Towards zero-packet loss virtual switches

Alireza Sanaee, Farbod Shahinfar, Brent Stephens, Gianni Antichi

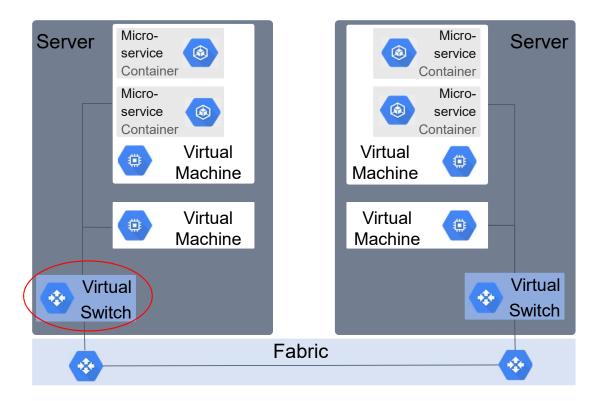






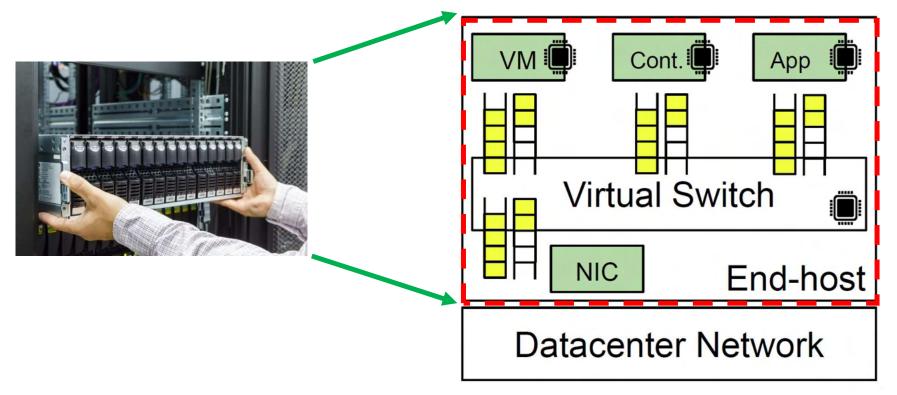


Internals of a cloud end-host





A virtual switch





Virtual Switch burns CPU cycles

Virtual switches vs. Physical switches

	Specialized Hardware	Performance Variability	Guaranteed Line Rate	Buffering Space	Queue Interface Principle
Physical switches	Yes	No	Yes	Limited	Push-based
Virtual switches	No	Yes	No	Unlimited	Pull-based

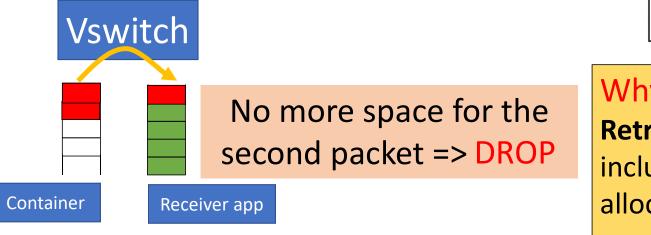
Push-based — In **physical switches**, the **switch itself** pushes packets from the buffer towards the destination

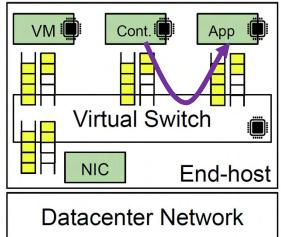
Pull-based — In <u>virtual switches</u>, applications pull packets from the allocated queues

In virtual switches, it is the application that must pull packets from the queues *independent* of the vswitch

Queen Mary

Packet loss at the end-hosts





Why is DROPPING bad?

Retransmission which includes buffer allocation, serialization, encasulation, transmission.



Slow receiver problem

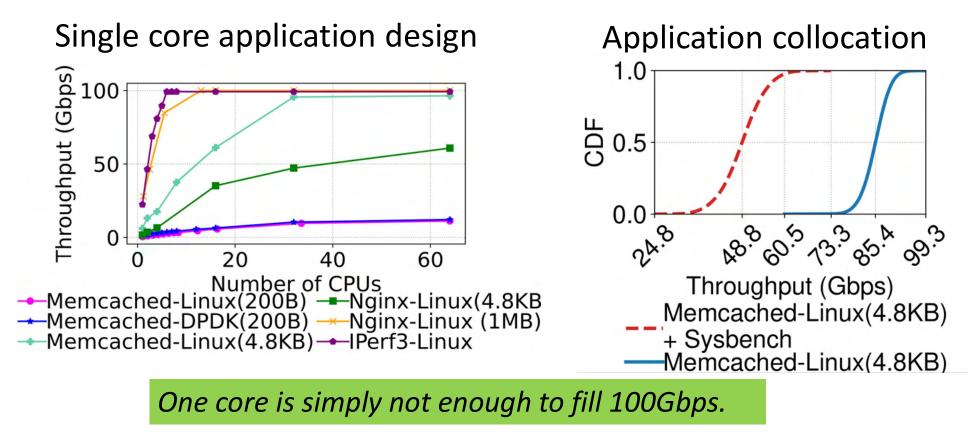
- What is SLOW RECEIVER PROBLEM?
 - When an application is not able to keep up with the incoming rate
- What kind of applications are potentially slow receivers?
 - Any applications can be a slow receiver





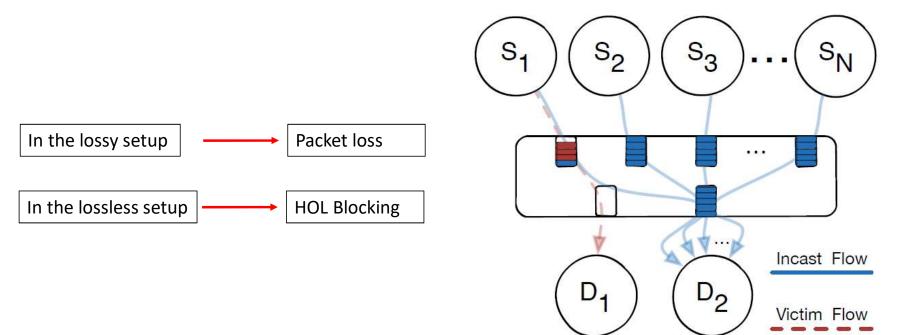


What causes Slow Receivers?



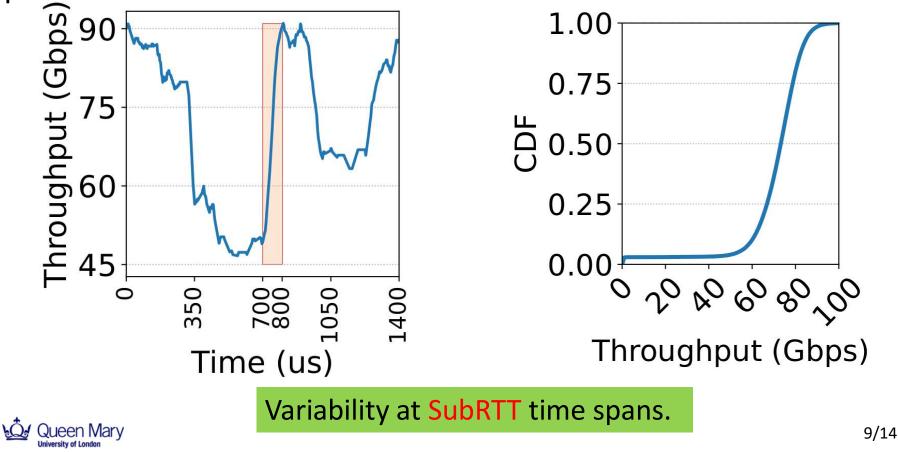


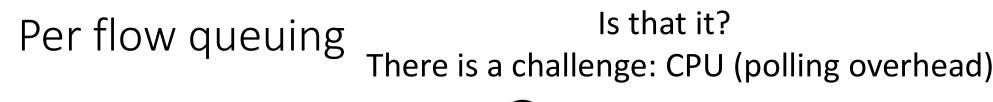
Slow receivers cause either HOL blocking or packet loss

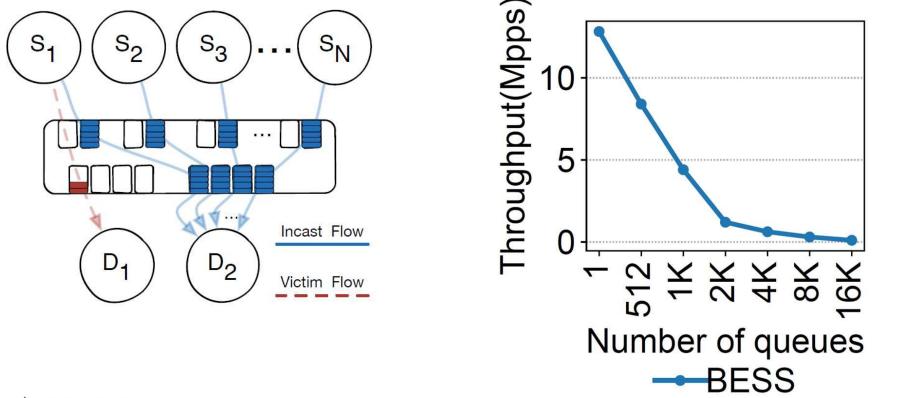




Can congestion controls address slow receiver problem?



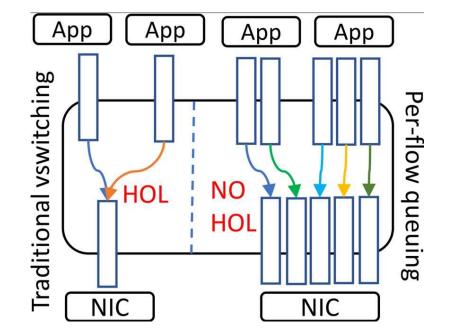




Queen Mary

Where is this overhead coming from?

	HOL Blocking	High CPU Overhead
Large number of queues	No	Yes
Small number of queues	Yes	No



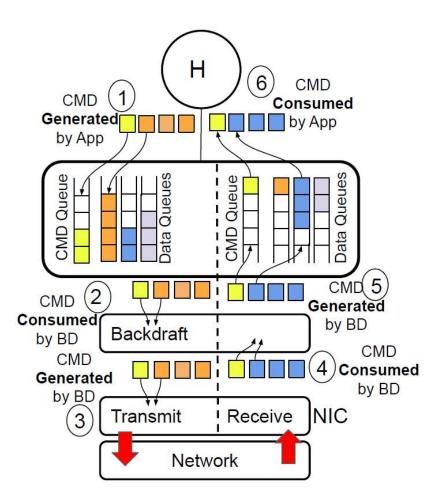


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Doorbell queue

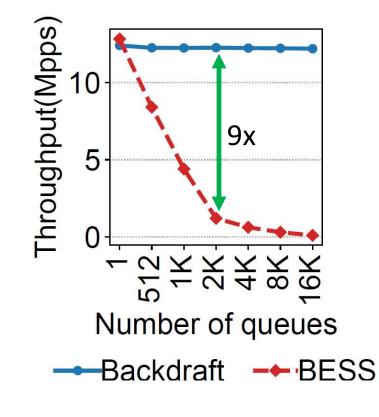
- CPU utilization optimization
 - Saves CPU cycles
 - Saves network bandwidth
 - Alleviates the slow receiver problem

The idea is to poll only one queue instead of so many.





Preliminary Results



We built Backdraft with both components on BESS:

- Per Flow Queuing
- Doorbell Queues



Question?



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