

*Does the End-User Really
have benefits from using
Multipath Transport?*

UNIVERSITÄT

D U I S B U R G
E S S E N

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Motivation

- Why do the users want to use multipath protocols
 - .
 - .
 - .
 - Seek to maximize throughput over all available paths
(While remaining fair to other transport flows)

- Is it possible to reach this goal?
 - Technical point of view
 - Design point of view

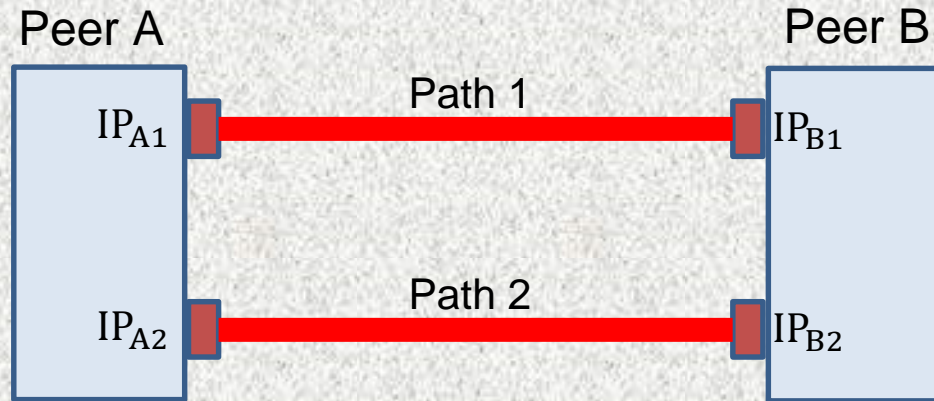
Current state of multipath protocols

- Very good results in controlled environments
- Good results under realistic conditions but still a lot of open issues
 - Path management

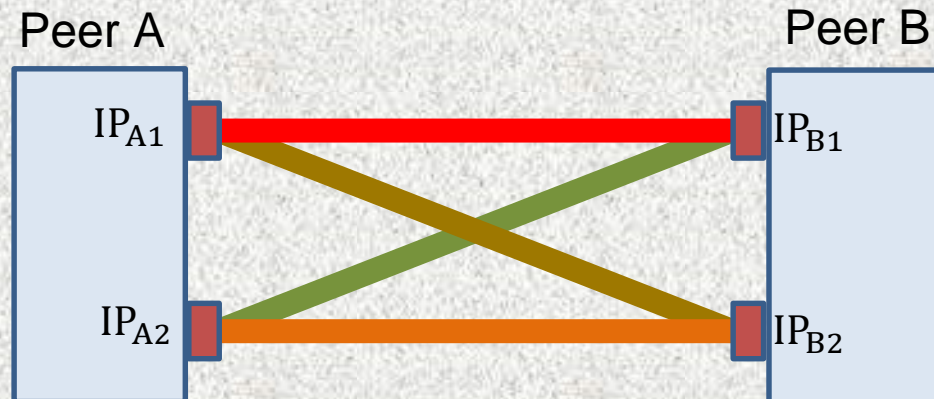
Current state of multipath protocols

Path management

CMT-SCTP

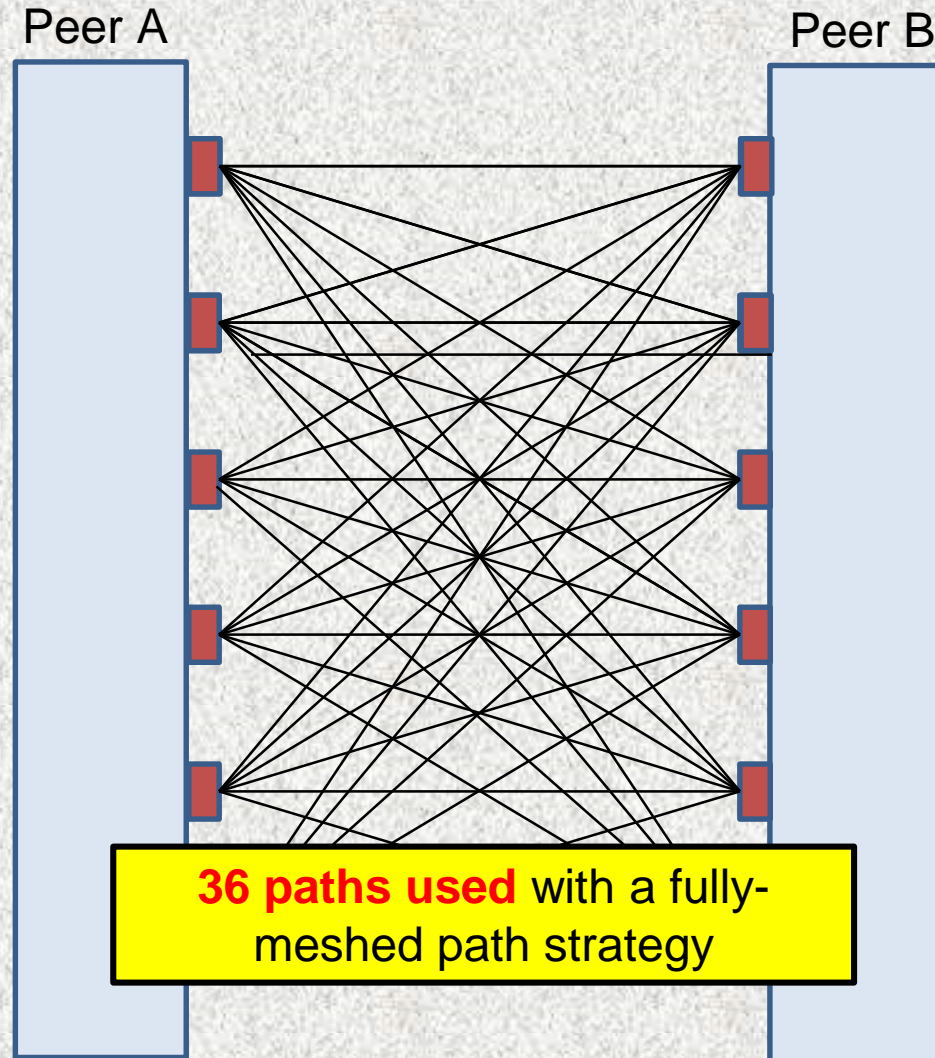


MPTCP



Current state of multipath protocols

Path management



Current state of multipath protocols

Current State

- Very good results in controlled environments

- Good results under realistic conditions but still a lot of issues with
 - Path management
 - Buffer management
 - Retransmission strategies
 - .
 - .
 - .
 - But also **design Issues**
 - **Fairness**

Design Issues Fairness

- **Fairness goal:**
 - Fair allocation of resources among participants
- **However:**
 - Multiple confusions and contradictions
 - For singlepath
 - With multipath: **more confusing**

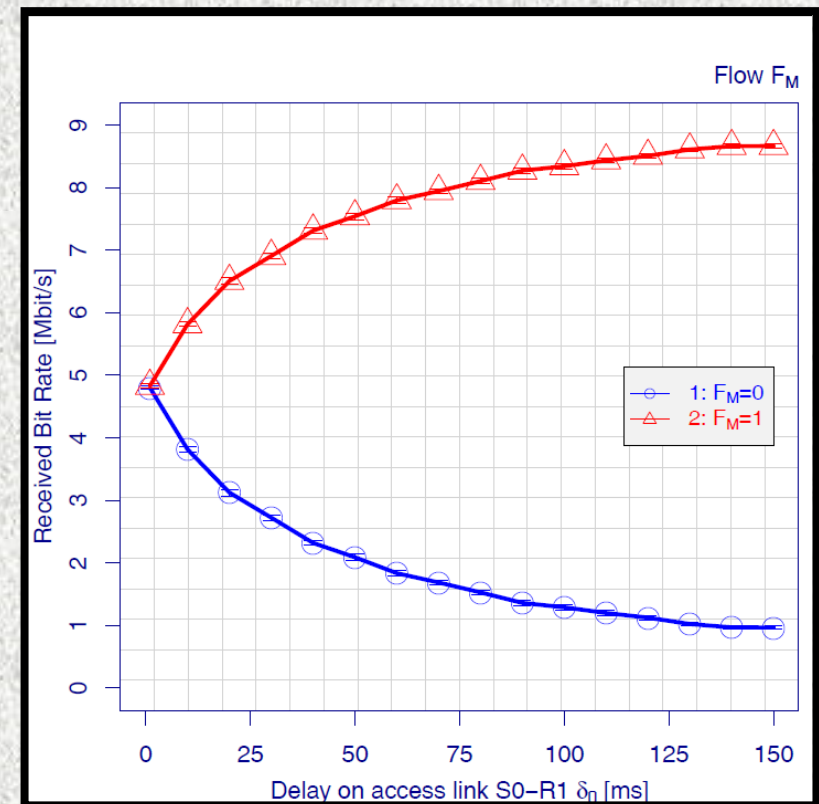
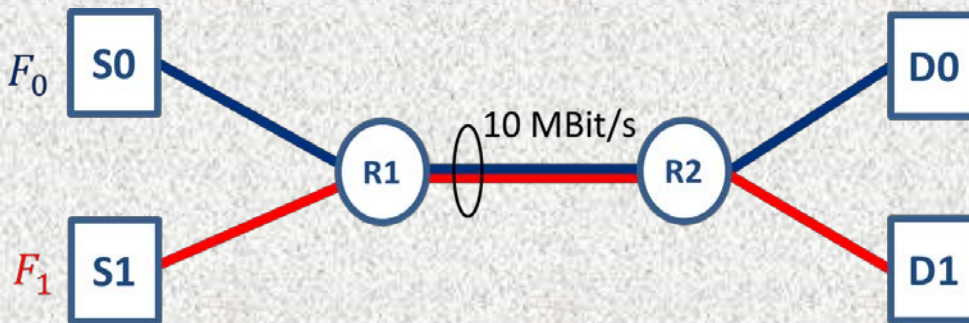


■ Terminology

- It is considered as ‘fair’ not to push away TCP flows.
 - TCP friendliness: the common definition of fairness
- RFC 2309 :
 - A "TCP-compatible“ flow behaves under congestion like a flow produced by a conformant TCP.
 - A TCP-compatible flow is responsive to congestion notification, and in steady-state it uses no more bandwidth than a conformant TCP running under comparable conditions (drop rate, RTT, MTU, etc.)

Design Issues Fairness

- “Under comparable conditions”?



Design Issues

Fairness

■ Fairness goal:

– Fair allocation resources between participants

- For singlepath



Participant → Flow
Resource → Bottleneck

- For Multipath



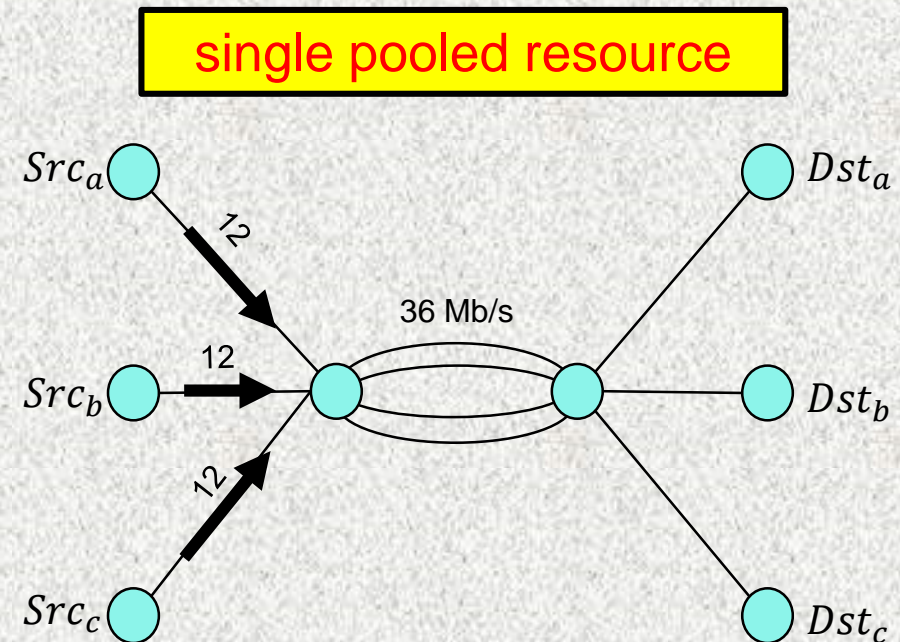
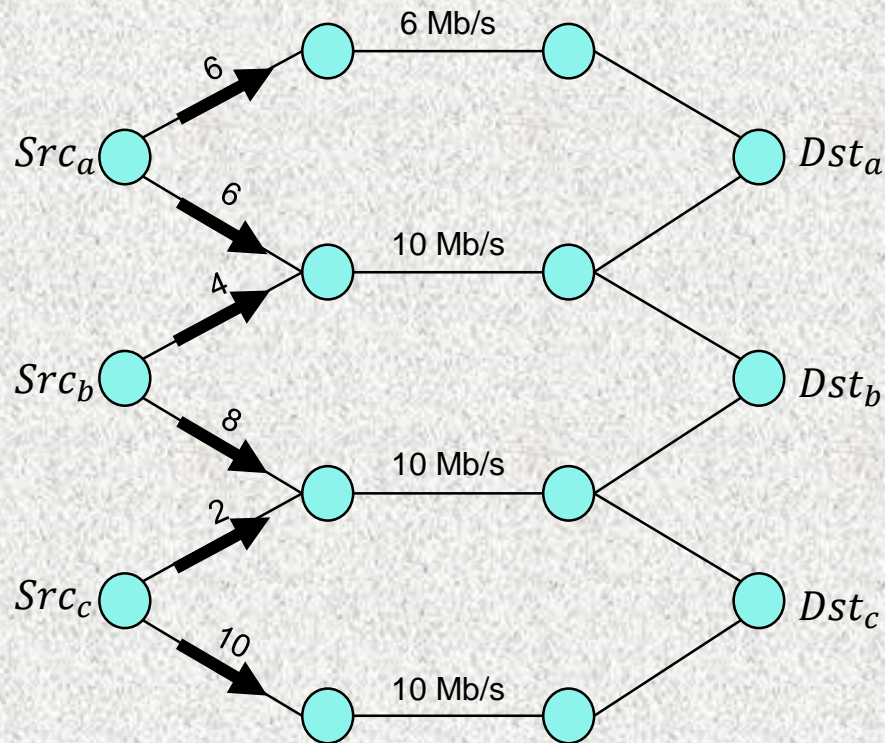
Participant → ?
Resource → ?

Design Issues

Fairness

- How current multipath congestion Controls (CC) are designed (LIA, OLIA, RP-V2)

– Based on resource pooling



Design Issues

Fairness

■ How current multipath CCs are designed

– LIA, OLIA, RP-V2

Participant → Flow
Resource → Network

– Other approaches:

• Dynamic Window Coupling

Participant → Flow
Resource → Bottleneck

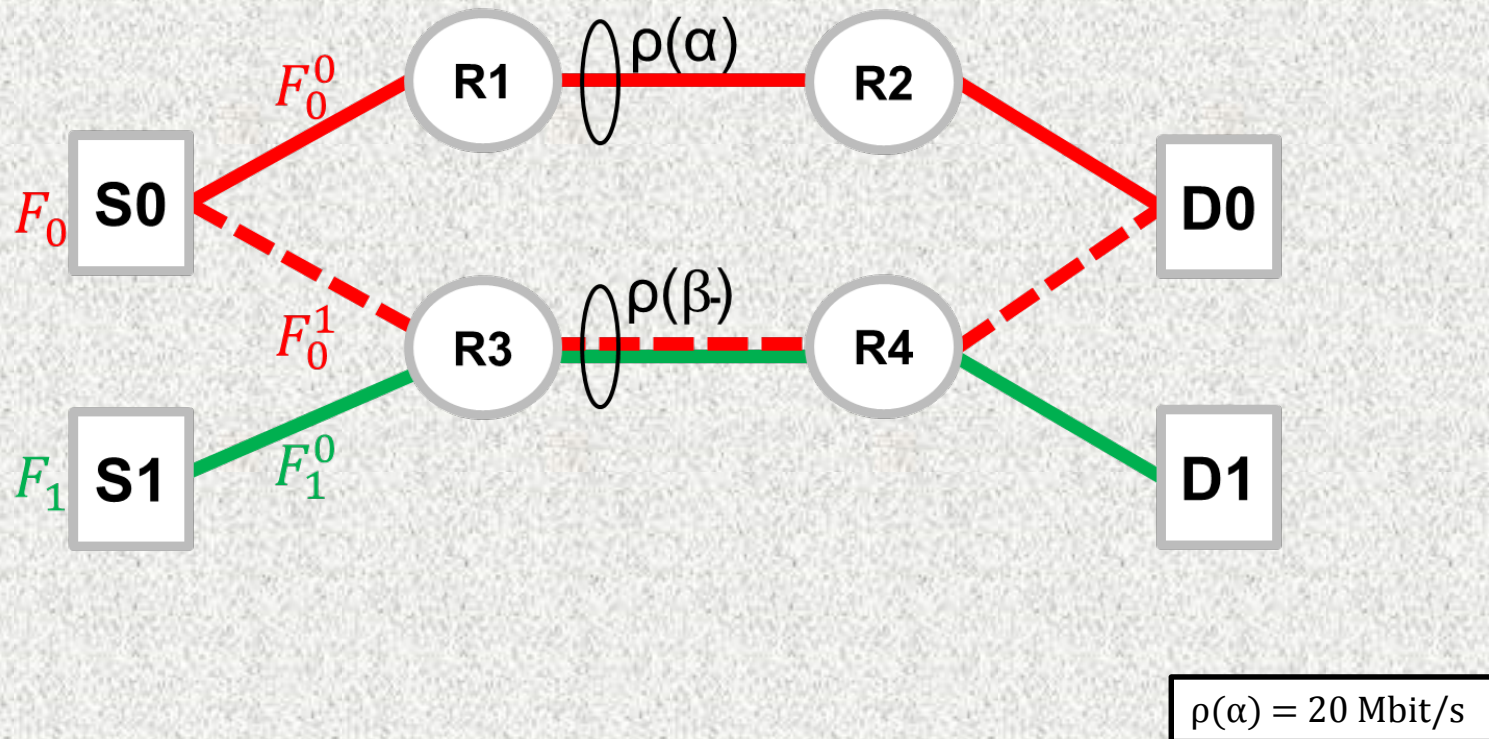
• Independent CC

Participant → Subflow
Resource → Bottleneck

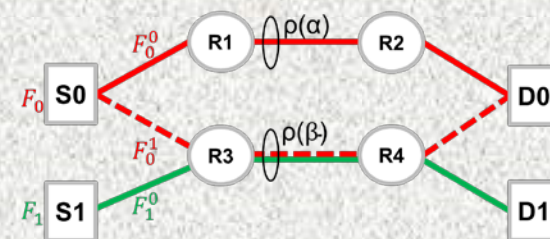
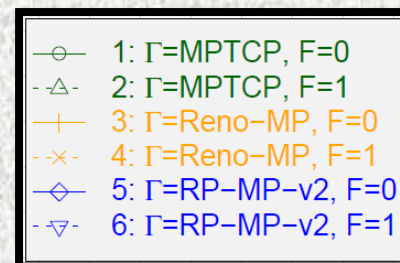
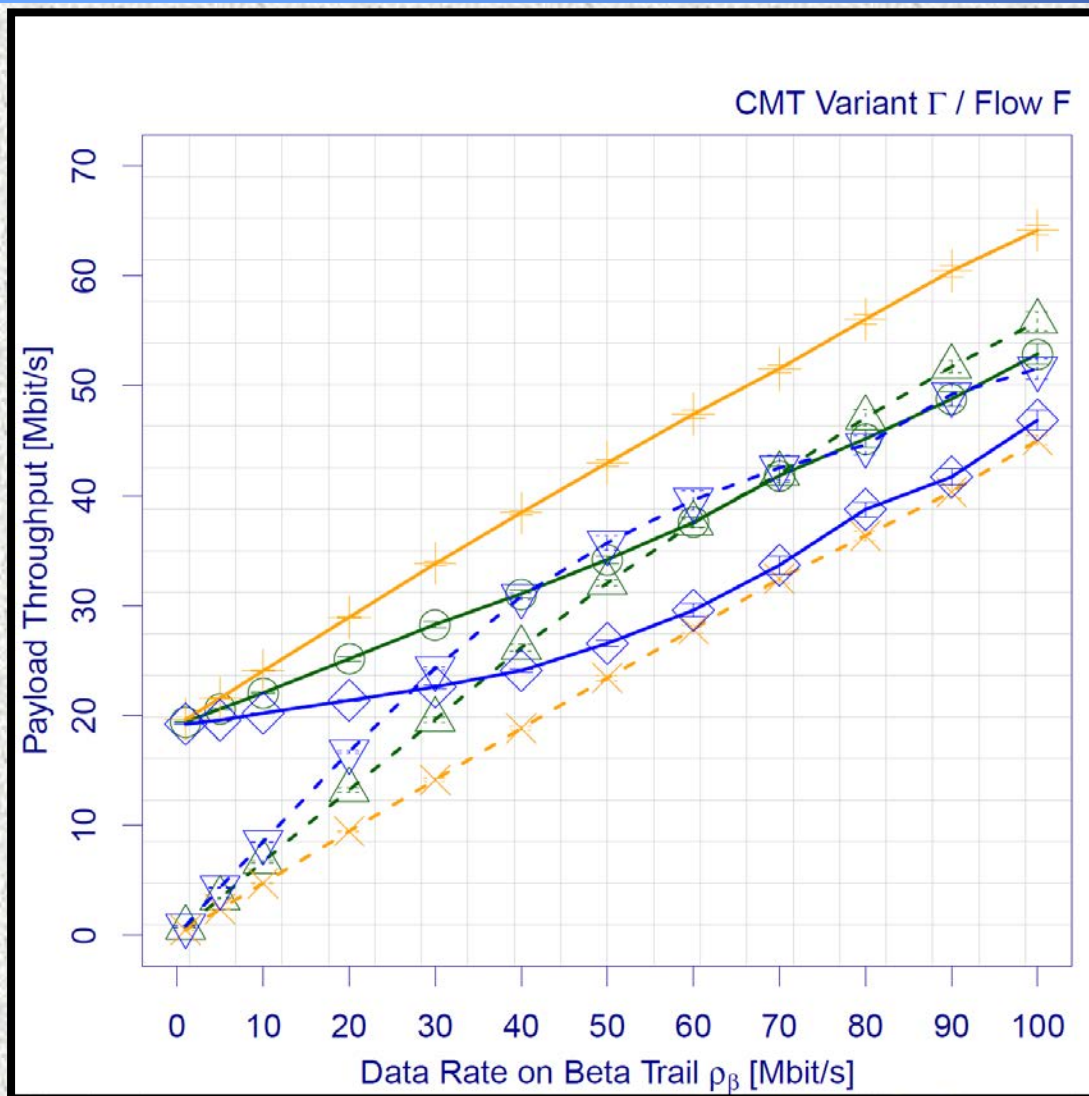
■ Multipath Fairness Definitions

- Link-Centric Sub-Flow Fairness
 - Based on the number of the sub-flows on a link l
 - $\rho(l)/m$ for each of the m sub-flows
- Link-Centric Flow Fairness
 - For n different flows sharing a link l
 - $\rho(l)/n$ for each of the n flows
- Network-Centric Flow Fairness
 - The whole network is considered

Are the protocols able to reach the fairness goals

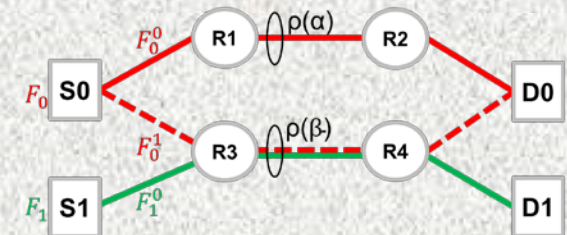
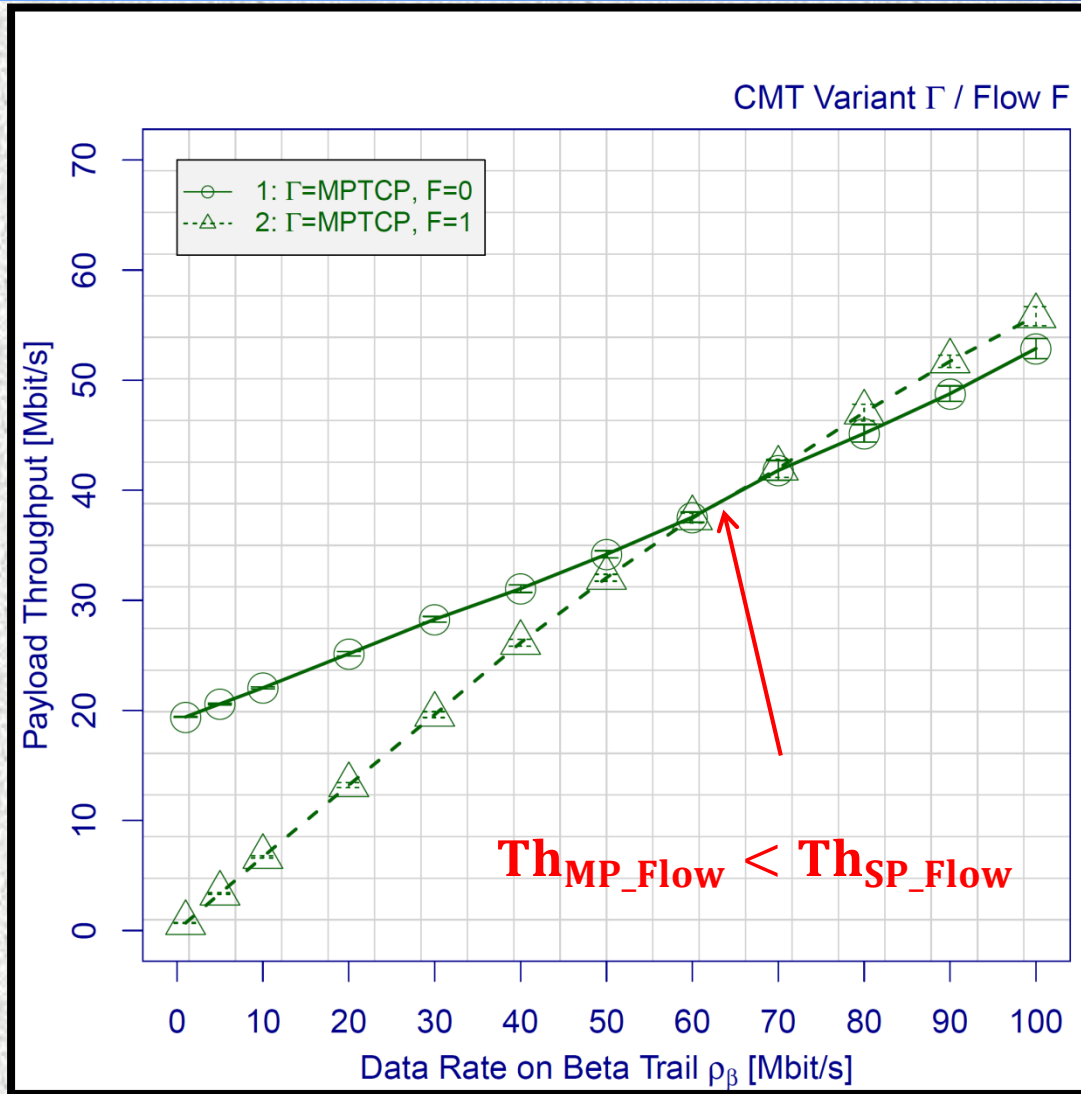


Are the protocols able to reach the fairness goals



$\rho(\alpha) = 20 \text{ Mbit/s}$

Are the protocols able to reach the fairness goals



$\rho(\alpha) = 20 \text{ Mbit/s}$

Are the protocols able to reach the fairness goals

■ Until now:

- Dominating single-path transfer
 - With singlepath: The ratio of flows to subflow: 1:1

■ With Multipath

- The old flow fairness has been adapted to multipath
- We are still using flow fairness but:
 - The ratio of flows to subflow: 1:x
- No relationship between the brought-in resources and the final allocation
 - Disadvantage for Multi-Path flows

Design point of view

Technical issues

Conclusion

- Is that what currently considered as fair (even for singlepath) really fair?

- Are we currently moving from a singlepath dominated network to a **multipath dominated network**?

- Multiple design alternatives
 - What should be considered as a participant
 - Flow
 - Subflow
 - What should be considered as a resource
 - Bottleneck
 - Network

- Is Coupled CC the right way to do it?