GENERATION AND VALIDATION OF EMPIRICALLY-DERIVED TCP APPLICATION WORKLOADS

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ABSTRACT

FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ-CAMPOS: Generation and Validation of Empirically-Derived TCP Application Workloads. (Under the direction of Kevin Jeffay)

This dissertation proposes and evaluates a new approach for generating realistic traffic in networking experiments. The main problem solved by our approach is generating closed-loop traffic consistent with the behavior of the entire set of applications in modern traffic mixes. Unlike earlier approaches, which described individual applications in terms of the specific semantics of each application, we describe the source behavior driving each connection in a generic manner using the a-b-t model. This model provides an intuitive but detailed way of describing source behavior in terms of connection vectors that capture the sizes and ordering of application data units, the quiet times between them, and whether data exchange is sequential or concurrent. This is consistent with the view of traffic from TCP, which does not concern itself with application semantics.

The a-b-t model also satisfies a crucial property: given a packet header trace collected from an arbitrary Internet link, we can algorithmically infer the source-level behavior driving each connection, and cast it into the notation of the model. The result of packet header processing is a collection of a-b-t connection vectors, which can then be replayed in software simulators and testbed experiments to drive network stacks. Such a replay generates synthetic traffic that fully preserves the feedback loop between the TCP endpoints and the state of the network, which is essential in experiments where network congestion can occur. By construction, this type of traffic generation is fully reproducible, providing a solid foundation for comparative empirical studies.

Our experimental work demonstrates the high quality of the generated traffic, by directly comparing traces from real Internet links and their source-level trace replays for a rich set of metrics. Such comparison requires the careful measurement of network parameters for each connection, and their reproduction together with the corresponding source behavior. Our final contribution consists of two resampling methods for introducing controlled variability in network experiments and for generating closed-loop traffic that accurately matches a target offered load.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

\mathbf{L}	LIST OF TABLES					
L	LIST OF FIGURES					
\mathbf{L}	IST (OF ABBREVIATIONS	xx			
1	Inti	ntroduction				
	1.1	Abstract Source-Level Modeling	3			
	1.2	Source-Level Trace Replay	10			
	1.3	Trace Resampling and Load Scaling	13			
	1.4	Thesis Statement	15			
	1.5	Contributions	15			
	1.6	Overview	17			
2	Rel	ated Work	19			
	2.1	Packet-Level Traffic Generation	20			
	2.2	Source-Level Traffic Generation	23			
		2.2.1 Web Traffic Modeling	27			
		2.2.2 Non-Web Traffic Source-level Modeling	30			
		2.2.3 Beyond Single Application Modeling	32			
	2.3	Scaling Offered Load	33			
	2.4	Implementing Traffic Generation	35			
	2.5	Summary	35			
3	Abs	stract Source-level Modeling	38			
	3.1	The Sequential a-b-t Model	40			
		3.1.1 Client/Server Applications	40			
		3.1.2 Beyond Client/Server Applications	48			
	3.2	The Concurrent a-b-t Model	50			

	3.3	Abstr	act Source-Level Measurement	. 53
		3.3.1	From TCP Sequence Numbers to Application Data Units	. 53
		3.3.2	Logical Order of Data Segments	. 56
		3.3.3	Data Analysis Algorithm	. 59
	3.4	Valida	ation using Synthetic Applications	. 65
	3.5	Analy	sis Results	. 69
		3.5.1	Variability Across Sites	. 72
		3.5.2	Time-of-Day Variability and Workload Directionality	. 80
	3.6	Summ	nary	. 83
4	Net	work-	Level Parameters and Metrics	87
	4.1	Netwo	ork-level Parameters	. 88
		4.1.1	Round-Trip Time	. 88
		4.1.2	Receiver Window Size	. 102
		4.1.3	Loss Rate	. 104
	4.2	Netwo	ork-level Metrics	. 108
		4.2.1	Aggregate Throughput Time Series	. 109
		4.2.2	Throughput Marginals	. 118
		4.2.3	Throughput Self-Similarity and Long-Range Dependence	. 125
		4.2.4	Time Series of Active Connections	. 132
	4.3	Summ	nary	. 135
5	Ger	neratin	ng Traffic	139
	5.1	Repla	ying Traces at the Source-Level	. 139
		5.1.1	Trace Partitioning	. 141
		5.1.2	Conducting Experiments	. 142
		5.1.3	Data Collection	. 145
	5.2	Valida	ation of Source-level Trace Replay	. 146
		5.2.1	Leipzig-II	. 146
		5.2.2	UNC 1 PM	. 154
		5.2.3	Abilene-I	. 158
	5.3	Summ	narv	169

6	Rep	roduc	ing Traffic	164
	6.1 Beyond Comparing Connection Vectors			
	6.2	Source	e-level Replay of Leipzig-II	. 168
		6.2.1	Time Series of Byte Throughput	. 168
		6.2.2	Time Series of Packet Throughput	. 171
		6.2.3	Marginal Distributions	. 173
		6.2.4	Long-Range Dependence	. 177
		6.2.5	Time Series of Active Connections	. 182
	6.3	Source	e-level Replay of UNC 1 PM	. 183
		6.3.1	Time Series of Byte Throughput	. 183
		6.3.2	Time Series of Packet Throughput	. 185
		6.3.3	Marginal Distributions	. 186
		6.3.4	Long-Range Dependence	. 189
		6.3.5	Time Series of Active Connections	. 192
	6.4	Mid-C	Chapter Review	. 194
		6.4.1	Observations on Byte Throughput	. 194
		6.4.2	Observations on Packet Throughput	. 196
		6.4.3	Observations on Active Connections	. 197
	6.5	Source	e-level Replay of UNC 1 AM	. 197
		6.5.1	Time Series of Byte Throughput	. 197
		6.5.2	Time Series of Packet Throughput	. 199
		6.5.3	Marginal Distributions	. 200
		6.5.4	Long-Range Dependence	. 202
		6.5.5	Time Series of Active Connections	. 205
	6.6	Source	e-level Replay of UNC 7:30 PM	. 205
		6.6.1	Time Series of Byte Throughput	. 205
		6.6.2	Time Series of Packet Throughput	. 207
		6.6.3	Marginal Distributions	. 208
		6.6.4	Long-Range Dependence	. 210
		6.6.5	Time Series of Active Connections	. 213
	6.7	Source	e-level Replay of Abilene-I	. 214
		671	Time Series of Byte Throughput	214

		6.7.2	Time Series of Packet Throughput	. 215
		6.7.3	Marginal Distributions	. 216
		6.7.4	Long-Range Dependence	. 218
		6.7.5	Time Series of Active Connections	. 218
	6.8	Summ	nary	. 221
7	Tra	ce Res	sampling and Load Scaling	223
	7.1	Poisso	on Resampling	. 226
		7.1.1	Basic Poisson Resampling	. 226
		7.1.2	Byte-Driven Poisson Resampling	. 231
	7.2	Block	Resampling	. 236
	7.3	Summ	nary	. 245
8	Coı	nclusio	ns and Future Work	247
	8.1	Empir	rical Modeling of Traffic Mixes	. 248
	8.2	Refini	ng and Extending our Modeling	. 250
	8.3	Assess	sing Realism in Synthetic Traffic	. 252
	8.4	Incorp	oorating Additional Network-Level Parameter	. 254
	8.5	Flexib	le Traffic Generation	. 255
В	$_{ m IBLI}$	OGRA	АРНҮ	257

LIST OF TABLES

3.1	Breakdown of the TCP connections found in five traces
4.1	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of five traces
4.2	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of five traces
6.1	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of Leipzig-II and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.2	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of Leipzig-II and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.3	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of UNC 1 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.4	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of UNC 1 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.5	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of UNC 1 AM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.6	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of UNC 1 AM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.7	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of UNC 7:30 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.8	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of UNC 7:30 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.9	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the byte throughput time series of Abilene-I and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.10	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the packet throughput time series of Abilene-I and its four types of source-level trace replay
7.1	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for the connection arrival time series of UNC 1 PM and UNC 1 AM, and their Poisson arrival fits
7.2	Estimated Hurst parameters and their confidence intervals for five subsamplings obtained from the connection arrival time series of UNC 1 PM and UNC 1 AM $\dots \dots \dots$

LIST OF FIGURES

1.1	Network traffic seen from different levels	4
1.2	An a-b-t diagram illustrating a persistent HTTP connection	6
1.3	A diagram illustrating the interaction between two BitTorrent peers	ç
1.4	Overview of Source-level Trace Replay	10
3.1	An a-b-t diagram representing a typical ADU exchange in HTTP version 1.0	40
3.2	An a-b-t diagram illustrating a persistent HTTP connection	41
3.3	An a-b-t diagram illustrating an SMTP connection	44
3.4	Three a-b-t diagrams representing three different types of NNTP interactions	46
3.5	An a-b-t diagram illustrating a server push from a webcam using a persistent HTTP connection	48
3.6	An a-b-t diagram illustrating Icecast audio streaming in a TCP connection	49
3.7	Three a-b-t diagrams of connections taking part in the interaction between an FTP client and an FTP server	49
3.8	An a-b-t diagram illustrating an NNTP connection in "stream-mode", which exhibits data exchange concurrency.	51
3.9	An a-b-t diagram illustrating the interaction between two BitTorrent peers	51
3.10	A first set of TCP segments for the connection vector in Figure 3.1: lossless example	54
3.11	A second set of TCP segments for the connection vector in Figure 3.1: lossy example. $$	55
3.12	Distributions of ADU sizes for the testbed experiments with synthetic applications	66
3.13	Distributions of quiet time durations for the testbed experiments with synthetic applications.	66
3.14	Distributions of ADU sizes for the testbed experiments with synthetic applications	68
3.15	Distributions of quiet time durations for the testbed experiments with synthetic applications.	68
3.16	Bodies of the A and B distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	73
3.17	Tails of the A and B distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	73
3.18	Bodies of the A and B distributions with per-byte probabilities for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	74
3.19	Bodies of the E distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	74
3.20	Bodies of the E distributions with per-byte probabilities for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	75
3.21	Tails of the E distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	75

3.22	Average size of the epochs in each connection vector as a function of the number of epochs for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	76
3.23	Average of the median size of the ADUs in each connection vector as a function of the number of epochs for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	76
3.24	Average of the median size of the ADUs in each connection vector as a function of the number of epochs, for Leipzig-II	77
3.25	Average of the median size of the ADUs in each connection vector as a function of the number of epochs for Abilene-I	77
3.26	Bodies of the TA and TB distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	77
3.27	Tails of the TA and TB distributions for Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	77
3.28	Distribution of the durations of the quiet times between the final ADU and connection termination	79
3.29	Bodies of the A and B distributions for the concurrent connections in Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	79
3.30	Tails of the A and B distributions for the concurrent connections in Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	79
3.31	Bodies of the TA and TB distributions for the concurrent connections in Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	80
3.32	Tails of the TA and TB distributions for the concurrent connections in Abilene-I, Leipzig-II and UNC 1 PM	80
3.33	Bodies of the A distributions for UNC 1 AM, UNC 1 PM and UNC 7:30 PM	81
3.34	Bodies of the B distributions for UNC 1 AM, UNC 1 PM and UNC 7:30 PM	81
3.35	Bodies of the TB distributions for UNC 1 AM, UNC 1 PM and UNC 7:30 PM	82
3.36	Tails of the TB distributions for UNC 1 AM, UNC 1 PM and UNC 7:30 PM	82
3.37	Bodies of the TA distributions for three UNC traces	83
3.38	Tails of the TA distributions for three UNC traces	83
4.1	A set of TCP segments illustrating RTT estimation from connection establishment	91
4.2	Two sets of TCP segments illustrating RTT estimation ambiguities in the presence of loss and early retransmission in connection establishment	92
4.3	A set of TCP segments illustrating RTT estimation using the sum of two OSTTs. $$	93
4.4	A set of TCP segments illustrating the impact of delayed acknowledgments on OSTTs	95
4.5	Comparison of RTT estimators for a synthetic trace: no loss and enabled delayed acknowledgments	96
4.6	Comparison of RTT estimators for a synthetic trace: no loss and disabled delayed acknowledgments	96

4.7	Comparison of RTT estimators for a synthetic trace: fixed loss rate of 1% for all connections
4.8	Comparison of RTT estimators for a synthetic trace: loss rates uniformly distributed between 0% and 10%
4.9	A set of TCP segments illustrating an invalid OSTT sample due to the interaction between loss and cumulative acknowledgments
4.10	Comparison of RTT estimators for a synthetic trace: loss rates uniformly distributed between 0% and 10%
4.11	Comparison of RTT estimators for synthetic traces: fixed loss rate of 1%; real RTTs up to 4 seconds
4.12	Bodies of the RTT distributions for the five traces
4.13	Bodies of the RTT distributions with per-byte probabilities for the five traces 100
4.14	Comparison of the sum-of-minima and sum-of-medians RTT estimators for UNC 1 PM. $$. 101
4.15	Comparison of the sum-of-minima and sum-of-medians RTT estimators for Leipzig-II. $$ $$. $$ $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$. $$
4.16	Bodies of the distributions of maximum receiver window sizes for the five traces 105
4.17	Bodies of the distributions of maximum receiver window sizes with per-byte probabilities for the five traces
4.18	Measured loss rates from experiments with 1% loss rates applied only on one direction or on both directions of the TCP connections
4.19	Bodies of the distributions of loss rates for the five traces
4.20	Bodies of the distributions of loss rates with per-byte probabilities for the five traces. \cdot . 108
4.21	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II in bound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.22	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II in bound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.23	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.24	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.25	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.26	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.27	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev
4.28	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.29	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls
4.30	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls. $\dots \dots \dots$
4.31	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound
4.32	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound
4.33	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound

4.34	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound. $\dots \dots 116$
4.35	Breakdown of the byte throughput time series for the three UNC traces
4.36	Breakdown of the packet throughput time series for the three UNC traces. $\dots \dots 117$
4.37	Byte throughput marginals of Leipzig-II inbound, its normal distribution fit, the marginal distribution of its Poisson arrival fit, and the normal distribution fit of this Poisson arrival fit
4.38	Packet throughput marginals of Leipzig-II inbound, its normal distribution fit, the marginal distribution of its Poisson arrival fit, and the normal distribution fit of this Poisson arrival fit
4.39	Byte throughput marginals of UNC 1 PM outbound, its normal distribution fit, the marginal distribution of its Poisson arrival fit, and the normal distribution fit of this Poisson arrival fit
4.40	Packet throughput marginals of UNC 1 PM outbound, its normal distribution fit, the marginal distribution of its Poisson arrival fit, and the normal distribution fit of this Poisson arrival fit
4.41	Quantile-quantile plots with simulation envelops for the marginal distribution of Leipzig-II inbound. The top four plots show byte throughput, while the four bottom plots show packet throughput
4.42	Quantile-quantile plots with simulation envelops for the marginal distribution of UNC 1 PM outbound. The top four plots show byte throughput, while the four bottom plots show packet throughput
4.43	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its Poisson arrival fit
4.44	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its Poisson arrival fit
4.45	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Abilene-I
4.46	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for Abilene-I
4.47	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM
4.48	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM
4.49	Breakdown of the active connections time series for Leipzig-II
4.50	Impact of the definition of active connection on Leipzig-II
4.51	Breakdown of the active connections time series for Abilene-I
4.52	Impact of the definition of active connection on Abilene-I
4.53	Breakdown of active connections time series for UNC 1 PM using both definitions of active connection
4.54	Impact of the time-of-day on the active connections time series for the three UNC traces. 134
5.1	Overview of Source-level Trace Replay

5.2	Diagram of the network testbed where the experiments of this dissertation were conducted. 141
5.3	End-host architecture of the traffic generation system
5.4	Bodies and tails of the A distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays 146
5.5	Bodies and tails of the B distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays 148
5.6	Bodies and tails of the $\it E$ distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays 149
5.7	Bodies and tails of the $\it TA$ distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays 149
5.8	Bodies and tails of the TB distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays 151
5.9	Bodies of the round-trip time and receiver window size distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays
5.10	Bodies the loss rate distributions for Leipzig-II and its source-level trace replays, with probabilities computed per connection (left) and per byte (right)
5.11	Bodies and tails of the A distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays 154
5.12	Bodies and tails of the B distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays 155
5.13	Bodies and tails of the E distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays 155
5.14	Bodies and tails of the TA distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays. 156
5.15	Bodies and tails of the TB distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays. 156
5.16	Bodies of the round-trip time and receiver window size distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays
5.17	Bodies of the loss rate distributions for UNC 1 PM and its source-level trace replays, with probabilities computed per connection (left) and per byte (right)
5.18	Bodies and tails of the A distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays 159
5.19	Bodies and tails of the B distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays 159
5.20	Bodies and tails of the $\it E$ distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays 159
5.21	Bodies and tails of the $\it TA$ distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays 160
5.22	Bodies and tails of the TB distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays 160
5.23	Bodies of the round-trip time and receiver window size distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays
5.24	Bodies of the loss rate distributions for Abilene-I and its source-level trace replays, with probabilities computed per connection (left) and per byte (right)
6.1	Byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.2	Byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay

6.3	Packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.4	Packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.5	Byte throughput marginals for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.6	Byte throughput marginals for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.7	Packet throughput marginals for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.8	Packet throughput marginals for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.9	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.10	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.11	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.12	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Leipzig-II outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.13	Active connection time series for Leipzig-II and its four types of source-level trace replay. 182
6.14	Byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.15	Byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.16	Packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.17	Packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.18	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.19	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.20	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.21	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.22	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay

6.23	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.24	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.25	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.26	Active connection time series for UNC 1 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay. 194
6.27	Byte throughput time series for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.28	Byte throughput time series for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.29	Packet throughput time series for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.30	Packet throughput time series for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.31	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.32	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.33	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.34	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.35	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.36	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.37	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 AM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.38	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 1 AM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.39	Active connection time series for UNC 1 AM and its four types of source-level trace replay 205
6.40	Byte throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.41	Byte throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.42	Packet throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay

6.43	Packet throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source- level trace replay
6.44	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.45	Byte throughput marginals for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.46	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.47	Packet throughput marginals for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.48	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.49	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.50	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM inbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.51	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for UNC 7:30 PM outbound and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.52	Active connection time series for UNC 7:30 PM and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.53	Byte throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.54	Byte throughput time series for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.55	Packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.56	Packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.57	Byte throughput marginals for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.58	Byte throughput marginals for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.59	Packet throughput marginals for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.60	Packet throughput marginals for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev and its four types of source-level trace replay
6.61	Wavelet spectra of the byte throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay

6.62	types of source-level trace replay	219
6.63	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Clev/Ipls and its four types of source-level trace replay	220
6.64	Wavelet spectra of the packet throughput time series for Abilene-I Ipls/Clev and its four types of source-level trace replay	220
6.65	Active connection time series for Abilene-I and its four types of source-level trace replay	221
7.1	Bodies of the distributions of connection inter-arrivals for UNC 1 PM and 1 AM, and their exponential fits	227
7.2	Tails of the distributions of connection inter-arrivals for UNC 1 PM and 1 AM, and their exponential fits	227
7.3	Bodies of the distributions of connection inter-arrivals for Abilene-I and Leipzig-II, and their exponential fits	227
7.4	Tails of the distributions of connection inter-arrivals for Abilene-I and Leipzig-II, and their exponential fits	227
7.5	Average offered load $vs.$ number of connections for 1,000 Poisson resamplings of UNC 1 PM	229
7.6	Histogram of the average offered loads in 1,000 Poisson resamplings of UNC 1 PM	229
7.7	Tails of the distributions of connection sizes for UNC 1 PM	230
7.8	Analysis of the accuracy of connection-driven Poisson Resampling from $6,000$ resamplings of UNC 1 PM (1,000 for each target offered load)	230
7.9	Comparison of average offered load $vs.$ number of connections for 1,000 connection-driven Poisson resamplings and 1,000 byte-driven Poisson resamplings of UNC 1 PM	232
7.10	Histogram of the average offered loads in 1,000 byte-driven Poisson resamplings of UNC 1 PM	232
7.11	Analysis of the accuracy of byte-driven Poisson Resampling from $4{,}000$ resamplings of UNC 1 PM (1,000 for each target offered load)	233
7.12	Analysis of the accuracy of byte-driven Poisson Resampling using source-level traces replay: replays of three separate resamplings of UNC 1 PM for each target offered load, illustrating the scaling down of load from the original 177.36 Mbps	233
7.13	Analysis of the accuracy of byte-driven Poisson Resampling using testbed experiments: replay of one resampling of UNC 1 AM for each target offered load, illustrating the scaling up of load from the original 91.65 Mbps	233
7.14	Connection arrival time series for UNC 1 PM (dashed line) and a Poisson arrival process with the same mean (solid line)	235
7.15	Connection arrival time series for UNC 1 AM and a Poisson arrivals process with the same mean	235

7.16	process with the same mean
7.17	Wavelet spectra of the connection arrival time series for UNC 1 AM and a Poisson arrival process with the same mean
7.18	Block resamplings of UNC 1 PM: impact of different block lengths on the wavelet spectrum of the connection arrival time series
7.19	Block resamplings of UNC 1 AM: impact of different block lengths on the wavelet spectrum of the connection arrival time series
7.20	Block resamplings of UNC 1 PM: average offered load $vs.$ number of connection vectors (left) and corresponding histograms of average offered loads (right) in 3,000 resamplings 241
7.21	Wavelet spectra of several random subsamplings of the connection vectors in UNC 1 PM (left) and 1 AM (right)
7.22	Analysis of the accuracy of byte-driven Block Resampling using source-level trace replay: replays of two separate resamplings of UNC 1 PM for each target offered load, illustrating the scaling down of load from the original 177.36 Mbps
7.23	Analysis of the accuracy of byte-driven Block Resampling using source-level trace replay: replay of one resampling of UNC 1 AM for each target offered load, illustrating the scaling up of load from the original 91.65 Mbps
7.24	Wavelet spectra of the packet arrival time series for UNC 1 PM and the source-level trace replays of two block resamplings of this trace
7.25	Wavelet spectra of the packet arrival time series for UNC 1 PM and the source-level trace replays of three Poisson resamplings of this trace

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACK Positive acknowledgment TCP segment

ADU Application Data Unit

API Application Programming Interface

AQM Active Queue Management
BGP Border Gateway Protocol

BPF Berkeley Packet Filter

C.I. Confidence Interval

CCDF Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function

CDF Cumulative Distribution Function

DAG Data Acquisition and Generation

FIFO First-In First-Out

FIN TCP control flag indicating "no more data from sender"

FTP File Transfer Protocol

GB Gigabyte

GPS Global Positioning System

HTML HyperText Markup LanguageHTTP HyperText Transfer Protocol

I/O Input/Output

ICMP Internet Control Message Protocol

IP Internet Protocol

IRC Internet Relay Chat

ISP Internet Service Provider

K-S Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

KB Kilobyte

Kpps Kilo packet per second

LRD Long-Range Dependence

MB Megabyte

MIME Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions

MSS Maximum Segment Size

MTU Maximum Transmission Unit

Mbps Megabit per second

NNTP Network News Transfer Protocol

OSTT One-Side Transit Time

PMA Passive Measurement and Analysis

Q-Q Quantile-Quantile

RED Random Early Detection
RFC Request For Comments

RST TCP control flag indicating "connection reset"

RTT Round-Trip Time

SMTP Simple Mail Transfer Protocol

SSH Secure Shell

SYN Synchronize TCP control segment

SYN-ACK Positive acknowledgement of SYN segment

TCP Transport Control Protocol

UDP User Datagram Protocol

UNC University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

URL Universal Resource Locator