Mitigating Egregious ACK Delays in Cellular Data Networks by Eliminating TCP ACK Clocking
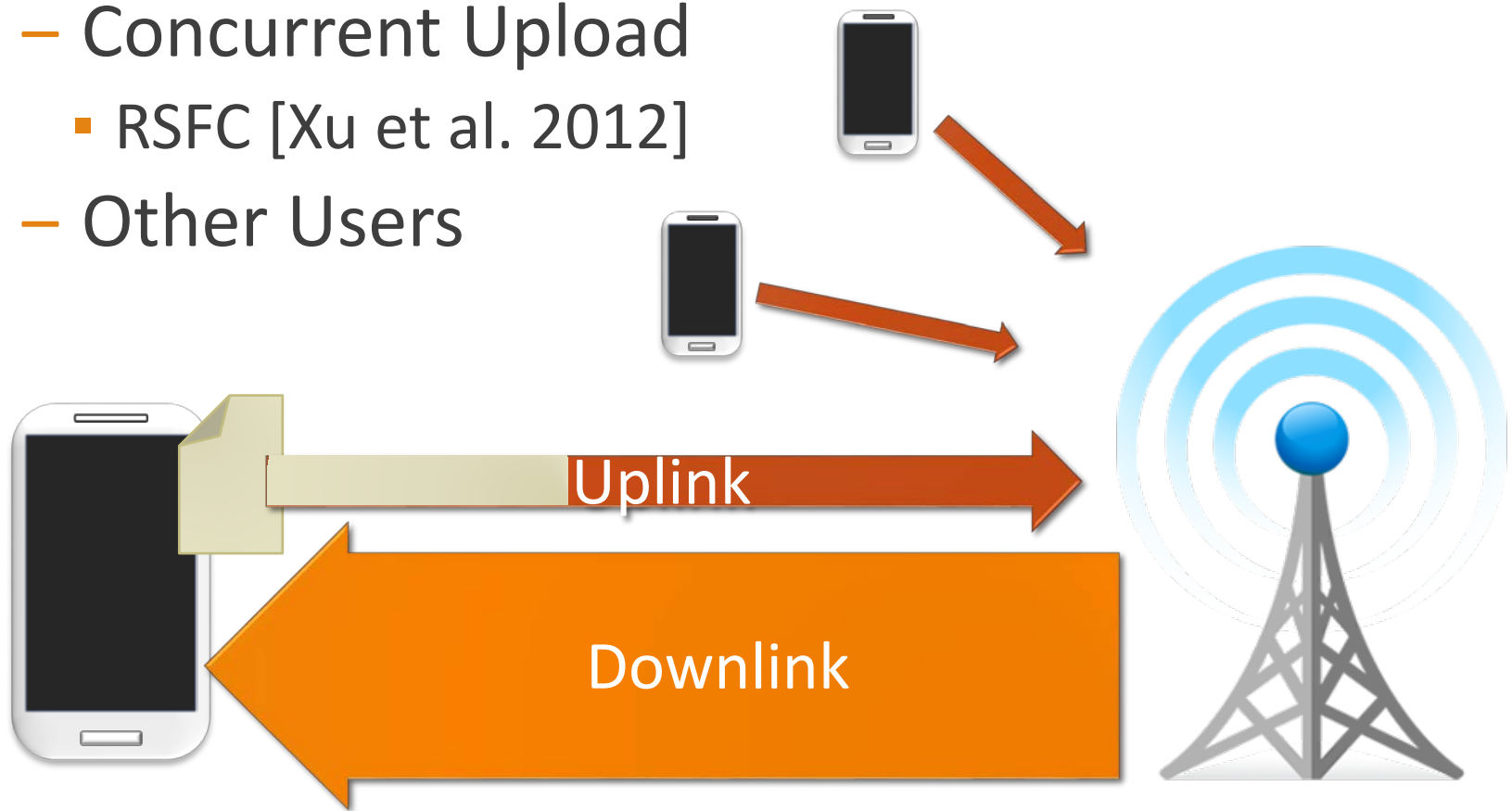
Wai Kay Leong, <u>Yin Xu</u>, Ben Leong, Zixiao Wang

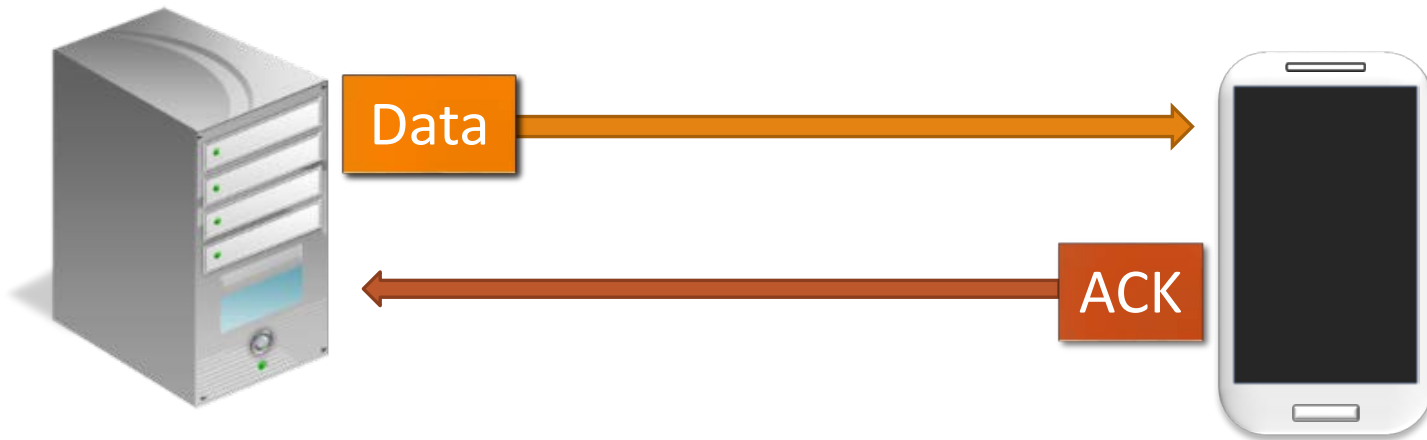*National University of Singapore*

Asymmetry in Cellular Networks

- **Congestion in Uplink**
  - Concurrent Upload
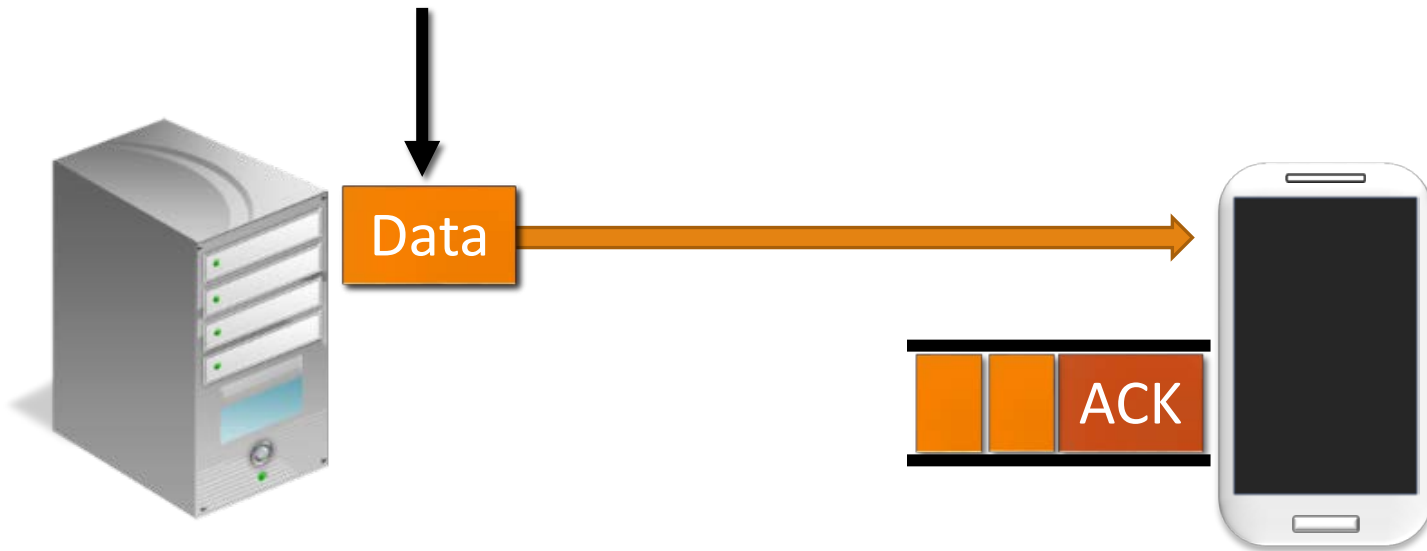   - RSFC [Xu et al. 2012]
  - Other Users

Uplink

Downlink

Egregious ACK Delays

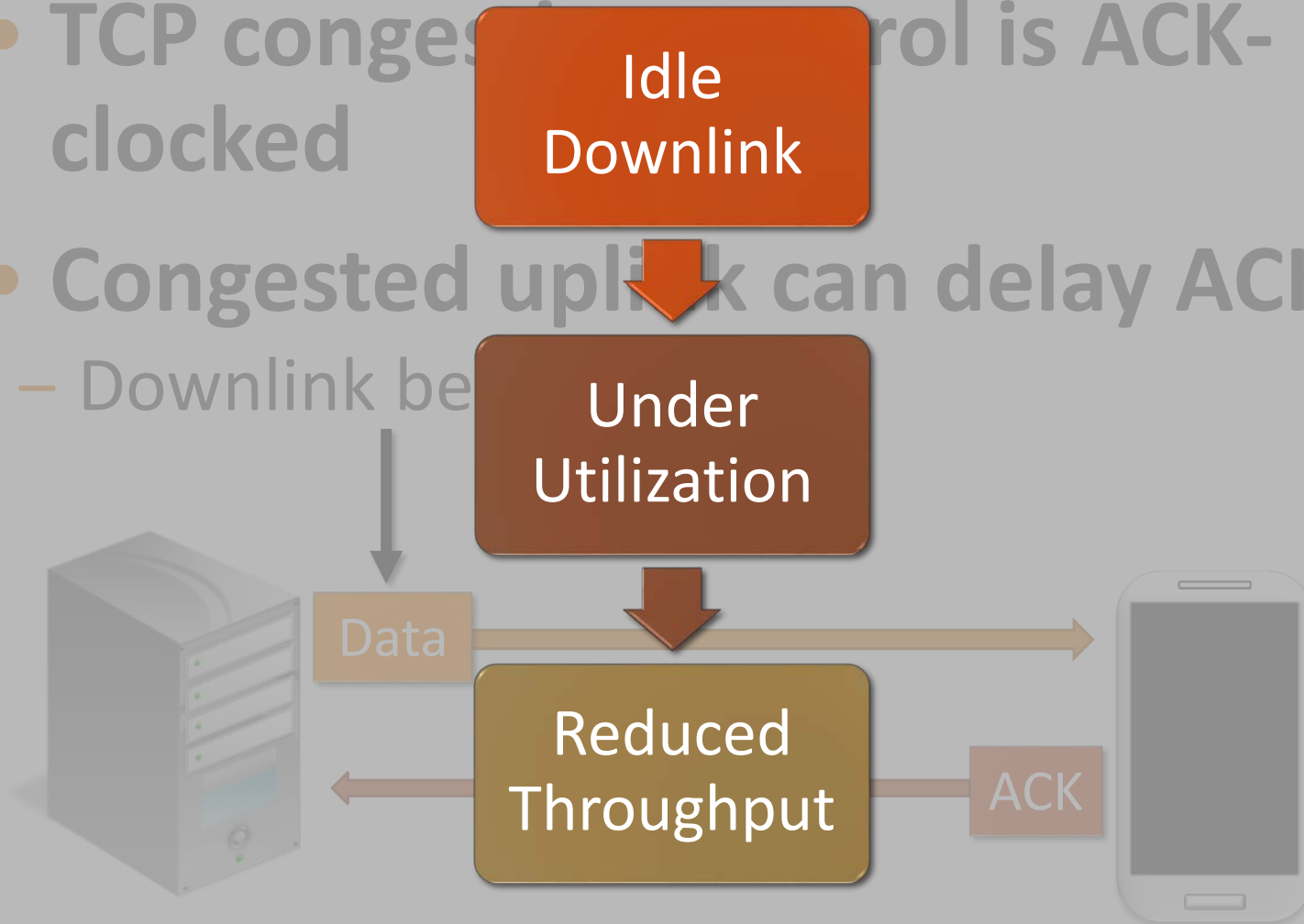- **TCP congestion control is ACK-clocked**

Data

ACK

Egregious ACK Delays

- **TCP congestion control is ACK-clocked**
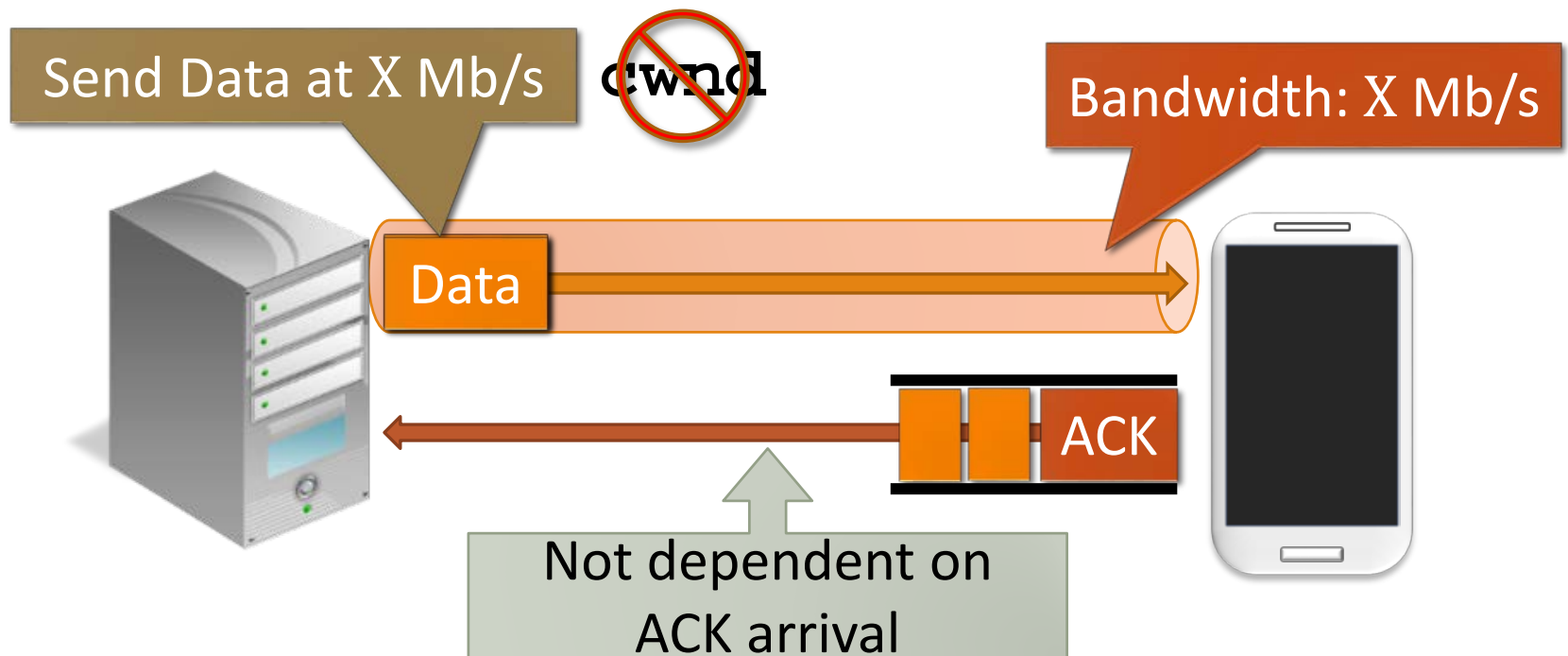
- **Congested uplink can delay ACKs**
  - Downlink becomes idle

Egregious ACK Delays

- **TCP congestion control is ACK-clocked**

- **Congested uplink can delay ACKs**
  - Downlink be...

Solution: Eliminate ACK Clocking

Idea: If we know the bandwidth,
we can send at maximum rate.

Send Data at X Mb/s

cwnd

Bandwidth: X Mb/s

Data

ACK

Not dependent on ACK arrival

Challenge 1: Estimating Bandwidth

Idea Bandwidth ≡ Receive Rate

- Use receiving rate as equivalent of available bandwidth
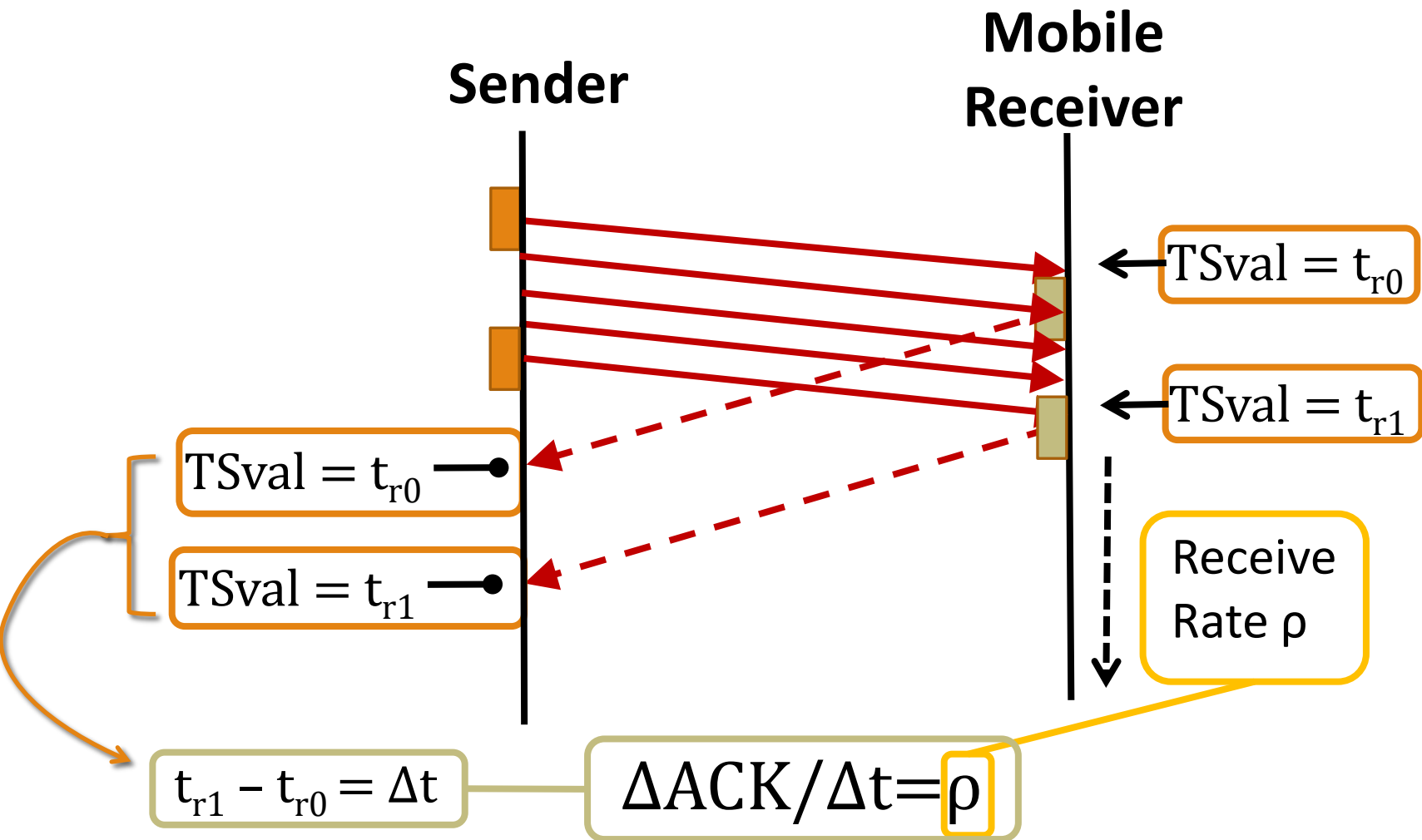
Condition Done Passively

- To avoid modifications at the receiver

Solution Use TCP Timestamps

- Enabled by default on Android and iPhones

Estimating Receive Rate

Challenges

1. Estimating Bandwidth

2. Timestamp Granularity too Coarse
 – Cannot estimate with high accuracy

3. Bandwidth variation
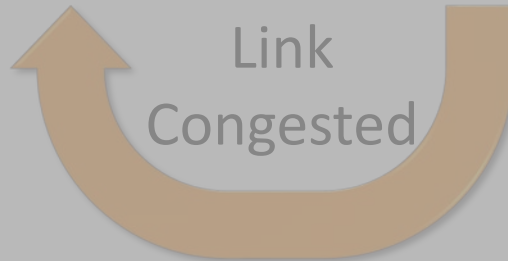 – Have to keep updating estimation

Solution

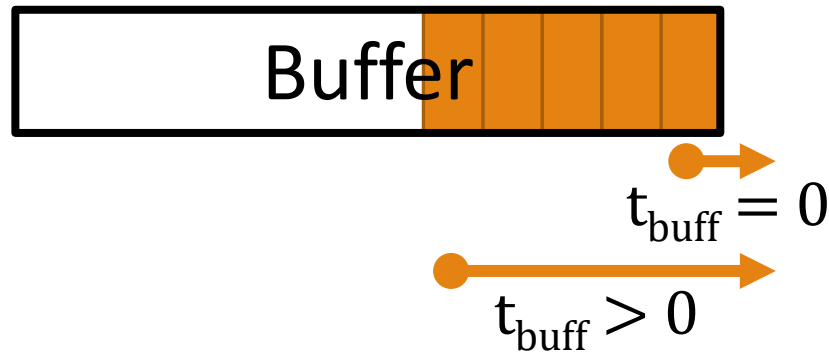## Self-oscillating Feedback Loop

– Estimate Receive Rate ρ

– Send Rate σ

How to detect congestion?

Link
Congested

Detect Congestion

- **Idea: Monitor Queuing Delay**
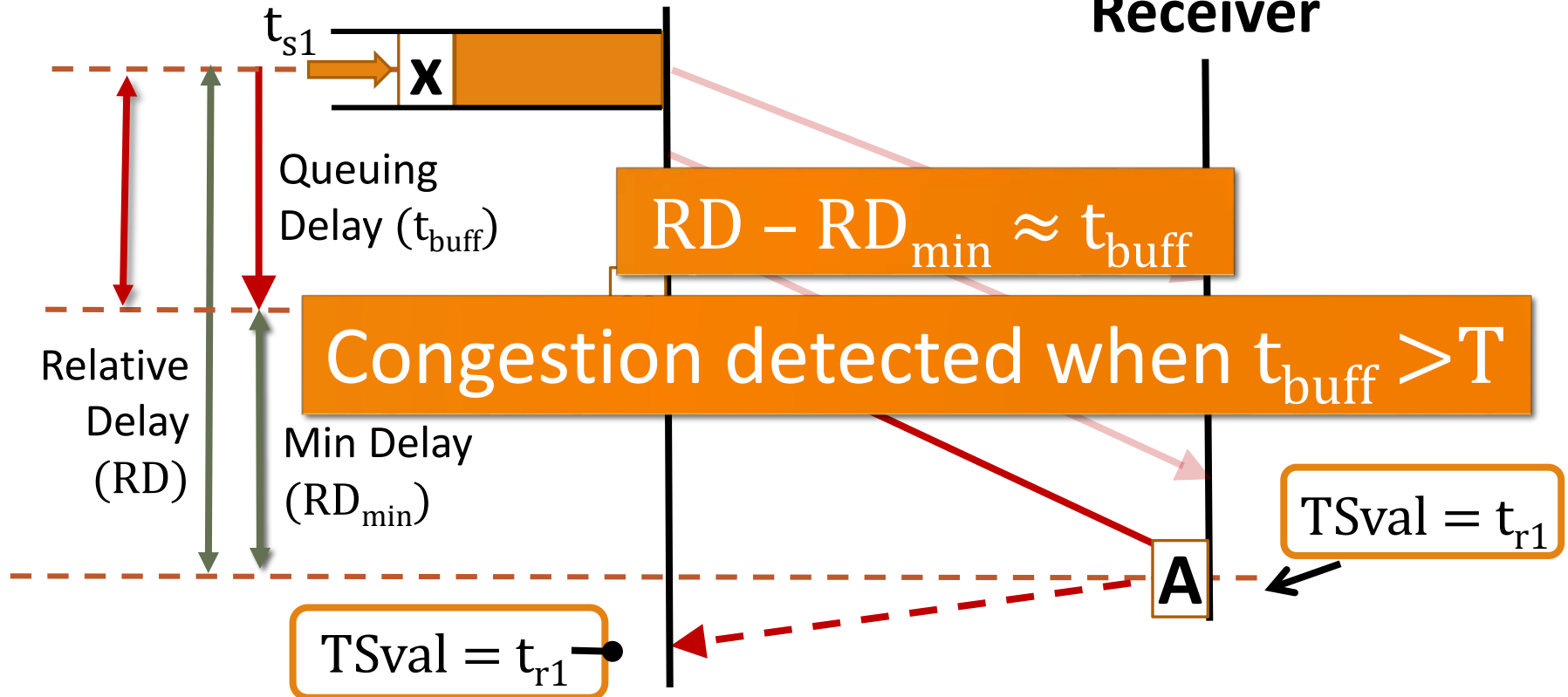
Buffer

$t_{buff} = 0$

$t_{buff} > 0$

- **How?**
  - TCP Timestamps
  - **Relative Difference** between sender and receiver

Detecting Congestion

Sender

Mobile Receiver

t_{s1}

X

Queuing Delay (t_{buff})

$$RD - RD_{min} \approx t_{buff}$$

$$\text{Congestion detected when } t_{buff} > T$$

Relative Delay (RD)

Min Delay (RD_{min})

TSval = t_{r1}

A

TSval = t_{r1}

RD = $t_{r1} - t_{s1}$

Summary of Algorithm

1. Initial Receive Rate Estimation

- Send 10 packets
- Estimate ρ u~~si~~ replies

2. Buffer Management Mode

a) Buffer Fill State

$(\quad \rho)$

$t_{buff} > T$

~~State~~

Send Slower $(\delta < \rho)$

3. Monitor

- Probe network
- Details in paper

Significant changes in network

TCP-RRE
(Receiver-Rate Estimation)

Parameters?

- **How much faster or slower to send?**

- **What threshold T to use?**

- **When to switch to monitor state?**

See details in paper

ns-2 Evaluation

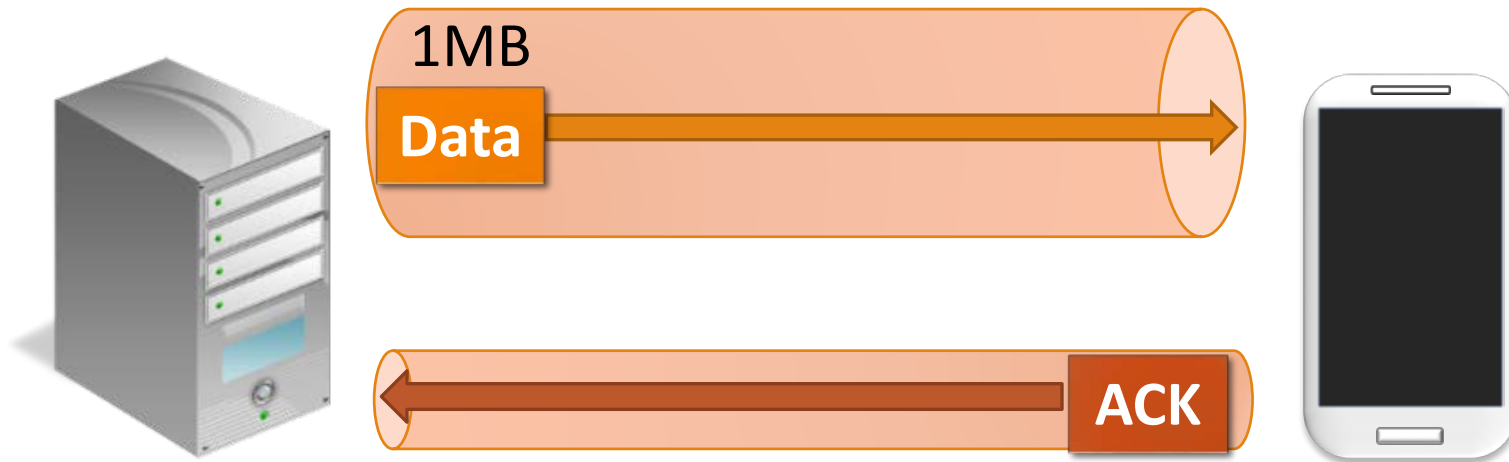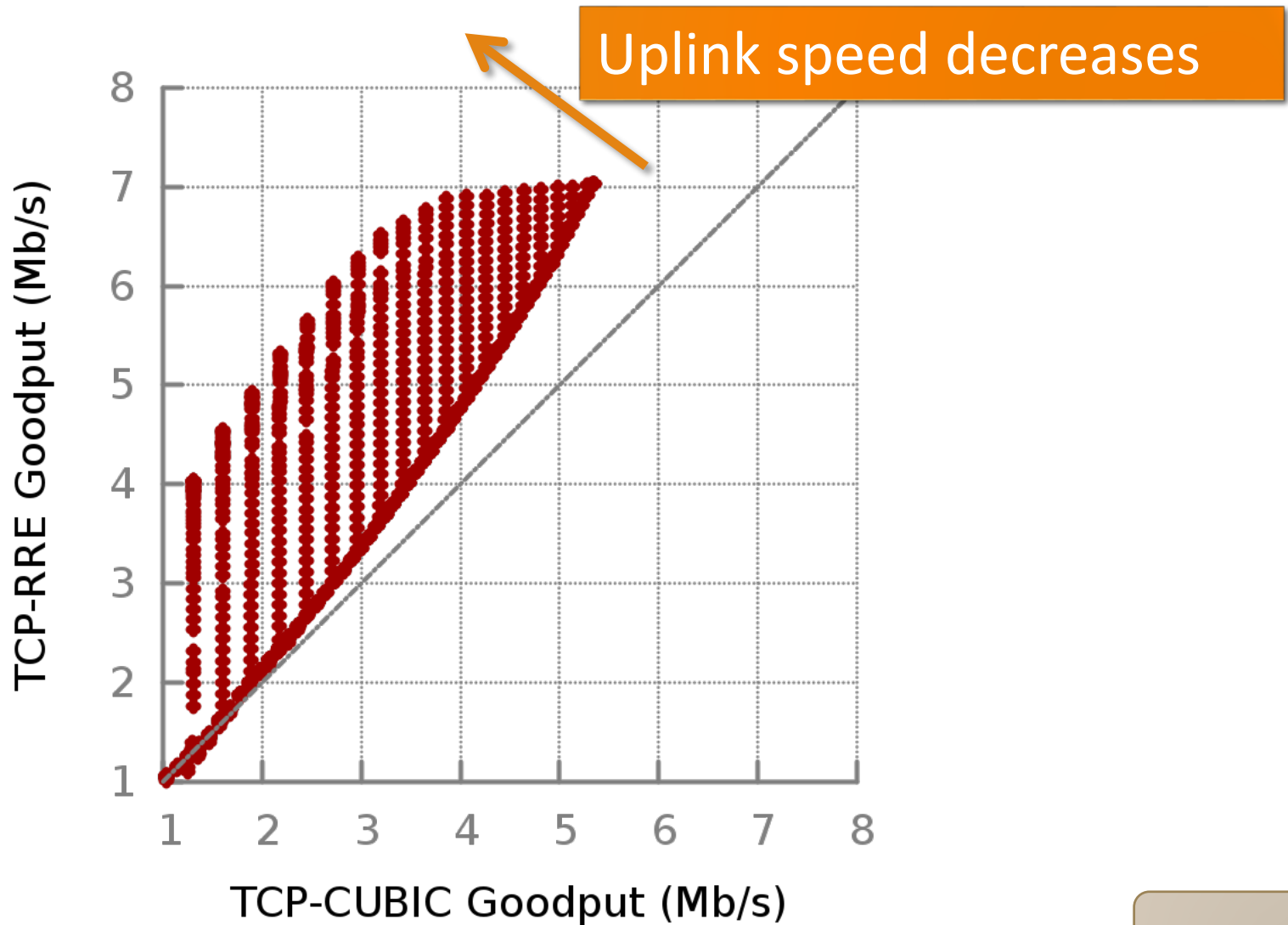## Measured real networks to get simulation parameters

ns-2 Evaluation

1. **Single Download with Slow Uplink**

2. **Single Download under Normal Conditions**

3. **Download with Concurrent Upload**

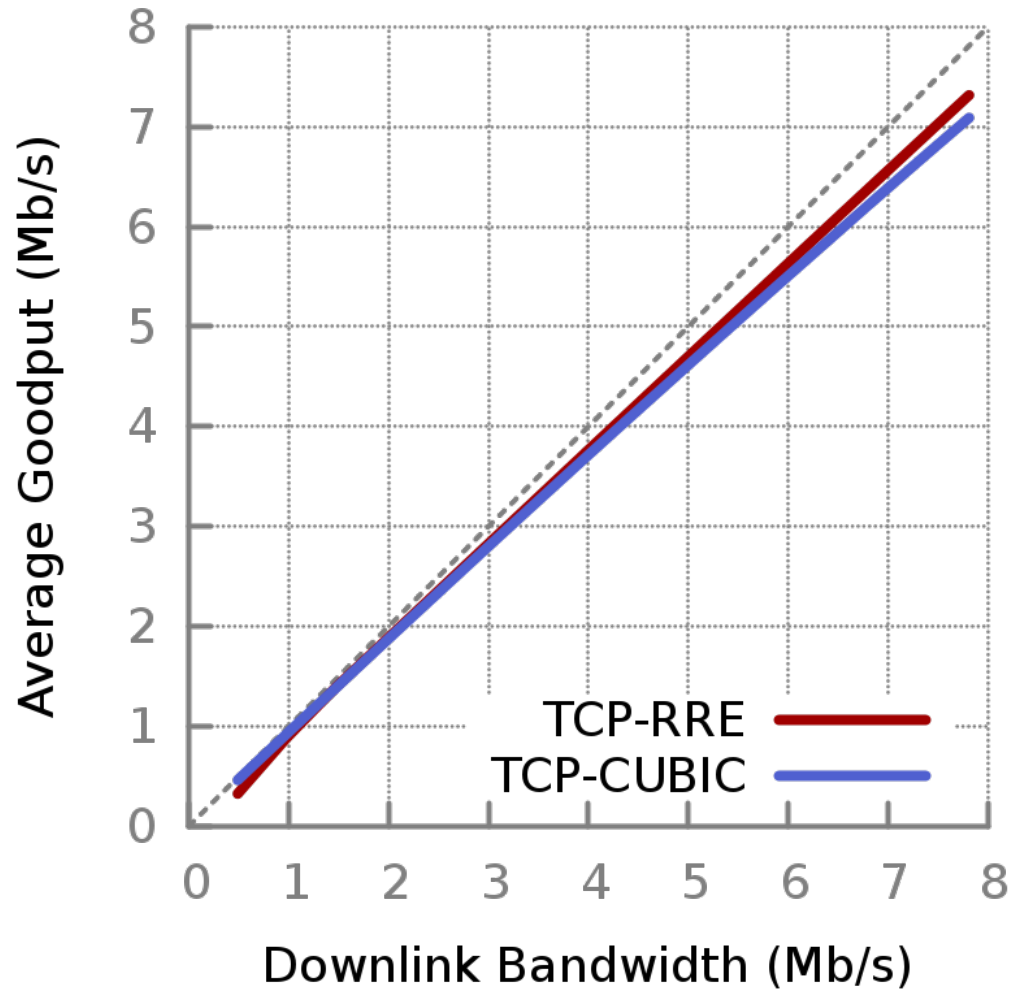4. **Handling Network Fluctuation**

5. **TCP Friendliness**

ns-2 Evaluation

1. **Single Download with Slow Uplink**
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4. **Handling Network Fluctuation**
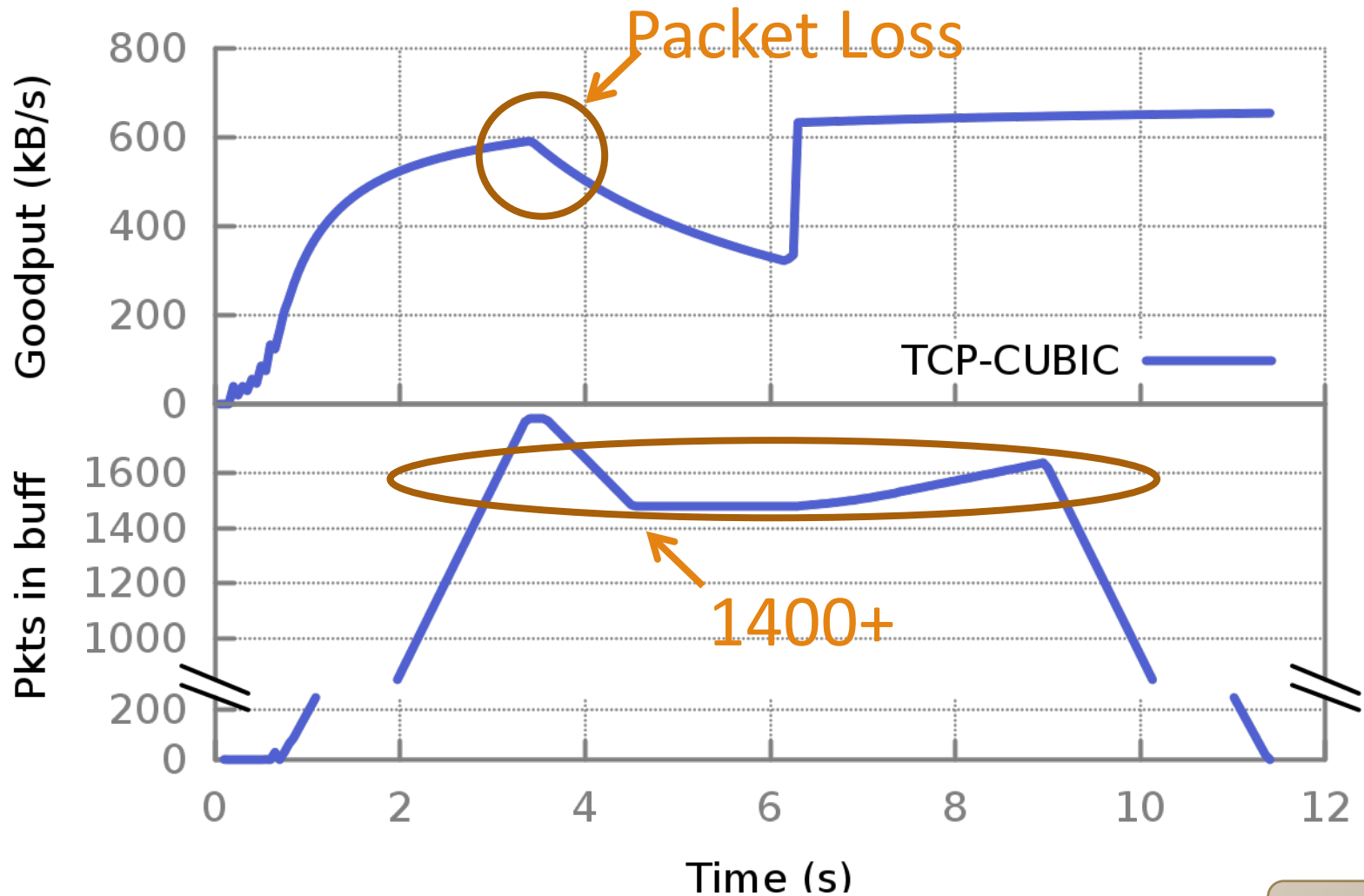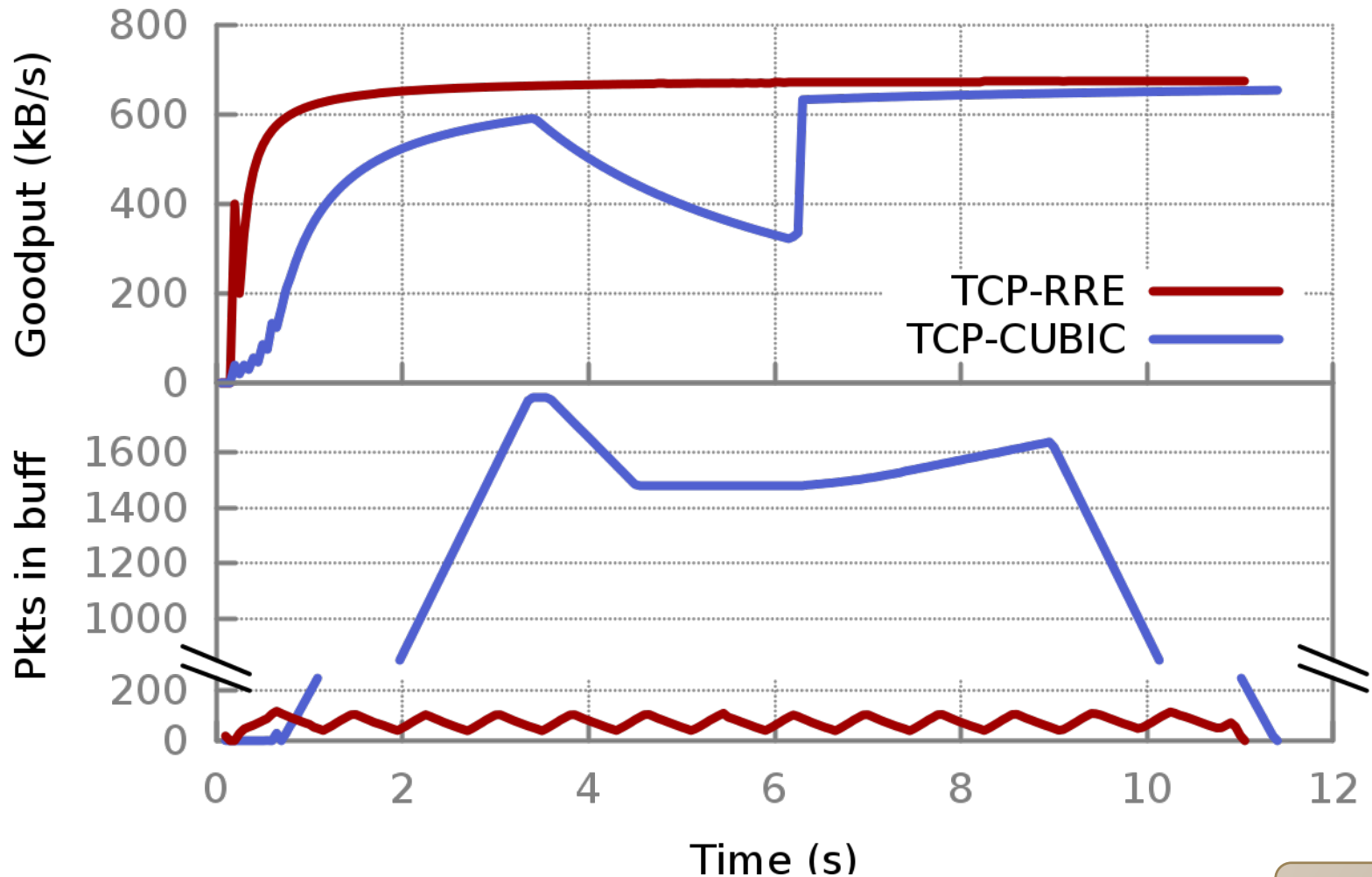5. **TCP Friendliness**

Download with Slow Uplink

1MB

Data

ACK

Uplink Speed (kb/s)

200

20

1   8
Downlink Speed (Mb/s)

ns-2

Download with Slow Uplink

Uplink speed decreases
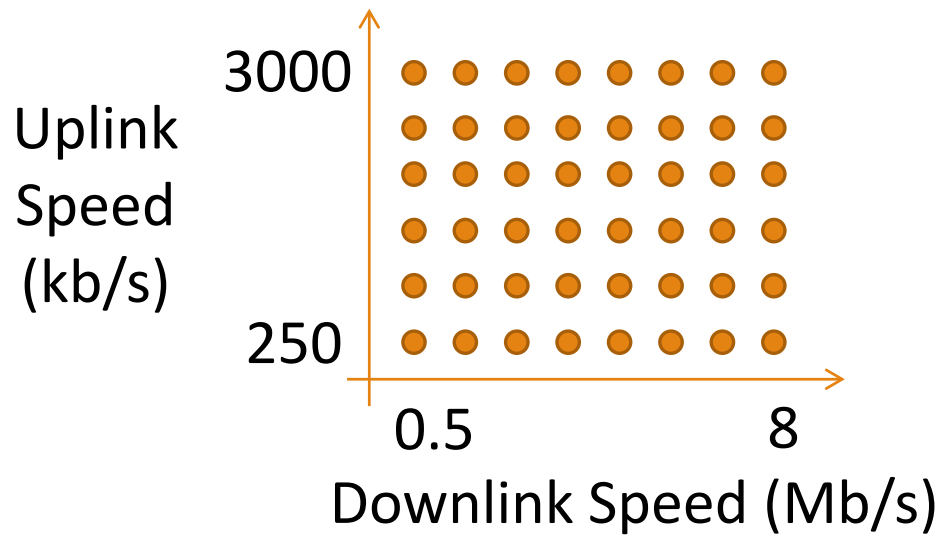
TCP-RRE Goodput (Mb/s) vs TCP-CUBIC Goodput (Mb/s)

ns-2

Download under Normal Conditions
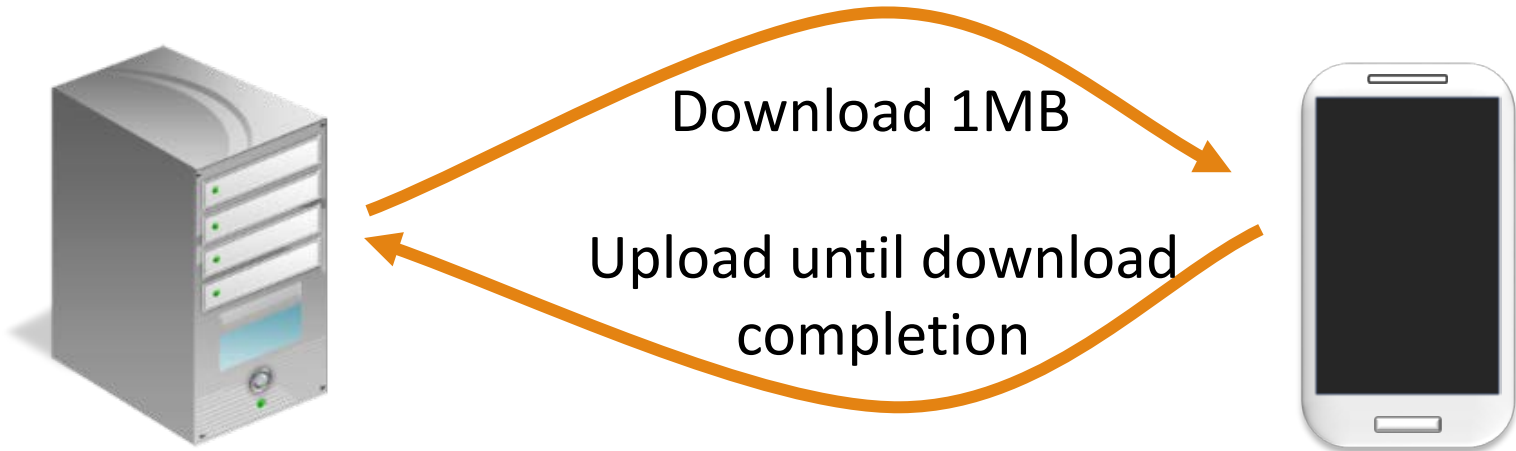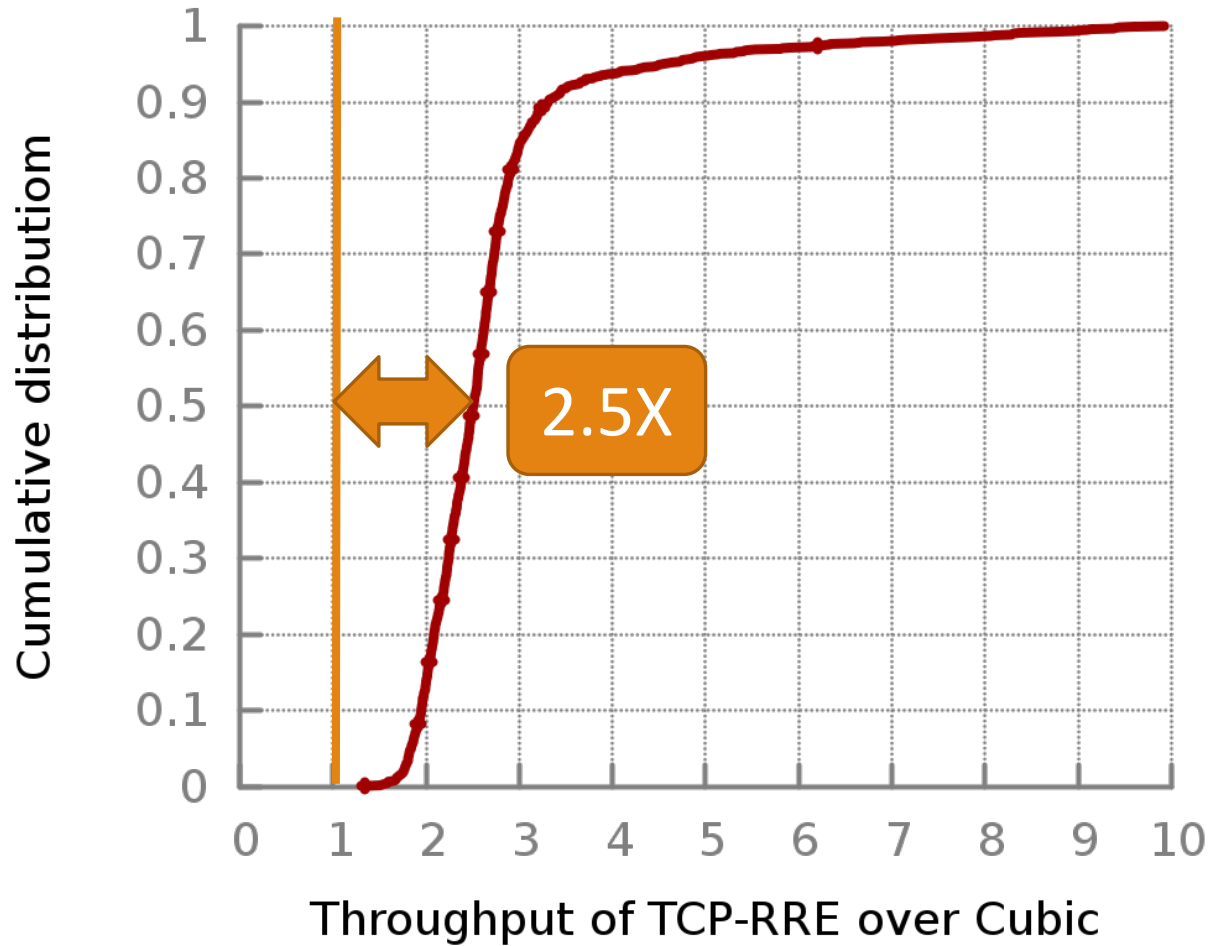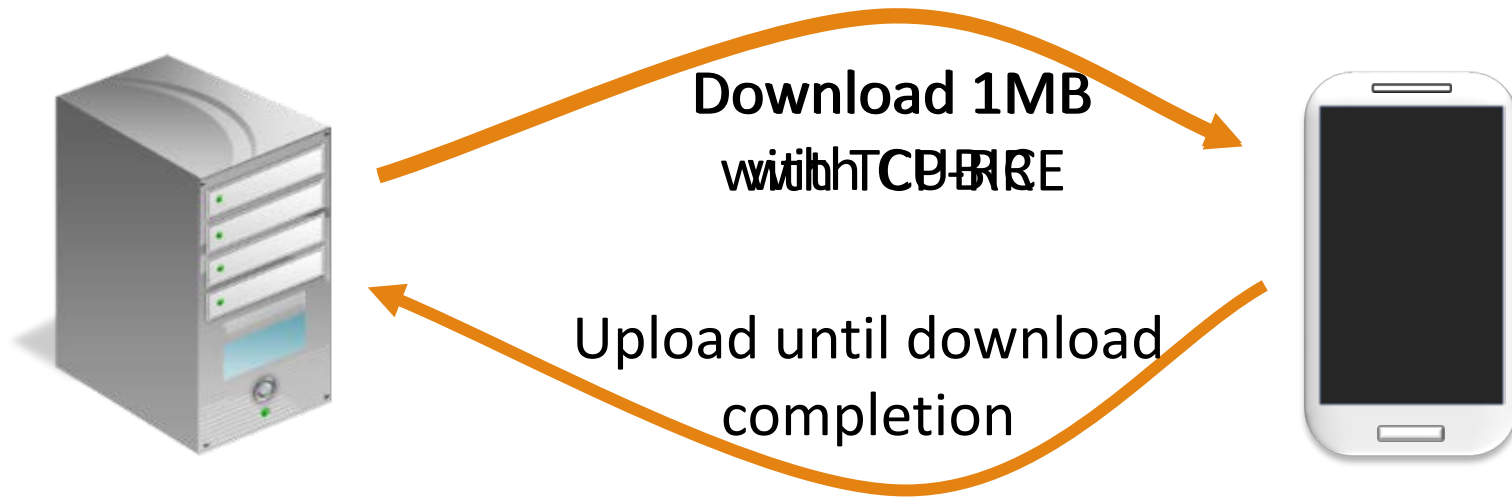

ns-2

Download under Normal Conditions

ns-2

Download under Normal Conditions

ns-2

Download with Concurrent Upload

Download 1MB

Upload until download completion

Uplink Speed (kb/s)

3000

250

0.5   8

Downlink Speed (Mb/s)

ns-2

Download with Concurrent Upload

- Y-axis: Cumulative distribution (0 to 1)
- X-axis: Throughput of TCP-RRE over Cubic (0 to 10)
- 2.5X

ns-2

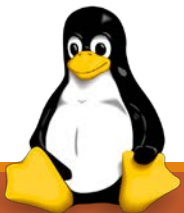# Evaluation in Linux

Download 1MB
with TCP-RR

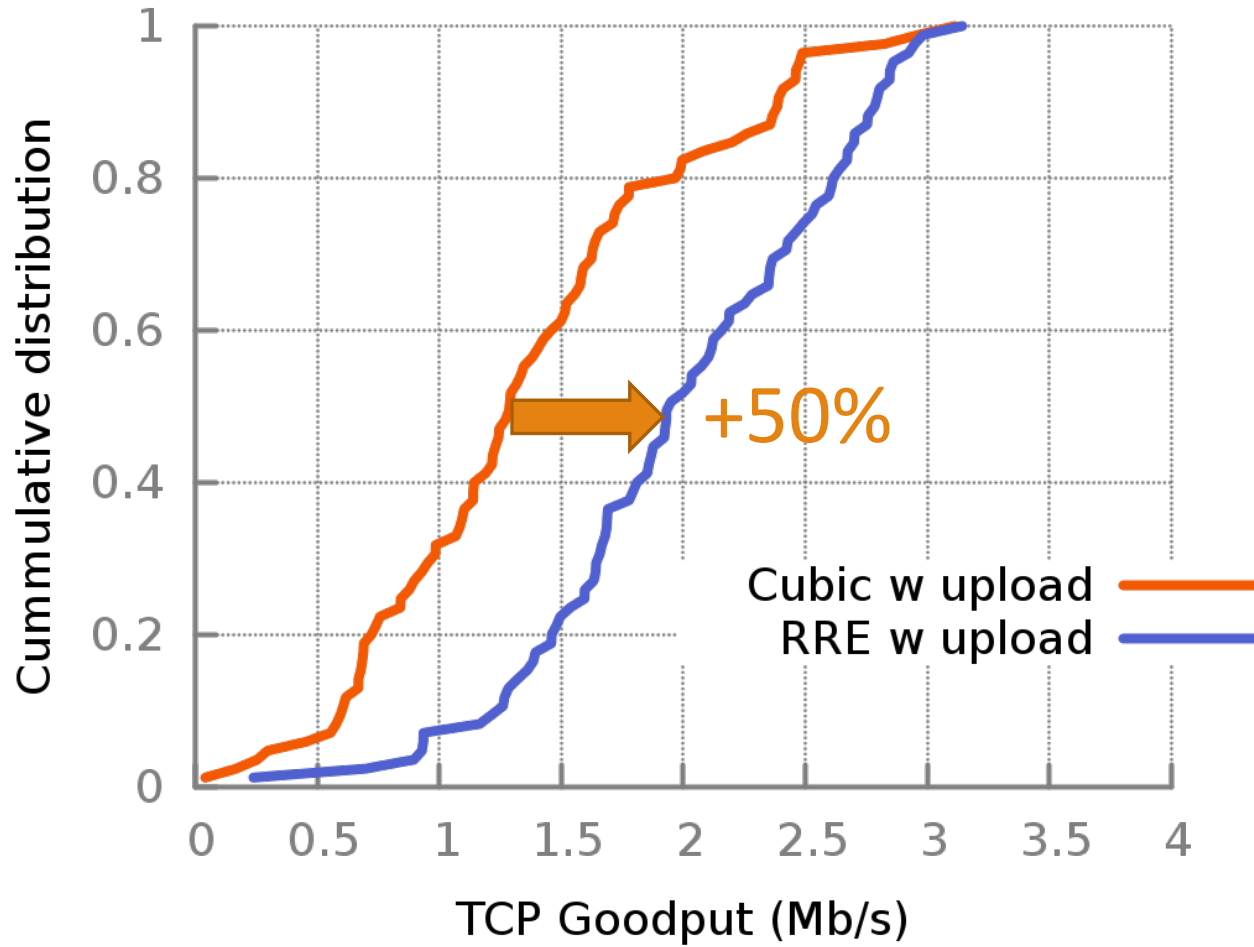Upload until download
completion

- **Several Places, different ISPs**
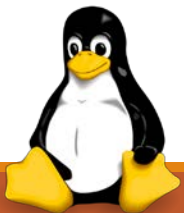
- **Multiple times**
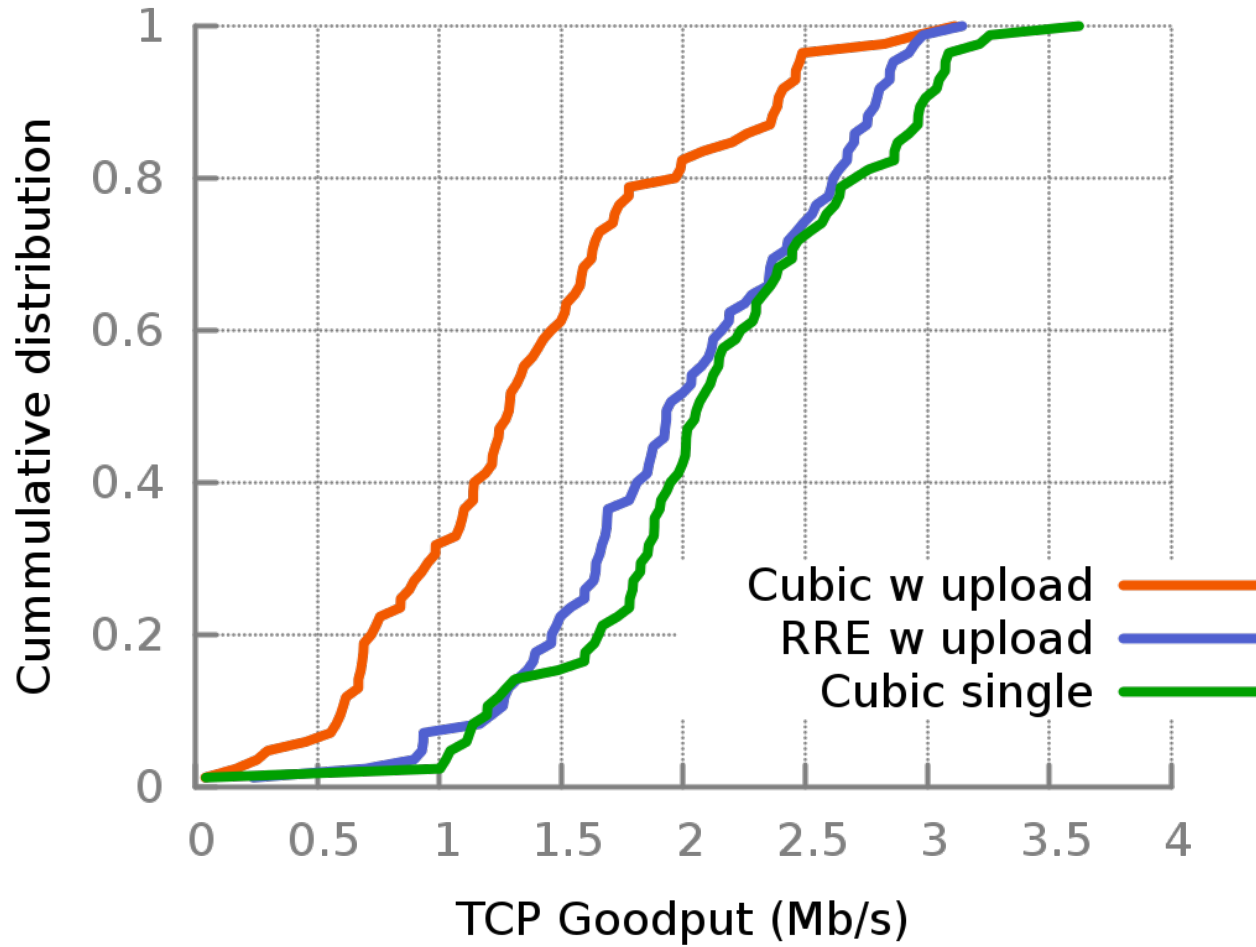
- **CDF of all experiments at each place for each ISP**

Evaluation in Linux

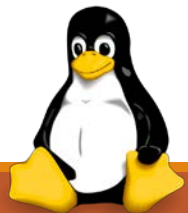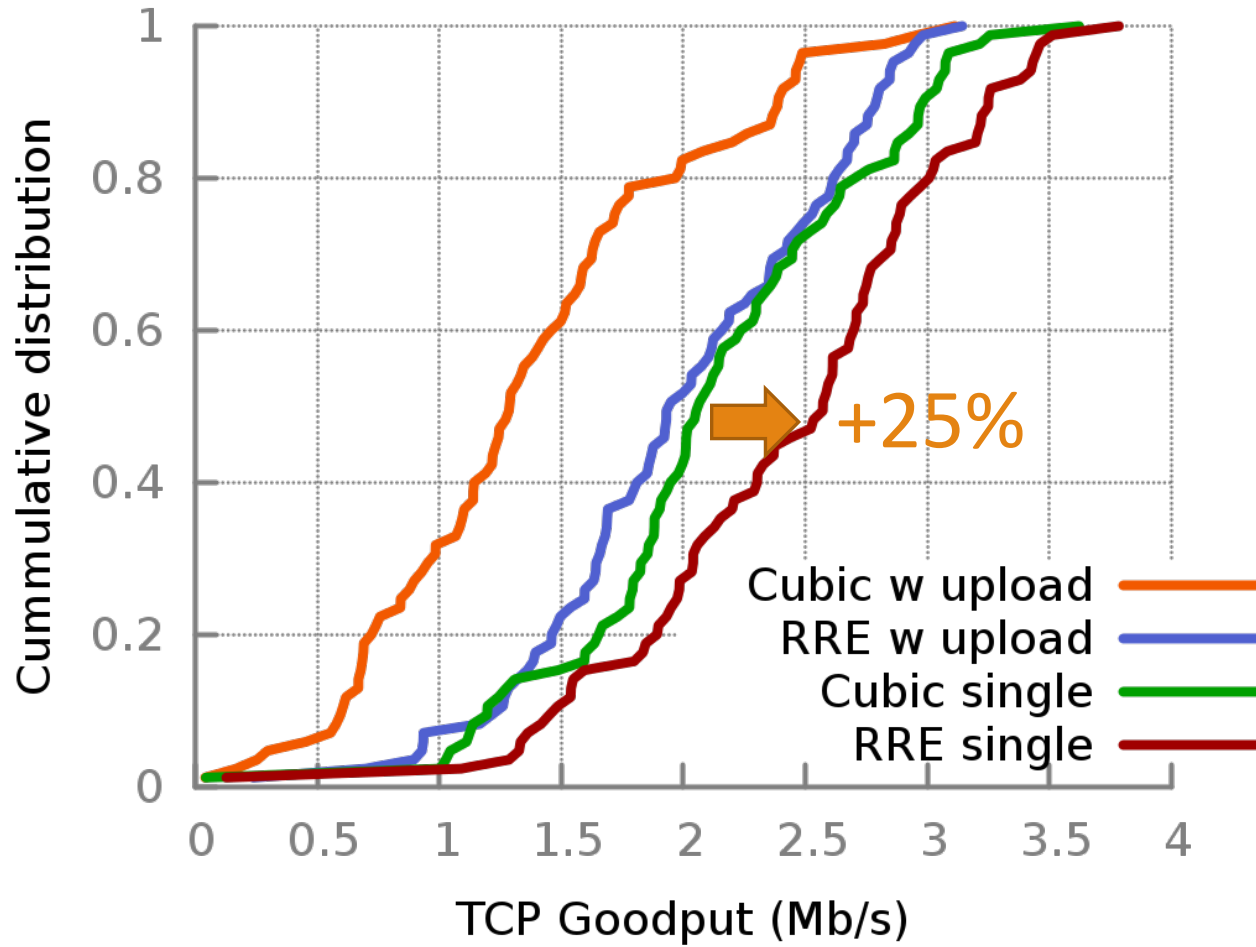# Evaluation in Linux

Evaluation in Linux

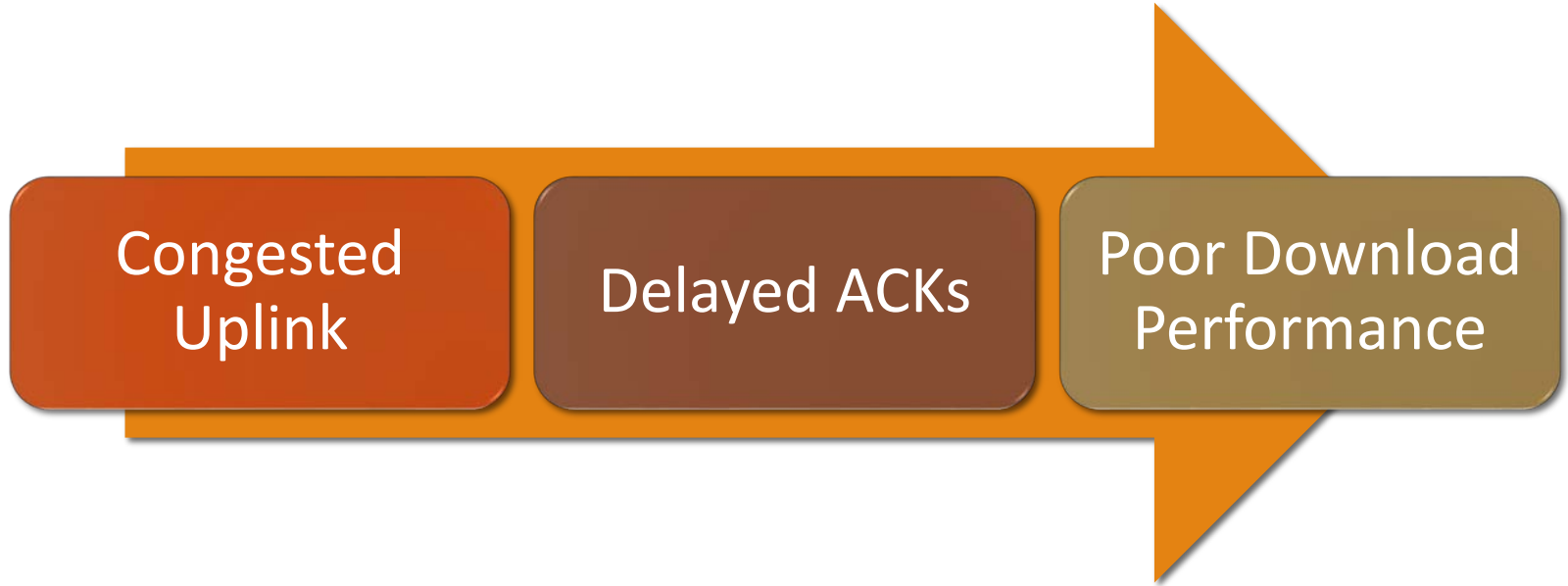# Evaluation in Linux

Conclusion

Congested Uplink → Delayed ACKs → Poor Download Performance
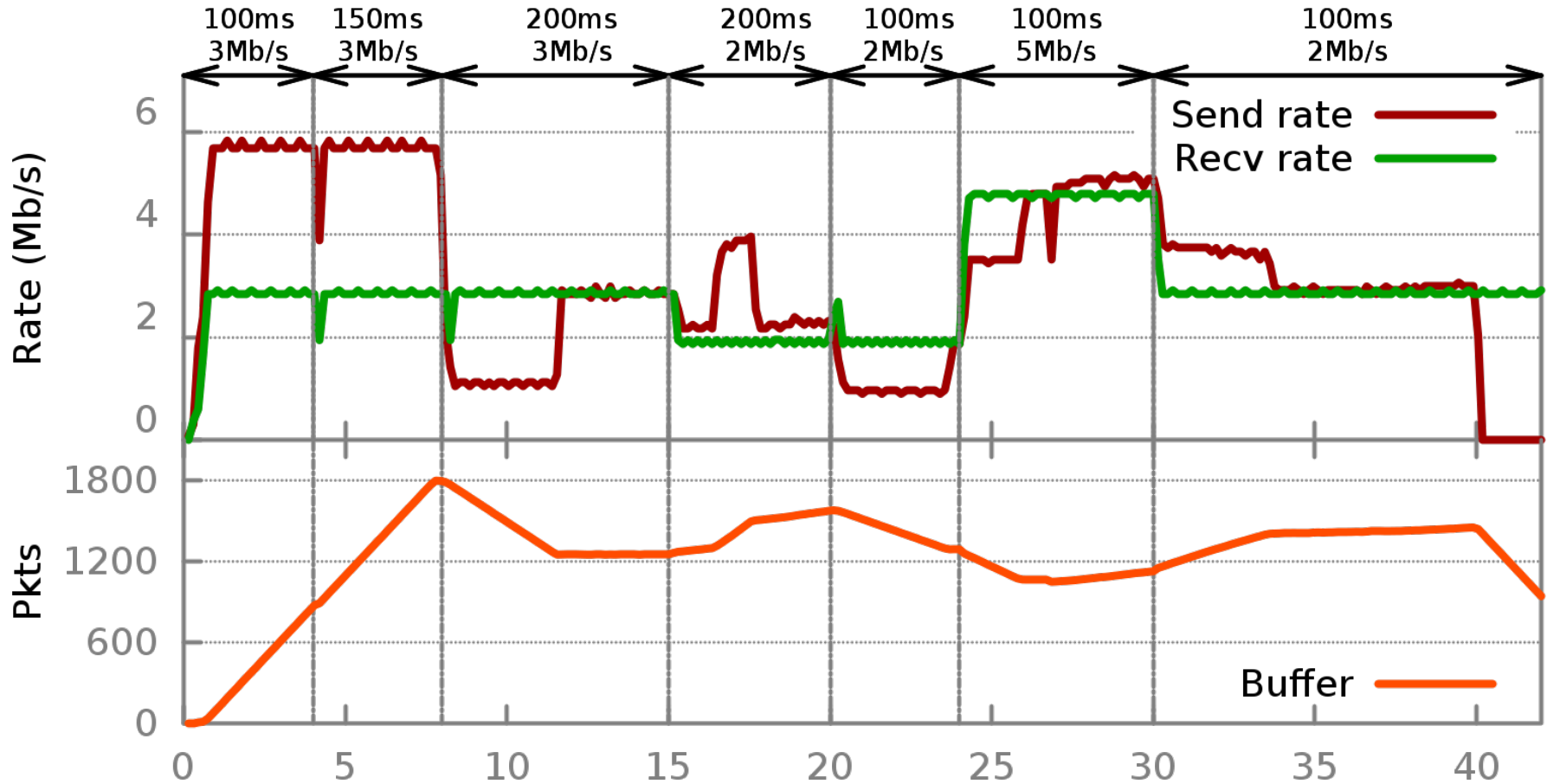
Conclusion

- **TCP-RRE**
  - ~~ACK Clocking~~
  - Rate Control with Feedback Loop

- **Use TCP Timestamp**
  - Estimate Receive Rate
  - Detect Congestion

- **Improves TCP**
  - Uplink is Slow
  - Uplink is Congested

- **Keep the Delay Low**

- **Fair to Other TCP Flows**
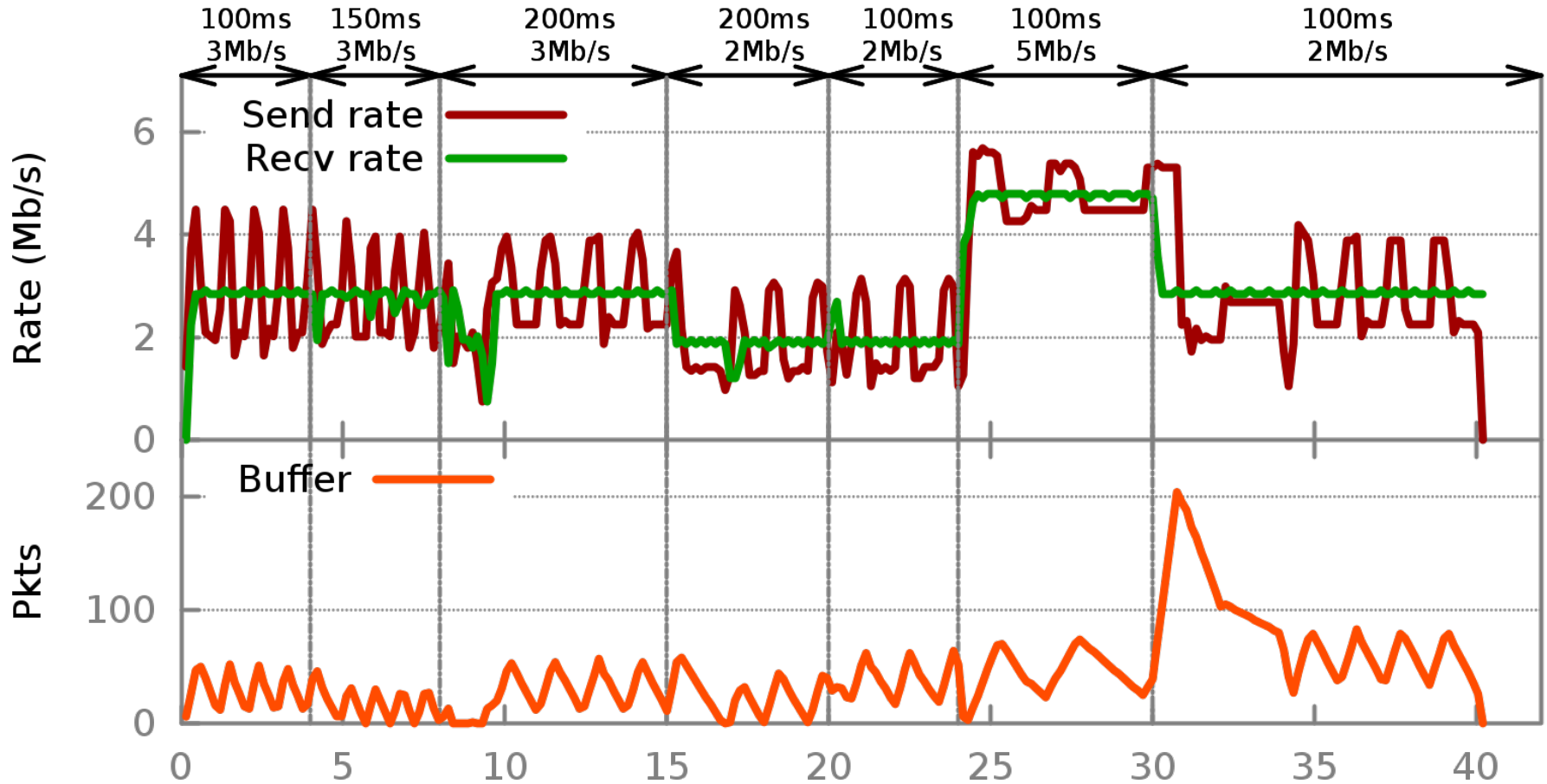
Thank You

QUESTIONS

Handling Network Fluctuations

CUBIC

Handling Network Fluctuations

TCP-RRE

TCP Friendliness

- **Run two RSFC uploads concurrently**

- **Calculate Jain fairness index:**

$$(R_1 + R_2)^2 / (2(R_1^2 + R_2^2))$$

TCP Friendliness