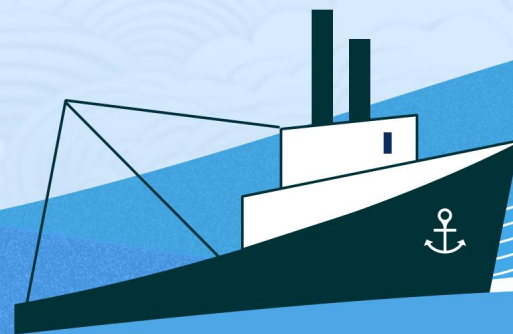
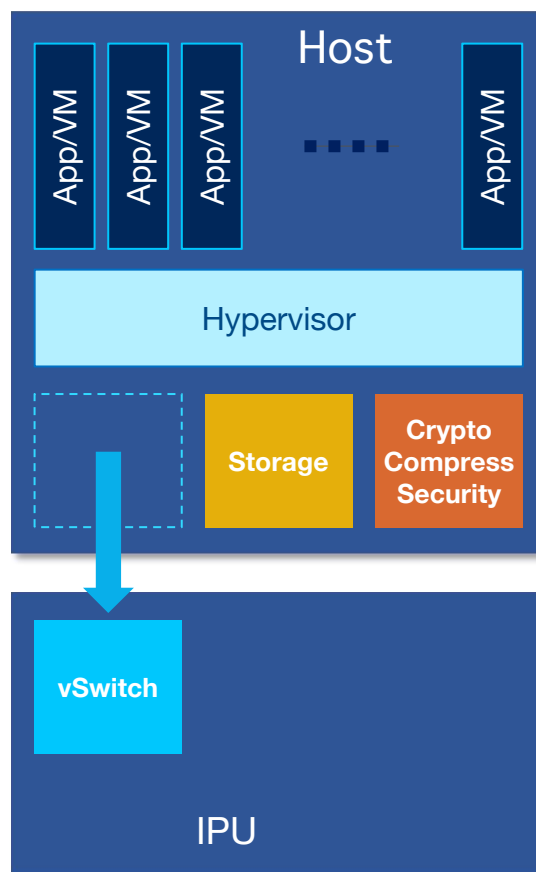


# Intel IPU在云数据中心的实践与探索

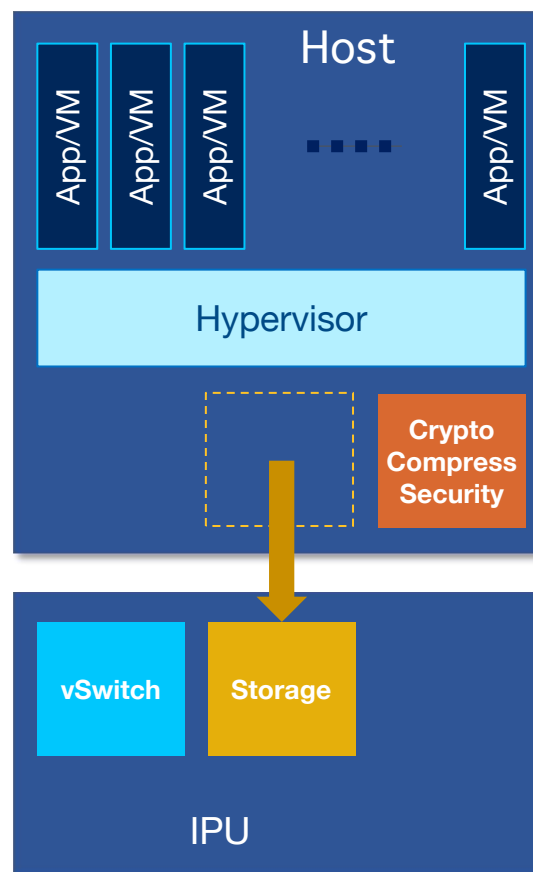
臧锐



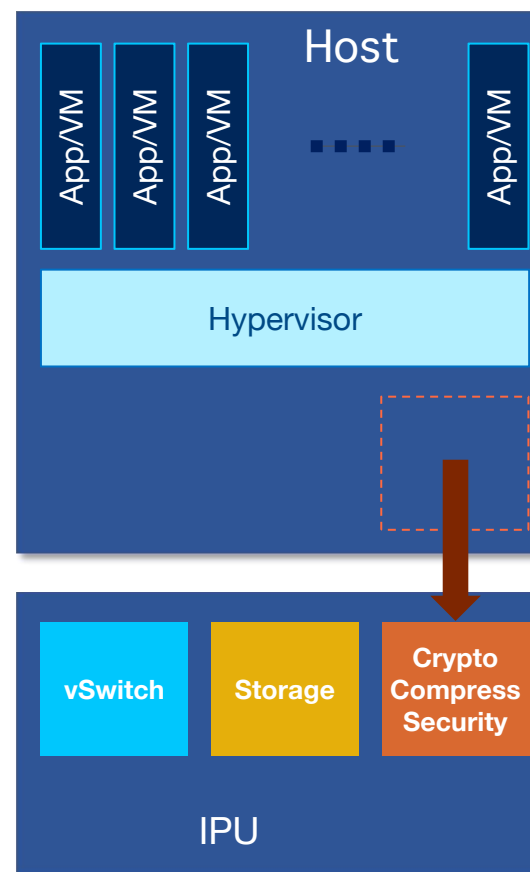
# Leading CSPs are Driving Infrastructure Acceleration



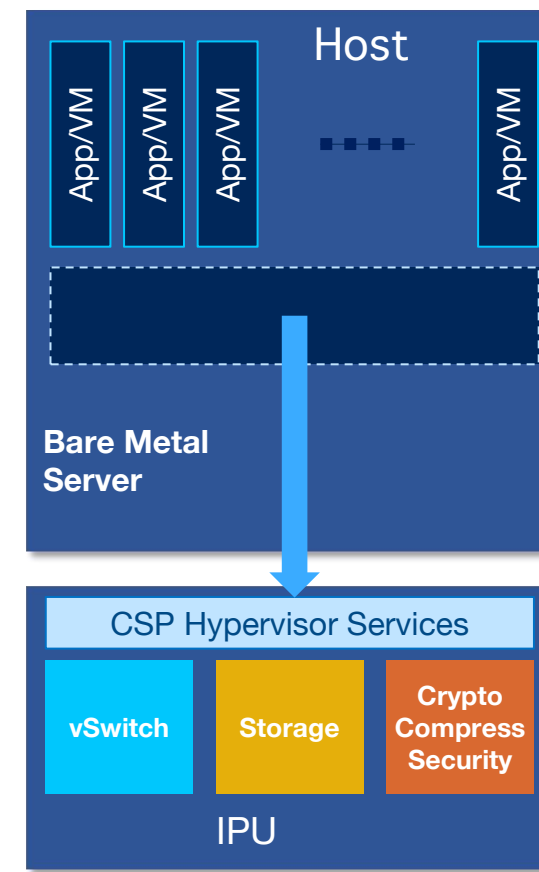
- 1
- vSwitch widely deployed by CSPs
  - First step for most customers
  - Infrastructure services accelerated



- 2
- Storage throughput increasing
  - Second step for many customers



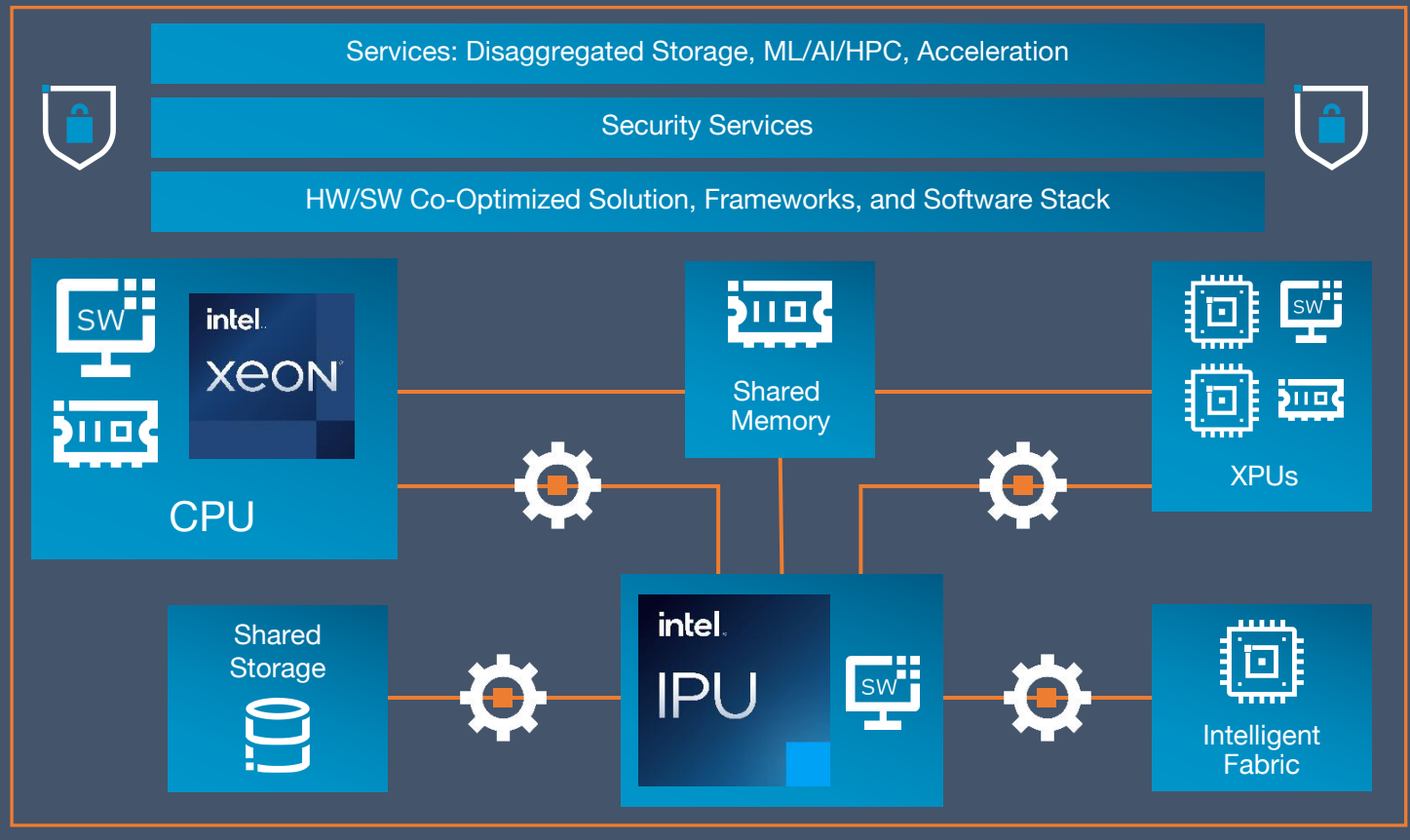
- 3
- Inline ops can be accelerated
  - Often paired with storage



- 4
- Tenants rent entire *physical* server
  - Bare metal value
    - Improved performance predictability and security for tenant
    - Better isolation for landlord

# Intel IPU (Infrastructure Processing Unit)

Intel® IPUs are the Heart of a Disaggregated Heterogeneous Architecture with Co-optimized HW, Open-Source SW and Advanced Security & Manageability.



“General purpose processing will continue to play a critical role in the growth of warehouse scale computing, but we are increasingly seeing the need for a range of domain-specific accelerators for ML, data processing, and more. The IPU will play a central role in all of the above trends.”

~ Amin Vahdat, Fellow and VP of Systems & Services Infrastructure, Google  
Source: Intel Innovation event, October 27, 2021



# Intel IPU (Infrastructure Processing Unit)



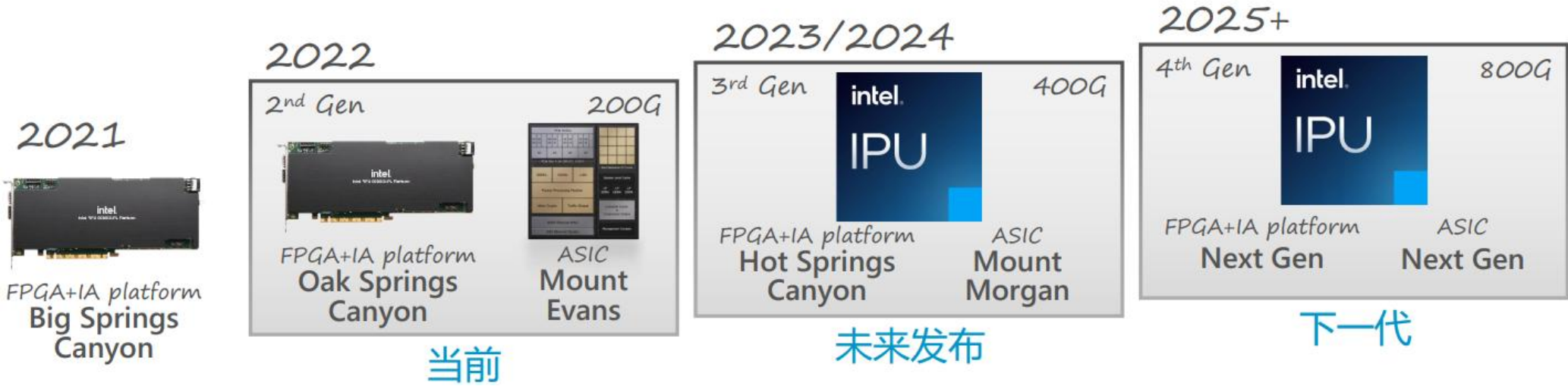
ipdk Infrastructure Programmer Development Kit

开源生态

开放的软件生态



服务云、运营商、企业及其它行业客户





# FPGA + Xeon-D IPU



*Big Spring Canyon*  
*Intel FPGA IPU C5000X-PL*

---

*OVS, 存储 (NVMe-oF), 安全*

---

*2x25G (50G带宽)*

---

*针对云和运营商的存储、OVS、安全  
等方面的需求*

---

*需要部分定制开发*

---



*Oak Springs Canyon*  
*Intel FPGA IPU C6001X-PL*

---

*OVS, 存储 (NVMe-oF), 安全*

---

*2x100G (200G 带宽)*

---

*针对云和运营商的存储、OVS、安全  
等方面的需求*

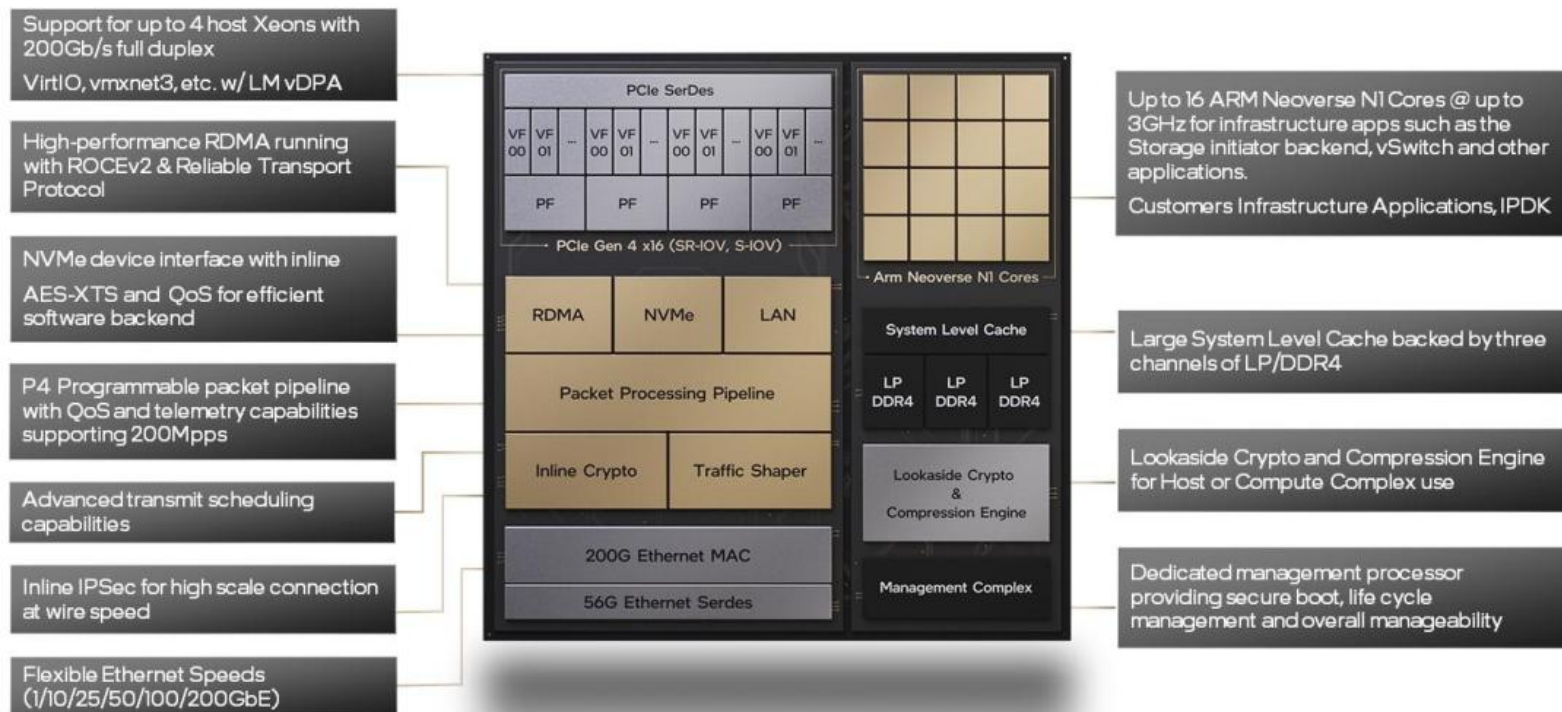
---

*Intel OFS*

---

在国内多家云服务商实现产品商用，加速功能涵盖网络、存储、安全等

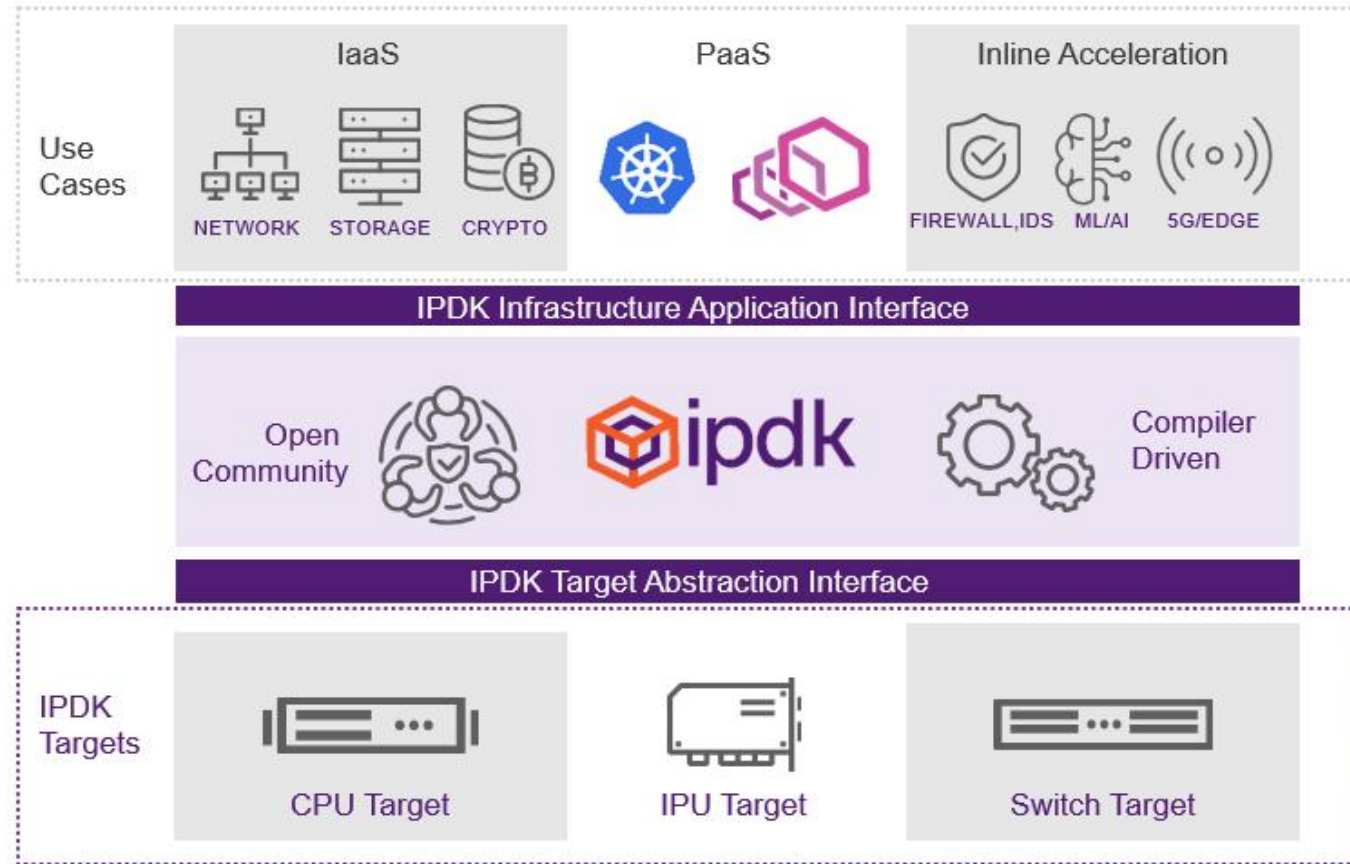
# ASIC (Mount Evans) IPU



- ❑ 同国际云服务商联合开发，基于英特尔先进技术实现网络、存储、安全、加解密等加速功能
- ❑ 正在同国内主流云服务商合作进行产品试用和解决方案定制

# IPDK – Infrastructure Programmer Development Kit

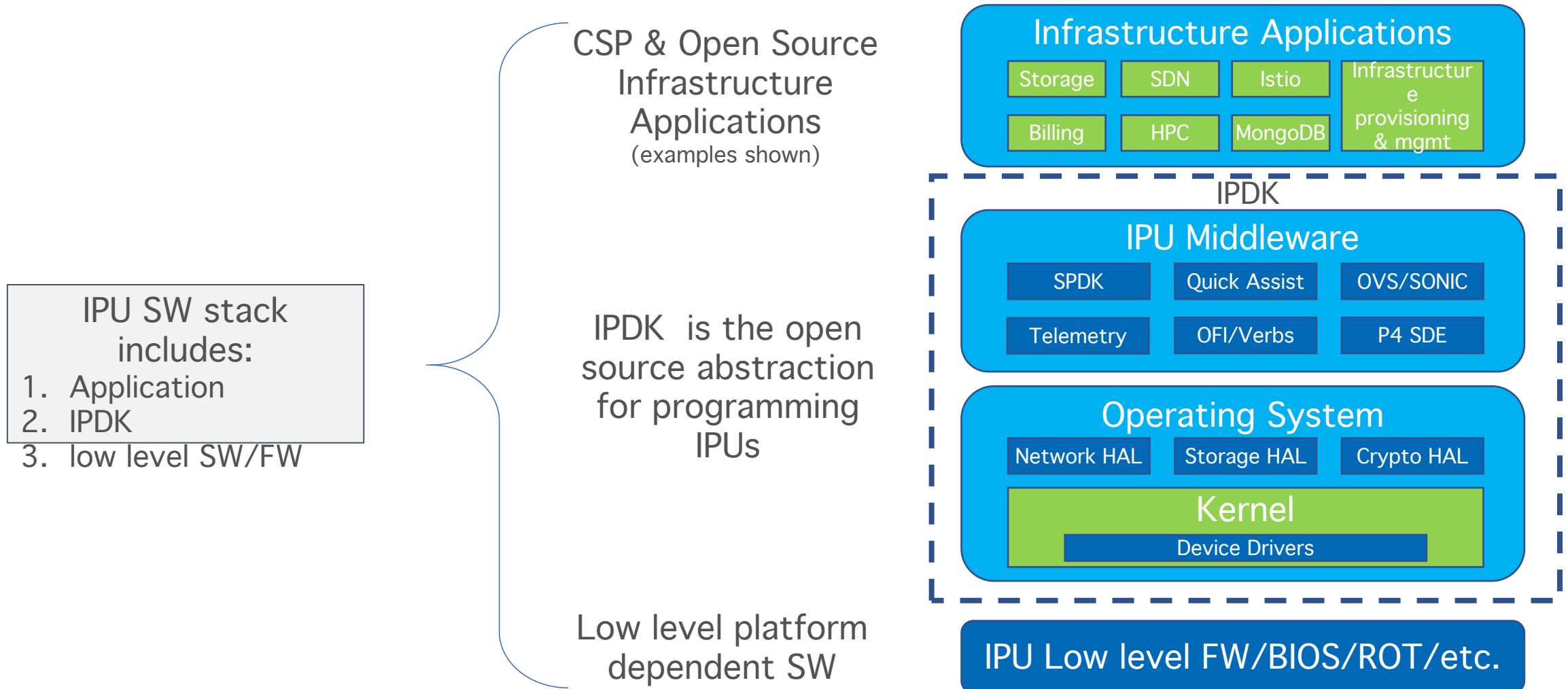
IPDK is a  
**community-driven,**  
**target agnostic**  
framework for  
**infrastructure**  
**programming**  
that runs on a  
CPU, IPU, DPU,  
or switch.



[IPDK.io](https://ipdk.io): Infrastructure Programmer Development Kit  
Collaborate with the community on [Github](#) & [Slack](#)



# IPDK – Infrastructure Programmer Development Kit





# Use Case in IPDK

[ipdk](#) [DOCUMENTATION](#) [DEVELOPMENT](#) [COMMUNITY](#) [NEWS](#)

[Interfaces](#)  
[Infrastructure Application Interface](#)  
[Target Abstraction Interface](#)

[Recipes](#)  
[Virtual Networking](#)  
[Virtual Block Storage](#)  
[Kubernetes Offload](#)

[Targets](#)  
[KVM Target w/ P4 DPDK](#)  
[OCTEON DPUs](#)  
[Mount Evans IPU](#)  
[Oak Springs Canyon IPU](#)  
[Tofino-based Intelligent Switch](#)

[Acronyms Glossary](#)

## Infrastructure Networking

## Infrastructure Application Interface

**Virtual Devices:** Offered to the tenant instance, device types include:

- virtio-net

**Virtual Device Management:** Interface to orchestration to hotplug virtual devices into instances, or associate a VF with an emulated device in an instance using vDPA. In IaaS we want to define a set of generic virtual devices that are offered to the tenant. The tenant instance could be a VM or a physical machine (bare metal hosting). In both cases the semantics of how a virtual device is 'added' to an instance is using PCIe hotplug, exactly the same as KVM.

The steps to hotplug a new device is as follows:

The diagram illustrates the IPDK architecture and the steps to hotplug a new device. It shows a Host Server or VM connected to an IPU/vhost, which is connected to the Infrastructure Operating System. The IPDK Container is shown with various components including P4 OVS, P4Runtime, OpenConfig, and SW/HW Targets. The steps are numbered 1 through 4:

- 1 Create Port (OpenConfig)
- 2 Hotplug Port assoc. netdev
- 3 Load Driver Traffic Send/Receive
- 4 VPC Dataplane

The diagram also shows the flow of Network Control Plane Packets and the role of VPC Exceptions and NIC Devices.

ipdk / build / README.md

mestery documentation: Update documentation for new build ...

All 1 contributor

120 lines (100 view) 9.52 KB

### IPDK Build Directory

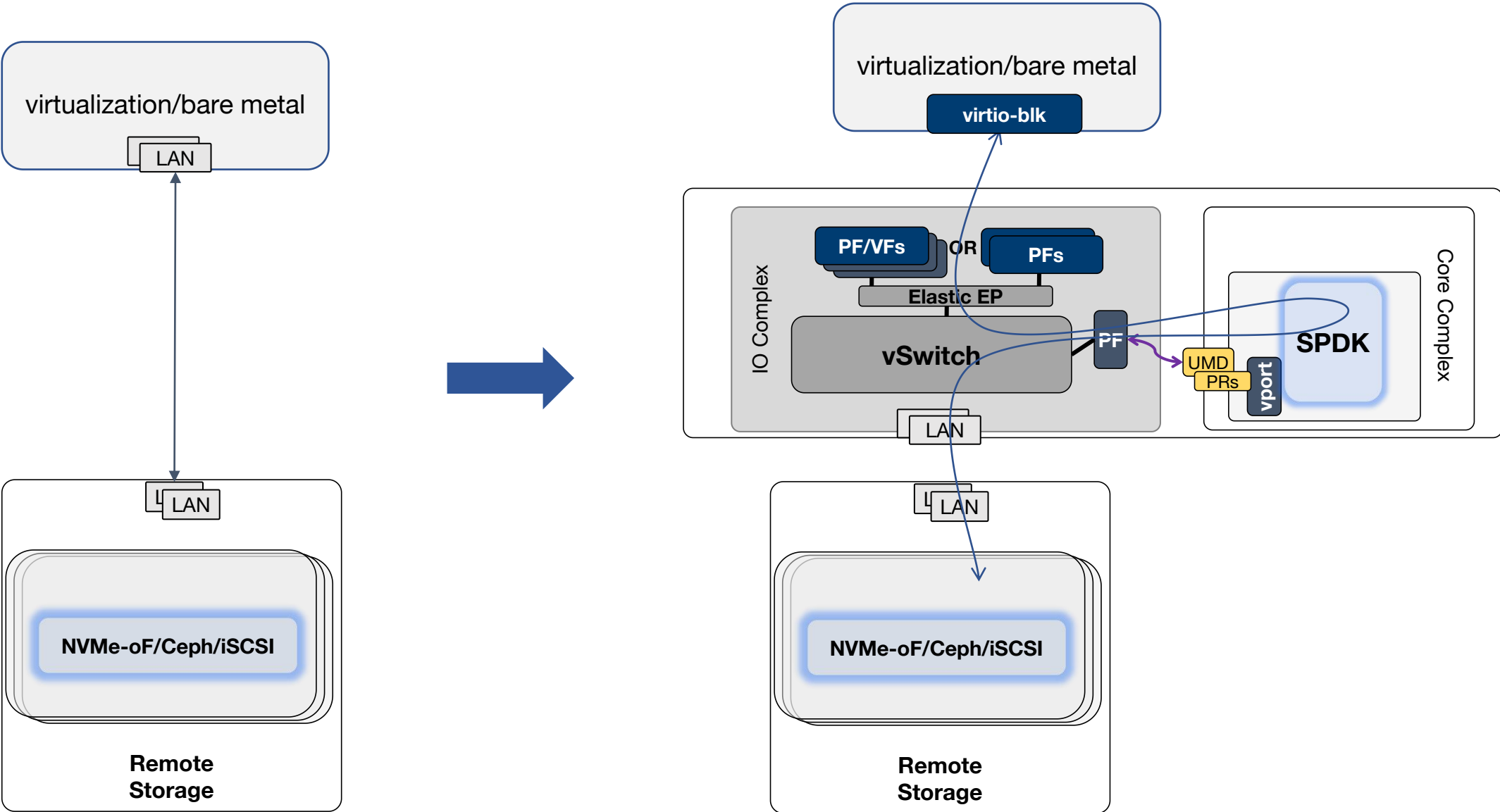
This directory contains all of the individual IPDK recipes. These can all be built using the `ipdk` CLI found here

### Install IPDK CLI

To fully use all the features of the IPDK containers and if you want to follow the examples, then install the IPDK executed from the directory this README is found in:

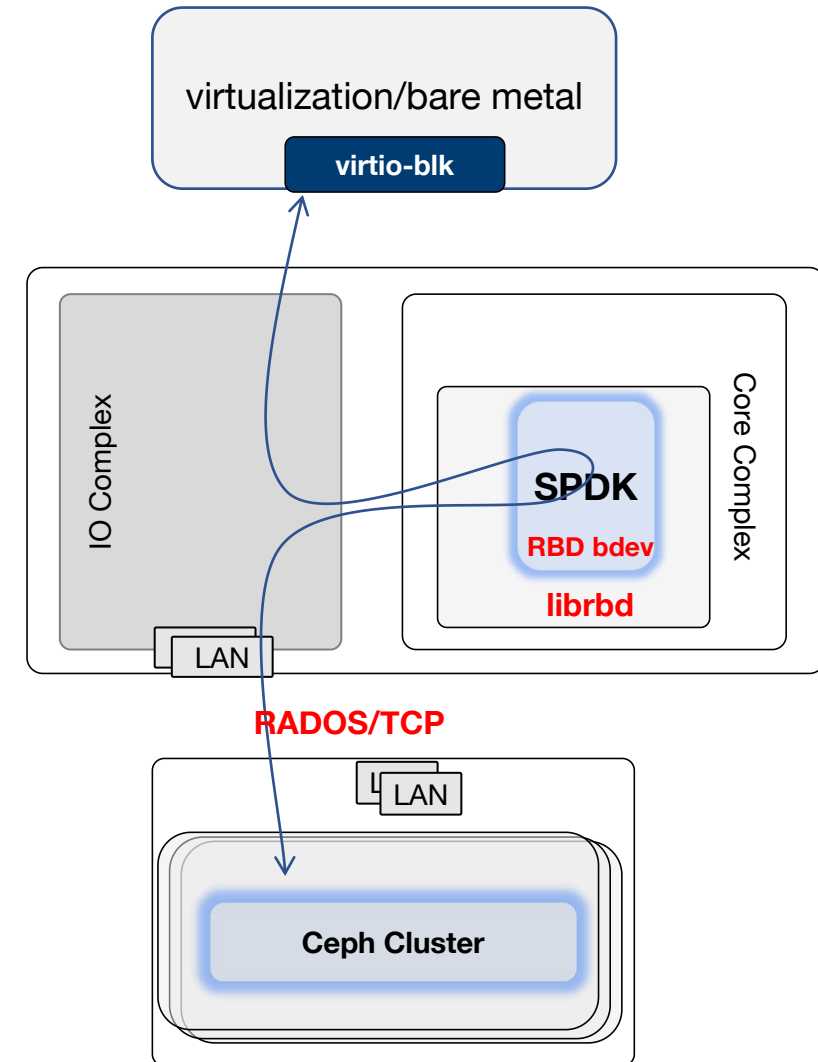
# Distributed Scale-out IPU Storage

# IPU Remote Storage



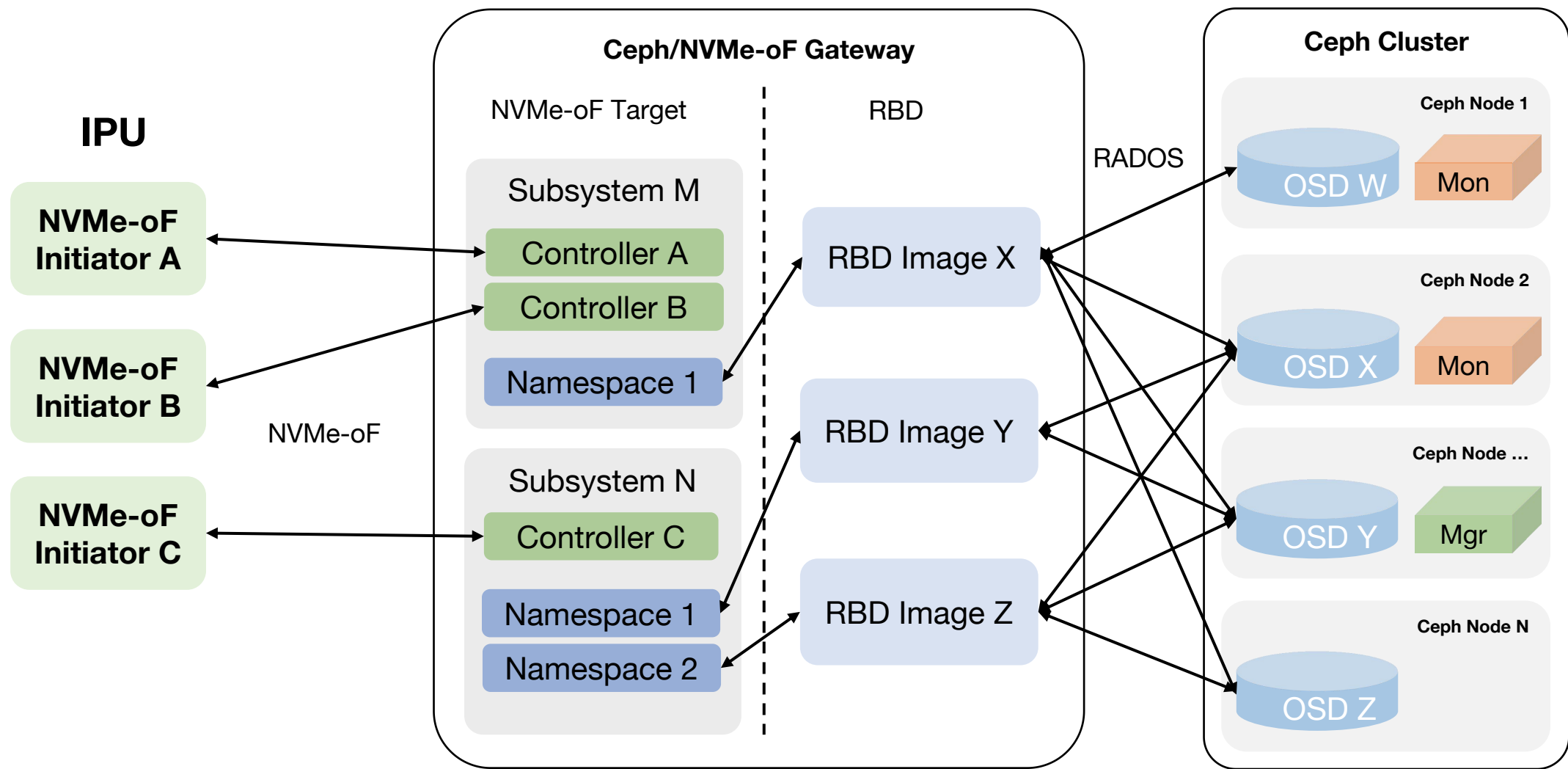
# IPU Remote Storage based on Ceph

- Faster arm cores or Xeon-D cores for IPU
- Optimized librbd
- Protocol offloading, e.g. TCP, RADOS





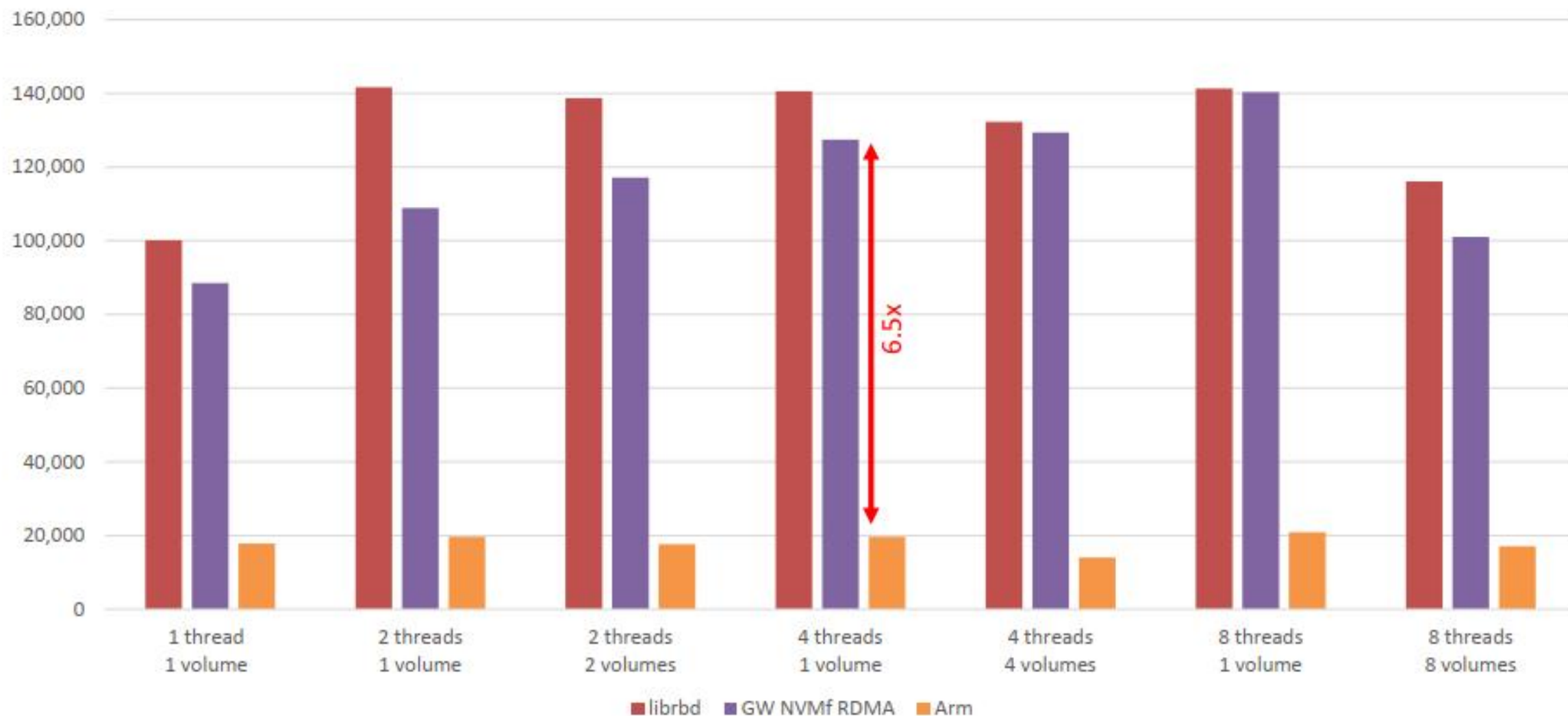
# Gateway: deployments of RBD over NVMe-oF



# Gateway: deployments of RBD over NVMe-oF

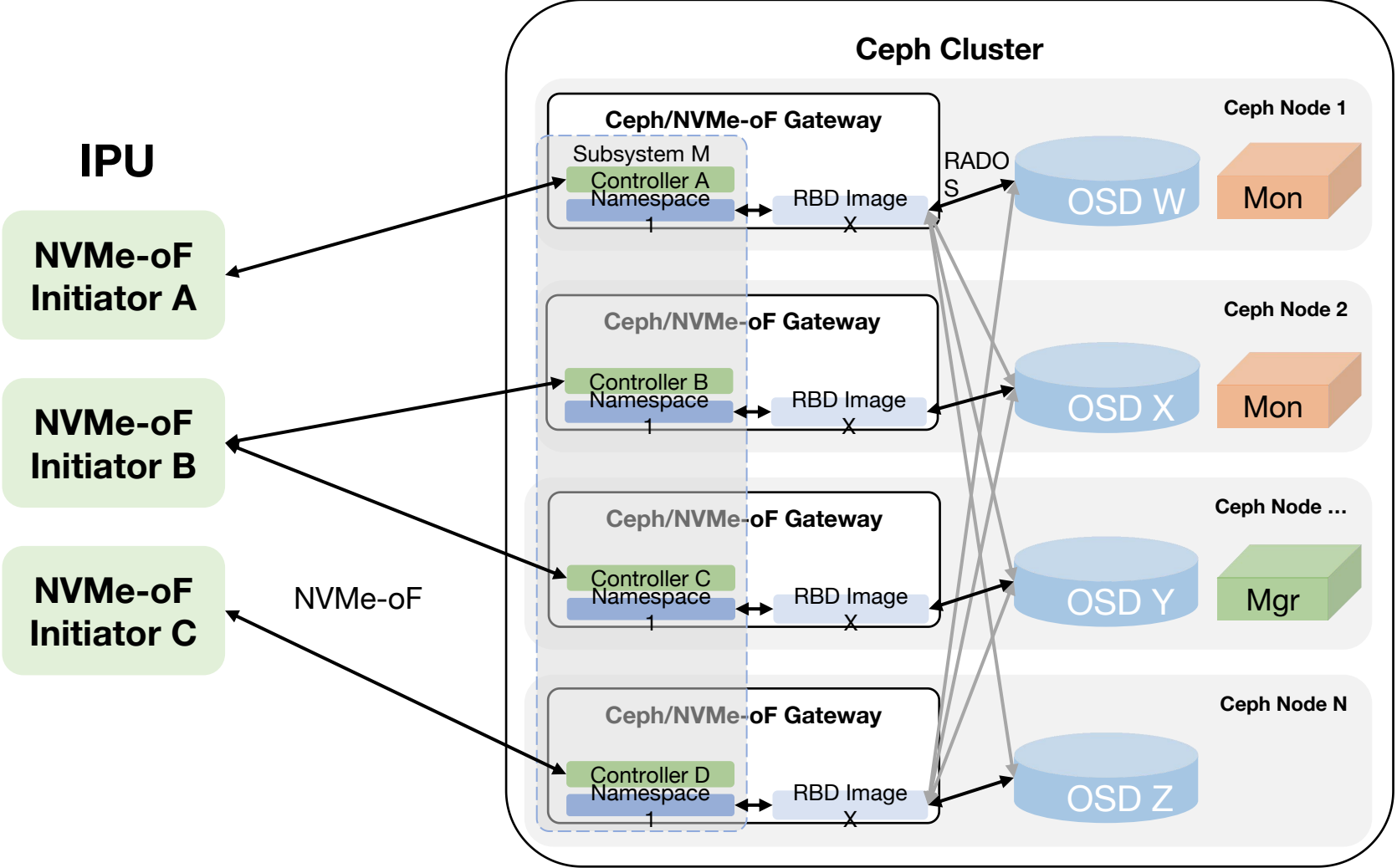
- uses SPDK based gateways to connect to Ceph cluster to support the block device operations
  - \*ceph gateway: <https://github.com/ceph/ceph-nvmeof>
- be feasible but at the cost of extra compute resources and additional network hops
- lightweight client in IPU initiator, and host/IPU overhead much less than librbd

# READ IOPS QD128@16KIB



\* From Jonas Pfefferle (IBM)

# Scale-out IPU Storage





# Scale-out IPU Storage

- hosts/IPU route each NVMe IO to the correct node with hint
- NVMe-oF for public network in datacenter, and RADOS/TCP for internal network in remote storage backend
- eliminate dedicated gateways and extra hop
- lightweight client in IPU initiator, and host/IPU overhead much less than librbd (more offload friendly)
- can be easily extended to support various storage backend besides Ceph

# Accelerating Faas/Container Image Construction via IPU

# FaaS/Container image offloading motivation

- FaaS are usually the short programs (functions), it's critical to execute such a function in a fast way without any unnecessary overhead of preparations.
- The main overhead comes from compiling the code into executable binary, pack the executable binary with required libraries into a file system, and then get the container environment up running.
- For FaaS deployed in containers, the following are the main places for optimizations to reduce the overhead of preparations:
  1. Quickly build the FaaS/Container related images.
  2. Get container execution environment ready asap, including unpacking the image of FaaS into a file system.
  3. Expose the bundle to the container, then execute the FaaS applications in the selected container.

# IPU can help the container bundle offloading

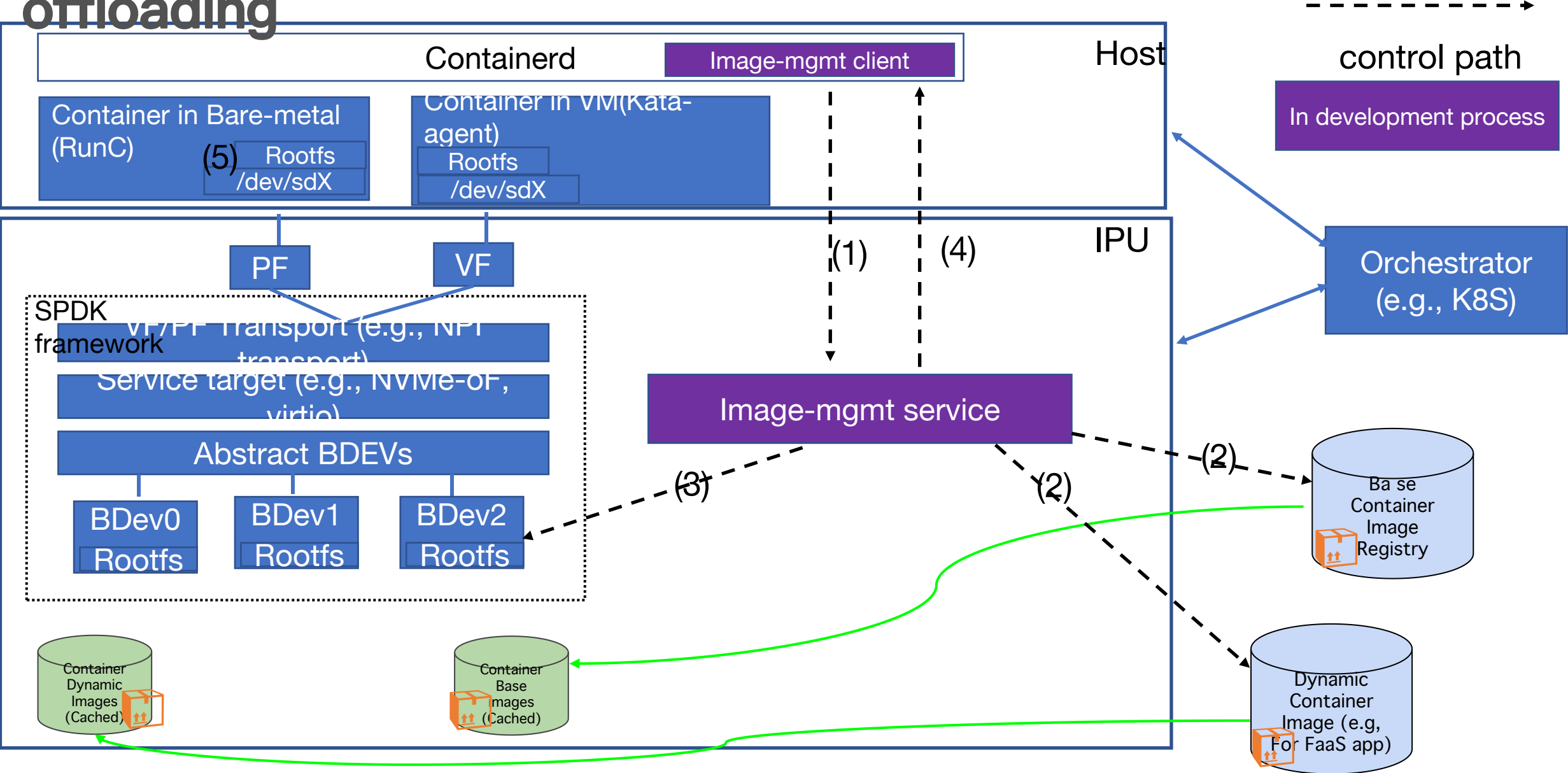
- As noted earlier, one of the main overhead of container comes from the preparation work, including:
  - Image pulling & file system bundle (e.g., rootfs) preparation.
  - Start runtime shim.
  - The selected runtime class started to run (e.g., RUNC).
- IPU can be used to accelerate container image pulling & file system bundle preparation, proposed by “Ziye Yang, Yadong Li and Jun Zeng” in [SDC 2022](#).
  - The container image related operations can be moved into IPU.
  - IPU accelerators can be used for image decompression, decryption, etc.
  - IPU can cache the images and enable sharing of the unpacked image layers.



# Ingredients for the DPU/IPU Solution

Ingredient	IPU Support	Benefit from IPU based solution
Block Device Interface to Host	NVMe, virtio-blk interfaces	Fully leverage on IPU based storage disaggregation solution
Block device Hot-plug	Yes, IPU designed for bare-metal and virtualization usages	Align with IPU/DPU's long term strategy as a control point in data center
Container image pulling & caching	Download container images from image registry and cache images	IPU as a control point is the idea choice to manage container images
Container Rootfs construction	Construct the rootfs in an assigned bdev provided by the block service target in the IPU	IPU can offload such work from the host
Unpacking rootfs or sharing filesystem among containers	Leverage the snapshot or cloning features of the bdev in block service target are required.	IPU can offload such work efficiently because of integrated accelerators such as decompress engines.
Control path communication between IPU and container runtime software	Provide related RPC service to interact with container management software.	Such RPC service is supported in IPU's architecture and design

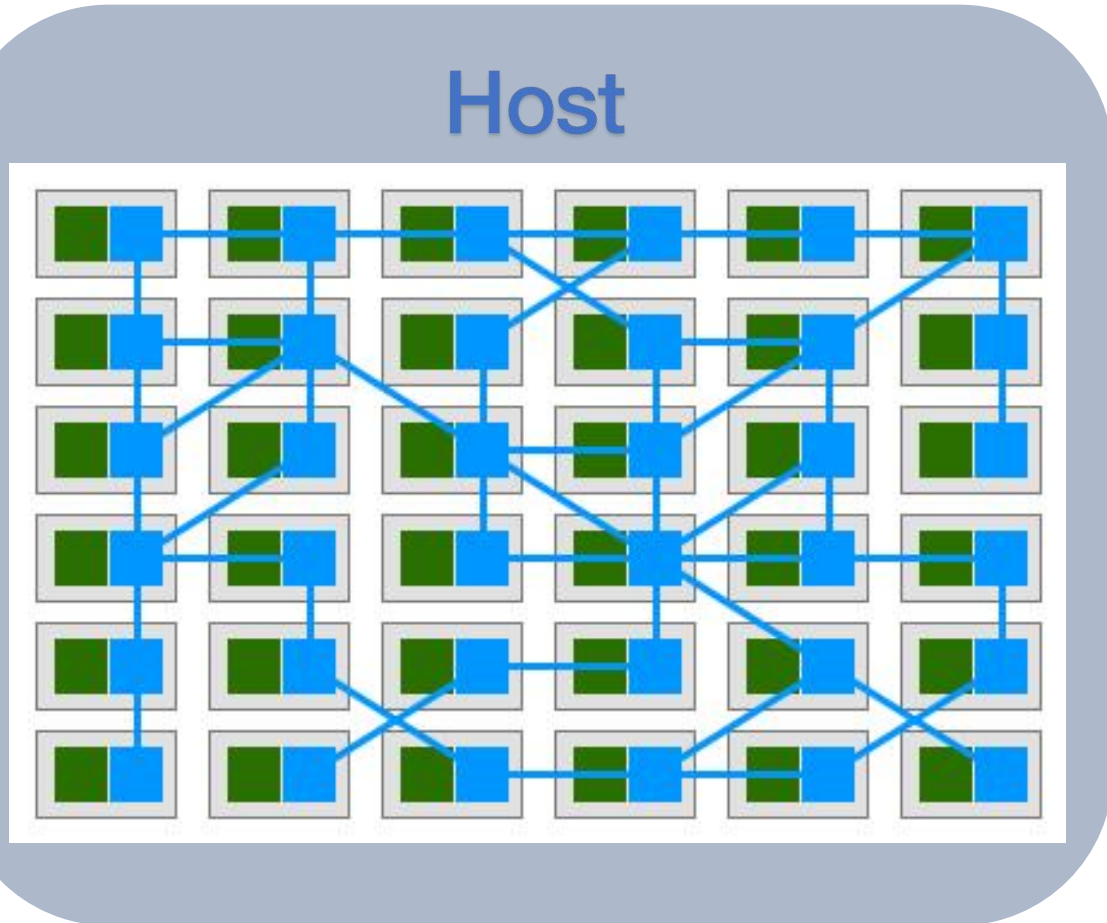
# Key software components and flows by DPU/IPU offloading



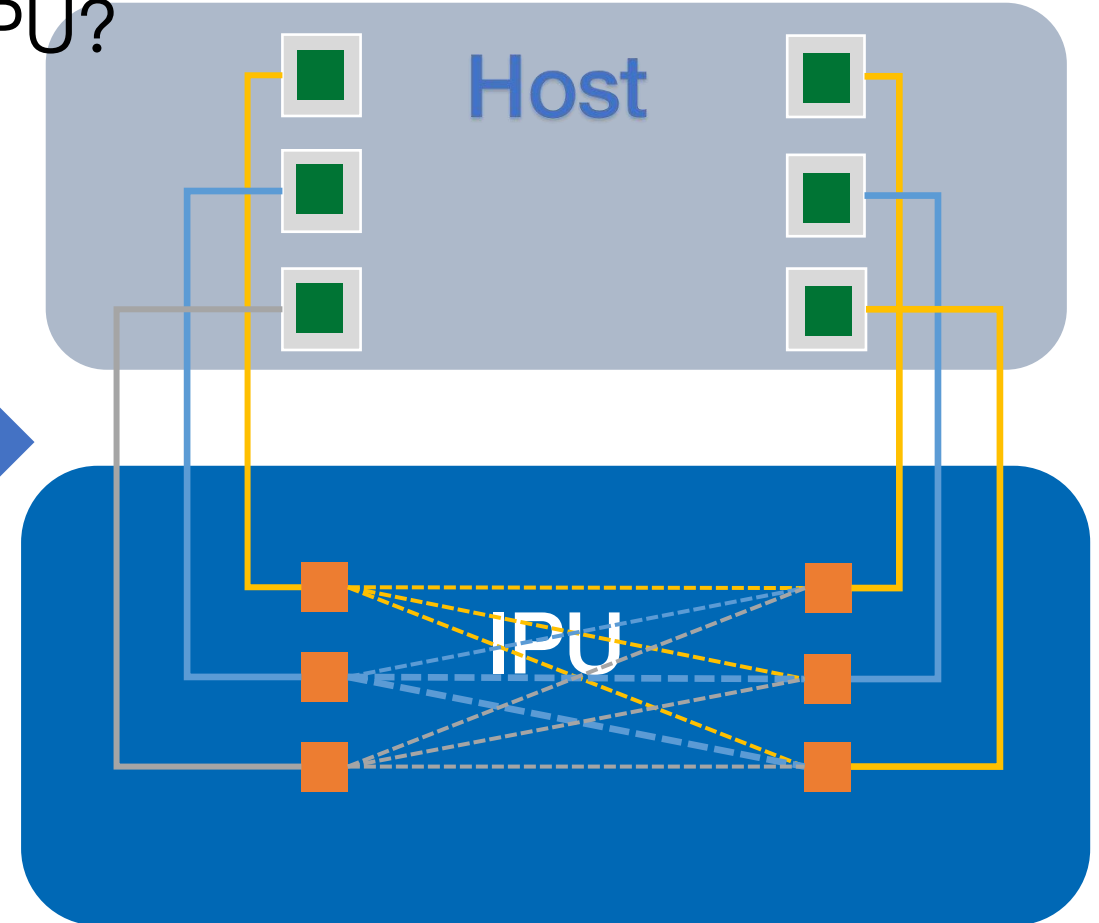
# service mesh offloading with IPU

# Imagination about service mesh

We are now in sidecar mode

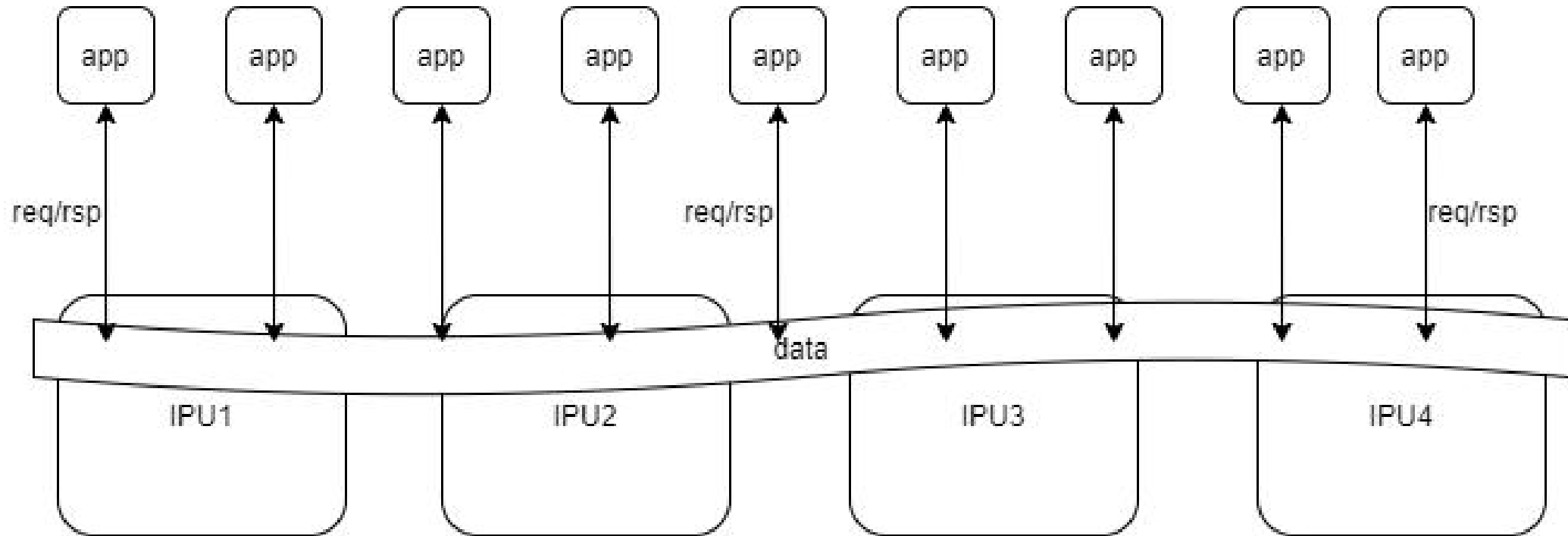


Can we provision the mesh in IPU?





# In another perspective

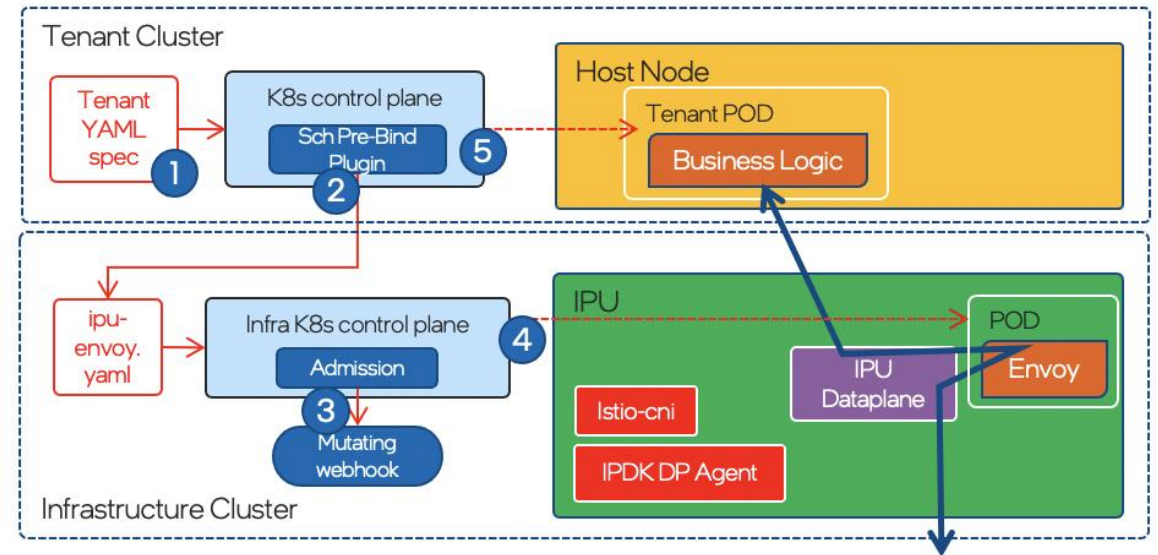


All the data are flowing between the IPUs, applications only take care of its own request/response

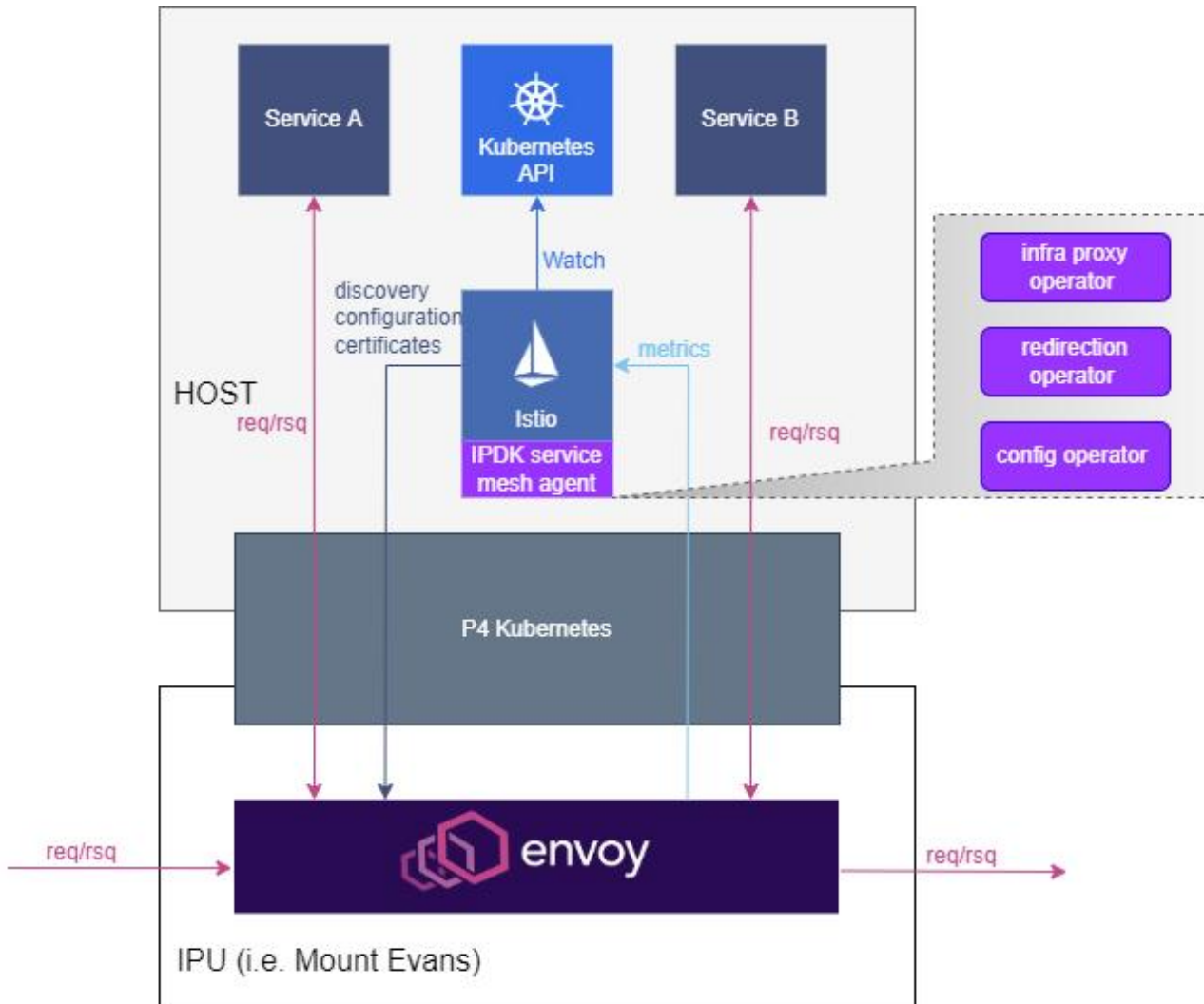
# offloading ideas

envoy running on IPU's ACC w/o or small code changes

Split sidecar onto IPU  
(Separation between Tenant & Infrastructure)



# Description of the functionality



The IPDK service mesh agent enables users deploy envoy onto IPU as an infrastructure proxy instead of the “sidecar” along with every application. The subcomponents are:

- Infra proxy operator reacts to the service mesh namespace's label change and creates or destroy an instance of envoy running as infrastructure proxy on IPU.
- Redirection operator configure the traffic flows to P4 Kubernetes to redirect the traffic from applications to infrastructure proxies
- Config operator helps to send the DNS, external service entries' config to infrastructure proxies.

The Envoy is deployed as infrastructure proxy running on IPU's SoC, the service applications and infrastructure proxy are connected by the IPDK data plane (P4 Kubernetes) with accelerated data paths.

P4 Kubernetes is running across host and IPU to provide the data plane to the mesh, connect the service applications and infrastructure proxies through IPU's hardware pipeline.

# Description of the functionality

This project depends on below external components.

1. [Kubernetes\(including API server and other Kubernetes components\)](#)

Service mesh control plane runs on Kubernetes, user can add applications deployed in that cluster to service mesh, extend the mesh to other clusters.

2. [Istio](#)

The Istio running as service mesh control plane takes user's desired configuration from Kubernetes, and its view of the services, and dynamically programs proxy nodes, updating them as the rules or other environment changes.

3. [Envoy](#)

The envoy running as a set of intelligent proxies of service mesh. These proxies mediate and control all network communication between microservices. They also collect and report telemetry on all mesh traffic.

4. [P4 Kubernetes](#)

The P4 Kubernetes project publishes open-source CNI p4 data-plane plugin components that would help offload the Networking rules from Calico CNI (Container Network Interface) to Intel IPU (MEV) platform. IPU customers can then use this open-source software in the GitHub repository to deploy their orchestration software.

# Thanks.

