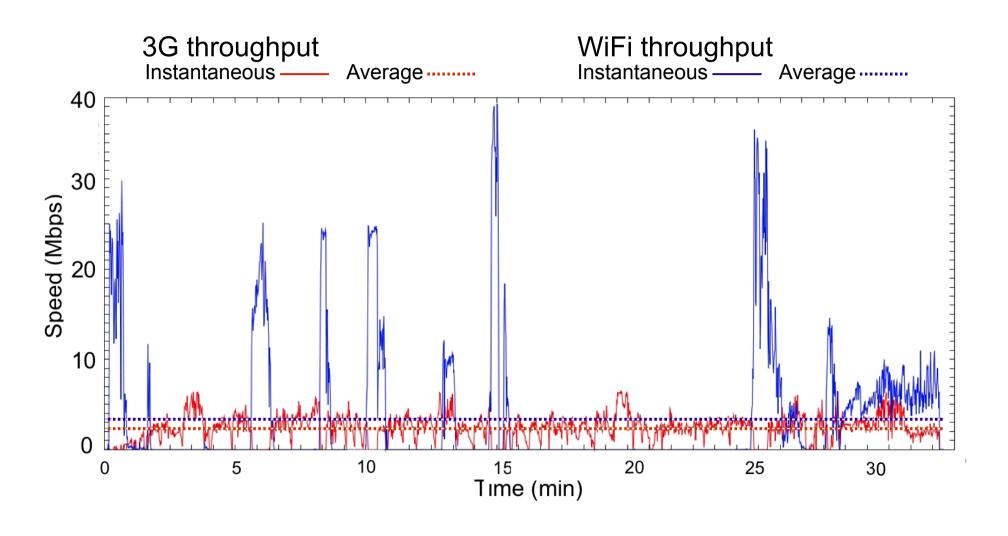
Use cases for MPTCP

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Use-case 1 Cellular to Wifi offload

- Infrastructure:
 - RDS Wifi and 3G deployment in Bucharest underground
- Testing equipment:
 - Laptop running MPTCP
 - Proxy: Squid on Linux(MPTCP) running @cs.pub.ro
- Test: download the Ubuntu distribution via our proxy

Real Mobility in the Bucharest Underground



Use-case 2 Wifi Mobility

- Wifi deployments are ubiquitous
- Important to offload data from cellular nets
- Wifi mobility sucks lots of downtime
 - AP ranges are very small (many handoffs needed)
 - Difficult to know the best AP at any given instant without trying them out
 - APs belong to different entities, difficult to coordinate

What if we had MPTCP on all clients?

Multiple NICs

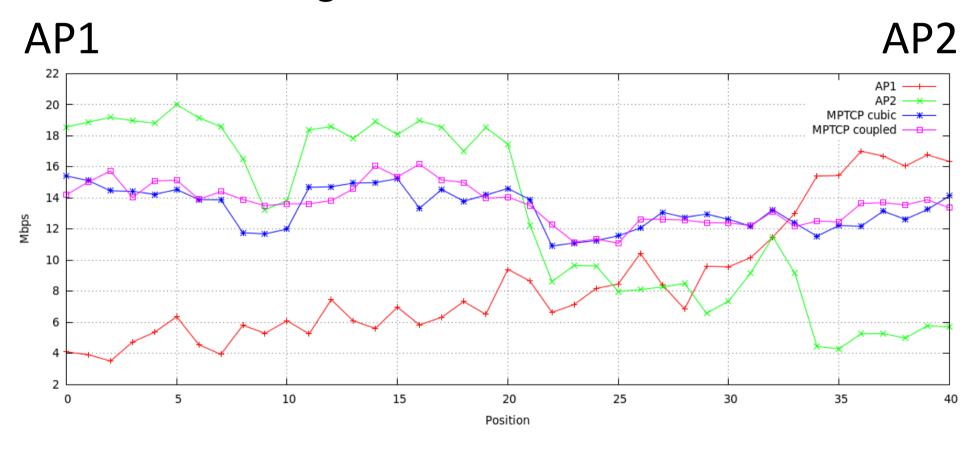
- Every client has two WiFi NICs (not the case today)
- Each associates to a different AP
- Better throughput but worse energy consumption

Single NIC

- Typically, APs will be on different channels
- Client switches dynamically between channels
 - Switch takes 3-10ms depending on NIC
 - Power save mode is used to make APs buffer packets

A Simple Mobile Scenario

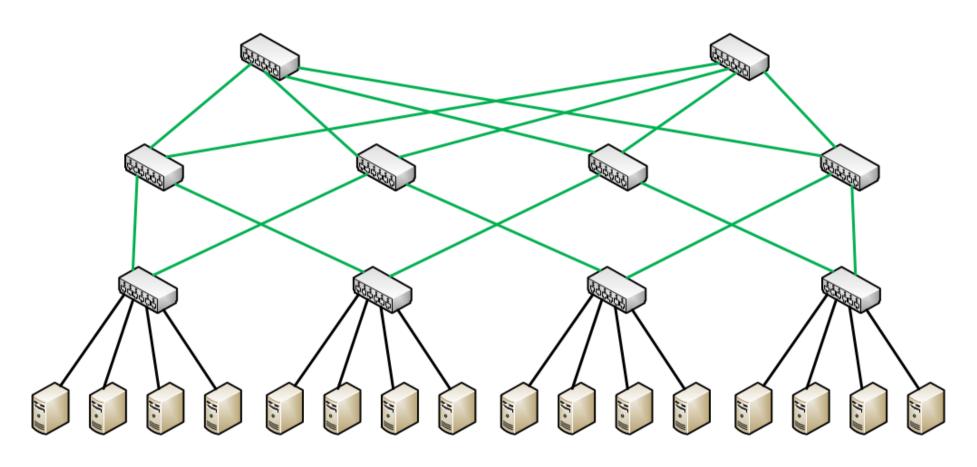
Moving from one AP to another

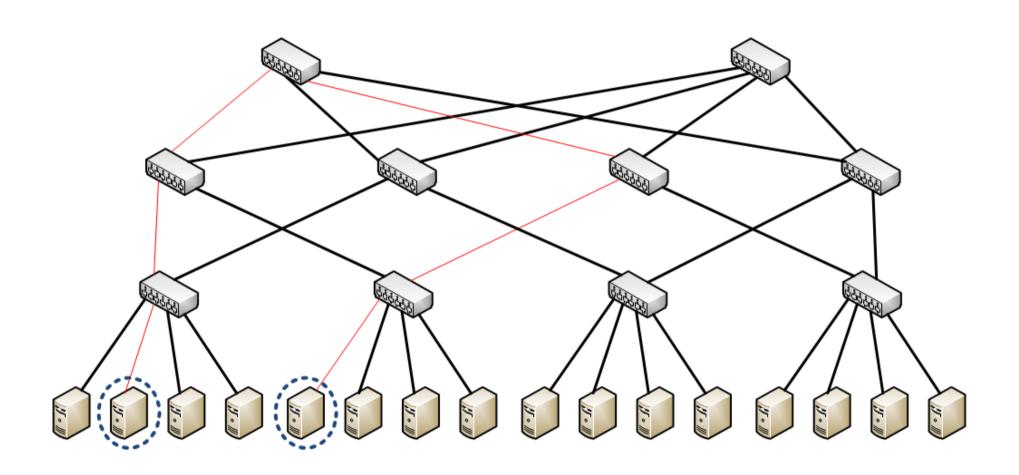


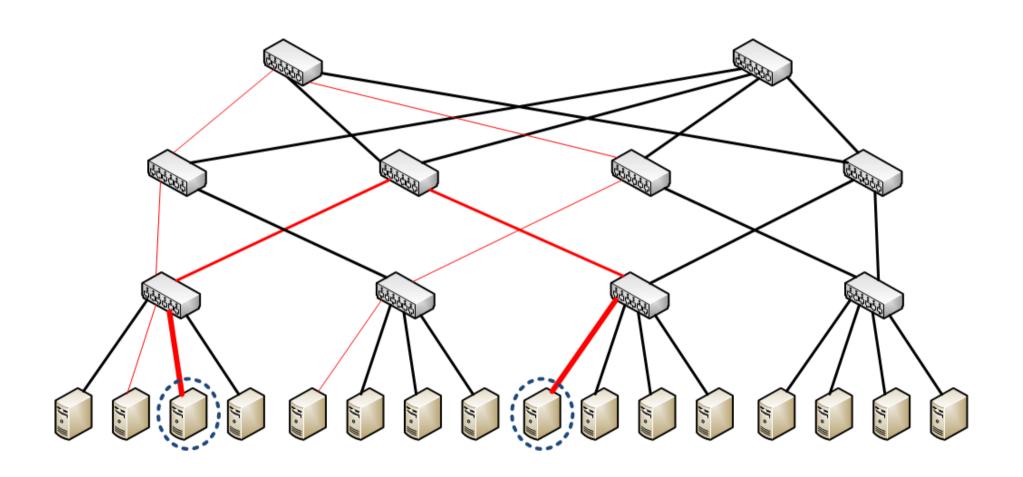
Next steps

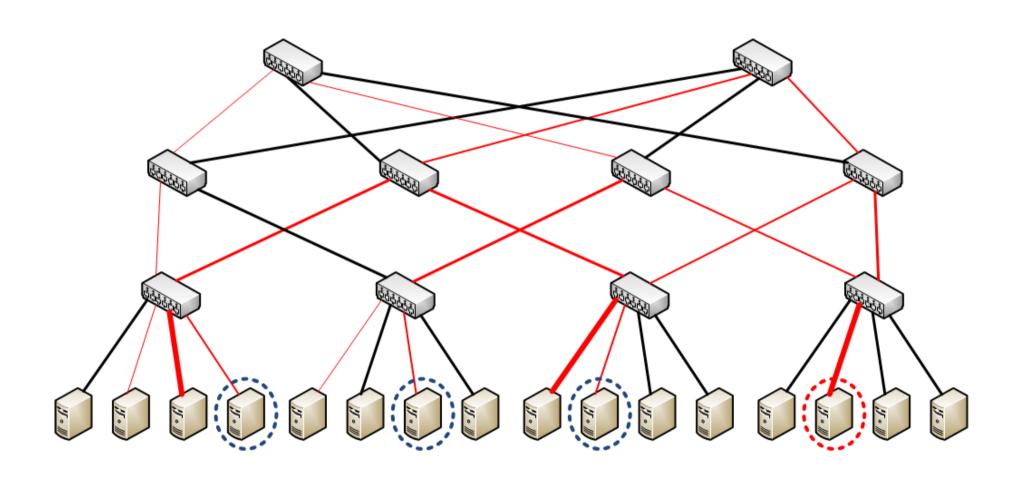
- How many APs should we connect to?
 - More APs = better robustness but more switches and increased RTT
- Periodic scans to find new APs don't wait for downtime
- Many heuristics (ongoing work)

Use-case 3 Changing datacenter networks

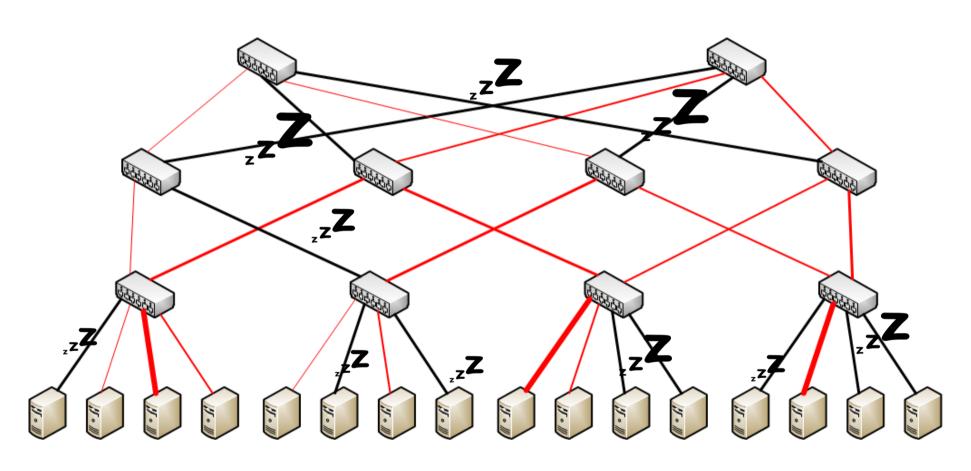








Many core links are idle



To utilize the core better we'll use

Additional server network ports

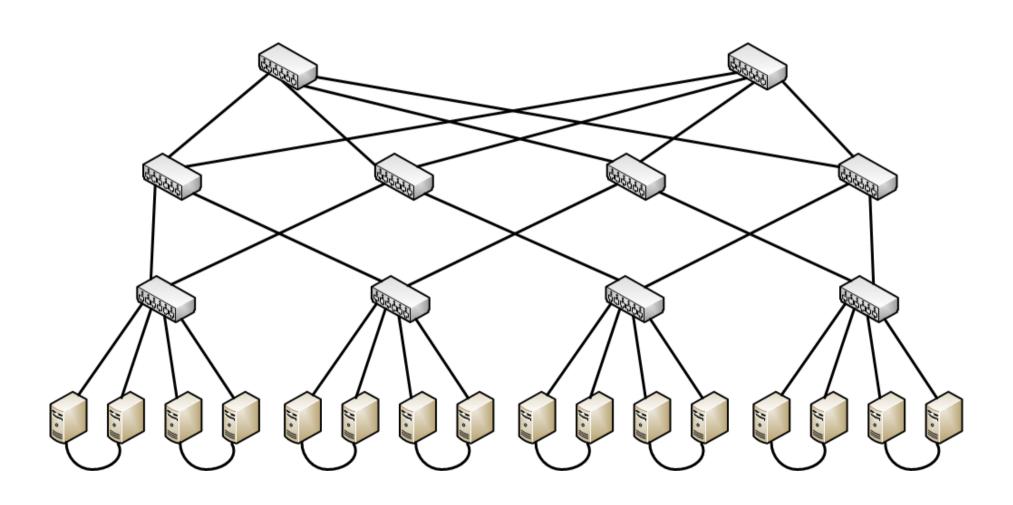


(datacenter servers nowadays ship with dual or quad port NICs)

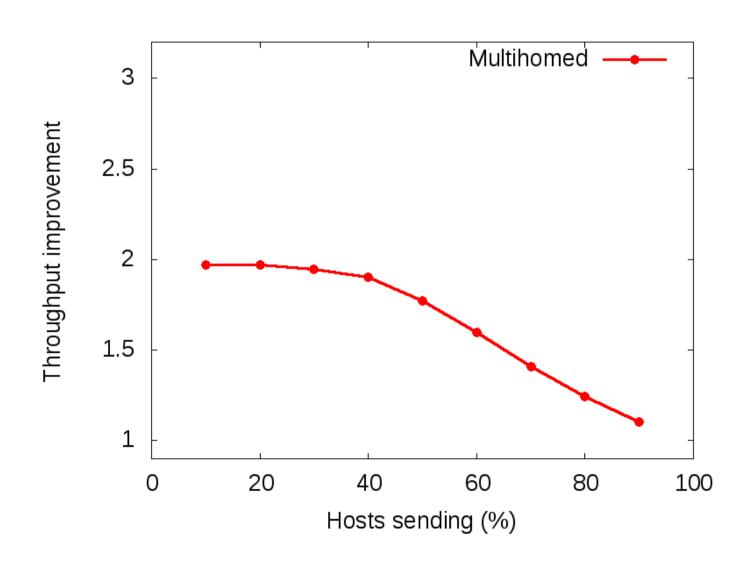
Multipath TCP

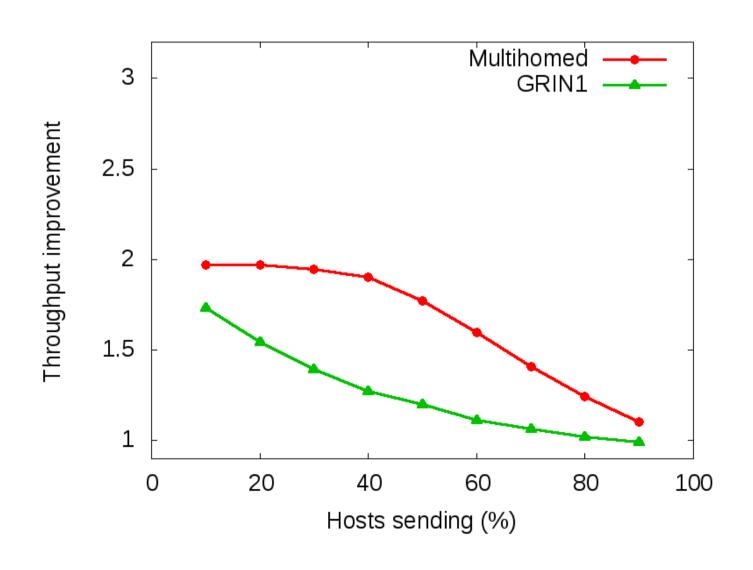


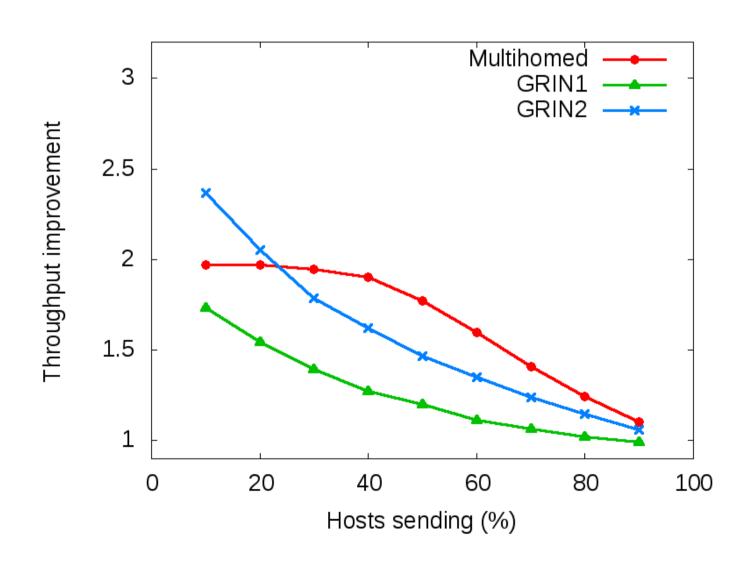
GRIN1

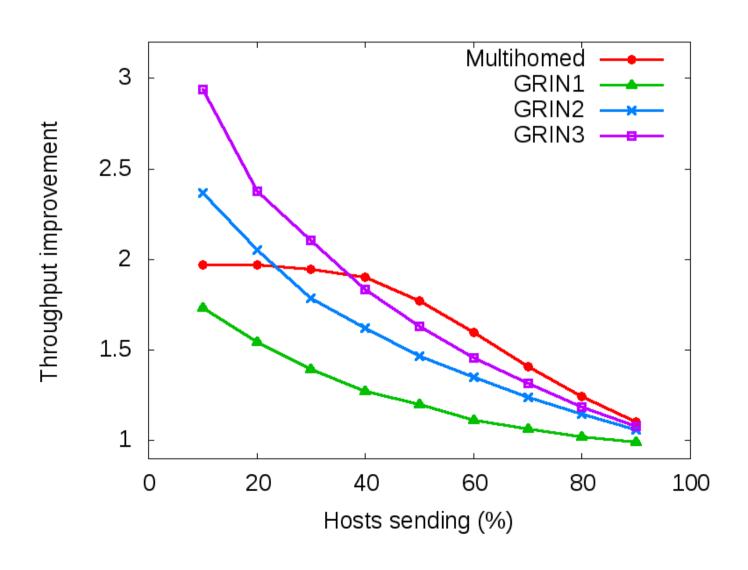


- Each active server picks a single destination at random and tries to send data at the fastest possible rate
- Each destination may only receive data from a single sender
- Different numbers of active servers for different experiments







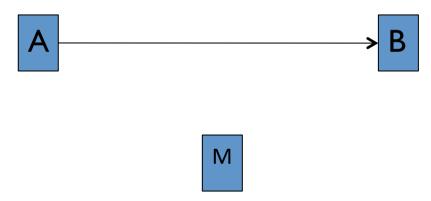


Use-case 4 Wide-area VM Migration

- Moving VMs across datacenters is useful
 - Unsolved problem: making sure TCP connections survive the migration
- MPTCP's connection identifier enables us to move the endpoint of a connection by just adding a new sublow with the new IP address.
- Xen + VM running Linux with MPTCP
 - Minimal changes needed to hypervisor
 - Works like a charm
- Live connection migration is also possible
 - Except moving processes is tougher...

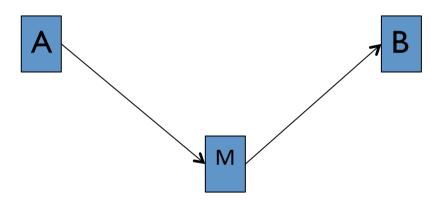
Use-case 5

Routing a connection via a middlebox



Use-case 5

Routing a connection via a middlebox



MPTCP deployment enables many simplifications/optimizations at other layers in the stack

- –L2 mobility
- Better datacenter network topologies
- -Migration
- -Segment routing
- –Responsive TE ?
- –Less stress on BGP ?