

IOCost: Block IO Control for Containers in Datacenters

Tejun Heo, **Dan Schatzberg**, Andrew Newell, Song Liu, Saravanan Dhakshinamurthy, Iyswarya Narayanan, Josef Bacik, Chris Mason, Chunqiang Tang, [‡]Dimitrios Skarlatos

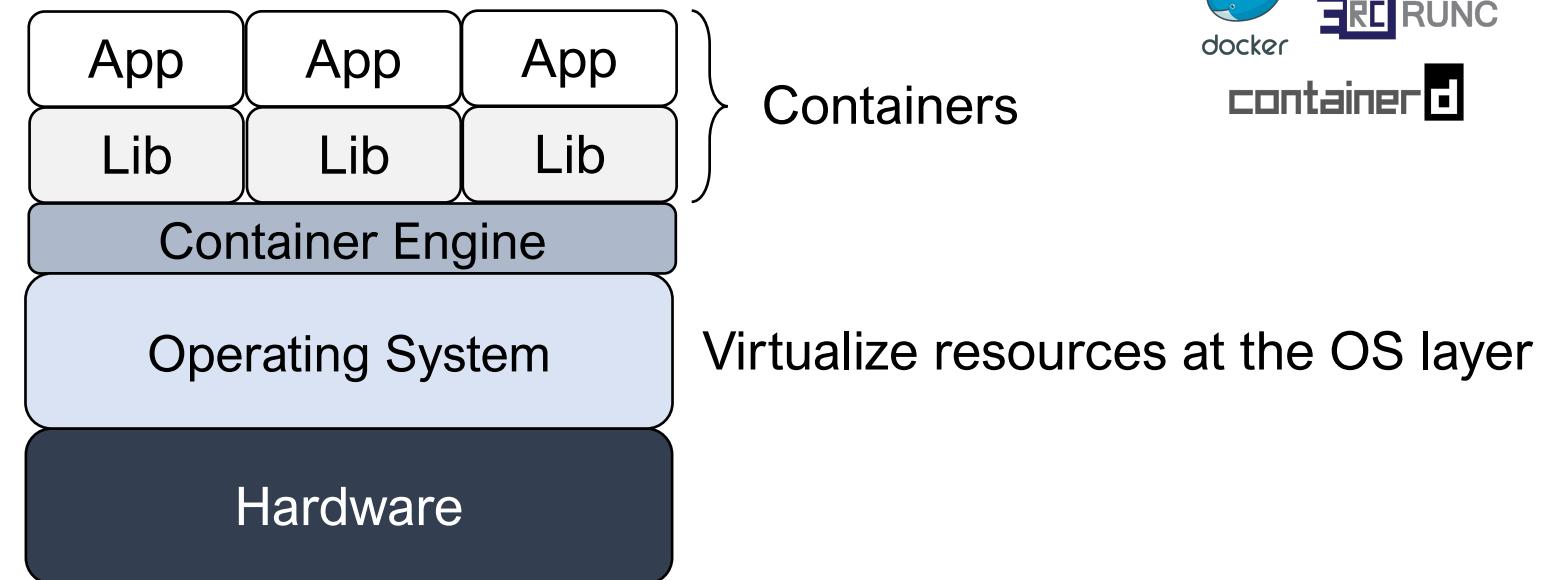
Session 5B: Data Center and Cloud Services
Thursday, March 3 @ 2pm

ASPLOS 2022

New Era in Datacenter Computing

Meta fleet runs on containers

- Lightweight
- Fast bring up
- Higher consolidation

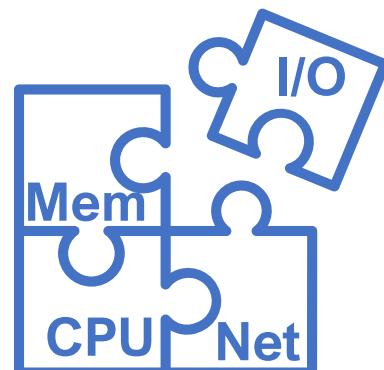


Problem: Resource Isolation

Ensure sufficient resources despite collocated workloads

Well understood problem for CPU, Memory, Network

Missing piece: Block I/O for storage devices (SSDs, HDDs)



Resource Isolation

Why do we need Block I/O?

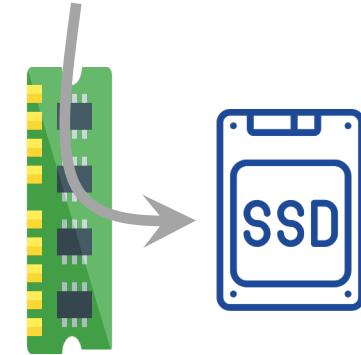
Storage Systems



System Updating
Package Fetching



Memory Offloading



TMO: Transparent Memory
Offloading @ASPLOS 2022

Challenge A → Hardware Heterogeneity

Multiple generations of SSDs, HDDs, Local/Remote

Different performance characteristics within each type

Idiosyncrasies of each device and hardware features



Challenge B → Workload Heterogeneity

IO control needs to cater to a wide variety of workloads



Databases



Video



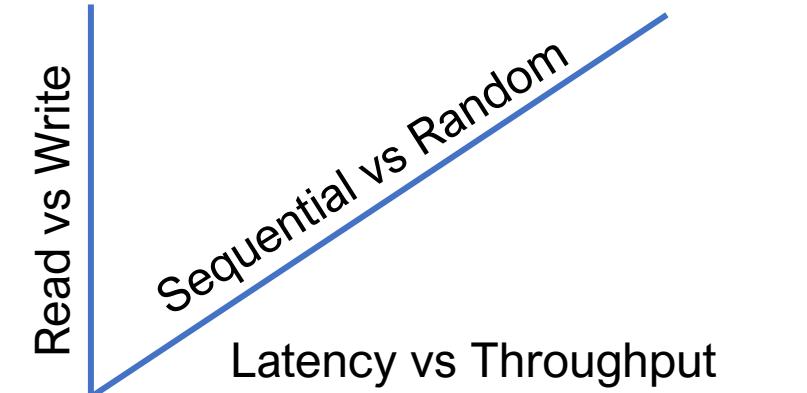
Web



Functions

Varying characteristics:

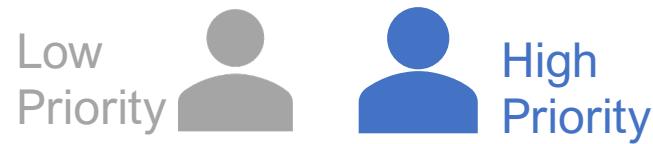
- Latency vs Throughput
- Read vs Write
- Sequential vs Random



Challenge C → Datacenter Requirements

Datacenter isolation of I/O needs to provide:

Ease of Use



Difficult to configure

Challenge C → Datacenter Requirements

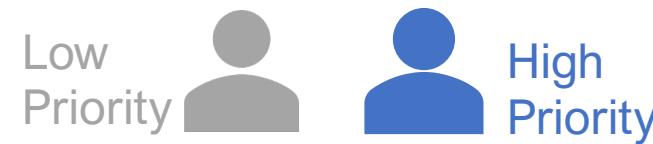
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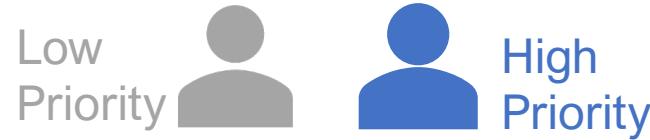
Work Conservation



Challenge C → Datacenter Requirements

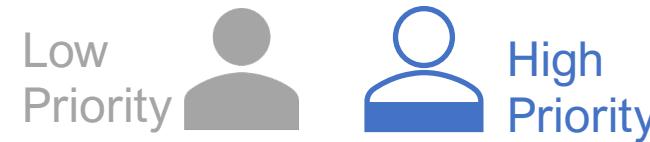
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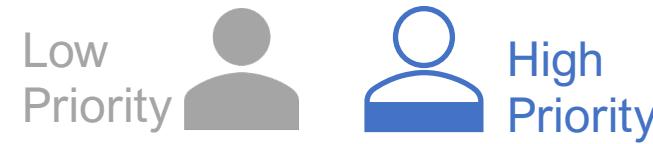
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Underutilization

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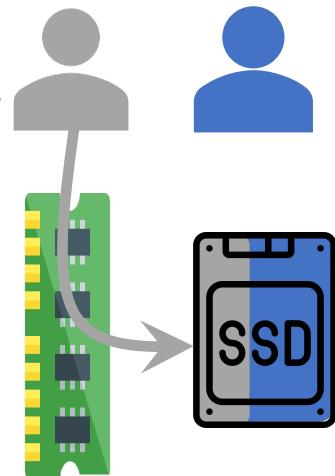
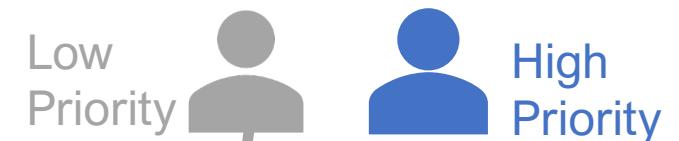
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Underutilization

Memory-awareness



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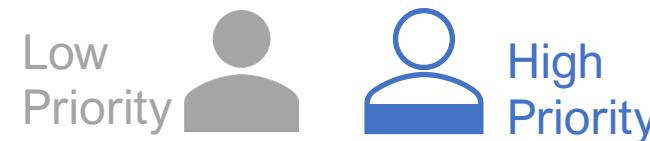
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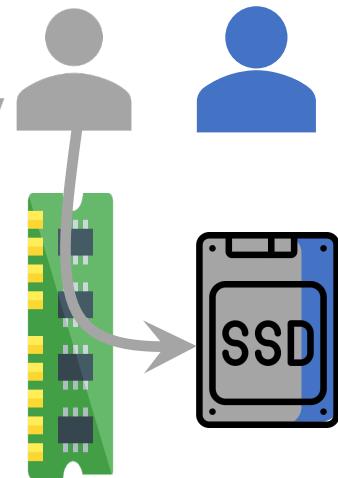
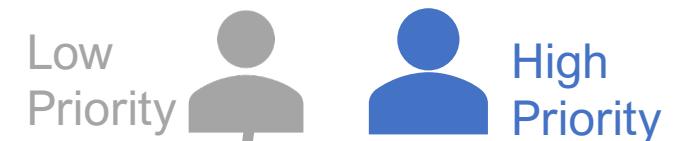
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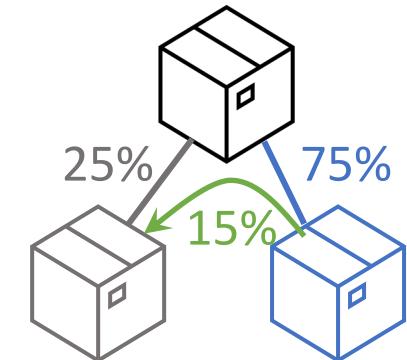
Priority Inversion

Contribution → IOCost IO Control for Containers in Datacenters

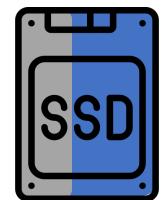
Device occupancy with offline cost and QoS models



Proportional IO control through weights across containers



Lightweight work-conserving budget donation algorithm



IOCost manages IO across the entire Meta fleet

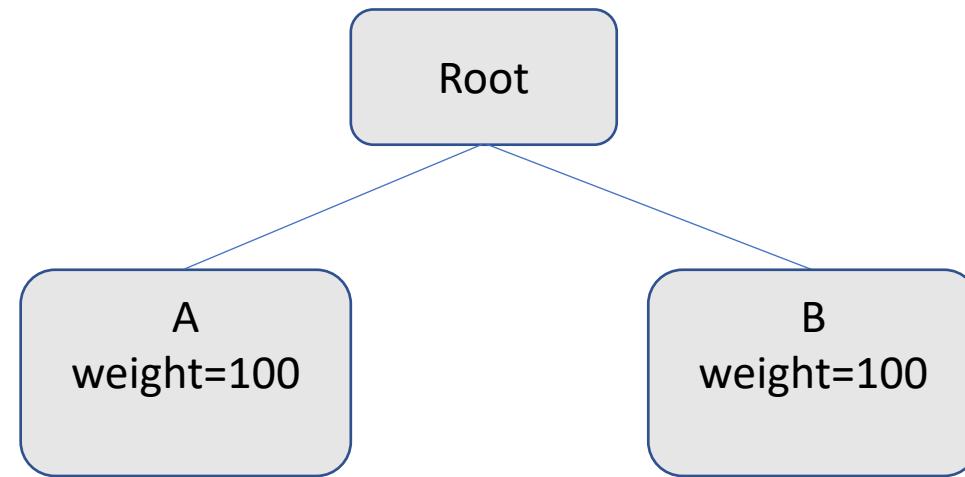
Open-source device profiling and benchmarking tools

Upstreamed in Linux

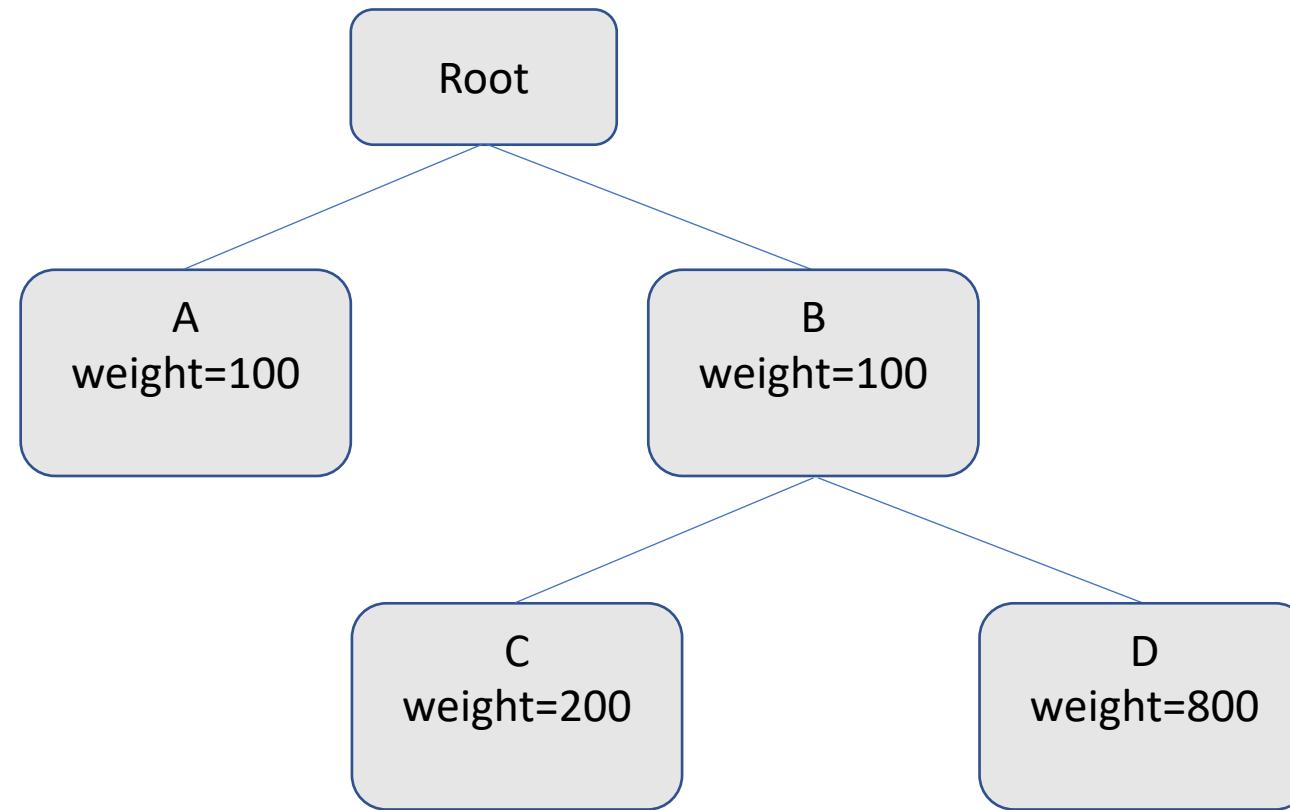


IOCost Design

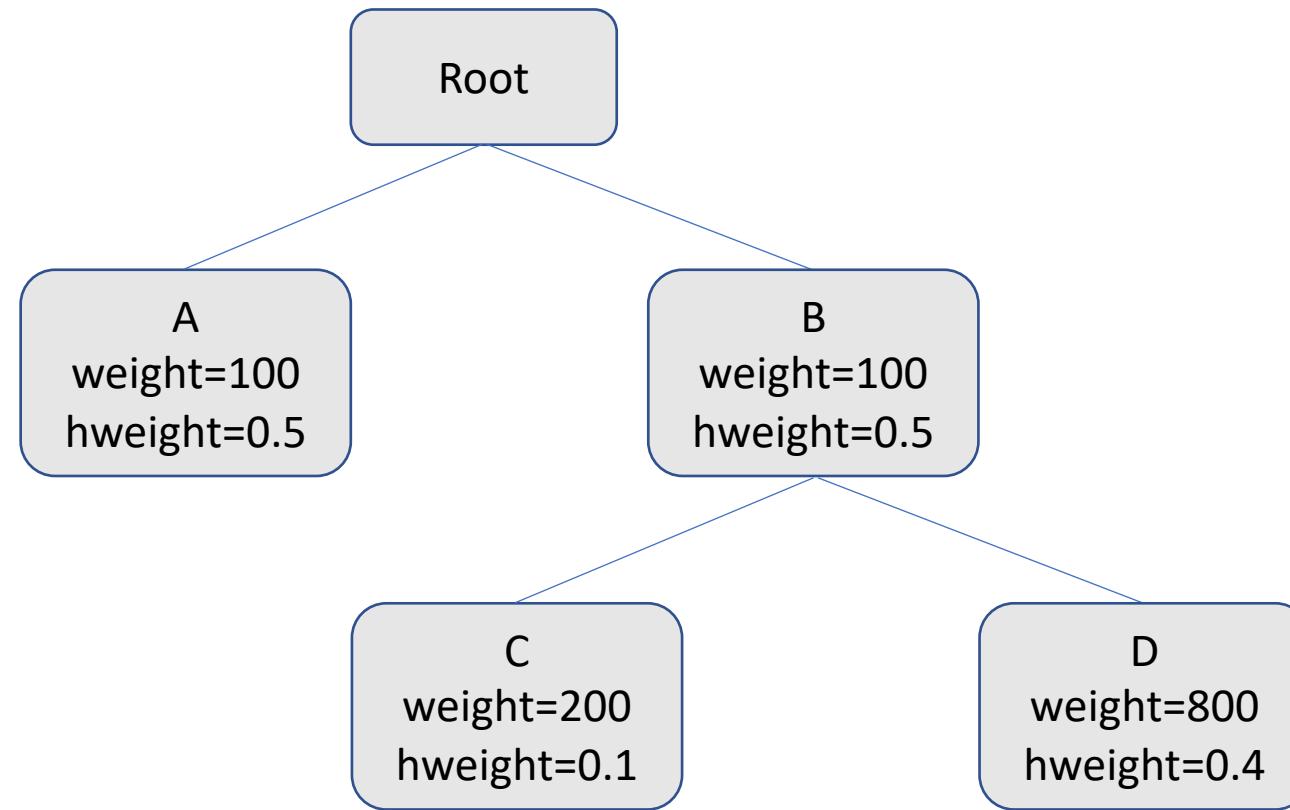
IOCost Is Configured With Weights



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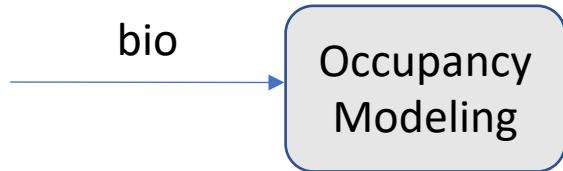


IOCost Issue Path Estimates Occupancy

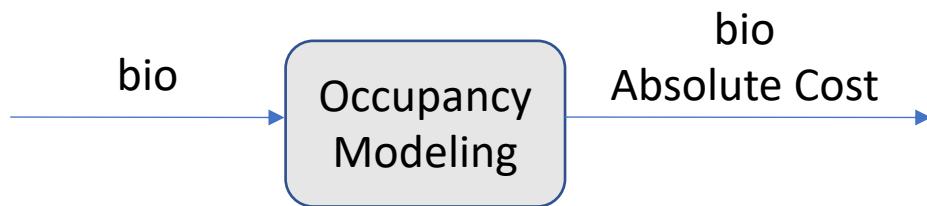
bio



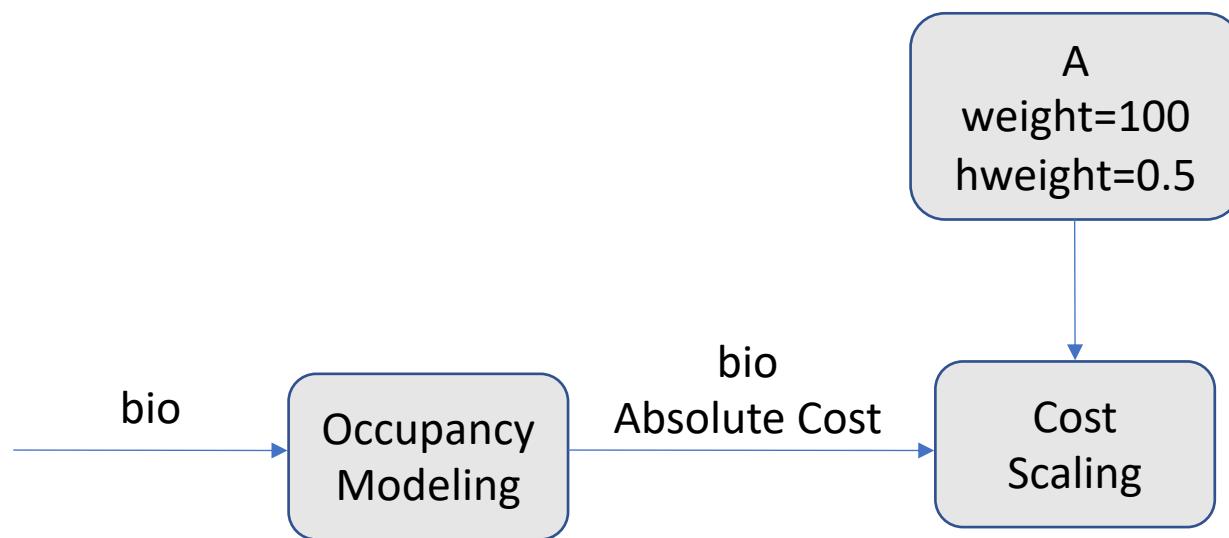
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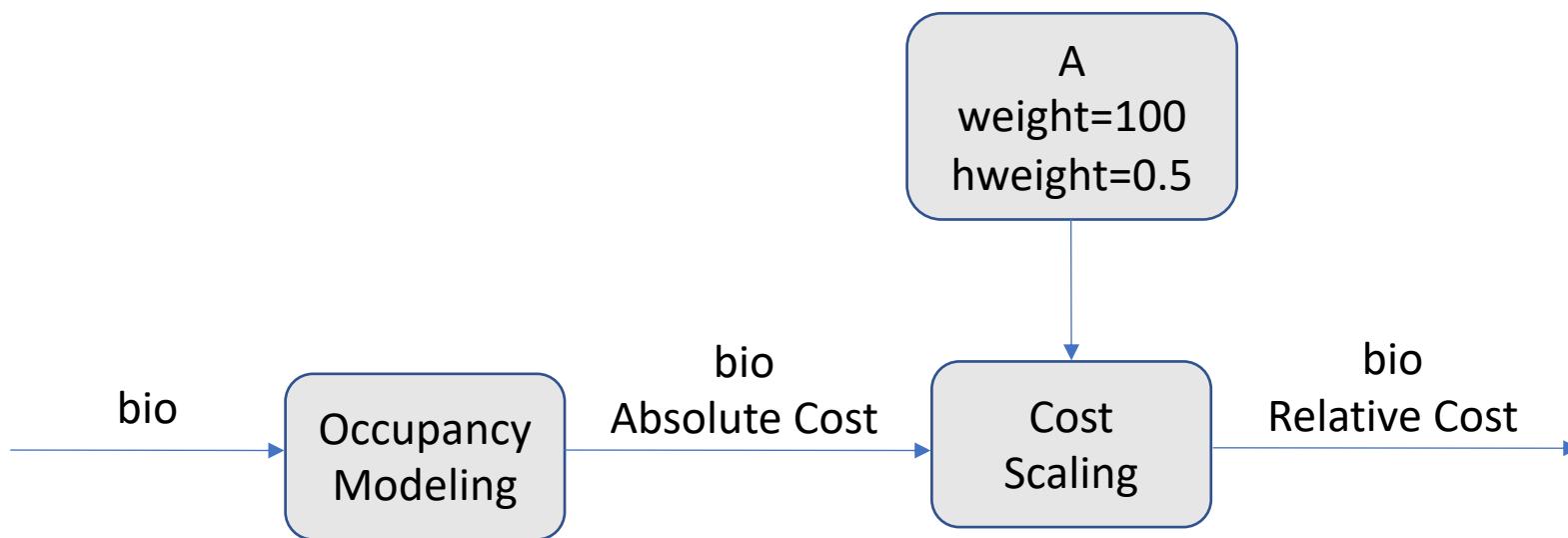
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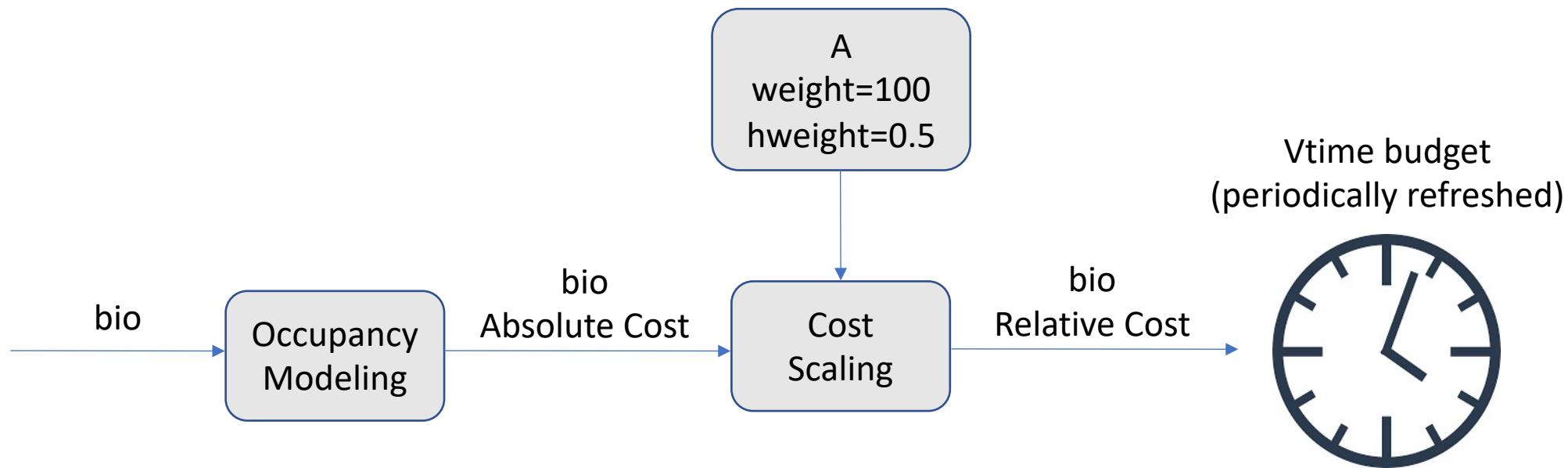
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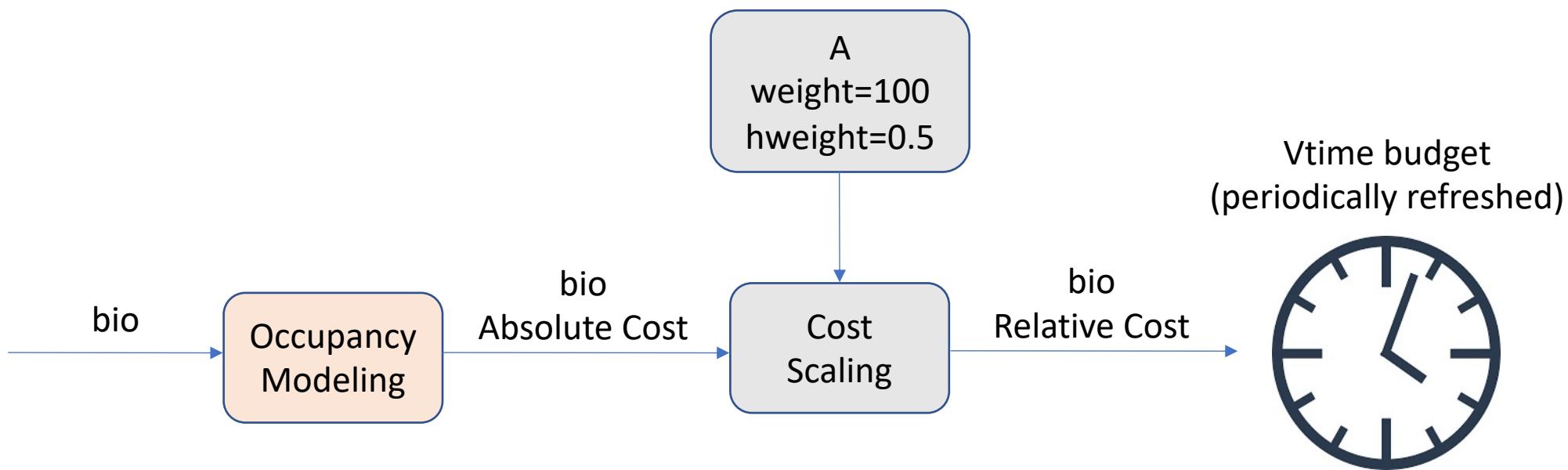
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Occupancy Modeling Captures Device Differences

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IO Cost is in units of time but not a measure of latency

10 ms
bio 

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10 ms
bio

100x/sec

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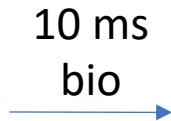
10 ms
bio
→

Linear Model estimated offline via synthetic saturating workloads

$$\text{io_cost} = \text{base_cost} + \text{size_cost_rate} * \text{bio_size}$$

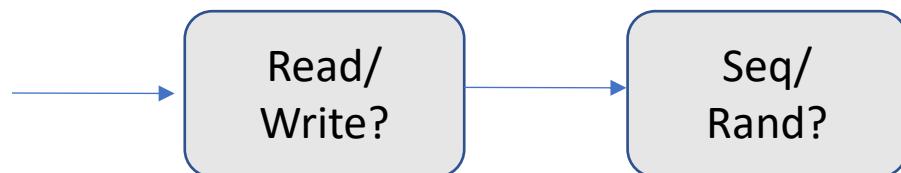
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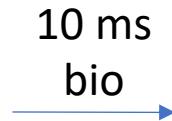
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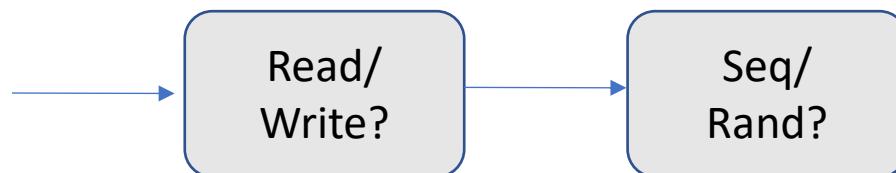
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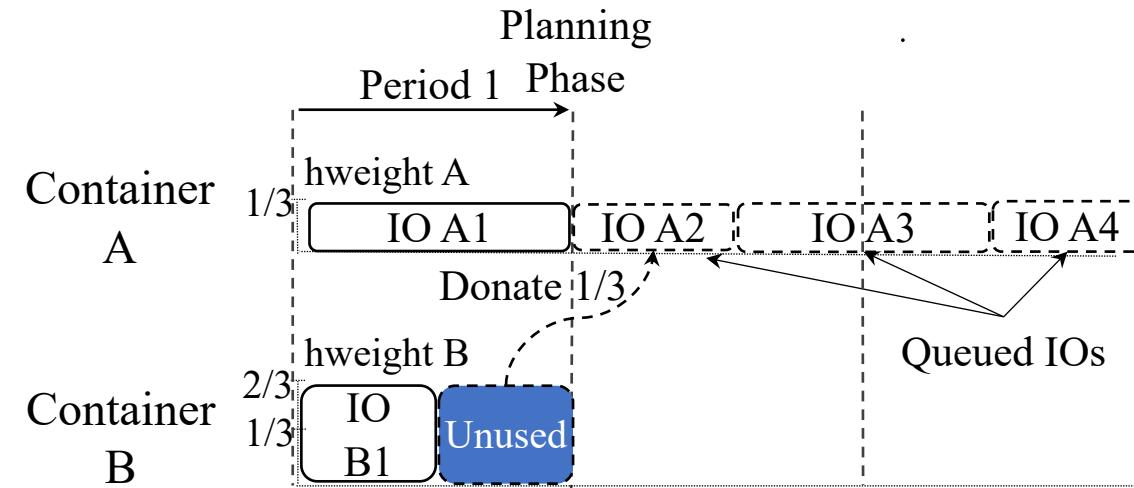
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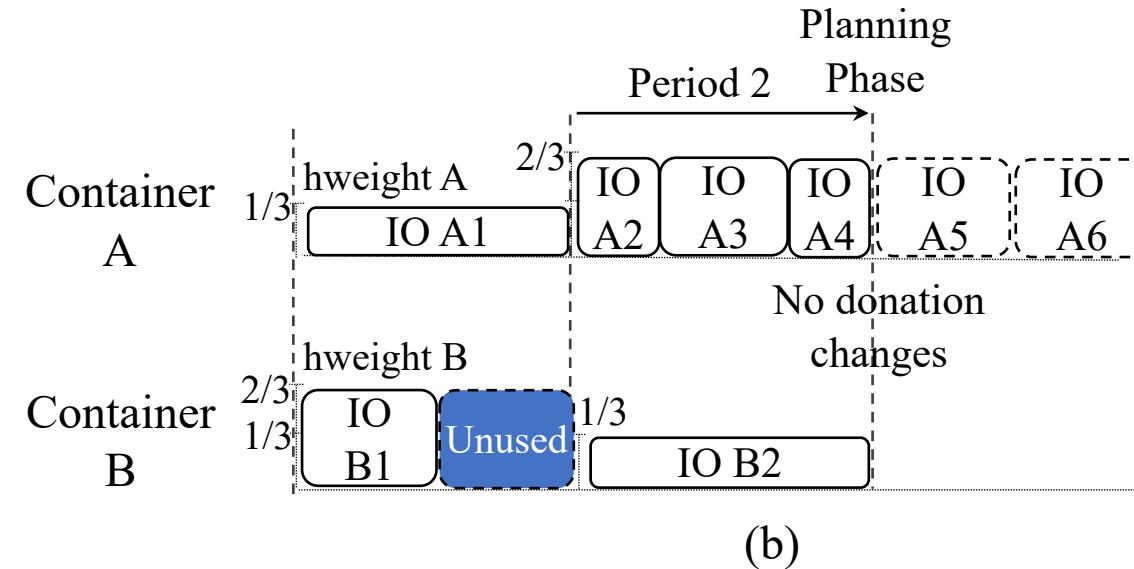
How to adjust for inaccurate models? VRate adjustment (see paper for details)

Budget Donation Ensures Work Conservation

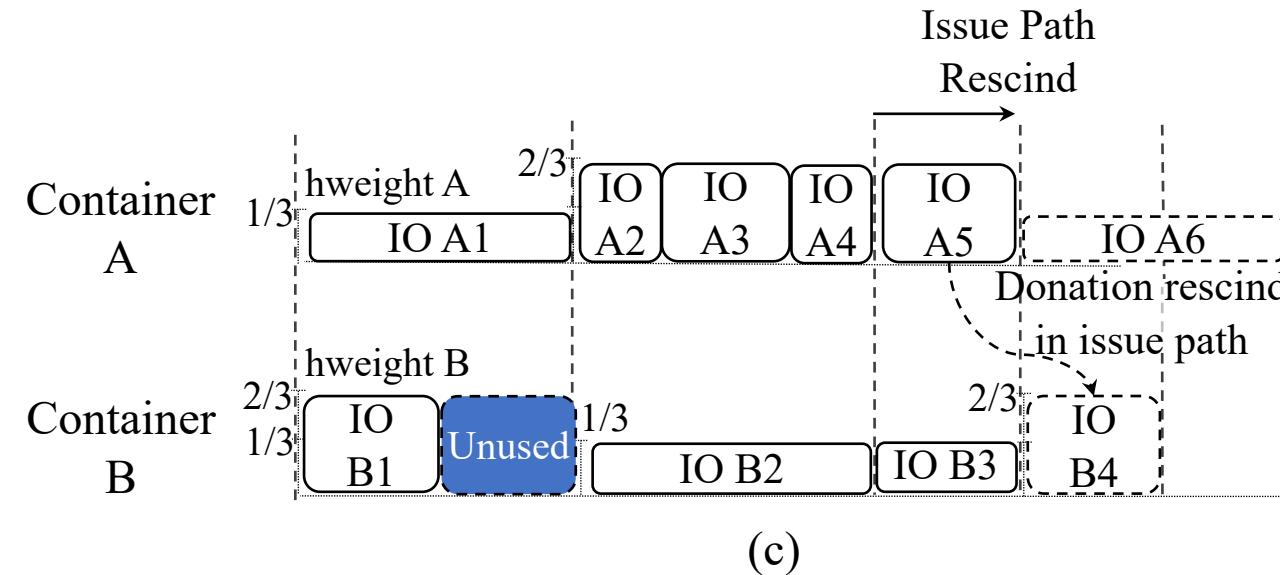
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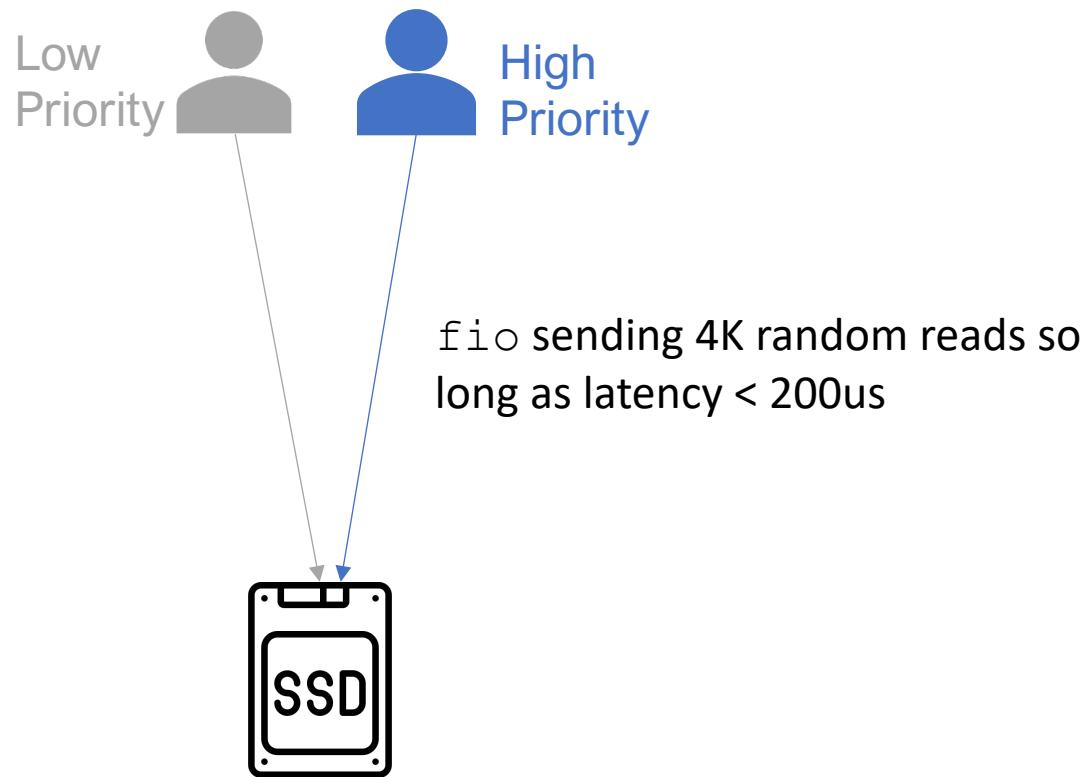
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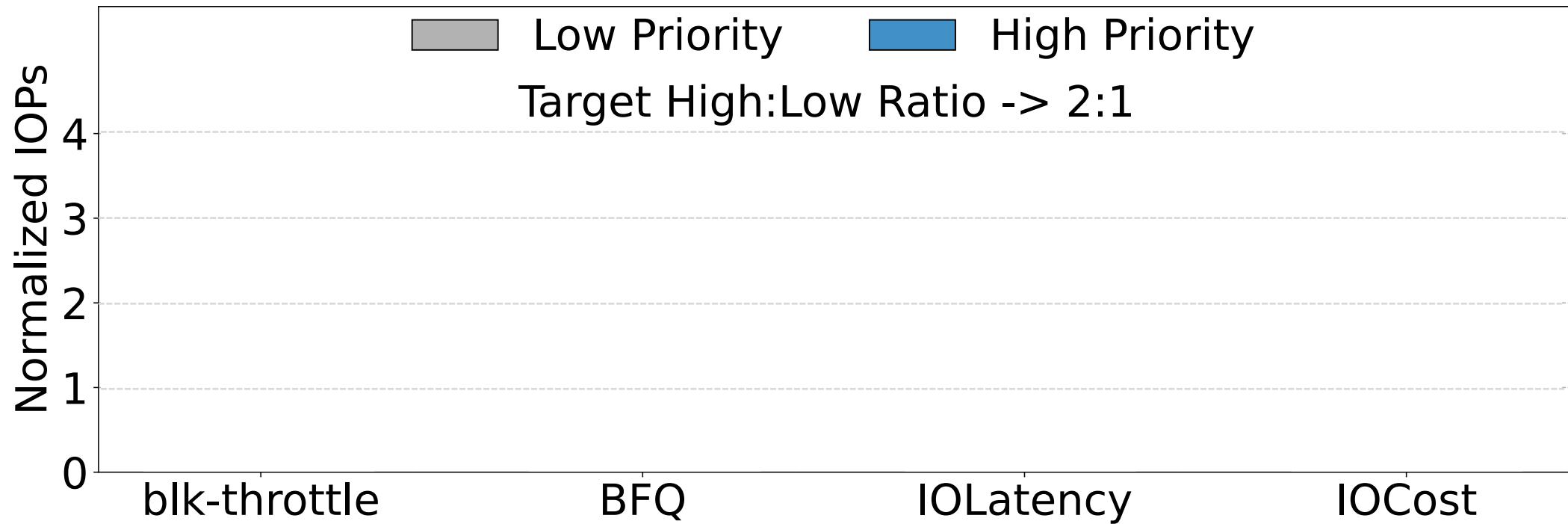
Evaluation

Evaluation – Proportional Control

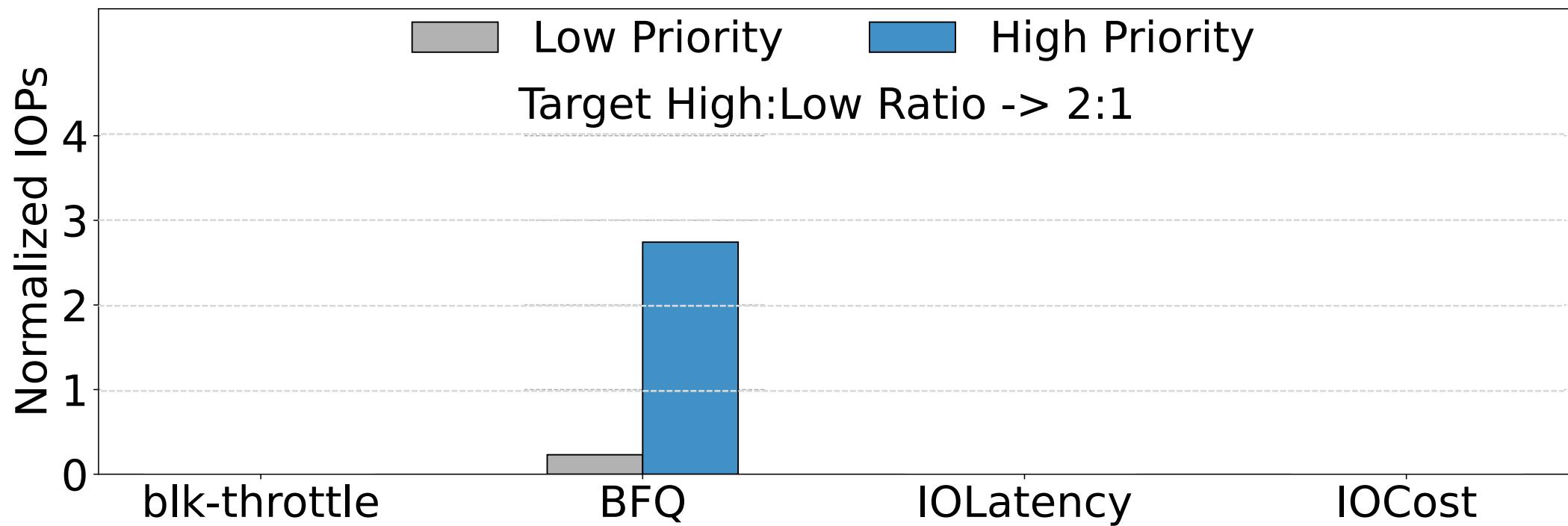
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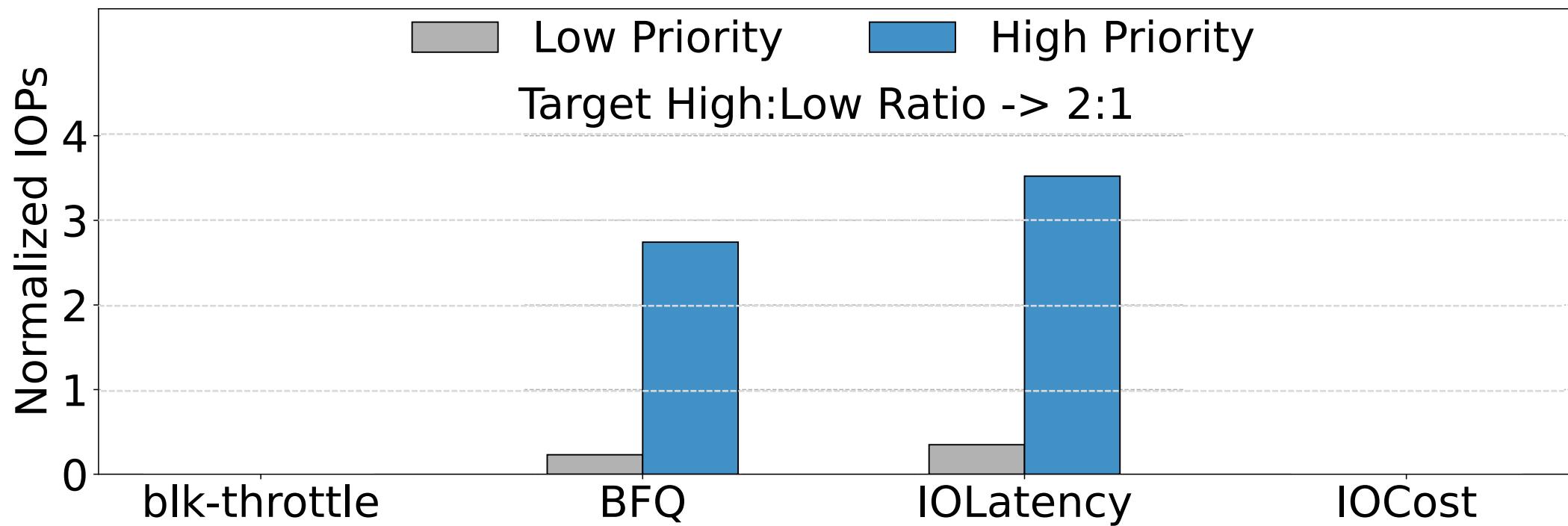
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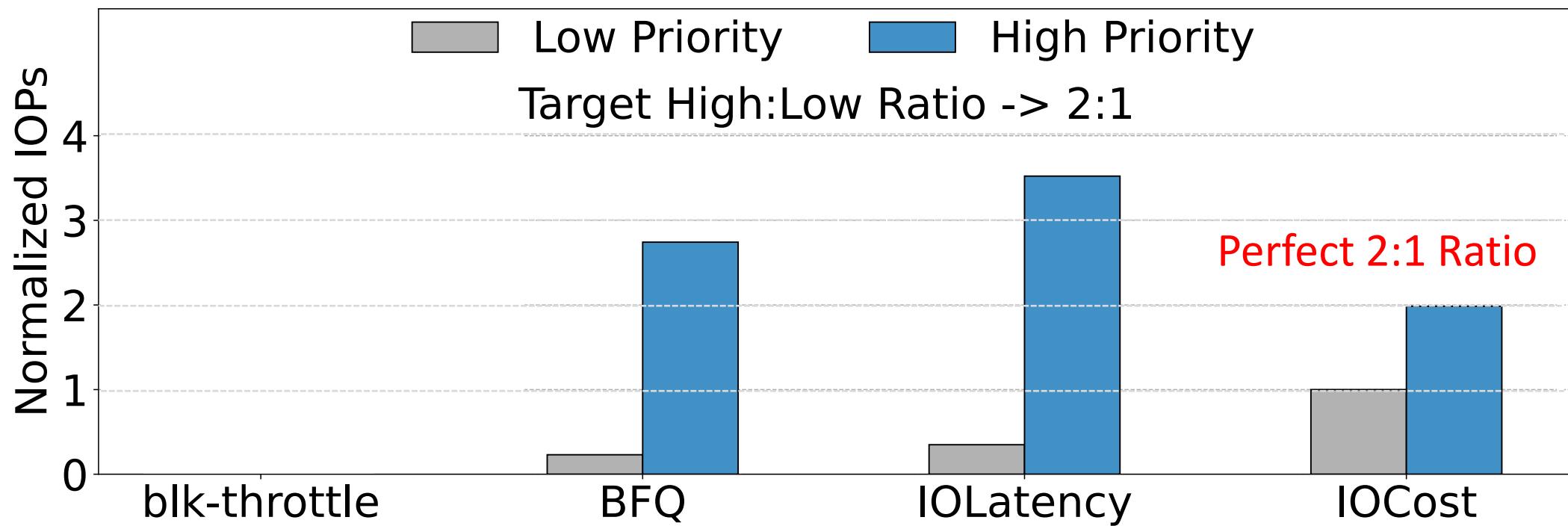
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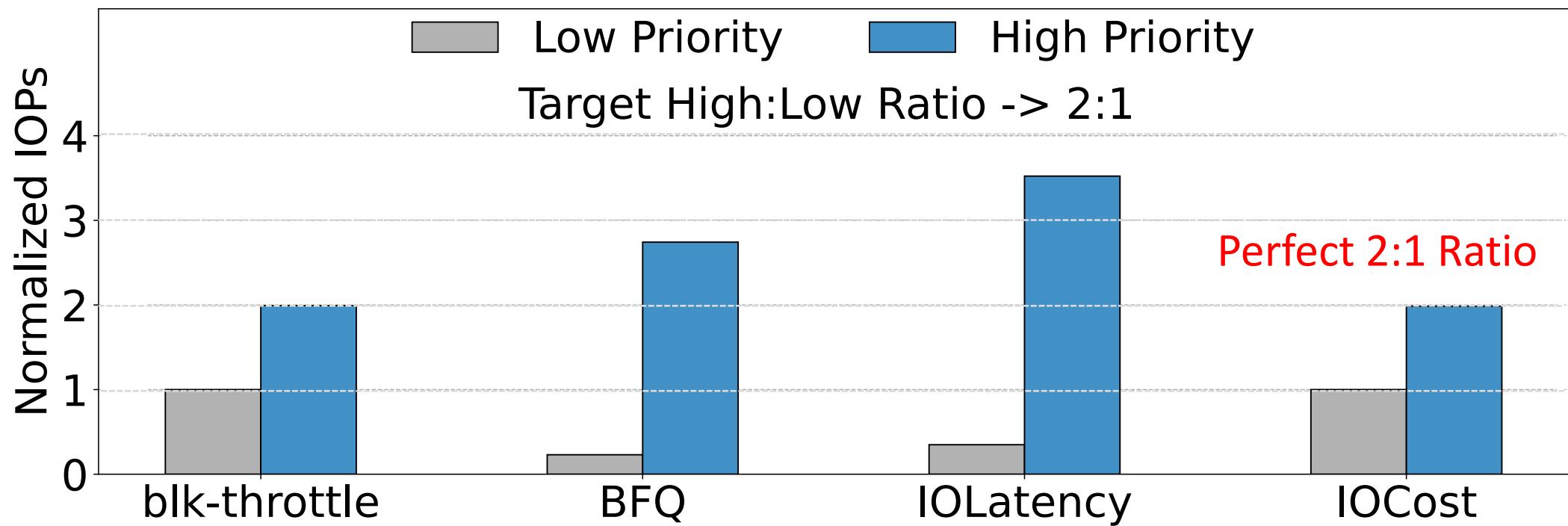
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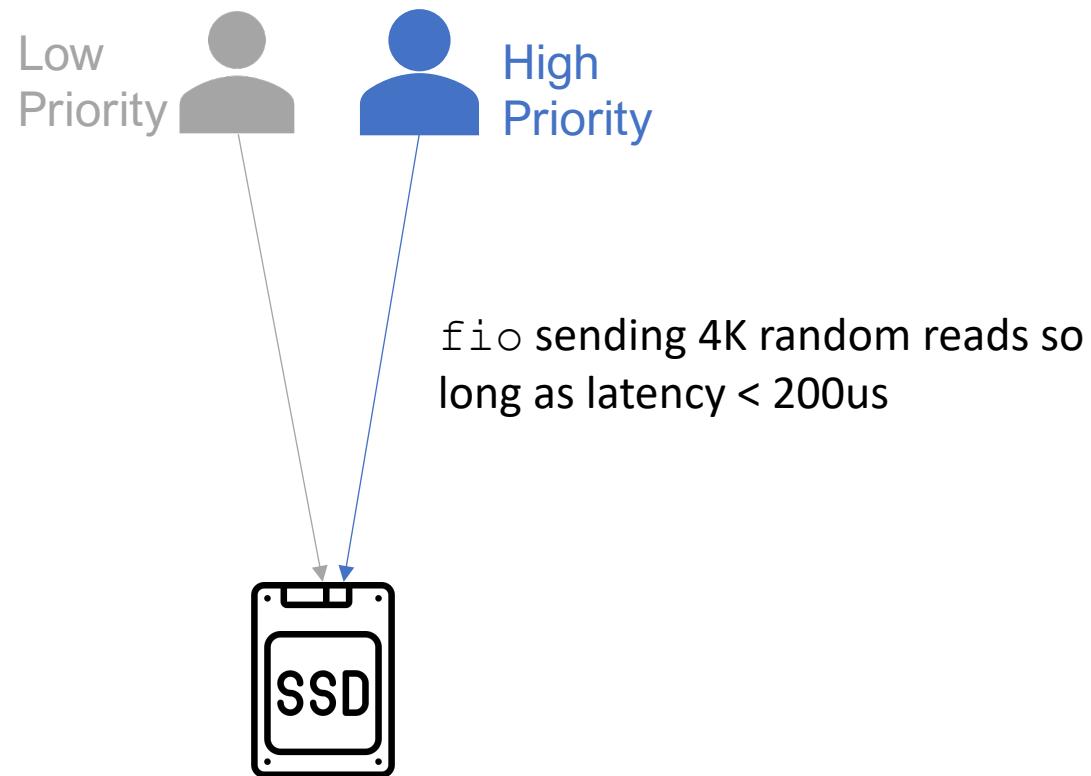
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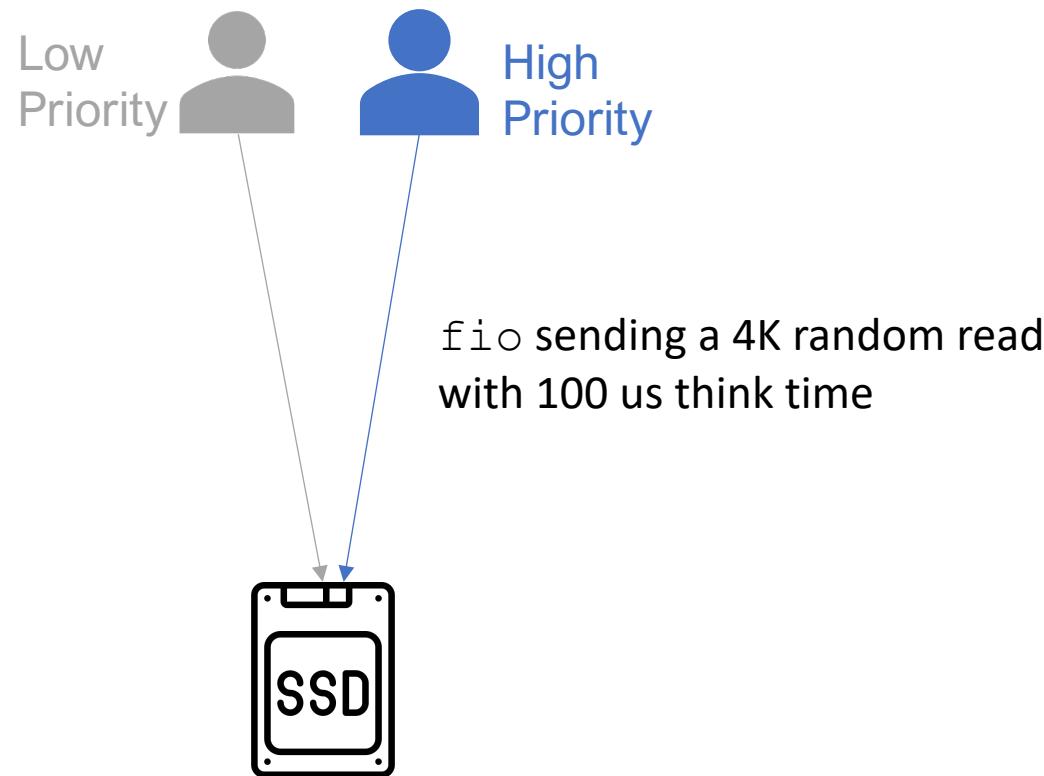
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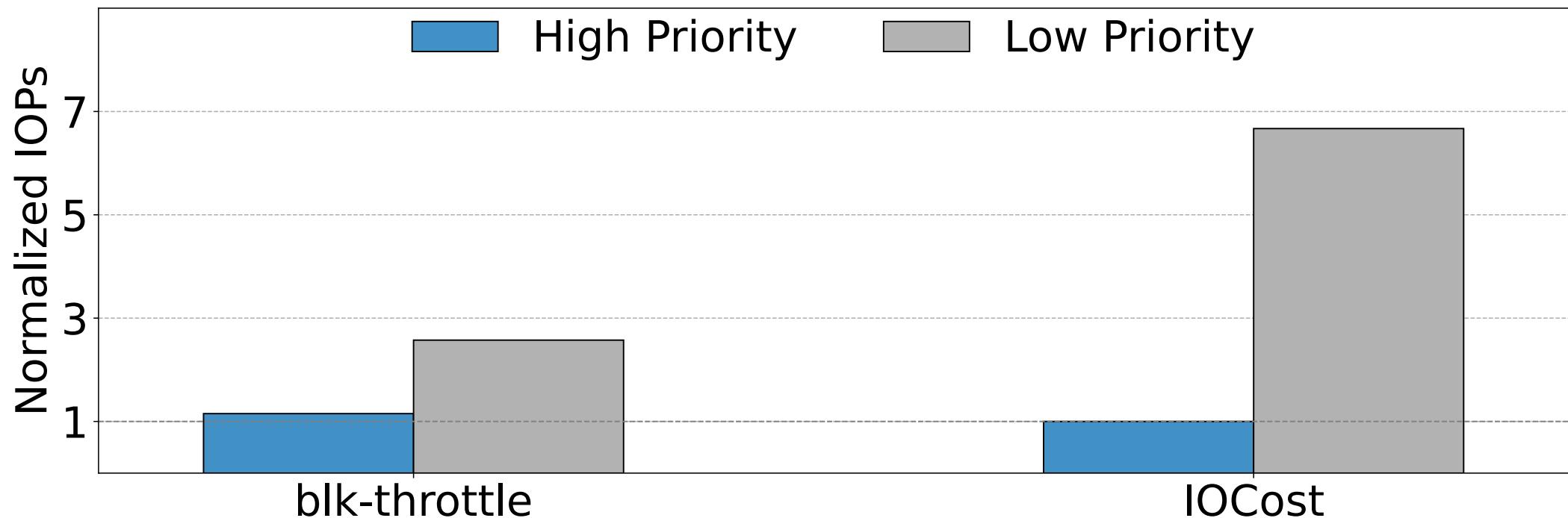


Evaluation – Work Conservation



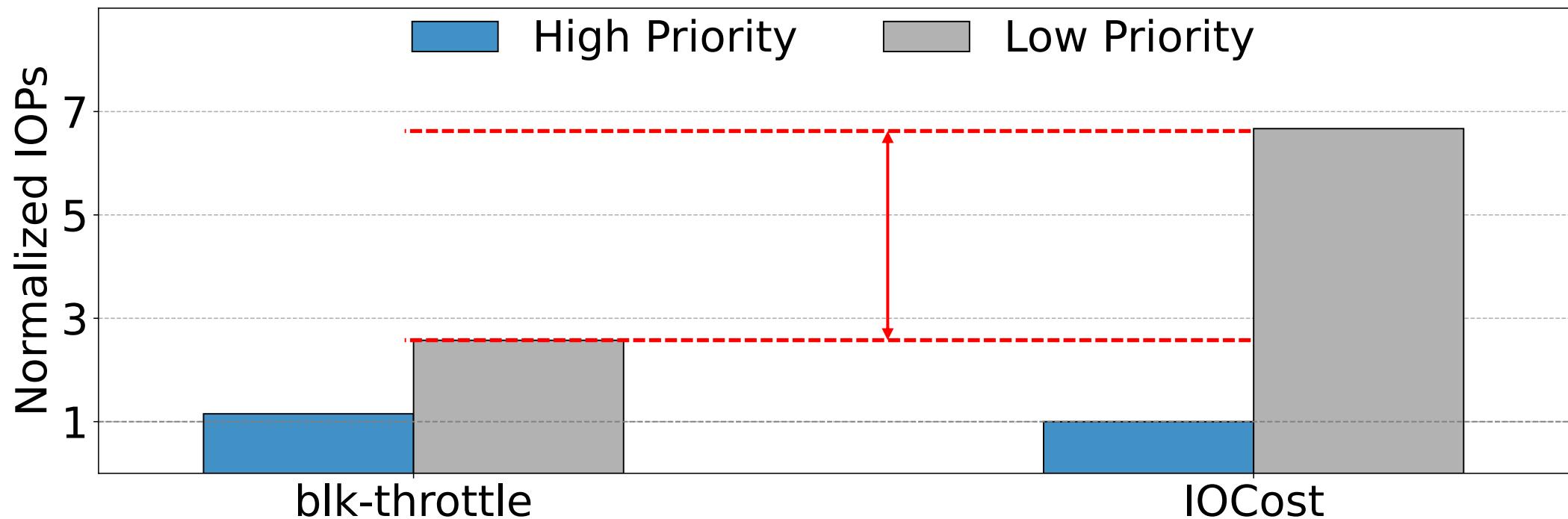
Evaluation – Work Conservation

The low priority workload should use up all available capacity



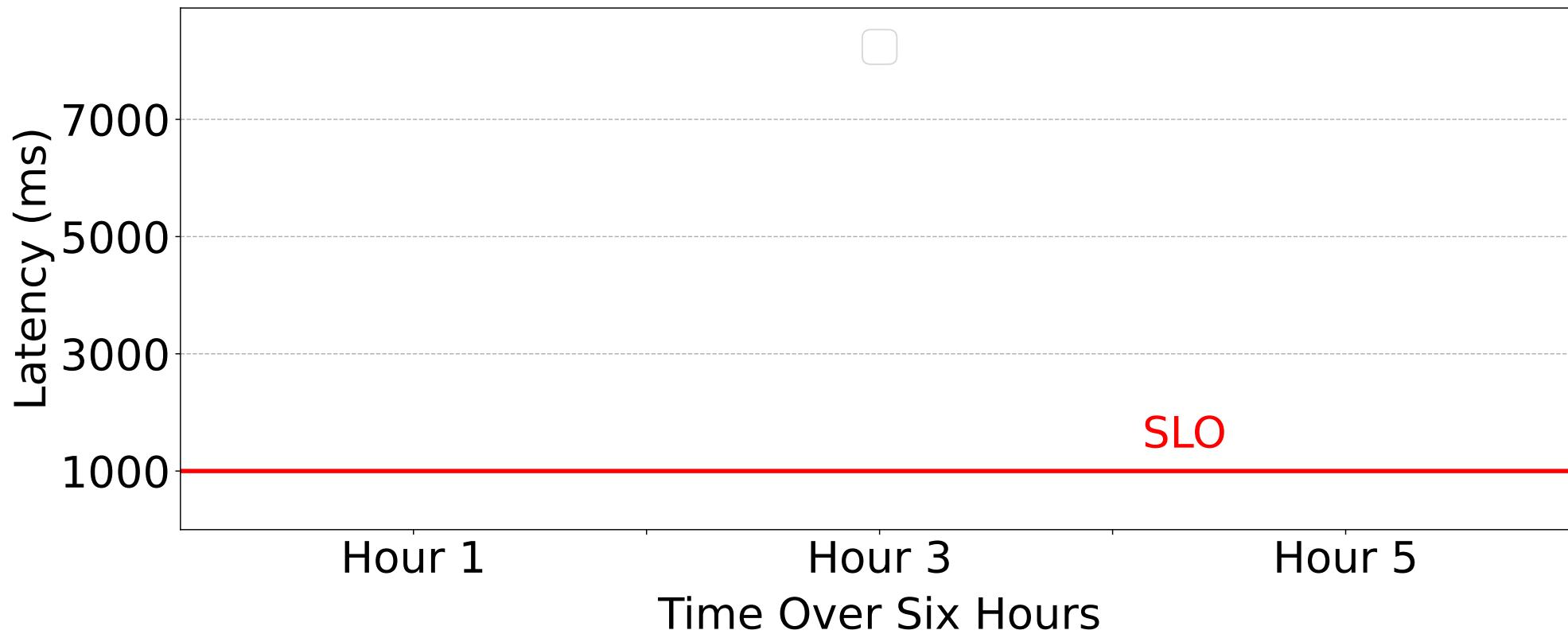
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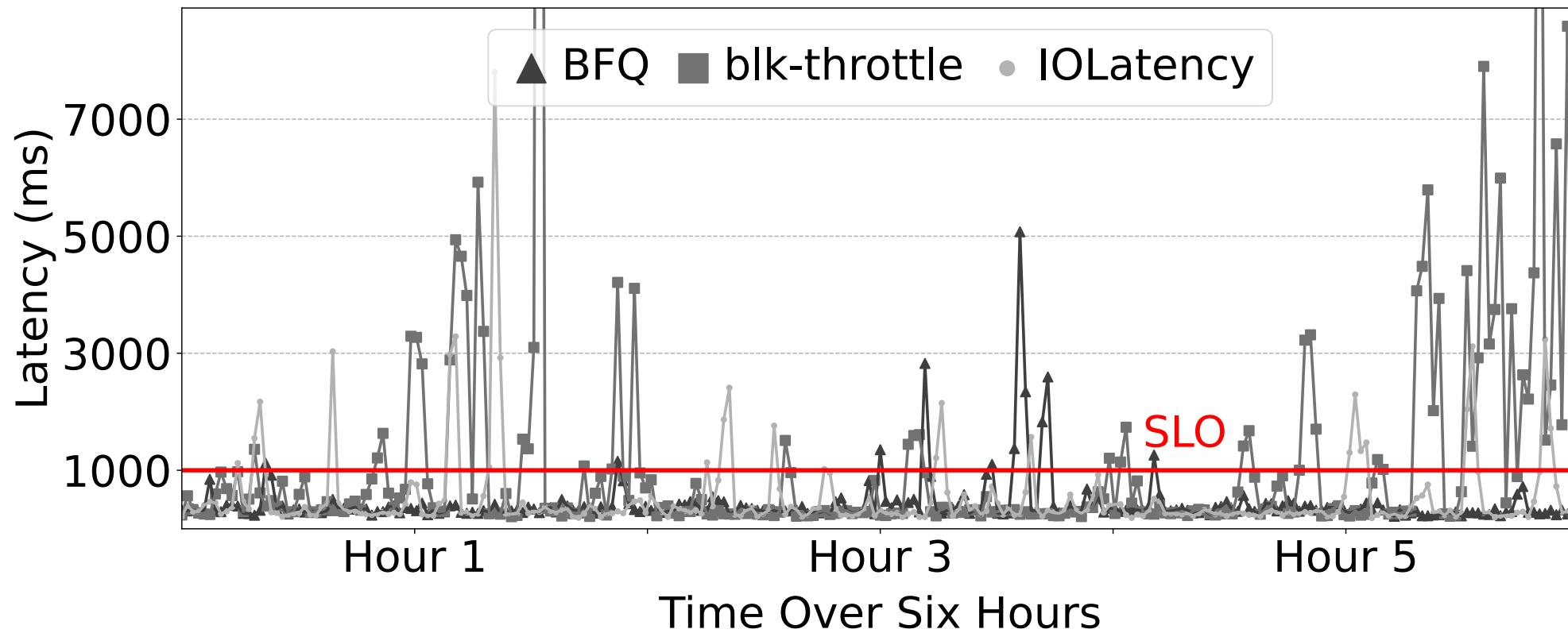


IOCost allows much more aggregate IO

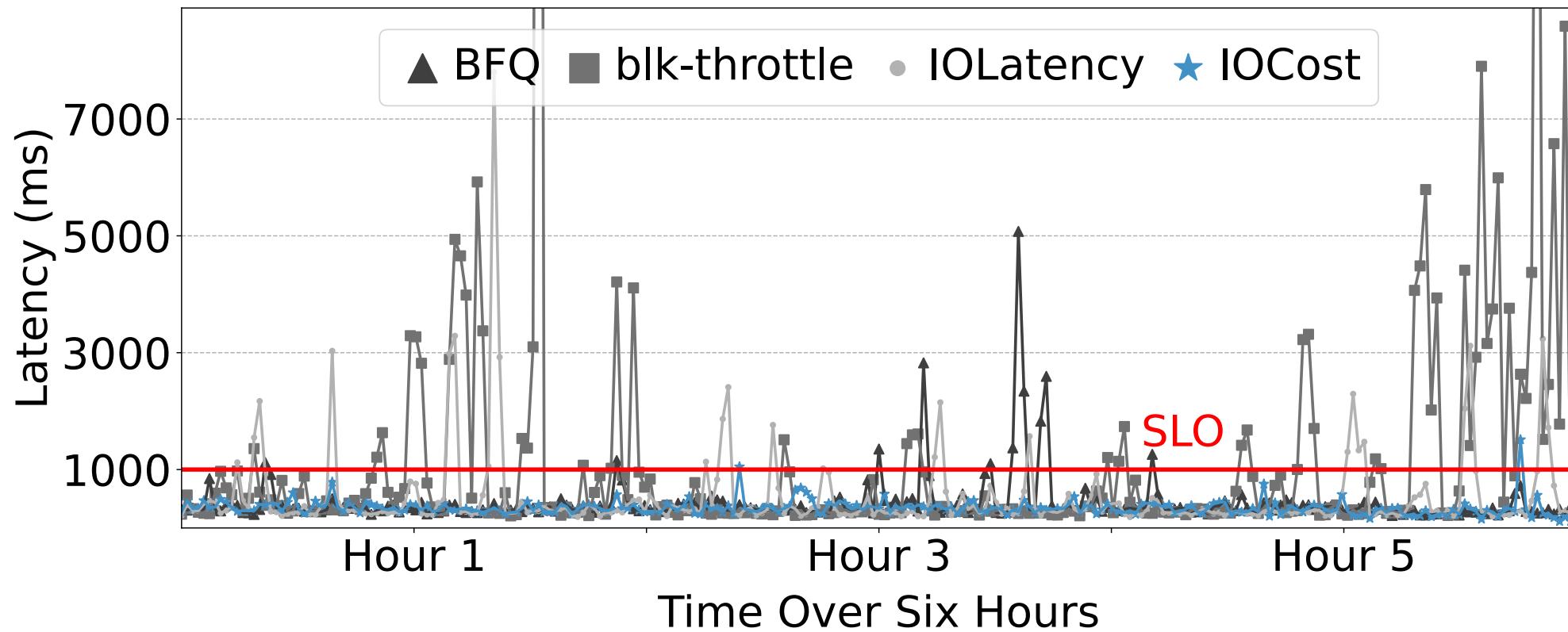
Evaluation – Zookeeper



Evaluation – Zookeeper



Evaluation – Zookeeper



More in the Paper

Memory awareness

Budget donation algorithm

SSD and workload heterogeneity across the Fleet

Additional evaluation:

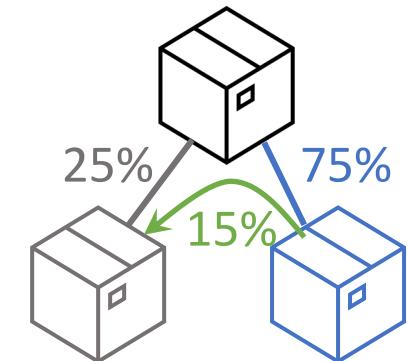
- IO control overhead
- Disk modeling
- QoS and Vrate adjustment
- Overcommitted environments
- Remote storage and VMs
- Package fetching and Container Cleanups

Takeaway → IOCost IO Control for Containers in Datacenters

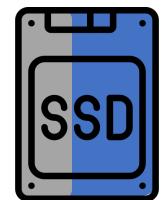
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Open-source device profiling and benchmarking tools

Upstreamed in Linux



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