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Chapter 1. Introduction

The purpose of the Best Practices guide is to provide guidance from experts who are knowledgeable about NVIDIA® GPUDirect® Storage (GDS). This guide also provides information about the lessons learned when building and massively scaling GPU accelerated I/O storage infrastructures. The intended audience includes data center planning staff, system builders, developers, and storage vendors.
Chapter 2. Software Settings

This section describes the settings required for GDS and the settings that are specific to the filesystem that you are using.

For the best performance, multiple software settings are required across the entire system, and some settings are specific to the filesystem that you are using.

For more information, refer to the GPUDirect Storage Installation and Troubleshooting Guide.

2.1. System Settings

The following are system settings we recommend for the best performance.

- **PCIe Access Control Services (ACS).**
  
  ACS forces peer-to-peer PCIe transactions to go up through the PCIe Root Complex, which does not enable GDS to bypass the CPU on paths between a network adaptor or NVMe and the GPU in systems that include a PCIe switch.
  
  For the optimal GDS performance, disable ACS.

  **Note:** To list all of the PCI switches that have ACS enabled, issue `gdschecker -p`.

- **IOMMU**
  
  When the IOMMU setting is enabled, PCIe traffic has to be routed through the CPU root ports. This routing limits the maximum achievable throughput for configurations where the GPU and NIC are under the same PCIe switch. Before you install GDS, you must disable IOMMU. Refer to Installing GPUDirect Storage for more information.

  **Note:** To determine whether the IOMMU setting is enabled, check the `cat /proc/cmdline` output.

- **NIC affinity**
  
  In NVIDIA DGX™-based platforms, complete the following tasks:
  
  - For the peer-to-peer DMA to function efficiently, provision at least one NIC in the same PCIe switch as the GPU.
  
  - Avoid configurations where the NICs are assigned across the PCIe switches that require PCIe traffic to cross the CPU root ports or go across CPU sockets that use QPI.
2.2. cuFile Configuration Settings

The cuFile configuration settings in GDS are stored in the /etc/cufile.json file.

To display the configuration setting, run the following command:

```bash
$ cat /etc/cufile.json
```

A portion of the sample output:

```json
"properties": {
    // max IO size issued by cuFile to nvidia-fs driver (in KB)
    "max_direct_io_size_kb" : 16384,
    ...
}
```

For the requested IO size, GDS issues IO requests sequentially in chunks of reads/writes based on the `max_direct_io_size` parameter. Larger values of `max_direct_io_size` will result in a reduced number of calls to the IO stack and might result in higher throughput.

The `max_direct_io_size_kb` parameter can be set to a value that is a multiple of 64K. This process defines the additional system memory that is used for each buffer during `cuFileBufRegister` up to a maximum value that is defined by the `properties:max_direct_io_size_kb` parameter. The maximum direct IO size that GDS can handle is 16MB, and this value can be reduced to 1MB to reduce the amount of system memory that is used per buffer.

The total system memory that is used can be obtained from `nvidia-fs stats`.

In this example, each of 256 threads register a 1MB buffer for GDS.

1. Run the following command:

```bash
$ cat /proc/driver/nvidia-fs/stats
```

2. Review the output:

```
NVFS statistics(ver:1.0)
Active Shadow-Buffer (MB): 256...
```
Chapter 3. API Usage

This section describes best practices to remember when you use the GDS APIs.

**Note:** The cuFile APIs are designed to be thread safe.

The fork system call should not be used after the library is initialized. The behavior of the APIs after the fork system call is undefined in the child process.

**Note:** The APIs are not designed to work with the fork call.

The APIs with GPU buffers should be called in a valid CUDA context.

### 3.1. cuFileDriverOpen

The `cuFileDriverOpen` API should be invoked only once per process and **before** you invoke any other GDS API. The application should call this API to avoid the latency of the driver that will be otherwise incurred in the first IO call. Optional.

### 3.2. cuFileHandleRegister

The `cuFileHandleRegister` API converts a file descriptor to a `cuFileHandle` and checks the ability of the named file, at its mount point, to be supported via GDS on this platform. Required.

**Note:** There should be one handle for each file descriptor.

The same handle can be shared by multiple threads. Refer to the sample programs for more information about using the same handle by multiple threads.

**Note:** In the compatibility mode, an additional `fd` can be opened without requiring the `O_DIRECT` mode. This mode can also handle unaligned reads/writes, even when POSIX cannot.
3.3. **cuFileBufRegister, cuFileRead, and cuFileWrite**

GPU buffers need to be exposed to third-party devices to enable DMA by those devices. The set of pages that span those buffers in the GPU virtual address space need to be mapped to the Base Address Register (BAR) space, and this mapping is an overhead.

**Note:** The process to accomplish this mapping is called registration.

Explicit GPU buffer registration with the `cuFileBufRegister` API is optional. If the user buffer is not registered, an intermediate pre-registered GPU buffer that is owned by the cuFile implementation is used, and there is an extra copy from there to the user buffer. The following table provides guidance on whether registration is profitable.

**Note:** IO Pattern 1 is a suboptimal baseline case and is not referenced in this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use Case</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Recommendation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 4KB-aligned GPU buffer is reused as an intermediate buffer to read or write data by using optimal IO sizes for storage systems in multiples of 4KB.</td>
<td>The GPU buffer is used as an intermediate buffer to stream the contents or to populate a different data structure in GPU memory. You can implement this use case for IO libraries with DSG.</td>
<td>Register this reusable intermediate buffer to avoid the additional internal staging of data by using GPU bounce buffers in the cuFile library. See IO Pattern 2 for the recommended usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling a large GPU buffer for one use.</td>
<td>The GPU buffer is the final location of the data. Since the buffer will not be reused, the registration cost will not be amortized. A usage example is reading large preformatted checkpoint binary data. Registering a large buffer can have a latency impact when the buffer is registered.</td>
<td>This can also cause BAR memory exhaustion because running multiple threads or applications will compete for BAR memory. Read or write the data without buffer registration. See IO Pattern 3 for the recommended usage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partitioning a GPU buffer to be accessed across multiple threads.</td>
<td>The main thread allocates a large chunk of memory and creates multiple threads. Each thread registers a portion of the memory chunk independently and uses that as in IO Pattern 2. You can also register the entire memory in the parent thread and use this registered buffer with Allocate, register, and deregister the buffers in each thread independently for simple IO workflows. For cases where the GPU memory is preallocated, each thread can set the appropriate context and register the buffers independently.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Case</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Recommendation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GPU offsets, file offsets, and IO request sizes are unaligned.</td>
<td>The IO reads or writes are mostly unaligned. An intermediate aligned buffer might be needed to handle alignment issues with GPU offsets, file offsets, and IO sizes.</td>
<td>Do not register the buffer. See <strong>IO Pattern 4</strong> and <strong>IO Pattern 5</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working on a GPU with a small BAR space as compared to the available GPU memory.</td>
<td>In some GPU SKUs, the BAR memory is smaller than the total device memory.</td>
<td>To avoid failures because of BAR memory exhaustion, do not register the buffer. See <strong>IO Pattern 3</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3.3.1. IO Pattern 1

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 1.

```c
#define MB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L)
#define GB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L*1024L)

void thread_func(CUfileHandle_t cuHandle)
{
    void *devPtr_base;
    int readSize = MB(100);
    int devPtr_offset = 0;
    int file_offset = 0;
    int ret = 0;

    cudaSetDevice(0);
    cudaMalloc(&devPtr_base, GB(1));

    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        cuFileBufRegister((char *)devPtr_base + devPtr_offset, readSize, 0);
        ret = cuFileRead(cuHandle, (char *)devPtr_base + devPtr_offset, readSize, file_offset, 0);

        ... launch cuda kernel using contents at devPtr_base + devPtr_offset ... 

        file_offset += readSize;
        devPtr_offset += readSize;
    }
    cuFileBufDeregister((char *)devPtr_base + devPtr_offset);
}
```
1. Allocate 1 GB of GPU memory by using cudaMalloc.

2. Fill the 1 GB by reading 100 MB at a time from file as seen in the following loop:
   a). At line 19, the GPU buffer of 100 MB is registered.
   b). Submit the read for 100MB (readsize is 100 MB).
   c). At line 27, the GPU buffer of 100 MB is deregistered.

Although semantically correct, this loop might not provide the best performance because
\texttt{cuFileBufRegister} and \texttt{cuFileBufDeregister} are continuously issued in the loop. For example, this problem can be addressed as shown in \textbf{IO-Pattern - 2}.

\subsection*{3.3.2. IO Pattern 2}

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 2.

\begin{verbatim}
# define MB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L)
# define GB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L*1024L)

void thread_func(CUfileHandle_t cuHandle) {
    void *devPtr_base;
    int readSize = MB(100);
    int devPtr_offset = 0;
    int file_offset = 0;
    int ret = 0;

    cudaSetDevice(0);
    cudaMalloc(&devPtr_base, GB(1));
    cuFileBufRegister(devPtr_base, GB(1), 0);

    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        ret = cuFileRead(cuHandle, devPtr_base, readSize, file_offset, devPtr_offset);

        file_offset += readSize;
        devPtr_offset += readSize;
    }

    cuFileBufDeregister(devPtr_base);
}
\end{verbatim}

\subsection*{3.3.3. IO Pattern 3}

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 3.

\begin{verbatim}
# define MB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L)
# define GB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L*1024L)

void thread_func(CUfileHandle_t cuHandle) {
    void *devPtr_base;
    int readSize = MB(100);
    int devPtr_offset = 0;
    int file_offset = 0;
    int ret = 0;

    cudaSetDevice(0);
    cudaMalloc(&devPtr_base, GB(1));
    cuFileBufRegister(devPtr_base, GB(1), 0);

    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        ret = cuFileRead(cuHandle, devPtr_base, readSize, file_offset, devPtr_offset);

        file_offset += readSize;
        devPtr_offset += readSize;
    }

    cuFileBufDeregister(devPtr_base);
}
\end{verbatim}
This example demonstrates the usage of `cuFileRead/cuFileWrite` APIs without using the `cuFileBufRegister` and `cuFileBufDeRegister` APIs. The IO-Pattern-3 code snippet is the same as the IO-Pattern-1 and IO-Pattern-2 code snippets but the `cuFileBufRegister` API is not used.

1. Allocate 1 GB of GPU memory.
2. Fill the entire GPU memory of 1 GB by reading 100 MB at a time from file as seen in the loop.

**Note:** Although semantically correct, this loop might not be optimal.

Internally, GDS uses GPU bounce buffers to perform IOs. Bounce buffers are GPU memory allocations that are internal to GDS, and these buffers are registered and managed by the GDS library. The number of bounce buffers and size of each bounce buffer is capped based on the `max_device_cache_size` setting in the `/etc/cufile.json` file.

The number of GPU bounce buffers can be tuned using configurable property in the `/etc/cufile.json` file. The `max_device_cache_size` setting states the maximum cache size in KB set per GPU. By default, it is set to 128 MB.

### 3.3.4. IO Pattern 4

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 4. This is an unaligned IO on an EXAScaler® Filesystem.

```c
#define MB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L)
#define GB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L*1024L)

void thread_func(CUfileHandle_t cuHandle)
{
    void *devPtr_base;
    int readSize = MB(100);
    int devPtr_offset = 0;
    int file_offset = 3; // Start from odd offset
    ...
11 int ret = 0;
12
cudaSetDevice(0);
cudaMalloc(&devPtr_base, GB(1));
cuFileBufRegister(devPtr_base, GB(1), 0);
17
for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
  // IO issued at offsets which are not 4K aligned
  ret = cuFileRead(cuHandle, devPtr_base, readSize, file_offset, devPtr_offset);
  assert(ret >= 0);
  
  // ... launch cuda kernel using contents at devPtr_base + devPtr_offset ...

  file_offset += readSize;
  devPtr_offset += readSize;
27
} 
29 
cuFileBufDeRegister(devPtr_base);

This example demonstrates the usage of cuFileRead/cuFileWrite when IO is unaligned.

An IO is unaligned if one of the following conditions is true:

- The file_offset that was issued in cuFileRead/cuFileWrite is not 4K aligned.
- The size that was issued in cuFileRead/cuFileWrite is not 4K aligned.
- The devPtr_base that was issued in cuFileRead/cuFileWrite is not 4K aligned.
- The devPtr_offset that was issued in cuFileRead/cuFileWrite is not 4K aligned.

Note: In the above example, the initialization of file_offset is on line 10.

1. After allocating 1 GB of GPU memory, cuFileBufRegister is immediately invoked for the entire range of 1 GB as seen on line 16.

2. Fill the entire 1 GB GPU memory by reading 100 MB at a time from file as seen in the following loop:
   a). The initial file_offset is at 3, and reads are submitted with a readSize value of 100MB at an offset of 3 for each iteration.
      For example, file_offset during each read is not 4K aligned.
   b). Since file_offset is not 4K aligned, the GDS library can internally use GPU bounce buffers to complete the IO.
      The GPU bounce buffer mechanism is identical to IO-Pattern-3.

3. Unaligned IOs might not be optimal and should be avoided by reading the size value that is specified in multiples of 4KB and the file_offset value that is specified in multiples of 4KB.

In the above example, an entire 1GB of GPU memory was registered using cuFileBufRegister. However, because the IO was unaligned, GDS library cannot perform IO directly to these registered buffers. To handle unaligned IOs, the library might use GPU bounce buffers to perform the IO and copy the data from the bounce buffers to the
application buffers. If the application typically performs unaligned IO, as a best practice, the application buffers do not need to be registered with the GDS library.

The example in IO Pattern 4 demonstrates what happens when file_offset is unaligned; the previously mentioned points are accurate if either of the unaligned conditions is true.

If the applications cannot issue 4K aligned IO, instead of using the cuFileBufRegister API, use the cuFileRead/cuFileWrite APIs as described in IO-Pattern-2.

Remember the following information:

‣ When the write workload is unaligned, GDS uses Read-Modify-Write internally.

\[ {\text{Note: Read-Modify-Write is not atomic. For more information, see the \}} \]
\[ \text{cufile_sample_018.cc sample program in the /usr/local/CUDA-X.y/samples \}} \]
\[ \text{directory.} \]

‣ Applications must ensure that no other thread is reading/writing in this given range.

If required, range locks (using flock) must be used before submitting IO.

3.3.5. IO Pattern 5

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 5. This IO is an unaligned IO on an WekaFS filesystem.

```c
#define MB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L)
#define GB(x) ((x)*1024*1024L*1024L)

void thread_func(CUfileHandle_t cuHandle)
{
    void *devPtr_base;
    int readSize = MB(100);
    int devPtr_offset = 3; // Start from odd offset
    int file_offset = 0;
    int ret = 0;

    cudaSetDevice(0);
    cudaMalloc(&devPtr_base, GB(1));
    cuFileBufRegister(devPtr_base, GB(1), 0);

    for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
        ret = cuFileRead(cuHandle, devPtr_base,
                         readSize, file_offset, devPtr_offset);
        assert (ret >= 0);
        \[ ... launch cuda kernel using contents at devPtr_base + devPtr_offset \] ...
        file_offset += readSize;
        devPtr_offset += readSize;
    }
    cuFileBufDeRegister(devPtr_base);
}
```
This example demonstrates using cuFileRead/cuFileWrite when IO is unaligned. The devPtr_base + devPtr_offset that are issued in cuFileRead/cuFileWrite are not 4K aligned.

If the IO is unaligned, the cuFile library will issue IO through the internal GPU bounce buffer cache. Also, if the allocation of internal cache fails, the IO fails. To avoid IO failure in this case, you can set allow_compat_mode to true in the /etc/cufile.json file. With this setting, IO will fallback to the POSIX APIs.

### 3.3.6. IO Pattern 6

The following is a code sample for IO Pattern 6.

```c
typedef struct thread_data
{
  void *devPtr;
  loff_t offset;
  loff_t devPtr_offset;
  CUfileHandle_t cfr_handle;
} thread_data_t;

static void *thread_fn(void *data)
{
  int ret;
  thread_data_t *t = (thread_data_t *)data;

  /*
  *  Threads do not inherit cuda context from the parent. Before submitting reads to
  *  cuFileRead/cuFileWrite, threads should have cuda context associated with it.
  *  The context should be set based on the context where devPtr was allocated.
  */

  cudaSetDevice(0);
  cudaMemcpy2(0);

  /* Note the usage of devPtr_offset. Every thread has same devPtr handle
  * which was registered using cuFileBufRegister; however all threads are
  * working at different devPtr offsets. This is optimal as GPU memory is
  * registered once in the main thread.
  */
  ret = cuFileRead(t->cfr_handle, t->devPtr, MB(100), t->offset, t->devPtr_offset);
  if (ret < 0) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cuFileRead failed with ret=%d\n", ret);
    return NULL;
  }
}

int main(int argc, char **argv) {
  void *devPtr;
  size_t offset = 0;
  int fd;
  CUfileError_t status;
  CUfileDescr_t cfr_descr;
  CUfileHandle_t cfr_handle;
  thread_data_t[10];
  pthread_t thread[10];

  if (argc < 2) {
    fprintf(stderr, "Invalid input.\n");
    help();
  }
```
```c
exit(1);
}
fd = open(argv[1], O_RDWR | O_DIRECT);
assert(fd > 0);
memset((void *)&cfr_descr, 0, sizeof(CUfileDescr_t));
cfr_descr.handle.fd = fd;
cfr_descr.type = CU_FILE_HANDLE_TYPE_OPAQUE_FD;
status = cuFileHandleRegister(&cfr_handle, &cfr_descr);
if (status.err != CU_FILE_SUCCESS) {
    printf("file register error: %s\n", CUFILE_ERRSTR(status.err));
close(fd);
exit(1);
}
cudaSetDevice(0);
cudaCheckError();
cudaMalloc(&devPtr, GB(1));
cudaCheckError();

/*
 * Entire Memory is registered
*/
status = cuFileBufRegister(devPtr, GB(1), 0);
if (status.err != CU_FILE_SUCCESS) {
    printf("Buffer register failed :%s\n", CUFILE_ERRSTR(status.err));
cuFileHandleDeregister(cfr_handle);
close(fd);
exit(1);
}

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
    /*
    * Every thread will get same devPtr address; additionally, every thread
    * will share the same cuFileHandle.
    */
t[i].devPtr = devPtr;
t[i].cfr_handle = cfr_handle;

    /*
    * Every thread will work on different devPtr offset
    */
t[i].offset = offset;
t[i].devPtr_offset = offset;
    offset += MB(100);
}

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
pthread_create(&thread[i], NULL, &thread_fn, &t[i]);
}

for (int i = 0; i < 10; i++) {
pthread_join(thread[i], NULL);
}

// Deregister once all threads terminate
status = cuFileBufDeregister(devPtr);
if (status.err != CU_FILE_SUCCESS) {
    fprintf(stderr, "cuFileBufDeregister failed :%s\n", CUFILE_ERRSTR(status.err));
}
cuFileHandleDeregister(cfr_handle);
close(fd);
cudaFree(devPtr);
return 0;
```
This example demonstrates using `cuFileBufRegister` once in the main thread and how child threads can access the registered buffer at a different GPU buffer offset.

The main thread completes the following tasks:

- Allocates GPU Memory of size 1GB.
- Registers the entire memory by using `cuFileBufRegister`.
- Creates a `cuFileHandle` for the opened file descriptor.
- Spawns, where each thread completes the following tasks:
  - Works on the same `cuFileHandle`.
  - Sets the CUDA context that is relevant to the `devPtr` context.
  - Submits reads to `cuFileRead` at different `devPtr_offset`.

This process ensures that the buffer is registered once in the main thread, and individual threads can focus on IO.

### 3.4. cuFileHandleDeregister

**Prerequisite:** Before calling this API, the application must ensure that the IO on that handle has completed and is no longer being used. The file descriptor should be in an open state.

To reclaim resources before ending the process, always invoke this API.

### 3.5. cuFileBufDeregister

**Prerequisite:** Before calling this API, the application must ensure that all the cuFile IO operations that are using this buffer have completed.

For every buffer registered by using `cuFileBufRegister`, use this API to deregister by using the same device pointer that was used for registration. This process ensures that all resources are reclaimed before ending the process.

### 3.6. cuFileDriverClose

**Prerequisites:** Before calling this API, the application must ensure that all the cuFile IO operations, buffers and handles are deregistered, and IO is completed.

This API should always be invoked at the end of the application, or when the application no longer needs to complete IO using GDS.
In order to reduce the tear-down time of GDS enabled application (i.e. expedited release of GPU buffer pinnings and other cuFile resources), it is highly recommended to call the `cuFileDriverClose()` API at the end of the application.
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