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Integration and evaluation of QUIC and TCP-BBR in long-haul WLCG data transfers

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Recent years have seen the mass adoption of streaming in mobile computing, an increase in size and frequency of bulk long-haul data transfers

in science in general, and the usage of big data sets in job processing

demanding real-time long-haul accesses that can be greatly affected by

variations in latency. It has been shown in the Physics and climate research communities that the need to exchange petabytes of data with

global collaborators can be seriously hampered by the TCP congestion control and latency. Demands for faster and lower latency transfers have been stressed also by the increasing need of encryption both in mobile computing and in computational science.

Two recent and promising additions to the internet protocols are TCPBBR and QUIC. BBR implements a congestion policy that promises a

better control in TCP bottlenecks on long haul transfer. TCP-BBR is implemented in the Linux kernnels above 4.9. It has been shown, however, to demand some fine tuning in the interaction, for example, with the Linux Fair Queue. QUIC, on the other hand, replaces HTTP and TLS with a protocol on the top of UDP and thin layer to serve HTTP. It has been reported to account today for 7% of Google's traffic. It hasn't been used in server to server transfers even if its creators see that as a real possibility.

Our work evaluates the applicability and tuning of TCP-BBR and QUIC for WLCG and data science transfers. We describe the integration of each of them into the transfer tool iperf and the xroot protocol. Possibly, for the first time, server to server deployment of QUIC and tests of the resulting performance evaluation of both QUIC and TCP-BBR on

long haul transfers involving WLCG servers is presented.

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