

# FUTURE ENHANCEMENTS TO DPDK FRAMEWORK

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THE NEW CENTER OF POSSIBILITY

#### **PRESERVING APPLICATION INVESTMENT WITH DPDK**



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- Open-source (BSD license) community project (5+ years, version 2.1 latest) -- <u>http://dpdk.org/</u>
  - All code is Open Source including the device drivers or PMDs (Poll Mode Drivers)
  - Optimized Linux User Space Library focused on data plane implementation on general purpose processors
  - Has been Very stable project with ABI versioning for APIs
  - Multi-architecture: x86, IBM, Freescale, EZChip(Tilera) support
- Encompasses legacy platforms and newer acceleration platforms
- DPDK has a large application install base and included in Linux Distro's CentOS, Ubuntu, Red Hat, ...(Fedora)
  - Adopted by standard OS distributions (FreeBSD, Linux) and many platform frameworks including VirtIO/Vhost and OpenvSwitch
- Scalable solution to meet different NFV use cases
- Hardware acceleration complemented by software implementations for consistent set of services to applications
- Supports a large number of features like lockless rings, hash keys, ACL, Crypto, Match Action, buffer management and many others
- Has a large number of example applications and growing





What is Acceleration Enhancements for DPDK?



### **DPDK - WHAT DOES THE FUTURE HOLD?**

Here are a few items we are thinking about and need help

- DPDK-AE (Acceleration Enhancements)
- What type of acceleration device types?
  - Crypto via hardware and software acceleration
  - DPI engine
  - Compression
  - Match Action and Flow Director APIs
- Adding support for SoC hardware
- hardware memory management and event handling
- Network Stacks, light weight threading and other applications
- Focus on VirtlO performance and enhancements
- Support other language bindings



## **DPDK - CRYPTO API**

Overview of proposed Crypto API for DPDK



### **DPDK - CRYPTO USING HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE**

Doing hardware and/or software crypto has some good advantages

- Hardware crypto can handle the large packets
- Software crypto can handle the smaller packets

#### Added advantages are:

- better performance over a range of packet sizes
- parallel execution with software and hardware crypto
- Abstracts the packet handling making it transparent to the application



## **DPDK - FLOW CLASSIFICATION**

Proposed flow classification support in DPDK





#### **DPDK - FLOW CLASSIFICATION WITH HARDWARE**

DPDK uses Flow Director APIs to manage flows

Match-Action API is a superset of APIs for flow classification

• The code is open source at <u>https://github.com/match-interface</u>

Match-Action API has a much large set of APIs to handle more flow classification needs, which we need to expose in the future

The Match-Action API is used under the Flow Director API for backward compatibility with current applications, while extending the applications to new hardware or software designs



#### **DPDK - FLOW CLASSIFICATION WITH HARDWARE**

DPDK uses Flow Director APIs to manage flows

The flows are currently managed in NIC devices, but we can extend FDIR APIs to support other hardware devices using Match-Action

Later we can continue to extend FDIR API to allow for more complex configurations and hardware designs using the full set of APIs with Match-Action APIs





## **DPDK - SOC SUPPORT**

Proposed suggestion to add SoC support to DPDK



### **DPDK EXTENDING ACCELERATORS VIA SOC HARDWARE**



SoC PMD: Poll Mode driver model for SoC devices

Provides a clean integration of SoC via a PMD in DPDK

- Hardware abstraction in DPDK is at the PMD layer
- DPDK-API: A generic API extended to support SoCs
  - DPDK provides a two layer device model to support many devices at the same time/binary, which can include SoC devices
  - Need to enhance DPDK with some SoC specific needs or features to support SoC hardware
    - Non-PCI configuration
    - External memory manager (s) (for hardware based memory)
    - Event based programming model



SoC-PMD: Poll Mode Driver model

#### **DPDK - CHANGES TO SUPPORT SOC HARDWARE**

Enabling SoC hardware in DPDK requires a few enhancements

- Need a way to configure these non-PCIe devices
- Add support to DPDK mempool's to allow for external or hardware memory managers
- Add support for event based applications
  - e.g. Open Event Machine or others to utilize an event based programming model

Enlisting input for other enhancements to DPDK for SoC devices



## **DPDK – NFV/VNF APPLICATIONS**

Quick look at NFV/VNF applications in DPDK





### **VNF VIRTUAL NETWORK INTERFACE OPTIONS**

### VIRTIO W/ DPDK OVS AND SR-IOV W/ OVS



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#### **SERVICE CHAINING BOTTLENECKS**

- Always need to consider the overall system performance, including internal bottlenecks
  - Having multiple VNFs on the same platform as part of a service chain leads to much greater VM-VM traffic than has been typically foreseen
- Supporting a 3 element service chain through PCIe x8 Gen 3 would limit throughput to 16 Gbps (50 Gbps/3)
  - Can scale number of cores to meet VM to VM traffic needs, (number needed will depend on packet size)



### **PAYING THE "CORE" TAX OF A VSWITCH**

- We have seen (and will continue to see) core counts increasing over time
- As long as the core count remains constant, or increases slowly, the additional burden of dedicating a small number of cores becomes less of an issue
- e.g. using 2 cores to achieve high performance switching

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$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{2}{x} = 0$$



#### What is the Preferred NFV Solution?

#### External vSwitch

#### Pros

- Performance limited only by silicon
- Lowest latency/jitter

Cons

- No support for Live Migration
- Ties VMs to HW
  - issue of longevity and placement
- Difficult to extend capabilities
- Fixed TCAM size
- Easy to replace our solution with competitor

#### vSwitch Acceleration

#### Pros

- Leverages system architecture to its fullest
- Can extend DPDK-AE for other capabilities (e.g. crypto)
- Virtual interface supported in all VMs now
- Live Migration supported
- Longevity of VMs into the future
- Can be extended to support containers
- Can inspect/modify packets by hypervisor, add new features
- Scalable (#VMs, #Flows)
- Can adapt to different NIC capabilities Cons
- Challenges in meeting line rate at 100G
- Latency and jitter needs to be optimized

#### vSwitch Acceleration is the most optimal solution for a scalable NFVi

#### **DPDK - SUMMARY**

•We need to add more acceleration supported hardware

- Review and comment on the Crypto RFC
- •Adding SoC enhancements to DPDK for more devices
- Adding better support for VNF/NFV applications is needed
  Creating a complete top to bottom NFV solution is the goal

•Lets collaborate on these and more...





### **BUILDING A COMMON PLATFORM FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYWHERE!**





# THANK YOU

21