



The Core Cost of Doing Business

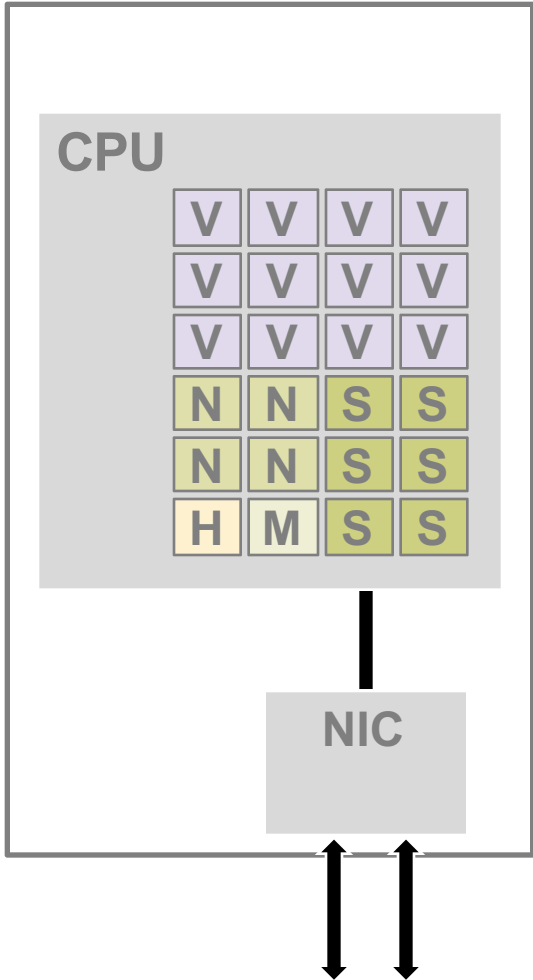
Netdev 0x13
Prague, Czech Republic



Don Wallwork
Andy Gospodarek

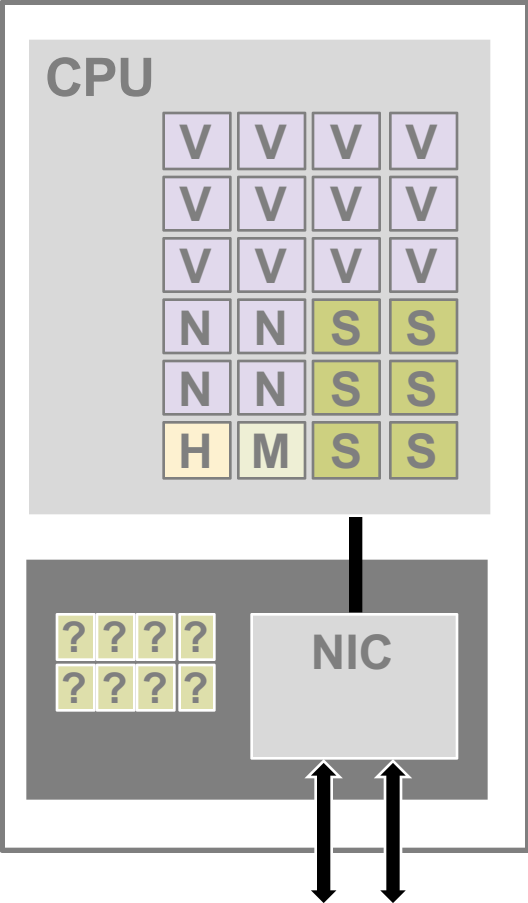
Compute and Connectivity Division (CCX)

Network Services Running on a Server



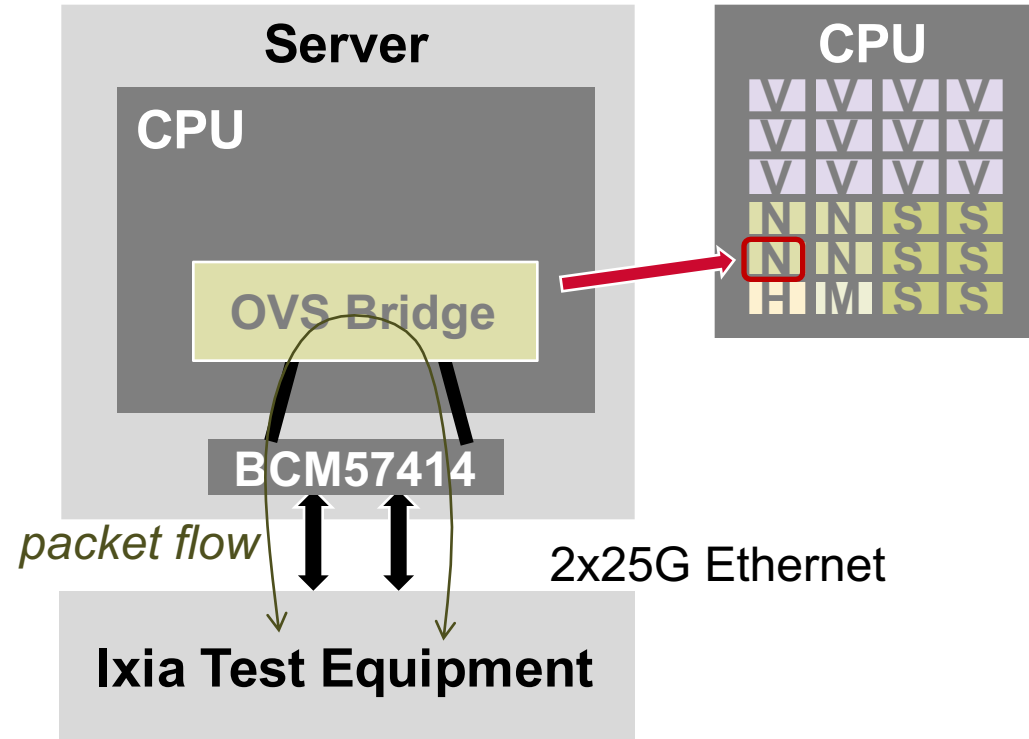
Migrate Services off Compute Server?

What can the hardware do?

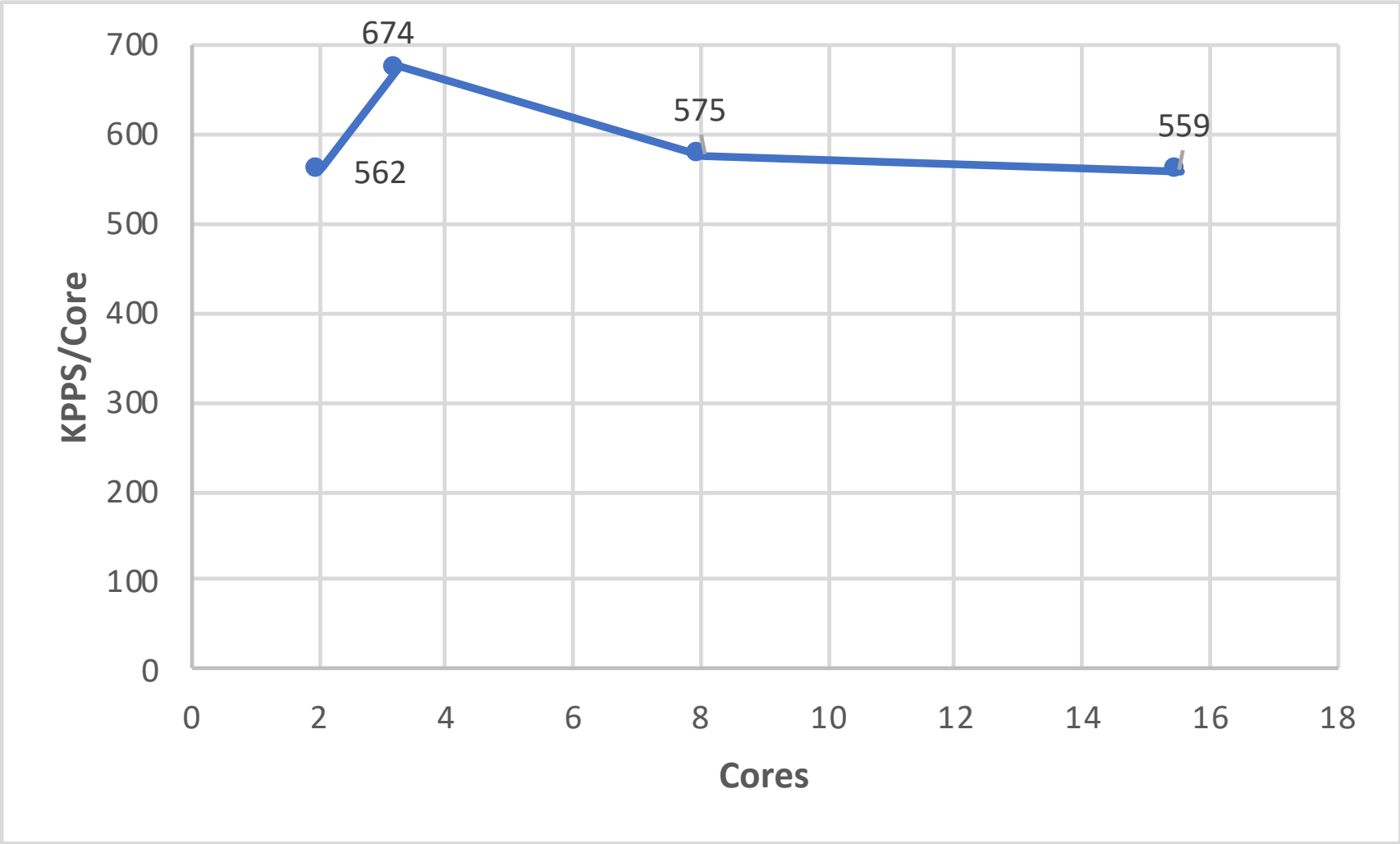


OVS Performance on Single Xeon Core

- **Data collected using Dell R730**
 - Dual socket Intel Xeon E5-2697v4 @2.6GHz
 - Broadcom BCM57414 2x25Gbps NIC
 - RHEL 7.6
 - kernel-3.10.0-957.1.3.el7
 - openvswitch-2.9.0-83.el7fdp.1
- **Layer 3 forwarding, no network overlay**

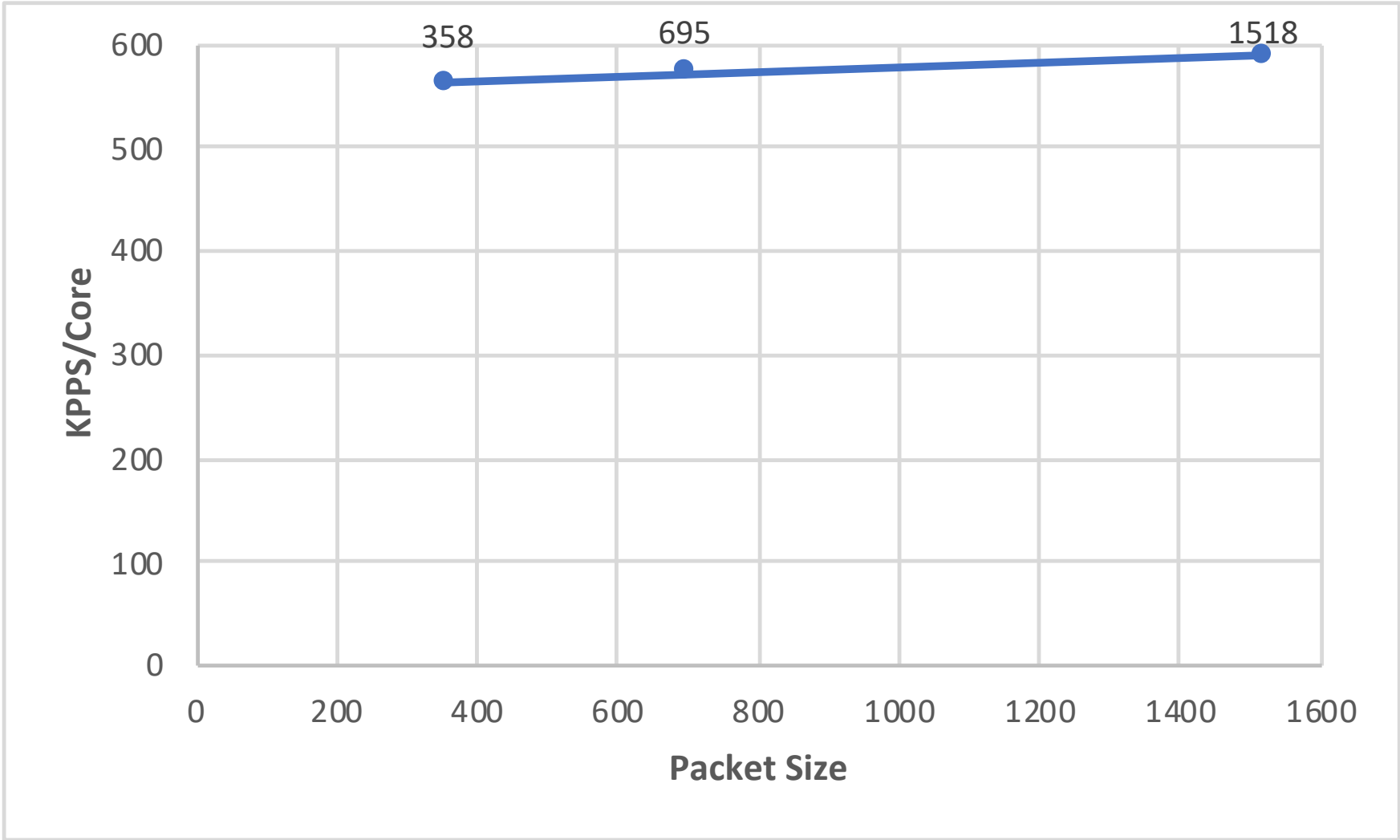


OVS Throughput per Core



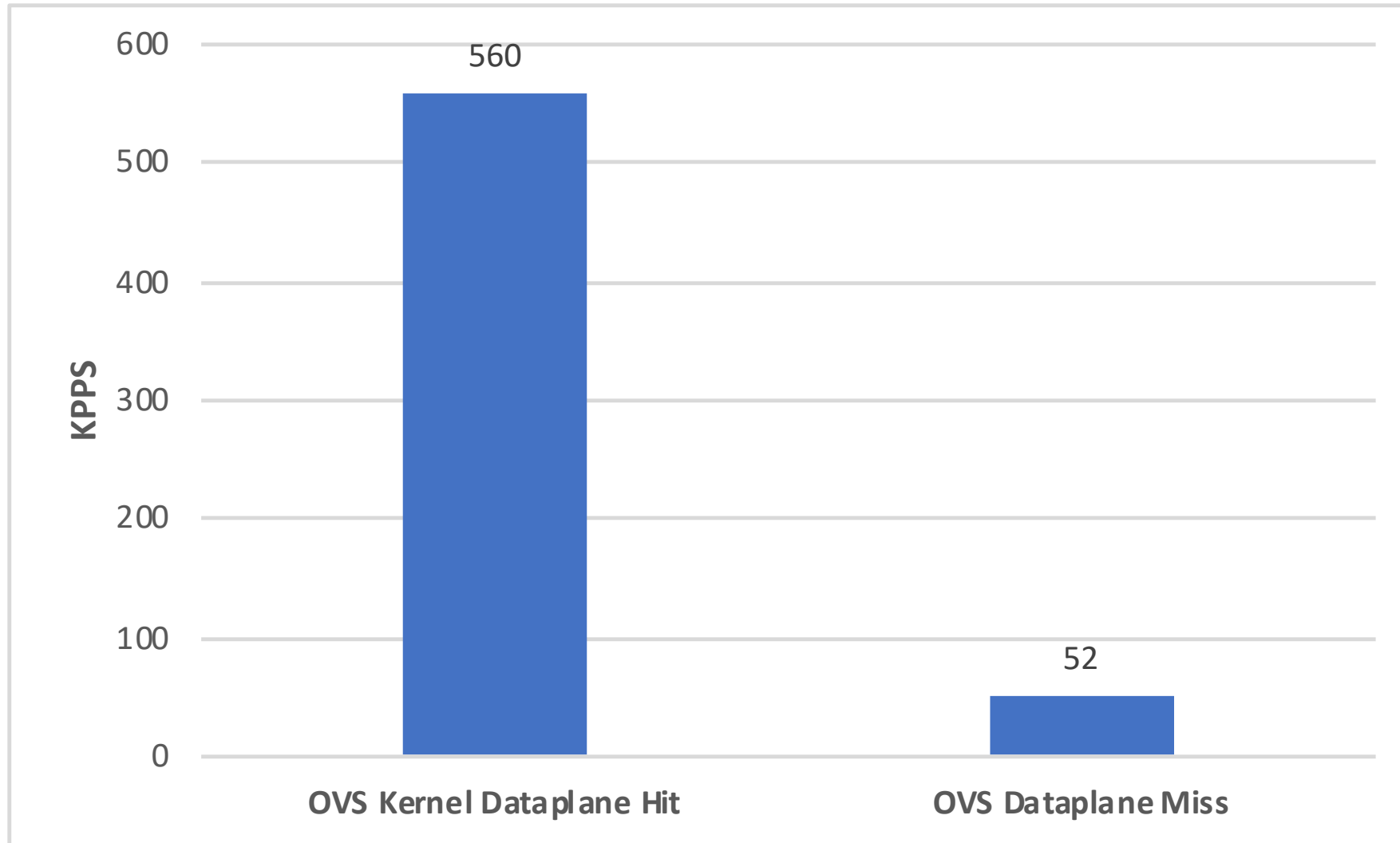
**2.6GHz/560kpps =
4600 cycles/packet !!
Nearly linear scaling**

What about other packet sizes?



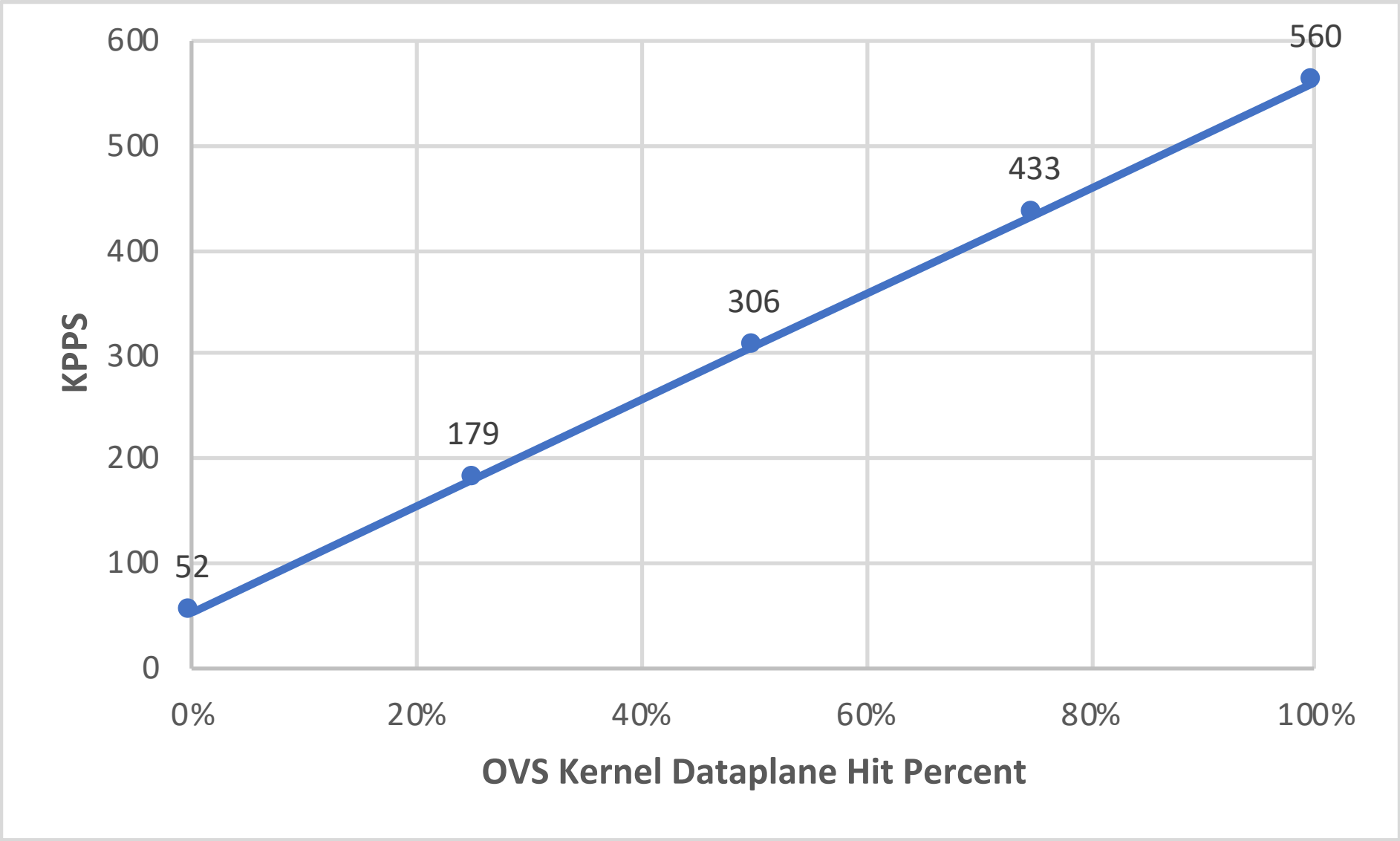
**Consistently around
4600 cycles/packet**

What if the flow isn't already known?

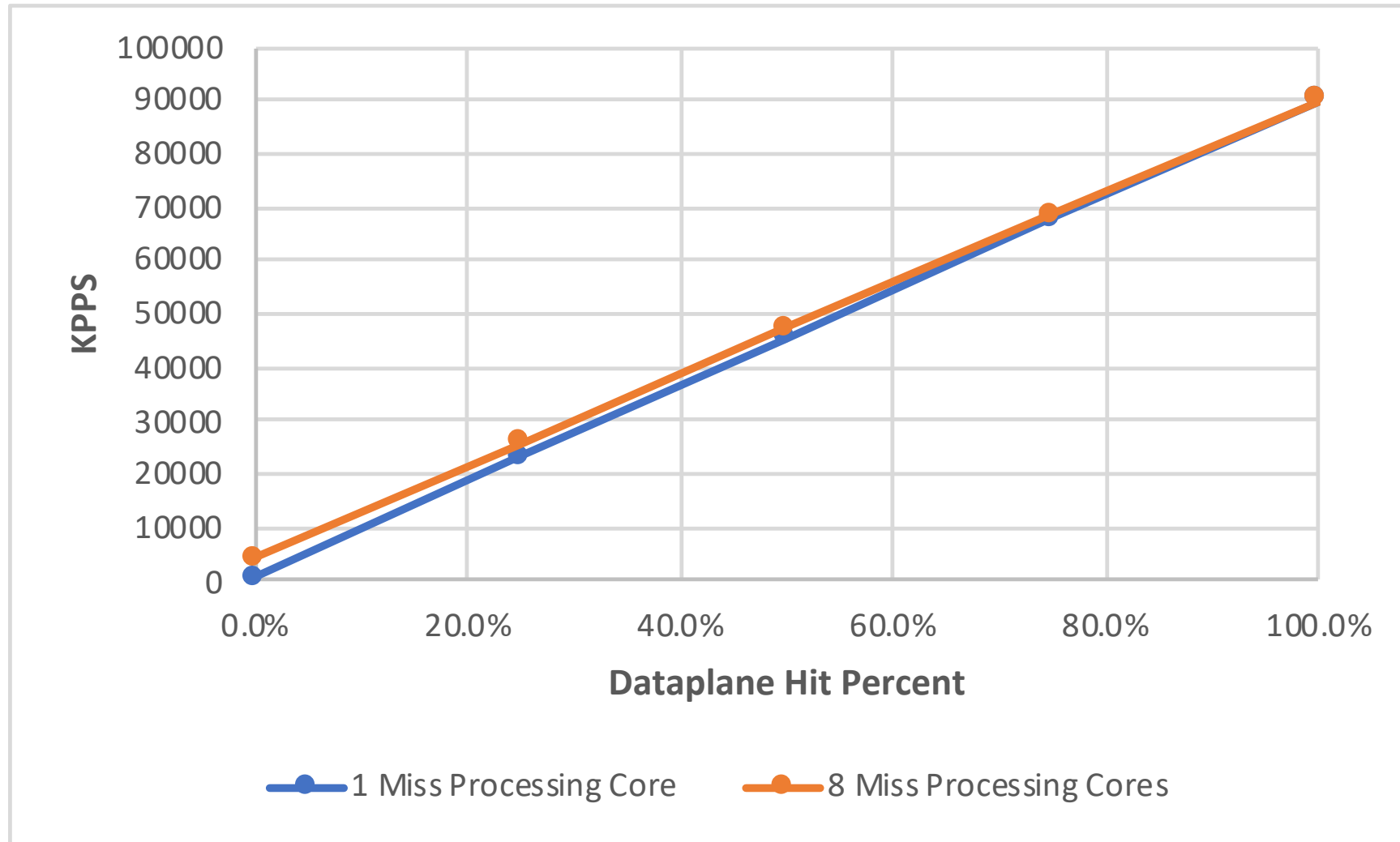


- **Kernel hit: 4600 cycles/packet**
- **Kernel miss: 50,000 cycles/packet**
- **Miss 10.8x more costly than hit**

What about a mix of known and unknown flows?

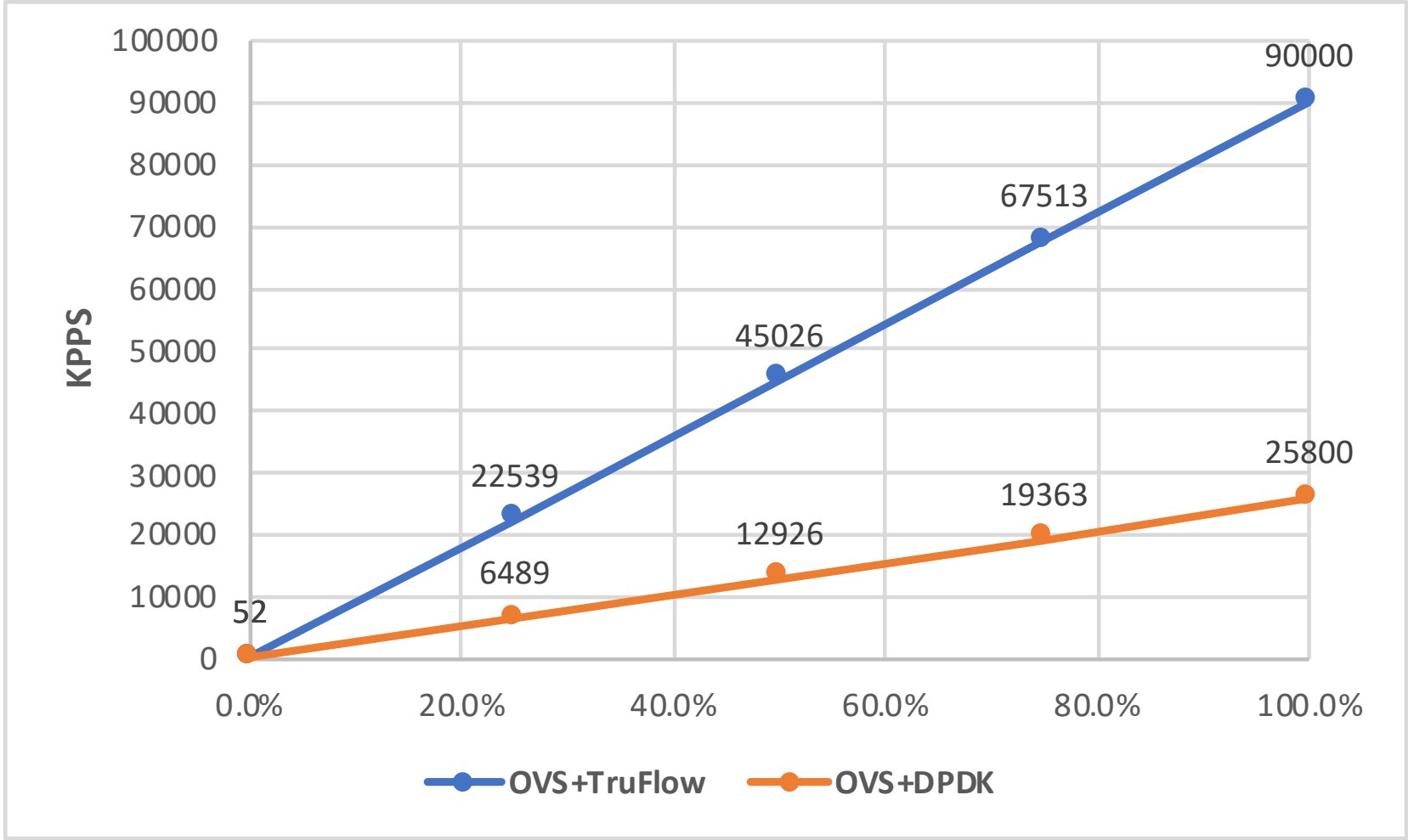


What about hardware acceleration?



- **Assumptions:**
 - 10x faster miss processing
 - 8 cores dedicated to miss processing
 - HW rate of 90MPPS
- **Hit rate dominates throughput**

What about DPDK?



- **Kernel dataplane with HW acceleration outperforms DPDK**

Amdhal's Law

$$S_{latency}(s) = \frac{1}{(1-p) + \frac{p}{s}}$$

- **$S_{latency}$ is the theoretical speedup of a task**
- **s is the speedup of the part of the task that is improved**
- **p is the proportion of the execution time that the original task occupied**

Amdhal's Law Applied

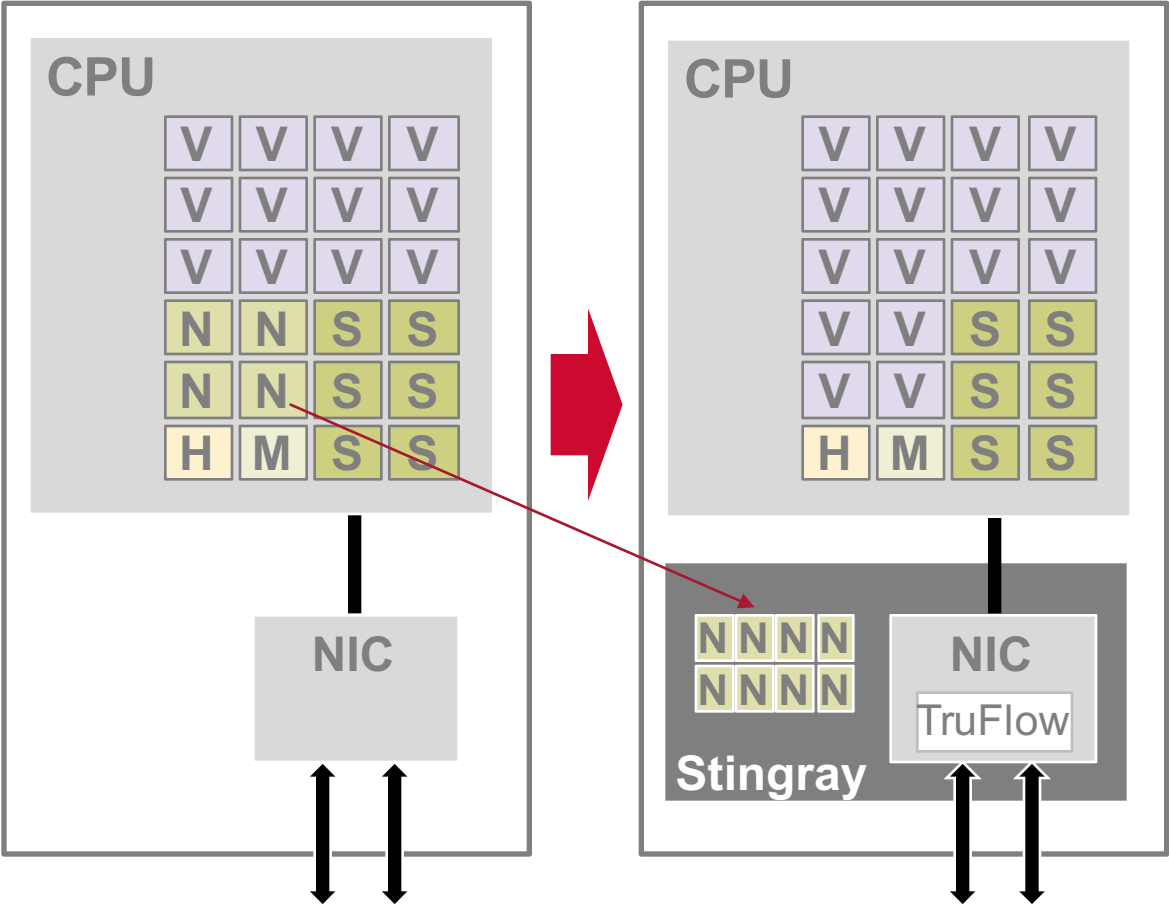
$$S_{latency}(s) = \frac{1}{1 - 0.75 + \frac{0.75}{10}} = 3.1$$

- **s = 10 (10x speedup)**
- **p = 0.75 (percentage of time previously spend on datapath miss processing)**
- **S_{latency} = 3.1x speedup**

Migrate Network Services off Compute Server

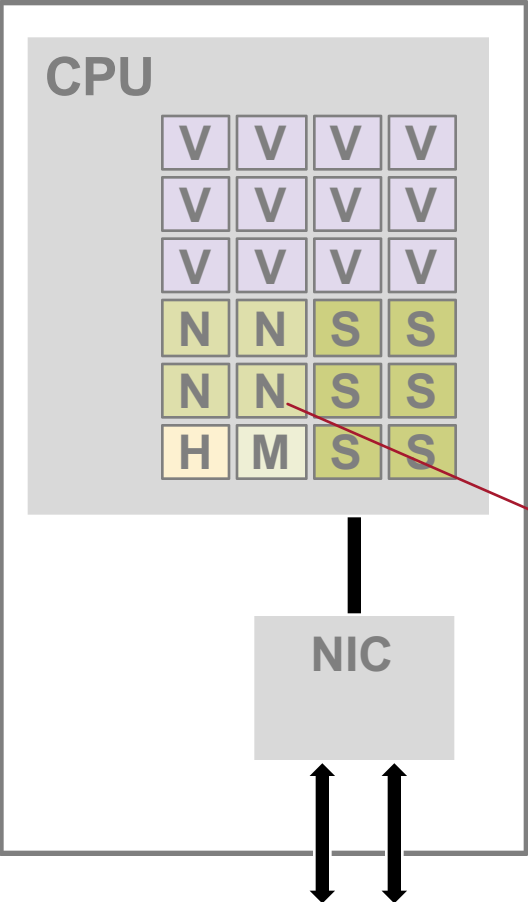
OVS consumes 4
server cores

Moving OVS to
SmartNIC frees 4
server cores

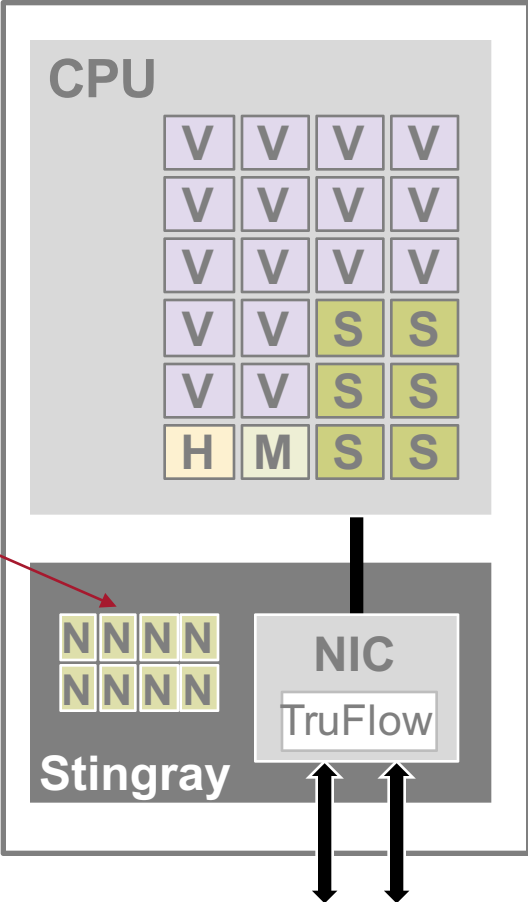


Migrate Services off Compute Server

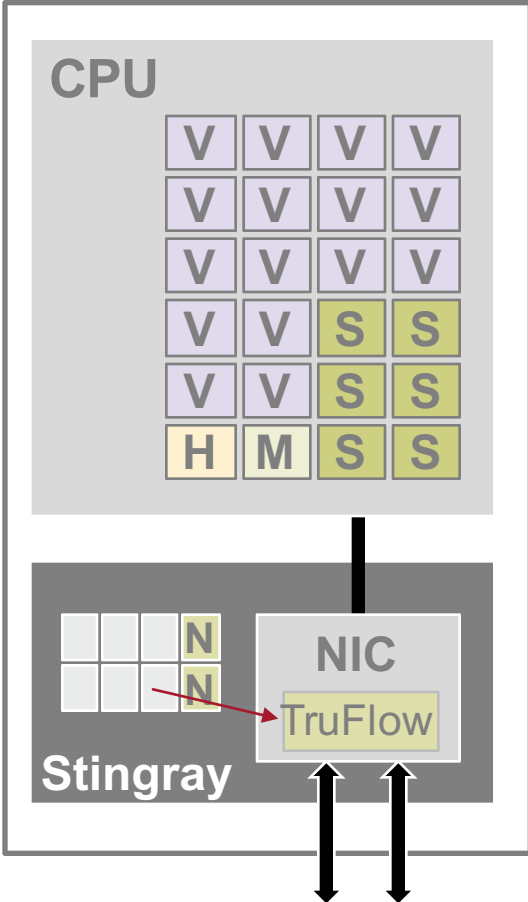
OVS consumes 4 server cores



Moving OVS to SmartNIC frees 4 server cores

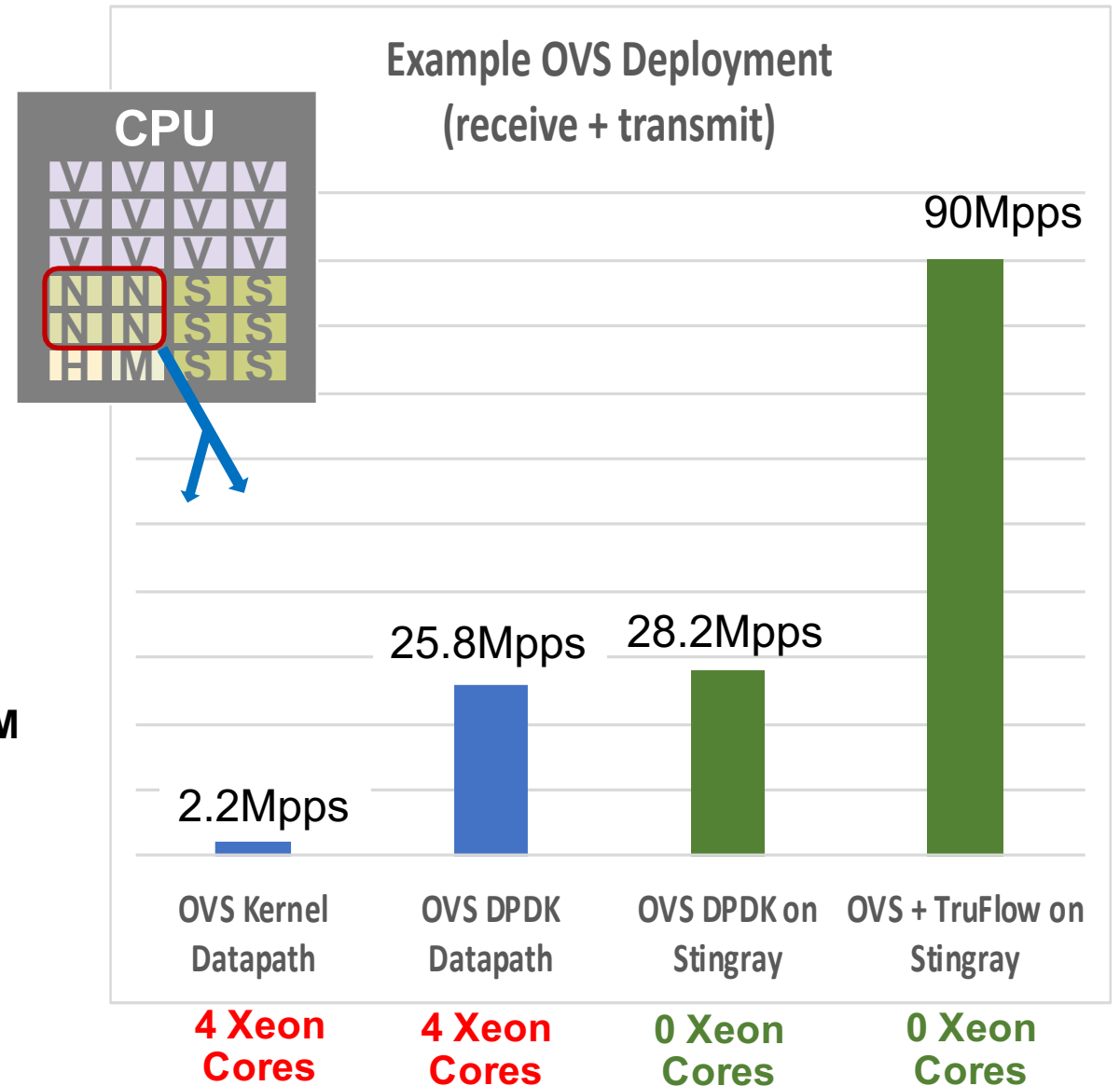


Utopia: Hardware acceleration of datapath in SmartNIC



OVS Performance: 4x Xeon cores vs. Stingray

- **OVS performance on 4 Xeon cores**
 - Performance scales roughly linearly per core
 - Stingray 8x A72 cores offer similar performance
- **SmartNIC frees 4 Xeon cores for revenue generating applications**
 - Generate up to \$4,000 additional revenue per year
- **Dedicated network processing HW accelerates performance → TruFlow™**
 - Increases PPS
 - Reduces power
 - Supports IPv6, VXLAN encap with no performance degradation



Friends Don't Let Friends Run OVS on Application Servers

- **Cost of flow setup and aging is high compared to kernel datapath processing**
- **Changing the number of cores processing new flows and aging old ones does not demonstrably change packet processing speed when compared to kernel or hardware datapath**
- **Moving OVS Control Plane and Dataplane to a Stingray/SmartNIC is a compelling option to save server resources**



Thank You

