

# Is Bare-metal I/O Performance with User-defined Storage Drives Inside VMs Possible?

Benchmarking libvfiio-user vs. Common Storage Virtualization Configurations

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CHEOPS '23  
May 8th, 2023  
Rome, Italy



# Virtualization is everywhere

- Datasets keep growing
- We want storage to be efficient



Source: Google [2]. Inside a Google Datacenter.



Source: Intel [1]. An Intel Optane PCIe NVMe SSD.



Google Cloud Platform

# What is missing from storage virtualization?

1. Good performance with loose coupling
2. Rapid device prototyping
3. Live migration
4. Userspace drivers

# What is missing from storage virtualization?

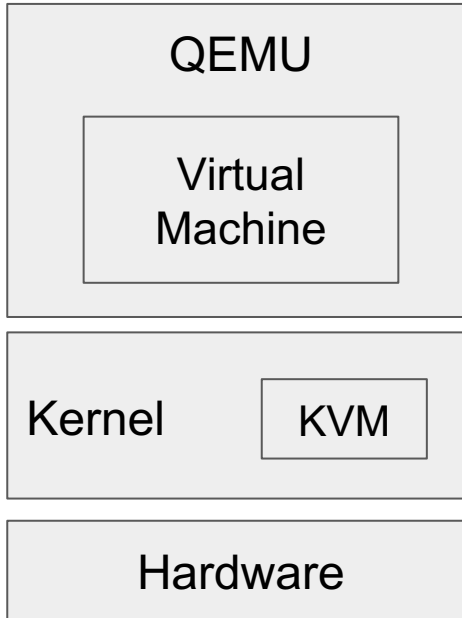
1. Good performance with loose coupling
2. Rapid device prototyping
3. Live migration
4. Userspace drivers

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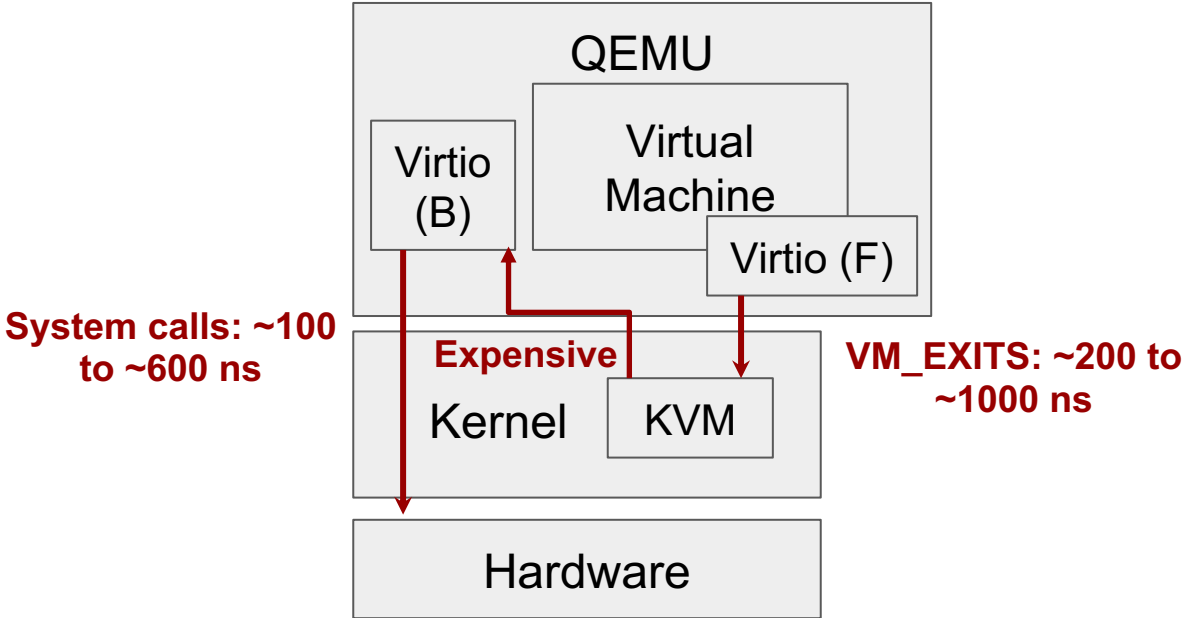
**vfio-user**

Can **vfiio-user** be used as an alternative to current VM storage?

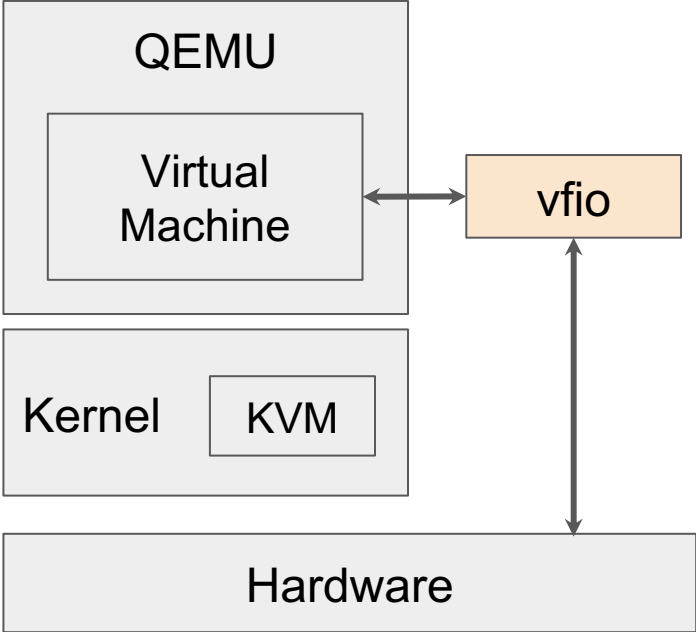
# Virtualization and QEMU/KVM



# Context switches are expensive

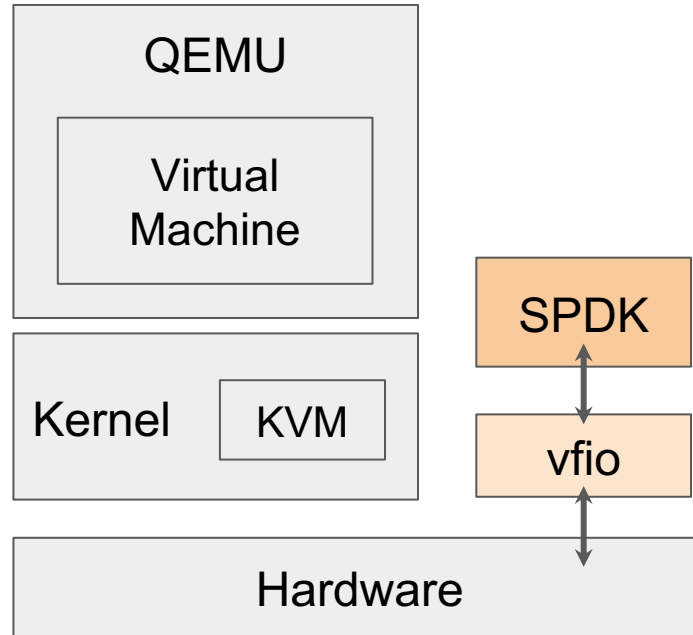


# Userspace hardware access

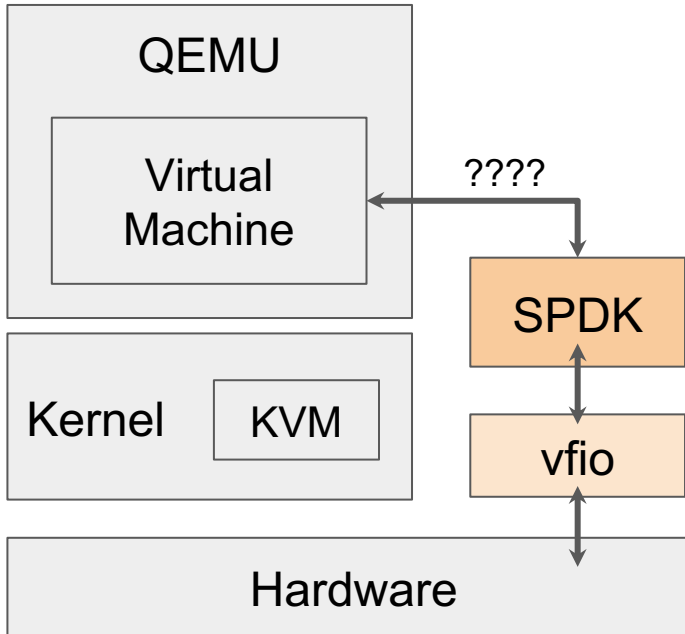




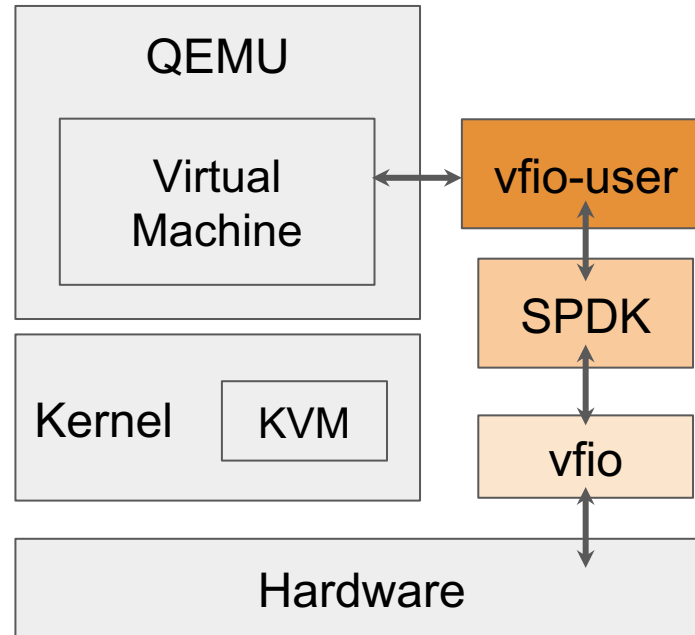
# Abstracting hardware access



# How do we connect after abstracting?



# Vfio-user virtualizes hardware over a channel



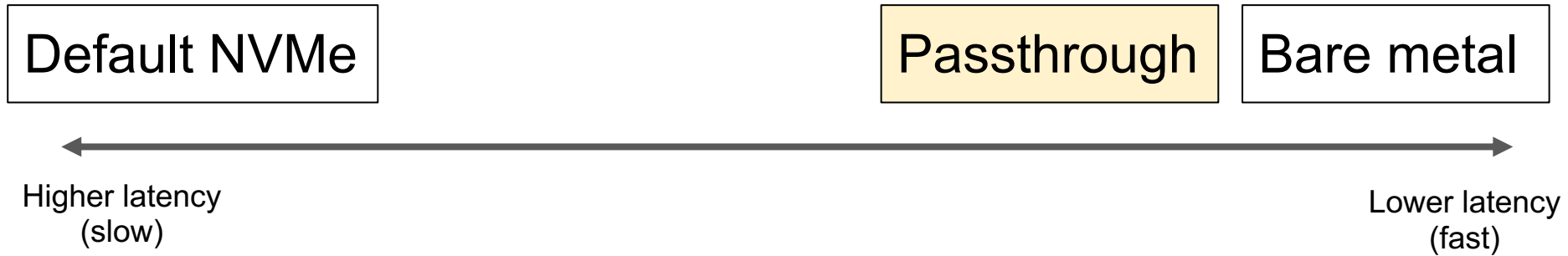
# I want my process to see an NVMe



# Fast and simple



# Fast, involves some configuration



Slow, requires one command-line flag



# Where does vfiio-user fit?

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?

Default NVMe

Passthrough

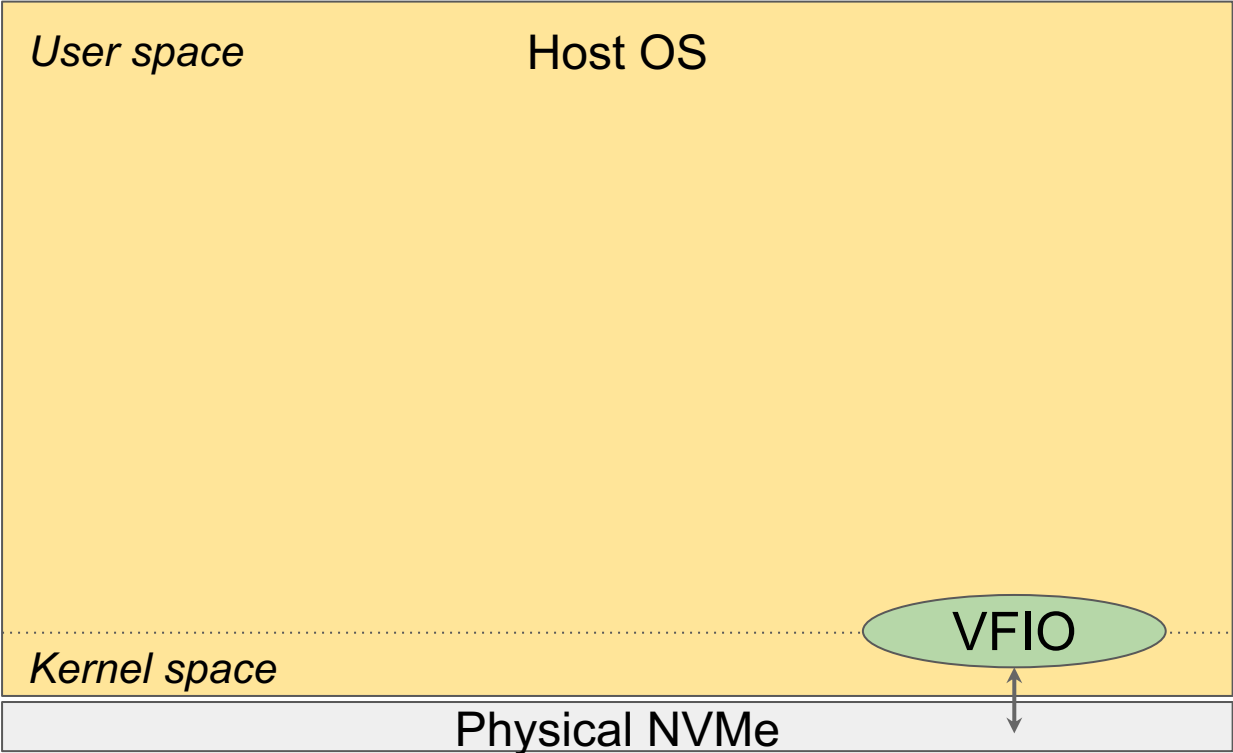
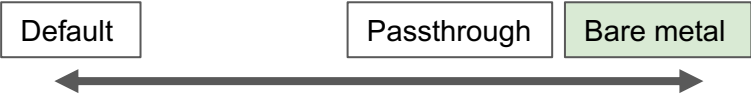
Bare metal

Higher latency  
(slow)

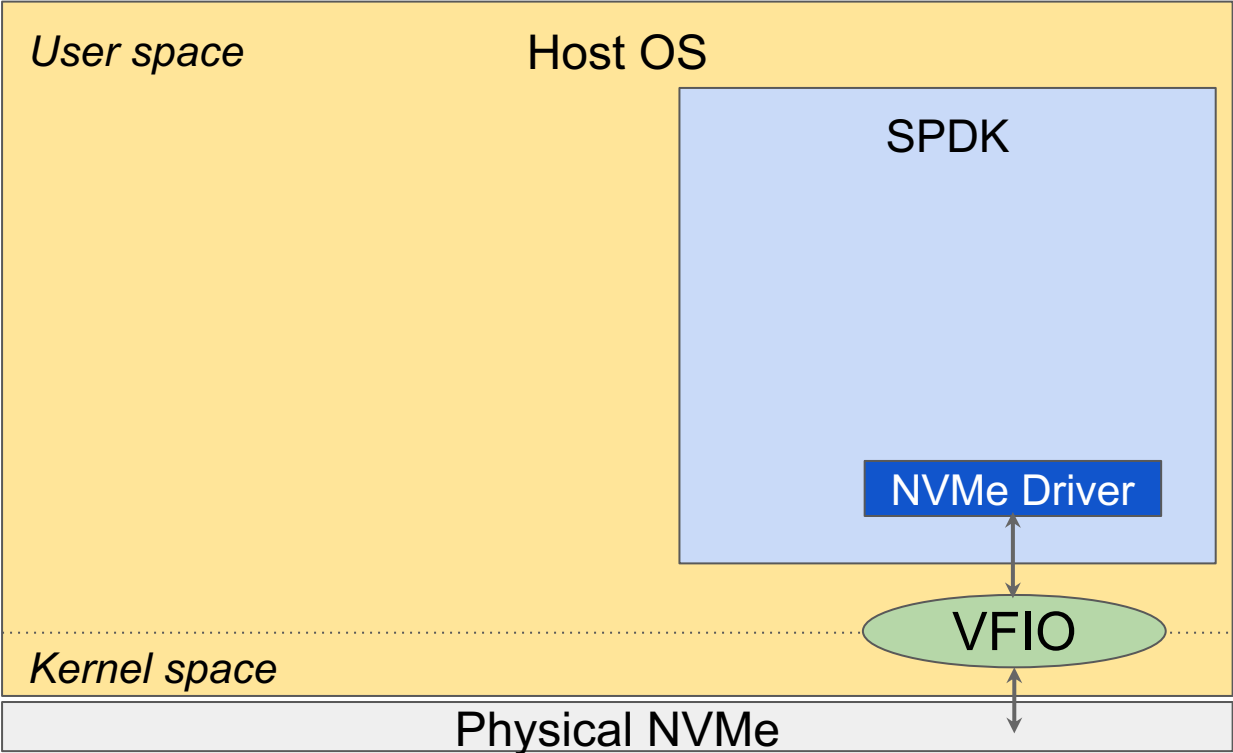
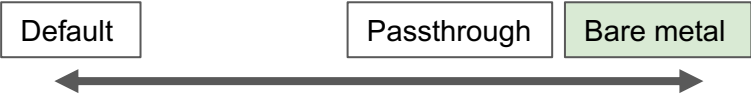
Lower latency  
(fast)



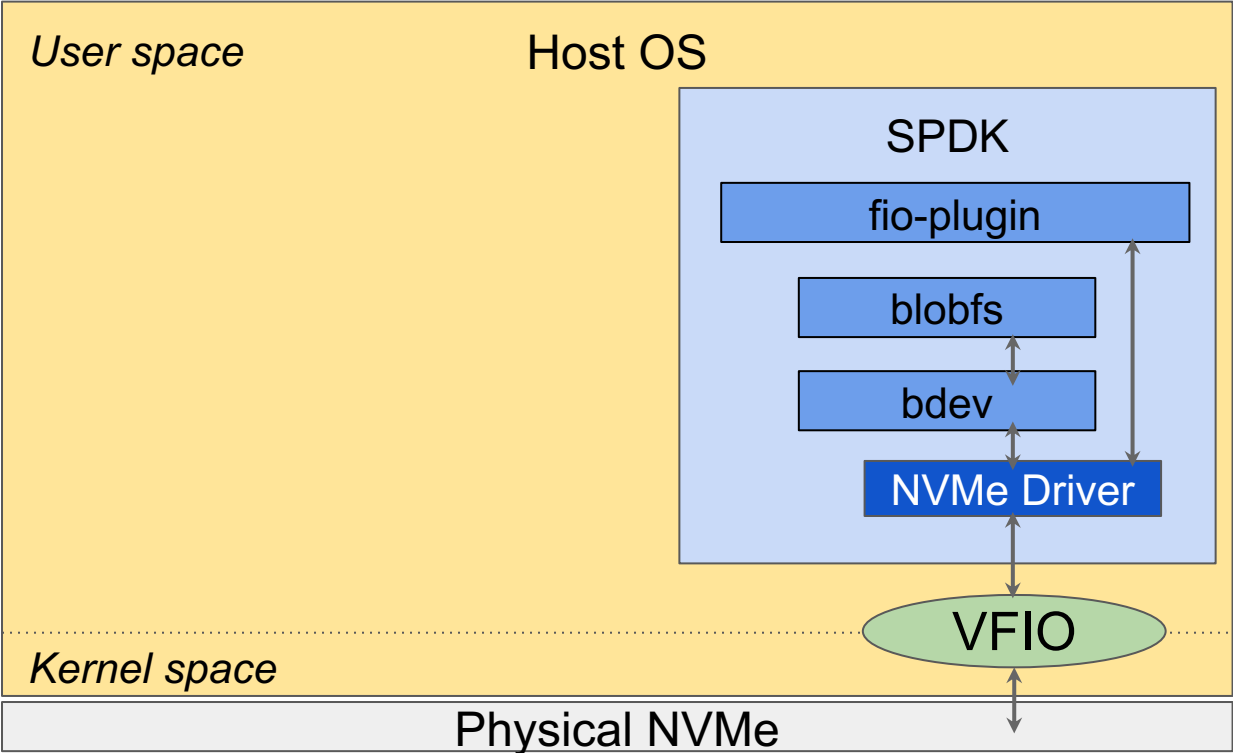
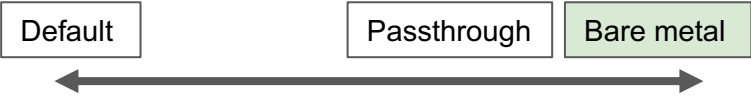
# Bare metal configuration



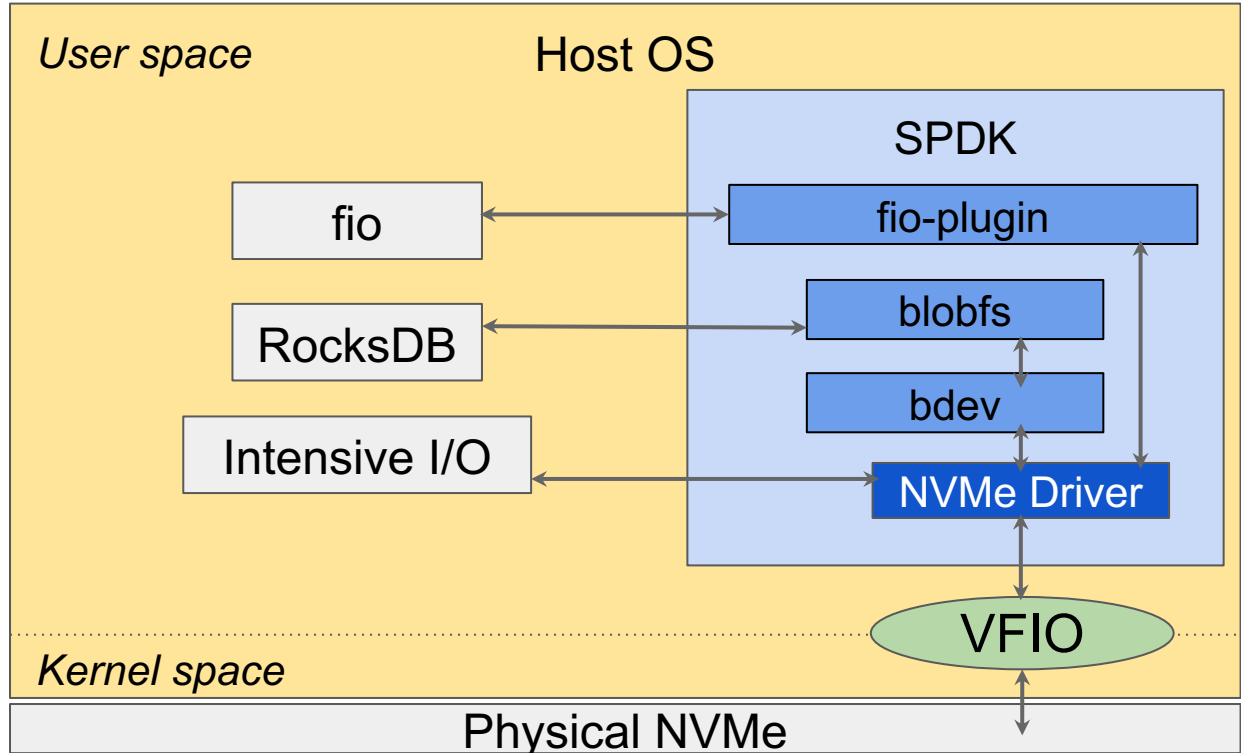
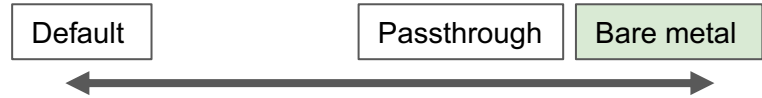
# Bare metal configuration



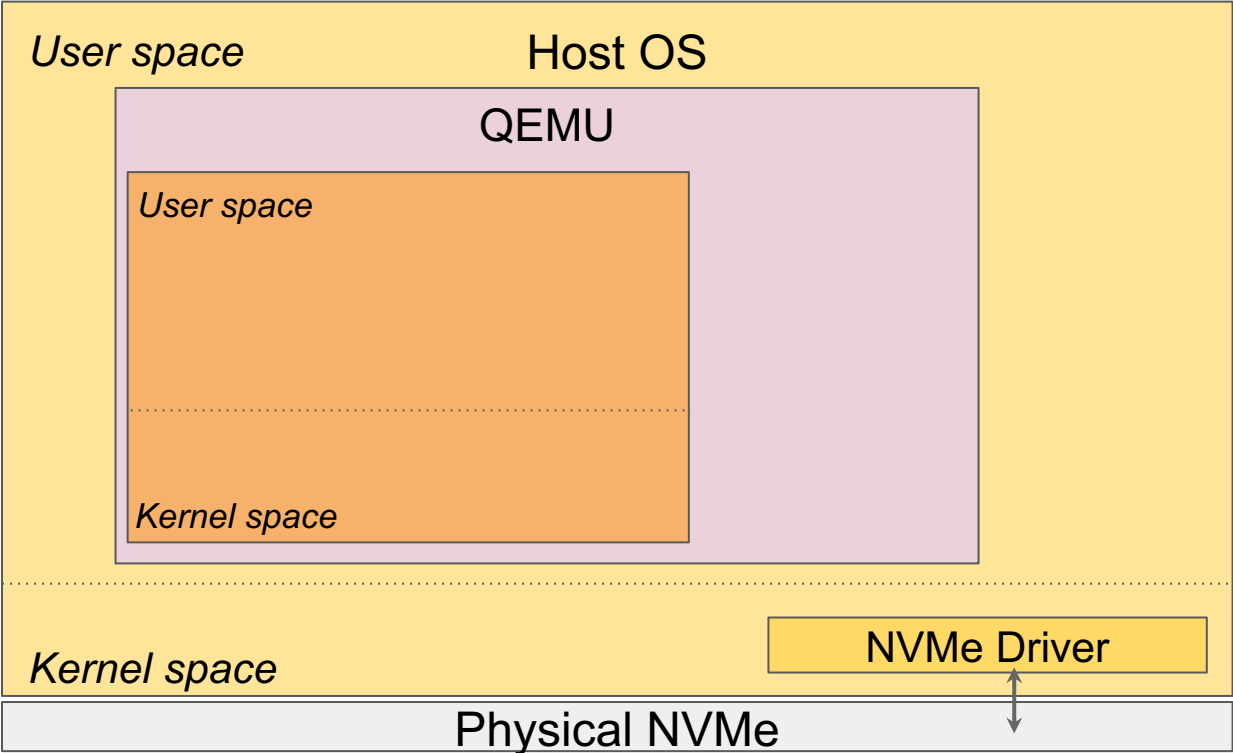
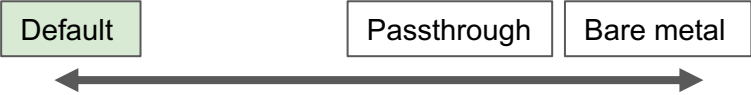
# Bare metal configuration



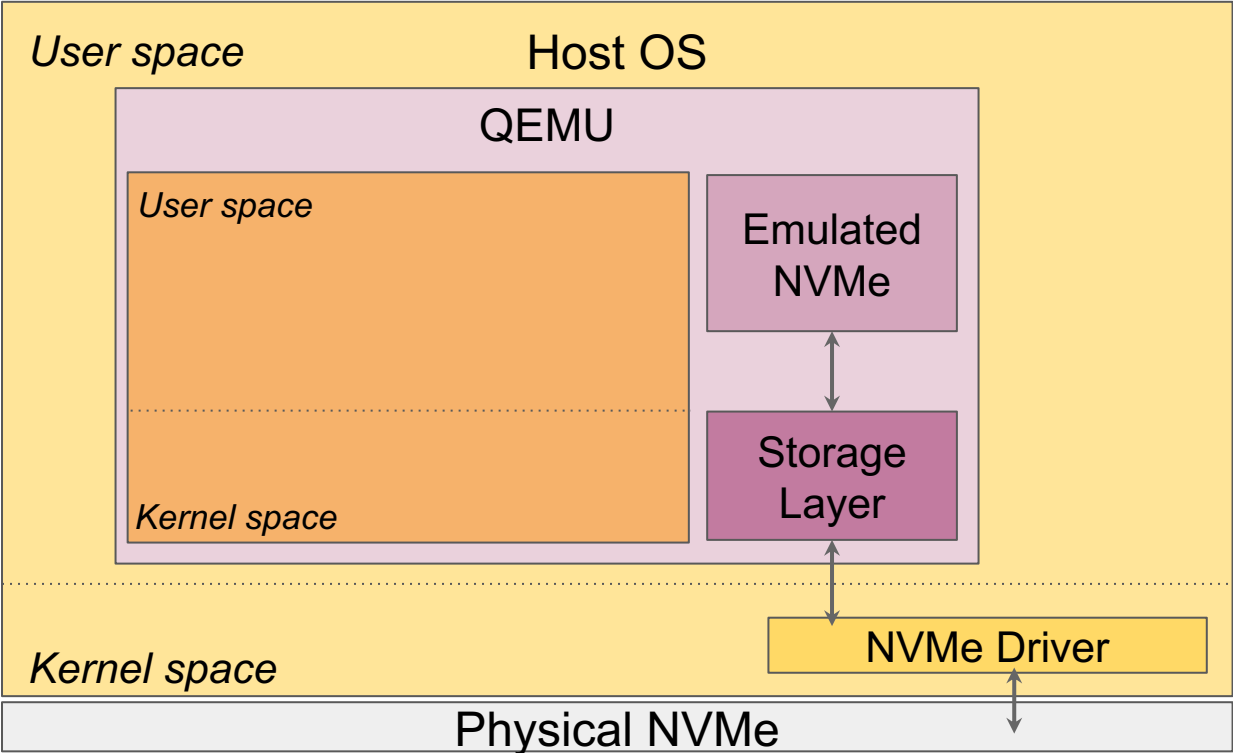
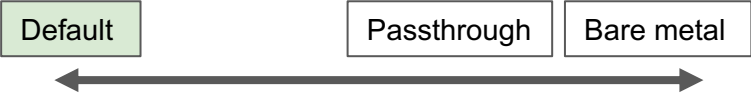
# Bare metal configuration



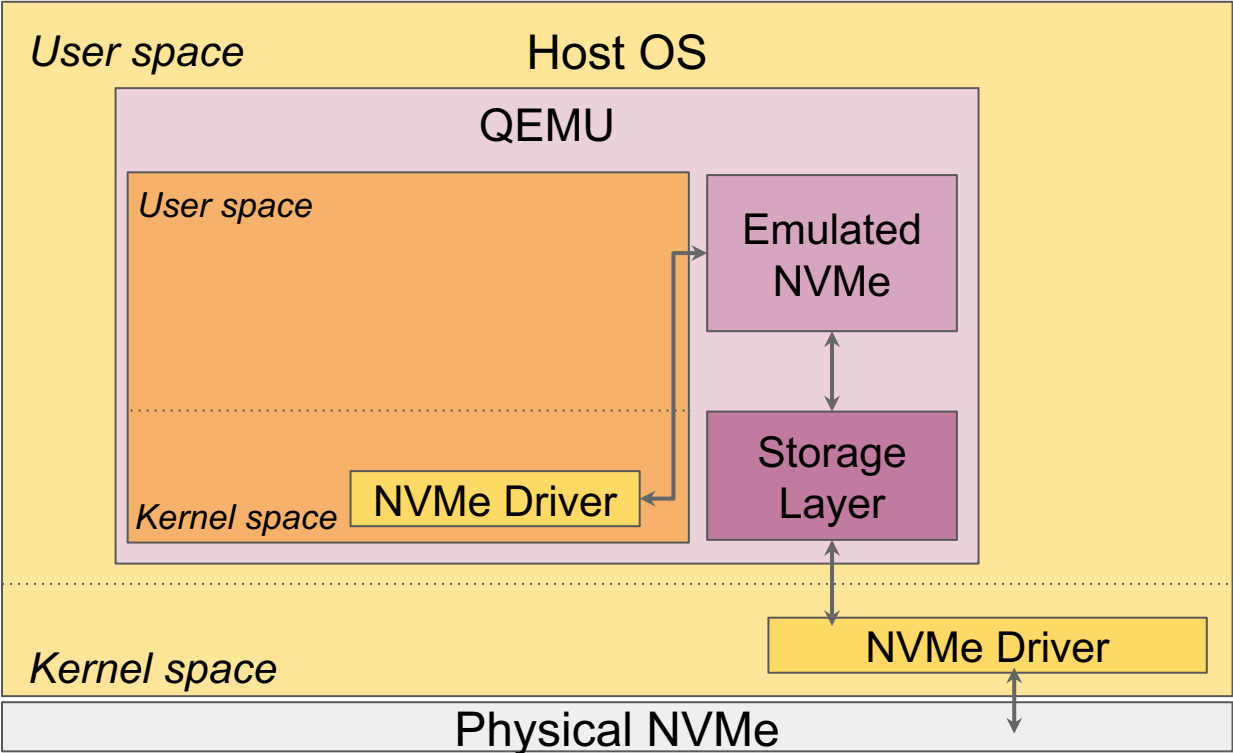
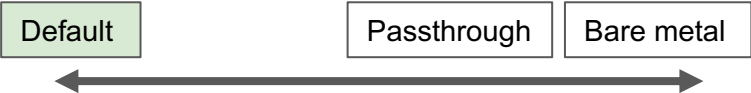
# Default NVMe configuration



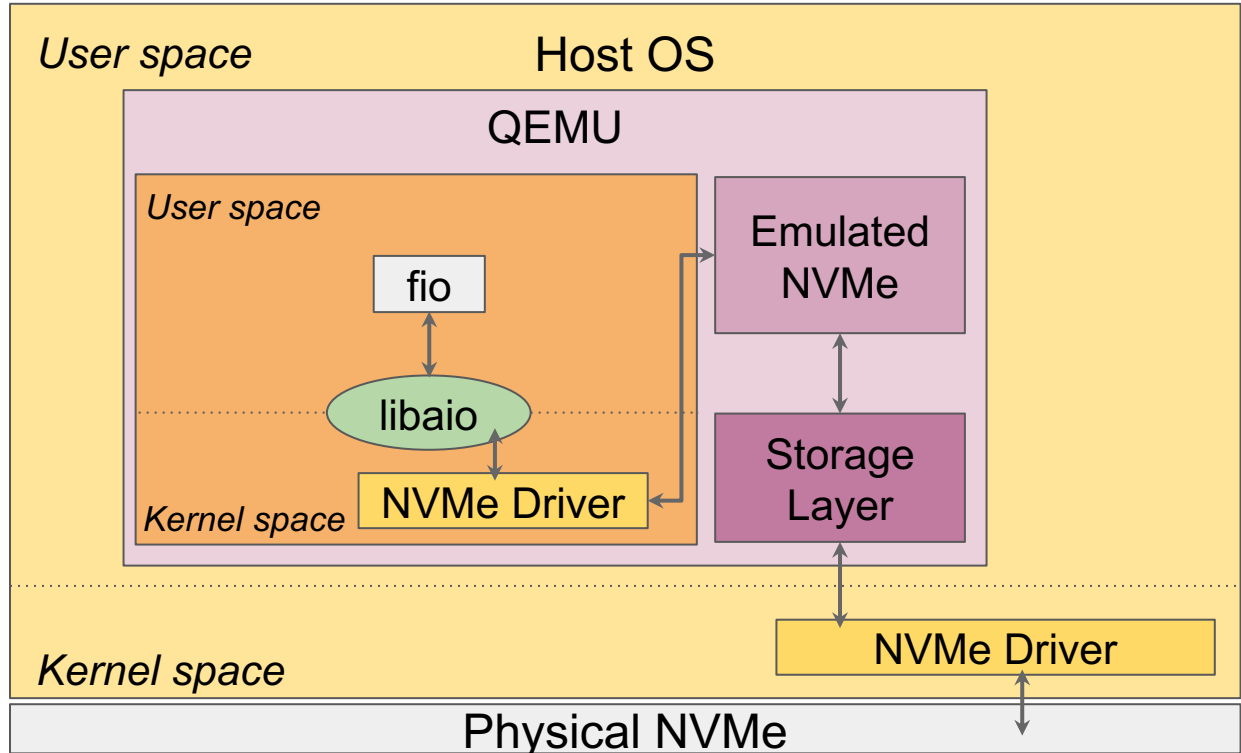
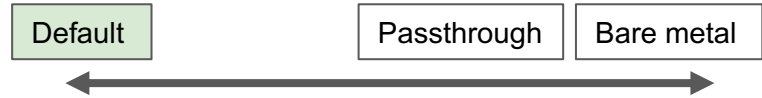
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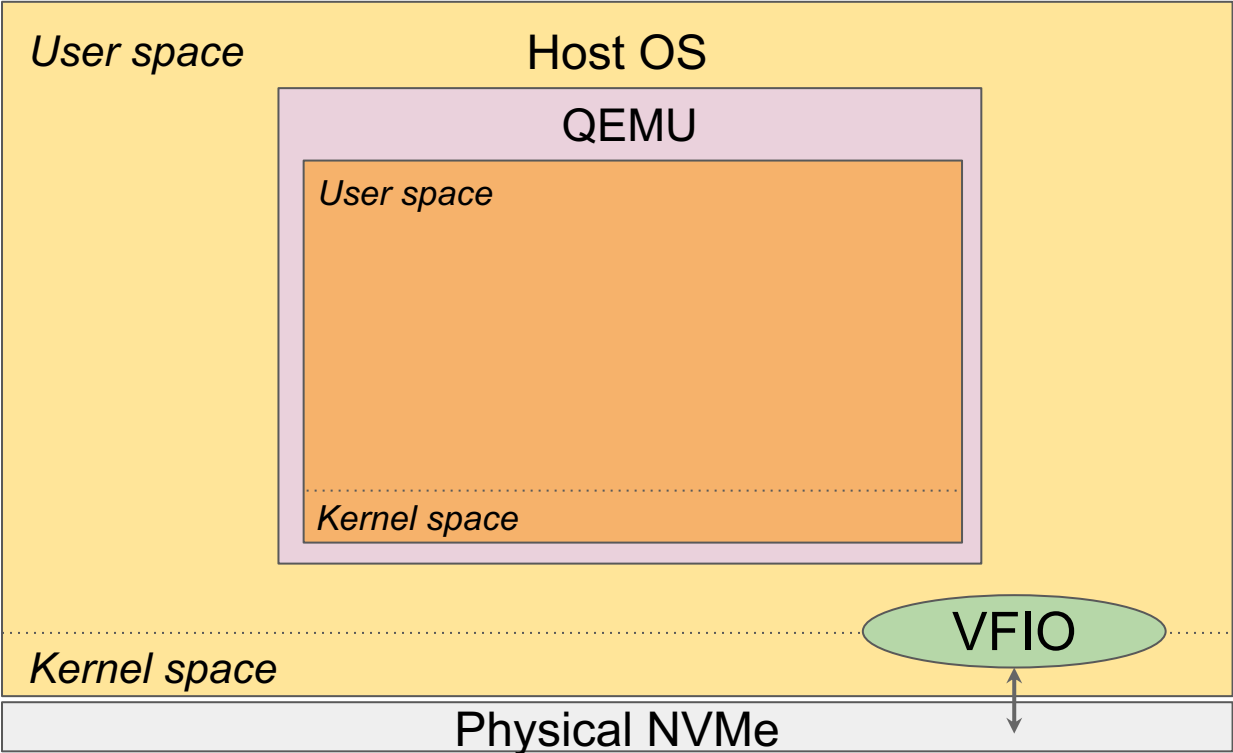
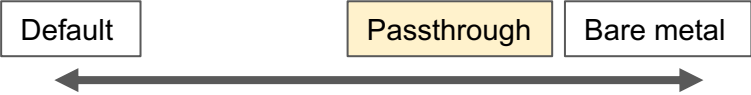


# Default NVMe configuration

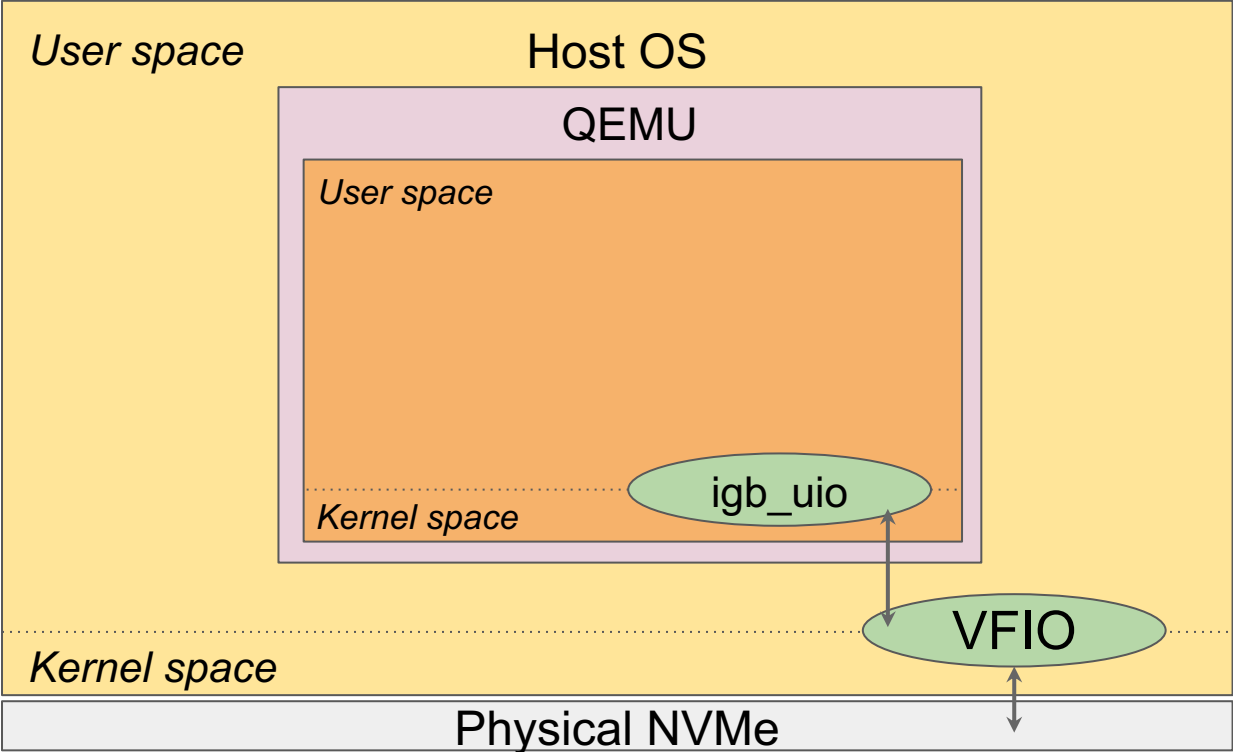
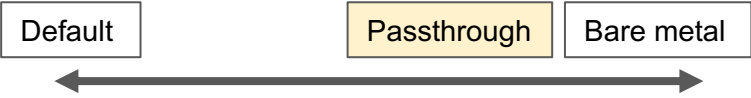




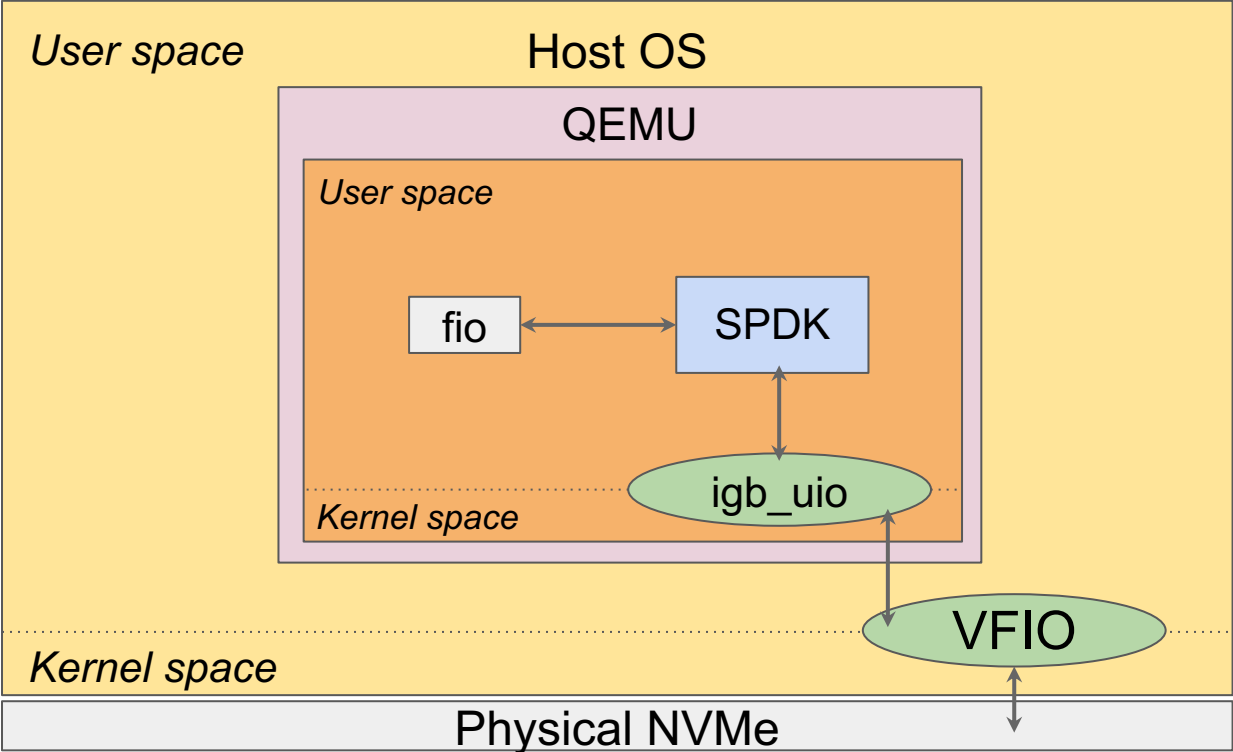
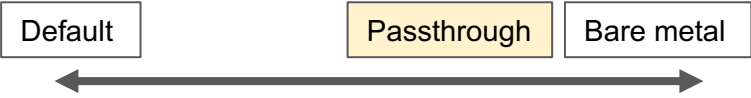
# Passthrough configuration



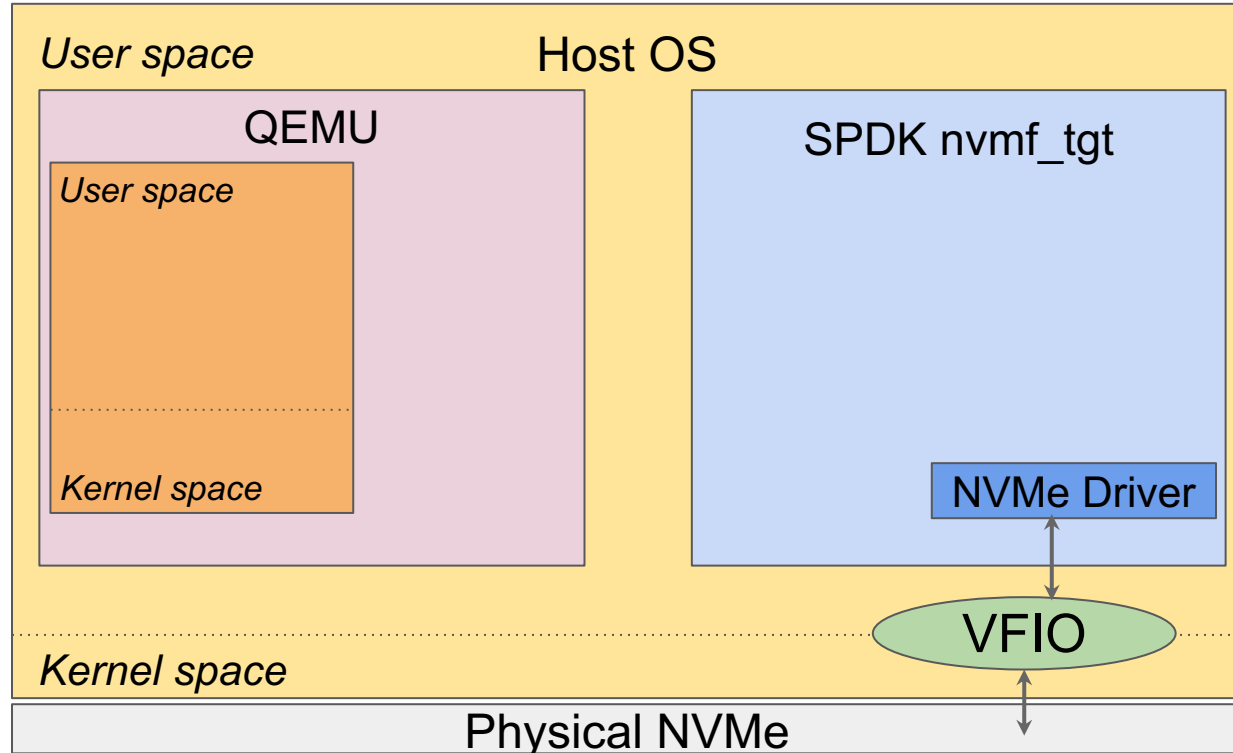
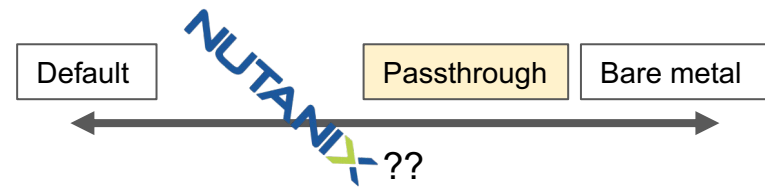
# Passthrough configuration



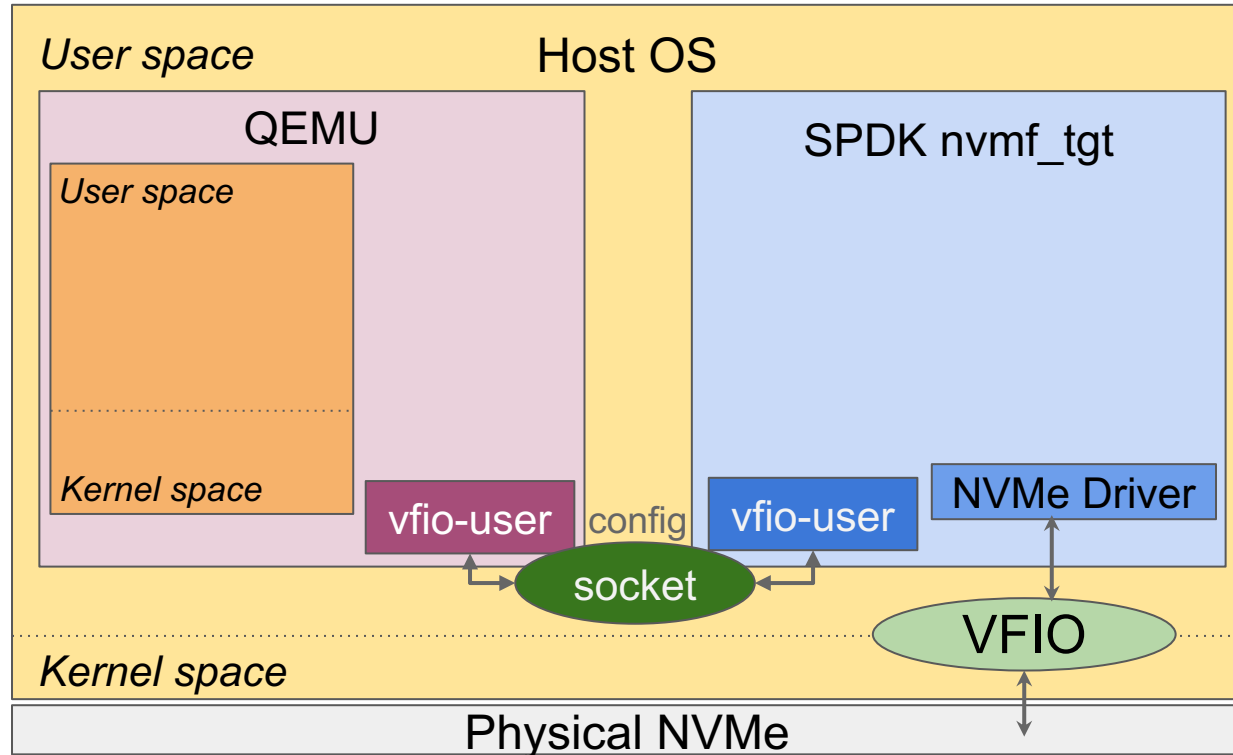
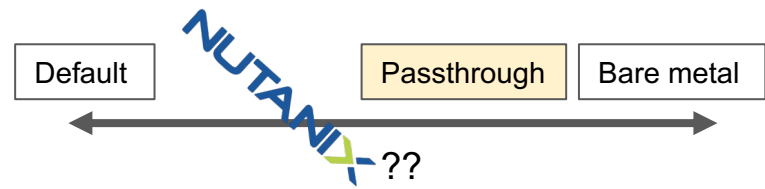
# Passthrough configuration



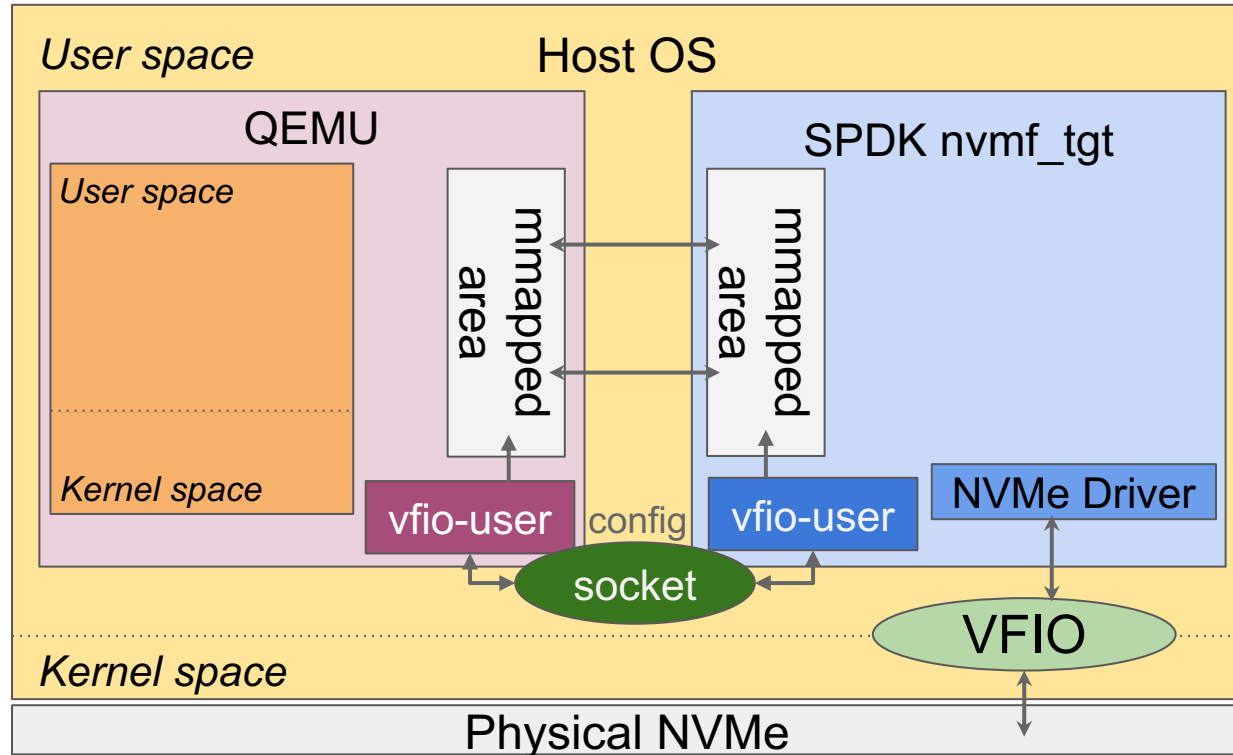
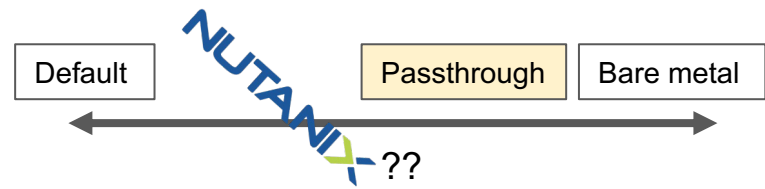
# Vfio-user configuration



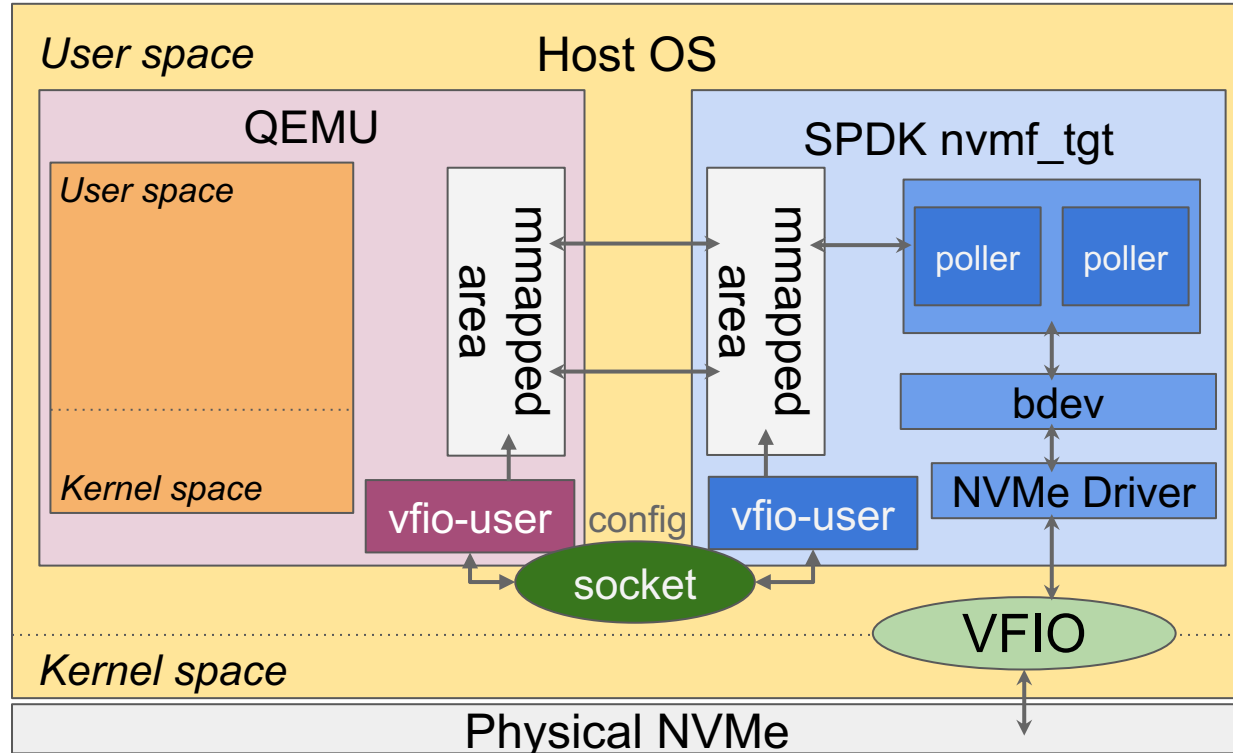
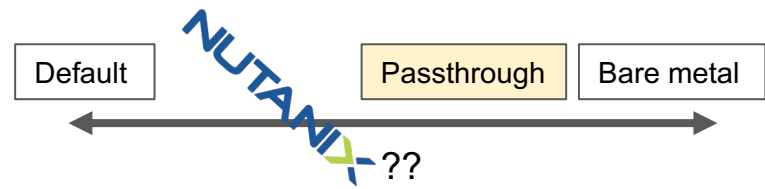
# Vfio-user configuration



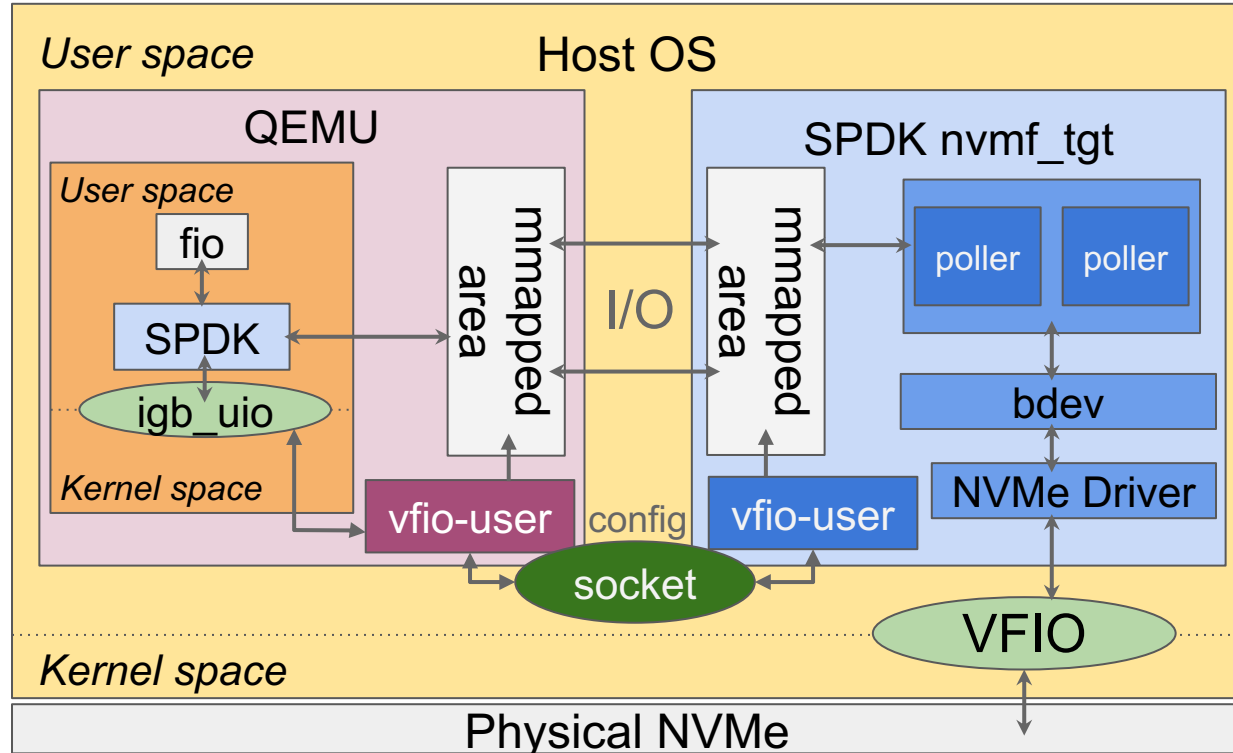
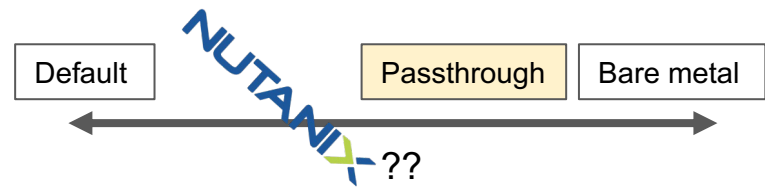
# Vfio-user configuration



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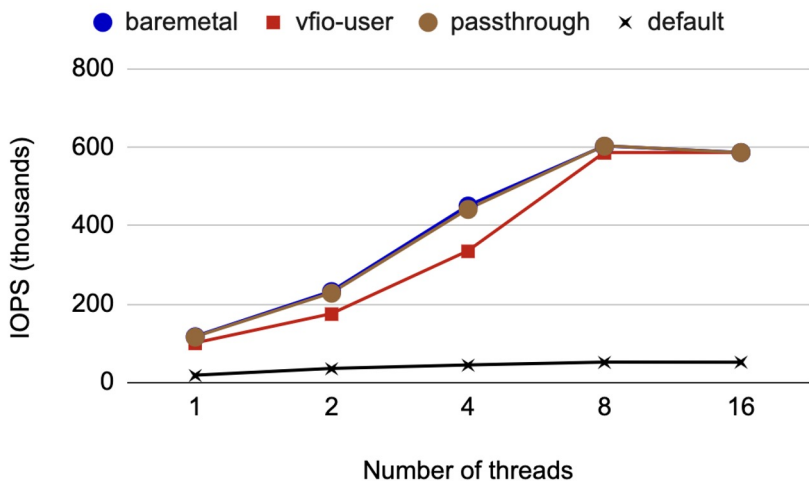
# Experimental evaluation

<b>Hardware Specifications</b>	
CPU	36 Core Xeon Gold 6240L @ 2.40 GHz
Memory	768 GiB 3200MHz DDR4 DIMM
SSD	375GiB Dell Express Flash NVMe P4800X

# Results: fio random reads

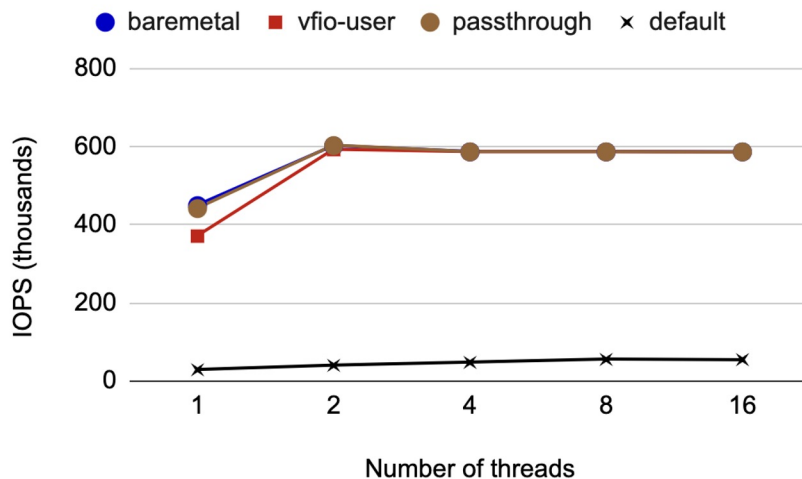
## Fio random reads

Queue depth 1



## Fio random reads

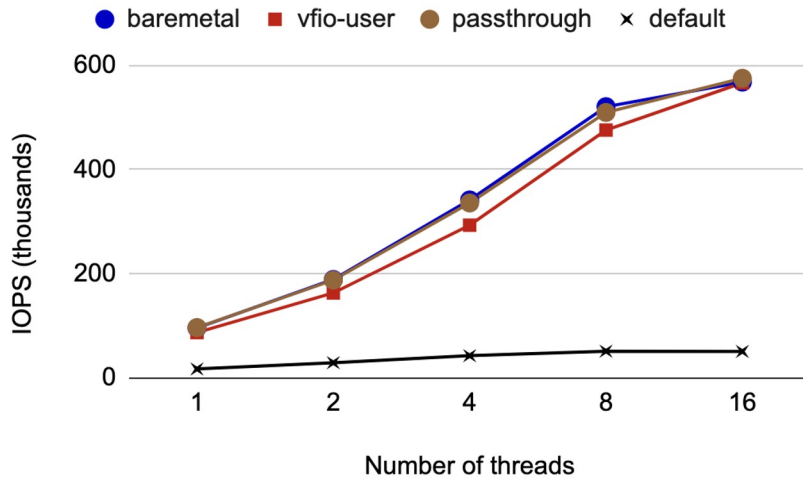
Queue depth 4



# Results: fio random writes

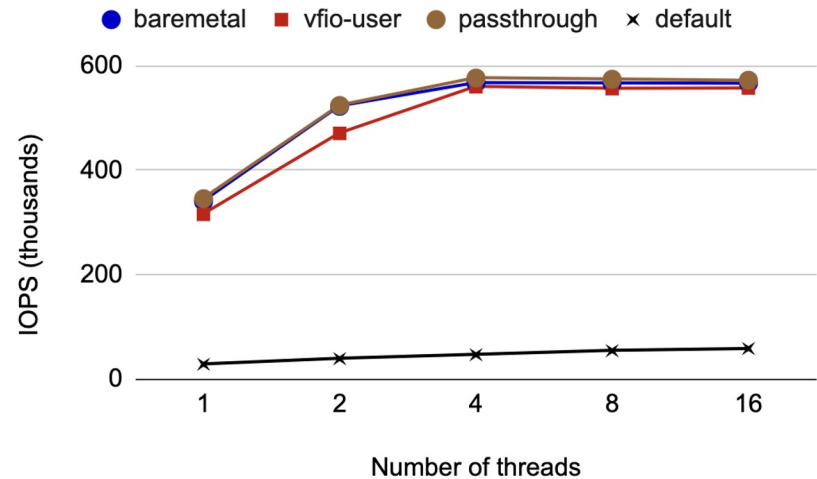
## Fio random writes

Queue depth 1

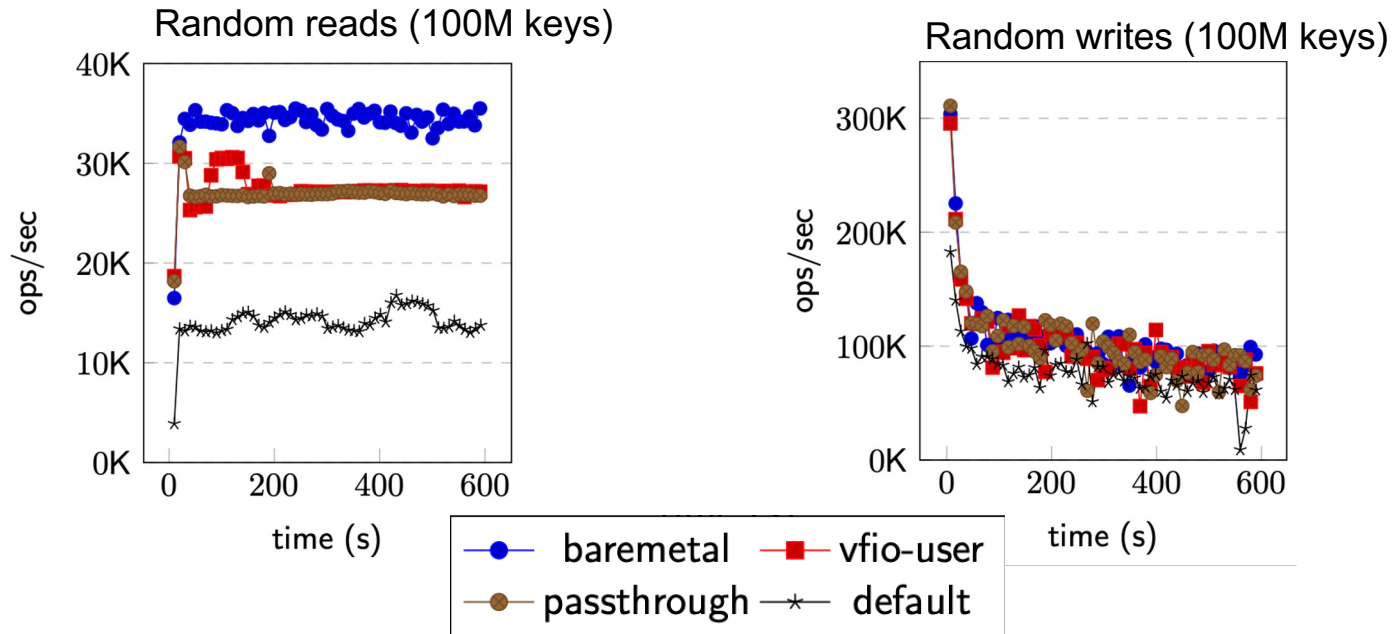


## Fio random writes

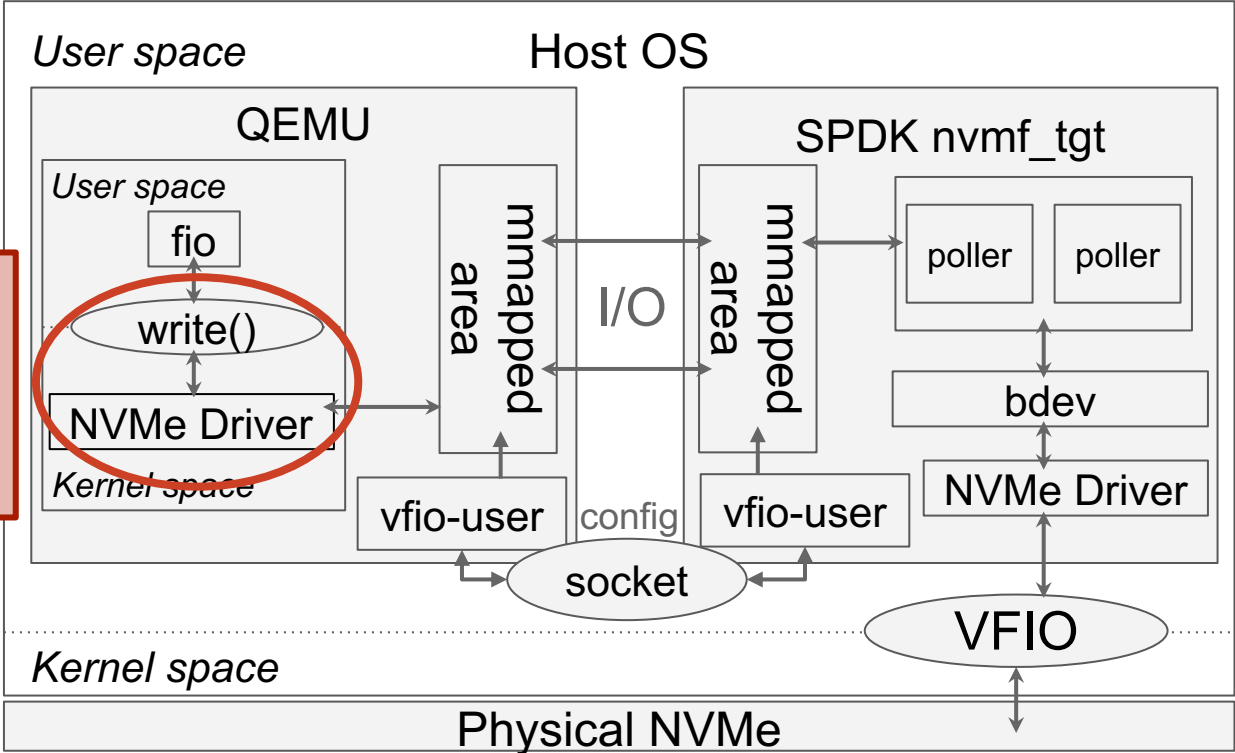
Queue depth 4



# Results: RocksDB benchmarks

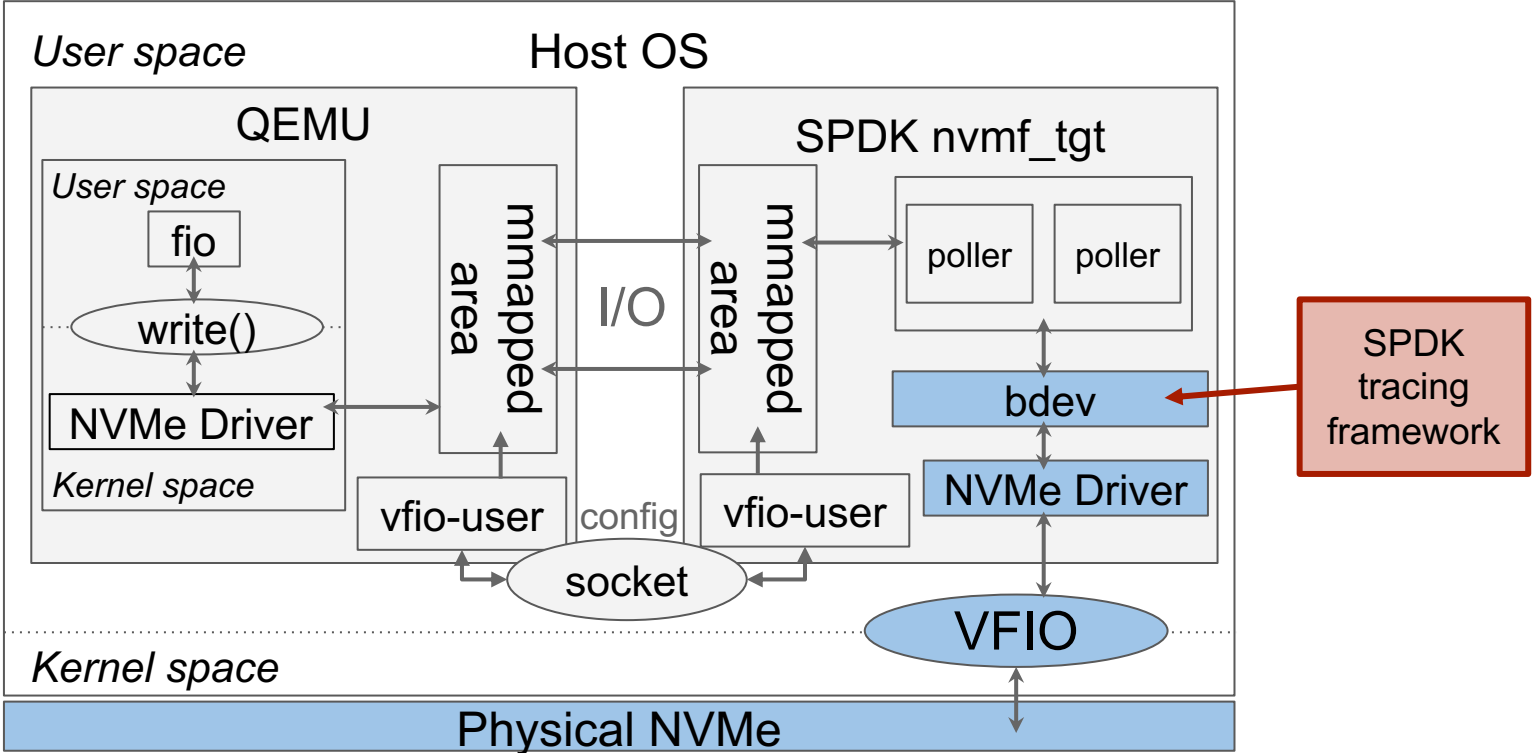


# Layer-by-layer latency measurement

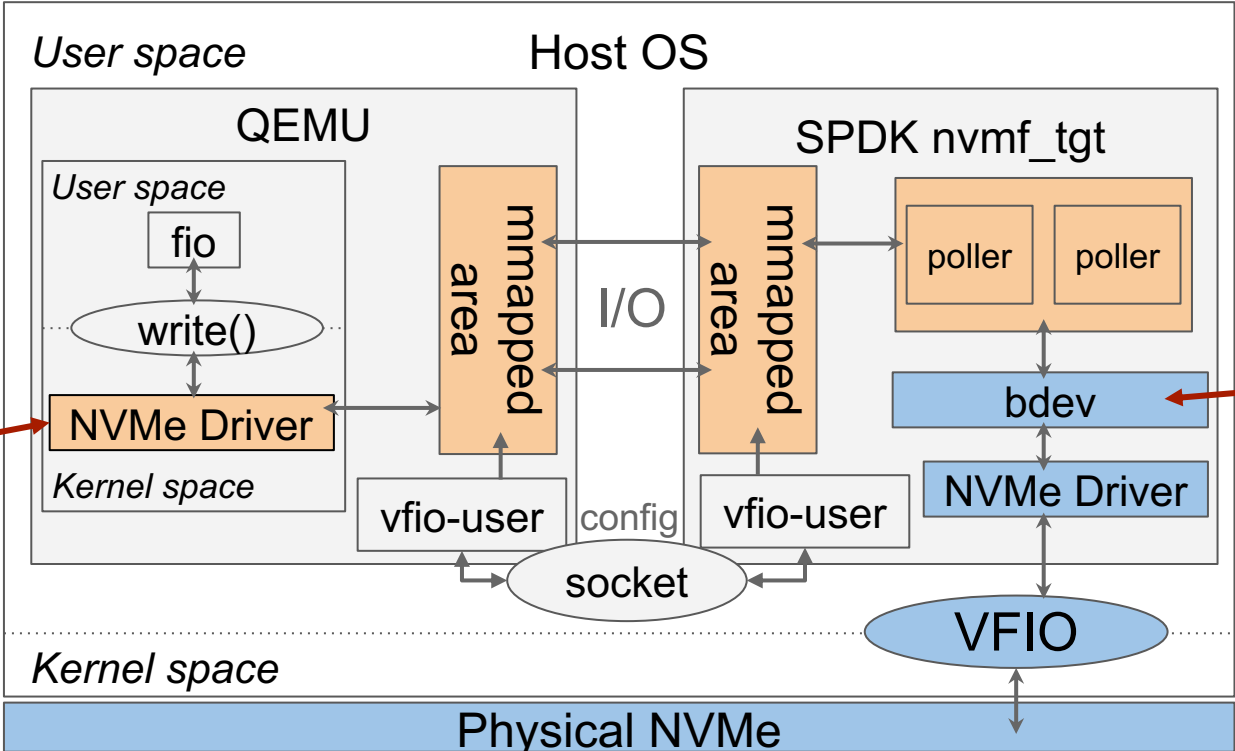


Replaced internal SPDK with synchronous I/O and guest NVMe driver

# Layer-by-layer latency measurement



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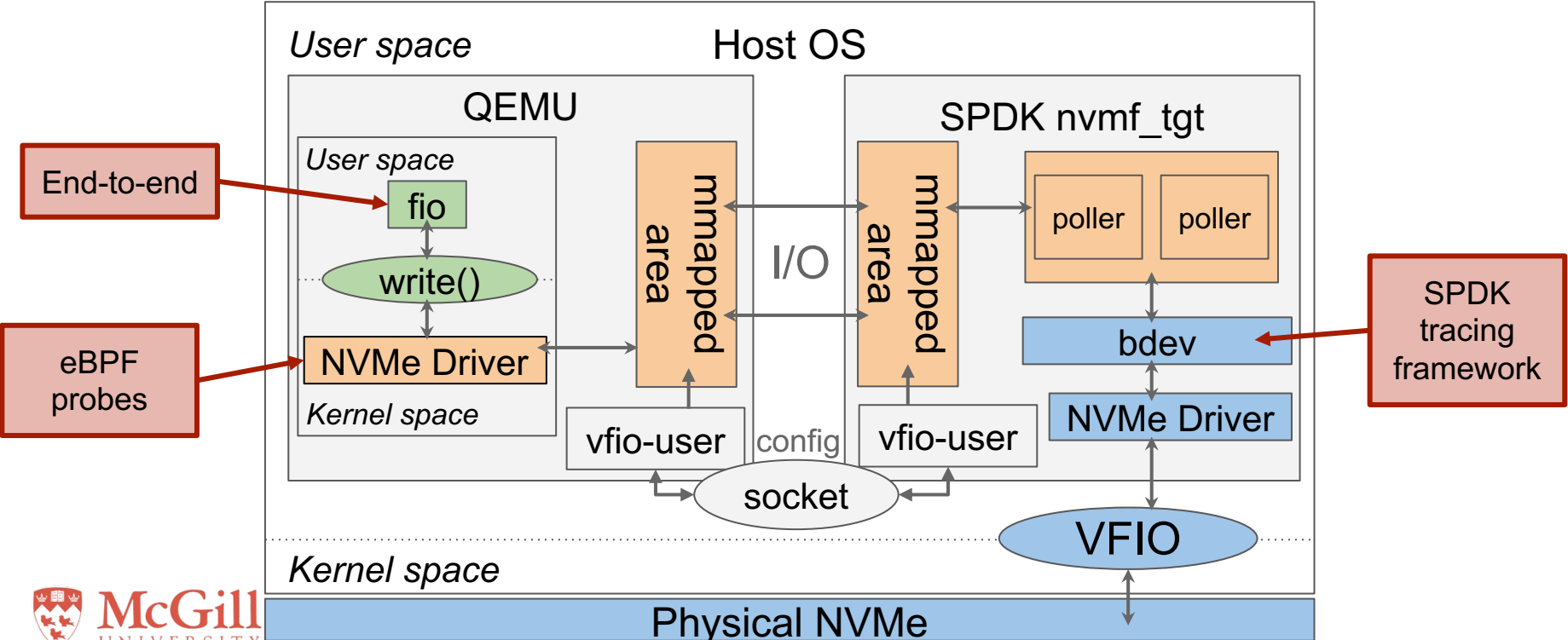


eBPF probes

SPDK tracing framework

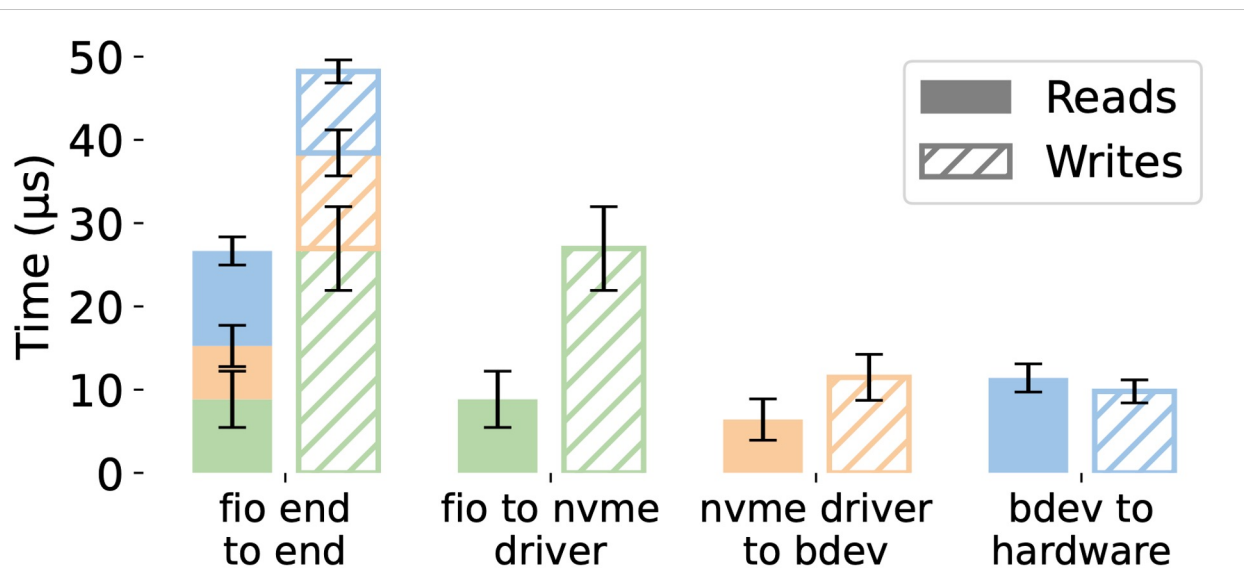


# Layer-by-layer latency measurement



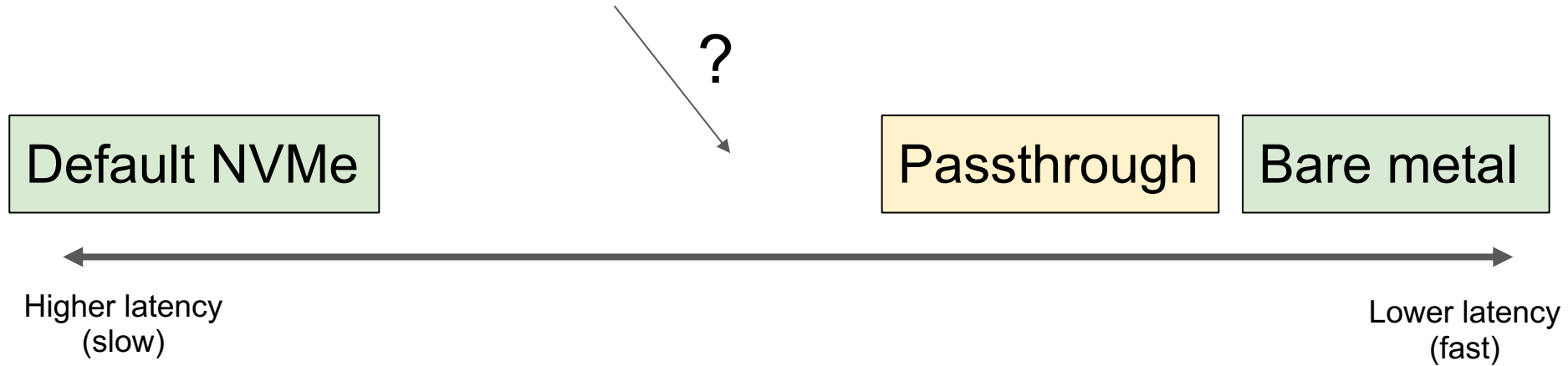


# Layer-by-layer latency measurements



# Where does vfiio-user fit again?

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# Right about next to Passthrough



# Conclusion

- **Vfio-user** appears to have comparable performance to passthrough
- Could be viable for VM storage
- See more benchmarks and analysis in our paper!

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