RAMP: RDMA Migration Platform

Babar Naveed Memon, Xiayue Charles Lin, Arshia Mufti, Arthur Scott Wesley, Tim Brecht, Kenneth Salem, Bernard Wong, and Benjamin Cassell Contact @ firstname.lastname@uwaterloo.ca



RDMA and RDMA-based Systems

• What and why?

RDMA and RDMA-based Systems

- What and why?
- What is the right programming model?

RDMA and RDMA-based Systems

- What and why?
- What is the right programming model?

Shared Memory

- FaRM
- NAM-DB

Motivation

Motivation

Support <u>Configuration Operations</u> in <u>Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems</u>

Motivation

Support <u>Configuration Operations</u> in <u>Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems</u>

• Loosely Coupled Applications

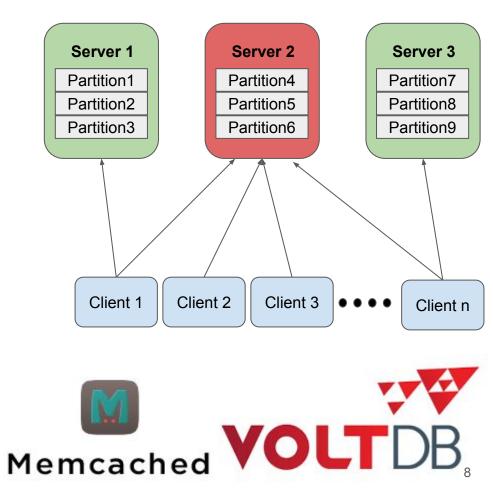


Cluster of Servers

Motivation

Support <u>Configuration Operations</u> in <u>Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems</u>

• Loosely Coupled Applications

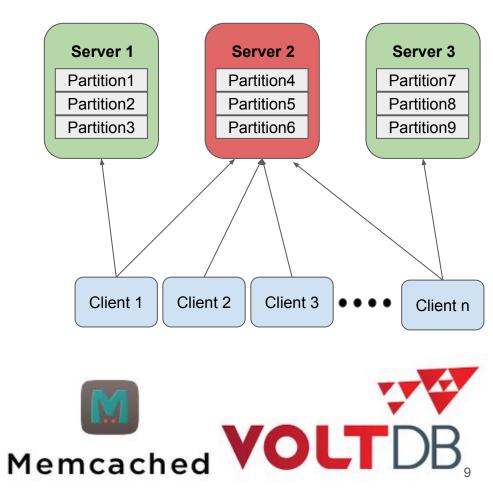


Cluster of Servers

Motivation

Support <u>Configuration Operations</u> in <u>Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems</u>

- Loosely Coupled Applications
- Configuration Operations
 - Scale out, scale in or load balance

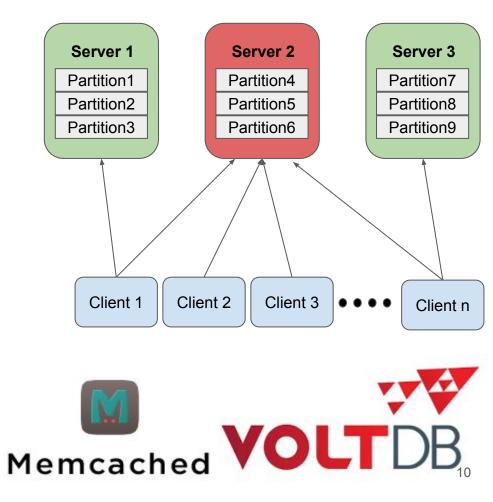


Cluster of Servers

Motivation

Support <u>Configuration Operations</u> in <u>Loosely Coupled Distributed Systems</u>

- Loosely Coupled Applications
- Configuration Operations
 - Scale out, scale in or load balance
- Is shared memory overkill?



- On-The-Fly Bulk Data Movement
 - Minimize interference with on-going application workload
 - Particularly at the source

- On-The-Fly Bulk Data Movement
 - Minimize interference with on-going application workload
 - Particularly at the source

• Non-Intrusive

- Stay out of the way, except during configuration options
- Avoid "shared storage" approach
- Local memory access faster than RDMA

- On-The-Fly Bulk Data Movement
 - Minimize interference with on-going application workload
 - Particularly at the source

• Non-Intrusive

- Stay out of the way, except during configuration options
- Avoid "shared storage" approach
- Local memory access faster than RDMA
- Application-Managed
 - Application controls when data moves, and where it moves

- Coordinated memory segments
 - Single reader/writer
 - Contains application data

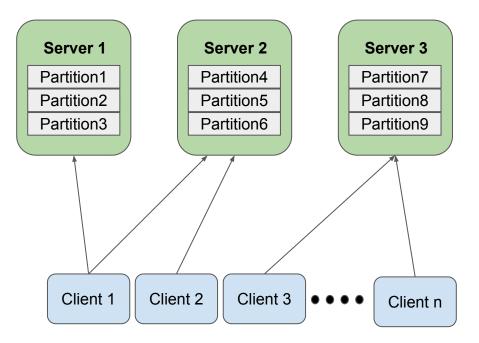
- Coordinated memory segments
 - Single reader/writer
 - Contains application data
- Segments are migratable

- Coordinated memory segments
 - Single reader/writer
 - Contains application data
- Segments are migratable
- No serialization/deserialization of application data during migration

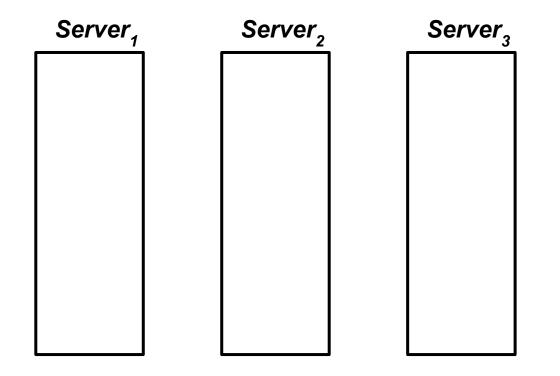
RAMP Functionality

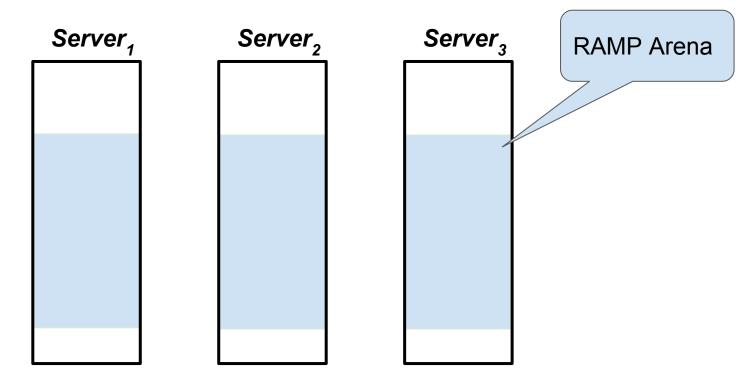
RAMP Functionality

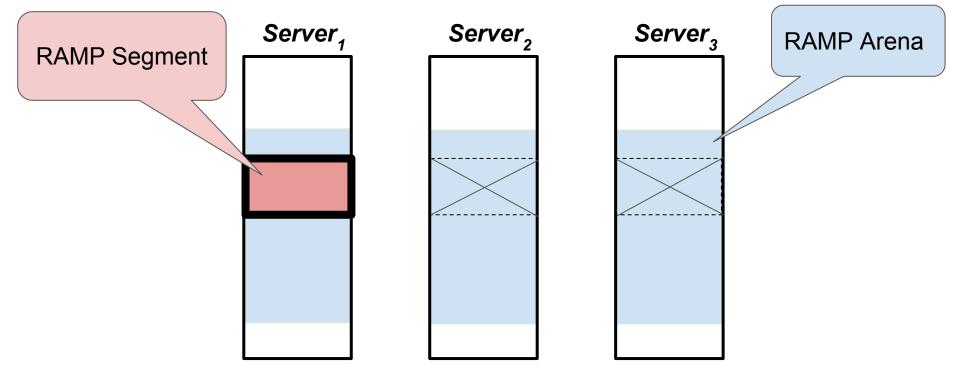
Cluster of Servers

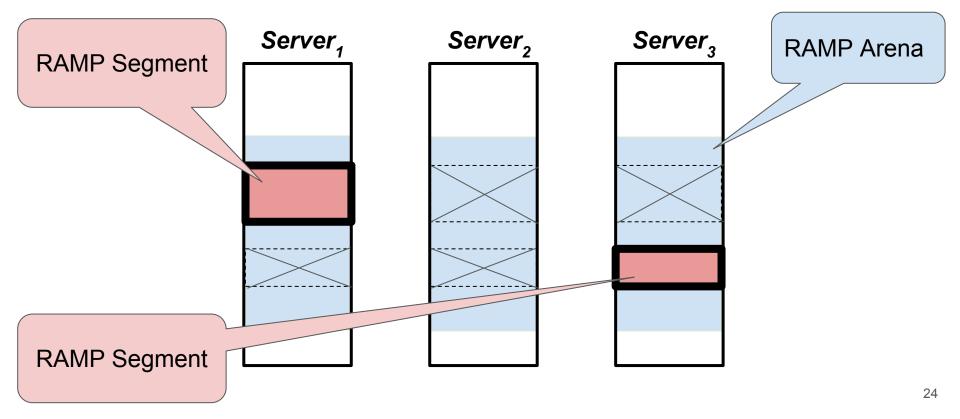






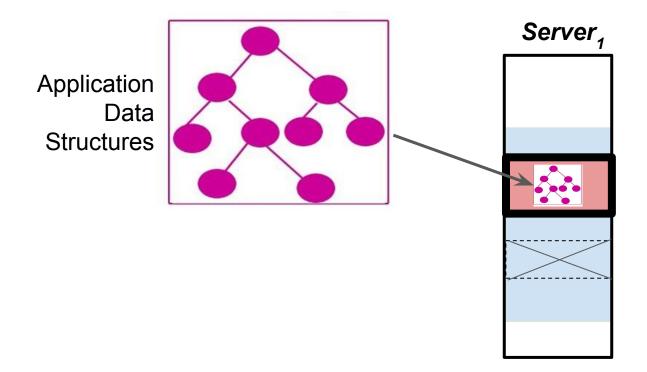




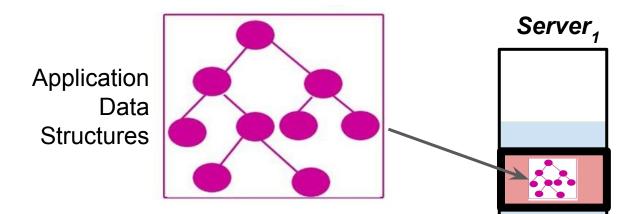


Using RAMP Segments

Using RAMP Segments



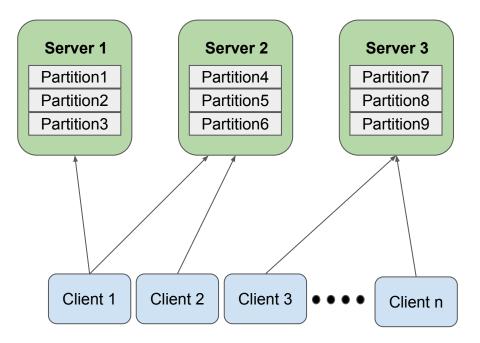
Using RAMP Segments



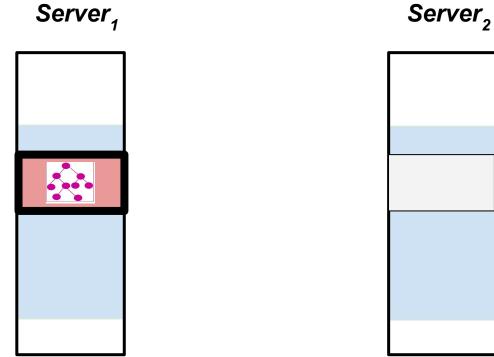
 Optional RAMP-provided in-segment C++ containers (vectors, maps) using custom memory allocators

Normal Operation

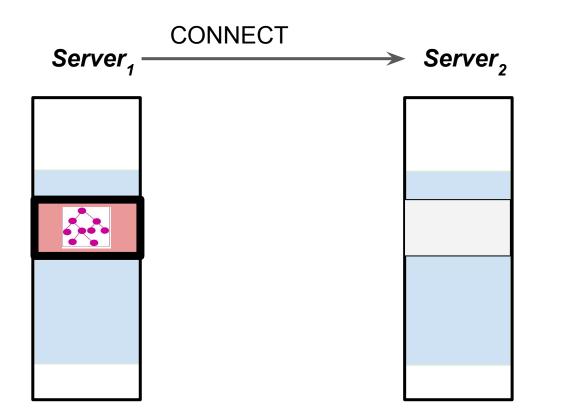
Cluster of Servers

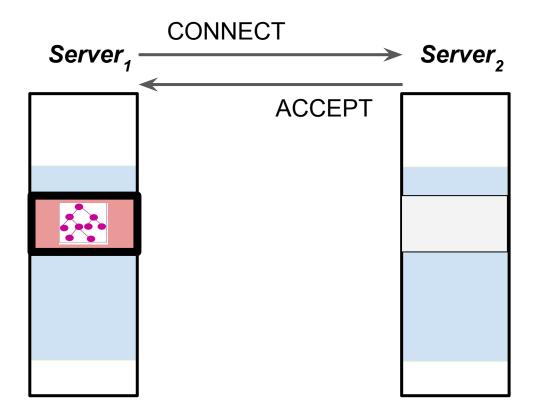


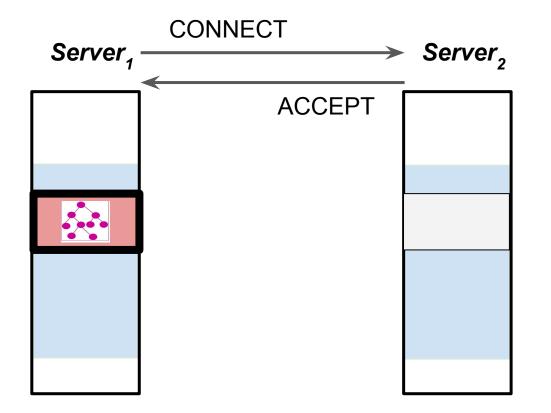




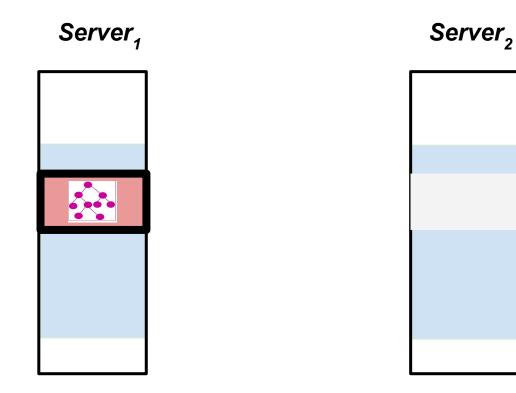






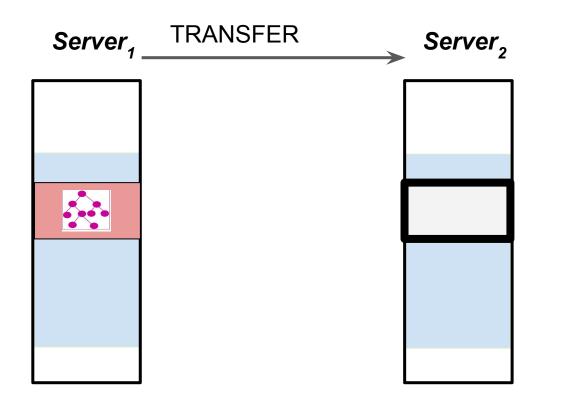


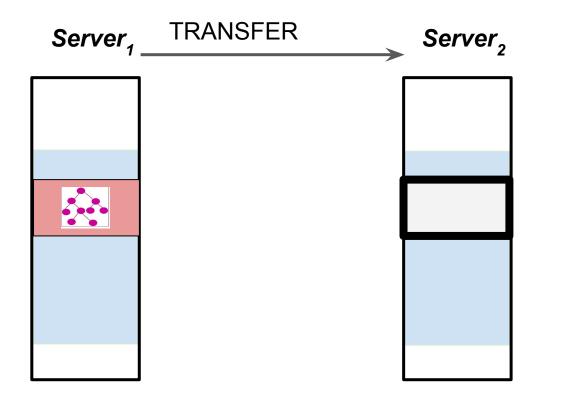
- Registration has a high latency cost (100's ms)
- ... but segment remains available





33

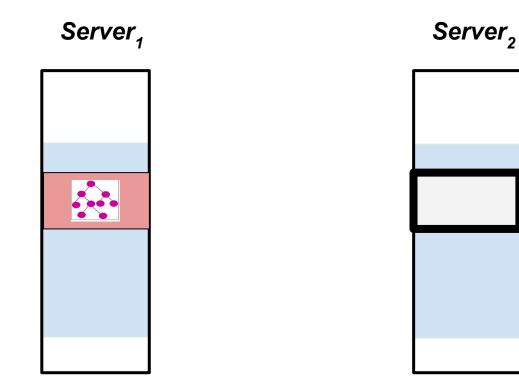




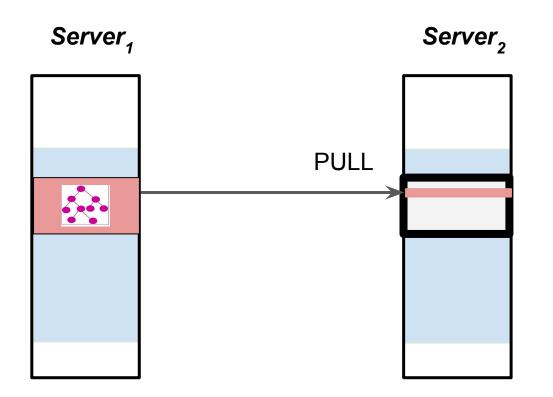
• Transfers segment ownership (not data)

 Low latency operation (20 microseconds)

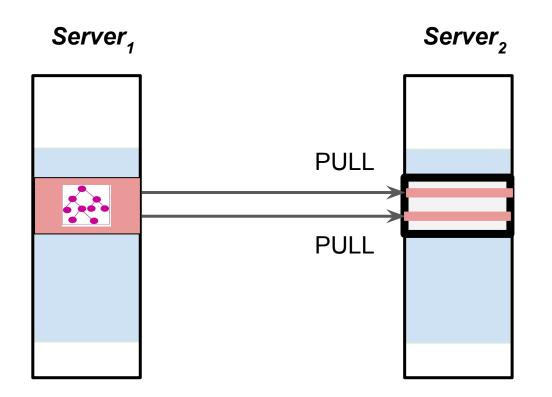
36



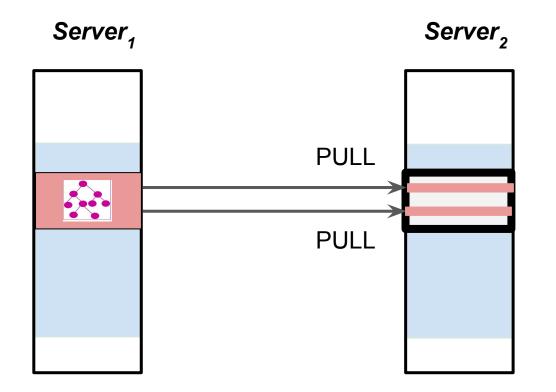
RAMP Segment Migration (Phase 3)



RAMP Segment Migration (Phase 3)

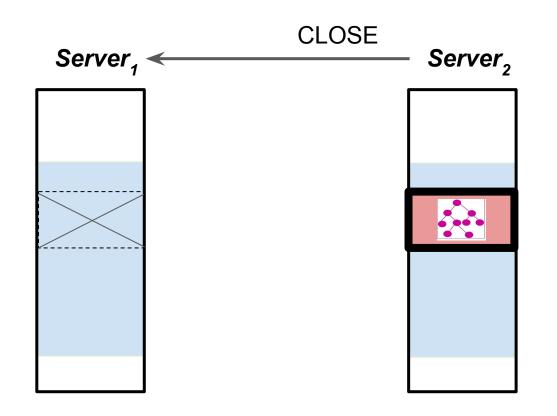


RAMP Segment Migration (Phase 3)

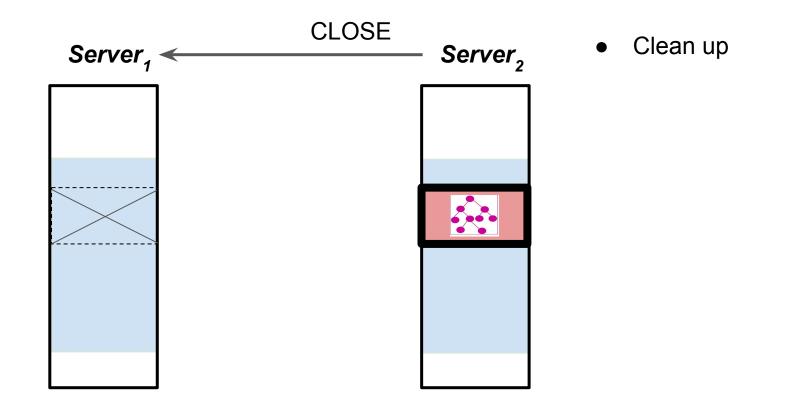


- Implemented using one-sided RDMA reads
- Application managed vs RAMP managed

RAMP Segment Migration (Phase 4)



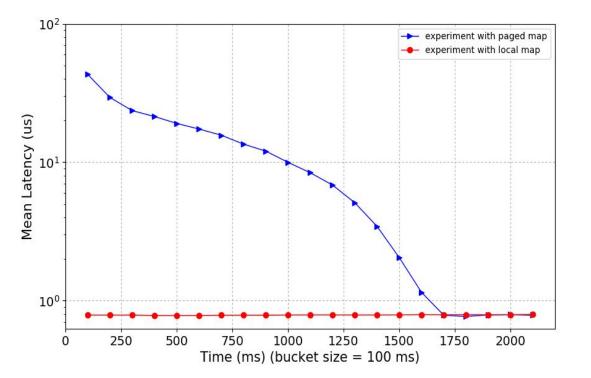
RAMP Segment Migration (Phase 4)



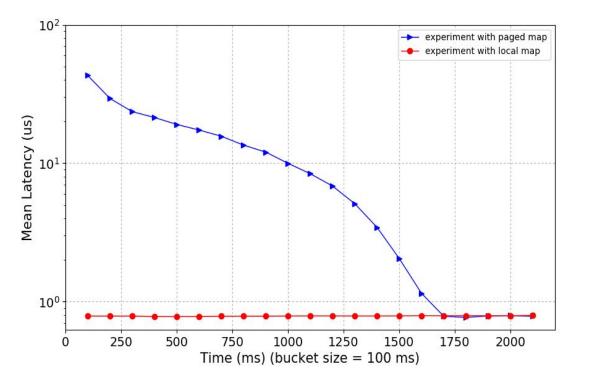
 STL map with 8B keys and 128B values in 256MB segment

- STL map with 8B keys and 128B values in 256MB segment
- Single thread at receiver starts using the map immediately after TRANSFER

- STL map with 8B keys and 128B values in 256MB segment
- Single thread at receiver starts using the map immediately after TRANSFER
- Latency of map "get" operations, as a function of time since TRANSFER



- STL map with 8B keys and 128B values in 256MB segment
- Single thread at receiver starts using the map immediately after TRANSFER
- Latency of map "get" operations, as a function of time since TRANSFER



- Paging first access
 40 µs
- Stop-and-copy first access 310 ms

• Overview of RAMP, lightweight support for configuration operations in loosely coupled systems

- Overview of RAMP, lightweight support for configuration operations in loosely coupled systems
- Coordinated allocation of segments, fast ownership transfer, application-managed data movement

- Overview of RAMP, lightweight support for configuration operations in loosely coupled systems
- Coordinated allocation of segments, fast ownership transfer, application-managed data movement
- In the paper:

- Overview of RAMP, lightweight support for configuration operations in loosely coupled systems
- Coordinated allocation of segments, fast ownership transfer, application-managed data movement
- In the paper:
 - Many more details

- Overview of RAMP, lightweight support for configuration operations in loosely coupled systems
- Coordinated allocation of segments, fast ownership transfer, application-managed data movement
- In the paper:
 - Many more details
 - Rcached: memcached-like in-memory k/v store, using RAMP for load balancing

Feedback

- The right abstraction for the application
- Is shared memory abstraction overkill for loosely coupled data intensive applications?

Thank You

Rcached

- Memcached with
 - RAMP based Hash-Maps
 - Ability to migrate partitions
- 128 partitions hashed across 4 servers
- 40 million keys (key = 8 Bytes, Value = 128 Byte)
- 100 closed loop clients
- Per server latency noted over 40000 request windows

Rcached (2)

