

# Executing mobile application on the cloud: Framework and issues

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# Outline

- Introduction
- Related work
- A virtual environment for Android applications
- Probabilistically guaranteed communication
- Conclusions

# Why design such system?

- Latest mobile devices are still constrained by power consumption, speed of computation, size of memory...
- Wireless network is more and more popular, mobile device can overcome the constraints by offloading to cloud server

# Mobile cloud computing issues

- Application re-design and deployment
- Network condition and service availability
- Control of application
- Privacy of data
- Information security

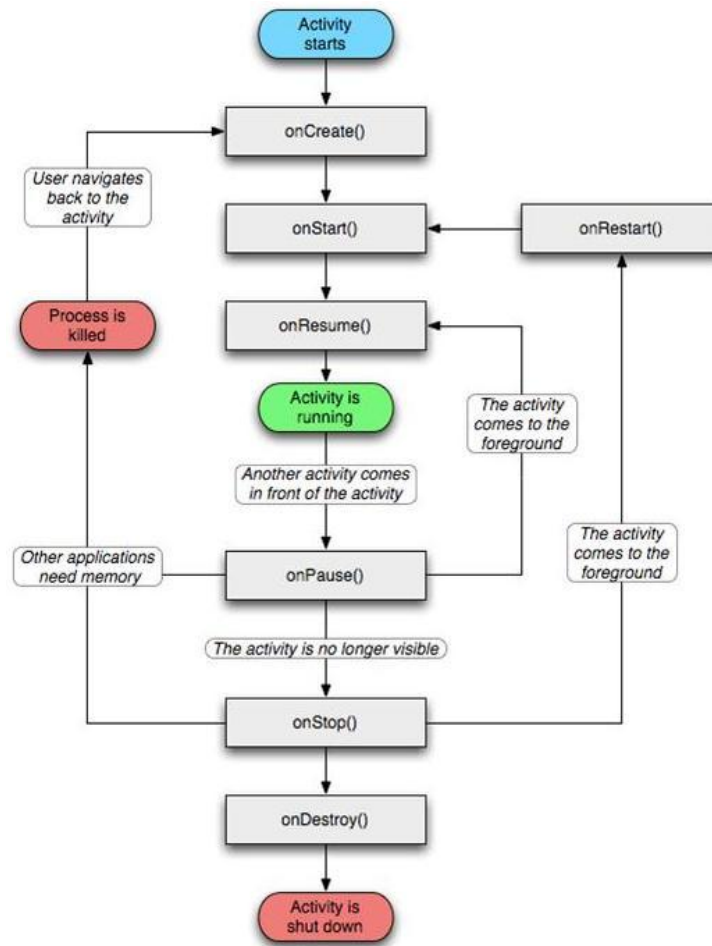
# To address aforementioned issues

- Proposed a framework for a user to create a virtualized execution environment in the cloud for running mobile applications
- Use Android's state saving mechanism and categorized the types of application data to decide on the necessity and the priority for data synchronization
- The communication framework creates several virtual network devices. Each device provides a specific QoS guaranteed communication channel.

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# Android framework



# Other related works

- Replay system
  - deterministic replay
- Existing works does not addressed the need for offload with a limited network bandwidth and control / privacy / secure issues
- QoS guarantee
  - RSVP: reservation for data flows along a data path
  - IntServ: best-effort traffic model
  - de Niz and Rajkumar: resource reservation model to support real-time communication
  - Design the framework that provides QoS on system level



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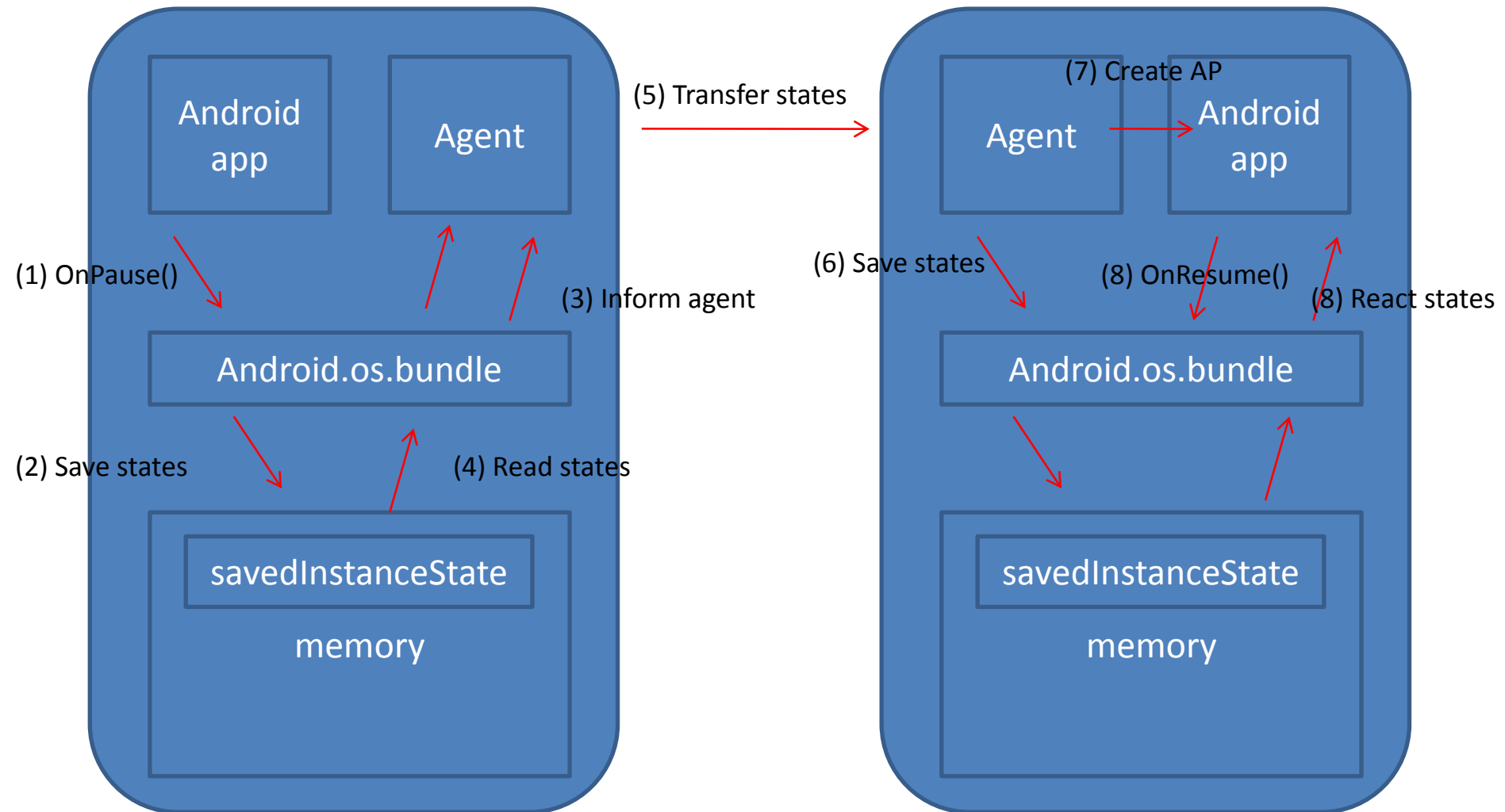
# Creating a virtual environment

1. Installing the agent program
2. Allocation of a delegate system
3. Setting up a virtual environment
4. Cloning of the operating environment
5. Migration of applications
6. Synchronization of application and user data

# Migrating an application

- Traditional virtual machine-based scheme needs to save and transfer the entire state of a virtual machine.
- Transfer the state saved explicitly by the `OnPause()` method and resume it on another device by `Onresume()` method

# Procedure of migrating an application



# Input event and application replay

- Many applications are organized in phases, and it would be wise for such an application to save its state in between the phases when the state is less.
- The work done by the user since the last checkpoint is lost. Record/replay mechanism is used to replay the input event from the checkpoint.
- Two types of event
  - Non-deterministic: location, input data, time stamp(e.g. keyboard input)
  - Deterministic: none (e.g. reading a file)

# How replay scheme work

- The application has to explicitly notify the agent about a pseudo checkpoint.
- Pseudo checkpoint is simply a place holder which marks the location of resumption without actually saving the state.
- The state is saved while onPause function is called and it will resume from the pseudo checkpoint.
- The agent suspends the application → save state → transfer state and recorded input events → remote agent resume application → replay input events → brings the application to the point of migration
- Developer should mark the pseudo checkpoints and identify the global state in the program by inserting function calls to the `emhpseudo_checkpoint()` function in the framework library.

# Interactive applications

- Migrate the application back to the physical device to obtain the input event and then migrate the application to the virtualized environment.
  - Work best when state is small
- Send only the UI window back to the physical device to receive the input from the user via the agents.
  - Significantly reduce network traffic but highly dependent on display protocol and cannot be easily ported to another system.
- Display the UI window via an open remote display protocol such as VNC.

# Native code and performance

- Some Android applications are linked to proprietary C or assembly functions for performance reasons.
- For those application, we may execute them via a processor emulator or find a server of the same instruction set to run on.



# Synchronizing data

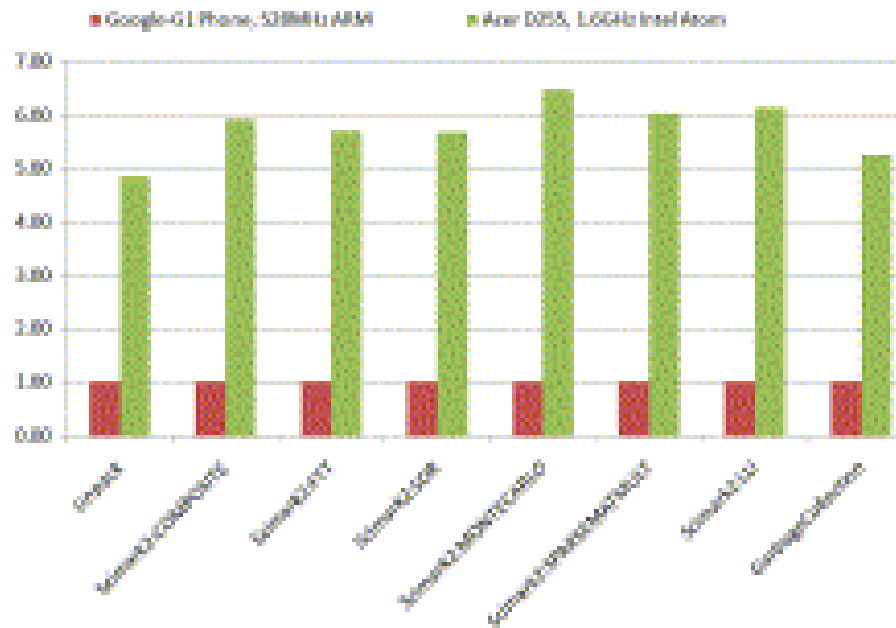
- System image: for initializing a virtual machine
- System-wide data: refers to those files that record system-wide information and/or would affect the operations of the system and applications. E.g. Libraries
- Application data: refers to the file owned by applications.
  - Apply lazy and on-demand policies to synchronize the data upon the request of an application without keeping applications data updated all the time

# Security and privacy measures

- Use VPN to establish a private/secure tunnel
- Sensitive data can be encrypted

# Performance evaluation

- Server CPU: Intel atom 1.6 GHz
- Mobile CPU: 528 MHz ARM

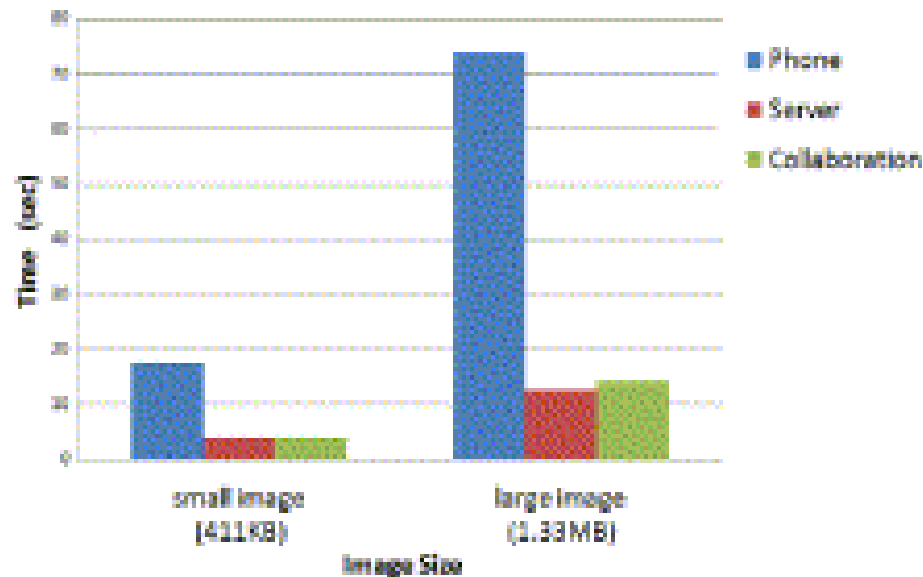


# Case1: androidtorrent

- State size: 320 kB
- Take few seconds to send state via 3G network to the cloud
- Migrate and resume in 3.8 seconds (without temporal files)

# Case2: face recognition

- Server CPU: i7-2600
- Mobile CPU: HTC desire
- WiFi

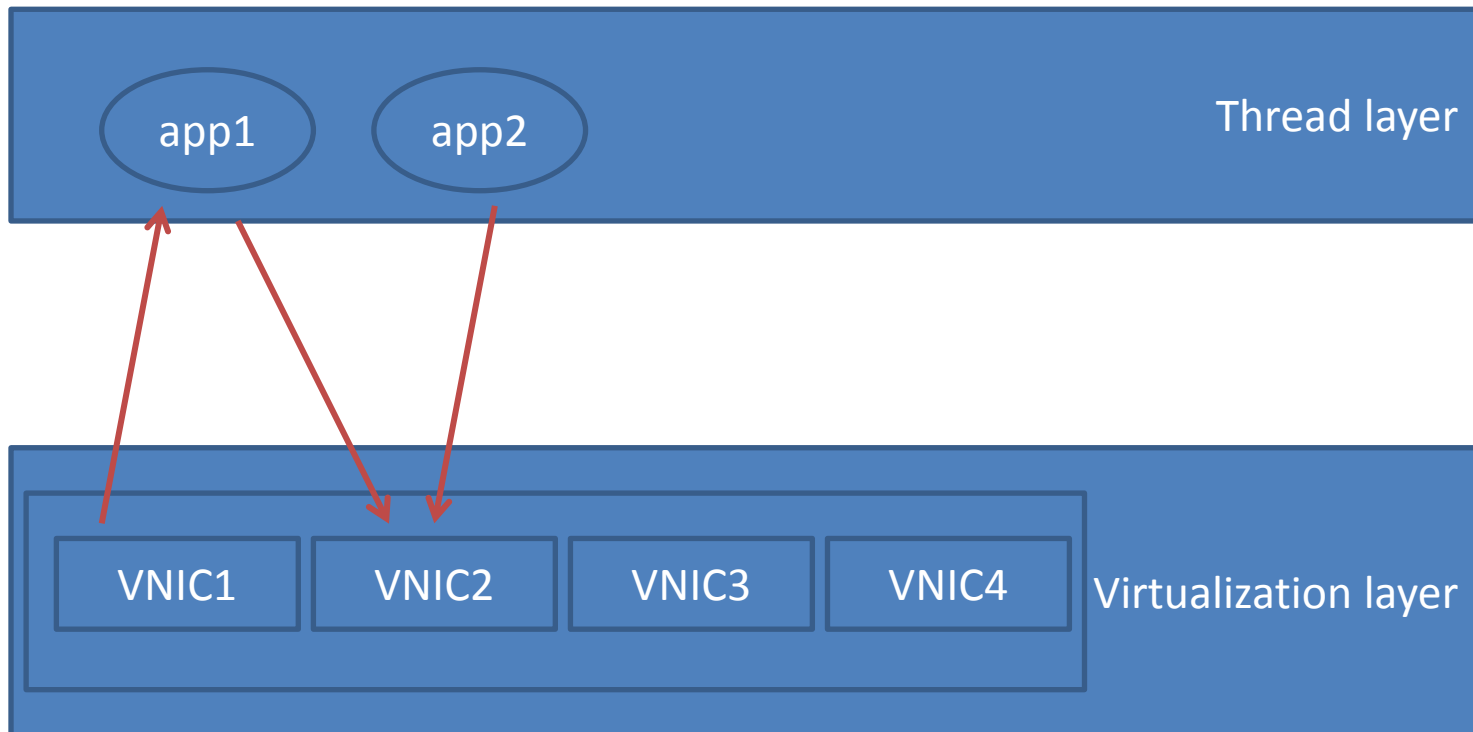


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# Virtual network device architecture

- Integrate different QoS services in a virtualized execution framework



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# Done and to do

- Proposed techniques to address the issues aforementioned
  - Migration, QoS, privacy...
- The framework is still in progress
  - Decide whether/when to offload