



APPLICATION RECOGNITION

Reference Guide

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Chapter 1. Introduction

Application Recognition (AR) allows identifying applications that are in use on a monitored networking node.

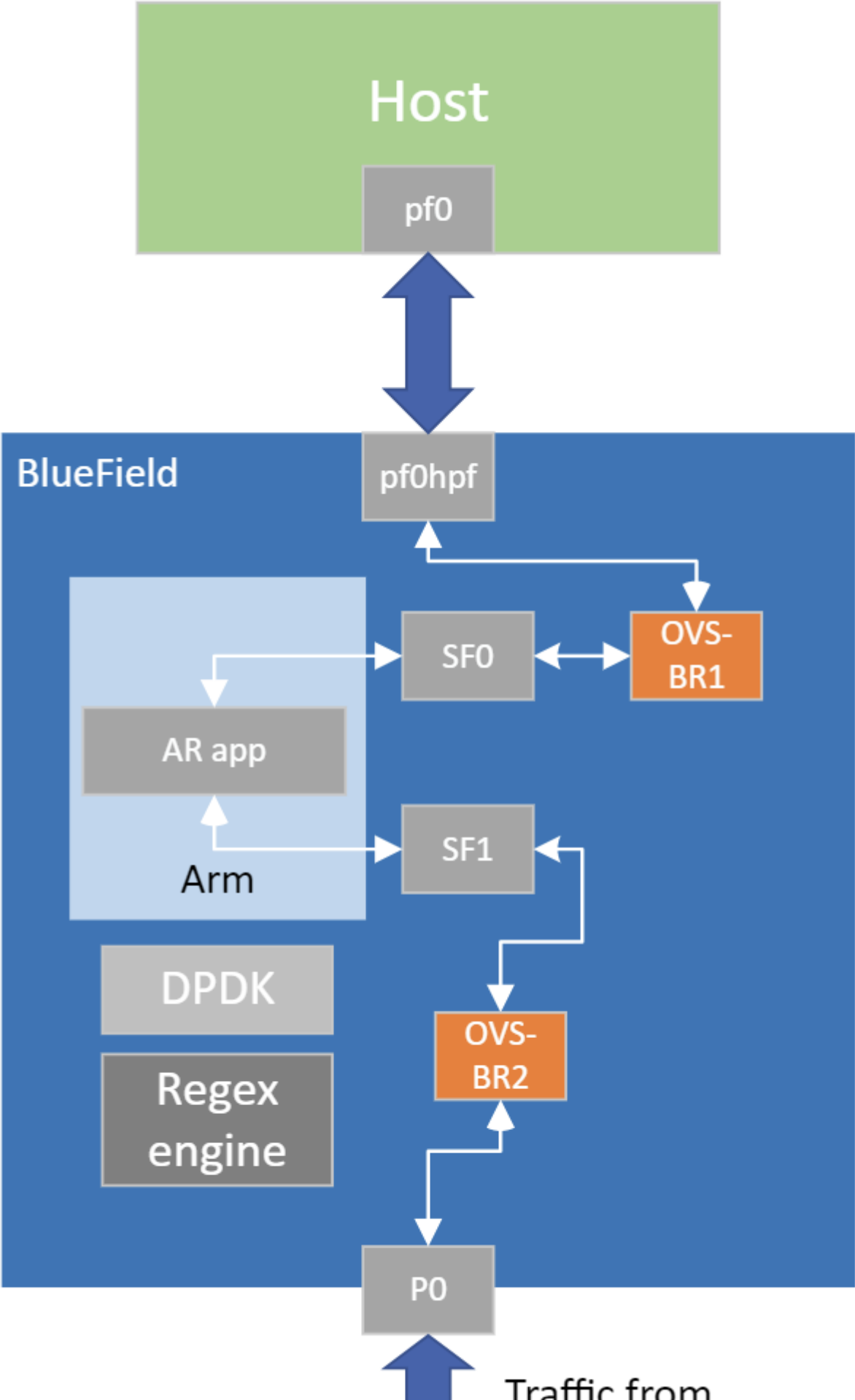
AR enables the security administrator to generate consolidated reports that show usage patterns from the application perspective. AR is also used as a corner stone of many security applications such as L7-based firewalls.

Due to the massive growth in the number of applications that communicate over Layer 7 (HTTP), effective monitoring of network activity requires looking deeper into Layer 7 traffic so individual applications can be identified. Different applications may require different levels of security and service.

This document describes how to build AR using the deep packet inspection (DPI) engine, which leverages NVIDIA® BlueField®-2 DPU capabilities such as regular expression (RXP) acceleration engine, hardware-based connection tracking, and more.

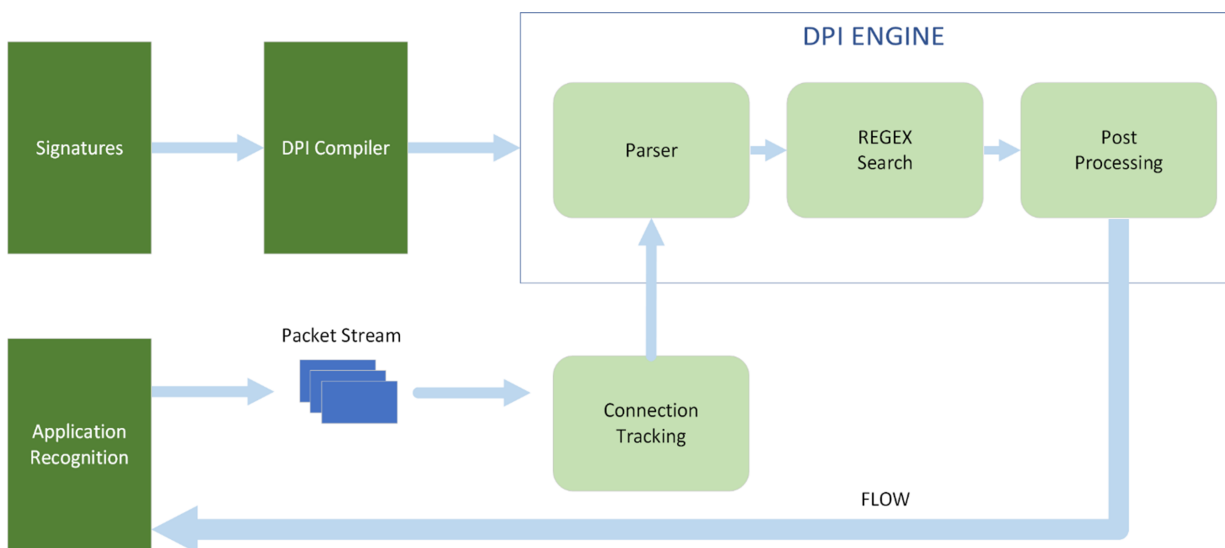
Chapter 2. System Design

The AR application is designed to run as "bump-on-the-wire" on the BlueField-2 instance, it intercepts the traffic coming from the wire, and passes it to the Physical Function (PF) representor connected to the host.



Chapter 3. Application Architecture

AR runs on top of Data Plane Development Kit (DPDK) based Stateful Flow Tracking (SFT) to identify the flow that each packet belongs to, then uses DPI to process L7 classification.



1. Signatures are compiled by DPI compiler and then loaded to DPI engine.
2. Ingress traffic is identified using the stateful table module in the DPDK libs which utilizes the connection tracking hardware offloads. This allows flow classifications to be done in the hardware level and be forwarded to the hairpin queue without being processed by the software, which increases performance dramatically.
3. Traffic is scanned against DPI engine compiled signature DB.
4. Post processing is performed for match decision.
5. Matched flows are identified, and actions can be offloaded to the hardware to increase performance as no further inspection is needed.
6. Flow termination is done by the aging timer set in the SFT to 60 seconds. When a flow is offloaded it cannot be tracked and destroyed.

Chapter 4. Configuration Flow

1. Parse application argument.

```
arg_parser_init();
```

- a). Initialize arg parser resources.
- b). Register DOCA general flags.

```
register_ar_params();
```
- c). Register AR application flags.

```
arg_parser_start();
```
- d). Parse DPDK flags and call `rte_eal_init()` function.
- e). Parse app flags.

2. DPDK initialization.

```
dpdk_init();
```

- a). Initialize SFT.
- b). Initialize DPDK ports, including mempool allocation.

3. AR initialization

```
ar_init();
```

- a). Initialize NetFlow using default configuration `/etc/doca_netflow.conf`.
- b). Initialize signature database.
- c). Initialize DPI engine.
- d). Load signatures to DPI.

4. Configure DPI packet processing.

```
dpi_worker_lcores_run();
```

- a). Configure DPI enqueue packets.
- b). Send jobs to RegEx engine.
- c). Configure DPI dequeue packets.

5. Send statistics and write database.

```
sig_database_write_to_csv();  
send_netflow();
```

- a). Send statistics to the collector.
- b). Write CSV file with signature statistics.

6. AR destroy.

```
ar_destroy();
```

- a). Clear thread.

b). Stop DPI worker.

c). Stop DOCA DPI.

7. DPI destroy

```
doca_dpi_destroy();
```

Chapter 5. Running Application on BlueField

1. Please refer to the [DOCA Installation Guide](#) for details on how to install BlueField related software.
2. The application recognition binary is located under `/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/doca_application_recognition`.
3. To build the application:

a). Run:

```
cd /opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/src
meson /tmp/build
ninja -C /tmp/build
```

`doca_application_recognition` will be created under `tmp/build`.

b). The build process depends on the `PKG_CONFIG_PATH` environment variable to locate the DPDK libraries. If the variable was accidentally corrupted, and the build fails, please run the following command.

► For Ubuntu:

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:/opt/mellanox/dpdk/lib/aarch64-
linux-gnu/pkgconfig
```

► For CentOS:

```
export PKG_CONFIG_PATH=$PKG_CONFIG_PATH:/opt/mellanox/dpdk/lib64/pkgconfig
```

4. Pre-run setup:

a). The application recognition example is based on DPDK libraries. Therefore, the user is required to provide DPDK flags, and allocate huge pages. Run:

```
echo 2048 > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_hugepages
```

b). Make sure the regex engine is active:

```
systemctl status mlx-regex
```

If the status is inactive ("Active: failed"), run:

```
systemctl start mlx-regex
```

5. To run the application:

```
Usage: doca_application_recognition [DPDK Flags] -- [DOCA Flags] [Program Flags]
DOCA Flags:
  -h, --help                Print a help synopsis
  -l, --log-level            Set the log level for the app <CRITICAL=0, DEBUG=4>
Program Flags:
  -p, --print-match         Prints FID when matched in DPI engine
  -n, --netflow              Collect netflow statistics and send according to
conf file
```

```
-i, --interactive           Adds interactive mode for blocking signatures
-o, --output-csv <path>   Path to the output of the CSV file
-c, --cdo <path>         Path to CDO file compiled from a valid PDD
```

For example:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/
doca_application_recognition -a 0000:03:00.0,class=regex -a
auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,sft_en=1 -a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,sft_en=1 -- -c /
tmp/ar.cdo -p
```



Note: The SFT supports a maximum of 64 queues, thus the application cannot be run with more than 64 cores. To limit the number of cores, run:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/
doca_application_recognition -a 0000:03:00.0,class=regex -a
auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,sft_en=1 -a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,sft_en=1 -l
0-64 -- -c /tmp/ar.cdo -p
```

This limits the application to using 65 cores (core-0 to core-64) with 1 core for the main thread and 64 others to serve as workers.

To run `doca_application_recognition` using a JSON file:

```
doca_application_recognition --json [json_file]
```

For example:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/
doca_application_recognition --json /root/ar_params.json
```



Note: Subfunctions must be enabled according to [Scalable Function Setup Guide](#).



Note: The flags `-a 0000:03:00.0,class=regex -a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,sft_en=1 -a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,sft_en=1` are necessary for proper usage of the application. Modifying these flags results in unexpected behavior as only 2 ports are supported. The SF numbers are arbitrary and configurable. The RegEx device, however, is not and must be initiated on port 0.

For additional information on available flags for DPDK, use `-h` before the `--` separator:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/
doca_application_recognition -h
```

For additional information on the app, use `-h` after the `--` separator:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/
doca_application_recognition -- -h
```

The application will periodically dump a `.csv` file with the recognition results containing statistics about the recognized apps in the format `SIG_ID`, `APP_NAME`, `MATCHING_FIDS`, and `DROP`.

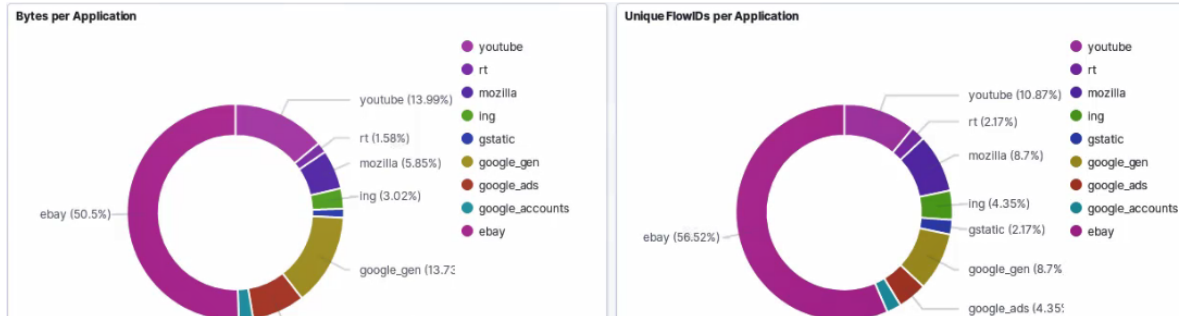
As per the example above, a file called `ar_stats.csv` will be created.

Additional features can be triggered by using the shell interaction. This allows blocking and unblocking specific signature IDs using the following commands:

- ▶ `block <sig_id>`
- ▶ `unblock <sig_id>`

The TAB key allows autocompletion while the `quit` command terminates the application.

NetFlow collector UI example:



- To use the supplied signature file (`suricata_rules_example`), which is installed to the `bin` directory, the DPI compiler must be used, as the RegEx engine accepts only `.cdo` files. The CDO files are constructed by compiling a signature file written in the Suricata open-source format.

To compile the signature file, run the following:

```
doca_dpi_compiler -i /opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/ar_suricata_rules_example -o /tmp/ar.cdo -f suricata
```

A `.cdo` will be created in the output path flagged as the `-o` input path of the compiler. That file can be used when executing the reference application using the `-c` flag as can be seen in previous bullet.

Chapter 6. Arg Parser DOCA Flags

Refer to [NVIDIA DOCA Arg Parser User Guide](#) for more information.

| Flag Type | Short Flag | Long Flag/JSON Key | Description | JSON Content |
|---------------|------------|--------------------|---|--|
| DPDK flags | a | devices | Add a PCI device into the list of devices to probe | <pre>"devices": [{"device": "regex"," id": "0000:03:00.0"}, {"device": "sf", "id": "4","sft": true}, {"device": "sf", "id": "5","sft": true},]</pre> |
| | l | core-list | List of cores to run on | <pre>"core-list": "0-4"</pre> |
| General flags | l | log-level | Sets the log level for the application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ CRITICAL=0 ▶ ERROR=1 ▶ WARNING=2 ▶ INFO=3 ▶ DEBUG=4 | <pre>"log-level": 4</pre> |
| | h | help | Print a help synopsis | N/A |
| Program flags | p | print-match | Prints FID when matched in DPI engine | <pre>"print-match": true</pre> |
| | n | netflow | Collect netflow statistics and send according to conf file | <pre>"netflow": false</pre> |

| Flag Type | Short Flag | Long Flag/JSON Key | Description | JSON Content |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | i | interactive | Adds interactive mode for blocking signatures | "interactive": false |
| | o | output-csv | Path to the output of the CSV file | "output-csv": "/tmp/ar_stats.csv" |
| | c | cdo | Path to CDO file compiled from a valid PDD | "cdo": "/tmp/ar.cdo" |

Chapter 7. Running Application on Host

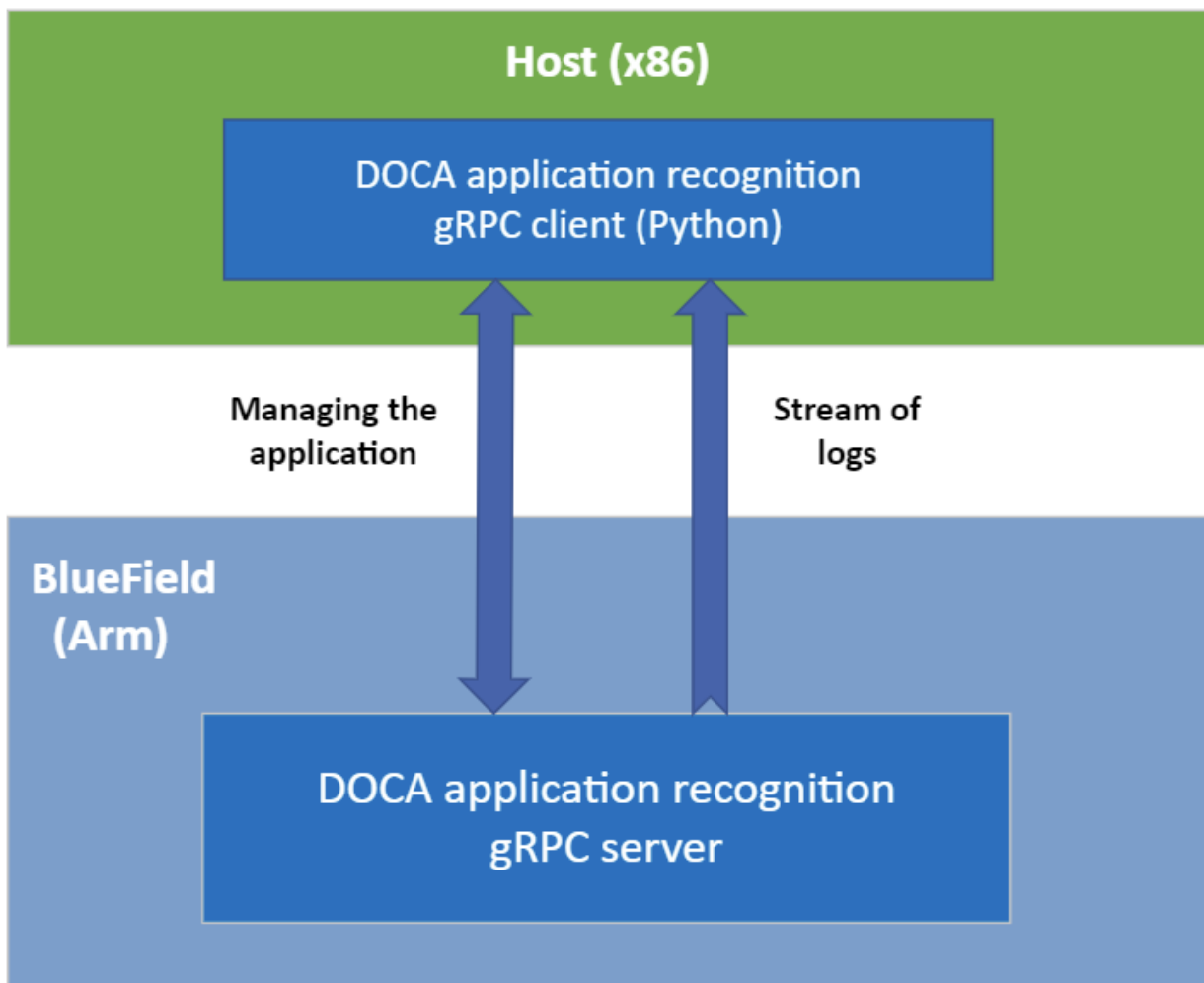
Host execution example:

```
doca_application_recognition -a 0000:04:00.0,class=regex -a 04:00.3 -a 04:00.4 -v --  
-c suricata_rules_example.cdo -o /tmp/check.csv -p
```

Refer to section "Running DOCA Application on Host" in [NVIDIA DOCA Virtual Functions User Guide](#).

Chapter 8. Managing gRPC-Enabled Application from Host

Refer to [NVIDIA DOCA gRPC Infrastructure User Guide](#) for instructions on running the gRPC application server on the BlueField.



To run the Python client of the gRPC-enabled application:


```
./doca_application_recognition_gRPC_client.py -d/--debug <server address[:server  
port]>
```

For example:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/grpc/client/  
doca_application_recognition_gRPC_client.py 192.168.104.2
```



Note: Refer to known issue 2872883 in the [NVIDIA DOCA Release Notes](#) regarding the execution of the gRPC Python client.

Chapter 9. Deploying Containerized Application

The application recognition example supports a container-based deployment:

1. Refer to the [NVIDIA DOCA Container Deployment Guide](#) for details on how to deploy a DOCA container to the BlueField.
2. Application-specific configuration steps can be found on NGC under the application's [container page](#).

Chapter 10. References

- ▶ `/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/src/application_recognition.c`
- ▶ `/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/src/grpc/application_recognition.proto`
- ▶ `/opt/mellanox/doca/examples/application_recognition/bin/ar_suricata_rules_example`

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