

WEI QIU, MARCIN COPIK, YUN WANG, ALEXANDRU CALOTOIU, TORSTEN HOEFLER

User-guided Page Merging for Memory Deduplication in Serverless Systems



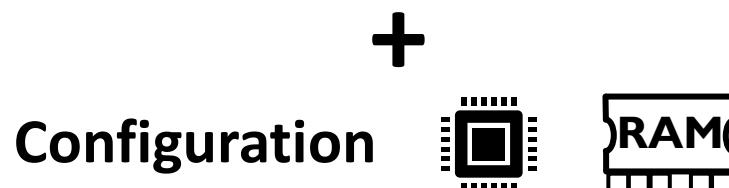
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```

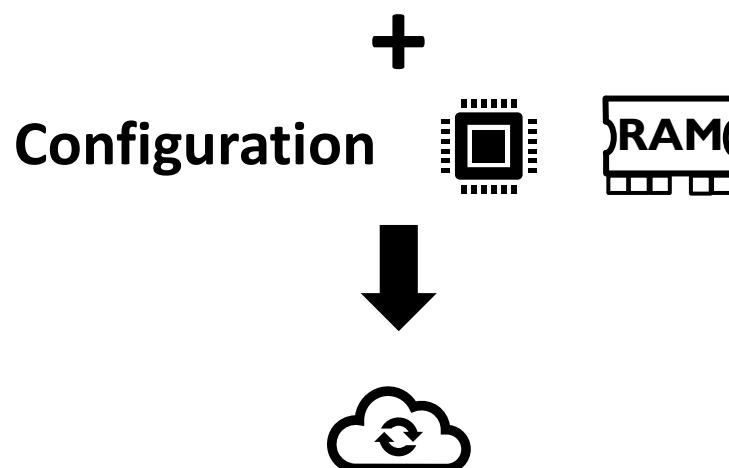
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```



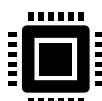
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

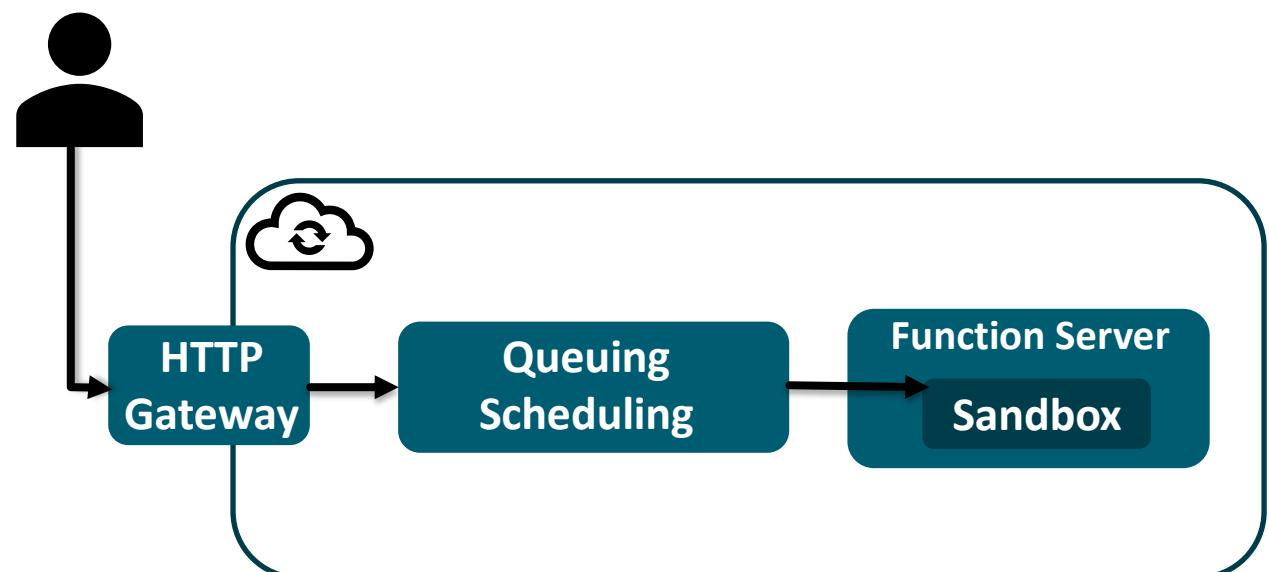
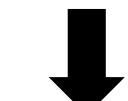
```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```



How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

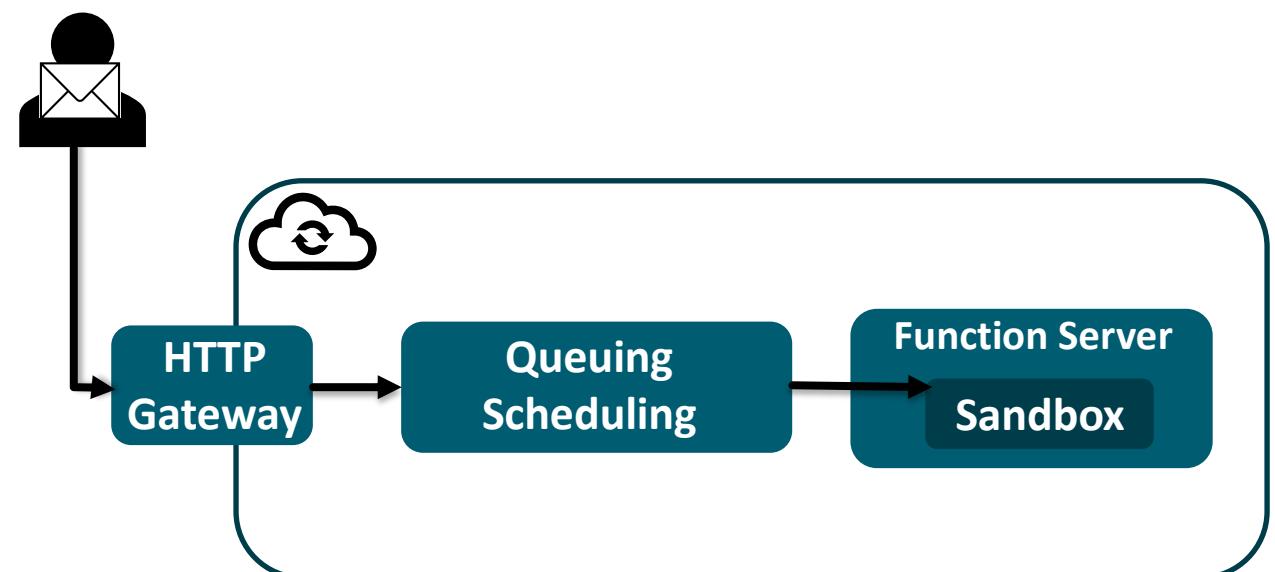
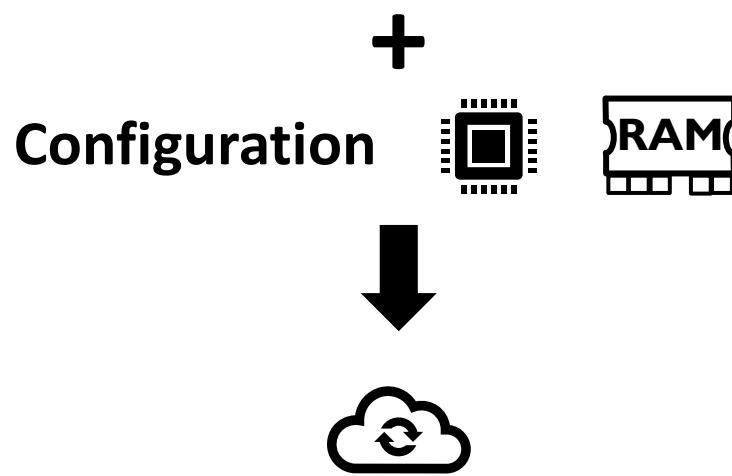
```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```

+
Configuration  



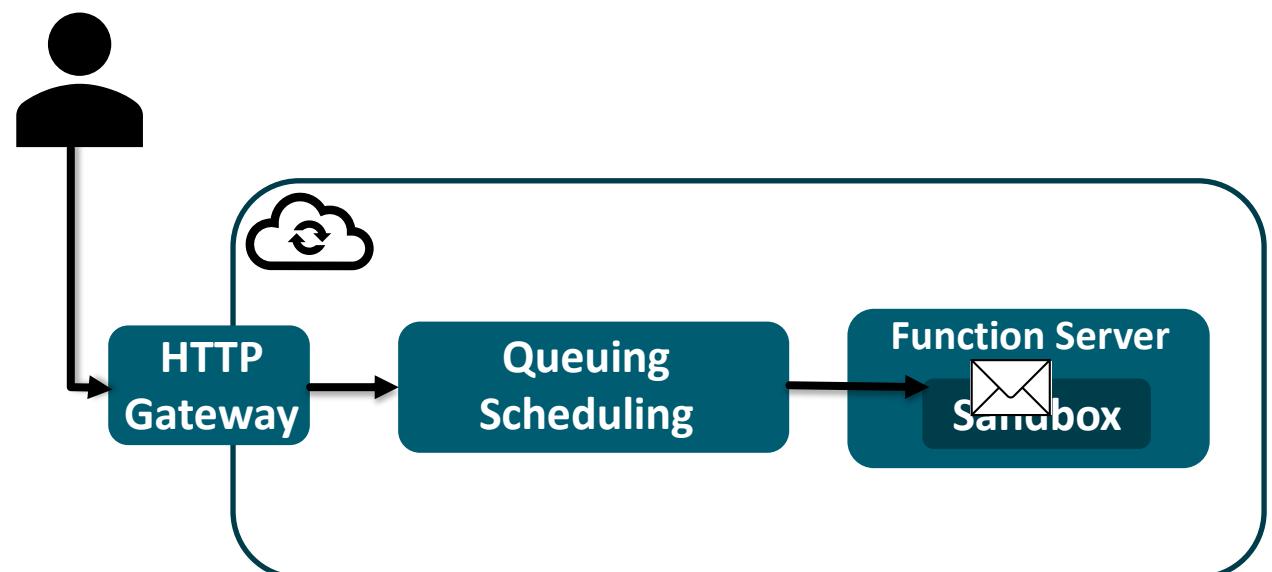
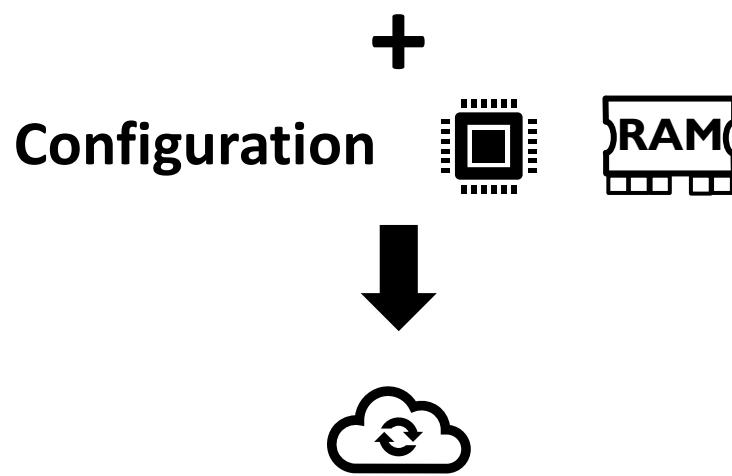
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```



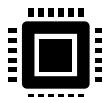
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

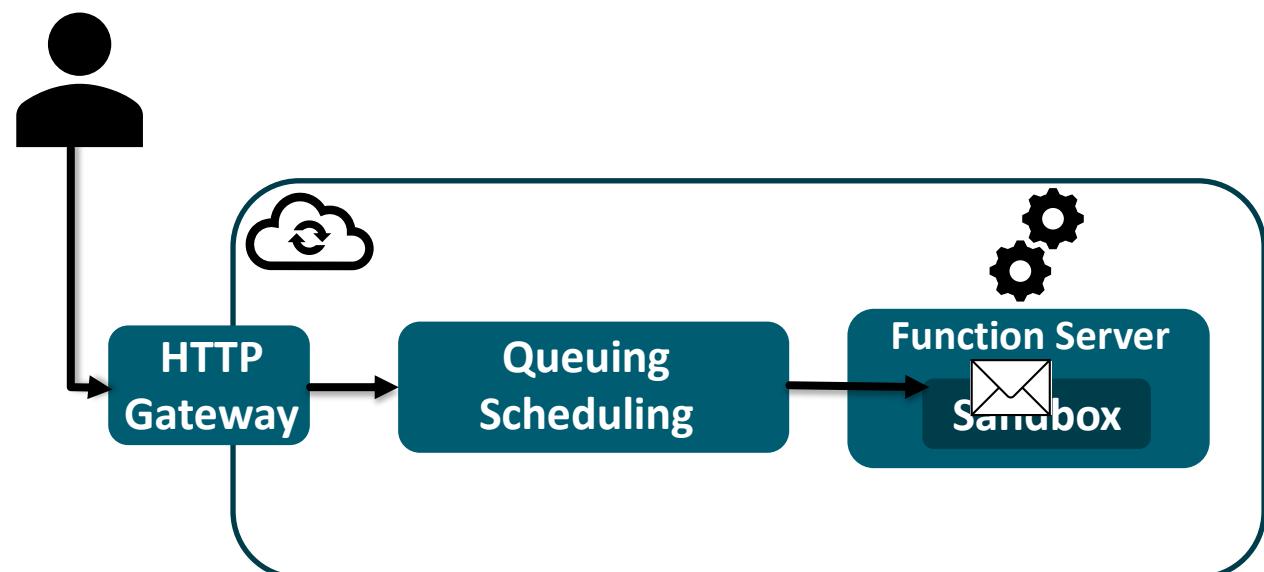
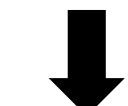
```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```



How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

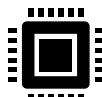
```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```

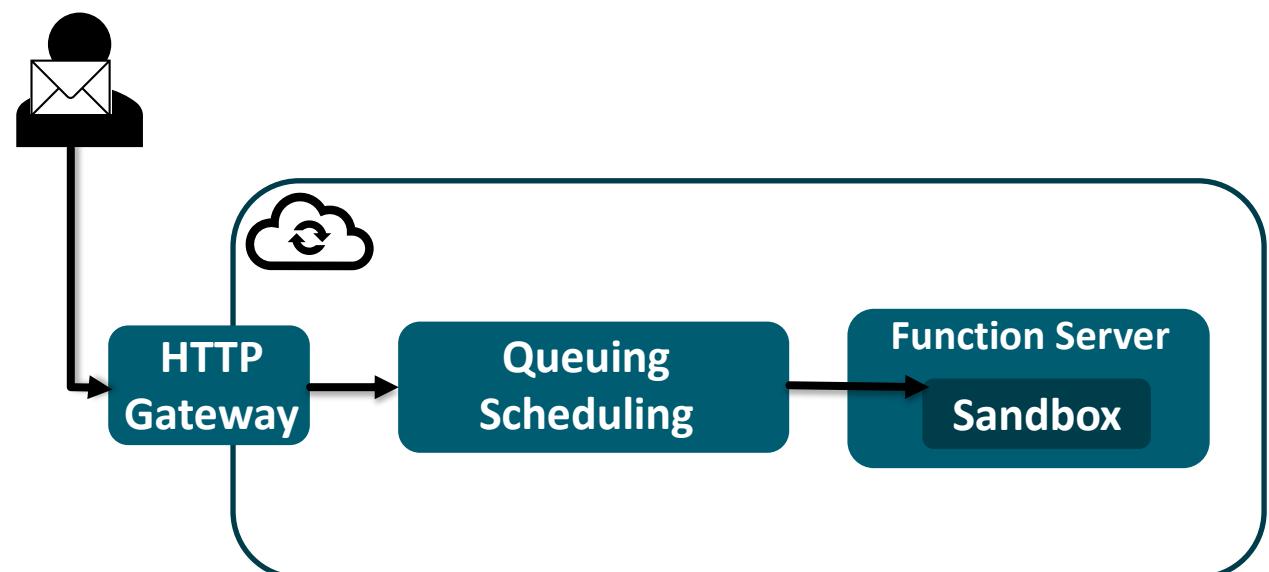
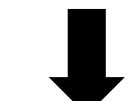
+
Configuration  



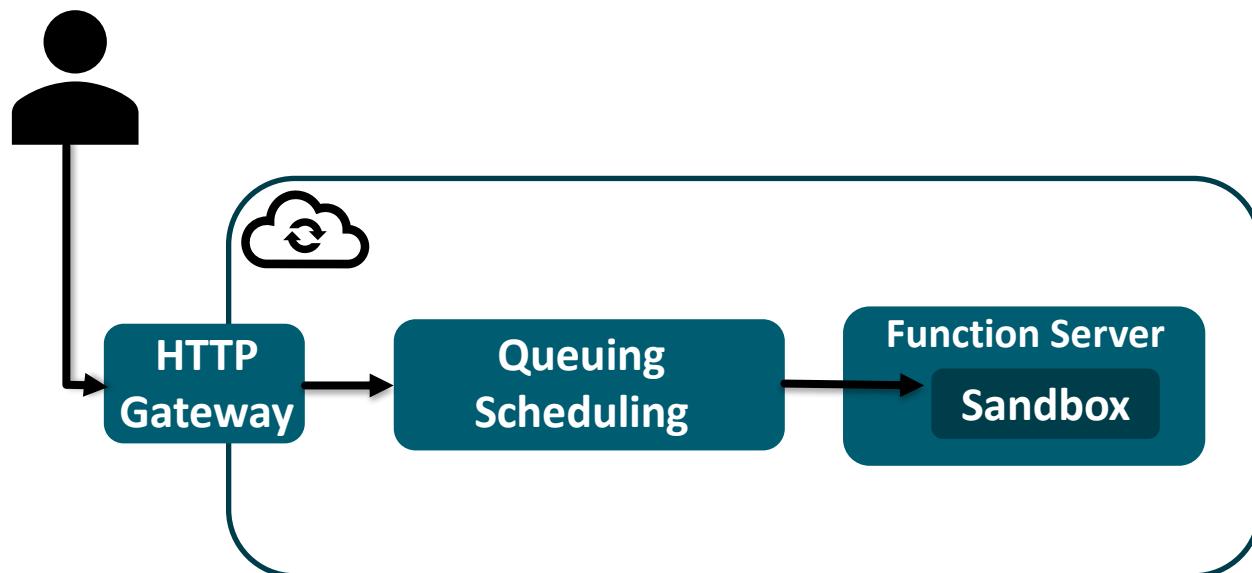
How does Function-as-a-Service (FaaS) work?

```
def handler_function(req: dict, context: dict):  
  
    model = cloud_storage.download_model()  
  
    input = parse_input(req['payload'])  
  
    output = model.inference(input)  
  
    return output
```

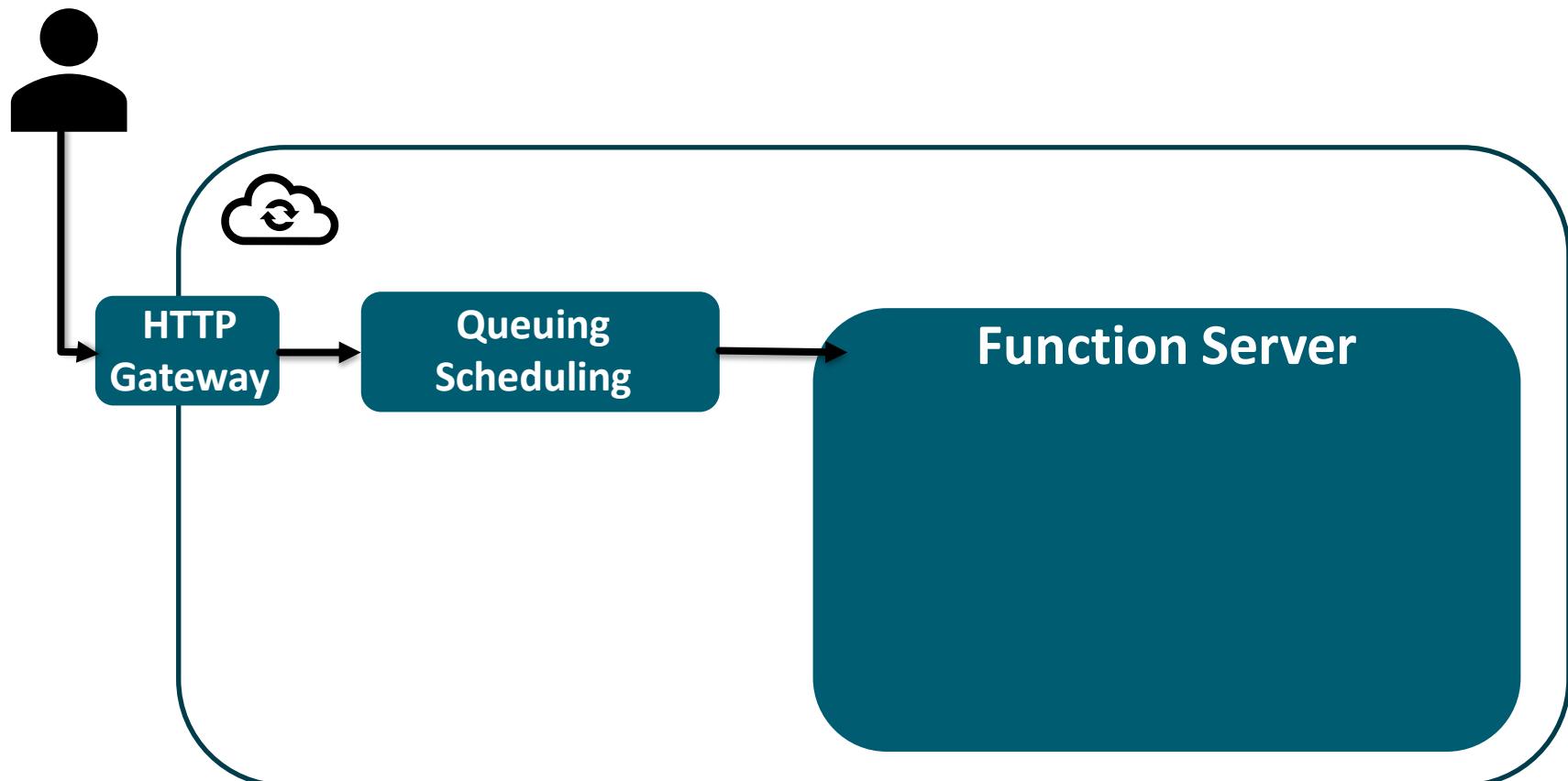
+
Configuration  



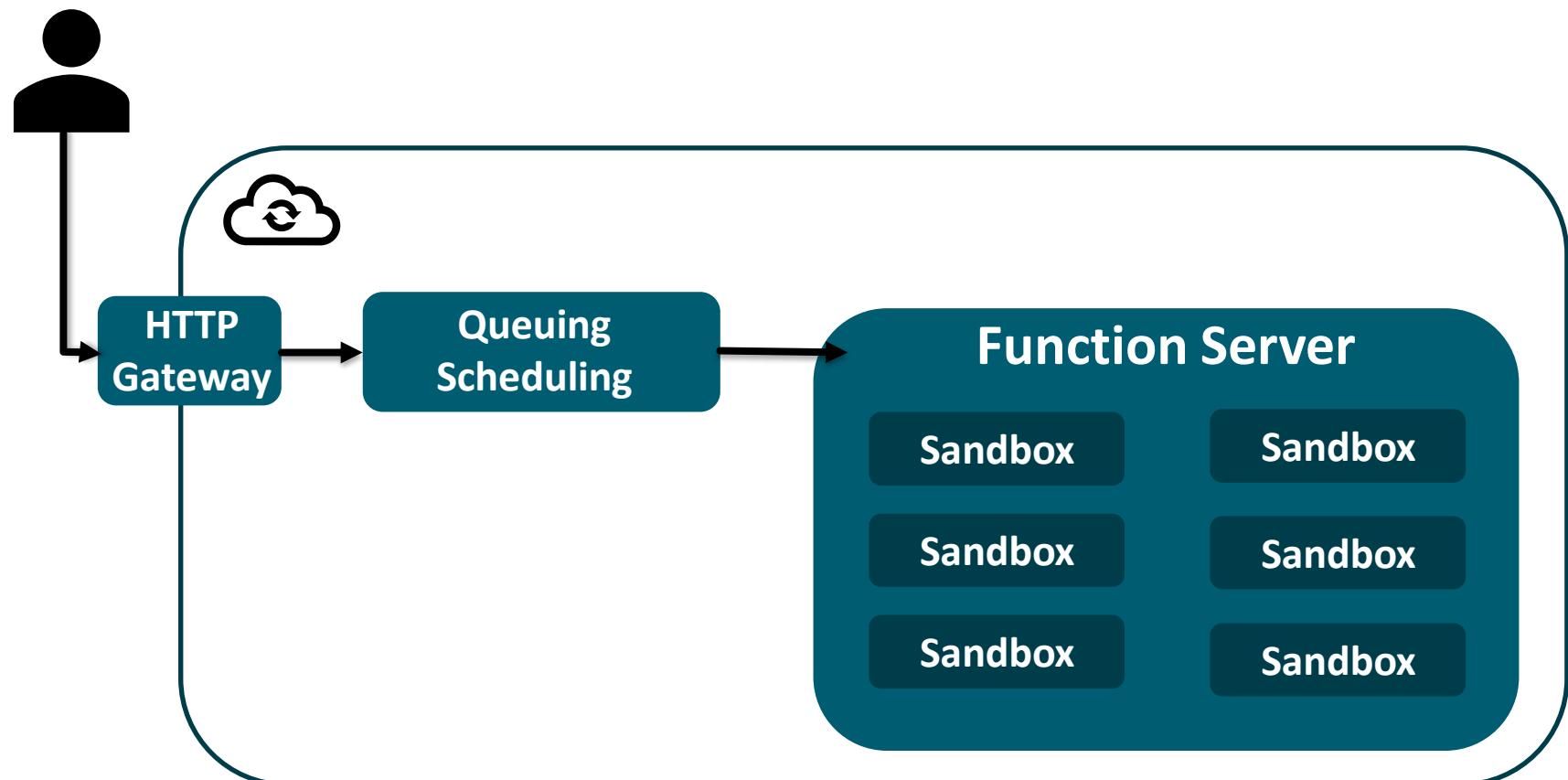
How does serverless systems really work?



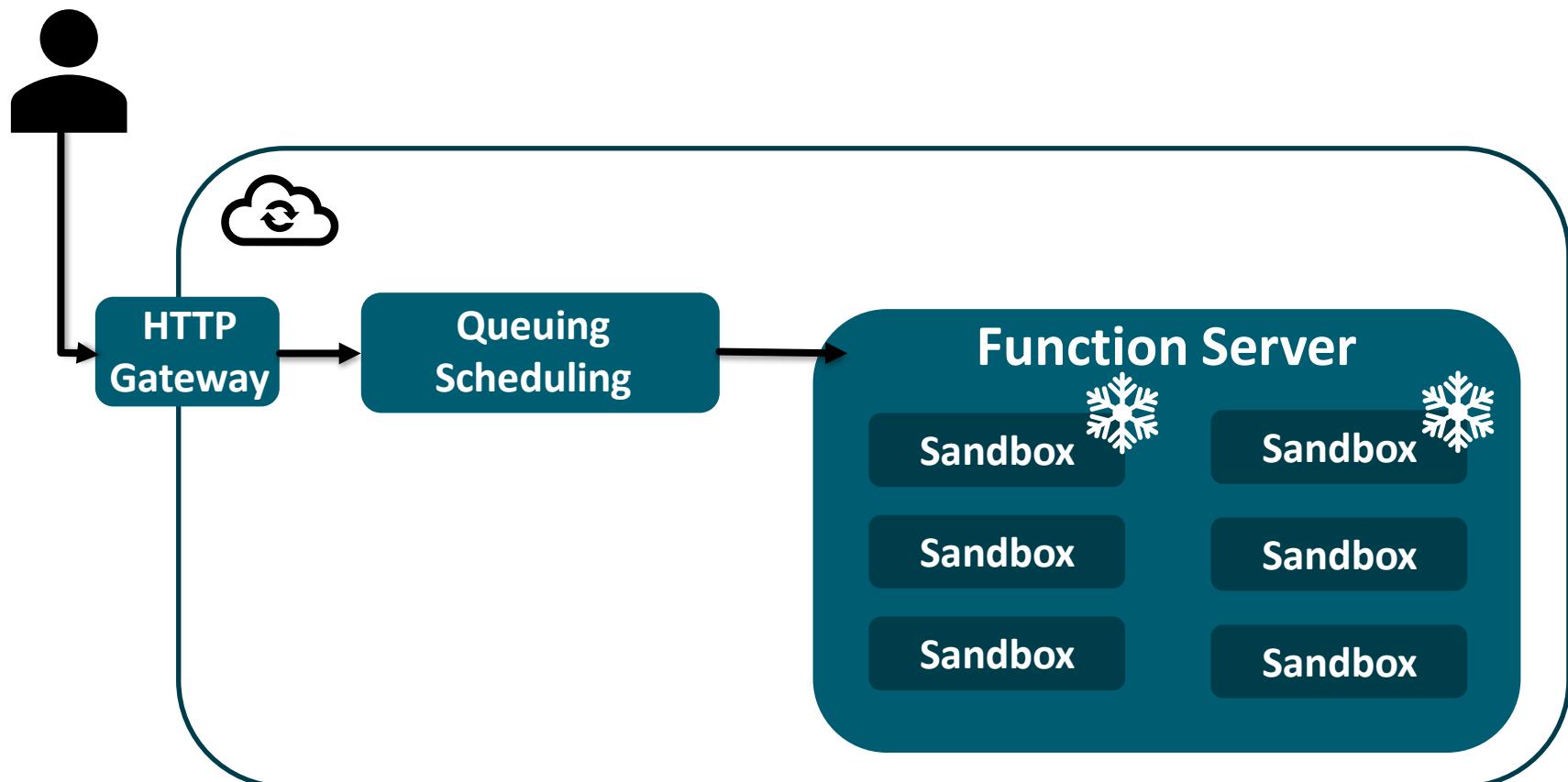
How does serverless systems really work?



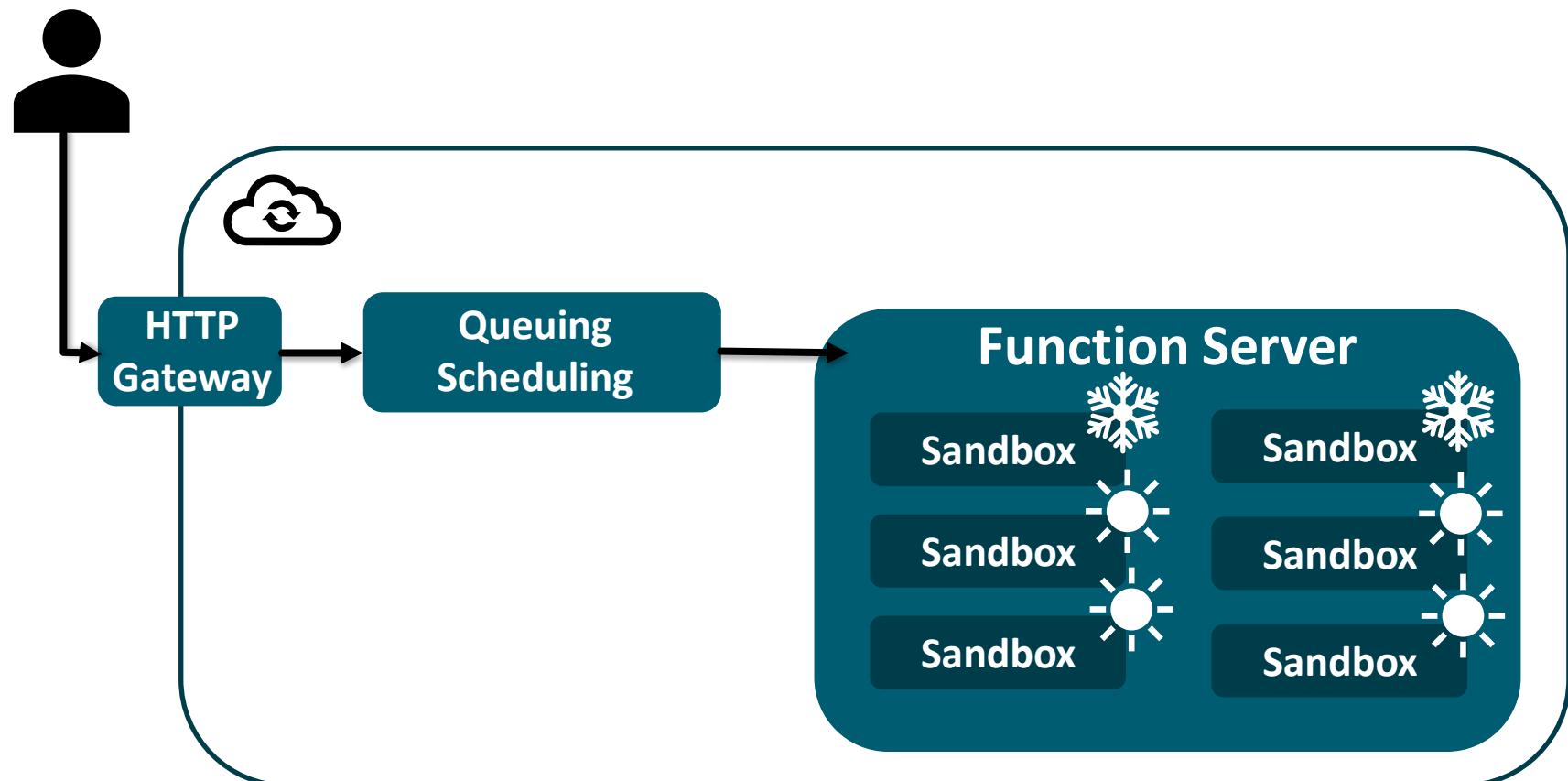
How does serverless systems really work?



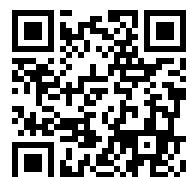
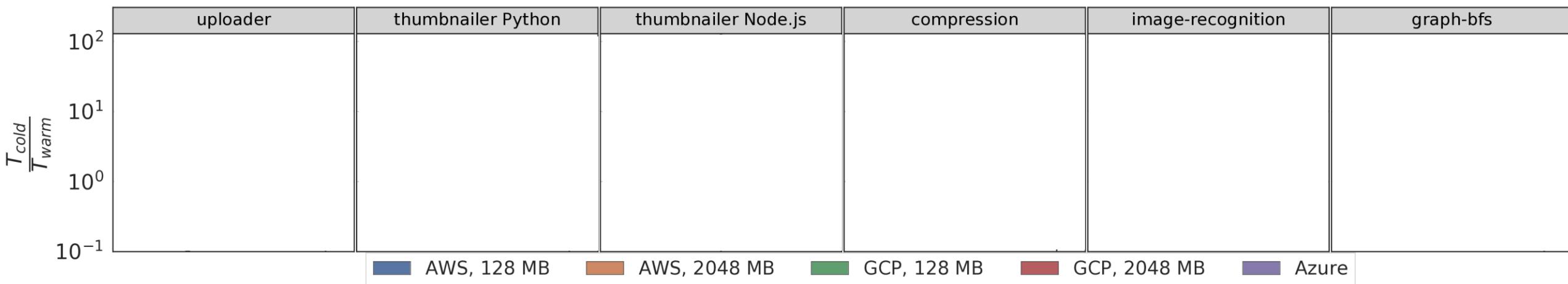
How does serverless systems really work?



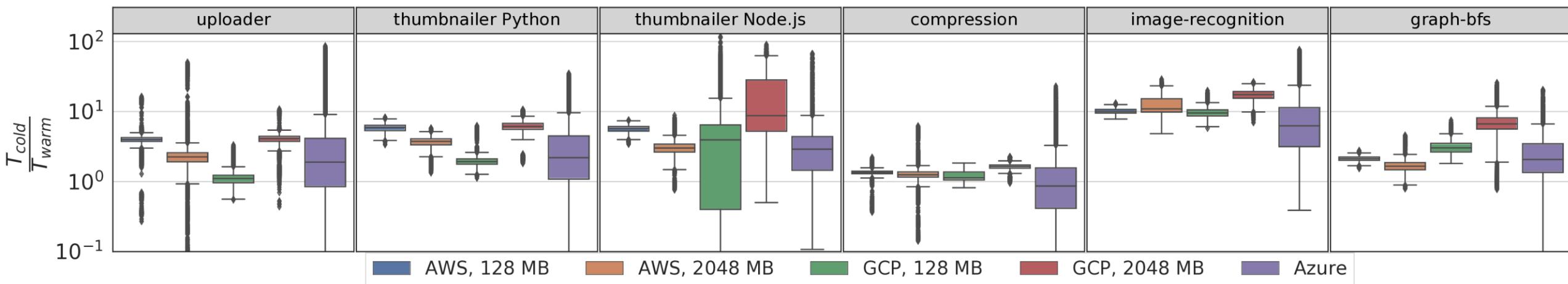
How does serverless systems really work?



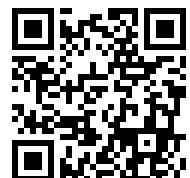
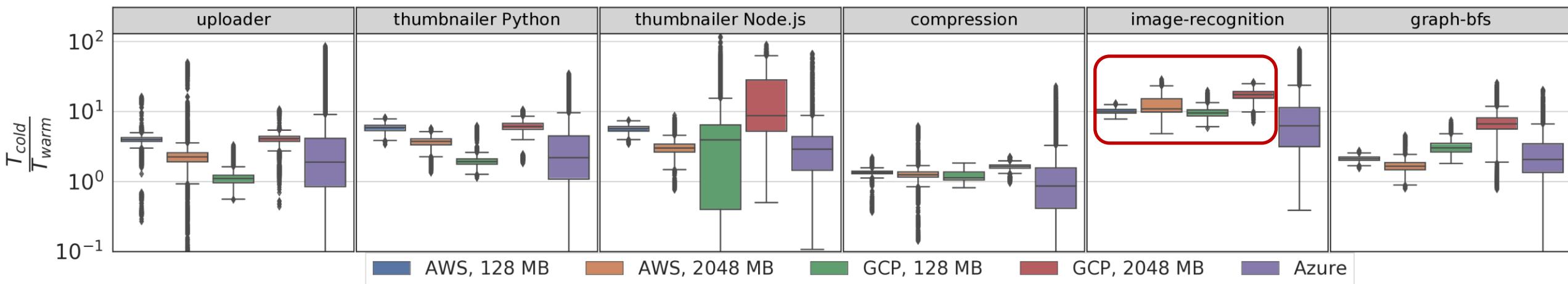
Cold Startup Overheads



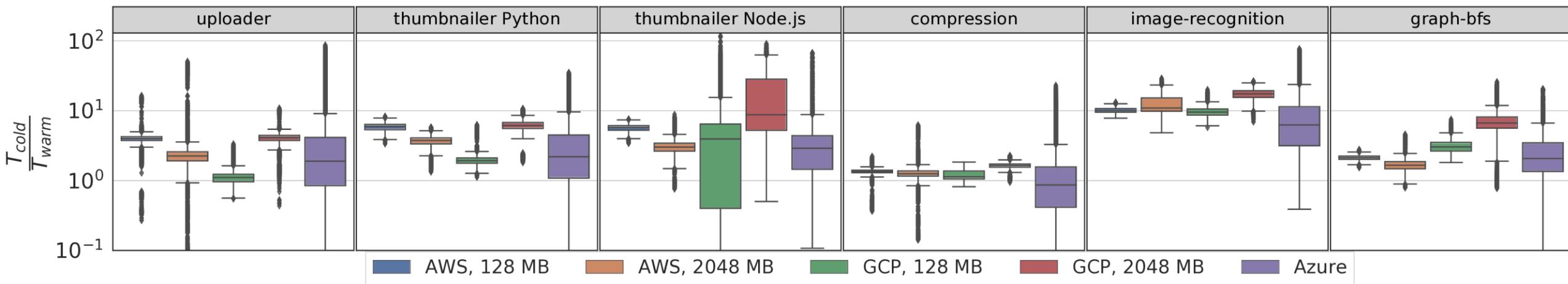
Cold Startup Overheads



Cold Startup Overheads



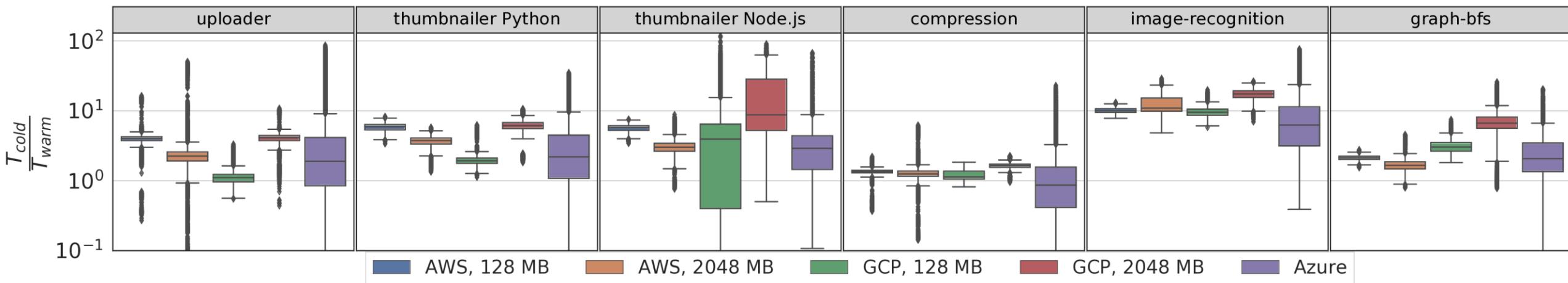
Cold Startup Overheads



- 👍 Faster invocations.
- 👍 Predictable invocation latency.
- 👍 Cacheable state.



Cold Startup Overheads

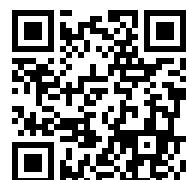


 Faster invocations.

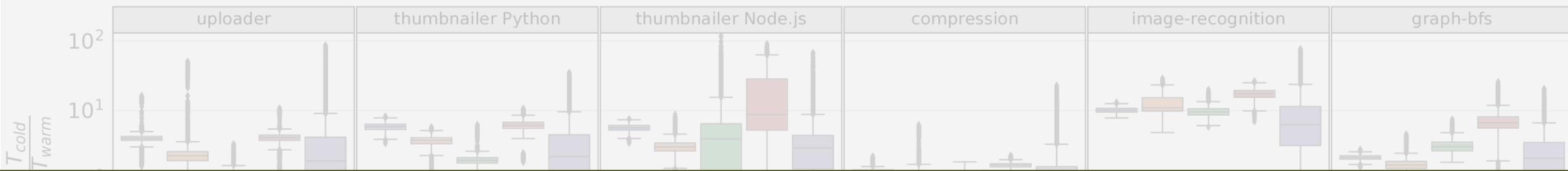
 Predictable invocation latency.

 Cacheable state.

 Increased memory consumption.



Cold Startup Overheads



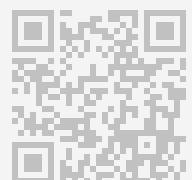
Memory contributes 10% of capital and operational expenditures (MareNostrum, 2013) and 18% of peak power consumption in data center (2018).

👍 Faster invocations.

👍 Predictable invocation latency.

👍 Cacheable state.

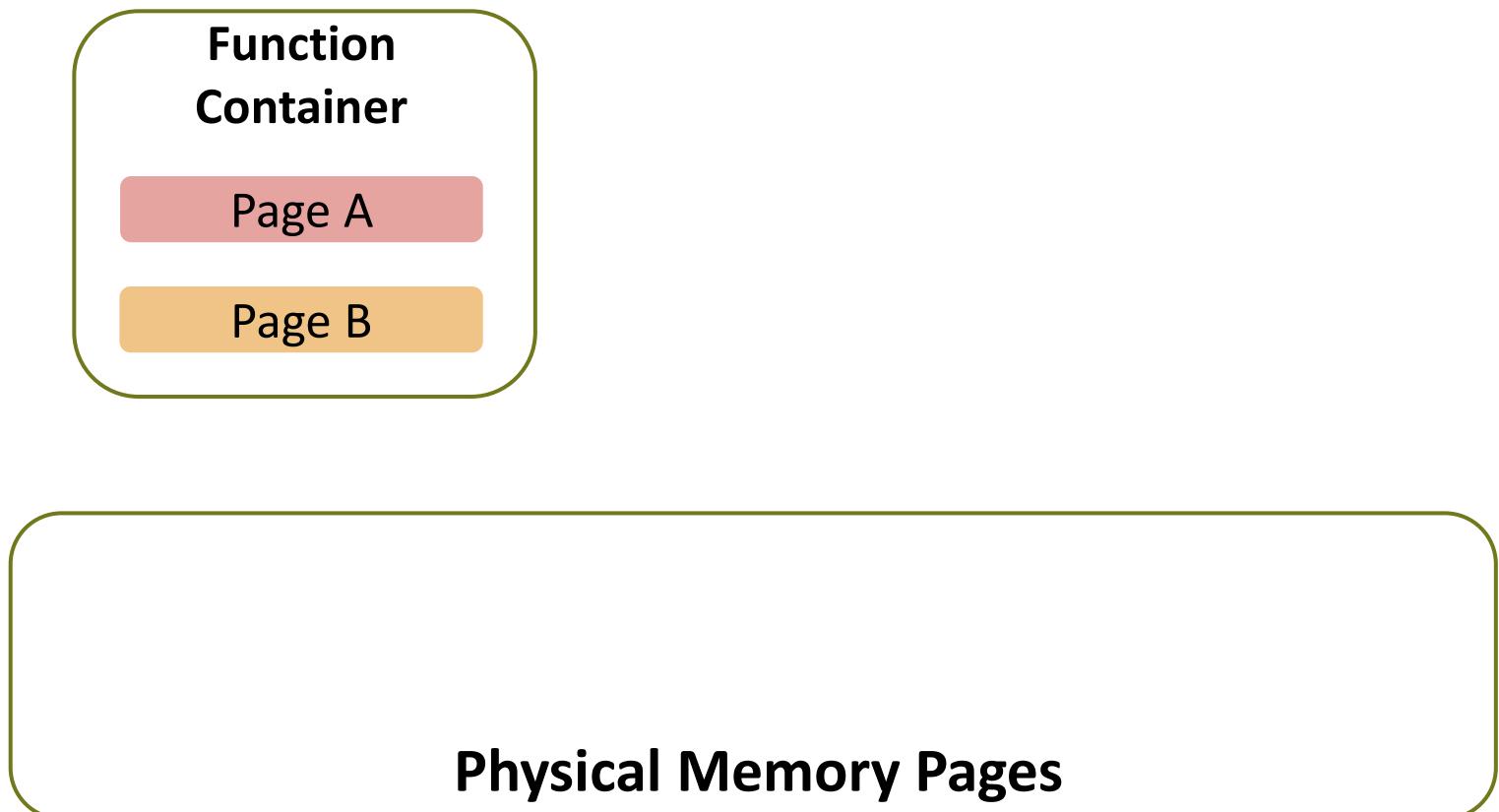
👎 Increased memory consumption.



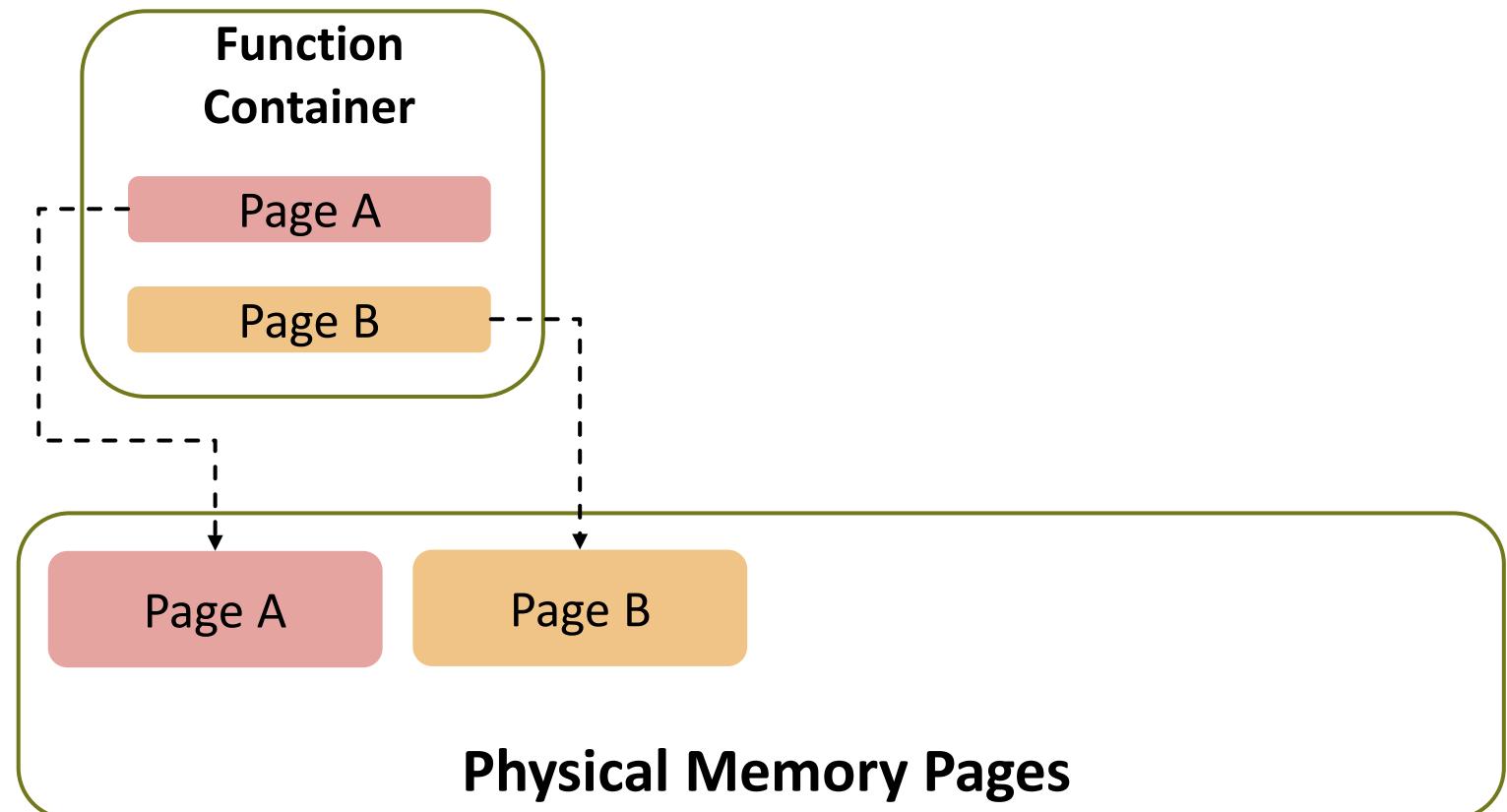
Memory Duplication in Serverless

Physical Memory Pages

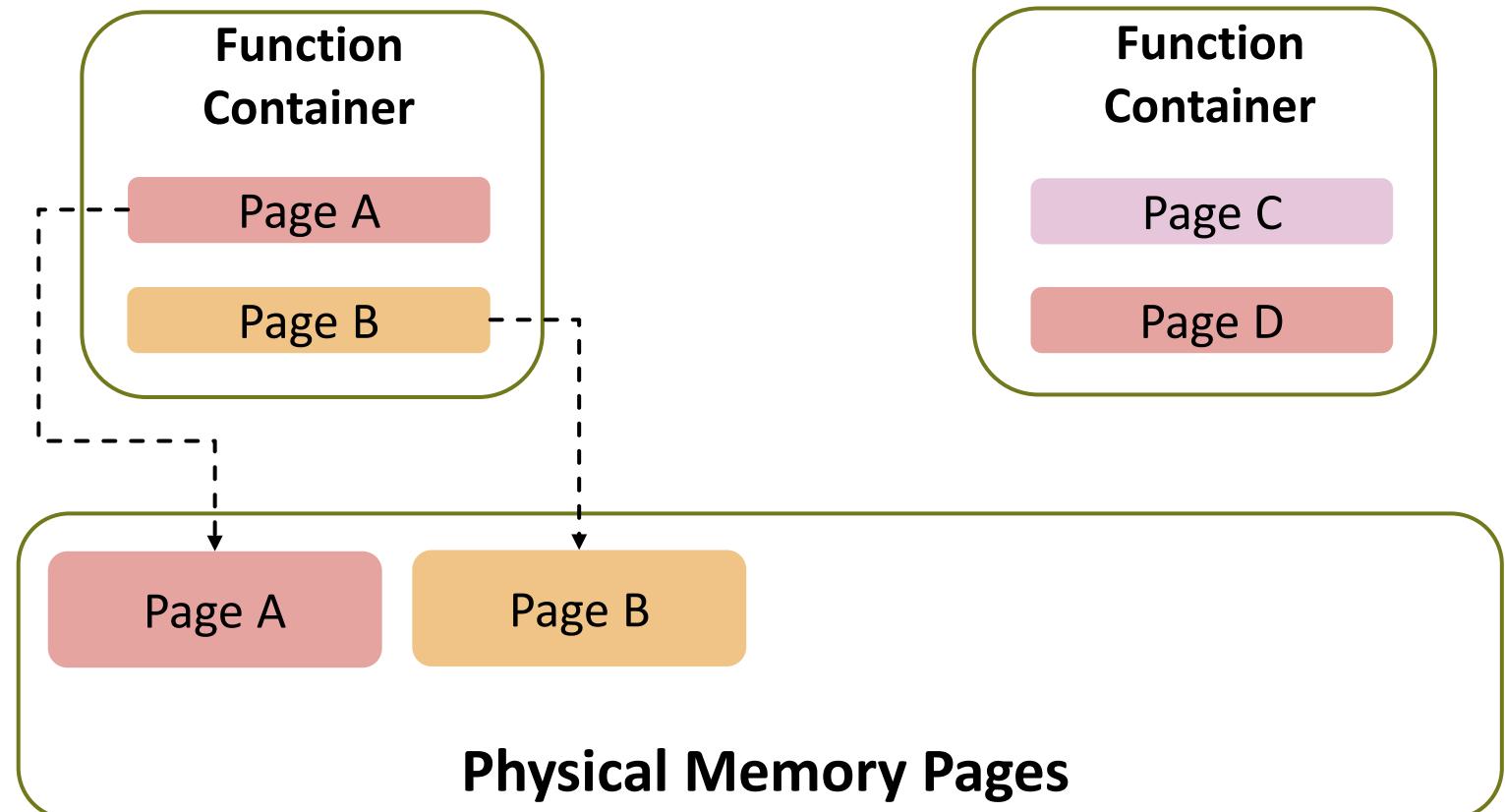
Memory Duplication in Serverless



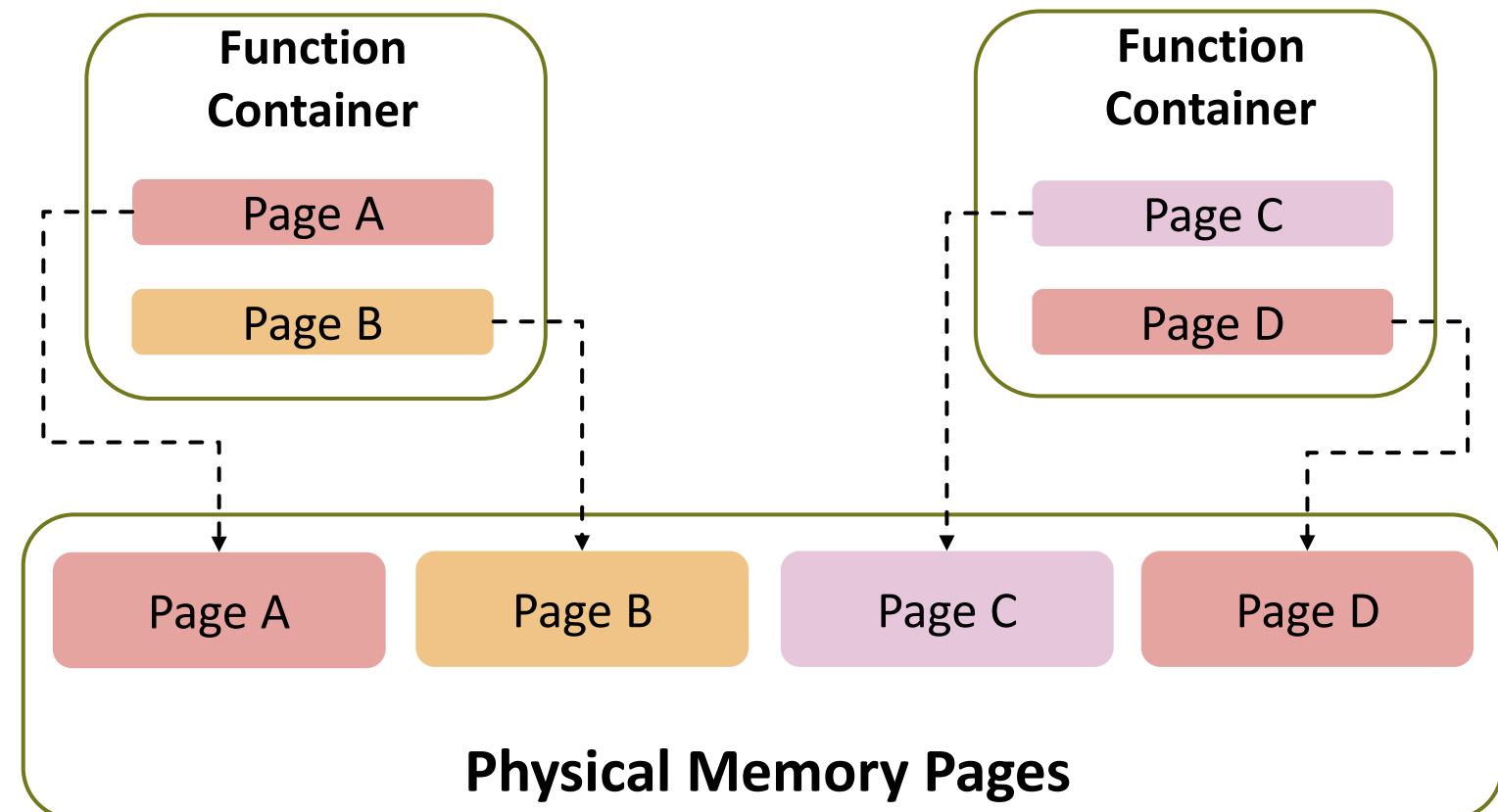
Memory Duplication in Serverless



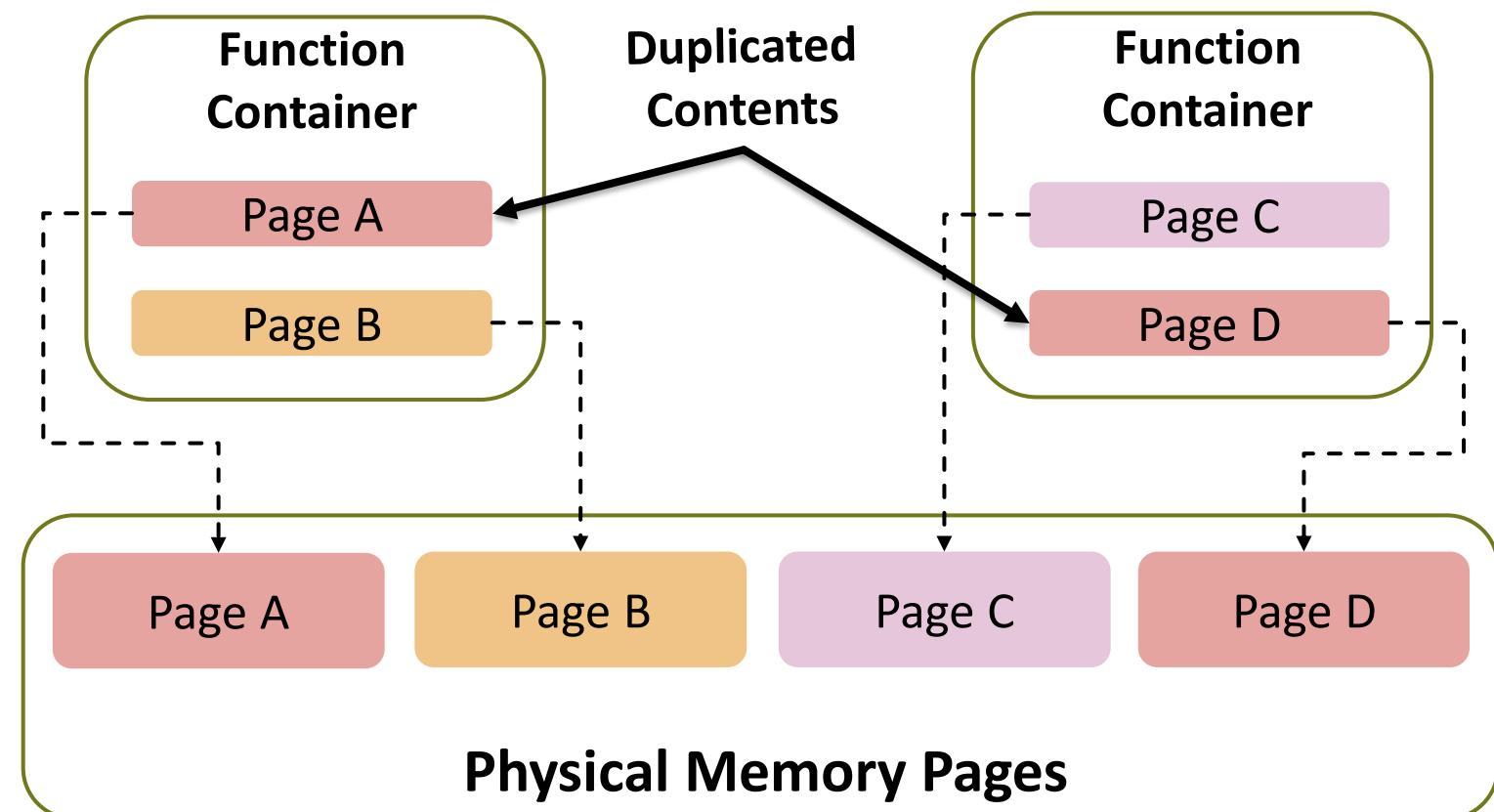
Memory Duplication in Serverless



Memory Duplication in Serverless

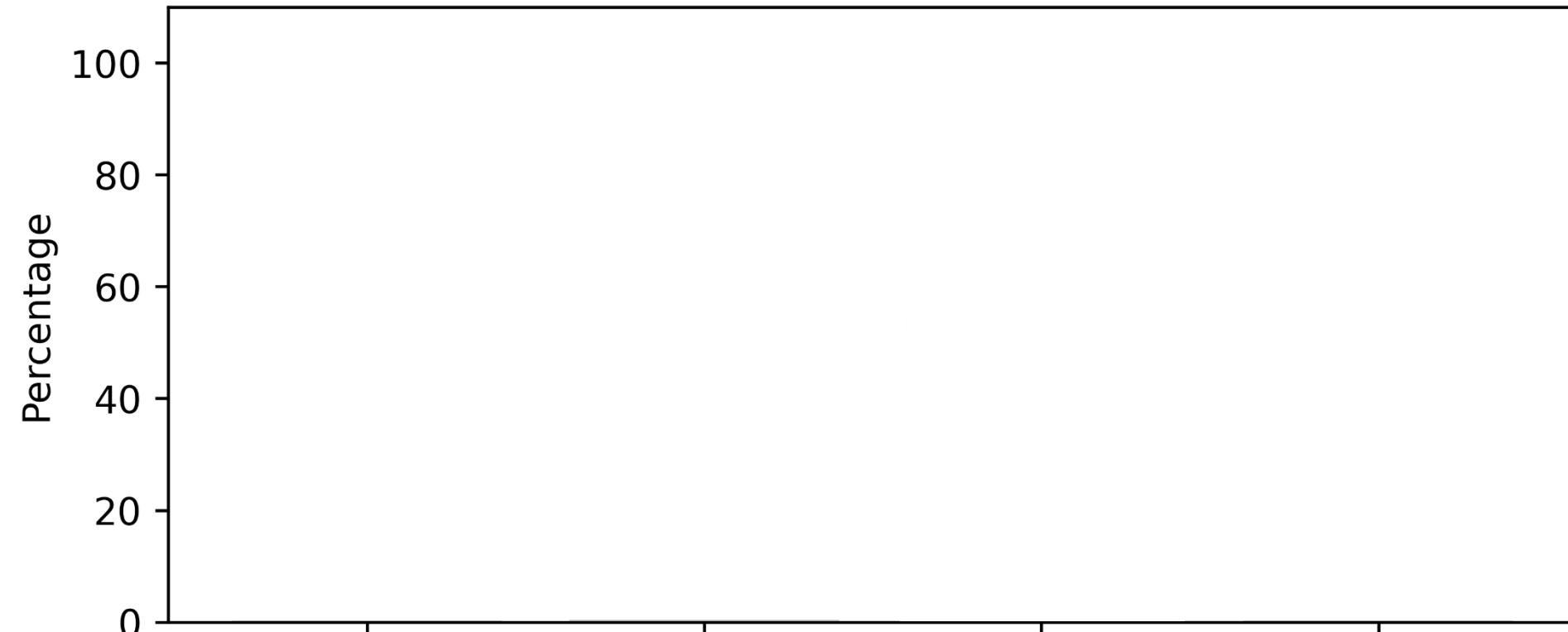


Memory Duplication in Serverless



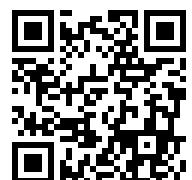
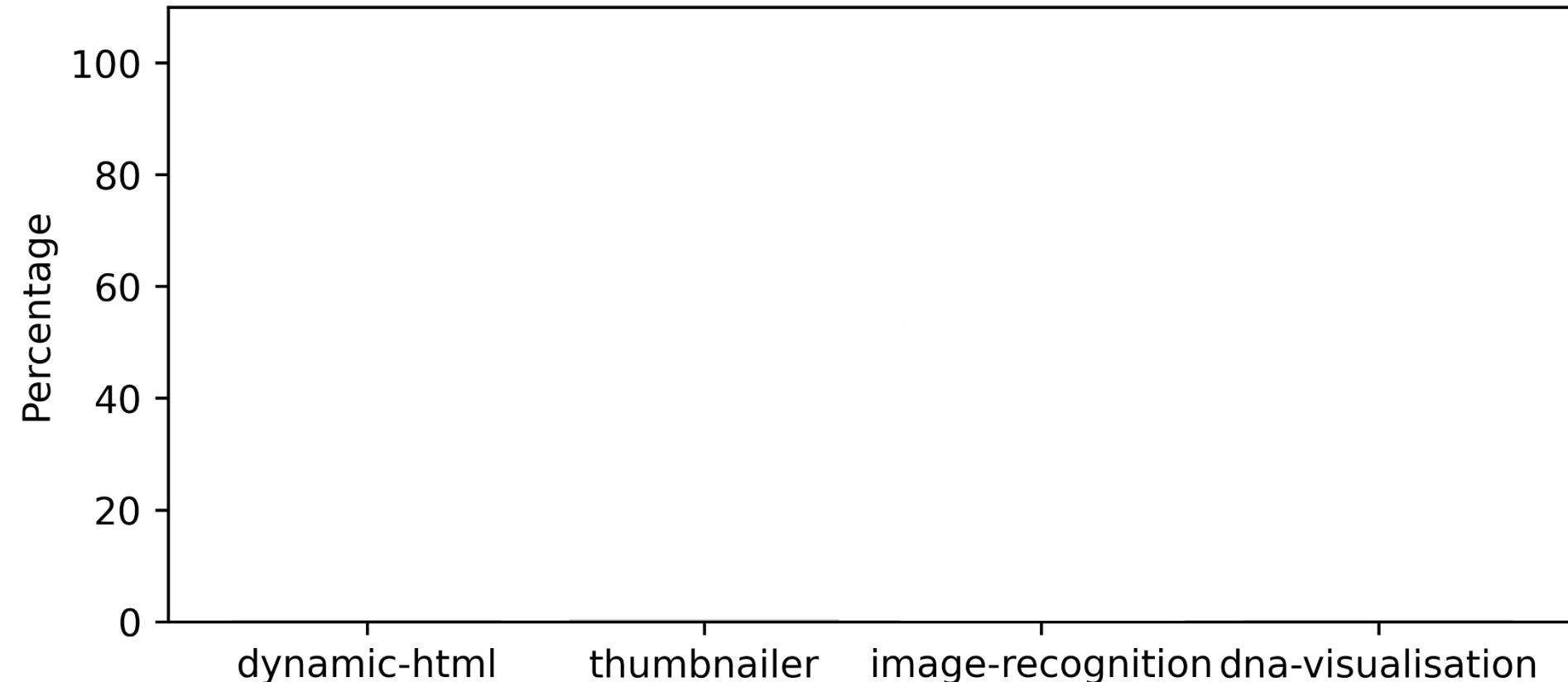
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS



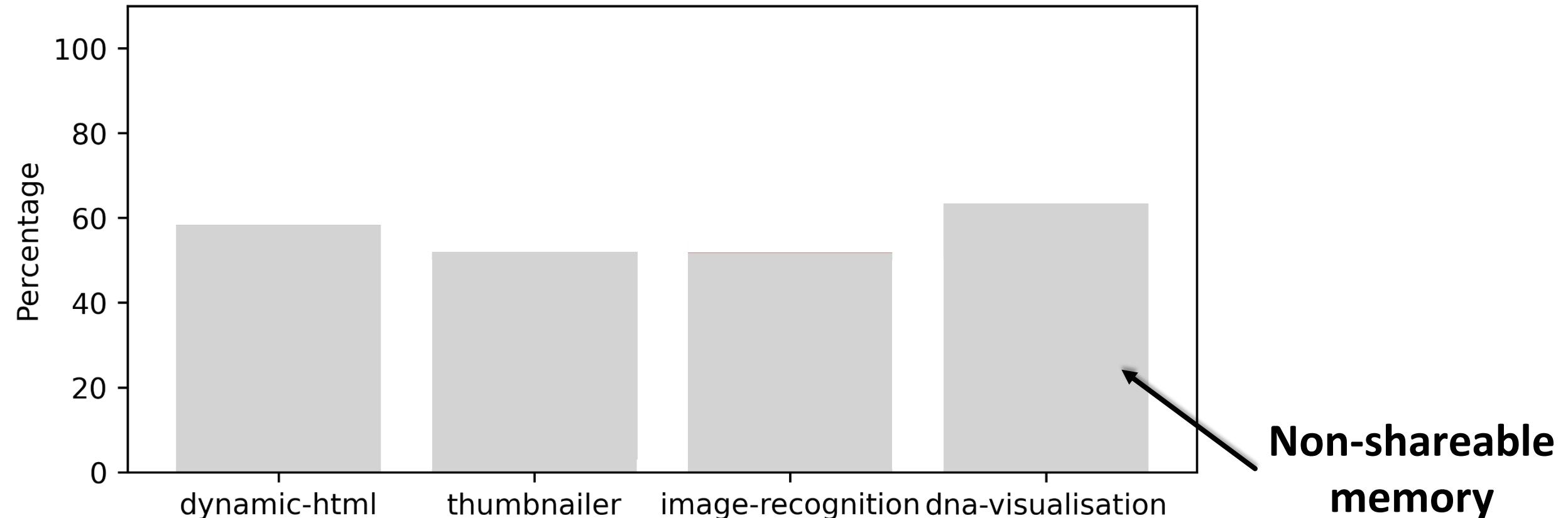
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS

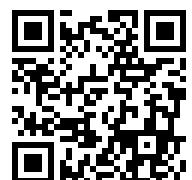


Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS

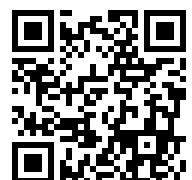
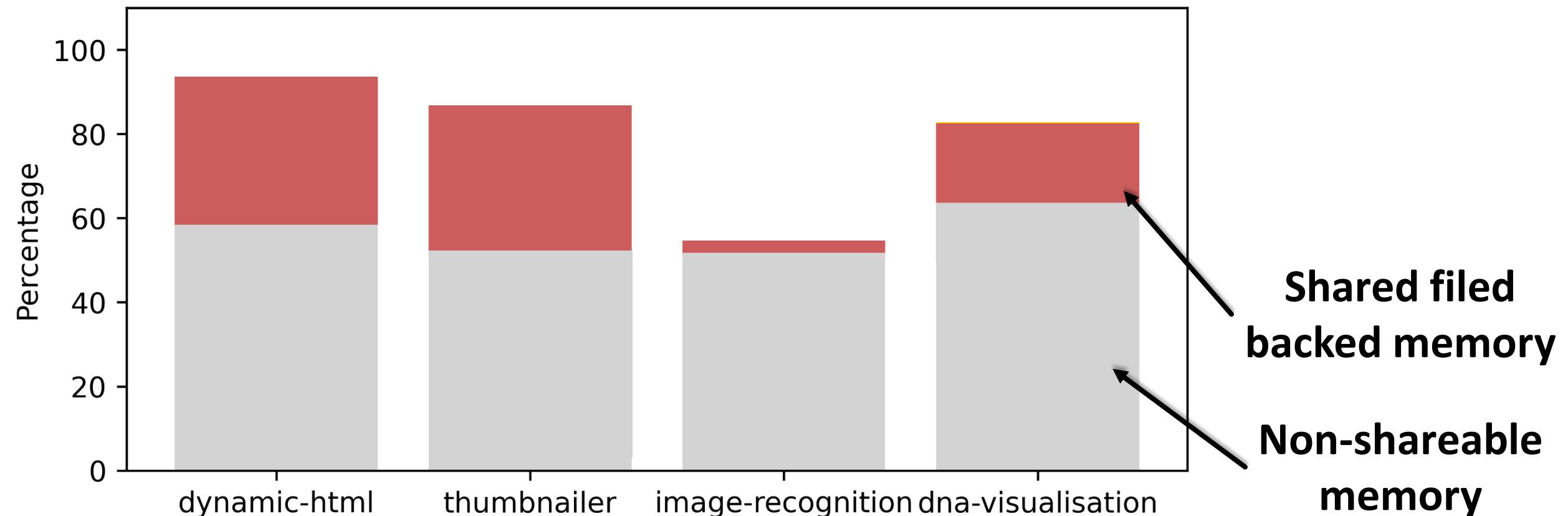


**Non-shareable
memory**



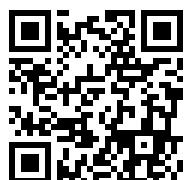
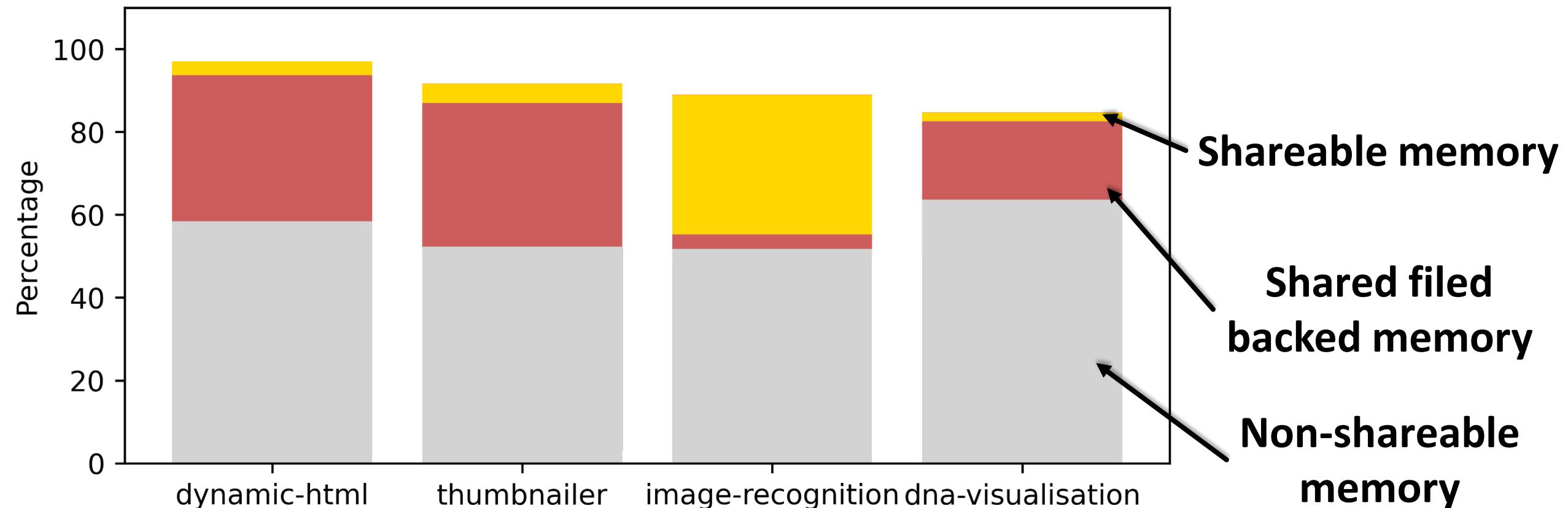
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS



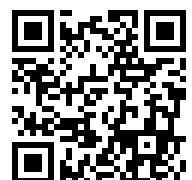
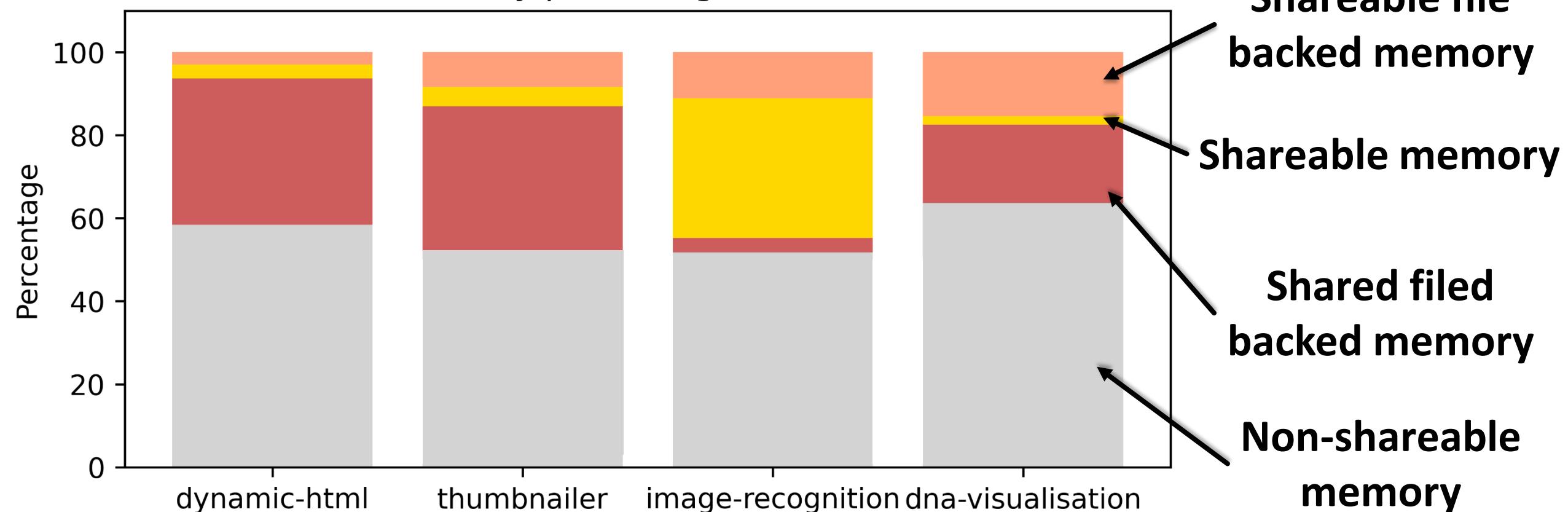
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS



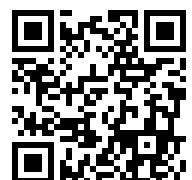
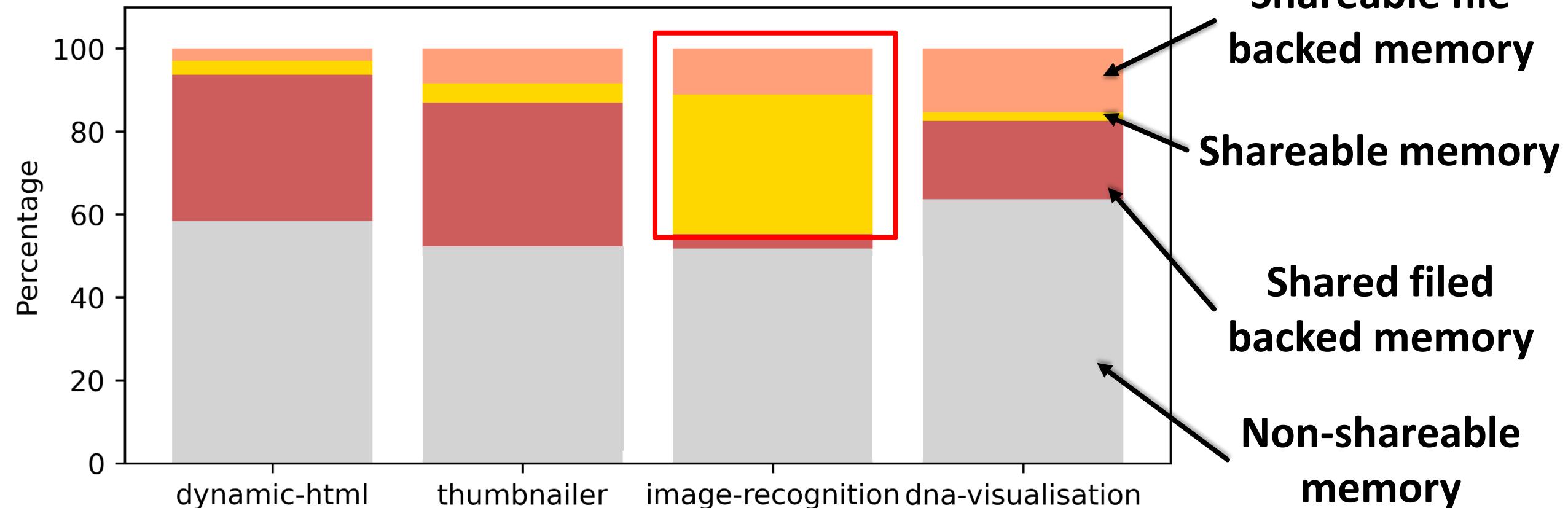
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS



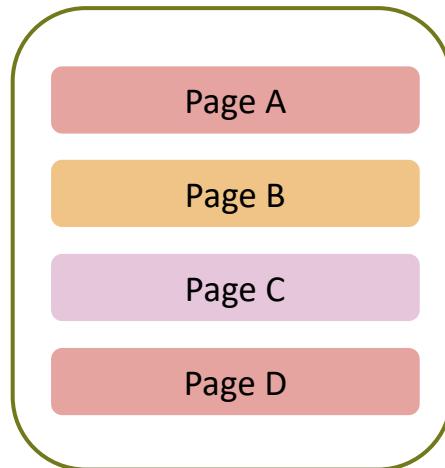
Sharing opportunities

Memory percentage over RSS



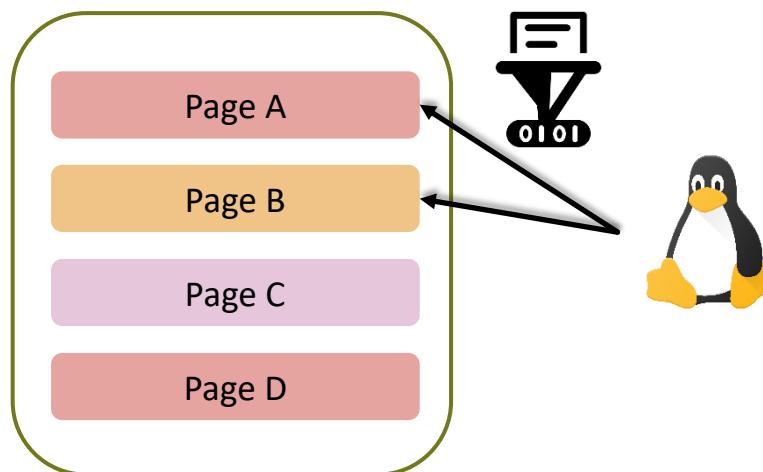
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



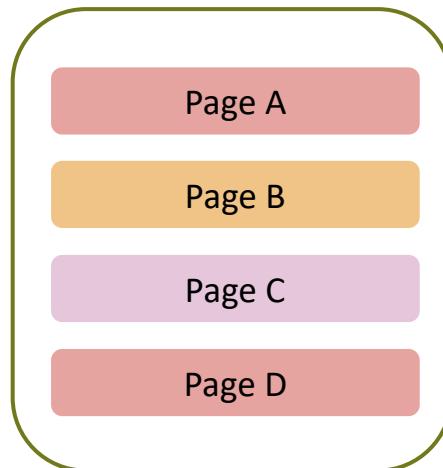
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



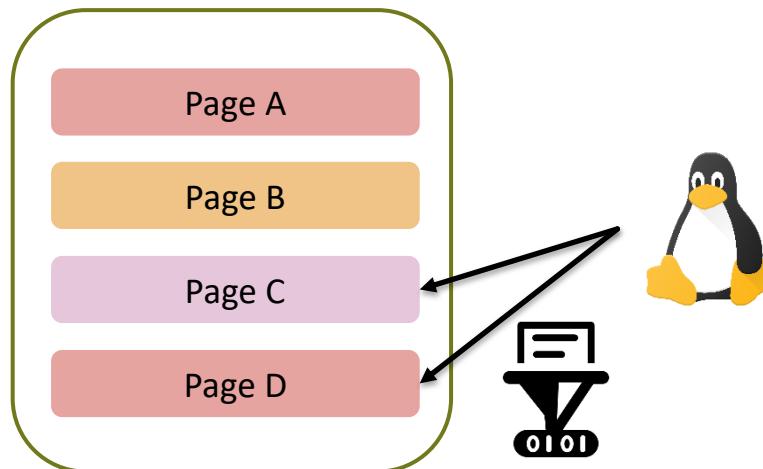
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



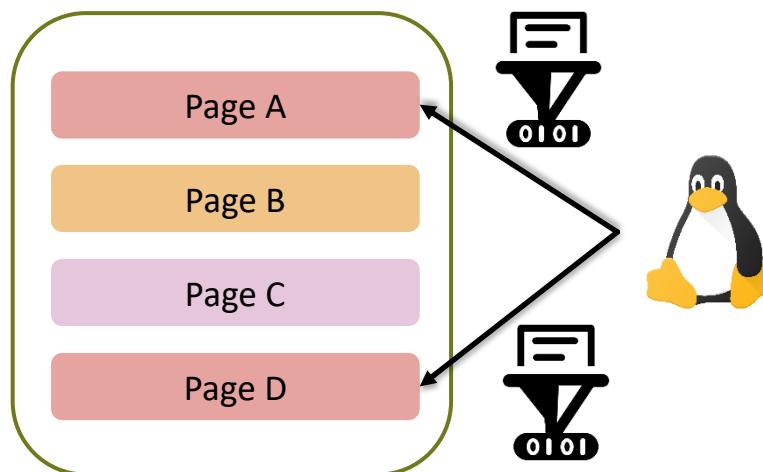
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



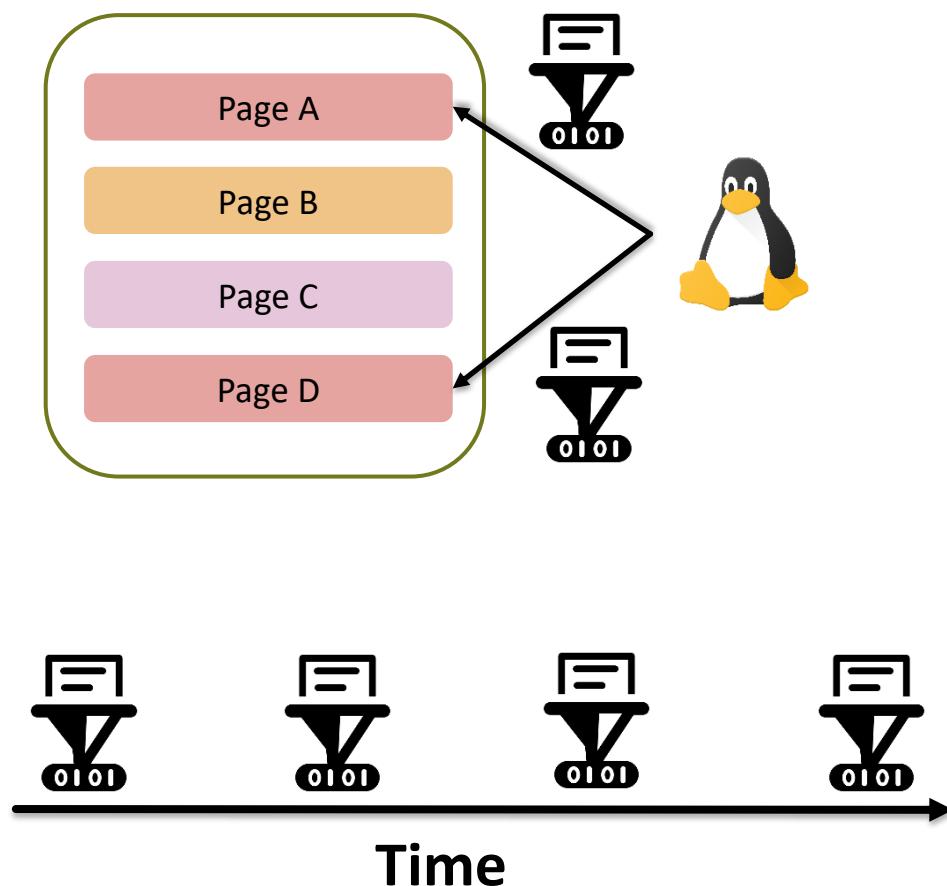
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



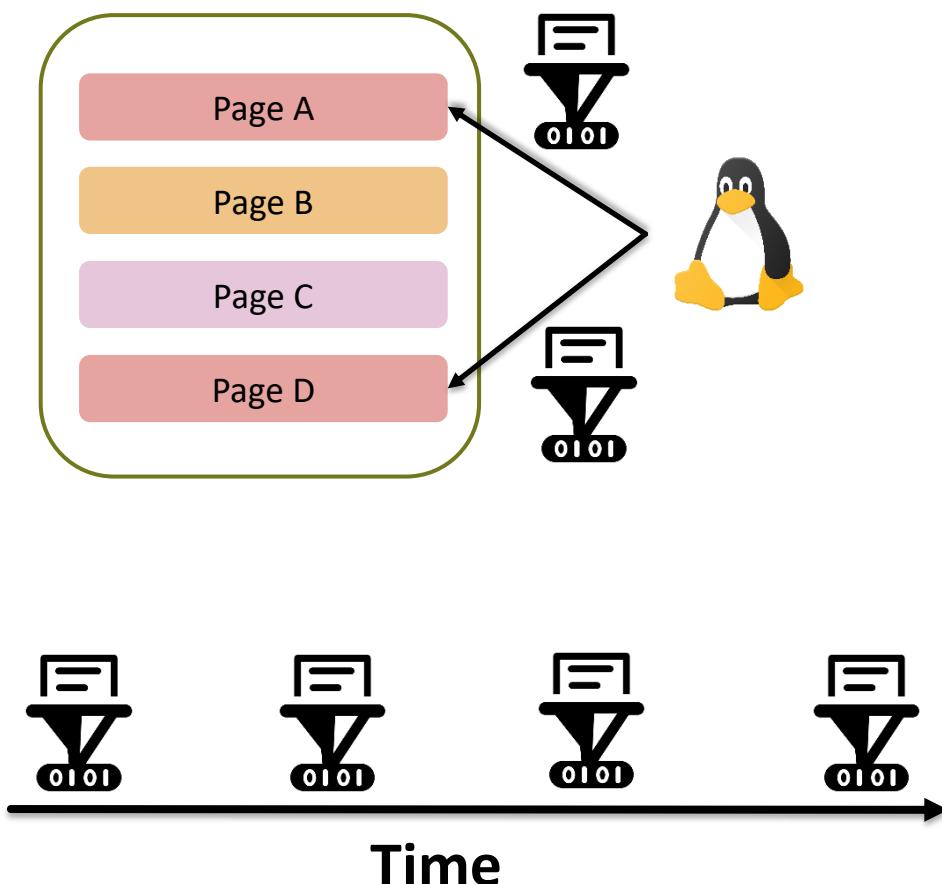
Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Example: Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)



Satori: Enlightened page sharing

Grzegorz Miłoś, Derek G. Murray, Steven Hand
University of Cambridge Computer Laboratory
Cambridge, United Kingdom
First.Last@ccl.cam.ac.uk

Michael A. Fetterman
NVIDIA Corporation
Bedford, Massachusetts, USA
mafetter@nvidia.com

*"For example in VMware ESX Server the default memory scan frequency is set to once an hour, with a maximum of six times per hour. Therefore, the theoretical **mean duplicate discovery time for the default setting is 40min**, which means that short-lived sharing opportunities will be missed."*

Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Satori: Enlightened page sharing

Grzegorz Miłoś, Derek G. Murray, Steven Hand
*University of Cambridge Computer Laboratory
Cambridge, United Kingdom
First.Last@ccl.cam.ac.uk*

Michael A. Fetterman
*NVIDIA Corporation
Bedford, Massachusetts, USA
mafetter@nvidia.com*

*"For example in VMware ESX Server the default memory scan frequency is set to once an hour, with a maximum of six times per hour. Therefore, the theoretical **mean duplicate discovery time for the default setting is 40min**, which means that short-lived sharing opportunities will be missed."*

Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Serverless in the Wild: Characterizing and Optimizing the Serverless Workload at a Large Cloud Provider

Mohammad Shahrad, Rodrigo Fonseca, Íñigo Goiri, Gohar Chaudhry,
Paul Batum, Jason Cooke, Eduardo Laureano, Colby Tresness, Mark Russinovich,
and Ricardo Bianchini, *Microsoft Azure and Microsoft Research*

"We observe that 50% of the functions execute for less than 1s on average, and 50% of the functions have maximum execution time shorter than ~3s; 90% of the functions take at most 60s, and 96% of functions take less than 60s on average."

Satori: Enlightened page sharing

Grzegorz Miłoś, Derek G. Murray, Steven Hand
*University of Cambridge Computer Laboratory
Cambridge, United Kingdom
First.Last@cl.cam.ac.uk*

Michael A. Fetterman
*NVIDIA Corporation
Bedford, Massachusetts, USA
mafetter@nvidia.com*

"For example in VMware ESX Server the default memory scan frequency is set to once an hour, with a maximum of six times per hour. Therefore, the theoretical mean duplicate discovery time for the default setting is 40min, which means that short-lived sharing opportunities will be missed."

Existing Memory Deduplication Techniques

Serverless in the Wild: Characterizing and Optimizing the Serverless Workload at a Large Cloud Provider

Mohammad Shahrad, Rodrigo Fonseca, Íñigo Goiri, Gohar Chaudhry,
Paul Batum, Jason Cooke, Eduardo Laureano, Colby Tresness, Mark Russinovich,
and Ricardo Bianchini, *Microsoft Azure and Microsoft Research*

"We observe that 50% of the functions execute for less than 1s on average, and 50% of the functions have maximum execution time shorter than ~3s; 90% of the functions take at most 60s, and 96% of functions take less than 60s on average."

SeBS: A Serverless Benchmark Suite for Function-as-a-Service Computing

Grzegorz Kwaśniewski
Marcin Copik
marcin.copik@inf.ethz.ch
ETH Zürich
Switzerland

Maciej Besta
Grzegorz Kwaśniewski
ETH Zürich
Switzerland

Maciej Besta
ETH Zürich
Switzerland

Michał Podstawski
Future Processing SA
Poland

Torsten Hoefler
ETH Zürich
Switzerland

"For example in VMware ESX Server the default memory scan frequency is set to once an hour, with a maximum of six times per hour. Therefore, the theoretical mean deduplicate discovery time for the default setting is 40min, which means that short-lived sharing opportunities will be missed."

Memory Deduplication in Serverless

Memory Deduplication in Serverless

Speed

Deduplication in seconds,
not minutes.

Memory Deduplication in Serverless

Speed

Deduplication in seconds,
not minutes.

Compatibility

No changes to existing runtimes.

Memory Deduplication in Serverless

Speed

Deduplication in seconds,
not minutes.

Compatibility

No changes to existing runtimes.

Opt-in

Zero overhead when unused and
no sharing for sensitive data.

Memory Deduplication in Serverless

Speed

Deduplication in seconds,
not minutes.

Compatibility

No changes to existing runtimes.

Opt-in

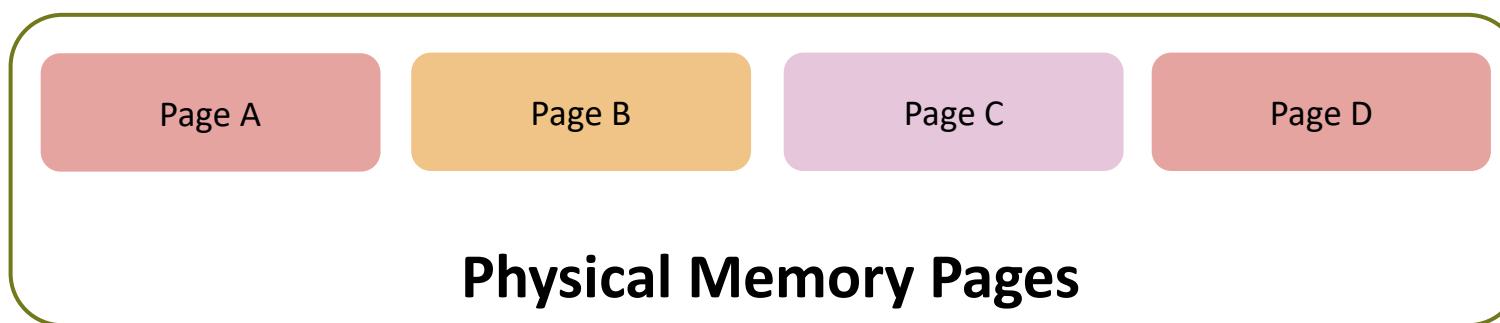
Zero overhead when unused and
no sharing for sensitive data.

Concurrency

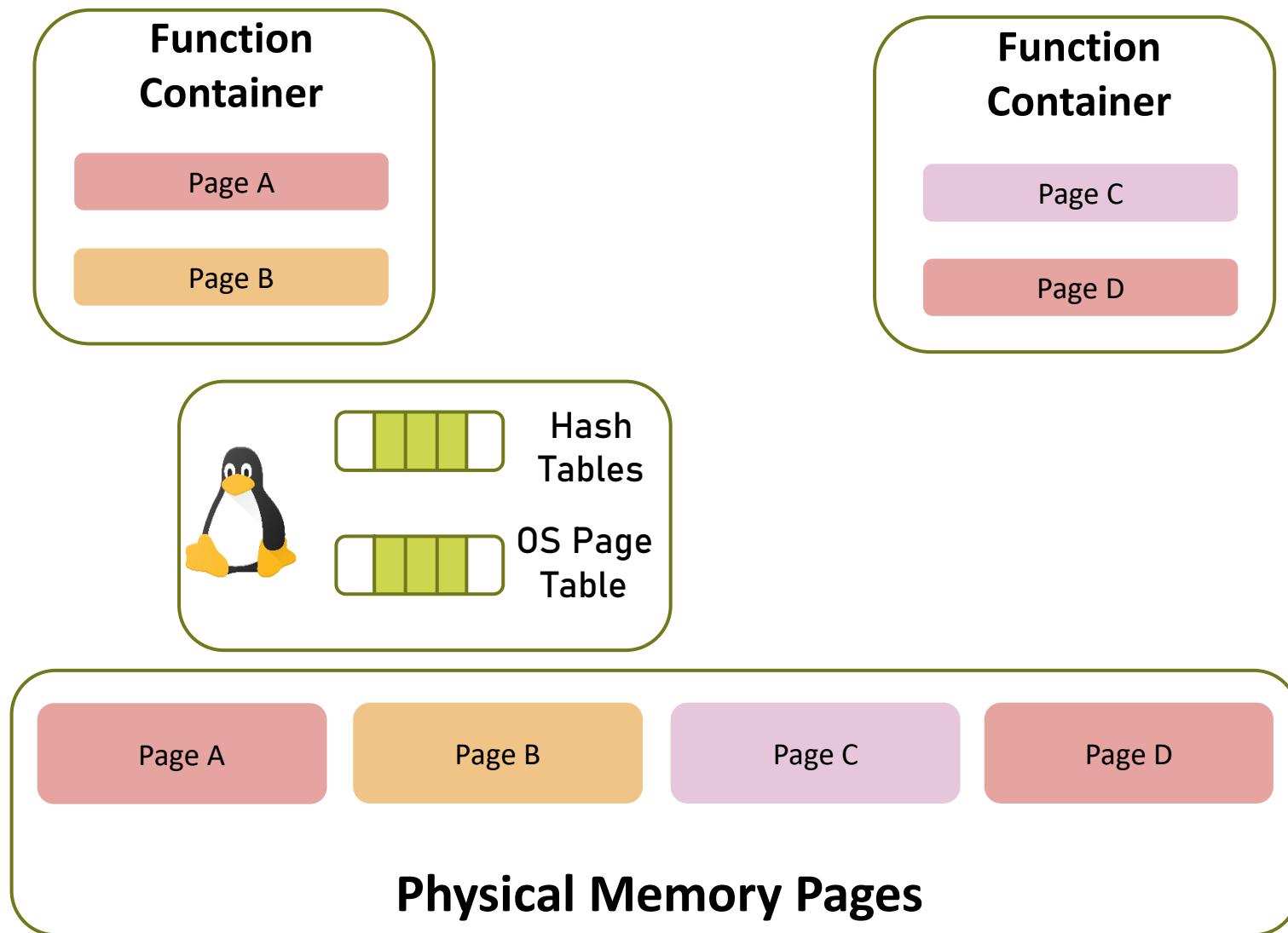
Support many containers
operating concurrently.

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging

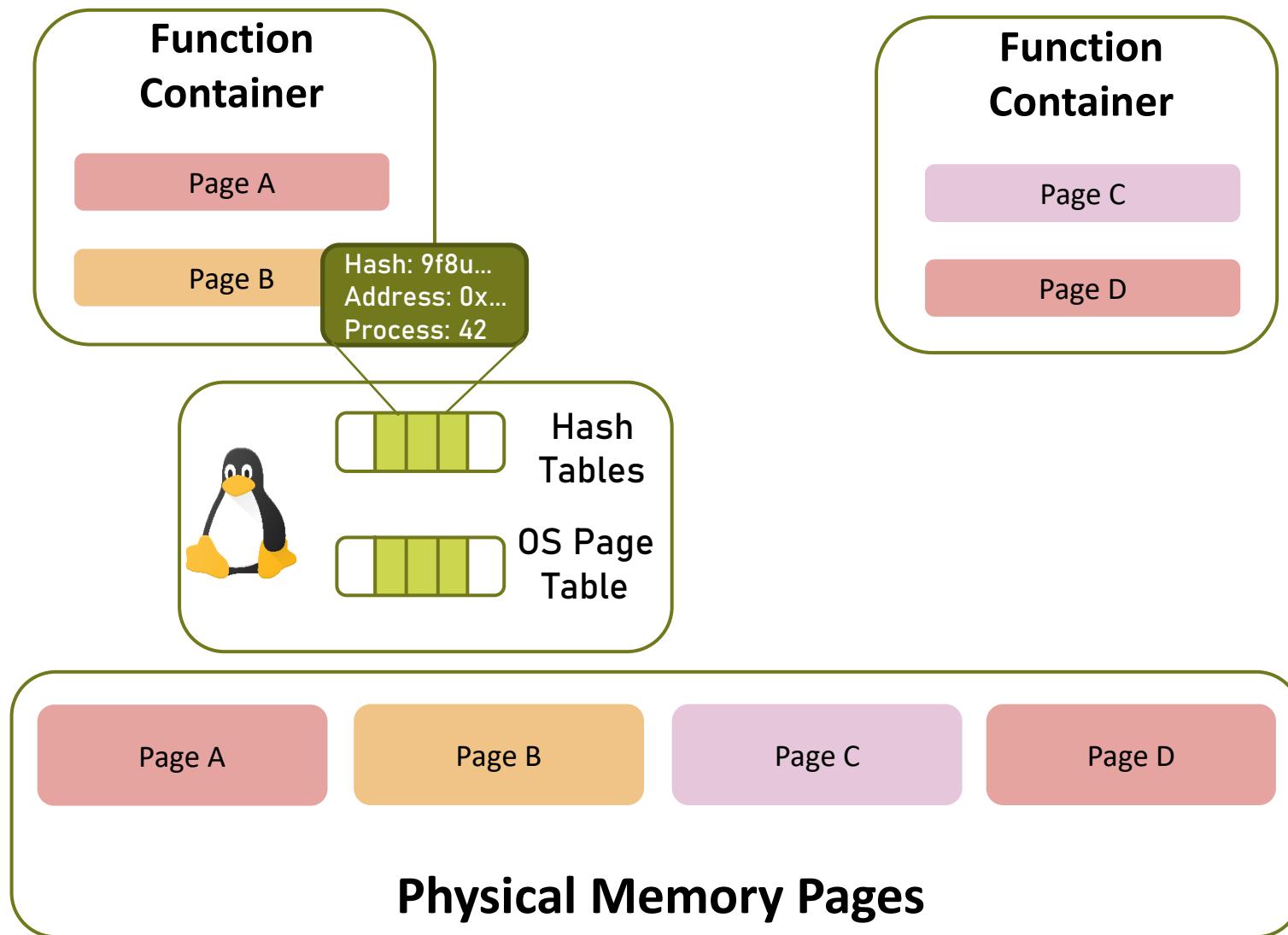
UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



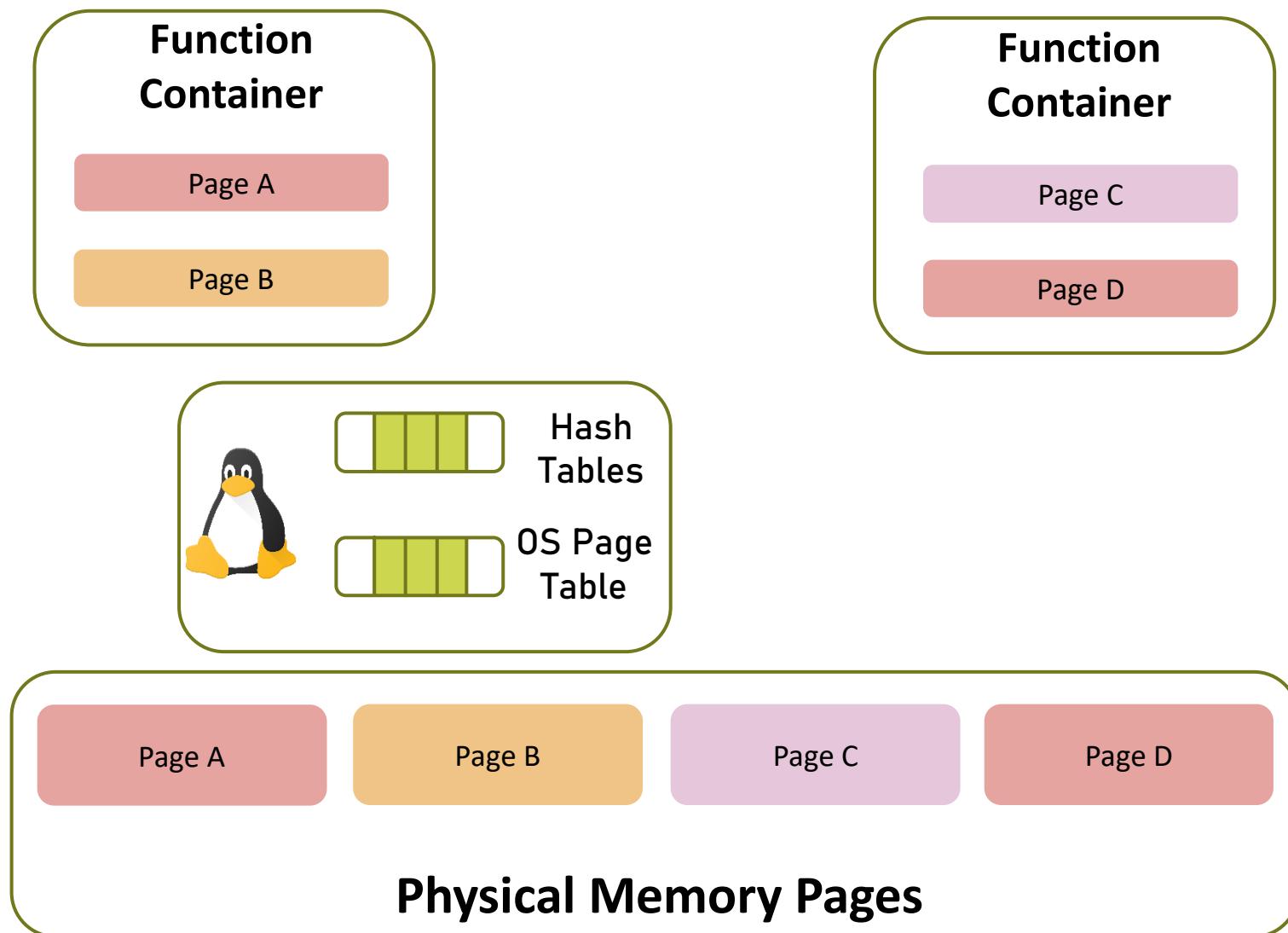
UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



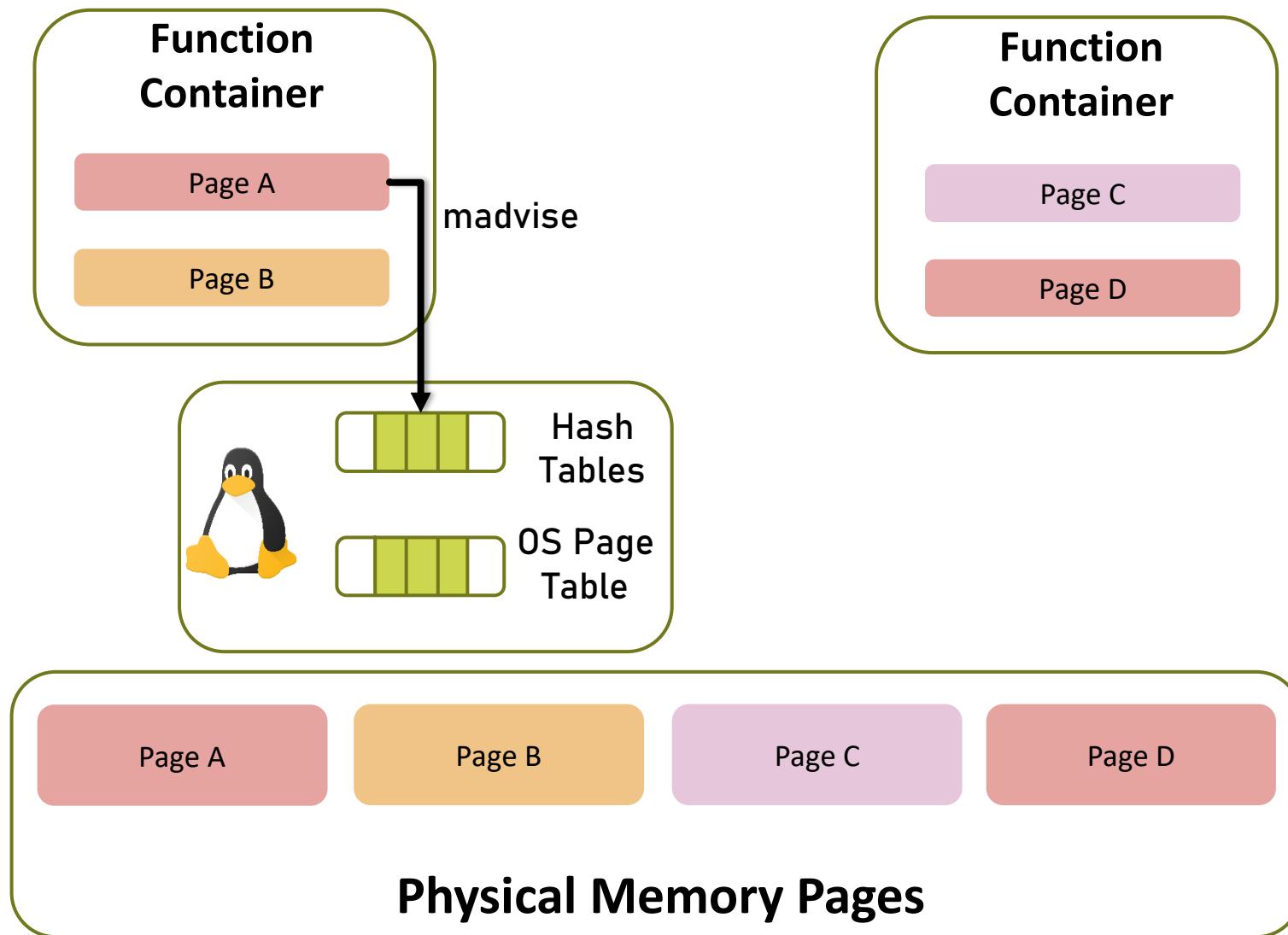
UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



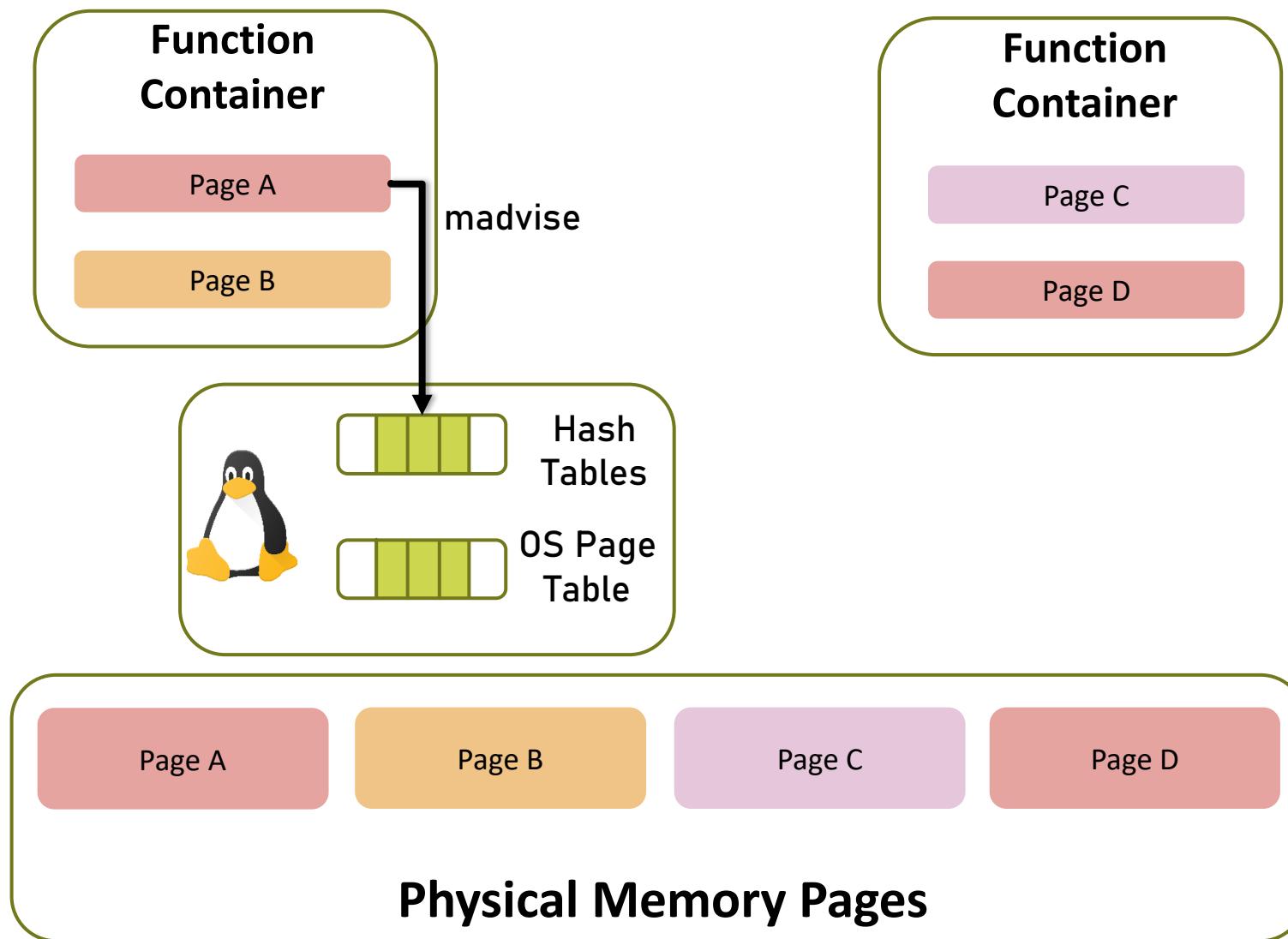
UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



UPM: User-Guided Page Merging

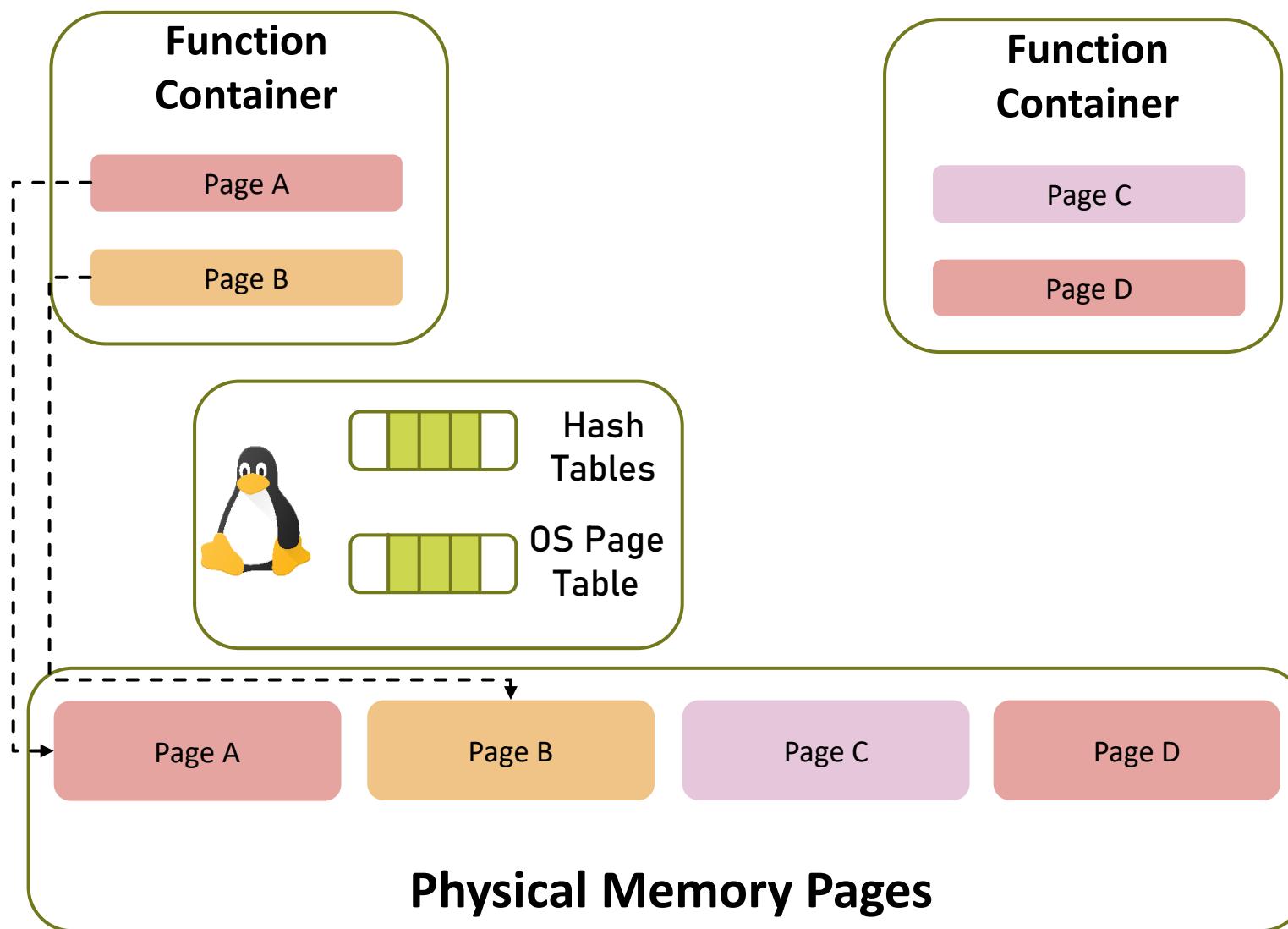


UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



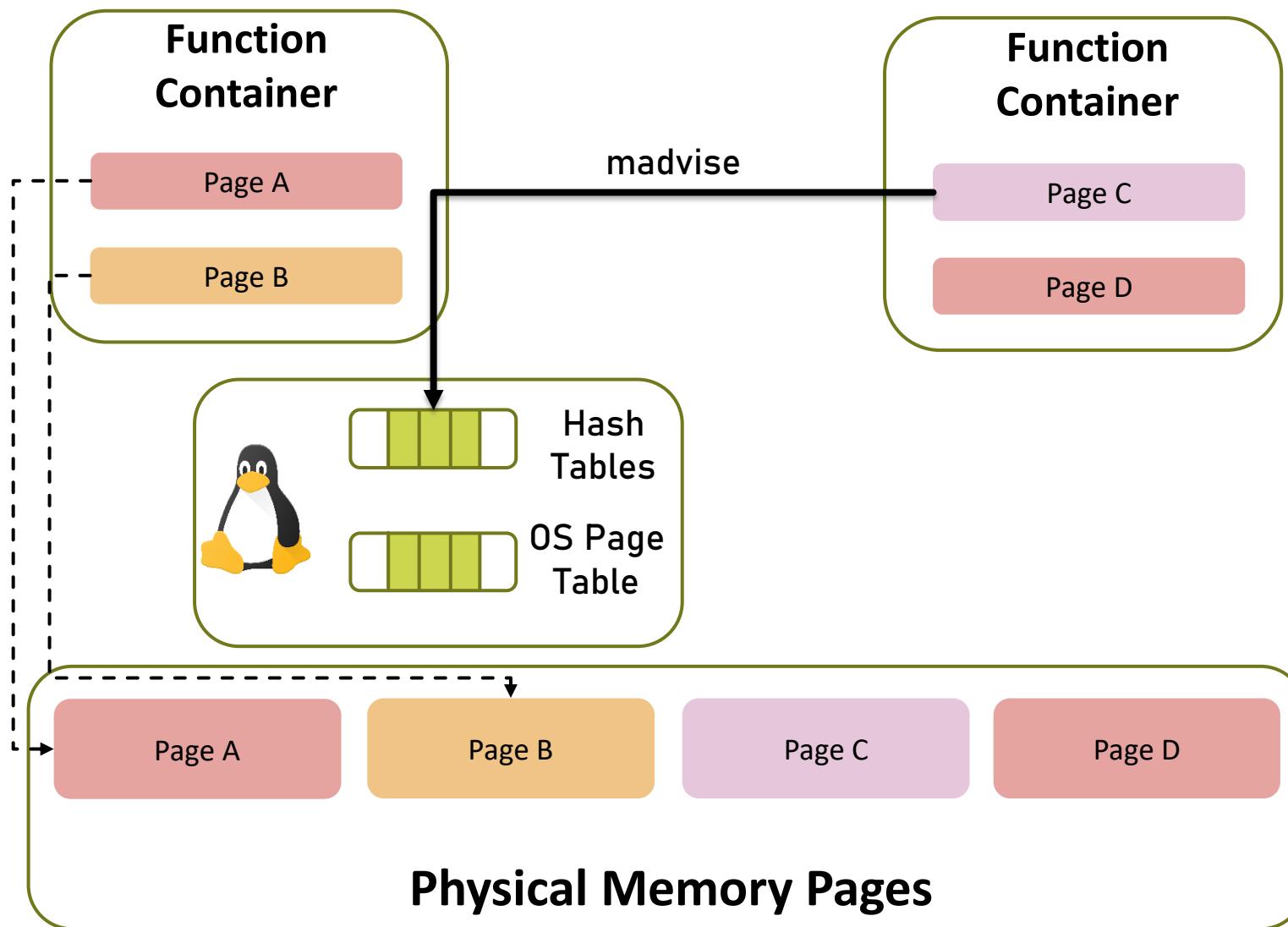
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



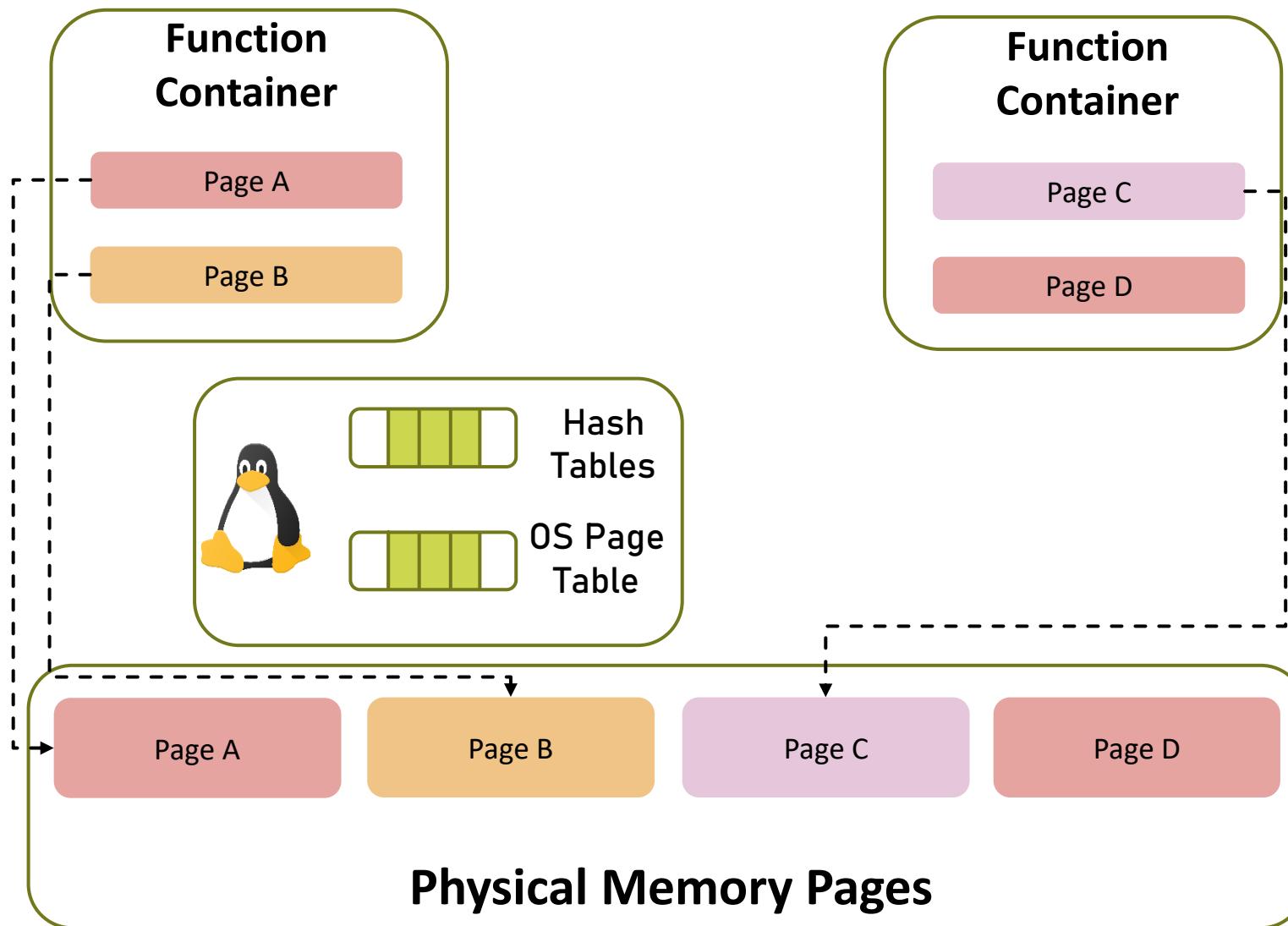
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



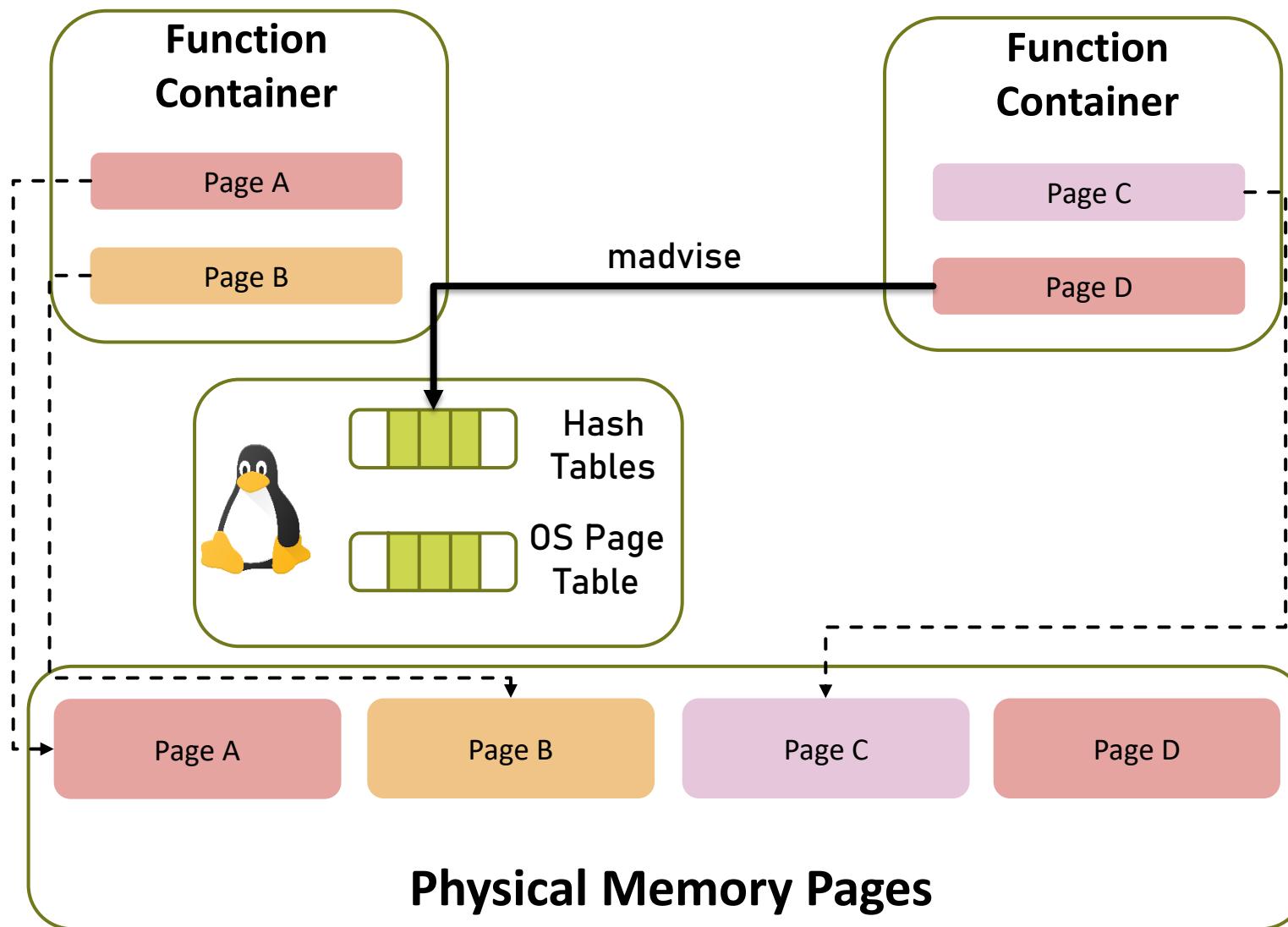
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



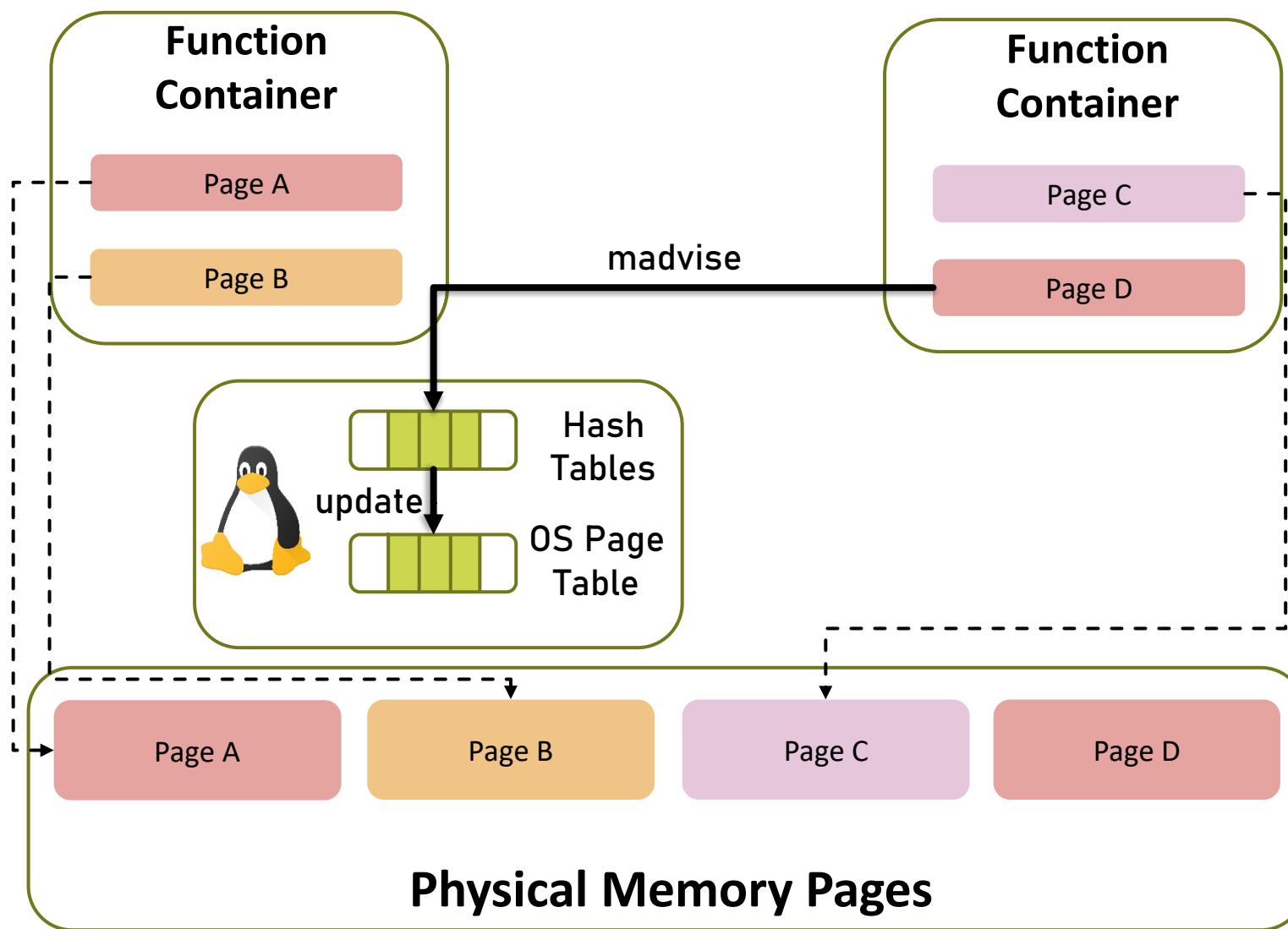
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



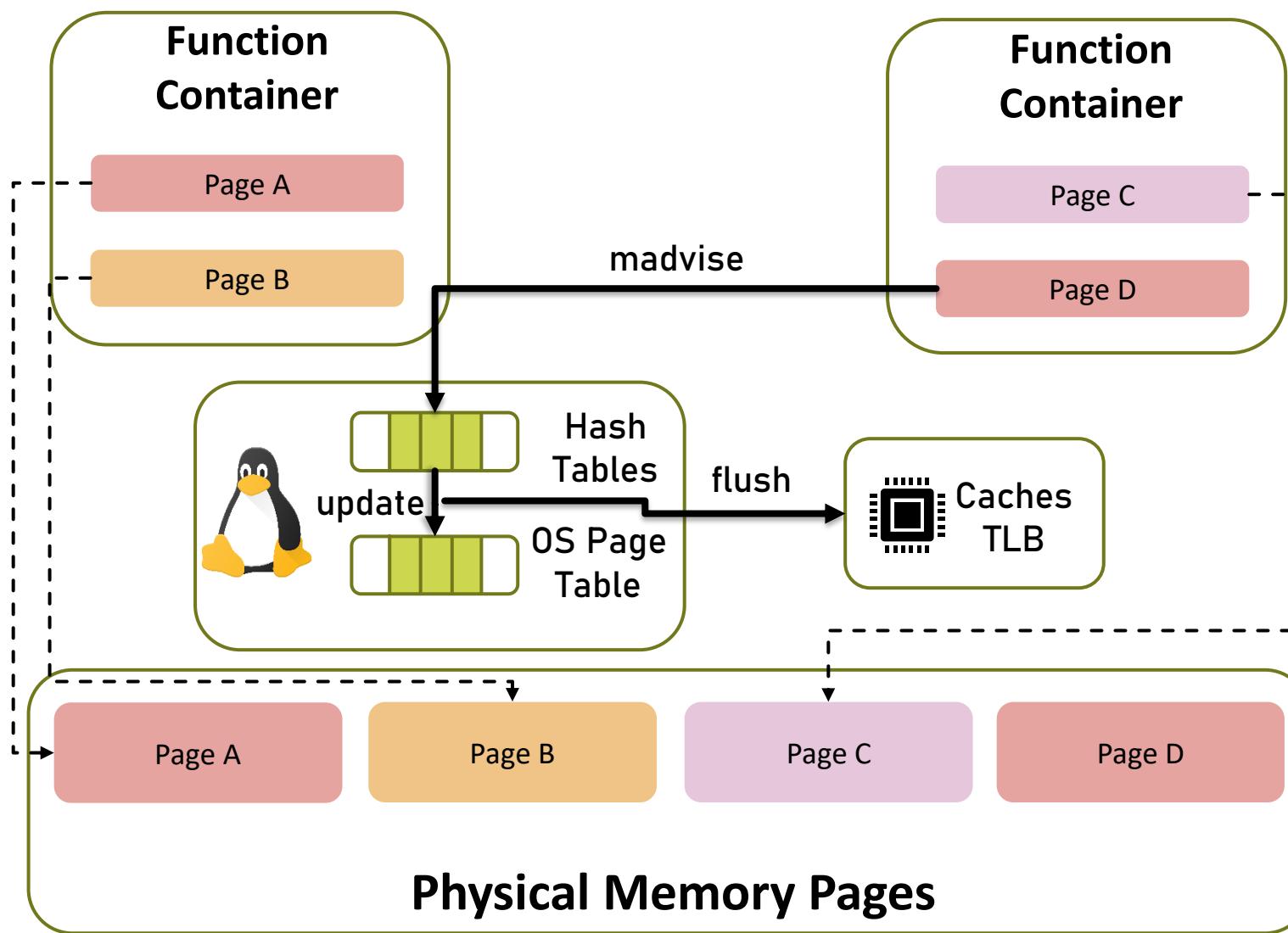
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



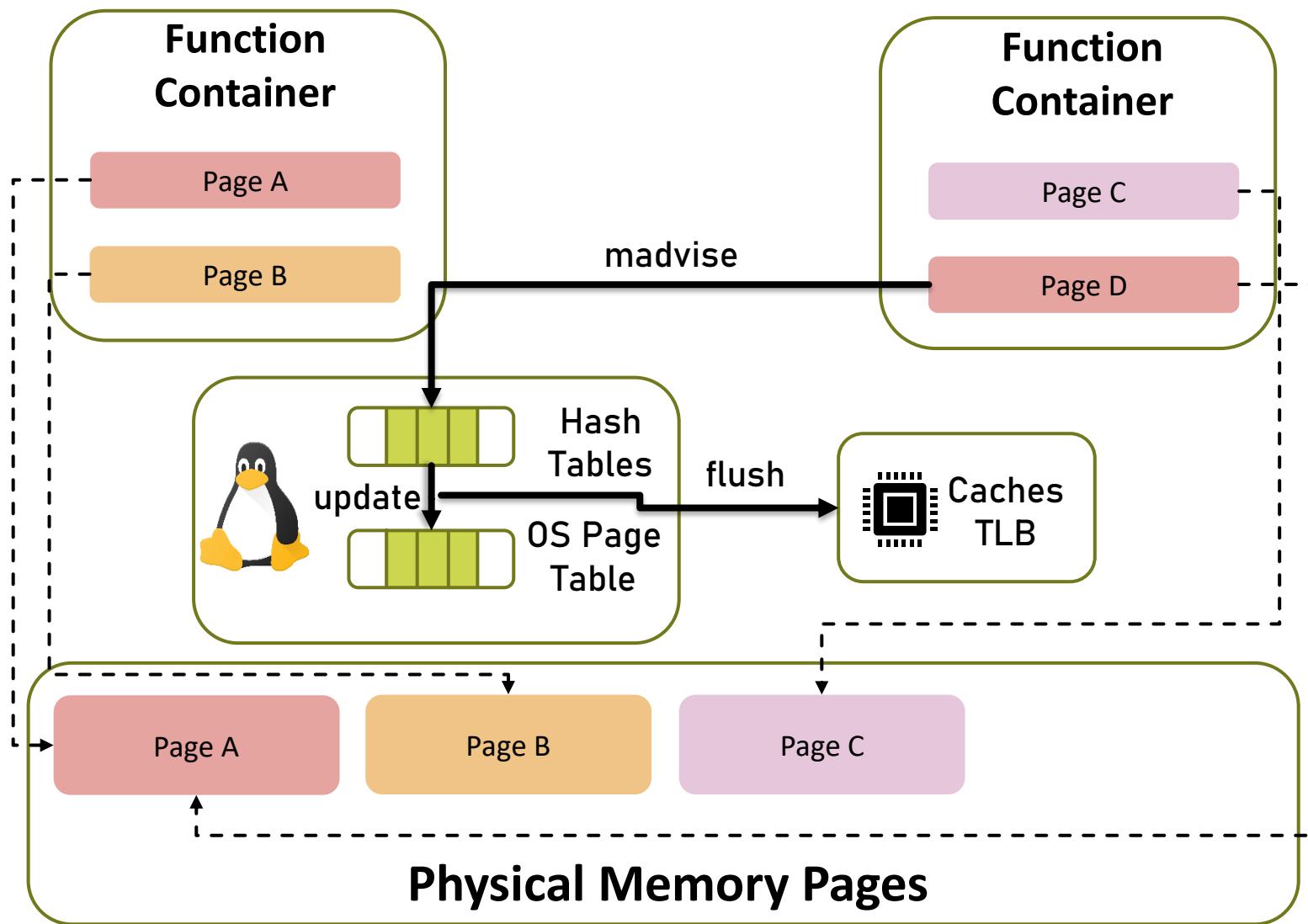
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM: User-Guided Page Merging



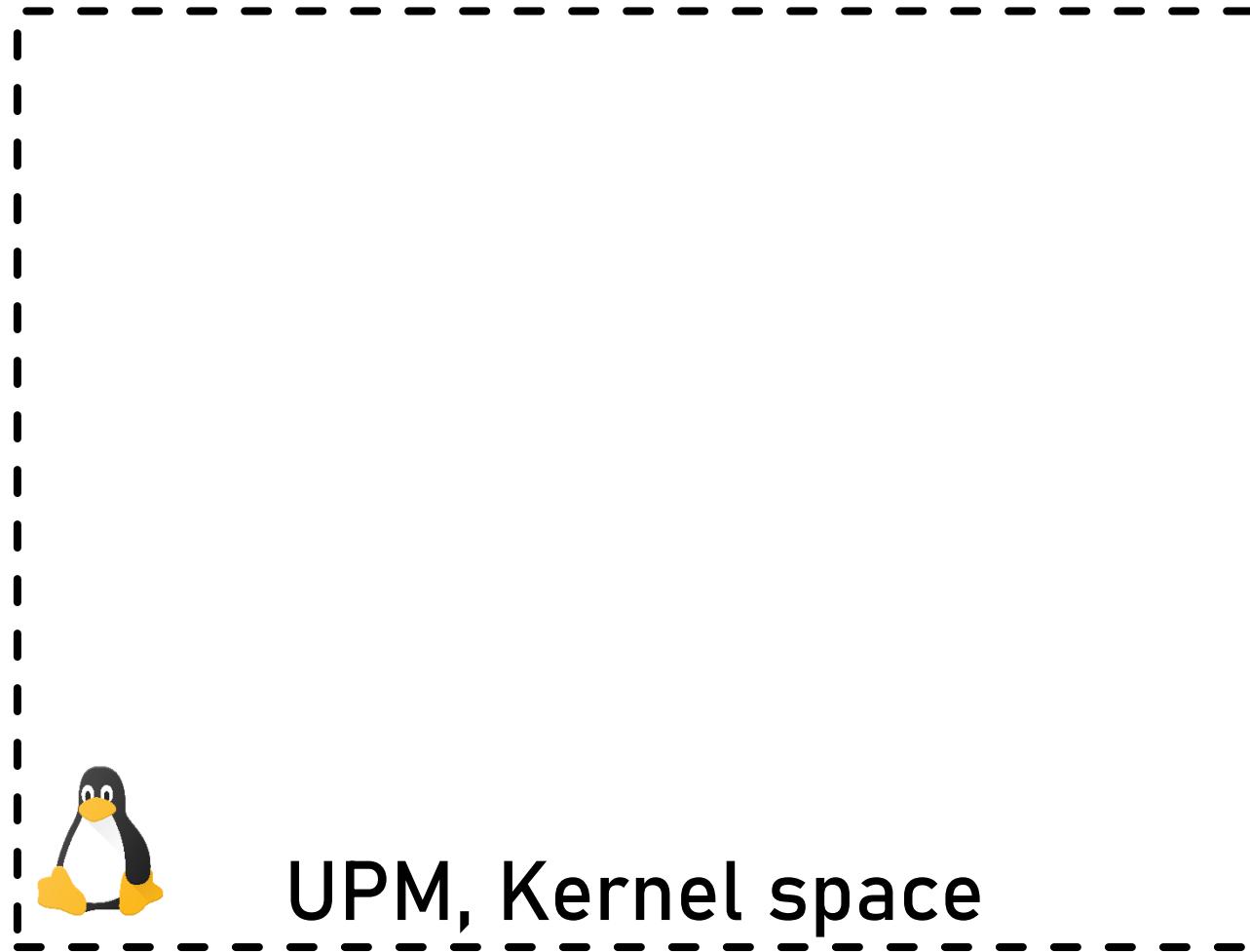
```
int madvise(  
    void *addr, size_t length, int advice  
)
```

UPM Algorithm

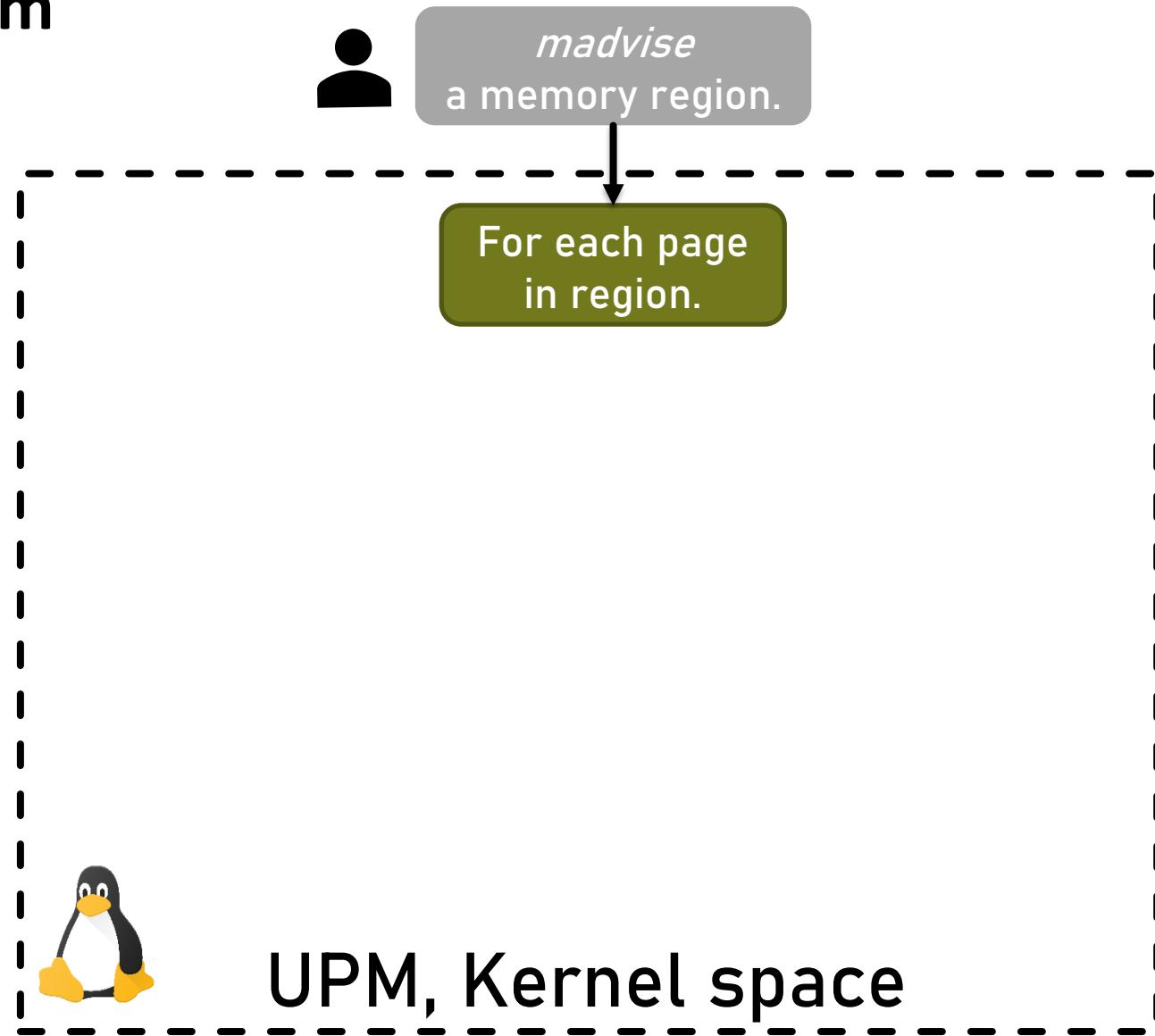


madvise

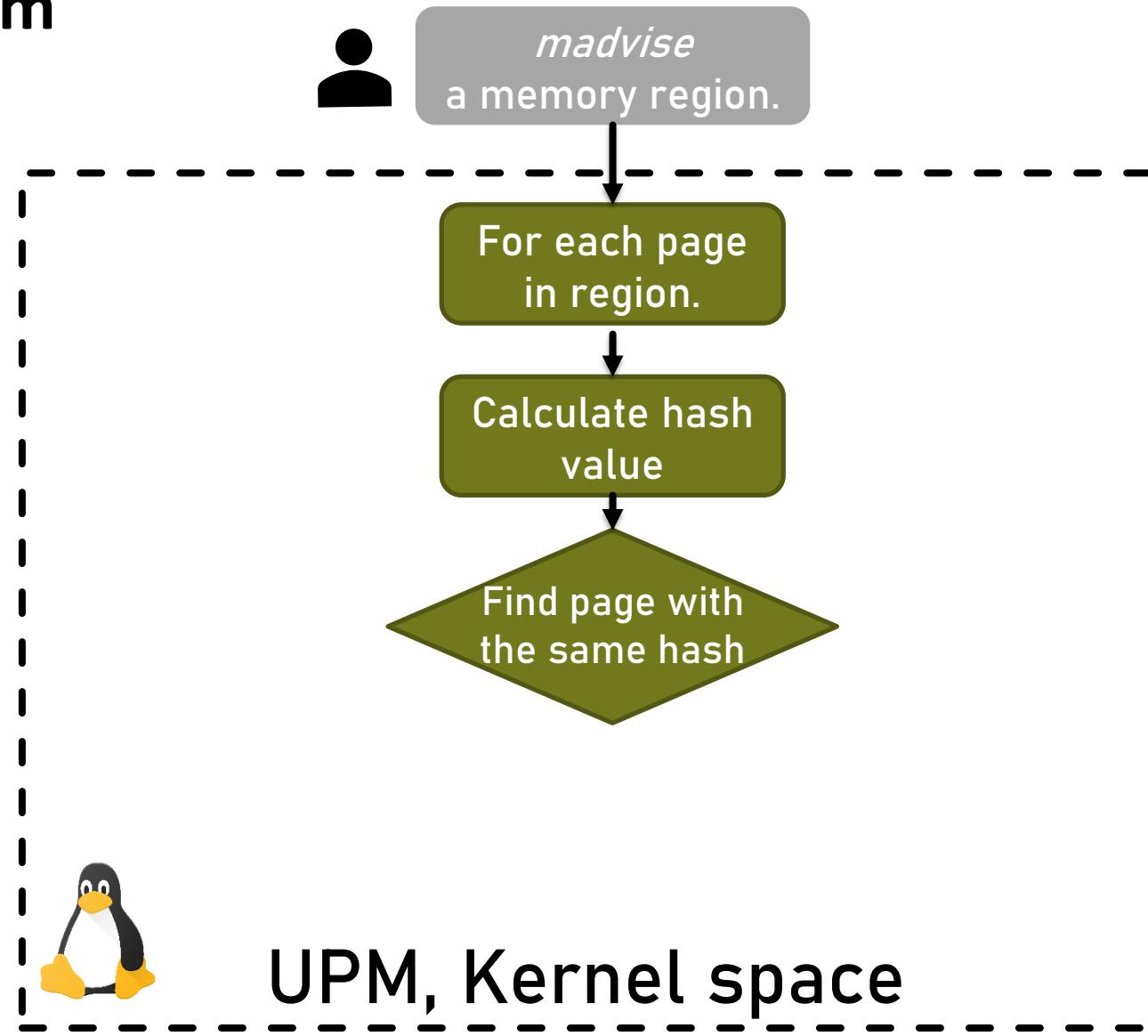
a memory region.



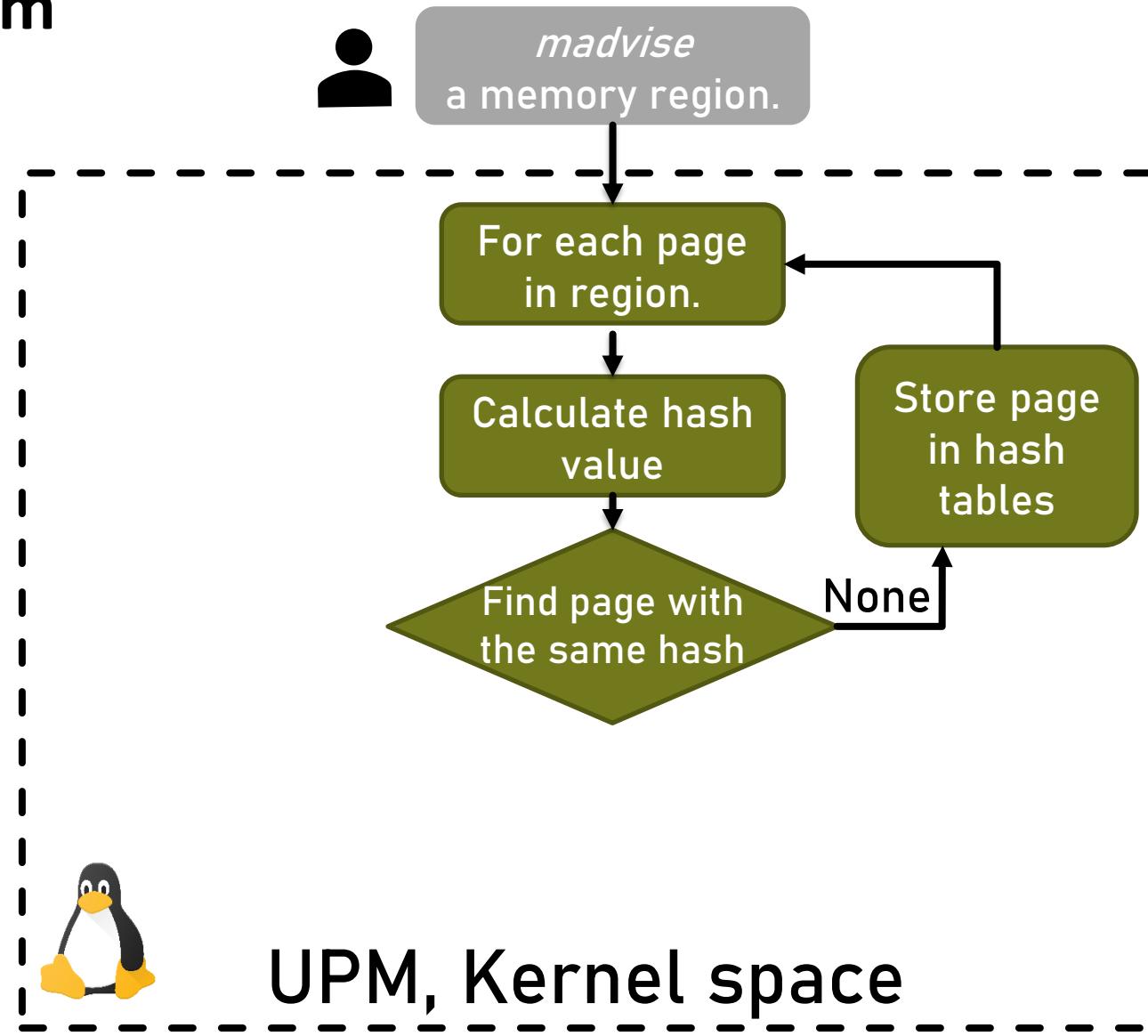
UPM Algorithm



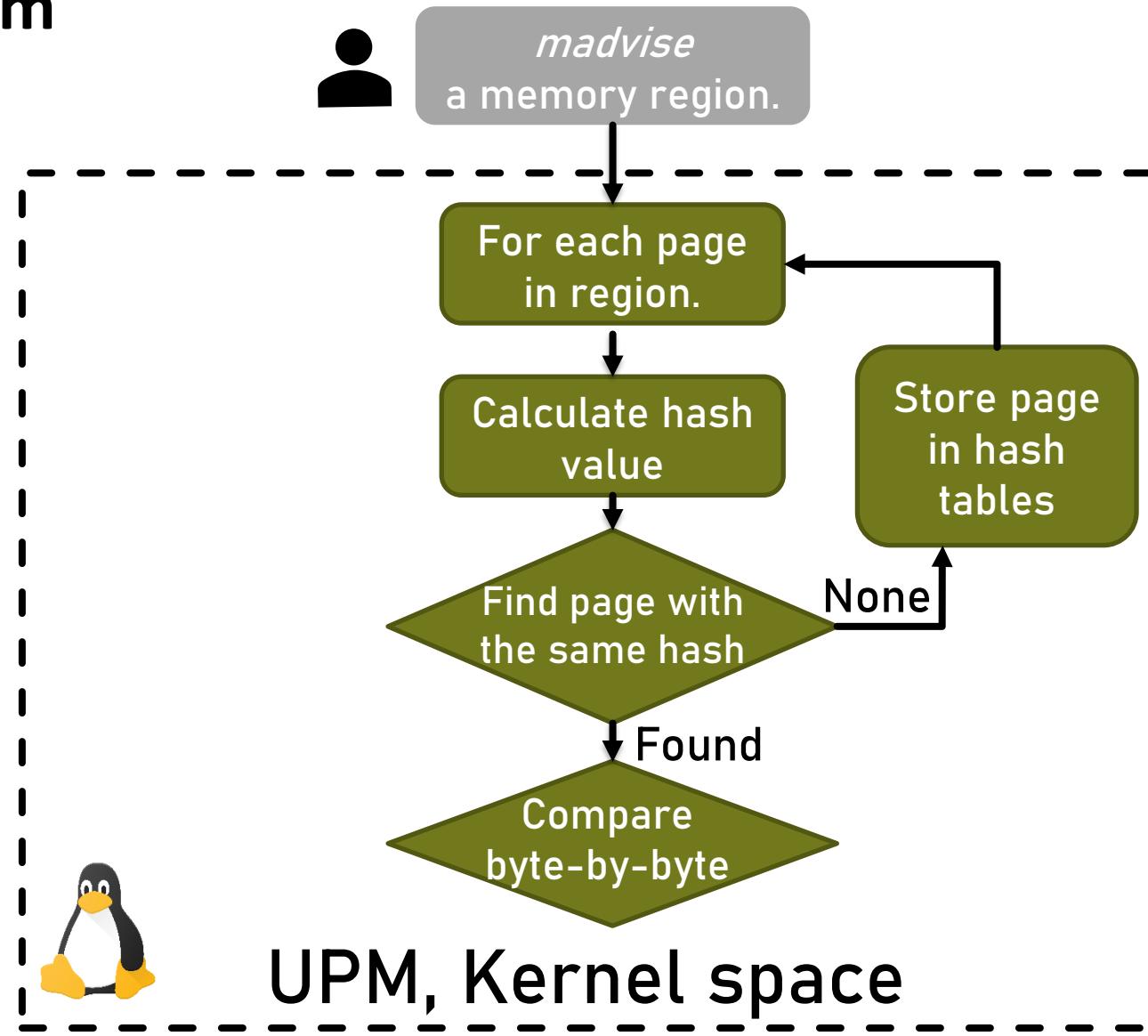
UPM Algorithm



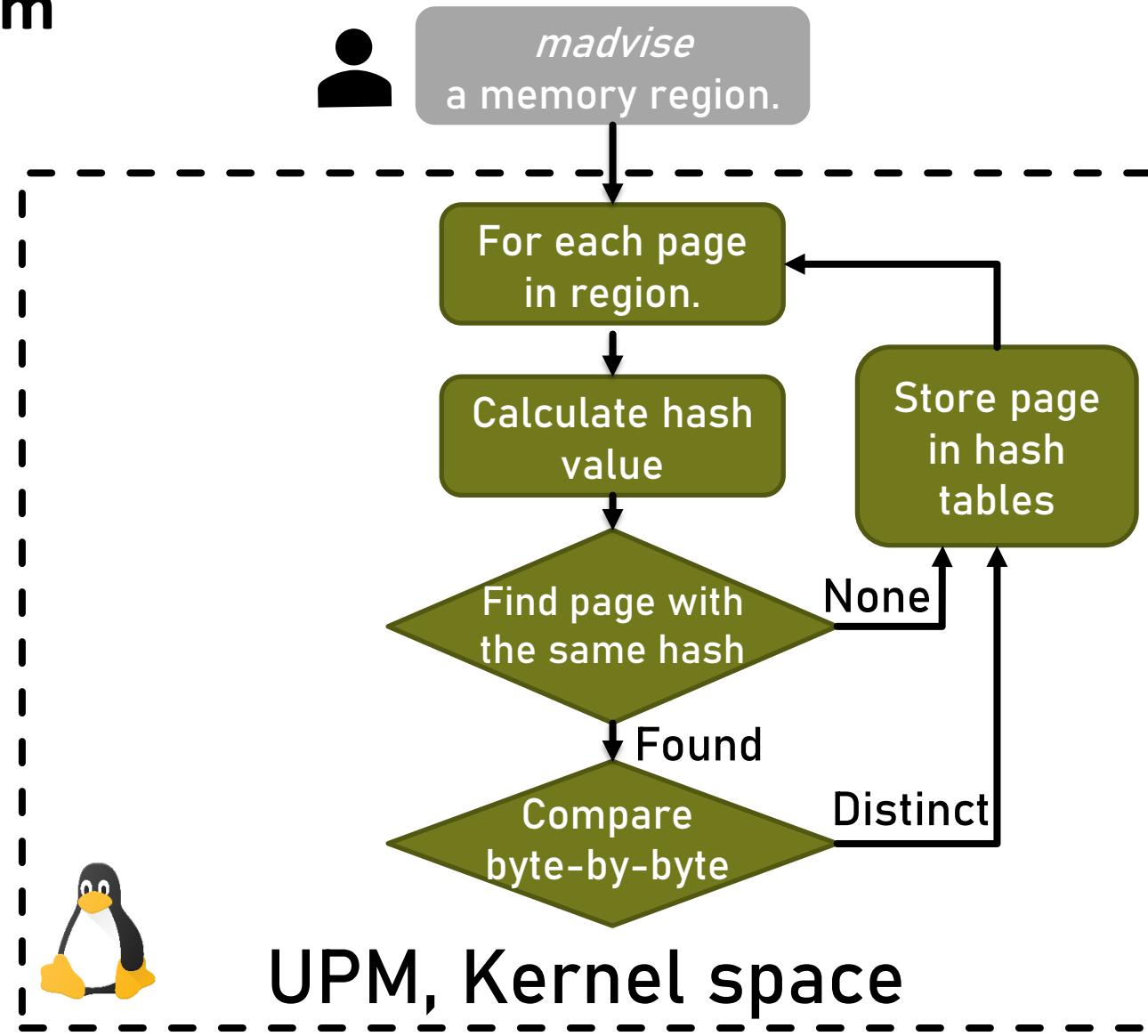
UPM Algorithm



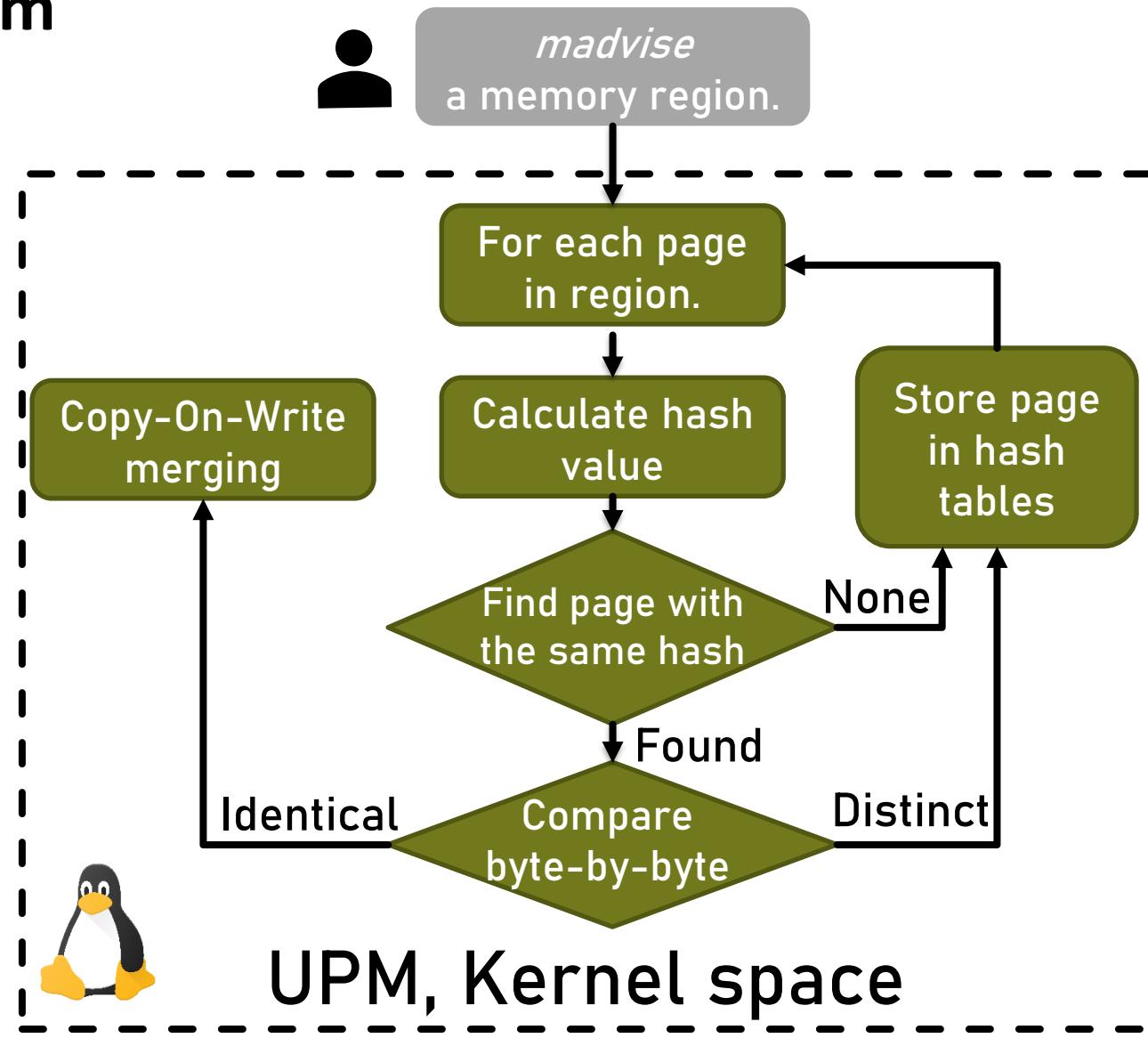
UPM Algorithm



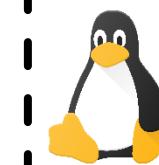
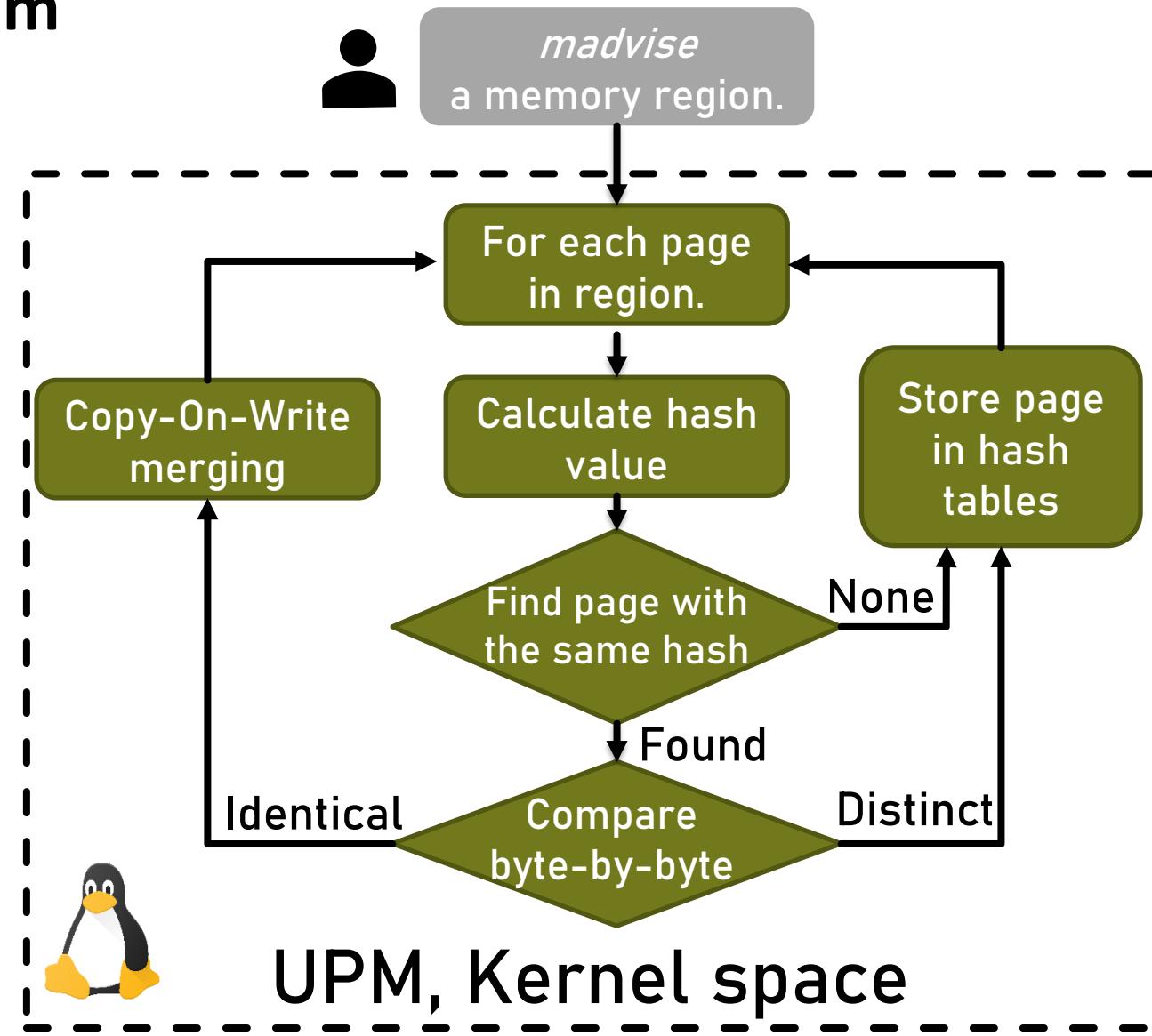
UPM Algorithm



UPM Algorithm

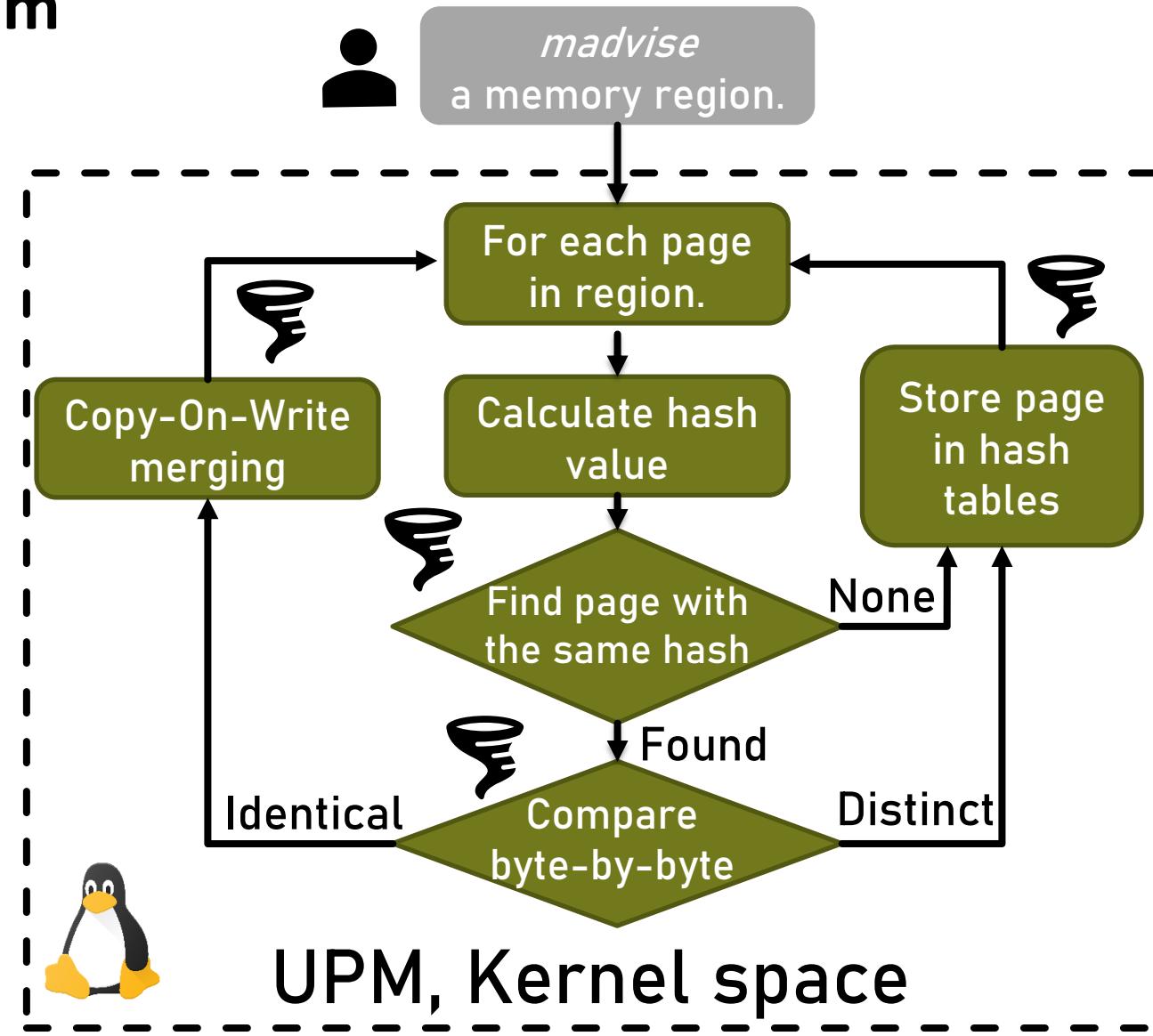


UPM Algorithm



UPM, Kernel space

UPM Algorithm



Implementation

- ❖ **Modified Linux kernel 4.15.18**
- ❖ **UPM is a new built-in kernel module**
- ❖ **Reuse concepts from Kernel Samepage Merging (KSM)**

Evaluation

Bare-Metal Server

Evaluation

Bare-Metal Server

Hypervisor

Virtual Machine



Evaluation

Bare-Metal Server

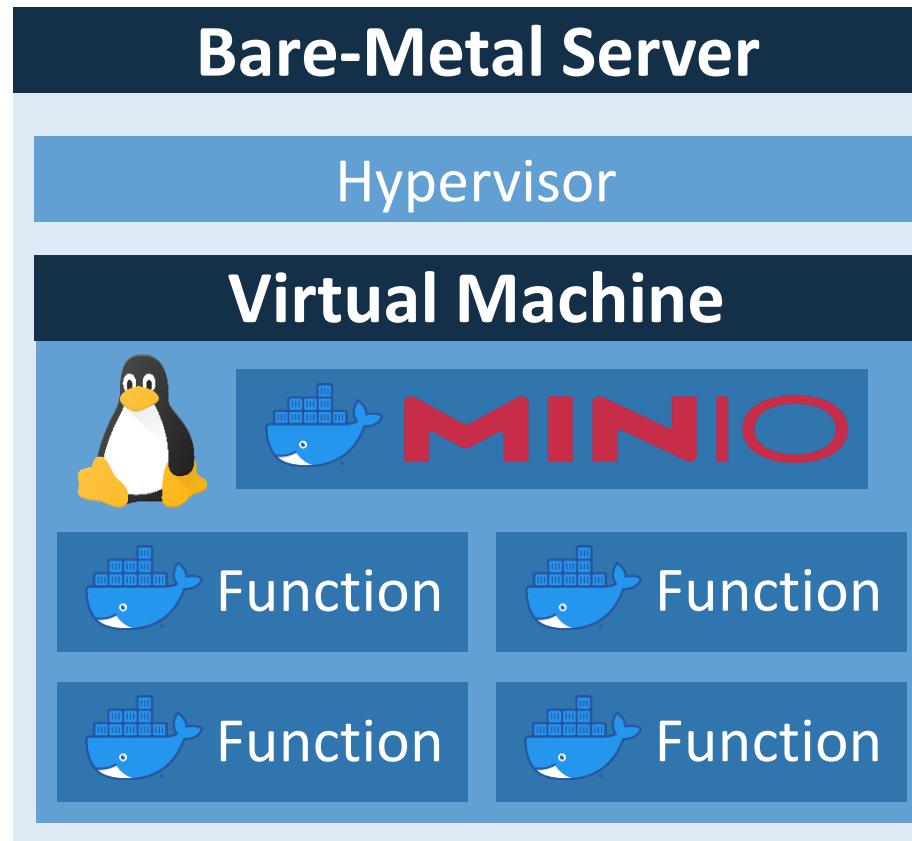
Hypervisor

Virtual Machine

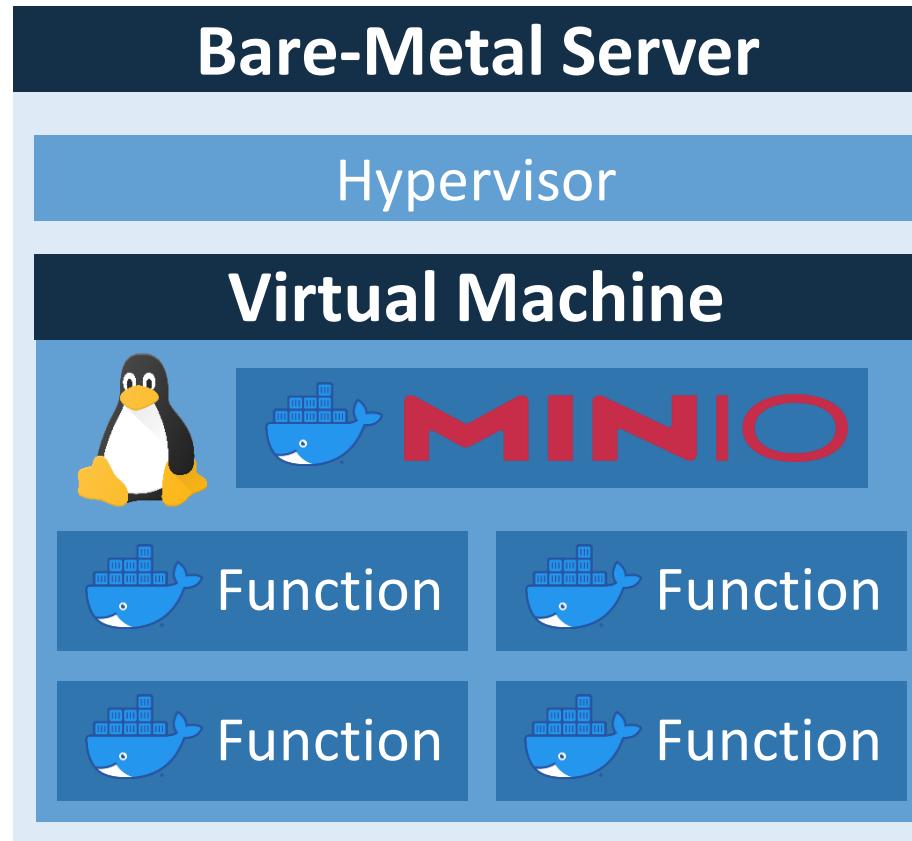


MINIO

Evaluation



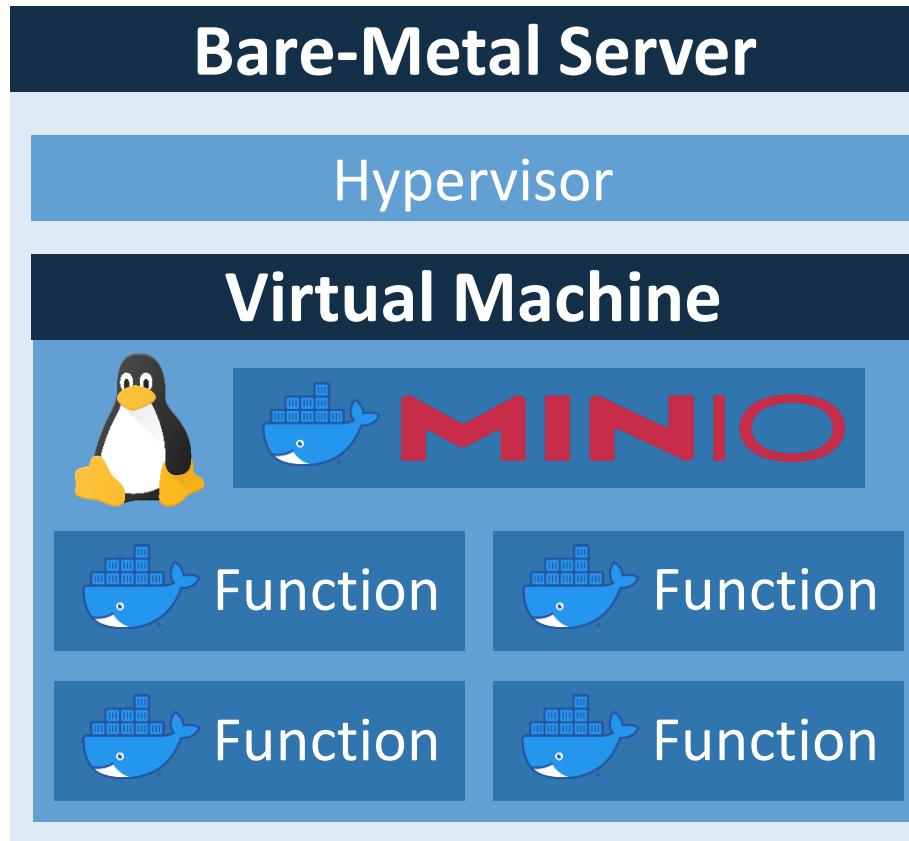
Evaluation



Does UPM decrease memory footprint of functions?



Evaluation



Does UPM decrease memory footprint of functions?



How much system memory can be saved?



Evaluation

Bare-Metal Server

Hypervisor

Virtual Machine



MINIO



Function



Function



Function



Function

Does UPM decrease memory footprint of functions?



How much system memory can be saved?

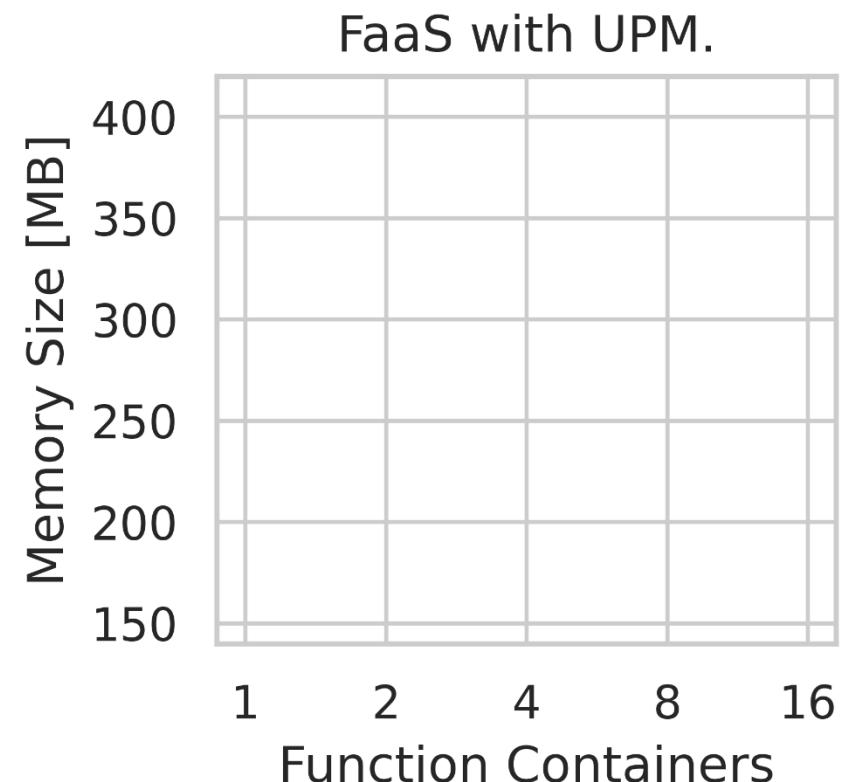
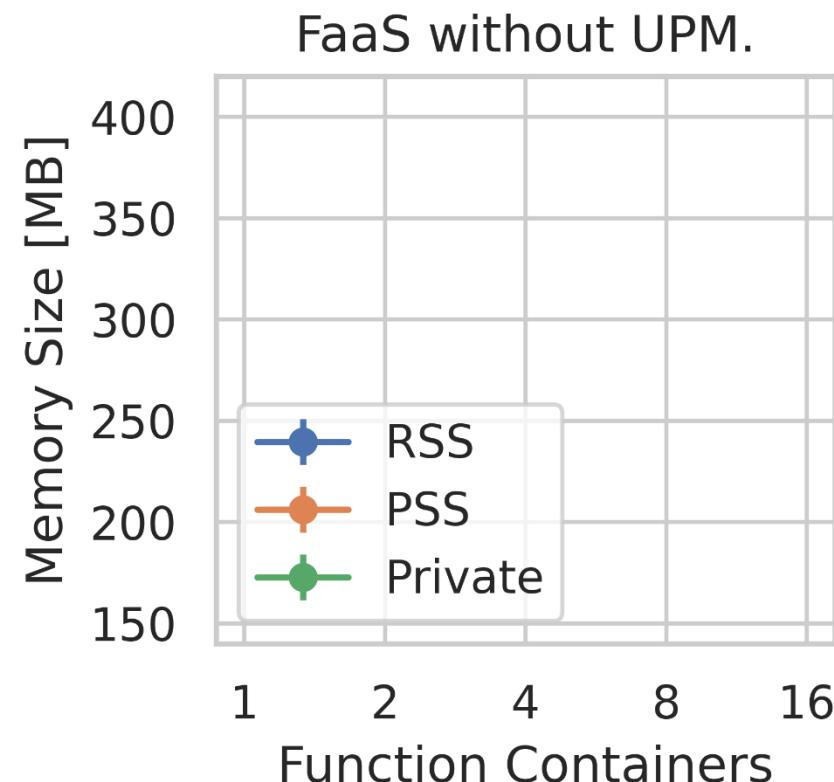


How much overhead does UPM add to serverless?



Function Memory Footprint – ResNet 50

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

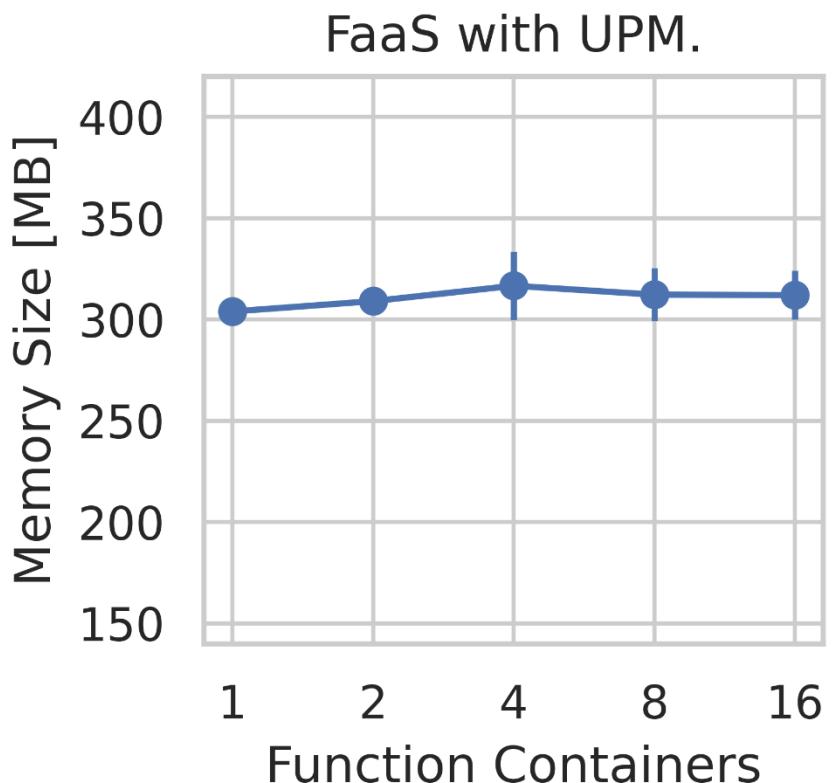
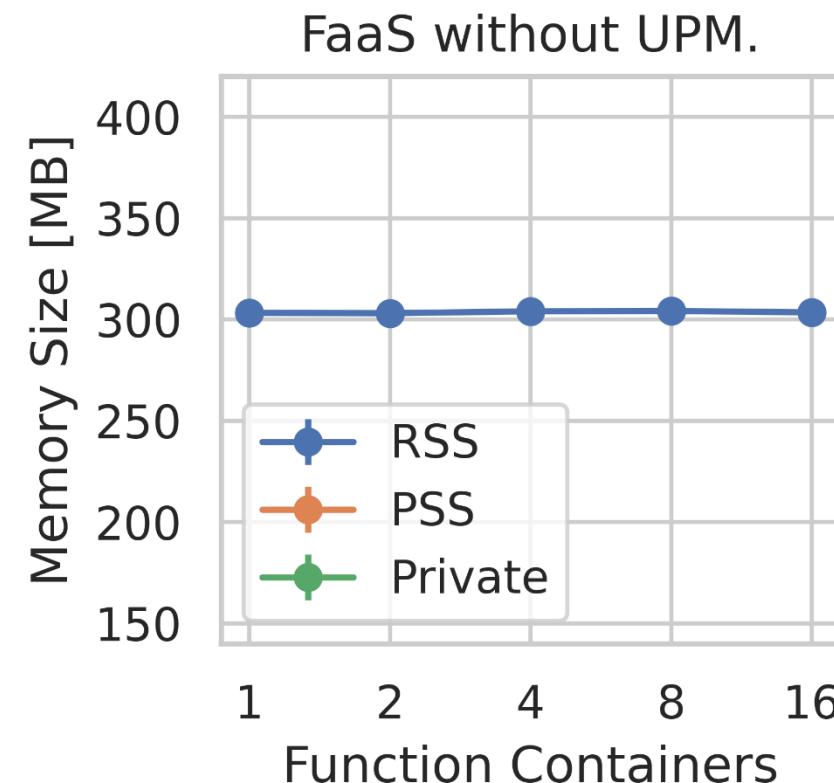


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – ResNet 50

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

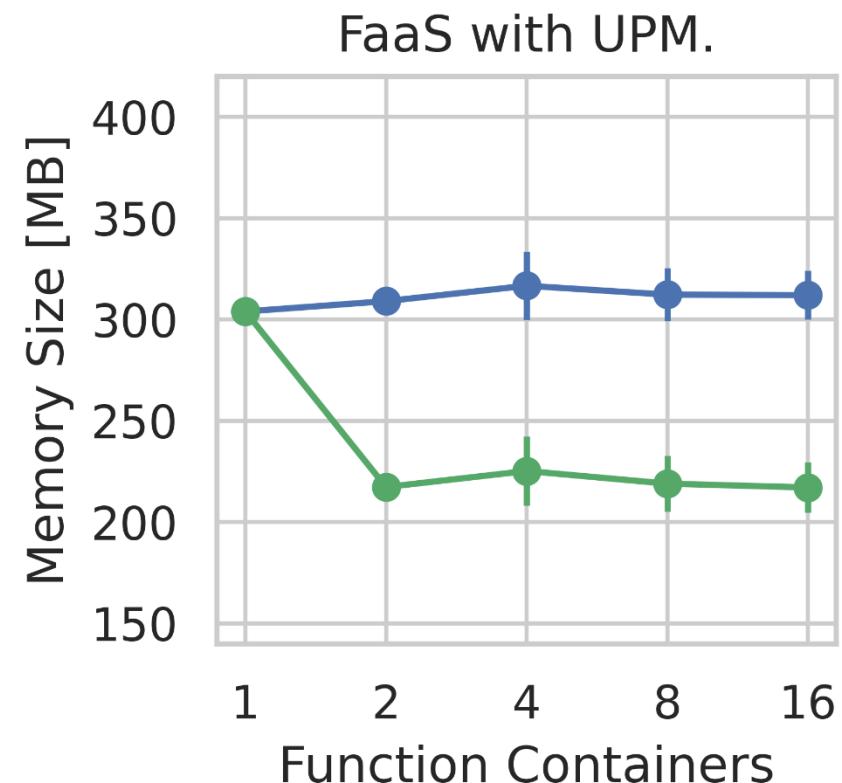
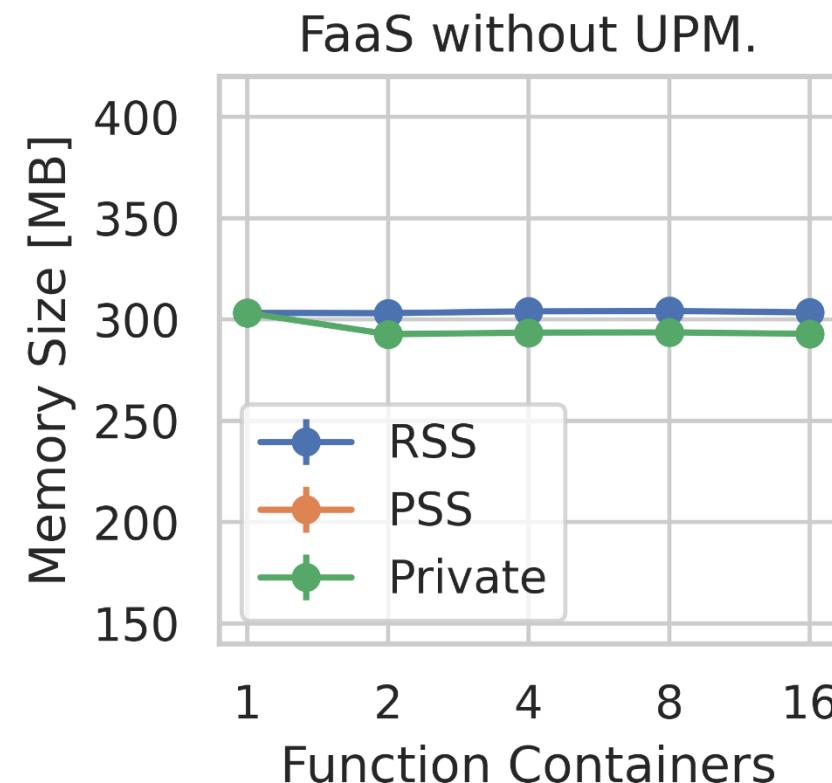


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – ResNet 50

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

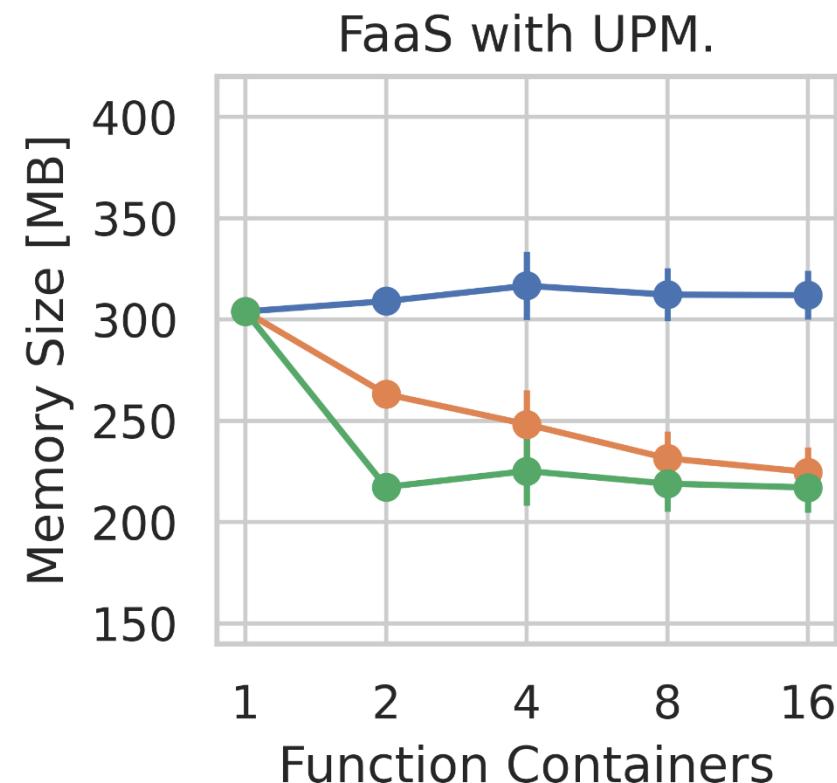
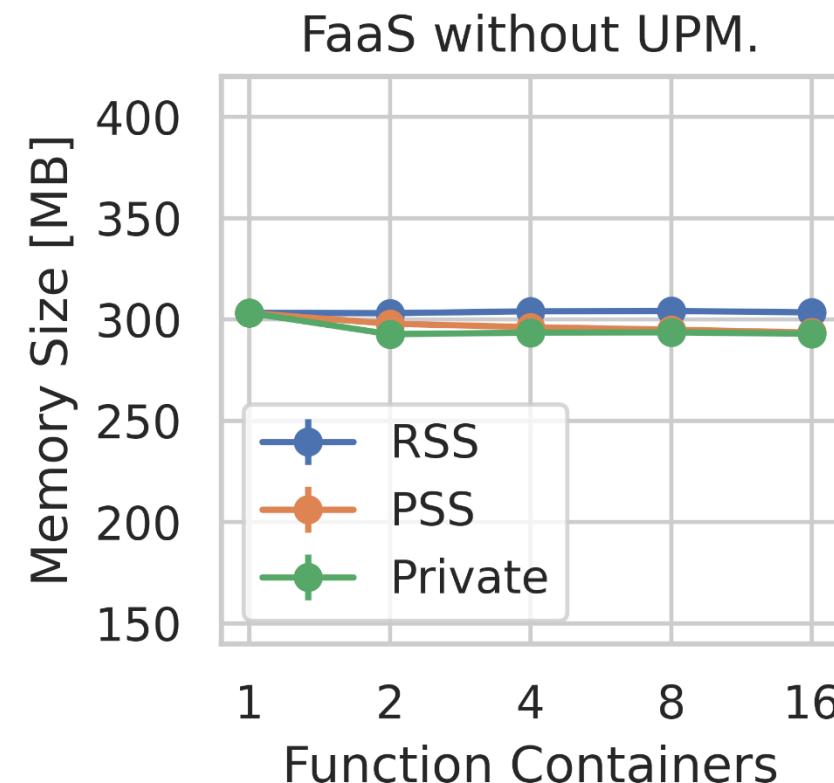


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – ResNet 50

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

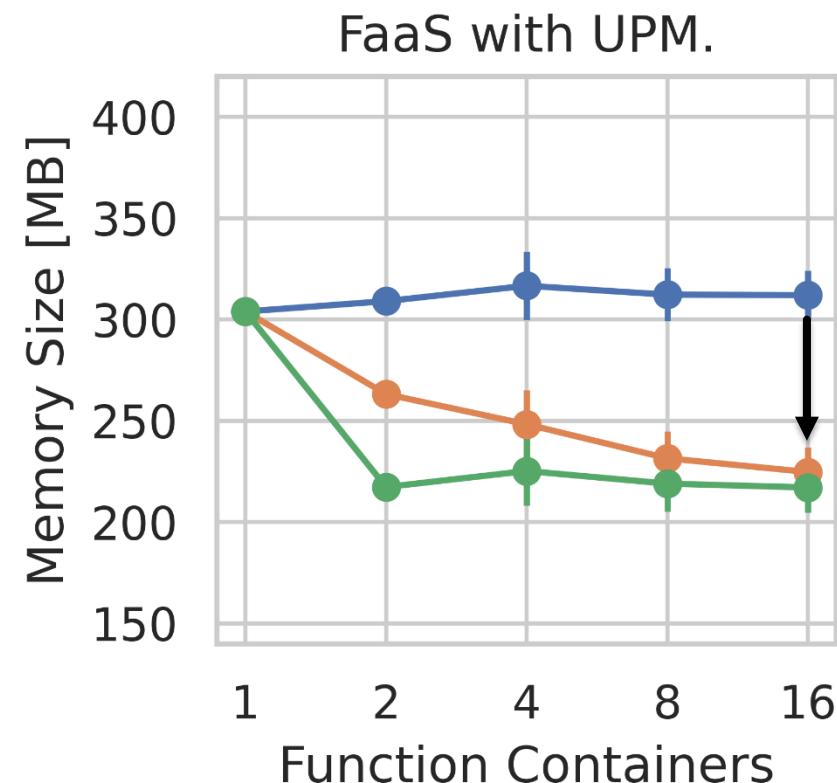
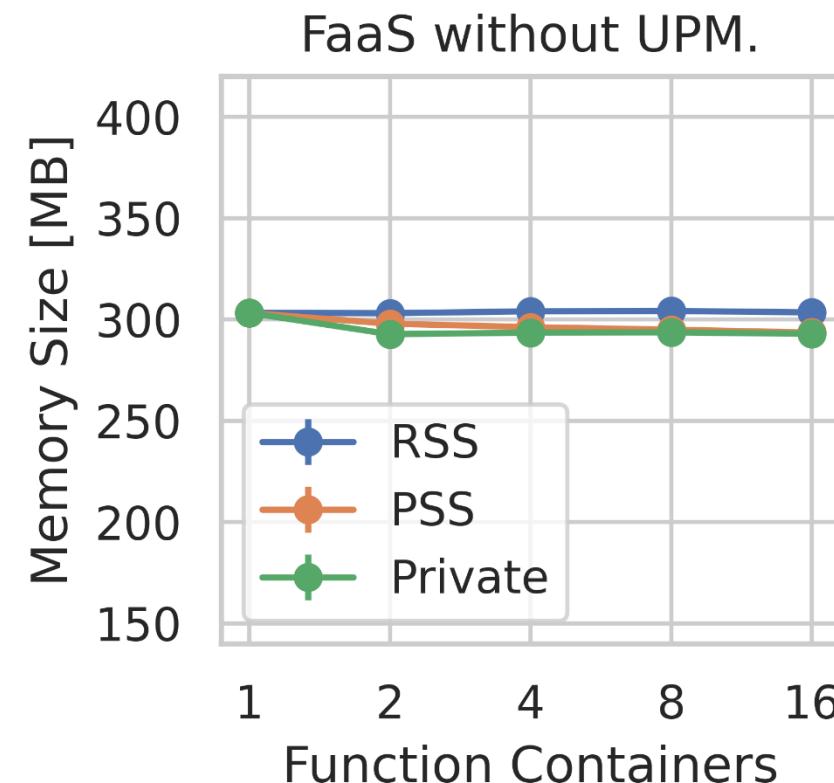


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – ResNet 50

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

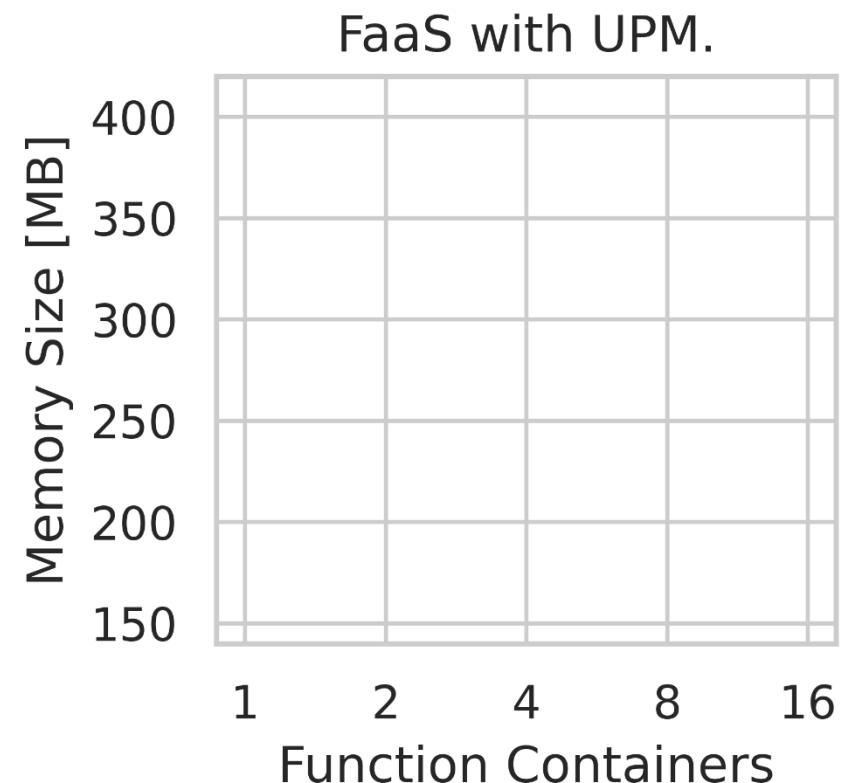
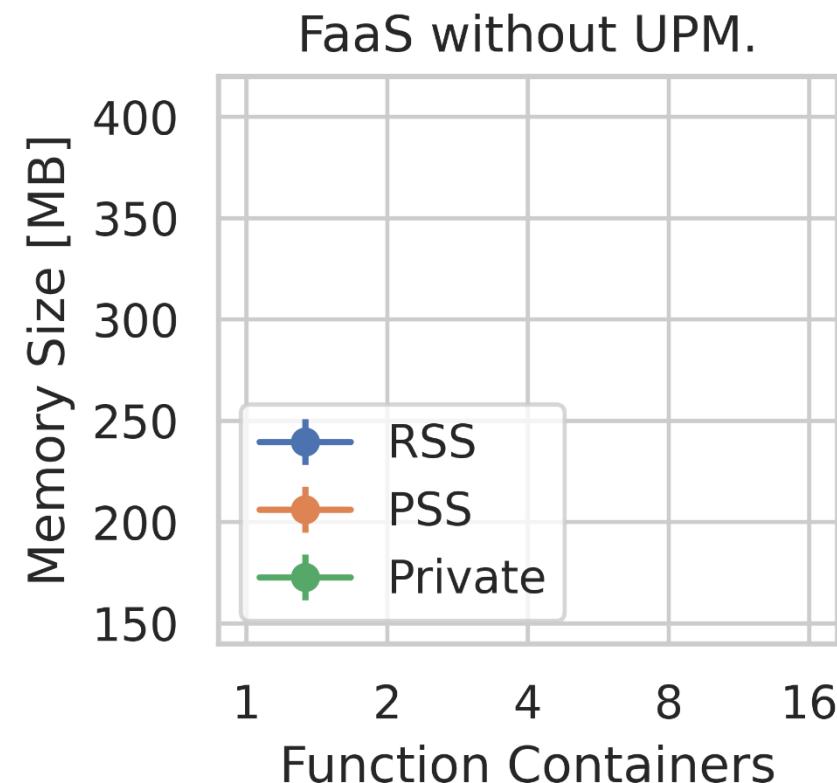


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – AlexNet

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

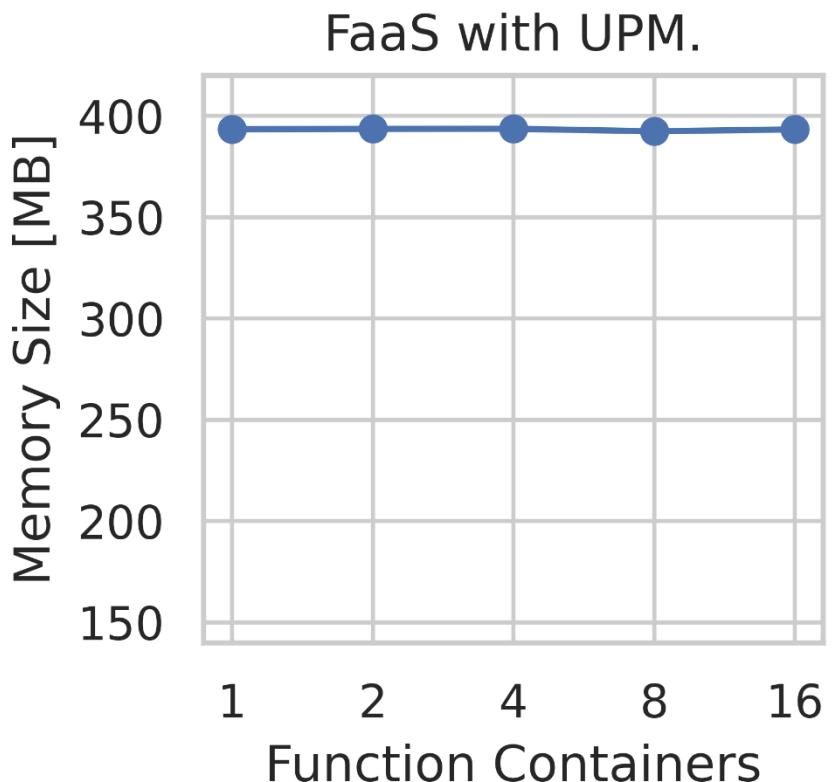
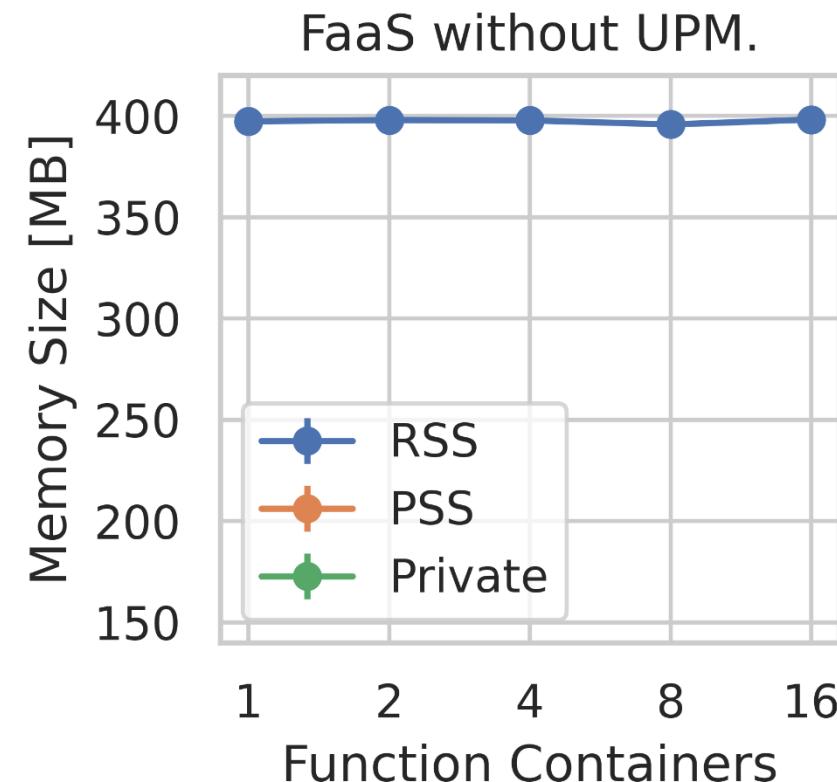


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – AlexNet

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

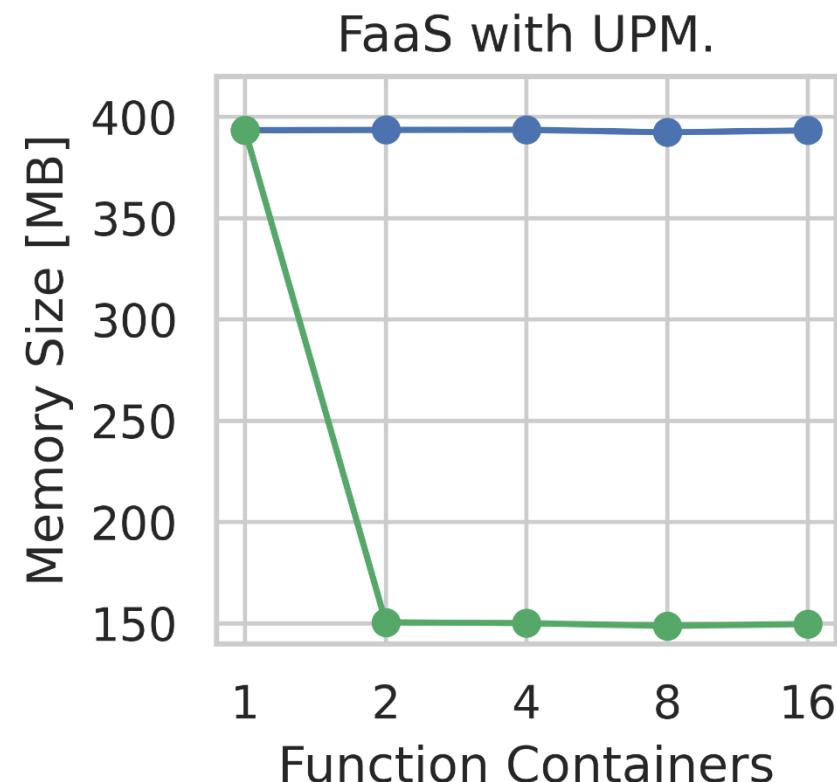
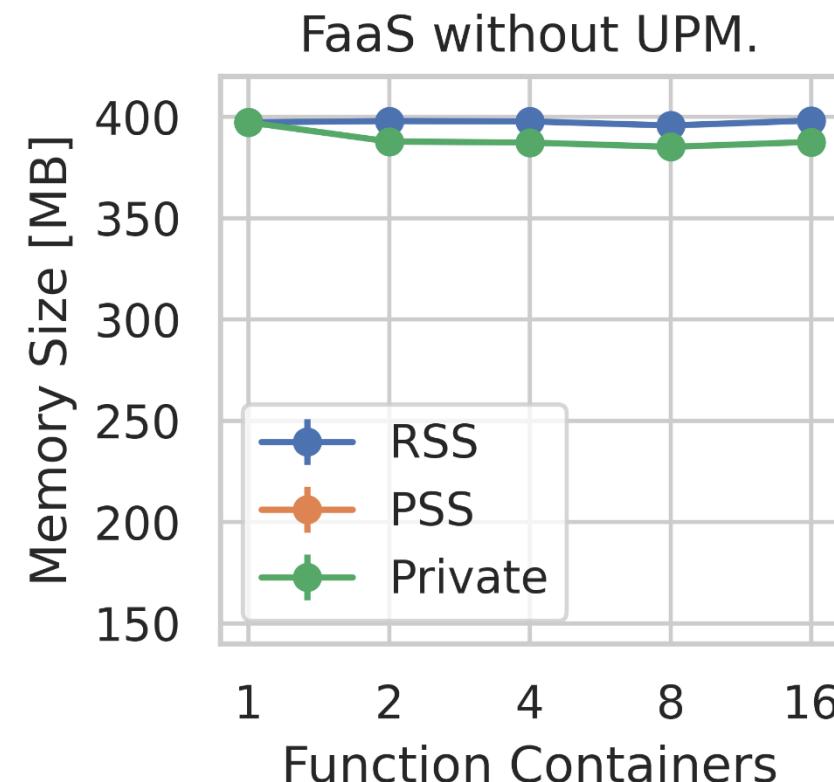


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – AlexNet

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

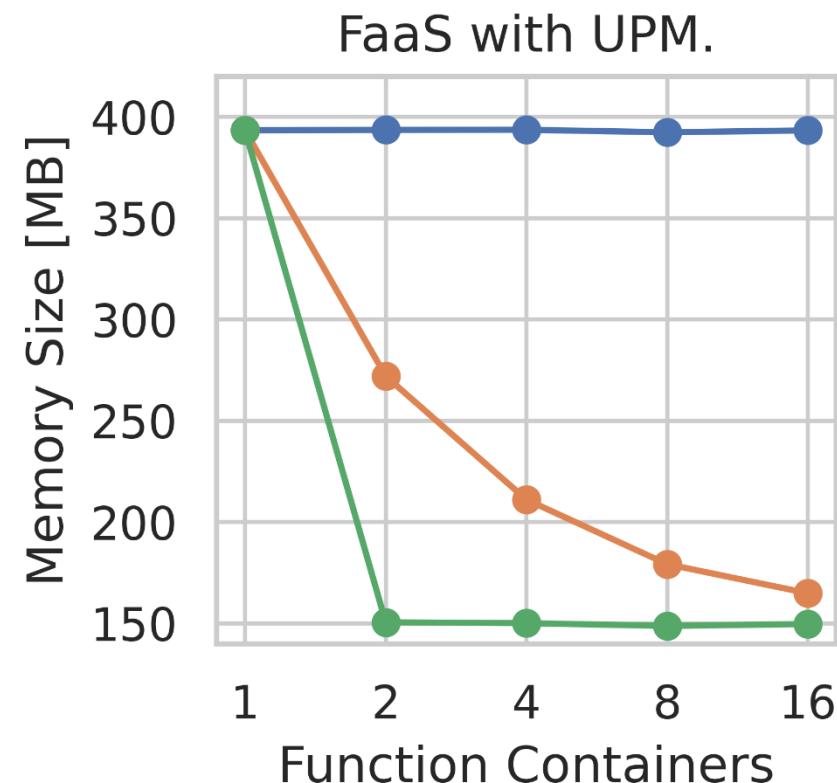
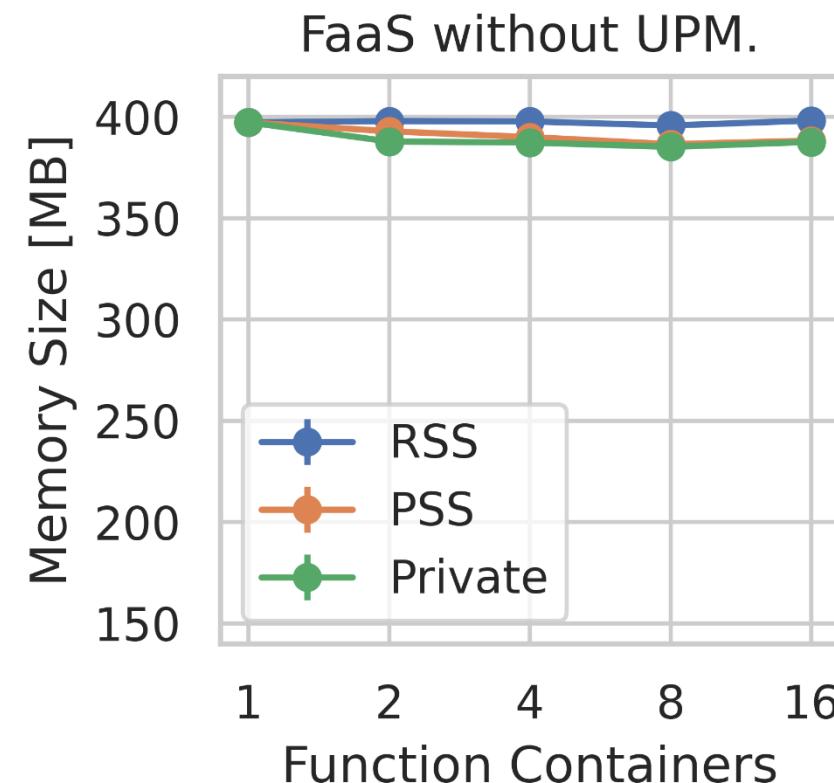


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – AlexNet

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

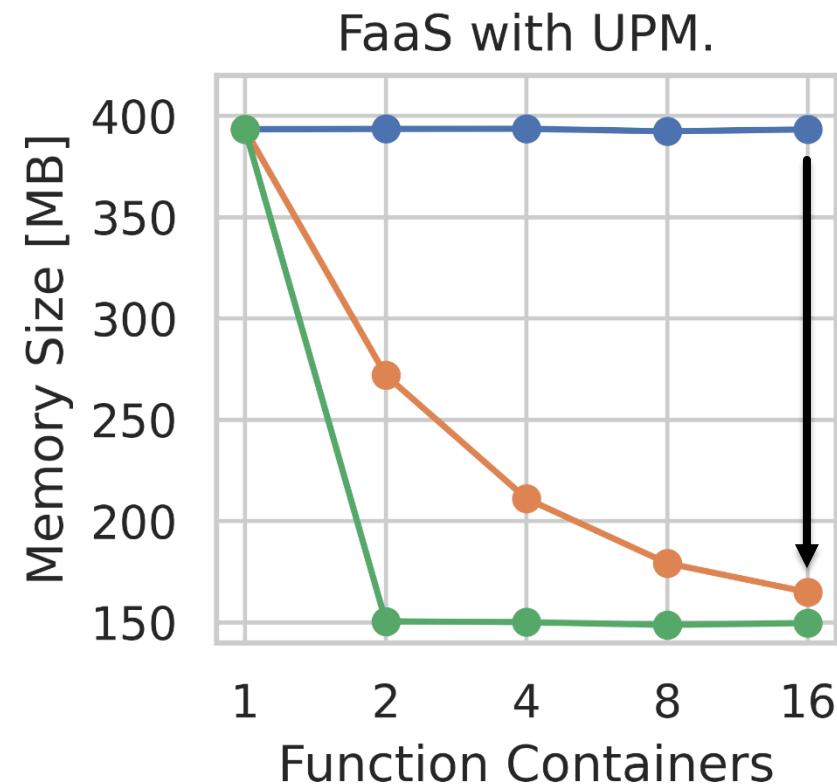
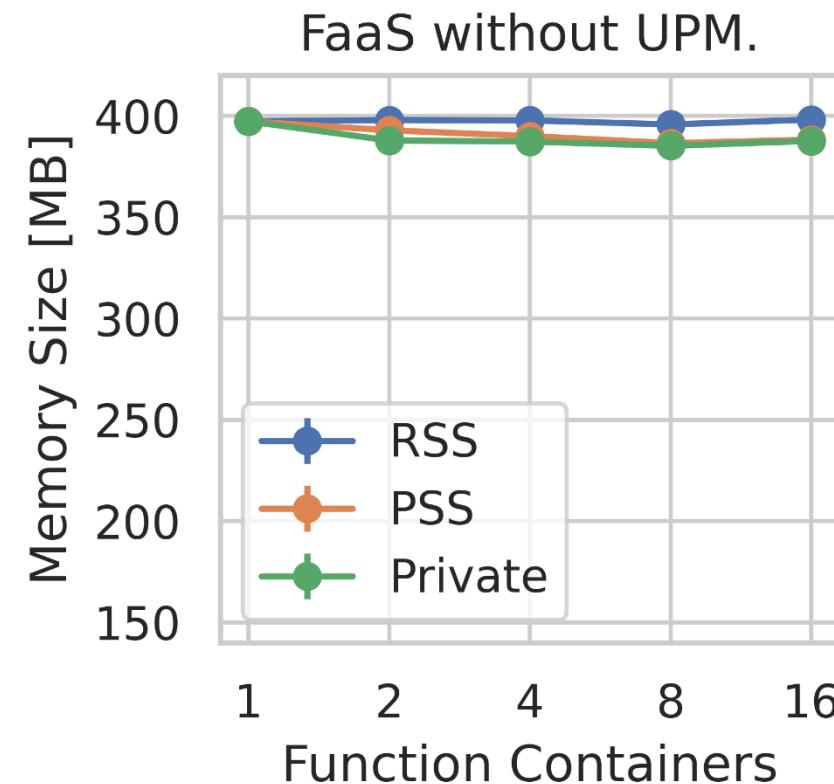


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

Function Memory Footprint – AlexNet

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

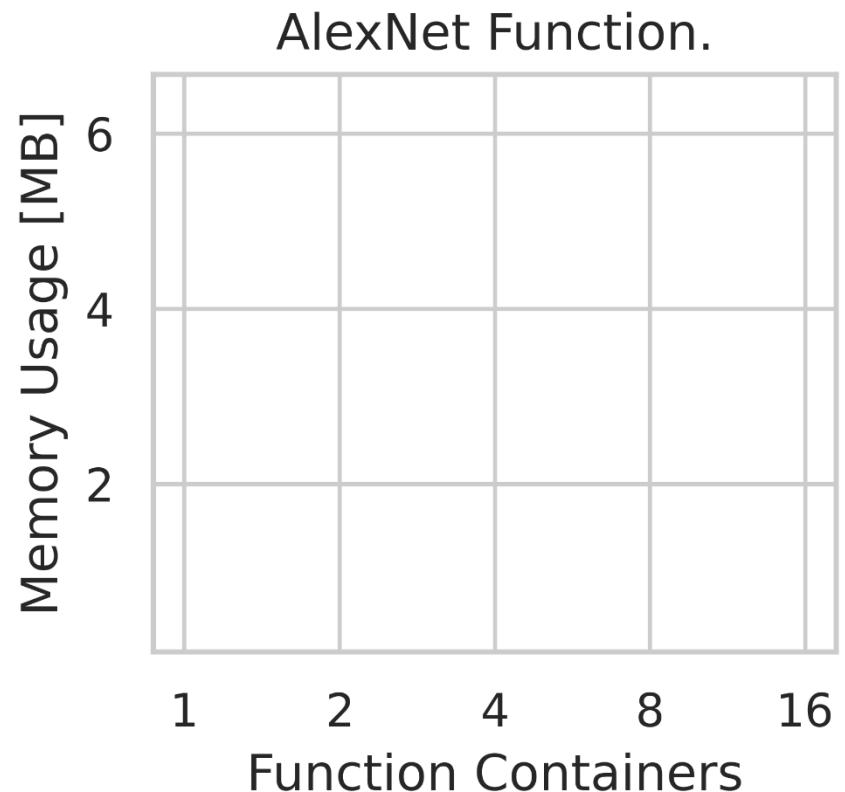
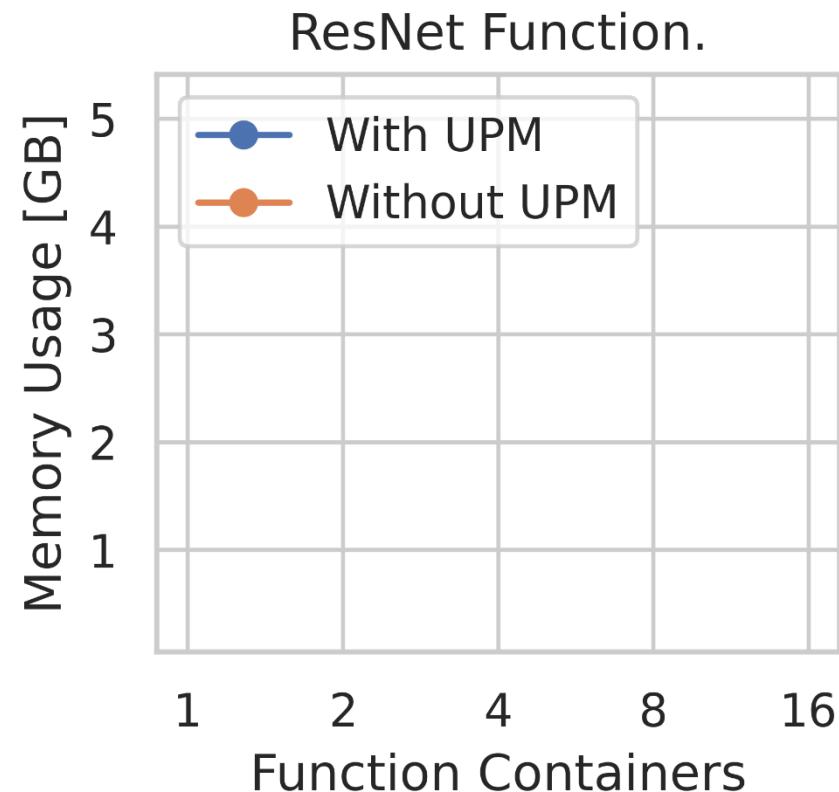


RSS = Private + Shared

PSS = Private + $\frac{\text{Shared}}{\#\text{Processes}}$

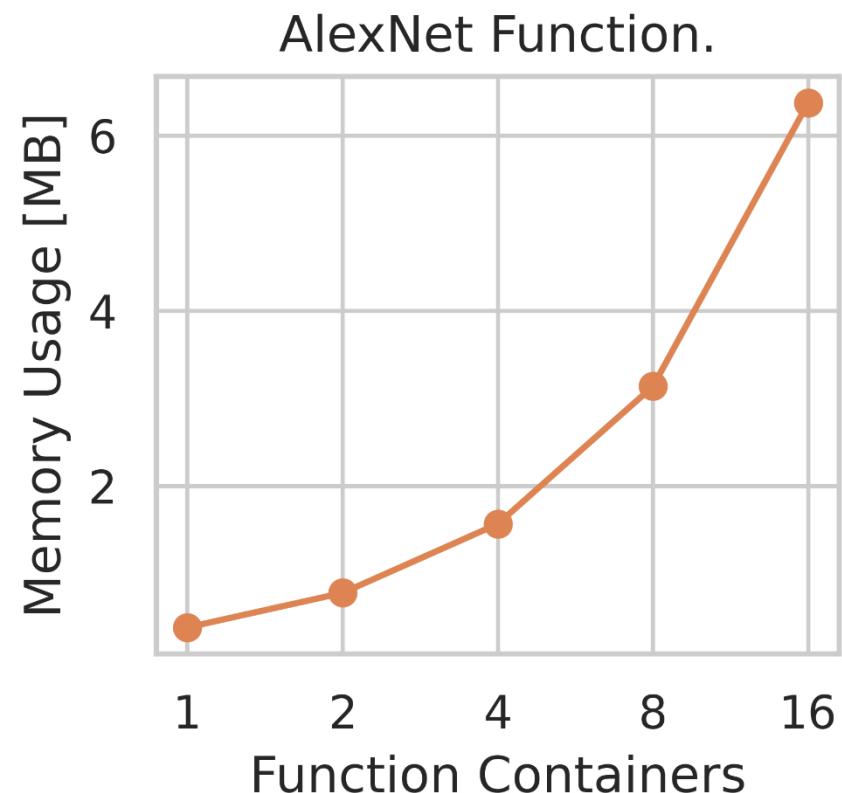
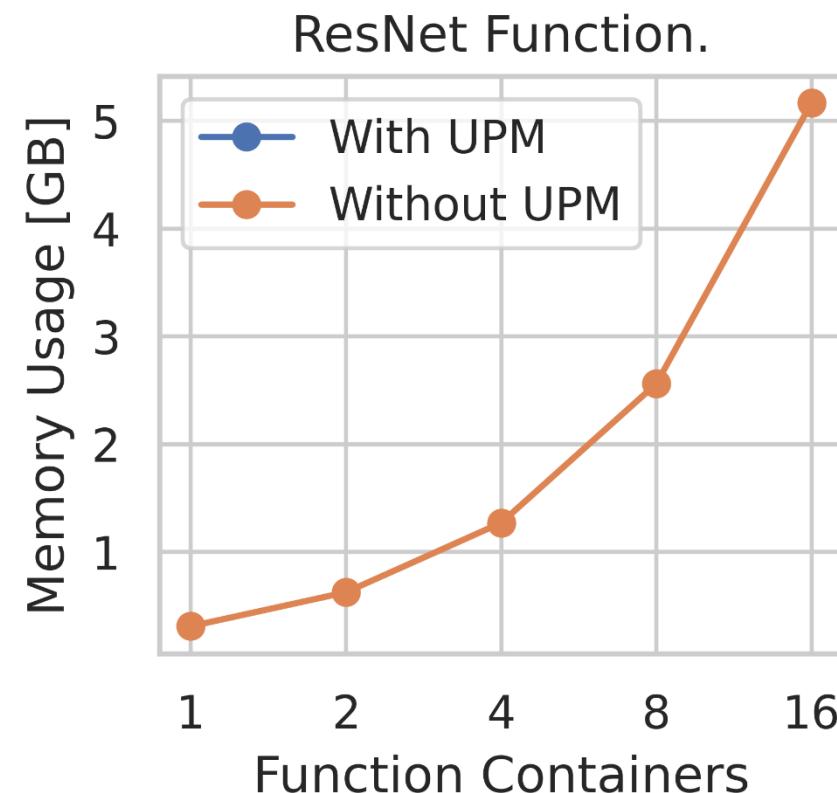
System Memory Consumption

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.



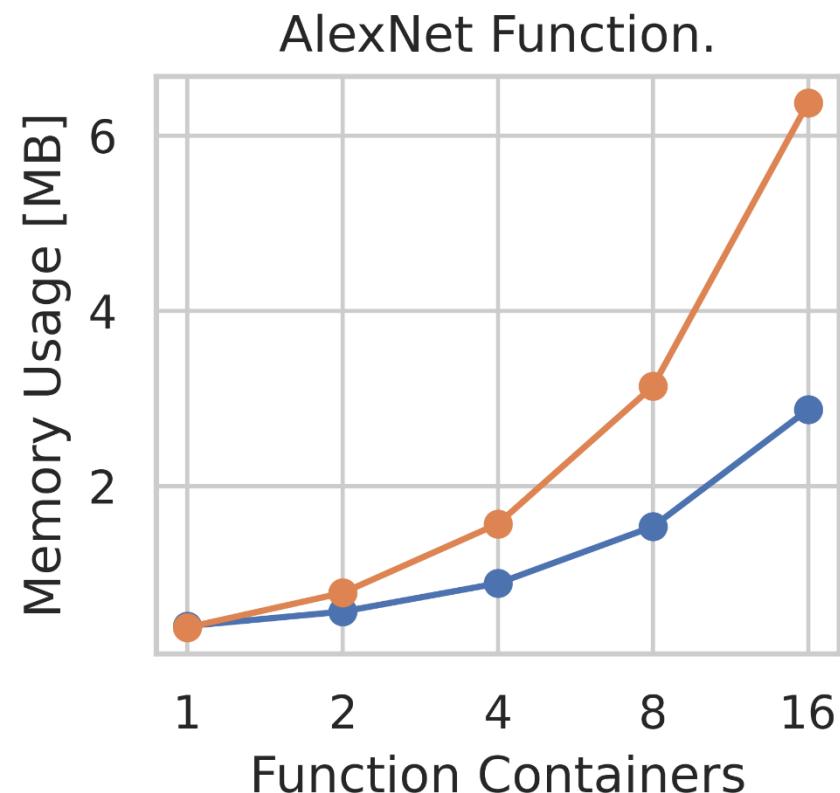
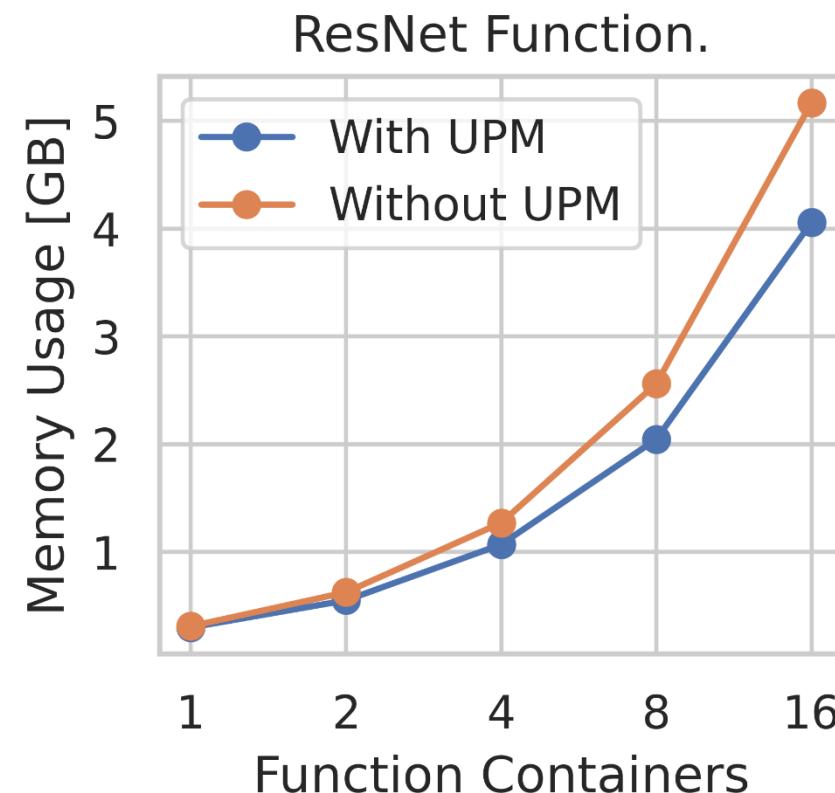
System Memory Consumption

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.



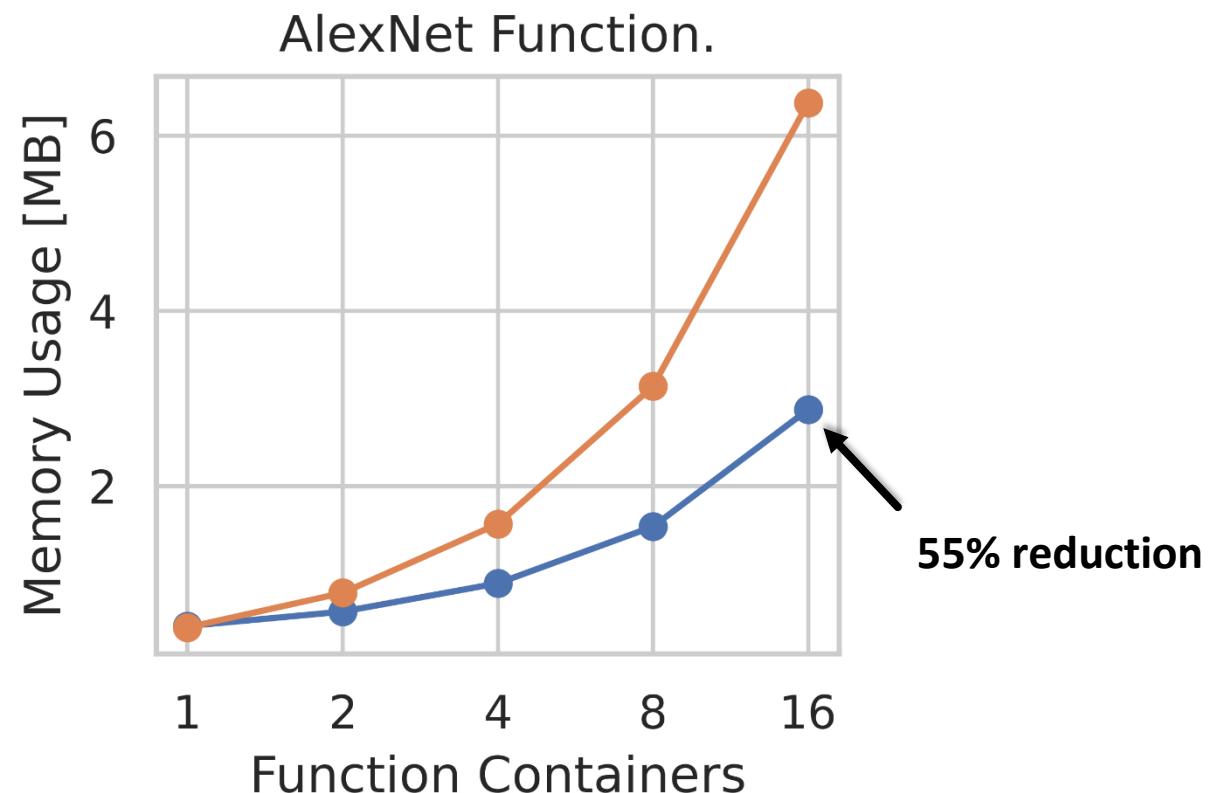
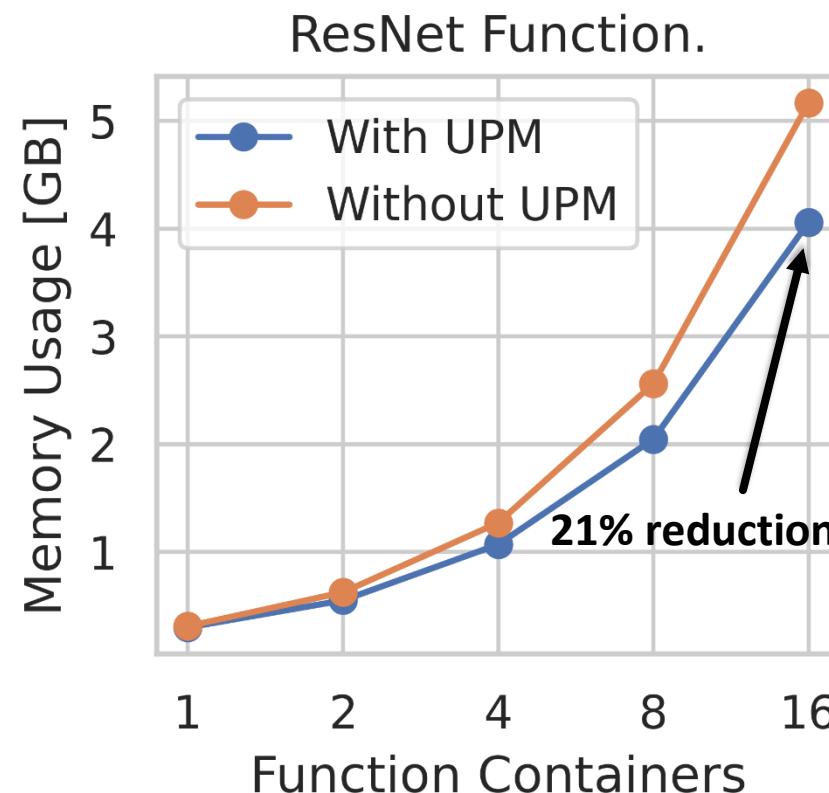
System Memory Consumption

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.



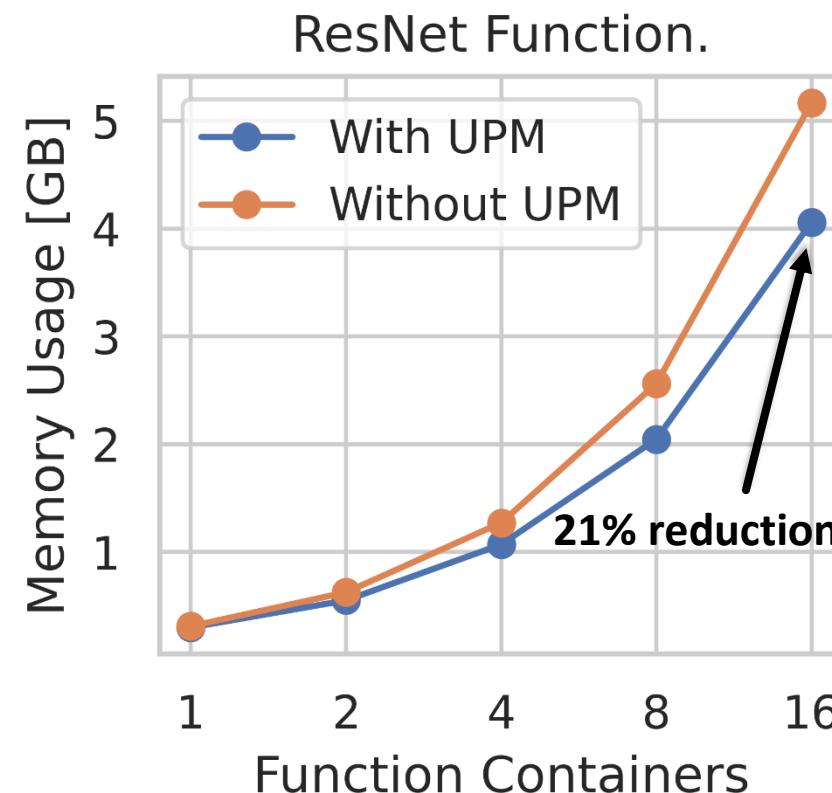
System Memory Consumption

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.

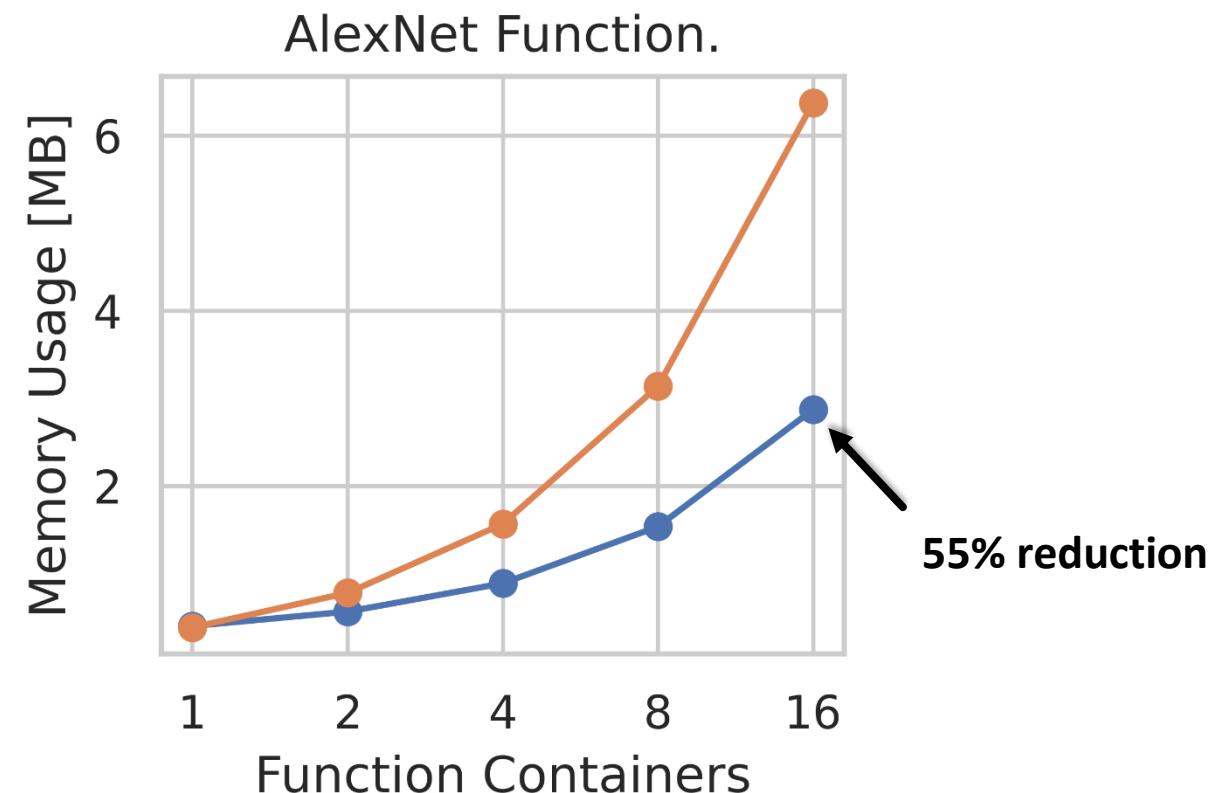


System Memory Consumption

4x Intel Xeon X7550 @ 2.00GHz,
64 cores total. 1 TB memory.



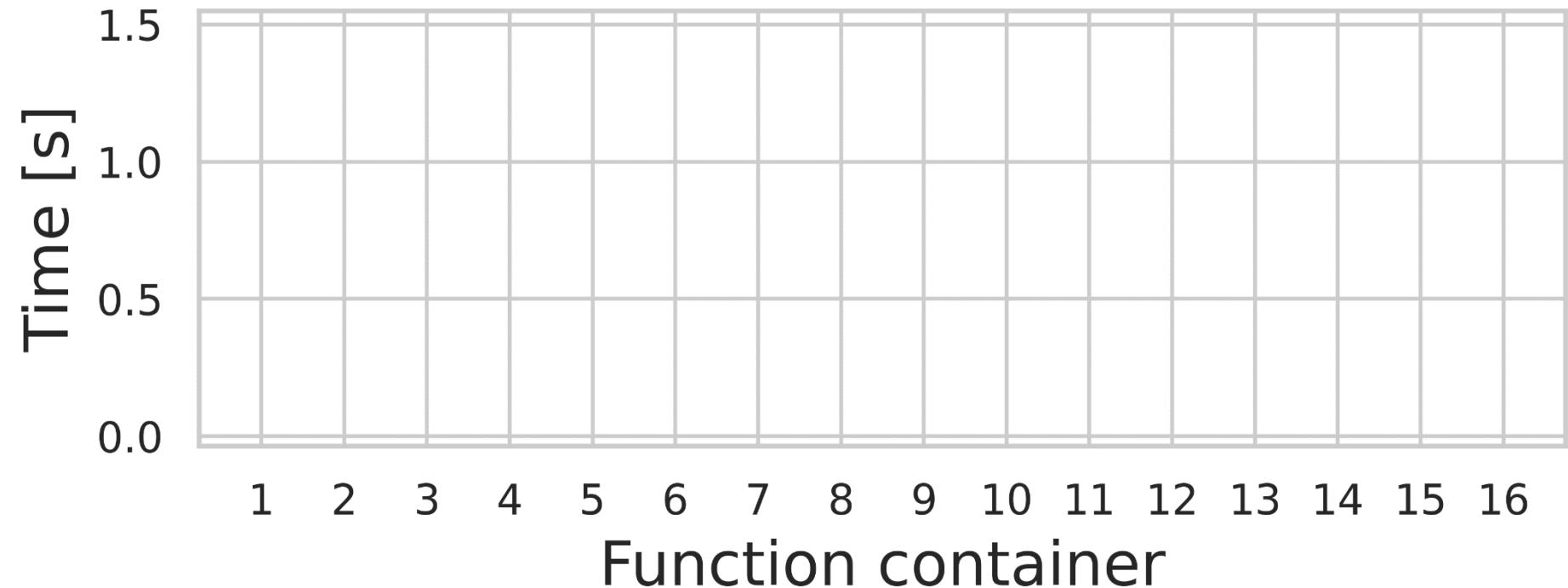
5 more containers



21 more containers

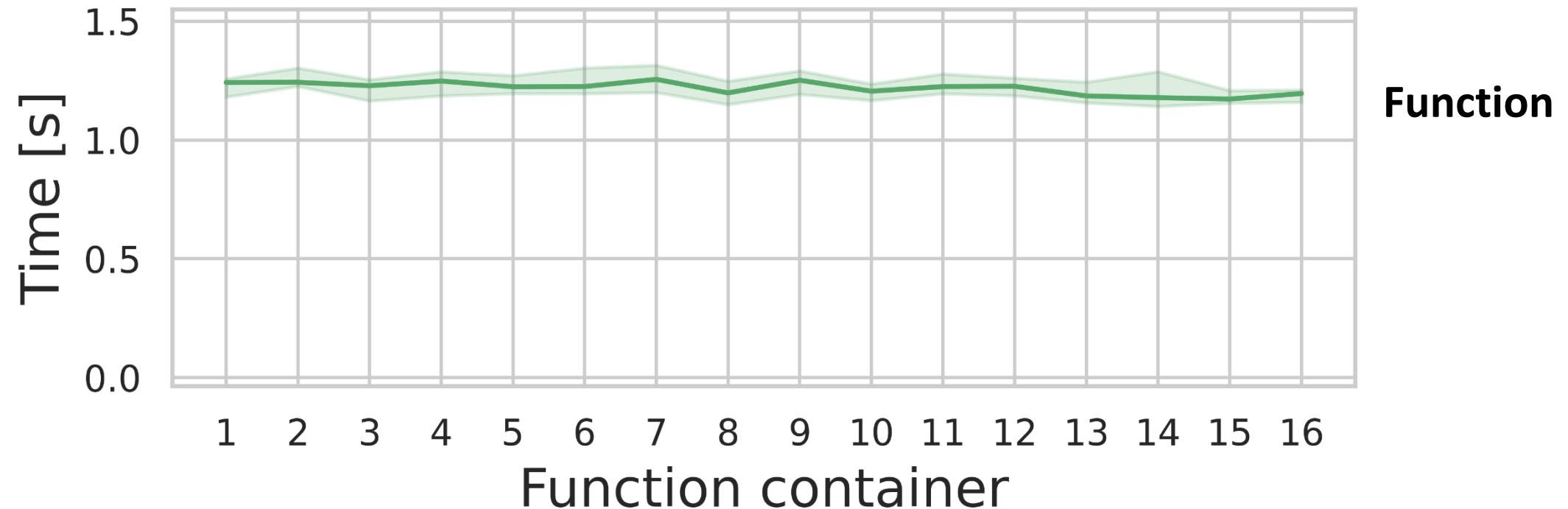
Cold Startup Overhead – ResNet 50

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



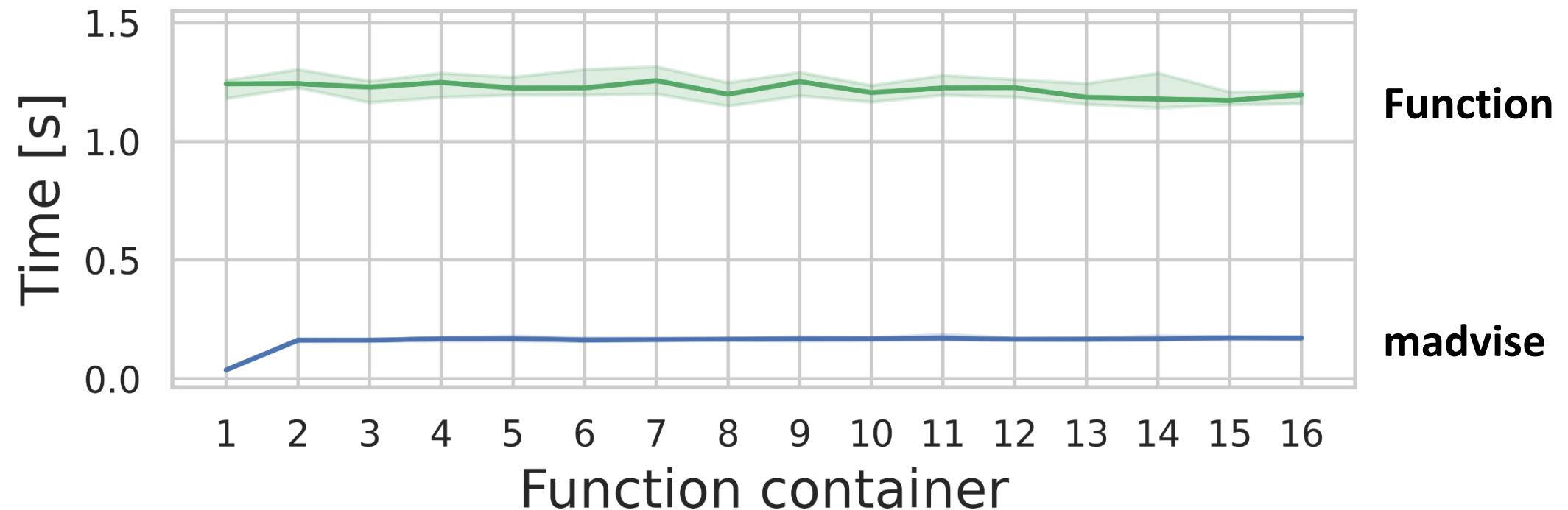
Cold Startup Overhead – ResNet 50

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



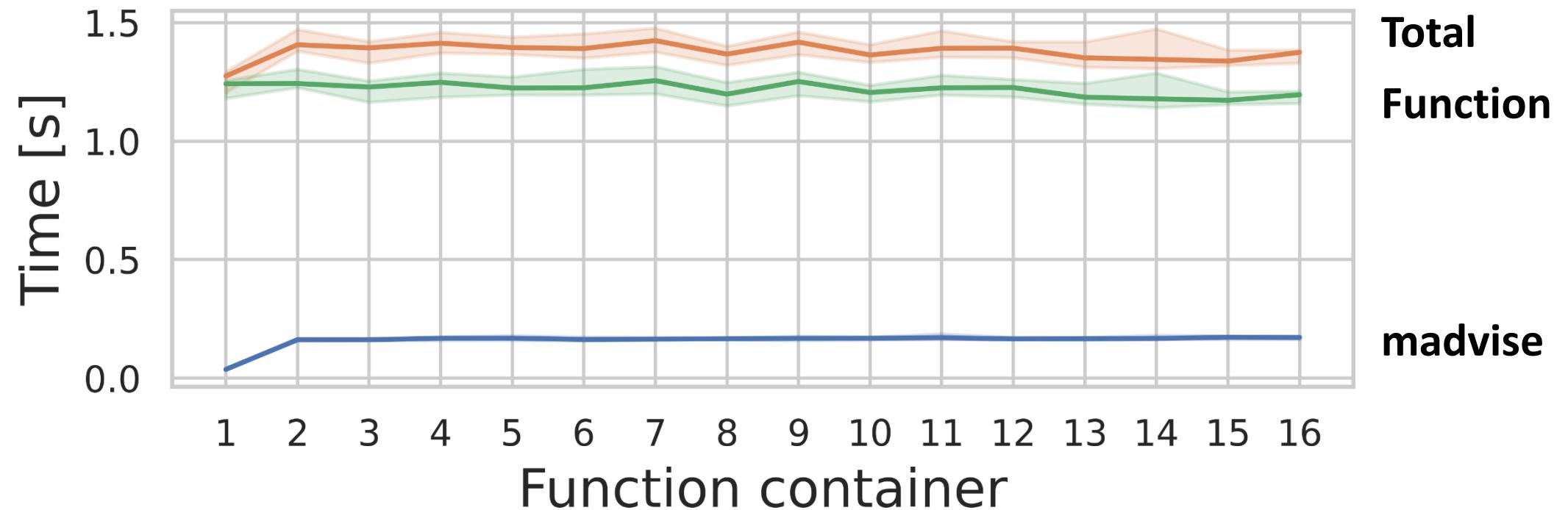
Cold Startup Overhead – ResNet 50

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



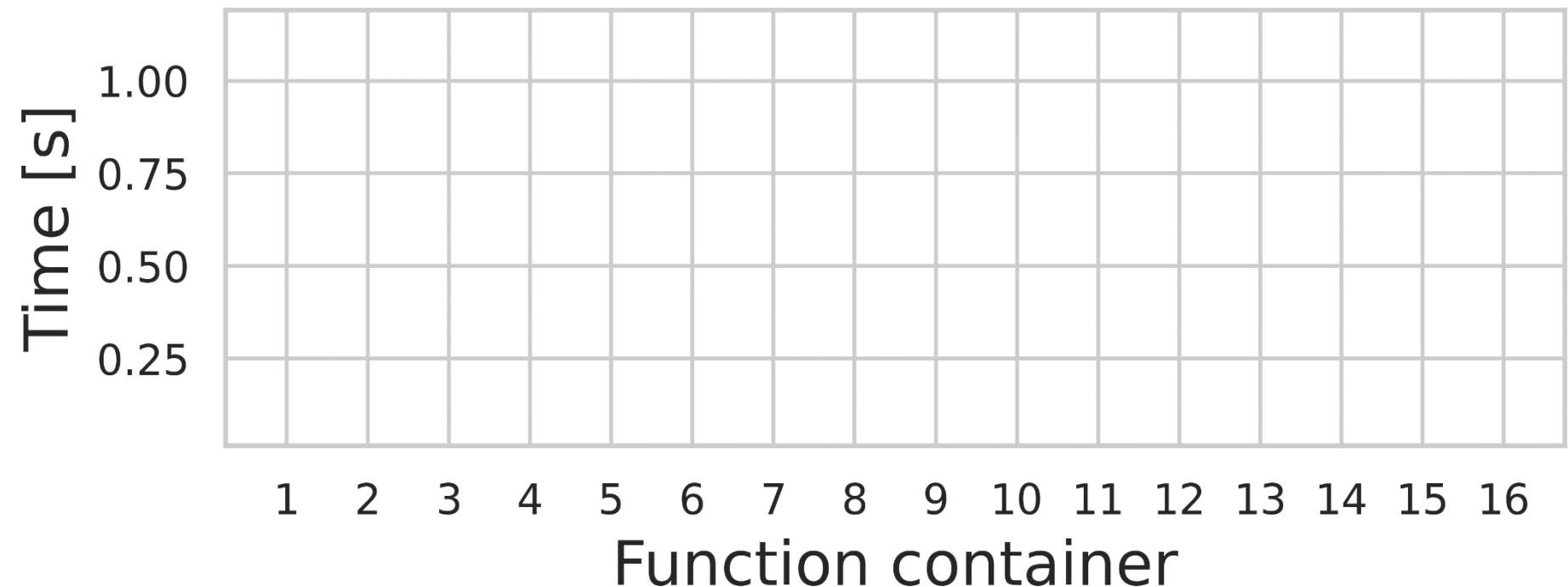
Cold Startup Overhead – ResNet 50

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



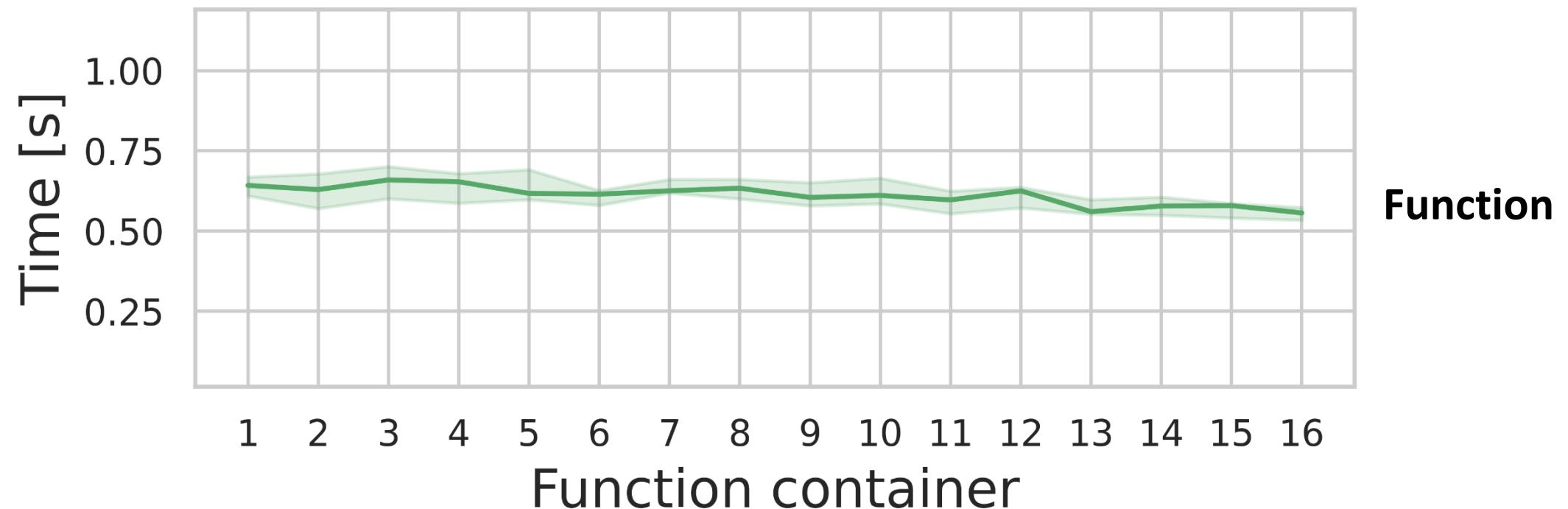
Cold Startup Overhead – AlexNet

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



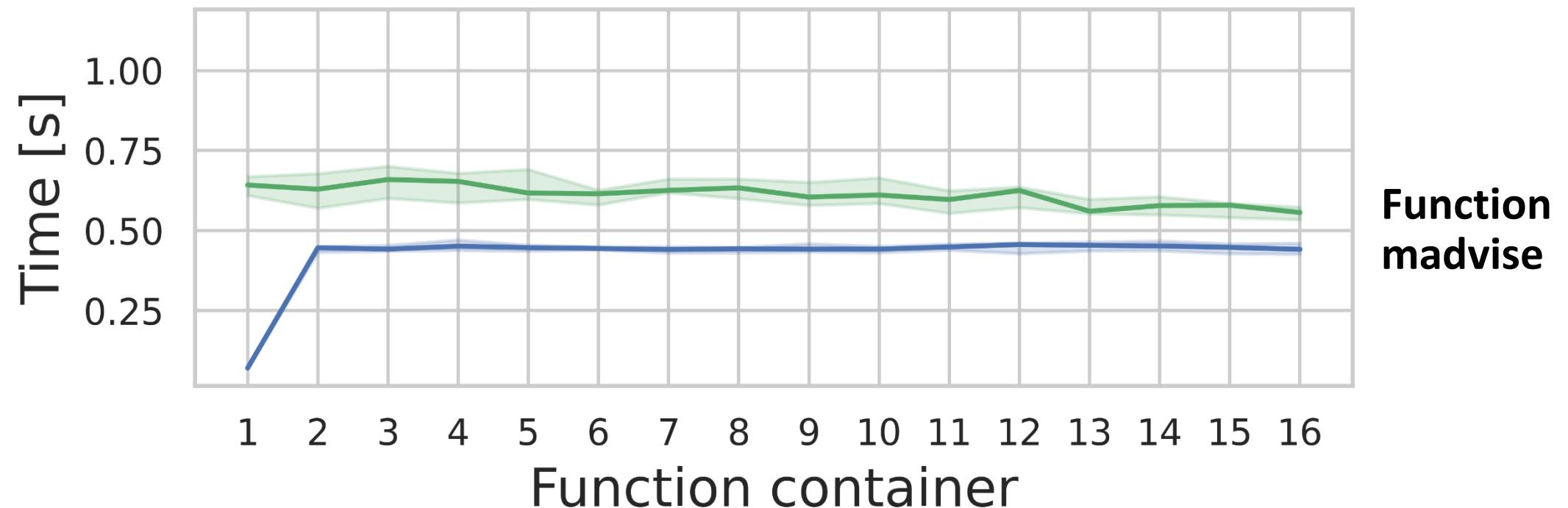
Cold Startup Overhead – AlexNet

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



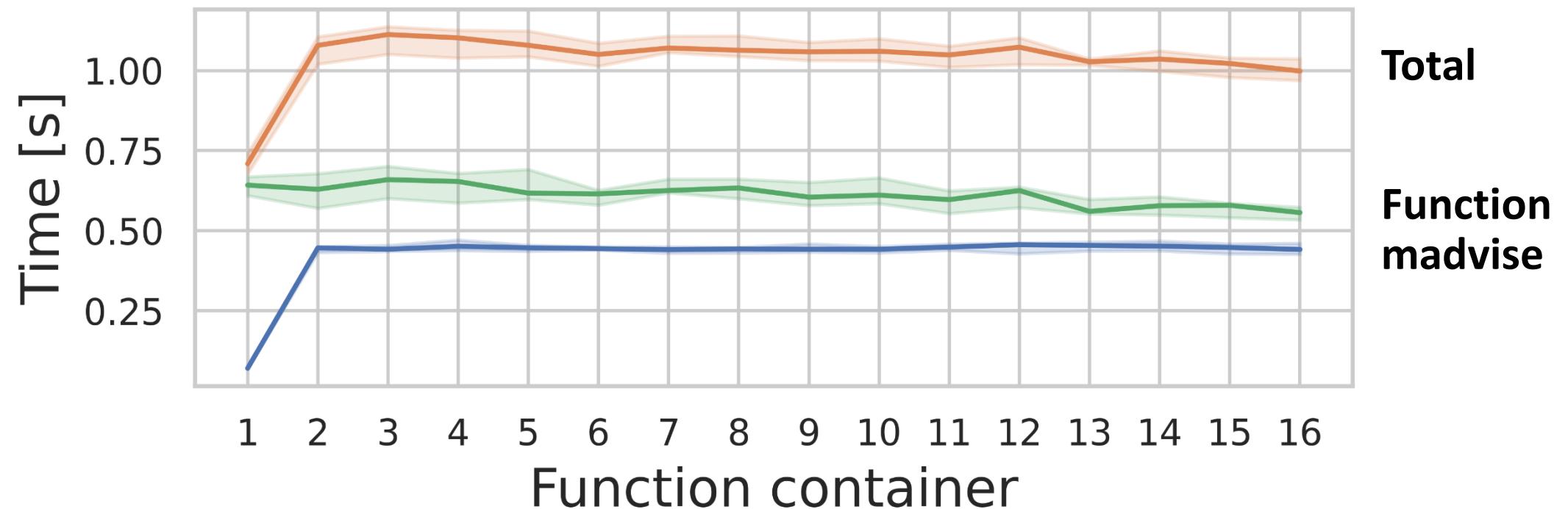
Cold Startup Overhead – AlexNet

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



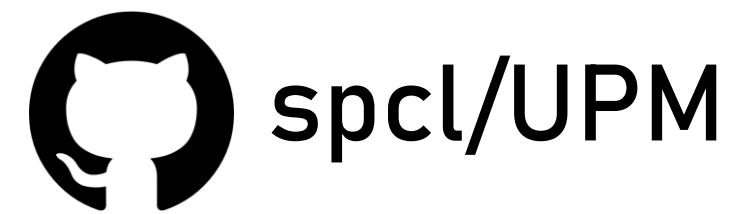
Cold Startup Overhead – AlexNet

2x Intel Xeon 4110 @ 2.10GHz, 16 cores total. 125 GB memory.



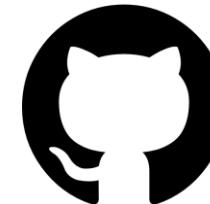
UPM at GitHub

UPM at GitHub

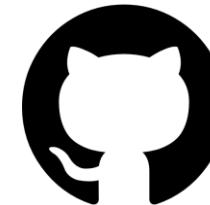


High-Performance Serverless Solutions

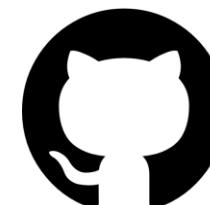
High-Performance Serverless Solutions



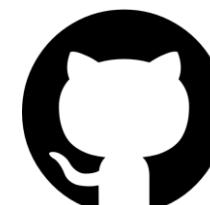
spcl/serverless-benchmarks



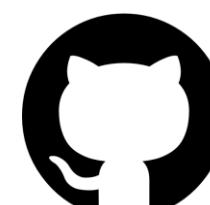
spcl/rFaaS



spcl/FMI



spcl/PraaS



spcl/FaaSKeeper

Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

-  youtube.com/@spcl 180+ Talks
-  twitter.com/spcl_eth 1.4K+ Followers
-  github.com/spcl 3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch

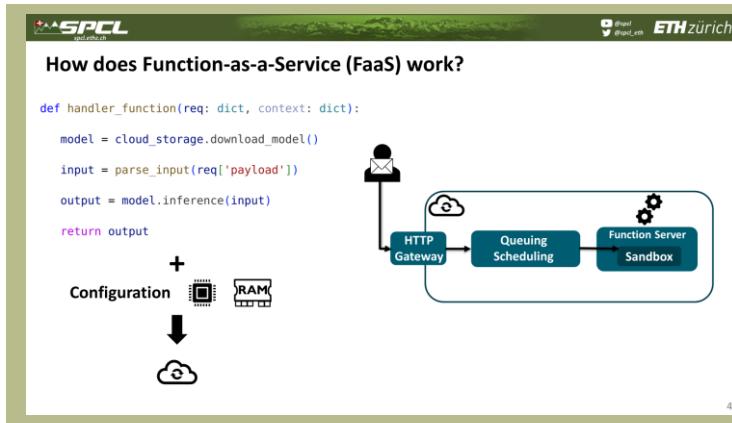


This work has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC).
We acknowledge support from the Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS).



CSCS
Centro Svizzero di Calcolo Scientifico
Swiss National Supercomputing Centre

Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

 youtube.com/@spcl 180+ Talks

 twitter.com/spcl_eth 1.4K+ Followers

 github.com/spcl 3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch

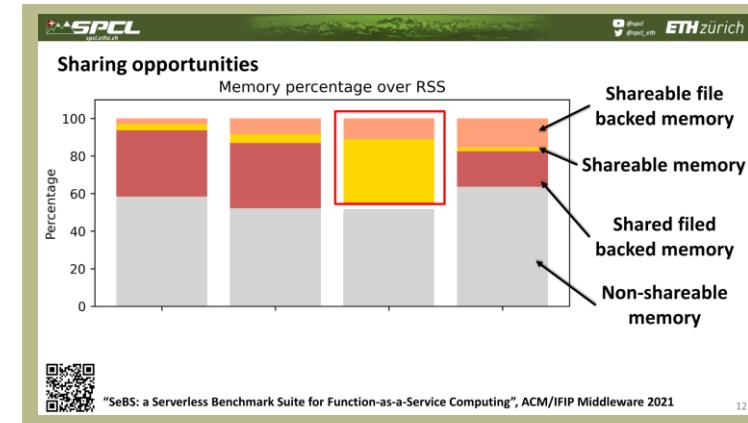
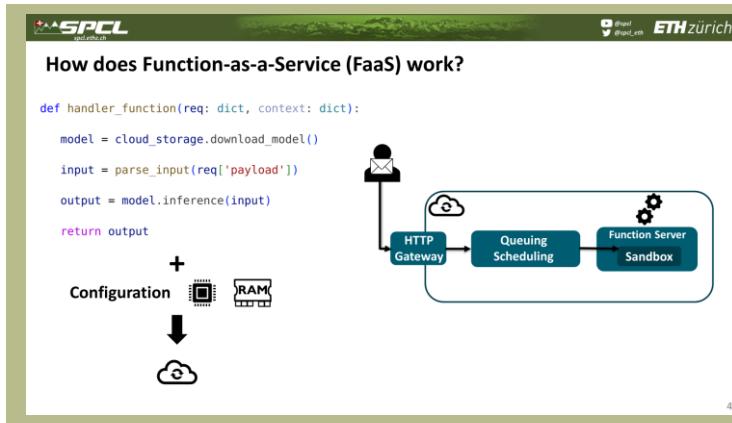


This work has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC).
We acknowledge support from the Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS).



CSCS
Centro Svizzero di Calcolo Scientifico
Swiss National Supercomputing Centre

Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

 youtube.com/@spcl 180+ Talks

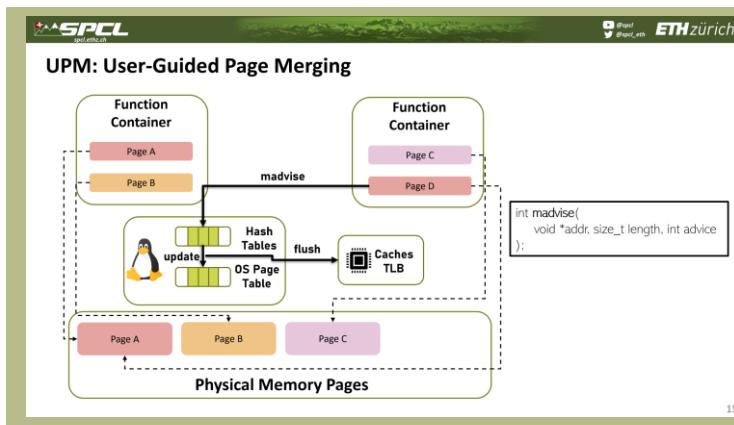
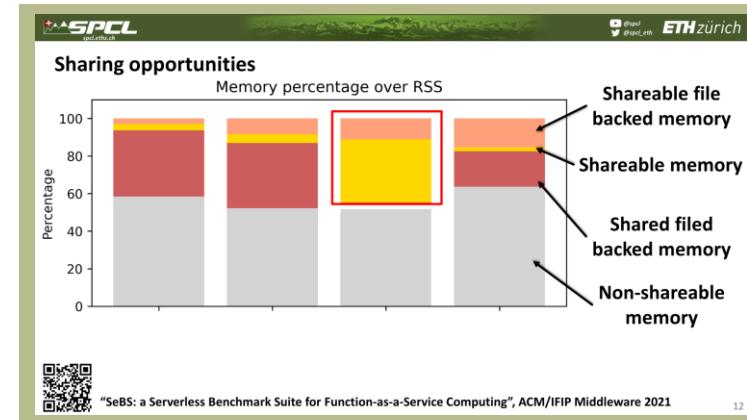
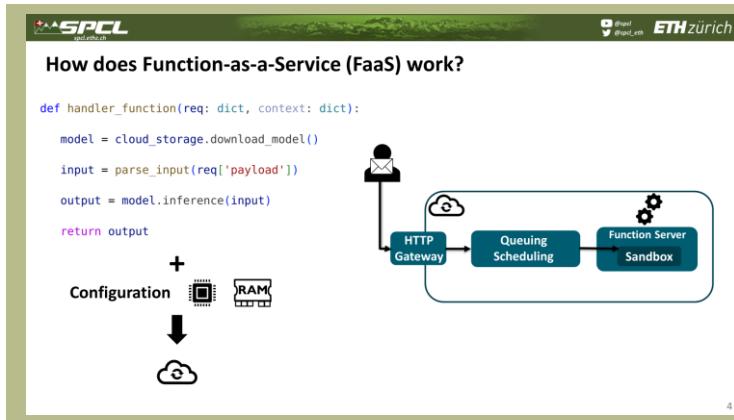
 twitter.com/spcl_eth 1.4K+ Followers

 github.com/spcl 3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch



Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

 youtube.com/@spcl 180+ Talks

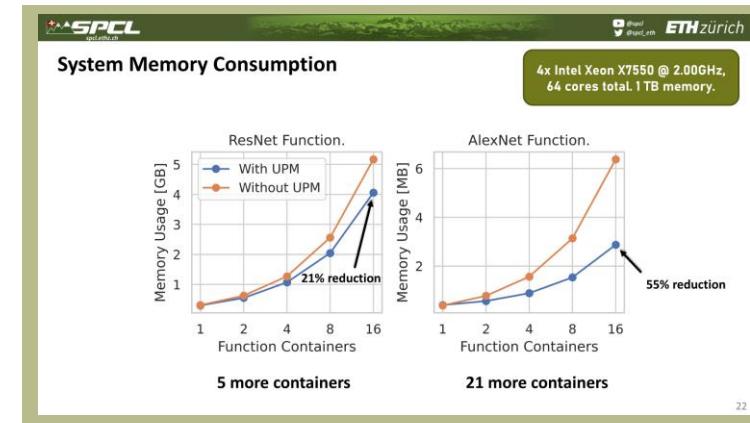
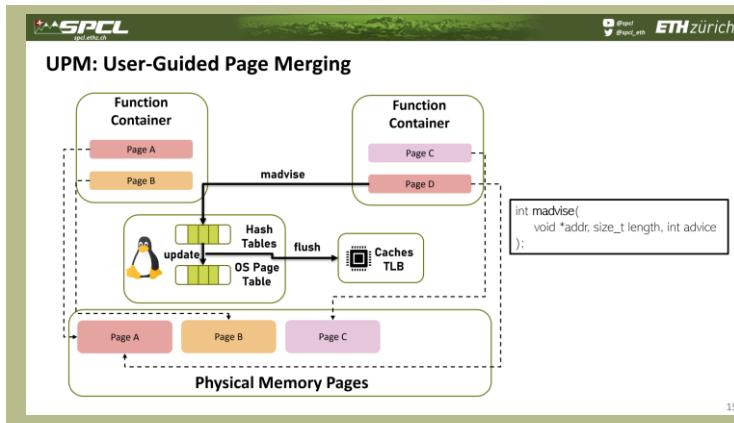
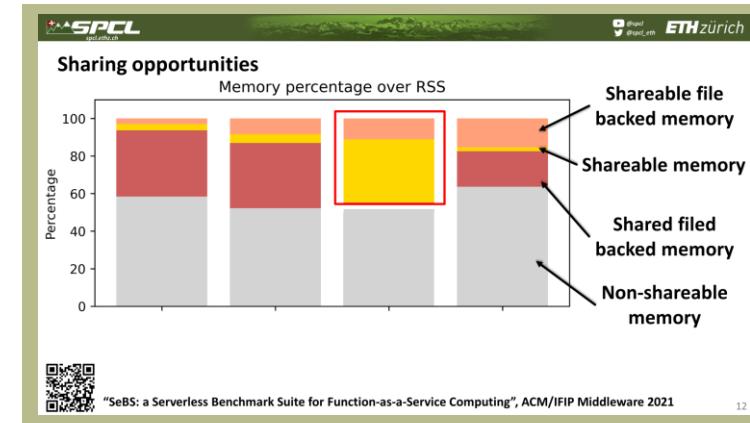
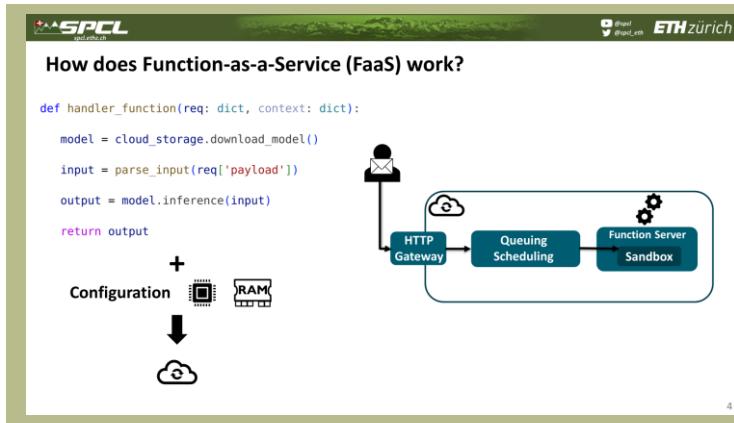
 twitter.com/spcl_eth 1.4K+ Followers

 github.com/spcl 3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch



Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

 youtube.com/@spcl

180+ Talks

 twitter.com/spcl_eth

1.4K+ Followers

 github.com/spcl

3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch

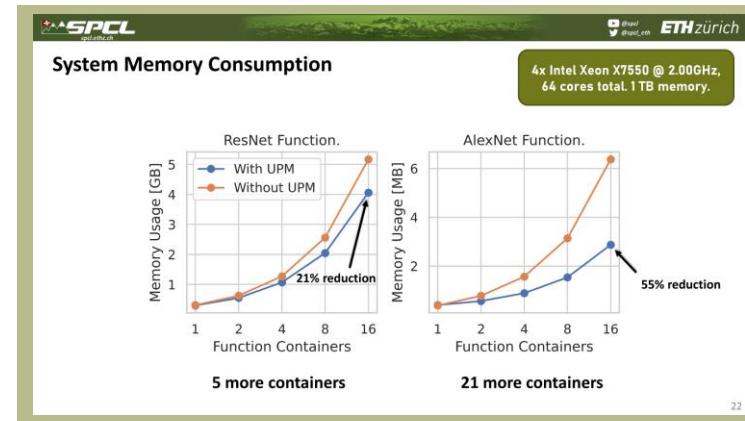
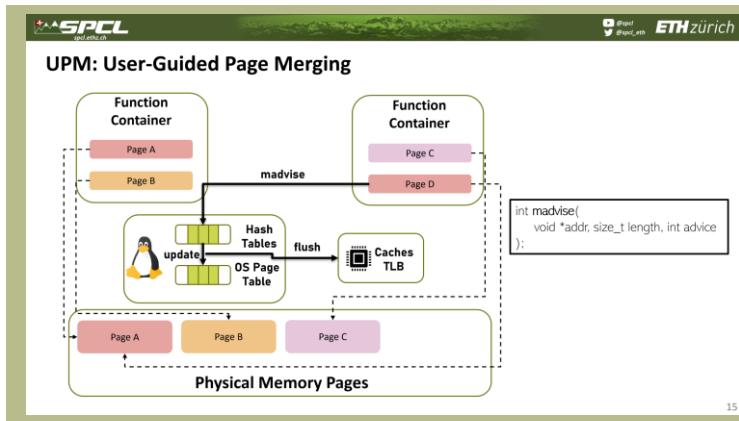
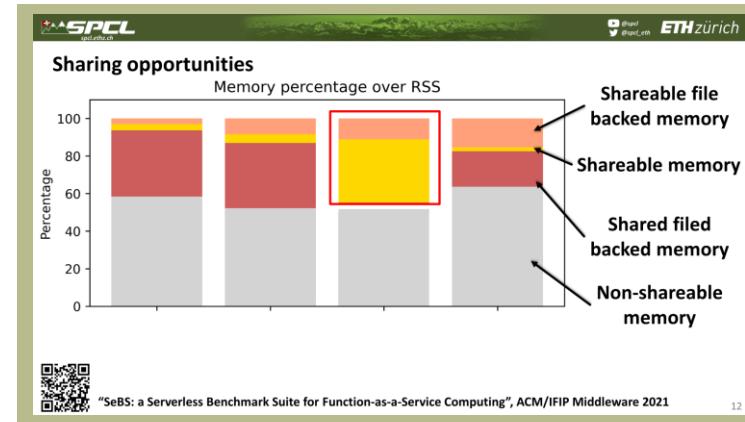
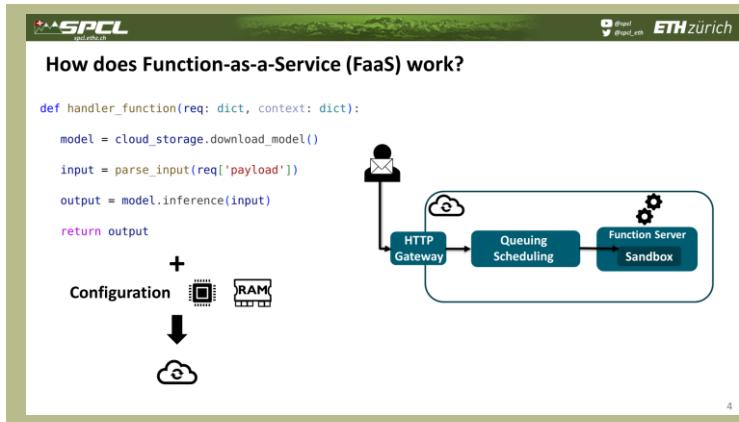


This work has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC). We acknowledge support from the Swiss National Supercomputing Centre (CSCS).



CSCS
Centro Svizzero di Calcolo Scientifico
Swiss National Supercomputing Centre

Conclusions



More of SPCL's research:

 youtube.com/@spcl 180+ Talks

 twitter.com/spcl_eth 1.4K+ Followers

 github.com/spcl 3.8K+ Stars

... or spcl.ethz.ch



Paper preprint Other projects

