

# Radon: Network QoS

Andrew Shewmaker

Carlos Maltzahn    Katia Obraczka

Scott Brandt    Ivo Jimenez

UC Santa Cruz

Graduate Studies in Computer Science

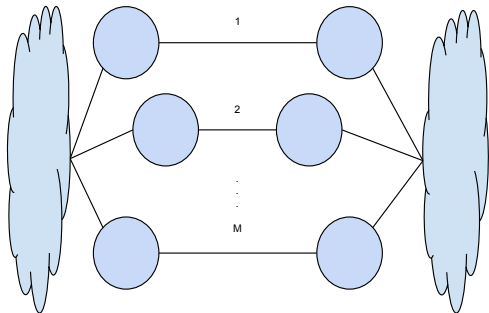
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This research was made possible by LANL, Cisco, and Google.

# Radon Targets Highly Contended, Parallel Bottlenecks

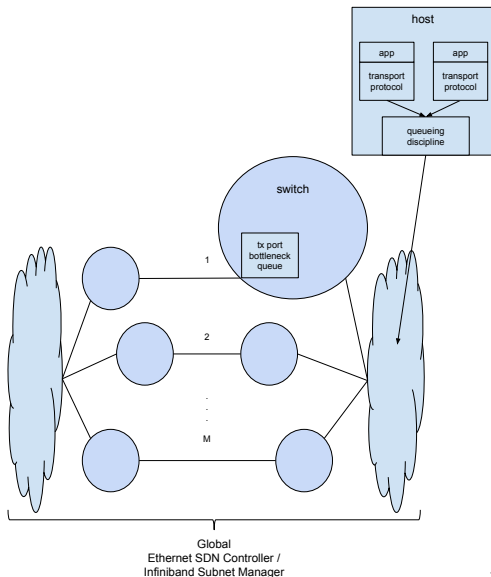
The purpose of Radon (Resource Allocation and Dispatching On Networks) is to maximize utilization of network gateways where bandwidth is precious.

- storage networks
- exascale I/O
- cloud SLAs
- datacenter provisioning
- WAN gateways



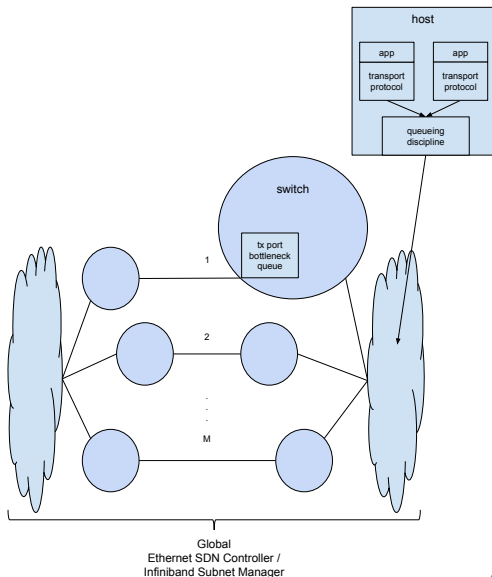
# How Much QoS Enforcement At Each Layer?

- globally by a centralized traffic controller
- per flow by the host queuing disciplines
- per application by the transport layer
- per application by the application



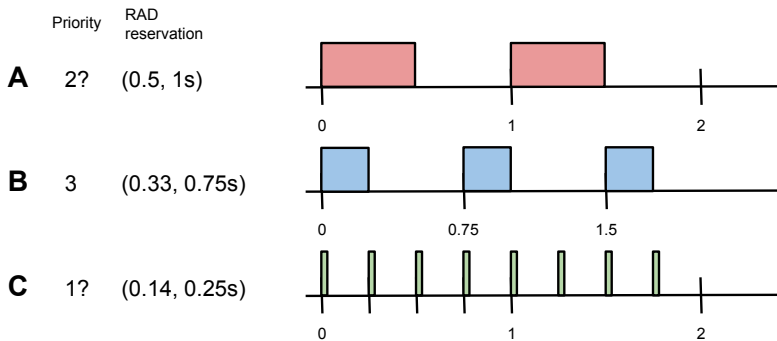
# Radon's Enforcement Choices

- global route scheduling by a central controller
- per flow rate limiting by the host
- per application rate limiting and congestion avoidance by the transport layer



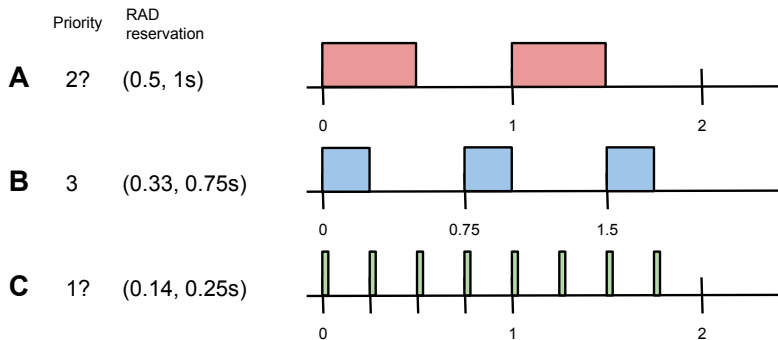
# Don't Use Priorities If You Know What You Want

- RAD (utilization, period) - how much? how often?
- enable arbitrarily fine-grained QoS
- keep meanings consistent in a dynamic environment
- reason across global, flow, and application layers



# SDN Controller - Admission control

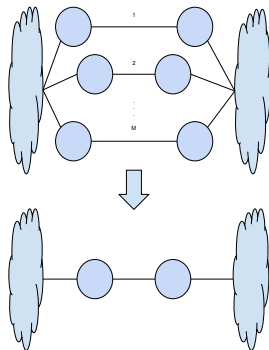
Admit if the sum of all utilizations does not exceed  $M$ , for  $M$  routes



# SDN Controller - Route Management

## Reduction to Uniprocessor Unipath (RUN)

- Regnier, P., et. al. Multiprocessor scheduling by reduction to uniprocessor: an original optimal approach.  
RTSS 2011 (Best Paper Award)
- reduce  $N$  flows on  $M$  routes
- schedule single path with well-known algorithms
- transforms back to multipath schedule



# Existing Host Queueing

- qdiscs provide strict rate limiting
  - rate-limited for any measured interval
  - not work conserving
- cpu/NUMA mappings
  - head-of-line blocking
- multiqueue scheduler avoids head-of-line blocking
  - round-robin is fair, but not QoS-aware
- network classifier cgroup tags packets for specific qdiscs



# Proposed Host Queueing

## Reduction to Uniprocessor Unique (RUN)

- limits migrations between queues
- prevents head-of-line blocking
- short term: control groups + strict rate limiting qdiscs
- long term: control groups + flexible RAD-based qdisc

# Transport Layer

Quotes from the 2013 ACM Symposium on Cloud Computing:

“Whatever the major protocol will be, it will be called TCP.”

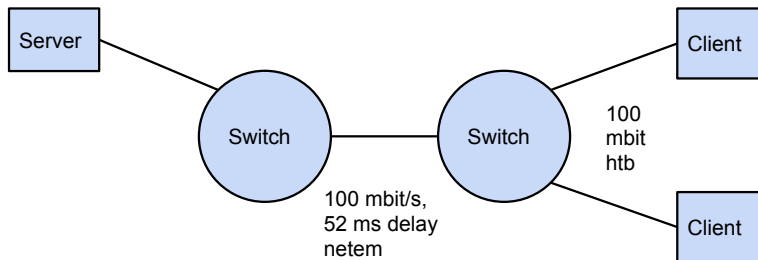
“Buffering ... don't do it.”

TCP is here to stay, but it needs to be improved

- work conserving—  
we need something to use up unused bandwidth
- knows about congestion—  
it needs to know more
- needs to be aware of RAD reservations

# CUBIC TCP Experiment - Setup

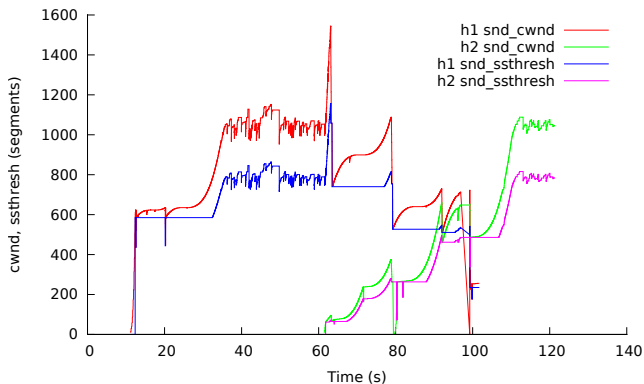
## Mininet Setup



This setup replicates Figure 9 from the Hystart Technical report.

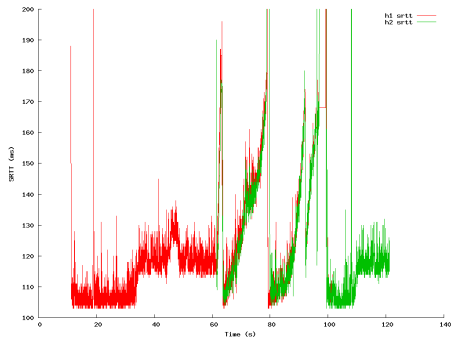
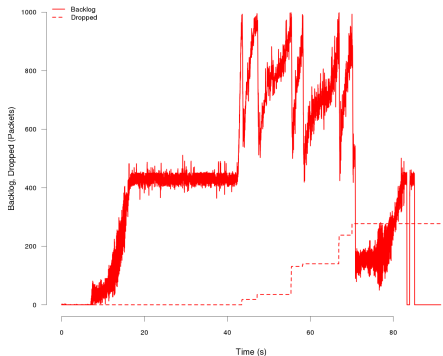
# CUBIC TCP Experiment - Congestion Window

Typical cubic congestion responses.



# CUBIC TCP - Bottleneck Queue & Round Trip Times

Standing/filling/dropping bottleneck queue  $\rightarrow$  clear RTT trends



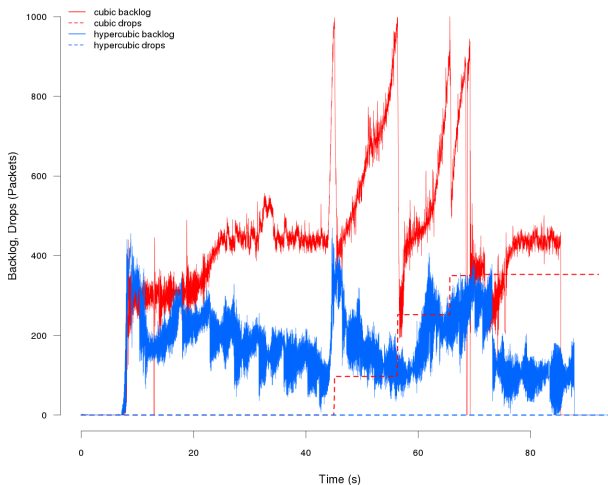
# Next Generation TCP: Hypercubic

To Do:

- ✓ use Hystart detection as general congestion signal
  - enhance Hystart detection
  - add cgroup and RAD reservation awareness

# CUBIC TCP Experiment

Hypercubic bottleneck queue  $< 500$  and prevents packet loss



## Going Forward

- Reduce To Unipath (RUN)
- Reduce To Unique (RUN)
- fix TCP (Run! Just kidding.)

I'm looking for partners willing to try these ideas on a large scale testbed.

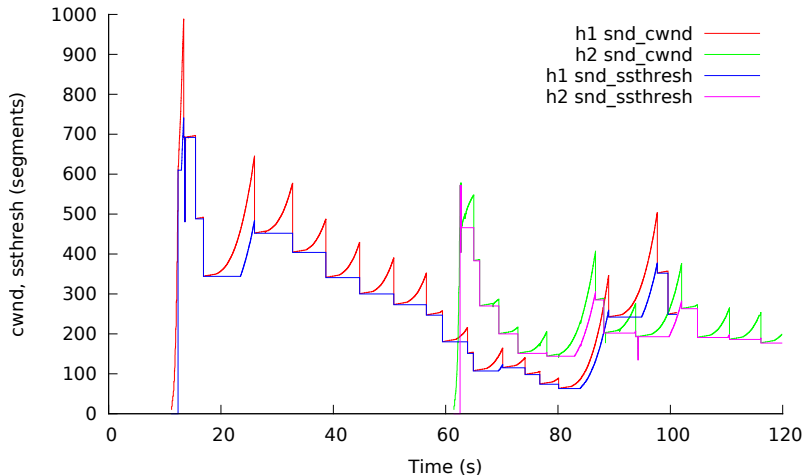


# Thanks!

- more on RAD  
**Dynamic Integrated Scheduling of Hard Real-Time, Soft Real-Time and Non-Real-Time Processes**  
<http://systems.soe.ucsc.edu/node/88>
- original RUN paper by Regnier, P., et. al.  
(RTSS11 Best Paper Award)  
**Multiprocessor scheduling by reduction to uniprocessor: an original optimal approach.**  
<http://systems.soe.ucsc.edu/node/579>
- **Run, Fatboy, Run: Applying the Reduction to Uniprocessor Algorithm to Other Wide Resources**  
tech report

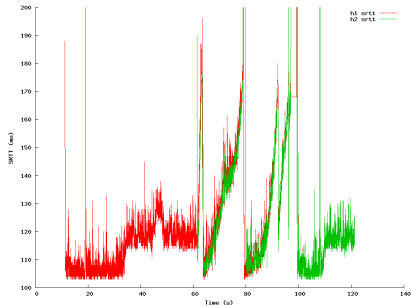
# Backup Slides

# Hypercubic Congestion Window



# Round Trip Times Comparison

## CUBIC



## Hypercubic

