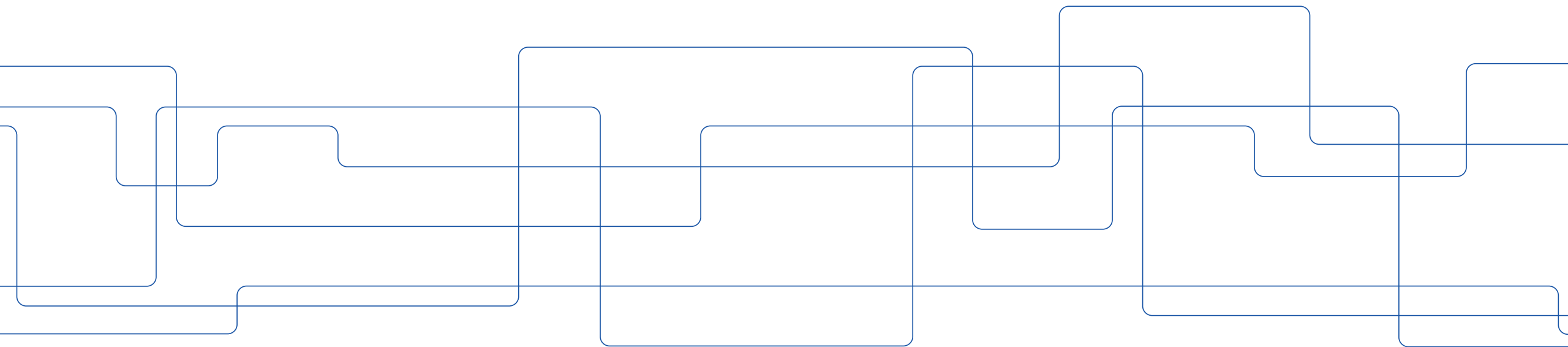




# PacketMill: Toward Per-Core 100-Gbps Networking

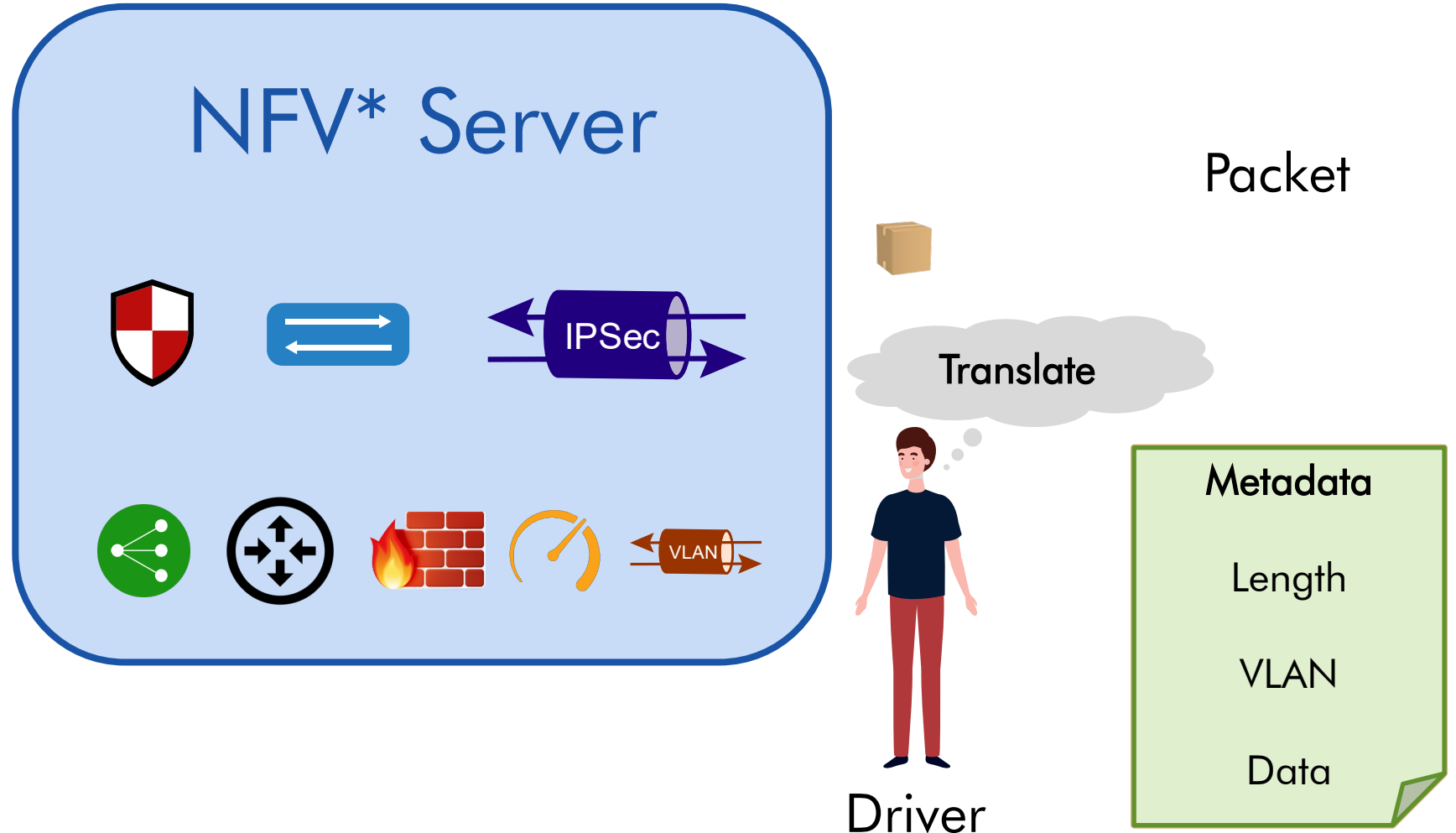
Alireza Farshin<sup>\*</sup>, Tom Barbette<sup>\*</sup>, Amir Roozbeh<sup>\*+</sup>, Gerald Q. Maguire Jr.<sup>\*</sup>, Dejan Kostić<sup>\*</sup>

<sup>\*</sup> KTH Royal Institute of Technology + Ericsson Research



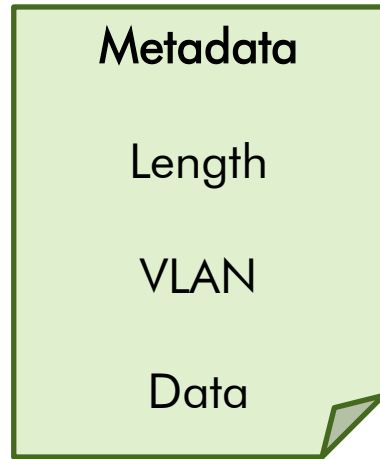


# A Story of Packet Delivery

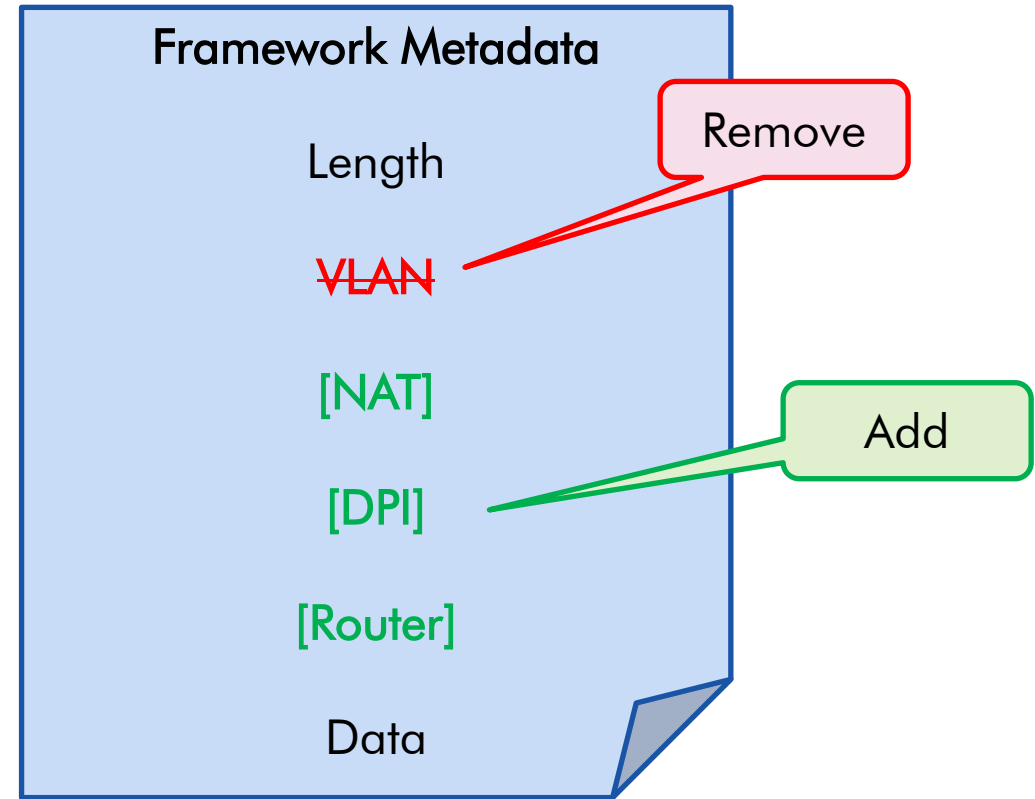




# Metadata Is not Specialized for the Network Function



Another Translation



Not enough space or unnecessary fields



# Inefficient Metadata Management

## Application



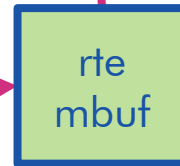
Customized Format

## DPDK Libraries

1

**FastClick Model**

Copy and Convert

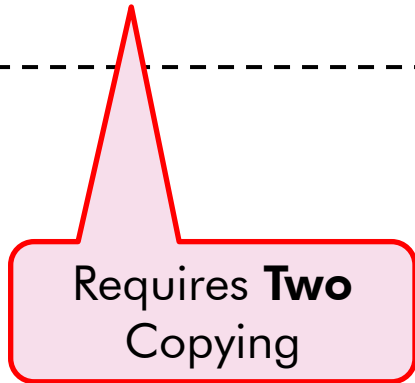


Generic Format

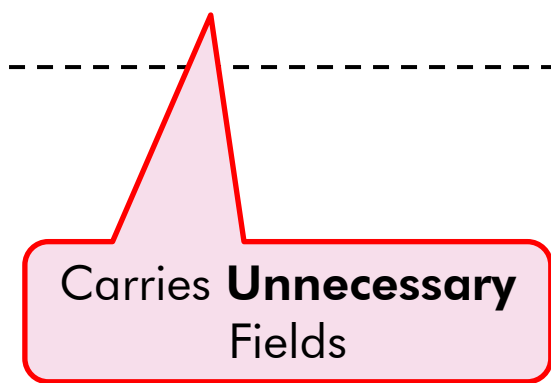
2

**BESS Model**

## NIC Driver

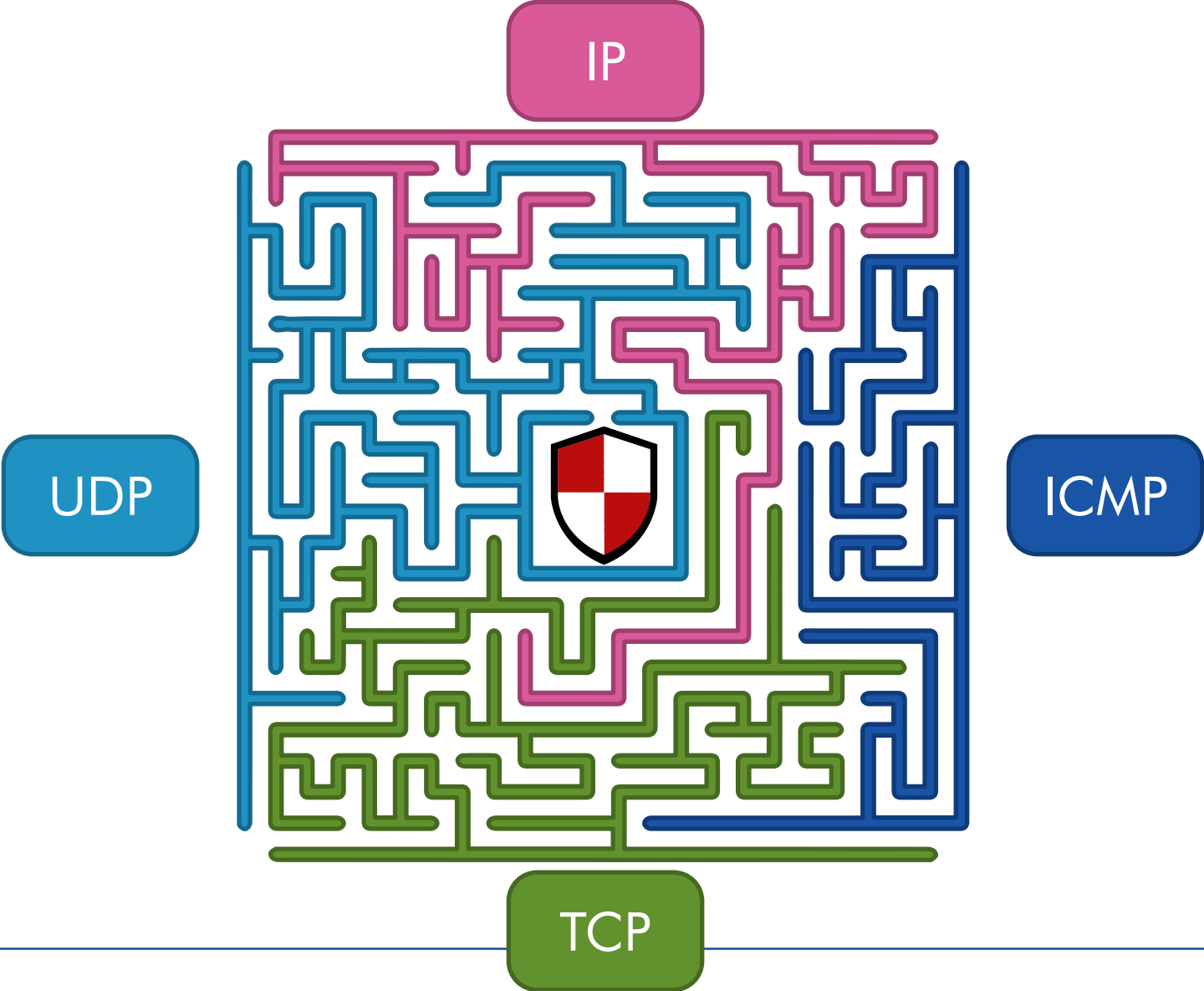


Vendor-Specific Format



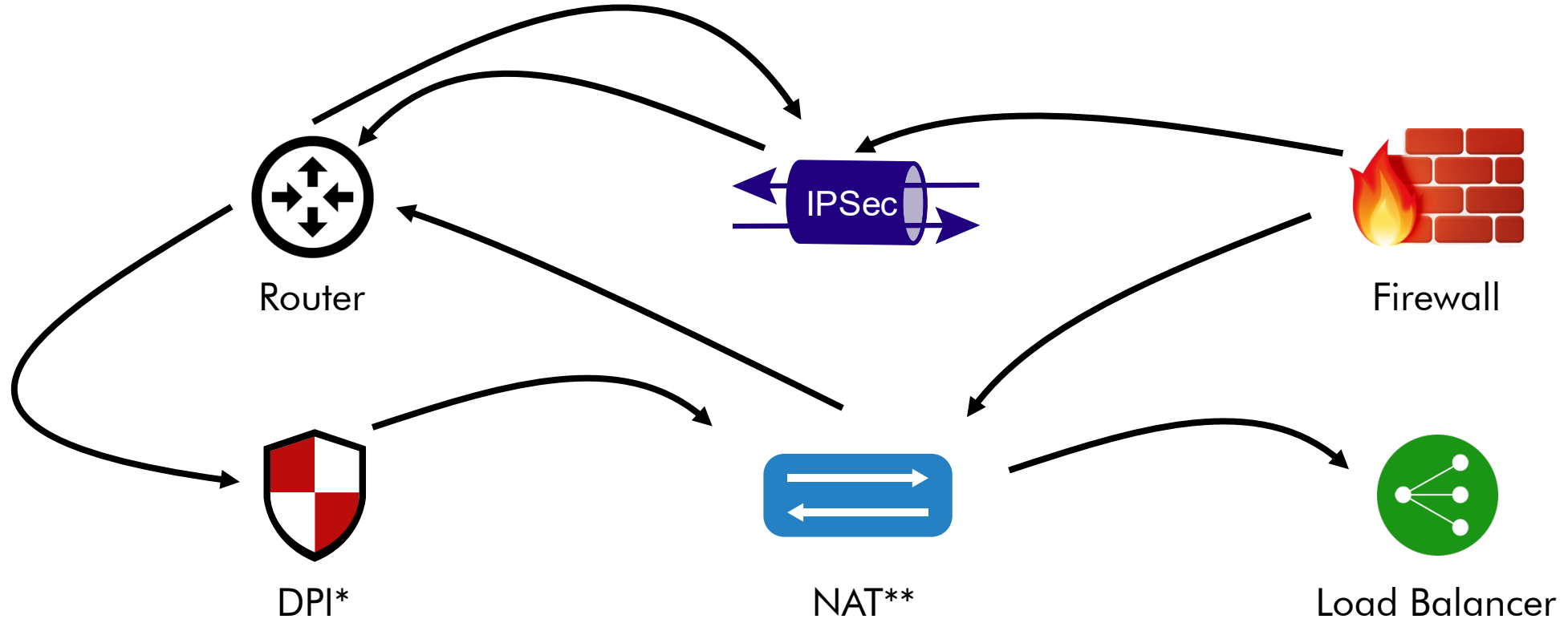


# Network Functions are a maze





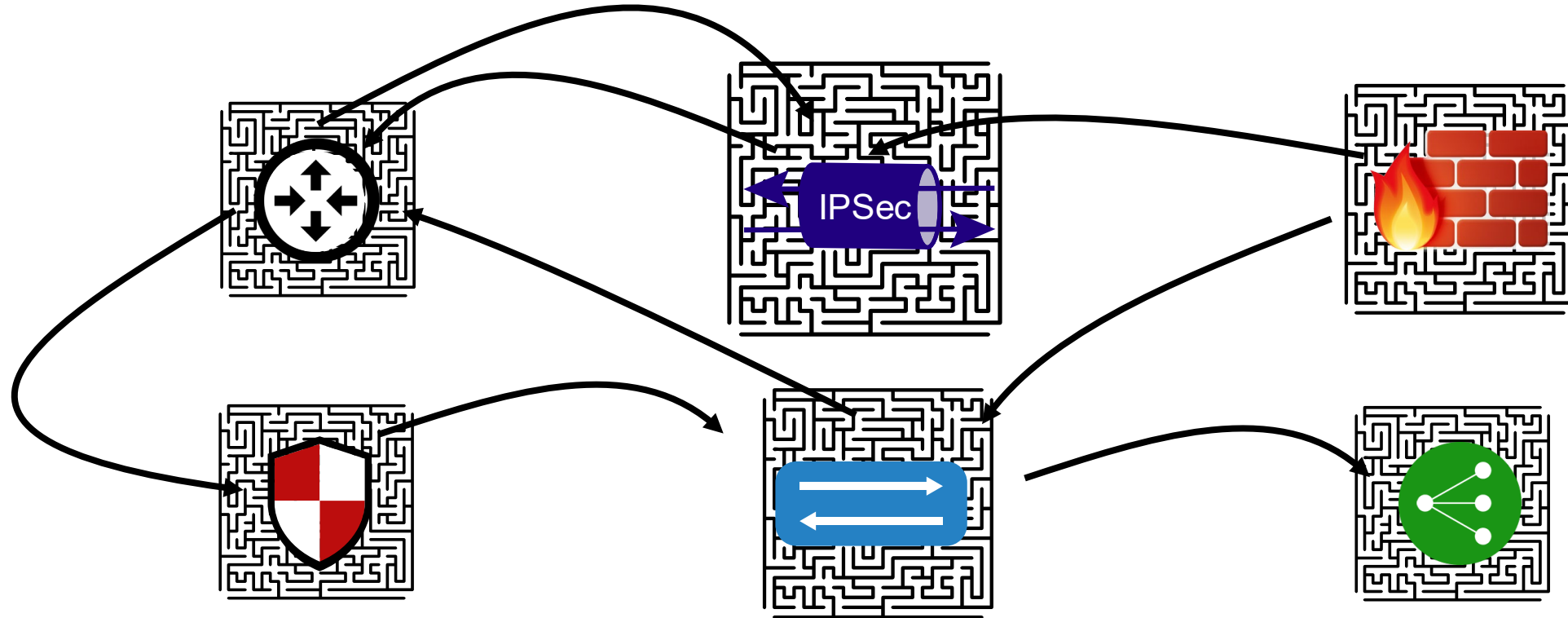
# Modular Packet Processing Frameworks Implement a Chain of Network Functions

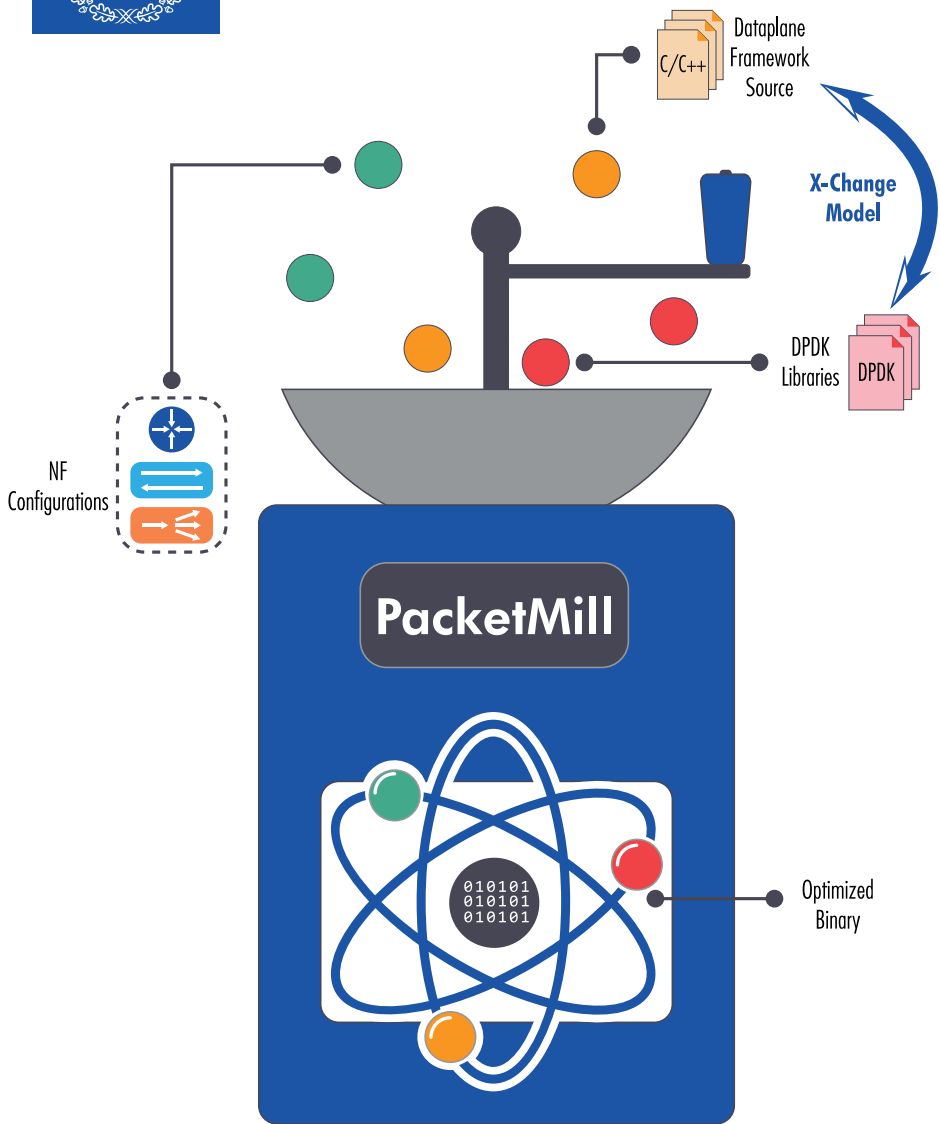




# Modular Packet Processing Frameworks

## Create a Chain of Mazes



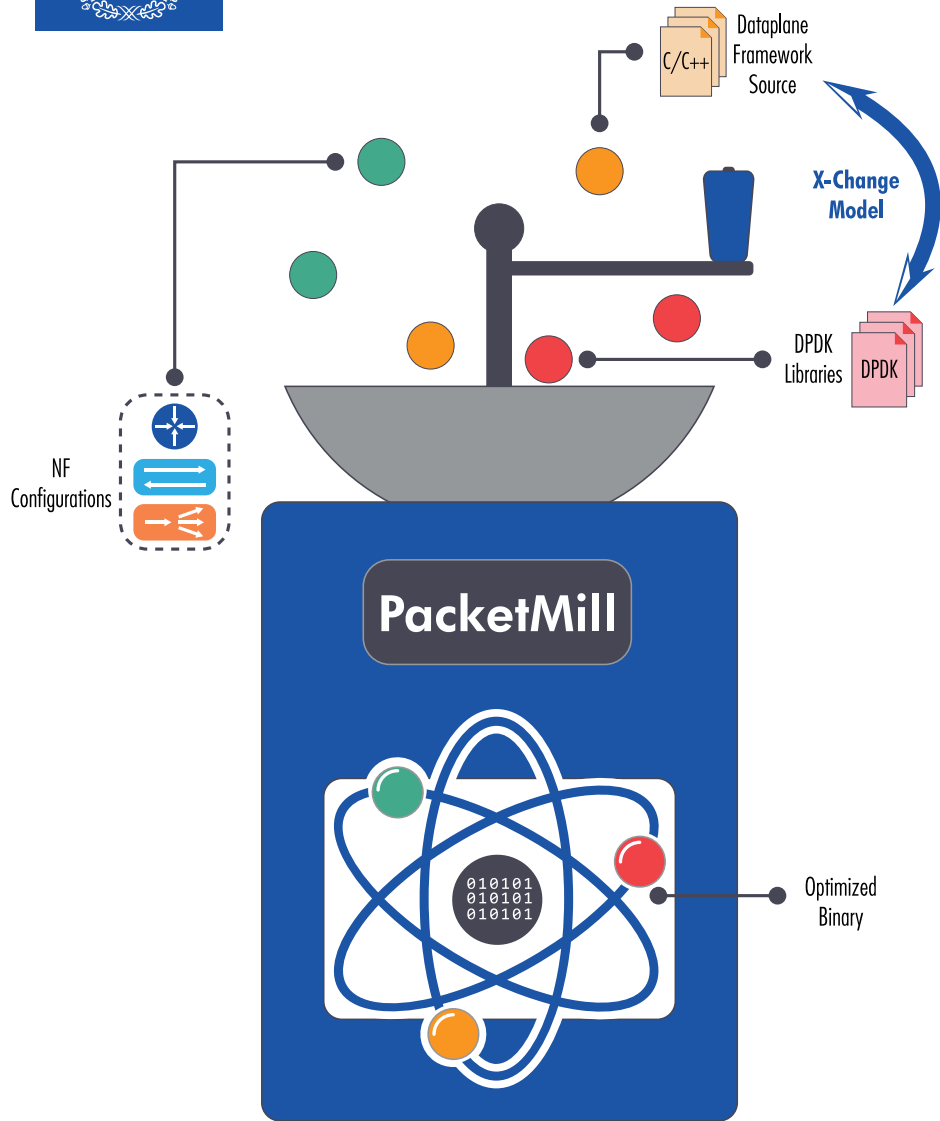


**PacketMill** mitigates these problems, increasing the performance and efficiency of the current software & hardware when processing packets





# PacketMill



A

A metadata management model called **X-Change** that enables DPDK-based applications to use customized data structures instead of *rte\_mbuf*

No need to translate



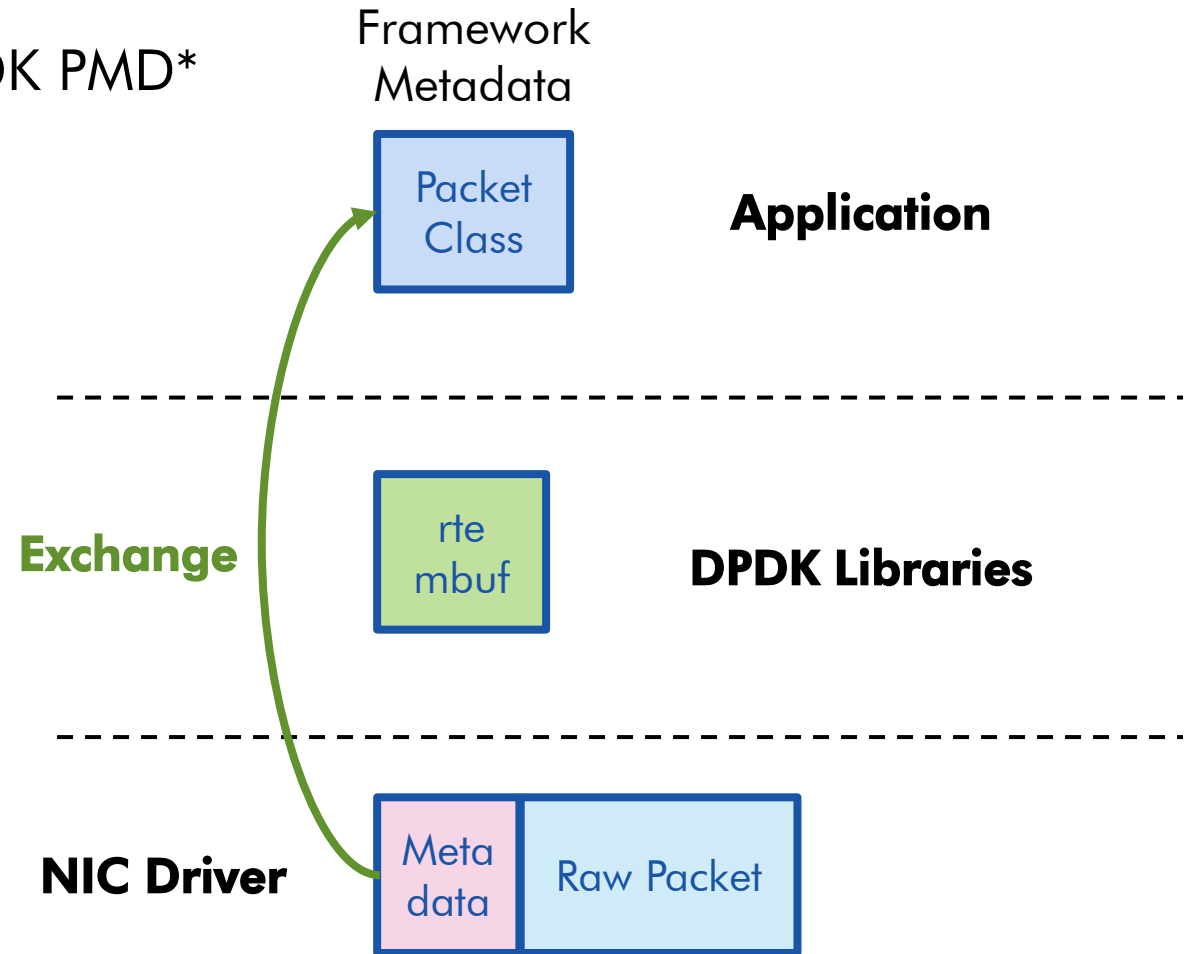
# X-Change Prevents any Extra Operations

- Exchanges data structures with DPDK PMD\*

## Others:

- Uses fewer in-flight buffers
- Avoid allocating/releasing buffers

Check  
Our Paper





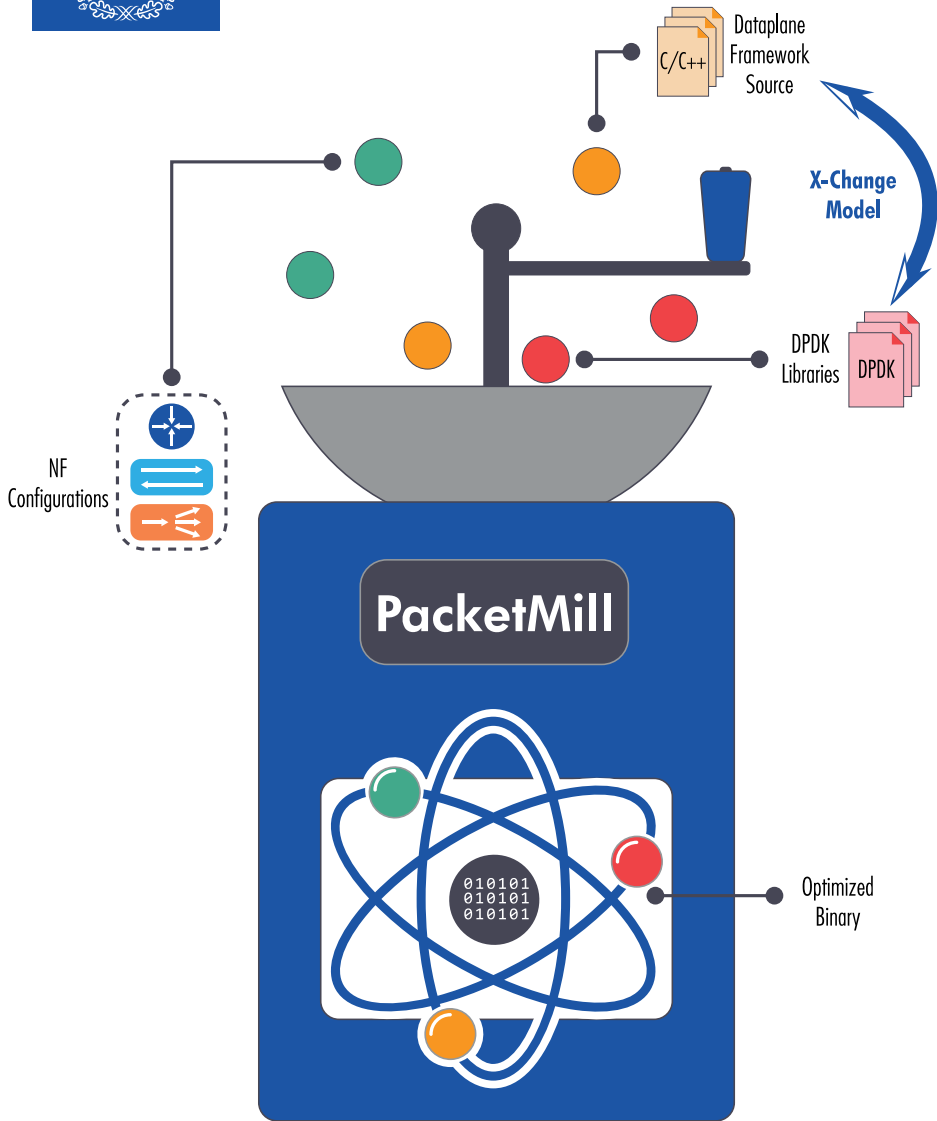
# X-Change Uses Conversion Functions

X-Change uses LTO\*\* to inline the functions

```
/* X-Change Implementation for Default DPDK */  
void xchg_set_vlan_tci(struct xchg* pkt, uint16_t vlan_tci) {  
    ((struct rte_mbuf*)pkt)->vlan_tci = vlan_tci;  
}  
/* X-Change Implementation for Custom Buffers */  
void xchg_set_vlan_tci(struct xchg* pkt, uint16_t vlan_tci)  
{  
    SET_VLAN_ANNO((Packet*)pkt, vlan_tci);  
}
```



# PacketMill



A

A metadata management model called **X-Change** that enables DPDK-based applications to use customized data structures instead of *rte\_mbuf*

No need to translate

B

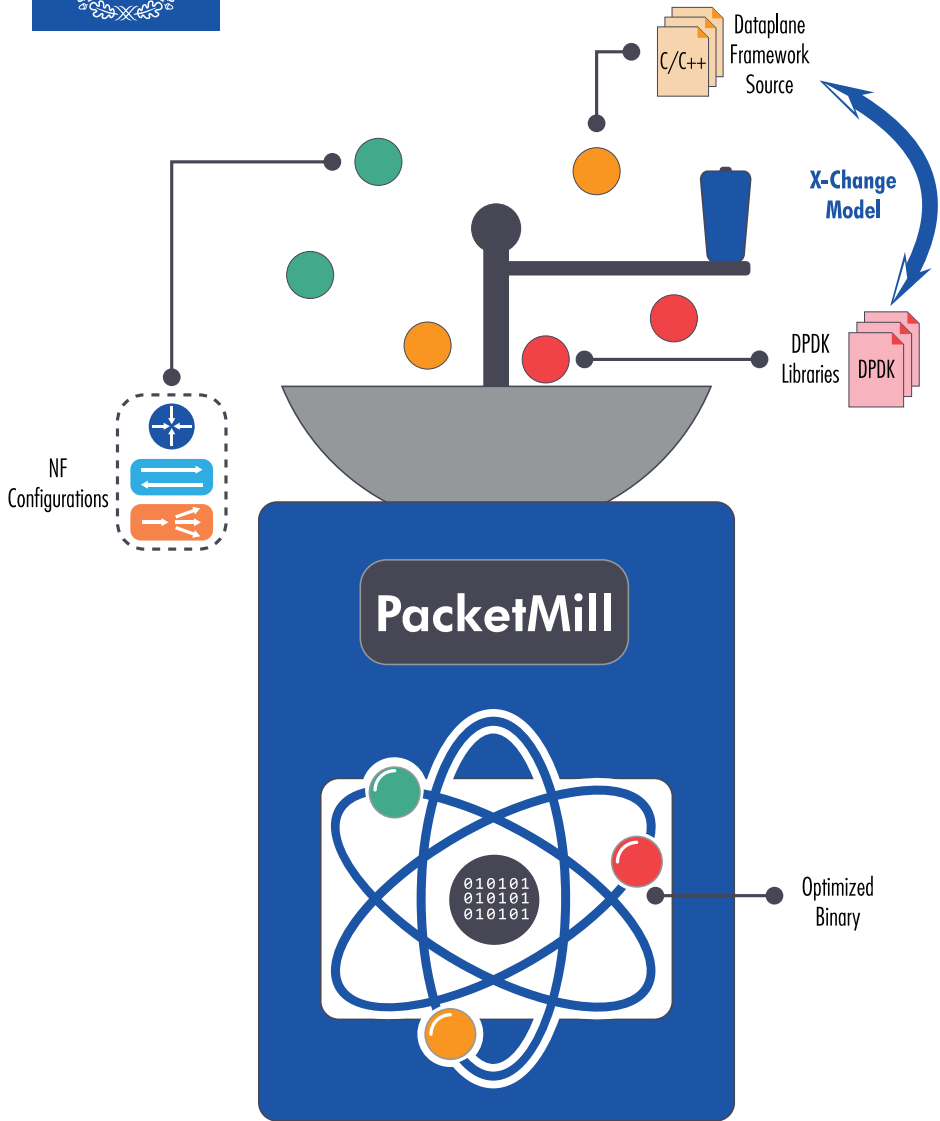
Uses LLVM optimization passes to reorder data structures in the IR\* (LLVM bit code)

Provides better order

- Tracks GetElementPtrInst (GEPI) Instructions
- Reorders the application-specific data structure
- Fix the GEPI Instructions



# PacketMill



A

A metadata management model called **X-Change** that enables DPDK-based applications to use customized data structures instead of *rte\_mbuf*

No need to translate

B

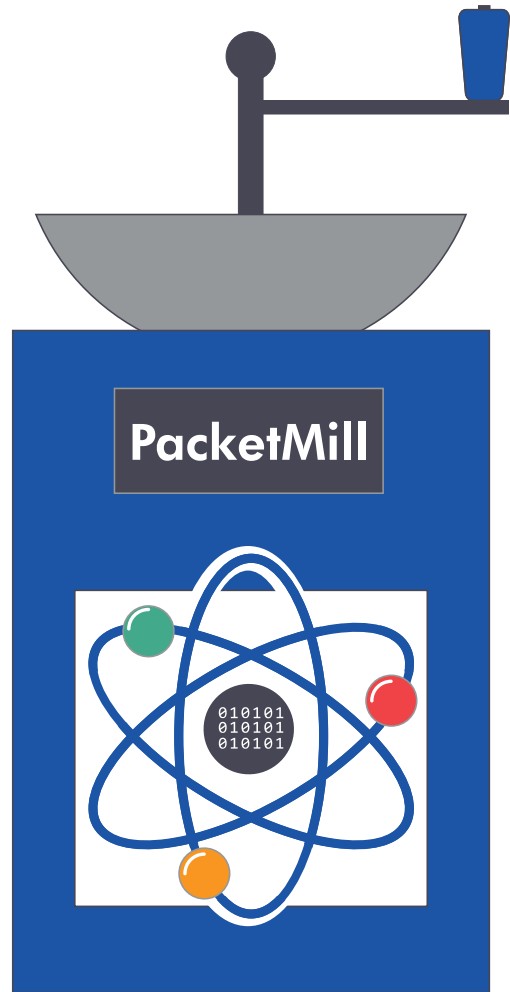
Uses LLVM optimization passes to reorder data structures in the IR\* (LLVM bit code)

Provides better order

C

Uses/Embeds the available information in the configuration file to perform source-code modifications

Simplifies the maze



PacketMill generates a **customized** binary for a given chain of network function by performing whole-stack optimizations

Currently supports:

FastClick & Mellanox PMD (mlx5)

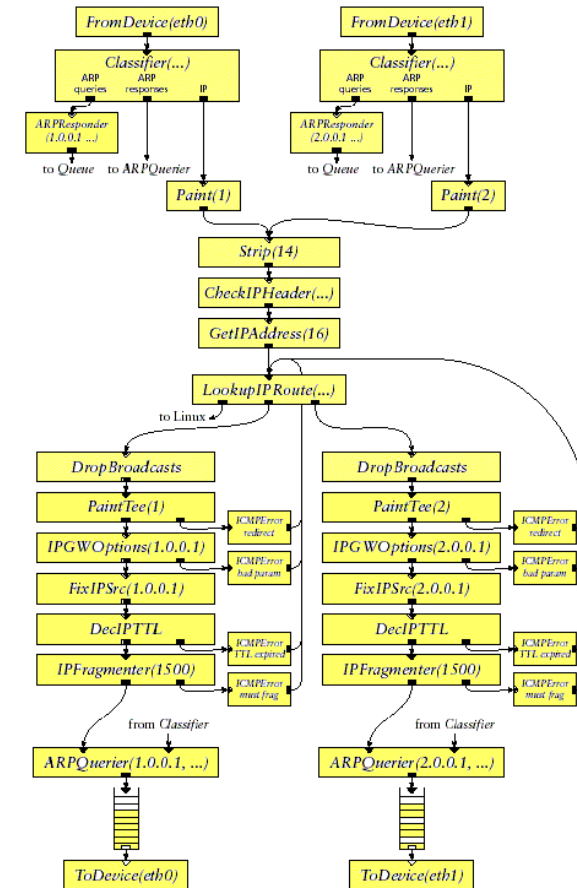


# PacketMill Workflow

Describing the Network Function

Input Config File

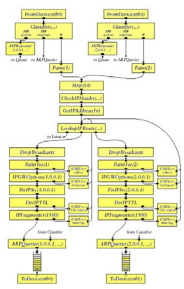
## Click-based Router





# PacketMill Workflow

Describing the Network Function



Input Config File

Modifies Source Code  
Modifies Source Code  
Embeds the Constants and the Graph



Fast Click Source

+

XCHG\*  
+  
DPDK

Compiles with LTO\*



IR Bitcode

Whole-Program IR



Opt. IR

Modifies IR Bitcode



Link

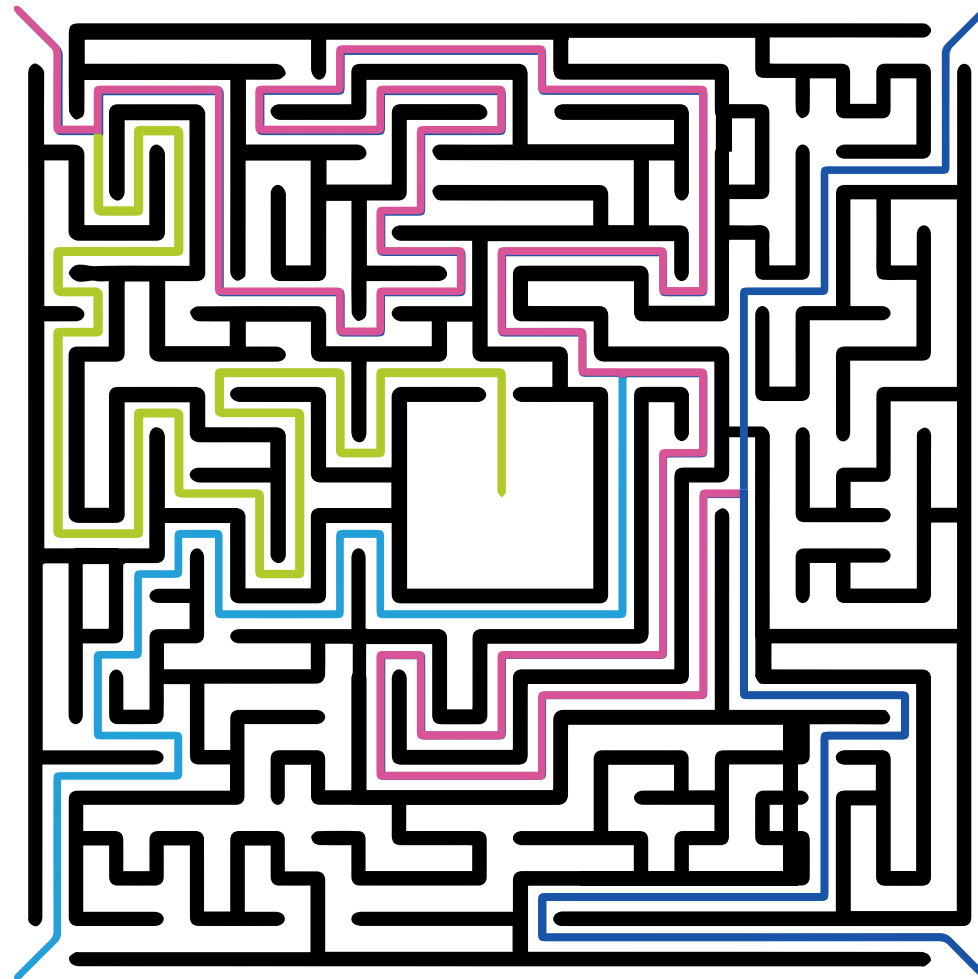
Customized Binary





# PacketMill Provides the Right Format & Order for Metadata and Minimizes the Framework Footprint

Better  
Cache  
Locality



Right Format  
Better Order

NF Metadata  
[Router]  
[DPI]  
Data  
[NAT]  
VLAN



Packet



# Evaluation

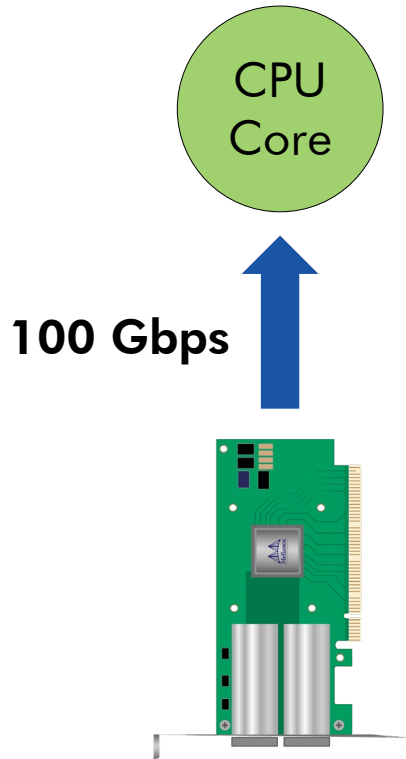
1. Impact of Code Optimizations
2. X-Change vs. Existing Metadata Management Models
3. Impact of Workload/Trace
4. Sophisticated Network Functions
5. Multicore Network Functions
6. PacketMill vs. State-of-the-Art Packet Processing Frameworks

Check  
Our Paper

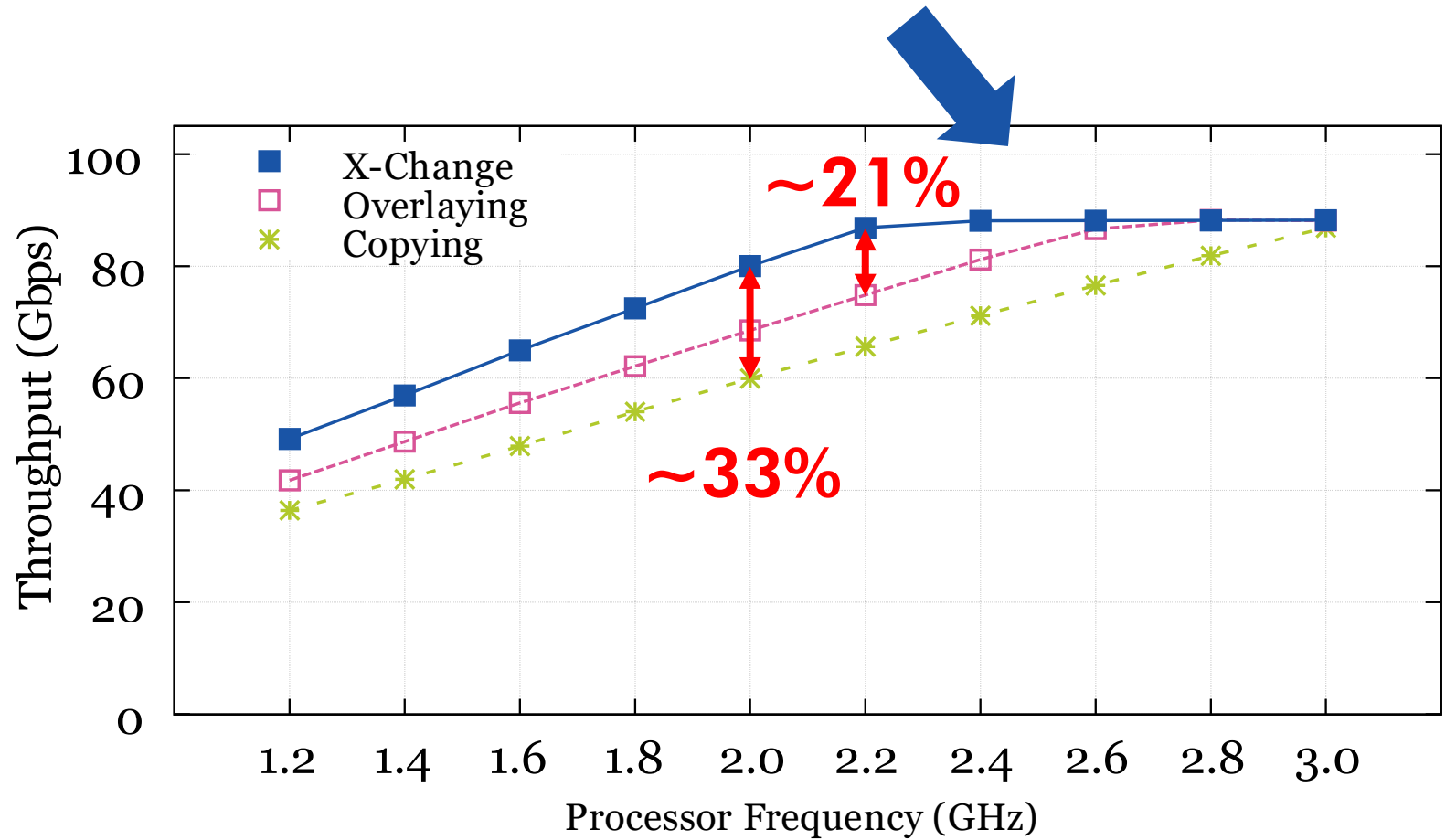


# X-Change vs. Existing Metadata Management Model

Throughput stops increasing



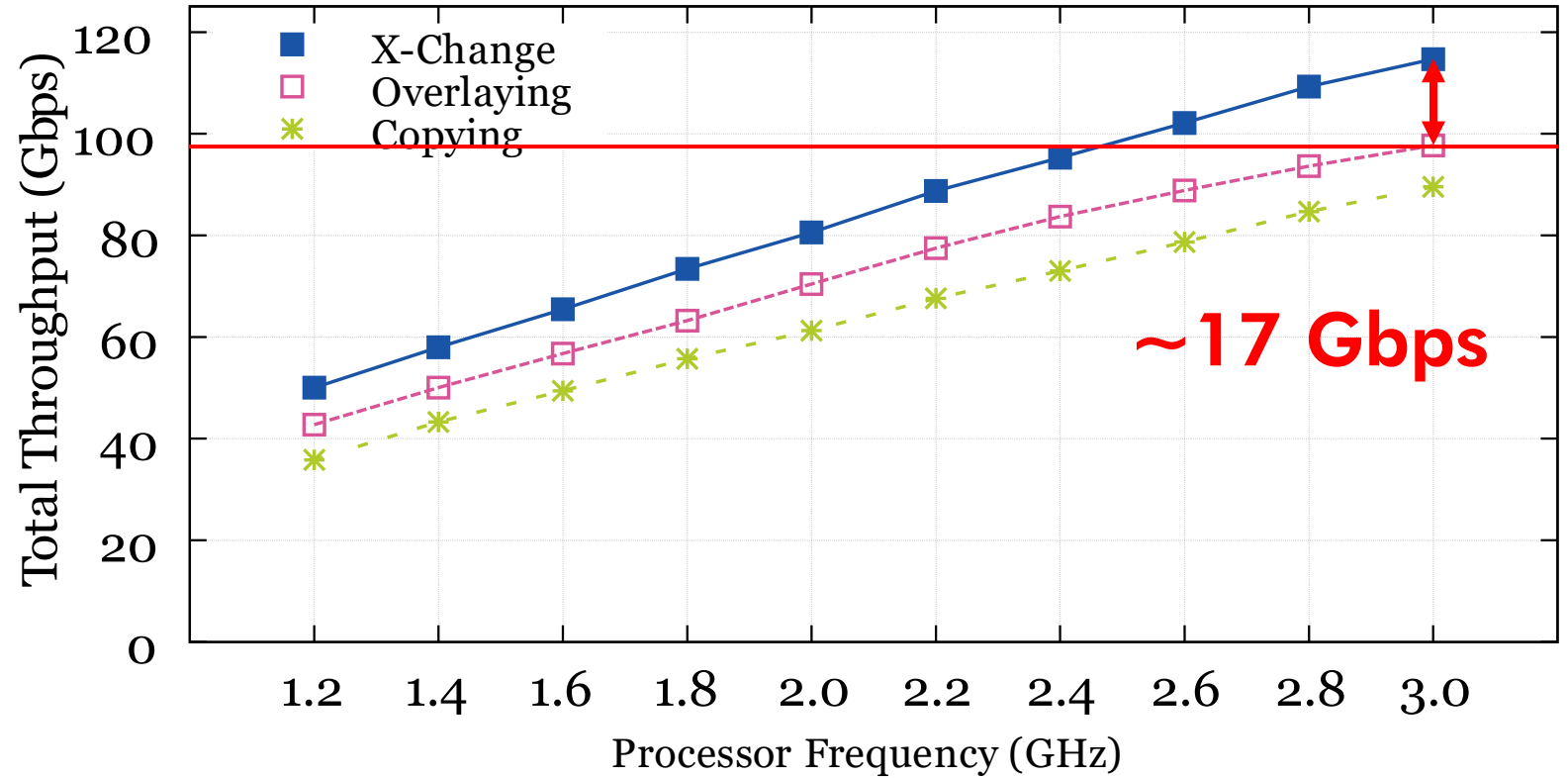
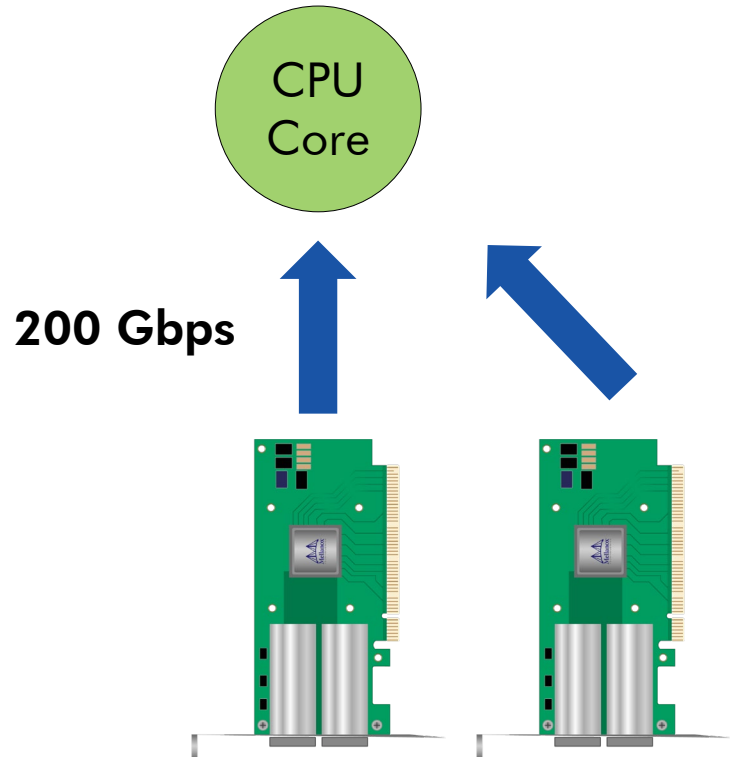
1x Mellanox Connect-X 5



**Higher is better**



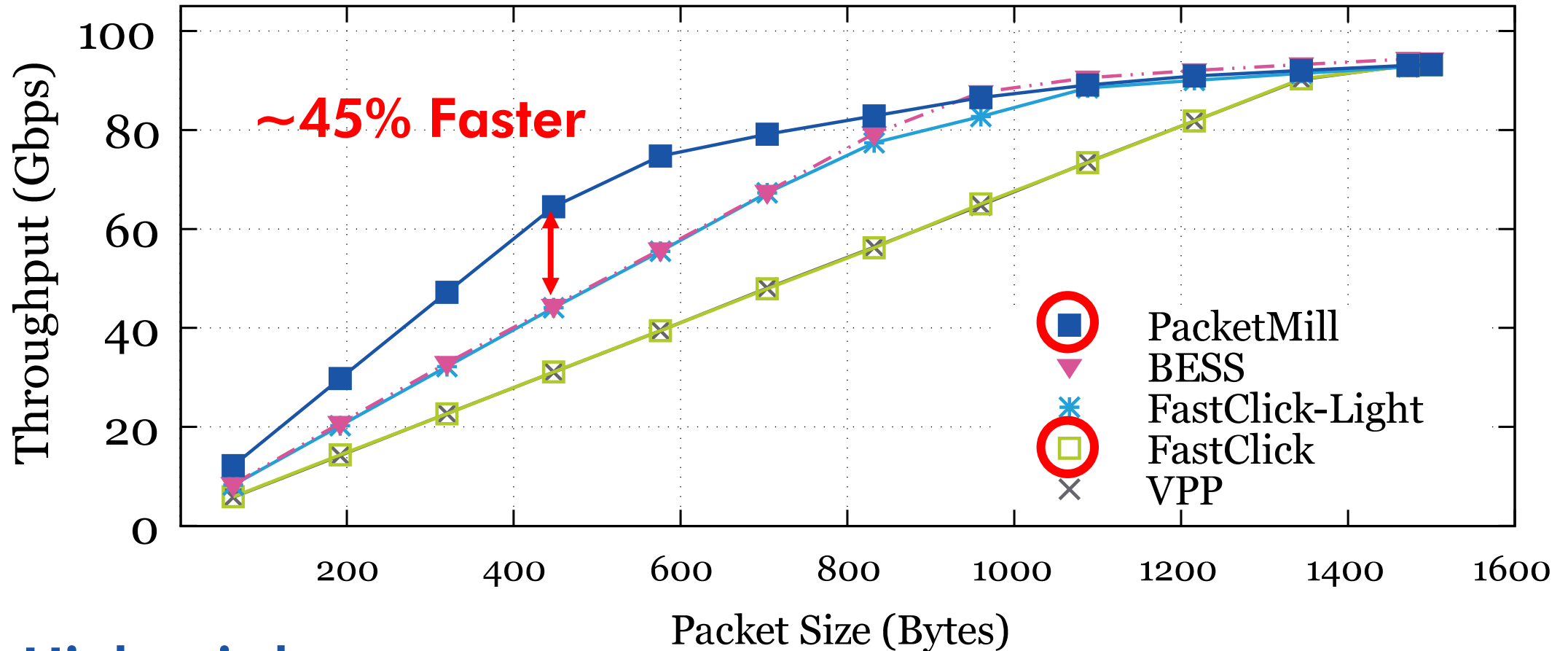
# X-Change is the Only Model Capable of Forwarding Packets at >100 Gbps



**Higher is better**



# PacketMill Forwards Packets Faster than State-of-the-Art Frameworks

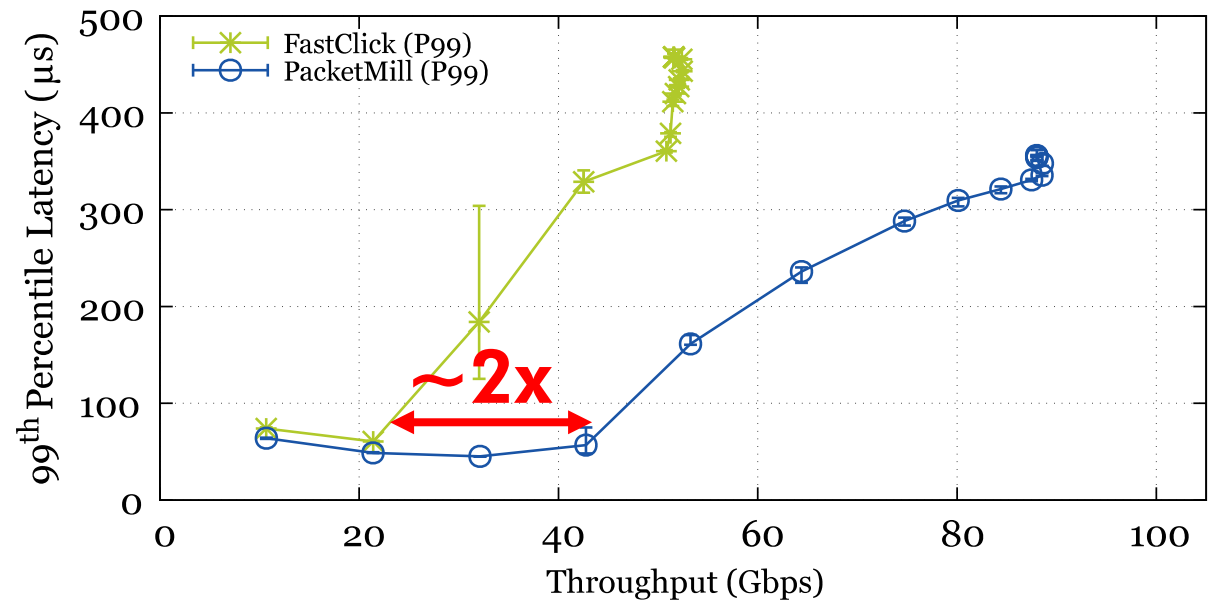
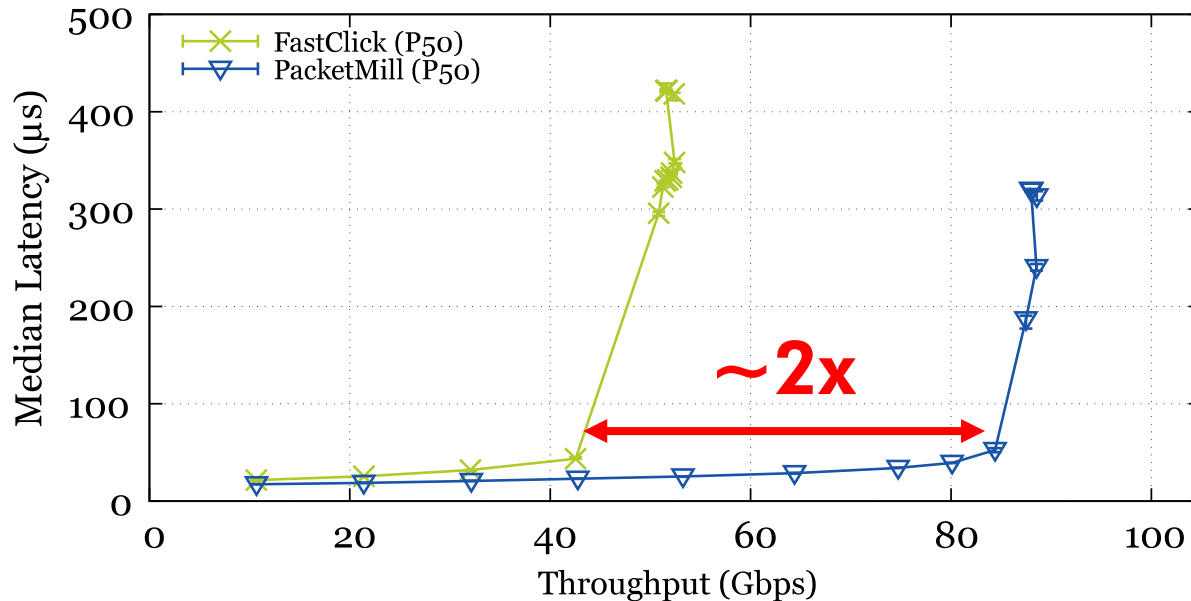


Higher is better



# PacketMill Shifts the Knee of Throughput vs. Latency Curve

A router is forwarding a real campus trace with one core at different rates



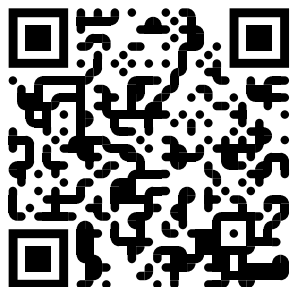
**Lower and More Right is Better**



# Conclusion



- Mitigating code inefficiencies and improving metadata management makes it possible to process packets on commodity hardware at higher rates.
- PacketMill achieves a better performance compared to other packet processing frameworks.
- PacketMill forwards at  $> 100$  Gbps with one core being fed with two NICs.
- Check out our paper for more information.



[aliireza/packetmill](https://github.com/aliireza/packetmill)



[packetmill.io](https://packetmill.io)



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European Research Council  
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SWEDISH FOUNDATION for STRATEGIC RESEARCH





# T h a n k s f o r w a t c h i n g

Do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions.

[farshin@kth.se](mailto:farshin@kth.se) and [barbette@kth.se](mailto:barbette@kth.se)