# STMS: Improving MPTCP Throughput Under Heterogeneous Networks

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### background

- 随着网络用户和应用的快速增长,对网络带宽的要求越来越大。解决策略:Multi-path TCP (MPTCP) ,例如无线设备具有两个网络接口,local-area WiFi network 和wide-area cellular network。
- 网络的类型不同,不同路径的网络传输质量也有很大不同。 例如, WiFi和cellular network的Round-Trip Time (RTT)差异很大。

### MPTCP原理

MPTCP默认的调度原理:通过最快的可用路径发送数据包(类似

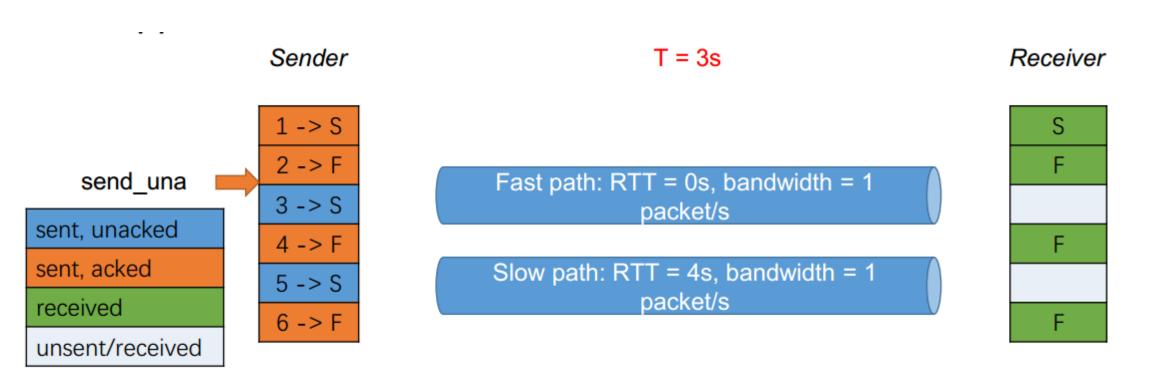
贪心策略)

MPTCP协议栈结构

Application  Sockets API  Multipath TCP											
							Subflow <sub>1</sub> (TCP)	Subflow <sub>2</sub> (TCP)	Subflow <sub>3</sub> (TCP)	(e.e.	Subflow <sub>n</sub> (TCP)
							IP	IP	IP		IP

## MPTCP存在问题1

从Slow-Path传输的数据包到达晚,导致需要更大的host-buffer



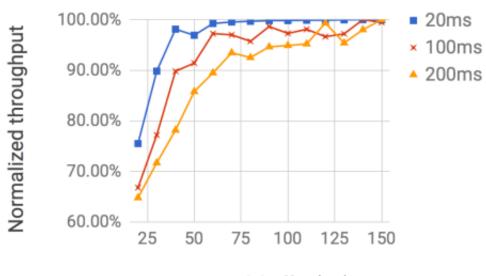
## MPTCP存在问题2

在MPTCP中,当接收到有顺序的数据包时,每一个包都会有相应的ACK信号。但是当接收无序的数据包时,直到接收从slow-path传输的数据包之后,Data ACK会同时告知众多数据包从fast-path发送,这就会导致大量突发性的发送行为。

因此,如果network buffer容量不够大的话,就会导致丢包或者堵塞等行为。

## MPTCP存在问题2

为了达到与single-TCP相同的吞吐量,双路的MPTCP的缓冲区必须从30KB增加到150KB。



In-network buffer (KB)

in-network buffer/KB	observed loss rate	Fast path in MPTCP/Mbps	Single TCP/Mbps	Utilization
30	0.05%	12.1	28.4	42.76%
60	0.02%	20.8	28.4	73.50%
90	0.02%	25	28.4	88.34%
150	0.01%	26.5	28.4	93.64%

## 调度算法

#### 核心思想

预分配数据包,为fast sub-flow缓冲先到达的数据包,并将具有较大序列号的数据包分配给slow-flow,使它们按顺序到达。

#### Algorithm 1 Slide Together Scheduler

```
1: procedure ST_SCHEDULE(unsentPackets)
Scheduler runs when one of sub-flow is available

2: if Fast sub-flow has space in send window then

3: Fast sub − flow ←unsentPackets[0]

4: elseSlow sub-flow has space in send window

5: Slow sub − flow ←unsentPackets[Gap]

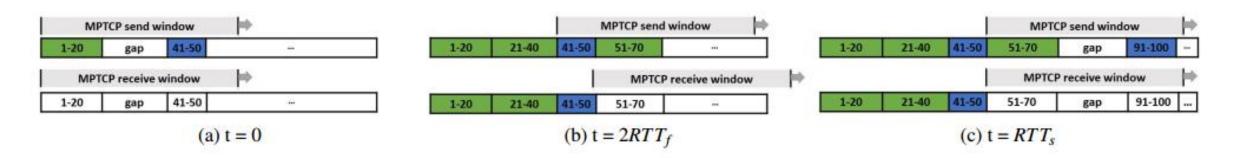
6: end if

7: end procedure
```

#### 关键点

经slow path到达的时间和经fast-path到达的时间中间会有一个间隙。怎样计算这个间隙是关键。

## 调度算法



蓝色为slow-path, 绿色为fast-path 令RTTs = 3RTTf并假设上行链路延迟和下行链路延迟是对称的

## 计算Gap Value

Bf是fast-path的带宽,OWDs和OWDf是单路延迟,因此Gap可由由下式推导:

$$True\_Gap = B_f \times (OWD_s - OWD_f)$$

#### 存在问题:

- (1) one way dalay测量不可能那么精确
- (2) 当in-network buffer被限制时,路径的带宽测量也不精确

## 解决办法

在从slow-path传输的数据包到达之后,将发送Data ACK一次性确认无序的数据包,Data ACK的数量也就反映了乱序到达的程度,那么就可以根据Data ACK动态调整Gap Value

#### **Algorithm 2** Gap Adjustment Algorithm ▶ This 1: **procedure** GAP\_ADJUST(data\_acked) function gets called when receiving Data ACK if $data\_acked > 2$ then 2: send\_una ← left edge of MPTCP-level send 3: window if send\_una was sent from slow path then 4: $delta\_gap = data\_acked$ 5: elsesend\_una was sent from fast path 6: $delta\_gap = -data\_acked$ end if end if 9: $gap + = EWMA(delta\_gap, adjust\_interval)$ 10: 11: end procedure

adjust\_interval是可调参数,反映了算法对网络变化的敏捷度。

## STMS对host buffer的大小要求

- (1) 从fast\_path发送的未确认数据包:Bf \* RTTf
- (2) 从slow\_path发送的数据包(ACK信号从fast\_path返回):
- Bs \* (OWDs + OWDf)
  - (3) fast\_path需要缓存的数据包:Bf \* (OWDs OWDf)

#### 合计:

Buf(STMS) = (Bf + Bs) \* (OWDf + OWDs)

Buf(default) = (Bf + Bs) \* RTTs

## STMS在hostbuffer变化时的表现

(1) Host buffer < Buf(STMS)时,STMS倾向于利用fastpath,并且只有在slowpath不会导致堵塞时才会使用,STMS会使用slowpath时的buffer要求如下:

$$Buf(fallback) = RTT_f \times B_f + Gap$$
$$= B_f \times (OWD_s + OWD_f)$$

(2) Host buffer < Buf(fallback)时, STMS退化为single TCP, 只从fast path传输数据

因此, STMS可以在不同host buffer时选择最优方案。

## STMS两种变形

不同在如何计算Gap value

STMS-C:

每次从slowpath发包时,STMS-C从sub-flow TCP的算法中得到RTT并估计带宽并计算gap值(假设上行和下行延迟是对称的)。

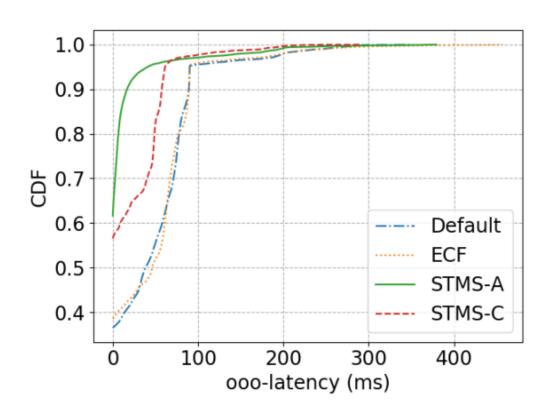
STMS-A:

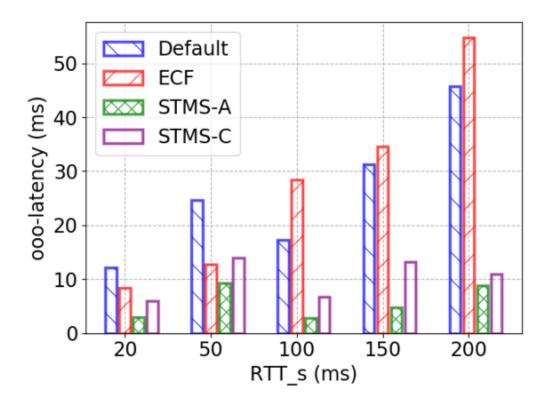
默认算法中,计算delta\_gap值。

## STMS实验评估

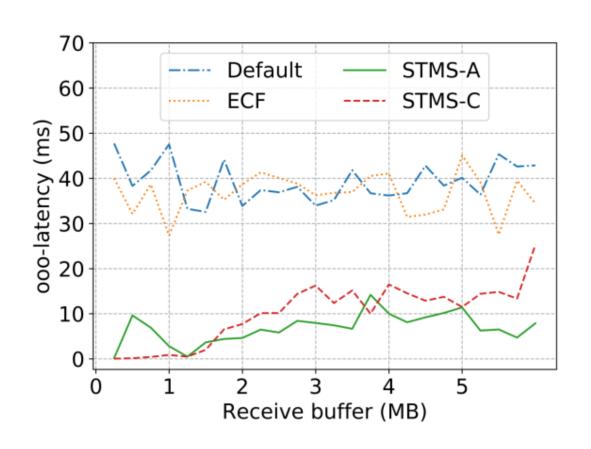
- (1) implement STMS in the Linux kernel based on MPTCP version 0.92
- (2) 和default、ECF进行对比(Early completion first.Sending tail packets out-of-orderly)
  - (3) 在实验室和真实环境中
  - (4) 不同的静态或者动态网络环境
  - (5) 不同in-network buffer和host buffer

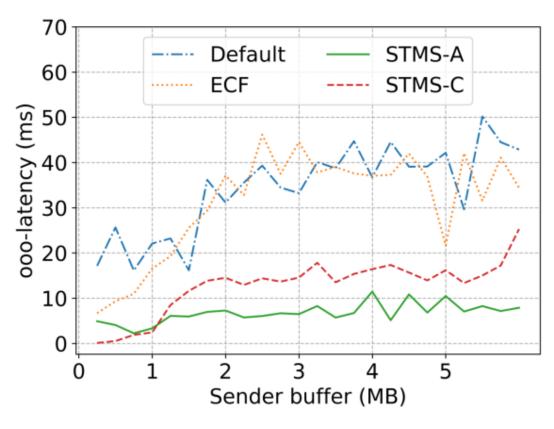
#### OOO(out of order delay)





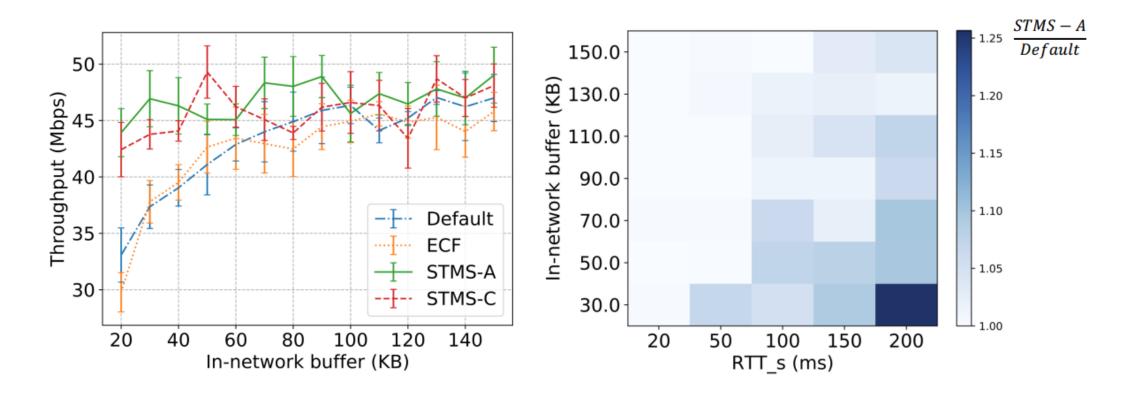
#### Sender/receive buffer变化时





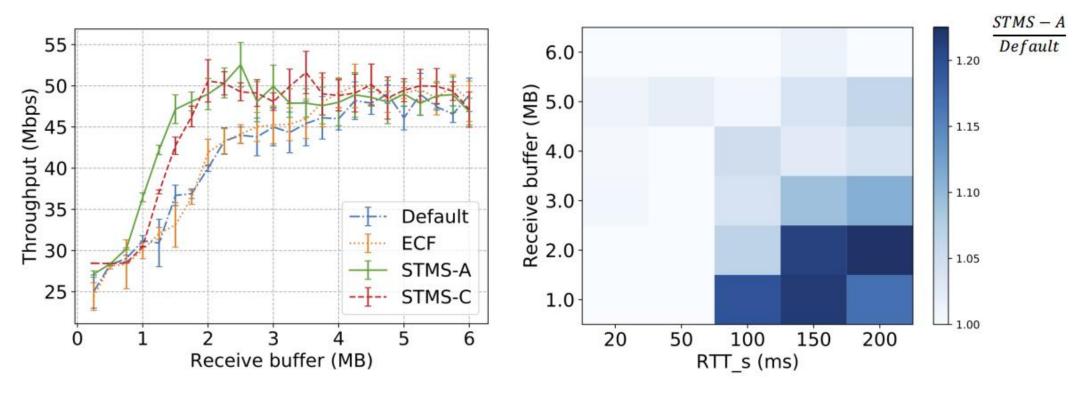
#### in-network变化时

右图, 当限制in-network buffer时, 大约有25%提高



#### Host buffer变化时

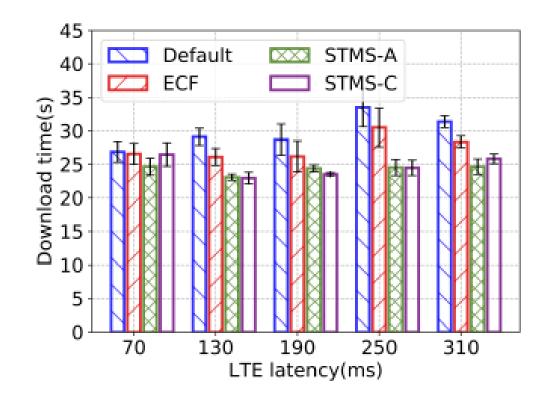
右图, 当限制receive/send buffer时, 也大约提高了25%



#### Real world test

- (1) Server部署在阿里云上, client在校园中
- (2) client通过WIFI和LTE连接server(在现在的情况下,WiFi的延迟小于LTE)
  - (3) 下载的文件为200MB

	Bandwidth(Mbps)	Latency(ms)
WiFi	40	50
LTE	30	70



#### Conclusion

- 分析了异构的网络路径下MPTCP吞吐量降低的根本原因
- 提出了STMS,缓解host buffer和in-network buffer 大小受限而导致的问题。
- 实验证明了STMS在各种网络情况下均有明显的提高

#### 项目支持方

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