

PARD

Programmable Architecture for Resourcing-on-Demand

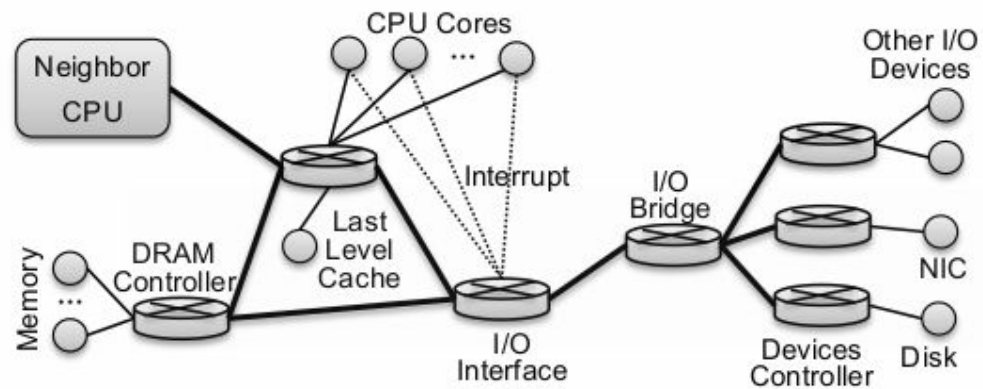
Outline

- Background
- Overview
- Summary

Background

- Contention
 - trade-off: high utilization v.s. low latency
- Differentiated Service
 - QoS (Quality of Service)
- SDN (Software Defined Network)
 - Seperate data plane and control plane

A computer is inherently a network



Overview

- Tagging Mechanism
- Programmable Control Plane
- Platform Resource Manager (PRM)
- Programming Methodology

Tagging Mechanism

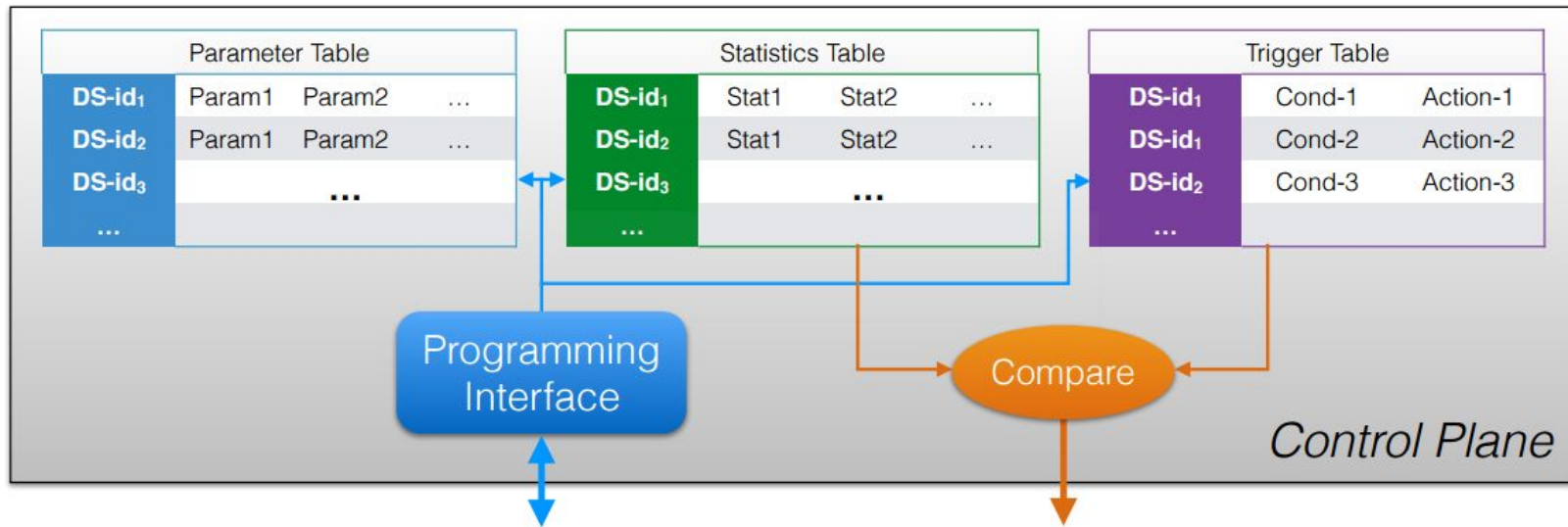
- DS-id
- DS-id register
- life-time ?
 - transfer through cache hierarchy
- who owns ?
 - CPU
 - I/O device

In	VLAN	Ethernet			IP			TCP	
Port	ID	SA	DA	Type	SA	DA	Proto	Src	Dst

packet format of OpenFlow proxy

Programmable Control Plane

- Fast, inflexible firmware
- Slow, flexible program
- Three DS-id indexed tables
 - parameter table: resource allocation policy
 - statistic table: resource usage information
 - trigger table: event triggers (conditions)

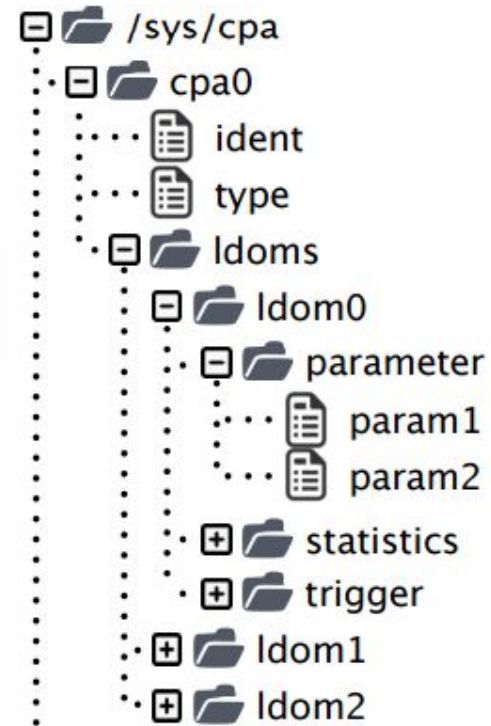


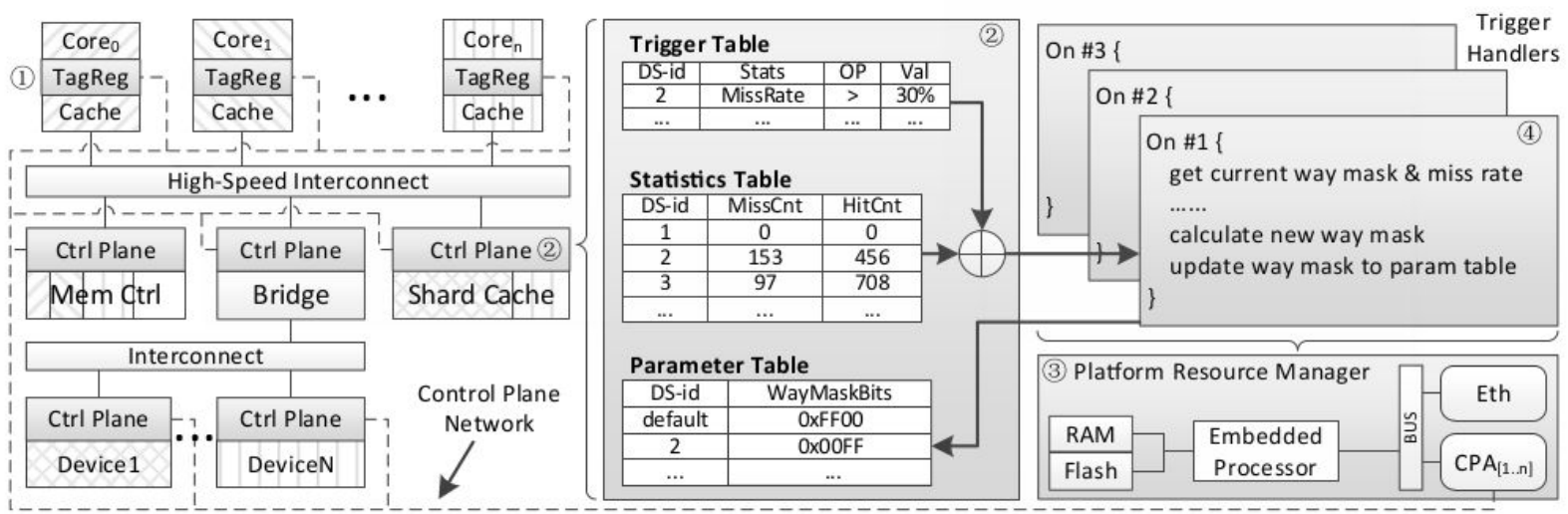
Platform Resource Manager

- Centralized
 - connects all control planes and tag registers
- SoC
 - CPU, RAM, flash, bus, Ethernet adaptor, ...
 - Linux-based firmware

Programming Methodology

- Trigger action
- Action
 - program / scrips
 - file primitives
- File abstraction





Summary

- Convey QoS requirements
 - DS-id
 - DS-id indexed table
- Uniformed managing interface
 - can manage multiple devices
 - cache partition: only one type of resources

References

- Supporting Differentiated Services in Computers via Programmable Architecture for Resourcing-on-Demand (PARD) (ASPLOS 2015, [keynote](#), [paper](#))