CS 204, Spring 2017 Abhishek Kumar SRIVASTAVA

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Solution . Setup Screenshots:

```
enx70886b801f3c: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.1.108 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
inet6 fe80::c4dc:31c9:1936:6f3d prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether 70:88:6b:80:1f:3c txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 7155 bytes 5805501 (5.5 MiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 7076 bytes 805748 (786.8 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Figure 1: Ethernet Interface.

```
wlp2s0b1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.43.48 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.43.25

inet6 fe80::99f2:fef3:1d86:41ef prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether e4:d5:3d:7b:9c:fe txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 858 bytes 128452 (125.4 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 1374 bytes 165863 (161.9 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Figure 2: Wifi Interface 1.

```
wlp2s0b1: flags=4163<UP,BROADCAST,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
inet 192.168.1.57 netmask 255.255.255.0 broadcast 192.168.1.255
inet6 fe80::6eb9:a1e:c349:345f prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x20<link>
ether e4:d5:3d:7b:9c:fe txqueuelen 1000 (Ethernet)
RX packets 445 bytes 108885 (106.3 KiB)
RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
TX packets 400 bytes 58296 (56.9 KiB)
TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

Figure 3: Wifi Interface 2.

```
$ sudo ip rule add from 192.168.1.108 table 1
$ sudo ip rule add from 192.168.43.48 table 2
$
$ sudo ip route add 192.168.1.0/24 dev enx70886b801f3c scope link table 1
$ sudo ip route add default via 192.168.1.1 dev enx70886b801f3c table 1
$ sudo ip route add 192.168.43.0/24 dev wlp2s0b1 scope link table 2
$ sudo ip route add default via 192.168.43.1 dev wlp2s0b1 table 2
$ sudo ip route add default scope global nexthop via 192.168.1.1 dev enx70 886b801f3c
$ $
```

Figure 4: Command to add route table.

```
$
$
$ ip rule show
0: from all lookup local
32763: from 192.168.43.48 lookup 2
32764: from 192.168.1.57 lookup 3
32765: from 192.168.1.108 lookup 1
32766: from all lookup main
32767: from all lookup default
$
$
$
$
```

Figure 5: IP Rule Show.

```
$
$
$ ip route
default via 192.168.1.1 dev enx70886b801f3c
default via 192.168.1.1 dev enx70886b801f3c proto static metric 100
default via 192.168.43.1 dev wlp2s0b1 proto static metric 600
169.254.0.0/16 dev enx70886b801f3c scope link metric 1000
192.168.1.0/24 dev enx70886b801f3c proto kernel scope link src 192.168.
1.108
192.168.1.0/24 dev enx70886b801f3c proto kernel scope link src 192.168.
1.108 metric 100
192.168.43.0/24 dev wlp2s0b1 proto kernel scope link src 192.168.43.48
metric 600
$
■
```

Figure 6: Routing Tables.

Figure 7: IP Route for table 1 & 2.

Figure 8: Enabling MPTCP and Path Manager.

Figure 9: MPTCP Enabling Testing.

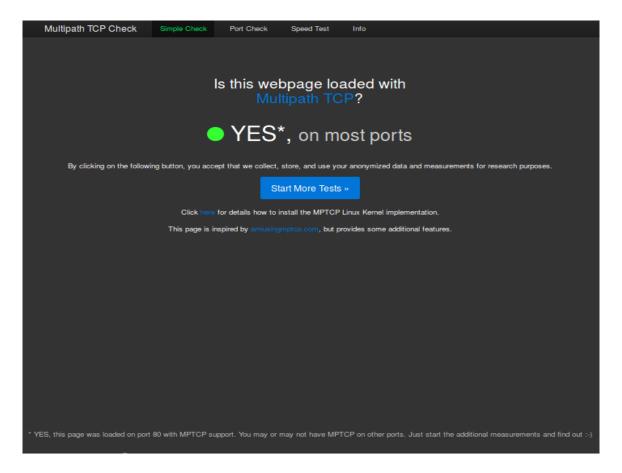
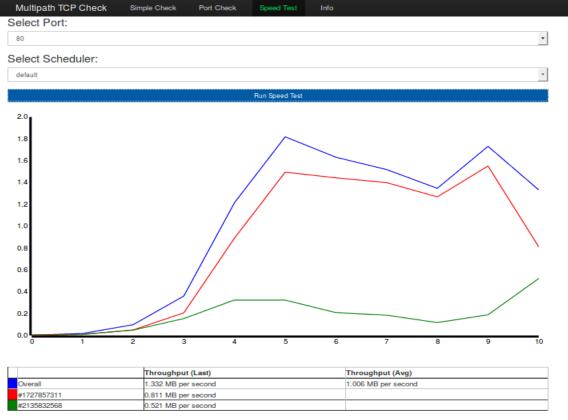


Figure 10: MPTCP Enabling Testing.



This speedtest is still experimental. Sampling the subflows throughput at the server side might introduce small artefacts. Please inform us if you experience

Figure 11: MPTCP Speed Test:1

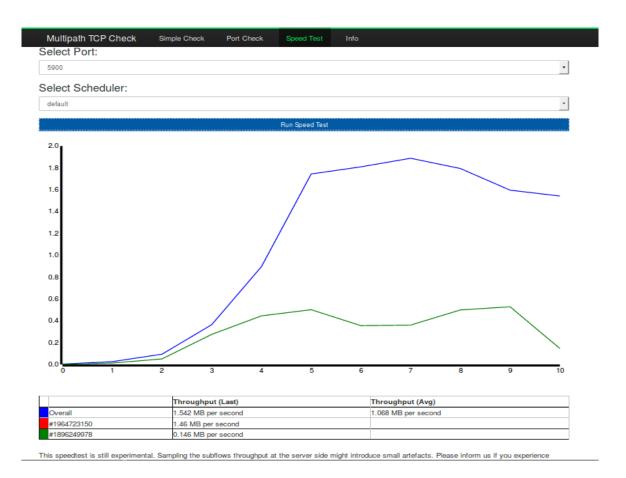


Figure 12: MPTCP Speed Test:2



Figure 13: MPTCP Speed Test:3

```
$ sudo tcpdump -i any -w mptcp_001.pcap
[sudo] password for abhishek:
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture siz
e 262144 bytes
^C112040 packets captured
112056 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
$
$
$
```

Figure 14: Capturing pcap using tcpdump for mptcp interfaces.

```
$
$
$ sudo tcpdump -i any -w wifi_001.pcap
tcpdump: listening on any, link-type LINUX_SLL (Linux cooked), capture siz
e 262144 bytes
^C54694 packets captured
54724 packets received by filter
0 packets dropped by kernel
$
$
$
$
$
```

Figure 15: Capturing pcap using tcpdump for wifi interface.

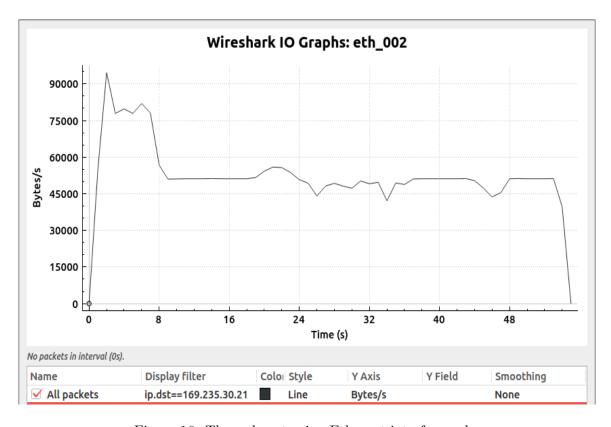


Figure 16: Through put using Ethernet interface only.

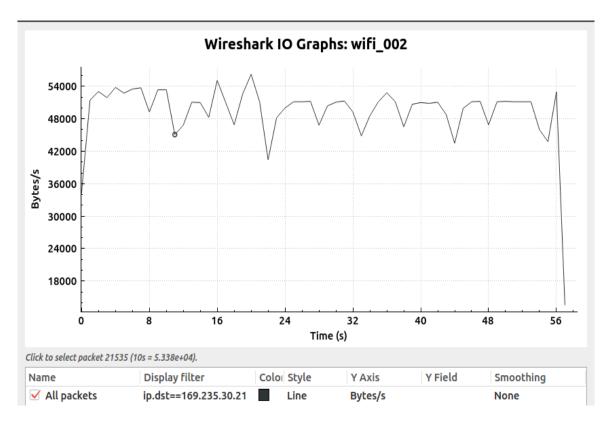


Figure 17: Through put using Wifi interface only.

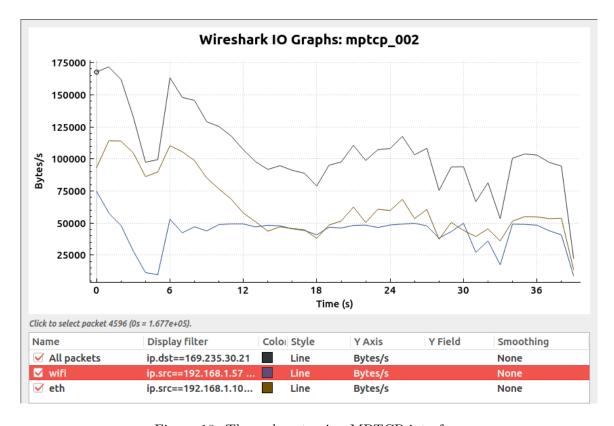


Figure 18: Through put using MPTCP interface

# Website	рсар	DOMContentLoaded	Load	Obj requested
http://mptcp.cs.ucr.edu/cnn.html	Ethernet			
	cnn_0e cnn_1e cnn_2e cnn_3e cnn_4e WiFi cnn 0w	4.015 3.26s 2.87s 2.78s 4.34s	4.90s 3.95s 3.45s 3.38s 5.10s	86 3 4 4 86
	cnn_1w cnn_2w cnn_3w cnn_4w MPTCP	2.89s 2.81s 2.81s 3.68s	3.52s 3.34s 3.47s 5.70s	4 4 4 85
	cnn_0m cnn_1m cnn_2m cnn_3m cnn_4m	3.57s 2.72s 2.77s 2.94s 3.70s	4.66s 3.39s 3.30s 3.51s 4.44s	86 4 4 4 86

Figure 19: Table for CNN Website load for Ethernet, Wifi and MPTCP interface.

# Website	рсар	DOMContentLoaded	Load	Obj requested
 http://mptcp.cs.ucr.edu/foxnews.html	Ethernet			
,,	fox 0e	2.05s	4.23s	69
	fox le	1.82s	4.09s	12
	fox 2e	1.91s	4.96s	13
	fox ⁻ 3e	1.79s	4.22s	13
	fox_4e	2.10s	5.04s	69
	WiFi			
	fox 0w	2.28s	4.61s	68
	fox 1w	1.95s	4.82s	14
	fox 2w	1.92s	4.92s	îi
	fox 3w	2.01s	5.02s	12
	fox_4w	2.67s	4.72s	68
	MPTCP			
	fox 0m	1.93s	4.11s	68
	fox 1m	1.985	4.115 4.81s	13
	fox 2m		4.05s	10
		1.80s		
	fox_3m	1.99s	4.11s	12
	fox_4m	2.12s	4.22s	69

Figure 20: Table for Fox Website load for Ethernet, Wifi and MPTCP interface.

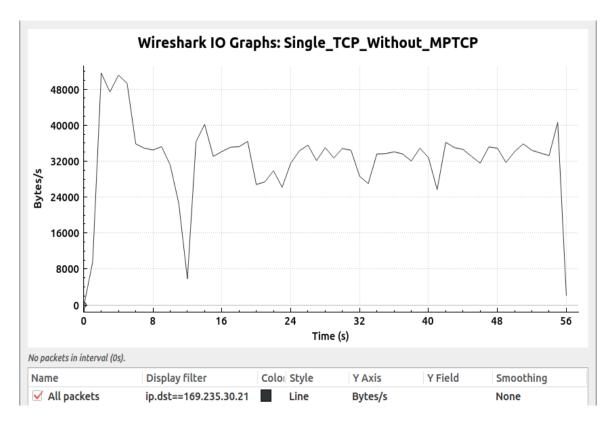


Figure 21: Throughput of Single TCP without MPTCP connection.

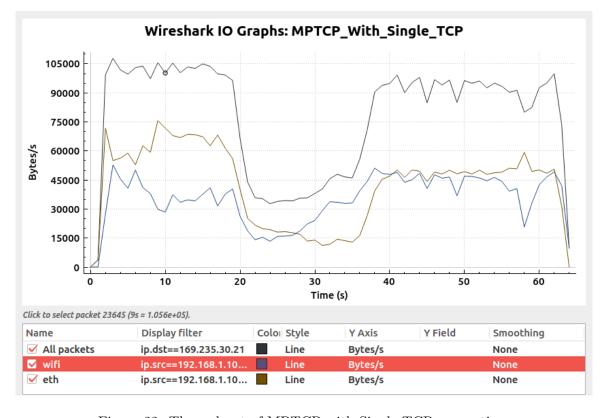


Figure 22: Throughput of MPTCP with Single TCP connection.

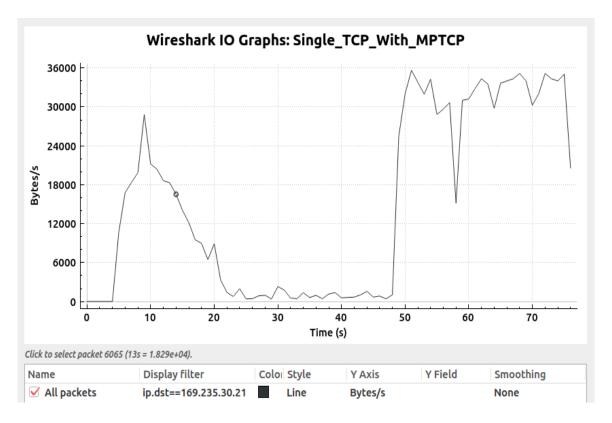


Figure 23: Throughput of single TCP in presence of MPTCP connection.

Questions: Does MPTCP improve file transfer performance?

Questions: Does MPTCP increase the total throughput? How does the traffic split using MPTCP compare to the single-path scenarios?

Yes, As from Figure 16,17 and 18 we can see that using only ethernet we could only send about 60000 Bytes/s on avergave and 48000 Bytes/s using Wifi interface on average but when we try downloading it using MPTCP we can see that it was able to send 100000 Bytes/s. Which does imply that MPTCP did improved the file transfer performance.

MPTCP did increase the total throughput. Figure 18 shows the distribution of traffic split between Wifi and Ethernet interfaces. Intially Ethernet was quite dominant in traffic but later on Wifi and Ethernet contirbuted same amount of traffic/ throughput.

Figure 24: Answer 1.

2. Does MPTCP improve web browsing performance?

Questions: Does MPTCP help reduce the page load time? Why or why not? How does the fraction of objects requested correlate to the throughput from the previous step?

Yes, MPTCP does improve web browsing performance by some margin, it is specially fast when whole page is loaded out without using cached data. In my testing Figure 19 and 20, the first reading is while loading whole page after clearing the cache, then 3 readings are loading the page using cached items and then last reading without cached items as well. We can clearly see the difference in terms of objectes fetched.

To some extent MPTCP does decrease the page load time, decrease time in loading is more prevalent when webpage is fetched without using chached items. The reason for being decreased load time is because faster fetching of the objects. If more objects are to be fetched and if MPTCP path is used it will fecth all the objects at faster rate, hence decrease in the load time.

Figure 25: Answer 2.

3. Is MPTCP TCP-friendly?

Questions: How does the MPTCP client's throughput change when the single-path user joins? Comparing their throughputs, is the MPTCP client TCP-friendly? How does the other interface of the MPTCP client adapt when the single-path client joins?

From the results obtained I did not find out MPTCP to be TCP-friedly.
Figure 21 shows Single TCP throughput without any MPTCP connection over the same interface.
Figure 22 shows throughput of MPTCP with single path TCP connection as well. As you can see after about 20 seconds, the throughput decreases for the MPTCP is because Single path TCP connection is established and total thorughput is being shared between MPTCP and TCP. But after few seconds we can see that MPTCP again starts dominating. In figure 23 we can see Single path TCP throughput in presence of MPTCP connection, intially it started with good throughput but in some time it falls off and keep decreasing and once the MPCTP connection is closed, It agains starts to gain more and more throughput.

Figure 26: Answer 3.