# **Transparent Smartphone Memory Expansion**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Traditionally, mobile systems avoid virtual memory swapping to flash memory due to wear-out and latency issues. Instead, mobile systems kill background applications to secure free memory but this leads to long-latency cold startup of applications, thereby resulting in degraded user experience. With the advance of mobile network technologies, network-based memory expansion can offer a solution, allowing users to leverage large back-end memory on edge servers. However, traditional memory expansion methods still suffer from high latency due to on-demand page faults and difficulty in identifying numerous cold pages. We propose a novel memory expansion scheme tailored for fast networks in mobile systems. Our scheme minimizes the on-demand network latency of remote I/O by bulk-prefetching pages based on access sequences during an application launches. Our system also effectively identifies and exports cold pages to the edge, freeing up local memory. Our evaluations show a 41% reduction in displayed time and 62% memory expansion with 42% faster launch times, outperforming both traditional swapping and app-killing mechanisms of conventional systems.

## **CCS CONCEPTS**

• Computer systems organization  $\rightarrow$  Embedded software; • Software and its engineering  $\rightarrow$  Virtual memory; • Information systems  $\rightarrow$  Network attached storage; • Human-centered computing  $\rightarrow$  Empirical studies in ubiquitous and mobile computing.

## **KEYWORDS**

 ${\it Mobile systems}, {\it Edge computing}, {\it Secondary storage}, {\it Memory management}$ 

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

Mobile smartphones have rapidly evolved into the most common personal computers globally [28, 30]. In smartphones, application caching is a crucial technique that enhances user experience under hardware limitations like screen and memory size. Although smartphones can run many applications, only one or a few applications can be active on the small screen. The memory not used by foreground applications is utilized for caching background apps. When users want to access a cached application, it loads almost instantly, as switching to a cached background app is simple and quick. This approach also preserves the application's state, eliminating the need for the time-consuming process of restarting the application and setting up its state.

Application caching becomes ineffective when mobile systems face memory shortages. When free memory is low, mobile operating systems like Android reclaim memory by terminating cached applications [3, 13]. Consequently, restarting an application can be time-consuming, requiring users to take extra steps to return to the application's previous state, which degrades the smartphone user experience. This issue is made more significant by the increasing memory demands of mobile applications [31]. Various methods have been proposed to enhance application caching, such as compressing memory [9, 16] or swapping pages to local or cloud storage [5, 17, 35]. While memory compression increases memory density, it still relies on the device's DRAM. Swapping techniques depend on traditional virtual memory swapping [4], leading to application responsiveness issues during page faults, resulting in increased latency when handling network faults.

This paper proposes memory expansion of mobile systems with edge computing. With advancements in mobile networks, modern smartphones are now just one hop away from high-performance servers. Technologies like 5G offer low latency and high bandwidth between mobile devices and edge servers. Our approach moves beyond traditional demand paging by proactively managing application memory across mobile systems and edge servers. Our scheme analyzes page access sequences and classifies them into

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to remote storage. ACR-Swap<sup>+</sup>[20] proposed remote swapping between networked devices, prioritizing remote pages based on the swap-in frequency of app and system processes. While these works reduce app switch latency through prefetching, some swap-ins still depend on on-demand I/O. Our sequence-based prefetching further reduces on-demand faults by retaining early pages locally, improving prefetching efficiency.

Mobile systems with Edge or Cloud. The issue of limited resources in mobile systems is often addressed through offloading data and computation to edge or cloud servers [15, 23]. However, we focus on overcoming memory shortages in mobile devices by designing a sophisticated system to expand their memory.

#### 8 CONCLUSION

With the emergence of fast networks, memory expansion via edge servers in mobile systems is now feasible. However, traditional methods like swapping face limitations due to network overhead from on-demand paging. To address this, we propose a new memory management scheme that expands the memory of mobile systems by selectively exporting or prefetching pages using a sequence-based prefetch method, reducing network faults. Additionally, we identify and offload cold pages to edge storage, further expanding memory. This approach improves application performance over vanilla kernel or traditional flash swap methods, enabling seamless use of edge storage as local memory.

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