



Télécom ParisTech Promotion 2017 Sylvain DASSIER

RAPPORT DE STAGE

Étude de l'apport du protocol MPTCP dans l'optimisation du trafic

 ${\bf D\'{e}partement}\ d'Informatique$

Option: INFRES

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Abstract

English

$R\acute{e}sum\acute{e}$

Français

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1 Introduction

1.1 Context

MultiPath TCP (MPTCP) is an effort towards enabling the simultaneous use of several IP-addresses/interfaces by a modification of TCP that presents a regular TCP interface to applications, while in fact spreading data across several sub-flows. Benefits of this include better resource utilisation, better throughput and smoother reaction to failures. The project CarFi, aims to exploit these advantages of MPTCP in case of connectivity in smart vehicles. Today, most of these vehicles rely on cellular network connectivity, the inconveniences being high cost, lower bandwidth and bad reception. A potential solution would be the usage of the WiFi network when available. Most urban areas are covered via Mobile Network Operator or ISP WiFi hotspots. This, of course, without having to tear down the existing TCP connection and re-establishing a new one, which is what MPTCP assures.

1.2 Document Outline

This document is divided into two main parts comprising different sections. The first part involves section 2 where we describe how to set up a *debugging environment for MPTCP*. This will help us to follow the different system calls during the establishment of a flow or a sub-flow. The next sections form the other part, dealing with the new socket API that enables us to control the MPTCP stack from user space. Section 3 gives a description of the socket API. Section 4 elaborates a use case of this API, in our case a **Netcat** with **MPTCP**. Section 5 summarises our work and it's utility.

2 Setting up a debugging environment for MPTCP:

In order to understand the different stages of running of the MPTCP linux kernel, we have put in place a debugging environment. This has been done with [1, LibOS] (an MPTCP version of the library operating system of the linux kernel) and [2, DCE] (Direct Code Execution) and has been put in place in the following manner:

1. Install the dependencies:

sudo apt-get install vim git mercurial gcc g++ python python-dev qt4-dev-tools libqt4-dev bzr cmake libc6-dev libc6-dev-i386 g++-multilib gdb valgrind gsl-bin libgsl0-dev libgsl0ldbl flex bison libfl-dev tcpdump sqlite sqlite3 libsqlite3-dev libxml2 libxml2-dev libgtk2.0-0 libgtk2.0-dev vtun lxc uncrustify doxygen graphviz imagemagick texlive texlive-extra-utils texlive-latex-extra texlive-font-utils dvipng python-sphinx dia python-pygraphviz python-kiwi python-pygoocanvas libgoocanvas-dev ipython libboost-signals-dev libboost-filesystem-dev openmpi-bin openmpi-common openmpi-doc libopenmpi-dev libncurses5-dev libncursesw5-dev unrar unrar-free p7zip-full autoconf libpcap-dev cvs libssl-dev wireshark

2. Build DCE using bake:

- (a) hg clone http://code.nsnam.org/bake bake
- (b) export BAKE HOME='pwd'/bake
- (c) export PATH=\$PATH:\$BAKE HOME
- (d) export PYTHONPATH=\$PYTHONPATH:\$BAKE HOME
- (e) mkdir dce
- (f) cd dce
- (g) bake.py configure -e dce-ns3-1.8
- (h) bake.py download
- (i) bake.py build

3. Build the $mptcp_trunk_libos$ branch of net-next-nuse

- (a) git clone -b mptcp_trunk_libos https://github.com/libos-nuse/ net-next-nuse.git
- (b) cd net-next-nuse
- (c) make menuconfig ARCH=lib
- (d) make library ARCH=lib

(e) Since DCE by default, calls the library liblinux.so (not exactly the correct one), and that the correct library is libsim-linux.so found at \$HOME/net-next-nuse/arch/lib/tools we rename the existing liblinux.so to liblinux0.so and create a symbolic link for the correct library as follows:

ln -s \$HOME/net-next-nuse/arch/lib/tools/libsim-linux.so \$HOME/net-next-nuse/liblinux.so This will "mislead" DCE into loading the correct library.

4. Build *iproute2* version 2.6.38

(a) Download the compressed source code from

```
https://kernel.googlesource.com/pub/scm/linux/kernel/git/shemminger/iproute2/+archive/fcae78992cab7bd267785b392b438306c621e583.tar.gz, extract it and rename the folder to iproute2-2.6.38.
```

- (b) cd iproute2-2.6.38
- (c) patch -p1 -i ../ns-3-dce/utils/iproute-2.6.38-fix-01.patch
- (d) \$(KERNEL_INCLUDE) should point to the liblinux.so directory (for me it is \$HOME/net-next-nuse)

Hence I modified the following part in the Makefile:

Config:

```
sh configure /home/lawrence/net-next-nuse
# sh configure $(KERNEL MODULE)
```

- (e) LDFLAGS=-pie make CCOPTS='-fpic -D_GNU_SOURCE -O0 -U FORTIFY SOURCE'
- 5. Set the DCE PATH

```
export DCE PATH=$HOME/net-next-nuse:$HOME/iproute2-2.6.38/ip
```

- 6. Build *ns-3-dce*
 - (a) hg clone http://code.nsnam.org/ns-3-dce -r dce-1.8
 - (b) cd ns-3-dce
 - (c) ./waf configure -with-ns3=\$HOME/dce/build -enable-kernel-stack=\$HOME/net-next-nuse/arch -prefix=\$HOME/dce/build
 - (d) ./waf build

7. Run dce-iperf-mptcp with or without GDB

- (a) cd ns-3-dce
- (b) Without GDB: ./waf -run dce-iperf-mptcp

(c) With GDB: ./waf -run dce-iperf-mptcp -command-template="gdb -args %s" Once we enter the GDB prompt we must put a breakpoint at one of the functions in the mptcp folder to stop there. Kindly refer to the files found at \$HOME/net-next-nuse/net/mptcp\$ to choose the function to define as a breakpoint.

An example:

Suppose we would like to stop the execution at the function $mptcp_set_default_path_manager()$ found at $$HOME/net-next-nuse/net/mptcp/mptcp_pm.c$, then we give the following command at the GDB prompt:

 $b\ mptcp_set_default_path_manager$

GDB will ask the following:

 $Function\ "mptcp_set_default_path_manager"\ not\ defined.$

Make breakpoint available on future shared library load? (y or [n])

Type in y and press enter. We may run the program by typing r and then pressing enter. GDB will break at the necessary breakpoint.

3 An Enhanced socket API for Multipath TCP:

The following figure illustrates the

4 Netcat with MPTCP (netcat-mptcp) :

5 Conclusion

 ${\bf Conclusion}$

6 Further developments

In the above experiments

7 Acknowledgements

 ${\bf Acknowledgement}$

8 Bibliography

Références

- [1] Hajime Tazaki. libos-nuse: net-next-nuse. https://github.com/libos-nuse/net-next-nuse.
- [2] NS-3: Direct Code Execution. https://www.nsnam.org/overview/projects/direct-code-execution.

9 Appendix

Here we have the different

10 Glossary

RA: Département d'Informatique

IETF: Internet Engineering Task Force

L2: Layer 2/Link Layer of the OSI model
L3: Layer 2/IP Layer of the OSI model
DHCP: Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol

DNS: Domain name system

MLD: Multicast Listener Discovery

IP: Internet Protocol

RFC: Request for Comment

ARP: Address Resolution Protocol
VLAN: Virtual local area network

AP: Access Point

 $egin{array}{lll} {
m RS}: & Router\ Solicitation \ {
m NS}: & Neighbour\ Solicitation \ {
m NA}: & Neighbour\ Advertisement \ \end{array}$

mDNS: multicast Domain Name System

LLMNR: Link-Local Multicast Name Resolution
SLAAC: Stateless Address Autoconfiguration