GASPP: A GPU-Accelerated Stateful Packet Processing Framework

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Network Packet Processing

- Computationally and memory-intensive
- High levels of data parallelism
  - Each packet can be processed in parallel
- Poor temporal locality for data
  - Typically, each packet is processed only once

GPU = **G**raphics **P**rocessing **U**nits

- Highly parallel manycore devices
- Hundreds of cores
- High memory bandwidth
- Up to 6GB of memory



GPUs for Network Packet Processing

- Gnort [RAID'08]
- PacketShader [SIGCOMM'10]
- SSLShader [NSDI'11]
- MIDeA [CCS'11], Kargus [CCS'12]
- …

GPUs for Network Packet Processing

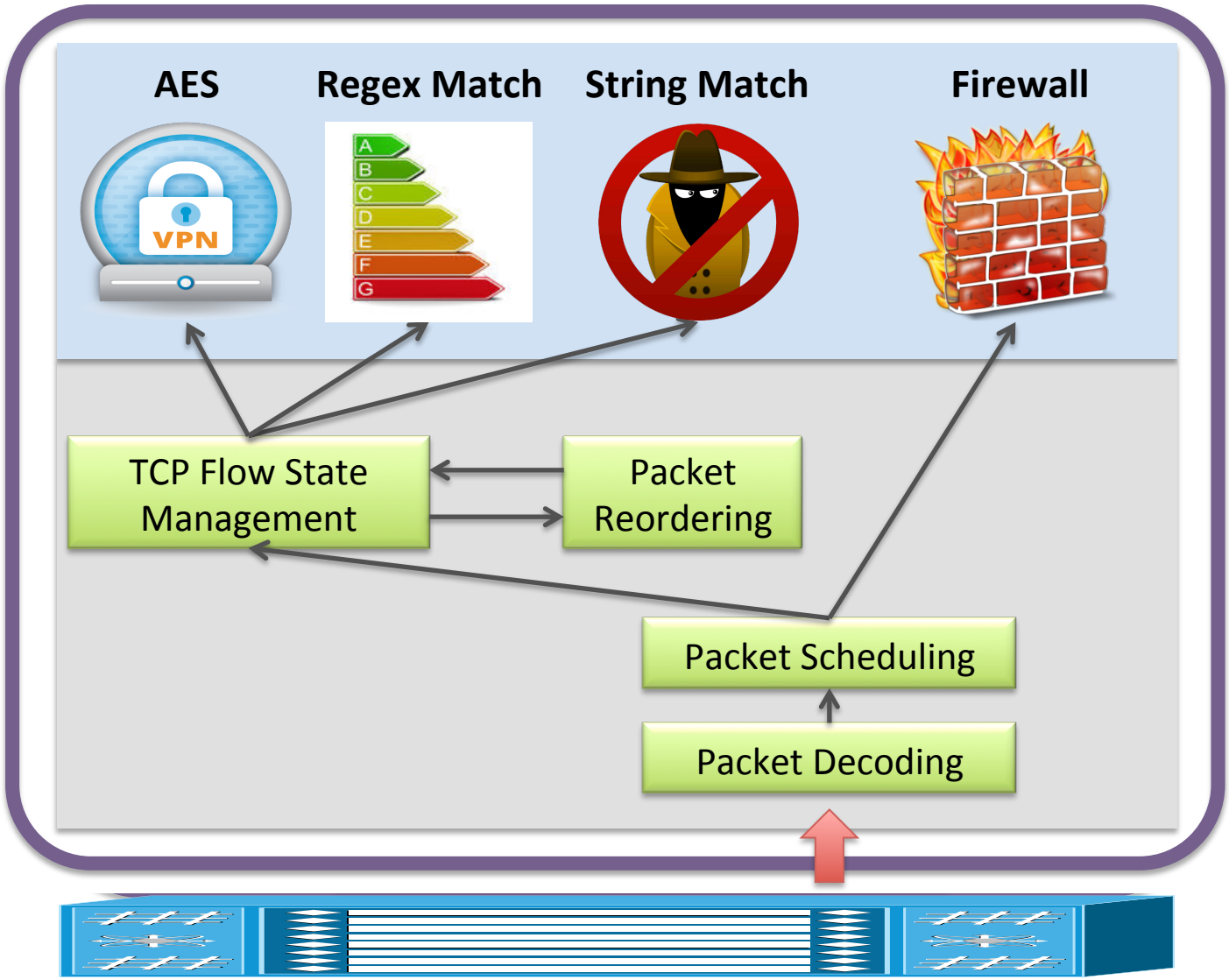
- Gno
- Pac
- SSL
- MID
- …

Independent/Monolithic Designs

1. **A lot of CPU-side code even for simple apps**
2. **Explicit batching**
3. **Explicit data copies and PCIe transfers**

Need a **framework** for developing **GPU** accelerated **packet processing** applications

GASPP Framework



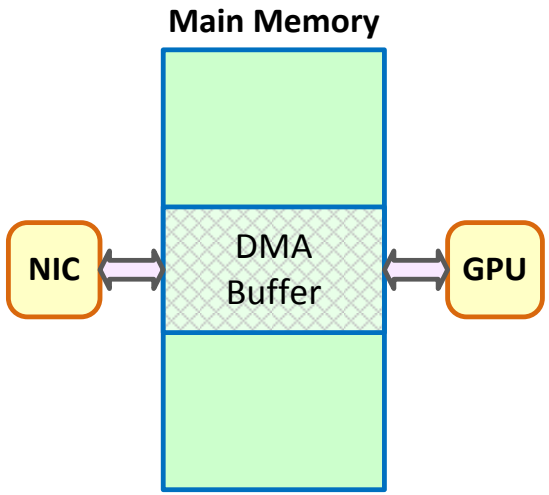
GASPP Framework

- Fast user-space packet capturing
- Modular and flexible
- Efficient packet scheduling mechanisms
- TCP processing and flow management support

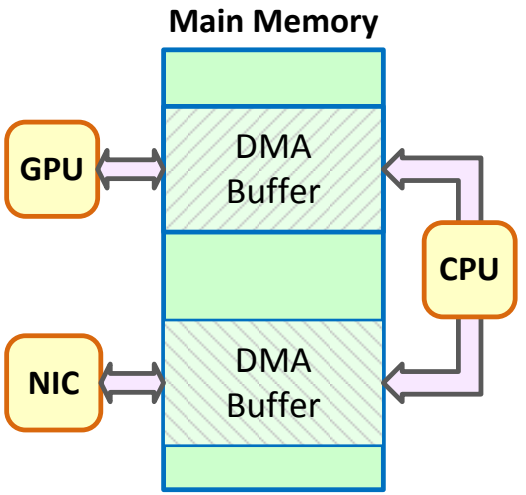
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Fast user-space packet capturing



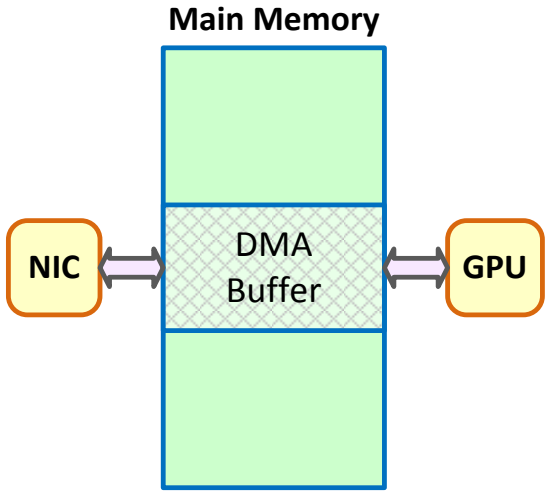
versus



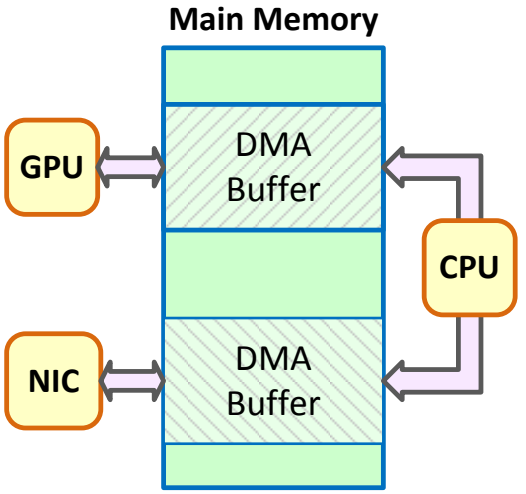
Use a single user-space buffer between the NIC and the GPU

Stage packets back-to-back to a separate buffer

Fast user-space packet capturing



versus

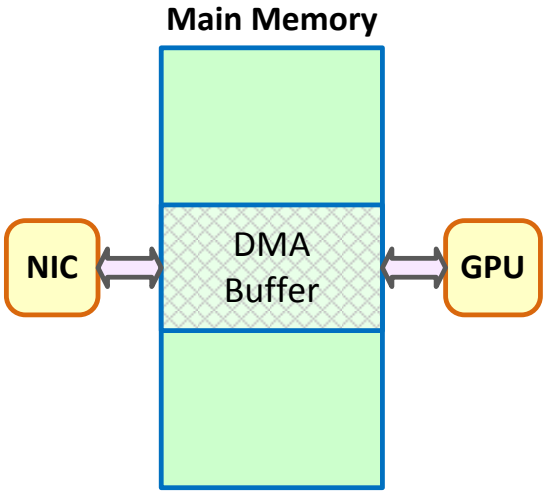


Packets size (#bytes)	Gbit/s
64	**2.06**
128	**4.03**
256	**8.07**
512	**16.13**
1024	**32.26**
1518	**47.83**

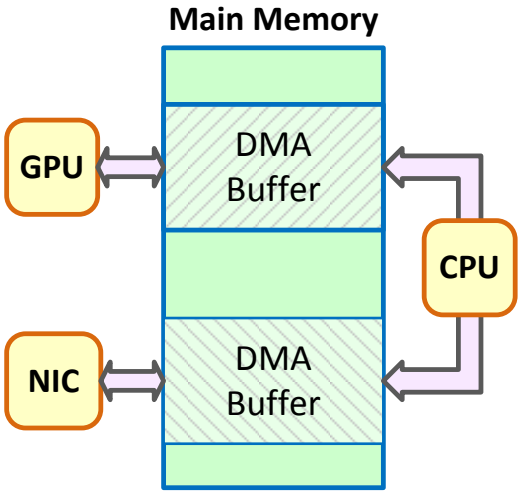
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Packets size (#bytes)	Gbit/s
64	**13.76**
128	**18.21**
256	**20.53**
512	**19.21**
1024	**19.24**
1518	**20.04**

Fast user-space packet capturing



versus

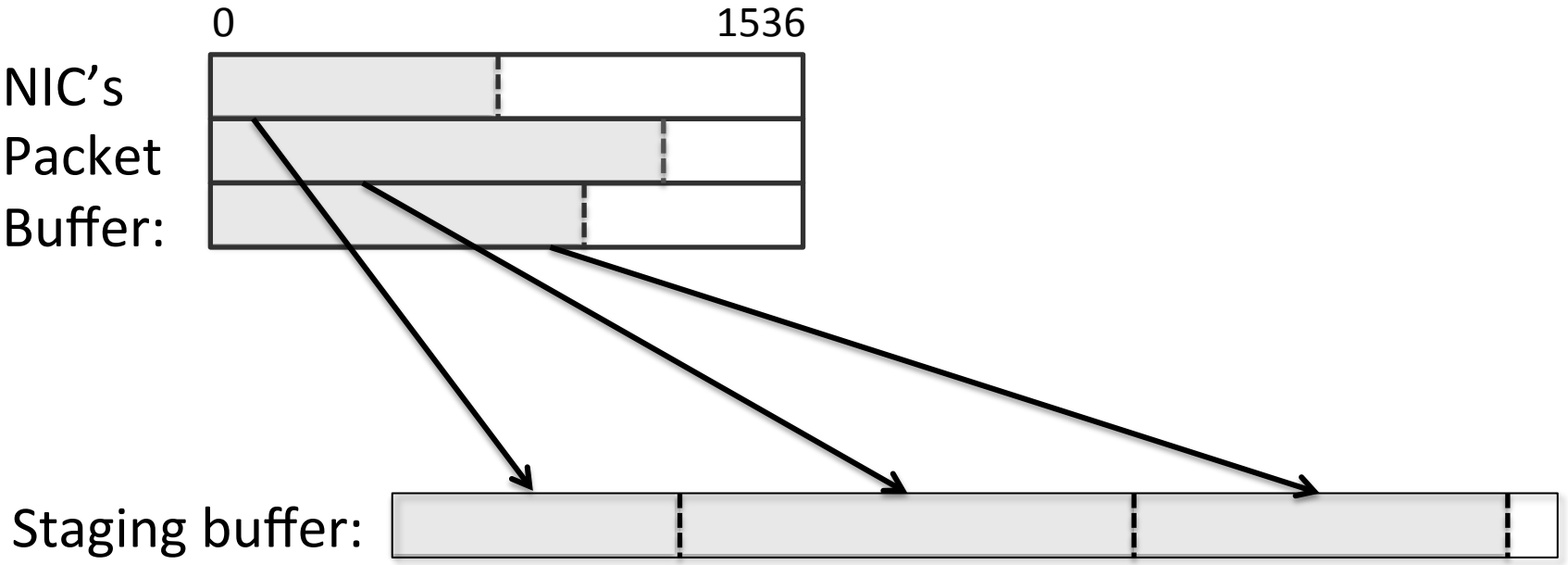


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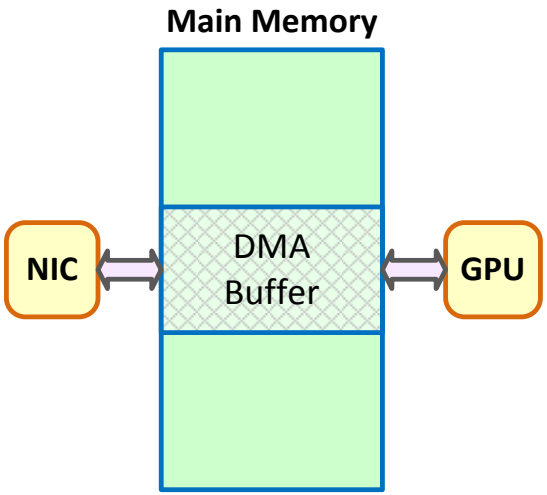
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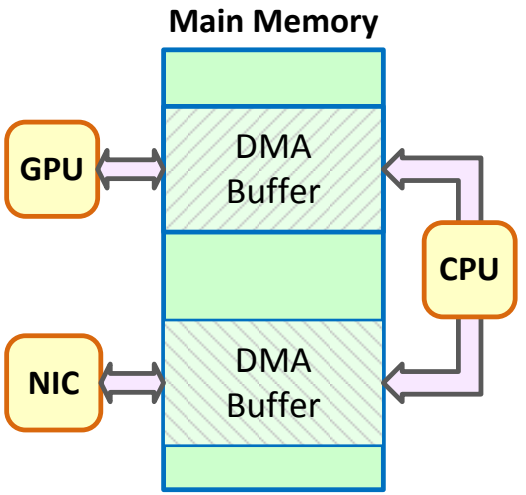
Why staging is better than zero-copy
(for small packets)



Better space utilization => No redundant transfers

Selective scheme





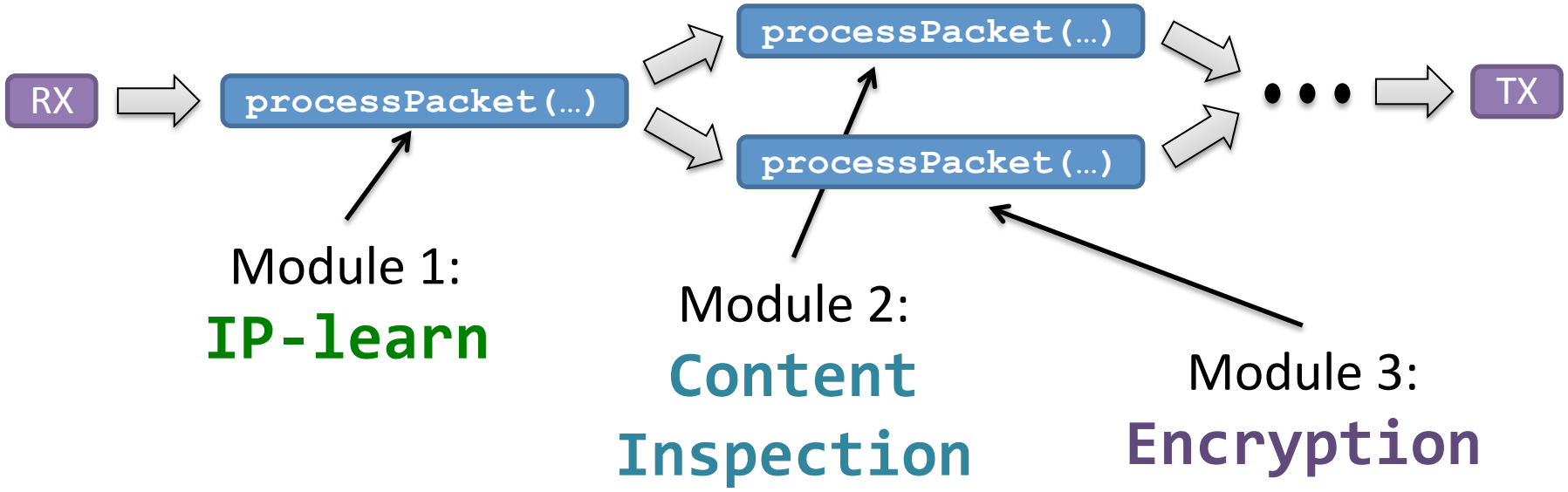
- Packets are are *copied back-to-back* to a separate buffer, if the buffer occupancy is sparse
- *Otherwise*, they are transferred *directly* to the GPU

GASPP Framework

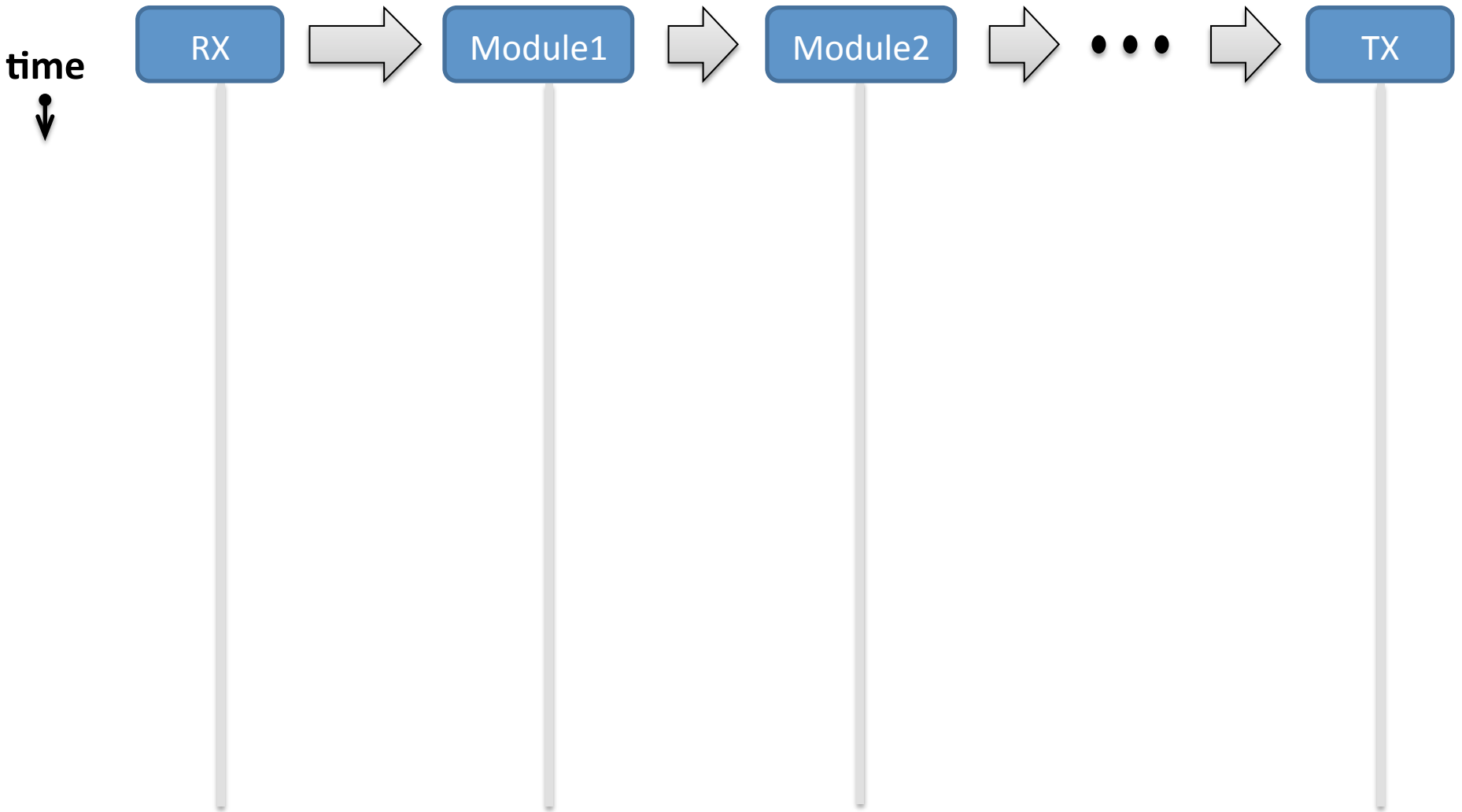
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- Modular and flexible
- Efficient packet scheduling mechanisms
- TCP processing and flow management support

Modular and Flexible

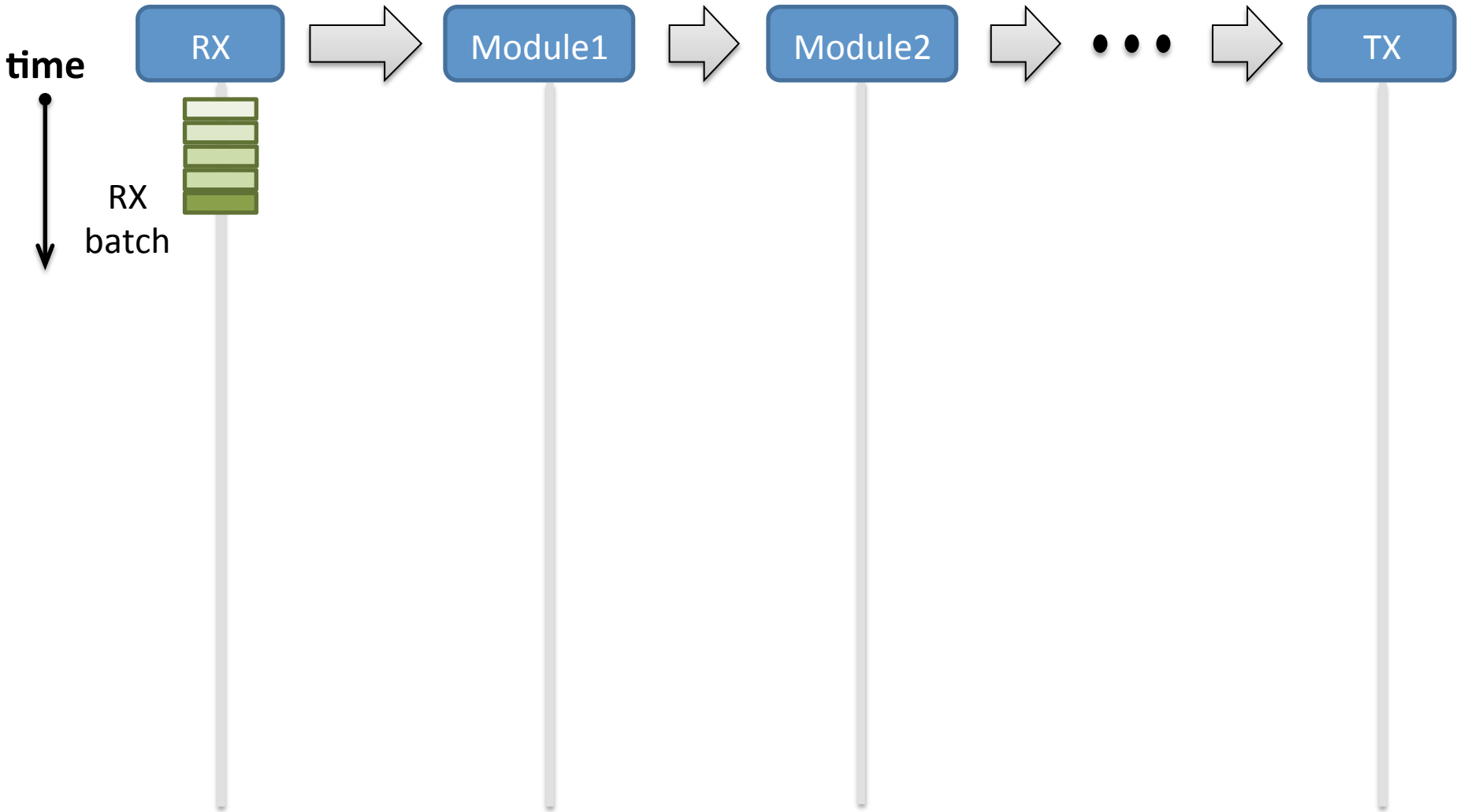
- Basic abstraction of processing: ``modules''
  - `processPacket(packet){ ... }`
- Modules are executed sequentially or in parallel



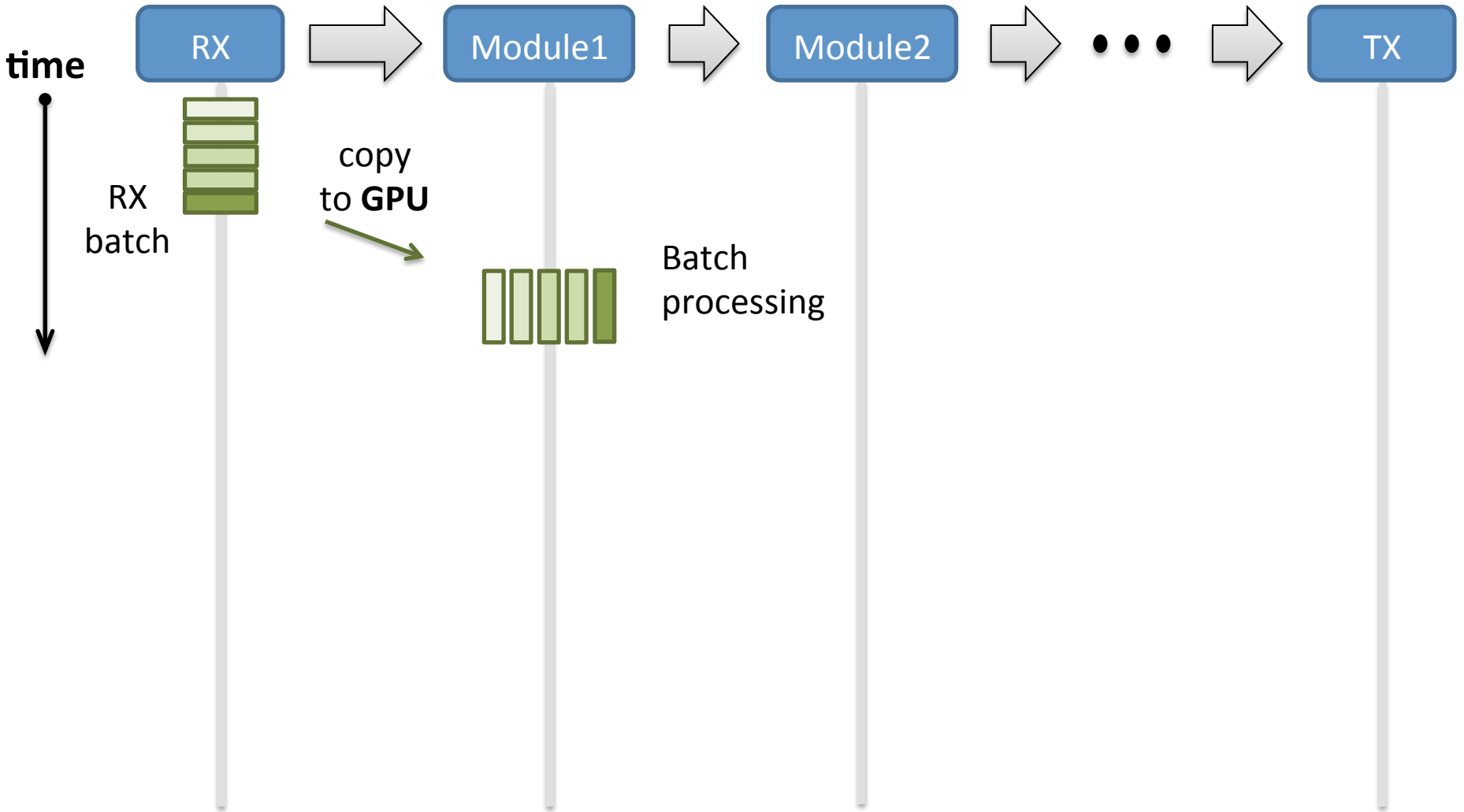
Batch Processing Pipeline



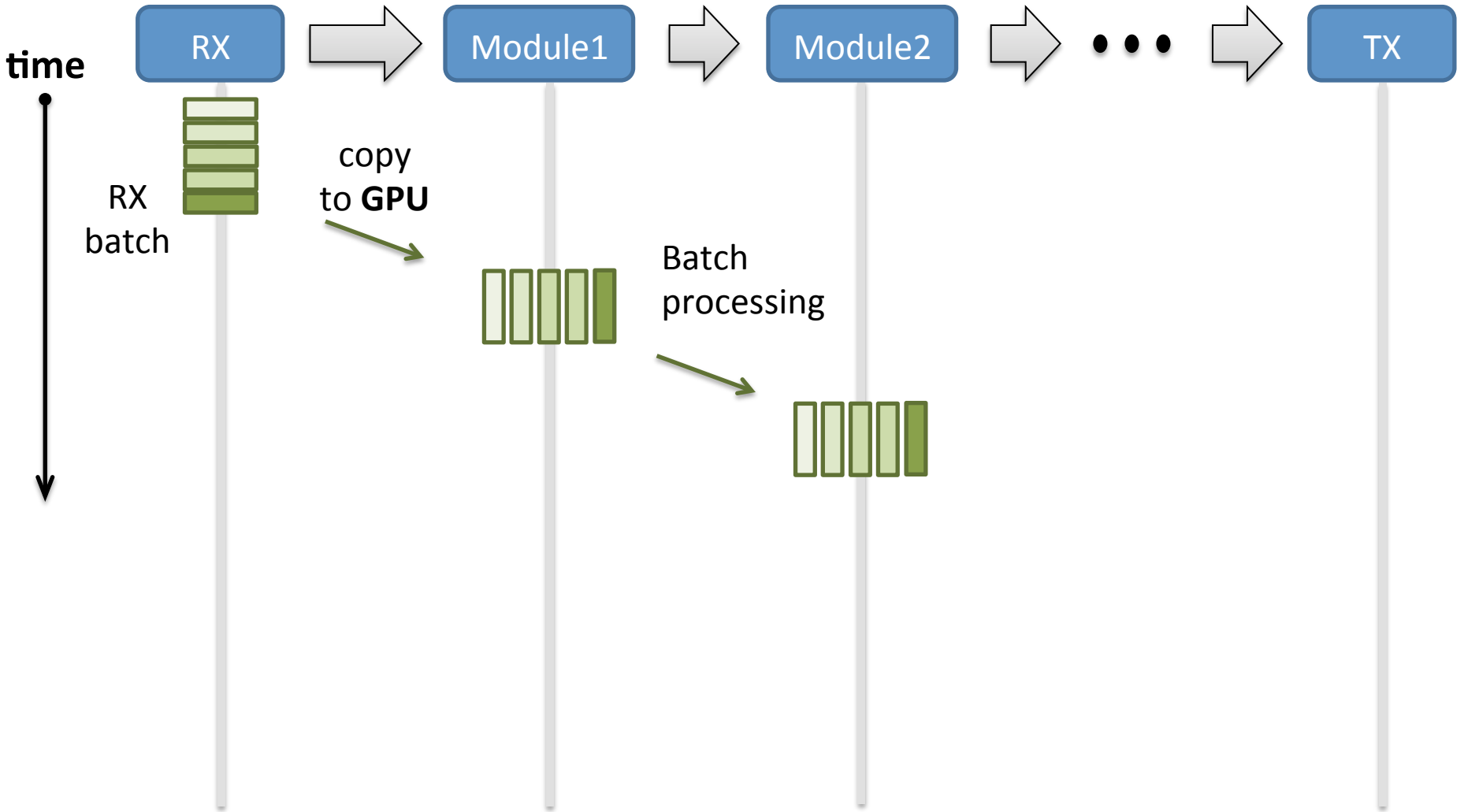
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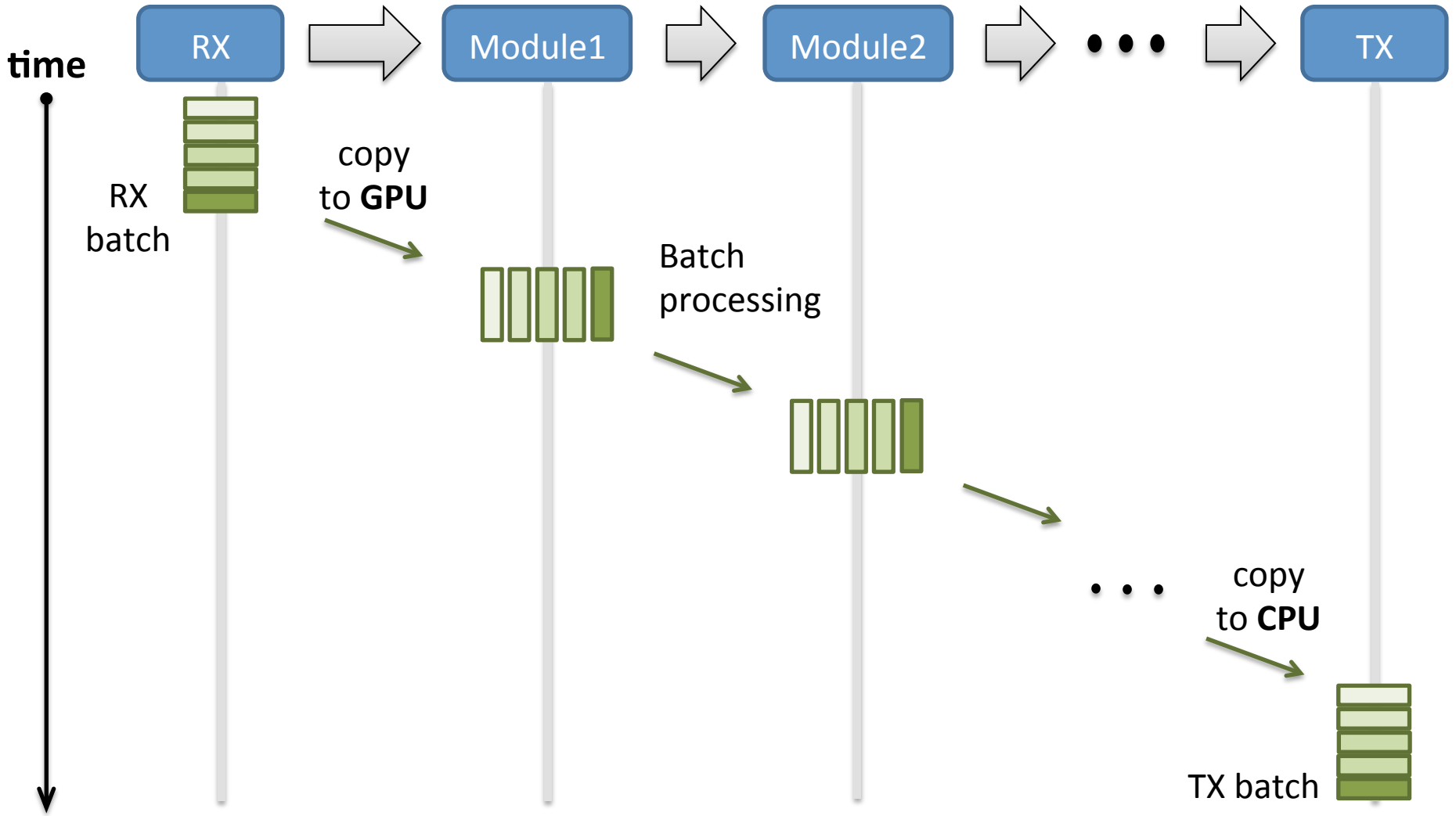
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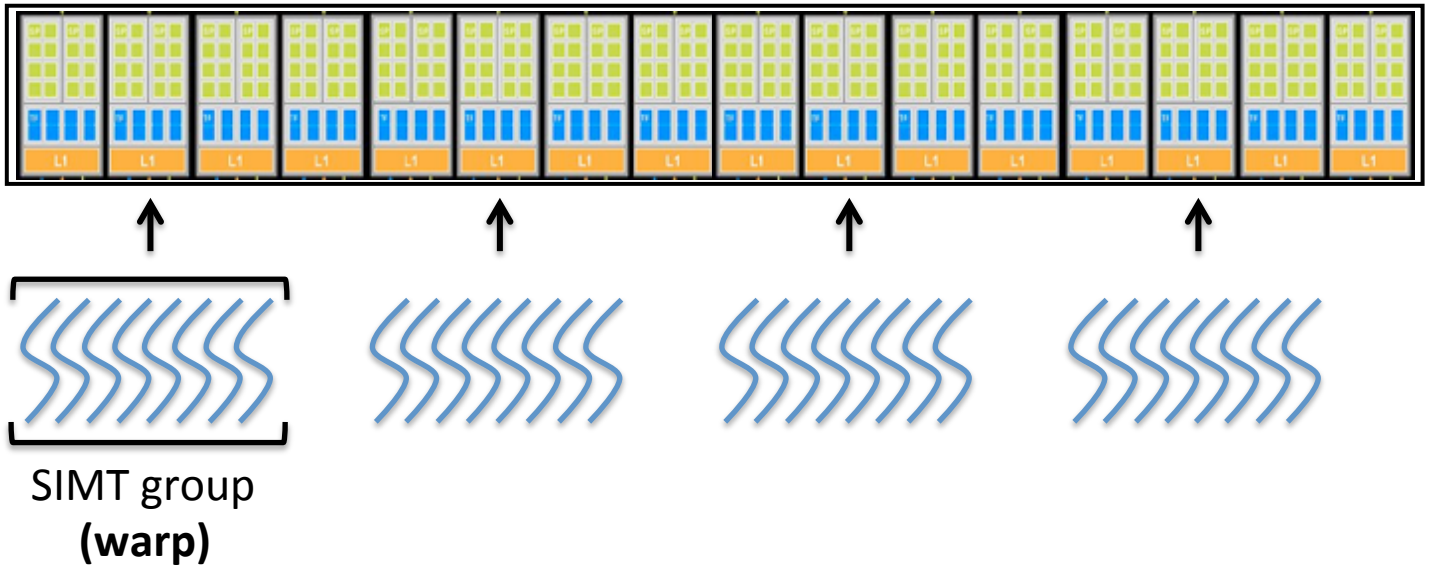
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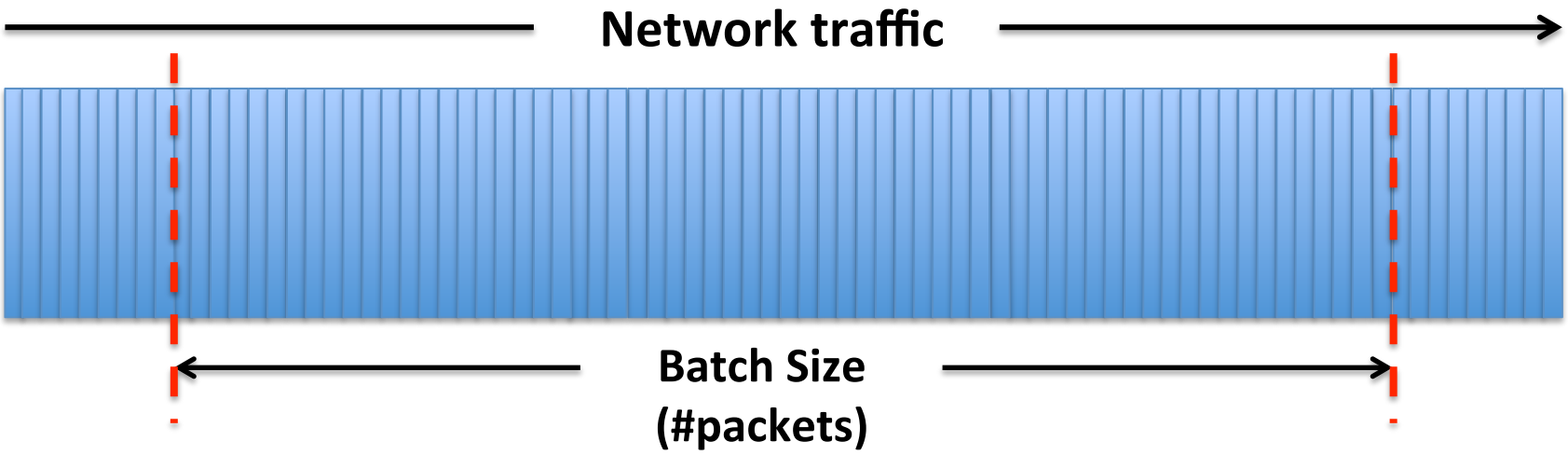
Single **I**nstruction, **M**ultiple **T**hreads



- Threads within the same ***warp*** have to execute the same instructions

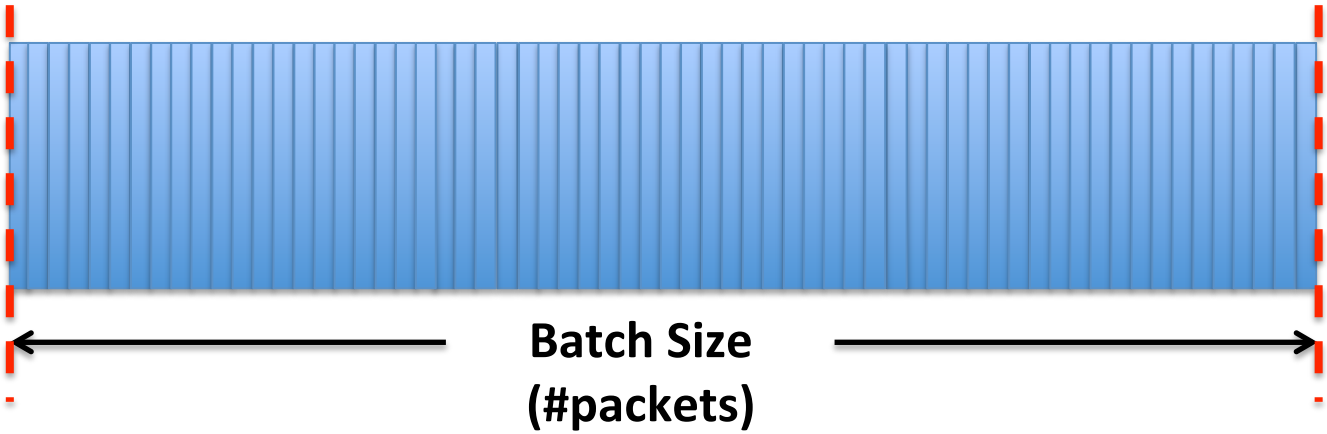
- *Great for regular computations!*

Parallelism in packet processing



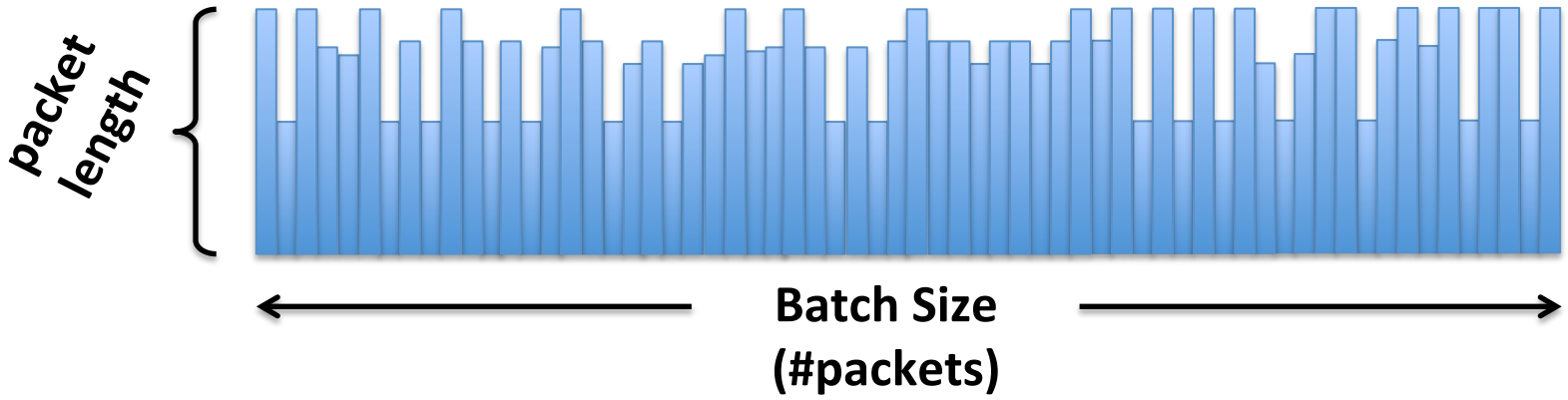
- Network packets are processed in batches
  - More packets => more parallelism

Dynamic Irregularities



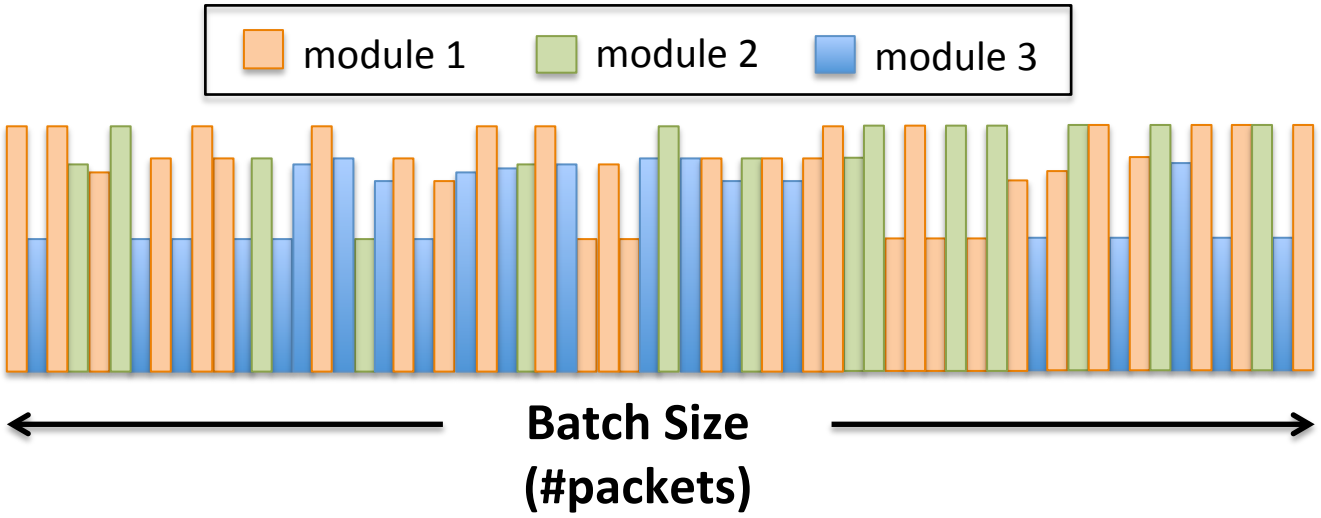
- Received network packets mix is very dynamic

Dynamic Irregularities



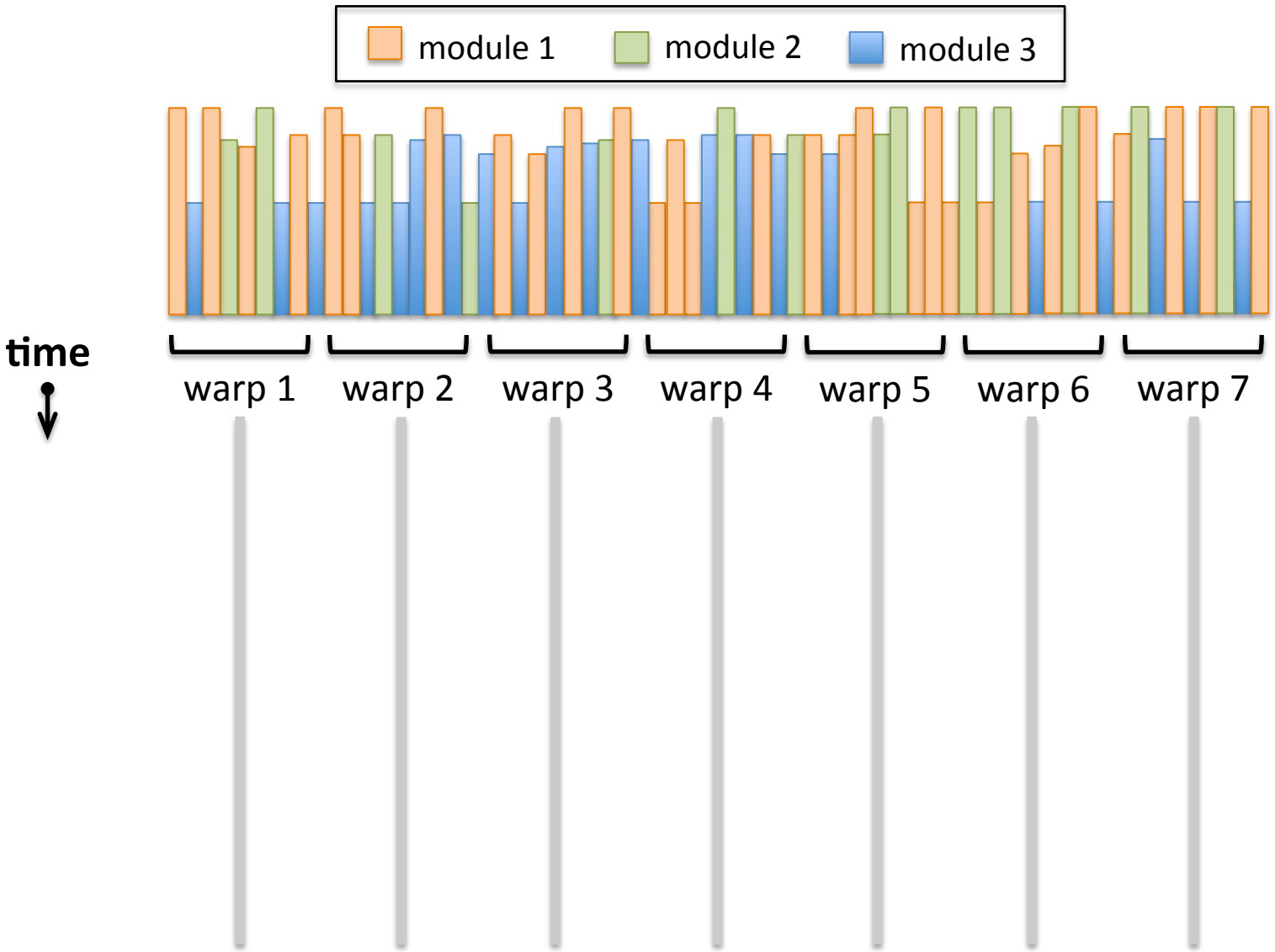
- Received network packets mix is very dynamic
  - *Different packet lengths*

Dynamic Irregularities

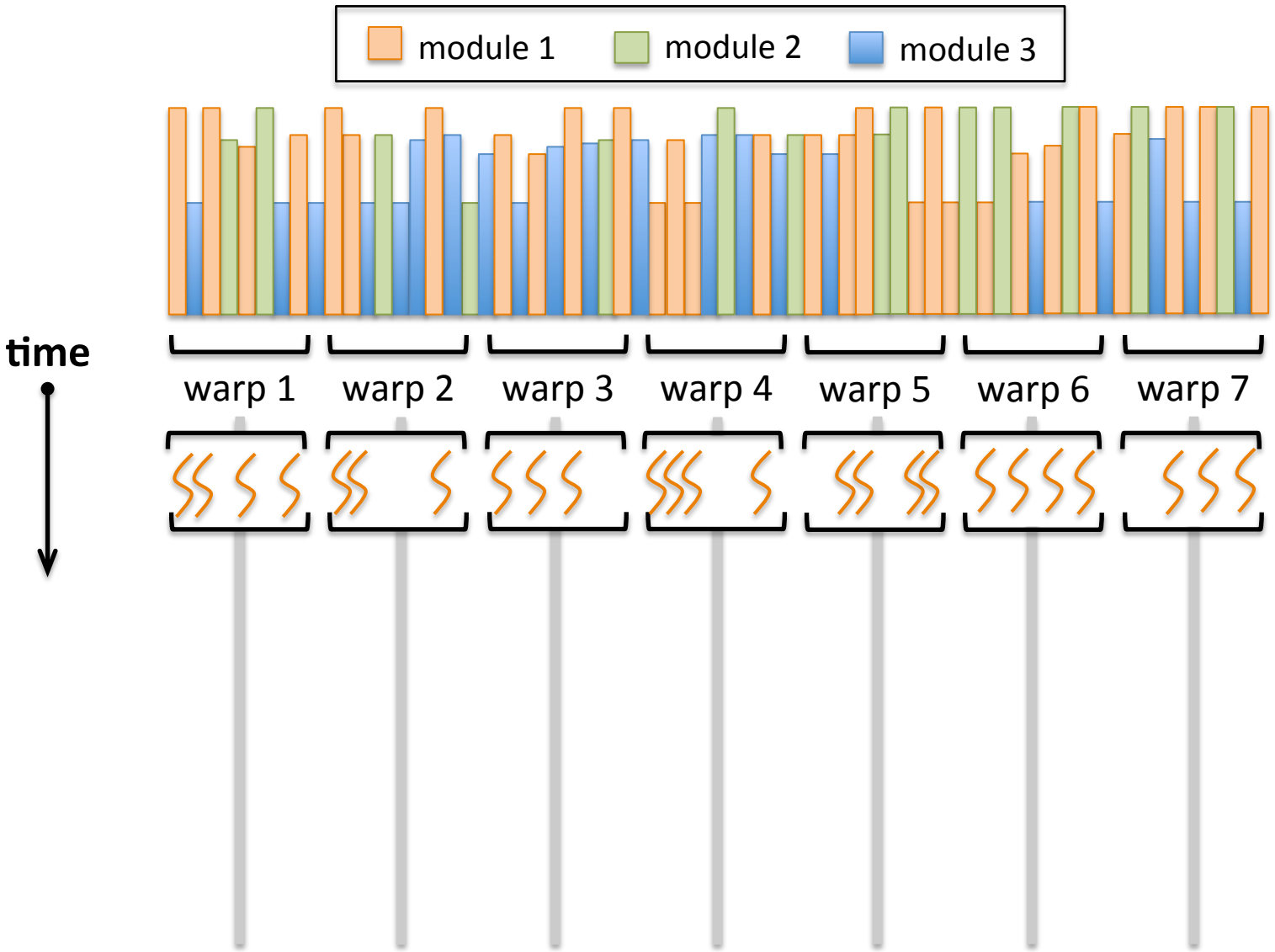


- Received network packets mix is very dynamic
  - *Different packet lengths*
  - *Divergent parallel module processing*

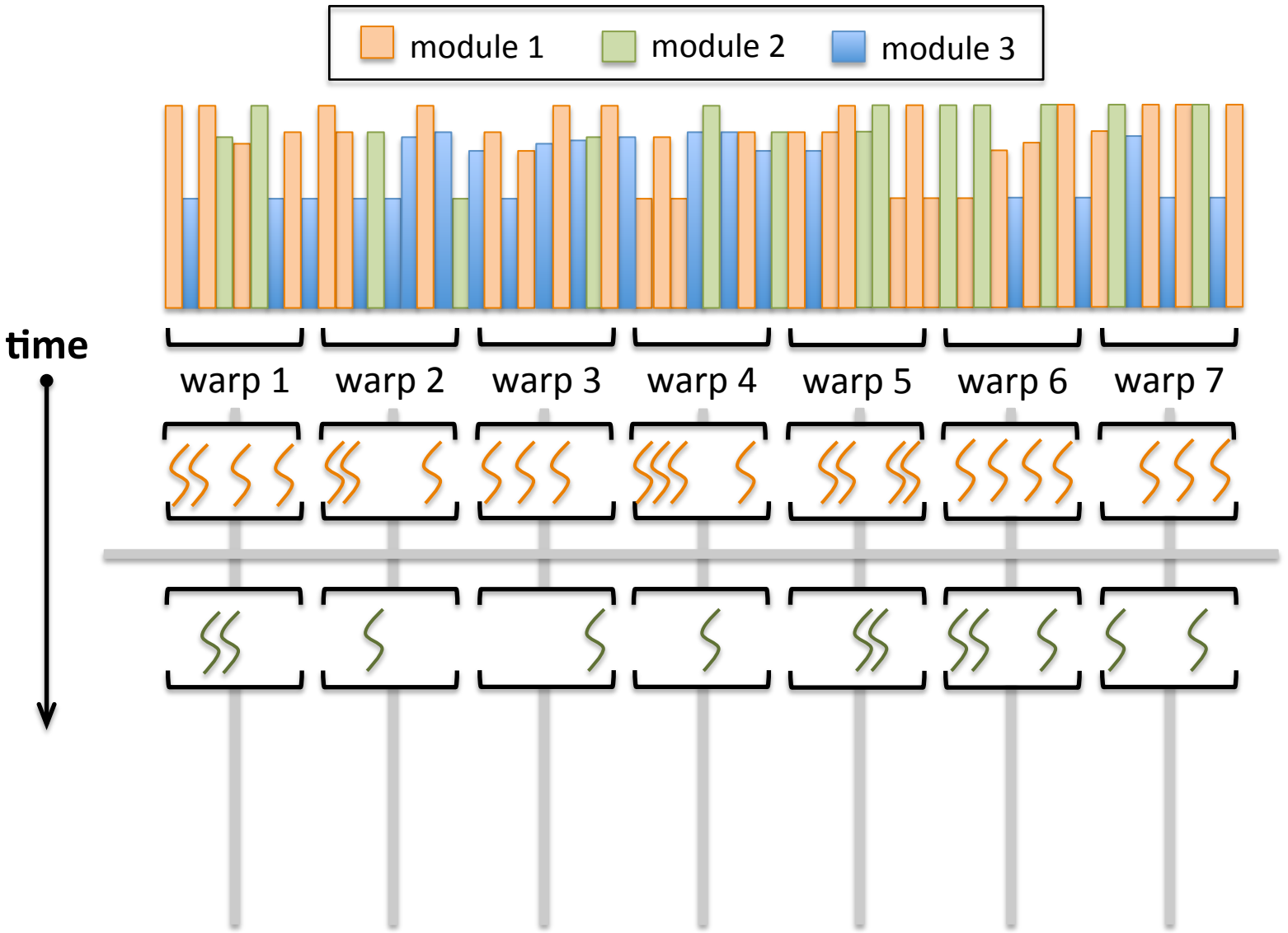
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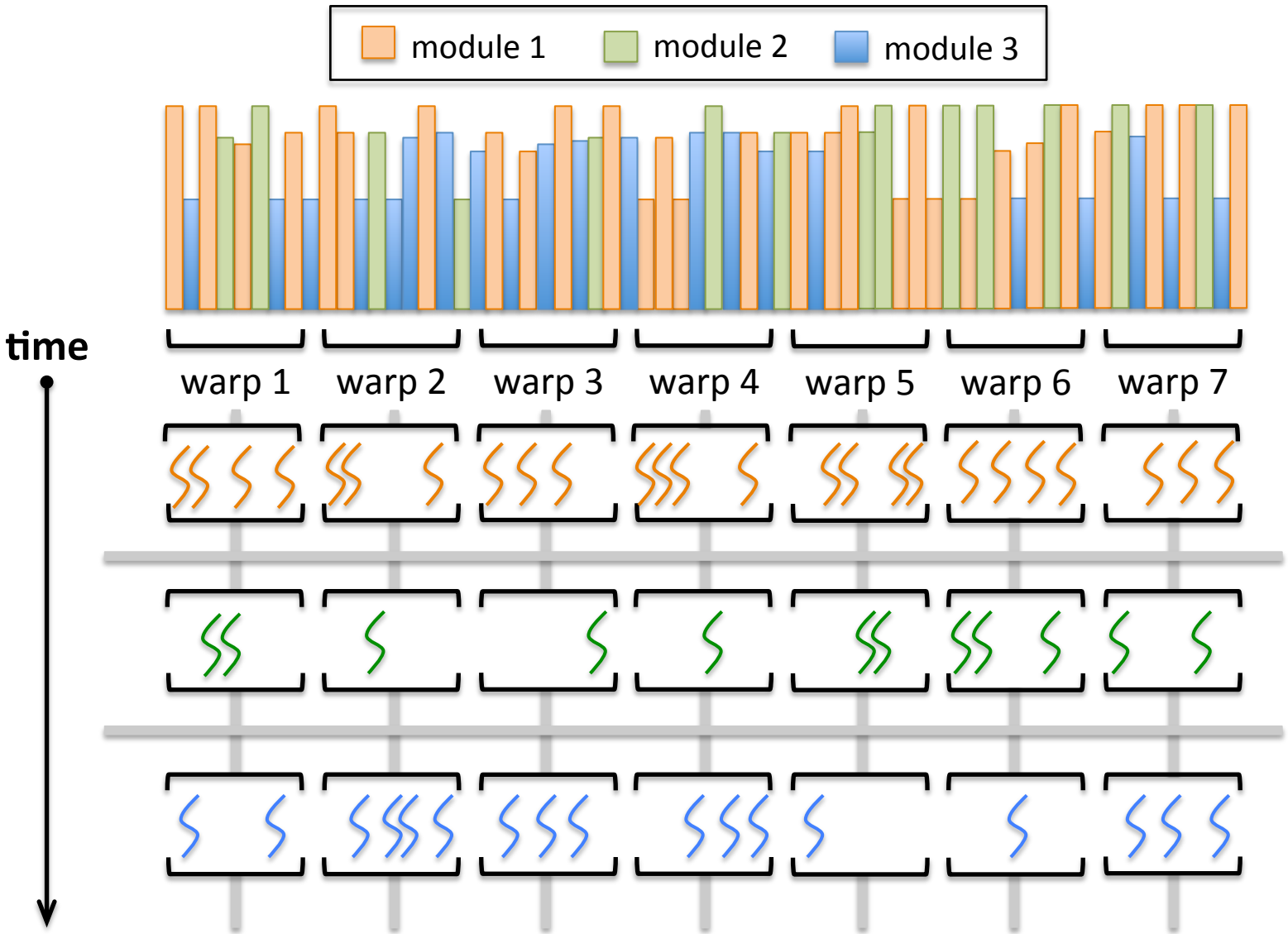
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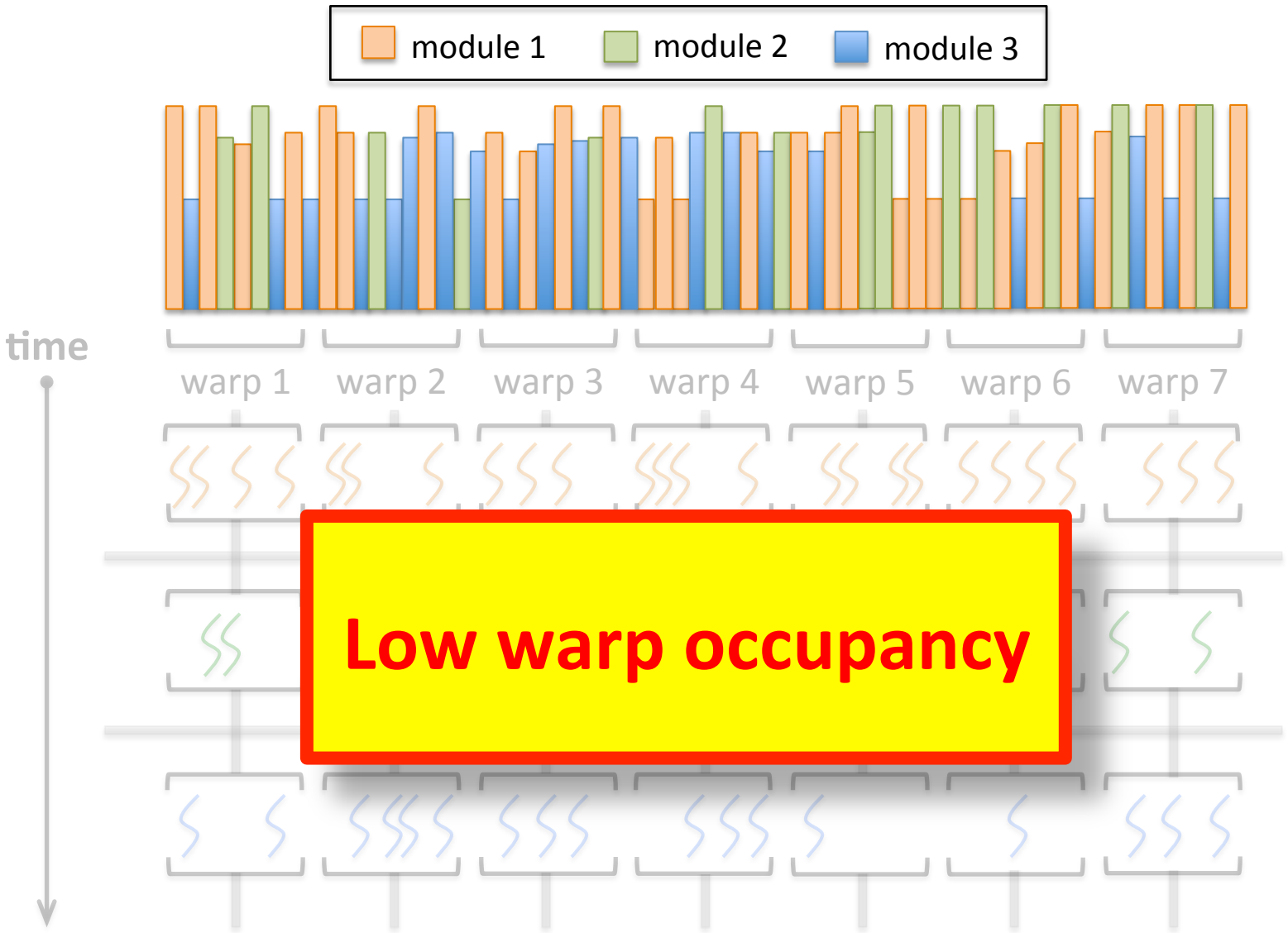
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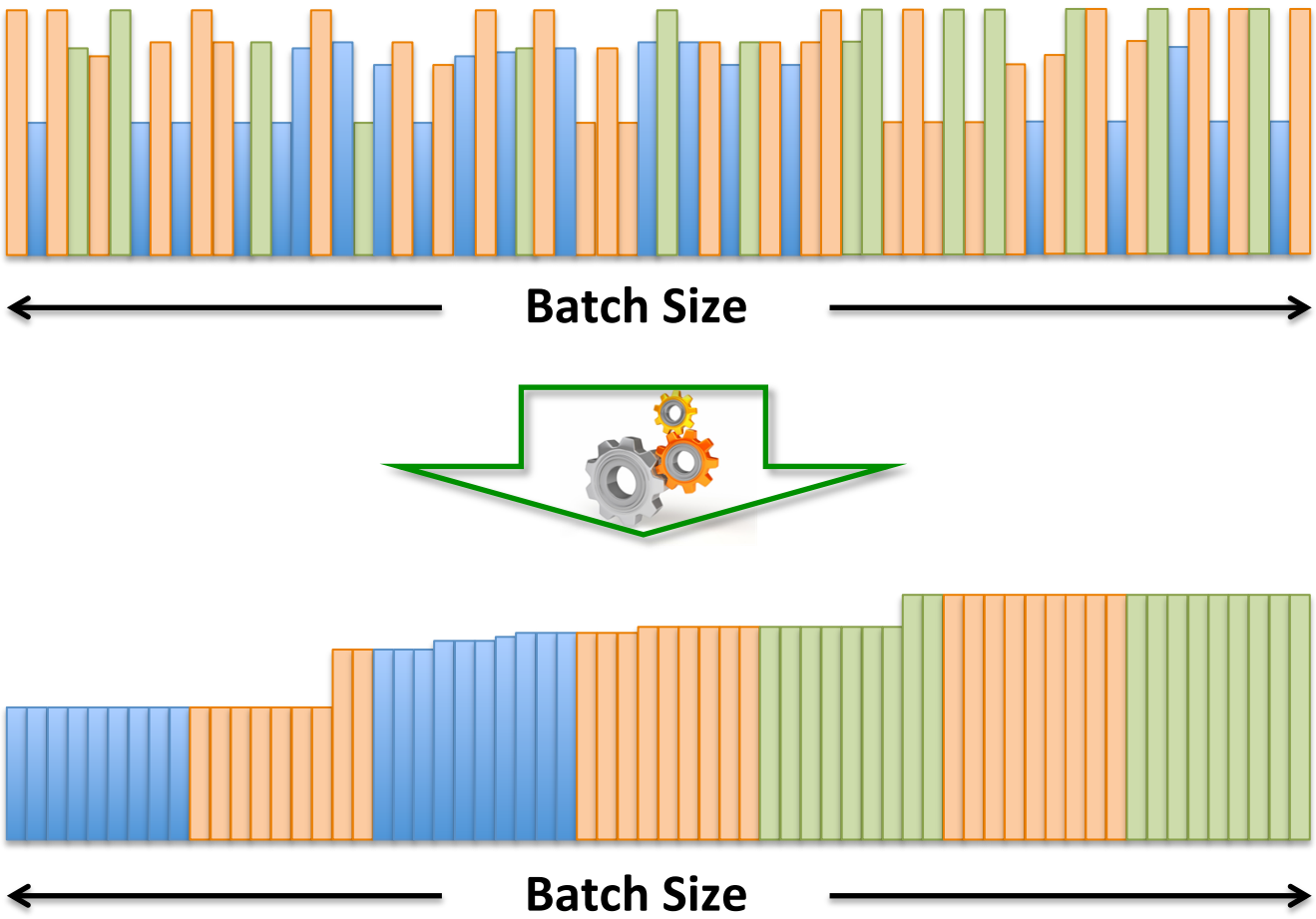
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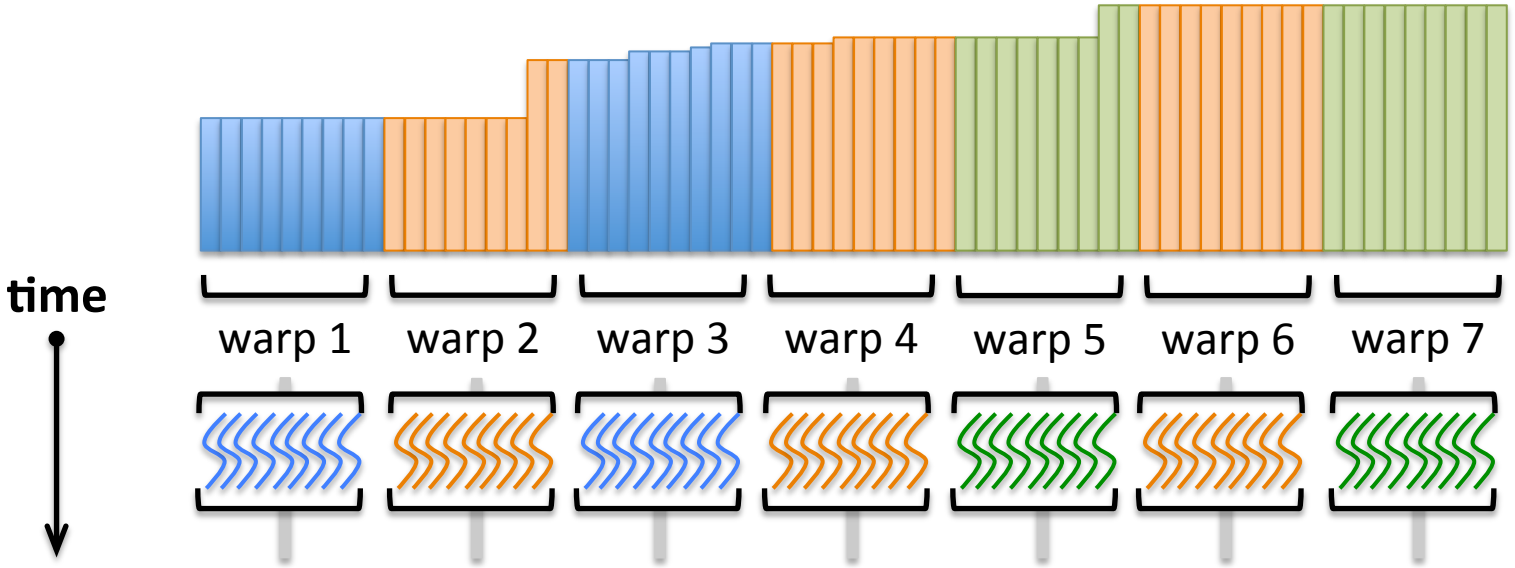
Dynamic Irregularities



Packet grouping



Packet grouping

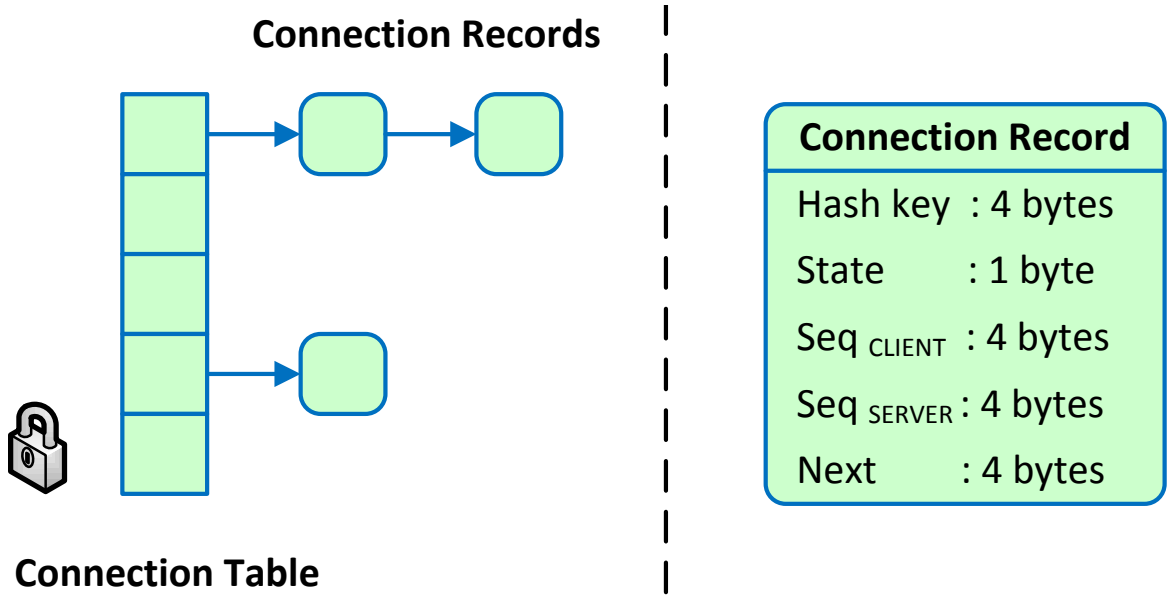


- Harmonized execution
- Symmetric processing

GASPP Framework

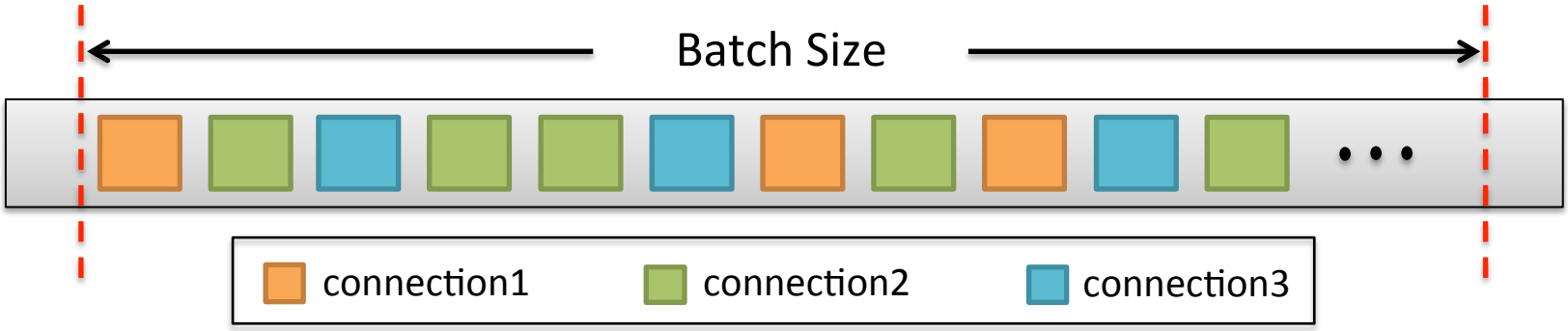
- Fast user-space packet capturing
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TCP Flow State Management

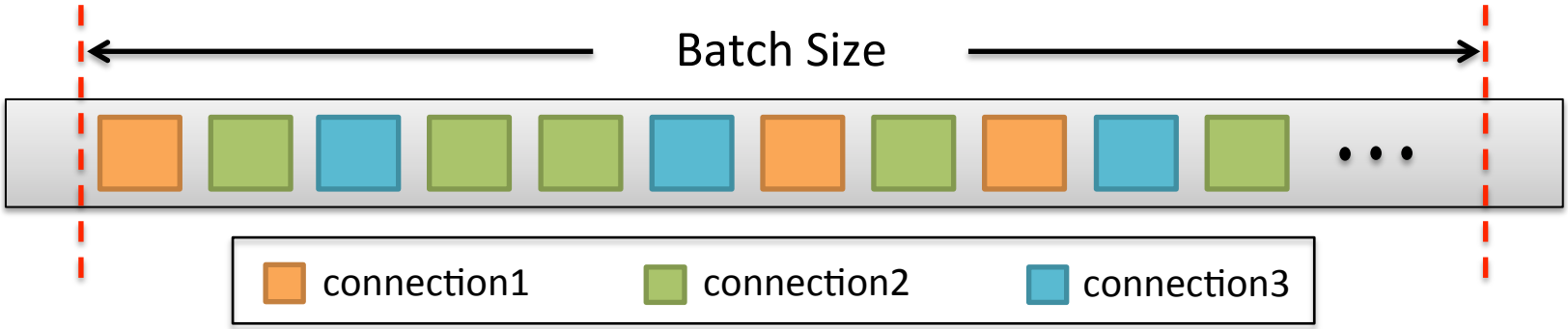


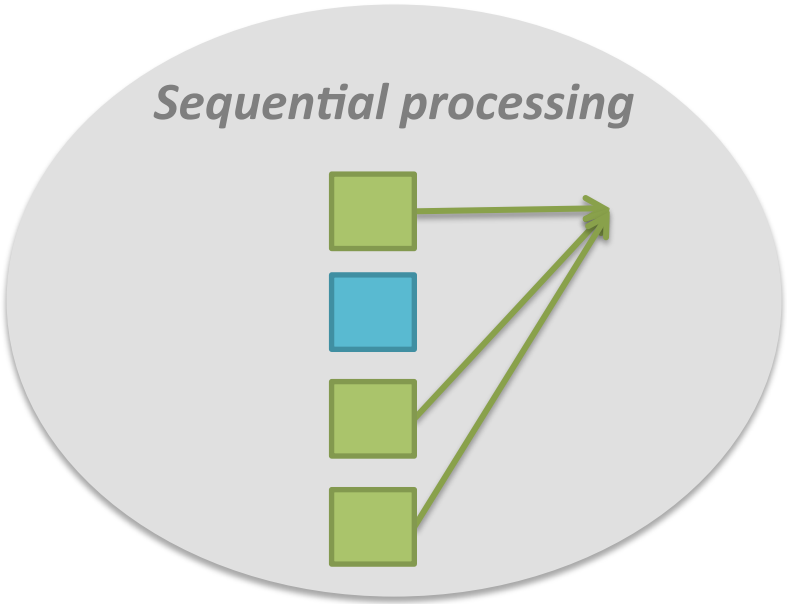
- Maintain the state of TCP connections

TCP Stream Reassembly

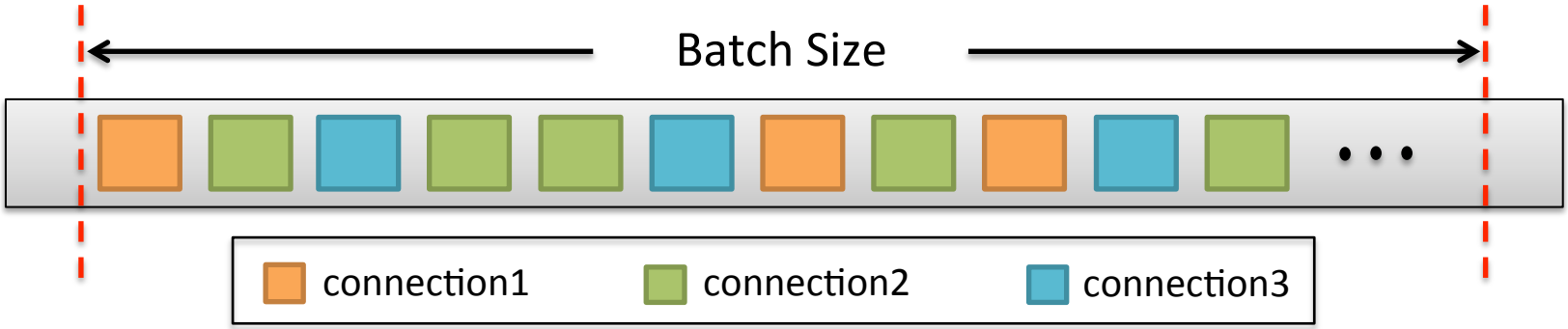


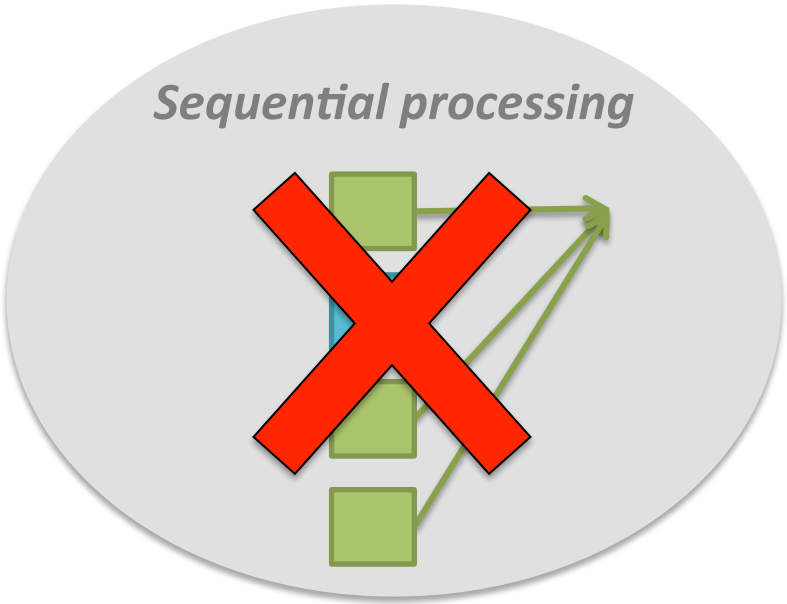
TCP Stream Reassembly



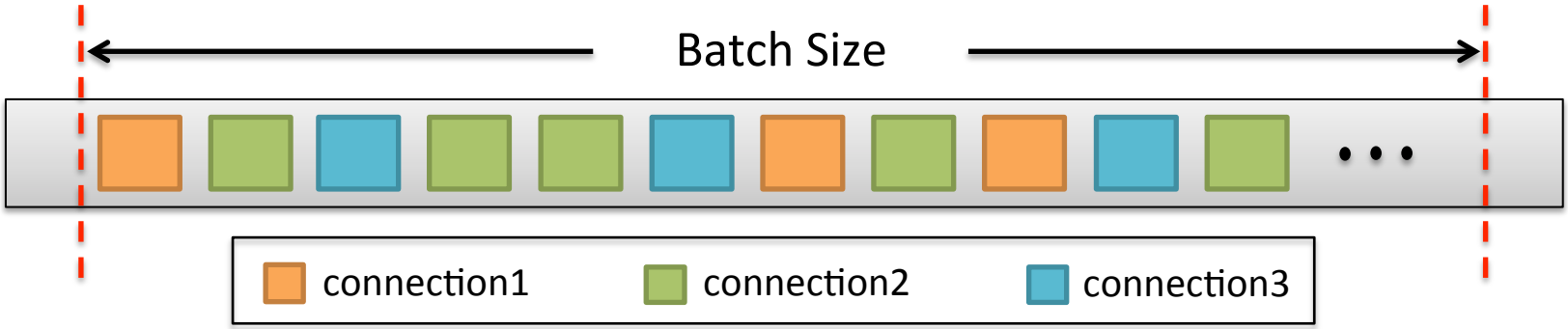


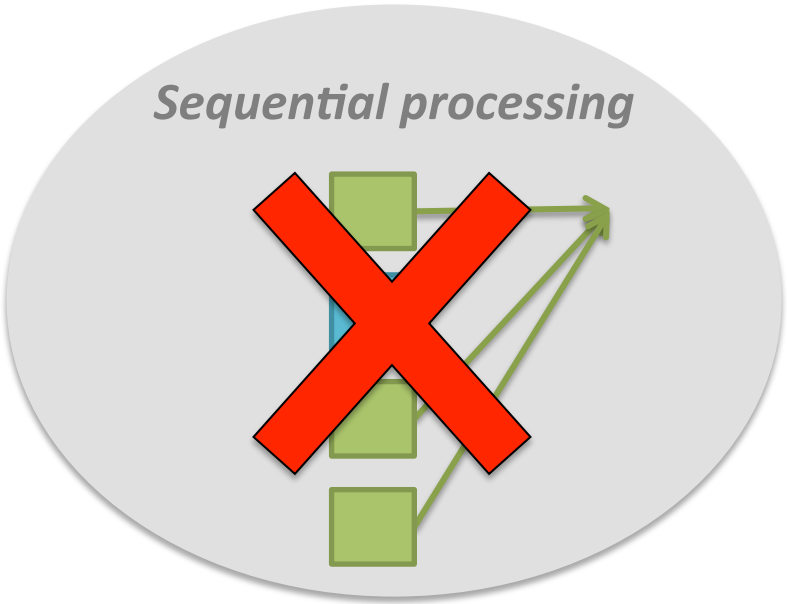
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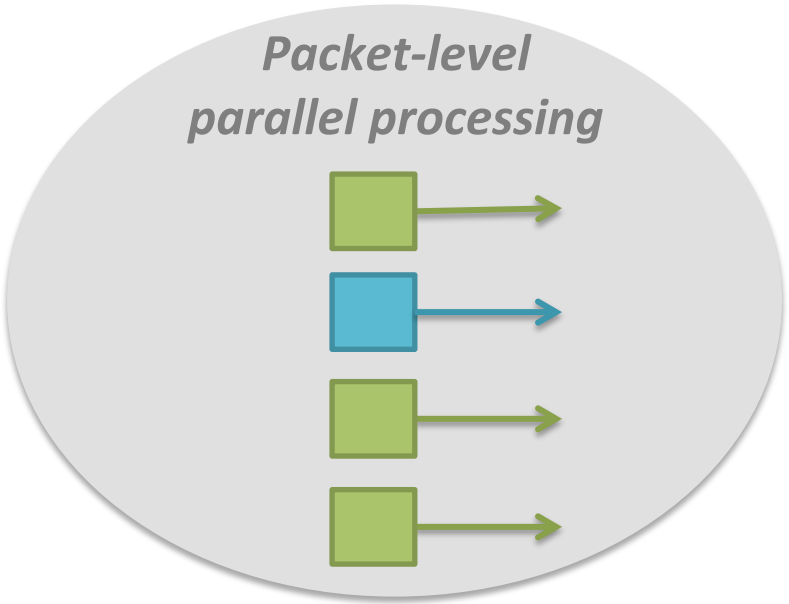




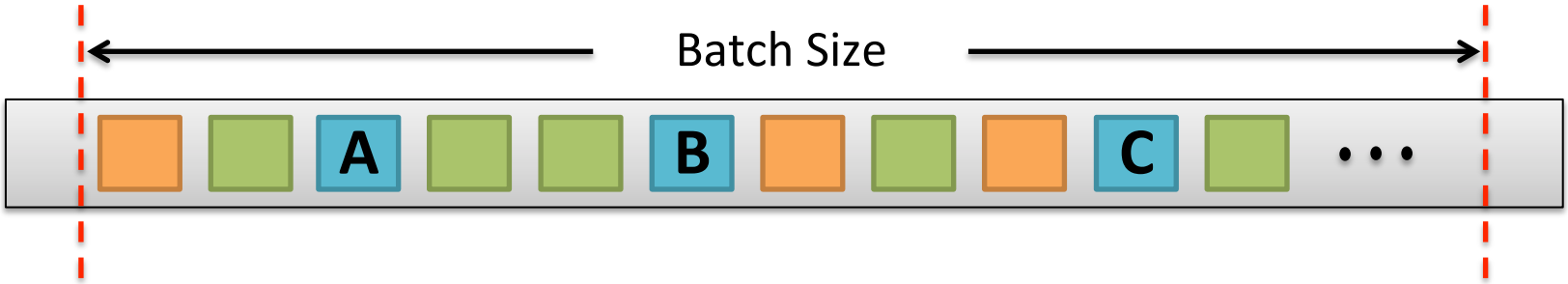
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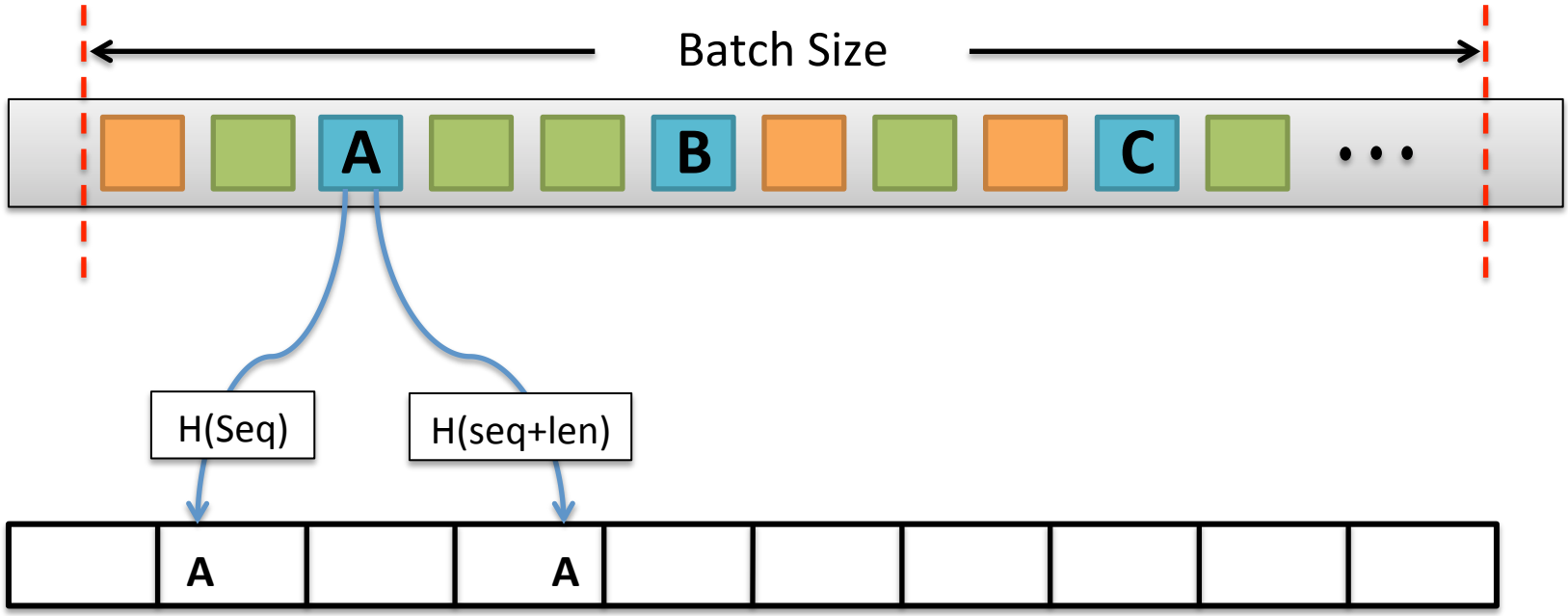


TCP Stream Reassembly

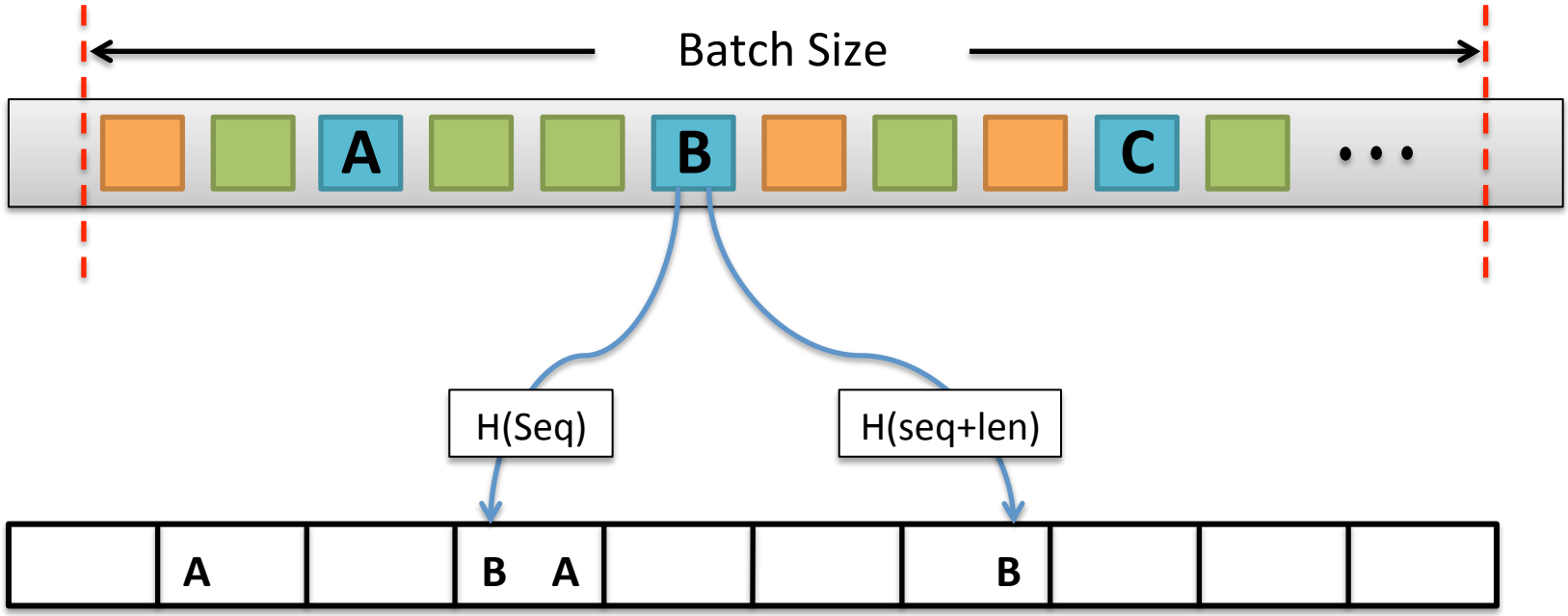


- Key insight
  - Packets $<A, B>$ are consecutive if $Seq_B = (Seq_A + len_A)$

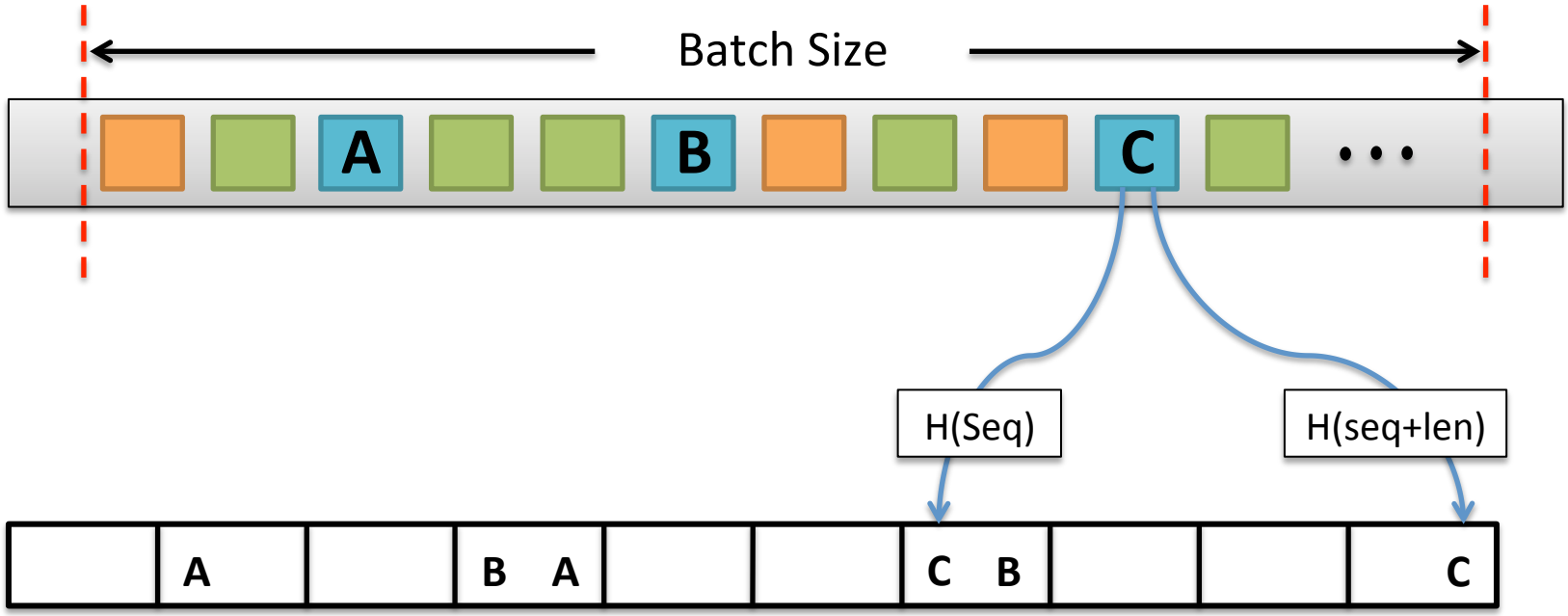
TCP Stream Reassembly



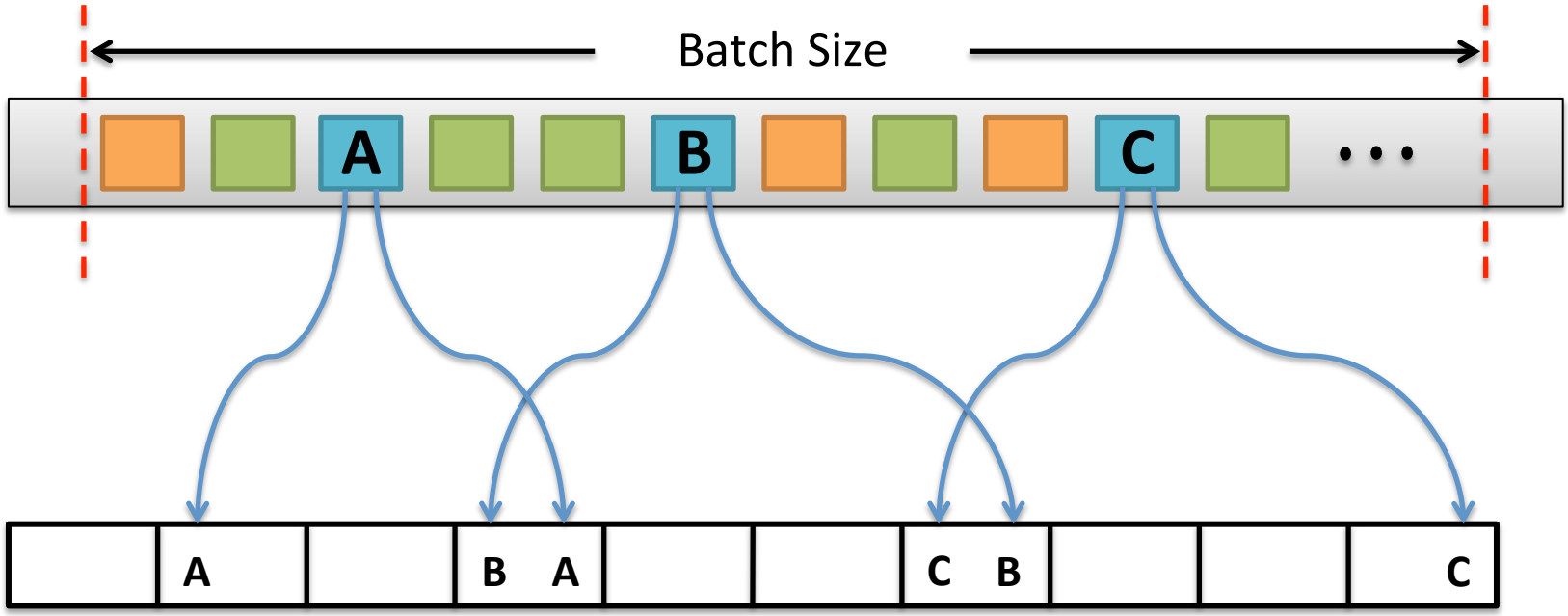
TCP Stream Reassembly



TCP Stream Reassembly

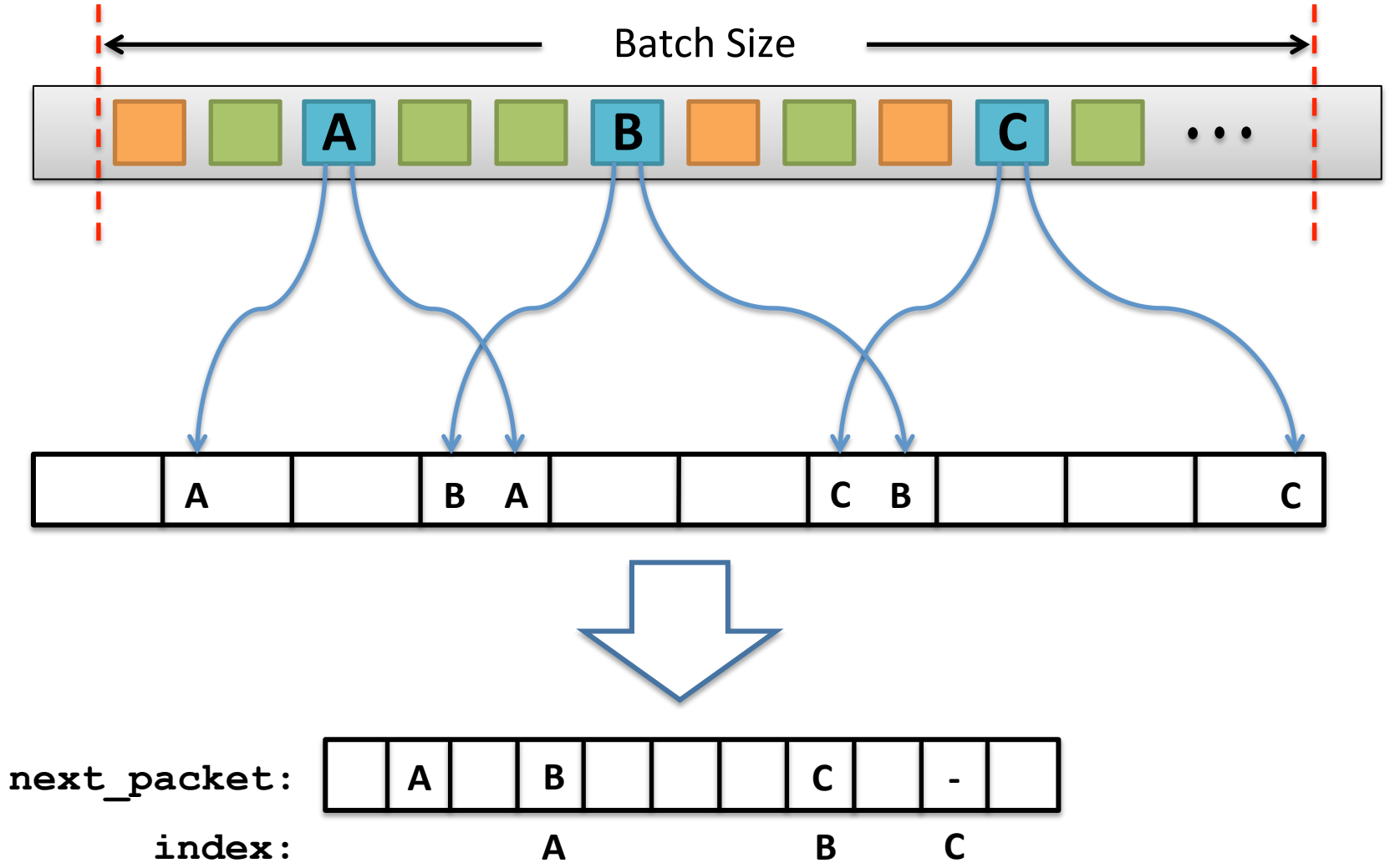


TCP Stream Reassembly



Parallel Processing

TCP Stream Reassembly



Other TCP corner cases

- TCP sequence holes
- Out-of-order packets

Other TCP corner cases

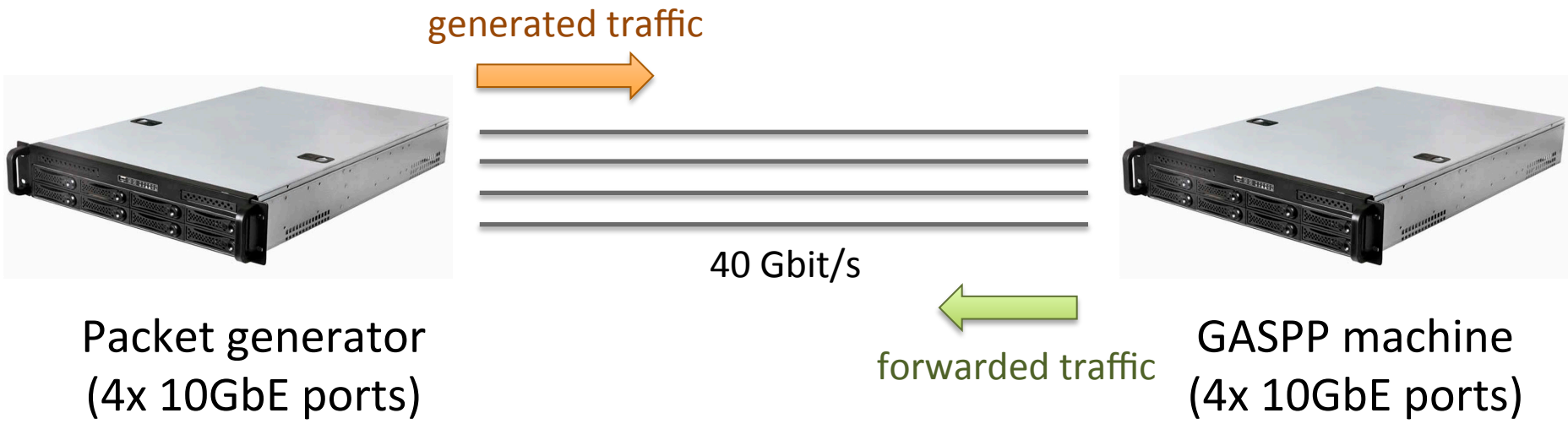
- TCP sequence holes
- Out-of-order packets

Read the paper for details

Evaluation

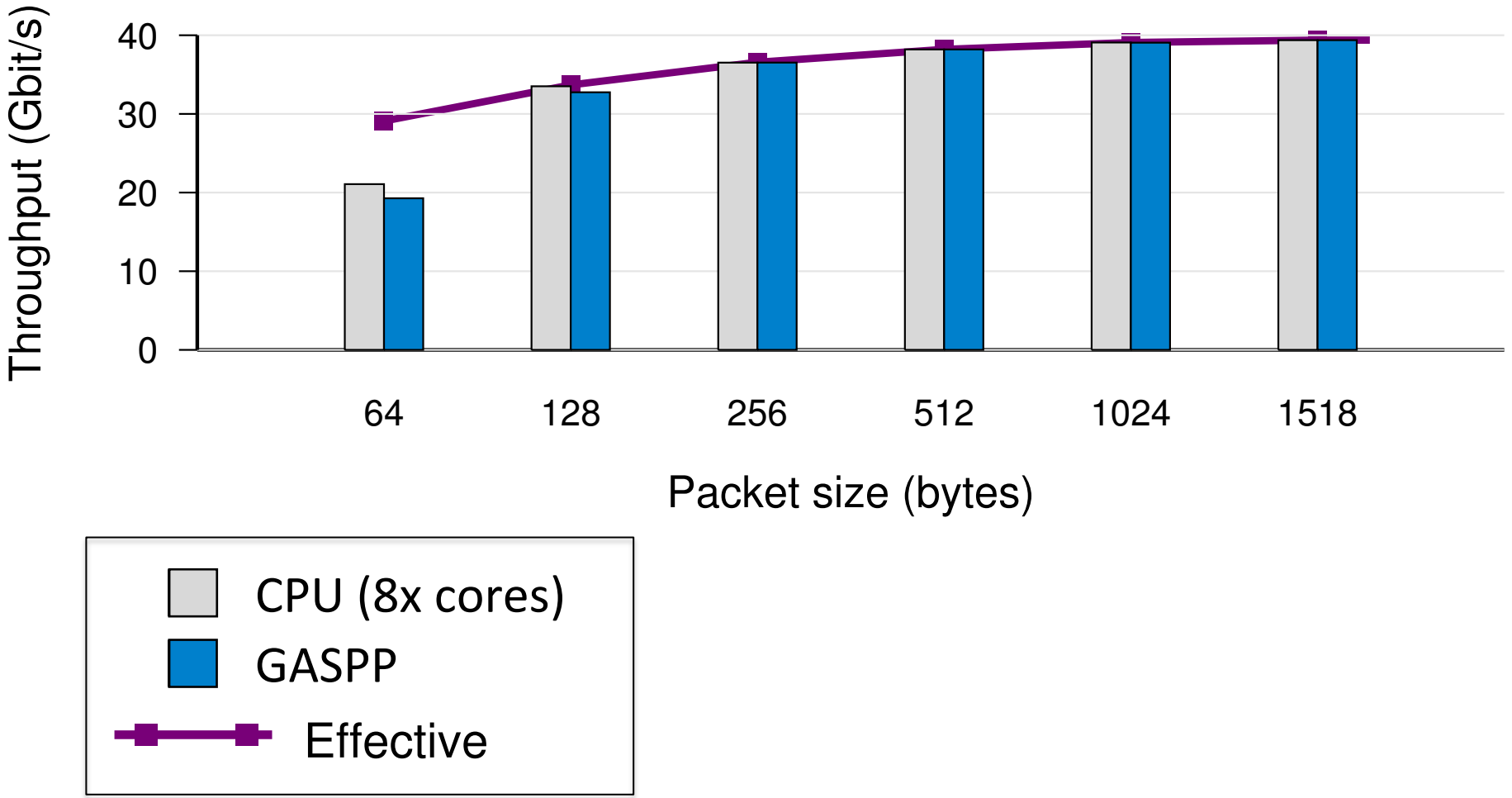
- Forwarding
- Latency
- Individual Applications
- Consolidated applications

Evaluation Setup



- GASPP machine has:
  - 2x NUMA nodes (Intel Xeon E5520 2.27GHz quad-core CPUs)
  - 2x banks of 6GB of DDR3 1066MHz RAM
  - 2x Intel 82599EB network adapters (with dual 10GbE ports)
  - 2x NVIDIA GTX480 graphics cards

Basic Forwarding



Latency

- 8192 batch:
  - CPU: 0.48 us
  - GASPP: 3.87 ms
- 1024 batch: 0.49 ms
  - Same performance for basic forwarding
  - …but 2x-4x throughput slowdown for heavyweight processing applications

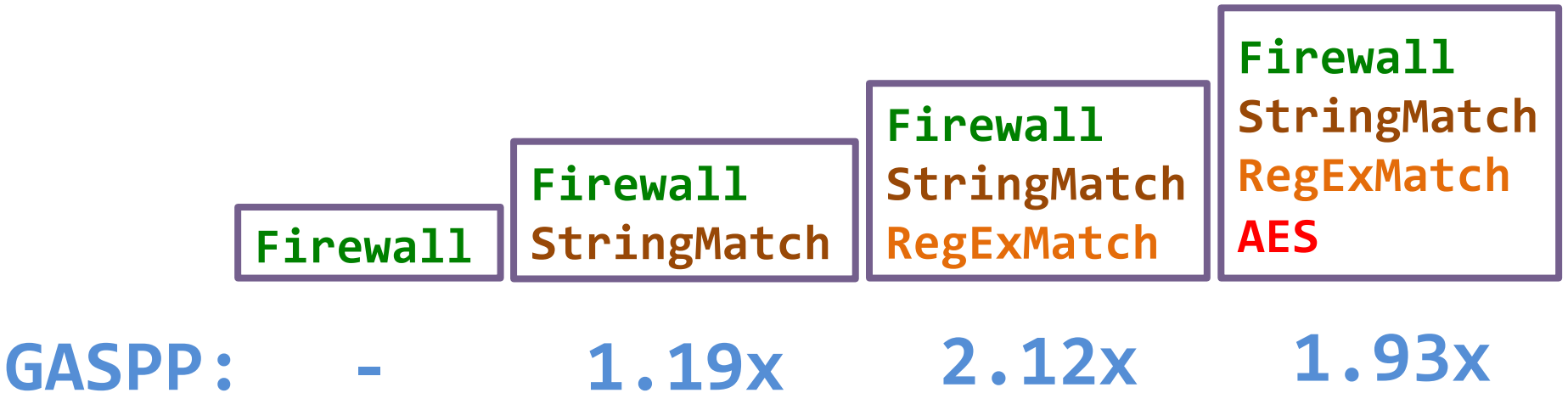
Individual Applications

- Each application is written as a GPU kernel
  - No CPU-side development

- Speedup over a single CPU-core

Applications	GASPP (8192 batch)	GASPP (1024 batch)
Firewall	3.6x	3.6x
StringMatch	28.4x	9.3x
RegExMatch	173.1x	36.9x
AES	14.6x	6.5x

Consolidating Applications



GASPP reduces irregular execution by 1.19-2.12X

Conclusions

- What we offer:
  - Fast inter-device data transfers
  - GPU-based flow state management and stream reconstruction
  - Efficient packet scheduling mechanisms

- Limitations
  - High packet processing latency

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