

Demystifying the Performance of XDP BPF

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Jan R  th¹, Klaus Wehrle¹



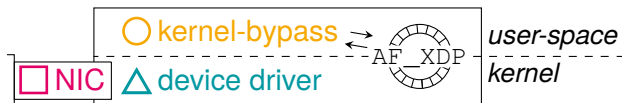
¹RWTH Aachen University, ²Brandenburg University of Technology

<https://comsys.rwth-aachen.de/>

NetSoft 2019, 2019-06-25

- ≥ 10 GBit/s **challenge network stacks**
- **Common solution: Offloading from user-space to**
 - ▶ CPU based SmartNIC
 - ▶ Device driver
 - ▶ Host OS in case of virtualization

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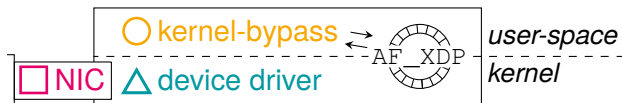


- **XDP & eBPF**

- ▶ Safe code execution with native performance
- ▶ Executed within the device-driver or on the NIC
- ▶ Can steer packets directly to user-space, bypassing most of the stack

Offloading Packet Processing

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This Paper: Comparison of same eBPF Programs at ,  & 

- **Netronome Agilio CX 2x10GbE & Linux 4.18.10 on Core i7-7700**

Throughput Baseline: Drop All

Program: `return XDP_DROP;`

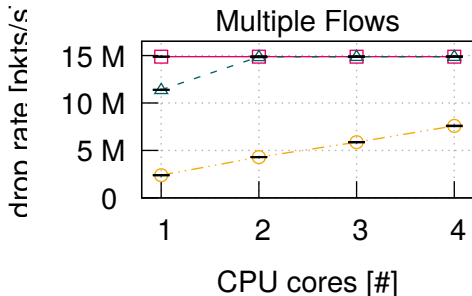
minimum sized packets



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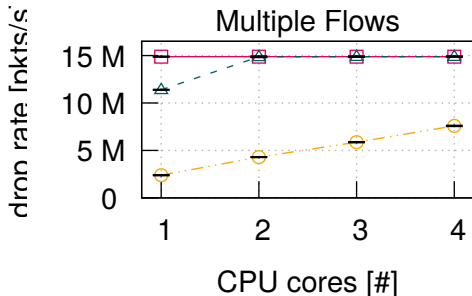
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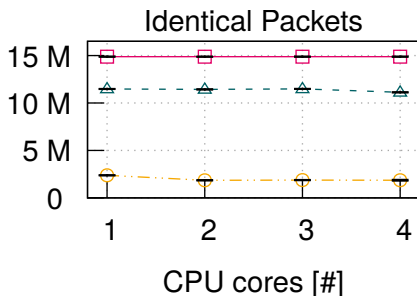
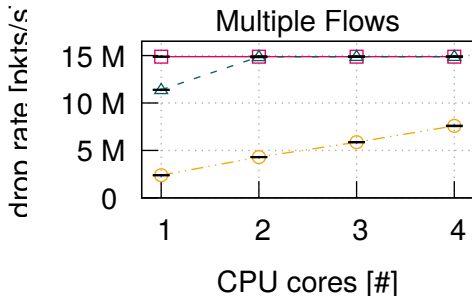
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→ NIC

○ kernel-bypass

△ device driver

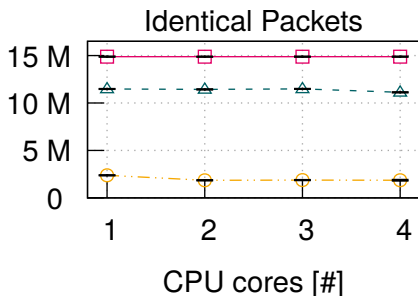
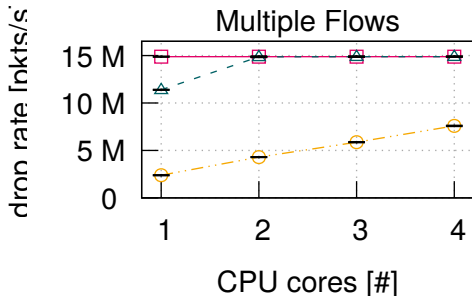


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- Offloading improves performance
- Traffic distribution must be taken into account

```
Program: for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
         do_something();  
         return XDP_DROP;
```

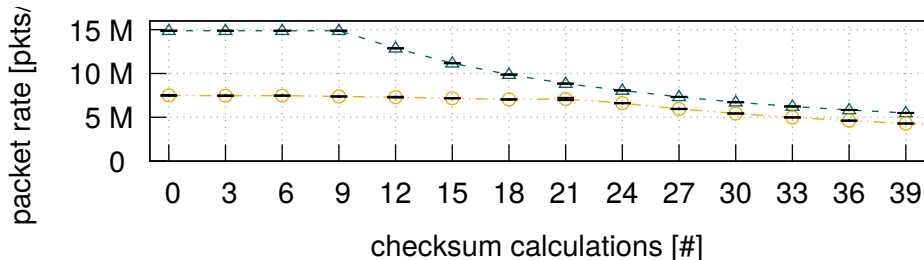


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Program: for (i = 1; i < n; i++)  
         calculate_checksum();  
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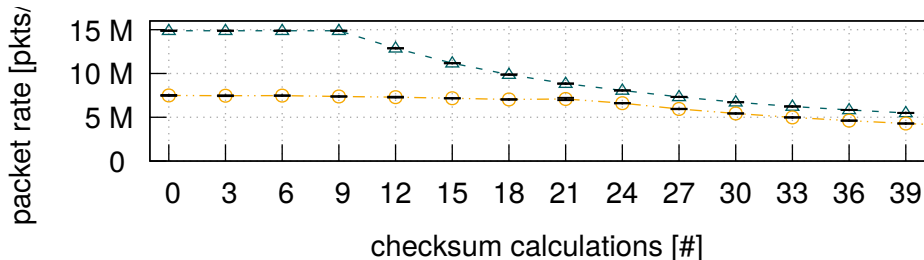
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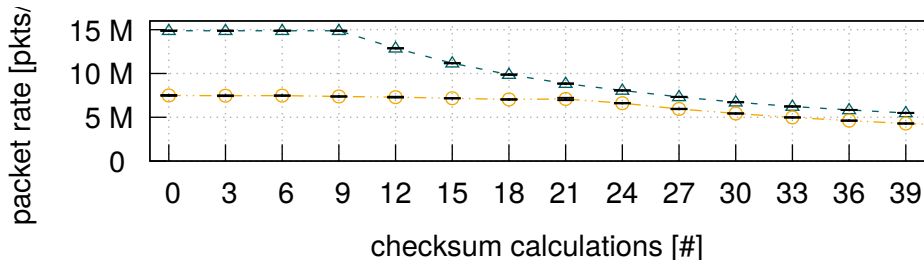
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- Performance depends on the processing complexity

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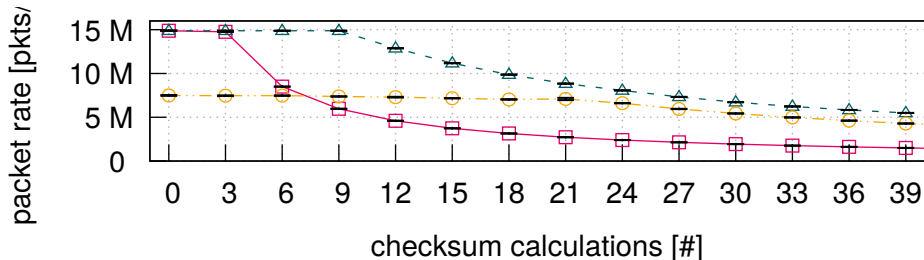
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- Most beneficial if task is smaller than the removed overhead

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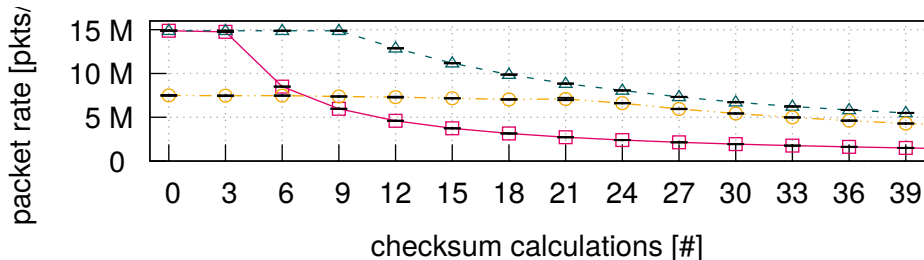
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- Performance depends on the processing complexity
- Most beneficial if task is smaller than the removed overhead
- Slow NIC CPU gets easily overloaded

Program: `payload.dns.flags |= NXDOMAIN;`
`swap(src, dst);`
`return XDP_TX;`



NIC

○ kernel-bypass

△ device driver

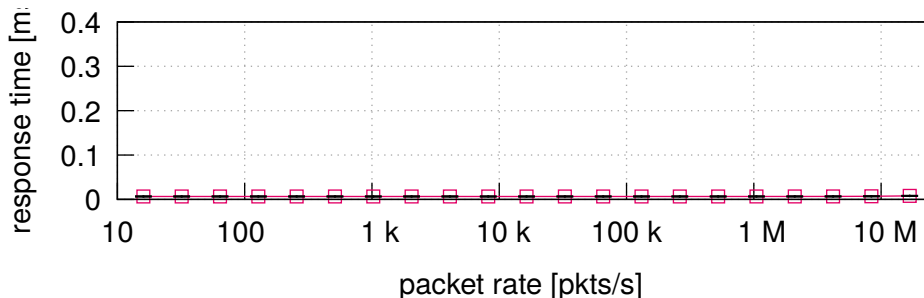
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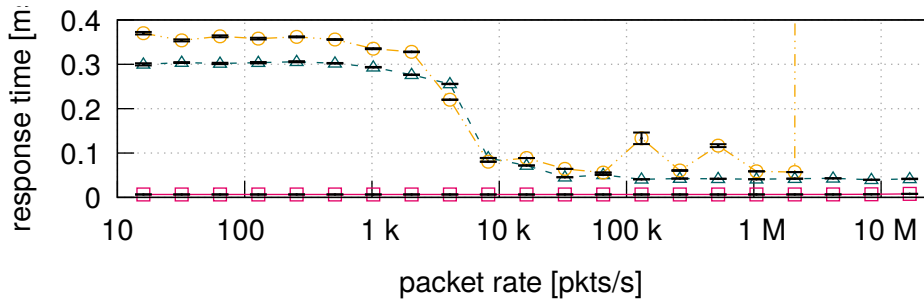
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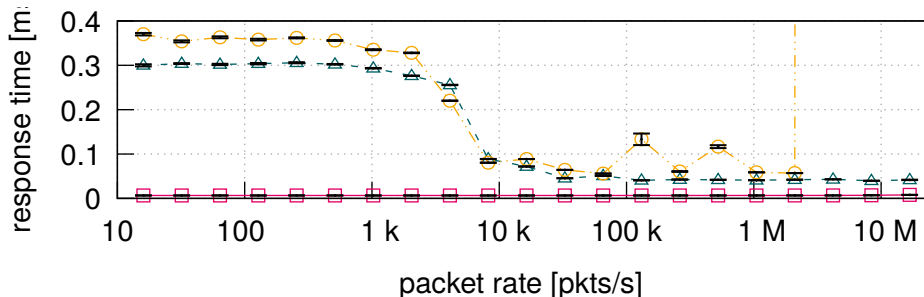
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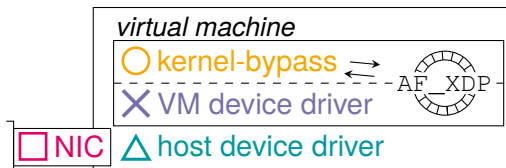
- Latency is highly influenced by the packet rate
- Most latency is introduced before the device driver

Offloading From Virtual Machines

- **Virtualization adds layers**

- ▶ Hypervisor: Xen 4.9.2
- ▶ Open vSwitch
- ▶ vNIC driver

⇒ **More offloading potential**



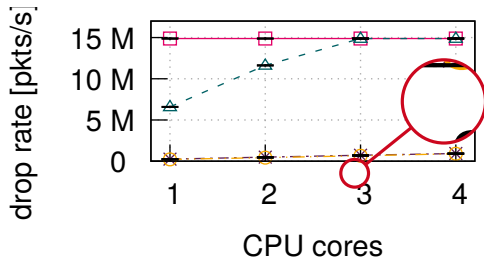
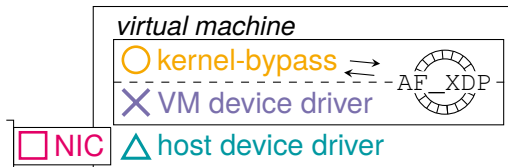
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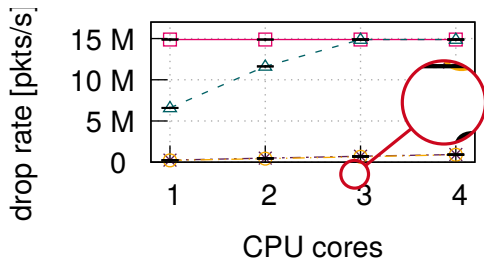
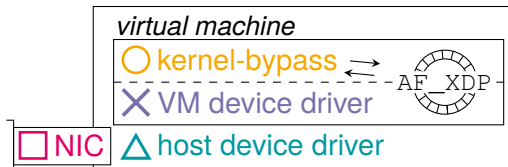
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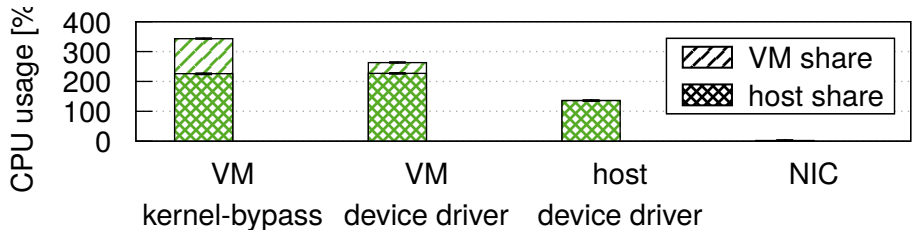
Program: `return XDP_DROP;`



- Only minimal benefit in offloading within a VM

Influence on VM Host

Program: `return XDP_DROP;`



virtual machine

○ kernel-bypass

✕ VM device driver

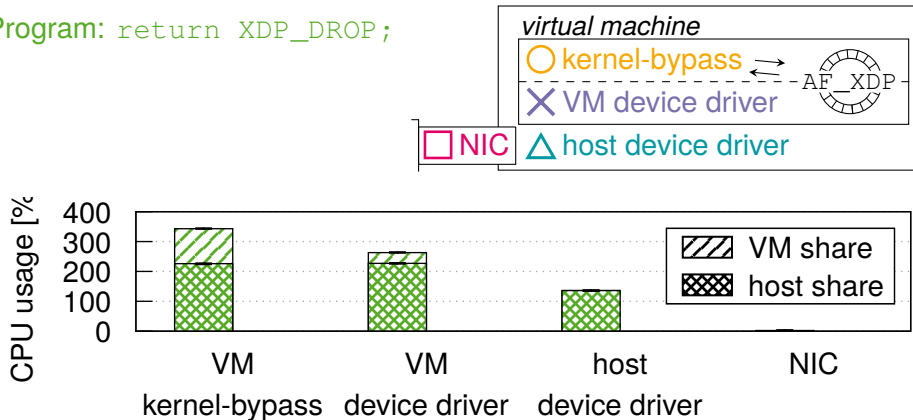


□ NIC

△ host device driver

Influence on VM Host

Program: `return XDP_DROP;`



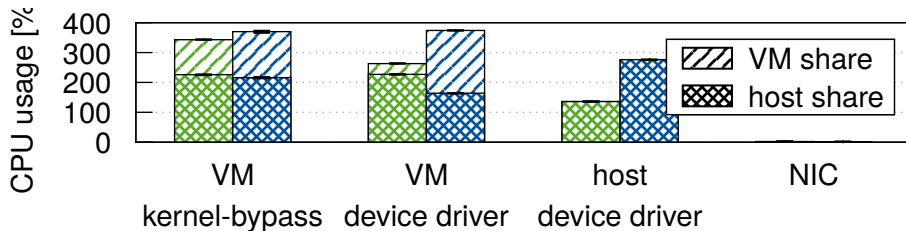
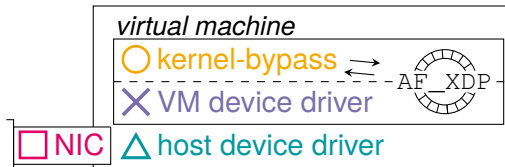
- Offloading can reduce CPU usage in VM and host

Influence on VM Host

Program: `return XDP_DROP;`

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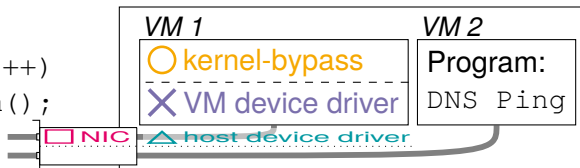


- Offloading can reduce CPU usage in VM and host
- But may shift CPU usage to the host
 - ▶ Introduces fairness & accounting problems

Influence on Neighboring VMs

Program:

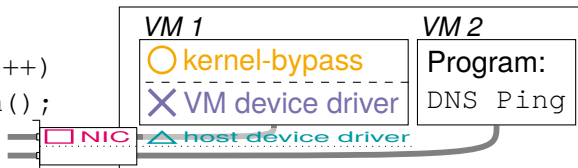
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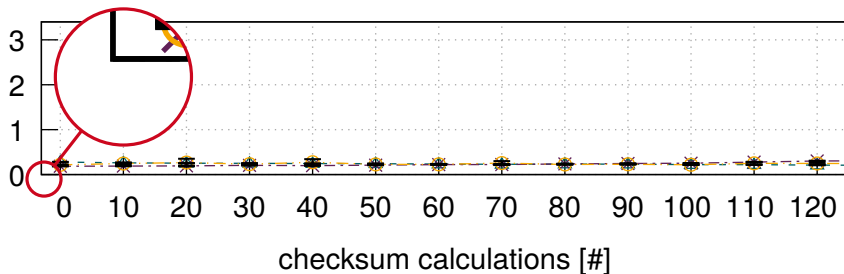
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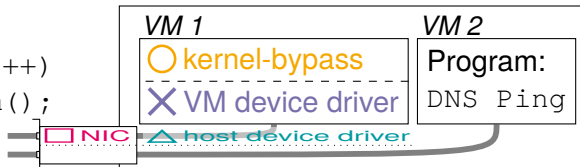
neighbor delay [m]



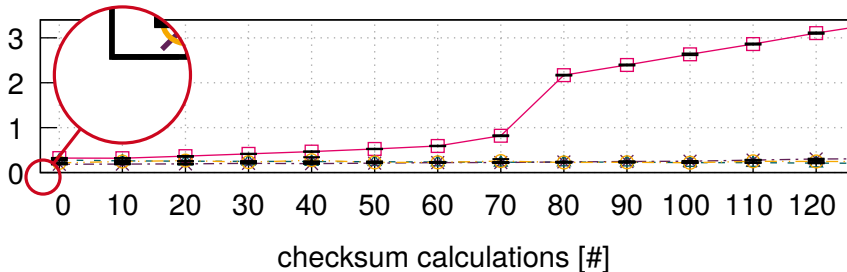
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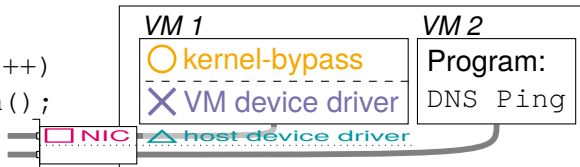
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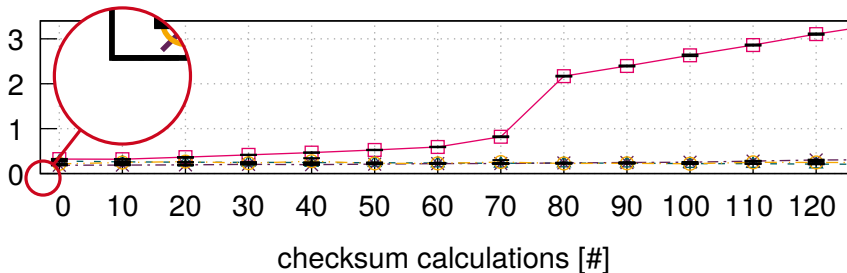
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neighbor delay [m]



- The NIC can introduce delays for non-offloaded applications

- **Offloading performance depends on specific scenario**
 - ▶ Offloading may be beneficial
 - ▶ But, device driver offloading may not be sufficient
 - ▶ But, slow NIC CPU may get overloaded
 - ▶ But, offloading may affect traffic of non-offloaded applications

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 - ▶ But, offloading may affect traffic of non-offloaded applications
- More measurements and results in our paper

