

97-0835: Proposed Appendix B of Testing Baseline Text on Scalable Configurations.

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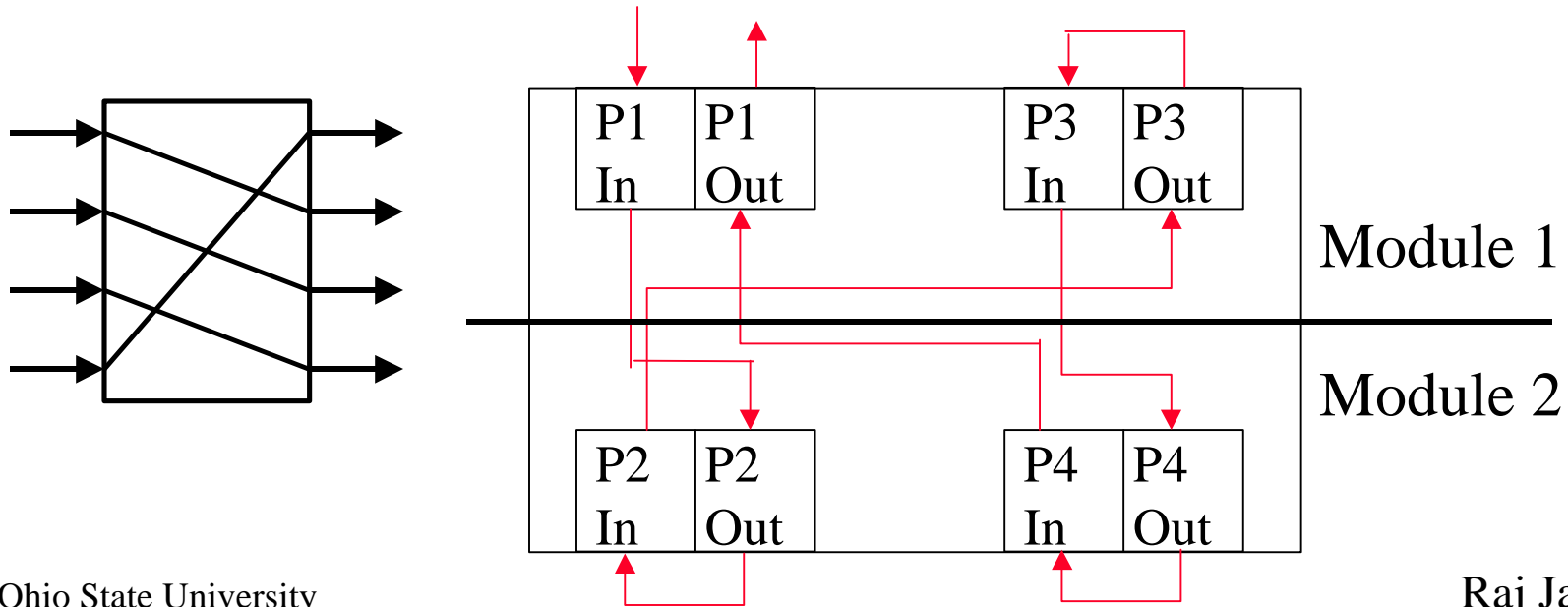
- ❑ Need for a standardized way to implement scalable connection configurations
- ❑ A simple algorithm to obtain standard scalable connection configurations
- ❑ Examples of the algorithm application

Scalable Configurations

- ❑ ATM testing equipment are expensive.
- ❑ Scalable Configurations permit to simulate the desired basic configuration using a limited number of generators.
- ❑ But there are many ways to set up the scalable connections configurations and the results could vary with the set up.

A Sample 4-to-4 Configuration

- Different implementations could provide different results.
- P1-P2-P3-P4-P1 Four module crossings
- P1-P3-P4-P2-P1 Two module crossings



VCC Chain

- ❑ Performance testing requires virtual channel connections (VCCs) to be established through the switch.
- ❑ The VCCs are formed by setting up connections between ports of the switch
- ❑ The connection order of the ports is referred to here as a **VCC Chain**
- ❑ The proposed algorithm permits to create standard VCC Chains for any number of generators and any number of ports \Rightarrow Scalable and basic (both)

Step 1. Numbering the Ports

Module 1	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	[8]
	P1	P4	P7	P10	P13	P16	P19	P21
Module 2	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]	[7]	
	P2	P5	P8	P11	P14	P17	P20	
Module 3	[1]	[2]	[3]	[4]	[5]	[6]		
	P3	P6	P9	P12	P15	P18		

[x] indicates Port number in the module. Px indicates Port number used in our algorithm

Numbering the Ports (Cont)

- ❑ Generate a schematic of modules placed one below the other, arranged in a decreasing order of number of ports per module
- ❑ Then the switch ports are numbered sequentially, along the columns, starting from the top left corner of the schematic
- ❑ This port numbering helps creating VCC chains that cross modules using a simple algorithm.

Algorithm

```
f=1;
for (k = 1 to r, step 1){
  if(k>1){f=0; for(q = mod * (1 +  $\sum_{d=1}^{k-1} NP(d)$ , N) to q<=1, step -1){
    f=f+1; while P(f) is source or destination {f=f+1;}}
    for (j = 1 to m, step 1){
      if (r is equal to 1 and j > 1) { f = mod*(f+1, N);}
      if (r>1 and j>1) { f=C(2,j-1,k);}
      for (i =1 to NP(k), step 1){
        while (P(f) is source or destination or is full
          { f = mod*(f+1, N);}
        C(i, j, k) = P(f); f = mod*(f+1, N);
      } end for i
    } end for j
  } end for k.
```

Algorithm Rules

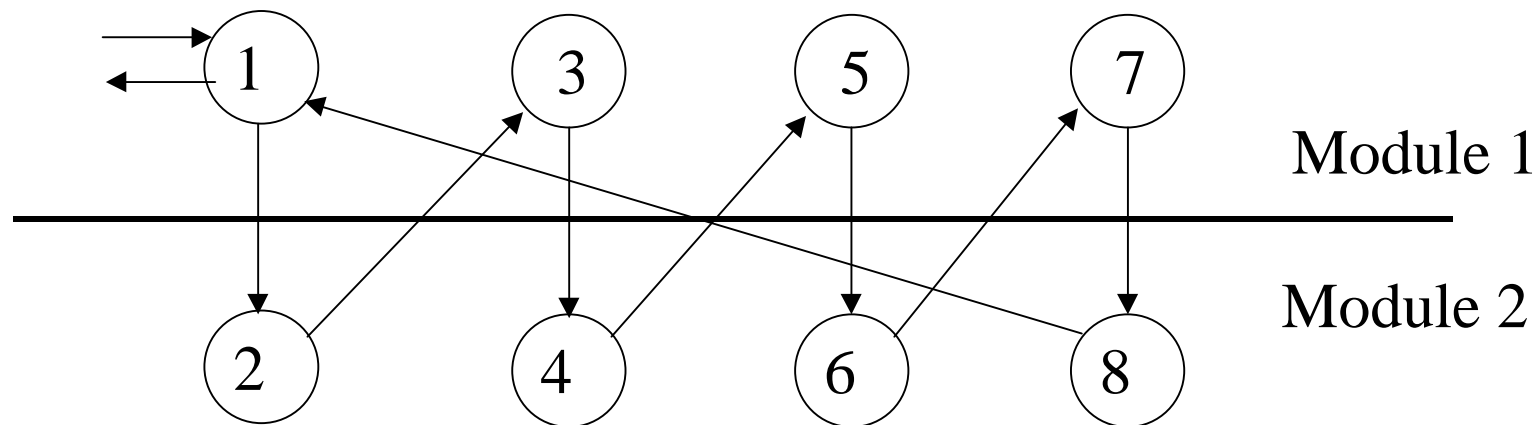
- ❑ Each chain generally goes sequentially from port i to port $i+1$ unless the port has already been fully used by other chains. Use modulo N arithmetic.
- ❑ Multiple Chains/Generator: Each new VCC chain is obtained from the previous one shifting by one its port number
- ❑ Multiple Generators: Divide the switch ports between the generators. Each generator will start its traffic from its ports.

Foreground vs Background

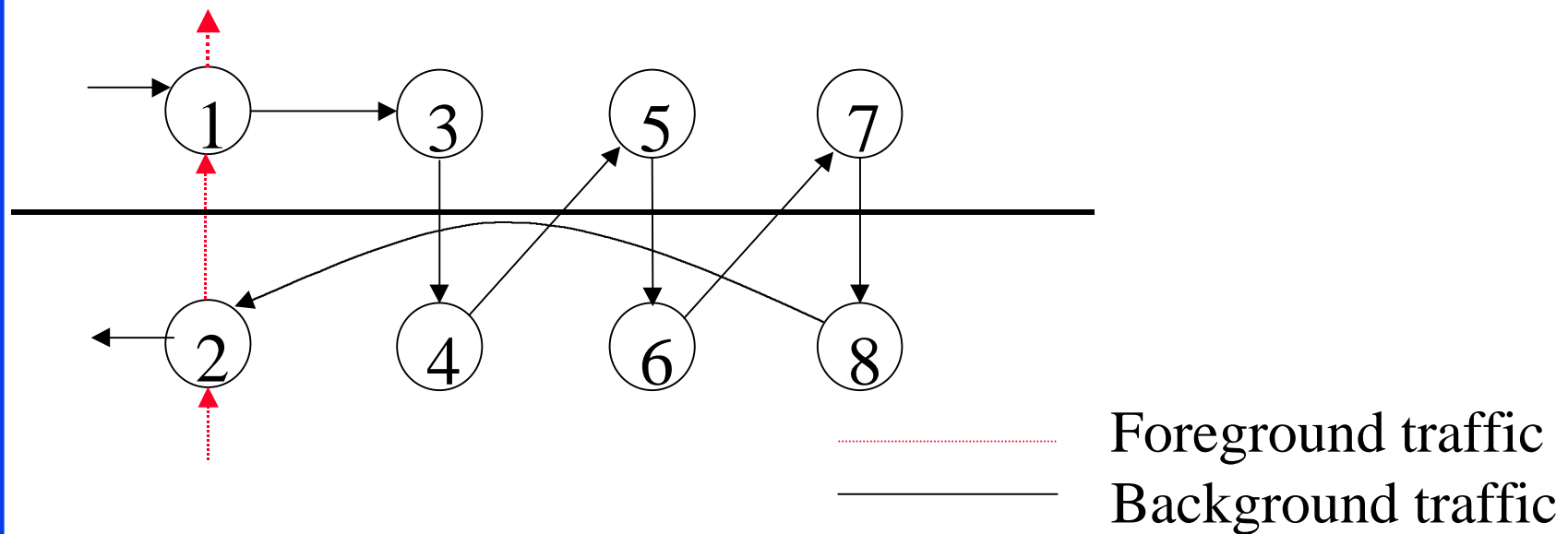
- ❑ Two kinds of virtual channel connections (VCCs):
 - ❑ Foreground VCCs (traffic that is measured) and
 - ❑ Background VCCs (traffic that simply interferes with the foreground traffic).
- ❑ Throughput measurements require only foreground traffic
- ❑ Latency measurements require both foreground and background traffic
- ❑ Foreground and background traffic should not use the same generator/analyzer \Rightarrow OK to share ports in opposite directions

Example: Throughput Measurement

- ❑ 8-to-8 Straight with one generator
- ❑ Two modules with 4 ports each.
- ❑ One VCC chain: P1-P2-P3-P4-P5-P6-P7-P8-P1

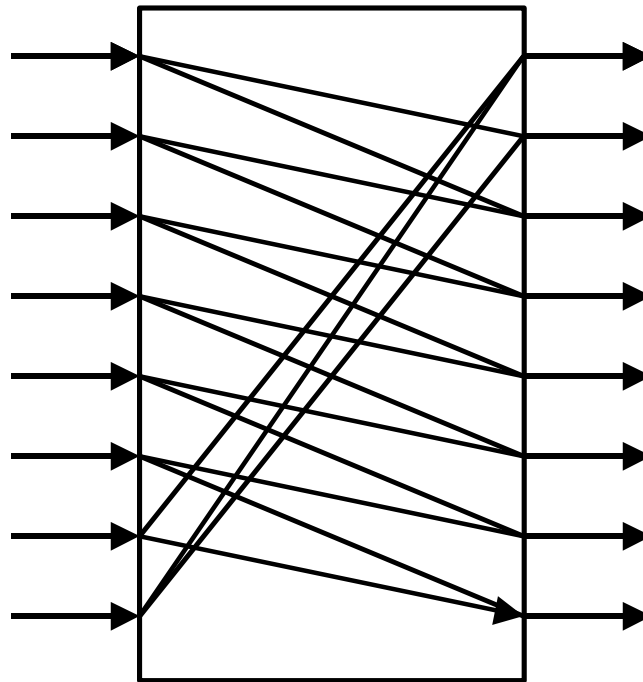


Example: Latency Measurement



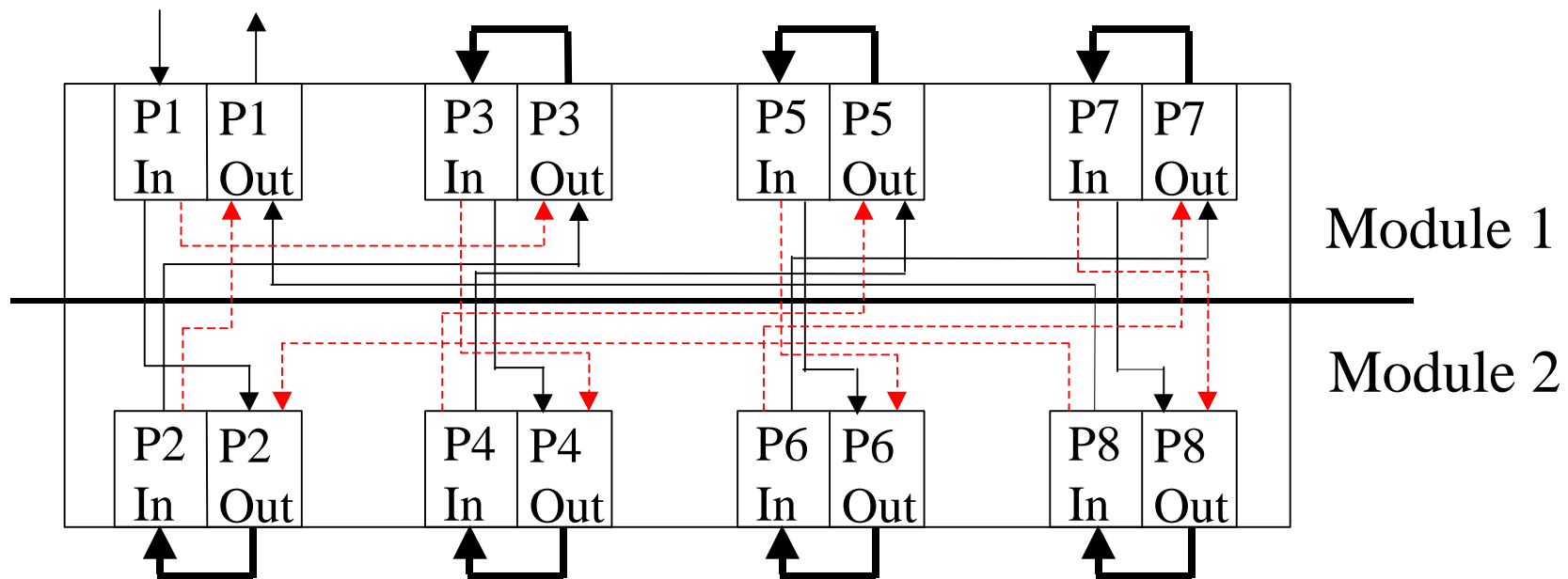
- ❑ Foreground traffic: P2-P1
- ❑ Background traffic: P1-P3-P4-P5-P6-P7-P8-P2

8-to-2 Partial Cross Throughput Foreground Traffic.

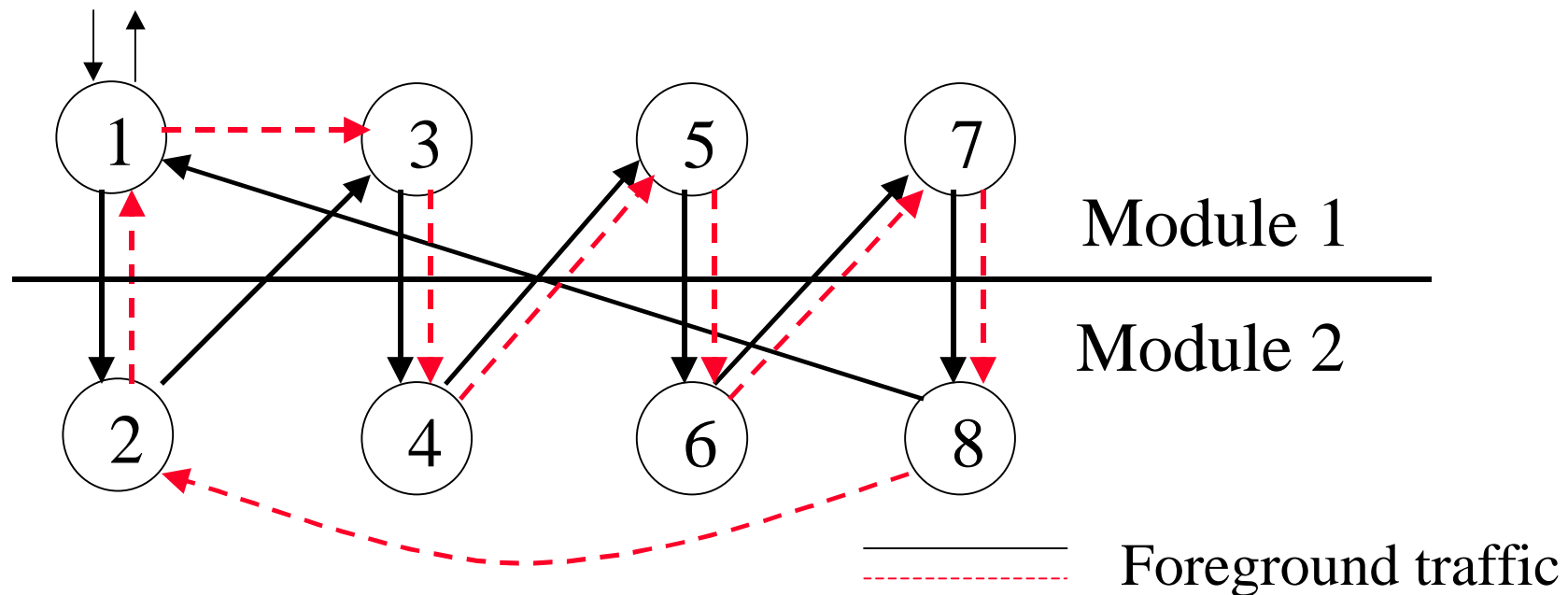


- Basic 8-to-2 Partial Cross configuration

Scaleable 8-to-2 Partial Cross with One Generators

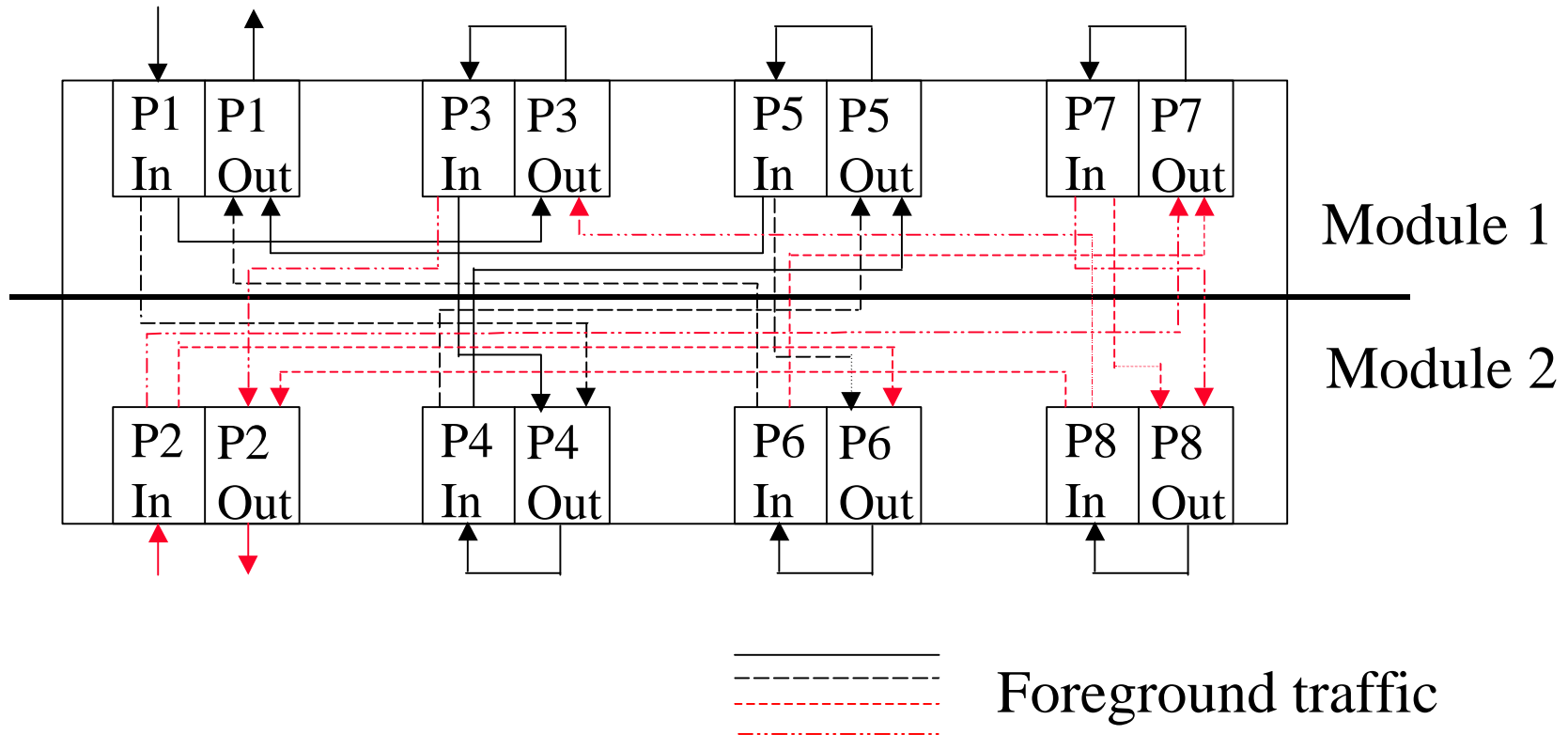


Scaleable 8-to-2 Partial Cross with One Generators (Cont.)

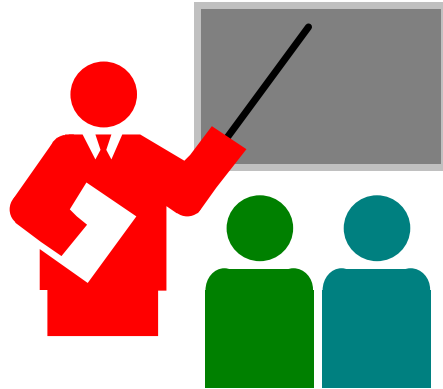


- ❑ First VCC Chain: P1-P2-P3-P4-P5-P6-P7-P8-P1
- ❑ Second VCC Chain: P1-P3-P4-P5-P6-P7-P8-P2-P1

Scaleable 8-to-2 Partial Cross with 2 Generators



Summary



- ❑ The presented methodology permits to implement standard VCC chains.
- ❑ This methodology can be used for both scalable and basic configurations.
- ❑ The methodology algorithm is simple and can be easily transformed in a computer program.

Motion

- Adopt the text of 97-0835 as Appendix B of Performance Testing Baseline Text.