# DPDK 网络数据收发编程与协议栈

Dpdk 提供三组数据交互方式,igb\_uio, VFIO, KNI。

#### Igb\_uio

Igb\_uio 分三个部分, igb\_uio 内核模块, 内核 uio 框架, uio 用户接口

## igb\_uio 内核模块

igb\_uio 驱动主要做的就是注册一个 pci 设备,在 DPDK 工具 dpdk\_nic\_bind.py 绑定 NIC 的时候这个驱动会 probe 到这个设备,进行相关配置。之后会注册一个 UIO 设备,probe 函数会将记录设备的资源比如 PCI 设备 BAR 空间的物理地址、大小等信息记录下来传给用户态。注册的 UIO 设备名为 igb\_uio,内核态中断处理函数为 igbuio\_pci\_irqhandler,中断控制函数 igbuio pci irqcontrol。注册的主要工作如下:

- 1. 初始化 uio\_device 结构体指针,主要包括等待队列 wait、中断事件计数 event、次设备号 minor 等。
- 2. 在/dev 目录下创建了一个 uio 设备,设备名为 uioX, X 对应的就是次设备号 minor。
- 3. 在/sys/class/uio/uioX/目录下创建 maps 和 portio 接口。
- 4. 注册中断和中断处理函数 uio\_interrupt

```
static struct pci_driver igbuio_pci_driver = {
    .name = "igb_uio",
    .id_table = NULL,
    .probe = igbuio_pci_probe,
    .remove = igbuio_pci_remove,
};
```

```
static int init
igbuio_pci_init_module(void)
    int ret;
   if (igbuio_kernel_is_locked_down()) {
        pr_err("Not able to use module, kernel lock down is enabled\n");
       return -EINVAL;
   if (wc_activate != 0)
        pr_info("wc_activate is set\n");
   ret = igbuio_config_intr_mode(intr_mode);
   if (ret < 0)
        return ret;
   return pci_register_driver(&igbuio_pci_driver);
}
igbuio_pci_probe(struct pci_dev *dev, const struct pci_device_id *
    struct rte_uio_pci_dev *udev;
    dma_addr_t map_dma_addr;
    void *map_addr;
    int err;
#ifdef HAVE PCI IS BRIDGE API
    if (pci is bridge(dev)) {
        dev_warn(&dev->dev, "Ignoring PCI bridge device\n");
        return -ENODEV;
#endif
    udev = kzalloc(sizeof(struct rte_uio_pci_dev), GFP_KERNEL);
    if (!udev)
        return - ENOMEM;
     * enable device: ask low-level code to enable I/O and
     * memory
```

## Uio 框架

在 UIO 中,使用 read/mmap 在 user space 存取设备对应的内存区域;但是 UIO 还是有一小部分中断处理在内核中,这个个中断处理的主要职责是开关中断,并将中断计数值加一。户空间驱动要监测一个设备中断,它只需阻塞在对/dev/uioX 的 read()操作上, 当设备产生中断时,read()操作立即返回。

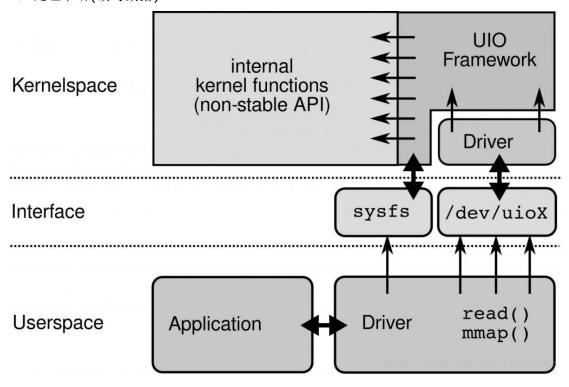
#### 内核态的职责:

1. 分配和记录设备需要的资源和注册 uio 设备

- 2. 使能设备
- 3. 申请资源
- 4. 读取并记录配置信息
- 5. 注册 uio 设备
- 6. 必须\*在内核空间实现的小部分中断应答函数

## 用户态职责:

- 1. 获取中断事件(read/poll)
- 2. 处理中断(读写数据)



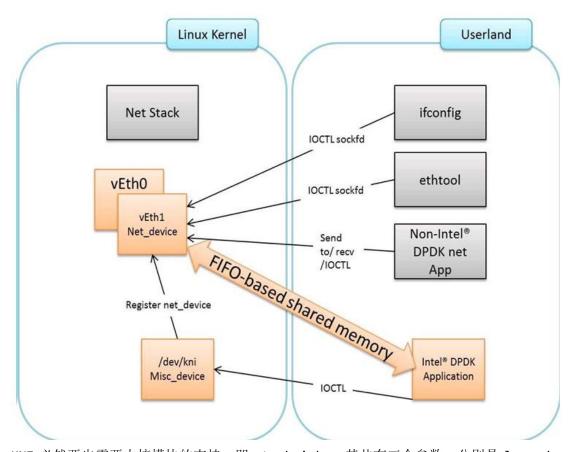
# Uio 用户接口

root@ubuntu:/home/king/share/dpdk-stable-19.08.2/examples/recv\_send# ls /sys/class/uio/uio0/
dev device event maps name portio power subsystem uevent version
root@ubuntu:/home/king/share/dpdk-stable-19.08.2/examples/recv\_send#

root@ubuntu:/home/king/share/dpdk-stable-19.08.2/examples/recv\_send# ls /dev/uio0 -l crw------ 1 root root 247, 0 Aug 30 20:14 /dev/uio0 root@ubuntu:/home/king/share/dpdk-stable-19.08.2/examples/recv\_send#

```
00125: static int
00126: pci_get_uio_dev(struct rte_pci_device *dev, char *dstbuf,
00127:
                      unsigned int buflen, int create)
00128: {
00129:
           struct rte_pci_addr *loc = &dev->addr;
00130:
           int uio_num = -1;
00131:
           struct dirent *e;
           DIR *dir;
00132:
00133:
          char dirname[PATH_MAX];
00134:
           /* depending on kernel version, uio can be located in uio/uioX
00135:
           * or uio:uioX */
00136:
00137:
00138:
          snprintf(dirname, sizeof(dirname),
00139:
                   "%s/" PCI_PRI_FMT "/uio", rte_pci_get_sysfs_path(),
                   loc->domain, loc->bus, loc->devid, loc->function);
00140:
00141:
          dir = opendir(dirname);
00142:
         if (dir == NULL) {
    /* retry with the parent directory */
00143:
00144:
```

#### KNI 原理



KNI 必然要也需要内核模块的支持,即 rte\_kni.ko。其共有三个参数,分别是 lo\_mode,

kthread\_mode 和 carrier。lo\_mode 可配置为 lo\_mode\_none,lo\_mode\_fifo,和 lo\_mode\_fifo\_skb,默认为 lo\_mode\_none。另外两个在实际产品中基本不会用到。kthread\_mode 可配置为 single 和 multiple,默认为 single。carrier可配置为 off 和 on,默认为 off。模块初始化函数 kni\_init 也非常简单。除了解析上面的参数配置外,比较重要的就是注册 misc 设备和配置 lo mode。

### KNI 内核模块实现

```
e Insight - [Kni_misc.c (kernel\linux\kni)]
t Options View Window Help
00493:
           return -EINVAL;
00494: }
00495:
00496: static const struct file_operations kni_fops
00497: .owner = THIS_MODULE,
00498:
          .open = kni_open,
00499:
          .release = kni_release,
00500:
           .unlocked_ioctl = (void *)kni_ioctl,
00501:
           .compat_ioctl = (void *)kni_compat_ioctl,
00502: };
00503:
00504: static struct miscdevice kni_misc = {
00505: .minor = MISC_DYNAMIC_MINOR,
00506:
           .name = KNI_DEVICE,
           .fops = &kni_fops,
00507:
00508: };
00509:
        static int
 kni_open(struct inode *inode, struct file *file)
    struct net *net = current->nsproxy->net_ns;
    struct kni_net *knet = net_generic(net, kni_net_id);
    /* kni device can be opened by one user only per netns */
    if (test_and_set_bit(KNI_DEV_IN_USE_BIT_NUM, &knet->device_in_use))
        return -EBUSY;
    file->private data = get net(net);
    pr_debug("/dev/kni opened\n");
    return 0;
 }
```

```
[Kni_misc.c (kernel\linux\kni)]
ns View Window Help
: static int
: kni_iocti(struct inode *inode, uint32_t ioct1_num, unsigned long ioct1_par
: {
      int ret = -EINVAL;
     struct net *net = current->nsproxy->net_ns;
     pr_debug("IOCTL num=0x%0x param=0x%0lx\n", ioctl_num, ioctl_param);
      * Switch according to the ioctl called
     switch (_IOC_NR(ioctl_num)) {
     case _IOC_NR(RTE_KNI_IOCTL_TEST):
    /* For test only, not used */
         break;
     case _IOC_NR(RTE_KNI_IOCTL_CREATE):
         ret = kni_ioctl_create(net, ioctl_num, ioctl_param);
         break;
     case _IOC_NR(RTE_KNI_IOCTL_RELEASE):
         ret = kni_ioctl_release(net, ioctl_num, ioctl_param);
         break;
     default:
         pr_debug("IOCTL default\n");
         break;
```

### KNI 用户接口

```
[Rte_kni.c (lib\librte_kni)]
ns View Window Help
: /* Shall be called before any allocation happens */
: int
: rte_kni_init(unsigned int max_kni_ifaces __rte_unused)
: {
     if (rte_eal_iova_mode() != RTE_IOVA_PA) {
        RTE_LOG(ERR, KNI, "KNI requires IOVA as PA\n");
        return -1;
     /* Check FD and open */
     if (kni_fd < 0) {
        kni_fd = open("/dev/" KNI_DEVICE, O_RDWR);
        if (kni_fd < 0) {
            RTE_LOG(ERR, KNI,
                "Can not open /dev/%s\n", KNI_DEVICE);
            return -1;
        }
     }
     return 0;
: } ? end rte_kni_init ?
```

```
unsigned
rte_kni_tx_burst(struct rte_kni *kni, struct rte_mbuf **mbufs, unsigned
    num = RTE_MIN(kni_fifo_free_count(kni->rx_q), num);
   void *phy_mbufs[num];
   unsigned int ret;
   unsigned int i;
   for (i = 0; i < num; i++)
       phy_mbufs[i] = va2pa_all(mbufs[i]);
   ret = kni_fifo_put(kni->rx_q, phy_mbufs, num);
    /* Get mbufs from free_q and then free them */
   kni_free_mbufs(kni);
   return ret;
}
unsigned
rte_kni_rx_burst(struct rte_kni *kni, struct rte_mbuf **mbufs, unsigned
   unsigned int ret = kni_fifo_get(kni->tx_q, (void **)mbufs, num);
   /* If buffers removed, allocate mbufs and then put them into all
   if (ret)
       kni_allocate_mbufs(kni);
   return ret;
}
```

#### **VFIO**

#### VFIO 原理

VFIO就是内核针对 IOMMU 提供的软件框架,支持 DMA Remapping 和 Interrupt Remapping,这里只讲 DMA Remapping。VFIO 利用 IOMMU 这个特性,可以屏蔽物理地址对上层的可见性,可以用来开发用户态驱动,也可以实现设备透传。

#### 概念介绍

先介绍 VFIO 中的几个重要概念,主要包括 Group 和 Container。

- 1) Group: group 是 IOMMU 能够进行 DMA 隔离的最小硬件单元,一个 group 内可能只有一个 device,也可能有多个 device,这取决于物理平台上硬件的 IOMMU 拓扑结构。 设备直通的时候一个 group 里面的设备必须都直通给一个虚拟机。 不能够让一个 group 里的多个 device 分别从属于 2 个不同的 VM,也不允许部分 device 在 host 上而另一部分被分配到 guest 里, 因为就这样一个 guest 中的 device 可以利用 DMA 攻击获取另外一个 guest 里的数据,就无法做到物理上的 DMA 隔离。
- 2) Container: 对于虚机,Container 这里可以简单理解为一个 VM Domain 的物理内存空间。对于用户态驱动,Container 可以是多个 Group 的集合。

## VFIO 模块实现

```
- [Fslmc_vfio.c (drivers\bus\fslmc)]
ons View Window Help
00046: #define FSLMC_CONTAINER_MAX_LEN 8 /**< Of the format dprc.XX
00047:
J0048: /* Number of VFIO containers & groups with in */
)0049: static struct fslmc_vfio_group vfio_group;
)0050: static struct fslmc_vfio_container vfio_container;
)0051: static int container_device_fd;
)0052: static char *fslmc_container;
)0053: static int fslmc_iommu_type;
)0054: static uint32_t *msi_intr_vaddr;
)0055: Void *(*rte_mcp_ptr_list);
)0057: static struct rte_dpaa2_object_list dpaa2_obj_list =
00058:
          TAILQ_HEAD_INITIALIZER(dpaa2_obj_list);
00059:
int
rte vfio container create(void)
    int i;
    /* Find an empty slot to store new vfio config */
    for (i = 1; i < VFIO_MAX_CONTAINERS; i++) {</pre>
        if (vfio_cfgs[i].vfio_container_fd == -1)
            break;
    }
    if (i == VFIO MAX CONTAINERS) {
        RTE_LOG(ERR, EAL, "exceed max vfio container limit\n");
        return -1;
    vfio_cfgs[i].vfio_container_fd = rte_vfio_get_container_fd();
    if (vfio_cfgs[i].vfio_container_fd < 0) {</pre>
        RTE_LOG(NOTICE, EAL, "fail to create a new container\n");
        return -1;
    }
    return vfio_cfgs[i].vfio_container_fd;
```

```
int
rte_vfio_container_destroy(int container_fd)
    struct vfio config *vfio_cfg;
    int i;
    vfio_cfg = get_vfio_cfg_by_container_fd(container_fd);
    if (vfio cfg == NULL) {
        RTE_LOG(ERR, EAL, "Invalid container fd\n");
        return -1;
    for (i = 0; i < VFIO_MAX_GROUPS; i++)</pre>
        if (vfio_cfg->vfio_groups[i].group_num != -1)
            rte_vfio_container_group_unbind(container_fd,
                vfio cfg->vfio groups[i].group num);
    close(container_fd);
    vfio_cfg->vfio_container_fd = -1;
    vfio_cfg->vfio_active_groups = 0;
    vfio_cfg->vfio_iommu_type = NULL;
```

### VFIO 应用程序接口

```
rte_vfio_get_container_fd(void)
    int ret, vfio_container_fd;
    struct rte_mp_msg mp_req, *mp_rep;
    struct rte_mp_reply mp_reply;
    struct timespec ts = {.tv_sec = 5, .tv_nsec = 0};
    struct vfio mp param *p = (struct vfio mp param *)mp req.param
    /* if we're in a primary process, try to open the contai
    if (internal_config.process_type == RTE_PROC_PRIMARY) {
        vfio_container_fd = open(VFIO_CONTAINER_PATH, O_RDWR);
        if (vfio_container_fd < 0) {</pre>
            RTE_LOG(ERR, EAL, " cannot open VFIO container, "
                    "error %i (%s)\n", errno, strerror(errno));
            return -1;
        }
        /* check VFIO API version */
        ret = ioctl(vfio_container_fd, VFIO_GET_API_VERSION);
        if (ret != VFIO_API_VERSION) {
            if (ret < 0)
```

```
static int
vfio_spapr_map_walk(const struct rte_memseg_list *ms1,
        const struct rte_memseg *ms, void *arg)
{
    struct spapr remap walk param *param = arg;
    if (msl->external || ms->addr_64 == param->addr_64)
        return 0;
    return vfio_spapr_dma_do_map(param->vfio_container_fd, ms->add
           ms->len, 1);
}
static int
vfio_spapr_unmap_walk(const struct rte_memseg_list *msl,
       const struct rte_memseg *ms, void *arg)
{
    struct spapr_remap_walk_param *param = arg;
    if (msl->external || ms->addr_64 == param->addr_64)
        return 0;
   return vfio_spapr_dma_do_map(param->vfio_container_fd, ms->add
```