



ORACLE[®]

Weighted Differential Scheduler

Hans Eberle, Wlodek Olesinski
Oracle Labs



Outline

- Motivation
- Digital Differential Analyzer
- Weighted Differential Scheduler (WDS)
- Simulation Results
- Summary

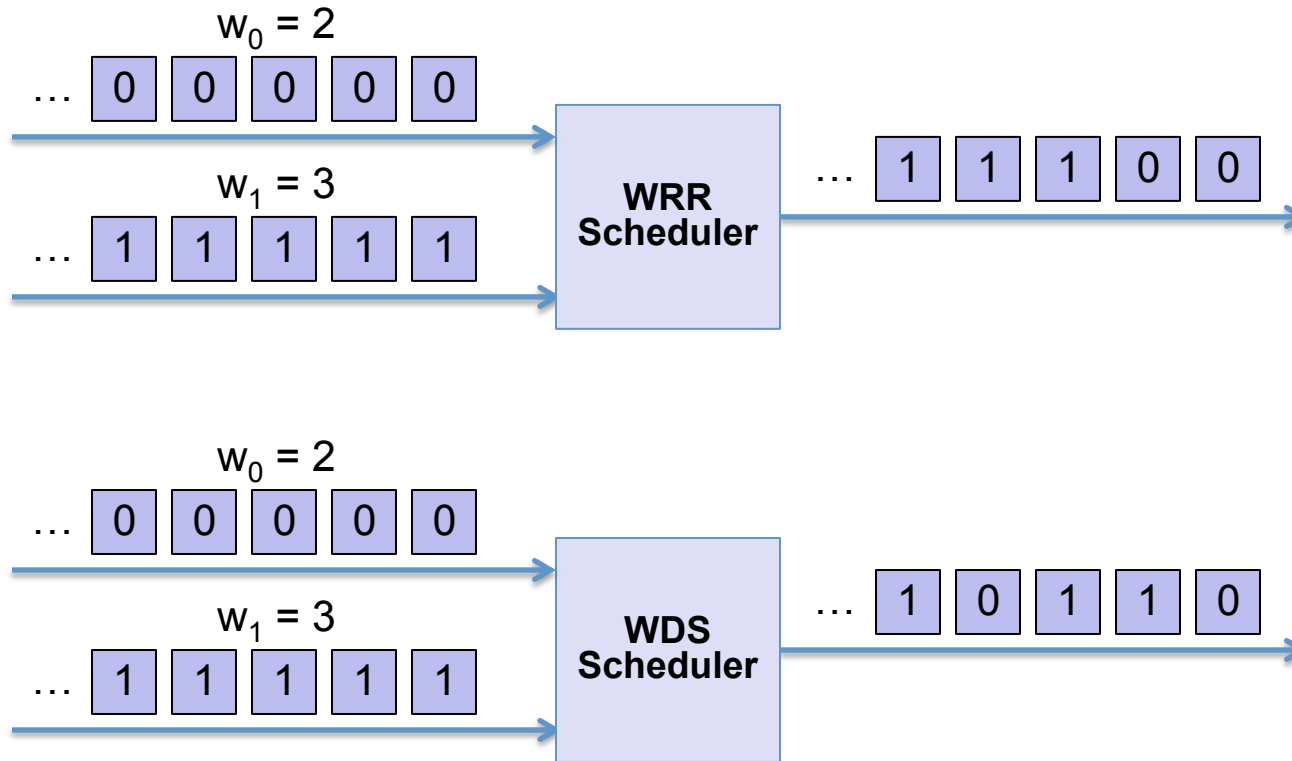


Motivation

- Problem statement
 - Schedule use of a shared resource among several requesters
 - Weights determine requesters' share of the resource
 - Access to the shared resource in fixed-size time intervals
- Goal
 - Requester's intervals are spaced apart at equal distances
 - Reduce forwarding latency and minimize buffer memory capacity
- Applications
 - Packet forwarding in network switches
 - Process scheduling etc.

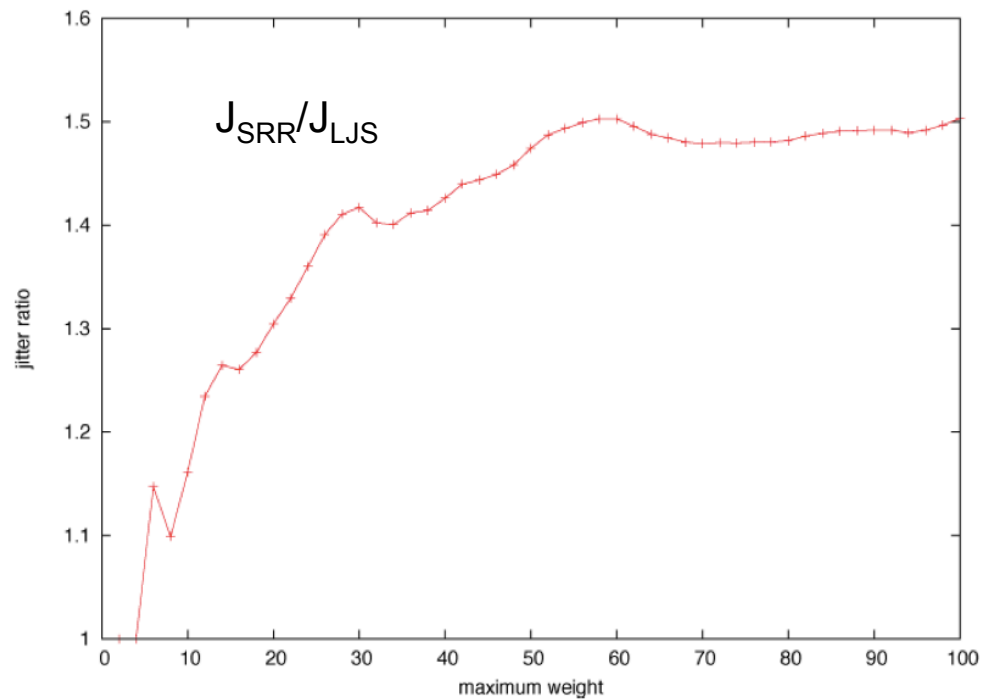


Jitter



Related Work

Smoothed Round Robin (SRR) Low-Jitter Scheduler (LJS)

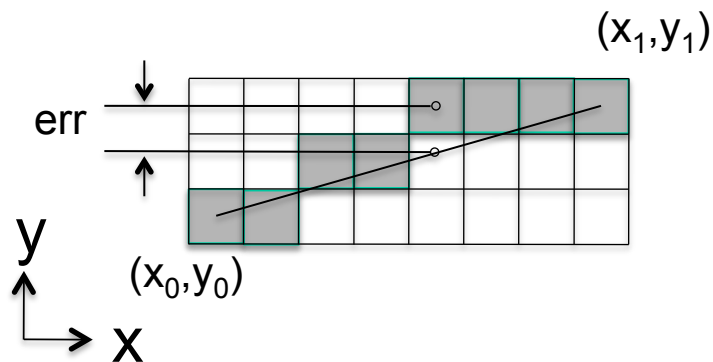




Digital Differential Analyzer

- Used in computer graphics for rasterizing lines, e.g. for interpolating the raster coordinates of the line given a start and end point
- Example: Bresenham line drawing algorithm
- Avoids drift, i.e. accumulation of rounding errors
- Can be implemented with integer additions and subtractions

Bresenham Line Drawing Algorithm



```
function DrawLine ((x0,y0),(x1,y1))  
  x ← x0  
  y ← y0  
  err ← 0  
  deltaerr ← (y1 - y0) / (x1 - x0)  
  while x < x1 do  
    plot(x,y)  
    x ← x + 1  
    err ← err + deltaerr  
    while err ≥ 0.5 do  
      y ← y + 1  
      err ← err - 1  
    end while  
  end while
```

Scheduling Algorithm for Two Flows

WDS

```
err ← 0
deltaerr ←  $w_1/w_0$ 
loop
  serve  $f_0$ 
  err ← err + deltaerr
  while err ≥ 0.5 do
    serve  $f_1$ 
    err ← err - 1
  end while
end loop
```

Bresenham

```
err ← 0
deltaerr ←  $(y_1 - y_0)/(x_1 - x_0)$ 
while  $x < x_1$  do
  plot(x,y);  $x \leftarrow x + 1$ 
  err ← err + deltaerr
  while err ≥ 0.5 do
     $y \leftarrow y + 1$ 
    err ← err - 1
  end while
end while
```

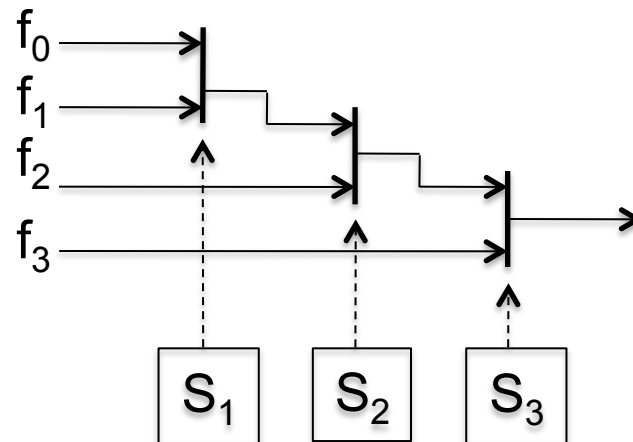

Using Integer Arithmetic Only

```
err1 ← 0
deltaerr1 ← w1/w0      | *2w0
loop
  serve f0
  err1 ← err1 + deltaerr1
  while err1 ≥ 0.5 do  | *2w0
    serve f1
    err1 ← err1 - 1    | *2w0
  end while
end loop
```

```
err1 ← 0
deltaerr1 ← 2*w1
loop
  serve f0
  err1 ← err1 + deltaerr1
  while err1 ≥ w0 do
    serve f1
    err1 ← err1 - 2*w0
  end while
end loop
```

Scheduling > 2 Flows – Iterative Method

- Iteratively merge two flows at the time

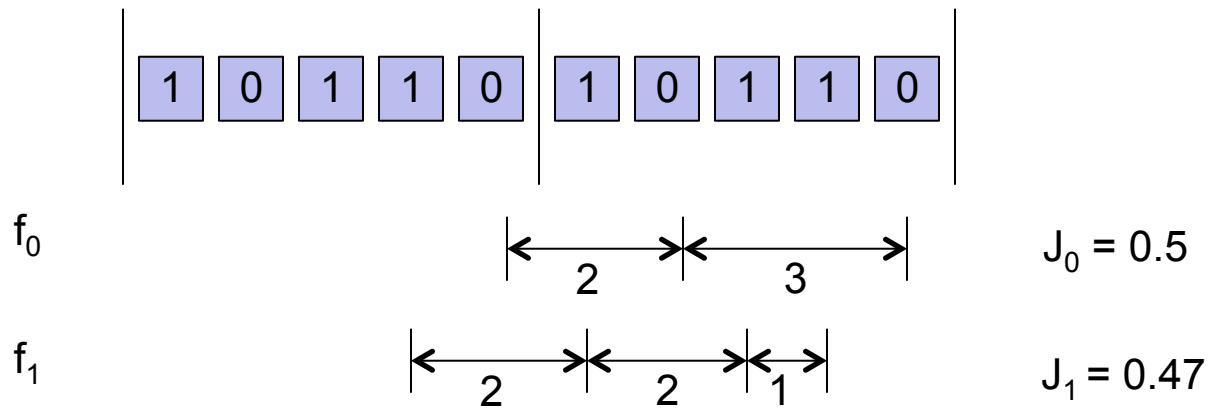
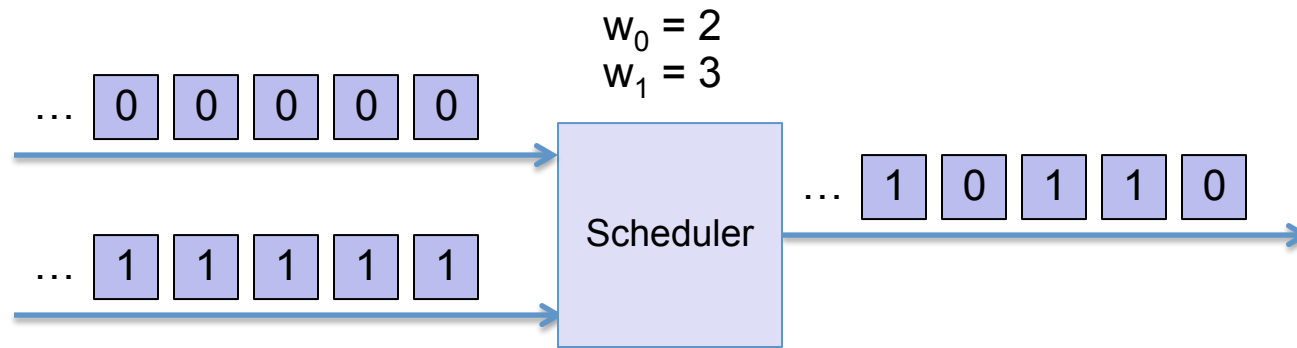


Scheduling > 2 Flows – Non-Iterative Method

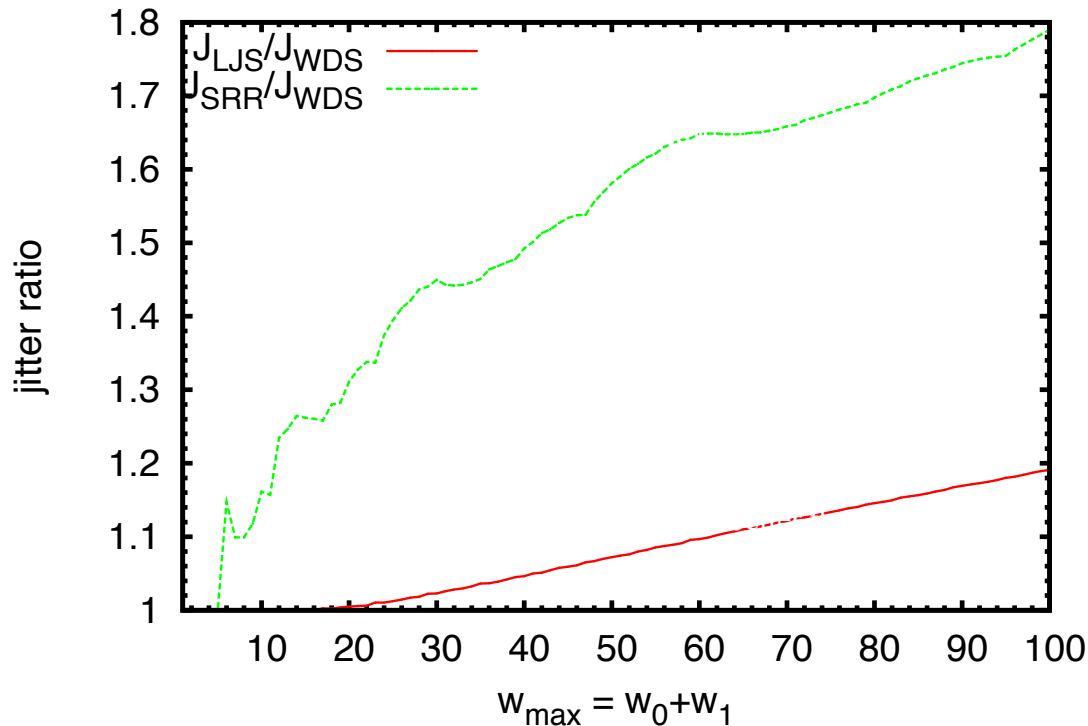
```
err1 ← 0; err2 ← 0
deltaerr1 ← w1/w0; deltaerr2 ← w2/w0
loop
  serve f0
  err1 ← err1 + deltaerr1; err2 ← err2 + deltaerr2
  while err1 ≥ 0.5 or err2 ≥ 0.5 do
    if err1 ≥ 0.5 then
      serve f1; err1 ← err1 – 1
    end if
    if err2 ≥ 0.5 then
      serve f2; err2 ← err2 – 1
    end if
  end while
end loop
```

Jitter Calculation

$$\text{Jitter} = \text{stdev}(\text{Interdeparture Delays})$$



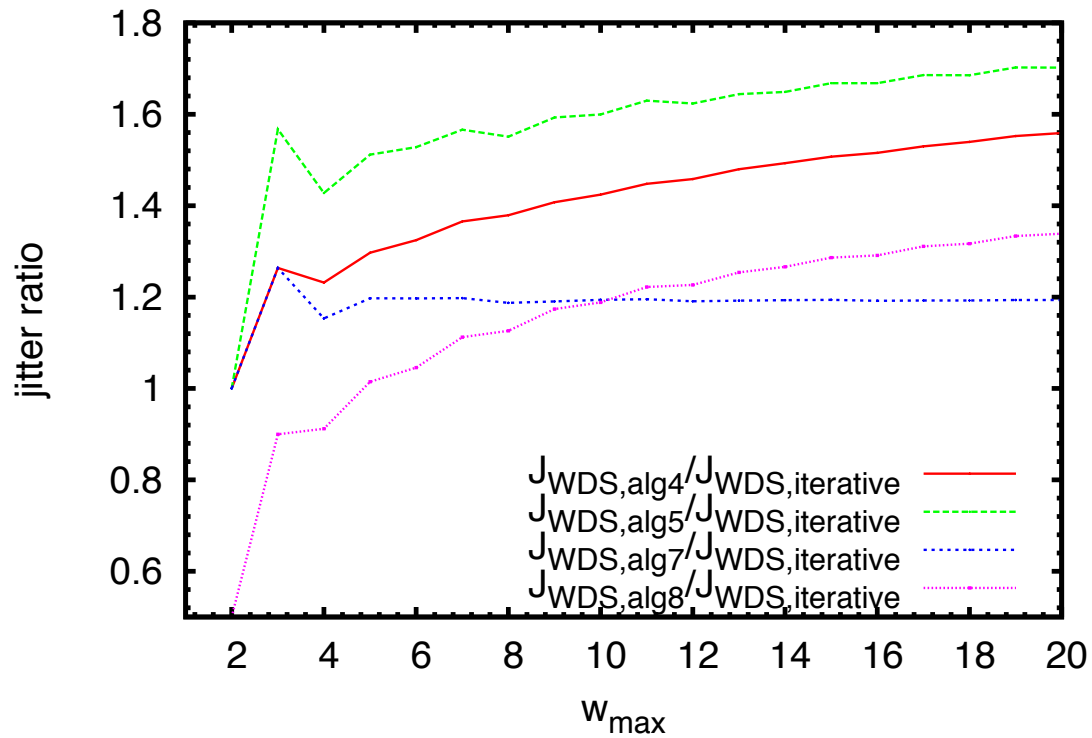
Results: Jitter for 2 Flows



Algorithms:

- WDS = Weighted Differential Scheduler
- LJS = Low Jitter Scheduler
- SRR = Smooth Round Robin Scheduler

Results: Jitter for 3 Flows



- Alg. 4: Increment error only when packet from f_0 is forwarded
- Alg. 5: Increment error when packet from f_0 or f_1 is forwarded
- Alg. 7: Treat flows symmetrically
- Alg. 8: Serve flow with biggest error first



Summary

- Packet scheduling can be described as a Digital Differential Analyzer
- WDS has lower jitter than any other known weighted scheduler
- WDS requires integer additions/subtractions only
- Future work: better understand and improve non-iterative WDS versions

ORACLE®

hans.eberle@oracle.com

wladek.olesinski@oracle.com