

Network traffic time series analysis

Traffic measurements: Pre-1990

- ❑ **Early Telephony:** Importance of measurements (e.g., Erlang, Palm, Wilkinson, ...)
- ❑ **Modern Telephony:** Measurements are a scarce commodity; supposedly „well-understood“ characteristics
- ❑ **Early data networking:** Importance of measurements (e.g., ARPANET measurements by Kleinrock et al.)
- ❑ **Modern data networking:** No data or only a few small data sets are available

Traffic measurements: Pre-1990

□ Traffic data analysis

- Strictly traditional inference techniques
- Focus on choosing best-fitting model
- Obsession with „Squeezing a data set dry“

□ Traffic and performance modeling

- Black-box or operational models dominate
- No real need to talk to subject-matter experts
- Traffic is viewed as „just another time series...“
- Main objective: „What can be analyzed?“

Post-1990: What has changed?

□ Traffic measurements

- Abundance of traffic measurements; reproducibility

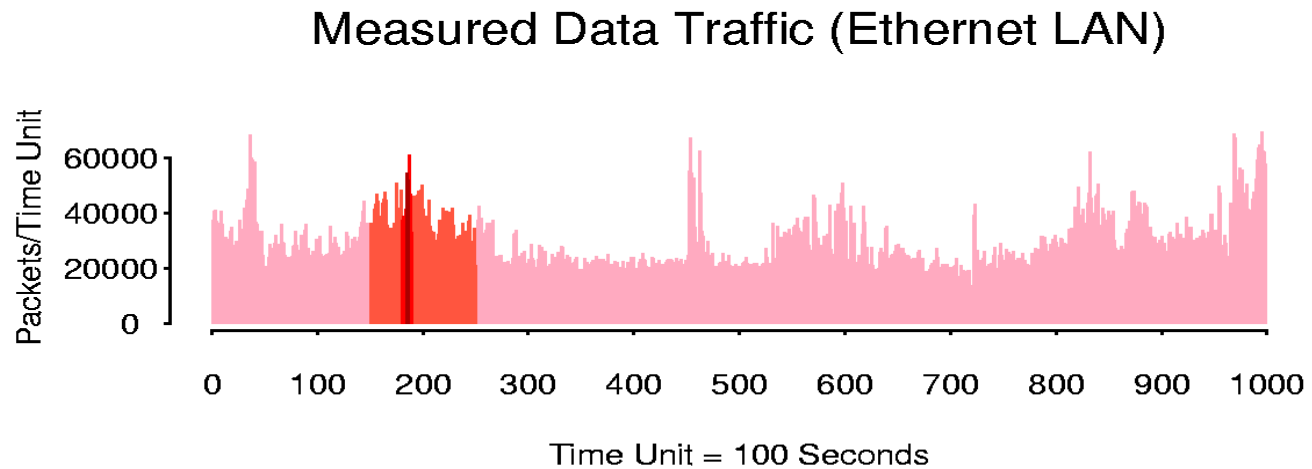
□ Traffic data analysis

- Data exhibits unusual features
- From statistical inference to scientific inference
- Networks are complex; need for subject-matter expertise

□ Traffic and performance modeling

- Need for physical-based or structural models
- Main objective: „What matters for performance?“

Sample data trace



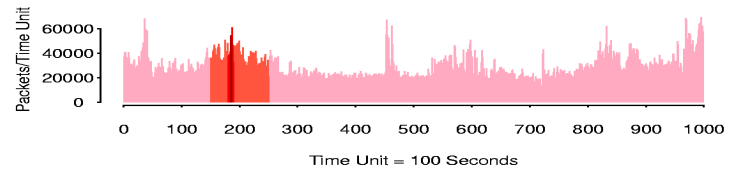
High-volume measurements

- ❑ 1 hour of ETHERNET LAN traffic (10 Mbits)
 - About 1 million packets
- ❑ 1 day of uninterrupted ETHERNET LAN
 - About 2 Gigabytes of data
- ❑ 1 hour of ATM traffic (155 Mbits)
 - About 100 million packets
- ❑ 1 day of uninterrupted ATM measurements
 - About 1 Terabyte of data
- ❑ 1 day of uninterrupted 1 Gigabit measurements
 - About 10 Terabyte of data

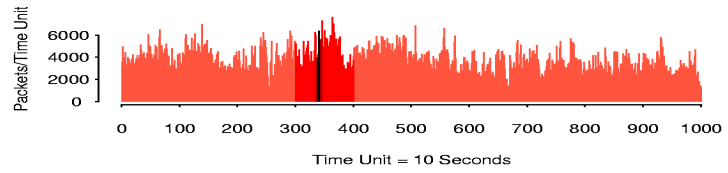
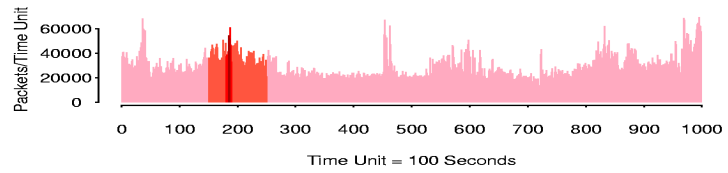
High-quality measurements

- Timestamp accuracy
 - From millisecond to microsecond accuracy
- More than just another time series
 - Information about all layers in network hierarchy
 - TCP/IP header information
 - Payload
 - Higher level protocol information

Measured Data Traffic (Ethernet LAN)

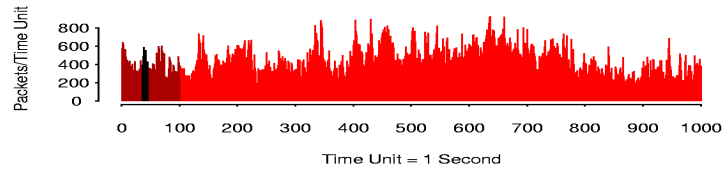
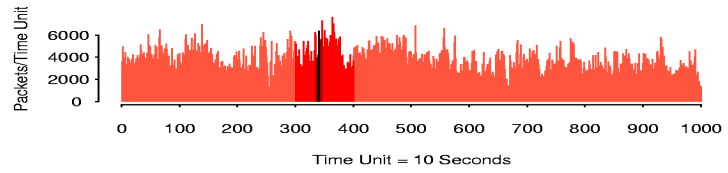
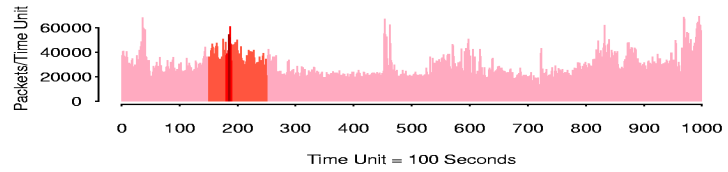


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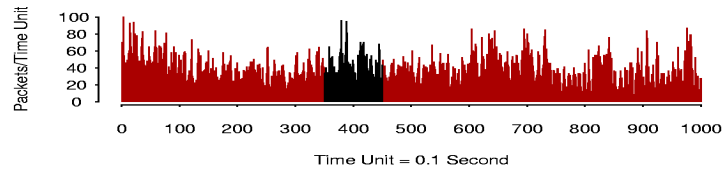
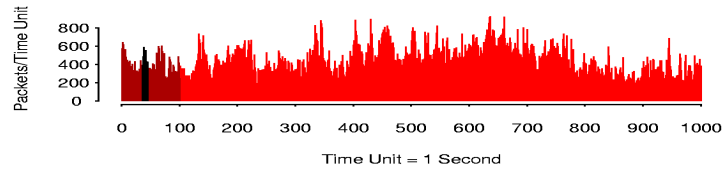
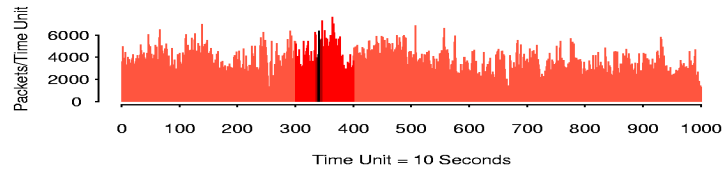
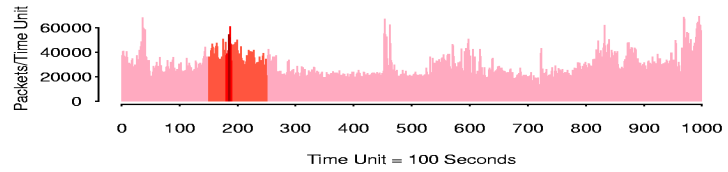


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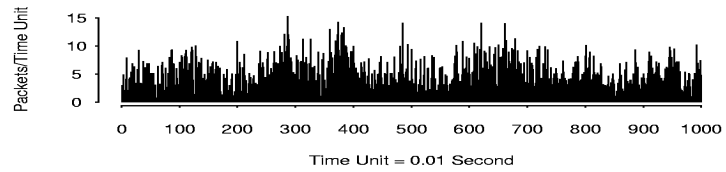
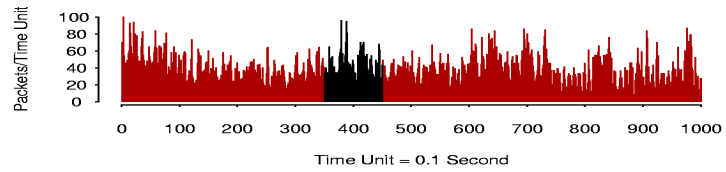
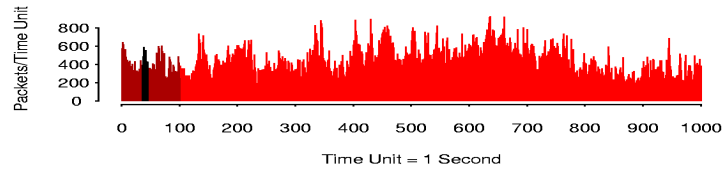
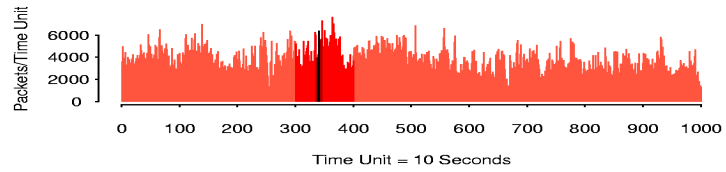
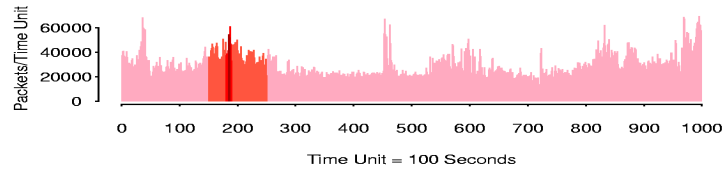
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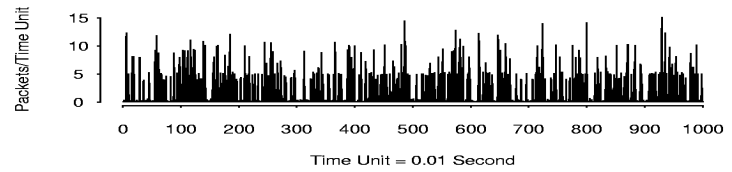
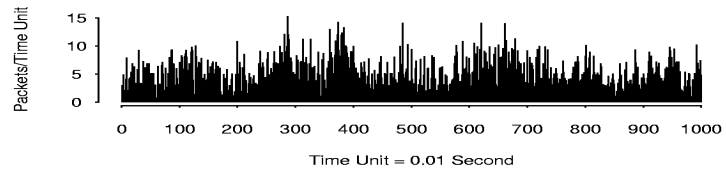
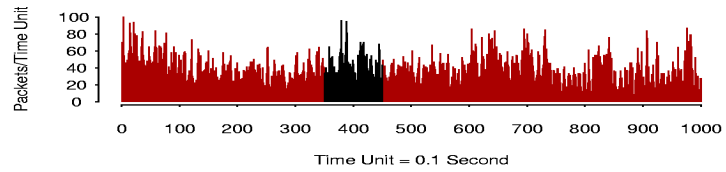
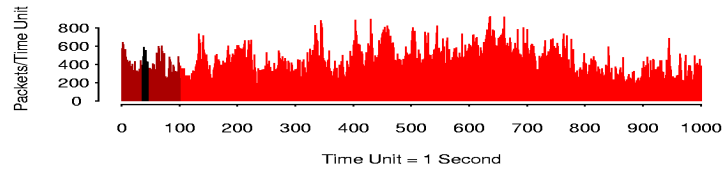
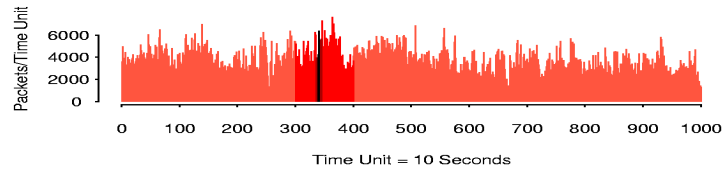
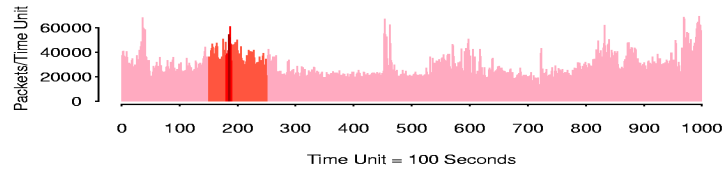
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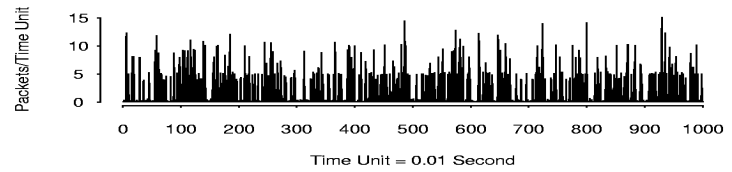
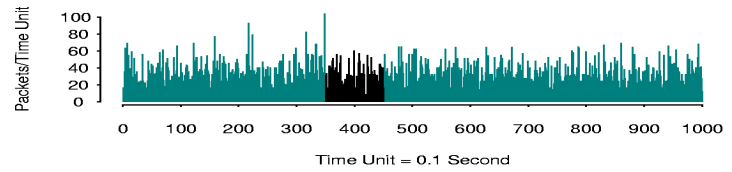
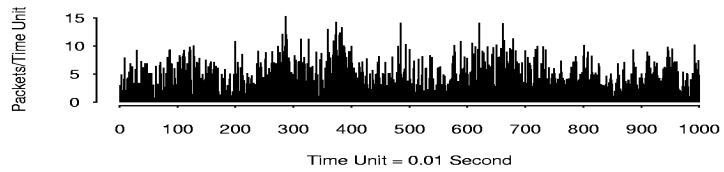
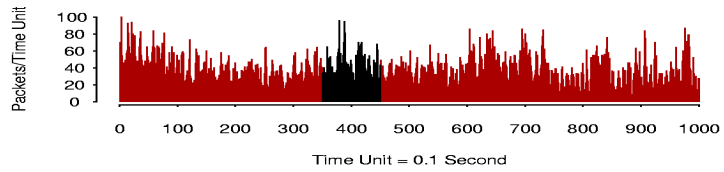
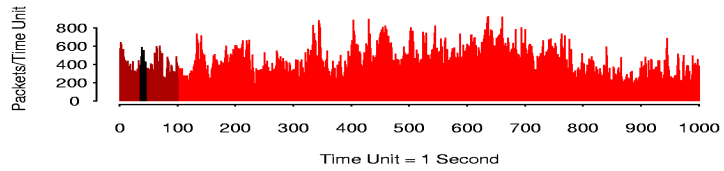
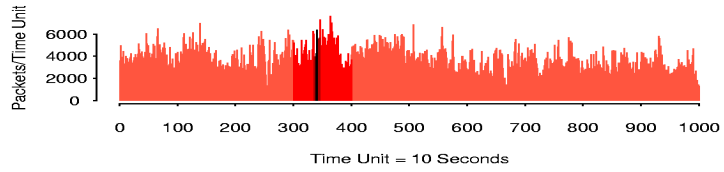
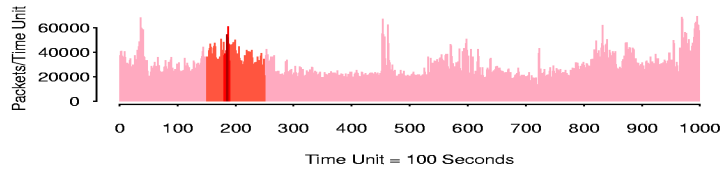
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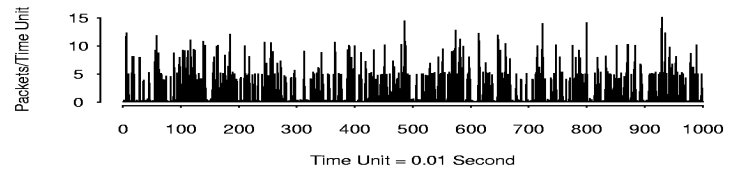
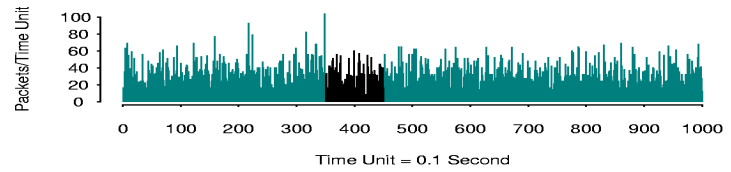
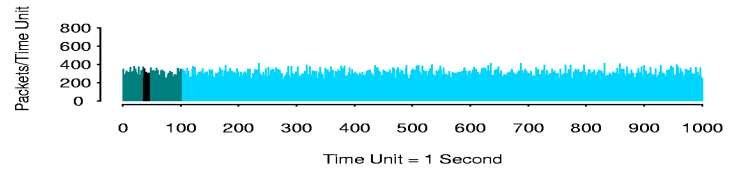
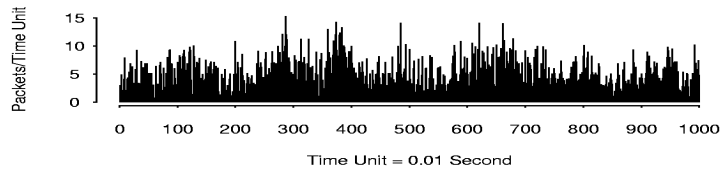
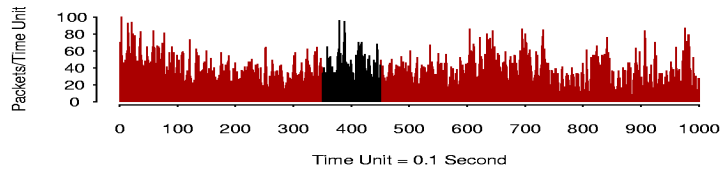
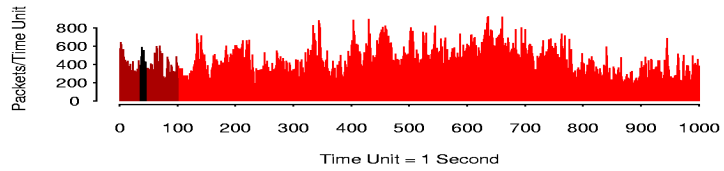
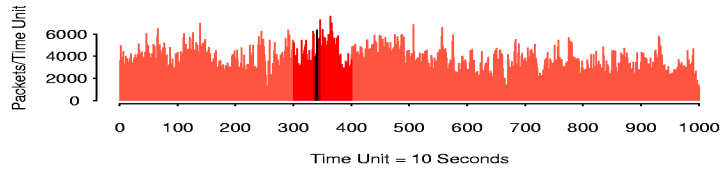
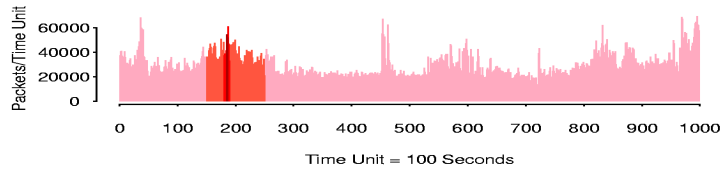
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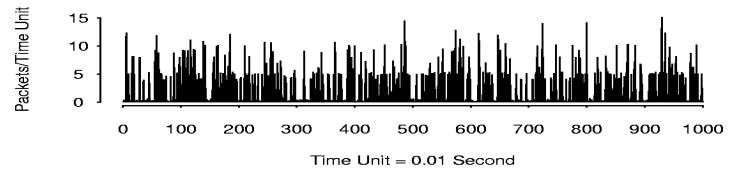
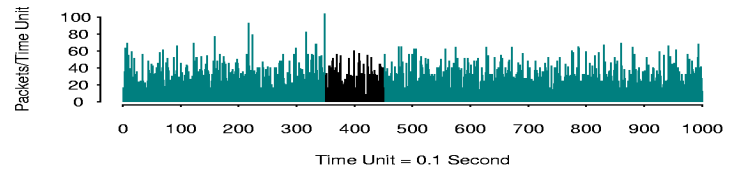
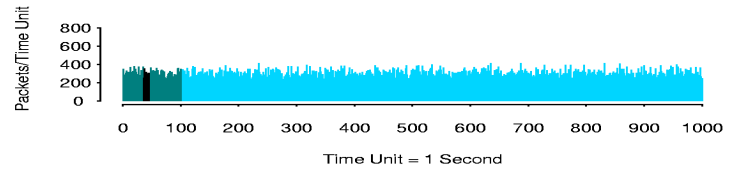
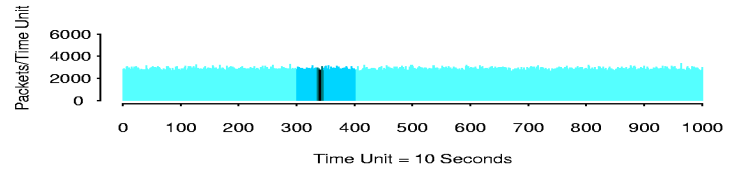
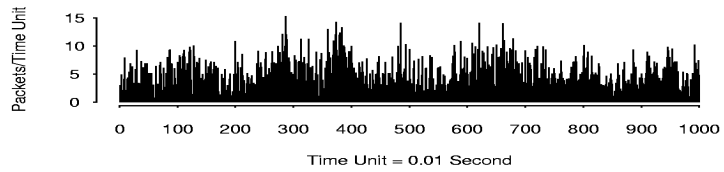
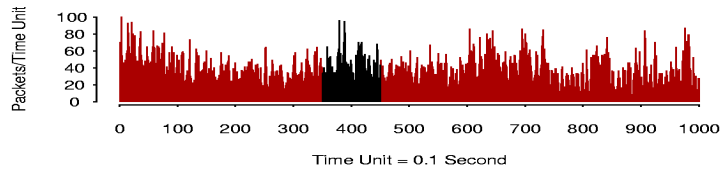
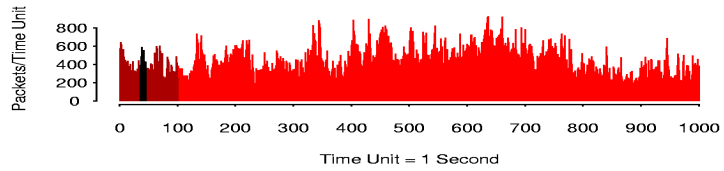
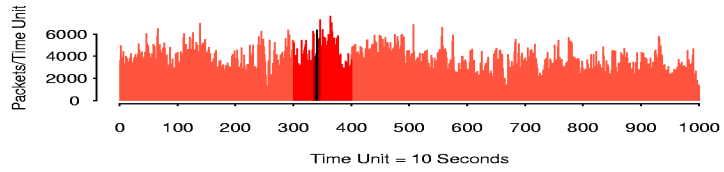
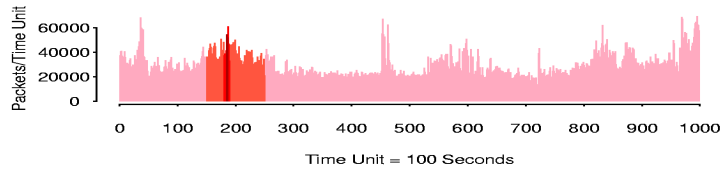
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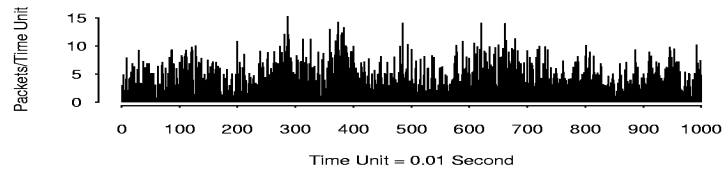
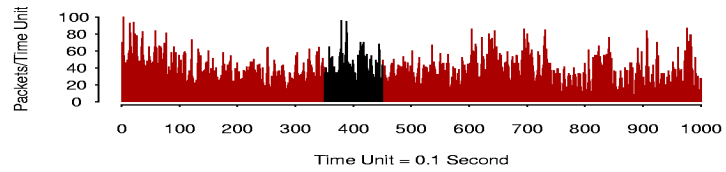
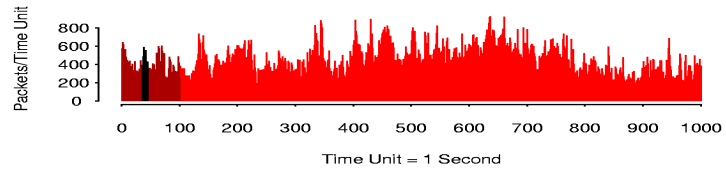
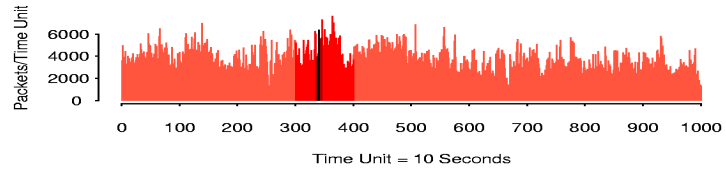
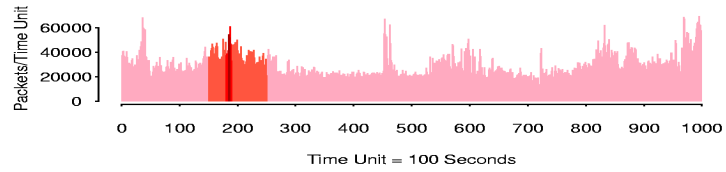
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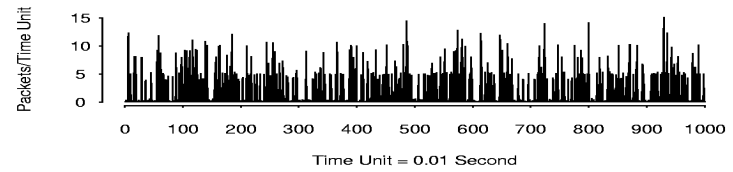
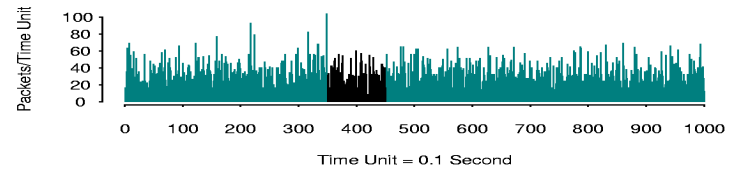
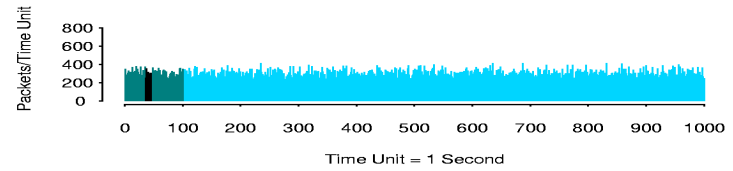
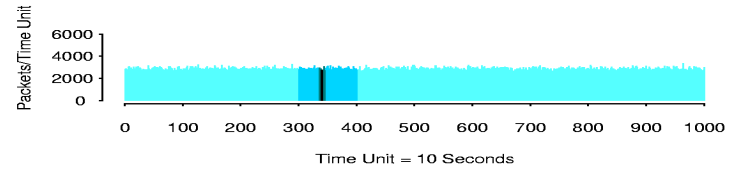
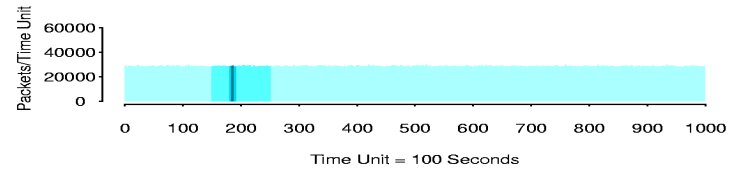
Measured Data Traffic (Ethernet LAN)



Measured Data Traffic (Ethernet LAN)



Traditional Models for Data Traffic



Time Series

Example

- # of packets (bytes) per 10 mseconds
- # of TCP connections arriving per second
- # of modem sessions arriving per second

Definitions

- **Time series:** X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n
- **Aggregated process:** $X^{(m)}$

$$X^{(m)}(k) = \frac{1}{m} (X_{(k-1)m+1} + \dots + X_{km}), k \geq 1$$

- **Stationary time series:**
distribution of X independent of time