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# ***iWarp-Protocol Kernel-Space Software Implementation***

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# Overview

- Introduction
- Motivation: *Why Software iWarp?*
- iWarp: Details
- Implementation details
- Experiments & Results
- Our future goals

# Introduction

- High Performance Interconnects
  - ◆ Zero-copy
  - ◆ RDMA
  - ◆ Specialty protocol
  - ◆ LAN-wide
- RDMA over Ethernet → *iWarp*
  - ◆ De-congest data-path at the end-points
  - ◆ 10 GBps at 3-4 GHz

# Motivation

- Single-sided Acceleration
- Flexible Research Platform
- Advantages of iWarp in kernel

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- Single-sided Acceleration
  - ◆ Hardware-enabled Server, Software-enabled Clients
  - ◆ Performance penalty at software end ☹️
  - ◆ Hardware Accelerated server 😊
  - ◆ Cost-effective intermediate step
- Flexible Research Platform
- Advantages of iWarp in kernel

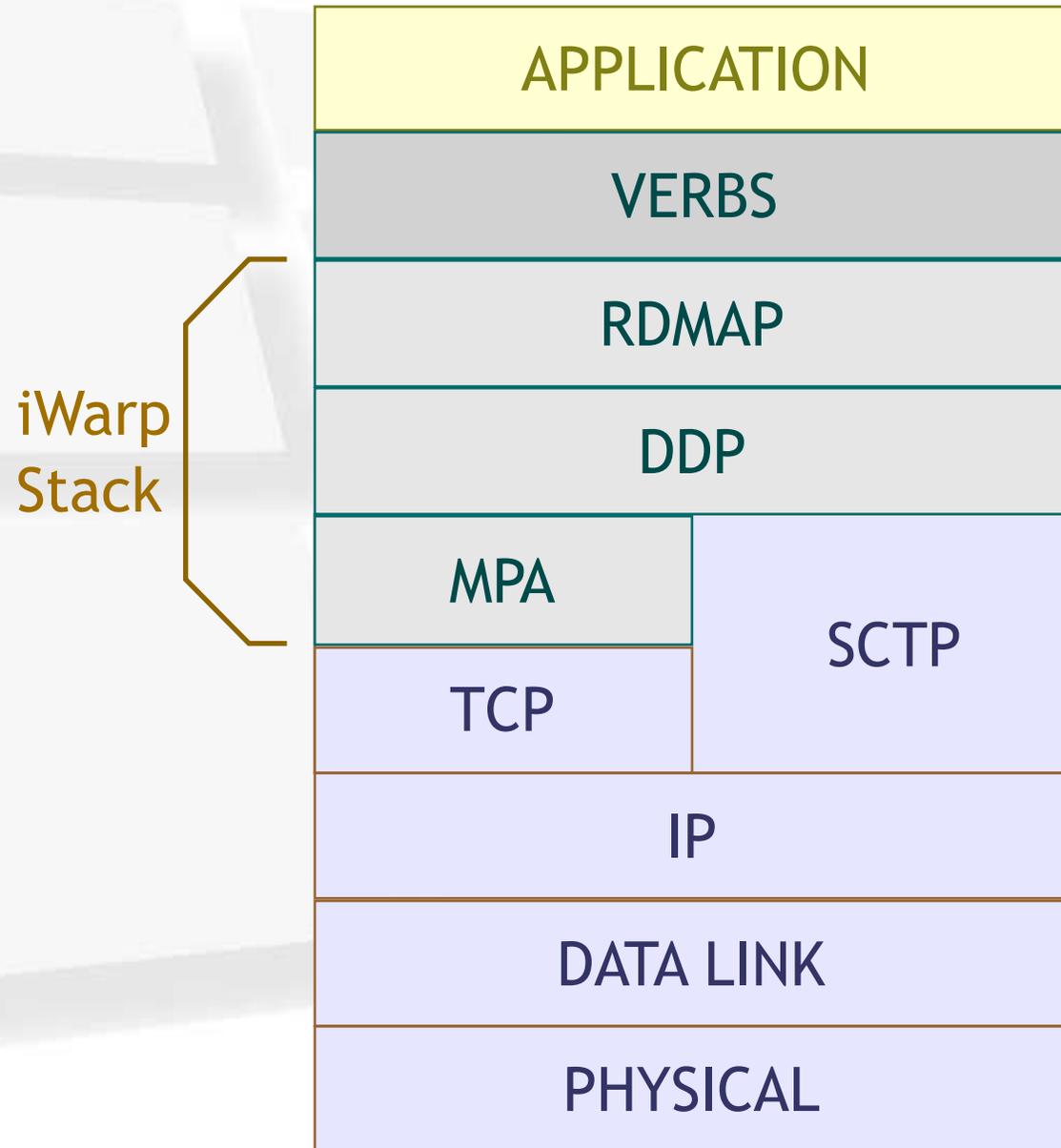
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  - ◆ Protocol Experimentation
  - ◆ Protocol Compliance
  - ◆ Extensible to other protocols: *iSER*, *SRP*
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- Advantages of iWarp in kernel
  - ◆ Unlock iWarp for kernel-resident clients: *NFS*
  - ◆ Coupling with TCP
  - ◆ Reduction in overhead

# iWarp Details



# Implementation Issues

- Verbs
- TCP Interface
- Threading Model
- Memory Registration Issues

# Impl. Issues: *Verbs*

- Verbs or API like DAPL?
- User-space resident
- Character device interface with kernel module
- Modularized implementation
  - ◆ Single code-base for both user and kernel based implementations
- Minimize scope without sacrificing functionality

# Impl. Issues: *TCP Interface*

- `kernel_sendmsg`, `kernel_recvmsg`
  - ◆ Blocked sends
  - ◆ Polling recvs
- MPA loosely coupled with TCP
  - ◆ *Flexibility versus Functionality*

# Impl. Issues: *Threading Model*

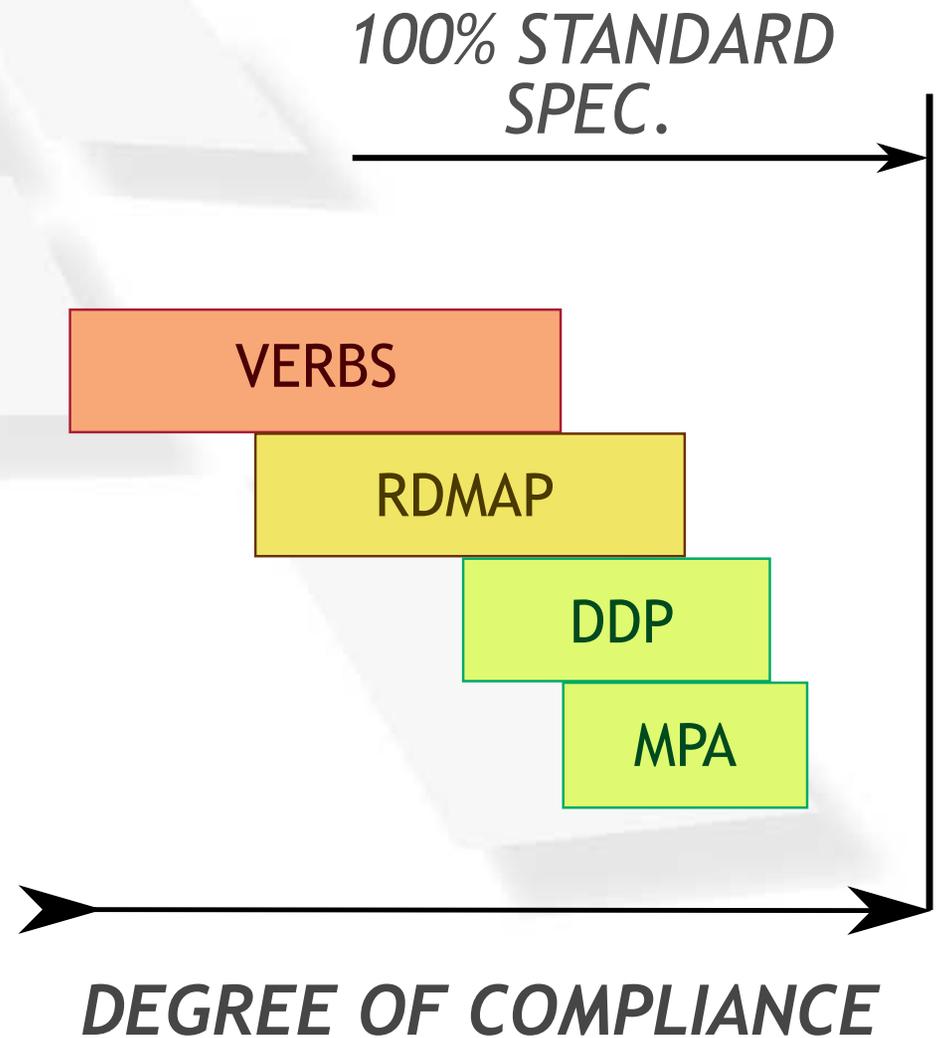
- Multi-threading: non-blocking, asynchronous
- Single Threaded model
  - ◆ Simplicity versus Performance

# Impl. Issues: *Memory Registration*

- Pre-registration of application buffers
- `kmap` and `kunmap`
- Book-keeping using reference counting
- 64-bit machines
- Overhead

# About the code base

- iWarp software stack works against Ammasso 1100 RNIC
- CRC and Markers: switched on and off
- 20,000 lines of ANSI C code (user and kernel)
- Linux 2.6 kernel
- 32-bit and 64-bit support



# Experimental Setup

- 71 node cluster with 41 Ammasso 1100 RNIC cards
  - ◆ Beta cards with FPGA-based IP
  - ◆ RDMA data-path and TCP data-path
- Dual Opteron 250 processors
  - ◆ One processor disabled for utilization tests
- 2GB RAM, 80GB SATA drives
- 2 Tigon Gigabit Ethernet NICs
- Tyan S2891 Motherboard
- 2 SMC switches
  - ◆ Switches introduce 2.8  $\mu$ s latency

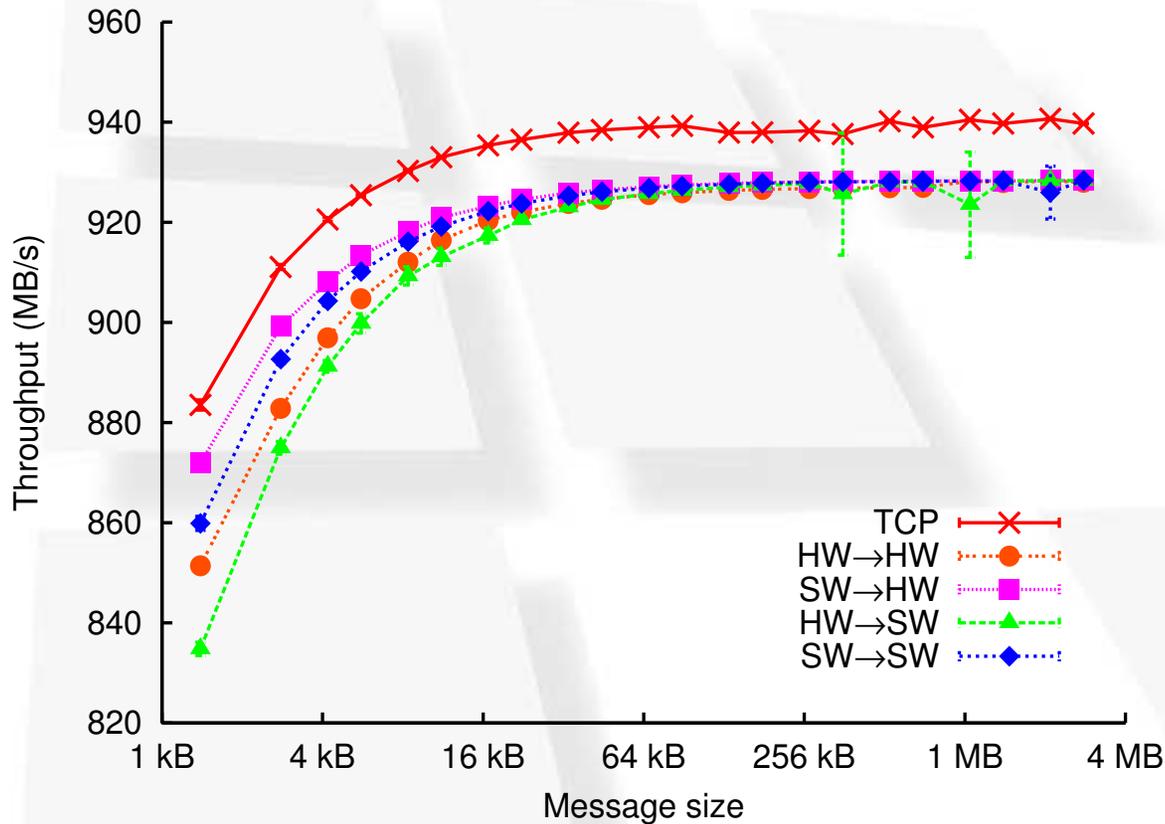
# Latency

	4 byte messages	64 kB messages
hw-hw	$16.1 \pm 0.3$	$614.2 \pm 3.3$
ksw-hw	$18.7 \pm 0.2$	$619.7 \pm 1.2$
tcp-tcp	$16.9 \pm 0.2$	$594.8 \pm 18.9$

Table 1: Latency overview ( $\mu s$ ).

- Latency: 1/2-way ping-pong delay
- Back-to-back: bypass switch
- Small overhead

# Throughput



- Sender and Receiver
- TCP > 10 MBps

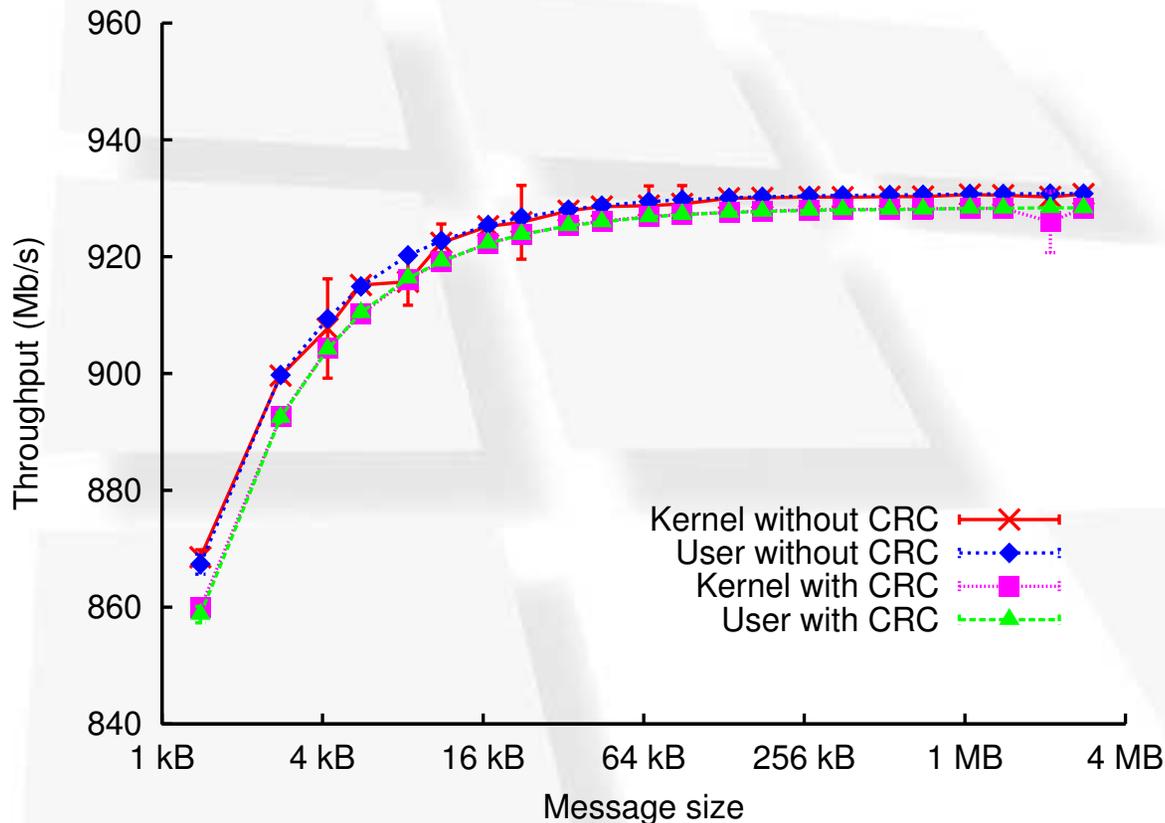
# Latency: *Kernel v/s User*

	4 B messages	64 kB messages
kernel with CRC	20.3 $\pm$ 0.2	615.5 $\pm$ 1.2
user with CRC	19.6 $\pm$ 0.2	612.3 $\pm$ 1.9
kernel without CRC	20.1 $\pm$ 0.2	604.5 $\pm$ 0.8
user without CRC	19.5 $\pm$ 0.2	602.7 $\pm$ 0.8

Table 2: User vs kernel space latency ( $\mu s$ ).

- CQ in kernel
- kmap/kunmap overhead

# Throughput: *Kernel v/s User*



- CRC takes away 8 MBps
- Kernel and User space similar

# CPU utilization Hardware

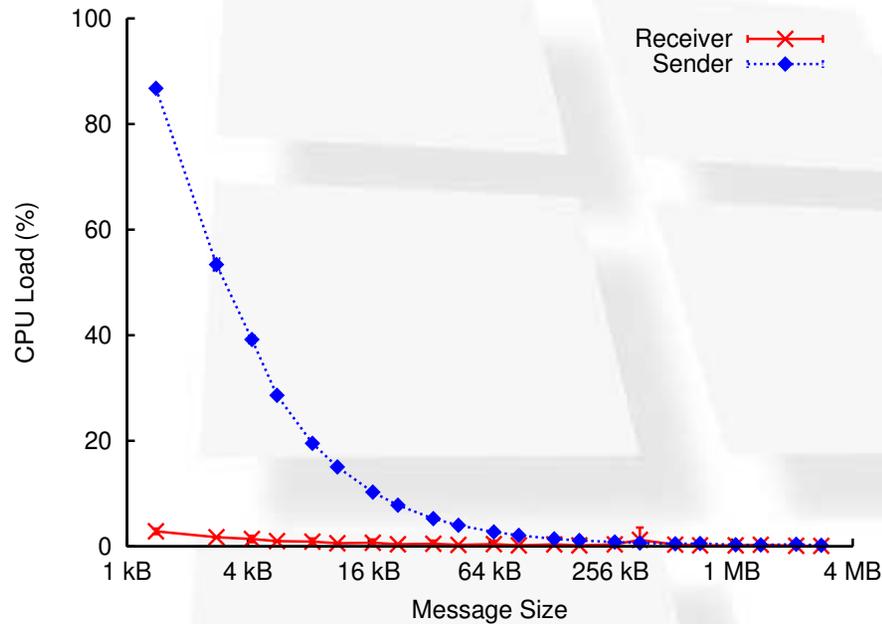


Figure 1: Hardware ↔ Hardware

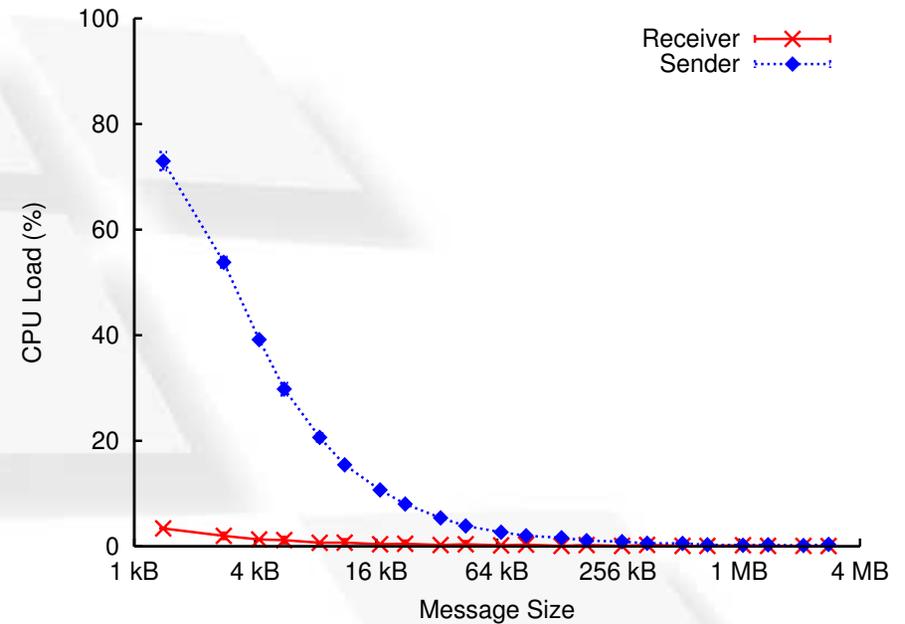


Figure 2: Hardware ↔ Software

- Subtractive method
- Hardware and Software Identical

# CPU utilization TCP and Software

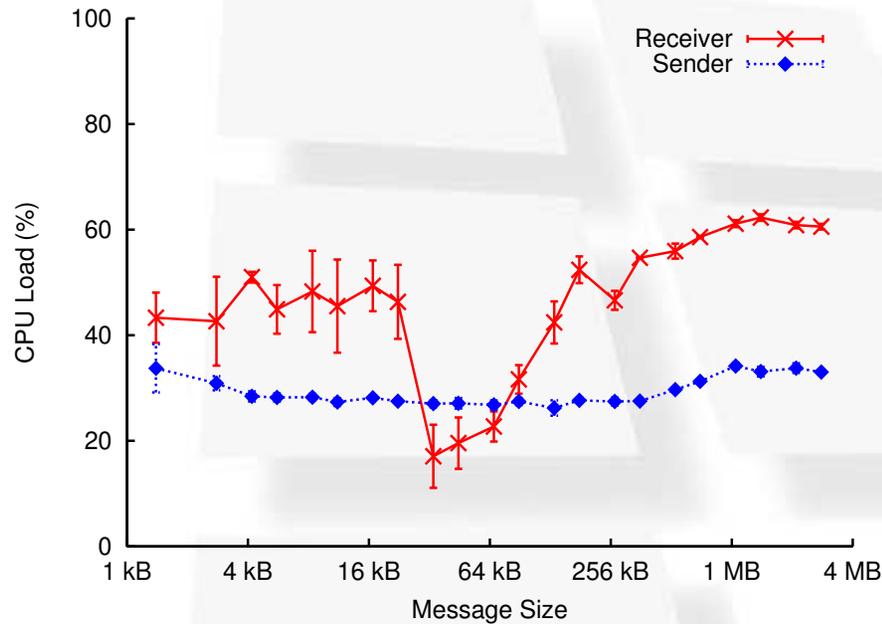


Figure 3: TCP ↔ TCP

- TCP costly than Hardware iWarp
- Software is CPU intensive: *CRC*

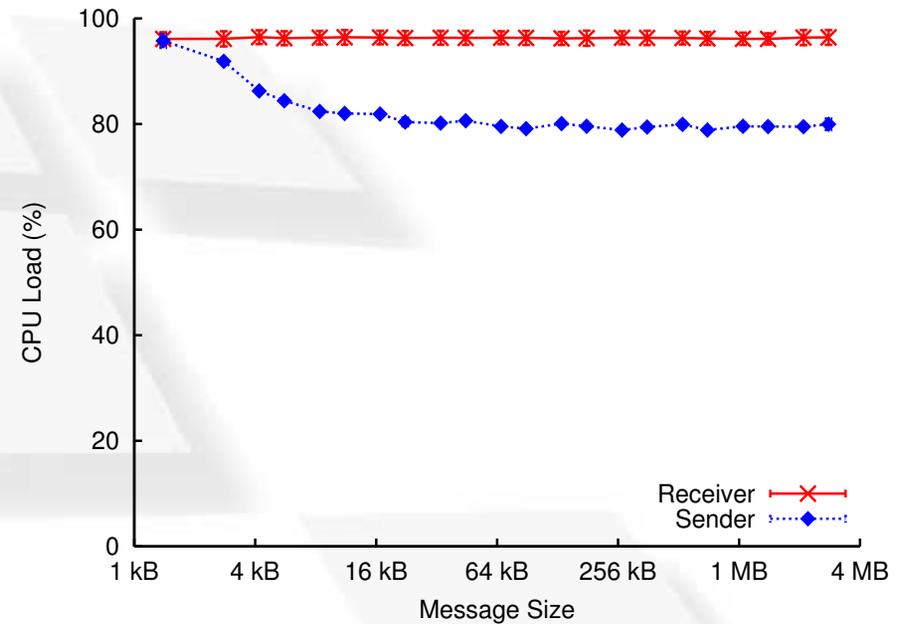
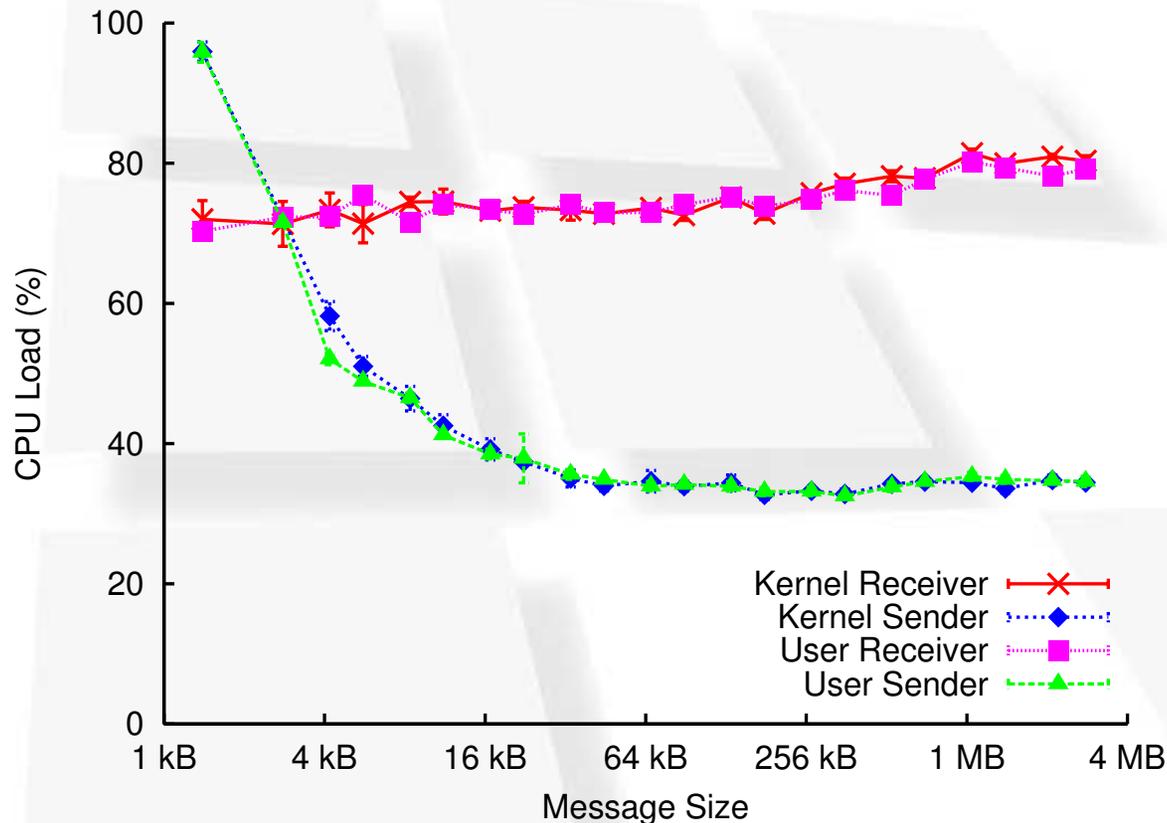


Figure 4: Software ↔ Software

# CPU Utilization without CRC



- 20% for Receiver and 40% Sender load due to CRC
- The loads in range of TCP

# Related Work

- User-space software iWarp
- Sockets-based iWarp
- Other verbs: DAT Collaborative, OpenFabrics

# Future Work

- Porting kernel space clients
- Integrating MPA with TCP
- WAN deployment
- iSER/SRP extensions
- Multithreaded stack

# Conclusions

- Demonstrated interoperability with Hardware iWarp
- Demonstrated single-sided acceleration capability
- Software iWarp for kernel-resident clients
- Software iWarp is logical step before full deployment

# Software Availability

*[http://www.osc.edu/research/network\\_file/projects/iwarp/index.shtml](http://www.osc.edu/research/network_file/projects/iwarp/index.shtml)*