





## Measuring overlay network paths

- N×(N-1) overlay links (paths) can be chosen in overlay network with N overlay nodes
- Overhead for measuring overlay paths quickly increases as the number of overlay nodes increases
- Multiple overlay paths share the under-layer IP routers and links
- Measurement overhead on routers/links increases - Accuracy of measurements degrades due to measurement
- Accuracy of measurements degrades due to measurement overlaps





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## Statistical metrics for assessing reliability of measurement results

- I<sub>1</sub> = stddev(X)/avg(X)
- $I_2 = max(\mathbf{X}) min(\mathbf{X})$
- $I_3 = max(\mathbf{X})/avg(\mathbf{X})$
- avg(X), max(X), min(X), stddev(X): average, maximum, minimum, and standard deviation of {X1, X2, X3,  $\cdots$ , Xk}
- Large values of these metrics for a path mean that the whole measurement results of the path are less reliable
- Not used for spatial composition
- Discard all measurement results for the path and conduct new measurement



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## Conclusion

- Improving estimation accuracy of packet loss measurement on overlay networks with spatial composition
- Remove outliers from measurement results by Smimov-Grubbs' test
- Discard whole measurement results based on statistical metrics • Up to 45% reduction in estimation error by combining two
- methods
- Future work
- Evaluations with other measurement datasets
- Application to other path performance metrics
- Delay, bandwidth, TCP throughput,  $\cdots$

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