Doubling FreeBSD request-response throughputs over TCP with PASTE

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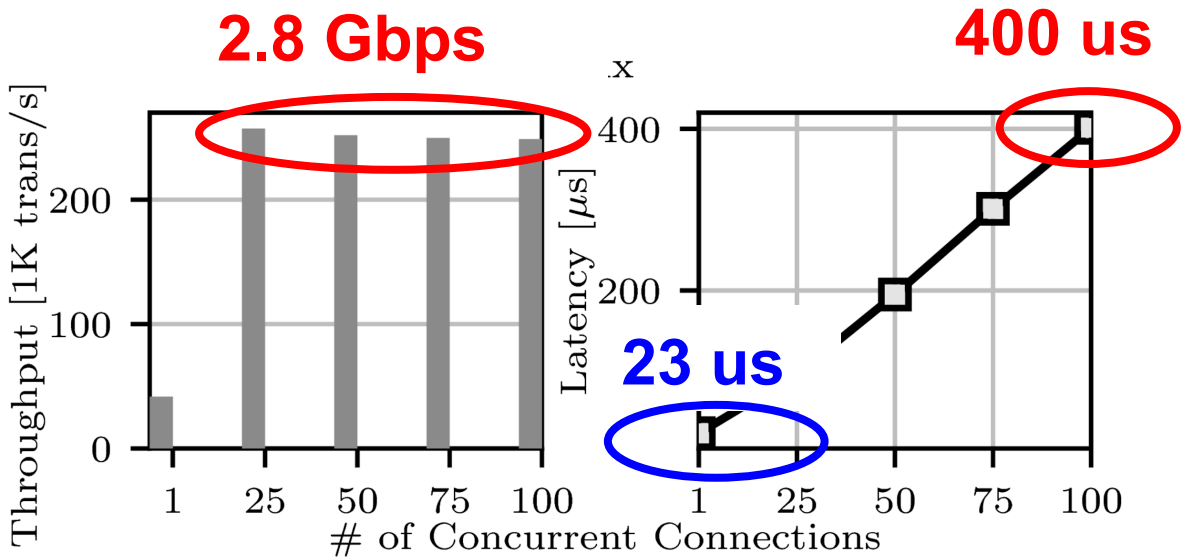
Code: https://micchie.net/paste/
Paper: https://www.usenix.org/conference/nsdi18/presentation/honda

Disk to Memory

- Networks are faster, small messages are common
  - System call and I/O overheads are dominant
- Persistent memory is emerging
  - Orders of magnitude faster than disks, and byte addressable
- read(2)/write(2)/sendfile(s) resemble networks to disks
- **We need APIs for in-memory (persistent) data**

Case Study: Request (1400B) and response (64B) over HTTP and TCP

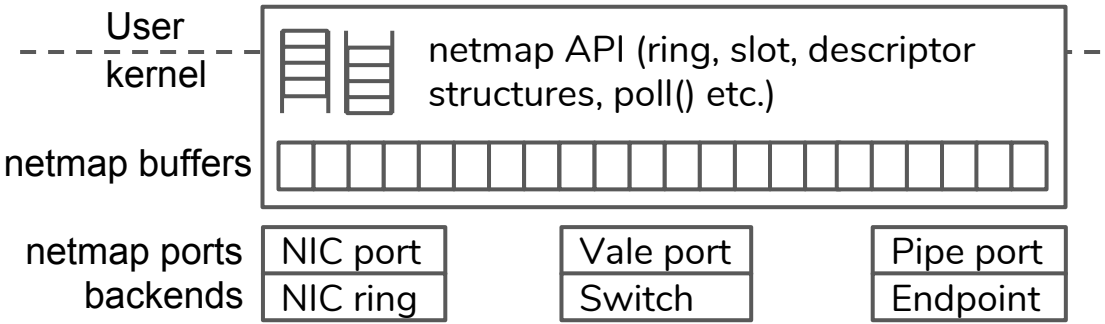
```
n = kevent(fds)
for (i=0; i<n; i++) {
    read(fds[i], buf);
    ...
    write(fds[i], res);
}
```



Server has Xeon 2640v4 2.4 Ghz (uses only 1 core) and Intel X540 10 GbE NIC
Client has Xeon 2690v4 2.6 Ghz and runs `wrk` HTTP benchmark tool

Starting point: netmap (4)

- NIC's memory model as abstraction
  - Efficient raw packet I/O



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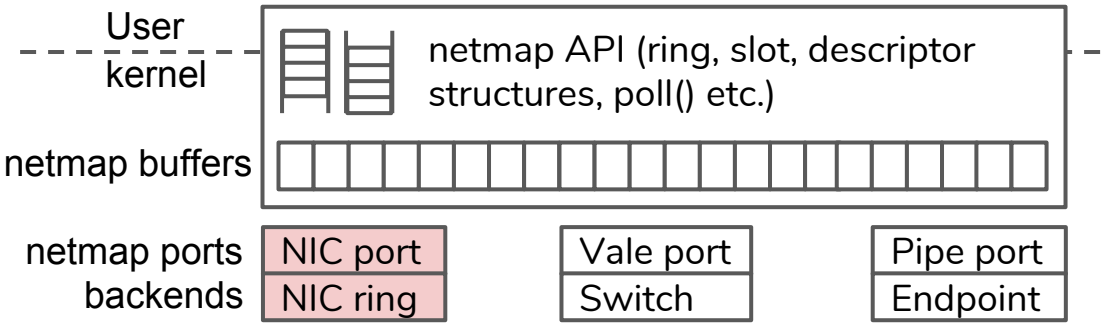


```
nmd = nm_open("netmap:ix0");
struct netmap_ring *ring =
  nmd->rx_rings[0];
while () {
  struct pollfd pfd[1] = {nmd};
  poll(pfd, 1);
  if (!(pfd[0]->revent & POLLIN))
    continue;
  int cur = ring->cur;
  for (; cur != ring->tail;) {
    struct netmap_slot *slot;
    int l;
    slot = ring->slot[cur];
    char *p = NETMAP_BUF(ring, cur);
    l = slot->len;
    /* process packet at p */
    cur = nm_next(ring, cur);
  }
}
```

netmap (4) w/ PASTE

- NIC’s memory model as abstraction
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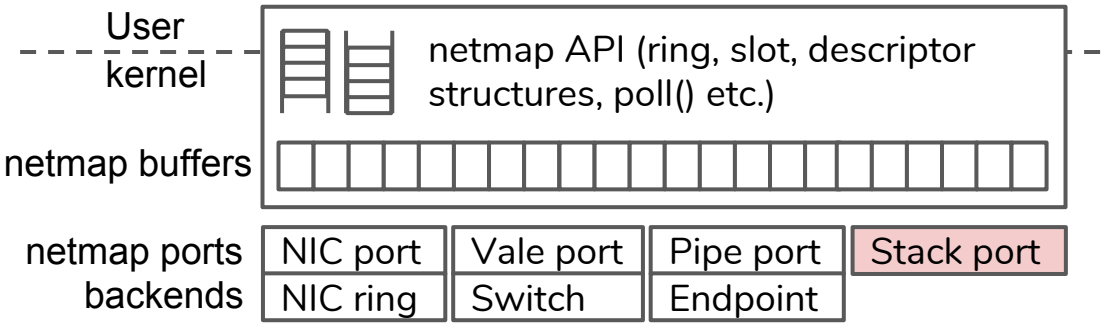

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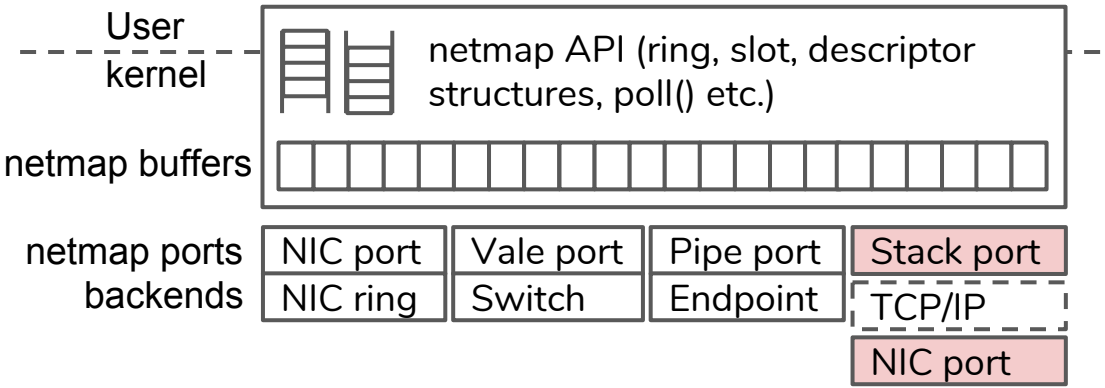
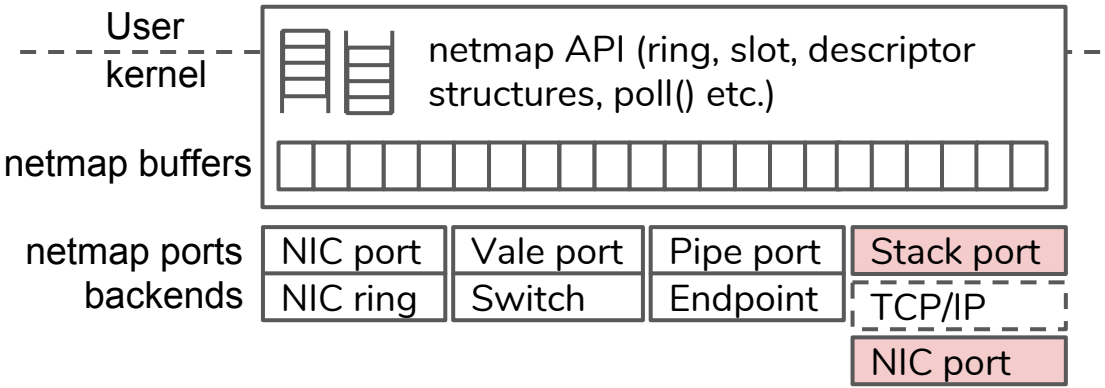


netmap (4) w/ PASTE

- NIC's memory model as abstraction
  - Efficient raw packet I/O

```
nmd = nm_open("stack:0");
ioctl(nmd, NIOCCONFIG, "stack:ix0");
struct netmap_ring *ring =
  nmd->rx_ring[0];
s = socket(); bind(s); listen(s);
```



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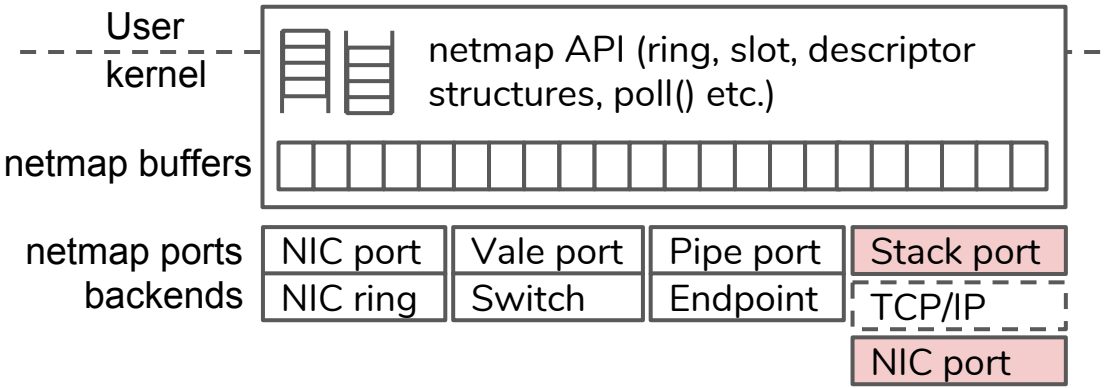
ioctl(nmd, NIOCCONFIG, "stack:ix0");
struct netmap_ring *ring =
  nmd->rx_ring[0];
s = socket(); bind(s); listen(s);
while () {
  struct pollfd pfd[2] = {nmd, s};
  poll(pfd, 2);
  if (pfd[1]->revent & POLLIN) {
    new = accept(s);
    ioctl(nmd, NIOCCONFIG, &new);}
```



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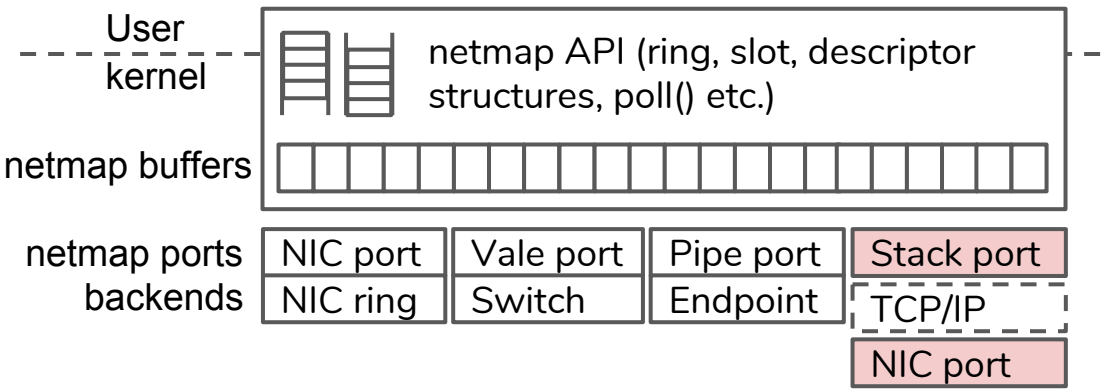


```
nmd = nm_open("stack:0");
ioctl(nmd, NIOCCONFIG, "stack:ix0");
struct netmap_ring *ring =
  nmd->rx_ring[0];
s = socket(); bind(s); listen(s);
while () {
  struct pollfd pfd[2] = {nmd, s};
  poll(pfd, 2);
  if (pfd[1]->revent & POLLIN) {
    new = accept(s);
    ioctl(nmd, NIOCCONFIG, &new);}
  if (!(pfd[0]->revent & POLLIN))
    continue;
  int cur = ring->cur;
  for (; cur != ring->tail;) {
    struct netmap_slot *slot;
    int l, fd, off;
    slot = ring->slot[cur];
    char *p = NETMAP_BUF(ring,cur);
    l = slot->len;
    fd = slot->fd;
    off = slot->offset;
    /* process data at p + off */
    cur = nm_next(ring, cur);
  }
}
```

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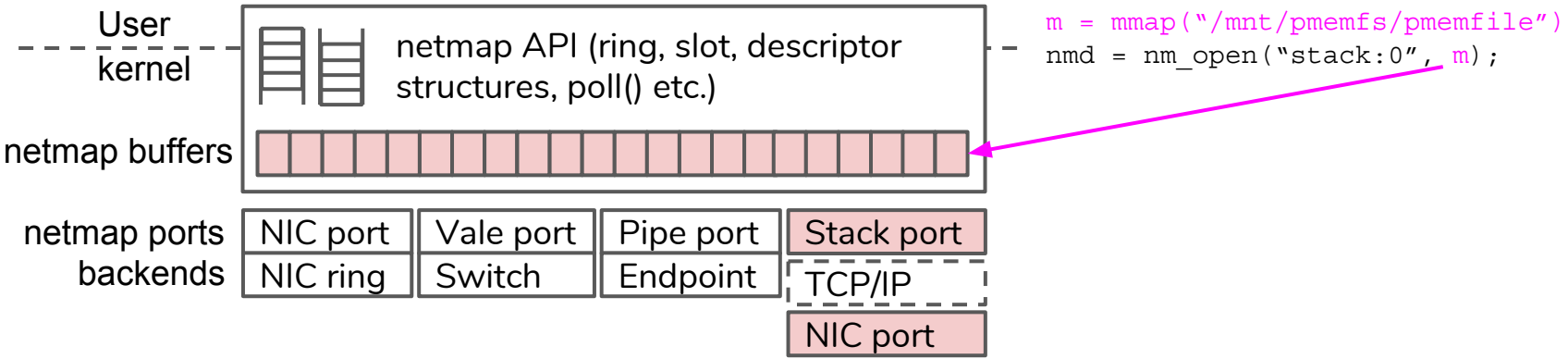
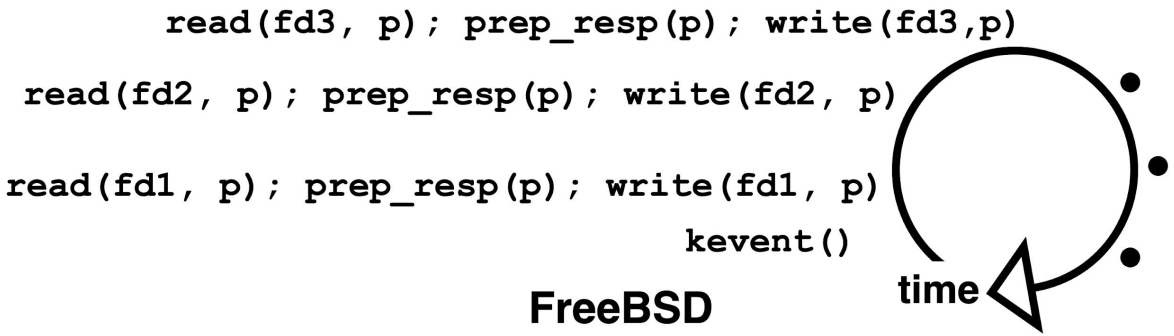


System Call and I/O Batching, and Zero Copy

- FreeBSD suffers from per-request read/write syscalls



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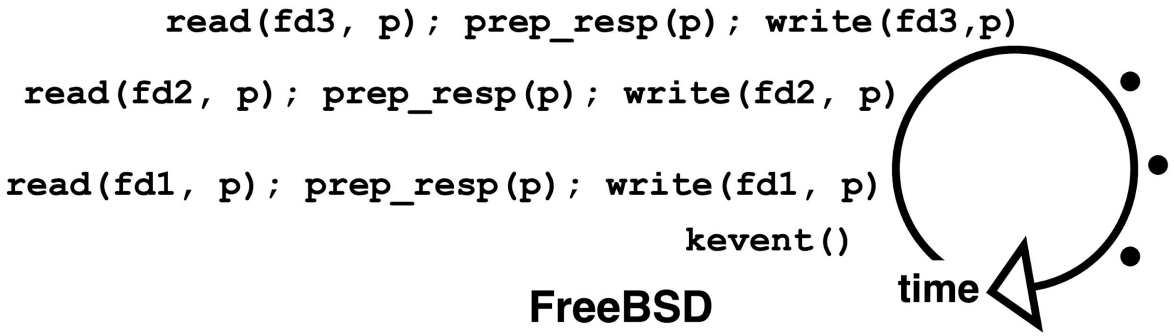
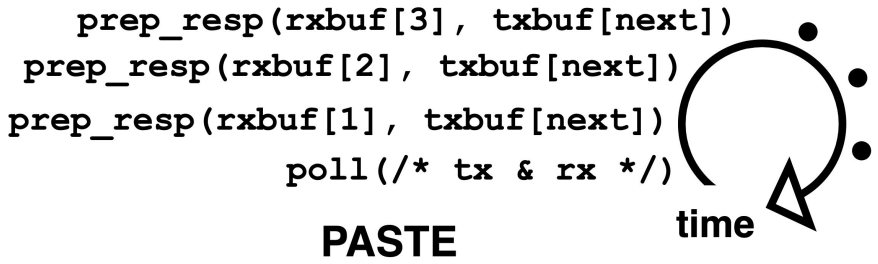
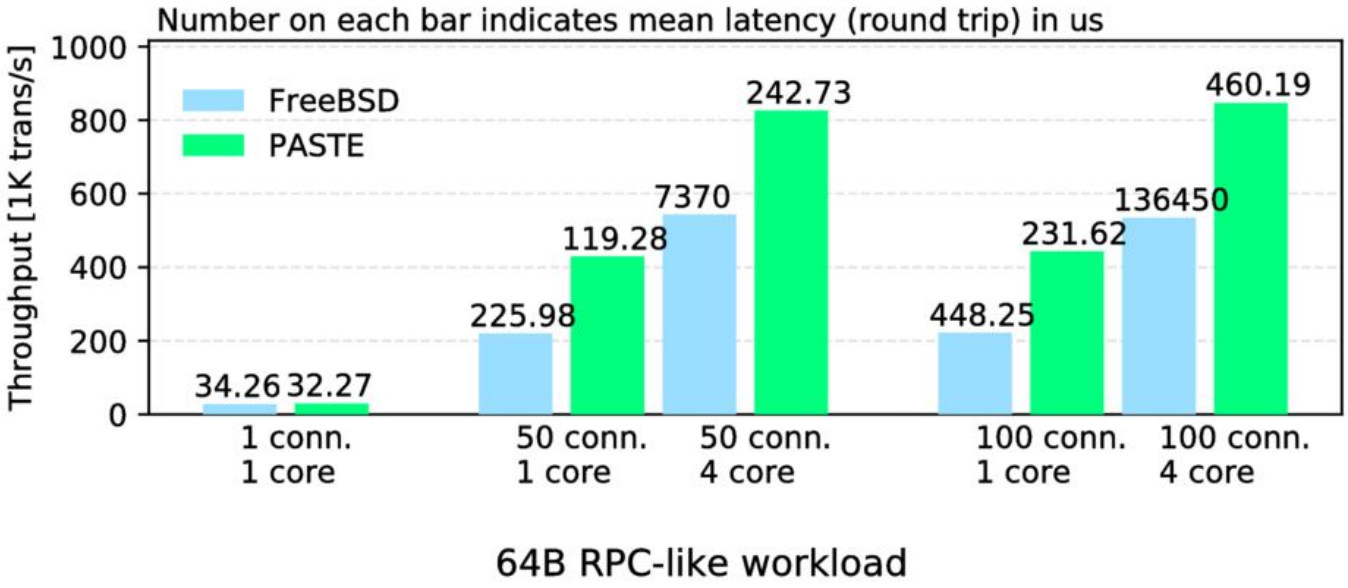


- PASTE does not need that
- I/O is also batched under poll()

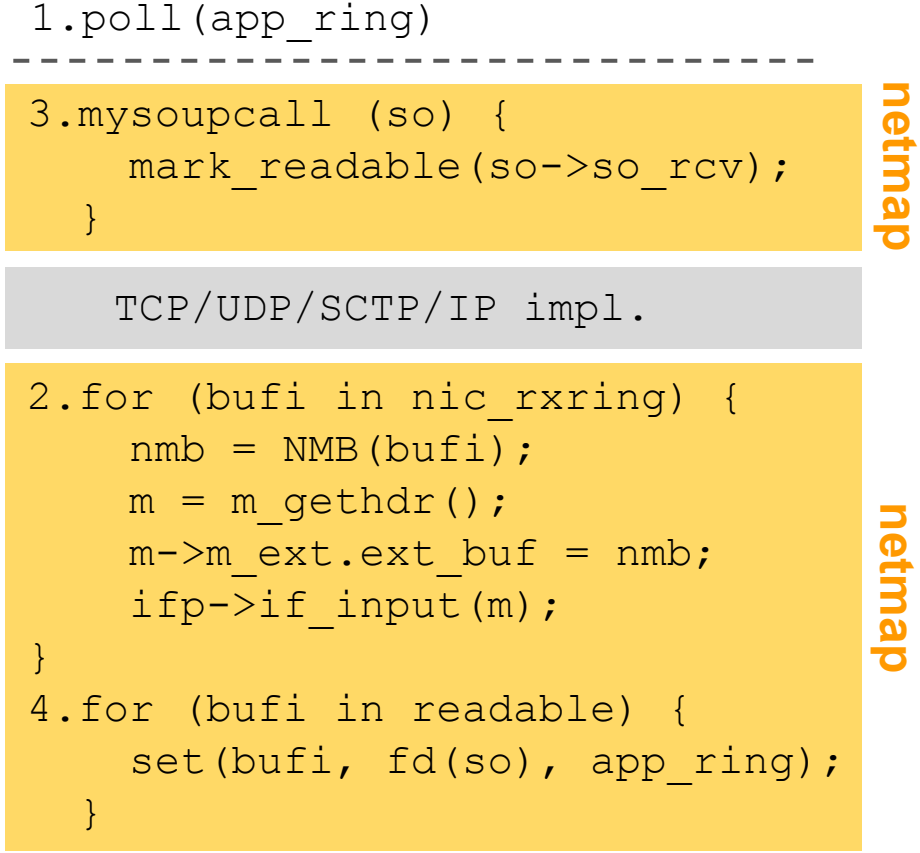


Performance



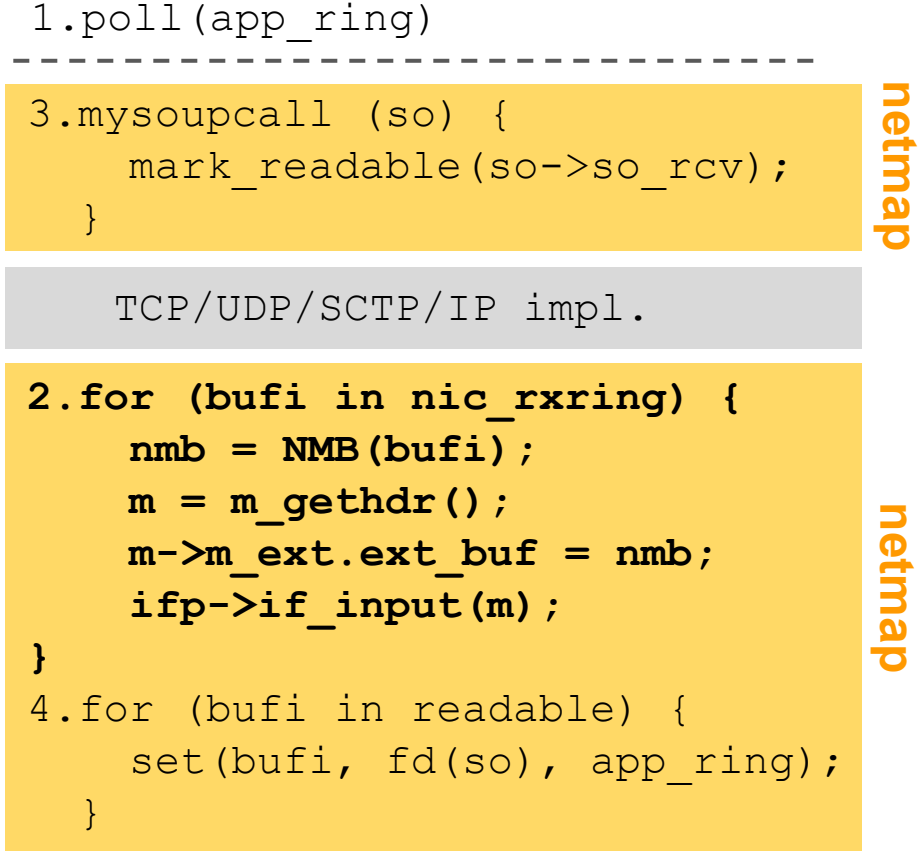
Netmap to the stack

- What's going on in poll()
  - I/O at the underlying NIC



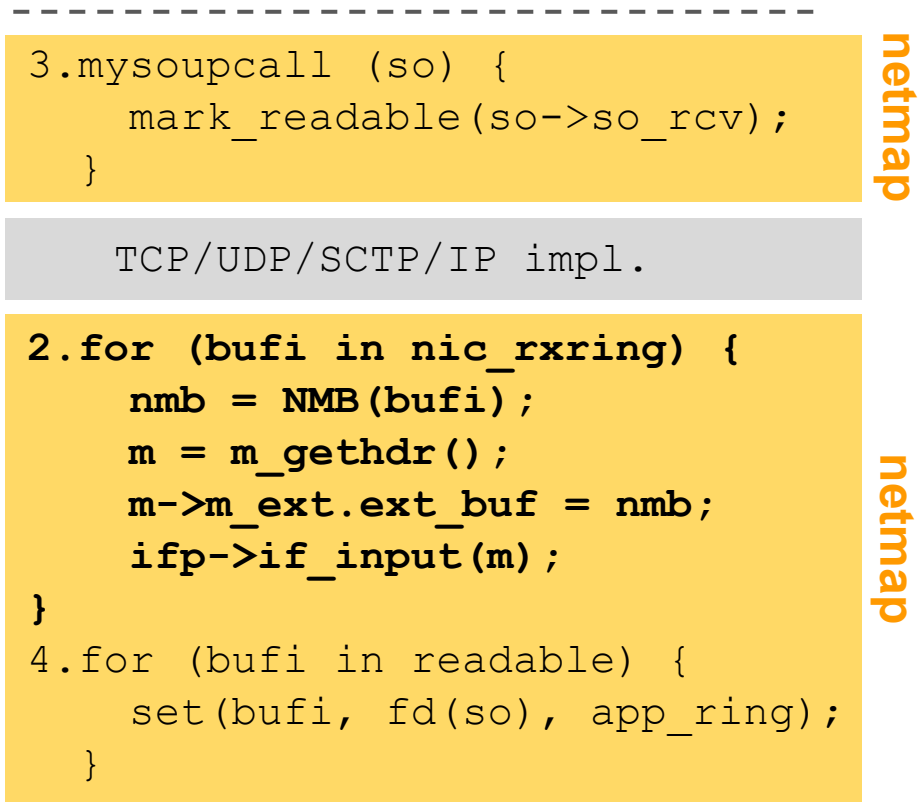
Netmap to the stack

- What's going on in poll()
  - I/O at the underlying NIC
  - **Push netmap packet buffers into the stack**



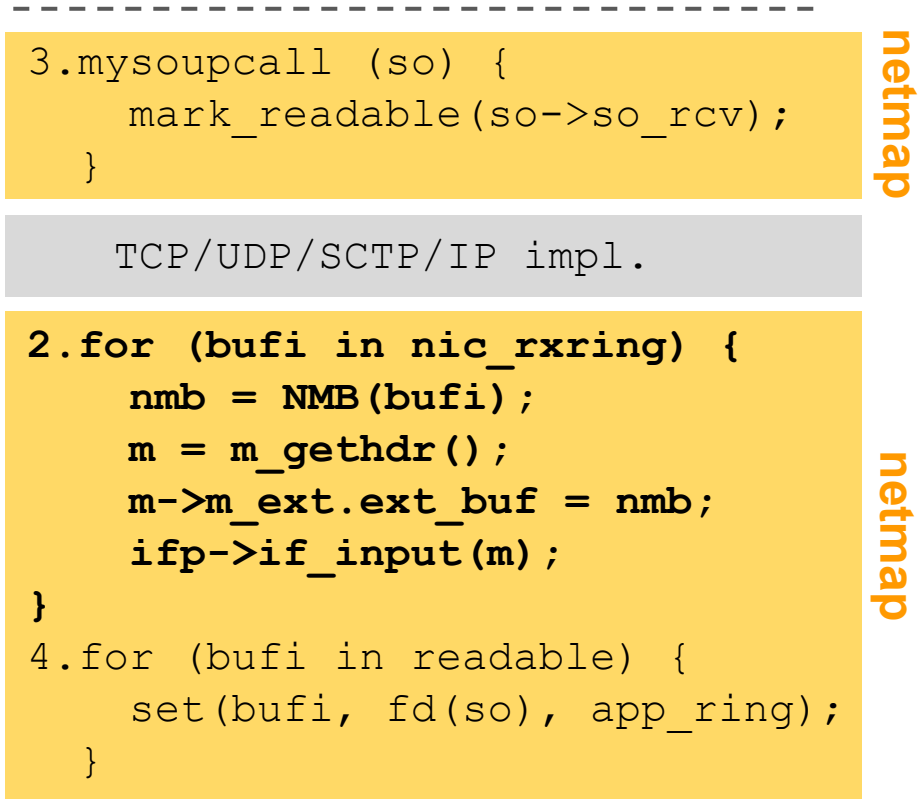
Netmap to the stack

- What's going on in poll()
  - I/O at the underlying NIC
  - **Push netmap packet buffers into the stack**
    - **Have an mbuf *point* a netmap buffer**
    - **Then if_input()**



Netmap to the stack

- What's going on in poll()
  - I/O at the underlying NIC
  - **Push netmap packet buffers into the stack**
    - **Have an mbuf *point* a netmap buffer**
    - **Then if_input()**
    - **How to know what has happend to mbuf?**



Netmap to the stack

- **After if_input(), check the mbuf status**

mbuf dtor	soupcall	Status	Example
Y	Y	App readable	In-order TCP segments
Y	N	Consumed	Pure acks
N	N	Held by the stack	Out-of-order TCP segments

Netmap to the stack

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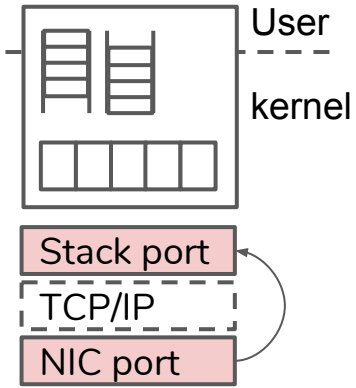
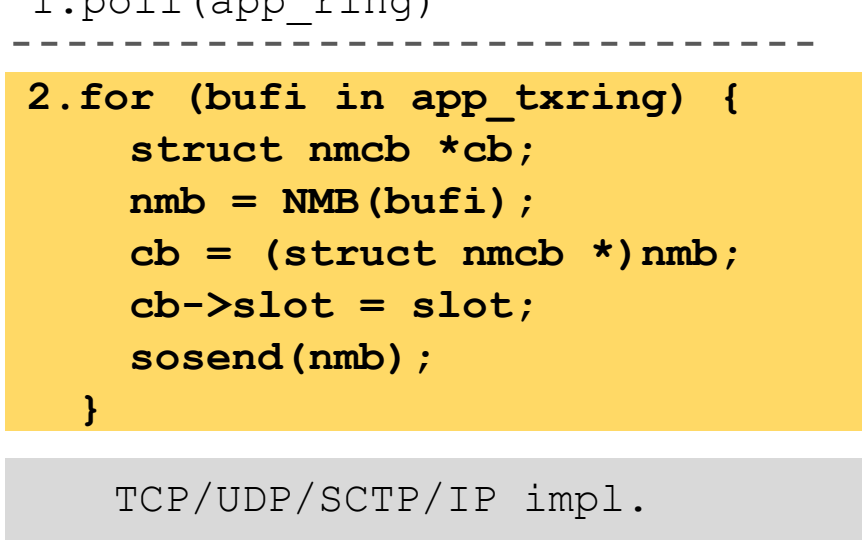
mbuf dtor	soupcall	Status	Example
Y	Y	App readable	In-order TCP segments
Y	N	Consumed	Pure acks
N	N	Held by the stack	Out-of-order TCP segments

- **Move App-readable packet to stack port (buffer index only, zero copy)**



Netmap to the stack (TX)

- What's going on in poll()
  - **Push netmap packet buffers into the stack**
    - **Embed netmap metadata to the buffer headroom**
    - **Then sosend()**



Netmap to the stack (TX)

- What's going on in poll()
  - **Push netmap packet buffers into the stack**
    - Embed netmap metadata to the buffer headroom
    - Then sosend()
    - **Catch mbuf at if_transmit()**
    - **NIC I/O happens after all the app rings have been processed (batched)**

```
1.poll(app_ring)
-------------------------------
2.for (bufi in app_txring) {
    struct nmcb *cb;
    nmb = NMB(bufi);
    cb = (struct nmcb *)nmb;
    cb->slot = slot;
    sosend(nmb);
  }
```

netmap

```
   TCP/UDP/SCTP/IP impl.
```

```
3.my_if_transmit(m) {
  struct nmcb *cb = m2cb(m);
  move2nicring(cb->slot, ifp);
}
```

netmap

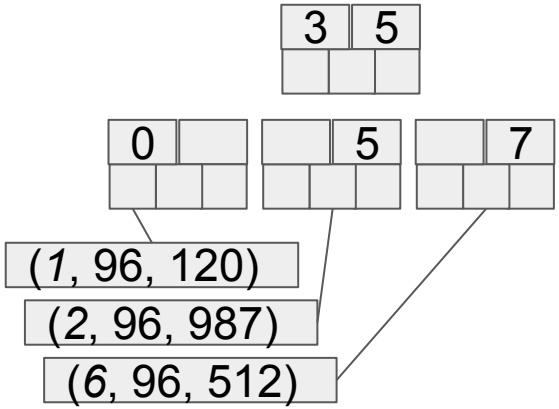
Persistent memory abstraction

- netmap is a good abstraction for storage stack

Write-Ahead Log

bufi	off	len
1	96	120
2	96	987
6	96	512

B+tree



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From TCP header!

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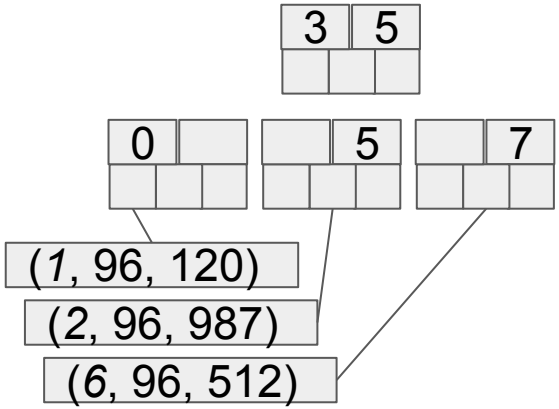


Persistent memory abstraction

- netmap is a good abstraction for storage stack

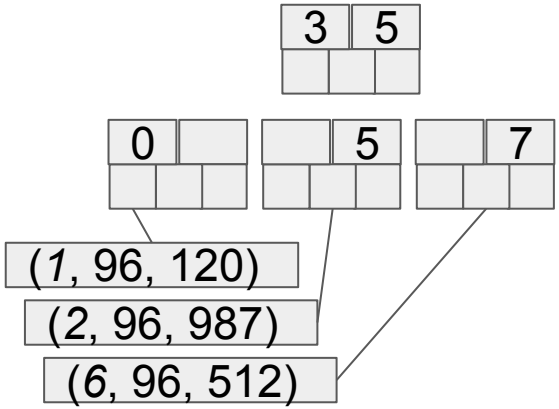
Write-Ahead Log

bufi	off	len	csum	time
1	96	120		
2	96	987		
6	96	512		

From TCP header!

From packet metadata provided by NIC!

B+tree



Summary

- Convert end-host networking from disk to memory abstraction
- netmap can go beyond raw packet I/O
  - TCP/IP support
  - Persistent memory integration
- Status
  - https://micchie.net/paste
  - Working with netmap team to merge
  - Awaiting for FreeBSD supports for persistent memory