

Sorting and Searching using Ternary-CAMs

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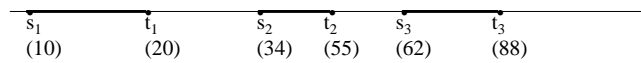
Sorting & Searching in Hardware

- TCAMs: primarily used for forwarding.
- Sorting and searching are classical operations.
 - May be required at high speeds.
- Range search applications.
 - Address range locking
 - Virtual to physical address mapping
 - Port number search
- Priority queues, Sorted lists are common data structures.
 - Special purpose chips are available

Our Results

- We present two stage pipeline using TCAMs
 - for range search, sorting, priority queues
 - $O(1)$ time, for search/update operations.
 - $O(1)$ space for each entry

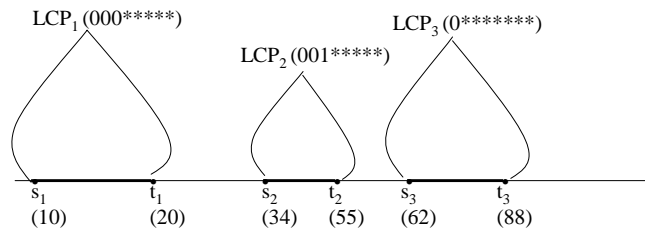
Disjoint Range Search



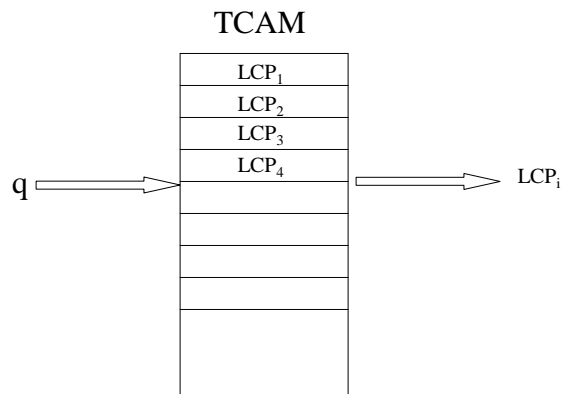
- Numbers are $w = 32$ bit long
- query point q
- Naïve approach : use upto $(2w-2) = 60$ prefixes per range
 - A prefix is a special kind of range
- We do it in 2 prefixes per range with two concurrent lookups

Use Longest Common Prefix

- $LCP(x, y)$: easy to compute by bit operations
 - e.g., $LCP(34, 55)$ is $001*****$
 - 34 is 00100010 in binary; 55 is 00110111
- LCP is same as lowest common ancestor
- If q is in a range, q matches LCP of its endpoints

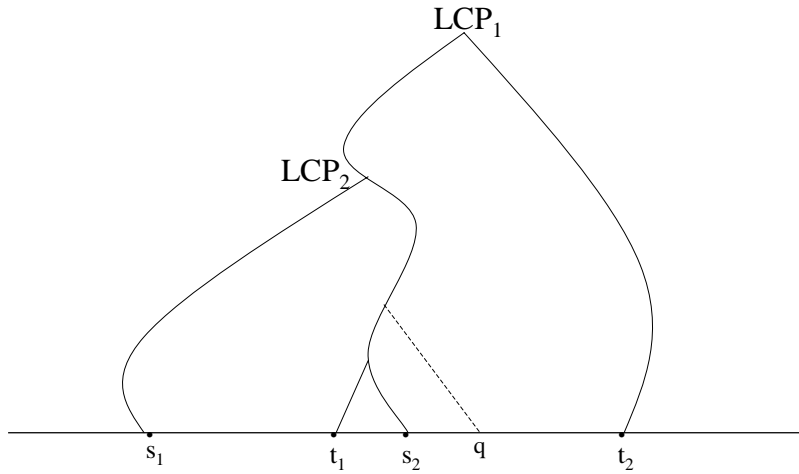


Store LCPs in TCAM

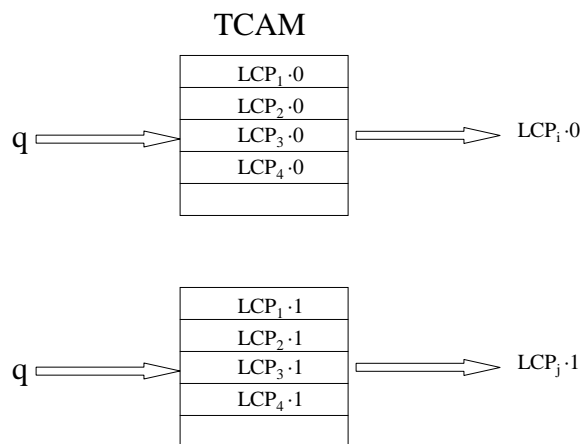


- Doesn't work. Matching range may not be longest prefix

Why LCPs don't work

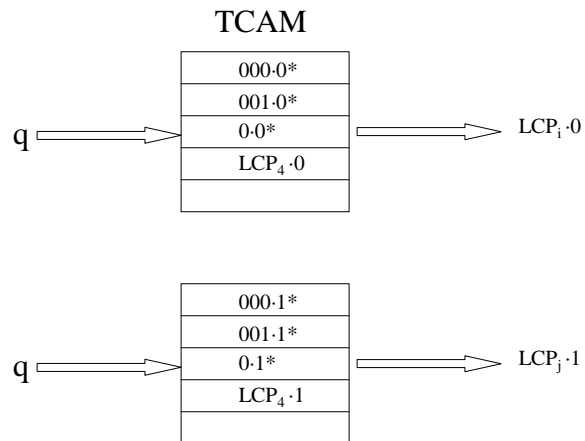


Store Extended LCPs in TCAM



•Only the range i and range j can potentially match q

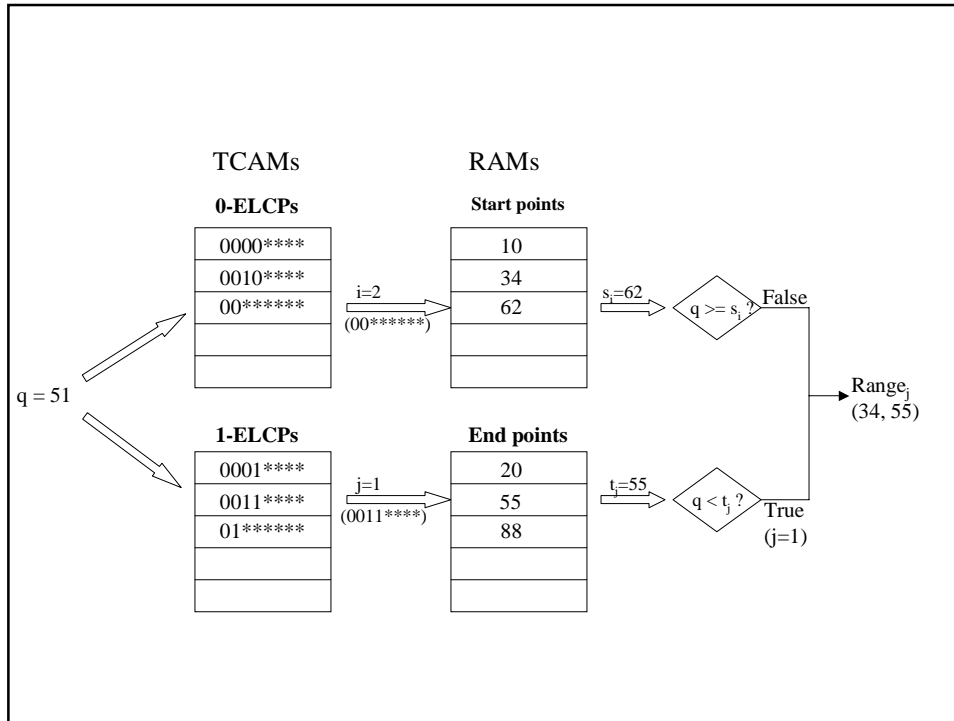
Store Extended LCPs in TCAM



- Only the range i and range j can potentially match q

Proof

- Theorem : If q is in the range $[s, t]$, then either LCP.0 or LCP.1 is longest matching prefix in its TCAM
 - where LCP = longest common prefix of (s, t)
- Proof :
 - Assume otherwise
 - Find that the ranges overlap
 - contradiction.



Results

- Search : two parallel lookups, followed by two parallel compares : $O(1)$
- Updates : insert 2 Extended LCP of endpoints : $O(1)$
- Can be extended to overlapping ranges Sorting : special case of disjoint range search. Updates to a sorted list is fast : $O(1)$
- Priority queue (findmin) : special case of sorting
- Range intersection (useful for locking)

Applications

- High speed sorting in $O(n)$
- Virtual to physical address translation
 - TLB can be compressed by viewing it as range search and using a TCAM
 - storage networks
- Locking, memory protection
- Graphics co-processors