

Understanding Modern Storage APIs: A systematic study of libaio, SPDK, and io_uring

Diego Didona, Jonas Pfefferle
Nikolas Ioannou, Bernard Metzler
IBM Research Europe
Zurich, Switzerland
{ddi,jpf,nio,bmt}@ibm.zurich.com

Animesh Trivedi
VU Amsterdam
Amsterdam, Netherlands
a.trivedi@vu.nl

ABSTRACT

Recent high-performance storage devices have exposed software inefficiencies in existing storage stacks, leading to a new breed of I/O stacks. The newest storage API of the Linux kernel is `io_uring`. We perform one of the first in-depth studies of `io_uring`, and compare its performance and disadvantages with the established `libaio` and `SPDK` APIs. Our key findings **reveal** that (i) polling design significantly impacts performance; (ii) with enough CPU cores `io_uring` can deliver performance close to that of `SPDK`; and (iii) performance scalability over multiple CPU cores and devices requires careful consideration and necessitates a hybrid approach. Last, we provide design guidelines for developers of storage intensive applications.

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1 INTRODUCTION

Modern non-volatile memory (NVM) storage technologies, like Flash and Optane SSDs, can support down to single digit μ second latencies, and up to multi GB/s bandwidth with millions of I/O operations per second (IOPS). CPU performance improvements have stalled over the past years due to various manufacturing and technical limitations [8].

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As a result, researchers have put considerable effort into identifying new CPU-efficient storage APIs, abstractions, designs, and optimizations [2, 3, 11, 13, 15, 19, 22, 25, 26, 30, 31]. One specific API, `io_uring`, has drawn much attention from the community due to its versatile and high performance interface [5, 15, 16, 18, 27, 34]. `io_uring` was introduced in 2019 and has been merged in Linux v5.1. It brings together many well established ideas from the high performance storage and networking communities, such as asynchronous I/O, shared memory-mapped queues, and polling (Section 2) [9, 10, 31, 32].

With the addition of `io_uring`, Linux now has multiple ways of accessing a storage device. In this paper, we look at Linux Asynchronous I/O (`libaio`) [6, 24], the Storage Performance Development Kit (`SPDK`) from Intel® [13], and `io_uring` [15, 17, 18]. These APIs have different parameters, deployment models, and characteristics, which make understanding their performance and limitations a challenging task. The use of the `io_uring` API and its performance has been the focus of recent studies [7, 28, 33, 36]. However, to the best of our knowledge, there is no systematic study of these APIs that provides design guidelines for the developers of I/O intensive applications. There has also been an extensive body of work in studying system call overhead [29], implementing better interrupt management for I/O devices [30], leveraging polling for fast storage devices [38], using I/O speculation for μ second-scale devices such as NVMe drives [35], and improving the performance of the Linux block layer in general [3, 39, 40]. These works are orthogonal to ours, since they explore designing new storage stacks, while we focus on the performance characteristics of state-of-the-art APIs that are readily available in Linux.

Our main **contributions** include (i) a systematic comparison of `libaio`, `io_uring`, and `SPDK`, that evaluates their latency, IOPS, and scalability behaviors; (ii) a first-of-its-kind detailed evaluation of the different `io_uring` configurations; and (iii) design guidelines for high-performance applications using modern storage APIs. Our key findings reveal that:

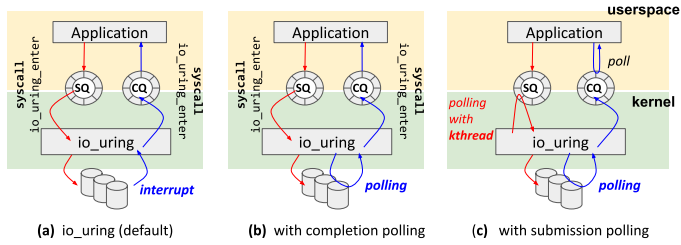


Figure 1: io_uring I/O modes considered in this paper.

- **Not all polling methods are created equal.** We evaluate different polling mechanisms. SPDK offers a single user-space polling mechanism for both submission and completion, while io_uring offers two options that can be enabled independently: polling for completion, and kernel-thread polling for submission. We observe that polling can be both the key to achieving high performance and the cause of order-of-magnitude performance losses (Section 3.1).

- **io_uring is close to SPDK.** io_uring with kernel polling can deliver performance close to SPDK (within 10%), thanks to the elimination of system calls from the I/O path. However, this performance needs twice as many CPU cores as SPDK (Section 3.2).

- **Performance scalability warrants careful considerations.** When not enough CPU cores are available, io_uring with kernel polling can lead to a collapse of performance. Hence, a hybrid and scale-aware approach needs to be taken for the selection of the API and its parameters (Section 3.3).

2 LIBAIO, SPDK, IO_URING: A PRIMER

libaio. The Linux asynchronous API allows applications to interact with any block device (HDD, SATA SSDs, and NVMe SSDs) in an asynchronous fashion [6, 24]. The main benefits of libaio are its ease of use, flexibility, and high performance compared to the traditional blocking I/O APIs. The design of libaio revolves around two main system calls: `io_submit` to submit I/O requests to the kernel, and `io_getevents` to retrieve the completed I/O requests. The main limitation of libaio is its per I/O performance overhead [20, 33], which stems from relying on two system calls per I/O operation, using interrupt-based completion notifications, and copying meta-data [15, 33]. Moreover, libaio only supports unbuffered accesses (i.e., with `O_DIRECT`) [15, 18].

SPDK. Introduced by Intel in 2010, SPDK [13] is the *de facto* high-performance API in Linux, used by many projects [14, 20, 23, 37, 41]. SPDK implements a zero-interrupt, zero-copy, poll-driven NVMe driver in user space. PCIe registers are mapped to user space to configure submission (SQs) and completion (CQs) queues shared between a device and an application. I/O requests are submitted to the SQs and completions are polled from the CQs without the need for interrupts or system calls. The downsides of SPDK are its increased

| | |
|----------|--|
| CPU | 2x Intel® Xeon® E5-2630, 2.2GHz, 10 cores/socket, hyper-threading disabled, with Spectre and Meltdown patches, intel_pstate=disable, intel_idle.max_cstate=1 |
| DRAM | 128 GiB, DDR4 |
| Storage | 20 Intel® DC P3600 400GB NVMe SSDs (10x2 on 2 NUMA nodes), spec: 320KIOPS (randread), 30KIOPS (randwrite), preconditioned as in [4] |
| Software | Ubuntu20, kernel 5.13.0-051300-generic, fio 3.28, SPDK commit af31c4c |

Table 1: Benchmarking environment.

complexity and reduced scope of usability with respect to libaio: SPDK does not support Linux file system integration, and cannot benefit from many kernel storage services such as access control, QoS, scheduling, and quota management. **io_uring.** io_uring aims to bridge the gap between the ease of use and flexibility of libaio and the high performance of SPDK. io_uring (i) implements a shared memory-mapped, queue-driven request/response processing framework; (ii) supports POSIX asynchronous data accesses both on direct and buffered I/O; (iii) works with different block devices (e.g., HDDs, SATA SSDs and NVMe SSDs) and with any file system (and files). io_uring achieves low meta-data copy and system call overhead by implementing two ring data structures that are mapped into user space and shared with the kernel. The *submission* ring contains the I/O request posted by the application. The *completion* ring contains the results of completed I/O requests. The application can insert and retrieve I/O entries by updating the head/tail pointers of the rings atomically, without using system calls.

io_uring can perform I/O in different ways. Figure 1 provides a visual representation of the different io_uring I/O modes, which we describe below and evaluate in Section 3. By default, the application *notifies* the kernel about new requests in the submission ring using the `io_uring_enter` system call. As the completion ring is mapped in user space, the application can check for completed I/O by polling, without issuing any system calls. Alternatively, the same `io_uring_enter` system call can be used to *wait* for completed I/O requests. `io_uring_enter` supports both an interrupt-driven (Figure 1a) and a polling-based (Figure 1b) I/O completion. The `io_uring_enter` system call can be used to submit new I/O requests and at the same time wait for completed I/O requests. This allows reducing the number of system calls per I/O. io_uring further supports an operational mode that requires no system calls. In this mode, io_uring spawns a kernel thread (one per io_uring context) that continuously polls the submission ring for new I/O requests (Figure 1c).

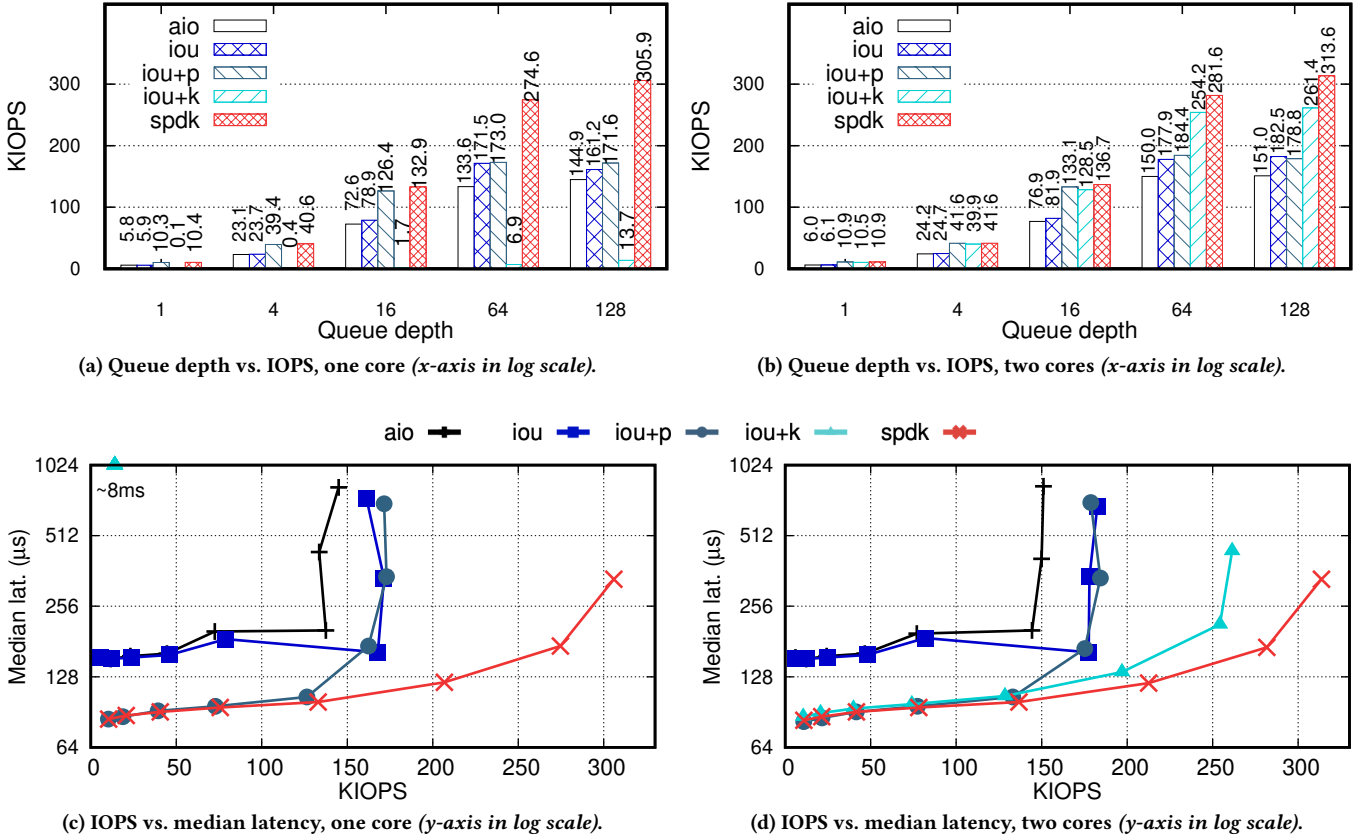


Figure 2: IOPS (top) and median latency (bottom) achieved by a single fio job accessing one drive with one core (left) or two cores (right). In the latency plots, the different IOPS values are obtained using the queue depth as independent variable, which can lead to curves with the shape of a ‘hook’ (more details are provided in Section 3.1).

3 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

In this section, we compare the performance of libaio, io_uring, and SPDK, using fio [1] as the workload generator. We used fio because of (i) its flexibility in generating I/O workloads; (ii) its low-overhead I/O path; and (iii) its full support for SPDK and different io_uring configurations. We configured fio to perform random data reads at the granularity of 4KiB using unbuffered I/O. We chose a read-only workload because it allows higher IOPS on our drives with respect to a mixed workload or a write-only one [12]. The higher IOPS allowed a better evaluation of the scalability trends of the different APIs and of the effects of the overhead per I/O operation (e.g., system calls). We used the default values for the workload generation parameters. We also used the default configuration parameters for each API, except for io_uring, which we evaluated under three different configurations: (i) iou: uses io_uring_enter to submit new I/O, and uses io_uring_enter with interrupts to wait for completed requests if none are available upon submission

(default in fio, Figure 1a); (ii) iou+p: same as iou except that it uses polling instead of interrupts in io_uring_enter (hipri parameter in fio, Figure 1b); (iii) iou+k: uses the kernel poller thread for I/O submission, and uses polling to become aware of completed I/O (sqthread_poll parameter in fio, Figure 1c) – iou+k has zero system call overhead per I/O. Table 1 describes our benchmarking setup.

3.1 Understanding Polling

We first measured the performance of the three libraries when running a single fio job that targets a single NVMe drive, using multiple queue depths (from 1 to 128). We ran this experiment in two variants, with one or two CPU cores,¹ placed on the same NUMA node as the drive. Figure 2a and Figure 2b report the IOPS obtained for different queue depth values with one core and two cores, respectively. Figure 2c and Figure 2d report the median latencies corresponding to

¹Other cores disabled using `/sys/devices/system/cpu/cpuN/online`

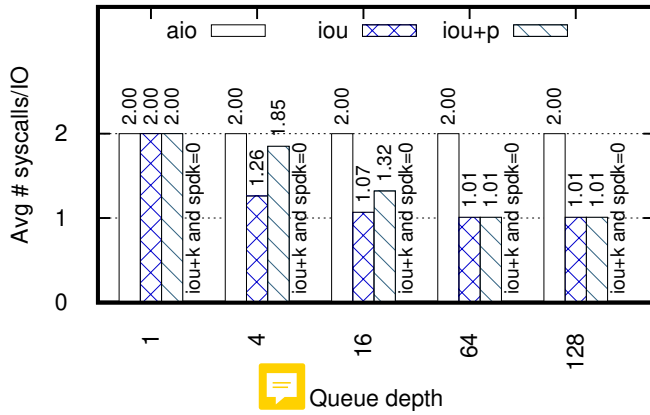


Figure 3: Average #syscalls per I/O (x-axis in log scale).

the IOPS values obtained on one core and two cores, respectively. We also ran the tests on three cores without observing any significant difference. We note that some libraries exhibit latency functions with the shape of a ‘hook’. This is due to the fact that, for these libraries, increasing the queue depth past the saturation point leads to a latency increase and a slight decrease in IOPS, due to increased overhead. Figure 3 reports the average number of system calls per I/O operation (which is the same on one and two cores). The results lead to three primary observations.

First, with a single core, iou+k suffers a catastrophic performance loss delivering only 13 KIOPS, i.e., one order of magnitude less than the other APIs. In this configuration, the fio thread and the kernel poller thread share the single CPU in mutual exclusion. The kernel thread takes up a significant share of the CPU cycles (50% according to our perf tracing), which leads to delays in processing the I/O requests in fio. The median latency of iou+k is 8 msec, i.e., one or two orders of magnitude worse than that of the other two APIs. The median latency of iou+k does not vary with throughput, because it is determined by the interleaving dynamics described earlier, rather than by queueing effects as it is the case for the other libraries. With two cores (one for fio and one for kernel thread), the performance of iou+k recovers completely, being second only to that of SPDK: the maximum throughput of iou+k is 18% lower than SPDK’s, and the median latency of iou+k is, up to 200 KIOPS, equal or within 10% of SPDK.

Second, SPDK delivers the best performance in every configuration. With just one core, SPDK achieves 305 KIOPS versus the 171 KIOPS and 145 KIOPS of the best io_uring alternative and libaio, respectively. With two cores, SPDK achieves 313 KIOPS, vs the 260 KIOPS and 150 KIOPS of iou+k and libaio, respectively. Moreover, SPDK is the only library capable of saturating the bandwidth of the drive, while all other approaches are CPU-bound. Part of this efficiency

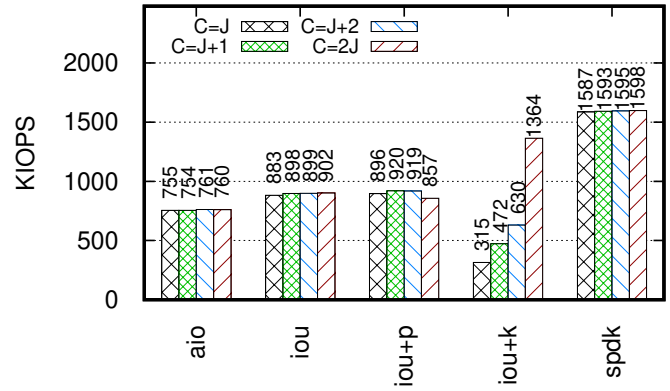


Figure 4: Throughput varying #cores (C) with 5 jobs (J).

can be traced down to SPDK’s optimized software stack with zero system call overhead, zero-copy and polling-based I/O (see Figure 3). Despite embracing the same polling-based approach, iou+k cannot achieve the same performance as SPDK. iou+k, in fact, runs polling on two threads, the application one and the kernel one, both accessing the same shared variables and data structures, which incur overhead from atomic accesses, memory fences and cache invalidations. SPDK, instead, implements polling with the application in the same thread, allowing higher resource efficiency. As an example, on two cores and with a queue depth of 16 (where iou+p and SPDK have similar throughput), iou+p experiences a cache miss rate of 5% versus 0.6% for SPDK (cache-misses counter in perf).

Third, regardless of the number of cores, iou+p achieves performance that is comparable with SPDK for low to medium throughput values (up to ≈ 150 KIOPS). This result is explained by the fact that, at low queue depths, the system call overhead in iou+p is not yet so high as to be a bottleneck, and hence the polling implemented by iou+p is as effective as the polling implemented by SPDK. At higher queue depths, however, the system call overhead becomes the bottleneck for iou+p, leading to performance that is worse than SPDK’s. A similar dynamic can also be observed with iou and libaio. Up to a queue depth of 16, they achieve very similar throughput (79 KIOPS and 72 KIOPS, respectively) and median latency (185 μ sec and 190 μ sec, respectively). However, as the depth increases (> 16 in Figure 2a and Figure 2b), the higher CPU efficiency of iou, which incurs fewer system calls per I/O operation than libaio, helps to deliver better performance (182 KIOPS of peak throughput versus 151 KIOPS on two cores).

Interestingly, up to queue depth=16 iou incurs fewer system calls per I/O on average than iou+p, despite achieving worse latency than iou+p. This happens because, at low queue depths, there is a higher probability that after submitting all the I/O requests, fio has to wait for at least one I/O

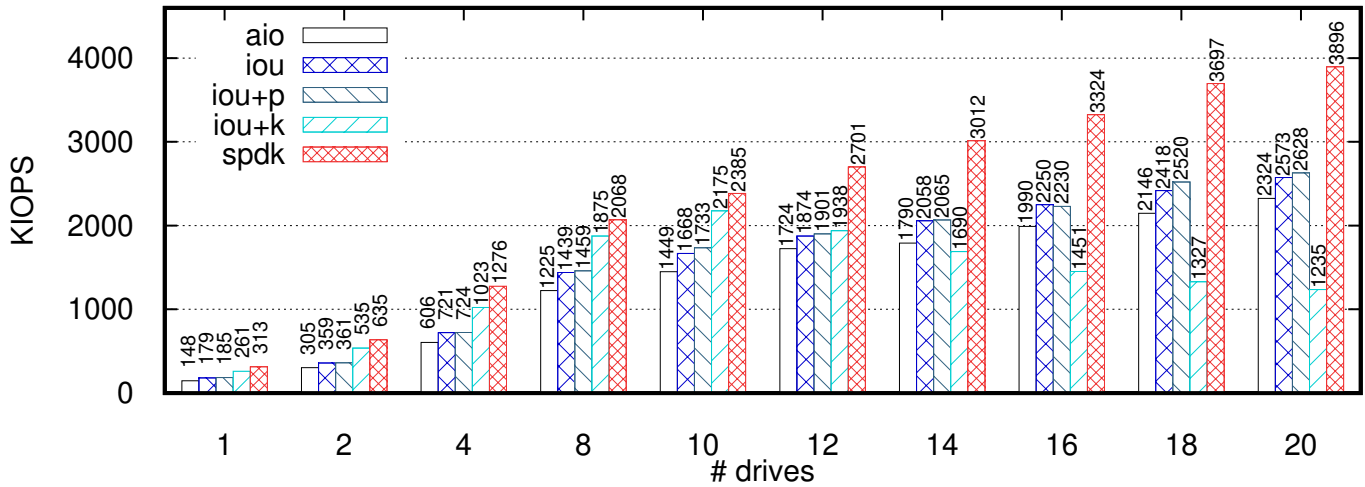


Figure 5: Performance scalability over multiple NVMe devices and cores (1 fio job per device, 20 core system).

request to be completed. Then, the delay caused by the interrupt handler in iou allows for processing more completions at once, at the expense of latency. iou+p, instead, reaps a completed request as soon as it is available, thus potentially missing out on opportunities to batch. As the queue depth increases, both approaches converge to an average of one system call per I/O operation, and iou+p achieves a higher throughput by eschewing the interrupt handling overhead.

We note that the results that we have reported differ from other experimental results reported online with a single physical core [16]. This discrepancy is due to the fact that such previous results have been obtained with more powerful SSDs and CPUs, an optimized benchmarking tool, and an experimental Linux kernel version [21].

3.2 Different CPU-to-drive ratios

In light of the results discussed so far, we studied the performance of the APIs using more than one drive. In particular, we aimed to observe how many CPUs per drive iou+k needs, in the general case, to obtain the best performance and avoid the performance degradation of the one core scenario described earlier. We ran a test in which fio runs $J = 5$ jobs, each accessing a distinct drive, with a queue depth of 128, and we enabled a different number of cores C on the machine. We set $C = J, J + 1, J + 2, J * 2$. We used $J = 5$ because it corresponds to the largest setting such that all the experiments could run in a single NUMA domain (10 cores per domain). We remark that iou+k spawns one kernel poller thread per fio job. Figure 4 reports the results of our experiments.

The results indicate that iou+k is the only library that benefits significantly from higher CPU-to-drive ratios. The other libraries only marginally benefit from additional available CPUs. iou+k, in particular, needs twice as many CPUs

as drives to achieve the highest throughput, indicating that each polling kernel thread needs a dedicated CPU to achieve the best performance. When iou+k can run with a dedicated core per kernel polling thread, it achieves throughput that is only $\approx 15\%$ lower than SPDK, $\approx 45\%$ higher than iou+p and iou, and $\approx 80\%$ higher than libaio. These values suggest that iou+k can achieve remarkable performance without needing a complete rewrite of an application, as is the case with SPDK. iou+k, however, can be the worst-performing solution if the number of extra cores is not optimal. In our case with 5 jobs, allocating just two extra cores to iou+k leads to throughput that is $\approx 20\%$ lower than libaio, and allocating no extra cores leads iou+k's throughput to plummet to less than half the throughput of libaio.

These results shed light on the inherent provisioning costs incurred by iou+k to achieve high performance, which were overlooked by previous experimental results that did not take into account the CPU-to-drive ratio when analyzing the performance achievable by iou+k [16].

3.3 Scalability

We now present the results obtained when running the different libraries on a number of drives varying from 1 to 20 to study their scalability. We configured fio to run J jobs, with J ranging from 1 to 20, each accessing a different drive. In light of the results presented so far, we ran the experiments with $C = 2J$ cores (up to a maximum of $C = 20$, which is the number of physical cores available on our machine). We uniformly spread the drives and cores across the two NUMA domains of the machine when $J > 1$. We ran the tests with a queue depth of 128 to measure close to the peak throughput achievable by the APIs. Figure 5 reports the results of the experiments.

The results showcase the implications for scalability of the dynamics that we have described in the previous sections. SPDK achieves the best performance across the board, and the second best performing library depends on the number of fio jobs executing and the number of cores available.

As long as $J \leq 10$, iou+k can allocate a separate core to each kernel polling thread, achieving linear scalability and throughput that is between 9% and 16% lower than SPDK's, between 27% and 45% higher than iou and iou+p (which perform very similarly), and between 50% and 76% higher than libaio. As soon as the number of jobs J is such that $2J > 20$, however, the kernel polling threads and the application threads start to interleave their executions on the limited number of cores, leading to a gradual performance degradation of iou+k. In our setting, $J = 12$ is the point where the performance of iou+k crosses those of iou+p and iou. With $J = 14$, iou+k becomes the worst performing library, with throughput that is 44% lower than SPDK's, 18% lower than iou's and iou+p's, and even 5% lower than libaio's. When $J = 20$, iou+k's throughput is less than one third of that achieved by SPDK, and roughly half of that achieved by libaio and the other two iou variants.

In contrast, libaio, iou and iou+p maintain a rather steady scalability trend, and the latter two achieve near identical performance, as already discussed in the previous sections. From $J = 14$ to $J = 20$, iou and iou+p are the second best libraries, with throughput that is 33% lower than SPDK's. For those cases, notably, libaio achieves throughput that is only 10% lower than iou+p and iou.

4 LESSONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

Lesson 1: Not all polling methods are created equal.

The unified user space polling of SPDK achieves the highest performance across all APIs, by eliminating data copies and system call overhead, but also by performing all I/O operations through a single thread context. iou+k also uses no system calls and minimizes data copies, but can suffer from catastrophic performance loss if not enough extra cores are available for the kernel poller threads (Figure 2). iou+p uses a system call-aided polling scheme and eschews the need for such extra cores. iou+p can achieve similar latencies as SPDK at low throughput (Figure 2b), but cannot match the SPDK's peak performance due to its higher system call overhead (Figure 3).

Lesson 2: io_uring can get close to SPDK. The performance and scalability of iou+k can be similar to SPDK's, with the crucial *caveat* that more cores than drives must be available on the machine to efficiently support kernel space polling. Our results recommend using twice as many CPU cores as the number of drives (Figure 4). iou+p can achieve latencies similar to SPDK under low to medium load

(Figure 2b), but ultimately it cannot match the throughput and scalability of SPDK (Figure 5). Finally, iou is consistently the worst-performing configuration of io_uring, suggesting that polling is one of the key ingredients to unleashing the full potential of io_uring.

Lesson 3: Performance scalability needs careful considerations. In our largest experiment (20 drives), SPDK outperforms the second best approach (iou+p) in throughput by as much as 50%. The price to pay for these higher performance is giving up out-of-the-box Linux file support, as well as writing application logic amenable to SPDK's polling API. If support for a file system is necessary, which is the case for most applications, then iou+k can deliver performance within 90% of SPDK, but it utilizes twice as many cores (20 vs 10). For better performance scalability when not enough cores are available, developers can use iou+p, which can match the SPDK performance at low to medium queue depths (Figure 2b).

Research directions. Our study has focused on the performance of the fio microbenchmark on raw block devices. An interesting research direction is assessing the implications of different storage APIs on the end-to-end performance of more realistic I/O-intensive applications, like databases. Such applications are often built on top of file systems, incur extra overhead (e.g., synchronization) that can mask I/O path bottlenecks, and use optimizations such as I/O batching. Another open research avenue is identifying more efficient application designs with iou+k, for example, by means of a better interleaving between the application and kernel poller threads, or by sharing kernel poller threads across application threads. Finally, we note that io_uring supports I/O over sockets as well, hence its performance should be studied also in the context of networked applications.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We present the first systematic study and comparison between SPDK, libaio and the emerging io_uring storage APIs on top of raw block devices. Our main findings are that polling and a low system call overhead are crucial to performance, and that io_uring can achieve performance that is close to SPDK's, but obtaining io_uring's best performance requires understanding its design and applying careful tuning.

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