BAREFOO!T NETWORKS

P4 Tutorial

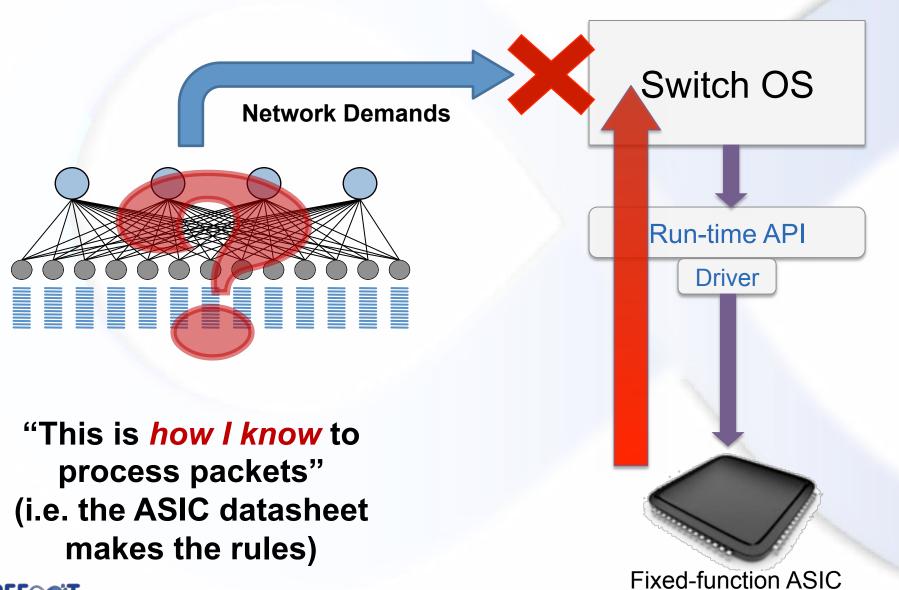
Vladimir Gurevich November 2015



P4 Introduction

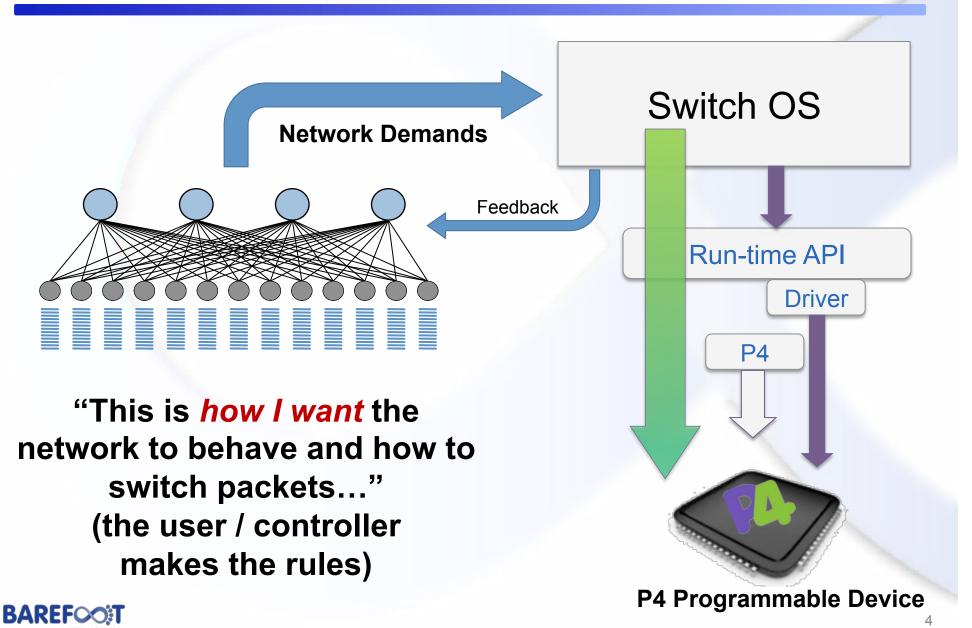


Status Quo: Bottom-up design





A Better Approach: Top-down design



Programmable Network Devices

- PISA: Flexible Match+Action ASICs
 - Intel Flexpipe, Cisco Doppler, Cavium (Xpliant), ...
- NPU
 - EZchip, Netronome, ...
- CPU
 - Open Vswitch, ...
- FPGA
 - Xilinx, ...

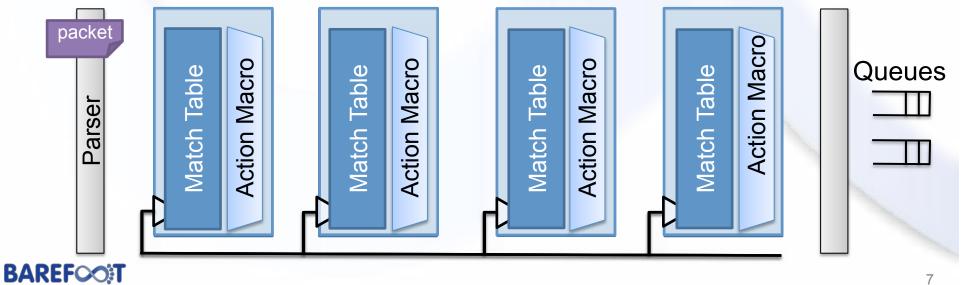
"Top-down" These devices let us tell them how to process packets.



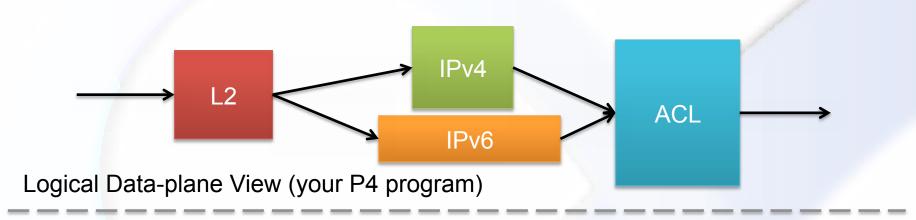
Why we call it Protocol Independent Packet Processing

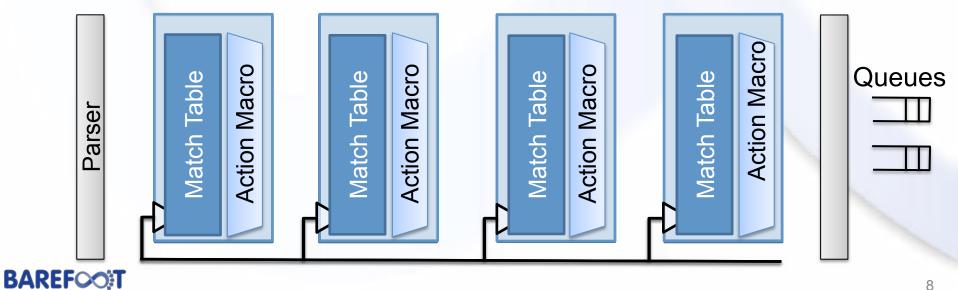


Protocol-Independent Switch Architecture (PISA)

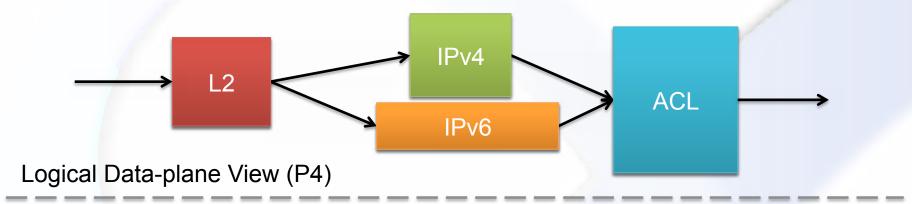


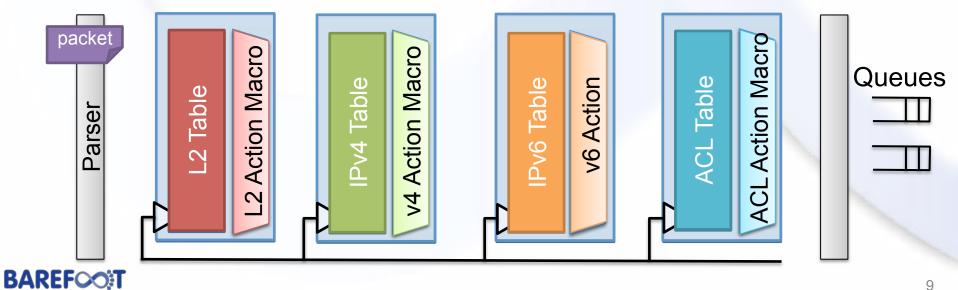
Protocol-Independent Switch Architecture (PISA)



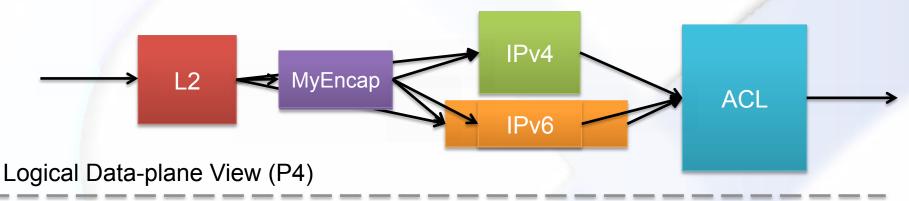


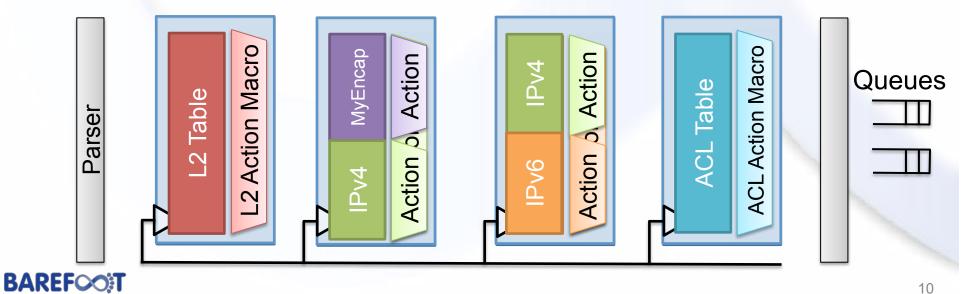
Mapping to Physical Resources





Re-configurability





P4: Three Goals

Protocol independence

- Configure a packet parser
- Define a set of typed match+action tables

Target independence

- Program without knowledge of switch details
- Rely on compiler to configure the target switch

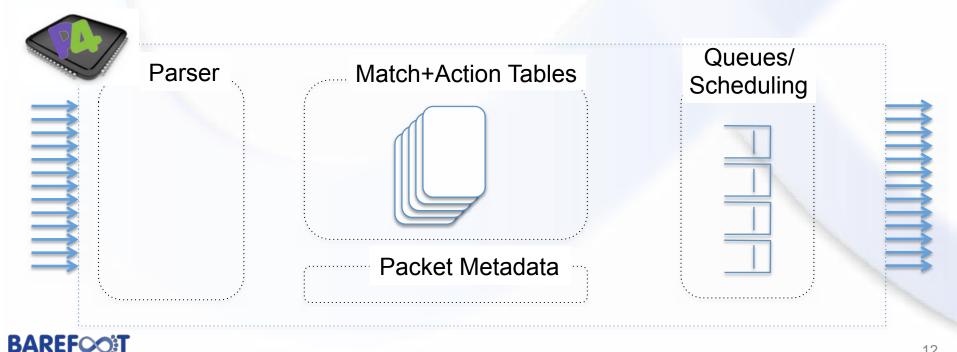
Reconfigurability

Change parsing and processing in the field

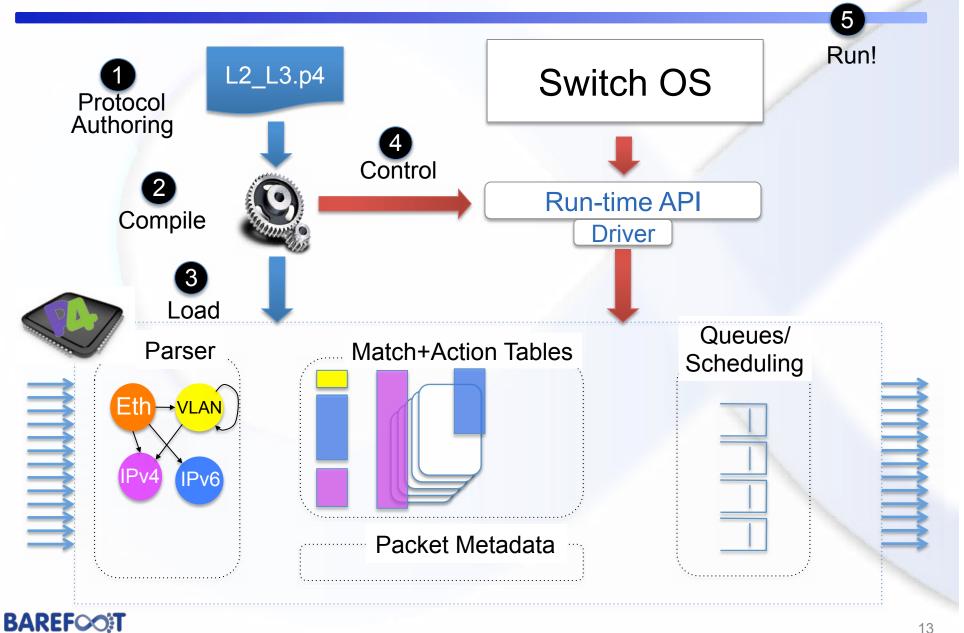


P4-Based Workflow

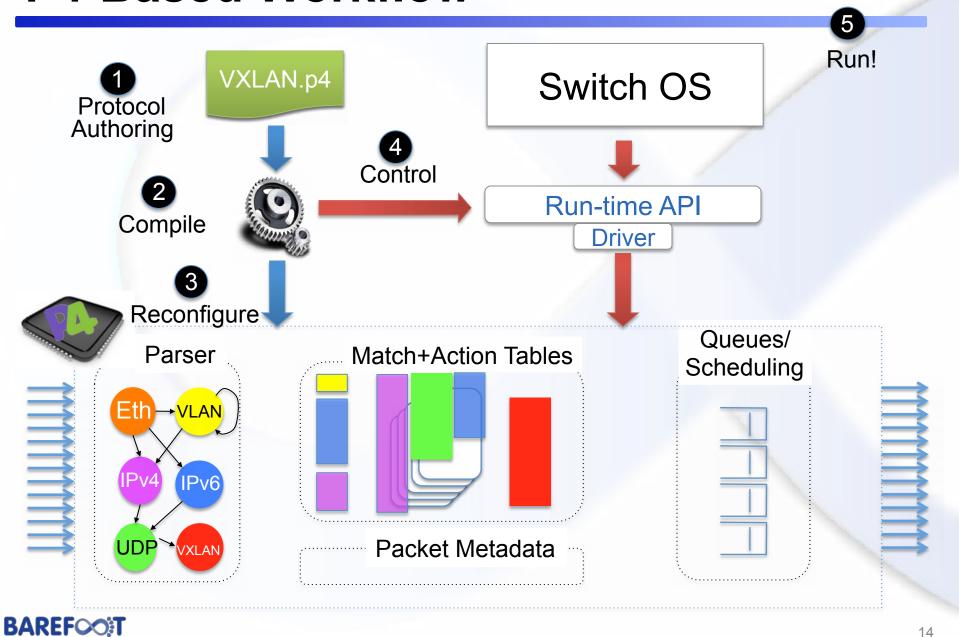
- Device is not yet programmed
 - Does not know about any packet formats or protocols



P4-Based Workflow



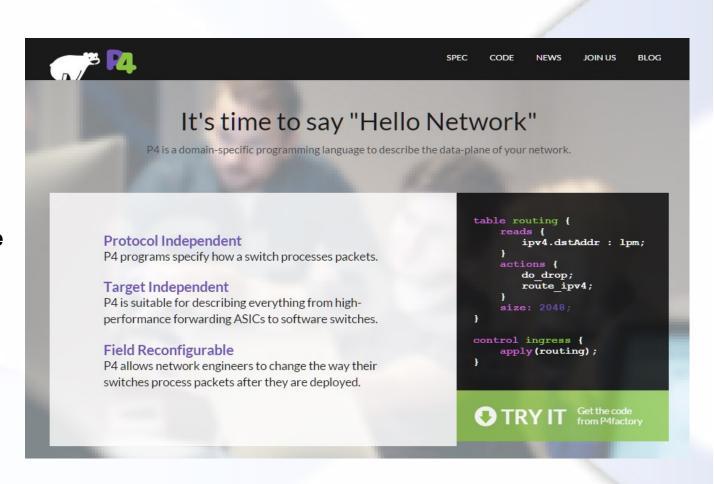
P4-Based Workflow





The P4 Language Consortium

- Consortium of academic and industry members
- Open source, evolving, domainspecific language
- Permissive Apache license, code on GitHub today
- Membership is free: contributions are welcome
- Independent, set up as a California nonprofit







P4.org Membership



Operators











Systems





























Targets















Academia













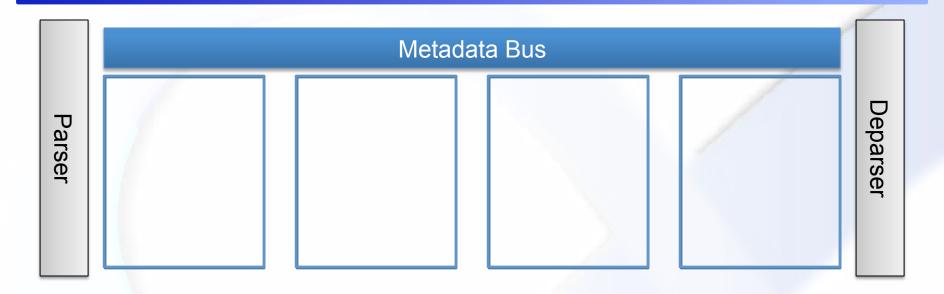


P4 Concepts

- Pipeline
 - Parser / Deparser
 - Match-Action Tables



The anatomy of a basic pipeline



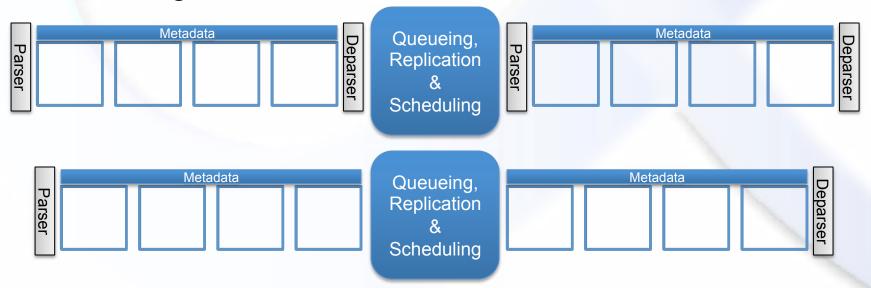
- Parser
 - Converts packet data into a metadata (Parsed Representation)
- Match+Action Tables
 - Operate on metadata
- Deparser
 - Converts metadata back into a serialized packet
- Metadata Bus
 - Carries the information within the pipeline





Anatomy of a Switch

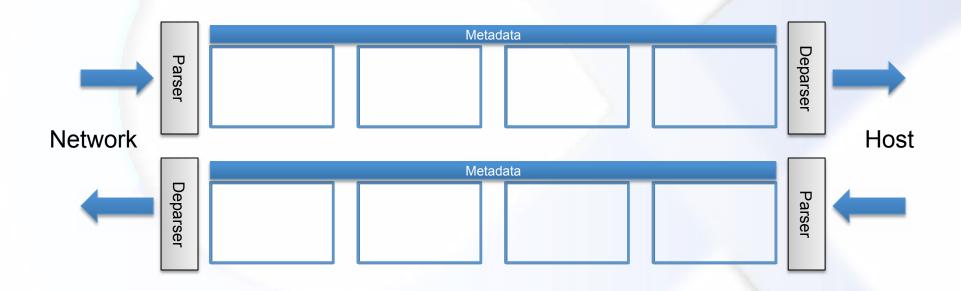
- Ingress Pipeline
- Egress Pipeline
- Traffic Manager
 - N:1 Relationships: Queueing, Congestion Control
 - 1:N Relationships: Replication
 - Scheduling





Anatomy of a NIC

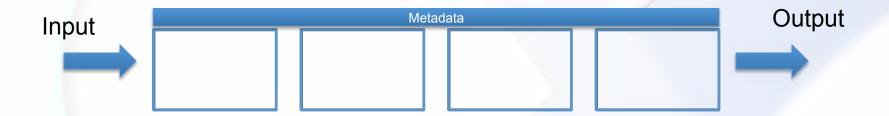
Single or Dual Pipeline





Anatomy of Protocol Plugin

- Single, "Bare" Pipeline
 - No parsing/deparsing, just processing





P4 Program Sections

program.p4 **Data Declarations** header_type ethernet_t { ... } header type 12 metadata t { ... } header ethernet t ethernet: header vlan_tag_t vlan_tag[2]; metadata 12 metadata t 12 meta; Parser Program parser parse ethernet { extract(ethernet); Metadata return switch(ethernet.ethertype) { Deparser 0x8100 : parse_vlan_tag; Parser 0x0800 : parse ipv4; 0x8847 : parse_mpls; default: ingress; Control Flow Program table port table { ... } control ingress { apply(port_table); **if** (12 meta.vlan_tags == 0) { process assign vlan();



P4 Constructs

• P4 Spec 1.0.2+



P4 Language Components

Data declarations

Packet Headers and Metadata

Parser Programming

- Parser Functions (Parser states)
- Checksum Units

Packet Flow Programming

- Actions
 - Primitive and compound actions
 - Counters, Meters, Registers
- Tables
 - Match keys
 - Attributes
- Control Functions (Imperative Programs)

No: pointers, loops, recursion, floating point



Headers and Fields (Packet)

```
Example: Declaring packet headers
header type ethernet t
   fields {
                                Header Type
       dstAddr : 48;
                                 Declarations
       srcAddr : 48;
       etherType : 16;
header type vlan tag t {
    fields {
       pcp : 3;
       cfi
              : 1;
       vid : 12;
                            Actual Header
       etherType : 16;
                             Instantiation
header ethernet t ethernet;
                                     Handy Arrays for
header vlan tag t vlan tag[3];
                                      Header Stacks
```



Headers and Fields (Metadata)

```
Example: Declaring Metadata
                                       Metadata is a header
header type ingress metadata t {
                                               too
   fields {
    /* Inputs */
       ingress_port : 9; /* Available prior to parsing
       packet length : 16; /* Might not be always available */
       instance type : 2; /* Normal, clone, recirculated
       ingress global tstamp : 48;
       parser status : 8; /* Parsing Error */
    /* Outputs from Ingress Pipeline */
       egress spec : 16;
                                               Actual Metadata
                : 9;
       queue id
                                                Instantiations
metadata ingress metadata t ingress metadata;
```



Metadata vs. Packet Headers

Layout definition

- Packet header declarations define both the fields and the actual layout in the packet.
- Layout is not defined for metadata

Byte Alignment

- Packet header length must be a multiple of 8 bits
- No special requirements for metadata

Validity

- Packet headers are valid only if present in the packet
- Metadata is ALWAYS valid
 - Default value is either 0 or can be specified explicitly

Acceptable fields

 Packet headers can contain calculated and variable length fields



Variable-Length Fields

```
Example: Declaring IPv4 packet header
header type ipv4 t {
   fields {
      version : 4;
      ihl : 4;
      diffserv : 8;
      totalLen : 16;
      identification: 16;
      flags : 3;
      fragOffset : 13;
      ttl
                   : 8;
      protocol : 8;
                                      Variable-length Field
      hdrChecksum : 16;
      srcAddr : 32;
      dstAddr
                : 32;
      options
   length : (ihl << 2);</pre>
                               Calculated, based
   max length : 60;
                               on another field
```



Defining a Parser Tree

Example: Simple Parser for L2/L3 Packets header ethernet t ethernet; header vlan tag t vlan tag[2]; header ipv4 t ipv4; header ipv6 t ipv6; parser start { extract(ethernet); return select(latest.etherType) { Transitions to the 0x8100, 0x9100 : parse vlan tag; next parser states : parse ipv4; $0 \times 080 \times 0$ 0x86DD : parse ipv6; : ingress; default Depending on the state, it can be: • ethernet.ethertype vlan_tag[0].ethertype parser parse vlan tag { vlan tag 1 ethertype extract(vlan tag[next]); return select(latest.etherType) The loop is bounded by the number of elements in 0x8100 mask 0xEFFF : parse vlan tag; 0x080x0 : parse ipv4; vlan tag[] array : parse ipv6; 0x86DD default : ingress; This is not a reserved word, but a name of the Control Flow Function



Defining a Parser Tree

Example: Simple Parser for L2/L3 Packets

```
header ethernet t ethernet;
header vlan tag t vlan tag[2];
header ipv4 t ipv4;
header ipv6 t ipv6;
parser start {
    extract(ethernet);
    return select(latest.etherType) {
        0x8100, 0x9100 : parse vlan tag;
                       : parse ipv4;
        0 \times 0 \times 0 \times 0
        0x86DD : parse ipv6;
        default : ingress;
parser parse vlan tag {
    extract(vlan tag[next]);
    return select(latest.etherType) {
        0x8100 mask 0xEFFF : parse vlan tag;
        0x080x0
                           : parse ipv4;
                          : parse ipv6;
        0x86DD
        default
                           : ingress;
```

```
parser parse_ipv4 {
    extract(ipv4);
    return ingress;
}

parser parse_ipv6 {
    extract(ipv6);
    return ingress;
}
```



Using Calculated Fields

Example: Calculated fields for IPv4 field list ipv4 checksum list { parser parse ipv4 { ipv4.version; extract(ipv4); ipv4.ihl; return ingress; ipv4.diffserv; ipv4.totalLen; ipv4.identification; ipv4.flags; ipv4.fragOffset; ipv4.ttl; ipv4.protocol; ipv4.srcAddr; ipv4.dstAddr; field list calculation ipv4 checksum { { ipv4 checksum list; } input algorithm : csum16; output width: 16; calculated field ipv4.hdrChecksum { verify ipv4 checksum;



update ipv4 checksum;

Multi-field select statement

Example: Ipv4 Header Parsing

```
set from the parser
parser parse ipv4 {
    extract(ipv4);
    set metadata(ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 sa, ipv4.srcAddr);
    set metadata(ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 da, ipv4.dstAddr);
    set metadata(13 metadata.lkp ip proto, ipv4.protocol);
    set metadata(13 metadata.lkp ip ttl, ipv4.ttl);
    return select(latest.fragOffset, latest.ihl, latest.protocol) {
        0x0000 5 01 : parse icmp;
        0x0000 5 06 : parse tcp;
        0x0000 5 11 : parse udp;
        default
                    : ingress;
```

are ignored in numerical constants

Fields are joined for a match

Metadata can be



Deparsing (Serializing packet headers)

Fundamental assumption of P4

 The device must be able to parse any packet it can produce

Consequence

 Packet headers can be reassembled using the parser definition



Actions

Primitive actions

- no_op, drop
- modify_field, modify_field_with_hash_based_index
- add_header, remove_header, copy_header
- push/pop (a header)
- count, execute_meter
- generate_digest, truncate
- resubmit, recirculate, clone{_i2i, _e2i, _i2e, _e2e}

Compound actions

```
action route_ipv4(dst_port, dst_mac, src_mac, vid) {
    modify_field(standard_metadata.egress_spec, dst_port);
    modify_field(ethernet.dst_addr, dst_mac);
    modify_field(ethernet.src_addr, src_mac);
    modify_field(vlan_tag.vid, vid);
    modify_field(ipv4.ttl, ipv4.ttl - 1);
}
```



Action Execution Semantics

 All actions within a compound action are assumed to be executed sequentially

<pre>action parallel_test() {</pre>	
<pre>modify_field(hdr.fieldA,</pre>	1);
<pre>modify_field(hdr.fieldB,</pre>	hdr.fieldA);
}	

	Sequential Semantics	Parallel Semantics
fieldA	1	1
fieldB	1	fieldA before action

- This is an important specification change
 - Up to version 1.0.2 action execution was parallel
 - After 1.0.2 action execution is sequential
- The maximum number of steps supported for a compound action is target-dependent

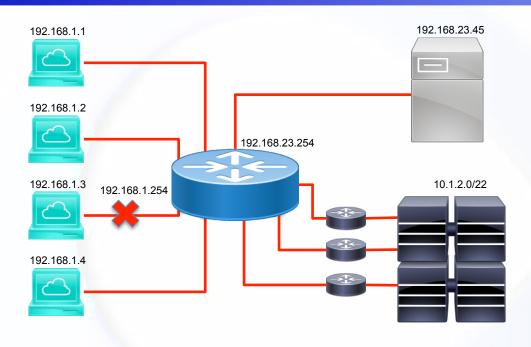


Match-Action Tables

- The most fundamental units of the Match-Action Pipeline
 - What to match on and match type
 - A list of possible actions
 - Additional attributes
 - Size
 - What to do on miss
- Each table contains one or more entries (rows)
- An entry contains:
 - A specific key to match on
 - A single action
 - to be executed when a packet matches the entry
 - (Optional) action data



Example: IPv4 Processing



Key	Action	Action Data				
192.168.1.1	I3_switch	port=	mac_da=	mac_sa=	vlan=	
192.168.1.2	I3_switch	port=	mac_da=	mac_sa=	vlan=	
192.168.1.3	l3_drop					
192.168.1.254	I3_I2_switch	port=				
192.168.1.0/24	I3_I2_switch	port=				
10.1.2.0/22	I3_switch_ecmp	ecmp_	group=			



Defining Actions

```
action 13 switch(port, mac da, mac sa, vlan) {
   modify field(metadata.egress spec, port);
   modify field(ethernet.dstAddr, mac da);
   modify field(ethernet.srcAddr, mac sa);
   modify field(vlan tag[0].vlanid, vlan);
   modify field(ipv4.ttl, ipv4.ttl - 1);
action 13 12 switch(port) {
   modify field(metadata.egress spec, port);
action 13 drop() {
   drop();
action 13 switch nexthop(nexthop index) {
   modify field(13 metadata.nexthop, nexthop index);
   modify field(13 metadata.nexthop type, NEXTHOP TYPE SIMPLE);
action 13 switch ecmp(ecmp group) {
   modify_field(13 metadata.nexthop, ecmp group);
   modify field(13 metadata.nexthop type, NEXTHOP TYPE ECMP);
```



Match-Action Table (Exact Match)

```
Example: A typical L3 (IPv4) Host table
table ipv4 host {
    reads {
         ingress metadata.vrf : exact;
         ipv4.dstAddr
                            : exact;
    actions {
         nop;
                                                   These are the only possible
         13 switch;
                                                  actions. Each particular entry
                                                  can have only ONE of them.
         13 12 switch;
         13 switch nexthop;
         13_switch_ecmp;
         13 drop;
    size : HOST TABLE SIZE;
```

vrf	ipv4.dstAddr	action	data
1	192.168.1.10	I3_switch	port_id= mac_da= mac_sa=
100	192.168.1.10	I3_I2_switch	port_id= <cpu></cpu>
1	192.168.1.3	I3_drop	
5	10.10.1.1	I3_switch_ecmp	ecmp_group=127



Match-Action Table (LPM)

Example: A typical L3 (IPv4) Routing table

```
table ipv4_lpm {
    reads {
        ingress_metadata.vrf : exact;
        ipv4.dstAddr : lpm;
    }
    actions {
        nop;
        l3_l2_switch;
        l3_multicast;
        l3_nexthop;
        l3_ecmp;
        l3_drop;
    }
    size : 65536;
}
```

vrf	ipv4.dstAddr / prefix	action	data
1	192.168.1.0 / 24	I3_I2_switch	port_id=64
10	10.0.16.0 / 22	I3_ecmp	ecmp_index=12
1	192.168.0.0 / 16	I3_switch_nexthop	nexthop_index=451
1	0.0.0.0 / 0	I3_switch_nexthop	nexthop_index=1



Match-Action Table (TCAM-based)

Example: A typical L3 (IPv4) Routing table

```
table ipv4_lpm {
    reads {
        ingress_metadata.vrf : ternary;
        ipv4.dstAddr : ternary;
    }
    actions {
        nop;
        13_12_switch;
        13_multicast;
        13_nexthop;
        13_ecmp;
        13_drop;
    }
    size : 65536;
}
```

Prio	vrf	ipv4.dstAddr / mask	action	data
100	0x001/0xFFF	192.168.1.5 / 255.255.255.255	I3_swith_nexthop	nexthop_index=10
10	0x000/0x000	192.168.2.0/255.255.255.0	I3_switch_ecmp	ecmp_index=25
10	0x000/0x000	192.168.3.0/255.255.255.0	I3_switch_nexthop	nexthop_index=31
5	0x000/0x000	0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0.	I3_I2_switch	port_id=64



Match-Action Table (dmac actions)

Example: A typical L2 table

```
/* Possible Actions */
action unicast send(port id) {
   modify field(ingress metadata.egress ifindex, port id);
action multicast send(mc index) {
   modify field(ig intr md for tm.mcast grp b, mc index)
action dmac redirect nexthop(nexthop index) {
   modify field(12 metadata.12 redirect, TRUE);
   modify field(12 metadata.12 nexthop, nexthop index);
   modify field(12 metadata.12 nexthop type, NEXTHOP TYPE SIMPLE);}
action dmac redirect ecmp(ecmp index) {
   modify field(12 metadata.12 redirect, TRUE);
   modify field(12 metadata.12 nexthop, ecmp index);
   modify field(12 metadata.12 nexthop type, NEXTHOP TYPE ECMP);
action dmac drop() {
   drop();
```



Match-Action Table (Exact Match)

```
Example: A typical L2 table
/* Actual Table */
table dmac {
    reads |
         ingress metadata.bd : exact;
         12 metadata.lkp mac da : exact;
    actions {
                                                   These are the only possible
         nop;
                                                   actions. Each particular entry
         dmac hit;
                                                   can have only ONE of them.
         dmac multicast hit;
         dmac redirect nexthop;
         dmac redirect ecmp;
         dmac drop;
    size : MAC TABLE SIZE;
```

bd (vlan)	lkp_mac_da	action	data
1	00:00:01:02:03:04	dmac_hit	port_id
100	01:22:33:44:55:66	dmac_multicast_hit	mc_index=465
10	00:11:11:11:11	dmac_hit	ifindex=31
5	00:12:13:00:00:01	dmac_redirect_nexthop	nexthop_index=17



Match-Action Table (TCAM-based)

Example: TCAM-based L2 Lookup

```
/* Actual Table */
table dmac_cache {
    reads {
        ingress_metadata.bd : ternary;
        12_metadata.lkp_mac_da : ternary;
    }
    actions {
        nop;
        dmac_hit;
        dmac_multicast_hit;
        dmac_redirect_nexthop;
        dmac_redirect_ecmp;
        dmac_drop;
    }
    size : 65536;
}
```

Prio	bd /bd_mask	lkp_mac_da/mask	action	data
100	0x001/0xFFF	00:00:01:02:03:04/FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	dmac_hit	ifindex=10
10	0x000/0x000	01:22:33:44:55:66/FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	dmac_multicast_hit	mc_index=465
10	0x000/0x000	00:11:11:00:00:00/FF:FF:FF:FF:FF	dmac_hit	ifindex=31
5	0x000/0x000	00:12:13:00:00:00/FF:FF:FF:00:00:00	dmac_redirect_nexthop	nexthop_index=17



Types of Match

- Exact
 - o port_index : exact
- Ternary
 - ethernet.srcAddr : ternary
- Valid
 - o vlan_tag[0] : valid
- LPM (special kind of ternary match)
 - o ipv4.dstAddr: lpm
- Range
 - udp.dstPort : range



Table Miss

- Each table can have a Default Action
 - Chosen by the Control Path at runtime from the list of table Actions
 - P4 Program does not have an indication which action (and which action data) will be the default
- Default Action (with the default action data) is executed in the event when no matching entries are found
- If no Default Action is specified, it is no_op()



Tables without a match

- If a table has no reads{} section, it always produces a miss
- Control plane can enable execution of the action by setting it as a default for the table

```
action increment_counters() {
    count(bd_counter, metadata.bd_counter_index);
    count(vrf_counter, metadata.vrf_counter_index);
}

table do_counting {
    actions {
        increment_counters;
    }
}
P4_CLI>>> table_set_default do_counting increment_counters
```



Direct Counters

A counter per table entry

```
counter ip acl stats {
                                      table ip acl
                                                                              counter ip acl stats
                                      Match Fields
    type : packets and bytes;
                                                      Action Sel
                                                                  Action Data
                                                                               Counter
                                      ABCD_xxxx_0123
                                                      acl_deny
                                                                               counter A
    direct : ip acl;
                                                                  8b 8b
                                      matched entry
                                                      acl_permit
                                                                              pkt/byte counts
table ip acl {
    reads {
                                      BA8E F007 xxxx
                                                                               counter 2
        ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 sa : ternary;
        ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 da : ternary;
        13 metadata.lkp ip proto : ternary;
        13 metadata.lkp 14 sport : ternary;
        13 metadata.lkp 14 dport : ternary;
    actions
        nop;
        acl log;
        acl deny;
        acl permit;
        acl mirror;
        acl redirect nexthop;
        acl redirect ecmp;
    size : INGRESS IP ACL TABLE SIZE;
```



Indirect Counters

Flexibly linked counters

```
counter ingress bd stats {
    type : packets and bytes;
    instance count : BD STATS TABLE SIZE;
                                                             Different VLANs (BDs) can share the
                                                                      same counter
action set bd(bd, bd stat index) {
    modify field(12 metadata.bd, bd);
    count(ingress bd stats, bd stat index);
                                                         Other tables can also
                                                          reference these
                                                             counters
table port vlan {
    reads {
          ingress metadata.ingress port : exact;
                                                                               counter
          vlan tag[0]
                                              : valid;
                                                                               ingress bd stats
          vlan tag[0].vlan id
                                              : exact;
                          table port vlan
                                                                               pkt/byte counts
                          Match Fields
                                           Action Sel
                                                       Action Data
    actions {
                          ABCD_0123
                                           set bd
          set bd;
                          matched entry
                                                       bd | bd stat index A
                                           set bd
                                           set bd
                                           set bd
                                           set bd
                                                          bd stat index
                          BA8E F007
                                           set bd
```



Meters

Declaration is similar to counters

Action: execute_meter()

```
meter acl_meter {
    type: packets;
    direct: ip_acl;
    result: metadata.color;
}

meter bd_meter {
    type: bytes;
    instance_count: 1000;
}

action do_acl_meter(meter_index) {
    execute_meter(acl_meter, meter_index, metadata.color);
}

Meters calculate
packet color and
deposit it into the
specified field

O - Green
1 - Yellow
2 -- Red

execute_meter(acl_meter, meter_index, metadata.color);
}
```



Registers

- Declaration is similar to indirect counters
 - Actions: read_register(), write_register()



Action Profiles

Actions can be complex

```
60-70 bits for the
action set bd(bd, vrf, rmac group,
        ipv4 unicast enabled, ipv6 unicast enabled,
                                                                  parameters
        ipv4 urpf mode, ipv6 urpf mode,
        igmp snooping enabled, mld snooping enabled,
        bd label, stp group, stats idx,
        exclusion id)
   modify field(13 metadata.vrf, vrf);
   modify field(ipv4 metadata.ipv4 unicast enabled, ipv4 unicast enabled);
   modify field(ipv6 metadata.ipv6 unicast enabled, ipv6 unicast enabled);
   modify field(ipv4 metadata.ipv4 urpf mode, ipv4 urpf mode);
   modify field(ipv6 metadata.ipv6 urpf mode, ipv6 urpf mode);
   modify field(13 metadata.rmac group, rmac group);
   modify field(acl metadata.bd label, bd label);
   modify field(ingress metadata.bd, bd);
   modify field(ingress metadata.outer bd, bd);
   modify field(12 metadata.stp group, stp group);
   modify field(12 metadata.bd stats idx, stats idx);
   modify field (multicast metadata.igmp snooping enabled,
                 igmp snooping enabled);
   modify field (multicast metadata.mld snooping enabled,
                 mld snooping enabled);
   modify field(ig intr md for tm.level1 exclusion id, exclusion id);
```



Naïve implementation

Each entry has its own action

```
table port_vlan_mapping
table port vlan mapping {
                                            Match Fields
                                                          Action Sel
   reads {
                                                          action A
                                            ABCD 0123
        ingress metadata.ifindex : exact;
        vlan tag [0]
                          : valid;
        vlan tag [0].vid
                              : exact;
       vlan tag [1]
                              : valid;
       vlan tag [1].vid : exact;
                                            BA8E F007
                                                          action 7
   actions {
        set bd;
        set bd ipv4 mcast switch ipv6 mcast switch flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast switch ipv6 mcast route flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast route ipv6 mcast switch flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast route ipv6 mcast route flags;
    size : 32768;
```



Action Data

Using the profiles

Sharing the same action with multiple entries

```
action profile bd action profile {
    actions {
        set bd;
        set bd ipv4 mcast switch ipv6 mcast switch flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast switch ipv6 mcast route flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast route ipv6 mcast switch flags;
        set bd ipv4 mcast route ipv6 mcast route flags;
                                           table port vlan mapping
    size: 8192;
                                           Match Fields
                                                          Action Profile
                                            ABCD 0123
                                                          index
table port vlan mapping {
    reads {
        ingress metadata.ifindex : exact;
        vlan tag [0]
                                  : valid;
        vlan_tag_[0].vid
                               : exact; BASE_F007
                              : valid;
        vlan tag [1]
                                                              action profile
        vlan_tag_[1].vid : exact;
                                                              bd action profile
                                                               Action Sel
                                                                         Action Data
    action profile : bd action profile;
    size : 32768;
```



Using the profiles for LAG and ECMP

```
action selector ecmp selector {
    selection key : ecmp_hash;
action profile ecmp action profile {
    actions {
        nop;
        set ecmp nexthop details;
    size : ECMP SELECT TABLE SIZE;
    dynamic action selection : ecmp selector;
table ecmp group {
    reads {
        13 metadata.nexthop index : exact;
    action profile: ecmp action profile;
    size : ECMP GROUP TABLE SIZE;
```

Chooses a particular entry within a group

Chooses a GROUP of profile entries



Using the profiles for LAG and ECMP

```
action selector ecmp selector {
                                             field list 13 hash fields {
    selection key : ecmp hash;
                                                  ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 sa;
                                                 ipv4 metadata.lkp ipv4 da;
                                                 13 metadata.lkp ip proto;
action profile ecmp action profile {
                                                 13 metadata.lkp 14 sport;
   actions {
                                                 13 metadata.1kp 14 dport;
        nop;
        set ecmp nexthop details;
                                             field list calculation ecmp hash {
                                                 input {
    size : ECMP SELECT TABLE SIZE;
                                                     13 hash fields;
    dynamic action selection :
           ecmp selector;
                                                 algorithm : crc16;
                                                 output width : ECMP BIT WIDTH;
table ecmp group {
    reads {
        13 metadata.nexthop index : exact;
    action profile: ecmp action profile;
    size : ECMP GROUP TABLE SIZE;
```



Control Flow Functions

- Primitives
 - Perform a table lookup: apply
 - if/else statement
 - o apply with the case clause
- Sequential Execution Semantics
- User-defined control functions

```
control perform_basic_12 {
    apply(port_vlan_maping);
    apply(dmac);
}
```

 Standard control functions: ingress() and egress()



If/Else Branching

Example: Separate Ipv4 and IPv6 Processing Paths



Hit/Miss Branching

Example: Use Route Lookup if Host Lookup Fails

```
control process_ipv4_fib {
    apply(ipv4_fib) {
        miss {
          apply(ipv4_fib_lpm);
        }
    }
}
```



Action Branching

Example: Use per-router mac decapsulation

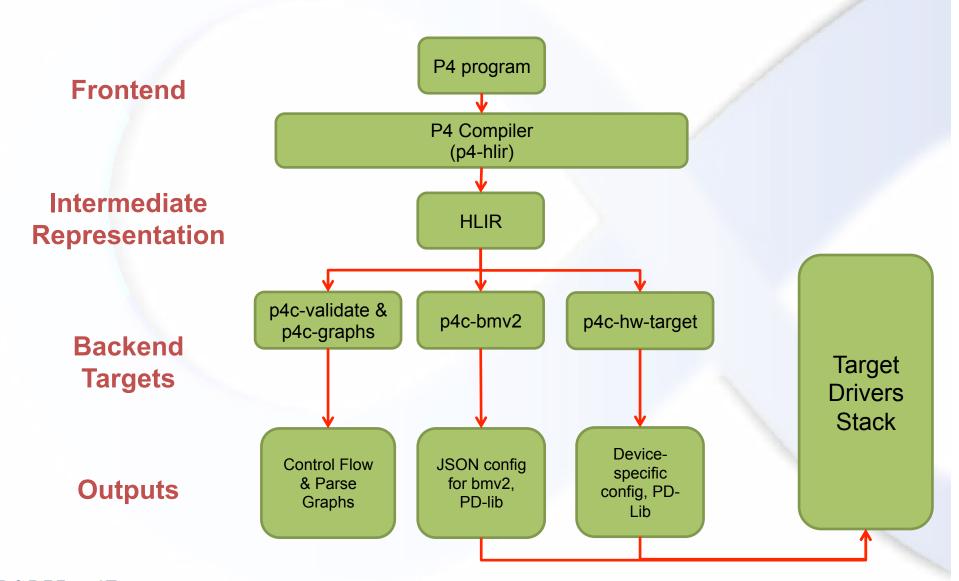
```
table router mac {
   reads {
        12 metadata.lkup dst mac : ternary;
        12 metadata.bd
        ingress metadata.src port: ternary;
   actions {
        nop;
        enable ipv4 lookup;
        enable ipv6 lookup;
        enable mpls decap;
        enable mim decap;
control process router mac lookup {
   apply(router mac) {
        enable ipv4 lookup { process ipv4 fib(); }
        enable ipv6 lookup { process ipv6 fib(); }
        enable mpls decap { process mpls label lookup(); }
          /* etc. */
```



P4 Compiler Overview



P4 Modular Compilation





Modular Compiler Overview

P4 code is translated to High-Level Intermediate Representation (HLIR)

- Similar to AST (Abstract Syntax Trees)
- Currently represented as a hierarchy of Python objects
- Frees backend developers from the burden of syntax analysis and target-independent semantic checks

Multiple backends

- Code generators for various targets
 - software switches
 - network interface cards
 - packet processors / NPUs
 - FPGAs, GPUs, ASICs
- Validators and graph generators
- Run-time API generators



Dependency Analysis



Types of dependencies

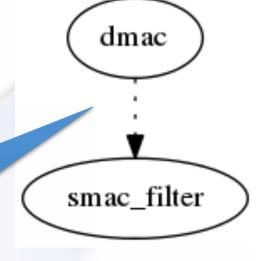
- Dependencies are inferred from targetindependent P4 program analysis
- Independent tables
- Match Dependency
- Action Dependency
- Successor Dependency
- Reverse Read Dependency



Independent Tables

```
action ing drop() {
    modify field(ing metadata.drop, 1);
action set egress port(egress port) {
    modify field (ing metadata.egress spec,
                 egress port);
table dmac {
    reads {
        ethernet.dstAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        set egress_port;
table smac filter {
    reads {
        ethernet.srcAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
control ingress {
    apply(dmac);
    apply(smac filter);
```

Tables are independent: both matching and action execution can be done in parallel



Parser





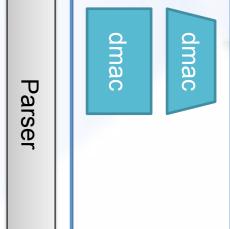
Action Dependency

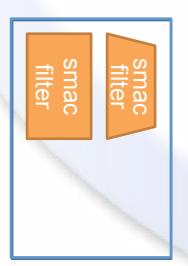
```
action ing drop() {
    modify field(ing metadata.drop, 1);
action set egress port(egress port) {
    modify field (ing metadata.egress spec,
                 egress port);
table dmac {
    reads {
        ethernet.dstAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
        set egress port;
    size : 131072;
table smac filter {
    reads {
        ethernet.srcAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
control ingress {
    apply(dmac);
    apply(smac filter);
```

Tables act on the same field and therefore must be placed in separate stages

ing_metadata.drop

smac_filter

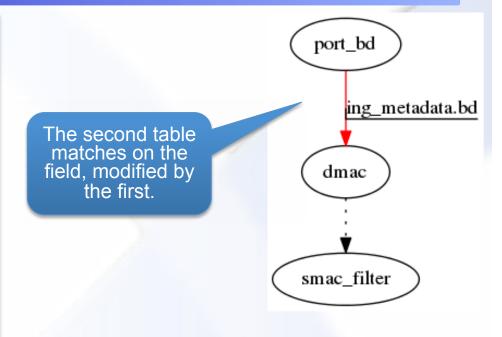




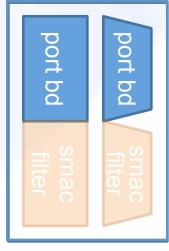


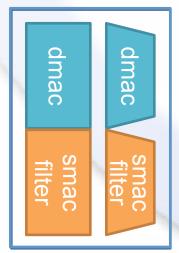
Match Dependency

```
action set bd(bd) {
    modify field(ing metadata.bd, bd);
table port bd {
    reads {
        ing metadata.ingress port : exact;
    actions {
        set bd;
    size : 256;
table dmac {
    reads {
        ethernet.dstAddr : exact;
        ing metadata.bd : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        set egress port;
    size : 131072;
table smac filter {
    reads 7
        ethernet.srcAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
control ingress {
    apply (port bd);
    apply(dmac);
    apply(smac filter);
```



Parser

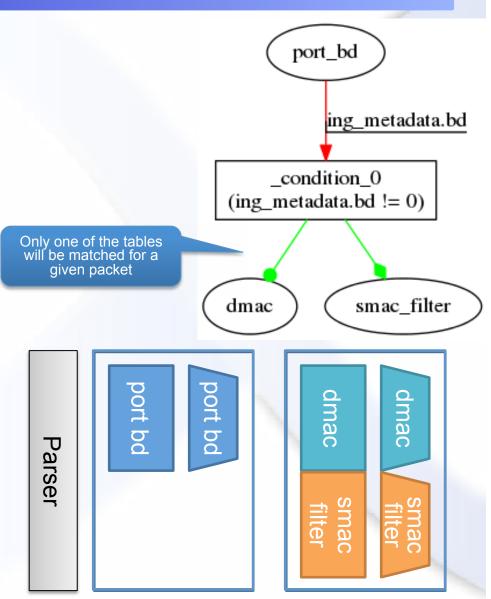






Successor Dependency

```
action set bd(bd) {
    modify field(ing metadata.bd, bd);
table port bd {
    reads {
        ing metadata.ingress port : exact;
    actions {
        set bd;
    size : 256;
table dmac {
    reads {
        ethernet.dstAddr : exact;
        ing metadata.bd : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
        set egress port;
    size : 131072;
table smac filter {
    reads {
        ethernet.srcAddr : exact;
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
control ingress {
    apply(port bd);
   if (ing metadata.bd != 0) {
        apply(dmac);
    } else {
        apply(smac filter);
```





Reverse Read Dependency

```
action set bd(bd) {
    modify field(ing metadata.bd, bd);
                                                                                                           port_bd
table port bd {
    reads |
        ing metadata.ingress port : exact;
                                                                                                                ing_metadata.bd
    actions {
                                                                     The third table modifies a
        set bd;
                                                                     field used by the second
                                                                       table for matching.
    size : 256;
                                                                   Therefore the action cannot
                                                                      take place before the
                                                                                                            dmac
table dmac {
                                                                      second table matches.
    reads {
        ethernet.dstAddr : exact;
        ing metadata.bd : exact;
                                                                                                                ing_metadata.bd
    actions {
        nop;
        ing drop;
        set egress port;
    size : 131072;
                                                                                                       smac_mangle
table smac mangle {
    reads 7
        ethernet.srcAddr : exact;
    actions {
                                                                                                    dma
        nop;
                                                                                                            ma
        set bd;
                                                                   Parser
                                                                                                    C
                                                                                                            G
control ingress {
    apply (port bd);
    apply (dmac);
    apply(smac mangle);
```

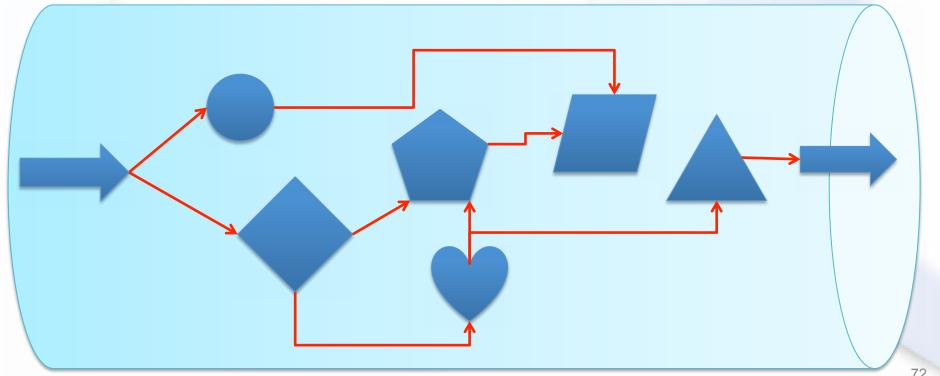


Automatic API Generation



Network Device API Basics

- Object Definitions (Schema)
 - Reflects the object properties and methods
- Object Relationships (Behavior)
 - The quality of the API is directly dependent on how well the object relationships are specified





P4 is an Ideal Base for a Network APIs

Clearly defined objects

- Tables
- Counters
- Meters
- Registers

Unambiguously defined relationships

- Control Flow Functions
- Idea:
 - Each of fundamental P4 objects has a "natural" schema



Tables

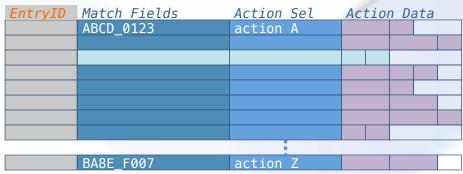
Uniform representation

- Primary key: Entry ID
- Match Fields
- Action
- Action Data
 - Depends on the action

Operations

- Entry Add
 - (Match Fields, Action, Action Data) → Entry ID
- Entry Get
 - (Entry ID) → (Match Fields, Action, Action Data)
- Entry Delete
 - (Entry ID) →
- Entry Modify
 - (Entry ID, Action, Action Data) →
- Entry Lookup
 - (Match Fields, [Action, Action Data]) → Entry ID
- Table Traverse
 - → [EntryID0, EntryID1, ... EntryIDn]
- Table Default Action Set
 - (Action, Action Data) →
- Table Default_Action Get
 - \rightarrow (Action, Action Data)
- Table Default Action Clear

 \blacksquare \rightarrow



Other Operations

- Table Size Get
- Table Occupancy Get
- Table Clear



Example API. Match & Action Specs

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
   reads {
      meta.f1 : exact;
      meta.f2 : ternary;
      h1 : valid;
   }
```

```
typedef struct p4 pd myprog al action spec {
    <type> p11;
    <type> p12;
} p4 pd myprog al action spec t;
typedef struct p4 pd myprog a2 action spec {
    <type> p21;
    <type> p22;
    <type> p23;
} p4 pd myprog a2 action spec t;
typedef struct p4_pd_myprog_a3_action_spec {
} p4 pd myprog a3 action spec t;
typedef struct p4 pd myprog t1 match spec {
    <type> meta f1;
    <type> meta f2;
                                      exact: f
                                      ternary: f and f mask
    <type> meta f2 mask;
                                      Ipm: f and f prefix len
    uint8 t h1 valid;
                                      valid: f valid
} p4_pd_myprog_t1_match_spec_t;
                                      range: f min and f max
```



Example API. Entry Add

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry add with a1(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
    p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
    p4 pd priority t
                                          priority,
    const p4_pd_myprog_t1_match_spec_t
                                         *match spec,
    const p4 pd myprog al action spec t
                                         *action spec,
    p4 pd entry handle t
                                         *entry hdl);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry add with a2(
                                          device target.
    p4 pd target t
    p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
    p4 pd priority t
                                          priority,
    const p4 pd myprog t1 match spec t
                                         *match spec,
    const p4_pd_myprog_a2_action_spec_t
                                         *action spec,
    p4 pd entry handle t
                                         *entry hdl);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry add with a3(
    p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
                                          session handle,
    p4 pd session t
    p4 pd priority t
                                          priority,
    const p4 pd myprog t1 match spec t
                                         *match spec,
    const p4 pd myprog a3 action spec t
                                         *action spec,
    p4_pd_entry_handle_t
                                         *entry hdl);
```



Example API. Entry Modify

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry modify with al(
    p4 pd target t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
    p4_pd_entry_handle_t
                                          entry hdl,
    const p4 pd myprog al action spec t *action spec);
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_t1_entry_modify_with_a2(
                                          device target,
    p4 pd target t
    p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
    p4 pd entry handle t
                                          entry hdl,
    const p4 pd myprog a2 action spec t *action spec);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry modify with a3(
    p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
    p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
   p4_pd_entry_handle_t
                                          entry hdl,
    const p4 pd myprog a3 action spec t *action spec);
```



Example API. Entry Delete and Lookup

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_t1_entry_delete(
    p4 pd target t
                                          device target,
   p4_pd_session_t
                                          session handle,
    p4 pd entry handle t
                                          entry hdl);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry lookup(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device_target,
    p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
    const p4_pd_myprog_t1_match_spec_t
                                         *match_spec,
    p4_pd_entry_handle_t
                                         *entry hdl);
```



Example API. Entry Get

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
typedef enum {
   P4 PD MYPROG ACTION A1,
   P4 PD MYPROG ACTION A2,
   P4 PD MYPROG ACTION A3,
   P4 PD MYPROG ACTION COUNT;
} p4_pd_myprog_actions_t;
typedef union {
   p4 pd myprog a1 action spec t a1;
   p4 pd myprog a2 action spec t a2;
} p4 pd myprog action spec t;
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 entry get(
    p4_pd_target_t
                                           device_target,
    p4 pd session t
                                           session handle,
    p4 pd entry handle t
                                           entry hdl,
    p4_pd_myprog_t1_match_spec_t
                                          *match spec,
    p4_pd_myprog_actions_t
                                          *action,
                                          *action spec t);
    p4 pd myprog action spec t
```



Example API. Default Action APIs

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action al(
   p4 pd target t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
   const p4 pd myprog al action spec t *action spec);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action a2(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
   const p4 pd myprog a2 action spec t *action spec);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action a3(
                                          device target,
   p4_pd_target_t
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle.
   const p4 pd myprog a3 action spec t *action spec);
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_t1_clear_default_action(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle);
```



Example API. Default Action APIs

myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action al(
   p4 pd target t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
   const p4 pd myprog al action spec t *action spec);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action a2(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle,
   const p4 pd myprog a2 action spec t *action spec);
p4 pd status t p4 pd myprog t1 set default action a3(
                                          device target,
   p4_pd_target_t
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle.
   const p4 pd myprog a3 action spec t *action spec);
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_t1_clear_default_action(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                          device target,
   p4 pd session t
                                          session handle);
```



Counters

Individual Counter Operations

- Get
 - (Counter Index or Entry ID) → Value
- Clear
 - (Counter Index or Entry ID) →
- Set (optional)
 - (Counter Index or Entry ID, Value) →

Counter Array Operations

- Width Get
- Array size Get
- Get All
- Clear All



myprog.p4

```
counter c1 {
    type: packets_and_bytes;
    direct: t1;
};

counter c2 {
    type: bytes;
    instance_count: 1000;
}
```

```
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_c1_get(
    p4_pd_target_t
                                           device target,
   p4_pd_session_t
                                           session_handle,
   p4_pd_entry_handle_t
                                           entry_hdl,
   uint64 t
                                          *packets,
   uint64 t
                                          *bytes);
p4_pd_status_t p4_pd_myprog_c2_get(
   p4_pd_target_t
                                           device_target,
    p4_pd_session_t
                                           session_handle,
    uint32 t
                                           counter idx,
    uint64 t
                                          *bytes);
```



Meters

Individual Meter Operations

- Set
 - (Meter Index or EntryID,
 Committed Rate, Committed Birst, Peak Rate, Peak Birst)
 - Is that the only option?
 - What about different meter types (color-blind/color-aware, single rate?)
 - Are all meters in the array of the same type?
 - Who standardizes the units (bits, bytes, kbits, Mbytes, etc.)?
 - Who standardizes the colors?
- Get
 - (Meter Index or Entry ID) → (Settings)



Registers

- Operations
 - Set
 - (Register Index or Entry ID, value) →
 - Get
 - (Register Index or Entry ID) → value
- C type for the value depends on register definition
- Optional Operations
 - Width Get
 - Get All
 - Set All



Discussion

Pros

- Easy to understand and use
- Some type checking

Cons

- N*3 + m functions per table
- Very inconvenient for CLI implementation



myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
typedef enum {
    P4 PD MYPROG ACTION A1,
   P4_PD_MYPROG_ACTION__A2,
   P4 PD MYPROG ACTION MAX
} p4_pd_myprog_actionid_t;
typedef enum {
    P4 PD MYPROG TABLE T1,
    P4 PD MYPROG TABLE MAX
} p4_pd_myprog_table_id_t;
typedef enum {
    P4_PD_MYPROG_FIELD__META_F1,
    P4 PD MYPROG FIELD META F2,
    P4_PD_MYPROG_FIELD__META_F2__MASK,
    P4 PD MYPROG FIELD H1 VALID,
   P4_PD_MYPROG_FIELD__P11,
   P4 PD MYPROG FIELD P12,
   P4_PD_MYPROG_FIELD__P22,
    P4_PD_MYPROG_FIELD__P23,
   P4 MD MYPROG_FIELD__MAX
} p4_pd_myprog_field_id_t;
```



myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
const char *p4_pi_action2str(
                     program_indicator,
   p4_pi_target_t
                     action_id);
   p4_pi_action_t
p4_pi_action_t p4_pi_str2action(
   p4 pi target t
                     program indicator,
   const char
                    *action str);
const char *p4_pi_table2str(
   p4_pi_target_t
                     program_indicator,
   p4 pi table t table id);
p4_pi_table_t p4_pi_str2table(
   p4 pi target t
                     program indicator,
   const char
                    *table str);
const char *p4_pi_field2str(
   p4_pi_target_t
                     program indicator,
   p4_pi_field_t
                     field id);
p4_pi_field_t p4_pi_str2field(
   p4_pi_target_t
                     program_indicator,
   const char
                    *field str);
```



myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
typedef struct {
} p4 pi entry t;
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_init(
    p4 pi target t program indicator,
                                             Another Option:
    p4_pi_table_t table id,
                                            struct p4 pi value {
    p4_pi_entry_t *entry);
                                              p4 pi value type t type;
                                              union {
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_action_set(
                                               uint8 t u8:
                                               uint16 t u16;
    p4_pi_entry_t *entry,
                                               uint32 t u32;
    p4_pi_action_id_t action_id);
                                               uint64 t u64;
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_field_set/
    p4 pi entry t *entry,
    p4_pi_field_id_t field_id,
                     *value);
    const void
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_add(
    p4 pi target t
                       device target,
    p4 pi session handle t session hdl,
    const p4_pi_entry_t
                            *entry,
    p4_pi_entry_id_t
                            *entry id);
```



myprog.p4

```
action a1(p11, p12) {...}
action a2(p21, p22, p23) {...}
action a3() {...}

table t1 {
    reads {
        meta.f1 : exact;
        meta.f2 : ternary;
        h1 : valid;
    }
    actions {
        a1;
        a2;
        a3;
    }
}
```

```
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_add(
    p4_pi_target_t
                            device target,
   p4_pi_session_handle_t session_hdl,
   const p4 pi entry t
                           *entry,
   p4 pi entry id t
                           *entry id);
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_modify(
    p4_pi_target_t
                            device target,
   p4_pi_session_handle_t session_hdl,
   p4 pi entry id t
                            entry id
   const p4 pi entry t
                           *entry);
p4 pi status t p4 pi entry delete(
   p4 pi target t
                            device target,
   p4 pi session handle t session hdl,
   p4 pi entry id t
                            entry id);
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_get(
   p4_pi_target_t
                            device target,
   p4_pi_session_handle_t session_hdl,
   p4 pi entry id t
                            entry id
   p4_pi_entry_t
                           *entry);
p4_pi_status_t p4_pi_entry_lookup(
                            device target,
    p4 pi target t
   p4_pi_session_handle_t session_hdl,
   const p4_pi_entry_t
                           *entry,
   p4_pi_entry_id_t
                           *entry id);
```



Other APIs

- Get a list of Tables defined for a target
- Get a list of Actions for a Table
- Get a list of applicable fields for a Table+Action
 - Clearly separated in match fields and action data fields
- Get Table Attributes (size, etc.)
- Get Field Attributes (size, type, etc.)

• . . .



Discussion

Pros

- Extremely flexible and doesn't depend on a program
- Implementation can be fully data driven
- P4 Program replacement possible
- Potentially, new tables/actions/fields can be added on the fly for incremental compilation
- Very Easy CLI and other tool implementation

Cons

- Almost no type checking
- More function calls required
 - Separate calls to set each field



Conclusions

- Uniform structure and small number of P4 objects allow APIs to be generated automatically
 - In some cases, not all information can be derived
 - P4 v.1.1 typing will help with action_spec
 - P4 evolution need to include mechanisms to allow full, unambiguous API generation
- Many API styles are possible
 - API generators should be implemented as separate backends



Thank you 8

