



PennState

# Fifer: Tackling Resource Underutilization in the Serverless Era

Jashwant Raj Gunasekaran, Prashanth Thinakaran, Nachiappan Chidamaram,  
Mahmut Kandemir, Chita Das

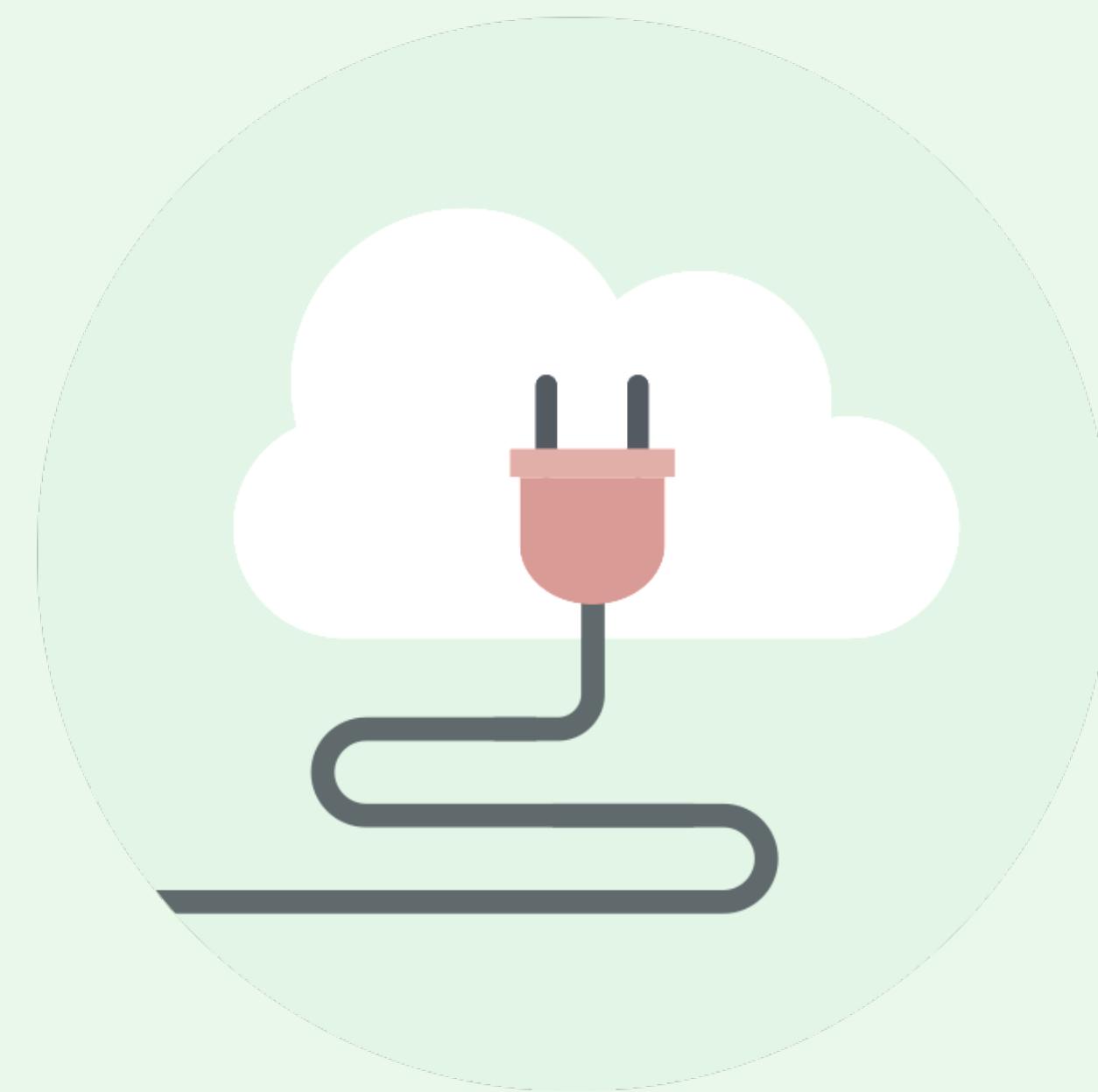
ACM/IFIP Middleware'21  
Dec 10, 2020

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## TENANTS



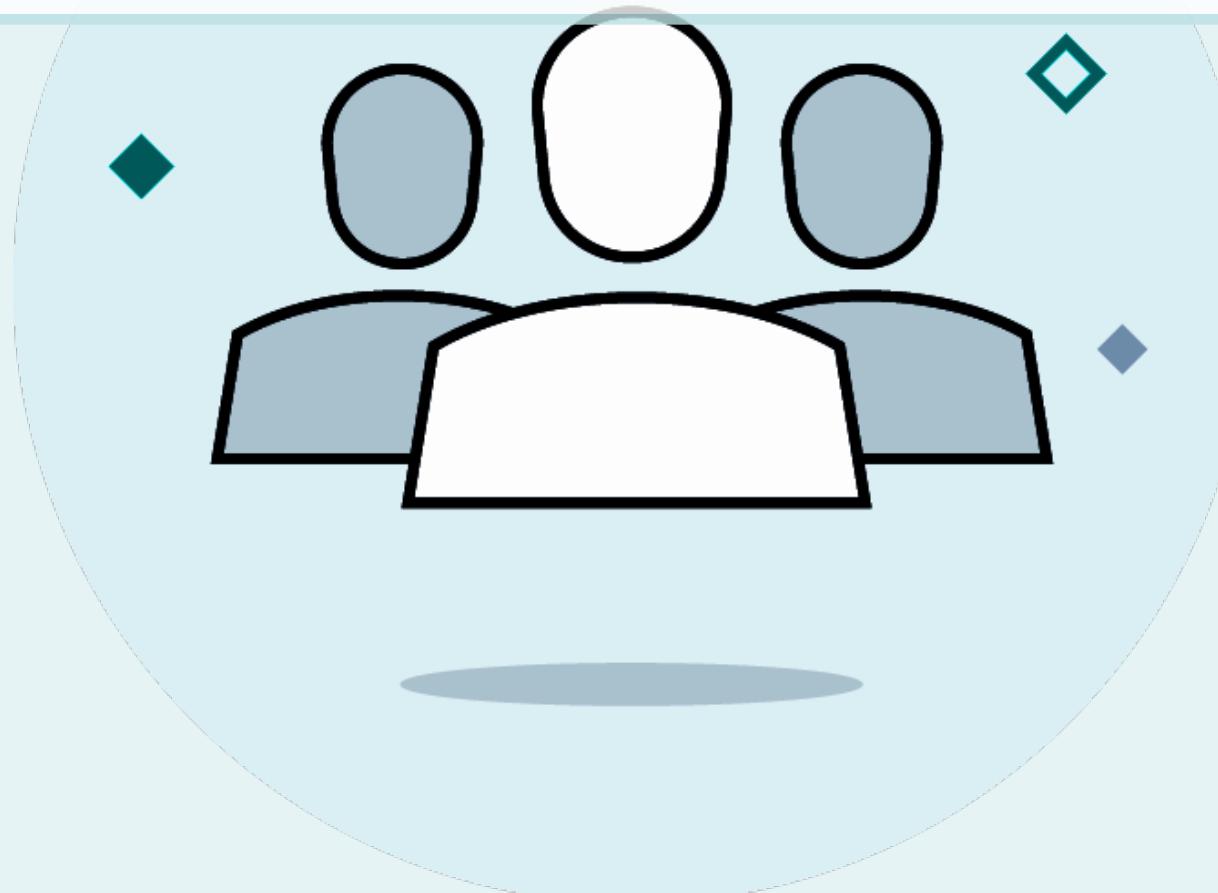
## PROVIDERS



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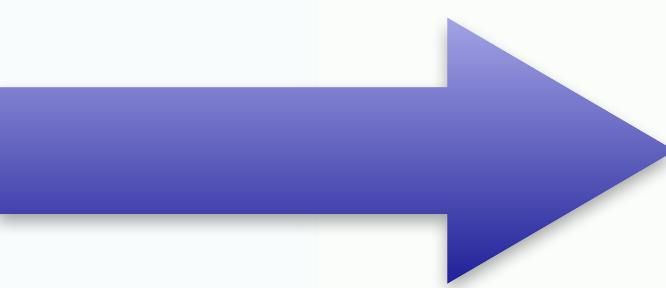
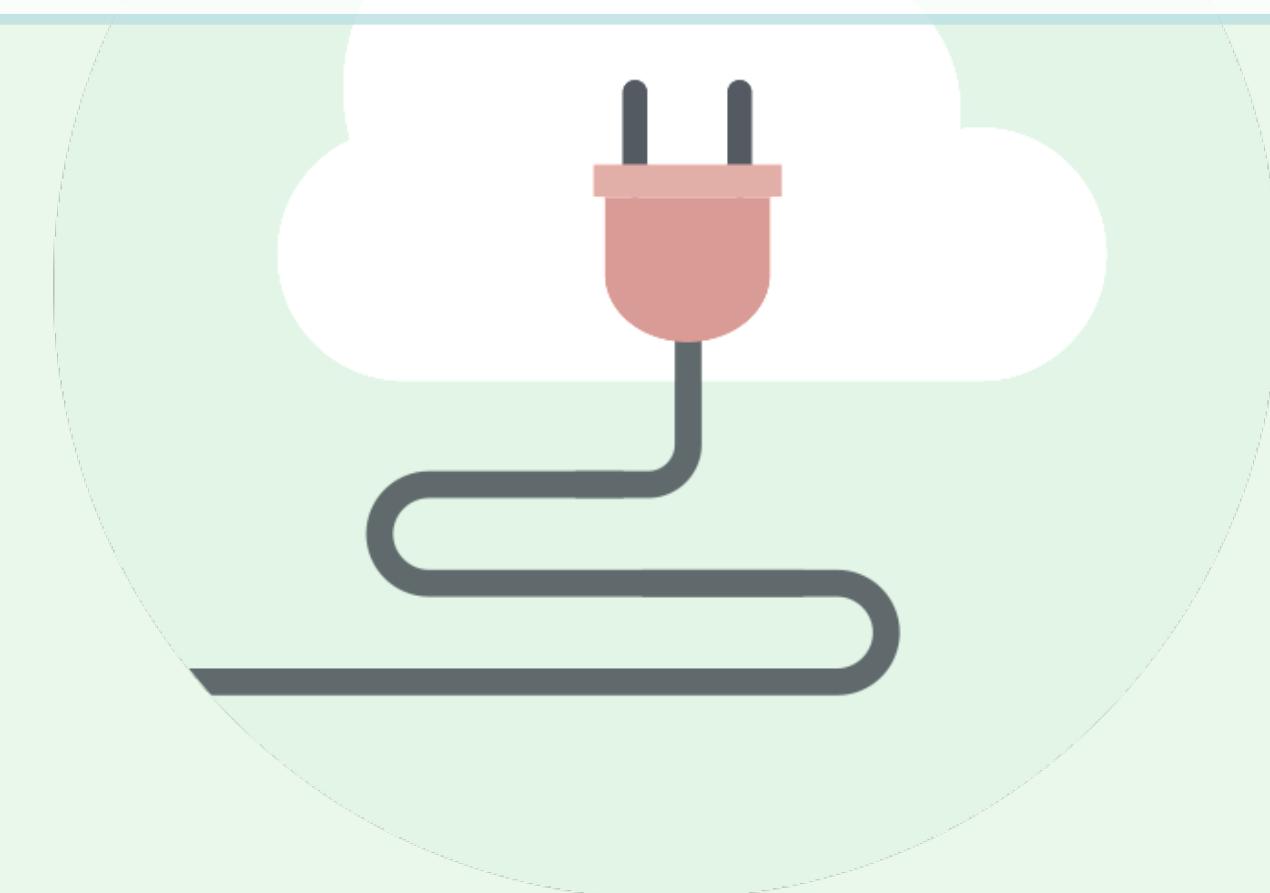
## TENANTS

Faster Response  
Times



## PROVIDERS

Serverless Functions



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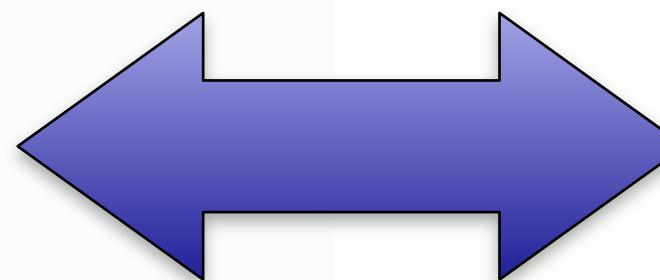
Faster Response  
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SLO violations  
Cold-starts

## PROVIDERS

Serverless Functions

Over Provisioning &  
Underutilization



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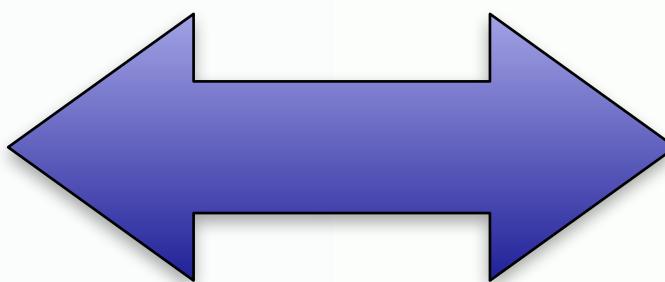
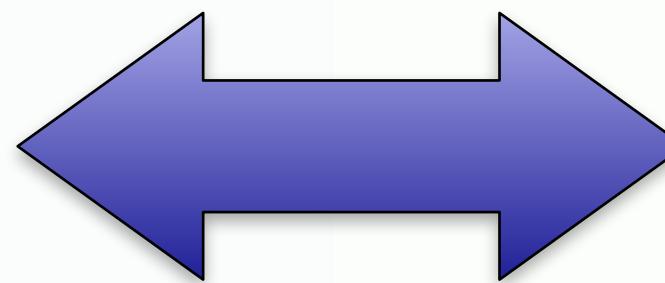
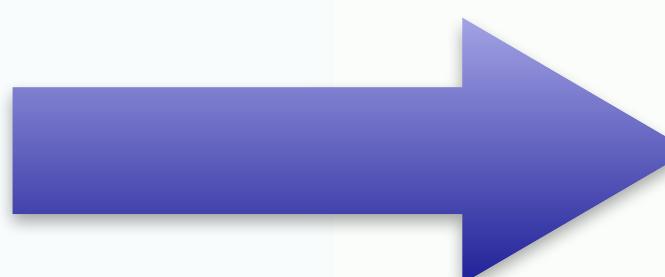
Guarantee SLOs

## PROVIDERS

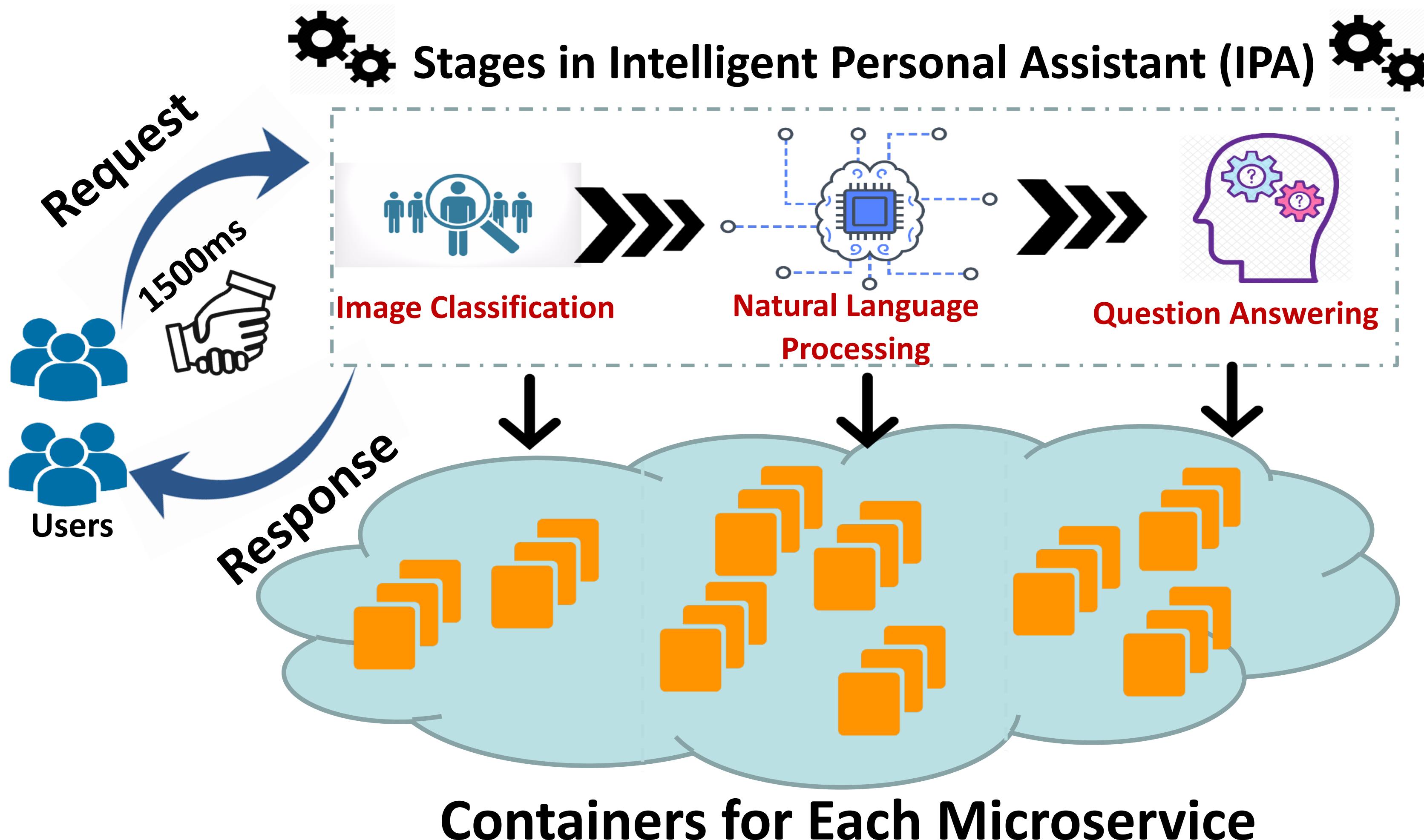
Serverless Functions

Over Provisioning &  
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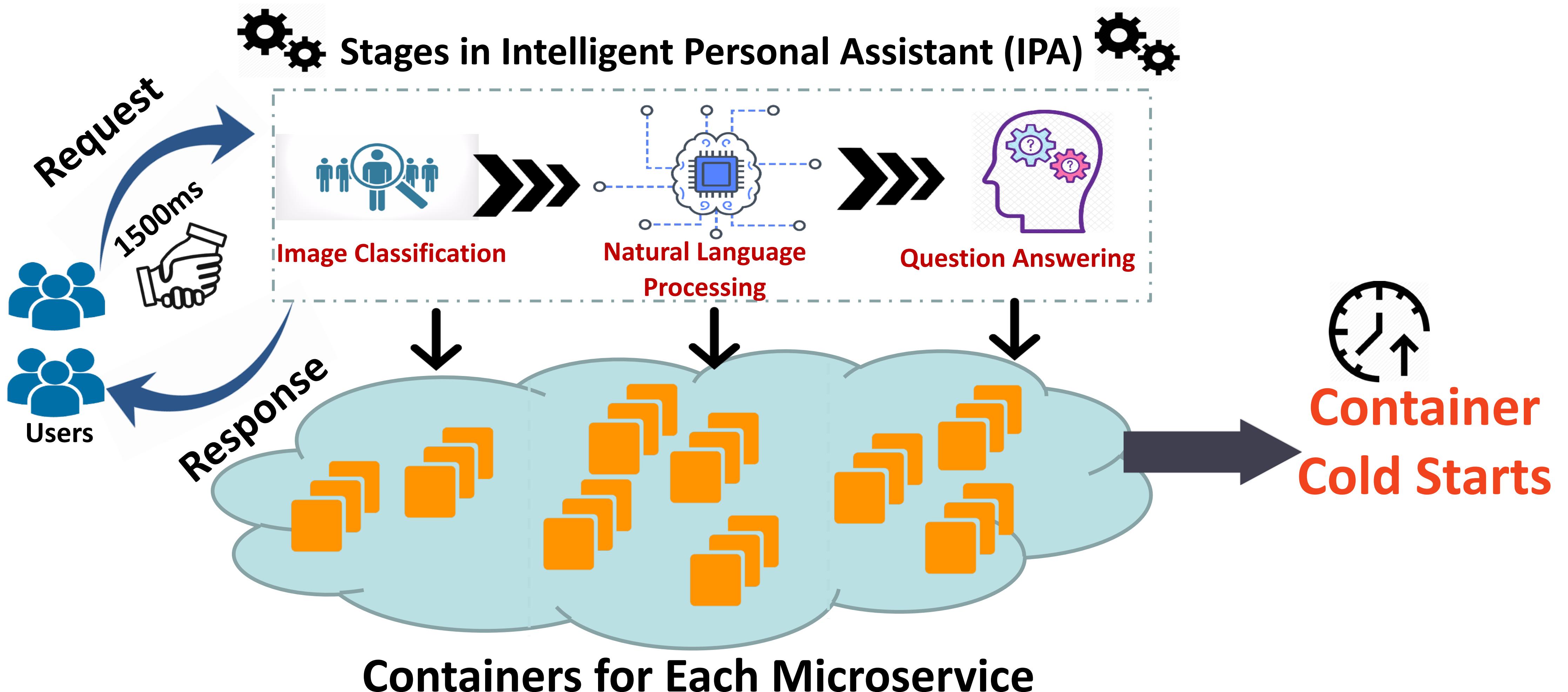
Leverage Application Info  
Fully Utilize



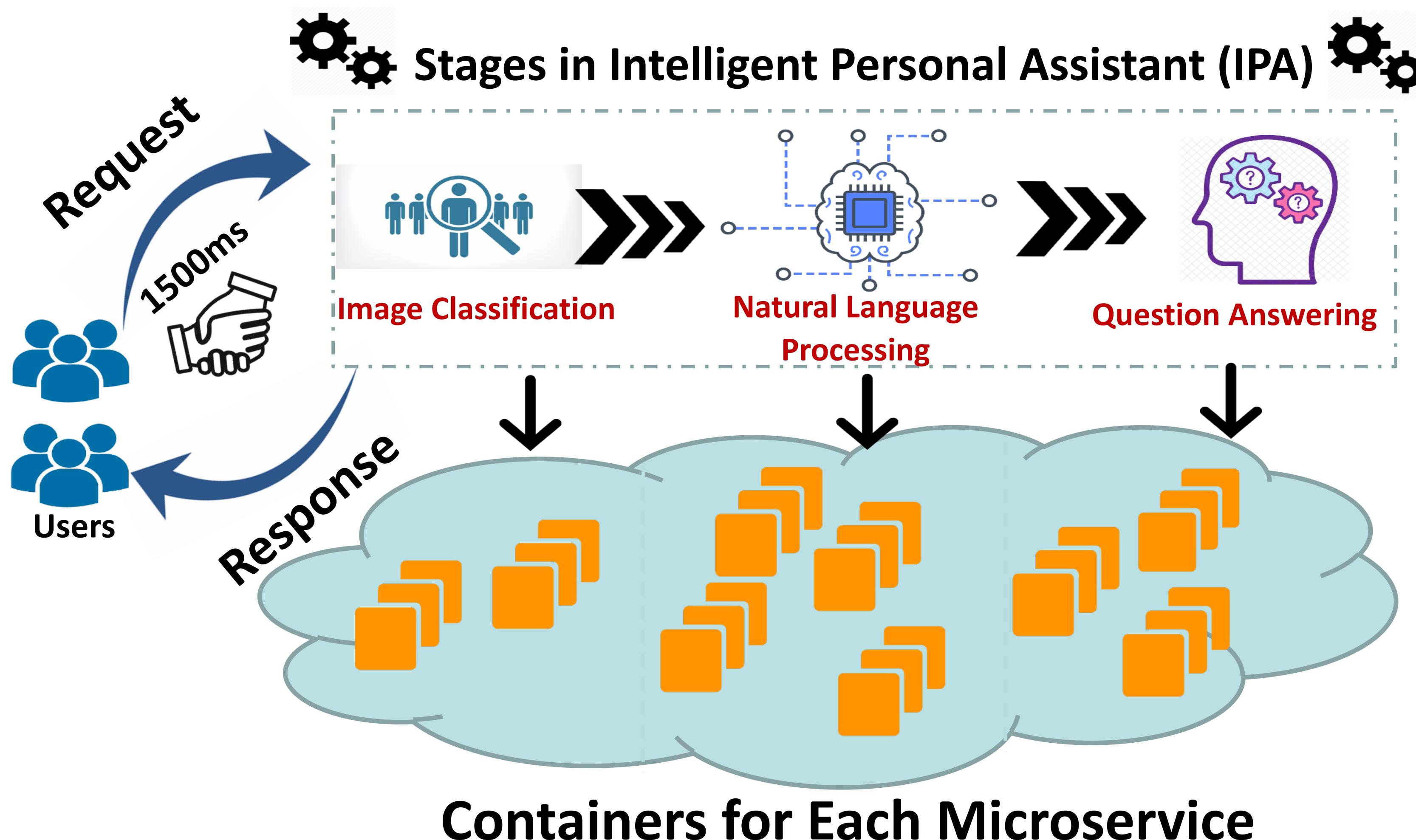
# Serverless Function Chains



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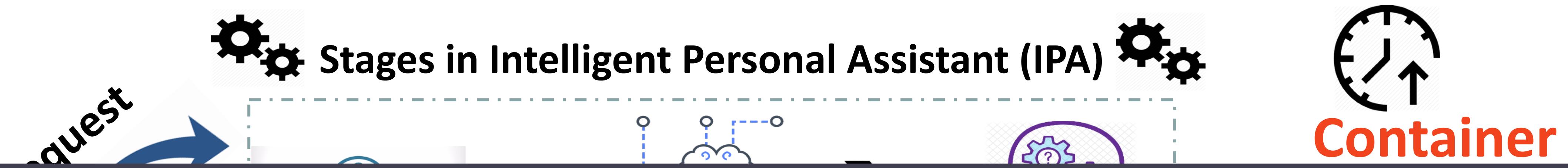
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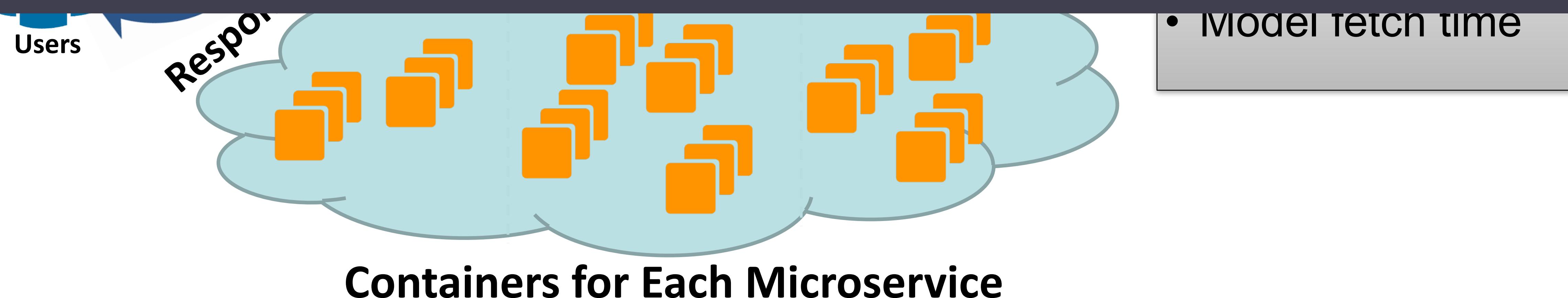
Container Cold Starts

- Container creation
- Model fetch time

# Serverless Function Chains

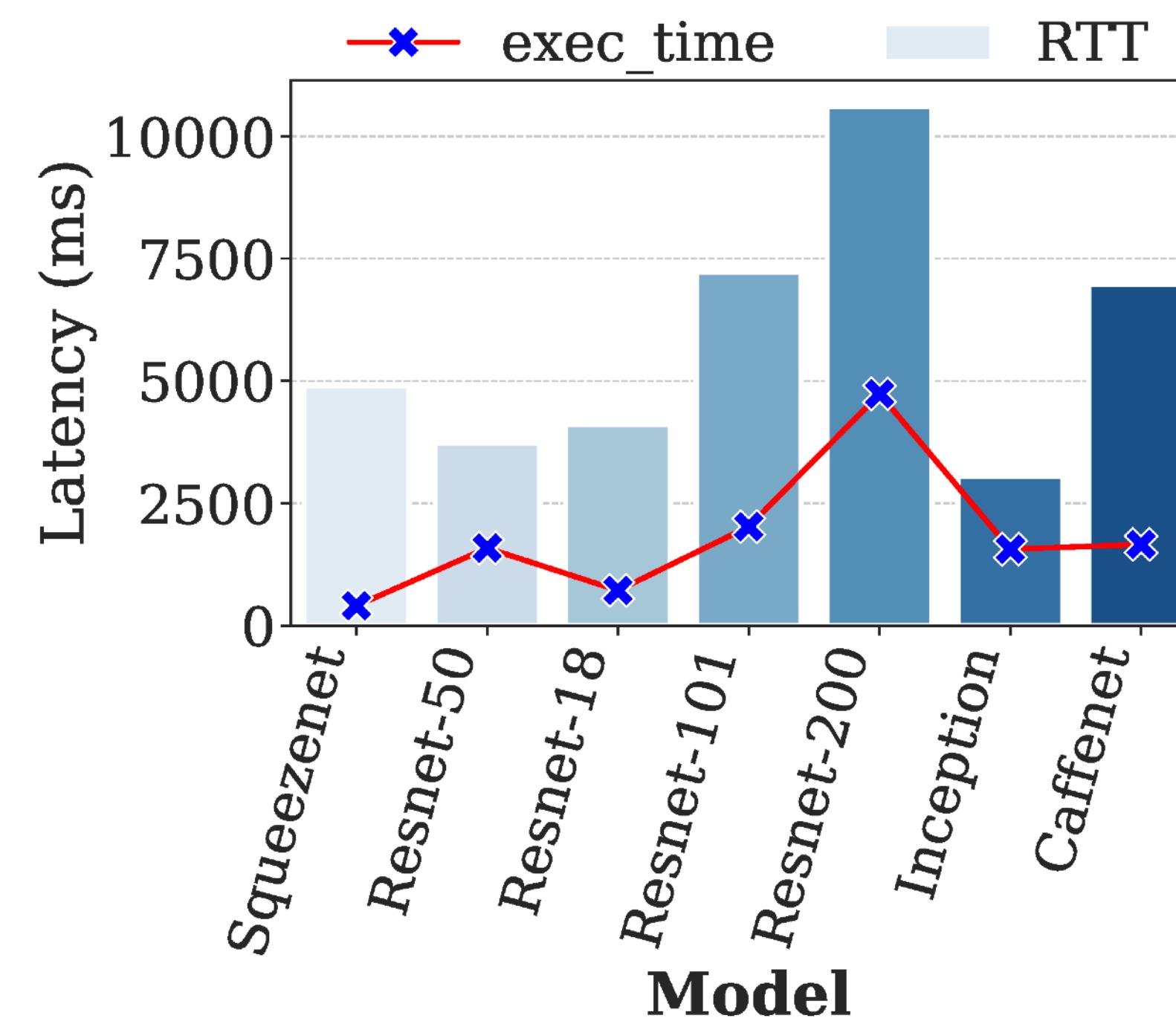


Impact of cold-starts on performance?

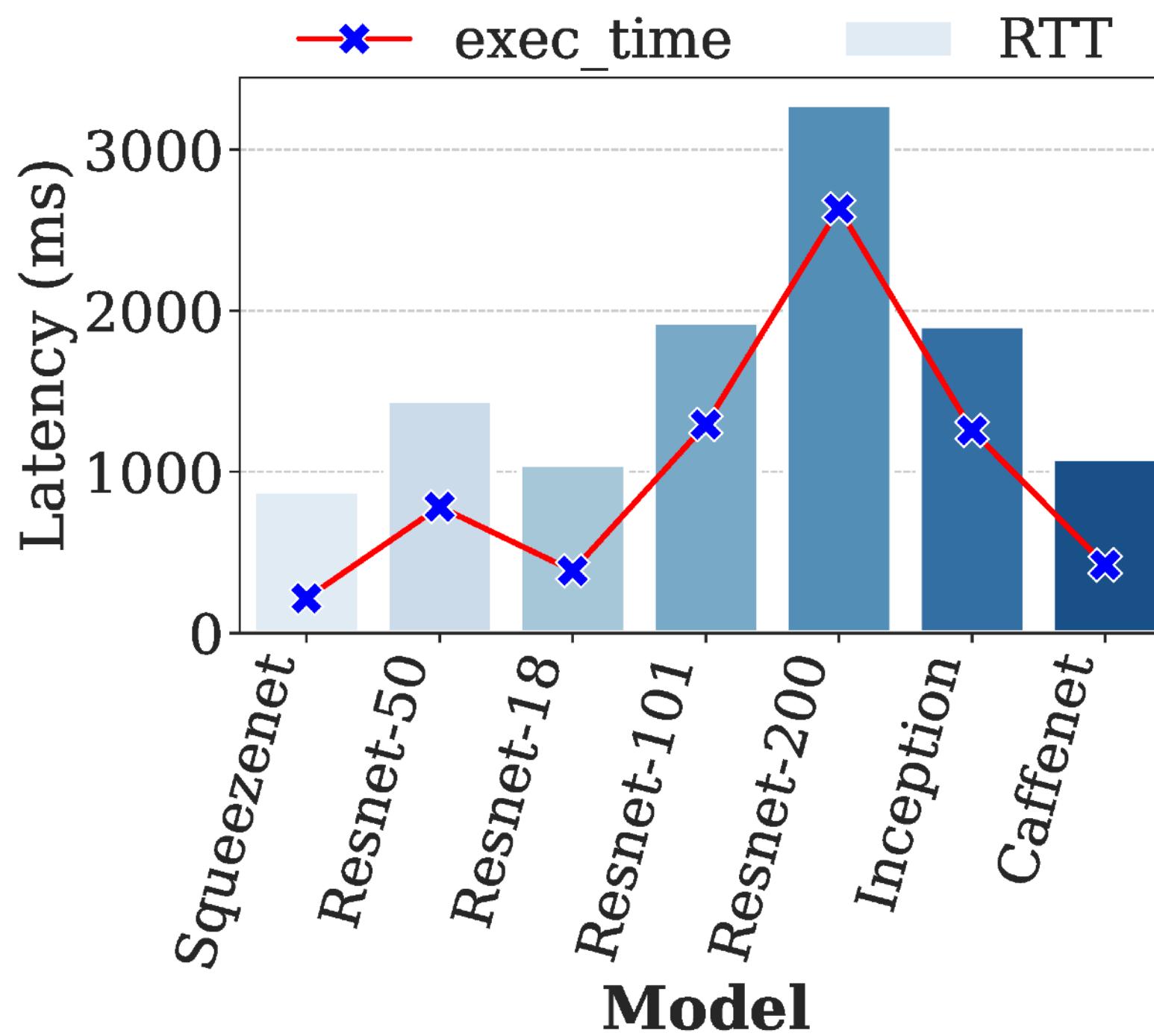


# Why Cold Starts are bad?

## Cold Start (First invocation)

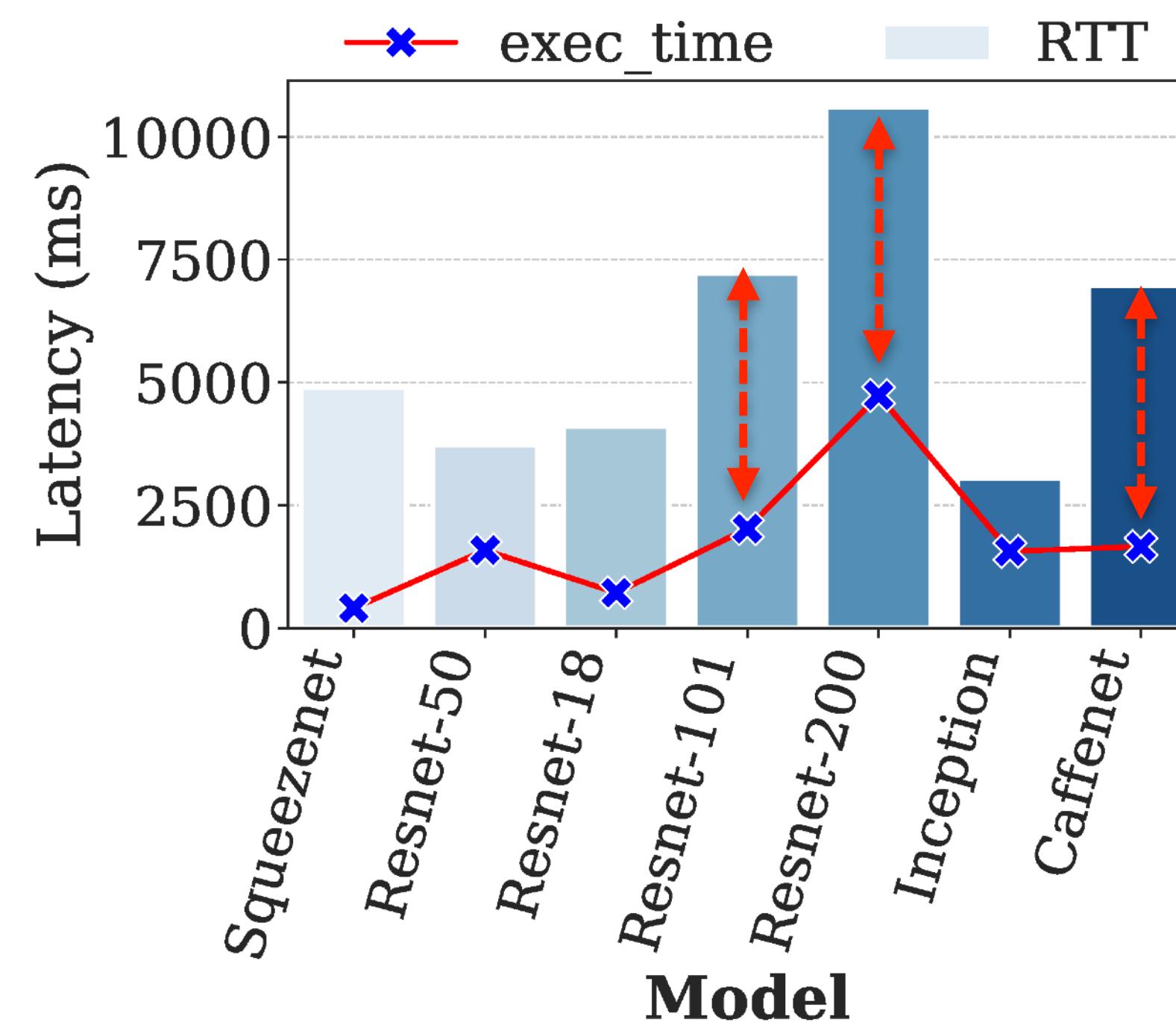


## Warm Start (Concurrent Invocations)

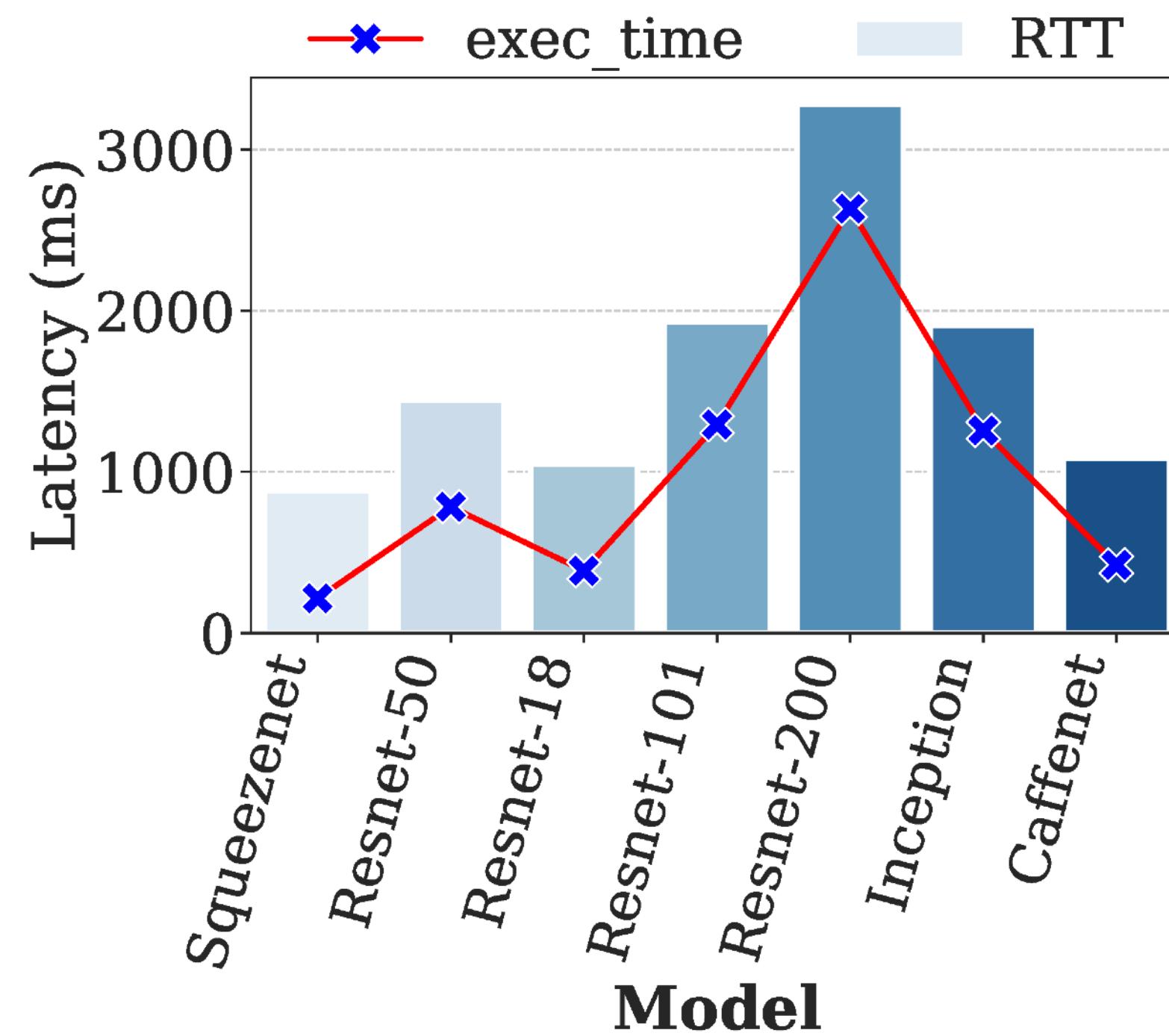


# Why Cold Starts are bad?

**Cold Start (First invocation)**



**Warm Start (Concurrent Invocations)**



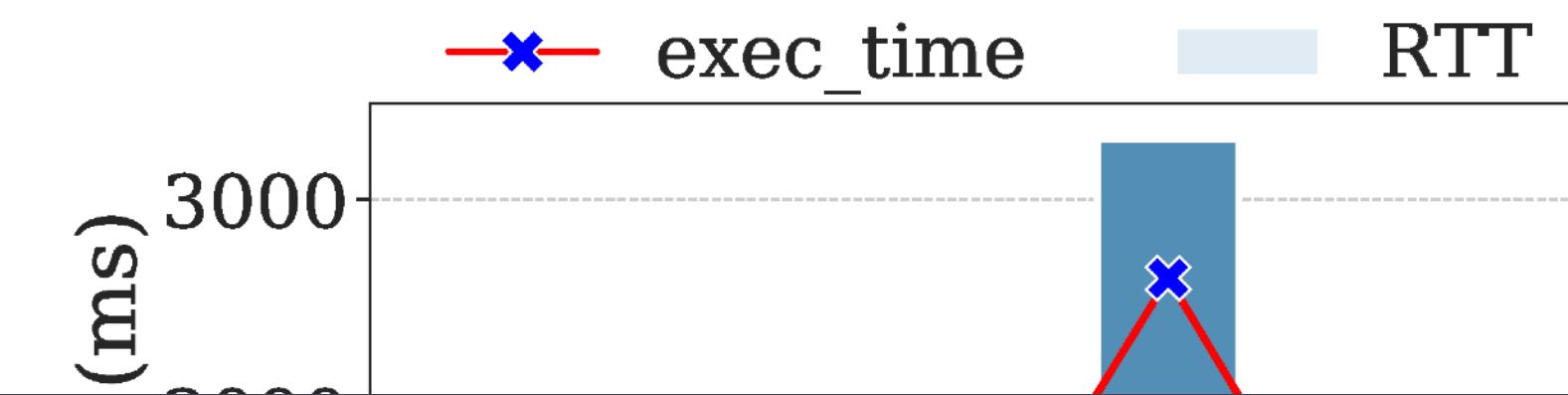
Cold starts contribute ~2000 to 7500 ms on top of execution time

# Why Cold Starts are bad?

**Cold Start (First invocation)**



**Warm Start (Concurrent Invocations)**



## How providers handle cold starts?



Cold starts contribute ~2000 to 7500 ms on top of execution time

# Current Serverless Platforms

*Wang et al, Peeking behind the curtains of Serverless Platforms in ATC'18*

# Current Serverless Platforms

- Spawn new containers if existing containers are busy.
  - Leads to SLO violations due to cold-starts.
  - Many idle containers. Wasted power and energy.



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- Not aware of application execution times and response latency requirements.

→ Colossal container overprovisioning.

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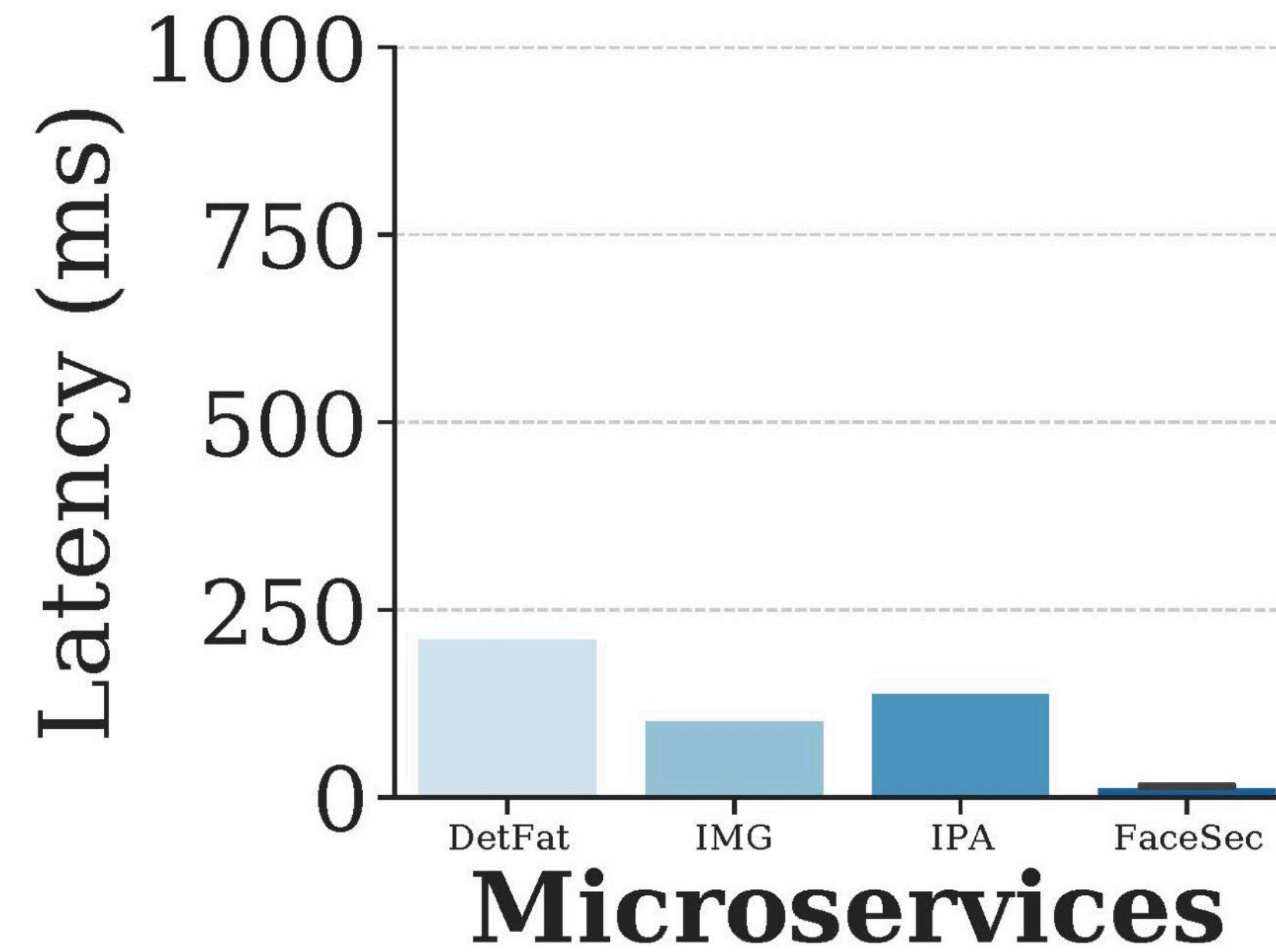


## How can we do better?

- Not aware of application execution times and response latency requirements.
  - Colossal container overprovisioning.

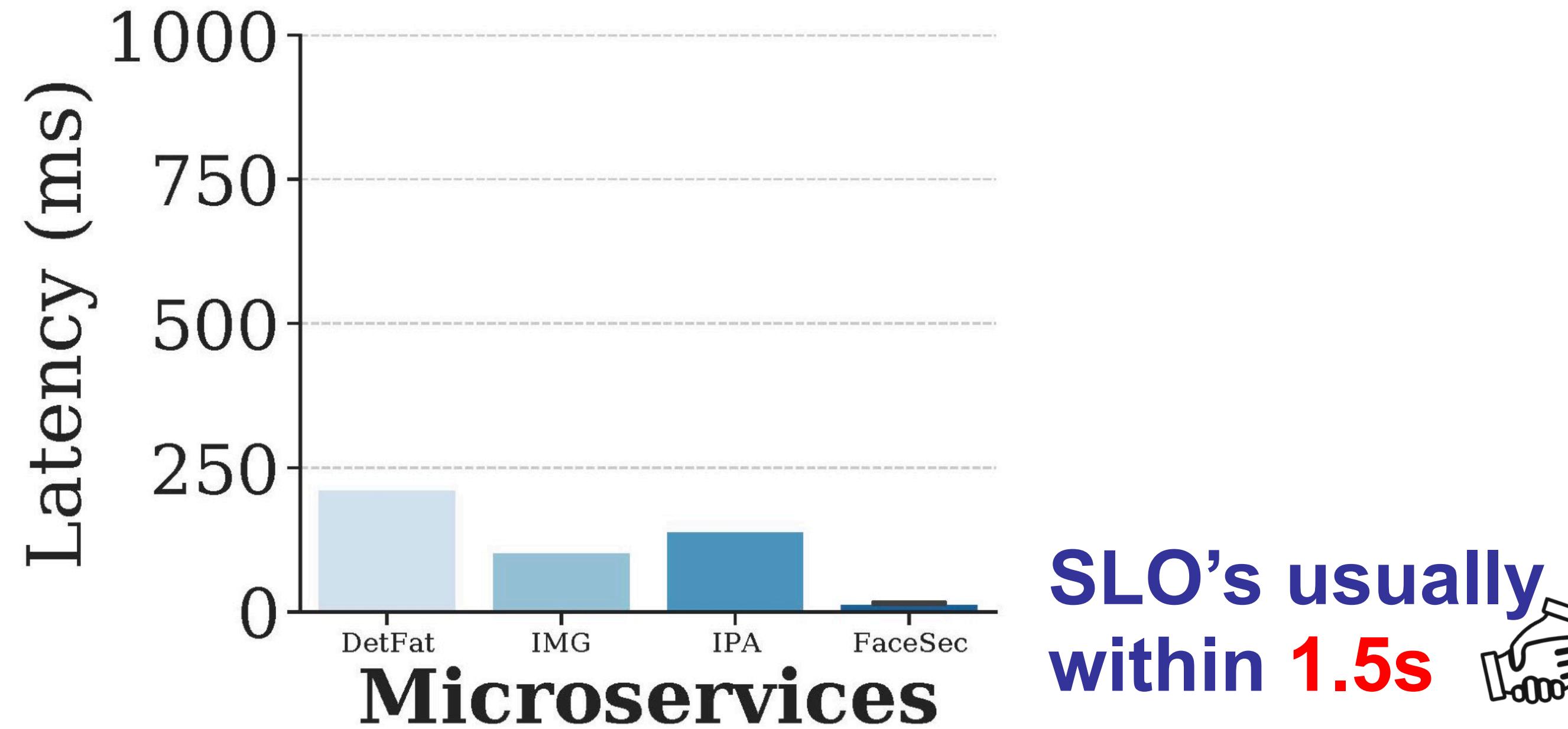
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# Application Characterization



*Djinn and Tonic- DNN Inference Benchmark Suite-ISCA'15*

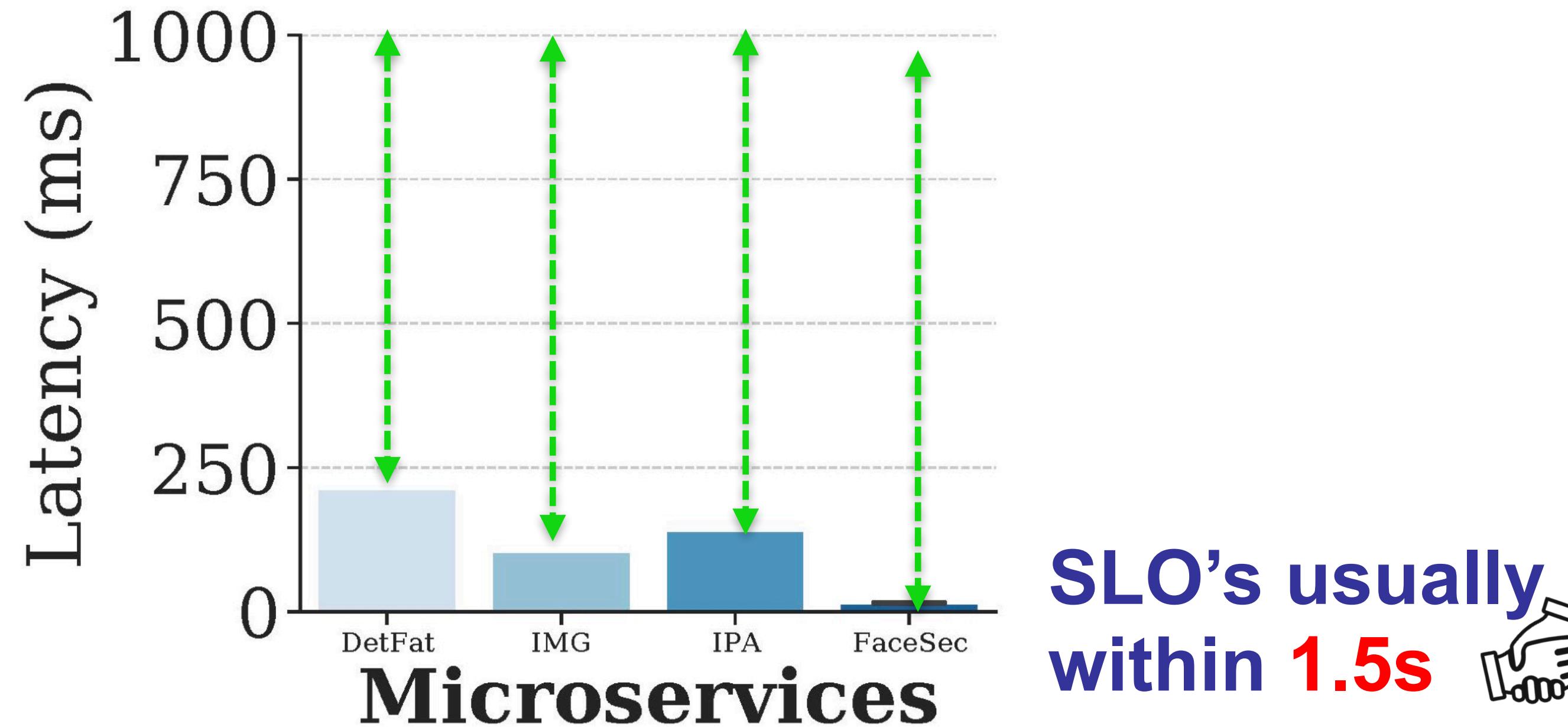
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*Swayam: Distributed Autoscaling to Meet SLAs of Machine Learning Inference Services, Middleware'17*

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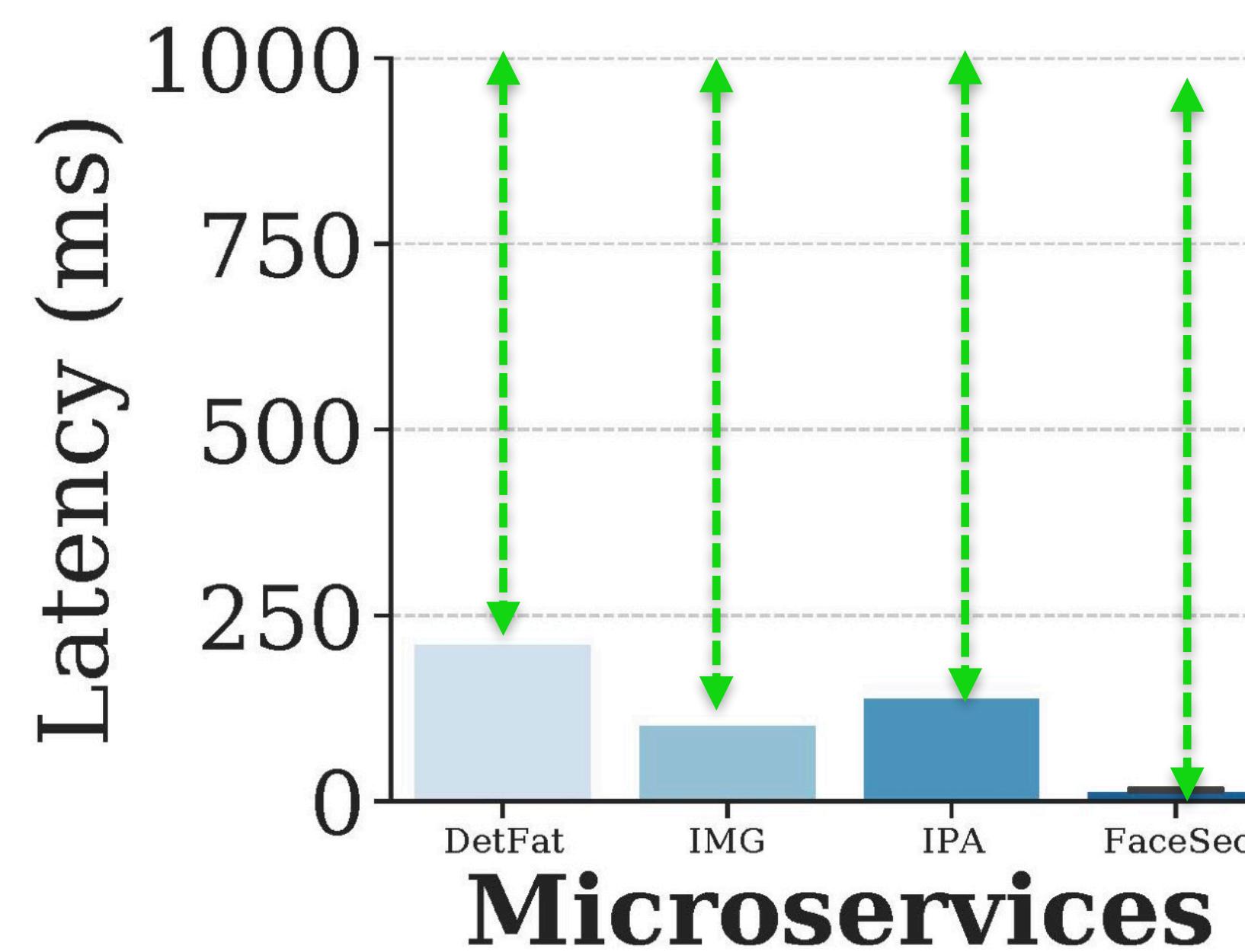
**SLO's usually  
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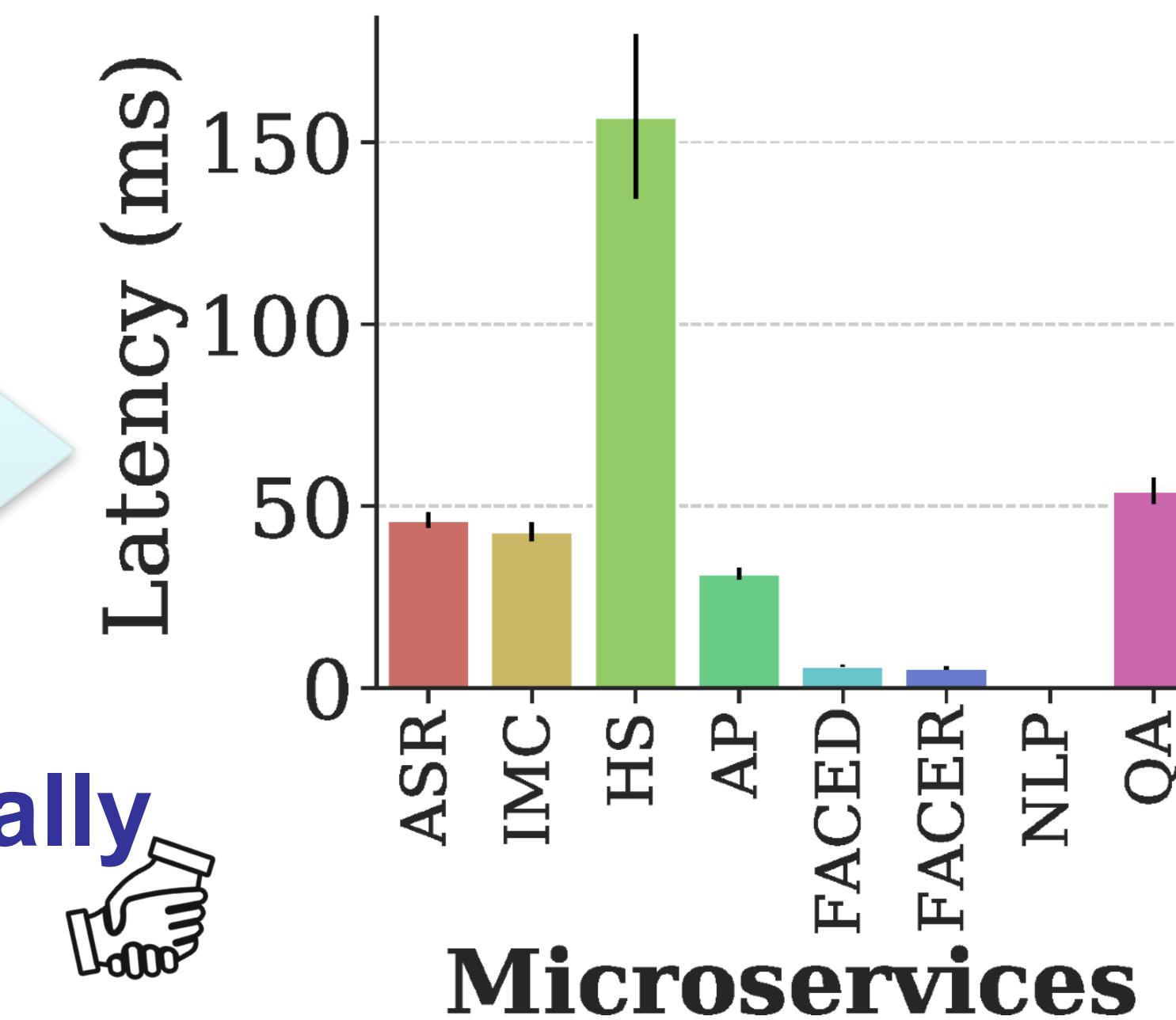
- Multi-staged applications have ample slack.

# Application Characterization



Per Stage

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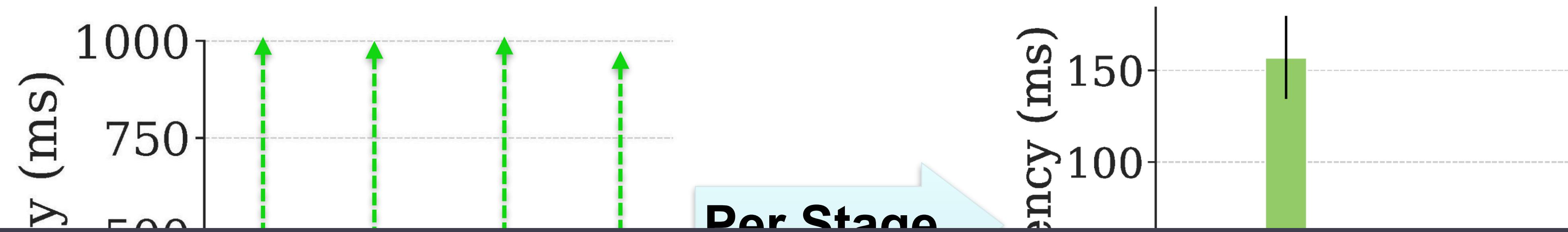


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Swayam: Distributed Autoscaling to Meet SLAs of Machine Learning Inference Services, Middleware'17

- Multi-staged applications have ample slack.
- Execution times of each function is predictable.

# Application Characterization



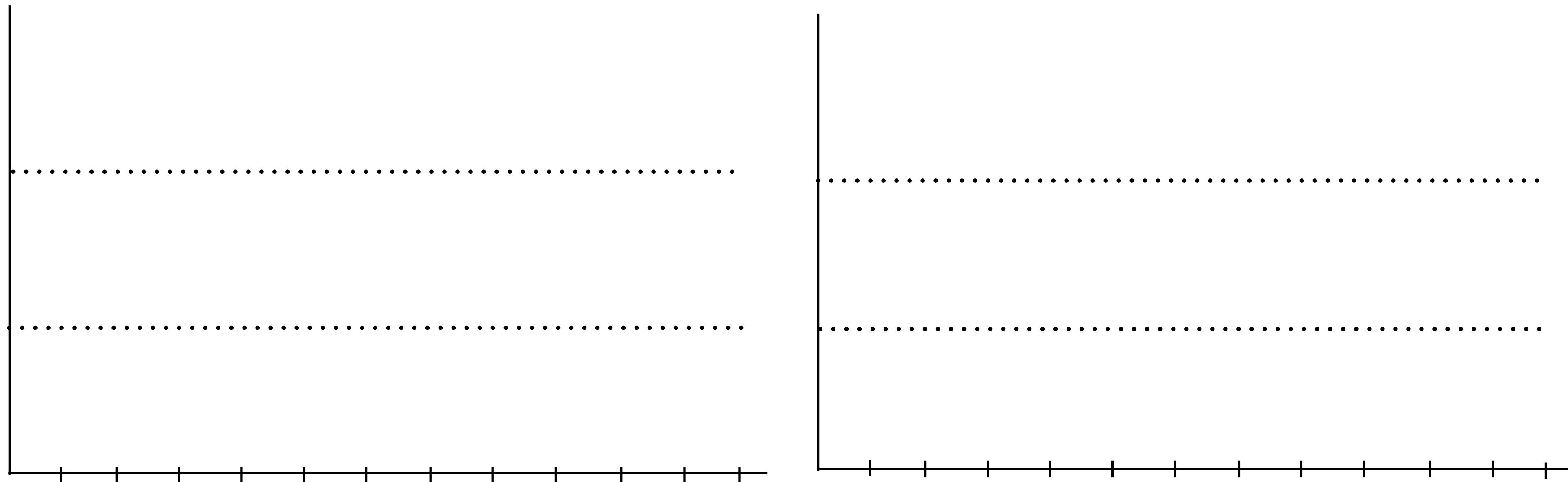
## How to exploit the slack and execution time predictability?

*Djinn and Tonic- DNN Inference Benchmark Suite-ISCA 15*

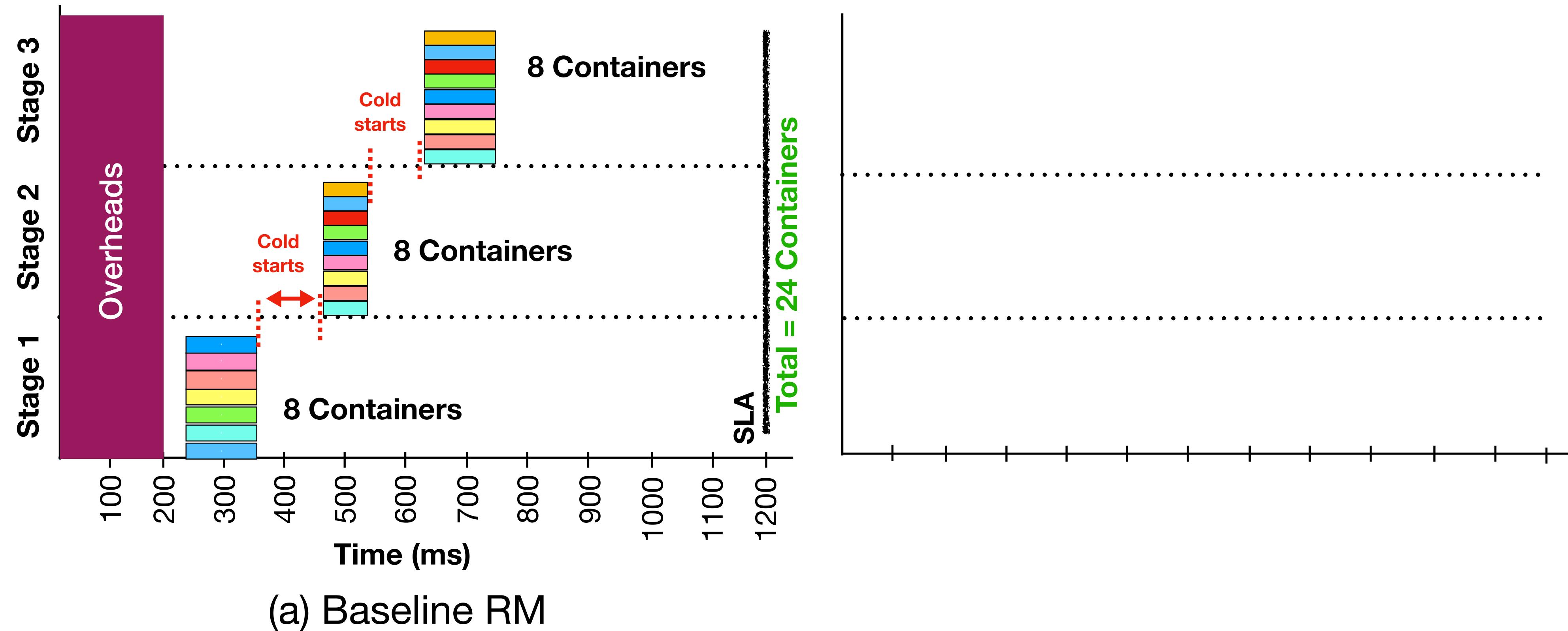
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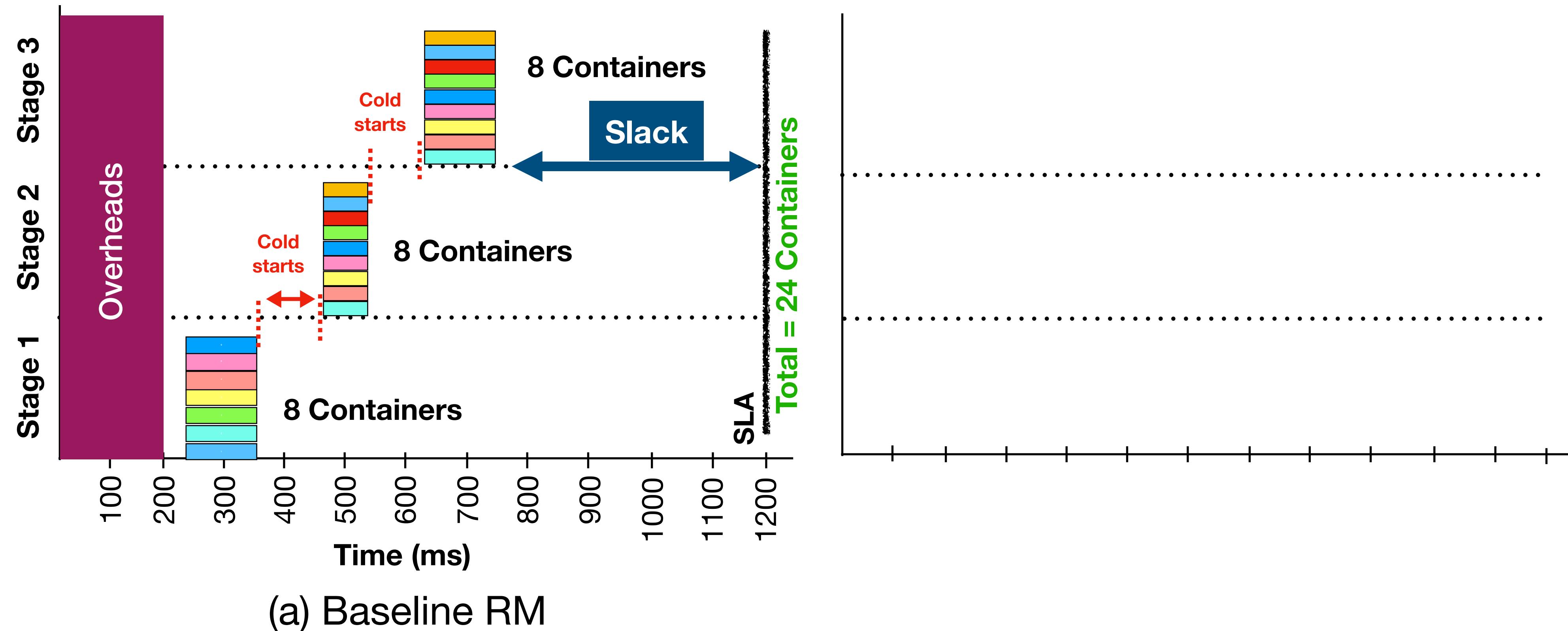
# Slack aware queuing



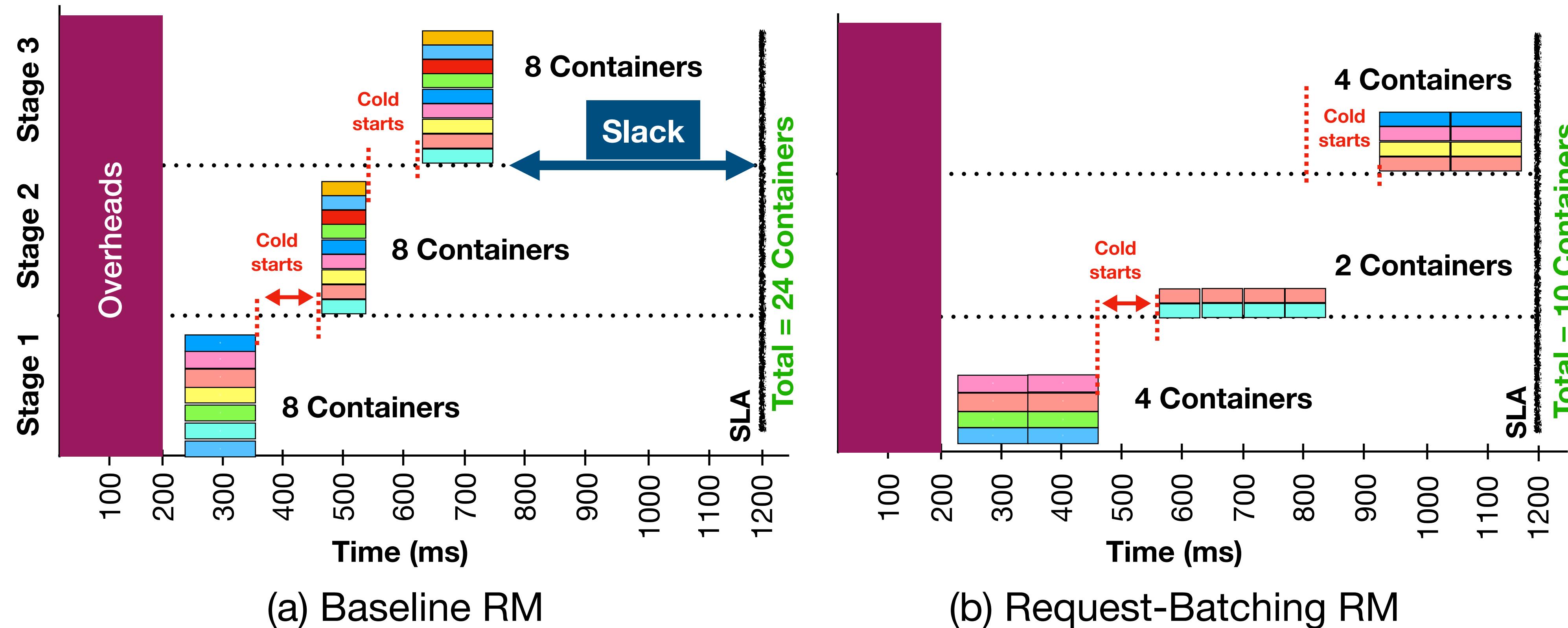
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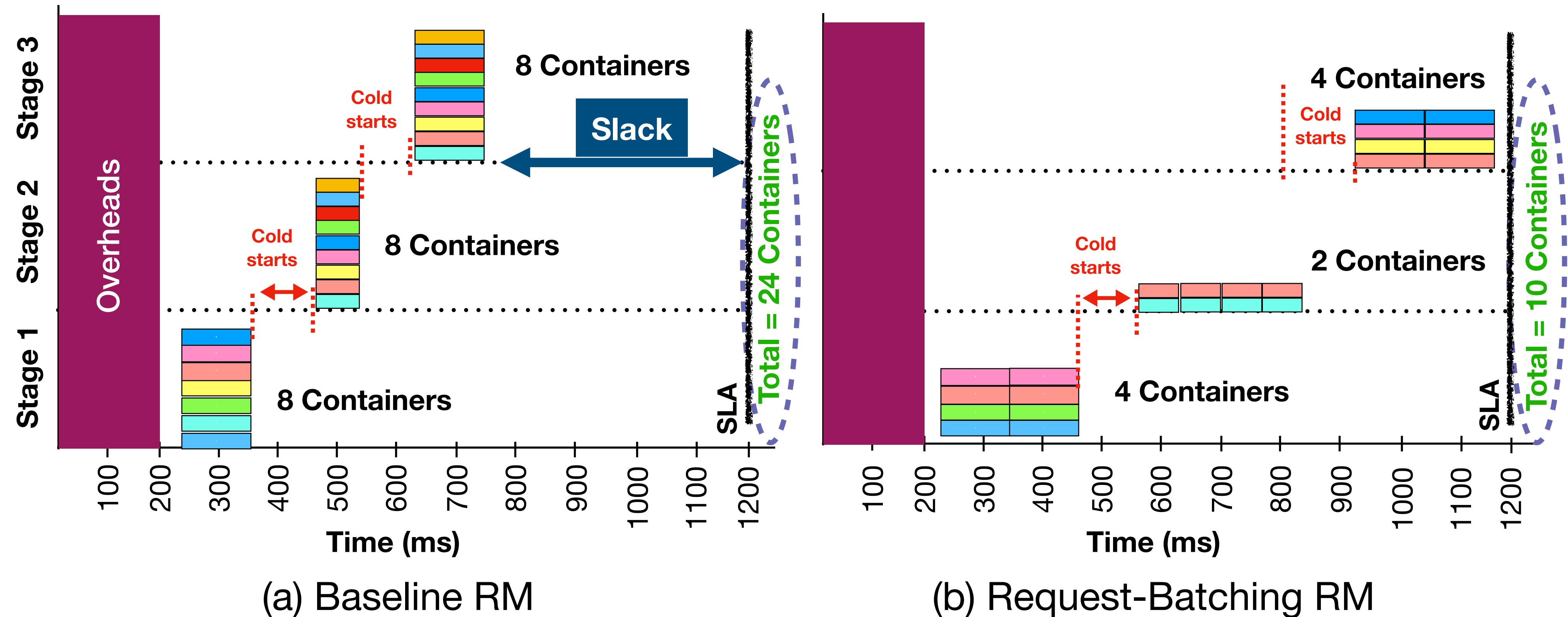
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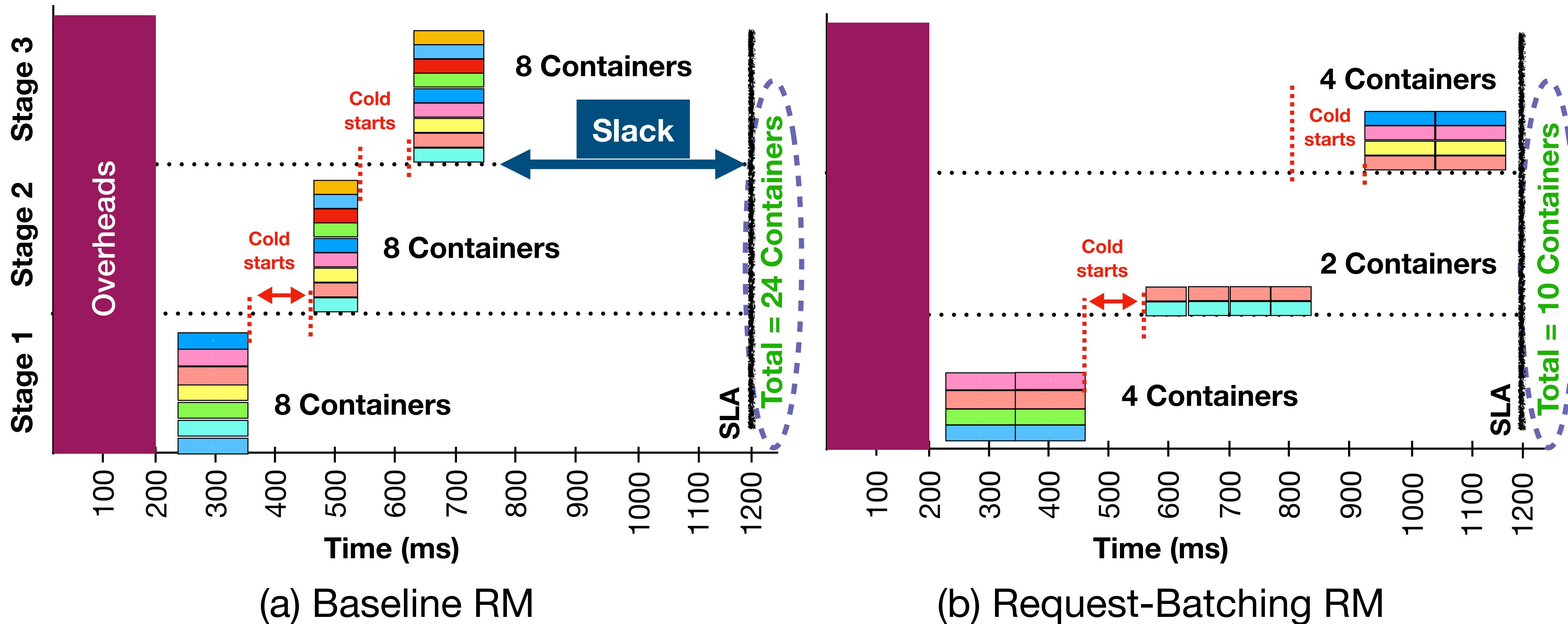
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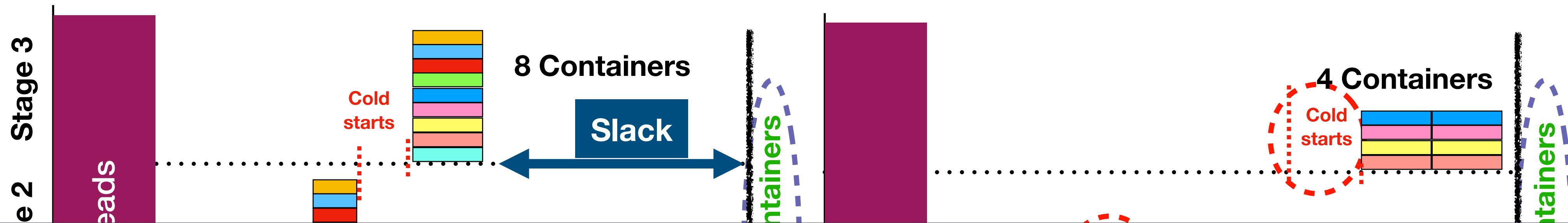


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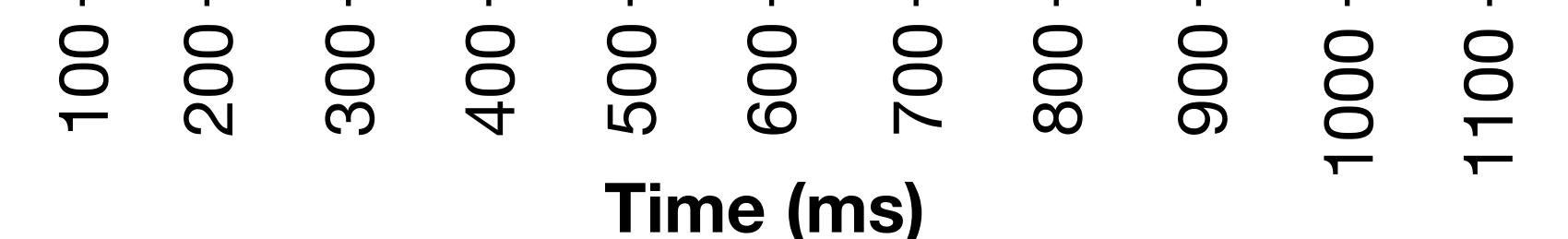


Exploiting Slack to Queue requests can save  
up to **14 containers**.

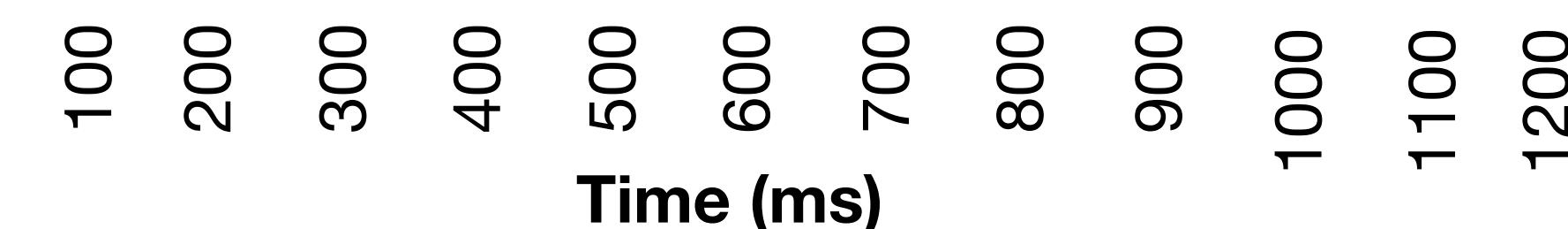
# Slack aware queuing



## How to allocate Slack?



(a) Baseline RM



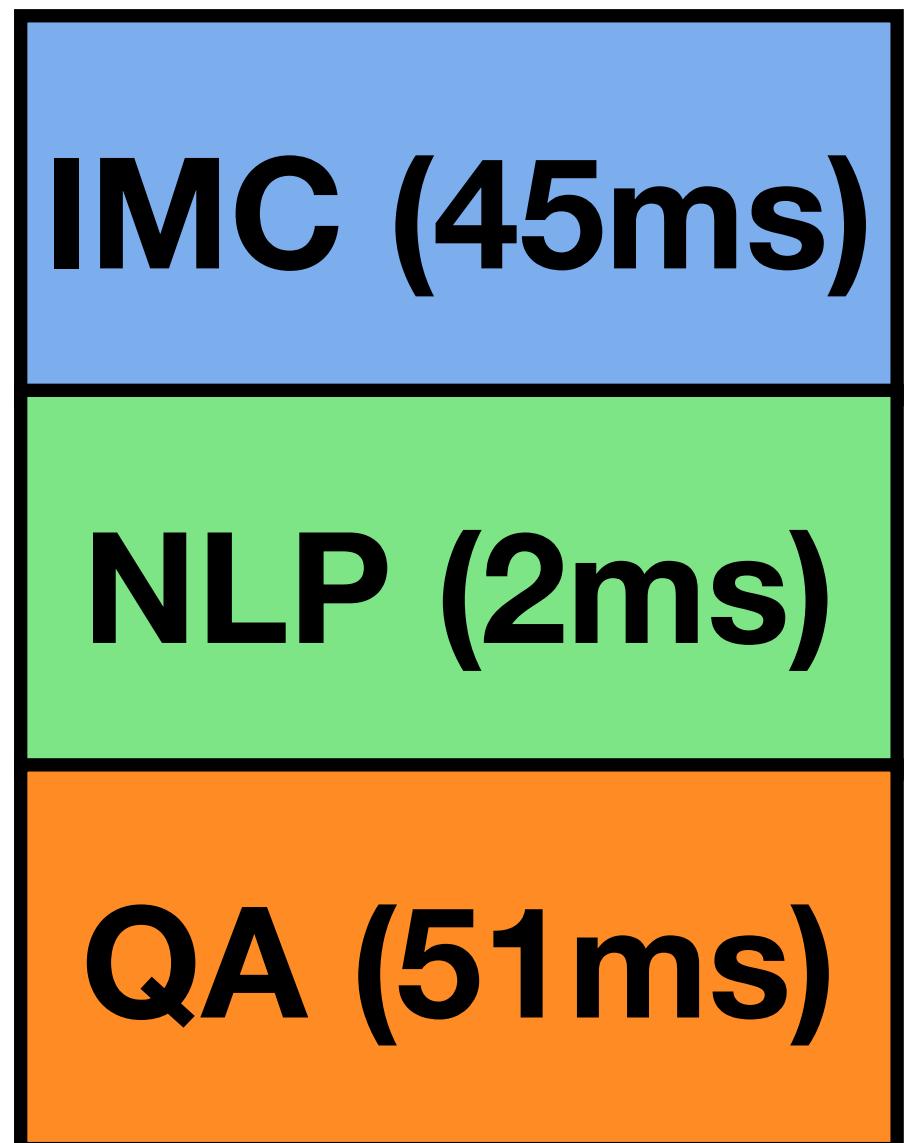
(b) Request-Batching RM

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# Slack Allocation

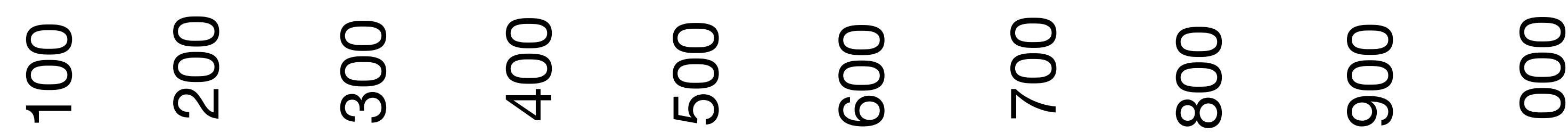
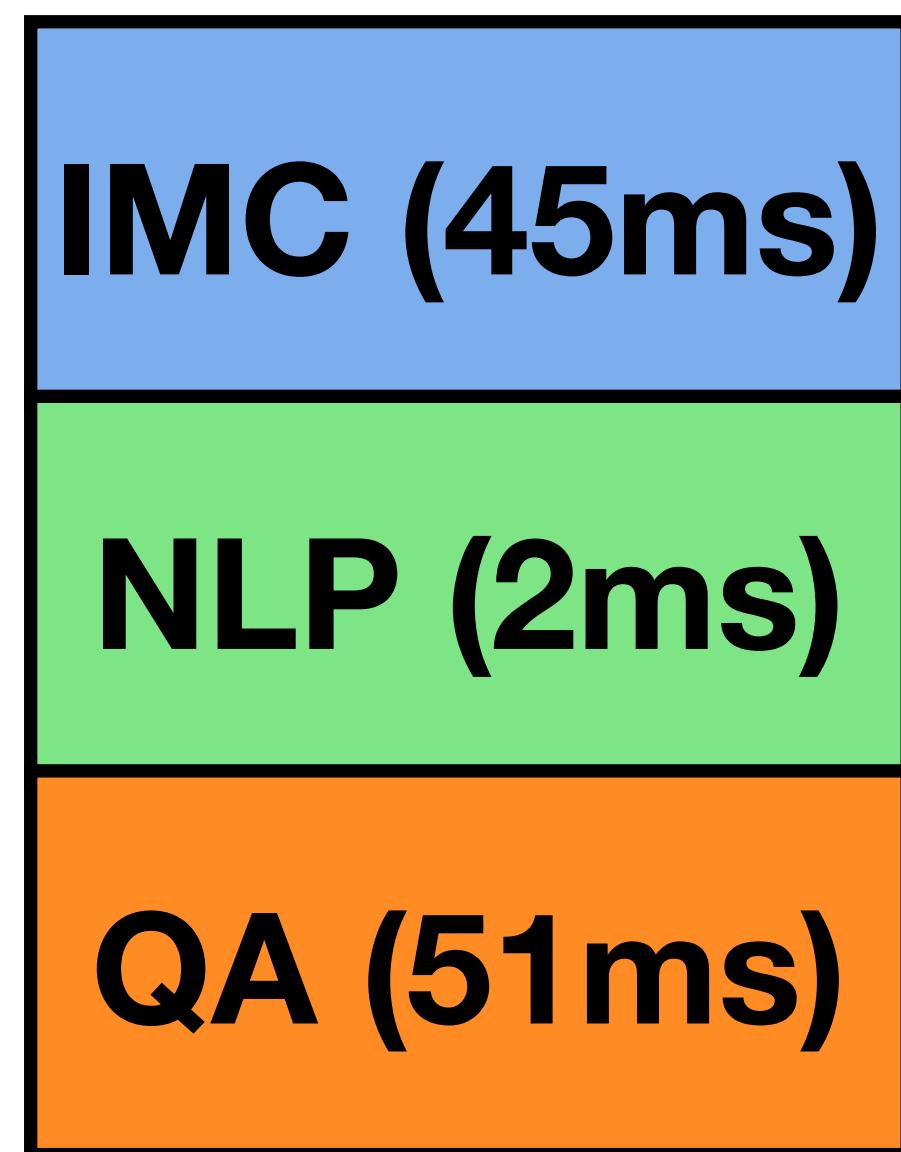
# Slack Allocation

Slack = **700ms**



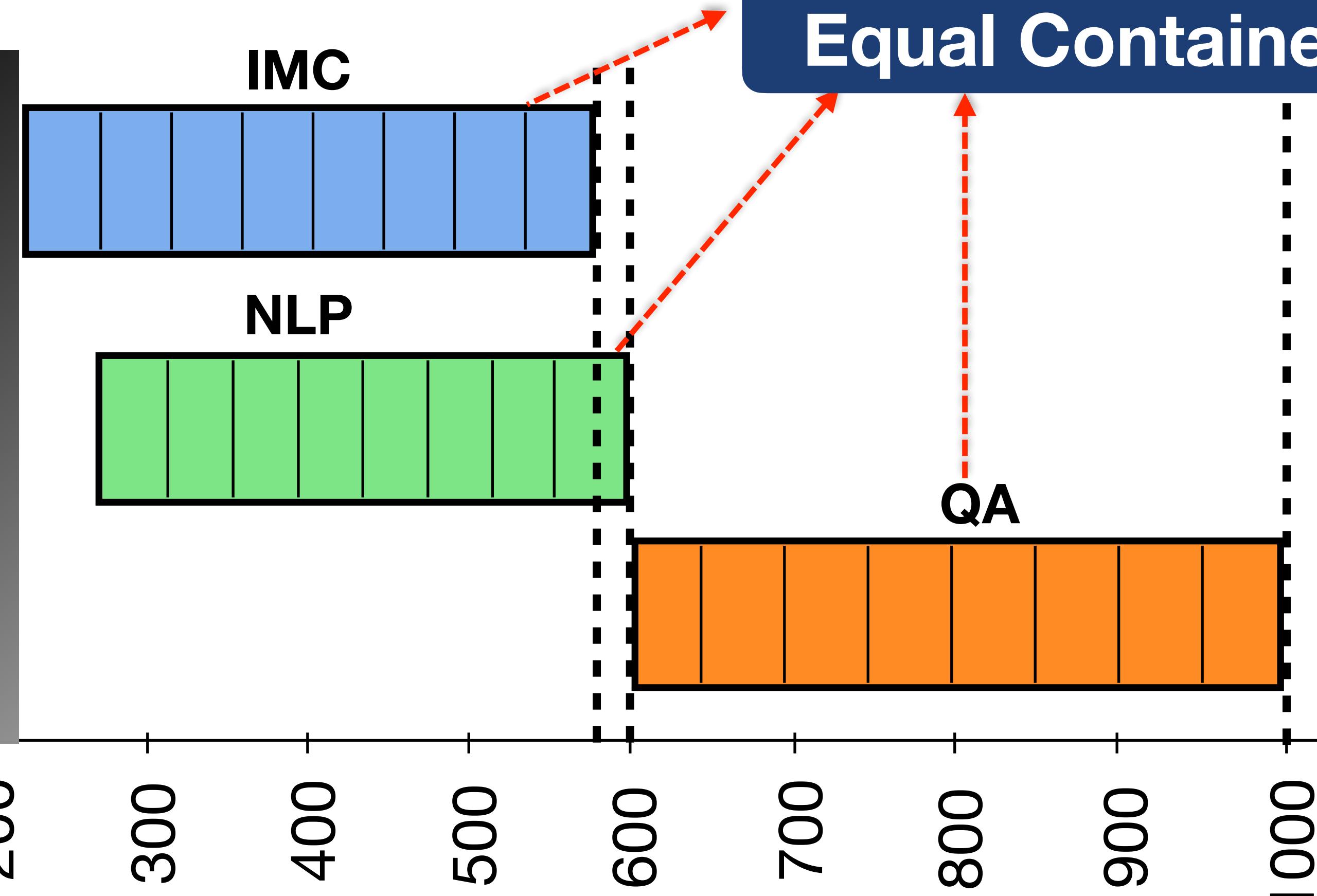
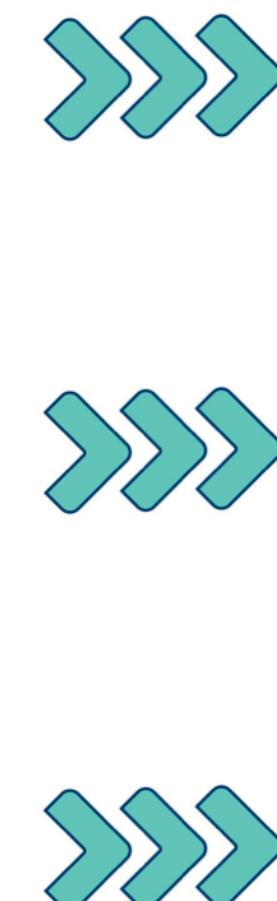
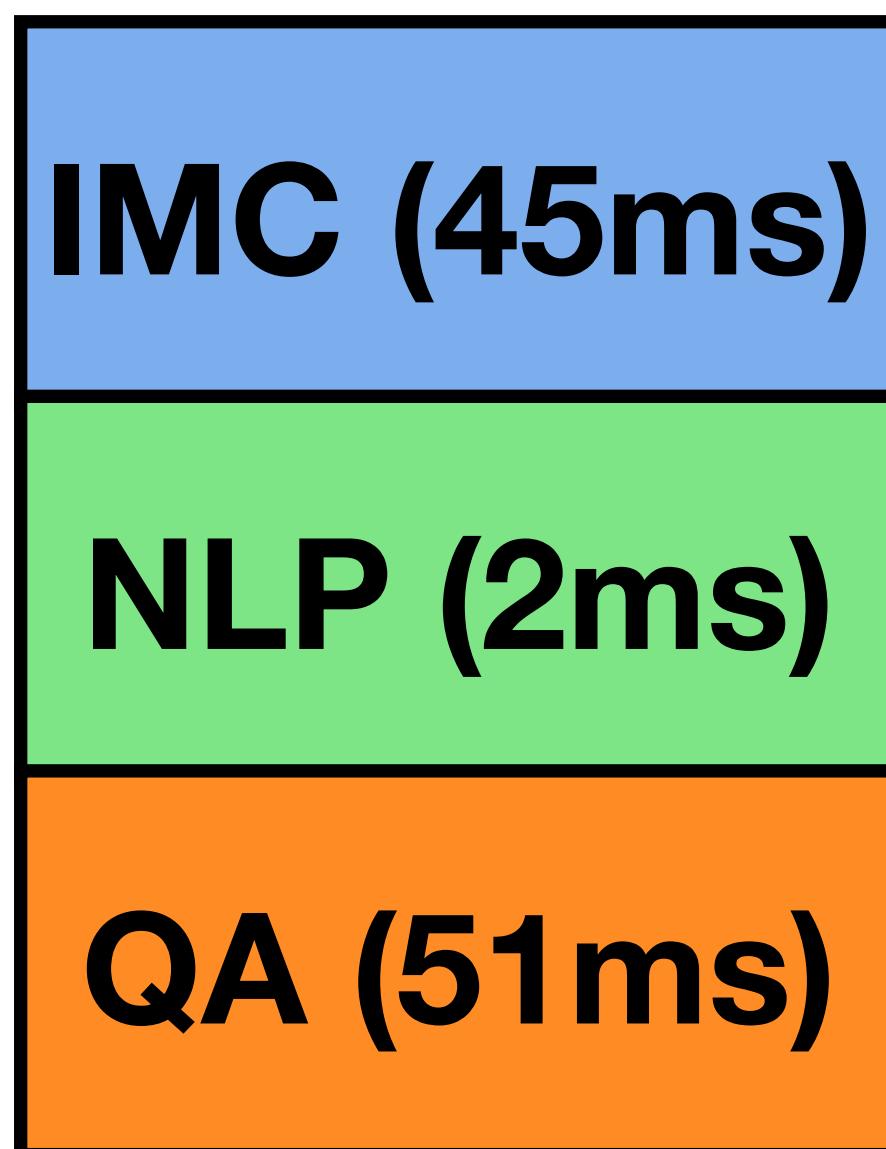
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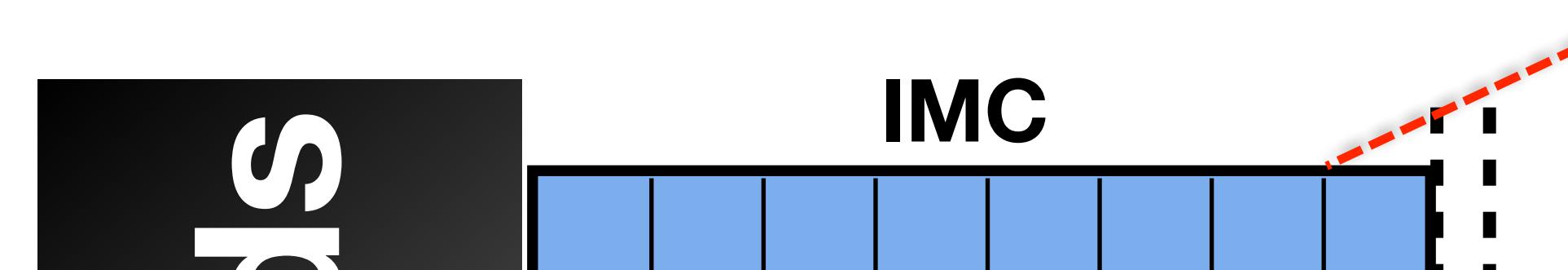
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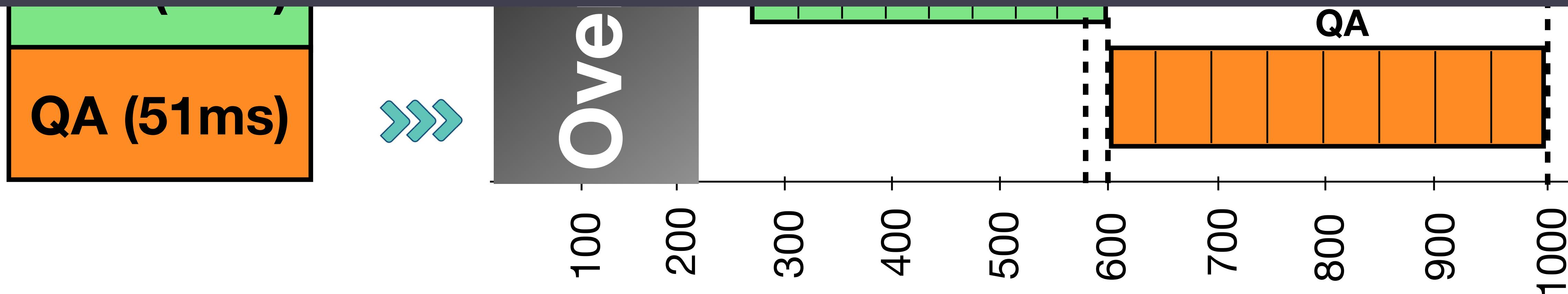
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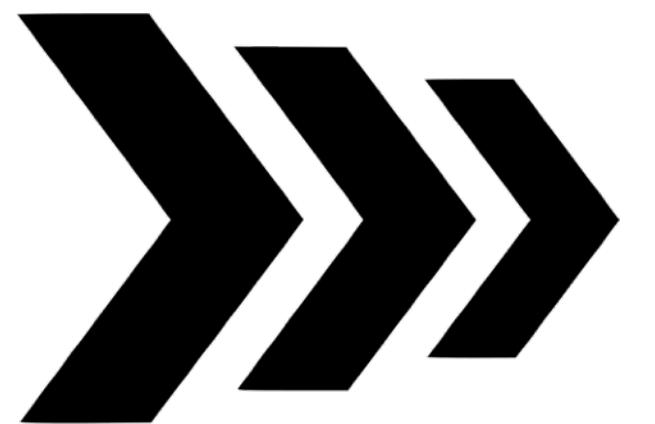
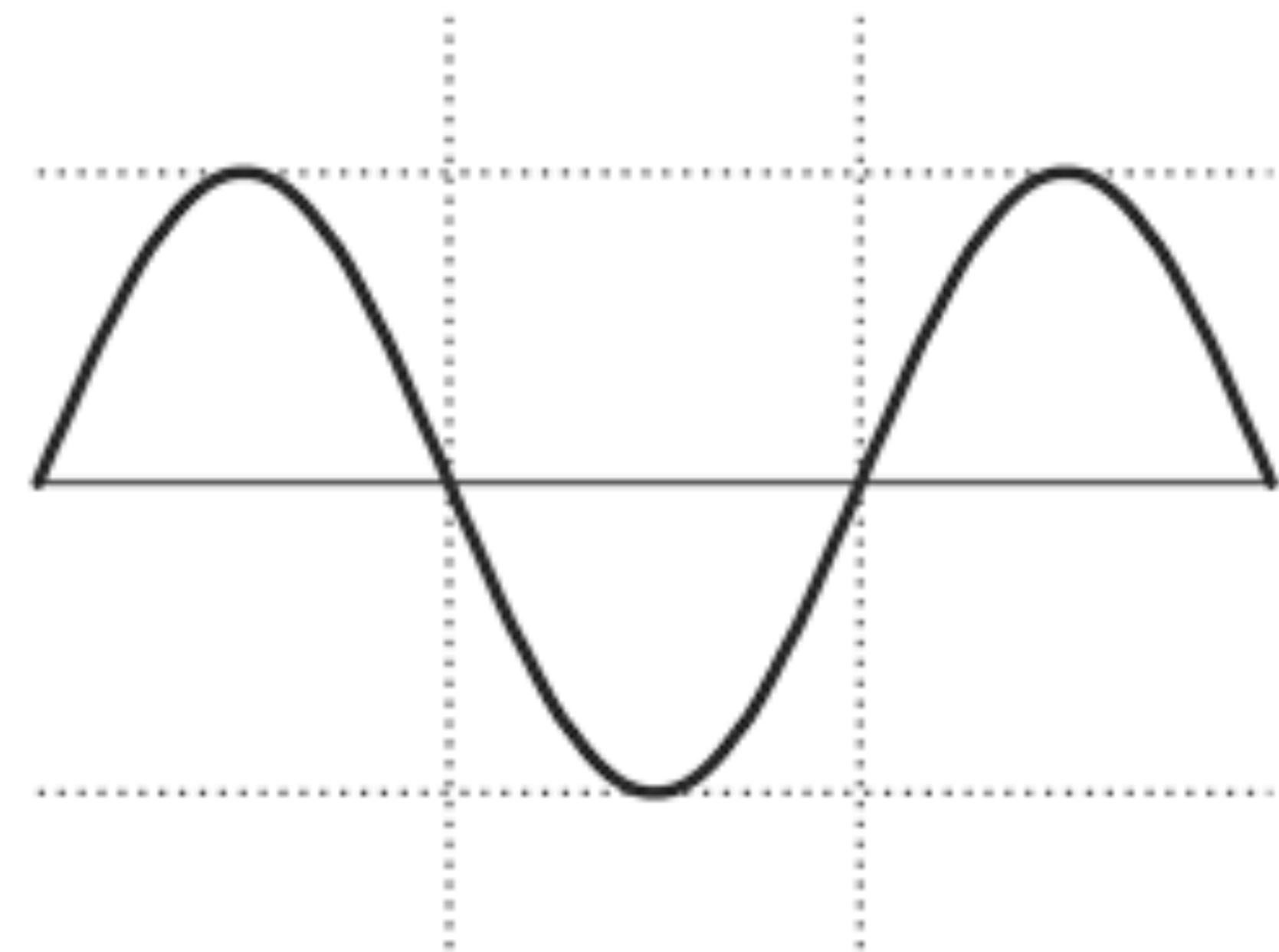


Proportional Slack  
=  
Equal Containers

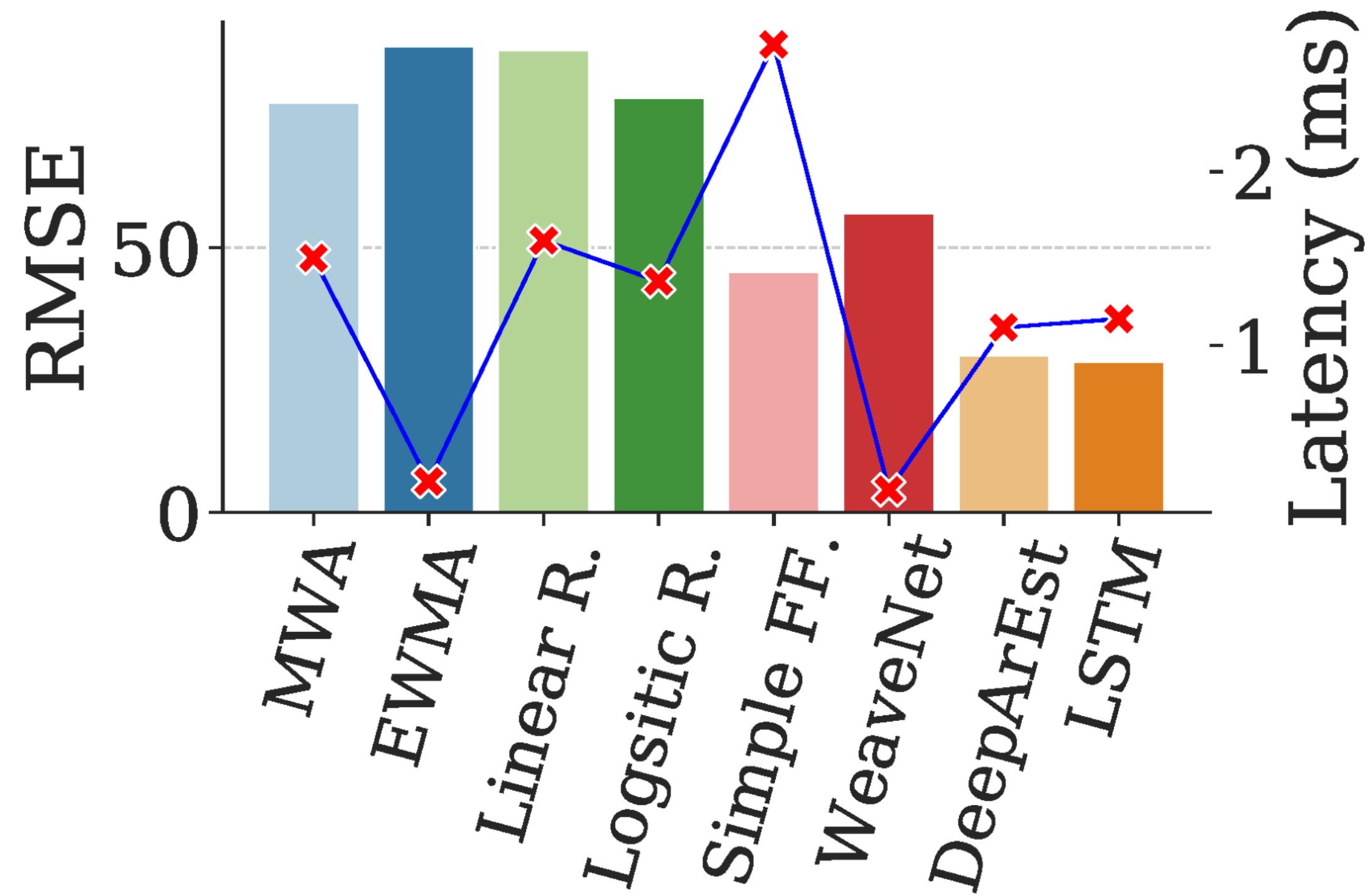
## What about Cold Starts?



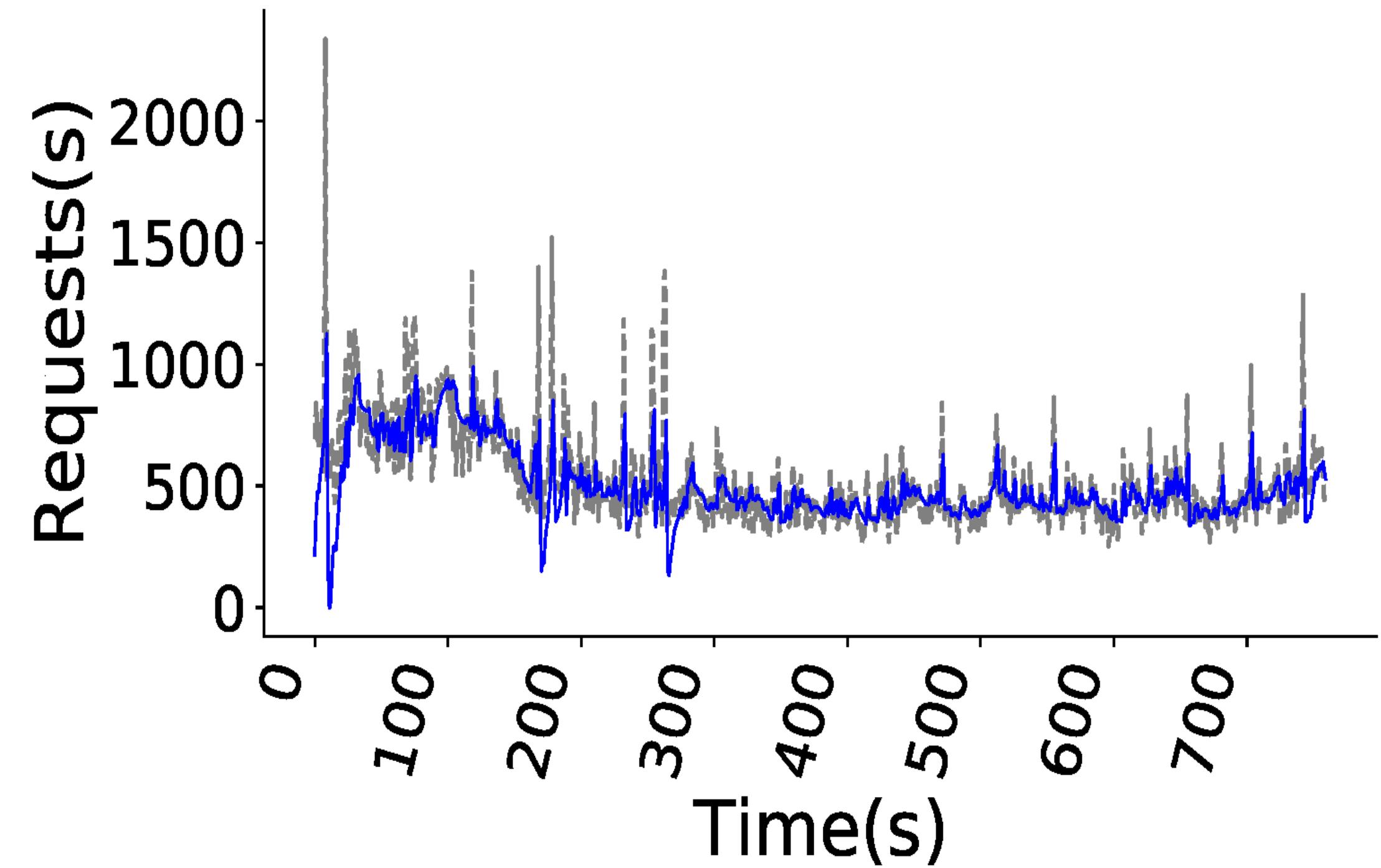
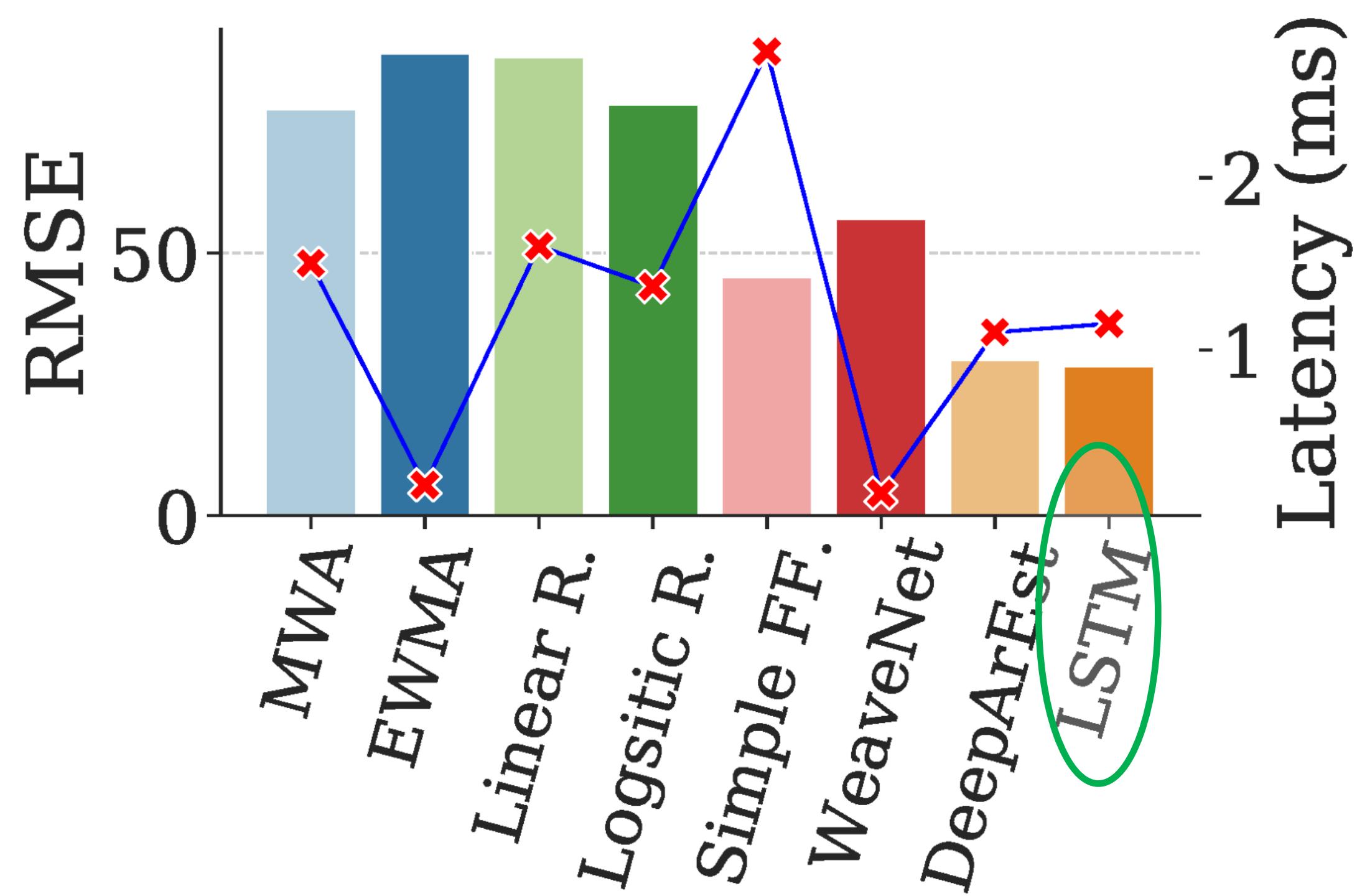
# Reactive Scaling + Load Prediction



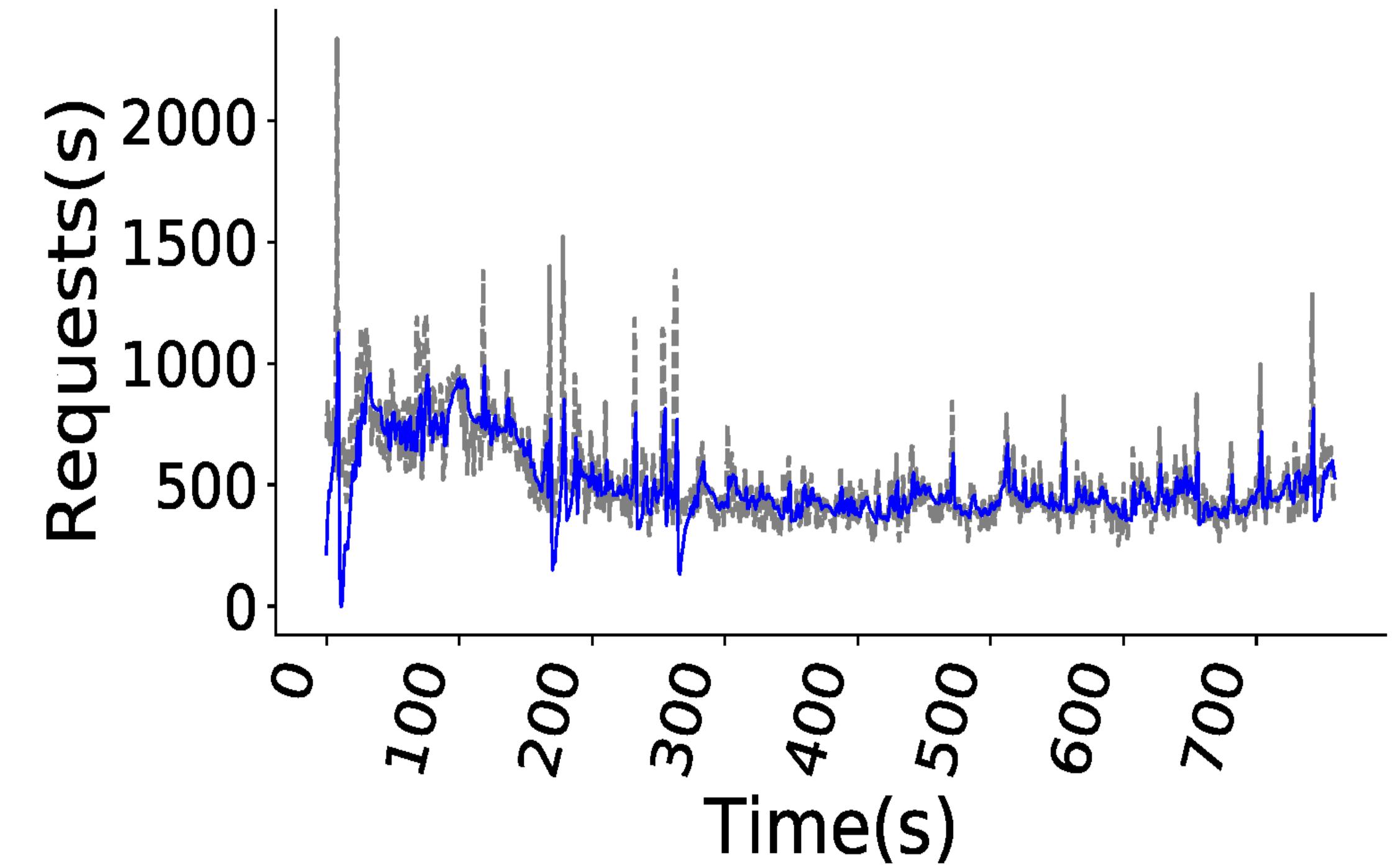
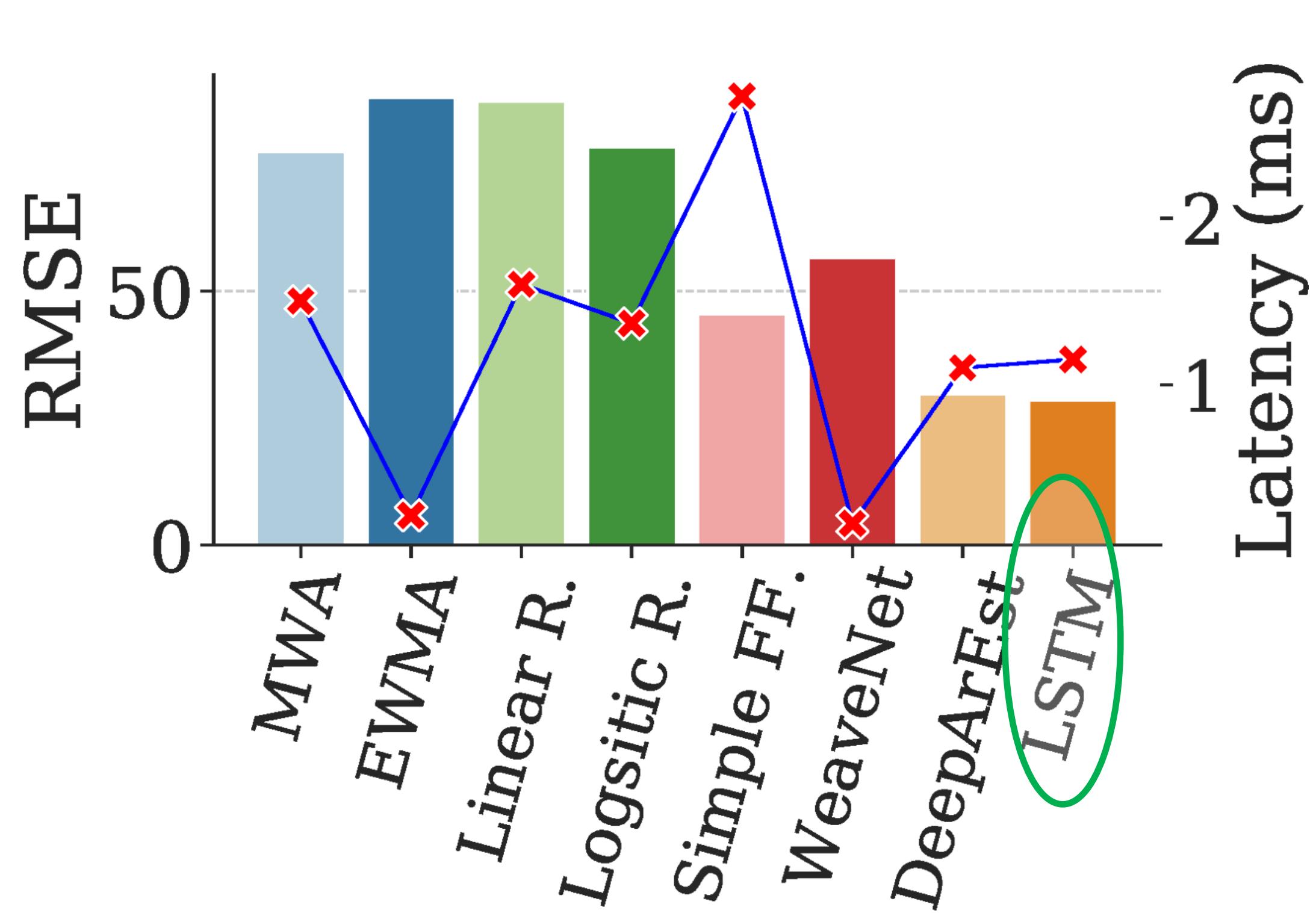
# Prediction Model



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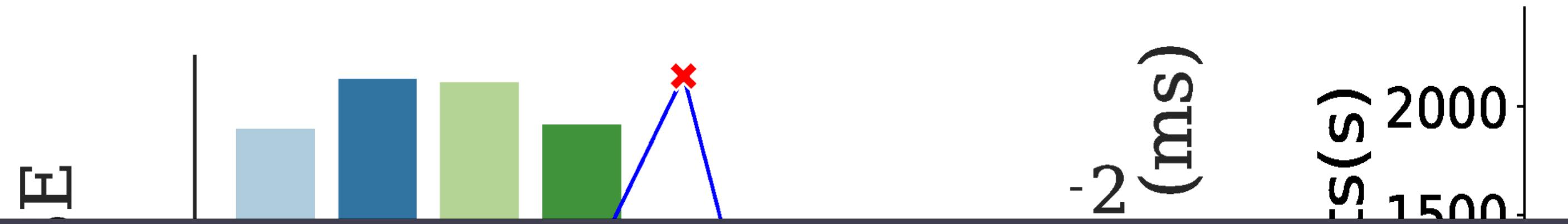


# Prediction Model



LSTM is the best with least RMSE

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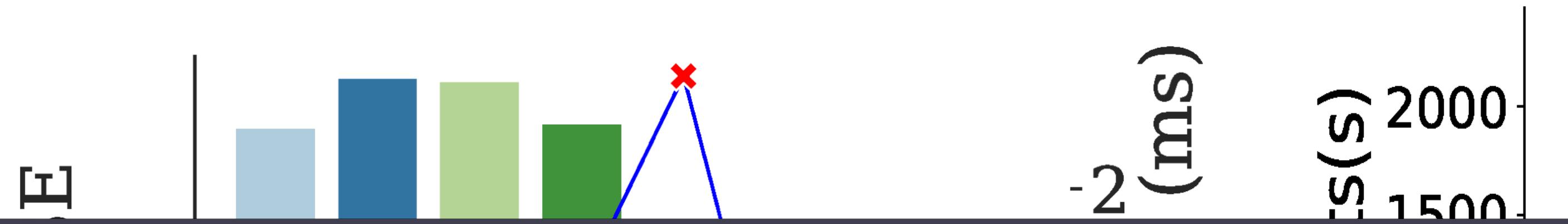
Proactive container provisioning using LSTM

LSTM Log Sim We Deep

Time(s)

LSTM is the best with least RMSE

# Prediction Model



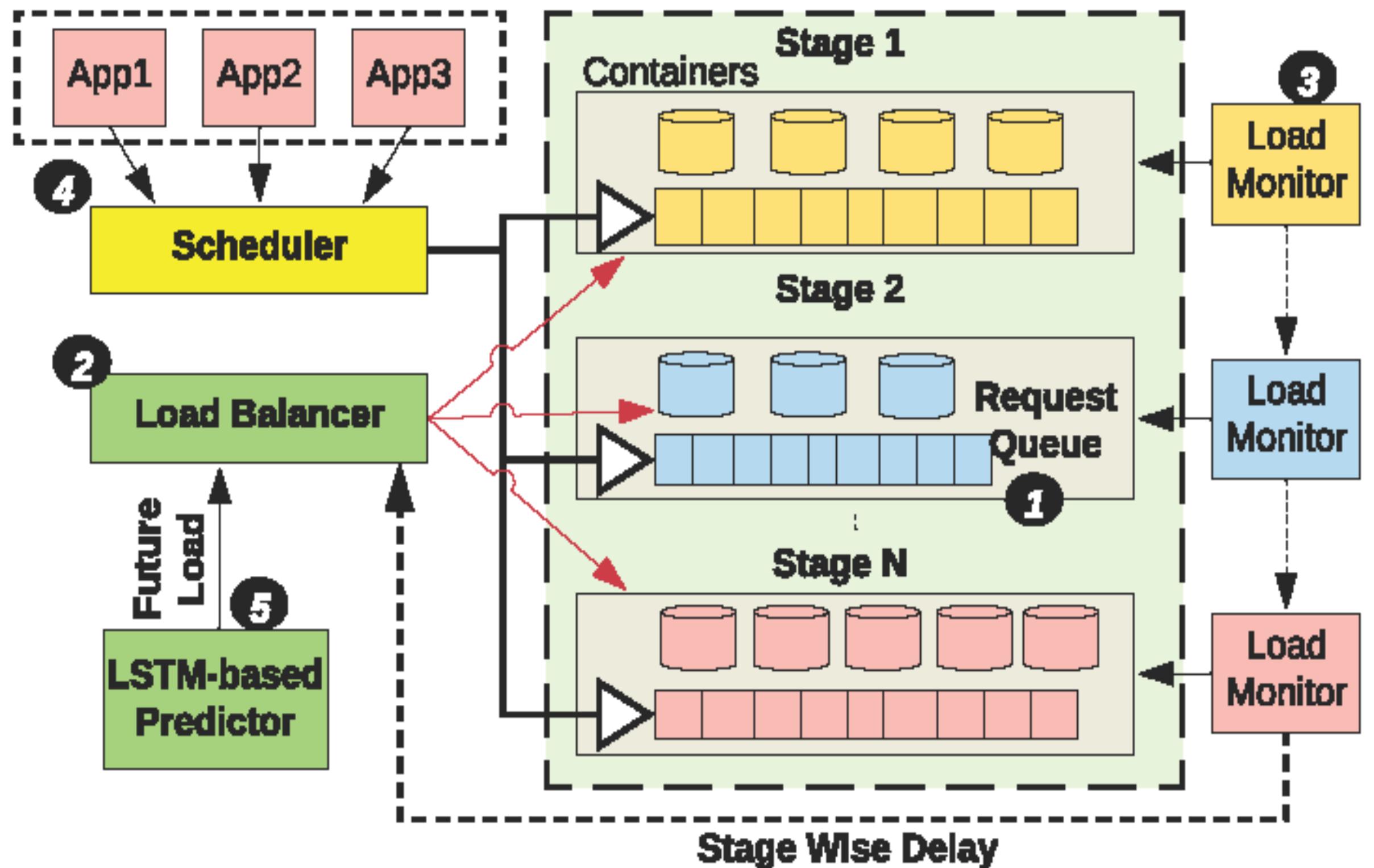
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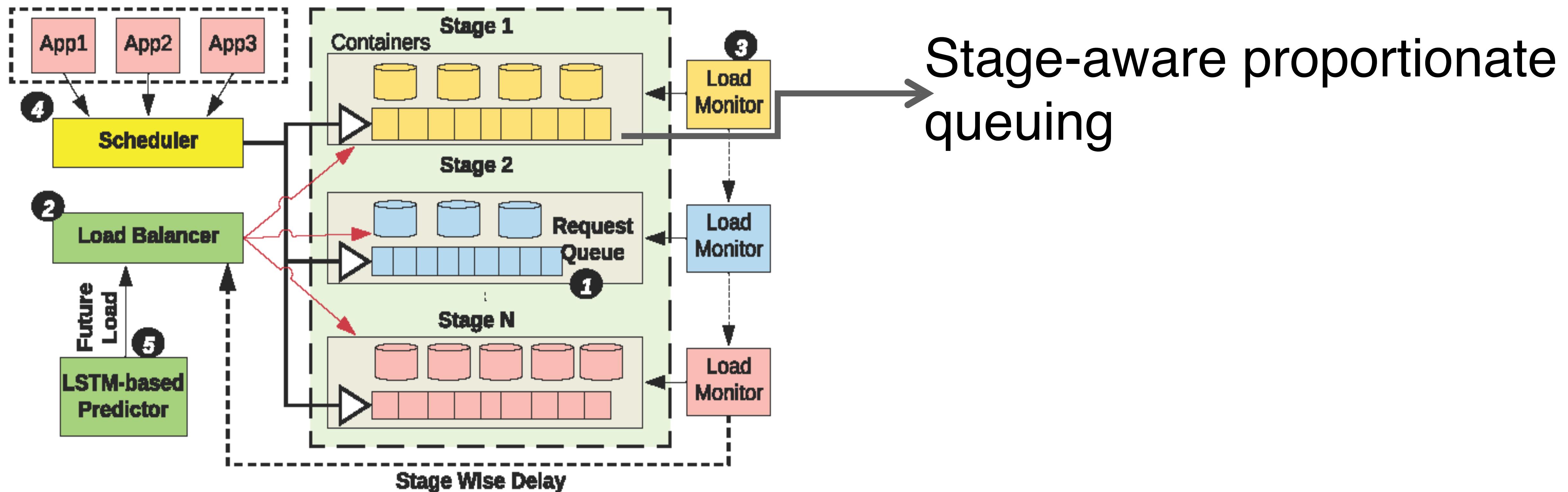
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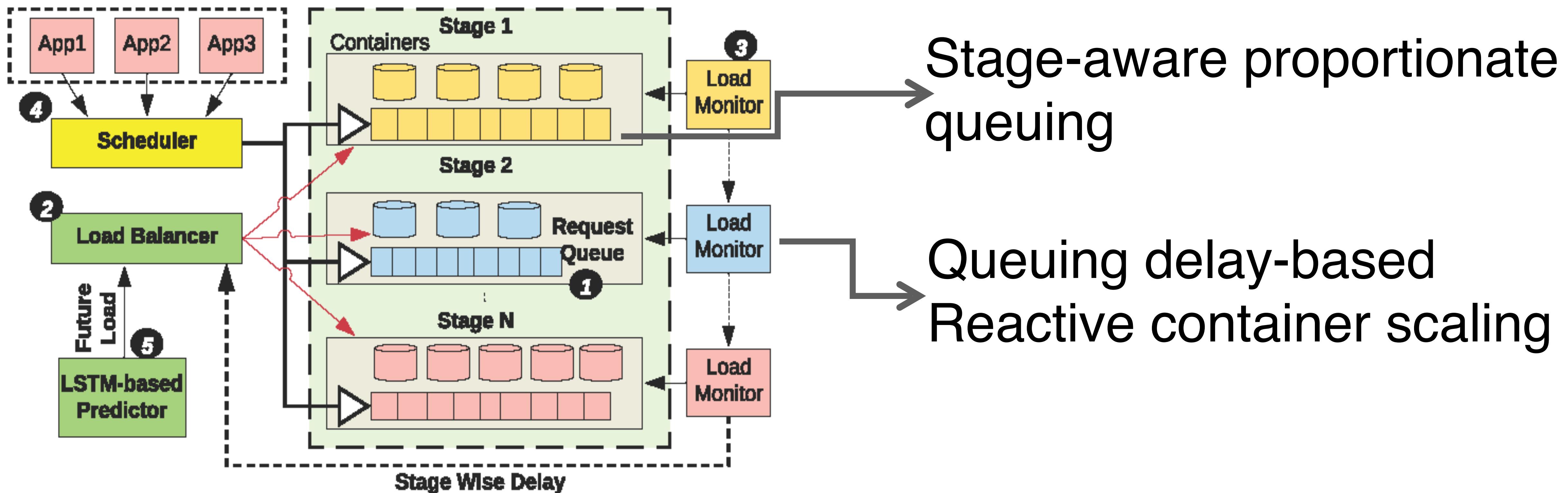
# Fifer: Stage-aware Proactive container provisioning and management of function chains



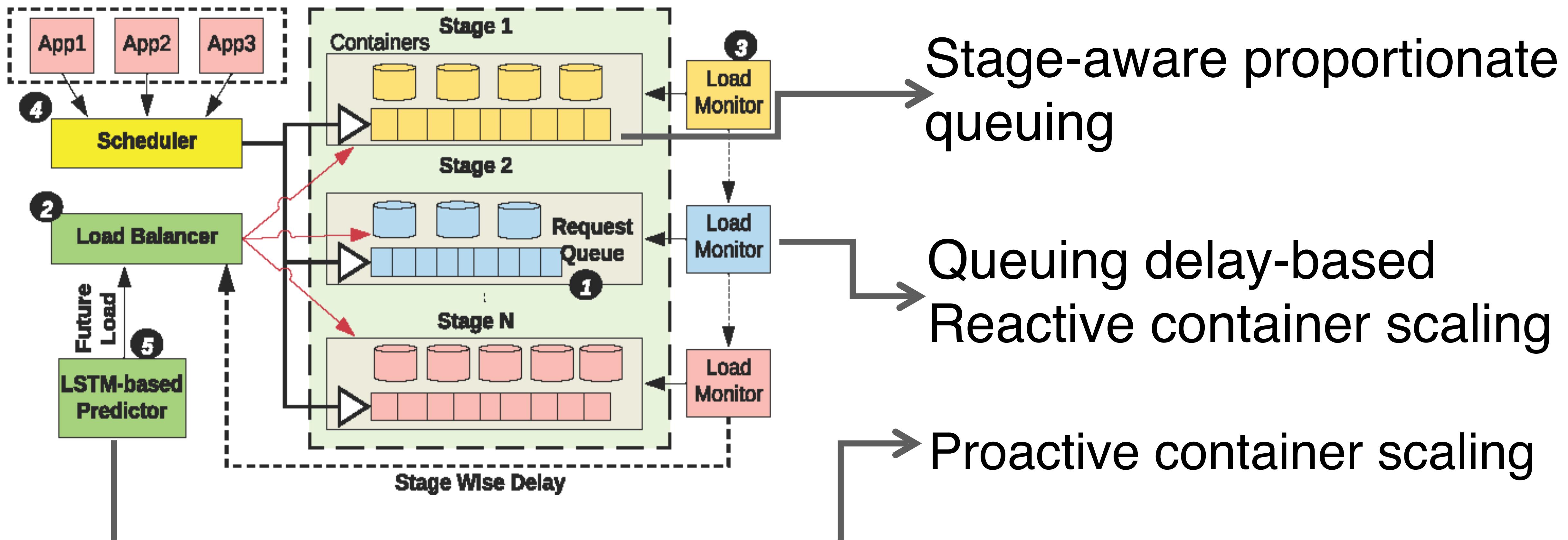
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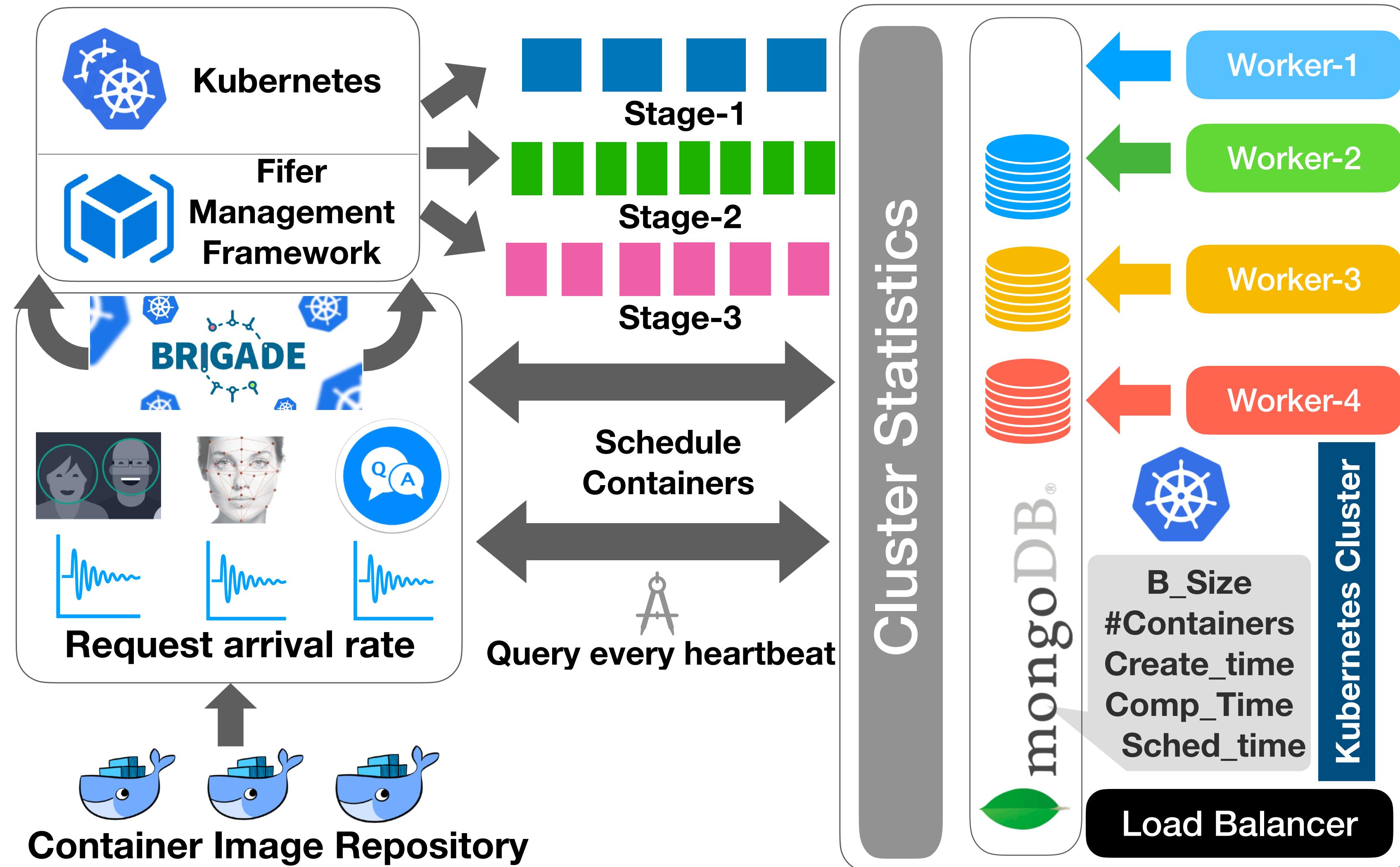
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# IMPLEMENTATION

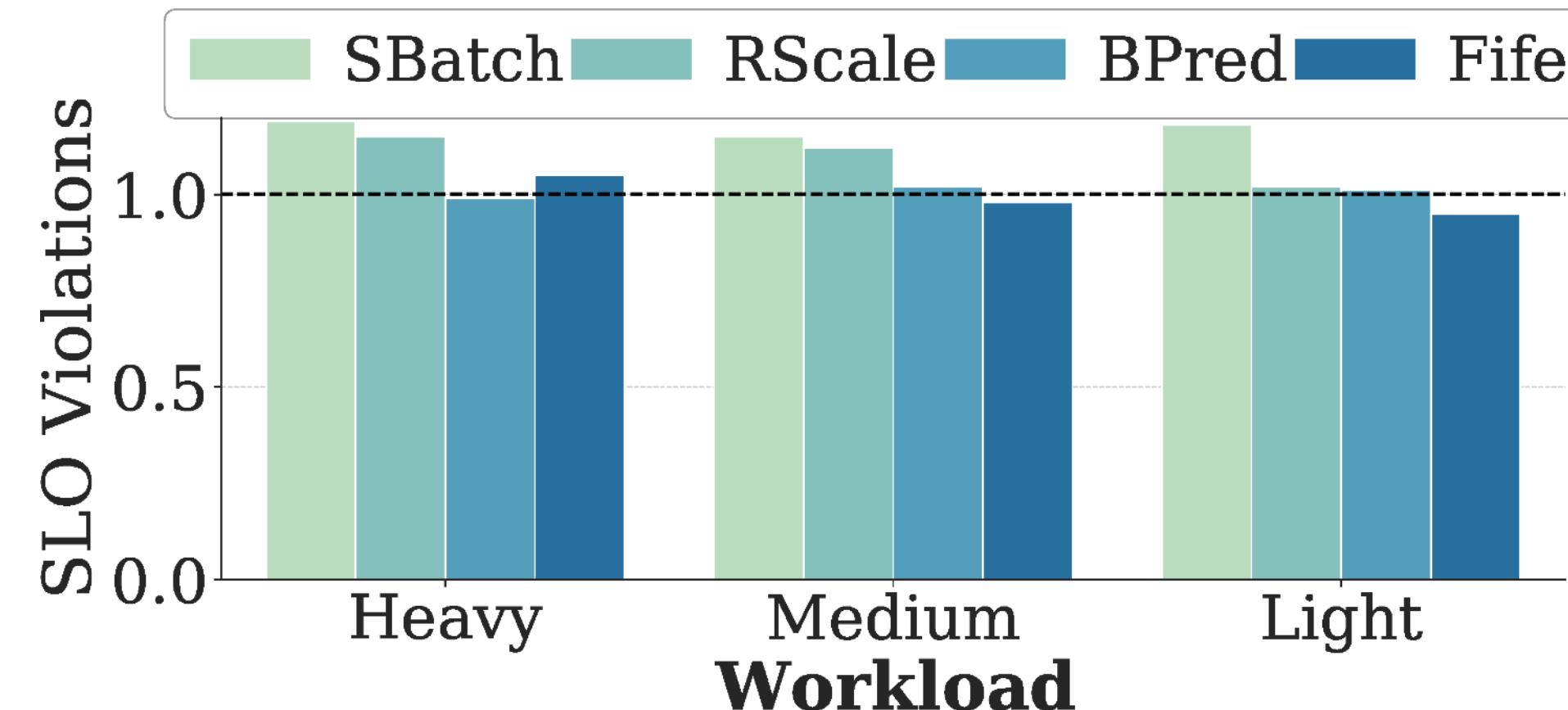
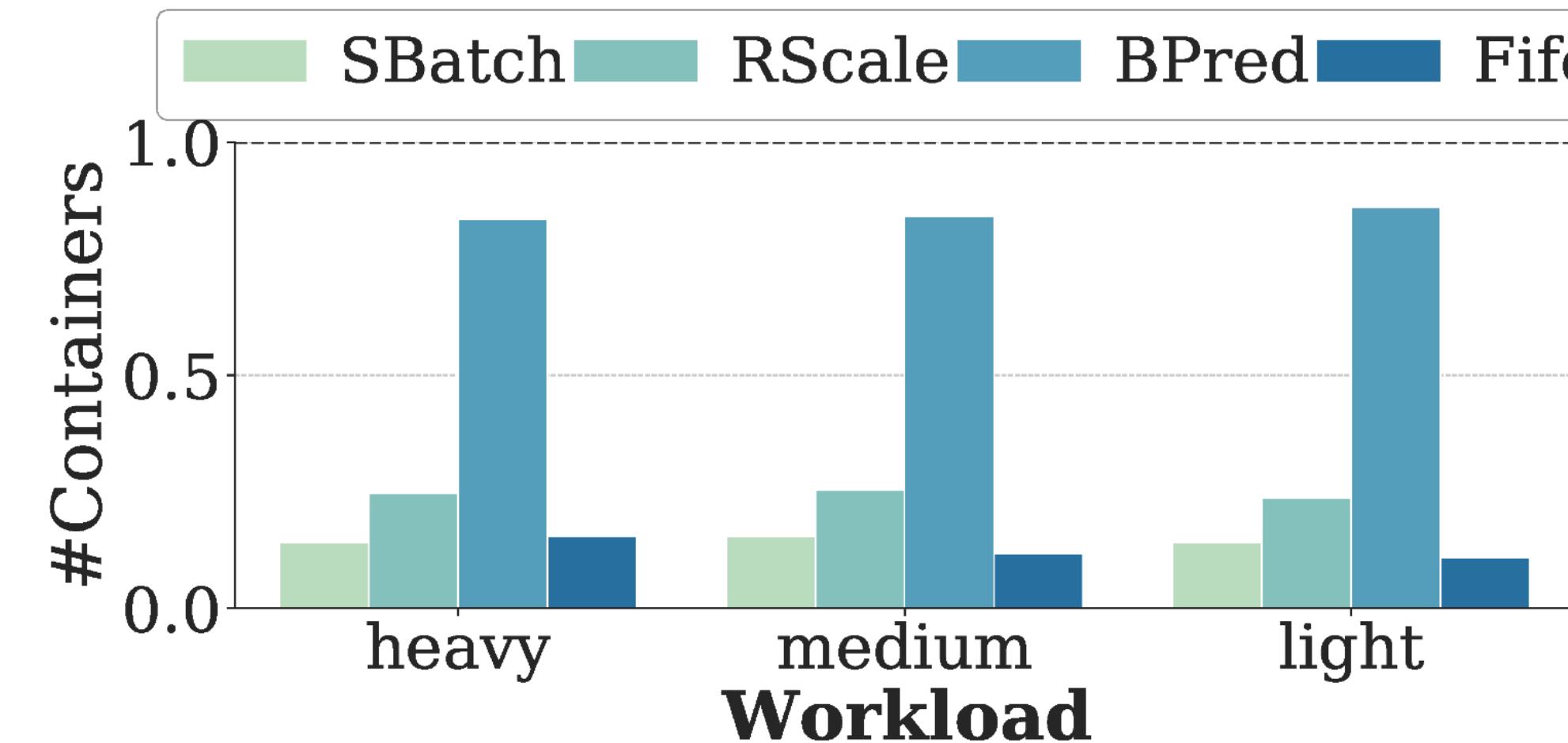
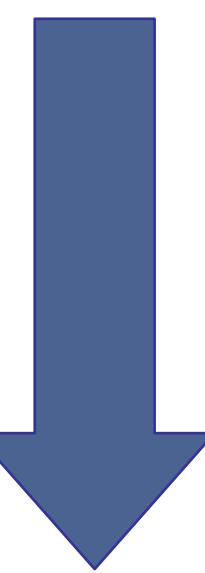


Hardware	Config
CPU	Xeon gold
Sockets	2
Core	16
Threads	2
Clock	2.8Ghz
DRAM	192GB

# SLO violations and Containers

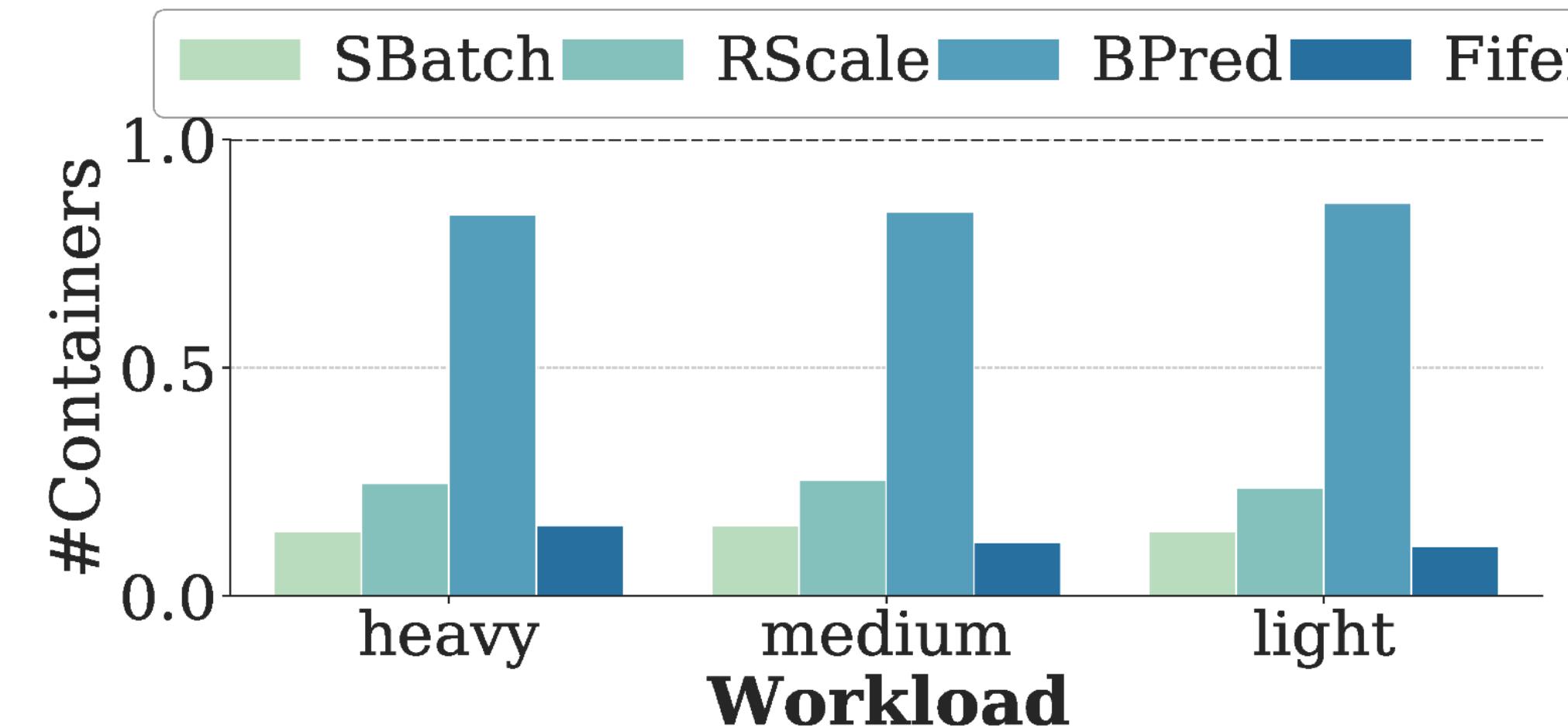
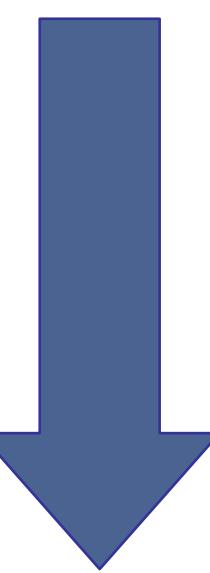
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*Better*

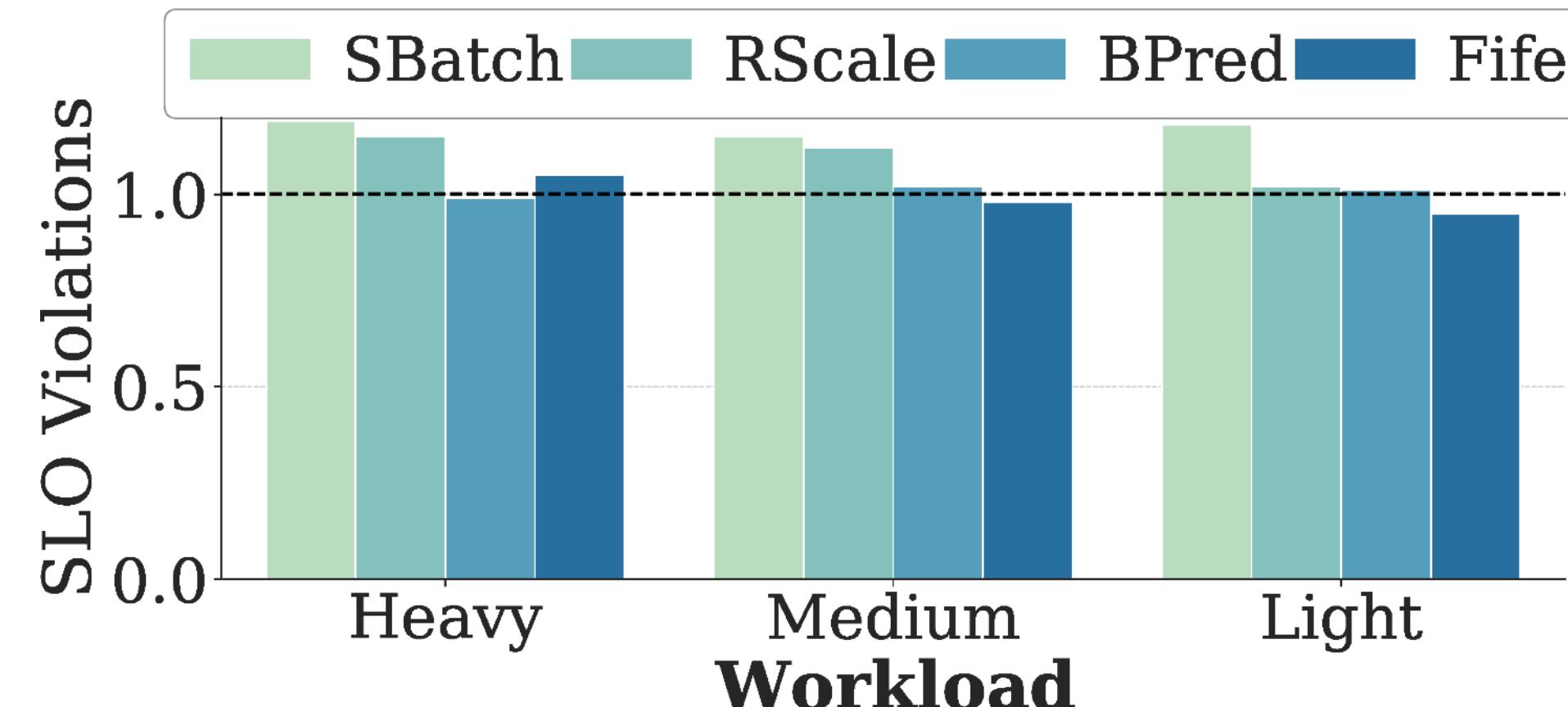


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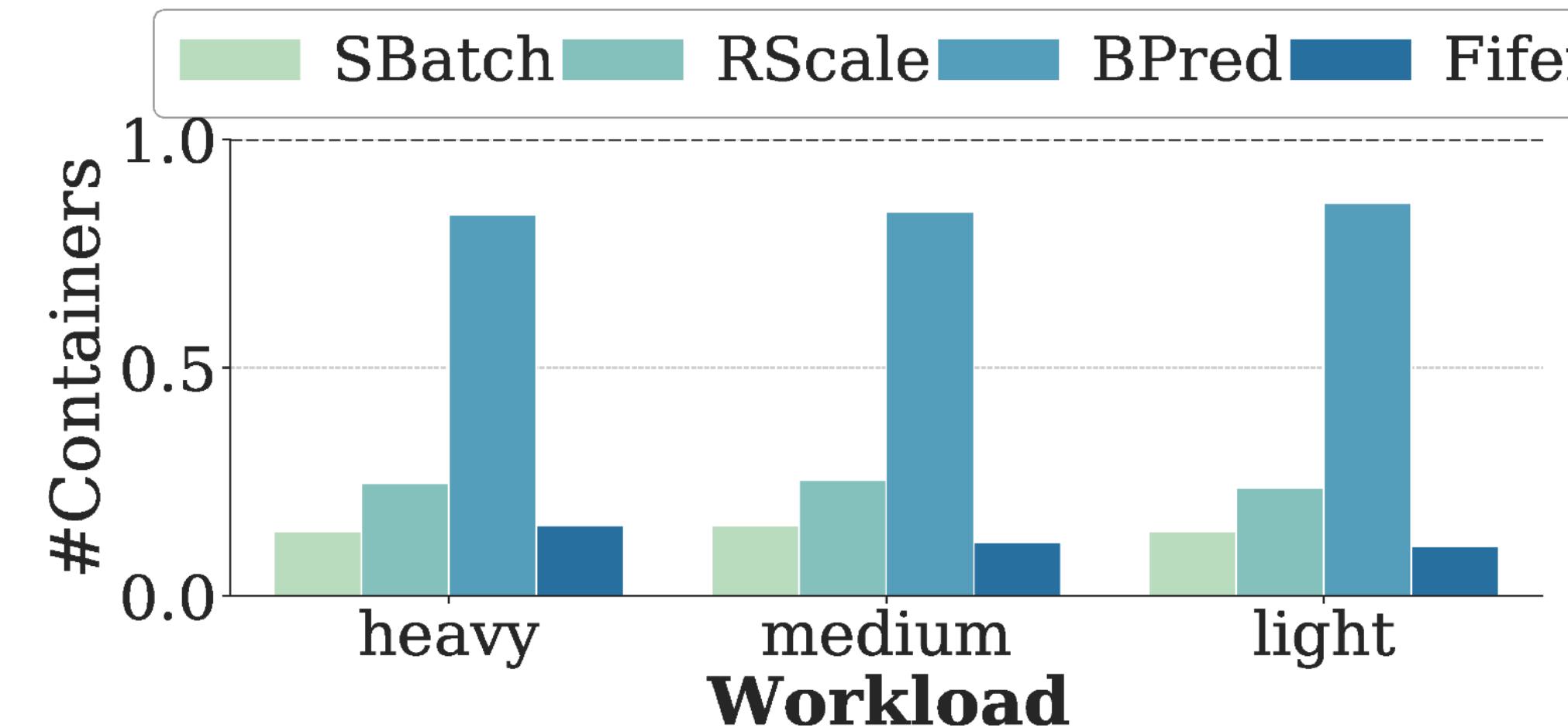
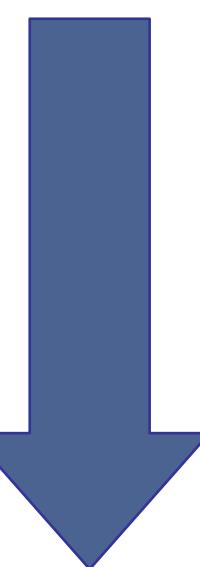


- #Containers normalized to baseline
- Fifer is spawns **20%** less containers

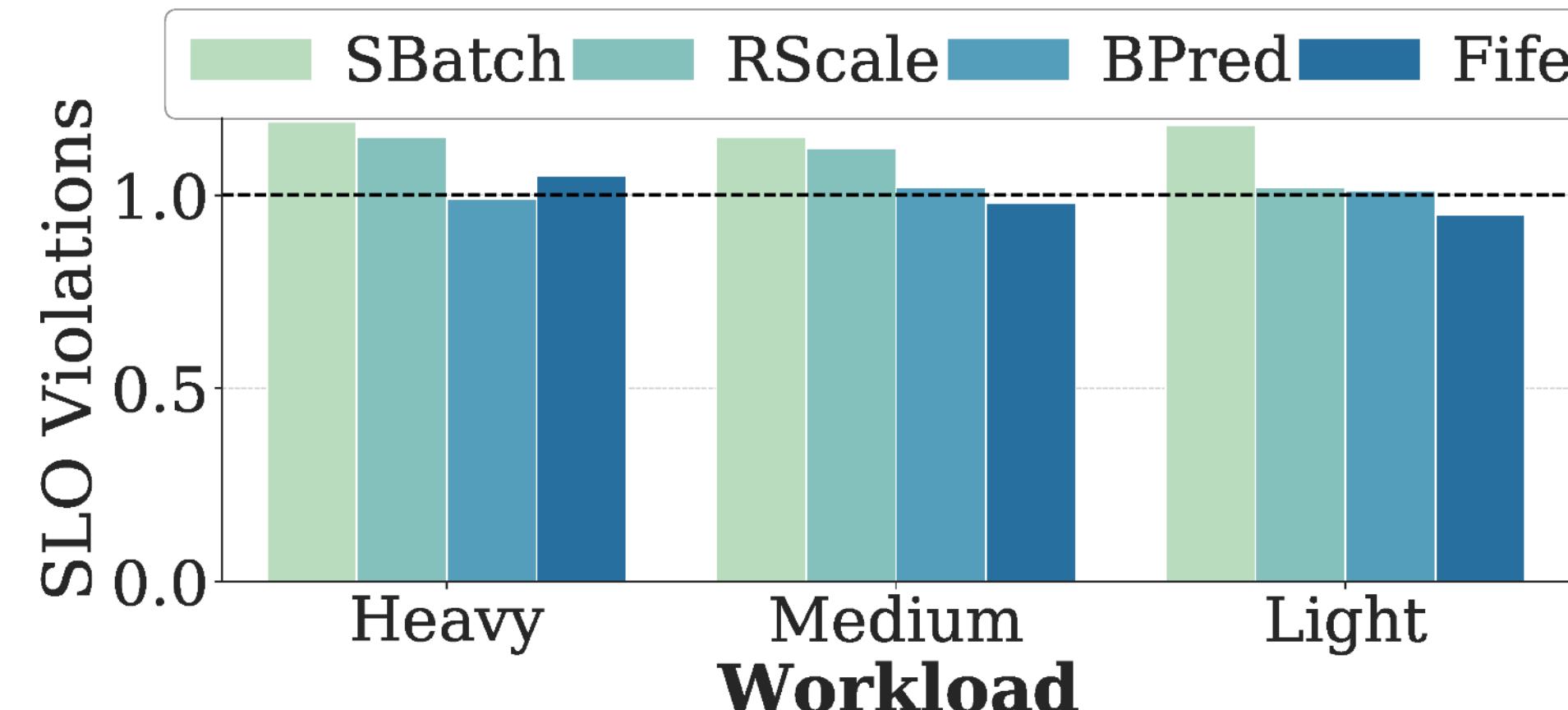


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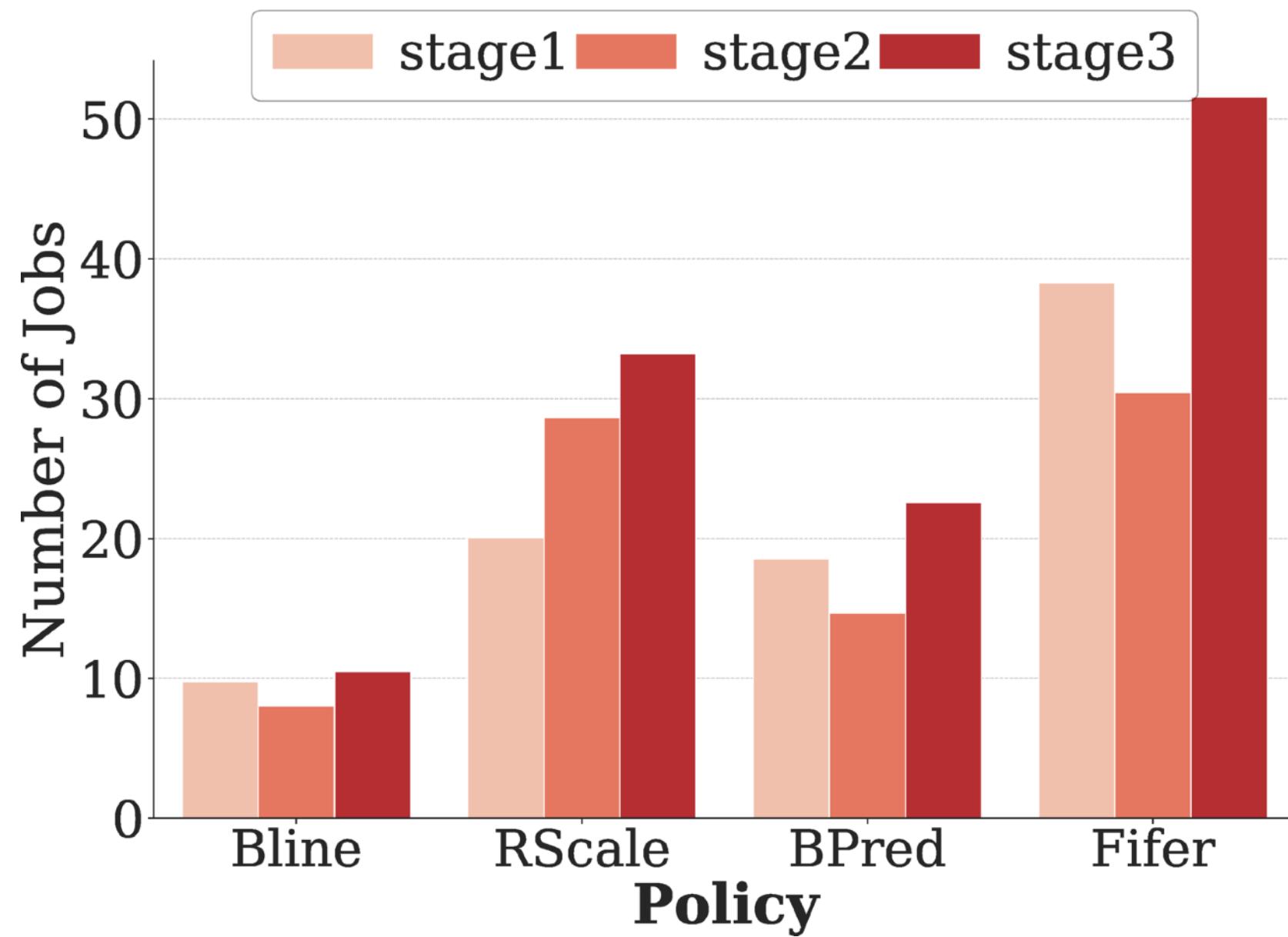
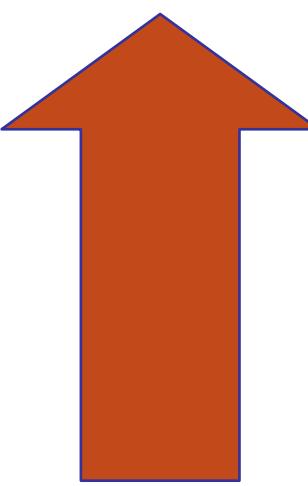


- SLO violations normalized to baseline
- Fifer is similar to baseline with fewer containers

# Utilization and Energy

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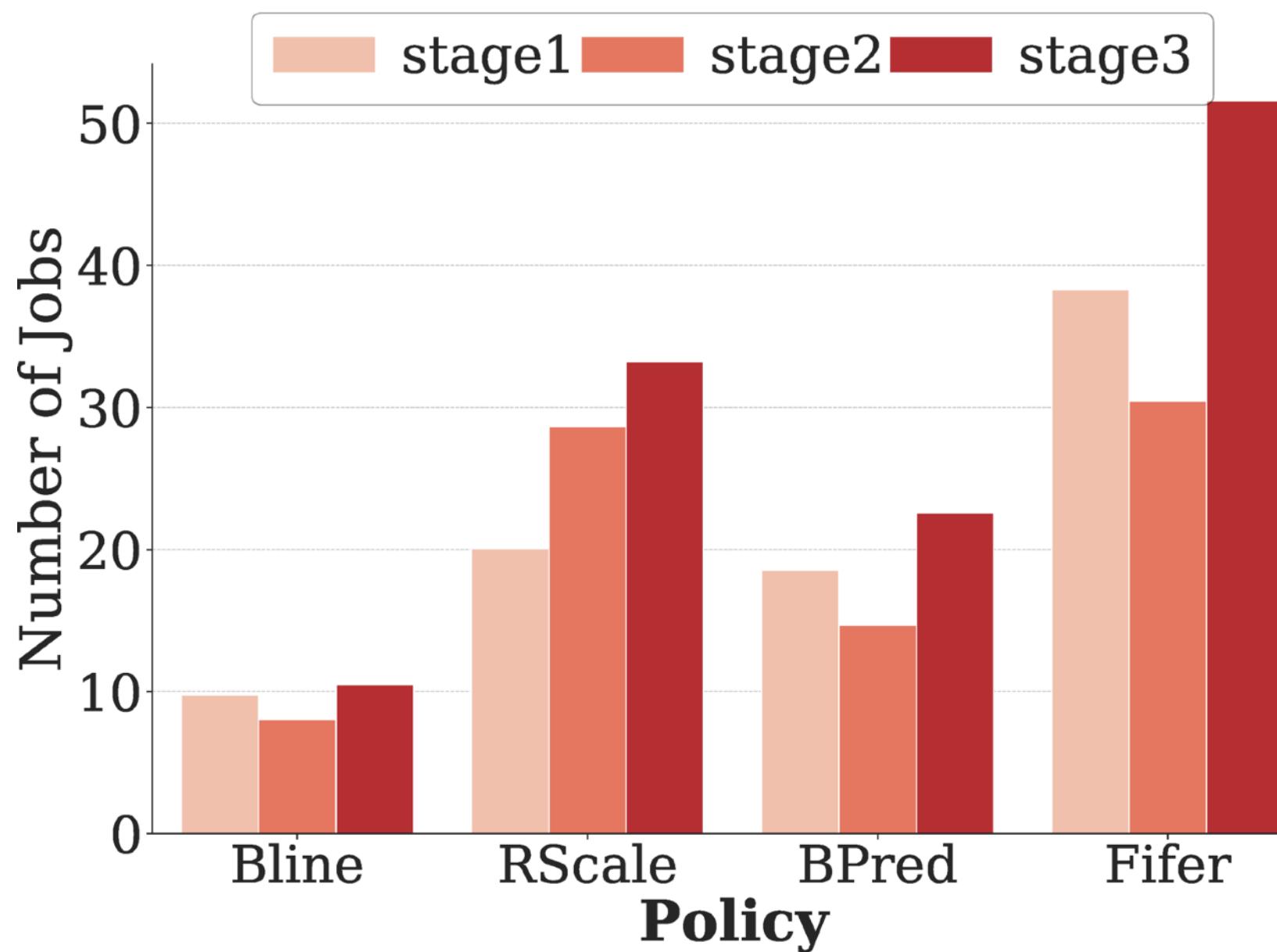
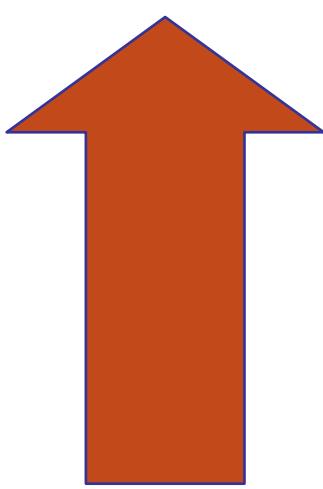
**Better**



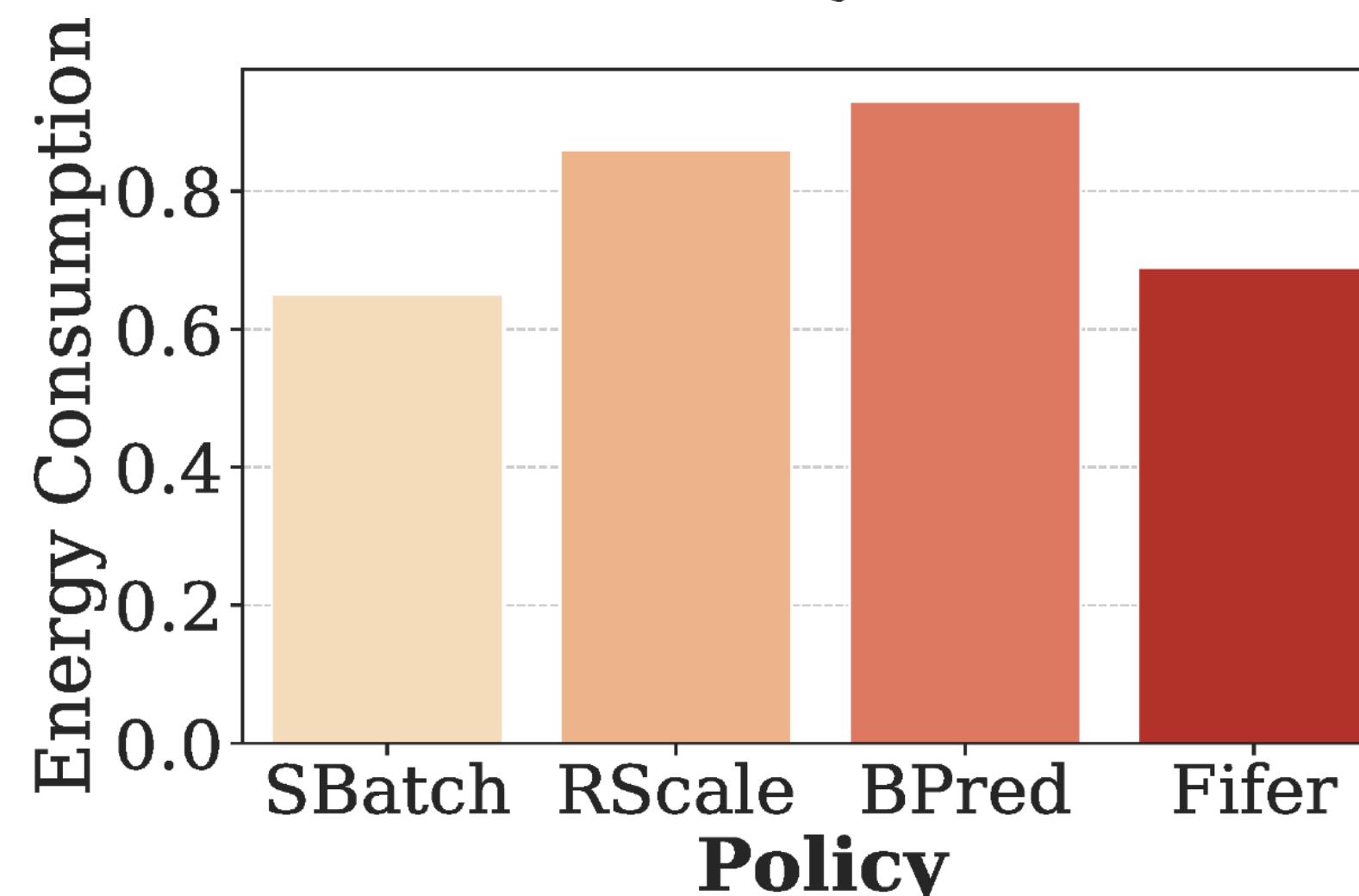
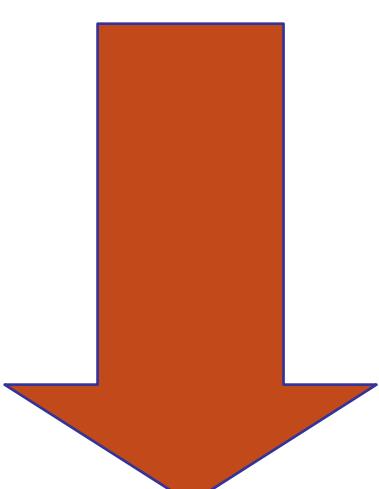
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- Fifer improves container utilization by **34%**

# Utilization and Energy

**Better**



**Better**



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- Energy consumption normalized to Bline.
- Fifer is **31%** more energy efficient



- Details of the workload used.
- Evaluated schemes and policies.
- Details about LSTM training.