

# *Open* >> *FastPath*

An open source user space fast path TCP/IP stack



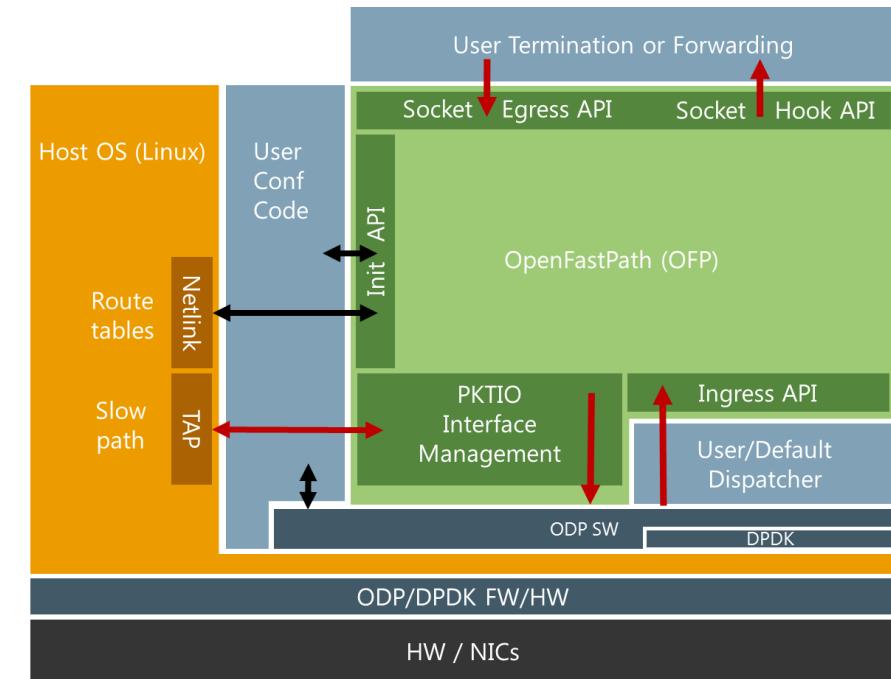
# Industry network challenges

- **Growth in data traffic** means that even small network nodes needs a fast path
  - The Linux IP stack is **slow** and **does not scale**
- High **throughput IP processing** solutions has been around for a **number of years**
  - Why this now?
- Most existing implementations are either **hardware specific** or **proprietary closed source**
  - SoC vendor solutions and for example 6Wind
- Developing this **basic building** block from scratch in-house does **not make sense**
  - Not even for the big network equipment providers

# ➤ Enter OpenFastPath!

## A TCP/IP stack

- lives in **user space**
- is optimized for **scalability** and **throughput**
- uses Data Plane Development Kit (**DPDK**) and
- Open Data Plane (**ODP**) to access network hardware
- runs on **ARM, x86, MIPS, PPC** hardware
- runs **natively**, in a **guest** or in the **host** platform

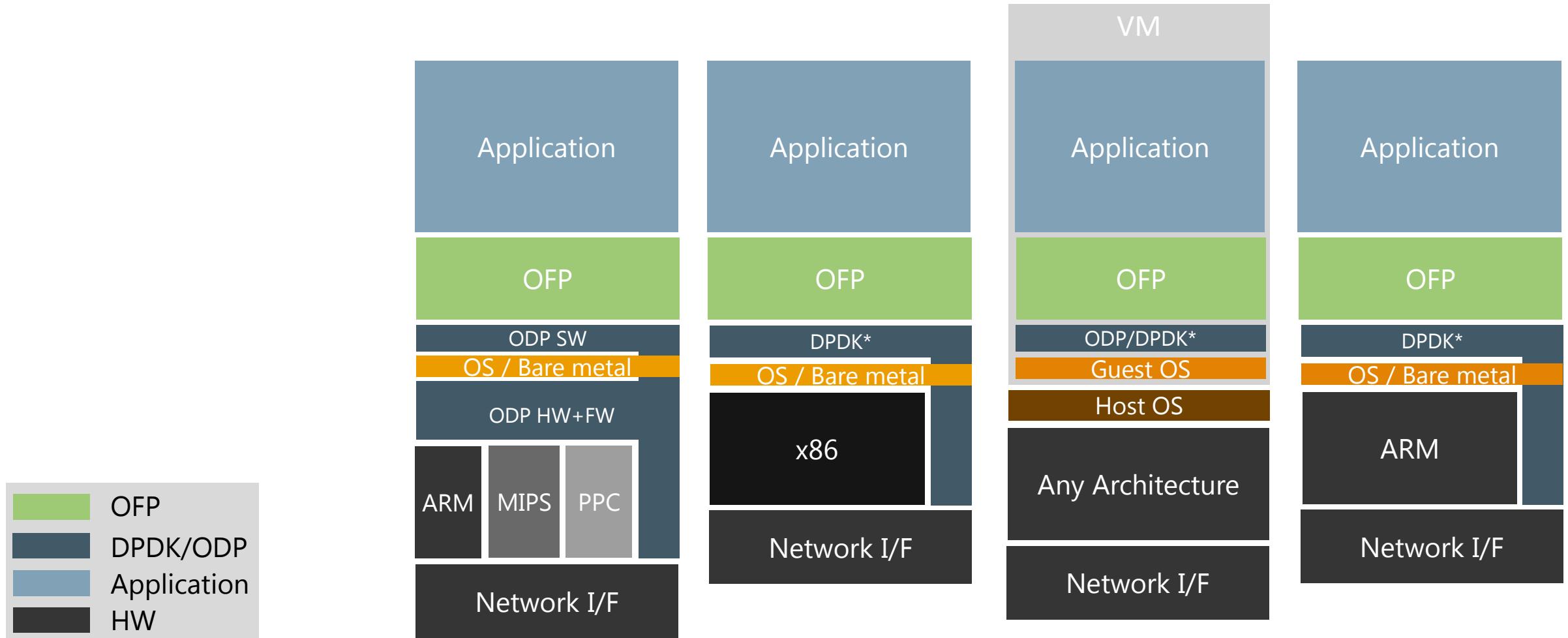


## The OpenFastPath project

- is a **true open source project**
- uses well known **open source components**
- open for all to participate – **no lock-in** to HW or SW
- **Nokia, ARM** and **Enea** key contributors

**ENEA** **ARM**  
**NOKIA**

# >>A main benefit with OFP is portability....

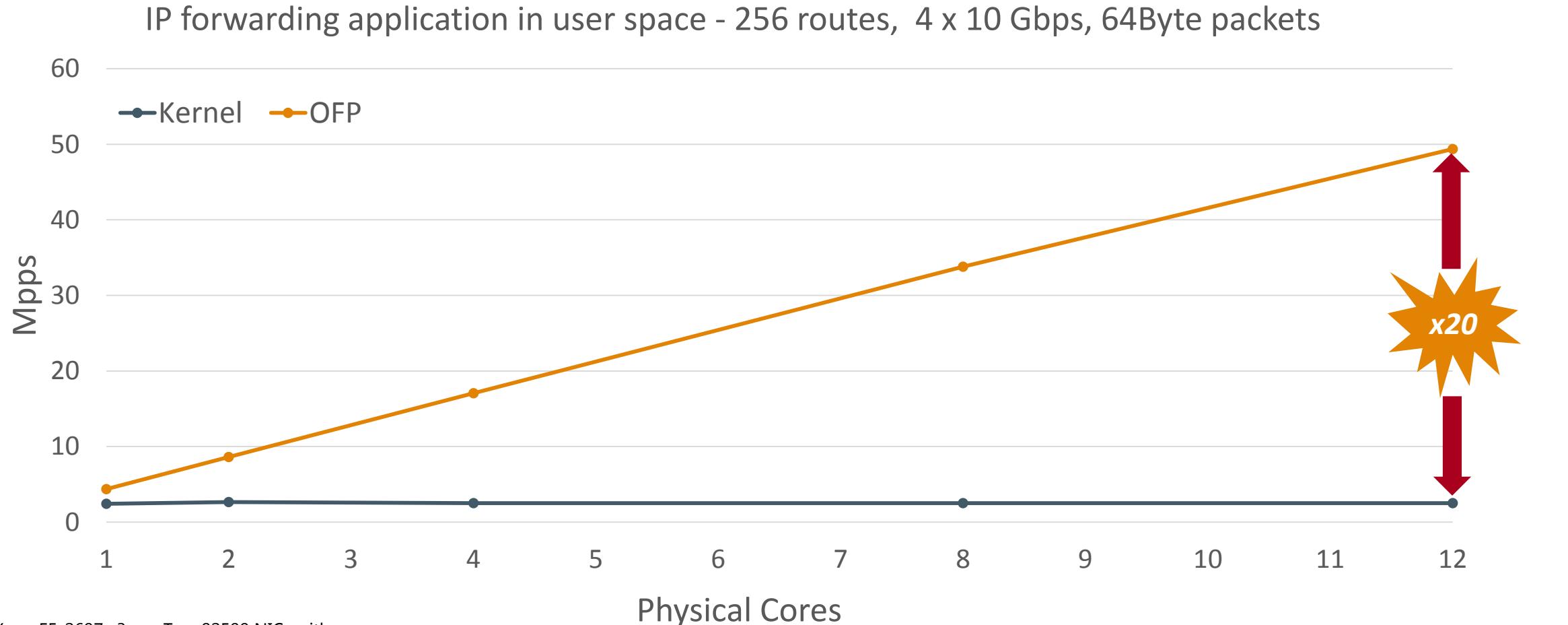


\* Native support in execution

.... AND



# ...performance - OFP is 20x Linux TCP/IP stack!



- Intel Xeon E5-2697 v3 processor (turbo disabled)
- Two 82599 NICs with modified netmap ixgbe 4.1.5 driver (12 rx/tx queue pairs) totaling 4x10Gbps ports
- Ubuntu 14.04 - 3.16.0-53-generic. CPU isolatión used to test kernel IP forwarding.
- OFP fpm\_burstmode example application
- ODP 1.4.1.0 ext. with multi queue packet I/O support

# ➤ Features implemented

## **Fast path protocols processing:**

- Layer 4: UDP termination, TCP termination, ICMP protocol
- Layer 3
  - ARP/NDP
  - IPv4 and IPv6 forwarding and routing
  - IPv4 fragmentation and reassembly
  - VRF for IPv4
  - IGMP and multicast
- Layer 2: Ethernet, VLAN
- GRE and VXLAN Tunneling

**Routes and MACs are in sync with Linux**

**Integration with Linux Slow path IP stack through TAP interface**

## **Command line interface**

- Packet dumping and other debugging
- Statistics, ARP, routes, and interface printing
- Configuration of routes and interfaces with VRF support

**OFP IP and ICMP implementations passing  
Ixia conformance tests**

**IP and UDP implementations has been  
optimized for performance**

- TCP implementation is functional but not performance optimized

**Integrated with NGiNX webserver**

# ➤ OpenFastPath Source code

## New open-source code

- Developed by partners during the incubation stage

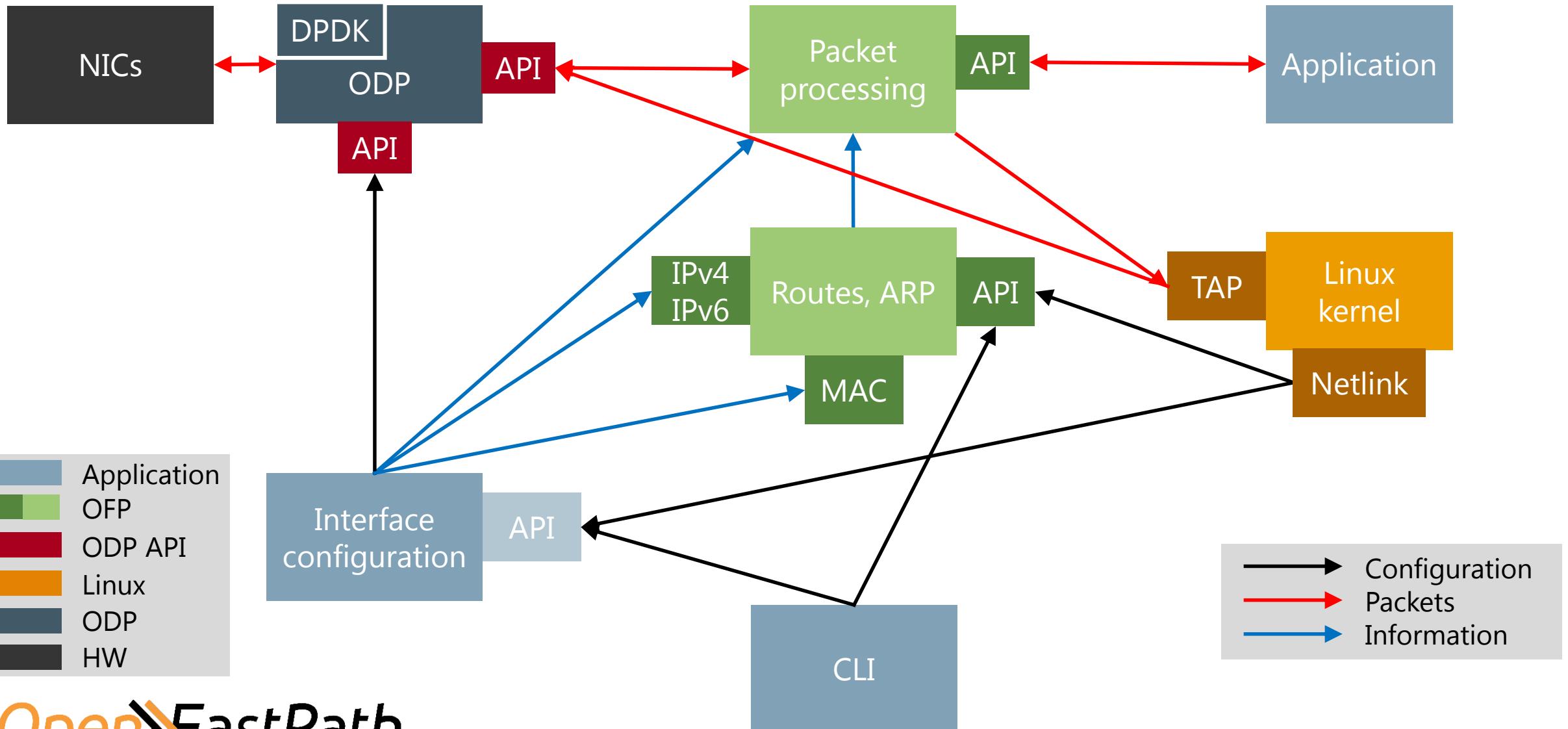
## UDP, TCP, ICMP code was ported from libuinet (User space FreeBSD port)

- Non-blocking event based socket API
- Modular, multithreaded design focused on performance and scalability
- Tightly coupled to application, linked in as a library
- Maintainability – Tracks evolution of FreeBSD

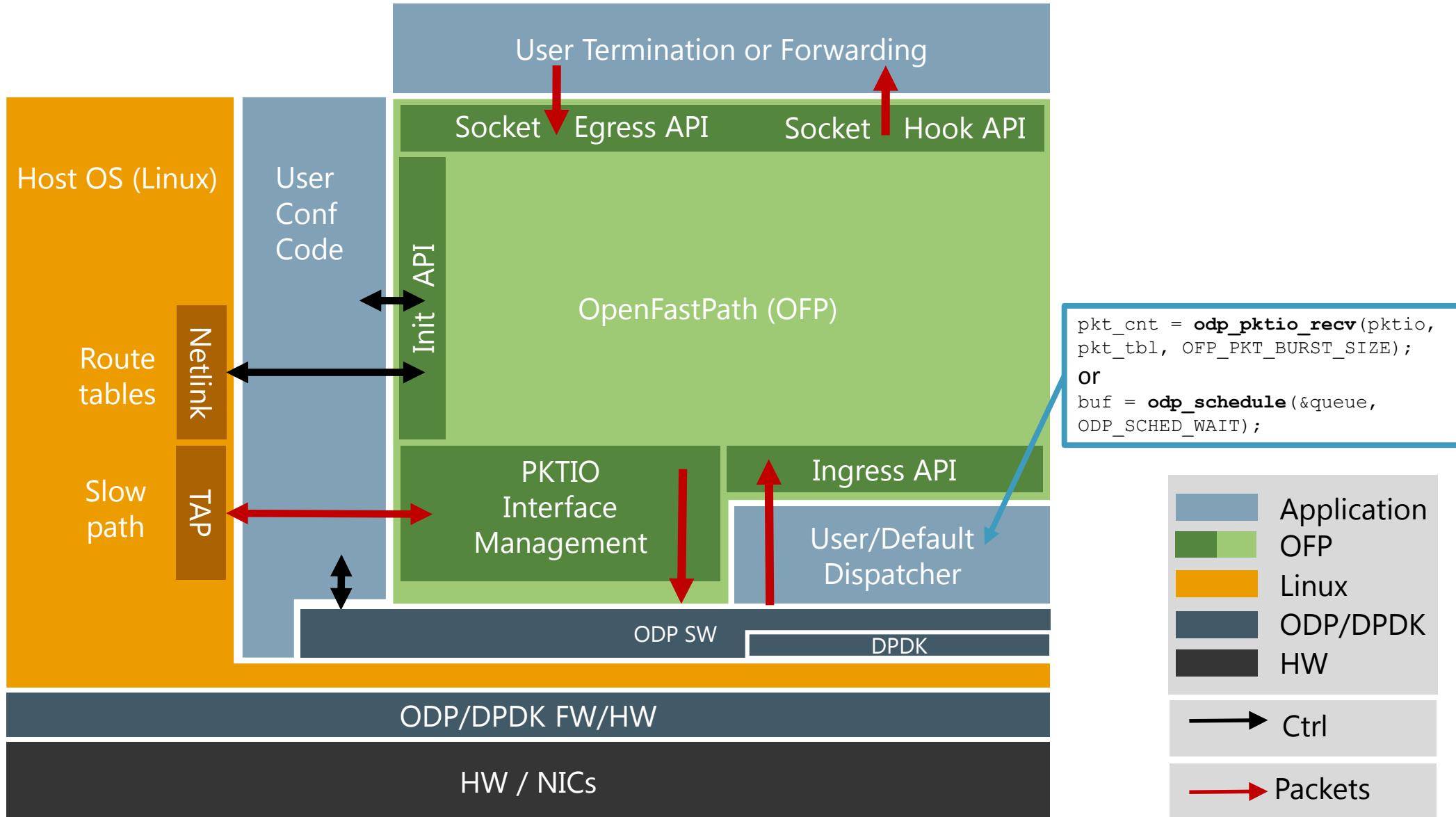
## High performance and scalable implementation for MAC and Route tables

- Lockless synchronization

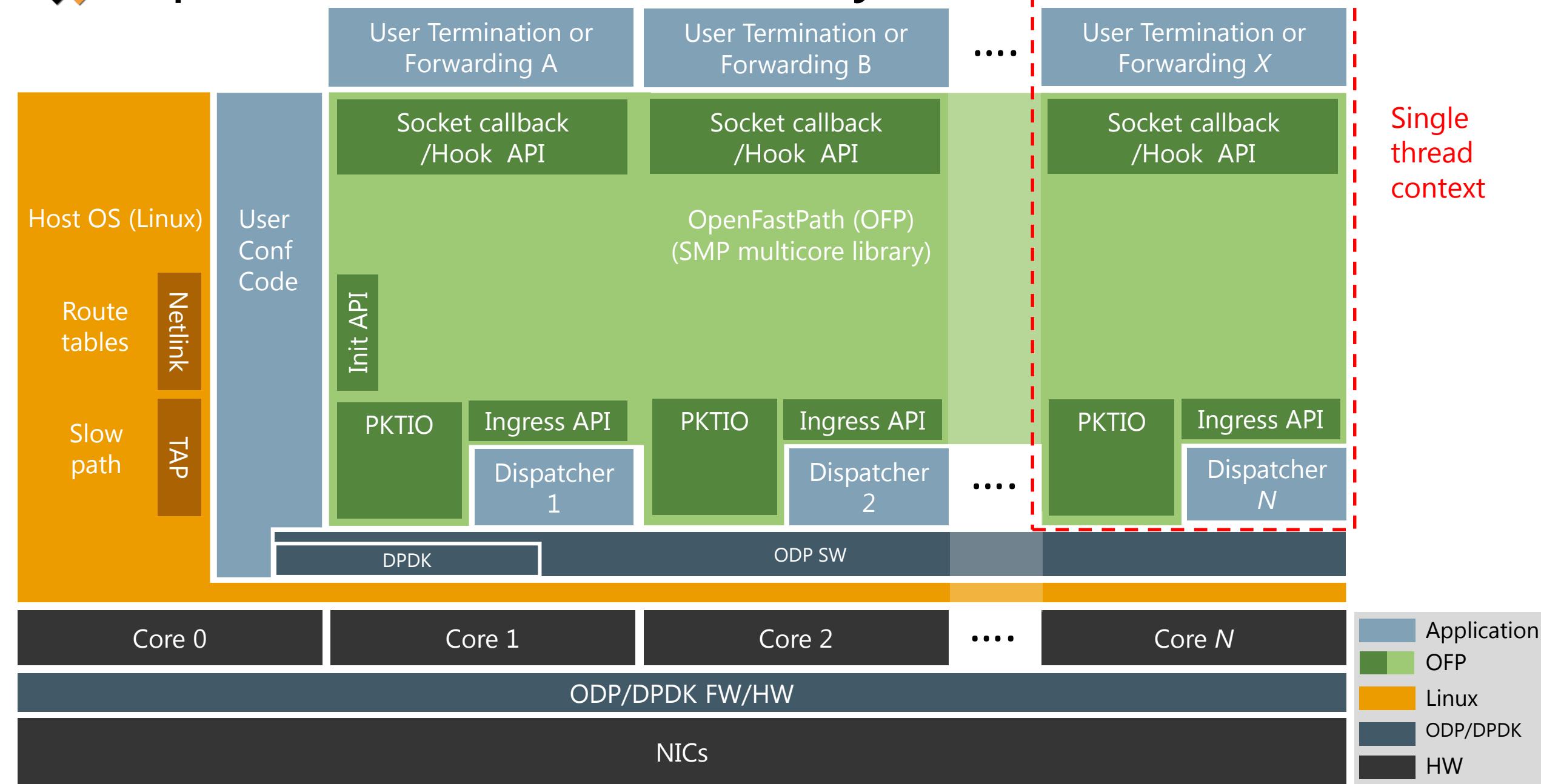
# OpenFastPath system components



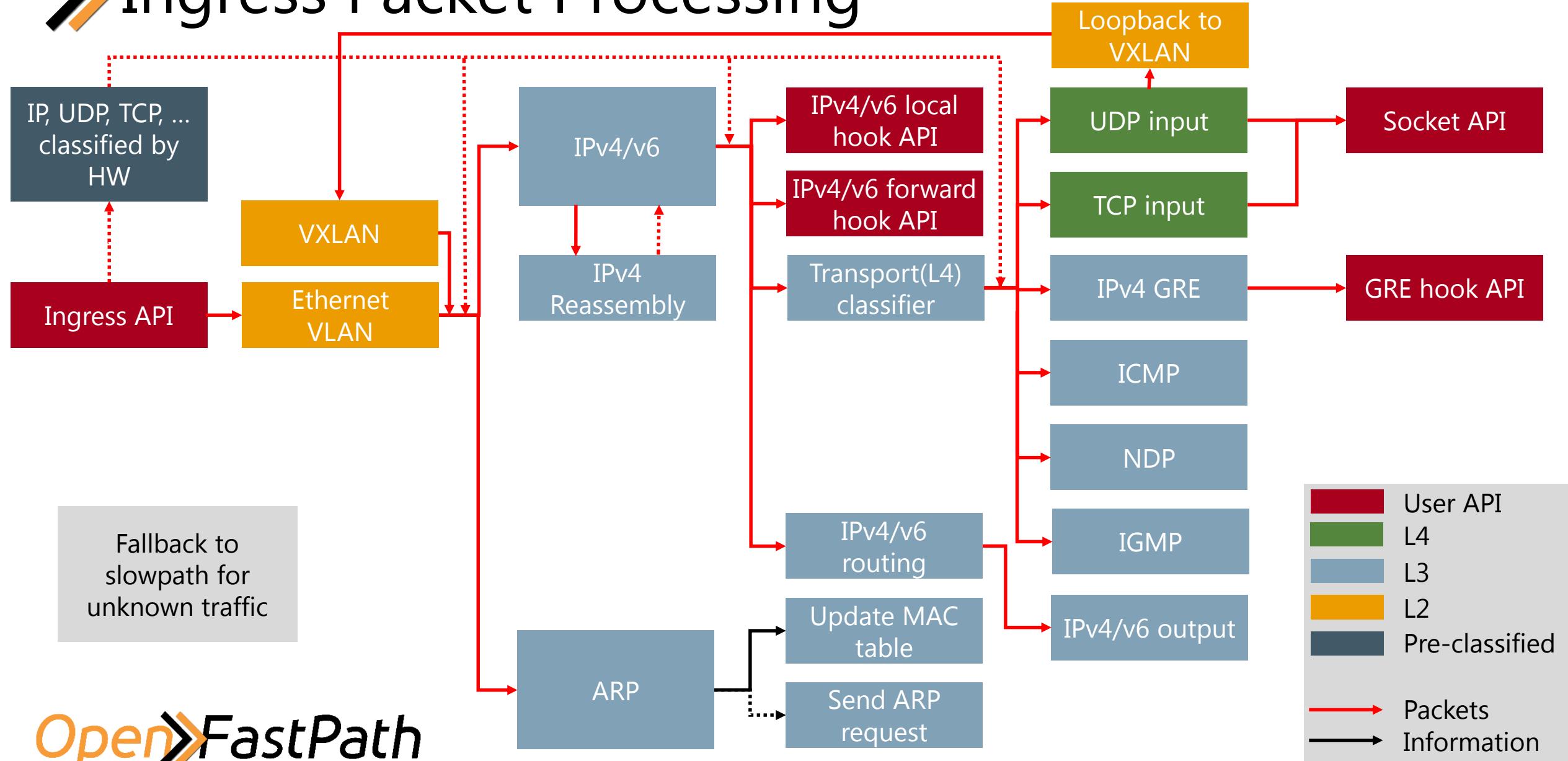
# OpenFastPath System View



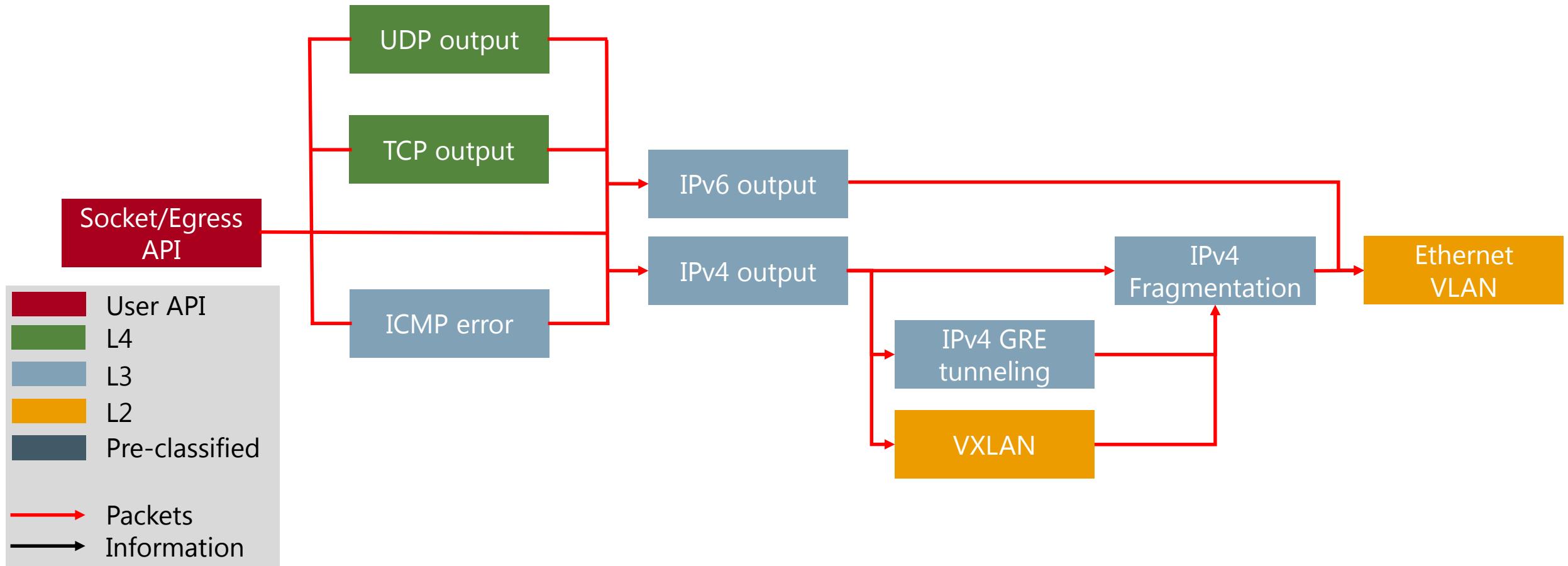
# OpenFastPath multicore System View



# Ingress Packet Processing



# > Egress Packet Processing



# ➤ Optimized OpenFastPath socket APIs

## New zero-copy APIs optimized for single thread run-to-completion environments

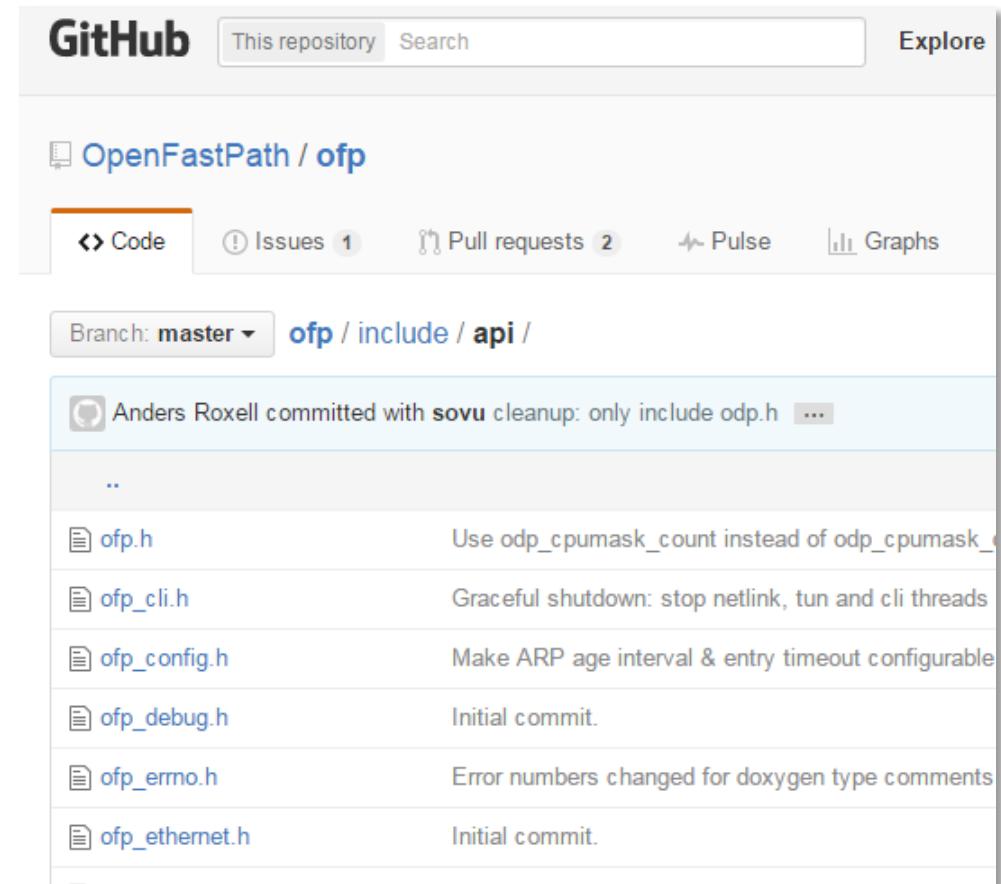
- UDP
  - Send: Optimized send function with a packet container (packet + meta-data)
  - Receive: A function callback can be registered to read on a socket. Receives a packet container and socket handle
- TCP
  - Accept event: A function callback can be registered for TCP accept event. Receives socket handle.
  - Receive: A function callback can be registered to read on socket. Receives a packet container and a socket handle

## Standard BSD Socket interface

- For compatibility with legacy applications

# >> Other OpenFastPath user application APIs

- Initiation of Open Fast Path
- Interface configuration
- Route and MAC table access
- Packet Ingress and Egress processing
- Hooks for IP local, IP forwarding and GRE
- Timer callbacks
- Statistics
- Packet capture



# ➤ Code examples

```
76  /* PER CORE DISPATCHER */  
77  while (1) {  
78      event_cnt = odp_schedule_multi(&in_queue, ODP_SCHED_WAIT,  
79                                  events, OFP_EVENT_BURST_SIZE);  
80      for (event_idx = 0; event_idx < event_cnt; event_idx++) {  
81          ev = events[event_idx];  
82  
83          if (ev == ODP_EVENT_INVALID)  
84              continue;  
85  
86          if (odp_event_type(ev) == ODP_EVENT_TIMEOUT) {  
87              ofp_timer_handle(ev);  
88              continue;  
89          }  
90  
91          if (odp_event_type(ev) == ODP_EVENT_PACKET) {  
92              pkt = odp_packet_from_event(ev);  
93 #if 0  
94              ofp_packet_input(pkt, in_queue, pkt_func);  
95              continue;  
96          }  
97  
98          OFP_ERR("Unexpected event type: %u", odp_event_type(ev));  
99  
100         /* Free events by type */  
101         if (odp_event_type(ev) == ODP_EVENT_BUFFER) {  
102             odp_buffer_free(odp_buffer_from_event(ev));  
103             continue;  
104         }  
105  
106         if (odp_event_type(ev) == ODP_EVENT_CRYPTO_COMPL) {  
107             odp_crypto_compl_free(  
108                 odp_crypto_compl_from_event(ev));  
109             continue;  
110         }  
111  
112     }  
113 }
```

```
181  /*  
182   * Create and launch dataplane dispatcher worker threads to be placed  
183   * according to the cpumask, thread_tbl will be populated with the  
184   * created pthread IDs.  
185   *  
186   * In this case, all threads will run the default_event_dispatcher  
187   * function with ofp_eth_vlan_processing as argument.  
188   *  
189   * If different dispatchers should run, or the same be run with differnt  
190   * input arguments, the cpumask is used to control this.  
191   */  
192  memset(thread_tbl, 0, sizeof(thread_tbl));  
193  ret_val = odph_linux_pthread_create(thread_tbl,  
194                                      &cpumask,  
195                                      default_event_dispatcher,  
196                                      ofp_eth_vlan_processing);  
197  
198  if (ret_val != num_workers) {  
199      OFP_ERR("Error: Failed to create worker threads, " \  
200          "expected %d, got %d\n",  
201          num_workers, ret_val);  
202      odp_term_global();  
203      return EXIT_FAILURE;  
}
```



ODP thread creation above  
OFP default dispatcher to the left

# ➤ Why should someone use OpenFastPath?

## **Portable high performance solution supporting multiple HW platforms**

- Functionality verified on ARM, MIPS and x86 HW

## **Highly optimized and scalable solution**

- Non-blocking event based API focused on performance and scalability

## **User space implementation**

- Simplifies maintenance and maximizes throughput and scalability by minimizing Linux kernel dependency

## **Very flexible deployment scenarios**

- Embedded, virtualized, servers, edge nodes, etc.



# Why engage in the OpenFastPath project?

**OpenFastPath is designed as an open source project from the start**

- Based on known open source code like libuinet
- Not an old proprietary code base turned open source....

**The framework is highly modular, adaptable and lightweight.**

- Not restricted to plug-ins

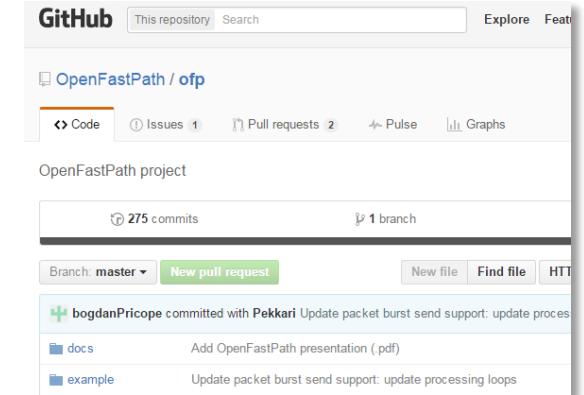
**Membership is cheap and open for all**

- Potential to impact is high

**Very high interest from major industry players**

# >> What's next? - Get involved!

**Download the source code from:** <https://github.com/OpenFastPath/ofp>



**Check us out at** [www.openfastpath.org](http://www.openfastpath.org) **to get more information about the project**

**Subscribe to Mailing-list:** <http://www.openfastpath.org/mailman/listinfo>

**Ping us on our freenode chat:** [#OpenFastPath](#)

**Membership is cheap and open to all!**



The first OpenFastPath release is ready!  
The project has been in an incubation phase until now, where the base architecture and initial functions have been developed.

**WHAT IS OFP?**

The exponential growth in data traffic puts ever-increasing demands on the packet processing elements in the network, resulting in a need for high performance IP packet handling. OpenFastPath is an open source implementation of a high performance TCP/IP stack that provides features that network application developers need to cope with today's fast-paced network.

**Technical Overview**  
Understand the architecture of OFP, the purpose of the project, main features and components

**Download**  
Prepare your build environment, download OFP source code, understand it and build it

**Get Involved**  
Whether you are an individual or an organization, here you can find out how to get involved



# Enea services offering on OFP

## **Integration services**

- Integration of OFP in customer hardware and software system.

## **Hardware porting and optimization services**

- Test, verification and optimization of silicon vendor ODP implementation together with OFP

## **Feature development services**

- Pre-studying, specifying and implementing new OFP features and protocols.

## **Production test, maintenance and support services**

- Production testing, release management and support.



# Thank You

For additional information, please visit  
[www.openfastpath.org](http://www.openfastpath.org)