

Packet mark in a Cloud Native world

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Overview

1 Background

2 Use cases

3 Observations & Challenges

Mark of the 🖑

- fw_mark
- skb_mark
- ct_mark
- SO_MARK
- xfrm_mark
- pkt_mark

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So what does the mark represent?

■ Nothing..

So what does the mark represent?

■ Nothing..

■ Anything!

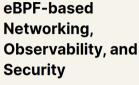
So what does the mark represent?

- Nothing..
- Anything!
- MAGIC. ☆





https://twitter.com/dave_universetf/status/1285752332135788544



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Cloud Native networking















aws







Istio

Methodology

- 1 Look at CNCF landscape¹
- 2 Find the project on GitHub
- 3 Search for \$mark_name
- 4 ???
- 5 Knowledge!

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¹ https://landscape.cncf.io/category=cloud-native-network&format=card-mode&grouping=category



Network policy

- 1 bit, two variations:
 - 1 bit -> drop ²
 - 1 bit -> allow
- Store complex path through rules into mark
- Typically netfilter -> netfilter



² Kubernetes default

Transparent encryption

- 2+ bits
 - 1 bit encrypt, 1 bit decrypt
 - Variation: key selector
- { eBPF, netfilter } -> xfrm



Virtual IP services

- 1+ bits, request DNAT
 - 1 bit: route towards bridge for DNAT
 - 30 bits representing hashed 3-tuple
- { eBPF, netfilter } -> routing -> netfilter
- OVS -> routing -> OVS



IP masquerade

- 1+ bits, request SNAT
 - Variation: 1 bit, Skip SNAT
 - Variation: 32 bits for source address selection
- Connection may not originate on the node
- {eBPF, OVS, netfilter} -> netfilter



Multi-homing

- 1 bit, two variations:
 - Reply via primary device
 - Default: Pod communicates via secondary device
 - Inbound connections must reply via primary device
 - Store & restore in connmark



■ { socket, netfilter } -> routing



Application identity

- Variable bits
 - 4 bit pattern: "local" traffic
 - 16+ bits: Carry Identity to destination
 - Policy routing
 - Portmap plugin
- { eBPF, netfilter } -> routing -> eBPF



Service proxy

- 1+ bits depending on context
 - 1 bit, route locally
 - 16 bit tproxy port towards proxy
 - 16+ bit Identity from proxy
- eBPF -> { netfilter, routing }
- netfilter -> routing
- socket -> { eBPF, netfilter },





Marking your territory

- Bitwise usage
 - Simpler interoperability
- Full-mark
 - More values to work with
 - Most usage doesn't make use of this

A tiny bit of overload

- Use every feature: 100+ bits
 - ...but there's only 32 bits to play with?
- Mitigation: Encode meaning in bit range
 - Use [0x0000..0x000F] rather than bits in 0xFFFF
- Mitigation: Overload bits on different paths
 - Ingress / Egress
 - Make semantics dependent on packet fields

Sharing is caring

- Driven by common deployment scenarios
- The clearer responsibility assignment you have, the better
- Not free (in effort or in complexity)

One does not simply understand skb mark

- Required reading: network stack diagram
- Distinct bits do not guarantee integration
 - skb, conn matches may steer packets
- Fun: replies disappear
- Proxies: Double the connections, double the fun



Less is more

- "If only I had more bits..."
- Consolidate subsystem usage
- Extend generic mark space?
- Formalize some use cases?

Summary

- Powerful mechanism for cross-subsystem programming
- Uncertainty when bits are OK to use
- There are more uses than there are bits

Cilium

- https://cilium.io
- https://cilium.io/slack
- https://github.com/cilium/cilium
- https://twitter.com/ciliumproject

Mark registry

• https://github.com/fwmark/registry

