Proposal for Traffic Differentiation in Ethernet Networks

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Outline

- I/O consolidation in Datacenter
- Traffic types and requirements
- I/O Consolidation options
- Proposal for Virtual Links
- Summary

I/O Consolidation in Datacenter



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Traffic Types and Requirements

- Datacenter Ethernet to carry LAN, SAN and IPC traffic : I/O consolidation
 - Eliminates multiple backplanes (Blade Server application)
 - Should support appropriate characteristics for each traffic type

LAN:

- Large number of flows, not very sensitive to latency
- E.g. dominant traffic type in Front End Servers

SAN:

- Large packet sizes, sensitive to packet drops
- E.g. MT and BE servers
- IPC:
 - Mix of large & small messages, small messages latency sensitive
 - E.g. BE Servers, HPC Applications

Challenges in traffic differentiation

- Link Sharing (Transmit)
 - Different traffic types may share same queues/links
 - Large burst from one traffic should not affect other traffic types

Resource Sharing

- Different traffic types may share same resources (e.g. buffers)
- Large queued traffic for one traffic type should not starve other traffic types out of resources

Receive Handling

- Different traffic types may need different Receive handling (e.g. interrupt moderation)
- Optimization for CPU utilization for one traffic type should not create large latency for small message for other traffic types

Consolidation Options









Limitations of current options

- Physical Partitioning
 - Does not reduce cost and complexity of Fabric Interconnects
- VLAN Partitioning
 - VLANs = Broadcast Domain, Subnets
 - SAN (iSCSI) and LAN traffic may belong to same subnet (VLAN)
 - Can not use VLAN as "partition"

Priority Partitioning

- Simplest alternative. Current 802.1p specifies only scheduling algorithm, no resource association
- Standard .1p queue draining algorithms that allocate bandwidth resources are needed
- This does not address the need to throttle sources

We need partitioning while maintaining prioritization

Virtually Partitioned Traffic



Virtual Links

- "Virtual Links" can provide differentiation among traffic types (LAN, SAN, IPC etc.)
 - BW can be associated with Virtual Links
 - Resources could be associated with Virtual Links at the network nodes (Different traffic profiles)
 - Interrupt moderation/receive handing differently for each Virtual Link
 - Traffic rates can be adapted according to congestion feedback
- Proposed changes to Queue management and resource association
- No contemplated changes to FDB, VLAN membership, etc.

802.1 should consider defining required changes for Virtual Links

Virtual Links and 802.1p



- BW shared across multiple partitions
- Guaranteed access to multiple traffic types: Maintain priority among various flows within a traffic type
- Resources reserved per "Virtual Link"
 - Different profiles for each traffic type
- Need to allow utilization of available BW to compensate for jitter

Packet through the network



Flow Control and Virtual Links

- Link level flow control provides insurance against packet drops during transient congestion
 - Real time effect of end-to-end congestion management
 - Infrequent occurrence of buffer overflow leads to packet loss
 - Remedied by PAUSE
- Link Level PAUSE creates HOL blocking for multiple Virtual Links
 - Oversubscription for one traffic type may create blocking for other traffic types
- Consider per-Virtual-Link flow control
 - Can be defined completely within 802.1

Summary

- I/O Consolidation is important for Datacenter Ethernet
- "Virtual Links" can provide appropriate differentiation allowing various traffic types to share Ethernet network
 BW, Resources etc.
- 802.1 should consider defining standard mechanism for such differentiation
 - Work towards a proposal for May Interim meeting
 - Requesting discussion/suggestions