

Rakaia: Scalable In-Kernel Scheduling for TCP-Based RPCs



**Rui
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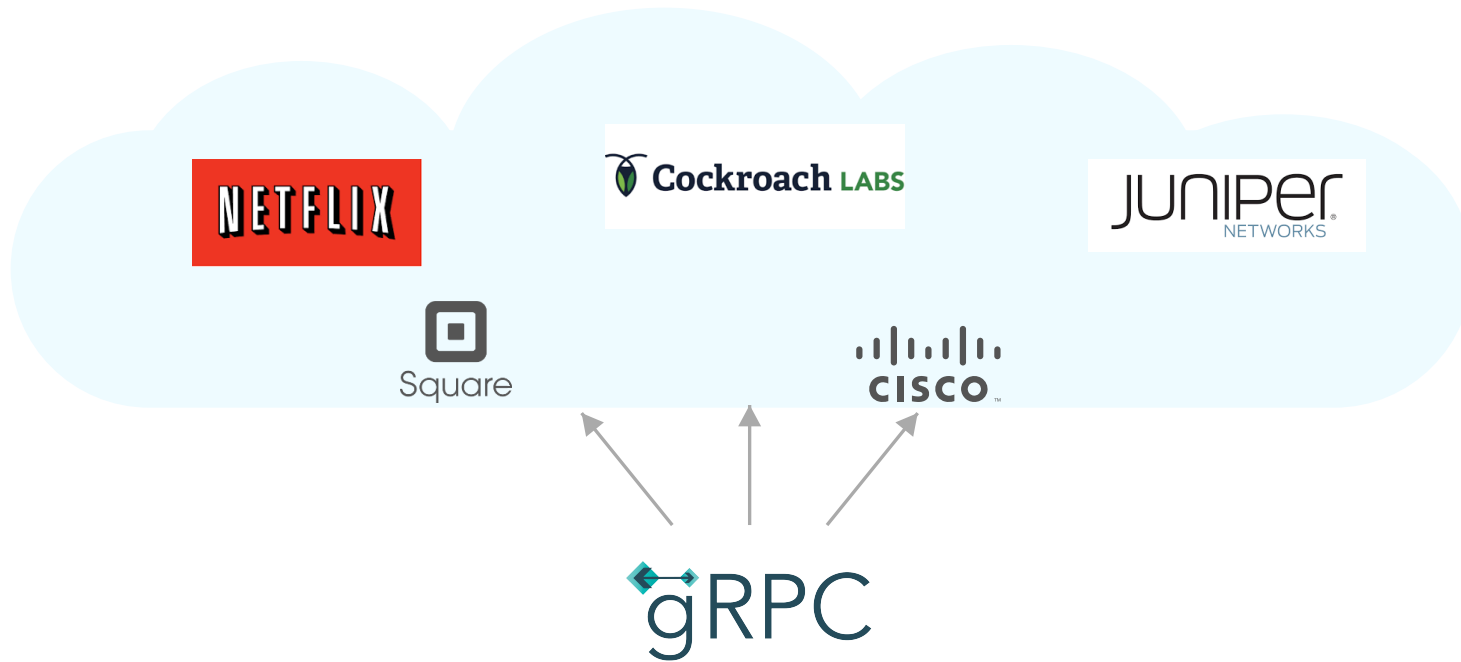
Konstantinos
Prasopoulos

Edouard
Bugnion

Netdev 2026

EPFL

gRPC is the cornerstone for modern infrastructure



gRPC is the cornerstone for modern infrastructure

- Layered atop TCP and HTTP/2
 - compatibility and deployability
- Multi-language support
 - via generated Protobuf stubs and language libraries

gRPC

HTTP/2

TCP

Yet, we all know gRPC is “slow”^{[1][2]}

- Serialization overhead
 - Protobuf marshalling and unmarshalling
- Transport overhead
 - kernel TCP/IP and TLS
 - HTTP/2 framing and flow control

gRPC

HTTP/2

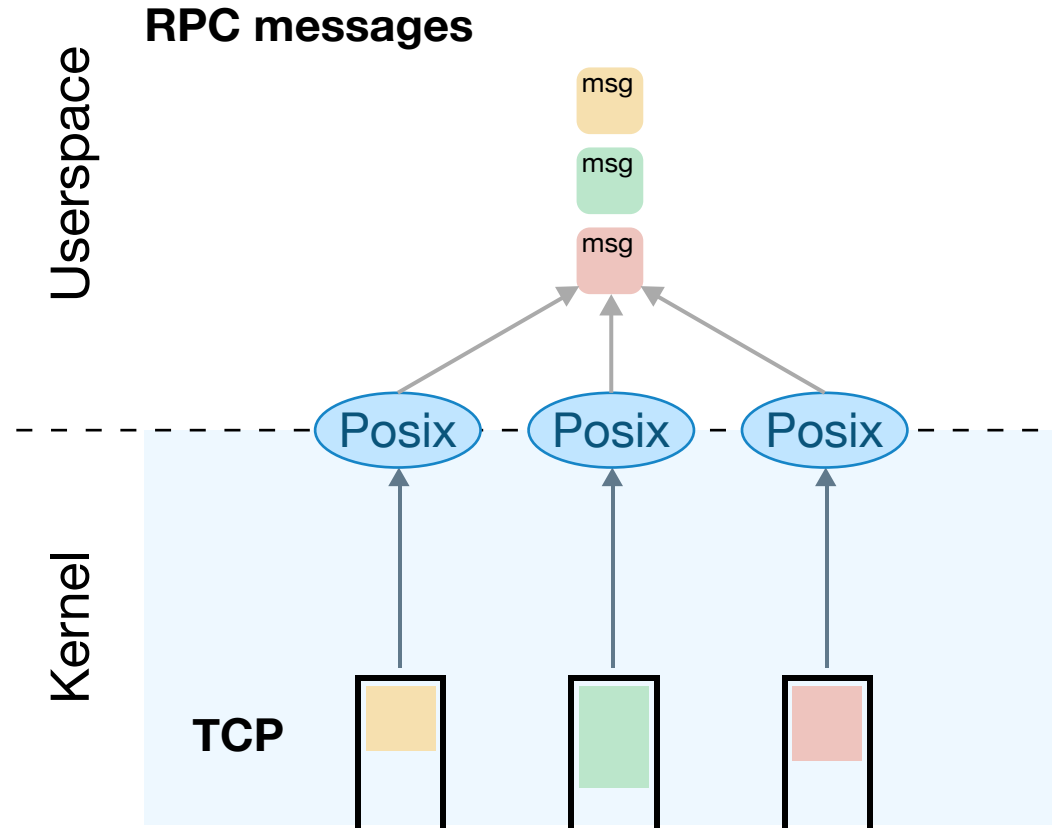
TCP

[1] Kalia, Kaminsky, and Andersen, “Datacenter RPCs can be General and Fast,” NSDI 2019.

[2] Xue et al., “Fast Distributed Deep Learning over RDMA,” EuroSys 2019.

The hidden cost is its architecture design

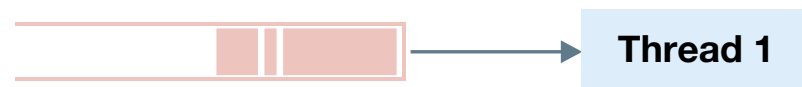
- The POSIX API provides a stream abstraction
- RPC frameworks require a message abstraction



Streams create head-of-line (HOL) blocking

- **Intra-connection HOL blocking**
 - a slow RPC delays later RPCs on the same TCP stream

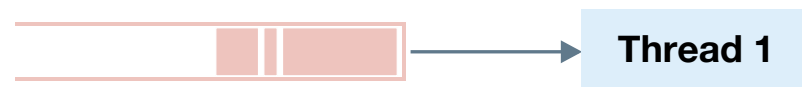
intra-connection HOL blocking



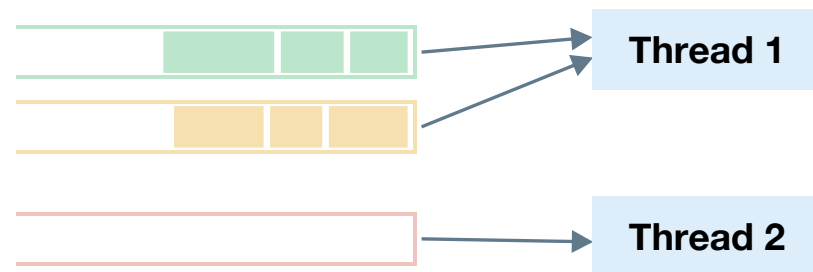
Streams create head-of-line (HOL) blocking

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- **Inter-connection HOL blocking**
 - busy connections accumulate work while other cores sit idle

intra-connection HOL blocking



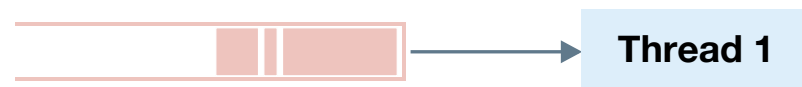
inter-connection HOL blocking



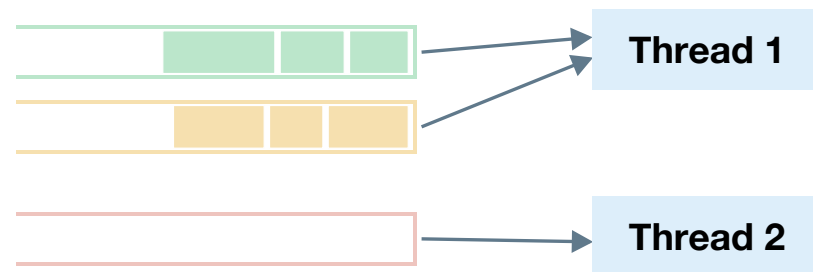
Streams create head-of-line (HOL) blocking

- **Intra-connection HOL blocking**
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- **Inter-connection HOL blocking**
 - busy connections accumulate work while other cores sit idle
- **RPC servers need message-level scheduling across connections and cores**

intra-connection HOL blocking

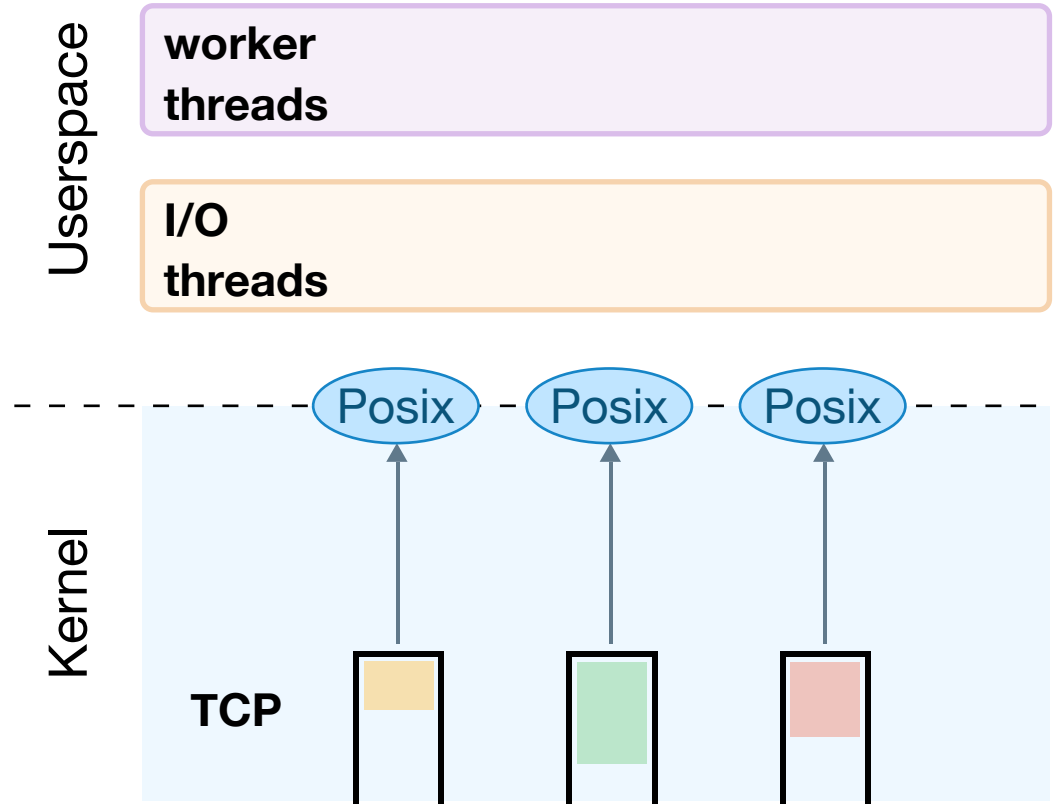


inter-connection HOL blocking



The hidden cost is its architecture design

- The POSIX API provides a stream abstraction
- RPC frameworks require a message abstraction
- **gRPC Solution:** dedicated IO threads reconstruct messages and hand them to worker threads



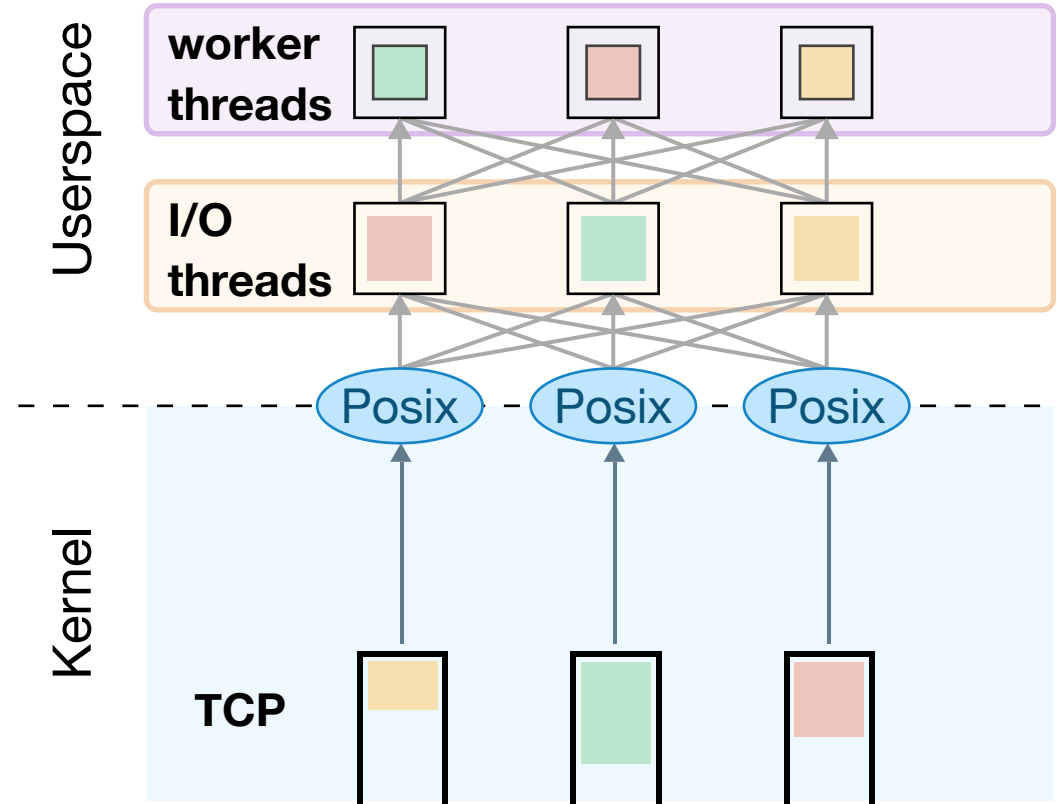
The hidden cost is its architecture design

Pros

- Eliminate both intra- and inter-connection HOL blocking

Cons

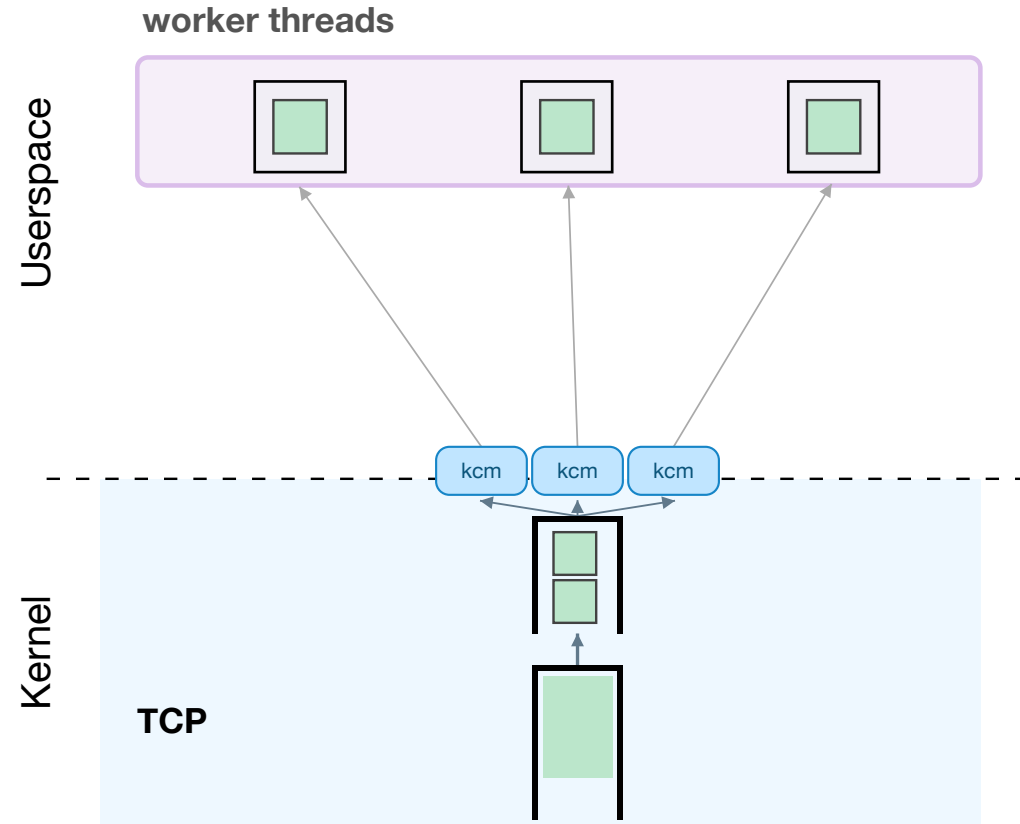
- This threading model brings overhead (e.g., context switching, locking, and scheduling)



**Can we keep kernel TCP/IP compatibility
with HOL-free scheduling
and still achieve high-performance RPCs?**

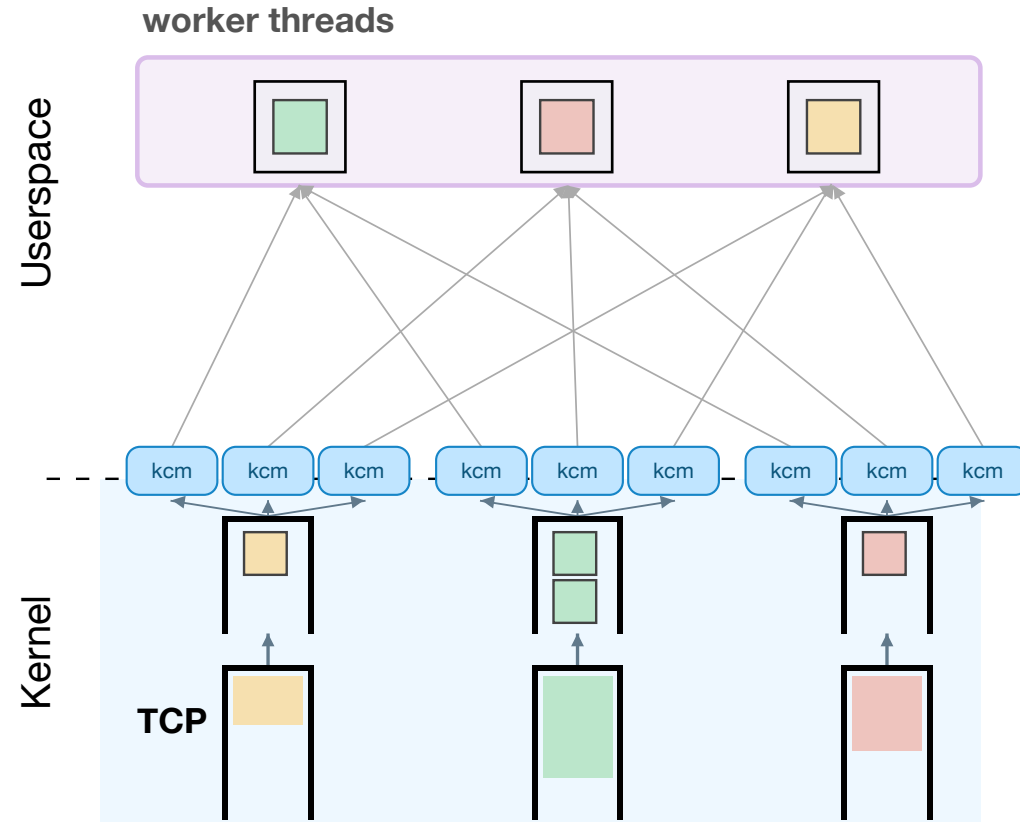
KCM points in the right direction

- Introduced into the kernel in 2015
- Parsing RPC/ULP messages in the kernel directly
 - eliminate userspace IO threads' parsing
- Every worker thread opens a KCM socket per connection
 - allow concurrent processing of RPCs from the same TCP stream



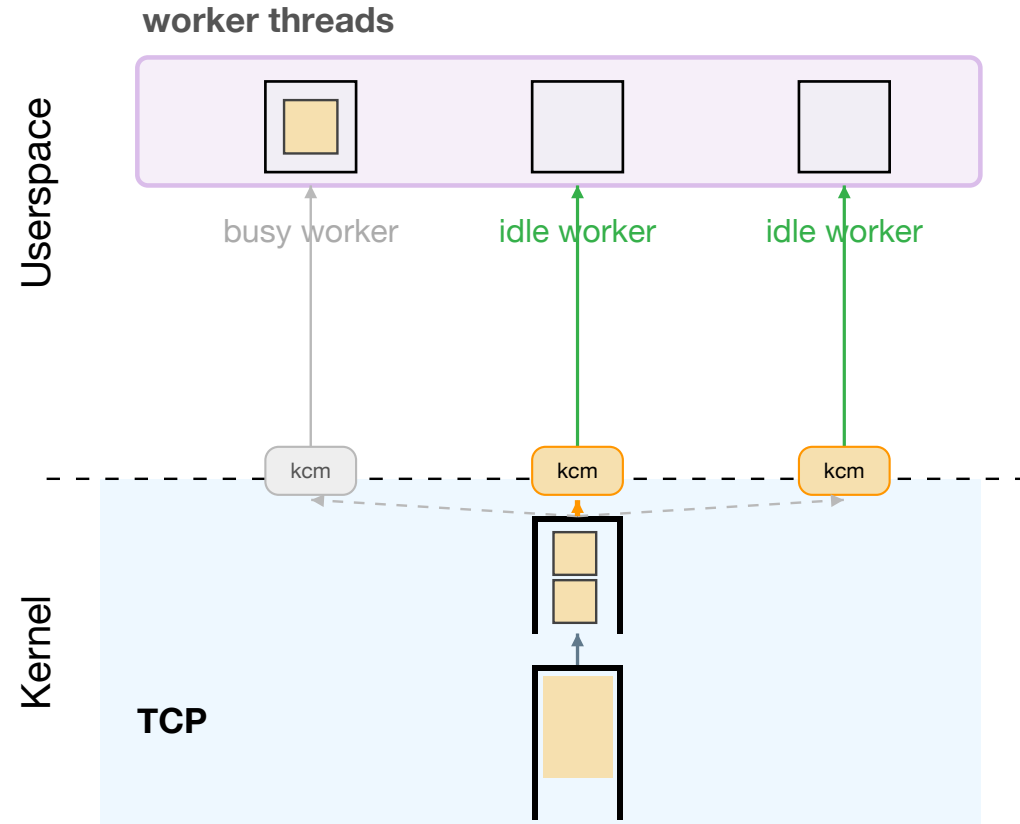
KCM Issue 1: socket scalability

- Each TCP connection attaches to KCM
- To let every worker receive from every connection:
 - fan out one KCM socket per worker
- Socket state grows with **workers × connections**
 - quadratic growth in #sockets.



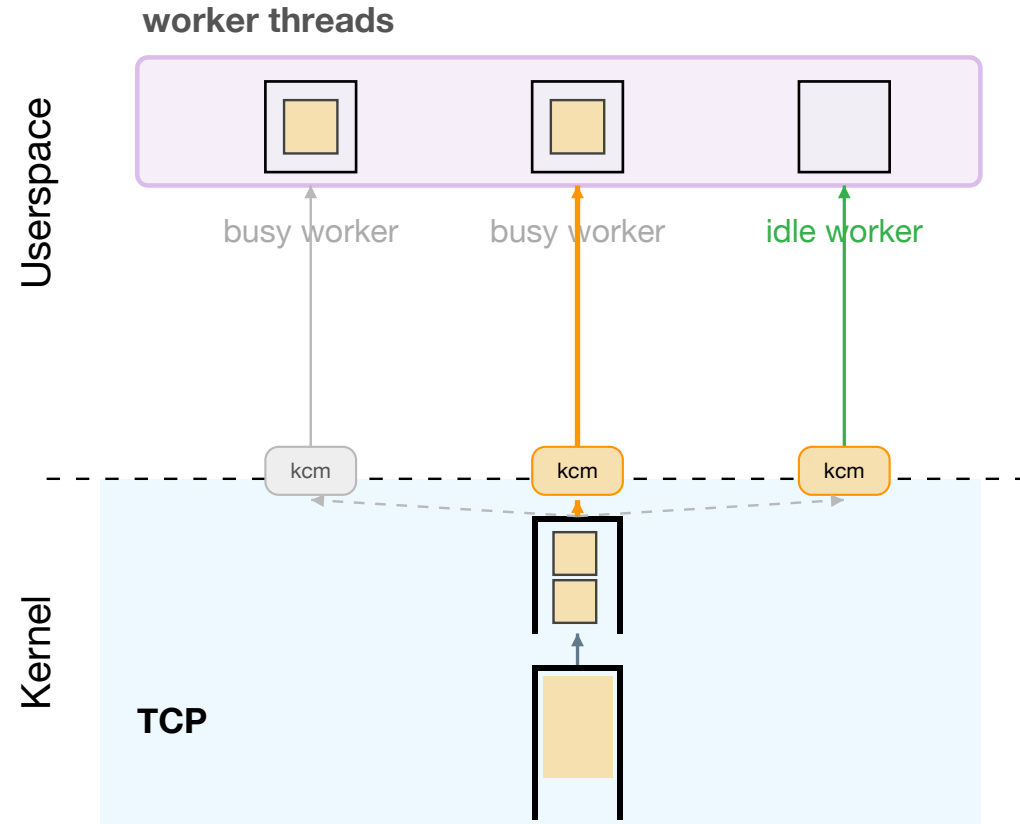
KCM Issue 2: connection-oriented scheduling

- The yellow TCP connection is the only active connection



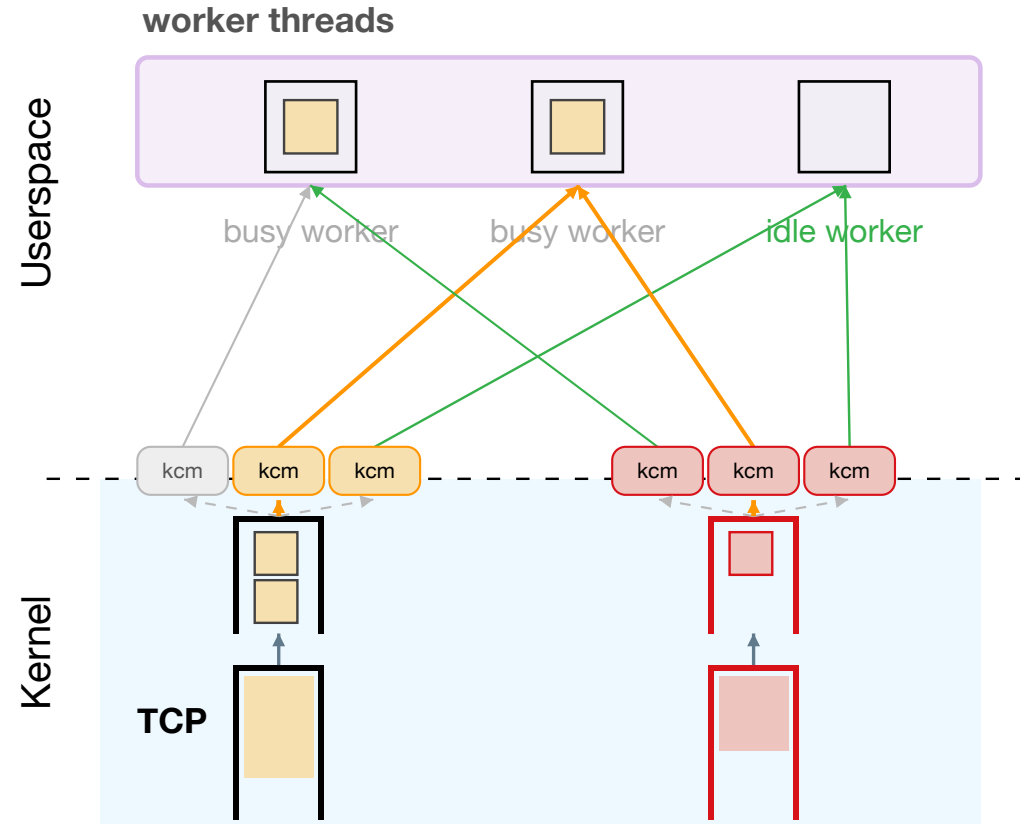
KCM Issue 2: connection-oriented scheduling

- The yellow TCP connection is the only active connection
- It chooses the KCM socket for the middle worker
 - messages are only queued at idle KCM sockets
- With one connection, this is still work-conserving



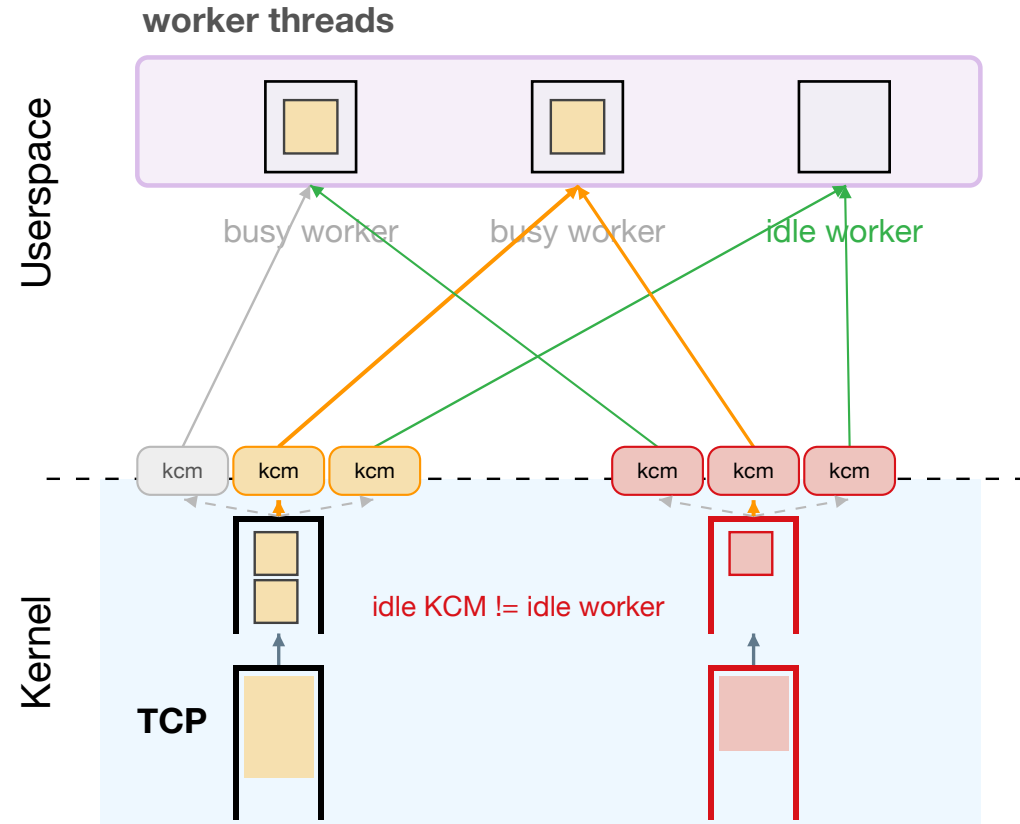
KCM Issue 2: connection-oriented scheduling

- A second TCP connection arrives
- It also chooses a KCM socket for the middle worker
 - scheduling is local to each connection
- Now both connections target the same worker
 - even though one worker thread is idle

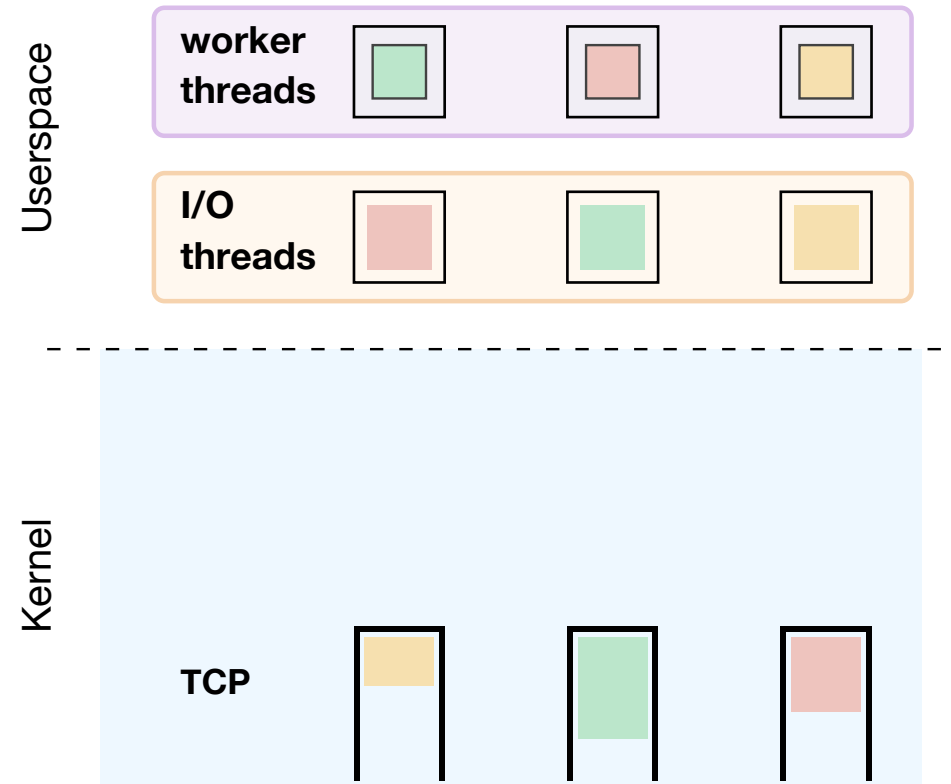


KCM Issue 2: connection-oriented scheduling

- A KCM socket can be idle, even when its worker thread is busy
- Result: **not work-conserving** across connections

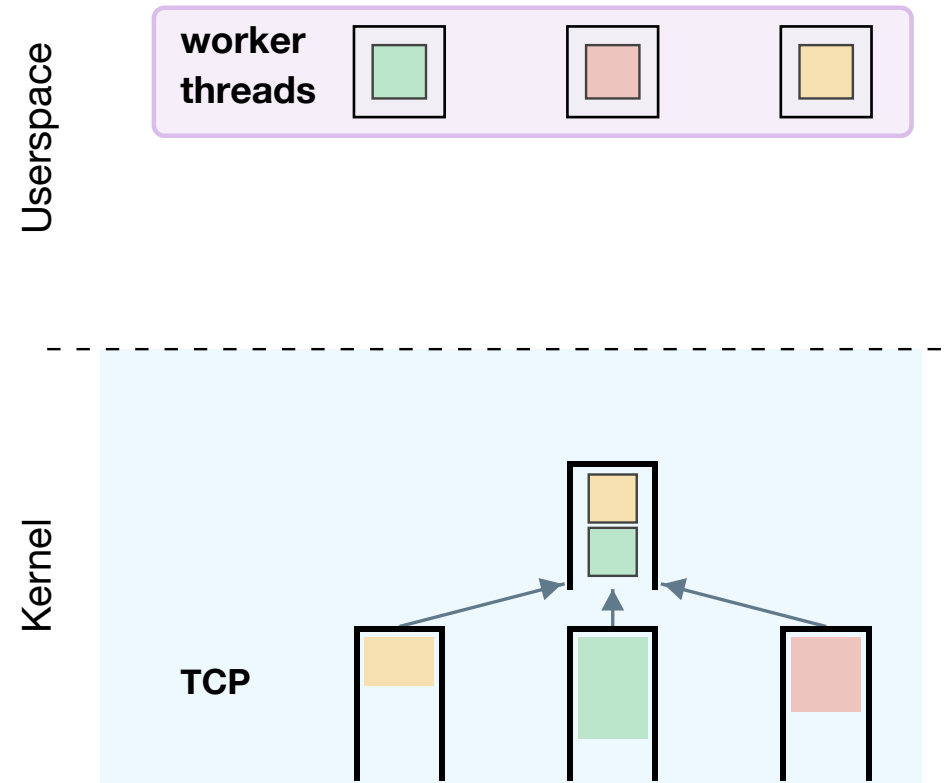


Rakaia design



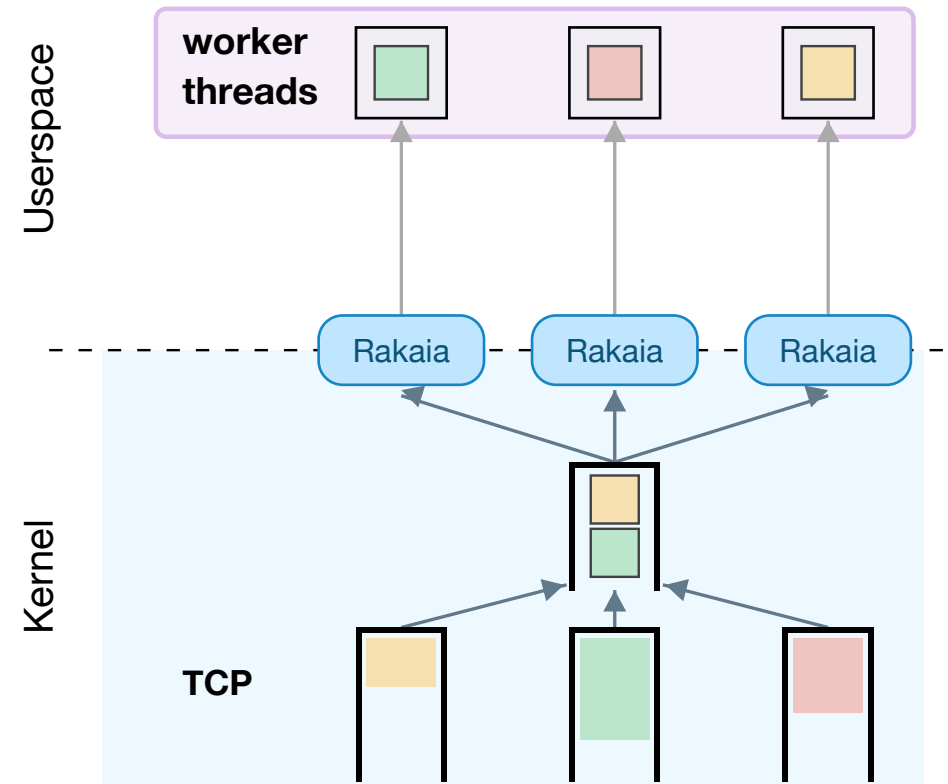
Rakaia design

- Message parsing should be done in the same context that processes TCP packets.
 - kick IO threads out of the picture
 - message-oriented API (e.g., Homa)



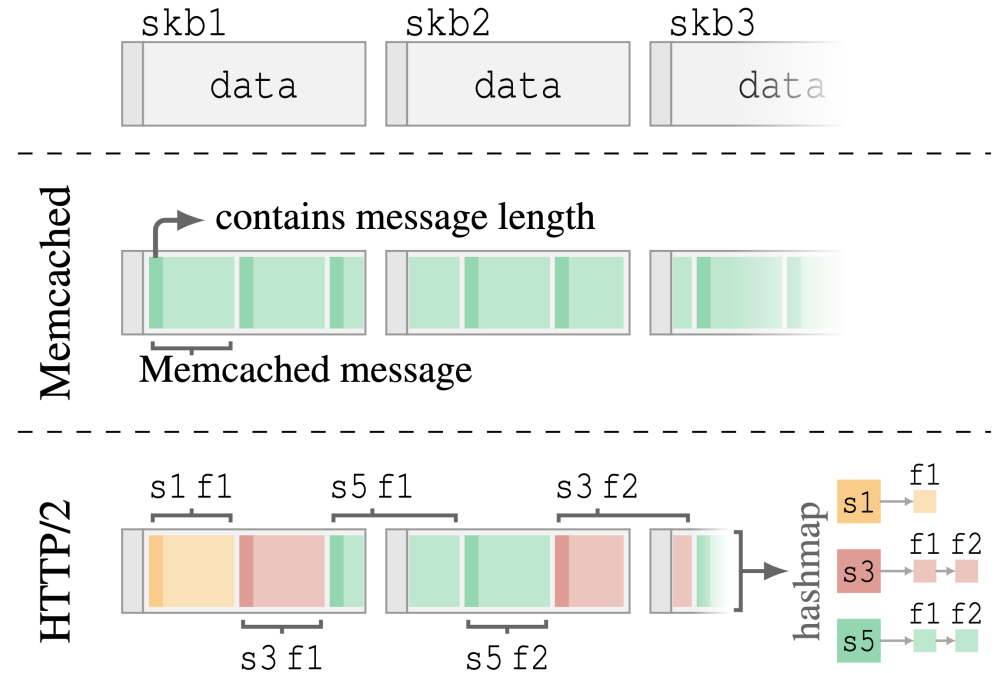
Rakaia design

- Message parsing should be done in the same context that processes TCP packets.
 - kick IO threads out of the picture
 - message-oriented API (e.g., Homa)
- Connection abstraction should be hidden from the application-facing API.
 - allow message-oriented scheduling



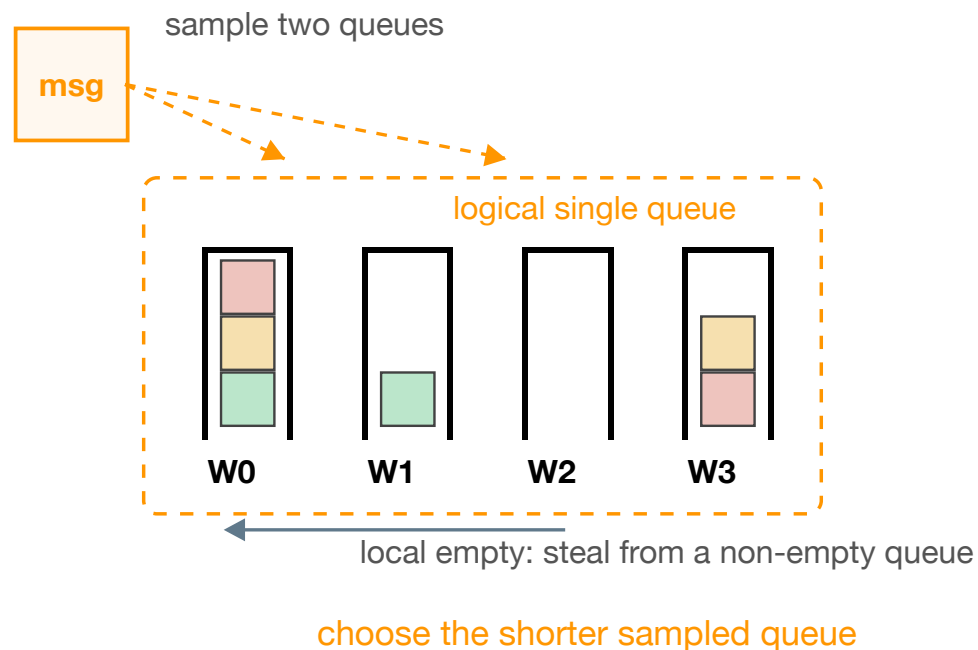
Extending strparser

- default strparser for simple ULP over TCP
 - e.g., Memcached
- extended strparser for RPC over HTTP/2
 - parse HTTP/2 frames and RPC messages



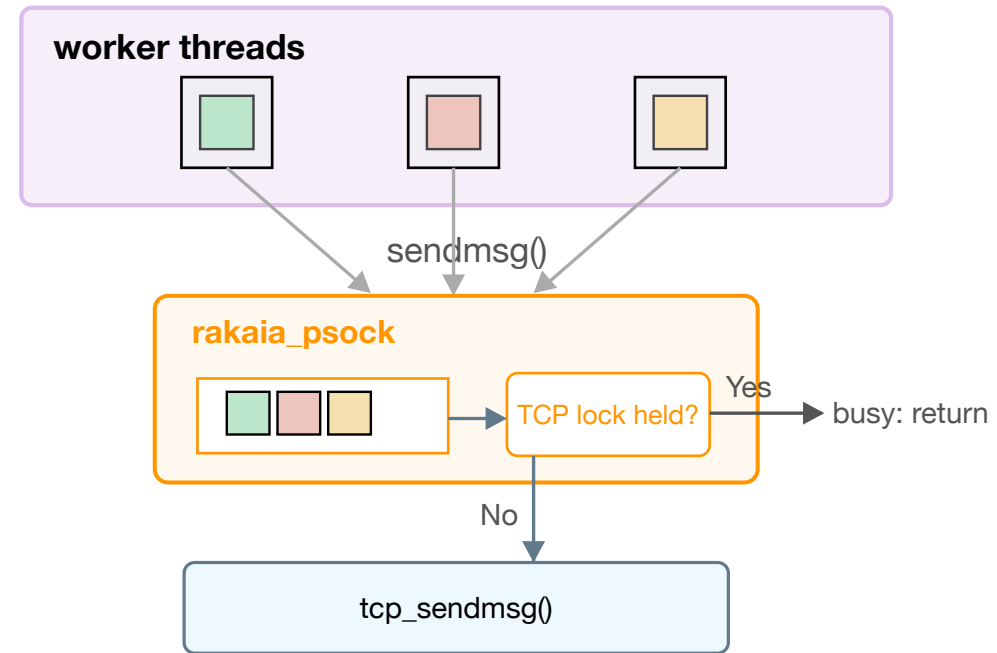
Logical single queue

- One logical message queue
 - physically: one FIFO per worker socket
- Best of two for message placement
 - sample two queues, pick the shorter one
- Idle workers get direct handoff
- Empty workers steal available work



TX delegation

- Responses still go out through the original TCP connection
- Each connection has a small virtual queue
 - senders enqueue without taking TCP lock
- If TCP lock is held, the sender returns
- Otherwise, it becomes the delegate and drains to TCP



kTLS integration

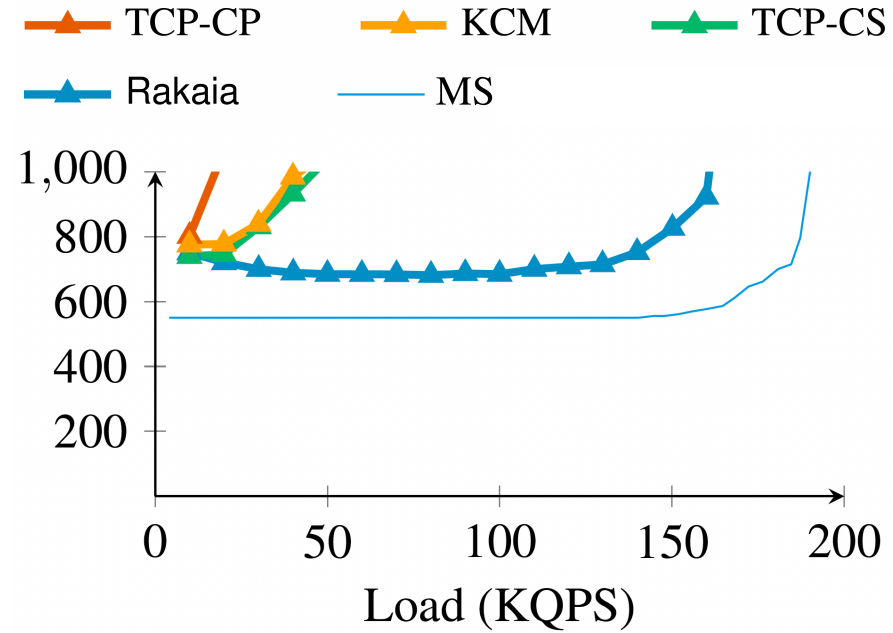
- **Issue:** kTLS decrypts in `recv()`, but Rakaia parses messages in the TCP data path
- **Temporary solution:** dump Rakaia rx path into a kernel workqueue, which runs in the same context as kTLS decryption processing
- **Drawback:** introduces performance degradation

Implementation and Evaluation

- Implementation**
- Linux 6.8 kernel module
 - 3k-line C code and 60-line kernel patch
 - extends Linux strparser for RPC framing
 - compatible with default TCP/IP stack and kTLS
-

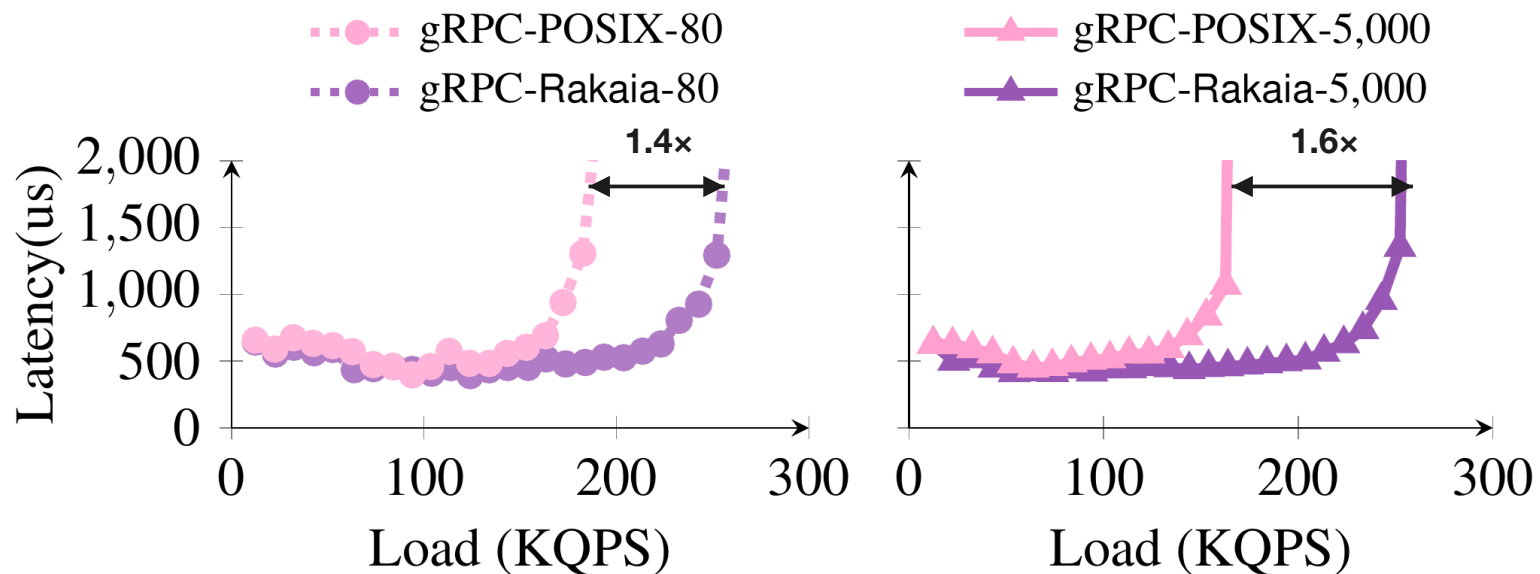
- Workloads**
- plain-TCP RPCs
 - gRPC-Go and gRPC-C++
 - both synthetic and real applications

Plain-TCP RPCs



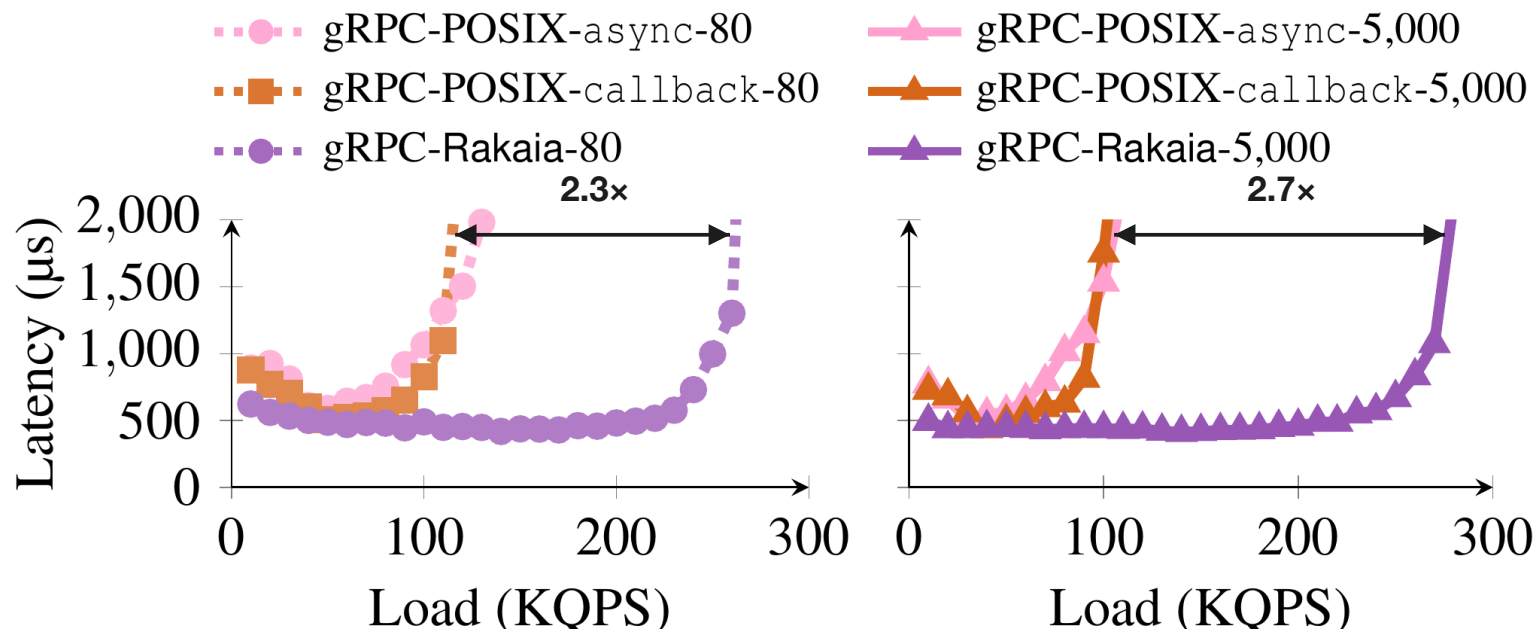
100 μ s service time, 20 connections, bimodal workload.

gRPC-Go comparison



With 5k connections, [Rakaia](#) only needs 33 goroutines, while gRPC-Go requires 17k goroutines.

gRPC-C++ comparison



Rakaia improves gRPC-C++ by 2.3× at 80 connections, and 2.7× at 5k connections

Conclusion

- **Problem:** Mismatch between stream-oriented TCP and message-oriented RPCs.
- **Design:** **Rakaia** parses TCP streams into messages and schedules them from the kernel.
- **Result:** Greatly accelerates both plain-TCP RPCs and gRPC (both C++ and Go).



Code artifact

[github.com/epfl-dcsl
/rakaia-osdi26-artifact](https://github.com/epfl-dcsl/rakaia-osdi26-artifact)