

Performance Evaluation of Weighted Fair Queuing System Using Matrix Geometric Method

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Abstract. This paper analyses a multiple class single server M/M/1/K queue with finite capacity under weighted fair queuing (WFQ) discipline. The Poisson process has been used to model the multiple classes of arrival streams. The service times have exponential distribution. We assume each class is assigned a virtual queue and incoming jobs enter the virtual queue related to their class and served in FIFO order. We model our system as a two dimensional Markov chain and use the matrix-geometric method to solve its stationary probabilities. This paper presents a matrix geometric solution to the M/M/1/K queue with finite buffer under (WFQ) service. In addition, the paper shows the state transition diagram of the Markov chain and presents the state balance equations, from which the stationary queue length distribution and other measures of interest can be obtained. Numerical experiments corroborating the theoretical results are also offered.

Keywords: Weighted Fair Queuing (WFQ), First Inter First Out (FIFO), Markov chain.

1 Introduction

Queue based on weighted fair queuing is a service policy in multiclass system. Consider a weighted service link that provides service for customers belonging to different classes. In WFQ, traffic classes are served on the fixed weight assigned to the related queue. The weight is determined according to the QoS parameters, such as service rate or delay. The WFQ [1] is a scheduling discipline usually applied to QoS enabled routers.

In this work, a two class single server M/M/1/K queue with a finite capacity under WFQ scheduling discipline is analyzed. The Poisson process is used to model two classes of arrival streams. The service times have exponential distribution. We assume each class is assigned a virtual queue and incoming jobs enter the virtual queue related to their class and served in FIFO order. The queue i is served at rate w_i for some $w_i > 0$ when queue $1-i$ is not empty and at rate unity when that queue is empty. We model our system as a two dimensional Markov chain and use matrix geometric method to solve for its stationary probabilities.

There were many solutions proposed to offer the solution for the WFQ system with two classes of customers on infinite buffer in [4] [5] and [6]. However, the class based with finite buffer is applied in a lot of computer and communication system and more realistic. The main aim of our work is to provide a solution to the WFQ system with a finite buffer. To the best of our knowledge to analytical and numerical solutions for such a system have not been in the literature.

The rest of this paper is organized as follows: An overview of related work is shown in Section 2. The queueing model of $M/M/1/K$ queue with WFQ is described in Section 3. Section 4, offers a matrix geometric solution for $M/M/1/K$ queue under WFQ discipline, while section 5 presents and explains the numerical results of the model, followed by the conclusions and future work in Section 6.

2 Related Work

The WFQ scheduling discipline is an important method for providing bounded delay, bounded throughput and fairness among traffic flows [2], [3]. The subject of WFQ has been investigated by many authors. Models similar to our WFQ system with two classes of customers have been analyzed for Poisson arrivals and exponential service times but with infinite buffers [4] and [5]. In [4], a two class system with two queues is considered; however the WFQ system is approximated with a two server, two queue systems and a numerical solution is provided. In [5], the same problem in [4] is considered; however an analytical solution for the system is given.

In [6], the authors provide an analytical solution for a WFQ system with a long range dependent traffic input with an infinite buffer and prove that analytical results provide an accurate estimation of queue length distribution and can be helpful in choices of WFQ weights. The work described in [7], defines an analytical solution of a WFQ system with two classes of customers with exponential service times in an unsteady state with an infinite buffer. The authors introduce an analytical model for the system and derive the exact expression of the tail of the probability distribution of the numbers of customers.

In [8], an analytical solution for the WFQ system with more than two queues and time connected variable service rates with an infinite buffer is provided. In addition a different design proposal for a dynamic WFQ scheduler is analyzed to provide quality of service guarantees.

This paper, we analyses the WFQ system with two classes of customers with a finite buffer in steady state and studies the effect of weights on the system mean a queue length, throughput and mean response time. To the best of our knowledge, the analysis of a WFQ system with finite buffer has not been proposed in the literature.

3 The WFQ System Model

Throughout this paper, we consider the same model in [4]; however instead of an infinite buffer, we use a finite buffer with size K . The maximum number of customers who can be in the system at any time is K and any additional arriving customers will be refused entry to the system and will depart immediately without service.

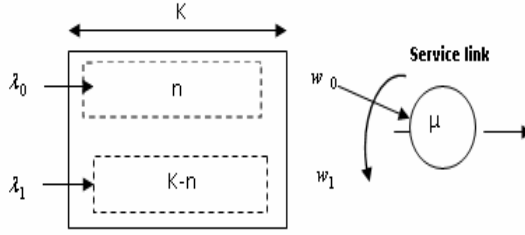


Fig. 1. The Weighted Fair Queuing System

For our WFQ system, we assume two classes of jobs; Jobs of class 1 and class 2 arrive according to a Poisson process with rate $\lambda_i, i=0,1$ and require exponential service times with mean $1/\mu_i, i=0,1$. Each class is assigned a virtual queue and arriving jobs enter the virtual queue related to their class and are served in FIFO order.

The queue i is served at rate w_i for some $w_i > 0$ when queue $1-i$ is not empty and at rate unity when that queue is empty. The coefficients w_i are such that $w_0 + w_1 = 1$. The server is work conserving, i.e., it serves jobs only if at least one queue is not empty. Fig. 1 depicts the WFQ system.

Fig. 2, illustrates the state-transition-rate diagram of the WFQ system where each state denotes the number of customers in the system. A generalized Markov model can be described by a two dimensional Markov chain with state (i, j) , where i and j are the number of customers in class 1 and class 2 at each state, respectively. When the process is in state (i, j) , it can transfer to the state $(i+1, j), (i, j+1), (i-1, j)$ if $i > 0, (i, j-1)$. The transition rate from state (i, j) to $(i+1, j)$ where $(0 \leq i \leq K-1)$ is the arrival rate of class 1, i.e. λ_0 , of the Poisson process. A transition out of state (i, j) to $(i, j+1)$ where $(0 \leq j \leq K-1)$ is the arrival rate of class 2, i.e. λ_1 , of the Poisson process. When no customers of class 1 are in the system, the transition rate from $(0, j)$ to $(0, j-1)$ is the service rate of class 2, i.e. μ_1 . The change from state $(i, 0)$ to $(i-1, 0)$ is the service rate of class 1, i.e. μ_0 . However, the transition rate from state (i, j) to $(i-1, j)$ is the service rate of class 1 multiplied by the weight of class 1, i.e. $w_0\mu_0$. A transition from (i, j) to $(i, j-1)$ is the service rate of class 2 multiplied by the weight of class 2, i.e. $w_1\mu_1$.

The infinitesimal generator of this process is given by:

$$\begin{aligned}
 Q_{(i,0),(i-1,0)} &= \mu_0, i \geq 1 \\
 Q_{(i,j),(i-1,j)} &= w_0\mu_0 \\
 Q_{(i,j),(i,j-1)} &= w_1\mu_1, i \geq 1, j \geq 1 \\
 Q_{(i,j),(i+1,j)} &= \lambda_0
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{1}$$

and

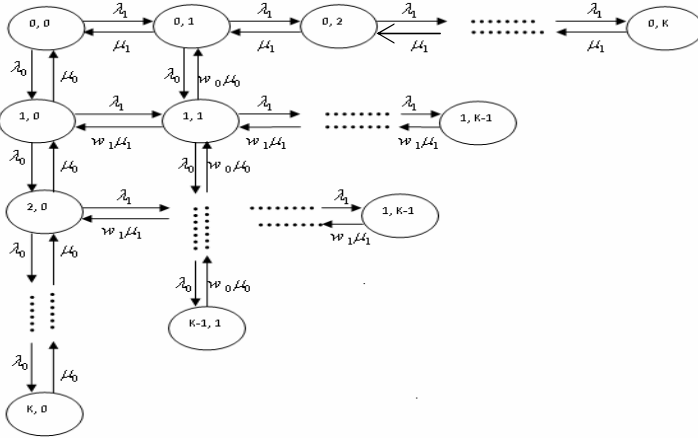


Fig. 2. The state transition diagram for an M/M/1/K queue under WFQ scheduling discipline

4 Matrix Geometric Solution:

4.1 State Equilibrium Equations

The stationary probability vector $\underline{\pi}$ for Q is generally partitioned as $\underline{\pi} = [\pi_0, \pi_1, \pi_2, \dots, \pi_N]$. Solving $\underline{\pi}Q = 0$ along with normalizing equation $\underline{\pi}e = 1$, yields the following set of equations in matrix form:

$$\pi_0 B_0 + \pi_1 C_0 = 0 \quad (6)$$

$$\pi_0 A_1 + \pi_1 B_1 + \pi_2 C_1 = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\pi_{n-1} A_n + \pi_n B_n + \pi_{n+1} C_n = 0, 1 < n < N - 1 \quad (8)$$

$$\pi_{N-2} A_{N-1} + \pi_{N-1} B_{N-1} + \pi_N C_{N-1} = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$\pi_{N-1} A_N + \pi_N B_N = 0 \quad (10)$$

Considering the above state equilibrium equations, it can be assumed that between any two states there is ‘‘flow in, flow out’’ equilibrium without any effect on the other remaining neighboring states.

4.2 Matrix Geometric Method

Suppose there exists a matrix R as

$$\pi_n = \pi_{n-1} R \quad \forall n \geq 1. \quad (11)$$

then, we get by successive substitutions into the state equilibrium equations that

$$\pi_n = \pi_0 R^n \quad \forall n \geq 0. \quad (12)$$

A solution of the (12) is called a *matrix geometric* solution [9]. The explanation for solving a matrix geometric system is to state the matrix R , the rate matrix, which is discussed below.

4.3 Computation of the Rate Matrices

By a simple algebraic stage management of the state equilibrium equations R_n 's is formed as follows:

From Equation (6) and we know that B_0 is non-singular and we obtain,

$$\pi_0 B_0 = -\pi_1 C_0 \rightarrow \pi_0 = -\pi_1 C_0 B_0^{-1} \rightarrow \pi_0 = \pi_1 R_0 \quad (13)$$

Equation (10) leads to the following expression for π_N and R_N where B_N is required to be non-singular,

$$\pi_N B_N = -\pi_{N-1} A_N \rightarrow \pi_N = -\pi_{N-1} A_N B_N^{-1} \quad (14)$$

Equation (9) leads to the following expression of π_{N-1} and R_{N-1}

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_{N-1} B_{N-1} + \pi_{N-1} R_N C_{N-1} &= -\pi_{N-2} A_{N-1} \\ \pi_{N-1} (B_{N-1} + R_N C_{N-1}) &= -\pi_{N-2} A_{N-1} \\ \pi_{N-1} &= -\pi_{N-2} A_{N-1} (B_{N-1} + R_N C_{N-1})^{-1} \\ \pi_{N-1} &= \pi_{N-2} R_{N-1} \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

Finally from equation (8) we get a general relation between π_{n-1} , π_n and R_n ,

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n &= -\pi_{n-1} A_n (B_n + R_{n+1} C_n)^{-1} \\ \pi_n &= \pi_{n-1} R_n \quad 2 \leq n < N - 1 \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

R_n can be calculated from Algorithm 1.

Algorithm 1. Calculate R_n
1: $R_N \leftarrow -A_N B_N^{-1}$
2: if $n \geq 1$ then
3: for $j = N - 1 \rightarrow 1$ do
4: $R_j \leftarrow -A_j (B_j + R_{j+1} C_j)^{-1}$
5: end for
6: return $R_n \leftarrow -A_n (B_n + R_{n+1} C_n)^{-1}$
7: end if
8: if $n = 0$ then
9: return $R_0 \leftarrow -C_0 B_0^{-1}$
10: end if

4.4 Stationary Probabilities

Theorem 1. For any QBD process with a finite state space, having an infinitesimal generator matrix given by Equation Q , the stationary probabilities are given in matrix-geometric form by

$$\underline{\pi}_n = \underline{\pi}_1 R_n^* \quad (17)$$

Where $R_n^* = \prod_{j=2}^N R_j$ and R_j is computed using Algorithm 1.

Proof. The system of linear equations is solved for $\underline{\pi}_1$, and from equation (14), $\underline{\pi}_n$ is obtained as:

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\pi}_n &= \underline{\pi}_{n-1} R_n \\ &= \underline{\pi}_{n-2} R_{n-1} R_n \\ &\vdots \\ &= \underline{\pi}_1 R_2 \dots R_{n-2} R_{n-1} R_n \\ &= \underline{\pi}_1 \prod_{j=2}^n R_j = \underline{\pi}_1 R_n^* \end{aligned} \quad (18)$$

Solving Equation (6) and (7) for $\underline{\pi}_1$ and use $\underline{\pi}_2 = \underline{\pi}_1 R_2$ leads to,

$$\underline{\pi}_1 (R_0 A_1 + B_1 + R_2 C_1) = 0 \quad (19)$$

Thus, after an exchange and mathematical manipulation, Equation (18) follows from normalizing condition $\sum_{n=0}^N \pi_n e = 1$ and equation (6).

$$\underline{\pi}_1 (R_0 e + \sum_{n=1}^N R_n^* e) = 1 \quad (20)$$

It is worth noting that Theorem1 giving the structure of the vector π and that of the vector π_1 still needs to be determined. The vector π_1 could be computed from either one of the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \underline{\pi}_1 (R_0 A_1 + B_1 + R_2 C_1) &= 0 \\ \underline{\pi}_1 (R_{n-1}^* A_n + R_n^* B_n + R_{n+1}^* C_n) &= 0, \quad 1 < n < N-1 \\ \underline{\pi}_1 (R_{N-1}^* A_N + R_N^* B_N) &= 0 \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

and

$$\underline{\pi}_1 (R_0 e + \sum_{n=1}^N R_n^* e) = 1$$

Algorithm 2. Calculate $\underline{\pi}$
1: for $j = 2 \rightarrow n$ do
2: $\underline{\pi}_j \leftarrow \underline{\pi}_1 \prod_{j=2}^n R_j$
3: end for

Algorithm 2 is used to compute the stationary probabilities $\underline{\pi}$.

5 Performance Analyses

In this section, we present the results of the numerical calculations for an M/M/1/K queue under WFQ using (15) with different values for $\lambda_0, \lambda_1, \mu_0$ and μ_1 . The maximum buffer size for the system is 50; hence this model has 1326 states. The following is the numerical evaluation of the analytical model results for some performance measurements based on and derived from the Markov chain described in the previous section.

5.1 Mean Queue Length

The mean queue length L is calculated from the model as follows:

$$L = \sum_i^K i \pi(i) \quad (22)$$

Where $\pi(i) = \pi(0), \pi(1), \dots, \pi(K)$.

The following equations are derived from (22) to find the mean queue length for class 1, L_0 and class 2, L_1 , respectively:

$$L_0 = \sum_{i=0}^K \sum_{j=0}^{K-i} i \pi(i, j) \quad (23)$$

$$L_1 = \sum_{j=0}^K \sum_{i=0}^{K-j} j \pi(i, j) \quad (24)$$

where $\pi(i, j)$ is the steady state probability at state (i, j) .

Fig. 3 depicts the mean queue length for class1 and class2 for different arrival rates and with $w_0 = w_1 = 0.5$. We choose $\mu_0 = \mu_1 = 1$ to only examine the effect of the queue weights. Using these parameters, the WFQ system reduces to two M/M/1/K systems. It can be seen from Fig. 3 that the mean queue length for both classes increases with the increase of the arriving traffic until $\lambda=1$ then $L_0 = L_1 \approx 24.5$. The total of L_0 and L_1 equals the buffer size: $K=50$. L_0 and L_1 have identical values for all arrival rates.

In Fig. 4, we choose $w_0 = 0.6$ and $w_1 = 0.4$ for different values of λ when $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1$. It indicates that the mean queue length for class1 is lower than the mean queue length for class2, as expected. Class1 is served faster than class2 at rate $w_0 \mu_0 = 1.2$. We find the same results for L_1 , when $w_0 = 0.4, w_1 = 0.6$ and $\mu_0 = 1, \mu_1 = 2$.

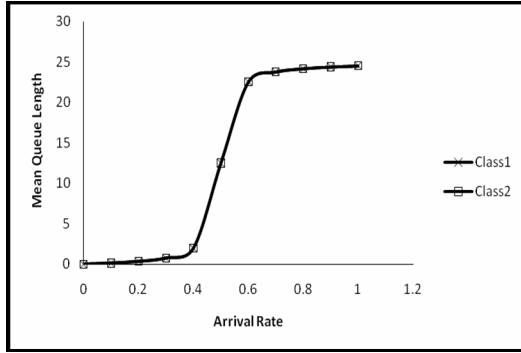


Fig. 3. Mean queue length, $w_0 = w_1 = 0.5$ and $\mu_0 = \mu_1 = 1, \lambda_0 = \lambda_1$

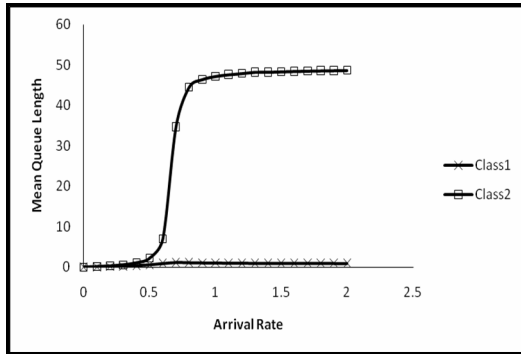


Fig. 4. Mean queue length, $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1, \lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 > 0$

Fig. 5 depicts the mean queue length for different values of class1 with an arrival rate $\lambda_0 > 0$ and fixed arrival rate $\lambda_1 = 0.2$ with $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$. We make a note of that as λ_0 increases, and then L_0 increases until the mean queue length approaches to 50 and then it is stable. However, the mean queue length of class 2 increases and then decreases to zero. The L_1 is lower in this case compared to L_0 . The reason why L_0 is higher than L_1 is the fact that class1 is getting a higher service rate, $w_0 \mu_0 = 1.2$ and its

increasing arriving traffic causes class2 to be refused entry to the system. This can be observed in Fig. 5.

5.2 System Throughput

The following equation is used to find the system throughput (T) for the M/M/1/K queue from the analytical model:

$$T = \mu (1 - \pi(0)) \tag{25}$$

- μ is the output rate, when the server is busy .
- π (server is busy) = $(1 - \pi$ (server is idle) = $(1 - \pi(0))$.
- when the server is idle, the output rate equals zero.

Equation (25) is used to derive the throughput (T) for class1, T_0 , and class2, T_1 , respectively:

$$T_0 = w_0 \mu_0 (1 - \pi(0)) \tag{26}$$

$$T_1 = w_1 \mu_1 (1 - \pi(0)) \tag{27}$$

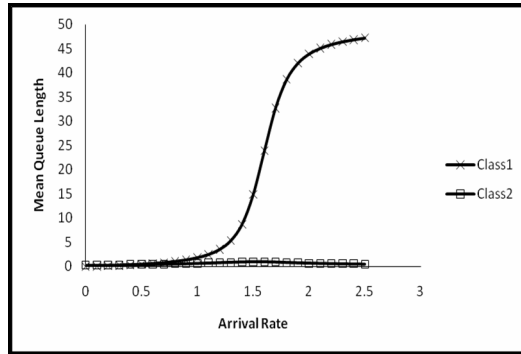


Fig. 5. Mean queue length, $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1, \lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 = 0.2$

Fig. 6 shows T_0 with $w_0 = 0.6$ and T_1 with $w_1 = 0.4$ for different arrival rates of class1 and class 2, $\lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 > 0$. It indicates that T_0 depends on the weight of class1 and that it means $T_0 \approx w_0 \mu_0$ and $T_1 \approx w_1 \mu_1$. The system throughput will not exceed the services rate (in this example: $w_0 \mu_0 + w_1 \mu_1 = 1.6$).

In Fig. 7, we obtain something like the results for T_0 with $w_0 = 0.6$ and T_1 with $w_1 = 0.4$ for different arrival rates of class1 and class 2, $\lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 > 0$. However, the graph will be stable with arrival rate $\lambda_0 = \lambda_1 = 2.3$ for both classes.

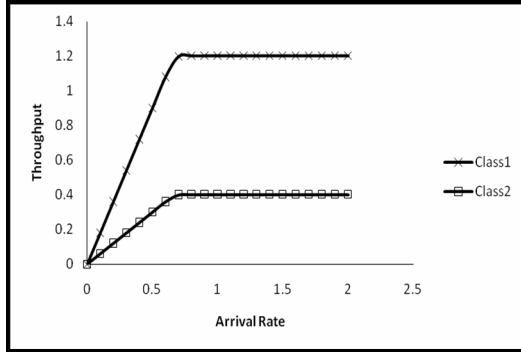


Fig. 6. Throughput, $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1, \lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 > 0$

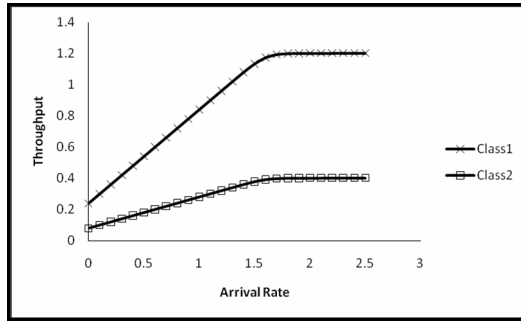


Fig. 7. Throughput, $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1, \lambda_0 > 0, \lambda_1 = 0.2$

2.3 The Mean Response Time

Using Little's law [10]:

$$L = T S \quad (28)$$

We can derive the mean response time for class 1, S_0 , and class 2, S_1 , from (28) respectively as:

$$S_0 = L_0 / T_0 \quad (29)$$

$$S_1 = L_1 / T_1 \quad (30)$$

where T_0 and T_1 are measured system throughput when packet loss is considered ($T_{Effective}$).

Fig. 7 shows the mean response time of class 1 and class 2 when $\mu_0 = 2, \mu_1 = 1$ and $w_0 = 0.6, w_1 = 0.4$. We can observe that S_1 is higher than S_0 and class 2 stays longer in the system. The reason why the mean response time has turned out to be higher for class 2 is the fact that it has a low weight.

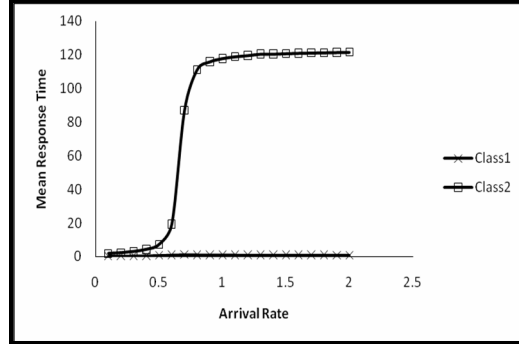


Fig. 8. Mean response time, $w_0 = 0.6$, $w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2$, $\mu_1 = 1$, $\lambda_0 > 0$, $\lambda_1 > 0$

Fig. 8 depicts the mean response time for different values of class1 with the arrival rate $\lambda_0 > 0$ and the fixed arrival rate $\lambda_1 = 0.2$ with $w_0 = 0.6$, $w_1 = 0.4$. We can calculate that as λ_0 increases, S_0 increases until the mean response time approximately equals 40 and then it is stable. However, the mean response time of class2 increases until 2.4 and then decreases to zero. The reason why S_0 is a higher than S_1 is the fact class1 is receiving different arrival rates and a higher service rate, $w_0 \mu_0 = 1.2$.

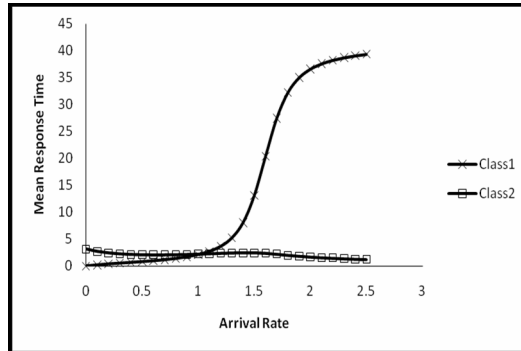


Fig. 9. Mean response time, $w_0 = 0.6$, $w_1 = 0.4$ and $\mu_0 = 2$, $\mu_1 = 1$, $\lambda_0 > 0$, $\lambda_1 = 0.2$

For all obtained performance measurements, the WFQ system behaved as expected. These numerical results confirm the validity of the analytical model.

6 Conclusions and Future Work

In this paper, we provide an analysis of the two class single server M/M/1/K queue with a finite capacity under a weighted fair queuing scheduling discipline. The

Poisson process has been used to model the multiple classes of arrival streams. The service times have exponential distribution. An analytical expression for the flow balanced equations has been derived using a Markov chain. Queue length distribution has been derived by solving these expressions. We derived a general expression for the steady state probabilities for any finite buffer with size K . In addition, we found the steady state probabilities $\pi_{i,j}$ for $M/M/1/50$ queue with WFQ as an example and we presented the numerical results. Future work will focus on deriving general equations for the performance measure for an $M/M/1/K$ queue with a finite capacity under a weighted fair queuing (WFQ) with more than two classes. We will also extend it with more realistic traffic models.

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