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FluidFaaS: A Dynamic Pipelined Solution for Serverless Computing with Strong Isolation-based GPU Sharing

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What is Serverless Computing?

- Serverless computing popular cloud paradigm
 - Users deploy apps, providers provision resources
- Many benefits
 - Simple and modular programming
 - Automatic resource scaling
 - Pay-as-you-go model
- AWS lambda, Microsoft Azure, IBM Cloud, Google cloud functions

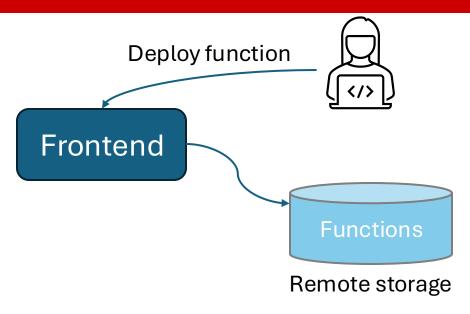


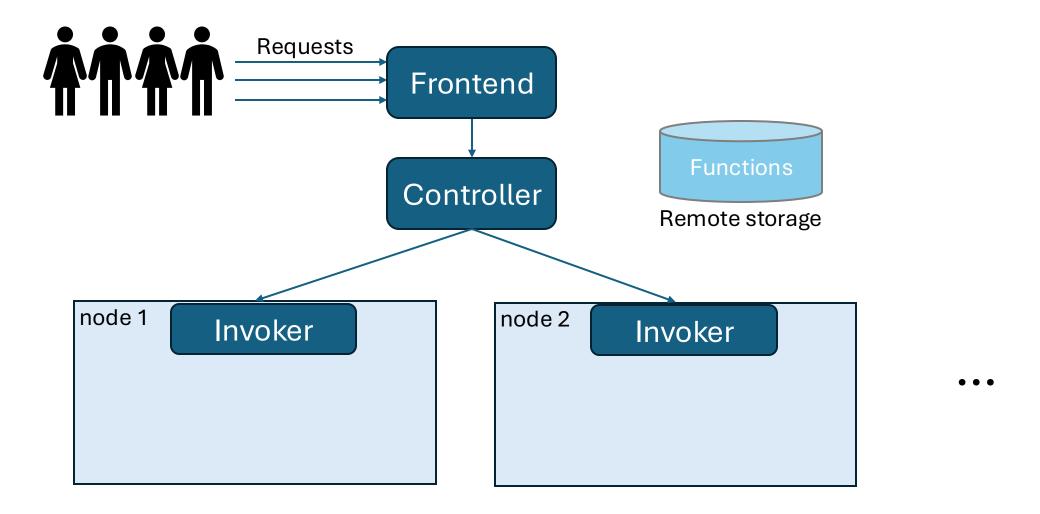


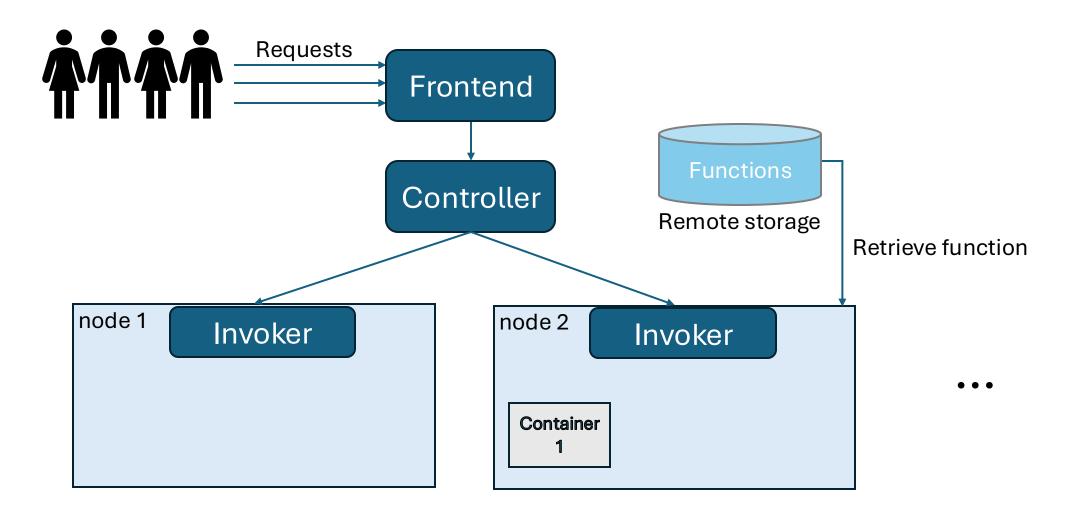


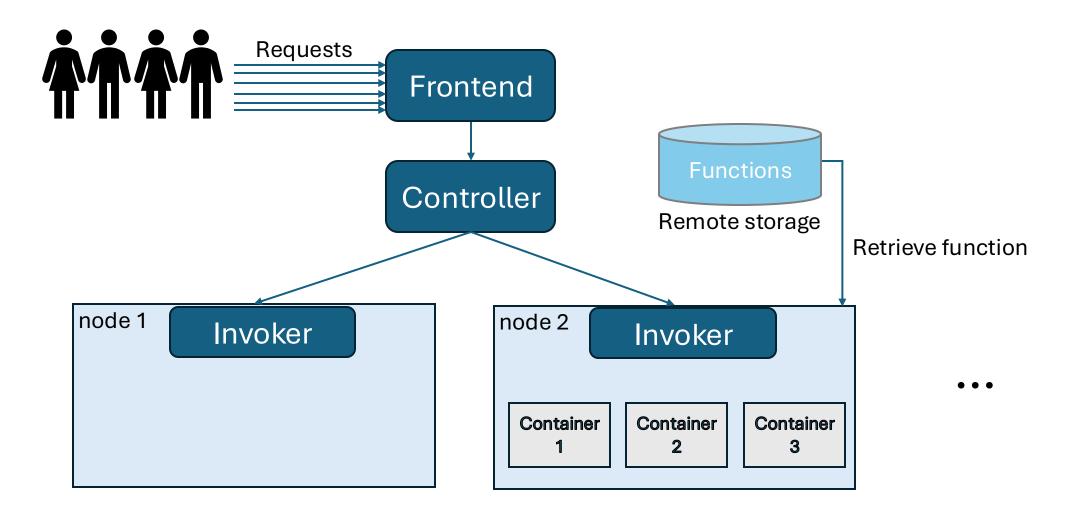


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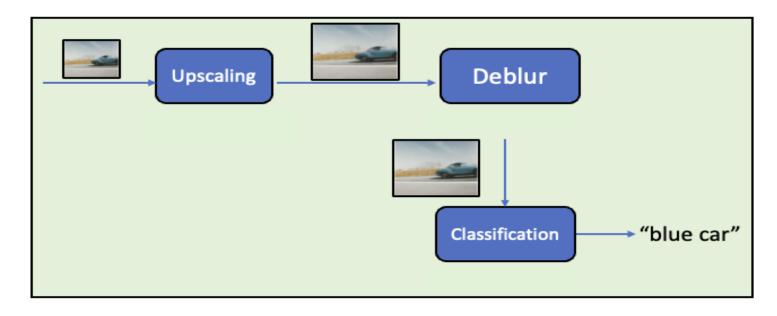




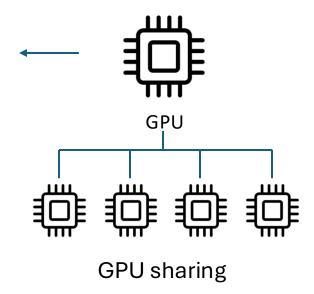




ML on Serverless Computing



Deep learning inference application

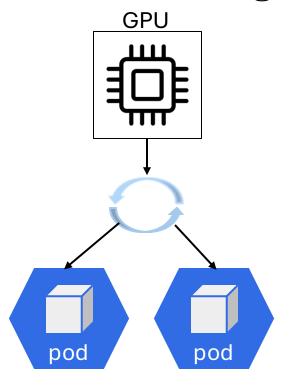


GPU in Serverless Computing



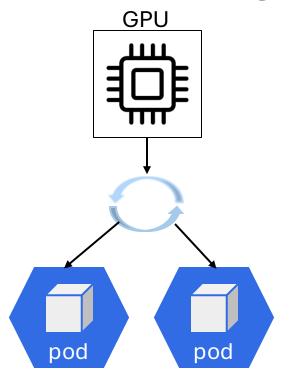
Low GPU utilization

Time Sharing



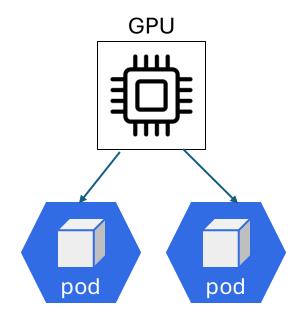
Not solve underutilization

Time Sharing



Spatial Sharing

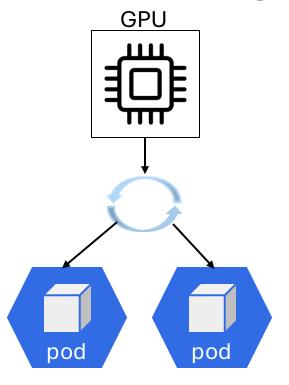
Multi-Process Service (MPS)



Not solve underutilization

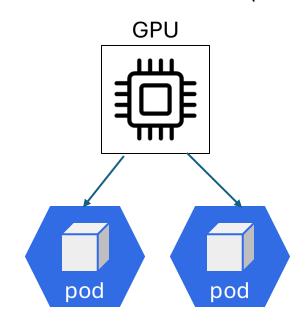
Performance interference & Security concern

Time Sharing

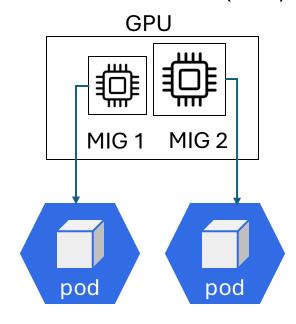


Spatial Sharing

Multi-Process Service (MPS)



Multi-Instance GPU (MIG)



Not solve underutilization

Performance interference & Security concern

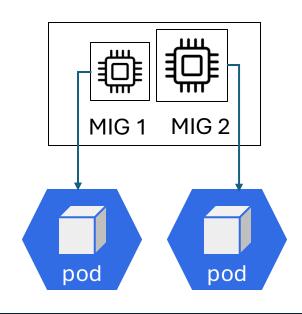
Hardware isolated & performance and security guarantee

- MIG is preconfigured and reconfigure takes time
- MIG partitions example

Profile Name	Fraction of Memory	Fraction of SMs	Number of instance
MIG 1g.10gb	1/8	1/7	7
MIG 2g.20gb	2/8	2/7	3
MIG 3g.40gb	4/8	3/7	2
MIG 4g.40gb	4/8	4/7	1
MIG 7g.80gb	Full	7/7	1

Good for Serverless

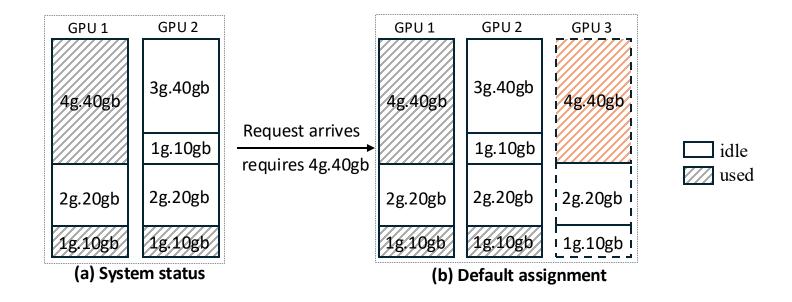
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Hardware isolated & performance and security guarantee

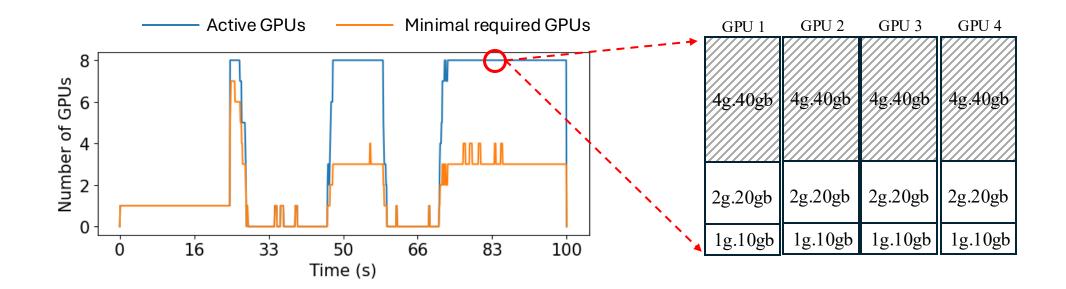
Gaps for using MIG in Serverless ML

- Gap #1: MIG underutilization caused by resource fragmentation
 - Rigid MIG partition cause the MIG underutilized
 - Dynamic reconfiguration during runtime is impractical



Gaps for using MIG in Serverless ML

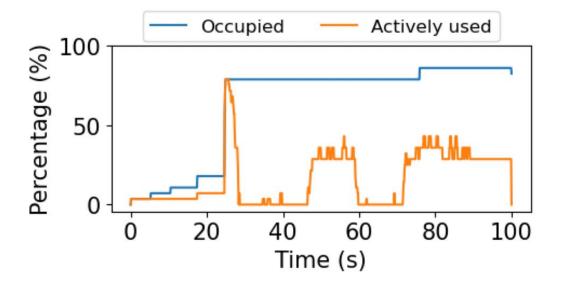
Gap #1: MIG underutilization caused by resource fragmentation



Only 4g.40gb is utilized

Gaps for using MIG in Serverless ML

- ❖ Gap #2: MIG underutilization caused by exclusivity in warm state
 - * Keeping a model active and precludes its resources from being used.



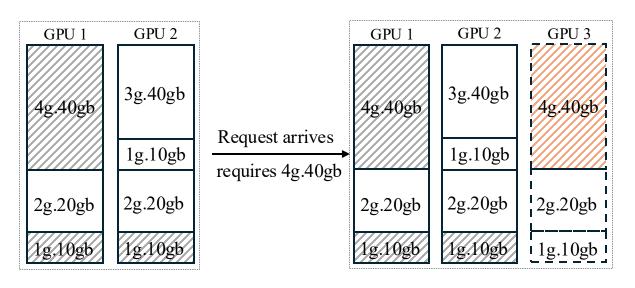
Average active percentage is 16.1%, MIGs operate at less than 35% for 90% of time.

FluidFaaS

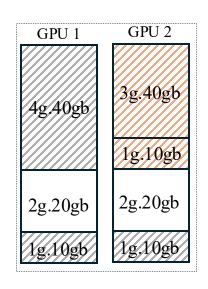
- Underutilization caused by <u>resource fragmentation</u>
 - Automatic pipeline construction on-the-fly
- Underutilization caused by **exclusivity in warm state**.
 - Hotness-aware eviction-based time sharing

FluidFaaS

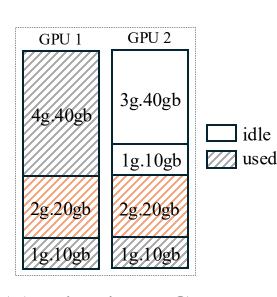
Design point #1: Automatic pipeline construction on-the-fly







(c) using intra-GPU MIGs



(d) using inter-GPU MIGs

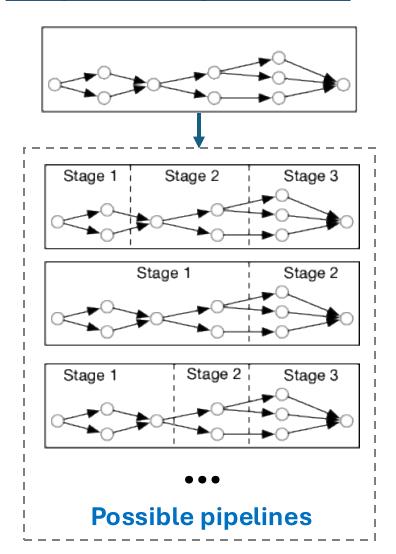
Decompose the workflow into multi MIGs

Programming support

One process one MIG (flexibility & throughput)

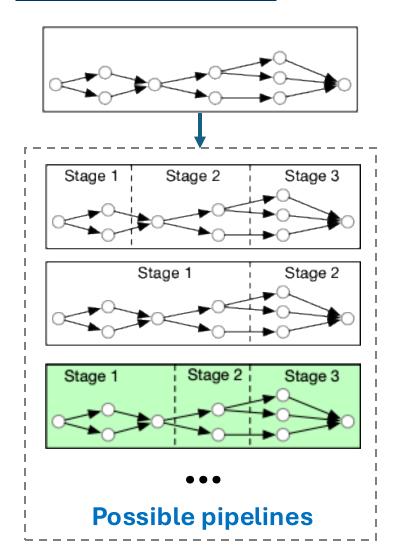
Runtime support

Programming Support: transparent to users and adaptable at runtime.



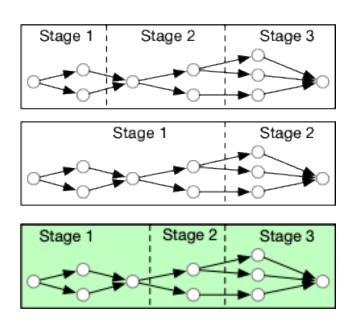
Program support defines the minimal block.

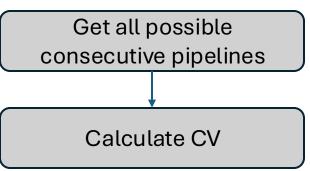
* Runtime Support: balanced pipeline and adaptive to resource availability



Runtime support construct the pipeline and provide the interface to run the pipeline.

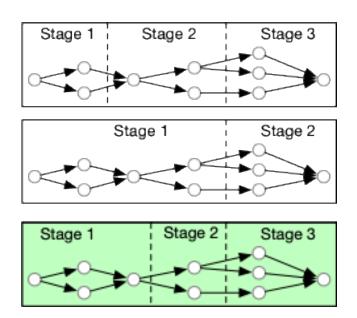
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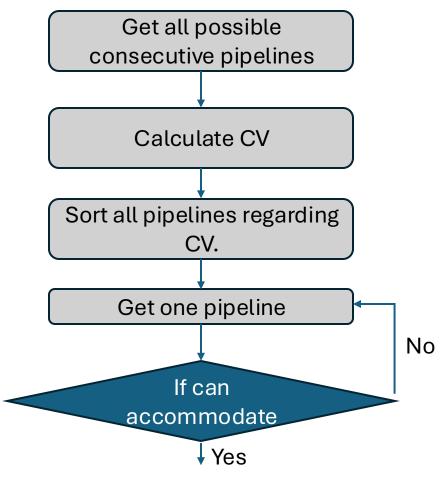




Runtime Support: balanced pipeline and adaptive to resource availability

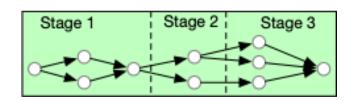
Coefficient of variation (CV)

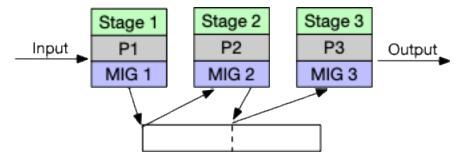




 $CV = std(t_1, t_2, ..., t_n)/mean(t_1, t_2, ..., t_n)$, lower is better.

- * Runtime support: transparent to users and adaptable at runtime.
 - Create a separate process for each MIG
 - Communicate via shared memory.
 - ❖ Reside in Invoker





Shared memory in host

FluidFaaS

- Underutilization caused by <u>resource fragmentation</u>
 - Automatic pipeline construction on-the-fly
- Underutilization caused by <u>exclusivity in warm state</u>.
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 - * Heterogeneity-aware request routing.
 - urgent to exclusive and non-urgent to the time sharing instance.

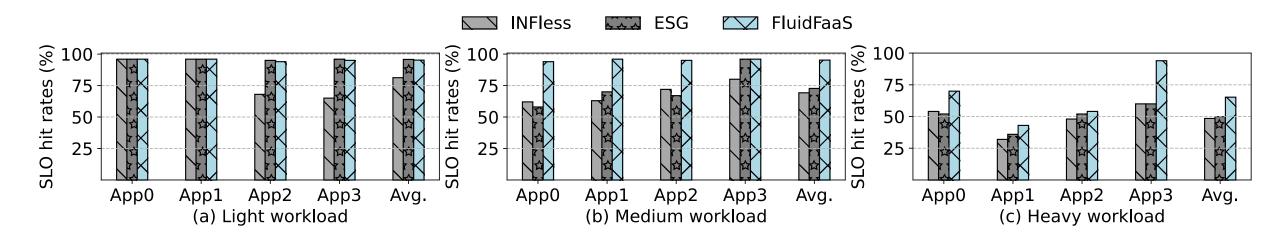
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 - Pipeline migration
 - * migrate pipeline instance to non-pipeline when large MIG slices are available.

- * Methodology:
 - Hardware
 - *8 * A100 (80 GB)
 - ❖ 1g.10gb + 2g.20gb + 4g.40gb

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 - ❖ Baseline.
 - * ESG (HPDC24) most resource efficient MIG, no pipeline.
 - ❖ INFless (ASPLOS22) MPS based Serverless platform, no pipeline.

* Evaluated metrics: SLO hit rates.

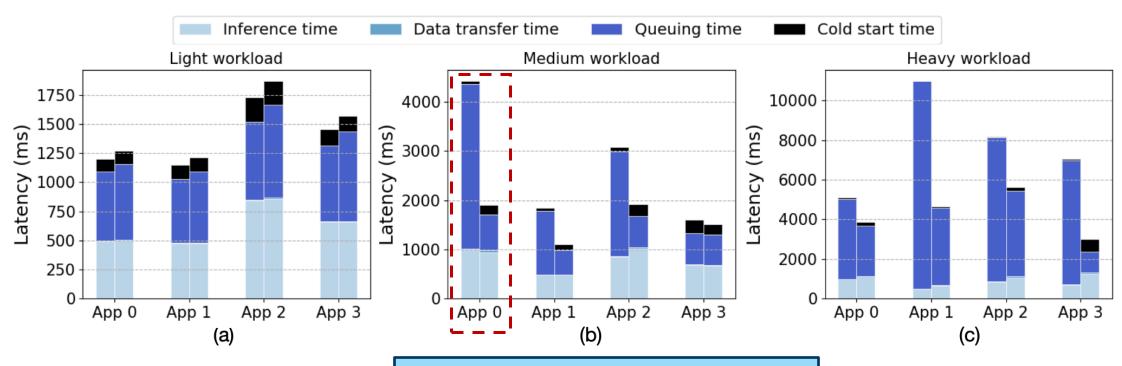


91% high in medium workloads.

61% high in heavy workload.

INFless and ESG similar performance due to non-pipeline execution model.

* Evaluated metrics: End-to-end latency breakdown.

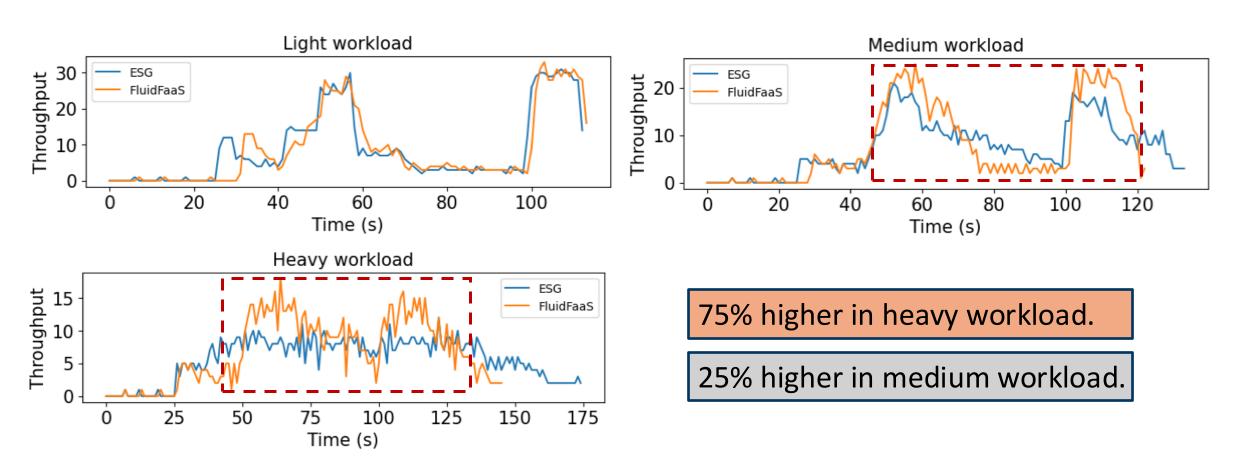


ESG (left) vs. FluidFaaS (right)

2.36x lower latency than ESG.

Data transfer time is negligible.

Evaluated metrics: Throughput



Conclusion

- Identifies the fundamental reason for severe GPU under-utilization, MIG resource fragmentation and exclusive keep-alive policy.
- ➤ Give programming support and runtime support to enable on-the-fly pipeline construction.
- **▶** Propose Hotness-aware eviction-based time sharing.
- Empirically show 25%-75% improvement in system throughput and improving up to 90% SLO hit rates.

Thanks for your time!
Questions are more than welcomed!