

eXpress Data Path and eBPF

ECE/CS598HPN

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Performance overhead in kernel stack

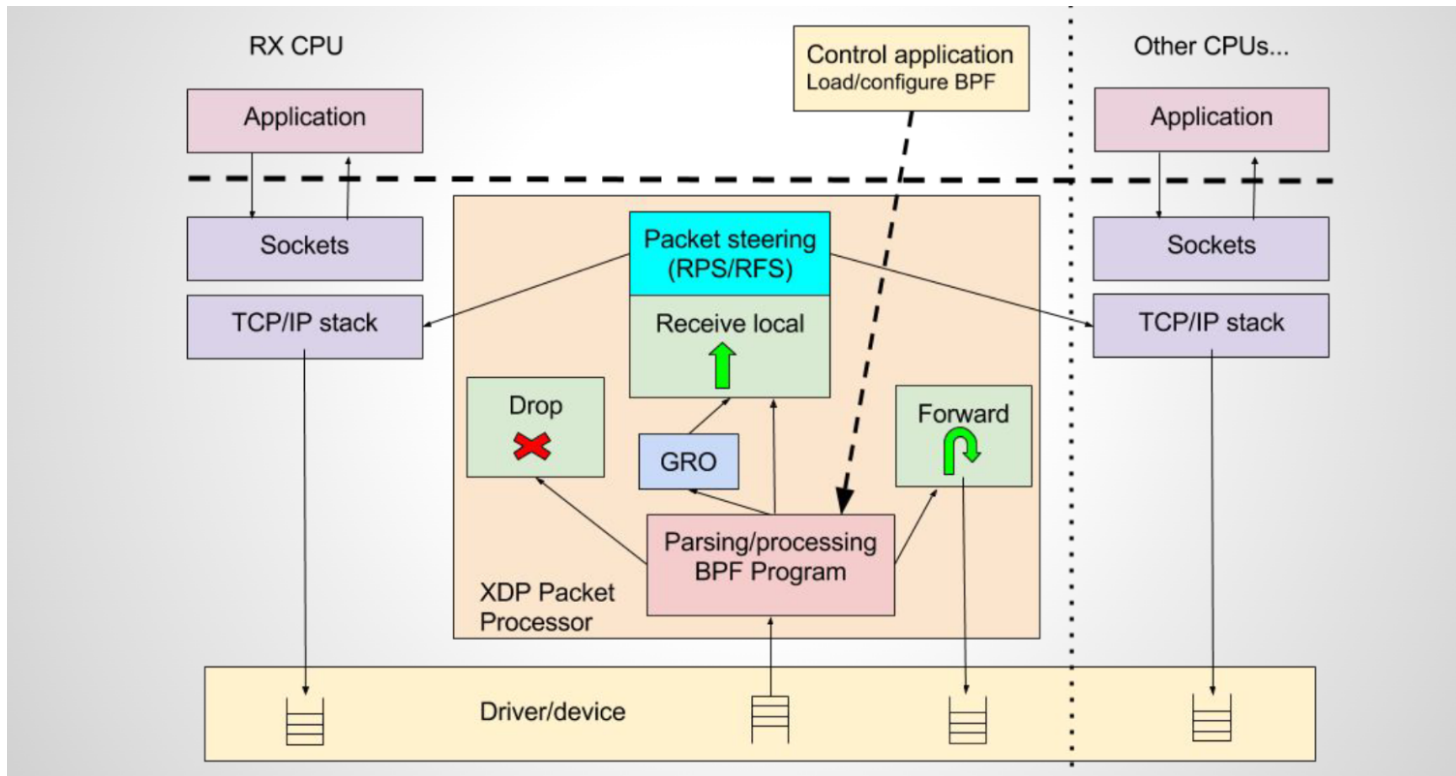
- Protocol processing
- Data copy
- Cache contention (between flows sharing same NUMA node)
- CPU scheduling overheads (locking, context switching)
- Interrupts
- Managing heavy datastructures (skbs)

Alternatives

- Kernel bypass in software (user-space):
 - Enabled by high-speed packet I/O engine (DPDK)
 - Network stacks over DPDK: mTCP, IX, TAS.....
 - Software NIC offload over DPDK (next week)
- Kernel/CPU bypass using specialized NIC
 - e.g. RDMA (next class)
 - other smartNIC based offloads (later in the course)
- Augmenting kernel datapath with programmable, high performance, packet processor: **XDP**

XDP (Express Datapath)

- Baremetal packet processing at the lowest point in the software stack.



Contents from Herbert and Starovoitov XDP presentation.

Benefits of XDP over DPDK?

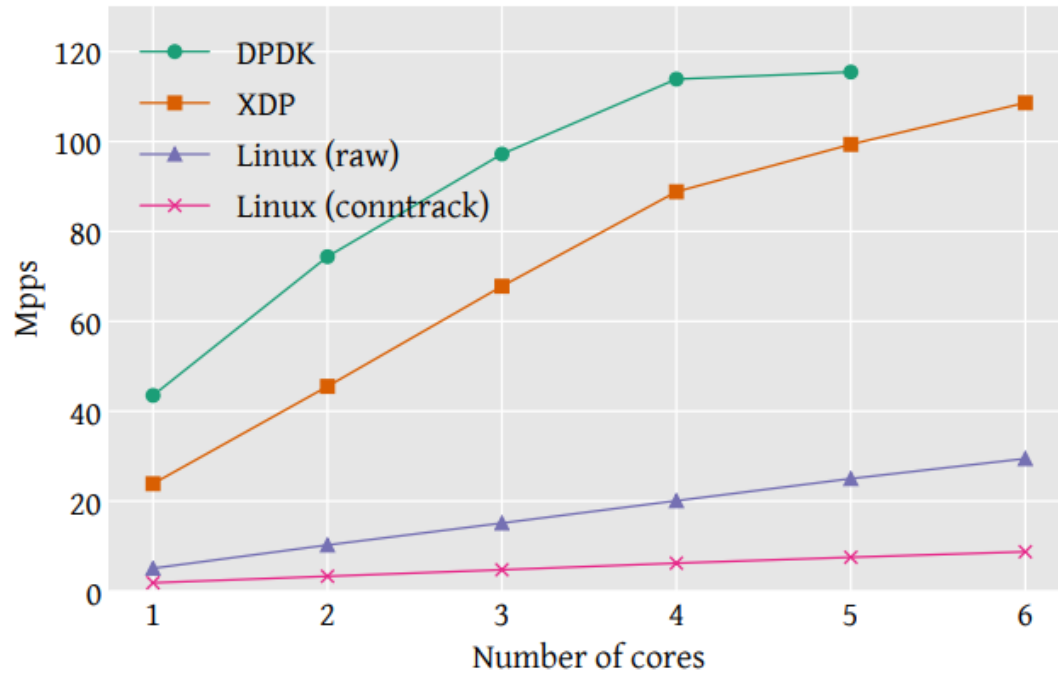
- Retains kernel security boundary.
- No special hardware requirements.
 - Only needs basic support like multiqueue NIC, TSO, etc.
 - Easier to integrate with existing NICs and drivers.
- Allows selective utilization of kernel stack (routing, TCP, etc).
- No expensive packet re-injection from user-space to kernel.
- Transparent to applications running on host.
- Dynamic runtime re-programming.
- No need to dedicate CPU cores to packet processing.

Limitations of XDP over DPDK?

- Performance!

Limitations of XDP over DPDK?

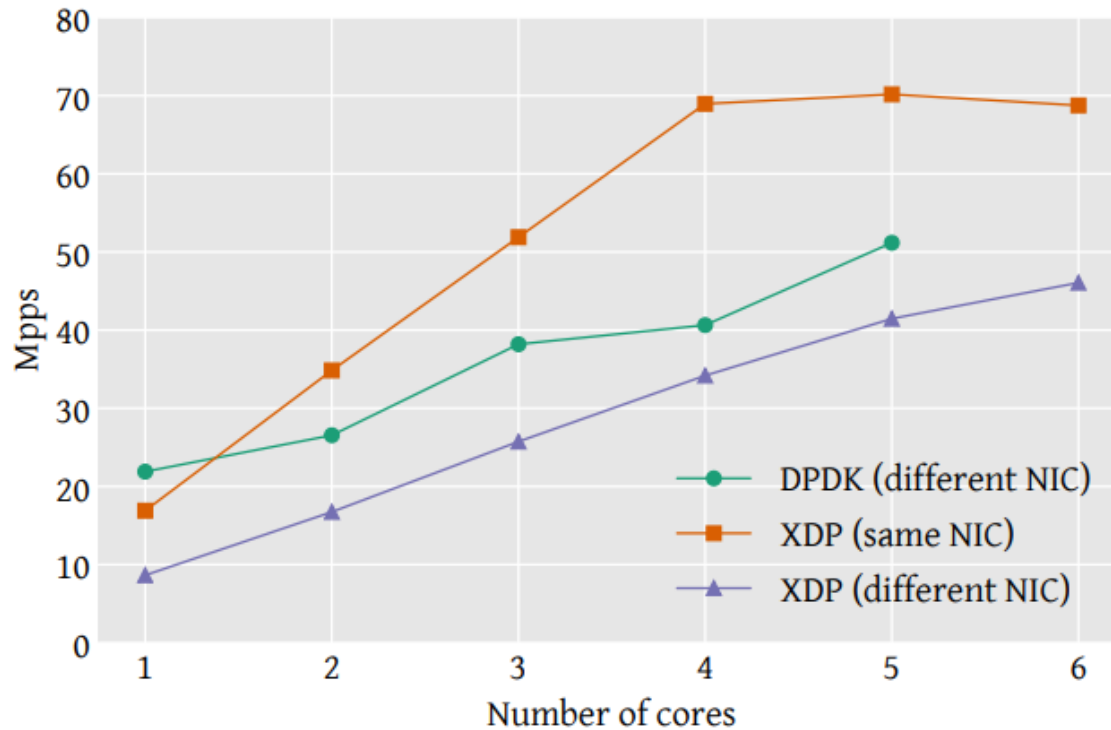
- Performance!



Packet drop throughput

Limitations of XDP over DPDK?

- Performance!



Packet forwarding throughput

Limitations of XDP over DPDK?

- Performance!

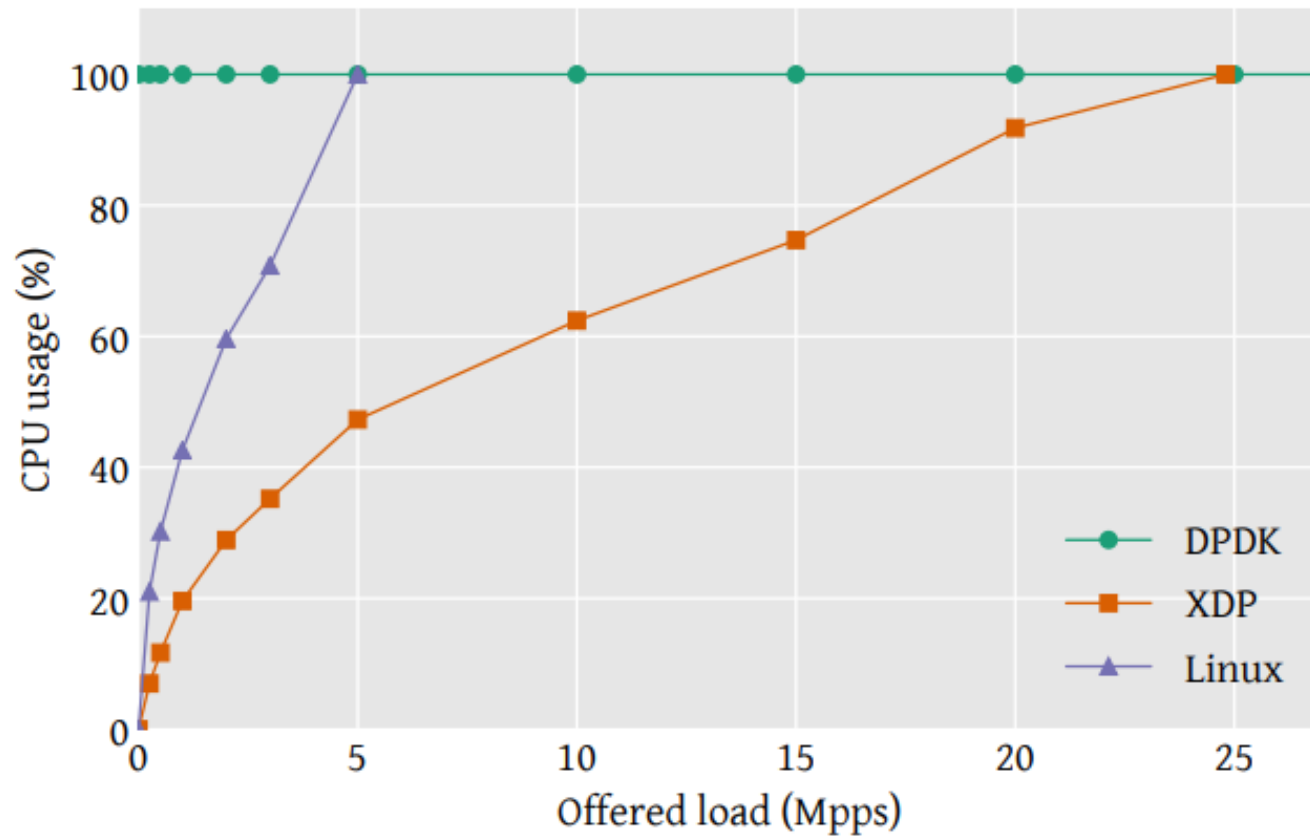
	Average		Maximum		< 10 μ s	
	100 pps	1 Mpps	100 pps	1 Mpps	100 pps	1 Mpps
XDP	82 μ s	7 μ s	272 μ s	202 μ s	0%	98.1%
DPDK	2 μ s	3 μ s	161 μ s	189 μ s	99.5%	99.0%

Latency

Limitations of XDP over DPDK?

- Performance!
- Reasons?
 - Interrupt vs polling
 - Overhead of generic device driver

CPU utilization



Relationship to Kernel-bypass (DPDK)

- If kernel network stack is a freeway,
 - kernel-bypass is a proposal for high-speed train infrastructure.
 - XDP is a proposal for adding carpool lanes on the freeway.

Potential usecases of XDP

- Pre-stack processing (filtering, DOS mitigation).
- Forwarding and load balancing.
- GRO.
- Flow sampling and monitoring.
- Upper layer protocol (Layer 7) processing.

Cilium using XDP/eBPF for enforcing network policies and load balancing (as a replacement of sidecar proxies).

Key components of XDP

- XDP driver hook
- eBPF virtual machine
- BPF maps
- eBPF verifier

Future Directions

- TCP over XDP
- Zero-copy to user-space
- Performance optimizations
- QoS support
- Debugging support
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Your thoughts?