Carousel: Scalable Traffic Shaping at End Hosts

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Rate limiting and isolation between thousands of flows per machine [BwE - SIGCOMM '15]

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Rate limiting and isolation between thousands of flows per machine [BwE - SIGCOMM '15]

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New protocols that require per-flow pacing [TCP BBR and TIMELY - SIGCOMM '15]



Packet sources



Shaper



Shaper



Shaper





Packet sources



Shaper

Overhead of managing a queue per configured rate



Packet sources



Packet sources



Packet sources



We need new traffic shapers that can handle tens of thousands of flows and rates

Main Idea Replace the many queues with a single low-overhead queue











Outline

- Problems with Current Shapers
- Carousel Overview
- Single Queue Shaping
- Backpressure
- Evaluation

Problems with Current Shapers

FQ/Pacing

- Implements per TCP flow pacing
- Requires a queue per flow
 - Flows are kept in order of their scheduled transmission time
 - Flows are dequeued in order
- O(log n) operations per packet to operate on a sorted list of flows





CPU utilization for FQ/pacing and a NOOP Qdisc for the same load



FQ/Pacing introduces 10% more CPU overhead

Carousel Overview



- Relies on a single queue for all packets from all flows
- Requires a high frequency timer or busy polling
- Pinned to a single core

Single Queue Shaping

Single Queue Shaping

- All packet are sorted by their transmission time in one data structure
- A single queue for all traffic will need to handle tens of thousands of packets
- Challenge:

Enqueue and dequeue in a data structure of sorted elements at line rate

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Timing Wheel [Varghese et al. SOSP '87]

- Bucket sort approach to Calendar Queue covering a time horizon
 - Relies on having a minimum rates
- Implemented as an array of buckets each a linked list of packets
 - Each bucket represents a certain time range



Time Horizon (h)

Timing Wheel Benchmark

- Measured overhead per enqueue/dequeue pairs
- Overhead per element is between 21-22 nanoseconds
 - Fixed for 2000 to 2 million sorted elements
 - 21 nanoseconds per packet = 500 Gbps (for 1500 byte packets)

Timestampers

- Packets are timestamped by policy enforcers in their transmission path Pacing rate
 - TCP timestamps a packet based on its pacing rate
 - Bandwidth enforcer timestamps a packet based on its policy-based aggregate rate
- Carousel picks the largest timestamp
- NextTimestamp = LastTimestamp + <u>SizeOfPacket</u> ConfiguredRate























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- Backpressure allows shapers to control sender rate and avoid overwhelming the shaper

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 - Completion should be controlled by the hypervisor not the virtual NIC
- Completions should be delivered out of order and completely controlled by Shapers











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Chapar Deferred completions limits the number of packets in shaper reducing its memory footprint Deferred Completion signal Packets 80000 60000 aper 40000 of ິ ທີ່ 20000 Number in S 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000 () Number of Flows

Evaluation

Evaluation Setup

• Carousel deployed within a Software NIC



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- Carousel deployed within a Software NIC
- Evaluation on Youtube servers comparing Carousel and FQ/Pacing



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- Evaluation on Youtube servers comparing Carousel and FQ/Pacing
- Each server handles up to 50k sessions concurrently



Evaluation Metric

- Measures Gbps served per CPU utilization
 - Metric used is Gbps/CPU (higher is better)
 - Compare machines with similar CPU utilization
 - Measurements performed during peak 12-hours per day
- Evaluation is performed for:
 - Overall CPU utilization
 - Software NIC utilization

Overall CPU Utilization



Overall CPU Utilization



Carousel saves up to 8.2% of overall CPU utilization (5.9 cores on a 72 core machine)

SoftNIC Utilization



SoftNIC Utilization



Carousel improves even Software NIC utilization by 12% by increasing size of batches of packets enqueue in the Software NIC

Evaluation Summary



Performance improvement when Carousel starts on 5 different machines

Conclusion

- Carousel allows networks operators for the first time to shape tens of thousands of flows individually
- Carousel advantages make a strong case for providing single-queue shaping and backpressure in kernel, userspace stacks, hypervisors, and hardware

Questions?