

An introduction to Linux kernel programming with eBPF.

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Outline

Goal: understand eBPF basics and give pointers

eBPF: beyond userspace and kernelspace

Application to system and network visibility

Application to network programming

Conclusion

Introduction: modern system and network programming

Typical problems

- ▶ My complex program has performance issues, how to debug this?
- ▶ I need visibility into the kernel behaviour: syscalls, network access, scheduling...
- ▶ I need flexible and fast packet processing: filtering, encapsulation, container networking...
- ▶ I need to offload some hardware-related tasks in the kernel

Two main needs: **system visibility** and **kernel programmability**

System / network programming models

Userspace

- ▶ Good: flexible, safe, easy to program, portable
- ▶ Bad: no direct access to hardware or kernel internal

Kernelspace

- ▶ Good: fast, direct access to hardware
- ▶ Bad: hard to program / debug / maintain, unsafe

Rigid interface between userspace and kernelspace: syscalls, basic statistics (but also perf, kprobe)

eBPF: the best of both worlds?

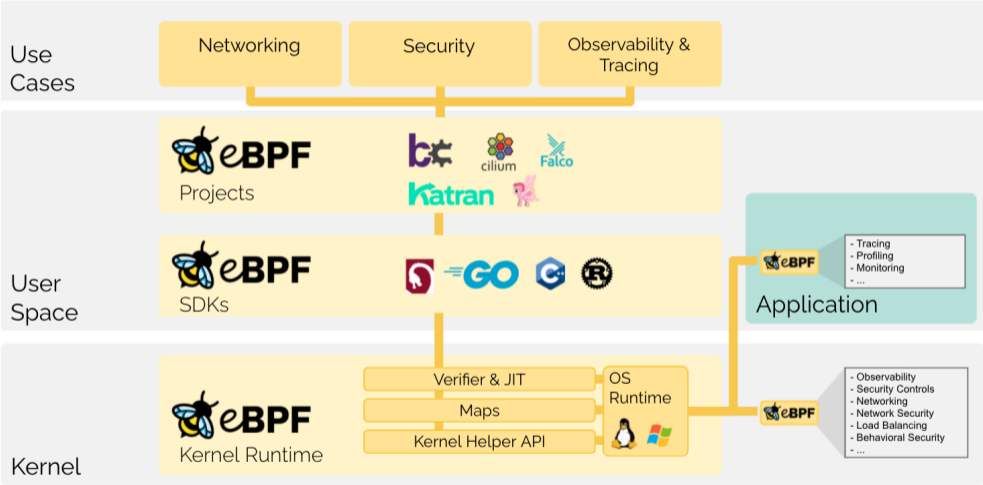


Figure: Image from <https://ebpf.io>

A simple BPF walkthrough: tcpdump

Capture network packets that match a given filter expression (man pcap-filter).

```
tcpdump "host 1.2.3.4 and udp port 53"
```

Work done in libpcap

- ▶ `pcap_compile(string)` → returns BPF bytecode
 - ▶ classical Flex/Bison lexer, simple code generation
 - ▶ bonus: run `tcpdump -d` to see the bytecode
- ▶ `pcap_setfilter(bytecode)` → loads BPF bytecode into kernel
 - ▶ check bytecode validity
 - ▶ `setsockopt(socket, SOL_SOCKET, SO_ATTACH_FILTER, bytecode)` on a raw socket
- ▶ **filtering is now done in the kernel! BPF = Berkeley Packet Filter**

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This is classical BPF from around 30 years ago

McCanne, Steven, and Van Jacobson. "The BSD Packet Filter: A New Architecture for User-level Packet Capture." In USENIX winter, vol. 46. 1993.

What's new with eBPF

New features with eBPF

- ▶ Higher **performance** (new instructions, JIT compiling)
- ▶ **Many hooks** throughout the kernel that can load eBPF programs
- ▶ **Access** to some **kernel data structures** and helper functions
- ▶ **Communication with userspace** through “maps”

eBPF hooks

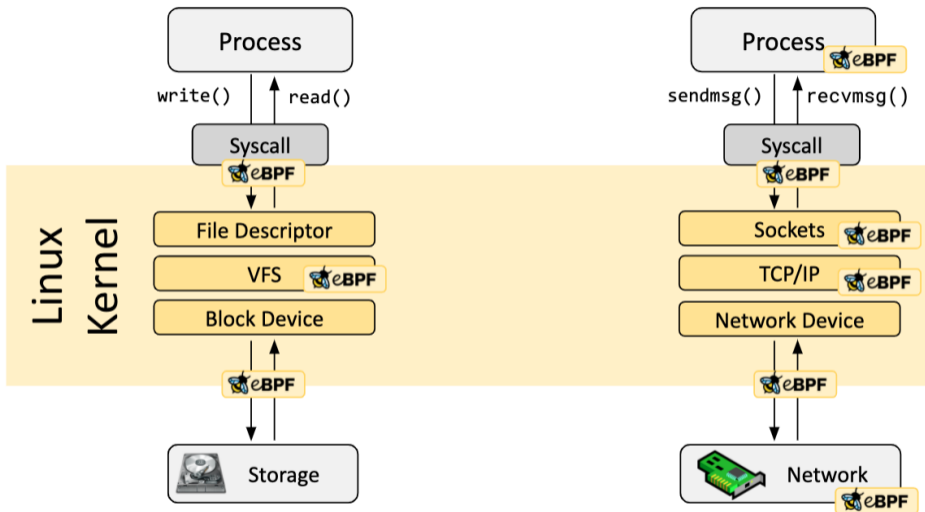


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eBPF static verification

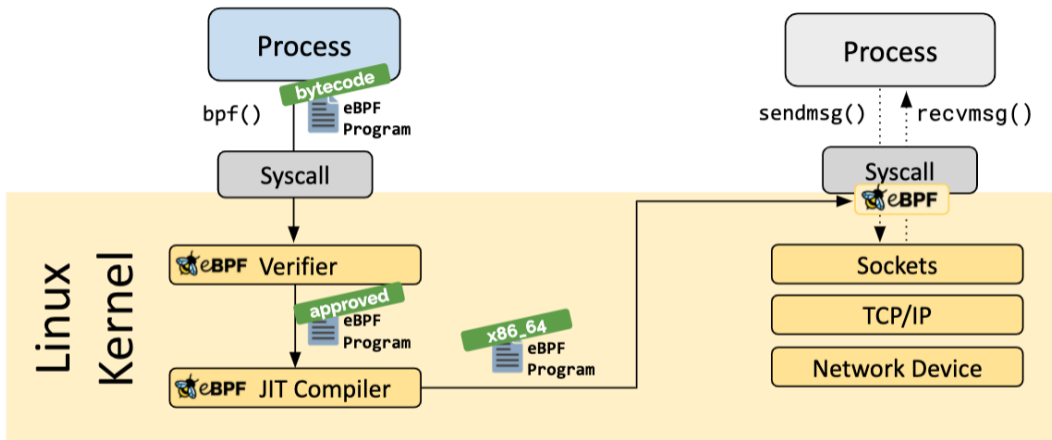


Figure: Image from <https://ebpf.io>

eBPF kernel helpers



Figure: Image from <https://ebpf.io>

eBPF maps: communication with userspace

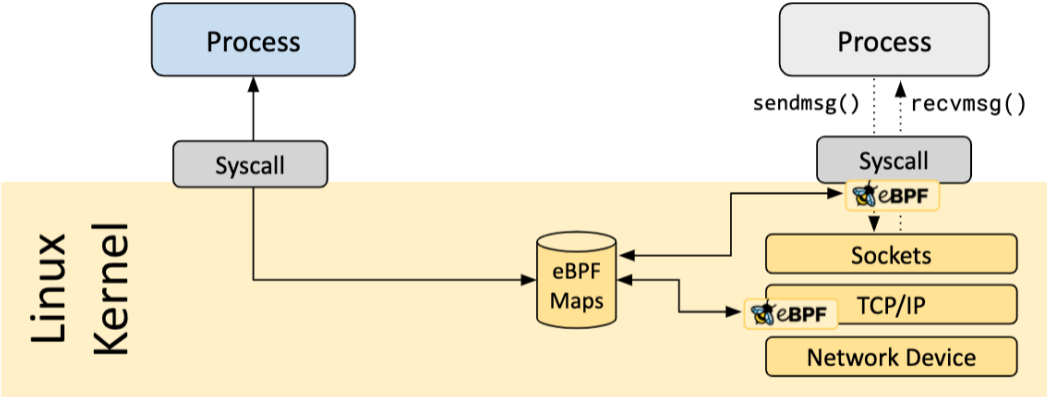


Figure: Image from <https://ebpf.io>

System and network visibility

Reference

See work of Brendan Gregg: <https://www.brendangregg.com> + books

Demo time

- ▶ bcc
- ▶ bpftrace
- ▶ ply
- ▶ pwr

Network programming with XDP

XDP

Demo

Conclusion

Conclusion

- ▶ Very flexible and powerful mechanism to safely run code in the kernel.
- ▶ Many different usages in the kernel, and increasing.
- ▶ High-level tools are very well documented and accessible
- ▶ The low-level infrastructure is complex, may be worth it for specific projects.
- ▶ Peak of activity since a few years: many projects, companies, tools...

References

- ▶ <https://ebpf.io>
- ▶ <https://docs.cilium.io/en/latest/bpf/>
- ▶ https://lwn.net/Kernel/Index/#Berkeley_Packet_Filter
- ▶ <https://www.brendangregg.com>