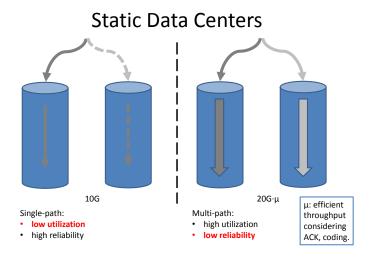
Multi-path TCP in Data Centers

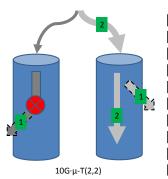
Trade-off between reliability and utilization



Multi-path TCP in Data Centers

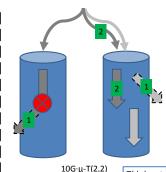
Low reliability due to drops and retransmission

Static Data Centers



Multi-path failures:

- 1. Drop two subflows;
- 2. Retransmit initial flow.



Multi-path failures:

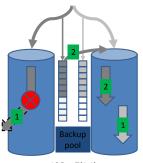
- Drop two subflows;
- 2. Retransmit two subflows; retransmit.
- 3. Decoding after transmit.

T(d,r): extra overhead of drops and retransmit.

Failures Handling in Data Centers

High reliability through flows backup

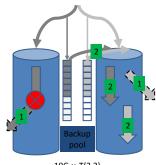
Static Data Centers



10G·µ-T(1,1)

Multi-path failures by backup:

- Drop one subflow:
- 2. Retransmit one subflow:
- 3. Decoding after transmit.



10G·µ-T(2,2)

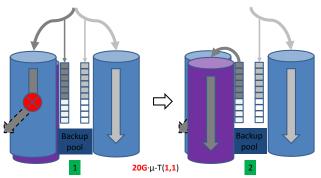
Multi-path failures by backup:

- 1. Drop two subflows:
- Retransmit two subflows:
- Decoding as transmitting.

Failures Handling in Data Centers

High efficiency through flexible switching

Flexible Data Centers



Multi-path failures by backup:

- Drop one subflow;
- Retransmit one subflow;
- 3. Decoding as transmitting.

Multi-path TCP and Failures handling

Basic Procedures

Topology & Congestion Control, Packet Scheduling & Decoding

- Split flow(s) into subflows and push into backup pool
- Congestion control by length of flow backup or block ACK
- Topology control and scheduling by flexible switching
- Add premix to subflows, make backup and transmit subflows
- Decoding according to premix or flow backup
 - Flow backup: copy the transmitting subflows and premix
 - Block ACK: several backup subflows use one combined ACK
 - Flexible switching: on-demand response by block ACK and backup

Multi-path TCP and Failures handling

Adopted Technologies

Failures handling technologies

- Flow backup reduces the overhead of drops and retransmission: $T(2,2) \rightarrow T(1,1)$.
- Flexible switching improves the capacity and reduces the delay: $10G \rightarrow 20G$.

The above failures handling methods improve the decoding efficiency: after transmit \rightarrow as transmitting.

Multi-path TCP technologies

Block ACK reduces extra overhead: ACK/subflow → ACK/block

These are much work on multi-path TCP including protocol design and congestion control. But the multi-path routing and scheduling (topology control) in flexible data centers has not been explored, especially on failures handling (including congestion control) and flexible switching.