

An Integrated Solution for High-efficiency In-band Network Telemetry

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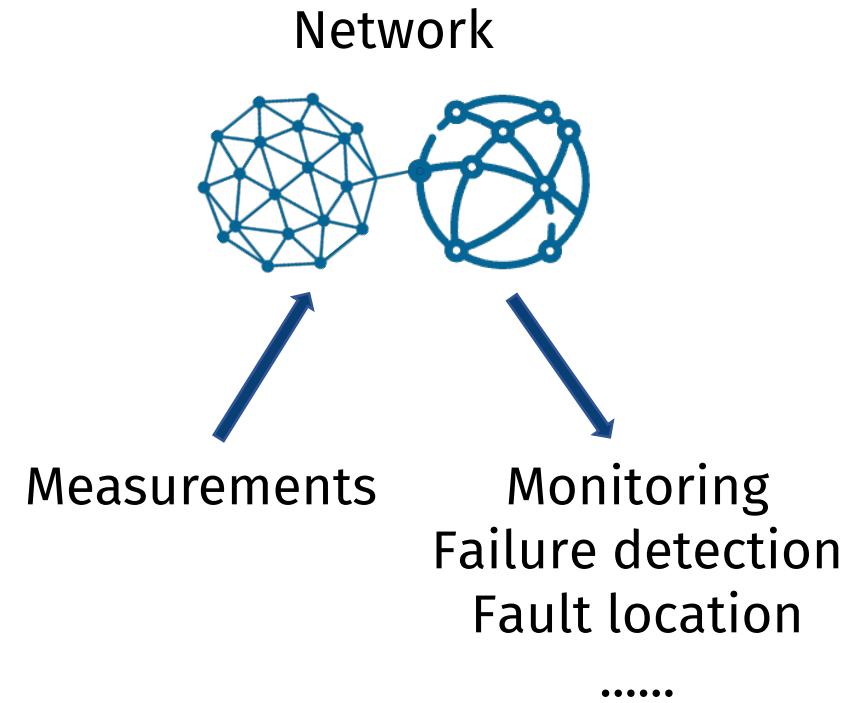
Network Measurement

New features of data center networks

- High speed
- Large scale
- Traffic unpredictable

Traditional network measurements

- Focus on end to end**
- Active: PING, Traceroute
 - Passive: NetFlow, sFlow, IPFIX
 - Hybrid: AM-PM
- Additional traffic overhead**
- Local state information**



Software-defined network

Programmable data-plane



In-band Network Telemetry

In-band Network Telemetry (INT)

INT Specification (P4.org)

- Source: Insert INT instructions (Node ID, Hop latency, Ingress timestamp...) and metadata
- Transit: Insert metadata and forward packets
- Sink: Insert metadata and separate packets and form INT reports
- Collector: Aggregate telemetry data

Advantages:

- Packet level detection
- Accurate and fine-grained measurement
- Programmability

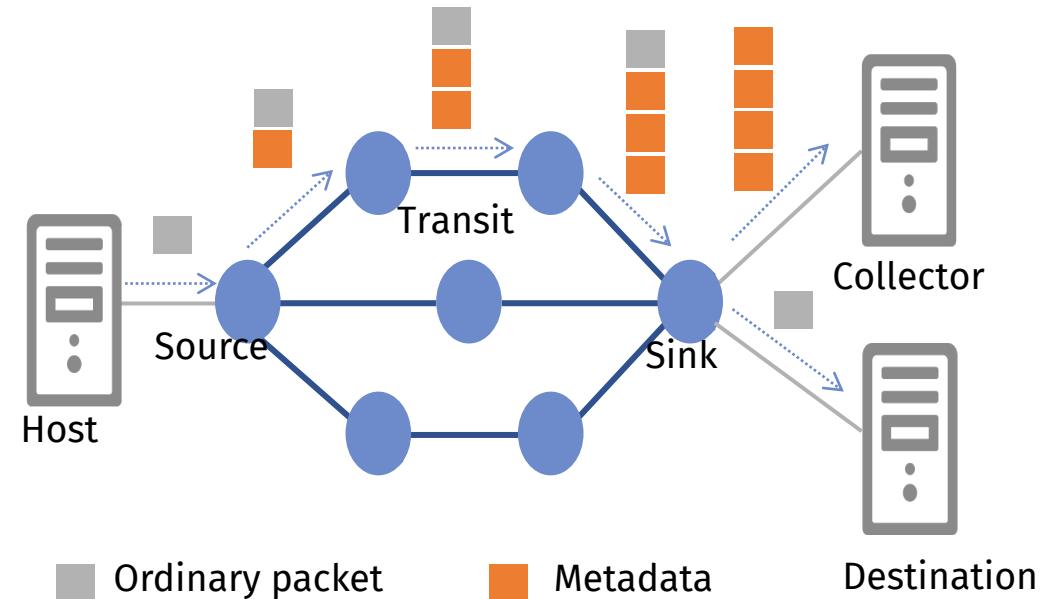
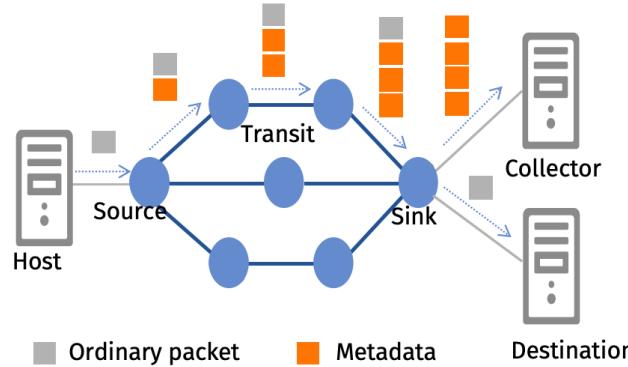


Figure 1: Overview of INT (MD-type)

Existing INT schemes have limitations



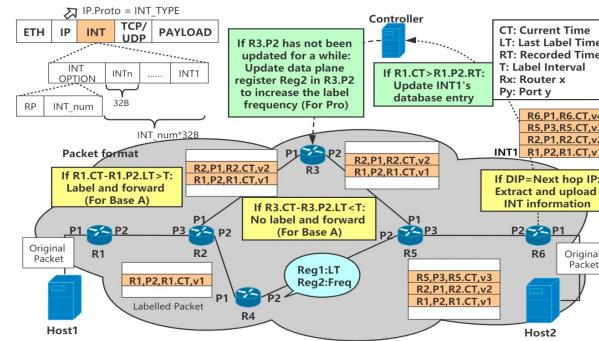
P4 INT (Specification 2020)

Telemetry overhead

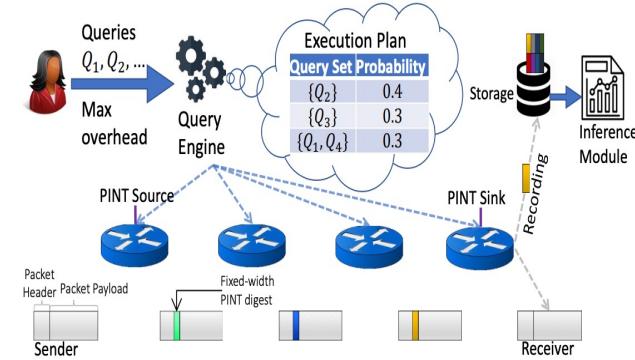
- Packet size increasing with the number of nodes

Slow report processing

- Rapid accumulation of telemetry reports may give rise to data lakes in the collector



INT-Label (INFOCOM 2021)



PINT(SIGCOMM 2020)

Hardware-level acceleration

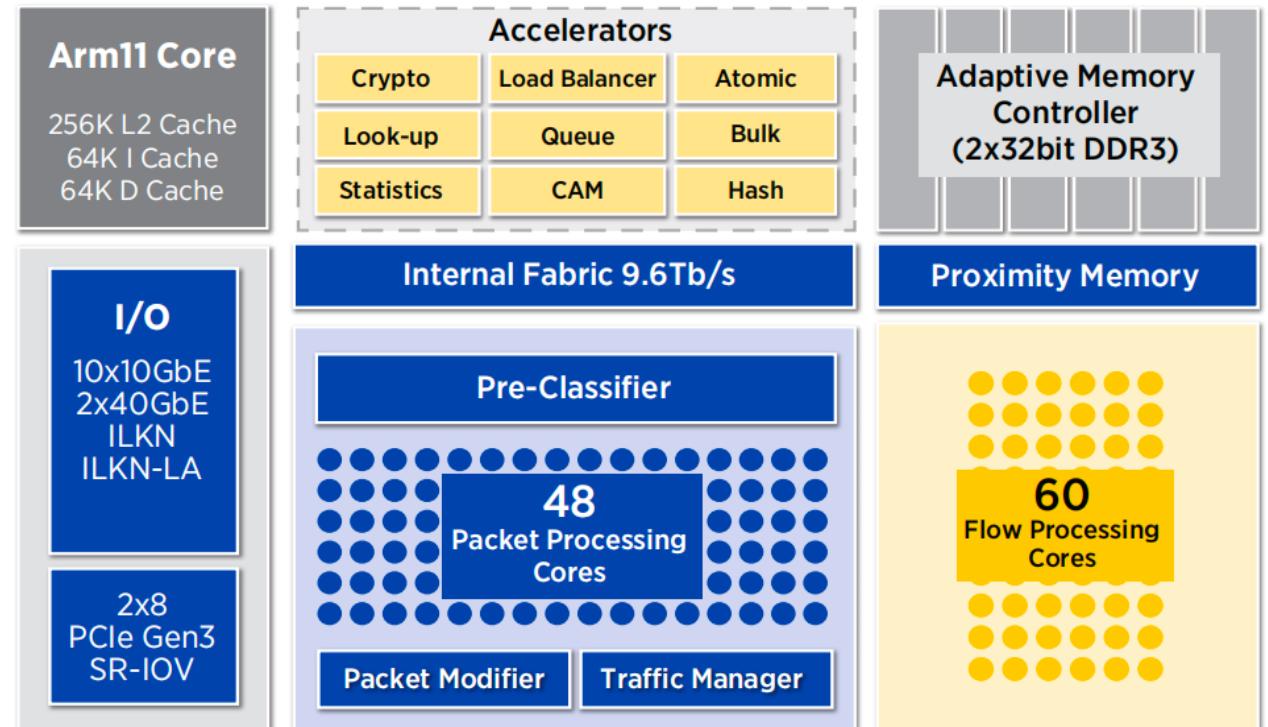
Offload CPU

SmartNIC

SmartNIC

Features

- Multi-threaded and multi-core stream processors (Processing packets in parallel)
- Programmability (P4, MicroC)
- Offloads packet processing from CPU

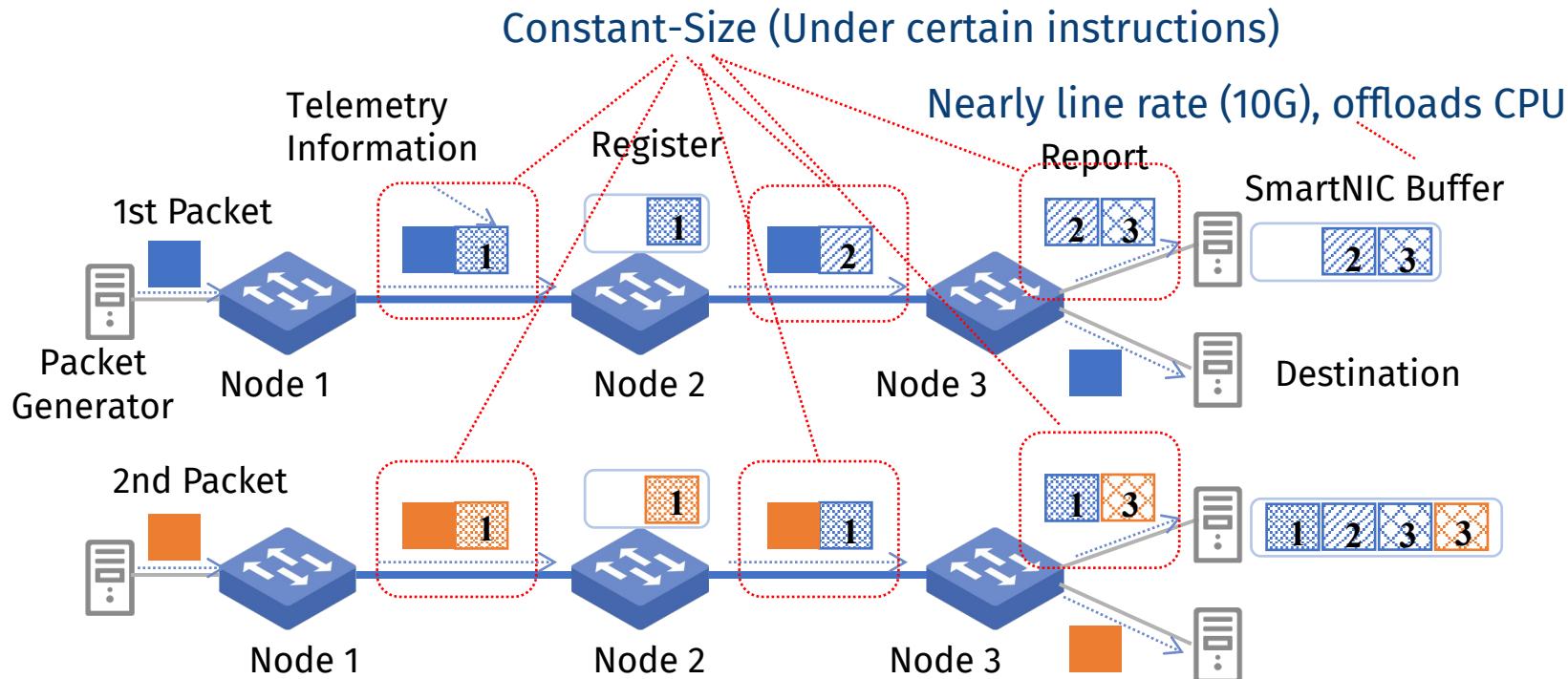


NFP-4000 Flow Processor Block Diagram

Our Integrated Solution for High-efficiency INT

- Leverage the programmability to design Stateful-INT (SF-INT) : node's register + store-and-forward actions
- Leverage a SmartNIC-equipped collector to process INT reports

Table 1: SF-INT's Rules of store-and-forward actions



Rule	State		Action	
	Arrival packet	Register store	Forward packet	Register update
1	M(A)	H(S)	H(S)	L(A)
2	M(A)	L(S)	M(C)	H(A)
3	M(A)	E()	M(C)	H(A)
4	H(A)	H(S)	H(S)	H(A)
5	H(A)	L(S)	L(S)	L(A)
6	H(A)	E()	H(A)	E()
7	L(A)	H(S)	H(S)	L(A)
8	L(A)	L(S)	L(S)	L(A)
9	L(A)	E()	L(A)	E()

- ◆ E(): The register is empty.
- ◆ A: Metadata in the arrival packet
- ◆ S: Metadata stored in the node register
- ◆ C: Metadata collected at the current node
- ◆ Priorities in descending order: high (H), medium (M), and low (L).

Figure 3: SF-INT Prototype: store-and-forward process

Packet Formats of SF-INT

Compatible with IPv6 packets

- Utilize the hop-by-hop option header in IPv6

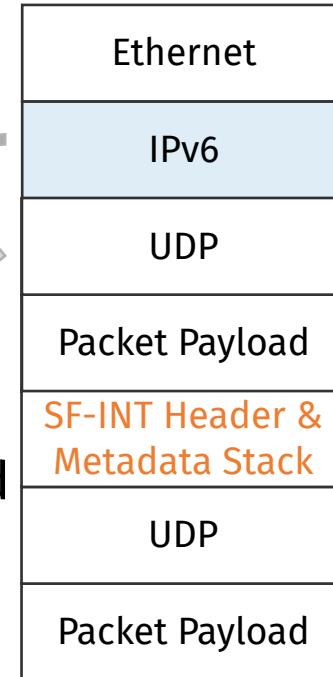
SF-INT Packet

- Design INT-Option header
- Design SF-INT header and metadata stack

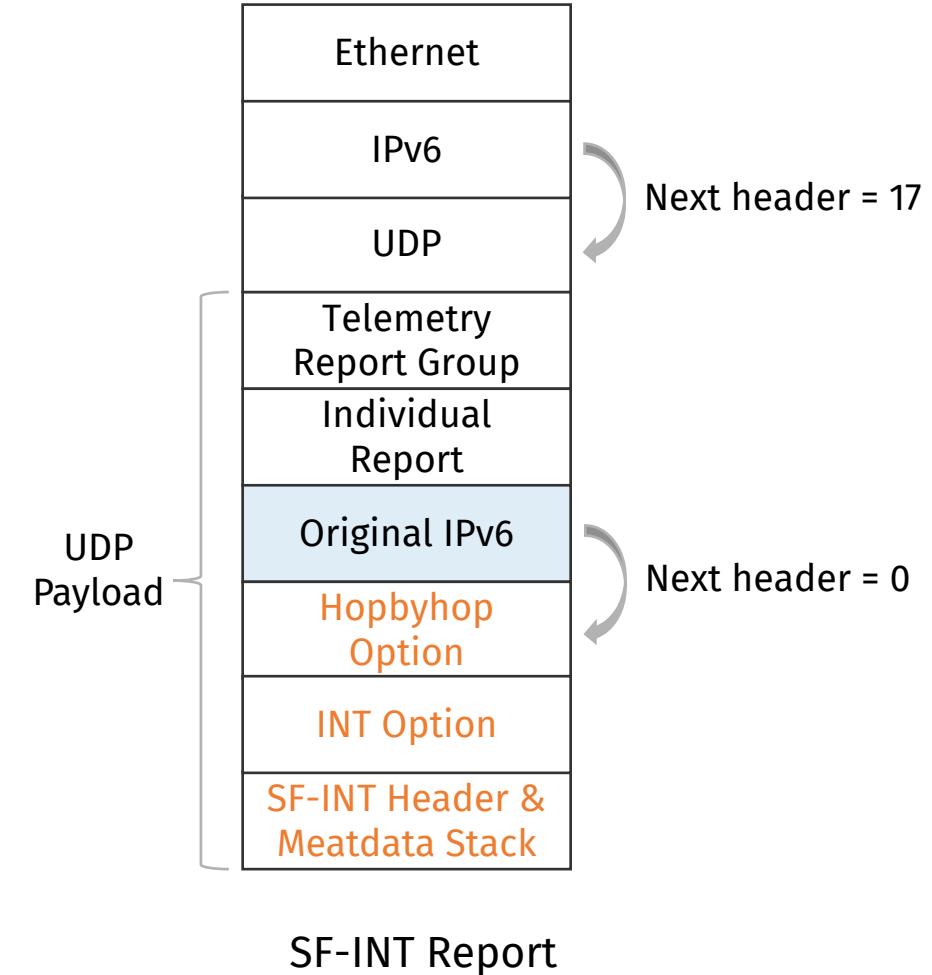
SF-INT Report

- Insert headers and metadata that stripped from the SF-INT packet

Next header = 0



SF-INT Packet



SF-INT Report

Figure 4: Packet Formats of SF-INT

Design of SF-INT Header

- **C**: SF-INT packet flag **U**: Represent the emergency mode (Compatible with standard INT)
- **ST**: Priority, High (H), Medium (M), and Low(L)
- **packetID**: A marker for packets group

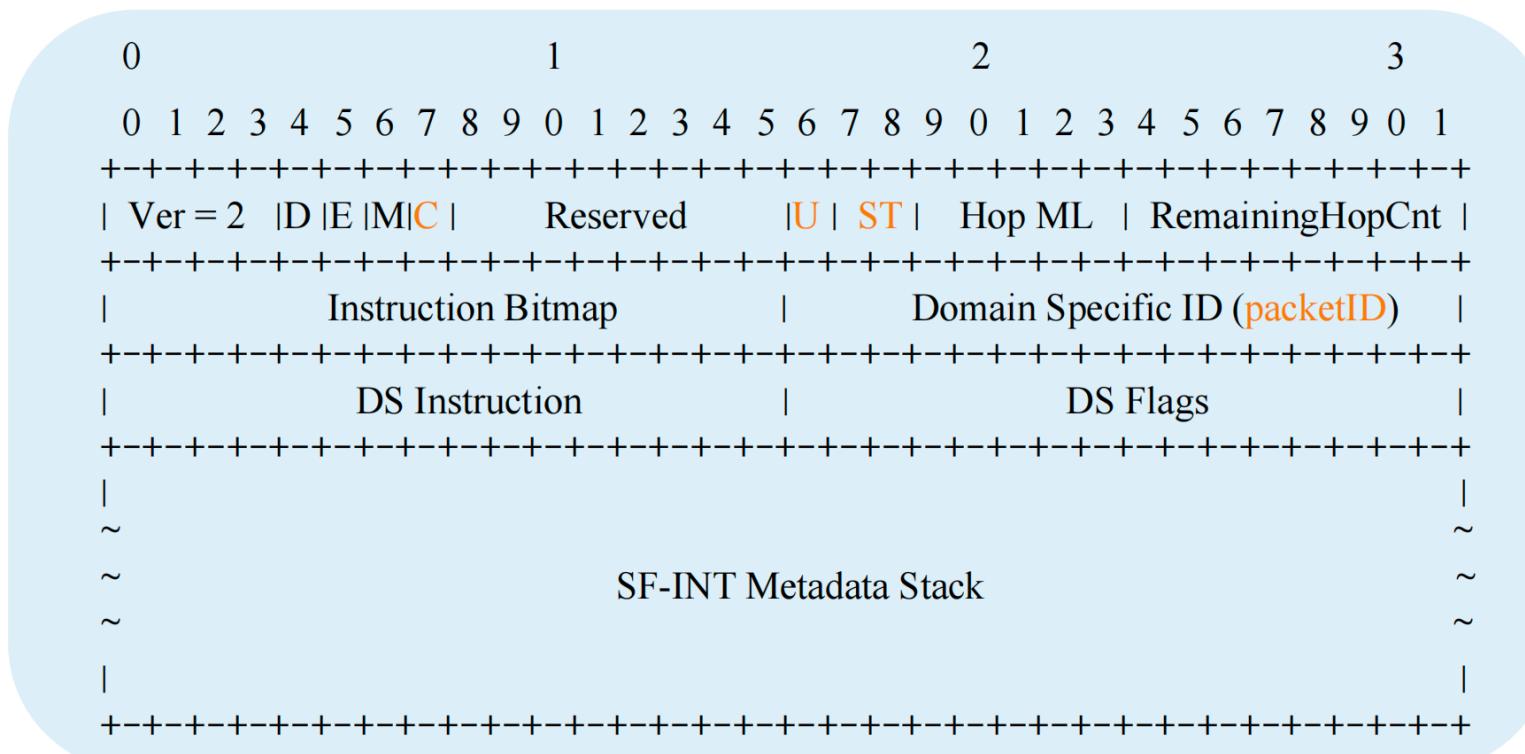


Figure 2: SF-INT header and metadata stack

SmartNIC Processes Reports

Processing Flow

- P4 module:
Parse SF-INT reports
- Micro-C module:
Extract telemetry data
- Host module:
Read telemetry data

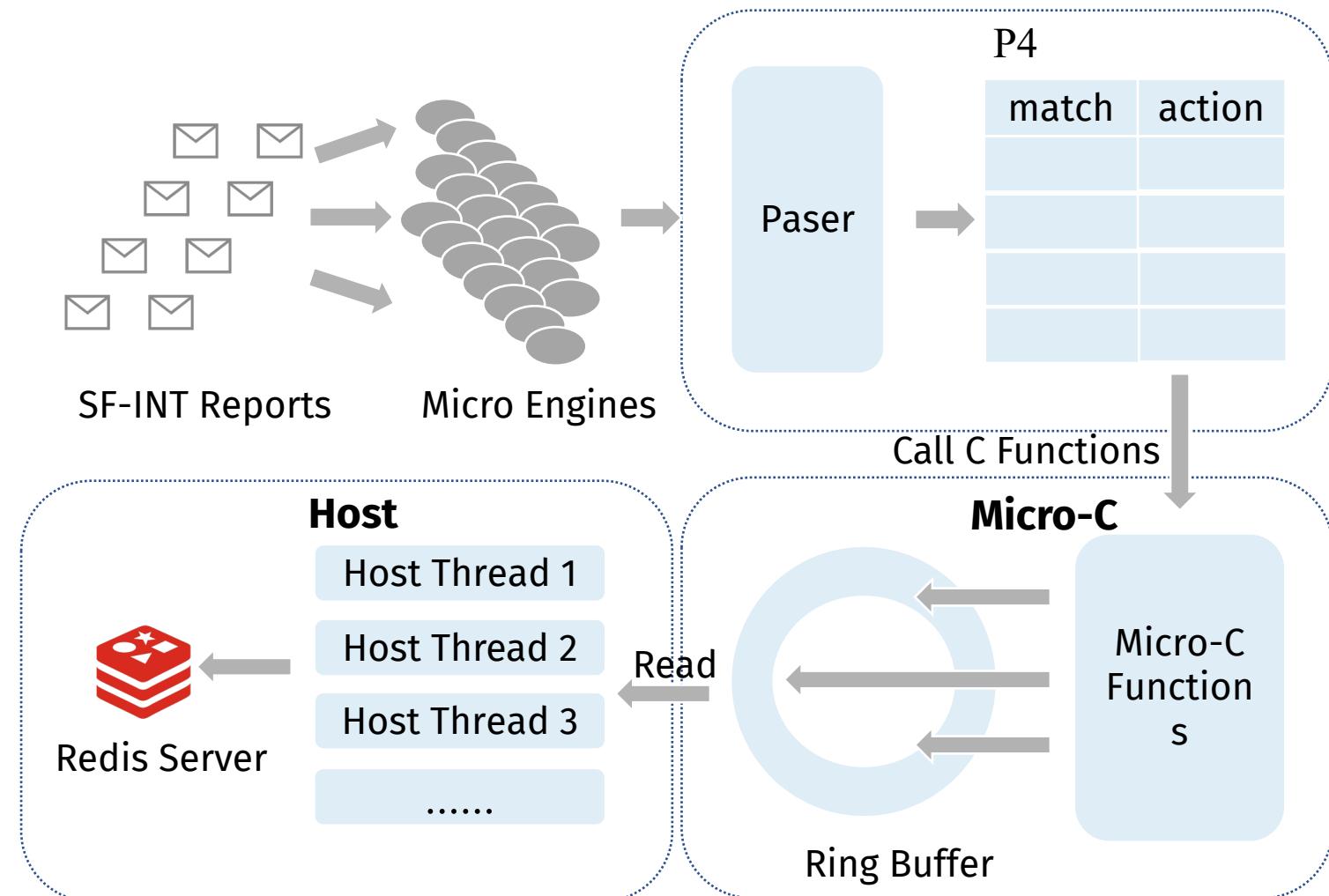


Figure 5: SmartNIC's Processing of SF-INT Reports

Build a Real Testbed

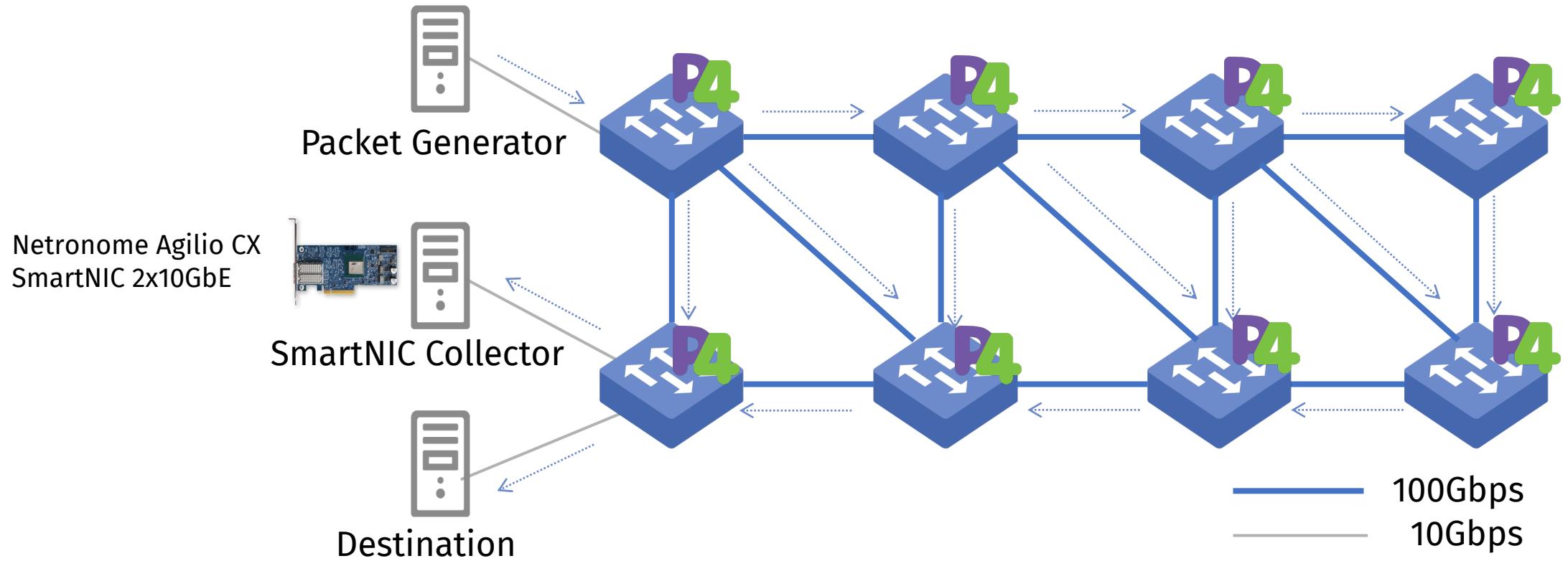


Figure 6: Testbed Topology



Intel Tofino P4 programmable switches(2 pipelines)



Ubuntu: 24 CPU Cores, 128G Memory

Low Overhead

Compared with INT, SF-INT packets Keep **constant size during the whole path**

- 5 instructions
 - Node ID, Hop latency, Ingress timestamp, Egress timestamp, Level 2 Ingress & Egress interface ID
- 8 network nodes
- INT packet size grows with node
- SF-INT packet size keeps constant

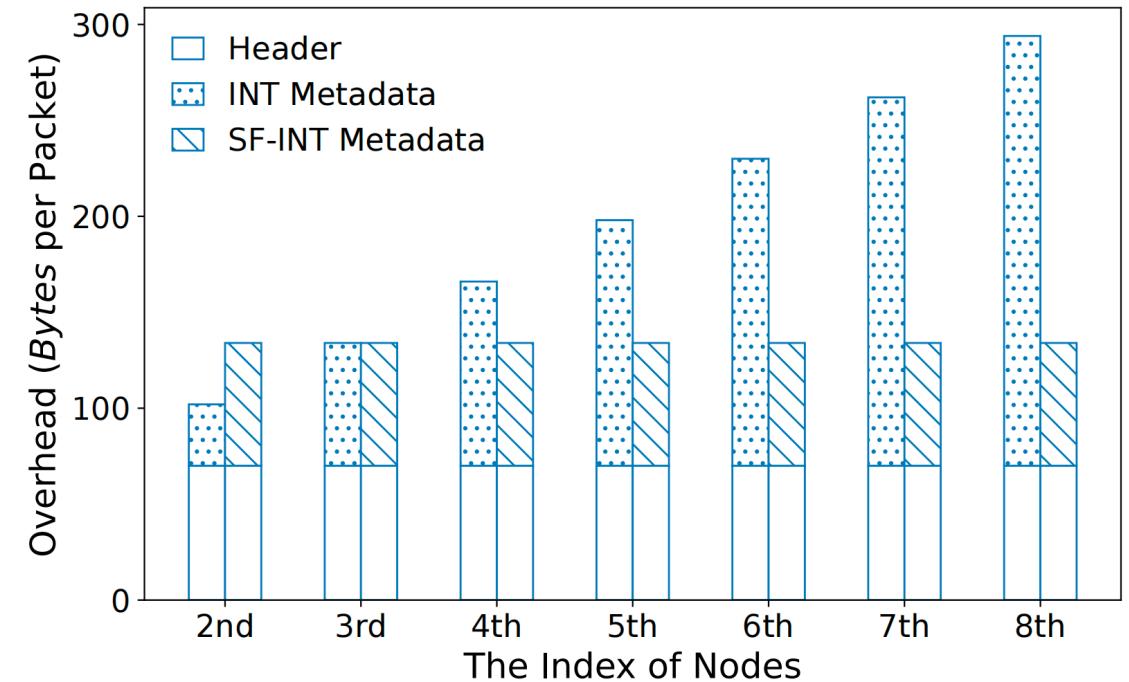


Figure 7: Overhead comparison of SF-INT and INT

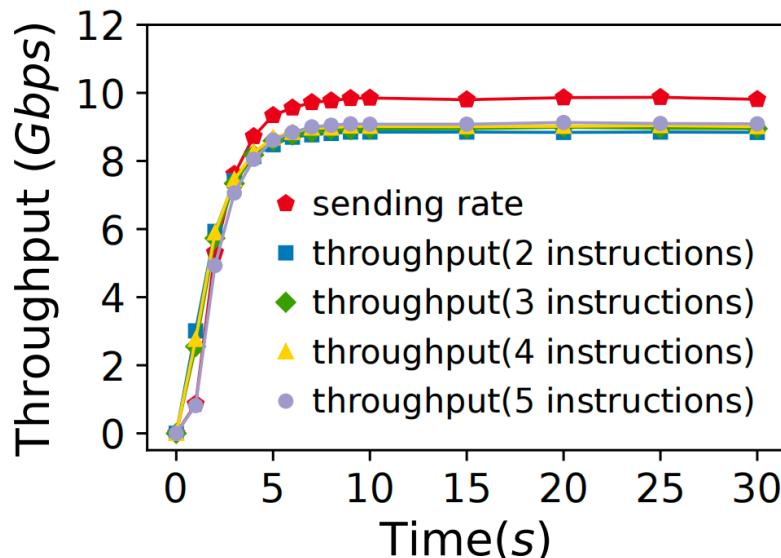
High Throughput and Slight Latency

Throughput

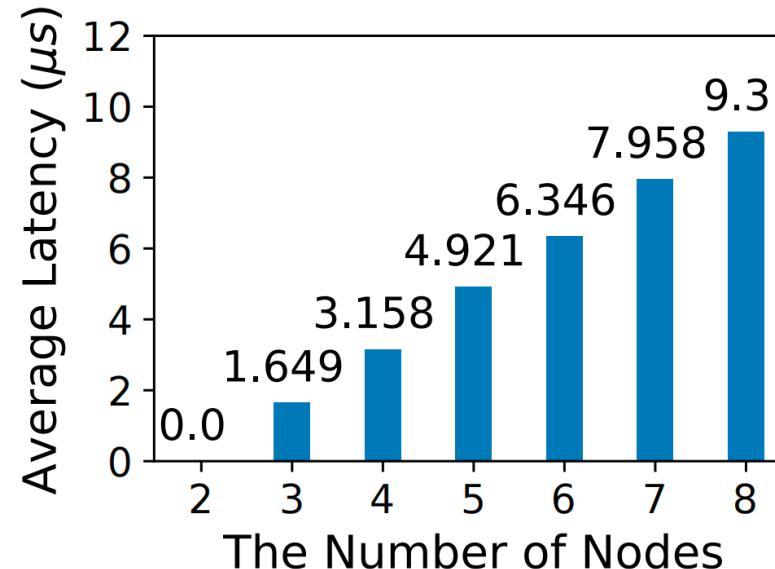
- Maximum 9.13 Gbps (under 10G link)
- Process the generated telemetry reports over a 10G link nearly the line rate

Slight Latency

- Average latency of 9.3 us , 99% of latency values below the average



(a)

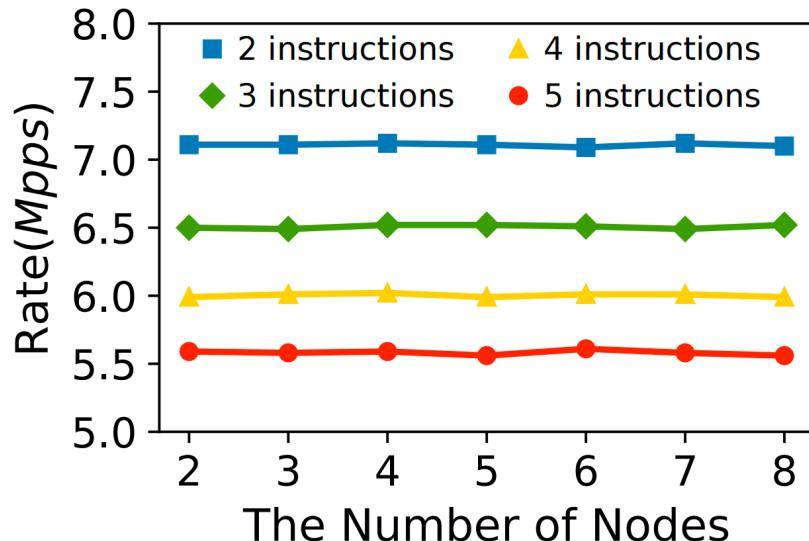


(b)

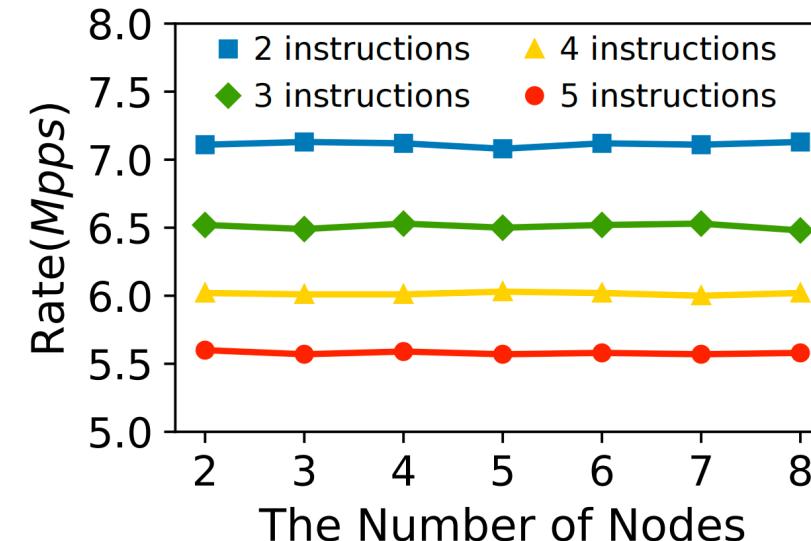
Figure 8: Performance of our integrated solution

SmartNIC Processes Reports Efficiently

- 7.13 Mpps in the case of 2 telemetry instructions (Maximum rate)
- Do not decrease with the number of nodes
- Compare output rate with the Input rate (Almost the same)



(a) Input



(b) Output

Figure 9: Processing rate of SmartNIC

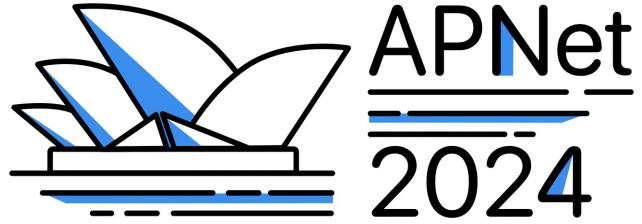
Conclusion and Future Work

Conclusion

- Low overhead SF-INT -- Keeping a constant packet size
- High-performance SmartNIC-equipped collector -- Nearly the line rate
- At the cost of slight delay
- A helpful attempt to promote the application of INT in the next-generation network

Future Work

- Compare INT, PINT, INT-Label under different application scenarios
- Couple with the existing sampling INT schemes
- Introduce 40G SmartNICs
- Enhance the ability to handling exceptions



Thank you !

**An Integrated Solution for High-efficiency In-band
Network Telemetry**

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