

# Characterizing and Improving WiFi Latency in Large-Scale Operational Networks

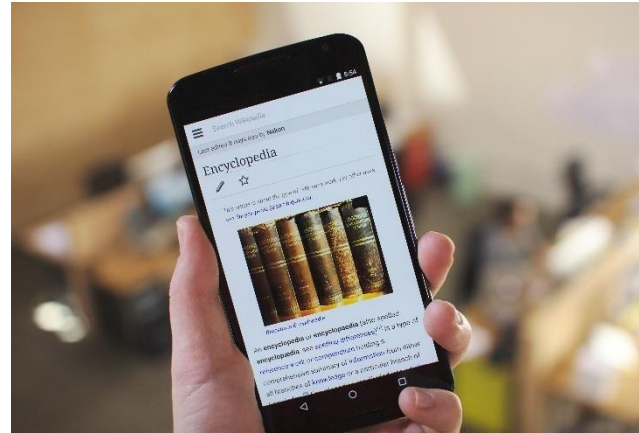
**Kaixin Sui**, Mengyu Zhou, Dapeng Liu, Minghua Ma  
Dan Pei, Youjian Zhao, Zimu Li, Thomas Moscibroda

MobiSys 2016

# Real-time and interactive mobile applications requires low **latency**



Instant messaging



Web browsing



Online gaming

# Latency of mobile devices



WiFi latency is often unpredictable and occasionally high



# Questions

How is WiFi latency?

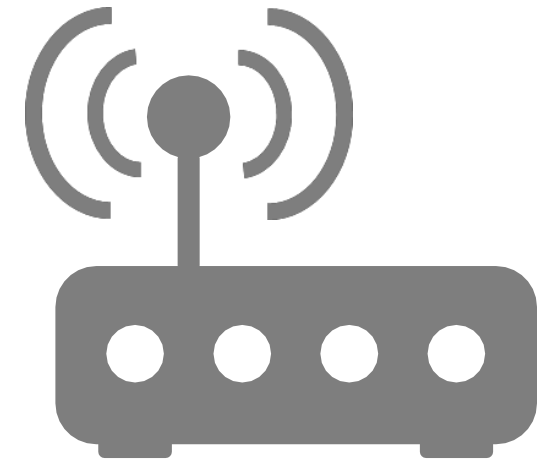


Mobile device

How related factors impact WiFi latency?

←... WiFi latency ...→

How to improve WiFi latency?



Access point

**WiFi hop latency can be a key bottleneck for latency-sensitive applications.**

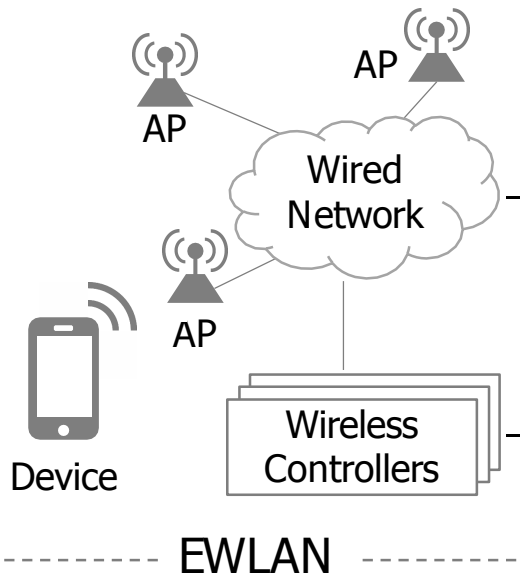
# WiFiSeer<sup>📶</sup>

Measuring, Modeling, and Improving

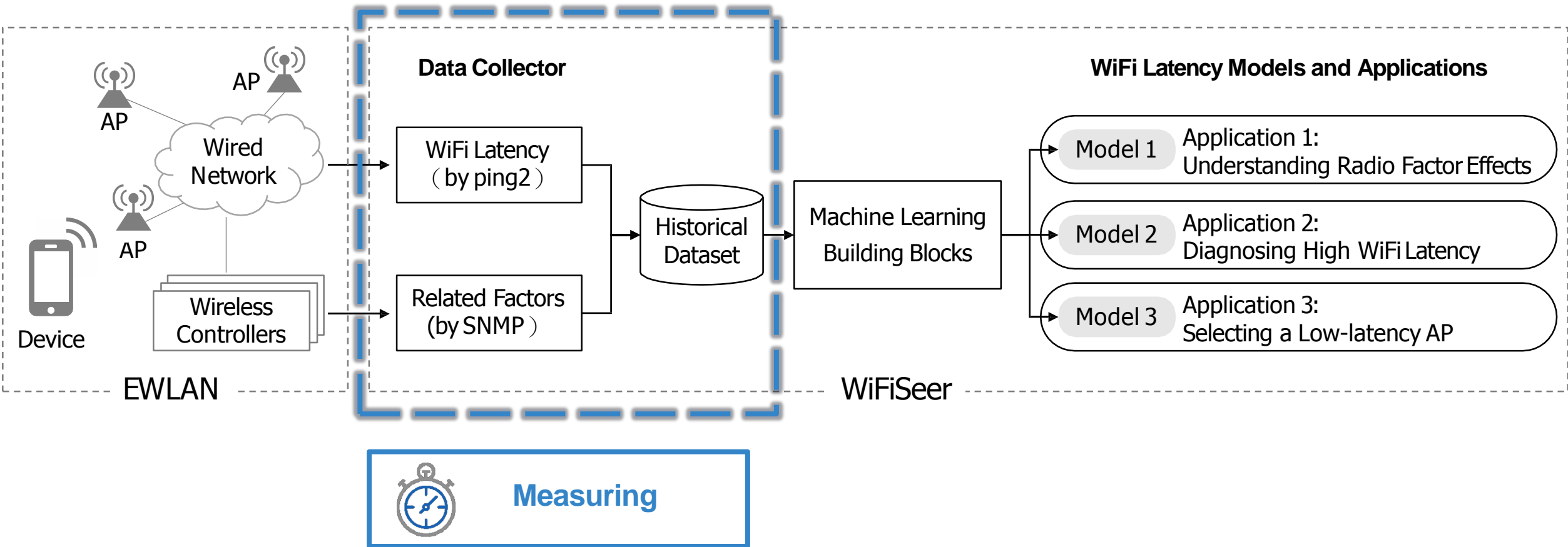
WiFi latency

in Large-Scale Operational Networks

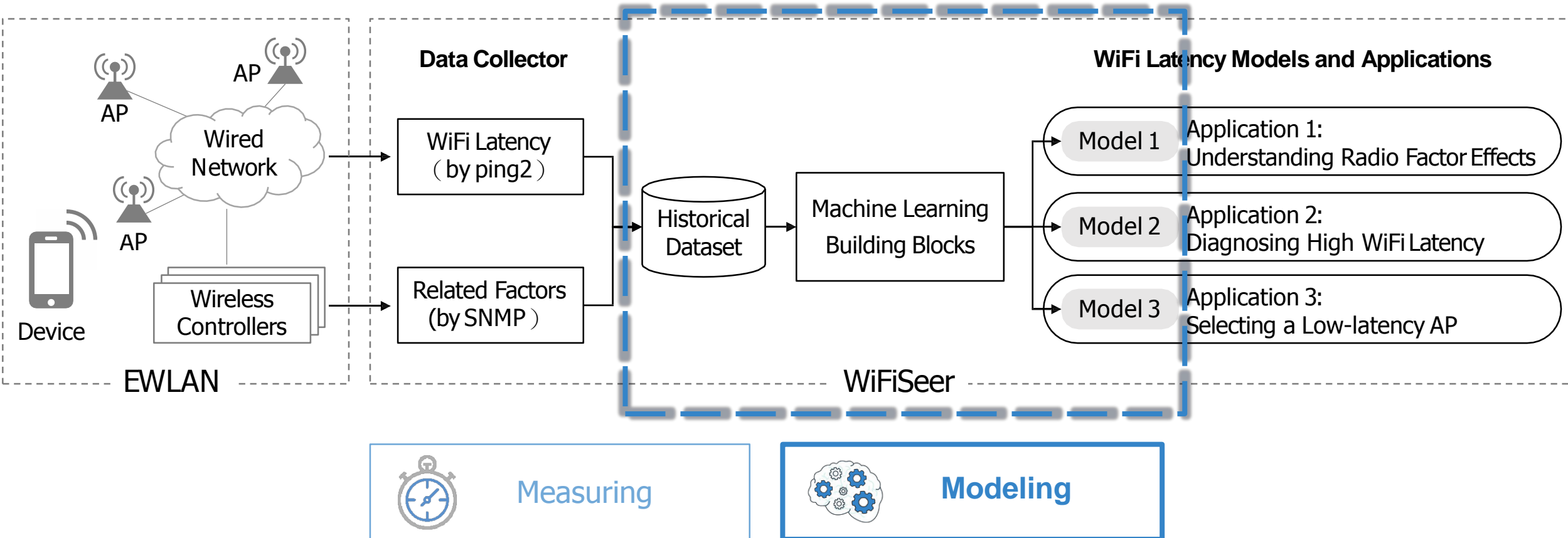
# WiFiSeer Overview



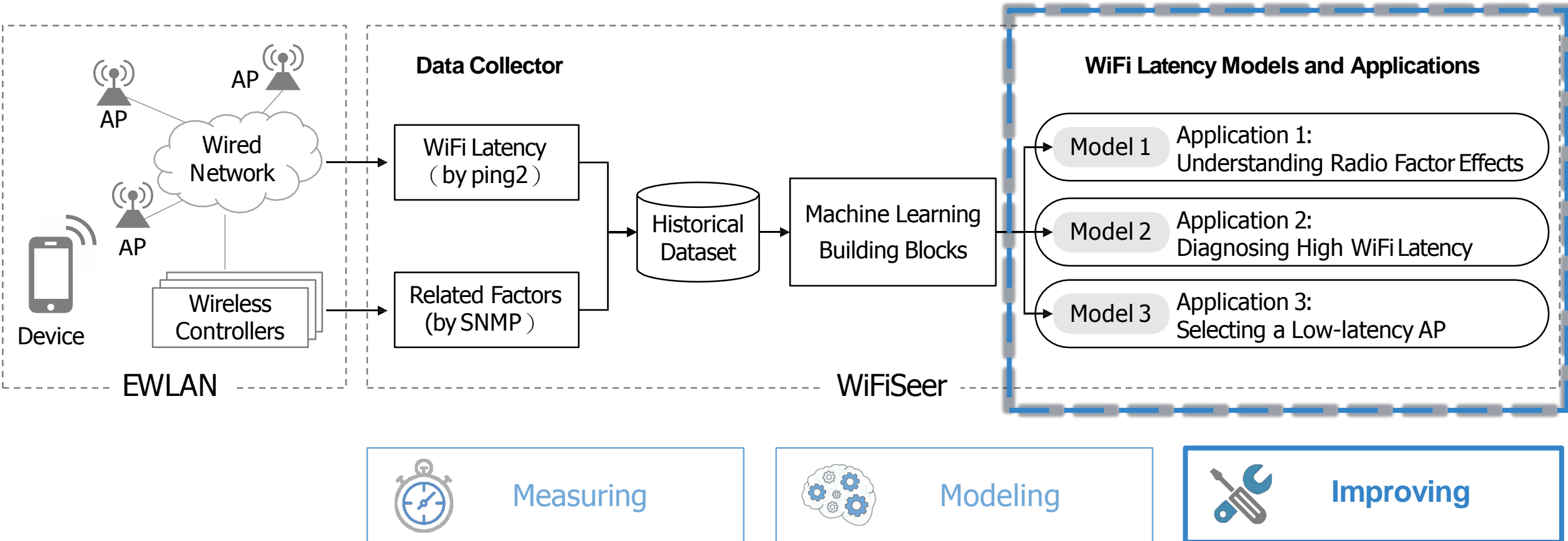
# WiFiSeer Overview



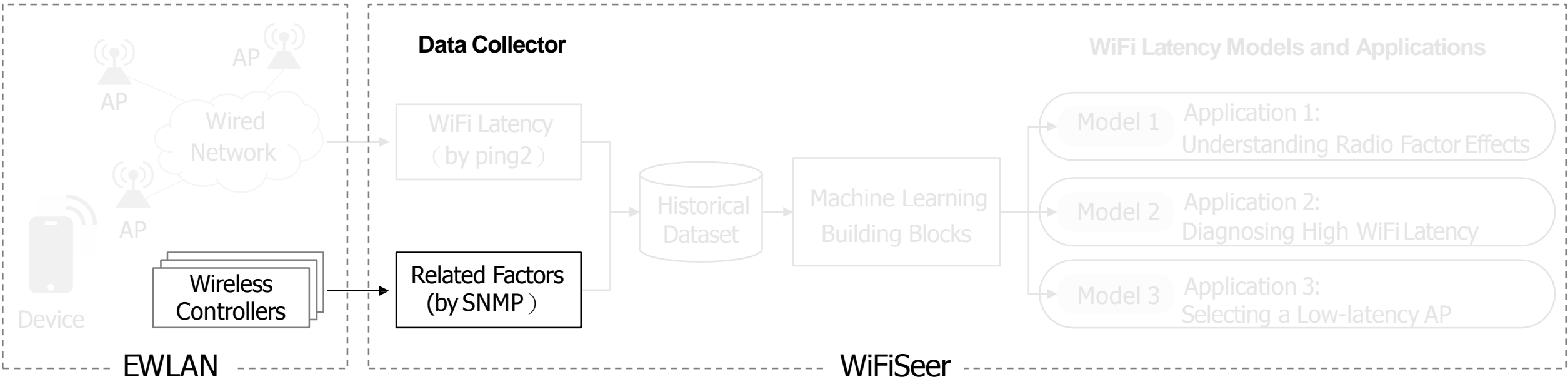
# WiFiSeer Overview




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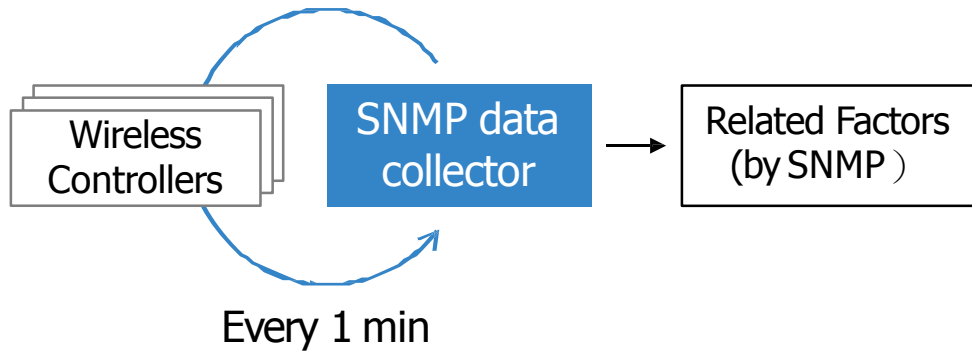


 **Measuring**

 **Modeling**

 **Improving**

# Measuring Related Factors



## SNMP data

- Commonly used to monitor WiFi performance
- Readily available for enterprise WLAN

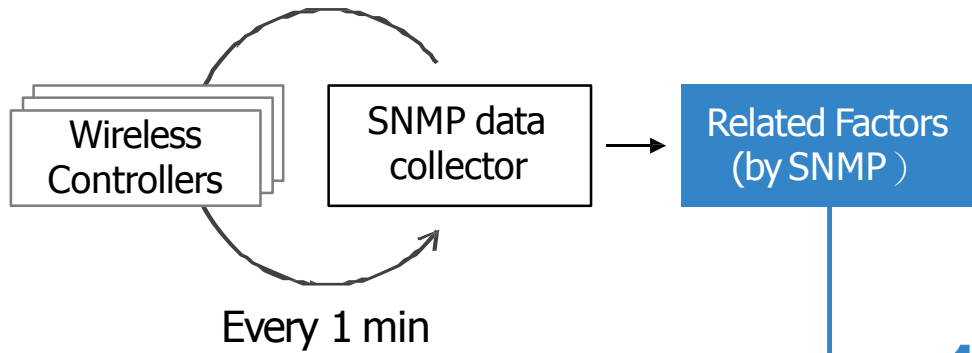


(AP) Access point



Wireless controller

# Measuring Related Factors



→ **11 Radio factors**

- Channel utilization
- RSSI
- # of devices
- ...

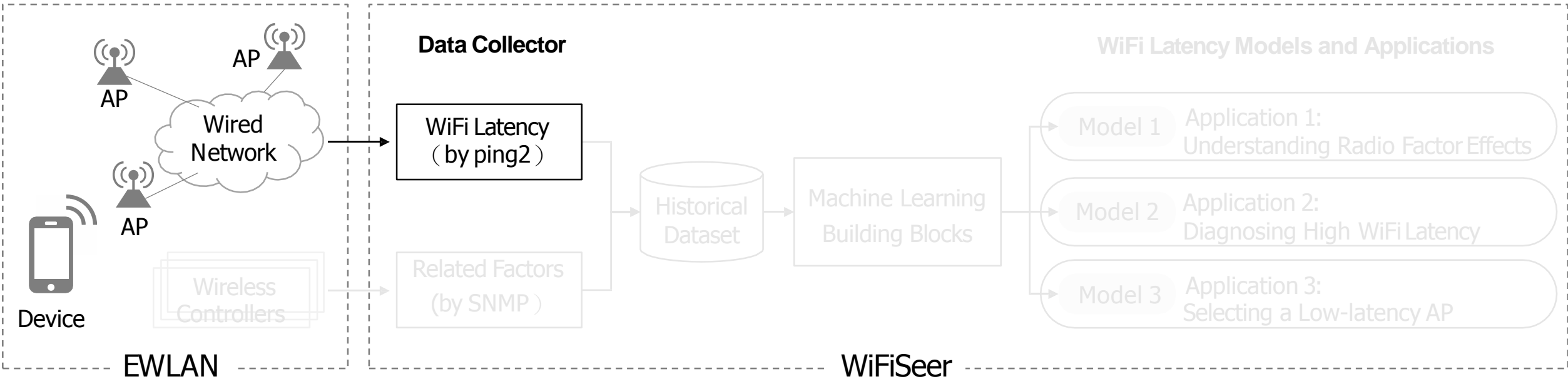
→ **3 Protocol factors**

- Channel number
- Band (2.4 GHz, 5 GHz)
- Protocol (802.11a, b, g, n, ac)


→ **6 External factors**

- Location
- Time of day
- WiFi chip manufacture
- ...

# WiFiSeer Overview



 **Measuring**

 **Modeling**

 **Improving**

# Measuring WiFi Latency


## Challenges



**Not available**

# Measuring WiFi Latency


## Challenges



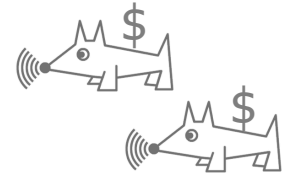
AP

Idon't monitor WiFi latency

**Not available**




AP




Sniffers

**Costly**



Modify hardware or firmware

**Deploy problems**

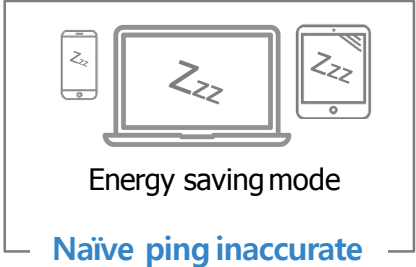
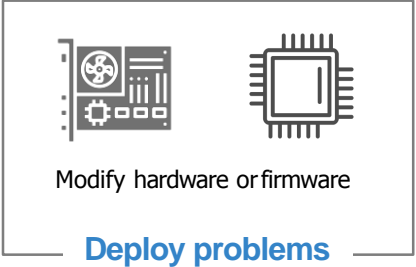
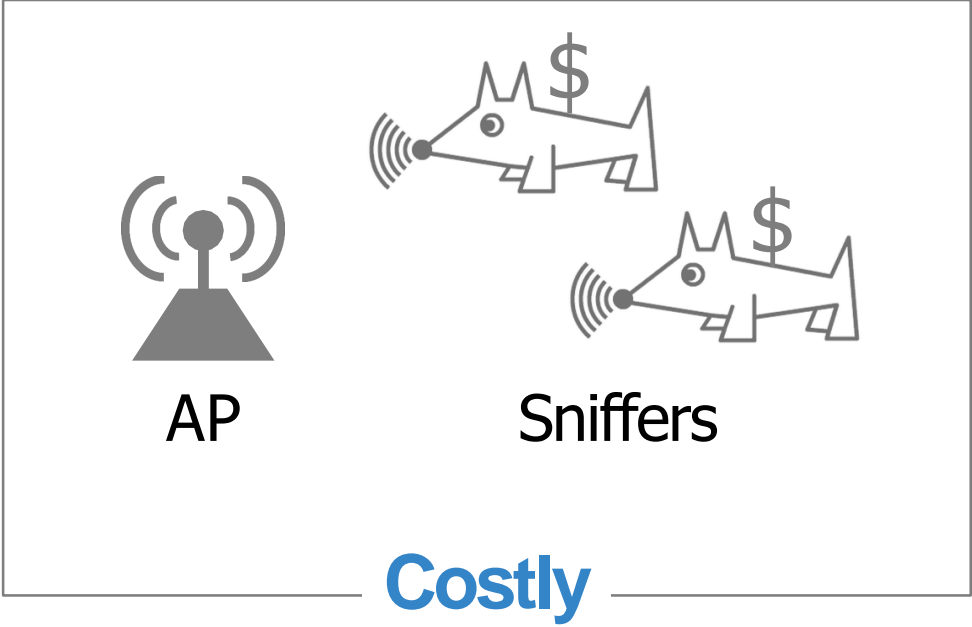
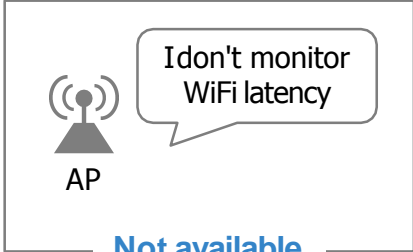


Energy saving mode

**Naïve ping inaccurate**

# Measuring WiFi Latency


## Challenges



Jiasaw [1], Shaman [2], Wit [3]


# Measuring WiFi Latency

## Challenges



AP

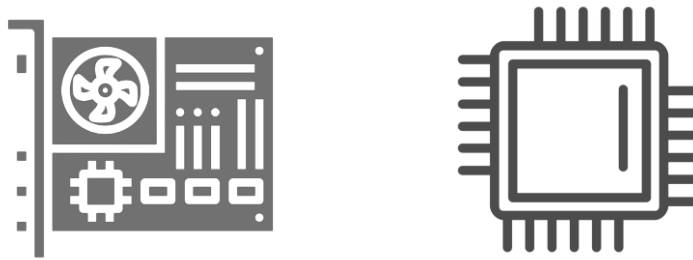
**Not available**



AP


Sniffers

**Costly**



Modify hardware or firmware

**Deploy problems**




Energy saving mode

**Naïve ping inaccurate**

PIE [4], WiSe [5], BISmark [6], WiLy [7]

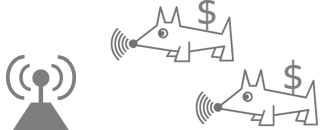
# Measuring WiFi Latency

## Challenges



AP


**Not available**



AP


Sniffers

**Costly**



Modify hardware or firmware

**Deploy problems**




Energy saving mode

**Naïve ping inaccurate**

MobiPerf [8], SpeedTest [9]

# Measuring WiFi Latency


## Challenges



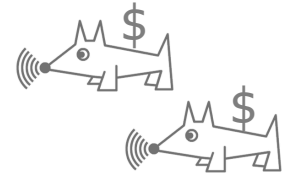
AP

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**Not available**




AP




Sniffers

**Costly**



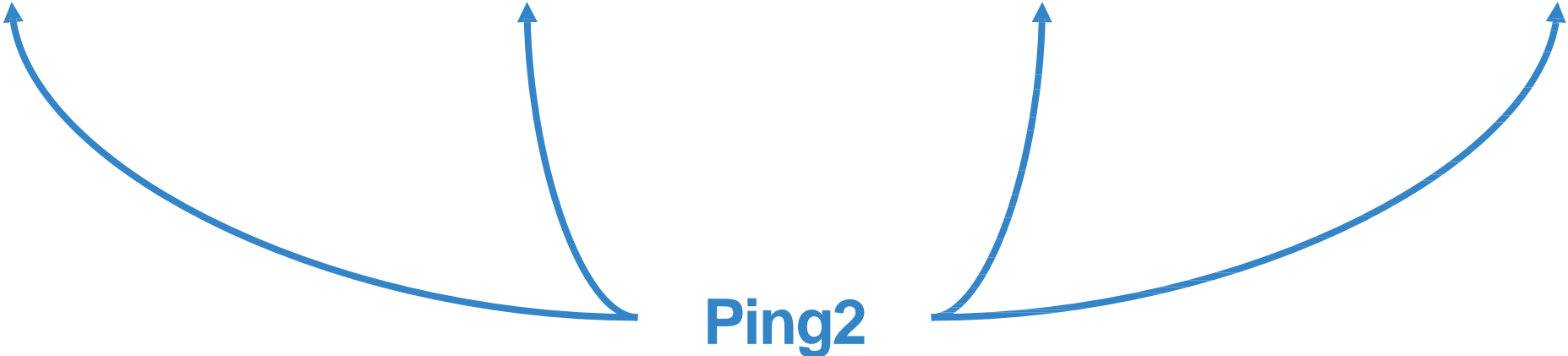
Modify hardware or firmware

**Deploy problems**

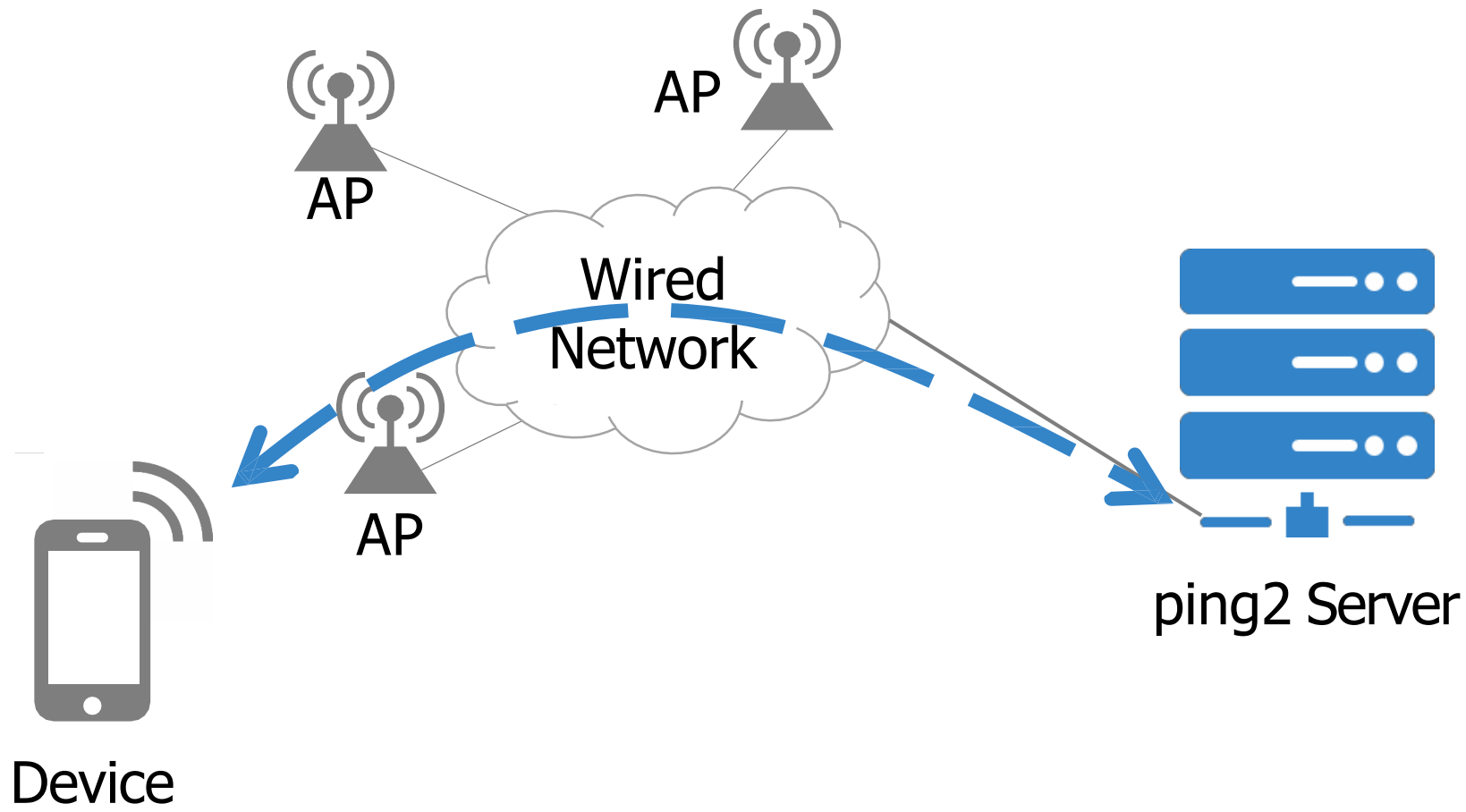


Energy saving mode

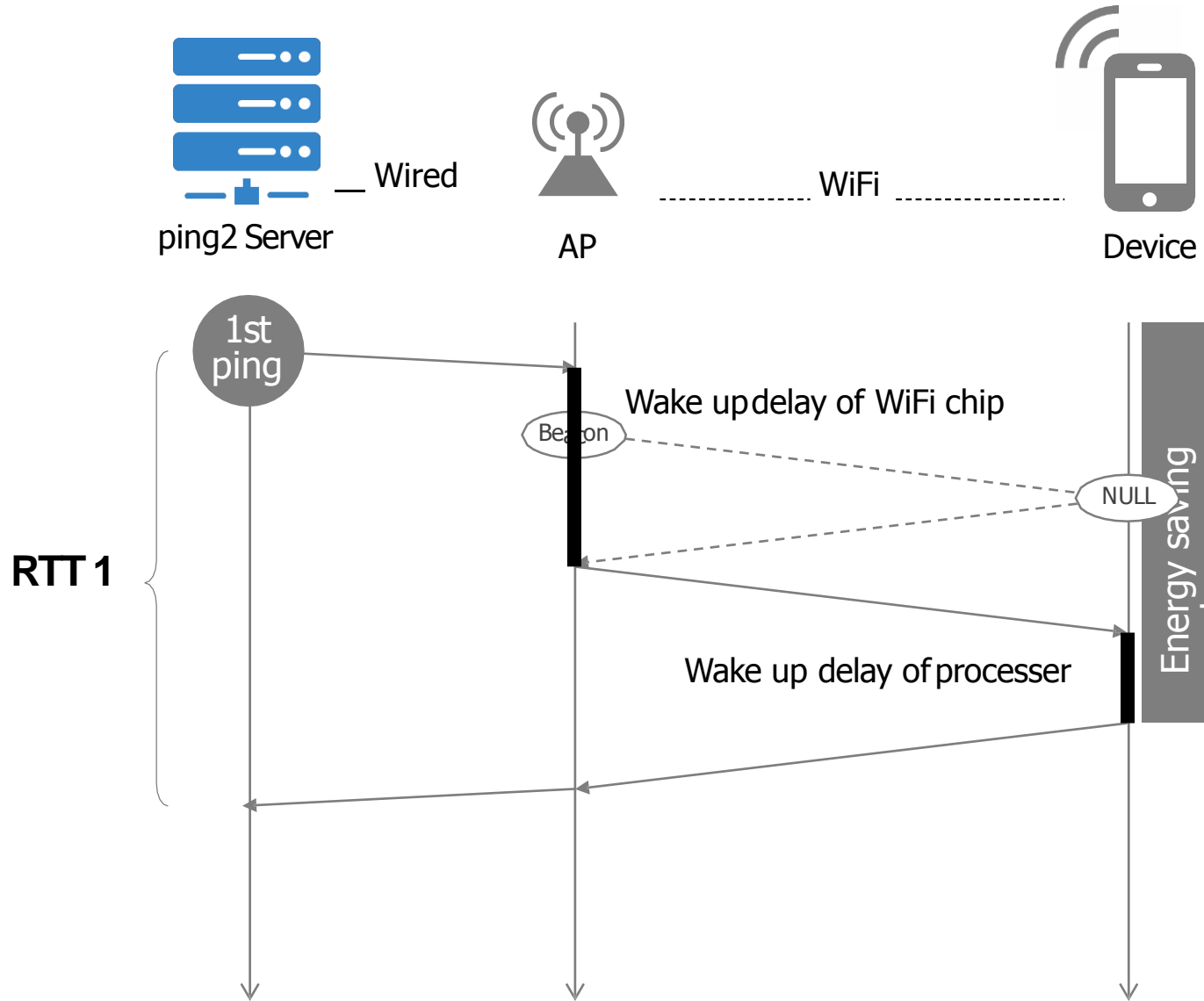
**Naïve ping inaccurate**



# Key Ideas of ping2

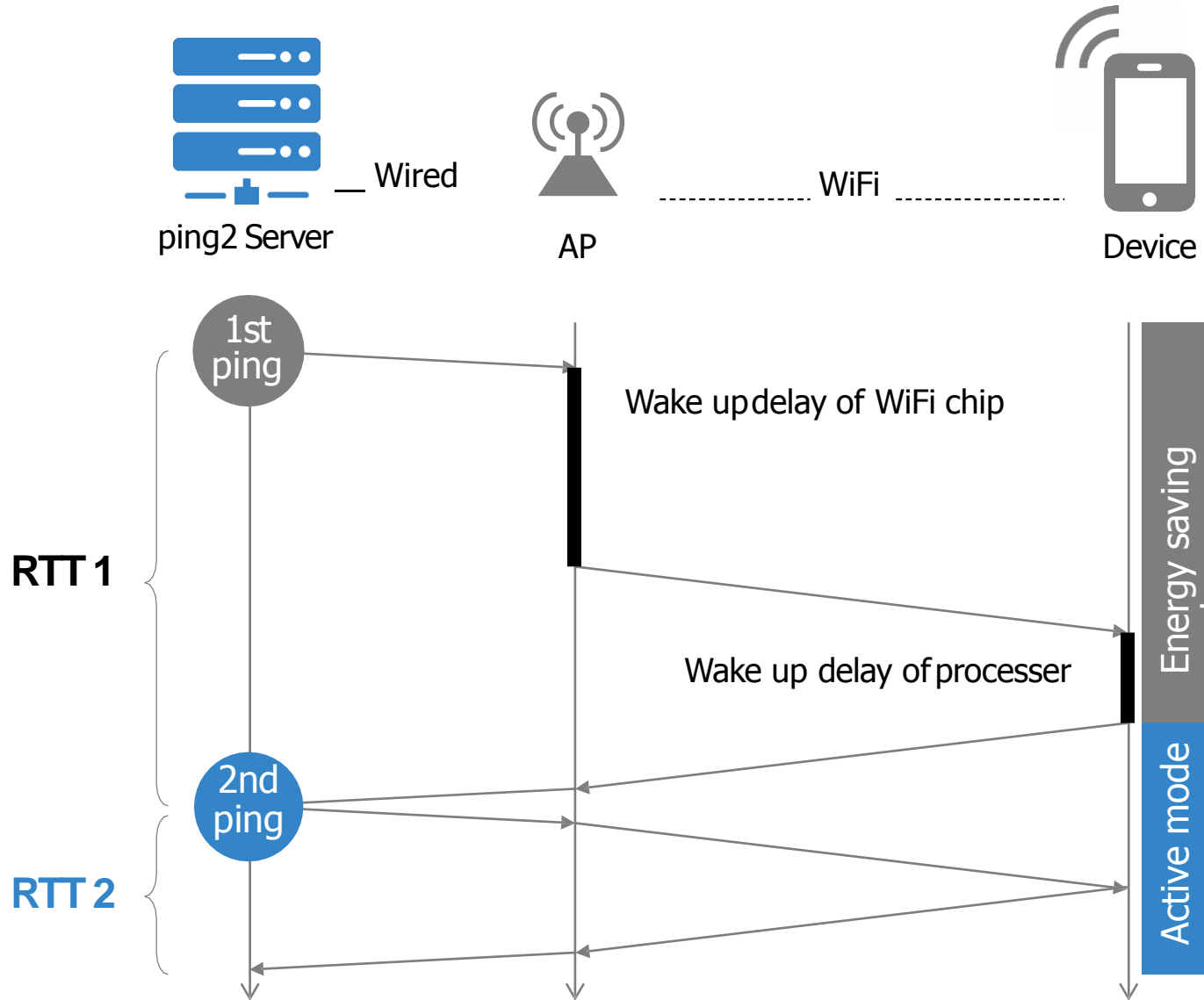


# Key Ideas of ping2



**Naïve ping RTT can be Inflated by the device energy saving mode**

# Key Ideas of ping2

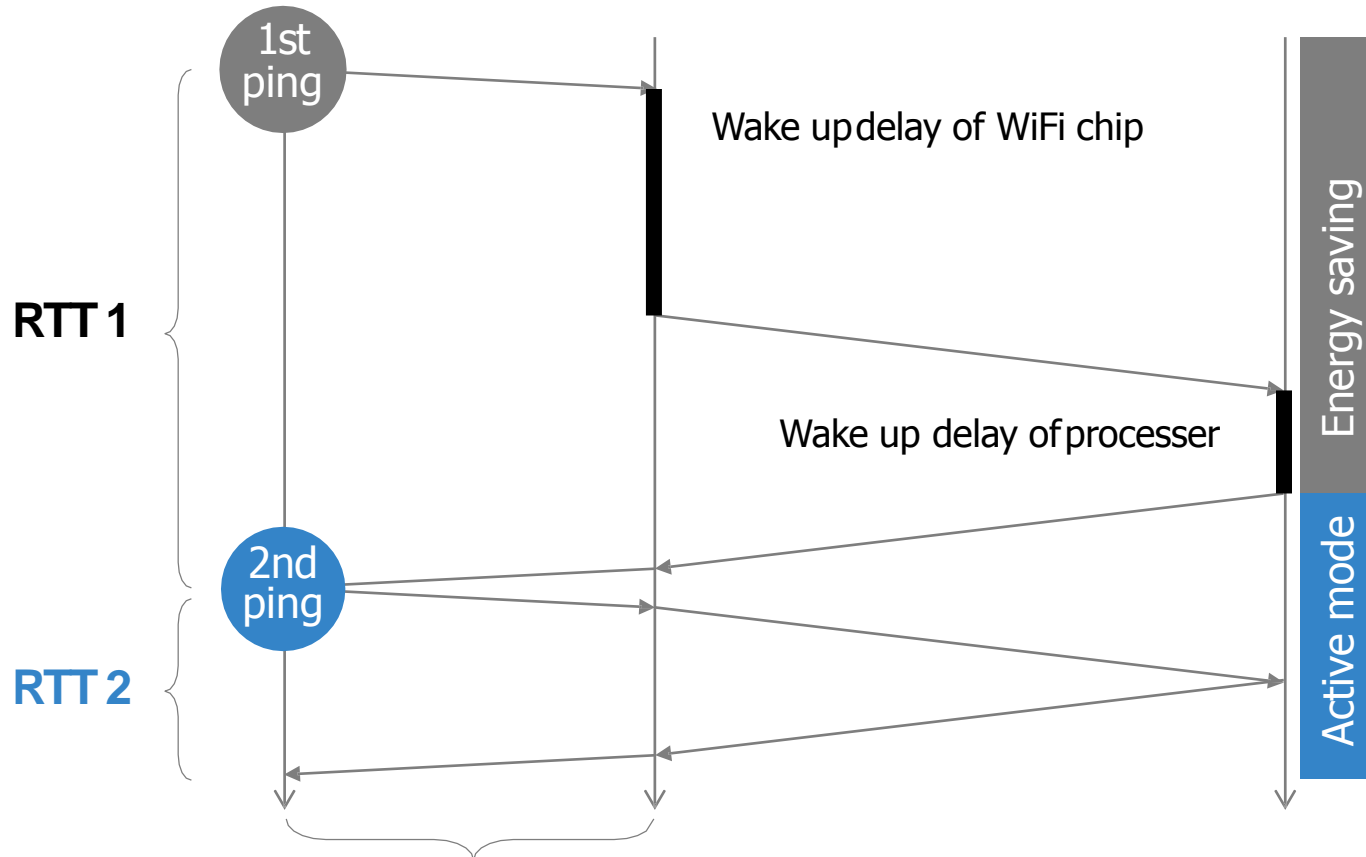
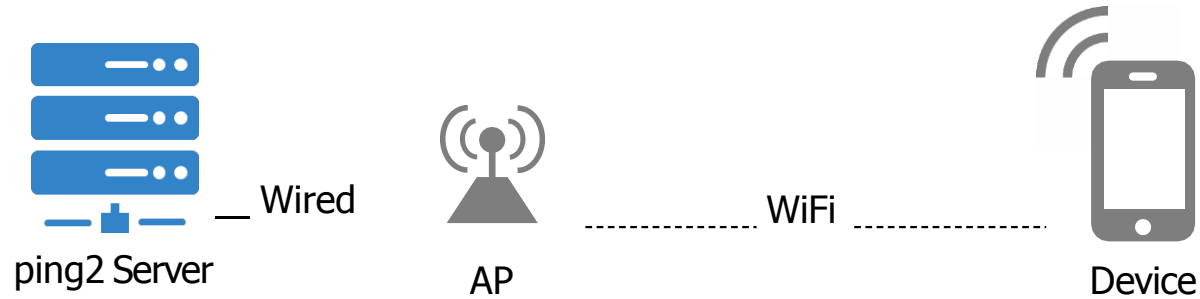


**Naïve ping RTT can be Inflated by the device energy saving mode**

**Ping2 uses two consecutive pings**

- **1<sup>st</sup> one to activate devices**
- **2<sup>nd</sup> one as WiFi latency**

# Key Ideas of ping2



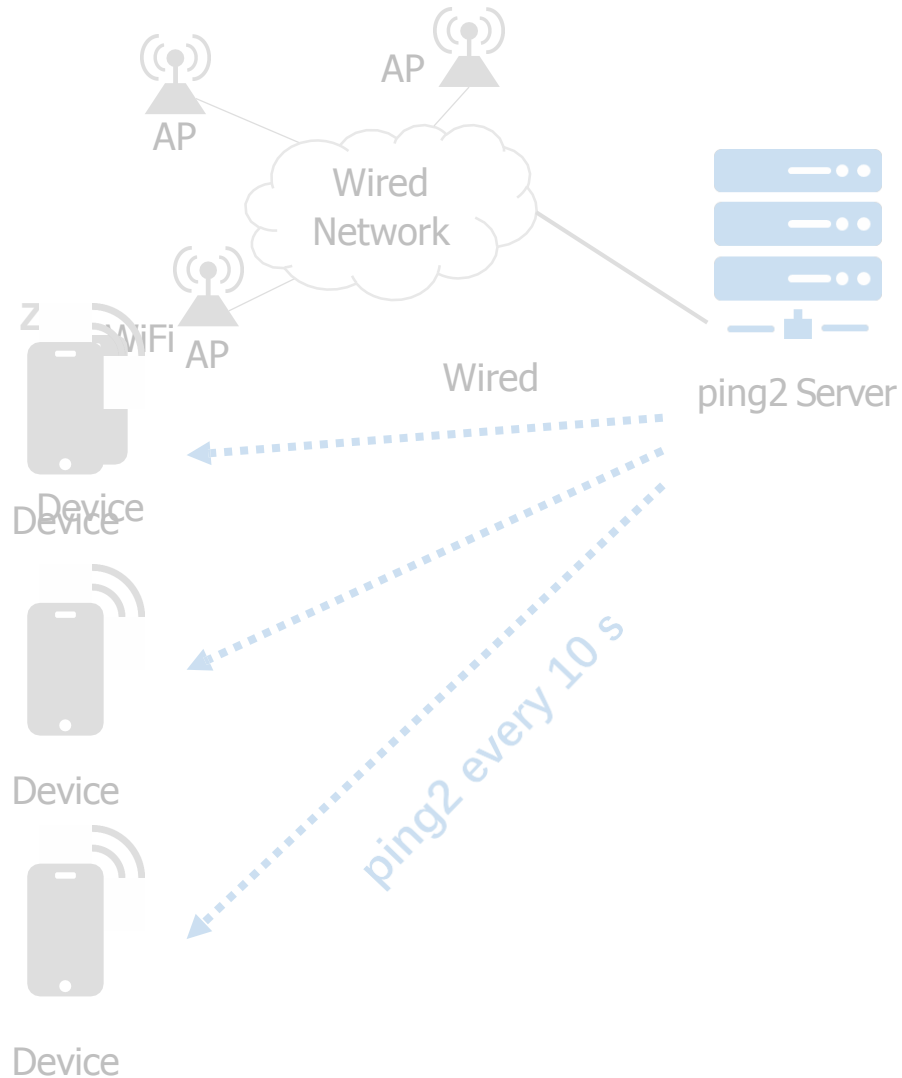
Wired part latency is negligible. e.g. 99<sup>th</sup> ile < 1 ms in Tsinghua

**Naïve ping RTT can be Inflated by the device energy saving mode**

**Ping2 uses two consecutive pings**

- 1<sup>st</sup> one to activate devices
- 2<sup>nd</sup> one as WiFi latency

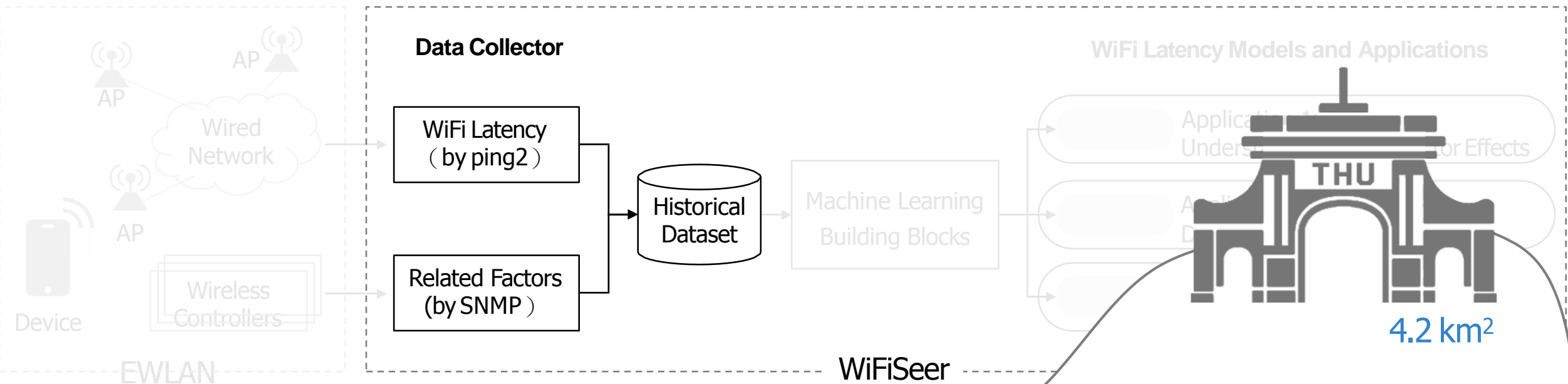
# Key Ideas of ping2




## Evaluation

- Low battery cost of devices
  - At most 7%-10% battery for 24-hour tests
  - Ping2 does not have to always run!
- Accurate
- Light-weighted
  - 1 ordinary server, <10% utilization, for 15,000 devices at peak hour

# WiFiSeer Overview



 **Measuring**



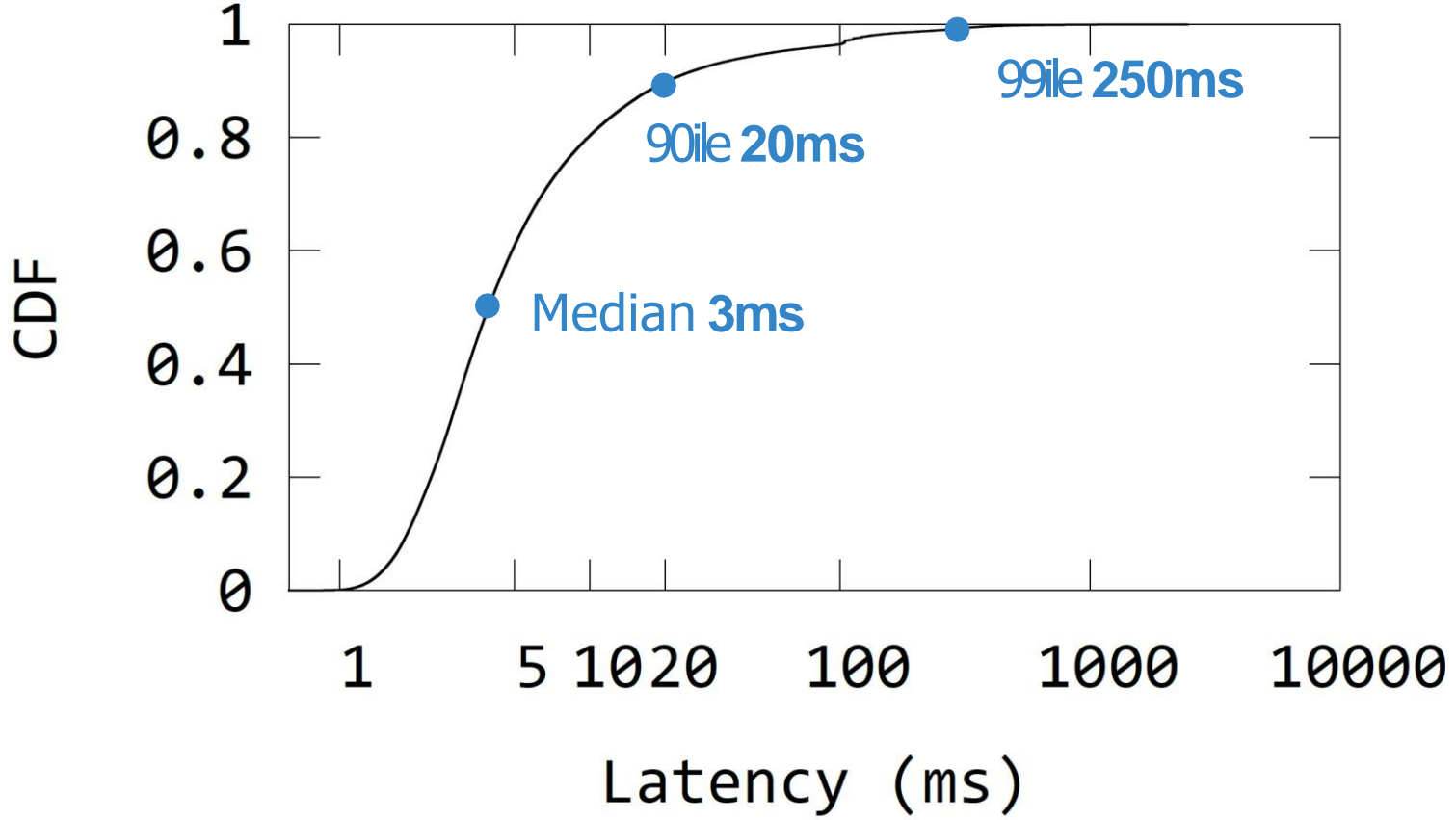
  
**47,000**  
Mobile devices

  
**2,700**  
Access points

  
**114**  
Buildings

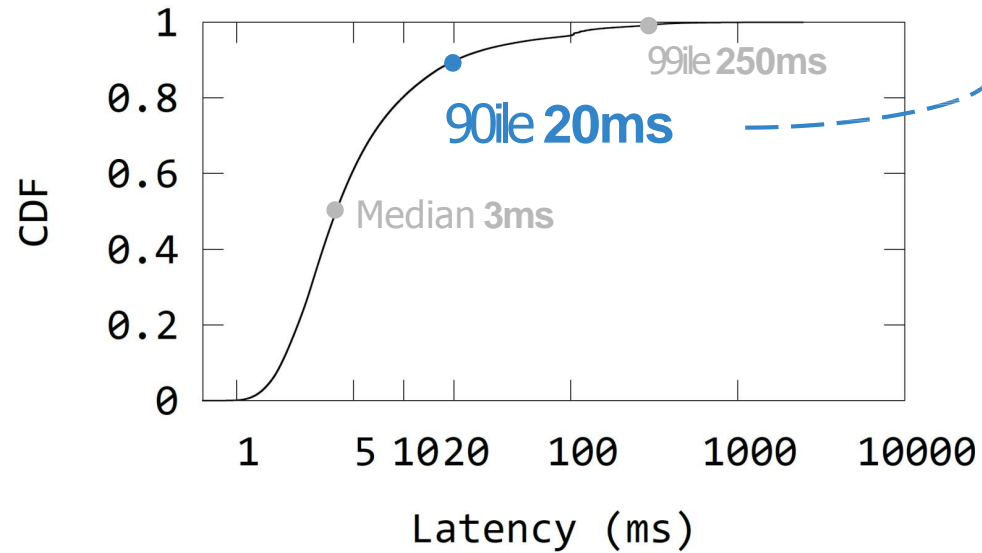
# WiFi Latency in the Wild

Long-tailed distribution of WiFi latency



# WiFi Latency in the Wild **NOT** good enough

Long-tailed distribution of WiFi latency



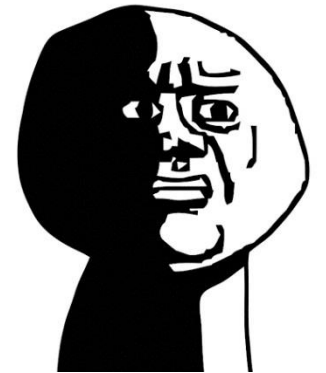
**20 ms** last-mile latency

[1] S. Sundaresan et al., IMC 2013

**3 seconds** of web page load time

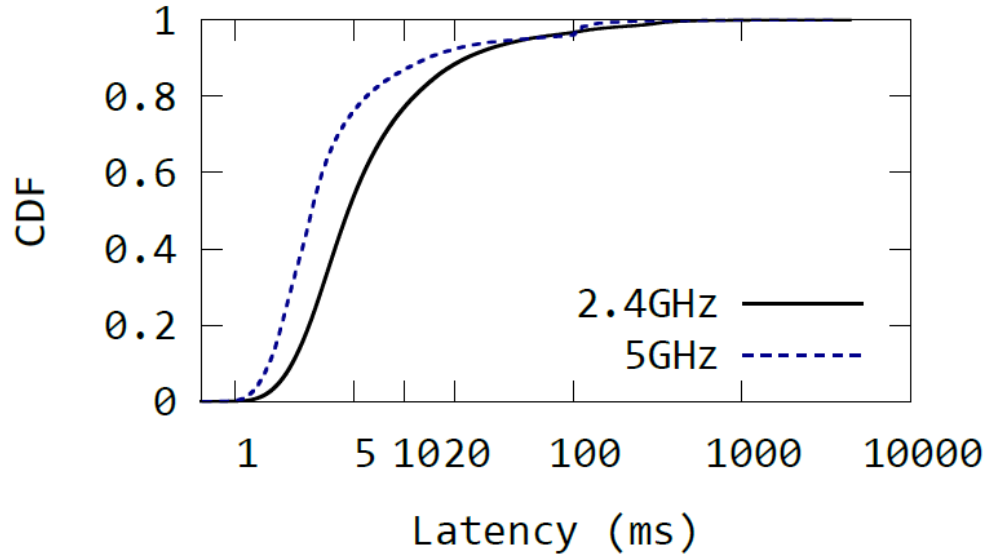
[2] JetNEXUS, Report

Slower than **47%** of users' expectation

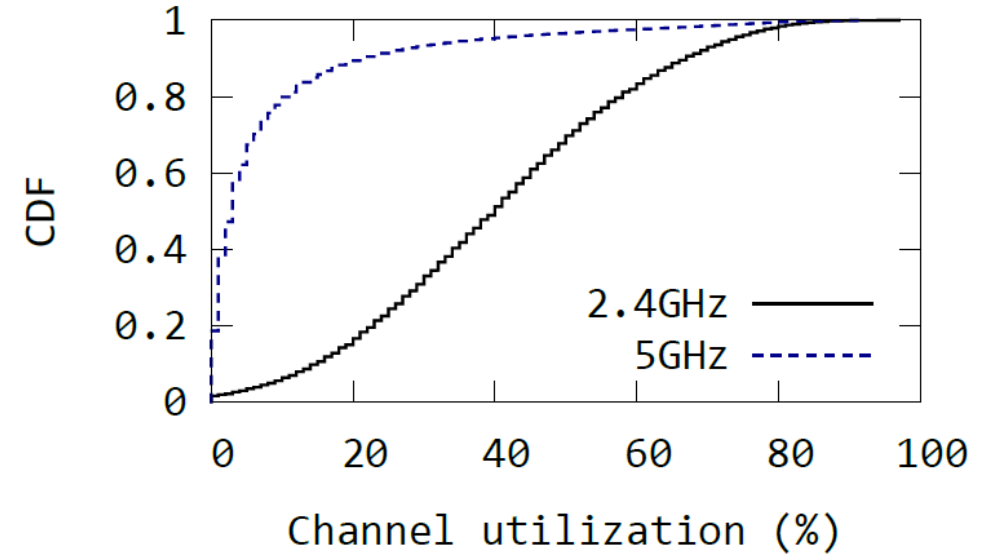


# WiFi Latency in the Wild

5 GHz has lower latency than 2.4GHz




## Over-utilized 2.4 GHz



# WiFi Latency in the Wild

**Add 5 GHz only SSID  
"Tsinghua-5G"**



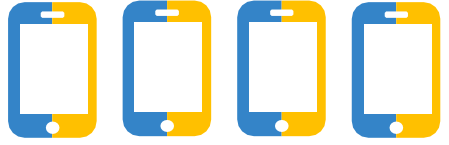
User

I will use 5 GHz!

(See the paper)

**Solution**

No, we want to use 2.4 GHz

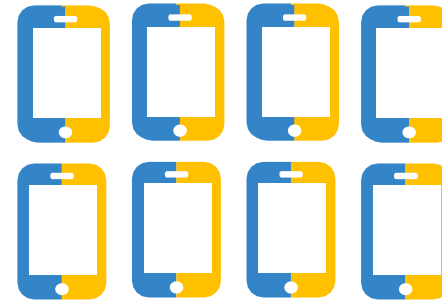


Devices

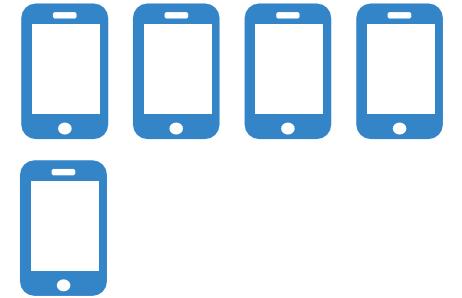
## But in Tsinghua

1

Dual-band devices **1.6x**



2.4 GHz only devices



2

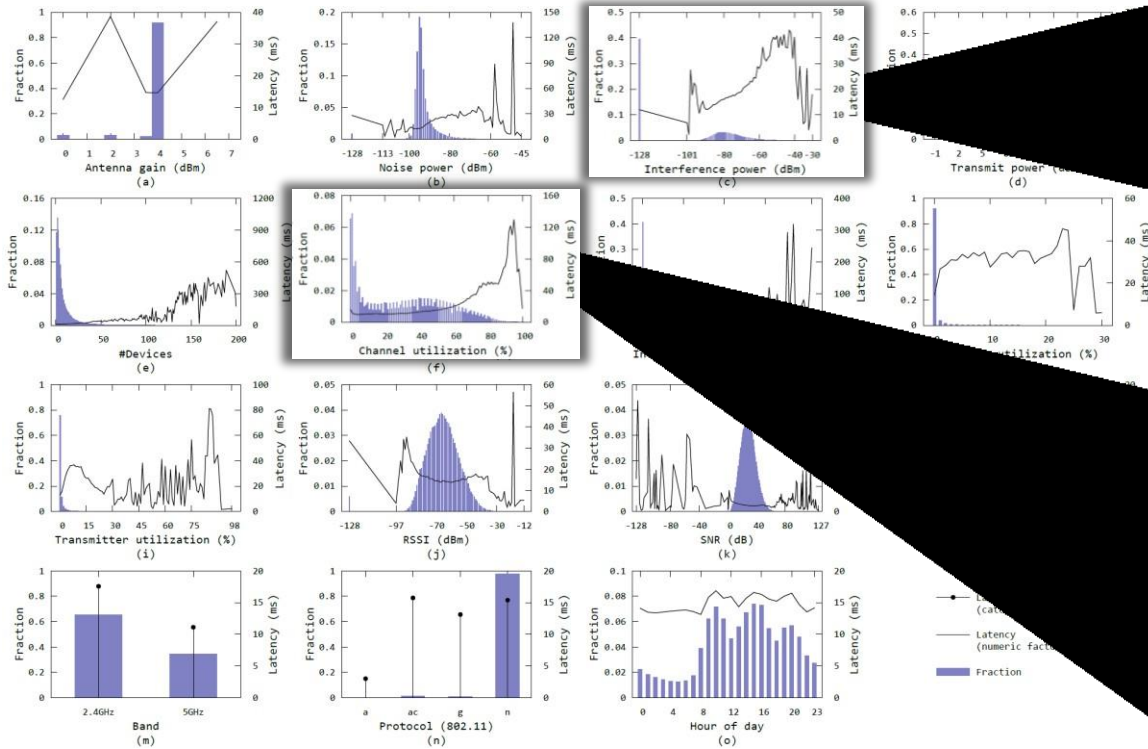
**Cisco band steering is used**

Please connect to 5GHz if you can

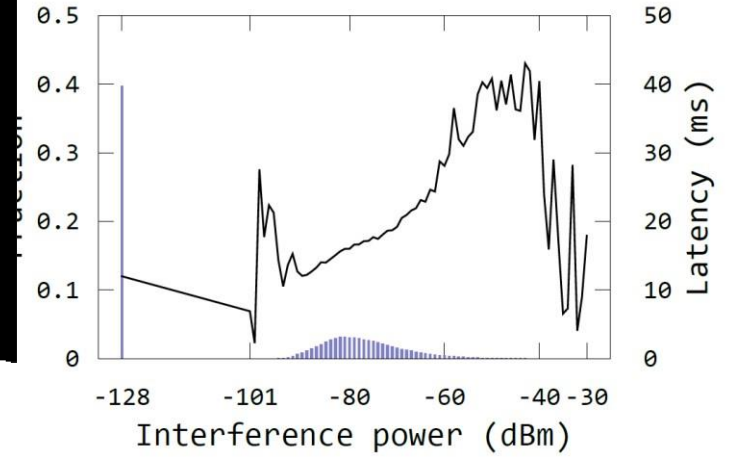


# WiFi Latency in the Wild

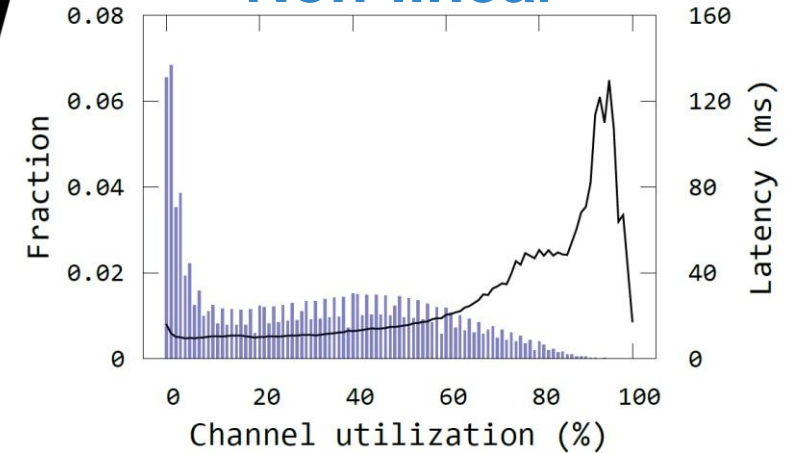
## Complex relationships between WiFi latency and related factors



**Non-monotonic**

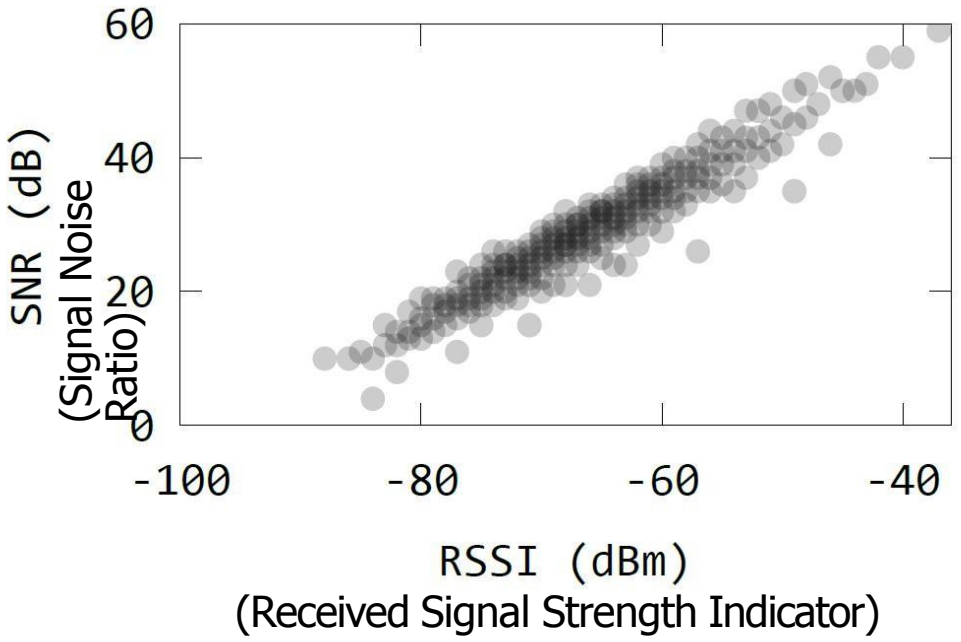


**Non-linear**

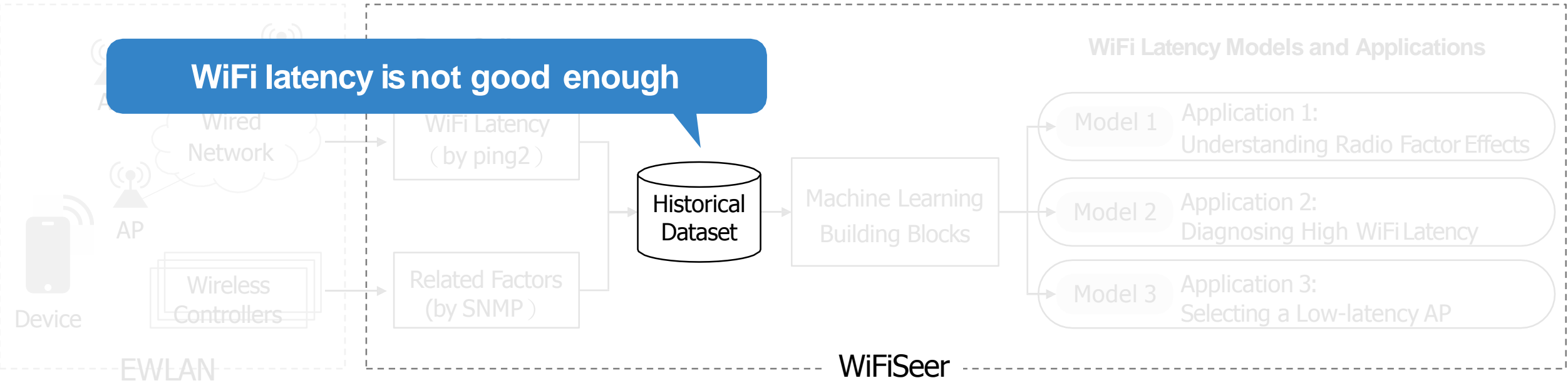


# WiFi Latency in the Wild

Interdependencies between related factors



# WiFiSeer Overview

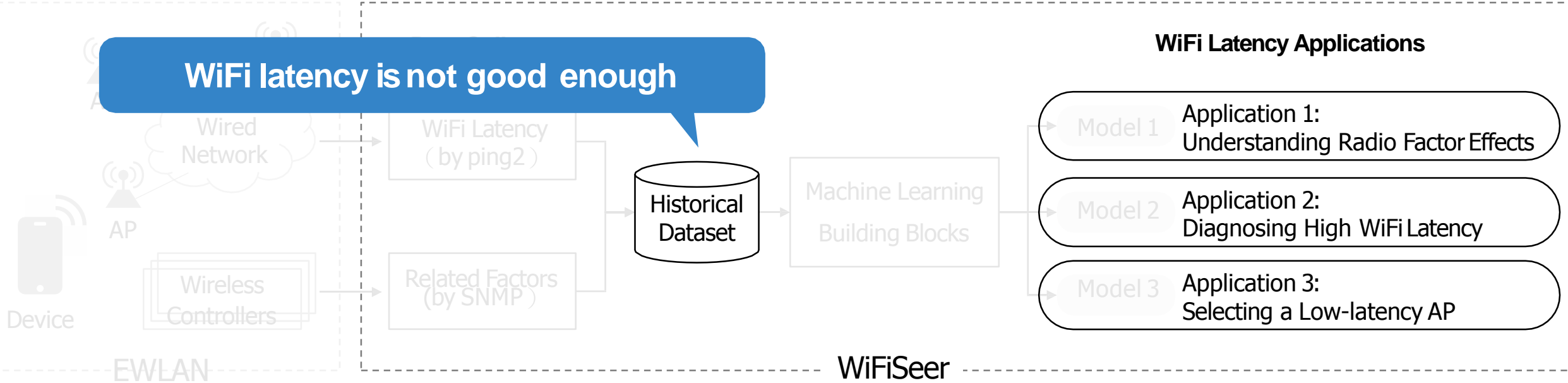


 Measuring

 **How to improve?**

# WiFiSeer Overview


WiFi latency is not good enough



## WiFi Latency Applications

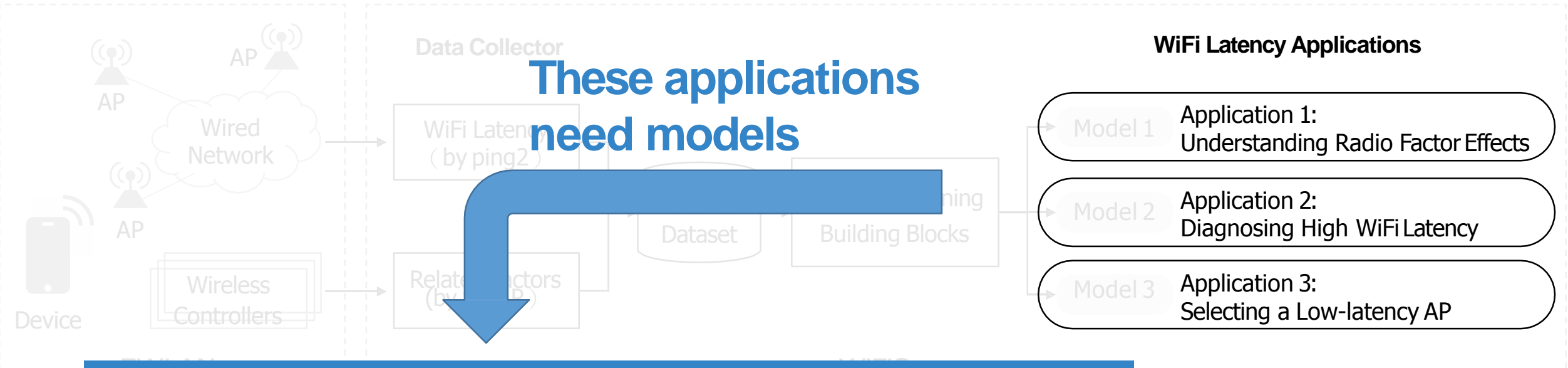
- Model 1 Application 1: Understanding Radio Factor Effects
- Model 2 Application 2: Diagnosing High WiFi Latency
- Model 3 Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP

 Measuring

 Modeling

 Improving

# WiFiSeer Overview



$$f \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Channel utilization} \\ \text{\# of devices} \\ \text{Time of day} \\ \dots \end{array} \right) = \text{latency}$$

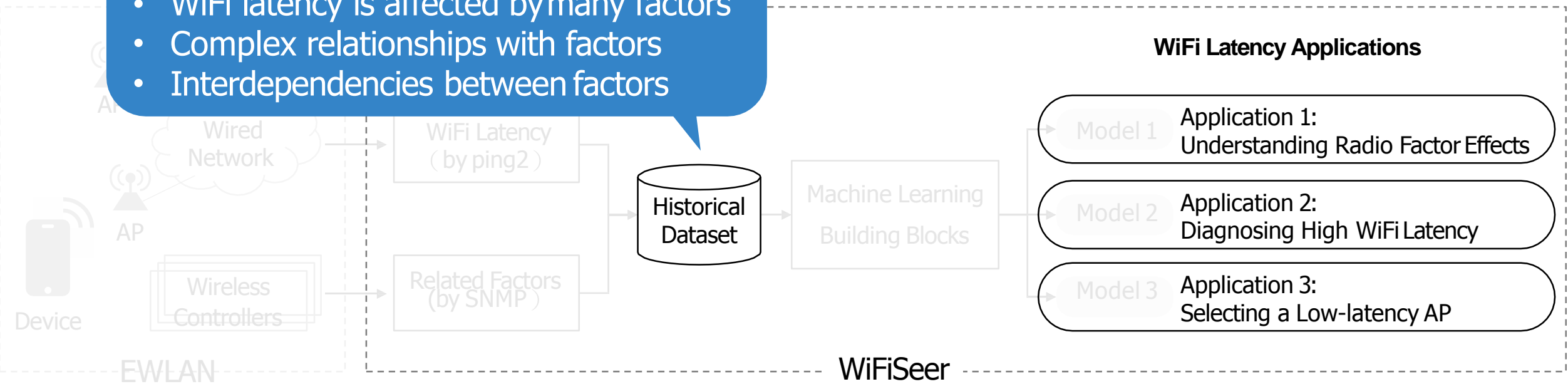
**Related factors**

Improving

# WiFiSeer Overview

## Modeling Challenges

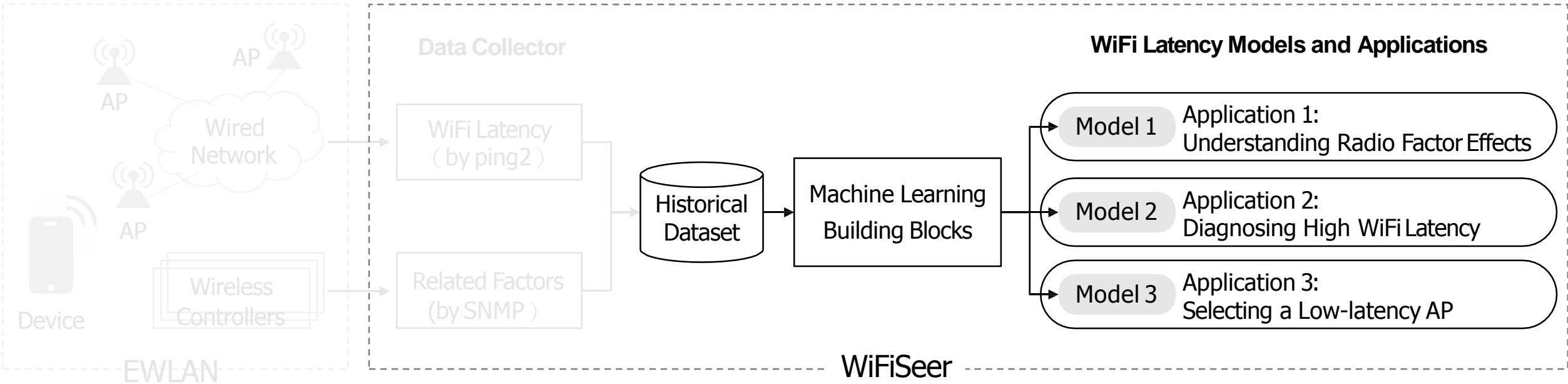
- WiFi latency is affected by many factors
- Complex relationships with factors
- Interdependencies between factors



Meas **How to model?**

 Improving

# WiFiSeer Overview



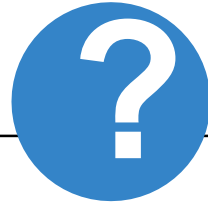
 **Measuring**

 **Modeling**

 **Improving**

$$f \left( \begin{array}{l} \text{Channel utilization} \\ \text{\# of devices} \\ \text{Time of day} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{RSSI} \\ \text{Band} \\ \text{Location} \end{array} \right) = \text{latency}$$

## Different applications require different models



Machine Learning  
Building Blocks

## Different applications require different models

 Factors used

 Classes

...

Machine Learning  
Building Blocks

 Interpretable

 Algorithm

...

**Tailor models for applications**

## Different applications require different models

Application 1: Understanding Radio Factor Effects  
**Decision trees (Interpretable)**

 Interpretable

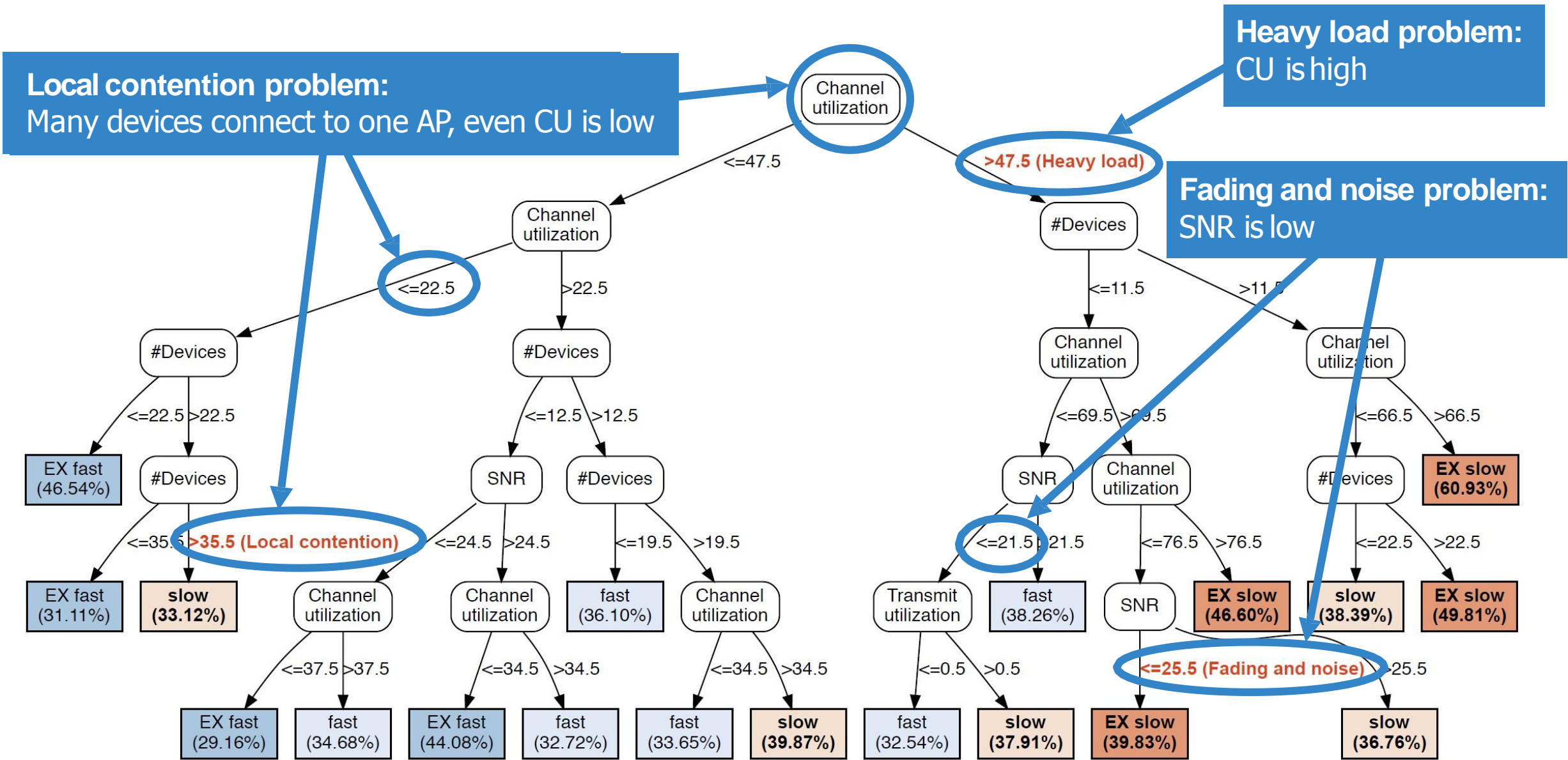
Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP  
**Random forest (more accurate)**

 Algorithm

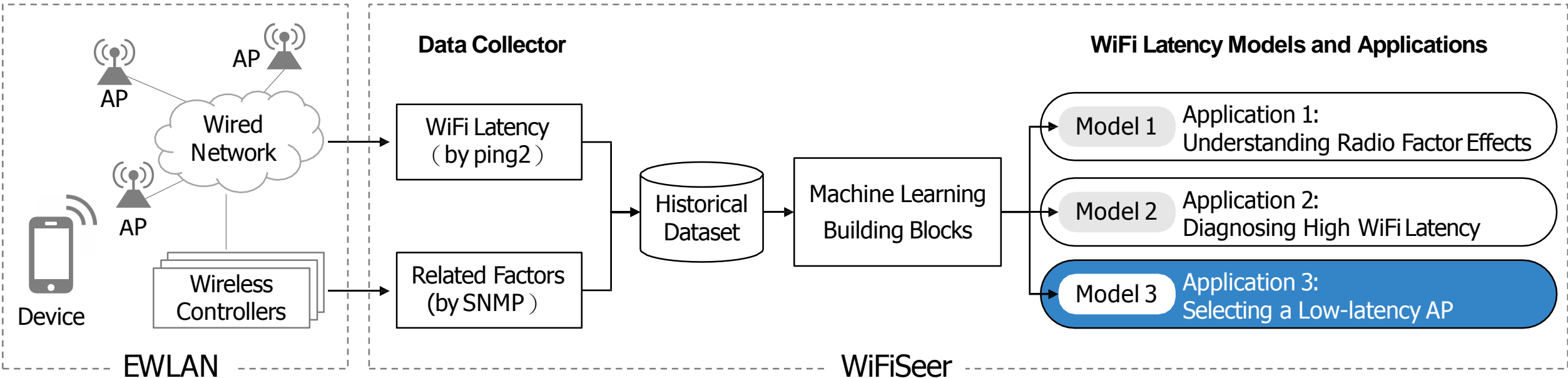
...

**Tailor models for applications**

# Application 1: Understanding Radio Factor Effects



# WiFiSeer Overview



Measuring

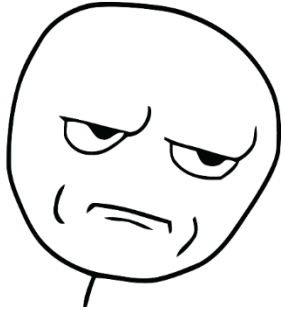


Modeling

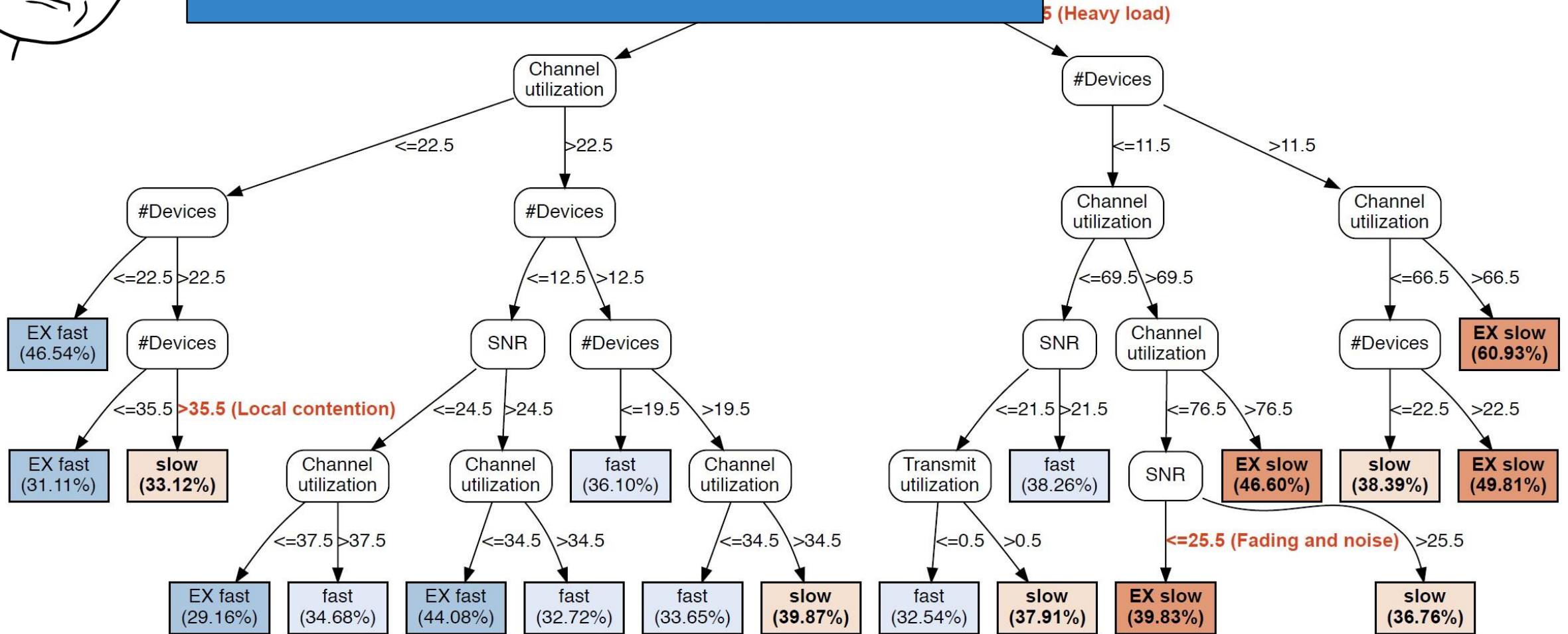


Improving

# Problem

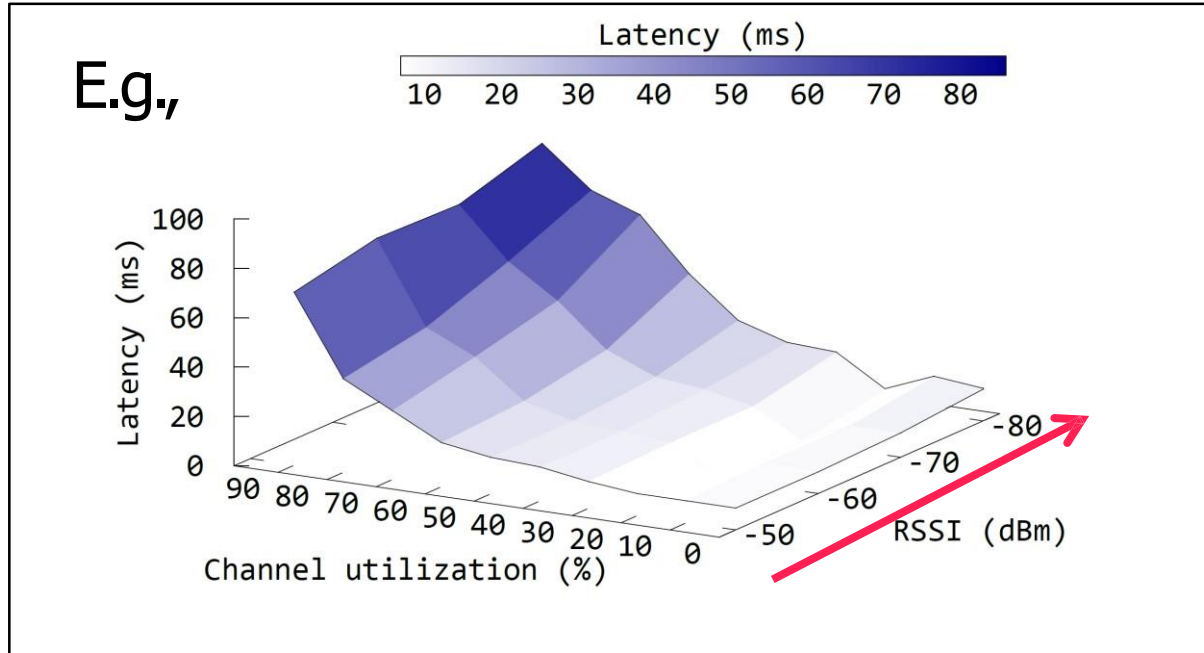


Wait! I can't find RSSI 📶 in the tree!  
My phone uses it to select AP, and it is not important?

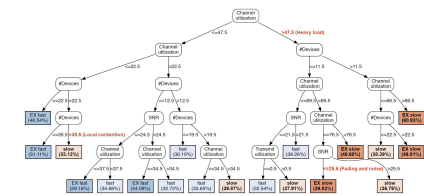
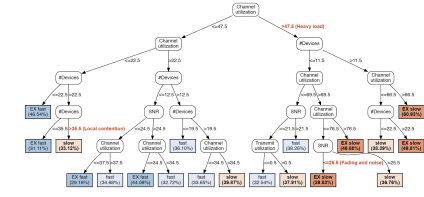
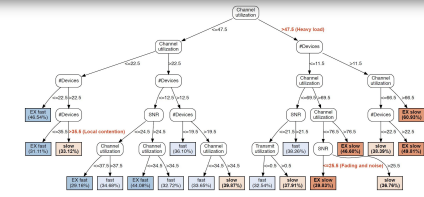


# Problem

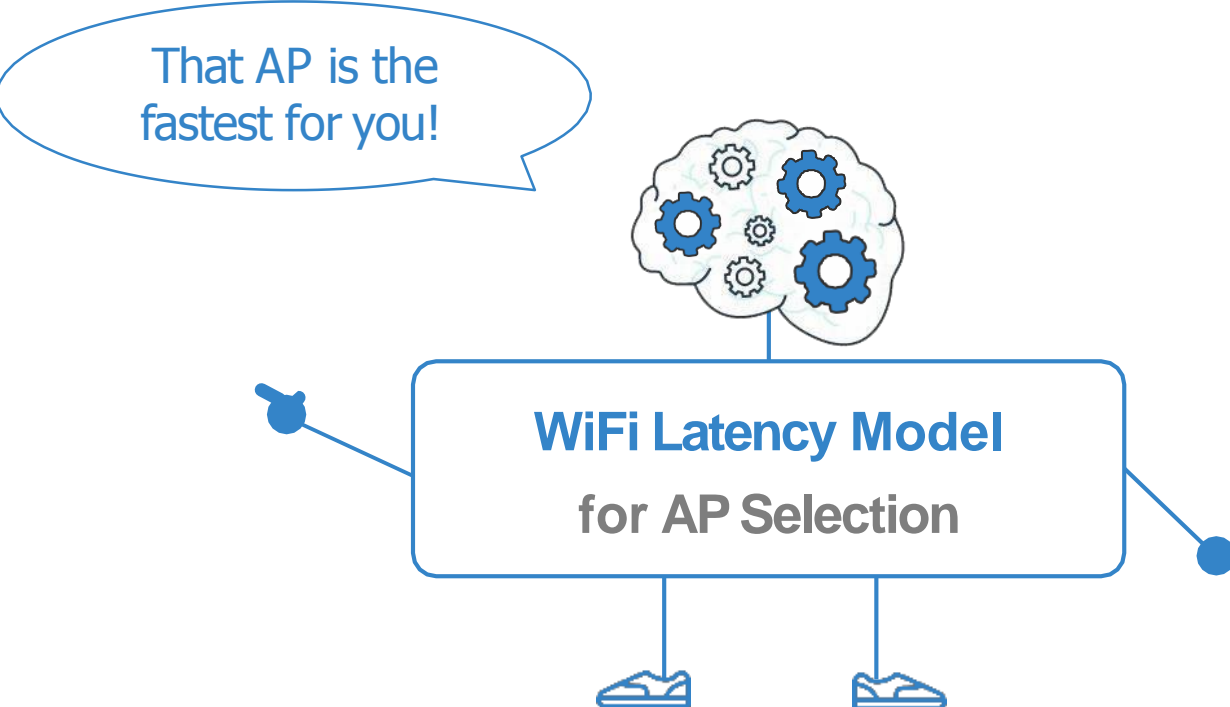
Yes, RSSI is not that important  
for predicting WiFi latency



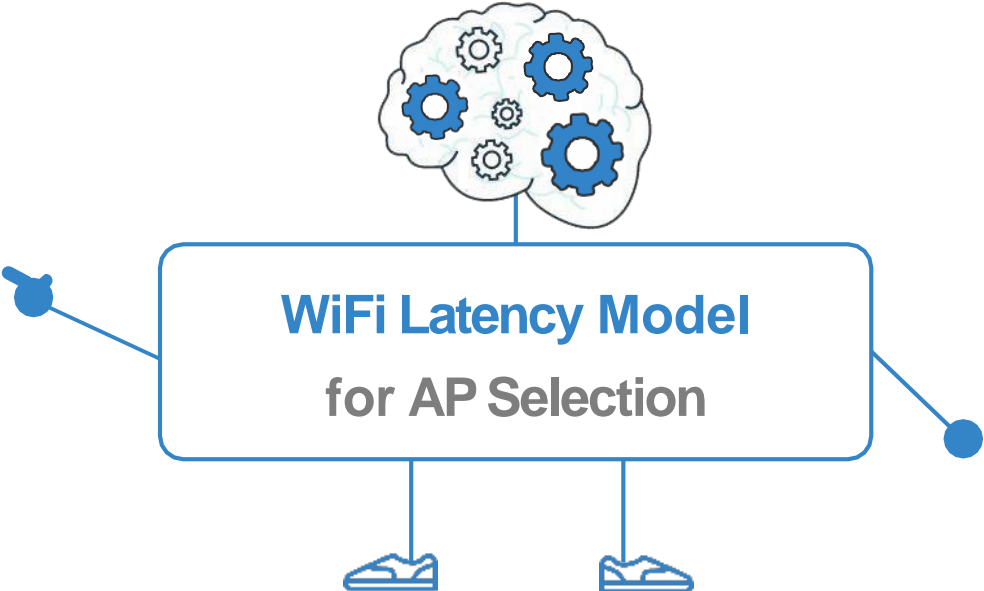
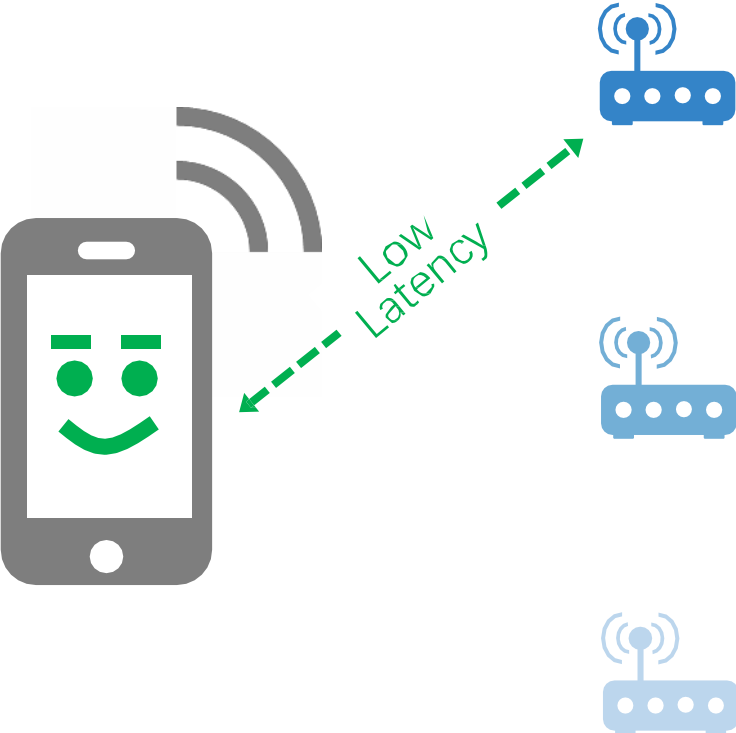
How to select an AP for low latency?



# Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP



# Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP

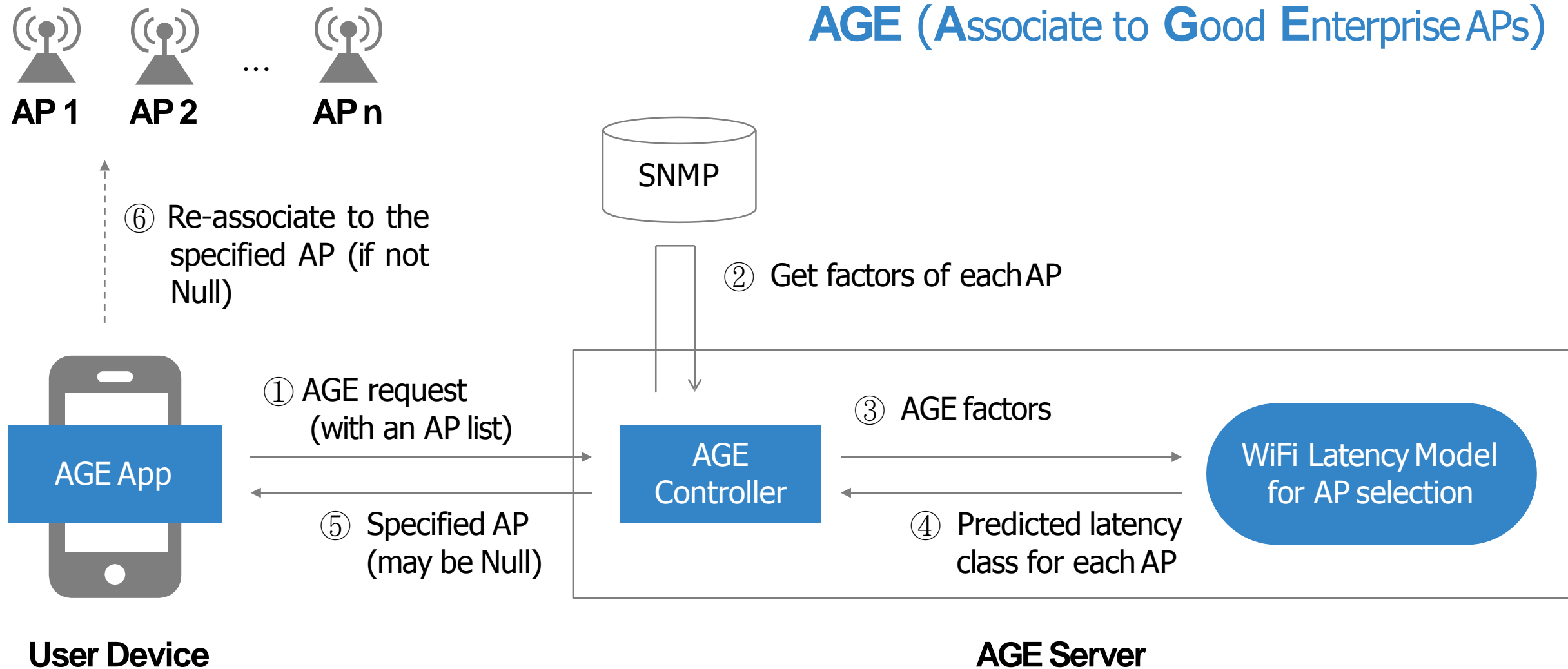


**Problem: how to let devices use the AP suggested?**

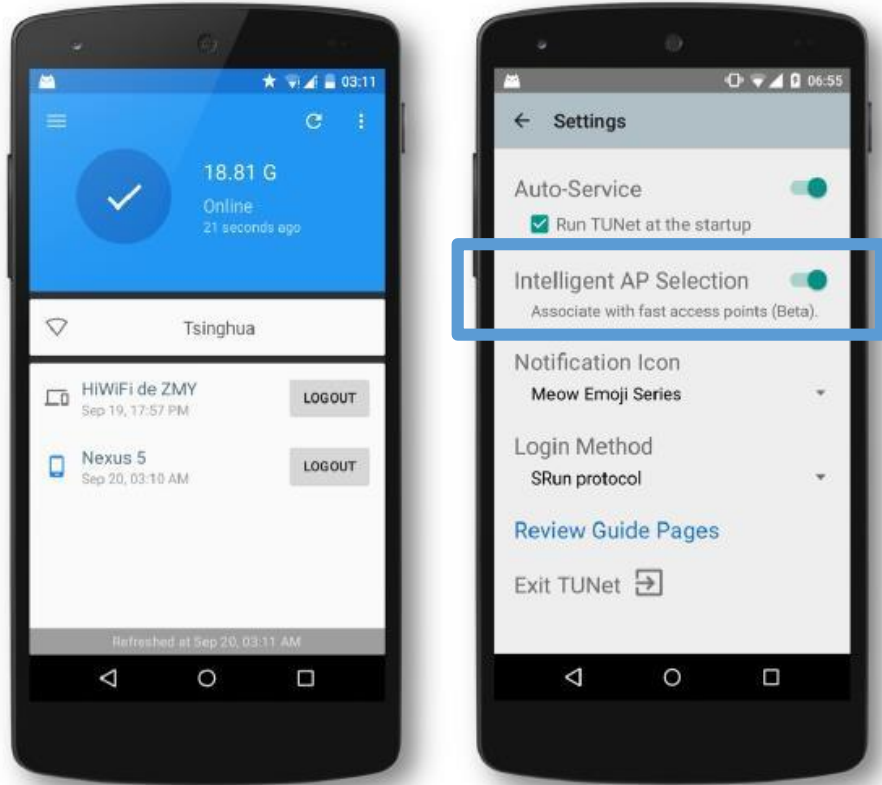
**Do this at OS level ? Protocol level ? ...**

# Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP

## AGE (Associate to Good Enterprise APs)



# Application 3: Selecting a Low-latency AP



Used by **1000+** devices for 2.5 months

After re-association to the suggested AP

**92%** of their latencies ↓

**72%** of their latencies ↓ **50%+**

# Conclusion

- **WiFiSeer**

- A general and practical system for measuring and improving WiFi latency
- Exploring machine learning for modeling WiFi latency
- Large-scale deployment in Tsinghua University
- Several observations → two deployed mitigation approaches, e.g. 5 GHz SSID

- **Future work**

- Latency -> Throughput ...
- AP selection at OS or protocol level, e.g. 802.11k/v
- End of this year, 2,000+ APs → 9,000 APs in Tsinghua University!

# Comment

- **Advantages**

- Working process is complete
- Latency measurement method (verifiable)
- Selecting AP method using machine learning

- **Shortcomings**

- AGE may not be authorized
- Machine Learning method is not that persuasive
- Some solutions are che. (eg. Add more APs)

WiFiSeer<sup>📶</sup>  
MobiSys 2016

| Thank you

[suijx11@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:suijx11@mails.tsinghua.edu.cn)



Microsoft  
Research