

# Making Serverless Computing More Serverless

Zaid Al-Ali, Sepideh Goodarzy, Ethan Hunter, Sangtae Ha, Richard Han, Eric Keller  
*University of Colorado Boulder*

Eric Rozner  
*IBM Research*



University of Colorado  
Boulder

**IBM  
Research**

# Serverless Background

- Serverless offerings are widespread today



Amazon Lambda



Google Cloud Functions



IBM Cloud Functions



Azure Functions



Apache OpenWhisk



OpenFaaS



fission



Dispatch

# Today's serverless abstraction

- Serverless typically means Function-as-a-Service

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## Benefits

No need to manage infrastructure

Simple scale-out support

Low cost

# Today's serverless abstraction

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Benefits	Shortcomings
No need to manage infrastructure	Event-driven frameworks only
Simple scale-out support	Stateless
Low cost	Function instance bound to server

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This talk: propose new serverless abstraction and overview its design

# Today's serverless abstraction

## Making Serverless Computing More Serverless

FaaS, Lambda, OpenWhisk, ...

Break limitations of single server

Zaid Al-Ali<sup>†</sup>, Sepideh Goodarzy<sup>†</sup>, Ethan Hunter<sup>†</sup>, Sangtae Ha<sup>†</sup>, Richard Han<sup>†</sup>, Eric Keller<sup>†</sup>, Eric Rozner<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>†</sup>University of Colorado Boulder; <sup>\*</sup>IBM Research

**Abstract**—In serverless computing, developers define a function to handle an event, and the serverless framework horizontally scales the application as needed. The downside of this function-based abstraction is it limits the type of application supported and places a bound on the function to be within the physical resource limitations of the server the function executes on. In this paper we propose a new abstraction

through memory or storage. The challenge, of course, is realizing a process-based serverless framework which can map our serverless process abstraction to an underlying, physically distributed infrastructure. To that end, we propose a new architecture called ServerlessOS to enable our vision and argue three key components are necessary to make our

Low cost

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# A new serverless abstraction

- Expand serverless beyond the bounds of FaaS
- Goals of our new abstraction:



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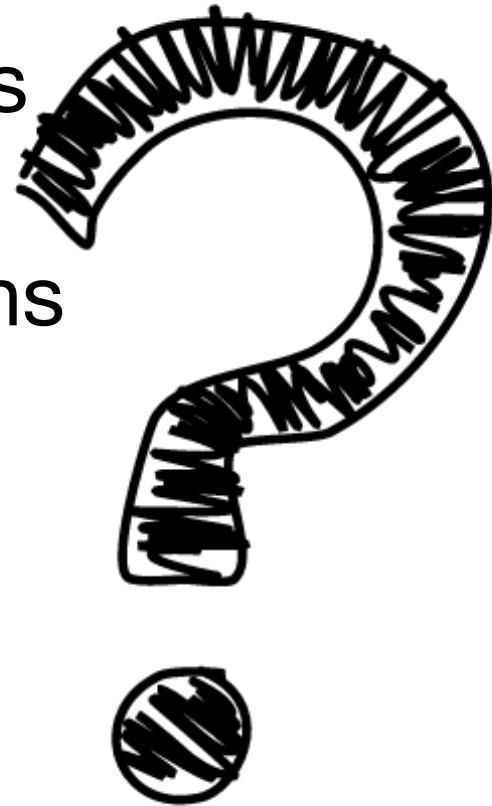
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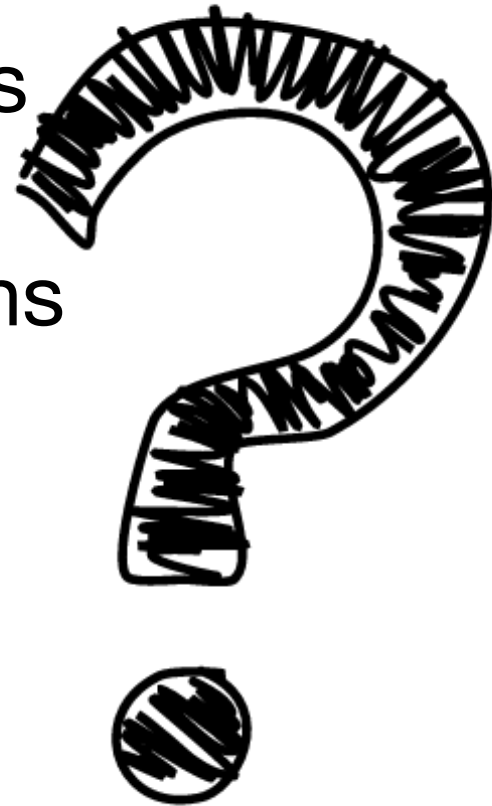
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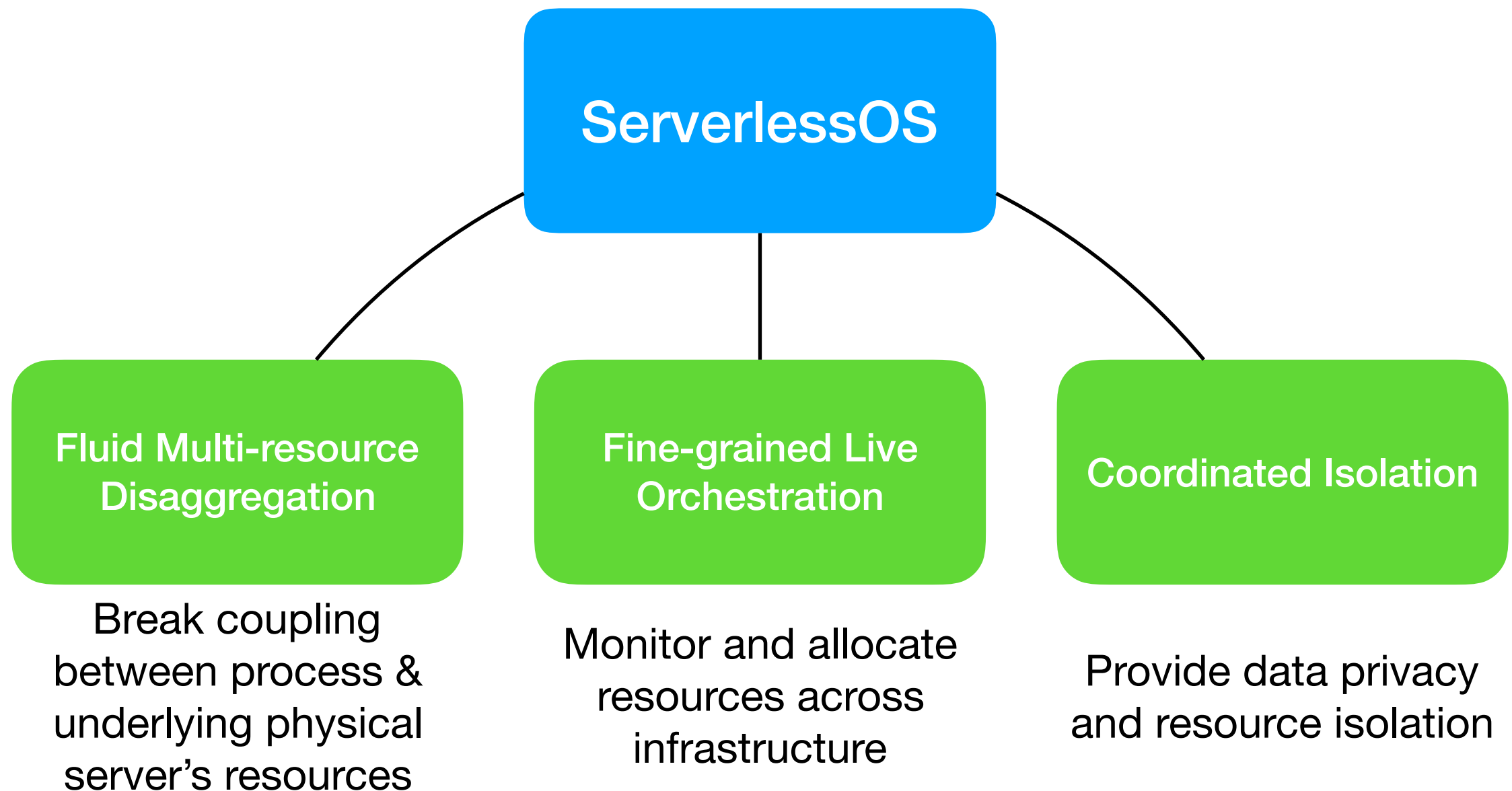
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Challenge: map serverless process abstraction to underlying physically distributed architecture

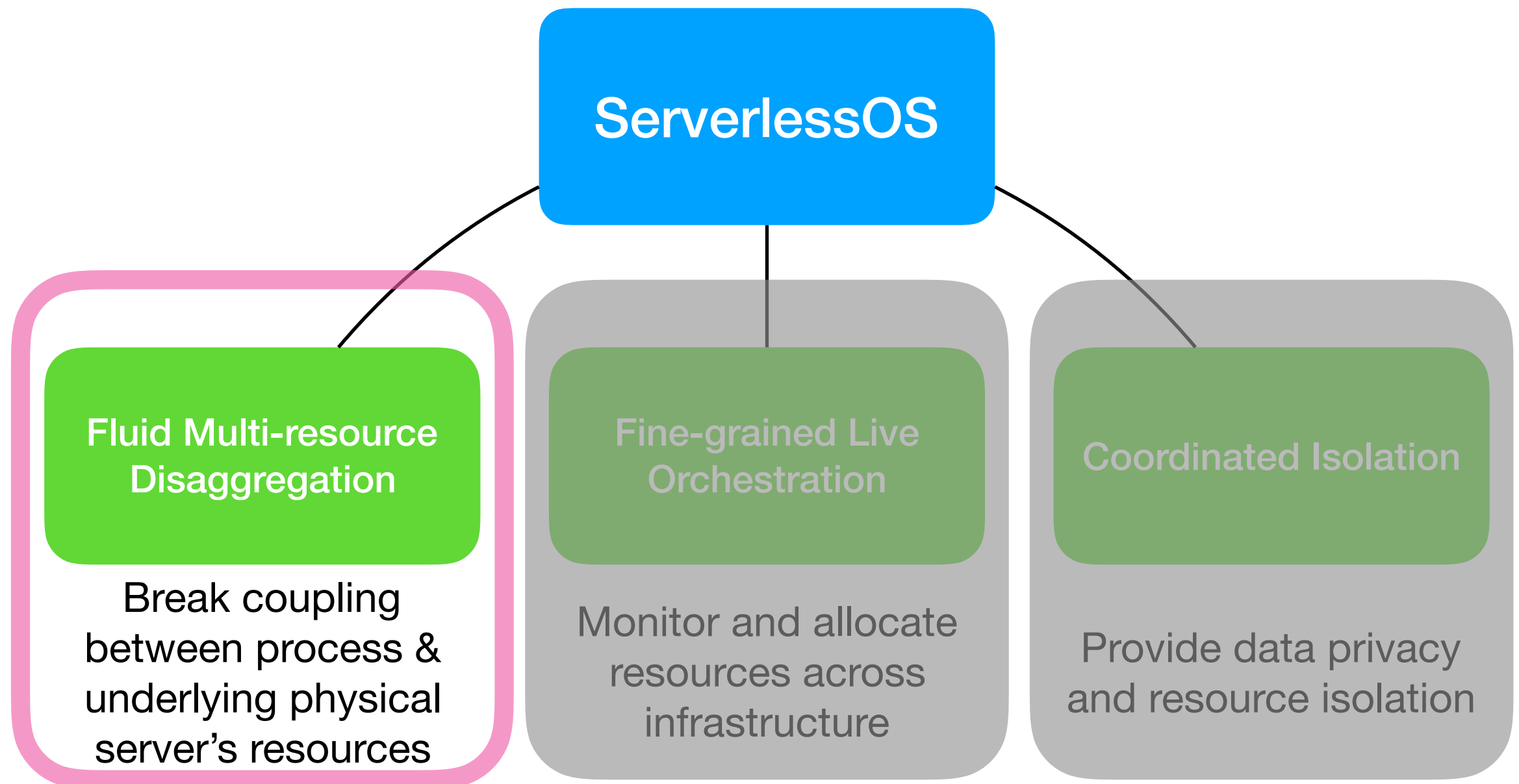
# Outline of talk

- Goal: provide seamless, scale-out process abstraction
- This talk: high-level outline of our *ServerlessOS* vision



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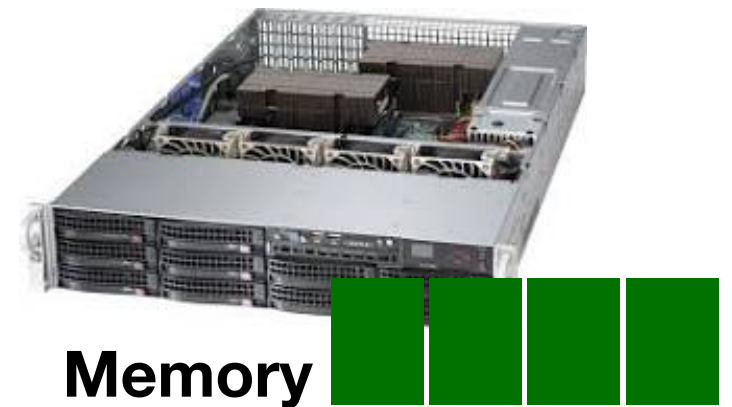
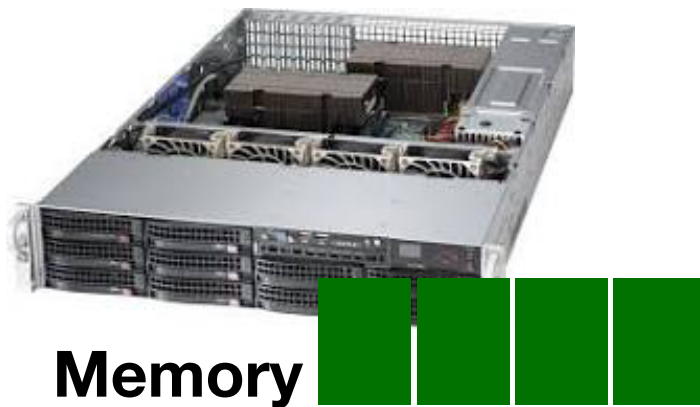




# Fluid multi-resource disaggregation

- Break coupling between process & underlying physical server resources

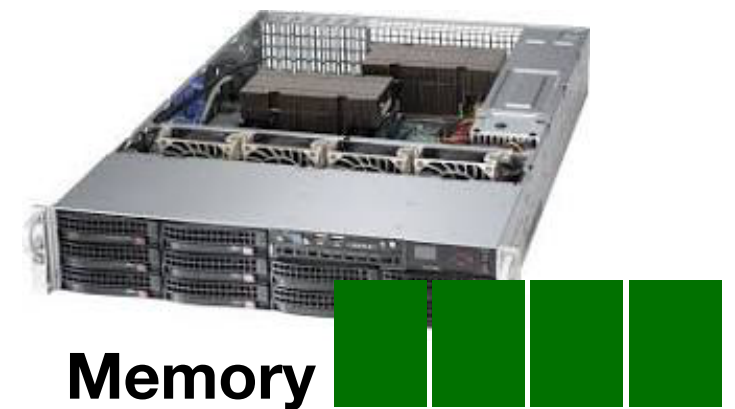
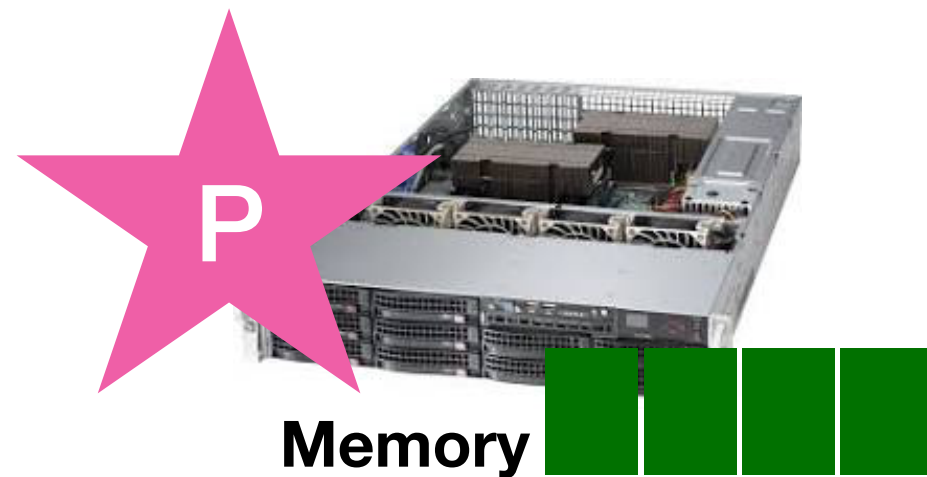
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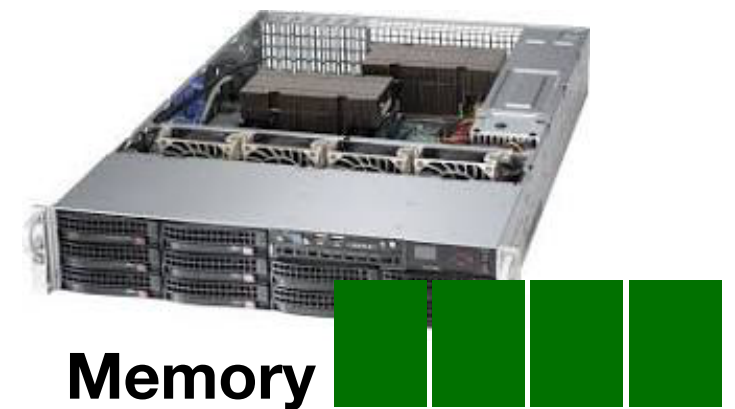
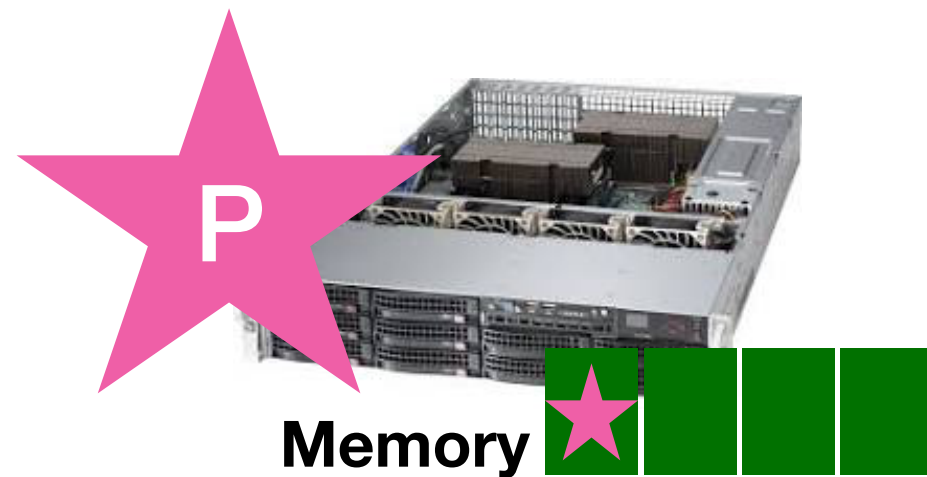
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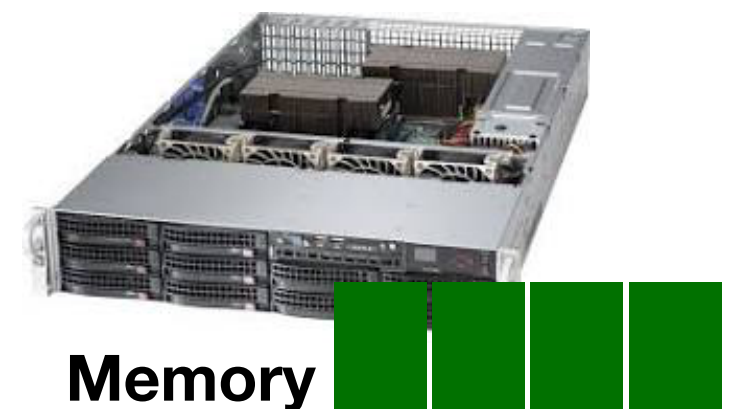
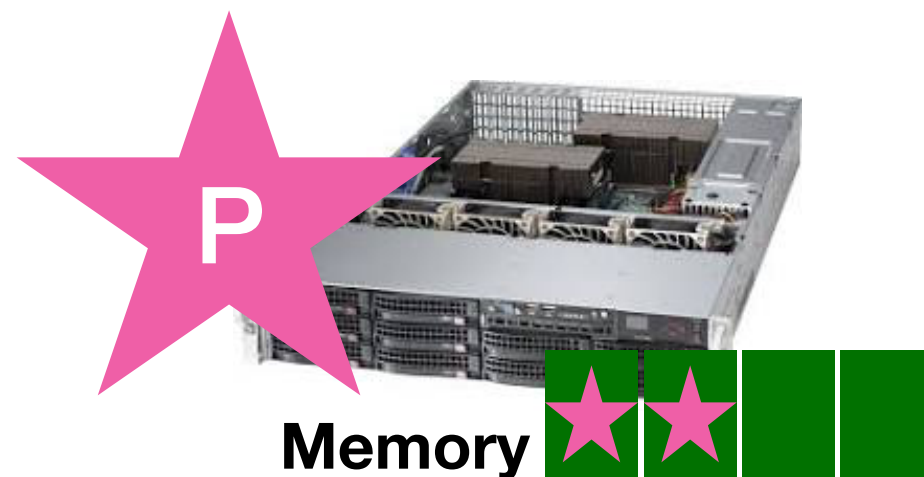
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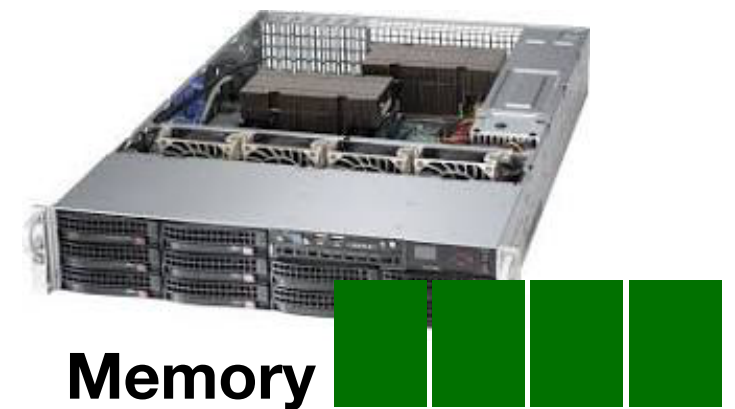
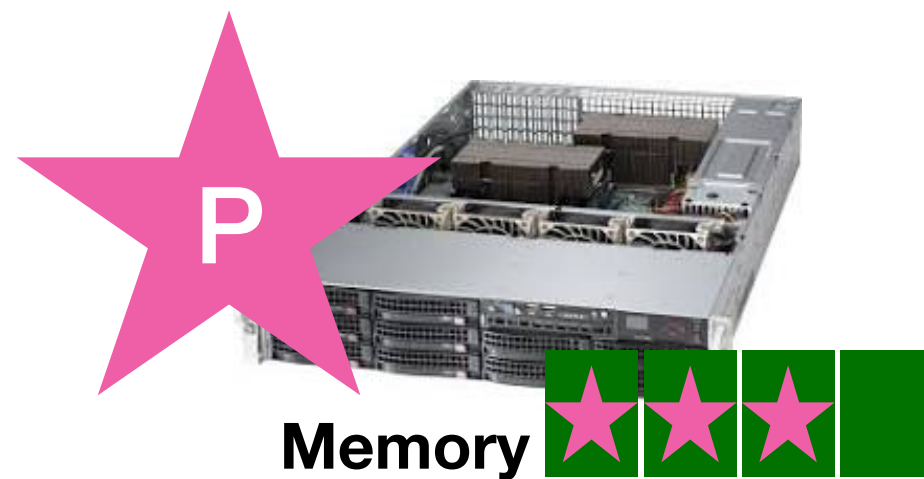
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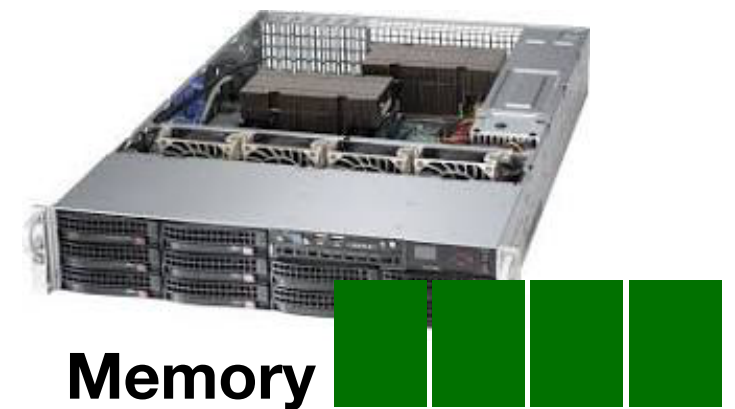
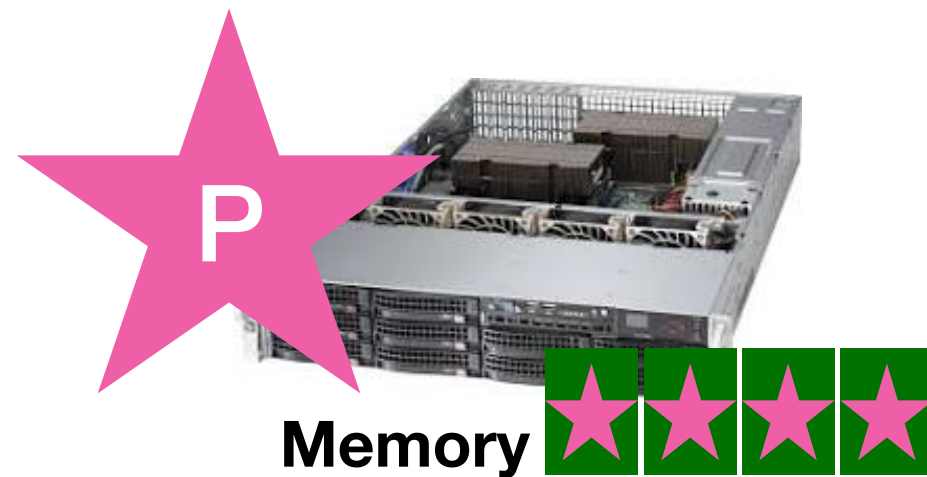
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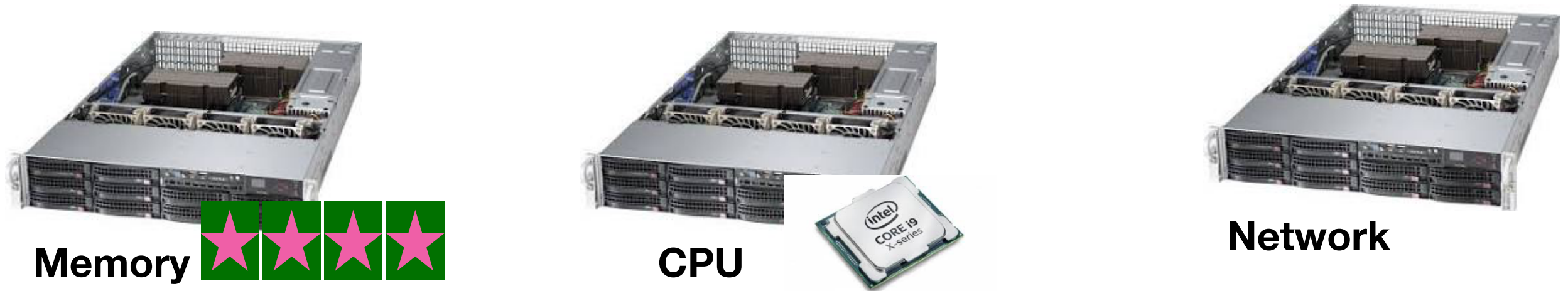


Disaggregation: decouple process's resources from single server

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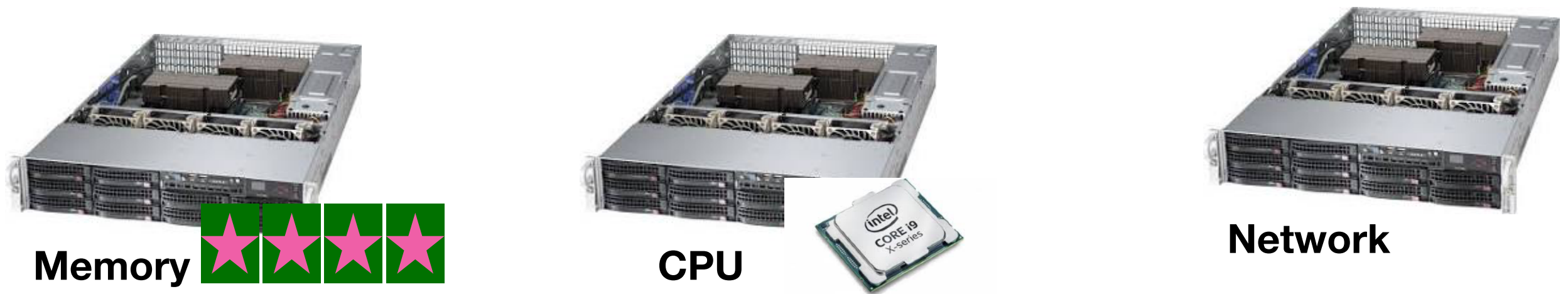
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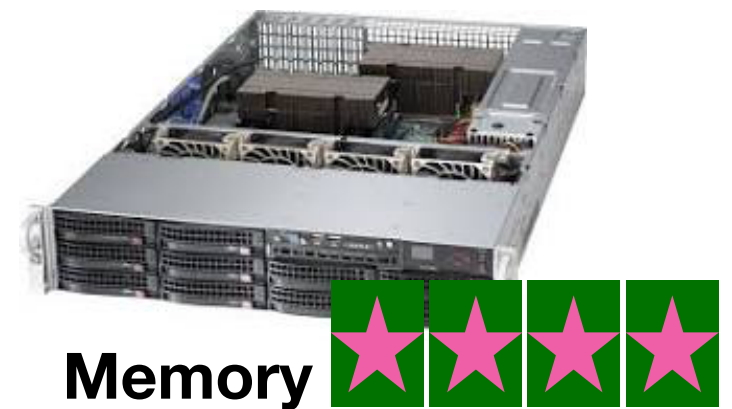
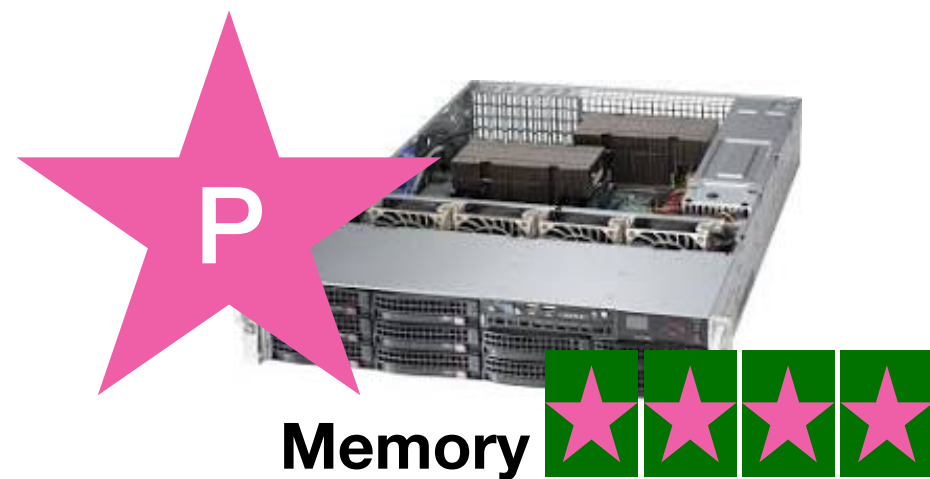


Decouple memory, compute, I/O to increase flexibility

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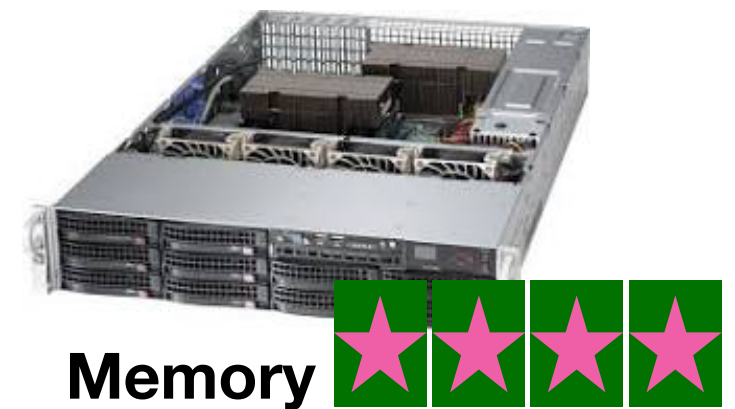
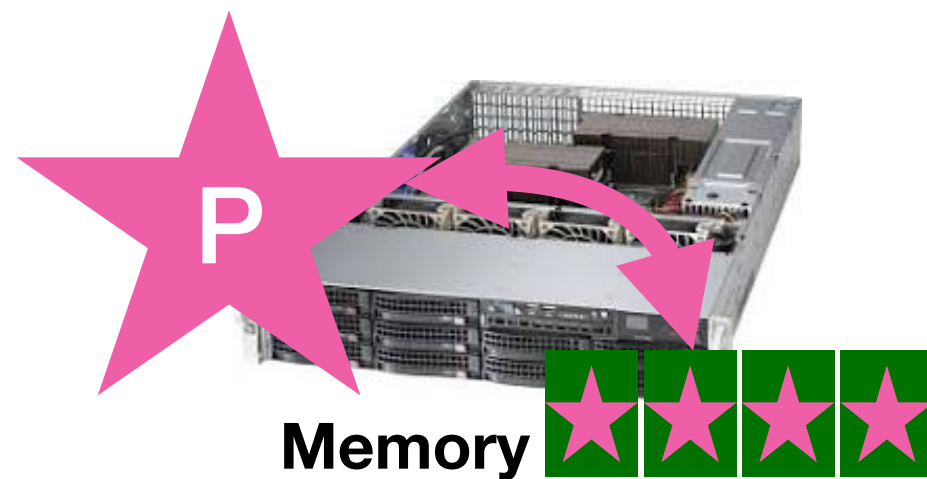
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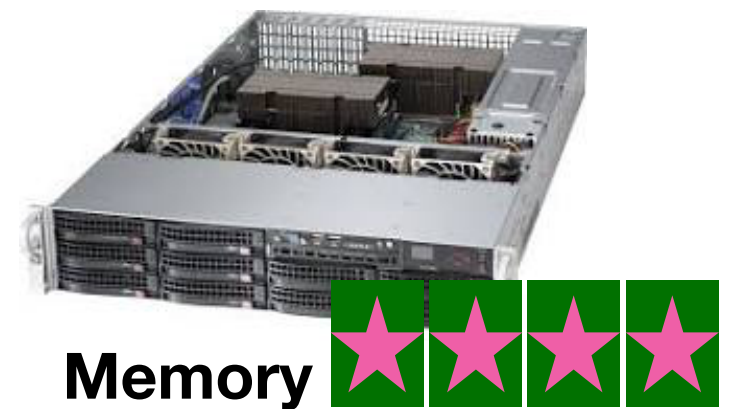
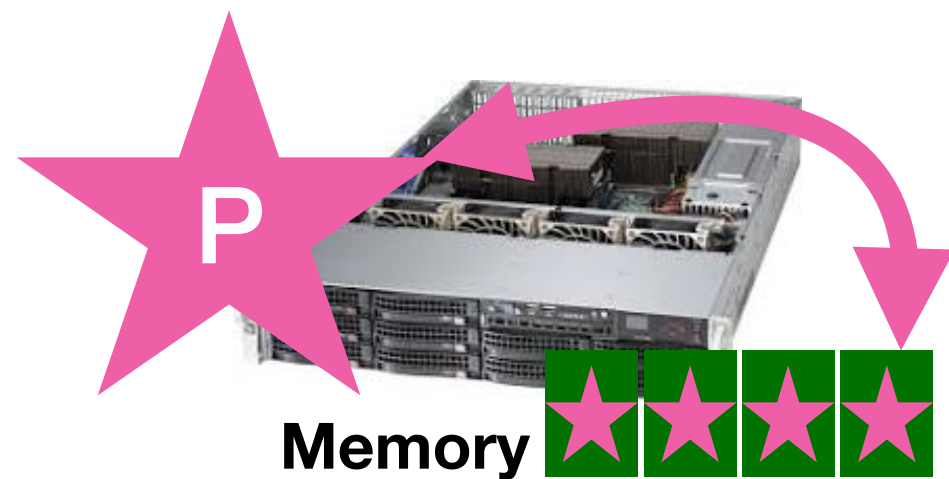
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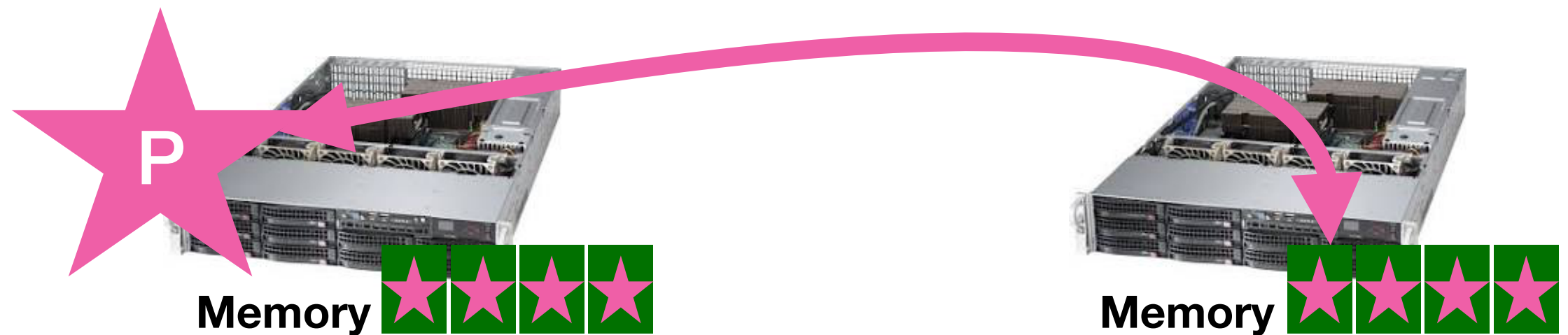




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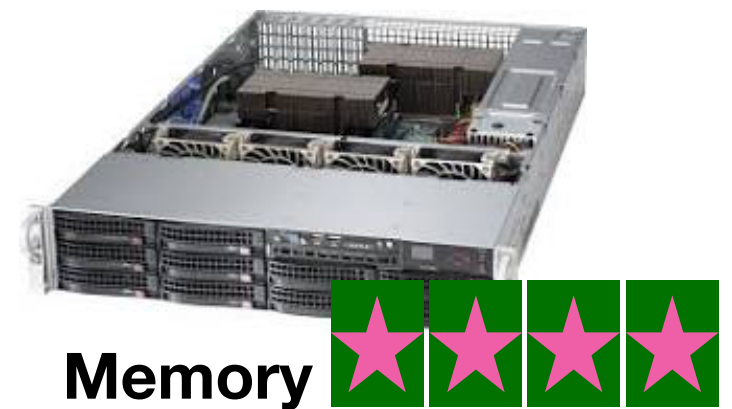
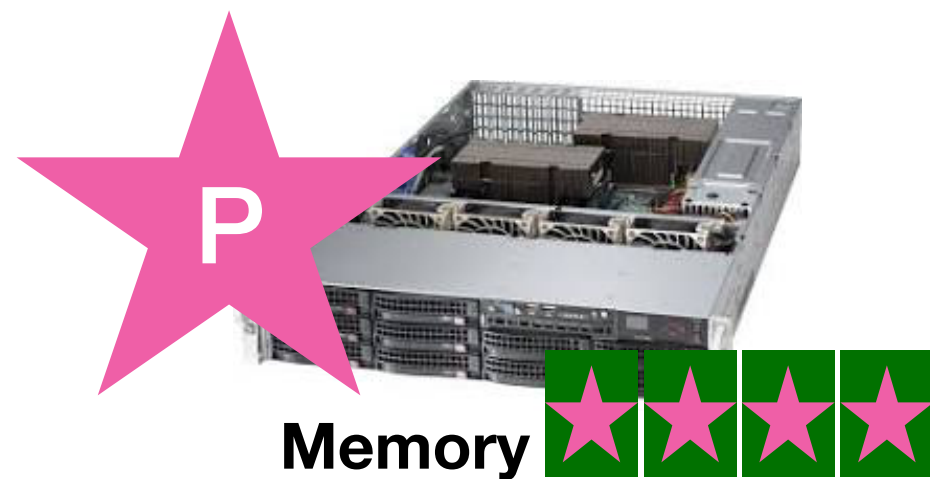
Accessing remote memory incurs much higher overhead than local memory



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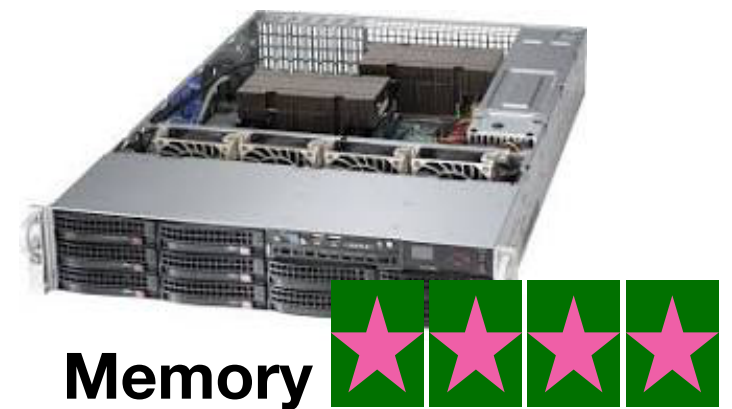
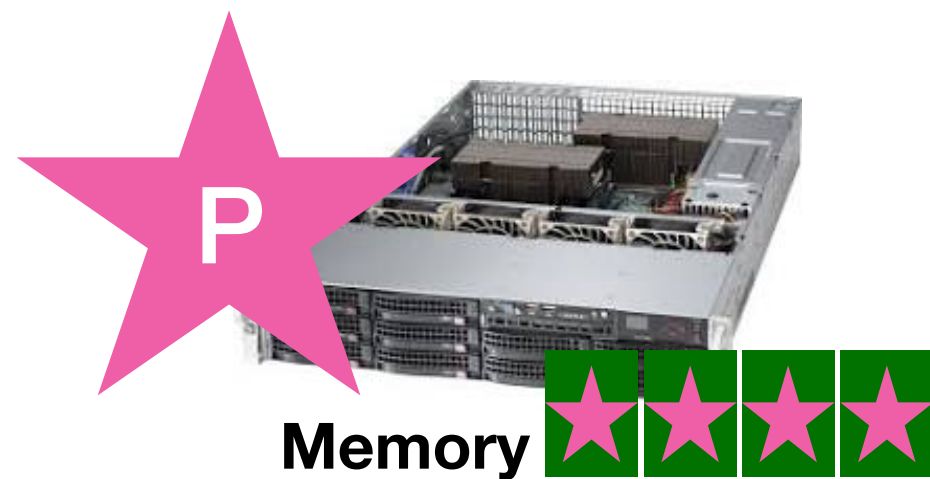
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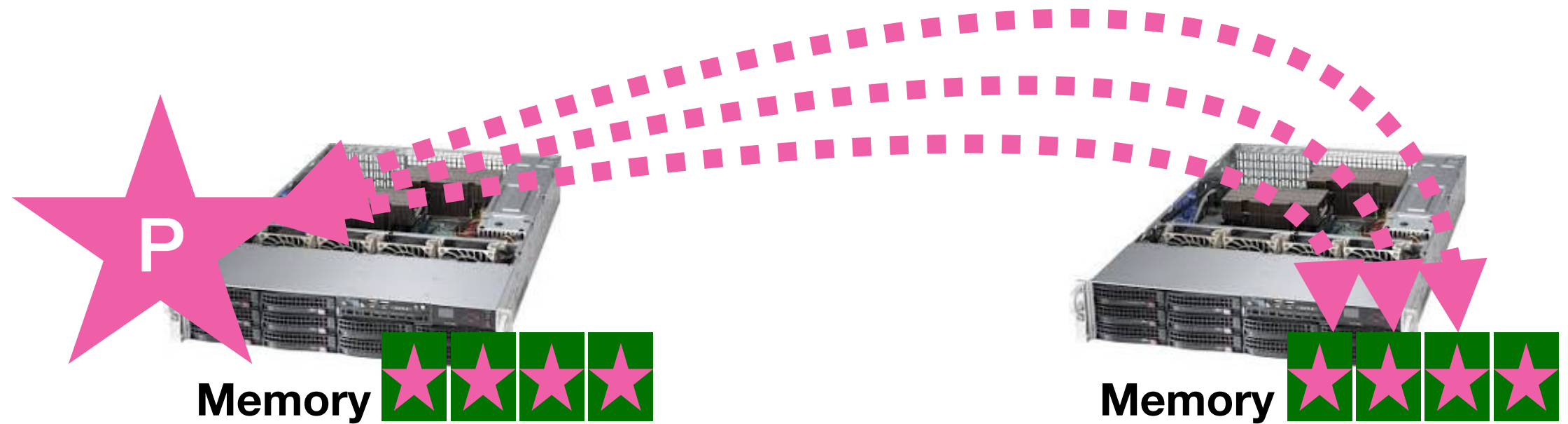


Fluidity: allow process to *move to* data when more efficient

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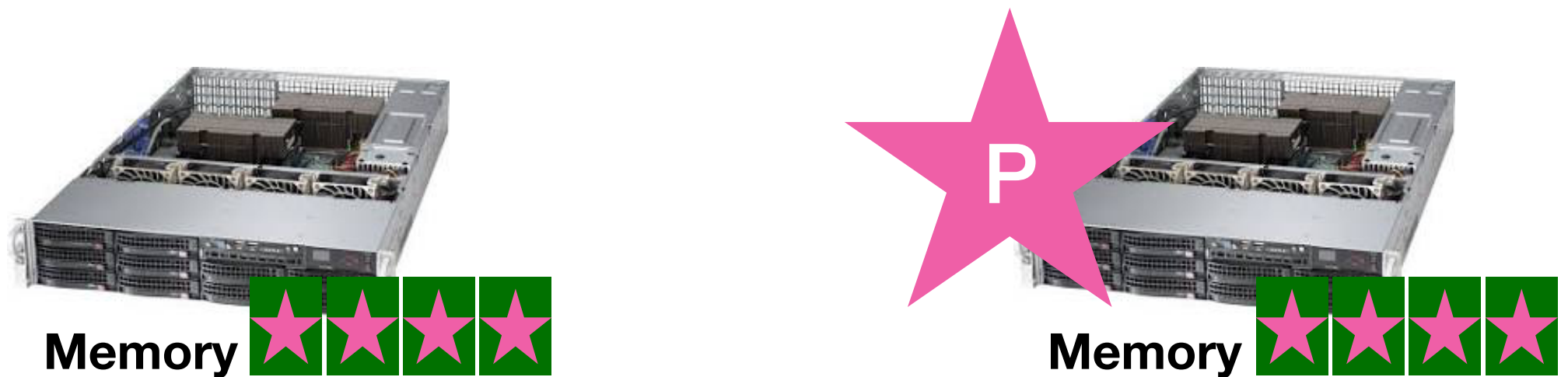


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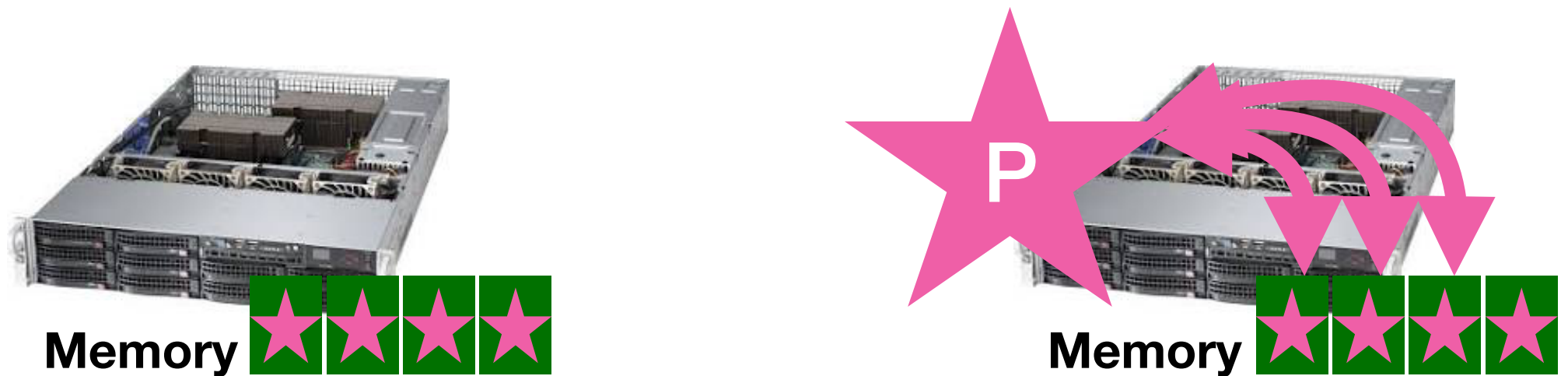


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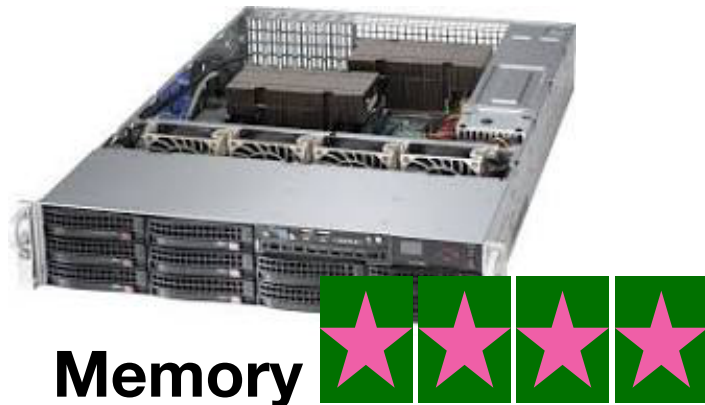
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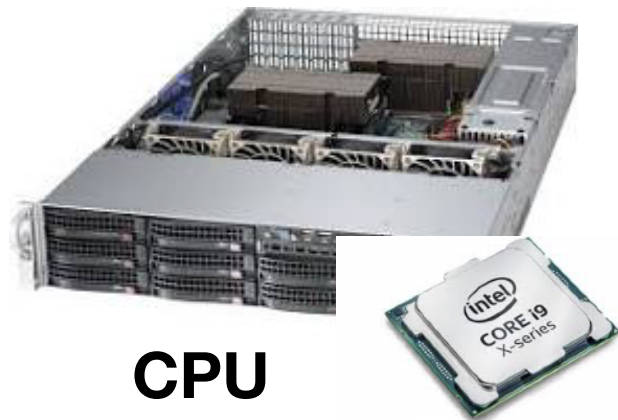


Fluidity: enable process to exploit locality to improve performance

# Fluidity over multiple resources



Already provided by prior works  
(*RamCloud, DSM, InfiniSwap, ...*)



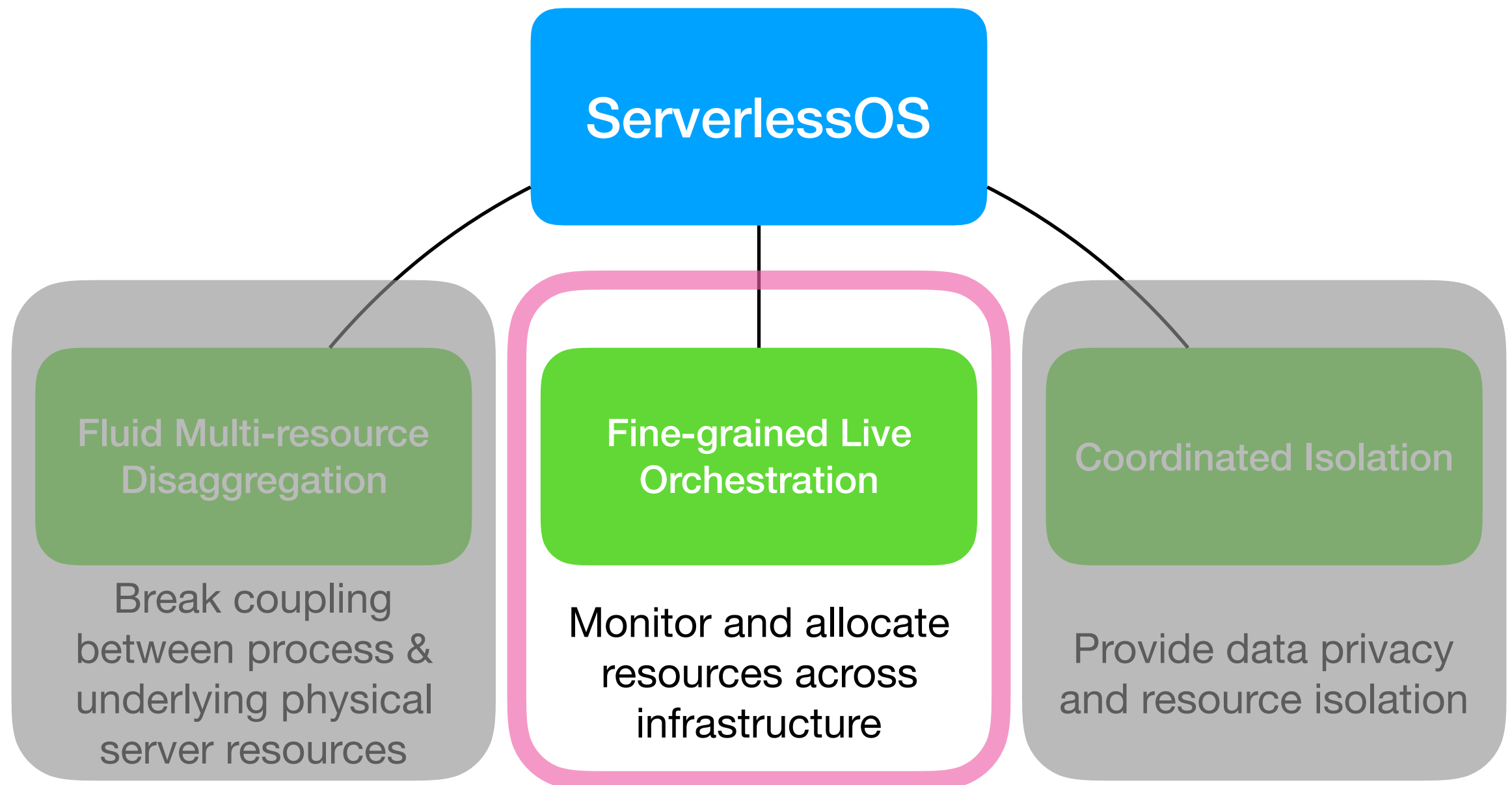
Move processing to data or other  
server with more compute resources  
(*Initial results show 2-3x speedup over a DSM scheme*)



Decouple device that captured I/O from device that will  
process I/O. Additionally, move I/O to more bandwidth.  
(*CPU fluidity can move processing with socket*)

# Outline of talk

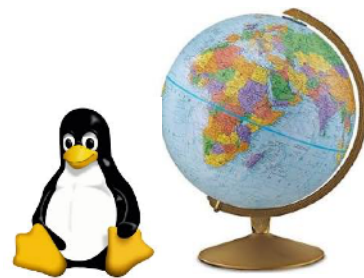
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# Fine-grained live orchestration layer

- Monitor, allocate, and optimize run-time performance by automatically assigning, migrating, or scaling workloads



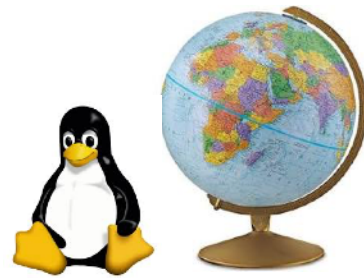
Global decision making





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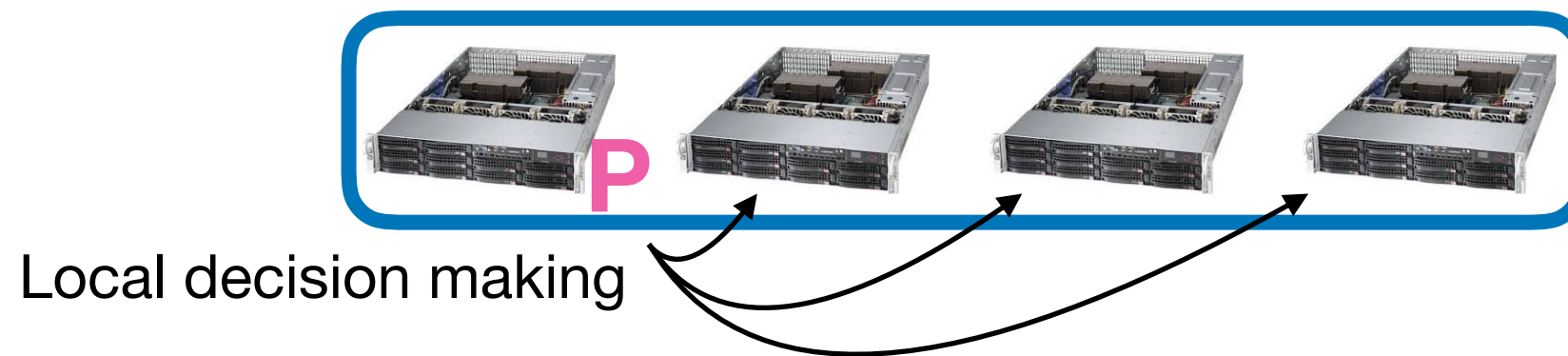
Global decision making

Determine subset of nodes  
(and resources) available to  
process **P**



# Fine-grained live orchestration layer

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- When to expand (or contract)
- Where to expand (or contract)

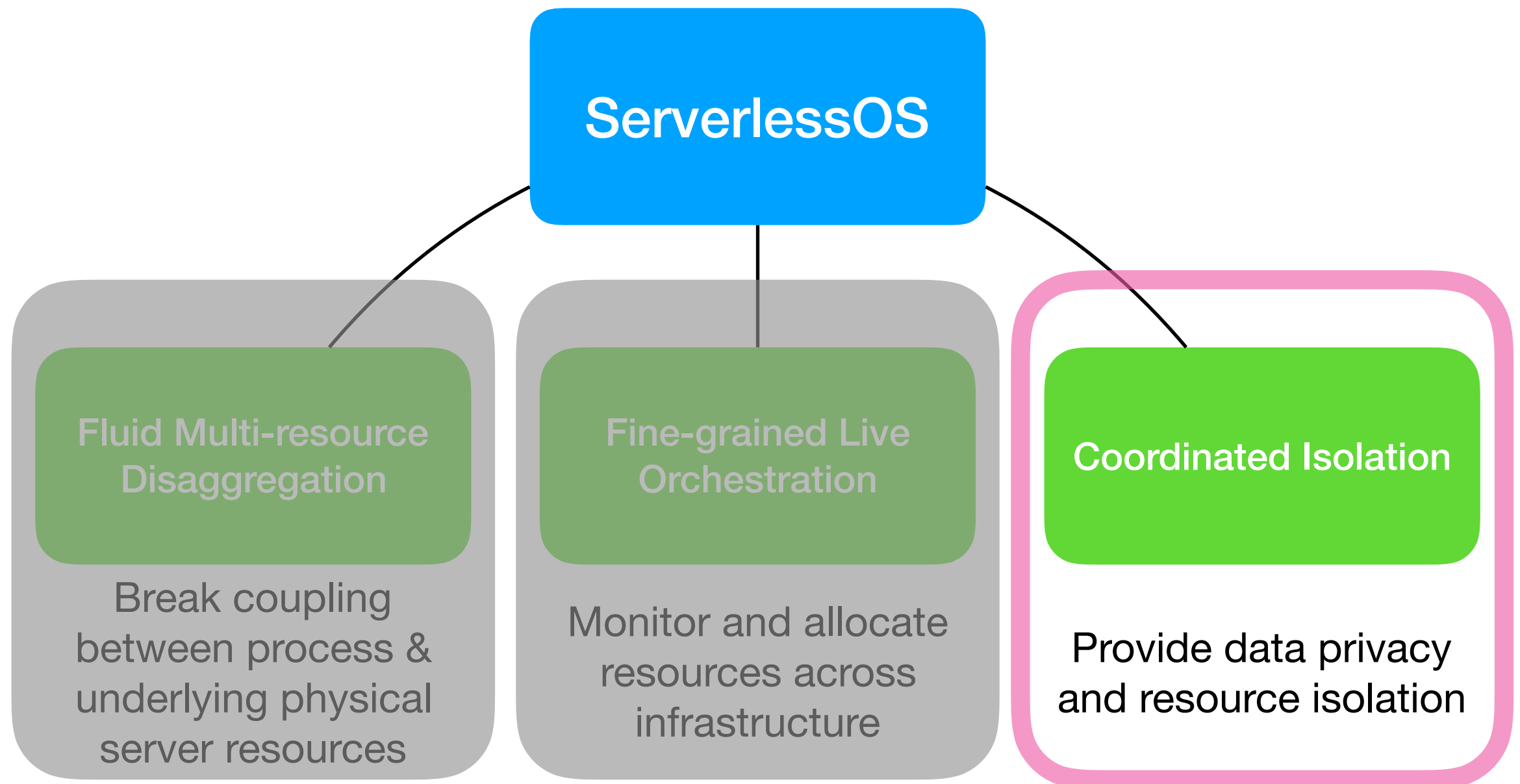
Both decisions influenced by state of other local nodes:

- CPU
- Memory
- Network

Backpressure algorithm avoids poor decisions

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# Coordinated Isolation

## Data Privacy

Ensure application cannot read or write state from another application

## Resource Isolation

Bound CPU, memory, storage, and network usage of workloads

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ServerlessOS: extend isolation across multiple servers in coordinated fashion

# Coordinated Isolation

namespaces

Extend process namespace across multiple servers

control groups

Centralize state in orchestration layer, but minimize overheads



Global store of CPU shares



Core 0      Core 1      Core 2

From single server...



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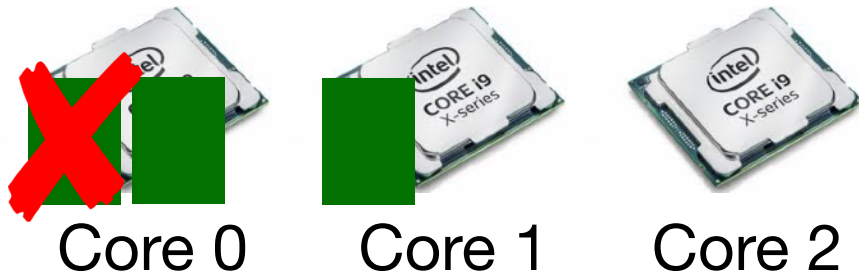
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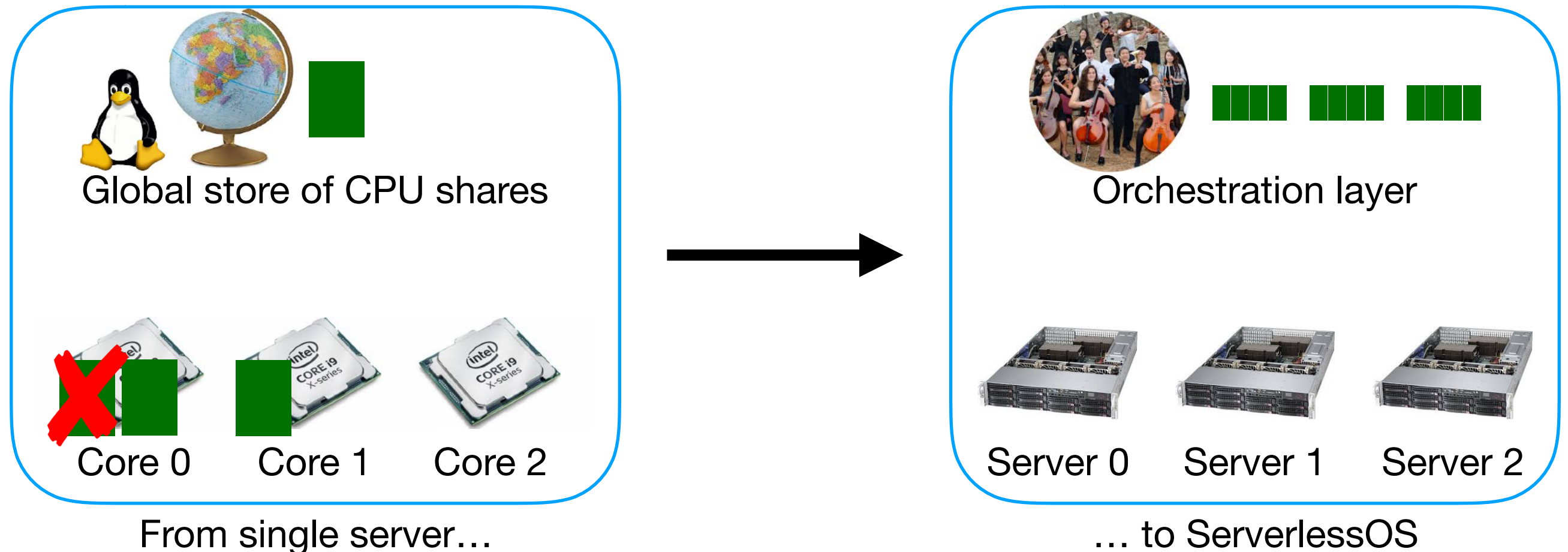
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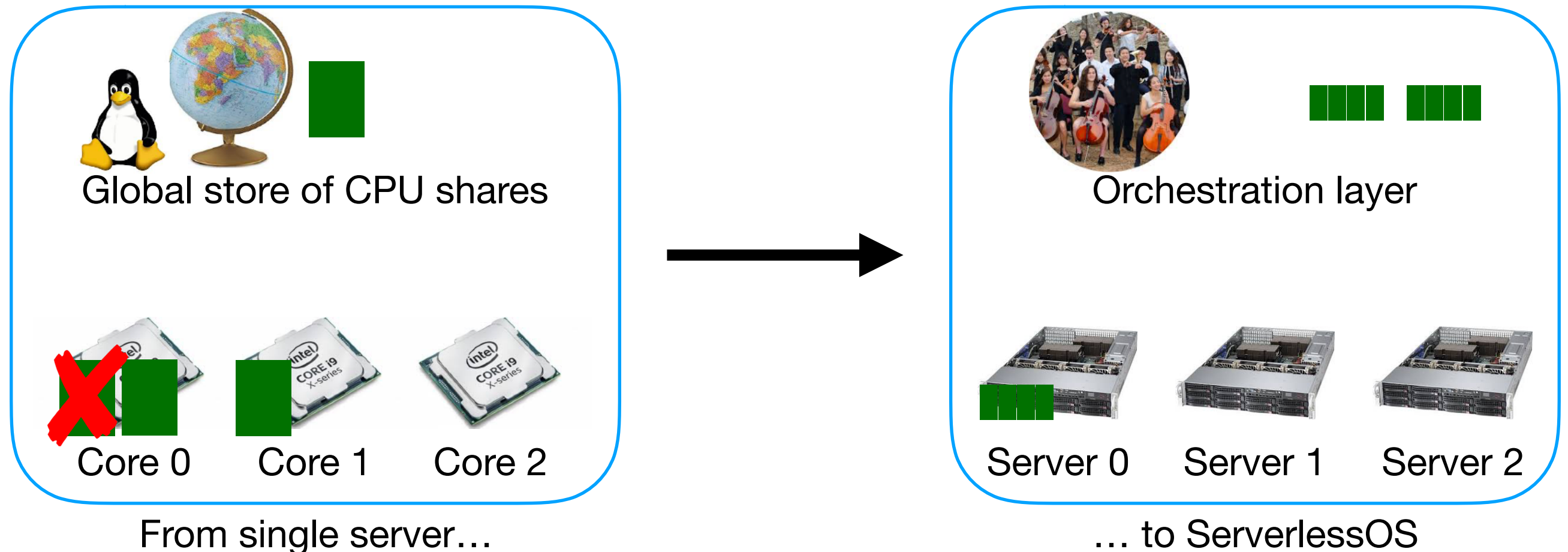
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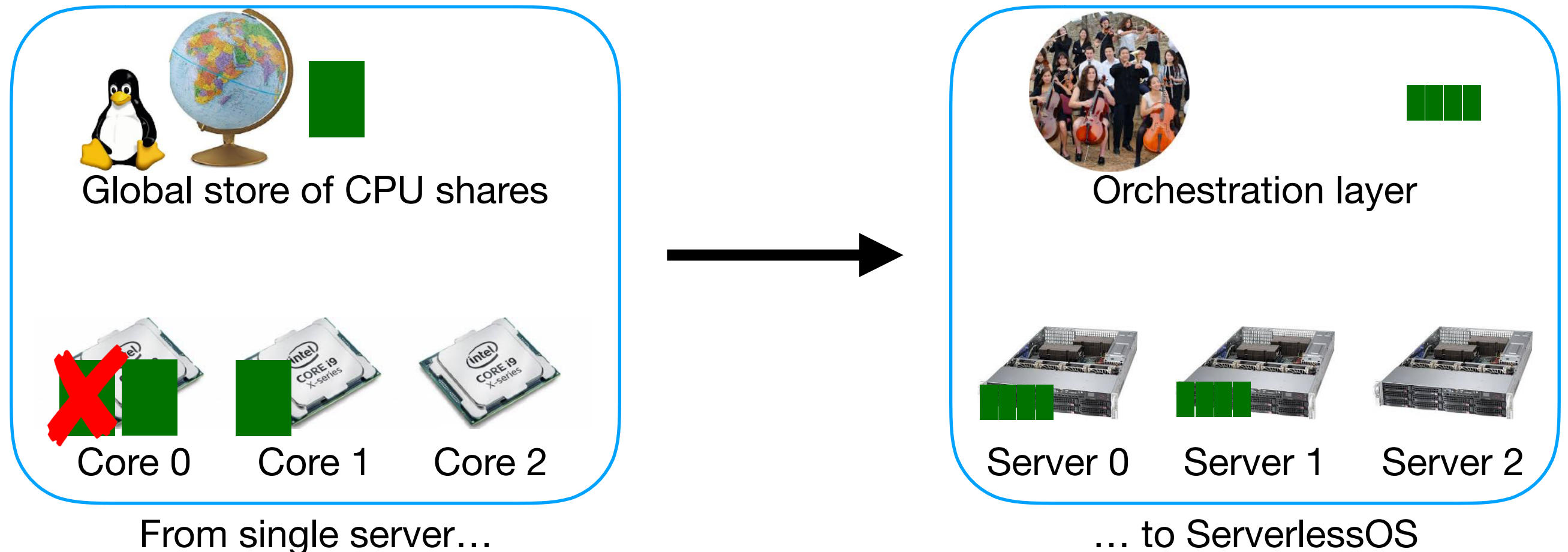
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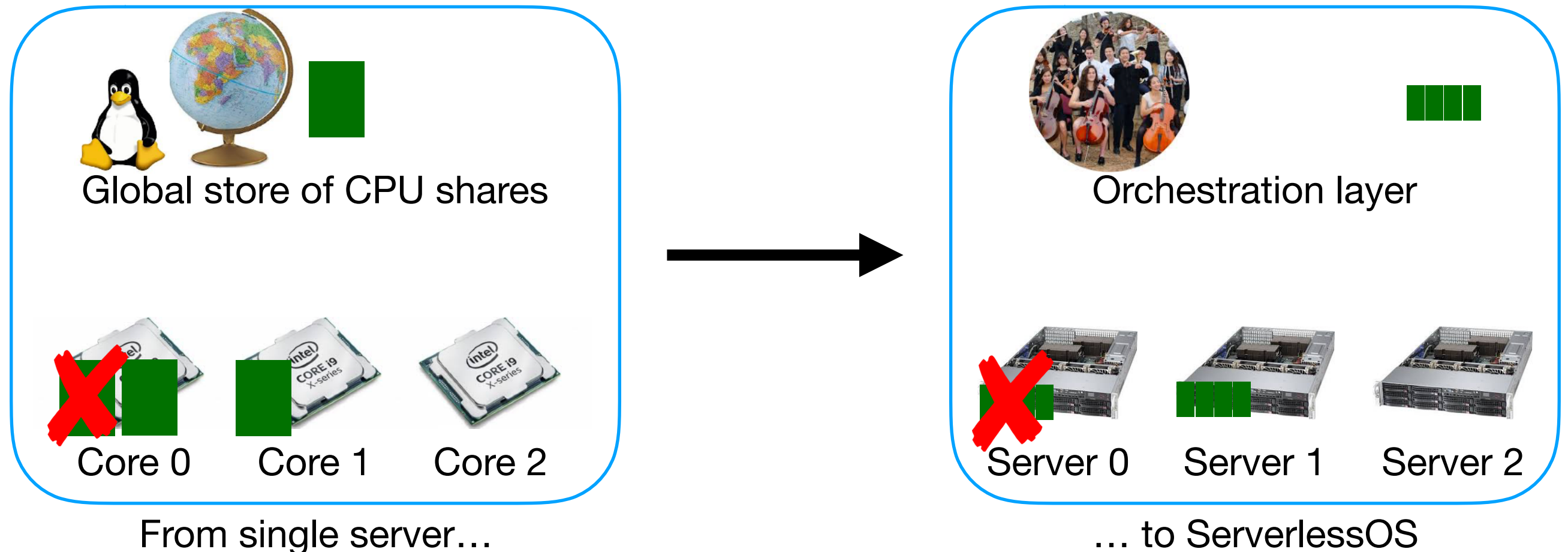
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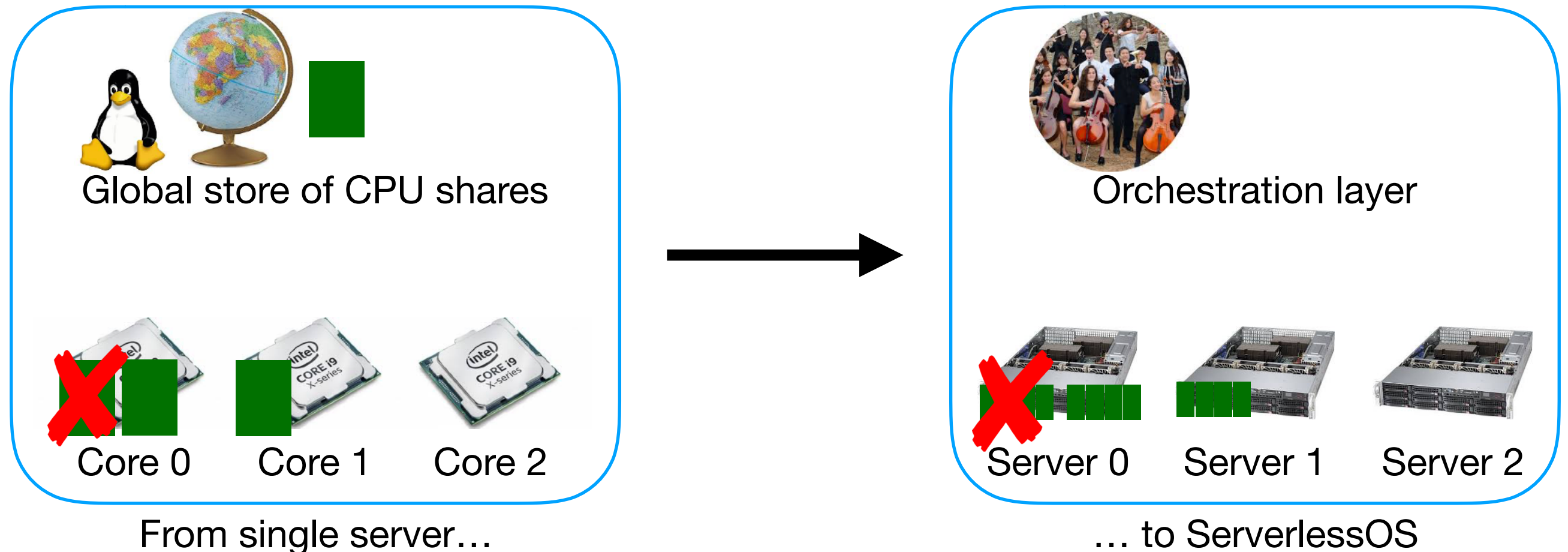
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# Conclusions

- New abstraction for serverless: a seamless, scale-out process
- High-level overview of ServerlessOS architecture
  - Fluid multi-resource disaggregation
  - Fine-grained live orchestration layer
  - Coordinated isolation
- Next steps: refine design, build prototype, conquer the world!
- Thanks! [mailto: erozner@us.ibm.com](mailto:erozner@us.ibm.com)