Status Update About COLO FT

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Non-Stop Service with VM Replication

Virtual Machine (VM) replication

 \blacktriangleright A software solution for business continuity and disaster recovery through application-agnostic hardware fault tolerance by replicating the state of primary VM (PVM) to secondary VM (SVM) on different physical





Existing VM Replication Approaches

Replication Per Instruction: Lock-stepping

- Execute in parallel for deterministic instructions
- Lock and step for un-deterministic instructions

Replication Per Epoch: Continuous Checkpoint

- Secondary VM is synchronized with Primary VM per epoch
- Output is buffered within an epoch

Problems

Lock-stepping

Excessive replication overhead

Image: Image:

Continuous Checkpoint

- Extra network latency
- Excessive VM checkpoint overhead





What Is COLO

VM and Clients model

- > VM and Clients are a system of networked request-response system
- Clients only care about the response from the VM

COarse-grain LOck-stepping VMs (COLO)

- > PVM and SVM execute in parallel
- Duplicates client's request stream to SVM
- Compare the output packets from PVM and SVM
- Synchronize SVM state with PVM when their responses (network packets) are not identical



Why Is COLO Better

Comparing with Continuous VM checkpoint

- No buffering-introduced latency
- Less checkpoint frequency
 - On demand vs periodic

Comparing with lock-stepping

Eliminate excessive overhead of un-deterministic instruction execution due to MP-guest memory access





Architecture Of COLO



COarse-grain LOck-stepping Virtual Machine for Non-stop Service



How Block Replication Work



Non-Shared disk workflow

Shared disk workflow

From SVM's point of view: Its storage is disk-buffer whose parent backing file is Secondary Disk (Or Shared Disk)

Checkpoint: Disk buffer will be emptied to achieve block replication **Failover:** Disk buffer will be written back to the 'parent' disk



VM State Checkpointing



Based on live migration
PVM's memory/device
data be stored in extra
memory-buffer of SVM
before be synchronized to
SVM

Execution and Checkpoint Flow in COLO



COLO Proxy Design

Scheme:

Kernel scheme:

- Based on kernel TCP/IP stack and netfilter component
- Can support vhost-net, virtio, e1000, rtl8139, etc
- Better performance but less flexible (Need modify netfilter/iptables and kernel)

> Userspace scheme:

- Totally realized in QEMU
- Based on QEMU's netfilter components and SLIRP component
- Not support vhost-net, but e1000, rtl8139
- More flexible

Proxy Design (Userspace scheme)



- Filter mirror: copy and forward client's packets to SVM
- **Filter redirector:** redirect net packets
- COLO compare: compare PVM's and SVM's net packets;
- Filter rewriter: adjust tcp packets' ack and tcp packets' seq



COLO Performance In KVM



The experimental data is normalized to the native system





Status of COLO In KVM

COLO Framework:

- > Include VM state checkpoint process, failover process
- Patch set v18 had been post

COLO block replication:

- > Only including non-shared storage replication scheme
- Already been merged to branch https://github.com/stefanha/qemu/commits/block-next

COLO proxy:

- > netfilter base/buffer/mirror plugins have been merged
- Userspace packets compare is WIP and v11 version has been posted





TODO

- Continuous VM replication development
- Support shared storage
- > Optimize performance
- Reduce VM's downtime while do checkpoint
- Improve storage and network performance
- Implement the heartbeat component
- Support COLO in libvirt



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