



# NVIDIA DOCA Virtual Functions

## User Guide

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

Single root IO virtualization (SR-IOV) is a technology that allows a physical PCIe device to present itself multiple times through the PCIe bus. This technology enables multiple virtual instances of the device with separate resources. NVIDIA adapters are able to expose virtual instances or functions (VFs) for each port individually. These virtual functions can then be provisioned separately.

Each VF can be seen as an additional device connected to the physical interface or function (PF). It shares the same resources with the PF, and its number of ports equals those of the PF.

SR-IOV is commonly used in conjunction with an SR-IOV-enabled hypervisor to provide virtual machines direct hardware access to network resources, thereby increasing its performance.

There are several benefits to running applications on the host. For example, one may want to utilize a strong and high-resource host machine, or to start DOCA integration on the host before offloading it to the BlueField DPU.

The configuration in this document allows the entire application to run on the host's memory, while utilizing the HW accelerators on BlueField (e.g., using RegEx the accelerator on BlueField via a daemon running on it).

When VFs are enabled on the host, VF representors are visible on the Arm side which can be bridged to corresponding PF representors (e.g., the uplink representor and the host representor). This allows the application to only scan traffic forwarded to the VFs as configured by the user and to behave as a simple "bump-on-the-wire". DOCA installed on the host allows access to the hardware capabilities of the BlueField DPU without comprising features such as the stateful table (SFT) which uses HW offload and additional HW steering elements embedded inside the eSwitch.

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## Chapter 2. Prerequisites

Running applications on the host and using the RegEx accelerator on the BlueField requires enabling the RegEx engine.

To run all the reference applications over the host, you must install the host DOCA package. Refer to [NVIDIA DOCA Installation Guide](#) for more information on host installation.

VFs must be configured as trusted for the hardware jump action to work as intended. The following steps configure "trusted" mode for VFs:

1. Delete all existing VFs/SFs.

- a). To delete all VFs on a PF run the following on the host:

```
$ echo 0 > /sys/class/net/<physical_function>/device/sriov_numvfs
```

For example:

```
$ echo 0 > /sys/class/net/ens1f0/device/sriov_numvfs
```

- b). Refer to [Scalable Function Setup Guide](#) for instructions on deleting SFs.

2. Stop the main driver on the host:

```
/etc/init.d/openibd stop
```

3. Before creating the VFs, set them to "trusted" mode on the device by running the following commands on the Arm side.

- a). Setting VFs on port 0:

```
$ mlxreg -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 --reg_id 0xc007 --reg_len 0x40 --indexes "0x0.0:32=0x80000000" --yes --set "0x4.0:32=0x1"
```

- b). Setting VFs on port 1:

```
$ mlxreg -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0.1 --reg_id 0xc007 --reg_len 0x40 --indexes "0x0.0:32=0x80000000" --yes --set "0x4.0:32=0x1"
```



**Note:** These commands set trusted mode for all created VFs/SFs after their execution on Arm.



**Note:** Setting trusted mode should be performed once per reboot.

4. Restart the main driver on the host by running the following command:

```
/etc/init.d/openibd restart
```

---

## Chapter 3. VF Creation

1. Enable SR-IOV. Run:

```
host$ mlxconfig -y -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 s SRIOV_EN=1
```

2. Set number of VFs. Run:

```
host$ mlxconfig -y -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 s NUM_OF_VFS=X
```



**Note:** Requires reboot.

```
host$ echo X > /sys/class/net/<physical_function>/device/sriov_numvfs
```

For example:

```
$ mlxconfig -y -d /dev/mst/mt41686_pciconf0 s NUM_OF_VFS=2  
$ echo 2 > /sys/class/net/ens1f0/device/sriov_numvfs
```

After enabling VF, the representor appears on the DPU. The function itself is seen at the x86 side.

3. To verify that the VFs have been created. Run:

```
$ lspci | grep Mellanox  
05:00.0 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies Device a2d6  
05:00.1 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies Device a2d6  
05:00.2 DMA controller: Mellanox Technologies Device c2d3  
05:00.3 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28850  
05:00.4 Ethernet controller: Mellanox Technologies MT28850
```



**Note:** 2 new virtual Ethernet devices are created in this example.

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# Chapter 4. Running DOCA Application on Host

The following steps are required only if the application utilizes the RegEx engine:

1. Stop the driver on the host. Run:

```
host$ sudo /etc/init.d/openibd stop
```

2. On the Arm, start the driver. Run:

```
dpu$ sudo /etc/init.d/openibd start
```

3. On the Arm, enable RegEx (only if the application requires it). Run:

```
dpu$ echo 1 > /sys/class/net/p0/smart_nic/pf/regex_en
```

4. On the Arm, add 200 huge pages. Run:

```
dpu$ current_huge='cat /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/nr_huge_pages'  
dpu$ echo $((200 + current_huge)) > /sys/kernel/mm/hugepages/hugepages-2048kB/  
nr_hugepages
```

5. On the Arm, start mlx RegEx. Run:

```
dpu$ systemctl start mlx-regex
```



**Note:** If it has not been set before, the previous value of huge pages should be 2048 or higher (depending on the number of cores).

6. Verify that the service is running. Run:

```
dpu$ systemctl status mlx-regex
```

7. The host can now run RegEx. Run:

```
host$ sudo /etc/init.d/openibd start
```



**Note:** Running DPDK over the host requires configuring huge pages.



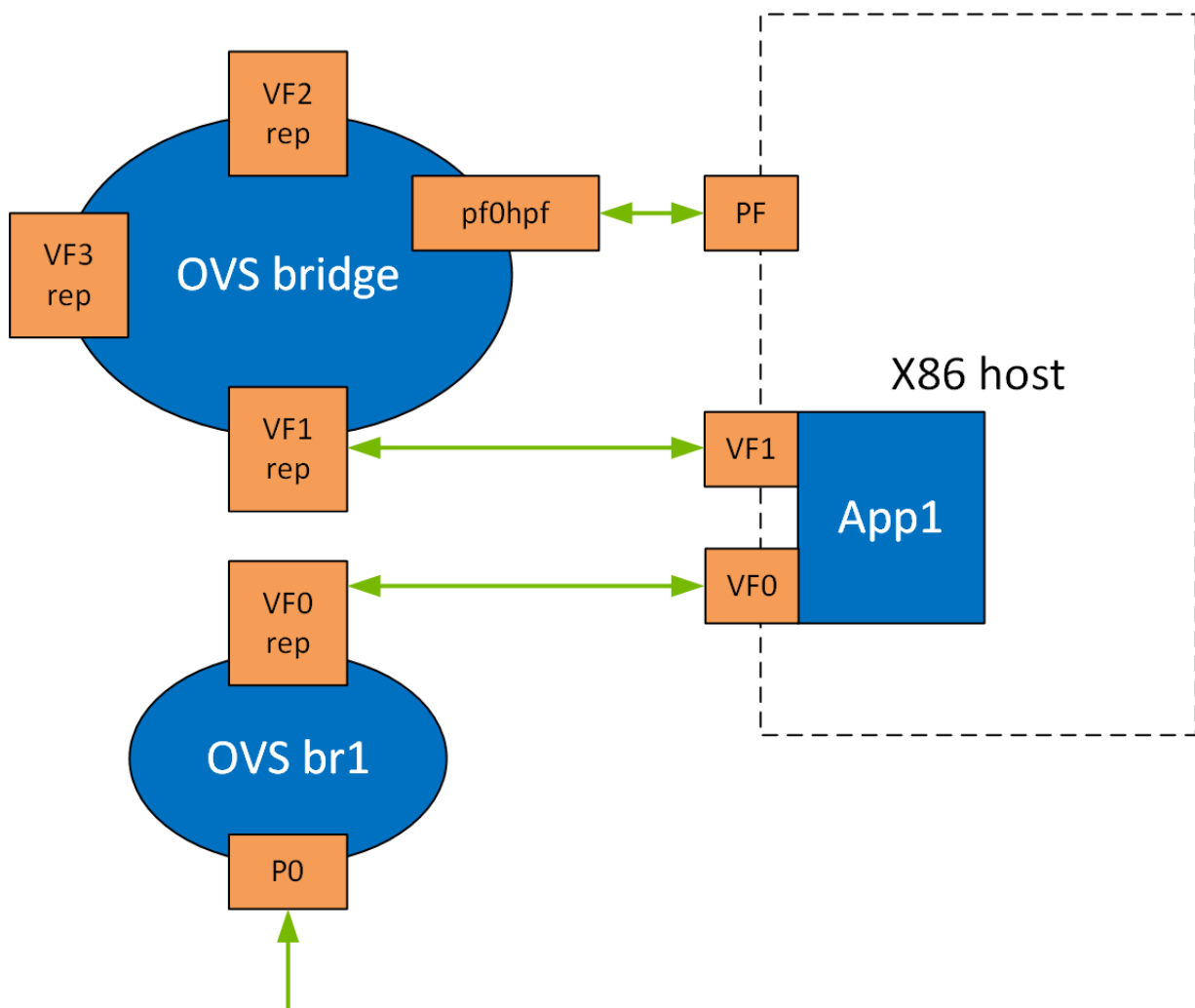
**Note:** By default, a DPDK application initializes all the cores of the device. This is usually unnecessary and may even cause unforeseeable issues. It is recommended to limit the number of cores, especially when using an AMD-based system, to 16 cores using the `-c` flag when running DPDK.

The following is a CLI example for running a reference application over the host using VF:

```
./opt/mellanox/doca/applications/**/bin/*executable* -a "pci address VF0" -a "pci  
address VF1" -c 0xff -- "application flags"
```

## Chapter 5. Topology Example

The following is a topology example for running the application over the host.



Configure the OVS on BlueField as follows:

```
Bridge ovsbr1
  Port ovsbr1
  Interface ovsbr1
    type: internal
```

```

Port pf0hpf
  Interface pf0hpf
Port pf0vf1
  Interface pf0vf1
Bridge vf_br
  Port p0
    Interface p0
  Port vf_br
    Interface vf_br
      type: internal
  Port pf0vf0
    Interface pf0vf0

```

When enabling a new VF over the host, VF representors are created on the Arm side. The first OVS bridge connects the uplink connection (p0) to the new VF representor (pf0vf0), and the second bridge connects the second VF representor (pf0vf1) to the host representors (pf0hpf). On the host, the 2 PCIe addresses of the newly created function must be initialized when running the applications.

When traffic is received (e.g., from the uplink), the following occurs:

1. Traffic is received over p0.
2. Traffic is forwarded to pf0vf0.
3. Application "listens" to pf0vf0 and pf0vf1 and can, therefore, acquire the traffic from pf0vf0, inspect it, and forward to pf0vf1.
4. Traffic is forwarded from pf0vf1 to pf0hpf.



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