Memory Overcommit in Containerized Environments

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Goal: Optimize memory in overcommitted containerized environments

Containers could be virtual machines, K8s containers, applications with memcgs

Clients Use Cases

- Virtualized OS on desktops/tablets for device flexibility
- Isolated execution environments for security

Datacenter servers

- SLO for different availability tiers
- Proactive reclaim
- Demotion/promotion between tiers

Working Set as a Histogram

- Working set is a binning of pages, by time, or just coldness.
- We collect WS in the guest/memcg hierarchy for a better estimate of memory utilization inside containers
- Generated on-demand from reclaim activity
- We use the balloon device send WS to the host, which enables the host to make balloon size decisions for each guest







Datacenter Use Case

Client Use Case

Getting WS Reports from VMs: WS Reporting

Working Set report notification

- Clients *subscribe* by providing intervals and a WS "receiver" object
- During background reclaim (or on demand) the kernel generates the report and *publishes* to the receiver (i.e. the balloon driver)
- The driver *reports* the Working Set histogram to the VMM via a virtqueue



Host controller responsibilities

A host controller receives signals and gives control inputs to the system:

- Receives (and/or queries for) Working Set reports
- Must implement a *policy* for memory adjustments.
- Has some notion of *fairness,* even if it is implicit.
- Sets memcg limits/balloon size as needed to maintain SLAs
- Can use historical data (past executions, changes in working set, etc) to guide its policy decisions





Code + Additional Resources

- Kernel patch + Balloon Driver patch RFC: linux-mm@
- Balloon Device:
 - QEMU implementation RFC: qemu-devel@
 - Crosvm implementation: github.com/google/crosvm
- VIRTIO Spec Additions: See virtio-comment@, virtio-dev@