# Split / Merge System Support for Elastic Execution in Virtual Middleboxes



Shriram RAJAGOPALAN IBM Research & UBC

Dan WILLIAMS IBM Research

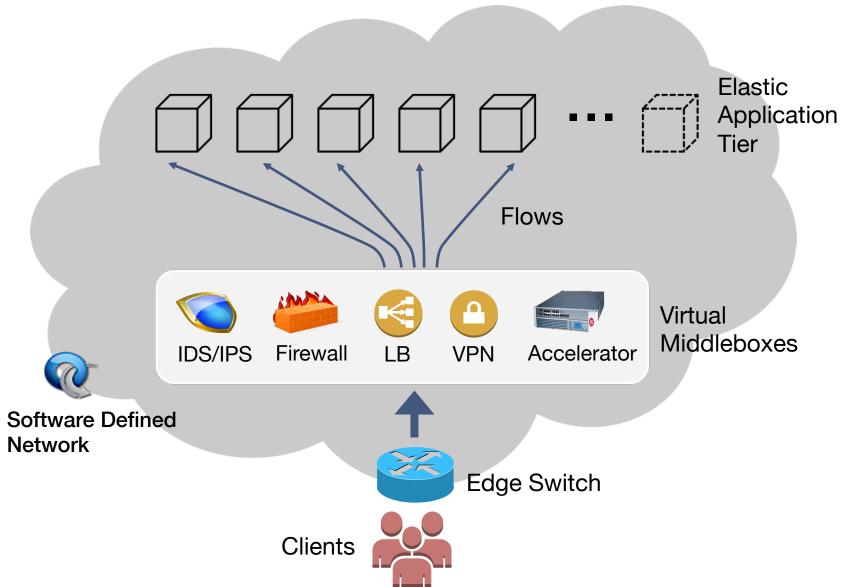
Hani **JAMJOOM** IBM Research

Andrew WARFIELD UBC

## The Problem

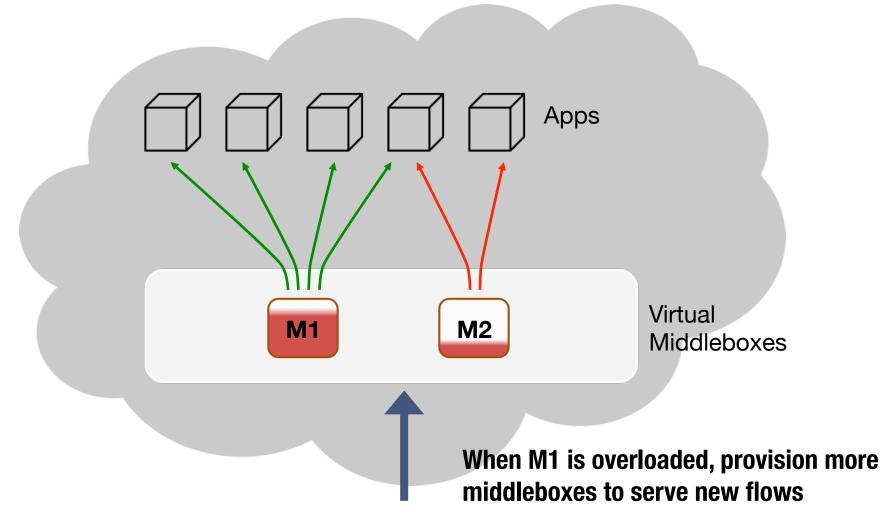
#### **Elastic Applications Need Elastic Middleboxes**





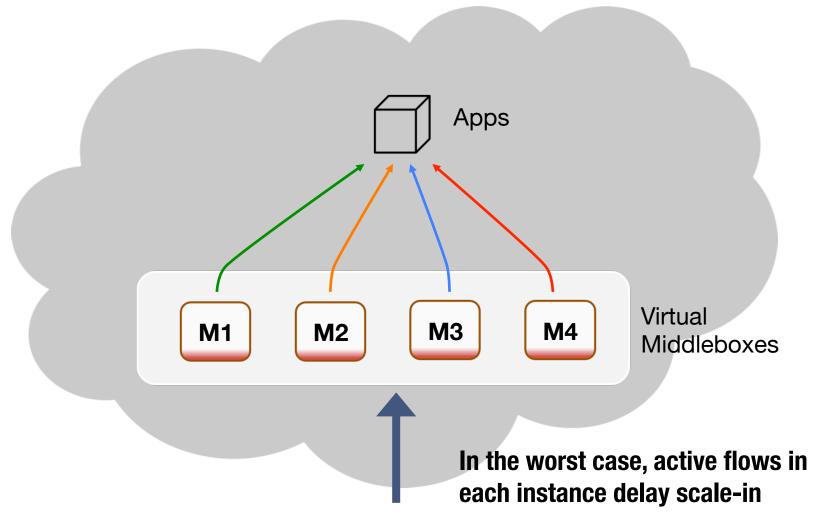
#### **Hotspots Cannot be Alleviated Quickly**





#### Scaling Inefficiencies Lead to Poor Utilization

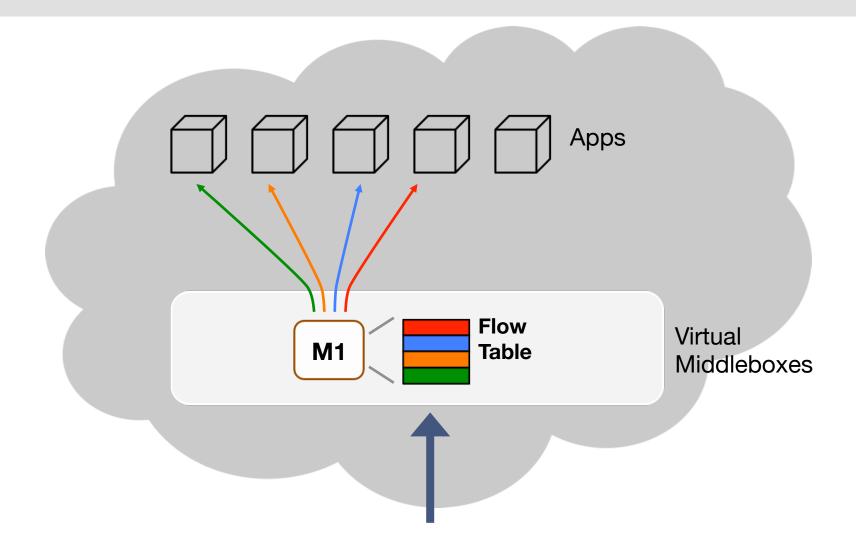




# The Insight

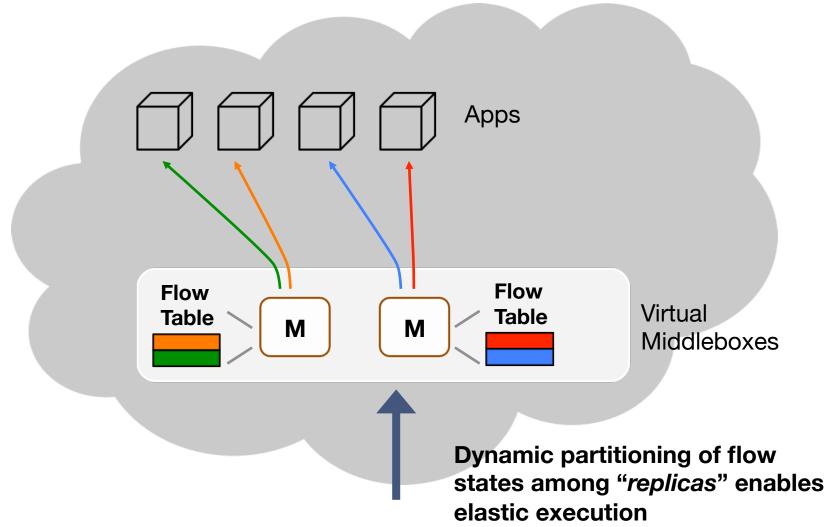
## Flow State is Naturally Partitioned



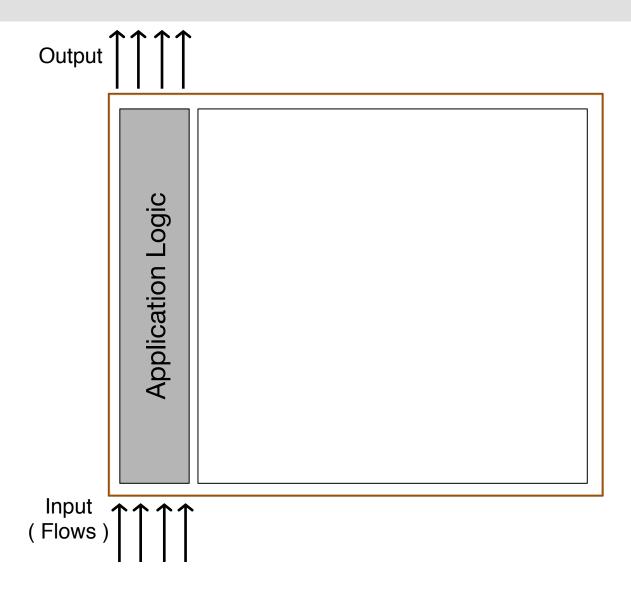


#### **Enabling Elasticity in Virtual Middleboxes**

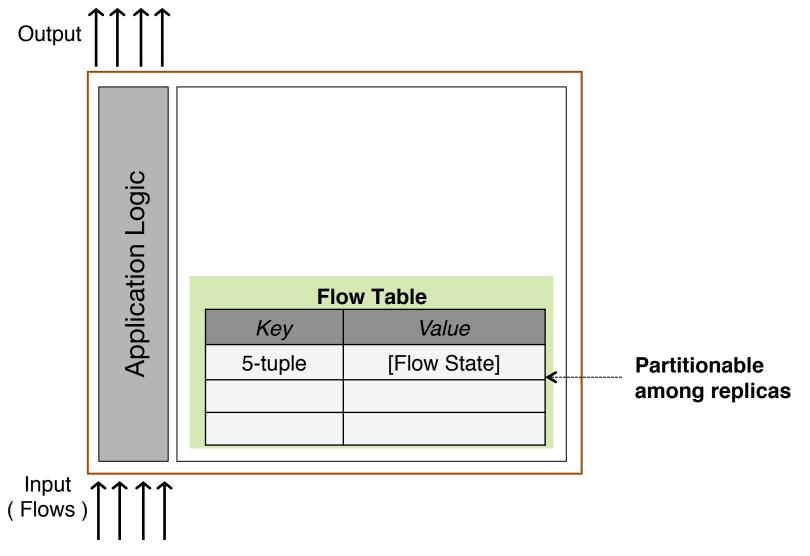




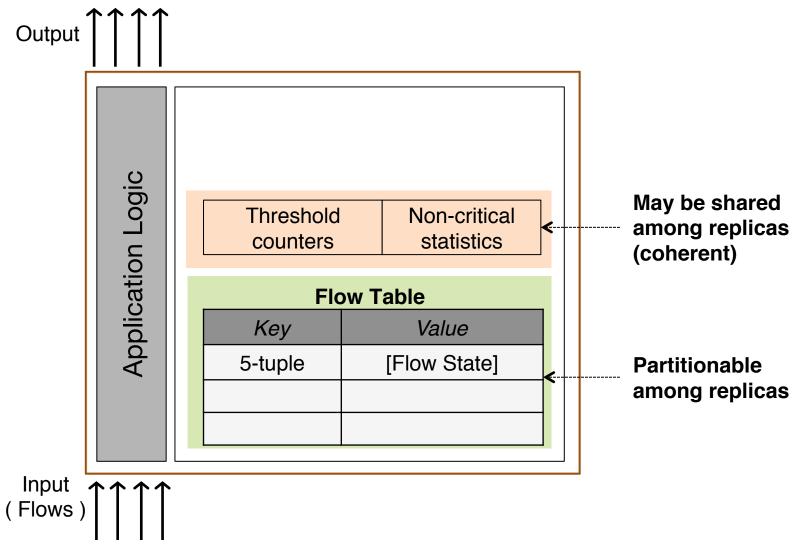




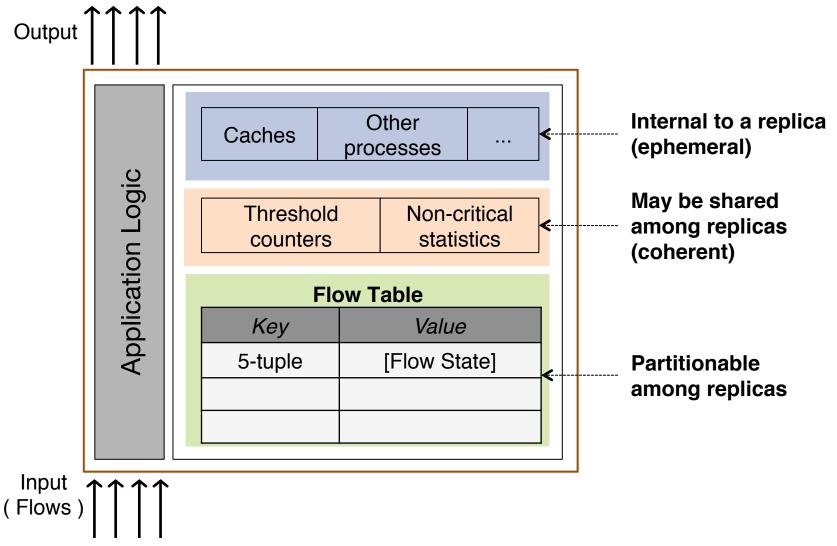






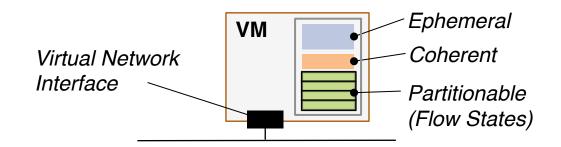




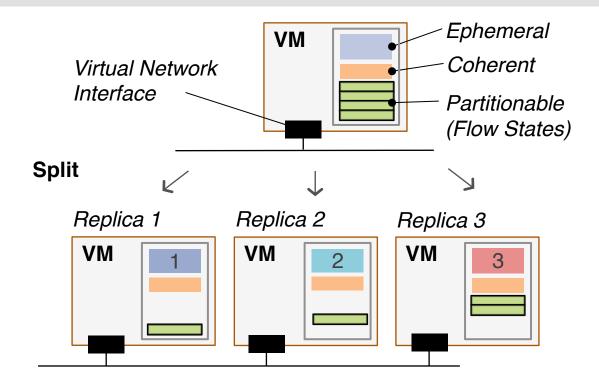


# Our Contribution

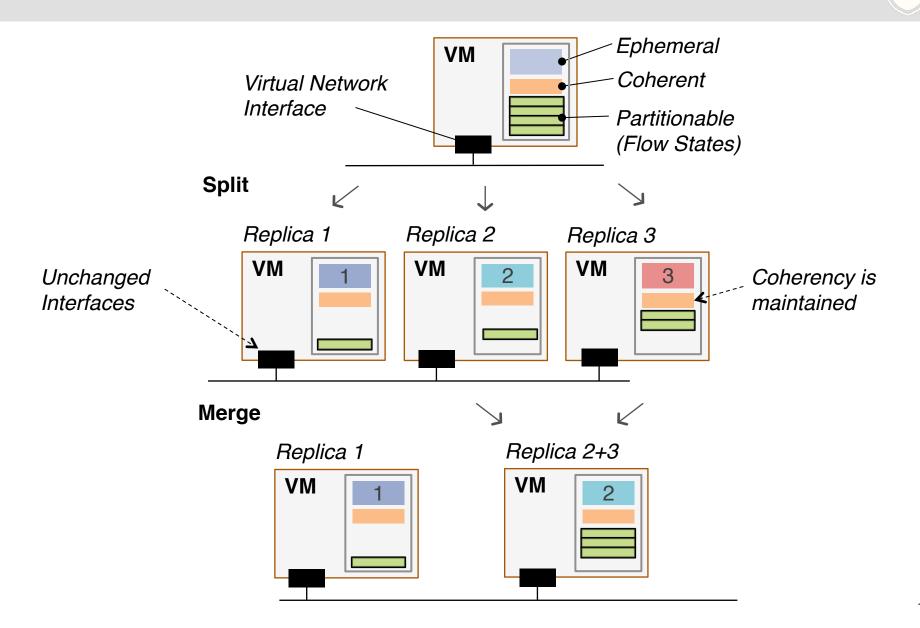
## Split/Merge: A State-Centric Approach to Elasticity



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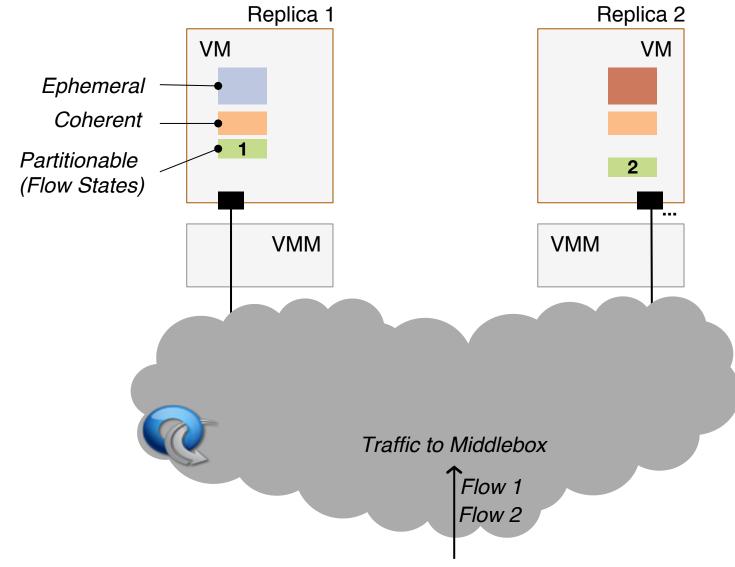
# Implementation

#### **FreeFlow**



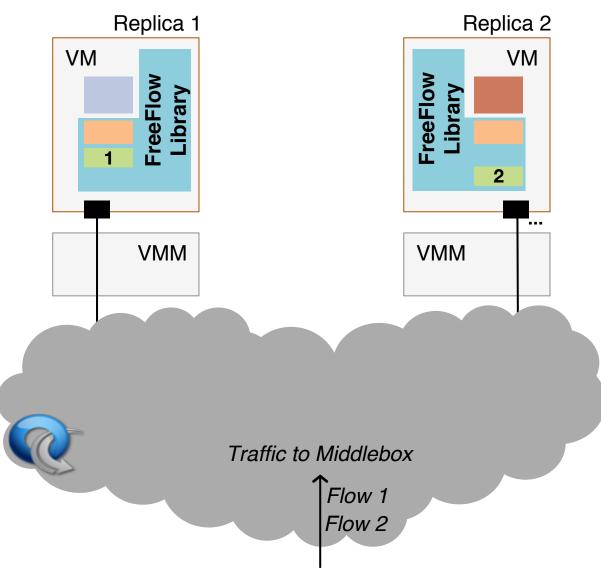
- A VMM based runtime that provides Split/Merge abstraction to applications
- Developers modify application code to annotate flow state
- FreeFlow takes care of the rest!





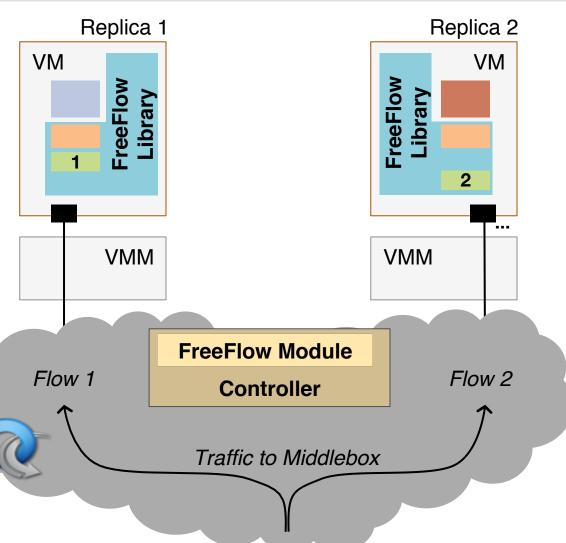


 Need to manage application state



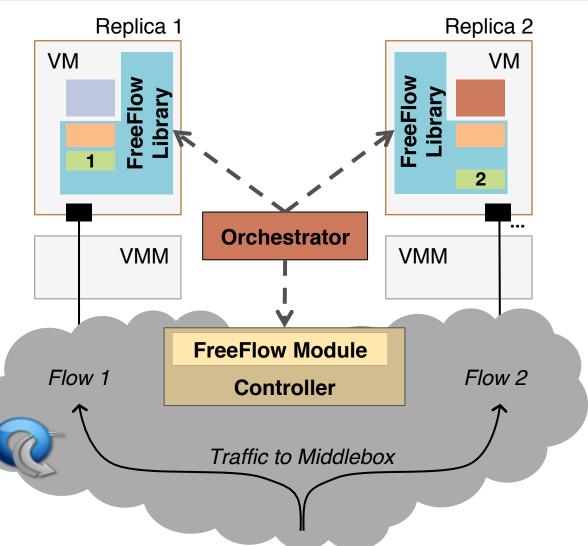


- Need to manage application state
- Need to ensure flows are routed to the correct replica





- Need to manage application state
- Need to ensure flows are routed to the correct replica
- Need to decide when to split or merge a replica



#### **Annotating State using FreeFlow API**

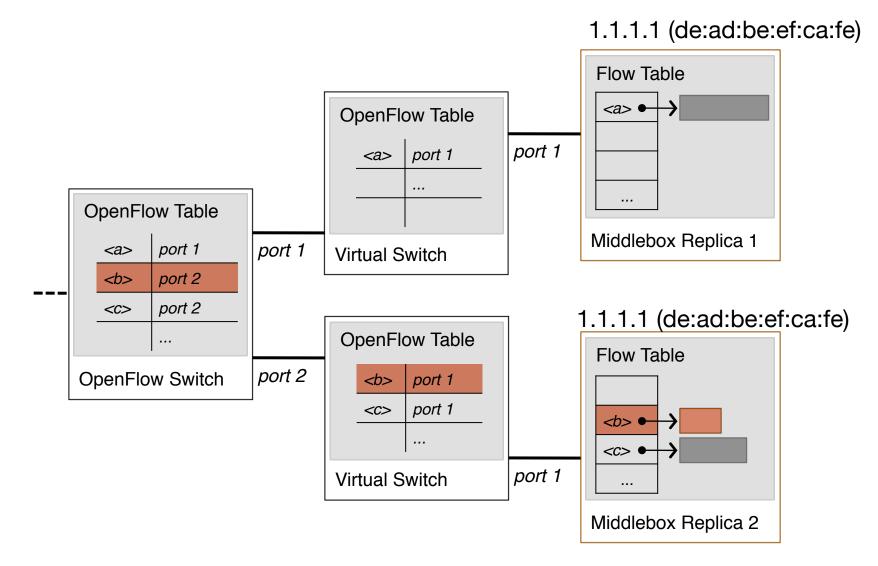


```
create_shared(key, size, cb)
delete_shared(key)

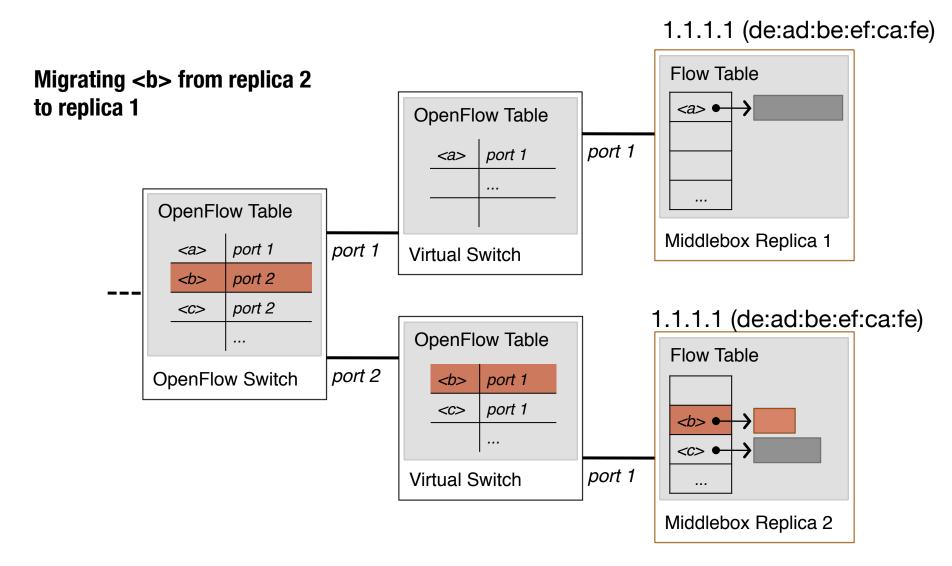
state get_shared(key, flags) // synch | pull |local
put_shared(key, flags) // synch | push |local
```

#### Forwarding Flows Correctly using OpenFlow

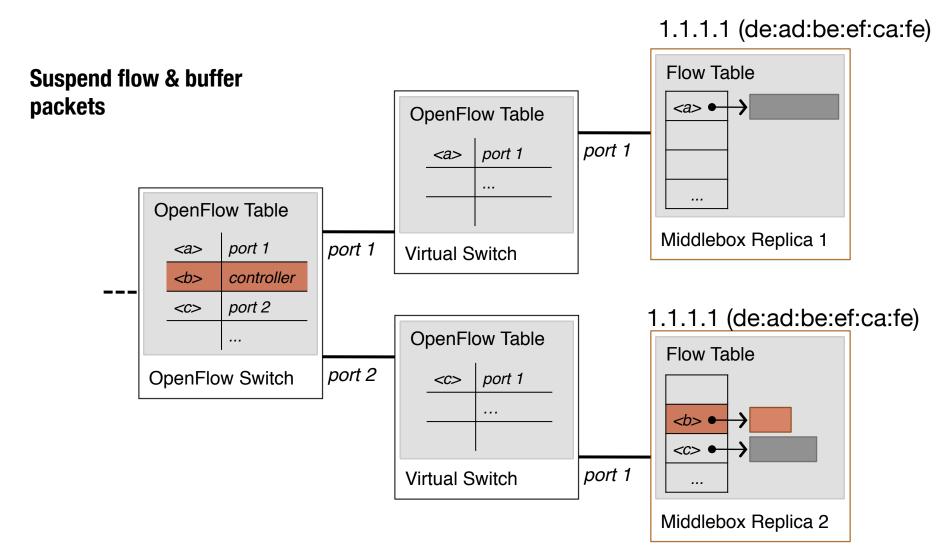




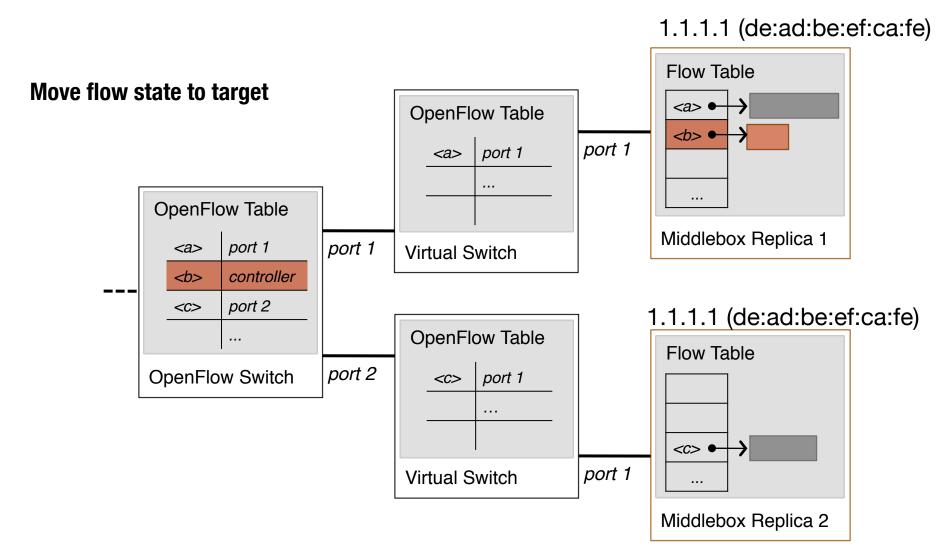




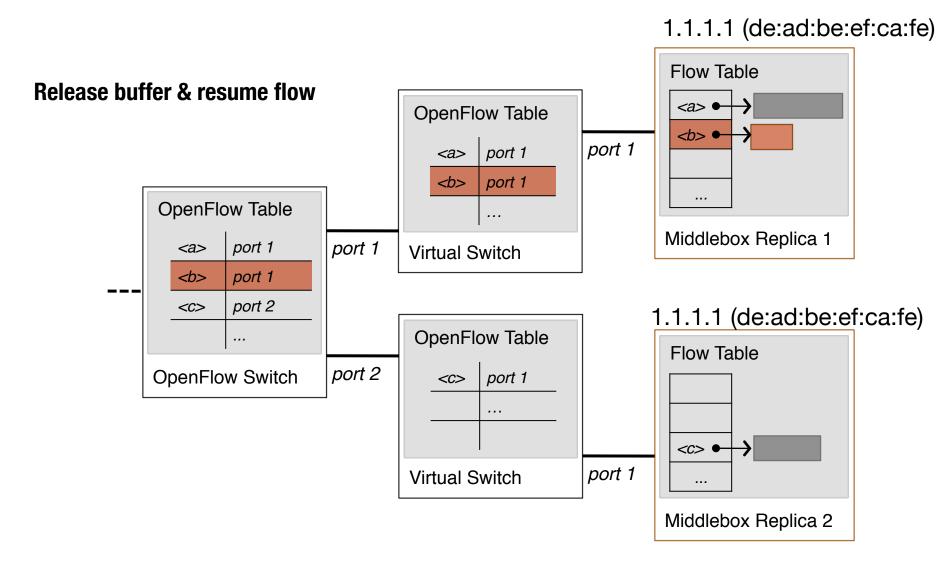












#### **Managing Coherent State**



```
create_shared(key, size, cb)
delete_shared(key)

state get_shared(key, flags) // synch | pull |local
put_shared(key, flags) // synch | push |local
```

#### **Managing Coherent State**



#### **Strong Consistency**

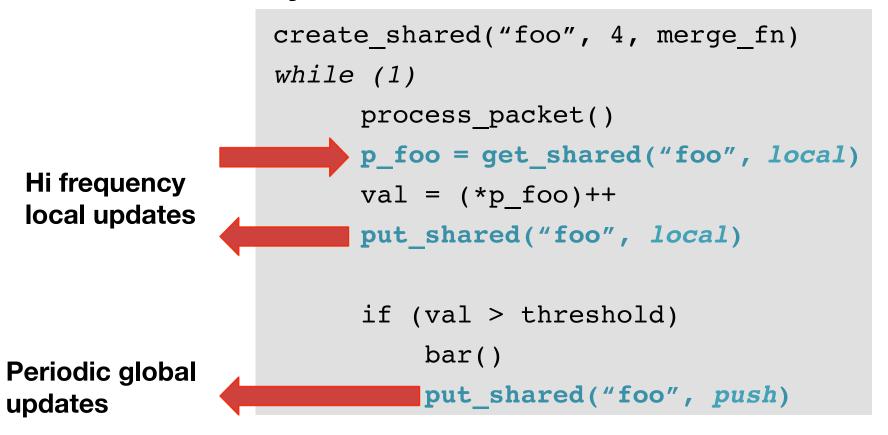
```
create_shared("foo", 4, NULL)
                  while (1)
                        process packet()
                        p_foo = get_shared("foo", synch)
Distributed lock
                        val = (*p foo)++
for every update
                        put shared("foo", synch)
                        if (val > threshold)
                              bar()
```

Middlebox applications rarely need strong consistency!

#### **Managing Coherent State**



#### **Eventual Consistency**



## Evaluation

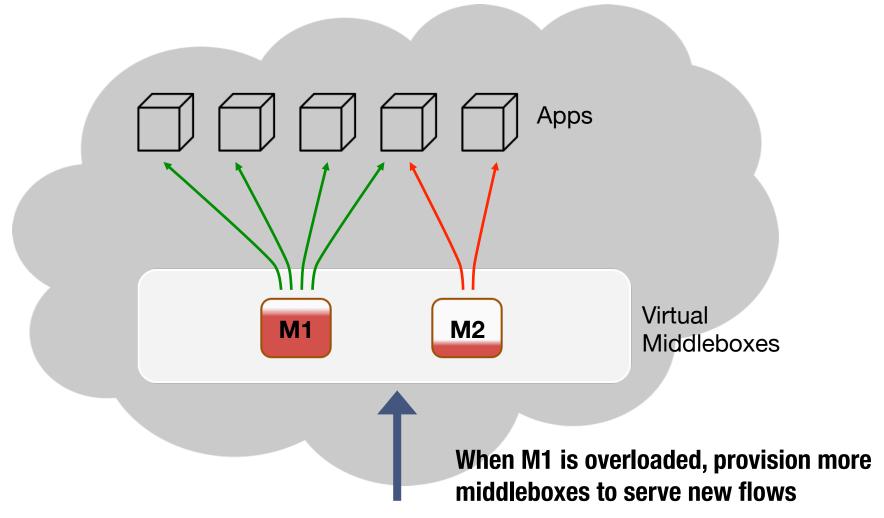
#### **Evaluation Overview**



- Eliminating hotspots during scale-out
- Fast and efficient scale-in
- Split/Merge Bro during a load burst

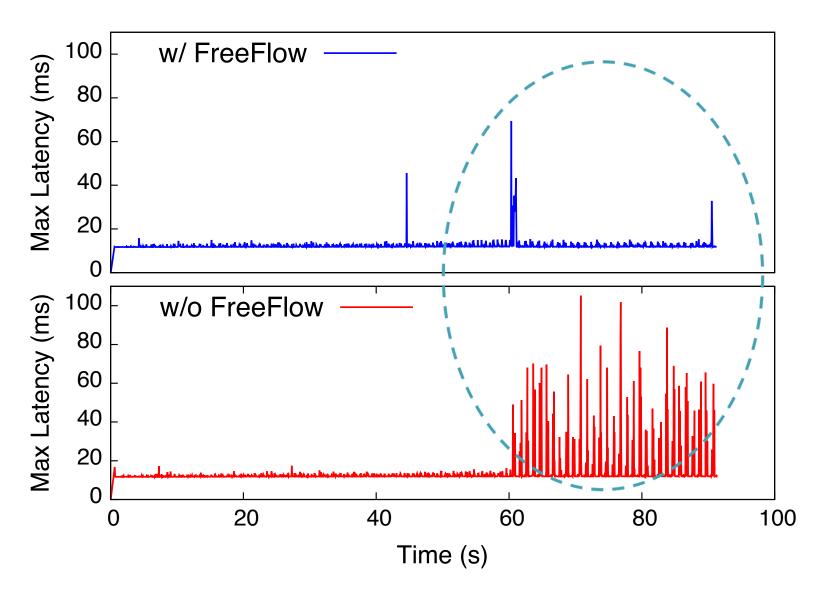
#### **Hotspots Cannot be Alleviated Quickly**





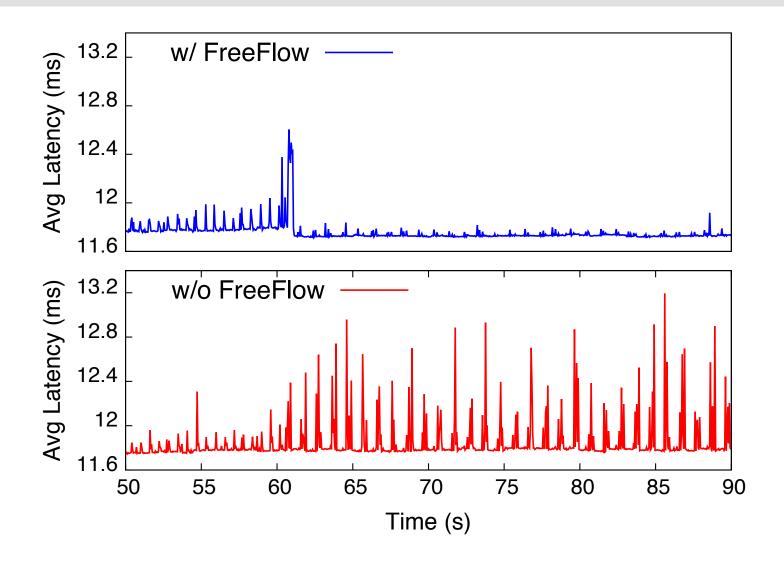
## **Eliminating Hotspots by Shedding Load**





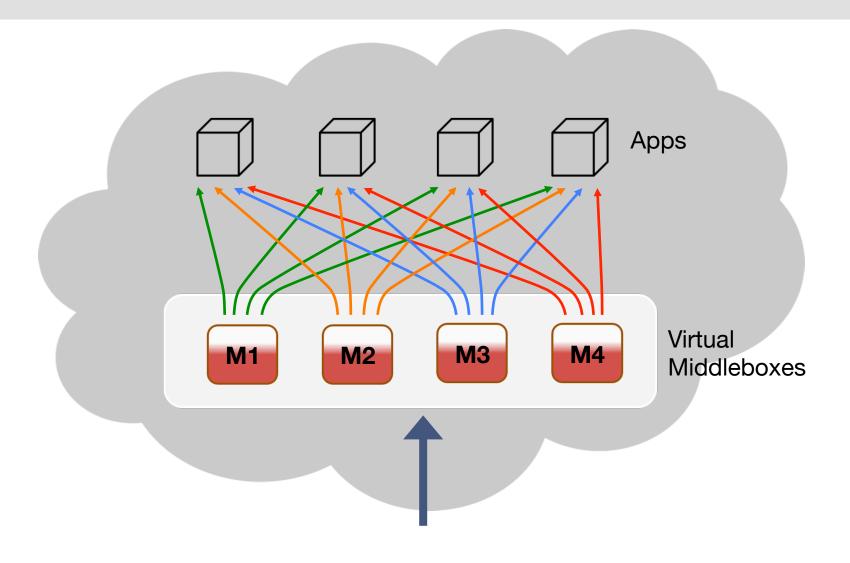
## **Eliminating Hotspots by Shedding Load**





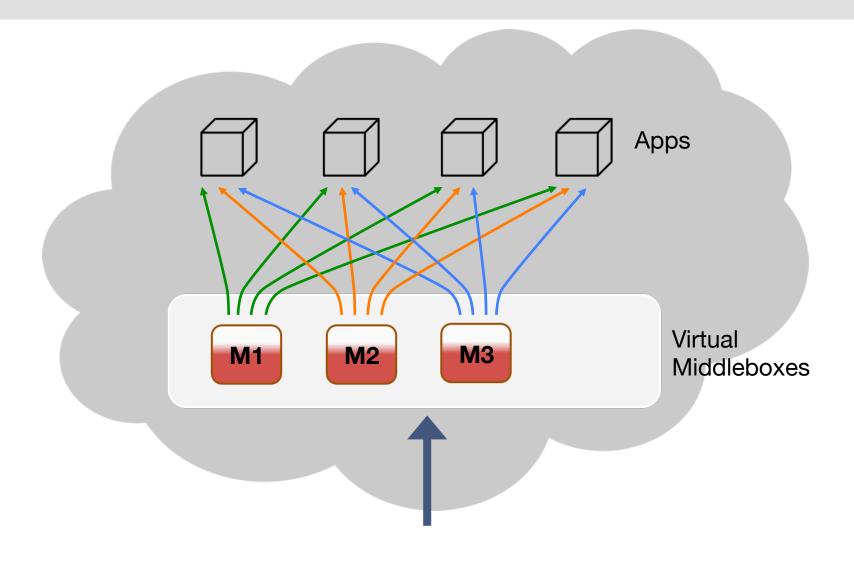
# Scaling-In a Deployment : Best Case Scenario





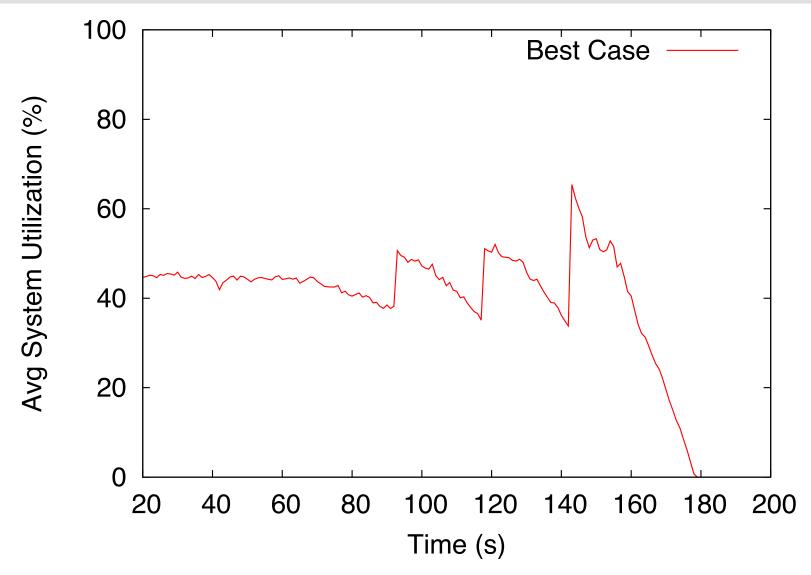
# Scaling-In a Deployment : Best Case Scenario





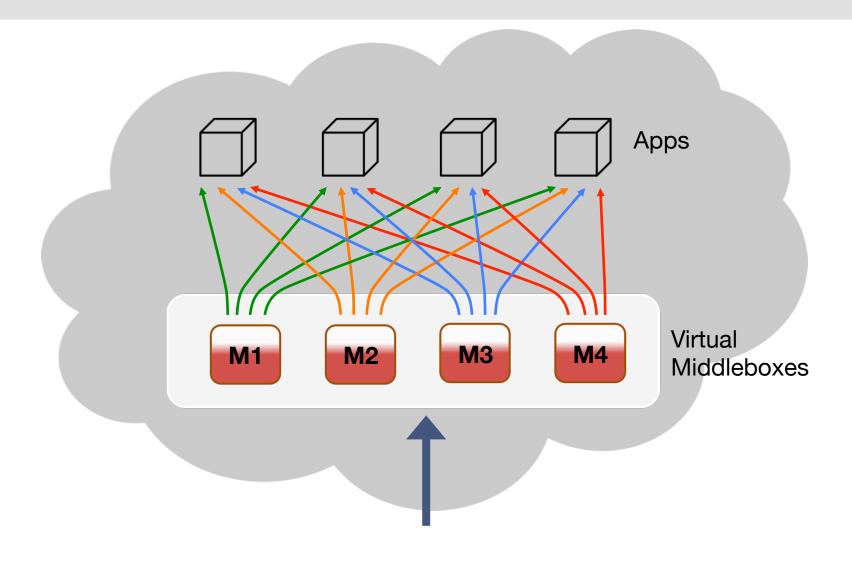
#### **Scaling-In: Best Case Scenario**





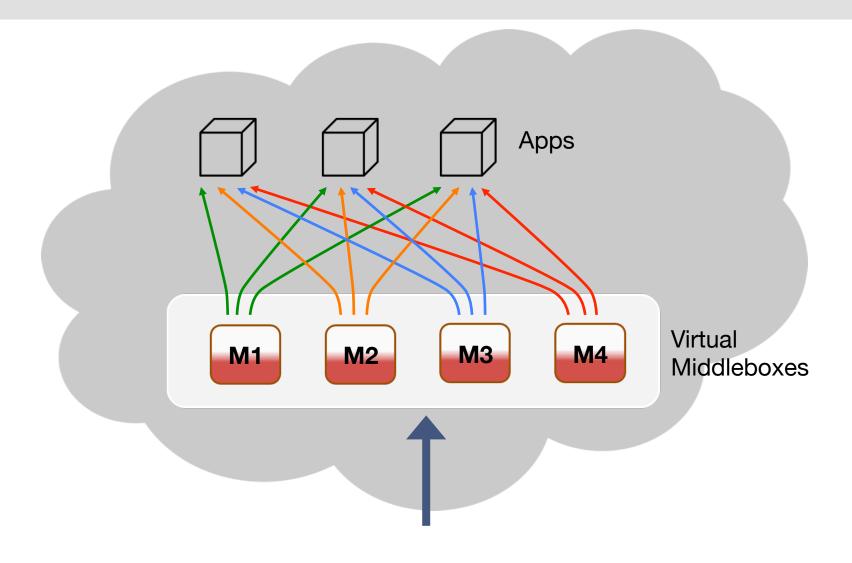
# Scaling-In using kill: Worst Case Scenario





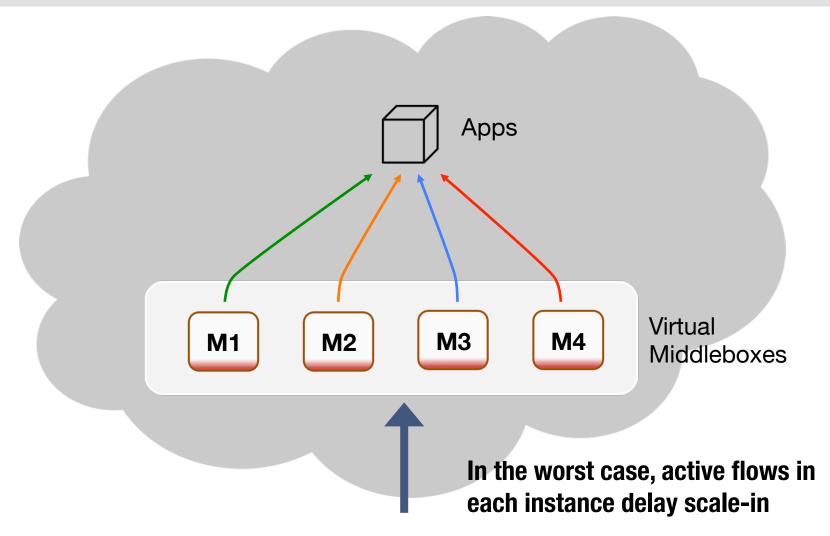
# Scaling-In using kill: Worst Case Scenario





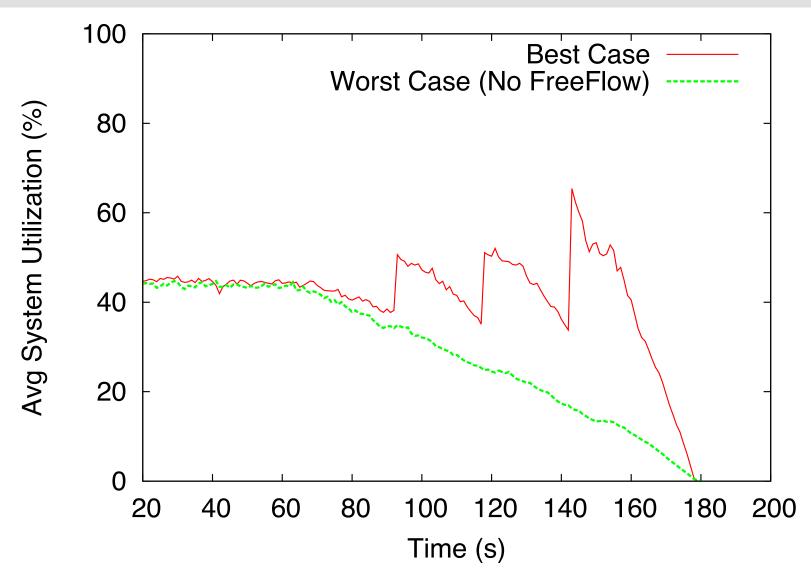
# Scaling-In using kill: Worst Case Scenario



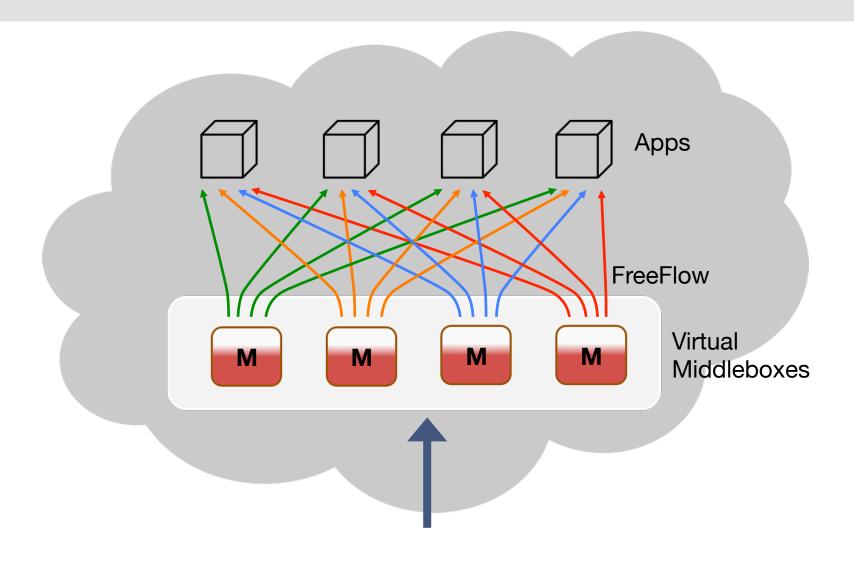


# Scaling-In using *kill*: Slow & Inefficient

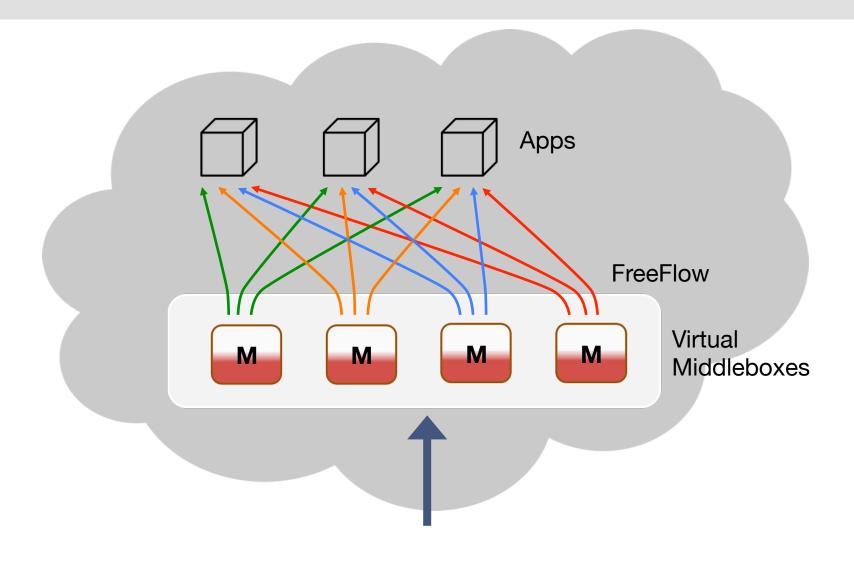




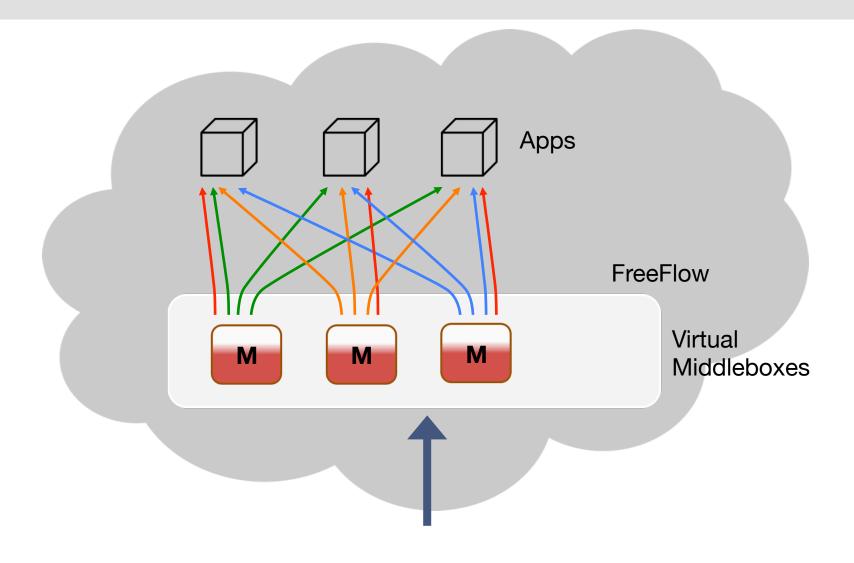




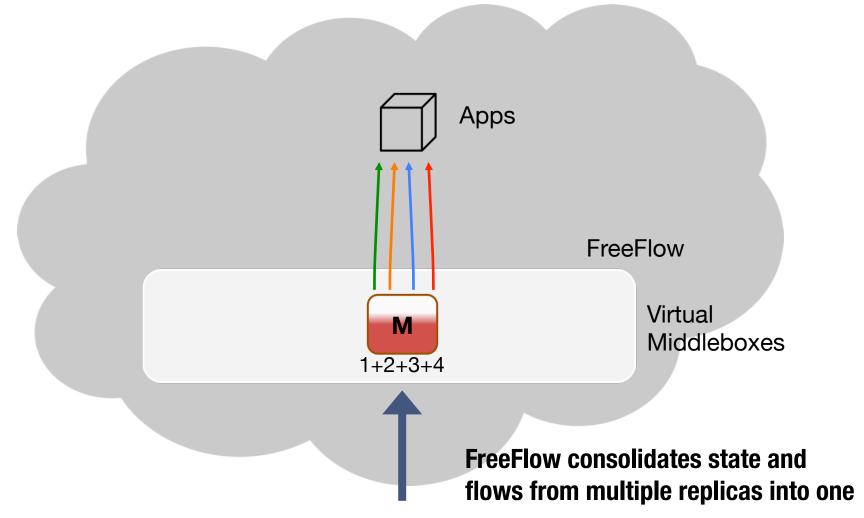






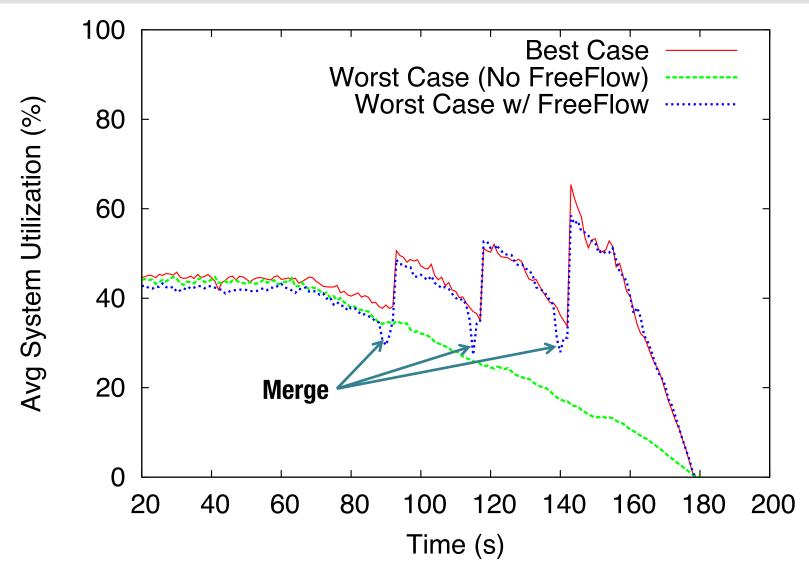






# Scaling-In using *merge*: Fast & Efficient

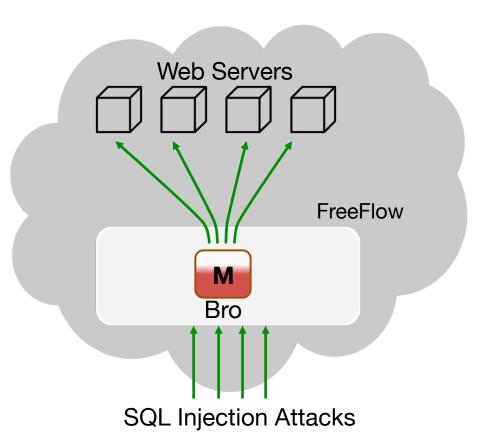




#### **Splitting & Merging Bro IDS**

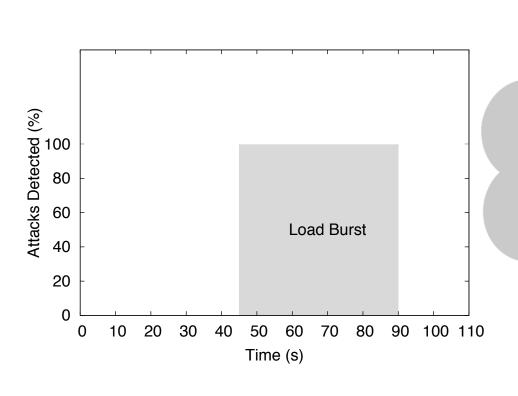


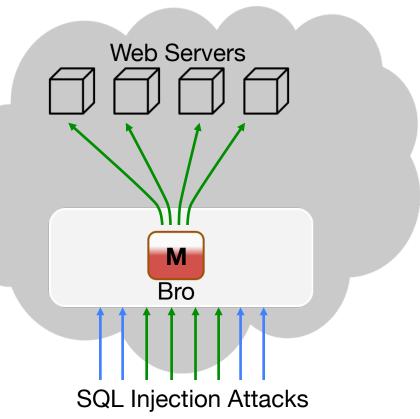
- Ported the Event Engine to FreeFlow
- Support for UDP, TCP/ HTTP protocols
- SQL Injection Detection plugin



# **Handling a Load Burst**

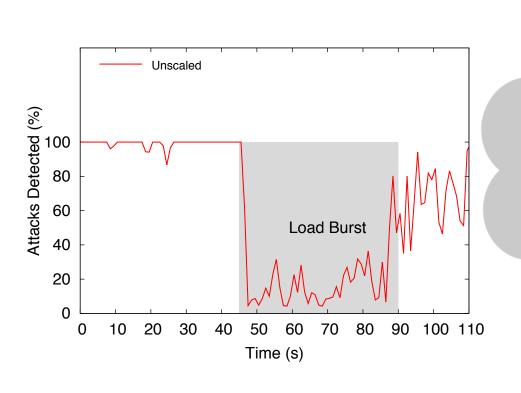


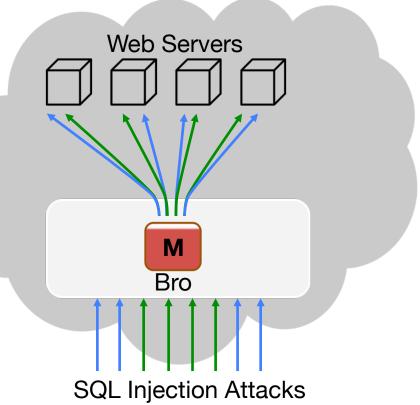




# **Handling a Load Burst: No Scaling**



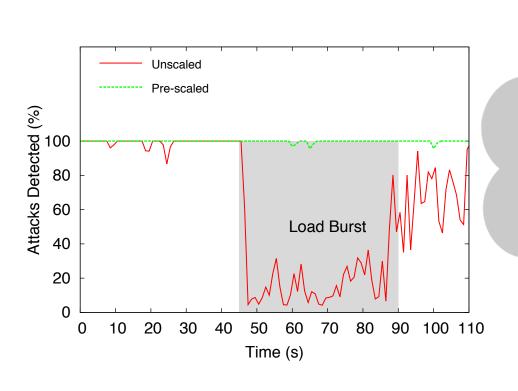


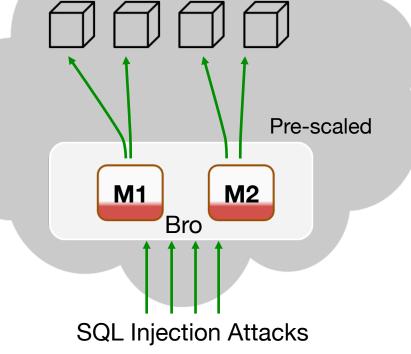


Without enough capacity to handle the load burst, the system performance degrades severely

# Handling a Load Burst : Pre-Scaled





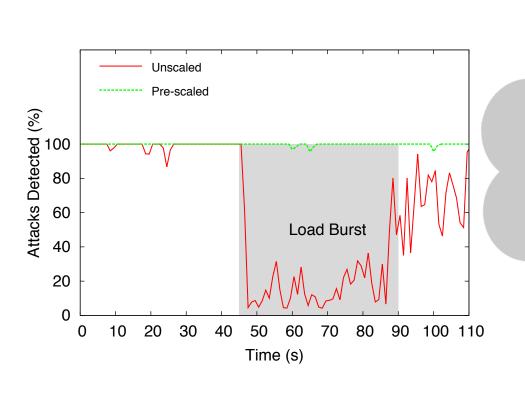


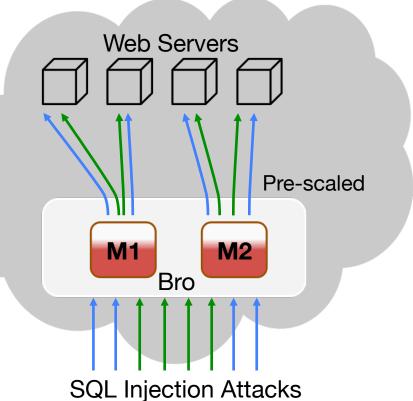
Web Servers

Two instances are provisioned apriori, enough to handle a load burst, if any

#### **Handling a Load Burst: Pre-Scaled**

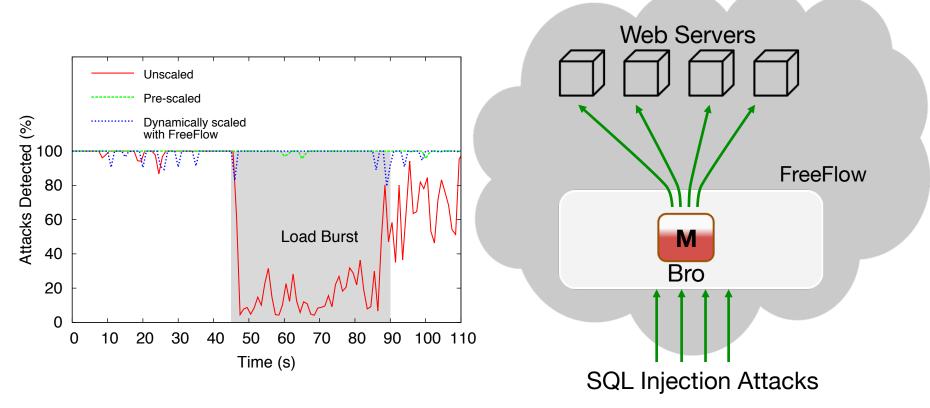






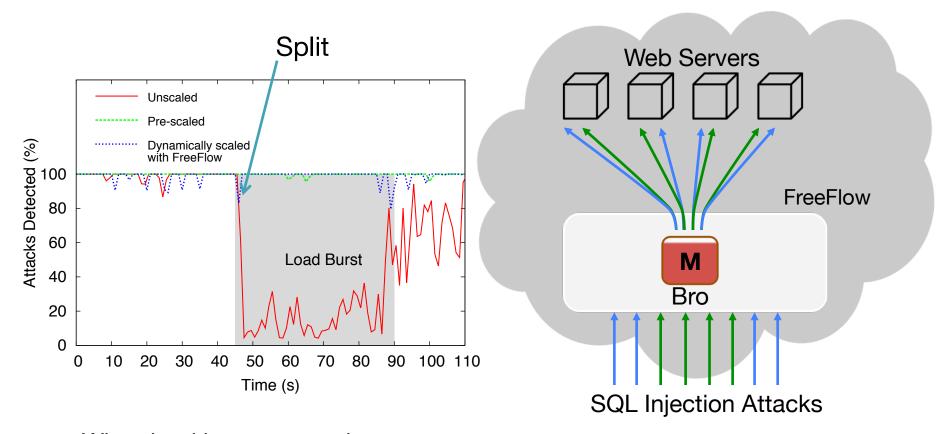
Load burst has no impact on system performance, as there is enough capacity to handle the load





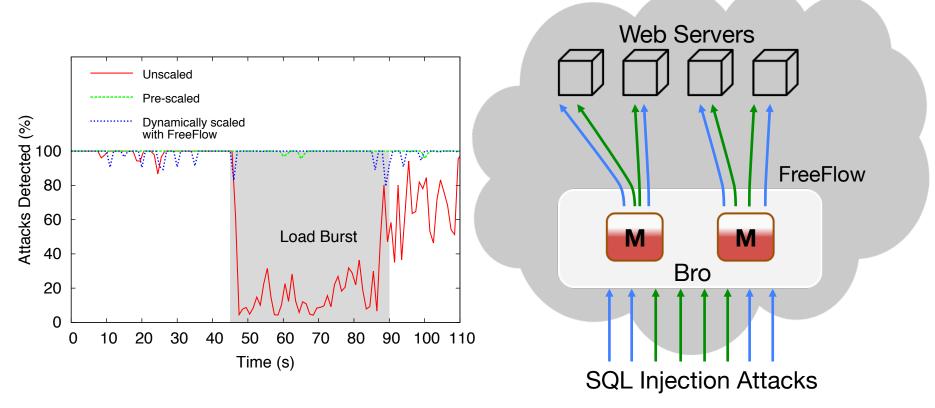
One replica handles the load well, before the load burst





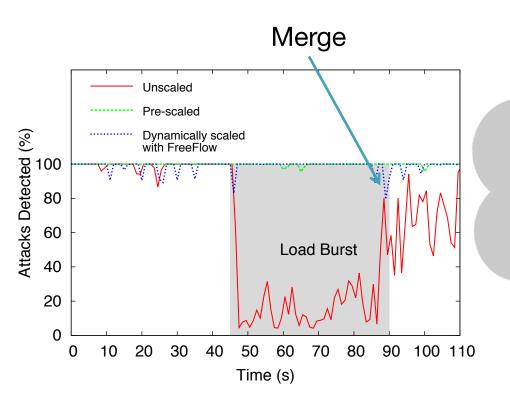
When load burst starts, the Orchestrator *splits* the replica and rebalances the load

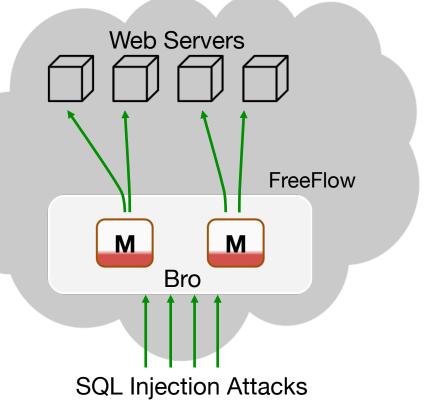




With the load rebalanced, performance returns to normal

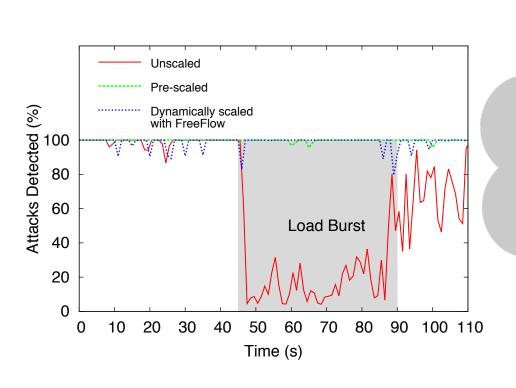


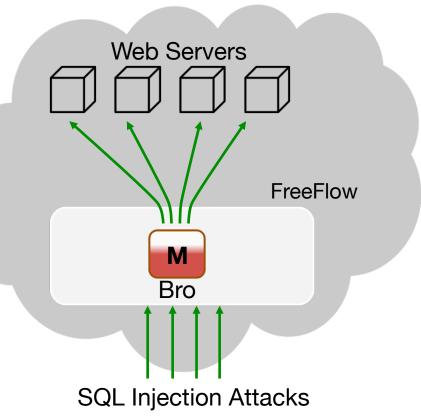




When system utilization drops after the load burst, the Orchestrator *merges* the two replicas

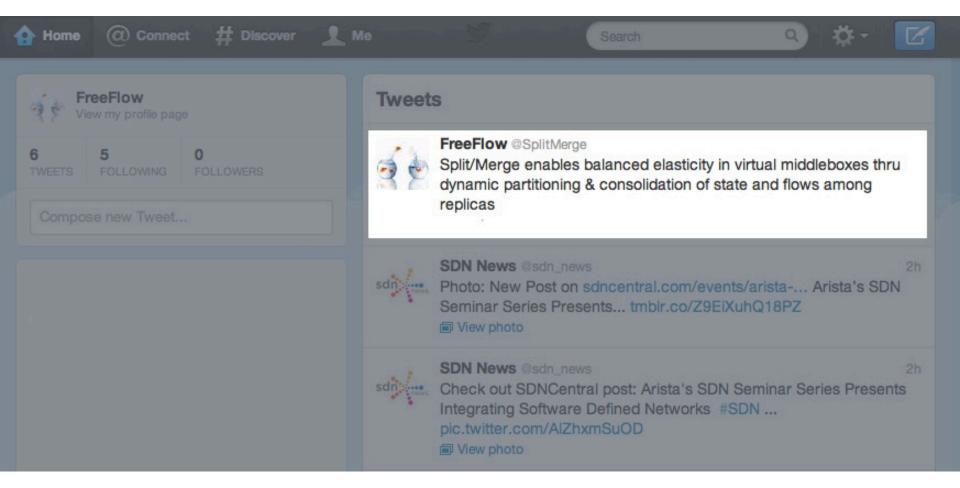






# **Summary**

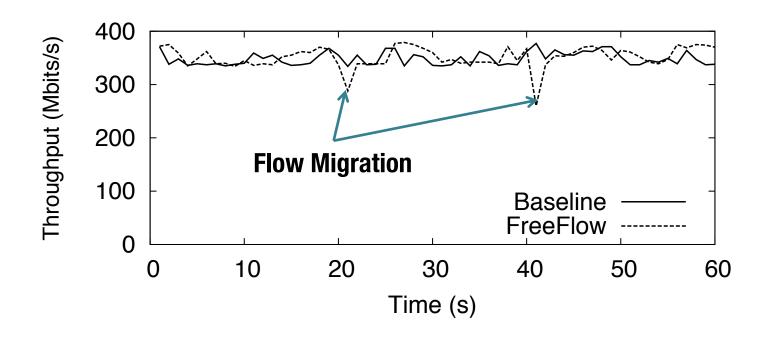






#### Flow Migration Overhead - TCP





#### Flow Migration Overhead - UDP



