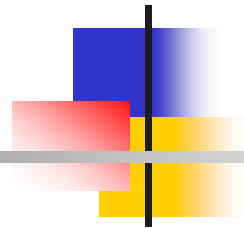


# CSE398: Network Systems Design



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# Outline

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- Recap
  - Examples of commercial network processors
  - Design tradeoffs and consequences
- Overview of Agere's network processor
- Functional units on APP550
- Summary and homework



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# Agere PayloadPlus (APP)

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- Architecture and technologies
  - Control plane and data plane processing
  - Defines:
    - Hardware, software, interconnection, and API
  - Does not specify an implementation
- APP refers to the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation chips
  - Number, type of functional units
  - Degree of processing parallelism
  - Internal data bandwidth



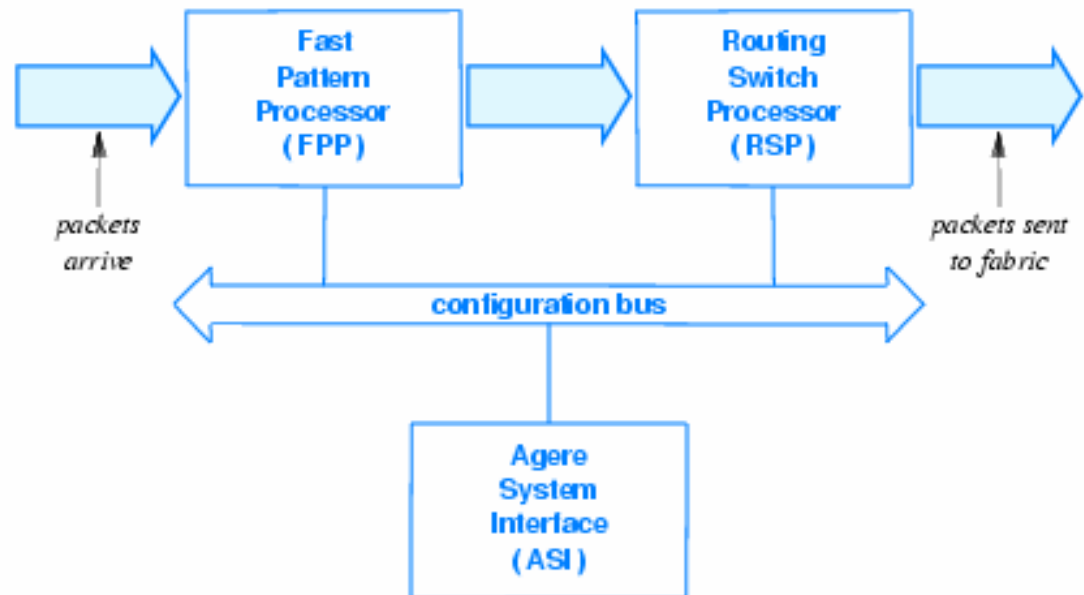
# Conceptual Pipeline

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- Packet classification -> forwarding
  - Error checking                      traffic management
  - Classification                        queueing
  - Statis. to state engine              fragmentation
  - Results to forwarder                header modification
- Placed b/w a NIC and a switching fabric

# First Generation

- Three separate chips
- FPP+RSP: fast path of data plane
- ASI: statistics, interface to a host microprocessor for system mgmt.

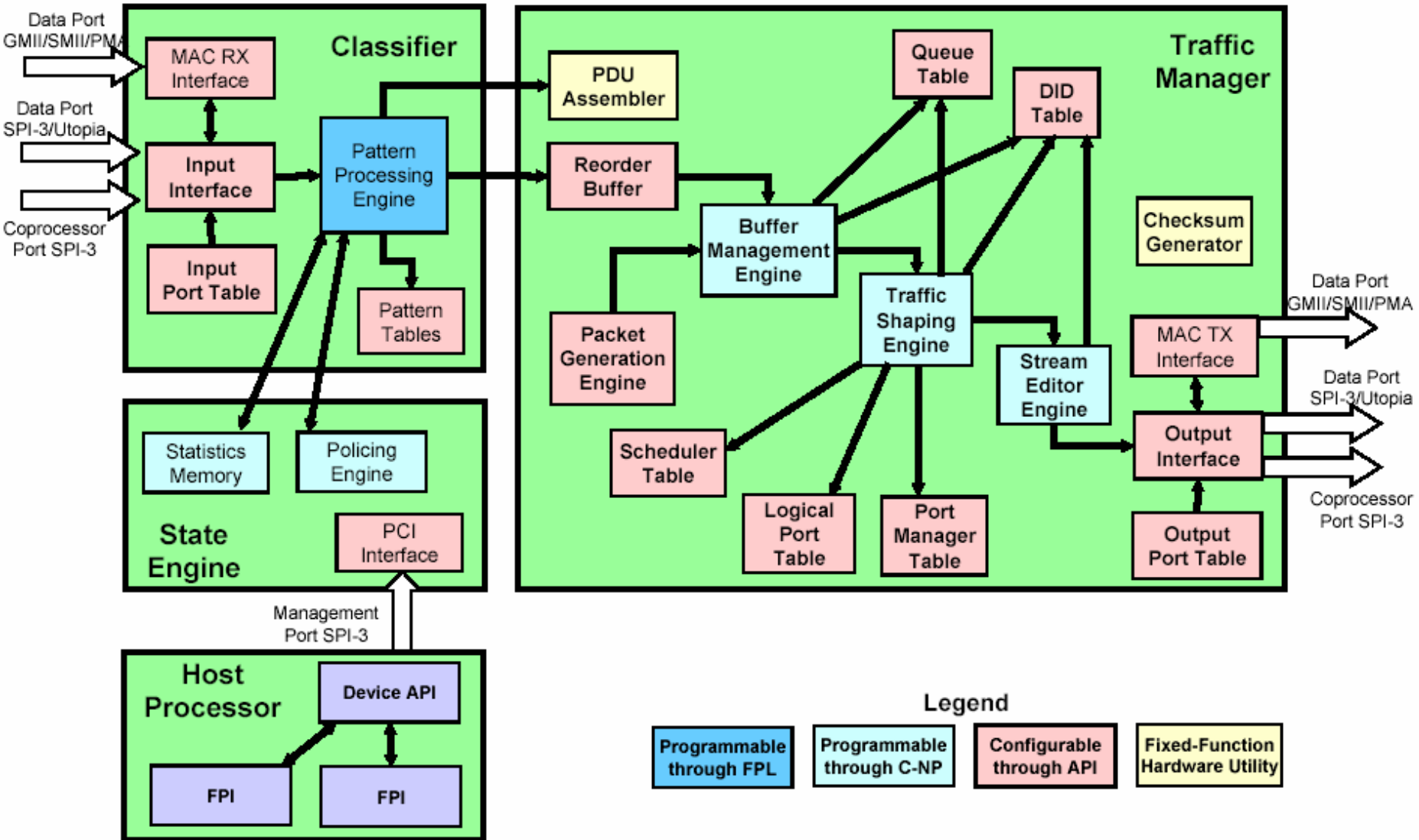




# Second Generation

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- A single IC but various models
  - APP550: four GigE ports with full capability
    - Classification: pattern processor
    - Forwarding: traffic manager and modifier
    - Statistics and host communication: state engine







# External Connections

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- Memory interface
  - Fast cycle random access memory (FCRAM)
  - Double data rate static random access memory (DDR-SRAM)
- Media interface
  - ATM and GigE
  - Standard interface: GMII, PMII, SMII, ...
  - 64-byte blocks
- Switching fabric interface
  - Standard SPI-3 (System packet interface level 3)
- PCI bus interface
  - To GPP host processor
- Scheduling interface
- Coprocessor interface: SPI-3



# Internal Architecture

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- Engines

- Pattern processing engine: classification
- State engine: state info for scheduling and verifying flow is within bound
- Reorder buffer manager: ensure packet order
- PDU assembler: collect blocks of a frame
- Traffic manager: schedule packets and shape traffic flow
- Stream editor: modify outgoing packets



# Engine Functionality

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- Engines
  - Pattern processing engine
  - State engine
  - Reorder buffer manager
  - PDU assembler
  - Traffic manager
  - Stream editor
- Schedule output queues based on time, congestion, priorities, flags
- Enqueue or discard an outgoing PDU
- Fragment and/or modify PDUs and update checksums before transmission



# Pattern Processing Engine (1)

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- Programmers specify a set of patterns
  - Programmable: FPL -> compilation -> PPE
  - Unconventional: pattern matching
  - Implicit parallelism
  - Automatic invocation
  - Transparent access to multiple memories
    - Classifier PDU buffer
    - Classifier program memory
    - Classifier control memory



# Pattern Processing Engine (2)

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- Data flow through the classifier
  - Ingress storage
  - First pass of classification
  - Second pass of classification
  - Reassembly and handoff



# Stream Editor

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- Fast path
- Two identical copies
  - Create up to 127 bytes of frame header
  - Fragmentation
  - Create up to 20 bytes of cell header
  - Modification
  - Encapsulate the packet
  - Control CRC hardware and append results



# Global Pulse

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- Pipeline architecture
  - Each stage must complete before the next packet arrives
  - Global pulse specifies the amount of time available to process a packet
    - For an OC-48 (2.5 Gbps) interface: 23 instructions
    - Programmer should guarantee that no engine runs for more than the global pulse



# Other Functional Units

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- Packet generation engine
  - ATM's operation, administration, and maintenance (OAM)
  - ICMP packets





# Outline

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- Recap
- Examples
- Design tradeoffs and consequences
- **Summary and homework**



# Review Question

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- Page 266 Exercise 17.3: What is the advantage of separating classification from forwarding?



# Homework (due 04/11)

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- 11.1. (a) Problem 1 of Chapter 17; (b) Problem 2 of Chapter 17. (Page 266)