are the routes loop-free?

• Routes typically need to fulfill certain **policies**



E.g.: Waypoints: Is it ensured that traffic from A to B is always routed via a node C (e.g., a firewall)?

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• Routes typically need to fulfill certain **policies**



E.g.: Blacklists: Is it ensured that traffic from A to B never goes via C?

Many More

• E.g., valley-free, shortest paths routing, ...





Consistency Properties

Shared characteristic of previous examples: properties of individual routes!

=> consistency properties

- Often specified with regular expressions
 e.g., (c2p)*(p2p)?(p2c)* for valley-free routing
- Or routing algebras

e.g., $(\mathbb{R}^+,\infty,+,=<)$ for shortest paths routing

But there is another dimension to routing...



Coherence Properties

Some properties hold for a set of routes (not individual routes) => coherence properties

Examples

- Symmetric: $A \rightarrow B, B \rightarrow A$
- Confluent: same dst routes form a tree

Useful for load balancing, routing table space, CPU

Coherence Illustration

Properties of **sets** of routes = "how routes relate to each other"

set are

valid



route per

src-dst

routes form

a tree

Impact:

- Load Balancing: Is u_2 congested ?
- Monitoring: Is u_1 up ?

Different answers depending on coherence...

Motivation for This Paper

- Consistency and coherence requirements influence:
 - available path diversity (search space)...
 - ... and hence achievable objective function
 - ... and hardness of underlying optimization problems
- However:
 - Effects hardly understood today
 - Algorithm designers often just think about graphs
- We need to account for the routing model influence !

Roadmap

- How did we end up working on this?
- Routing models
- Impact on quality and complexity
- Empirical findings



Network Tomography

Goal: obtain detailed picture of network from E2E measurements



=> Infer topology and link status

Optimization problem: deploy minimum equipment to monitor all edges

Network Tomography

Is link (B,C) up?

Goal: obtain detail Network graph input is not enough to solve this problem

=> Introduce routing models and investigate their impact

Optimization problem: deploy minimum equipment to monitor all edges

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Routing Algorithms

Input G alone is ambiguous (even with shortest path consistency):



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Routing Algorithms

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Routing Algorithms

Input G alone is ambiguous (even with shortest path consistency):



Tie-breaking is often overlooked in protocol design despite its impact







Consistency: per route

- Shortest path
- Way points

. . . .

- Valley-freedom



Coherence: per route set

- Canonical properties of route sets
- Structure the space
 from most constrained
 model to most
 permissive model
 e.g., <, !, *

Consistency: per route

- Shortest path
- Way points

. . . .

- Valley-freedom

Impact on Complexity and Quality

Examples

- Coherence
 - Tomography:
 - !, > : NP-hard in general



I: NP-hard on cactus graphs, possibly O(1) deployment
 >: polynomial on cactus graphs and O(n) deployment

Impact on Complexity and Quality

Examples

- Coherence
 - Tomography:
 - !, > : NP-hard in general



- I: NP-hard on cactus graphs, possibly O(1) deployment
 >: polynomial on cactus graphs and O(n) deployment
- Consistency
 - Traffic engineering:
 - shortest capacity-respecting paths in O(poly(n))
 - NP-hard if path must pass a given waypoint
 - congestion with sp up to $\Omega(n^2)$ larger than achievable

Impact on Complexity and Quality

Examples

- Coherence
 - Tomography:
 - !, >: NP-hard in general
 - I: NP-hard on cactus graphs,
 >: polynomial on cactus grap
- Trade-off between search space size and quality

- Consistency
 - Traffic engineering:
 - shortest capacity-respecting s-t-path in O(poly(n)),
 - NP-hard if path must pass a given waypoint
 - congestion with sp up to $\Omega(n^2)$ larger than achievable

Empirical Analysis

Research question: How big is the search space in practice?

LAN/ datacenter topologies (synthetic)







Takeaways

Coherence relation between routes is often overlooked Tie breaking is crucial => Routing model

Not only consistency, but also coherence impact

- Quality
- **Complexity**

=> exploit it!



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Related work: Erlebach09, Chekuri07, Pignolet18

OSPF

Theorem 3. (i) Given a loop-free contained scheme, we can find OSPF weights in O(poly(n)) if they exist. (ii) There are loop-free contained schemes for which no OSPF weights exist.



Consistency: per route

- Shortest path
- Way points
- Valley-freedom
- ·

Described with regular languages or algebraic methods

Coherence: per route set

- Multi: any subset is valid
- Any: exactly one route per src-dst
- Confluent: same dst routes form a tree
- Contained: two routes share at most one subroute
- Forest: union of all routes is a forest
- Symmetric: same route in both directions
- => load balancing, routing table space, CPU



White box vs black box

• Routes typically need to fulfill certain **policies**



E.g.: Reachability: Can traffic from A reach B?

Routing Model Impacts Quality

Examples

- Coherence impacts quality:
 - Tomography:
 - I: $O(\sqrt{k})$ monitoring equipment
 - >, ⊆: Omega(k) equipment
 - Traffic Engineering:
 - > congestion up to $\Omega(|V|)$ higher than for !
- Consistency impacts quality:
 - \circ Traffic engineering: congestion with shortest path routing up to $\Omega(n^{2})$ larger than achievable

