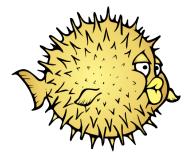
Taming OpenBSD Network Stack Dragons



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EuroBSDcon, Sofia

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Taming OpenBSD Network Stack Dragons

```
sys/net/radix_mpath.c
```

```
/*
 * Stolen from radix.c rn_addroute().
 * This is nasty code with a certain amount of magic and dragons.
[...]
 */
```



Motivation

Representing Addresses & Routes

Stack Metamorphosis

Where are we now?

Conclusion



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Motivation

- 1. Give a talk at EuroBSDCon
- 2. Enjoy code from the 80's
- 3. Make it easier to run it in parallel
 - \Box Execute (some parts of) the forwarding path on > 1 CPUs
 - Cleaning from the "top": ioctl and ipforward paths
- 4. Adapt it to a Plug & Play world
- 5. Development process: commit early, revert, fix, commit

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What do we use addresses for?

Identify peers

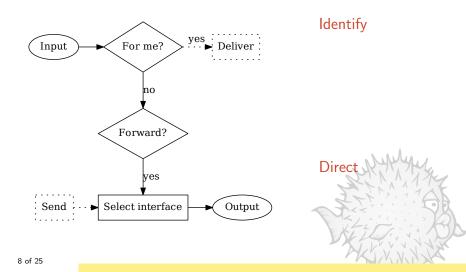
- Who is the receiver?
- Who is the sender?

Direct packets

Where is the destination?

Ver	IHL	TOS	Packet Length				
Identification			Flags	ags Fragment Offset			
Time to Live Pro		Protocol	Header Checksum				
Source Address							
Destination Address							
Options					Paddir	ng	
IPv4 header							

Journey of a packet

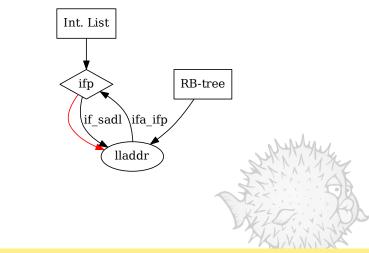


Interface address (*ifa*)

```
struct ifaddr {
    struct sockaddr *ifa_addr; /* address of interface */
    struct sockaddr *ifa_dstaddr; /* other end of p-to-p link */
#define ifa_broadaddr ifa_dstaddr /* broadcast address interface */
    struct sockaddr *ifa_netmask; /* used to determine subnet */
    struct ifnet *ifa_ifp; /* back-pointer to interface */
    TAILQ_ENTRY(ifaddr) ifa_list; /* list of addresses for interface */
    [...]
};
```

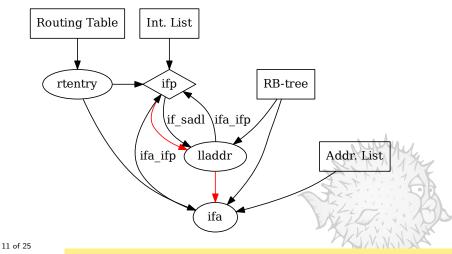
Global data structures

Interface without address

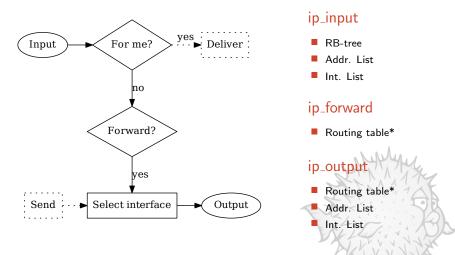


Global data structures

Interface with an address



When are they accessed?



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- 1. Get rid of link-layer address lookups
- 2. Use local (per *ifp*) lists instead of global ones
- 3. Or simply rewrite the code without the lookup
- 4. Otherwise (in the process context) use the Interface List

Some modified functions

carp_set_addr(), ether_output(), ifa_ifwithnet(), ifa_ifwithroute(), IFP_TO_IA(), in_localaddr(), in_pcbbind(), in_selectsrc(), ipv4_input(), ip_output(), m_cldrop(), rip_usrreq(), rt_getifa()...

- ifa_ifwithaddr(), ifa_ifwithdstaddr() and ifa_ifwithnet()
- 1981: One address per interface (struct *ifnet*)
- 1985: Per interface list of addresses (struct *ifaddr*) 2010: Global RB-Tree of addresses
- 1985: Global list of addresses per protocol (i.e. struct *in_ifaddr*)1999: KAME uses the routing table to forward or deliver

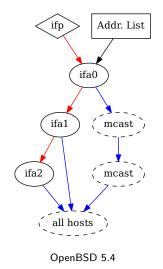
Routing table

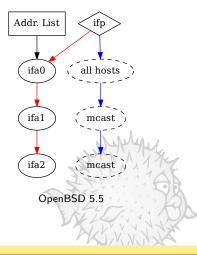
Use the routing table for address lookups
 Consolidate KAME's "loobpack" hack
 RTF_LOCAL For each configured address
 RTF_BROADCAST For every IPv4 subnet

Only one global structure

- Easier than maintaining coherency between various structures
- Needs some love to be accessed in parallel
- Not slower/faster than the actual RB-tree

Protocol multicast addresses





Related changes

The link-layer address has been remove from all the lists

- \square No need to move this information to the routing table
- Many many dragons in this code
- SO_DONTROUTE is no longer supported
 - No option to bypass the routing table
- Interface indexes are now unique
 - Avoid dangling pointers
- inet_ntop() replaces inet_ntoa() in the kernel



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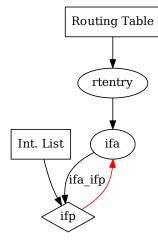
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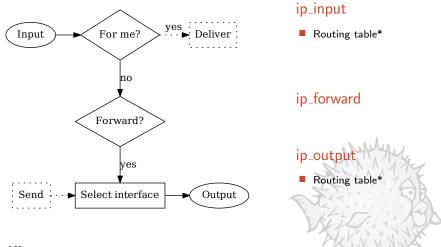
Global data structures

Interface with an address





When are they accessed?



- Diff to kill the RB-tree is on tech@
- RTF_LOCAL routes still points to lo0
- Still doing 2 lookups in the forwarding case

Hopefully integrated for OpenBSD 5.7



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Conclusion

- Refactoring 30 years old code is hard
 - $\hfill\square$ But we have a pretty good history
- Very few people care because
 - It's not a "feature"
 - There's no visible speed gain
 - Changes always find some dragons
- Understanding what you're changing is important
 - □ Future developers won't hate you (or not that much)
- Still plenty of dragons



Slides on http://www.openbsd.org/papers/

