

BSD Network Stack Virtualization

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BSDCon Europe, Amsterdam, November 2002.

Session contents:



- Introduction
- Design
- Implementation
- Performance implications
- Application scenarios
- Future work
- Discussion / questions

Introduction: the idea



- Traditional OS architecture
 - General-purpose operating systems (OS) provide support for a *single* instance of network stack or protocol family within the kernel
- New concept
 - Network stack virtualization a set of kernel code modifications and extensions which allow simultaneous support for multiple independent network stack instances within a single kernel



- Research application:
 - Network simulation
 - Berkeley NS, OPNet modeler ("offline" simulators)
 - ENTRAPID, Alpine (network stack implementation in userland)
 - Harvard network simulator (address remapping middleware)
- Production applications:
 - Virtual hosting
 - IBM S/390, VMware, BSD jail
 - VPN provisioning
 - Cisco VRF, Linux VRF, FreeBSD 4.4 VPN patch...



- Take a "general-purpose" approach
 - The network stack extensions must fit equally well in diverse application scenarios
- Compatibility with existing userland applications
 - Preserve both the application programming and binary interfaces (API / ABI)
- Avoid significant performance degradations
 - The users / applications shouldn't be able to notice the difference between the standard and modified network stack

Design: the concepts



- Virtualize the entire network stack, not just the selected portions
 - Network interfaces
 - Packet queues
 - Forwarding path, routing tables
 - Socket interfaces, protocol control blocks, hash tables
 - Statistics / counters
 - Sysctl tunable variables
 - Advanced features (firewall, traffic shaper...)
 - Support for multiple protocol families (not only IPv4)

Design: the concepts (continued)



- Implement the functional extensions *entirely* within the kernel
 - Performance
 - Resource protection
- Kernel support for transparent compatibility with the userland binaries (API/ABI)
- A stable development platform
 FreeBSD 4.x-RELEASE branch selected

Design: virtual images



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Implementation: kernel data structures





Implementation: struct vimage



```
struct vimage {
                                        /* linked list of all vimages */
   LIST ENTRY(vimage) vi le;
/* sys/net */
   struct
                radix node head *rt tables[AF MAX+1]; /* from net/route.c */
                ifnethead ifnet; /* from net/if.c */
   struct
                ifaddr **ifnet addrs; /* from net/if.c */
   struct
  struct
                ifnet **ifindex2ifnet; /* from net/if.c */
   struct
                rawcb list head rawcb list; /* from net/raw cb.c */
                ifnet loif;
                                         /* from net/if loop.c */
   struct
                ifqueue ipintrq;
   struct
/* sys/netinet */
                route ipforward rt; /* from netinet/ip input.c */
   struct
                in ifaddrhead in ifaddrhead; /* from netinet/ip input.c */
   struct
                ipforwarding;
   int
                inpcbhead tcb;
                                       /* from netinet/tcp input.c */
   struct
                inpcbinfo tcbinfo; /* from netinet/tcp_input.c */
   struct
                tcp syncache tcp syncache; /* from netinet/tcp syncache.c */
   struct
                inpcbhead udb; /* from netinet/udp_usrreq.c */
   struct
                inpcbinfo udbinfo; /* from netinet/udp usrreq.c */
   struct
                ipfw dyn rule **ipfw dyn v; /* from netinet/ip fw.c */
   struct
/* sys/netipx */
   struct
                ipx ifaddr *ipx ifaddr; /* from netipx/ipx.c */
```



- Typical event types
 - Reception of incoming network frames
 - Socket operations / data transmission
 - Timeout operations
- Handling incoming network frames
 - For received frames, the *mbuf* header contains the pointer to ingress network interface (struct *ifnet*)

struct vimage *vip = m->m_pkthdr.rcvif->if_vp;



- netisr processing
 - Processing packets from inbound queues
 - example: ipintr()

```
struct mbuf *m; struct vimage *vip;
LIST_FOREACH(vip, &vi_head, vi_le)
while(1) {
    IF_DEQUEUE(&vip->ipintrq, m);
    if (m == 0)
        break;
    ip_input(m);
    }
```



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- requests from userland processes

```
xxx_connect(foo, bar, struct proc *p) {
struct vimage *vip = vi[p->p_vimage];
```

- periodic/timeout processing
 - slowtimo, fasttimo handlers modified to traverse all virtual images, similar to netisr processing
- userland process grouping (hiding)
 jail framework reuse (PRISON_CHECK macro extension in kern/proc.h)



- System startup / autoconfiguration
 - Only virtual image #0 (master) exists by default
 - Dynamic creation of additional virtual images
- Modifications in domain_attach handlers
 - standard stack: pr_init(void)
 - virtualized stack: pr_init(struct vimage *)
- Similar modifications in mod_event handlers
 ipfw, dummynet, ng_ether...



- kvm_read support for virtualized symbols
 - extensions to kldsym() in kern/kern_linker.c
 - if the symbol requested cannot be resolved, try to find it in the appropriate struct vimage
- sysctl framework virtualization
 - New macros/hooks for manipulating virtualized symbols – examples:

```
int sysctl_handle_v_int()
SYSCTL_V_INT
```

Implementation: CPU accounting / scheduling

- CPU time and load accounting virtualzation
 - system load
 - process priority calculation
 - idle / interrupt time accounting
- CPU usage limiting
 - run queues skipping active processes
 - time quantum scaling
 - returning to cpu_idle



vmbsd# vimage -c bsdcon #create a new virtual image vmbsd# vimage -l #list the current virtual images "master":

30 processes, load averages: 0.15, 0.03, 0.01 CPU usage: 1.81% (0.00% user, 0.00% nice, 1.81% system) Nice level: 0, no CPU limit, no process limit, child limit: 7

2 network interfaces, 1 child vimages

"bsdcon":

0 processes, load averages: 0.00, 0.00, 0.00 CPU usage: 0.00% (0.00% user, 0.00% nice, 0.00% system) Nice level: 0, no CPU limit, no process limit 1 network interfaces, parent vimage: "master"



vmbsd# ifconfig #we are still in the "master" vimage lnc0: flags=8802<BROADCAST,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500 ether 00:50:56:40:00:47 lo0: flags=8049<UP,LOOPBACK,RUNNING,MULTICAST> mtu 16384 inet 127.0.0.1 netmask 0xff000000 vmbsd# vimage bsdcon ifconfig #exec ifconfig in "bsdcon" lo0: flags=8008<LOOPBACK,MULTICAST> mtu 16384 vmbsd# vimage -i bsdcon lnc0 #move lnc0 to "bsdcon" vmbsd# vimage bsdcon #start a new shell in "bsdcon"

Switched to vimage bsdcon

ifconfig

lnc0: flags=8802<BROADCAST,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
 ether 00:50:56:40:00:47

lo0: flags=8008<LOOPBACK,MULTICAST> mtu 16384

Performance: measurement scenarios



Performance: loopback TCP throughput



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Performance: latency (ICMP ping)



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Performance: TCP over multiple virtual hops

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Implementation: application scenarios



Future work



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- Implement removal of virtual images (domain_detach?)
- Proper detection of domain attach failures, with controlled rollback domain detach
- Tunnel interfaces (gif, tun, faith...)
- Resource protection
 - Check for correct reuse of *jail* framework
 - Mbufs, userland memory, swap, I/O...
- Migration to FreeBSD 5.0
 - Reserve the fields in *struct proc* & *ifnet* for future use NOW!
- MP adjustments / testing
- Virtualization of protocols other than IPv4
- Porting to other BSD platforms





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- Experimental implementation scope of work
 - ~190 virtualized symbols (in *struct vimage*)
 - ~5200 lines of new or modified code
 - 165 modified files in /sys tree, including new files
- Patches against FreeBSD 4.7-RELEASE available at <u>http://www.tel.fer.hr/zec/</u>
- Discussion / questions ?