

LINUX PLUMBERS CONFERENCE

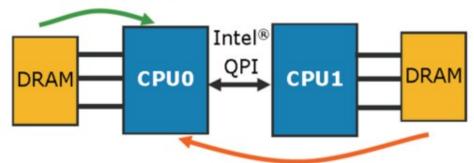
NUMA and Virtualization, the case of Xen

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What is NUMA

- Non-Uniform Memory Access: it will take longer to access some regions of memory than others
- Groups of processors (<u>NUMA node</u>) have their own <u>local memory</u>
- Any processor can access any memory, but accessing <u>remote memory</u> will be slower

Local Memory Access



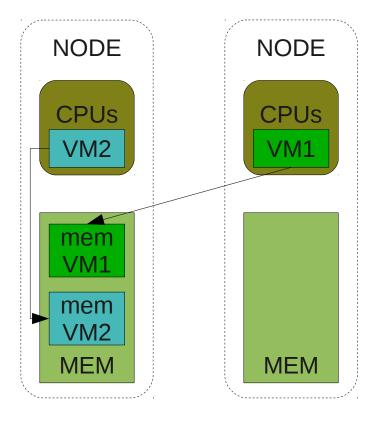
Remote Memory Access Dario Faggioli,

dario.faggioli@citrix.com



NUMA and Virtualization

What we wan to avoid:

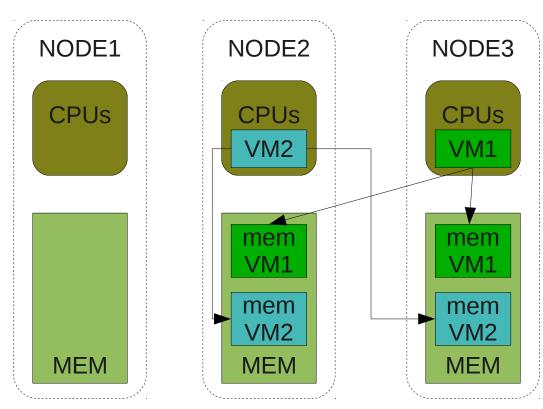




NUMA and Xen

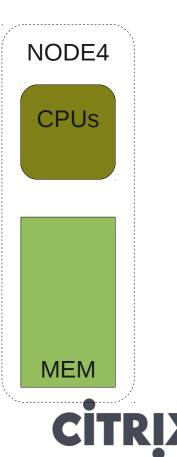


What we used to have in Xen:



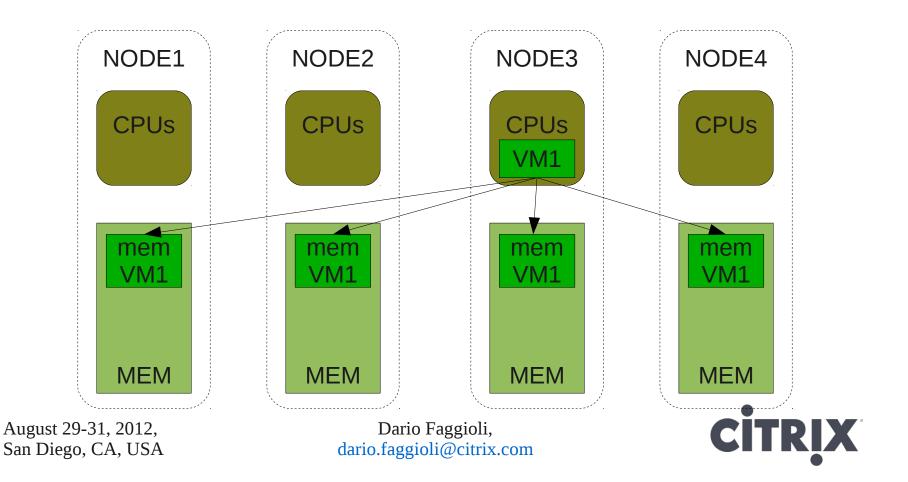
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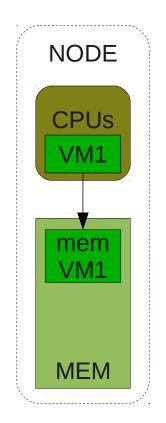


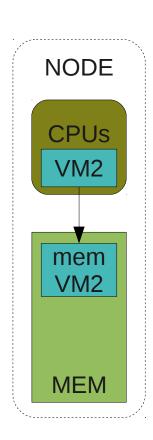
NUMA and Xen





Automatic Placement





What we have now

- 1.VM1 creation time: **pin** VM1 to the first node
- 2.VM2 creation time:

 pin VM2 to the
 second node, as
 first one already
 has another VM

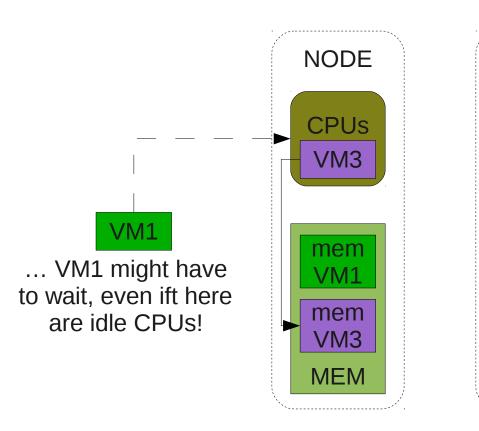
 Dario Faggioli, pinned to it CITRIX

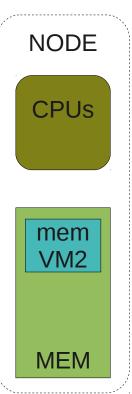
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NUMA Aware Scheduling

However, if using **pinning** ...



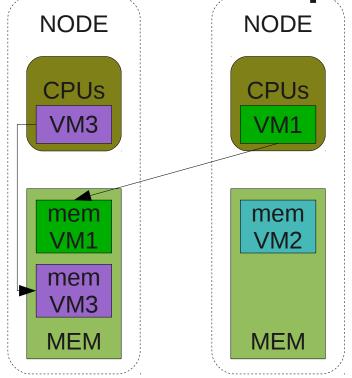


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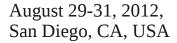


NUMA Aware Scheduling

What we will have in Xen (4.3 release): node affiniy, i.e., where a VM prefers to run



VM1 can run immediately: remote accesses are better than not running at all!



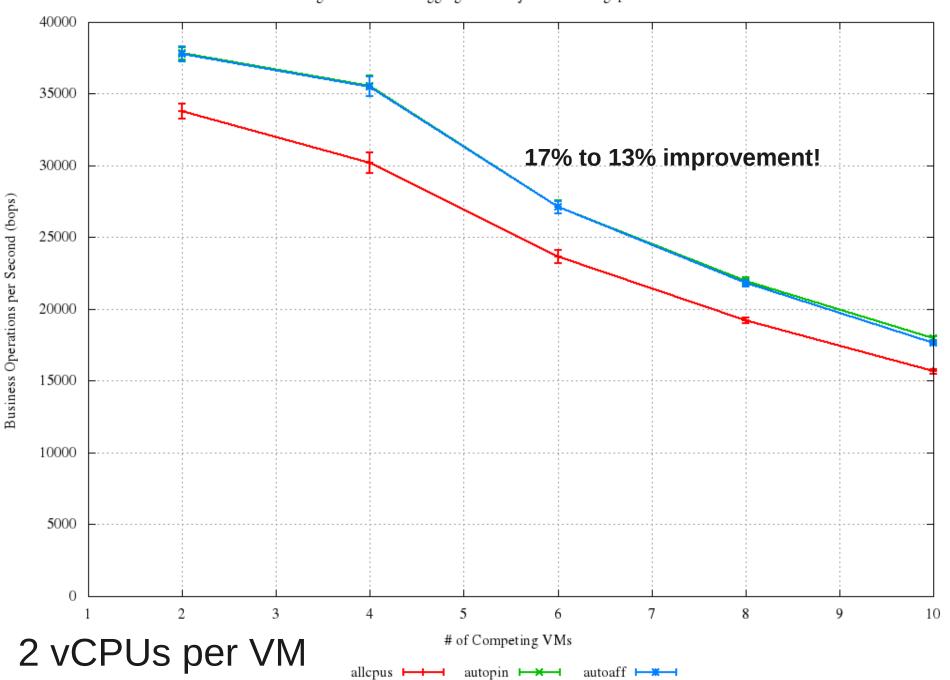


Performances Evaluation

- Host: Intel Xeon(R) E5620, 16 cores, 12 GB RAM 2 NUMA nodes
- VMs: 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 of them, <u>2 vCPUs</u>, <u>960MB</u>
 RAM

- SPECjbb2005 executed concurrently in all VMs
- 3 configurations: all-cpus, auto-pinning, auto-affinity
- Exp. repeated 3 times per each configuration





Open Problems

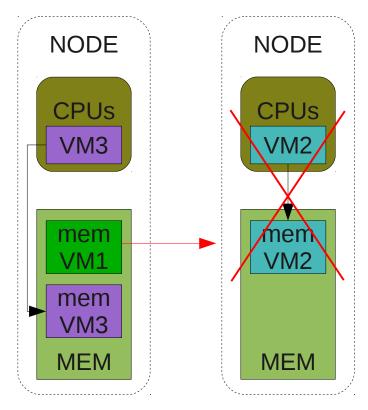
- Dynamic memory migration
- IO NUMA
- Guest (or Virtual) NUMA
- Ballooning and memory sharing
- Inter-VM dependencies
- Benchmarking and performances evaluation



Dynamic Memory Migration

If VM2 goes away, we want move VM1's

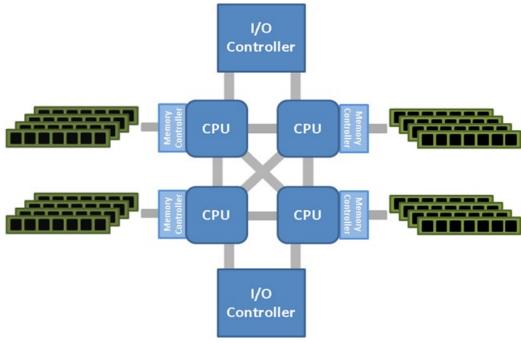
memory!

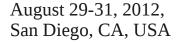




IO NUMA

Different devices can be attached to different nodes: needs to be considered during placement / scheduling



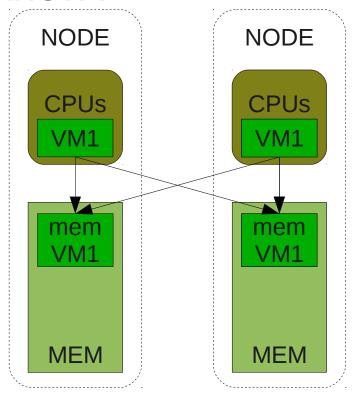




Guest NUMA



If a VM is bigger than 1 node, should it know?



Pros: VM performances

Cons: what if that needs to change?

- suspend/resume
- live migration

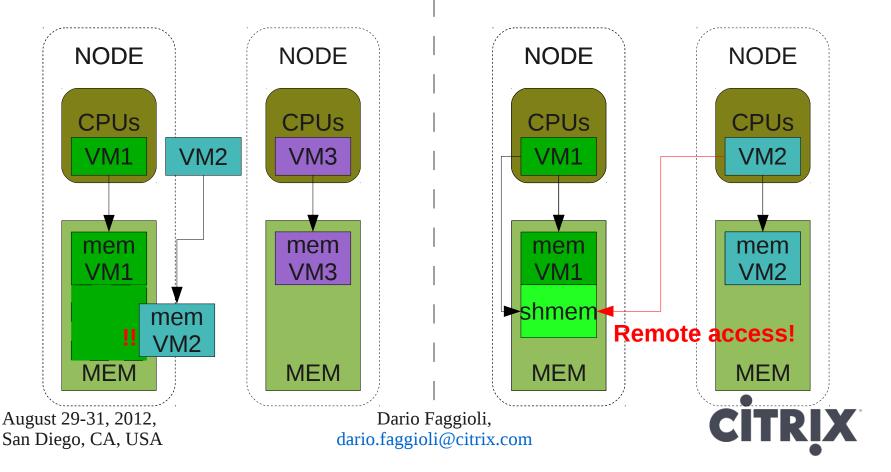
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Ballooning and Sharing

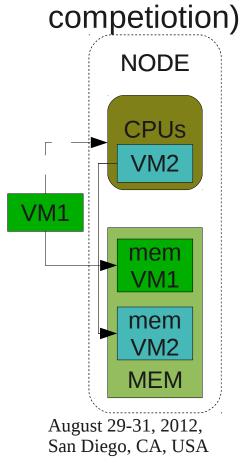
Ballooning should be NUMA aware

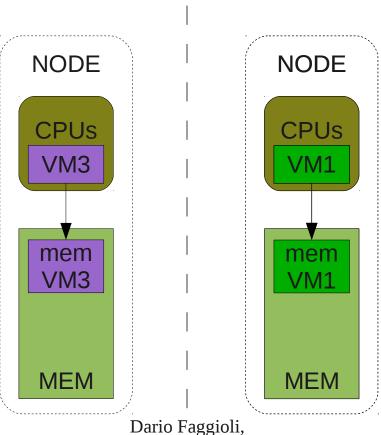
Sharing, should we allow that cross-node?



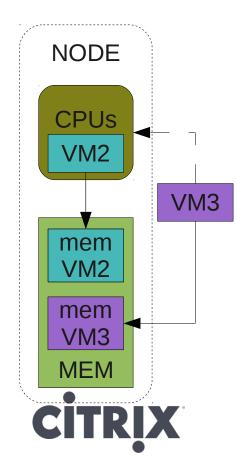
Inter-VM Dependences

Are we sure the situation on the right is always better? Might it be workload dependant (VM cooperation VS.





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Benchmarking and Performances Evaluation

How to verify we are actually improving:

What kind of workload(s)?

What VMs configuration?



Thanks!



Any Questions?

