

MAUI: Making Smartphones Last Longer With Code Offload

Slides based on a paper by:

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Today's Topics

➤ The Problem

➤ Motivation

➤ MAUI

➤ Evaluation

➤ Summary



The Problem

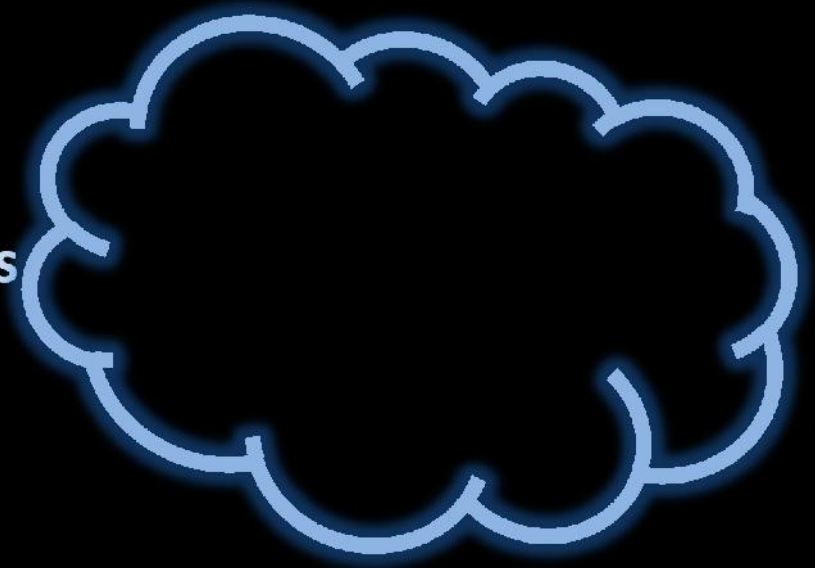
- ❑ Mobile devices are ubiquitous
- ❑ Wider range of applications
- ❑ Mobile Computation gets more intense

❑ **Battery fails to keep up...**



The Problem

- ❑ Cloud services are also ubiquitous
- ❑ Possess high computation capabilities
- ❑ Not limited by battery!
- ❑ Idea: mobile computation offloading to the cloud!



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Motivation

□ Three questions quantify the need for remote offloading:

1. How Severe is the Energy Problem in Today's Mobile Devices?

- Synthetic benchmark (bulk fetching+display) drained battery after 1.5 hours
- Synthetic, yet realistic scenario (Video streaming)



Motivation

□ Three questions quantify the need for remote offloading:

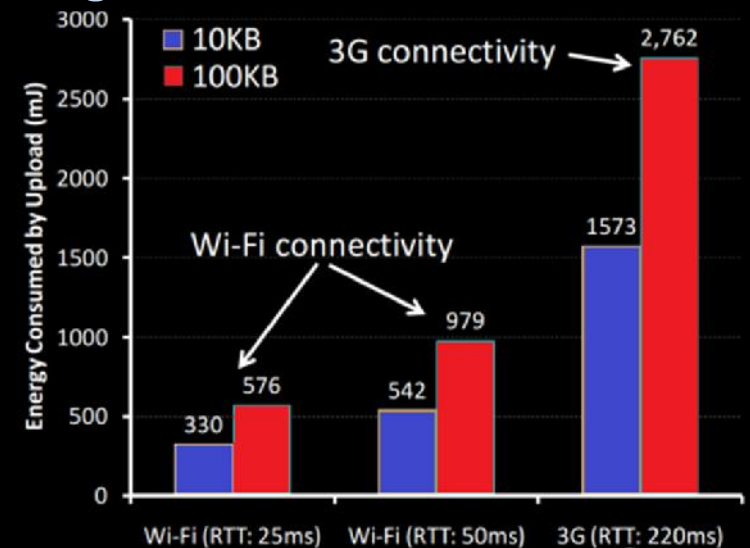
2. How Energy Efficient is 3G for Code offloading?

- Researchers tested the uploading and downloading of 10/100KBs of code

- Energy(3G) is roughly 5x Energy(Wi-Fi)

- Battery drained after 2 hours of extensive use

- 3G might be impractical to use



Motivation

□ Three questions quantify the need for remote offloading:

3. How Sensitive is the energy consumed to the Wi-Fi RTT?

- 10/100KB offloading on Wi-Fi
- Near linear energy growth w.r.t. RTT
- Cloud should strive to minimize offloading RTT
- Energy saving is significant for nearby servers (RTT~10ms)



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MAUI

□ Main Challenges:

- **Partitioning** - what is the granularity of the code that is offloaded?
- **Amortizing costs** – what is the minimal “state” for offloading?
- **Detection** - how to detect offload candidates “on-the-fly”?
- **Programmability** - do not over-burden the programmer



MAUI

□ The MAUI programming model:

- C# applications containing “remotable” methods (marked by the programmer)
- Methods that do not implement UI
- Methods that do not interact with mobile device’s IO devices (GPS etc.)
- Methods must be able to be re-executed (i.e. without irreversible side-effects)



MAUI

□ The MAUI programming model:

- **Methods are identified by attributes, server has matching messaging interface**

// original interface

```
public interface IEnemy {  
    [Remoteable] bool SelectEnemy(int x, int y);  
    [Remoteable] void ShowHistory();  
    void UpdateGUI(); }  

```

// remote service interface

```
public interface IEnemyServer {  
    MAUIMessage <AppState,bool> SelectEnemy(int x, int y);  
    MAUIMessage <AppState,MauiVoid> ShowHistory();  
}
```



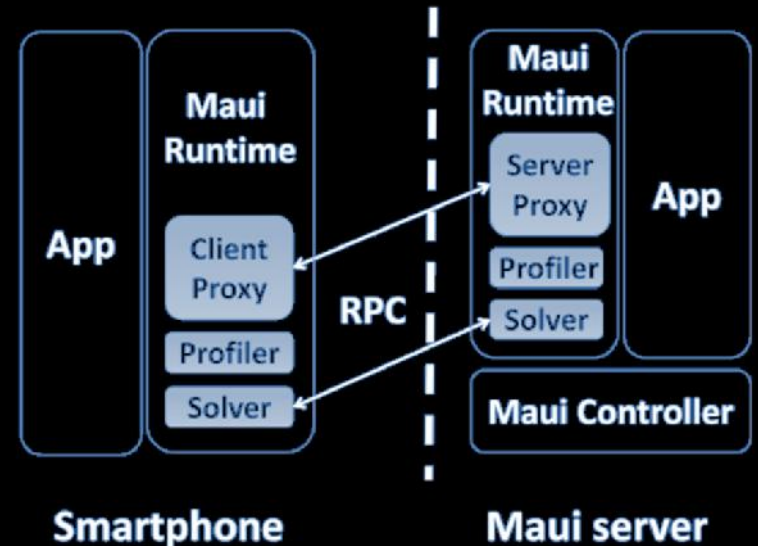
MAUI

□ The MAUI architecture:

- **Proxy** - handles control + data transfers
- **Profiler** - instruments the program
- **Solver** – ILP solver (elaborated later)
- **MAUI coordinator** – handles incoming requests, creates a partitioned application

□ both device and server hold copies of the application (using CLR)

□ Currently no support for multi-threaded applications ☹



MAUI

- ❑ The MAUI profiler
- ❑ Instruments methods to predict offload profitability, depending on:
 - The smartphone's energy consumption
 - Each method's characteristics (e.g. run-time and resources needed)
 - Network characteristics (RTT, BW latency, and packet loss rate)
- ❑ **Problem I:** serializing entire state is time-consuming
- ❑ **Problem II:** sending entire state wastes a lot of bandwidth
- ❑ **Heuristic Solution:** app-state delta calculation

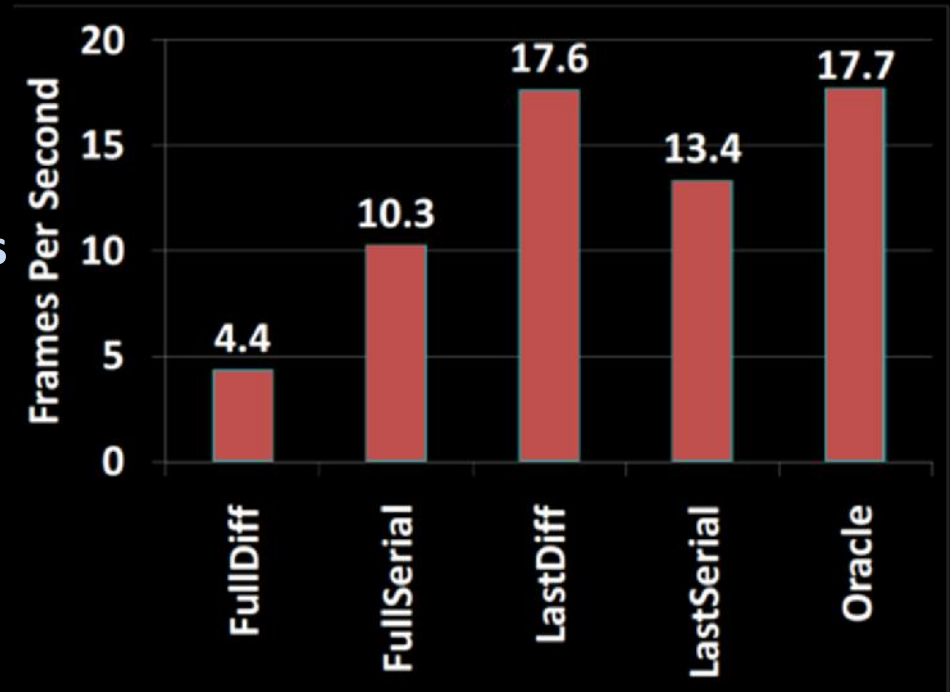


MAUI

❑ The MAUI profiler

❑ Profiling policies

- FullDiff – serialize and calculate deltas on every call
- FullSerial – serialize on every call
- LastDiff – serialize on first call only, calculate deltas for each call
- LastSerial – serialize first call only
- Oracle – knows exactly which methods to offload without calculation



MAUI

- The MAUI solver: attempts to solve the offload decision problem
 - Reaching the optimal solution requires a global view of the program
 - Formal problem definition: $G(V,E)$ $v = \text{call stack method}$ $e = (u,v) \rightarrow u \text{ invokes } v$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{maximize} \quad \boxed{\text{Total offloaded energy}} - \boxed{\text{Total energy of state transmission}} \\ \text{such that:} \quad \boxed{\text{The time that takes to run both remotable and local methods}} \\ + \quad \boxed{\text{The time taken by state transmission}} \leq L \\ \text{and} \quad \boxed{\text{we're not offloading non-remotable methods}} \end{array}$$



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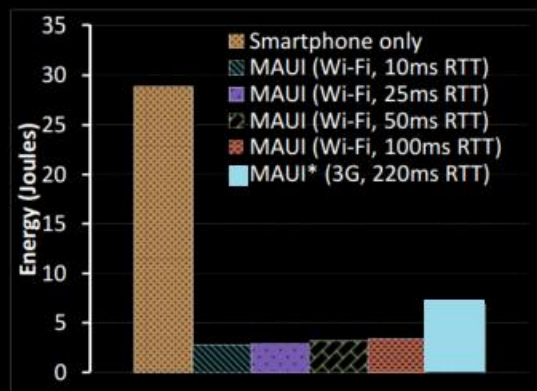
➤ Summary



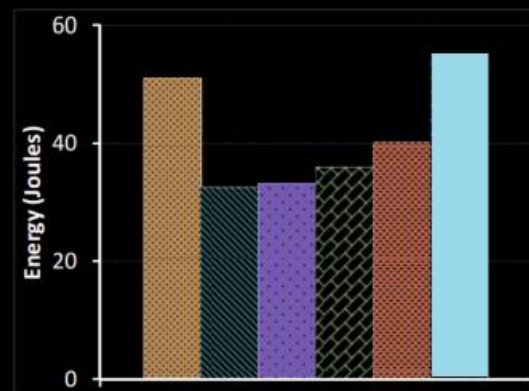
Evaluation

□ Methodology:

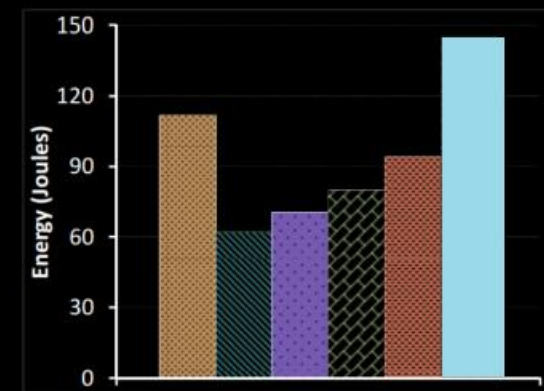
- 3 micro-benchmarks are evaluated (Face recognition, chess moves, video)
- 6 configurations: smartphone only, MAUI + 4 WiFi RTTs, MAUI* + 3G



ONE RUN FACE RECOGNITION



400 FRAMES of VIDEO GAME



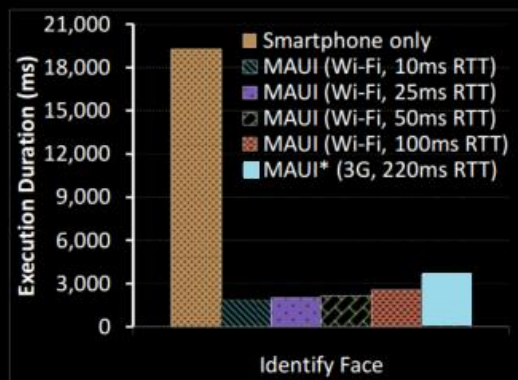
30 MOVE CHESS GAME



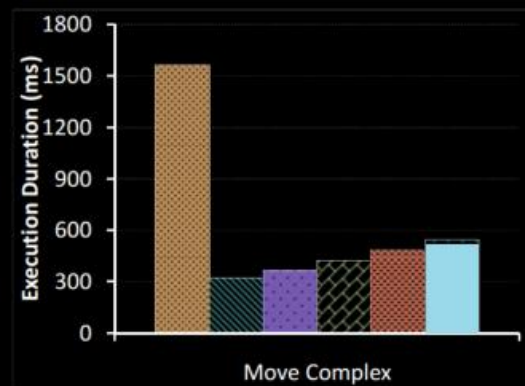
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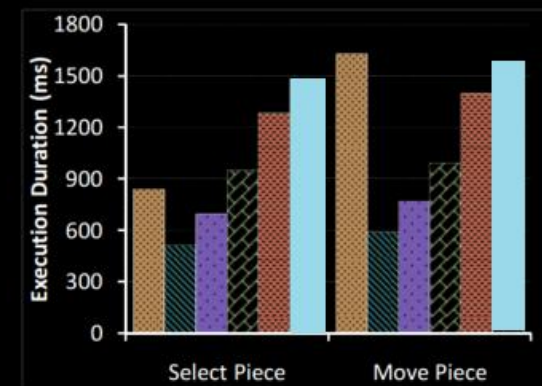
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Summary

❑ Combines two approaches:

- Fine-grained partitioning (offload strategies are defined by the programmer)
- Process and VM migration (limited choice for offloading, all done by the OS)

❑ Use of CLR: same copy of the application on the device and server

- Provides architecture-independent execution (translation overhead?)
- Idea: maybe MAUI server should run a VM simulating mobile device?

❑ Might provide benefits beyond energy savings

- Can offloading improve performance?
- Applications that could not run on mobile devices run on the cloud



Summary

- ❑ Conservative approach: relying on entire objects as AppState
 - WIP: static analysis tool check which vars are referenced by remotable methods
- ❑ In the MAUI solver section they only formulate the problem...
 - How does it really solve the problem? Does it really solve an ILP?
- ❑ Tested on three micro-benchmarks
 - What about other applications?
 - How much of the presented gain came from programming effort?
- ❑ Does the fact that 3G is wasteful make MAUI impractical?



Summary

□ Timeliness!= Performance



Summary

