

# SPDK Vhost performance report

## Release 20.04

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**Testing Date:** May 2020

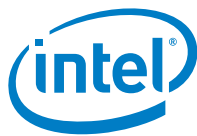
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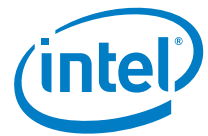
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## ***Audience and Purpose***


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This report is intended for people who are interested in looking at SPDK Vhost scsi and blk stack performance and comparison to its Linux kernel equivalents. It provides performance and efficiency comparisons between SPDK Vhost-scsi and Linux Kernel Vhost-scsi software stacks under various test cases.

The purpose of this report is not to imply a single correct approach, but rather to provide a baseline of well-tested configurations and procedures that produce repeatable and reproducible results. This report can also be viewed as information regarding best known method when performance testing SPDK Vhost-scsi and Vhost-blk stacks.

# Test setup

## Hardware configuration

Item	Description												
Server Platform	Intel WolfPass <b>R2224WFTZS</b> 												
Motherboard	S2600WFT												
CPU	2 CPU sockets, <a href="#">Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 6230N CPU @ 2.30GHz</a> Number of cores 20 per socket, number of threads 40 per socket Both sockets populated												
Memory	10 x 32GB Micron DDR4 36ASF4G72PZ-2G6H1R Total 320 GBs Memory channel population: <table border="1" data-bbox="479 1312 1429 1564"> <thead> <tr> <th>P1</th> <th>P2</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CPU1_DIMM_A1</td> <td>CPU2_DIMM_A1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPU1_DIMM_B1</td> <td>CPU2_DIMM_B1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPU1_DIMM_C1</td> <td>CPU2_DIMM_C1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPU1_DIMM_D1</td> <td>CPU2_DIMM_D1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CPU1_DIMM_E1</td> <td>CPU2_DIMM_E1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P1	P2	CPU1_DIMM_A1	CPU2_DIMM_A1	CPU1_DIMM_B1	CPU2_DIMM_B1	CPU1_DIMM_C1	CPU2_DIMM_C1	CPU1_DIMM_D1	CPU2_DIMM_D1	CPU1_DIMM_E1	CPU2_DIMM_E1
P1	P2												
CPU1_DIMM_A1	CPU2_DIMM_A1												
CPU1_DIMM_B1	CPU2_DIMM_B1												
CPU1_DIMM_C1	CPU2_DIMM_C1												
CPU1_DIMM_D1	CPU2_DIMM_D1												
CPU1_DIMM_E1	CPU2_DIMM_E1												
Operating System	Fedora 29												
BIOS	<a href="#">02.01.0010 (06.01.2020)</a>												
Linux kernel version	5.4.14-100.fc30.x86_64												
SPDK version	SPDK 20.04												
Qemu version	QEMU emulator version 3.1.1 (qemu-3.1.1-2.fc30)												
Storage	<b>OS:</b> 1x 120GB Intel SSDSC2BB120G4 <b>Storage:</b> 24x Intel® P4610™ 1.6TBs (FW: VDV10152) (6 on CPU NUMA Node 0, 18 on CPU NUMA Node 1)												



## BIOS Settings

Item	Description
<b>BIOS</b>	VT-d = Enabled CPU Power and Performance Policy = <Performance> CPU C-state = No Limit CPU P-state = Enabled Enhanced Intel® Speedstep® Tech = Enabled Turbo Boost = Enabled Hyper Threading = Enabled

## Virtual Machine Settings

Common settings used for all VMs used in tests.

Item	Description
<b>CPU</b>	2vCPU, pass through from physical host server. Explicit core usage enforced using “taskset -a -c” command. Related QEMU arguments used for starting the VM: -cpu host -smp 1
<b>Memory</b>	4 GB RAM. Memory is pre-allocated for each VM using Hugepages on host system and used from appropriate NUMA node, to match the CPU which was passed to the VM. Related QEMU arguments: -m 4096 -object memory-backend-file,id=mem,size=4096M,mem-path=/dev/hugepages,share=on,prealloc=yes,host-nodes=0,policy=bind
<b>Operating System</b>	Fedora 29
<b>Linux kernel version</b>	5.1.20-200.fc29.x86_64
<b>Additional boot options in /etc/default/grub</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multi queue enabled: scsi_mod.use_blk_mq=1</li> <li>Spectre-meltdown patches disabled: spectre_v2=off nopti</li> </ul>



## **Kernel & BIOS Spectre-Meltdown information**

Host server system uses 5.4.14 kernel version which is available from the DNF repository. The default Spectre-Meltdown mitigation patches for this kernel version have been left enabled.

The guest VM systems use 5.1.20 kernel version, which is available from the DNF repository. The default Spectre-Meltdown mitigation patches for this kernel version have been disabled on guest systems by adding the following in their `/etc/default/grub` file:

```
spectre_v2=off nopti
```

# Introduction to the SPDK Vhost target

SPDK Vhost is a userspace target designed to extend the performance efficiencies of SPDK into QEMU/KVM virtualization environments. The SPDK Vhost-scsi target presents a broad range of SPDK-managed block devices into virtual machines. SPDK team has leveraged existing SPDK SCSI layer, DPDK Vhost library, QEMU Vhost-scsi and Vhost-user functionality in order to create the high performance SPDK userspace Vhost target.

## SPDK Vhost target architecture

QEMU setups Vhost target via UNIX domain socket. The Vhost target transfers data to/from the guest VM via shared memory. QEMU pre-allocates huge pages for the guest VM to enable DMA by the Vhost target. The guest VM submits I/O directly to the Vhost target via virtqueues in shared memory as shown in Figure 1 on example of virtio-scsi. It should be noted that there is no QEMU intervention during the I/O submission process. The Vhost target then completes I/O to the guest VM via virtqueues in shared memory. There is a completion interrupt sent using eventfd which requires a system call and a guest VM exit.

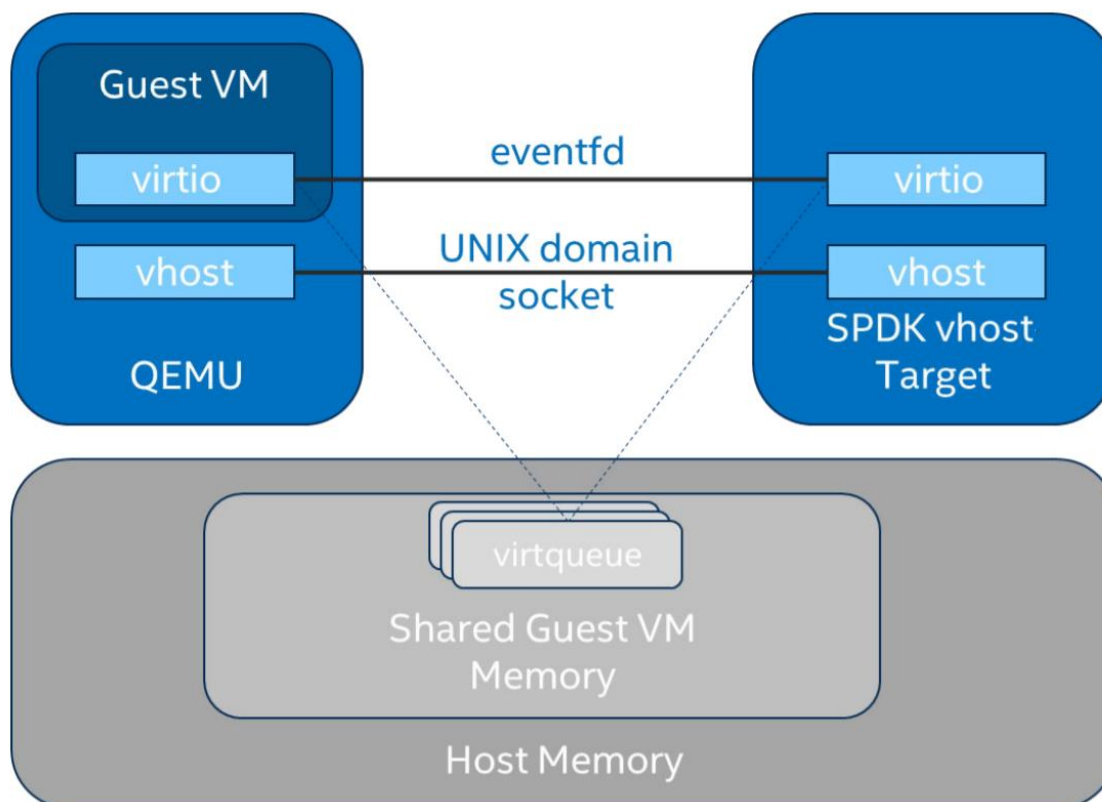


Figure 1: SPDK Vhost-scsi architecture



This report shows the performance comparisons between the traditional interrupt-driven kernel Vhost-scsi and the accelerated polled-mode driven SPDK Vhost-scsi under 4 different test cases using local NVMe storage. Additionally, the SPDK Vhost-blk stack is included in the report for further comparison with the scsi stack.





## Test Case 1: SPDK Vhost core scaling

This test case was performed in order to understand aggregate VM performance with SPDK Vhost I/O core scaling. We ran up to 36 virtual machines, each running following FIO workloads:

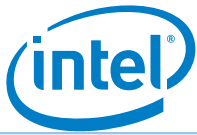
- 4KB 100% Random Read
- 4KB 100% Random Write
- 4KB Random 70% Read / 30 % Write

We increased the number of CPU cores used by SPDK Vhost target to process I/O from 1 up to 12 and measured the throughput (in IOPS) and latency. The number of VMs between test runs was not constant and was increased by 6 for each Vhost CPU added, up to a maximum of 36 VMs. VM number was not increased beyond 36 because of the platform capabilities in terms of available CPU cores.

FIO was run in client-server mode. FIO client was run on the host machine and distributed jobs to FIO servers run on each VM. This allowed us to start the FIO jobs across all VMs at the same time. The `gtod_reduce=1` option was used to disable FIO latency measurements which allowed better IOPS and bandwidth results.

Results in the table and chart represent aggregate performance (IOPS and average latency) seen across all the VMs. The results are average of 3 runs.

Item	Description
<b>Test case</b>	Test SPDK Vhost target I/O core scaling performance
<b>Test configuration</b>	<p><b>FIO Version:</b> fio-3.19</p> <p><b>VM Configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common settings are described in the <a href="#">Virtual Machine Settings</a> chapter.</li> <li>• Number of VMs: variable (6 VMs per 1 Vhost CPU core, up to 36 VMs max).</li> <li>• Each VM has a single Vhost device as a target for the FIO workload. This is achieved by sharing SPDK NVMe bdevs by using either a Split NVMe vbdev or Logical Volume bdev configuration.</li> </ul> <p><b>SPDK Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test were run with both the Vhost-scsi and Vhost-blk stacks.</li> <li>• The Vhost-scsi stack was run with Split NVMe bdevs and Logical Volume bdevs.</li> <li>• Vhost-blk stack was run with Logical Volume bdevs.</li> <li>• Tests were ran with 1,2,4,6,8,10 and 12 cores for each stack-bdev combination.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kernel Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- N/A</li> </ul>



<b>FIO configuration</b>	<pre>[global] ioengine=libaio direct=1 thread=1 norandommap=1 time_based=1 gtod_reduce=1 ramp_time=60s runtime=240s numjobs=1 bs=4k rw=randrw rwmixread=100 (100% reads), 70 (70% reads, 30% writes), 0 (100% writes) iodepth={1, 32, 64}</pre>
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## 4KB Random Read Results

Table 1: 4KB 100% Random Reads IOPS, QD=64

# of CPU cores	# of VMs	Stack / Backend	IOPS (millions)
1	6	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	1.81
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	1.50
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	1.59
2	12	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	3.05
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	2.56
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	2.75
4	24	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	4.48
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	3.70
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	4.10
6	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	6.14
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	4.96
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	5.50
8	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	6.26
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.63
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.30
10	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	6.53
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	6.40
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	7.06
12	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.86
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	6.03
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.90

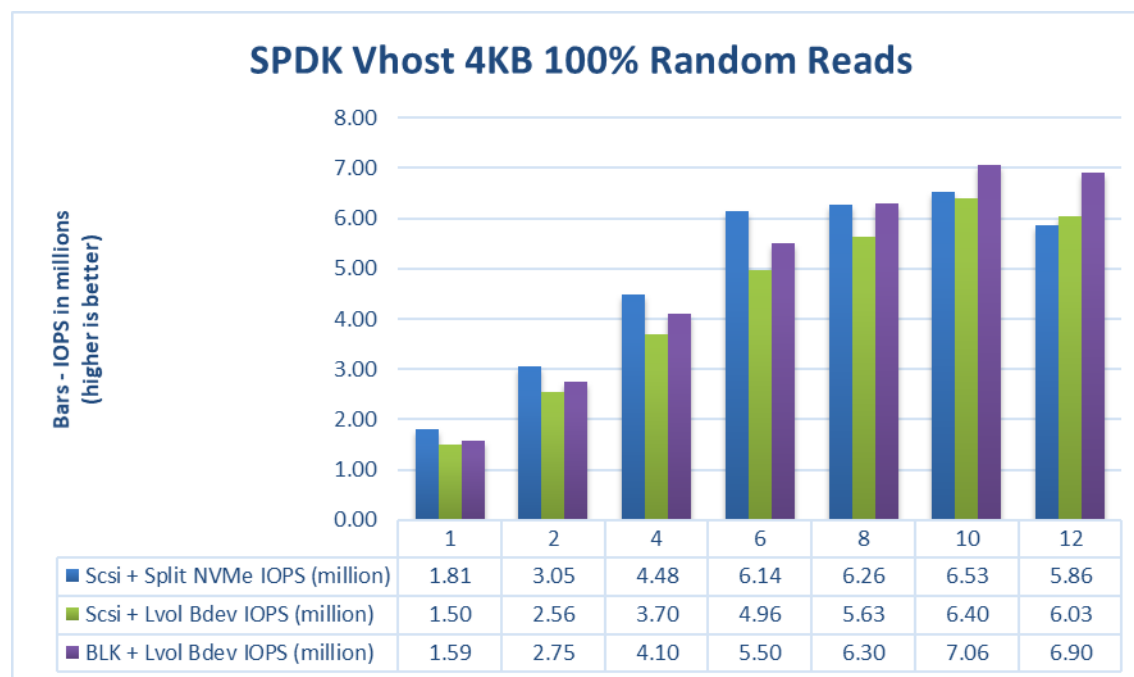


Figure 2: Comparison of performance between various SPDK Vhost stack-bdev combinations for 4KB Random Read QD=64 workload

## 4KB Random Write Results

Table 2: 4KB 100% Random Write IOPS, QD=32

# of CPU cores	# of VMs	Stack / Backend	IOPS (millions)
1	6	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	1.59
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	1.43
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	1.51
2	12	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	2.91
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	2.59
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	2.87
4	24	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	4.71
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	4.10
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	4.60
6	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	6.24
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.52
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.06
8	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	6.21
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.86
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.59
10	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.57
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.48
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.01
12	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.70
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.88
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.63

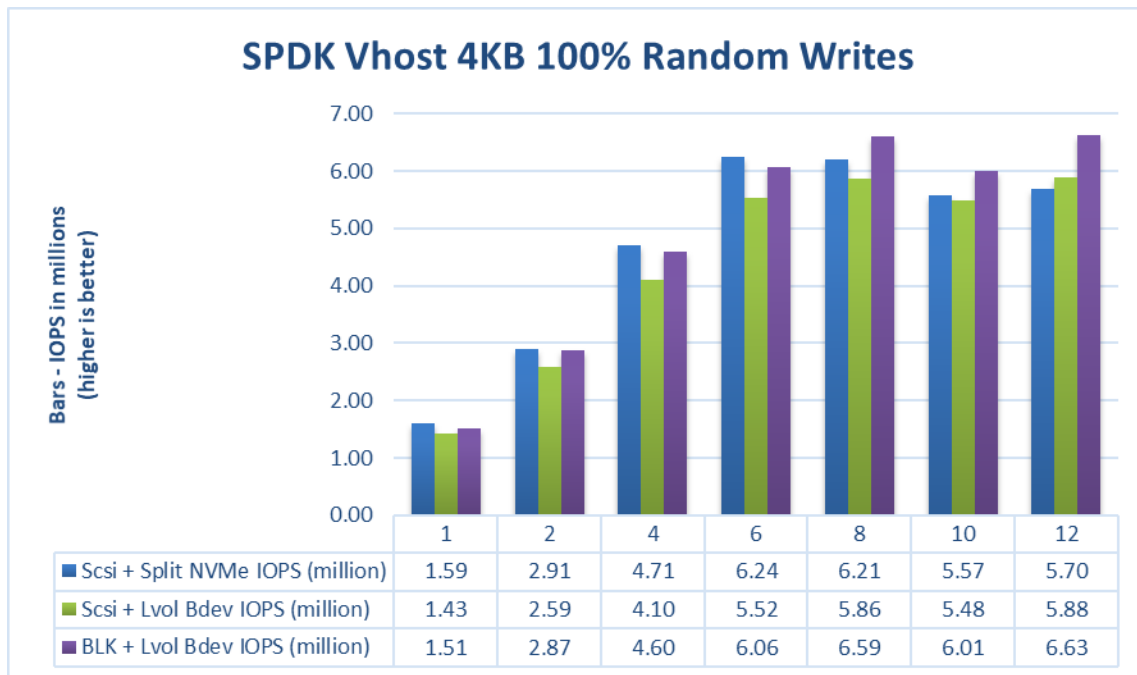


Figure 3: Comparison of performance between various SPDK Vhost stack-bdev combinations for 4KB Random Write QD=32 workload



## 4KB Random Read-Write Results

Table 3: 4KB Random 70% Read 30% Write IOPS, QD=64

# of CPU cores	# of VMs	Stack / Backend	IOPS (millions)
1	6	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	1.66
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	1.45
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	1.53
2	12	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	2.89
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	2.46
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	2.68
4	24	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	4.58
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	3.81
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	4.15
6	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.97
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	4.97
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	5.51
8	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.87
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.44
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	5.97
10	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.87
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.87
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.39
12	36	SCSI / Split NVMe Bdev	5.54
		SCSI / Lvol Bdev	5.78
		BLK / Lvol Bdev	6.39

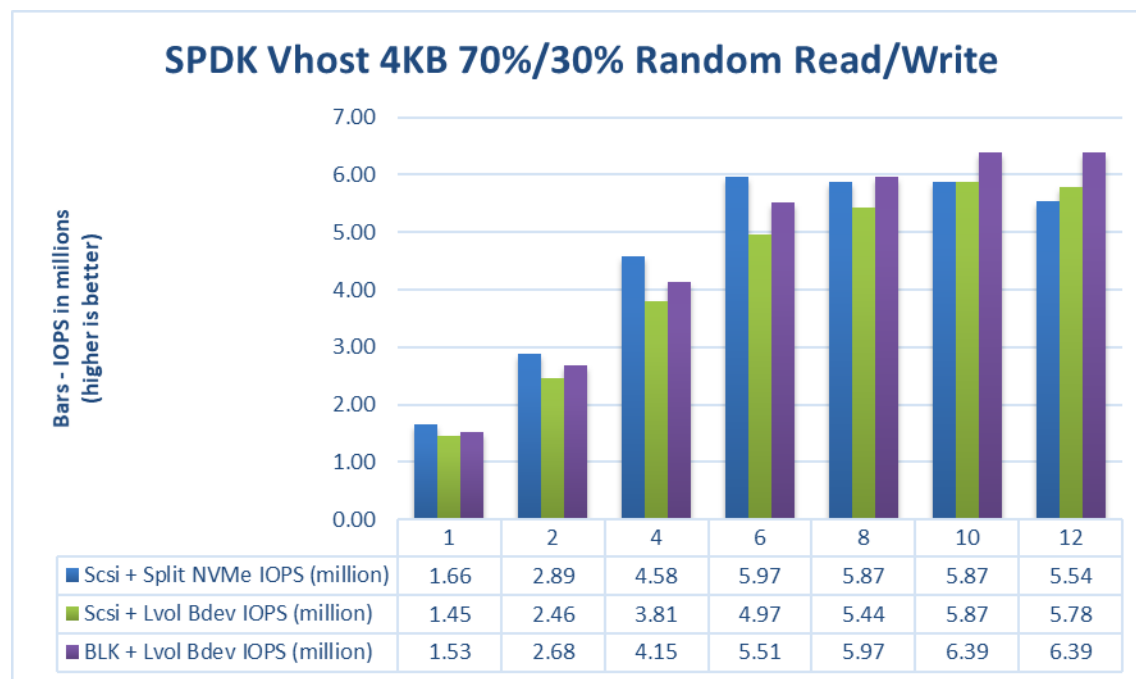


Figure 4: Comparison of performance between various SPDK Vhost stack-bdev combinations for 4KB Random 70% Read 30% Write QD=64 workload

## Logical Volumes performance impact

The SPDK Vhost SCSI tests were run using two bdev backends – Split NVMe and Logical Volumes. Both “Split NVMe Bdevs” and “Logical Volume Bdevs” allow to logically partition NVMe SSDs, the latter being more flexible in configuration. Here we measure the overhead of extra flexibility afforded by Logical Volumes.

Table 4: Logical Volumes performance impact for SPDK Vhost SCSI

Workload	# of CPU cores	# of VMs	Vhost SCSI + Split NVMe IOPS (millions)	Vhost SCSI + Lvol IOPS (millions)	Lvol to NVMe performance (%)
4KB 100% Random Read	1	6	1.81	1.50	82.93%
	2	12	3.05	2.56	83.78%
	4	24	4.48	3.70	82.67%
	6	36	6.14	4.96	80.83%
	8	36	6.26	5.63	89.98%
	10	36	6.53	6.40	97.91%
4KB 100% Random Write	12	36	5.86	6.03	102.92%
	1	6	1.59	1.43	89.51%
	2	12	2.91	2.59	89.10%
	4	24	4.71	4.10	87.18%
	6	36	6.24	5.52	88.50%
	8	36	6.21	5.86	94.30%
	10	36	5.57	5.48	98.39%
4KB 70% Random Read 30% Random Write	12	36	5.70	5.88	103.26%
	1	6	1.66	1.45	87.33%
	2	12	2.89	2.46	85.23%
	4	24	4.58	3.81	83.14%
	6	36	5.97	4.97	83.19%
	8	36	5.87	5.44	92.75%
	10	36	5.87	5.87	99.88%
12	36	5.54	5.78	104.41%	



## LTO performance impact

Selected test cases were re-run with LTO (Link Time Optimization) enabled for SPDK compilation. This should positively impact overall SPDK performance. The following comparison was done using SPDK Vhost SCSI with Logical Volume bdevs.

Table 5: LTO performance SPDK Vhost SCSI with Logical Volume bdevs

Workload	# of CPU cores	# of VMs	IOPS (millions) LTO Disabled	IOPS (millions) LTO Enabled	Lvol to NVMe difference (%)
4KB 100% Random Read	1	6	1.50	1.62	7.52%
	2	12	2.56	2.73	6.70%
	4	24	3.70	4.07	9.91%
	6	36	4.96	5.28	6.47%
	8	36	5.63	5.80	2.93%
	10	36	6.40	6.48	1.25%
	12	36	6.03	6.01	-0.37%
4KB 100% Random Write	1	6	1.43	1.48	3.67%
	2	12	2.59	2.74	5.61%
	4	24	4.10	4.54	10.63%
	6	36	5.52	5.83	5.47%
	8	36	5.86	6.01	2.61%
	10	36	5.48	5.35	-2.33%
	12	36	5.88	5.85	-0.49%
4KB 70% Random Read 30% Random Write	1	6	1.45	1.56	7.47%
	2	12	2.46	2.66	7.84%
	4	24	3.81	4.07	6.89%
	6	36	4.97	5.23	5.34%
	8	36	5.44	5.52	1.37%
	10	36	5.87	5.79	-1.20%
	12	36	5.78	5.61	-2.92%

## Conclusions

1. SPDK Vhost SCSI performance when using Split NVMe bdevs for backend is noticeably better than the same setup with Logical Volume bdevs. It scales near linearly up to 6 CPU cores and achieves peak performance at this point for all workloads. For 4KB Random Read workload increasing the number of cores does not result in performance improvement.
2. SPDK Vhost SCSI using Logical Volume backend devices performance scales near linearly up to 6 CPU cores, reaching around 5 million IOPS. Increasing the number of cores improves performance further, but the gains are not linear and max out at about 6 million IOPS.
3. SPDK Vhost BLK using Logical Volume backend devices performance scales near linearly up to 6 CPU cores, reaching around 5.5-6.0 million IOPS. Increasing the number of cores improves performance further, but the gains are not linear and max out at about 6.5-7.0 million IOPS.
4. Using Logical Volumes as part of testing setup has a noticeable impact on the overall performance. For Vhost tests using 6 or less CPUs (when Vhost is saturated with IO traffic from VMs) performance impact of Logical Volumes is between 10-20%. Further increasing SPDK Vhost CPU cores allow Logical Volumes to perform better and their performance impact is on par with Split NVMe Bdevs (5% difference or less).
5. LTO compilation option increased SPDK Vhost performance by about 4-10% percent in the scaling phase (6 Vhost CPU cores or less). With increasing number of cores LTO benefit vanishes and performance is only 1-3% percent better or slightly drops.
6. For some workloads there is a slight performance drop when Vhost is run with 10 and 12 CPU cores. The platform has 80 CPU threads available, and when 10 or 12 are used for the Vhost process there is not enough left to accommodate all the VMs. Some of the VMs need to share CPU threads, thus becoming less efficient.





## Test Case 2: Rate Limiting IOPS per VM

This test case was geared towards understanding how many VMs can be supported at a pre-defined Quality of Service of IOPS per Vhost device. Both read and write IOPS were rate limited for each Vhost device on each of the VMs and then VM density was compared between SPDK & the Linux Kernel. 10K IOPS were chosen as the rate limiter using linux cgroups.

Each individual VM was running FIO with the following workloads:

- 4KB 100% Random Read
- 4KB 100% Random Write

The results in tables are average of 3 runs.

Item	Description
<b>Test case</b>	Test rate limiting IOPS/VM to 10000 IOPS
<b>Test configuration</b>	<p><b>FIO Version:</b> fio-3.19</p> <p><b>VM Configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common settings are described in the <a href="#">Virtual Machine Settings</a> chapter.</li> <li>• Total of 24 / 48 / 72 VMs</li> <li>• Each VM has a single Vhost device which is one of equal partitions of NVMe drive. Total number of partitions depends on run test case. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ For 24 VMs: 24xNVMe * 1 partition per NVMe = 24 partitions</li> <li>○ For 48 VMs: 24xNVMe * 2 partitions per NVMe = 48 partitions</li> <li>○ For 72 VMs: 24xNVMe * 3 partitions per NVMe = 72 partitions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Devices on VMs were throttled to run at a maximum of 10k IOPS (read and write)</li> </ul> <p><b>SPDK Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Test were run with both Vhost-scsi and Vhost-blk stacks.</li> <li>• The Vhost-scsi stack was run with Split fvNVMe bdevs and Logical Volume bdevs.</li> <li>• The Vhost-blk stack was run with Logical Volume bdevs.</li> <li>• Test were run with 4 CPU cores (NUMA optimized).</li> </ul> <p><b>Kernel Vhost-scsi configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cgroups were used to limit the Vhost process to 4 cores.</li> <li>• NUMA optimization were not explored.</li> </ul>
<b>FIO configuration run on each VM</b>	<pre>[global] ioengine=libaio direct=1 rw=randrw rwmixread=100 (100% reads), 0 (100% writes) thread=1</pre>



	<pre>norandommap=1 time_based=1 runtime=300s ramp_time=10s bs=4k iodepth=1 numjobs=1</pre>
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## Test Case 2 Results

Table 6: 4KB 100% Random Reads QD=1

# of VMs	Stack	Backend bdev	IOPS (k)	Avg Lat. (usec)
<b>24 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	239.82	98.60
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	239.80	98.61
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	239.89	98.59
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	99.40	238.21
<b>48 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	477.25	98.59
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	475.53	98.93
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	478.98	98.26
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	96.74	499.41
<b>72 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	667.77	105.62
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	655.18	107.68
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	676.78	104.16
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	235.20	322.89

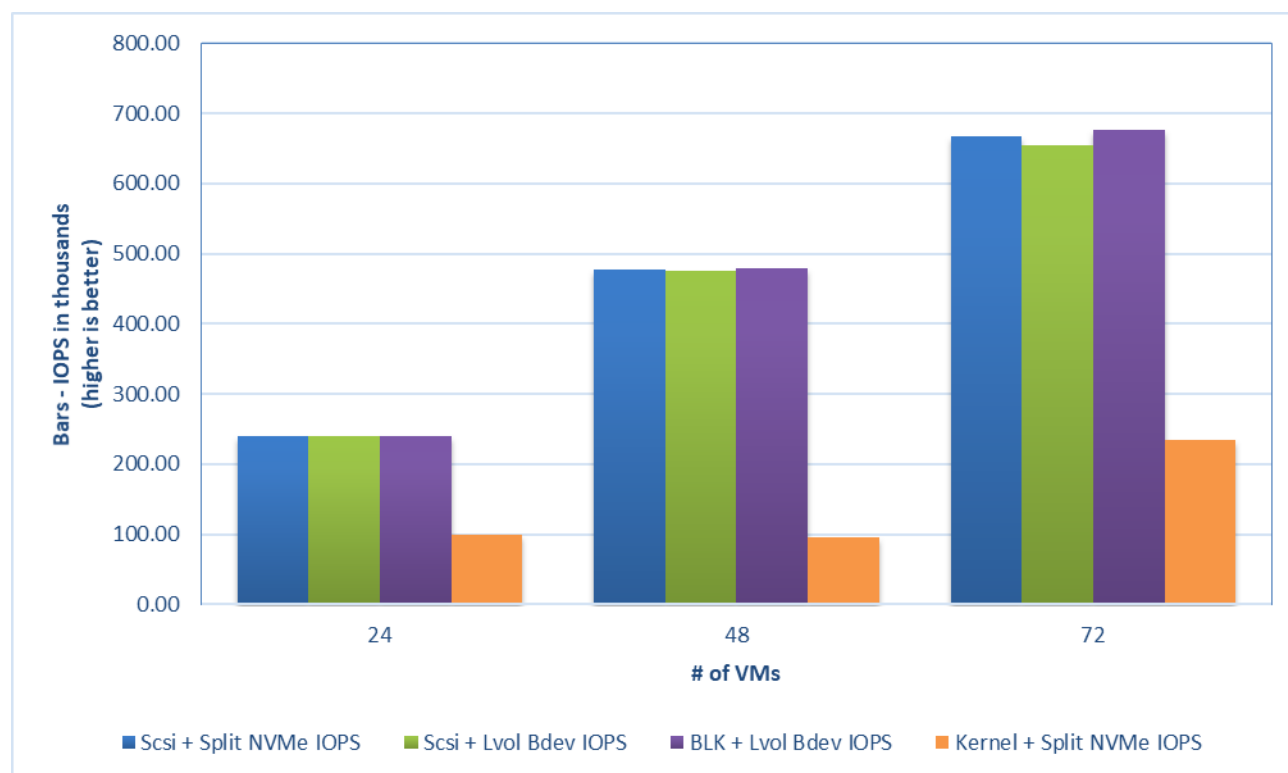


Figure 5: 4KB 100% Random Reads IOPS and latency, QD=1, throttling = 10k IOPS

Table 7: 4KB 100% Random Writes QD=1

# of VMs	Stack	Backend bdev	IOPS (k)	Avg Lat. (usec)
<b>24 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	240.00	97.54
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	240.00	97.57
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	240.00	97.51
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	141.46	178.14
<b>48 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	479.97	97.46
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	479.96	97.56
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	479.97	97.55
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	152.62	317.96
<b>72 VMs</b>	SPDK-SCSI	Split NVMe	719.87	97.52
	SPDK-SCSI	Logical Volume	719.82	97.60
	SPDK-BLK	Logical Volume	719.91	97.59
	Kernel-SCSI	Partitioned NVMe	256.54	283.03

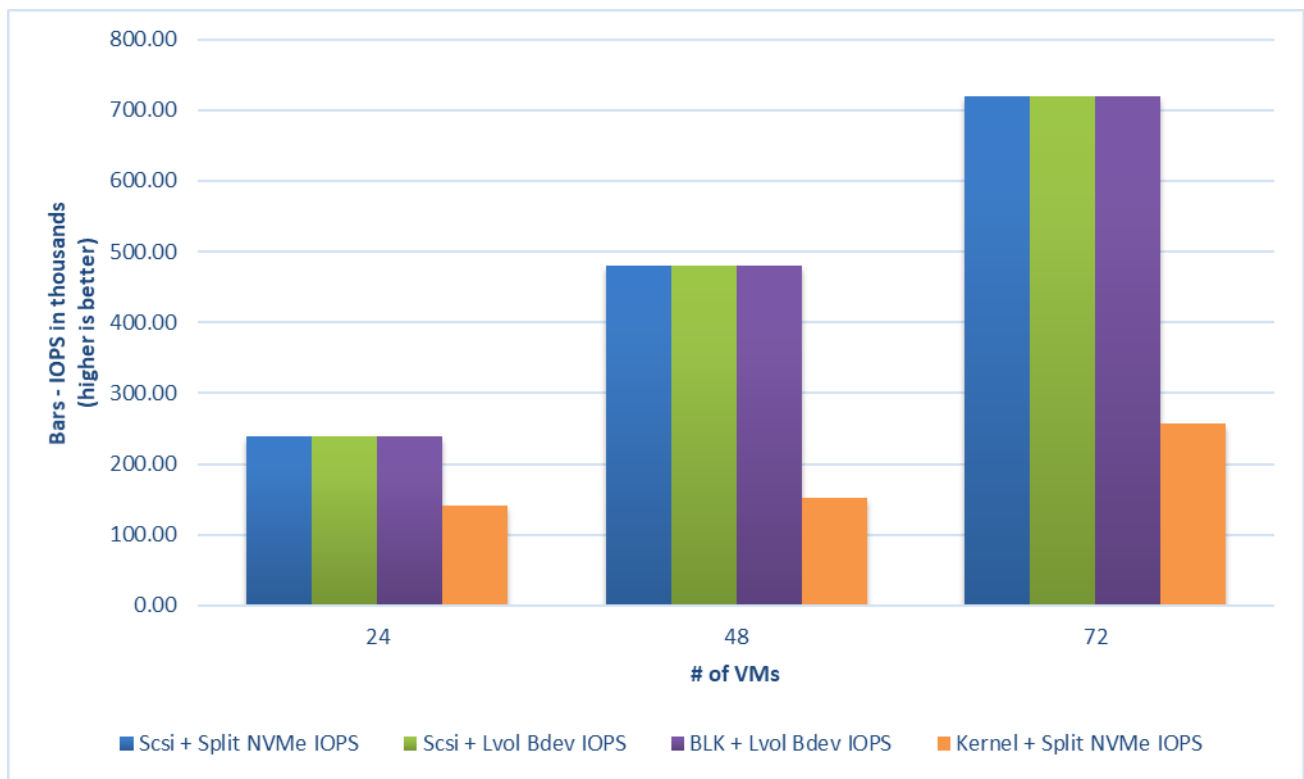
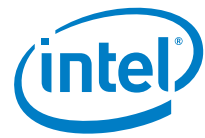


Figure 6: 4KB 100% Random Writes IOPS and latency, QD=1, throttling = 10k IOPS



## Conclusions

1. VMs using SPDK Vhost exposed devices were able to achieve the expected IOPS result.
2. SPDK Vhost was able to serve IO at the desired level for an increasing number of VMs.
3. Average latencies were up to 3.3x times better for Random Read and Random Write workloads in SPDK Vhost when compared to Kernel Vhost.

Note: The Kernel-Vhost process was not NUMA-optimized for this scenario.

## Test Case 3: Performance per NVMe drive

This test case was performed in order to understand performance and efficiency of the Vhost scsi and blk process using SPDK vs. Linux Kernel with a single NVMe drive on 2 VMs. Each VM had a single Vhost device which is one of two equal partitions of an NVMe drive. Results in the table represent performance (IOPS, avg. latency & CPU %) seen from the VM. The VM was running FIO with the following workloads:

- 4KB 100% Random Read
- 4KB 100% Random Write
- 4KB Random 70% Read 30% Write

The results in tables are average of 3 runs.

Item	Description
<b>Test case</b>	Test SPDK Vhost target I/O core scaling performance
<b>Test configuration</b>	<p><b>FIO Version:</b> fio-3.19</p> <p><b>VM Configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common settings are described in the <a href="#">Virtual Machine Settings</a> chapter.</li> <li>• 2 VMs were tested</li> <li>• Each VM had a single Vhost device which was one of two equal partitions of a single NVMe drive.</li> </ul> <p><b>SPDK Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SPDK Vhost process was run on a single, physical CPU core.</li> <li>• The Vhost-scsi stack was run with Split NVMe bdevs and Logical Volume bdevs.</li> <li>• The Vhost-blk stack was run with Logical Volume bdevs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Kernel Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Vhost process was run on a single, physical CPU core using cgroups.</li> </ul>
<b>FIO configuration</b>	<pre>[global] ioengine=libaio direct=1 rw=randrw rwmixread=100 (100% reads), 70 (70% reads, 30% writes), 0 (100% writes) thread=1 norandommap=1 time_based=1 runtime=240s ramp_time=60s bs=4k iodepth=1 / 8 / 32 / 64 numjobs=1</pre>



## Test Case 3 results

### SPDK Vhost-Scsi

Table 8: IOPS and latency results, SCSI stack

Access pattern	Backend	QD	Throughput (IOPS)	Avg. latency (usec)
4k 100% Random Reads	Split NVMe	1	23974.5	82.14
4k 100% Random Reads	Split NVMe	8	165838.54	95.37
4k 100% Random Reads	Split NVMe	32	414032.33	153.23
4k 100% Random Reads	Split NVMe	64	429153.03	294
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	1	23580.19	83.92
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	8	163727.44	96.31
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	32	386629.53	160.96
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	64	390273.58	329.19
4k 100% Random Writes	Split NVMe	1	108932.67	17.16
4k 100% Random Writes	Split NVMe	8	381325.01	40.32
4k 100% Random Writes	Split NVMe	32	361230.51	180.17
4k 100% Random Writes	Split NVMe	64	384756.97	331.32
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	1	105264.22	18.03
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	8	379189.15	40.57
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	32	370119.29	174.04
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	64	387164.79	327.8
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Split NVMe	1	30179.11	64.796
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Split NVMe	8	164417.01	95.46
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Split NVMe	32	308134.53	209.982
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Split NVMe	64	349344.42	368.284
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	1	30205.01	64.882
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	8	155220.68	101.609
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	32	293808.26	215.115
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	64	362585.18	349.613

## SPDK Vhost-Blk

Table 9: IOPS and latency results, BLK stack

Access pattern	Backend	QD	Throughput (IOPS)	Avg. latency (usec)
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	1	23974.5	82.14
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	8	165838.54	95.37
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	32	414032.33	153.23
4k 100% Random Reads	Lvol	64	429153.03	294
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	1	120634.41	15.61
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	8	405423.42	38.09
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	32	414506.42	153.07
4k 100% Random Writes	Lvol	64	412560.23	309.38
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	1	30346.84	63.893
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	8	164339.04	94.369
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	32	309318.12	203.436
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	Lvol	64	390994.09	327.768

## Kernel Vhost-Scsi

Table 10: IOPS and latency results, Kernel Vhost-Scsi

Access pattern	Backend	QD	Throughput (IOPS)	Avg. latency (usec)
4k 100% Random Reads	NVMe	1	16309.02	121.47
4k 100% Random Reads	NVMe	8	87914.06	181.01
4k 100% Random Reads	NVMe	32	217930.98	293.15
4k 100% Random Reads	NVMe	64	274127.45	465.16
4k 100% Random Writes	NVMe	1	50589.98	38.11
4k 100% Random Writes	NVMe	8	97540.32	163.53
4k 100% Random Writes	NVMe	32	190251.51	335.81
4k 100% Random Writes	NVMe	64	230143.59	554.3
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	NVMe	1	19536.07	101.177
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	NVMe	8	91246.69	174.209
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	NVMe	32	213813.6	299.068
4k 70%/30% Random Read Writes	NVMe	64	265992.85	479.387



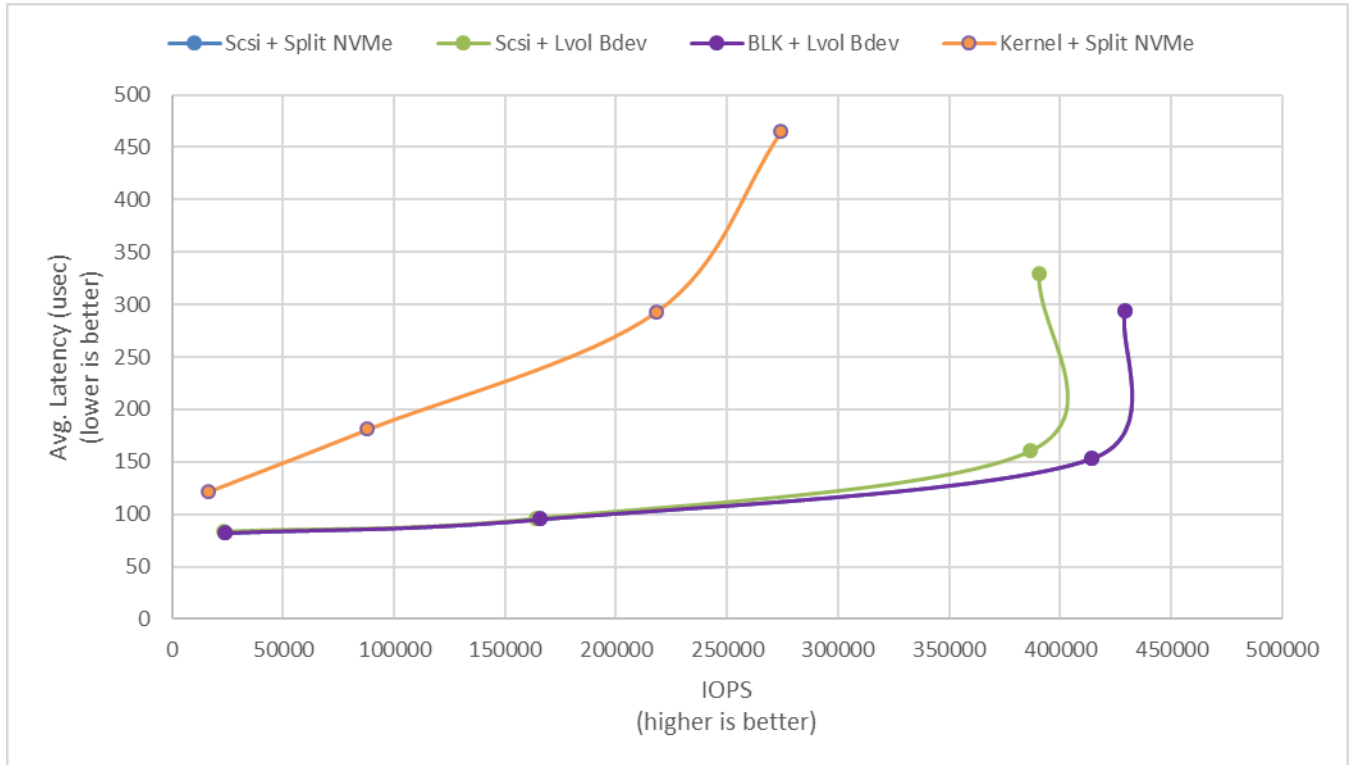
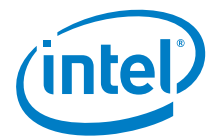


Figure 7: 4KB 100% Random Reads IOPS and latency

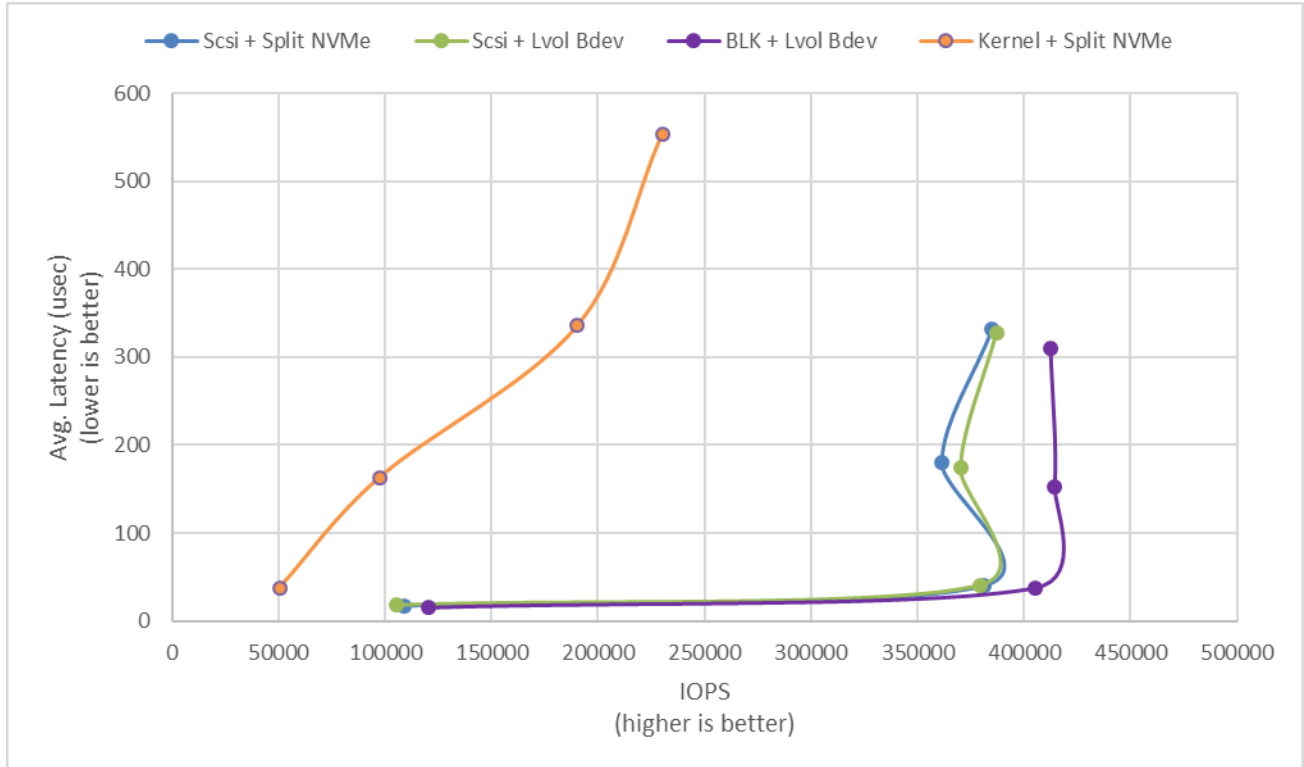


Figure 8: 4KB 100% Random Writes IOPS and latency

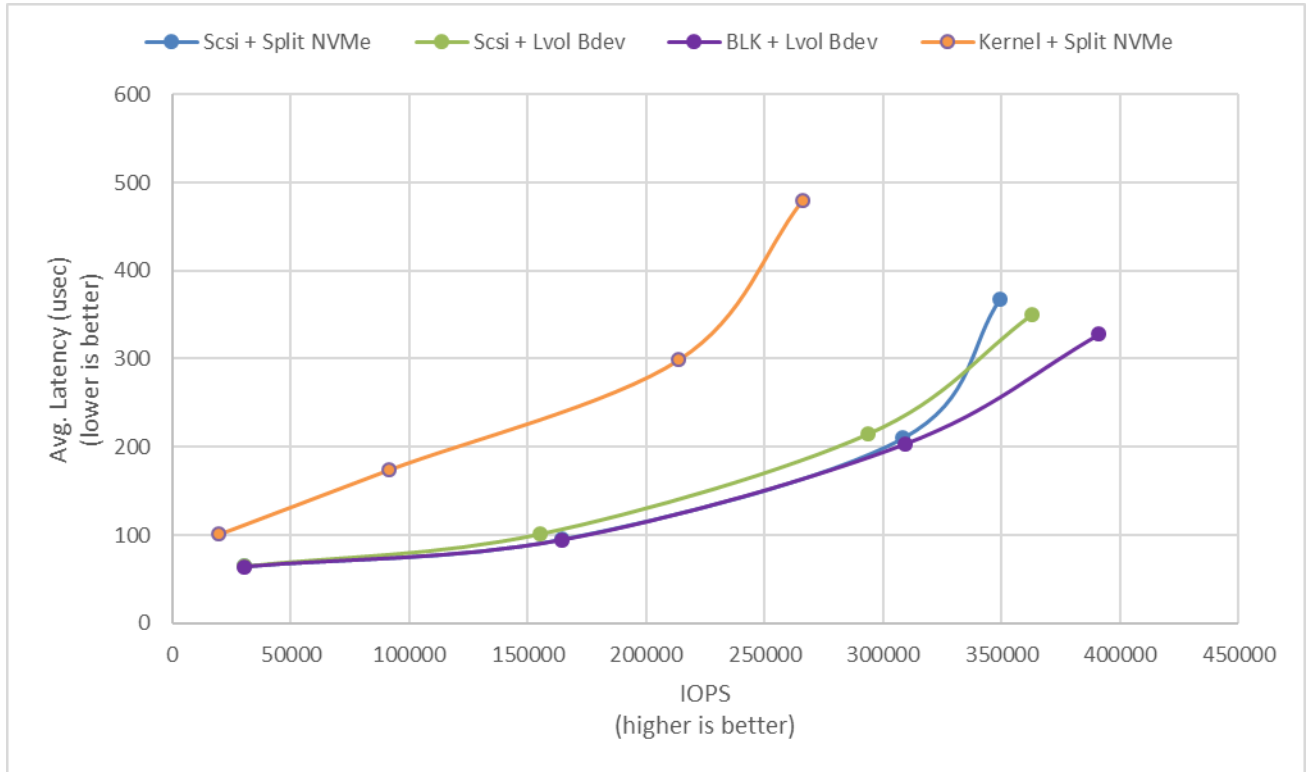
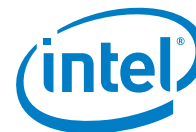


Figure 9: 4KB 70%/30% Random Read/Write IOPS and latency

## Conclusions

1. SPDK Vhost-scsi with NVMe Split bdevs has lower latency and higher throughput than Kernel Vhost-scsi in all workload / queue depth combinations.



## Summary

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This report compared performance results while running Vhost-scsi using traditional interrupt-driven kernel Vhost-scsi against the accelerated polled-mode driven SPDK implementation. Various local ephemeral configurations were demonstrated, including rate limiting IOPS, performance per VM, and maximum performance from an underlying system when comparing kernel vs. SPDK Vhost-scsi target implementations.

In addition, performance impacts of using SPDK Logical Volume Bdevs and the SPDK Vhost-blk stack were presented.

This report provided information regarding methodologies and practices while benchmarking Vhost-scsi and Vhost-blk using both SPDK and the Linux Kernel. It should be noted that the performance data showcased in this report is based on specific hardware and software configurations and that performance results may vary depending on different hardware and software configurations.

## Appendix – Packed Ring Performance

Additional tests were performed as part of this report to check the performance impact of using Packed Rings in SPDK Vhost configuration instead of default Split Rings configuration. These tests were executed in a similar way as Test Case 1 (SPDK Vhost Core Scaling), but several changes had to be done in order to use Packed Rings:

- Qemu updated to version 4.2.0 (3.1.1 for other test cases in this report)
- SPDK Vhost controllers configured with appropriate “-p” option to enable Packed Rings
- Additional “packed=on” parameter must be passed as part of “-device vhost-user-blk-pci” definition in VM’s Qemu arguments

At the moment SPDK supports Packed Ring feature only for BLK controllers, so it was the only stack tested.

In general, using Packed Rings allowed for up to 10% performance increase.

Item	Description
<b>Test configuration</b>	<p><b>FIO Version:</b> fio-3.19</p> <p><b>VM Configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common settings are described in the <a href="#">Virtual Machine Settings</a> chapter.</li> <li>• Qemu version 4.2.0</li> <li>• Number of VMs: variable (6 VMs per 1 Vhost CPU core, up to 36 VMs max).</li> <li>• Each VM has a single Vhost device as a target for the FIO workload. This is achieved by sharing SPDK NVMe bdevs by using Split NVMe vbdev configuration.</li> </ul> <p><b>SPDK Vhost target configuration:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vhost-blk stack with Split NVMe vbdevs used.</li> <li>• Vhost was run with 1,2,4,6,8,10 and 12 cores.</li> </ul>
<b>FIO configuration</b>	<pre>[global] ioengine=libaio direct=1 thread=1 norandommap=1 time_based=1 gtod_reduce={0, 1} ramp_time=60s runtime=240s numjobs=1 bs=4k rw=randrw rwmixread=100 (100% reads), 70 (70% reads, 30% writes), 0 (100% writes) iodepth={1, 32, 64}</pre>



Table 11: Packed Ring performance; SPDK Vhost BLK with Split NVMe bdevs

Workload	# of CPU cores	# of VMs	IOPS (millions) Split Ring	IOPS (millions) Packed Ring	IOPS Packed to Split Ring (%)	Avg. Latency (usec) Split Ring	Avg. Latency (usec) Packed Ring	Avg. Latency Packed to Split Ring (%)
4KB 100% Random Read, QD=64	1	6	1.86	1.98	6.56%	205.97	193.18	-6.21%
	2	12	3.21	3.44	7.34%	238.75	222.45	-6.83%
	4	24	5.24	5.60	6.74%	294.05	273.57	-6.96%
	6	36	6.92	7.32	5.81%	332.21	314.70	-5.27%
	8	36	6.85	7.49	9.41%	336.65	307.82	-8.56%
	10	36	6.97	7.11	1.93%	330.04	323.57	-1.96%
	12	36	6.44	6.48	0.74%	357.08	359.88	0.78%
4KB 100% Random Write, QD=32	1	6	1.61	1.65	2.34%	122.82	120.23	-2.11%
	2	12	3.17	3.30	4.08%	120.50	115.25	-4.36%
	4	24	5.33	5.58	4.73%	143.91	137.51	-4.45%
	6	36	6.94	7.11	2.46%	165.50	161.55	-2.39%
	8	36	6.92	7.10	2.48%	165.22	170.13	2.97%
	10	36	5.64	5.72	1.43%	206.64	207.15	0.25%
	12	36	6.34	6.34	0.00%	180.92	181.40	0.27%
4KB 70%/30% Random Read/Write, QD=64	1	6	1.78	1.78	0.04%	215.62	214.73	2.72%
	2	12	3.04	3.21	5.51%	251.87	239.14	-2.66%
	4	24	5.01	5.30	5.88%	306.83	288.76	-3.71%
	6	36	6.58	6.81	3.50%	348.84	337.69	-1.66%
	8	36	6.33	6.64	5.01%	362.49	344.97	-3.50%
	10	36	6.04	6.31	4.43%	380.86	365.25	-2.50%
	12	36	6.04	6.03	-0.14%	381.31	381.47	0.29%

Table 12: Packed Ring performance; SPDK Vhost BLK with Split NVMe bdevs; fio qtod\_reduce=0

Workload	# of CPU cores	# of VMs	IOPS (millions) Split Ring	IOPS (millions) Packed Ring	IOPS Packed to Split Ring (%)
4KB 100% Random Read, QD=64	1	6	1.86	1.99	6.92%
	2	12	3.22	3.44	6.73%
	4	24	5.46	5.73	4.97%
	6	36	7.05	7.41	5.03%
	8	36	7.54	7.80	3.44%
	10	36	7.89	8.15	3.33%
	12	36	7.35	7.62	3.66%
4KB 100% Random Write, QD=32	1	6	1.62	1.68	4.14%
	2	12	3.27	3.45	5.53%
	4	24	5.54	5.65	2.07%
	6	36	7.31	7.37	0.84%
	8	36	7.12	7.32	2.86%
	10	36	6.24	6.30	0.88%
	12	36	7.10	7.23	1.87%
4KB 70%/30% Random Read/Write, QD=64	1	6	1.69	1.73	2.01%
	2	12	3.05	3.16	3.72%
	4	24	5.23	5.45	4.07%
	6	36	6.80	7.00	2.89%
	8	36	6.73	6.80	0.98%
	10	36	6.69	6.78	1.27%
	12	36	6.78	6.92	1.98%



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