Abstract

This document describes what InfiniBand and remote direct memory access (RDMA) are and how to configure InfiniBand hardware. Additionally, this documentation explains how to configure InfiniBand-related services.
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PROVIDING FEEDBACK ON RED HAT DOCUMENTATION

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CHAPTER 1. UNDERSTANDING INFINIBAND AND RDMA

InfiniBand refers to two distinct things:

- The physical link-layer protocol for InfiniBand networks
- The InfiniBand Verbs API, which is an implementation of the remote direct memory access (RDMA) technology

RDMA provides access to the memory from one computer to the memory of another computer without involving either computer’s operating system. This technology enables high-throughput and low-latency networking with low CPU utilization.

In a typical IP data transfer, when an application on one machine sends data to an application on another machine, the following happens on the receiving side:

1. The kernel must receive the data.
2. The kernel must determine that the data belongs to the application.
3. The kernel wakes up the application.
4. The kernel waits for the application to perform a system call into the kernel.
5. The application copies the data from the kernel's own internal memory space into the buffer provided by the application.

This process means that most network traffic is copied across the main memory of the system if the host adapter uses direct memory access (DMA), or otherwise at least twice. Additionally, the computer executes a number of context switches to switch between the kernel and application context. Both context switches can cause a high CPU load at high traffic rates and slow down other tasks.

RDMA communication bypasses the kernel intervention in the communication process, unlike the normal IP communication. This reduces the CPU overhead. The RDMA protocol enables the host adapter to know when a packet comes in from the network, which application should receive it, and where in the application’s memory space, the packet should be stored. Instead of sending the packet to the kernel to be processed and then copied into the user application’s memory, with InfiniBand, the host adapter places the contents of the packet directly in the application’s buffer. This process requires a separate API, the InfiniBand Verbs API, and applications must support this API before they can use RDMA.

Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8 supports both the InfiniBand hardware and the InfiniBand Verbs API. Additionally, Red Hat Enterprise Linux supports the following technologies that allow to use the InfiniBand Verbs API on non-InfiniBand hardware:

- Internet Wide Area RDMA Protocol (iWARP): A network protocol that implements RDMA over IP networks.
- RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE), which is also known as InfiniBand over Ethernet (IBoE): A network protocol that implements RDMA over Ethernet networks.

Additional resources

- For details about setting a software implementation of RoCE, see Chapter 2, Configuring RoCE.
CHAPTER 2. CONFIGURING ROCE

This section explains background information about RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE), as well as how to change the default RoCE version, and how to configure a software RoCE adapter.

Note that there are different vendors, such as Mellanox, Broadcom, and QLogic, who provide RoCE hardware.

2.1. OVERVIEW OF ROCE PROTOCOL VERSIONS

RoCE is a network protocol that enables remote direct memory access (RDMA) over Ethernet.

The following are the different RoCE versions:

RoCE v1

The RoCE version 1 protocol is an Ethernet link layer protocol with ethertype 0x8915 that enables communication between any two hosts in the same Ethernet broadcast domain. By default, when using a Mellanox ConnectX-3 network adapter, Red Hat Enterprise Linux uses RoCE v1 for the RDMA Connection Manager (RDMA_CM).

RoCE v2

The RoCE version 2 protocol exists on top of either the UDP over IPv4 or the UDP over IPv6 protocol. The UDP destination port number 4791 is reserved for RoCE v2. By default, when using a Mellanox ConnectX-3 Pro, ConnectX-4 Lx, or ConnectX-5 network adapter, Red Hat Enterprise Linux uses RoCE v2 for the RDMA_CM, but the hardware supports both RoCE v1 and RoCE v2.

The RDMA_CM sets up a reliable connection between a client and a server for transferring data. RDMA_CM provides an RDMA transport-neutral interface for establishing connections. The communication uses a specific RDMA device, and data transfers are message-based.

IMPORTANT

Using RoCE v2 on the client and RoCE v1 on the server is not supported. In this case, configure both the server and client to communicate over RoCE v1.

Additional resources

- Section 2.2, “Temporarily changing the default RoCE version”

2.2. TEMPORARILY CHANGING THE DEFAULT ROCE VERSION

Using the RoCE v2 protocol on the client and RoCE v1 on the server is not supported. If the hardware in your server only supports RoCE v1, configure your clients to communicate with the server using RoCE v1. This section describes how to enforce RoCE v1 on the client that uses the mlx5_0 driver for the Mellanox ConnectX-5 Infiniband device. Note that the changes described in this section are only temporary until you reboot the host.

Prerequisites

- The client uses an InfiniBand device that uses, by default, the RoCE v2 protocol.
The InfiniBand device in the server only supports RoCE v1.

Procedure

1. Create the /sys/kernel/config/rdma_cm/mlx5_0 directory:
   
   ```
   # mkdir /sys/kernel/config/rdma_cm/mlx5_0
   ```

2. Display the default RoCE mode. For example, to display the mode for port 1:
   
   ```
   # cat /sys/kernel/config/rdma_cm/mlx5_0/ports/1/default_roce_mode
   RoCE v2
   ```

3. Change the default RoCE mode to version 1:
   
   ```
   # echo "IB/RoCE v1" > /sys/kernel/config/rdma_cm/mlx5_0/ports/1/default_roce_mode
   ```

2.3. CONFIGURING SOFT-ROCE

Soft-RoCE is a software implementation of remote direct memory access (RDMA) over Ethernet, which is also called RXE. This section describes how to configure Soft-RoCE.

Use Soft-RoCE on hosts without RoCE host channel adapters (HCA).

Prerequisites

- An Ethernet adapter is installed in the system.

Procedure

1. Install the libibverbs, libibverbs-utils, and infiniband-diags packages:
   
   ```
   # yum install libibverbs libibverbs-utils infiniband-diags
   ```

2. Load the rdma_rxe kernel module and display the current configuration:
   
   ```
   # rxe_cfg start
   Name  Link  Driver      Speed  NMTU  IPv4_addr        RDEV  RMTU
   enp7s0 yes   virtio_net         1500                   rxe0  1024  (3)
   ```

3. Add a new RXE device. For example, to add the enp7s0 Ethernet device as an RXE device, enter:

   ```
   # rxe_cfg add enp7s0
   ```

4. Display the RXE device status:

   ```
   # rxe_cfg status
   Name  Link  Driver      Speed  NMTU  IPv4_addr        RDEV  RMTU
   enp7s0 yes   virtio_net         1500                   rxe0  1024  (3)
   ```

   In the RDEV column, you see that the enp7s0 is mapped to the rxe0 device.
5. Optional: list the available RDMA devices in the system:

```bash
# ibv_devices
device    node GUID
-------    ---------------
rxe0       505400fffed5e0fb
```

Alternatively, use the `ibstat` utility to display a detailed status:

```bash
# ibstat rxe0
CA 'rxe0'
CA type:
Number of ports: 1
Firmware version:
Hardware version:
Node GUID: 0x505400fffed5e0fb
System image GUID: 0x0000000000000000
Port 1:
    State: Active
    Physical state: LinkUp
    Rate: 100
    Base lid: 0
    LMC: 0
    SM lid: 0
    Capability mask: 0x00890000
    Port GUID: 0x505400fffed5e0fb
    Link layer: Ethernet
```
CHAPTER 3. CONFIGURING THE CORE RDMA SUBSYSTEM

This section describes how to configure the rdma service and increase the amount of memory that users are allowed to pin in the system.

3.1. CONFIGURING THE RDMA SERVICE

The rdma service manages the RDMA stack in the kernel. If Red Hat Enterprise Linux detects InfiniBand, iWARP, or RoCE devices, the udev device manager instructs systemd to start the rdma service.

Procedure

1. Edit the /etc/rdma/rdma.conf file, and set the variables of the modules you want to enable to yes. The following is the default /etc/rdma/rdma.conf on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 8:

   # Load IPoIB
   IPOIB_LOAD=yes
   # Load SRP (SCSI Remote Protocol initiator support) module
   SRP_LOAD=yes
   # Load SRPT (SCSI Remote Protocol target support) module
   SRPT_LOAD=yes
   # Load iSER (iSCSI over RDMA initiator support) module
   ISER_LOAD=yes
   # Load iSERT (iSCSI over RDMA target support) module
   ISERT_LOAD=yes
   # Load RDS (Reliable Datagram Service) network protocol
   RDS_LOAD=no
   # Load NFSoRDMA client transport module
   XPRTRDMA_LOAD=yes
   # Load NFSoRDMA server transport module
   SVCRDMA_LOAD=no
   # Load Tech Preview device driver modules
   TECH_PREVIEW_LOAD=no

2. Restart the rdma service:

   # systemctl restart rdma

3.2. RENAMING IPOIB DEVICES

By default, the kernel names IP over InfiniBand (IPoIB) devices, for example, ib0, ib1, and so on. To avoid conflicts, Red Hat recommends creating a rule in the udev device manager to create persistent and meaningful names, such as mlx4_ib0.

Prerequisites

- An InfiniBand device is installed in the host.

Procedure

1. Display the hardware address of the device. For example, to display the address for the device named ib0, enter:

   # ip link show ib0
The last eight bytes of the address, marked in bold in the example, are required to create a `udev` rule in the next step.

2. Edit the `/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-ipoib.rules` file, and append an `ACTION` rule. For example, to configure a rule that renames the device with the `00:02:c9:03:00:31:78:f2` hardware address to `mlx4_ib0`, append the following line:

```
ACTION="add", SUBSYSTEM="net", DRIVERS="?*", ATTR{type}="32",
ATTR{address}="?*00:02:c9:03:00:31:78:f2", NAME="mlx4_ib0"
```

3. Reboot the host:

```
# reboot
```

Additional resources

- For details about `udev` rules, see the `udev(7)` man page.
- For details, why the first 12 bytes of the hardware address are not used in the `udev` rule, see Section 5.2, "Understanding IPoIB hardware addresses".

### 3.3. INCREASING THE AMOUNT OF MEMORY THAT USERS ARE ALLOWED TO PIN IN THE SYSTEM

RDMA operations require pinning of physical memory. This means that the kernel is not allowed to write memory into the swap space. If a user pins too much memory, the system can run out of memory, and the kernel terminates processes in order to free up more memory. For this reason, memory pinning is a privileged operation.

If non-root users run large RDMA applications, it can be necessary to increase the amount of memory these users can pin in the system. This section describes how to configure an unlimited amount of memory for the `rdma` group.

**Procedure**

- As the root user, create the `/etc/security/limits.d/rdma.conf` file with the following content:

```
@rdma soft memlock unlimited
@rdma hard memlock unlimited
```

**Verification steps**

1. Log in as a member of the `rdma` group after you edited the `/etc/security/limits.d/rdma.conf` file.
   
   Note that Red Hat Enterprise Linux applies updated `ulimit` settings when the user logs in.

2. Use the `ulimit -l` command to display the limit:
$ ulimit -l
unlimited

If the command returns `unlimited`, the user can pin an unlimited amount of memory.

Additional resources

- For further details about limiting system resources, see the `limits.conf(5)` man page.
CHAPTER 4. CONFIGURING AN INFINIBAND SUBNET MANAGER

All InfiniBand networks must have a subnet manager running for the network to function. This is true even if two machines are connected directly with no switch involved.

It is possible to have more than one subnet manager. In that case one acts as a master and another subnet manager acts as a slave that will take over in case the master subnet manager fails.

Most InfiniBand switches contain an embedded subnet manager. However, if you need a more up-to-date subnet manager or if you require more control, use the OpenSM subnet manager provided by Red Hat Enterprise Linux.

4.1. INSTALLING THE OPENSM SUBNET MANAGER

This section describes how to install the OpenSM subnet manager.

Procedure

1. Install the opensm package:
   
   ```
   # yum install opensm
   ```

2. Configure OpenSM if the default installation does not match your environment.
   If only one InfiniBand port is installed, the host should act as the master subnet manager, and no custom changes are needed. The default configuration works without any modification.

3. Enable and start the opensm service:
   
   ```
   # systemctl enable --now opensm
   ```

Additional resources

- For a list of command line options for the opensm service, as well as additional descriptions of the partitions configurations, Quality of Service (QoS), and other advanced topics, see the opensm(8) man page.

4.2. CONFIGURING OPENSM USING THE SIMPLE METHOD

This section describes how to configure OpenSM if you do not need any customized settings.

Prerequisites

- One or more InfiniBand ports are installed in the server.

Procedure

1. Obtain the GUIDs for the ports using the ibstat utility:
   
   ```
   # ibstat -d device_name
   CA 'mlx4_0'  
   CA type: MT4099
   ```
Number of ports: 2
Firmware version: 2.42.5000
Hardware version: 1
Node GUID: 0xf4521403007be130
System image GUID: 0xf4521403007be133
Port 1:
  State: Active
  Physical state: LinkUp
  Rate: 56
  Base lid: 3
  LMC: 0
  SM lid: 1
  Capability mask: 0x02594868
  Port GUID: 0xf4521403007be131
  Link layer: InfiniBand
Port 2:
  State: Down
  Physical state: Disabled
  Rate: 10
  Base lid: 0
  LMC: 0
  SM lid: 0
  Capability mask: 0x04010000
  Port GUID: 0xf65214fffe7be132
  Link layer: Ethernet

NOTE
Some InfiniBand adapters use the same GUID for the node, system, and port.

2. Edit the `/etc/sysconfig/opensm` file and set the GUIDs in the `GUIDS` parameter:

   GUIDS="GUID_1 GUID_2"

3. Optionally, set the `PRIORITY` parameter if multiple subnet managers are available in your subnet. For example:

   PRIORITY=15

Additional resources

- For additional information on the parameters you can set in `/etc/sysconfig/opensm`, see the documentation in that file.

4.3. CONFIGURING OPENSMBY EDITING THE OPENSMB.CONF FILE

This section describes how to configure OpenSM by editing the `/etc/rdma/opensm.conf` file. Use this method to customize the OpenSM configuration if only one InfiniBand port is available.

Prerequisites

- Only one InfiniBand port is installed in the server.
CHAPTER 4. CONFIGURING AN INFINIBAND SUBNET MANAGER

Procedure

1. Edit the /etc/rdma/opensm.conf file and customize the settings to match your environment.

2. Restart the opensm service:

   # systemctl restart opensm

Additional resources

- When you install an updated opensm package, the yum utility stores the new OpenSM configuration file as /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.rpmnew. Compare this file with your customized /etc/rdma/opensm.conf file and manually incorporate the changes.

4.4. CONFIGURING MULTIPLE OPENS M INSTANCES

This section describes how to set up multiple instances of OpenSM.

Prerequisites

- One or more InfiniBand ports are installed in the server.

Procedure

1. Optionally, copy the /etc/rdma/opensm.conf file to /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.orig file:

   # cp /etc/rdma/opensm.conf /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.orig

   When you install an updated opensm package, the yum utility overrides the /etc/rdma/opensm.conf. With the copy created in this step, you can compare the previous and new file to identify changes and incorporate them manually in the instance-specific opensm.conf files.

2. Create a copy of the /etc/rdma/opensm.conf file:

   # cp /etc/rdma/opensm.conf /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.1

   For each instance you create, append a unique and continuous number to the copy of the configuration file.

3. Edit the copy you created in the previous step, and customize the settings for the instance to match your environment. For example, set the guid, subnet_prefix, and logdir parameters.

4. Optionally, create a partitions.conf file with a unique name specifically for this subnet and reference that file in the partition_config_file parameter in the corresponding copy of the opensm.conf file.

5. Repeat the previous steps for each instance you want to create.

6. Start the opensm service:

   # systemctl start opensm
The opensm service automatically starts a unique instance for each opensm.conf.* file in the /etc/rdma/ directory. If multiple opensm.conf.* files exist, the service ignores settings in the /etc/sysconfig/opensm file as well as in the base /etc/rdma/opensm.conf file.

Additional resources

- When you install an updated opensm package, the yum utility stores the new OpenSM configuration file as /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.rpmnew. Compare this file with your customized /etc/rdma/opensm.conf.* files and manually incorporate the changes.

### 4.5. CREATING A PARTITION CONFIGURATION

This section describes how to create InfiniBand partition configurations for OpenSM. Partitions enable administrators to create subnets on InfiniBand similar to Ethernet VLANs.

**IMPORTANT**

If you define a partition with a specific speed, such as 40 Gbps, all hosts within this partition must support at least this speed. If a host does not meet the speed requirements, it cannot join the partition. Therefore, set the speed of a partition to the lowest speed supported by any host with permission to join the partition.

**Prerequisites**

- One or more InfiniBand ports are installed in the server.

**Procedure**

1. Edit the /etc/rdma/partitions.conf file and configure the partitions.

   **NOTE**

   All fabrics must contain the 0x7fff partition, and all switches and all hosts must belong to that fabric.

   For example, add the following content to the file to create the 0x7fff default partition at a reduced speed of 10 Gbps, and a partition 0x0002 with a speed of 40 Gbps:

   ```
   # For reference:
   # IPv4 IANA reserved multicast addresses:
   # http://www.iana.org/assignments/multicast-addresses/multicast-addresses.txt
   # IPv6 IANA reserved multicast addresses:
   # http://www.iana.org/assignments/ipv6-multicast-addresses/ipv6-multicast-addresses.xml
   #
   # mtu =
   #  1 = 256
   #  2 = 512
   #  3 = 1024
   #  4 = 2048
   #  5 = 4096
   #
   # rate =
   #  2  =  2.5 GBit/s
   #  3  =  10  GBit/s
   ```
#  4 =  30  GBit/s
#  5 =  5  GBit/s
#  6 =  20  GBit/s
#  7 =  40  GBit/s
#  8 =  60  GBit/s
#  9 =  80  GBit/s
# 10 = 120  GBit/s

Default=0x7fff, rate=3, mtu=4, scope=2, defmember=full:
   ALL, ALL_SWITCHES=full;
Default=0x7fff, ipoib, rate=3, mtu=4, scope=2:
   mgid=ff12:401b::ffff.ffff  # IPv4 Broadcast address
   mgid=ff12:401b::1          # IPv4 All Hosts group
   mgid=ff12:401b::2          # IPv4 All Routers group
   mgid=ff12:401b::16         # IPv4 IGMP group
   mgid=ff12:401b::fb         # IPv4 mDNS group
   mgid=ff12:401b::fc         # IPv4 Multicast Link Local Name Resolution group
   mgid=ff12:401b::101        # IPv4 NTP group
   mgid=ff12:401b::202        # IPv4 Sun RPC
   mgid=ff12:601b::1          # IPv6 All Hosts group
   mgid=ff12:601b::2          # IPv6 All Routers group
   mgid=ff12:601b::16         # IPv6 MLDv2-capable Routers group
   mgid=ff12:601b::fb         # IPv6 mDNS group
   mgid=ff12:601b::101        # IPv6 NTP group
   mgid=ff12:601b::202        # IPv6 Sun RPC group
   mgid=ff12:601b::1:3        # IPv6 Multicast Link Local Name Resolution group

ib0_2=0x0002, rate=7, mtu=4, scope=2, defmember=full:
   ALL, ALL_SWITCHES=full;
ib0_2=0x0002, ipoib, rate=7, mtu=4, scope=2:
   mgid=ff12:401b::ffff.ffff  # IPv4 Broadcast address
   mgid=ff12:401b::1          # IPv4 All Hosts group
   mgid=ff12:401b::2          # IPv4 All Routers group
   mgid=ff12:401b::16         # IPv4 IGMP group
   mgid=ff12:401b::fb         # IPv4 mDNS group
   mgid=ff12:401b::fc         # IPv4 Multicast Link Local Name Resolution group
   mgid=ff12:401b::101        # IPv4 NTP group
   mgid=ff12:401b::202        # IPv4 Sun RPC
   mgid=ff12:601b::1          # IPv6 All Hosts group
   mgid=ff12:601b::2          # IPv6 All Routers group
   mgid=ff12:601b::16         # IPv6 MLDv2-capable Routers group
   mgid=ff12:601b::fb         # IPv6 mDNS group
   mgid=ff12:601b::101        # IPv6 NTP group
   mgid=ff12:601b::202        # IPv6 Sun RPC group
   mgid=ff12:601b::1:3        # IPv6 Multicast Link Local Name Resolution group

ALL=full, ALL_SWITCHES=full;
CHAPTER 5. CONFIGURING IPOIB

By default, InfiniBand does not use the internet protocol (IP) for communication. However, IP over InfiniBand (iPvIB) provides an IP network emulation layer on top of InfiniBand remote direct memory access (RDMA) networks. This allows existing unmodified applications to transmit data over InfiniBand networks, but the performance is lower than if the application would use RDMA natively.

NOTE

Internet Wide Area RDMA Protocol (iWARP) and RoCE networks are already IP-based. Therefore, you cannot create an IPoIB device on top of iWARP or RoCE devices.

5.1. THE IPOIB COMMUNICATION MODES

You can configure an IPoIB device either in Datagram or Connected mode. The difference is what type of queue pair the IPoIB layer attempts to open with the machine at the other end of the communication:

- In the Datagram mode, the system opens an unreliable, disconnected queue pair. This mode does not support packages larger than the InfiniBand link-layer’s Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU). The IPoIB layer adds a 4 byte IPoIB header on top of the IP packet being transmitted. As a result, the IPoIB MTU must be 4 bytes less than the InfiniBand link-layer MTU. As 2048 is a common InfiniBand link-layer MTU, the common IPoIB device MTU in Datagram mode is 2044.

- In the Connected mode, the system opens a reliable, connected queue pair. This mode allows messages larger than the InfiniBand link-layer MTU, and the host adapter handles packet segmentation and reassembly. As a result, there is no size limit imposed on the size of IPoIB messages that can be sent by InfiniBand adapters in Connected mode. However, IP packets are limited because of the size field and TCP/IP headers. For this reason, the IPoIB MTU in Connected mode is 65520 bytes maximum.

The Connected mode has a higher performance, but consumes more kernel memory.

If a system is configured to use the Connected mode, it still sends multicast traffic in the Datagram mode, because InfiniBand switches and fabric cannot pass multicast traffic in Connected mode. Additionally, the system falls back to Datagram mode, when communicating with any host that is not configured in the Connected mode.

While running application that sends multicast data up to the maximum MTU on the interface, you must configure the interface in Datagram mode or configure the application to cap the packet send size at a size that will fit in datagram-sized packets.

5.2. UNDERSTANDING IPOIB HARDWARE ADDRESSES

IPoIB devices have a 20 byte hardware address that consists of the following parts:

- The first 4 bytes are flags and queue pair numbers.

- The next 8 bytes are the subnet prefix. The default subnet prefix is \texttt{0xfe:80:00:00:00:00:00:00}. After the device connects to the subnet manager, the device changes this prefix to match the one configured in the subnet manager.

- The last 8 bytes are the Globally Unique Identifier (GUID) of the InfiniBand port that the IPoIB device is attached to.
NOTE
Because the first 12 bytes can change, don’t use them in udev device manager rules.

Additional resources
- For details about renaming IPoIB devices, see Section 3.2, "Renaming IPoIB devices".

5.3. CONFIGURING AN IPOIB CONNECTION USING NMCLI COMMANDS

This procedure describes how to configure an IPoIB connection using nmcli commands.

Prerequisites
- An InfiniBand device is installed in the server, and the corresponding kernel module is loaded.

Procedure

1. Create the InfiniBand connection. For example, to create a connection that uses the mlx4_ib0 interface in the Connected transport mode and the maximum MTU of 65520 bytes, enter:

   ```
   # nmcli connection add type infiniband con-name mlx4_ib0 ifname mlx4_ib0 transport-mode Connected mtu 65520
   ```

2. Optional: set a P_Key interface. For example, to set 0x8002 as P_Key interface of the mlx4_ib0 connection, enter:

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 infiniband.p-key 0x8002
   ```

3. Configure the IPv4 settings. For example, to set a static IPv4 address, network mask, default gateway, and DNS server of the mlx4_ib0 connection, enter:

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv4.addresses '192.0.2.1/24'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv4.gateway '192.0.2.254'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv4.dns '192.0.2.253'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv4.method manual
   ```

4. Configure the IPv6 settings. For example, to set a static IPv6 address, network mask, default gateway, and DNS server of the mlx4_ib0 connection, enter:

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv6.addresses '2001:db8:1::1/32'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv6.gateway '2001:db8:1::fffe'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv6.dns '2001:db8:1::fffd'
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 ipv6.method manual
   ```

5. Activate the connection. For example, to activate the mlx4_ib0 connection:

   ```
   # nmcli connection up mlx4_ib0
   ```

5.4. CONFIGURING AN IPOIB CONNECTION USING NM-CONNECTION-EDITOR
This procedure describes how to configure an IPoIB connection using the `nm-connection-editor` application.

**Prerequisites**

- An InfiniBand device is installed in the server, and the corresponding kernel module is loaded.
- The `nm-connection-editor` package is installed.

**Procedure**

1. Open a terminal, and enter:
   
   ```bash
   $ nm-connection-editor
   ```

2. Click the + button to add a new connection.

3. Select the **InfiniBand** connection type, and click **Create**.

4. On the **InfiniBand** tab:
   
   a. Optionally, change the connection name.
   
   b. Select the transport mode.
   
   c. Select the device.
   
   d. Optional: set an MTU.

5. On the **IPv4 Settings** tab, configure the IPv4 settings. For example, set a static IPv4 address, network mask, default gateway, and DNS server:

   ![Editing mlx4_ib0](image)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Method: Manual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Addresses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.0.2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNS servers:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192.0.2.253</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6. On the IPv6 Settings tab, configure the IPv6 settings. For example, set a static IPv6 address, network mask, default gateway, and DNS server:

   ![IPv6 Settings](image)

   - Addresses:
     - Address: 2001:db8::1, Prefix: 32, Gateway: 2001:db8::fffe
   - DNS servers: 2001:db8::fffd

7. Click **Save** to save the team connection.

8. Close **nm-connection-editor**.

9. Optional: set a **P_Key** interface. Note that you must set this parameter on the command line, because the setting is not available in **nm-connection-editor**. For example, to set **0x8002** as **P_Key** interface of the mlx4_ib0 connection, enter:

   ```
   # nmcli connection modify mlx4_ib0 infiniband.p-key 0x8002
   ```
CHAPTER 6. TESTING INFINIBAND NETWORKS

This section provides procedures how to test InfiniBand networks.

6.1. TESTING EARLY INFINIBAND RDMA OPERATIONS

This section describes how to test InfiniBand remote direct memory access (RDMA) operations.

NOTE

This section applies only to InfiniBand devices. If you use iWARP or RoCE/IBoE devices, which are IP-based, see:

- Section 6.2, “Testing an IPoIB using the ping utility”
- Section 6.3, “Testing an RDMA network using qperf after IPoIB is configured”

Prerequisites

- RDMA is configured.
- The libibverbs-utils and infiniband-diags packages are installed.

Procedure

1. List the available InfiniBand devices:

```bash
# ibv_devices
device                      node GUID
------              ----------------
mlx4_0              0002c903003178f0
mlx4_1              f4521403007bca0
```

2. Display the information for a specific InfiniBand device. For example, to display the information of the mlx4_1 device, enter:

```bash
# ibv_devinfo -d mlx4_1
hca_id: mlx4_1
transport:                  InfiniBand (0)
fw_ver:                     2.30.8000
node_guid:                  f452:1403:007b:cba0
sys_image_guid:             f452:1403:007b:cba3
vendor_id:                  0x02c9
vendor_part_id:             4099
hw_ver:                     0x0
board_id:                   MT_1090120019
phys_port_cnt:              2
port: 1
    state:              PORT_ACTIVE (4)
    max_mtu:            4096 (5)
    active_mtu:         2048 (4)
    sm_lid:             2
    port_lid:           2
    port_lmc:           0x01
```
3. Display the basic status of an InfiniBand device. For example, to display the status of the `mlx4_1` device, enter:

```bash
# ibstat mlx4_1
CA 'mlx4_1'
  CA type: MT4099
  Number of ports: 2
  Firmware version: 2.30.8000
  Hardware version: 0
  Node GUID: 0xf4521403007bcba0
  System image GUID: 0xf4521403007bcba3
  Port 1:
    State: Active
    Physical state: LinkUp
    Rate: 56
    Base lid: 2
    LMC: 1
    SM lid: 2
    Capability mask: 0x0251486a
    Port GUID: 0xf4521403007bcba1
    Link layer: InfiniBand
  Port 2:
    State: Active
    Physical state: LinkUp
    Rate: 40
    Base lid: 0
    LMC: 0
    SM lid: 0
    Capability mask: 0x04010000
    Port GUID: 0xf65214fffe7bcba2
    Link layer: Ethernet
```

4. Use the `ibping` utility to ping from a client to a server using InfiniBand:

   a. On the host that acts as a server, start `ibping` in server mode:

```bash
# ibping -S -C mlx4_1 -P 1
```

This command uses the following parameters:

- `-S`: Enables the server mode.
- `-C InfiniBand_CA_name`: Sets the CA name to use.
- `-P port_number`: Sets the port number to use, if the InfiniBand provides multiple ports.
b. On the host that acts as client, use `ibping` as follows:

```
# ibping -c 50 -C mlx4_0 -P 1 -L 2
```

- `-c number`: Sends these number of packets to the server.
- `-C InfiniBand_CA_name`: Set's the CA name to use.
- `-P port_number`: Sets the port number to use, if the InfiniBand provides multiple ports.
- `-L port_LID`: Sets the Local Identifier (LID) to use.

Additional resources

- For further details about `ibping` parameters, see the `ibping(8)` man page.

### 6.2. TESTING AN IPOIB USING THE PING UTILITY

After you configured IPoIB, use the `ping` utility to send ICMP packets to test the IPoIB connection.

**Prerequisites**

- The two RDMA hosts are connected in the same InfiniBand fabric with RDMA ports.
- The IPoIB interfaces in both hosts are configured with IP addresses within the same subnet.

**Procedure**

1. Use the `ping` utility to send ICMP packets to the remote host’s InfiniBand adapter:

```
# ping -c5 192.0.2.1
```

This command sends five ICMP packets to the IP address `192.0.2.1`.

### 6.3. TESTING AN RDMA NETWORK USING QPERF AFTER IPOIB IS CONFIGURED

This procedure describes examples how to display the InfiniBand adapter configuration and measure the bandwidth and latency between two hosts using the `qperf` utility.

**Prerequisites**

- The `qperf` package is installed on both hosts.
- IPoIB is configured on both hosts.

**Procedure**

1. Start `qperf` on one of the hosts without any options to act as a server:

```
# qperf
```
2. Use the following commands on the client. The commands use port 1 of the mlx4_0 host channel adapter in the client to connect to IP address 192.0.2.1 assigned to the InfiniBand adapter in the server.

   a. To display the configuration, enter:

   ```
   qperf -v -i mlx4_0:1 192.0.2.1 conf
   -------------------------
   conf:
    loc_node   = rdma-dev-01.lab.bos.redhat.com
    loc_cpu    = 12 Cores: Mixed CPUs
    loc_os     = Linux 4.18.0-187.el8.x86_64
    loc_qperf  = 0.4.11
    rem_node   = rdma-dev-00.lab.bos.redhat.com
    rem_cpu    = 12 Cores: Mixed CPUs
    rem_os     = Linux 4.18.0-187.el8.x86_64
    rem_qperf  = 0.4.11
   -------------------------
   ```

   b. To display the Reliable Connection (RC) streaming two-way bandwidth, enter:

   ```
   # qperf -v -i mlx4_0:1 192.0.2.1 rc_bi_bw
   -------------------------
   rc_bi_bw:
    bw             = 10.7 GB/sec
    msg_rate       = 163 K/sec
    loc_id         = mlx4_0
    rem_id         = mlx4_0:1
    loc_cpus_used  = 65 % cpus
    rem_cpus_used  = 62 % cpus
   -------------------------
   ```

   c. To display the RC streaming one-way bandwidth, enter:

   ```
   # qperf -v -i mlx4_0:1 192.0.2.1 rc_bw
   -------------------------
   rc_bw:
    bw              = 6.19 GB/sec
    msg_rate        = 94.4 K/sec
    loc_id          = mlx4_0
    rem_id          = mlx4_0:1
    send_cost       = 63.5 ms/GB
    recv_cost       = 63 ms/GB
    send_cpus_used  = 39.5 % cpus
    recv_cpus_used  = 39 % cpus
   -------------------------
   ```

Additional resources

- For further details about `qperf`, see the `qperf(1)` man page.