# 2DFQ: Two-Dimensional Fair Queuing for Multi-Tenant Cloud Services

Jonathan Mace Brown University Peter Bodik *Microsoft*  Madanlal Musuvathi *Microsoft* 

Rodrigo Fonseca Brown University Krishnan Varadarajan *Microsoft* 





# Containers / VMs









Shared Process



| Shared Process |
|----------------|
| Threads        |
|                |
| <br>           |

















...

































## Ideal:



























------- time -------









------- time ------



7





------ time ------











------- time -------








------- time --------





D

size =10







D

size =10











------ time ------



\_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_►



------ time ------





------ time ------









------- time -------









\_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_









\_\_\_\_\_ time \_\_\_\_\_►















Ideal:













More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness



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More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness

Challenges





Burstiness is proportional to size of large requests



Burstiness is proportional to size of large requests



#### **Cloud services:**

4+ orders of magnitude variation in cost



Durstiness is proportional to size of large re



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#### **Cloud services:**

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Burstiness is proportional to size of large requests



### **Cloud services:**

4+ orders of magnitude variation in cost





## **Cloud services:**

Estimation using model or moving averages 10







Cost Variation





# Two-Dimensional Fair Queueing































































































































# Unknown Costs





























## Pessimistic cost estimation

# Evaluation

## Compare 2DFQ to WFQ and WF<sup>2</sup>Q

Discrete event simulator with Azure Storage workloads

More experiment results in the paper, evaluating:

- Burstiness
- Fairness
- Tail latency

### 50 tenants with size $\approx$ 1



### 50 tenants with size $\approx 1$ 50 tenants with size $\approx 1000$





#### 50 tenants with size $\approx 1$



50 tenants with size  $\approx$  1000

16 threads 1000 units/second Costs known by scheduler

50 tenants with size  $\approx 1$ 

50 tenants with size  $\approx$  1000





16 threads 1000 units/second Costs known by scheduler


50 tenants with size  $\approx 1$ 

50 tenants with size  $\approx$  1000





16 threads 1000 units/second Costs known by scheduler



50 tenants with size  $\approx 1$ 

50 tenants with size  $\approx$  1000





16 threads 1000 units/second Costs known by scheduler





50 tenants with size  $\approx 1$ 

50 tenants with size  $\approx$  1000





16 threads 1000 units/second Costs known by scheduler





250 Azure Storage tenants 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler



250 Azure Storage tenants 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler



250 Azure Storage tenants 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler

250 Azure Storage workloads 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler



250 Azure Storage workloads 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler



250 Azure Storage workloads 32 threads 1 million units/second Costs known by scheduler



























2DFQ<sup>E</sup> —













1/3 predictable2/3 unpredictable









1/3 predictable 2/3 unpredictable

More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness

More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness

Partitions requests across threads by size



More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness

#### Partitions requests across threads by size



Co-locates unpredictable and expensive workloads



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#### Partitions requests across threads by size



## Co-locates unpredictable and expensive workloads





More threads  $\rightarrow$  Opportunity to reduce burstiness

## Partitions requests across threads by size



## Co-locates unpredictable and expensive workloads





# Reduced tail latency

Less burstiness