# multichannel / io\_uring

Status Update within Samba

Stefan Metzmacher <metze@samba.org>

Samba Team / SerNet

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https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2021/SDC/

## Check for Updates

- Check for an updated version of this presentation here:
- https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2021/SDC/





#### **Topics**

- ▶ What is SMB3 Multichannel?
- ▶ Updates in Samba 4.15
- ▶ What is io-uring?
- ▶ io-uring for Samba
- ▶ Performance research, prototyping and ideas
- Questions? Feedback!





#### What is SMB3 Multichannel?

- ▶ Multiple transport connections are bound to one logical connection
  - This allows using more than one network link
    - Good for performance
  - Good for availability reasons
  - Non TCP transports like RDMA (InfiniBand, RoCE, iWarp)
- ▶ All transport connections (channels) share the same CliendGUID
  - This is important for Samba
- An authenticated binding is done at the user session layer
  - SessionID, TreeID and FileID values are valid on all channels
- Available network interfaces are auto-negotiated
  - ► FSCTL\_QUERY\_NETWORK\_INTERFACE\_INFO interface list
  - ▶ IP (v4 or v6) addresses are returned together with:
    - ▶ Interface Index (which addresses belong to the same hardware)
    - Link speed
    - RSS and RDMA capabilities



# Last Status Updates (SDC 2020 / SambaXP 2021)

- ▶ I gave a similar talk at the storage developer conference 2020:
  - See https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2020/SDC/
  - ▶ It explains the milestones and design up to Samba 4.13 (in detail)
- ▶ I gave a similar talk at the SambaXP 2021:

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- ► See https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2021/SambaXP/
- ▶ It explains the milestones and updates up to Samba 4.15 (in detail)



#### Updates in Samba 4.15

- Automated regression tests are in place:
  - socket\_wrapper got basic fd-passing support(Bug #11899)
  - ▶ We added a lot more multichannel related regression tests
- ► The last missing features/bugs are fixed (Bug #14524)
  - ▶ The connection passing is fire and forget (Bug #14433)
  - ▶ Pending async operations are canceled (Bug #14449)
- ▶ 4.15 finally has "server multi channel support = yes"
  - We require support for TIOCOUTQ (Linux) or FIONWRITE (FreeBSD)
  - ▶ We disable multichannel feature if the platform doesn't support this
    - ► See: Retries of Lease/Oplock Break Notifications (Bug #11898)





# What is io-uring? (Part 1)

- Linux 5.1 introduced a new scalable AIO infrastructure
  - It's designed to avoid syscalls as much as possible
  - kernel and userspace share mmap'ed rings:
    - submission queue (SQ) ring buffer
    - completion queue (CQ) ring buffer
  - ► See "Ringing in a new asynchronous I/O API" on LWN.NET
- ▶ This can be nicely integrated with our async tevent model
  - It may delegate work to kernel threads
  - It seems to perform better compared to our userspace threadpool
  - It can also inline non-blocking operations

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#### io-uring for Samba (Part 1)

- ▶ Between userspace and filesystem (available from 5.1):
  - ► IORING\_OP\_READV, IORING\_OP\_WRITEV and IORING\_OP\_FSYNC
  - Supports buffered and direct io
- ▶ Between userspace and socket (and also filesystem) (from 5.8)
  - ► IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG, IORING\_OP\_RECVMSG
  - ▶ Improved MSG\_WAITALL support (5.12, backported to 5.11, 5.10)
  - ► IORING\_OP\_SPLICE, IORING\_OP\_TEE
  - Maybe using IORING\_SETUP\_SQPOLL or IOSQE\_ASYNC
- ▶ Path based syscalls with async impersonation (from 5.6)
  - IORING\_OP\_OPENAT2, IORING\_OP\_STATX
  - ▶ Using IORING\_REGISTER\_PERSONALITY for impersonation
  - ► IORING\_OP\_UNLINKAT, IORING\_OP\_RENAMEAT (from 5.10)
  - ► IORING\_OP\_MKDIRAT, IORING\_OP\_SYMLINKAT, IORING\_OP\_LINKAT (from 5.15)





## io-uring for Samba (Part 2)

#### IORING\_FEAT\_NATIVE\_WORKERS (from 5.12)

- ▶ In the kernel...
  - ► The io-uring kernel threads are clone()'ed from the userspace thread
  - ▶ They just appear to be blocked in a syscall and never return
  - ▶ This makes the accounting in the kernel much saner
  - Allows a lot of restrictions to be relaxed in the kernel
- For admins and userspace developers...
  - They are no longer 'io\_wqe\_work' kernel threads
  - 'top' shows them as part of the userspace process ('H' shows them)
  - ► They are now visible in containers
  - 'pstree -a -t -p' is very useful to see them
  - ▶ They are shown as iou-wrk-1234, for a task with pid/tid 1234





# vfs\_io\_uring in Samba 4.12 (2020)

- ▶ With Samba 4.12 we added "io\_uring" vfs module
  - For now it only implements SMB\_VFS\_PREAD,PWRITE,FSYNC\_SEND/RECV
  - ▶ It has less overhead than our pthreadpool default implementations
  - ▶ I was able to speed up a smbclient 'get largefile /dev/null'
    - Using against smbd on loopback
    - ▶ The speed changes from 2.2GBytes/s to 2.7GBytes/s
- ► The improvement only happens by avoiding context switches
  - But the data copying still happens:
    - ► From/to a userspace buffer to/from the filesystem/page cache
  - ▶ The data path between userspace and socket is completely unchanged
  - ► For both cases the cpu is mostly busy with memcpy

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# Performance research (SMB2 Read)

- ▶ In October 2020 I was able to do some performance research
  - ▶ With 100GBit/s interfaces and two NUMA nodes per server.
- ▶ At that time I focussed on the SMB2 Read performance only
  - ▶ We had limited time on the given hardware
  - We mainly tested with fio.exe on a Windows client
  - Linux kernel 5.8.12 on the server
- More verbose details can be found here:
  - https://lists.samba.org/archive/samba-technical/2020-October/135856.html

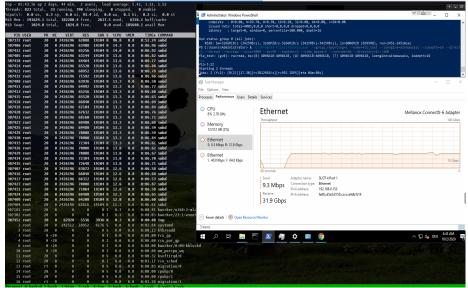
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# Performance with MultiChannel, sendmsg()

4 connections, ~3.8 GBytes/s, bound by >500% cpu in total, sendmsg() takes up to 0.5 msecs





# IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG (Part1)

4 connections, "6.8 GBytes/s, smbd only uses "11% cpu, (io\_wqe\_work "50% cpu) per connection, we still use >300% cpu in total top - 05:45:18 up 2 days, 46 min, 2 users, load average; 3.03, 2.84, 1.61

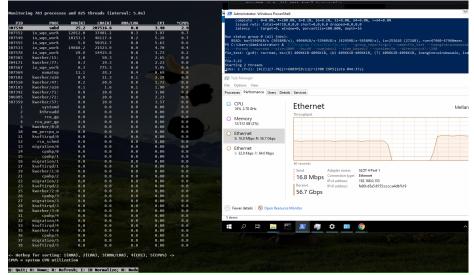
hreads: 823 total, 3 running, 820 sleeping, 0 stopped, 0 zombie Cpu(s): 0.1 us, 4.7 sy, 0.0 ni, 94.6 id, 0.0 wa, 0.1 hi, 0.5 si, 0.0 st 2 Administrator: Windows PowerShell iB Mem : 191624.1 total, 182194.6 free, 2702.6 used, 6726.9 buff/cache complete : 8-9.9%, 4-100.0%, 8-9.1%, 16-9.1%, 32-9.0%, 64-9.0%, >-64-9.0% 1024.0 total. 1024.0 free 0.0 used. 185554.7 avail Mem issued rwts: total=64728,0,0,0 short=0,0,0,0 dropped=0,0,0,0 latency : target=0, window=0, percentile=100.00%, depth=16 PID USER TIME+ COMMAND 307577 root 0:05.80 io wae worker-0 un status group 0 (all jobs): READ: bw=5396MiB/s (5658MB/s), 4096MiB/s-5396MiB/s (4295MB/s-5658MB/s), ig=253GiB (271G 387549 root 0:21.39 io wae worker-0 387555 root 0:21.45 io wae worker-0 387567 root 0:09.92 io wge worker-1 fio test: (g=0): rw=read. bs=(R) 4096KiB-4096KiB. (W) 4096KiB-4096KiB. (T) 4096KiB-4096KiB 307558 root fio-3.22 307556 root Starting 2 threads 307559 root 0:08.92 smbd lobs: 2 (f=2): [R(2)][15.3%][r=6816MiB/s][r=1784 IOPS][eta 84m:14s] 307563 root 0:08.86 smbd 387557 root 0:09.11 smbd Task Manager 387568 root 0:09 38 smbd File Options View 387561 root 0:09 07 smhd 307534 root 0:09.00 smbd Processes Performance Users Details Services 307576 root 0:05.61 smbd 307562 root A-A8 93 smbd CPU Ethernet 307530 root 0.1 0:05.16 smbd 16% 2.78 GHz 307552 root 0:12.25 io wae worker-0 Throughput 417 root 0:03.58 kworker/0:2-event Memory 307183 root 0:00.61 kworker/u160:2-ml 12/512 GB (2%) 307568 root 0:00.02 kworker/29:0-ever 307588 root 0:00.12 top Ethernet 1 root 0:02.84 systemd S: 17.4 Mbps R: 57.5 Gbps 0:00.13 kthreadd 2 root 3 root 0 -26 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 rcu ap Ethernet 4 root 0:00.00 rcu par qp S: 32.0 Kbps R: 96.0 Kbps 0 -20 0:00.00 kworker/0:0H-kblo 6 root 10 root 0:00.00 mm percpu wg 11 root 0.0 0:00.32 ksoftirgd/0 SLOT 4 Port 1 12 root 0:03.17 rcu sched 13 root 0.0 0:00.03 migration/0 Connection type: Ethernet 174 Mhns IPv4 address: 192,168,0,153 14 root 0:00.00 cpuhp/0 I Receive 15 root 8.8 0:00.00 cpuhp/1 fa80-d5a5-8155-cccc-a4db9/10 16 root 0:01.38 migration/1 57.5 Gbps 17 root 8.8 0:00.07 ksoftirad/1 19 root 21 root 0.0 0.0 0:00.00 cpuhp/2 Rewer details Open Resource Monitor 22 root 0:01.37 migration/2 23 root 0:00.01 ksoftirad/2 5 items 25 root 0 -26 0:00.00 kworker/2:0H-kblos 26 root 8.8 8:88.88 cpuhp/3  $\pm$ 27 root 8.8 0:01.39 migration/3





#### IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG (Part2)

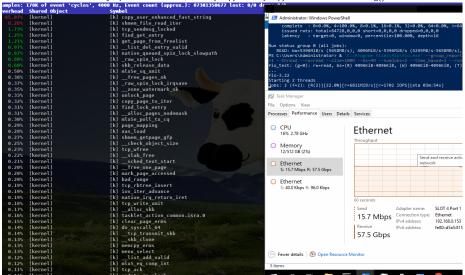
The results vary havily depending on the NUMA bouncing, between 5.0 GBytes/s and 7.6 GBytes/s





## IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG (Part3)

The major problem still exists, memory copy done by copy\_user\_enhanced\_fast\_string()

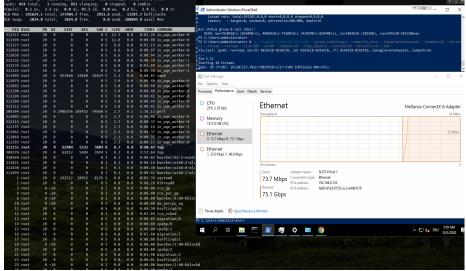




# IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG + IORING\_OP\_SPLICE (Part1)

16 connections, ~8.9 GBytes/s, smbd ~5% cpu, (io\_wqe\_work 3%-12% cpu filesystem->pipe->socket), only ~100% cpu in total.

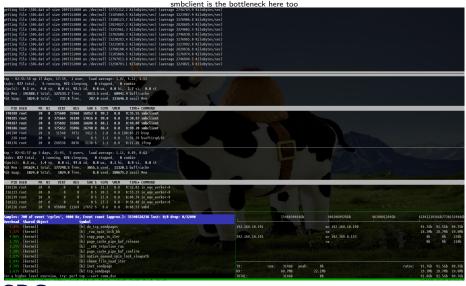
 $The \ Windows \ client \ was \ still \ the \ bottleneck \ with \ "Set-SmbClientConfiguration - ConnectionCountPerRssNetworkInterface \ 16"$ 





# smbclient IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG/SPLICE (network)

4 connections, ~11 GBytes/s, smbd 8.6% cpu, with 4 io\_wqe\_work threads (pipe to socket) at ~20% cpu each.





# smbclient IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG/SPLICE (loopback)

8 connections, ~22 GBytes/s, smbd 22% cpu, with 4 io $\_$ wqe $\_$ work threads (pipe to socket) at ~22% cpu each.

smbclient is the bottleneck here too, it triggers the memory copy done by copy\_user\_enhanced\_fast\_string() file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (3875874.6 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2888881.8 KiloBytes/sec) top • 84:88:58 up 4 days, 23:82, 6 users, load average: 9.15, 3.56, 1.4 Tasks: 917 total, 14 running, 983 sleeping, 8 stopped, 8 zombie etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2942520.3 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2943679.6 KiloBytes/sec) etting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (2719787.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2841637.3 KiloBytes/sec) MCpu(s): 0.3 us, 11.2 sy, 0.0 ni, 86.1 id, 0.0 wa, 0.2 hi, 2.1 si, 0.0 st etting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (2951888.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2879437.6 KiloBytes/sec) MiB Mem : 191624.1 total, 176925.4 free, 3316.7 used, 11382.8 buff/cache etting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (2881641.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2739178.8 KiloBytes/sec) MiB Swap: 1024.0 total, 1024.0 free, A A mend 188483 7 avail Non SHR S 1/CPU 1/MEM etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3117198.9 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2090262.3 KiloBytes/sec) petting file \586 dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (3867618.6 KiloRytes/sec) (average 2944358.1 KiloRytes/sec) 322765 root petting file \586 dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/pull (3898335.4 KiloRytes/sec) (average 2741473.6 KiloRytes/sec) 322768 root petting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/mull (2741632.8 KiloRytes/sec) (average 2848912.6 KiloRytes/sec) 322762 root petting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/mull (3882932.1 KiloRytes/sec) (average 2888254.5 KiloRytes/sec) 322761 root 322766 root 322759 roof etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3088939.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2091536.4 KiloBytes/sec) etting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/pull (2515978.2 KiloRytes/sec) (average 2731748.8 KiloRytes/sec 322782 roof etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2171791.9 KiloBytes/sec) 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petting file \586.dat of size 2897152888 as /dev/null (2745388.8 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2789462.2 KiloBytes/sec) 322533 root petting file \586.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3117198.9 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2746078.8 KiloBytes/sec) 322854 root metting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3117198.9 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2044253.7 KiloBytes/sec) 322842 root metting file \50G.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2563203.7 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2578659.5 KiloBytes/sec) 322851 root getting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2519064.9 KiloBytes/sec) (average 255651.4 KiloBytes/sec) 322868 root getting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3093655.1 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2094340.3 KiloBytes/sec) 322862 root etting file \50G.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2020728.9 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2732506.5 KiloBytes/sec) 1:49.89 perf etting file \50G.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2771312.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2709397.3 KiloBytes/sec) etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3131498.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2846041.8 KiloBytes/sec) 8:82.77 io wae worker-8 etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3131498.0 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2748470.0 KiloBytes/sec) 322848 root 8:82.52 io wge worker-8 etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2595690.4 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2942472.7 KiloBytes/sec) 322865 root 8:82.68 io wae worker-8 etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3038575.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2957176.0 KiloBytes/sec) 322868 root etting file \50G.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2976743.8 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2879300.8 KiloBytes/sec) 322887 root 8:82.57 io wae worker-8 etting file \50G.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (3038575.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2895262.7 KiloBytes/sec) 20 8.8 8:82.58 io wae worker-8 etting file \506.dat of size 2097152000 as /dev/null (2024027.2 KiloBytes/sec) (average 2733199.6 KiloBytes/sec) 3.6 8.8 8:82.33 io wge worker-8 8 S 3.6 8.8 8:82.52 io wge worker-8 amples: 30M of event 'cycles', 1888 Hz, Event count (approx.): 526765589529 lost: 6/8 drop: 0/8 15755379286b 47266148166b verhead Shared Object [kernel] [k] native queued spin lock slowpath [k] raw spin lock bh [k] raw spin lock [k] copy page to iter Ikl skh release data 2264268 neak: 1816b 1816b [k] check object size



#### More loopback testing on brand new hardware

- Recently I re-did the loopback read tests IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG/SPLICE (from /dev/shm/)
  - ► 1 connection, ~10-13 GBytes/s, smbd 7% cpu,
    - with 4 iou-wrk threads at 7%-50% cpu.
    - ▶ 4 connections, 24-30 GBytes/s, smbd 18% cpu, with 16 iou-wrk threads at 3%-35% cpu.
- ► I also implemented SMB2 writes with IORING\_OP\_RECVMSG/SPLICE (tested to /dev/null)
  - ▶ 1 connection, ~7-8 GBytes/s, smbd 5% cpu, with 3 io-wrk threads at 1%-20% cpu.
  - ▶ 4 connections, ~10 GBytes/s, smbd 15% cpu, with 12 io-wrk threads at 1%-20% cpu.
- ▶ I tested with a Linux Kernel 5.13
  - ▶ In both cases the bottleneck is clearly on the smbclient side
  - We could apply similar changes to smbclient and add true multichannel support
  - It seems that the filesystem->pipe->socket path is much better optimized



# Improvements for transfers with SMB3 signing

- ► Samba 4.15 has support for AES-128-GMAC signing:
  - ► This is also available in recent Windows versions
  - ▶ It's based on AES-128-GCM (but only with authentication data)
  - ► The gnutls library is able to provide:
    - ~6 GBytes/s for AES-128-GCM
    - ~10 GBytes/s for AES-128-GMAC
- ► For SMB3 signing/encryption we use:
  - ► IORING\_OP\_SPLICE from a file into a (splice)pipe
  - ► IORING\_OP\_TEE from the (splice)pipe to a 2nd (tee)pipe
  - ► IORING\_OP\_READ from the (tee)pipe into a userspace buffer
    - (vmsplice might work even better)
  - ▶ The userspace buffer is only used to calculate the signing signature
  - ► IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG and IORING\_OP\_SPLICE are used in order to avoid a copy back to the kernel
- ► For a SMB2 read test I removed the signing check in smbclient:
  - ► The performance changed from ~3 GBytes/s before
  - To ~5 GBytes/s using the IORING\_OP\_TEE trick
    With smbclient still being the bootleneck at 100% cpu
- SD@ COMPO

#### Future Improvements

- recvmsg and splice deliver partial SMB packets to userspace
  - ▶ I tested with AF\_KCM (Kernel Connection Multiplexor) and an eBPF helper
  - ▶ But MSG\_WAITALL is the much simpler and faster solution
  - I also prototyped a SPLICE\_F\_WAITALL
  - ▶ eBPF support in io-uring would also be great for optimizations
- It also seems that socket->pipe->filesystem:
  - Does not implement zero copy for all cases
  - Maybe it's possible to optimize this in future
- ▶ In the end SMB-Direct will also be able to reduce overhead
  - My smbdirect driver is still work in progress...
  - ► With the IORING\_FEAT\_NATIVE\_WORKERS feature it will be possible glue it to IORING\_OP\_SENDMSG





#### Questions? Feedback!

- ► Feedback regarding real world testing would be great!
- ▶ Stefan Metzmacher, metze@samba.org
- ► https://www.sernet.com
- https://samba.plus

Slides: https://samba.org/~metze/presentations/2021/SDC/

