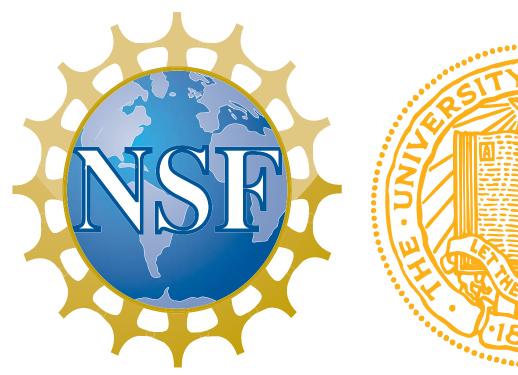
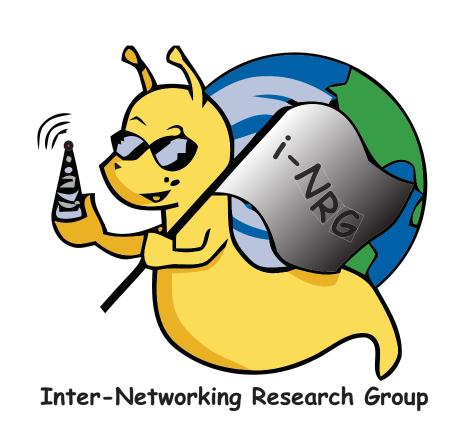
Improving Internet Speed A Comparison of Round-Trip Timer Algorithms





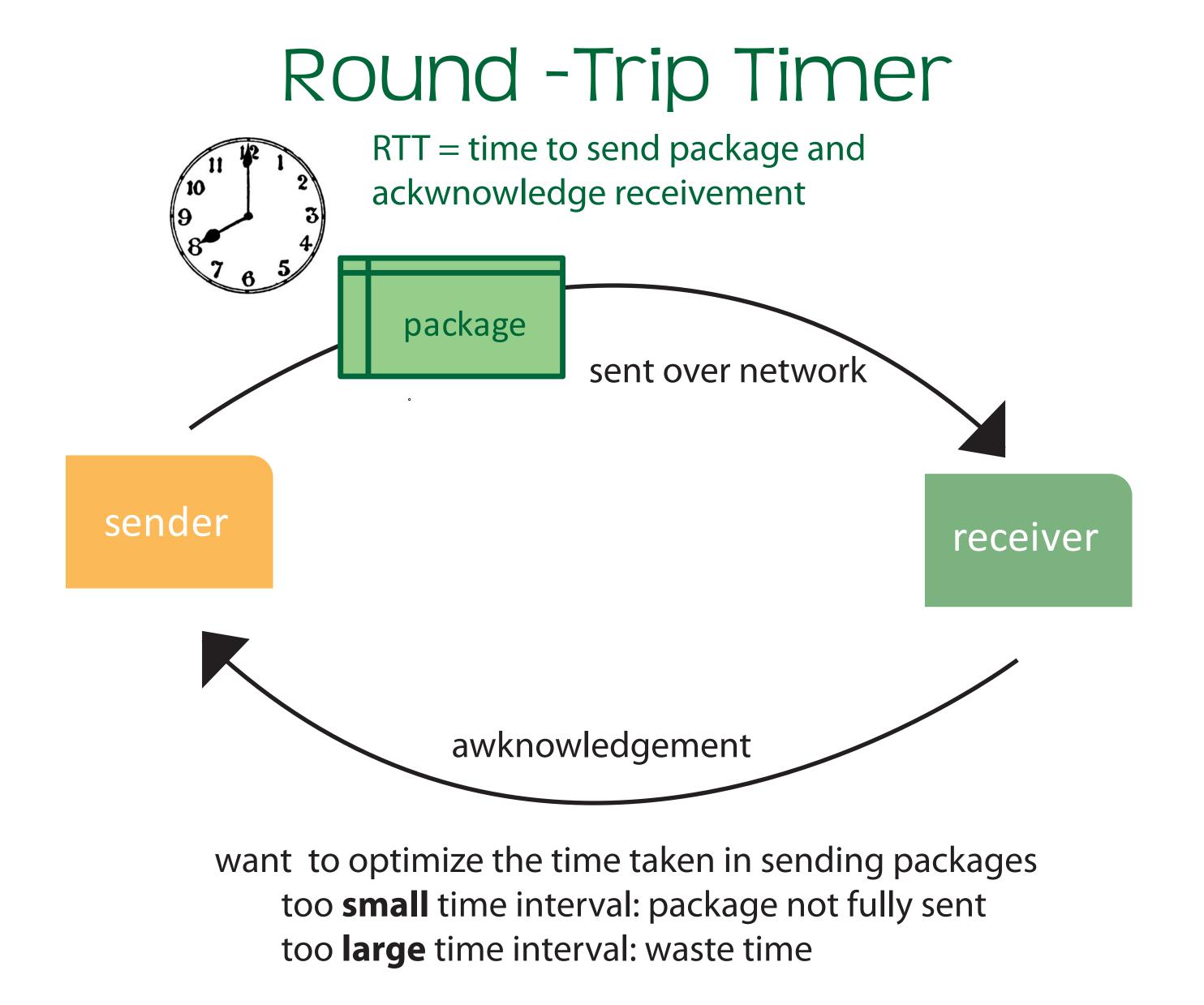


Stephanie Lukin(1), Kerry Veenstra(2), Bruno Nunes(2), Katia Obrackza(2)

Department of Computer Science, Loyola University Maryland(1), Department of Computer Engineering, UC Santa Cruz(2)

Motivation and Goals

- ► Round-Trip Timer (RTT) is difficult to approximate exactly due to fluxuations and sudden drops and spikes
- ► Wanted to develop an algorithm which better approximated RTT using a new technique
- ►Implemented and compared three methods, the original RTT approximator Jacobson's Algorithm, ours- the Experts Algorithm, and a third Eifel Algorithm which claims to improve RTT
- ► Want to prove that our method is the best approximator



3 Algorithms

Jacobson

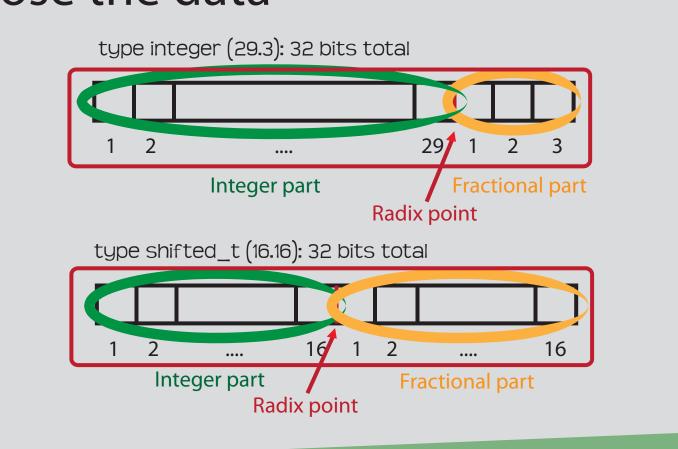
- Developed by Jacobson in 1988
- Original RTT implementation in all standard systems
- ► Simple arithmetic addition, subtraction, multiplication
- Use bit shifting to perform simple multiplications
- Numbers stored as basic 29.3 integers

Experts

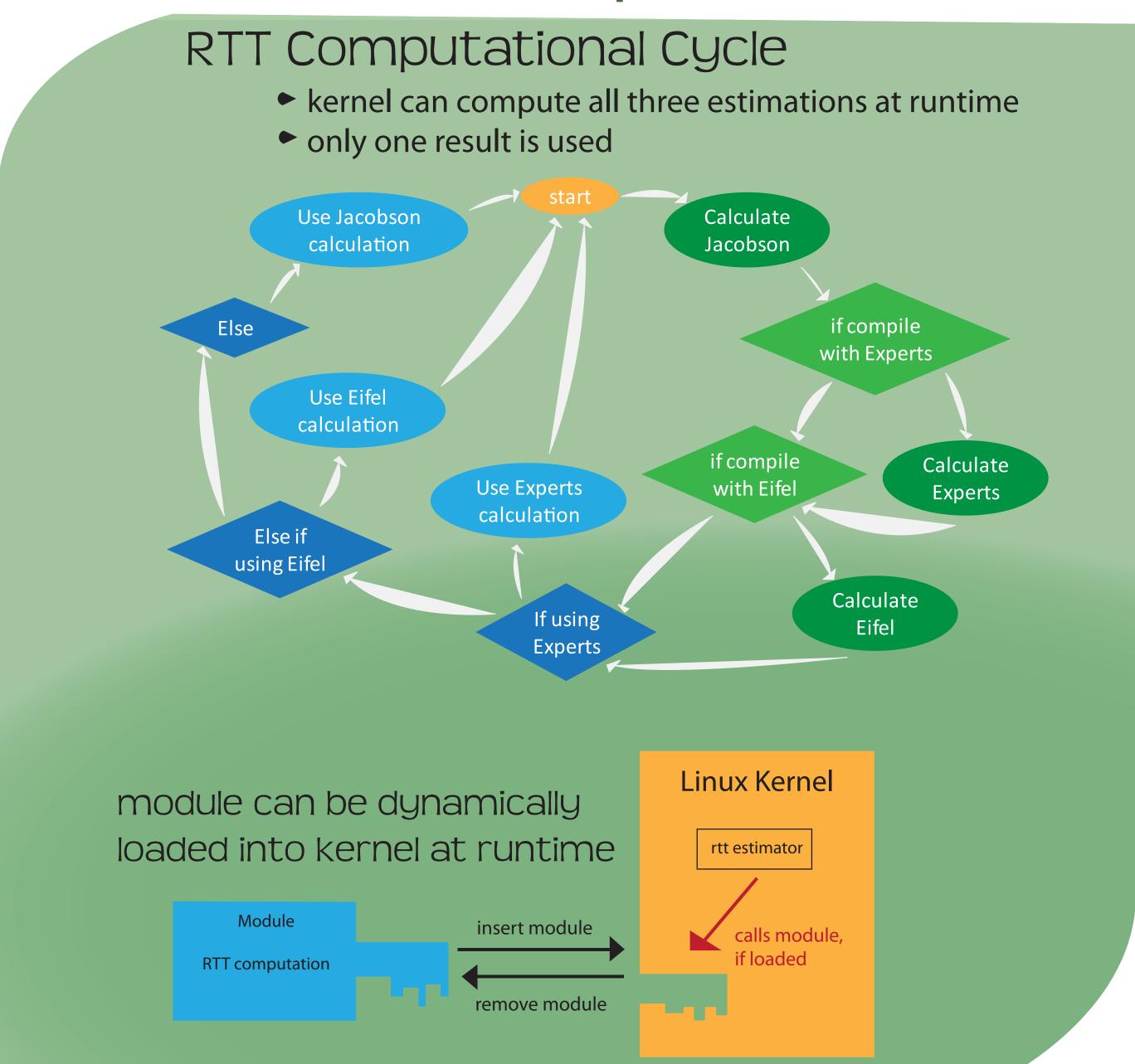
- ► Developed by Bruno Nunes, Kerry Veenstra, and Katia Obraczka in 2006
- Similar overall four step structure to Jacobson, with modified step two
- Complex arithmetic exponential and logarithmicneeded to develop an entire math library
- Numbers stored as 29.3 integers

Eifel

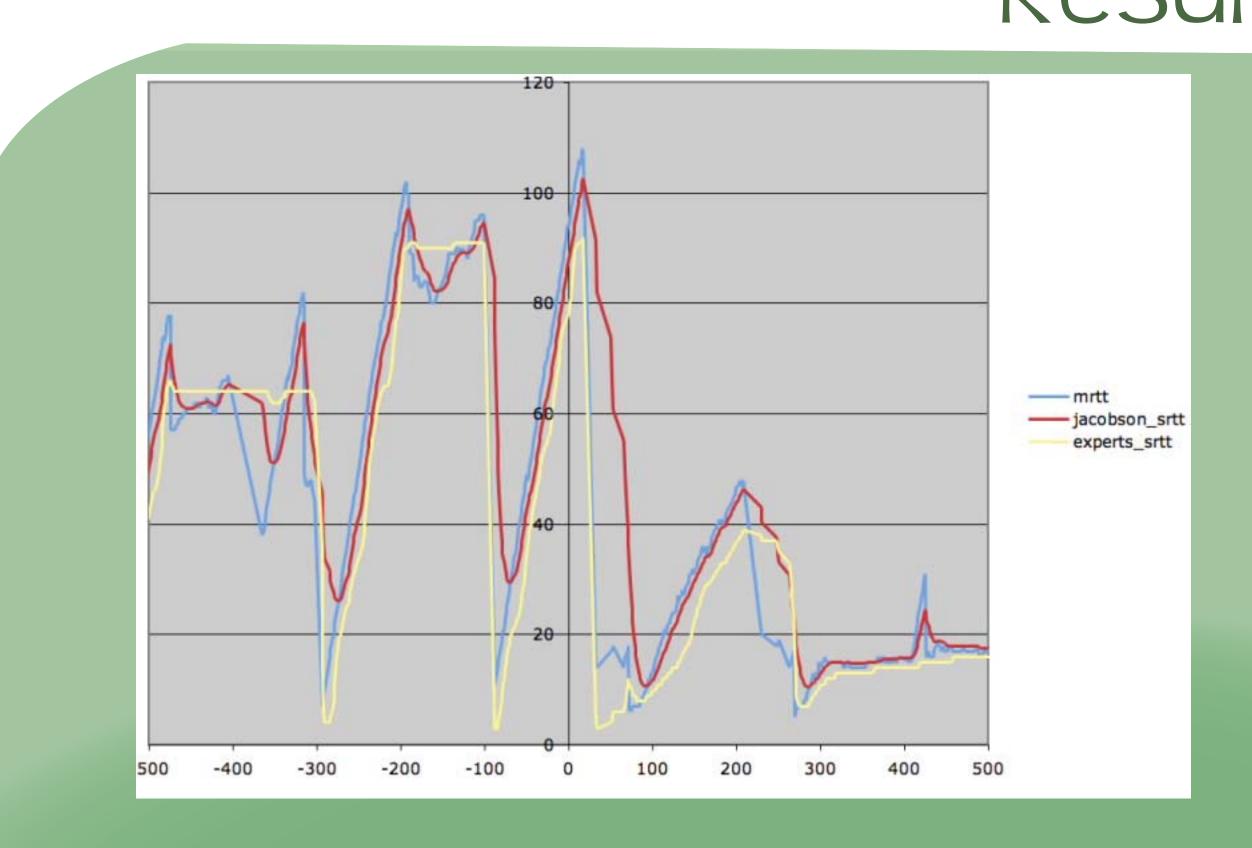
- Developed by Reiner Ludwig and Keith Sklower in 2000
- Arithmetic allows division of floating point numbers
- ► Needed to incorporate 16.16 integers and bit shifting so as not to lose the data



Implementation



Results



- ► Compare actual measured RTT with 3 estimation techniques
- Experts more closely approximates mrtt than Jacobson's original algorithm