IETF104-Prague, BMWG

draft-mkonstan-nf-service-density-00

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Presented by: Maciek Konstantynowicz

Problem

Challenges

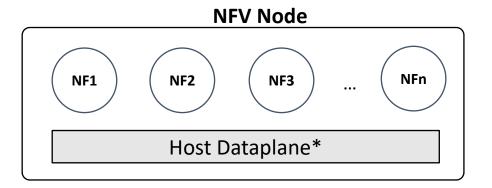
- Measuring performance of Network Function (NF) running alone on a server is fairly straightforward
- It gets more complex with many NFs sharing compute server resources in multi-service-instance, multi-tenant environment, a.k.a. "noisy neighbour" problem
- Using virtual topologies within the server to facilitate "service chains" further exacerbates the problem

Proposal

 Define NFV service benchmarking methodology that yields repeatable and portable benchmarking results and use it to aid in deriving deterministic operating range of NFV designs with many NFs/NFV services running on a server

NFV Service Design – with VNFs and CNFs

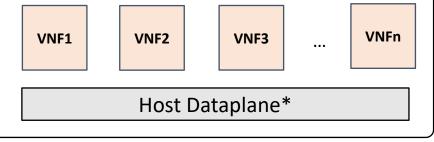
Single Compute Node



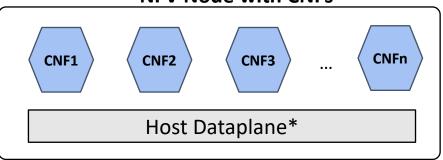
VNF: NF in VM

CNF: NF in Container

NFV Node with VNFs



NFV Node with CNFs



^{*} Linux User-Mode SW Switch, Linux Kernel-Mode Networking, Direct Virtual Function, ...

Factors impacting NF performance (given a fixed set of resources)

Main direct factors

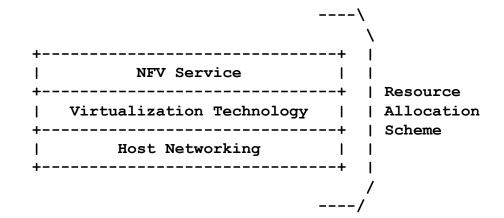
- NF code and packet processing configurations such as routing, rule set of a firewall or IPS size and complexity of configuration,
- Virtual topologies of multiple interconnected NFs, and their quantity (density)
- Packet traffic profile including distributions of flow arrivals, flow sizes, packet sizes and packet interarrival times

Plus two indirect factors

- Virtualization technology workload scheduling and virtual packet interfaces efficiency
- Host networking access to shared physical NIC resources

Proposed solution

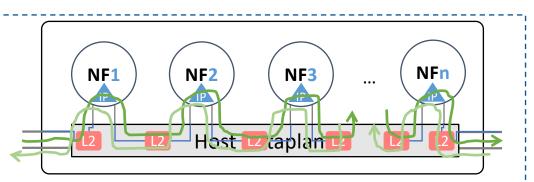
- Separate out three aspects of NFV design
 - NFV service packet processing
 - shared virtualization infrastructure
 - shared host networking infrastructure
- Resource allocation scheme to address "noisy neighbour" aspects
 - Use common practice to start with
 - Processor core pinning
 - Observe NUMA affinity
 - Evolve from there e.g. manage LLC resources



NFV Service Abstraction

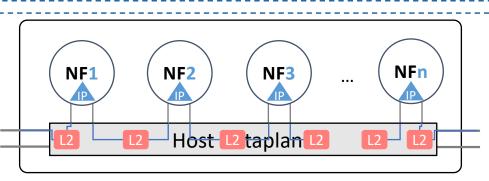
Packet Path(s)

How are the network functions and network devices forwarding packets



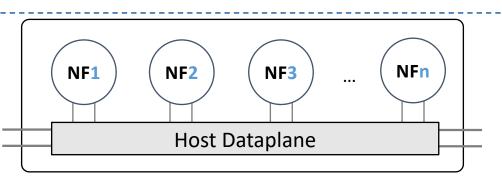
Configuration

How are the network functions and network devices configured

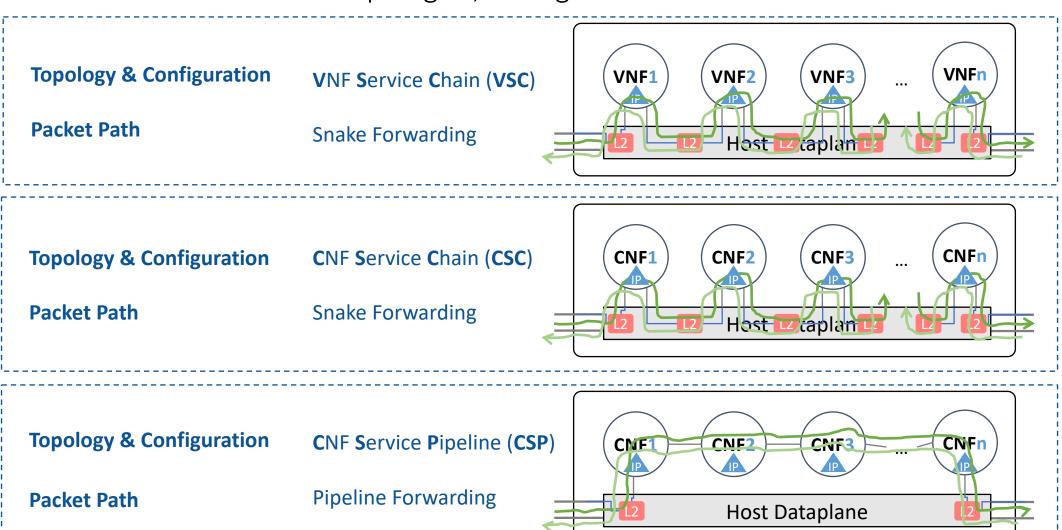


Topology

How are the network functions and network devices interconnected



Test Scenarios: Defined Topologies, Configuration and Packet Paths - So Far..



Composing Service Density Matrix: NF Count View

SVC	001	002	004	006	008	N
001	1	2	4	6	8	1*N
002	2	4	8	12	16	2*N
004	4	8	16	24	32	4*N
006	6	12	24	36	48	6*N
008	8	16	32	48	64	8*N
M	M*1	M*2	M*4	M*6	M*8	M*N

RowIndex: Number of NFV Service Instances, 1..M.
ColumnIndex: Number of NFs per NFV Service Instance, 1..N.
Value: Total number of NFs running the system.

Resource Allocation – Processor Cores

Methodology

+	+	+	+	+
application	thread	app:core	threads/pcores	threads/lcores
	type	ratio	(SMT disabled)	map (SMT
				enabled)
vSwitch-1c	data	1:1	DT/1PC	2DT/2LC
	main	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
vSwitch-2c	data	1 : 2	2DT/2PC	4DT/4LC
	main	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
vSwitch-4c				
	data	1:4	4DT/4PC	8DT/8LC
	main	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
 NF-0.5c	 data main	1:S2 1:S2	 1DT/S2PC 1MT/S2PC	DT/1LC 1MT/1LC
NF-1c				
	data	1:1	1DT/1PC	2DT/2LC
	main	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
NF-2c	data	1:2	2DT/2PC	4DT/4LC
	main	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC

Legend to table:

- Sn shared core, sharing ratio of (n).
- DT data-plane thread.
- MT main-control thread.
- PC physical core, with SMT/HT enabled has many (mostly 2 today) logical cores associated with it.
- LC logical core, if more than one lc get allocated in sets of two sibling logical cores running on the same physical core.
- **SnPC** shared physical core, sharing ratio of (n).

NFV Density Sample Measurements

Resource Allocation – Processor Cores

Methodology Tested Core Allocation: vSwitch-{1c,2c}, NF-1c

nread	app:core	threads/pcores	
:ype	ratio 	(SMT disabled)	threads/lcores map (SMT enabled)
data	1:1	1DT/1PC	2DT/2LC
nain	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
lata	1:2	2DT/2PC	4DT/4LC
nain	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
ĺ	·	ĺ	
data	1:4	4DT/4PC	8DT/8LC
nain	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
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nain	1:S2	·	1MT/1LC
İ	Ī	j	
data	1:1	1DT/1PC	2DT/2LC
nain	1:S2	1MT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
1	1 0		4DE / 4T G
	,	·	4DT/4LC
naın	1:S2	IMT/S2PC	1MT/1LC
	data da	1:S2	1:S2 1MT/S2PC 1

Legend to table:

- Sn shared core, sharing ratio of (n).
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- **SnPC** shared physical core, sharing ratio of (n).

Service Density Matrix: Sample Core Usage View

Tested Core Allocation: vSwitch-{1c,2c}, NF-1c

SVC	001	002	004	006	008	010
001	2	3	6	9	12	15
002	3	6	12	18	24	30
004	6	12	24	36	48	60
006	9	18	36	54	72	90
008	12	24	48	72	96	120
010	15	30	60	90	120	150

Not tested due to restricted core count per NUMA

(SUT = SuperMicro with 2x Intel Xeon 8180 28c 2.5GHz)

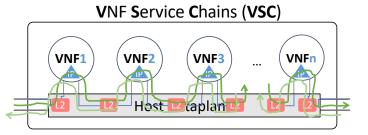
RowIndex: Number of NFV Service Instances, 1..10.

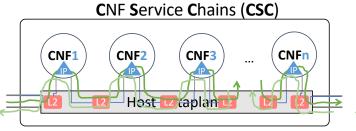
ColumnIndex: Number of NFs per NFV Service Instance, 1..10.

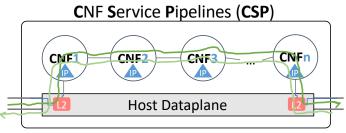
Value: Total number of physical processor cores used for NFs.

Service Density Matrix: MRR Throughput Results



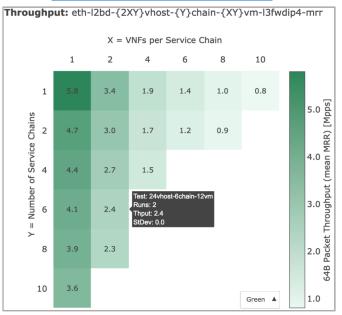


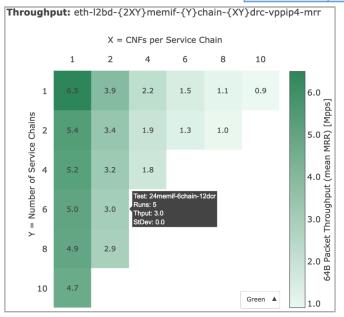


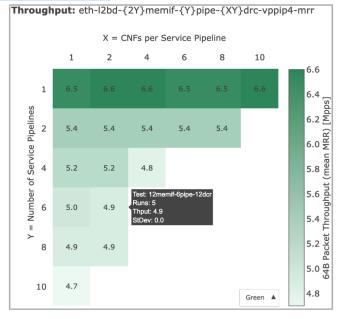


NF-1c	DPDK-L3FWD v18.11
vSwitch-1c	VPP v19.01-release

NF-1c	VPP v19.01-release
Switch-1c	VPP v19.01-release



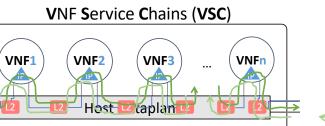




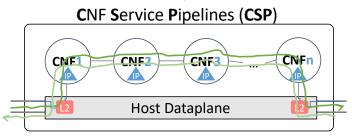
Source: https://docs.fd.io/csit/rls1901/report/vpp performance tests/nf service density/index.html

Service Density Matrix: MRR Throughput Results



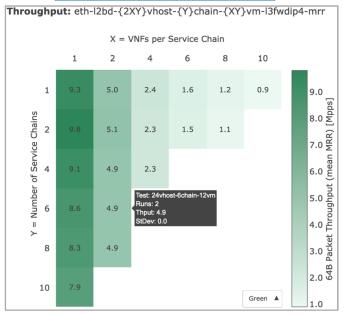


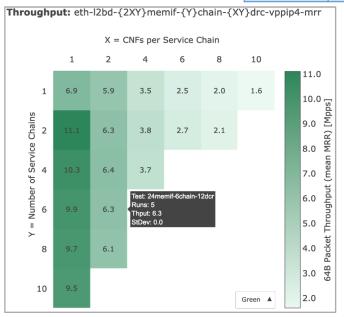
CNF	Service Cl	hains (CSC)
CNF1 C	CNF2 CNF2 Host 12 cap	IF3	CNFn (2)

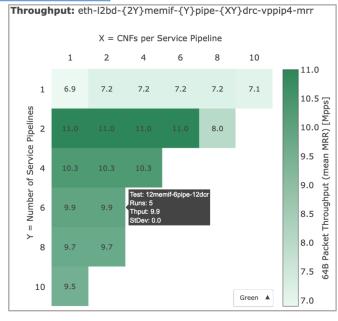


NF-1c	DPDK-L3FWD v18.11
vSwitch-2c	VPP v19.01-release

NF-1c	VPP v19.01-release
vSwitch-2c	VPP v19.01-release







Source: https://docs.fd.io/csit/rls1901/report/vpp performance tests/nf service density/index.html

Next Steps

- Review comments
- BMWG workgroup adoption