



# NVIDIA DOCA DNS Filter

## Application Guide

# Table of Contents

Chapter 1. Introduction.....	1
Chapter 2. System Design.....	2
Chapter 3. Application Architecture.....	5
Chapter 4. DOCA Libraries.....	7
Chapter 5. Configuration Flow.....	8
Chapter 6. Dependencies.....	10
Chapter 7. Running the Application.....	11
Chapter 8. Arg Parser DOCA Flags.....	14
Chapter 9. Managing gRPC-Enabled Application from Host.....	16
Chapter 10. Running Application on NVIDIA Converged Accelerator.....	18
10.1. Compiling and Running Application.....	18
Chapter 11. References.....	20

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# Chapter 1. Introduction

Domain name system (DNS) translates domain names to IP addresses so browsers can load internet resources. Each device connected to the Internet has a unique IP address which other machines use to find the device.

The DNS process includes several steps:

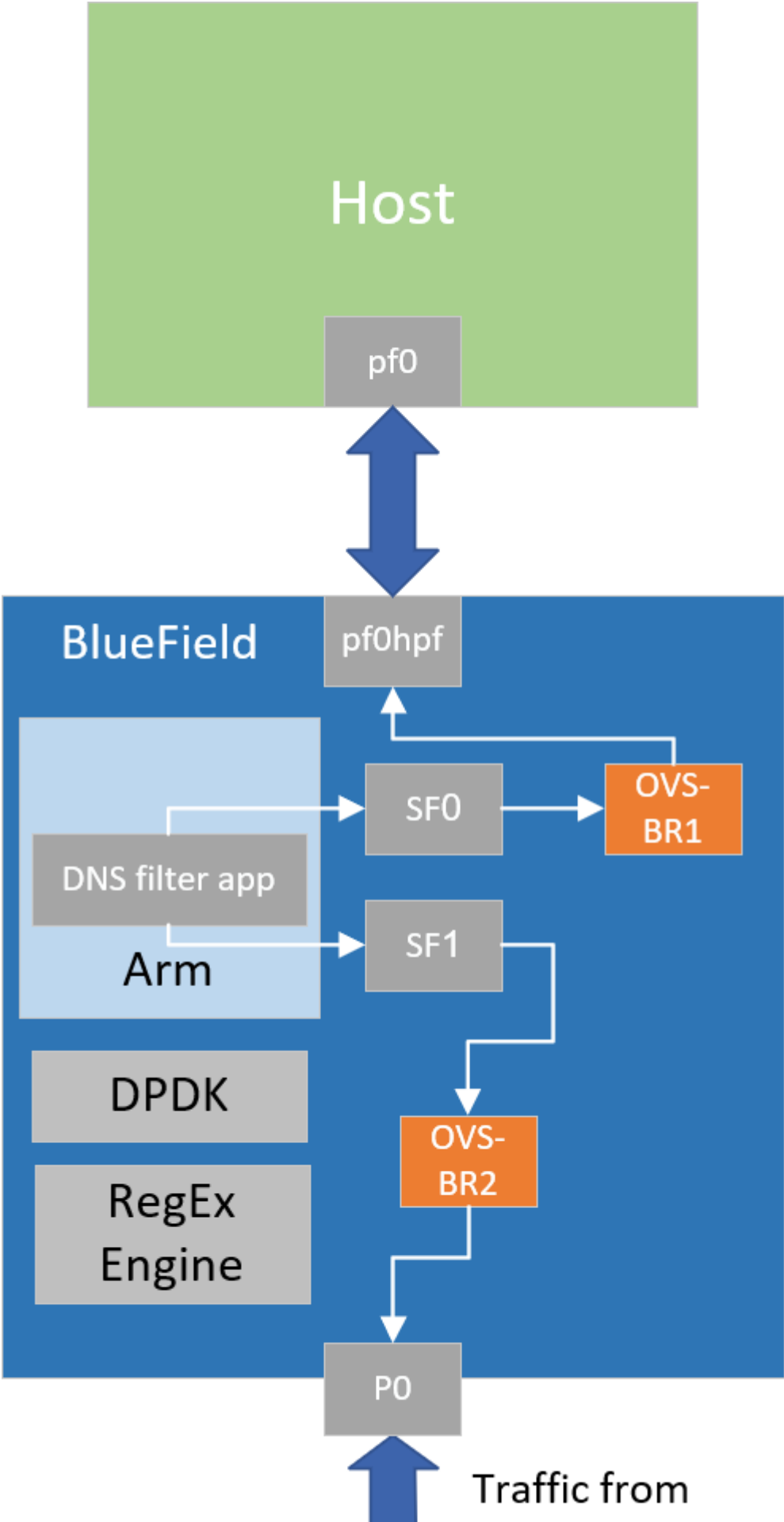
1. Once a user tries to log into a website using a browser, the user's device creates a DNS query and sends it to a DNS resolver.
2. The DNS resolver queries the DNS domain to get an IP address by searching its cache or sending the request to another DNS server.
3. Once a match is found, the DNS resolver returns the correct IP matching the DNS domain.
4. The user can log into the required website using the correct IP.

DNS filter is used to offload DNS requests from the host to the BlueField DPU Arm which allows reducing CPU overhead as Arm allows further DNS processing to be done. The application filters DNS requests according to a domain name allow/deny list.

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## Chapter 2. System Design

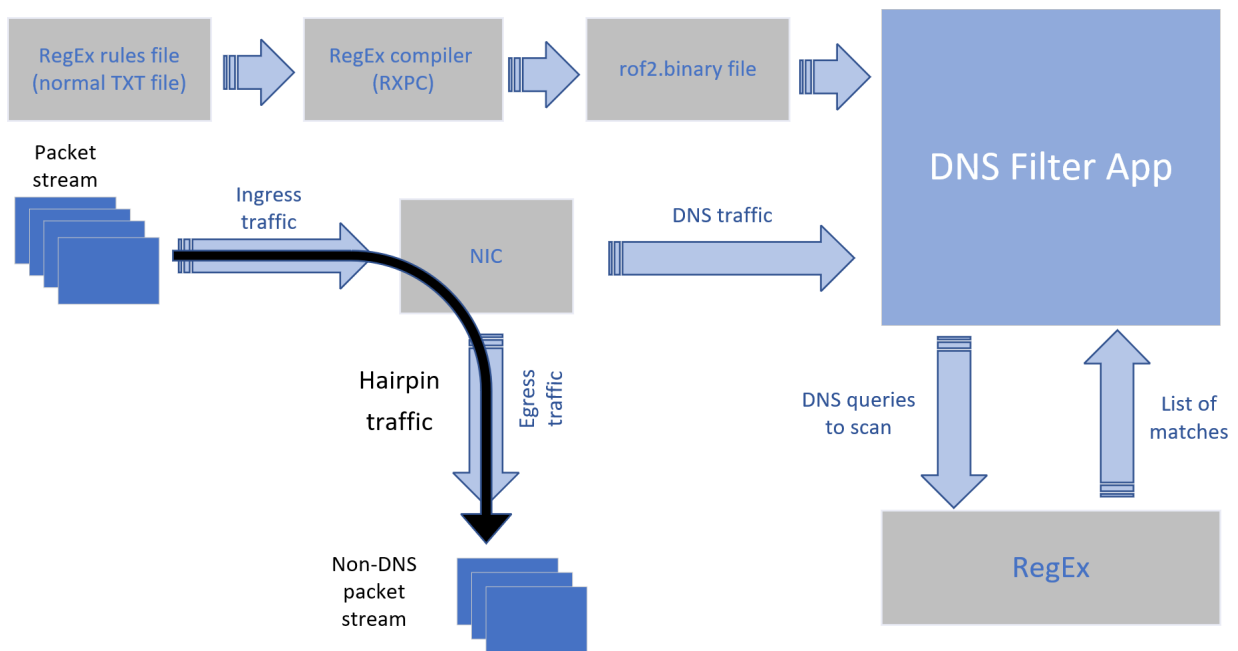
The DNS filter application is designed to run as a "bump-on-the-wire" on the BlueField-2 DPU instance. The DPU intercepts the traffic coming (ingress traffic) from the wire and either passes it to the Arm (to filter the received packets according to the listing type) or forwards it to the egress port using hairpin. The decision is made by traffic classification.





# Chapter 3. Application Architecture

DNS Filter runs on top of DOCA Flow to classify DNS requests. It then uses the hardware RegEx engine to find matches according to the domain name listing rules (compiled regular expressions).



1. RegEx listing rules file is compiled into a `rof2.binary` file by the user.
2. The RegEx binary rules file is loaded into the RegEx engine.
3. Ingress packet types are identified using pipes which encapsulate flow rule matching patterns and actions.
4. The DNS filter application builds 3 pipes for each port (DNS drop pipe, DNS forward pipe, and hairpin pipe). Every pipe except the drop pipe includes exactly one entry. The drop pipe includes many entries in runtime and each entry represents a dropped packet 5-tuple. After app initialization and configuration, and before accepting any traffic, the pipe is empty.
5. The drop pipe matches DNS packets already blocked to drop them. The hairpin pipe matches every packet (no misses). The drop pipe serves as a root pipe, the DNS forward

pipe serves as a forwarding miss component to the drop pipe, and the hairpin pipe serves as a forwarding miss component to the DNS forward pipe.

Therefore, every received packet is checked first against the drop pipe. If there is a match, then it is dropped. Otherwise (miss case), it is checked against the DNS forward pipe. If there is a match there, it is forwarded to the Arm. Otherwise (another miss case), it is then forwarded to the hairpin pipe and matched.



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## Chapter 4. DOCA Libraries

This application leverages following DOCA libraries:

- ▶ [DOCA Flow library](#)
- ▶ [DOCA RegEx library](#)

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# Chapter 5. Configuration Flow

1. Parse application argument.

```
doca_argp_init();
```

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

```
register_dns_filter_params();
```
- c). Register DNS filter application flags.  

```
doca_argp_start();
```
- d). Parse DPDK flags and invoke handler for calling the `rte_eal_init()` function.
- e). Parse app flags.

2. DPDK initialization.

```
dpdk_init();
```

Calls `rte_eal_init()` to initialize EAL resources with the provided EAL flags.

3. DPDK port initialization and start.

```
dpdk_queues_and_ports_init();
```

- a). Initialize DPDK ports, including mempool allocation.
- b). Initialize hairpin queues if needed.
- c). Binds hairpin queues of each port to its peer port.

4. DNS filter initialization.

```
dns_filter_init();
```

- a). DOCA flow and DOCA flow port initialization.
- b). Creates hairpin pipe for both ports. This pipe includes one entry that matches every type of packet (no misses) and forwards it to the egress port through hairpin.
- c). Creates DNS forward pipe for both ports. The built pipe has one entry for matching DNS traffic and forwarding it to Arm. In addition, the hairpin pipe serves for forwarding if the DNS entry does not match (i.e., for each non-DNS packet, packets are hairpined).
- d). Creates drop pipe that serves as a root pipe for both ports. At the start, the pipe is empty. But as the application runs, it adds entries for dropped packets. In addition, the DNS forward pipe serves for forwarding if drop pipe entries do not match.
- e). DOCA RegEx initialization.
- f). Configure RegEx with the compiled rules file.

5. Processing and filtering DNS packets.

```
dns_worker_lcores_run();
```

- a). All received packets on Arm are DNS packets, while non-DNS packets are forwarded to the egress port using hairpin allowing DNS packets to be filtered.
  - b). Extract DNS queries.
  - c). Send DNS queries as jobs to RegEx engine.
  - d). Filter DNS packets according to RegEx responses.
  - e). Block packet if needed by adding an entry to the DNS drop pipe.
6. DNS filter destroy.  
`dns_filter_destroy();`
    - a). Free all allocated resources.
    - b). Free all DOCA RegEx resources.
  7. DPDK ports and queues destruction.  
`dpdk_queues_and_ports_fini();`
  8. DPDK finish.  
`dpdk_fini();`

Calls `rte_eal_destroy()` to destroy initialized EAL resources.
  9. Arg parser destroy.  
`doca_argp_destroy()`
    - a). Free DPDK resources.

---

## Chapter 6. Dependencies

To run DNS Filter on the NVIDIA converged accelerator using a GPU device, you must build it using meson version 0.59.0 or higher. As such, DOCA's installation provides an updated meson version of 0.61.2.

You also need DPDK version 20.11.4.1 or higher which includes the `gpudev` library.

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# Chapter 7. Running the Application

1. Refer to the following documents:
  - ▶ [NVIDIA DOCA Installation Guide for Linux](#) for details on how to install BlueField-related software.
  - ▶ [NVIDIA DOCA Troubleshooting Guide](#) for any issue you may encounter with the installation, compilation, or execution of DOCA applications.
2. The DNS filter example binary is located under `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/doca_dns_filter`. To build the applications together, run:

```
cd /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/  
meson build  
ninja -C build
```
3. To build the DNS Filter application only:
  - a). Edit the following flags in `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/meson_option.txt`:
    - ▶ Set `enable_all_applications` to `false`
    - ▶ Set `enable_dns_filter` to `true`
  - b). Run the commands in step 2.



**Note:** `doca_dns_filter` is created under `./build/dns_filter/src/`.

## Application usage:

```
Usage: doca_dns_filter [DPDK Flags] -- [DOCA Flags] [Program Flags]
```

### DOCA Flags:

```
-h, --help           Print a help synopsis  
-v, --version       Print program version information  
-l, --log-level     Set the log level for the program  
<CRITICAL=20, ERROR=30, WARNING=40, INFO=50, DEBUG=60>
```

### Program Flags:

```
-t, --type           Set DNS listing type {allow, deny}  
-r, --rules <path> Path to rules file (rof2.binary)
```

```
-p, --pci-addr <address>          Set PCI address of the RXP engine to use
```

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

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/doca_dns_filter -h
```

**Note:** For additional information on the application, use `-h` after the `--` separator:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/doca_dns_filter -- -h
```

#### 4. Running the application on BlueField:

- ▶ To run the application, the RegEx-compiled rule files must be supplied to it. These files usually end with `*.rof2.binary`. To compile the example rules file, run:

```
cd /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/
rxpc -f regex_rules.txt -p 0.01 -o /tmp/regex_rules
```

The results of the `rxpc` are written to the `/tmp/` directory, each file with the prefix `regex_rules`.

**Note:** For more information, refer to [NVIDIA RXP Compiler](#).

- ▶ Pre-run setup:

- a). The DNS Filter example is based on DPDK libraries. Therefore, the user is required to provide DPDK flags, and allocate huge pages.

```
sudo 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
```

- ▶ CLI example for running the app:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/
doca_dns_filter -a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,dv_flow_en=2 -a
auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,dv_flow_en=2 -- -l 60 -p 03:00.0 --rules /tmp/
regex_rules.rof2.binary --type allow
```

**Note:** The flags `-a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,dv_flow_en=2-a auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,dv_flow_en=2` are necessary for proper usage of the application. Modifying them results in unexpected behavior as only 2 ports are supported. The subfunction number is arbitrary and configurable.

**Note:** Sub-functions must be enabled according to the [Scalable Function Setup Guide](#).

#### 5. Running the application on the host, CLI example:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/doca_dns_filter -a
03:00.3,dv_flow_en=2 -a 03:00.4,dv_flow_en=2 -c 0xff -- -l 60 -p 03:00.0 --
rules /tmp/regex_rules.rof2.binary --type deny
```

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

6. To run `doca_dns_filter` using a JSON file:

```
doca_dns_filter --json [json_file]
```

For example:



```
cd /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin  
./doca_dns_filter --json /root/dns_filter_params.json
```

# Chapter 8. Arg Parser DOCA Flags

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

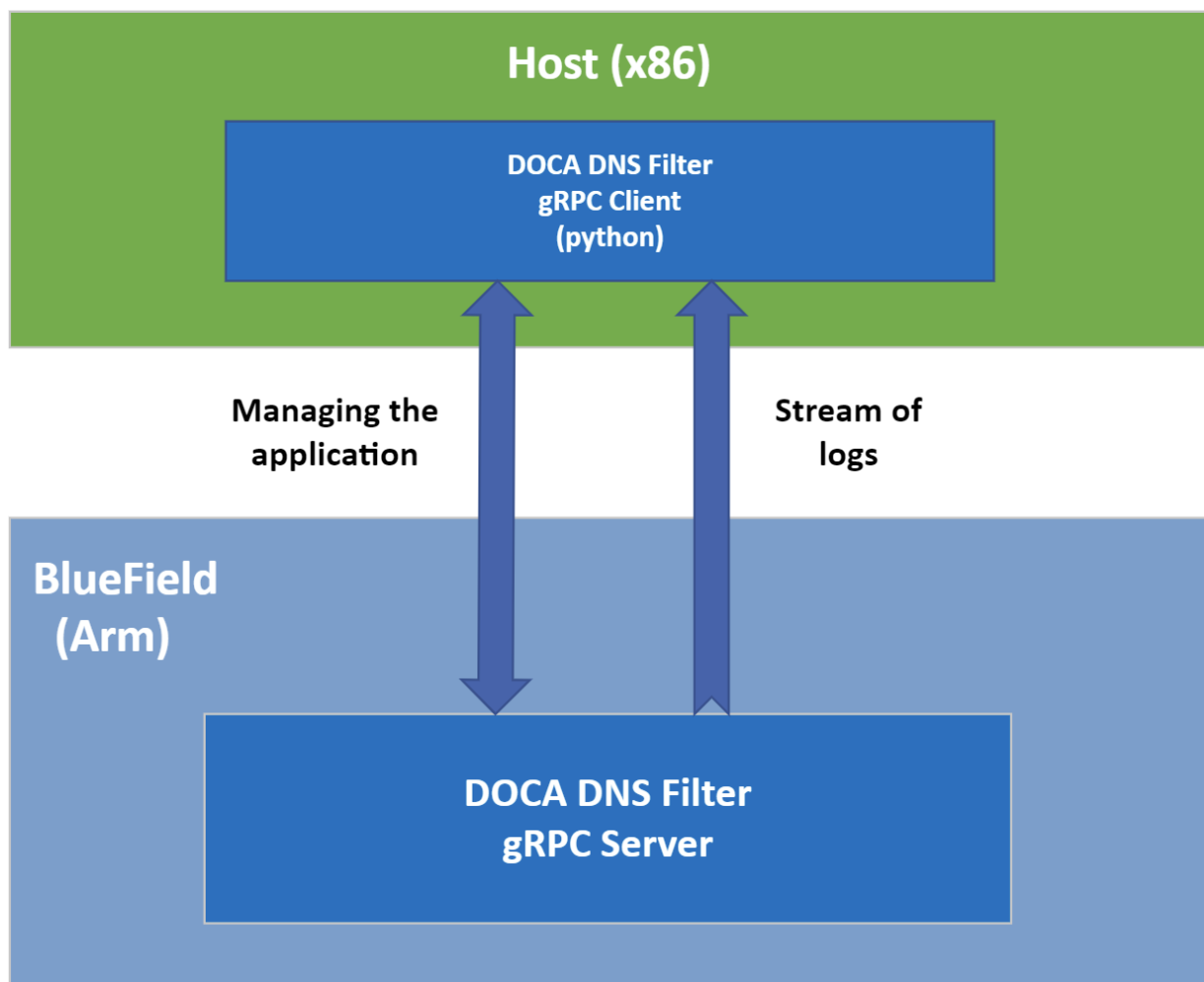
Flag Type	Short Flag	Long Flag/JSON Key	Description	JSON Content
DPDK flags	a	devices	Add a PCIe device into the list of devices to probe	<pre>"devices": [   { "device": "regex",     "id": "03:00.0" } ]</pre>
General flags	l	log-level	Set the log level for the application: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ CRITICAL=20</li> <li>▶ ERROR=30</li> <li>▶ WARNING=40</li> <li>▶ INFO=50</li> <li>▶ DEBUG=60</li> </ul>	<pre>"log-level": 60</pre>
	v	version	Print program version information	N/A
	h	help	Print a help synopsis	N/A
Program flags	r	rules	Path to rules file (rof2.binary) <div style="border: 1px solid gray; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p><b>Note:</b> rules is a</p> </div>	<pre>"rules": "/tmp/regex_rules.rof2.binary"</pre>



Flag Type	Short Flag	Long Flag/JSON Key	Description	JSON Content
			<div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px;">mandatory flag.</div>	
	t	type	Set DNS listing type (allow or deny) <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> type is a mandatory flag.         </div>	"type": "allow"
	p	pci-addr	Set PCI address of the RXP engine to use <div style="background-color: #cccccc; padding: 2px; margin-top: 10px;">  <b>Note:</b> pci-addr is a mandatory flag.         </div>	"pci-addr": "03:00.0"

## Chapter 9. Managing gRPC-Enabled Application from Host

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



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

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

For example:

```
/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/bin/grpc/client/  
doca_dns_filter_gRPC_client.py 192.168.104.2
```

---

# Chapter 10. Running Application on NVIDIA Converged Accelerator

This section details the steps necessary to run the DNS filter application on NVIDIA converged accelerator.

The DNS-filter application running on the converged accelerator has the same logic as described in previous sections of this page except for the extraction of DNS queries from the packets on the Arm. The extraction is done on the GPU side. The extracted queries are sent to the RegEx engine to check whether there is a match or not.

To make use of the GPU's capabilities, make sure to perform the following steps:

1. Refer to the [NVIDIA DOCA Installation Guide for Linux](#) for instructions on installing NVIDIA driver for CUDA and a CUDA-repo on your setup.
2. Create the sub-functions and configure the OVS according to [Scalable Function Setup Guide](#).

## 10.1. Compiling and Running Application

Since there is no pre-compiled DNS filter application binary provided that uses the GPU support, you must compile it and run it. All the sources needed for building, compiling, and running the application with GPU support are found under `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/src`.

To build and run the application, perform the following steps:

1. Setup CUDA paths:

```
export CPATH=/usr/local/cuda/targets/sbsa-linux/include:$CPATH
export LD_LIBRARY_PATH=/usr/local/cuda-11.6/lib64:$LD_LIBRARY_PATH
export PATH=/usr/local/cuda/bin:/usr/local/cuda-11.6/bin:$PATH
```

2. To build the application with GPU support:

- a). Edit the `enable_gpu_support` flag to `true` in `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/meson_option.txt`.

- b). Compile application sources. Run:

```
cd /opt/mellanox/doca/applications/
meson build
```

```
ninja -C build
```

doca\_dns\_filter is created under ./build/dns\_filter/src/.

3. To run the application with GPU support:

- ▶ Follow the instructions for compiling the RegEx rules file and pre-run setup in step 4 under section [Running the Application](#).



**Note:** Make sure the GPU's PCIe address is provided with the flags to the `gpudev` DPDK library.

- ▶ Assuming the PCIe address of the GPU is 06:00, the command to run the application is:

```
./build/dns_filter/src/doca_dns_filter -a
auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.4,dv_flow_en=2 -a
auxiliary:mlx5_core.sf.5,dv_flow_en=2 -a 06:00.0 -- -l 60 -p 03:00.0 -r /
tmp/regex_rules.rof2.binary -t allow
```

4. To run the application, follow the steps in [Running the Application](#).

---

# Chapter 11. References

- ▶ `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/src/dns_filter.c`
- ▶ `/opt/mellanox/doca/applications/dns_filter/src/grpc/dns_filter.proto`

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