Contributions to the Linux Networking Subsystem

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Agenda

Network Interface Grouping

Introduction Problem Factors Fixing the Problem Results and Further Development

Multipath TCP in Mobile Devices

Multipath TCP Design Implementation Android Port



Introduction

Problem Statement

- Linux kernel
- Large number of network devices (2048 used consistently for testing)
- Operations on these devices take a long time



Introduction

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Solution

- Group interfaces together
- Manipulate groups instead of interfaces



Problem Factors

ip link set dev eth0 down

- 1. create iproute2 process
- 2. create Netlink socket
- 3. construct and send message
- 4. wait for response
- 5. close socket
- 6. terminate process



Problem Factors

ip link set dev eth0 down

- 1. create iproute2 process
- 2. create Netlink socket
- 3. construct and send message
- 4. wait for response
- 5. close socket
- 6. terminate process
- For each device



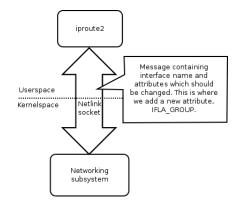
Device Groups

- Add field group to struct net_device
- Each device belongs to one group
- New devices are added in group 0 (*default*)
- Userspace can specify that an operation must apply to an entire group



Netlink Extension

- Add new message type: "change device group"
- Add new logic to existing messages: "this operates on an entire group"





Userspace Modifications

Add group keyword to iproute2

- Change the group a device belongs to
 - ip link set group 100 dev eth0
- Change properties for an entire group
 - ip link set group 100 mtu 1400
 - ip link set group 100 hwaddr 00:aa:bb:cc:dd:ee
 - ip address add 10.0.0.1/24 group ppp



Testing and Results

- KVM used to run a minimal Linux instance
- Change Maximum Transfer Unit of devices



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	Without sysfs		With sysfs	
Interfaces	Group	No group	Group	No group
128	0.01	0.49	0.01	0.53
256	0.02	1.11	0.03	1.15
512	0.05	2.57	0.06	2.59
1024	0.17	7.02	0.20	7.51
2048	0.32	21.74	0.36	23.05
All times are in seconds				

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Future Development

- Features integrated in upstream kernel
- Netfilter support has already been added
- Batching notification messages



Multipath TCP in Mobile Devices



Better TCP support for multihomed devices (multi-NIC servers, mobile devices).

- Redundancy. Deliver all data as long as at least one connection is alive.
- Throughput. Be at least as efficient as TCP.
- Backwards compatibility. Fall back to TCP if problems arise.



MPTCP Operation

- TCP: (protocol, local-addr, local-process, foreign-addr, foreign-process)
- MPTCP: call that a *subflow*, use more than one subflow per multipath connection.
- Use TCP Options field to signal MPTCP capability.
- Subflow (TCP) -level sequence numbers are not enough, renumber segments with a flow-aware number.



Linux Kernel Implementation

- Ongoing effort at UC Louvain
- Out-of-tree, small community
- Huge progress
- Binaries, test setup provided
- Kernel-like development model



MPTCP Goes Mobile

- Android operating system (infringes patents, etc.)
- Typical handset has wireless and 3G
- Use cases:
 - interface failover
 - interface preference
 - power saving

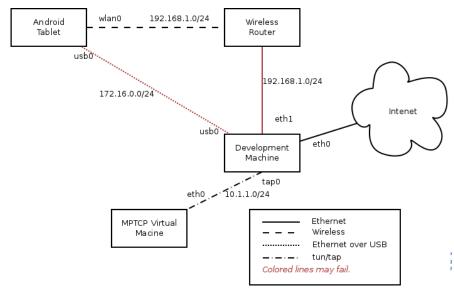


Task: rebase over 1400 patches to newer, modified kernel. Challenges:

- Broken patch context
- Semantic changes in upstream
- Android-specific changes
- MPTCP tree was initially forked from different protocol (SHIM)



Testing Setup



Results

- All patches ported, semantics preserved
- Userspace changes by Andrei Maruseac
- Live demo on tablet, using SSH protocol and simulating network failures.



Thank you!

Linux kernel, networking, interface grouping, Netlink, iproute2 Multipath TCP, (sub)flow, transparent fallback, mobile devices



Computer Science & Engineering Department