

Prism: A Proxy Architecture for Datacenter Networks

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Background

- TCP proxy plays important roles in modern cloud services
- Web cache
- Application level firewall
- Application level load balancer



Problem

- Aggregated bandwidth of backends are always constrained by proxy bandwidth

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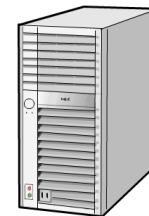
Backend1



Backend2



Backend3



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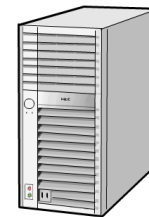
Proxy



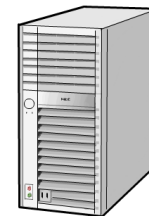
Backend1



Backend2

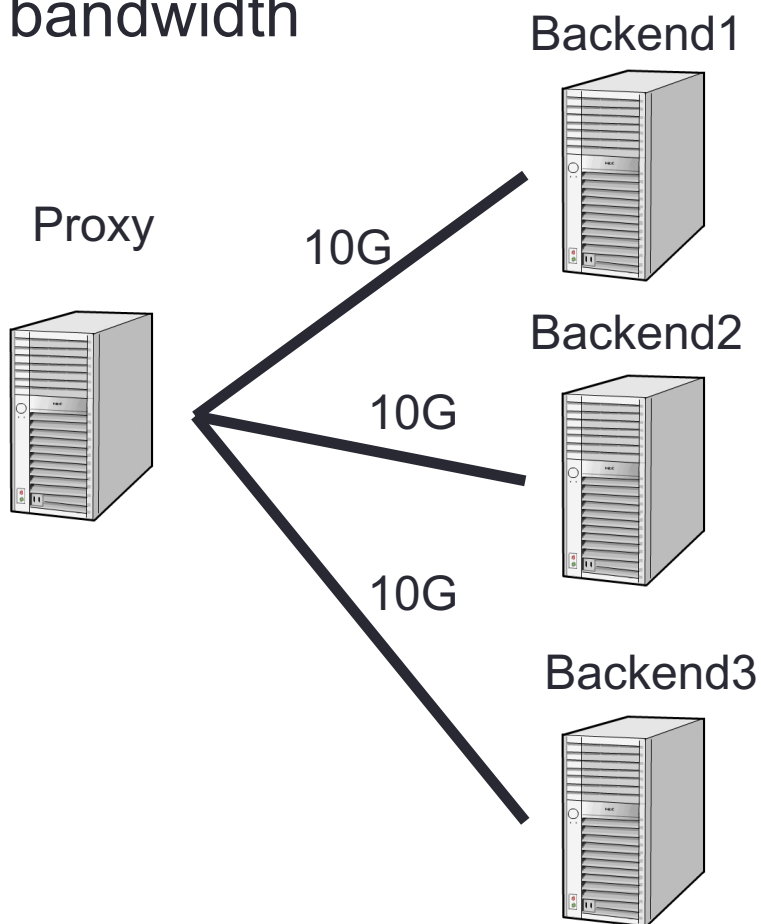


Backend3



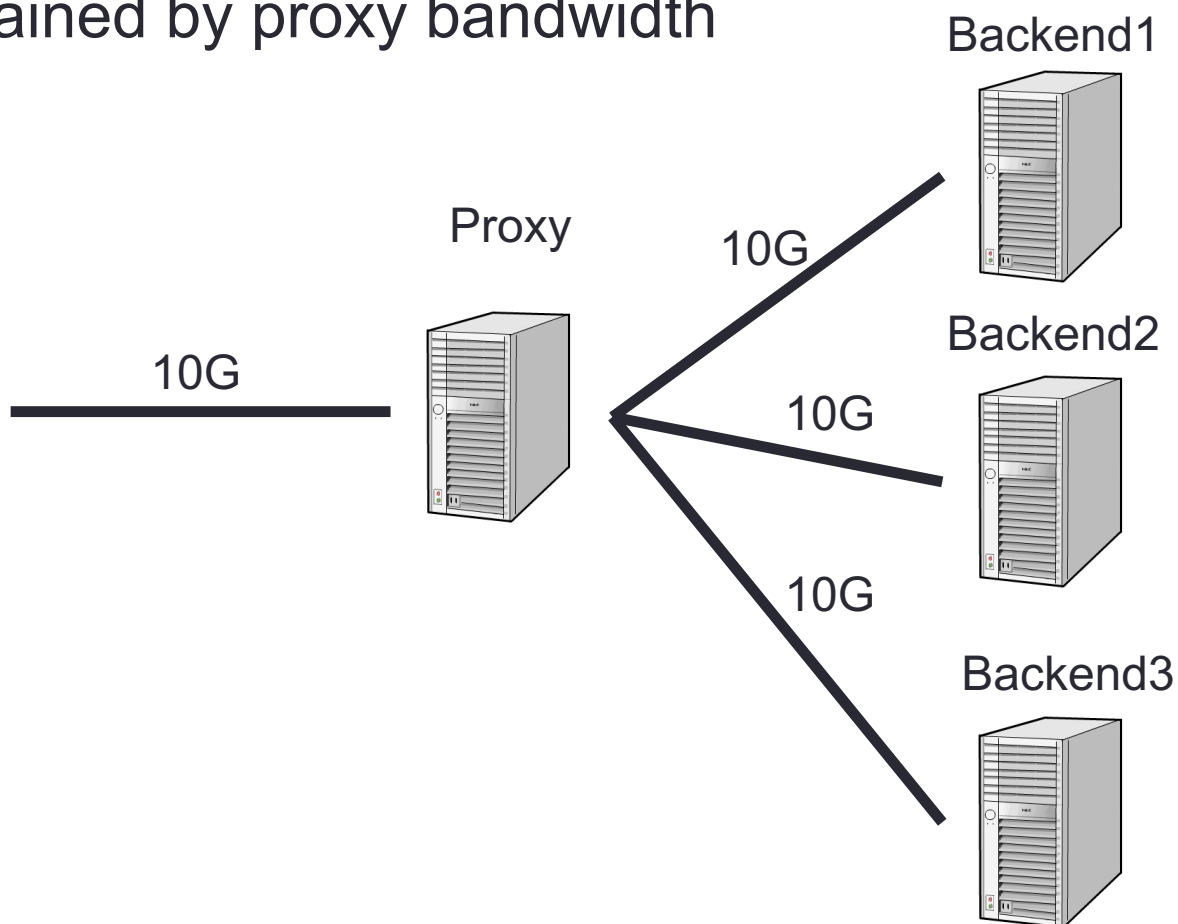
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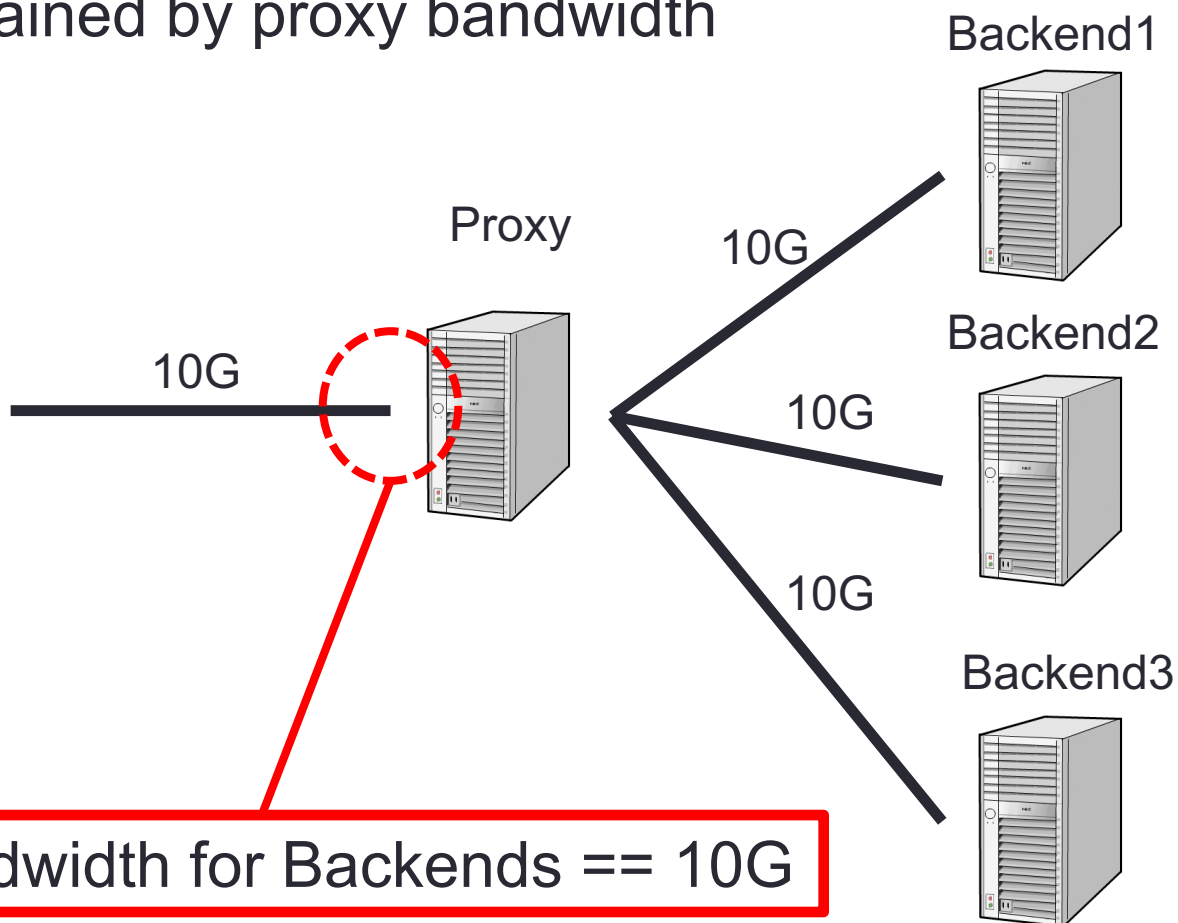
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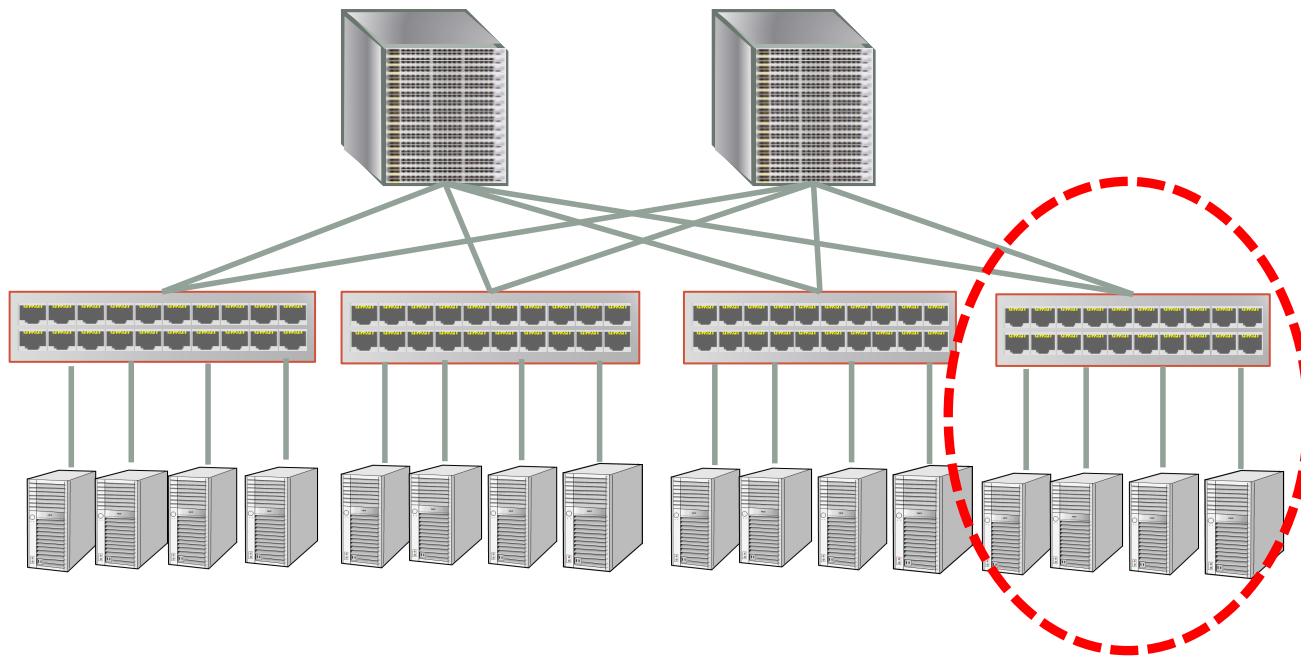
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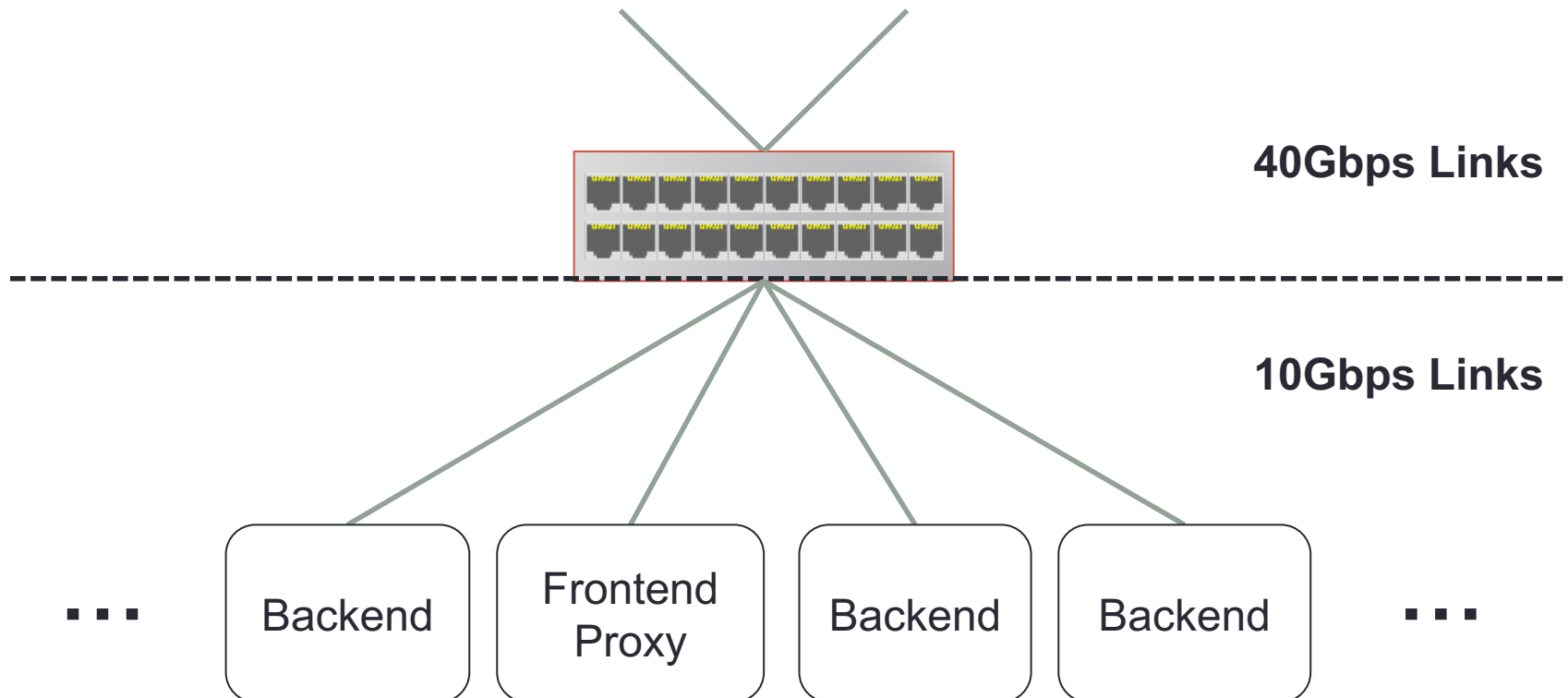
Why does it matter?

- This problem is significant especially at the edge of today's datacenter topology

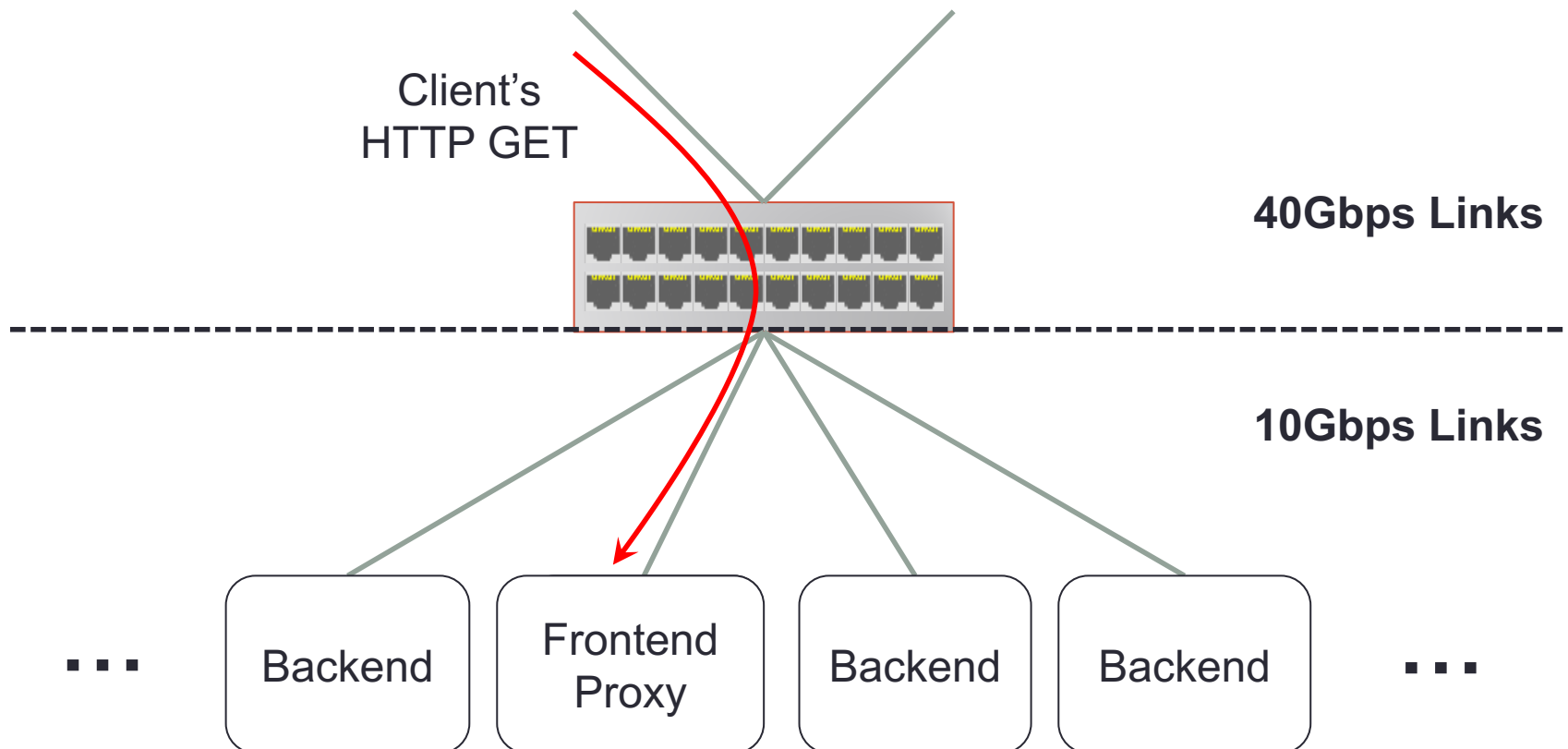


Example : HTTP/1.1

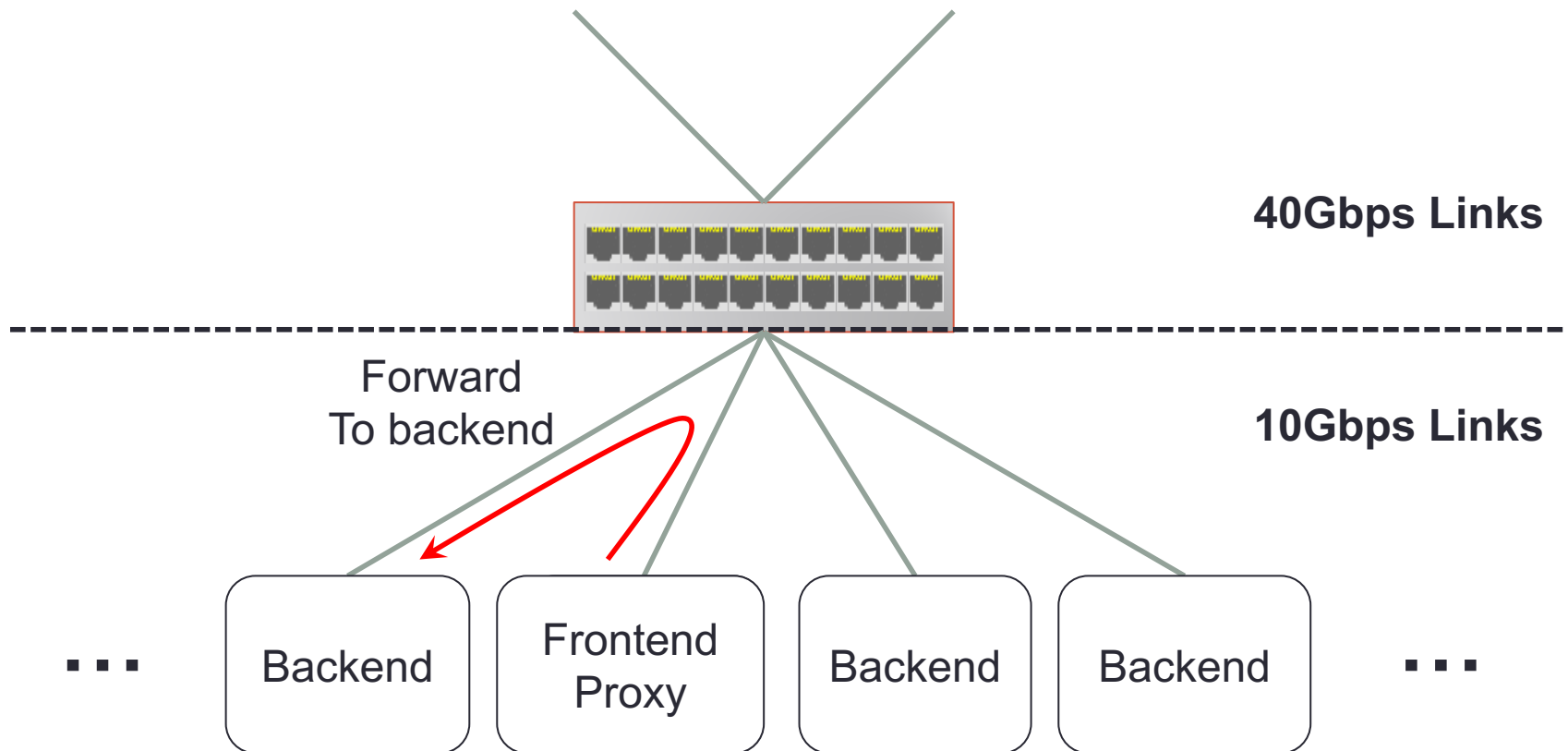
- Simple web system
 - One frontend proxy and multiple backend server



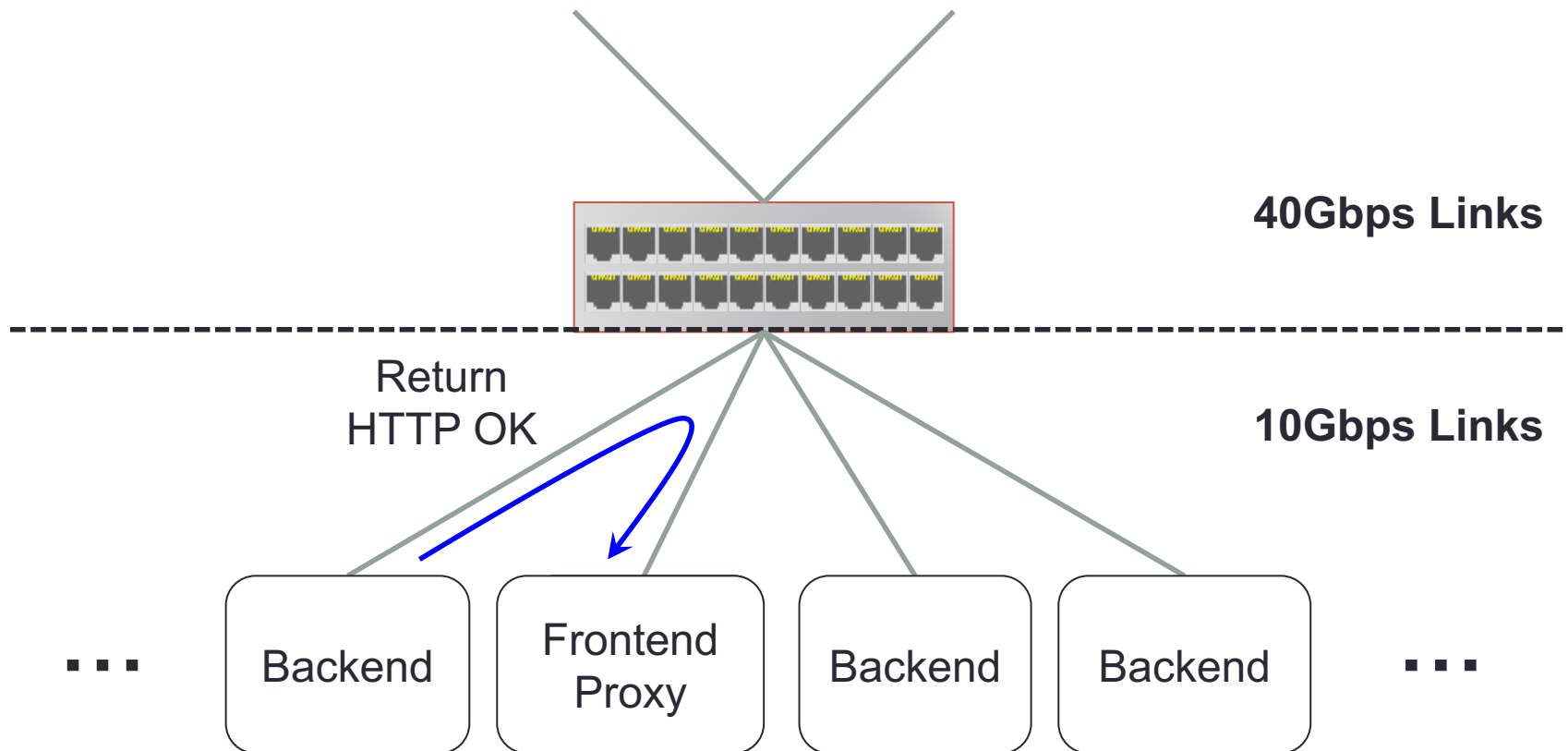
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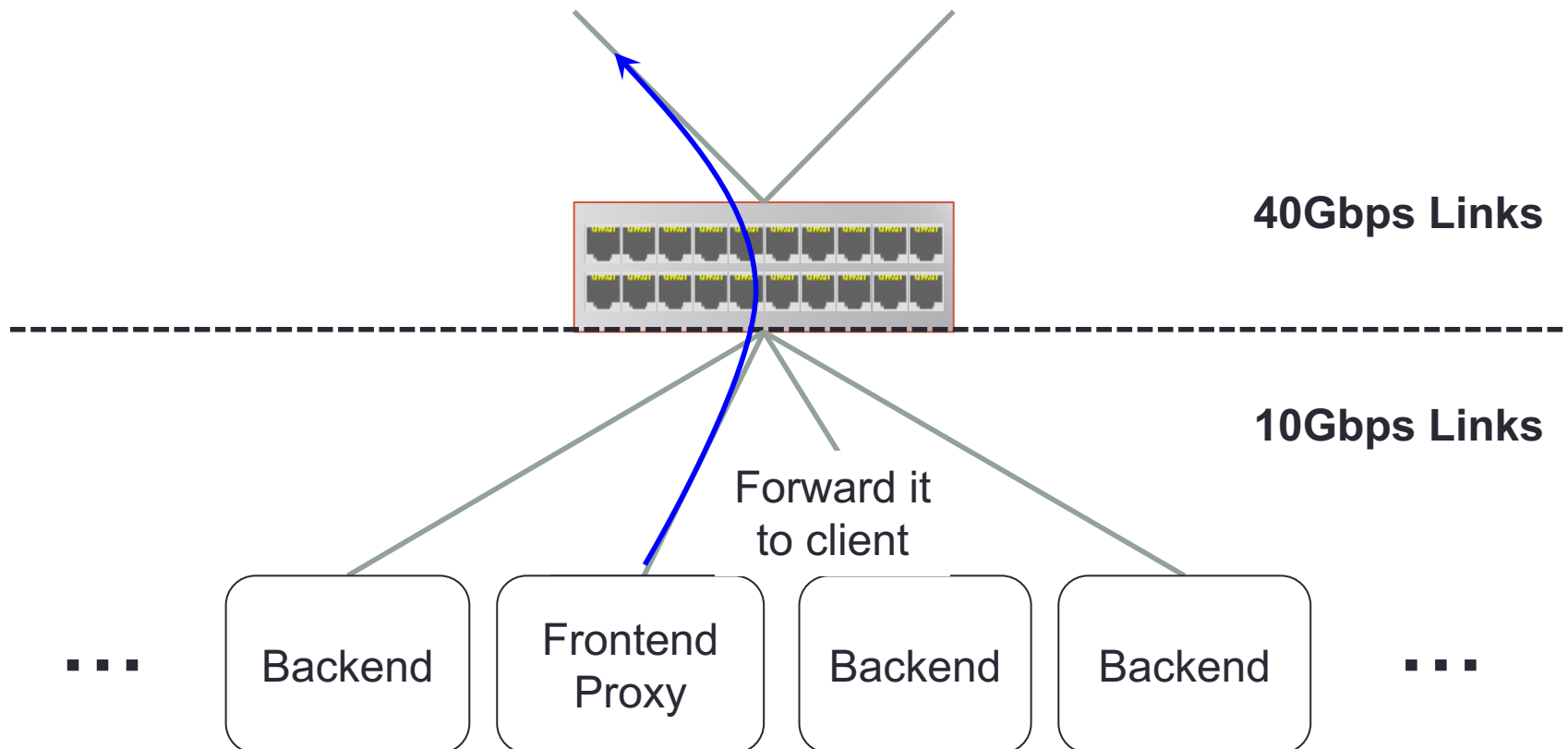
Example : HTTP/1.1



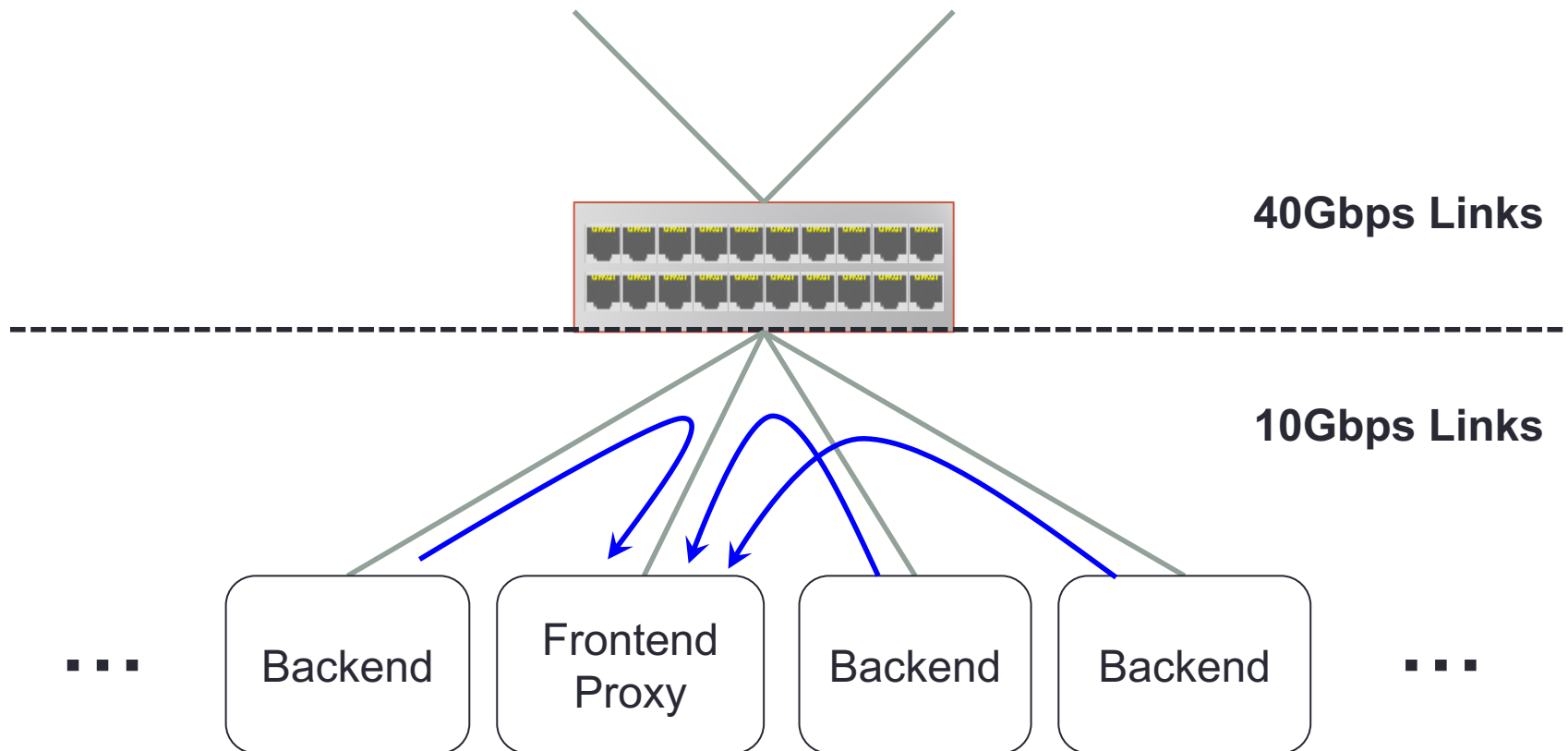
Example : HTTP/1.1



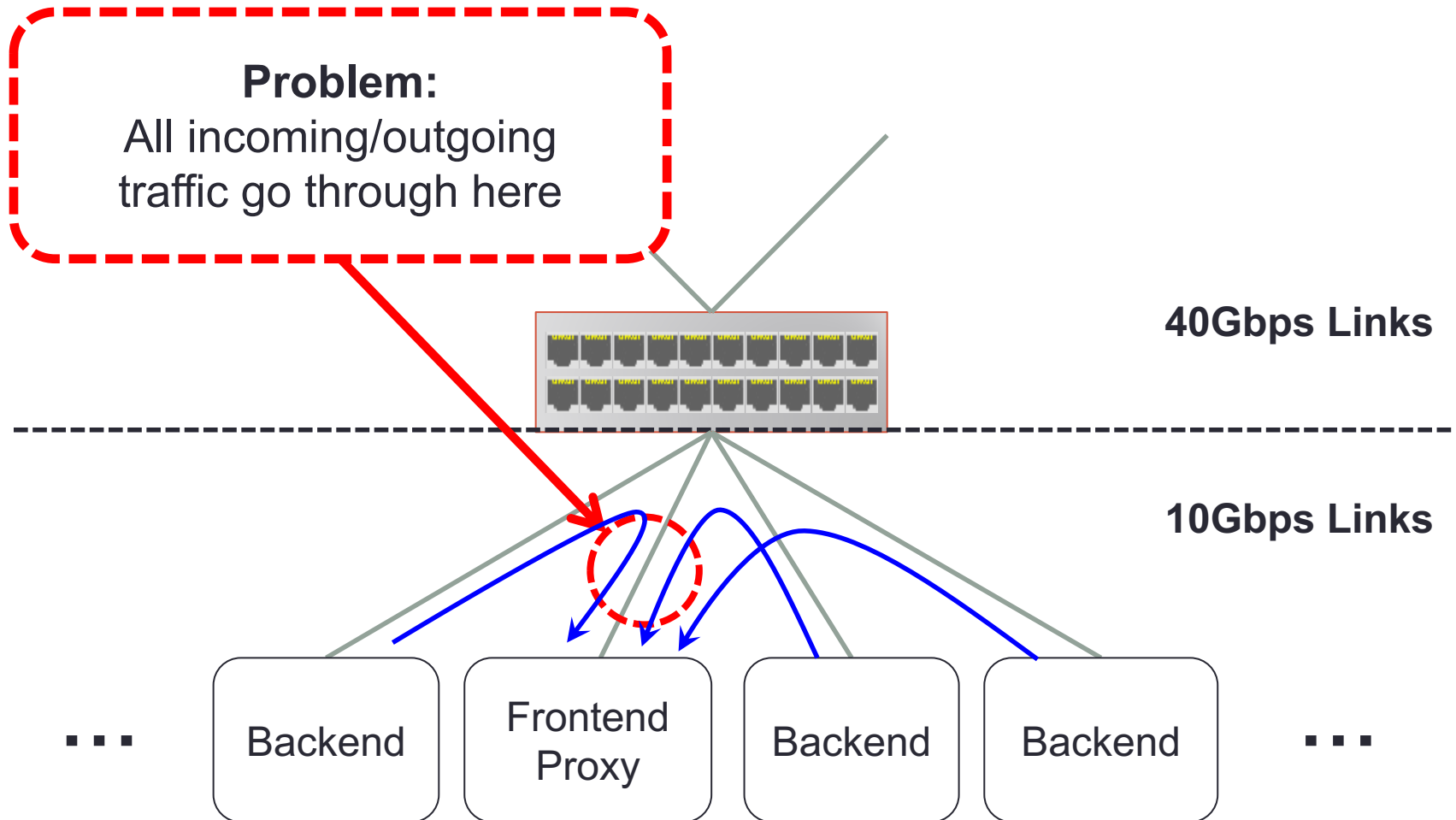
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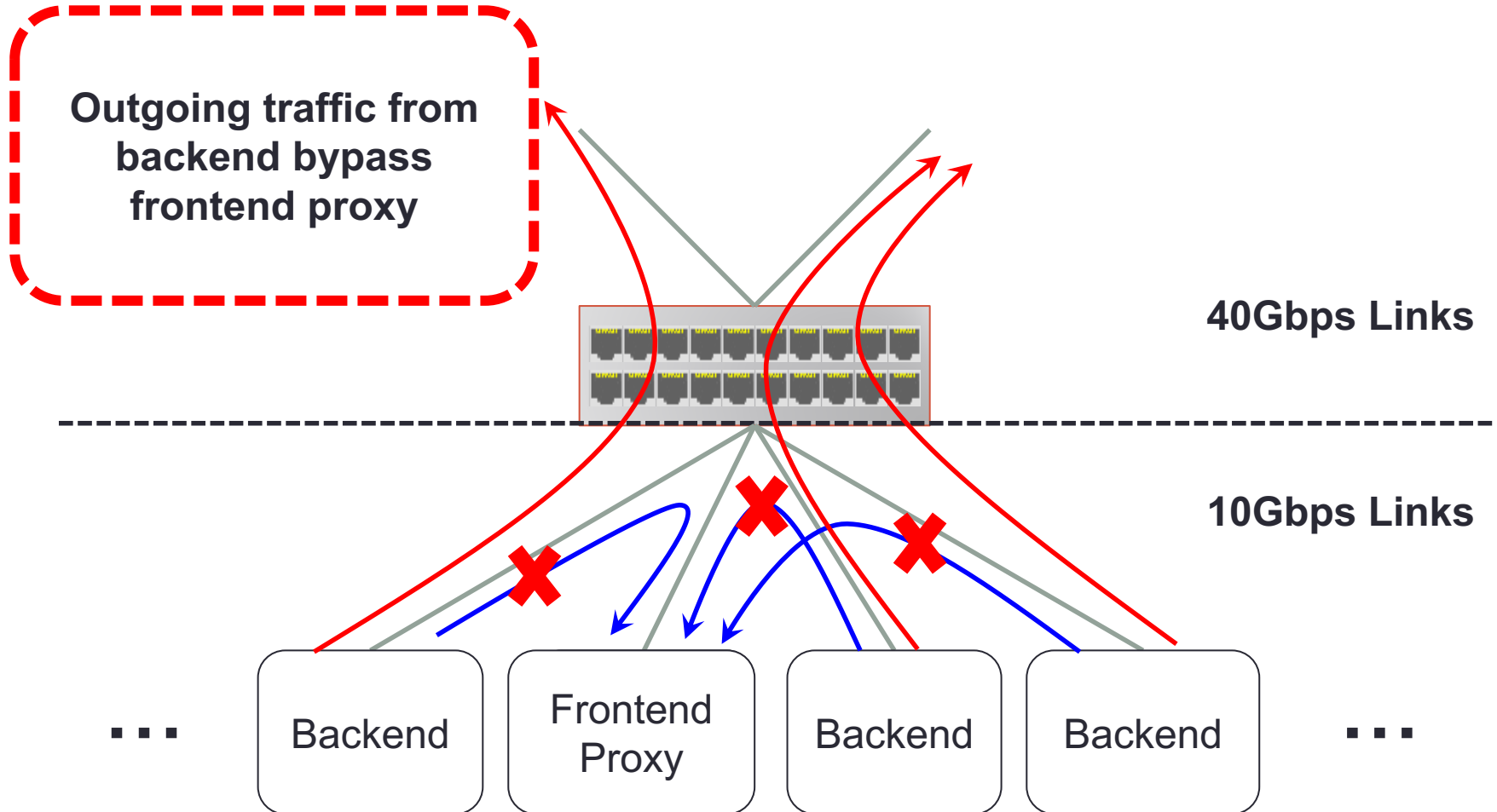
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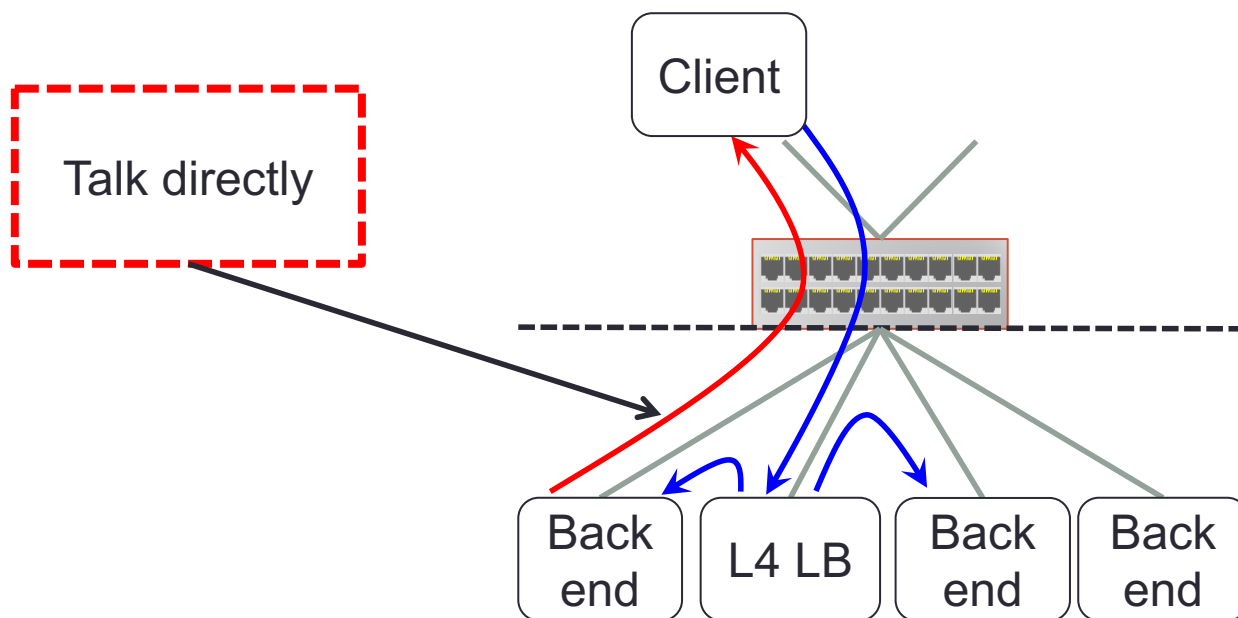


How can we solve this problem?



Related work

- L4 load balancer
 - Maglev[1], Ananta[2], Duet[3]



Balance TCP connect request

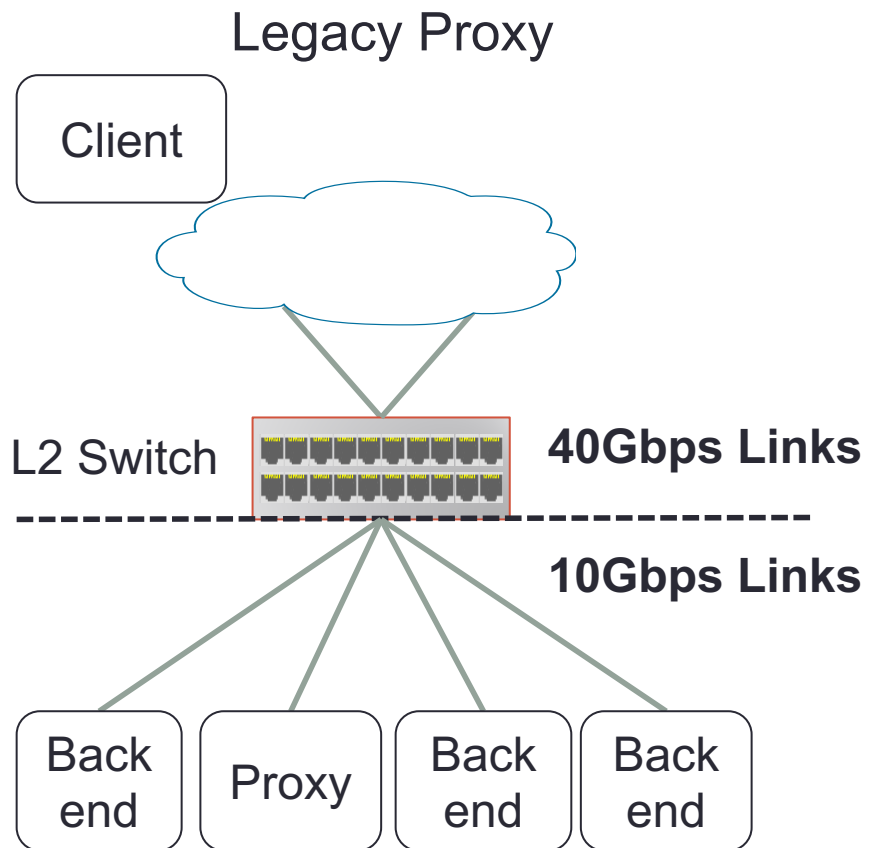
[1] D. E. Eisenbud et al. Maglev: A Fast and Reliable Software Network Load Balancer. *Proc. usenix nsdi*, 2016.

[2] P. Patel et al. Ananta: Cloud Scale Load Balancing. *Proc. acm sigcomm*, 2013.

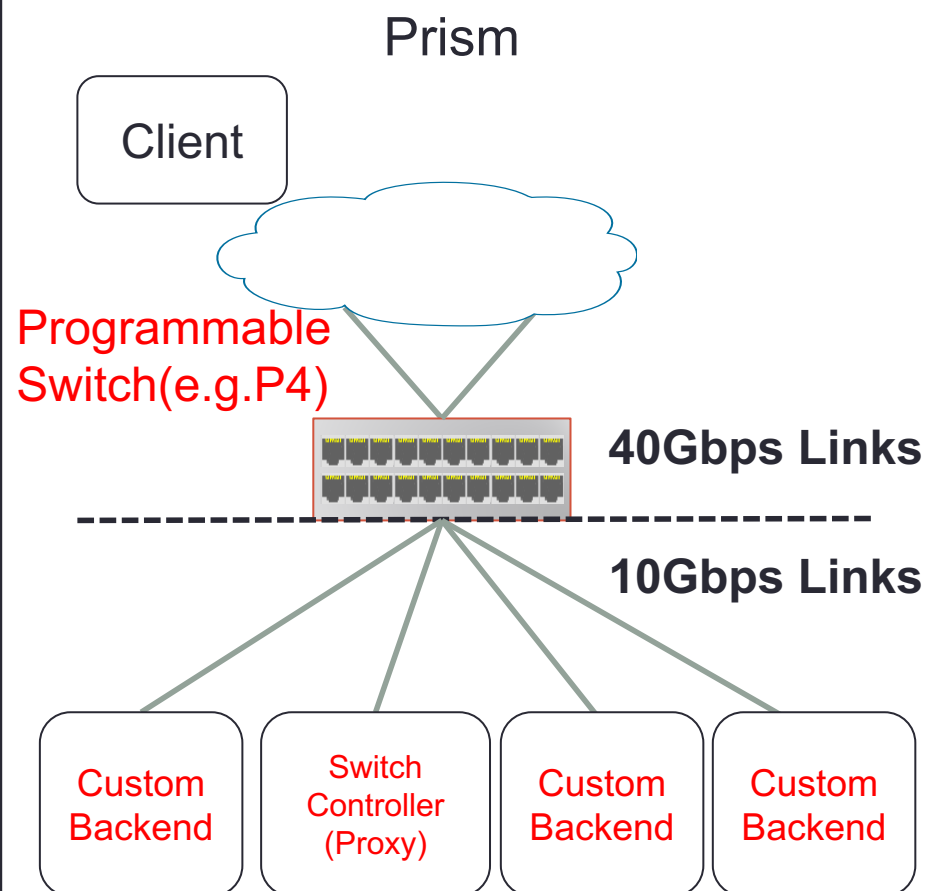
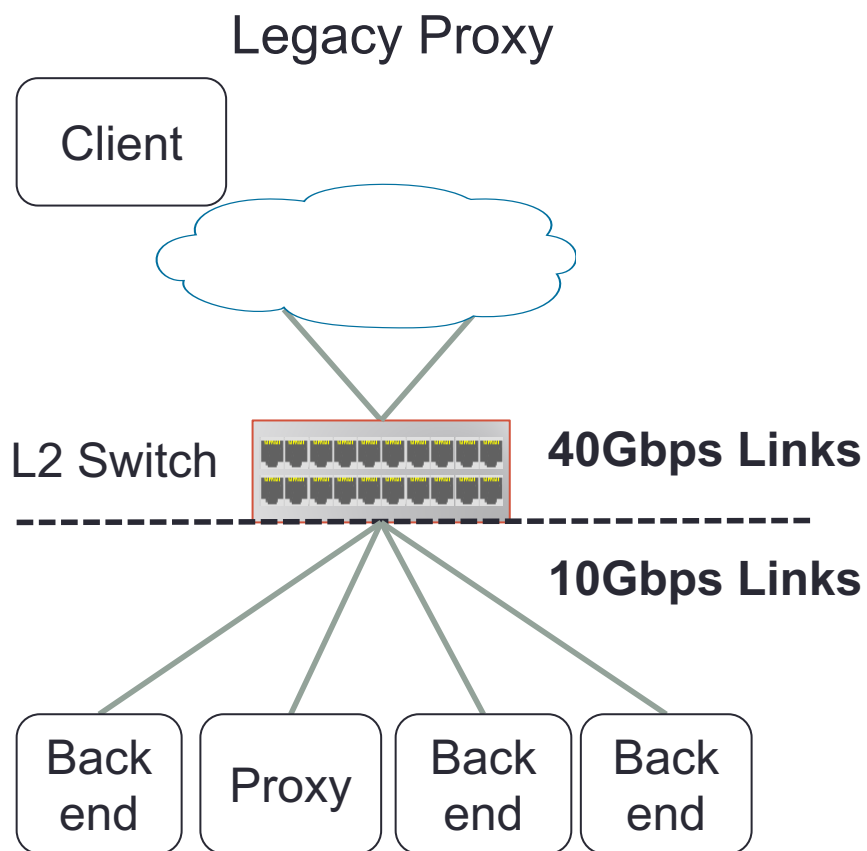
[3] R. Gandhi et al. Duet: Cloud Scale Load Balancing with Hardware and Software. *Proc. acm sigcomm*, 2014.

[4] M. Alizadeh et al. CONGA: distributed congestion-aware load balancing for datacenters. *Proc. Acm sigcomm*. Chicago, IL, USA, 2014, pp. 503–514.

Prism Architecture

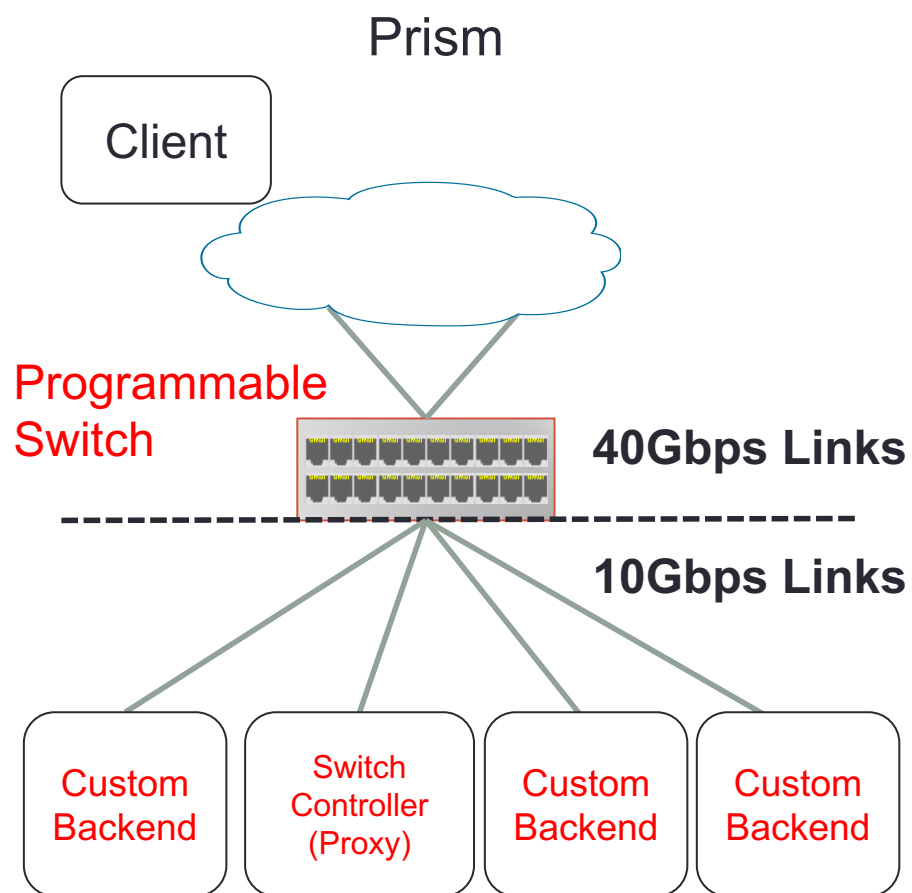
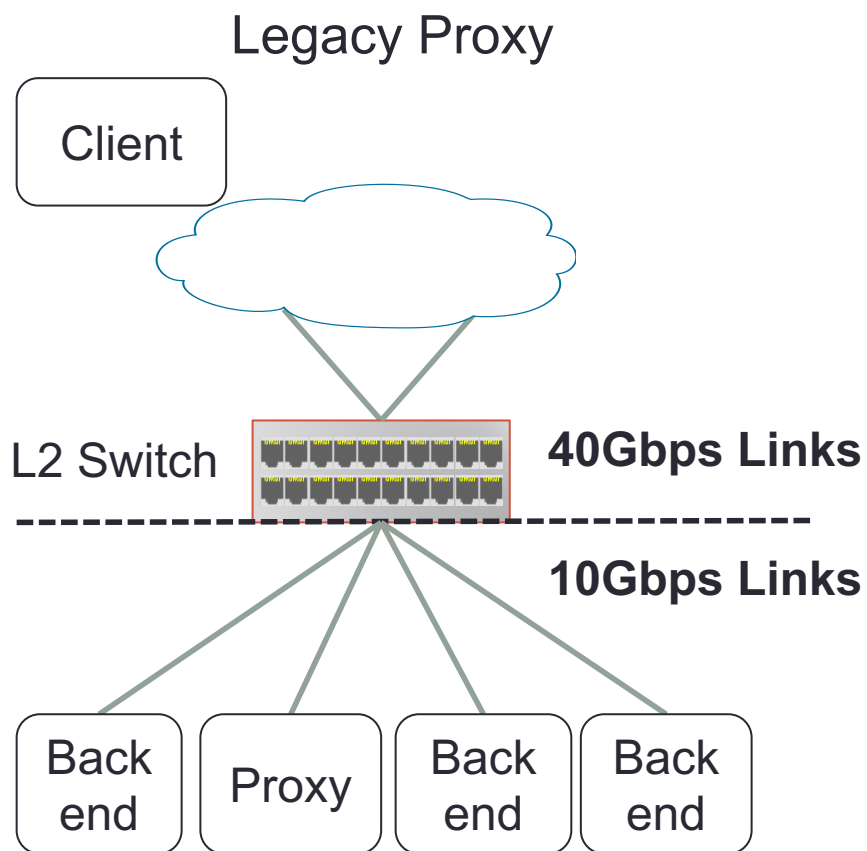


Prism Architecture



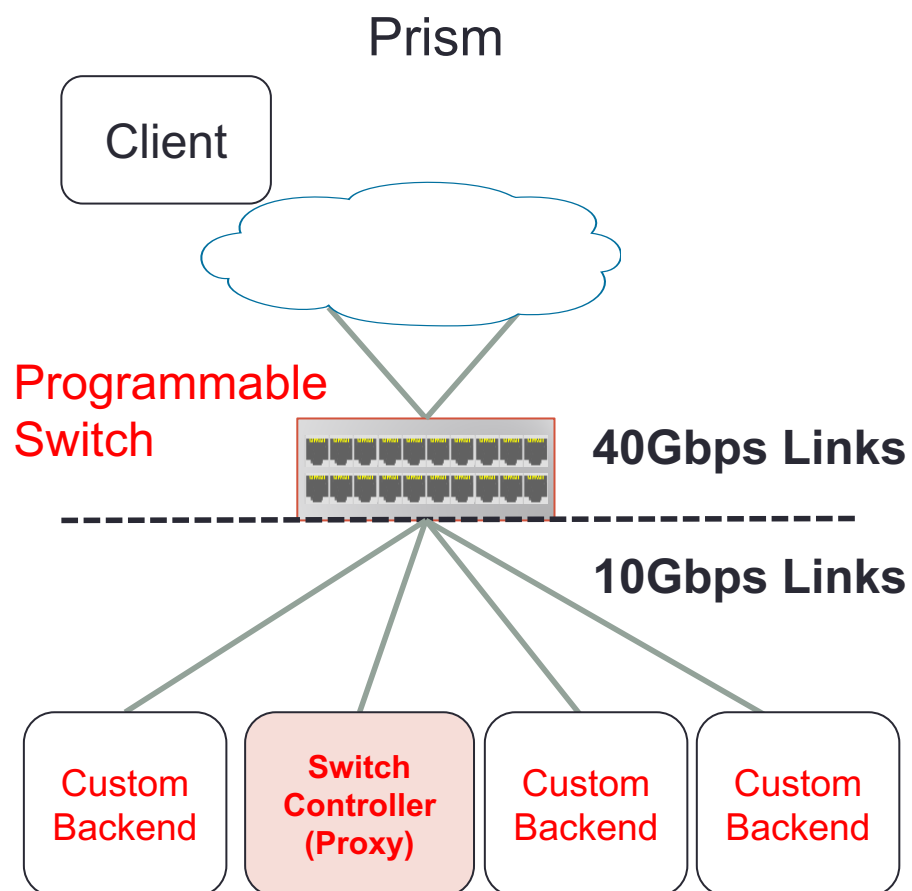
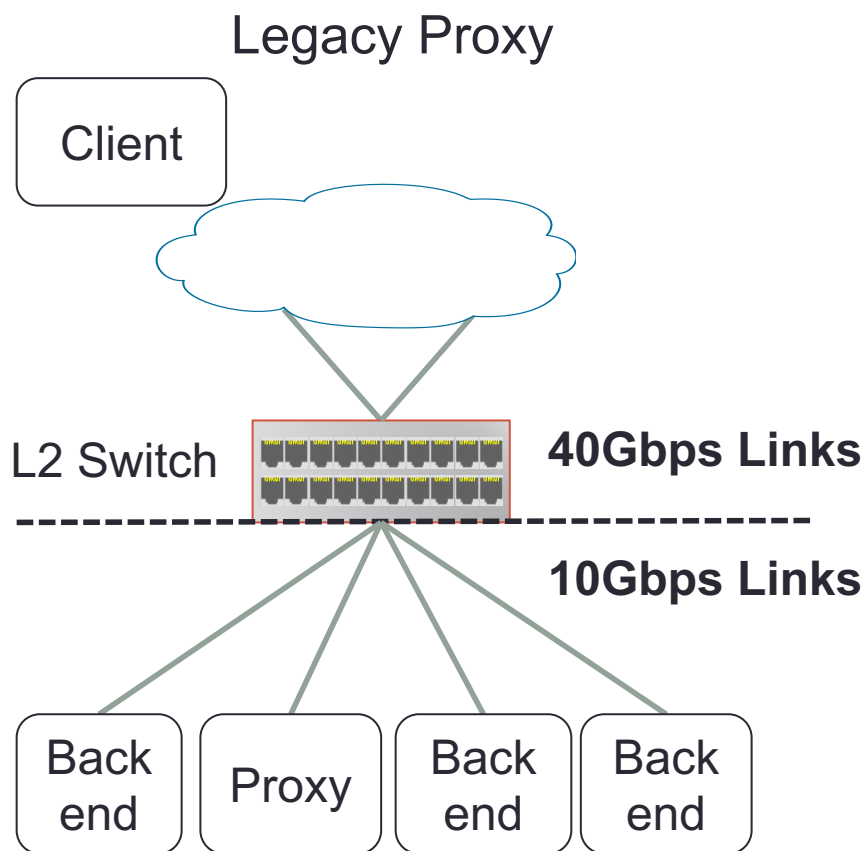
Prism Architecture

Basic idea: Offloading forwarding of application protocol payload to a switch

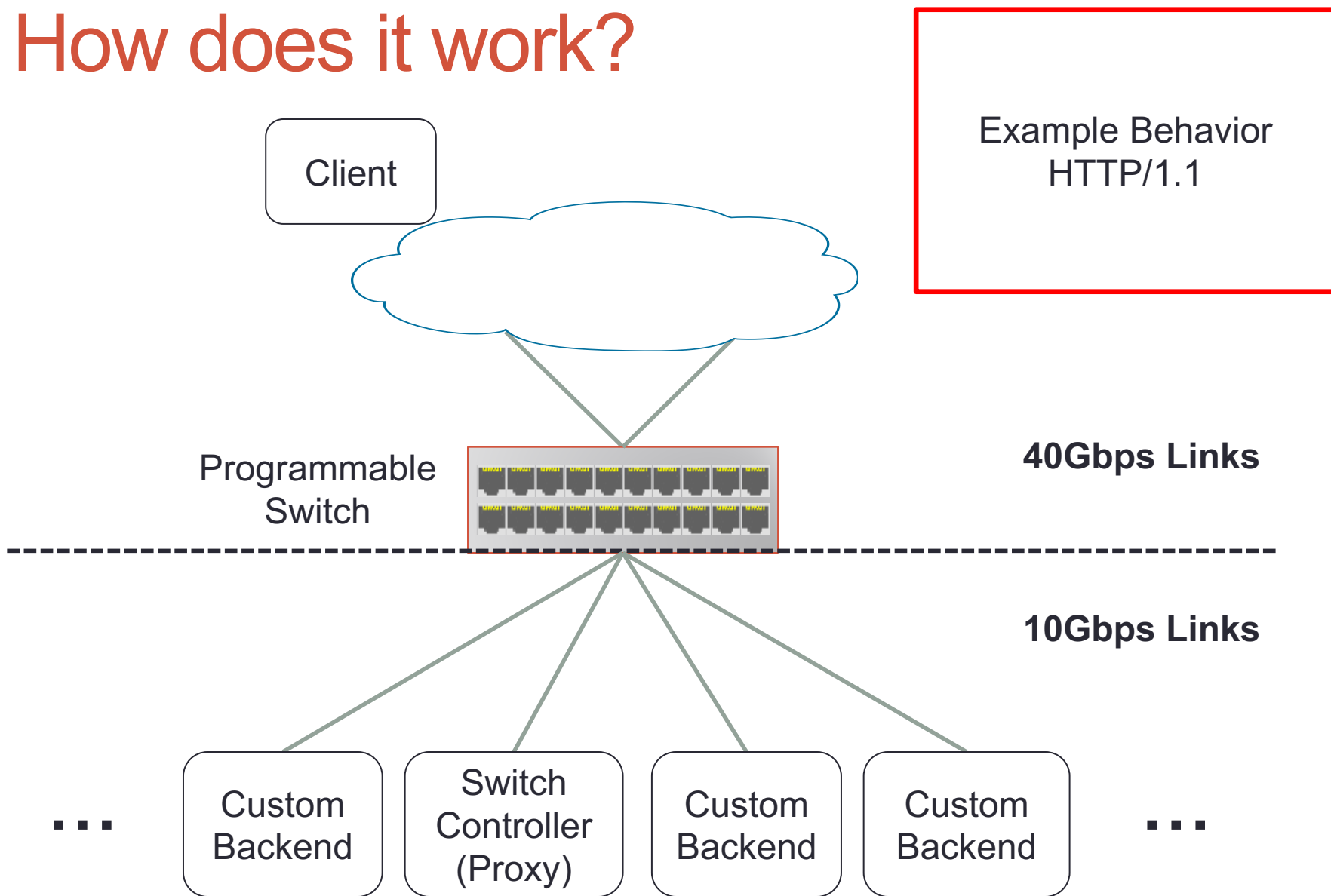


Prism Architecture

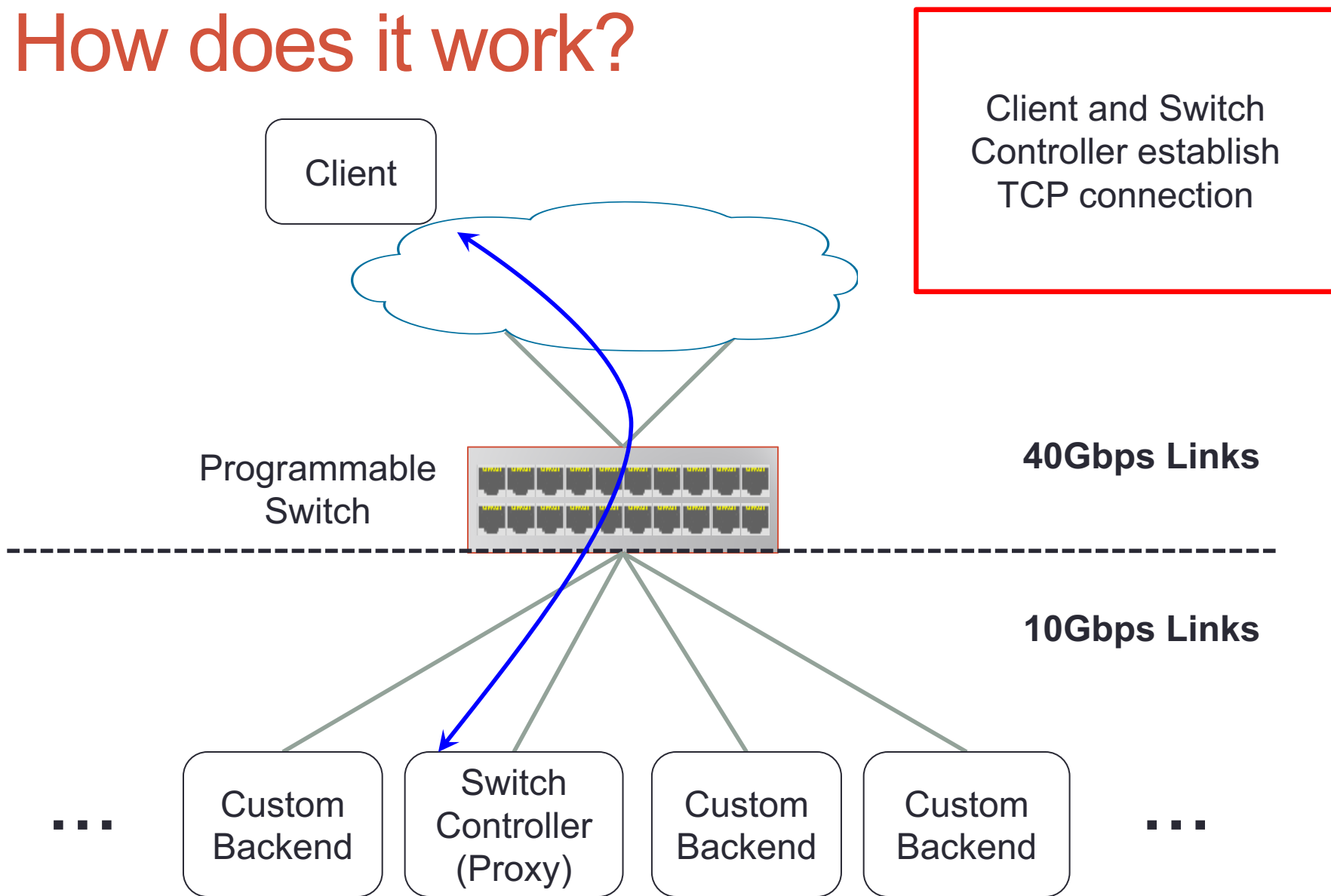
Basic idea: Offloading application protocol payload forwarding to a switch
=> the **Switch Controller (Proxy)** only handles header exchange



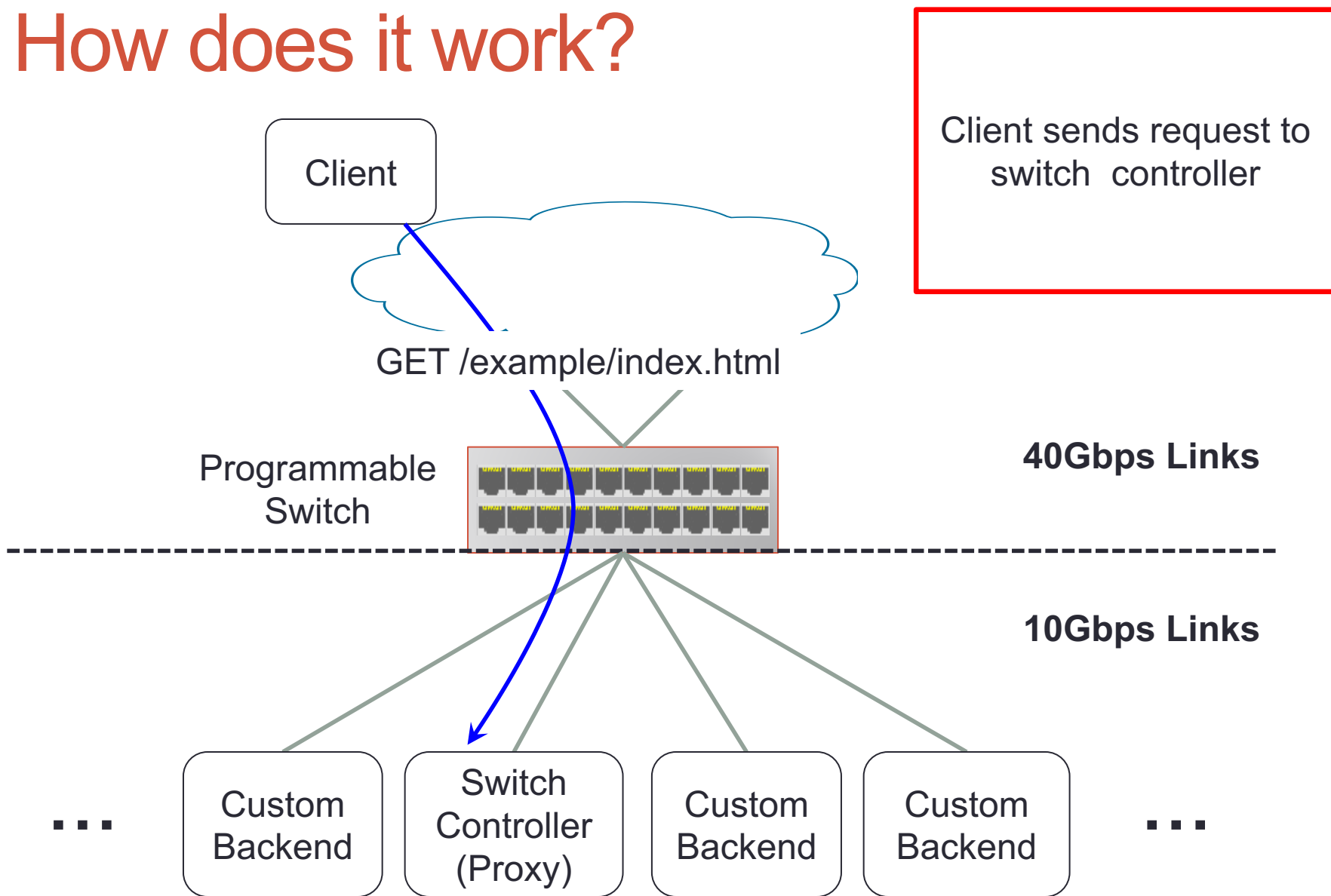
How does it work?



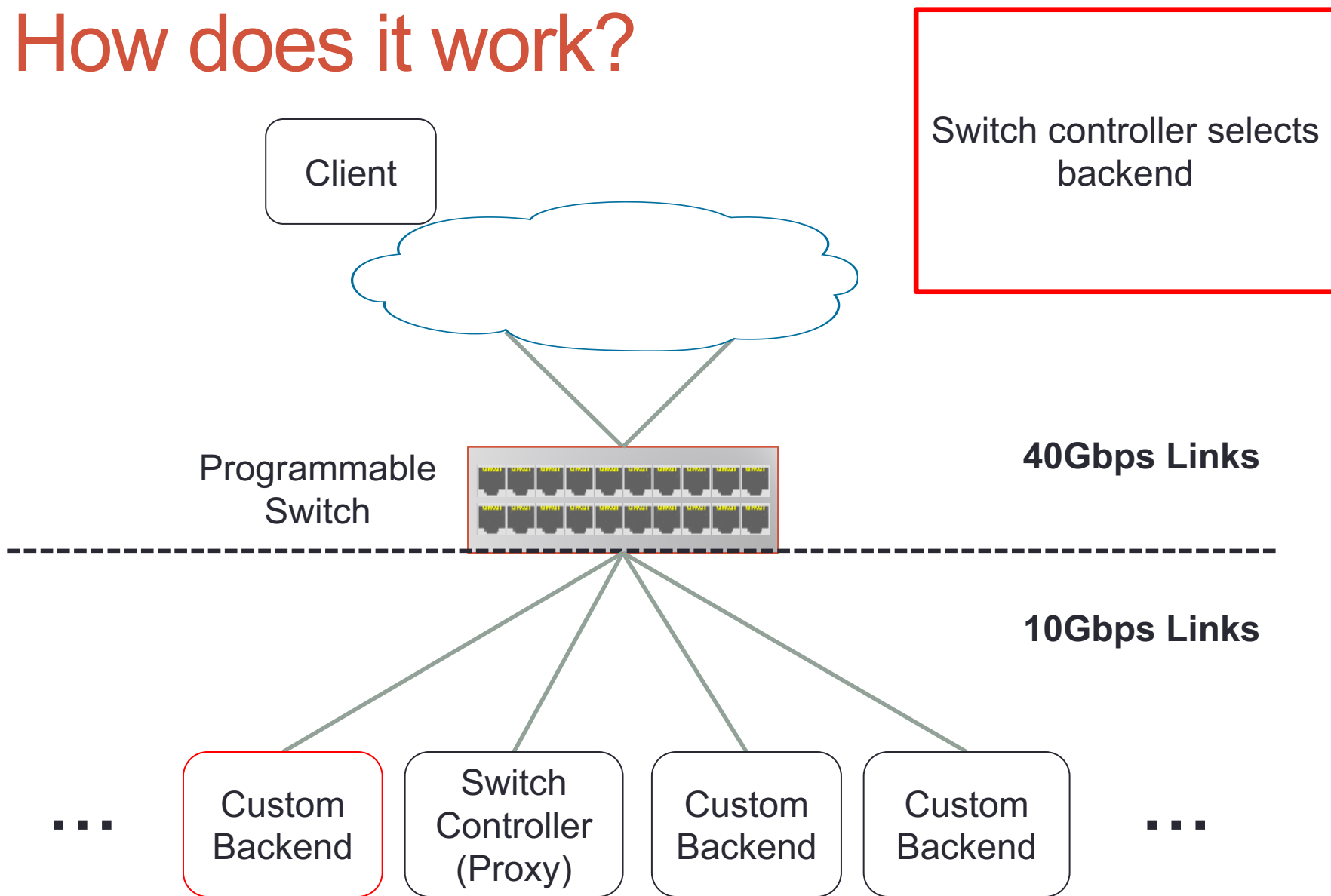
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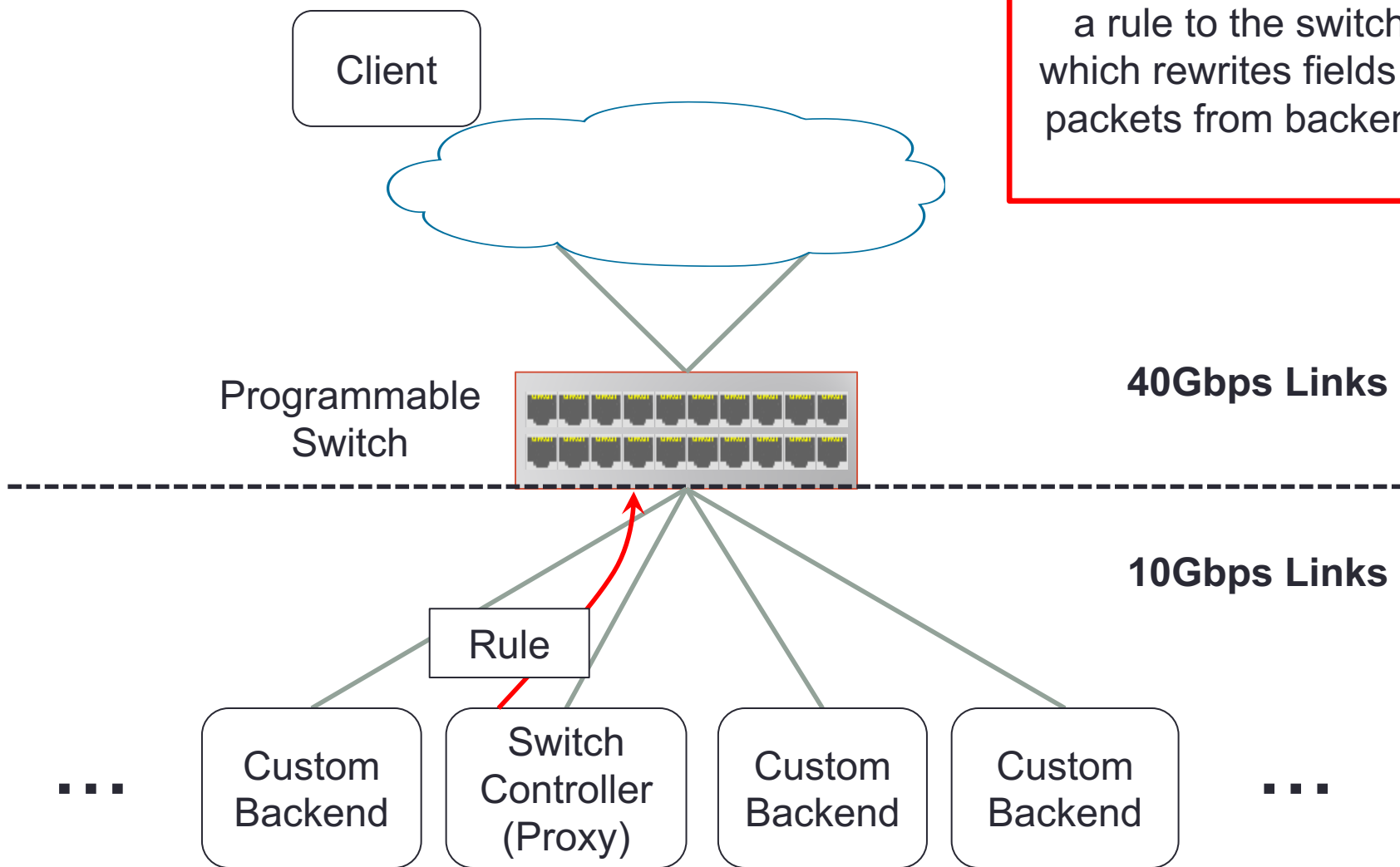


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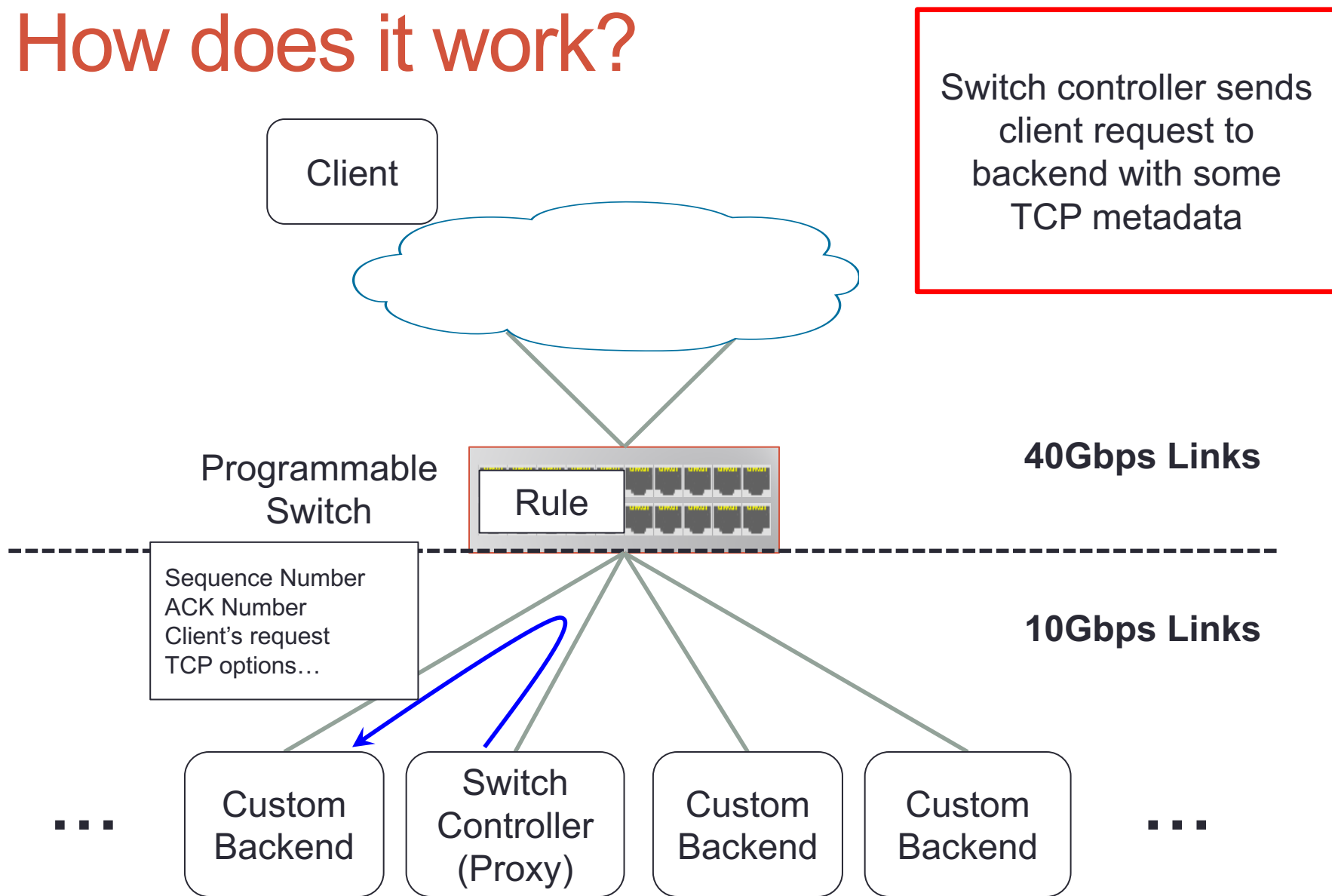


How does it work?

Switch controller injects a rule to the switch which rewrites fields of packets from backend

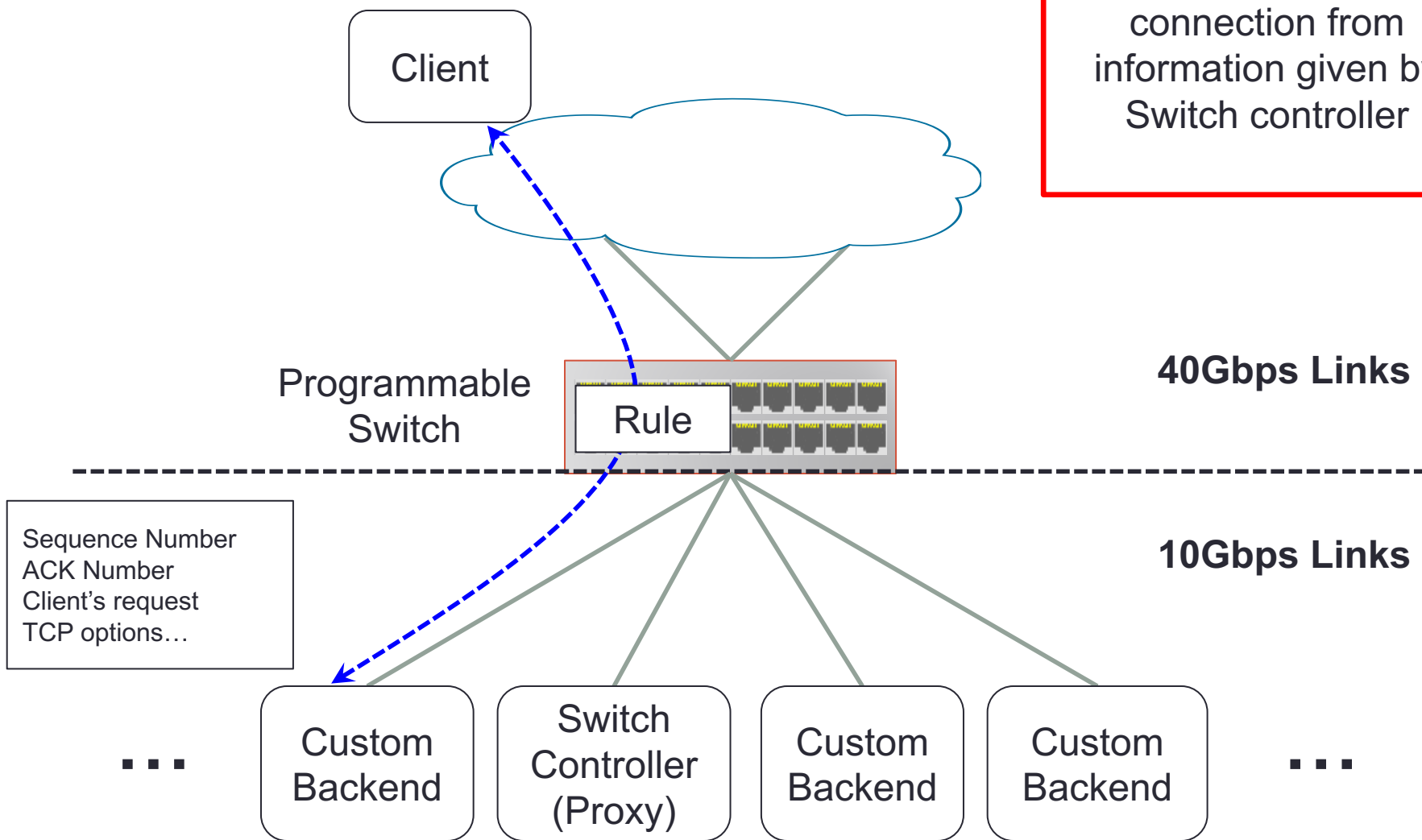


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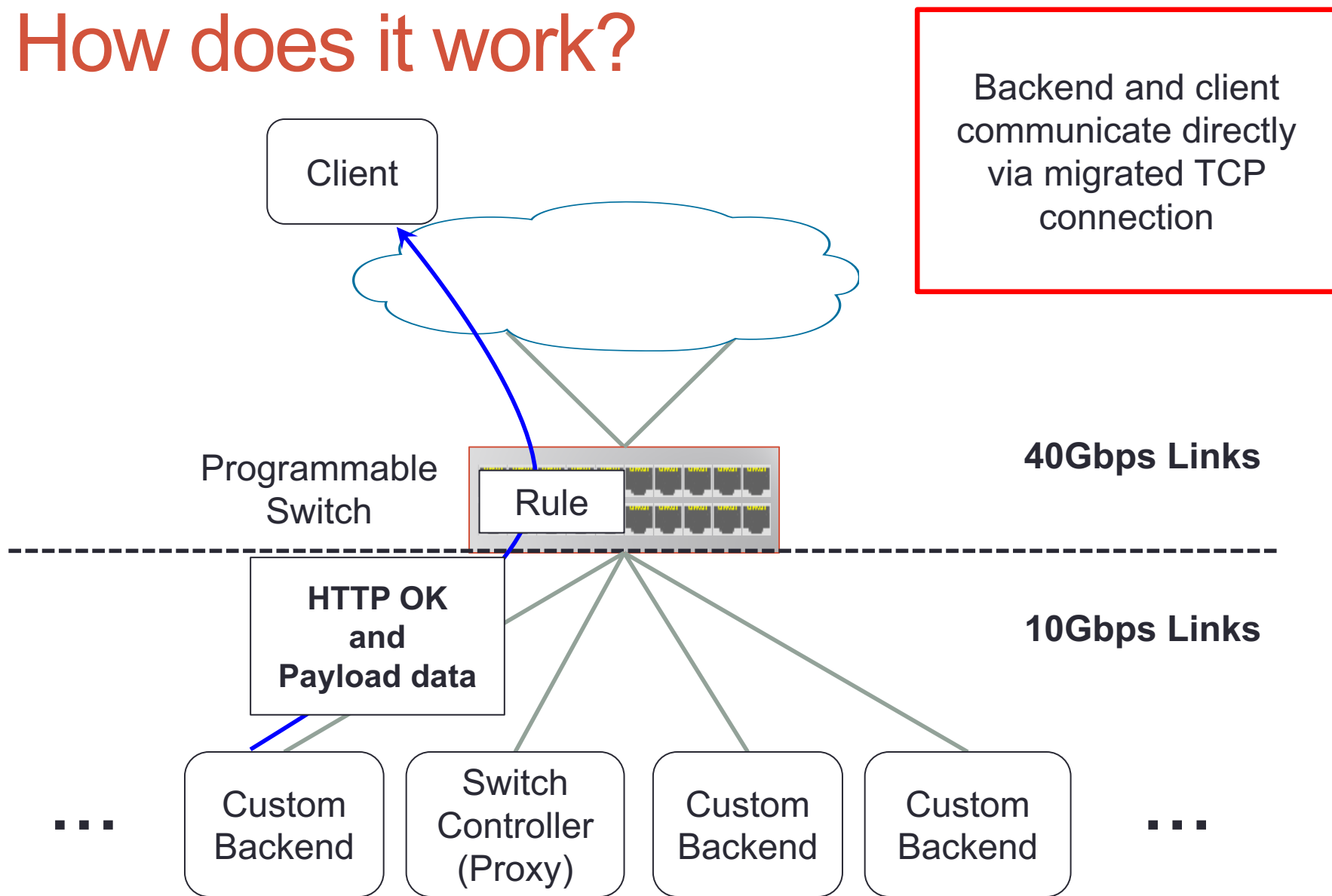


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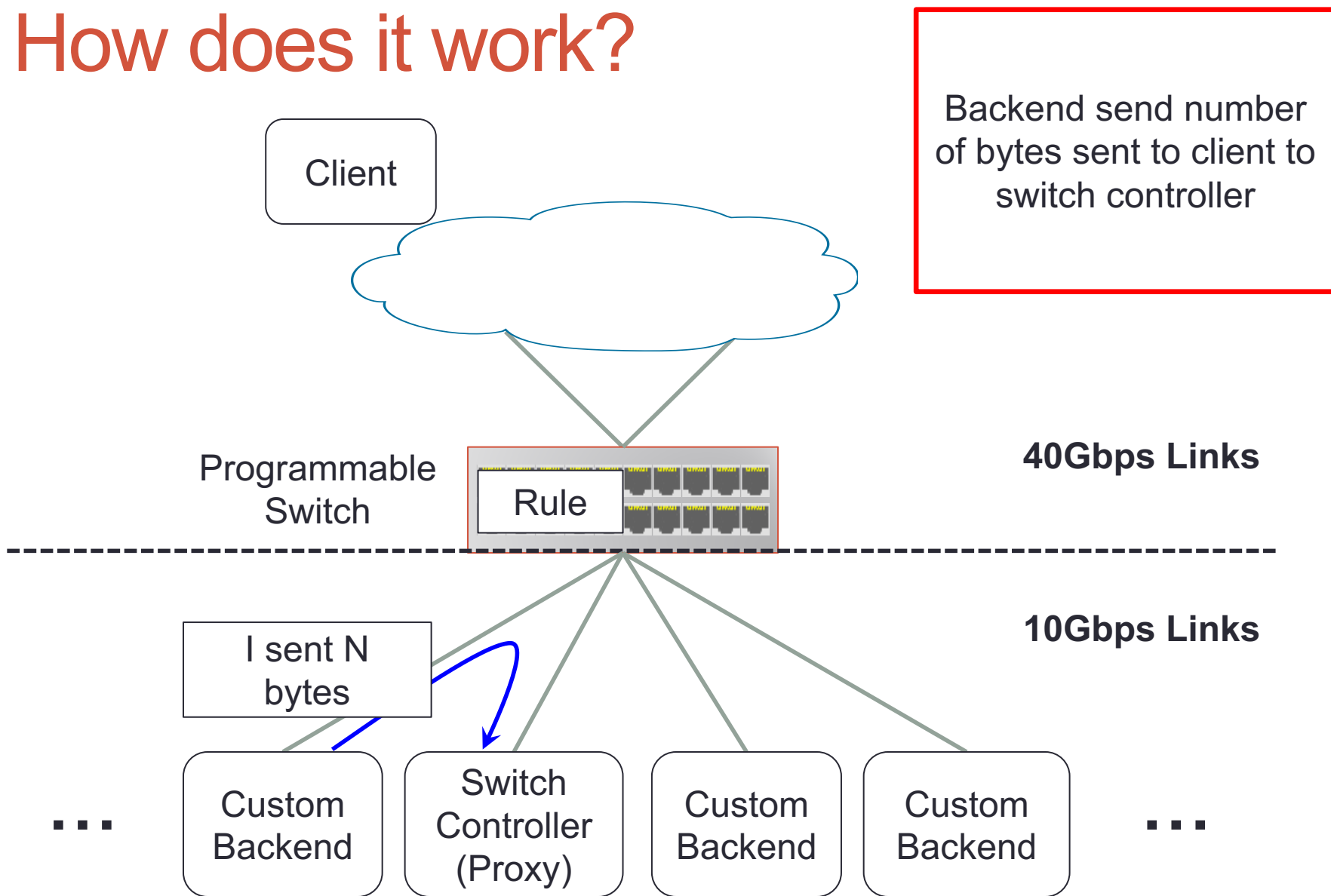
Backend migrate TCP connection from information given by Switch controller



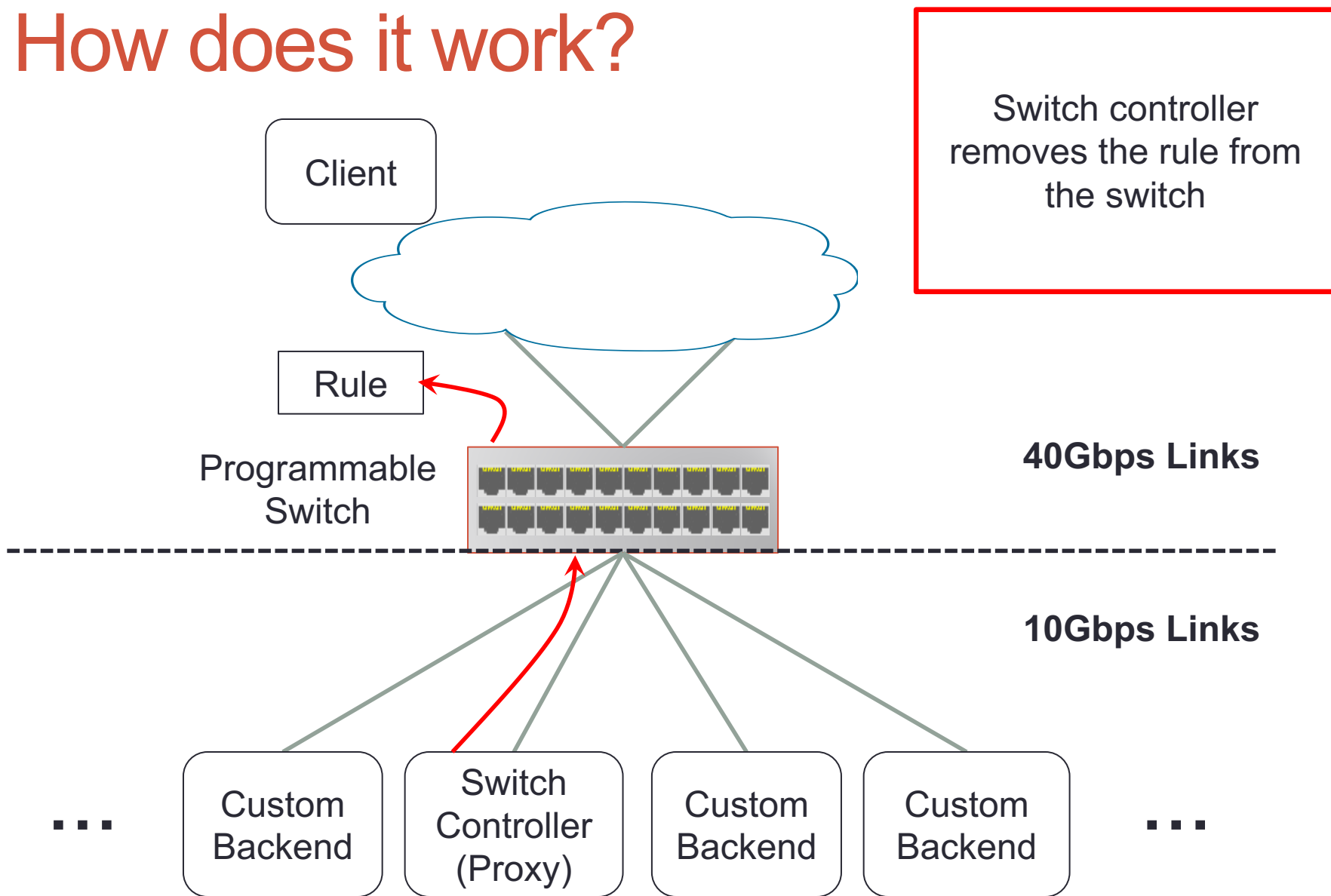
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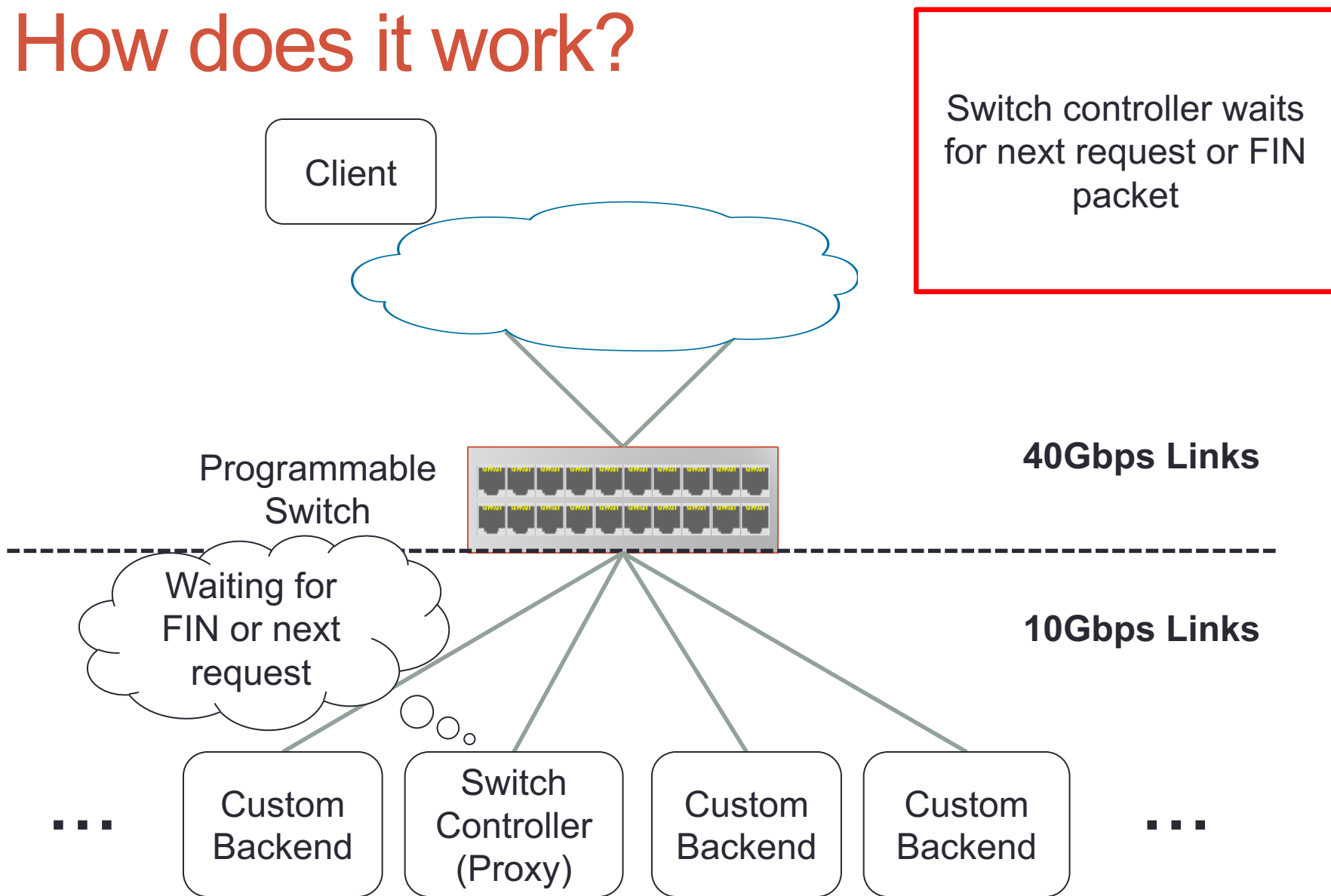
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Challenge

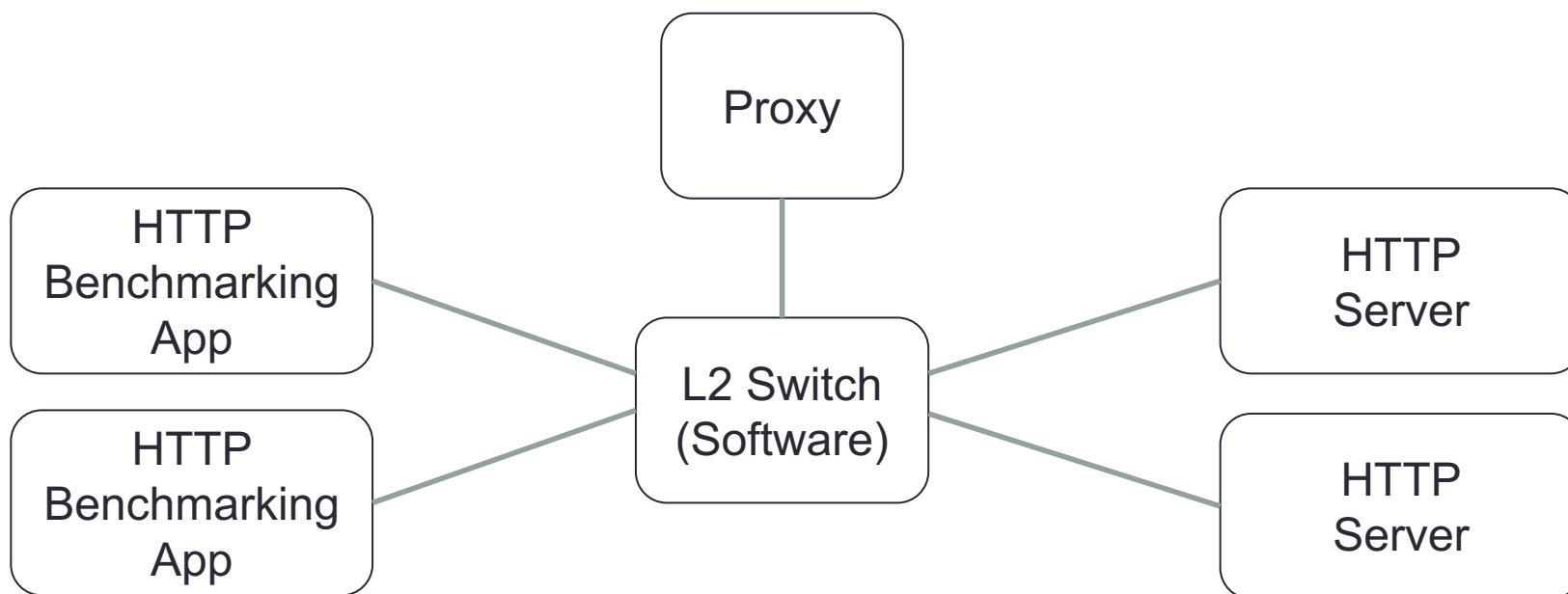
- Why do we need to use programmable switch like P4?
- How can we stop pipelined HTTP request from client during TCP connection is migrated in backend?
- What happen when the client resets the connection?
- More details are in paper!

Evaluation

- We setup two experiments
 1. End-to-End throughput comparison between legacy proxy and Prism for HTTP/1.1
 2. Packet transformation performance measurement for Prism Switch

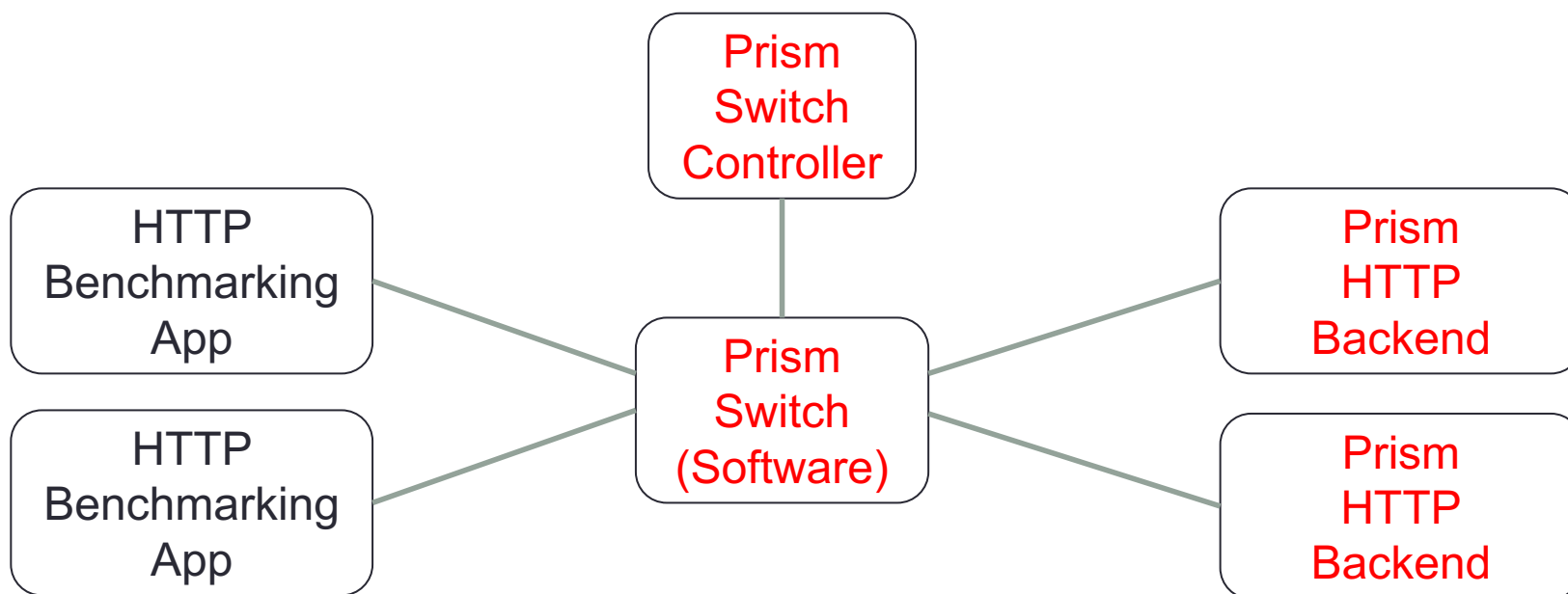
Evaluation: End-to-End Throughput

- 2 clients and 2 servers



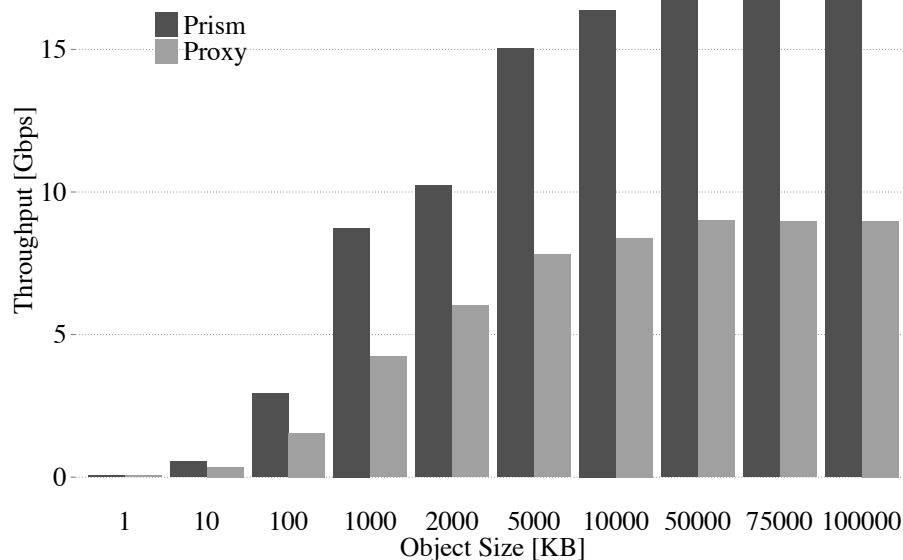
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Evaluation: End-to-End Throughput

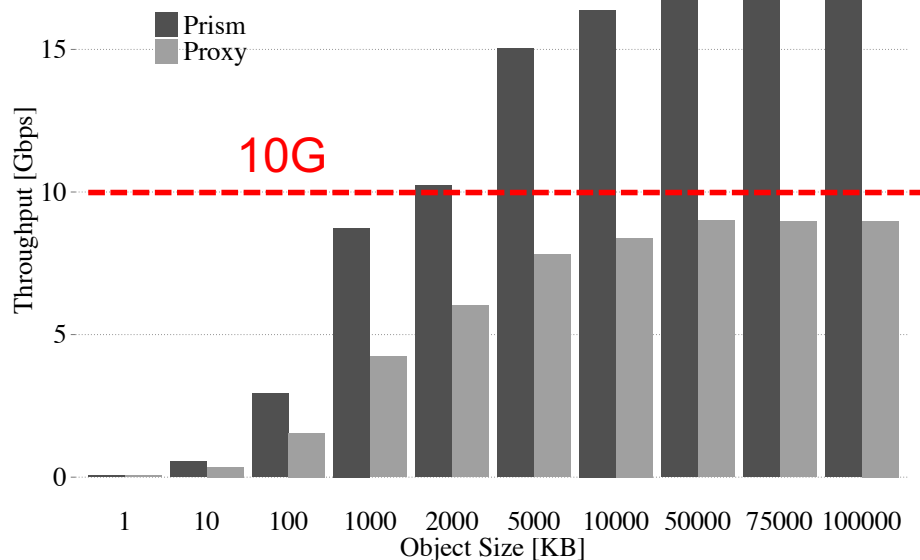
- Total throughput of proxy's clients are limited to about 9Gbps in maximum
- Total throughput of Prism's clients exceeds 10Gbps in 2MB data transfer
- Finally reached to about 18.7Gbps in maximum



**Prism can use bandwidth of uplinks
which proxy's clients can't use**

Evaluation: End-to-End Throughput

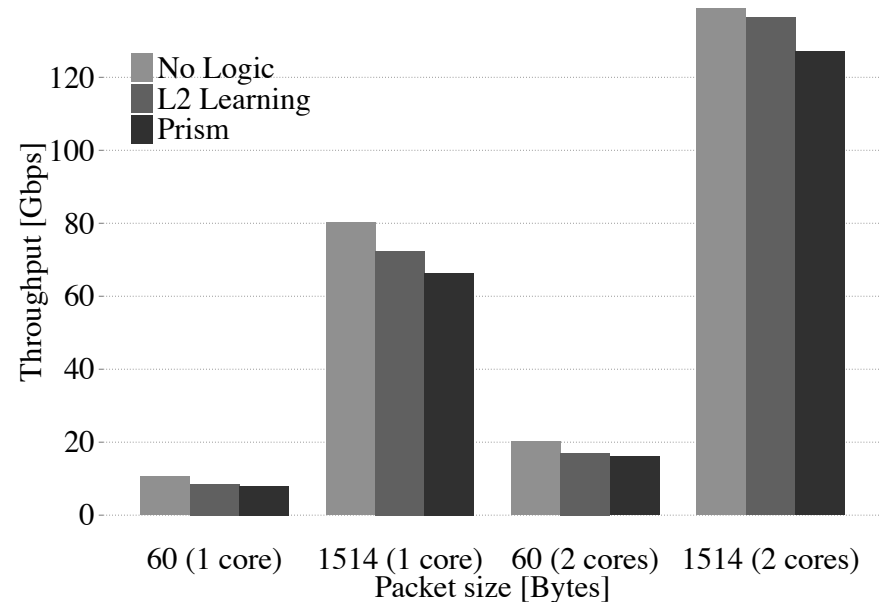
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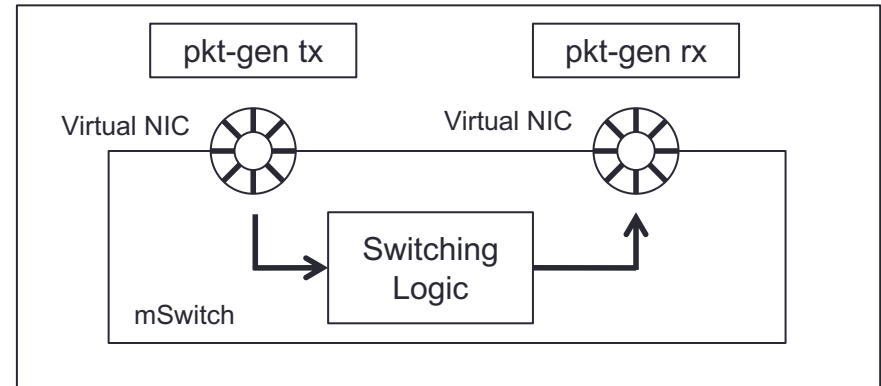
Prism can use bandwidth of uplinks which proxy's clients can't use

Evaluation: Prism Switch Performance

- Measure performance of the Prism switch packet transformation
- Prism switch achieves
 - 63Gbps in 1514byte packet using 1 core
 - 127Gbps in 2 cores



The Prism switch can achieve high throughput even if it is implemented as software



Conclusion

- Legacy proxy architecture can't utilize full bandwidth of switch uplinks in datacenters
- To solve this problem, we designed and implemented **Prism** which connects clients and backend servers directly during payload transaction of application protocol
- Prism improves bandwidth utilization

Question?