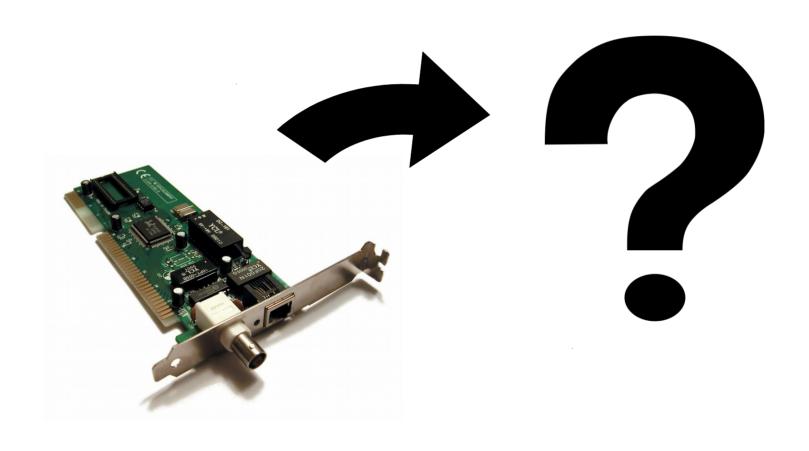
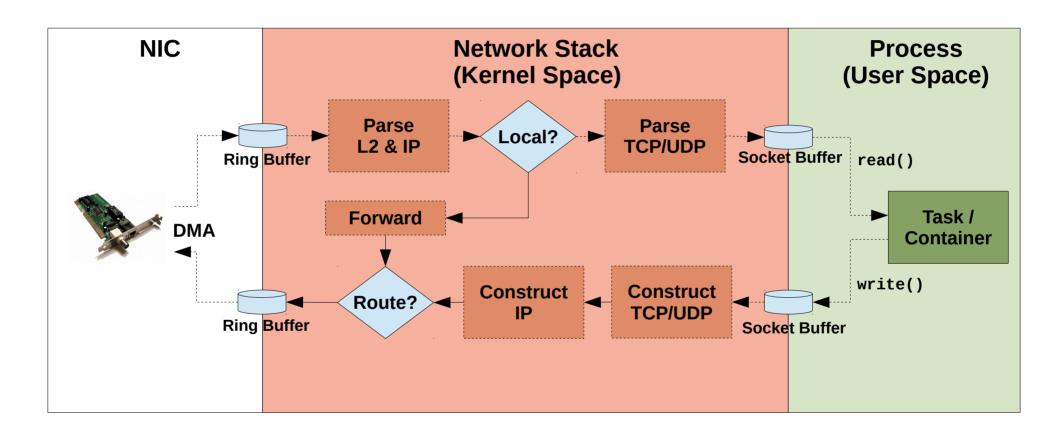


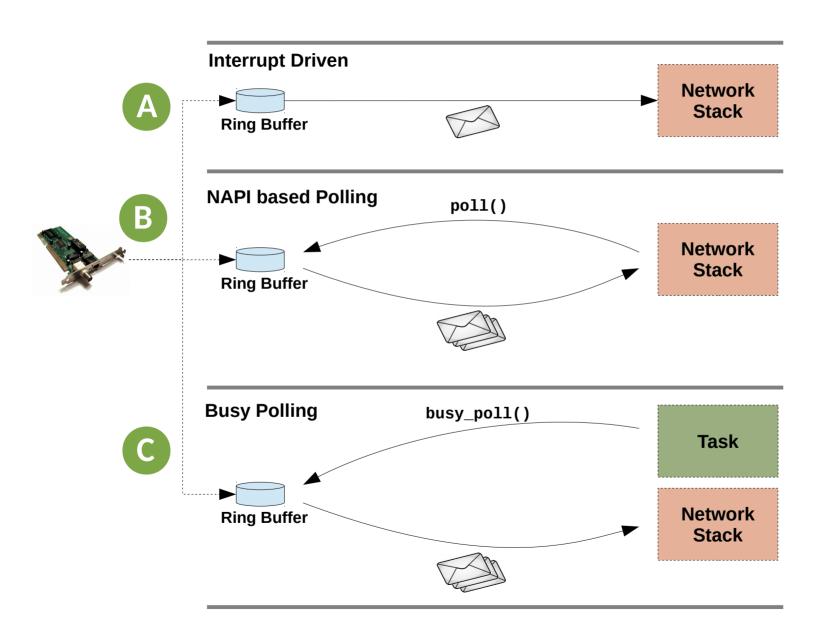
# How does a packet get in and out of the Network Stack?



#### **Receive & Transmit Process**

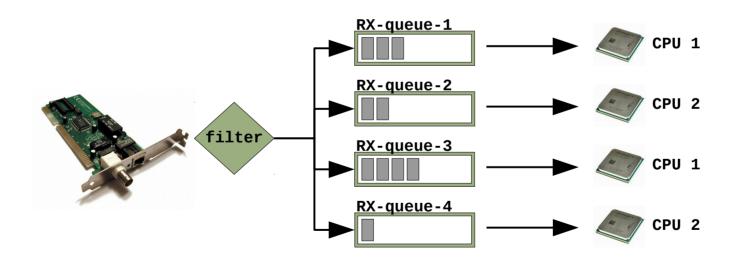


### The 3 ways into the Network Stack



#### **RSS - Receive Side Scaling**

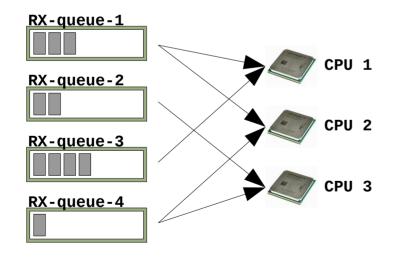
- NIC distributes packets across multiple RX queues allowing for parallel processing.
- Separate IRQ per RX queue, thus selects CPU to run hardware interrupt handler on.



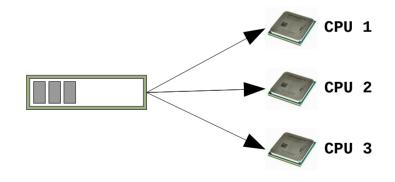
#### **RPS - Receive Packet Steering**

- Software filter to select CPU # for processing
- Use it to ...

#### ... redo queue - CPU mapping

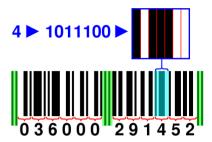


# ... distribute single queue to multiple CPUs



#### **Hardware Offload**

- RX/TX Checksumming
  - Perform CPU intensive checksumming in hardware.

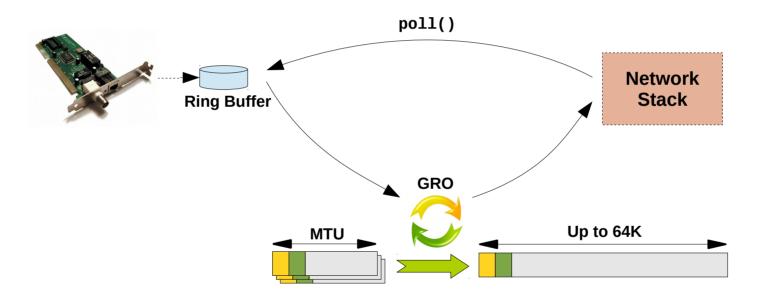


- Virtual LAN filtering and tag stripping
  - Strip 802.1Q header and store VLAN ID in network packet meta data.
  - Filter out unsubscribed VLANs.
- Segmentation Offload

#### **Generic Receive Offload**

(ethtool -K eth0 gro on)

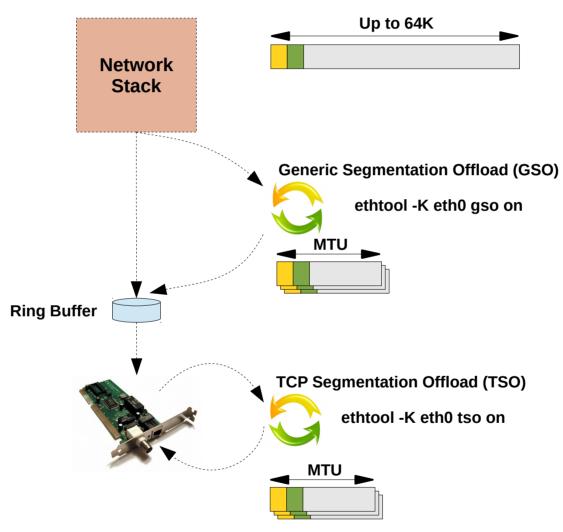
#### **NAPI** based GRO



It's more effective to process 1x64K bytes packet instead of 40x1500 bytes packets.

#### **Segmentation Offload**

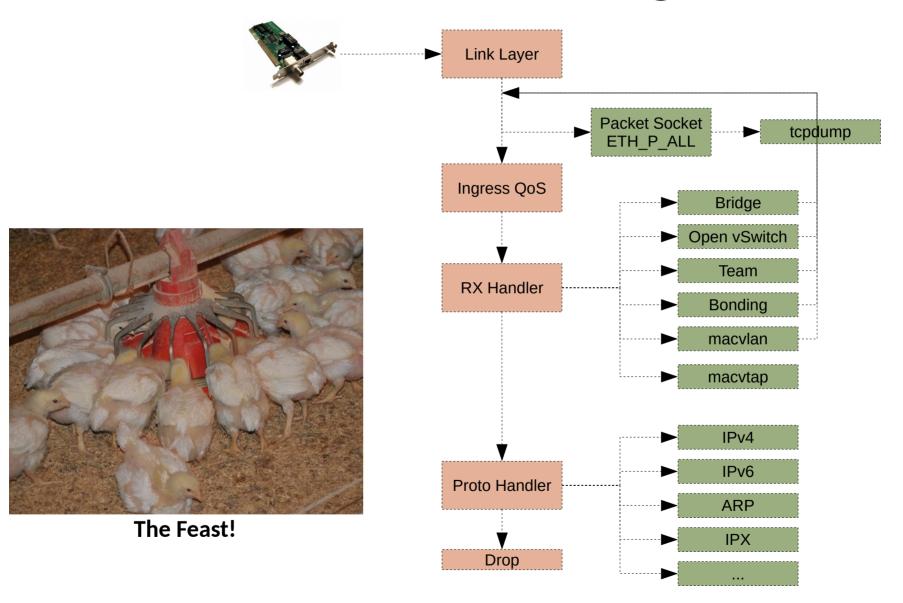
(ethtool -K eth0 tso on)
(ethtool -K eth0 gso on)



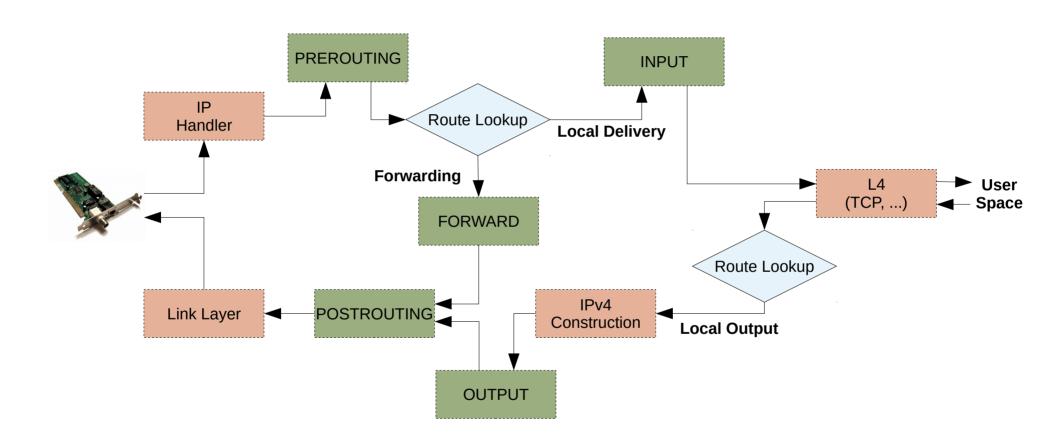
# How does a packet get through the Network Stack?



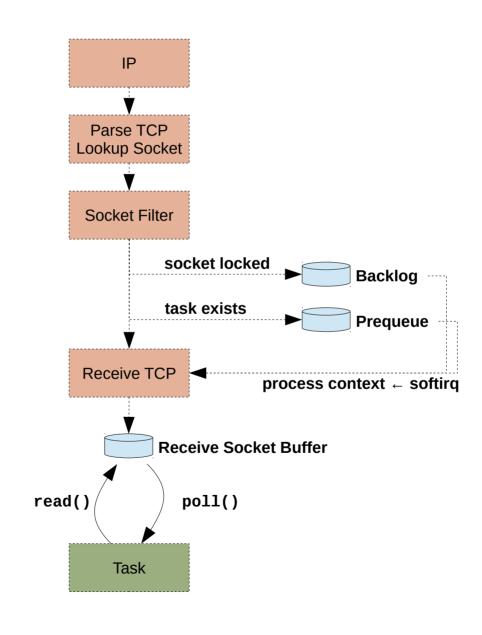
# **Packet Processing**



### **IP Processing**



# **TCP Processing**



#### **TCP Fast Open**

(net.ipv4.tcp\_fastopen)

Regular **Fast Open** Client Server Client Server 1<sup>st</sup> Req 1<sup>st</sup> Req SYN SYN SYN+ACK+Cookie SYN+ACK ACK+HTTP GET ACK+HTTP GET 2x RTT 2x RTT Data Data SYN+Cookie+HTTP GET 2<sup>nd</sup> Req 2<sup>nd</sup> Req SYN SYN+ACK+Data 1x RTT SYN+ACK 2x RTT ACK+HTTP GET Data

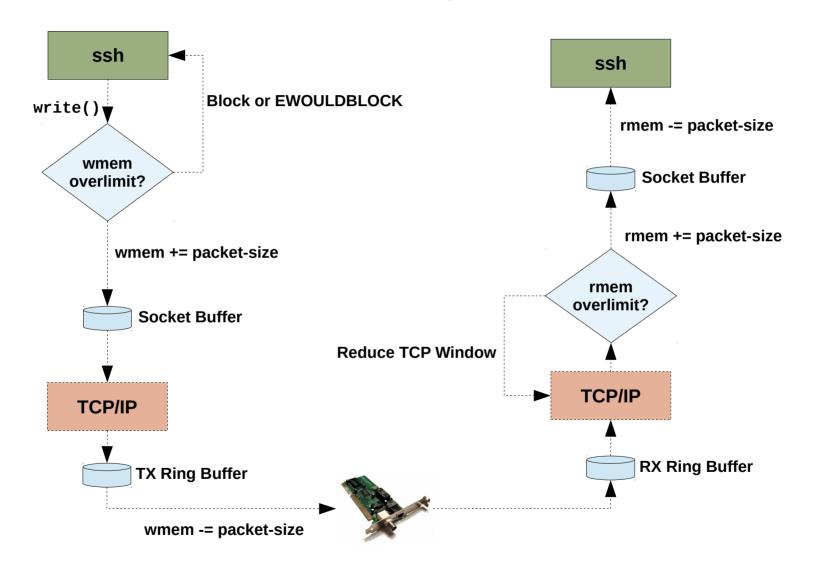
# **Memory Accounting & Flow Control**



A Stack of Wheat ready for transport

#### **Socket Buffers & Flow Control**

(net.ipv4.tcp\_{r|w}mem)



#### **TCP Small Queues**

(net.ipv4.tcp\_limit\_output\_bytes)

