ResQ: Enabling SLOs in Network Function Virtualization

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NFV Builds on Resource Sharing

Classic approach Dedicated hardware Individual functions



NFV approach Shared hardware Functions in software





Offering Performance Guarantees Is Challenging

Performance depends on neighbors' activity.

• Due to sharing of network, server, and processor resources.





Assumptions on Resource Sharing and Isolation



Traffic isolation through fabric and NIC QoS mechanisms.

share the same core.

Does Resource Contention Matter?



How far off is $min(T_i)$ and $max(L_i)$ from T_{solo} and L_{solo} ?





Does Resource Contention Matter?



Significant degradation for most NFs.





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Approaches to Offer Performance SLOs

Prediction (indirect)

- Contention-aware placement.
- Accurate prediction is hard.
 - Optimistic \rightarrow SLO violation.
 - Conservative \rightarrow inefficient.
- Algorithmically complex.
- No isolation with SLO violations.
 - May lead to neighbor violations.

Isolation (direct) • Neighbor-indep. placement. Isolation despite SLO violations. • Never affects neighbors' SLOs.

- No need for prediction.
- Algorithmically simpler.

Enabler: emergence of hardware resource isolation mechanisms.

ResQ: SLO Enforcement by Direct Isolation

1. Direct performance isolation

2. Performance SLO enforcement

Direct Performance Isolation



Enabler: Hardware Resource Isolation

Intel Cache Allocation Technology (CAT) for LLC isolation:

- Classify cores/threads/VMs.
- Assign parts of LLC to classes.



Is LLC isolation sufficient to ensure NF performance isolation?

LLC Isolation Is *Not* Sufficient!

- Achieves a high level of isolation with small packets.
- But up to 15% degradation with large packets.
 - Despite small-packet traffic being more resource intensive.
- Observed high memory utilization with large-packet traffic.
 - But, in general, we expect NFs to generate low memory traffic.
 - Also, NF LLC miss rates with large & small packets are comparable.
- Root cause: high I/O-related mem. traffic due to LLC misses.

The Leaky DMA Problem

- NICs do DMA transfers to part of LLC.
 - Enabled by Intel Data Direct I/O Technology (DDIO).
 - By default, uses 10% of LLC to allocate buffers.
- Contention for DDIO LLC space.
 - Large packets require 12x more space than small packets.
 - CAT does not apply to I/O.



Solution: limit # on-the-fly packets, e.g., buffer sizing.

Accuracy of ResQ's Isolation Mechanism









Performance SLO Enforcement

ResQ SLOs

- Reserved SLOs: static allocation.
 - Input: NF, expected config and traffic profile.
 - Target: throughput, latency.

- On-demand SLOs: dynamic allocation.
 - Input: NF.
 - Target: latency.

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ResQ Admission Process

- Profile NFs.
 - Construct a performance model.
 - Fast and scalable.

- Fast greedy allocation.
 - Deny admission if infeasible.

 - Deny admission if infeasible.
 Compute # of instances.
 Compute core & LLC allocation per instances



ResQ Optimal Scheduler

- MILP formulation for the optimal solution.
 - Slow compared to greedy allocation.
- Run in the background (*i.e.*, not in the admission path).
 - Rearrange NFs if necessary.
- Practical for small clusters.
 - Takes seconds to minutes.
 - Larger clusters: divide into smaller ones with independent solvers.

Resource Efficiency



[1] Mihai Dobrescu, Katerina Argyraki, and Sylvia Ratnasamy. Toward Predictable Performance in Software Packet-Processing Platforms. NSDI'12.

Conclusion

- ResQ achieves better accuracy & efficiency than prior work.
 - Despite using simple heuristics and algorithms.
- Enabled by direct performance isolation.
 - Plenty of room for improvement with software mechanisms.
- Code available at https://github.com/netsys/resq
 - Useful for general NFV experimentation.

