

# The Path to DPDK Speeds for AF\_XDP

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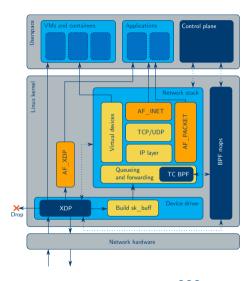


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## **XDP 101**





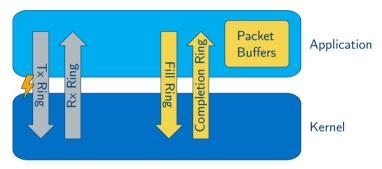
## **AF\_XDP 101**

## Ingress

- Userspace XDP packet sink
- XDP\_REDIRECT to socket via XSKMAP
- Egress
  - No XDP program
- Register userspace packet buffer memory to kernel (UMEM)
- Pass packet buffer ownership via descriptor rings



## **AF\_XDP 101**



- Fill ring (to kernel) / Rx ring (from kernel)
- Tx ring (to kernel) / Completion ring (from kernel)
- Copy mode (DMA to/from kernel allocated frames, copy data to user)
- Zero-copy mode (DMA to/from user allocated frames)



## Baseline and optimization strategy

## • Baseline

- Linux 4.20
- 64B @ ~15-22 Mpps
- Strategy
  - Do less (instructions)
  - Talk less (coherency traffic)
  - Do more at the same time (batching, i\$)
  - Land of Spectres: fewer retpolines, fewer retpolines, fewer retpolines



## **Experimental Setup**

- Broadwell E5-2660 @ 2.7GHz
- 2 cores used for run-to-completion benchmarks
- 1 core used for busy-poll benchmarks
- 2 i40e 40GBit/s NICs, 2 AF\_XDP sockets
- Ixia load generator blasting at full 40 Gbit/s per NIC

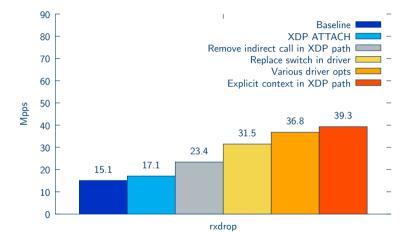


### Ingress

- XDP\_ATTACH and bpf\_xsk\_redirect, attach at-most one socket per netdev queue, load built-in XDP program, 2-level hierarchy
- Remove indirect call, bpf\_prog\_run\_xdp
- Remove indirect call, XDP actions switch-statement ( $>= 5 \implies$  jump table)
- Driver optimizations (batching, code restructure)
- bpf\_prog\_run\_xdp, xdp\_do\_redirect and xdp\_do\_flush\_map: per-CPU struct bpf\_redirect\_info + struct xdp\_buff + struct xdp\_rxq\_info vs explicit, stack-based context



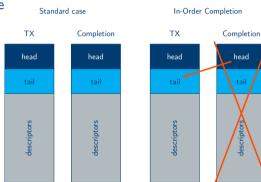
#### Ingress, results, data not touched



Realist have be estimated based on internal Intel analysis and are provided for informational purposes only. Any difference in system hardware or software design or configuration may affect actual performance. Software and workloads used in performance tests may have been optimized for performance only on Intel microprocessors. Performance tests, such as SYSmix it and MobileVark, are measured using specific compater systems, compater syste

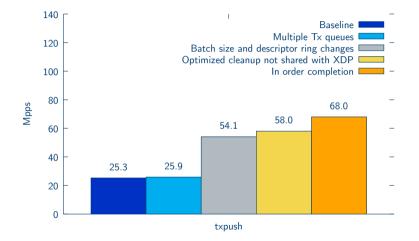
## **Egress**

- Tx performance capped per HW queue
   ⇒ multiple Tx sockets per UMEM
- Larger/more batching, larger descriptor rings
- Dedicated AF\_XDP HW Tx queues
- In-order completion, setsockopt XDP\_INORDER\_COMPLETION



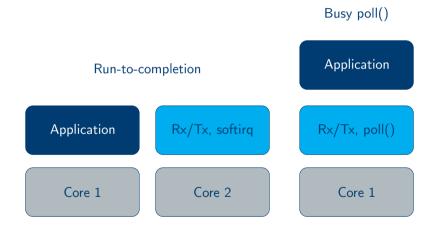


#### Egress, results, data not touched



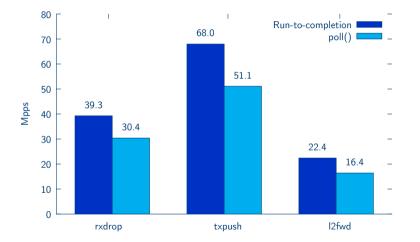
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## Busy poll() vs run-to-completion





## Busy poll() vs run-to-completion, results



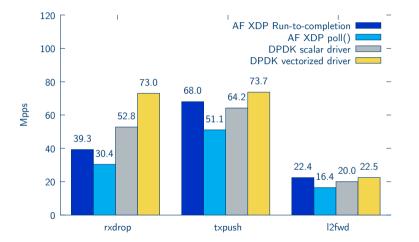
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## **Comparison with DPDK**

- Userspace, vectorized drivers
- "Learning from the DPDK" http://vger.kernel.org/netconf2018\_files/ StephenHemminger\_netconf2018.pdf



### Comparison with DPDK, results



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### Next steps

### Upstream!

- XDP: switch-statement
- Rx/Tx: drivers
- Rx: XDP\_ATTTACH and bpf\_xsk\_redirect
- libbpf AF\_XDP support
- Tx: multiple Tx sockets per UMEM
- selftest, samples



### **Future work**

- Hugepage support, less fill ring traffic (get\_user\_pages)
- fd.io/VPP work vectors (i\$, explicit batching in function calls)
- "XDP first" drivers
- Collaborate/share code with RDMA (e.g. get\_user\_pages)
- Type-writer model (currently not planned)



## Summary

- Rx 15.1 to 39.3 Mpps (2.6x)
- Tx 25.3 to 68.0 Mpps (2.7x)
- Busy poll() promising
- $\bullet$  DPDK still faster for "notouch", but AF\_XDP on par when data is touched
- Drivers need to change when skb is not the only consumer



## Thanks!

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