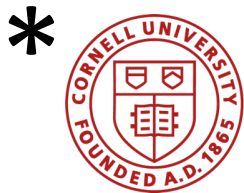




Shale: A Practical, Scalable Oblivious Reconfigurable Network

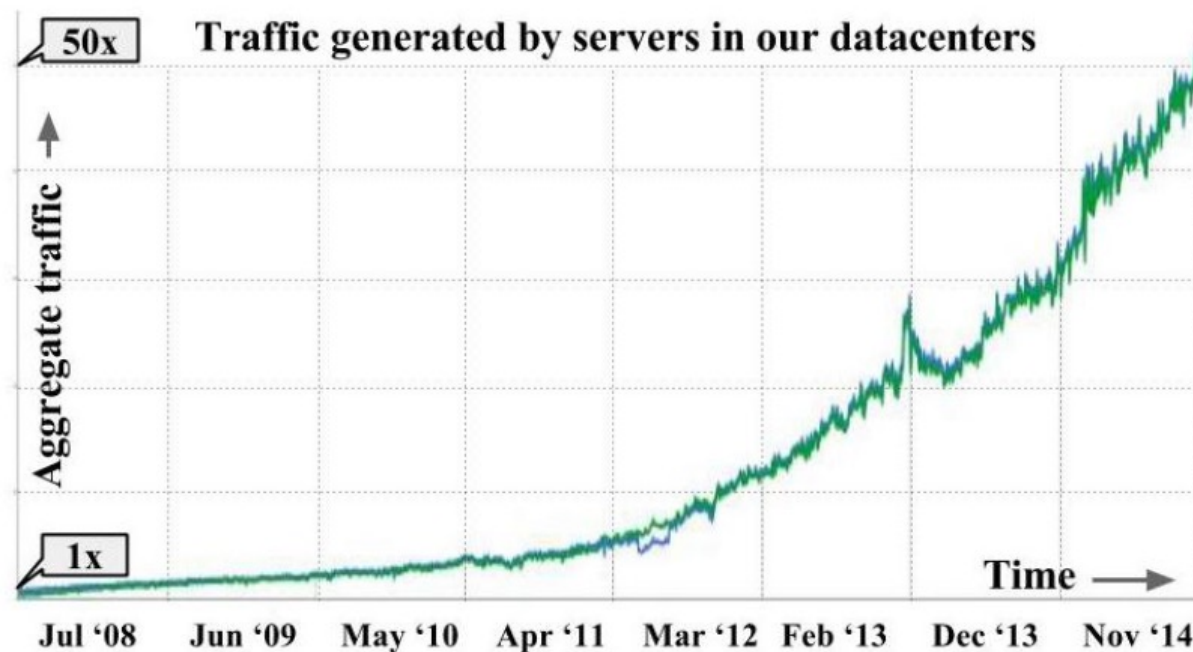
Daniel Amir*, Tegan Wilson*, Nitika Saran*, Robert Kleinberg*,
Vishal Shrivastav[†], Hakim Weatherspoon*



Cornell University



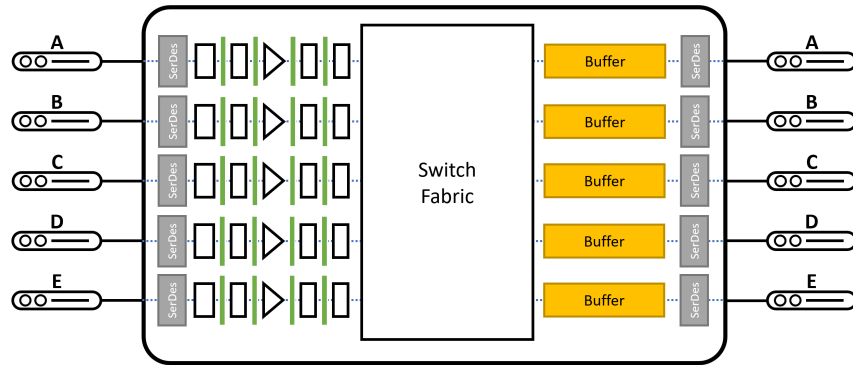
Growing datacenter network demand



Source: Google

- Google: “Bandwidth demand increasing 2x every 12-15 months”
- Microsoft: “Link rate increasing 400x in 10 years”
- Broadcom: “Switch chip speed increasing 2x / 2 years”
- Moore’s law is ending!

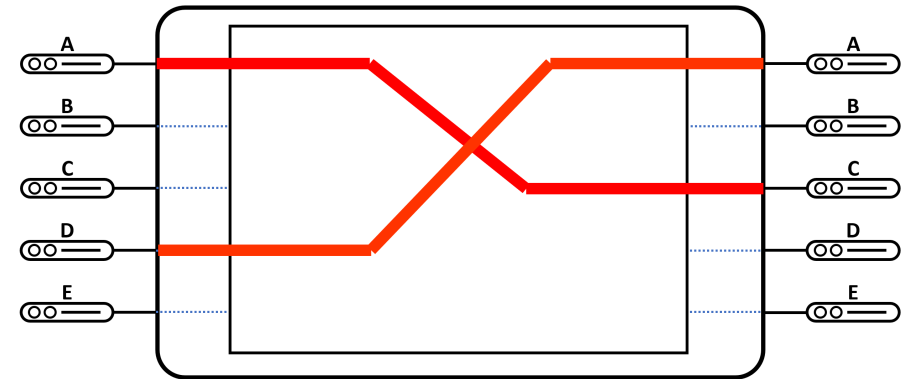
Packet Switches



Make their own decisions

- Must convert data to electricity
- Limited by Moore's law
- Easy to use
- Low latency

Circuit Switches

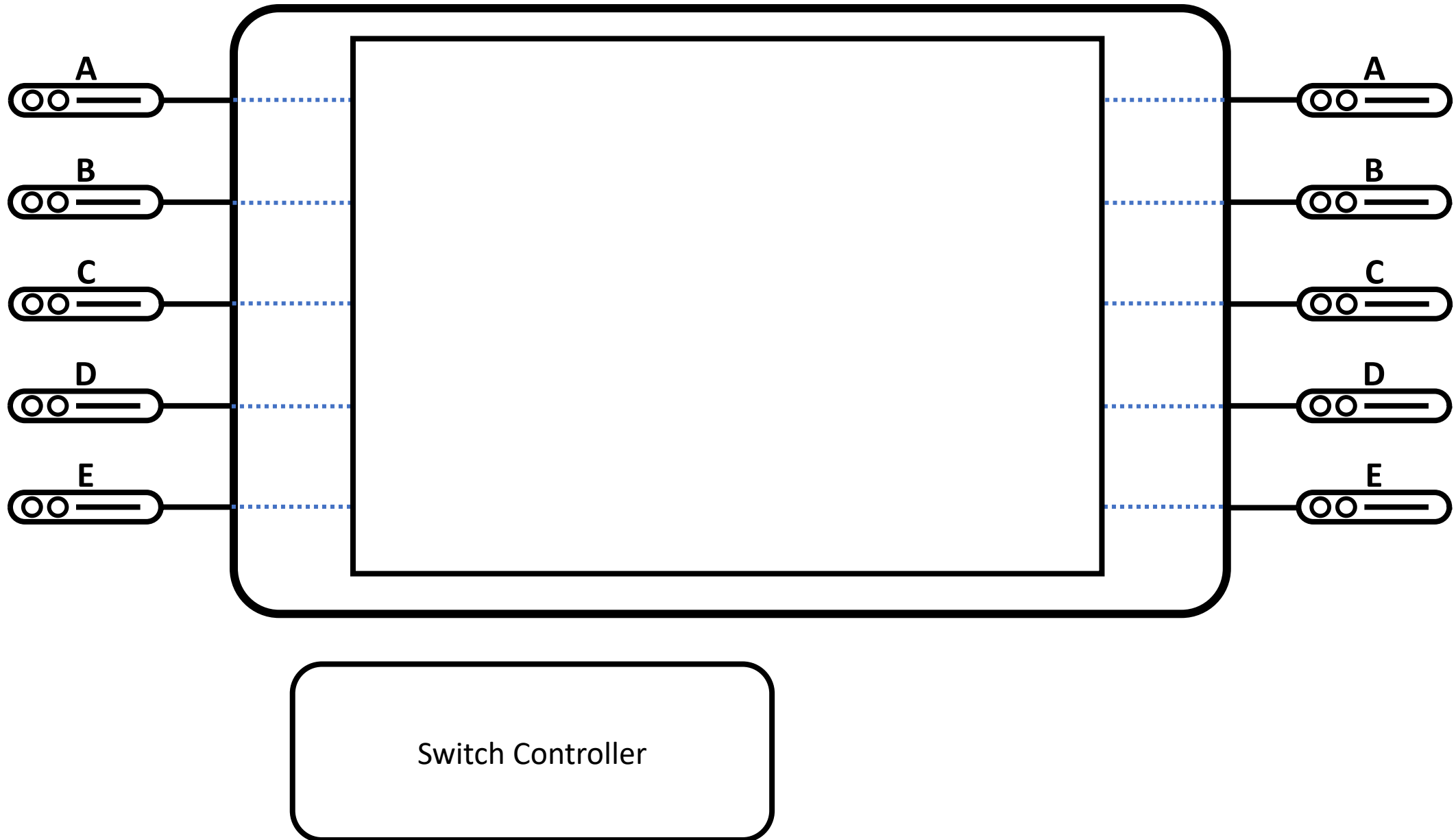


Switch needs instructions

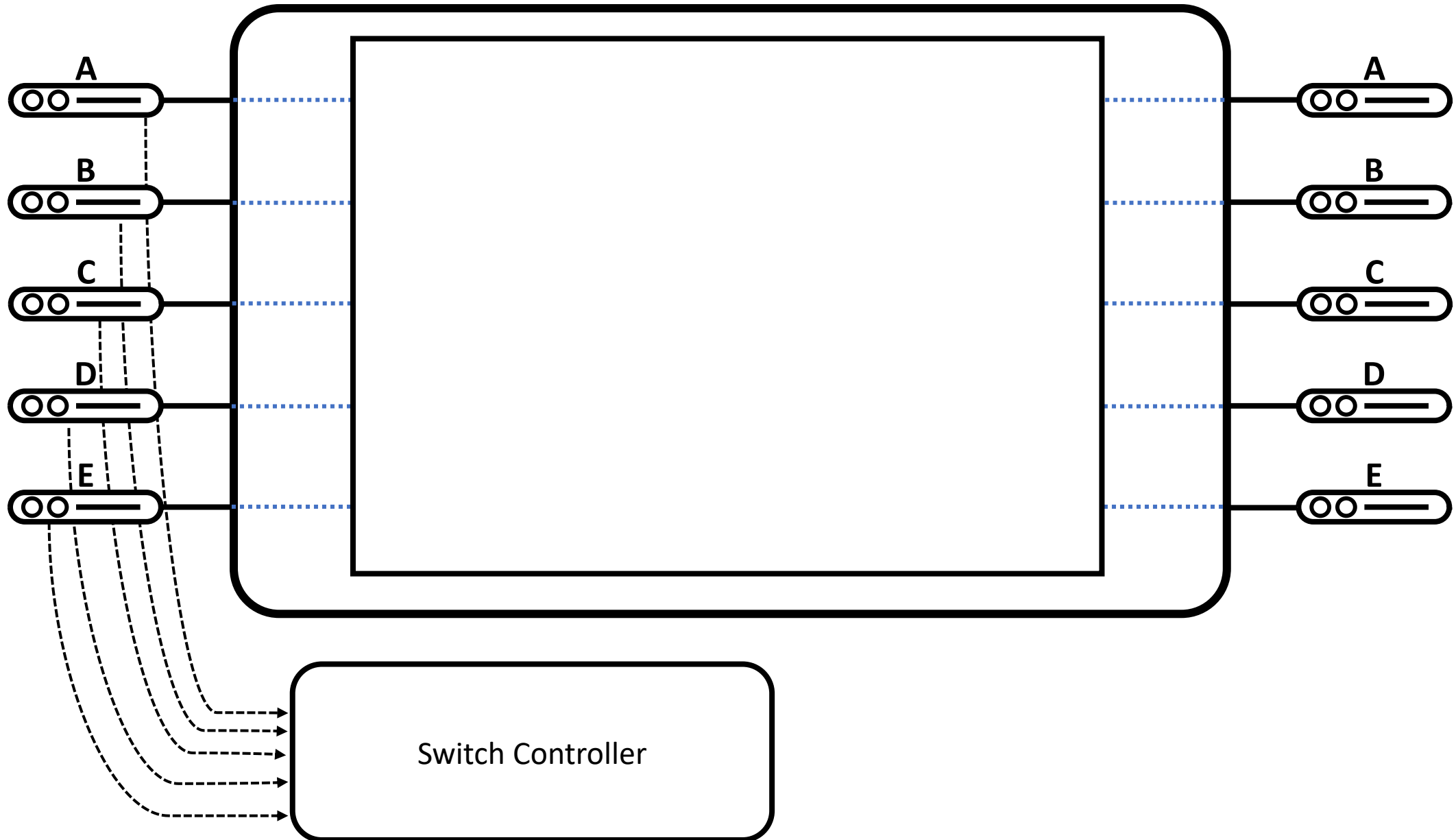
- Data can remain in light form
- Potentially bandwidth-agnostic
- Network design challenge
- ~~Creating a circuit used to take milliseconds~~ Now just nanoseconds

Can we design datacenter networks that
use only circuit switches?

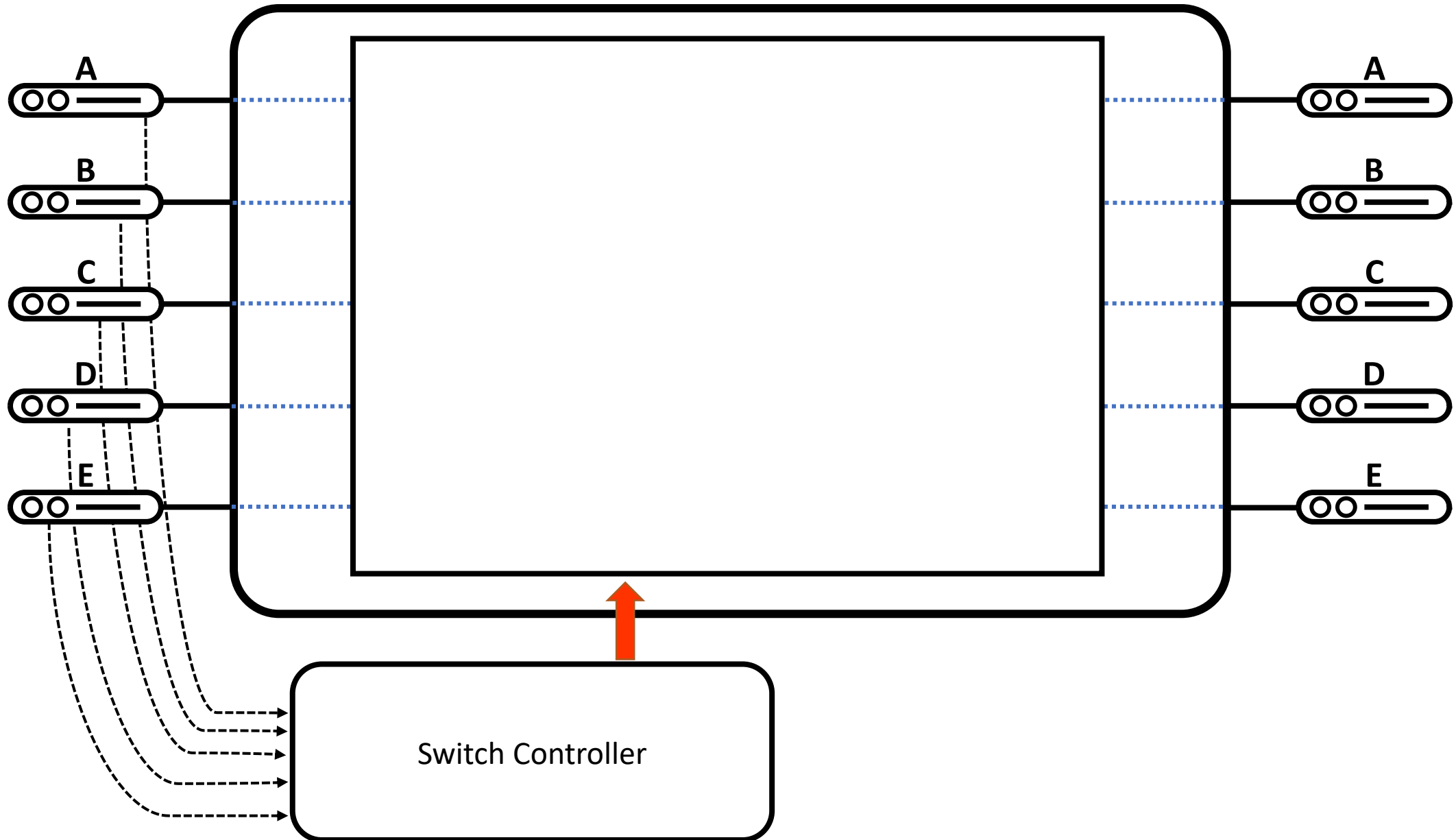
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



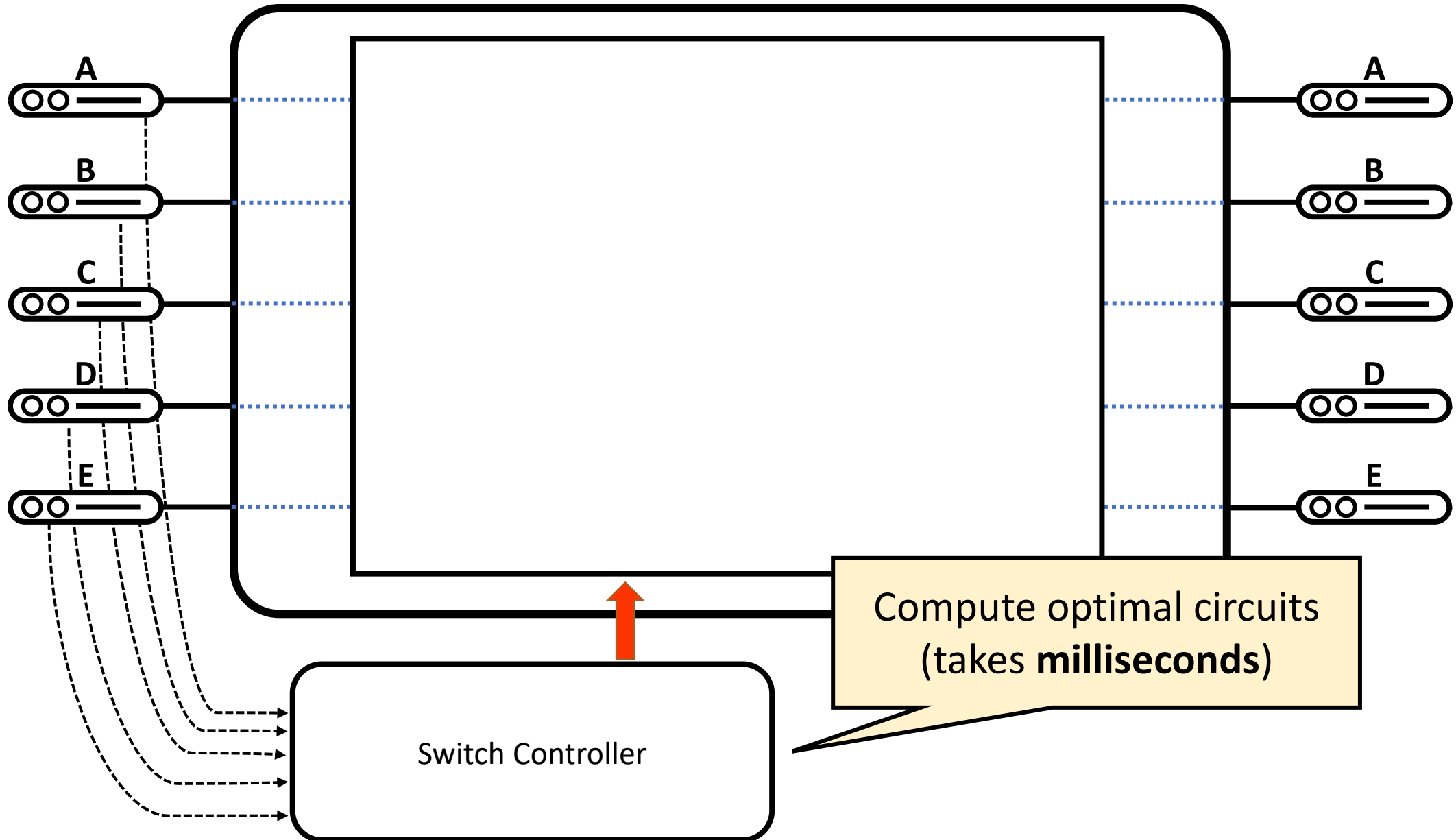
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



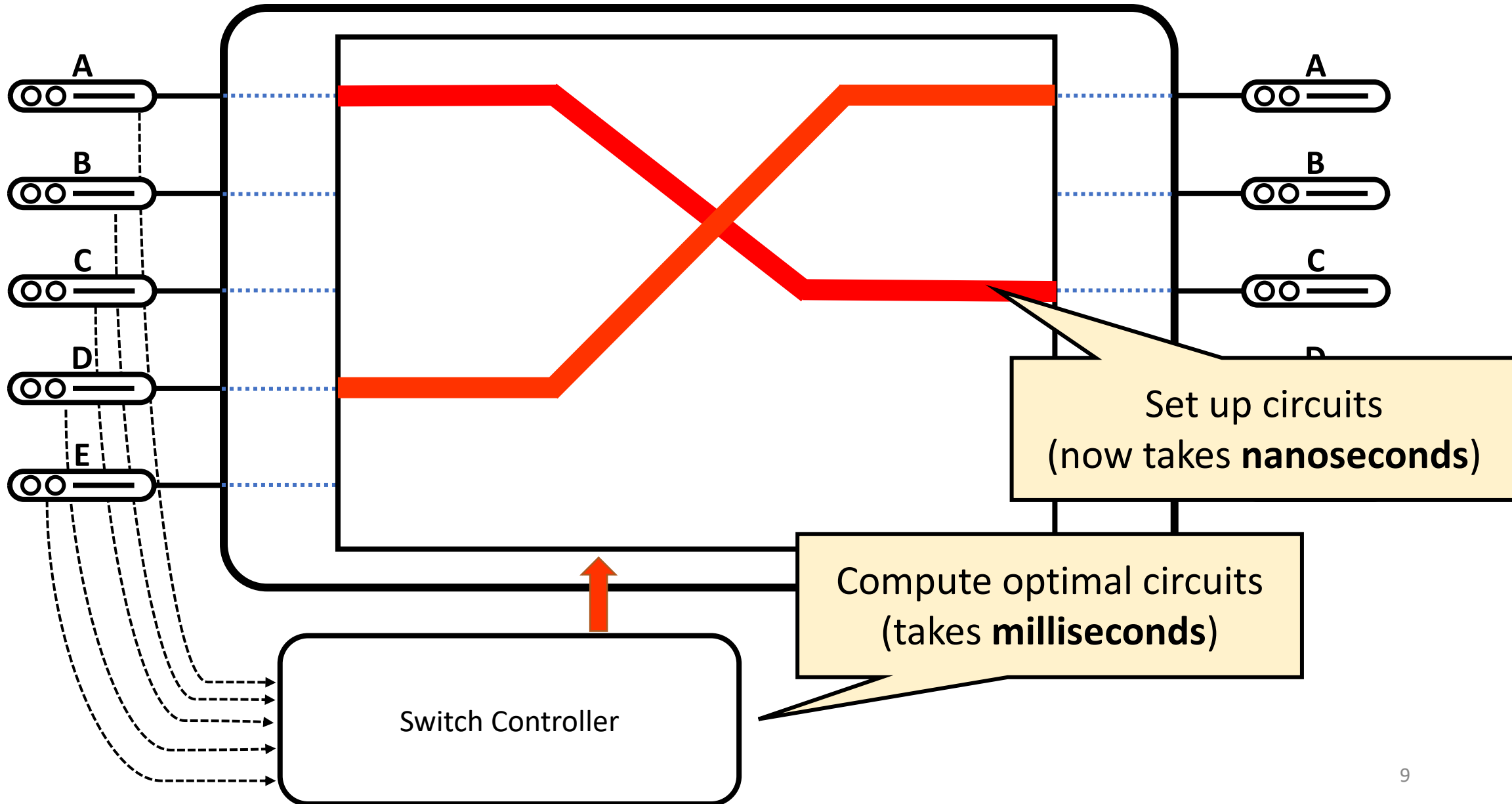
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



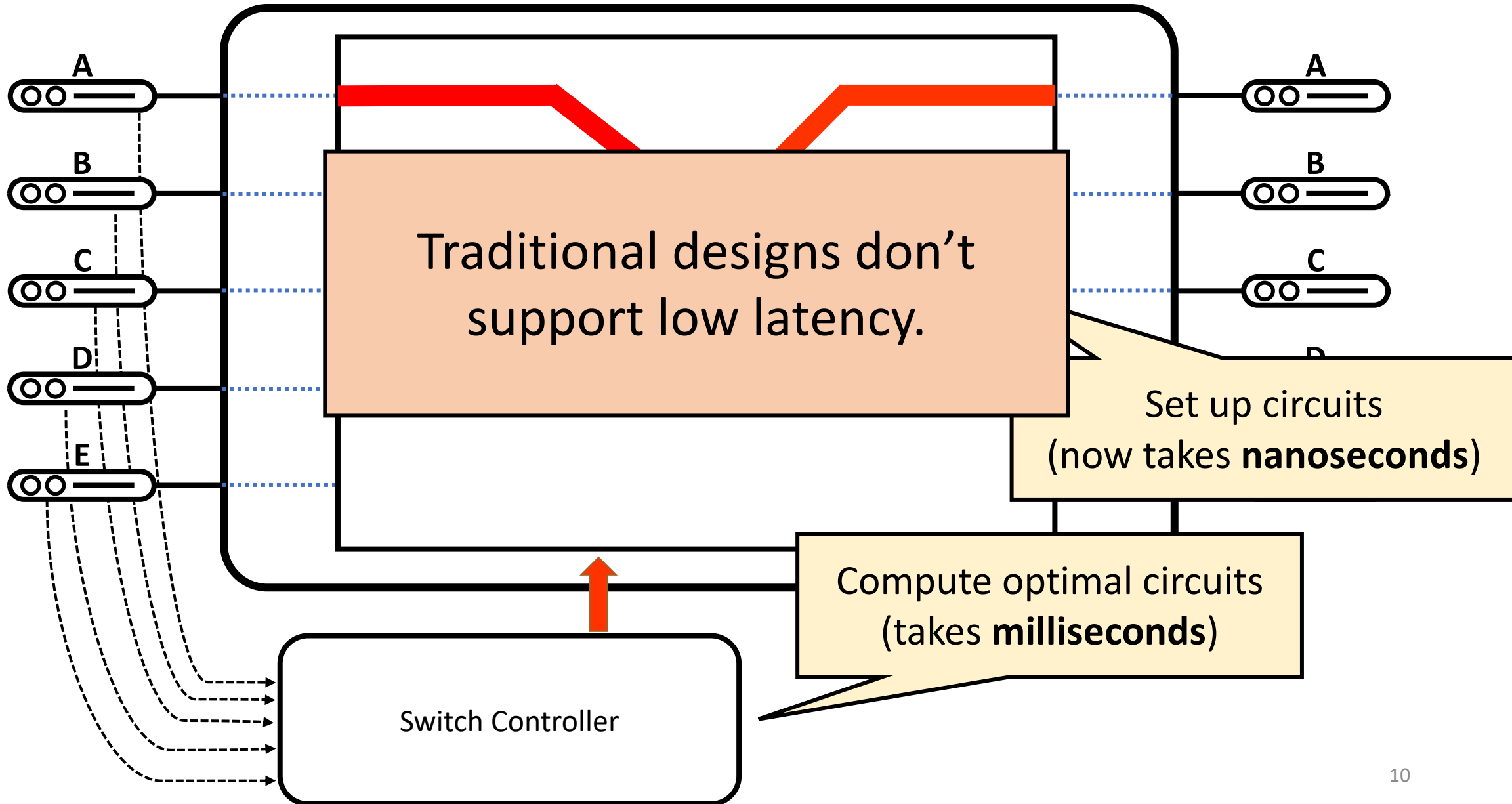
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



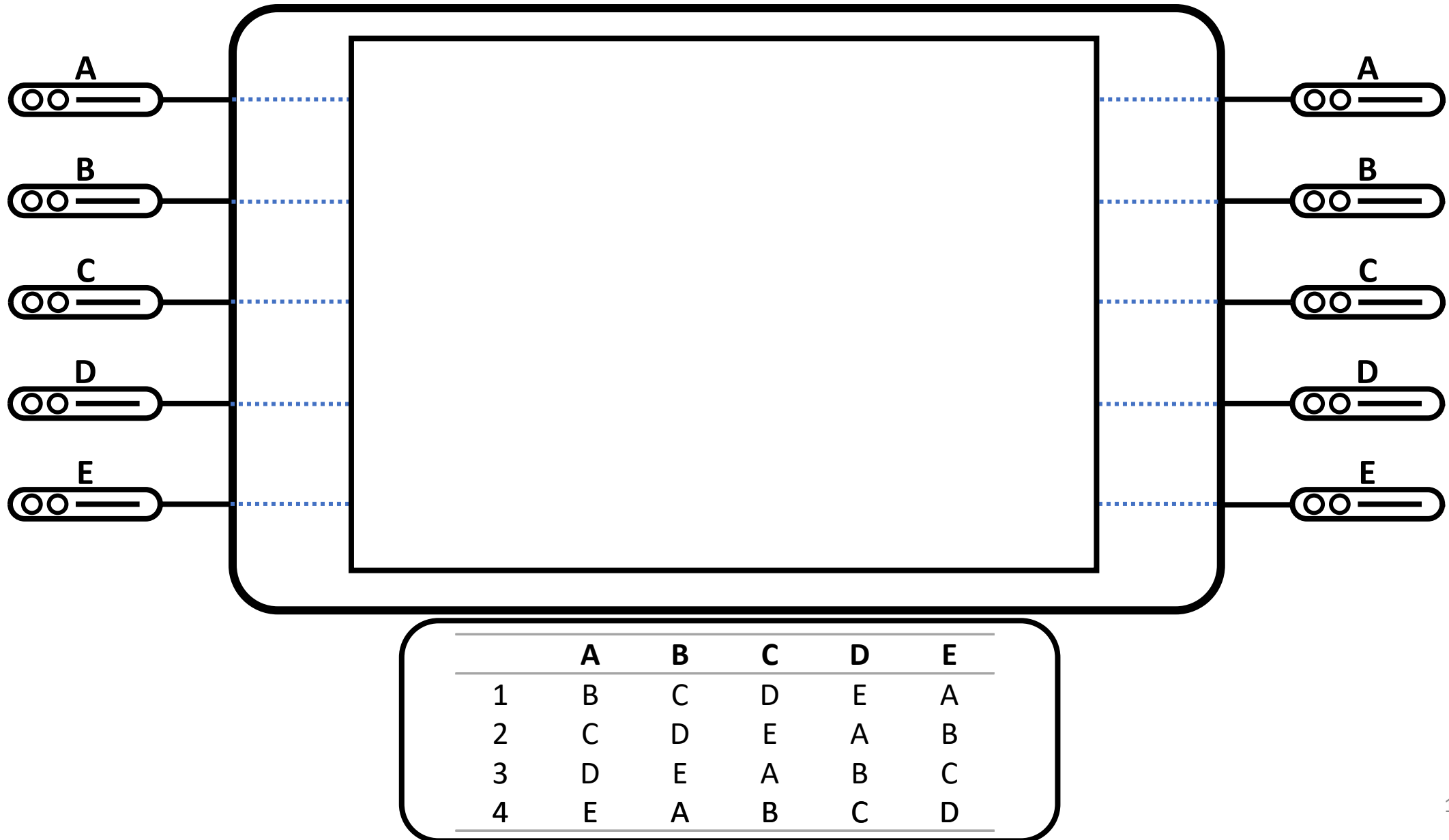
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



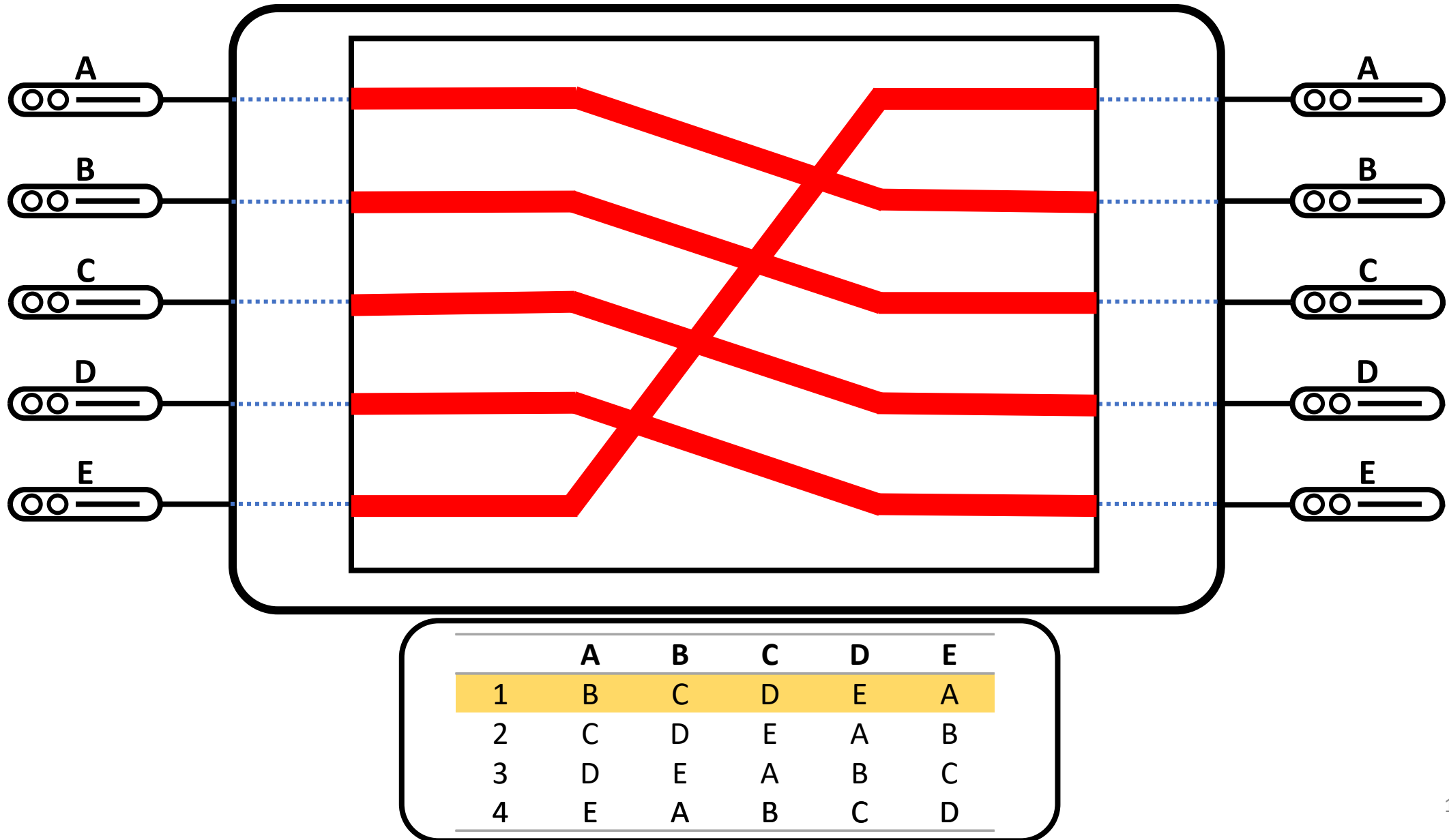
Traditional Circuit-switched Networks



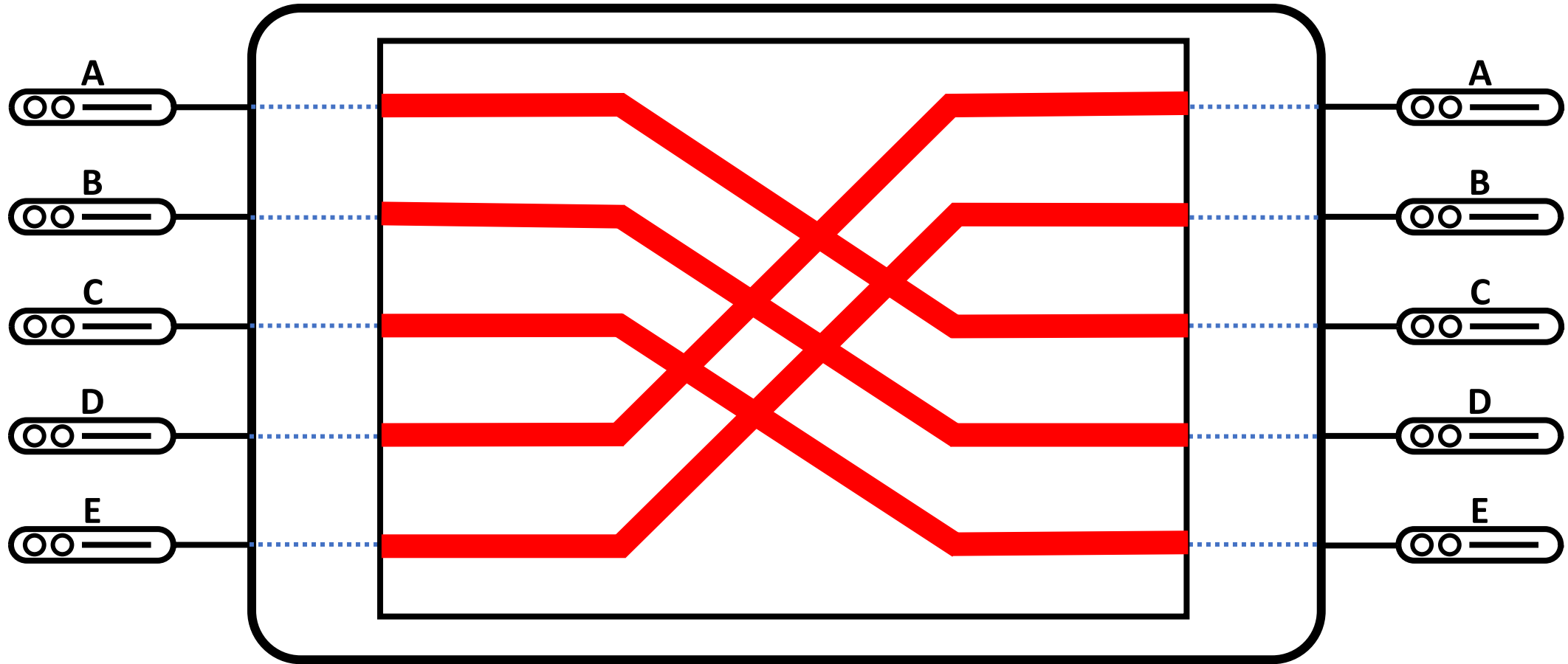
Oblivious Reconfigurable Networks (ORNs)



Oblivious Reconfigurable Networks (ORNs)

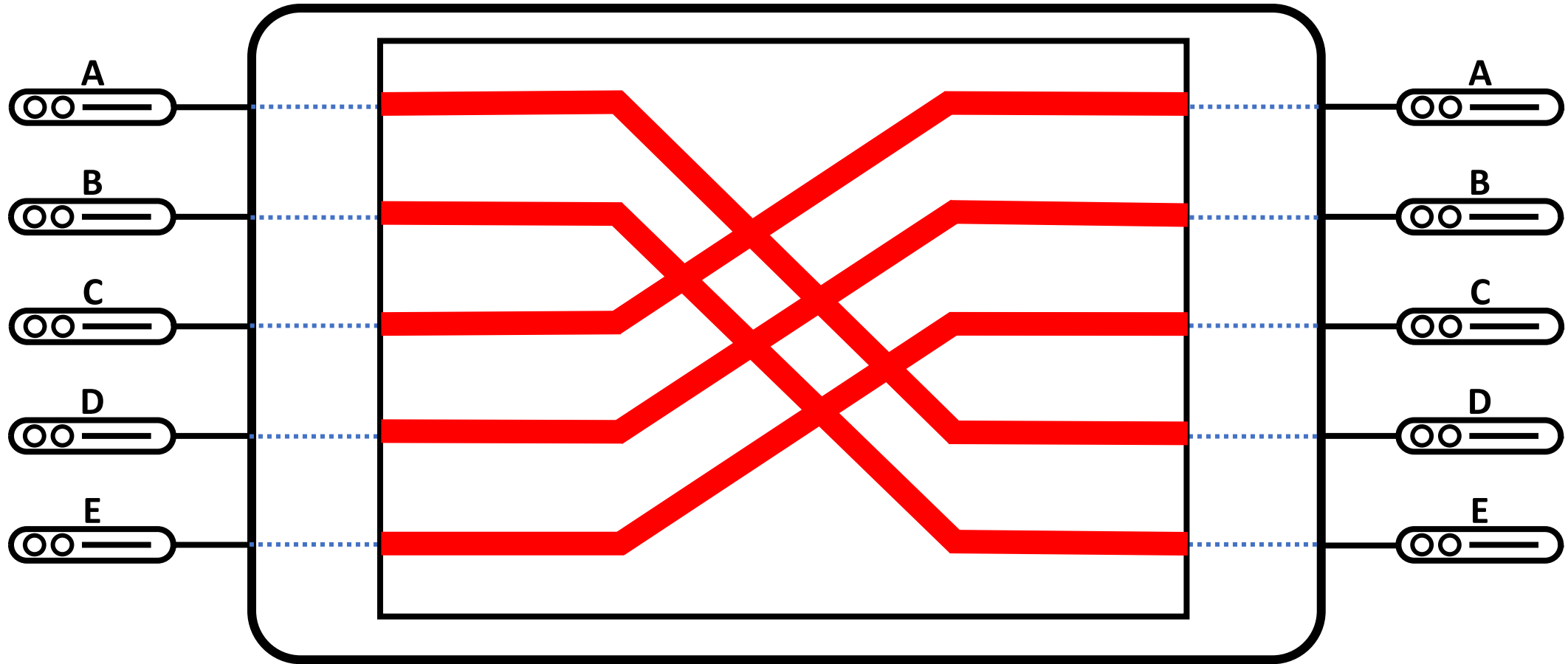


Oblivious Reconfigurable Networks (ORNs)



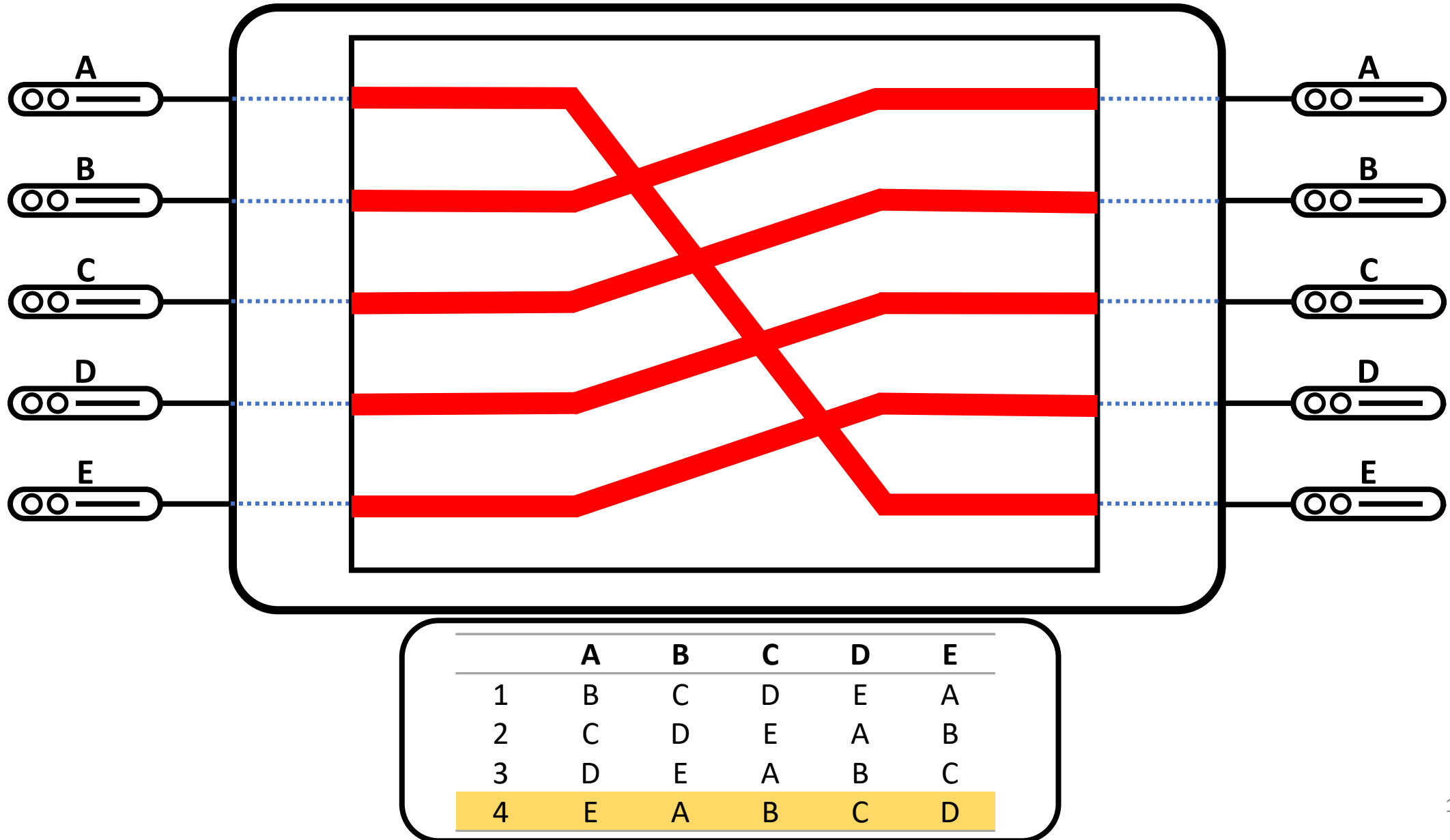
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

Oblivious Reconfigurable Networks (ORNs)



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

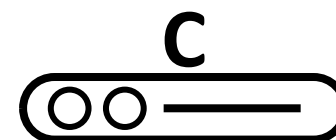
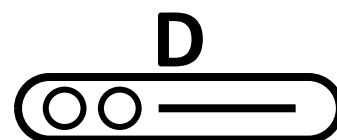
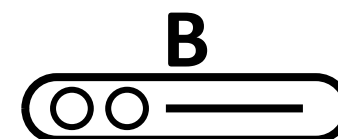
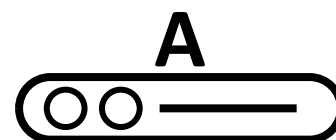
Oblivious Reconfigurable Networks (ORNs)



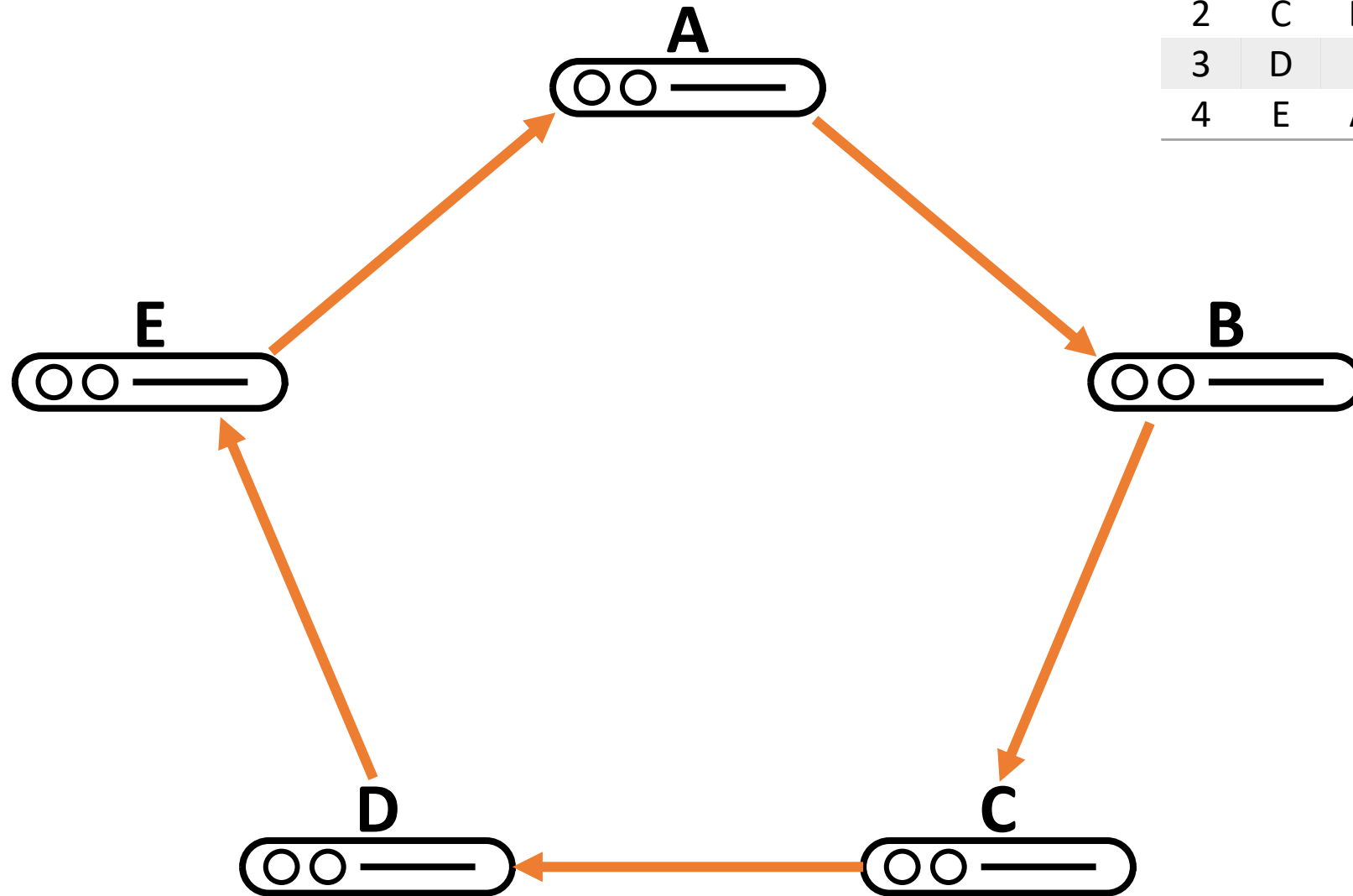
Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

- Schedule is a round-robin

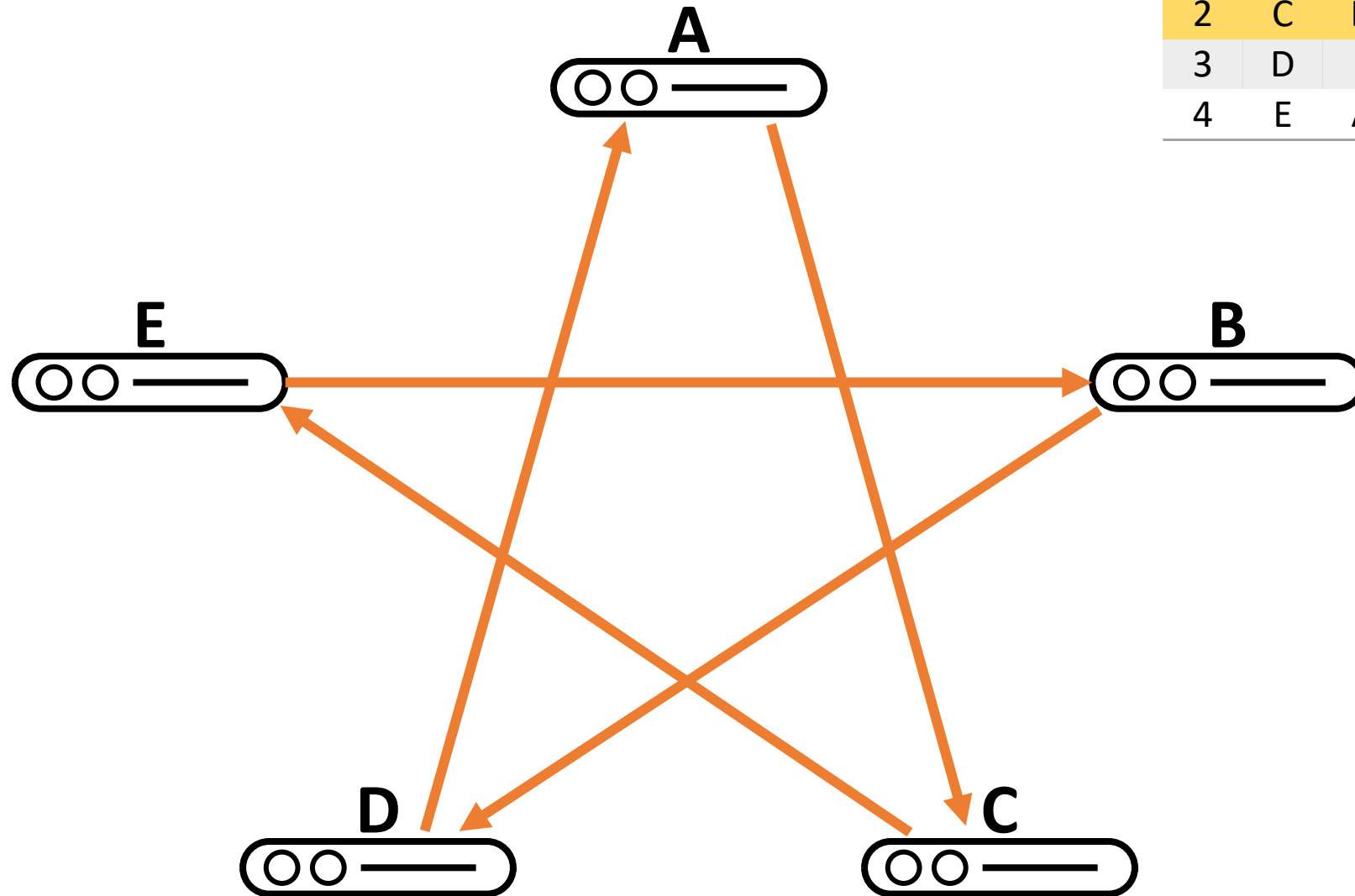
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



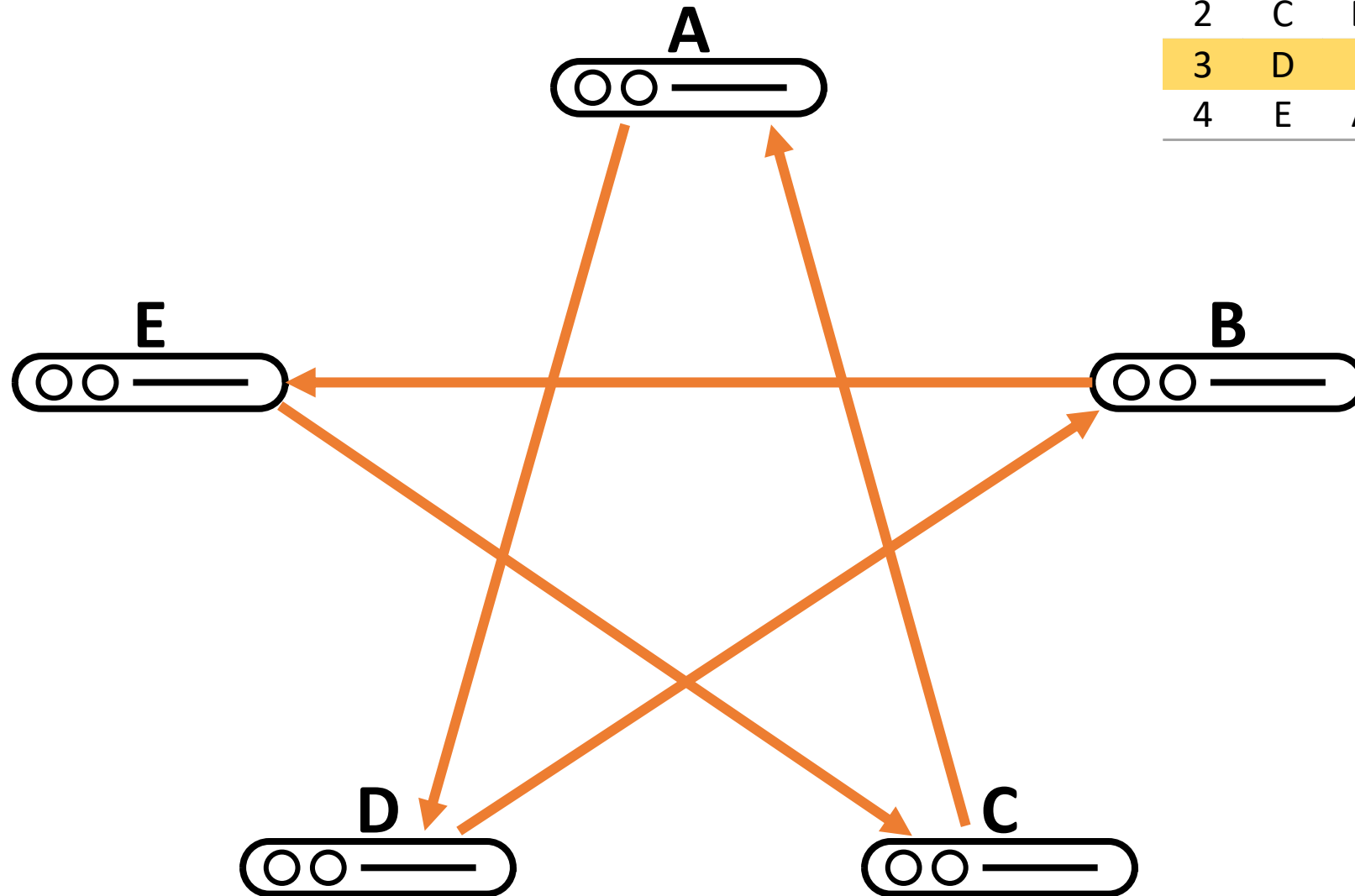
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



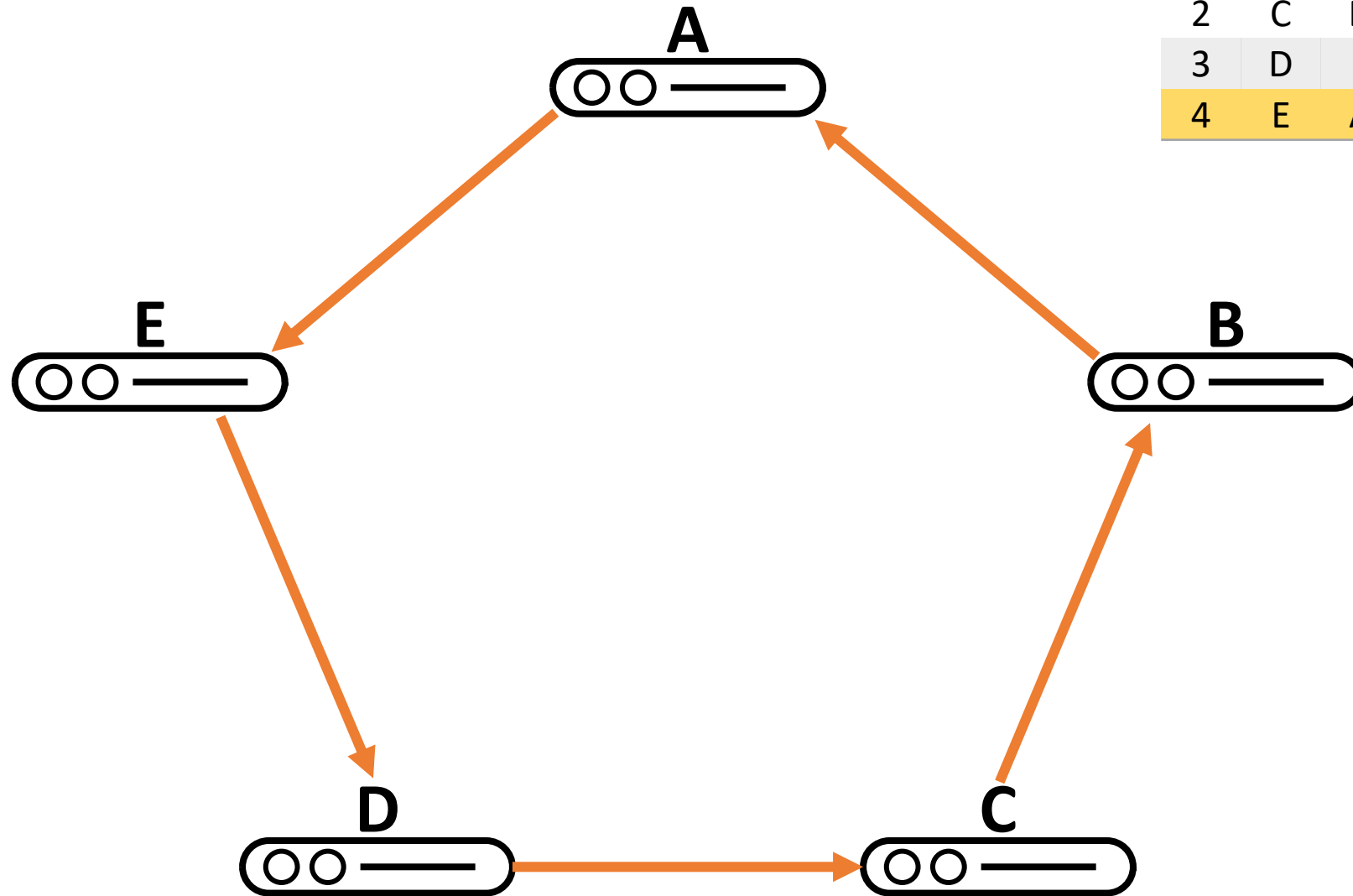
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

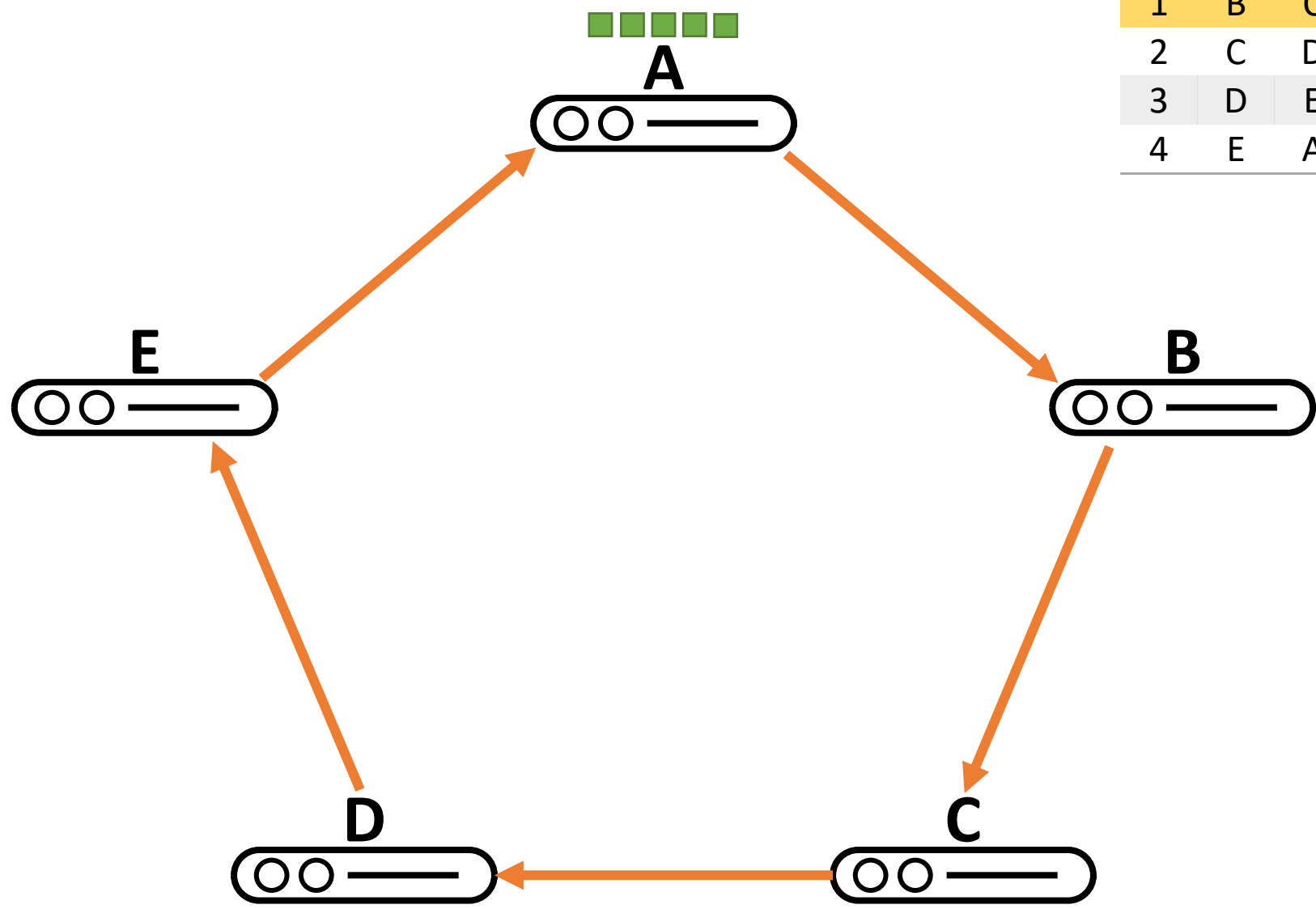


	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

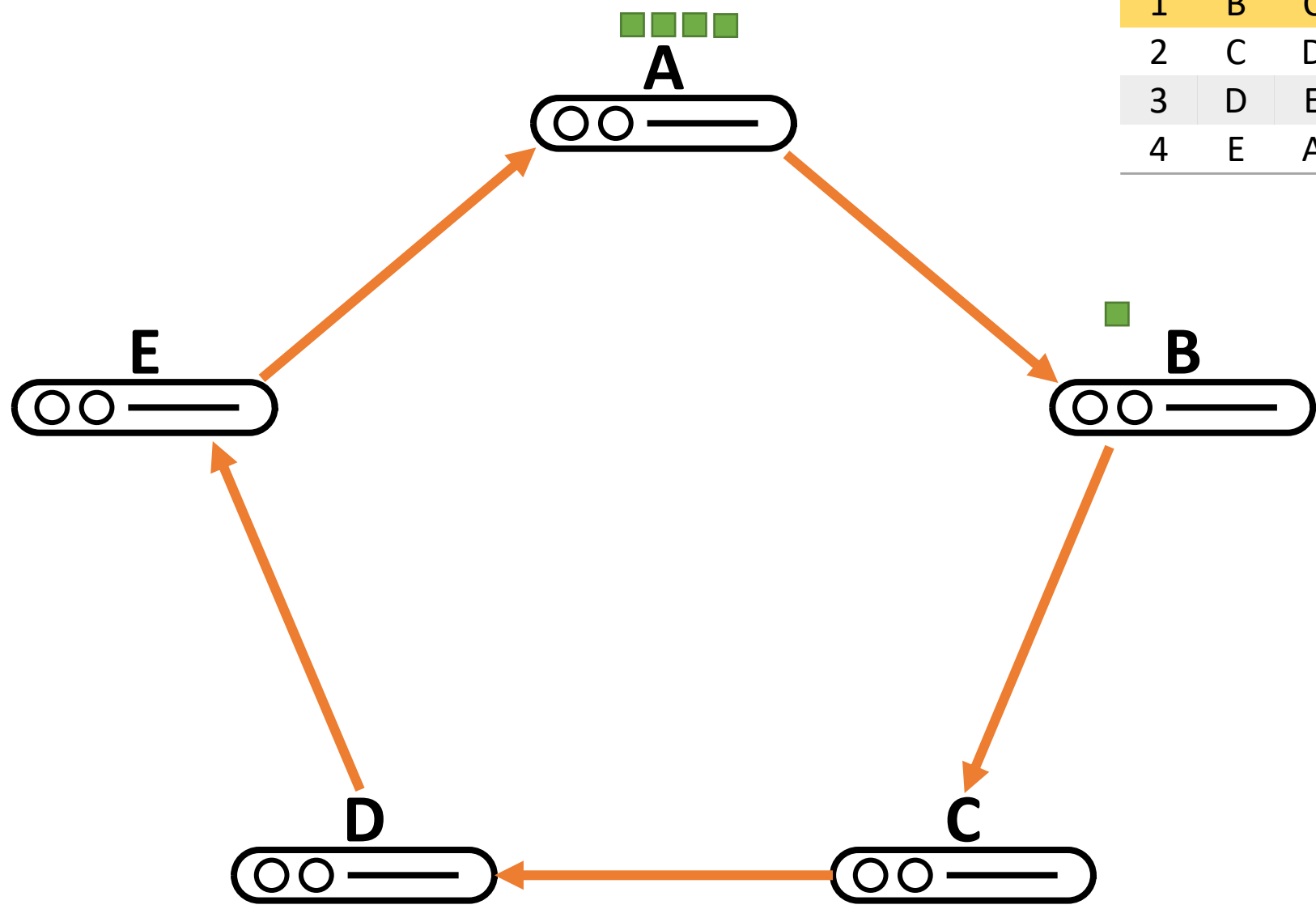


	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

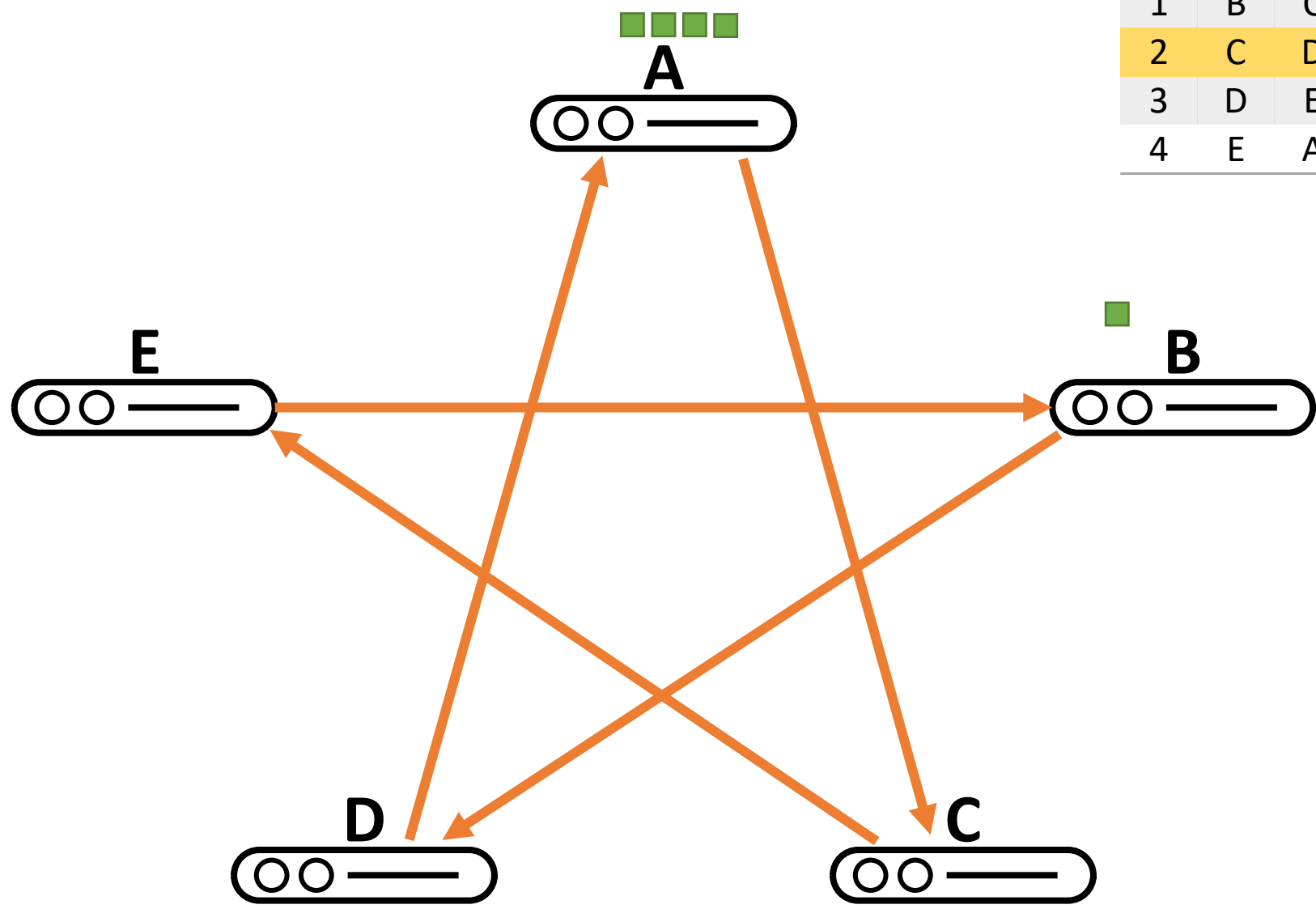




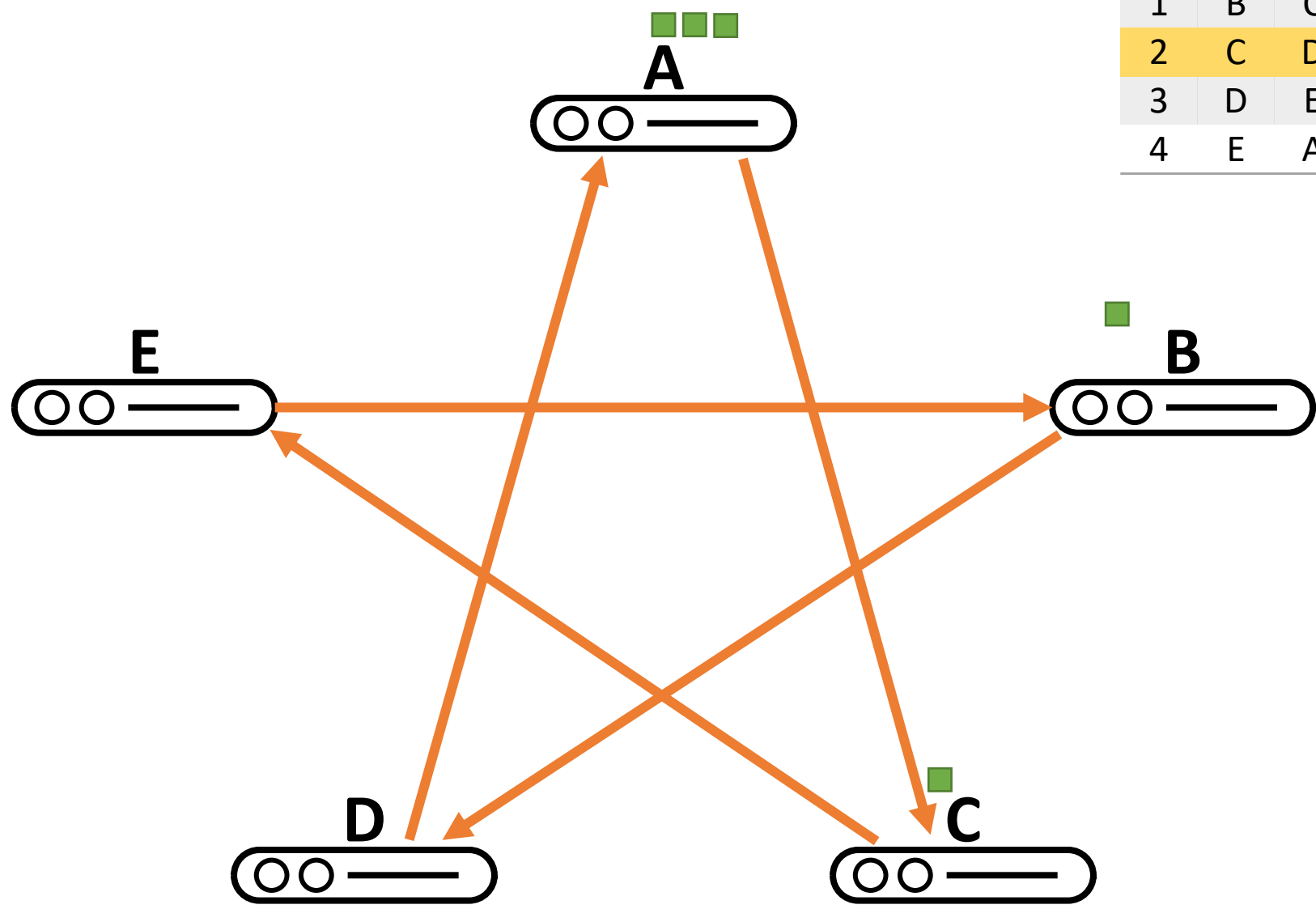
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



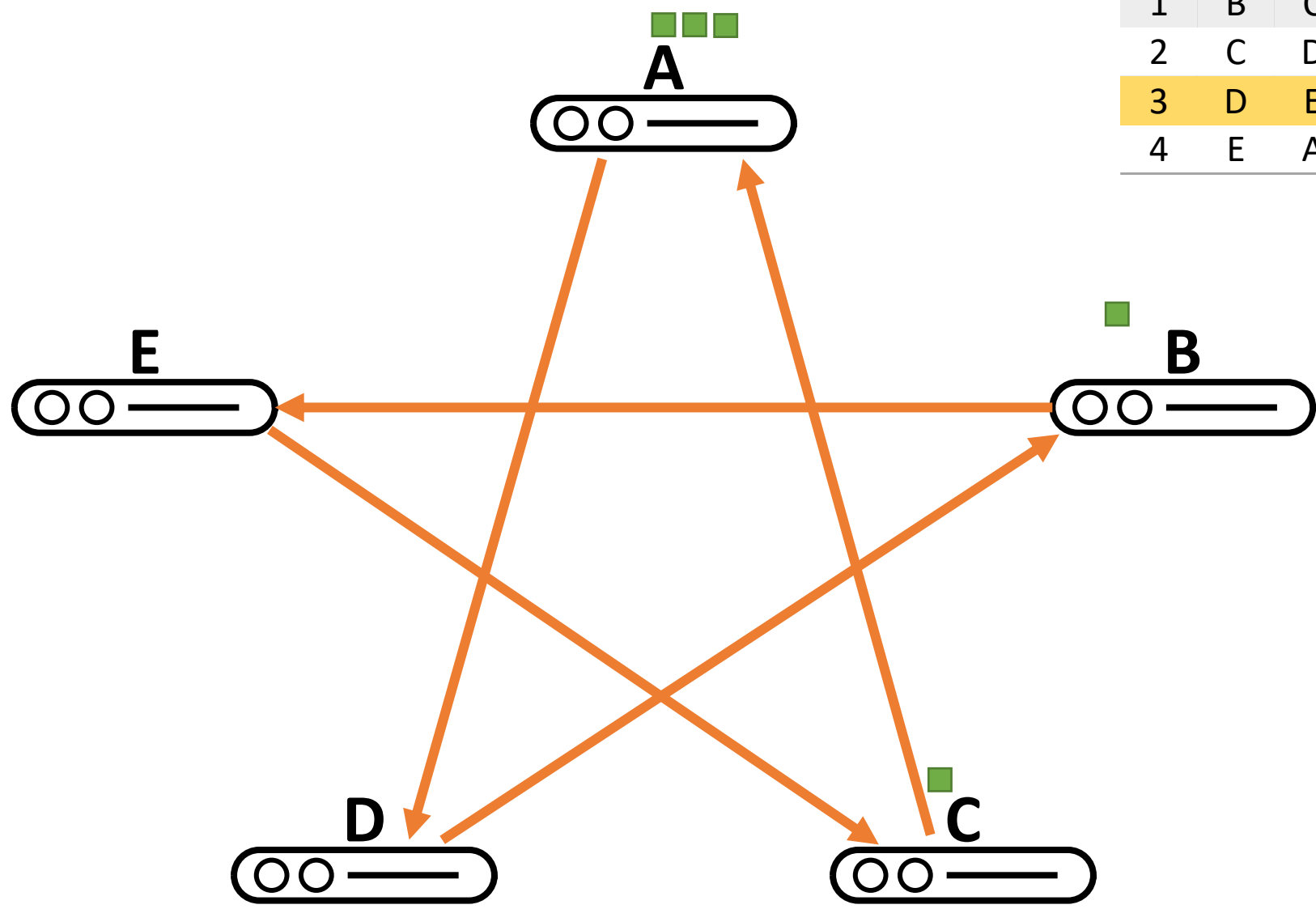
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



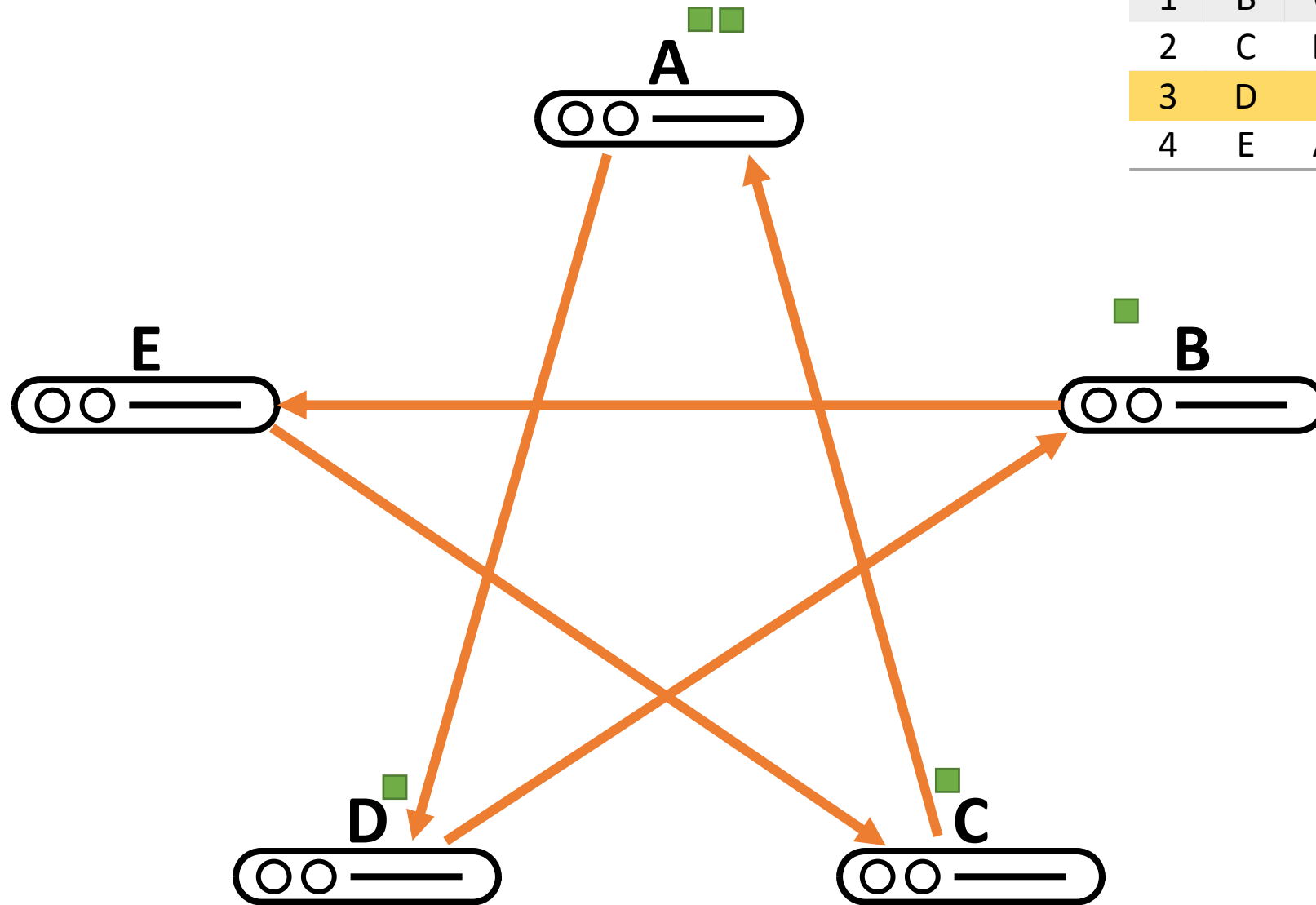
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



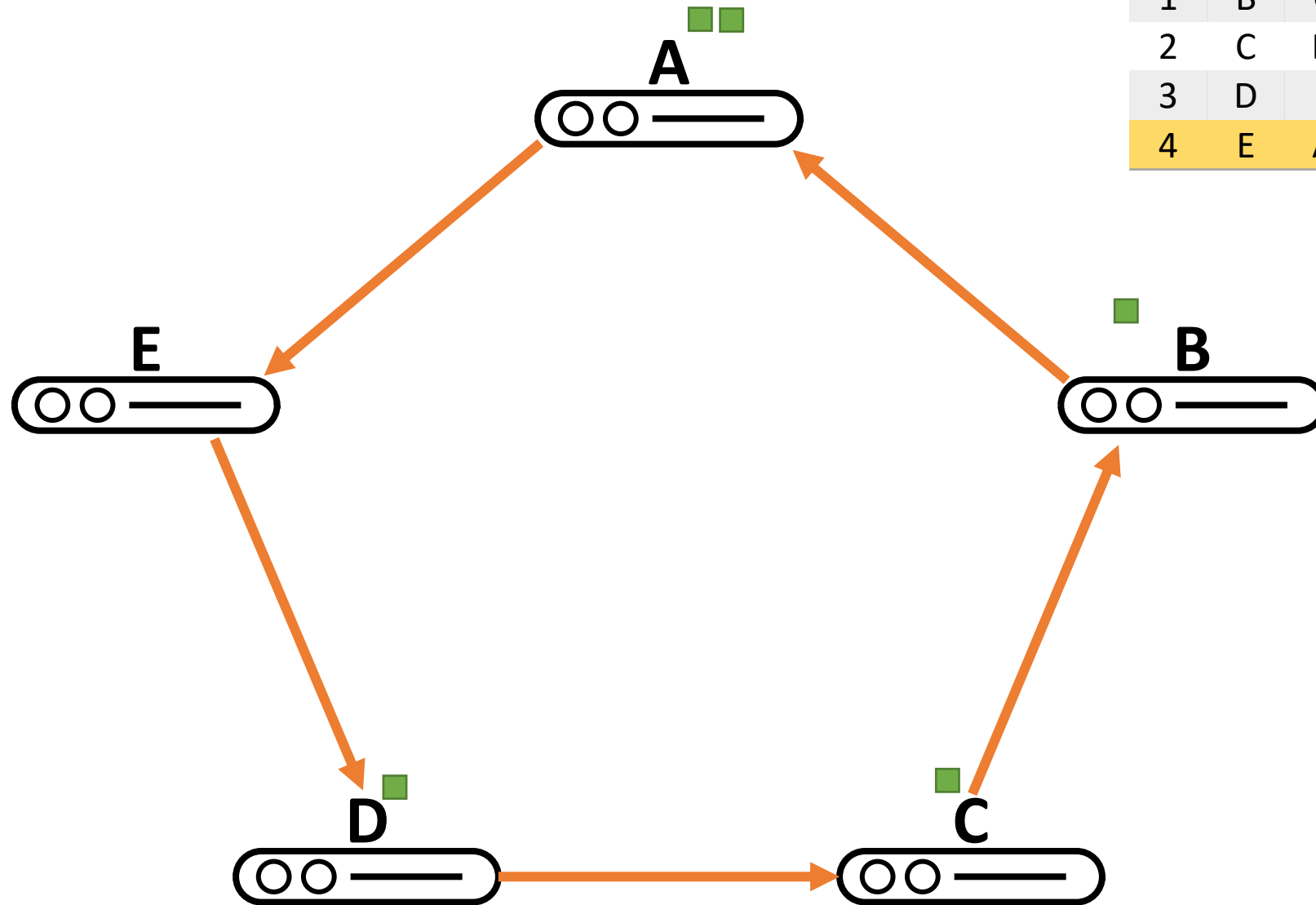
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

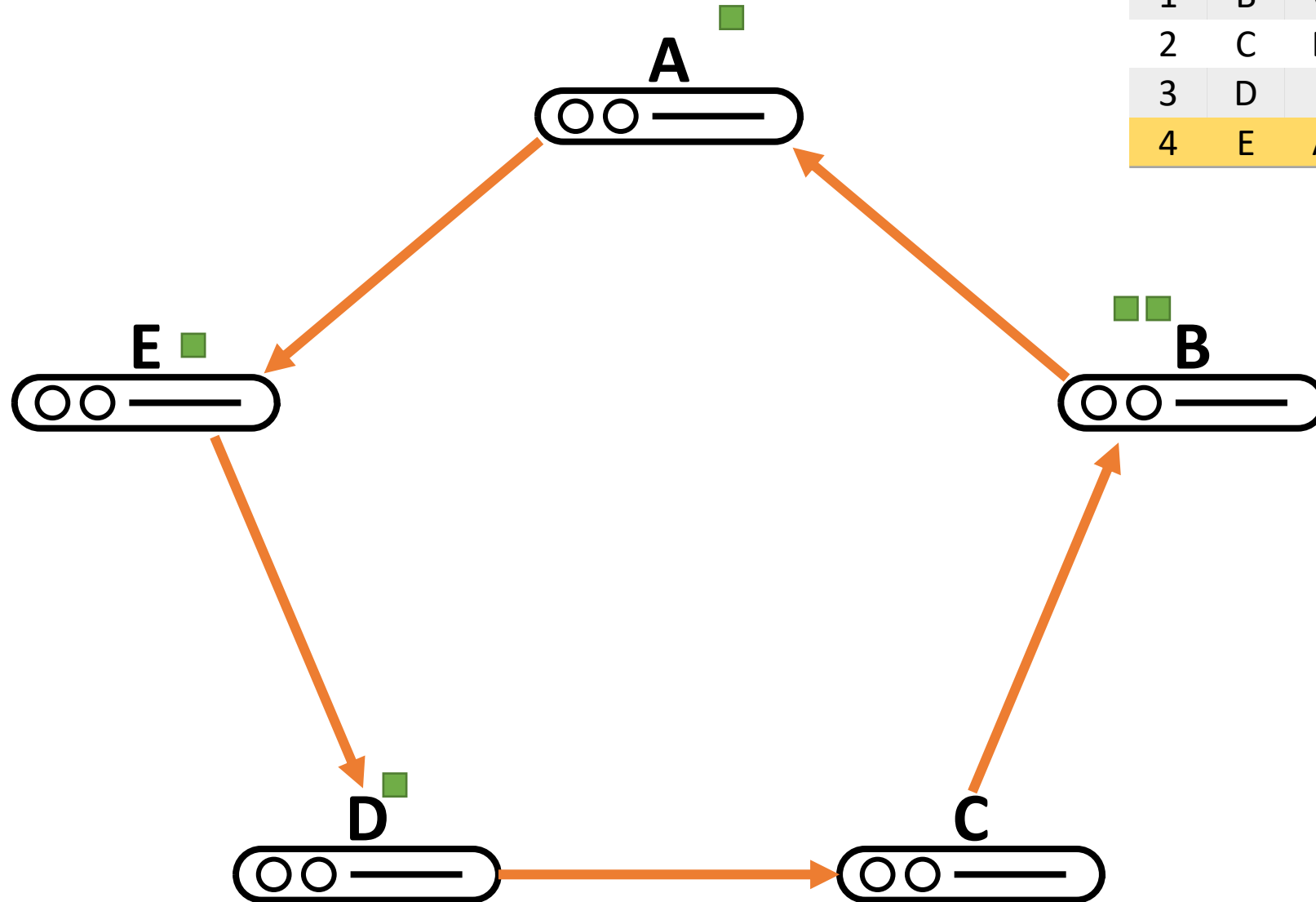


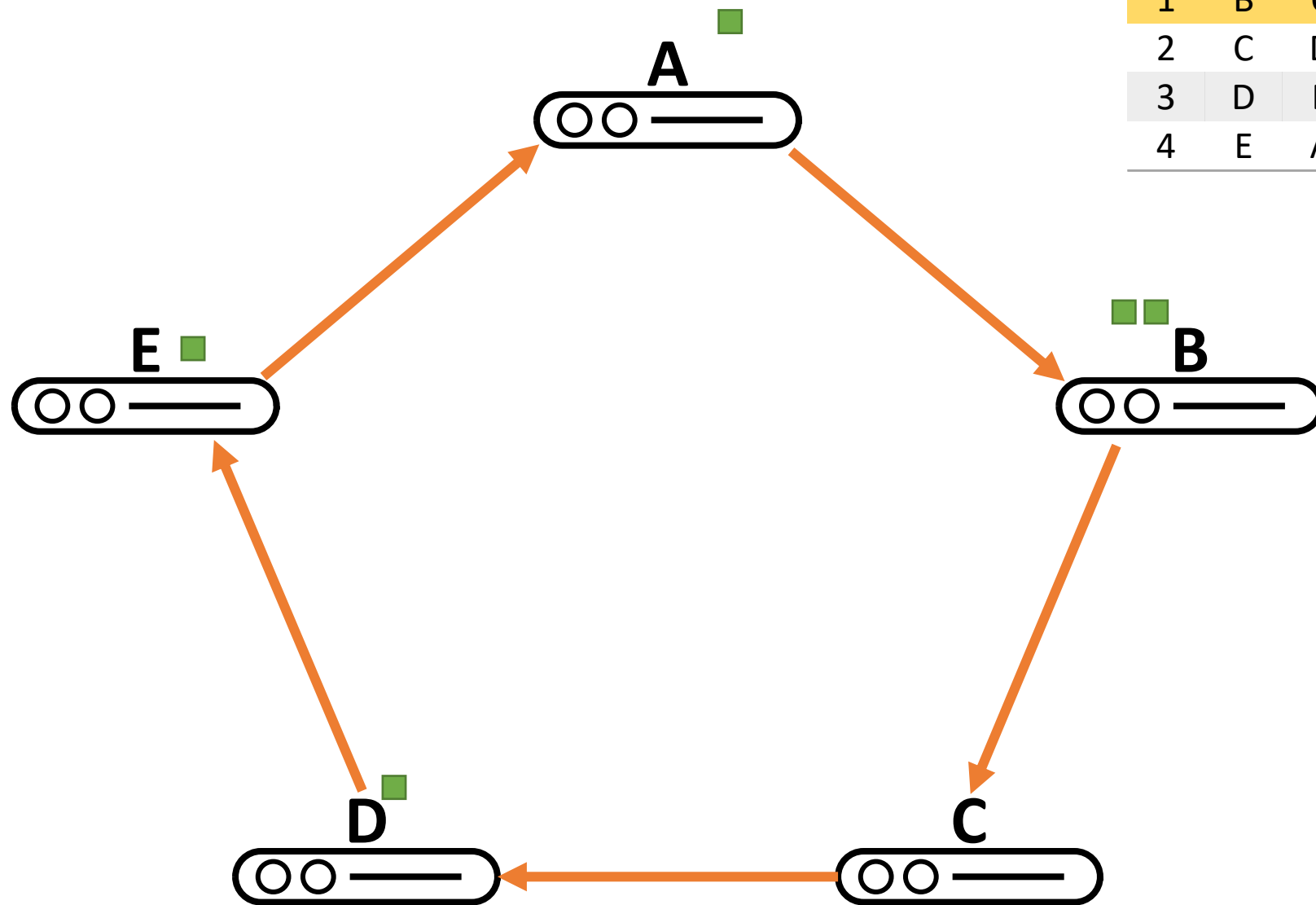
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

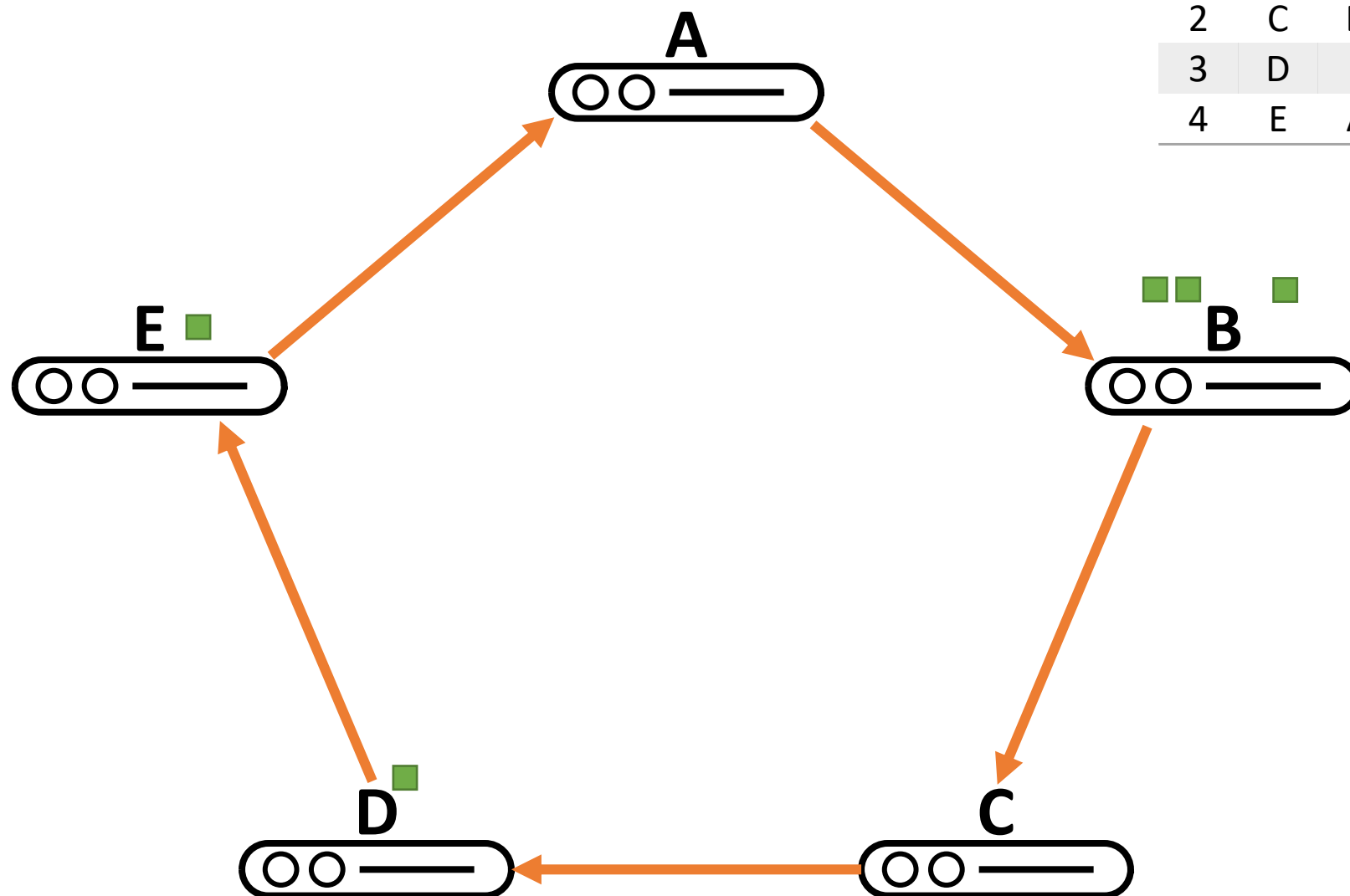
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

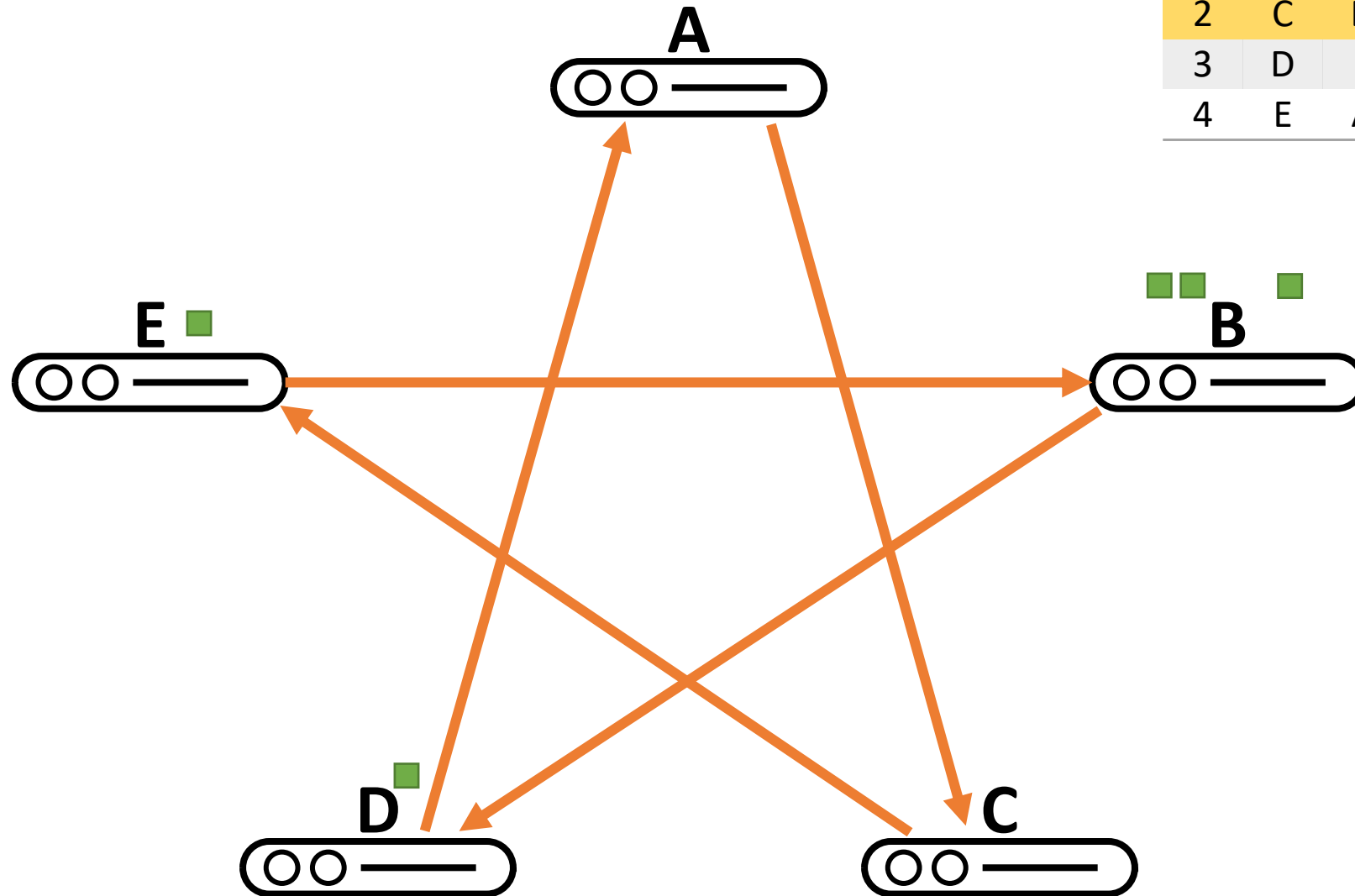




	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

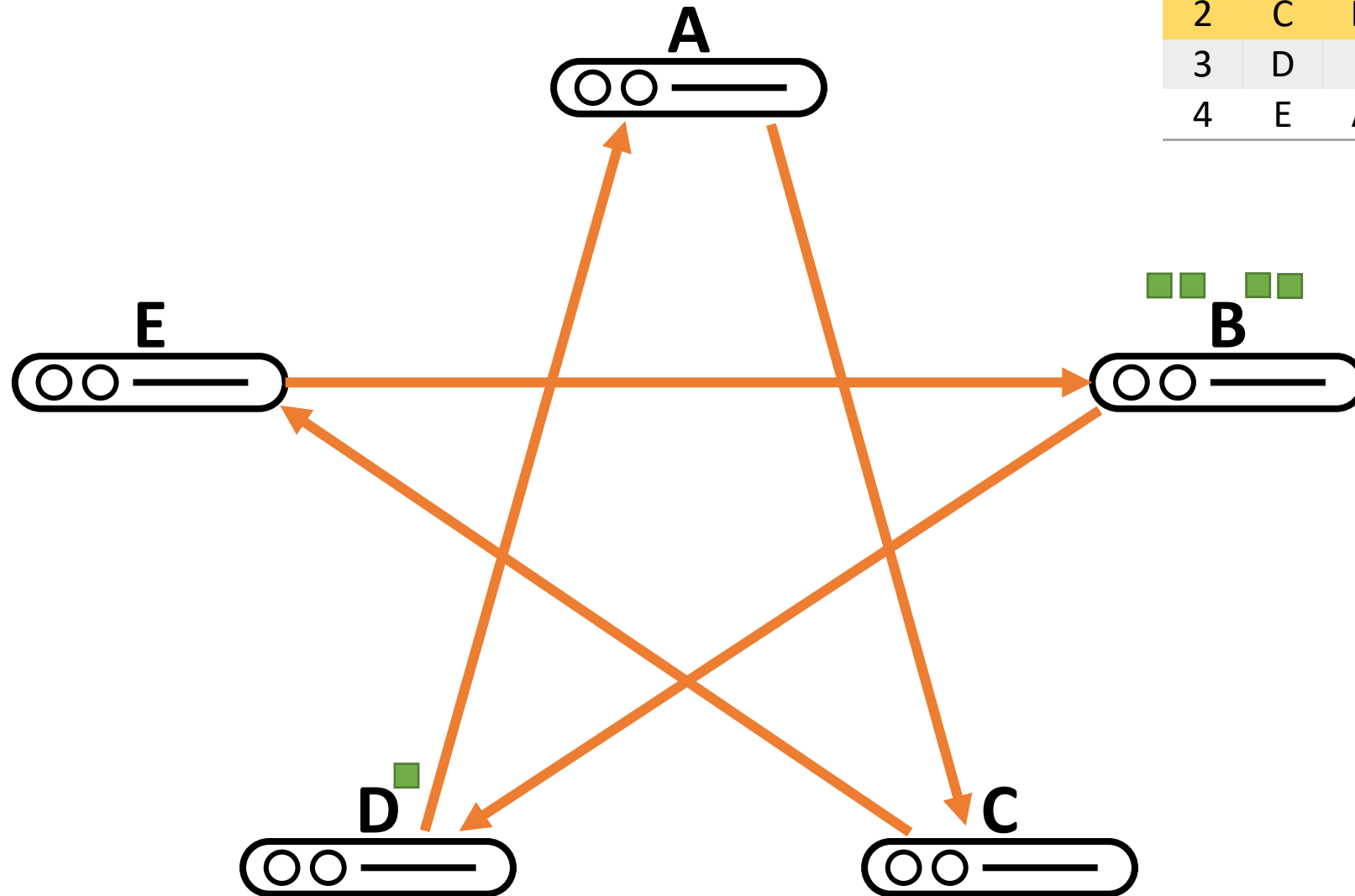
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



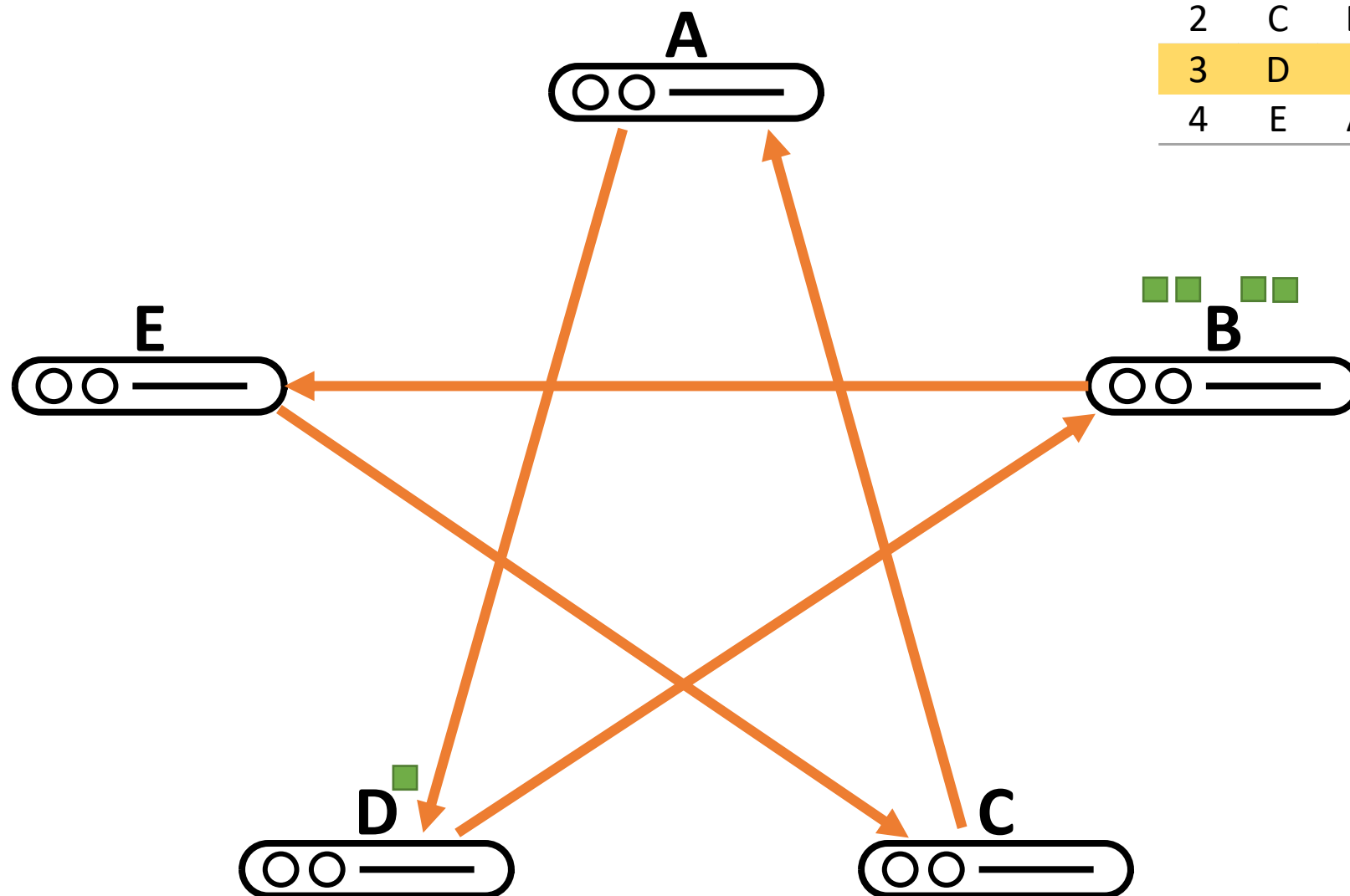


	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

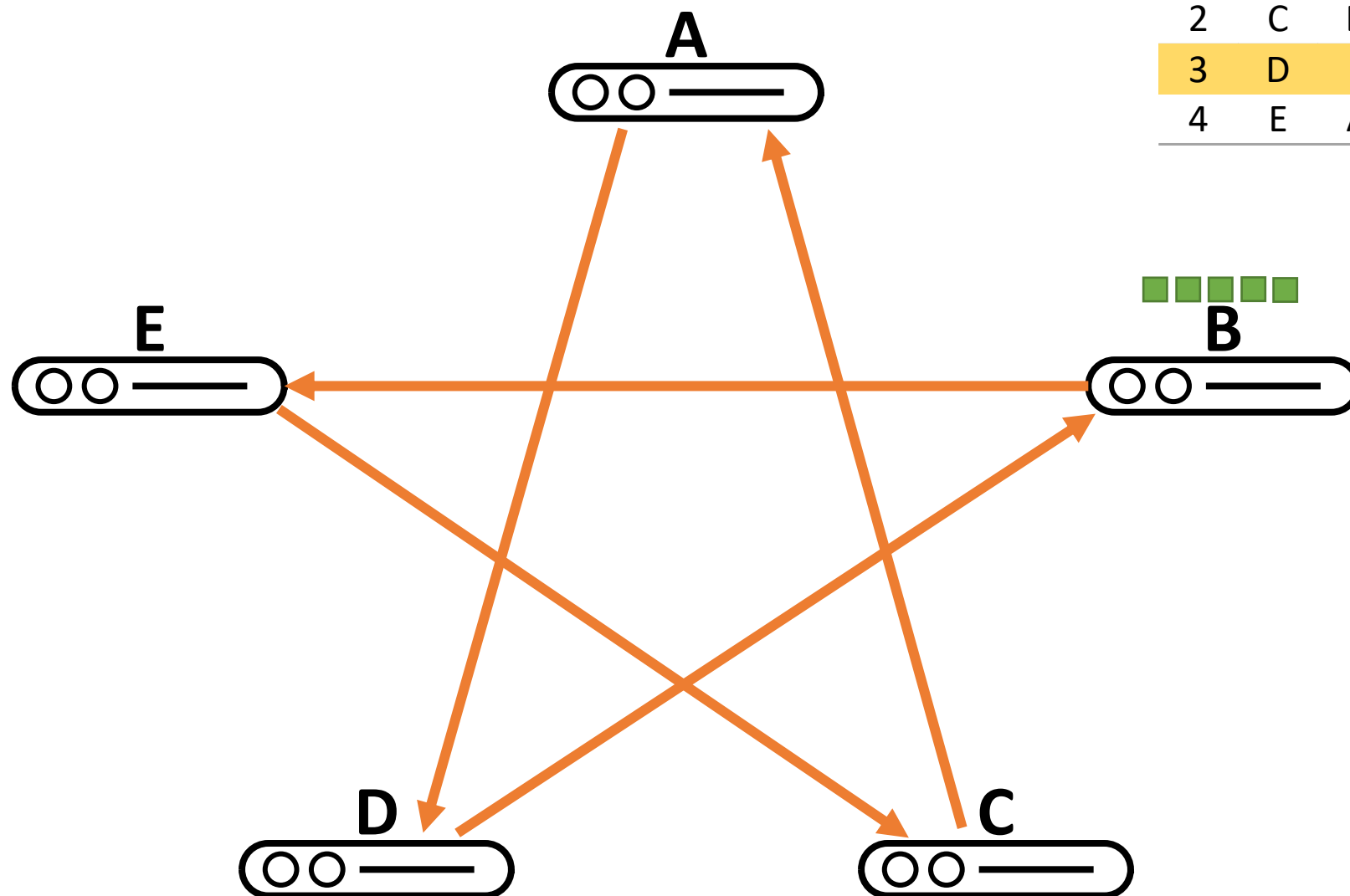
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

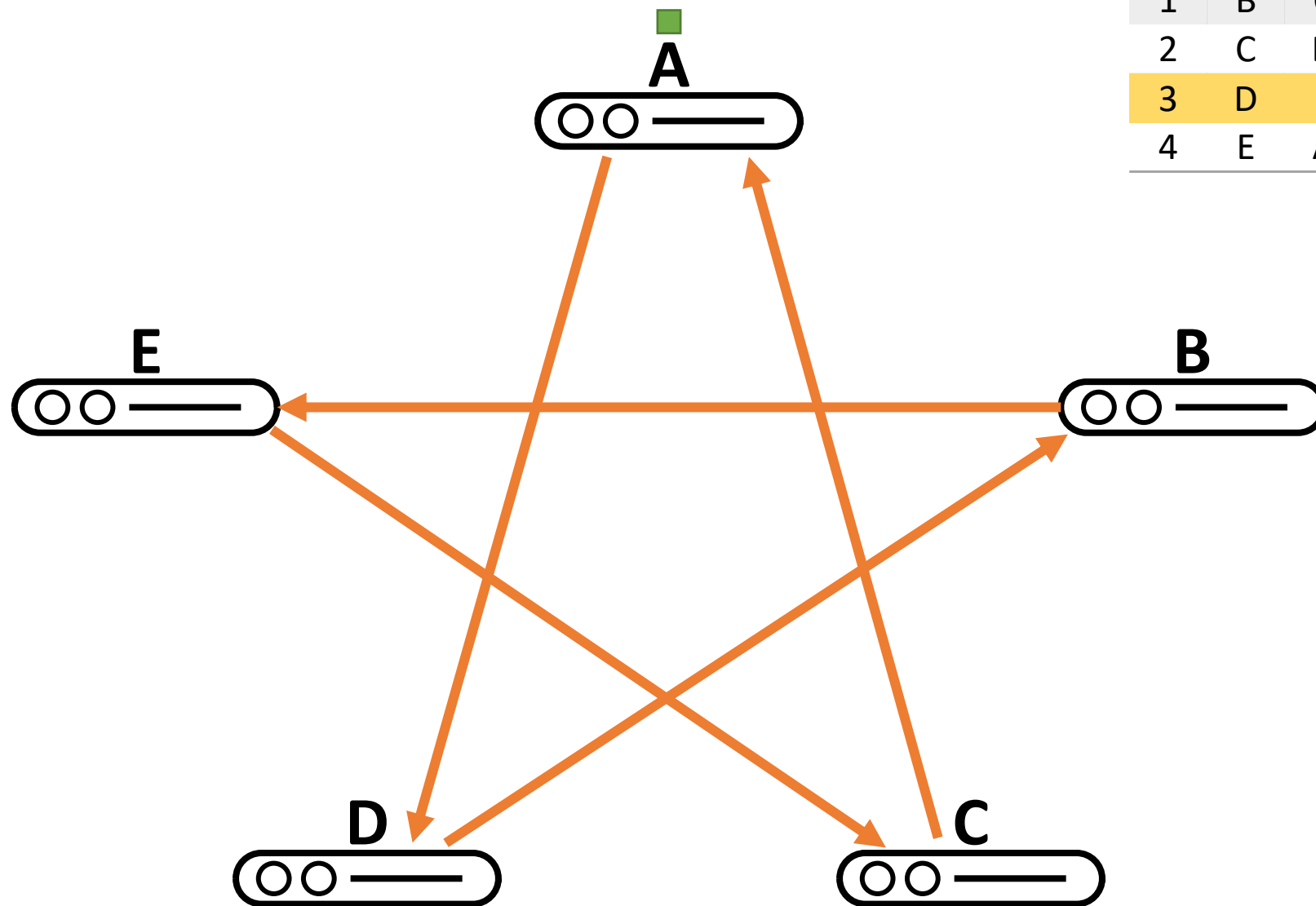
- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)

Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)
- Throughput of at least **½ of line rate**, regardless of traffic

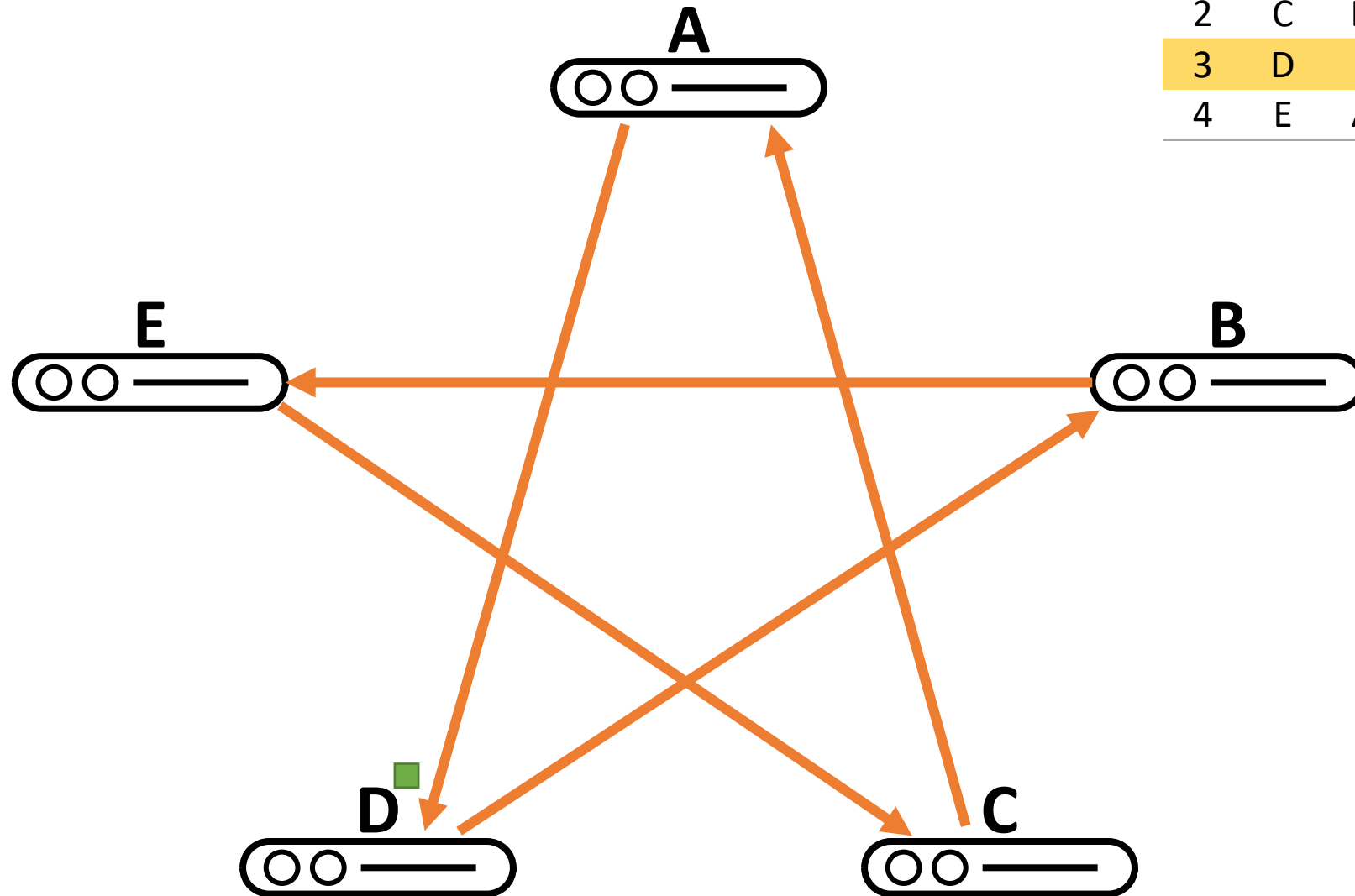
Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)
- Throughput of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of line rate, regardless of traffic
- **Latency is $O(N)$** , so scaling is poor

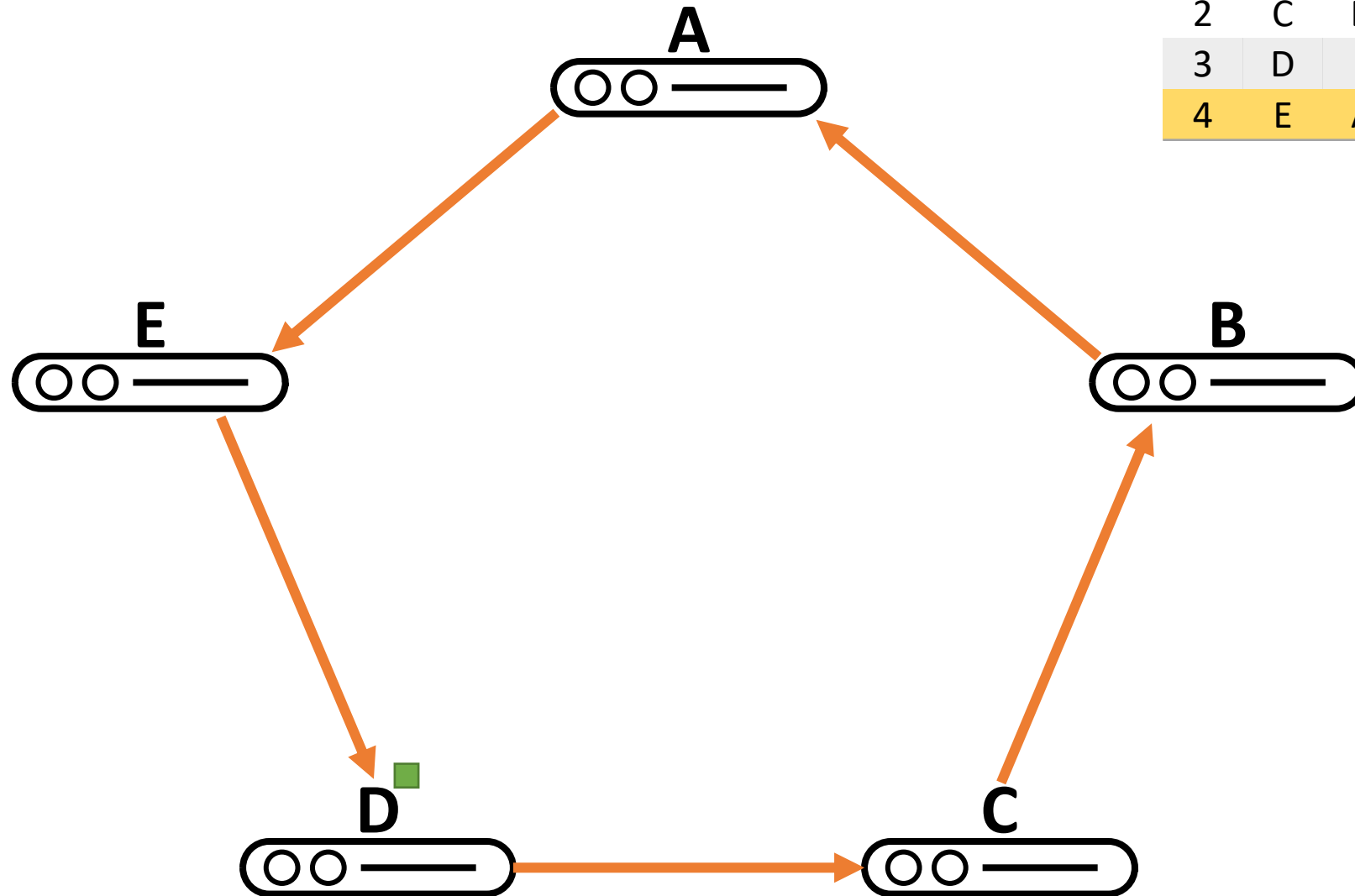


	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D

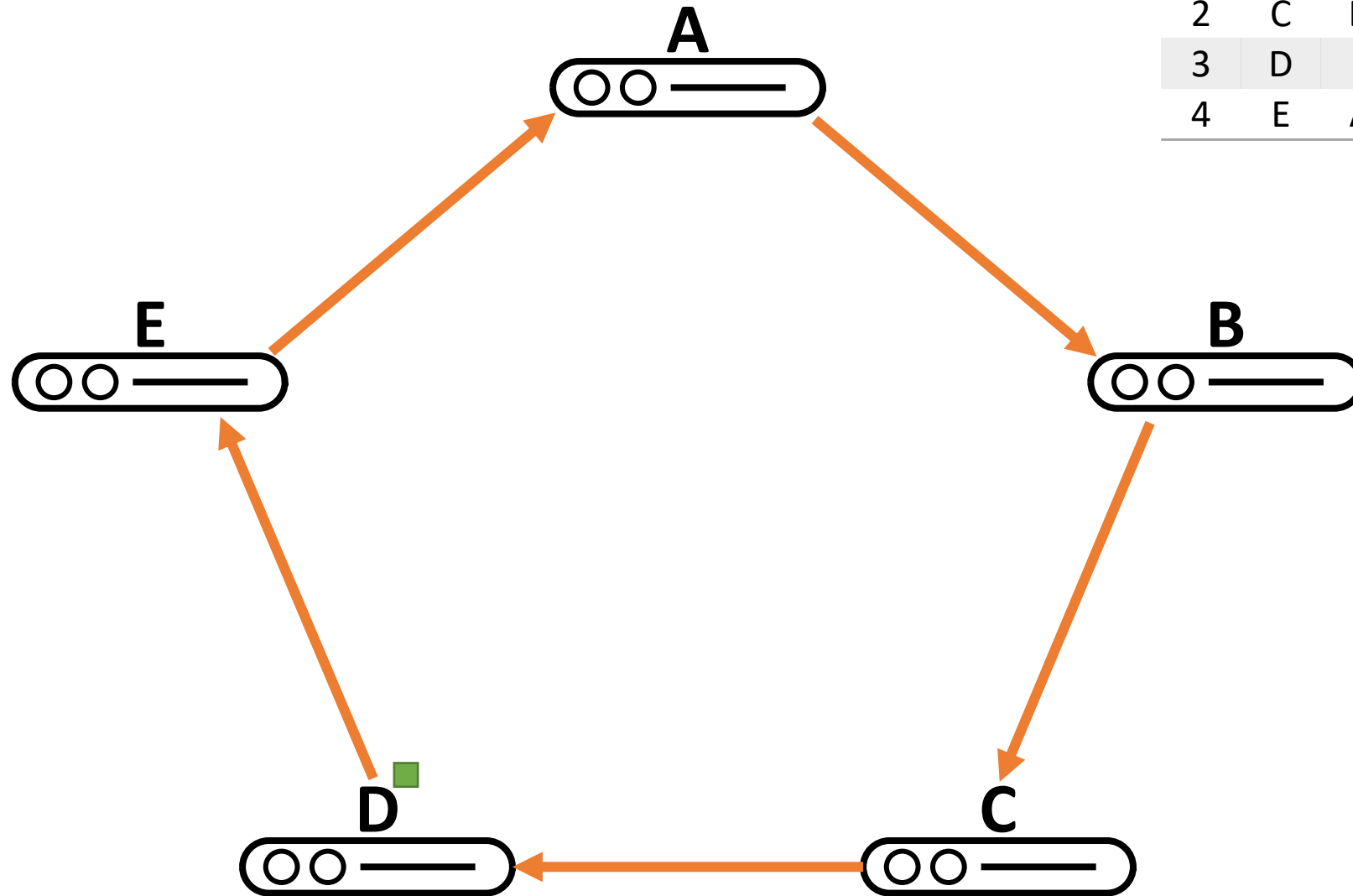
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



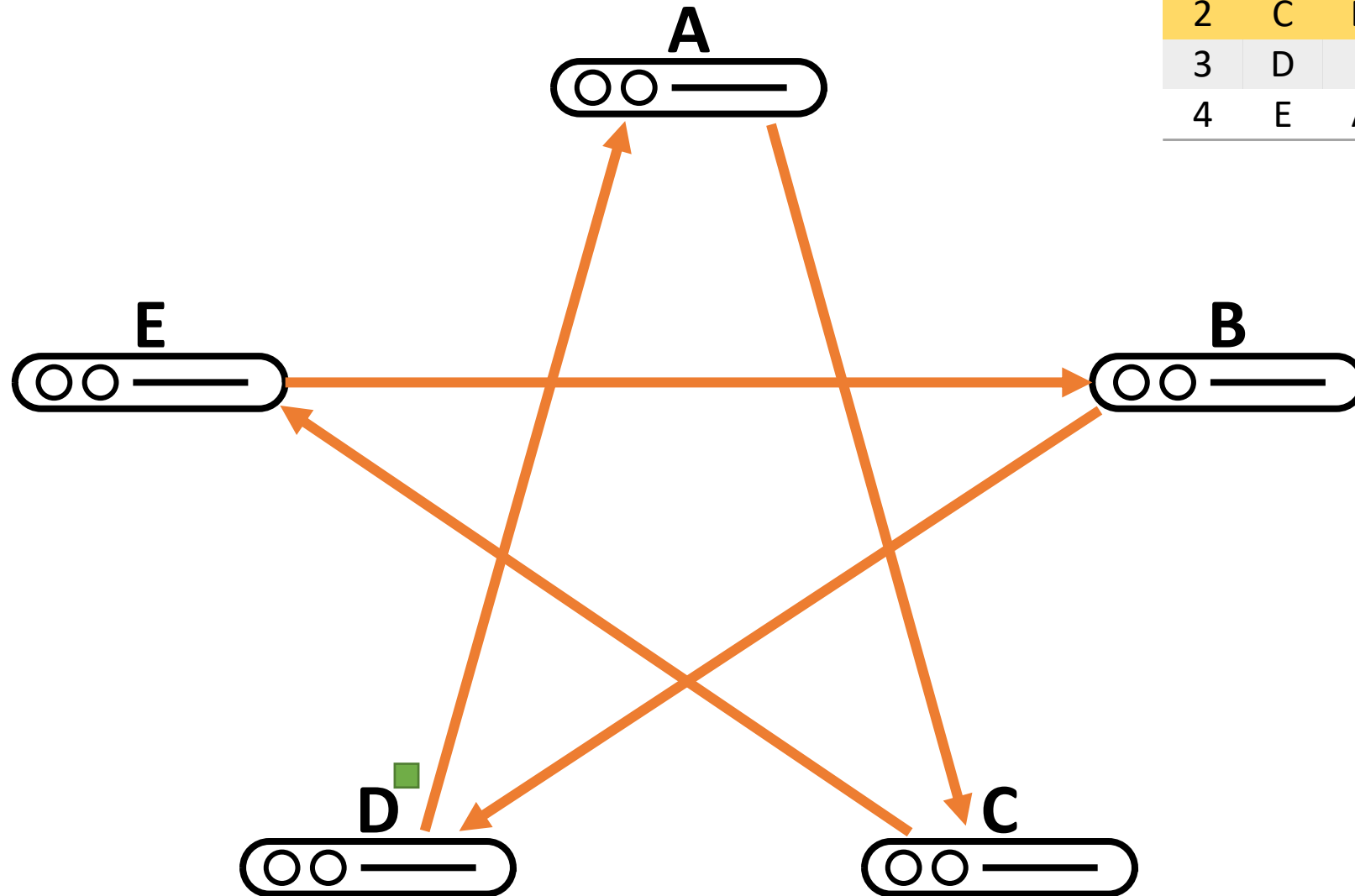
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



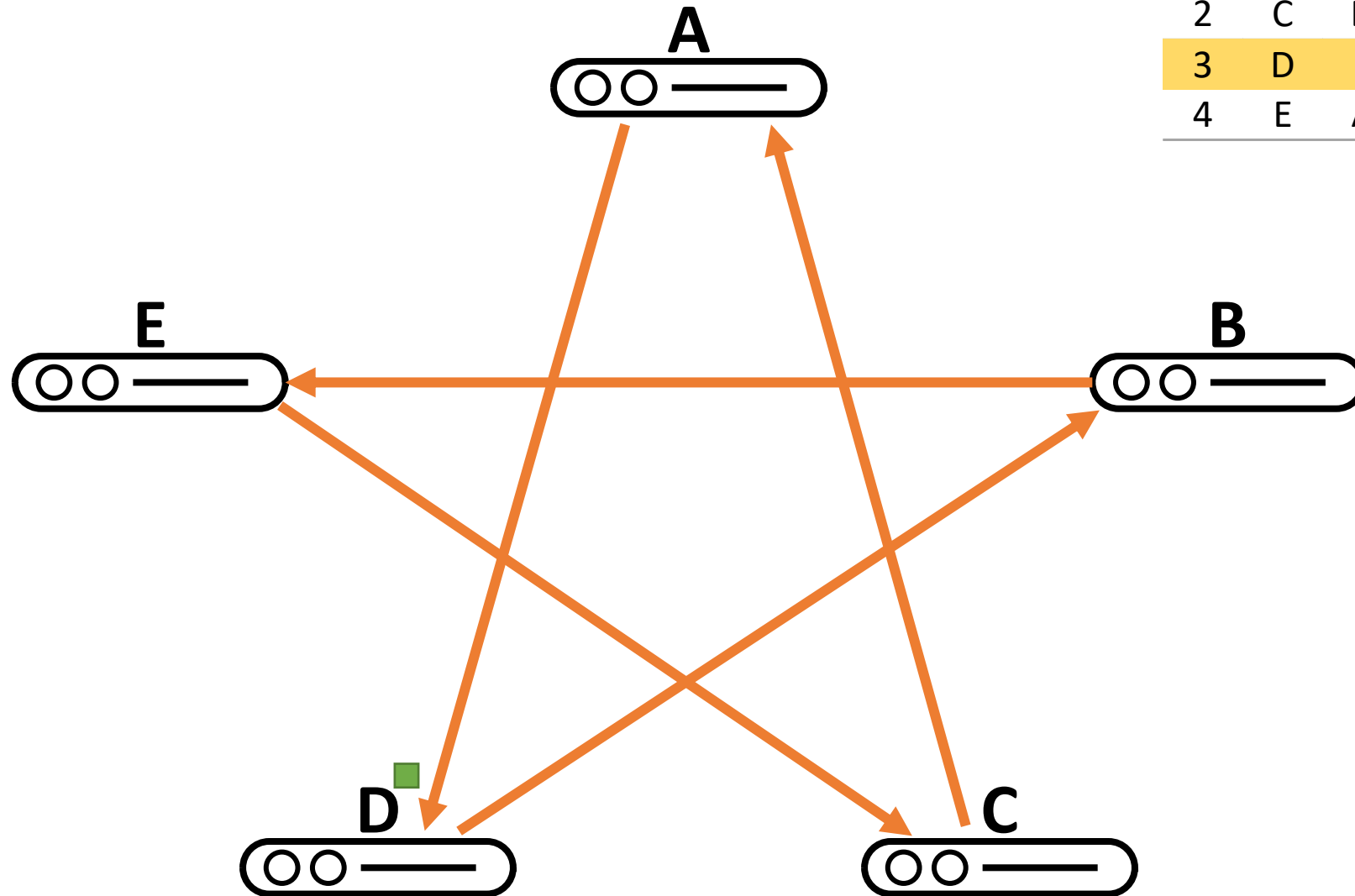
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



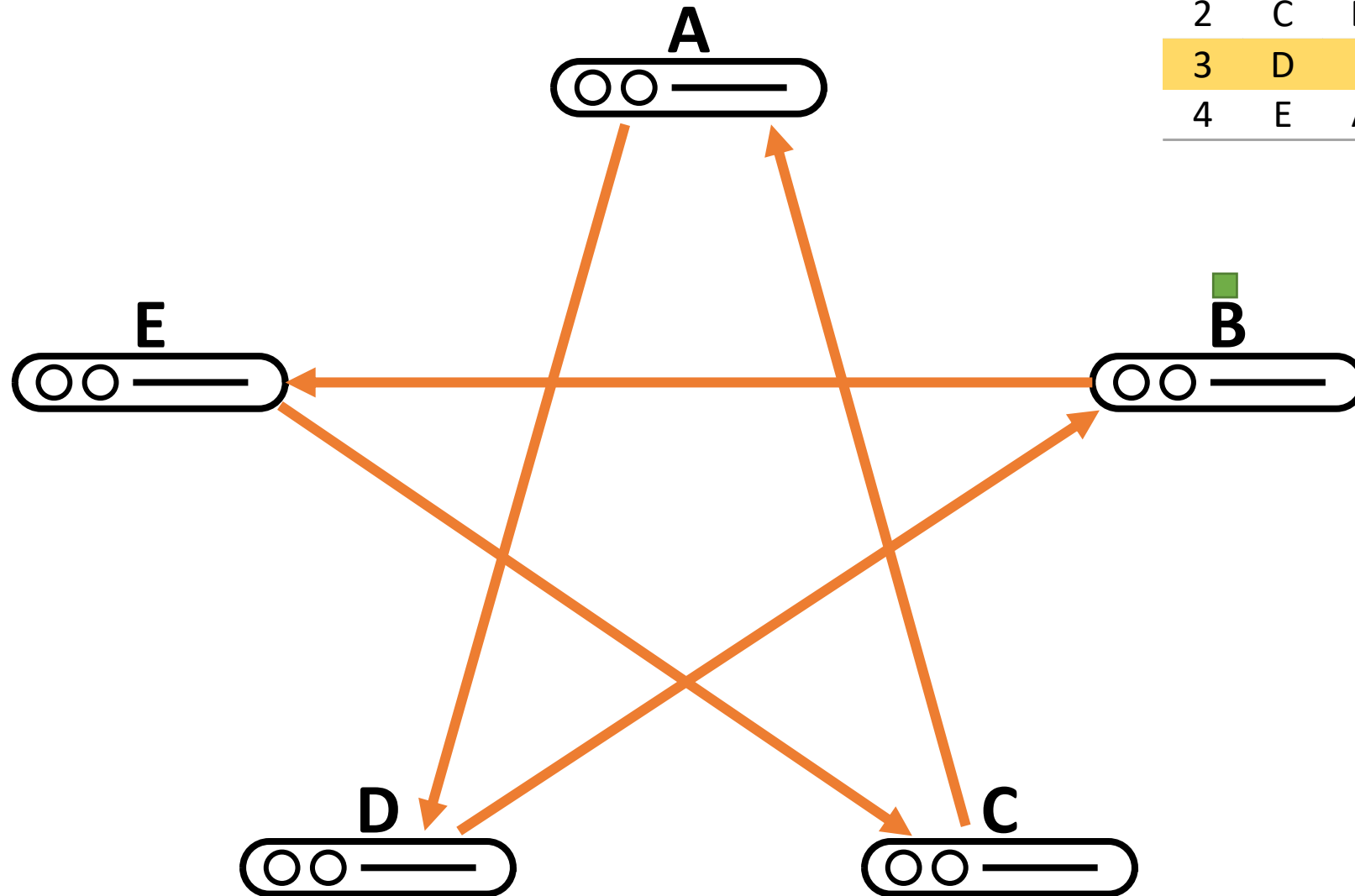
	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



	A	B	C	D	E
1	B	C	D	E	A
2	C	D	E	A	B
3	D	E	A	B	C
4	E	A	B	C	D



Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)
- Throughput of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of line rate, regardless of traffic
- **Latency is $O(N)$** , so scaling is poor
 - After first hop, you may need to wait for an entire round-robin.

Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)
- Throughput of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of line rate, regardless of traffic
- **Latency is $O(N)$** , so scaling is poor
 - After first hop, you may need to wait for an entire round-robin.
- For a 100,000-server datacenter and 5ns timeslots, latency is 500 μ s
 - Also requires multiple GB of on-chip memory

Existing ORNs: Rotornet, Shoal, Sirius

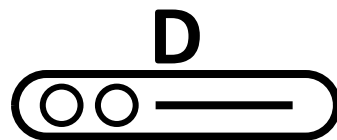
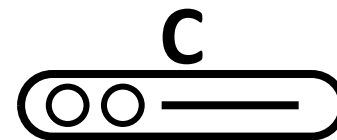
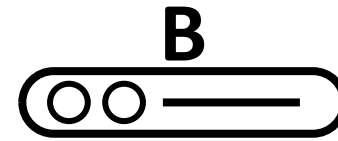
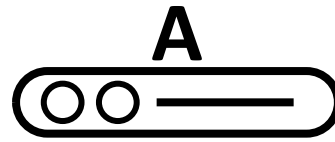
- Schedule is a round-robin
- Send via an intermediate node
 - Valiant Load Balancing (VLB)
- Throughput of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ of line rate, regardless of traffic
- **Latency is $O(N)$** , so scaling is poor
 - After first hop, you may need to wait for an entire round-robin.
- For a 100,000-server datacenter and 5ns timeslots, latency is 500 μ s
 - Also requires multiple GB of on-chip memory
- **Can we do better?**

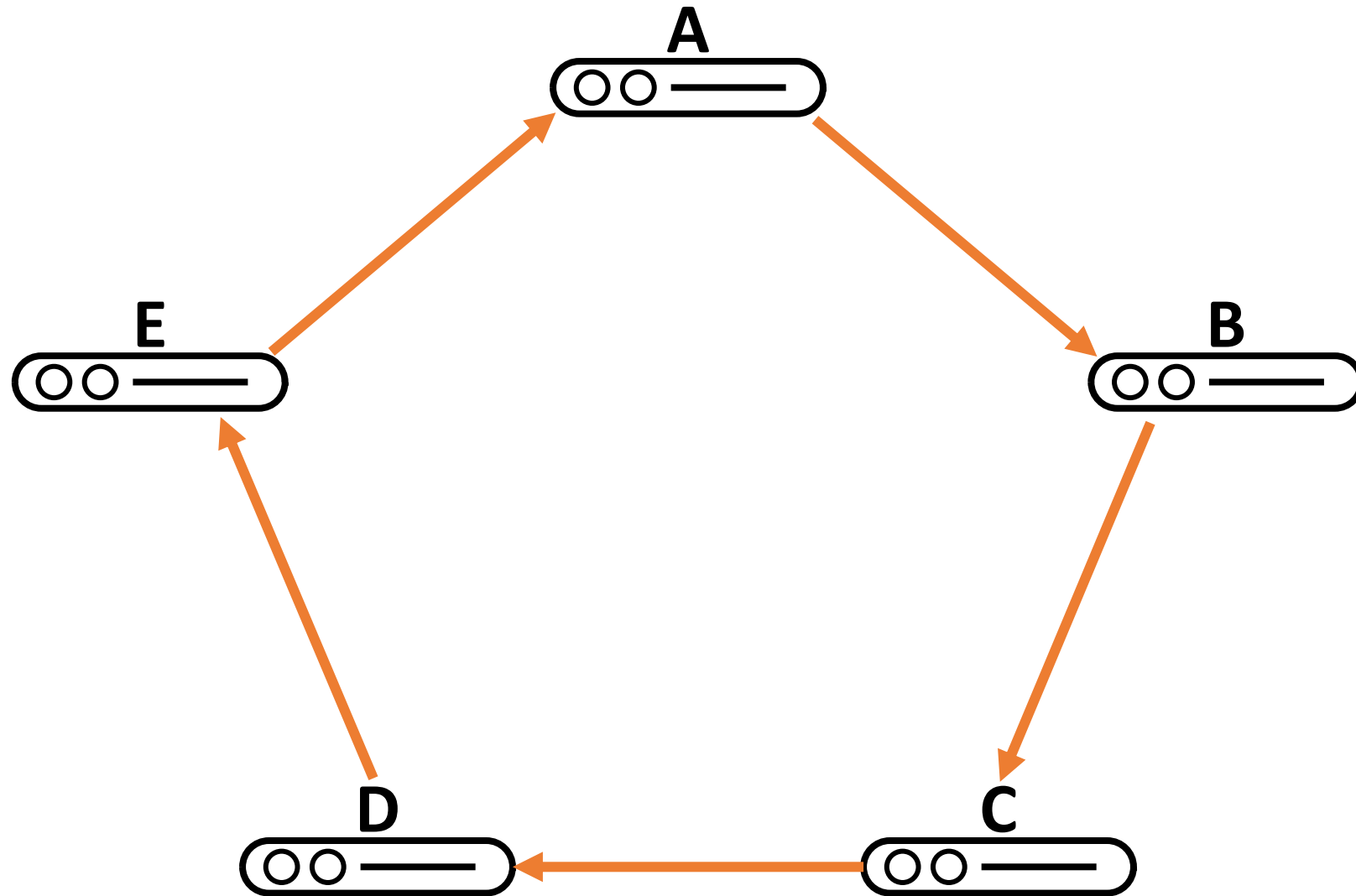
Our Contributions

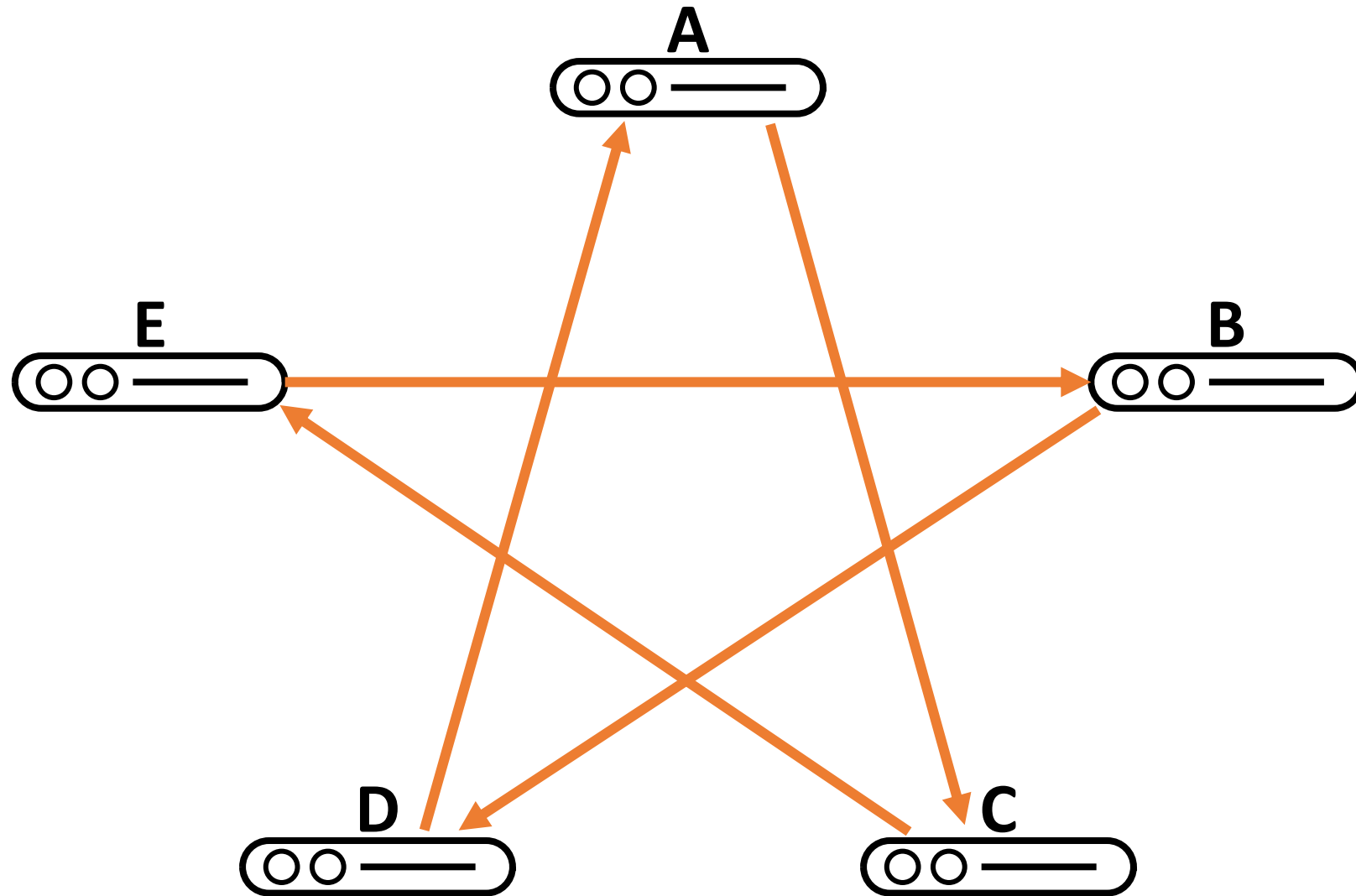
- Shale: a new ORN design that supports tens of thousands of nodes.
- Orders of magnitude better latency and memory requirements than existing designs at these scales
- New schedules bring tunable tradeoff between throughput and latency
 - Each tradeoff is Pareto optimal for ORNs!
- Enabled by a new congestion control
- Optimized FPGA-based hardware implementation
- Supports interleaving to combine multiple tunings

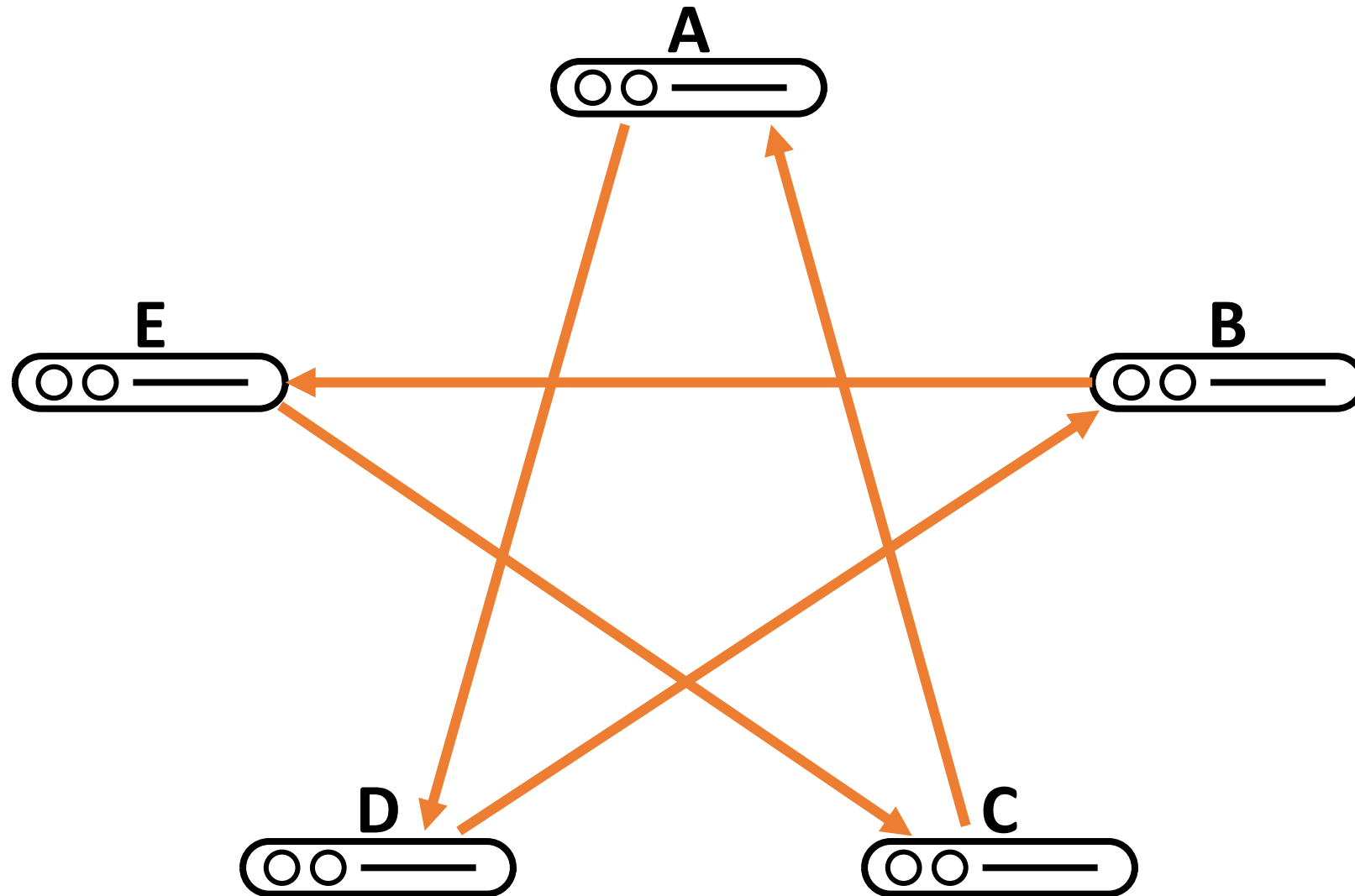
Shale Schedule and Routing

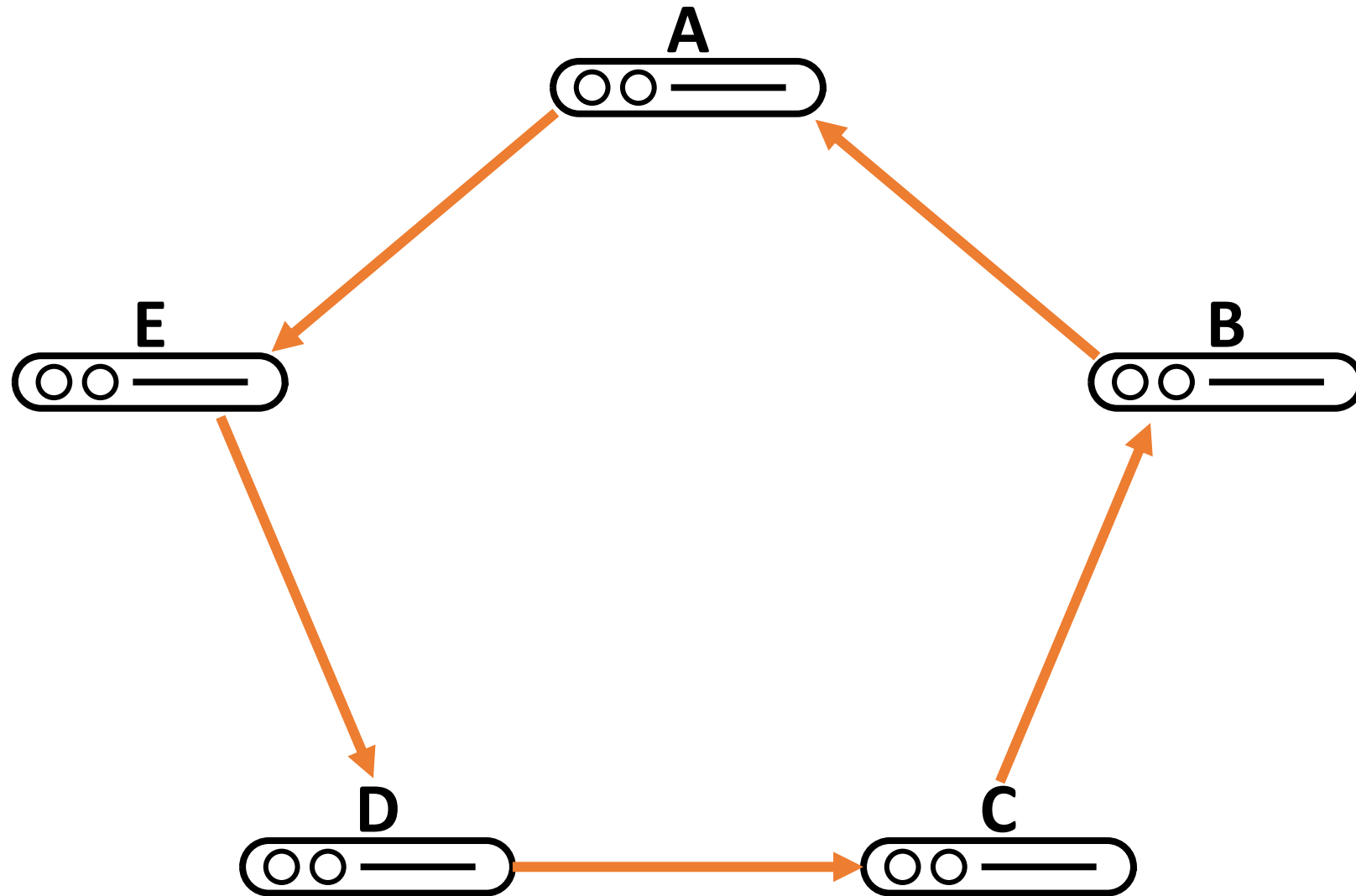
- Generalization of existing round-robin design
- Each node participates in h shorter round robins
 - Each round robin has just $\sqrt[h]{N}$ nodes

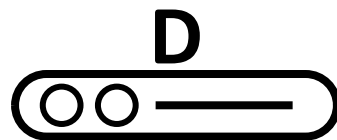
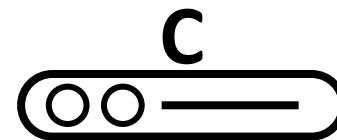
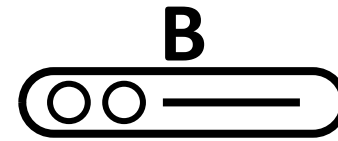
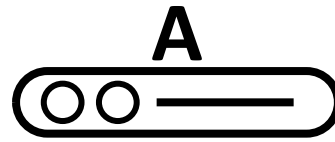


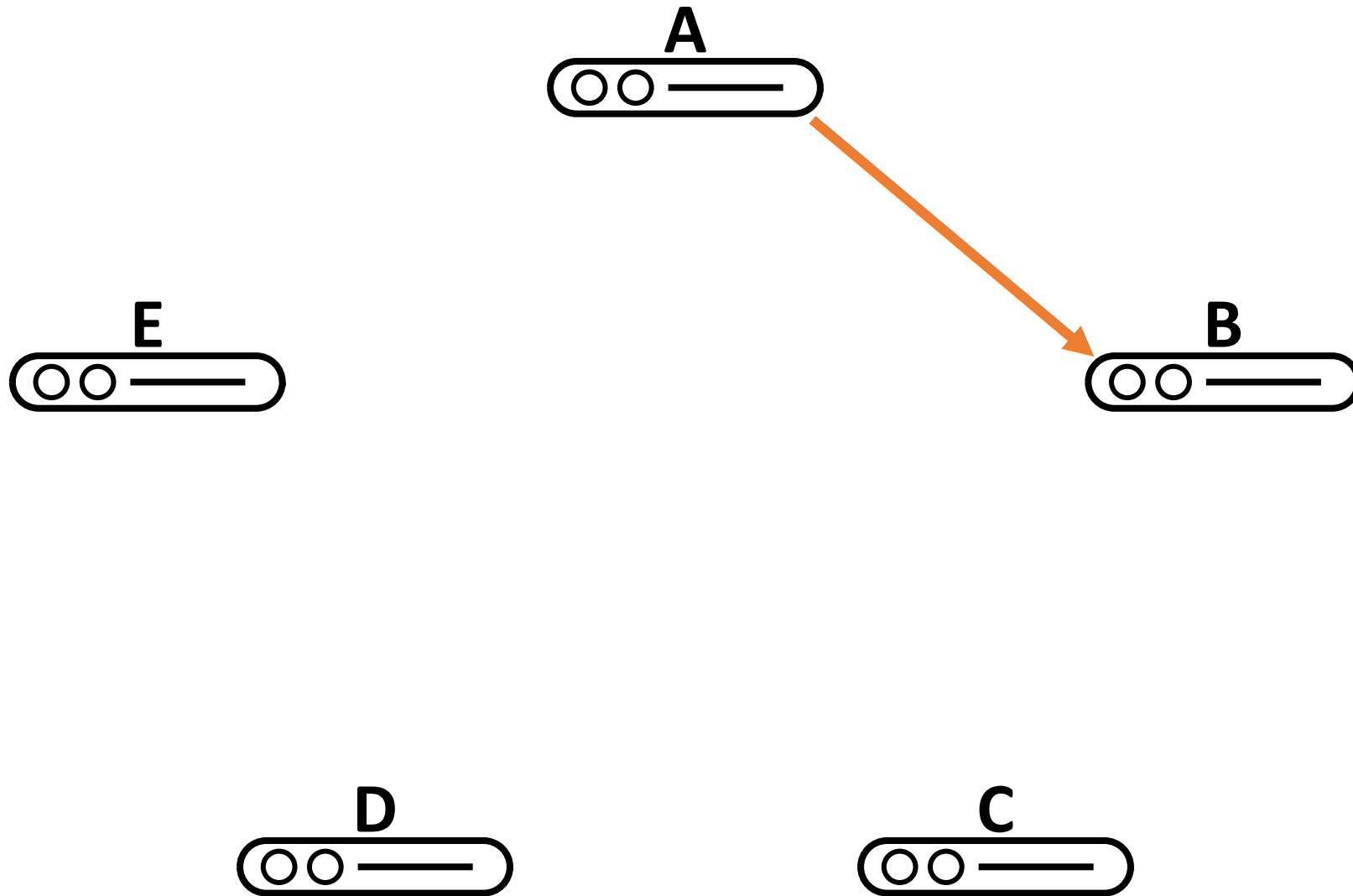


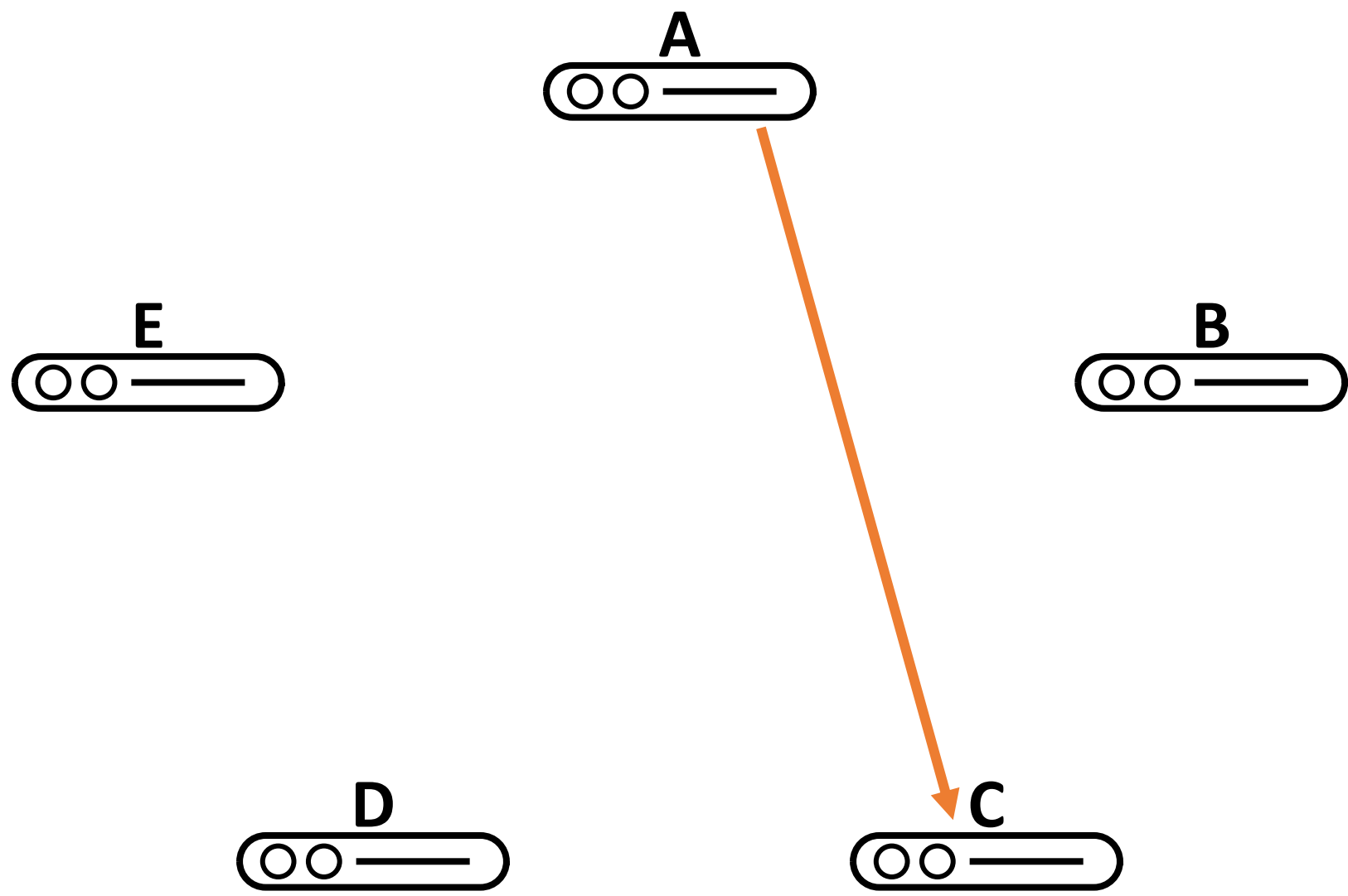


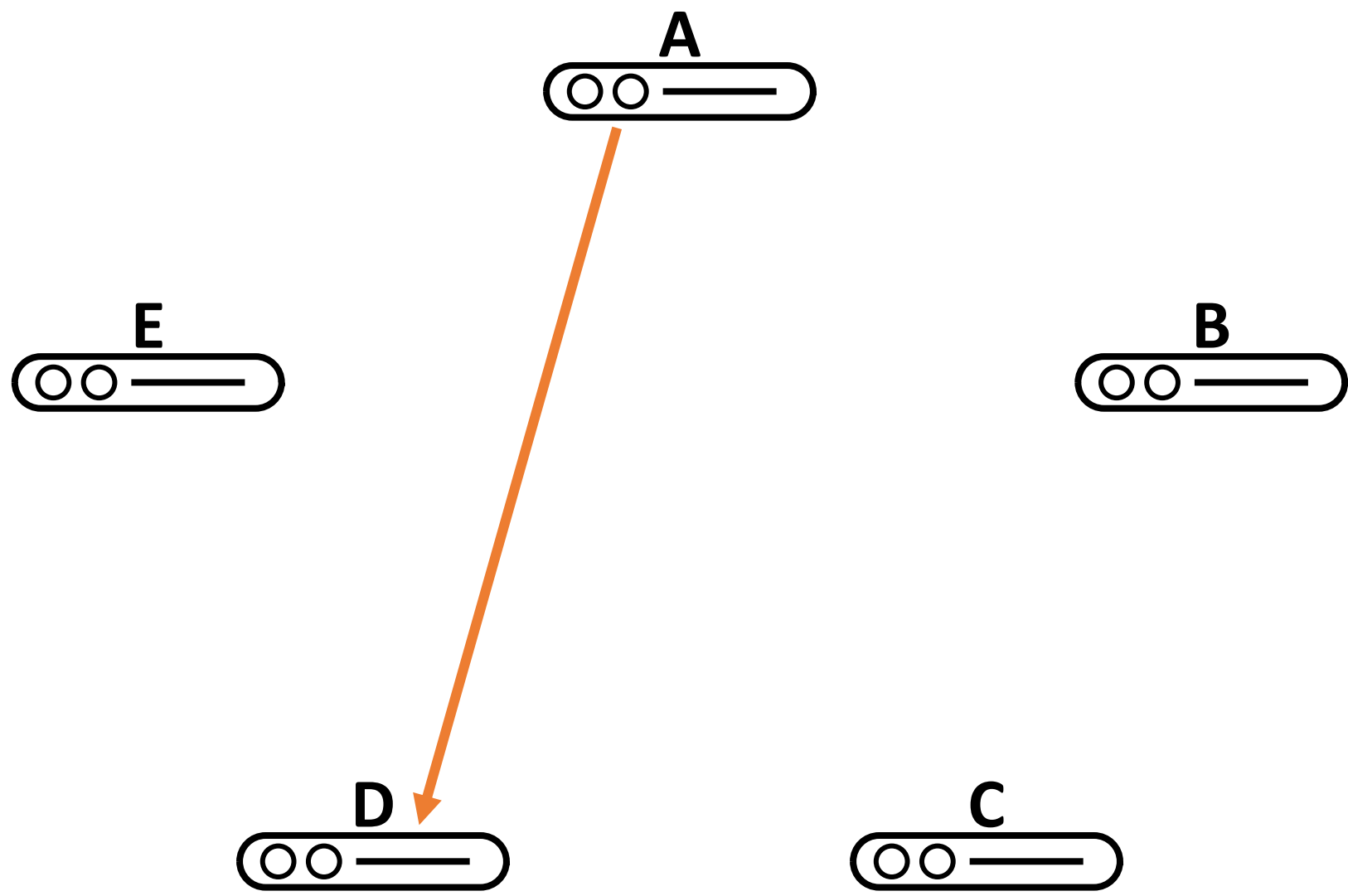


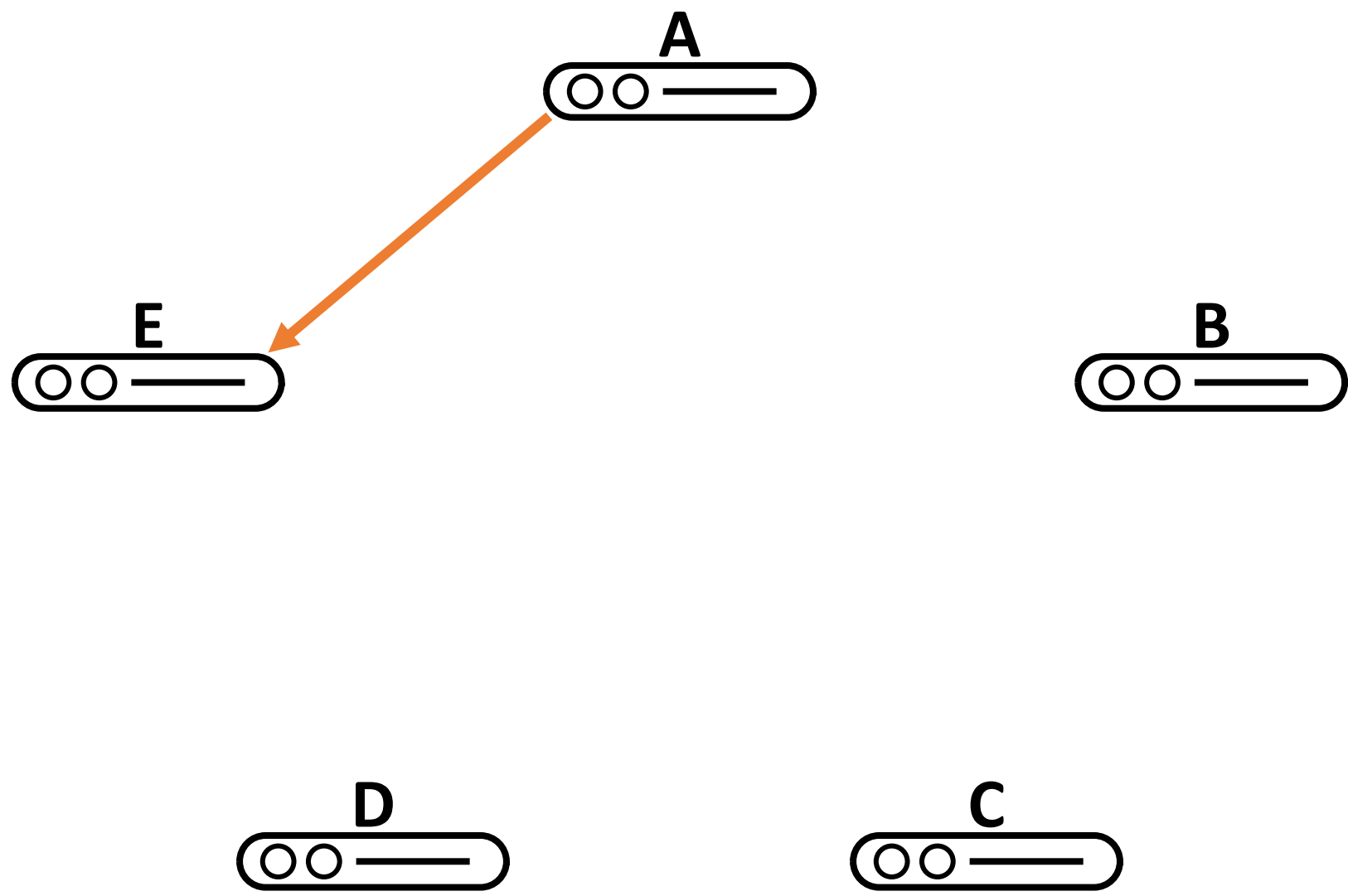


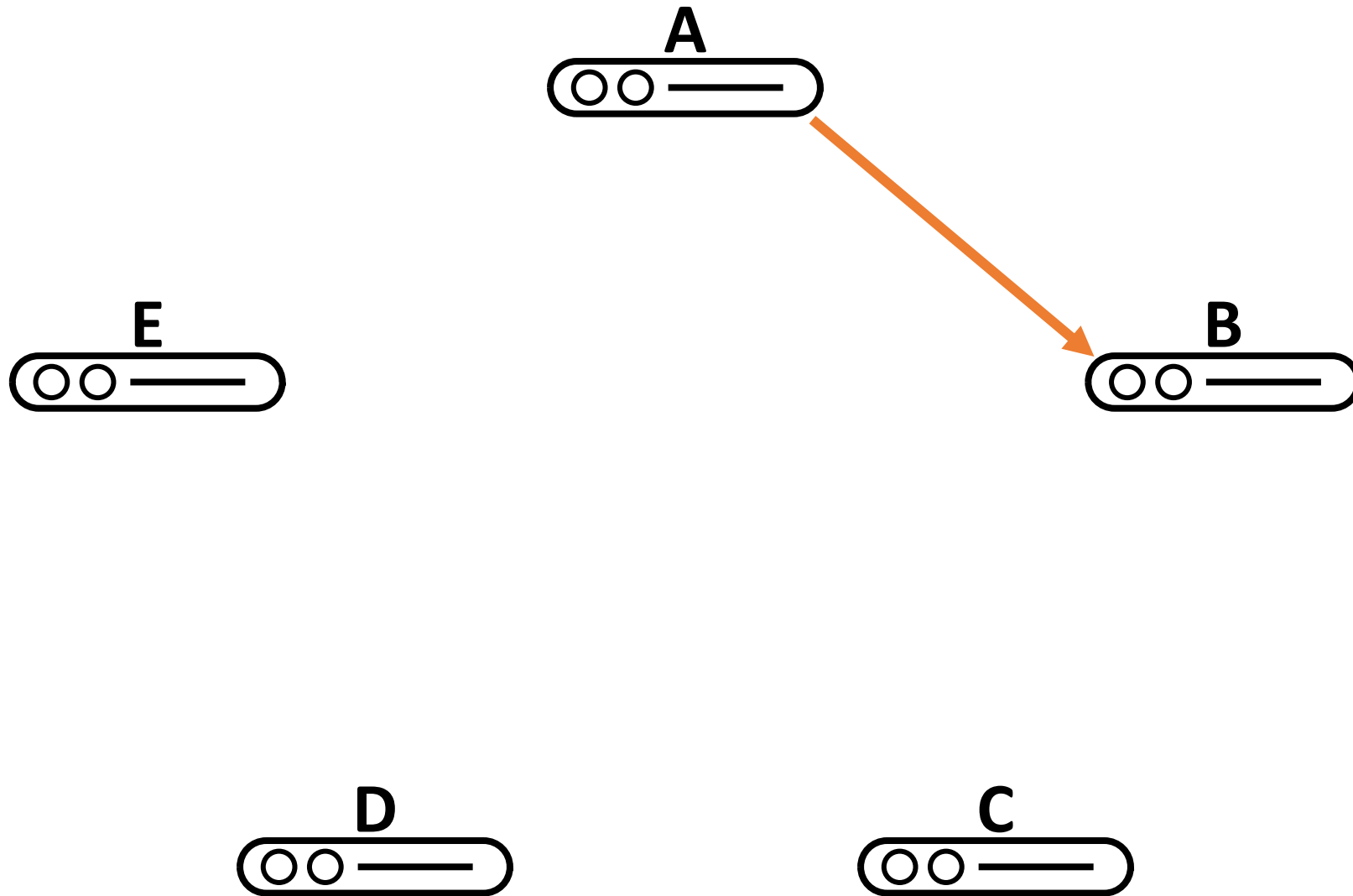


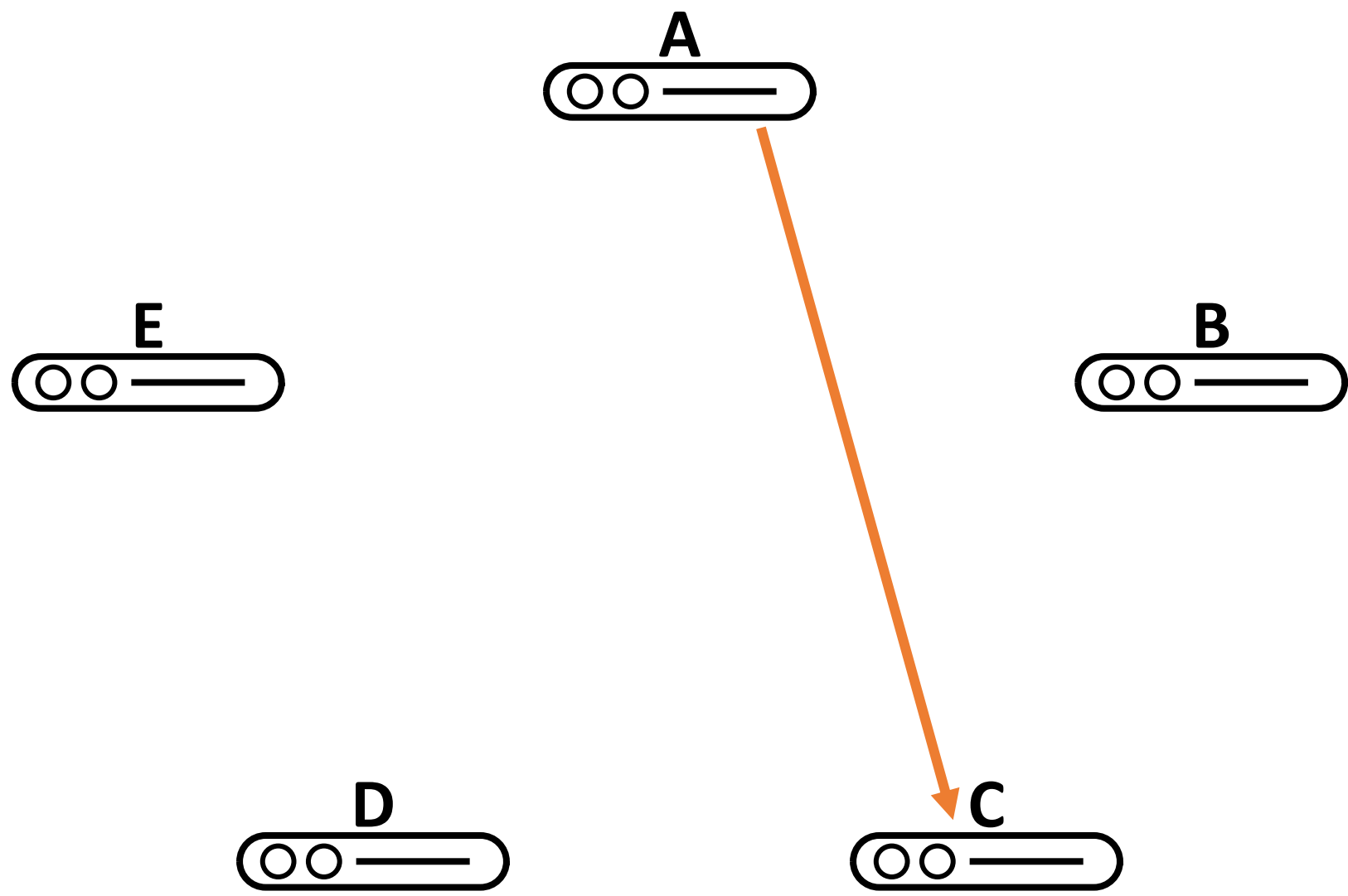


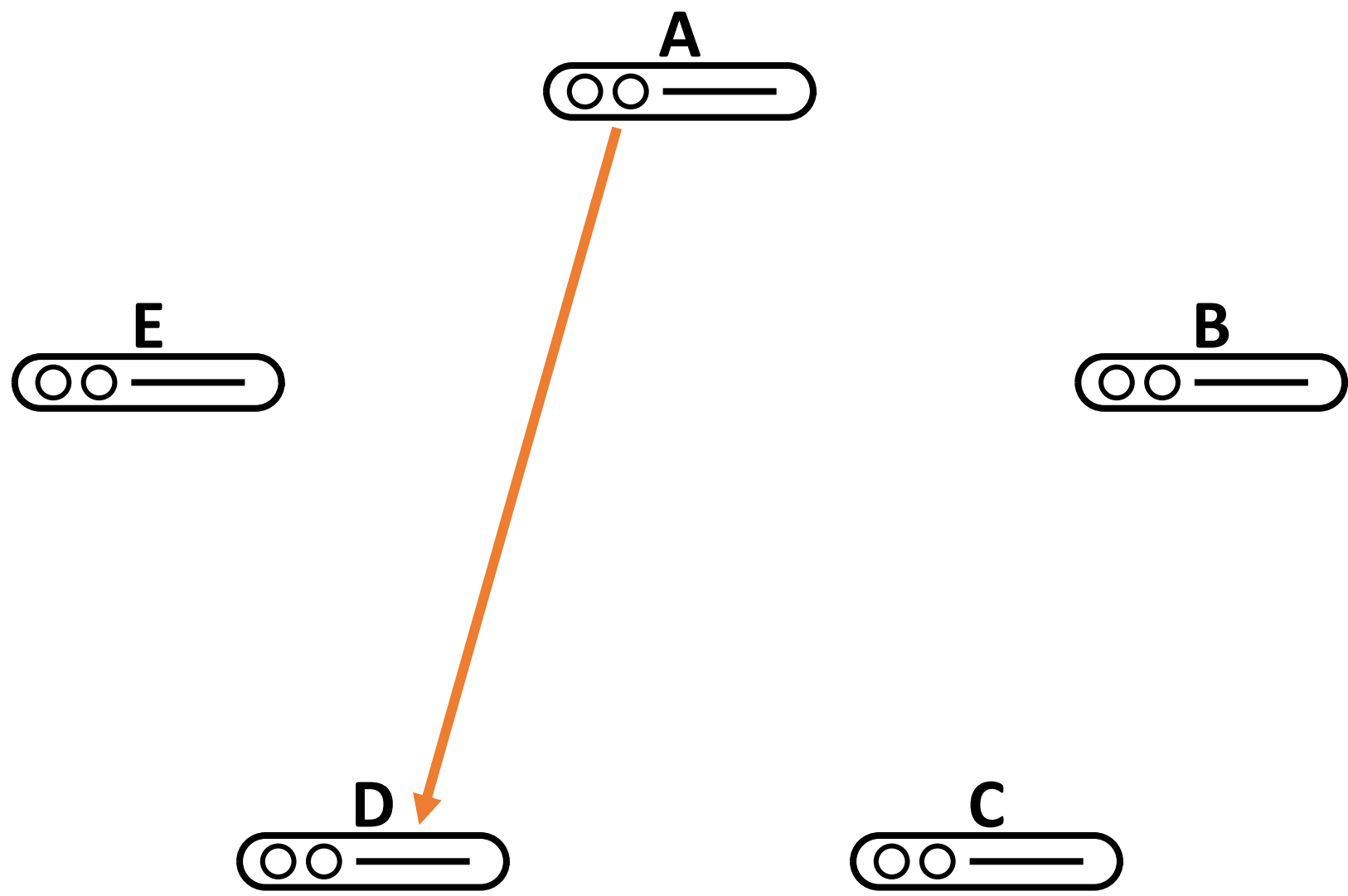


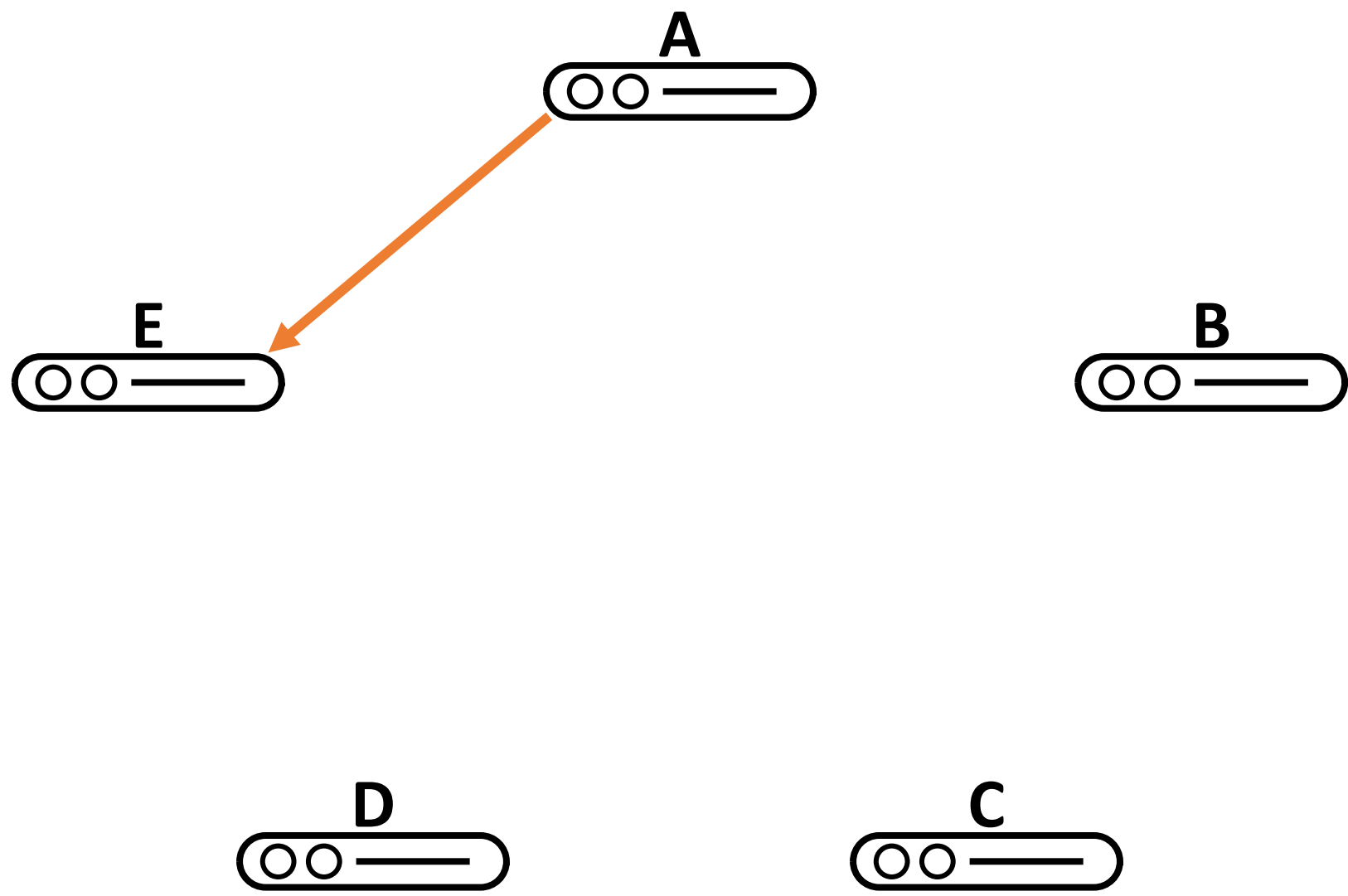


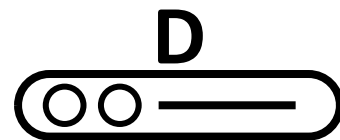
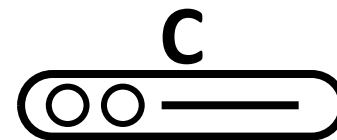
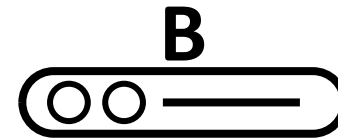
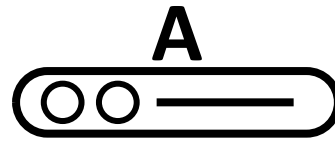


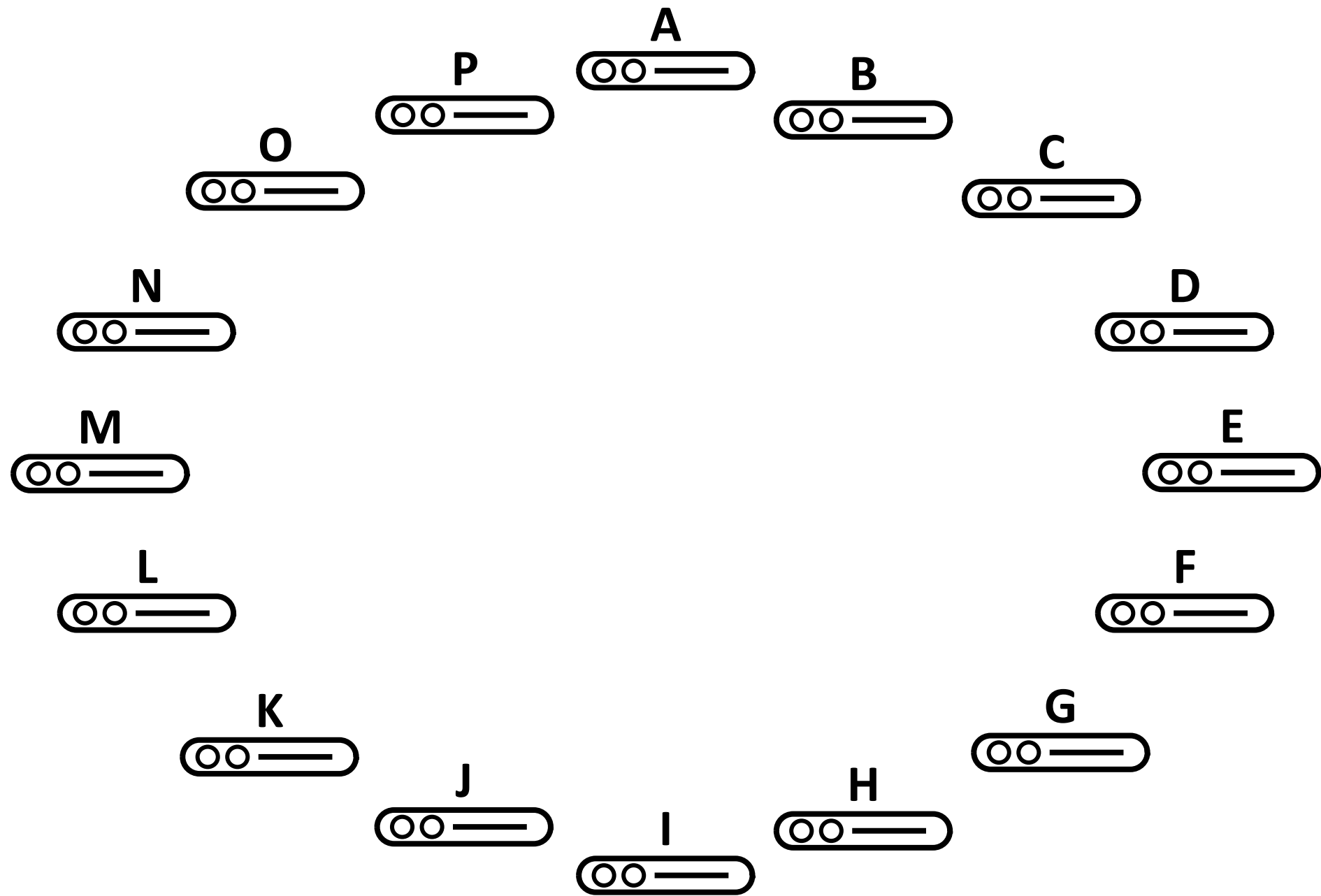


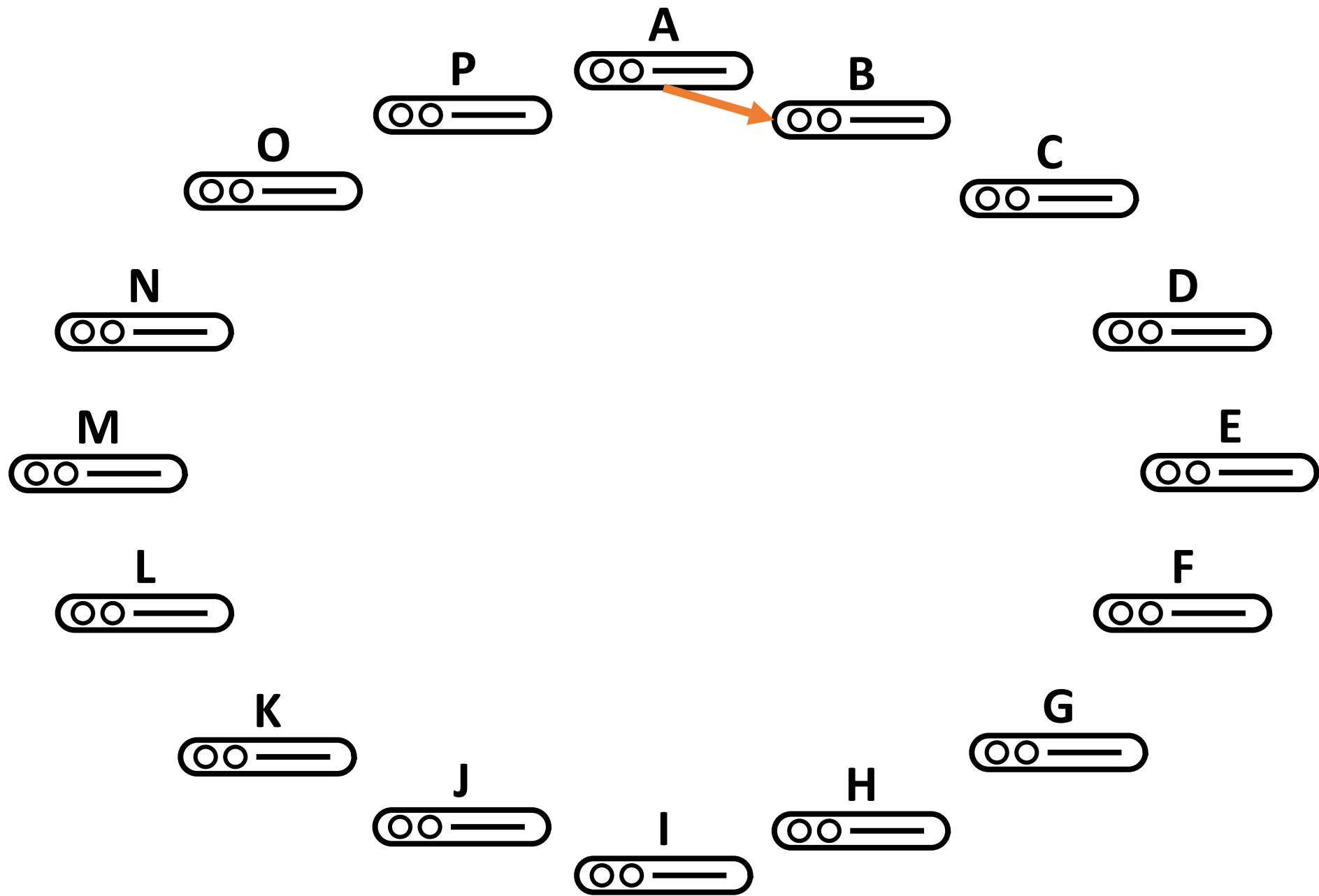


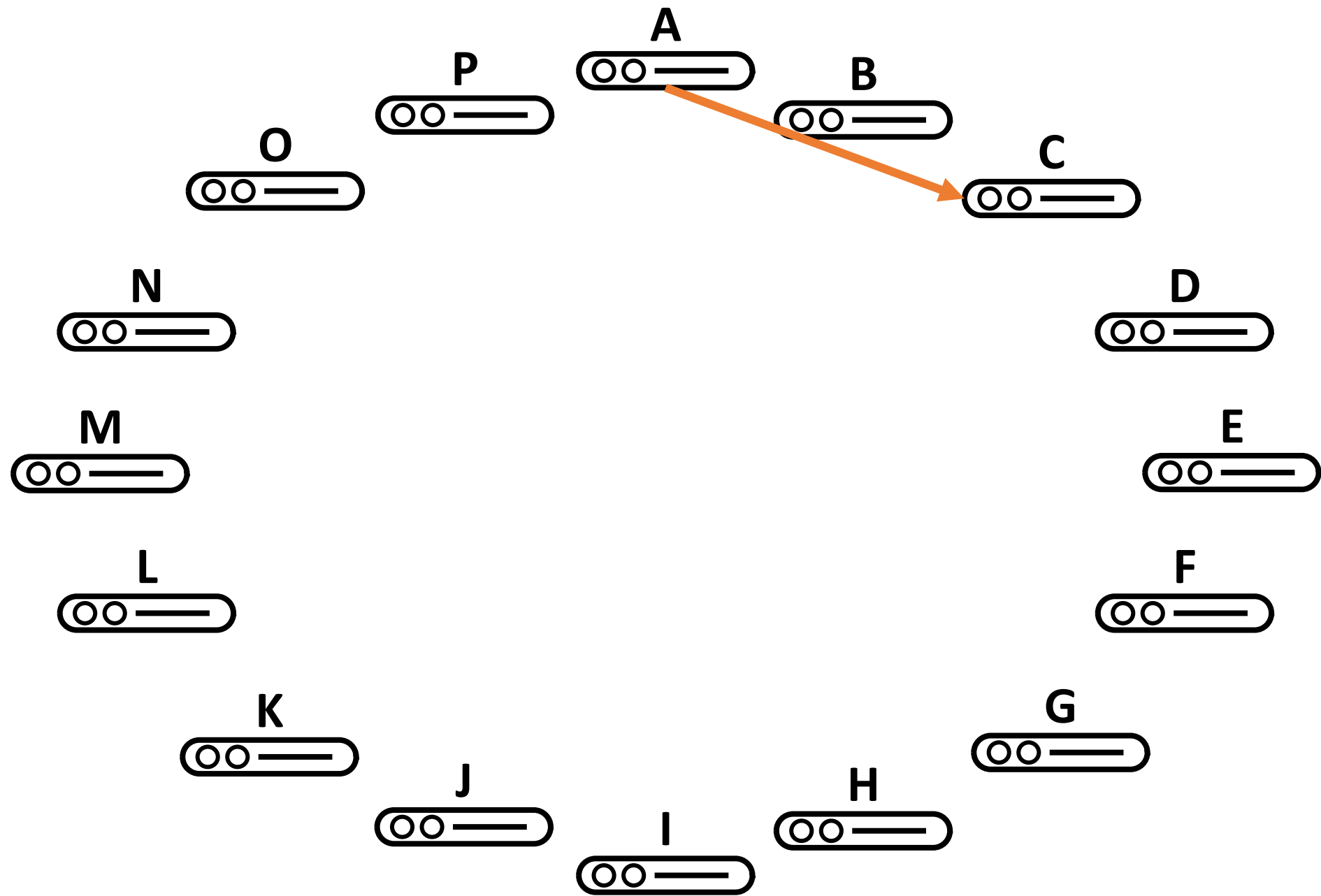


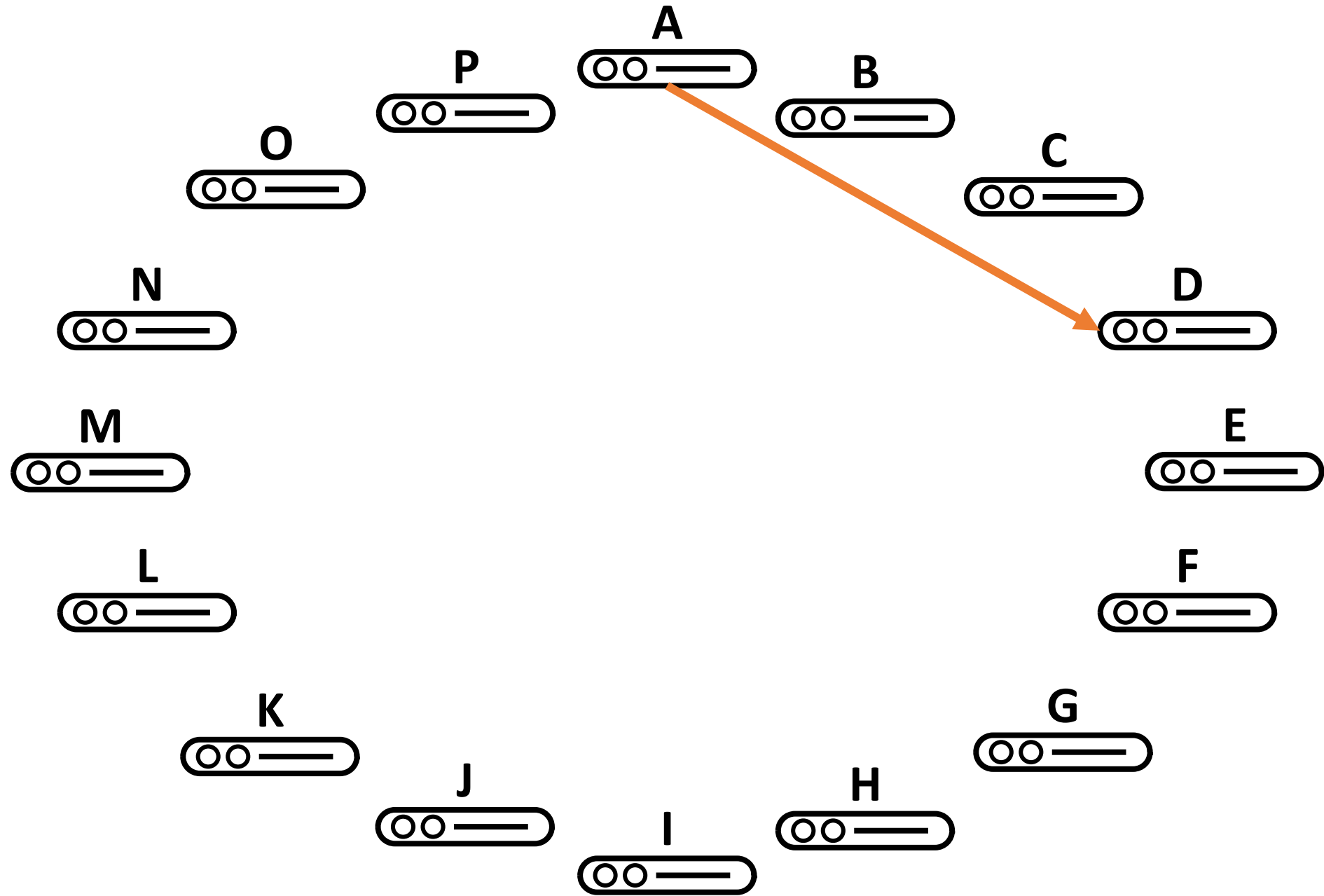


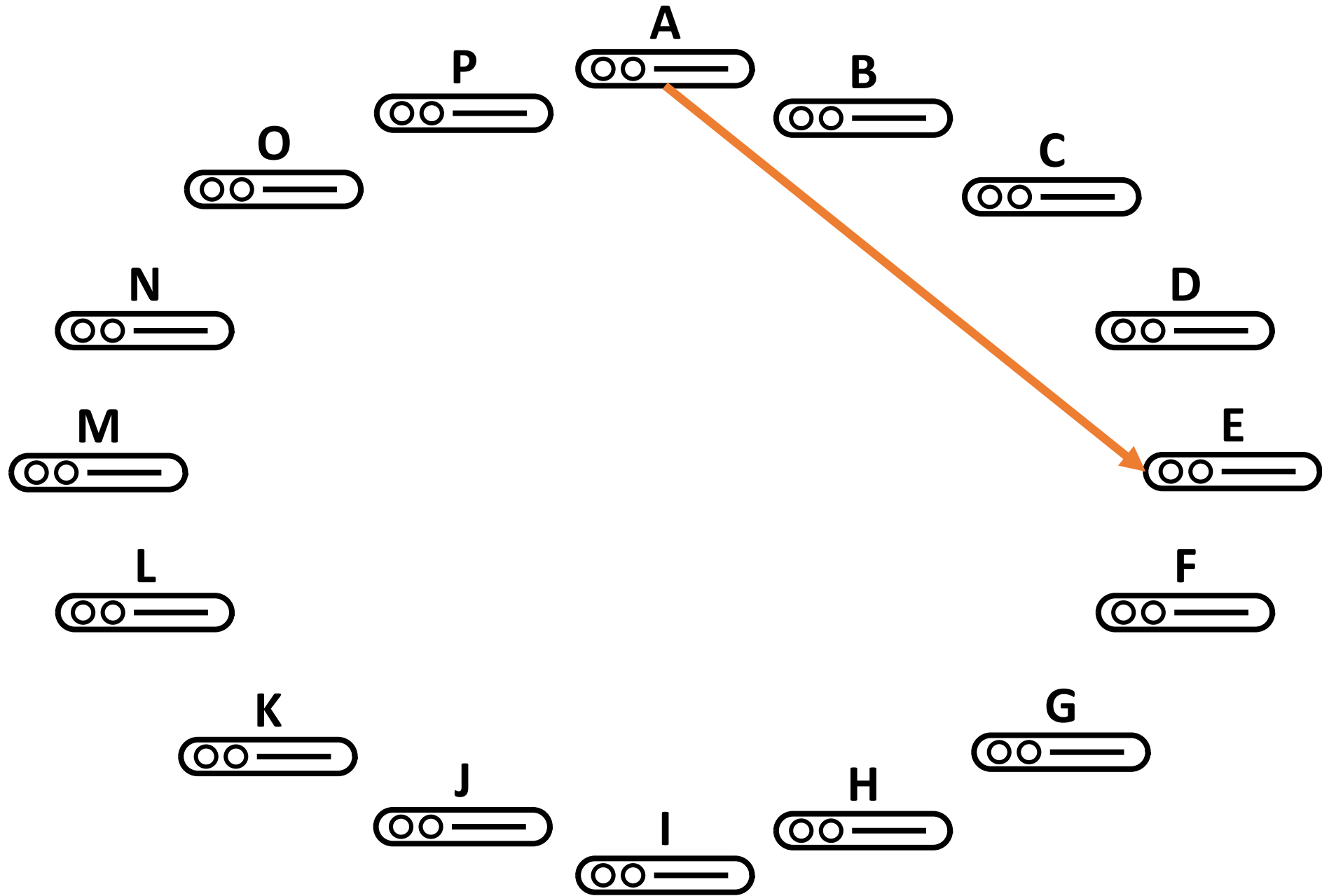


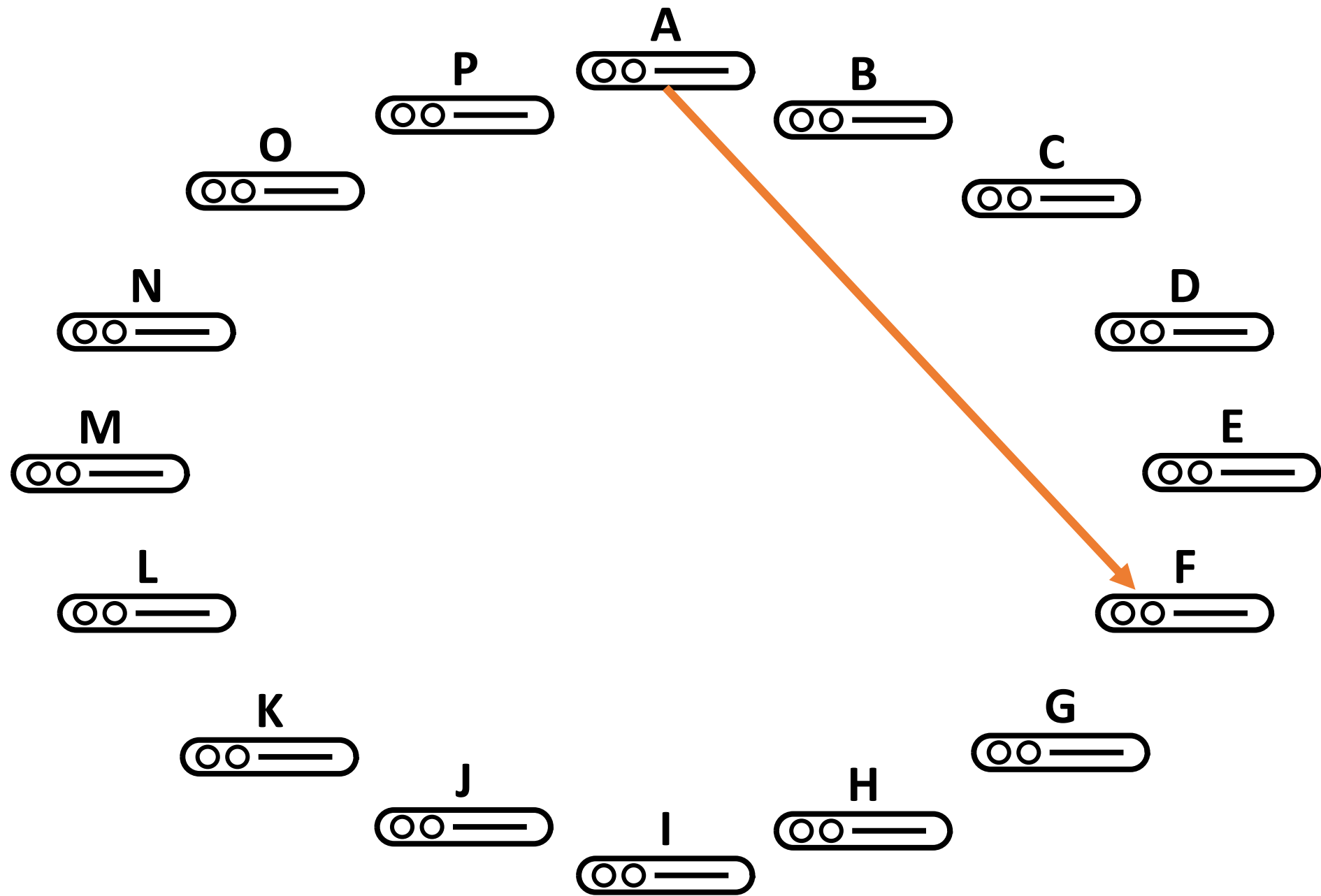


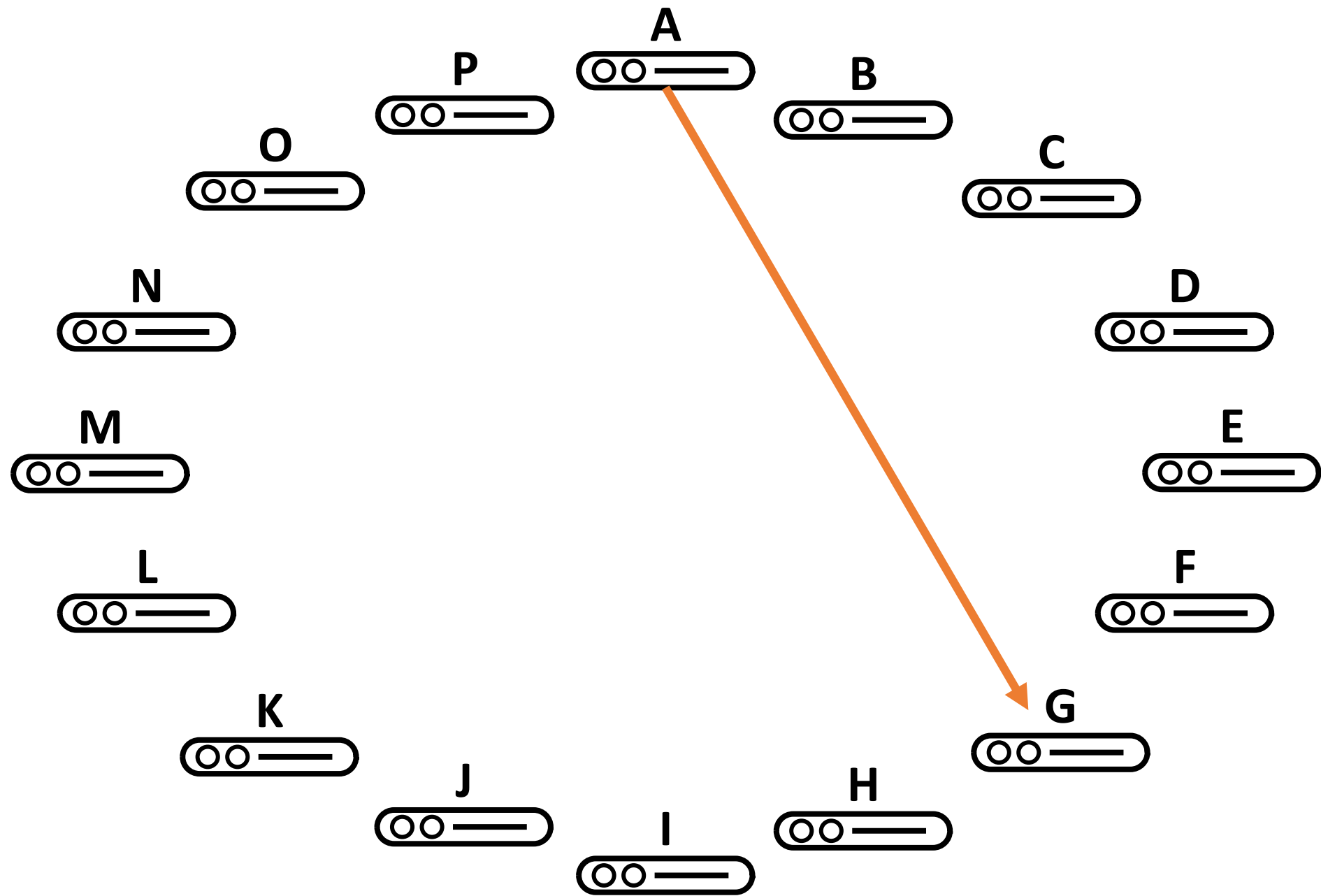


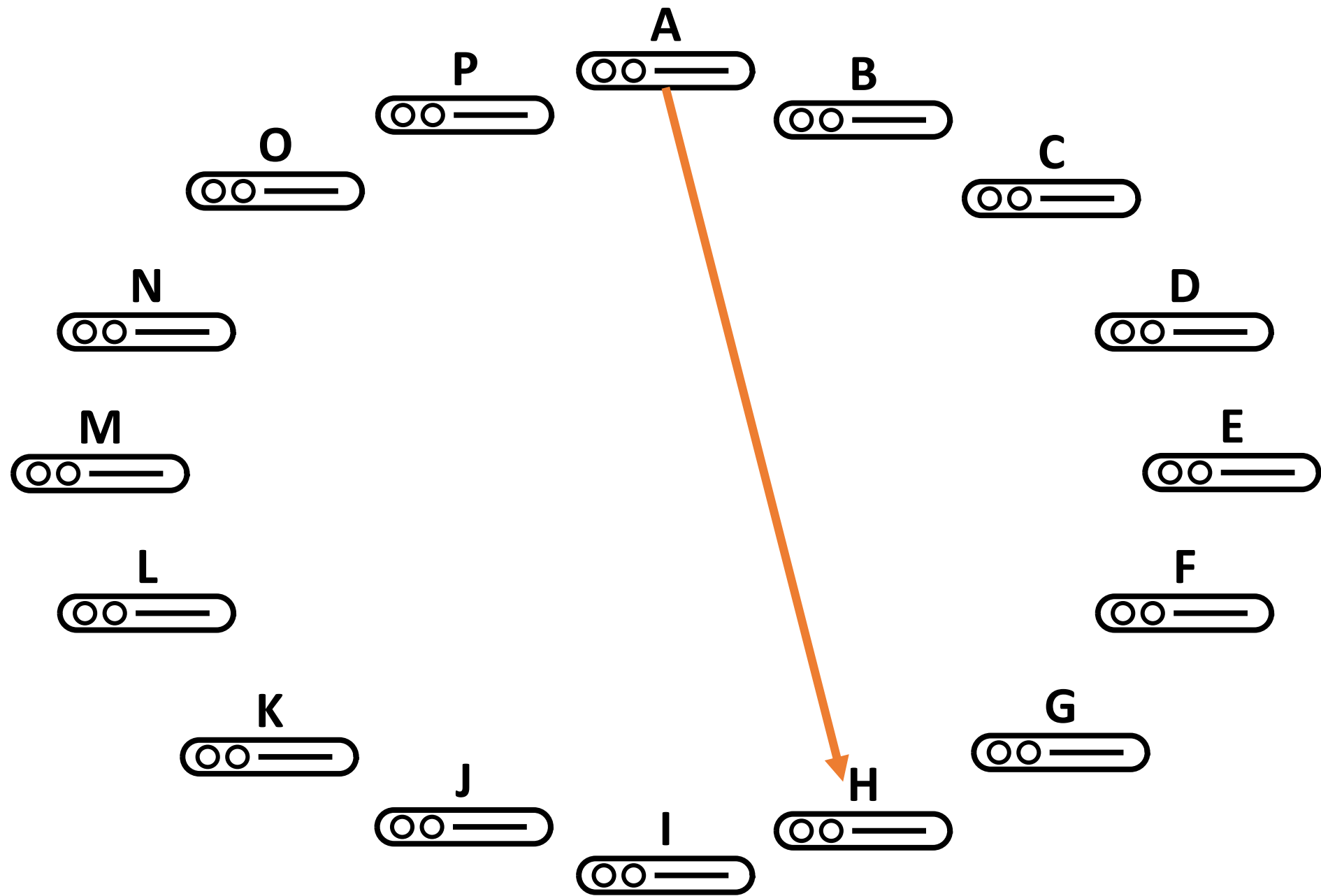


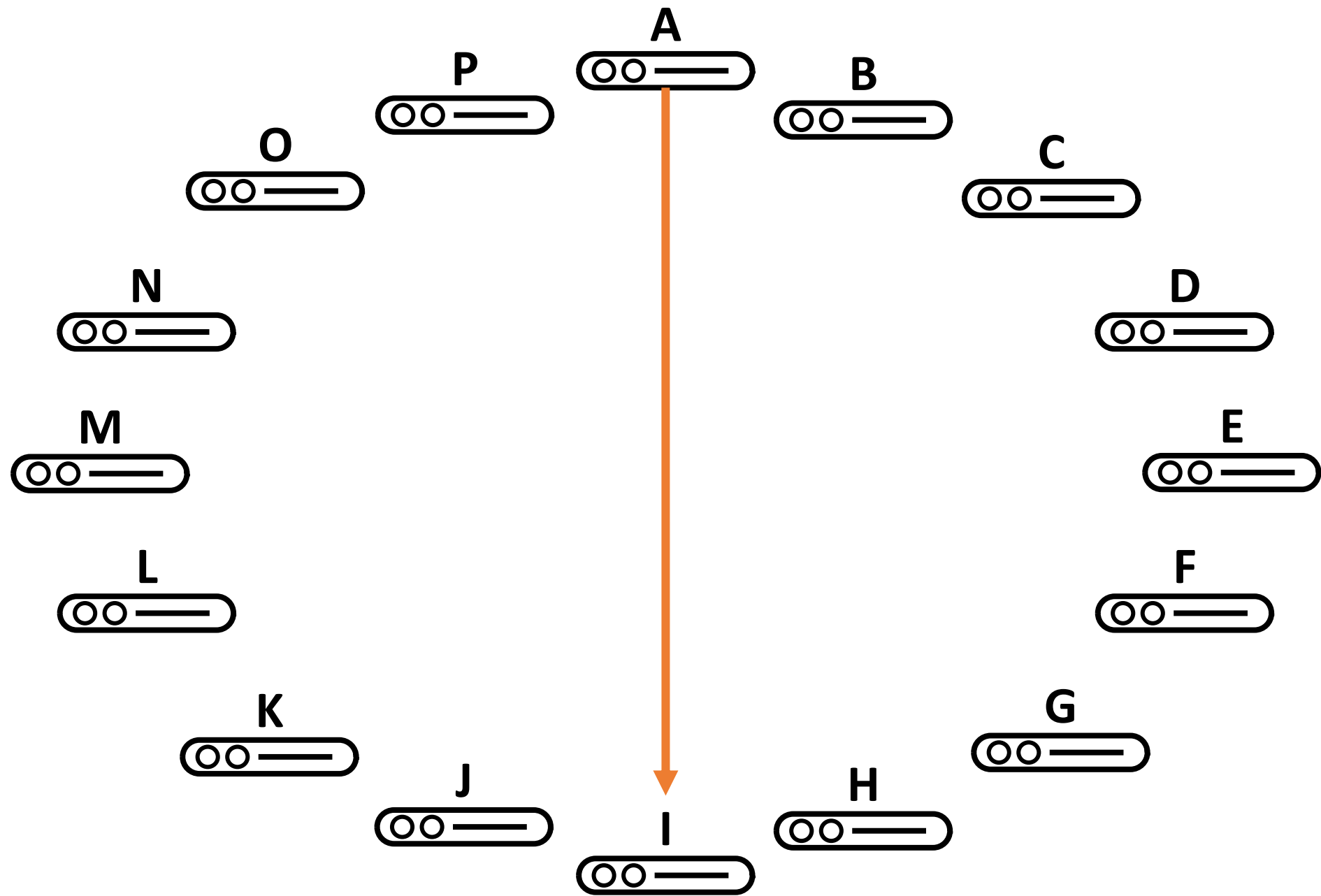


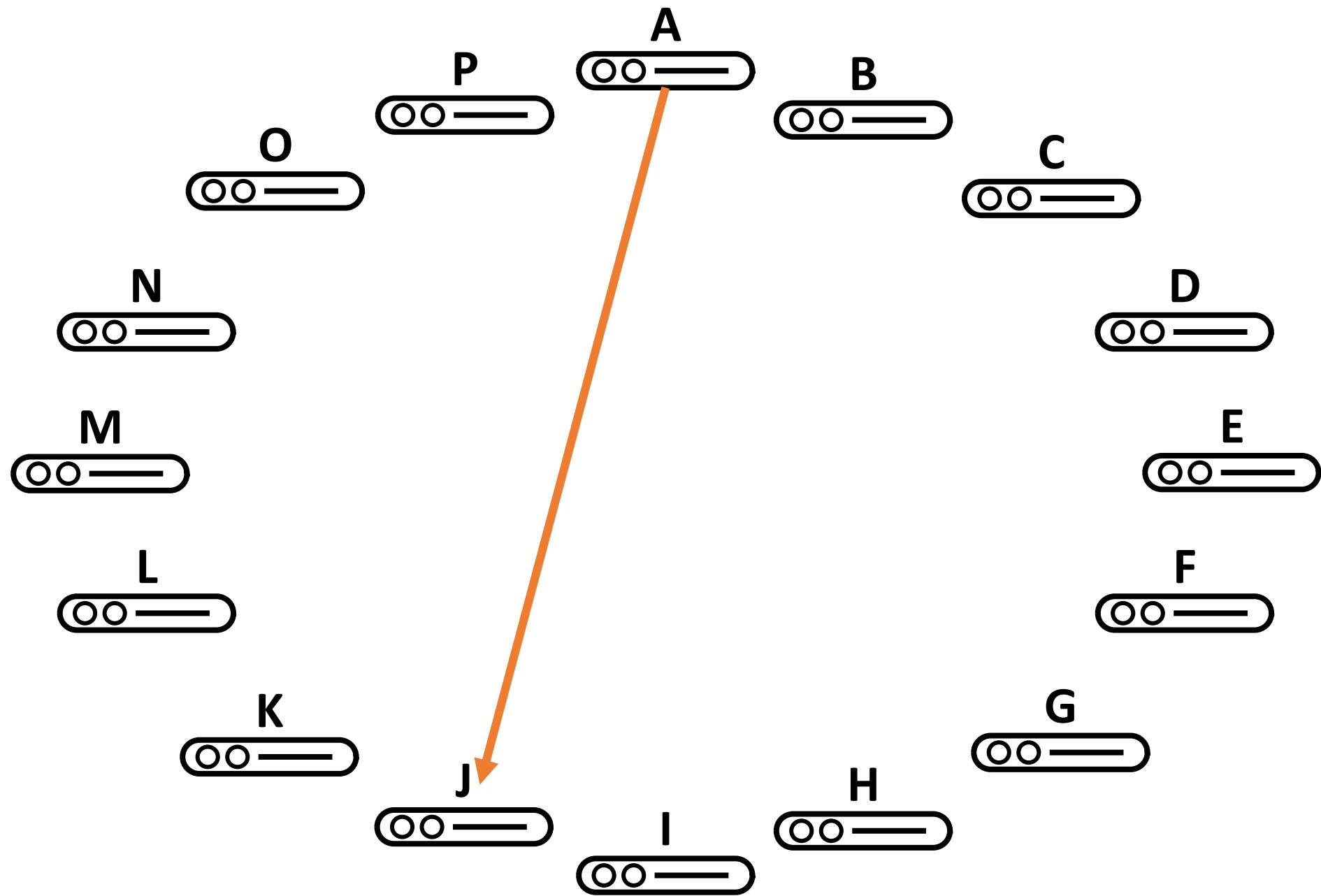


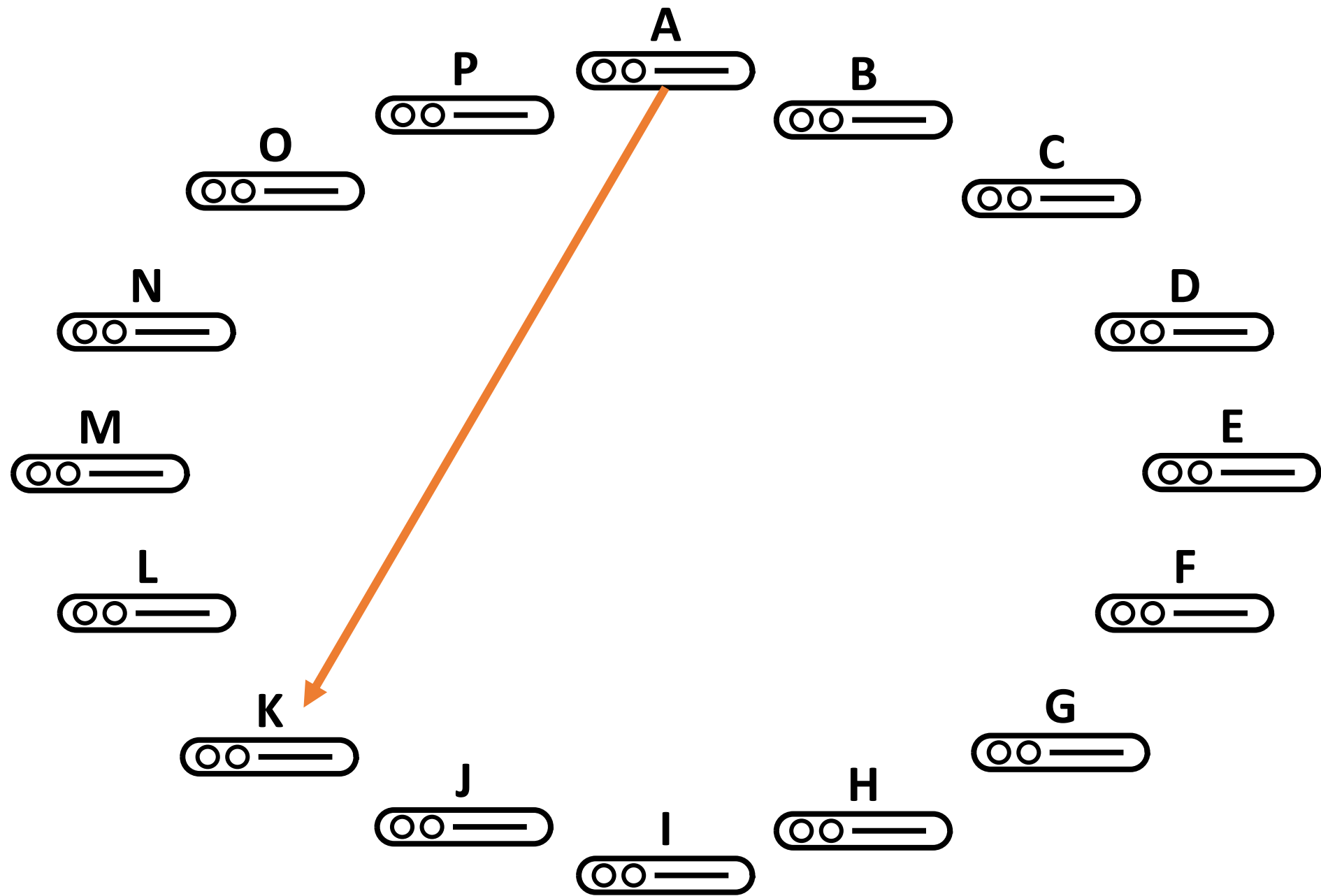


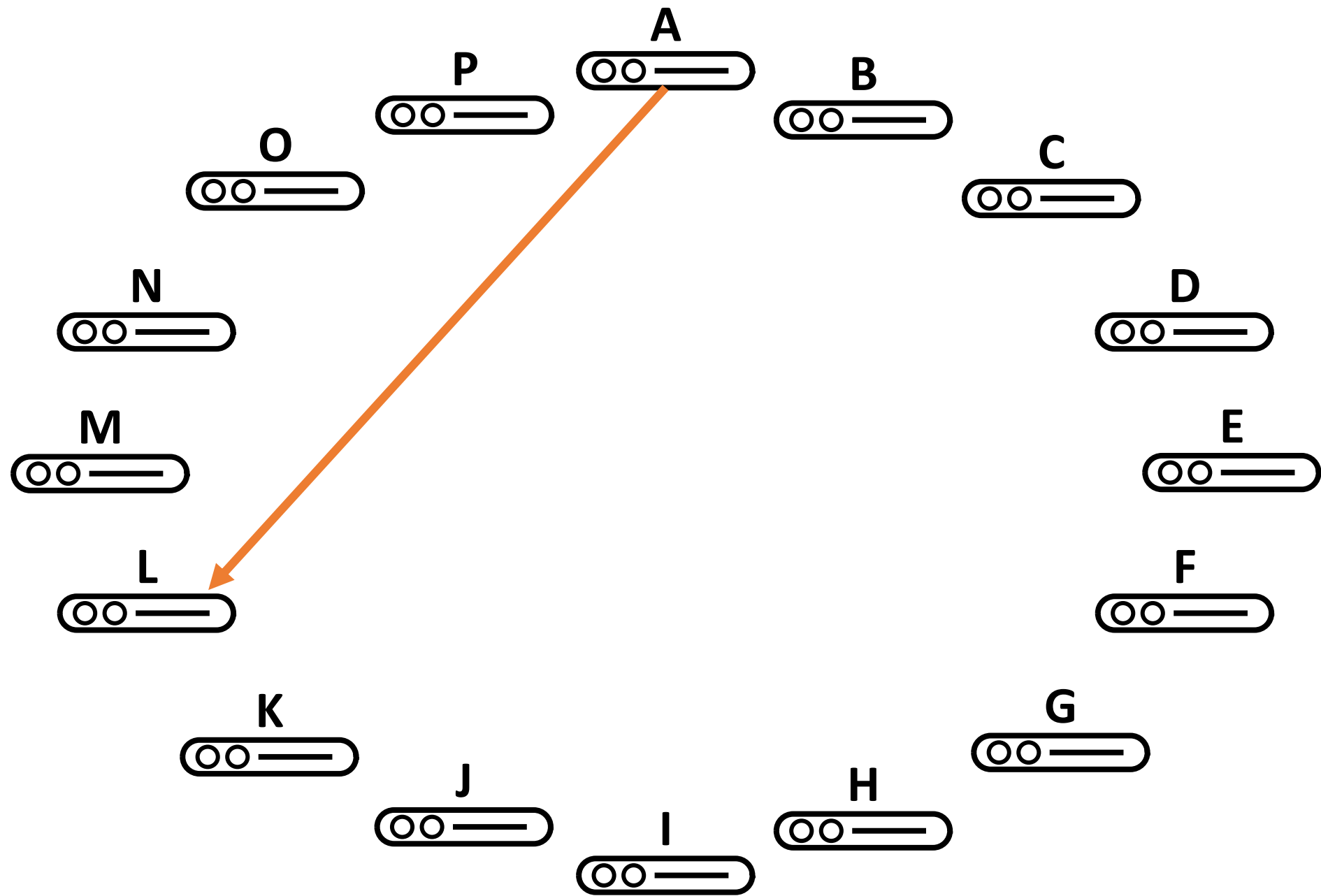


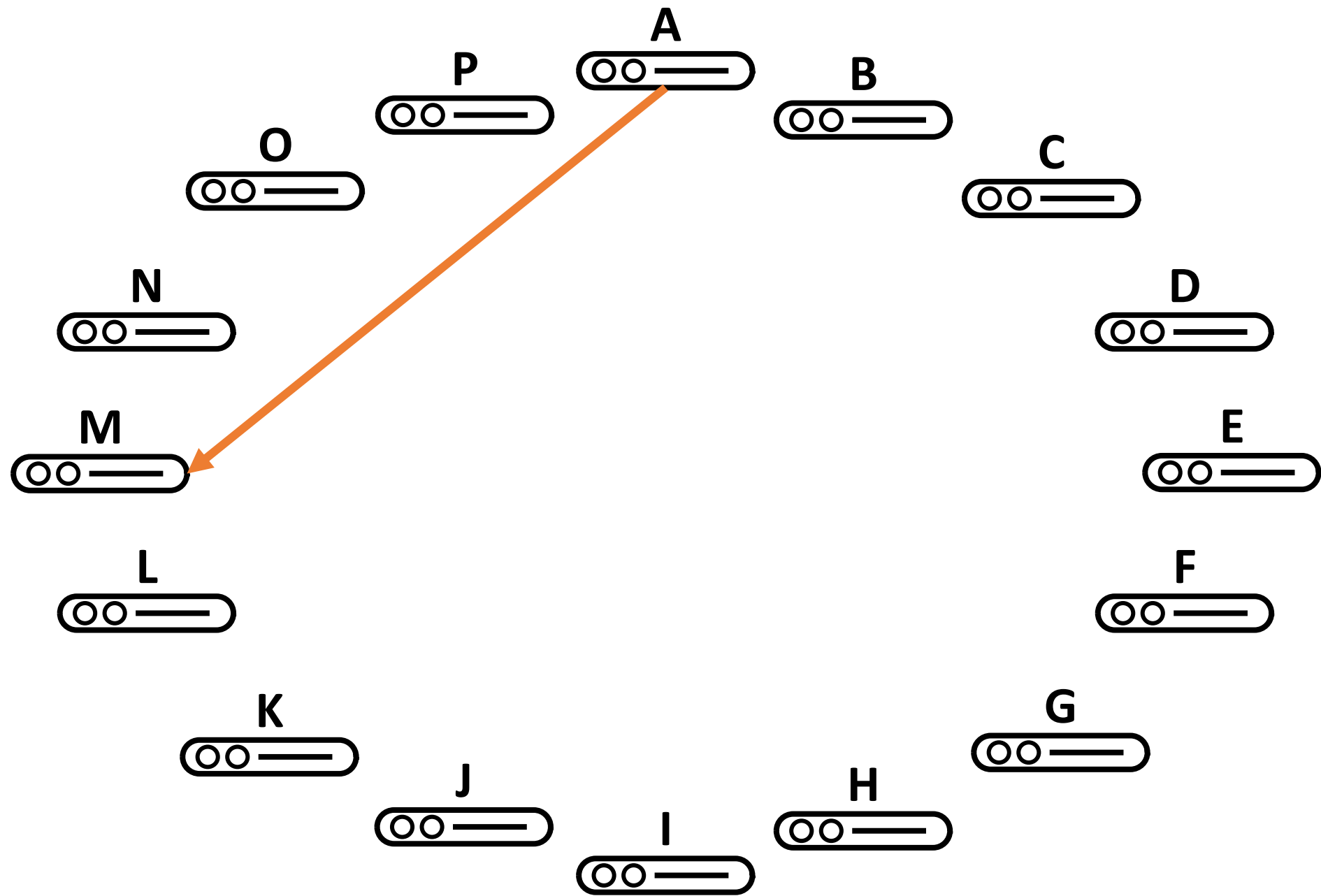


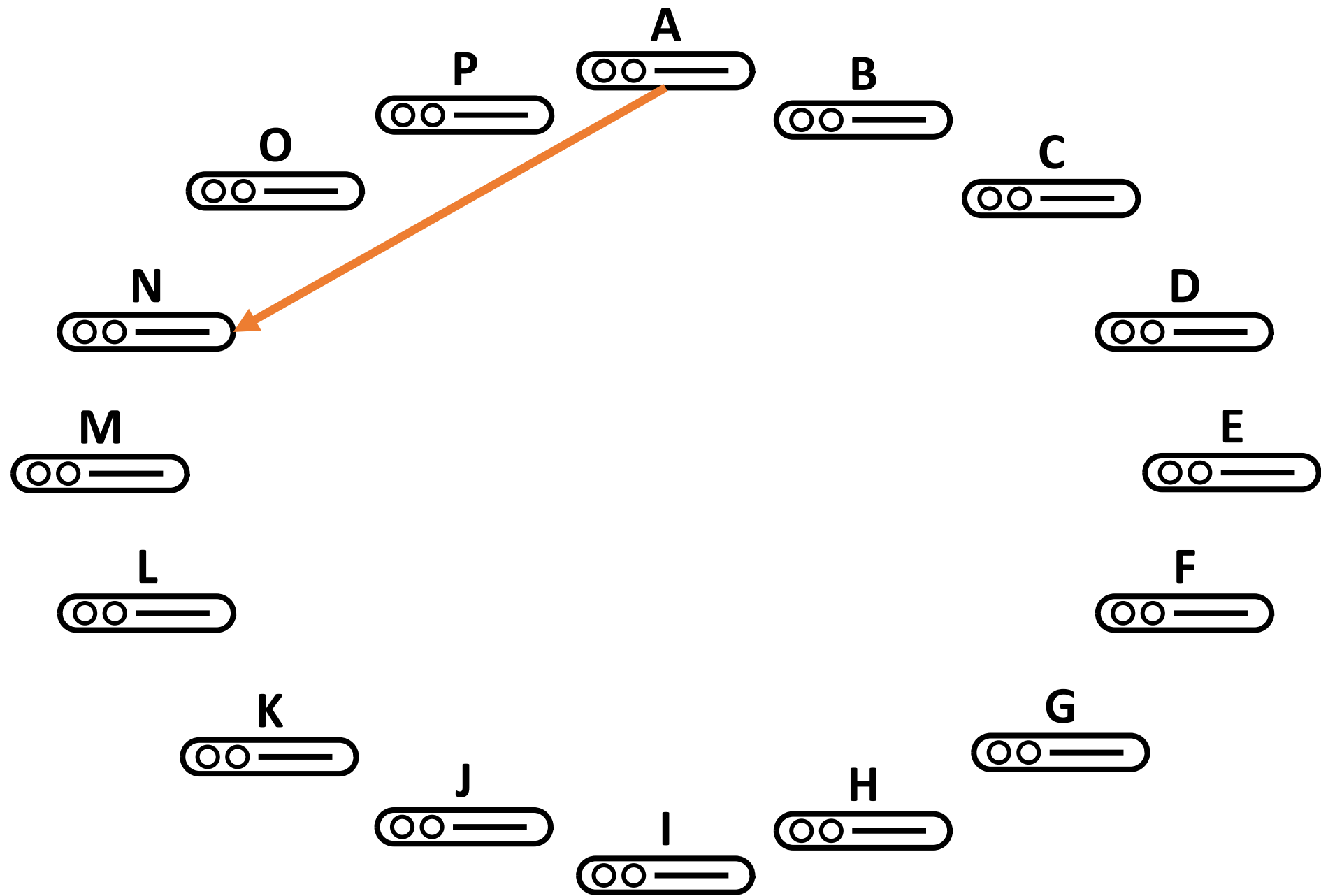


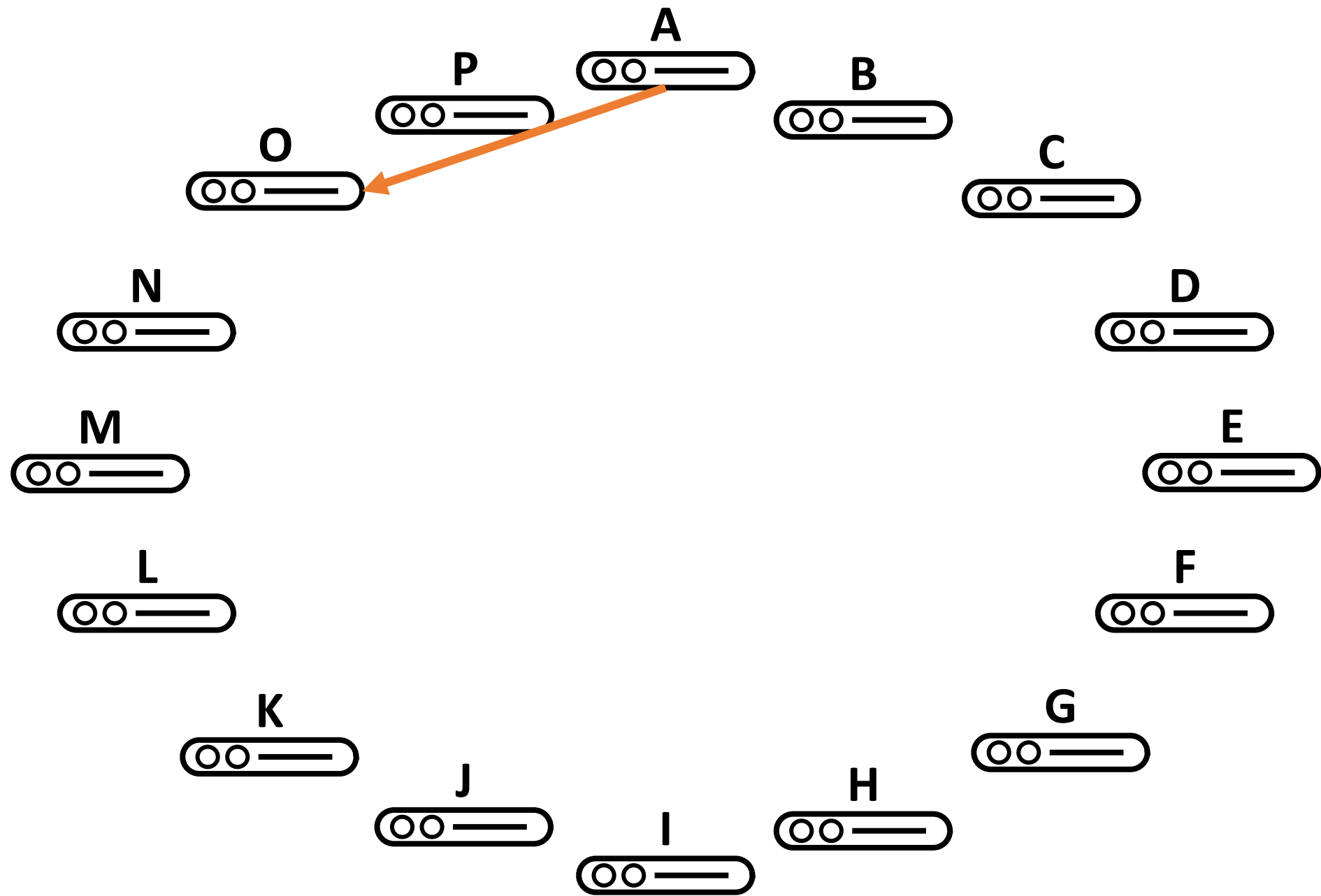


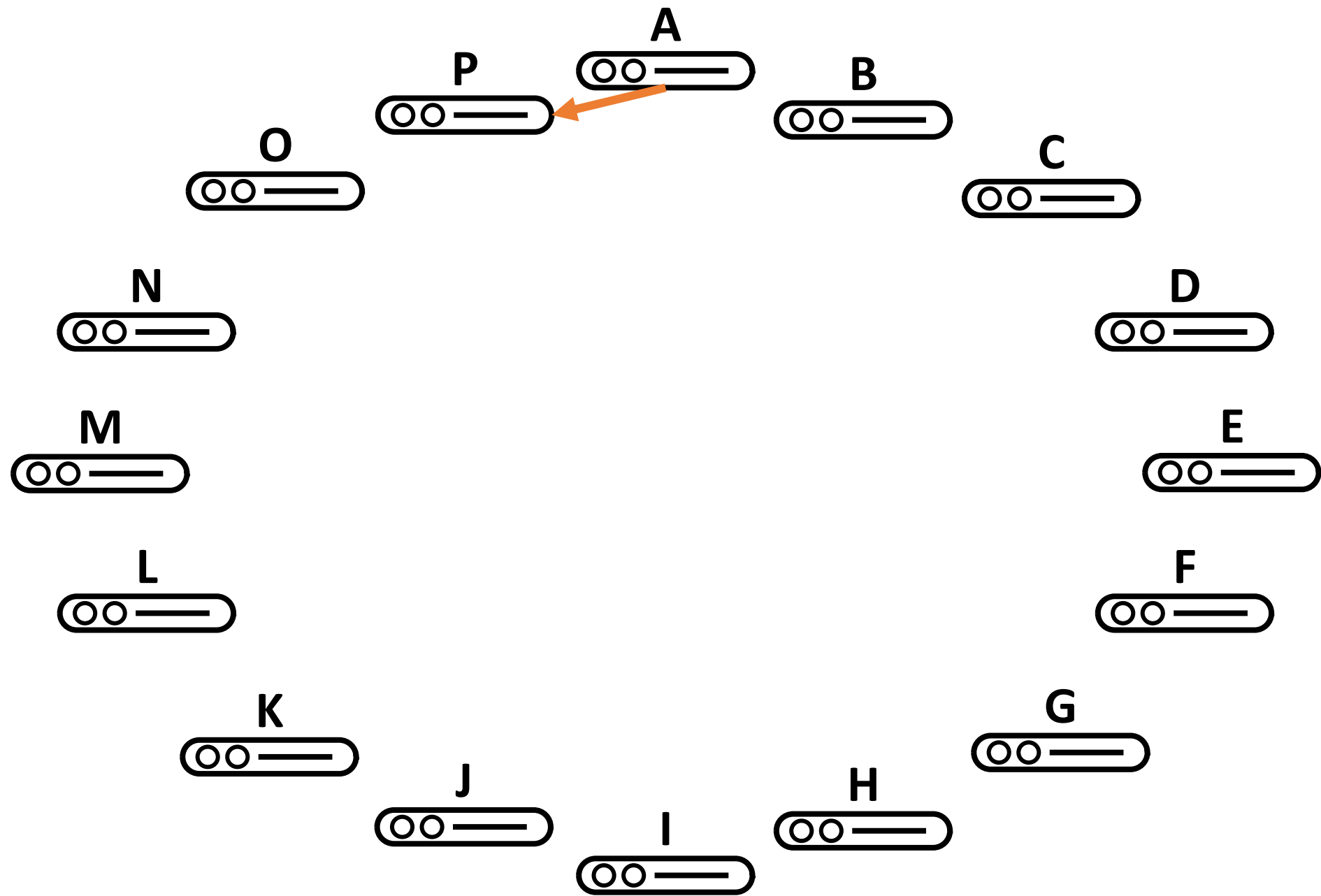


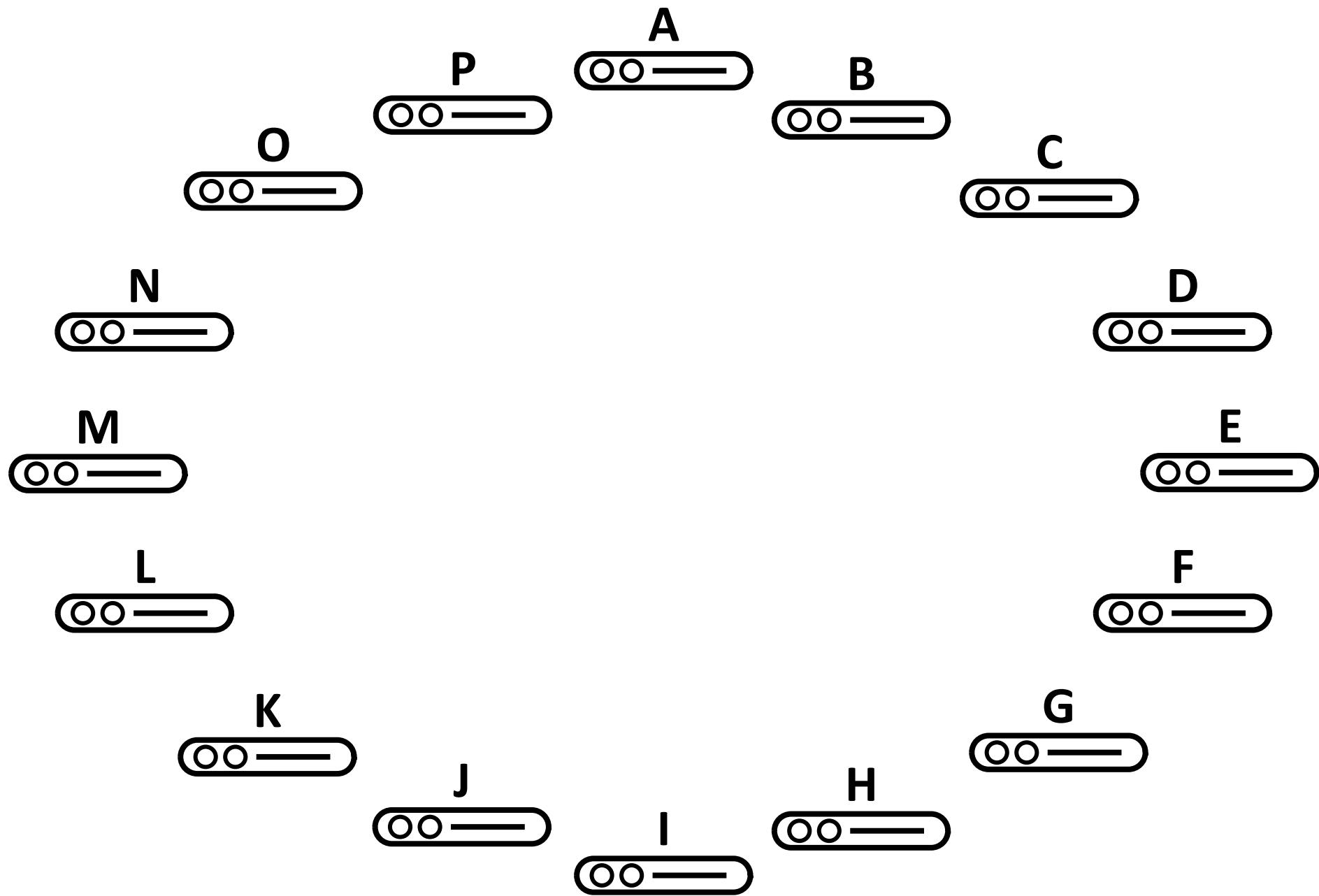












N



P



A



C



A diagram consisting of a horizontal bar with rounded ends. Above the center of the bar is a large black '0'. On the left side of the bar, there are two small black circles. A horizontal line segment is drawn on the bar, starting from the right side of the second circle and extending to the right edge of the bar.

B

A horizontal bar with a rounded left end and a straight right end. Inside the bar, on the left, are two small circles. To the right of the circles is a horizontal line segment.

D



A diagram of a horizontal bar with rounded ends. On the left side of the bar, there are two small circles. On the right side, there is a vertical line segment. Above the bar, centered, is the letter 'L'.

J



G

○○ —

E

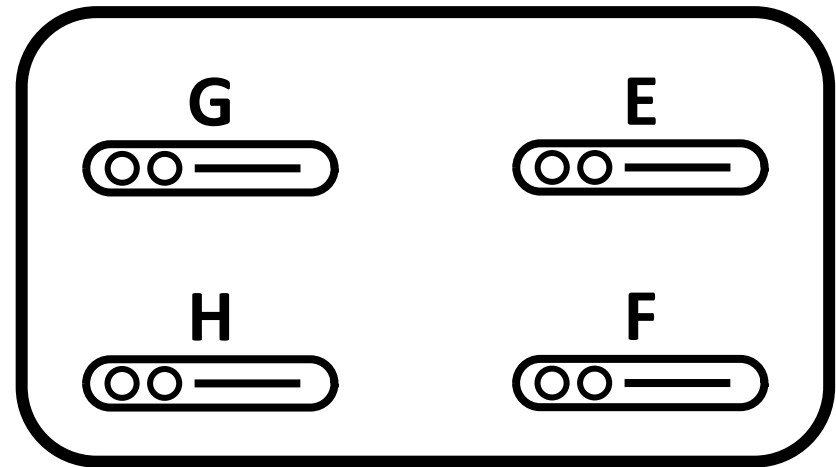
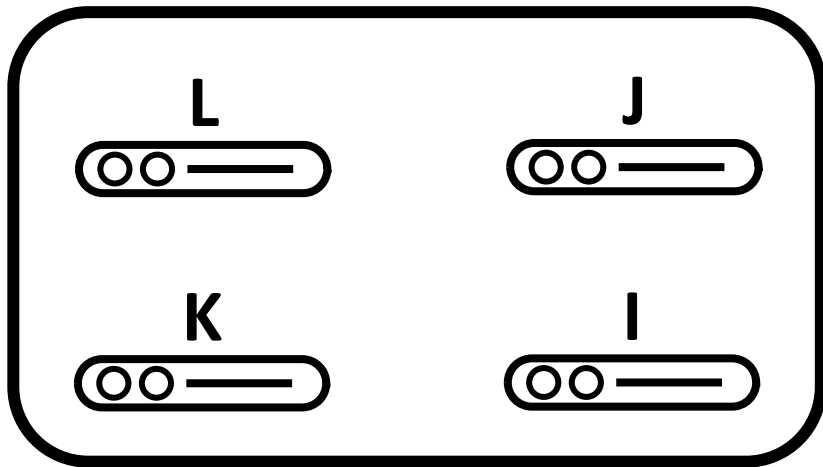
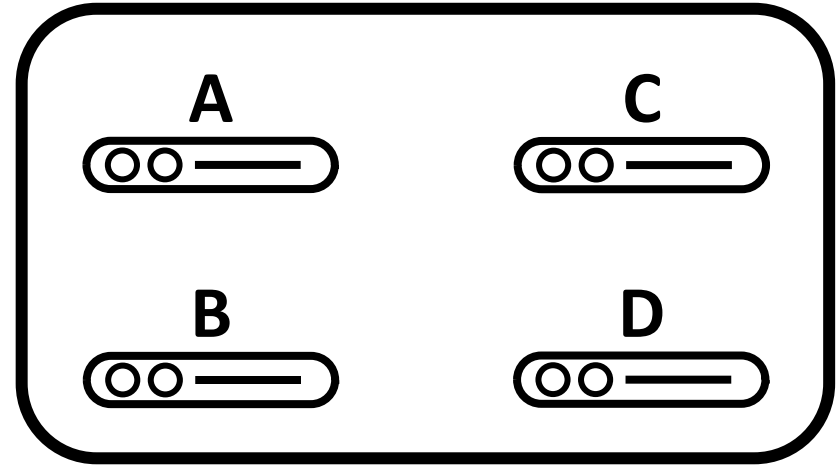
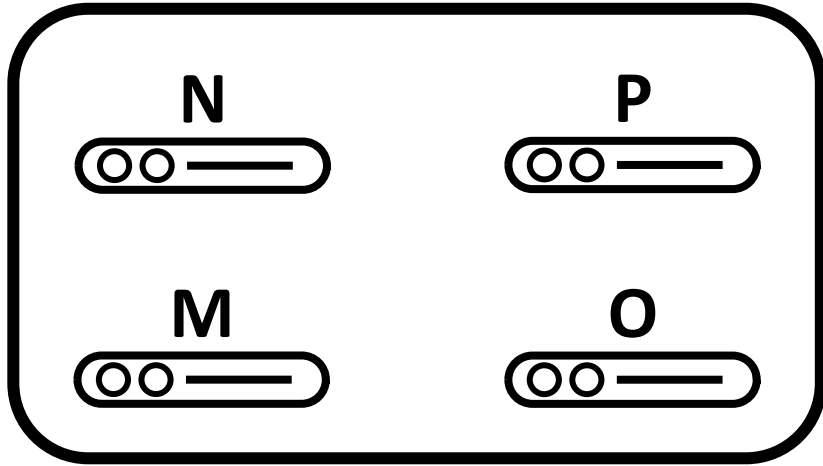


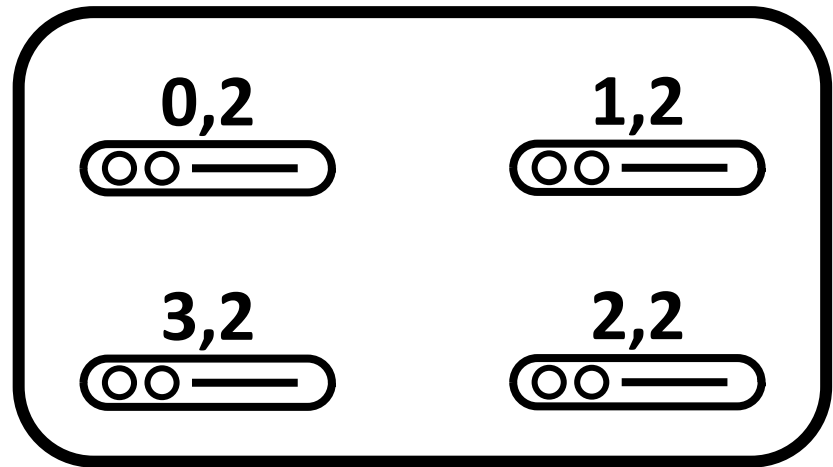
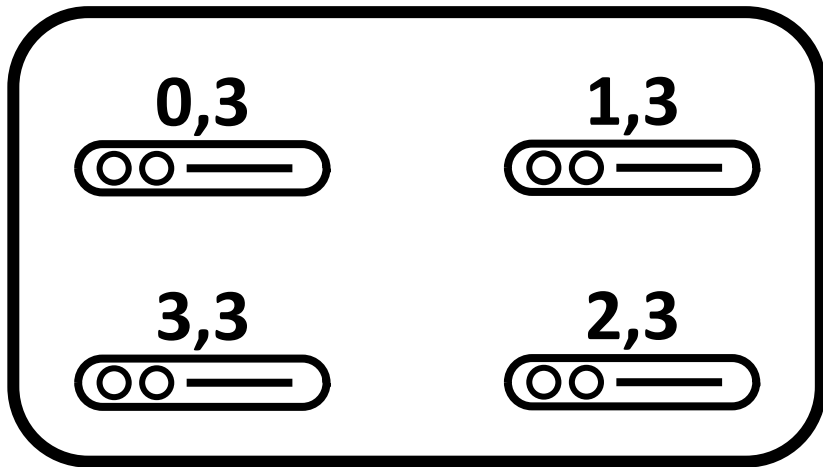
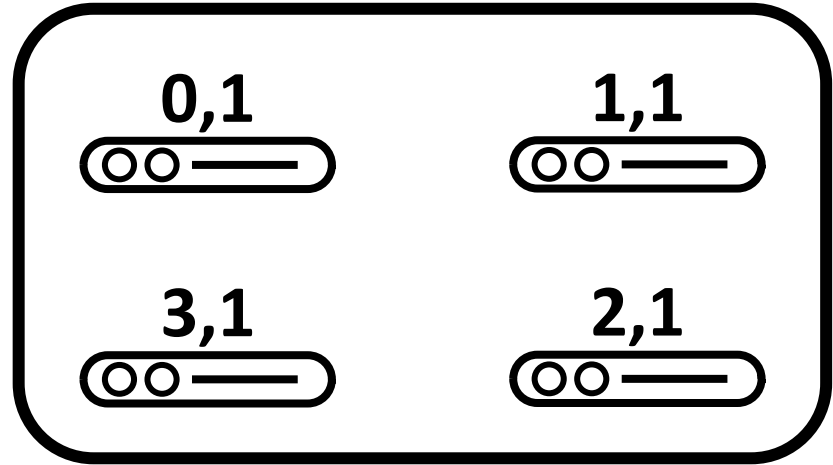
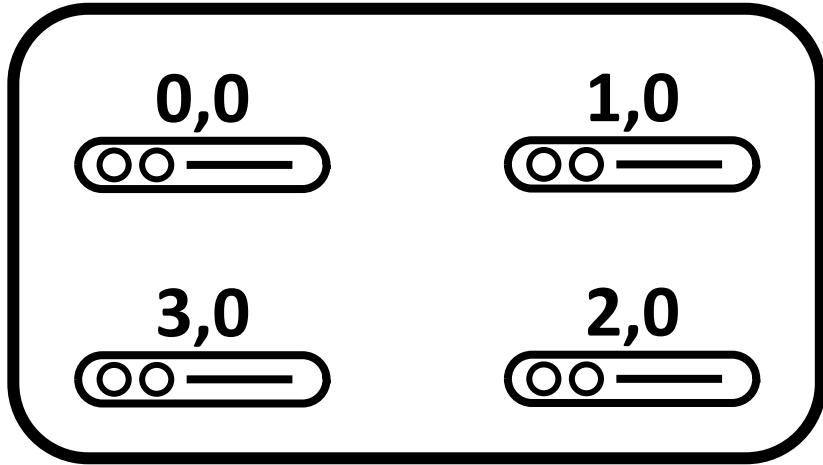
K

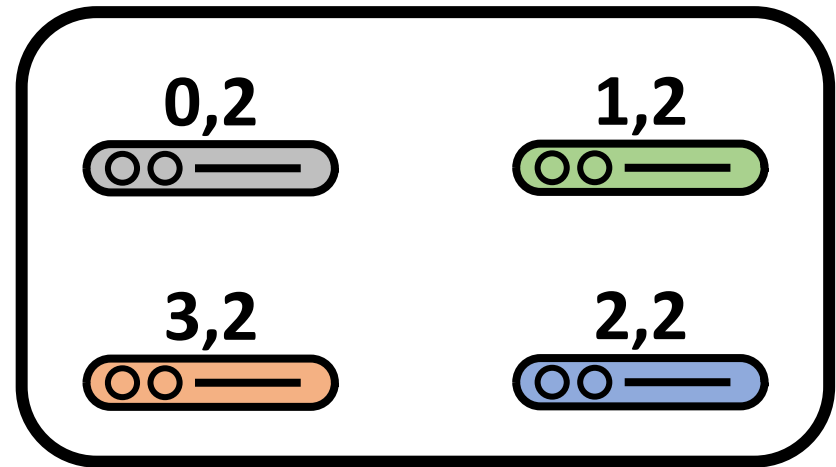
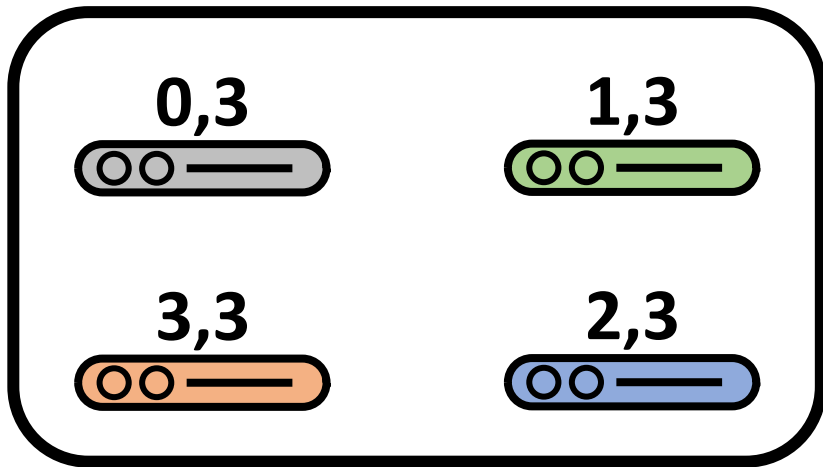
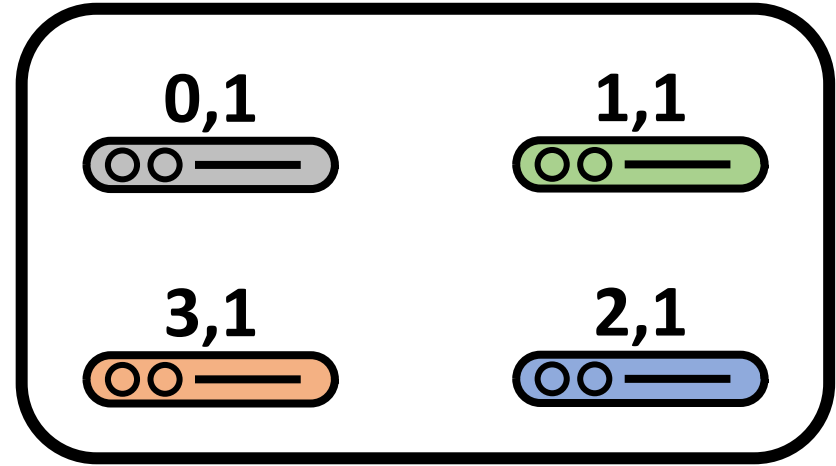
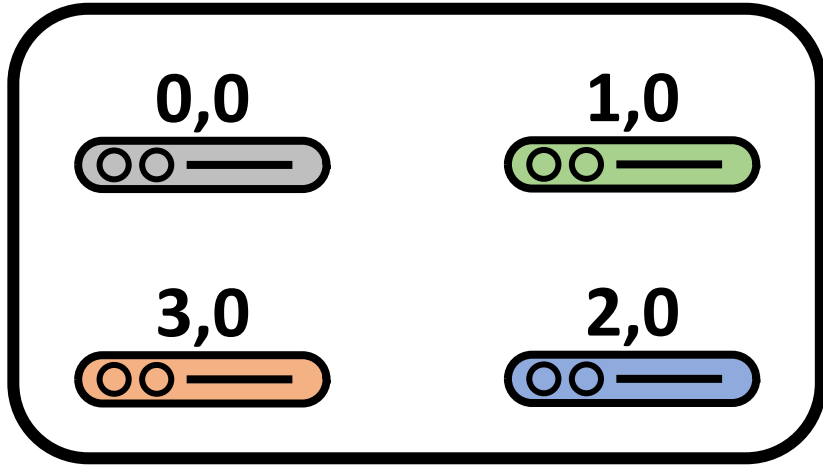


F

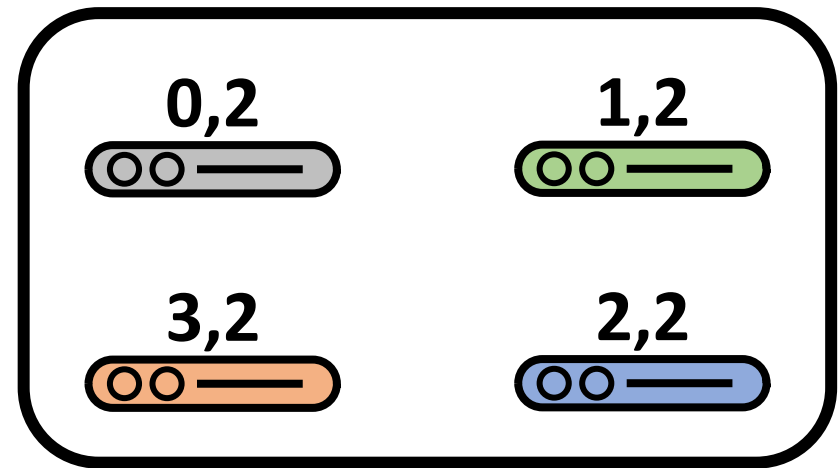
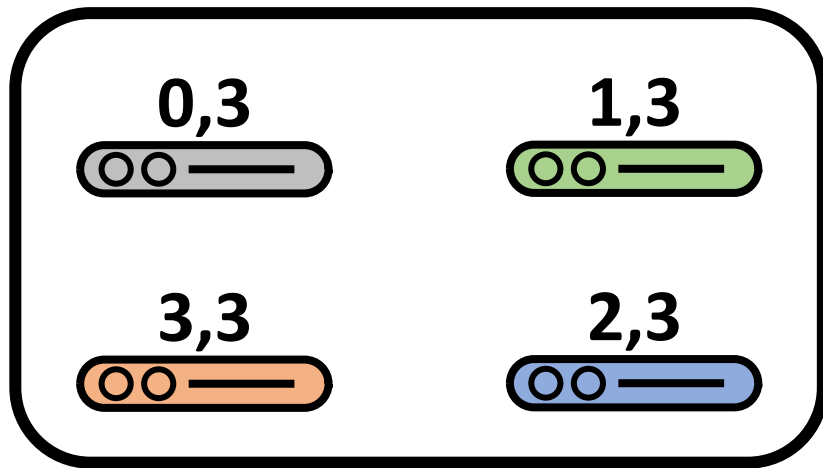
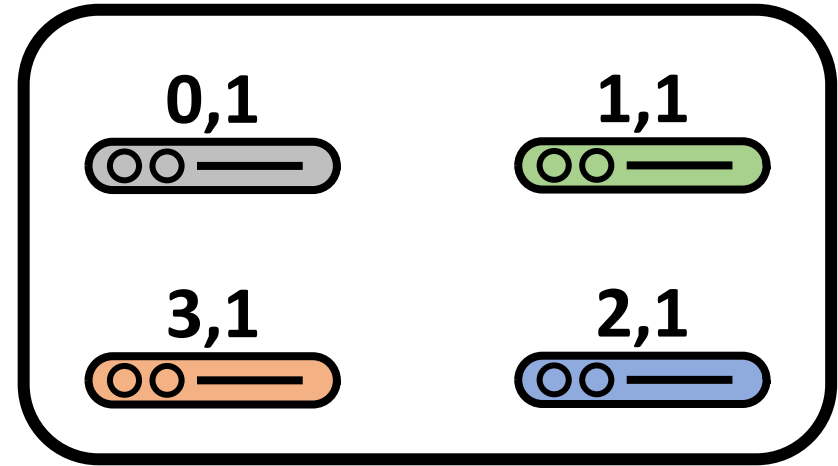
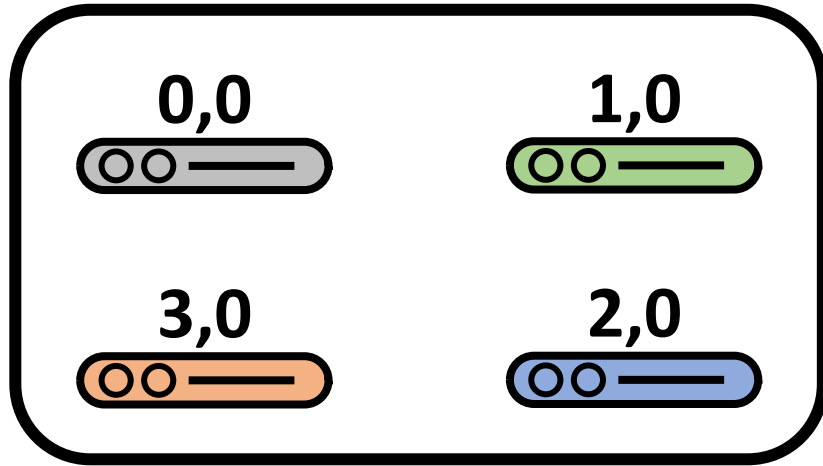
○○ —



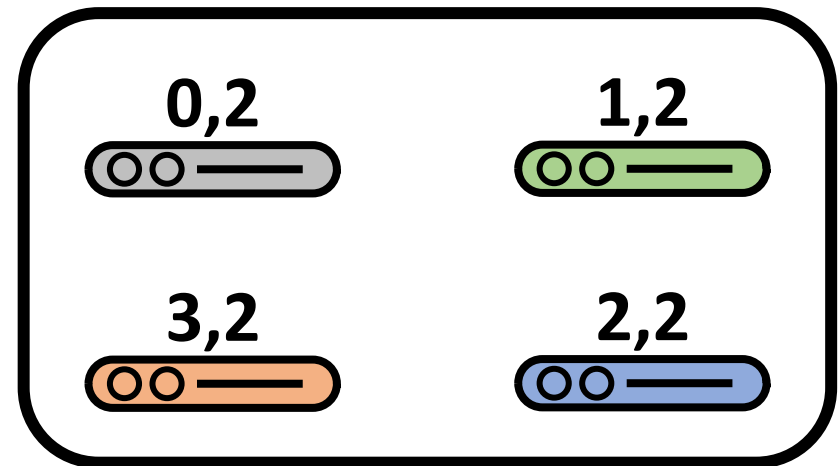
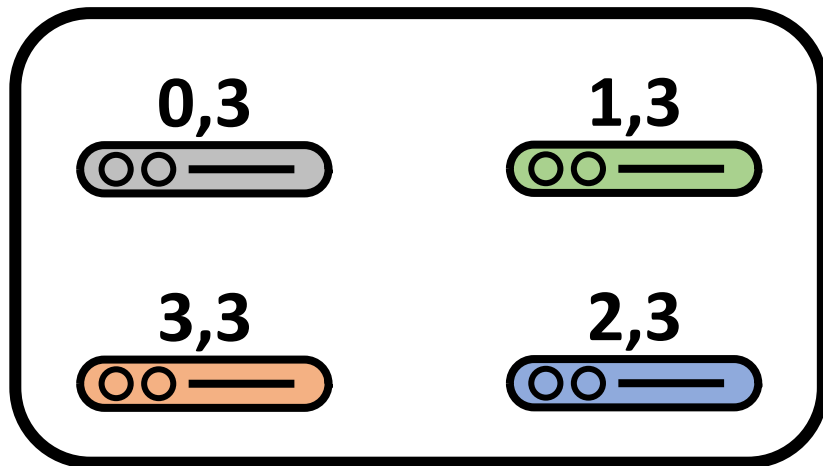
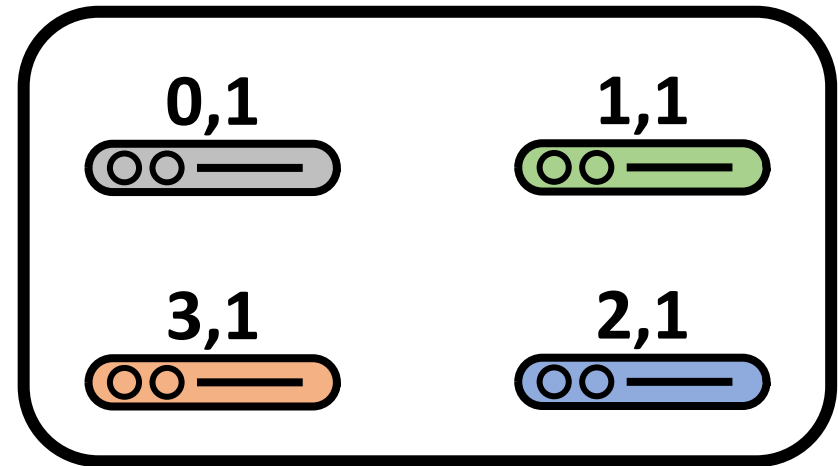
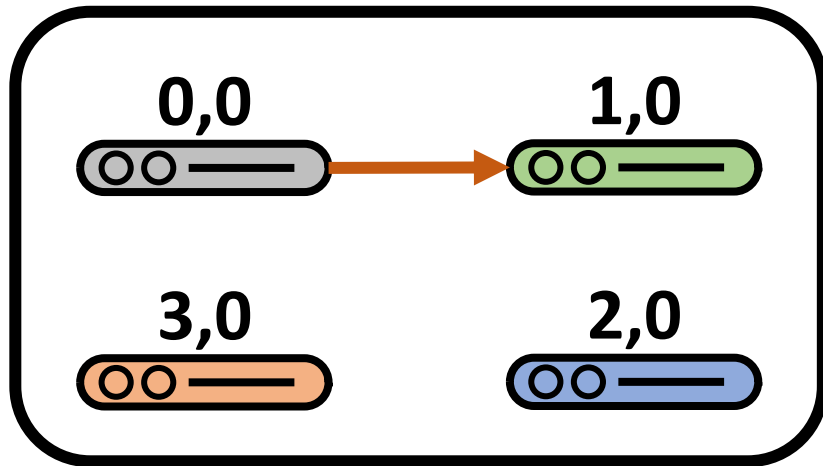




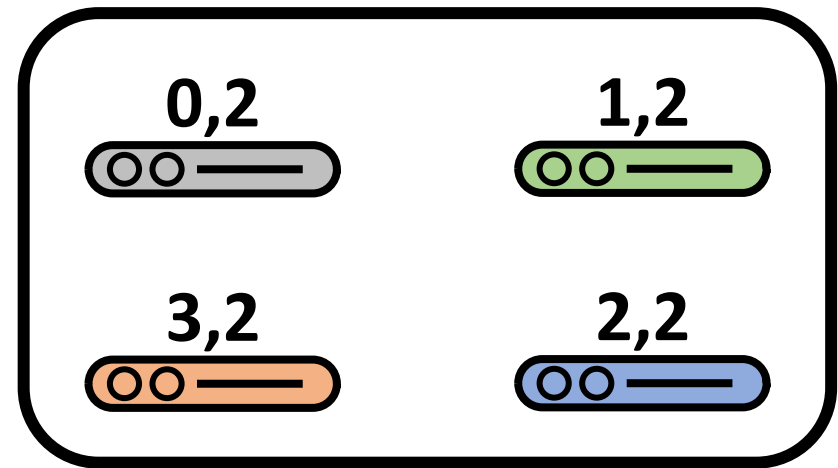
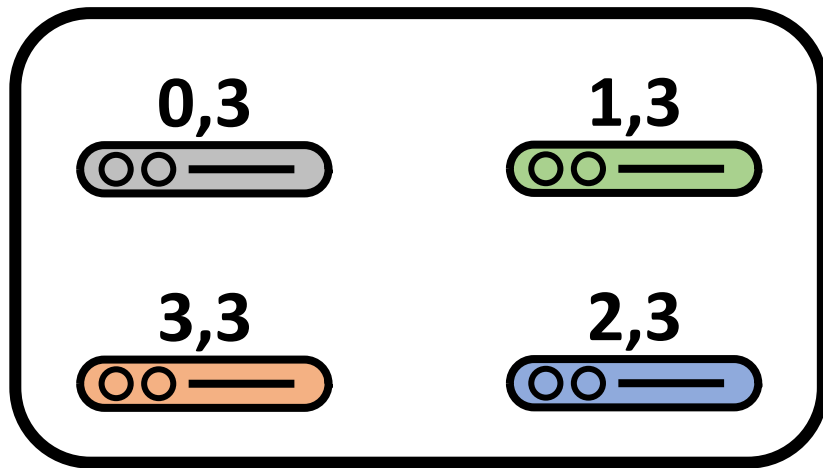
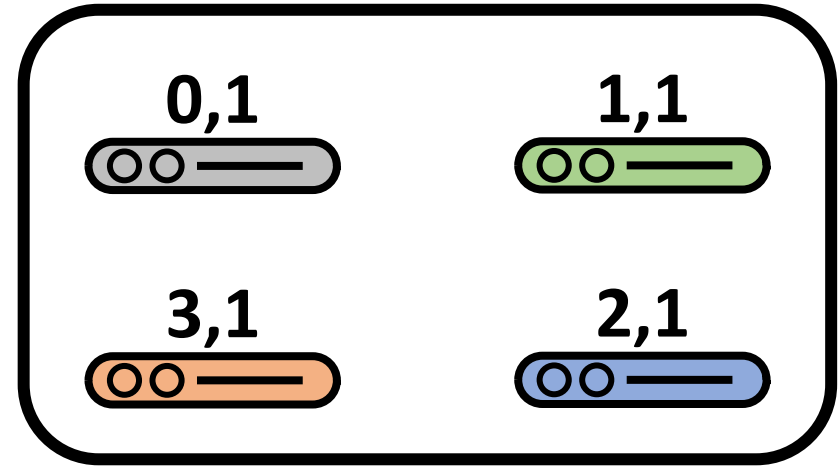
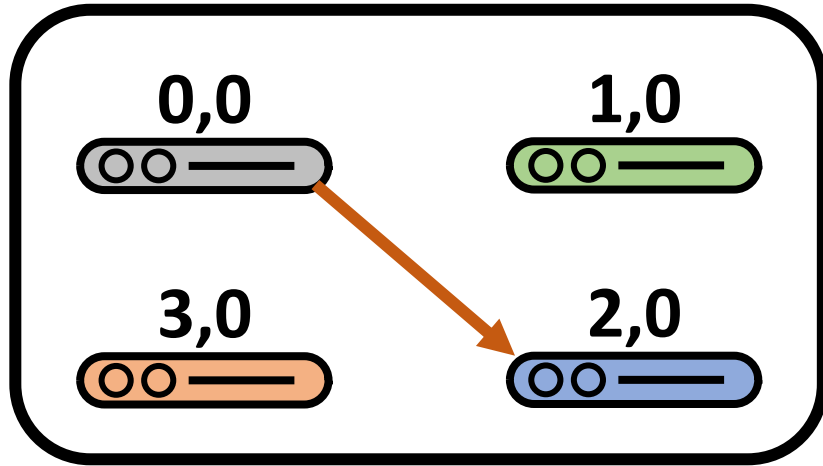
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



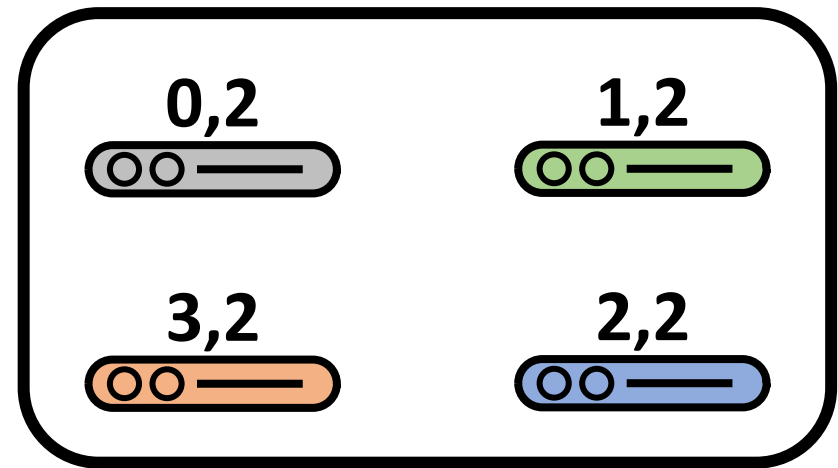
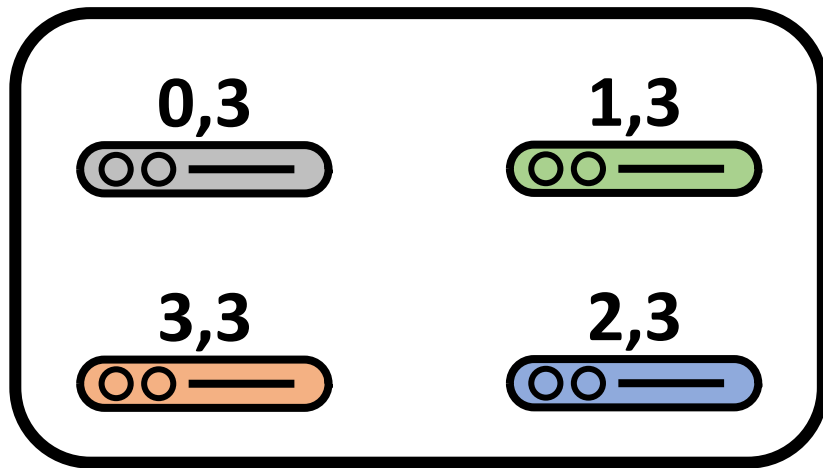
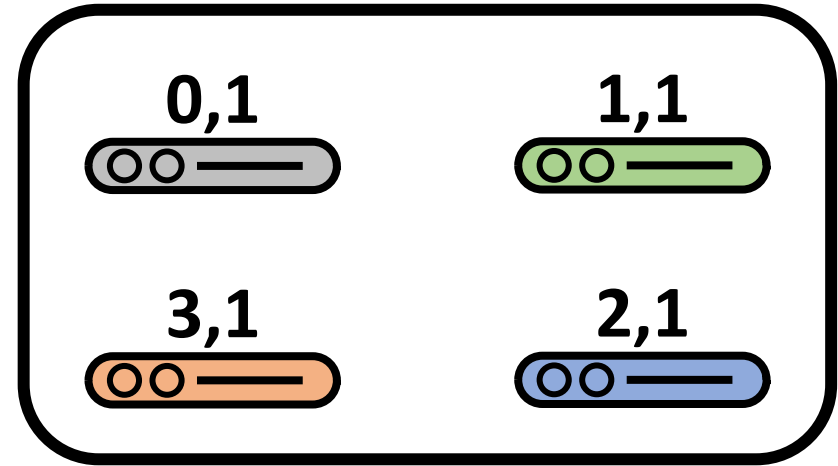
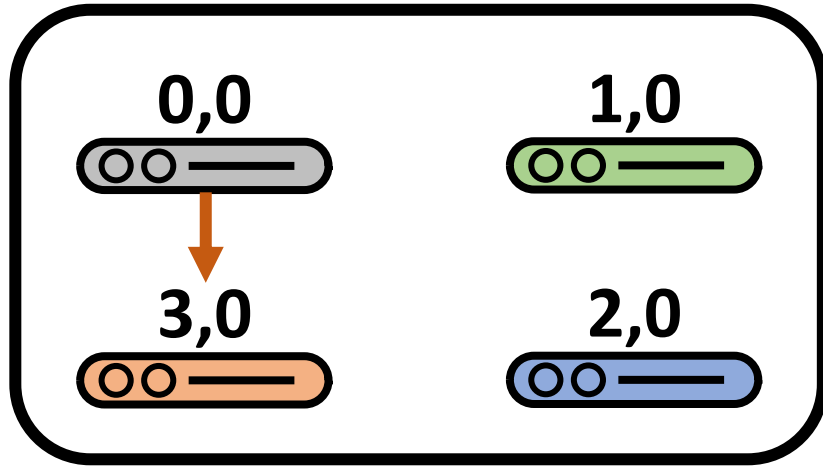
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



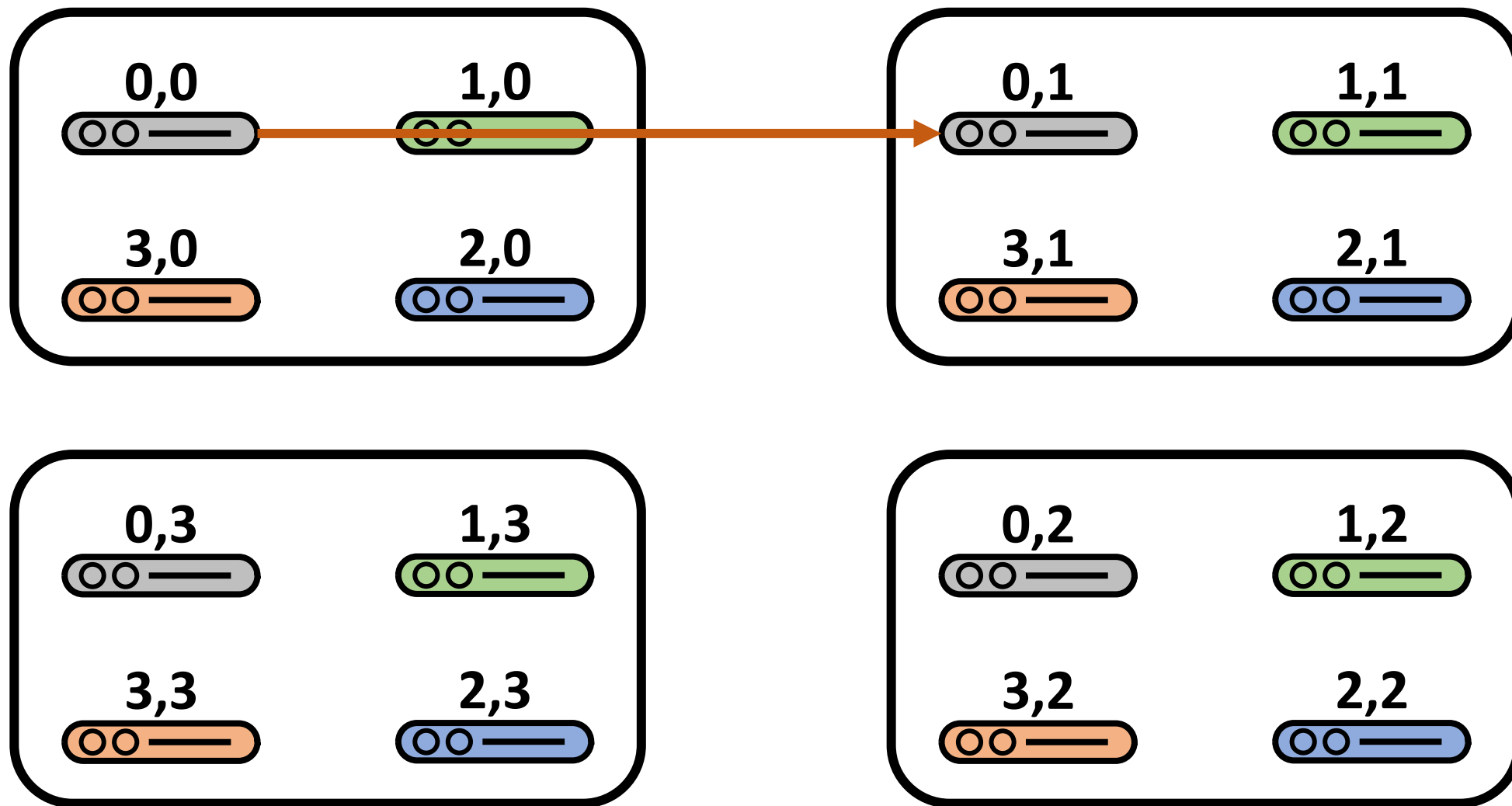
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



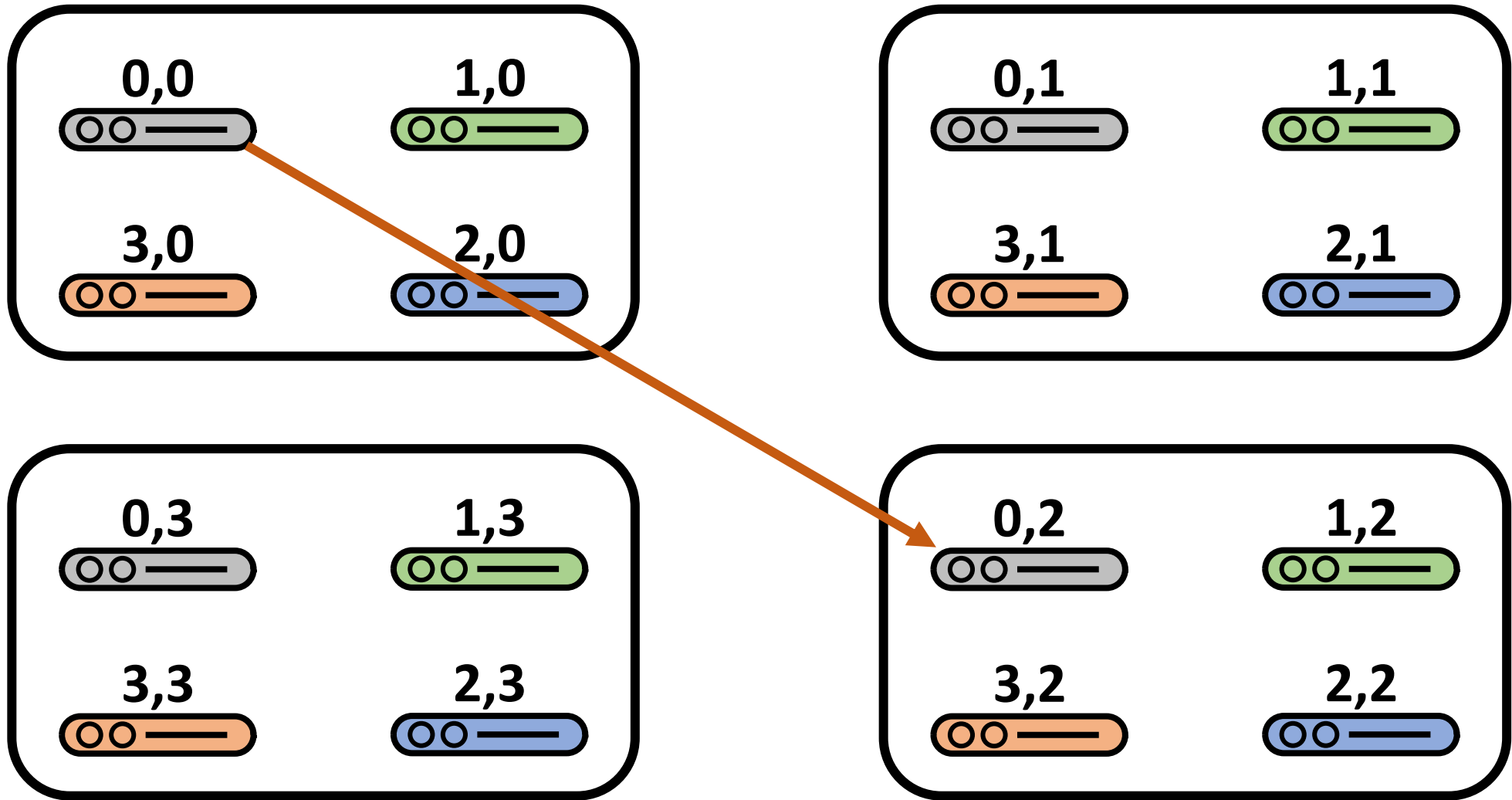
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



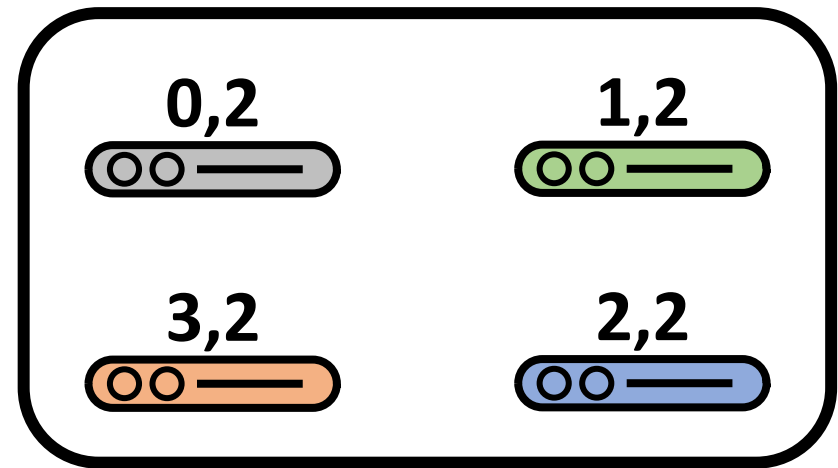
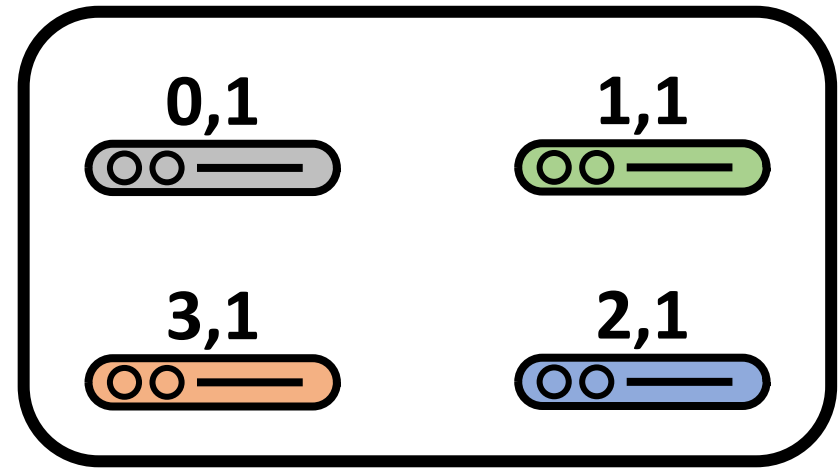
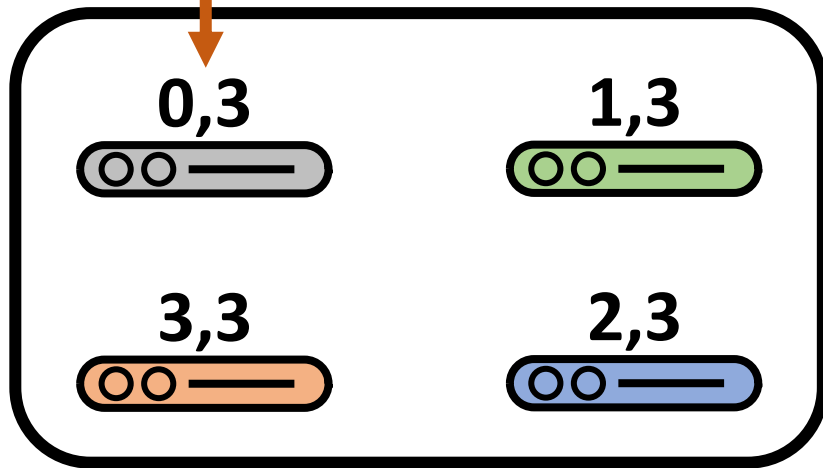
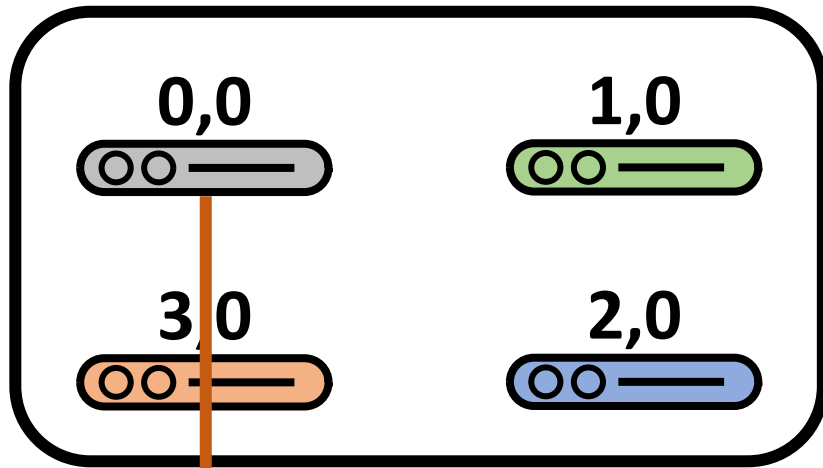
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



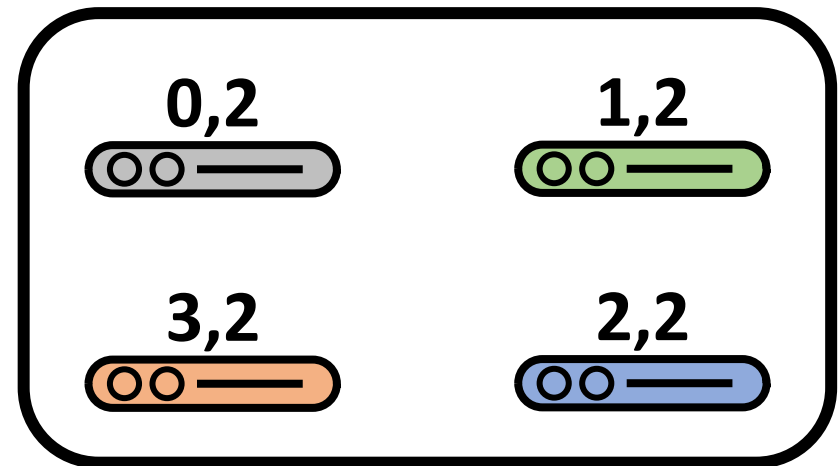
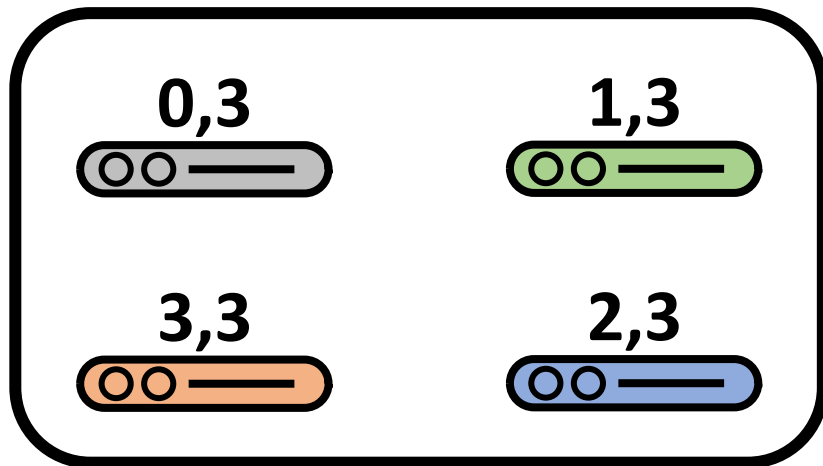
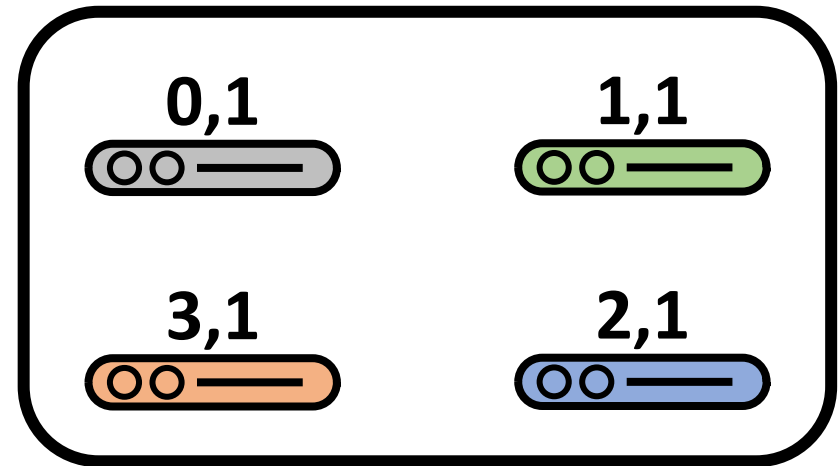
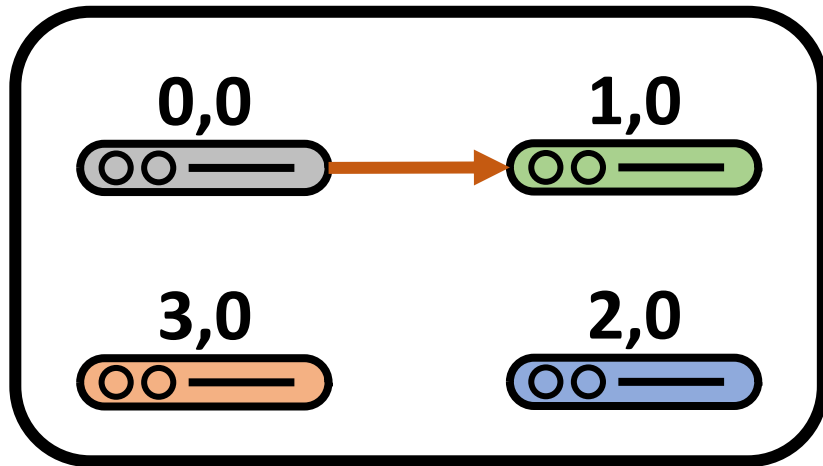
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



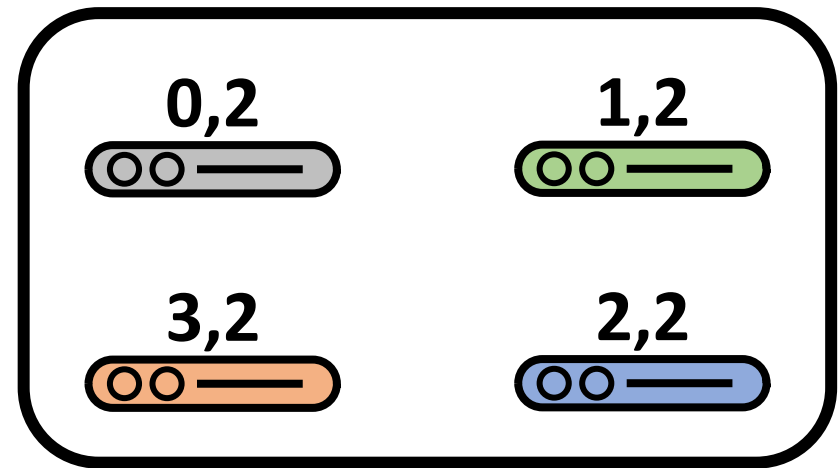
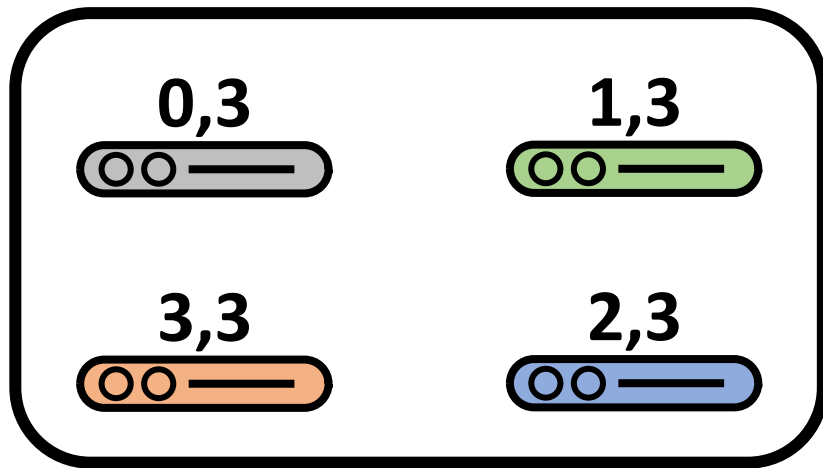
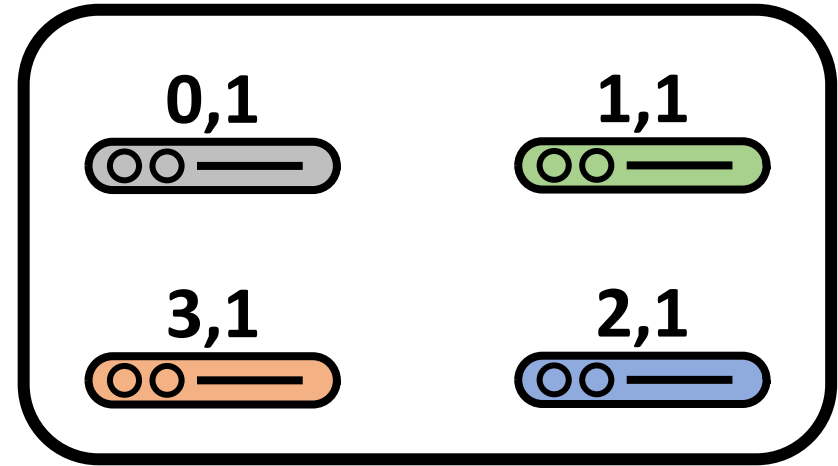
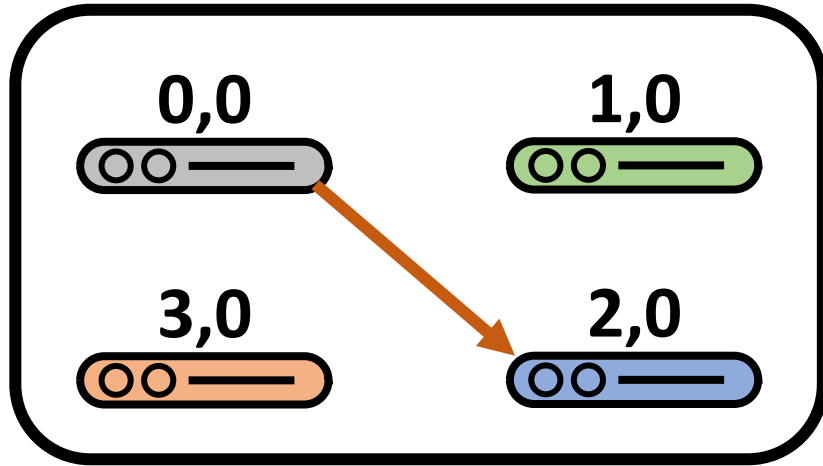
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



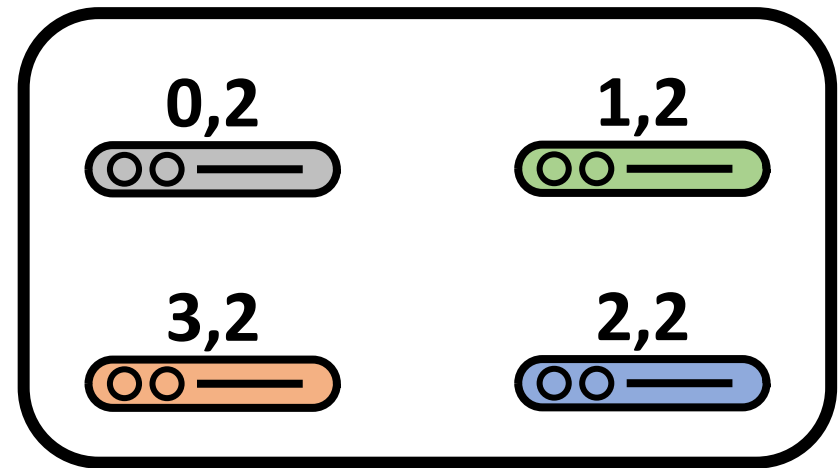
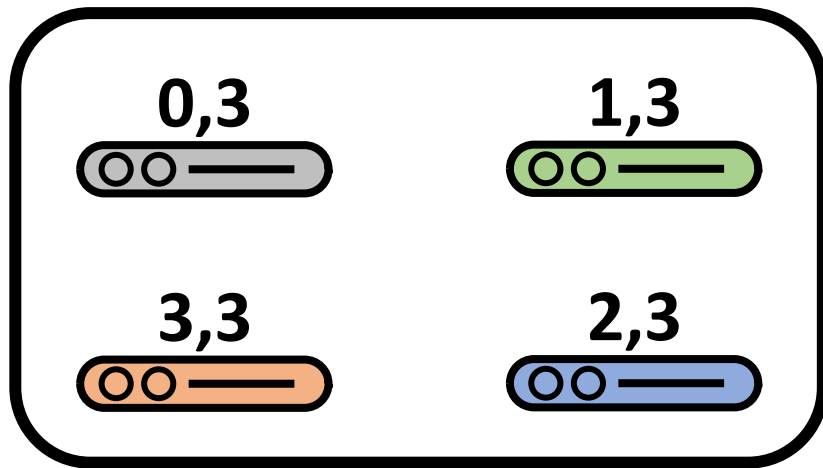
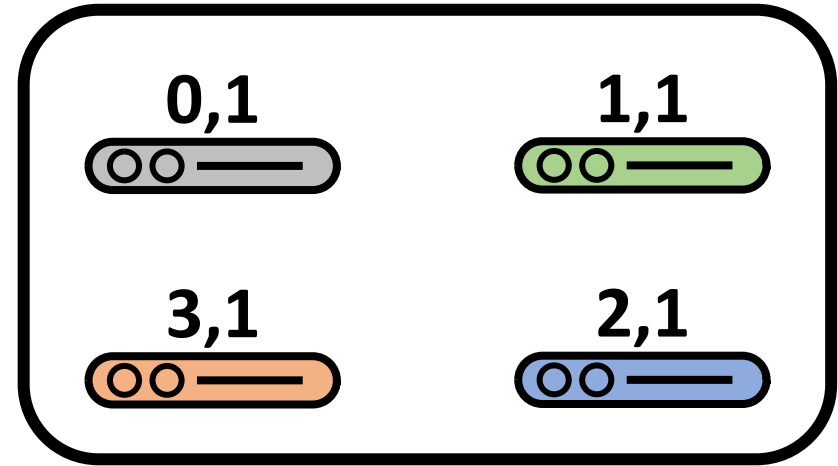
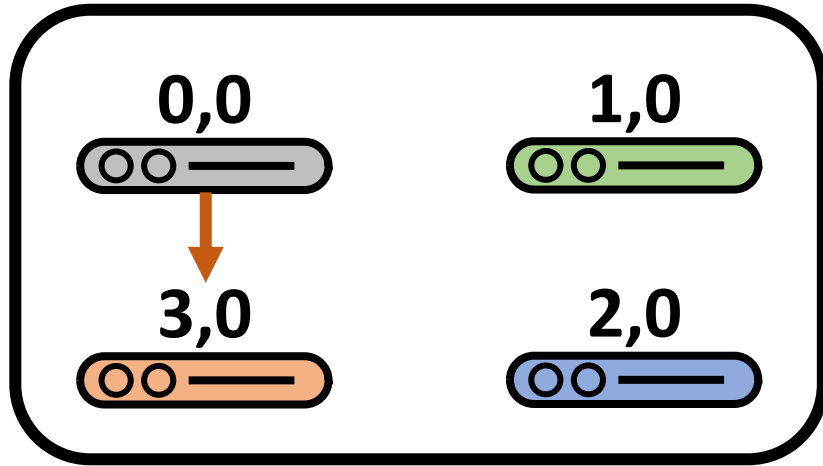
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



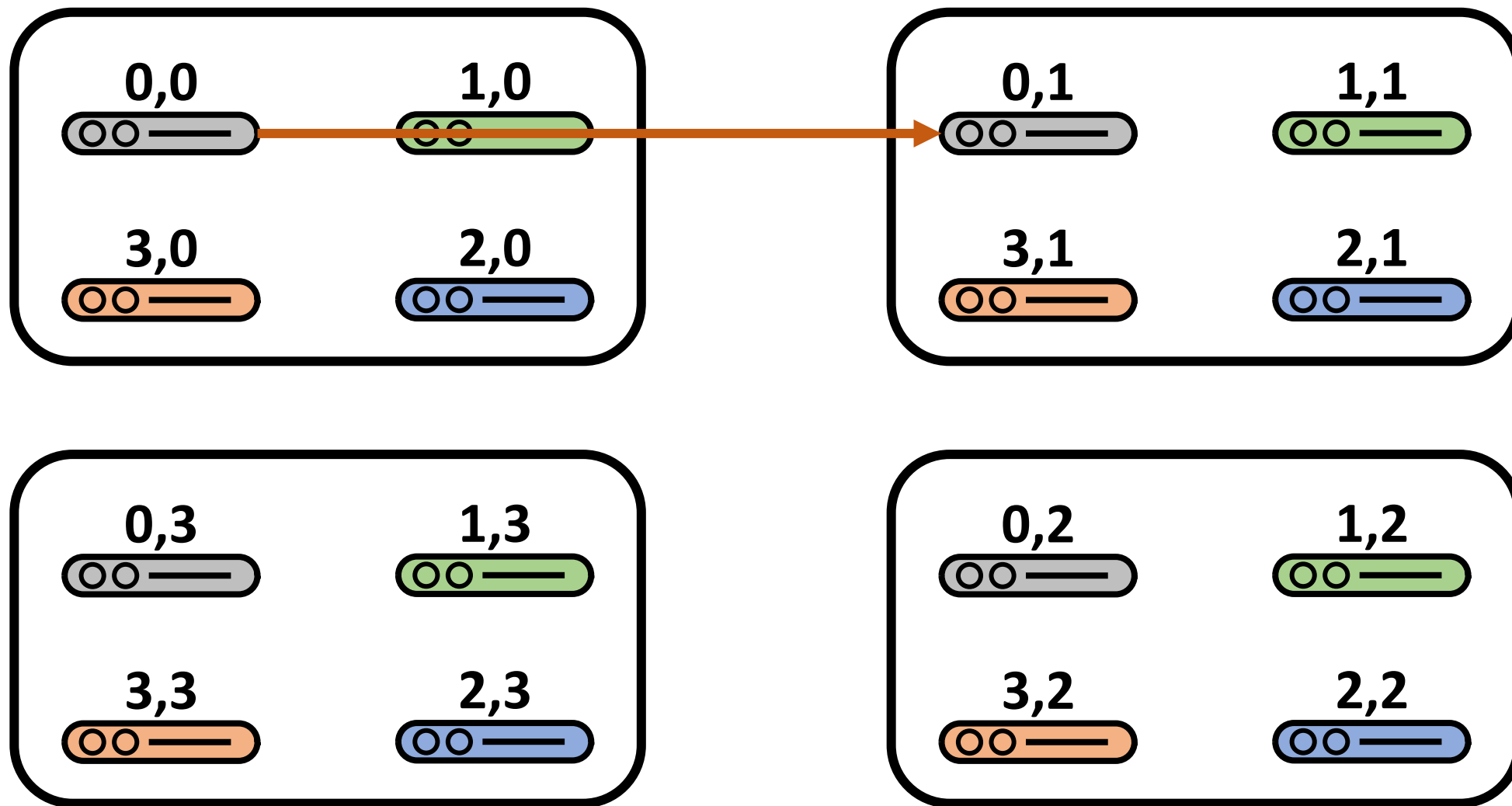
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



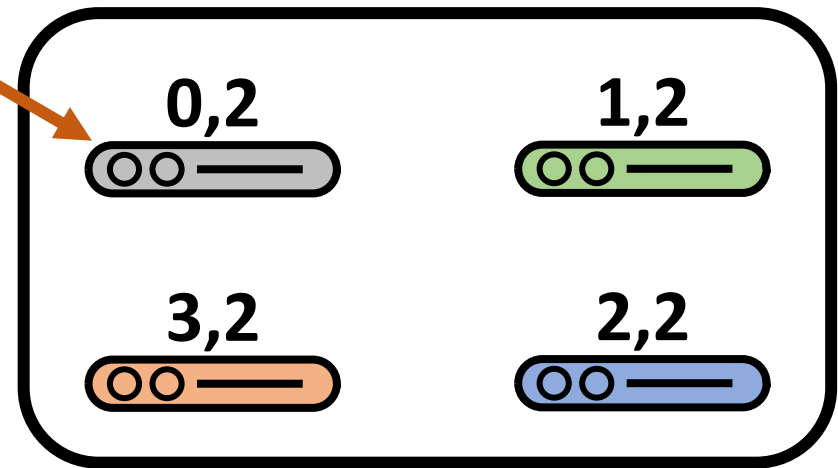
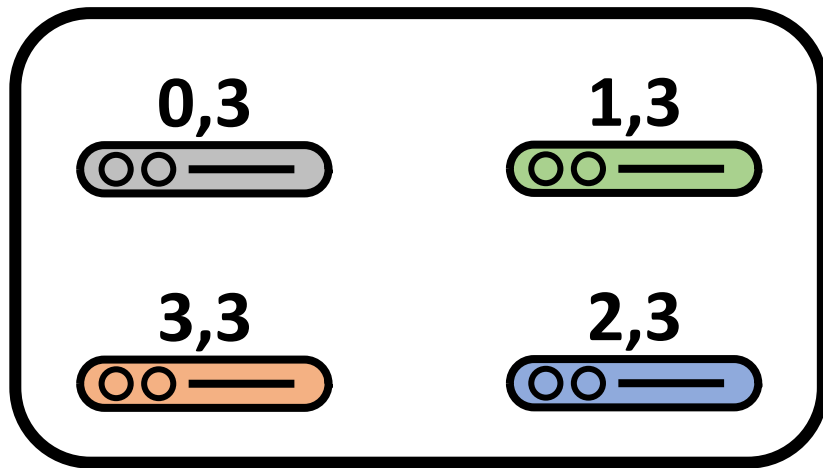
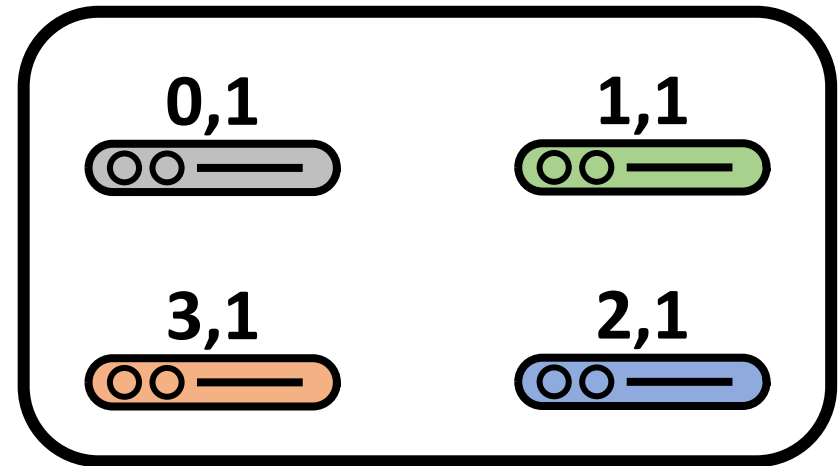
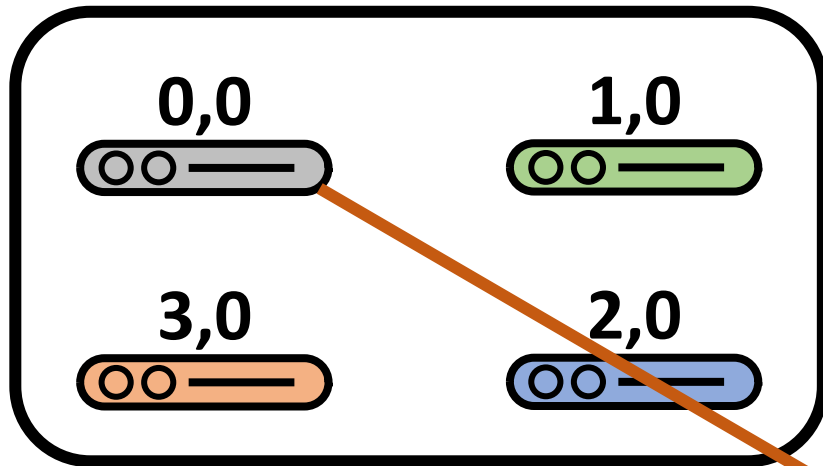
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



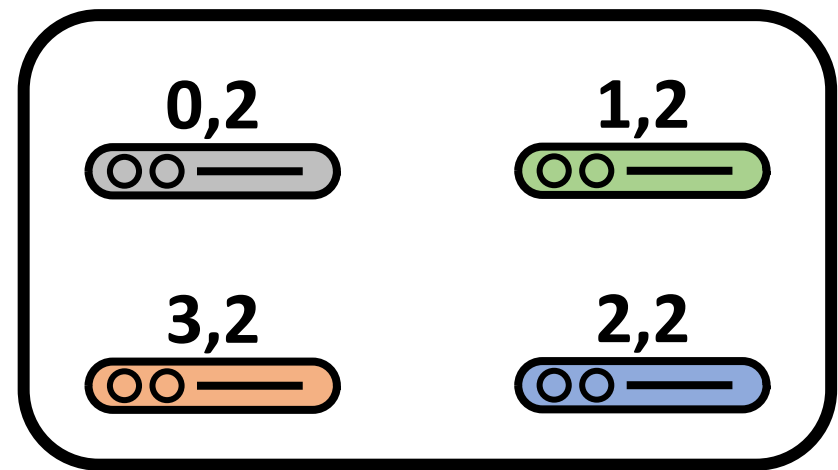
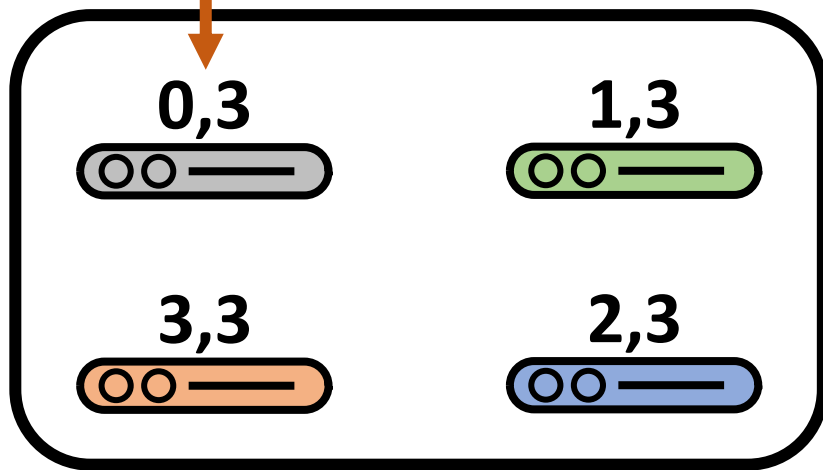
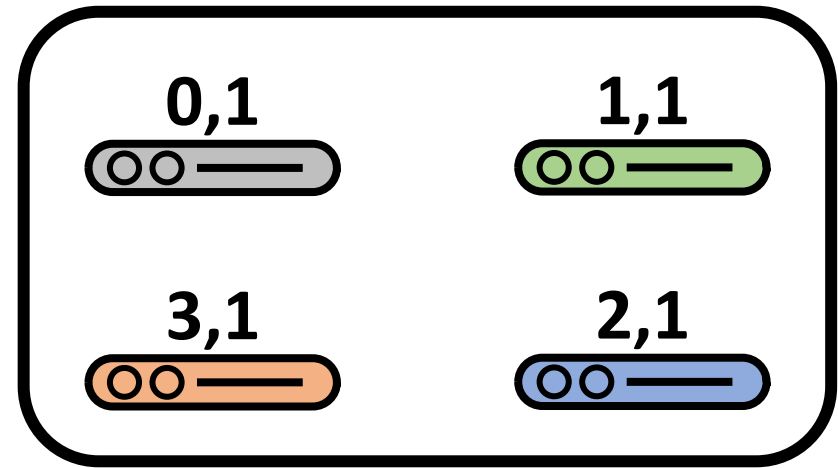
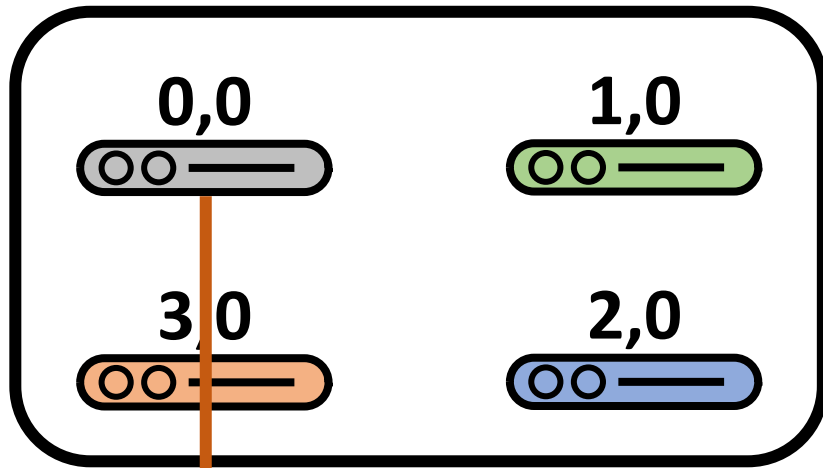
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



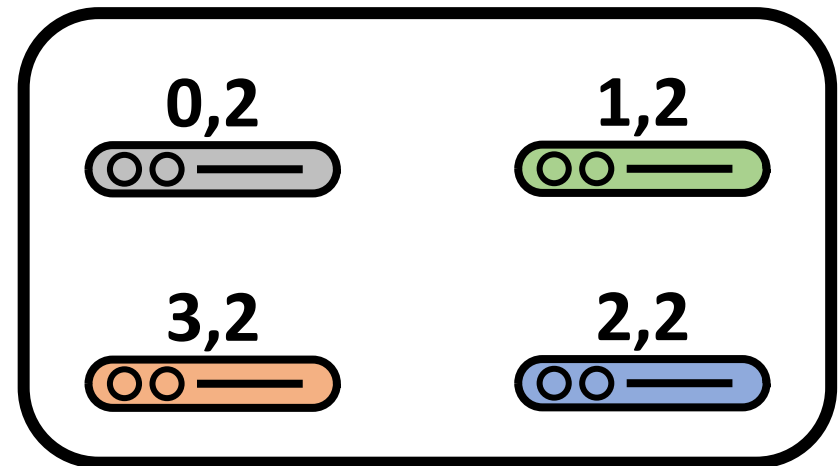
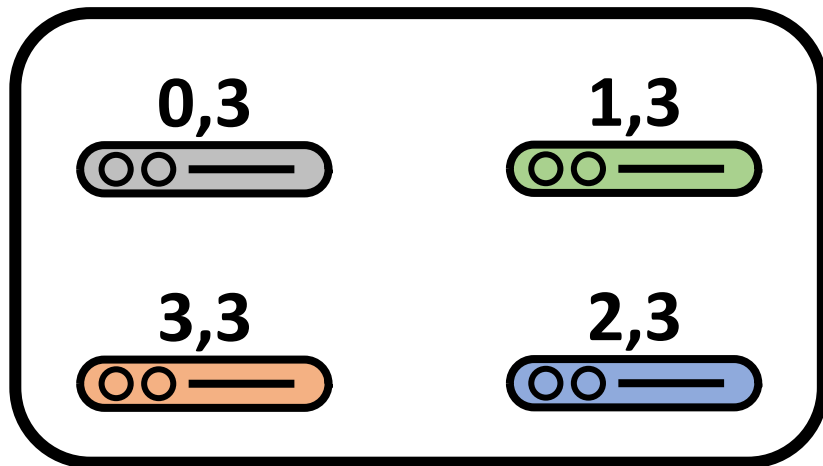
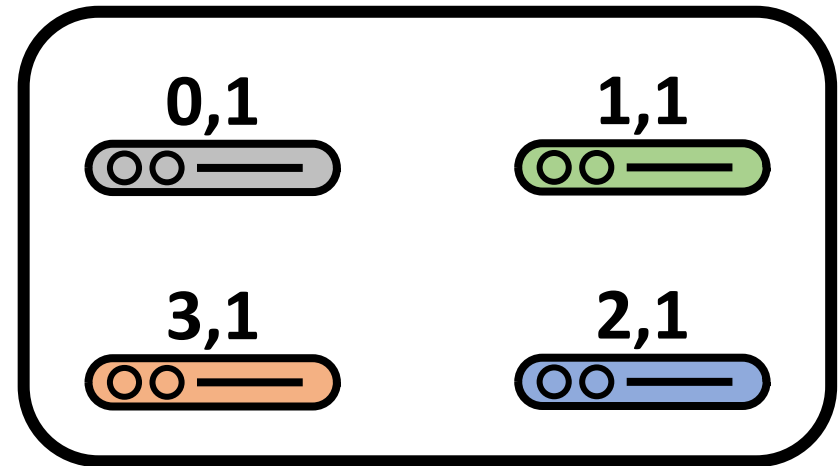
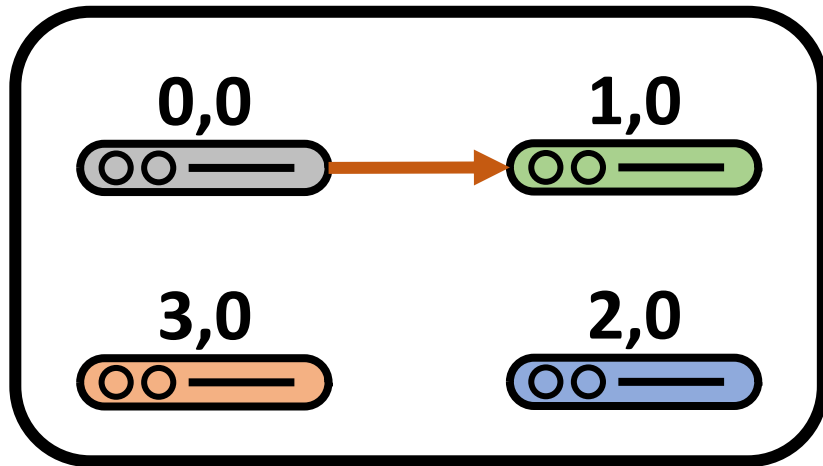
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



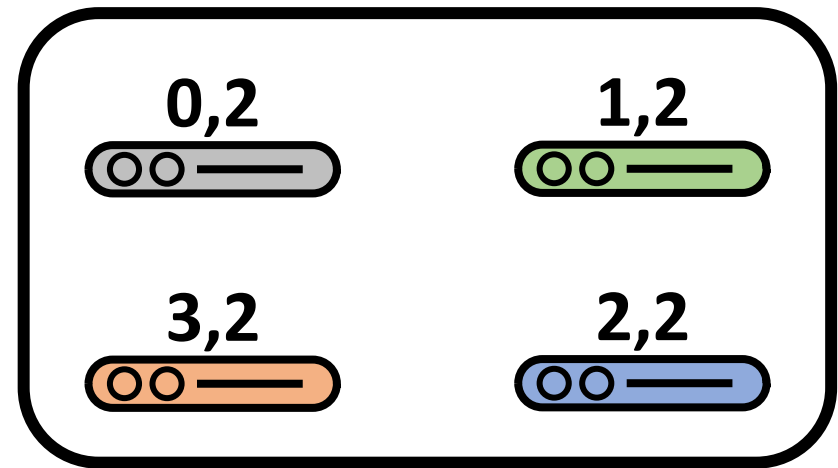
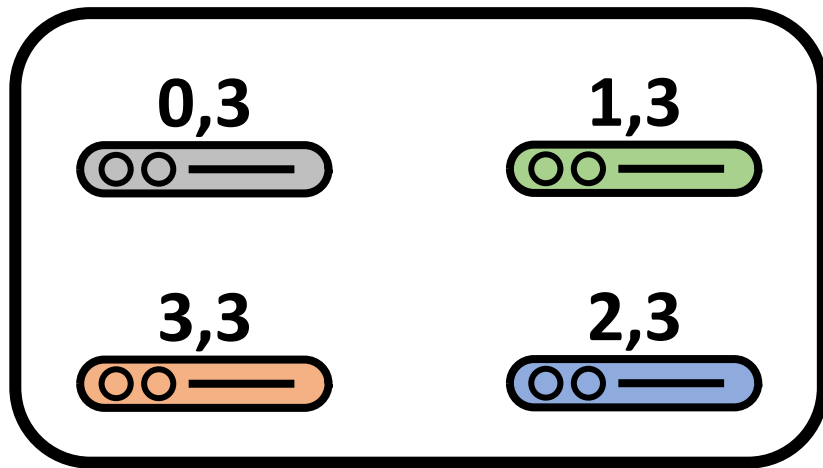
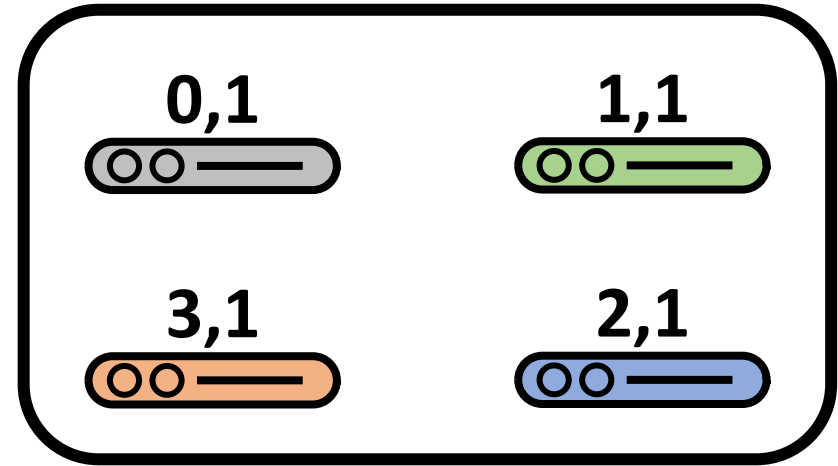
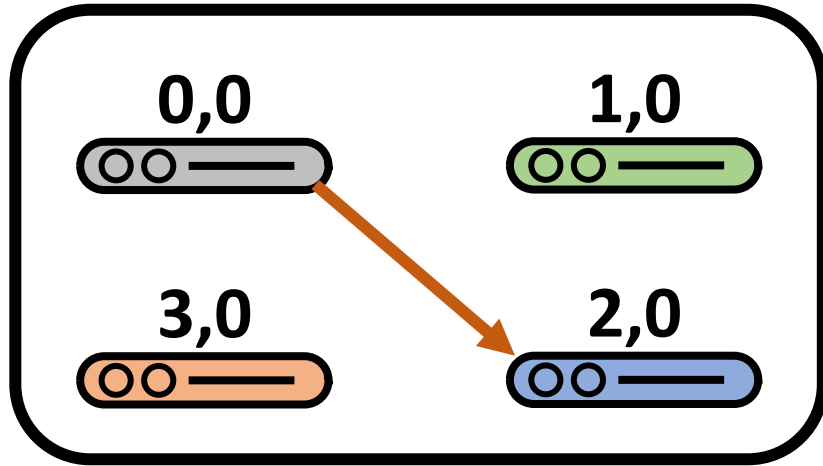
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



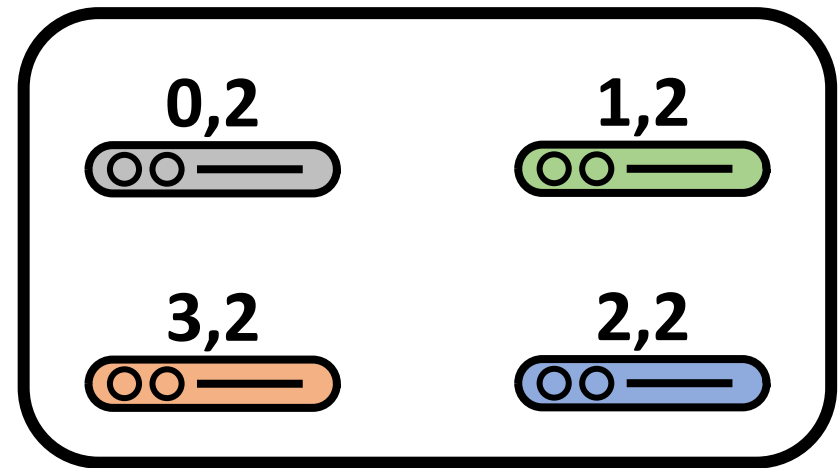
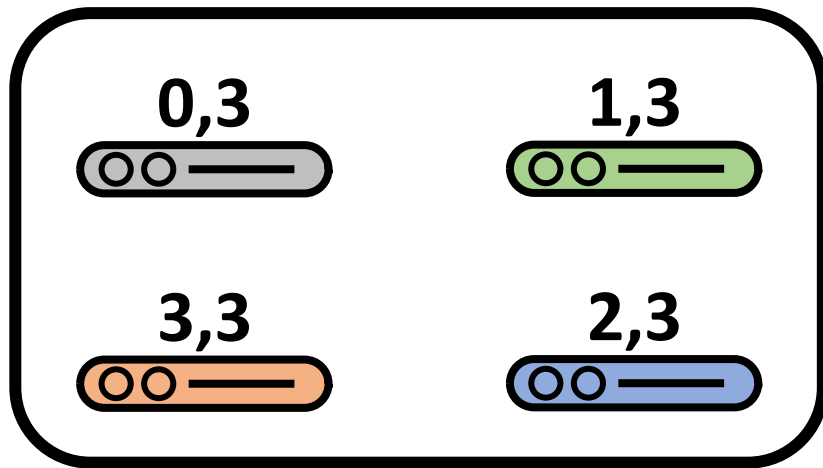
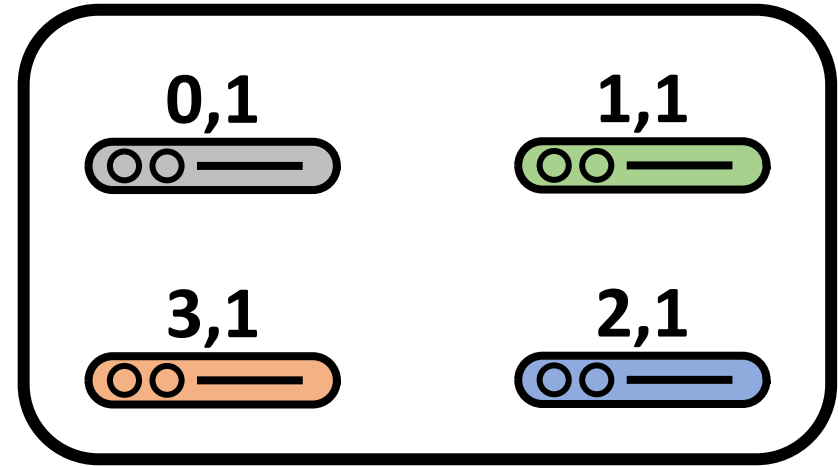
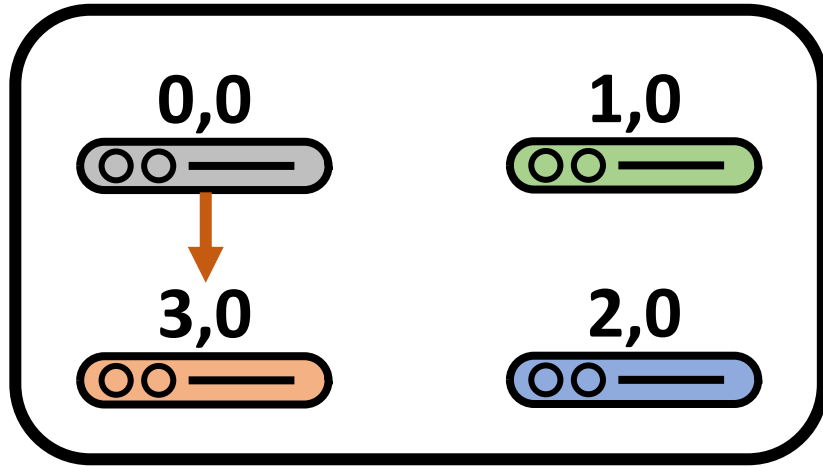
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



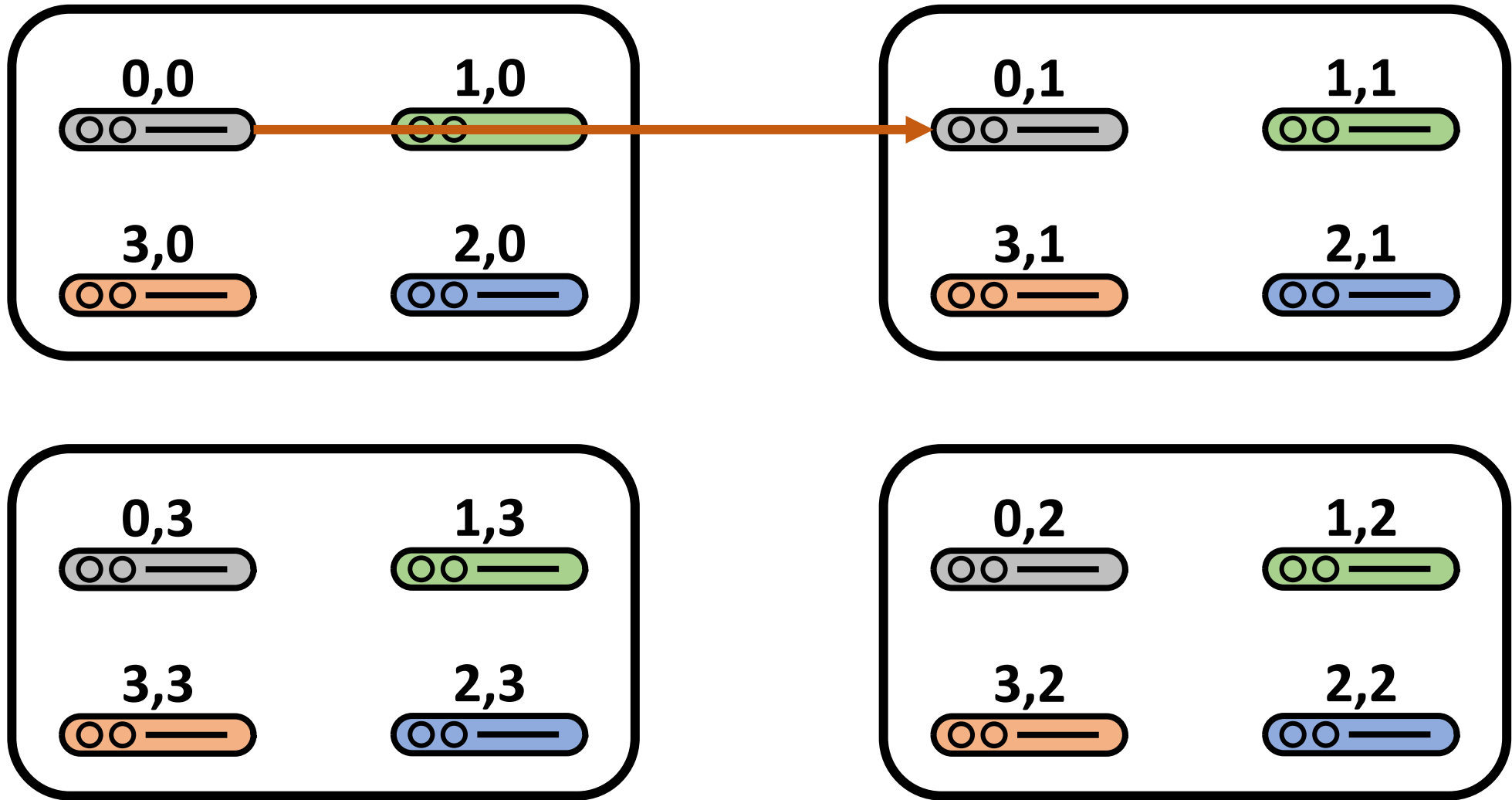
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



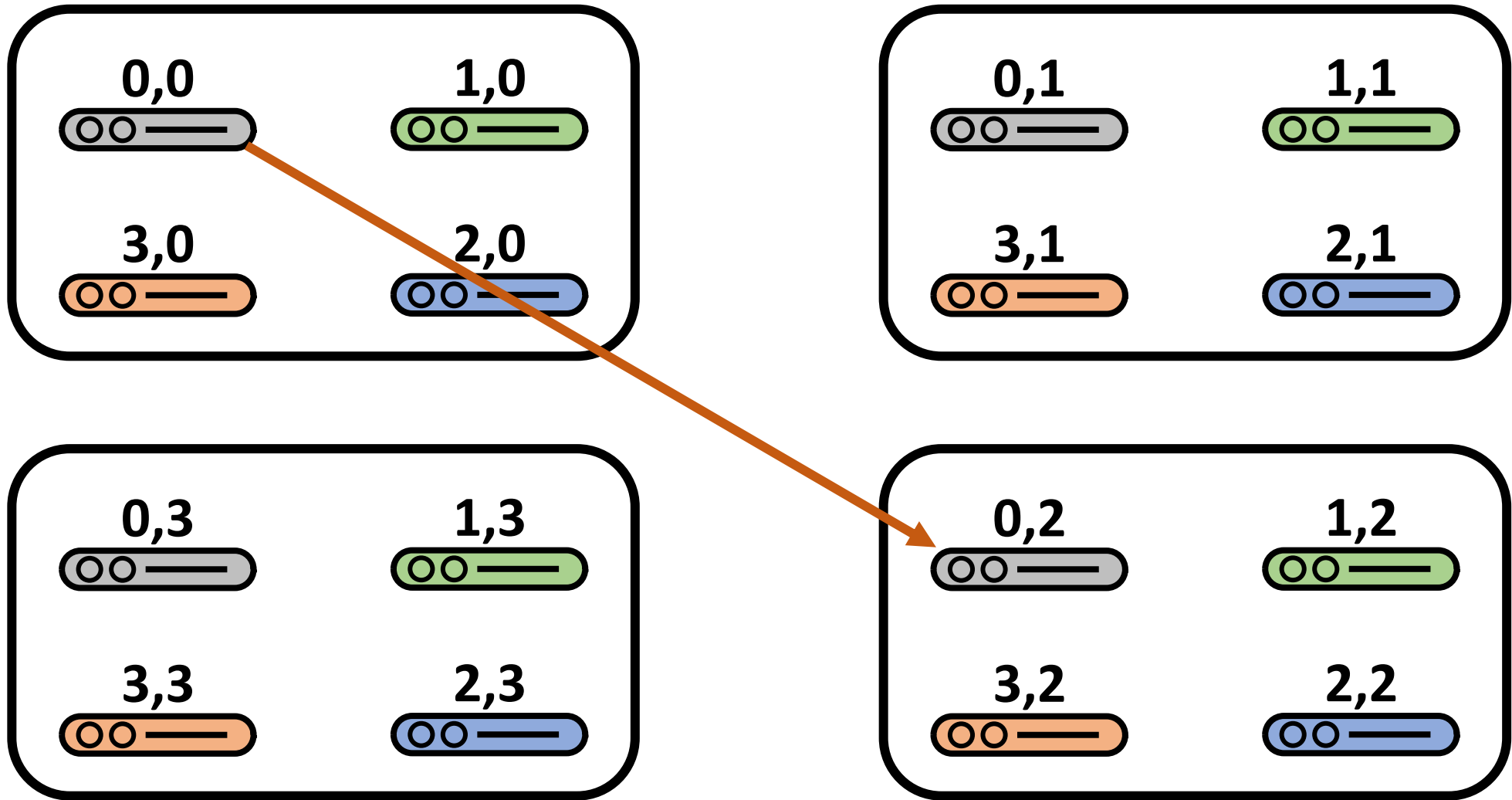
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



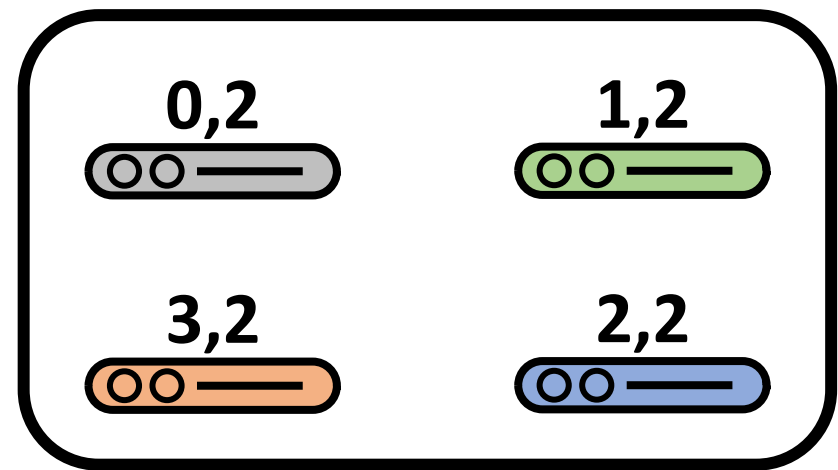
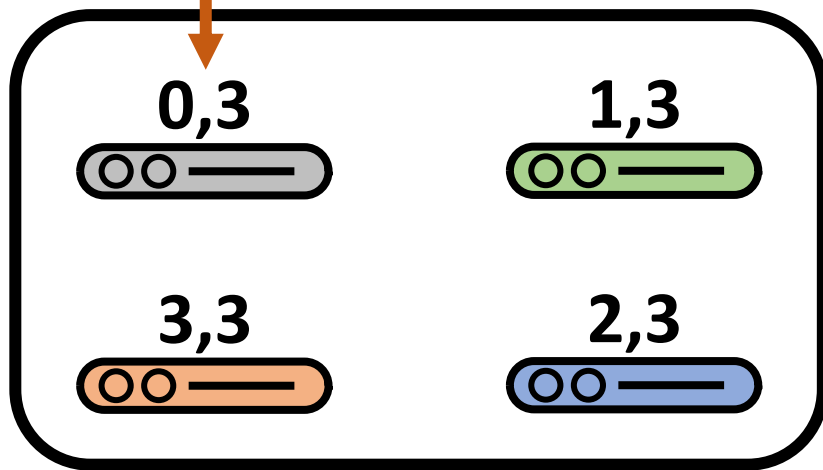
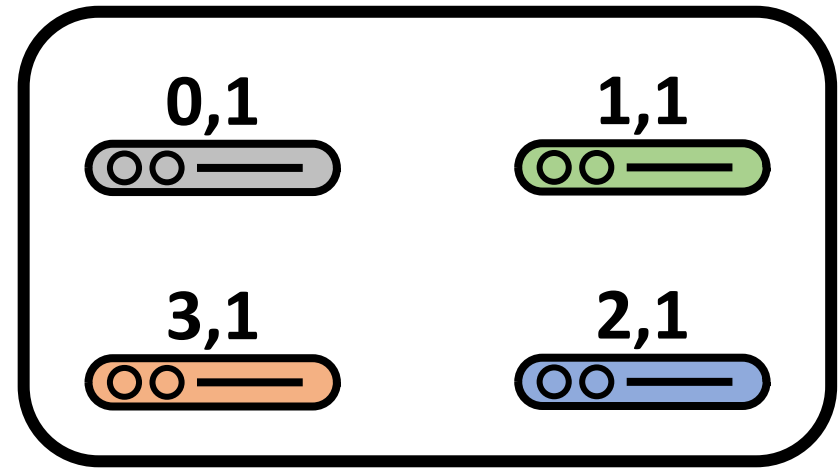
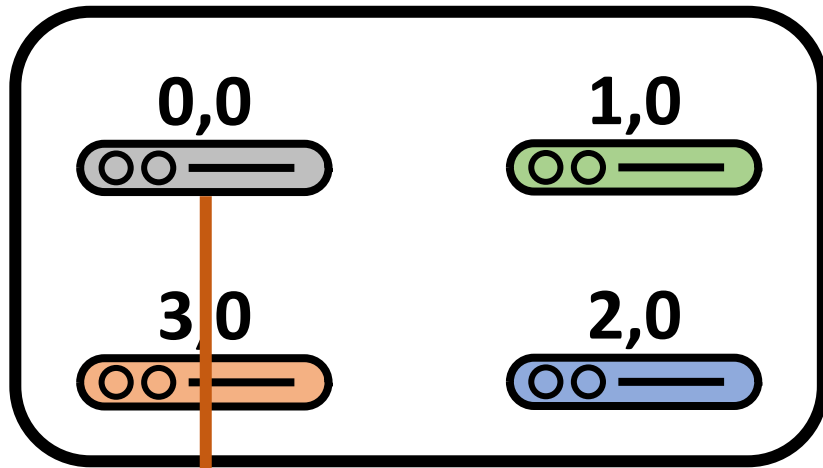
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



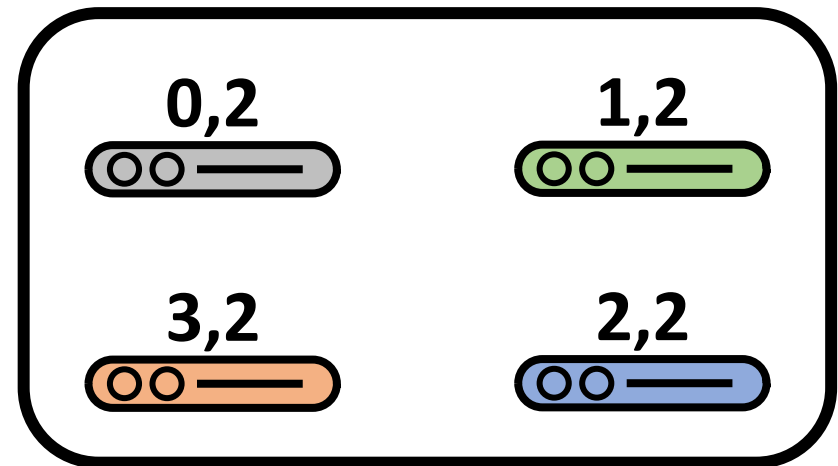
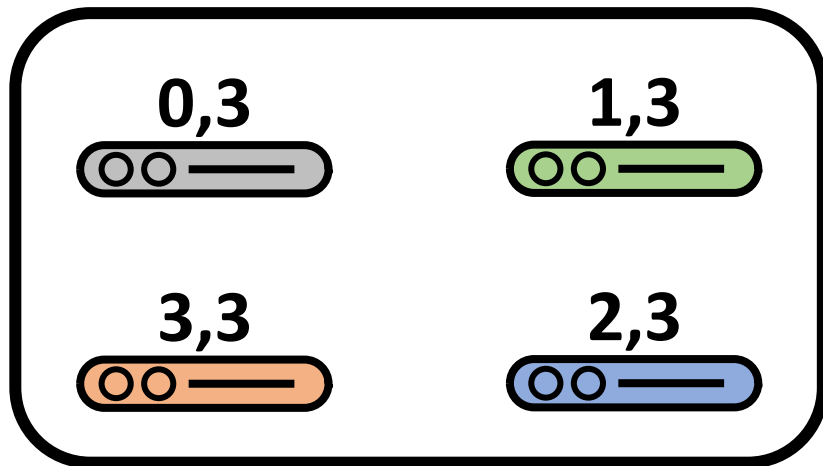
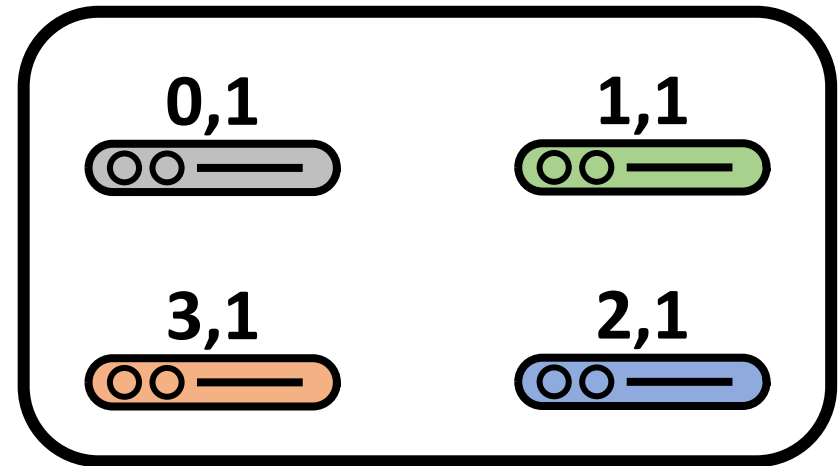
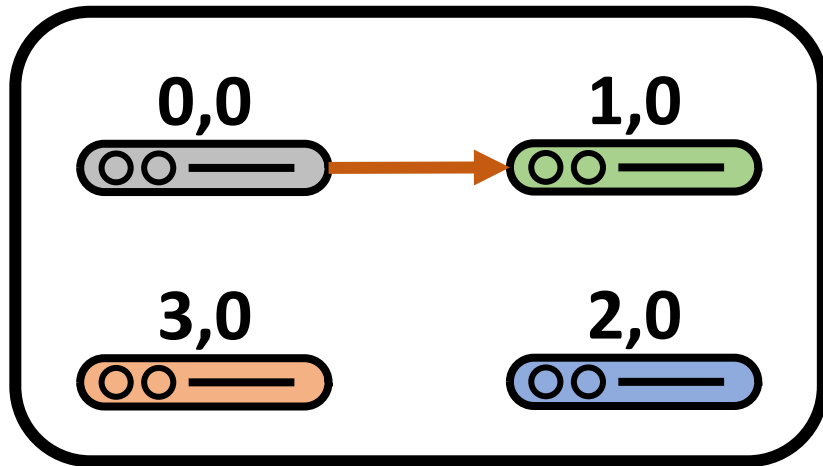
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



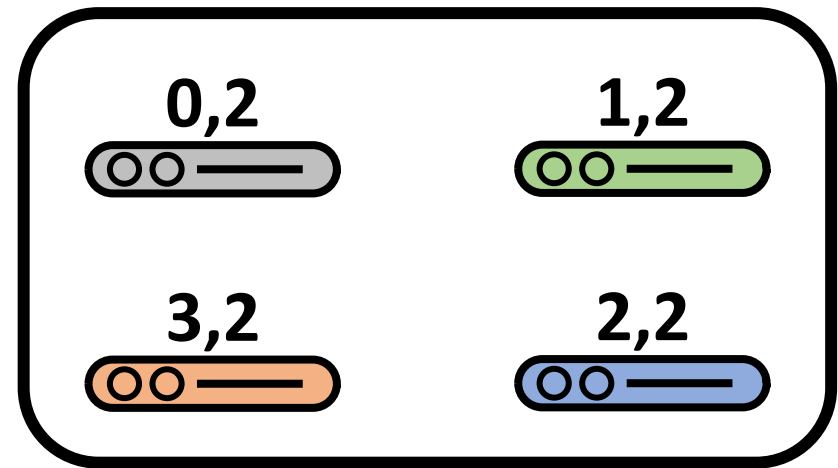
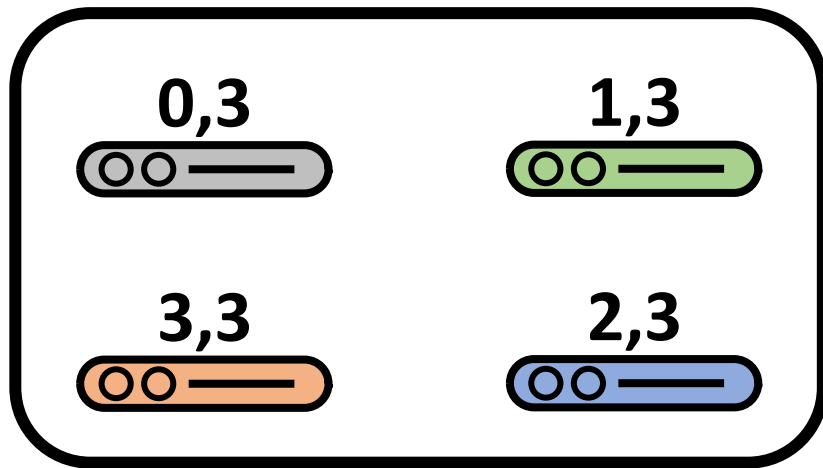
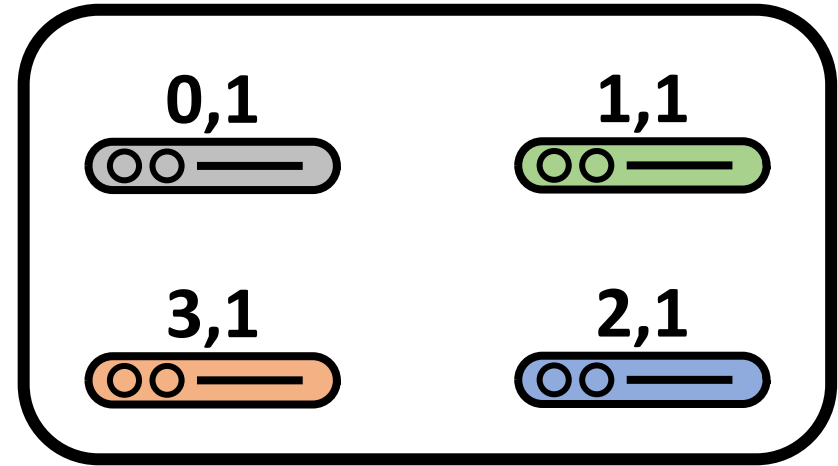
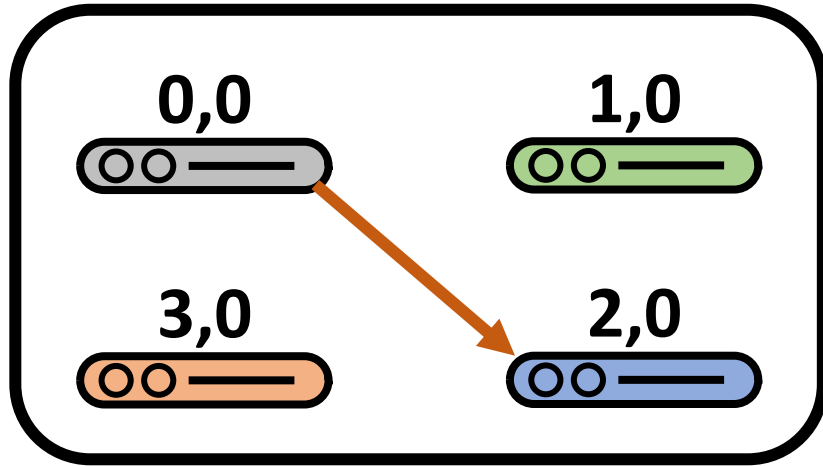
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



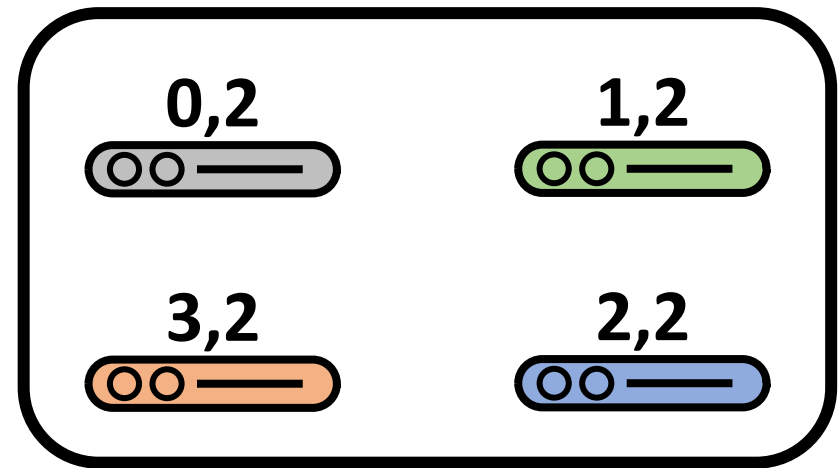
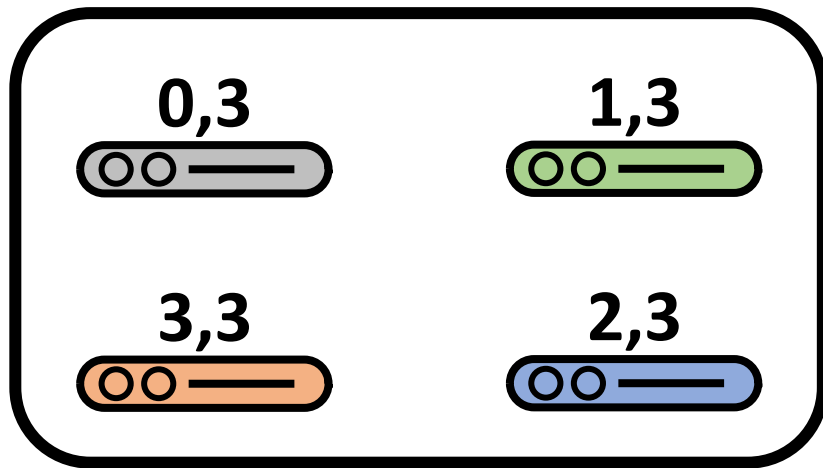
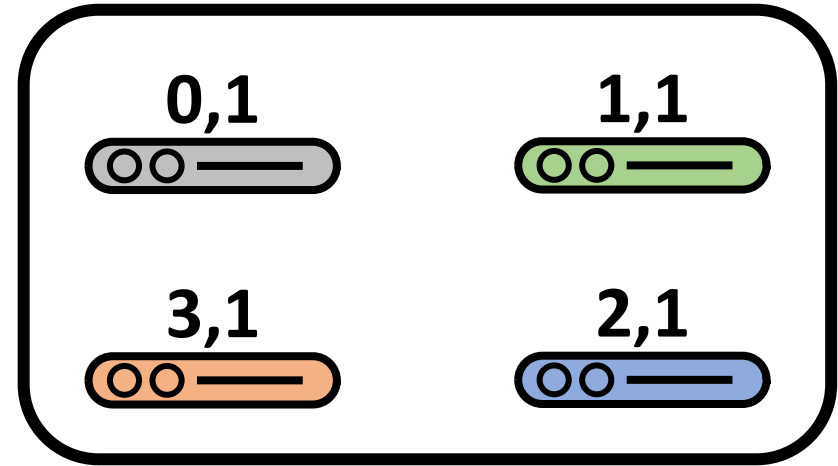
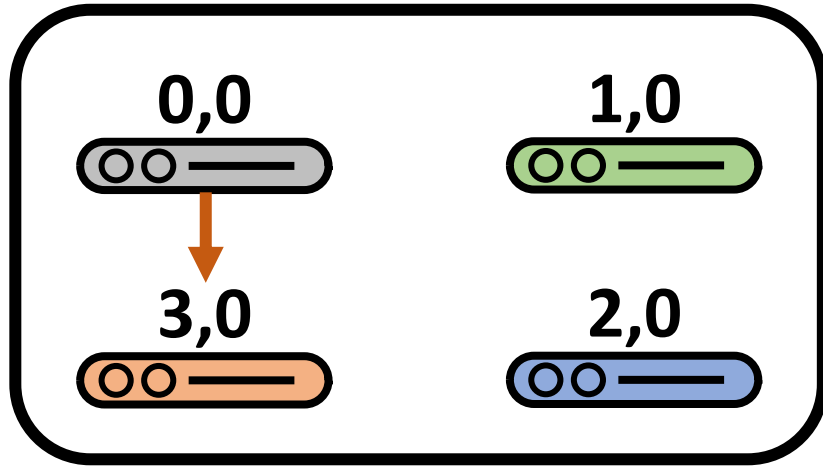
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



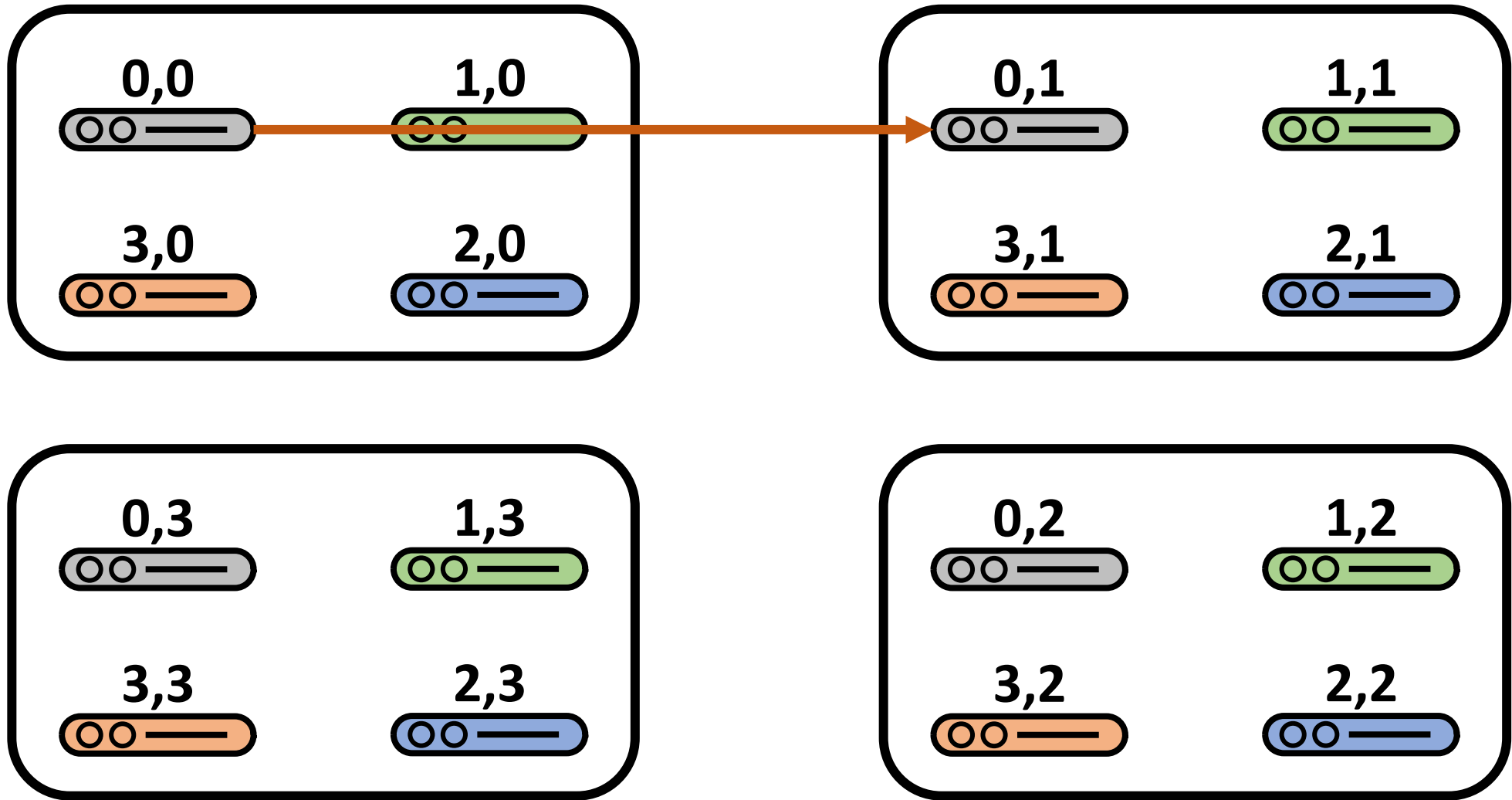
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



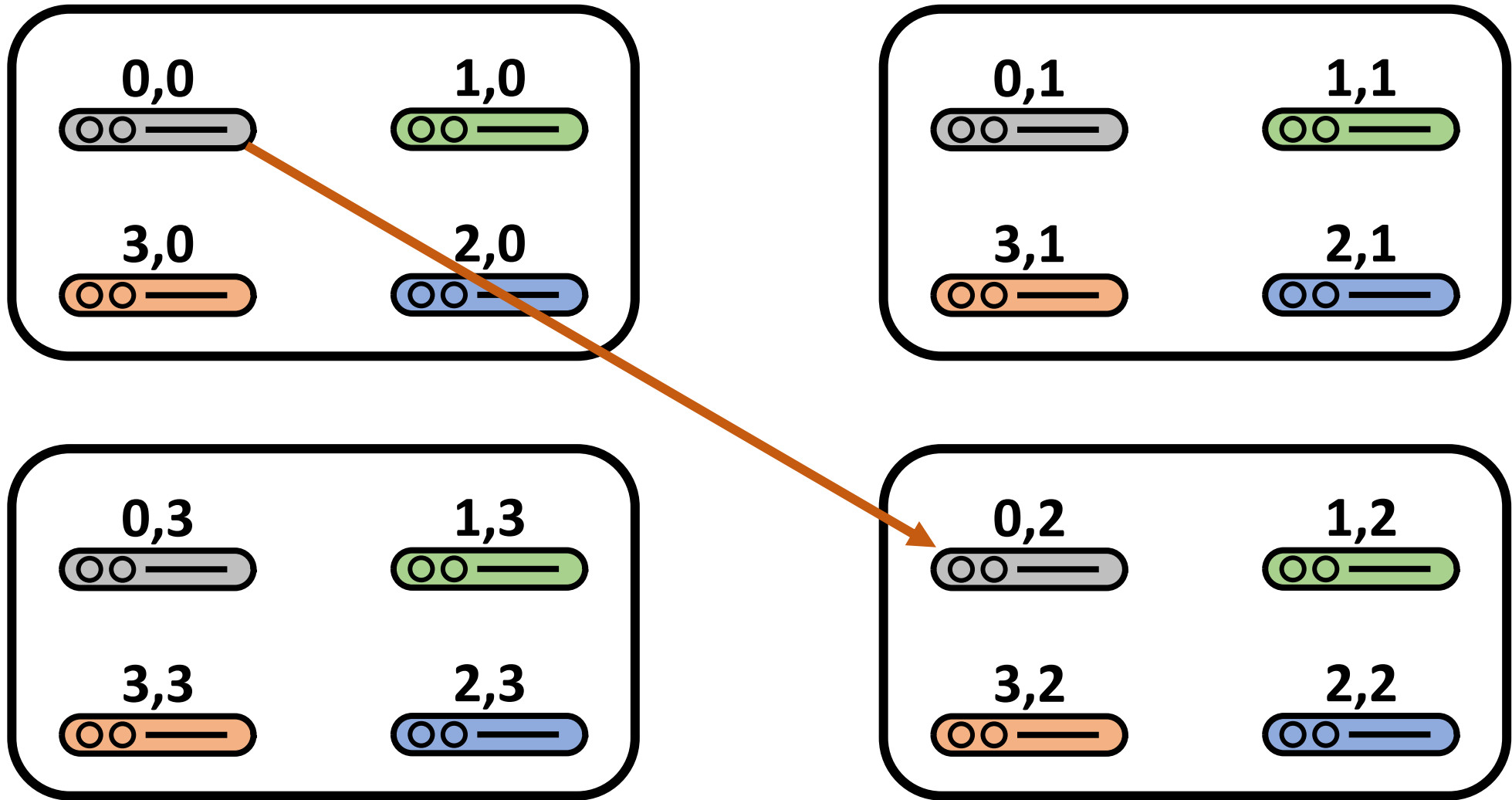
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



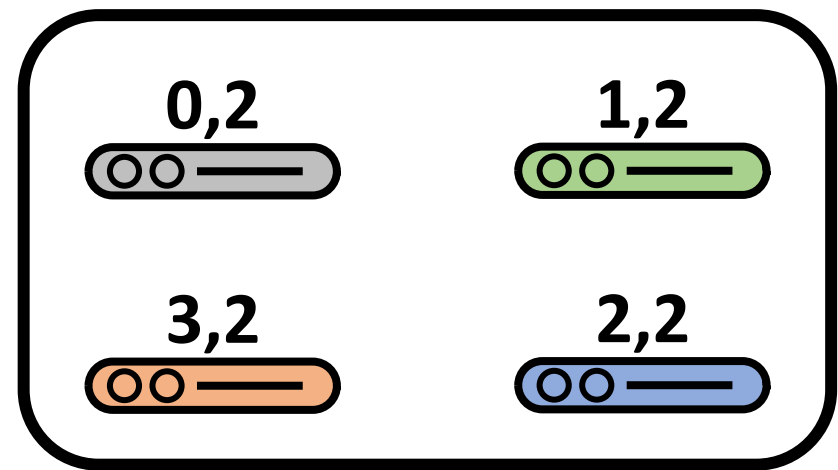
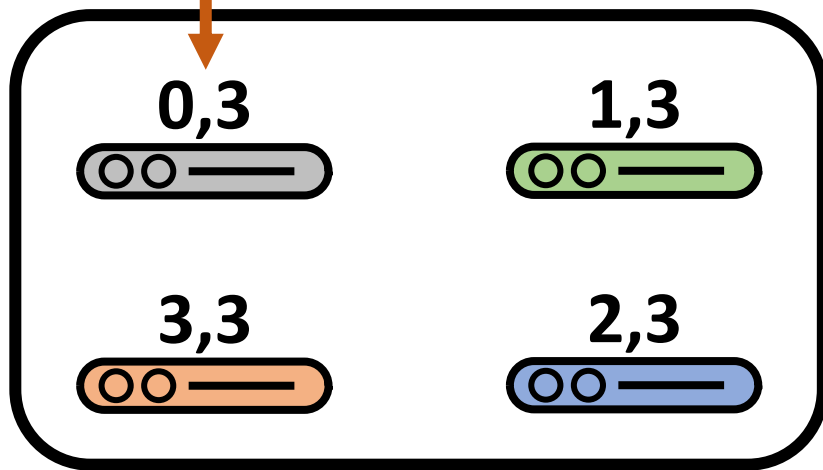
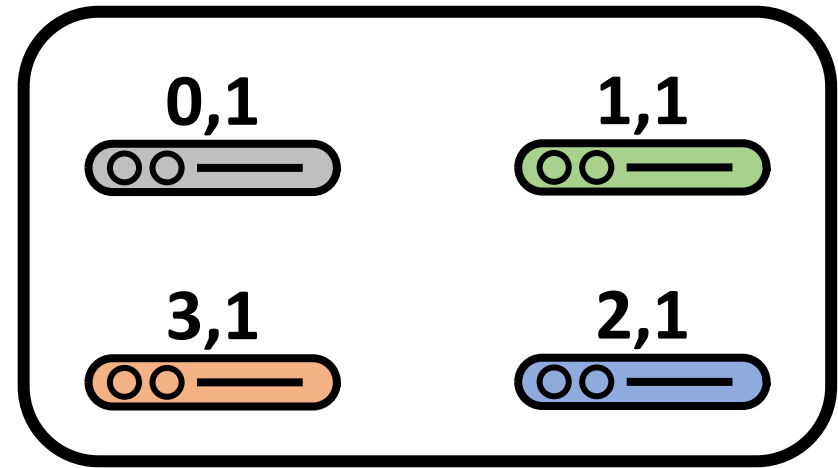
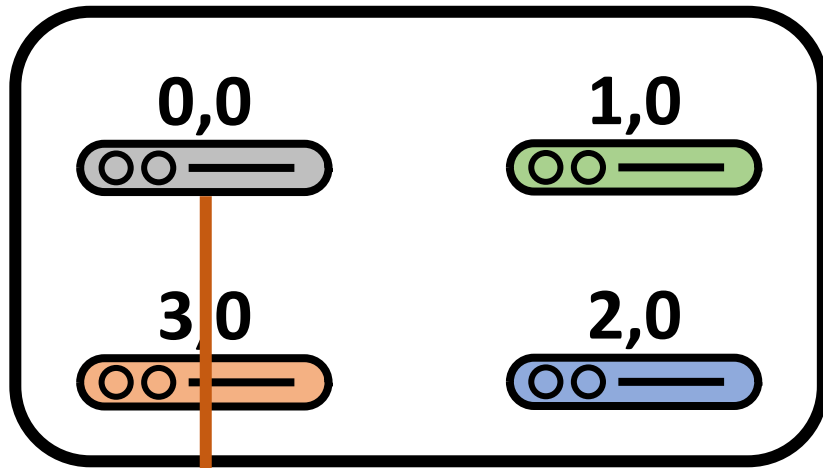
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



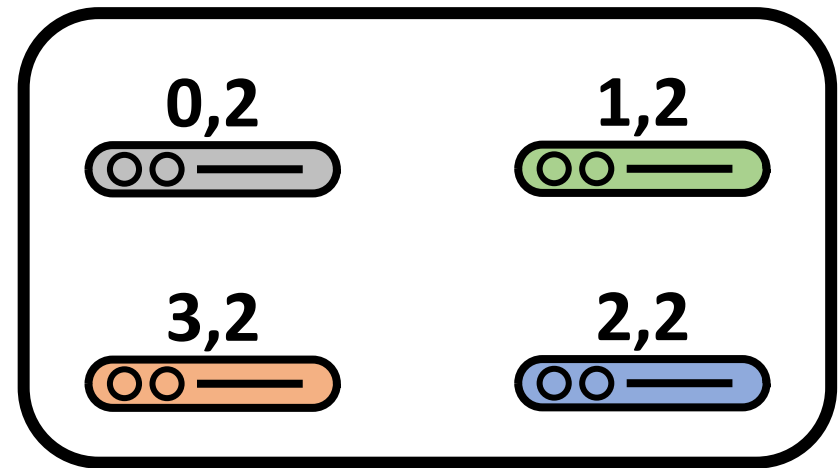
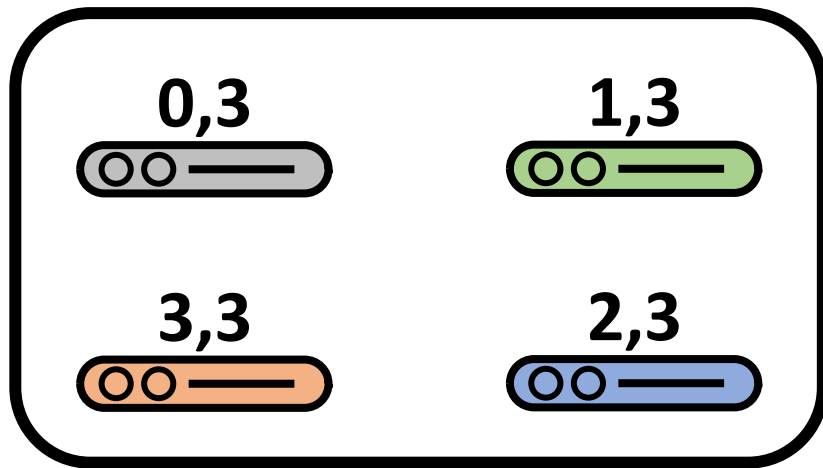
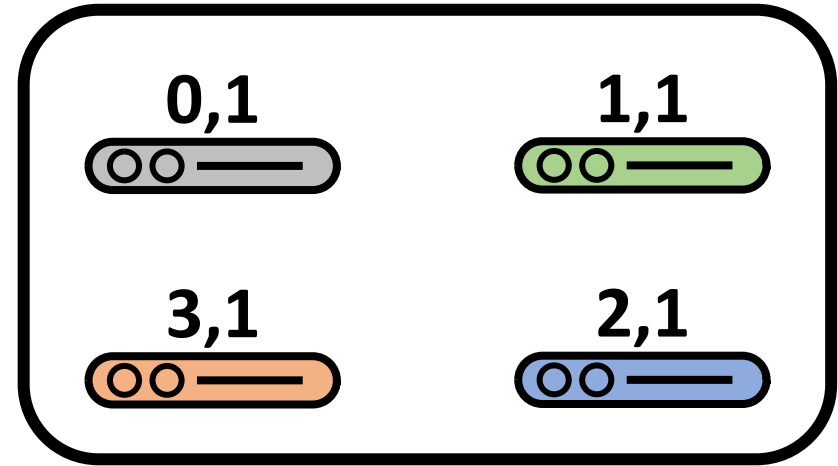
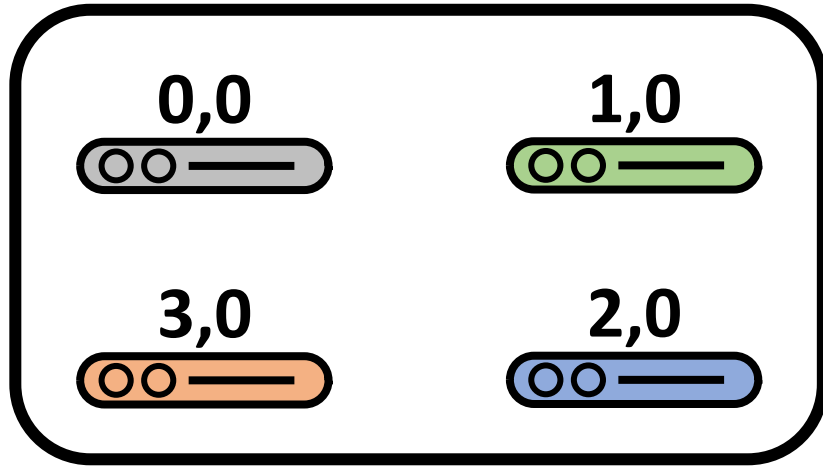
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



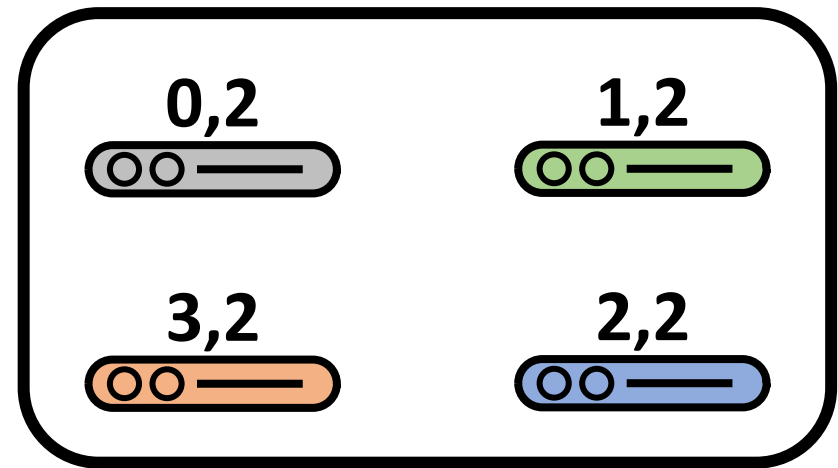
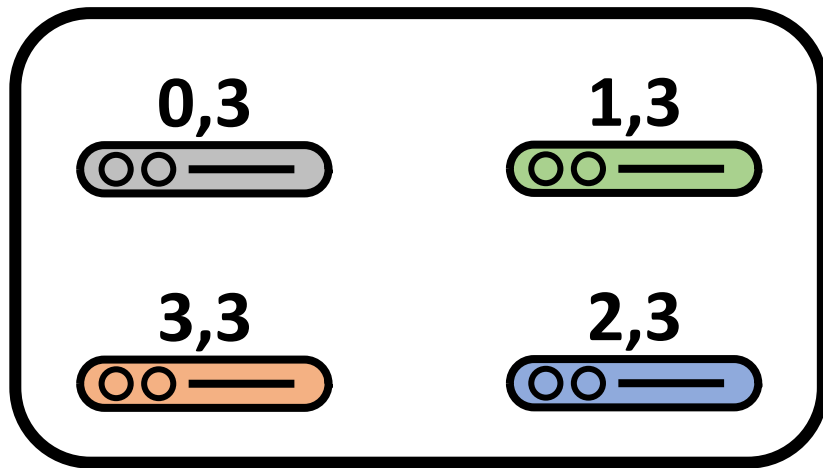
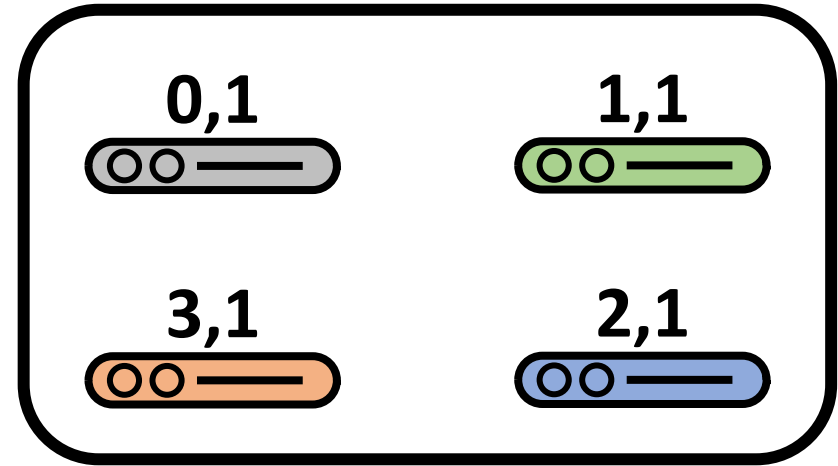
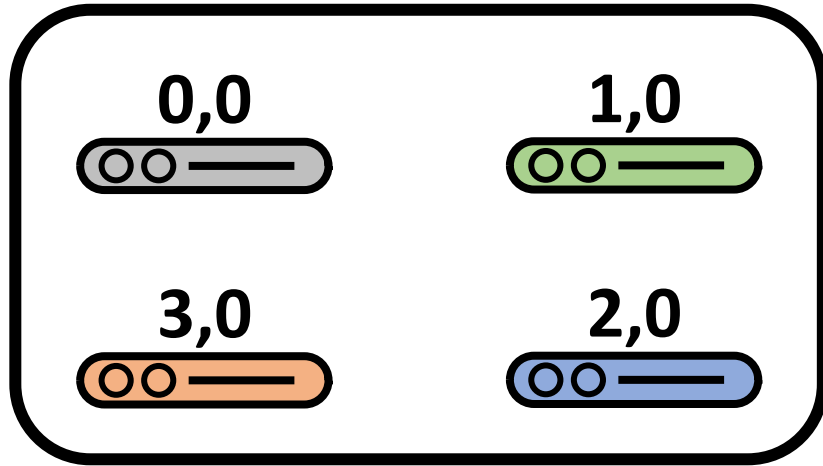
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



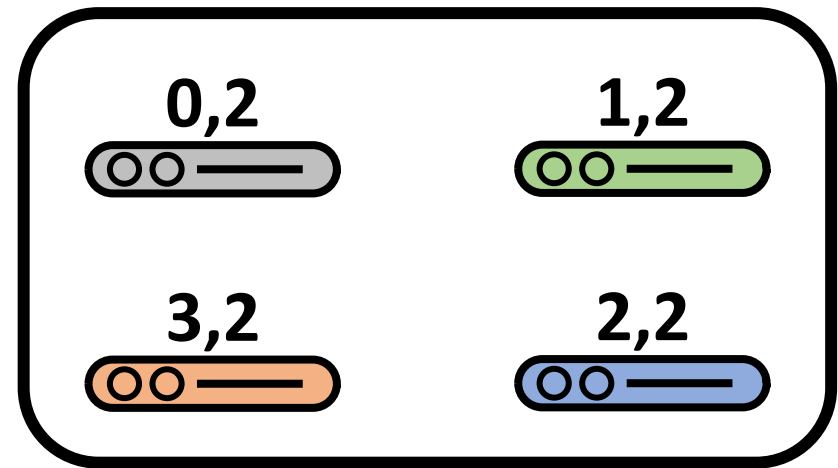
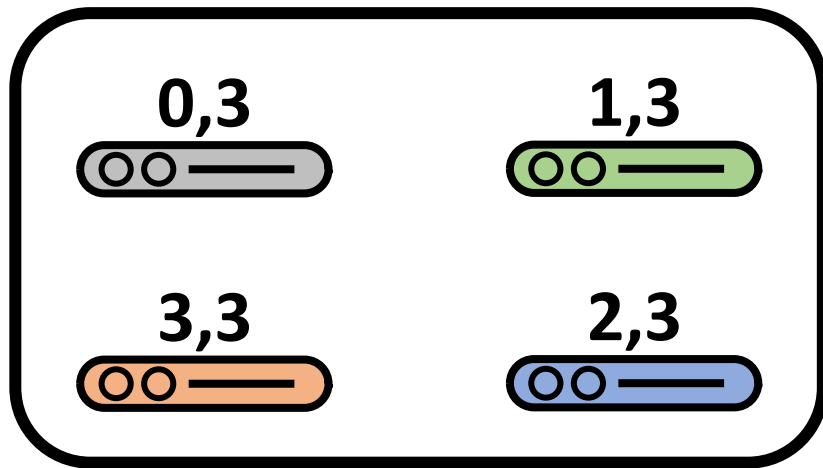
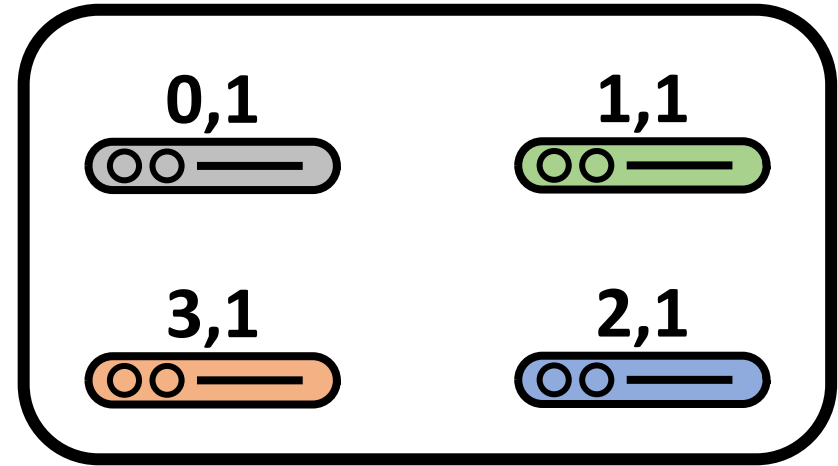
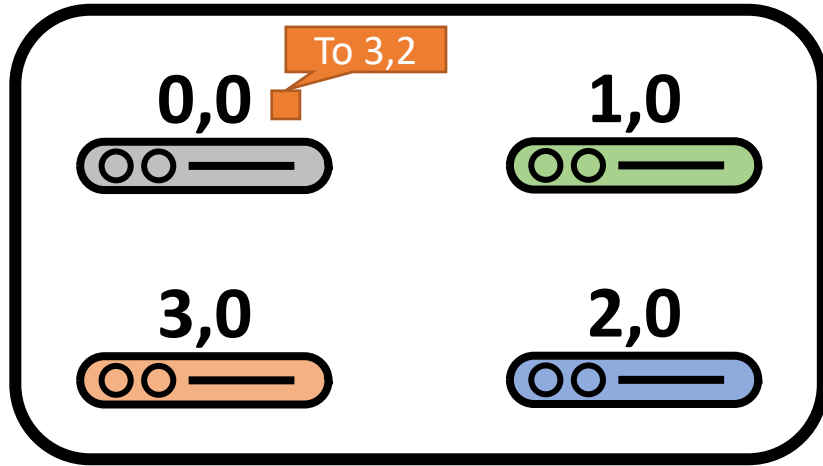
Shale Schedule and Routing

- Generalization of existing round-robin design
- Each node participates in h shorter round robins
 - Each round robin has just $\sqrt[h]{N}$ nodes
- Direct paths between nodes are now h hops long
- Still use VLB

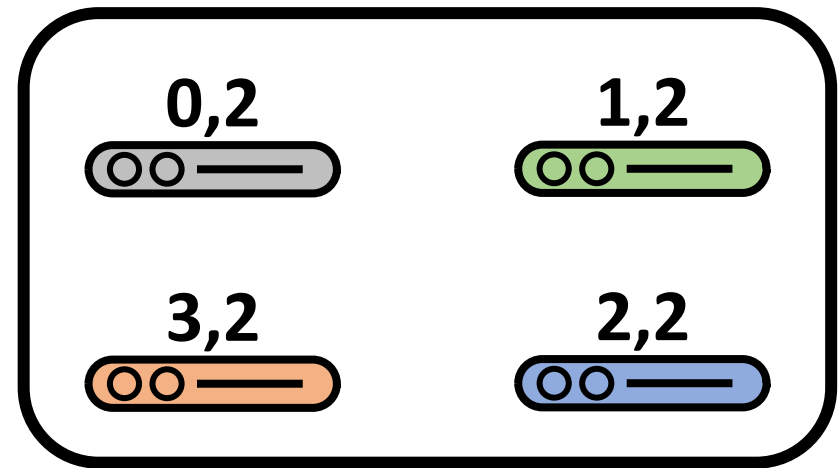
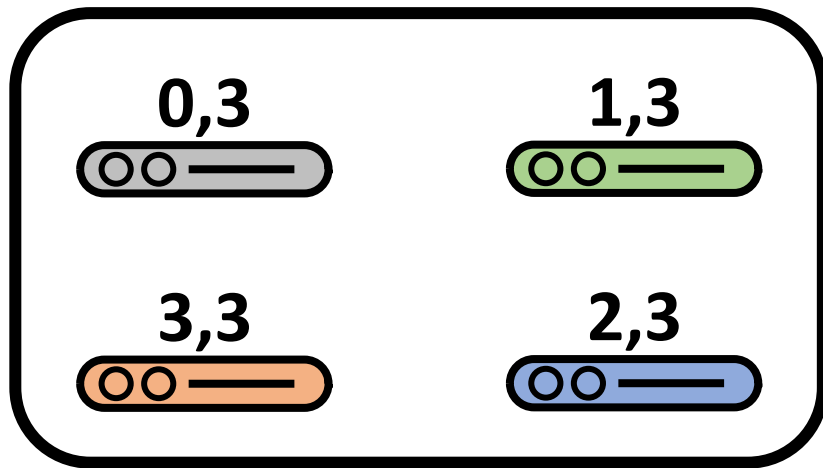
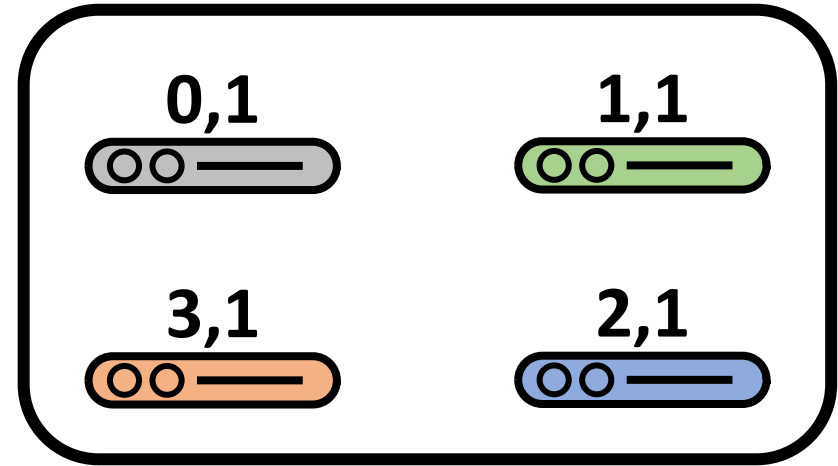
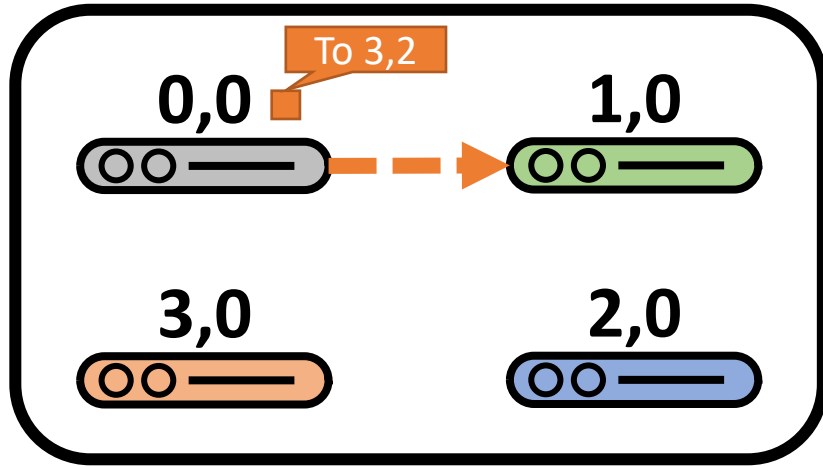
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



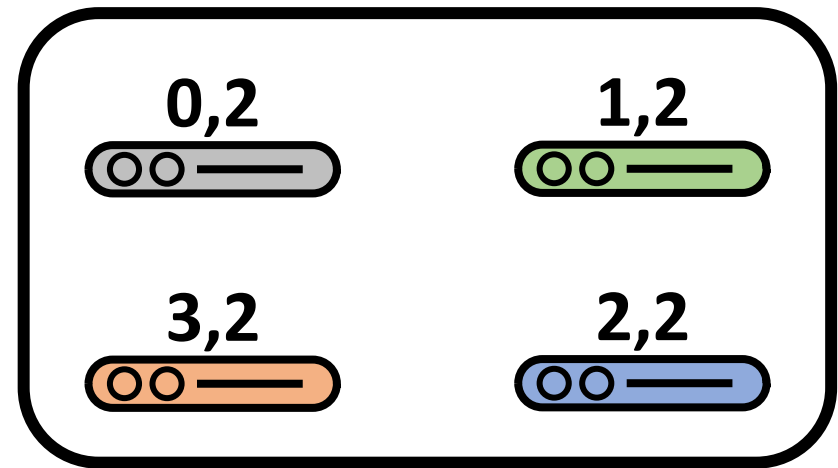
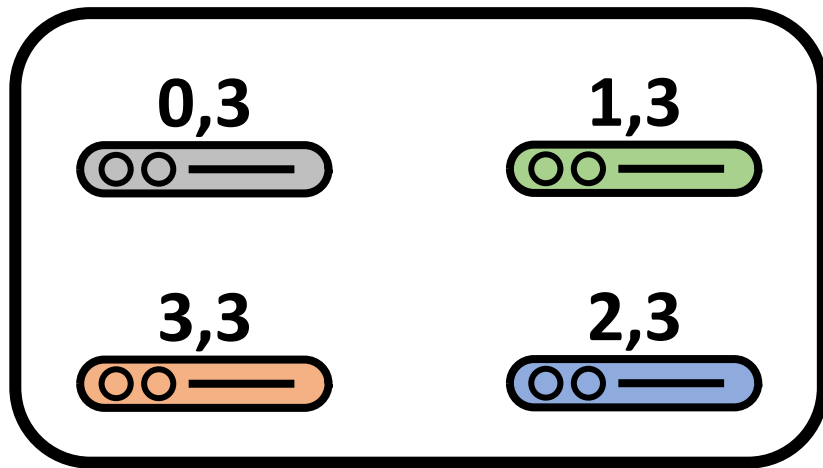
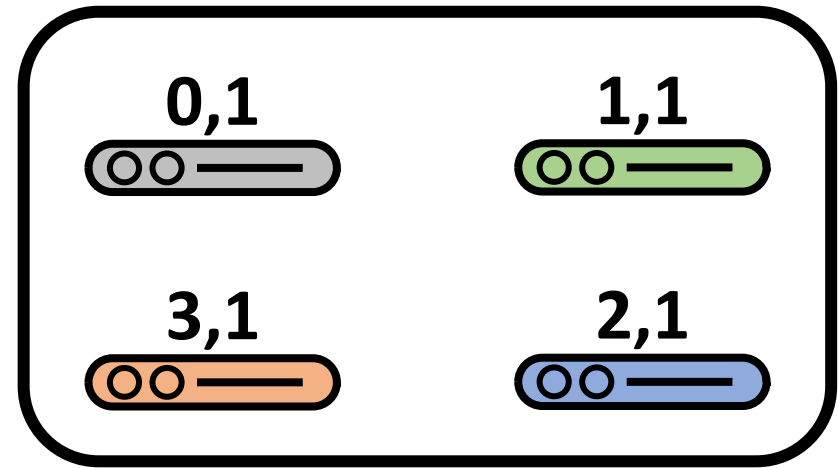
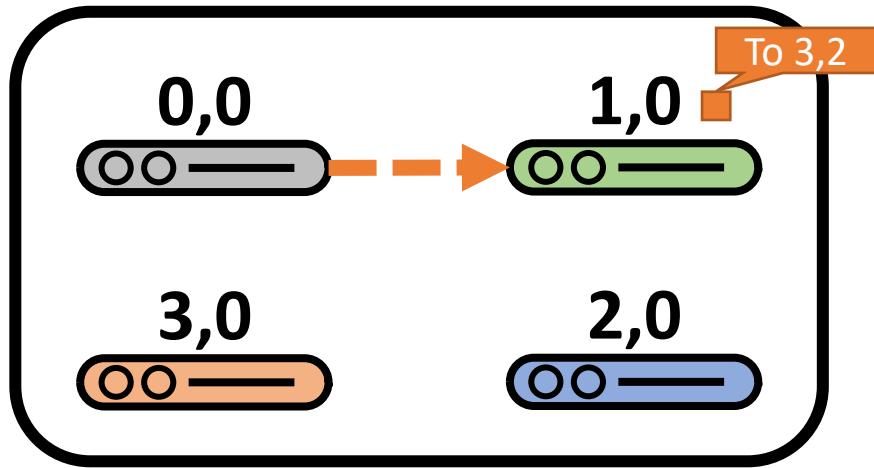
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



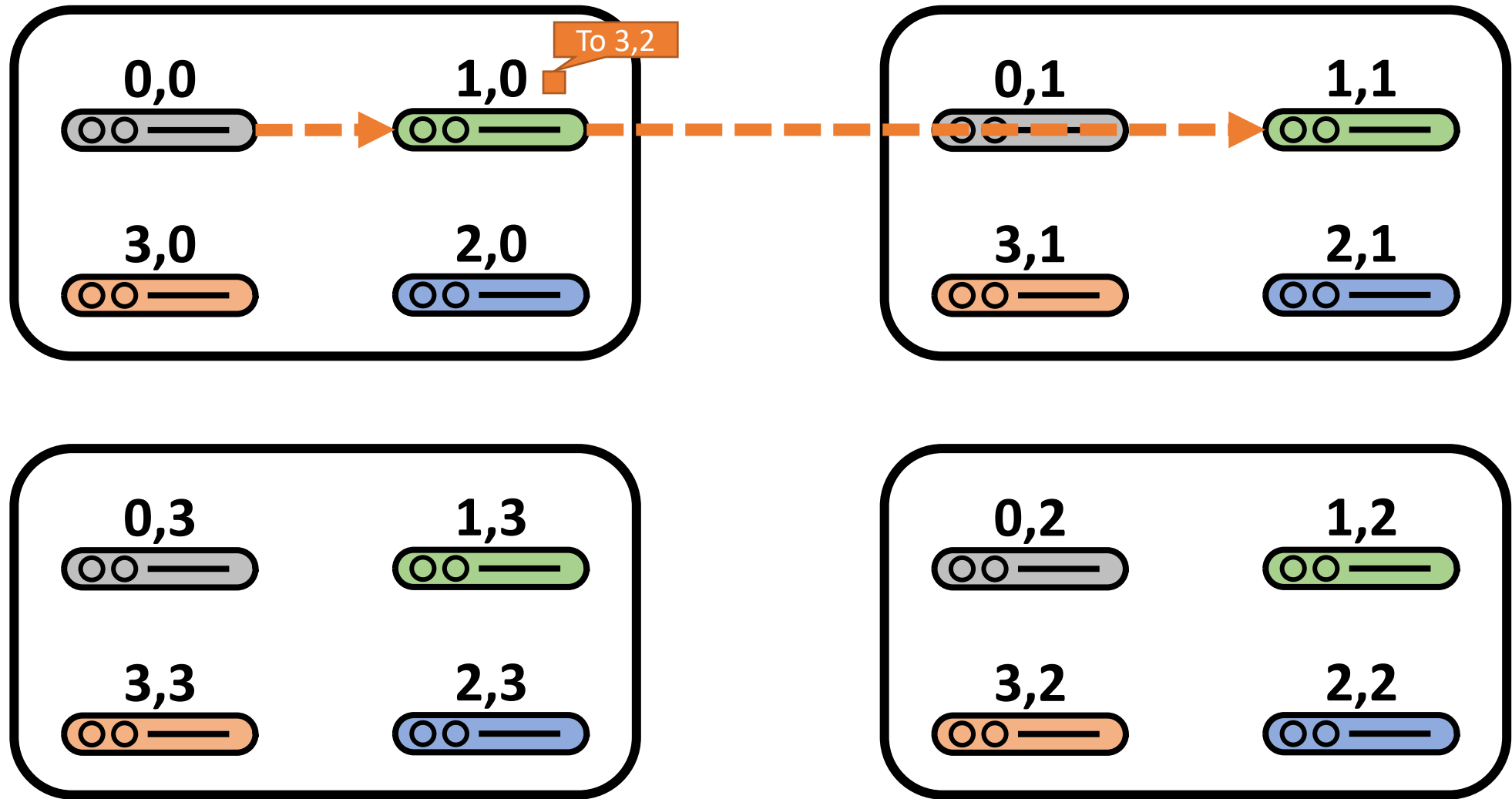
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



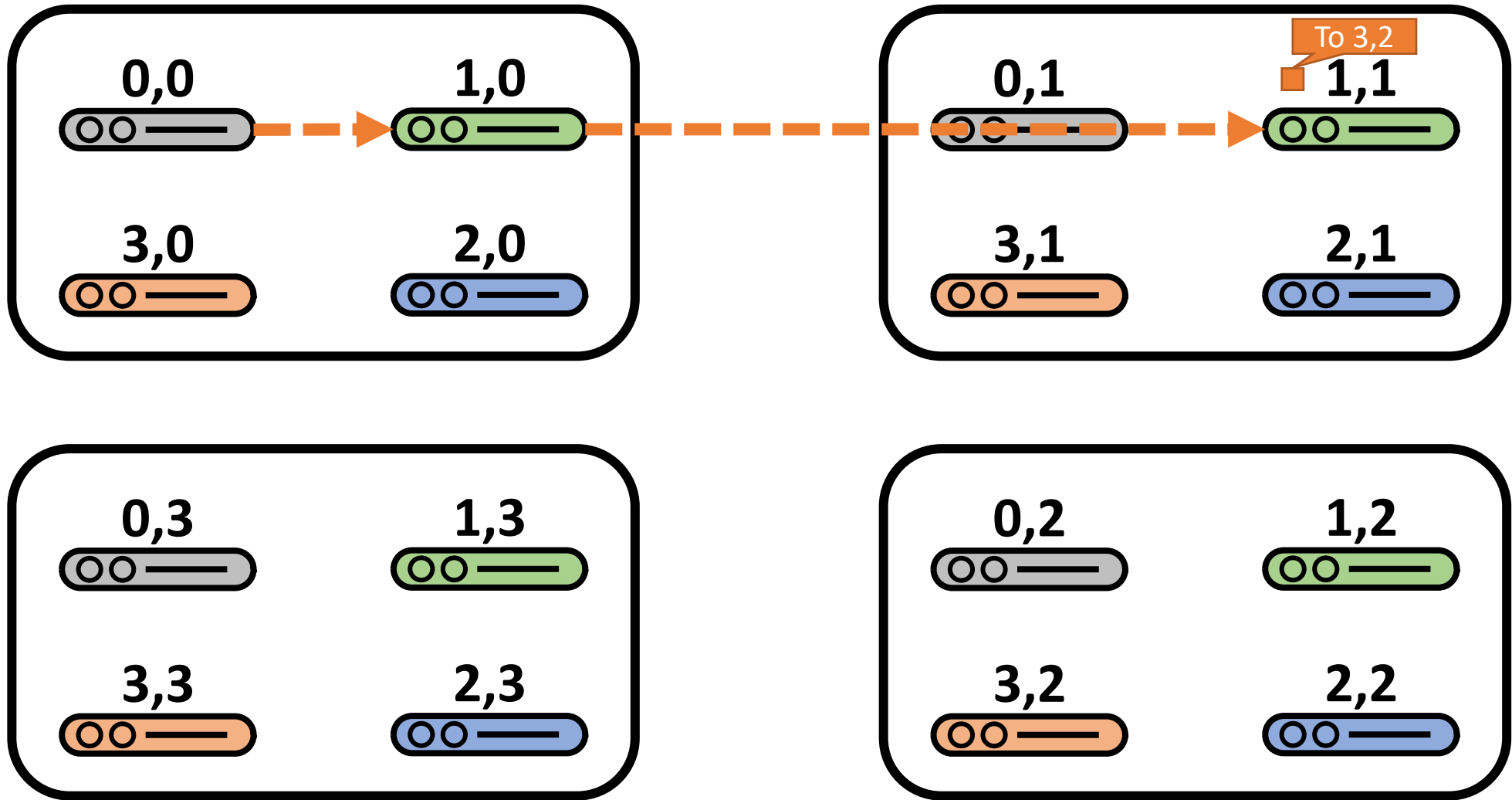
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



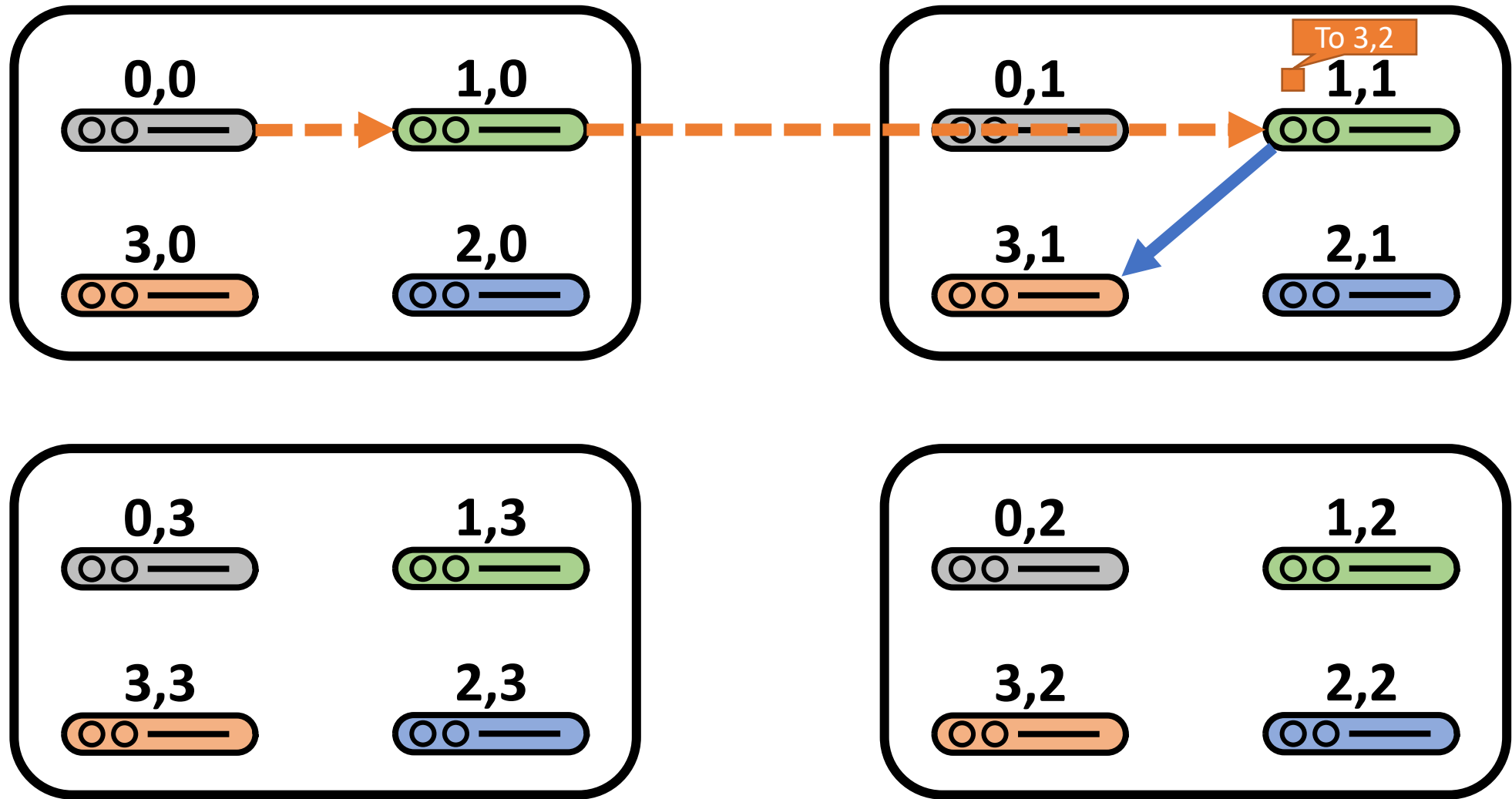
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



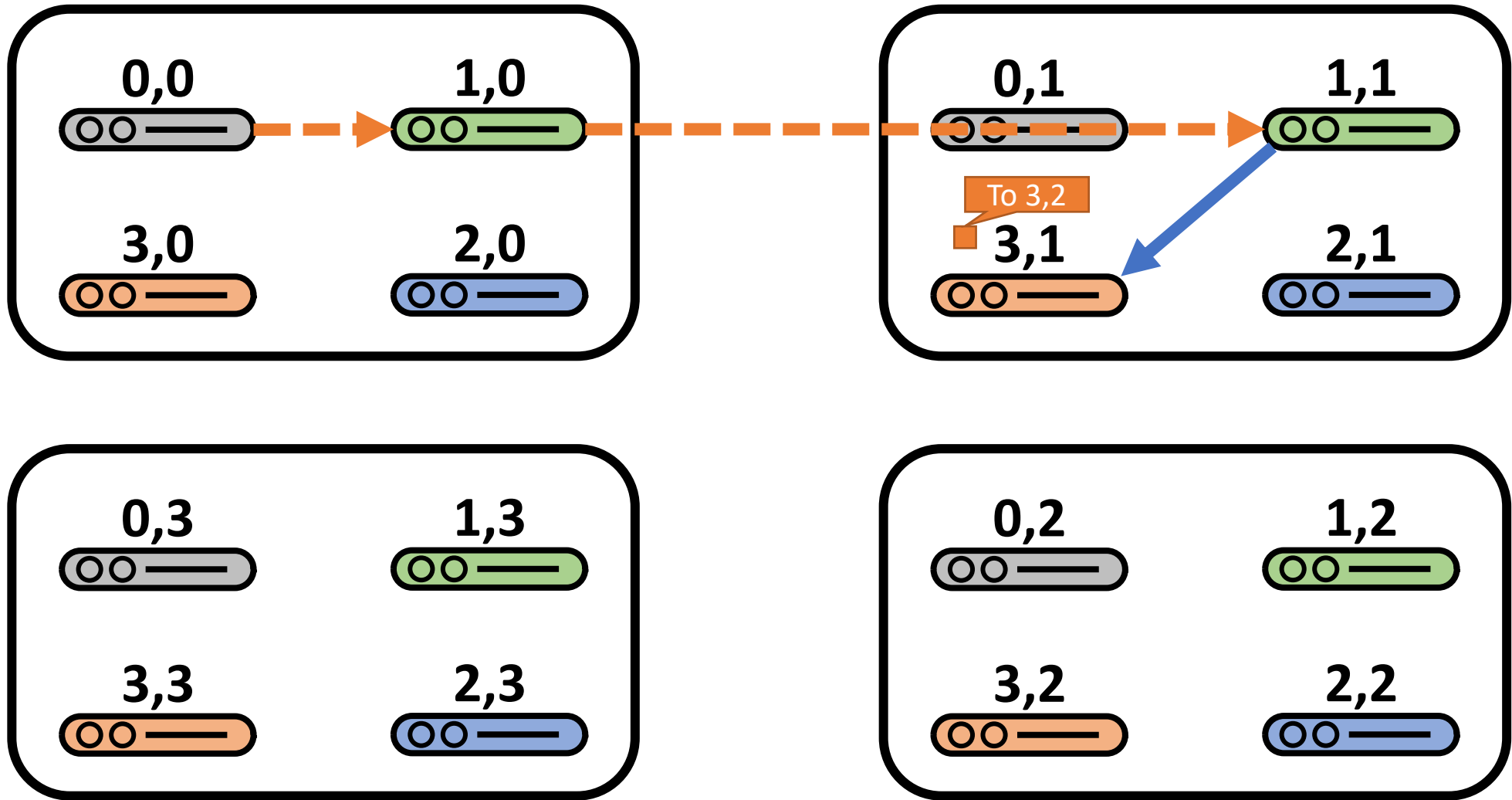
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



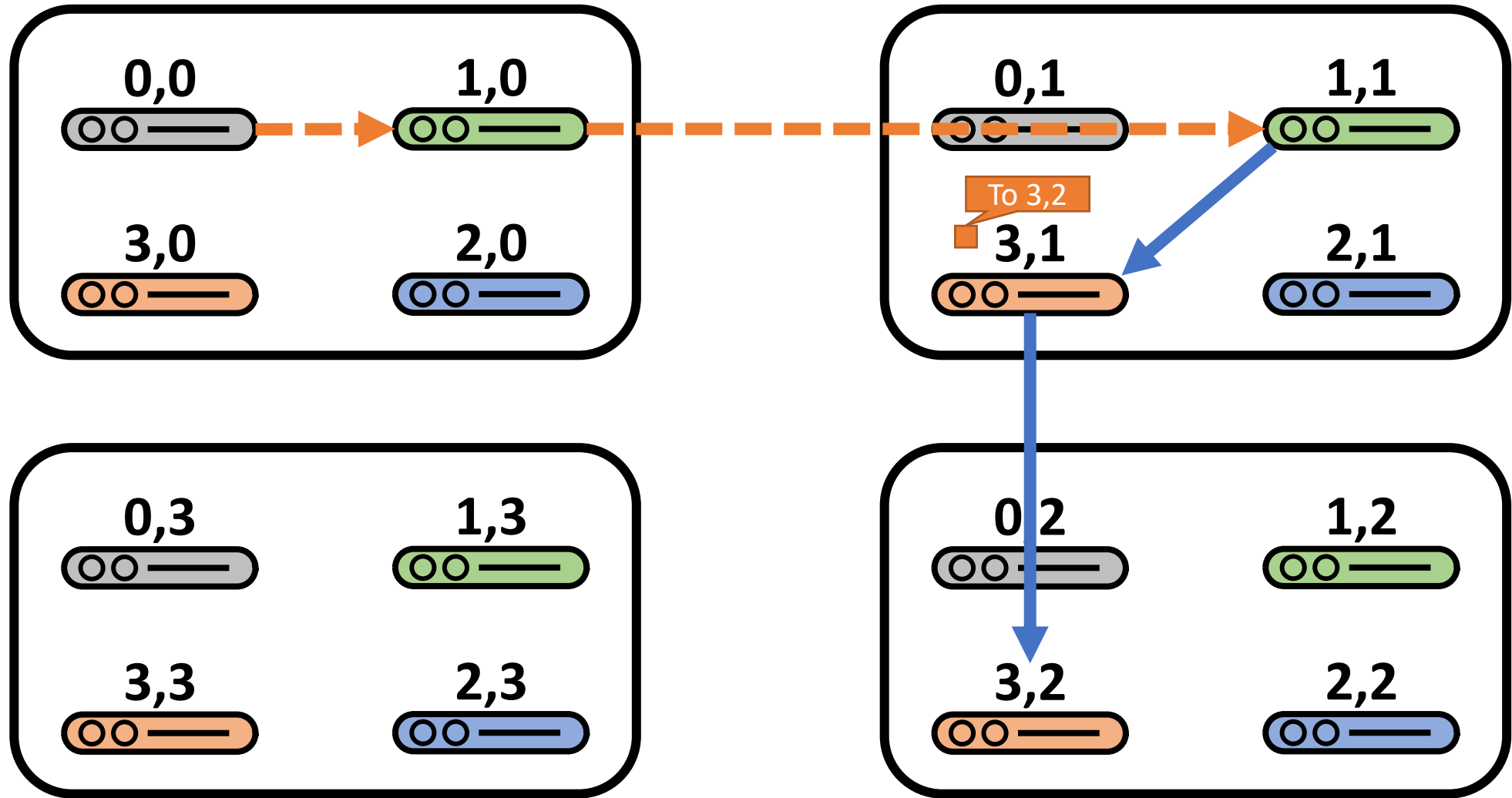
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



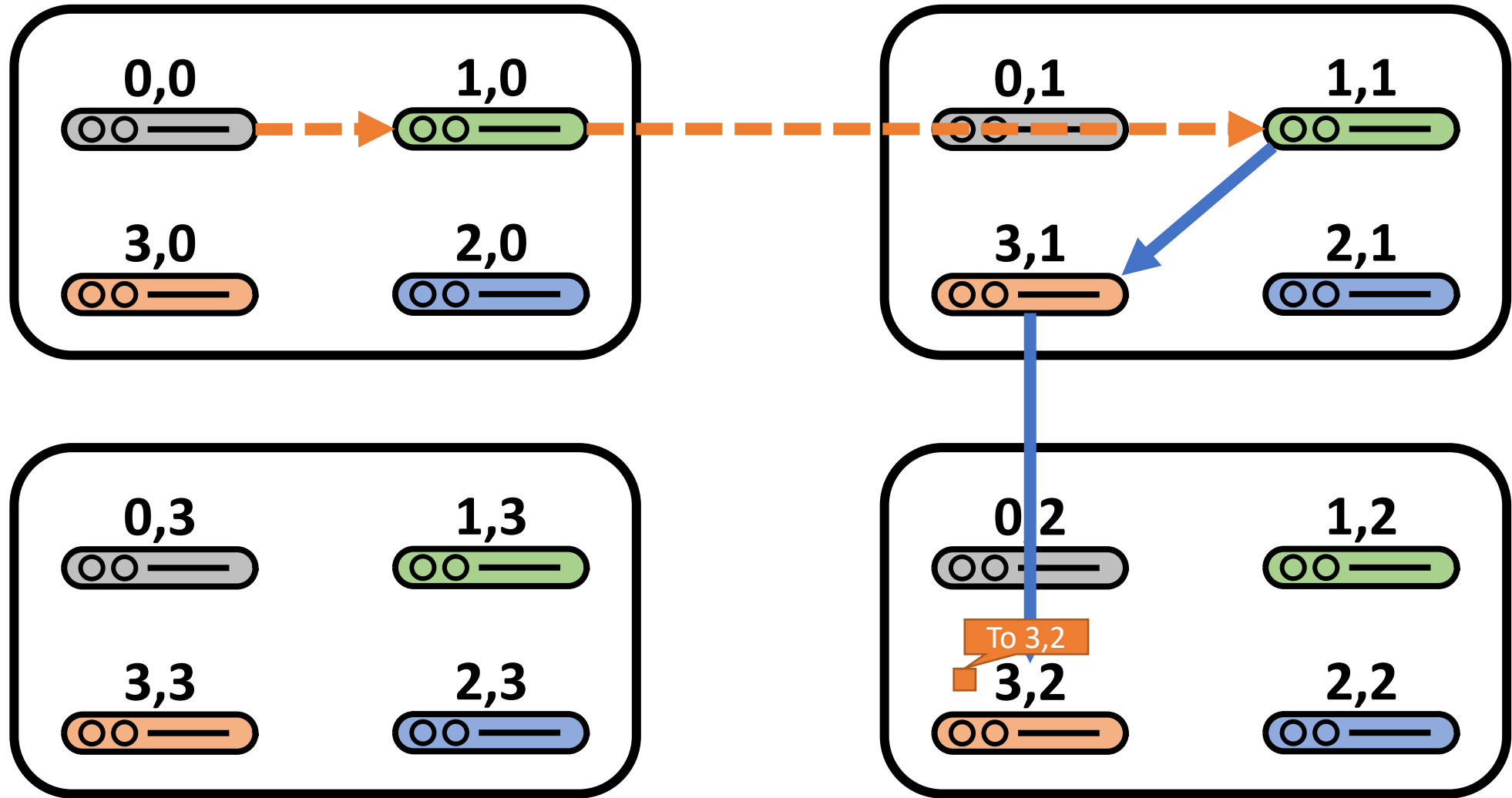
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



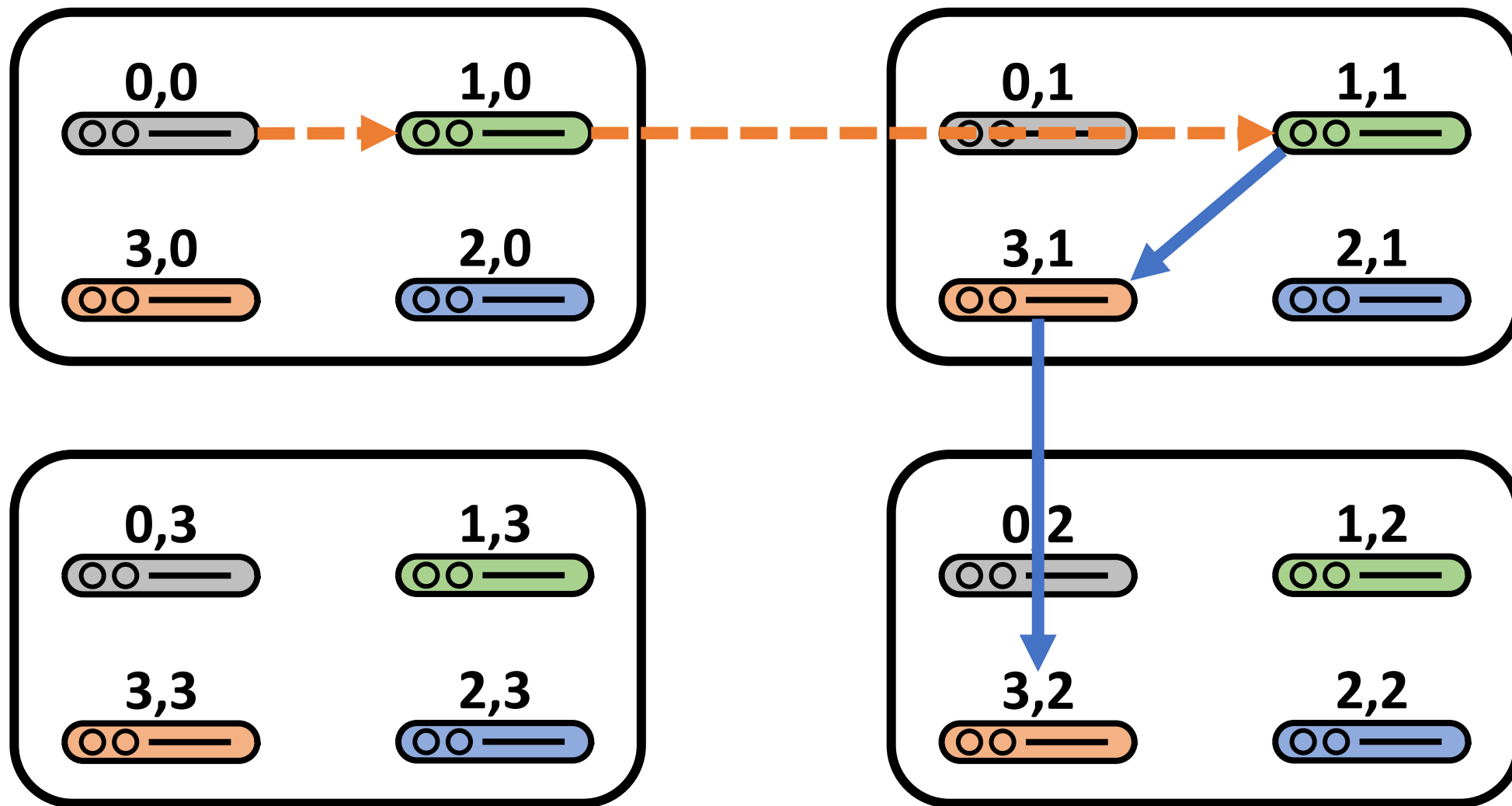
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



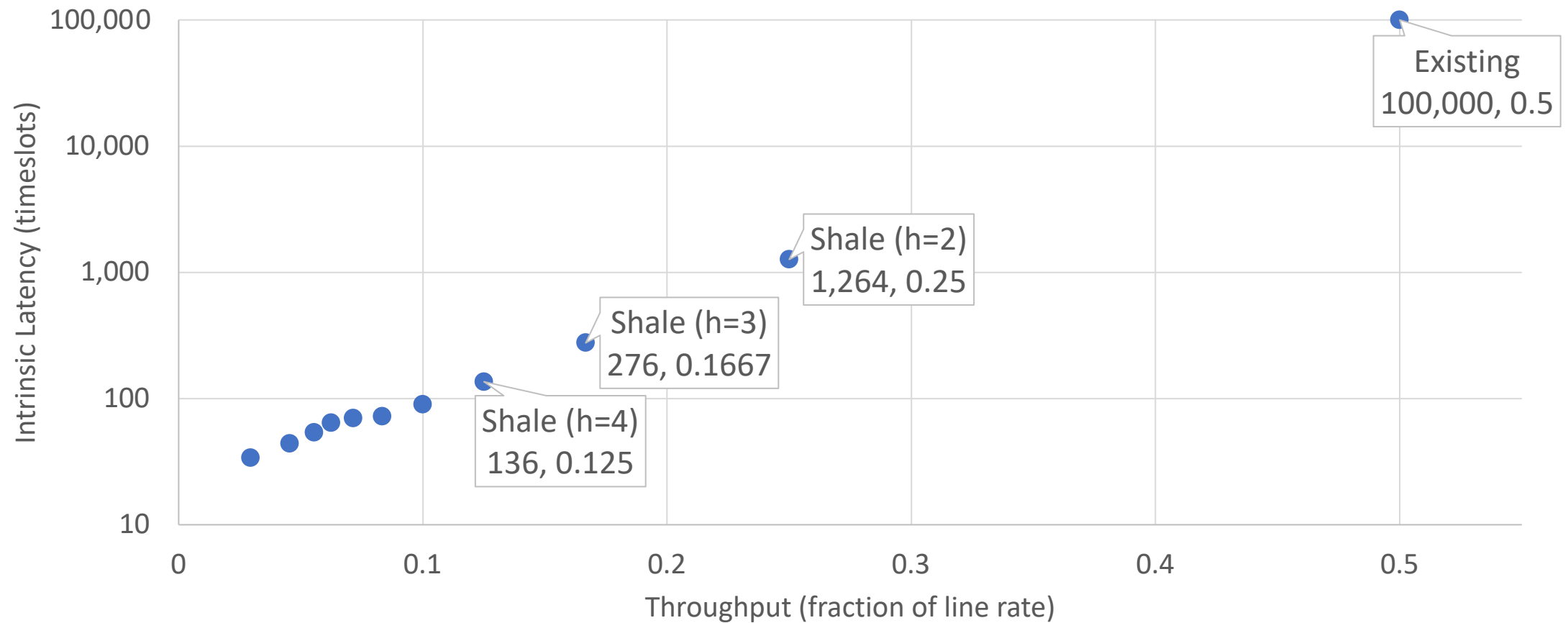
Shale Schedule ($h=2$)



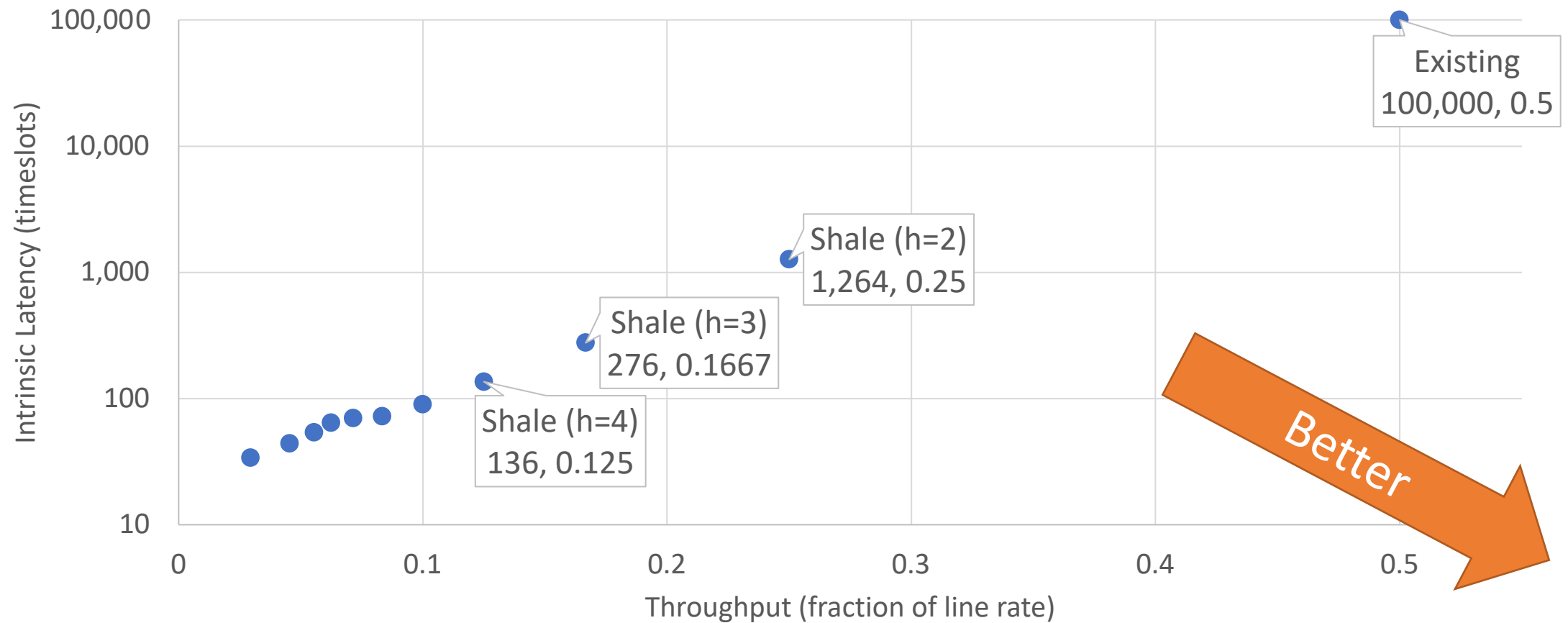
Shale Schedule and Routing

- Generalization of existing round-robin design
- Each node participates in h different round robins
 - Each round robin has just $\sqrt[h]{N}$ nodes
- Direct paths between nodes are now h hops long
- Still use VLB
- Latency is better! Now $O(h \sqrt[h]{N})$
- Throughput is worse. Now $1/2h$

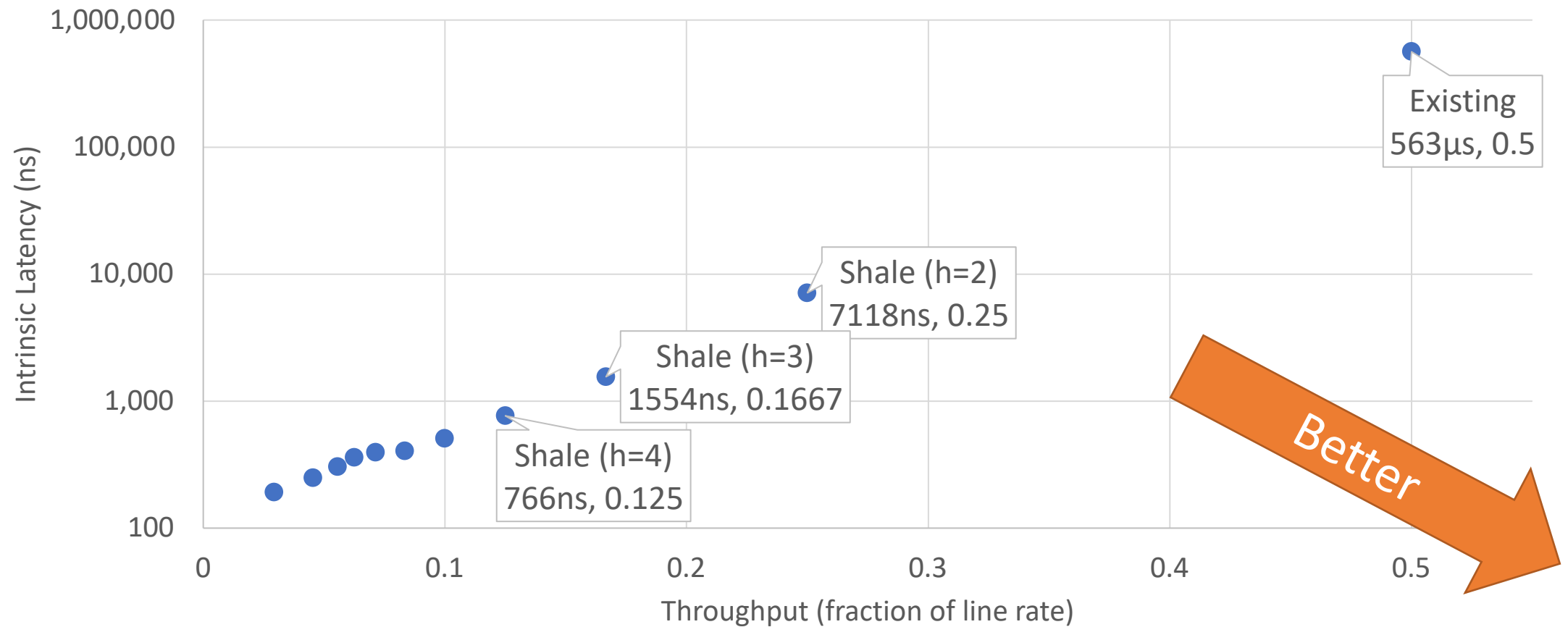
Comparison for 100,000 nodes



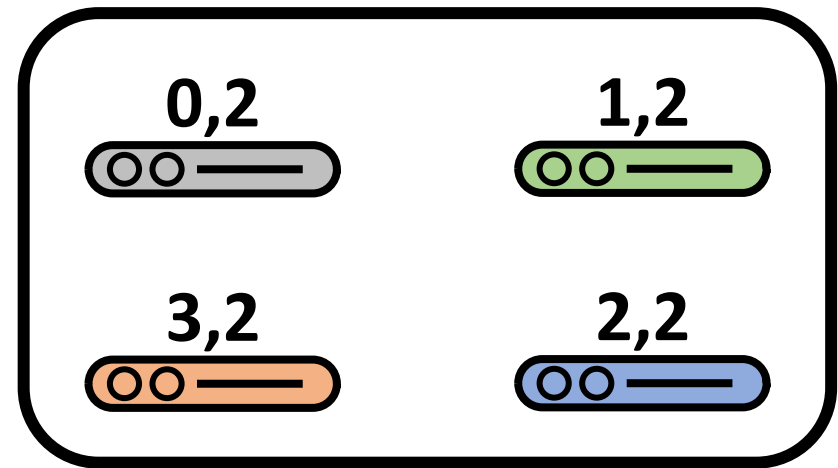
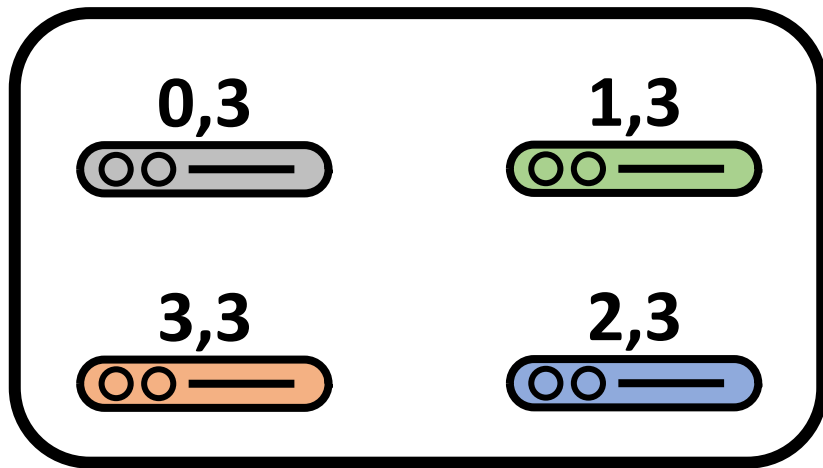
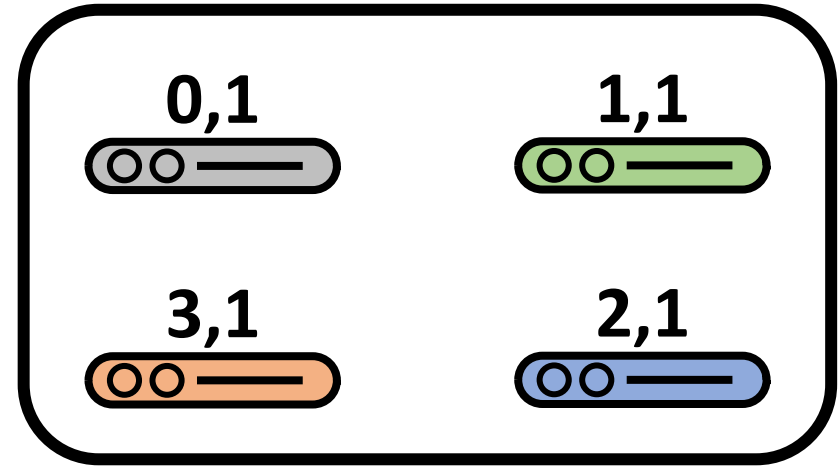
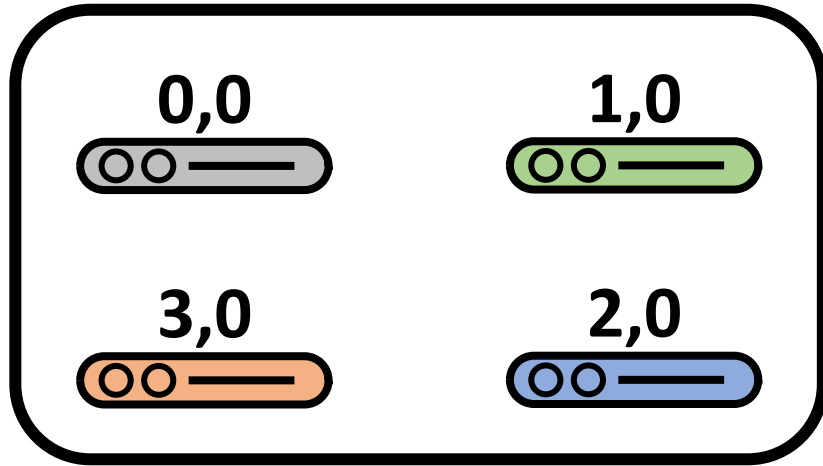
Comparison for 100,000 nodes



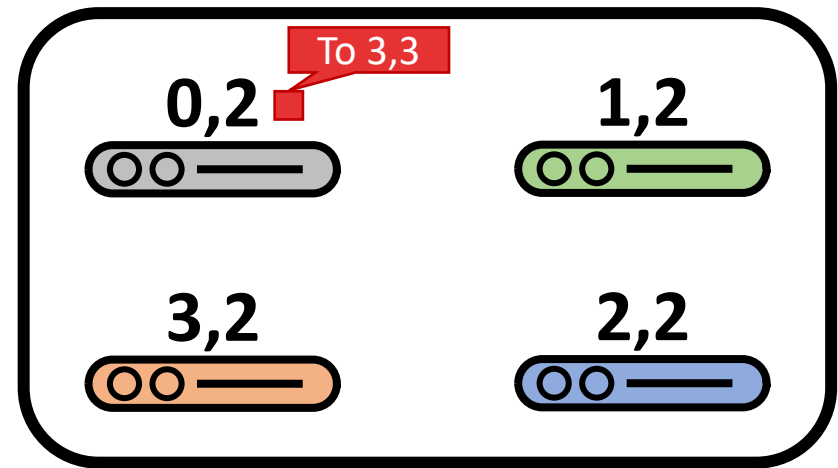
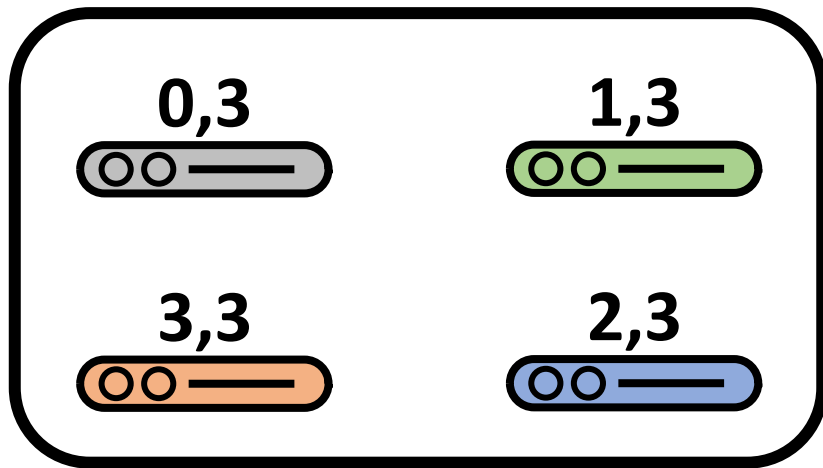
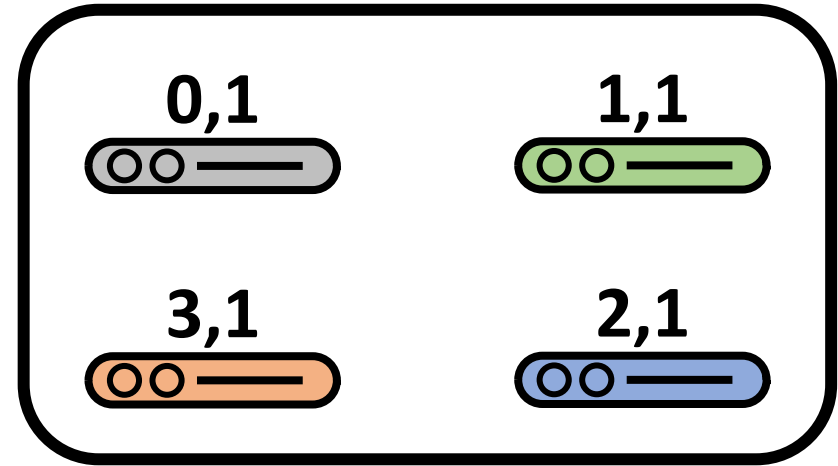
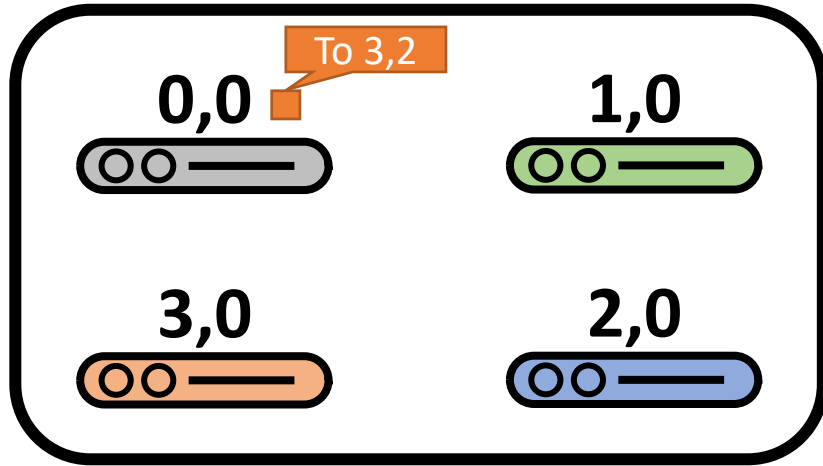
Comparison for 100,000 nodes



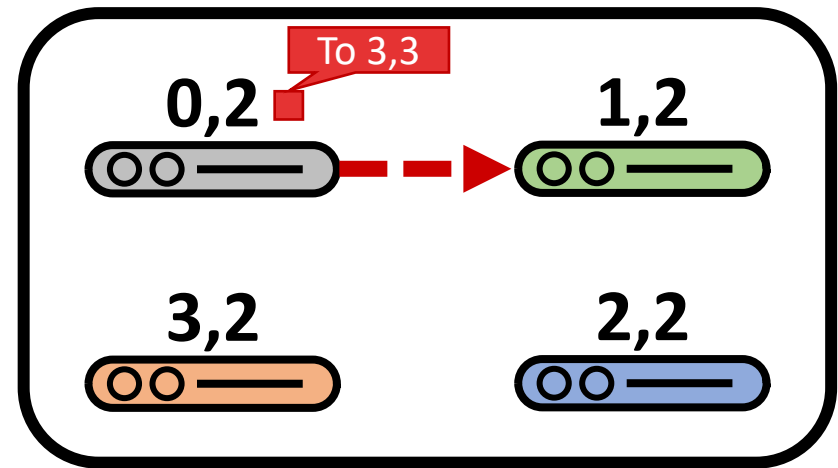
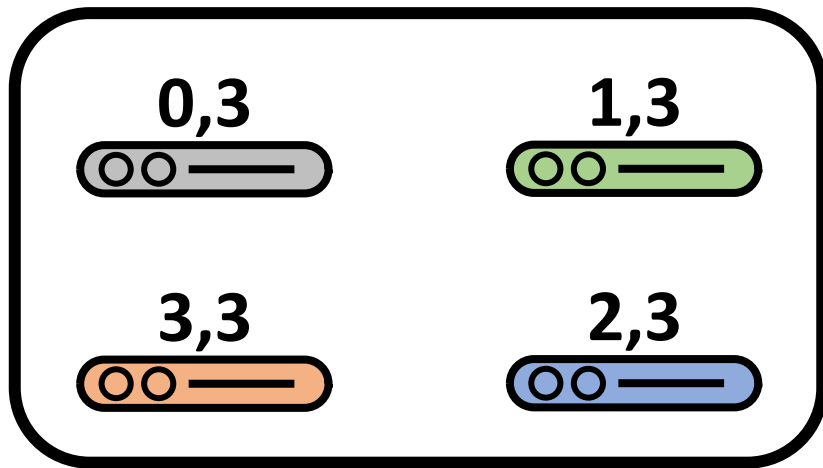
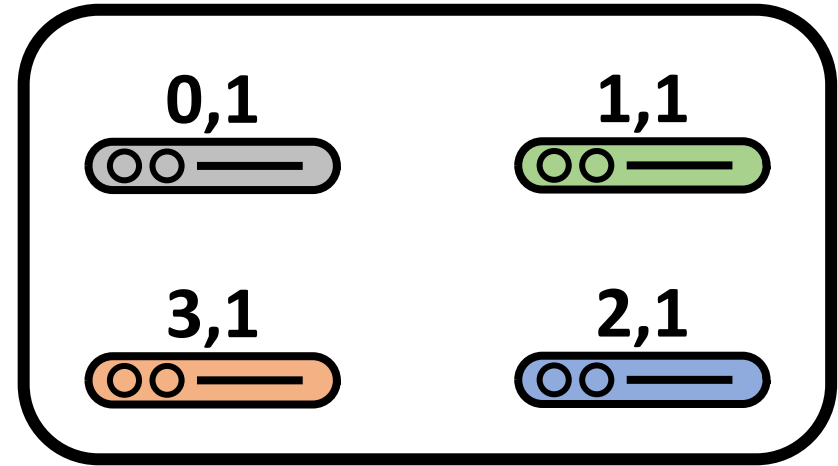
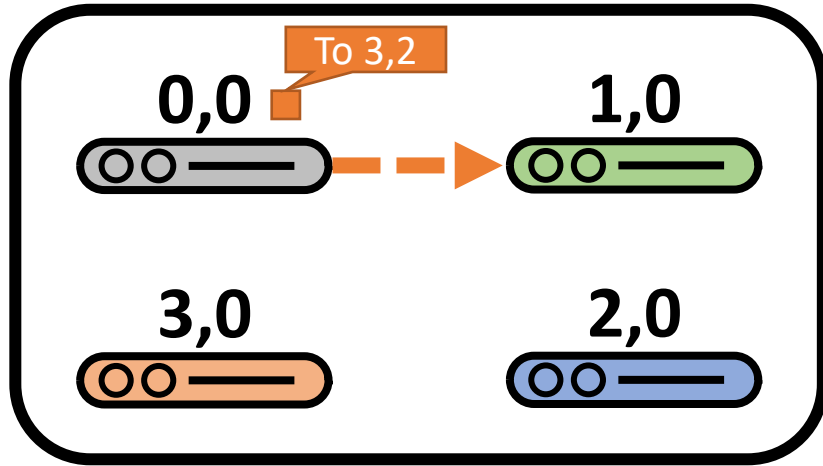
Queuing in Shale



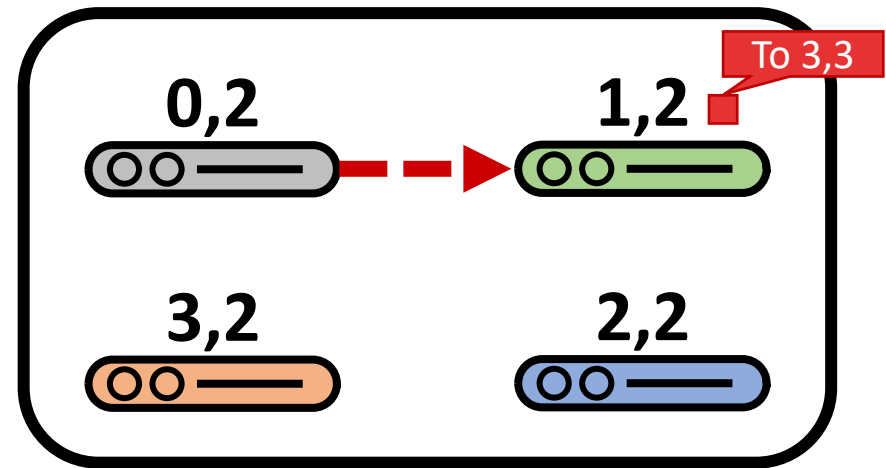
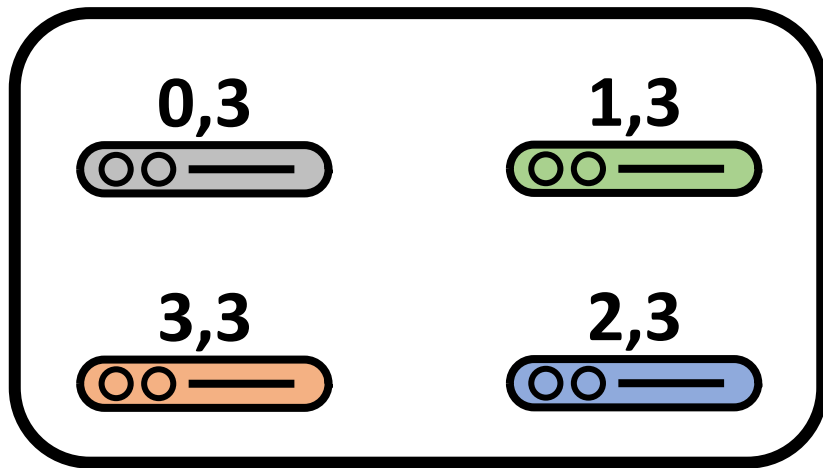
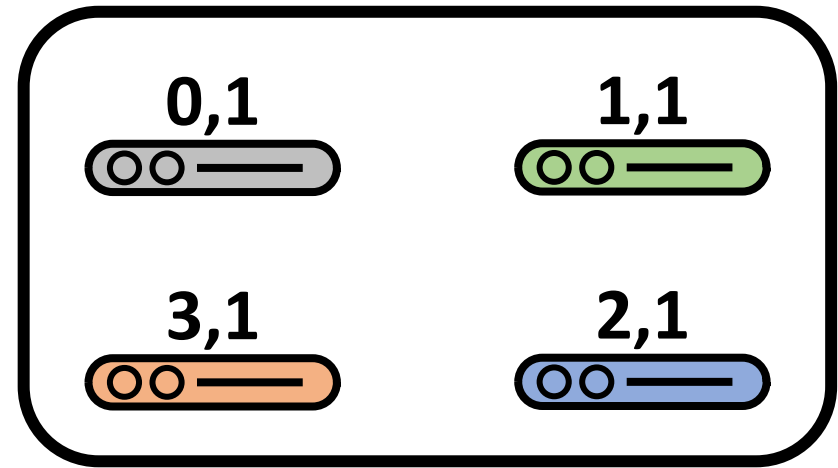
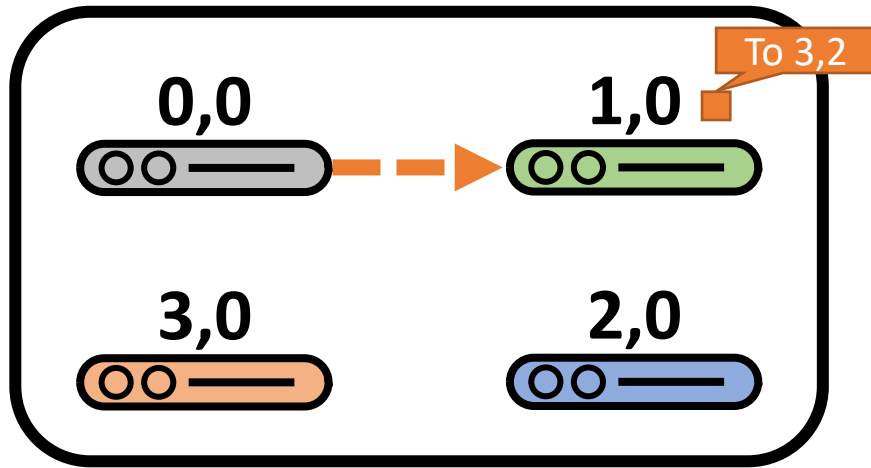
Queuing in Shale



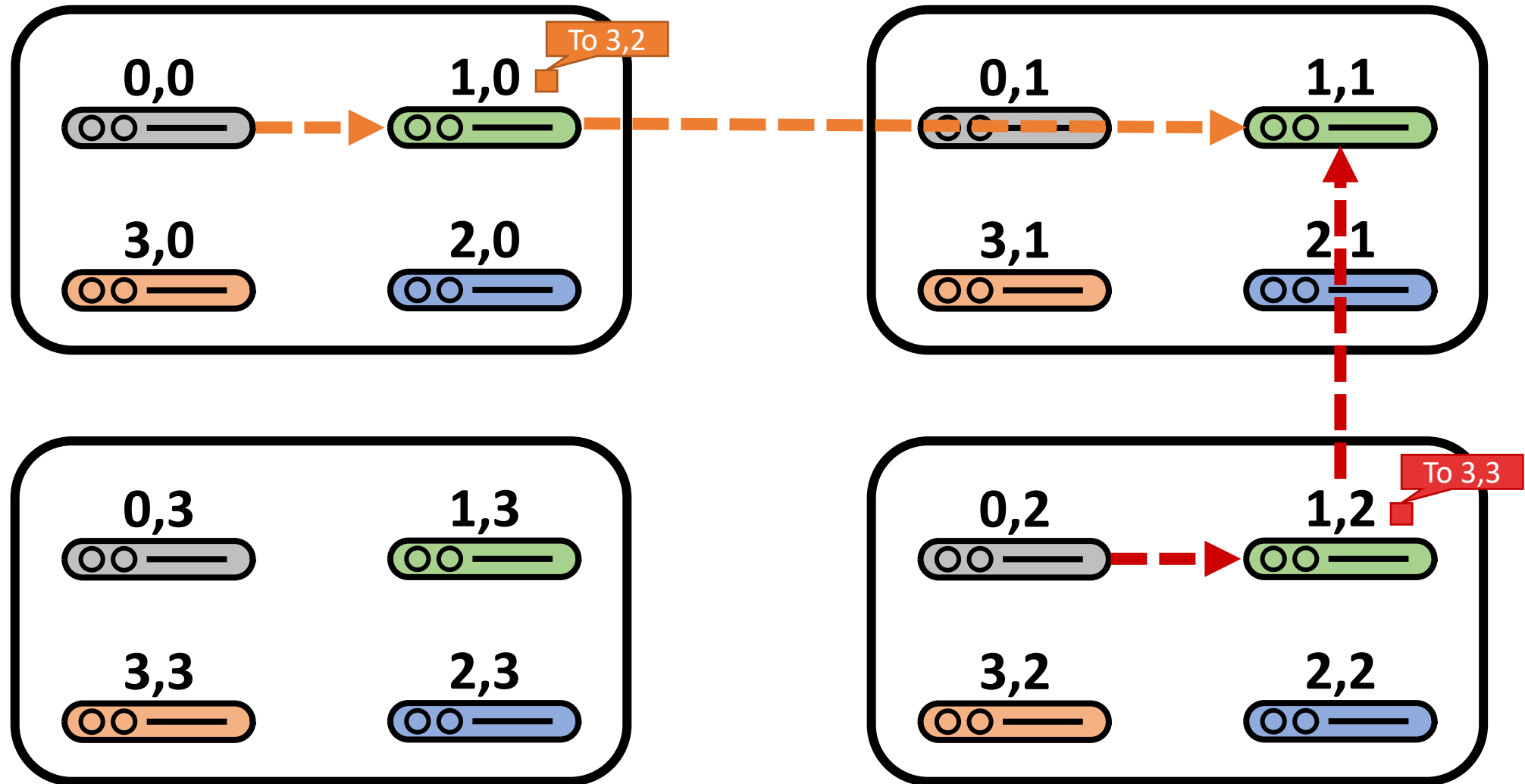
Queuing in Shale



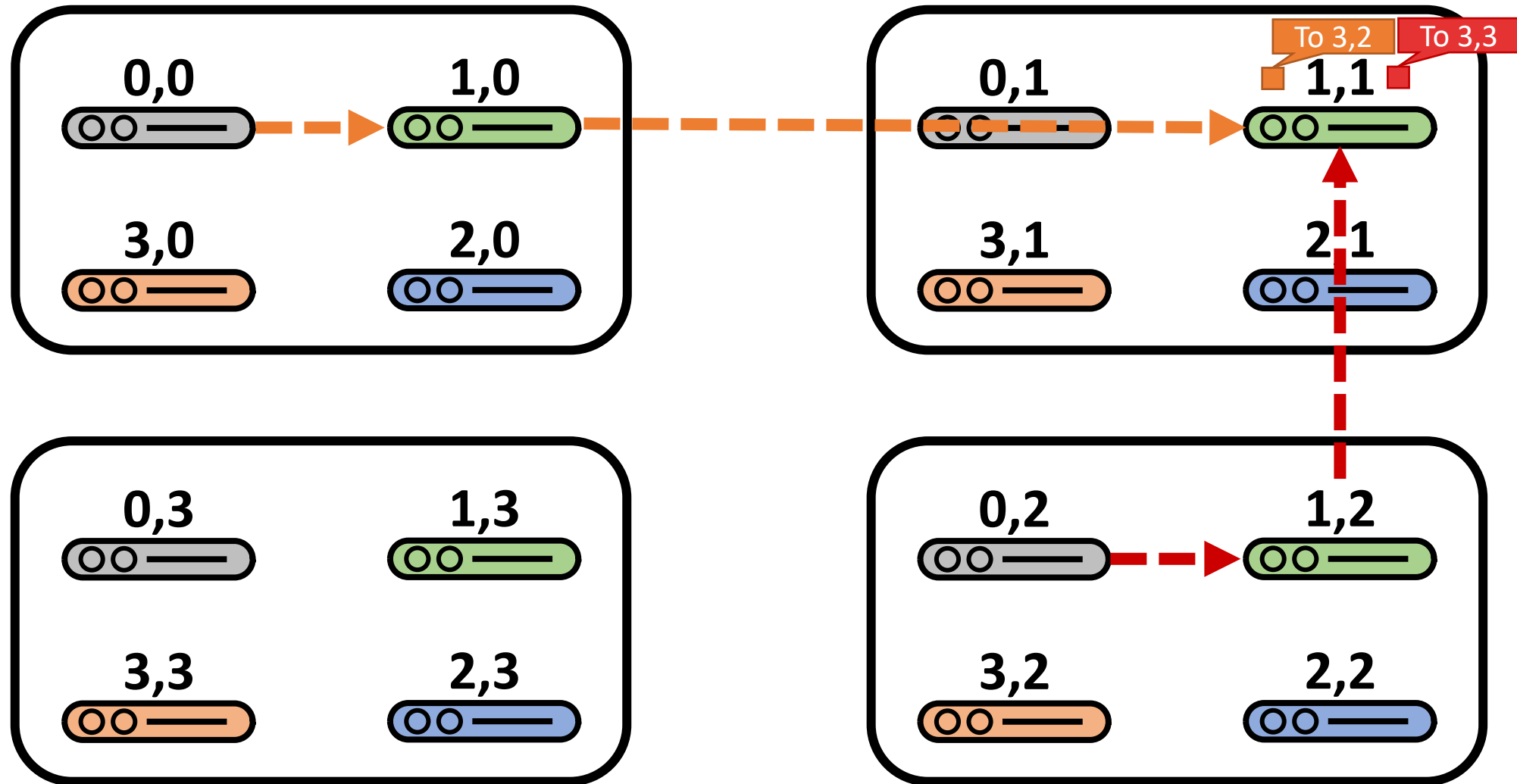
Queuing in Shale



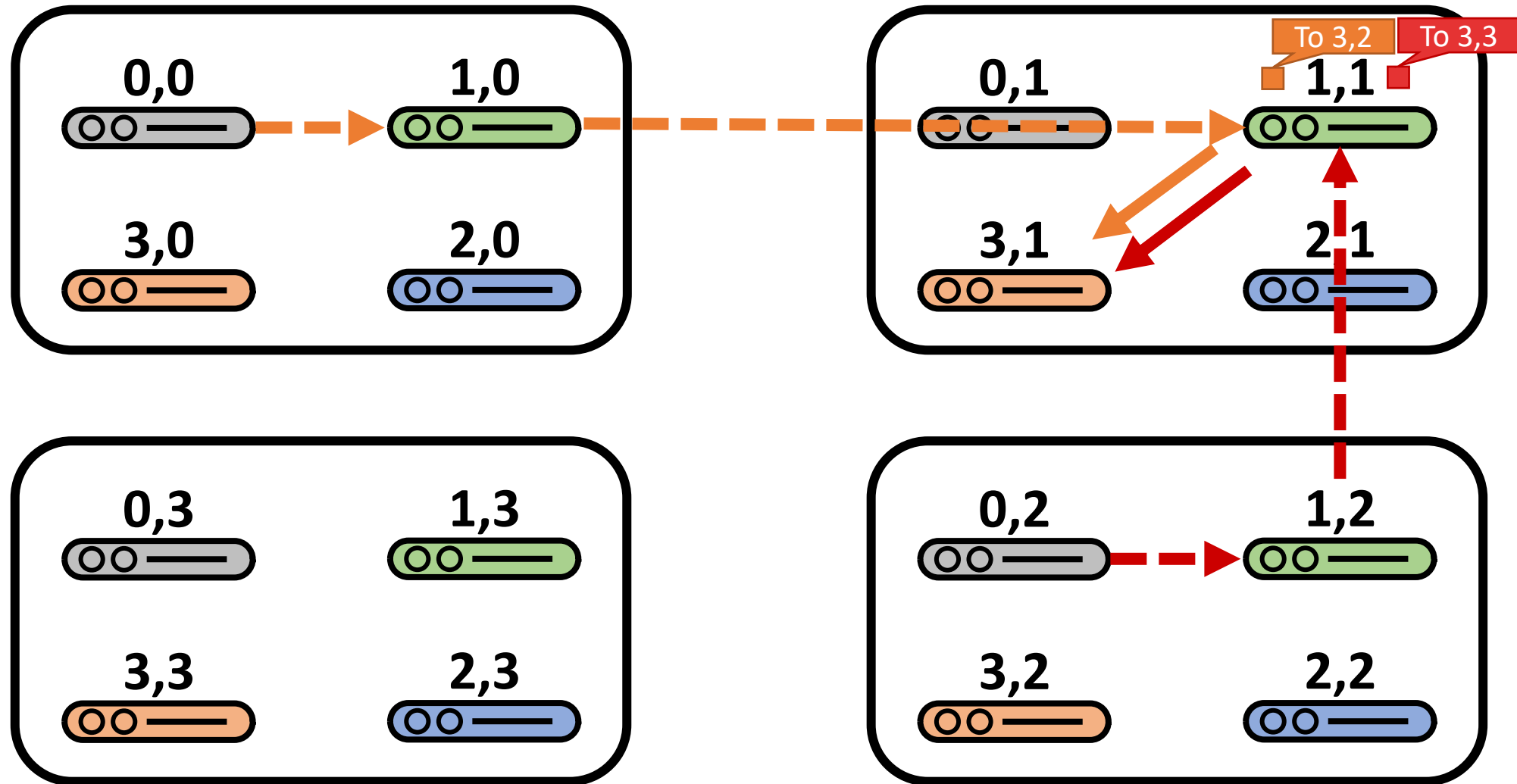
Queuing in Shale



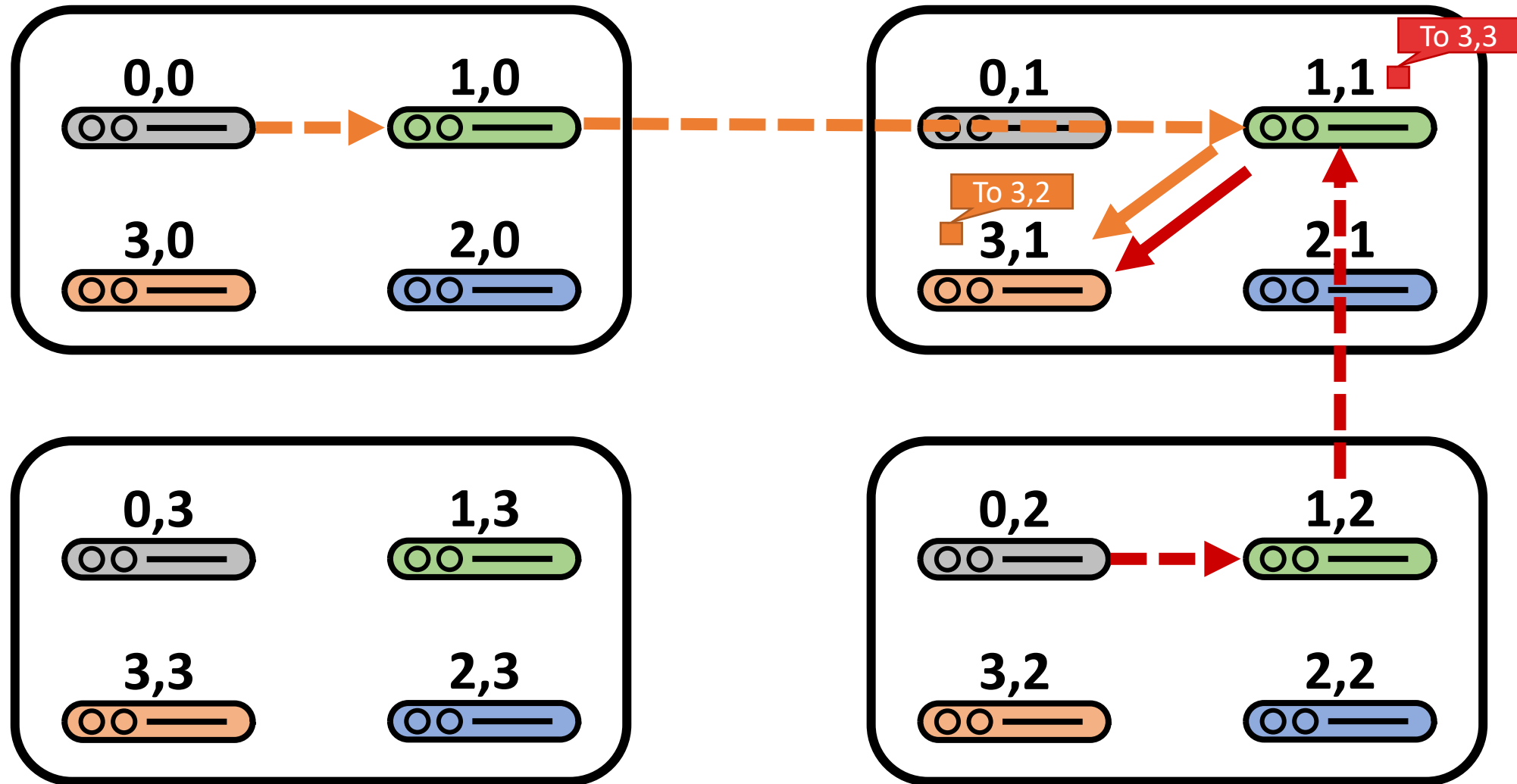
Queuing in Shale



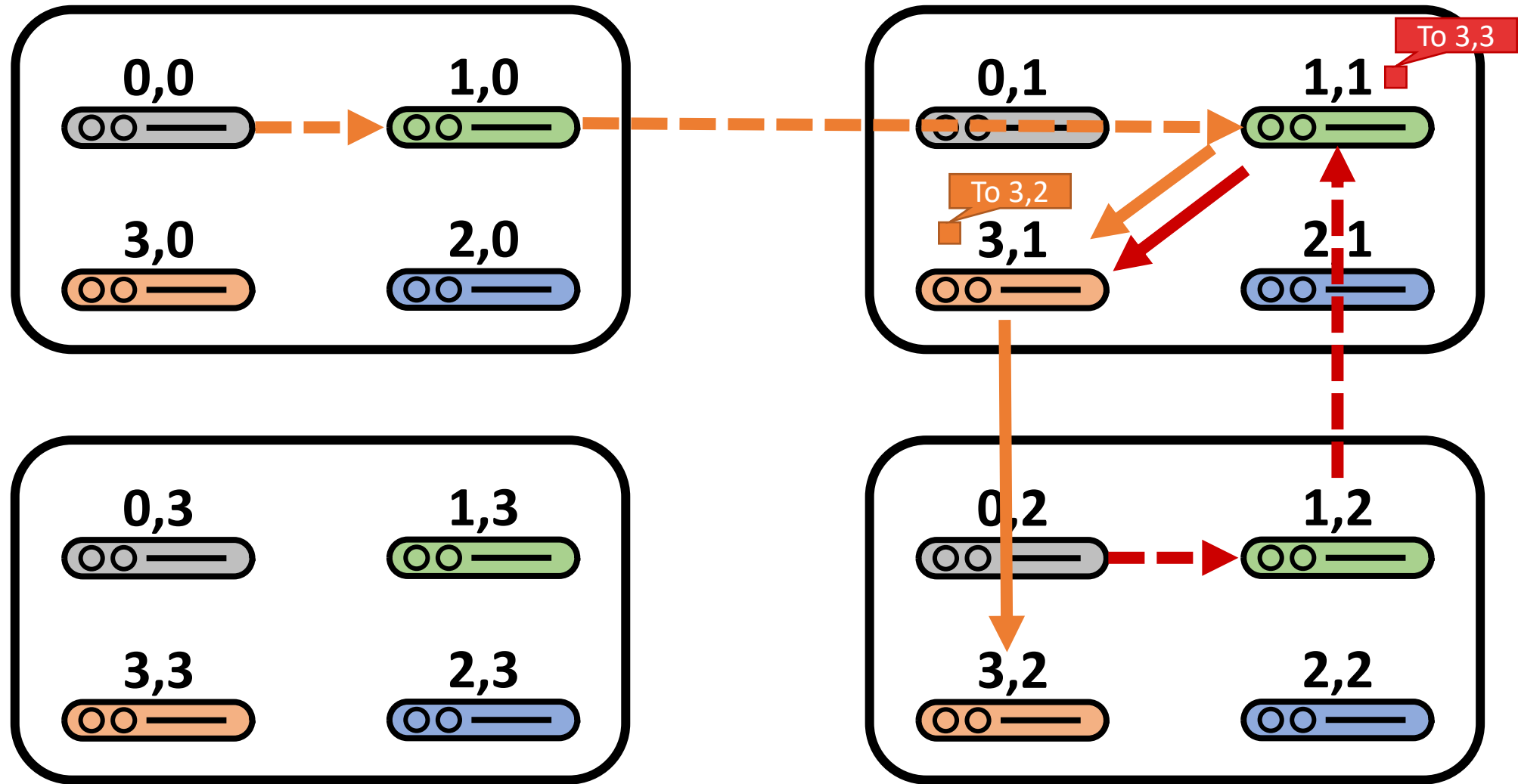
Queuing in Shale



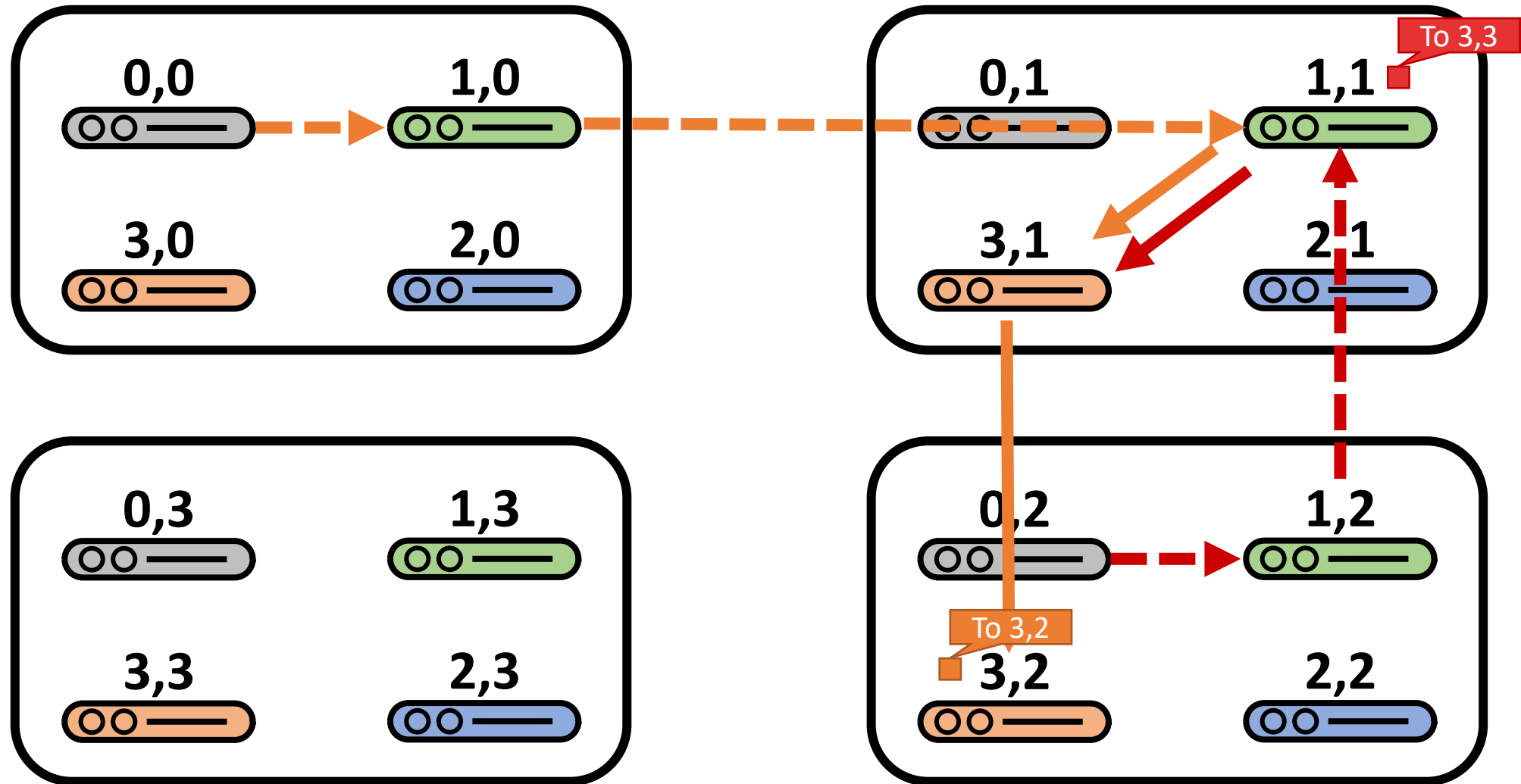
Queuing in Shale



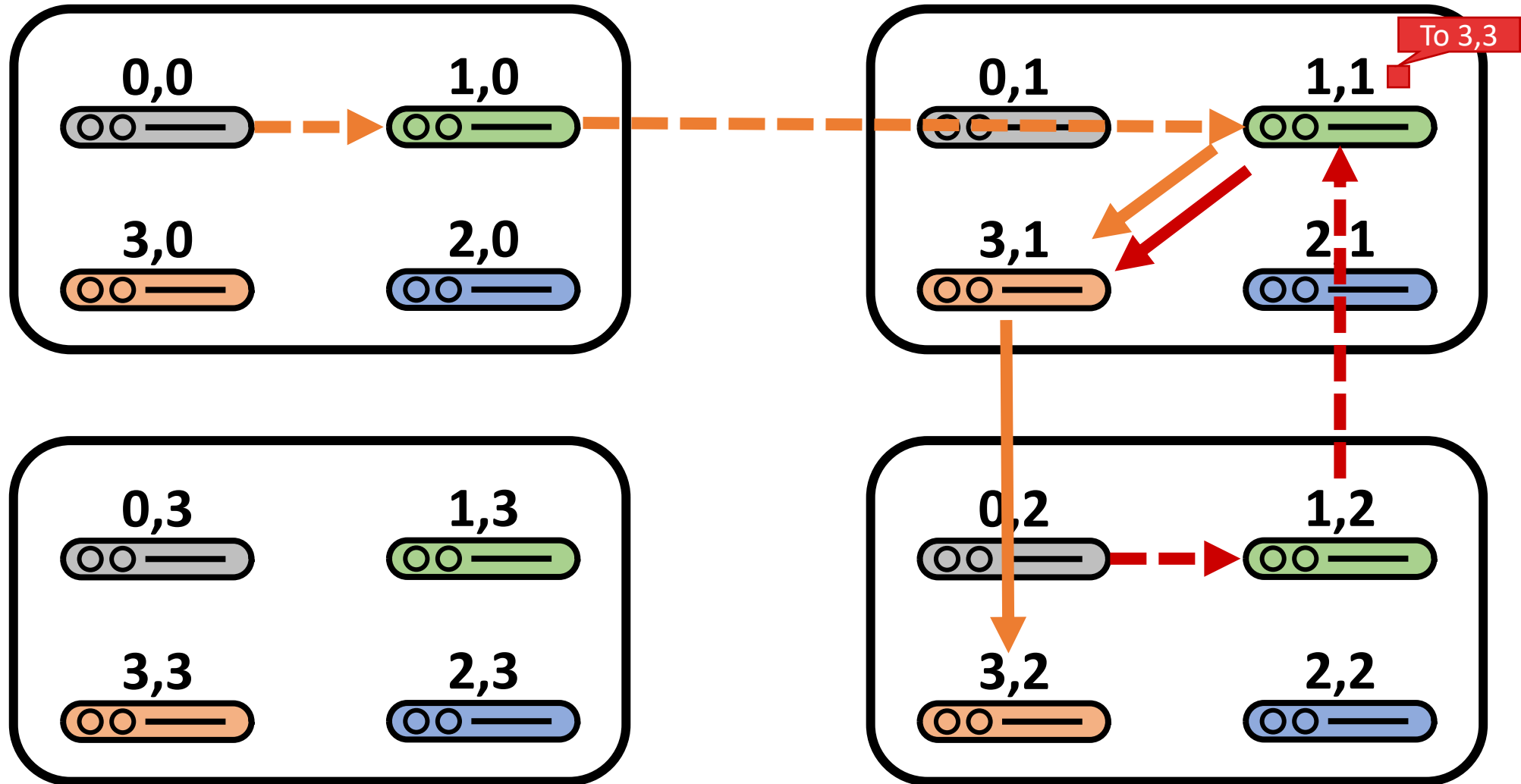
Queuing in Shale



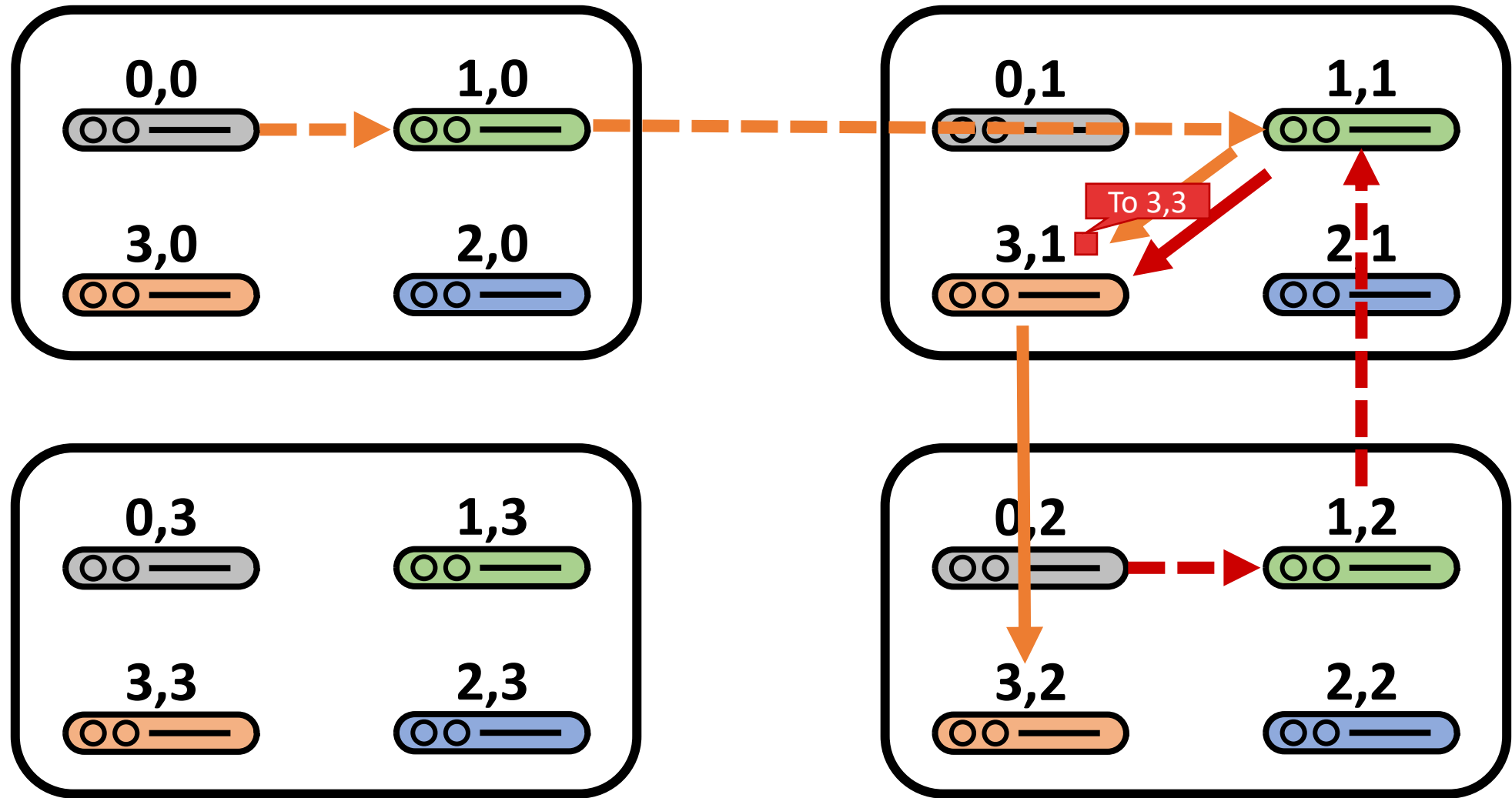
Queuing in Shale



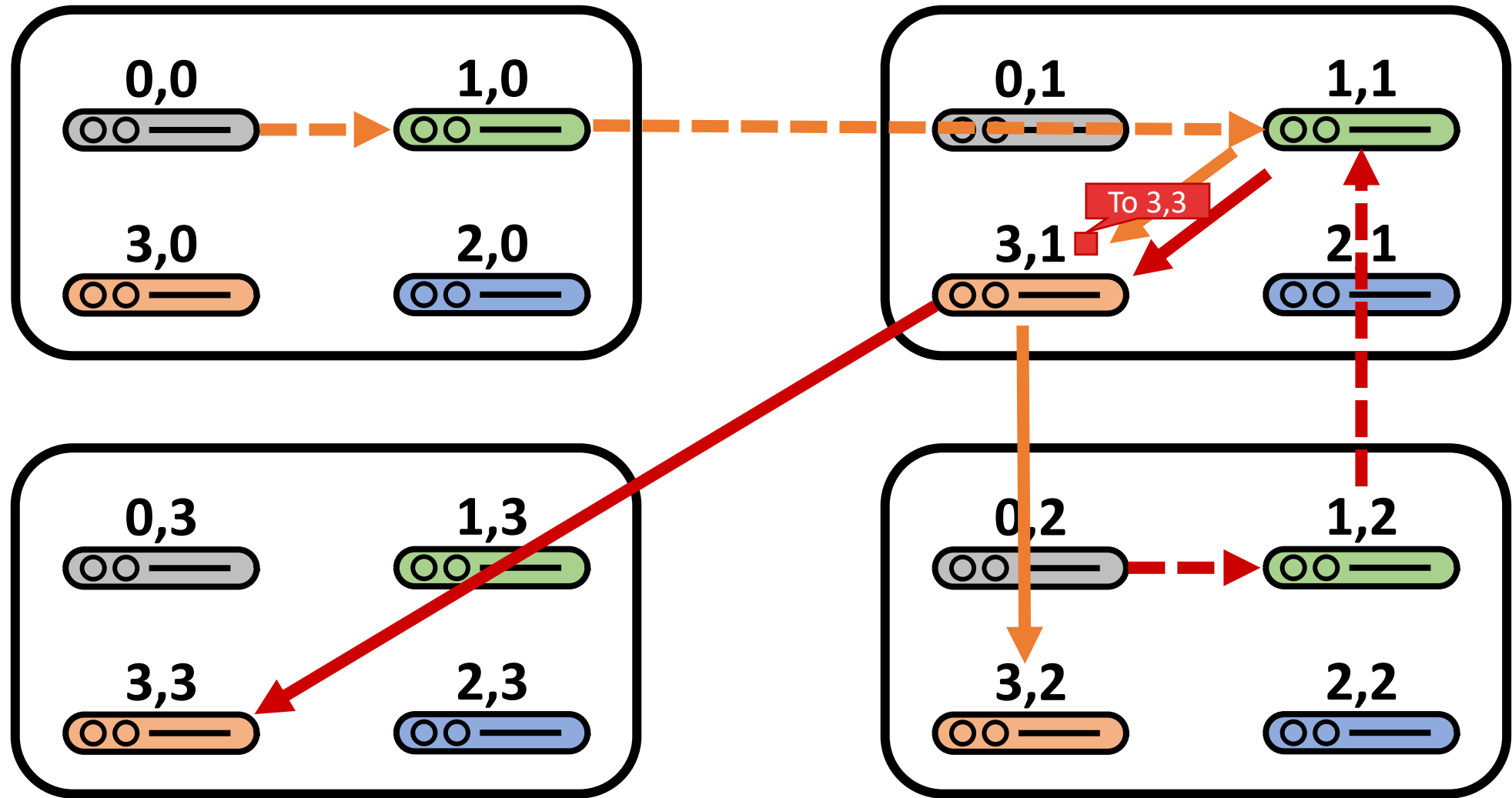
Queuing in Shale



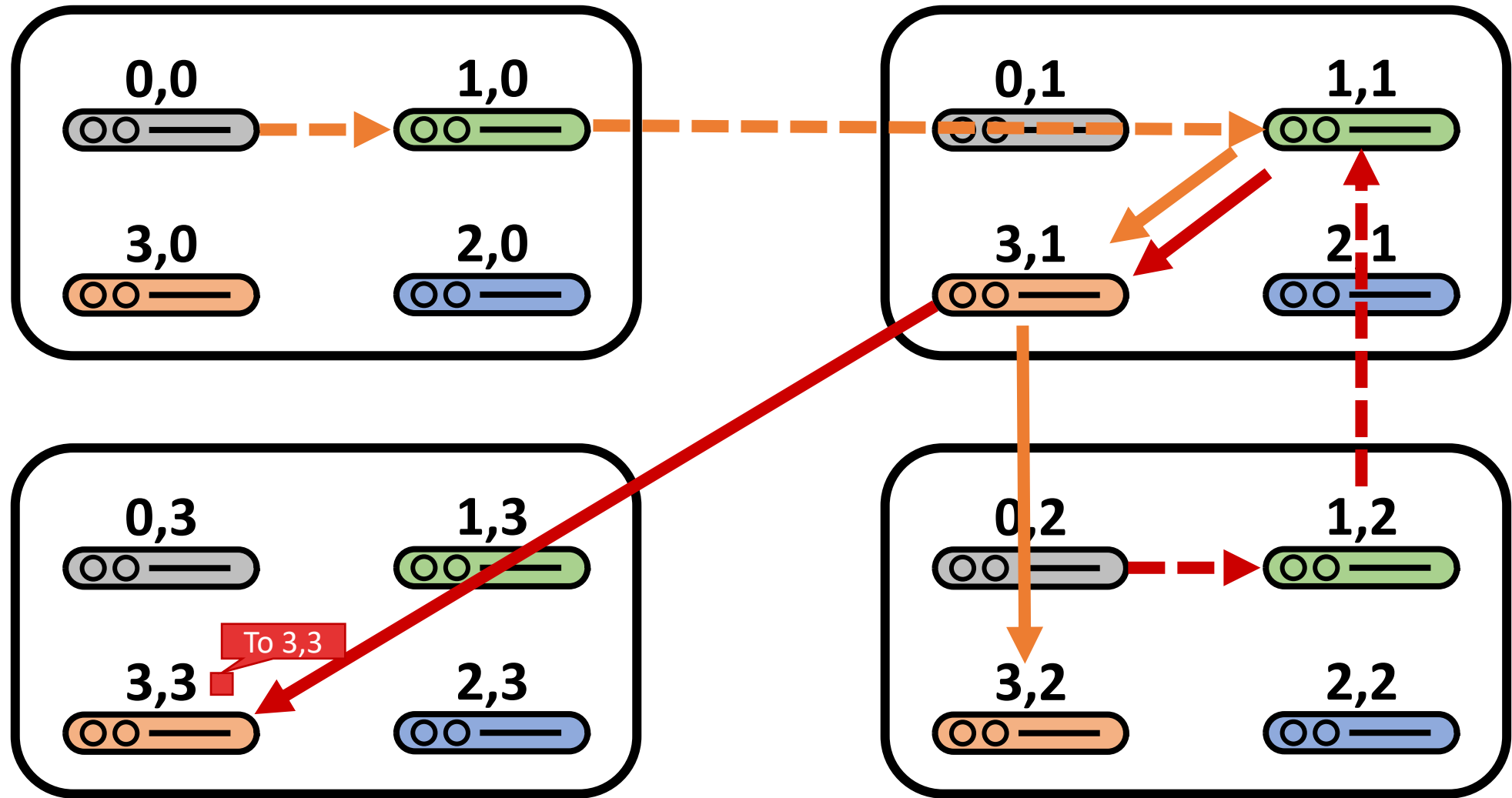
Queuing in Shale



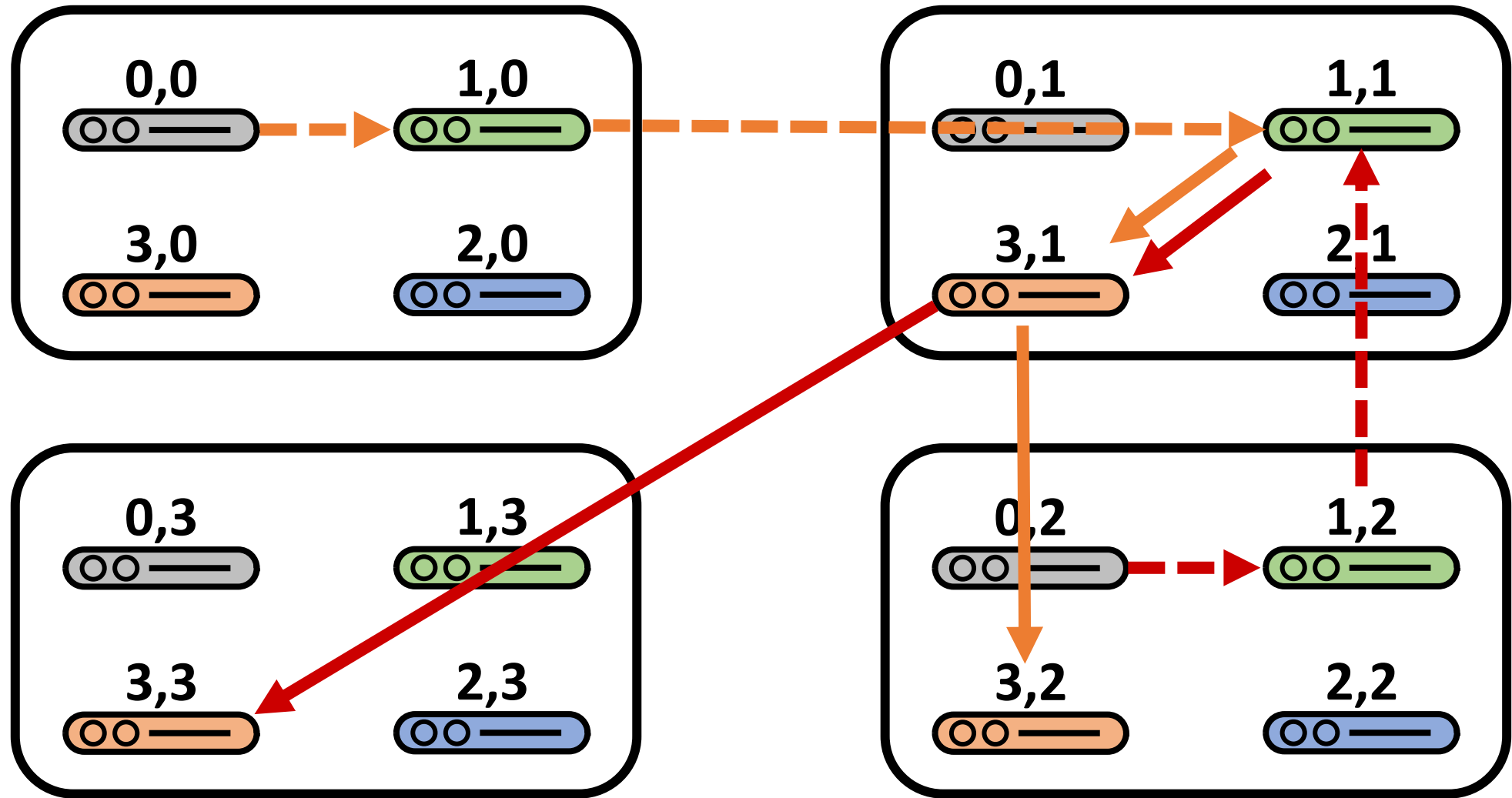
Queuing in Shale



Queuing in Shale



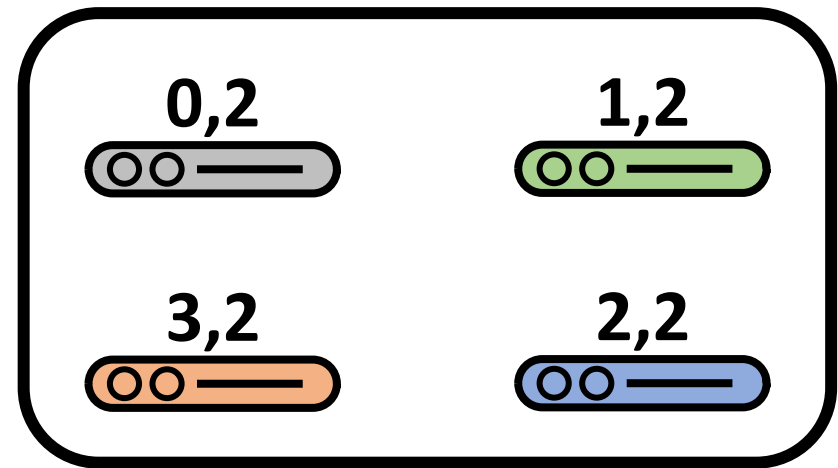
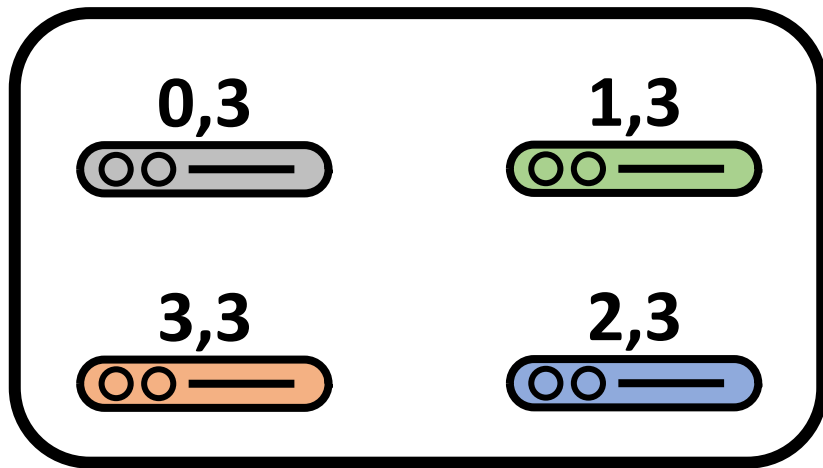
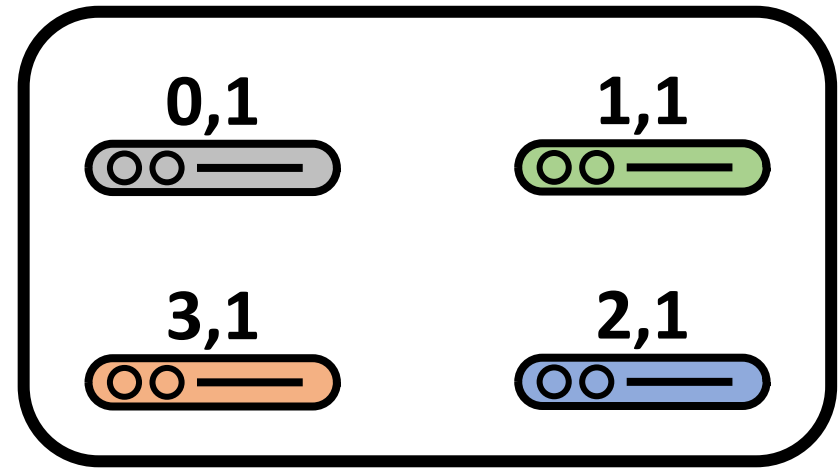
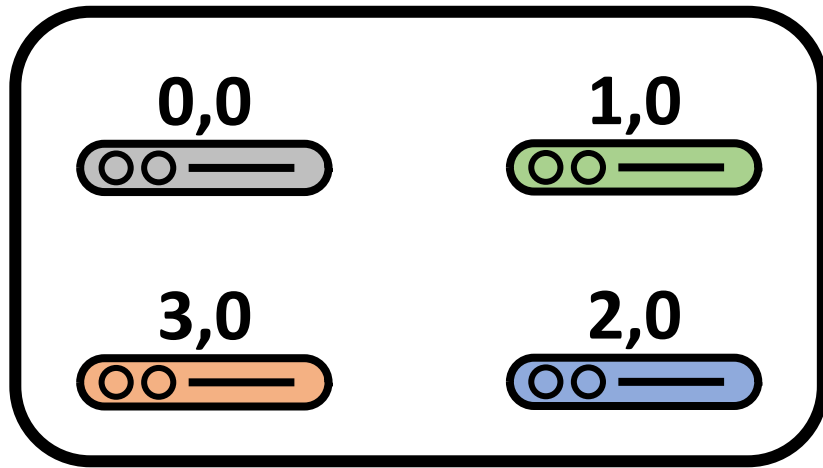
Queuing in Shale



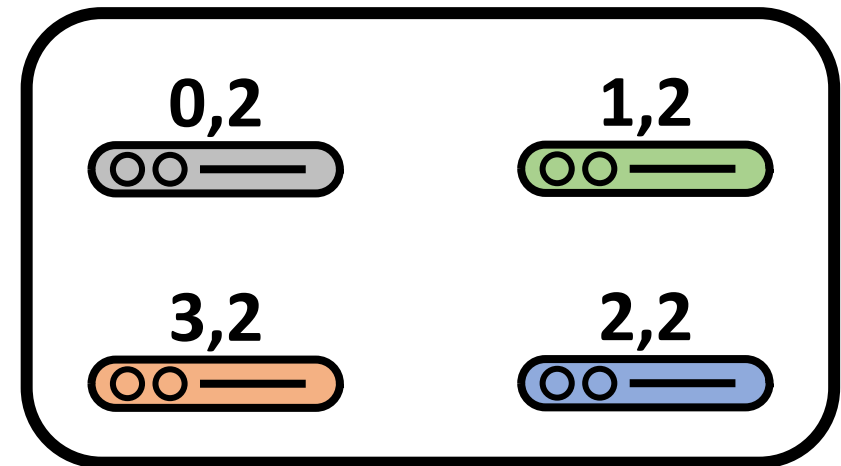
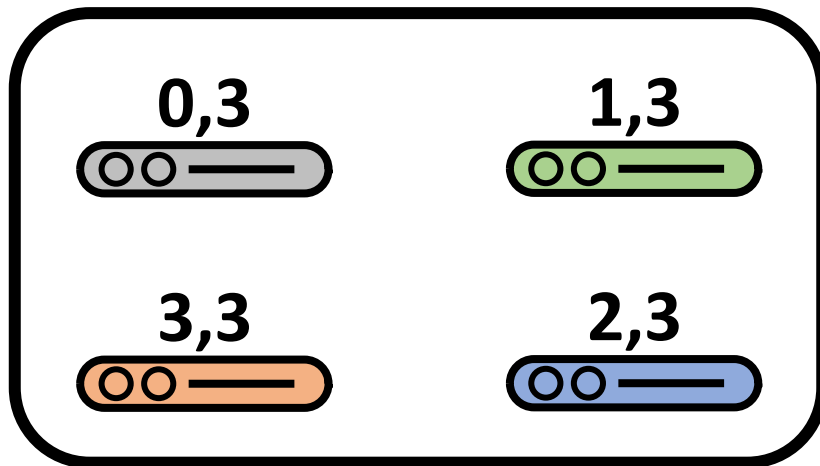
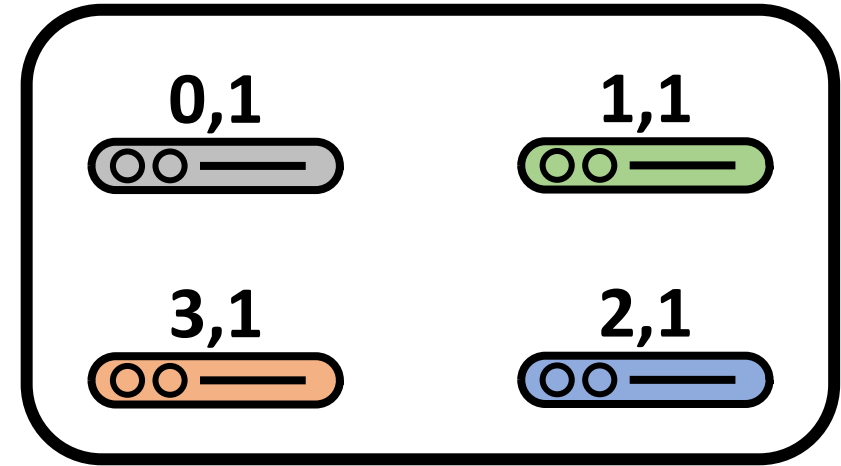
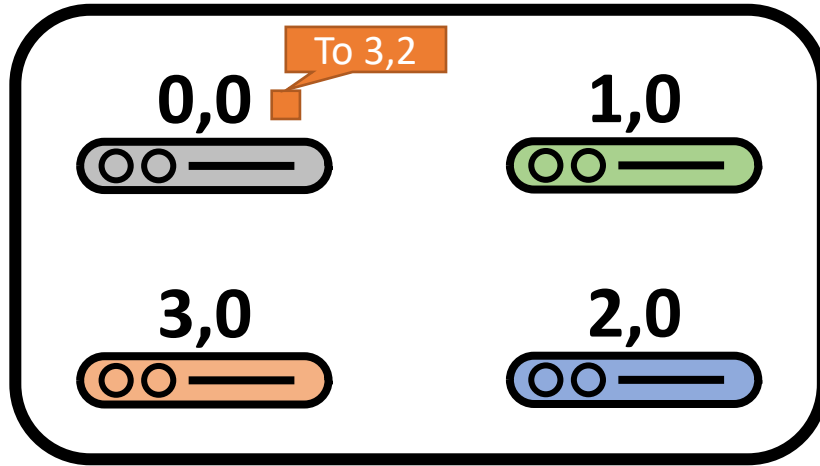
Queuing in Shale

- ORNs pose unique challenges
 - Queuing has a large impact – queues empty slower than line rate
 - Each flow uses a huge number of paths ($O(N)$ due to VLB)
- Existing ORN designs use an elegant hop-by-hop approach
- More difficult for scalable ORNs with path lengths >2
 - Due to multi-hop paths, congestion can occur far from both source and dest.
- Two types of congestion:
 - Path collision congestion
 - Egress congestion

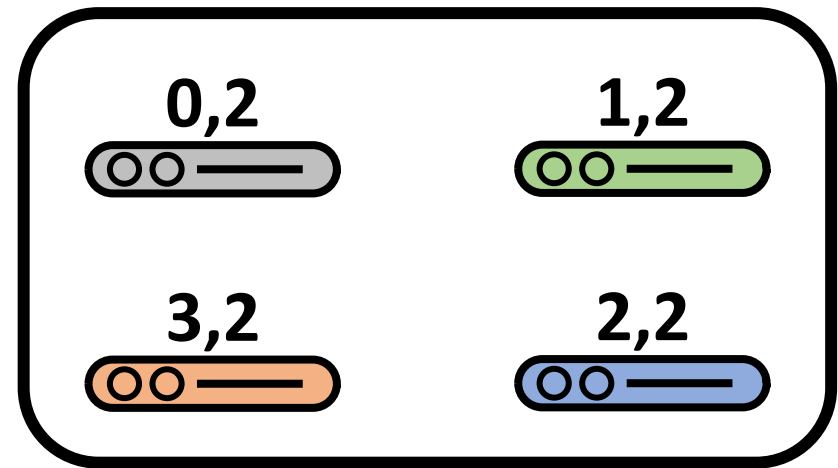
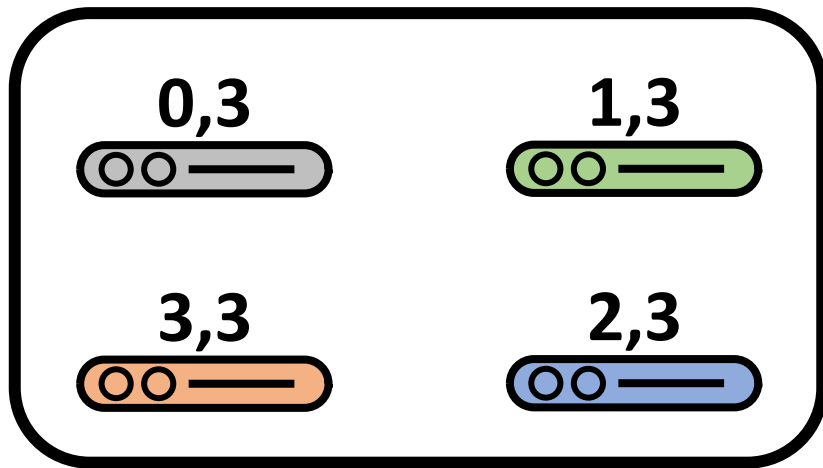
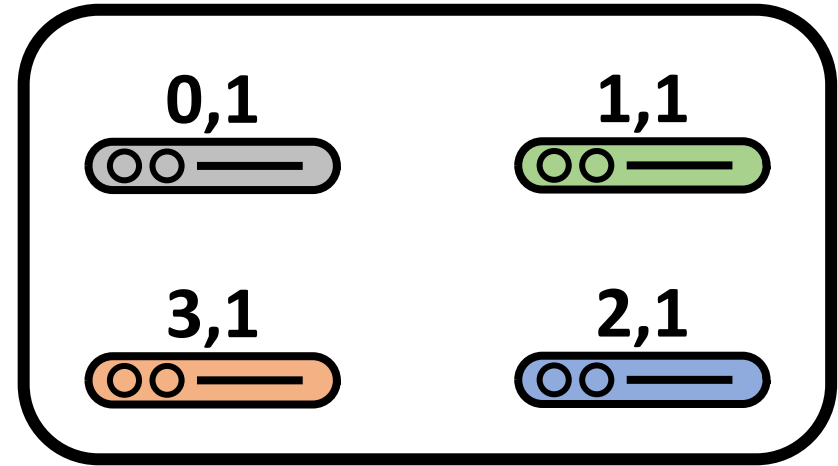
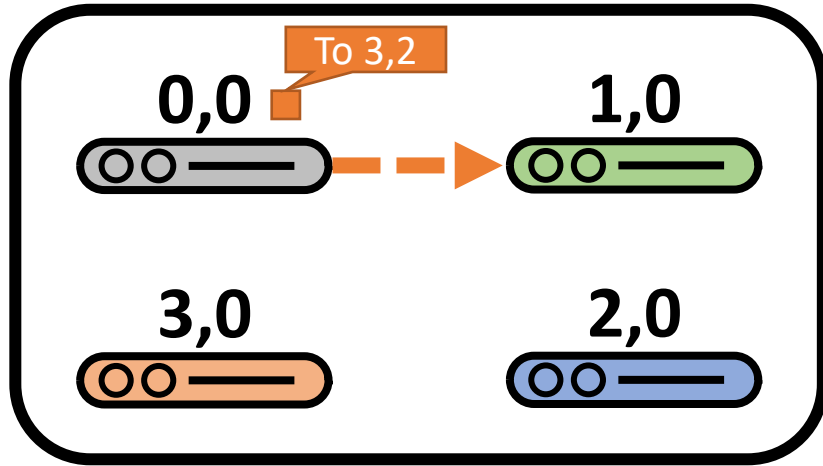
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



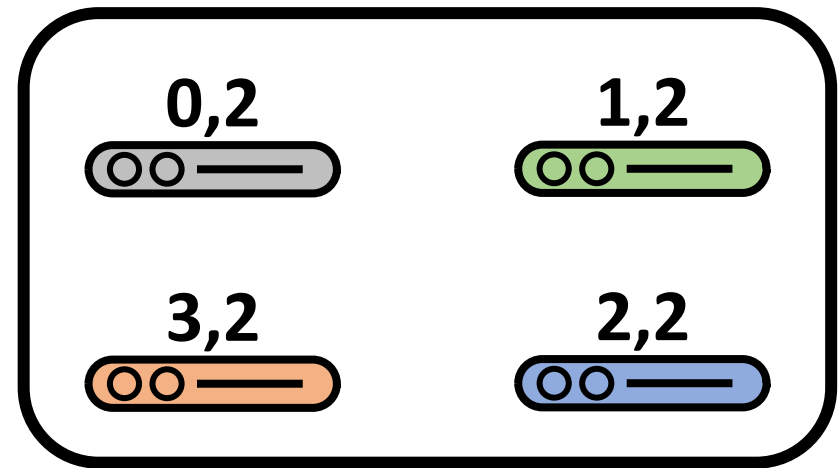
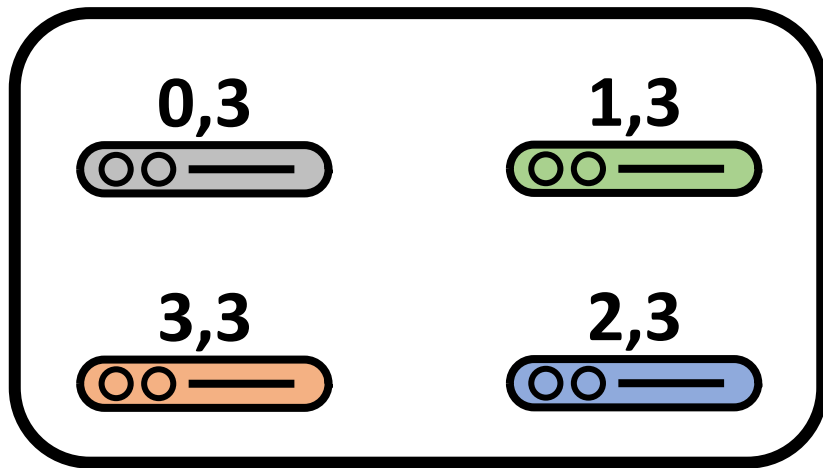
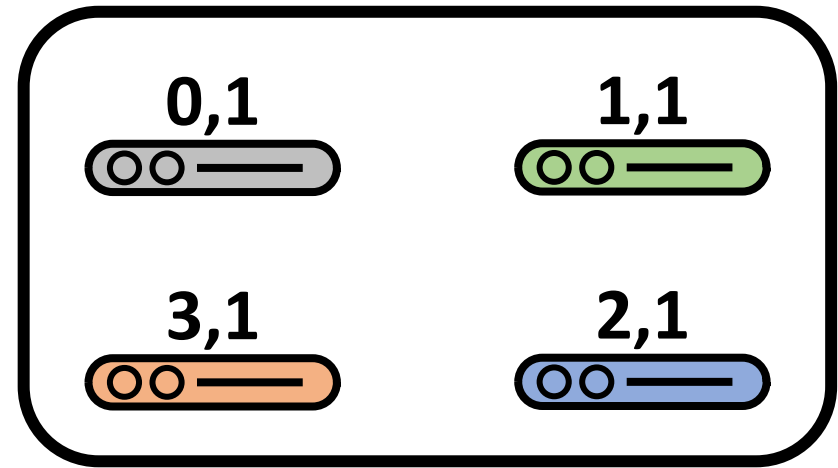
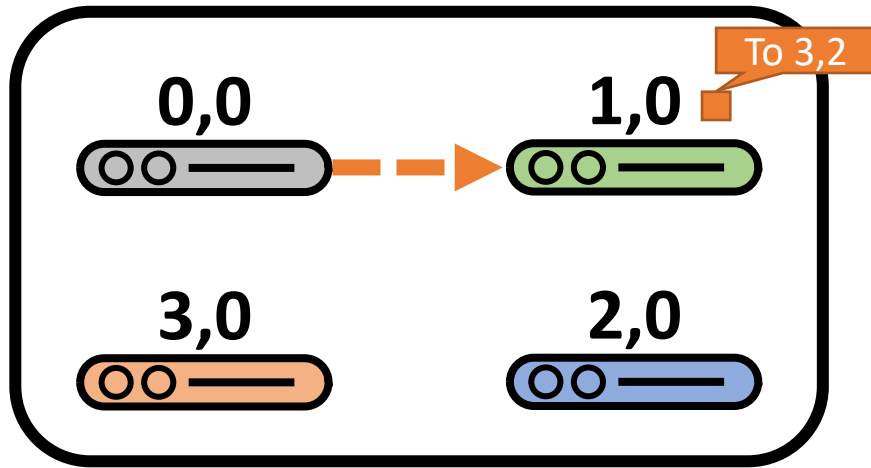
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



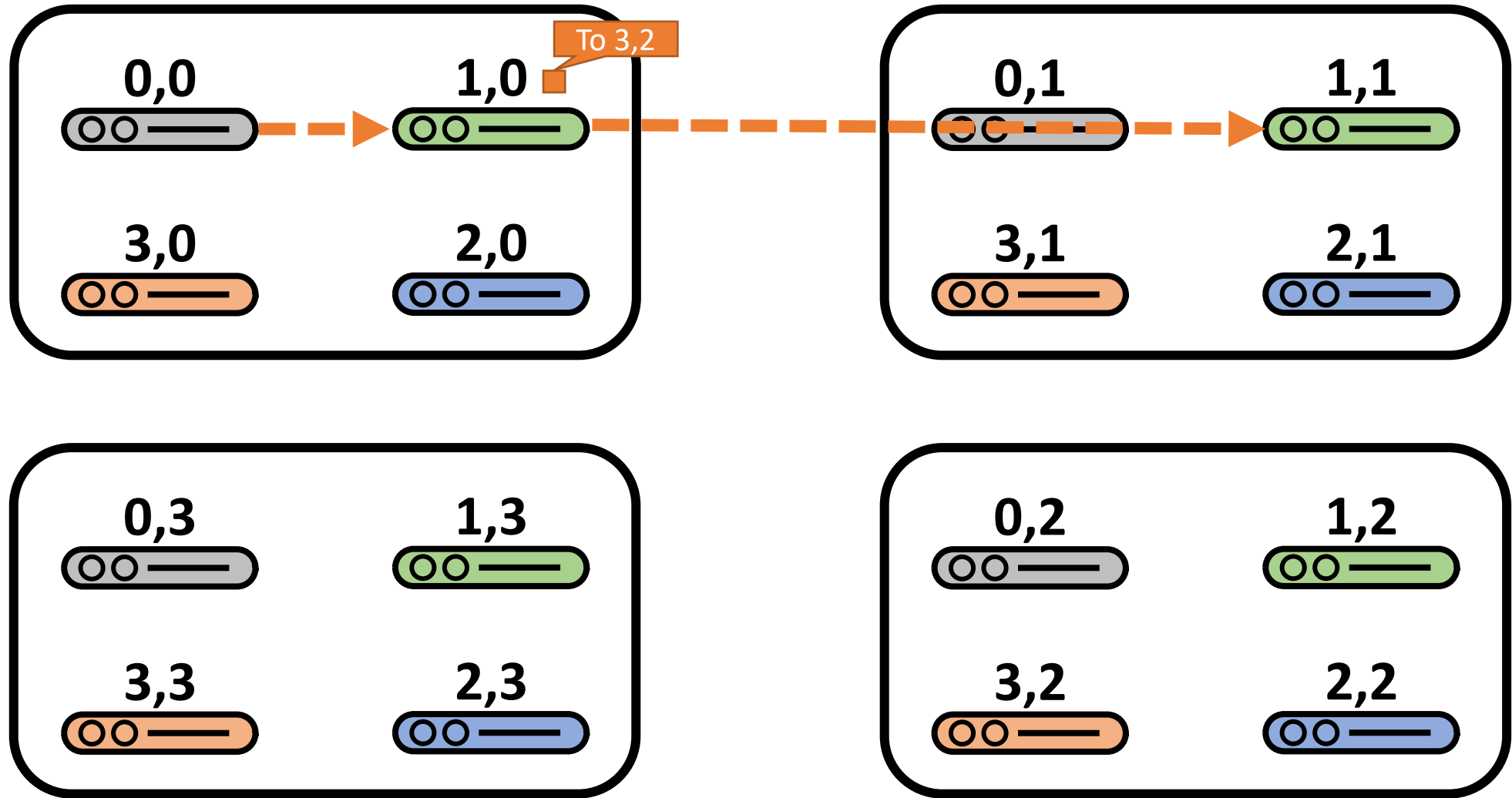
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



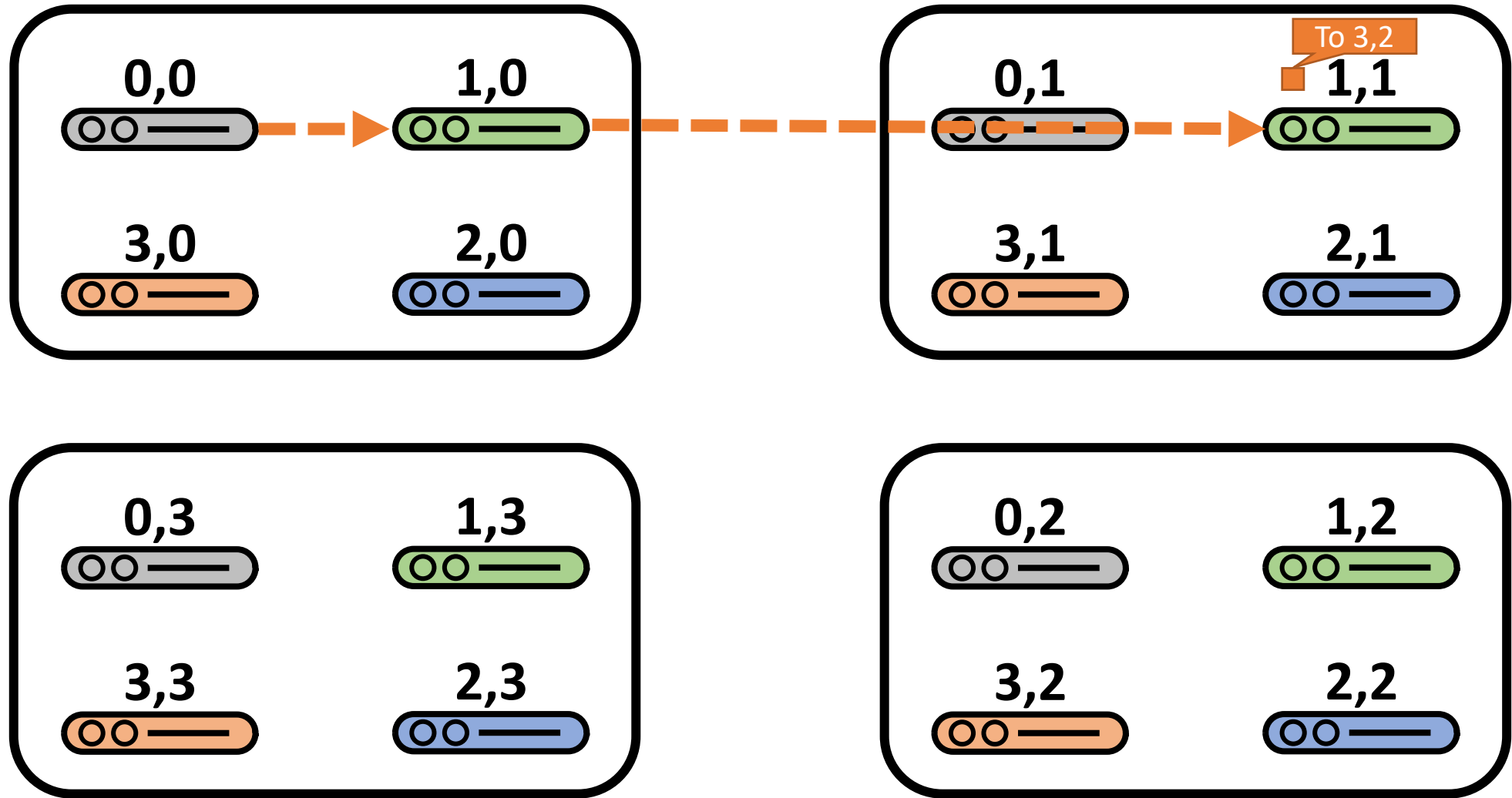
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



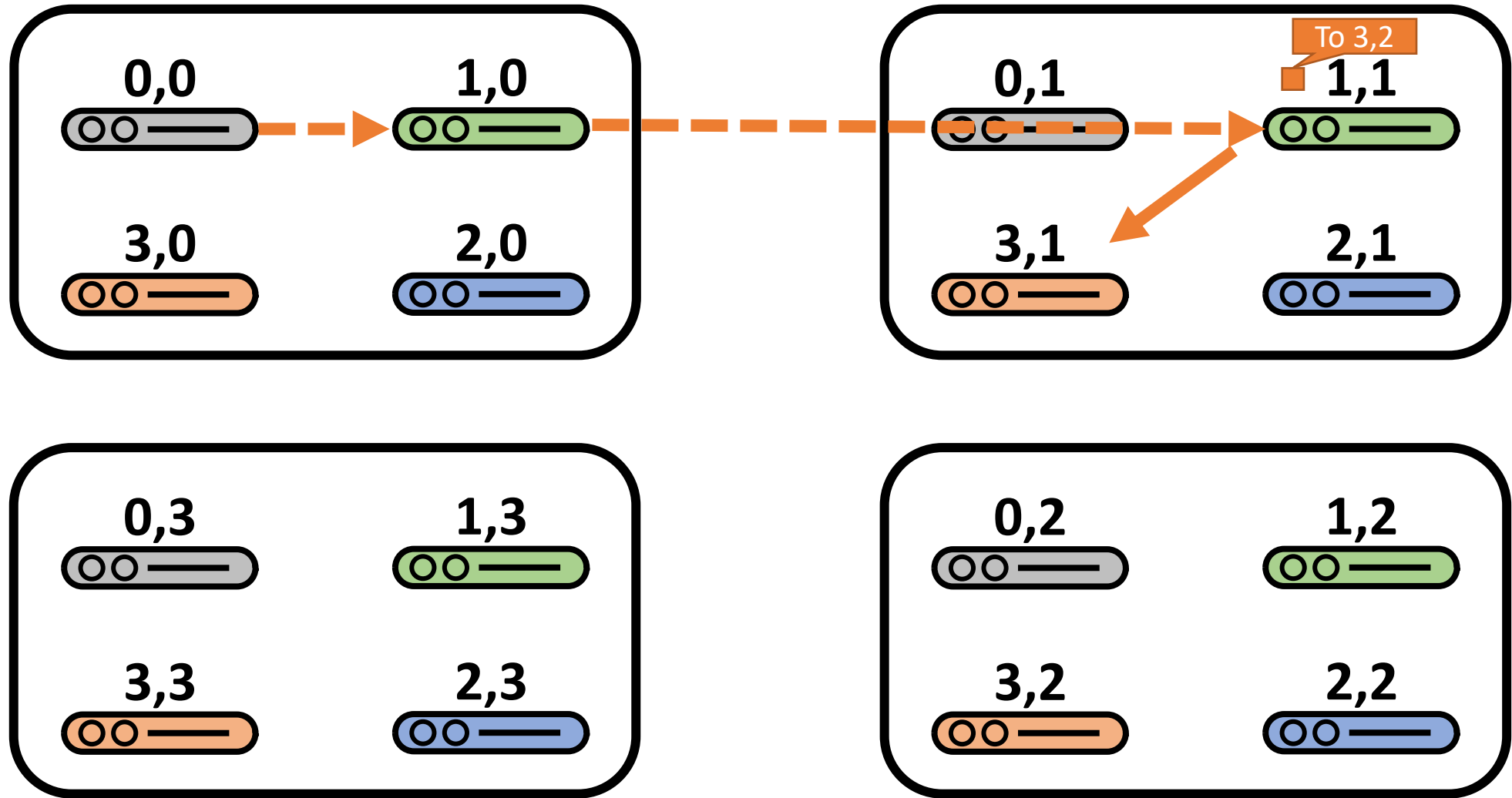
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



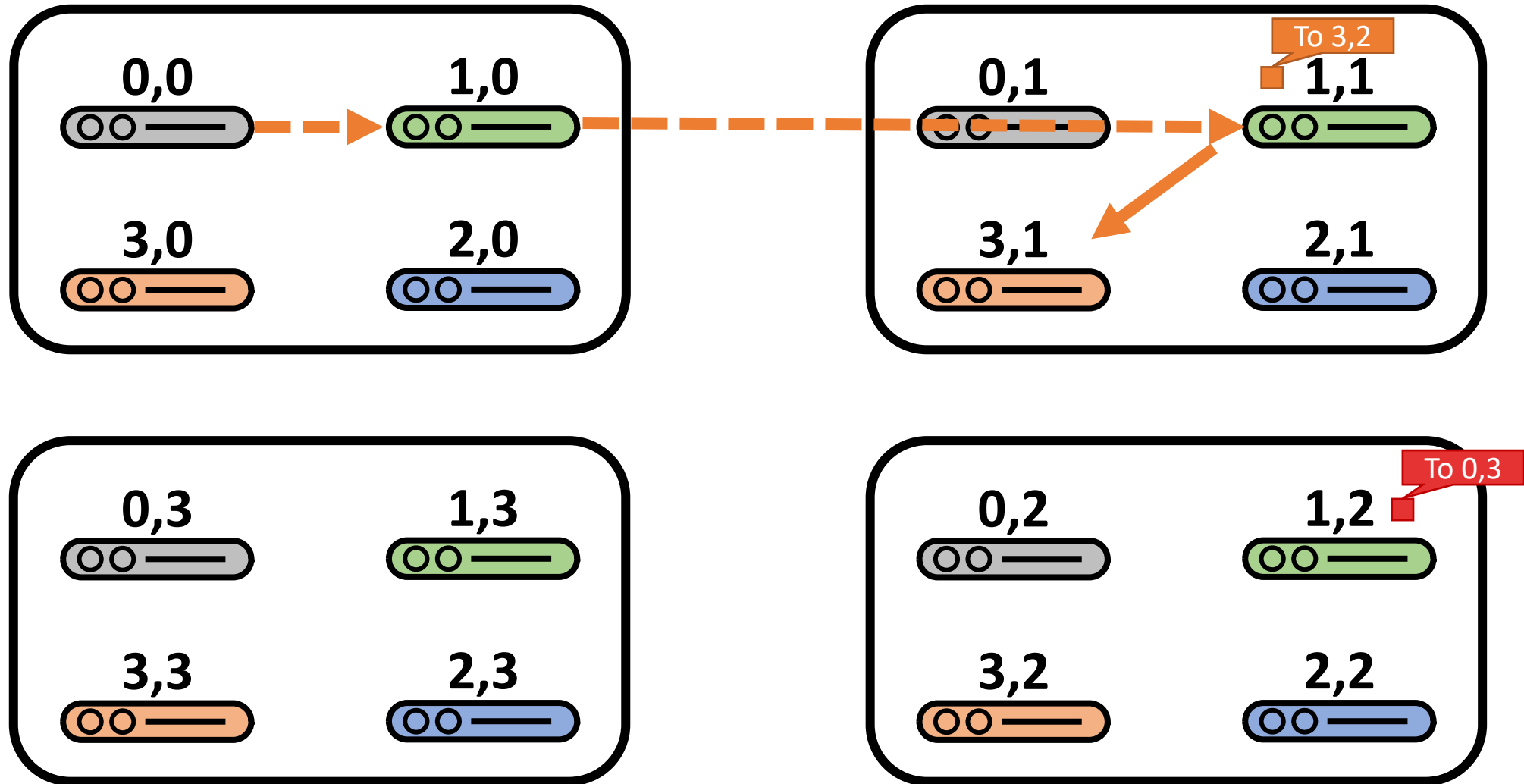
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



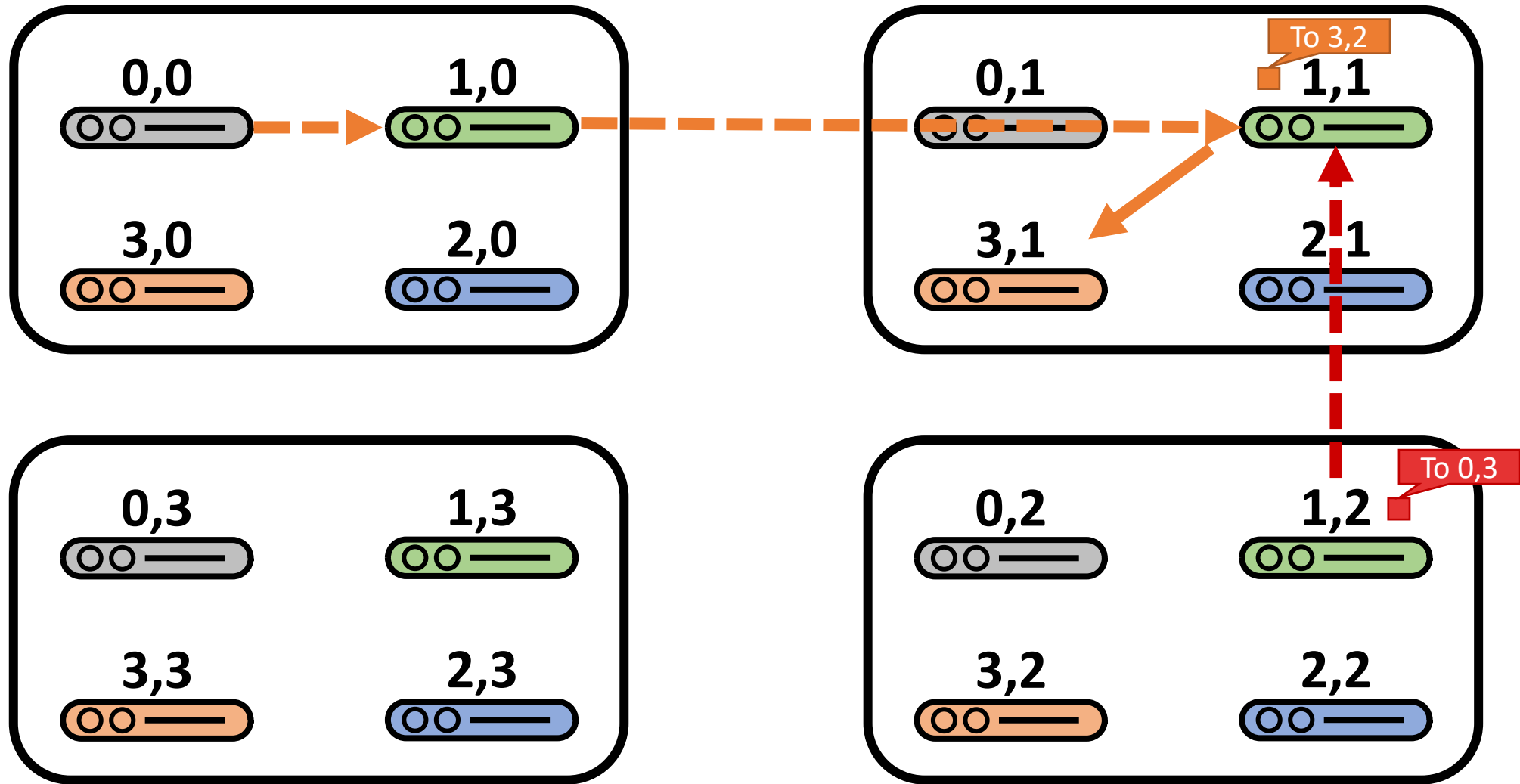
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



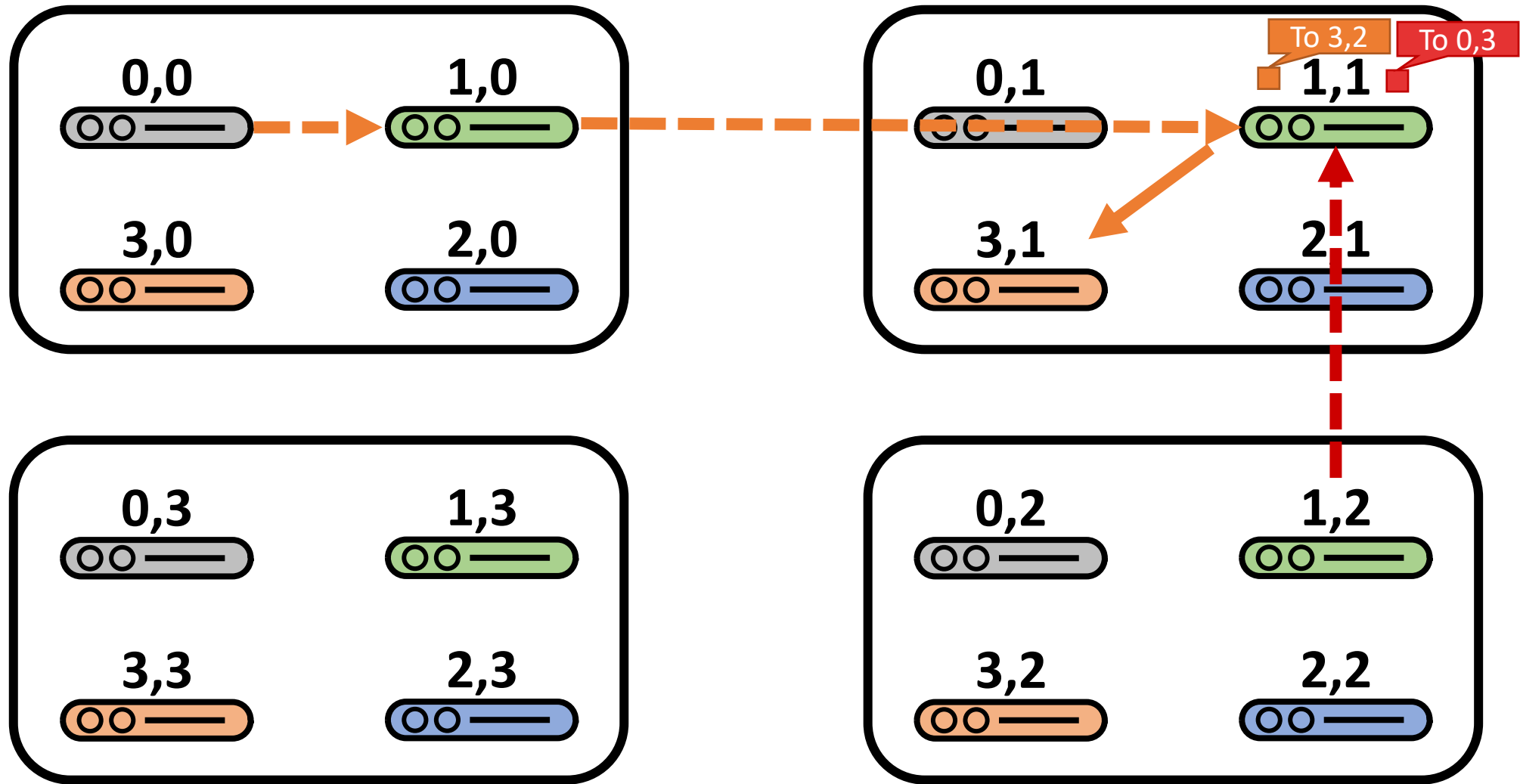
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



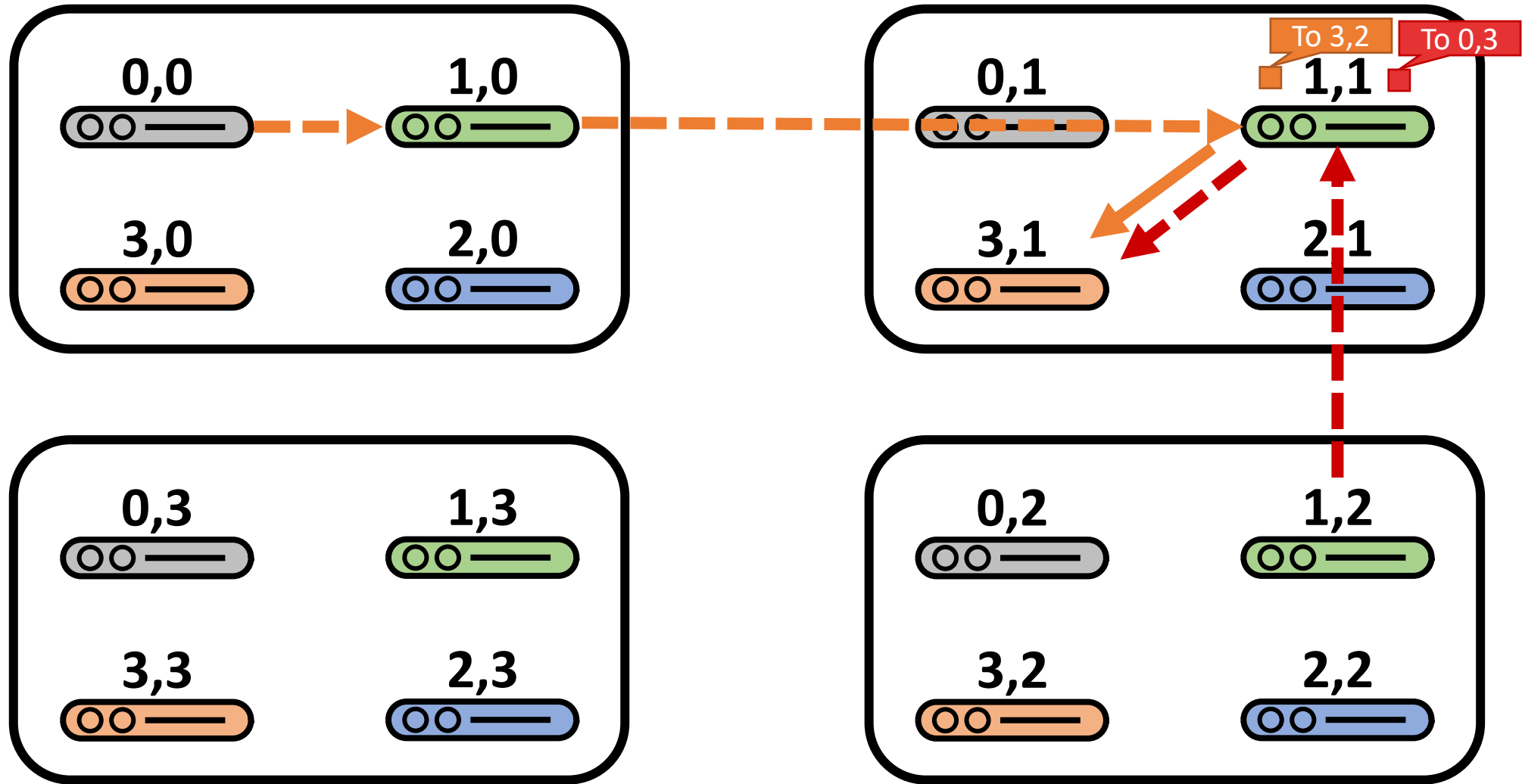
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



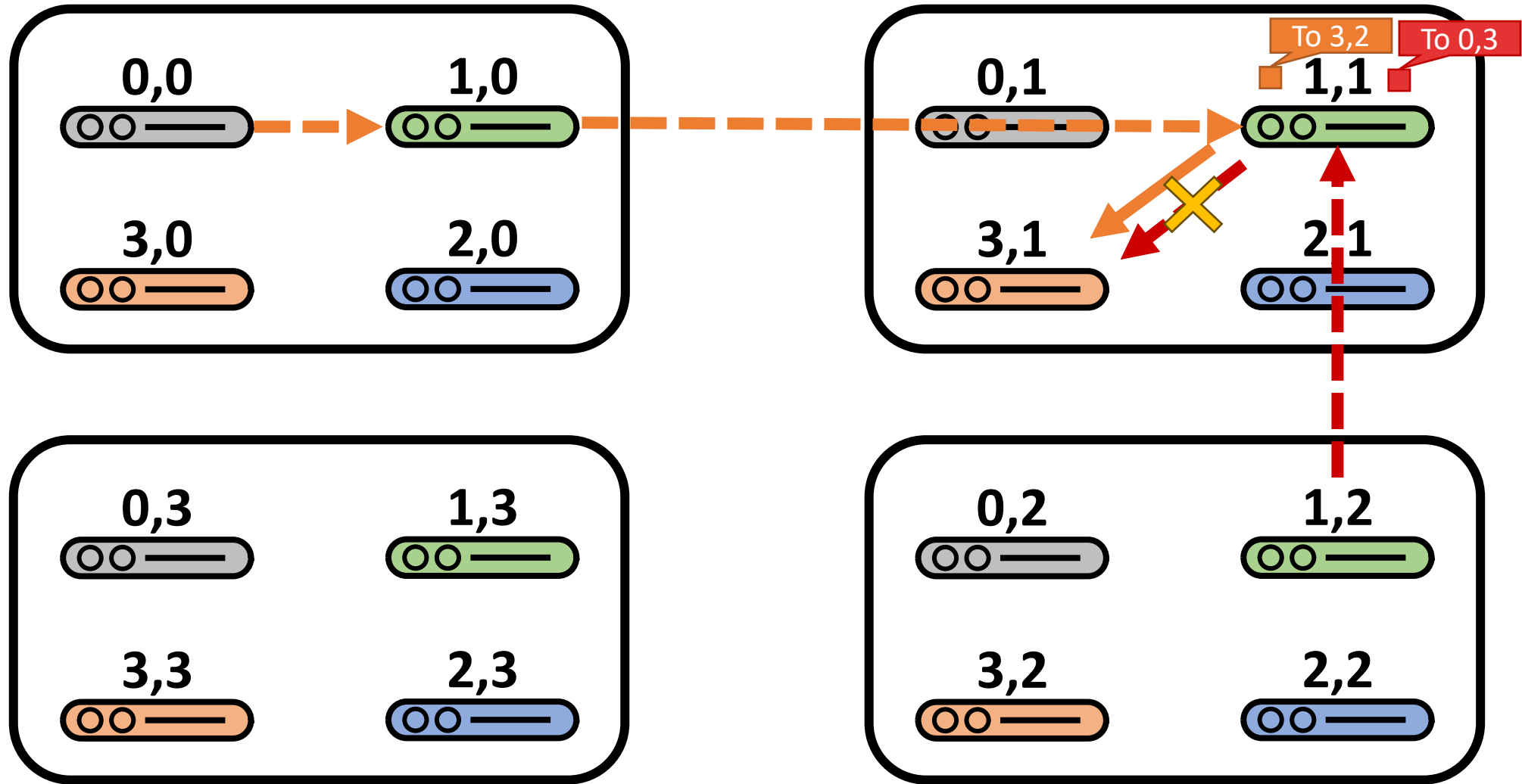
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



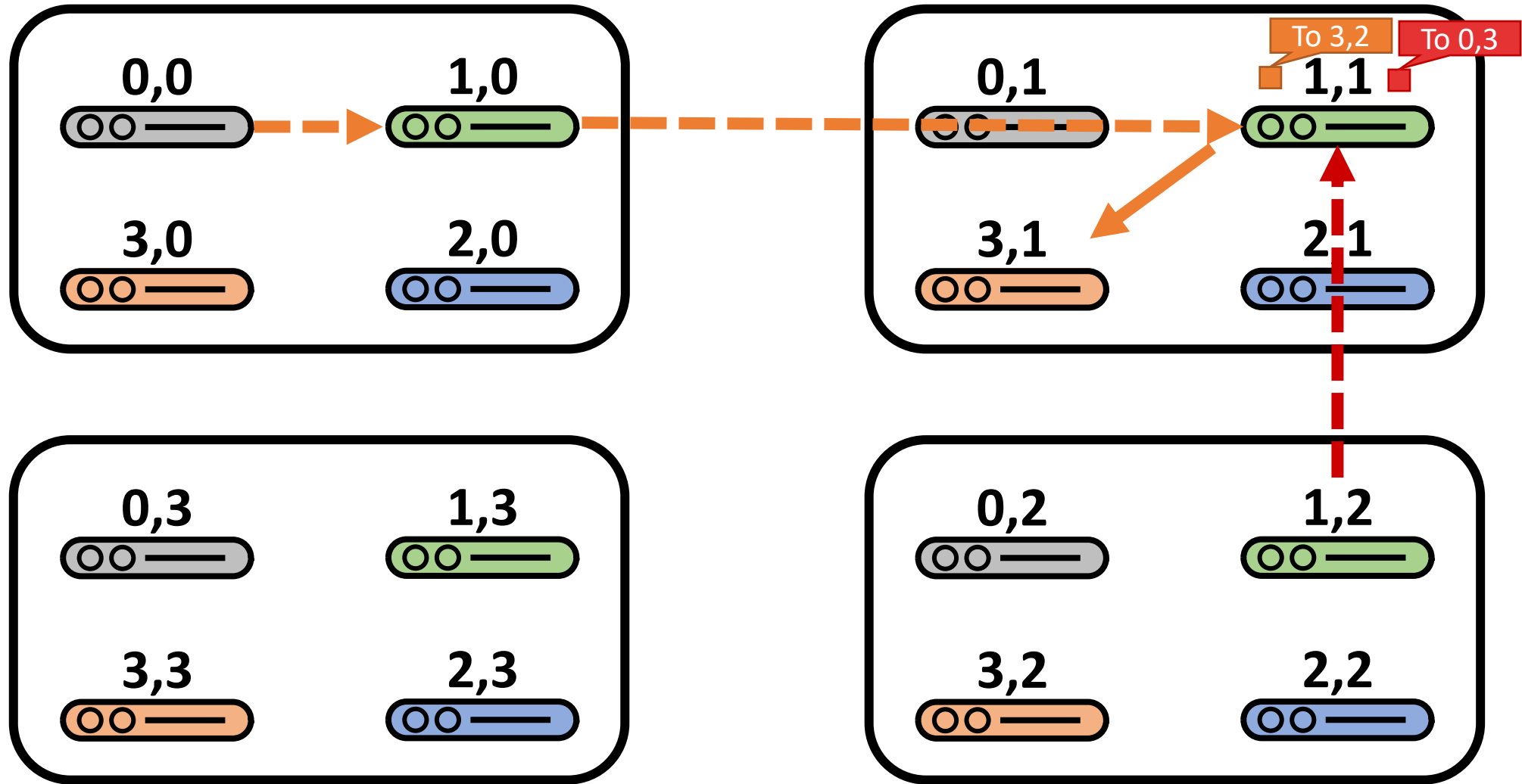
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



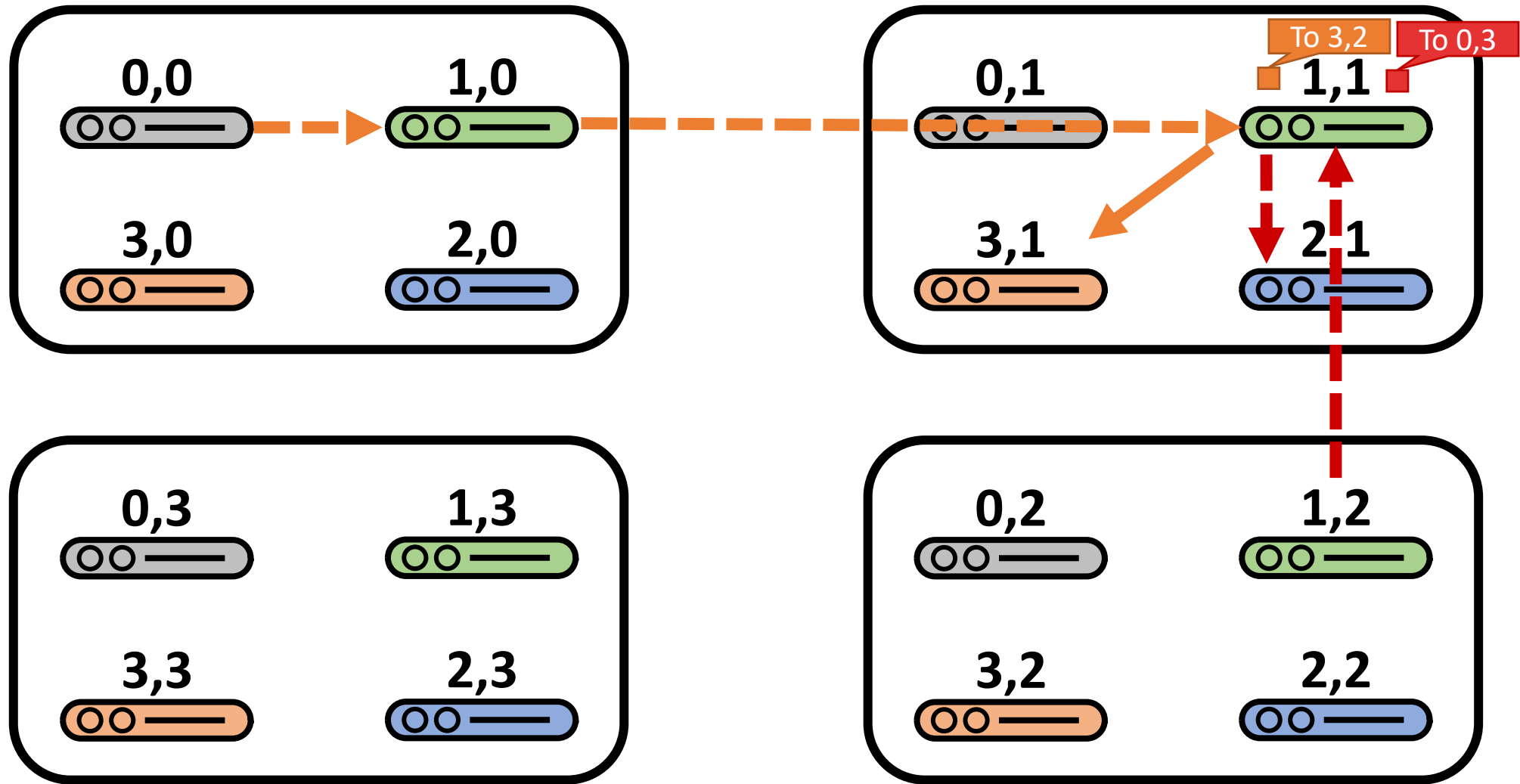
Addressing path collisions: spray-short



Addressing path collisions: spray-short



Addressing path collisions: spray-short

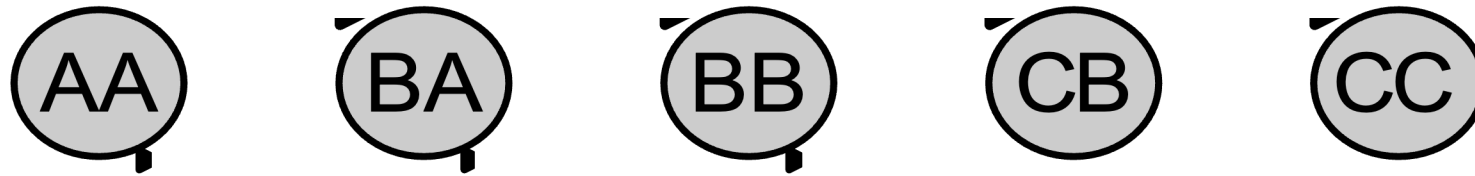


Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token

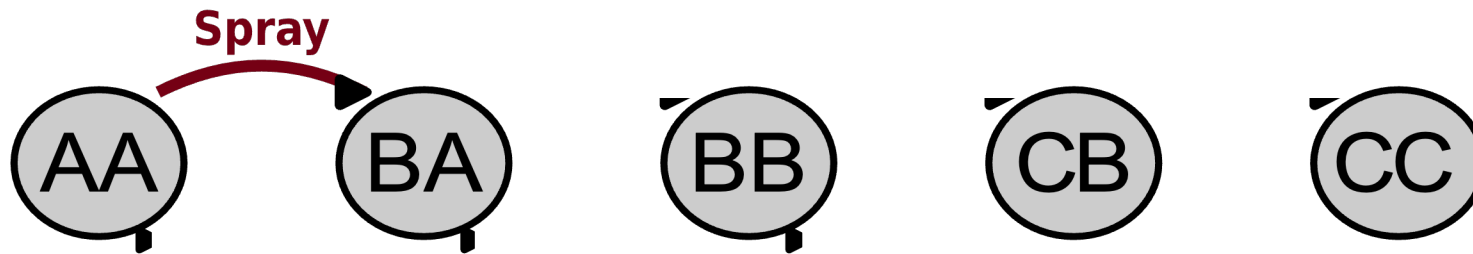
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



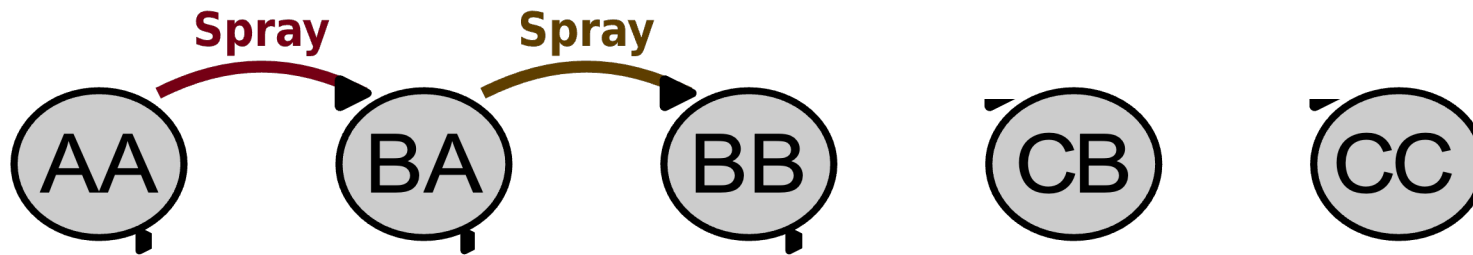
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



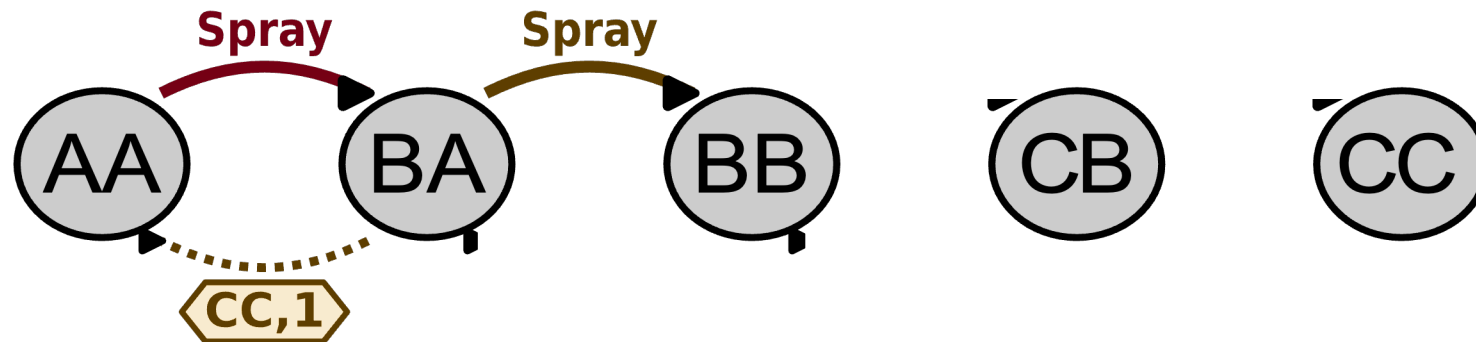
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



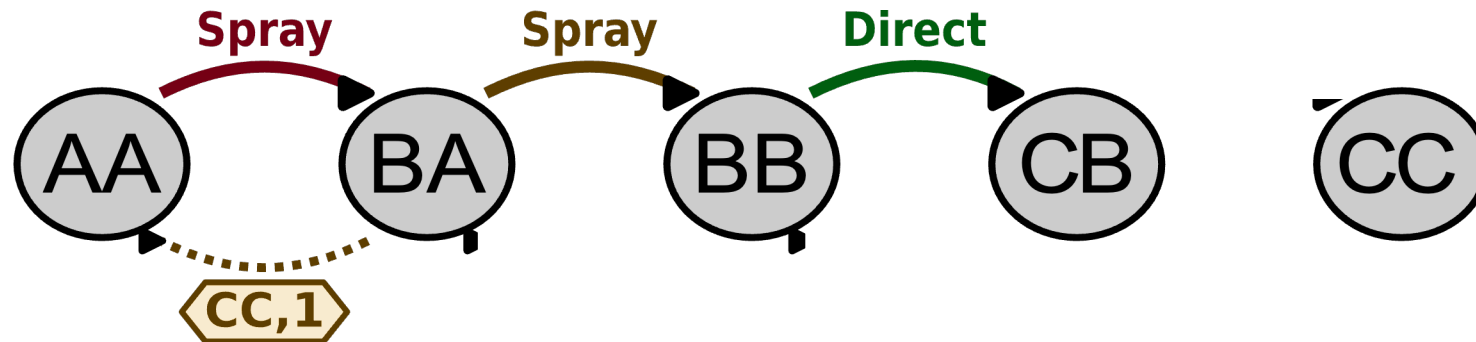
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



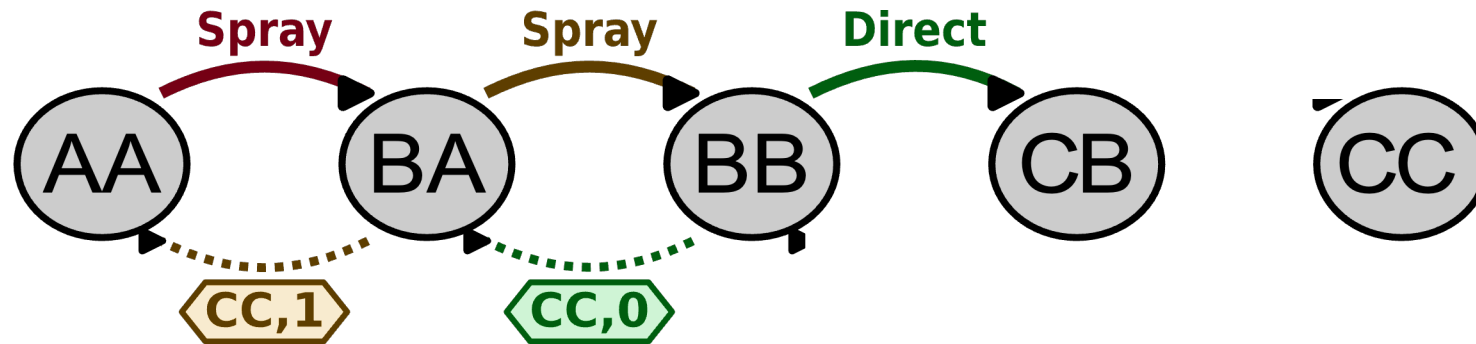
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



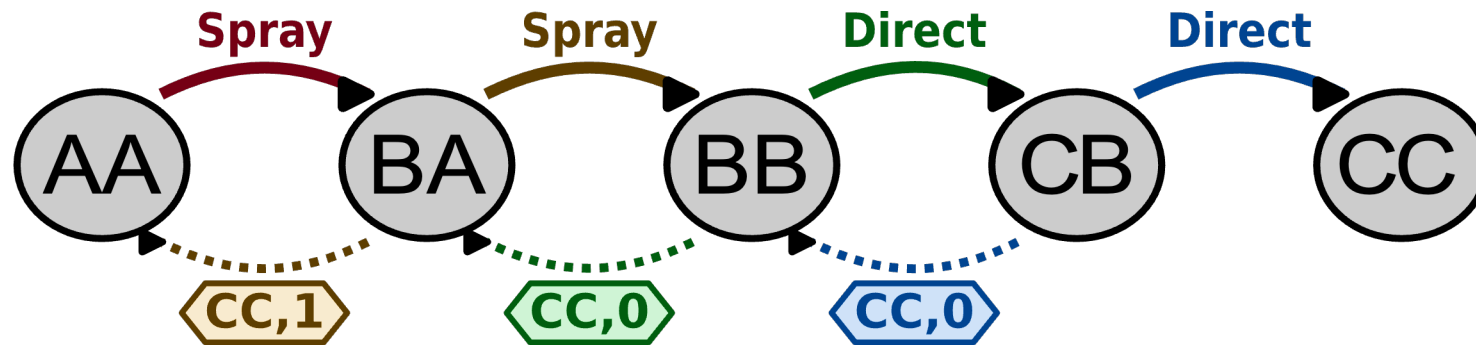
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



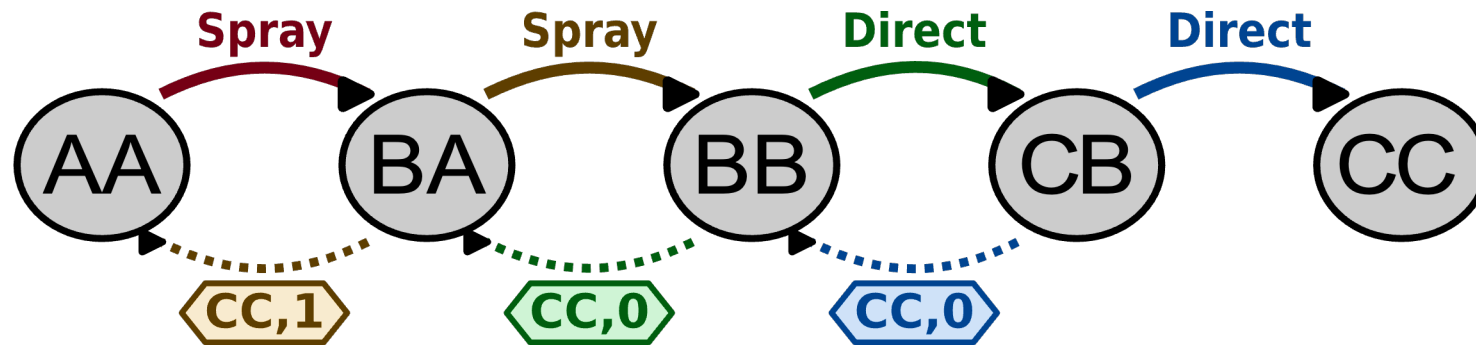
Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

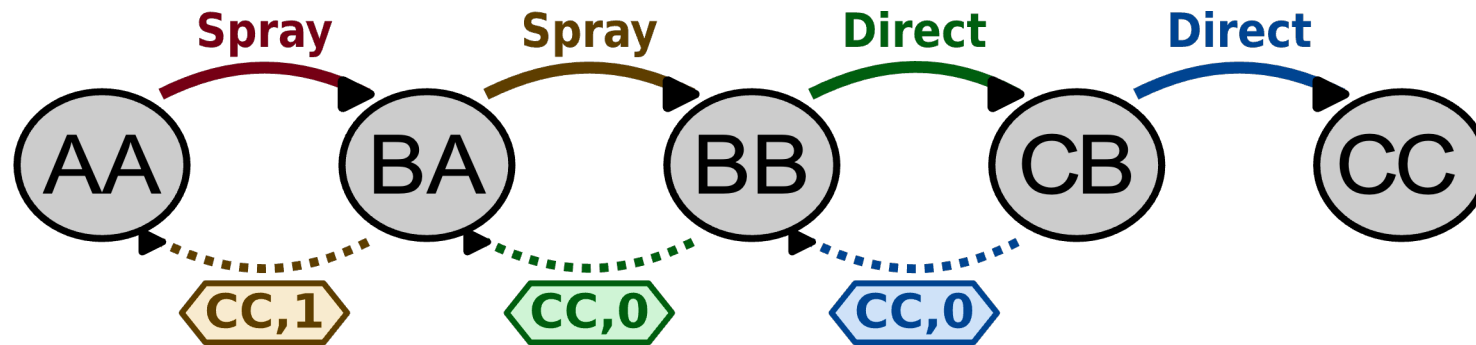
- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



- Limits the number of cells queuing for the same destination at any node

Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

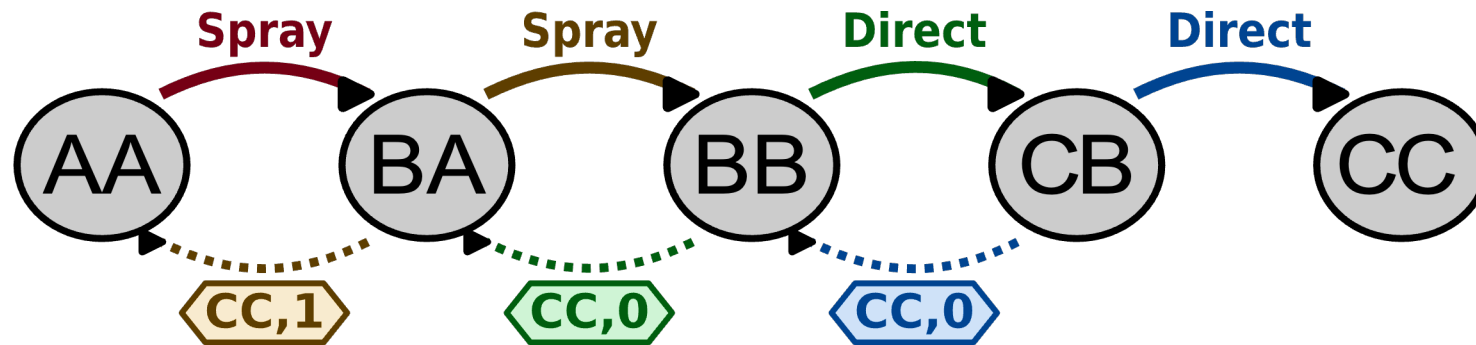
- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token



- Limits the number of cells queuing for the same destination at any node
- Deadlock-free!

Addressing egress congestion: hop-by-hop

- When a node sends a cell to an intermediate node, it stops sending future cells along that path until it receives a corresponding token
- Once it forwards the cell, the intermediate node also sends back a token

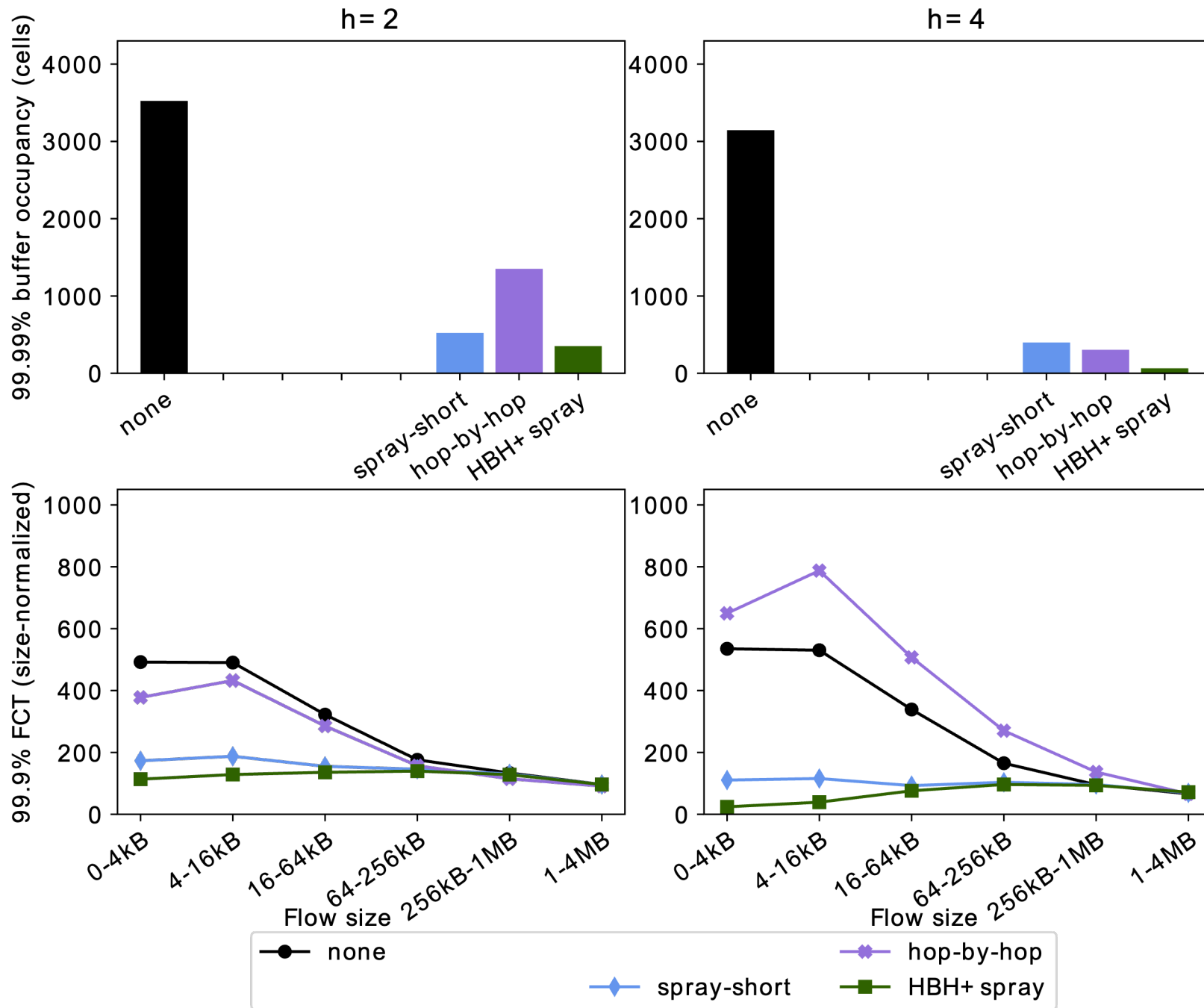


- Limits the number of cells queuing for the same destination at any node
- Deadlock-free! No head-of-line blocking!

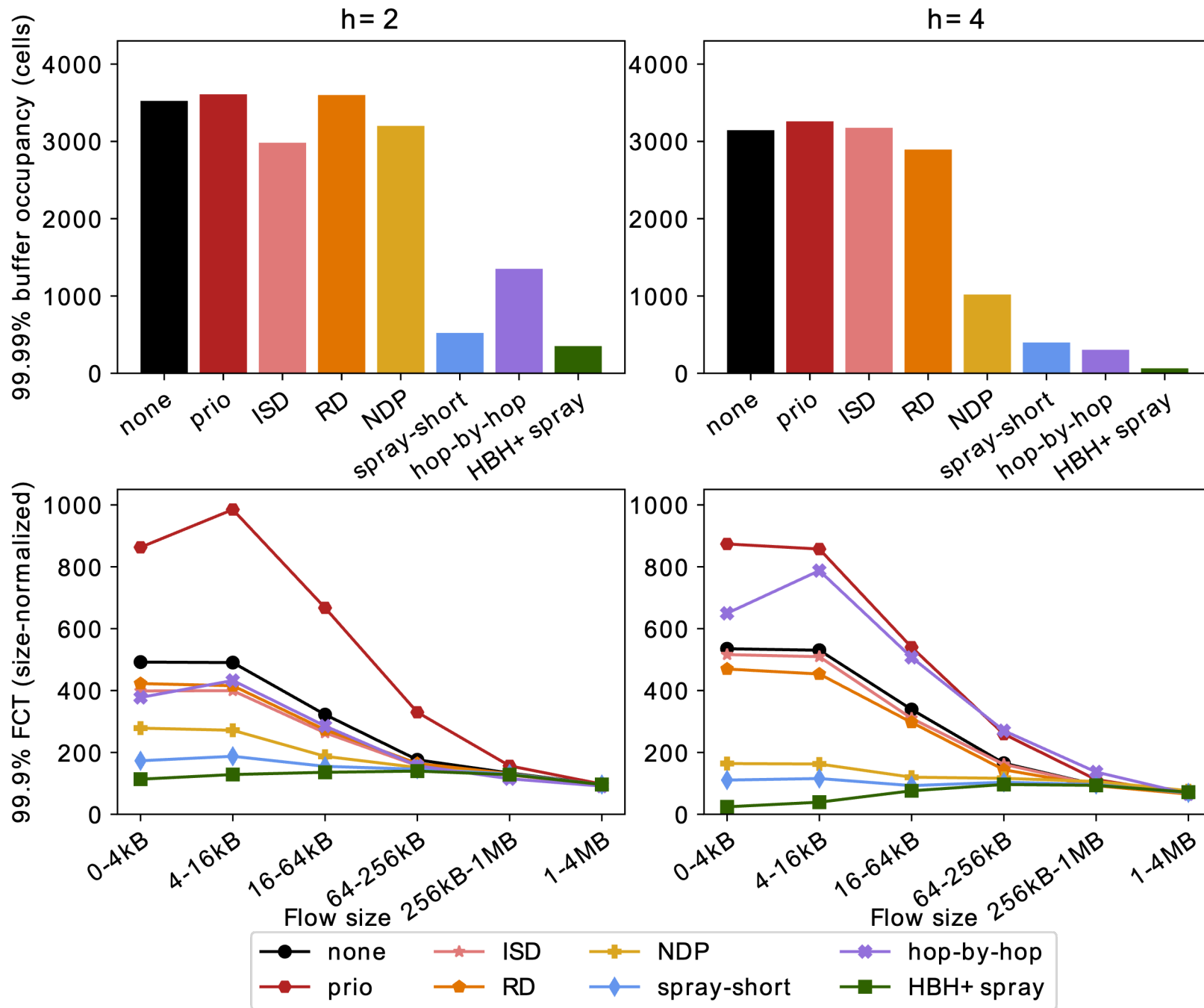
Testing our congestion control mechanisms

- Packet-level simulations of Shale with 10,000 nodes
- Simulation parameters:
 - Cell payload: 244 B
 - New timeslot every 5.632 ns
 - Propagation delay: 500 ns
- Tested various congestion control mechanisms
 - Our congestion control (spray-short, hop-by-hop, and HBH-spray)
 - In-network prioritization of short flows (prio)
 - Receiver-driven, both alone and with packet trimming (RD and NDP respectively)
 - Idealized clairvoyant sender-driven congestion control (ISD)

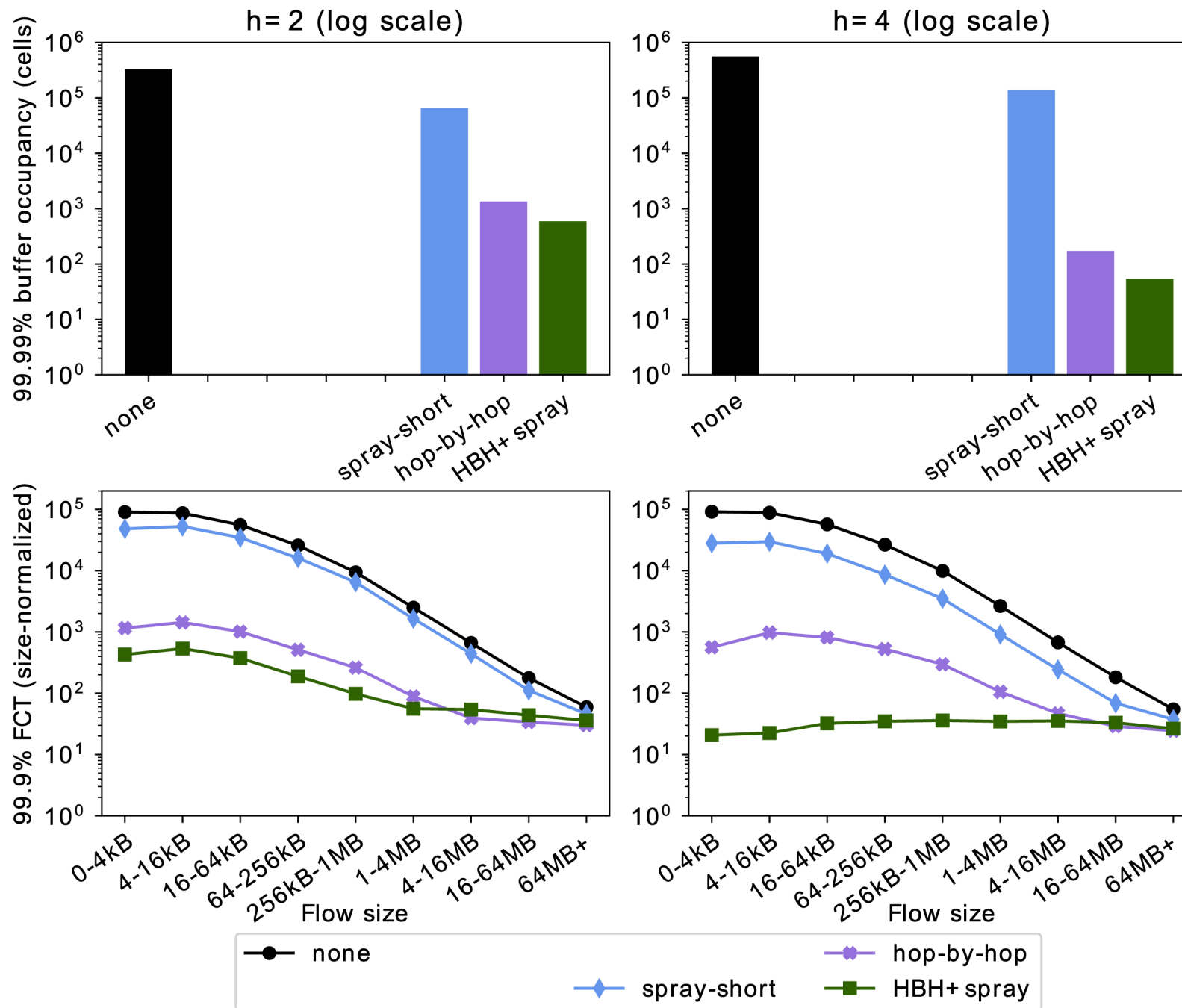
Short flow workload — N=10,000



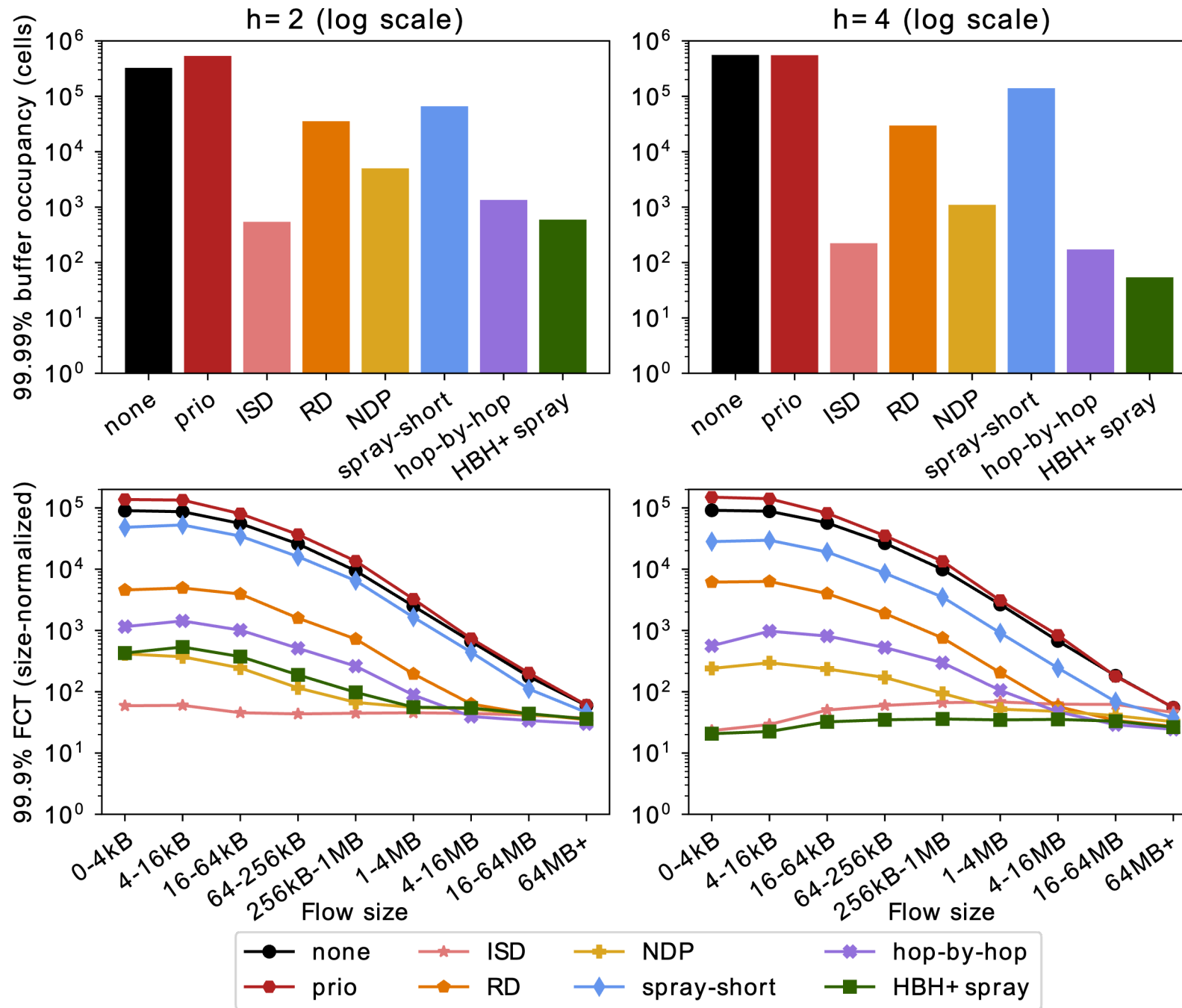
Short flow workload — N=10,000



Heavy tailed workload — N=10,000

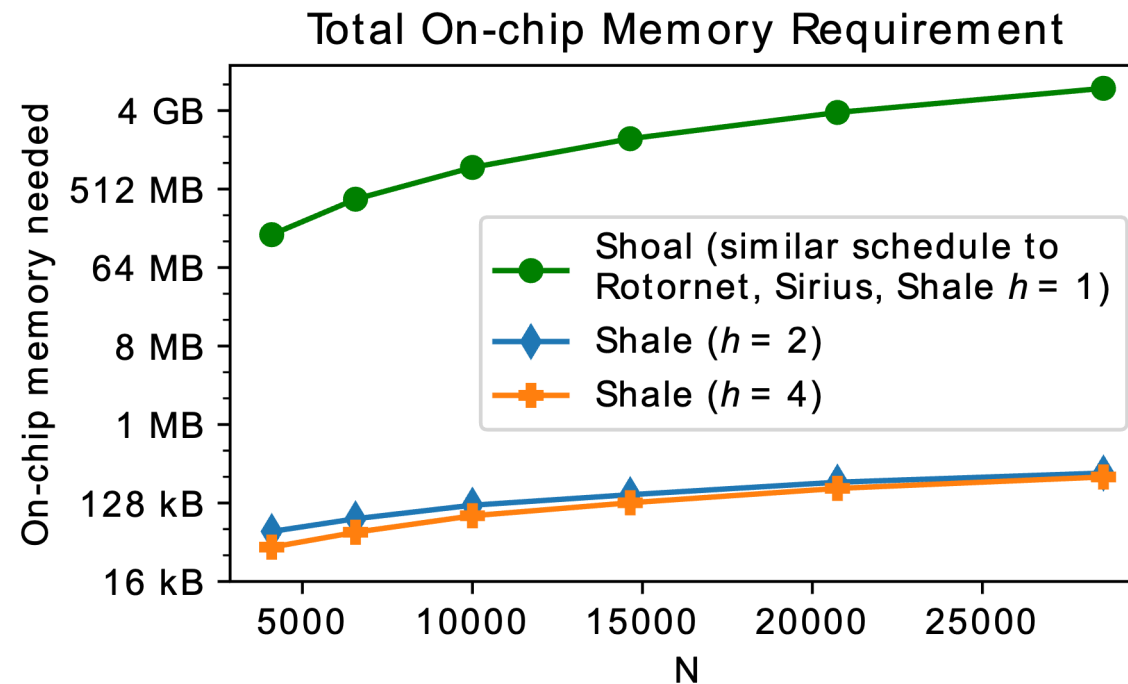


Heavy tailed workload — N=10,000



Implementing Shale

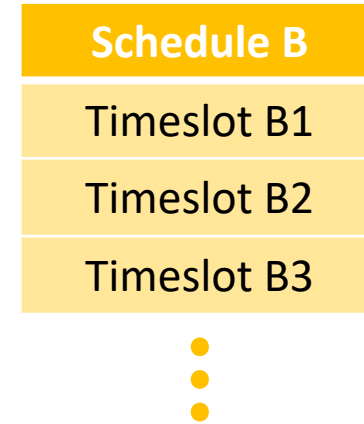
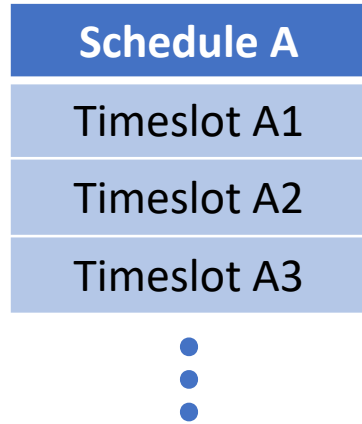
- We implemented a prototype based on an FPGA NIC
- Added several optimizations to reduce memory requirements



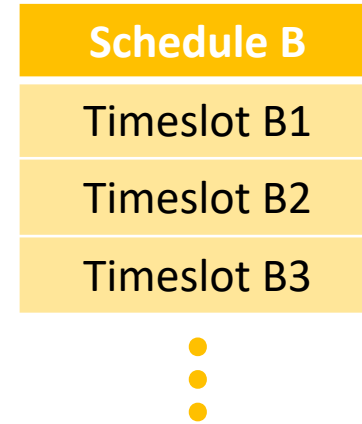
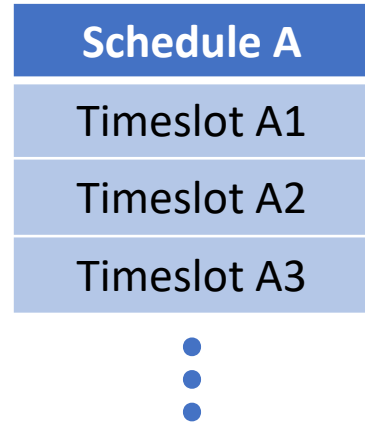
Interleaving ORN Schedules

Schedule A
Timeslot A1
Timeslot A2
Timeslot A3
⋮

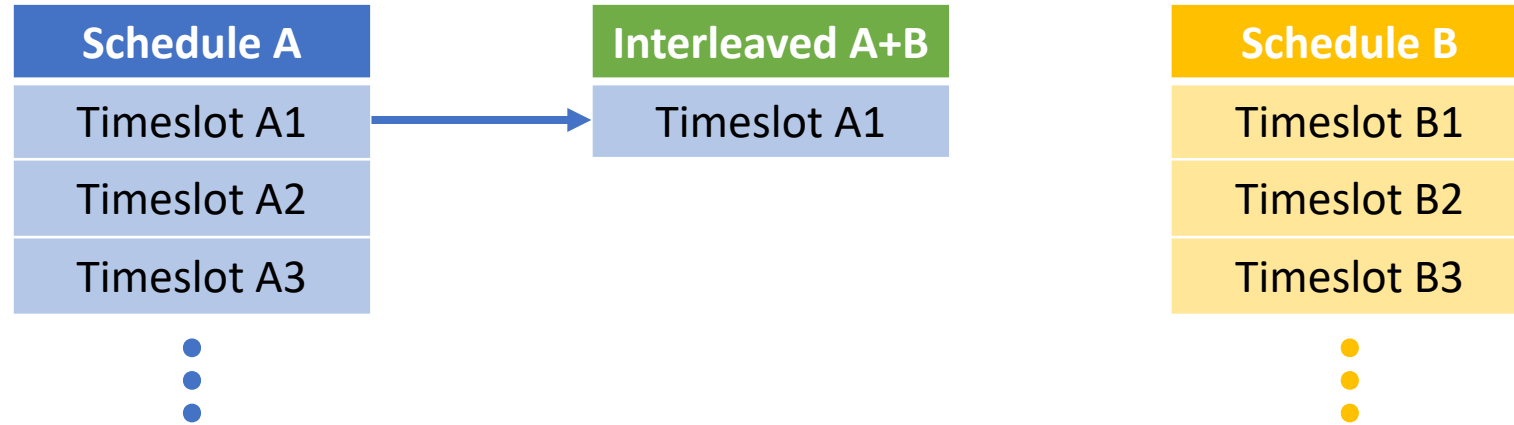
Interleaving ORN Schedules



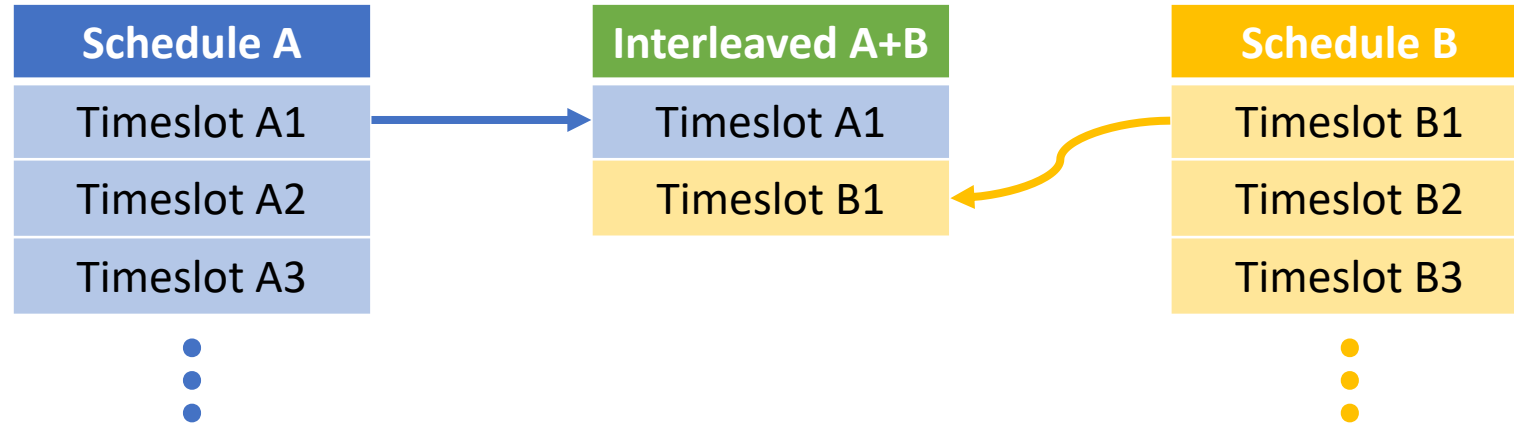
Interleaving ORN Schedules



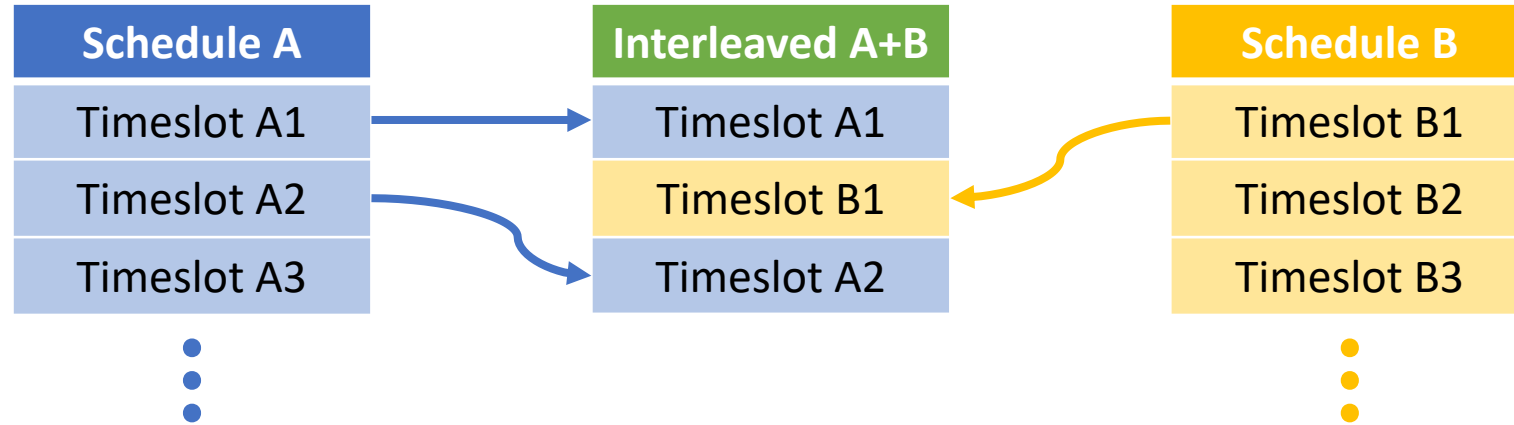
Interleaving ORN Schedules



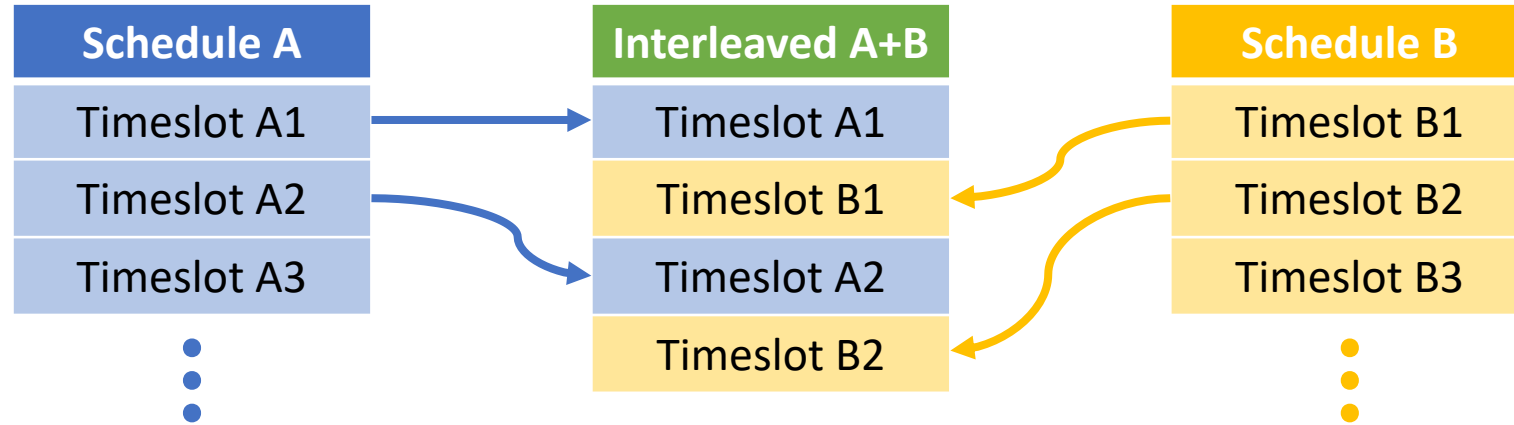
Interleaving ORN Schedules



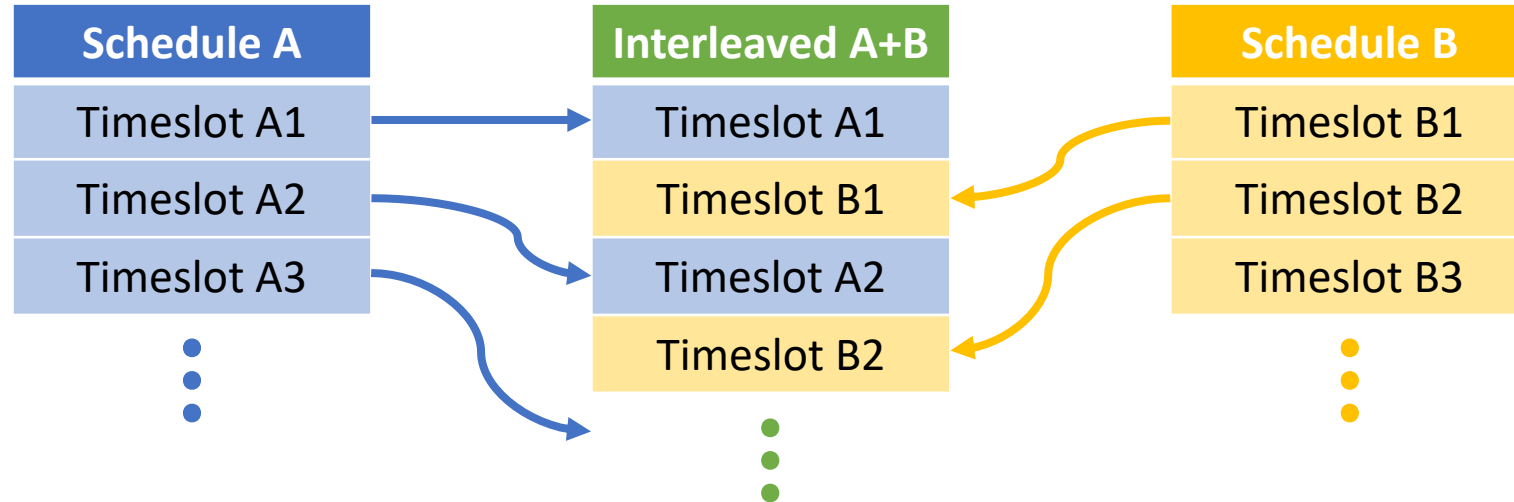
Interleaving ORN Schedules



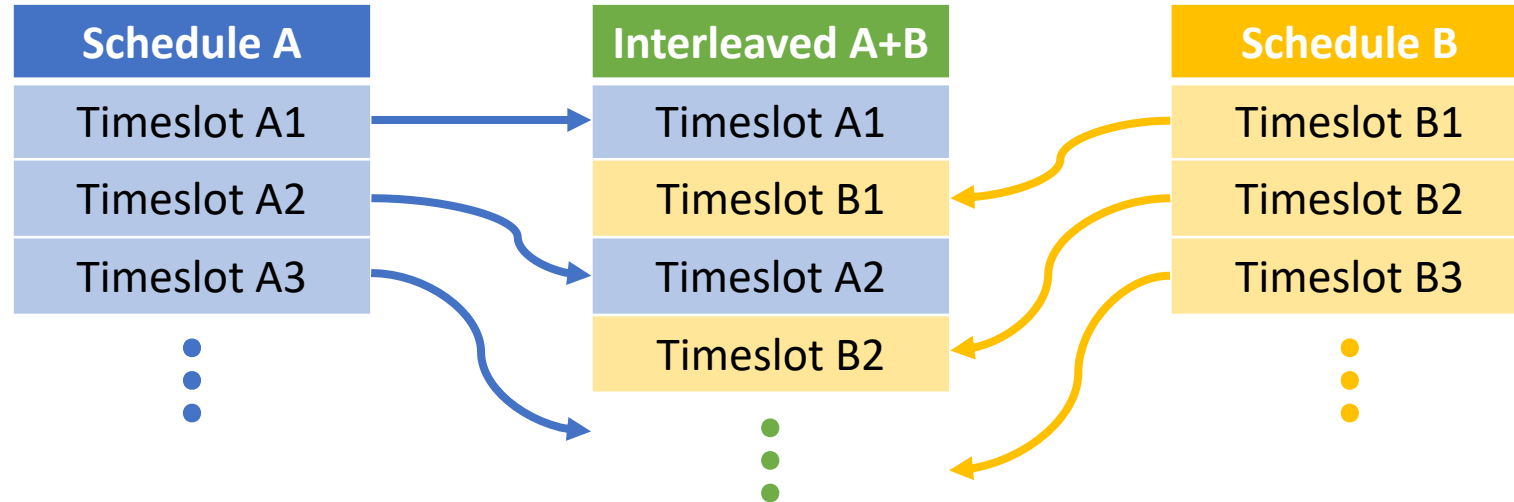
Interleaving ORN Schedules



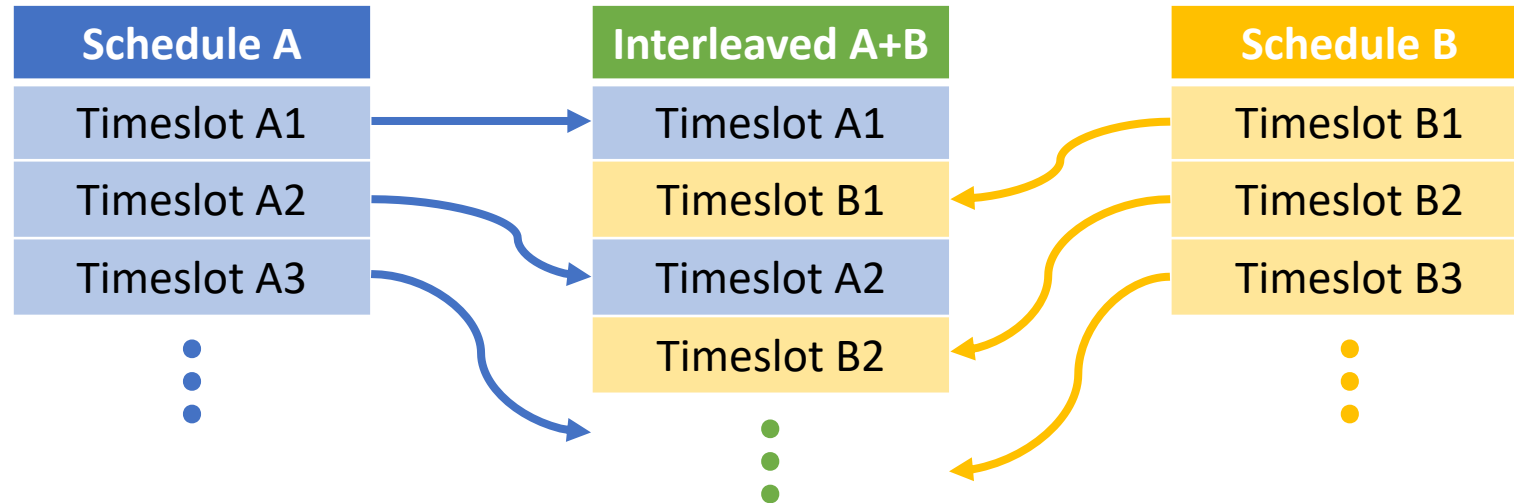
Interleaving ORN Schedules



Interleaving ORN Schedules

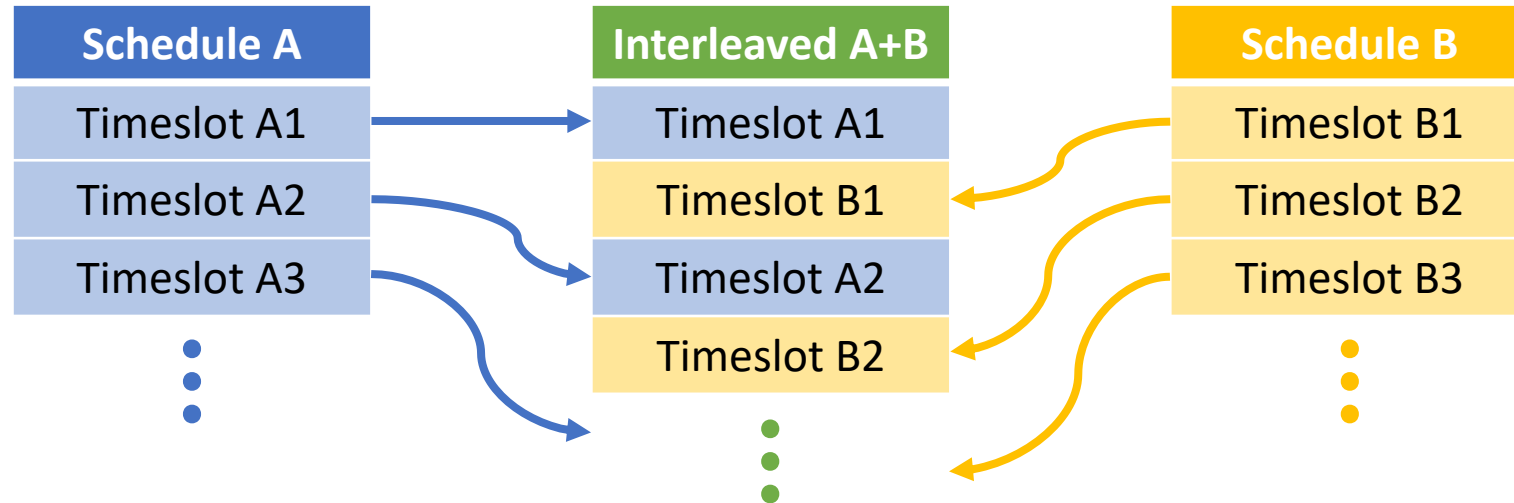


Interleaving ORN Schedules



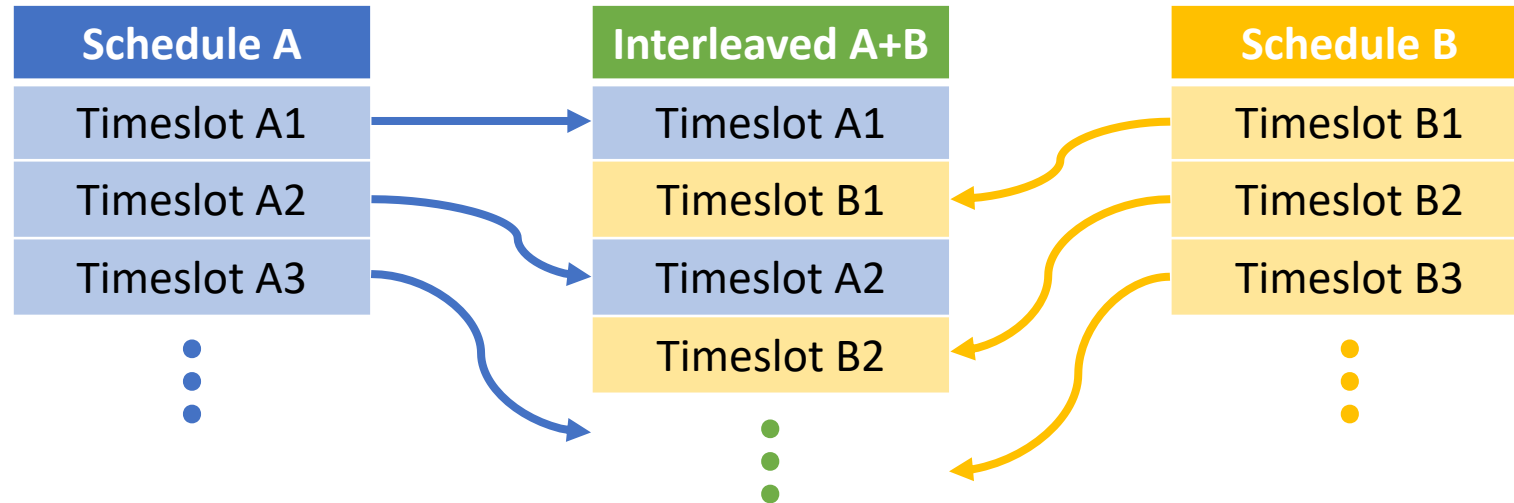
- Total throughput is a weighted average of each of the sub-schedules

Interleaving ORN Schedules



- Total throughput is a weighted average of each of the sub-schedules
- Intrinsic latency of each sub-schedule is increased

Interleaving ORN Schedules



- Total throughput is a weighted average of each of the sub-schedules
- Intrinsic latency of each sub-schedule is increased
 - Propagation delay remains unchanged!

Summary

- Shale is a new ORN design that supports tens of thousands of nodes.
- Orders of magnitude better latency and memory requirements than existing designs at these scales
- New schedules bring tunable tradeoff between throughput and latency
 - Each tradeoff is Pareto optimal for ORNs!
- Enabled by a new congestion control
- Optimized FPGA-based hardware implementation
- Supports interleaving to combine multiple tunings

Thank you!

Nitika Saran



Tegan Wilson



Robert Kleinberg



Vishal Shrivastav



Hakim Weatherspoon

