

## RITE Reducing Internet Transport Latency

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http://riteproject.eu/

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# Before the Internet was "invented" Gorry Fairhurst (c) 2013, http://www.erg.abdn.ac.uk/users/gorry 8888 Users directly connected

Low delay, guaranteed capacity





Shared capacity, but limited capacity **Router buffers** 



Large capacity (lots of bandwidth) Larger buffers (bufferbloat)





**Speed** is about how long it takes to complete a task Users don't need more *bandwidth* to go faster They need *less delay* 

Gorry Fairhurst (c) 2013, http://www.erg.abdn.ac.uk/users/gorry



### My home DSL

### Network bandwidth:

Upload 930 Kbit/s Download 8.7 Mbit/s

#### **Network buffer:** Uplink 509 ms

Downlink 59 ms

#### ... latency often *1-2 seconds!* .... can be *10s of seconds!*

"Netalyzr: Illuminating Edge Network Neutrality, Security, and Performance" C. Kreibich, N. Weaver, B. Nechaev, and V. Paxson





![](_page_8_Picture_0.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_0.jpeg)

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![](_page_9_Picture_2.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_3.jpeg)

![](_page_9_Picture_4.jpeg)

10

![](_page_10_Picture_0.jpeg)

Bandwidth ≠ Speed!

- Seek to understand sources of delay
- Standing queues create delay

How do network stacks get smarter about delay?

![](_page_10_Picture_5.jpeg)

- Solutions needed in transports to avoid over-feeding (or at least to stop quickly when they get it wrong)
- Solutions needed in networks to react to over-feeding

![](_page_11_Picture_0.jpeg)

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