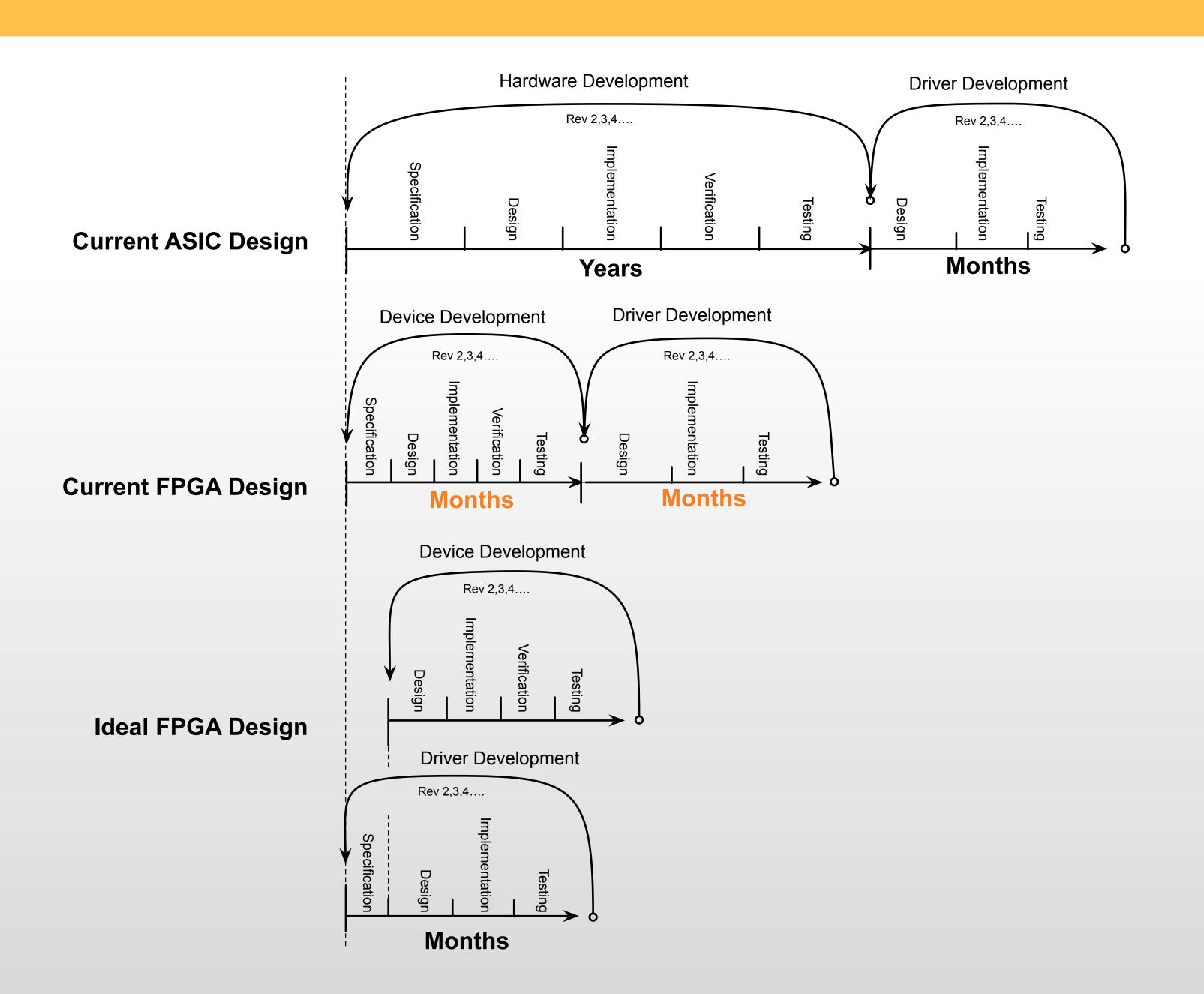


uvNIC: Rapid Prototyping NIC Device Drivers

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Network hardware isn't what it used to be

Traditional ASIC based network interface controllers (NICs) undergo minor hardware interface revisions over a timespan of years. FPGA based NICs can be completely reimplemented in months or even weeks.

Driver developers can't keep up

Driver development cannot seriously begin until hardware is available to test against, but driver development is expected to take place simultaneously with hardware development

What if driver developers could write the hardware?

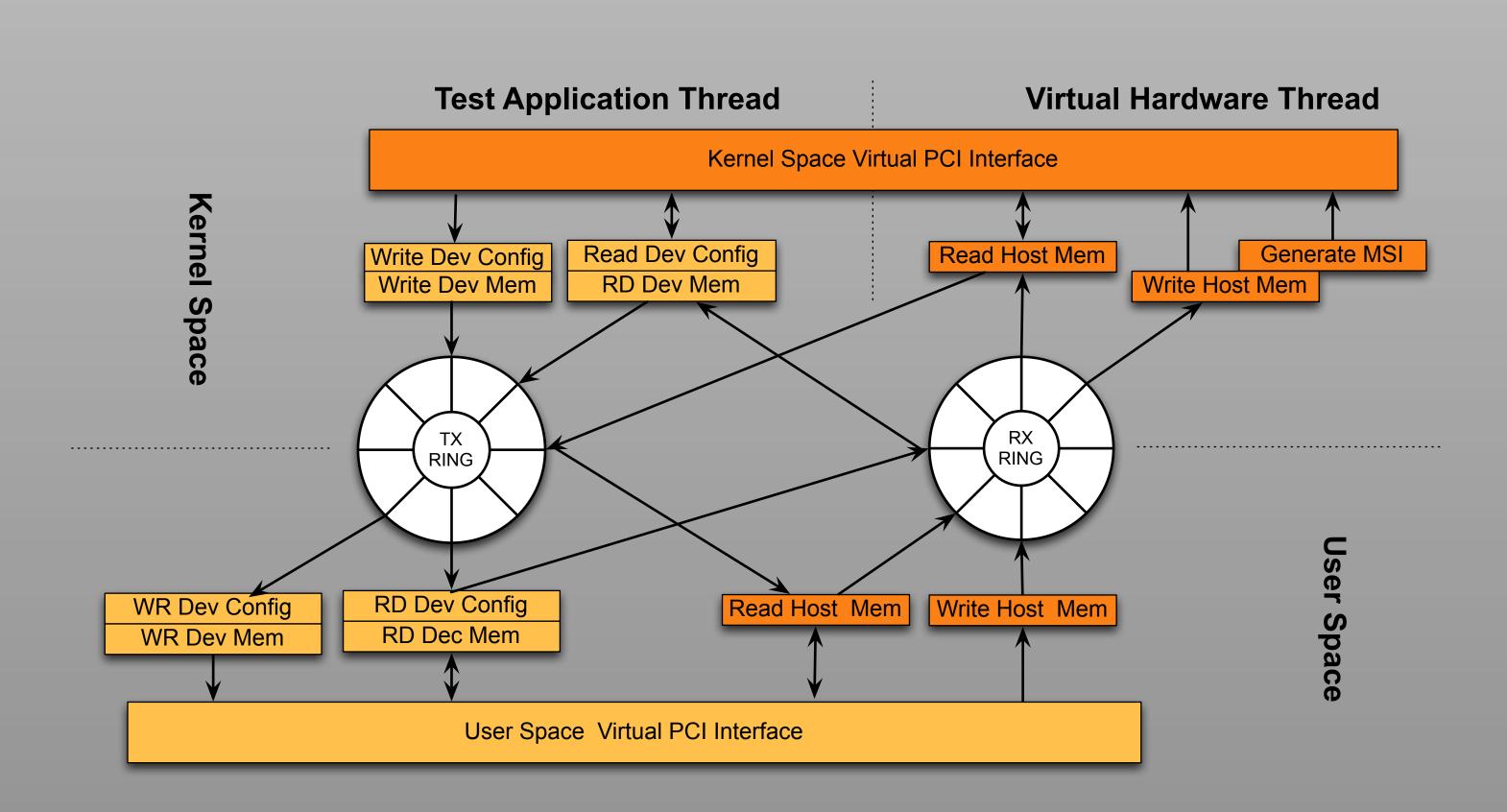
To the driver developer we could present a functional equivalent to a physical device. To the hardware designer we could present a fully functional model against which the HDL specifications could be tested and verified.

uvNIC: Making software look like hardware.

The user space virtual NIC is a standalone, userspace software application which is developed as a functional specification of a new NIC that is under development.

Key to uvNIC is the ability to augment an existing network interface card with new features and then write a functional device driver for the new virtual network interface.

The uvNIC device driver builds against a parallel implementation of the PCI kernel interface. Switching over to real hardware operation involves little more than a search/replace and a recompilation.



uvNIC **Commodity NIC User Space Virtual NIC** uvPCI uvMAC uvPHY **Test Application Test Application** uvBus File I/O Raw Socket I/O Socket I/O Socket I/O **Network Stack Network Stack Network Stack** uvBus **Commodity Driver Development Driver** uvPCI **Commodity Driver** PCIe Stack PCIe Stack PCIe Stack Commodity NIC Development NIC Commodity NIC

How do you make software look like hardware?

The user space virtual NIC is implemented on top of the user space virtual PCI (uvPCI) implementation, which itself is implemented on top of the user space virtual bus (uvBus) implementation.

The user space virtual bus makes the kernel dependent on user space in the same way that the kernel is dependent on hardware. This is kept safe by appropriate use of yield() and spinning timeouts.

By using a message passing transport layer, similar in design to hardware implementations of PCIe, important properties such as blocking reads and read/write/interrupt message ordering is maintained and consistent with reality.





