#### July 2007

#### Using Xen For Router Virtualisation

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# Outline

- Motivations
- Xen network internals overview
- Experiments
- Results
- Conclusions and further work

### **Motivations**

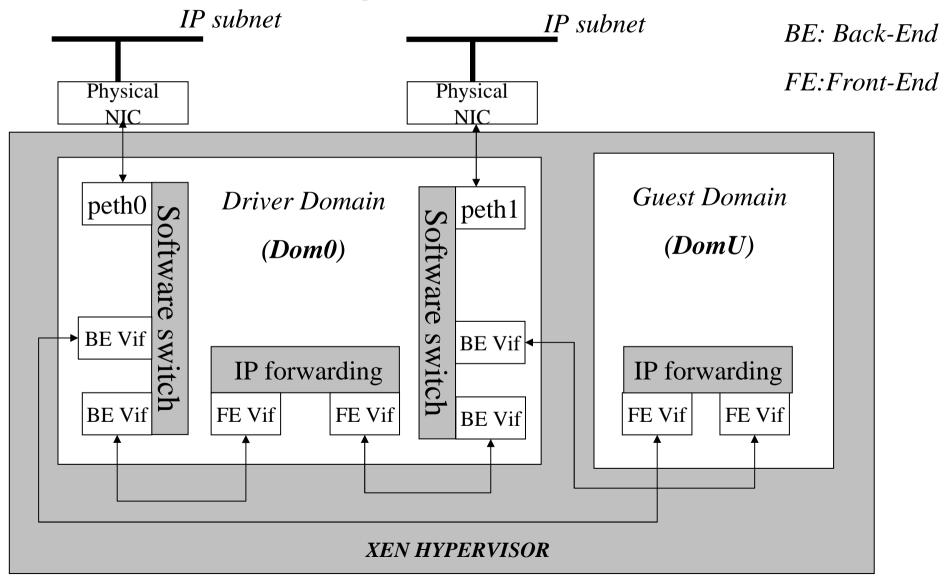
- Virtual Routers: Why?
  - One box can play the role of multiple independent routers.
    - Resources sharing, management flexibility
  - Multiple organizations sharing a single physical router.
    - Small businesses within one building.
    - Internet eXchange Points.
  - . Entire physical network can be shared.
    - Virtualize the routers.
    - Tunnel between virtual routers over shared IP infrastructure.
    - And then you have an Inter-domain overlay
  - Great platform for experimentation (cf. VINI).

### **Motivations**

- Enabling technologies:
  - Click Modular Router
    - Enable dynamically reprogrammable forwarding plane
  - Xorp Extensible Open Router platform
    - Enable an extensible open source control plane
  - Xen Virtual Machine Monitor
    - Hardware support on commodity PCs
- What could we build with that ?
- Can we achieve good performances ?

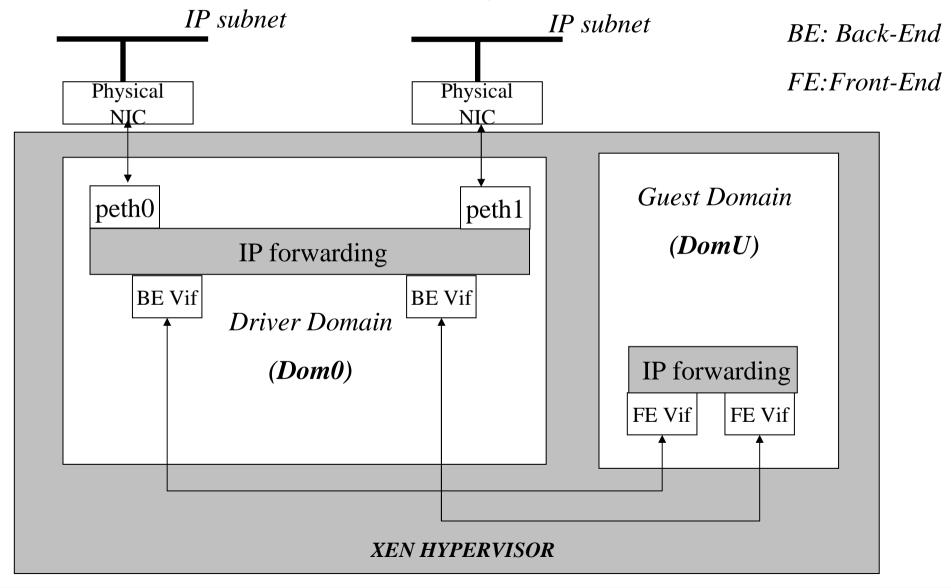
# Xen network internal overview

#### Xen classical bridged setup



# Xen network internal overview

#### Xen classical routed setup

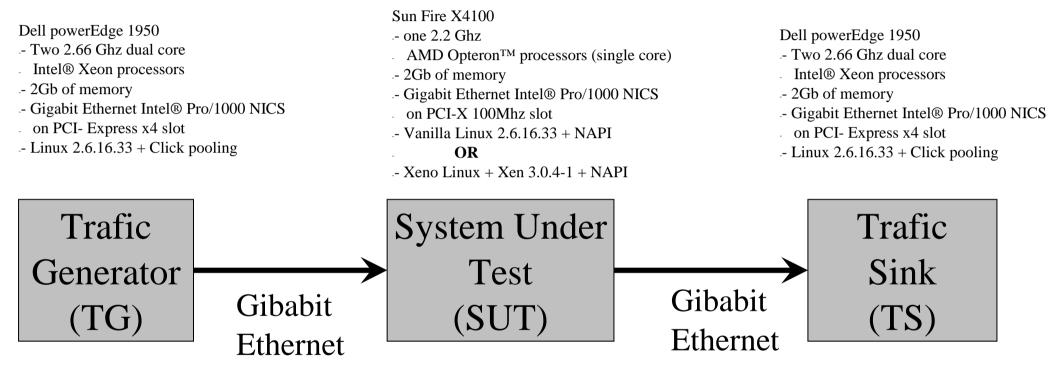


# **Opened questions**

- Question : Is it worth pushing the forwarding plane of a domU down to dom0 ?
  - How does dom0 forwarding performances compare with native linux performances ?
  - What is the impact of increasing the number of DomU's on dom0 forwarding performances ?
  - What is the impact of the routed and bridged classical Xen setup on the forwarding performances ?
  - How does the forwarding performances of dom0 compare to the forwarding performances of a domU ?

# **Experimental setup**





TG : Generate an 10s CBR trafic with a rate ranging from 100 kpps to 1000 kpps, packet size 64 bytes, granularity 100kpps, using native linux or dom0 or/and domUs as routers

SUT: forward

TS: Measure the rate

# **Results: Dom0 only**

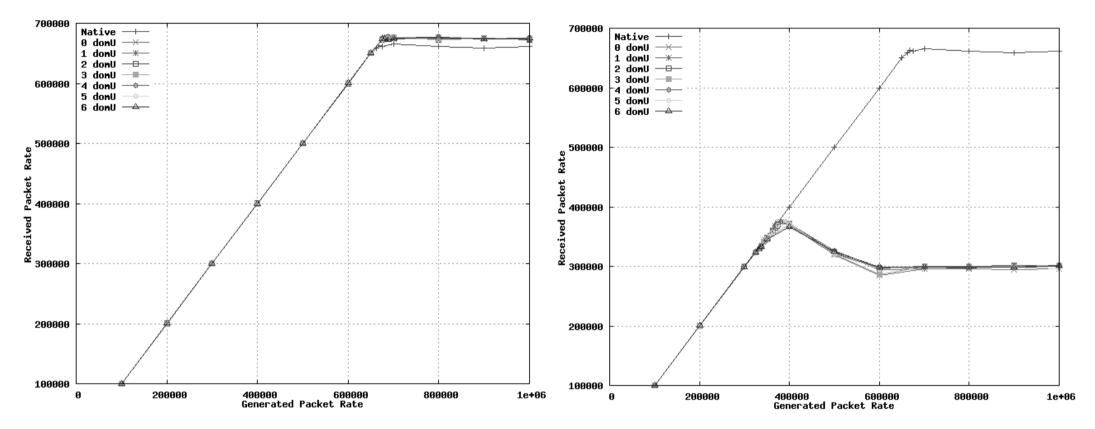
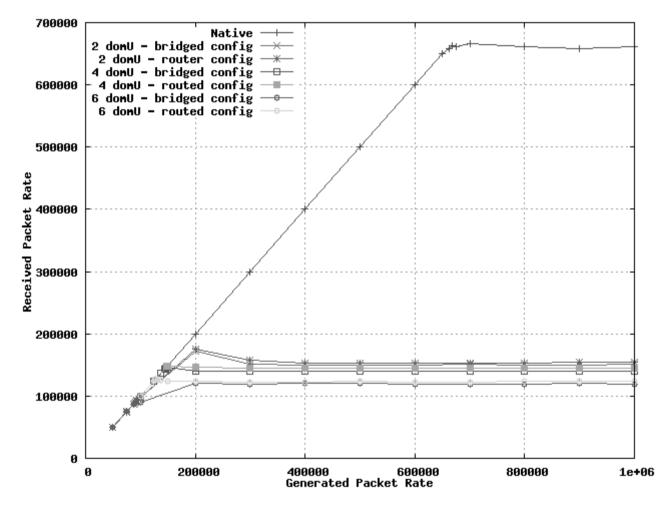


Fig 1: Dom0 forwarding performances in **routed** setup with different number of domUs vs native linux

Fig 2: Dom0 forwarding performances in **bridged** setup with different numbers of domUs vs native linux

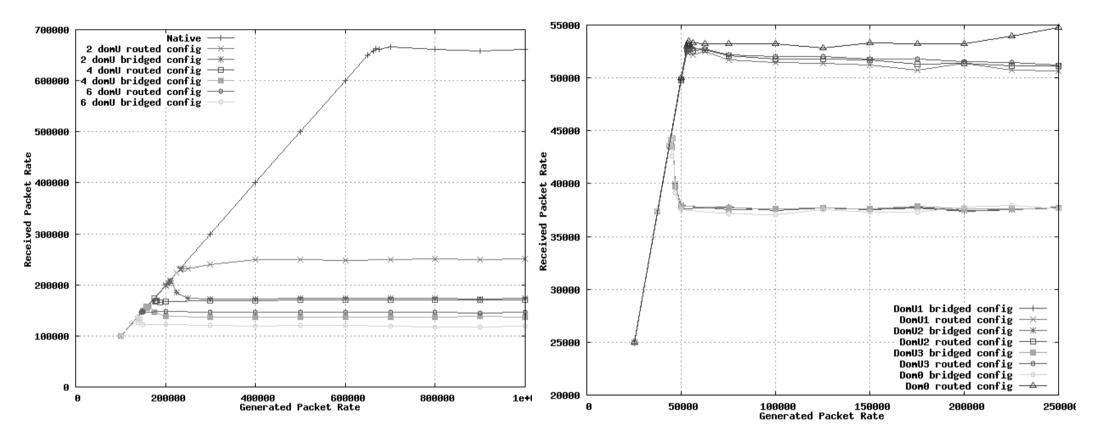
# **Results: DomUs only**



DomUs only aggregated forwarding performances in **bridged** and **routed** setup with different number of domUs vs native

linux

### **Results: Dom0 and DomUs**

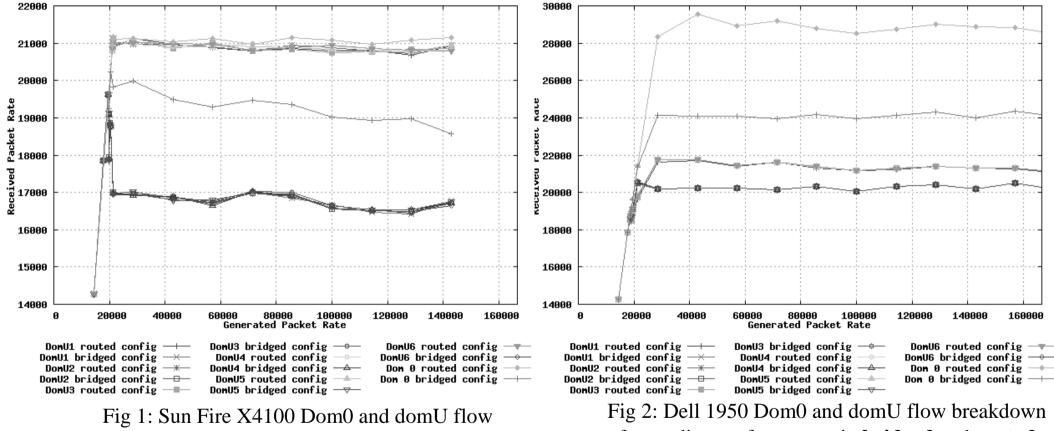


Dom0 and DomU agregated forwarding performances in **bridged** and **routed** setup with different numbers of domUs vs native linux Dom0 and DomUs flow breakdown forwarding performance in **bridged** and **routed** setup with 3 domUs

## **Conclusions and Further work**

- Conclusions:
  - Dom0 forwarding performances are good compared to native Linux!
  - *But* DomU's forwarding performances aren't.
  - And DomU's forwarding impact Dom0 performances badly!
- Further work
  - Use Click and Xorp to design a programmable shared forwarding plane running in dom0 on the behalf of the domUs

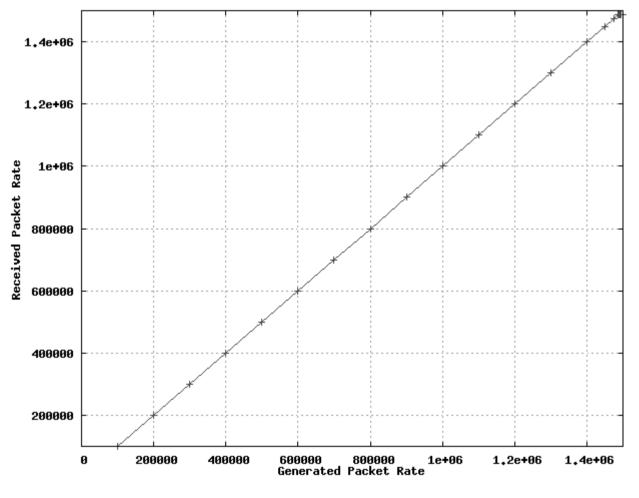
#### **Results:** 6 DomUs+Dom0 flow breakdown



breakdown forwarding performances in **bridged** and **routed** setup with 6 domUs Fig 2: Dell 1950 Dom0 and domU flow breakdown forwarding performances in **bridged** and **routed** setup with 6 domUs

# **Experimental setup**

Checking TG to TS performances:



TG to TS IP link performances