

# pfil, firewalls and locking

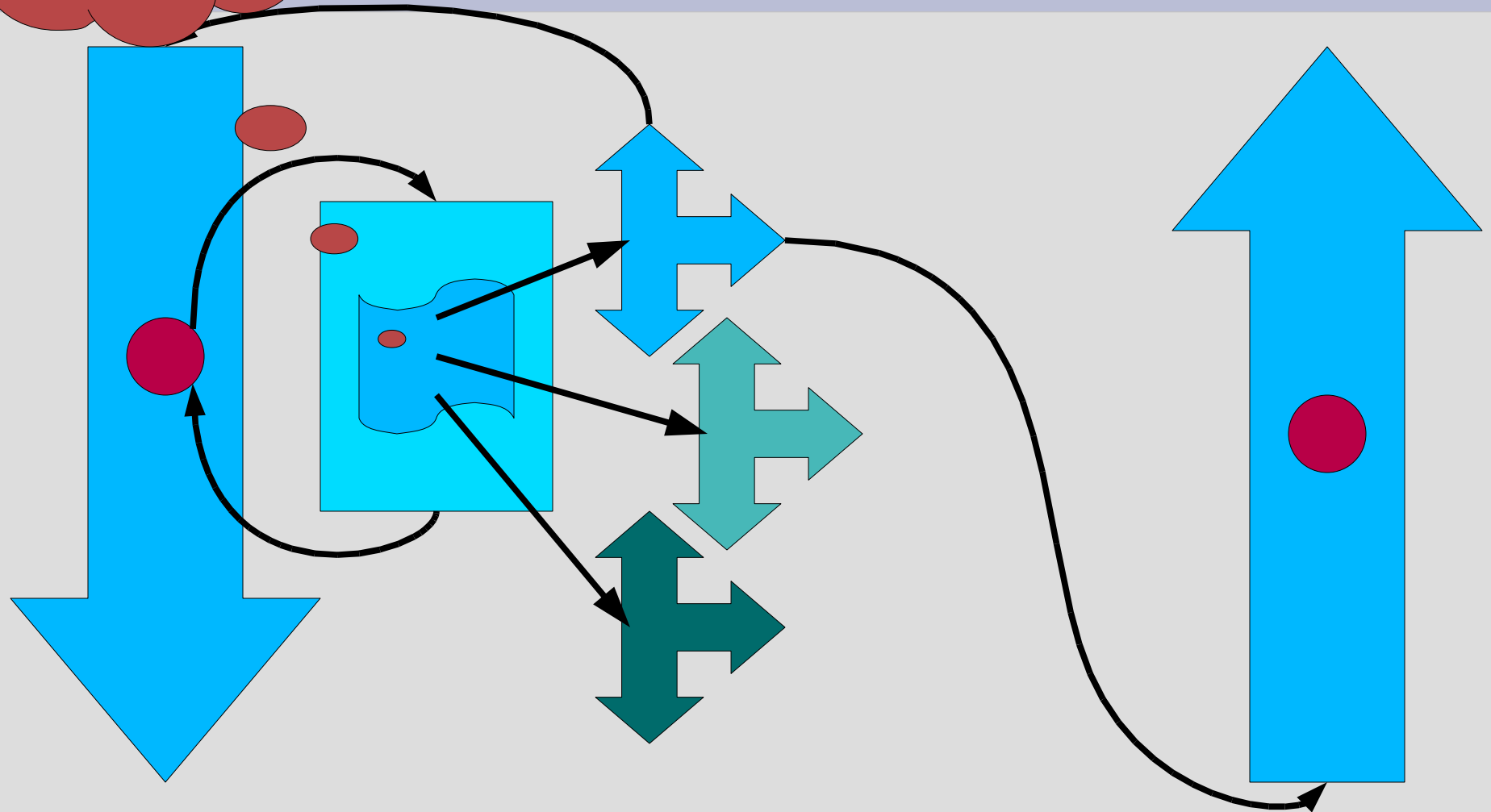
- Pfil(9) provides general hook points for packet filtering
- Current users: ipfw, pf and ipf
- Hooks in: ip[6]\_{in,out}put
- Possibly also for L2 use

# Pro/ Con

- Keeps the code clean
- Allows (almost) seamless integration of 3<sup>rd</sup> Party packet filters
- Allows to run more than one packet filter (and people do do that)
- Very good for developing and testing
- Overhead
- Locking (next slide)
- Changes in the main code can't be avoided completely, anyway

# Caught in the middle

Lock Me!



# Current approach

- `rwlock(9)` protected TAILQs
  - + Allows for the recursion
  - + Does not kill concurrency possibilities
  - Still needs atomic ops
  - Produces LORs (false positives?)
  - Writer starvation?

# Layering (violations)

- Hook point is at the IP Layer
- User/ group/ jail rules look at the socket layer
- Entails LORs
- For the output path, this is solved:  
Pass the (locked) inpcb to the hooks
- For the input path: Inconclusive
  - Does a LOR between `rw_rlock()` and `mtx_lock` cause problems?

# Plan?

- 1) Move to lockless/ static approach
  - Register hooks once and keep them
  - No atomic ops, no limitations for concurrency ... but no flexibility
- 2) Classic “read mostly” situation?
  - Gets rid of the atomic ops in the fast path ... but keeps the flexibility
  - Does not allow for recursion?