

Smart NIC features (Draft)

Priority: A>B>C

Basic features:

A:

1. Needs to provide mechanism to recover from the system crashes remotely. (i.e. Having extra channel to login to the card, or can be reset remotely, bypass the cores/FPGA in the NIC if the key process died in the card, etc.)
2. Support PXE protocol.
3. >8 G memory (for offloading network & storage)
4. CCIX/CXL support
5. Secure boot/Secure Key Storage
6. Software programmability

B:

1. BMC support
2. SHA-256-bit hardware acceleration

Network virtualization

A:

1. SRIOV
 1. Representer Interface to Host VF
 2. Security. Host software cannot set both PF/VF features by default (including queue length, the number of queues, etc.)
 3. Large MTU for VF. (which allows a VF can transmit a long packets (> 1500) to the NIC cores, this saves the PCIe bandwidth for TX traffic)
 4. Virtio hardware backend (or a failover interface which binds a VF and a virtio interface. Mainly for live migration)

2. Common Offload Capabilities

1. Checksum offload (IP/TCP/UDP)
2. TSO
3. UFO(?)
4. Tunnel TSO (VXLAN at least)

B:

3. Capable to run DPDK based application

1. Support Linux
2. Both PF and Representer Interfaces can be opened by 2 DPDK process simultaneously. (mainly for non disruptive upgrade)
3. Use DPDK rte_flow interface to perform hardware offloading if hw supports offloading

4. Hardware Offloading (?)

1. Match

1. L2: Ethertype、VLAN
2. L3: IPv4、IPv6 (Mask support for IP)
3. L4: TCP/UDP/ICMP
4. VXLAN outer/inner header match

2. Action

1. Header Rewrite
 1. MAC/IP Rewrite
2. VLAN PUSH/POP (Map VXLAN ID to VLAN VID)
3. VXLAN PUSH/POP
4. DROP
5. Metering
6. Mirror (for flow tracing, network fault diagnose)
7. Counter

8. Hair-pin Flow (a packet coming from an interface and be processed by the hw and output to the same interface)
5. RDMA Virtualization

Network Protocol Stack Acceleration

B:

4. RDAM
1. IPSec (?)

C:

2. HTTPS offloading (?)
3. Compress/Decompress

Storage Acceleration

A:

1. NVMeoF interface