XRP: In-Kernel Storage Function with eBPF

eBPF Summit

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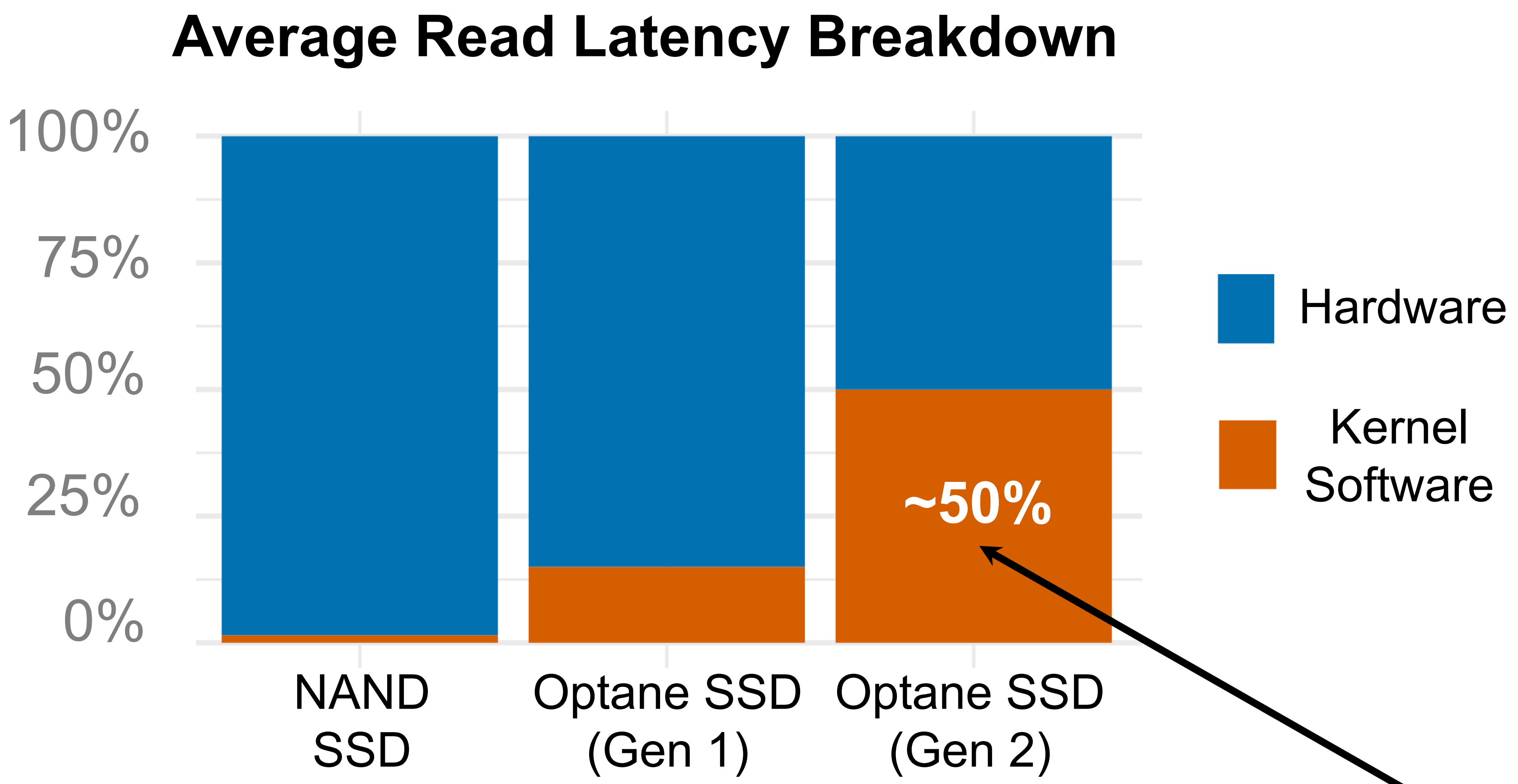
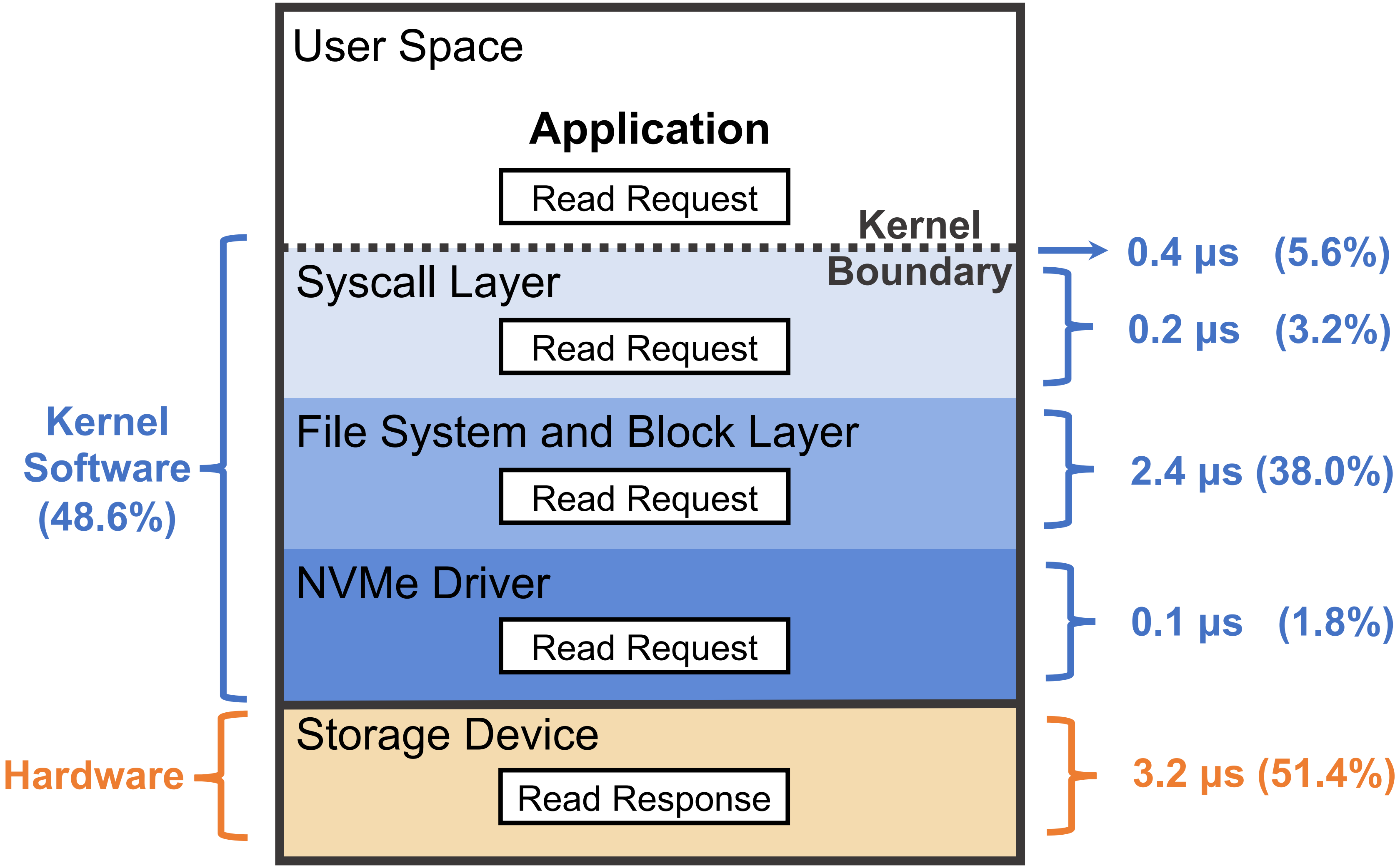
Kernel Software is Becoming the Bottleneck for Storage



Kernel software overhead accounts for ~50% of read latency on Optane SSD Gen 2

Workload: Random 512B Read

Where Does the Latency Come From?

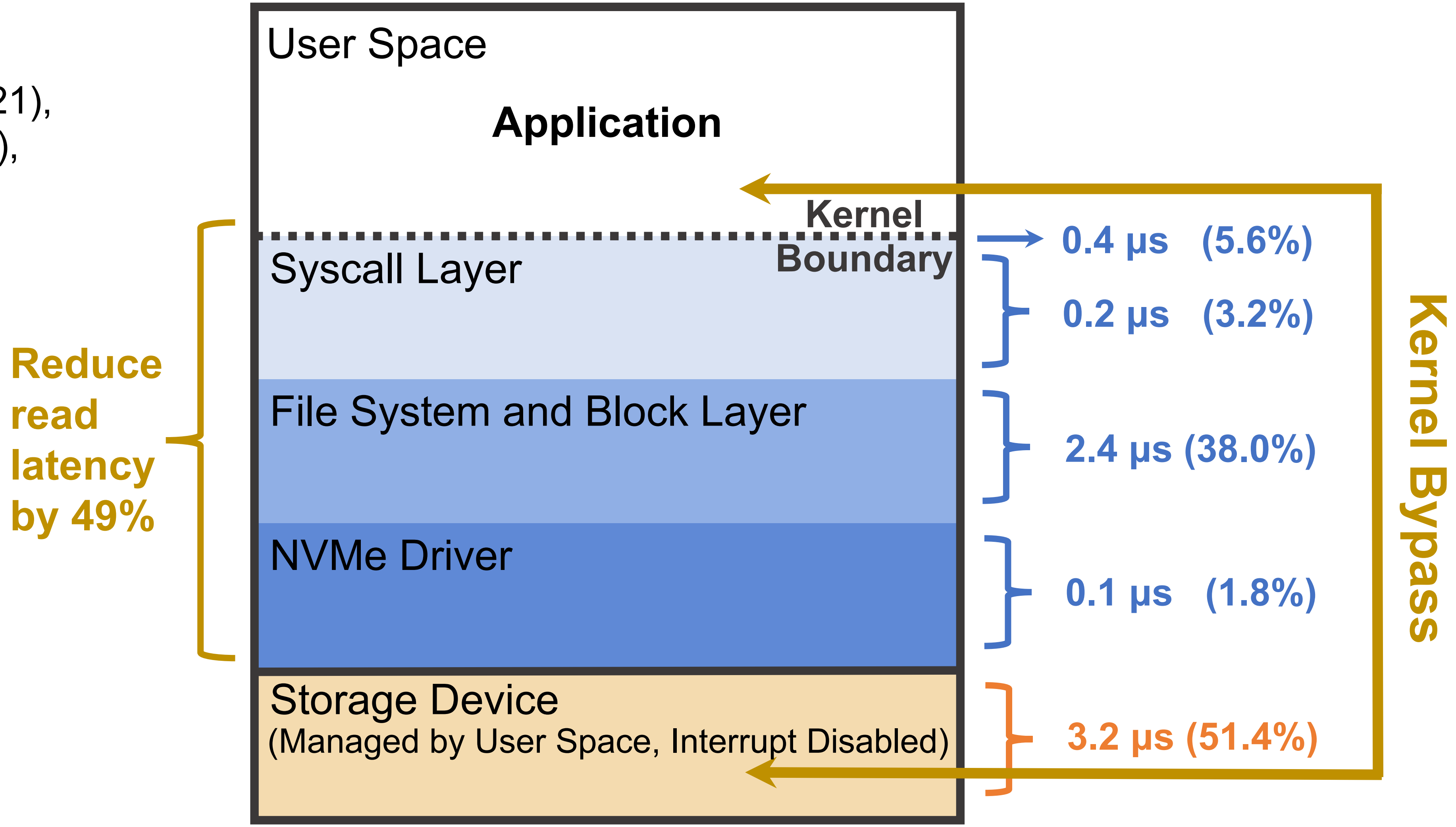


Workload: Random 512B Read, Disk: Optane SSD P5800X

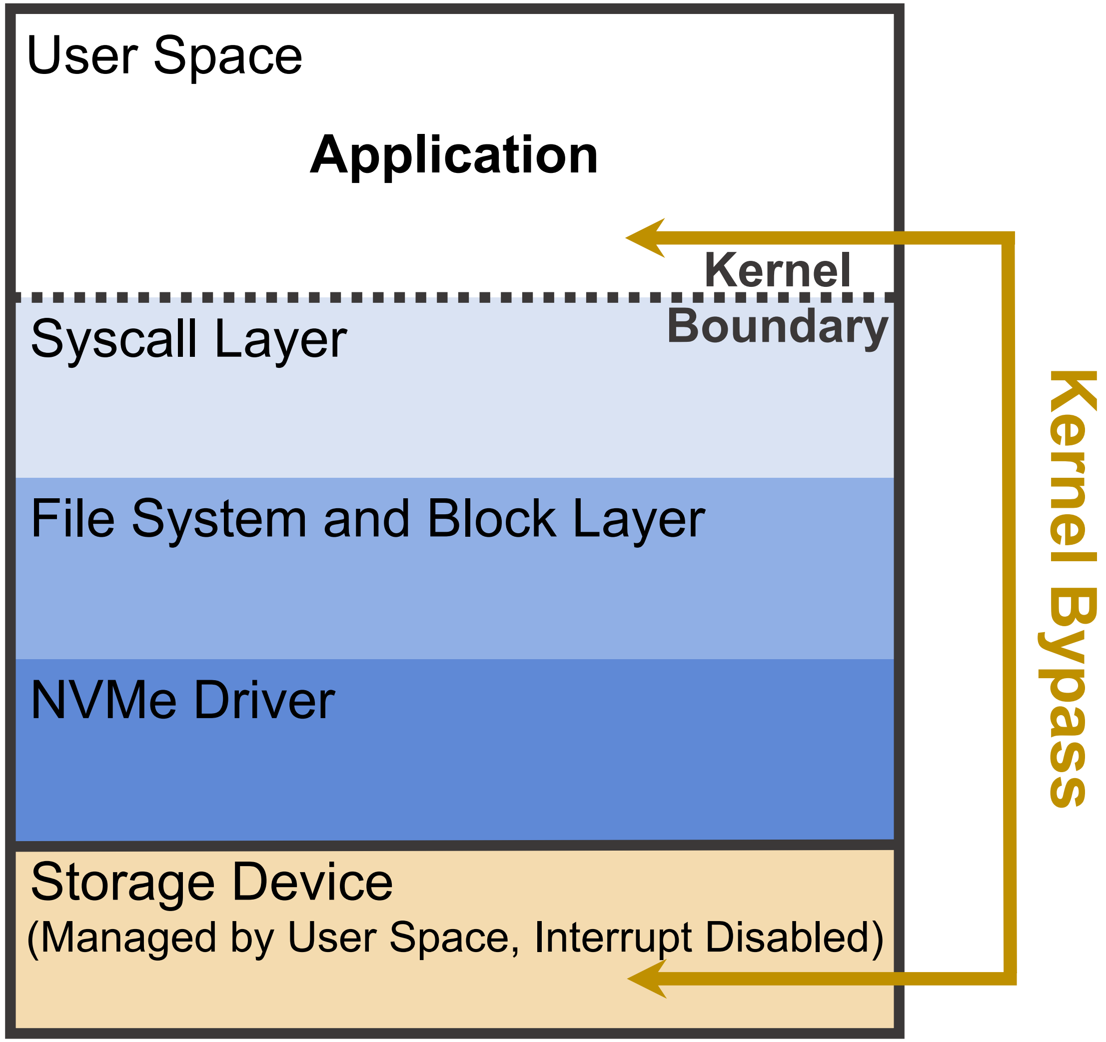
Bypass Kernel to Eliminate Overhead

Academic Work
Demikernel (SOSP ’21),
Shenango (NSDI ’19),
Snap (SOSP ’19),
IX (SOSP ’17),
Arrakis (OSDI ’14),
mTCP (NSDI ’14),
...

In industry, the most common library is SPDK

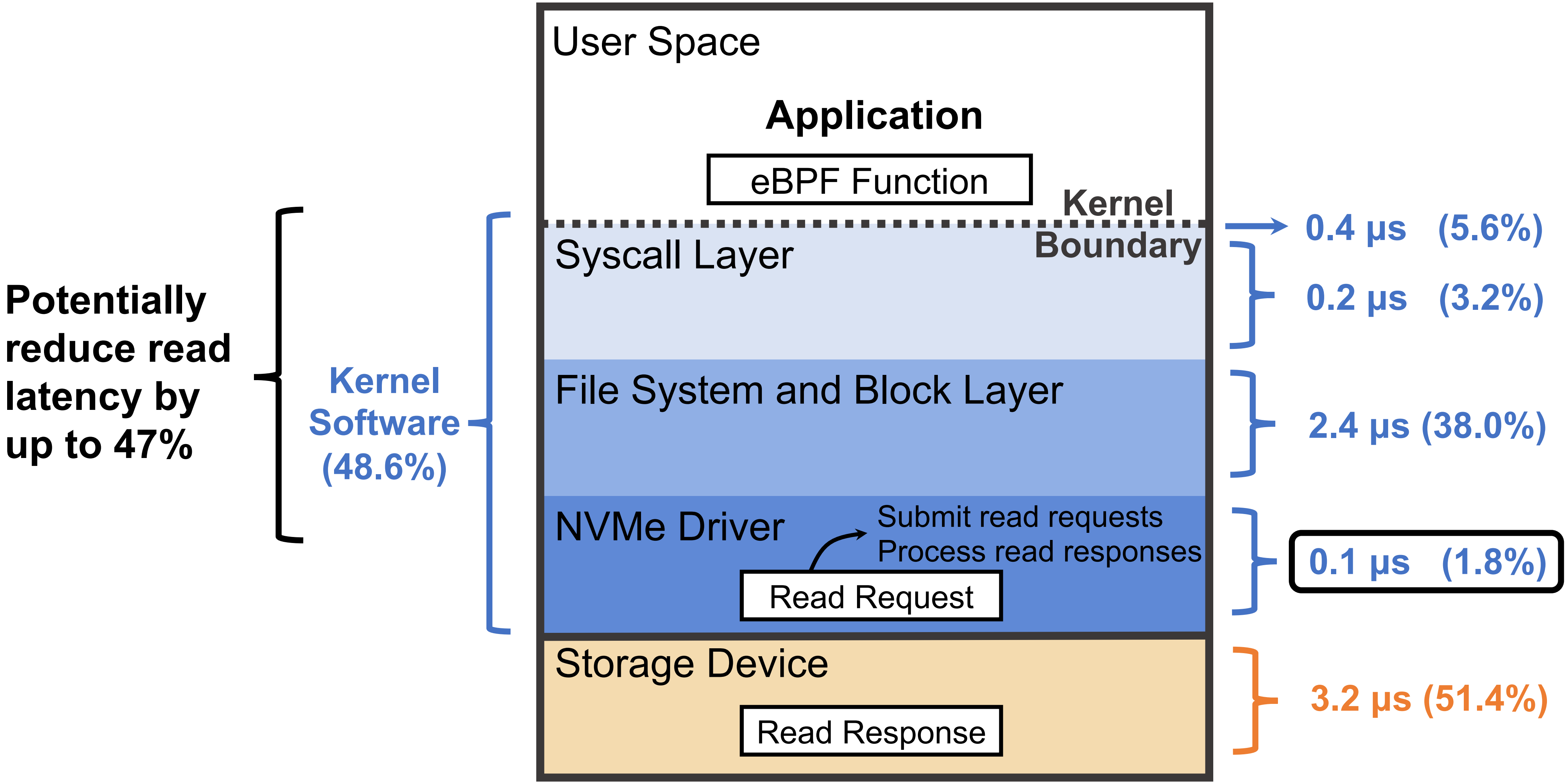


Kernel Bypass is Not a Panacea

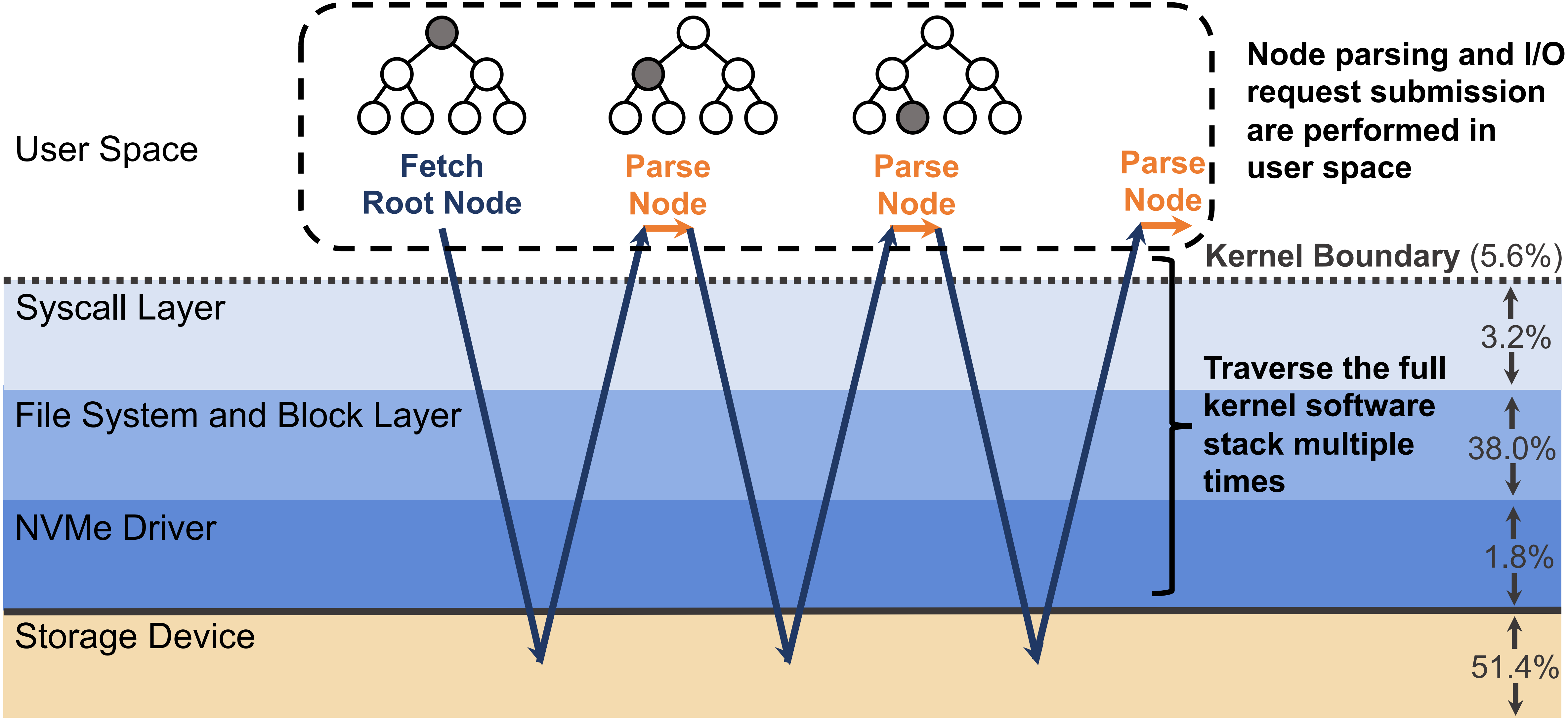


- ✅ Does not incur the overhead of the kernel storage stack
- ❌ No fine-grained access control
- ❌ Requires busy polling for completion
  - ❌ Processes cannot yield CPU when waiting for I/O
    - ❌ CPU cycles are wasted when I/O utilization is low
    - ❌ CPU cannot be shared efficiently among multiple processes

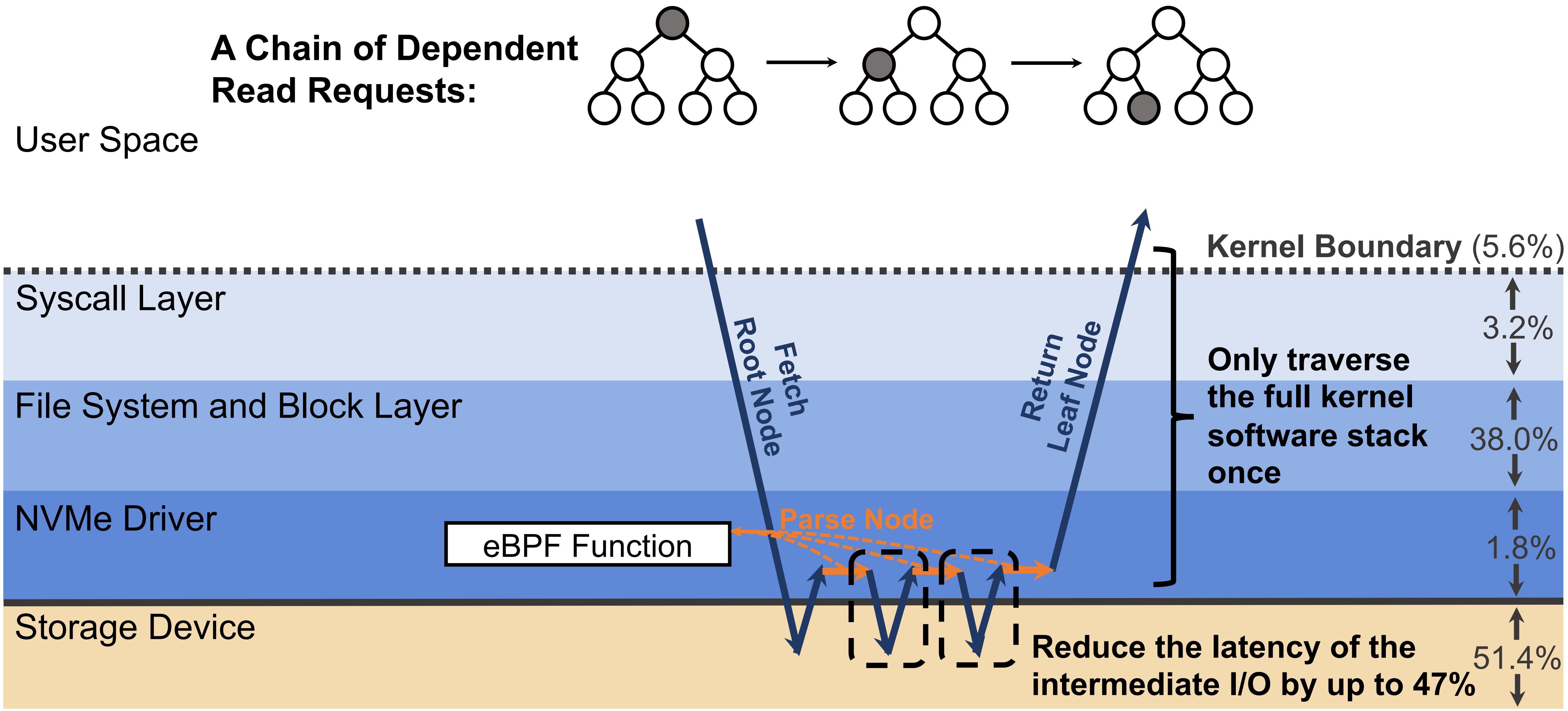
Move Application Logic Into the Kernel



B+ Tree Index Lookup from User Space



B+ Tree Index Lookup With an eBPF Function



Chains of Dependent Read Requests are Very Common

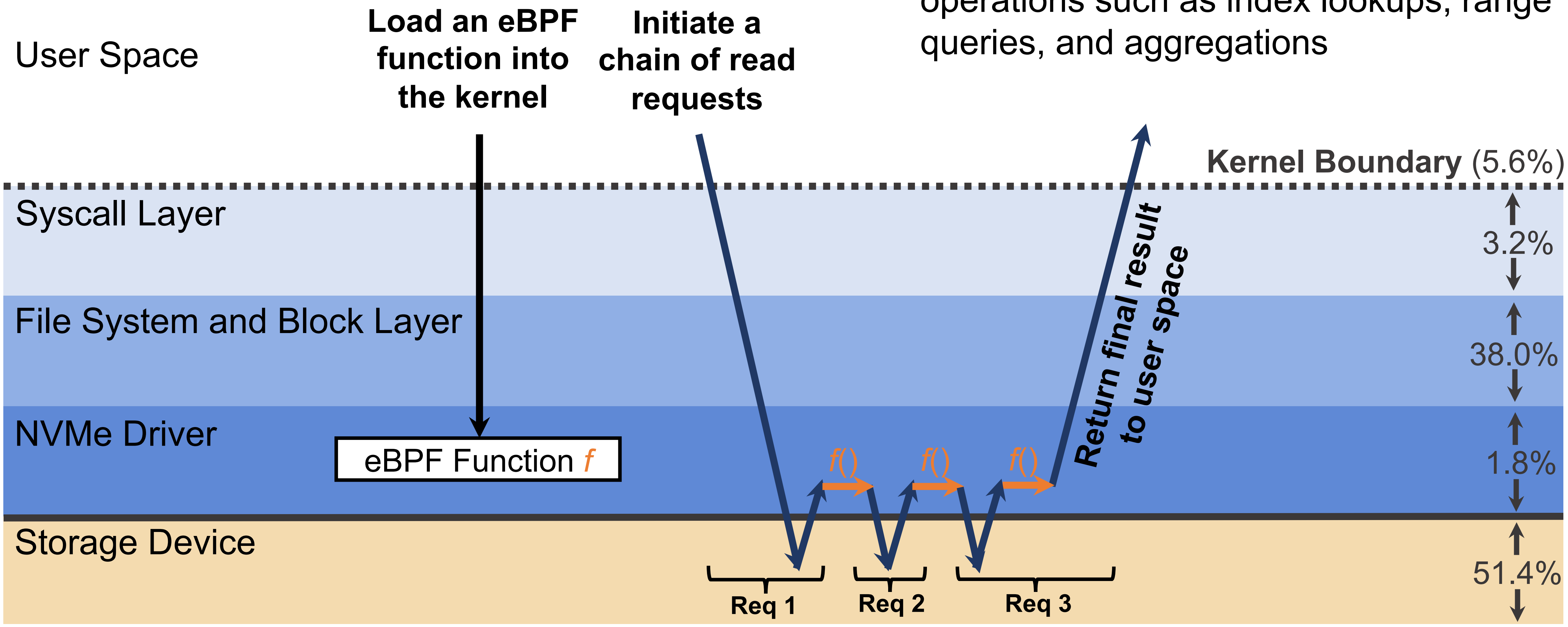
B-Tree **LSM Tree**

Issue dependent read requests to perform lookups

Goal: Build a framework for storage engines to accelerate dependent read requests using in-kernel functions

XRP: A Framework for In-Kernel Storage Functions With eBPF

XRP can accelerate many types of operations such as index lookups, range queries, and aggregations



eBPF is Widely Used in Networking

eBPF

- Packet Filtering
- Packet Forwarding
- Packet Tracing
- Network Scheduling

An eBPF program can operate on each packet independently

However, a storage eBPF program needs to traverse a large on-disk data structure in a stateful way

Adopting eBPF in Storage is Challenging

XRP is the first system that adopts eBPF to reduce the kernel software overhead for storage

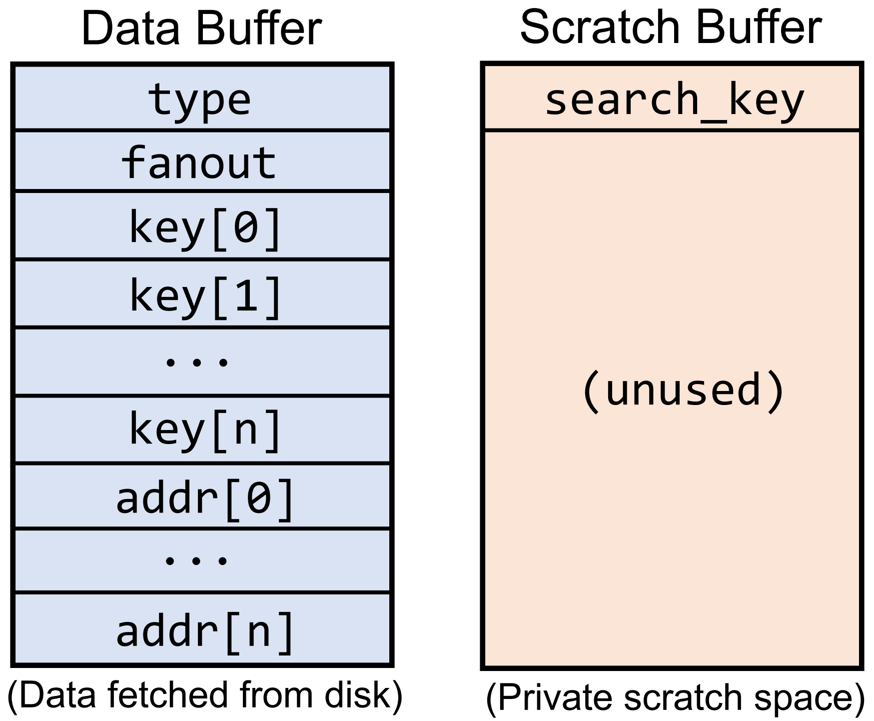
Key research challenges:

- Translating file offsets in the NVMe driver
- Augmenting the BPF verifier to support storage use cases
- Resubmitting NVMe requests
- Interaction with application-level caches

eBPF Can Traverse Different Types of Data Structures

```c
u32 btree_lookup(struct bpf_xrp *context) {
    struct node *n = (struct node *) context->data;
    u64 search_key = *(u64 *) context->scratch;
    if (node->type == LEAF) {
        context->done = true;
        return 0;
    }
    int i;
    for (i = 1; i < MIN(n->fanout, MAX_FANOUT); ++i) {
        if (search_key < n->key[i]) break;
    }
    context->done = false;
    context->next_addr[0] = n->addr[i - 1];
    return 0;
}
```

MAX_FANOUT ensures for loop is bounded



Integration of XRP and Key-Value Stores

XRP —Integrate→

BPF-KV

A simple B+ tree key-value store

mongoDB

WIREDTIGER (LSM Tree)

A popular production key-value store

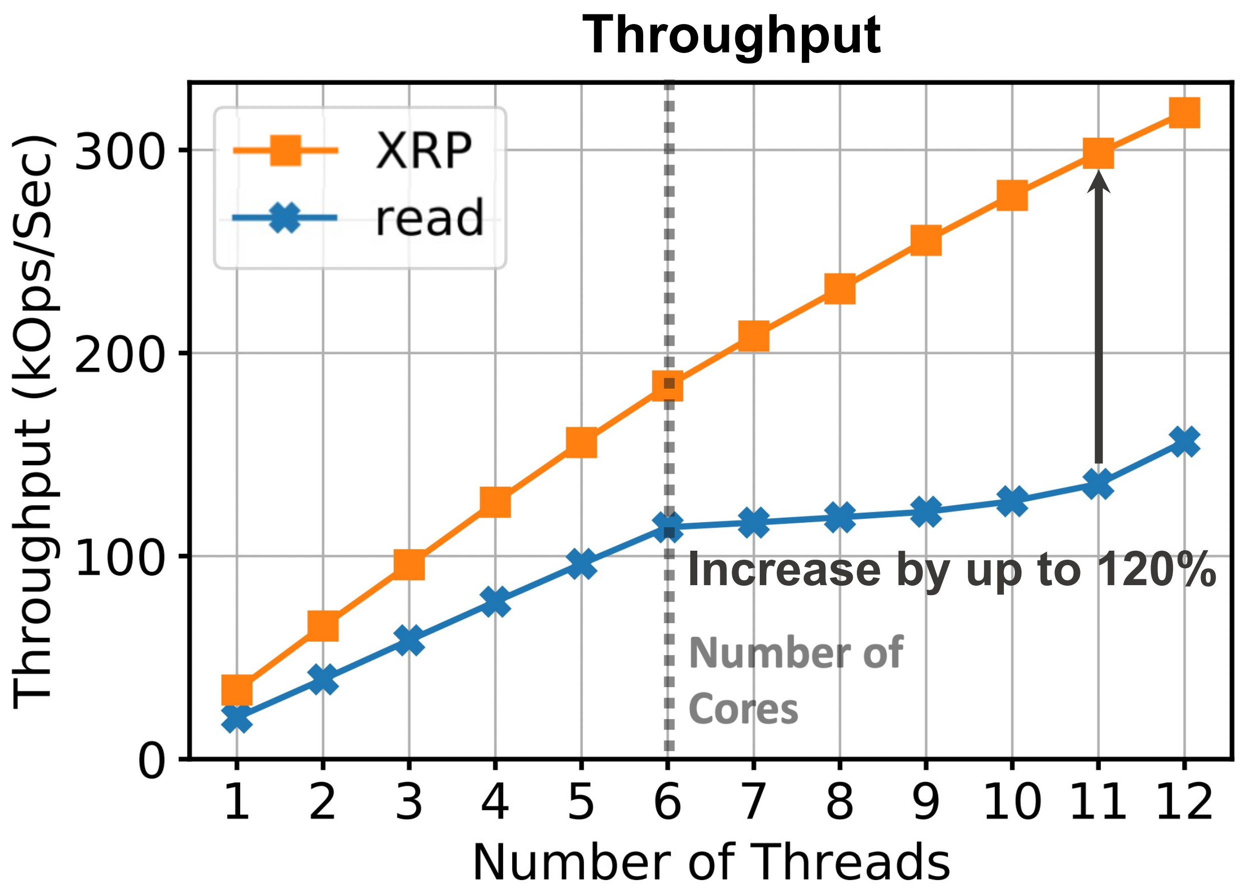
Evaluation

- What is the performance benefit of XRP?
- How does XRP compare to kernel bypass?
- What types of operations can XRP support?
- Can XRP accelerate a production key-value store?

See our paper: XRP: In-Kernel Storage Functions with eBPF (OSDI ’22)
https://www.usenix.org/conference/osdi22/presentation/zhong

XRP Nearly Eliminates the Kernel Software Overhead

Multi-threaded throughput in BPF-KV with uniform random 512B read:

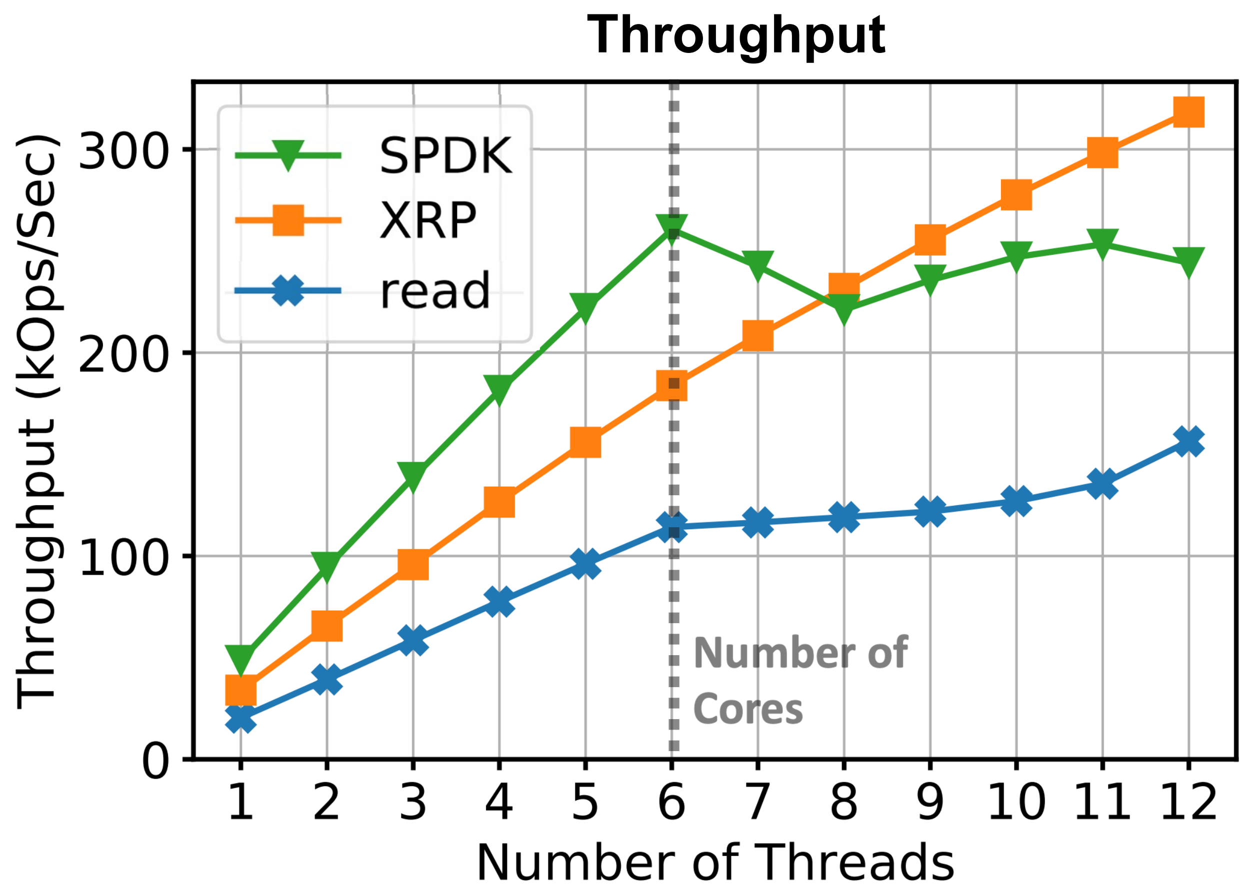


XRP can scale well even if the number of threads exceeds the number of cores

This is because XRP alleviates the CPU contention by reducing the CPU overhead per IO request

XRP Handles CPU Contention, SPDK Not So Much

Multi-threaded throughput in BPF-KV with uniform random 512B read:



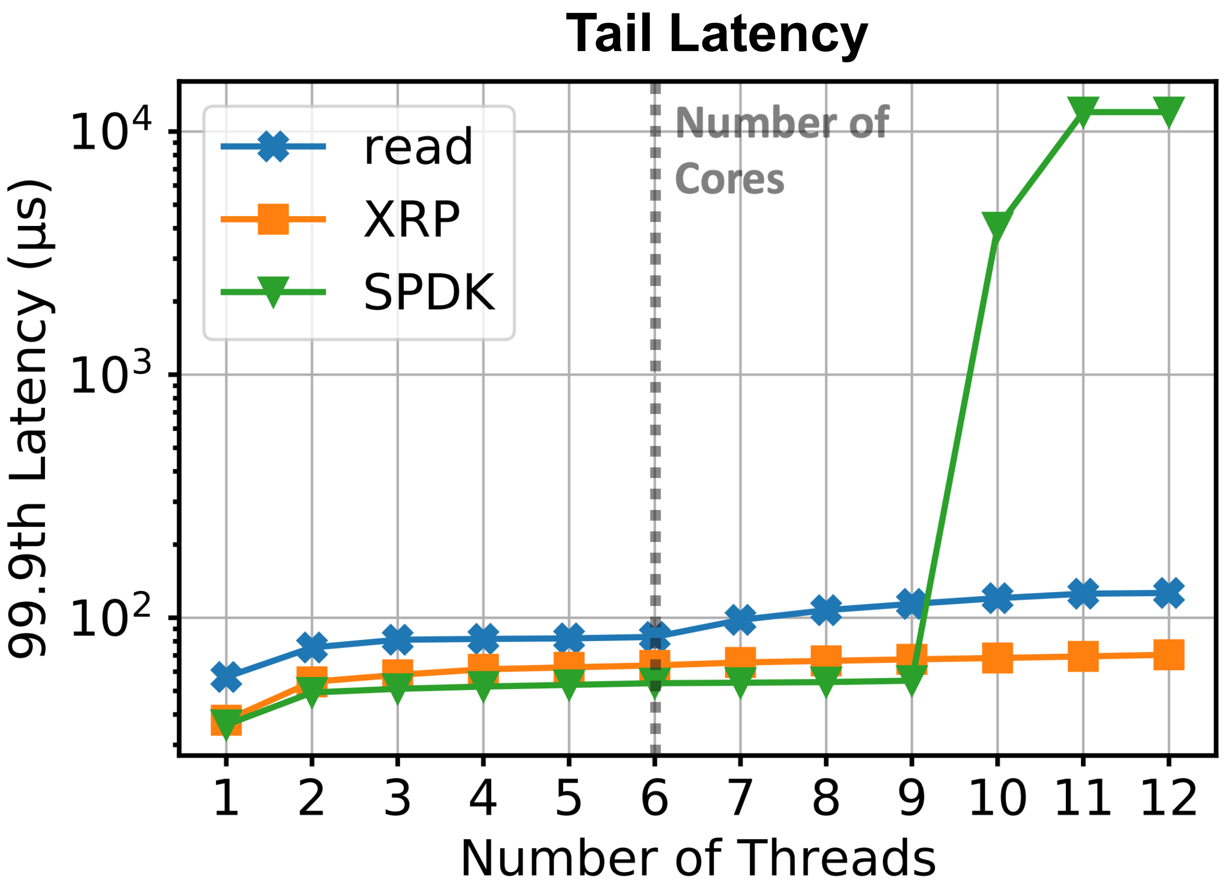
SPDK fails to scale beyond 6 threads because SPDK threads cannot yield CPU when waiting for I/O to complete

XRP provides performance that is close to/better than SPDK without sacrificing isolation and CPU efficiency

Each thread represents a different storage application on the same machine

XRP Handles CPU Contention, SPDK Not So Much

Multi-threaded tail latency in BPF-KV with uniform random 512B read:



Compared to read, XRP improves tail latency by up to 45%

Tail latency of SPDK spikes to ~10 ms when the number of threads is greater than the number of cores by more than 50%

Conclusions

- XRP is the first system to use eBPF to accelerate common storage functions
- XRP captures most of the performance benefit of kernel bypass, without sacrificing CPU utilization and access control

We are actively integrating XRP with other popular key-value stores including RocksDB

Paper: https://www.usenix.org/conference/osdi22/presentation/zhong

Source Code: http://xrp-project.com/

Email: yz@cs.columbia.edu