DPDK

DATA PLANE DEVELOPMENT KIT

Lightning Talk #1

Optimizing Performance of Dataplane Software

HARRY VAN HAAREN

DATA

INSIGHT

SOLUTION

- Record Data
- Understanding and Insight *
- Prototype Performant Code

* May Require Experience

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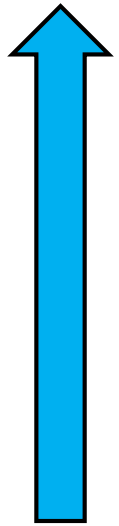
RECORD DATA

Tool:
Linux Perf

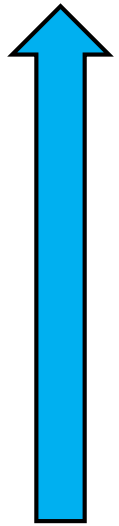
$ perf top –C1

```
Samples: 837K of event 'cycles:ppp', Event count (approx.): 39464
Overhead  Shared Object       Symbol
  28.35%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] dpcls_subtable_lookup_generic
  13.11%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] miniflow_extract
  10.17%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] netdev_vxlan_pop_header
   9.44%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] dp_netdev_input__
   7.88%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] miniflow_hash_5tuple
   6.20%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] csum_continue
   6.20%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] eth_pcap_rx_infinite
   3.59%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] fast_path_processing
   3.36%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] cmap_find_batch
   1.70%  ovs-vswitchd        [.] csum
```

```
0.06 |        nop
1.36 |180:    mov    (%rbx,%rcx,1),%rdx
2.09 |        mov    %rsi,%rax
1.48 |        and    %rdx,%rax
1.27 |        add    $0x1,%rdx
1.52 |        popcnt %rax,%rax
6.13 |        mov    (%rdi,%rax,8),%rax
2.38 |        and    (%r11,%rcx,1),%rax
1.16 |        test   %rsi,%rdx
0.77 |        setne  %dl
1.62 |        movzbl %dl,%edx
2.38 |        neg    %rdx
1.04 |        and    %rdx,%rax
4.04 |        mov    %rax,(%r10,%rcx,1)
1.58 |        add    $0x8,%rcx
0.13 |        cmp    %rcx,%r15
1.17 |        jne    180
0.25 |1b7:    mov    -0x1d0(%rbp),%eax
0.35 |        shl    $0x3,%r9
0.16 |        test   %eax,%eax
     |      ↓ je     214
0.09 |        mov    -0x1f8(%rbp),%rax
0.27 |        xor    %ecx,%ecx
0.34 |        lea    (%r10,%rax,1),%rsi
0.14 |        nop
0.16 |1d8:    mov    0x0(%r13,%rcx,1),%rax
0.47 |        mov    %r8,%rdx
0.98 |        and    %rax,%rdx
0.24 |        add    $0x1,%rax
0.19 |        popcnt %rdx,%rdx
0.47 |        lea    (%rdi,%rdx,8),%rdx
1.01 |        mov    (%rdx,%r9,1),%rdx
0.28 |        and    (%r12,%rcx,1),%rdx
0.17 |        test   %r8,%rax
0.51 |        setne  %al
0.95 |        movzbl %al,%eax
0.26 |        neg    %rax
0.19 |        and    %rdx,%rax
0.60 |        mov    %rax,(%rsi,%rcx,1)
0.87 |        add    $0x8,%rcx
0.15 |        cmp    %r14,%rcx
0.06 |        jne    1d8
0.09 |214:    blsr   -0x1c8(%rbp),%rax
0.29 |        mov    %rax,-0x1c8(%rbp)
0.01 |        test   %rax,%rax
0.28 |      ↑ jne    130
```



Loop : Miniflow Unit 0
Iterations : ?



Loop : Miniflow Unit 1
Iterations : ?

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“DATA – **INSIGHT** – SOLUTION”

1) Build a Mental Model of High Performance code
2) Reason about Code Performance
3) Adjust Mental Model with Measured Data
4) Prototype and Measure

e.g. DPDK :)
Branches, Cache, SIMD …
Continuously Updating …
Benchmarks + Real World …

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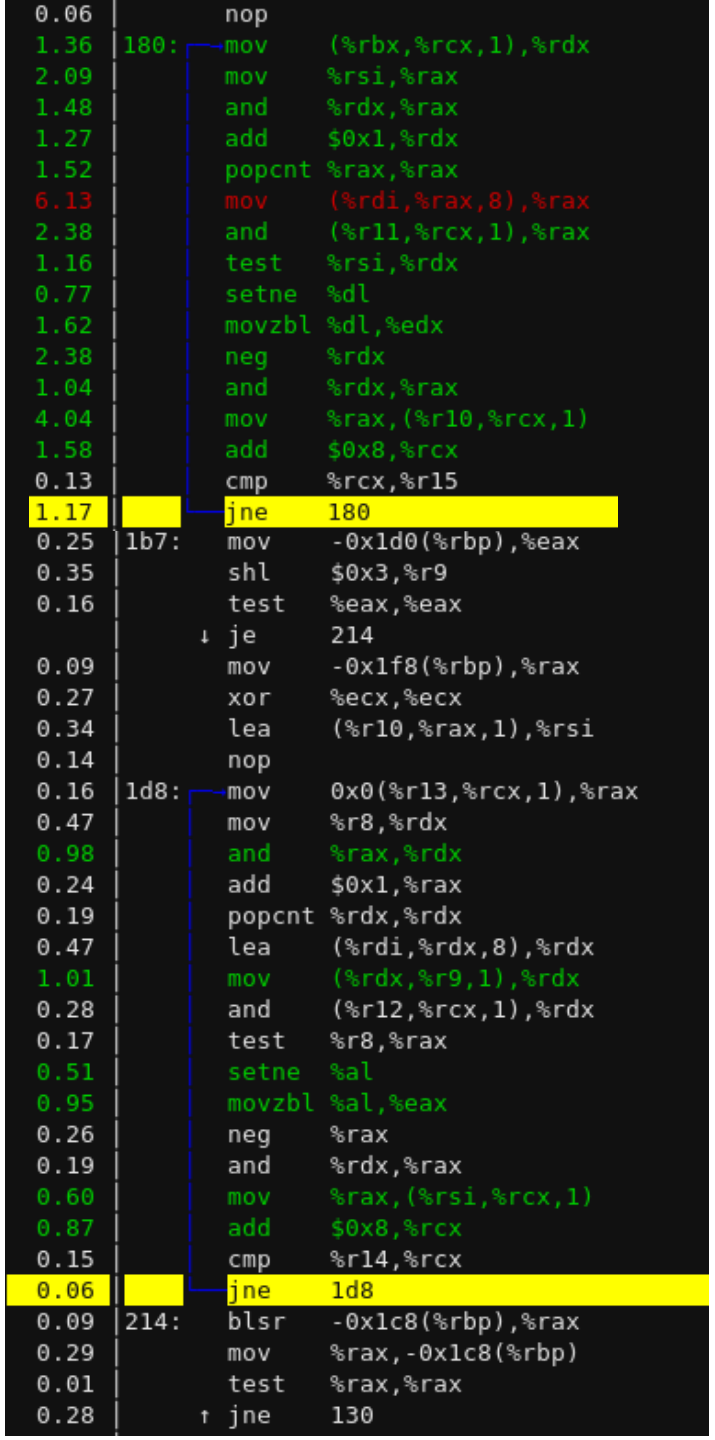
INSIGHT

Investigate Code

Loops have Fixed Trip Counts

Use new Insight to Optimize!



Loop : Miniflow Unit 0
Iterations : 3 X

Loop : Miniflow Unit 1
Iterations : 1 X

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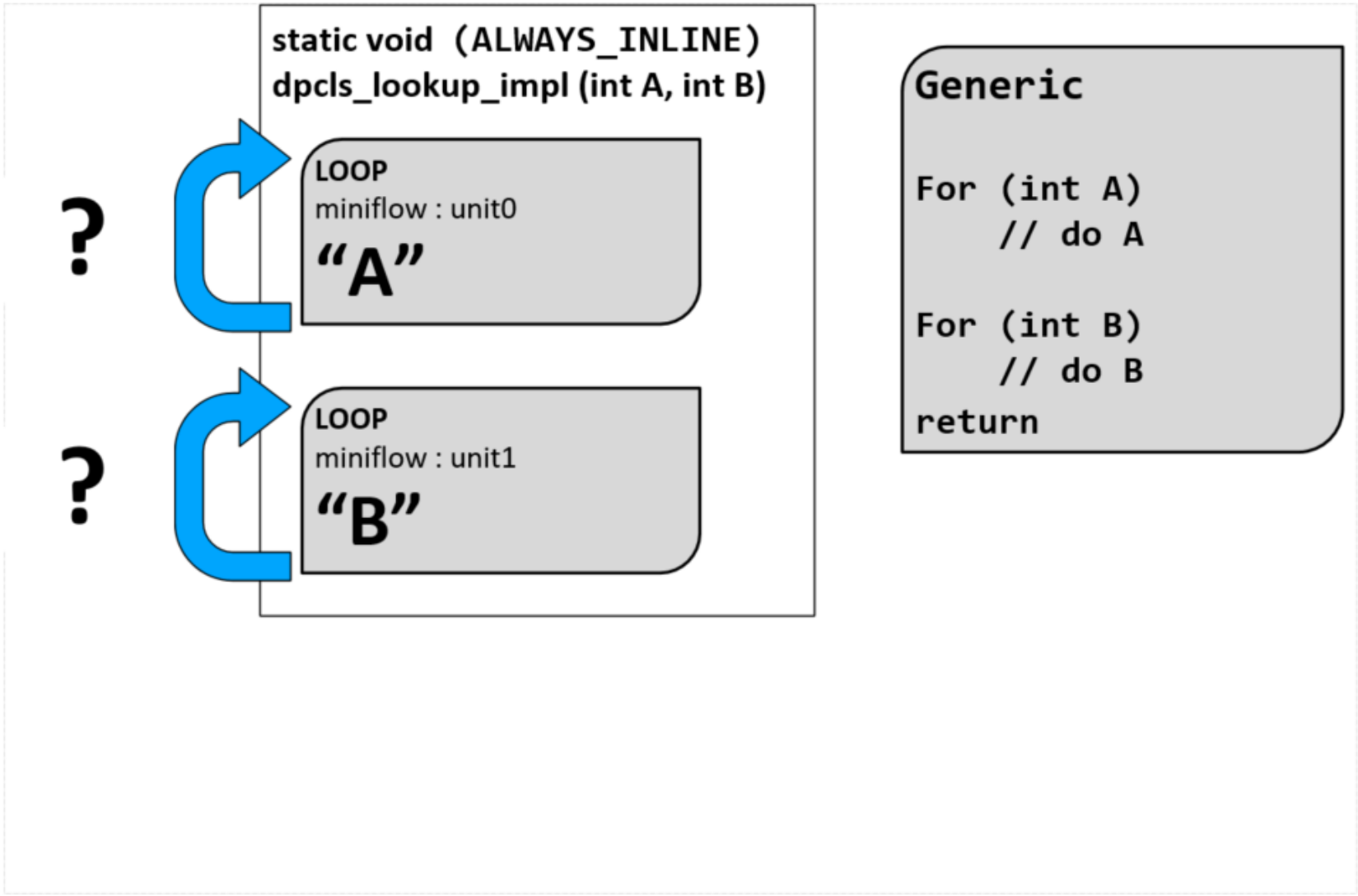
SOLUTION

Constants

Constant Propagation

Inline Functions



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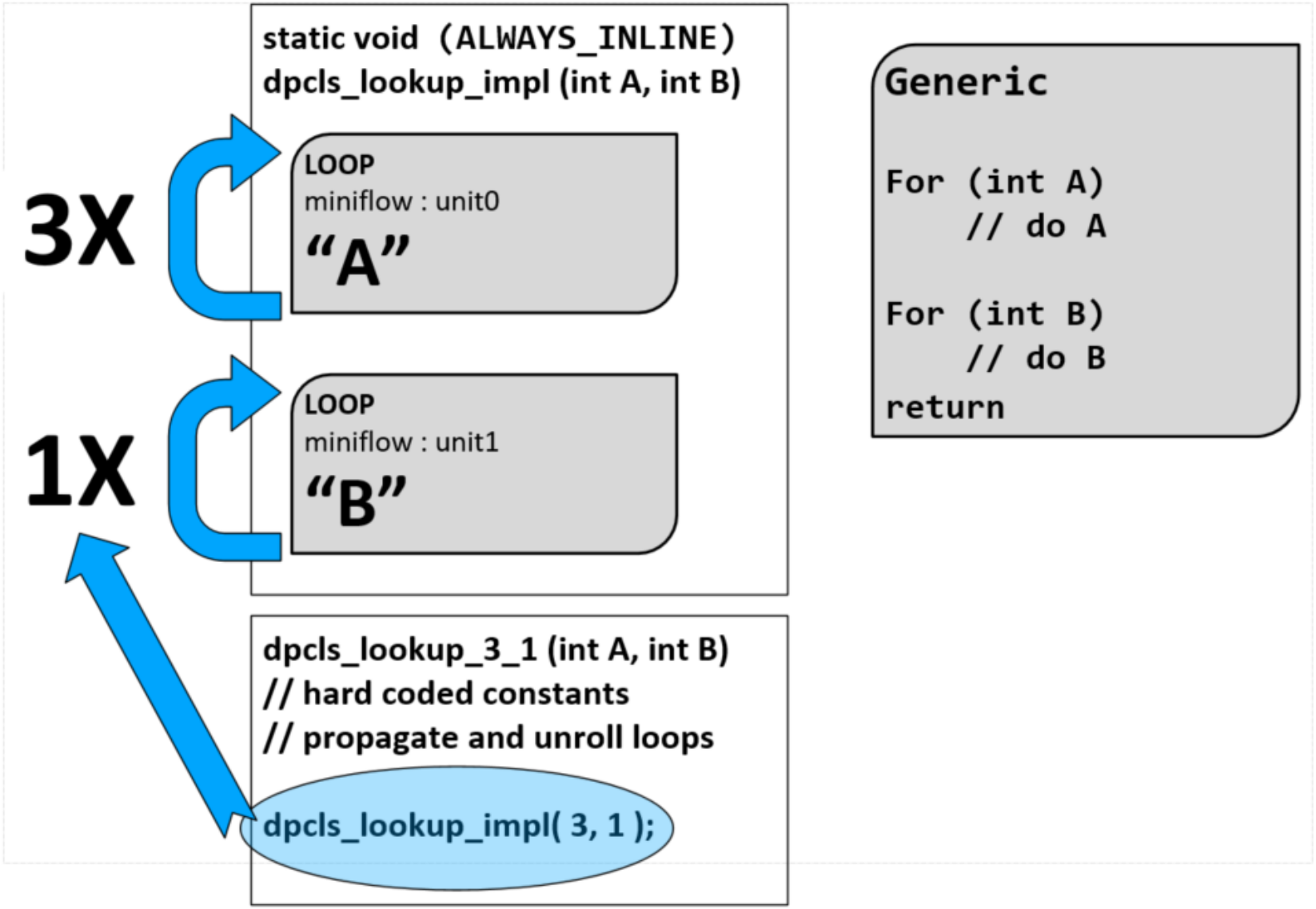
SOLUTION

Constants

Constant Propagation

Inline Functions



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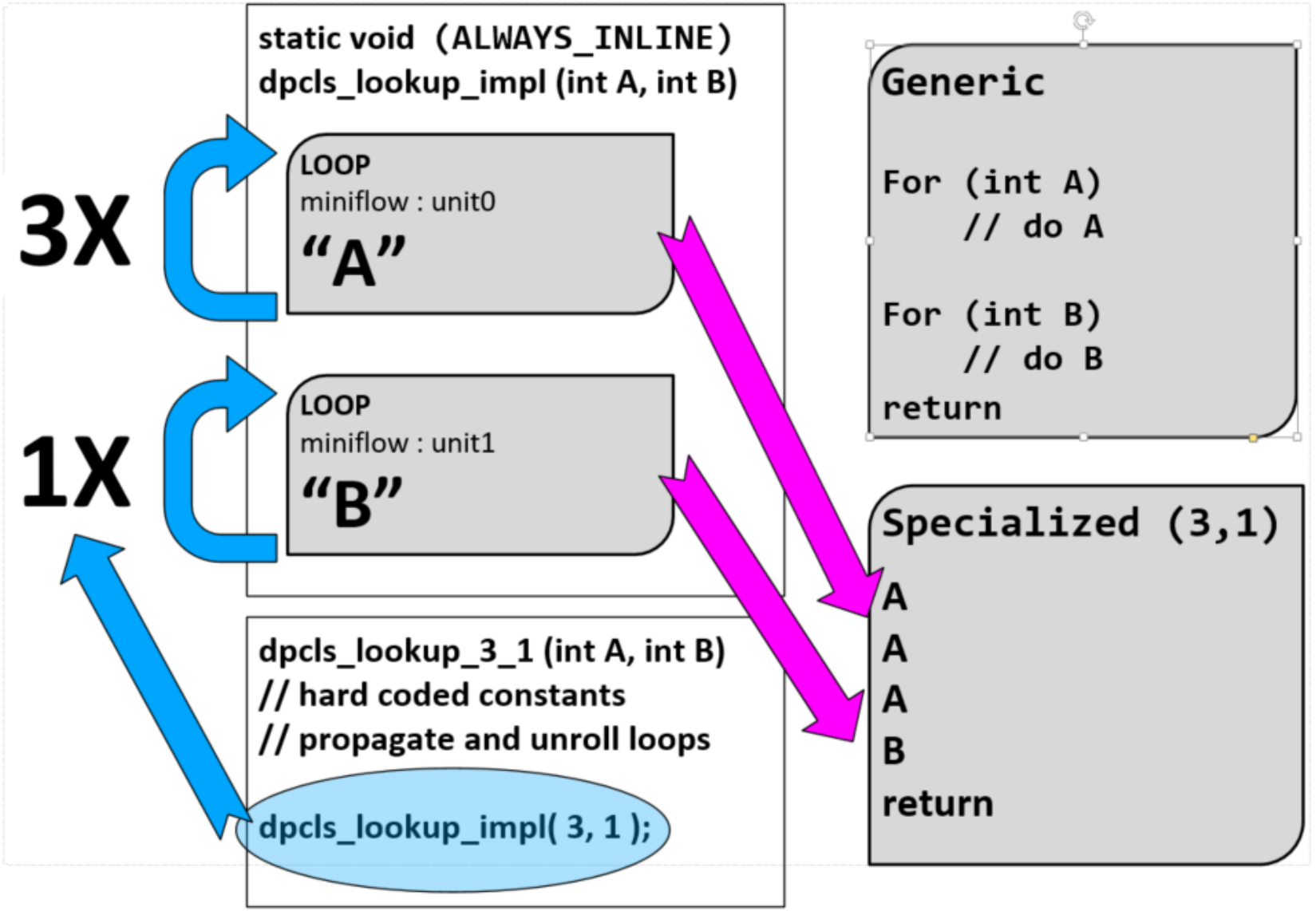
SOLUTION

Constants

Constant Propagation

Inline Functions



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VERIFY OPTIMIZATION

Flat code - No Loops!

- Start at the start
- Execute it all
- 1x per packet

```
0.01 |       nop
1.43 | 80:   xor    %eax,%eax
0.13 |       tzcnt  %edi,%eax
0.54 |       lea    (%rax,%rax,4),%edx
0.06 |       cltq
1.17 |       mov    (%r14,%rax,8),%rcx
0.13 |       lea    0x0(%rbp,%rdx,8),%rdx
0.67 |       mov    0x8(%rcx),%rax
0.12 |       mov    0x10(%rcx),%rsi
1.38 |       lea    0x18(%rcx),%r8
0.12 |       mov    0x0(%r13),%rcx
0.77 |       mov    %rax,%r9
0.08 |       and    %rcx,%r9
1.23 |       add    $0x1,%rcx
0.63 |       popcnt %r9,%r9
4.59 |       mov    (%r8,%r9,8),%r9
1.38 |       and    0x40(%rbx),%r9
0.44 |       test   %rax,%rcx
0.08 |       setne  %cl
0.32 |       movzbl %cl,%ecx
1.36 |       neg    %rcx
0.59 |       and    %r9,%rcx
0.11 |       mov    %rax,%r9
3.55 |       mov    %rcx,(%rdx)
0.01 |       mov    0x8(%r13),%rcx
0.43 |       and    %rcx,%r9
0.07 |       add    $0x1,%rcx
1.64 |       popcnt %r9,%r9
0.15 |       mov    (%r8,%r9,8),%r9
0.43 |       and    0x48(%rbx),%r9
0.09 |       test   %rax,%rcx
1.79 |       setne  %cl
0.01 |       movzbl %cl,%ecx
0.48 |       neg    %rcx
0.05 |       and    %r9,%rcx
1.66 |       mov    %rax,%r9
0.28 |       mov    %rcx,0x8(%rdx)
0.37 |       mov    0x10(%r13),%rcx
0.09 |       and    %rcx,%r9
1.54 |       add    $0x1,%rcx
0.22 |       popcnt %r9,%r9
0.55 |       mov    (%r8,%r9,8),%r9
0.28 |       and    0x50(%rbx),%r9
1.48 |       test   %rax,%rcx
0.13 |       setne  %cl
0.28 |       movzbl %cl,%ecx
0.18 |       neg    %rcx
1.54 |       and    %r9,%rcx
0.19 |       mov    %rax,%r9
0.95 |       mov    %rcx,0x10(%rdx)
0.04 |       mov    0x18(%r13),%rcx
1.47 |       and    %rcx,%r9
0.18 |       add    $0x1,%rcx
0.52 |       popcnt %r9,%r9
0.06 |       mov    (%r8,%r9,8),%r9
1.56 |       and    0x58(%rbx),%r9
0.22 |       test   %rax,%rcx
0.63 |       setne  %cl
0.07 |       popcnt %rax,%rax
1.42 |       movzbl %cl,%ecx
0.22 |       neg    %rcx
0.70 |       and    %r9,%rcx
0.05 |       mov    %rsi,%r9
1.58 |       mov    %rcx,0x18(%rdx)
0.14 |       mov    0x20(%r13),%rcx
0.53 |       and    %rcx,%r9
0.03 |       add    $0x1,%rcx
1.44 |       popcnt %r9,%r9
0.09 |       add    %r9,%rax
0.53 |       mov    (%r8,%rax,8),%rax
0.12 |       and    0x60(%rbx),%rax
1.54 |       test   %rsi,%rcx
0.18 |       setne  %cl
0.46 |       blsr   %rdi,%rdi
0.10 |       movzbl %cl,%ecx
1.54 |       neg    %rcx
0.17 |       and    %rcx,%rax
0.73 |       mov    %rax,0x20(%rdx)
     |       test   %rdi,%rdi
```

Thanks / Questions

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Using Perf and Hardware Counters

- **Optimized build with Debug Symbols**
- **Linux Perf**
  - cycles, cycle_activity.* , resource_stalls.* ,
    - Older kernel? Use https://github.com/andikleen/pmu-tools
  - Be curious
    - Test counters, do they highlight known bad code?
    - If so, that's a good counter to keep using in future
- **Perf Usage**
  - Stat first – overview of counts, build mental model, normalize to per packet cost
  - Report stats per physical core or per thread
  - use "minus capital i" flag to report per second : -I1000,
  - Top/Record – sample stack to see into SW

DPDK

DATA PLANE DEVELOPMENT KIT

Lightning Talk #2

Data Plane Performance Monitor

KEITH WILES

Data Plane Performance Monitor

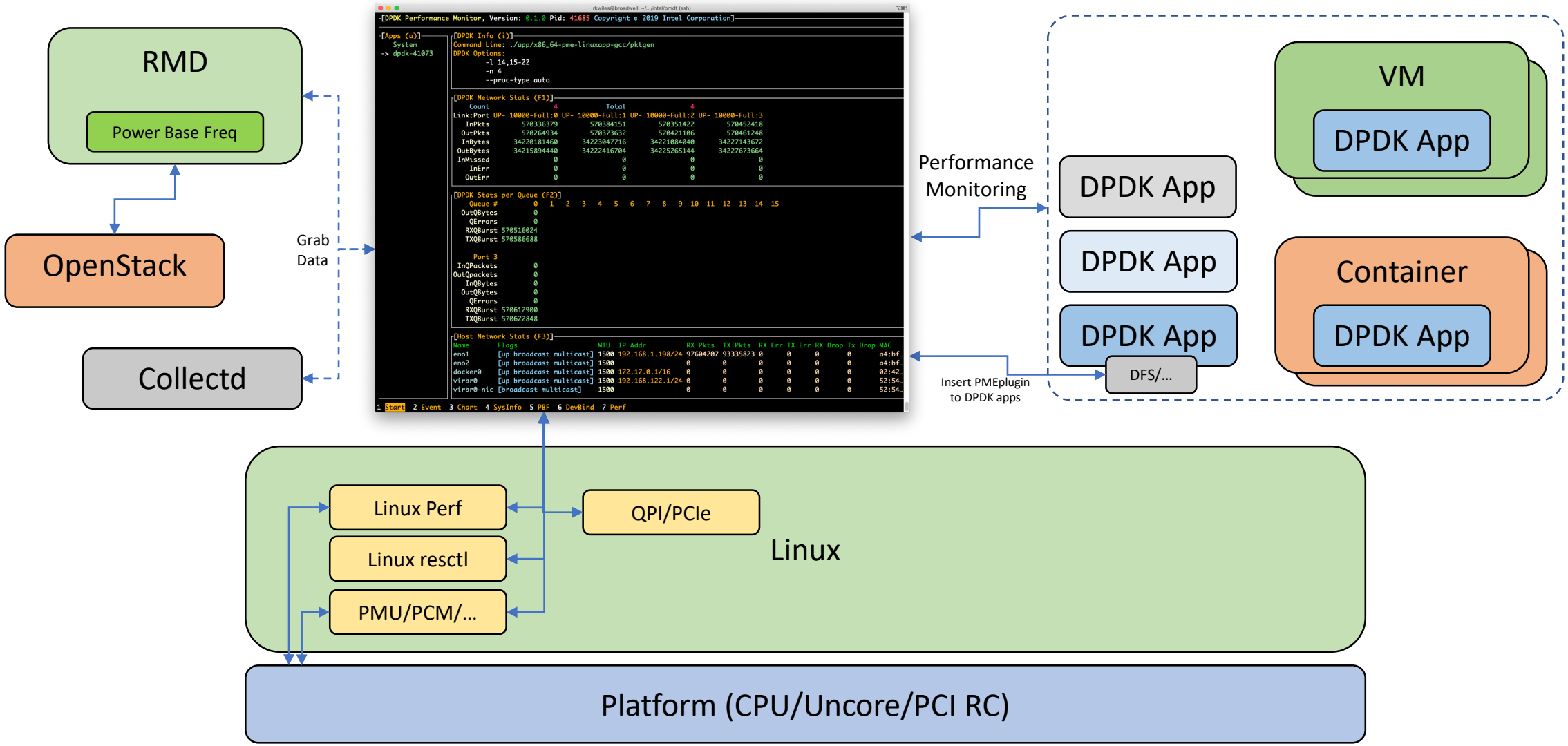
Performance Monitor Environment

2019/09/19

What is the Performance Monitor Tool

- Performance monitor tool is a standalone GoLang application
- Gathers metrics from DPDK applications and the system
- Displaying the data in a easy to read/understandable format
  - At this pointer in development the raw data is gathered and displayed using only an xTerm (VT100 cursor commands and ANSI color format)
- The tool gathers PCM, PMU, PBF, QPI, PCI and DPDK information allowing the user to see the data as simple set of charts or tables
- The goal of the tool is to analysis the data and give suggestions on how to improve performance or remove bottlenecks in the application and/or system

Performance Monitor Environment tool (PME)



Gather data

- Use Prometheus to expose the metrics via the client web page
- Gather PMU register counters for each DPDK instance
  - Displayed in the PME tool along with analyzed information
  - Expose the PMU information via Prometheus for long term analysis
- Analyze the data and suggest solutions for known problems
  - Use AI to help determine hot spots or bottlenecks or …

Data Plane Performance Monitor Toolkit

- The tool will be open source code for developers and non-developers to utilize
  - BSD-3-Clause License
- The tool is not a DPDK application, but a tool and libraries for developers
- The toolkit contains the DFS library and other features TBD
- The tool is standalone and written in Go
- PCM/QPI/PCI data is gathered using a modified PCM-tool daemon, which the tool collects the information from a shared memory region

Panels in the performance monitor tool

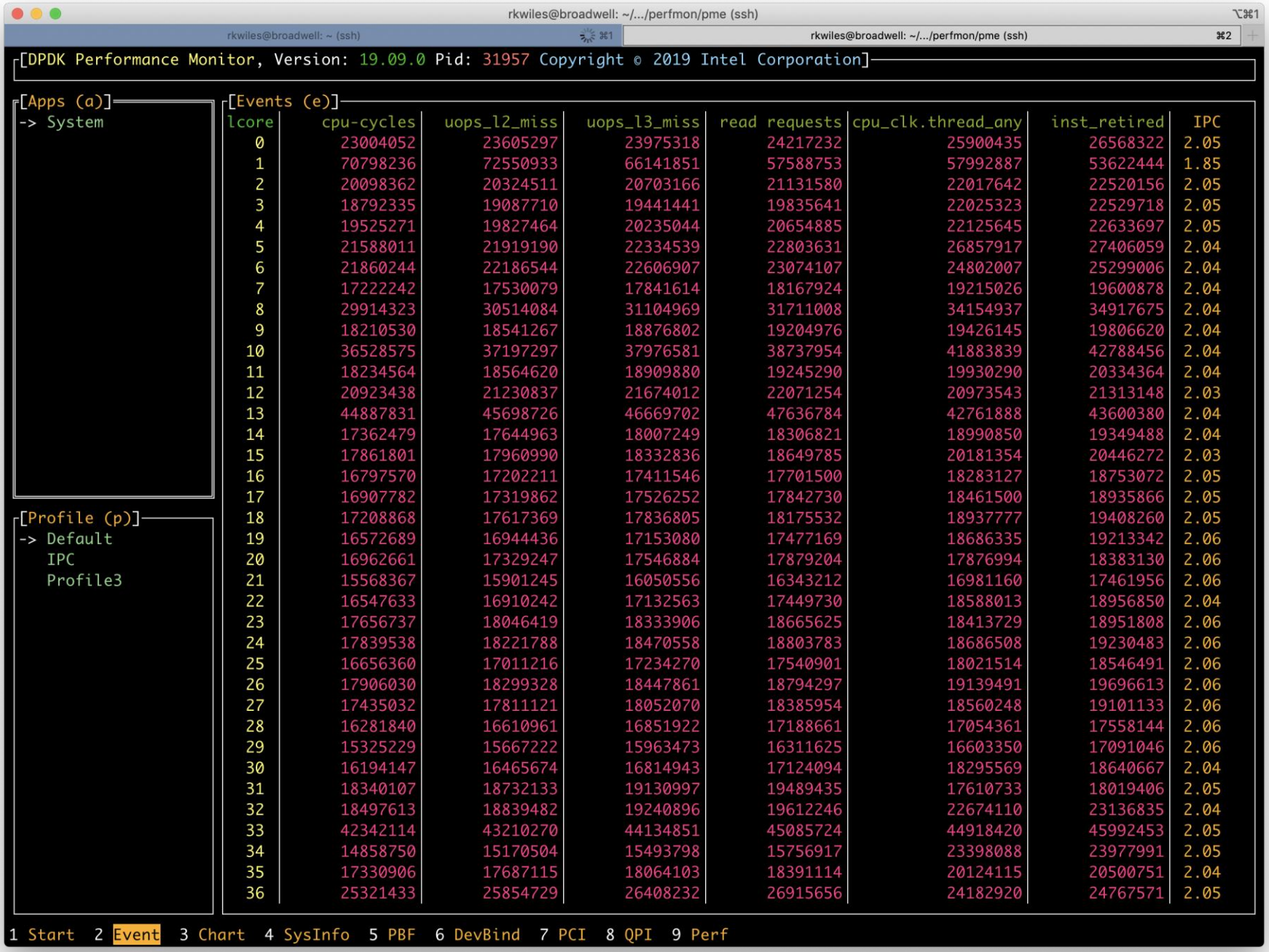
The following slides show the current panels displayed by the tool and can/will change over time

Look at the screen as examples as we continue to define the metrics and how we display the data

The goal is to analysis the data, then present solutions or suggestions to improve performance

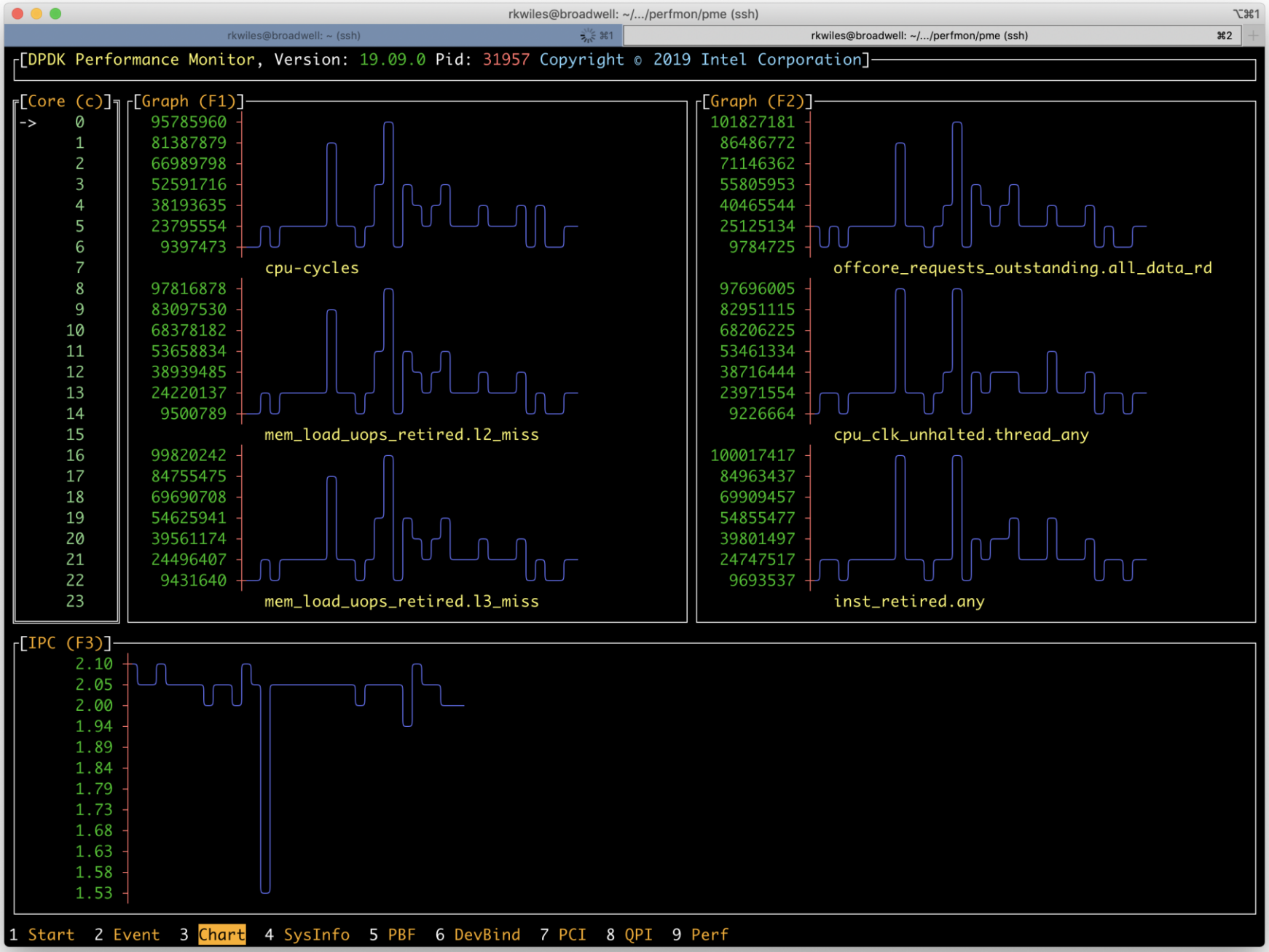
PME Start Screen

Events

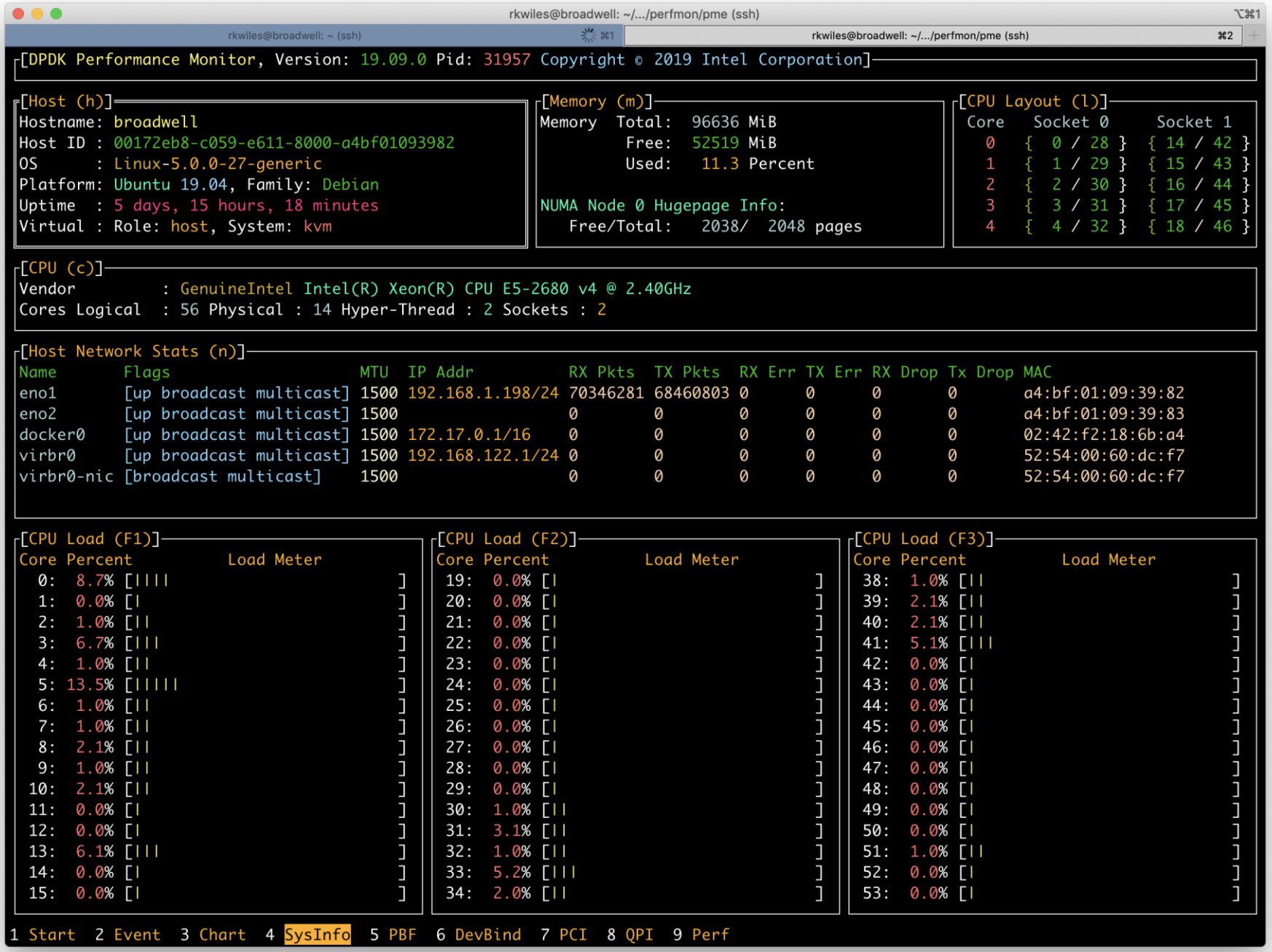


lcore	cpu-cycles	uops_l2_miss	uops_l3_miss	read requests	cpu_clk.thread_any	inst_retired	IPC
0	23004052	23605297	23975318	24217232	25900435	26568322	2.05
1	70798236	72550933	66141851	57588753	57992887	53622444	1.85
2	20098362	20324511	20703166	21131580	22017642	22520156	2.05
3	18792335	19087710	19441441	19835641	22025323	22529718	2.05
4	19525271	19827464	20235044	20654885	22125645	22633697	2.05
5	21588011	21919190	22334539	22803631	26857917	27406059	2.04
6	21860244	22186544	22606907	23074107	24802007	25299006	2.04
7	17222242	17530079	17841614	18167924	19215026	19600878	2.04
8	29914323	30514084	31104969	31711008	34154937	34917675	2.04
9	18210530	18541267	18876802	19204976	19426145	19806620	2.04
10	36528575	37197297	37976581	38737954	41883839	42788456	2.04
11	18234564	18564620	18909880	19245290	19930290	20334364	2.04
12	20923438	21230837	21674012	22071254	20973543	21313148	2.03
13	44887831	45698726	46669702	47636784	42761888	43600380	2.04
14	17362479	17644963	18007249	18306821	18990850	19349488	2.04
15	17861801	17960990	18332836	18649785	20181354	20446272	2.03
16	16797570	17202211	17411546	17701500	18283127	18753072	2.05
17	16907782	17319862	17526252	17842730	18461500	18935866	2.05
18	17208868	17617369	17836805	18175532	18937777	19408260	2.05
19	16572689	16944436	17153080	17477169	18686335	19213342	2.06
20	16962661	17329247	17546884	17879204	17876994	18383130	2.06
21	15568367	15901245	16050556	16343212	16981160	17461956	2.06
22	16547633	16910242	17132563	17449730	18588013	18956850	2.04
23	17656737	18046419	18333906	18665625	18413729	18951808	2.06
24	17839538	18221788	18470558	18803783	18686508	19230483	2.06
25	16656360	17011216	17234270	17540901	18021514	18546491	2.06
26	17906030	18299328	18447861	18794297	19139491	19696613	2.06
27	17435032	17811121	18052070	18385954	18560248	19101133	2.06
28	16281840	16610961	16851922	17188661	17054361	17558144	2.06
29	15325229	15667222	15963473	16311625	16603350	17091046	2.06
30	16194147	16465674	16814943	17124094	18295569	18640667	2.04
31	18340107	18732133	19130997	19489435	17610733	18019406	2.05
32	18497613	18839482	19240896	19612246	22674110	23136835	2.04
33	42342114	43210270	44134851	45085724	44918420	45992453	2.05
34	14858750	15170504	15493798	15756917	23398088	23977991	2.05
35	17330906	17687115	18064103	18391114	20124115	20500751	2.04
36	25321433	25854729	26408232	26915656	24182920	24767571	2.05

Event Charts



SysInfo

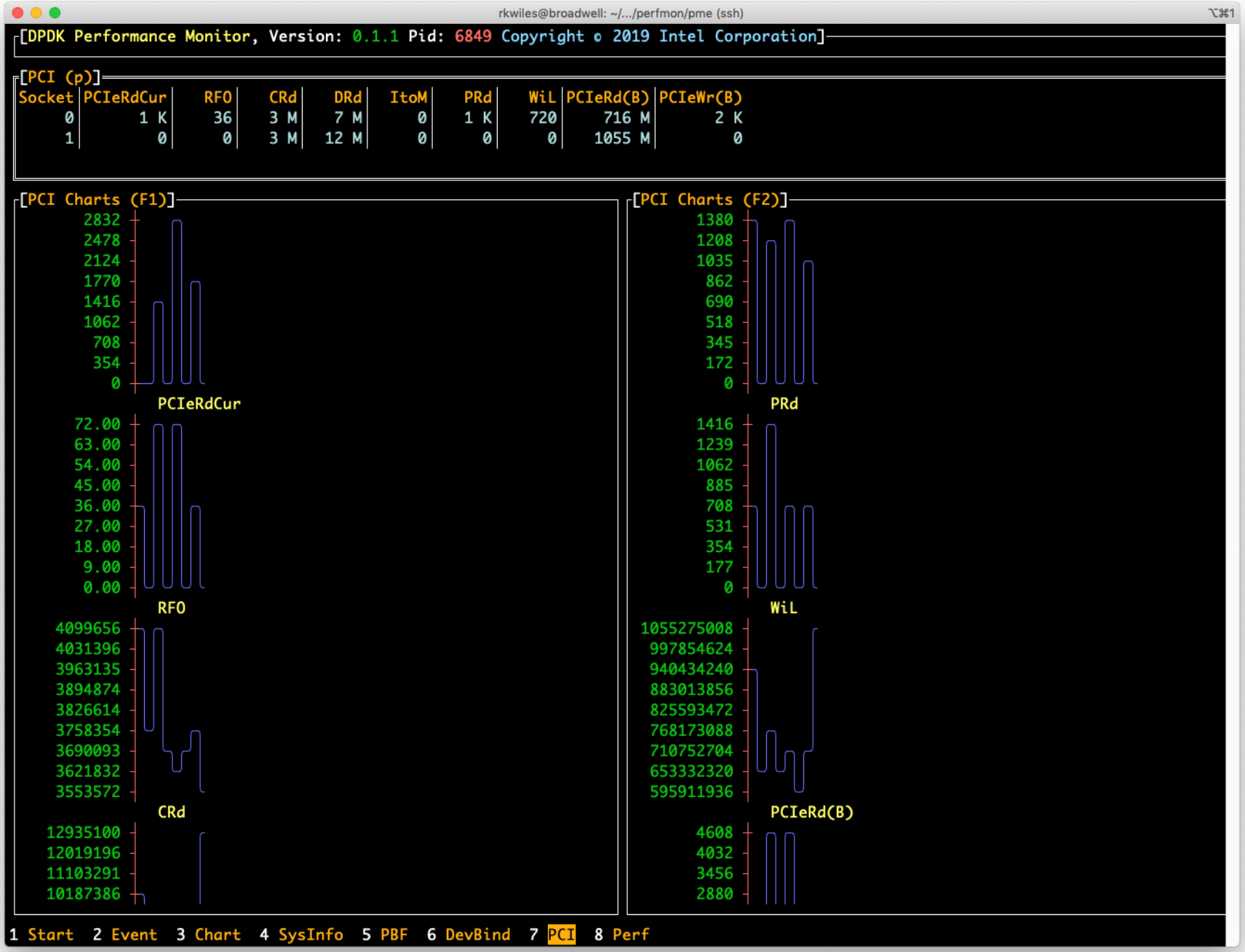

rkwiles@broadwell: ~/.../perfmon/pme (ssh)
rkwiles@broadwell: ~ (ssh)
rkwiles@broadwell: ~/.../perfmon/pme (ssh)
[DPDK Performance Monitor, Version: 19.09.0 Pid: 31957 Copyright © 2019 Intel Corporation]
[Host (h)]
Hostname: broadwell
Host ID : 00172eb8-c059-e611-8000-a4bf01093982
OS : Linux-5.0.0-27-generic
Platform: Ubuntu 19.04, Family: Debian
Uptime : 5 days, 15 hours, 18 minutes
Virtual : Role: host, System: kvm
[Memory (m)]
Memory Total: 96636 MiB
Free: 52519 MiB
Used: 11.3 Percent
NUMA Node 0 Hugepage Info:
Free/Total: 2038/ 2048 pages
[CPU Layout (l)]
Core Socket 0 Socket 1
0 { 0 / 28 } { 14 / 42 }
1 { 1 / 29 } { 15 / 43 }
2 { 2 / 30 } { 16 / 44 }
3 { 3 / 31 } { 17 / 45 }
4 { 4 / 32 } { 18 / 46 }
[CPU (c)]
Vendor : GenuineIntel Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU E5-2680 v4 @ 2.40GHz
Cores Logical : 56 Physical : 14 Hyper-Thread : 2 Sockets : 2
[Host Network Stats (n)]
Name Flags MTU IP Addr RX Pkts TX Pkts RX Err TX Err RX Drop Tx Drop MAC
eno1 [up broadcast multicast] 1500 192.168.1.198/24 70346281 68460803 0 0 0 0 a4:bf:01:09:39:82
eno2 [up broadcast multicast] 1500 0 0 0 0 0 0 a4:bf:01:09:39:83
docker0 [up broadcast multicast] 1500 172.17.0.1/16 0 0 0 0 0 0 02:42:f2:18:6b:a4
virbr0 [up broadcast multicast] 1500 192.168.122.1/24 0 0 0 0 0 0 52:54:00:60:dc:f7
virbr0-nic [broadcast multicast] 1500 0 0 0 0 0 0 52:54:00:60:dc:f7
[CPU Load (F1)]
Core Percent Load Meter
0: 8.7% [||||
1: 0.0% [|
2: 1.0% [||
3: 6.7% [|||
4: 1.0% [||
5: 13.5% [|||||
6: 1.0% [||
7: 1.0% [||
8: 2.1% [||
9: 1.0% [||
10: 2.1% [||
11: 0.0% [|
12: 0.0% [|
13: 6.1% [|||
14: 0.0% [|
15: 0.0% [|
[CPU Load (F2)]
Core Percent Load Meter
19: 0.0% [|
20: 0.0% [|
21: 0.0% [|
22: 0.0% [|
23: 0.0% [|
24: 0.0% [|
25: 0.0% [|
26: 0.0% [|
27: 0.0% [|
28: 0.0% [|
29: 0.0% [|
30: 1.0% [||
31: 3.1% [||
32: 1.0% [||
33: 5.2% [|||
34: 2.0% [||
[CPU Load (F3)]
Core Percent Load Meter
38: 1.0% [||
39: 2.1% [||
40: 2.1% [||
41: 5.1% [|||
42: 0.0% [|
43: 0.0% [|
44: 0.0% [|
45: 0.0% [|
46: 0.0% [|
47: 0.0% [|
48: 0.0% [|
49: 0.0% [|
50: 0.0% [|
51: 1.0% [||
52: 0.0% [|
53: 0.0% [|
1 Start 2 Event 3 Chart 4 SysInfo 5 PBF 6 DevBind 7 PCI 8 QPI 9 Perf

Power Based Frequency

DevBind

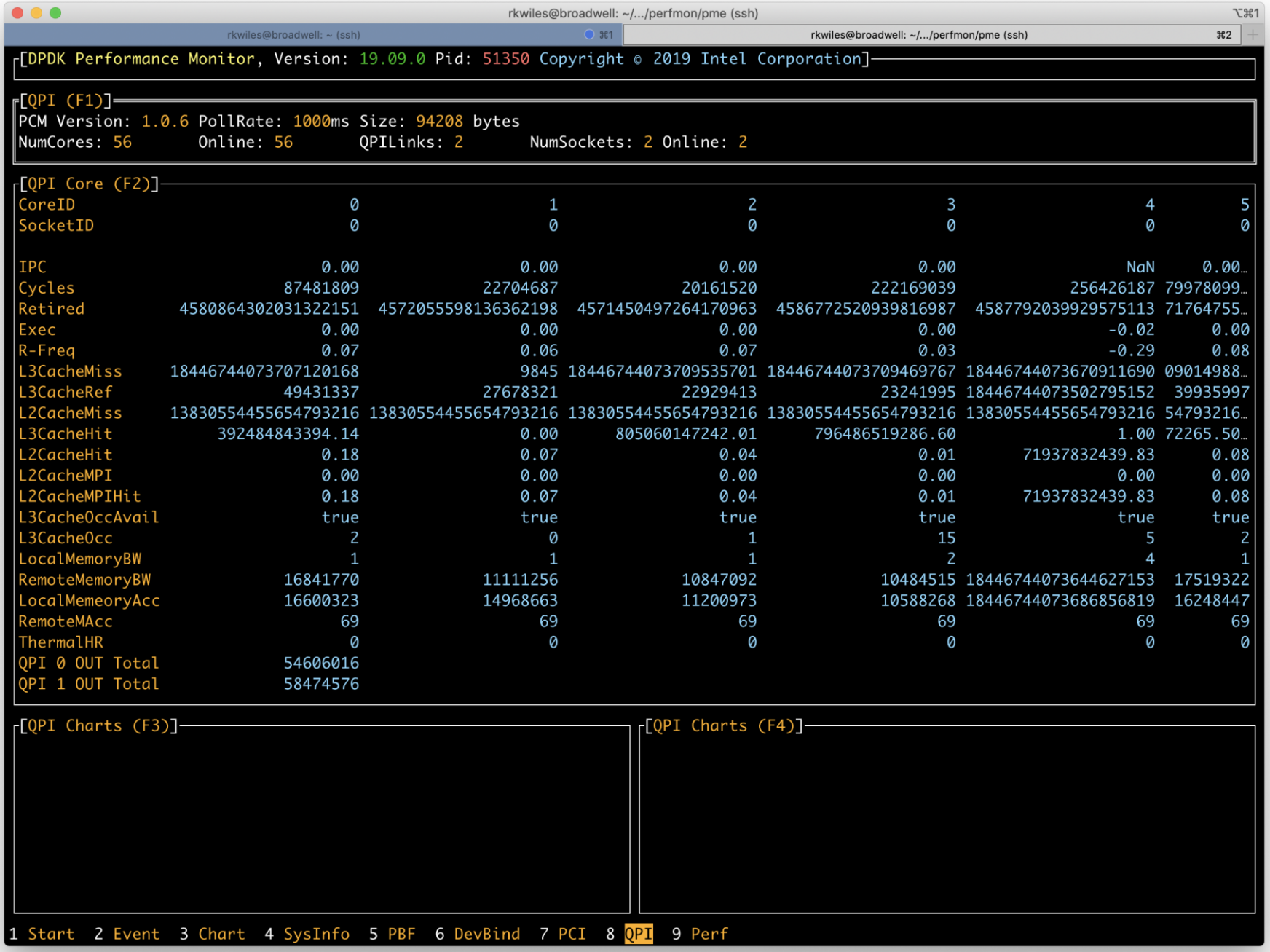

rkwiles@broadwell: ~/.../perfmon/pme (ssh)
[DPDK Performance Monitor, Version: 0.1.1 Pid: 6849 Copyright © 2019 Intel Corporation]
[Network Devices (F1)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver Active Numa
0000:01:00.0 [8086:1521] Intel Corporation I350 Gigabit Network Connection eno1 igb *Active* 0
0000:01:00.1 [8086:1521] Intel Corporation I350 Gigabit Network Connection eno2 igb 0
0000:81:00.0 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710-4 igb_uio 1
0000:81:00.1 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710 igb_uio 1
0000:81:00.2 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710 igb_uio 1
0000:81:00.3 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710 igb_uio 1
0000:83:00.0 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710-4 igb_uio 1
0000:83:00.1 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710 igb_uio 1
0000:83:00.2 [8086:1572] Intel Corporation Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X710 igb_uio 1
[Crypto Devices (F2)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver Active Numa
[Eventdev Devices (F3)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver Active Numa
[Mempool Devices (F4)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver Active Numa
[Compression Devices (F5)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver Active Numa
[DMA Devices (F6)]
Slot Vendor ID Vendor Name Device Description Interface Driver
0000:00:04.0 [8086:6f20] Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Crystal Beach DMA Channel 0 ioatdma
0000:00:04.1 [8086:6f21] Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Crystal Beach DMA Channel 1 ioatdma
0000:00:04.2 [8086:6f22] Intel Corporation Xeon E7 v4/Xeon E5 v4/Xeon E3 v4/Xeon D Crystal Beach DMA Channel 2 ioatdma
1 Start 2 Event 3 Chart 4 SysInfo 5 PBF 6 DevBind 7 PCI 8 Perf

PCI PCM


rkwiles@broadwell: ~/.../perfmon/pme (ssh)
[DPDK Performance Monitor, Version: 0.1.1 Pid: 6849 Copyright © 2019 Intel Corporation]
[PCI (p)]
Socket | PCIeRdCur | RFO | CRd | DRd | ItoM | PRd | WiL | PCIeRd(B) | PCIeWr(B)
0 | 1 K | 36 | 3 M | 7 M | 0 | 1 K | 720 | 716 M | 2 K
1 | 0 | 0 | 3 M | 12 M | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1055 M | 0
[PCI Charts (F1)]
2832
2478
2124
1770
1416
1062
708
354
0
PCIeRdCur
72.00
63.00
54.00
45.00
36.00
27.00
18.00
9.00
0.00
RFO
4099656
4031396
3963135
3894874
3826614
3758354
3690093
3621832
3553572
CRd
12935100
12019196
11103291
10187386
[PCI Charts (F2)]
1380
1208
1035
862
690
518
345
172
0
PRd
1416
1239
1062
885
708
531
354
177
0
WiL
1055275008
997854624
940434240
883013856
825593472
768173088
710752704
653332320
595911936
PCIeRd(B)
4608
4032
3456
2880
1 Start 2 Event 3 Chart 4 SysInfo 5 PBF 6 DevBind 7 PCI 8 Perf

QPI

(ignore the data it is just a place holder)



Questions?

One ask is for help with development and features

Backup slides

How does the tool work?

- To use the tool simply login to a Linux based machine and start the tool running inside an xterm.
- The tool scans the system and finds the DPDK processes by looking at the DPDK fuse filesystem (DFS)
  - The DFS is a library linked or dynamically loaded to a DPDK application
  - The DPDK application does not need to know about the DFS unless the application wants to install files into the FUSE filesystem
  - The DFS creates a base directory @ /dpdk, then creates files and directories
  - Each DPDK instance gets its own directory e.g. /dpdk/dpdk-<PID>
- The tool reads the DFS files to gather information about DPDK

How does it work?

- After the tool has located DPDK applications it displays the data in a set of panels or screens
  - The DPDK applications can be detected dynamically by the tool
- The data in the DFS /dpdk filesystem is a collection of files and directories
  - The data in these files can be any format JSON, binary, ASCII, …
  - The data is created and presented when the files are open (on demand data)
- The application can add files and directories to the filesystem and these files or directories can be dynamically add/removed
- Other applications like collectd or Prometheus(client) can be taught to gather the information from the filesystem

Steps to Observability & Analysis

- Add a few more metrics to DPDK
  - Empty polls counters, histogram of packet RX/TX requests, …
- Enable the metrics in DPDK to be on by default (if possible)
- Expose the metrics from DPDK in the FUSE filesystem
- Gather the metrics and display the data via Prometheus if enabled
  - Perform analysis on the data to determine Hot Spots
  - Provide solutions to remove hot spots or increase performance

Add a few more metrics

- DPDK metrics (possible counters added)
  - Counter for data requests that fail
    - request mempool, pktmbuf, ring, … when no data available
  - Counters for empty RX polling rte_eth_dev_rx_burst() per port/queue
    - Helps to determine idleness of the application core
  - Counters in PMD to measure performance of efficiency of Rx/TX ring
  - Counters in mempool, rte_ring and rte_malloc for allocation/free count
  - Counters for mempool, pktmbuf, … on allocation/free memory or pktmbufs
- A few more data points will need to be added over time

Exposing metric data from DPDK

- DFS (DPDK File System)
- DFS is a FUSE based filesystem similar to /proc or /sys
  - Data is exported in any format needed or multiple formats JSON, ASCII text, binary, …
  - Extract the data via any method just by reading the filesystem files
  - Able to find DPDK applications and command line used to start the application
- Other possible solutions to gather the data are possible