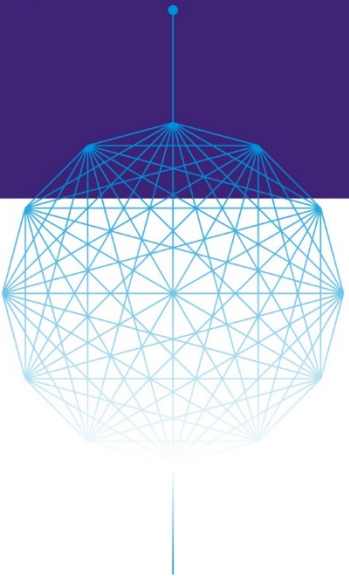



Towards Low Latency Interrupt Mode DPDK




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Wei Wang



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参与方： 腾讯云  ZTE  美团云


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Balance Your Networks

 UnitedStack 联合云

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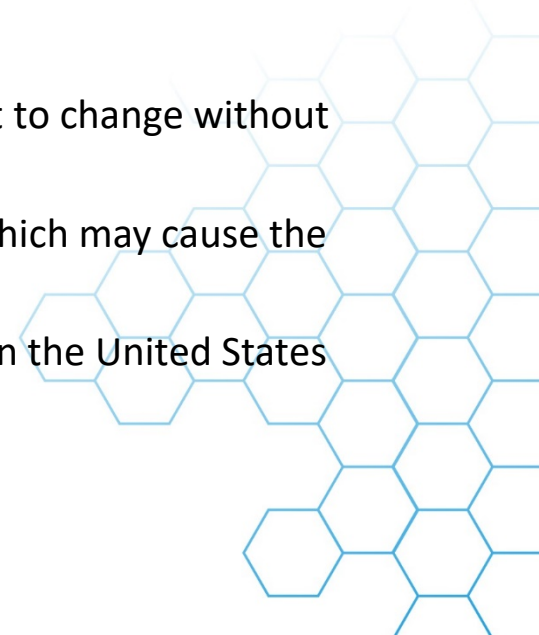
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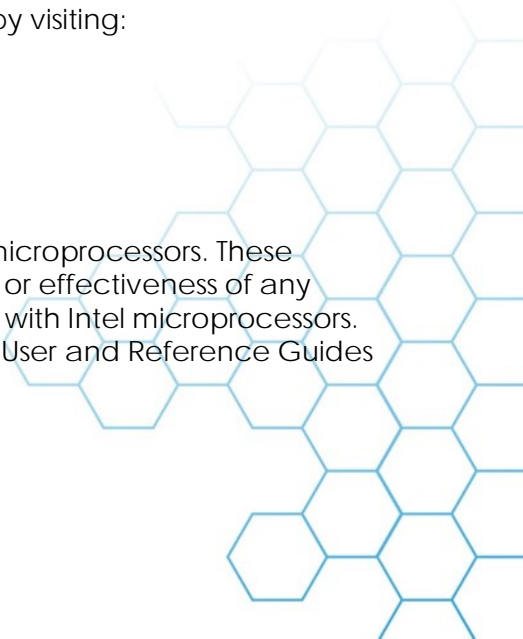
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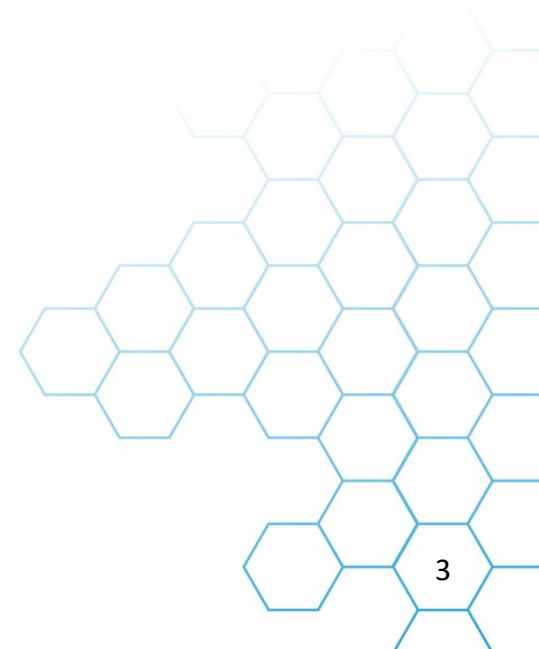
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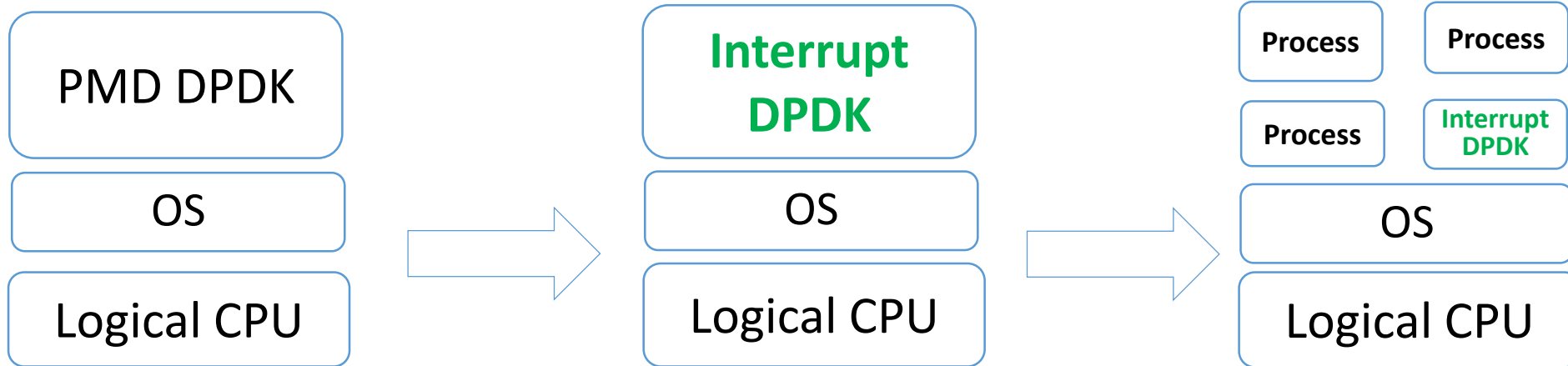
Agenda

- DPDK Working Mode Transition
- Problems and Optimizations
- Performance Evaluation
- Next Step Plan





Working Model Transition



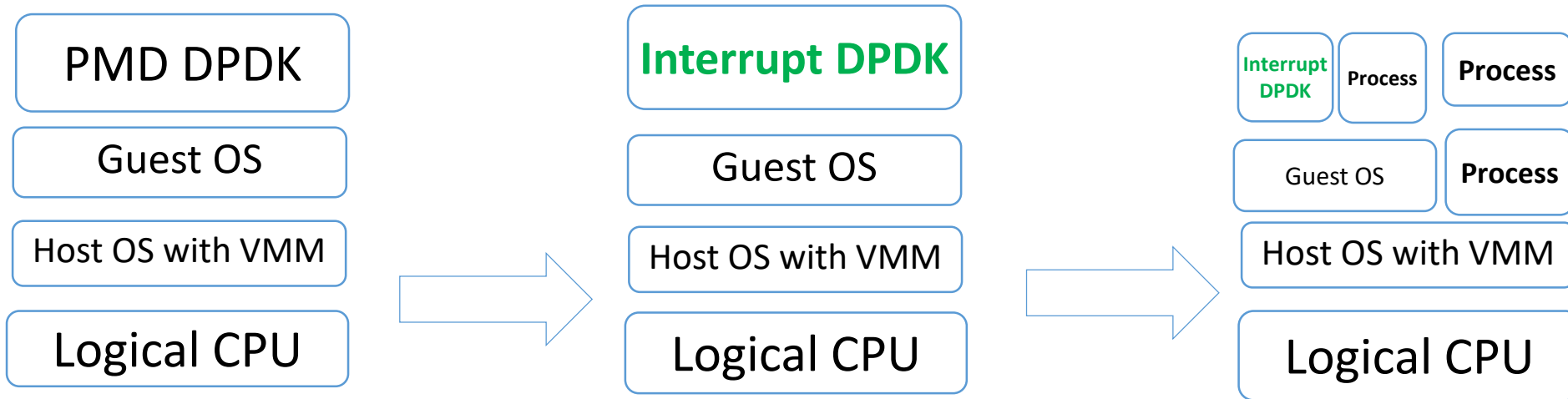
- Polling mode:
 - 100% CPU usage even without inbound packets

- Interrupt mode DPDK on a dedicated CPU:
 - Enter CPU idle state when no packet is received

- Interrupt mode DPDK sharing a CPU with other processes:
 - Run with the highest priority
 - Yield the CPU to other processes when no packet is received



Working Model Transition with Virtualization



- Polling mode:
 - 100% CPU usage even without inbound packets
- Interrupt mode DPDK inside a VM on a dedicated CPU:
 - Enter CPU idle state when no inbound packets
- Interrupt mode DPDK inside a VM sharing a CPU with other processes:
 - Run with the highest priority
 - Yield the CPU to other processes on the Host OS when no inbound packets
 - Possible to share the CPU with processes inside the VM, but not encouraged currently.



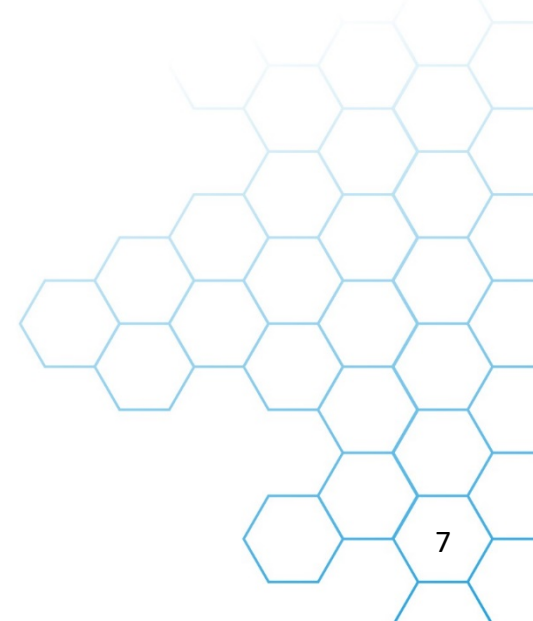
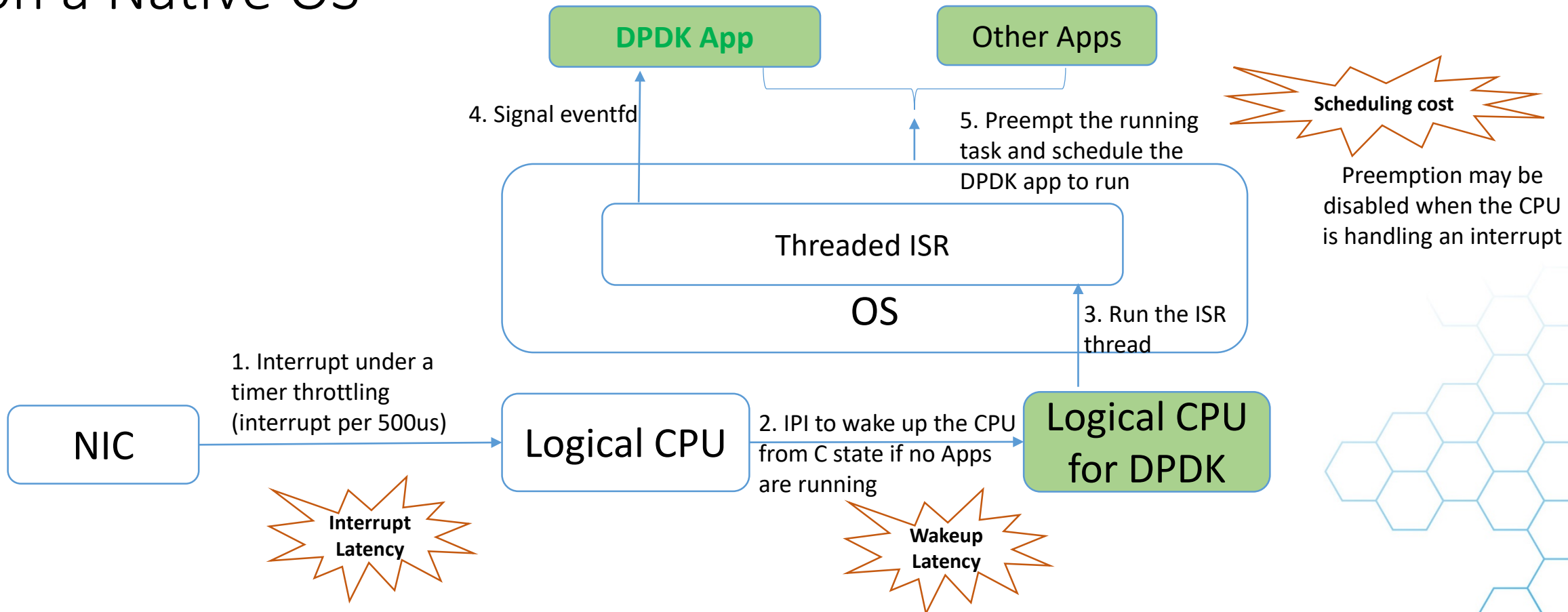
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Performance Issues on a Native OS





Optimizations on a Native OS

❖ Interrupt Handling Optimization

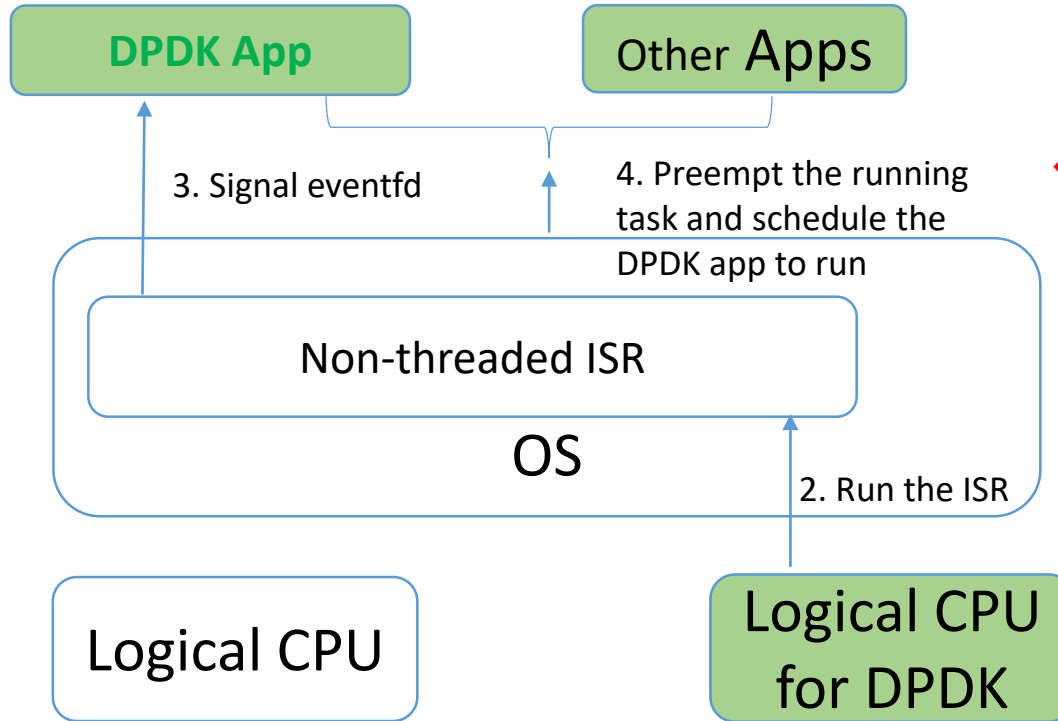
- Handling the interrupt immediately to avoid the scheduling of the ISR thread

igb_uio driver:

<http://dpdk.org/dev/patchwork/patch/19855/>(merged)

vfio_pci driver:

<https://patchwork.kernel.org/patch/7493081/>(WIP)



❖ Scheduling Optimization

- RT Linux is helpful to reduce the scheduling delay

❖ Interrupt Latency Optimization

- Interrupt affinity setup to avoid one IPI. It will be good if the affinity can be set in the DPDK library.
- Remove the timer throttling to get interrupts in time. <http://dpdk.org/dev/patchwork/patch/19856/> (WIP)

❖ Wakeup Latency Optimization

- Limit the maximum C state via the kernel booting parameter

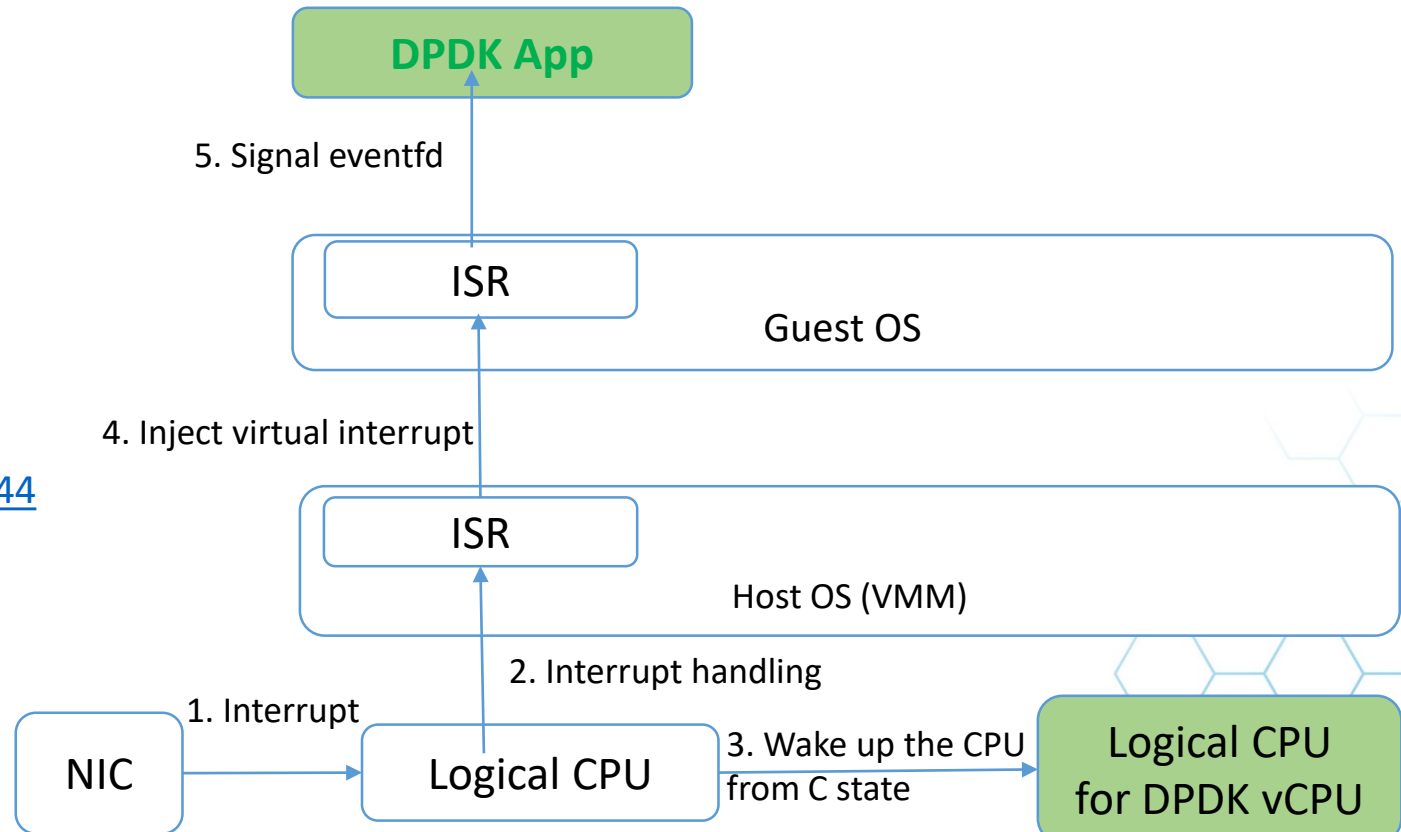




Performance Issues on a VM

- Latency as described for the native environment, plus the extra latency from the virtualization layer
 - The ISR on the guest kernel
 - Host/Guest context switch for interrupt injection
- Potential bugs on the VMM layer may cause longer latency
 - <https://www.spinics.net/lists/kvm/msg144469.html>

Further optimizations to the VMM layer are in our next step plan





Agenda

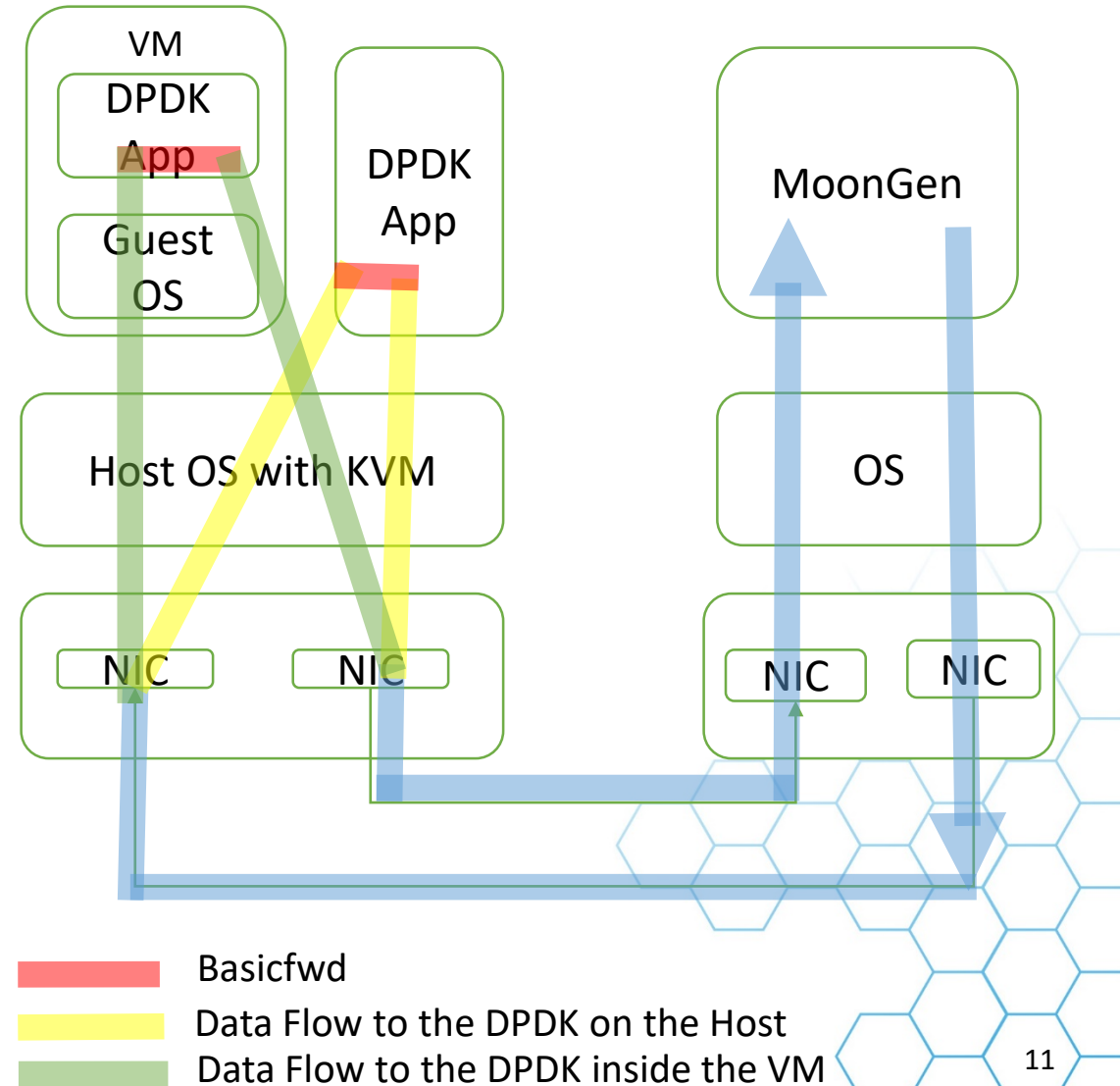
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Test Environment

- Host
 - CPU: Intel XeonE5-2699 v3 @ 2.30GHz
 - OS: KVM4NFV D release (RT Kernel 4.4)
 - NIC: Intel Ethernet Controller X540-AT2, 10Gbs
- Guest
 - vCPUs bound to isolated pCPUs
 - OS: same as host
- Test applications
 - DPDK basicfwd
 - Modified based on DPDK I3fwd-power example
 - Sleep if no packets for more than 300 us
- Packet generator (MoonGen)
 - 1 packet every 350 us

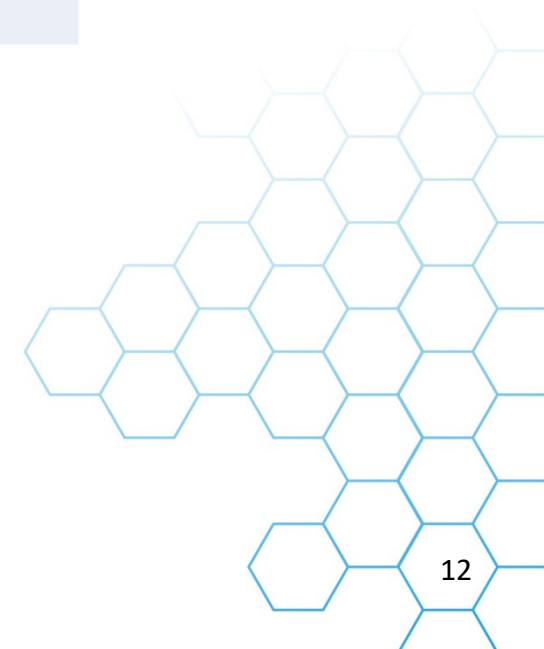




CPU Idle Optimization –Current Situation

Max Cstate	C0	C1	C3	C6
Interrupt mode Basicfwd Latency (us)	14	14.9	60.9	87.7
C State Exit Latency *	0	2	33	133

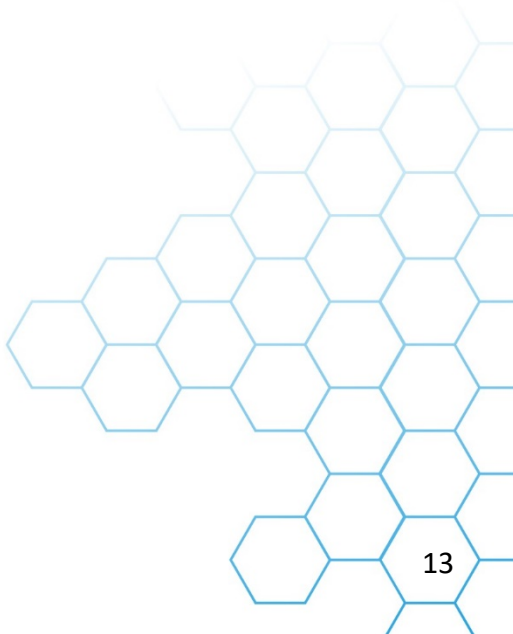
* Output from “cpupower idle-info” on Intel XeonE5-2699 v3 @ 2.30GHz





Latency Improvement

Latency	Minimum (μ s)	Average (μ s)	Maximum (μ s)
Interrupt mode Basicfwd (Host, before optimization)	19	105	418
Interrupt mode Basicfwd (Host, after optimization)	9	14	21
Interrupt mode Basicfwd (in-VM, before optimization)	9	112	7210
Interrupt mode Basicfwd (in-VM, after optimization)	9	20	35





Agenda

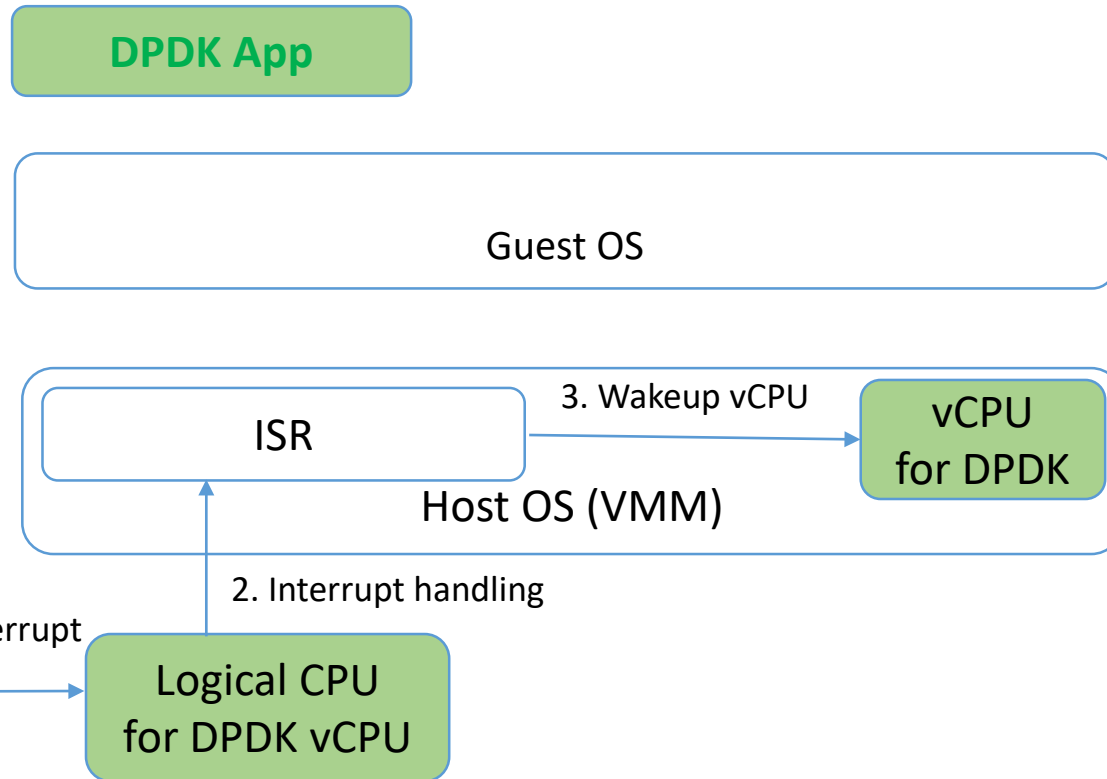
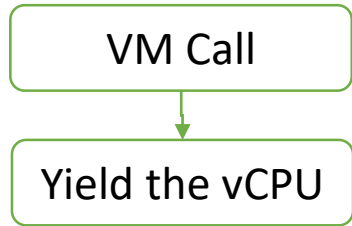
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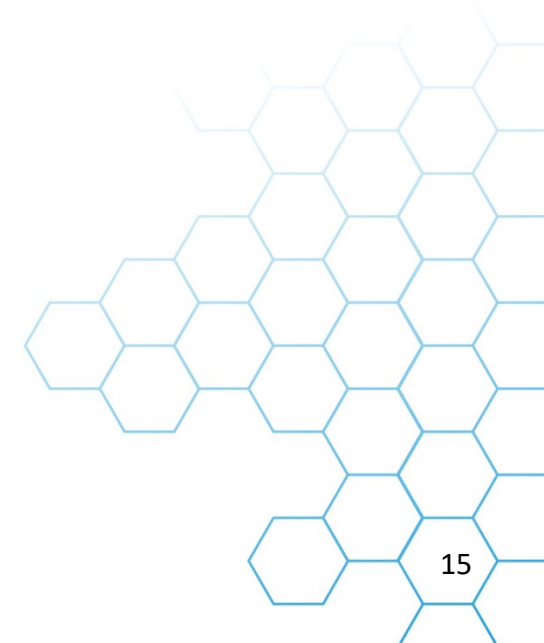
Optimizations to DPDK inside the VM

When no packets come:



- DPDK App starts to run once the vCPU is woken up by the Host ISR
- No need to inject virtual interrupts
- No need to signal eventfd inside the VM

When packets come:





End of Presentation

Thank you!

