# PPPoE Server impl. using DPDK



**KOM lab – SoSe - 2016** 

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MSc. (Informatik) 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester

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# **Existing PPPoE Design**

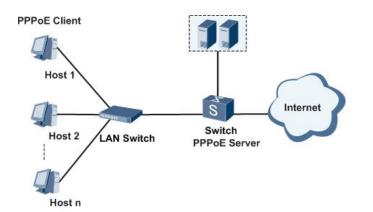


**What**: network protocol for encapsulating PPP frames inside Ethernet frames (basically, a tunneling protocol).

**RADIUS Server** 

**Why:** most DSL providers use PPPoE which provides authentication via the PAP protocol.

#### How:



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#### **Motivation**



#### Problem:

PPPoE deployment common flavors:-

- > PPPoEoA (PPPoE over ATM) i.e modem-router connected to a DSL service
- PPPoE i.e DSL modem connected to an Ethernet router

But, on a 64MB RAM Linux 2.4 PPPoE client with 3COM 900B Network Adapter in a 10Mbit/s network, the maximum performance that can be achieved is <= 10Mbit/s.

[src - https://www.tablix.org/~avian/pppoed/PPPoE%20performance%20under%20Linux%20and%20BSDs.html]

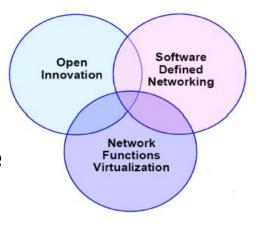
Our Solution: PPPoE server as an NFV implemented using DPDK libraries. Performance up to 80 Mpps with 64 Bytes packet (Bare throughput workload) [src - SDN WiSe 2015 NFV slides]

#### **NFV** and **DPDK**



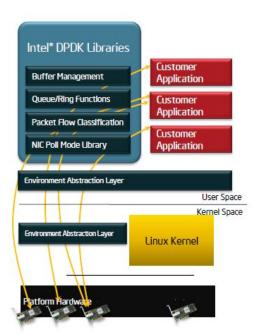
NFV: means to implement network functions in software

NFV vs. SDN: lifting off functions/ services vs. control plane



DPDK architecture:avoids Kernel bottleneck, DMA to Network Functions at user-space

[img src: <a href="http://www.intel.de/content/dam/www/public/us/en/documents/presentation.pdf">http://www.intel.de/content/dam/www/public/us/en/documents/presentation.pdf</a>]

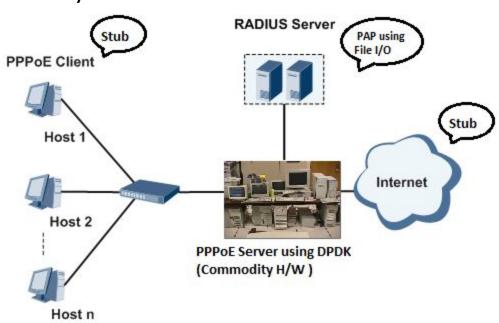


# **Proposed Design**



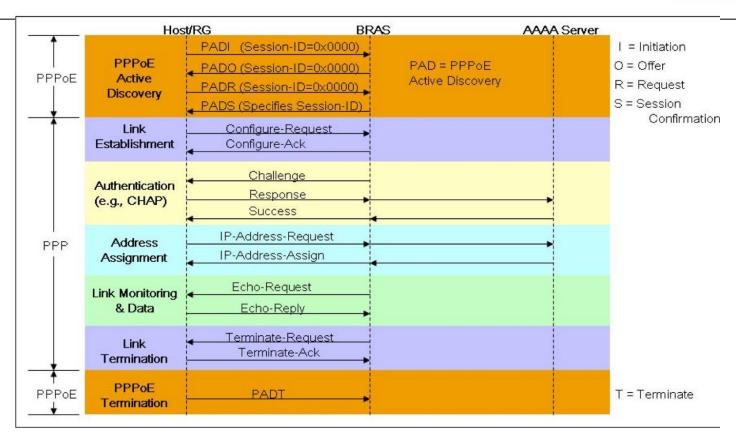
PPPoE Server (AC) on a commodity h/w using DPDK

- PPPoE client stub using traffic generators
- Password Auth. Protocol (PAP) through passwords in a txt file
- ISP interface stub using DPDK and custom programs



# **PPPoE** in detail - Design





Different phases involved:

- ♦Discovery stage Allow host to discover all Access Concentrator and then select one.
- ❖PPP session Once PPP session is established, authentication & resource allocation happens.

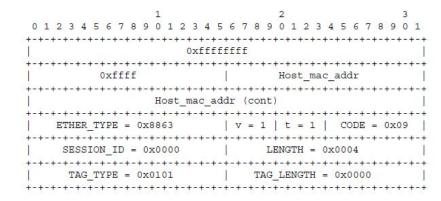
# **PPPoE** in detail - Discovery



There are four steps to the Discovery stage:

- The PPPoE Active Discovery Initiation (PADI) packet
- The PPPoE Active Discovery offer (PADO) packet
- The PPPoE Active Discovery Request (PADR) packet
- The PPPoE Active Discovery Session-confirmation (PADS) packet

A PADI packet:



#### Our Approach:

- Identify PADI packet (using CODE field in above figure) from host using DPDK packet modification functions.
- Modify packet to send to host a PADO packet and wait for PADR from host.
- Reply with PPP session cconfirmation packet.

## **PPPoE** in detail - Authentication



Peer needs to authenticate itself before allowing network-layer protocol packets to be exchanged.

### Our Approach:

- Use Password Authentication protocol (PAP)
- Server reads from a file containing username and password.
- When Authenticated, server proceeds with further steps in PPP
- When failed server proceeds to Link termination phase.

# PPPoE in detail – Session Maintenance



- Once the PPPoE session begins, PPP data is sent as PPP encapsulation.
- All Ethernet packets are unicast.
- ETHER\_TYPE = 0x8864

  PPPoE CODE = 0x00

  SESSION\_ID = value

  assigned in Discovery stage

  and must not change for the
  entire PPPoE session

#### • Our Approach:

- Generate a session ID ( Peer ethernet address + session ID define PPPoE session uniquely)
- Maintain a table that stores following tuple: <SESSION\_ID, Host ETHERNET\_ADDR, Host IP ADDR>

# **Session Traffic Optimization**



- Hash mapped session to IP lookup with O(1) lookup time.
- Automatic session termination using timer.
- Packet processing in parallel using multi-cores.
- Looking for more optimization approaches.

#### Milestone



- Topic research 5th May
- Design finalization 11th May
- Basic server implementation 5th June
- Stubs implementation and end-to-end test 18th June.
- Optimization 30th June



# Thank you for your attention! Questions?