



# DPDK

DATA PLANE DEVELOPMENT KIT

## **Network Interface Controller Drivers**

*Release 17.02.1*

June 02, 2017

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## OVERVIEW OF NETWORKING DRIVERS

The networking drivers may be classified in two categories:

- physical for real devices
- virtual for emulated devices

Some physical devices may be shaped through a virtual layer as for SR-IOV. The interface seen in the virtual environment is a VF (Virtual Function).

The ethdev layer exposes an API to use the networking functions of these devices. The bottom half part of ethdev is implemented by the drivers. Thus some features may not be implemented.

There are more differences between drivers regarding some internal properties, portability or even documentation availability. Most of these differences are summarized below.

Feature	a f p a c k e t	b n x 2 x	b n x 2 x v f	b n x t	b o n d i n g	c x g b e	e 1 0
Speed capabilities							
Link status		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Link status event		Y	Y				Y
Queue status event							
Rx interrupt							Y
Queue start/stop				Y		Y	
MTU update						Y	Y
Jumbo frame						Y	Y
Scattered Rx						Y	Y
LRO							
TSO						Y	
Promiscuous mode		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Allmulticast mode						Y	Y
Unicast MAC filter		Y	Y	Y			Y
Multicast MAC filter		Y	Y	Y			
RSS hash						Y	
RSS key update							
RSS reta update				Y			
VMDq							
SR-IOV			Y				
DCB							
VLAN filter							Y

Feature	afpacket	bnx2x	bnx2xvf	bnxt	bonding	cxgbe	e10
Ethertype filter							
N-tuple filter							
SYN filter							
Tunnel filter							
Flexible filter							
Hash filter							
Flow director							
Flow control						Y	Y
Flow API							
Rate limitation							
Traffic mirroring							
CRC offload						Y	Y
VLAN offload						Y	Y
QinQ offload							Y
L3 checksum offload						Y	Y
L4 checksum offload						Y	Y
MACsec offload							
Inner L3 checksum							
Inner L4 checksum							
Packet type parsing						Y	
Timesync							
Basic stats		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Extended stats		Y	Y	Y			
Stats per queue						Y	
FW version							
EEPROM dump						Y	
Registers dump						Y	
Multiprocess aware							
BSD nic_uio						Y	Y
Linux UIO		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Linux VFIO						Y	Y
Other kdrv							
ARMv7							
ARMv8							
Power8							
TILE-Gx							
x86-32						Y	Y
x86-64		Y	Y	Y		Y	Y
Usage doc		Y	Y			Y	
Design doc							
Perf doc							

**Note:** Features marked with “P” are partially supported. Refer to the appropriate NIC guide in the following sections for details.

## BNX2X POLL MODE DRIVER

The BNX2X poll mode driver library (**librte\_pmd\_bnx2x**) implements support for **QLogic 578xx** 10/20 Gbps family of adapters as well as their virtual functions (VF) in SR-IOV context. It is supported on several standard Linux distros like Red Hat 7.x and SLES12 OS. It is compile-tested under FreeBSD OS.

More information can be found at [QLogic Corporation's Official Website](#).

### 2.1 Supported Features

BNX2X PMD has support for:

- Base L2 features
- Unicast/multicast filtering
- Promiscuous mode
- Port hardware statistics
- SR-IOV VF

### 2.2 Non-supported Features

The features not yet supported include:

- TSS (Transmit Side Scaling)
- RSS (Receive Side Scaling)
- LRO/TSO offload
- Checksum offload
- SR-IOV PF
- Rx TX scatter gather

### 2.3 Co-existence considerations

- BCM578xx being a CNA can have both NIC and Storage personalities. However, coexistence with storage protocol drivers (cnic, bnx2fc and bnx2fi) is not supported on the



same adapter. So storage personality has to be disabled on that adapter when used in DPDK applications.

- For SR-IOV case, bnx2x PMD will be used to bind to SR-IOV VF device and Linux native kernel driver (bnx2x) will be attached to SR-IOV PF.

## 2.4 Supported QLogic NICs

- 578xx

## 2.5 Prerequisites

- Requires firmware version **7.2.51.0**. It is included in most of the standard Linux distros. If it is not available visit [QLogic Driver Download Center](#) to get the required firmware.

## 2.6 Pre-Installation Configuration

### 2.6.1 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `.config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_PMD` (default **n**)  
Toggle compilation of bnx2x driver. To use bnx2x PMD set this config parameter to 'y'. Also, in order for firmware binary to load user will need zlib devel package installed.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_DEBUG` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of generic debugging messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_DEBUG_INIT` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of initialization related messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_DEBUG_TX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of transmit fast path run-time messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_DEBUG_RX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of receive fast path run-time messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_BNX2X_DEBUG_PERIODIC` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of register reads and writes.

### 2.6.2 Driver Compilation

BNX2X PMD for Linux x86\_64 gcc target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc install
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for Linux x86\_64 clang target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-clang install
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for Linux i686 gcc target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=i686-native-linuxapp-gcc install
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for Linux i686 gcc target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=i686-native-linuxapp-gcc install
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 clang target, run the following “gmake” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang install
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 gcc target, run the following “gmake” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-gcc install -Wl,-rpath=/usr/local/lib/gcc49 CC=gcc49
```

To compile BNX2X PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 gcc target, run the following “gmake” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-gcc install -Wl,-rpath=/usr/local/lib/gcc49 CC=gcc49
```

## 2.7 Linux

### 2.7.1 Linux Installation

### 2.7.2 Sample Application Notes

This section demonstrates how to launch `testpmd` with QLogic 578xx devices managed by `librte_pmd_bnx2x` in Linux operating system.

1. Request huge pages:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages/nr_hugepages
```

2. Load `igb_uio` or `vfio-pci` driver:

```
insmod ./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko
```

or

```
modprobe vfio-pci
```

3. Bind the QLogic adapters to `igb_uio` or `vfio-pci` loaded in the previous step:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind igb_uio 0000:84:00.0 0000:84:00.1
```

or

Setup VFIO permissions for regular users and then bind to `vfio-pci`:

```
sudo chmod a+x /dev/vfio
```

```
sudo chmod 0666 /dev/vfio/*
```

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0000:84:00.0 0000:84:00.1
```

#### 4. Start testpmd with basic parameters:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -- -i
```

##### Example output:

```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:84:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:  probe driver: 14e4:168e rte_bnx2x_pmd
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f14f6fe5000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f14f67e5000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f15fbd9b000
EAL: PCI device 0000:84:00.1 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:  probe driver: 14e4:168e rte_bnx2x_pmd
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f14f5fe5000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f14f57e5000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f15fbd4f000
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
PMD: bnx2x_dev_tx_queue_setup(): fp[00] req_bd=512, thresh=512,
      usable_bd=1020, total_bd=1024,
      tx_pages=4
PMD: bnx2x_dev_rx_queue_setup(): fp[00] req_bd=128, thresh=0,
      usable_bd=510, total_bd=512,
      rx_pages=1, cq_pages=8
PMD: bnx2x_print_adapter_info():
[...]
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

### 2.7.3 SR-IOV: Prerequisites and sample Application Notes

This section provides instructions to configure SR-IOV with Linux OS.

#### 1. Verify SR-IOV and ARI capabilities are enabled on the adapter using `lspci`:

```
lspci -s <slot> -vvv
```

##### Example output:

```
[...]
Capabilities: [1b8 v1] Alternative Routing-ID Interpretation (ARI)
[...]
Capabilities: [1c0 v1] Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV)
[...]
Kernel driver in use: igb_uio
```

#### 2. Load the kernel module:

```
modprobe bnx2x
```

##### Example output:

```
systemd-udevd[4848]: renamed network interface eth0 to ens5f0
systemd-udevd[4848]: renamed network interface eth1 to ens5f1
```

#### 3. Bring up the PF ports:

```
ifconfig ens5f0 up
ifconfig ens5f1 up
```

#### 4. Create VF device(s):

Echo the number of VFs to be created into “sriov\_numvfs” sysfs entry of the parent PF.

Example output:

```
echo 2 > /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:03.0/0000:81:00.0/sriov_numvfs
```

#### 5. Assign VF MAC address:

Assign MAC address to the VF using iproute2 utility. The syntax is: ip link set <PF iface> vf <VF id> mac <macaddr>

Example output:

```
ip link set ens5f0 vf 0 mac 52:54:00:2f:9d:e8
```

#### 6. PCI Passthrough:

The VF devices may be passed through to the guest VM using virt-manager or virsh etc. bnx2x PMD should be used to bind the VF devices in the guest VM using the instructions outlined in the Application notes below.

## BNXT POLL MODE DRIVER

The bnxt poll mode library (`librte_pmd_bnxt`) implements support for:

- **Broadcom NetXtreme-C®/NetXtreme-E® BCM5730X and BCM5740X family of Ethernet Network Controllers**

These adapters support Standards compliant 10/25/50Gbps 30MPPS full-duplex throughput.

Information about the NetXtreme family of adapters can be found in the [NetXtreme® Brand](#) section of the [Broadcom website](#).

- **Broadcom StrataGX® BCM5871X Series of Communications Processors**

These ARM based processors target a broad range of networking applications including virtual CPE (vCPE) and NFV appliances, 10G service routers and gateways, control plane processing for Ethernet switches and network attached storage (NAS).

Information about the StrataGX family of adapters can be found in the [StrataGX® BCM5871X Series](#) section of the [Broadcom website](#).

### 3.1 Limitations

With the current driver, allocated mbufs must be large enough to hold the entire received frame. If the mbufs are not large enough, the packets will be dropped. This is most limiting when jumbo frames are used.

## CXGBE POLL MODE DRIVER

The CXGBE PMD (`librte_pmd_cxgbe`) provides poll mode driver support for **Chelsio T5** 10/40 Gbps family of adapters. CXGBE PMD has support for the latest Linux and FreeBSD operating systems.

More information can be found at [Chelsio Communications Official Website](#).

### 4.1 Features

CXGBE PMD has support for:

- Multiple queues for TX and RX
- Receiver Side Steering (RSS)
- VLAN filtering
- Checksum offload
- Promiscuous mode
- All multicast mode
- Port hardware statistics
- Jumbo frames

### 4.2 Limitations

The Chelsio T5 devices provide two/four ports but expose a single PCI bus address, thus, `librte_pmd_cxgbe` registers itself as a PCI driver that allocates one Ethernet device per detected port.

For this reason, one cannot whitelist/blacklist a single port without whitelisting/blacklisting the other ports on the same device.

### 4.3 Supported Chelsio T5 NICs

- 1G NICs: T502-BT
- 10G NICs: T520-BT, T520-CR, T520-LL-CR, T520-SO-CR, T540-CR

- 40G NICs: T580-CR, T580-LP-CR, T580-SO-CR
- Other T5 NICs: T522-CR

## 4.4 Prerequisites

- Requires firmware version **1.13.32.0** and higher. Visit [Chelsio Download Center](#) to get latest firmware bundled with the latest Chelsio Unified Wire package.

For Linux, installing and loading the latest cxgb4 kernel driver from the Chelsio Unified Wire package should get you the latest firmware. More information can be obtained from the User Guide that is bundled with the Chelsio Unified Wire package.

For FreeBSD, the latest firmware obtained from the Chelsio Unified Wire package must be manually flashed via cxgbetool available in FreeBSD source repository.

Instructions on how to manually flash the firmware are given in section [Linux Installation](#) for Linux and section [FreeBSD Installation](#) for FreeBSD.

## 4.5 Pre-Installation Configuration

### 4.5.1 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `.config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_PMD` (default **y**)  
Toggle compilation of `librte_pmd_cxgbe` driver.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_DEBUG` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of generic debugging messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_DEBUG_REG` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of registers related run-time check messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_DEBUG_MBOX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of firmware mailbox related run-time check messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_DEBUG_TX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of transmission data path run-time check messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_CXGBE_DEBUG_RX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of receiving data path run-time check messages.

### 4.5.2 Driver Compilation

To compile CXGBE PMD for Linux x86\_64 gcc target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc install
```

To compile CXGBE PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 clang target, run the following “gmake” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang install
```

## 4.6 Linux

### 4.6.1 Linux Installation

Steps to manually install the latest firmware from the downloaded Chelsio Unified Wire package for Linux operating system are as follows:

1. Load the kernel module:

```
modprobe cxgb4
```

2. Use ifconfig to get the interface name assigned to Chelsio card:

```
ifconfig -a | grep "00:07:43"
```

Example output:

```
plp1      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:07:43:2D:EA:C0
plp2      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:07:43:2D:EA:C8
```

3. Install cxgbtool:

```
cd <path_to_uwire>/tools/cxgbtool
make install
```

4. Use cxgbtool to load the firmware config file onto the card:

```
cxgbtool plp1 loadcfg <path_to_uwire>/src/network/firmware/t5-config.txt
```

5. Use cxgbtool to load the firmware image onto the card:

```
cxgbtool plp1 loadfw <path_to_uwire>/src/network/firmware/t5fw-*.bin
```

6. Unload and reload the kernel module:

```
modprobe -r cxgb4
modprobe cxgb4
```

7. Verify with ethtool:

```
ethtool -i plp1 | grep "firmware"
```

Example output:

```
firmware-version: 1.13.32.0, TP 0.1.4.8
```

### 4.6.2 Running testpmd

This section demonstrates how to launch **testpmd** with Chelsio T5 devices managed by `librte_pmd_cxgbe` in Linux operating system.

1. Change to DPDK source directory where the target has been compiled in section [Driver Compilation](#):

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
```

2. Load the kernel module:



```
modprobe cxgb4
```

3. Get the PCI bus addresses of the interfaces bound to cxgb4 driver:

```
dmesg | tail -2
```

Example output:

```
cxgb4 0000:02:00.4 p1p1: renamed from eth0
cxgb4 0000:02:00.4 p1p2: renamed from eth1
```

---

**Note:** Both the interfaces of a Chelsio T5 2-port adapter are bound to the same PCI bus address.

---

4. Unload the kernel module:

```
modprobe -ar cxgb4 csiosstor
```

5. Request huge pages:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages/nr_hugepages
```

6. Mount huge pages:

```
mkdir /mnt/huge
mount -t hugetlbfs nodev /mnt/huge
```

7. Load igb\_uio or vfio-pci driver:

```
insmod ./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko
```

or

```
modprobe vfio-pci
```

8. Bind the Chelsio T5 adapters to igb\_uio or vfio-pci loaded in the previous step:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind igb_uio 0000:02:00.4
```

or

Setup VFIO permissions for regular users and then bind to vfio-pci:

```
sudo chmod a+x /dev/vfio
```

```
sudo chmod 0666 /dev/vfio/*
```

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0000:02:00.4
```

---

**Note:** Currently, CXGBE PMD only supports the binding of PF4 for Chelsio T5 NICs.

---

9. Start testpmd with basic parameters:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -w 0000:02:00.4 -- -i
```

Example output:

```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:02:00.4 on NUMA socket -1
EAL:  probe driver: 1425:5401 rte_cxgbe_pmd
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7fd7c0200000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7fd77cdfd000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7fd7c10b7000
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: fw: 1.13.32.0, TP: 0.1.4.8
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Coming up as MASTER: Initializing adapter
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
```

```
Port 0: 00:07:43:2D:EA:C0
Configuring Port 1 (socket 0)
Port 1: 00:07:43:2D:EA:C8
Checking link statuses...
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Port0: passive DA port module inserted
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Port1: passive DA port module inserted
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

---

**Note:** Flow control pause TX/RX is disabled by default and can be enabled via testpmd. Refer section [Enable/Disable Flow Control](#) for more details.

---

## 4.7 FreeBSD

### 4.7.1 FreeBSD Installation

Steps to manually install the latest firmware from the downloaded Chelsio Unified Wire package for FreeBSD operating system are as follows:

1. Load the kernel module:

```
kldload if_cxgbe
```

2. Use dmesg to get the t5nex instance assigned to the Chelsio card:

```
dmesg | grep "t5nex"
```

Example output:

```
t5nex0: <Chelsio T520-CR> irq 16 at device 0.4 on pci2
cxl0: <port 0> on t5nex0
cxl1: <port 1> on t5nex0
t5nex0: PCIe x8, 2 ports, 14 MSI-X interrupts, 31 eq, 13 iq
```

In the example above, a Chelsio T520-CR card is bound to a t5nex0 instance.

3. Install cxgbetool from FreeBSD source repository:

```
cd <path_to_FreeBSD_source>/tools/tools/cxgbetool/
make && make install
```

4. Use cxgbetool to load the firmware image onto the card:

```
cxgbetool t5nex0 loadfw <path_to_uwire>/src/network/firmware/t5fw-*.bin
```

5. Unload and reload the kernel module:

```
kldunload if_cxgbe
kldload if_cxgbe
```

6. Verify with sysctl:

```
sysctl -a | grep "t5nex" | grep "firmware"
```

Example output:

```
dev.t5nex.0.firmware_version: 1.13.32.0
```

### 4.7.2 Running testpmd

This section demonstrates how to launch **testpmd** with Chelsio T5 devices managed by `li-brte_pmd_cxgbe` in FreeBSD operating system.

1. Change to DPDK source directory where the target has been compiled in section [Driver Compilation](#):

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
```

2. Copy the `contigmem` kernel module to `/boot/kernel` directory:

```
cp x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang/kmod/contigmem.ko /boot/kernel/
```

3. Add the following lines to `/boot/loader.conf`:

```
# reserve 2 x 1G blocks of contiguous memory using contigmem driver
hw.contigmem.num_buffers=2
hw.contigmem.buffer_size=1073741824
# load contigmem module during boot process
contigmem_load="YES"
```

The above lines load the `contigmem` kernel module during boot process and allocate 2 x 1G blocks of contiguous memory to be used for DPDK later on. This is to avoid issues with potential memory fragmentation during later system up time, which may result in failure of allocating the contiguous memory required for the `contigmem` kernel module.

4. Restart the system and ensure the `contigmem` module is loaded successfully:

```
reboot
kldstat | grep "contigmem"
```

Example output:

```
2      1 0xffffffff817f1000 3118      contigmem.ko
```

5. Repeat step 1 to ensure that you are in the DPDK source directory.
6. Load the `cxgbe` kernel module:

```
kldload if_cxgbe
```

7. Get the PCI bus addresses of the interfaces bound to `t5nex` driver:

```
pciconf -l | grep "t5nex"
```

Example output:

```
t5nex0@pci0:2:0:4: class=0x020000 card=0x00001425 chip=0x54011425 rev=0x00
```

In the above example, the `t5nex0` is bound to `2:0:4` bus address.

---

**Note:** Both the interfaces of a Chelsio T5 2-port adapter are bound to the same PCI bus address.

---

8. Unload the kernel module:

```
kldunload if_cxgbe
```

9. Set the PCI bus addresses to `hw.nic_uio.bdfs` kernel environment parameter:

```
kenv hw.nic_uio.bdfs="2:0:4"
```

This automatically binds `2:0:4` to `nic_uio` kernel driver when it is loaded in the next step.

---

**Note:** Currently, CXGBE PMD only supports the binding of PF4 for Chelsio T5 NICs.

---

10. Load `nic_uio` kernel driver:

```
kldload ./x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang/kmod/nic_uio.ko
```

11. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
./x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -w 0000:02:00.4 -- -i
```

Example output:

```
[...]  
EAL: PCI device 0000:02:00.4 on NUMA socket 0  
EAL:  probe driver: 1425:5401 rte_cxgbe_pmd  
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x8007ec000  
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x842800000  
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x80086c000  
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: fw: 1.13.32.0, TP: 0.1.4.8  
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Coming up as MASTER: Initializing adapter  
Interactive-mode selected  
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)  
Port 0: 00:07:43:2D:EA:C0  
Configuring Port 1 (socket 0)  
Port 1: 00:07:43:2D:EA:C8  
Checking link statuses...  
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Port0: passive DA port module inserted  
PMD: rte_cxgbe_pmd: Port1: passive DA port module inserted  
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex  
Port 1 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex  
Done  
testpmd>
```

---

**Note:** Flow control pause TX/RX is disabled by default and can be enabled via `testpmd`. Refer section [Enable/Disable Flow Control](#) for more details.

---

## 4.8 Sample Application Notes

### 4.8.1 Enable/Disable Flow Control

Flow control pause TX/RX is disabled by default and can be enabled via `testpmd` as follows:

```
testpmd> set flow_ctrl rx on tx on 0 0 0 0 mac_ctrl_frame_fwd off autoneg on 0  
testpmd> set flow_ctrl rx on tx on 0 0 0 0 mac_ctrl_frame_fwd off autoneg on 1
```

To disable again, run:

```
testpmd> set flow_ctrl rx off tx off 0 0 0 0 mac_ctrl_frame_fwd off autoneg off 0  
testpmd> set flow_ctrl rx off tx off 0 0 0 0 mac_ctrl_frame_fwd off autoneg off 1
```

### 4.8.2 Jumbo Mode

There are two ways to enable sending and receiving of jumbo frames via `testpmd`. One method involves using the **mtu** command, which changes the mtu of an individual port without having to stop the selected port. Another method involves stopping all the ports first and then running **max-pkt-len** command to configure the mtu of all the ports with a single command.

- To configure each port individually, run the **mtu** command as follows:

```
testpmd> port config mtu 0 9000
testpmd> port config mtu 1 9000
```

- To configure all the ports at once, stop all the ports first and run the max-pkt-len command as follows:

```
testpmd> port stop all
testpmd> port config all max-pkt-len 9000
```

## DRIVER FOR VM EMULATED DEVICES

The DPDK EM poll mode driver supports the following emulated devices:

- qemu-kvm emulated Intel® 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (qemu e1000 device)
- VMware\* emulated Intel® 82545EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- VMware emulated Intel® 8274L Gigabit Ethernet Controller.

### 5.1 Validated Hypervisors

The validated hypervisors are:

- KVM (Kernel Virtual Machine) with Qemu, version 0.14.0
- KVM (Kernel Virtual Machine) with Qemu, version 0.15.1
- VMware ESXi 5.0, Update 1

### 5.2 Recommended Guest Operating System in Virtual Machine

The recommended guest operating system in a virtualized environment is:

- Fedora\* 18 (64-bit)

For supported kernel versions, refer to the *DPDK Release Notes*.

### 5.3 Setting Up a KVM Virtual Machine

The following describes a target environment:

- Host Operating System: Fedora 14
- Hypervisor: KVM (Kernel Virtual Machine) with Qemu version, 0.14.0
- Guest Operating System: Fedora 14
- Linux Kernel Version: Refer to the DPDK Getting Started Guide
- Target Applications: testpmd

The setup procedure is as follows:

1. Download qemu-kvm-0.14.0 from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/kvm/files/qemu-kvm/> and install it in the Host OS using the following steps:

When using a recent kernel (2.6.25+) with kvm modules included:

```
tar xzf qemu-kvm-release.tar.gz cd qemu-kvm-release
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/kvm
make
sudo make install
sudo /sbin/modprobe kvm-intel
```

When using an older kernel or a kernel from a distribution without the kvm modules, you must download (from the same link), compile and install the modules yourself:

```
tar xjf kvm-kmod-release.tar.bz2
cd kvm-kmod-release
./configure
make
sudo make install
sudo /sbin/modprobe kvm-intel
```

Note that qemu-kvm installs in the /usr/local/bin directory.

For more details about KVM configuration and usage, please refer to: <http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/HOWTO1>.

2. Create a Virtual Machine and install Fedora 14 on the Virtual Machine. This is referred to as the Guest Operating System (Guest OS).
3. Start the Virtual Machine with at least one emulated e1000 device.

---

**Note:** The Qemu provides several choices for the emulated network device backend. Most commonly used is a TAP networking backend that uses a TAP networking device in the host. For more information about Qemu supported networking backends and different options for configuring networking at Qemu, please refer to:

- <http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/Networking>
- <http://wiki.qemu.org/Documentation/Networking>
- <http://qemu.weilnetz.de/qemu-doc.html>

For example, to start a VM with two emulated e1000 devices, issue the following command:

```
/usr/local/kvm/bin/qemu-system-x86_64 -cpu host -smp 4 -hda qemu1.raw -m 1024
-net nic,model=e1000,vlan=1,macaddr=DE:AD:1E:00:00:01
-net tap,vlan=1,ifname=tapvm01,script=no,downscript=no
-net nic,model=e1000,vlan=2,macaddr=DE:AD:1E:00:00:02
-net tap,vlan=2,ifname=tapvm02,script=no,downscript=no
```

where:

- -m = memory to assign
- -smp = number of smp cores
- -hda = virtual disk image

This command starts a new virtual machine with two emulated 82540EM devices, backed up with two TAP networking host interfaces, tapvm01 and tapvm02.

```
# ip tuntap show
tapvm01: tap
tapvm02: tap
```

- 
4. Configure your TAP networking interfaces using ip/ifconfig tools.
  5. Log in to the guest OS and check that the expected emulated devices exist:

```
# lspci -d 8086:100e
00:04.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corporation 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (rev 03)
00:05.0 Ethernet controller: Intel Corporation 82540EM Gigabit Ethernet Controller (rev 03)
```

6. Install the DPDK and run testpmd.

## 5.4 Known Limitations of Emulated Devices

The following are known limitations:

1. The Qemu e1000 RX path does not support multiple descriptors/buffers per packet. Therefore, `rte_mbuf` should be big enough to hold the whole packet. For example, to allow testpmd to receive jumbo frames, use the following:  
`testpmd [options] --mbuf-size=<your-max-packet-size>`
2. Qemu e1000 does not validate the checksum of incoming packets.
3. Qemu e1000 only supports one interrupt source, so link and Rx interrupt should be exclusive.
4. Qemu e1000 does not support interrupt auto-clear, application should disable interrupt immediately when woken up.



## ENA POLL MODE DRIVER

The ENA PMD is a DPDK poll-mode driver for the Amazon Elastic Network Adapter (ENA) family.

### 6.1 Overview

The ENA driver exposes a lightweight management interface with a minimal set of memory mapped registers and an extendable command set through an Admin Queue.

The driver supports a wide range of ENA adapters, is link-speed independent (i.e., the same driver is used for 10GbE, 25GbE, 40GbE, etc.), and it negotiates and supports an extendable feature set.

ENA adapters allow high speed and low overhead Ethernet traffic processing by providing a dedicated Tx/Rx queue pair per CPU core.

The ENA driver supports industry standard TCP/IP offload features such as checksum offload and TCP transmit segmentation offload (TSO).

Receive-side scaling (RSS) is supported for multi-core scaling.

Some of the ENA devices support a working mode called Low-latency Queue (LLQ), which saves several more microseconds.

### 6.2 Management Interface

ENA management interface is exposed by means of:

- Device Registers
- Admin Queue (AQ) and Admin Completion Queue (ACQ)

ENA device memory-mapped PCIe space for registers (MMIO registers) are accessed only during driver initialization and are not involved in further normal device operation.

AQ is used for submitting management commands, and the results/responses are reported asynchronously through ACQ.

ENA introduces a very small set of management commands with room for vendor-specific extensions. Most of the management operations are framed in a generic Get/Set feature command.

The following admin queue commands are supported:

- Create I/O submission queue
- Create I/O completion queue
- Destroy I/O submission queue
- Destroy I/O completion queue
- Get feature
- Set feature
- Get statistics

Refer to `ena_admin_defs.h` for the list of supported Get/Set Feature properties.

## 6.3 Data Path Interface

I/O operations are based on Tx and Rx Submission Queues (Tx SQ and Rx SQ correspondingly). Each SQ has a completion queue (CQ) associated with it.

The SQs and CQs are implemented as descriptor rings in contiguous physical memory.

Refer to `ena_eth_io_defs.h` for the detailed structure of the descriptor

The driver supports multi-queue for both Tx and Rx.

## 6.4 Configuration information

### DPDK Configuration Parameters

The following configuration options are available for the ENA PMD:

- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENA\_PMD** (default y): Enables or disables inclusion of the ENA PMD driver in the DPDK compilation.
- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENA\_DEBUG\_INIT** (default y): Enables or disables debug logging of device initialization within the ENA PMD driver.
- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENA\_DEBUG\_RX** (default n): Enables or disables debug logging of RX logic within the ENA PMD driver.
- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENA\_DEBUG\_TX** (default n): Enables or disables debug logging of TX logic within the ENA PMD driver.
- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENA\_COM\_DEBUG** (default n): Enables or disables debug logging of low level tx/rx logic in `ena_com(base)` within the ENA PMD driver.

### ENA Configuration Parameters

- **Number of Queues**

This is the requested number of queues upon initialization, however, the actual number of receive and transmit queues to be created will be the minimum between the maximal number supported by the device and number of queues requested.

- **Size of Queues**

This is the requested size of receive/transmit queues, while the actual size will be the minimum between the requested size and the maximal receive/transmit supported by the device.

## 6.5 Building DPDK

See the DPDK Getting Started Guide for Linux for instructions on how to build DPDK.

By default the ENA PMD library will be built into the DPDK library.

For configuring and using UIO and VFIO frameworks, please also refer the documentation that comes with DPDK suite.

## 6.6 Supported ENA adapters

Current ENA PMD supports the following ENA adapters including:

- `1d0f:ec20` - ENA VF
- `1d0f:ec21` - ENA VF with LLQ support

## 6.7 Supported Operating Systems

Any Linux distribution fulfilling the conditions described in `System Requirements` section of the DPDK documentation or refer to *DPDK Release Notes*.

## 6.8 Supported features

- Jumbo frames up to 9K
- Port Hardware Statistics
- IPv4/TCP/UDP checksum offload
- TSO offload
- Multiple receive and transmit queues
- RSS
- Low Latency Queue for Tx

## 6.9 Unsupported features

The features supported by the device and not yet supported by this PMD include:

- Asynchronous Event Notification Queue (AENQ)

## 6.10 Prerequisites

1. Prepare the system as recommended by DPDK suite. This includes environment variables, hugepages configuration, tool-chains and configuration
2. Insert `igb_uio` kernel module using the command `'modprobe igb_uio'`
3. Bind the intended ENA device to `igb_uio` module

At this point the system should be ready to run DPDK applications. Once the application runs to completion, the ENA can be detached from `igb_uio` if necessary.

## 6.11 Usage example

This section demonstrates how to launch **testpmd** with Amazon ENA devices managed by `librte_pmd_ena`.

1. Load the kernel modules:

```
modprobe uio
insmod ./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko
```

---

**Note:** Currently Amazon ENA PMD driver depends on `igb_uio` user space I/O kernel module

---

2. Mount and request huge pages:

```
mount -t hugetlbfs nodev /mnt/hugepages
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

3. Bind UIO driver to ENA device (using provided by DPDK binding tool):

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind=igb_uio 0000:02:00.1
```

4. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -- -i
```

Example output:

```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:02:00.1 on NUMA socket -1
EAL:  probe driver: 1d0f:ec20 rte_ena_pmd
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f9b6c400000
PMD: eth_ena_dev_init(): Initializing 0:2:0.1
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
Port 0: 00:00:00:11:00:01
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

## ENIC POLL MODE DRIVER

ENIC PMD is the DPDK poll-mode driver for the Cisco System Inc. VIC Ethernet NICs. These adapters are also referred to as vNICs below. If you are running or would like to run DPDK software applications on Cisco UCS servers using Cisco VIC adapters the following documentation is relevant.

### 7.1 How to obtain ENIC PMD integrated DPDK

ENIC PMD support is integrated into the DPDK suite. `dpdk-<version>.tar.gz` should be downloaded from <http://dpdk.org>

### 7.2 Configuration information

- **DPDK Configuration Parameters**

The following configuration options are available for the ENIC PMD:

- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENIC\_PMD** (default y): Enables or disables inclusion of the ENIC PMD driver in the DPDK compilation.
- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_ENIC\_DEBUG** (default n): Enables or disables debug logging within the ENIC PMD driver.

- **vNIC Configuration Parameters**

- **Number of Queues**

The maximum number of receive queues (RQs), work queues (WQs) and completion queues (CQs) are configurable on a per vNIC basis through the Cisco UCS Manager (CIMC or UCSM).

These values should be configured as follows:

- \* The number of WQs should be greater or equal to the value of the expected `nb_tx_q` parameter in the call to the `rte_eth_dev_configure()`
- \* The number of RQs configured in the vNIC should be greater or equal to *twice* the value of the expected `nb_rx_q` parameter in the call to `rte_eth_dev_configure()`. With the addition of rx scatter, a pair of RQs on the vnic is needed for each receive queue used by DPDK, even if rx scatter is not being used. Having a vNIC with only 1 RQ is not a valid configuration, and will fail with an error message.

- \* The number of CQs should be set so that there is one CQ for each WQ, and one CQ for each pair of RQs.

For example: If the application requires 3 Rx queues, and 3 Tx queues, the vNIC should be configured to have at least 3 WQs, 6 RQs (3 pairs), and 6 CQs (3 for use by WQs + 3 for use by the 3 pairs of RQs).

#### – Size of Queues

Likewise, the number of receive and transmit descriptors are configurable on a per vNIC basis via the UCS Manager and should be greater than or equal to the `nb_rx_desc` and `nb_tx_desc` parameters expected to be used in the calls to `rte_eth_rx_queue_setup()` and `rte_eth_tx_queue_setup()` respectively. An application requesting more than the set size will be limited to that size.

Unless there is a lack of resources due to creating many vNICs, it is recommended that the WQ and RQ sizes be set to the maximum. This gives the application the greatest amount of flexibility in its queue configuration.

- \* *Note:* Since the introduction of rx scatter, for performance reasons, this PMD uses two RQs on the vNIC per receive queue in DPDK. One RQ holds descriptors for the start of a packet the second RQ holds the descriptors for the rest of the fragments of a packet. This means that the `nb_rx_desc` parameter to `rte_eth_rx_queue_setup()` can be a greater than 4096. The exact amount will depend on the size of the mbufs being used for receives, and the MTU size.

For example: If the mbuf size is 2048, and the MTU is 9000, then receiving a full size packet will take 5 descriptors, 1 from the start of packet queue, and 4 from the second queue. Assuming that the RQ size was set to the maximum of 4096, then the application can specify up to 1024 + 4096 as the `nb_rx_desc` parameter to `rte_eth_rx_queue_setup()`.

#### – Interrupts

Only one interrupt per vNIC interface should be configured in the UCS manager regardless of the number receive/transmit queues. The ENIC PMD uses this interrupt to get information about link status and errors in the fast path.

## 7.3 Flow director support

Advanced filtering support was added to 1300 series VIC firmware starting with version 2.0.13 for C-series UCS servers and version 3.1.2 for UCSM managed blade servers. In order to enable advanced filtering the 'Advanced filter' radio button should be enabled via CIMC or UCSM followed by a reboot of the server.

With advanced filters, perfect matching of all fields of IPv4, IPv6 headers as well as TCP, UDP and SCTP L4 headers is available through flow director. Masking of these fields for partial match is also supported.

Without advanced filter support, the flow director is limited to IPv4 perfect filtering of the 5-tuple with no masking of fields supported.

## 7.4 Limitations

### • VLAN 0 Priority Tagging

If a vNIC is configured in TRUNK mode by the UCS manager, the adapter will priority tag egress packets according to 802.1Q if they were not already VLAN tagged by software. If the adapter is connected to a properly configured switch, there will be no unexpected behavior.

In test setups where an Ethernet port of a Cisco adapter in TRUNK mode is connected point-to-point to another adapter port or connected through a router instead of a switch, all ingress packets will be VLAN tagged. Programs such as l3fwd which do not account for VLAN tags in packets will misbehave. The solution is to enable VLAN stripping on ingress. The follow code fragment is example of how to accomplish this:

```
vlan_offload = rte_eth_dev_get_vlan_offload(port);  
vlan_offload |= ETH_VLAN_STRIP_OFFLOAD;  
rte_eth_dev_set_vlan_offload(port, vlan_offload);
```

- Limited flow director support on 1200 series and 1300 series Cisco VIC adapters with old firmware. Please see [Flow director support](#).
- Flow director features are not supported on generation 1 Cisco VIC adapters (M81KR and P81E)

## 7.5 How to build the suite?

The build instructions for the DPDK suite should be followed. By default the ENIC PMD library will be built into the DPDK library.

For configuring and using UIO and VFIO frameworks, please refer the documentation that comes with DPDK suite.

## 7.6 Supported Cisco VIC adapters

ENIC PMD supports all recent generations of Cisco VIC adapters including:

- VIC 1280
- VIC 1240
- VIC 1225
- VIC 1285
- VIC 1225T
- VIC 1227
- VIC 1227T
- VIC 1380
- VIC 1340
- VIC 1385

- VIC 1387

## **7.7 Supported Operating Systems**

Any Linux distribution fulfilling the conditions described in Dependencies section of DPDK documentation.

## **7.8 Supported features**

- Unicast, multicast and broadcast transmission and reception
- Receive queue polling
- Port Hardware Statistics
- Hardware VLAN acceleration
- IP checksum offload
- Receive side VLAN stripping
- Multiple receive and transmit queues
- Flow Director ADD, UPDATE, DELETE, STATS operation support IPv4 and IPv6
- Promiscuous mode
- Setting RX VLAN (supported via UCSM/CIMC only)
- VLAN filtering (supported via UCSM/CIMC only)
- Execution of application by unprivileged system users
- IPV4, IPV6 and TCP RSS hashing
- Scattered Rx
- MTU update

## **7.9 Known bugs and Unsupported features in this release**

- Signature or flex byte based flow direction
- Drop feature of flow direction
- VLAN based flow direction
- non-IPV4 flow direction
- Setting of extended VLAN
- UDP RSS hashing
- MTU update only works if Scattered Rx mode is disabled



## 7.10 Prerequisites

- Prepare the system as recommended by DPDK suite. This includes environment variables, hugepages configuration, tool-chains and configuration
- Insert vfio-pci kernel module using the command 'modprobe vfio-pci' if the user wants to use VFIO framework
- Insert uio kernel module using the command 'modprobe uio' if the user wants to use UIO framework
- DPDK suite should be configured based on the user's decision to use VFIO or UIO framework
- If the vNIC device(s) to be used is bound to the kernel mode Ethernet driver (enic), use 'ifconfig' to bring the interface down. The dpdk-devbind.py tool can then be used to unbind the device's bus id from the enic kernel mode driver.
- Bind the intended vNIC to vfio-pci in case the user wants ENIC PMD to use VFIO framework using dpdk-devbind.py.
- Bind the intended vNIC to igb\_uio in case the user wants ENIC PMD to use UIO framework using dpdk-devbind.py.

At this point the system should be ready to run DPDK applications. Once the application runs to completion, the vNIC can be detached from vfio-pci or igb\_uio if necessary.

Root privilege is required to bind and unbind vNICs to/from VFIO/UIO. VFIO framework helps an unprivileged user to run the applications. For an unprivileged user to run the applications on DPDK and ENIC PMD, it may be necessary to increase the maximum locked memory of the user. The following command could be used to do this.

```
sudo sh -c "ulimit -l <value in Kilo Bytes>"
```

The value depends on the memory configuration of the application, DPDK and PMD. Typically, the limit has to be raised to higher than 2GB. e.g., 2621440

The compilation of any unused drivers can be disabled using the configuration file in config/ directory (e.g., config/common\_linuxapp). This would help in bringing down the time taken for building the libraries and the initialization time of the application.

## 7.11 Additional Reference

- <http://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/servers-unified-computing>

## 7.12 Contact Information

Any questions or bugs should be reported to DPDK community and to the ENIC PMD maintainers:

- John Daley <[johndale@cisco.com](mailto:johndale@cisco.com)>
- Nelson Escobar <[neescoba@cisco.com](mailto:neescoba@cisco.com)>

## FM10K POLL MODE DRIVER

The FM10K poll mode driver library provides support for the Intel FM10000 (FM10K) family of 40GbE/100GbE adapters.

### 8.1 FTAG Based Forwarding of FM10K

FTAG Based Forwarding is a unique feature of FM10K. The FM10K family of NICs support the addition of a Fabric Tag (FTAG) to carry special information. The FTAG is placed at the beginning of the frame, it contains information such as where the packet comes from and goes, and the vlan tag. In FTAG based forwarding mode, the switch logic forwards packets according to glort (global resource tag) information, rather than the mac and vlan table. Currently this feature works only on PF.

To enable this feature, the user should pass a devargs parameter to the eal like “-w 84:00.0,enable\_ftag=1”, and the application should make sure an appropriate FTAG is inserted for every frame on TX side.

### 8.2 Vector PMD for FM10K

Vector PMD (vPMD) uses Intel® SIMD instructions to optimize packet I/O. It improves load/store bandwidth efficiency of L1 data cache by using a wider SSE/AVX “register (1)”. The wider register gives space to hold multiple packet buffers so as to save on the number of instructions when bulk processing packets.

There is no change to the PMD API. The RX/TX handlers are the only two entries for vPMD packet I/O. They are transparently registered at runtime RX/TX execution if all required conditions are met.

1. To date, only an SSE version of FM10K vPMD is available. To ensure that vPMD is in the binary code, set `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_FM10K_INC_VECTOR=y` in the configure file.

Some constraints apply as pre-conditions for specific optimizations on bulk packet transfers. The following sections explain RX and TX constraints in the vPMD.

## 8.2.1 RX Constraints

### Prerequisites and Pre-conditions

For Vector RX it is assumed that the number of descriptor rings will be a power of 2. With this pre-condition, the ring pointer can easily scroll back to the head after hitting the tail without a conditional check. In addition Vector RX can use this assumption to do a bit mask using `ring_size - 1`.

### Features not Supported by Vector RX PMD

Some features are not supported when trying to increase the throughput in vPMD. They are:

- IEEE1588
- Flow director
- Header split
- RX checksum offload

Other features are supported using optional MACRO configuration. They include:

- HW VLAN strip
- L3/L4 packet type

To enable via `RX_OLFLAGS` use `RTE_LIBRTE_FM10K_RX_OLFLAGS_ENABLE=y`.

To guarantee the constraint, the following configuration flags in `dev_conf.rxmode` will be checked:

- `hw_vlan_extend`
- `hw_ip_checksum`
- `header_split`
- `fdir_conf->mode`

### RX Burst Size

As vPMD is focused on high throughput, it processes 4 packets at a time. So it assumes that the RX burst should be greater than 4 packets per burst. It returns zero if using `nb_pkt < 4` in the receive handler. If `nb_pkt` is not a multiple of 4, a floor alignment will be applied.

## 8.2.2 TX Constraint

### Features not Supported by TX Vector PMD

TX vPMD only works when `txq_flags` is set to `FM10K_SIMPLE_TX_FLAG`. This means that it does not support TX multi-segment, VLAN offload or TX csum offload. The following MACROS are used for these three features:

- `ETH_TXQ_FLAGS_NOMULTSEGS`
- `ETH_TXQ_FLAGS_NOVLANOFFL`

- `ETH_TXQ_FLAGS_NOXSUMSCTP`
- `ETH_TXQ_FLAGS_NOXSUMUDP`
- `ETH_TXQ_FLAGS_NOXSUMTCP`

## 8.3 Limitations

### 8.3.1 Switch manager

The Intel FM10000 family of NICs integrate a hardware switch and multiple host interfaces. The FM10000 PMD driver only manages host interfaces. For the switch component another switch driver has to be loaded prior to the FM10000 PMD driver. The switch driver can be acquired from Intel support. Only Testpoint is validated with DPDK, the latest version that has been validated with DPDK is 4.1.6.

### 8.3.2 CRC stripping

The FM10000 family of NICs strip the CRC for every packets coming into the host interface. So, CRC will be stripped even when the `rxmode.hw_strip_crc` member is set to 0 in `struct rte_eth_conf`.

### 8.3.3 Maximum packet length

The FM10000 family of NICs support a maximum of a 15K jumbo frame. The value is fixed and cannot be changed. So, even when the `rxmode.max_rx_pkt_len` member of `struct rte_eth_conf` is set to a value lower than 15364, frames up to 15364 bytes can still reach the host interface.

### 8.3.4 Statistic Polling Frequency

The FM10000 NICs expose a set of statistics via the PCI BARs. These statistics are read from the hardware registers when `rte_eth_stats_get()` or `rte_eth_xstats_get()` is called. The packet counting registers are 32 bits while the byte counting registers are 48 bits. As a result, the statistics must be polled regularly in order to ensure the consistency of the returned reads.

Given the PCIe Gen3 x8, about 50Gbps of traffic can occur. With 64 byte packets this gives almost 100 million packets/second, causing 32 bit integer overflow after approx 40 seconds. To ensure these overflows are detected and accounted for in the statistics, it is necessary to read statistic regularly. It is suggested to read stats every 20 seconds, which will ensure the statistics are accurate.

### 8.3.5 Interrupt mode

The FM10000 family of NICs need one separate interrupt for mailbox. So only drivers which support multiple interrupt vectors e.g. `vfiopci` can work for fm10k interrupt mode.

## I40E POLL MODE DRIVER

The I40E PMD (`librte_pmd_i40e`) provides poll mode driver support for the Intel X710/XL710/X722 10/40 Gbps family of adapters.

### 9.1 Features

Features of the I40E PMD are:

- Multiple queues for TX and RX
- Receiver Side Scaling (RSS)
- MAC/VLAN filtering
- Packet type information
- Flow director
- Cloud filter
- Checksum offload
- VLAN/QinQ stripping and inserting
- TSO offload
- Promiscuous mode
- Multicast mode
- Port hardware statistics
- Jumbo frames
- Link state information
- Link flow control
- Mirror on port, VLAN and VSI
- Interrupt mode for RX
- Scattered and gather for TX and RX
- Vector Poll mode driver
- DCB
- VMDQ

- SR-IOV VF
- Hot plug
- IEEE1588/802.1AS timestamping
- VF Daemon (VFD) - EXPERIMENTAL

## 9.2 Prerequisites

- Identifying your adapter using [Intel Support](#) and get the latest NVM/FW images.
- Follow the DPDK Getting Started Guide for Linux to setup the basic DPDK environment.
- To get better performance on Intel platforms, please follow the “How to get best performance with NICs on Intel platforms” section of the Getting Started Guide for Linux.

## 9.3 Pre-Installation Configuration

### 9.3.1 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_PMD` (default `y`)  
Toggle compilation of the `librte_pmd_i40e` driver.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_DEBUG_*` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of generic debugging messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_RX_ALLOW_BULK_ALLOC` (default `y`)  
Toggle bulk allocation for RX.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_INC_VECTOR` (default `n`)  
Toggle the use of Vector PMD instead of normal RX/TX path. To enable vPMD for RX, bulk allocation for Rx must be allowed.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_RX_OLFLAGS_ENABLE` (default `y`)  
Toggle to enable RX `olflags`. This is only meaningful when Vector PMD is used.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_16BYTE_RX_DESC` (default `n`)  
Toggle to use a 16-byte RX descriptor, by default the RX descriptor is 32 byte.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_QUEUE_NUM_PER_PF` (default 64)  
Number of queues reserved for PF.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_QUEUE_NUM_PER_VF` (default 4)  
Number of queues reserved for each SR-IOV VF.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_I40E_QUEUE_NUM_PER_VM` (default 4)  
Number of queues reserved for each VMDQ Pool.

- CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_I40E\_ITR\_INTERVAL (default -1)

Interrupt Throttling interval.

### 9.3.2 Driver Compilation

To compile the I40E PMD see Getting Started Guide for Linux or Getting Started Guide for FreeBSD depending on your platform.

## 9.4 Linux

### 9.4.1 Running testpmd

This section demonstrates how to launch `testpmd` with Intel XL710/X710 devices managed by `librte_pmd_i40e` in the Linux operating system.

1. Load `igb_uio` or `vfio-pci` driver:

```
modprobe uio
insmod ./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko
```

or

```
modprobe vfio-pci
```

2. Bind the XL710/X710 adapters to `igb_uio` or `vfio-pci` loaded in the previous step:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind igb_uio 0000:83:00.0
```

Or setup VFIO permissions for regular users and then bind to `vfio-pci`:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0000:83:00.0
```

3. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -w 83:00.0 -- -i
```

Example output:

```
...
EAL: PCI device 0000:83:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL: probe driver: 8086:1572 rte_i40e_pmd
EAL: PCI memory mapped at 0x7f7f80000000
EAL: PCI memory mapped at 0x7f7f80800000
PMD: eth_i40e_dev_init(): FW 5.0 API 1.5 NVM 05.00.02 eetrack 8000208a
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
...

PMD: i40e_dev_rx_queue_setup(): Rx Burst Bulk Alloc Preconditions are
satisfied.Rx Burst Bulk Alloc function will be used on port=0, queue=0.

...
Port 0: 68:05:CA:26:85:84
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done

testpmd>
```

## 9.4.2 SR-IOV: Prerequisites and sample Application Notes

1. Load the kernel module:

```
modprobe i40e
```

Check the output in dmesg:

```
i40e 0000:83:00.1 ens802f0: renamed from eth0
```

2. Bring up the PF ports:

```
ifconfig ens802f0 up
```

3. Create VF device(s):

Echo the number of VFs to be created into the `sriov_numvfs` sysfs entry of the parent PF.

Example:

```
echo 2 > /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:03.0/0000:81:00.0/sriov_numvfs
```

4. Assign VF MAC address:

Assign MAC address to the VF using `iproute2` utility. The syntax is:

```
ip link set <PF netdev id> vf <VF id> mac <macaddr>
```

Example:

```
ip link set ens802f0 vf 0 mac a0:b0:c0:d0:e0:f0
```

5. Assign VF to VM, and bring up the VM. Please see the documentation for the *I40E/IXGBE/IGB Virtual Function Driver*.

## 9.5 Sample Application Notes

### 9.5.1 Vlan filter

Vlan filter only works when Promiscuous mode is off.

To start `testpmd`, and add vlan 10 to port 0:

```
./app/testpmd -c ffff -n 4 -- -i --forward-mode=mac  
...
```

```
testpmd> set promisc 0 off  
testpmd> rx_vlan add 10 0
```

### 9.5.2 Flow Director

The Flow Director works in receive mode to identify specific flows or sets of flows and route them to specific queues. The Flow Director filters can match the different fields for different type of packet: flow type, specific input set per flow type and the flexible payload.

The default input set of each flow type is:



```

ipv4-other : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address
ipv4-frag  : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address
ipv4-tcp   : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port
ipv4-udp   : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port
ipv4-sctp  : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port,
             verification_tag
ipv6-other : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address
ipv6-frag  : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address
ipv6-tcp   : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port
ipv6-udp   : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port
ipv6-sctp  : src_ip_address, dst_ip_address, src_port, dst_port,
             verification_tag
l2_payload : ether_type

```

The flex payload is selected from offset 0 to 15 of packet's payload by default, while it is masked out from matching.

Start testpmd with `--disable-rss` and `--pkt-filter-mode=perfect`:

```
./app/testpmd -c ffff -n 4 -- -i --disable-rss --pkt-filter-mode=perfect \
              --rxq=8 --txq=8 --nb-cores=8 --nb-ports=1
```

Add a rule to direct ipv4-udp packet whose dst\_ip=2.2.2.5, src\_ip=2.2.2.3, src\_port=32, dst\_port=32 to queue 1:

```
testpmd> flow_director_filter 0 mode IP add flow ipv4-udp \
        src 2.2.2.3 dst 2.2.2.5 32 vlan 0 flexbytes () \
        fwd pf queue 1 fd_id 1
```

Check the flow director status:

```
testpmd> show port fdir 0
```

```

##### FDIR infos for port 0 #####
MODE:      PERFECT
SUPPORTED FLOW TYPE:  ipv4-frag ipv4-tcp ipv4-udp ipv4-sctp ipv4-other
                      ipv6-frag ipv6-tcp ipv6-udp ipv6-sctp ipv6-other
                      l2_payload

FLEX PAYLOAD INFO:
max_len:      16          payload_limit: 480
payload_unit: 2          payload_seg:   3
bitmask_unit: 2          bitmask_num:   2
MASK:
  vlan_tci: 0x0000,
  src_ipv4: 0x00000000,
  dst_ipv4: 0x00000000,
  src_port: 0x0000,
  dst_port: 0x0000
  src_ipv6: 0x00000000,0x00000000,0x00000000,0x00000000,
  dst_ipv6: 0x00000000,0x00000000,0x00000000,0x00000000

FLEX PAYLOAD SRC OFFSET:
L2_PAYLOAD:  0      1      2      3      4      5      6  ...
L3_PAYLOAD:  0      1      2      3      4      5      6  ...
L4_PAYLOAD:  0      1      2      3      4      5      6  ...

FLEX MASK CFG:
ipv4-udp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv4-tcp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv4-sctp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv4-other:  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv4-frag:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv6-udp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv6-tcp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv6-sctp:    00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
ipv6-other:  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00

```

```

    ipv6-frag:  00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    l2_payload: 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
    guarant_count: 1          best_count: 0
    guarant_space: 512        best_space: 7168
    collision: 0              free: 0
    maxhash: 0                maxlen: 0
    add: 0                    remove: 0
    f_add: 0                  f_remove: 0

```

Delete all flow director rules on a port:

```
testpmd> flush_flow_director 0
```

### 9.5.3 Floating VEB

The Intel® Ethernet Controller X710 and XL710 Family support a feature called “Floating VEB”.

A Virtual Ethernet Bridge (VEB) is an IEEE Edge Virtual Bridging (EVB) term for functionality that allows local switching between virtual endpoints within a physical endpoint and also with an external bridge/network.

A “Floating” VEB doesn’t have an uplink connection to the outside world so all switching is done internally and remains within the host. As such, this feature provides security benefits.

In addition, a Floating VEB overcomes a limitation of normal VEBs where they cannot forward packets when the physical link is down. Floating VEBs don’t need to connect to the NIC port so they can still forward traffic from VF to VF even when the physical link is down.

Therefore, with this feature enabled VFs can be limited to communicating with each other but not an outside network, and they can do so even when there is no physical uplink on the associated NIC port.

To enable this feature, the user should pass a `devargs` parameter to the EAL, for example:

```
-w 84:00.0,enable_floating_veb=1
```

In this configuration the PMD will use the floating VEB feature for all the VFs created by this PF device.

Alternatively, the user can specify which VFs need to connect to this floating VEB using the `floating_veb_list` argument:

```
-w 84:00.0,enable_floating_veb=1,floating_veb_list=1;3-4
```

In this example VF1, VF3 and VF4 connect to the floating VEB, while other VFs connect to the normal VEB.

The current implementation only supports one floating VEB and one regular VEB. VFs can connect to a floating VEB or a regular VEB according to the configuration passed on the EAL command line.

The floating VEB functionality requires a NIC firmware version of 5.0 or greater.

## 9.6 Limitations or Known issues

### 9.6.1 MPLS packet classification on X710/XL710

For firmware versions prior to 5.0, MPLS packets are not recognized by the NIC. The L2 Payload flow type in flow director can be used to classify MPLS packet by using a command in testpmd like:

```
testpmd> flow_director_filter 0 mode IP add flow l2_payload ether 0x8847  
flexbytes () fwd pf queue <N> fd_id <M>
```

With the NIC firmware version 5.0 or greater, some limited MPLS support is added: Native MPLS (MPLS in Ethernet) skip is implemented, while no new packet type, no classification or offload are possible. With this change, L2 Payload flow type in flow director cannot be used to classify MPLS packet as with previous firmware versions. Meanwhile, the Ethertype filter can be used to classify MPLS packet by using a command in testpmd like:

```
testpmd> ethertype_filter 0 add mac_ignr 00:00:00:00:00:00 ethertype  
0x8847 fwd queue <M>
```

### 9.6.2 16 Byte Descriptor cannot be used on DPDK VF

If the Linux i40e kernel driver is used as host driver, while DPDK i40e PMD is used as the VF driver, DPDK cannot choose 16 byte receive descriptor. That is to say, user should keep CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_I40E\_16BYTE\_RX\_DESC=n in config file.

### 9.6.3 Link down with i40e kernel driver after DPDK application exist

After DPDK application quit, and the device is bound back to Linux i40e kernel driver, the link cannot be up after `ifconfig <dev> up`. To work around this issue, `ethtool -s <dev> autoneg on` should be set first and then the link can be brought up through `ifconfig <dev> up`.

NOTE: requires Linux kernel i40e driver version  $\geq 1.4.X$

### 9.6.4 Receive packets with Ethertype 0x88A8

Due to the FW limitation, PF can receive packets with Ethertype 0x88A8 only when floating VEB is disabled.

### 9.6.5 Incorrect Rx statistics when packet is oversize

When a packet is over maximum frame size, the packet is dropped. However the Rx statistics, when calling `rte_eth_stats_get` incorrectly shows it as received.

## IXGBE DRIVER

### 10.1 Vector PMD for IXGBE

Vector PMD uses Intel® SIMD instructions to optimize packet I/O. It improves load/store bandwidth efficiency of L1 data cache by using a wider SSE/AVX register 1 (1). The wider register gives space to hold multiple packet buffers so as to save instruction number when processing bulk of packets.

There is no change to PMD API. The RX/TX handler are the only two entries for vPMD packet I/O. They are transparently registered at runtime RX/TX execution if all condition checks pass.

1. To date, only an SSE version of IX GBE vPMD is available. To ensure that vPMD is in the binary code, ensure that the option CONFIG RTE\_IXGBE\_INC\_VECTOR=y is in the configure file.

Some constraints apply as pre-conditions for specific optimizations on bulk packet transfers. The following sections explain RX and TX constraints in the vPMD.

#### 10.1.1 RX Constraints

##### Prerequisites and Pre-conditions

The following prerequisites apply:

- To enable vPMD to work for RX, bulk allocation for Rx must be allowed.

Ensure that the following pre-conditions are satisfied:

- `rxq->rx_free_thresh >= RTE_PMD_IXGBE_RX_MAX_BURST`
- `rxq->rx_free_thresh < rxq->nb_rx_desc`
- `(rxq->nb_rx_desc % rxq->rx_free_thresh) == 0`
- `rxq->nb_rx_desc < (IXGBE_MAX_RING_DESC - RTE_PMD_IXGBE_RX_MAX_BURST)`

These conditions are checked in the code.

Scattered packets are not supported in this mode. If an incoming packet is greater than the maximum acceptable length of one “mbuf” data size (by default, the size is 2 KB), vPMD for RX would be disabled.

By default, `IXGBE_MAX_RING_DESC` is set to 4096 and `RTE_PMD_IXGBE_RX_MAX_BURST` is set to 32.

### Feature not Supported by RX Vector PMD

Some features are not supported when trying to increase the throughput in vPMD. They are:

- IEEE1588
- FDIR
- Header split
- RX checksum off load

Other features are supported using optional MACRO configuration. They include:

- HW VLAN strip
- HW extend dual VLAN
- Enabled by RX\_OLFLAGS (RTE\_IXGBE\_RX\_OLFLAGS\_ENABLE=y)

To guarantee the constraint, configuration flags in dev\_conf.rxmode will be checked:

- hw\_vlan\_strip
- hw\_vlan\_extend
- hw\_ip\_checksum
- header\_split
- dev\_conf

fdir\_conf->mode will also be checked.

### RX Burst Size

As vPMD is focused on high throughput, it assumes that the RX burst size is equal to or greater than 32 per burst. It returns zero if using nb\_pkt < 32 as the expected packet number in the receive handler.

### 10.1.2 TX Constraint

#### Prerequisite

The only prerequisite is related to tx\_rs\_thresh. The tx\_rs\_thresh value must be greater than or equal to RTE\_PMD\_IXGBE\_TX\_MAX\_BURST, but less or equal to RTE\_IXGBE\_TX\_MAX\_FREE\_BUF\_SZ. Consequently, by default the tx\_rs\_thresh value is in the range 32 to 64.

### Feature not Supported by TX Vector PMD

TX vPMD only works when txq\_flags is set to IXGBE\_SIMPLE\_FLAGS.

This means that it does not support TX multi-segment, VLAN offload and TX csum offload. The following MACROs are used for these three features:

- ETH\_TXQ\_FLAGS\_NOMULTSEGS

- ETH\_TXQ\_FLAGS\_NOVLANOFFL
- ETH\_TXQ\_FLAGS\_NOXSUMSCTP
- ETH\_TXQ\_FLAGS\_NOXSUMUDP
- ETH\_TXQ\_FLAGS\_NOXSUMTCP

## 10.2 Application Programming Interface

In DPDK release v16.11 an API for ixgbe specific functions has been added to the ixgbe PMD. The declarations for the API functions are in the header `rte_pmd_ixgbe.h`.

## 10.3 Sample Application Notes

### 10.3.1 testpmd

By default, using `CONFIG_RTE_IXGBE_RX_OLFLAGS_ENABLE=y`:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 300 -n 4 -- -i --burst=32 --rxfreet=32 --mbcache=25
```

When `CONFIG_RTE_IXGBE_RX_OLFLAGS_ENABLE=n`, better performance can be achieved:

```
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 300 -n 4 -- -i --burst=32 --rxfreet=32 --mbcache=25
```

### 10.3.2 l3fwd

When running l3fwd with vPMD, there is one thing to note. In the configuration, ensure that `port_conf.rxmode.hw_ip_checksum=0`. Otherwise, by default, RX vPMD is disabled.

### 10.3.3 load\_balancer

As in the case of l3fwd, set configure `port_conf.rxmode.hw_ip_checksum=0` to enable vPMD. In addition, for improved performance, use `-bsz "(32,32),(64,64),(32,32)"` in `load_balancer` to avoid using the default burst size of 144.

## 10.4 Limitations or Known issues

### 10.4.1 Malicious Driver Detection not Supported

The Intel x550 series NICs support a feature called MDD (Malicious Driver Detection) which checks the behavior of the VF driver. If this feature is enabled, the VF must use the advanced context descriptor correctly and set the CC (Check Context) bit. DPDK PF doesn't support MDD, but kernel PF does. We may hit problem in this scenario kernel PF + DPDK VF. If user enables MDD in kernel PF, DPDK VF will not work. Because kernel PF thinks the VF is malicious. But actually it's not. The only reason is the VF doesn't act as MDD required. There's significant performance impact to support MDD. DPDK should check if the advanced context descriptor should be set and set it. And DPDK has to ask the info about the header length from

the upper layer, because parsing the packet itself is not acceptable. So, it's too expensive to support MDD. When using kernel PF + DPDK VF on x550, please make sure using the kernel driver that disables MDD or can disable MDD. (Some kernel driver can use this CLI 'insmod ixgbe.ko MDD=0,0' to disable MDD. Some kernel driver disables it by default.)

### 10.4.2 Statistics

The statistics of ixgbe hardware must be polled regularly in order for it to remain consistent. Running a DPDK application without polling the statistics will cause registers on hardware to count to the maximum value, and “stick” at that value.

In order to avoid statistic registers every reaching the maximum value, read the statistics from the hardware using `rte_eth_stats_get()` or `rte_eth_xstats_get()`.

The maximum time between statistics polls that ensures consistent results can be calculated as follows:

```
max_read_interval = UINT_MAX / max_packets_per_second
max_read_interval = 4294967295 / 14880952
max_read_interval = 288.6218096127183 (seconds)
max_read_interval = ~4 mins 48 sec.
```

In order to ensure valid results, it is recommended to poll every 4 minutes.

### 10.4.3 MTU setting

Although the user can set the MTU separately on PF and VF ports, the ixgbe NIC only supports one global MTU per physical port. So when the user sets different MTUs on PF and VF ports in one physical port, the real MTU for all these PF and VF ports is the largest value set. This behavior is based on the kernel driver behavior.

## 10.5 Supported Chipsets and NICs

- Intel 82599EB 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- Intel 82598EB 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- Intel 82599ES 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- Intel 82599EN 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller
- Intel Ethernet Controller X540-AT2
- Intel Ethernet Controller X550-BT2
- Intel Ethernet Controller X550-AT2
- Intel Ethernet Controller X550-AT
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-SR1
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-SR2
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-LR1
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-DA1

- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-DA2
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-DA4
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-QDA1
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X520-T2
- Intel 10 Gigabit AF DA Dual Port Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit AT Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit AT2 Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit CX4 Dual Port Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit XF LR Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit XF SR Dual Port Server Adapter
- Intel 10 Gigabit XF SR Server Adapter
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X540-T1
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X540-T2
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X550-T1
- Intel Ethernet Converged Network Adapter X550-T2



## I40E/IXGBE/IGB VIRTUAL FUNCTION DRIVER

Supported Intel® Ethernet Controllers (see the *DPDK Release Notes* for details) support the following modes of operation in a virtualized environment:

- **SR-IOV mode:** Involves direct assignment of part of the port resources to different guest operating systems using the PCI-SIG Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR IOV) standard, also known as “native mode” or “pass-through” mode. In this chapter, this mode is referred to as IOV mode.
- **VMDq mode:** Involves central management of the networking resources by an IO Virtual Machine (IOVM) or a Virtual Machine Monitor (VMM), also known as software switch acceleration mode. In this chapter, this mode is referred to as the Next Generation VMDq mode.

### 11.1 SR-IOV Mode Utilization in a DPDK Environment

The DPDK uses the SR-IOV feature for hardware-based I/O sharing in IOV mode. Therefore, it is possible to partition SR-IOV capability on Ethernet controller NIC resources logically and expose them to a virtual machine as a separate PCI function called a “Virtual Function”. Refer to [Fig. 11.1](#).

Therefore, a NIC is logically distributed among multiple virtual machines (as shown in [Fig. 11.1](#)), while still having global data in common to share with the Physical Function and other Virtual Functions. The DPDK `fm10kvf`, `i40evf`, `igbvf` or `ixgbev` as a Poll Mode Driver (PMD) serves for the Intel® 82576 Gigabit Ethernet Controller, Intel® Ethernet Controller I350 family, Intel® 82599 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller NIC, Intel® Fortville 10/40 Gigabit Ethernet Controller NIC’s virtual PCI function, or PCIe host-interface of the Intel Ethernet Switch FM10000 Series. Meanwhile the DPDK Poll Mode Driver (PMD) also supports “Physical Function” of such NIC’s on the host.

The DPDK PF/VF Poll Mode Driver (PMD) supports the Layer 2 switch on Intel® 82576 Gigabit Ethernet Controller, Intel® Ethernet Controller I350 family, Intel® 82599 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller, and Intel® Fortville 10/40 Gigabit Ethernet Controller NICs so that guest can choose it for inter virtual machine traffic in SR-IOV mode.

For more detail on SR-IOV, please refer to the following documents:

- [SR-IOV provides hardware based I/O sharing](#)
- [PCI-SIG-Single Root I/O Virtualization Support on IA](#)
- [Scalable I/O Virtualized Servers](#)

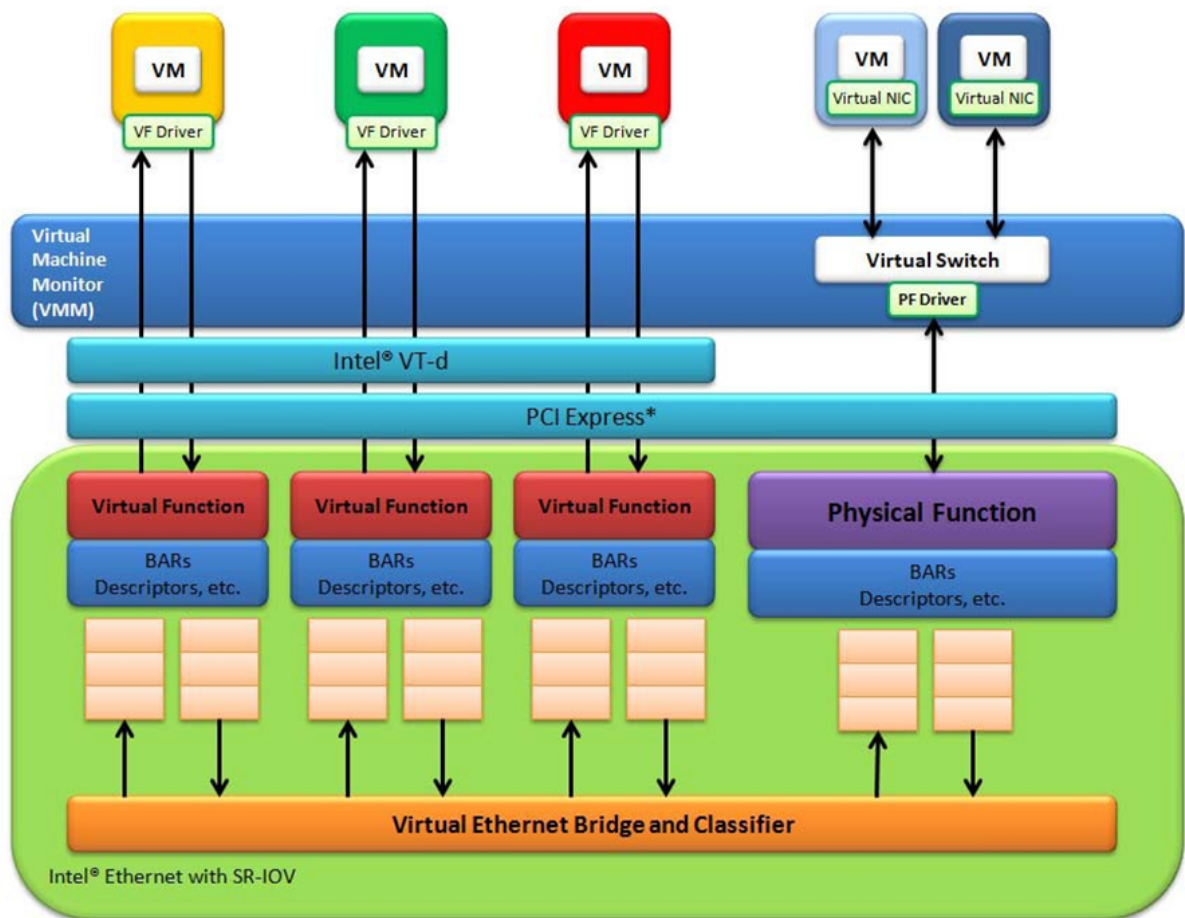


Fig. 11.1: Virtualization for a Single Port NIC in SR-IOV Mode

### 11.1.1 Physical and Virtual Function Infrastructure

The following describes the Physical Function and Virtual Functions infrastructure for the supported Ethernet Controller NICs.

Virtual Functions operate under the respective Physical Function on the same NIC Port and therefore have no access to the global NIC resources that are shared between other functions for the same NIC port.

A Virtual Function has basic access to the queue resources and control structures of the queues assigned to it. For global resource access, a Virtual Function has to send a request to the Physical Function for that port, and the Physical Function operates on the global resources on behalf of the Virtual Function. For this out-of-band communication, an SR-IOV enabled NIC provides a memory buffer for each Virtual Function, which is called a “Mailbox”.

#### The PCIE host-interface of Intel Ethernet Switch FM10000 Series VF infrastructure

In a virtualized environment, the programmer can enable a maximum of *64 Virtual Functions (VF)* globally per PCIE host-interface of the Intel Ethernet Switch FM10000 Series device. Each VF can have a maximum of 16 queue pairs. The Physical Function in host could be only configured by the Linux\* fm10k driver (in the case of the Linux Kernel-based Virtual Machine [KVM]), DPDK PMD PF driver doesn't support it yet.

For example,

- Using Linux\* fm10k driver:

```
rmmod fm10k (To remove the fm10k module)
insmod fm10k.ko max_vfs=2,2 (To enable two Virtual Functions per port)
```

Virtual Function enumeration is performed in the following sequence by the Linux\* pci driver for a dual-port NIC. When you enable the four Virtual Functions with the above command, the four enabled functions have a Function# represented by (Bus#, Device#, Function#) in sequence starting from 0 to 3. However:

- Virtual Functions 0 and 2 belong to Physical Function 0
- Virtual Functions 1 and 3 belong to Physical Function 1

---

**Note:** The above is an important consideration to take into account when targeting specific packets to a selected port.

---

#### Intel® Fortville 10/40 Gigabit Ethernet Controller VF Infrastructure

In a virtualized environment, the programmer can enable a maximum of *128 Virtual Functions (VF)* globally per Intel® Fortville 10/40 Gigabit Ethernet Controller NIC device. Each VF can have a maximum of 16 queue pairs. The Physical Function in host could be either configured by the Linux\* i40e driver (in the case of the Linux Kernel-based Virtual Machine [KVM]) or by DPDK PMD PF driver. When using both DPDK PMD PF/VF drivers, the whole NIC will be taken over by DPDK based application.

For example,

- Using Linux\* i40e driver:

```
rmmod i40e (To remove the i40e module)
insmod i40e.ko max_vfs=2,2 (To enable two Virtual Functions per port)
```

- Using the DPDK PMD PF i40e driver:

Kernel Params: `iommu=pt, intel_iommu=on`

```
modprobe uio
insmod igb_uio
./dpdk-devbind.py -b igb_uio bb:ss.f
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:bb\:ss.f/max_vfs (To enable two VFs on a specific PCI
```

Launch the DPDK testpmd/example or your own host daemon application using the DPDK PMD library.

- Using the DPDK PMD PF ixgbe driver to enable VF RSS:

Same steps as above to install the modules of uio, igb\_uio, specify max\_vfs for PCI device, and launch the DPDK testpmd/example or your own host daemon application using the DPDK PMD library.

The available queue number(at most 4) per VF depends on the total number of pool, which is determined by the max number of VF at PF initialization stage and the number of queue specified in config:

- If the max number of VF is set in the range of 1 to 32:

If the number of rxq is specified as 4(e.g. ‘-rxq 4’ in testpmd), then there are totally 32 pools(ETH\_32\_POOLS), and each VF could have 4 or less(e.g. 2) queues;

If the number of rxq is specified as 2(e.g. ‘-rxq 2’ in testpmd), then there are totally 32 pools(ETH\_32\_POOLS), and each VF could have 2 queues;

- If the max number of VF is in the range of 33 to 64:

If the number of rxq is 4 (‘-rxq 4’ in testpmd), then error message is expected as rxq is not correct at this case;

If the number of rxq is 2 (‘-rxq 2’ in testpmd), then there is totally 64 pools(ETH\_64\_POOLS), and each VF have 2 queues;

On host, to enable VF RSS functionality, rx mq mode should be set as ETH\_MQ\_RX\_VMDQ\_RSS or ETH\_MQ\_RX\_RSS mode, and SRIOV mode should be activated(max\_vfs >= 1). It also needs config VF RSS information like hash function, RSS key, RSS key length.

```
testpmd -c 0xffff -n 4 -- --coremask=<core-mask> --rxq=4 --txq=4 -i
```

The limitation for VF RSS on Intel® 82599 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller is: The hash and key are shared among PF and all VF, the RETA table with 128 entries is also shared among PF and all VF; So it could not to provide a method to query the hash and reta content per VF on guest, while, if possible, please query them on host(PF) for the shared RETA information.

Virtual Function enumeration is performed in the following sequence by the Linux\* pci driver for a dual-port NIC. When you enable the four Virtual Functions with the above command, the four enabled functions have a Function# represented by (Bus#, Device#, Function#) in sequence starting from 0 to 3. However:

- Virtual Functions 0 and 2 belong to Physical Function 0
- Virtual Functions 1 and 3 belong to Physical Function 1

**Note:** The above is an important consideration to take into account when targeting specific packets to a selected port.

---

### Intel® 82599 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller VF Infrastructure

The programmer can enable a maximum of *63 Virtual Functions* and there must be *one Physical Function* per Intel® 82599 10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller NIC port. The reason for this is that the device allows for a maximum of 128 queues per port and a virtual/physical function has to have at least one queue pair (RX/TX). The current implementation of the DPDK ixgbevf driver supports a single queue pair (RX/TX) per Virtual Function. The Physical Function in host could be either configured by the Linux\* ixgbe driver (in the case of the Linux Kernel-based Virtual Machine [KVM]) or by DPDK PMD PF driver. When using both DPDK PMD PF/VF drivers, the whole NIC will be taken over by DPDK based application.

For example,

- Using Linux\* ixgbe driver:

```
rmmod ixgbe (To remove the ixgbe module)
insmod ixgbe max_vfs=2,2 (To enable two Virtual Functions per port)
```

- Using the DPDK PMD PF ixgbe driver:

Kernel Params: iommu=pt, intel\_iommu=on

```
modprobe uio
insmod igb_uio
./dpdk-devbind.py -b igb_uio bb:ss.f
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:bb\:ss.f/max_vfs (To enable two VFs on a specific PCI
```

Launch the DPDK testpmd/example or your own host daemon application using the DPDK PMD library.

Virtual Function enumeration is performed in the following sequence by the Linux\* pci driver for a dual-port NIC. When you enable the four Virtual Functions with the above command, the four enabled functions have a Function# represented by (Bus#, Device#, Function#) in sequence starting from 0 to 3. However:

- Virtual Functions 0 and 2 belong to Physical Function 0
- Virtual Functions 1 and 3 belong to Physical Function 1

---

**Note:** The above is an important consideration to take into account when targeting specific packets to a selected port.

---

### Intel® 82576 Gigabit Ethernet Controller and Intel® Ethernet Controller I350 Family VF Infrastructure

In a virtualized environment, an Intel® 82576 Gigabit Ethernet Controller serves up to eight virtual machines (VMs). The controller has 16 TX and 16 RX queues. They are generally referred to (or thought of) as queue pairs (one TX and one RX queue). This gives the controller 16 queue pairs.

A pool is a group of queue pairs for assignment to the same VF, used for transmit and receive operations. The controller has eight pools, with each pool containing two queue pairs, that is, two TX and two RX queues assigned to each VF.

In a virtualized environment, an Intel® Ethernet Controller I350 family device serves up to eight virtual machines (VMs) per port. The eight queues can be accessed by eight different VMs if configured correctly (the i350 has 4x1GbE ports each with 8 TX and 8 RX queues), that means, one Transmit and one Receive queue assigned to each VF.

For example,

- Using Linux\* igb driver:

```
rmmod igb (To remove the igb module)
insmod igb max_vfs=2,2 (To enable two Virtual Functions per port)
```

- Using DPDK PMD PF igb driver:

Kernel Params: `iommu=pt, intel_iommu=on modprobe uio`

```
insmod igb_uio
./dpdk-devbind.py -b igb_uio bb:ss.f
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:bb\:ss.f/max_vfs (To enable two VFs on a specific pci
```

Launch DPDK testpmd/example or your own host daemon application using the DPDK PMD library.

Virtual Function enumeration is performed in the following sequence by the Linux\* pci driver for a four-port NIC. When you enable the four Virtual Functions with the above command, the four enabled functions have a Function# represented by (Bus#, Device#, Function#) in sequence, starting from 0 to 7. However:

- Virtual Functions 0 and 4 belong to Physical Function 0
- Virtual Functions 1 and 5 belong to Physical Function 1
- Virtual Functions 2 and 6 belong to Physical Function 2
- Virtual Functions 3 and 7 belong to Physical Function 3

---

**Note:** The above is an important consideration to take into account when targeting specific packets to a selected port.

---

### 11.1.2 Validated Hypervisors

The validated hypervisor is:

- KVM (Kernel Virtual Machine) with Qemu, version 0.14.0

However, the hypervisor is bypassed to configure the Virtual Function devices using the Mail-box interface, the solution is hypervisor-agnostic. Xen\* and VMware\* (when SR-IOV is supported) will also be able to support the DPDK with Virtual Function driver support.

### 11.1.3 Expected Guest Operating System in Virtual Machine

The expected guest operating systems in a virtualized environment are:

- Fedora\* 14 (64-bit)

- Ubuntu\* 10.04 (64-bit)

For supported kernel versions, refer to the *DPDK Release Notes*.

## 11.2 Setting Up a KVM Virtual Machine Monitor

The following describes a target environment:

- Host Operating System: Fedora 14
- Hypervisor: KVM (Kernel Virtual Machine) with Qemu version 0.14.0
- Guest Operating System: Fedora 14
- Linux Kernel Version: Refer to the *DPDK Getting Started Guide*
- Target Applications: l2fwd, l3fwd-vf

The setup procedure is as follows:

1. Before booting the Host OS, open **BIOS setup** and enable **Intel® VT features**.
2. While booting the Host OS kernel, pass the `intel_iommu=on` kernel command line argument using GRUB. When using DPDK PF driver on host, pass the `iommu=pt` kernel command line argument in GRUB.
3. Download `qemu-kvm-0.14.0` from <http://sourceforge.net/projects/kvm/files/qemu-kvm/> and install it in the Host OS using the following steps:

When using a recent kernel (2.6.25+) with kvm modules included:

```
tar xzf qemu-kvm-release.tar.gz
cd qemu-kvm-release
./configure --prefix=/usr/local/kvm
make
sudo make install
sudo /sbin/modprobe kvm-intel
```

When using an older kernel, or a kernel from a distribution without the kvm modules, you must download (from the same link), compile and install the modules yourself:

```
tar xjf kvm-kmod-release.tar.bz2
cd kvm-kmod-release
./configure
make
sudo make install
sudo /sbin/modprobe kvm-intel
```

`qemu-kvm` installs in the `/usr/local/bin` directory.

For more details about KVM configuration and usage, please refer to:

<http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/HOWTO1>.

4. Create a Virtual Machine and install Fedora 14 on the Virtual Machine. This is referred to as the Guest Operating System (Guest OS).
5. Download and install the latest ixgbe driver from:

[http://downloadcenter.intel.com/Detail\\_Desc.aspx?agr=Y&DwnldID=14687](http://downloadcenter.intel.com/Detail_Desc.aspx?agr=Y&DwnldID=14687)

## 6. In the Host OS

When using Linux kernel ixgbe driver, unload the Linux ixgbe driver and reload it with the `max_vfs=2,2` argument:

```
rmmod ixgbe
modprobe ixgbe max_vfs=2,2
```

When using DPDK PMD PF driver, insert DPDK kernel module `igb_uio` and set the number of VF by `sysfs max_vfs`:

```
modprobe uio
insmod igb_uio
./dpdk-devbind.py -b igb_uio 02:00.0 02:00.1 0e:00.0 0e:00.1
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:02\:00.0/max_vfs
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:02\:00.1/max_vfs
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:0e\:00.0/max_vfs
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:0e\:00.1/max_vfs
```

---

**Note:** You need to explicitly specify number of vfs for each port, for example, in the command above, it creates two vfs for the first two ixgbe ports.

---

Let say we have a machine with four physical ixgbe ports:

```
0000:02:00.0
0000:02:00.1
0000:0e:00.0
0000:0e:00.1
```

The command above creates two vfs for device `0000:02:00.0`:

```
ls -alrt /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:02\:00.0/virt*
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 0 Apr 13 05:40 /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:02:00.0/virtfn1 -> ../0000:02:00.0
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 0 Apr 13 05:40 /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:02:00.0/virtfn0 -> ../0000:02:00.0
```

It also creates two vfs for device `0000:02:00.1`:

```
ls -alrt /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000\:02\:00.1/virt*
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 0 Apr 13 05:51 /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:02:00.1/virtfn1 -> ../0000:02:00.1
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root 0 Apr 13 05:51 /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:02:00.1/virtfn0 -> ../0000:02:00.1
```

- List the PCI devices connected and notice that the Host OS shows two Physical Functions (traditional ports) and four Virtual Functions (two for each port). This is the result of the previous step.
- Insert the `pci_stub` module to hold the PCI devices that are freed from the default driver using the following command (see [http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/How\\_to\\_assign\\_devices\\_with\\_VT-d\\_in\\_KVM](http://www.linux-kvm.org/page/How_to_assign_devices_with_VT-d_in_KVM) Section 4 for more information):

```
sudo /sbin/modprobe pci-stub
```

Unbind the default driver from the PCI devices representing the Virtual Functions. A script to perform this action is as follows:

```
echo "8086 10ed" > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/pci-stub/new_id
echo 0000:08:10.0 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:08:10.0/driver/unbind
echo 0000:08:10.0 > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/pci-stub/bind
```

where, `0000:08:10.0` belongs to the Virtual Function visible in the Host OS.



9. Now, start the Virtual Machine by running the following command:

```
/usr/local/kvm/bin/qemu-system-x86_64 -m 4096 -smp 4 -boot c -hda lucid.qcow2 -device pci-
```

where:

— -m = memory to assign

—-smp = number of smp cores

— -boot = boot option

—hda = virtual disk image

— -device = device to attach

---

**Note:** — The pci-assign,host=08:10.0 value indicates that you want to attach a PCI device to a Virtual Machine and the respective (Bus:Device.Function) numbers should be passed for the Virtual Function to be attached.

— qemu-kvm-0.14.0 allows a maximum of four PCI devices assigned to a VM, but this is qemu-kvm version dependent since qemu-kvm-0.14.1 allows a maximum of five PCI devices.

— qemu-system-x86\_64 also has a -cpu command line option that is used to select the cpu\_model to emulate in a Virtual Machine. Therefore, it can be used as:

```
/usr/local/kvm/bin/qemu-system-x86_64 -cpu ?
```

```
(to list all available cpu_models)
```

```
/usr/local/kvm/bin/qemu-system-x86_64 -m 4096 -cpu host -smp 4 -boot c -hda lucid.qcow2 -c
```

```
(to use the same cpu_model equivalent to the host cpu)
```

For more information, please refer to: <http://wiki.qemu.org/Features/CPUModels>.

---

10. Install and run DPDK host app to take over the Physical Function. Eg.

```
make install T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc  
./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c f -n 4 -- -i
```

11. Finally, access the Guest OS using vncviewer with the localhost:5900 port and check the lspci command output in the Guest OS. The virtual functions will be listed as available for use.

12. Configure and install the DPDK with an x86\_64-native-linuxapp-gcc configuration on the Guest OS as normal, that is, there is no change to the normal installation procedure.

```
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc O=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc  
cd x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc  
make
```

---

**Note:** If you are unable to compile the DPDK and you are getting “error: CPU you selected does not support x86-64 instruction set”, power off the Guest OS and start the virtual machine with the correct -cpu option in the qemu- system-x86\_64 command as shown in step 9. You must select the best x86\_64 cpu\_model to emulate or you can select host option if available.

---

---

**Note:** Run the DPDK I2fwd sample application in the Guest OS with Hugepages enabled. For the expected benchmark performance, you must pin the cores from the Guest OS to the Host

---

OS (taskset can be used to do this) and you must also look at the PCI Bus layout on the board to ensure you are not running the traffic over the QPI Interface.

**Note:**

- The Virtual Machine Manager (the Fedora package name is virt-manager) is a utility for virtual machine management that can also be used to create, start, stop and delete virtual machines. If this option is used, step 2 and 6 in the instructions provided will be different.
- virsh, a command line utility for virtual machine management, can also be used to bind and unbind devices to a virtual machine in Ubuntu. If this option is used, step 6 in the instructions provided will be different.
- The Virtual Machine Monitor (see Fig. 11.2) is equivalent to a Host OS with KVM installed as described in the instructions.

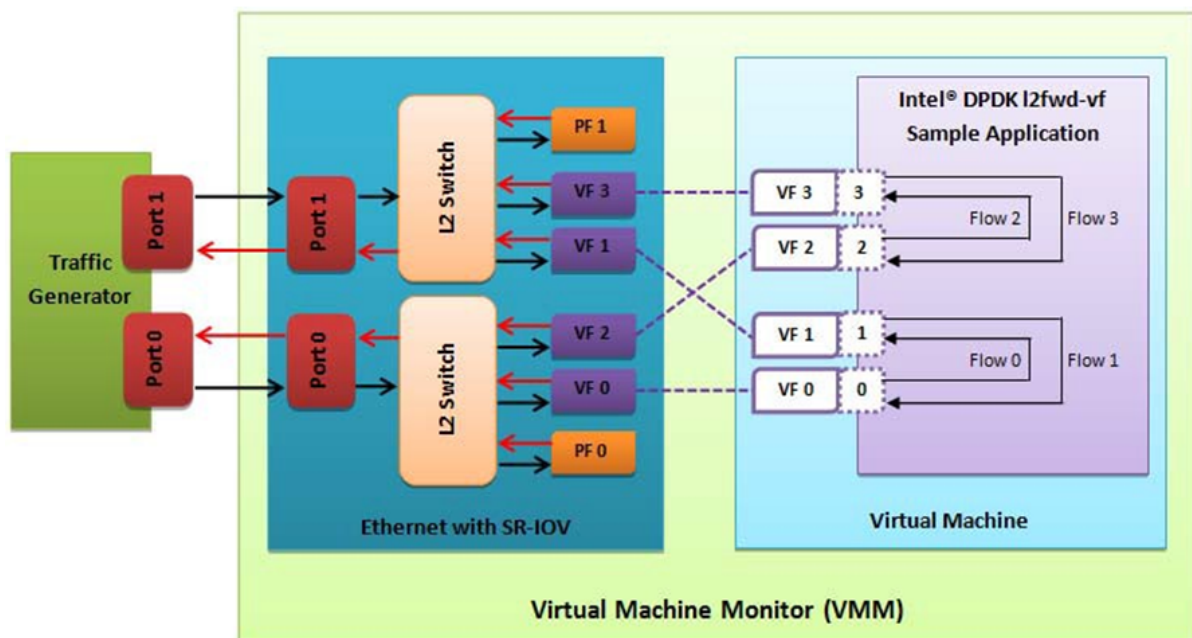


Fig. 11.2: Performance Benchmark Setup

## 11.3 DPDK SR-IOV PMD PF/VF Driver Usage Model

### 11.3.1 Fast Host-based Packet Processing

Software Defined Network (SDN) trends are demanding fast host-based packet handling. In a virtualization environment, the DPDK VF PMD driver performs the same throughput result as a non-VT native environment.

With such host instance fast packet processing, lots of services such as filtering, QoS, DPI can be offloaded on the host fast path.

Fig. 11.3 shows the scenario where some VMs directly communicate externally via a VFs, while others connect to a virtual switch and share the same uplink bandwidth.

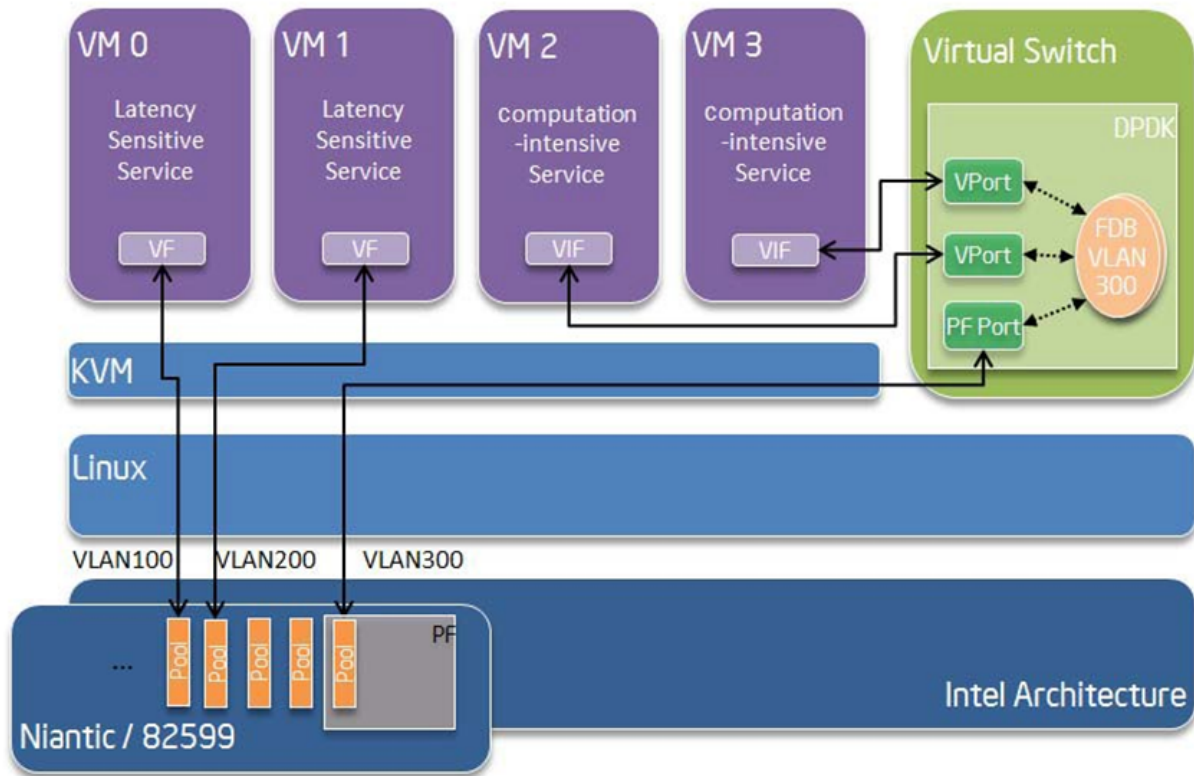


Fig. 11.3: Fast Host-based Packet Processing

## 11.4 SR-IOV (PF/VF) Approach for Inter-VM Communication

Inter-VM data communication is one of the traffic bottle necks in virtualization platforms. SR-IOV device assignment helps a VM to attach the real device, taking advantage of the bridge in the NIC. So VF-to-VF traffic within the same physical port (VM0<->VM1) have hardware acceleration. However, when VF crosses physical ports (VM0<->VM2), there is no such hardware bridge. In this case, the DPDK PMD PF driver provides host forwarding between such VMs.

Fig. 11.4 shows an example. In this case an update of the MAC address lookup tables in both the NIC and host DPDK application is required.

In the NIC, writing the destination of a MAC address belongs to another cross device VM to the PF specific pool. So when a packet comes in, its destination MAC address will match and forward to the host DPDK PMD application.

In the host DPDK application, the behavior is similar to L2 forwarding, that is, the packet is forwarded to the correct PF pool. The SR-IOV NIC switch forwards the packet to a specific VM according to the MAC destination address which belongs to the destination VF on the VM.

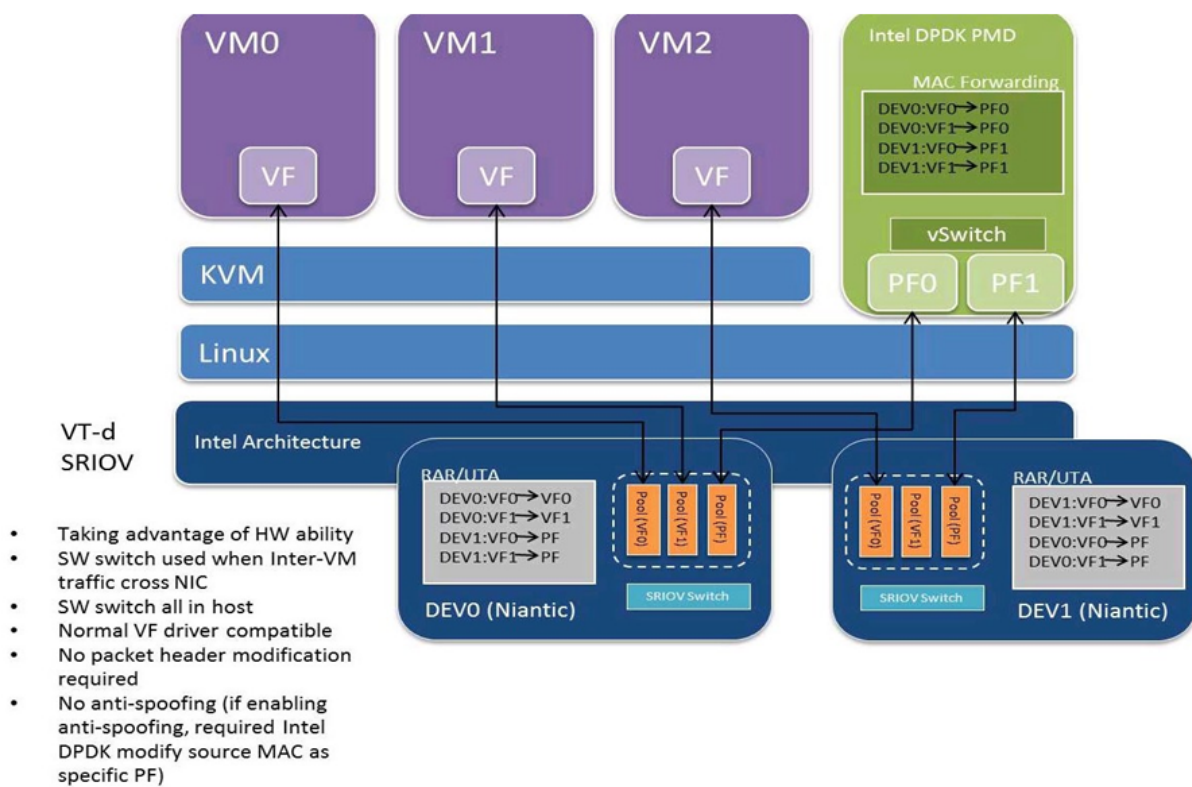


Fig. 11.4: Inter-VM Communication

## MLX4 POLL MODE DRIVER LIBRARY

The MLX4 poll mode driver library (`librte_pmd_mlx4`) implements support for **Mellanox ConnectX-3** and **Mellanox ConnectX-3 Pro** 10/40 Gbps adapters as well as their virtual functions (VF) in SR-IOV context.

Information and documentation about this family of adapters can be found on the [Mellanox website](#). Help is also provided by the [Mellanox community](#).

There is also a [section dedicated to this poll mode driver](#).

---

**Note:** Due to external dependencies, this driver is disabled by default. It must be enabled manually by setting `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_PMD=y` and recompiling DPDK.

---

### 12.1 Implementation details

Most Mellanox ConnectX-3 devices provide two ports but expose a single PCI bus address, thus unlike most drivers, `librte_pmd_mlx4` registers itself as a PCI driver that allocates one Ethernet device per detected port.

For this reason, one cannot white/blacklist a single port without also white/blacklisting the others on the same device.

Besides its dependency on `libibverbs` (that implies `libmlx4` and associated kernel support), `librte_pmd_mlx4` relies heavily on system calls for control operations such as querying/updating the MTU and flow control parameters.

For security reasons and robustness, this driver only deals with virtual memory addresses. The way resources allocations are handled by the kernel combined with hardware specifications that allow it to handle virtual memory addresses directly ensure that DPDK applications cannot access random physical memory (or memory that does not belong to the current process).

This capability allows the PMD to coexist with kernel network interfaces which remain functional, although they stop receiving unicast packets as long as they share the same MAC address.

Compiling `librte_pmd_mlx4` causes DPDK to be linked against `libibverbs`.

### 12.2 Features

- RSS, also known as RCA, is supported. In this mode the number of configured RX queues must be a power of two.

- VLAN filtering is supported.
- Link state information is provided.
- Promiscuous mode is supported.
- All multicast mode is supported.
- Multiple MAC addresses (unicast, multicast) can be configured.
- Scattered packets are supported for TX and RX.
- Inner L3/L4 (IP, TCP and UDP) TX/RX checksum offloading and validation.
- Outer L3 (IP) TX/RX checksum offloading and validation for VXLAN frames.
- Secondary process TX is supported.

## 12.3 Limitations

- RSS hash key cannot be modified.
- RSS RETA cannot be configured
- RSS always includes L3 (IPv4/IPv6) and L4 (UDP/TCP). They cannot be dissociated.
- Hardware counters are not implemented (they are software counters).
- Secondary process RX is not supported.

## 12.4 Configuration

### 12.4.1 Compilation options

These options can be modified in the `.config` file.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_PMD` (default **n**)  
Toggle compilation of `librte_pmd_mlx4` itself.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_DEBUG` (default **n**)  
Toggle debugging code and stricter compilation flags. Enabling this option adds additional run-time checks and debugging messages at the cost of lower performance.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_SGE_WR_N` (default **4**)  
Number of scatter/gather elements (SGEs) per work request (WR). Lowering this number improves performance but also limits the ability to receive scattered packets (packets that do not fit a single mbuf). The default value is a safe tradeoff.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_MAX_INLINE` (default **0**)  
Amount of data to be inlined during TX operations. Improves latency but lowers throughput.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_TX_MP_CACHE` (default **8**)

Maximum number of cached memory pools (MPs) per TX queue. Each MP from which buffers are to be transmitted must be associated to memory regions (MRs). This is a slow operation that must be cached.

This value is always 1 for RX queues since they use a single MP.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX4_SOFT_COUNTERS` (default **1**)

Toggle software counters. No counters are available if this option is disabled since hardware counters are not supported.

## 12.4.2 Environment variables

- `MLX4_INLINE_RECV_SIZE`

A nonzero value enables inline receive for packets up to that size. May significantly improve performance in some cases but lower it in others. Requires careful testing.

## 12.4.3 Run-time configuration

- The only constraint when RSS mode is requested is to make sure the number of RX queues is a power of two. This is a hardware requirement.
- `librte_pmd_mlx4` brings kernel network interfaces up during initialization because it is affected by their state. Forcing them down prevents packets reception.
- **ethtool** operations on related kernel interfaces also affect the PMD.

## 12.4.4 Kernel module parameters

The **mlx4\_core** kernel module has several parameters that affect the behavior and/or the performance of `librte_pmd_mlx4`. Some of them are described below.

- **num\_vfs** (integer or triplet, optionally prefixed by device address strings)

Create the given number of VFs on the specified devices.

- **log\_num\_mgm\_entry\_size** (integer)

Device-managed flow steering (DMFS) is required by DPDK applications. It is enabled by using a negative value, the last four bits of which have a special meaning.

- **-1**: force device-managed flow steering (DMFS).
- **-7**: configure optimized steering mode to improve performance with the following limitation: VLAN filtering is not supported with this mode. This is the recommended mode in case VLAN filter is not needed.

## 12.5 Prerequisites

This driver relies on external libraries and kernel drivers for resources allocations and initialization. The following dependencies are not part of DPDK and must be installed separately:



- **libibverbs**

User space verbs framework used by `librte_pmd_mlx4`. This library provides a generic interface between the kernel and low-level user space drivers such as `libmlx4`.

It allows slow and privileged operations (context initialization, hardware resources allocations) to be managed by the kernel and fast operations to never leave user space.

- **libmlx4**

Low-level user space driver library for Mellanox ConnectX-3 devices, it is automatically loaded by `libibverbs`.

This library basically implements send/receive calls to the hardware queues.

- **Kernel modules** (`mlx-ofed-kernel`)

They provide the kernel-side verbs API and low level device drivers that manage actual hardware initialization and resources sharing with user space processes.

Unlike most other PMDs, these modules must remain loaded and bound to their devices:

- `mlx4_core`: hardware driver managing Mellanox ConnectX-3 devices.
- `mlx4_en`: Ethernet device driver that provides kernel network interfaces.
- `mlx4_ib`: InfiniBand device driver.
- `ib_uverbs`: user space driver for verbs (entry point for `libibverbs`).

- **Firmware update**

Mellanox OFED releases include firmware updates for ConnectX-3 adapters.

Because each release provides new features, these updates must be applied to match the kernel modules and libraries they come with.

---

**Note:** Both libraries are BSD and GPL licensed. Linux kernel modules are GPL licensed.

---

Currently supported by DPDK:

- Mellanox OFED **4.0-1.0.1.0**.
- Firmware version **2.40.5030**.
- Supported architectures: **x86\_64** and **POWER8**.

### 12.5.1 Getting Mellanox OFED

While these libraries and kernel modules are available on OpenFabrics Alliance's [website](#) and provided by package managers on most distributions, this PMD requires Ethernet extensions that may not be supported at the moment (this is a work in progress).

[Mellanox OFED](#) includes the necessary support and should be used in the meantime. For DPDK, only `libibverbs`, `libmlx4`, `mlx-ofed-kernel` packages and firmware updates are required from that distribution.

---

**Note:** Several versions of Mellanox OFED are available. Installing the version this DPDK release was developed and tested against is strongly recommended. Please check the [pre-requisites](#).



## 12.6 Supported NICs

- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-3 Pro 40G MCX354A-FCC\_Ax (2\*40G)

## 12.7 Usage example

This section demonstrates how to launch **testpmd** with Mellanox ConnectX-3 devices managed by `librte_pmd_mlx4`.

1. Load the kernel modules:

```
modprobe -a ib_uverbs mlx4_en mlx4_core mlx4_ib
```

Alternatively if `MLNX_OFED` is fully installed, the following script can be run:

```
/etc/init.d/openibd restart
```

---

**Note:** User space I/O kernel modules (`uio` and `igb_uio`) are not used and do not have to be loaded.

---

2. Make sure Ethernet interfaces are in working order and linked to kernel verbs. Related `sysfs` entries should be present:

```
ls -ld /sys/class/net/*/device/infiniband_verbs/uverbs* | cut -d / -f 5
```

Example output:

```
eth2
eth3
eth4
eth5
```

3. Optionally, retrieve their PCI bus addresses for whitelisting:

```
{
    for intf in eth2 eth3 eth4 eth5;
    do
        (cd "/sys/class/net/${intf}/device/" && pwd -P);
    done;
} |
sed -n 's,.*\/(.*) , -w \1,p'
```

Example output:

```
-w 0000:83:00.0
-w 0000:83:00.0
-w 0000:84:00.0
-w 0000:84:00.0
```

---

**Note:** There are only two distinct PCI bus addresses because the Mellanox ConnectX-3 adapters installed on this system are dual port.

---

4. Request huge pages:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages/nr_hugepages
```

5. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
testpmd -c 0xff00 -n 4 -w 0000:83:00.0 -w 0000:84:00.0 -- --rxq=2 --txq=2 -i
```

### Example output:

```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:83:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1007 librte_pmd_mlx4
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: PCI information matches, using device "mlx4_0" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 2 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: port 1 MAC address is 00:02:c9:b5:b7:50
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: port 2 MAC address is 00:02:c9:b5:b7:51
EAL: PCI device 0000:84:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1007 librte_pmd_mlx4
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: PCI information matches, using device "mlx4_1" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 2 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: port 1 MAC address is 00:02:c9:b5:ba:b0
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: port 2 MAC address is 00:02:c9:b5:ba:b1
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867d60: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867d60: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 0: 00:02:C9:B5:B7:50
Configuring Port 1 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867da0: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867da0: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 1: 00:02:C9:B5:B7:51
Configuring Port 2 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867de0: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867de0: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 2: 00:02:C9:B5:BA:B0
Configuring Port 3 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867e20: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx4: 0x867e20: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 3: 00:02:C9:B5:BA:B1
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 40000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 2 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 3 Link Up - speed 40000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

## MLX5 POLL MODE DRIVER

The MLX5 poll mode driver library (`librte_pmd_mlx5`) provides support for **Mellanox ConnectX-4**, **Mellanox ConnectX-4 Lx** and **Mellanox ConnectX-5** families of 10/25/40/50/100 Gb/s adapters as well as their virtual functions (VF) in SR-IOV context.

Information and documentation about these adapters can be found on the [Mellanox website](#). Help is also provided by the [Mellanox community](#).

There is also a [section dedicated to this poll mode driver](#).

---

**Note:** Due to external dependencies, this driver is disabled by default. It must be enabled manually by setting `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX5_PMD=y` and recompiling DPDK.

---

### 13.1 Implementation details

Besides its dependency on `libibverbs` (that implies `libmlx5` and associated kernel support), `librte_pmd_mlx5` relies heavily on system calls for control operations such as querying/updating the MTU and flow control parameters.

For security reasons and robustness, this driver only deals with virtual memory addresses. The way resources allocations are handled by the kernel combined with hardware specifications that allow it to handle virtual memory addresses directly ensure that DPDK applications cannot access random physical memory (or memory that does not belong to the current process).

This capability allows the PMD to coexist with kernel network interfaces which remain functional, although they stop receiving unicast packets as long as they share the same MAC address.

Enabling `librte_pmd_mlx5` causes DPDK applications to be linked against `libibverbs`.

### 13.2 Features

- Multiple TX and RX queues.
- Support for scattered TX and RX frames.
- IPv4, IPv6, TCPv4, TCPv6, UDPv4 and UDPv6 RSS on any number of queues.
- Several RSS hash keys, one for each flow type.
- Configurable RETA table.

- Support for multiple MAC addresses.
- VLAN filtering.
- RX VLAN stripping.
- TX VLAN insertion.
- RX CRC stripping configuration.
- Promiscuous mode.
- Multicast promiscuous mode.
- Hardware checksum offloads.
- Flow director (RTE\_FDIR\_MODE\_PERFECT, RTE\_FDIR\_MODE\_PERFECT\_MAC\_VLAN and RTE\_ETH\_FDIR\_REJECT).
- Flow API.
- Secondary process TX is supported.
- KVM and VMware ESX SR-IOV modes are supported.
- RSS hash result is supported.

### 13.3 Limitations

- Inner RSS for VXLAN frames is not supported yet.
- Port statistics through software counters only.
- Hardware checksum offloads for VXLAN inner header are not supported yet.
- Secondary process RX is not supported.

### 13.4 Configuration

#### 13.4.1 Compilation options

These options can be modified in the `.config` file.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX5_PMD` (default **n**)  
Toggle compilation of `librte_pmd_mlx5` itself.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX5_DEBUG` (default **n**)  
Toggle debugging code and stricter compilation flags. Enabling this option adds additional run-time checks and debugging messages at the cost of lower performance.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_MLX5_TX_MP_CACHE` (default **8**)  
Maximum number of cached memory pools (MPs) per TX queue. Each MP from which buffers are to be transmitted must be associated to memory regions (MRs). This is a slow operation that must be cached.  
  
This value is always 1 for RX queues since they use a single MP.

### 13.4.2 Environment variables

- `MLX5_PMD_ENABLE_PADDING`

Enables HW packet padding in PCI bus transactions.

When packet size is cache aligned and CRC stripping is enabled, 4 fewer bytes are written to the PCI bus. Enabling padding makes such packets aligned again.

In cases where PCI bandwidth is the bottleneck, padding can improve performance by 10%.

This is disabled by default since this can also decrease performance for unaligned packet sizes.

### 13.4.3 Run-time configuration

- `librte_pmd_mlx5` brings kernel network interfaces up during initialization because it is affected by their state. Forcing them down prevents packets reception.
- **ethtool** operations on related kernel interfaces also affect the PMD.
- `rxq_cqe_comp_en` parameter [int]

A nonzero value enables the compression of CQE on RX side. This feature allows to save PCI bandwidth and improve performance at the cost of a slightly higher CPU usage. Enabled by default.

Supported on:

- x86\_64 with ConnectX4 and ConnectX4 LX
- Power8 with ConnectX4 LX

- `txq_inline` parameter [int]

Amount of data to be inlined during TX operations. Improves latency. Can improve PPS performance when PCI back pressure is detected and may be useful for scenarios involving heavy traffic on many queues.

It is not enabled by default (set to 0) since the additional software logic necessary to handle this mode can lower performance when back pressure is not expected.

- `txqs_min_inline` parameter [int]

Enable inline send only when the number of TX queues is greater or equal to this value.

This option should be used in combination with `txq_inline` above.

- `txq_mpw_en` parameter [int]

A nonzero value enables multi-packet send. This feature allows the TX burst function to pack up to five packets in two descriptors in order to save PCI bandwidth and improve performance at the cost of a slightly higher CPU usage.

It is currently only supported on the ConnectX-4 Lx and ConnectX-5 families of adapters. Enabled by default.

## 13.5 Prerequisites

This driver relies on external libraries and kernel drivers for resources allocations and initialization. The following dependencies are not part of DPDK and must be installed separately:

- **libibverbs**

User space Verbs framework used by `librte_pmd_mlx5`. This library provides a generic interface between the kernel and low-level user space drivers such as `libmlx5`.

It allows slow and privileged operations (context initialization, hardware resources allocations) to be managed by the kernel and fast operations to never leave user space.

- **libmlx5**

Low-level user space driver library for Mellanox ConnectX-4/ConnectX-5 devices, it is automatically loaded by `libibverbs`.

This library basically implements send/receive calls to the hardware queues.

- **Kernel modules** (`mlx-ofed-kernel`)

They provide the kernel-side Verbs API and low level device drivers that manage actual hardware initialization and resources sharing with user space processes.

Unlike most other PMDs, these modules must remain loaded and bound to their devices:

- `mlx5_core`: hardware driver managing Mellanox ConnectX-4/ConnectX-5 devices and related Ethernet kernel network devices.
- `mlx5_ib`: InfiniBand device driver.
- `ib_uverbs`: user space driver for Verbs (entry point for `libibverbs`).

- **Firmware update**

Mellanox OFED releases include firmware updates for ConnectX-4/ConnectX-5 adapters.

Because each release provides new features, these updates must be applied to match the kernel modules and libraries they come with.

---

**Note:** Both libraries are BSD and GPL licensed. Linux kernel modules are GPL licensed.

---

Currently supported by DPDK:

- Mellanox OFED version: **4.0-1.0.1.0**
- firmware version:
  - ConnectX-4: **12.18.1000**
  - ConnectX-4 Lx: **14.18.1000**
  - ConnectX-5: **16.18.1000**
  - ConnectX-5 Ex: **16.18.1000**

### 13.5.1 Getting Mellanox OFED

While these libraries and kernel modules are available on OpenFabrics Alliance's [website](#) and provided by package managers on most distributions, this PMD requires Ethernet extensions that may not be supported at the moment (this is a work in progress).

[Mellanox OFED](#) includes the necessary support and should be used in the meantime. For DPDK, only libibverbs, libmlx5, mlnx-ofed-kernel packages and firmware updates are required from that distribution.

---

**Note:** Several versions of Mellanox OFED are available. Installing the version this DPDK release was developed and tested against is strongly recommended. Please check the [pre-requisites](#).

---

## 13.6 Supported NICs

- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 10G MCX4111A-XCAT (1x10G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 10G MCX4121A-XCAT (2x10G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 25G MCX4111A-ACAT (1x25G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 25G MCX4121A-ACAT (2x25G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 40G MCX4131A-BCAT (1x40G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 40G MCX413A-BCAT (1x40G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 40G MCX415A-BCAT (1x40G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX4131A-GCAT (1x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX413A-GCAT (1x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX414A-BCAT (2x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX415A-GCAT (2x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX416A-BCAT (2x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX416A-GCAT (2x50G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 50G MCX415A-CCAT (1x100G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 100G MCX416A-CCAT (2x100G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 Lx 10G MCX4121A-XCAT (2x10G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-4 Lx 25G MCX4121A-ACAT (2x25G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-5 100G MCX556A-ECAT (2x100G)
- Mellanox(R) ConnectX(R)-5 Ex EN 100G MCX516A-CDAT (2x100G)

## 13.7 Notes for testpmd

Compared to librte\_pmd\_mlx4 that implements a single RSS configuration per port, librte\_pmd\_mlx5 supports per-protocol RSS configuration.

Since `testpmd` defaults to IP RSS mode and there is currently no command-line parameter to enable additional protocols (UDP and TCP as well as IP), the following commands must be entered from its CLI to get the same behavior as `librte_pmd_mlx4`:

```
> port stop all
> port config all rss all
> port start all
```

## 13.8 Usage example

This section demonstrates how to launch **testpmd** with Mellanox ConnectX-4/ConnectX-5 devices managed by `librte_pmd_mlx5`.

1. Load the kernel modules:

```
modprobe -a ib_uverbs mlx5_core mlx5_ib
```

Alternatively if `MLNX_OFED` is fully installed, the following script can be run:

```
/etc/init.d/openibd restart
```

---

**Note:** User space I/O kernel modules (`uio` and `igb_uio`) are not used and do not have to be loaded.

---

2. Make sure Ethernet interfaces are in working order and linked to kernel verbs. Related `sysfs` entries should be present:

```
ls -ld /sys/class/net/*/device/infiniband_verbs/uverbs* | cut -d / -f 5
```

Example output:

```
eth30
eth31
eth32
eth33
```

3. Optionally, retrieve their PCI bus addresses for whitelisting:

```
{
    for intf in eth2 eth3 eth4 eth5;
    do
        (cd "/sys/class/net/${intf}/device/" && pwd -P);
    done;
} |
sed -n 's,.*\/(.*)\,-w \1,p'
```

Example output:

```
-w 0000:05:00.1
-w 0000:06:00.0
-w 0000:06:00.1
-w 0000:05:00.0
```

4. Request huge pages:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages/nr_hugepages
```

5. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
testpmd -c 0xff00 -n 4 -w 05:00.0 -w 05:00.1 -w 06:00.0 -w 06:00.1 -- --rxq=2 --txq=2 -i
```

Example output:



```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:05:00.0 on NUMA socket 0
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1013 librte_pmd_mlx5
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: PCI information matches, using device "mlx5_0" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 1 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: port 1 MAC address is e4:1d:2d:e7:0c:fe
EAL: PCI device 0000:05:00.1 on NUMA socket 0
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1013 librte_pmd_mlx5
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: PCI information matches, using device "mlx5_1" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 1 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: port 1 MAC address is e4:1d:2d:e7:0c:ff
EAL: PCI device 0000:06:00.0 on NUMA socket 0
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1013 librte_pmd_mlx5
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: PCI information matches, using device "mlx5_2" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 1 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: port 1 MAC address is e4:1d:2d:e7:0c:fa
EAL: PCI device 0000:06:00.1 on NUMA socket 0
EAL:   probe driver: 15b3:1013 librte_pmd_mlx5
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: PCI information matches, using device "mlx5_3" (VF: false)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 1 port(s) detected
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: port 1 MAC address is e4:1d:2d:e7:0c:fb
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8cba80: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8cba80: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 0: E4:1D:2D:E7:0C:FE
Configuring Port 1 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8ccac8: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8ccac8: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 1: E4:1D:2D:E7:0C:FF
Configuring Port 2 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8cdb10: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8cdb10: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 2: E4:1D:2D:E7:0C:FA
Configuring Port 3 (socket 0)
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8ceb58: TX queues number update: 0 -> 2
PMD: librte_pmd_mlx5: 0x8ceb58: RX queues number update: 0 -> 2
Port 3: E4:1D:2D:E7:0C:FB
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 40000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 40000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 2 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 3 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

## NFP POLL MODE DRIVER LIBRARY

Netronome's sixth generation of flow processors pack 216 programmable cores and over 100 hardware accelerators that uniquely combine packet, flow, security and content processing in a single device that scales up to 400 Gbps.

This document explains how to use DPDK with the Netronome Poll Mode Driver (PMD) supporting Netronome's Network Flow Processor 6xxx (NFP-6xxx).

Currently the driver supports virtual functions (VFs) only.

### 14.1 Dependencies

Before using the Netronome's DPDK PMD some NFP-6xxx configuration, which is not related to DPDK, is required. The system requires installation of **Netronome's BSP (Board Support Package)** which includes Linux drivers, programs and libraries.

If you have a NFP-6xxx device you should already have the code and documentation for doing this configuration. Contact [support@netronome.com](mailto:support@netronome.com) to obtain the latest available firmware.

The NFP Linux kernel drivers (including the required PF driver for the NFP) are available on Github at <https://github.com/Netronome/nfp-driv-kmods> along with build instructions.

DPDK runs in userspace and PMDs uses the Linux kernel UIO interface to allow access to physical devices from userspace. The NFP PMD requires the **igb\_uio** UIO driver, available with DPDK, to perform correct initialization.

### 14.2 Building the software

Netronome's PMD code is provided in the **drivers/net/nfp** directory. Although NFP PMD has Netronome's BSP dependencies, it is possible to compile it along with other DPDK PMDs even if no BSP was installed before. Of course, a DPDK app will require such a BSP installed for using the NFP PMD.

Default PMD configuration is at **common\_linuxapp configuration** file:

- **CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_NFP\_PMD=y**

Once DPDK is built all the DPDK apps and examples include support for the NFP PMD.

## 14.3 System configuration

Using the NFP PMD is not different to using other PMDs. Usual steps are:

1. **Configure hugepages:** All major Linux distributions have the hugepages functionality enabled by default. By default this allows the system uses for working with transparent hugepages. But in this case some hugepages need to be created/reserved for use with the DPDK through the hugetlbfs file system. First the virtual file system need to be mounted:

```
mount -t hugetlbfs none /mnt/hugetlbfs
```

The command uses the common mount point for this file system and it needs to be created if necessary.

Configuring hugepages is performed via sysfs:

```
/sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

This sysfs file is used to specify the number of hugepages to reserve. For example:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

This will reserve 2GB of memory using 1024 2MB hugepages. The file may be read to see if the operation was performed correctly:

```
cat /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

The number of unused hugepages may also be inspected.

Before executing the DPDK app it should match the value of nr\_hugepages.

```
cat /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/free_hugepages
```

The hugepages reservation should be performed at system initialization and it is usual to use a kernel parameter for configuration. If the reservation is attempted on a busy system it will likely fail. Reserving memory for hugepages may be done adding the following to the grub kernel command line:

```
default_hugepagesz=1M hugepagesz=2M hugepages=1024
```

This will reserve 2GBytes of memory using 2Mbytes huge pages.

Finally, for a NUMA system the allocation needs to be made on the correct NUMA node. In a DPDK app there is a master core which will (usually) perform memory allocation. It is important that some of the hugepages are reserved on the NUMA memory node where the network device is attached. This is because of a restriction in DPDK by which TX and RX descriptors rings must be created on the master code.

Per-node allocation of hugepages may be inspected and controlled using sysfs. For example:

```
cat /sys/devices/system/node/node0/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

For a NUMA system there will be a specific hugepage directory per node allowing control of hugepage reservation. A common problem may occur when hugepages reservation is performed after the system has been working for some time. Configuration using the global sysfs hugepage interface will succeed but the per-node allocations may be unsatisfactory.

The number of hugepages that need to be reserved depends on how the app uses TX and RX descriptors, and packets mbufs.

2. **Enable SR-IOV on the NFP-6xxx device:** The current NFP PMD works with Virtual Functions (VFs) on a NFP device. Make sure that one of the Physical Function (PF) drivers from the above Github repository is installed and loaded.

Virtual Functions need to be enabled before they can be used with the PMD. Before enabling the VFs it is useful to obtain information about the current NFP PCI device detected by the system:

```
lspci -d19ee:
```

Now, for example, configure two virtual functions on a NFP-6xxx device whose PCI system identity is "0000:03:00.0":

```
echo 2 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:03:00.0/sriov_numvfs
```

The result of this command may be shown using `lspci` again:

```
lspci -d19ee: -k
```

Two new PCI devices should appear in the output of the above command. The `-k` option shows the device driver, if any, that devices are bound to. Depending on the modules loaded at this point the new PCI devices may be bound to `nfp_netvf` driver.

3. **To install the uio kernel module (manually):** All major Linux distributions have support for this kernel module so it is straightforward to install it:

```
modprobe uio
```

The module should now be listed by the `lsmod` command.

4. **To install the igb\_uio kernel module (manually):** This module is part of DPDK sources and configured by default (`CONFIG_RTE_EAL_IGB_UIO=y`).

```
modprobe igb_uio.ko
```

The module should now be listed by the `lsmod` command.

Depending on which NFP modules are loaded, it could be necessary to detach NFP devices from the `nfp_netvf` module. If this is the case the device needs to be unbound, for example:

```
echo 0000:03:08.0 > /sys/bus/pci/devices/0000:03:08.0/driver/unbind
```

```
lspci -d19ee: -k
```

The output of `lspci` should now show that 0000:03:08.0 is not bound to any driver.

The next step is to add the NFP PCI ID to the IGB UIO driver:

```
echo 19ee 6003 > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/igb_uio/new_id
```

And then to bind the device to the `igb_uio` driver:

```
echo 0000:03:08.0 > /sys/bus/pci/drivers/igb_uio/bind
```

```
lspci -d19ee: -k
```

`lspci` should show that device bound to `igb_uio` driver.

5. **Using scripts to install and bind modules:** DPDK provides scripts which are useful for installing the UIO modules and for binding the right device to those modules avoiding doing so manually:

- `dpdk-setup.sh`

- **dppdk-devbind.py**

Configuration may be performed by running `dppdk-setup.sh` which invokes `dppdk-devbind.py` as needed. Executing `dppdk-setup.sh` will display a menu of configuration options.

## QEDE POLL MODE DRIVER

The QEDE poll mode driver library (`librte_pmd_qede`) implements support for **QLogic FastLinQ QL4xxxx 10G/25G/40G/50G/100G CNA** family of adapters as well as their virtual functions (VF) in SR-IOV context. It is supported on several standard Linux distros like RHEL7.x, SLES12.x and Ubuntu. It is compile-tested under FreeBSD OS.

More information can be found at [QLogic Corporation's Website](#).

### 15.1 Supported Features

- Unicast/Multicast filtering
- Promiscuous mode
- Allmulti mode
- Port hardware statistics
- Jumbo frames
- VLAN offload - Filtering and stripping
- Stateless checksum offloads (IPv4/TCP/UDP)
- Multiple Rx/Tx queues
- RSS (with RETA/hash table/key)
- TSS
- Multiple MAC address
- Default pause flow control
- SR-IOV VF
- MTU change
- Multiprocess aware
- Scatter-Gather
- VXLAN tunneling offload

## 15.2 Non-supported Features

- SR-IOV PF
- GENEVE and NVGRE Tunneling offloads
- LRO/TSO
- NPAR

## 15.3 Supported QLogic Adapters

- QLogic FastLinQ QL4xxxx 10G/25G/40G/50G/100G CNAs.

## 15.4 Prerequisites

- Requires firmware version **8.14.x.** and management firmware version **8.14.x or higher.** Firmware may be available in box in certain newer Linux distros under the standard directory E.g. `/lib/firmware/qed/qed_init_values-8.14.6.0.bin`
- If the required firmware files are not available then visit [QLogic Driver Download Center](#).

### 15.4.1 Performance note

- For better performance, it is recommended to use 4K or higher RX/TX rings.

### 15.4.2 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `.config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_PMD` (default **y**)  
Toggle compilation of QEDE PMD driver.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_DEBUG_INFO` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of generic debugging messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_DEBUG_DRIVER` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of ecore related messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_DEBUG_TX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of transmit fast path run-time messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_DEBUG_RX` (default **n**)  
Toggle display of receive fast path run-time messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_QEDE_FW` (default `""`)  
Gives absolute path of firmware file. Eg: `"/lib/firmware/qed/qed_init_values_zipped-8.14.6.0.bin"`  
Empty string indicates driver will pick up the firmware file from the default location.

### 15.4.3 Driver Compilation

To compile QEDE PMD for Linux x86\_64 gcc target, run the following `make` command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc install
```

To compile QEDE PMD for Linux x86\_64 clang target, run the following `make` command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=x86_64-native-linuxapp-clang install
```

To compile QEDE PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 clang target, run the following `gmake` command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-clang install
```

To compile QEDE PMD for FreeBSD x86\_64 gcc target, run the following `gmake` command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
gmake config T=x86_64-native-bsdapp-gcc install -Wl,-rpath=\
    /usr/local/lib/gcc49 CC=gcc49
```

### 15.4.4 Sample Application Notes

This section demonstrates how to launch `testpmd` with QLogic 4xxxx devices managed by `librte_pmd_qede` in Linux operating system.

1. Request huge pages:

```
echo 1024 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages/ \
    nr_hugepages
```

2. Load `igb_uio` driver:

```
insmod ./x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/kmod/igb_uio.ko
```

3. Bind the QLogic 4xxxx adapters to `igb_uio` loaded in the previous step:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind igb_uio 0000:84:00.0 0000:84:00.1 \
    0000:84:00.2 0000:84:00.3
```

4. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters: (Enable `QEDE_DEBUG_INFO=y` to view informational messages)

```
testpmd -c 0xff1 -n 4 -- -i --nb-cores=8 --portmask=0xf --rxd=4096 \
--txd=4096 --txfreet=4068 --enable-rx-cksum --rxq=4 --txq=4 \
--rss-ip --rss-udp
```

[...]

```
EAL: PCI device 0000:84:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:  probe driver: 1077:1634 rte_qede_pmd
EAL:  Not managed by a supported kernel driver, skipped
EAL: PCI device 0000:84:00.1 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:  probe driver: 1077:1634 rte_qede_pmd
EAL:  Not managed by a supported kernel driver, skipped
EAL: PCI device 0000:88:00.0 on NUMA socket 1
EAL:  probe driver: 1077:1656 rte_qede_pmd
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f738b200000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f738b280000
EAL:  PCI memory mapped at 0x7f738b300000
PMD: Chip details : BB1
PMD: Driver version : QEDE PMD 8.7.9.0_1.0.0
PMD: Firmware version : 8.7.7.0
```



```

PMD: Management firmware version : 8.7.8.0
PMD: Firmware file : /lib/firmware/qed/qed_init_values_zipped-8.7.7.0.bin
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_common_dev_init:macaddr \
                                00:0e:1e:d2:09:9c
[...]
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_tx_queue_setup:txq 0 num_desc 4096 \
                                tx_free_thresh 4068 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_tx_queue_setup:txq 1 num_desc 4096 \
                                tx_free_thresh 4068 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_tx_queue_setup:txq 2 num_desc 4096 \
                                tx_free_thresh 4068 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_tx_queue_setup:txq 3 num_desc 4096 \
                                tx_free_thresh 4068 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_rx_queue_setup:rxq 0 num_desc 4096 \
                                rx_buf_size=2148 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_rx_queue_setup:rxq 1 num_desc 4096 \
                                rx_buf_size=2148 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_rx_queue_setup:rxq 2 num_desc 4096 \
                                rx_buf_size=2148 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_rx_queue_setup:rxq 3 num_desc 4096 \
                                rx_buf_size=2148 socket 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_dev_start:port 0
[QEDE PMD: (84:00.0:dpgk-port-0)]qed_dev_start:link status: down
[...]
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 25000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 25000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 2 Link Up - speed 25000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 3 Link Up - speed 25000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>

```

### 15.4.5 SR-IOV: Prerequisites and Sample Application Notes

This section provides instructions to configure SR-IOV with Linux OS.

**Note:** `librte_pmd_qede` will be used to bind to SR-IOV VF device and Linux native kernel driver (QEDE) will function as SR-IOV PF driver. Requires PF driver to be 8.10.x.x or higher.

1. Verify SR-IOV and ARI capability is enabled on the adapter using `lspci`:

```
lspci -s <slot> -vvv
```

Example output:

```

[...]
Capabilities: [1b8 v1] Alternative Routing-ID Interpretation (ARI)
[...]
Capabilities: [1c0 v1] Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV)
[...]
Kernel driver in use: igb_uio

```

2. Load the kernel module:

```
modprobe qede
```

Example output:

```

systemd-udevd[4848]: renamed network interface eth0 to ens5f0
systemd-udevd[4848]: renamed network interface eth1 to ens5f1

```

3. Bring up the PF ports:

```
ifconfig ens5f0 up
ifconfig ens5f1 up
```

#### 4. Create VF device(s):

Echo the number of VFs to be created into "sriov\_numvfs" sysfs entry of the parent PF.

Example output:

```
echo 2 > /sys/devices/pci0000:00/0000:00:03.0/0000:81:00.0/sriov_numvfs
```

#### 5. Assign VF MAC address:

Assign MAC address to the VF using iproute2 utility. The syntax is:

```
ip link set <PF iface> vf <VF id> mac <macaddr>
```

Example output:

```
ip link set ens5f0 vf 0 mac 52:54:00:2f:9d:e8
```

#### 6. PCI Passthrough:

The VF devices may be passed through to the guest VM using `virt-manager` or `virsh`. QEDE PMD should be used to bind the VF devices in the guest VM using the instructions outlined in the Application notes above.

## SOLARFLARE LIBEFX-BASED POLL MODE DRIVER

The SFC EFX PMD (`librte_pmd_sfc_efx`) provides poll mode driver support for **Solarflare SFN7xxx and SFN8xxx** family of 10/40 Gbps adapters. SFC EFX PMD has support for the latest Linux and FreeBSD operating systems.

More information can be found at [Solarflare Communications website](#).

### 16.1 Features

SFC EFX PMD has support for:

- Multiple transmit and receive queues
- Link state information including link status change interrupt
- IPv4/IPv6 TCP/UDP transmit checksum offload
- Port hardware statistics
- Extended statistics (see Solarflare Server Adapter User's Guide for the statistics description)
- Basic flow control
- MTU update
- Jumbo frames up to 9K
- Promiscuous mode
- Allmulticast mode
- TCP segmentation offload (TSO)
- Multicast MAC filter
- IPv4/IPv6 TCP/UDP receive checksum offload
- Received packet type information
- Receive side scaling (RSS)
- RSS hash
- Scattered Rx DMA for packet that are larger than a single Rx descriptor
- Deferred receive and transmit queue start
- Transmit VLAN insertion (if running firmware variant supports it)

## 16.2 Non-supported Features

The features not yet supported include:

- Receive queue interrupts
- Priority-based flow control
- Loopback
- Configurable RX CRC stripping (always stripped)
- Header split on receive
- VLAN filtering
- VLAN stripping
- LRO

## 16.3 Limitations

Due to requirements on receive buffer alignment and usage of the receive buffer for the auxiliary packet information provided by the NIC up to extra 269 (14 bytes prefix plus up to 255 bytes for end padding) bytes may be required in the receive buffer. It should be taken into account when mbuf pool for receive is created.

## 16.4 Supported NICs

- Solarflare Flareon [Ultra] Server Adapters:
  - Solarflare SFN8522 Dual Port SFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN8542 Dual Port QSFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7002F Dual Port SFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7004F Quad Port SFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7042Q Dual Port QSFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7122F Dual Port SFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7124F Quad Port SFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7142Q Dual Port QSFP+ Server Adapter
  - Solarflare SFN7322F Precision Time Synchronization Server Adapter

## 16.5 Prerequisites

- Requires firmware version:
  - SFN7xxx: **4.7.1.1001** or higher
  - SFN8xxx: **6.0.2.1004** or higher

Visit [Solarflare Support Downloads](#) to get Solarflare Utilities (either Linux or FreeBSD) with the latest firmware. Follow instructions from Solarflare Server Adapter User's Guide to update firmware and configure the adapter.

## 16.6 Pre-Installation Configuration

### 16.6.1 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `.config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_SFC_EFX_PMD` (default **y**)  
Enable compilation of Solarflare libefx-based poll-mode driver.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_SFC_EFX_DEBUG` (default **n**)  
Enable compilation of the extra run-time consistency checks.

### 16.6.2 Per-Device Parameters

The following per-device parameters can be passed via EAL PCI device whitelist option like “-w 02:00.0,arg1=value1,...”.

Case-insensitive 1/y/yes/on or 0/n/no/off may be used to specify boolean parameters value.

- `perf_profile` [auto|throughput|low-latency] (default **throughput**)  
Choose hardware tuning to be optimized for either throughput or low-latency. **auto** allows NIC firmware to make a choice based on installed licences and firmware variant configured using **sfboot**.
- `debug_init` [bool] (default **n**)  
Enable extra logging during device initialization and startup.
- `mcdi_logging` [bool] (default **n**)  
Enable extra logging of the communication with the NIC's management CPU. The logging is done using `RTE_LOG()` with INFO level and PMD type. The format is consumed by the Solarflare netlogdecode cross-platform tool.

## SZEDATA2 POLL MODE DRIVER LIBRARY

The SZEDATA2 poll mode driver library implements support for cards from COMBO family (**COMBO-80G**, **COMBO-100G**). The SZEDATA2 PMD uses interface provided by libsize2 library to communicate with COMBO cards over size2 layer.

More information about family of [COMBO cards](#) and used technology ([NetCOPE platform](#)) can be found on the [Liberouter website](#).

---

**Note:** This driver has external dependencies. Therefore it is disabled in default configuration files. It can be enabled by setting `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_PMD_SZEDATA2=y` and recompiling.

---

---

**Note:** Currently the driver is supported only on x86\_64 architectures. Only x86\_64 versions of the external libraries are provided.

---

### 17.1 Prerequisites

This PMD requires kernel modules which are responsible for initialization and allocation of resources needed for size2 layer function. Communication between PMD and kernel modules is mediated by libsize2 library. These kernel modules and library are not part of DPDK and must be installed separately:

- **libsize2 library**

The library provides API for initialization of size2 transfers, receiving and transmitting data segments.

- **Kernel modules**

- combo3
- szedata2\_cv3

Kernel modules manage initialization of hardware, allocation and sharing of resources for user space applications.

Information about getting the dependencies can be found [here](#).

### 17.2 Configuration

These configuration options can be modified before compilation in the `.config` file:

- CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_PMD\_SZEDATA2 default value: **n**

Value **y** enables compilation of szedata2 PMD.

- CONFIG\_RTE\_LIBRTE\_PMD\_SZEDATA2\_AS default value: **0**

This option defines type of firmware address space. Currently supported value is:

- **0** for firmwares:
  - \* NIC\_100G1\_LR4
  - \* HANIC\_100G1\_LR4
  - \* HANIC\_100G1\_SR10

## 17.3 Using the SZEDATA2 PMD

From DPDK version 16.04 the type of SZEDATA2 PMD is changed to PMD\_PDEV. SZEDATA2 device is automatically recognized during EAL initialization. No special command line options are needed.

Kernel modules have to be loaded before running the DPDK application.

## 17.4 Example of usage

Read packets from 0. and 1. receive channel and write them to 0. and 1. transmit channel:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 2 \
-- --port-topology=chained --rxq=2 --txq=2 --nb-cores=2 -i -a
```

Example output:

```
[...]
EAL: PCI device 0000:06:00.0 on NUMA socket -1
EAL: probe driver: 1b26:c1c1 rte_szedata2_pmd
PMD: Initializing szedata2 device (0000:06:00.0)
PMD: SZEDATA2 path: /dev/szedataII0
PMD: Available DMA channels RX: 8 TX: 8
PMD: resource0 phys_addr = 0xe8000000 len = 134217728 virt addr = 7f48f8000000
PMD: szedata2 device (0000:06:00.0) successfully initialized
Interactive-mode selected
Auto-start selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
Port 0: 00:11:17:00:00:00
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
Start automatic packet forwarding
io packet forwarding - CRC stripping disabled - packets/burst=32
nb forwarding cores=2 - nb forwarding ports=1
RX queues=2 - RX desc=128 - RX free threshold=0
RX threshold registers: pthresh=0 hthresh=0 wthresh=0
TX queues=2 - TX desc=512 - TX free threshold=0
TX threshold registers: pthresh=0 hthresh=0 wthresh=0
TX RS bit threshold=0 - TXQ flags=0x0
testpmd>
```

## TUN/TAP POLL MODE DRIVER

The `rte_eth_tap.c` PMD creates a device using TUN/TAP interfaces on the local host. The PMD allows for DPDK and the host to communicate using a raw device interface on the host and in the DPDK application.

The device created is a TAP device, which sends/receives packet in a raw format with a L2 header. The usage for a TAP PMD is for connectivity to the local host using a TAP interface. When the TAP PMD is initialized it will create a number of tap devices in the host accessed via `ifconfig -a` or `ip` command. The commands can be used to assign and query the virtual like device.

These TAP interfaces can be used with Wireshark or tcpdump or Pktgen-DPDK along with being able to be used as a network connection to the DPDK application. The method enable one or more interfaces is to use the `--vdev=net_tap0` option on the DPDK application command line. Each `--vdev=net_tap1` option give will create an interface named `dtap0`, `dtap1`, and so on.

The interface name can be changed by adding the `iface=foo0`, for example:

```
--vdev=net_tap0,iface=foo0 --vdev=net_tap1,iface=foo1, ...
```

Also the speed of the interface can be changed from 10G to whatever number needed, but the interface does not enforce that speed, for example:

```
--vdev=net_tap0,iface=foo0,speed=25000
```

After the DPDK application is started you can send and receive packets on the interface using the standard `rx_burst/tx_burst` APIs in DPDK. From the host point of view you can use any host tool like tcpdump, Wireshark, ping, Pktgen and others to communicate with the DPDK application. The DPDK application may not understand network protocols like IPv4/6, UDP or TCP unless the application has been written to understand these protocols.

If you need the interface as a real network interface meaning running and has a valid IP address then you can do this with the following commands:

```
sudo ip link set dtap0 up; sudo ip addr add 192.168.0.250/24 dev dtap0
sudo ip link set dtap1 up; sudo ip addr add 192.168.1.250/24 dev dtap1
```

Please change the IP addresses as you see fit.

If routing is enabled on the host you can also communicate with the DPDK App over the internet via a standard socket layer application as long as you account for the protocol handing in the application.

If you have a Network Stack in your DPDK application or something like it you can utilize that stack to handle the network protocols. Plus you would be able to address the interface using an IP address assigned to the internal interface.



## 18.1 Example

The following is a simple example of using the TUN/TAP PMD with the Pktgen packet generator. It requires that the `socat` utility is installed on the test system.

Build DPDK, then pull down Pktgen and build pktgen using the DPDK SDK/Target used to build the dpdk you pulled down.

Run `pktgen` from the `pktgen` directory in a terminal with a commandline like the following:

```
sudo ./app/app/x86_64-native-linuxapp-gcc/app/pktgen -l 1-5 -n 4      \  
--proc-type auto --log-level 8 --socket-mem 512,512 --file-prefix pg  \  
--vdev=net_tap0 --vdev=net_tap1 -b 05:00.0 -b 05:00.1              \  
-b 04:00.0 -b 04:00.1 -b 04:00.2 -b 04:00.3                      \  
-b 81:00.0 -b 81:00.1 -b 81:00.2 -b 81:00.3                      \  
-b 82:00.0 -b 83:00.0 -- -T -P -m [2:3].0 -m [4:5].1             \  
-f themes/black-yellow.theme
```

Verify with `ifconfig -a` command in a different xterm window, should have a `dtap0` and `dtap1` interfaces created.

Next set the links for the two interfaces to up via the commands below:

```
sudo ip link set dtap0 up; sudo ip addr add 192.168.0.250/24 dev dtap0  
sudo ip link set dtap1 up; sudo ip addr add 192.168.1.250/24 dev dtap1
```

Then use `socat` to create a loopback for the two interfaces:

```
sudo socat interface:dtap0 interface:dtap1
```

Then on the Pktgen command line interface you can start sending packets using the commands `start 0` and `start 1` or you can start both at the same time with `start all`. The command `str` is an alias for `start all` and `stp` is an alias for `stop all`.

While running you should see the 64 byte counters increasing to verify the traffic is being looped back. You can use `set all size XXX` to change the size of the packets after you stop the traffic. Use `pktgen help` command to see a list of all commands. You can also use the `-f` option to load commands at startup in command line or Lua script in `pktgen`.

## THUNDERX NICVF POLL MODE DRIVER

The ThunderX NICVF PMD (`librte_pmd_thunderx_nicvf`) provides poll mode driver support for the inbuilt NIC found in the **Cavium ThunderX** SoC family as well as their virtual functions (VF) in SR-IOV context.

More information can be found at [Cavium Networks Official Website](#).

### 19.1 Features

Features of the ThunderX PMD are:

- Multiple queues for TX and RX
- Receive Side Scaling (RSS)
- Packet type information
- Checksum offload
- Promiscuous mode
- Multicast mode
- Port hardware statistics
- Jumbo frames
- Link state information
- Scattered and gather for TX and RX
- VLAN stripping
- SR-IOV VF
- NUMA support
- Multi queue set support (up to 96 queues (12 queue sets)) per port

### 19.2 Supported ThunderX SoCs

- CN88xx
- CN81xx
- CN83xx

## 19.3 Prerequisites

- Follow the DPDK Getting Started Guide for Linux to setup the basic DPDK environment.

## 19.4 Pre-Installation Configuration

### 19.4.1 Config File Options

The following options can be modified in the `config` file. Please note that enabling debugging options may affect system performance.

- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_PMD` (default `n`)  
By default it is enabled only for `defconfig_arm64-thunderx-*` config. Toggle compilation of the `librte_pmd_thunderx_nicvf` driver.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_DEBUG_INIT` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of initialization related messages.
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_DEBUG_RX` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of receive fast path run-time message
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_DEBUG_TX` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of transmit fast path run-time message
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_DEBUG_DRIVER` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of generic debugging messages
- `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_THUNDERX_NICVF_DEBUG_MBOX` (default `n`)  
Toggle display of PF mailbox related run-time check messages

### 19.4.2 Driver Compilation

To compile the ThunderX NICVF PMD for Linux arm64 gcc target, run the following “make” command:

```
cd <DPDK-source-directory>
make config T=arm64-thunderx-linuxapp-gcc install
```

## 19.5 Linux

### 19.5.1 Running testpmd

This section demonstrates how to launch `testpmd` with ThunderX NIC VF device managed by `librte_pmd_thunderx_nicvf` in the Linux operating system.

1. Load `vfio-pci` driver:

```
modprobe vfio-pci
```

2. Enable **VFIO-NOIOMMU** mode (optional):

```
echo 1 > /sys/module/vfio/parameters/enable_unsafe_noiommu_mode
```

---

**Note:** **VFIO-NOIOMMU** is required only when running in VM context and should not be enabled otherwise. See also [SR-IOV: Prerequisites and sample Application Notes](#).

---

3. Bind the ThunderX NIC VF device to `vfio-pci` loaded in the previous step:

Setup VFIO permissions for regular users and then bind to `vfio-pci`:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0002:01:00.2
```

4. Start `testpmd` with basic parameters:

```
./arm64-thunderx-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c 0xf -n 4 -w 0002:01:00.2 \
-- -i --disable-hw-vlan-filter --crc-strip --no-flush-rx \
--port-topology=loop
```

Example output:

```
...

PMD: rte_nicvf_pmd_init(): librte_pmd_thunderx nicvf version 1.0

...
EAL: probe driver: 177d:11 rte_nicvf_pmd
EAL: using IOMMU type 1 (Type 1)
EAL: PCI memory mapped at 0x3ffade50000
EAL: Trying to map BAR 4 that contains the MSI-X table.
      Trying offsets: 0x40000000000:0x0000, 0x10000:0x1f0000
EAL: PCI memory mapped at 0x3ffadc60000
PMD: nicvf_eth_dev_init(): nicvf: device (177d:11) 2:1:0:2
PMD: nicvf_eth_dev_init(): node=0 vf=1 mode=tns-bypass sqs=false
      loopback_supported=true
PMD: nicvf_eth_dev_init(): Port 0 (177d:11) mac=a6:c6:d9:17:78:01
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
...

PMD: nicvf_dev_configure(): Configured ethdev port0 hwcaps=0x0
Port 0: A6:C6:D9:17:78:01
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd>
```

## 19.5.2 SR-IOV: Prerequisites and sample Application Notes

Current ThunderX NIC PF/VF kernel modules maps each physical Ethernet port automatically to virtual function (VF) and presented them as PCIe-like SR-IOV device. This section provides instructions to configure SR-IOV with Linux OS.

1. Verify PF devices capabilities using `lspci`:

```
lspci -vvv
```

Example output:

```
0002:01:00.0 Ethernet controller: Cavium Networks Device a01e (rev 01)
...
Capabilities: [100 v1] Alternative Routing-ID Interpretation (ARI)
...
Capabilities: [180 v1] Single Root I/O Virtualization (SR-IOV)
```

```
...
Kernel driver in use: thunder-nic
...
```

---

**Note:** Unless `thunder-nic` driver is in use make sure your kernel config includes `CONFIG_THUNDER_NIC_PF` setting.

---

## 2. Verify VF devices capabilities and drivers using `lspci`:

```
lspci -vvv
```

### Example output:

```
0002:01:00.1 Ethernet controller: Cavium Networks Device 0011 (rev 01)
...
Capabilities: [100 v1] Alternative Routing-ID Interpretation (ARI)
...
Kernel driver in use: thunder-nicvf
...

0002:01:00.2 Ethernet controller: Cavium Networks Device 0011 (rev 01)
...
Capabilities: [100 v1] Alternative Routing-ID Interpretation (ARI)
...
Kernel driver in use: thunder-nicvf
...
```

---

**Note:** Unless `thunder-nicvf` driver is in use make sure your kernel config includes `CONFIG_THUNDER_NIC_VF` setting.

---

## 3. Verify PF/VF bind using `dpdk-devbind.py`:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --status
```

### Example output:

```
...
0002:01:00.0 'Device a01e' if= drv=thunder-nic unused=vfio-pci
0002:01:00.1 'Device 0011' if=eth0 drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci
0002:01:00.2 'Device 0011' if=eth1 drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci
...
```

## 4. Load `vfio-pci` driver:

```
modprobe vfio-pci
```

## 5. Bind VF devices to `vfio-pci` using `dpdk-devbind.py`:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0002:01:00.1
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --bind vfio-pci 0002:01:00.2
```

## 6. Verify VF bind using `dpdk-devbind.py`:

```
./usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --status
```

### Example output:

```
...
0002:01:00.1 'Device 0011' drv=vfio-pci unused=
0002:01:00.2 'Device 0011' drv=vfio-pci unused=
...
0002:01:00.0 'Device a01e' if= drv=thunder-nic unused=vfio-pci
...
```

## 7. Pass VF device to VM context (PCIe Passthrough):

The VF devices may be passed through to the guest VM using `qemu` or `virt-manager` or `virsh` etc. `librte_pmd_thunderx_nicvf` or `thunder-nicvf` should be used to bind the VF devices in the guest VM in *VFIO-NOIOMMU* mode.

Example `qemu` guest launch command:

```
sudo qemu-system-aarch64 -name vm1 \
-machine virt,gic_version=3,accel=kvm,usb=off \
-cpu host -m 4096 \
-smp 4,sockets=1,cores=8,threads=1 \
-nographic -nodefaults \
-kernel <kernel image> \
-append "root=/dev/vda console=ttyAMA0 rw hugepagesz=512M hugepages=3" \
-device vfio-pci,host=0002:01:00.1 \
-drive file=<rootfs.ext3>,if=none,id=disk1,format=raw \
-device virtio-blk-device,scsi=off,drive=disk1,id=virtio-disk1,bootindex=1 \
-netdev tap,id=net0,ifname=tap0,script=/etc/qemu-ifup_thunder \
-device virtio-net-device,netdev=net0 \
-serial stdio \
-mem-path /dev/huge
```

## 8. Refer to section *Running testpmd* for instruction how to launch `testpmd` application.

### 19.5.3 Multiple Queue Set per DPDK port configuration

There are two types of VFs:

- Primary VF
- Secondary VF

Each port consists of a primary VF and *n* secondary VF(s). Each VF provides 8 Tx/Rx queues to a port. When a given port is configured to use more than 8 queues, it requires one (or more) secondary VF. Each secondary VF adds 8 additional queues to the queue set.

During PMD driver initialization, the primary VF's are enumerated by checking the specific flag (see `sqs` message in DPDK boot log - `sqs` indicates secondary queue set). They are at the beginning of VF list (the remain ones are secondary VF's).

The primary VFs are used as master queue sets. Secondary VFs provide additional queue sets for primary ones. If a port is configured for more than 8 queues than it will request for additional queues from secondary VFs.

Secondary VFs cannot be shared between primary VFs.

Primary VFs are present on the beginning of the 'Network devices using kernel driver' list, secondary VFs are on the remaining on the remaining part of the list.

---

**Note:** The VNIC driver in the multiqueue setup works differently than other drivers like *ixgbe*. We need to bind separately each specific queue set device with the `usertools/dpdk-devbind.py` utility.

---



---

**Note:** Depending on the hardware used, the kernel driver sets a threshold `vf_id`. VFs that try to attached with an id below or equal to this boundary are considered primary VFs. VFs that try to attach with an id above this boundary are considered secondary VFs.

---

### 19.5.4 Example device binding

If a system has three interfaces, a total of 18 VF devices will be created on a non-NUMA machine.

**Note:** NUMA systems have 12 VFs per port and non-NUMA 6 VFs per port.

```
# usertools/dpdk-devbind.py --status

Network devices using DPDK-compatible driver
=====
<none>

Network devices using kernel driver
=====
0000:01:10.0 'Device a026' if= drv=thunder-BGX unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0000:01:10.1 'Device a026' if= drv=thunder-BGX unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.0 'Device a01e' if= drv=thunder-nic unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.1 'Device 0011' if=eth0 drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.2 'Device 0011' if=eth1 drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.3 'Device 0011' if=eth2 drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.4 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.5 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.6 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:00.7 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.0 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.1 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.2 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.3 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.4 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.5 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.6 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:01.7 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:02.0 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:02.1 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
0002:01:02.2 'Device 0011' if= drv=thunder-nicvf unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic

Other network devices
=====
0002:00:03.0 'Device a01f' unused=vfio-pci,uio_pci_generic
```

We want to bind two physical interfaces with 24 queues each device, we attach two primary VFs and four secondary queues. In our example we choose two 10G interfaces eth1 (0002:01:00.2) and eth2 (0002:01:00.3). We will choose four secondary queue sets from the ending of the list (0002:01:01.7-0002:01:02.2).

#### 1. Bind two primary VFs to the vfio-pci driver:

```
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:00.2
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:00.3
```

#### 2. Bind four primary VFs to the vfio-pci driver:

```
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:01.7
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:02.0
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:02.1
usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 0002:01:02.2
```

The `nicvf thunderx` driver will make use of attached secondary VFs automatically during the interface configuration stage.

## 19.6 Limitations

### 19.6.1 CRC striping

The ThunderX SoC family NICs strip the CRC for every packets coming into the host interface. So, CRC will be stripped even when the `rxmode.hw_strip_crc` member is set to 0 in `struct rte_eth_conf`.

### 19.6.2 Maximum packet length

The ThunderX SoC family NICs support a maximum of a 9K jumbo frame. The value is fixed and cannot be changed. So, even when the `rxmode.max_rx_pkt_len` member of `struct rte_eth_conf` is set to a value lower than 9200, frames up to 9200 bytes can still reach the host interface.

### 19.6.3 Maximum packet segments

The ThunderX SoC family NICs support up to 12 segments per packet when working in scatter/gather mode. So, setting MTU will result with `EINVAL` when the frame size does not fit in the maximum number of segments.



## POLL MODE DRIVER FOR EMULATED VIRTIO NIC

Virtio is a para-virtualization framework initiated by IBM, and supported by KVM hypervisor. In the Data Plane Development Kit (DPDK), we provide a virtio Poll Mode Driver (PMD) as a software solution, comparing to SRIOV hardware solution, for fast guest VM to guest VM communication and guest VM to host communication.

Vhost is a kernel acceleration module for virtio qemu backend. The DPDK extends kni to support vhost raw socket interface, which enables vhost to directly read/ write packets from/to a physical port. With this enhancement, virtio could achieve quite promising performance.

In future release, we will also make enhancement to vhost backend, releasing peak performance of virtio PMD driver.

For basic qemu-KVM installation and other Intel EM poll mode driver in guest VM, please refer to Chapter “Driver for VM Emulated Devices”.

In this chapter, we will demonstrate usage of virtio PMD driver with two backends, standard qemu vhost back end and vhost kni back end.

### 20.1 Virtio Implementation in DPDK

For details about the virtio spec, refer to Virtio PCI Card Specification written by Rusty Russell.

As a PMD, virtio provides packet reception and transmission callbacks `virtio_recv_pkts` and `virtio_xmit_pkts`.

In `virtio_recv_pkts`, index in range `[vq->vq_used_cons_idx , vq->vq_ring.used->idx)` in `vring` is available for virtio to burst out.

In `virtio_xmit_pkts`, same index range in `vring` is available for virtio to clean. Virtio will enqueue to be transmitted packets into `vring`, advance the `vq->vq_ring.avail->idx`, and then notify the host back end if necessary.

### 20.2 Features and Limitations of virtio PMD

In this release, the virtio PMD driver provides the basic functionality of packet reception and transmission.

- It supports merge-able buffers per packet when receiving packets and scattered buffer per packet when transmitting packets. The packet size supported is from 64 to 1518.
- It supports multicast packets and promiscuous mode.

- The descriptor number for the Rx/Tx queue is hard-coded to be 256 by qemu. If given a different descriptor number by the upper application, the virtio PMD generates a warning and fall back to the hard-coded value.
- Features of mac/vlan filter are supported, negotiation with vhost/backend are needed to support them. When backend can't support vlan filter, virtio app on guest should disable vlan filter to make sure the virtio port is configured correctly. E.g. specify '--disable-hw-vlan' in testpmd command line.
- RTE\_PKTMBUF\_HEADROOM should be defined larger than sizeof(struct virtio\_net\_hdr), which is 10 bytes.
- Virtio does not support runtime configuration.
- Virtio supports Link State interrupt.
- Virtio supports Rx interrupt (so far, only support 1:1 mapping for queue/interrupt).
- Virtio supports software vlan stripping and inserting.
- Virtio supports using port IO to get PCI resource when uio/igb\_uio module is not available.

## 20.3 Prerequisites

The following prerequisites apply:

- In the BIOS, turn VT-x and VT-d on
- Linux kernel with KVM module; vhost module loaded and ioeventfd supported. Qemu standard backend without vhost support isn't tested, and probably isn't supported.

## 20.4 Virtio with kni vhost Back End

This section demonstrates kni vhost back end example setup for Phy-VM Communication.

Host2VM communication example

1. Load the kni kernel module:

```
insmod rte_kni.ko
```

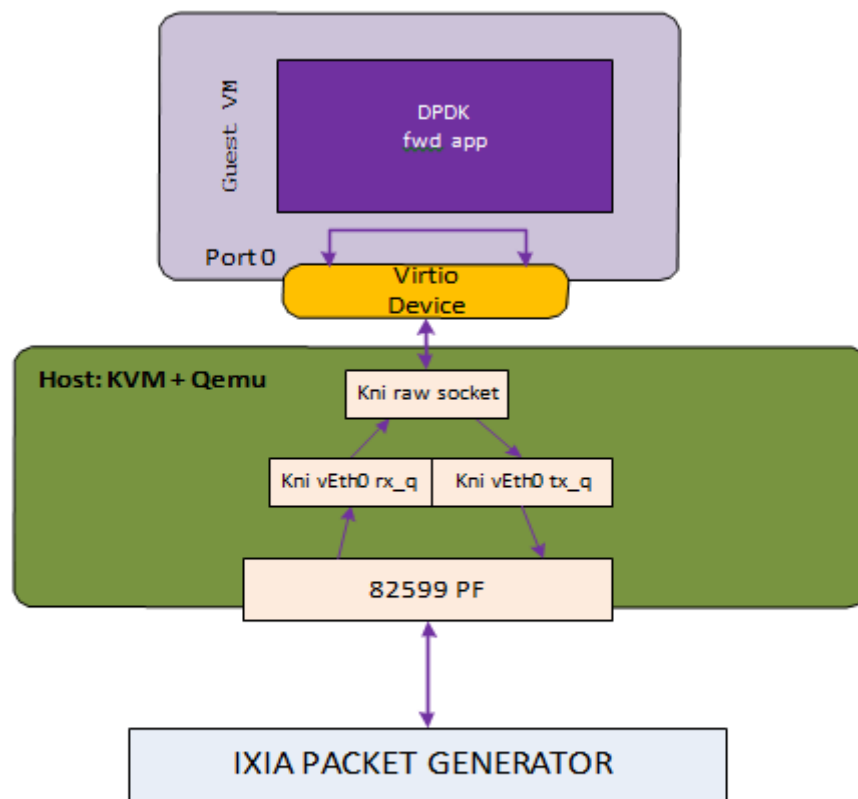
Other basic DPDK preparations like hugepage enabling, uio port binding are not listed here. Please refer to the *DPDK Getting Started Guide* for detailed instructions.

2. Launch the kni user application:

```
examples/kni/build/app/kni -c 0xf -n 4 -- -p 0x1 -P --config="(0,1,3) "
```

This command generates one network device vEth0 for physical port. If specify more physical ports, the generated network device will be vEth1, vEth2, and so on.

For each physical port, kni creates two user threads. One thread loops to fetch packets from the physical NIC port into the kni receive queue. The other user thread loops to send packets in the kni transmit queue.



### Host2VM communication example

Fig. 20.1: Host2VM Communication Example Using kni vhost Back End

For each physical port, kni also creates a kernel thread that retrieves packets from the kni receive queue, place them onto kni's raw socket's queue and wake up the vhost kernel thread to exchange packets with the virtio virt queue.

For more details about kni, please refer to kni.

3. Enable the kni raw socket functionality for the specified physical NIC port, get the generated file descriptor and set it in the qemu command line parameter. Always remember to set `ioeventfd_on` and `vhost_on`.

Example:

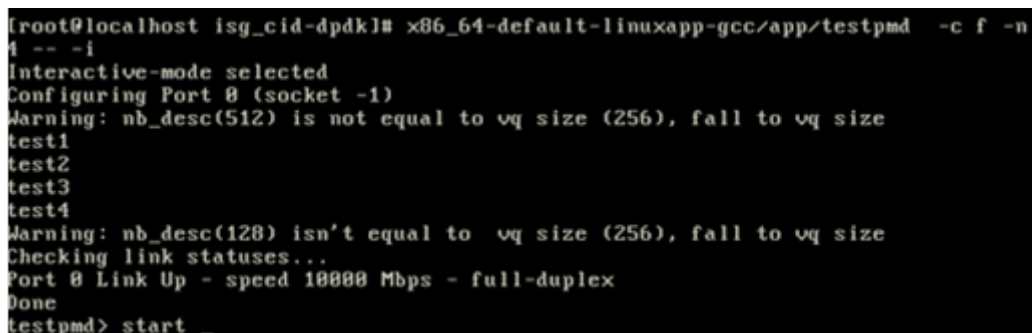
```
echo 1 > /sys/class/net/vEth0/sock_en
fd=`cat /sys/class/net/vEth0/sock_fd`
exec qemu-system-x86_64 -enable-kvm -cpu host \
-m 2048 -smp 4 -name dpdk-test1-vm1 \
-drive file=/data/DPDKVMS/dpdk-vm.img \
-netdev tap, fd=$fd,id=mynet_kni, script=no,vhost=on \
-device virtio-net-pci,netdev=mynet_kni,bus=pci.0,addr=0x3,ioeventfd=on \
-vnc:1 -daemonize
```

In the above example, virtio port 0 in the guest VM will be associated with vEth0, which in turns corresponds to a physical port, which means received packets come from vEth0, and transmitted packets is sent to vEth0.

4. In the guest, bind the virtio device to the `uio_pci_generic` kernel module and start the forwarding application. When the virtio port in guest bursts Rx, it is getting packets from the raw socket's receive queue. When the virtio port bursts Tx, it is sending packet to the `tx_q`.

```
modprobe uio
echo 512 > /sys/devices/system/node/node0/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
modprobe uio_pci_generic
python usertools/dpdk-devbind.py -b uio_pci_generic 00:03.0
```

We use `testpmd` as the forwarding application in this example.



```
(root@localhost isg_cid-dpdk)$ x86_64-default-linuxapp-gcc/app/testpmd -c f -n
1 -- -i
Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket -1)
Warning: nb_desc(512) is not equal to vq size (256), fall to vq size
test1
test2
test3
test4
Warning: nb_desc(128) isn't equal to vq size (256), fall to vq size
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done
testpmd> start _
```

Fig. 20.2: Running testpmd

5. Use IXIA packet generator to inject a packet stream into the KNI physical port.

The packet reception and transmission flow path is:

IXIA packet generator->82599 PF->KNI Rx queue->KNI raw socket queue->Guest VM virtio port 0 Rx burst->Guest VM virtio port 0 Tx burst-> KNI Tx queue ->82599 PF-> IXIA packet generator

## 20.5 Virtio with qemu virtio Back End

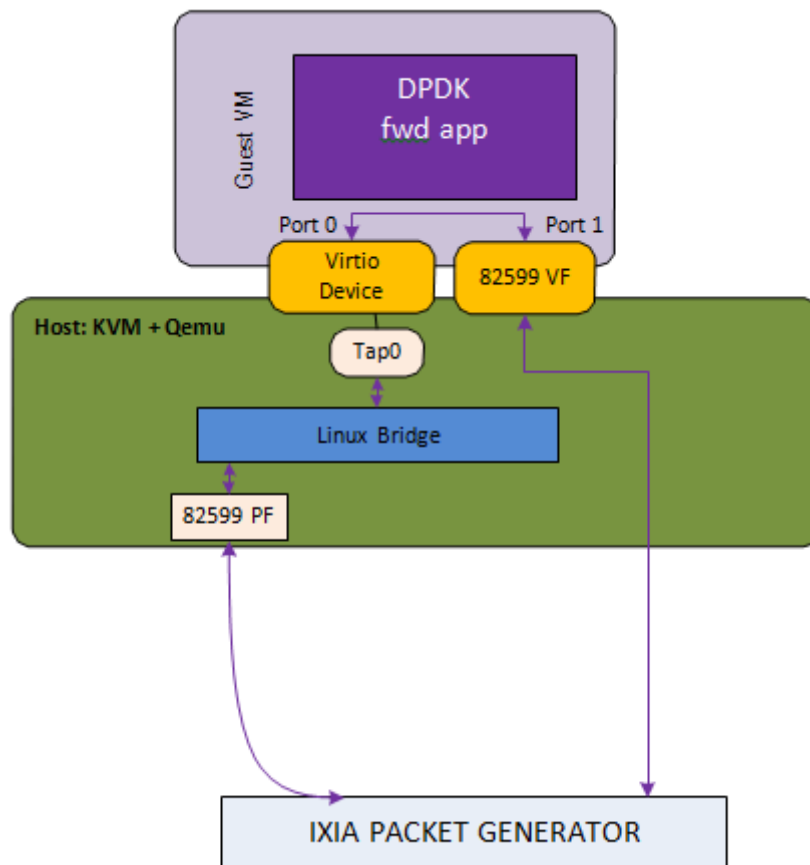


Fig. 20.3: Host2VM Communication Example Using qemu vhost Back End

```
qemu-system-x86_64 -enable-kvm -cpu host -m 2048 -smp 2 -mem-path /dev/
hugepages -mem-prealloc
-drive file=/data/DPDKVMS/dpdk-vm1
-netdev tap,id=vm1_p1,ifname=tap0,script=no,vhost=on
-device virtio-net-pci,netdev=vm1_p1,bus=pci.0,addr=0x3,ioeventfd=on
-device pci-assign,host=04:10.1 \
```

In this example, the packet reception flow path is:

IXIA packet generator->82599 PF->Linux Bridge->TAP0's socket queue-> Guest VM virtio port 0 Rx burst-> Guest VM 82599 VF port1 Tx burst-> IXIA packet generator

The packet transmission flow is:

IXIA packet generator-> Guest VM 82599 VF port1 Rx burst-> Guest VM virtio port 0 Tx burst-> tap -> Linux Bridge->82599 PF-> IXIA packet generator

## 20.6 Virtio PMD Rx/Tx Callbacks

Virtio driver has 3 Rx callbacks and 2 Tx callbacks.

Rx callbacks:

1. `virtio_recv_pkts`: Regular version without mergeable Rx buffer support.
2. `virtio_recv_mergeable_pkts`: Regular version with mergeable Rx buffer support.
3. `virtio_recv_pkts_vec`: Vector version without mergeable Rx buffer support, also fixes the available ring indexes and uses vector instructions to optimize performance.

Tx callbacks:

1. `virtio_xmit_pkts`: Regular version.
2. `virtio_xmit_pkts_simple`: Vector version fixes the available ring indexes to optimize performance.

By default, the non-vector callbacks are used:

- For Rx: If mergeable Rx buffers is disabled then `virtio_recv_pkts` is used; otherwise `virtio_recv_mergeable_pkts`.
- For Tx: `virtio_xmit_pkts`.

Vector callbacks will be used when:

- `txq_flags` is set to `VIRTIO_SIMPLE_FLAGS` (0xF01), which implies:
  - Single segment is specified.
  - No offload support is needed.
- Mergeable Rx buffers is disabled.

The corresponding callbacks are:

- For Rx: `virtio_recv_pkts_vec`.
- For Tx: `virtio_xmit_pkts_simple`.

Example of using the vector version of the virtio poll mode driver in `testpmd`:

```
testpmd -c 0x7 -n 4 -- -i --txqflags=0xF01 --rxq=1 --txq=1 --nb-cores=1
```

## 20.7 Interrupt mode

There are three kinds of interrupts from a virtio device over PCI bus: config interrupt, Rx interrupts, and Tx interrupts. Config interrupt is used for notification of device configuration changes, especially link status (lsc). Interrupt mode is translated into Rx interrupts in the context of DPDK.

### 20.7.1 Prerequisites for Rx interrupts

To support Rx interrupts, #. Check if guest kernel supports VFIO-NOIOMMU:

Linux started to support VFIO-NOIOMMU since 4.8.0. Make sure the guest kernel is compiled with:

```
CONFIG_VFIO_NOIOMMU=y
```

1. Properly set msix vectors when starting VM:

Enable multi-queue when starting VM, and specify msix vectors in qemu cmd-line. (N+1) is the minimum, and (2N+2) is mostly recommended.

```
$ (QEMU) ... -device virtio-net-pci,mq=on,vectors=2N+2 ...
```

2. In VM, insert vfio module in NOIOMMU mode:

```
modprobe vfio enable_unsafe_noiommu_mode=1
modprobe vfio-pci
```

3. In VM, bind the virtio device with vfio-pci:

```
python tools/dpdk-devbind.py -b vfio-pci 00:03.0
```

### 20.7.2 Example

Here we use l3fwd-power as an example to show how to get started.

Example:

```
$ l3fwd-power -c 0x3 -- -p 1 -P --config="(0,0,1)" \
               --no-numa --parse-ptype
```

## POLL MODE DRIVER THAT WRAPS VHOST LIBRARY

This PMD is a thin wrapper of the DPDK vhost library. The user can handle virtqueues as one of normal DPDK port.

### 21.1 Vhost Implementation in DPDK

Please refer to Chapter “Vhost Library” of *DPDK Programmer's Guide* to know detail of vhost.

### 21.2 Features and Limitations of vhost PMD

Currently, the vhost PMD provides the basic functionality of packet reception, transmission and event handling.

- It has multiple queues support.
- It supports `RTE_ETH_EVENT_INTR_LSC` and `RTE_ETH_EVENT_QUEUE_STATE` events.
- It supports Port Hotplug functionality.
- Don't need to stop RX/TX, when the user wants to stop a guest or a virtio-net driver on guest.

### 21.3 Vhost PMD arguments

The user can specify below arguments in `-vdev` option.

1. `iface`:

It is used to specify a path to connect to a QEMU virtio-net device.

2. `queues`:

It is used to specify the number of queues virtio-net device has. (Default: 1)

### 21.4 Vhost PMD event handling

This section describes how to handle vhost PMD events.



The user can register an event callback handler with `rte_eth_dev_callback_register()`. The registered callback handler will be invoked with one of below event types.

1. `RTE_ETH_EVENT_INTR_LSC`:

It means link status of the port was changed.

2. `RTE_ETH_EVENT_QUEUE_STATE`:

It means some of queue statuses were changed. Call `rte_eth_vhost_get_queue_event()` in the callback handler. Because changing multiple statuses may occur only one event, call the function repeatedly as long as it doesn't return negative value.

## 21.5 Vhost PMD with testpmd application

This section demonstrates vhost PMD with testpmd DPDK sample application.

1. Launch the testpmd with vhost PMD:

```
./testpmd -c f -n 4 --vdev 'net_vhost0,iface=/tmp/sock0,queues=1' -- -i
```

Other basic DPDK preparations like hugepage enabling here. Please refer to the *DPDK Getting Started Guide* for detailed instructions.

2. Launch the QEMU:

```
qemu-system-x86_64 <snip>  
-chardev socket,id=chr0,path=/tmp/sock0 \  
-netdev vhost-user,id=net0,chardev=chr0,vhostforce,queues=1 \  
-device virtio-net-pci,netdev=net0
```

This command attaches one virtio-net device to QEMU guest. After initialization processes between QEMU and DPDK vhost library are done, status of the port will be linked up.

## POLL MODE DRIVER FOR PARAVIRTUAL VMXNET3 NIC

The VMXNET3 adapter is the next generation of a paravirtualized NIC, introduced by VMware\* ESXi. It is designed for performance, offers all the features available in VMXNET2, and adds several new features such as, multi-queue support (also known as Receive Side Scaling, RSS), IPv6 offloads, and MSI/MSI-X interrupt delivery. One can use the same device in a DPDK application with VMXNET3 PMD introduced in DPDK API.

In this chapter, two setups with the use of the VMXNET3 PMD are demonstrated:

1. Vmxnet3 with a native NIC connected to a vSwitch
2. Vmxnet3 chaining VMs connected to a vSwitch

### 22.1 VMXNET3 Implementation in the DPDK

For details on the VMXNET3 device, refer to the VMXNET3 driver's vmxnet3 directory and support manual from VMware\*.

For performance details, refer to the following link from VMware:

[http://www.vmware.com/pdf/vsp\\_4\\_vmxnet3\\_perf.pdf](http://www.vmware.com/pdf/vsp_4_vmxnet3_perf.pdf)

As a PMD, the VMXNET3 driver provides the packet reception and transmission callbacks, `vmxnet3_recv_pkts` and `vmxnet3_xmit_pkts`.

The VMXNET3 PMD handles all the packet buffer memory allocation and resides in guest address space and it is solely responsible to free that memory when not needed. The packet buffers and features to be supported are made available to hypervisor via VMXNET3 PCI configuration space BARs. During RX/TX, the packet buffers are exchanged by their GPAs, and the hypervisor loads the buffers with packets in the RX case and sends packets to vSwitch in the TX case.

The VMXNET3 PMD is compiled with vmxnet3 device headers. The interface is similar to that of the other PMDs available in the DPDK API. The driver pre-allocates the packet buffers and loads the command ring descriptors in advance. The hypervisor fills those packet buffers on packet arrival and write completion ring descriptors, which are eventually pulled by the PMD. After reception, the DPDK application frees the descriptors and loads new packet buffers for the coming packets. The interrupts are disabled and there is no notification required. This keeps performance up on the RX side, even though the device provides a notification feature.

In the transmit routine, the DPDK application fills packet buffer pointers in the descriptors of the command ring and notifies the hypervisor. In response the hypervisor takes packets and passes them to the vSwitch, It writes into the completion descriptors ring. The rings are read

by the PMD in the next transmit routine call and the buffers and descriptors are freed from memory.

## 22.2 Features and Limitations of VMXNET3 PMD

In release 1.6.0, the VMXNET3 PMD provides the basic functionality of packet reception and transmission. There are several options available for filtering packets at VMXNET3 device level including:

1. MAC Address based filtering:
  - Unicast, Broadcast, All Multicast modes - SUPPORTED BY DEFAULT
  - Multicast with Multicast Filter table - NOT SUPPORTED
  - Promiscuous mode - SUPPORTED
  - RSS based load balancing between queues - SUPPORTED
2. VLAN filtering:
  - VLAN tag based filtering without load balancing - SUPPORTED

---

**Note:**

- Release 1.6.0 does not support separate headers and body receive cmd\_ring and hence, multiple segment buffers are not supported. Only cmd\_ring\_0 is used for packet buffers, one for each descriptor.
  - Receive and transmit of scattered packets is not supported.
  - Multicast with Multicast Filter table is not supported.
- 

## 22.3 Prerequisites

The following prerequisites apply:

- Before starting a VM, a VMXNET3 interface to a VM through VMware vSphere Client must be assigned. This is shown in the figure below.

---

**Note:** Depending on the Virtual Machine type, the VMware vSphere Client shows Ethernet adaptors while adding an Ethernet device. Ensure that the VM type used offers a VMXNET3 device. Refer to the VMware documentation for a listed of VMs.

---

---

**Note:** Follow the *DPDK Getting Started Guide* to setup the basic DPDK environment.

---

---

**Note:** Follow the *DPDK Sample Application's User Guide*, L2 Forwarding/L3 Forwarding and TestPMD for instructions on how to run a DPDK application using an assigned VMXNET3 device.

---

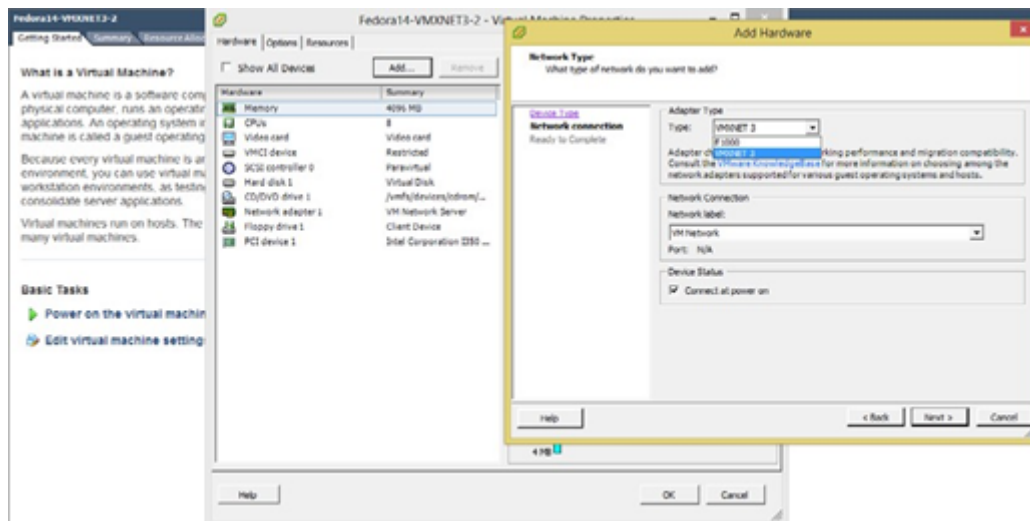


Fig. 22.1: Assigning a VMXNET3 interface to a VM using VMware vSphere Client

## 22.4 VMXNET3 with a Native NIC Connected to a vSwitch

This section describes an example setup for Phy-vSwitch-VM-Phy communication.

**Note:** Other instructions on preparing to use DPDK such as, hugepage enabling, uio port binding are not listed here. Please refer to *DPDK Getting Started Guide* and *DPDK Sample Application's User Guide* for detailed instructions.

The packet reception and transmission flow path is:

```
Packet generator -> 82576
                  -> VMware ESXi vSwitch
                  -> VMXNET3 device
                  -> Guest VM VMXNET3 port 0 rx burst
                  -> Guest VM 82599 VF port 0 tx burst
                  -> 82599 VF
                  -> Packet generator
```

## 22.5 VMXNET3 Chaining VMs Connected to a vSwitch

The following figure shows an example VM-to-VM communication over a Phy-VM-vSwitch-VM-Phy communication channel.

**Note:** When using the L2 Forwarding or L3 Forwarding applications, a destination MAC address needs to be written in packets to hit the other VM's VMXNET3 interface.

In this example, the packet flow path is:

```
Packet generator -> 82599 VF
                  -> Guest VM 82599 port 0 rx burst
                  -> Guest VM VMXNET3 port 1 tx burst
                  -> VMXNET3 device
                  -> VMware ESXi vSwitch
                  -> VMXNET3 device
                  -> Guest VM VMXNET3 port 0 rx burst
```

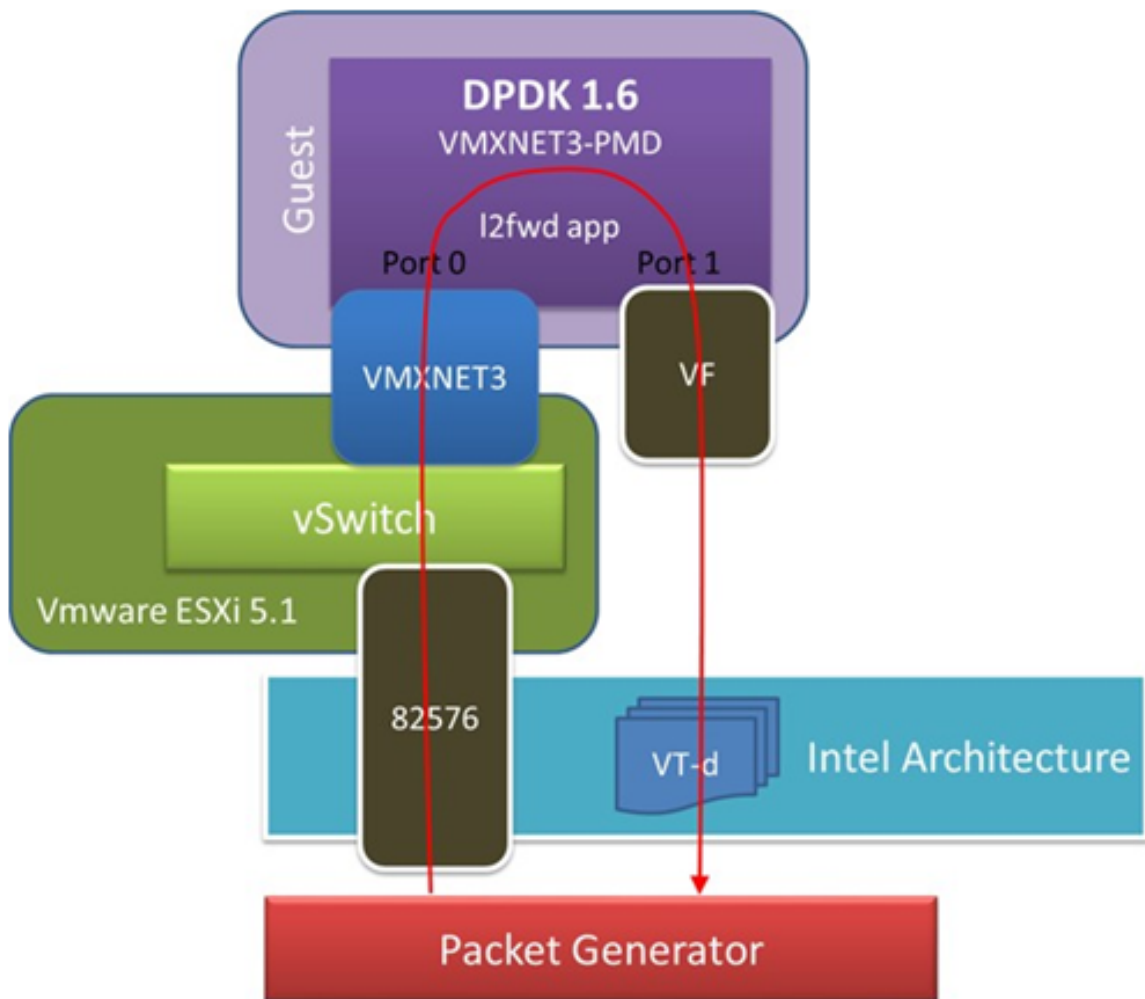


Fig. 22.2: VMXNET3 with a Native NIC Connected to a vSwitch

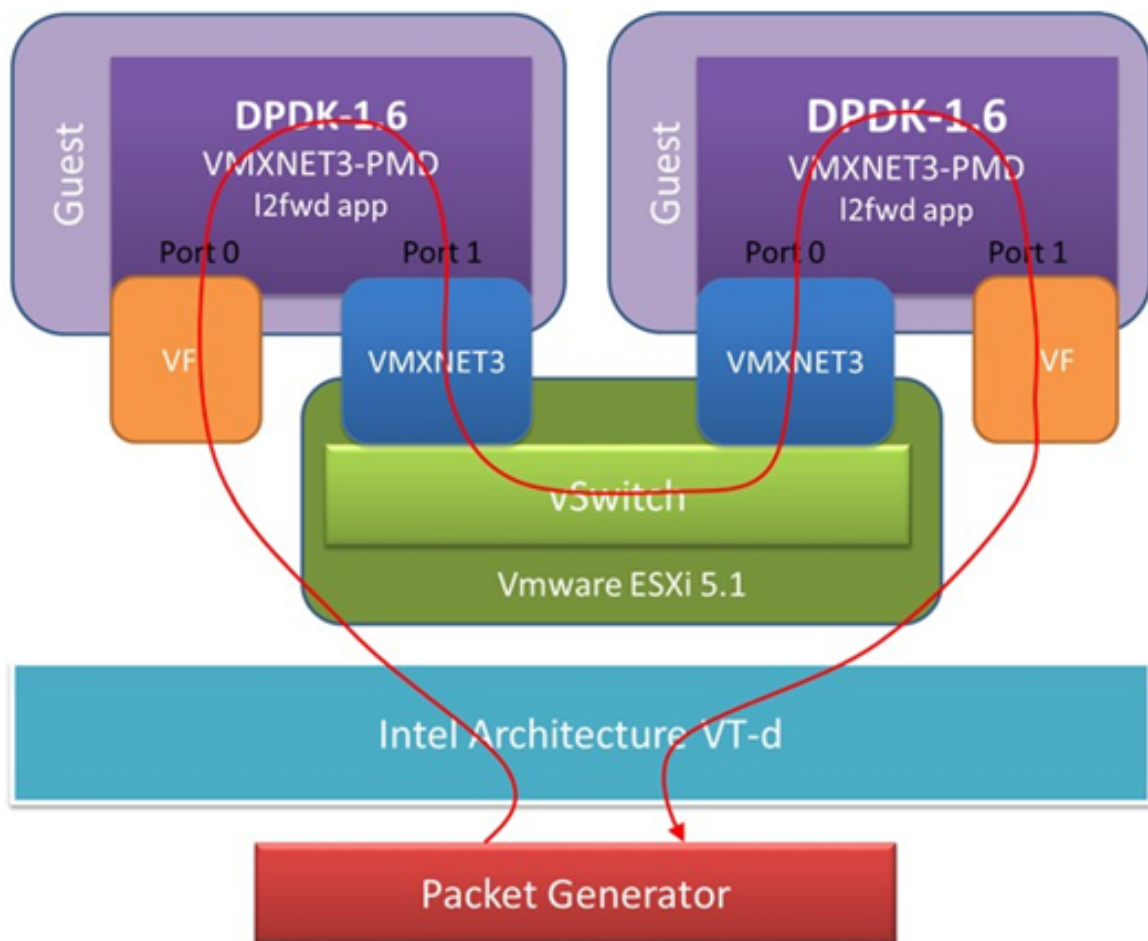


Fig. 22.3: VMXNET3 Chaining VMs Connected to a vSwitch

```
-> Guest VM 82599 VF port 1 tx burst  
-> 82599 VF  
-> Packet generator
```

## LIBPCAP AND RING BASED POLL MODE DRIVERS

In addition to Poll Mode Drivers (PMDs) for physical and virtual hardware, the DPDK also includes two pure-software PMDs. These two drivers are:

- A libpcap -based PMD (`librte_pmd_pcap`) that reads and writes packets using libpcap, - both from files on disk, as well as from physical NIC devices using standard Linux kernel drivers.
- A ring-based PMD (`librte_pmd_ring`) that allows a set of software FIFOs (that is, `rte_ring`) to be accessed using the PMD APIs, as though they were physical NICs.

---

**Note:** The libpcap -based PMD is disabled by default in the build configuration files, owing to an external dependency on the libpcap development files which must be installed on the board. Once the libpcap development files are installed, the library can be enabled by setting `CONFIG_RTE_LIBRTE_PMD_PCAP=y` and recompiling the DPDK.

---

### 23.1 Using the Drivers from the EAL Command Line

For ease of use, the DPDK EAL also has been extended to allow pseudo-Ethernet devices, using one or more of these drivers, to be created at application startup time during EAL initialization.

To do so, the `-vdev=` parameter must be passed to the EAL. This takes take options to allow ring and pcap-based Ethernet to be allocated and used transparently by the application. This can be used, for example, for testing on a virtual machine where there are no Ethernet ports.

#### 23.1.1 Libpcap-based PMD

Pcap-based devices can be created using the virtual device `-vdev` option. The device name must start with the `net_pcap` prefix followed by numbers or letters. The name is unique for each device. Each device can have multiple stream options and multiple devices can be used. Multiple device definitions can be arranged using multiple `-vdev`. Device name and stream options must be separated by commas as shown below:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c f -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,stream_opt0=..,stream_opt1=..' \
--vdev='net_pcap1,stream_opt0=..'
```



## Device Streams

Multiple ways of stream definitions can be assessed and combined as long as the following two rules are respected:

- A device is provided with two different streams - reception and transmission.
- A device is provided with one network interface name used for reading and writing packets.

The different stream types are:

- `rx_pcap`: Defines a reception stream based on a pcap file. The driver reads each packet within the given pcap file as if it was receiving it from the wire. The value is a path to a valid pcap file.

```
rx_pcap=/path/to/file.pcap
```

- `tx_pcap`: Defines a transmission stream based on a pcap file. The driver writes each received packet to the given pcap file. The value is a path to a pcap file. The file is overwritten if it already exists and it is created if it does not.

```
tx_pcap=/path/to/file.pcap
```

- `rx_iface`: Defines a reception stream based on a network interface name. The driver reads packets coming from the given interface using the Linux kernel driver for that interface. The value is an interface name.

```
rx_iface=eth0
```

- `tx_iface`: Defines a transmission stream based on a network interface name. The driver sends packets to the given interface using the Linux kernel driver for that interface. The value is an interface name.

```
tx_iface=eth0
```

- `iface`: Defines a device mapping a network interface. The driver both reads and writes packets from and to the given interface. The value is an interface name.

```
iface=eth0
```

## Examples of Usage

Read packets from one pcap file and write them to another:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c '0xf' -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,rx_pcap=file_rx.pcap,tx_pcap=file_tx.pcap' \
-- --port-topology=chained
```

Read packets from a network interface and write them to a pcap file:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c '0xf' -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,rx_iface=eth0,tx_pcap=file_tx.pcap' \
-- --port-topology=chained
```

Read packets from a pcap file and write them to a network interface:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c '0xf' -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,rx_pcap=file_rx.pcap,tx_iface=eth1' \
-- --port-topology=chained
```

Forward packets through two network interfaces:

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c '0xf' -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,iface=eth0' --vdev='net_pcap1;iface=eth1'
```

## Using libpcap-based PMD with the testpmd Application

One of the first things that testpmd does before starting to forward packets is to flush the RX streams by reading the first 512 packets on every RX stream and discarding them. When using a libpcap-based PMD this behavior can be turned off using the following command line option:

```
--no-flush-rx
```

It is also available in the runtime command line:

```
set flush_rx on/off
```

It is useful for the case where the rx\_pcap is being used and no packets are meant to be discarded. Otherwise, the first 512 packets from the input pcap file will be discarded by the RX flushing operation.

```
$RTE_TARGET/app/testpmd -c '0xf' -n 4 \
--vdev 'net_pcap0,rx_pcap=file_rx.pcap,tx_pcap=file_tx.pcap' \
-- --port-topology=chained --no-flush-rx
```

### 23.1.2 Rings-based PMD

To run a DPDK application on a machine without any Ethernet devices, a pair of ring-based rte\_ethdevs can be used as below. The device names passed to the `--vdev` option must start with `net_ring` and take no additional parameters. Multiple devices may be specified, separated by commas.

```
./testpmd -c E -n 4 --vdev=net_ring0 --vdev=net_ring1 -- -i
EAL: Detected lcore 1 as core 1 on socket 0
...

Interactive-mode selected
Configuring Port 0 (socket 0)
Configuring Port 1 (socket 0)
Checking link statuses...
Port 0 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Port 1 Link Up - speed 10000 Mbps - full-duplex
Done

testpmd> start tx_first
io packet forwarding - CRC stripping disabled - packets/burst=16
nb forwarding cores=1 - nb forwarding ports=2
RX queues=1 - RX desc=128 - RX free threshold=0
RX threshold registers: pthresh=8 hthresh=8 wthresh=4
TX queues=1 - TX desc=512 - TX free threshold=0
TX threshold registers: pthresh=36 hthresh=0 wthresh=0
TX RS bit threshold=0 - TXQ flags=0x0

testpmd> stop
Telling cores to stop...
Waiting for lcores to finish...
```

```

----- Forward statistics for port 0 -----
RX-packets: 231192368      RX-dropped: 0      RX-total: 231192368
TX-packets: 231192384      TX-dropped: 0      TX-total: 231192384
-----

----- Forward statistics for port 1 -----
RX-packets: 231192368      RX-dropped: 0      RX-total: 231192368
TX-packets: 231192384      TX-dropped: 0      TX-total: 231192384
-----

+++++++ Accumulated forward statistics for allports+++++++
RX-packets: 462384736  RX-dropped: 0  RX-total: 462384736
TX-packets: 462384768  TX-dropped: 0  TX-total: 462384768
+++++++

Done.

```

### 23.1.3 Using the Poll Mode Driver from an Application

Both drivers can provide similar APIs to allow the user to create a PMD, that is, `rte_ethdev` structure, instances at run-time in the end-application, for example, using `rte_eth_from_rings()` or `rte_eth_from_pcaps()` APIs. For the rings-based PMD, this functionality could be used, for example, to allow data exchange between cores using rings to be done in exactly the same way as sending or receiving packets from an Ethernet device. For the libpcap-based PMD, it allows an application to open one or more pcap files and use these as a source of packet input to the application.

#### Usage Examples

To create two pseudo-Ethernet ports where all traffic sent to a port is looped back for reception on the same port (error handling omitted for clarity):

```

#define RING_SIZE 256
#define NUM_RINGS 2
#define SOCKET0 0

struct rte_ring *ring[NUM_RINGS];
int port0, port1;

ring[0] = rte_ring_create("R0", RING_SIZE, SOCKET0, RING_F_SP_ENQ|RING_F_SC_DEQ);
ring[1] = rte_ring_create("R1", RING_SIZE, SOCKET0, RING_F_SP_ENQ|RING_F_SC_DEQ);

/* create two ethdev's */

port0 = rte_eth_from_rings("net_ring0", ring, NUM_RINGS, ring, NUM_RINGS, SOCKET0);
port1 = rte_eth_from_rings("net_ring1", ring, NUM_RINGS, ring, NUM_RINGS, SOCKET0);

```

To create two pseudo-Ethernet ports where the traffic is switched between them, that is, traffic sent to port 0 is read back from port 1 and vice-versa, the final two lines could be changed as below:

```

port0 = rte_eth_from_rings("net_ring0", &ring[0], 1, &ring[1], 1, SOCKET0);
port1 = rte_eth_from_rings("net_ring1", &ring[1], 1, &ring[0], 1, SOCKET0);

```

This type of configuration could be useful in a pipeline model, for example, where one may want to have inter-core communication using pseudo Ethernet devices rather than raw rings, for reasons of API consistency.

Enqueuing and dequeuing items from an `rte_ring` using the rings-based PMD may be slower than using the native rings API. This is because DPDK Ethernet drivers make use of function pointers to call the appropriate enqueue or dequeue functions, while the `rte_ring` specific functions are direct function calls in the code and are often inlined by the compiler.

Once an `ethdev` has been created, for either a ring or a pcap-based PMD, it should be configured and started in the same way as a regular Ethernet device, that is, by calling `rte_eth_dev_configure()` to set the number of receive and transmit queues, then calling `rte_eth_rx_queue_setup()` / `tx_queue_setup()` for each of those queues and finally calling `rte_eth_dev_start()` to allow transmission and reception of packets to begin.

## Figures

Fig. 11.1 *Virtualization for a Single Port NIC in SR-IOV Mode*

Fig. 11.2 *Performance Benchmark Setup*

Fig. 11.3 *Fast Host-based Packet Processing*

Fig. 11.4 *Inter-VM Communication*

Fig. 20.1 *Host2VM Communication Example Using kni vhost Back End*

Fig. 20.3 *Host2VM Communication Example Using qemu vhost Back End*

Fig. 22.1 *Assigning a VMXNET3 interface to a VM using VMware vSphere Client*

Fig. 22.2 *VMXNET3 with a Native NIC Connected to a vSwitch*

Fig. 22.3 *VMXNET3 Chaining VMs Connected to a vSwitch*