

Hardware switches - the open-source approach

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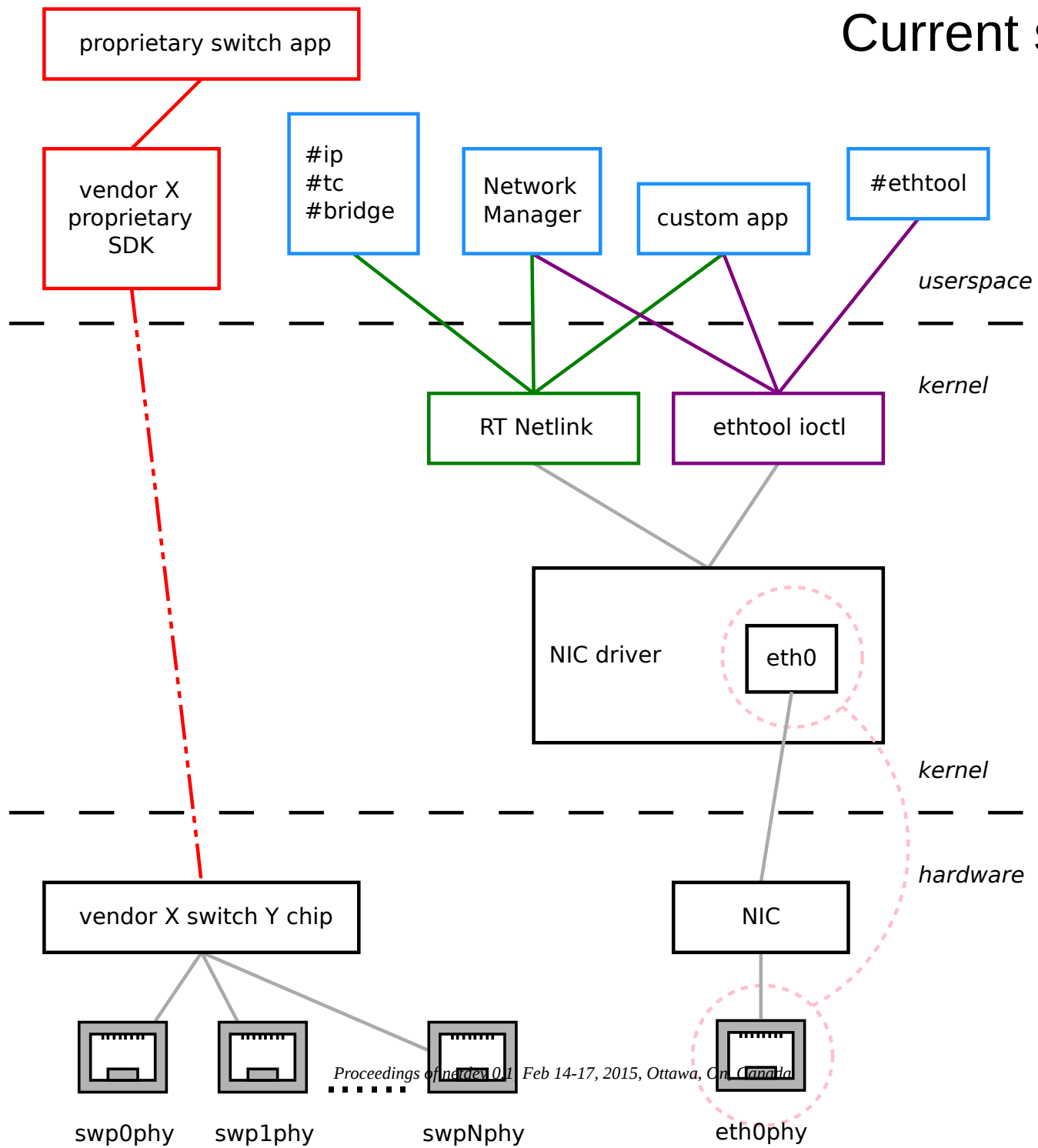
Scope of talk

- Open-source Linux support for various switch and switch-ish chips.
 - Including L2, L3, flow-based forwarding
- TOR (Top-of-rack switch)
- Switch chips in servers
 - Mesh topologies
 - Could replace TORs
- SR-IOV
 - Switch embedded into NIC
 - Used for virtualization purposes
- Home routers
 - e.g. OpenWRT devices
- ~~Custom switch board Linux deployment~~

Current state

- Ice age
- Switch chip vendors
 - Broadcom, Intel, Mellanox, ...
 - They believe they need to protect their “intellectual property”
 - Each has its own “SDK” - userspace binary blob user for accessing HW
 - Vendor lock-in for appliance vendors
- Appliance vendors (boxes)
 - Cisco, Juniper, Brocade, ...
 - They buy chips from others and include them into their products
 - Proprietary tools for switch chip manipulation
 - Vendor lock-in for customers
 - Often use Linux kernel, however not for switch chip manipulation

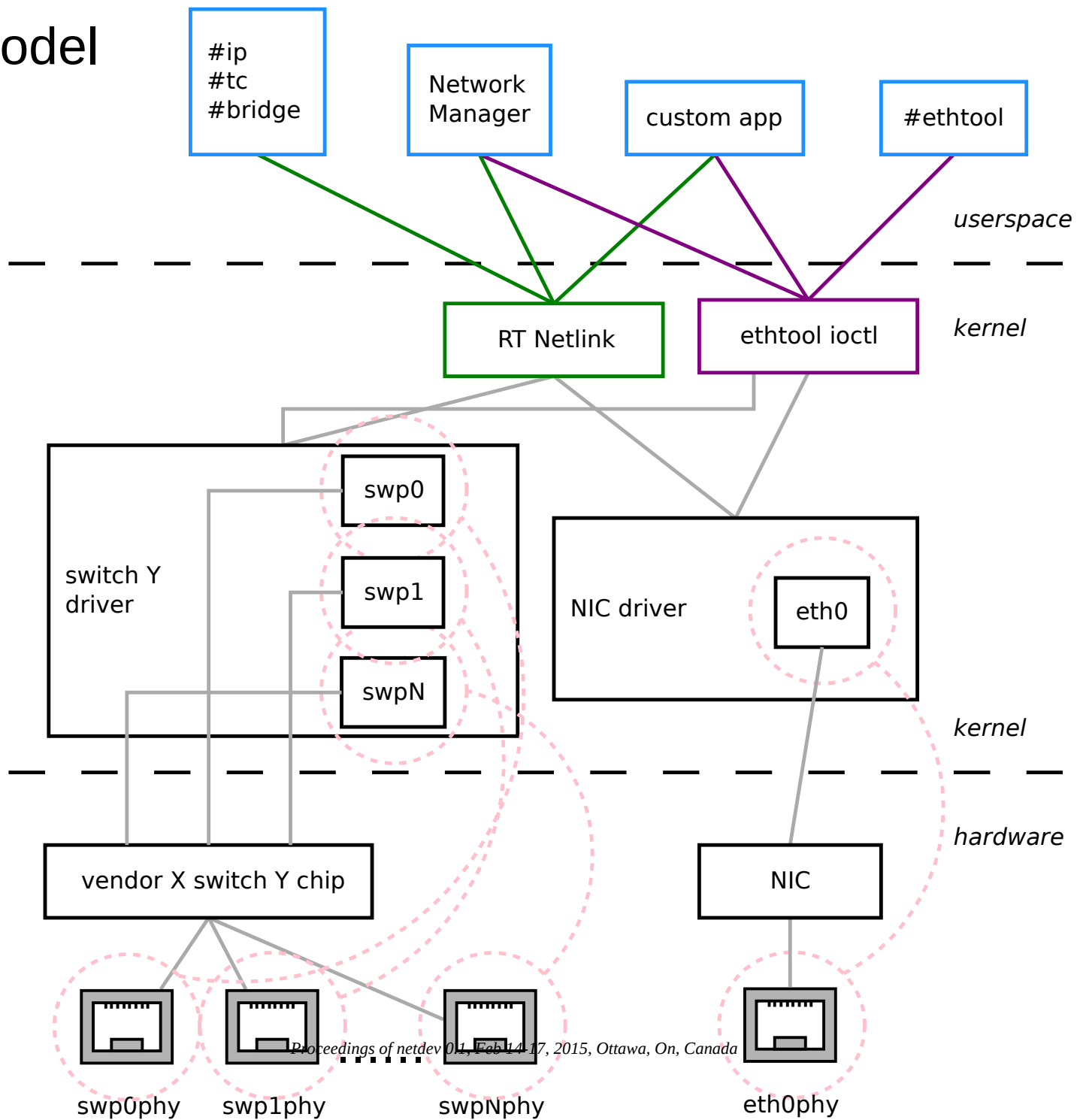
Current state



Desired model

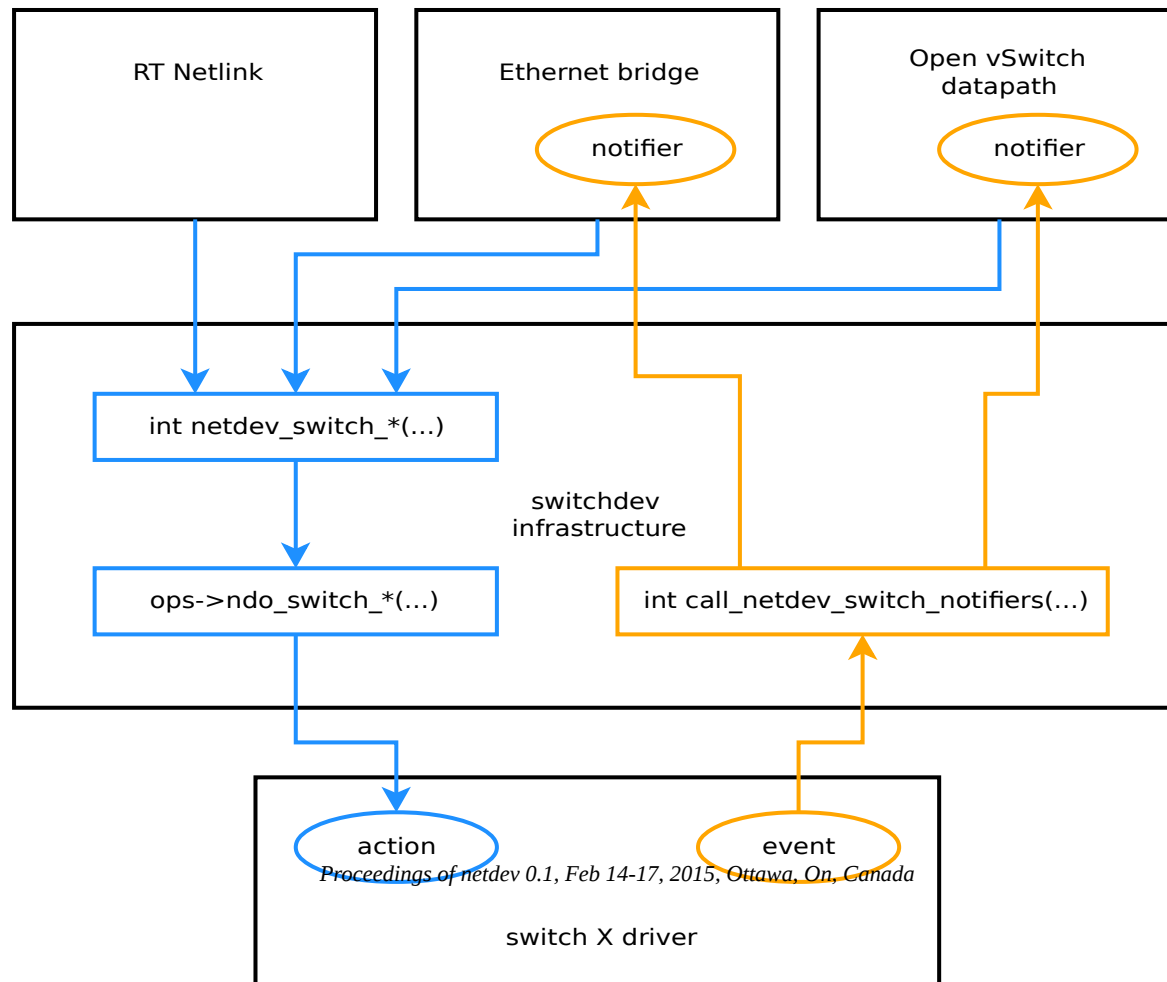
- Possibility to re-use existing network tools for switches
 - *ip, ethtool, bridge, tc*, Network Manager, open vSwitch toolset
- One switch port is represented as one network device (e.g. eth0)
- Port devices should be able to work as independent NICs
 - L3 address assign, packet TX and RX
 - Routing between ports could be offloaded into hardware
- Port devices should work in layered topologies
 - Layered devices: bridge, bonding, Open vSwitch
 - Offload layered devices functionality to hardware if possible
- Ethtool API implementation by driver
- Provide a way to find out if two ports belong to the same switch chip
- Model working name is “switchdev”

Desired model



Linux Switchdev infrastructure

- Switch device specific set of network device operations (ndos)
 - To pass info to switch driver and also to query driver for some information
- Switch device notifier
 - To propagate hardware event to listeners



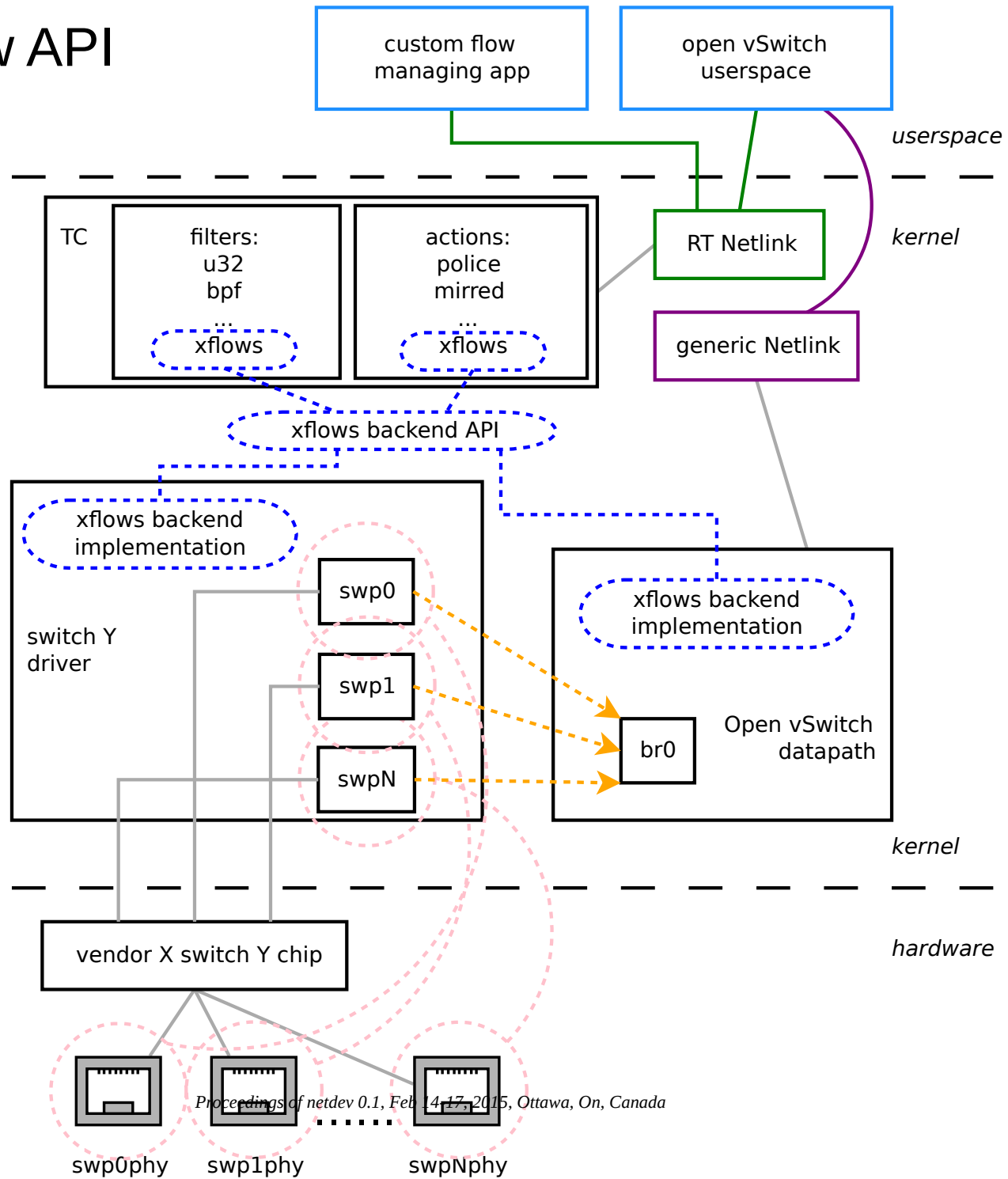
L2 forwarding offload

- Merged into upstream Linux kernel
 - Linux bridge support
 - Rocker switch driver
 - Rocker switch is hardware emulated in QEMU based on OF-DPA model
 - Rocker was created for testing and prototyping purposes
- Two new ndos introduced
 - *ndo_switch_parent_id_get*
 - Called to obtain ID of a switch port parent (switch chip)
 - *ndo_switch_port_stp_update*
 - Called to notify switch driver of a change in STP state of bridge port
- Two new switchdev notifier events introduced
 - *NETDEV_SWITCH_FDB_ADD* and *NETDEV_SWITCH_FDB_DEL*
 - Raised by switch driver in case hardware an FDB entry is added or removed

Future plans

- L3 forwarding offload - an attempt by Scott Feldman
 - Introduction of two new ndos
 - *ndo_switch_fib_ipv4_add* and *ndo_switch_fib_ipv4_del*
 - Called by the core IPv4 FIB code when installing/removing FIB entries to/from the kernel FIB
- Flow-based forwarding offload - an attempt by John Fastabend
 - Called “Flow API”
 - Introduces a new Generic Netlink interface called “net_flow_nl”
 - To be used for offloaded flows maintenance only
 - Userspace app queries hardware capabilities and do the flow insertions accordingly
- TC-based flow offload
 - An alternative to “Flow API”
 - Extends existing TC Netlink API
 - The same interface for software datapath and hardware offload

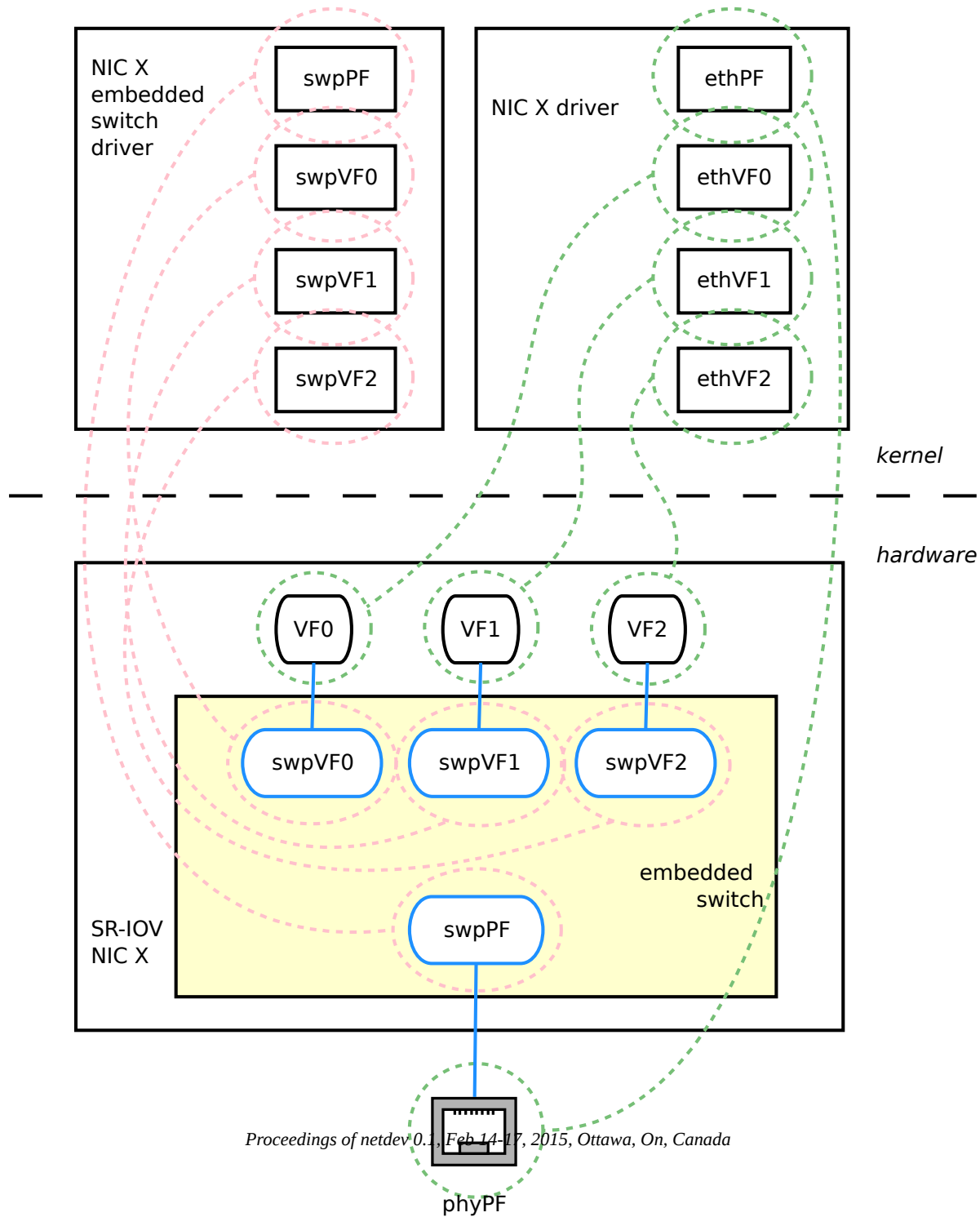
TC-based flow API



SR-IOV use-case

- Embedded switch
 - Interconnects VFs and PF
 - Capabilities differ from NIC to NIC
 - From Linux kernel perspective should be handled like any other switch chip
 - Purpose of switchdev is to provide that abstraction
 - Lot of potential for virtualization use-cases
 - Open vSwitch acceleration
 - Containers, OpenStack

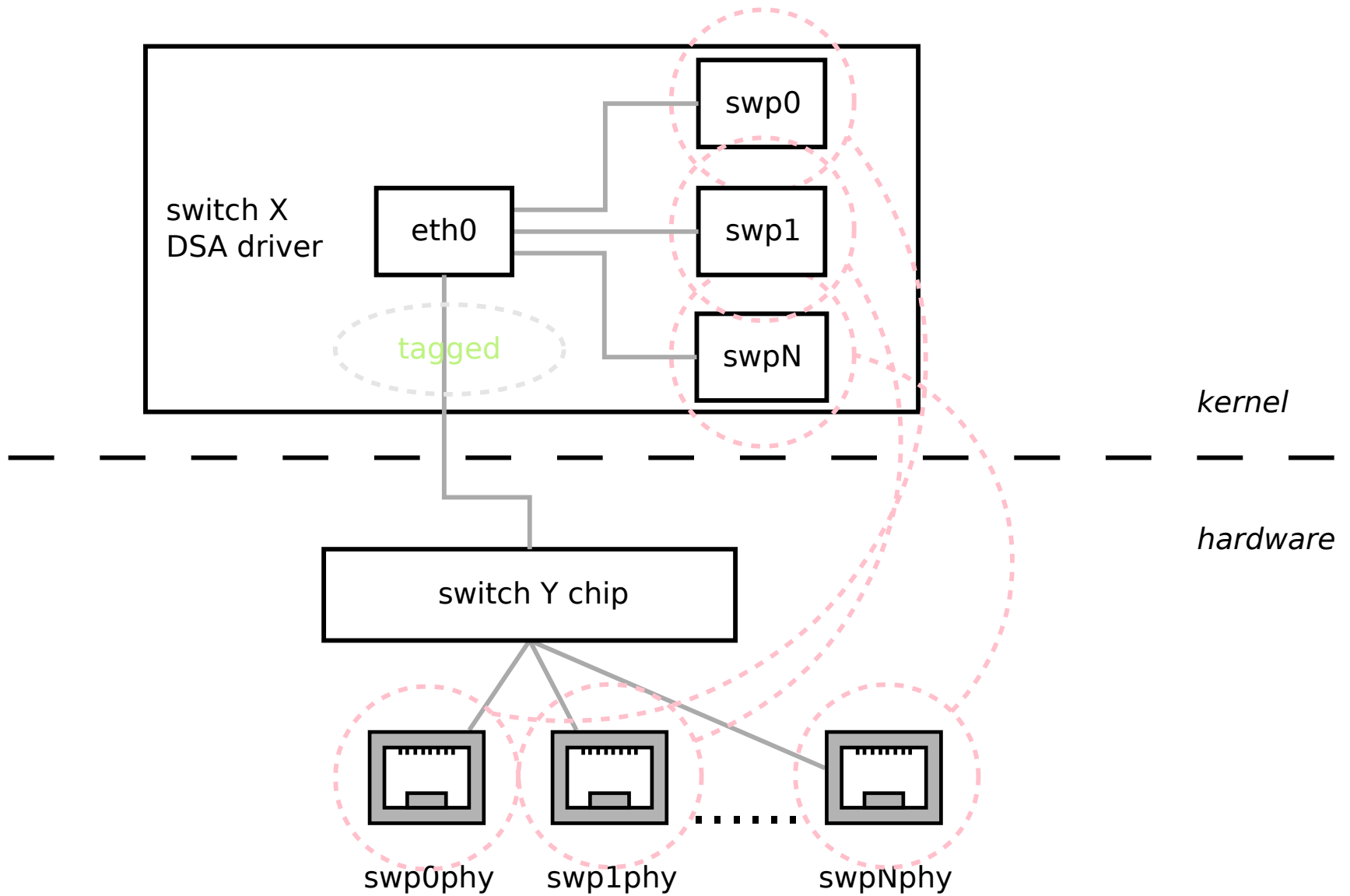
SR-IOV use-case



DSA use-case

- Switch PHY
 - Connected via MII
 - Allows to rx and tx packets via particular ports using “DSA tags”
 - In kernel, for each port there is a netdevice created
 - Fits into the switchdev picture
 - looks like any other switch driver exposing switch ports

DSA use-case



The end

- Questions?