

BPF struct_ops - current status and the last developments

Kui-Feng Lee <kuifeng@meta.com>

BPF structops

The BPF struct_ops is a kernel-side feature in Linux which allows <u>user-defined methods to be called by subsystems</u>. For example, it is now possible to define a congestion control algorithm in BPF and then proceed to register it with the TCP subsystem in order to effectively regulate traffic.

```
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```

```
struct bpf_testmod_ops {
    int (*test_1)(void);
    int (*test_2)(int a, int b);
};
```



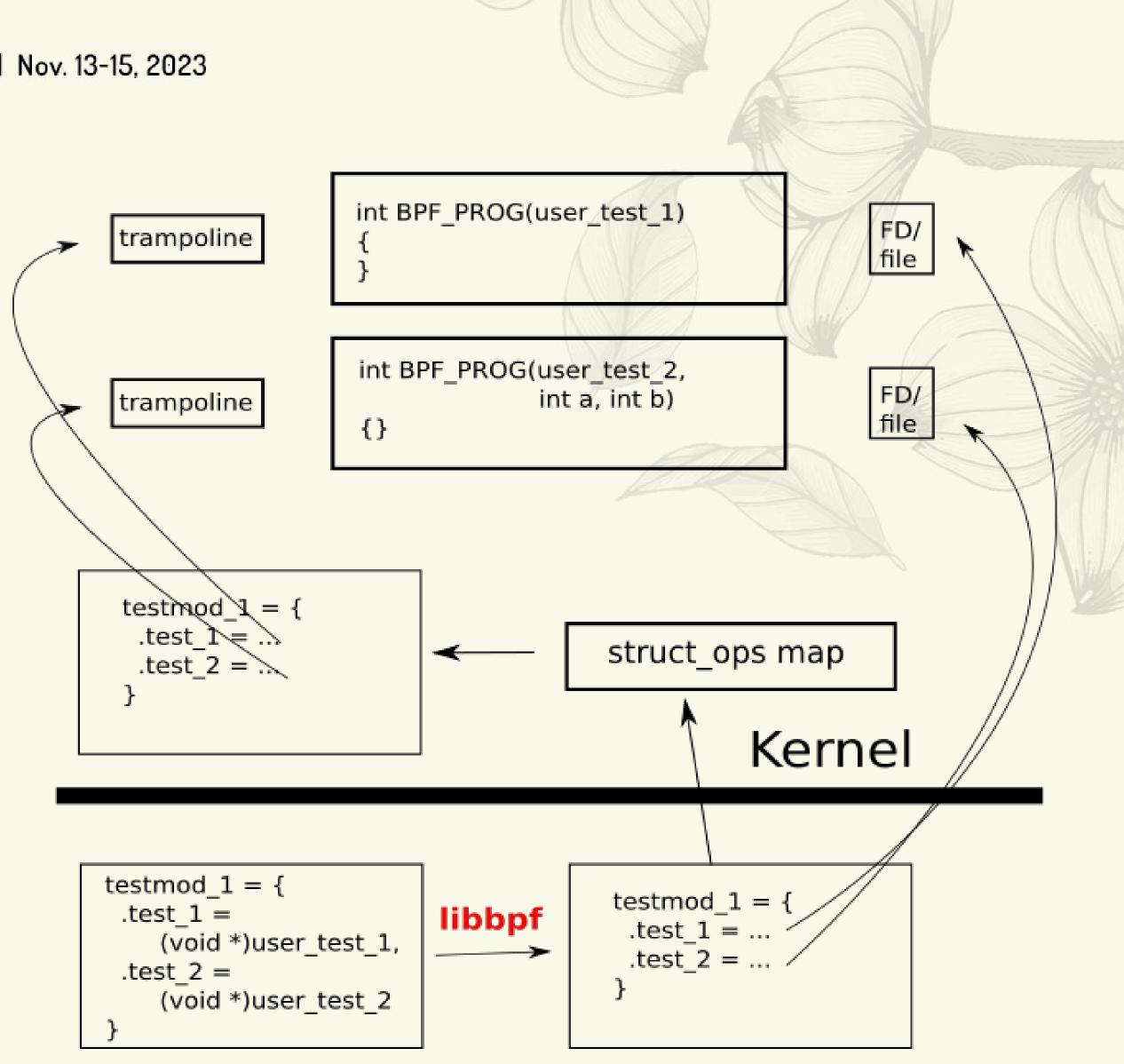
```
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```

```
SEC("struct_ops/user_test_1")
int BPF_PROG(user_test_1)
     return Oxdeadbeef;
SEC("struct_ops/user_test_2")
int BPF_PROG(user_test_2, int a, int b)
     return a + b;
SEC(".struct_ops.link")
struct bpf_testmod_ops testmod_1 = {
     .test_1 = (void *)user_test_1,
     .test_2 = (void *)user_test_2,
};
```



 $r = ops->test_2(4, 3)$







TCP Congestion Control (tcp_ca) is the only consumer so far





struct_ops map

key 0

```
value
```

```
struct bpf_test_mod_ops testmod_1 = {
   .test_1 = ...,
   .test_2 = ...,
};
```



```
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```

```
int ca1_cnt = 0;
int ca2_cnt = 0;
SEC("struct_ops/ca_update_1_init")
void BPF_PROG(ca_update_1_init, struct sock *sk)
    ca1_cnt++;
SEC("struct_ops/ca_update_cong_control")
void BPF_PROG(ca_update_cong_control, struct sock *sk,
        const struct rate_sample *rs)
.....
SEC(".struct_ops.link")
struct tcp_congestion_ops ca_update_1 = {
     .init = (void *)ca_update_1_init,
    .cong_control = (void *)ca_update_cong_control,
    .ssthresh = (void *)ca_update_ssthresh,
    .undo_cwnd = (void *)ca_update_undo_cwnd,
    .name = "tcp_ca_update",
};
```

kernel modules

```
#ifdef CONFIG_BPF_JIT
#ifdef CONFIG_NET
BPF_STRUCT_OPS_TYPE(bpf_dummy_ops)
#endif
#ifdef CONFIG_INET
#include <net/tcp.h>
BPF_STRUCT_OPS_TYPE(tcp_congestion_ops)
#endif
#endif
```



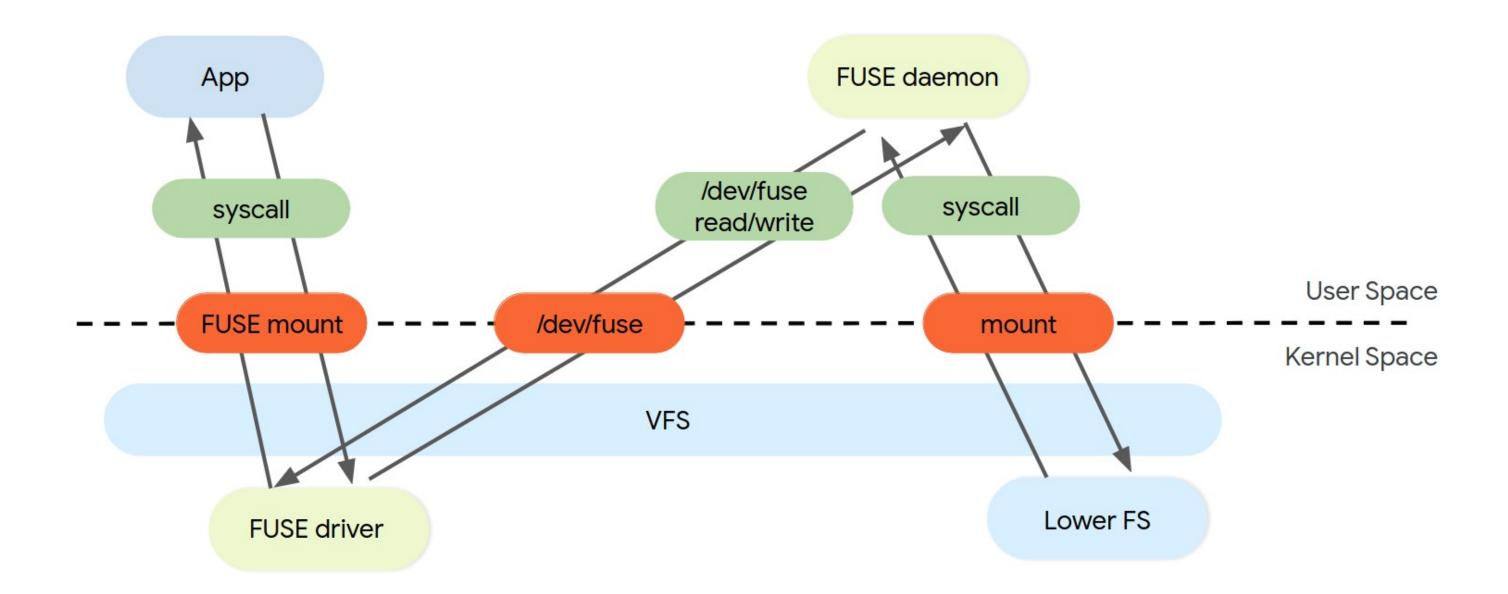
```
static struct bpf_struct_ops bpf_bpf_dummy_ops = {
    .verifier_ops = &bpf_dummy_verifier_ops,
    .init = bpf_dummy_init,
    .check_member = bpf_dummy_ops_check_member,
    .init_member = bpf_dummy_init_member,
    .reg = bpf_dummy_reg,
    .unreg = bpf_dummy_unreg,
    .name = "bpf_dummy_ops",
    .owner = THIS_MODULE,
};
static int __init bpf_dummy_struct_ops_init(void)
{
    return register_bpf_struct_ops(&bpf_bpf_dummy_ops);
}
```

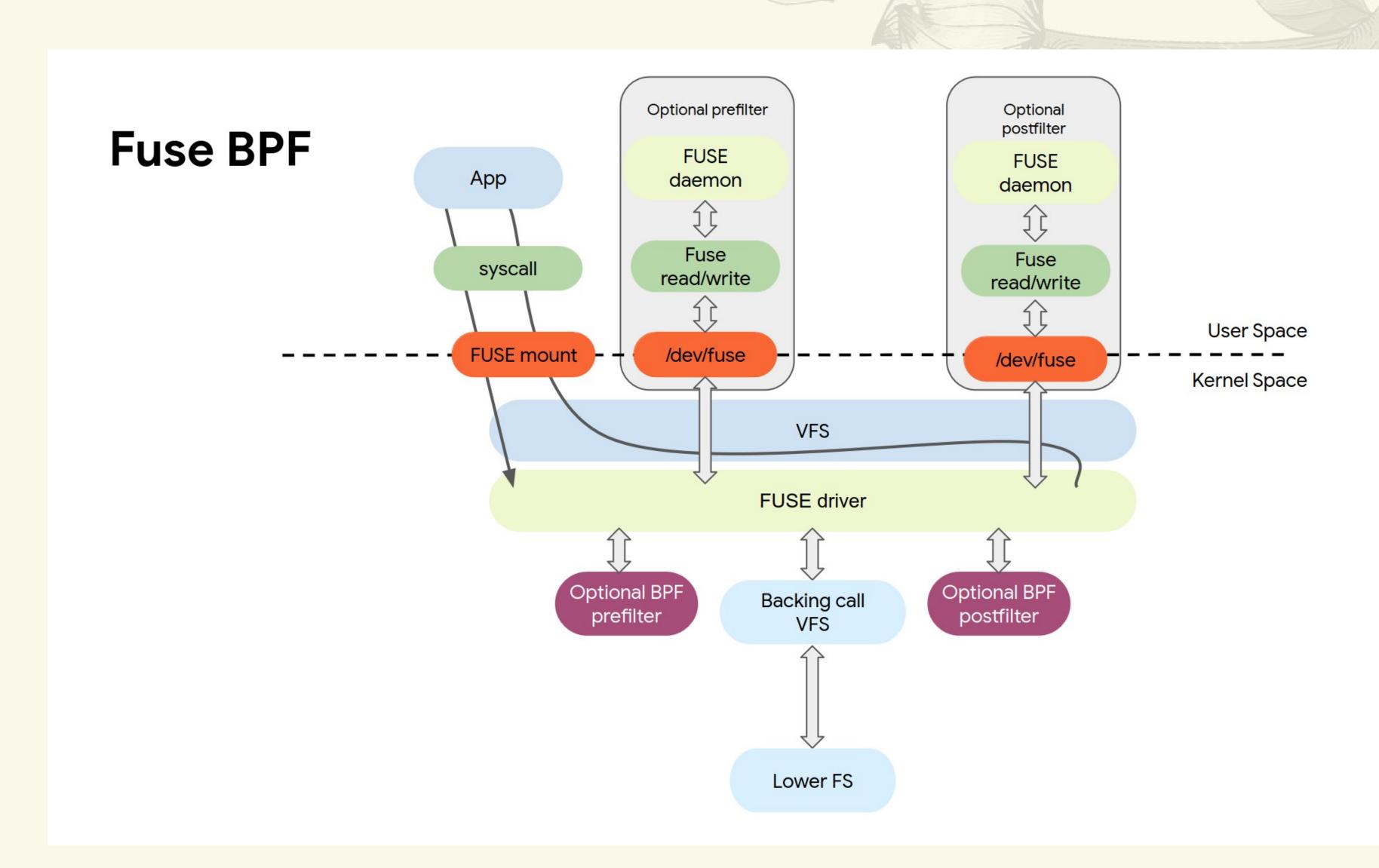




Fuse-BPF

Classic Fuse





| | ſ | A/A | | All II IIII | | 1 10340 |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------------------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|
| Struct_op version | Fuse lower | LibFuse passthrough_hp | | Fuse BPF lower | Fuse BPF | |
| fio-seq-read | 3,468.00 | 1,589.00 | -54.18% | 3,503.00 | 3,454.00 | -1.40% |
| fio-rand-RW: READ | 3,132.67 | 246.33 | -92.14% | 3,129.33 | 2,582.67 | -17.47% |
| fio-rand-RW: WRITE | 2,089.00 | 164.00 | -92.15% | 2 , 086.67 | 1,722.00 | -17.48% |
| filecreate-ioengine | 16.27 | 13.73 | -15.57% | 16.10 | 15.70 | -2.48% |



sched ext

```
s32 BPF_STRUCT_OPS(simple_init)
    if (!switch_partial)
         scx_bpf_switch_all();
    return 0;
void BPF_STRUCT_OPS(simple_enqueue, struct task_struct *p, u64 enq_flags)
    if (enq_flags & SCX_ENQ_LOCAL)
         scx_bpf_dispatch(p, SCX_DSQ_LOCAL, SCX_SLICE_DFL, enq_flags);
    else
         scx_bpf_dispatch(p, SCX_DSQ_GLOBAL, SCX_SLICE_DFL, enq_flags);
void BPF_STRUCT_OPS(simple_exit, struct scx_exit_info *ei)
    exit_type = ei->type;
SEC(".struct_ops")
struct sched_ext_ops simple_ops = {
                       = (void *)simple_enqueue,
    .enqueue
                    = (void *)simple_init,
    .init
                    = (void *)simple_exit,
    .exit
                      = "simple",
    .name
```



