





CloudNativeCon

North America 2019







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Mizar

Futurewei Technologies

Current state and work in progress

https://github.com/futurewei-cloud/mizar



The Problem We are Trying to Solve Kubecon





Support provisioning and management of large number endpoints (10M) endpoints)

Accelerate network resource provisioning for dynamic cloud environments

Achieve high network throughput and low latency

Create an extensible cloudnetwork of pluggable network functions

Unify the network dataplane for containers, serverless functions, virtual machines, etc

Mizar Overall Architecture!





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Natural Partitioning domains of Cloud Network

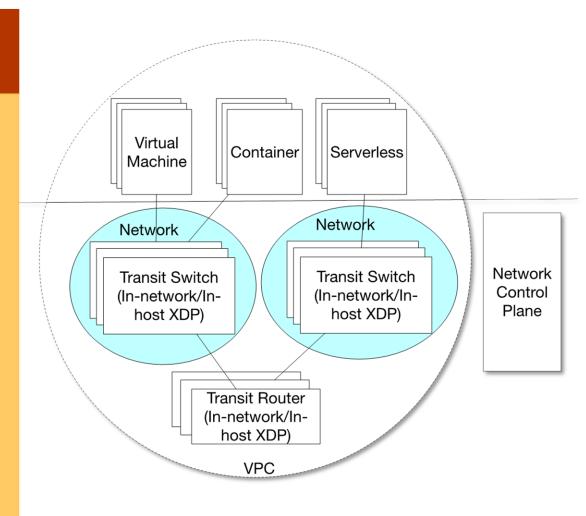
- Virtual Private
 Cloud VPC
- Networks within a VPC
- Endpoints within a network

Transit Switches

- In-network hash tables
- Holds the configuration of endpoints within a network
- Determines an endpoint host
- Implements all Network functions within a network

Transit Router

- In-network hash tables
- Holds the configuration of networks within a VPC
- Determines a transit switch of an endpoint
- Implements all functions within a VPC



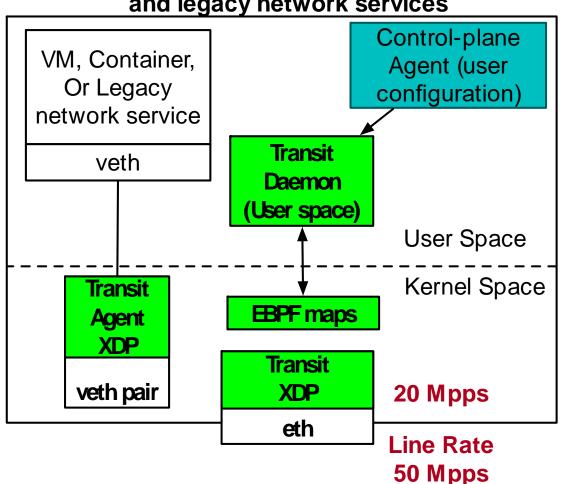
Inside a Mizar host

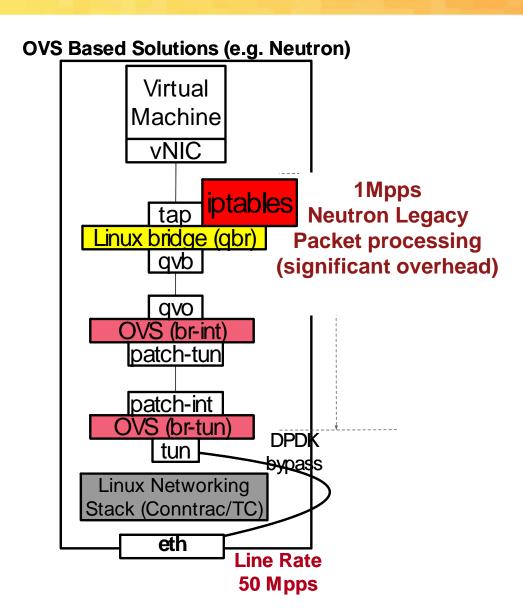




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Mizar Simplified Node design for VMs, Containers, and legacy network services





Background XDP: Simplified and Extensible 48 **Packet Processing Near Line Rate**





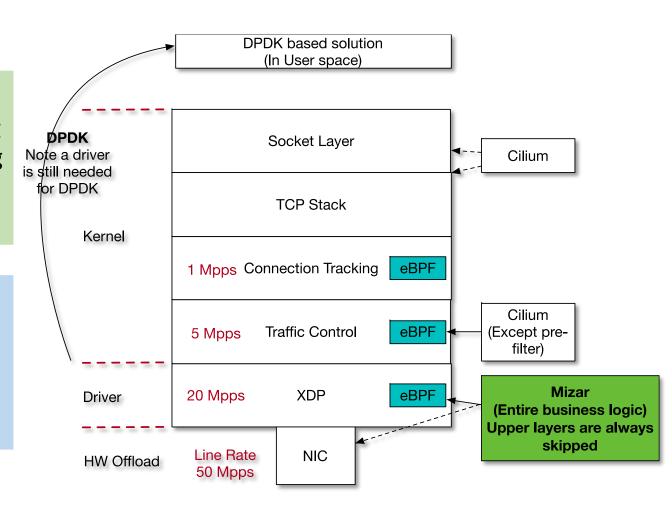
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Packet processing is entirely in-kernel.

Skip unnecessary stages of network stack whenever possible and transit packet processing it to smart NICs.

Makes the best use of kernel packet processing constructs without being locked-in to a specific processor architecture.

Very small programs < 4KB



In-host packet flow: Bypass network stack



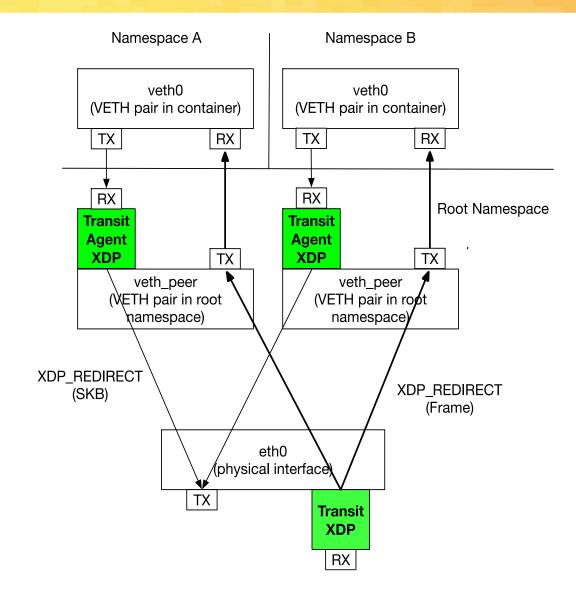


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Packets traverses only the container stack

On egress packets are redirected (SKB) to the main interface after tunneling

On ingress packets are redirected directly to the container veth peer in the root namespace.



Extensible Packet Processing inside the main XDP program!



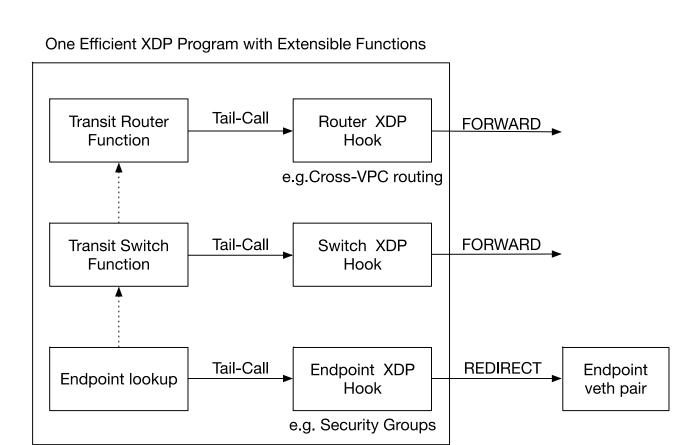


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Implements essential logical networking function within the same XDP program that provides multi-tenant cloud networking solutions through **new** transit switch and transit routers concepts

Smart Control Plane **will** allow Mizar to Autonomously adapt to various traffic demands in immense scale cloud environments. Thus, allowing Mizar to serve various cloud workloads in a multitenant environment optimally.

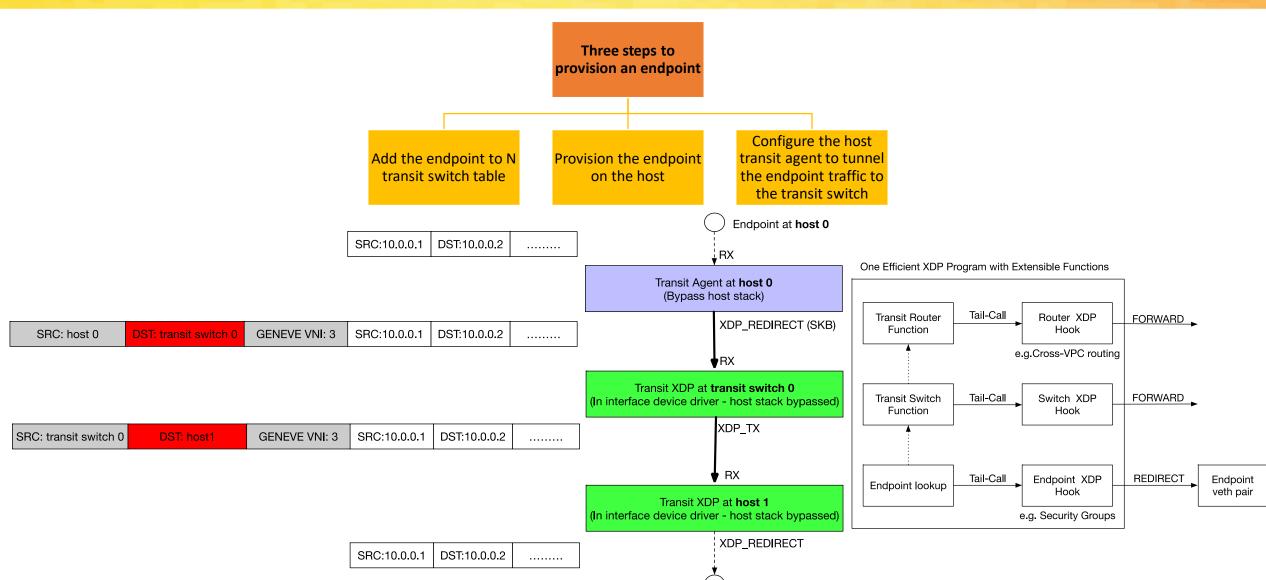
Extensible support of native networking features through custom chains of optimized XDP programs hooks and Geneve protocol options. **Future** possible Features including, Security, Load-balancing, Connectivity, Traffic Shaping Control.



Example packet within a network



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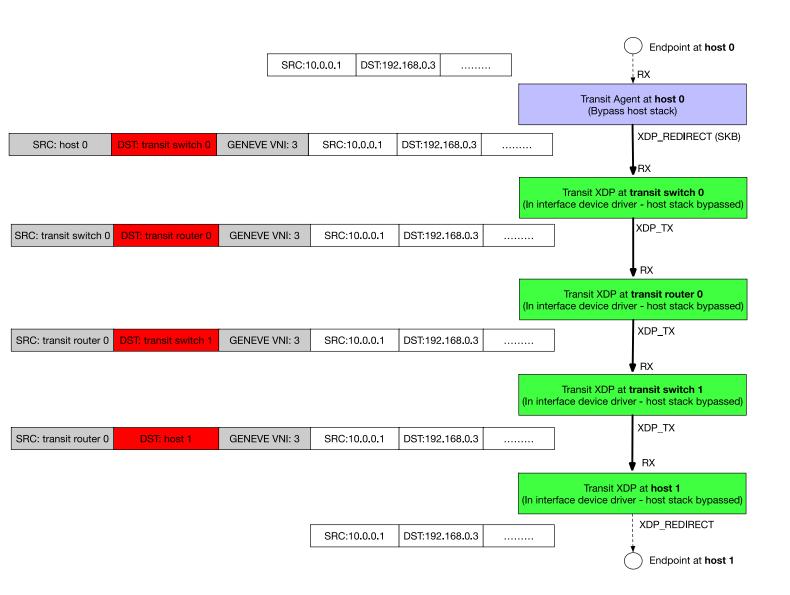
Endpoint at host 1

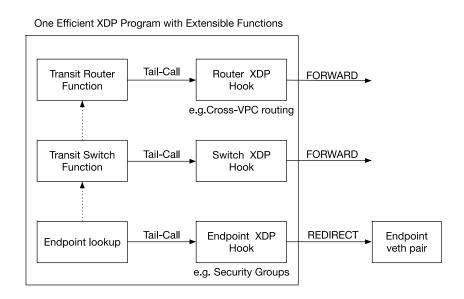
Example packet cross networks





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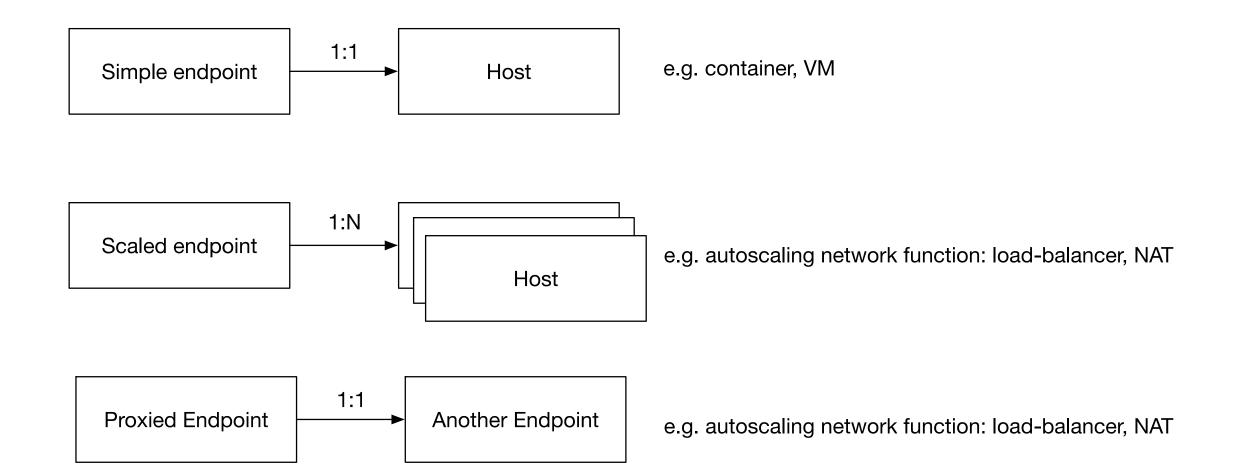


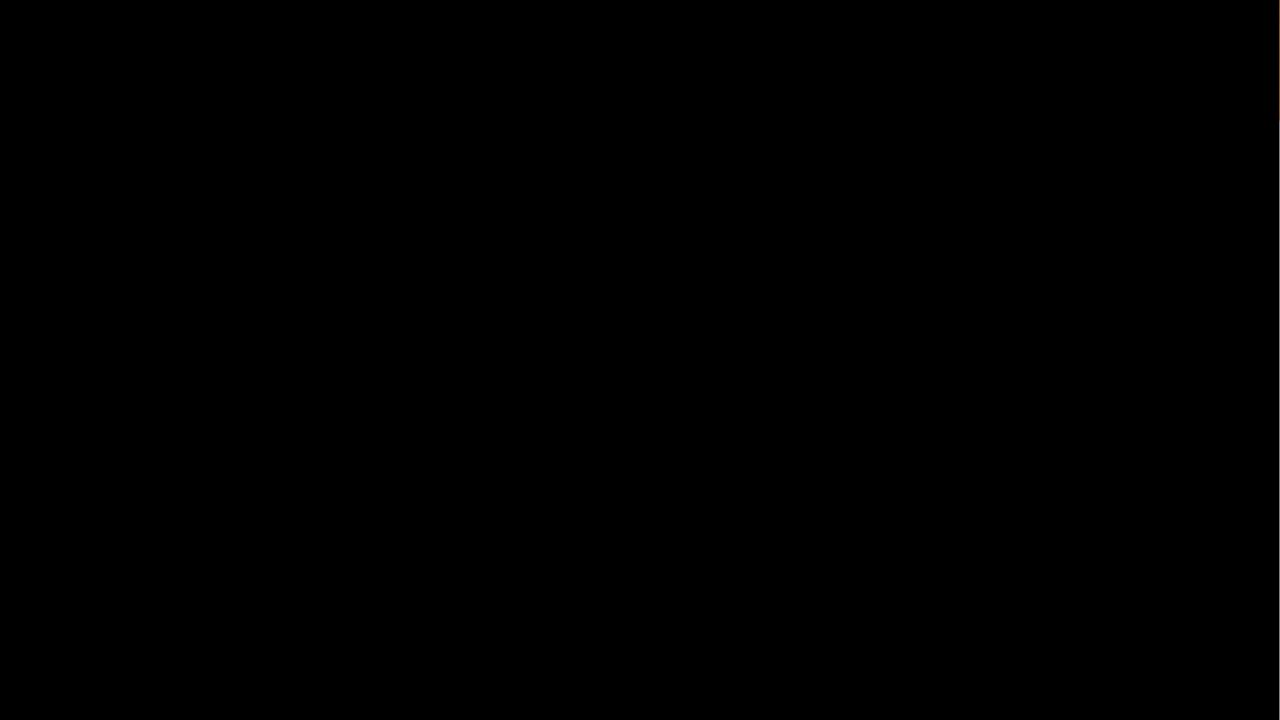
New endpoint types





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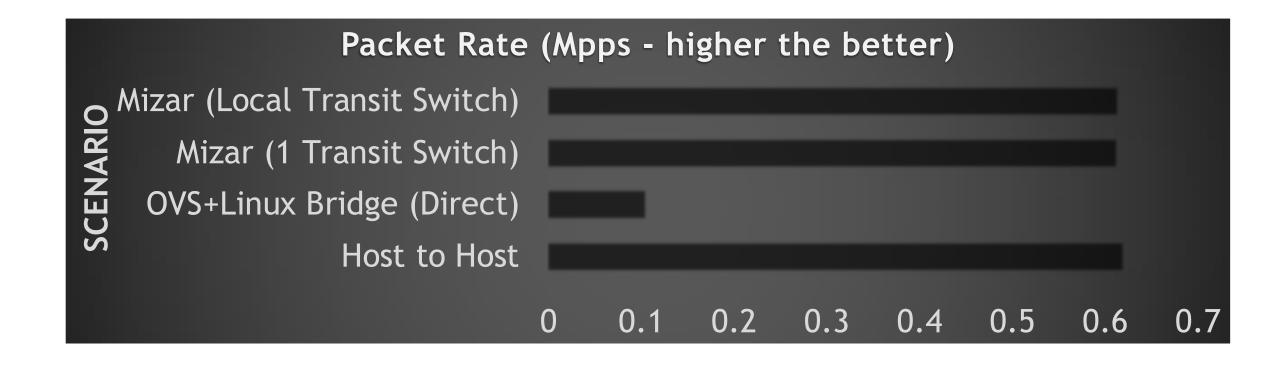


Packet Rate (non TCP) – Scaling Network Services





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Near line rate packet per second

Endpoint Update Time with multiple Transit Switches





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HIT

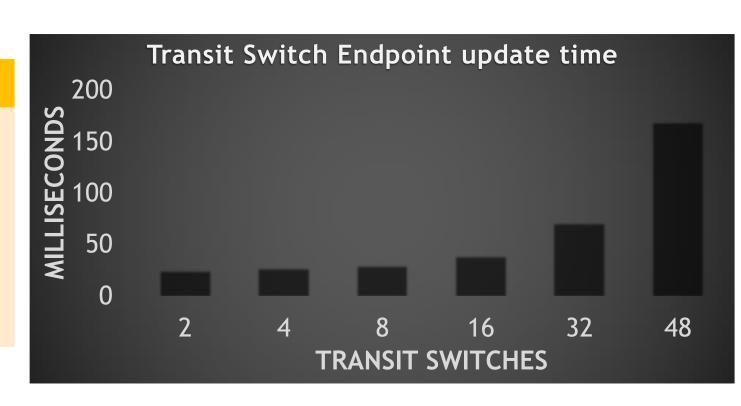
Constant time
 with parallel
 updates
 (20ms) until
 the Test
 Controller
 starts to Hit its
 re

Scale

 With a scalable Control-plane (on multiple machines), we foresee maintenance of constant time scaling.

IMPROVEMENT

 Simplifications in data-plane as we introduce the scaled endpoint. One core required.



Endpoint E2E provisioning time multiple Transit Switches





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HIT

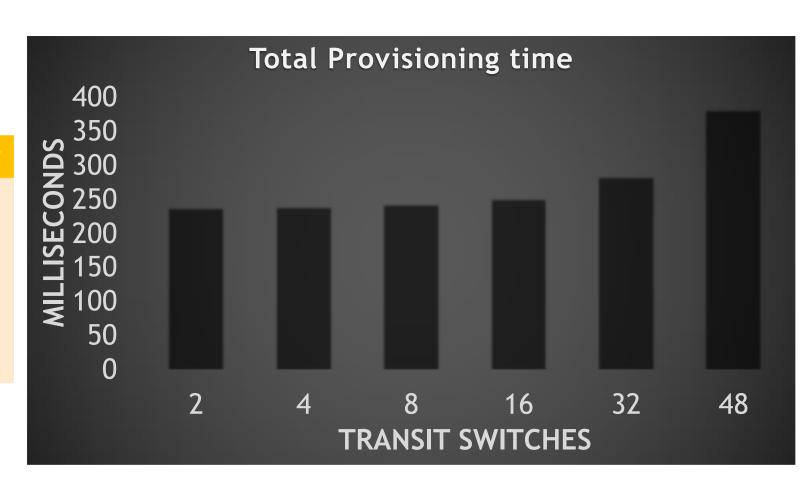
 Scale remains constant (until hitting test controller machine limits)

Overhead

 Primarily overhead on the host from creating the virtual interfaces by executing shell command (~250 ms).

IMPROVEMENT

 Expected to improve with production ready controlplane as it makes use of netlink.



Round Trip Time Effect on End-user





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HIT

 Mizar direct path is faster than OVS+Linux Bridge. Though, Still has minimal impact on PPS and TCP BW.

HIT

 Even with an increased latency due to the extra hop, the packet per second processed by endpoints remains close to line rate.

Benefit

 Primarily benefit of fastpath is latency sensitive applications.



TCP Bandwidth (On a slow NIC 1Gbps)





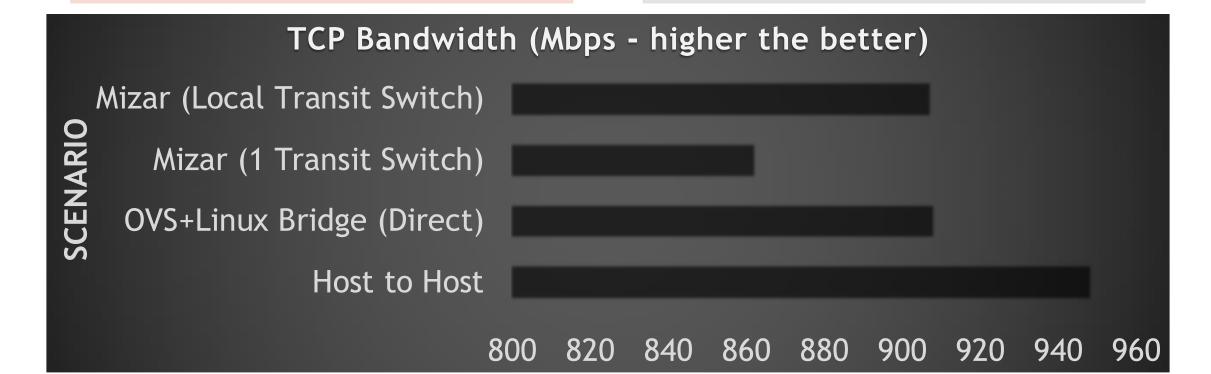
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HIT

• Comparable throughput to OVS+Bridge (even though we don't use XDP driver mode). This is applicable for NICS < 4Gbps

Hops:

 The transit switch hop accounts only for 5% less TCP throughput, which shall be negligible for very high bandwidth NICs. This is despite that RTT of the extra hop accounts for 45% more latency.



TCP Bandwidth (On a faster NIC 10 Gbps)





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MISS:

• The TCP bandwidth caps at around 4Gbps.

IMPROVEMENT:

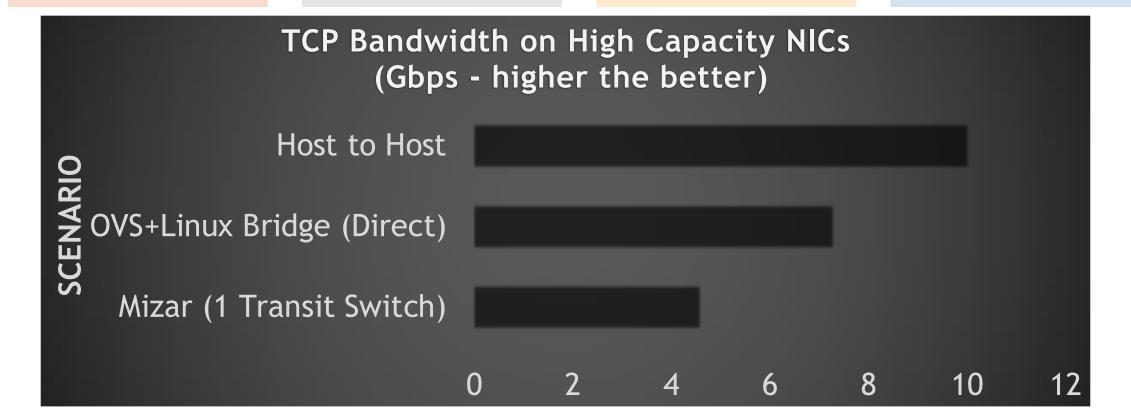
 Change to Driver mode (require support in NIC)

IMPROVEMENT:

 Change on-host wiring architecture and reduce reliance on Transit Agent

IMPROVEMENT:

 Improved device driver for veth

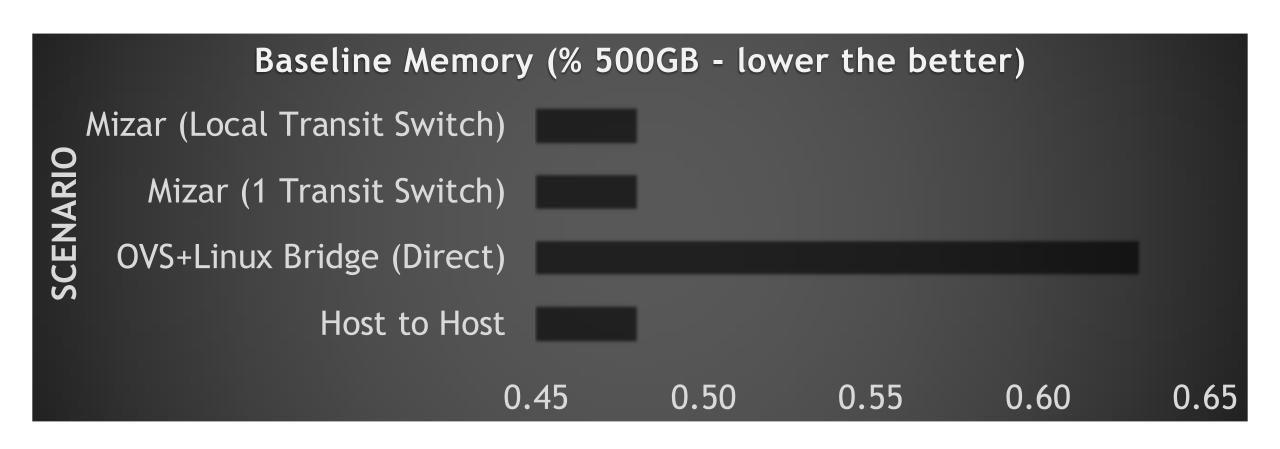


Memory Idle case





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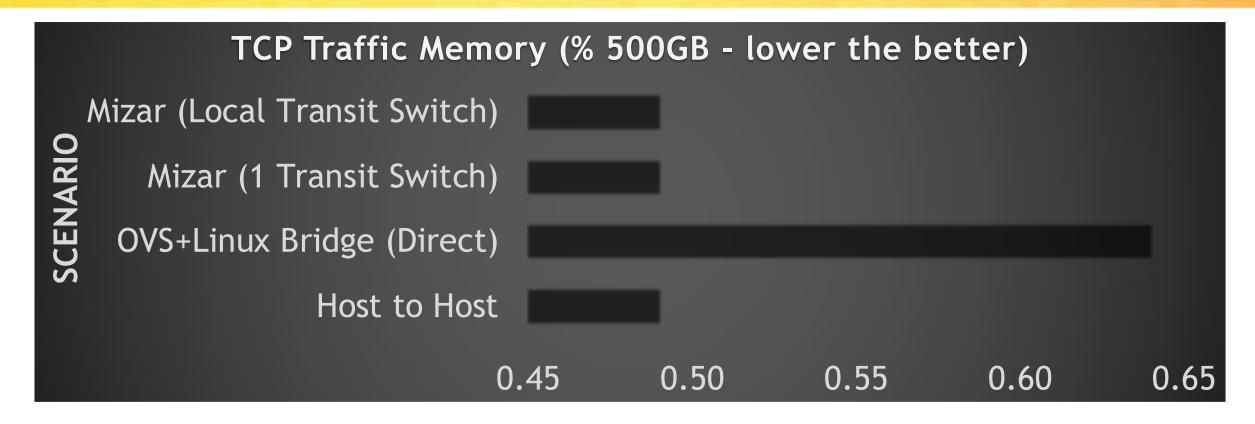


Memory During TCP Performance Tests





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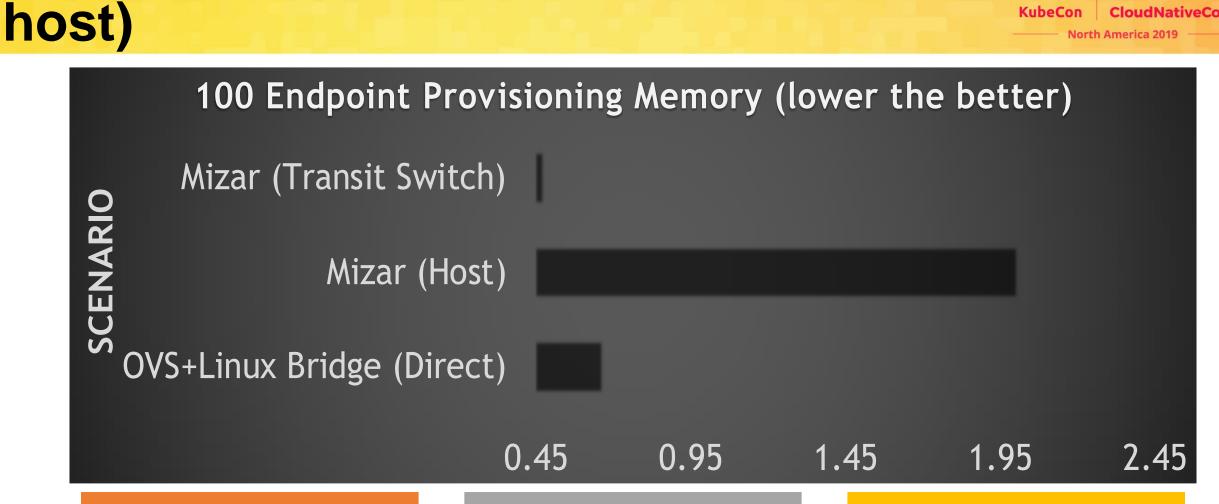
HIT

• Negligible Memory overhead very close to an idle host without networking constructs event with Traffic processing

Memory Idle case (100 Endpoints per







HIT

 Memory overhead on Transit Switch remain at baseline level

MISS

 On Host memory increases as we provision more endpoints

IMPROVEMENT

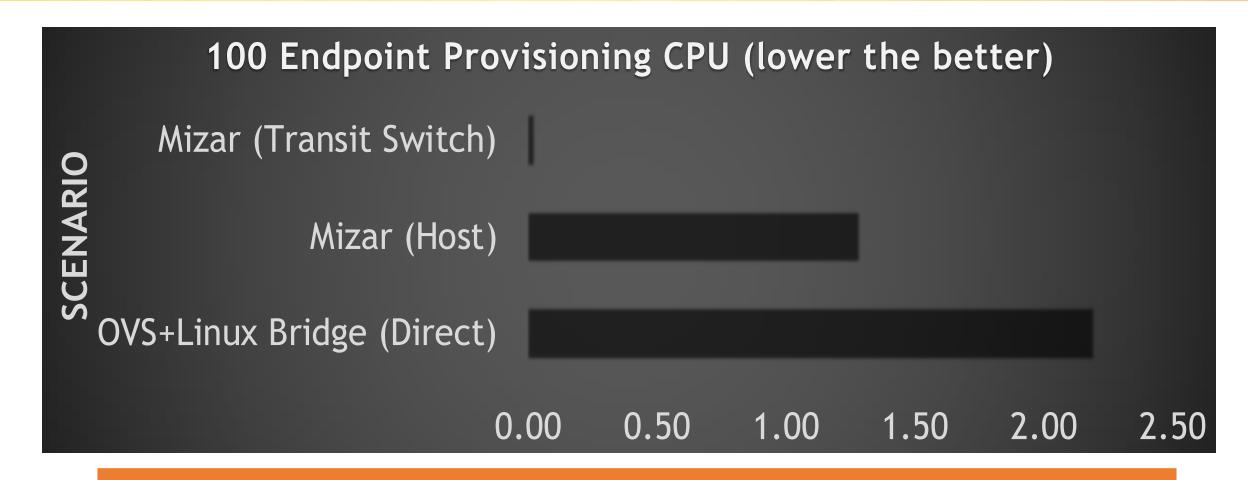
 Share one transit agent across multiple endpoints

CPU During TCP Performance Tests





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HIT

• Significantly less CPU overhead during provisioning on both transit switch and host