

Main findings

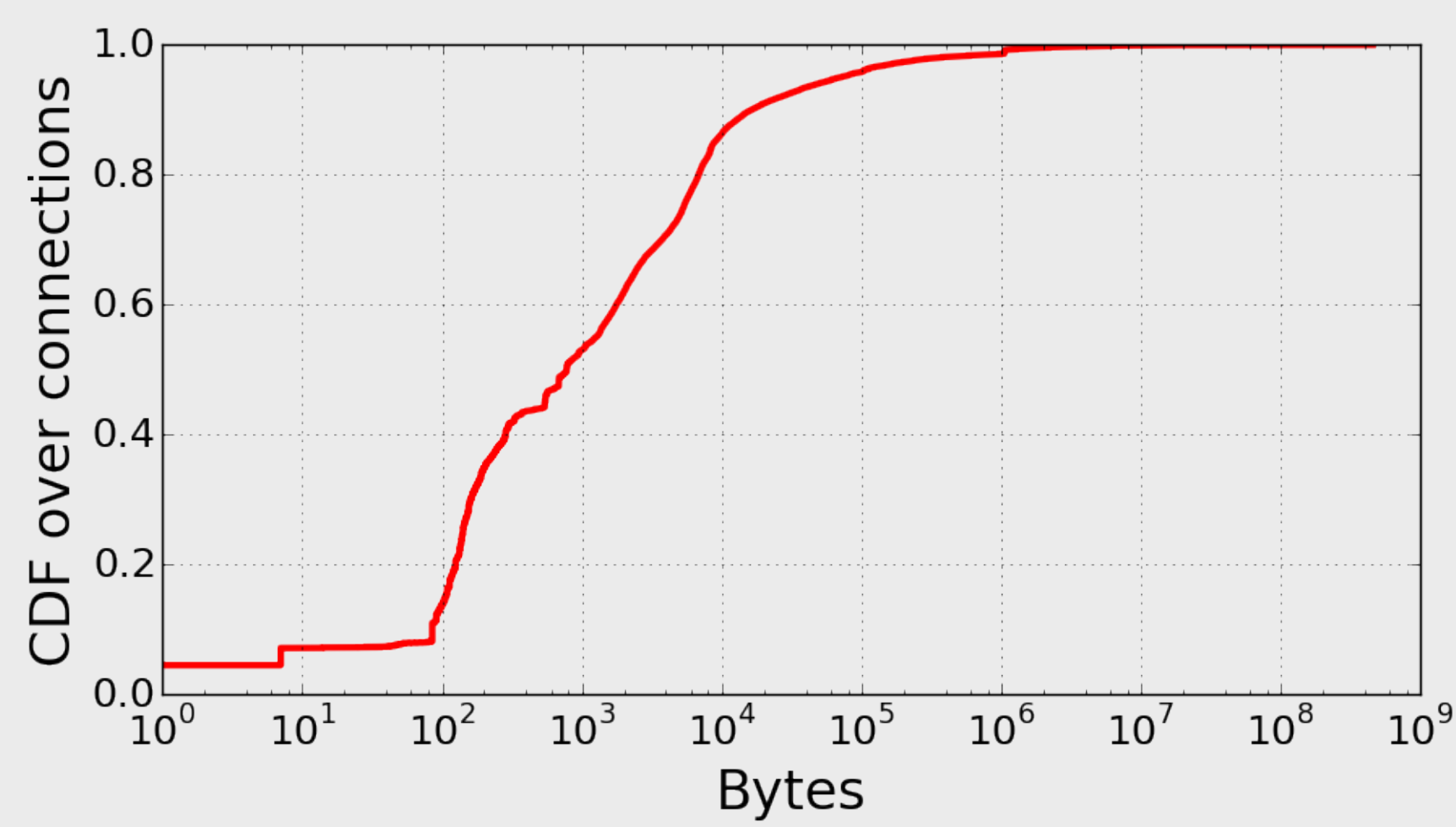
During this 7-weeks measurement campaign on smartphones, we found that

- Smartphone traffic can **not** be characterized by **bulk transfers**
- **Aggregation** of both wireless interfaces **not required** by smartphone apps
- **Data handover** is probably the **main selling point** of Multipath TCP on smartphone

Global trace information

Name	Description	Connections	To proxy	From proxy
\mathcal{T}_0	Full trace	~400,000	650 MB	25,000 MB
\mathcal{T}_1	≥ 2 established subflows	126,000	240 MB	13,500 MB
\mathcal{T}_2	≥ 2 used subflows	32,900	150 MB	11,850 MB
\mathcal{T}_3	With data handover	8,450	37 MB	4,625 MB

\mathcal{T}_0 : Connections' profile

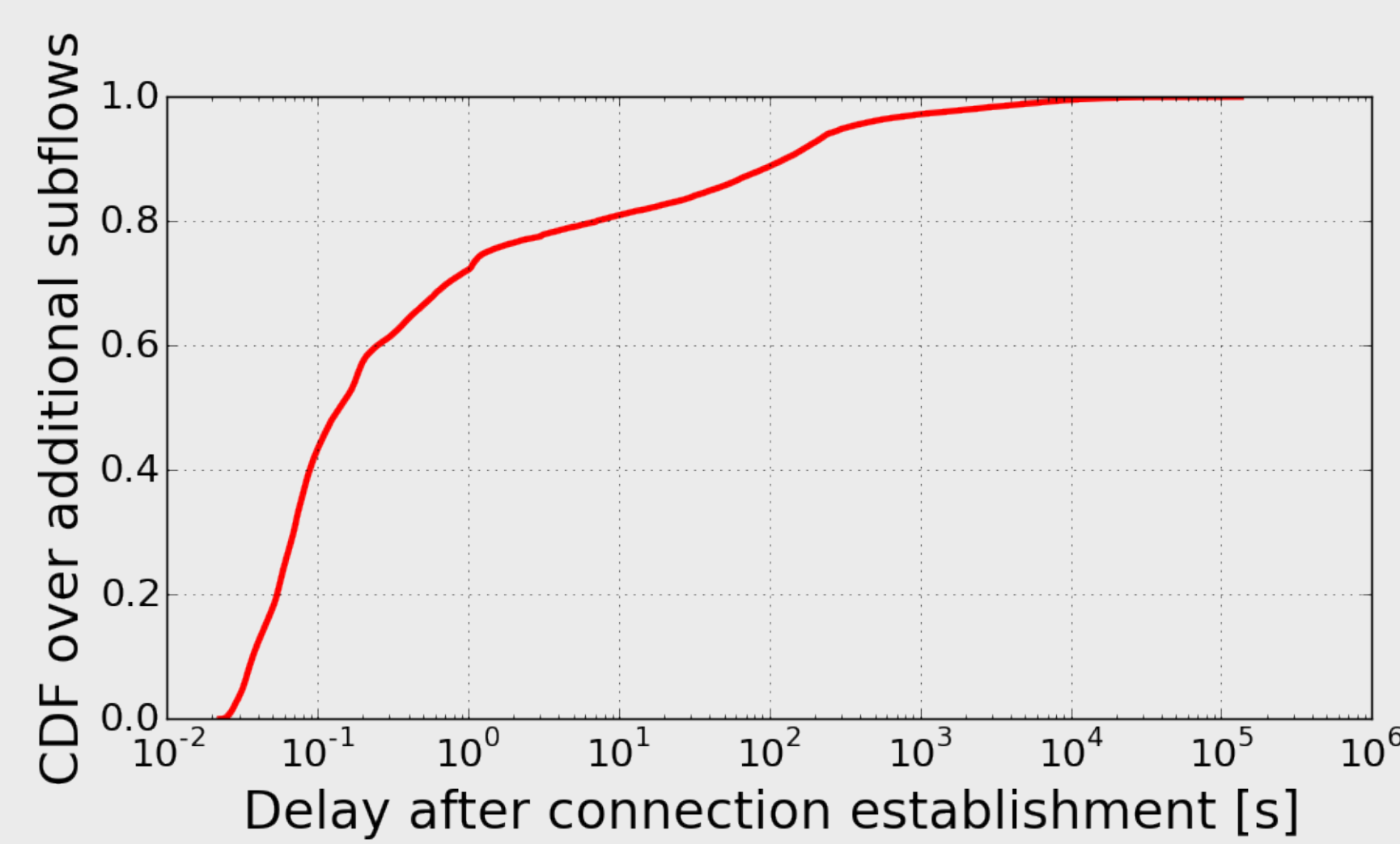


95% of bytes on HTTP/HTTPS

Similar trends with duration

\mathcal{T}_0 : Subflow establishment

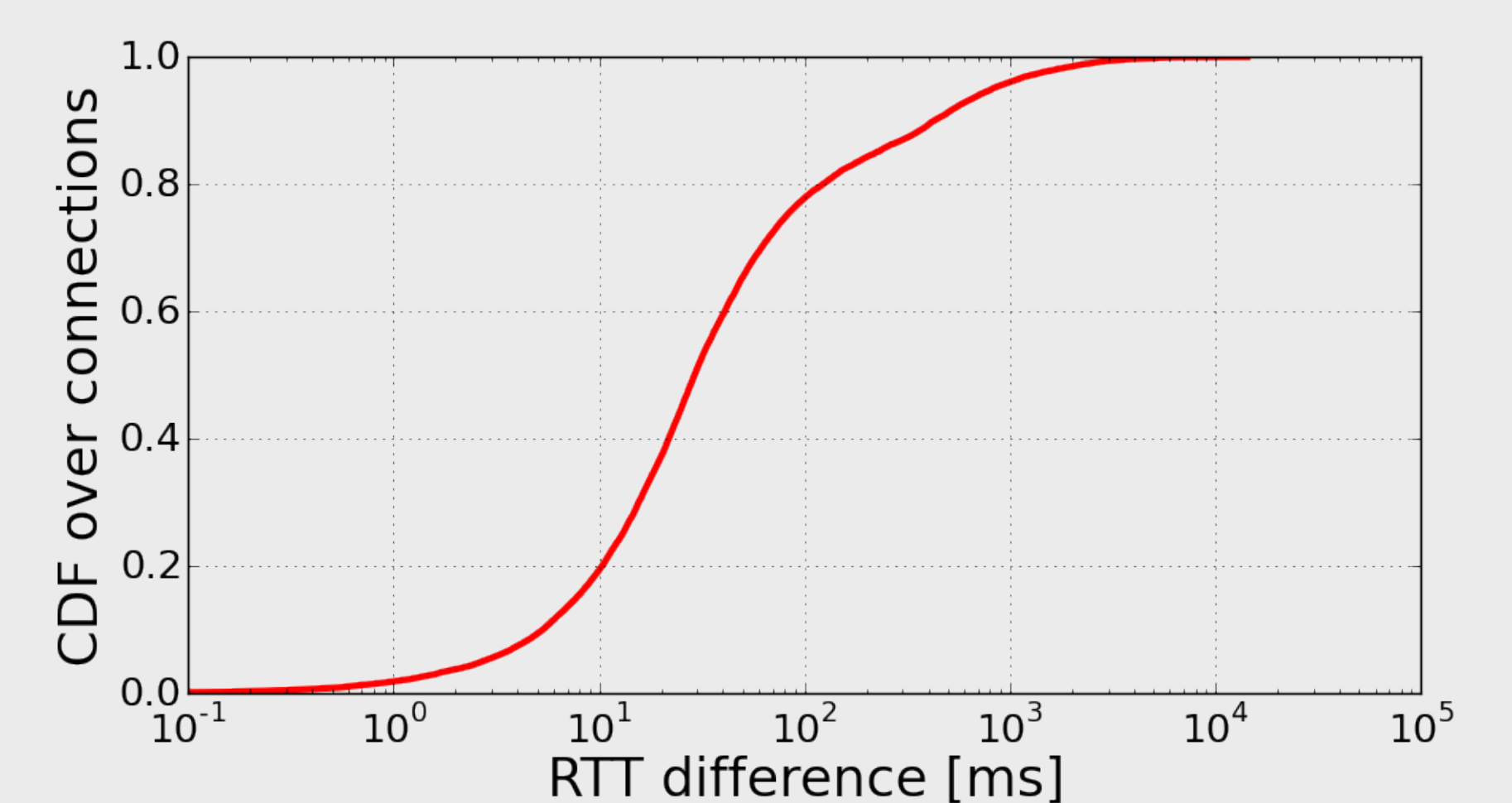
Number of subflows	1	2	≥ 3
Percentage of connections	68 %	30 %	~ 2 %



Most of the connections are single path

\mathcal{T}_1 : Subflow characteristics

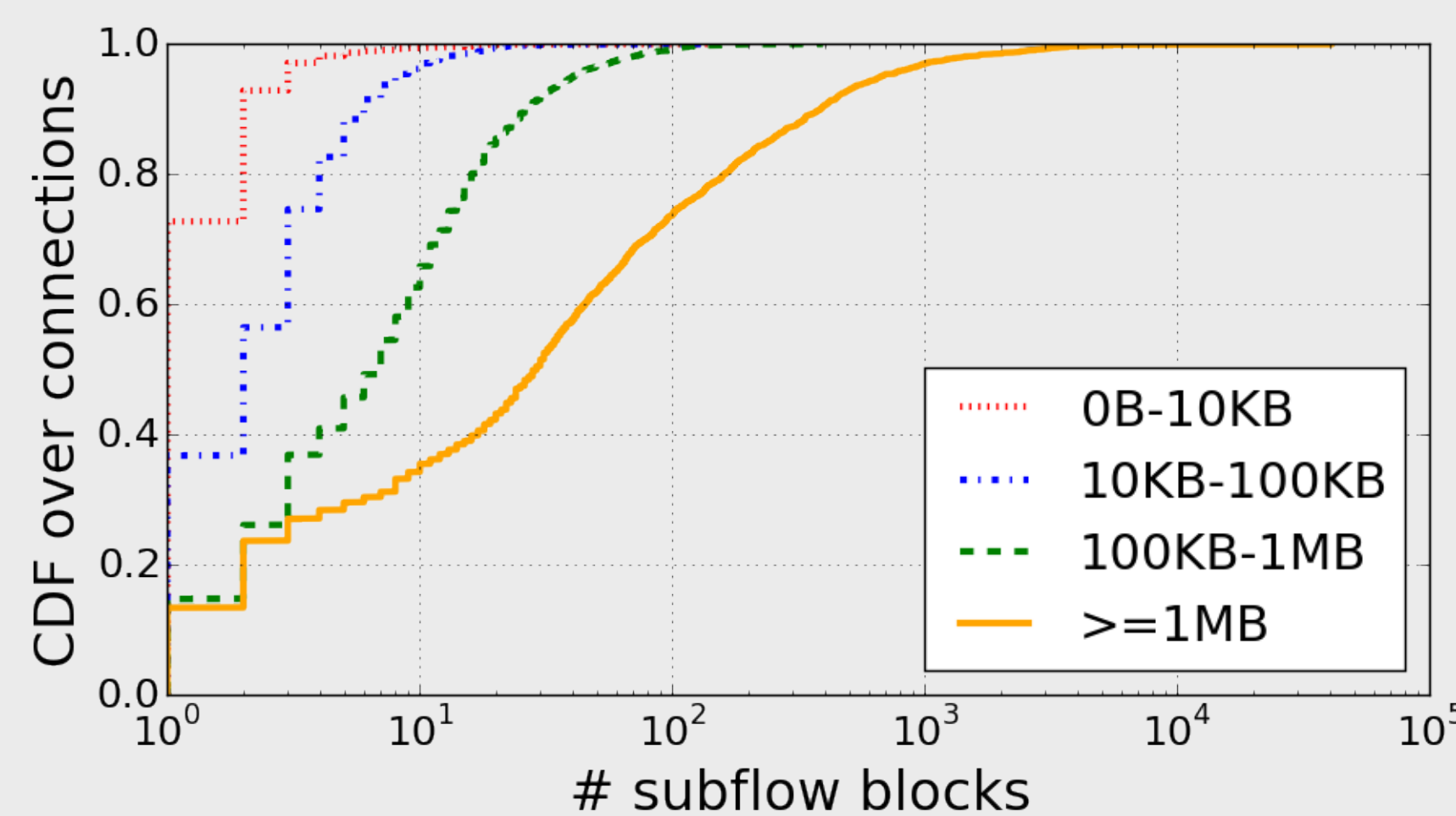
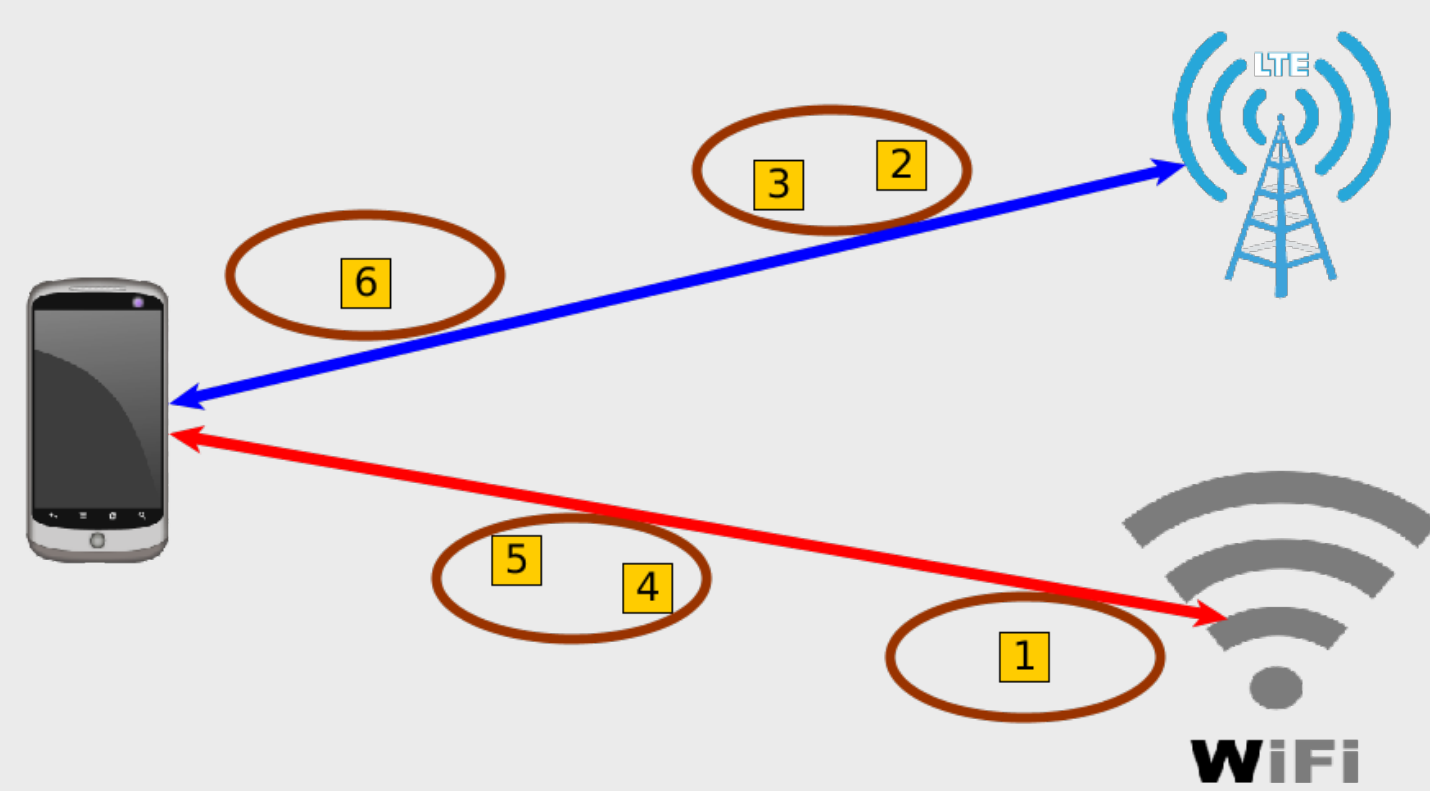
Default scheduler is RTT dependent



Subflows can exhibit very different RTTs

\mathcal{T}_1 : Subflow utilization

Subflow frequency change metric: **subflow block**



Most of the connections only use one subflow

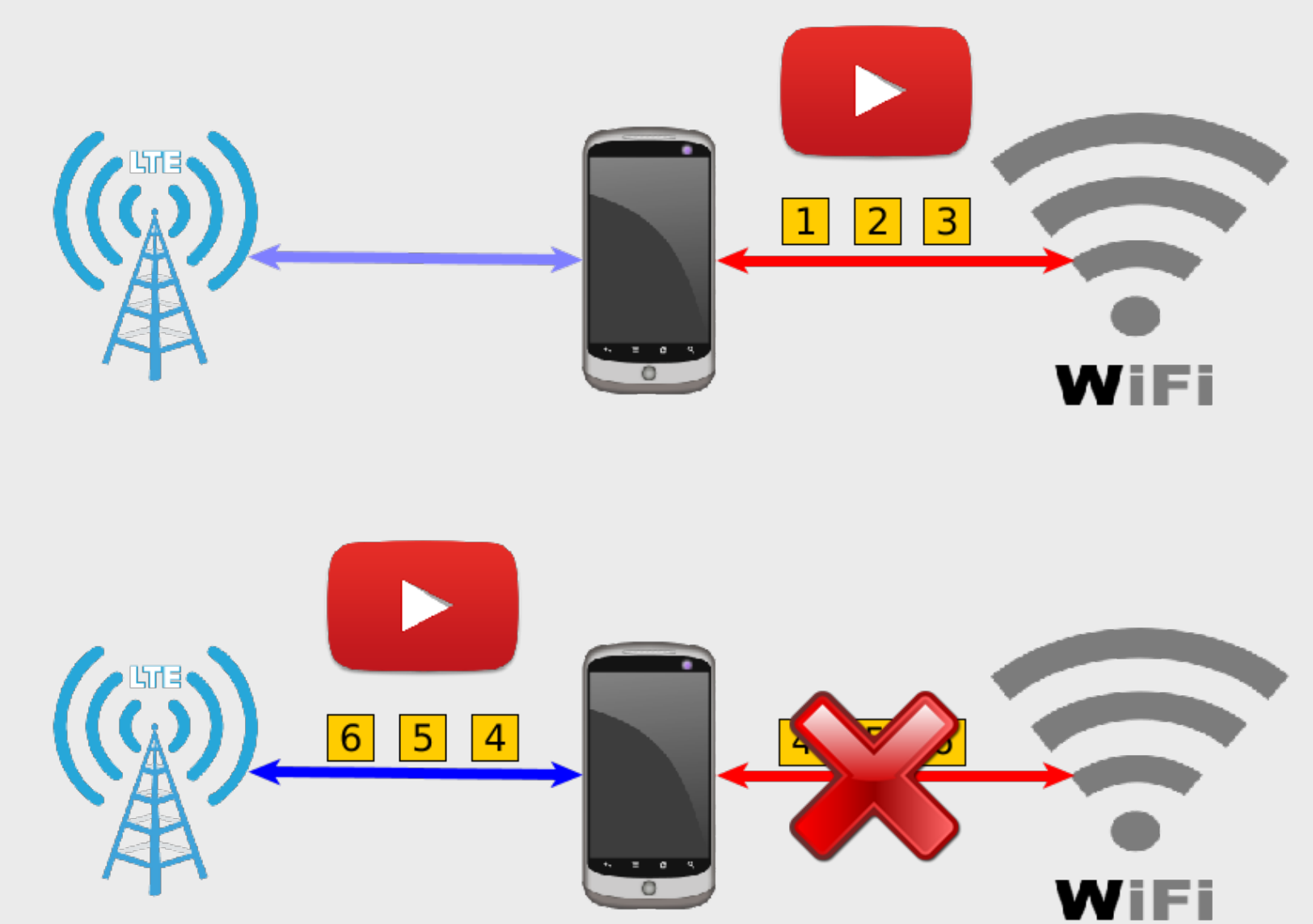
Connections are too short

Low performing subflows

Backup subflows

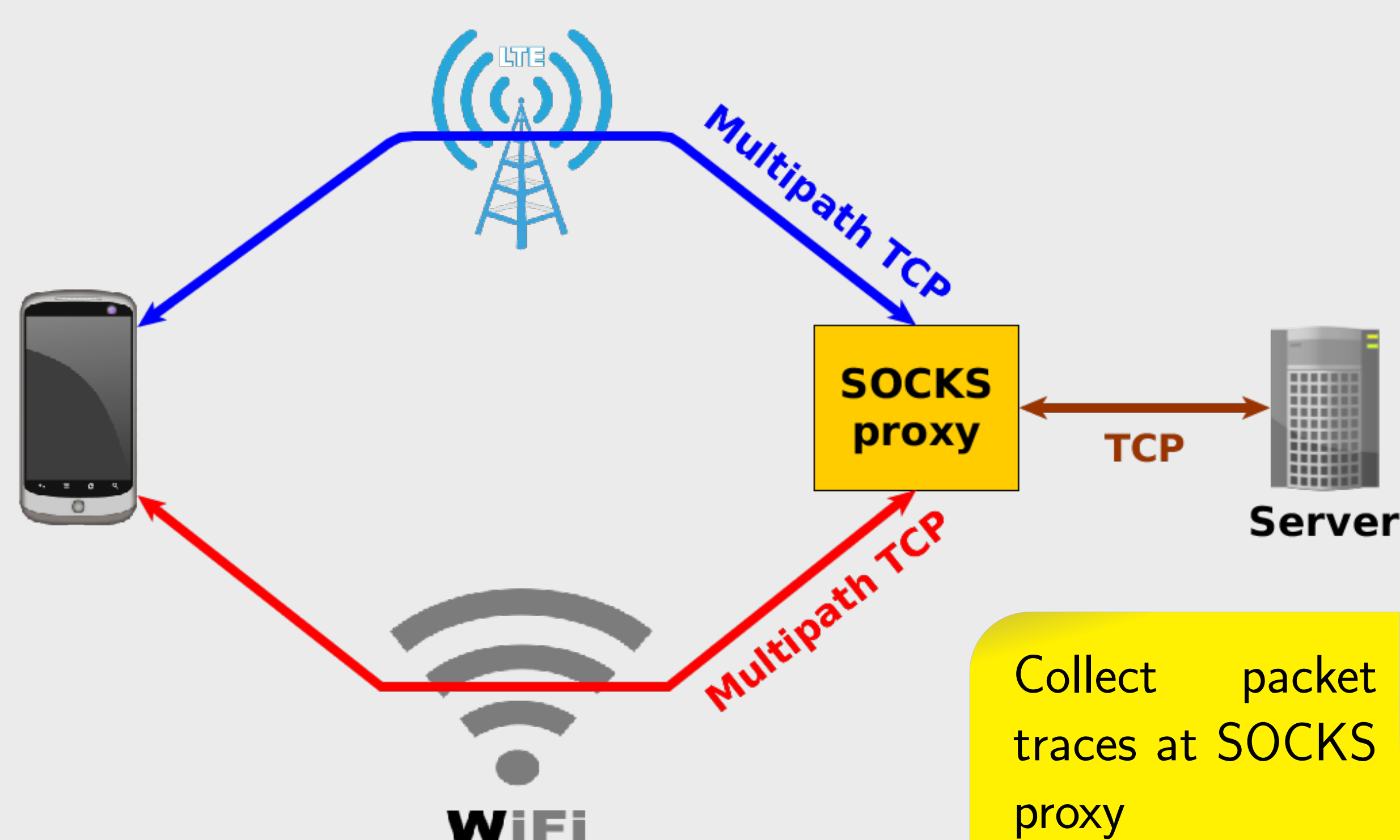
\mathcal{T}_2 : Data handover

Recovery of a failed used subflow by another one



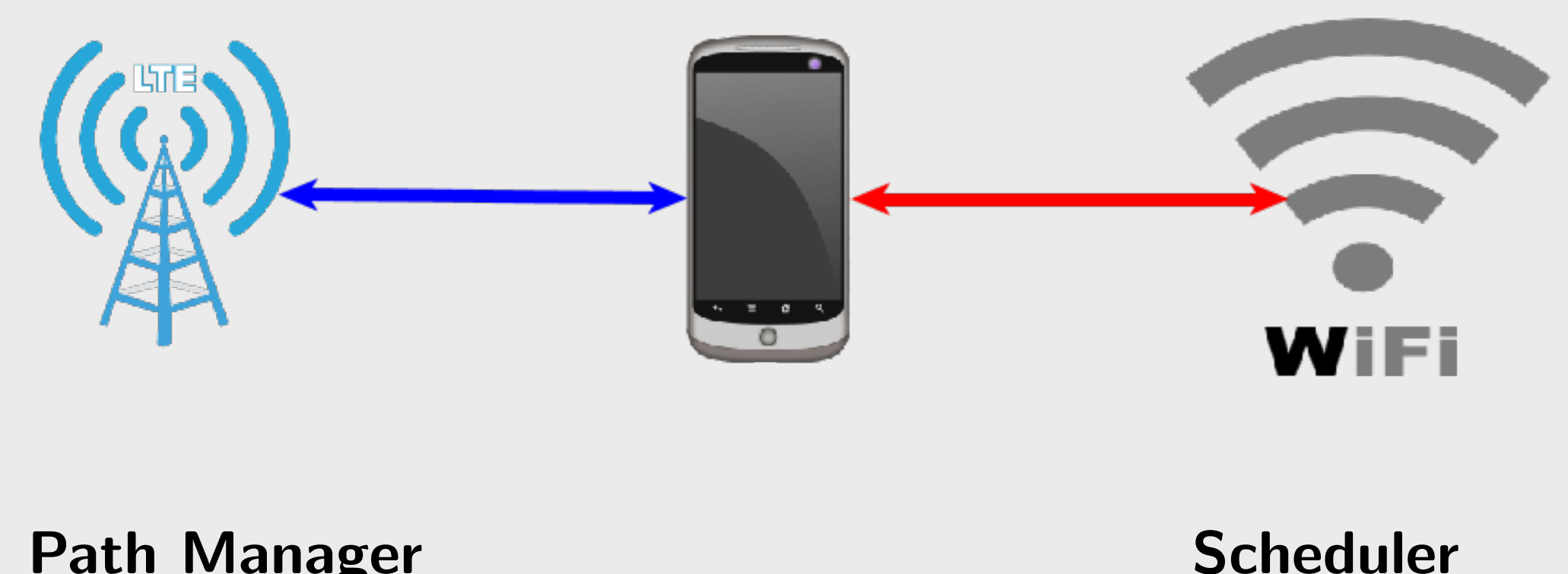
26% of connections experience data handover

Deployment architecture



Collect packet traces at SOCKS proxy

Motivation & Background



Where should I create additional subflows?

Where should I send my next packet?

Fullmesh: client creates subflows on all available network interfaces

Default: lowest round-trip-time available subflow

Same algorithms on both smartphones and proxy