

README.md - Grip

Using 40G Mellanox Infiniband single- or dual-port NICs

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Operating environment

- Ubuntu Bionic 18.04.3
- Vanilla upstream kernel 5.4.3 from kernel.org (no additional patches applied)

Should I use Infiniband mode or Ethernet mode?

Advantages of Infiniband

- Lower latency
- Can use for low-latency, high-bandwidth storage links, using iSCSI
- Can additionally use RDMA (remote DMA) for things like NFS
- If you do not have a VPI NIC, you probably cannot put the port in Ethernet mode anyway

Disadvantages of Infiniband

- Requires additional packages to be installed - opensm, rdma-core
- I have not explored using both ports of a Dual-Port 40Gbit/sec ConnectX-3 VPI Mellanox NIC card in Infiniband mode - though it is possible

Advantages of Ethernet mode

- Does not require installing the opensm and rdma-core packages and running the opensm server
- Installation and configuration steps are simpler and more familiar
- Renaming the interface names is easier / more familiar to experienced Linux users

Using both ports of a dual-port VPI NIC - what do I get?

WITHOUT using bonding, you can **ONLY** have two independent network links - e.g. MachineA <---> MachineB and MachineA <---> MachineC simultaneously.

Using bonding, you can **ONLY** get **balanced round-robin mode** - this means:

- You do **NOT** get double the bandwidth on the bonded link
- You get RESILIENCE from:
 - Failure of one network cable / transceiver
 - A single network cable being disconnected on one or both ends
 - A single port failure on any one machine
 - Failure of a single port on both machines at either end of a single network cable

Quick start - Ethernet mode

Folliwng steps need to be done on **BOTH** machines

Package installation

```
apt install mstflint infiniband-diags
```

You do not need rdma-core or opensm

localhost:6419/#links

Put your ports in Ethernet mode

```
sudo mstconfig query
```

Output will look like:

```
Device #1:
```

```
-----
```

```
Device type:    ConnectX3
```

```
PCI device:    /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:05:00.0/config
```

Configurations:	Next Boot
SRIOV_EN	True(1)
NUM_OF_VFS	16
LINK_TYPE_P1	ETH(2)
LINK_TYPE_P2	VPI(3)
LOG_BAR_SIZE	5
BOOT_PKEY_P1	0
BOOT_PKEY_P2	0
BOOT_OPTION_ROM_EN_P1	True(1)
BOOT_VLAN_EN_P1	False(0)
BOOT_RETRY_CNT_P1	0
LEGACY_BOOT_PROTOCOL_P1	PXE(1)
BOOT_VLAN_P1	0
BOOT_OPTION_ROM_EN_P2	True(1)
BOOT_VLAN_EN_P2	False(0)
BOOT_RETRY_CNT_P2	0
LEGACY_BOOT_PROTOCOL_P2	PXE(1)
BOOT_VLAN_P2	0
IP_VER_P1	IPv4(0)
IP_VER_P2	IPv4(0)
CQ_TIMESTAMP	True(1)

PCI device: /sys/bus/pci/devices/**0000:05:00.0**/config : Device name to use with mstconfig is in **bold**``

Device type: ConnectX3 : ConnectX3 says it is a PCI-Express 3.x capable card

LINK_TYPE_P1 VPI(3) : Says Port 1 is in VPI (Auto) mode **LINK_TYPE_P2 ETH(2)** : Says Port 2 is in Ethernet mode

On a VPI-capable card, port type can be any of:

- 1 : Infiniband
- 2 : Ethernet
- 3 : VPI (Auto)

Put Port1 in Ethernet mode

```
mstconfig -d 0000:05:00.0 set LINK_TYPE_P1=2
```

Put Port2 in Ethernet mode

```
mstconfig -d 0000:05:00.0 set LINK_TYPE_P2=2
```

Reboot - mstconfig port type settings will only take effect after a reboot.

Set persistent interface names

After reboot, (even without connecting the cables), you should see two new interfaces listed by ifconfig command. For example:

```
ifconfig
```

Output should look like:

```
ens5p1: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 00:02:c9:3e:ca:b0 txqueuelen 10000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 2142 bytes 248089 (248.0 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 6121 bytes 5923956 (5.9 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0

ens5: flags=4098<BROADCAST,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
    ether 00:02:c9:3e:ca:b1 txqueuelen 10000  (Ethernet)
    RX packets 2142 bytes 248089 (248.0 KB)
    RX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 frame 0
    TX packets 6121 bytes 5923956 (5.9 MB)
    TX errors 0 dropped 0 overruns 0 carrier 0 collisions 0
```

The ens5 and ens5p1 interface names may be different

Create a file named /etc/udev/rules.d/70-40g-nic.rules containing the following lines

```
# Mellanox ConnectX-3 HP 649281-B21 IB FDR/EN 10/40Gb 2P 544QSFP Adapter 656089-001
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:02:c9:3e:ca:b1", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", NAME="
```

```
localhost:6419/#links
```

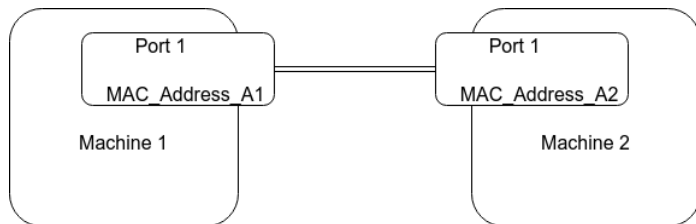
```
# Mellanox ConnectX-3 HP 649281-B21 IB FDR/EN 10/40Gb 2P 544QSFP Adapter 656089-001
SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*", ATTR{address}=="00:02:c9:3e:ca:b0", ATTR{dev_id}=="0x0", ATTR{type}=="1", NAME="
```

IMPORTANT: Change the `ATTR{address}=="00:02:c9:3e:ca:b1"` and `ATTR{address}=="00:02:c9:3e:ca:b0"` to reflect your actual MAC addresses. Leave the names as **eth40a** and **eth40b**.

If you have only one port, you will only add one (uncommented) line (eth40a)

Reboot again to let the persistent names take effect.

Using a pair of SINGLE port Mellanox VPI 40Gbit NICs



If you have a single-port 40Gbit/sec NIC or have only a single cable, you can only use one port on each end (at least at a time). So in such cases, bonding does not make sense.

Setup interface

Edit `/etc/network/interfaces/eth40a` to contain:

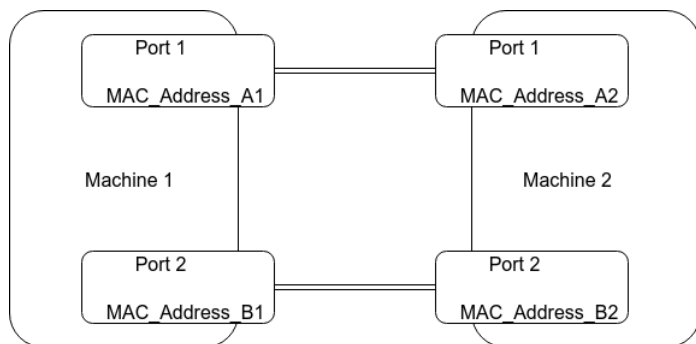
```
allow-hotplug eth40a
iface eth40g inet static
    hwaddress 00:02:c9:3e:ca:b0
    address 10.30.0.2
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    broadcast 10.30.0.255
```

Replace **10.30.0.2** with static IP address of MachineA and MachineB respectively. Replace **netmask 255.255.255.0** and **broadcast 10.30.0.255** based on your IP addresses

Bring up interface

```
ifdown eth40a; ifup eth40a
```

Using both ports of a pair of Mellanox VPI 40Gbit NIC



Enable bonding

- Add bonding to `/etc/modules` - load bonding module on reboot
- `modprobe bonding` - until next reboot

Setup interfaces

Edit `/etc/network/interfaces/bond0` to contain:

```
allow-hotplug eth40a
iface eth40a inet manual
    bond-mode active-backup
    bond-master bond0
    pre-up ifconfig eth40a txqueuelen 10000 2>/dev/null || true

allow-hotplug eth40b
iface eth40b inet manual
    bond-mode active-backup
```

```

bond-master bond0
pre-up ifconfig eth40b txqueuelen 10000 2>/dev/null || true

allow-hotplug bond0
iface bond0 inet static
    bond-mode balance-rr
    use_carrier 1
    bond-slaves eth40a eth40b
    bond-miimon 100
    bond-downdelay 200
    bond-updelay 200
    address 10.30.0.2
    netmask 255.255.0.0
    broadcast 10.30.255.255
pre-down ifconfig eth40a down 2>/dev/null || true
pre-down ifconfig eth40b down 2>/dev/null || true
pre-up ifconfig eth40a up 2>/dev/null || true
pre-up ifconfig eth40b up 2>/dev/null || true

```

Note that IP address, netmask and broadcast address are **ONLY** associated with the bond0 address.

Bring up interfaces

```

ifdown bond0 2</dev/null
ifdown eth40a 2>/dev/null
ifdown eth40b 2>/dev/null
ifup bond0 &
ifup eth40a; ifup eth40b

```

Check bonding status

```
cat /proc/net/bonding/bond0
```

Output should look like:

```
Ethernet Channel Bonding Driver: v3.7.1 (April 27, 2011)
```

```

Bonding Mode: load balancing (round-robin)
MII Status: up
MII Polling Interval (ms): 100
Up Delay (ms): 200
Down Delay (ms): 200
Peer Notification Delay (ms): 0

```

```

Slave Interface: eth40b
MII Status: up
Speed: 40000 Mbps
Duplex: full
Link Failure Count: 0
Permanent HW addr: 00:02:c9:3e:ca:b0
Slave queue ID: 0

```

Quick Start - Infiniband mode

Do the following steps on **BOTH** machines connected by 40Gbit Infiniband cable.

Package installation

```
apt install rdma-core opensm ibutils infiniband-diags
```

Setup interface

Create new file under /etc/network/interfaces.d - e.g. named ib0_4g (the filename is not important) containing:

```

allow-hotplug ib0
iface ib0 inet static
    address 10.30.0.1
    netmask 255.255.255.0
    broadcast 10.30.0.255

```

Change the contents of the file to reflect your network (IP address, netmask, broadcast address). Do **NOT** change the interface name (ibo).

Connect cable between computers

Do this **AFTER** performing above steps on **BOTH** computers.

Reboot

Your interface (ibo) should be seen, with the right IP address, netmask etc.

If not, use the command `ifconfig -a` to see whether interface `ib0` was detected at all.

Troubleshooting steps

- Use `ibstat` to see status of interface(s)
 - `cat /sys/class/net/ib0/mode` - should show connected or datagram
 - Check whether `opensm` service is running: `systemctl status opensm`. Output should resemble the following:
- ```

• opensm.service - LSB: Start opensm subnet manager.
 Loaded: loaded (/etc/init.d/opensm; generated)
 Active: active (running) since Mon 2019-12-30 00:07:32 PST; 1 day 10h ago
 Docs: man:systemd-sysv-generator(8)
 Process: 3060 ExecStart=/etc/init.d/opensm start (code=exited, status=0/SUCCESS)
 Tasks: 39 (limit: 23347)
 CGroup: /system.slice/opensm.service
 └─3110 /usr/sbin/opensm -g 0x0002c903003f02f2 -f /var/log/opensm.0x0002c903003f02f2.log

Dec 30 00:07:32 fili opensm[3060]: Starting opensm on 0x0002c903003f02f2:
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili systemd[1]: Started LSB: Start opensm subnet manager..
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3110]: /var/log/opensm.0x0002c903003f02f2.log log file opened
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3107]: /var/log/opensm.0x0202c9fffe3f02f0.log log file opened
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3107]: OpenSM 3.3.20
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3110]: OpenSM 3.3.20
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3107]: Entering DISCOVERING state
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3110]: Entering DISCOVERING state
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3107]: Exiting SM
Dec 30 00:07:32 fili OpenSM[3110]: Entering STANDBY state

```

## Checking performance

- On both machines, A and B connected by 40Gbit Infiniband cable, having IP addresses `IP_A` and `IP_B` on interface `ib0` respectively, install `iperf3`:  
`sudo apt install iperf3`
- On machine A start `iperf3` in **server** mode: `iperf3 -B IP_A -i 3 -s` - replace `IP_A` with IP address of interface `ib0` on Machine A (sudo / root **not** required)
- On machine B start `iperf3` in **client** mode: `iperf3 -B IP_B -i 3 -t 15 -s IP_A` - replace `IP_A` with IP address of interface `ib0` on Machine A and replace `IP_B` with IP address of interface `ib0` on machine B (sudo / root **not** required)

Output on machine B should look like:

```

Connecting to host 10.30.0.1, port 5201
[4] local 10.30.0.2 port 51913 connected to 10.30.0.1 port 5201
[ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth Retr Cwnd
[4] 0.00-3.00 sec 8.24 GBytes 23.6 Gbits/sec 0 1.81 MBytes
[4] 3.00-6.00 sec 8.50 GBytes 24.3 Gbits/sec 0 2.81 MBytes
[4] 6.00-9.00 sec 9.58 GBytes 27.4 Gbits/sec 0 2.81 MBytes
[4] 9.00-12.00 sec 8.26 GBytes 23.6 Gbits/sec 0 2.81 MBytes
[4] 12.00-15.00 sec 8.26 GBytes 23.6 Gbits/sec 0 2.81 MBytes

[ID] Interval Transfer Bandwidth Retr
[4] 0.00-15.00 sec 42.8 GBytes 24.5 Gbits/sec 0
[4] 0.00-15.00 sec 42.8 GBytes 24.5 Gbits/sec

```

sender  
receiver

iperf Done.

## Troubleshooting and improving performance

### Identify your card

```
lspci | grep Mellanox
```

Output will look like

```
81:00.0 Network controller: Mellanox Technologies MT27500 Family [ConnectX-3]
```

- **81:00.0** is *domain-bus-device* number
- **MT27500** is Mellanox part number
- **ConnectX-3** indicates card **supports** PCI-Express 3 - actual PCI-Express version also depends on PCI-Express capabilities of your motherboard

### Get additional details on your card

Use *domain-bus-device* number obtained above

```
lspci -v -s 81:00.0
```

Output will look like:

```

81:00.0 Network controller: Mellanox Technologies MT27500 Family [ConnectX-3]
 Subsystem: Hewlett-Packard Company InfiniBand FDR/EN 10/40Gb Dual Port 544QSFP Adapter
 Physical Slot: 5
 Flags: bus master, fast devsel, latency 0, IRQ 47, NUMA node 1
 Memory at ec100000 (64-bit, non-prefetchable) [size=1M]

```

```
Memory at 3800fe000000 (64-bit, prefetchable) [size=32M]
Expansion ROM at ec000000 [disabled] [size=1M]
Capabilities: <access denied>
Kernel driver in use: mlx4_core
Kernel modules: mlx4_core
```

**Subsystem: Hewlett-Packard Company InfiniBand FDR/EN 10/40Gb Dual Port 544QSFP Adapter** gives further OEM details

## Get current PCI-Express version and width used

Use *domain-bus-device* number obtained above

```
sudo lspci -vv -s 81:00.0 | grep LnkSta:
```

Output will look like:

```
LnkSta: Speed 8GT/s, Width x8, TrErr- Train- SlotClk+ DLActive- BWMgmt- ABWMgmt-
```

- **Speed 8GT/s** : 8 GT/s indicates PCI-Express version 3.x is being currently used for that slot
- **Width x8** : indicates logical width is x8 (8 lanes)

## PCI-Express speeds and maximum possible bandwidth for network link

### PCI-E version Per lane GT/sec Per lane MBytes/sec

|     |            |                 |
|-----|------------|-----------------|
| 1.x | 2.5 GT/sec | 250 MBytes/sec  |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec   | 500 MBytes/sec  |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec   | 985 MBytes/sec  |
| 4.x | 16 GT/sec  | 1.97 GBytes/sec |

### PCI-E Version Per lane GT/sec Physical Logical Bandwidth MBytes/sec

|     |          |     |    |                 |
|-----|----------|-----|----|-----------------|
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x8  | x1 | 250 MBytes/sec  |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x8  | x4 | 1 GBytes/sec    |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x8  | x8 | 2 GBytes/sec    |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x16 | x1 | 250 MBytes/sec  |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x16 | x4 | 1 GBytes/sec    |
| 2.x | 5 GT/sec | x16 | x8 | 2 GBytes/sec    |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x8  | x1 | 985 MBytes/sec  |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x8  | x4 | 3.94 GBytes/sec |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x8  | x8 | 7.88 GBytes/sec |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x16 | x1 | 985 MBytes/sec  |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x16 | x4 | 3.94 GBytes/sec |
| 3.x | 8 GT/sec | x16 | x8 | 7.88 GBytes/sec |

Notes:

- Physical width will never be **smaller** than physical width of PCI-Express device (x8 in this case)
- Logical width will never be **larger** than physical width
- Logical width will never be **larger** than actual width of PCI-Express device lane width (x8 in this case)

## Limiting factors for maximum bandwidth of network link

- PCI-Express version
- Logical slot width - may depend on configurable settings in the BIOS for your motherboard
- Maximum bandwidth for network link will be **LESSER** of maximum bandwidth for each of the connected machines as explored above

## sysctl settings for TCP/IP stack

Put `etc/sysctl.d/60-infiniband.conf` under `/etc/sysctl.d` and **reboot**

Contents of `etc/sysctl.d/60-infiniband.conf`

```
For Mellanox MT27500 ConnexX-3 (HP InfiniBand FDR/EN 10/40Gb Dual Port 544QSFP)
Settings from https://furneaux.ca/wiki/IPoIB#Kernel_Tuning
Originally settings from Mellanox:
https://community.mellanox.com/s/article/linux-sysctl-tuning
net.ipv4.tcp_timestamps=0
net.ipv4.tcp_sack=1
net.core.netdev_max_backlog=250000
net.core.rmem_max=4194304
net.core.wmem_max=4194304
net.core.rmem_default=4194304
net.core.wmem_default=4194304
net.core.optmem_max=4194304
net.ipv4.tcp_low_latency=1
net.ipv4.tcp_adv_win_scale=1
```

```
net.ipv4.tcp_rmem=4096 87380 4194304
net.ipv4.tcp_wmem=4096 65536 4194304
```

## Interface connected state and MTU

Only applicable to using Infiniband mode

- Put `etc/systemd/system/setup_ib0.service` under `etc/systemd/system/`
- Run `systemctl enable setup_ib0.service` and **reboot**

Contents of `etc/systemd/system/setup_ib0.service`

```
[Unit]
Description=Setup ib0
After=sys-subsystem-net-devices-ib0.device

[Service]
Type=oneshot
ExecStart=/bin/echo connected > /sys/class/net/ib0/mode
ExecStart=/sbin/ifconfig ib0 mtu 65520
```

## Run iperf3 with larger number of threads (software bottleneck in iperf3)

- On machine A start iperf3 in **server** mode: `iperf3 -B IP_A -i 3 -P2 -s` - replace IP\_A with IP address of interface ib0 on Machine A (sudo / root **not** required)
- On machine B start iperf3 in **client** mode: `iperf3 -B IP_B -i 3 -t 15 -P2 -s IP_A` - replace IP\_A with IP address of interface ib0 on Machine A and replace IP\_B with IP address of interface ib0 on machine B (sudo / root **not** required)

On each side, try -P2, -P4 and -P8 to see what extracts the maximum bandwidth from the link. For me I got the maximum with -P4.

## Run multiple instances of iperf3

On each machine start iperf3 (in server and client modes respectively) adding the `-p <port_num>` option to choose a port different from the iperf3 default **5201**

## Links

1. [HP Mellanox ConnectX Adapters Reference Guide](#)
2. [Mellanox ConnectX-3 VPI Single and Dual QSFP+ Port Adapter Card User Manual](#)
3. [Mellanox Software Overview - not required for this HOWTO](#)
4. [Mellanox Firmware Downloads](#)
5. [Mellanox - Identifying Adapter cards](#)
6. [Mellanox ConnectX-3 Firmware Downloads](#)
7. [Running multiple iperf3 instances](#)
8. [HP Firmware for HP InfiniBand FDR/EN 10/40Gb Dual Port 544QSFP Adapter: HPE part number 649281-B21](#)
9. [Mellanox - Performance Tuning for Mellanox Adapters](#)
10. [Kernel network stack challenges at increasing speeds - Youtube](#)
11. [OpenSM](#)
12. [InfiniBand: An Inexpensive Performance Boost For Your Home Network](#)
13. [Red Hat: Configuring the Subnet Manager](#)
14. [Mellanox: ConnectX-3 VPI](#)
15. [Ubuntu 19.04 Linux Inbox Driver User Manual](#)
16. [HowTo Change Port Type in Mellanox ConnectX-3 Adapter](#)
17. [Infiniband - Wikipedia](#)
18. [NFS over Infiniband](#)
19. [IP over Infiniband \(IPoIB\)](#)
20. [Difference between IPoIB and TCP over Infiniband: Stackoverflow](#)
21. [Infiniband: Archwiki](#)
22. [Mellanox: Installing Mellanox OFED](#)
23. [How to Speed Test Your New Infiniband Card](#)
24. [Mellanox: Linux sysctl tuning](#)

## Search and buying links

1. [Search for HP 656089-001 Dual-port 40Gbit NIC on ebay.com \(US\)](#)
2. [Search for Dual-port 40Gbit NICs on ebay.com \(US\)](#)
3. [Search for Mellanox MC2206130-001 1-meter QSFP Passive Copper Cable on ebay.com \(US\)](#)
4. [Search for 40 GbE cable QSFP Passive Copper Cable on ebay.com\(US\)](#)