

The principle and enhancement of per-file DAX

Oct. 24 2020
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Agenda



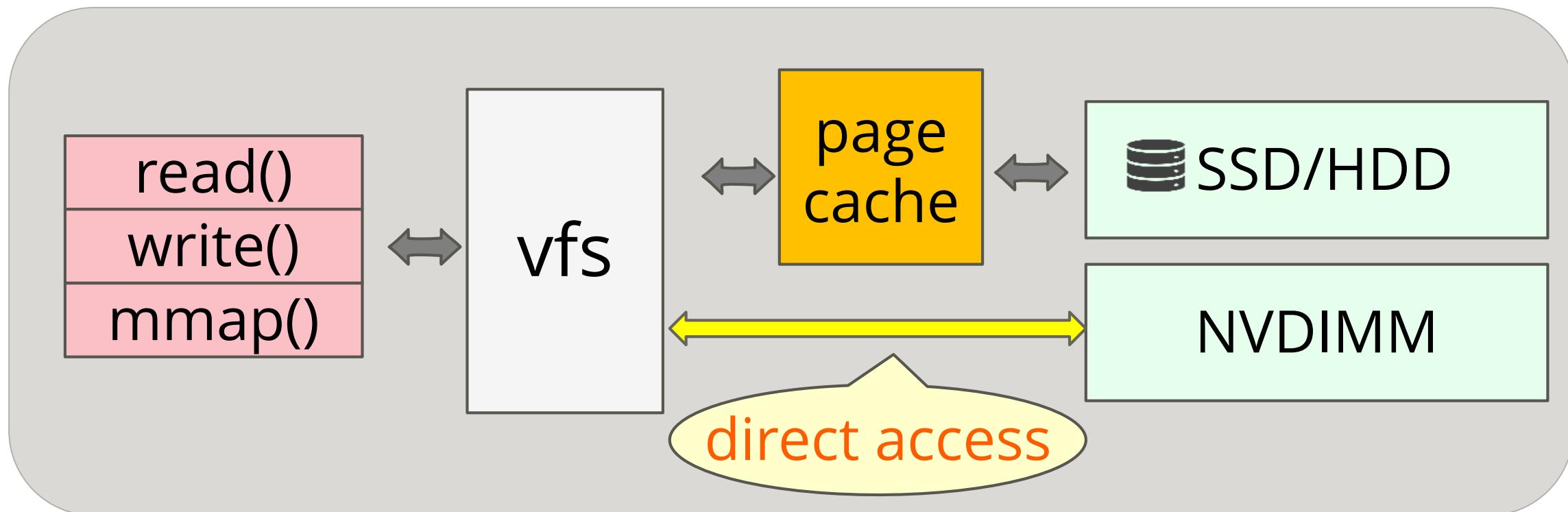
- The Principle of per-file DAX
- The Enhancement of per-file DAX

The Principle of per-file DAX

■ What is DAX?

■ Direct access

- Copy data directly between pmem device and apps.
- Bypass page cache.



■ Use case for per-file DAX

Users only want to enable DAX on some specific files.

- Write operation on NVDIMM is a bit slower than on RAM.
- In another word, DAX write may slower than buffered write in some cases.

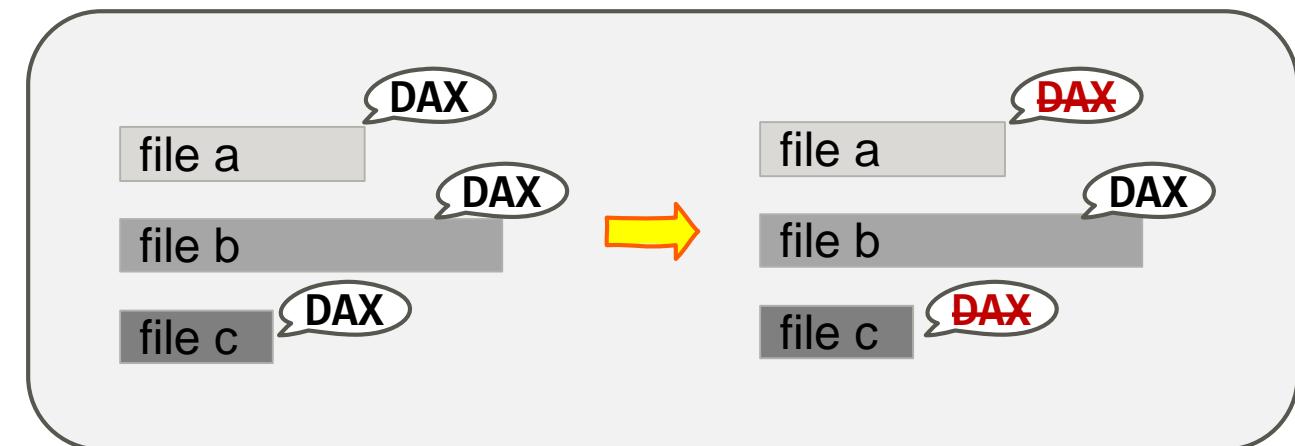
■ What is per-file DAX

Enable/Disable DAX for individual files.

■ References

EXT4: <https://lkml.org/lkml/2020/5/28/949>

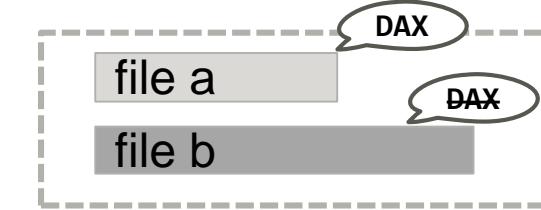
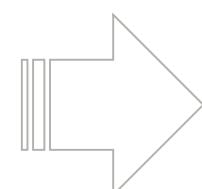
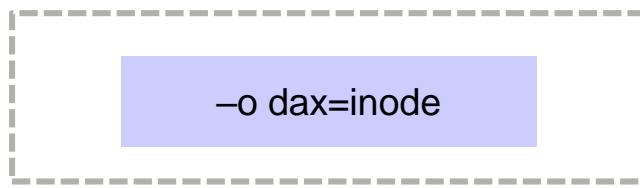
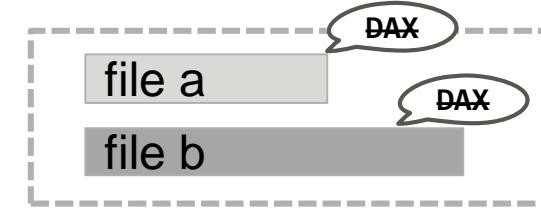
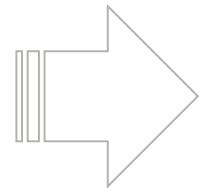
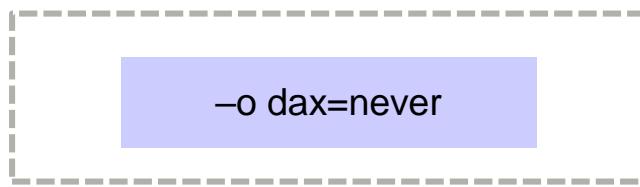
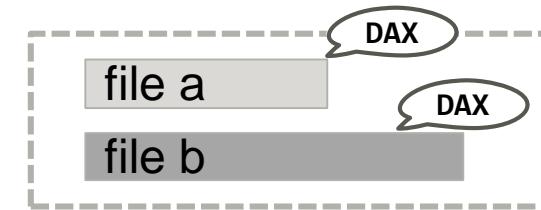
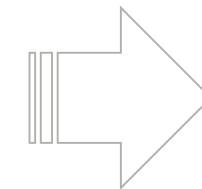
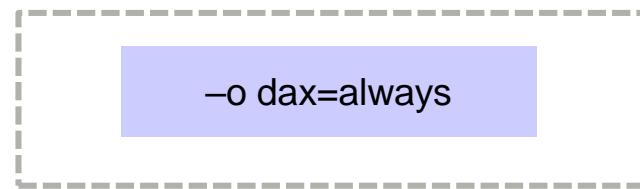
XFS: <https://lkml.org/lkml/2020/4/27/1336>



Introduction of dax mount options

■ Per-file DAX implements a tri-state dax mount options

- o dax=always/never controls DAX for all file in the whole filesystem
- o dax=inode controls DAX for individual files

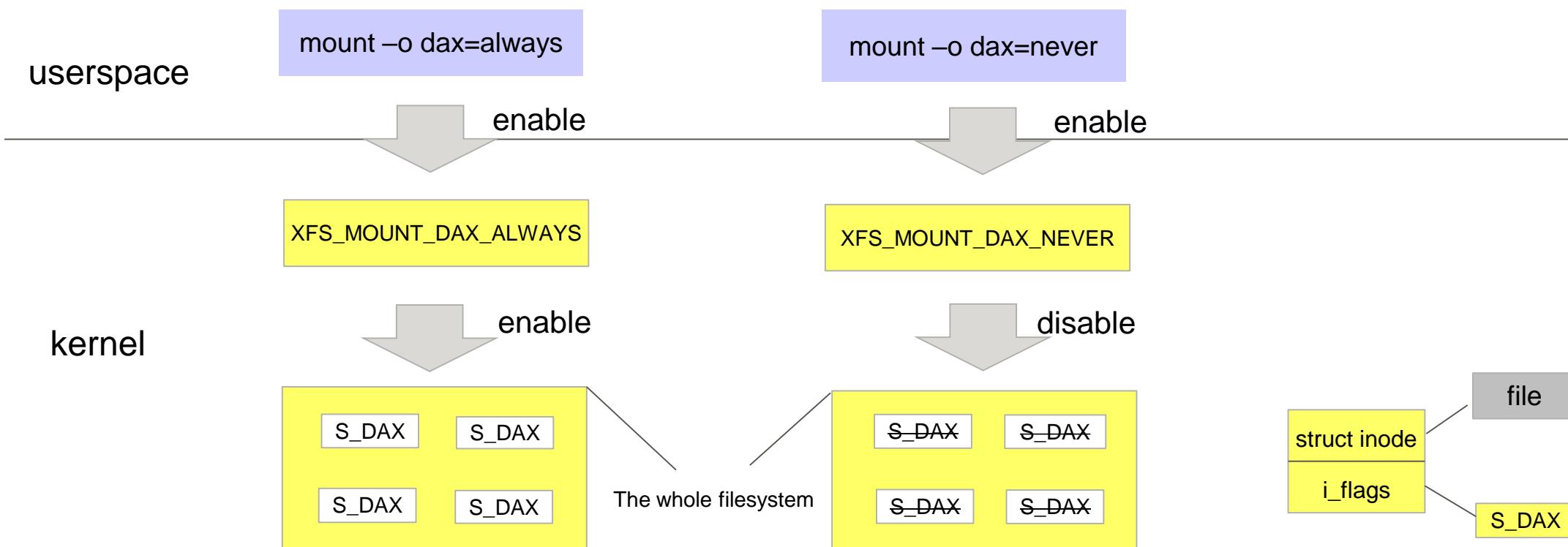


How to control DAX?

Control DAX by -o dax=always/never

■ Introduction of three DAX flags

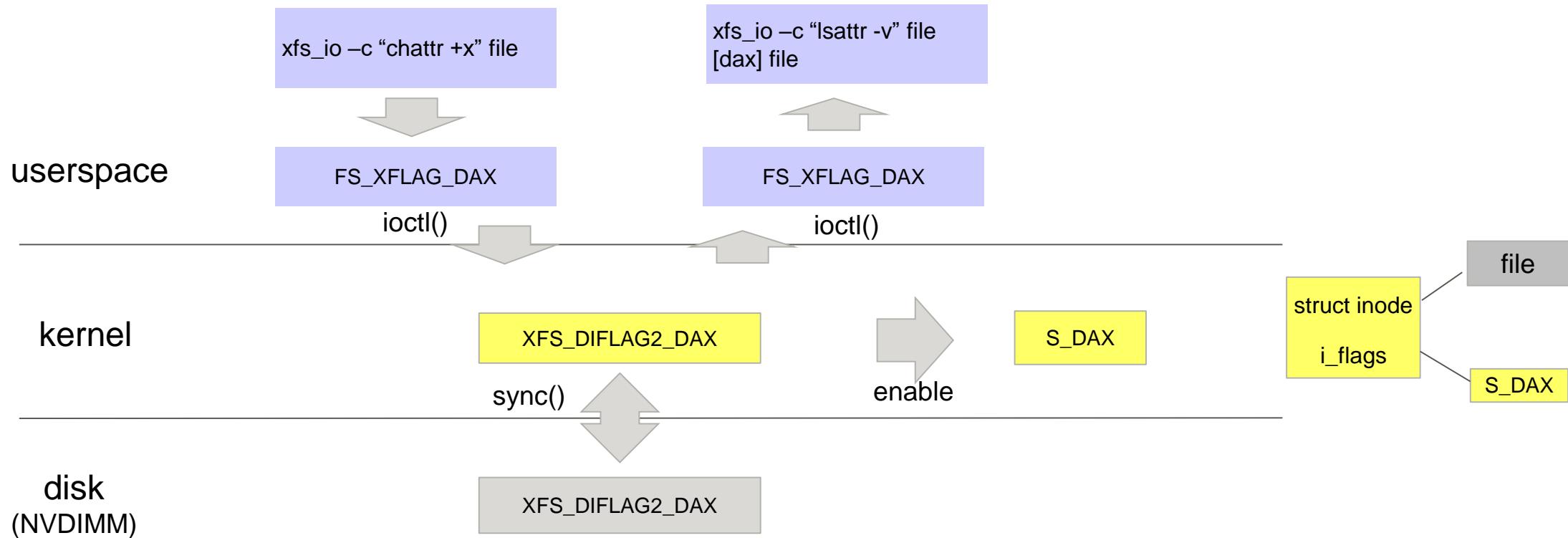
- -o dax=always/never enables XFS_MOUNT_DAX_ALWAYS/NEVER
- XFS_MOUNT_DAX_ALWAYS/NEVER enables/disables S_DAX which controls DAX operation



Control DAX by -o dax=inode

■ Introduction of three DAX flags

- XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX is a persistent flag on per-file
- FS_XFLAG_DAX is used to set/get XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX
- XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX enables **S_DAX** which controls DAX operation



Process of doing DAX operation

Process A(normal read/write)

```
read()/pread()  
-> vfs_read()  
-> xfs_file_read_iter()  
->xfs_file_dax_read()  
-> dax_iomap_rw()  
-> ...
```

check S_DAX

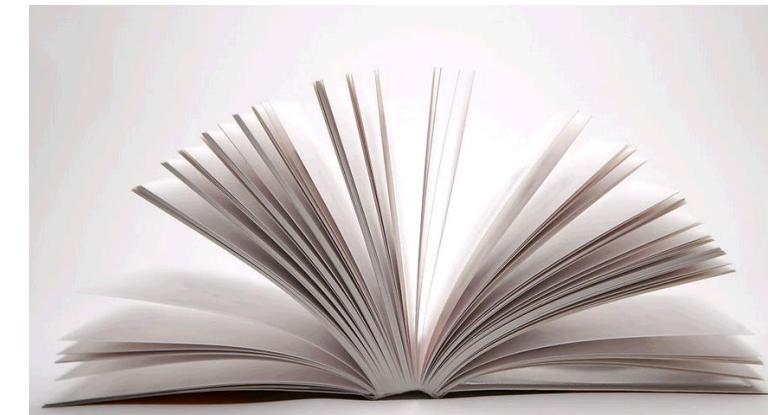
```
write()/pwrite()  
-> vfs_write()  
-> xfs_file_write_iter()  
-> xfs_file_dax_write()  
-> dax_iomap_rw()  
-> ...
```

check S_DAX

Process B(file mapping)

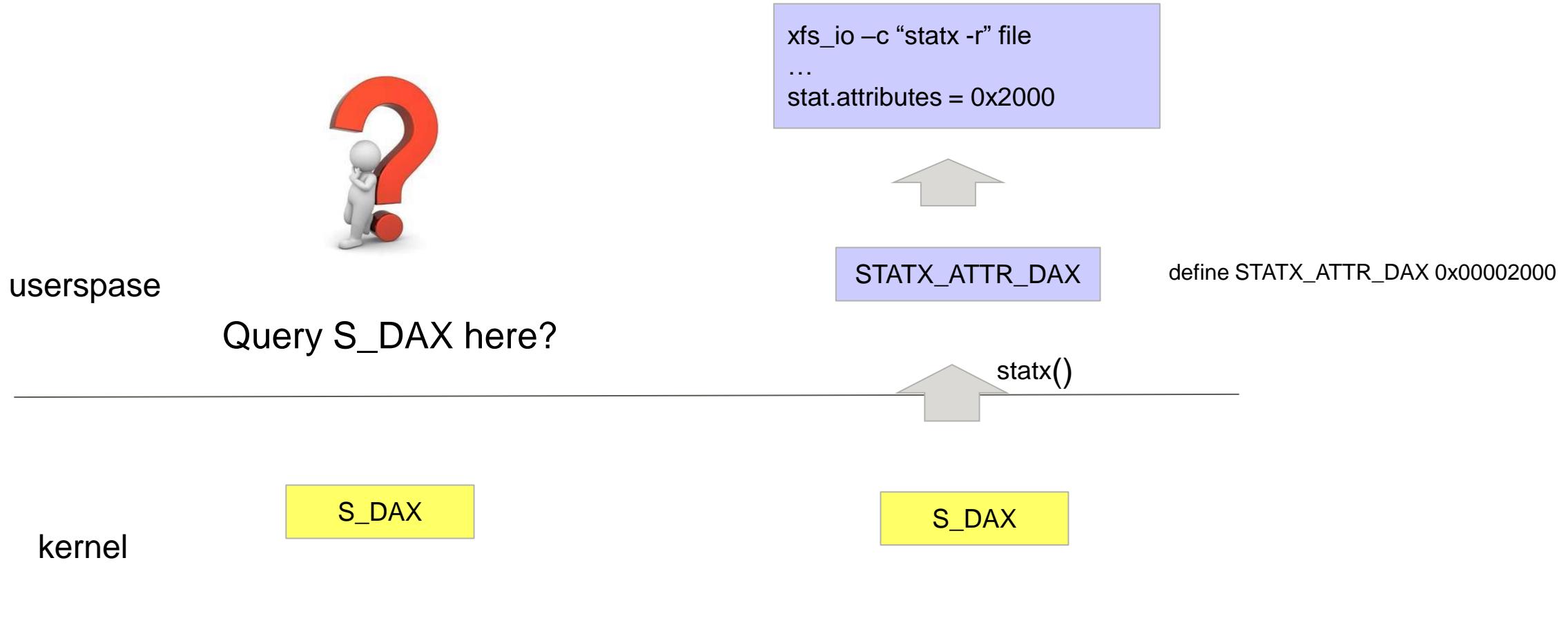
```
mmap()  
-> vm_mmap_pgoff()  
-> do_mmap()  
-> xfs_file_mmap()  
-> xfs_filemap_fault()  
-> dax_iomap_fault()  
->...
```

check S_DAX



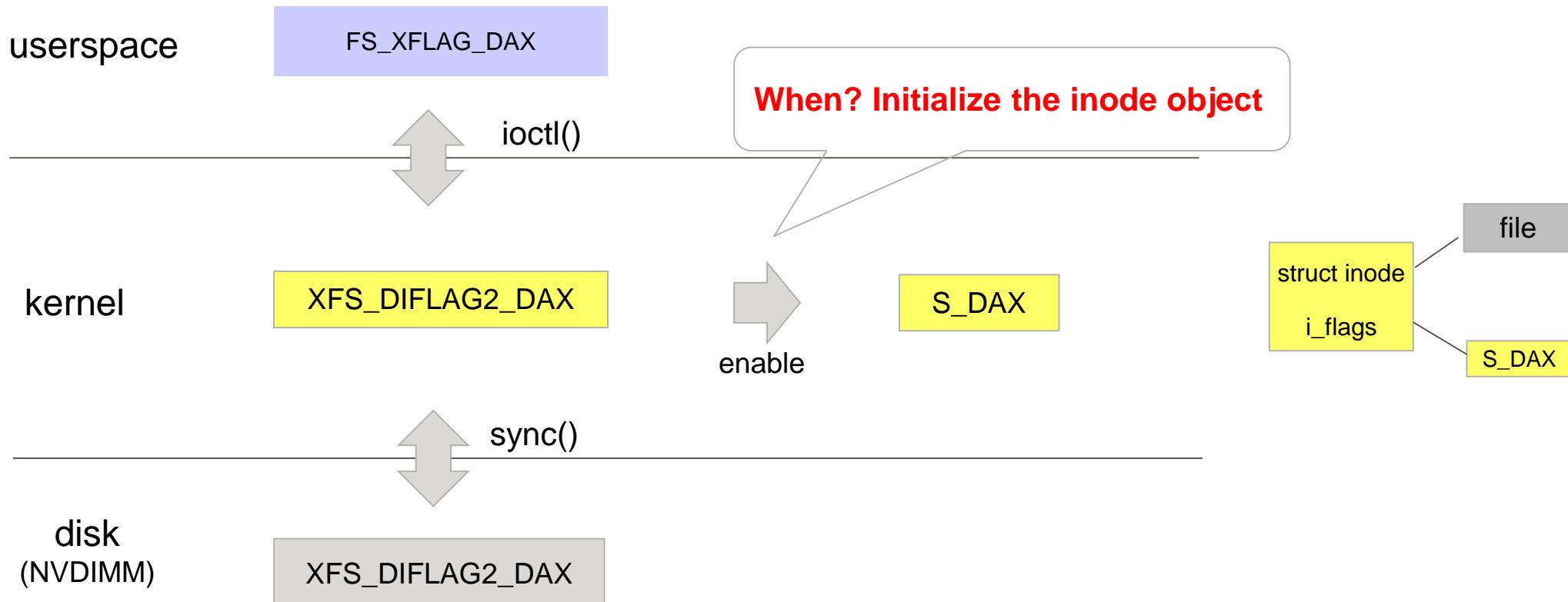
Query the state of S_DAX by statx(STATX_ATTR_DAX)

- Per-file DAX implements STATX_ATTR_DAX to query S_DAX.



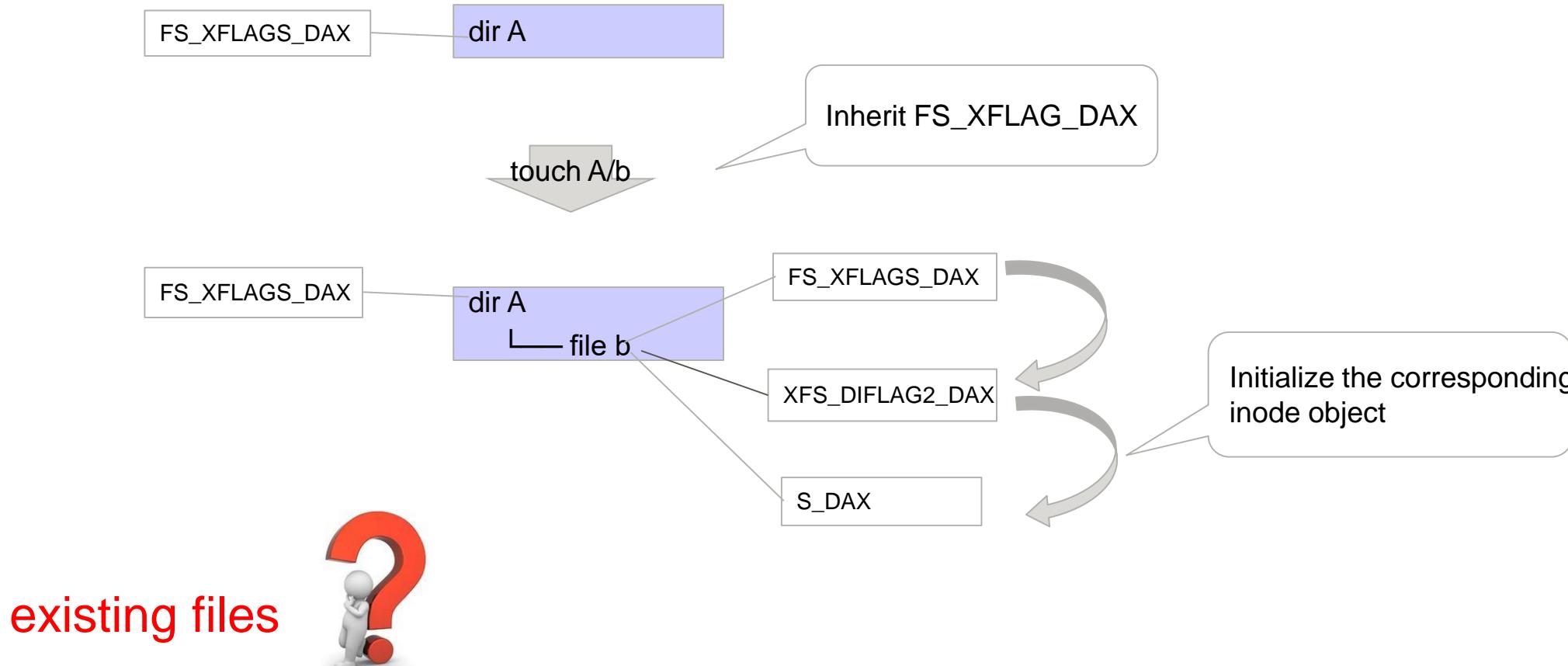
When to enable S_DAX by FS_XFLAG_DAX?

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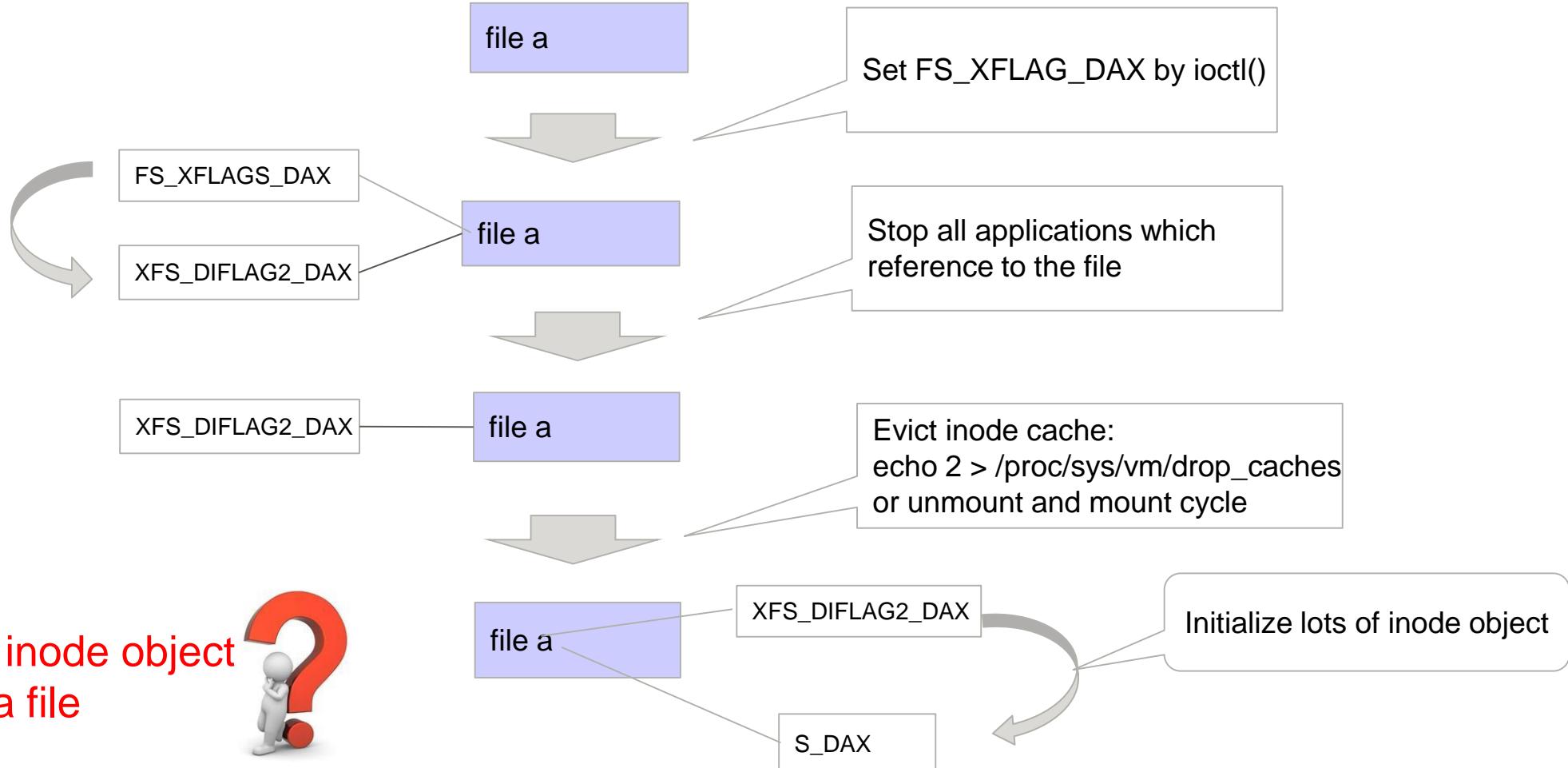
Method1: Inherit FS_XFLAG_DAX

- Create a file under an existing directory with FS_XFLAG_DAX.



Method2: Evict inode cache

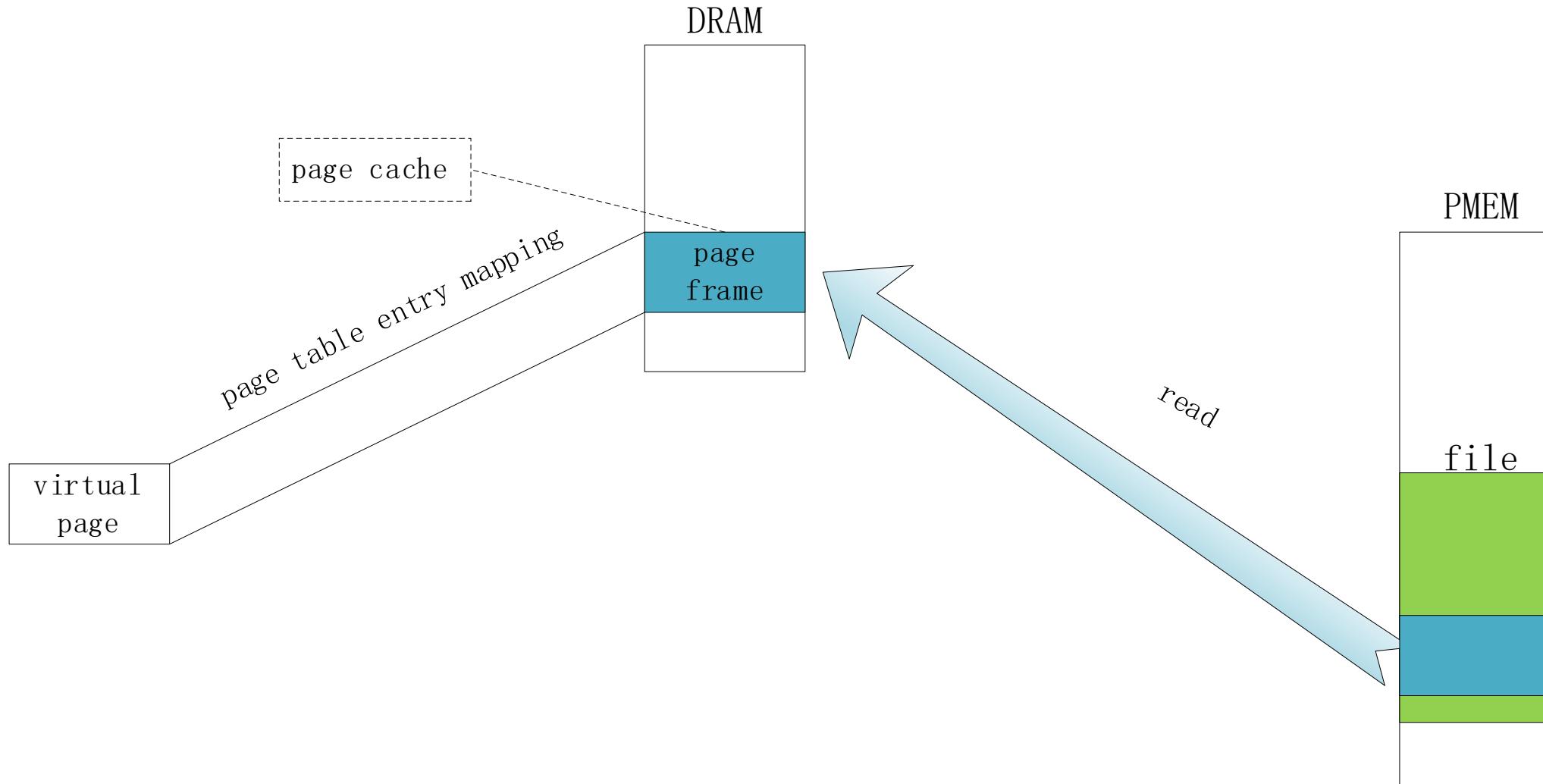
■ Change FS_XFLAG_DAX on an existing file.



The enhancement of per-file DAX

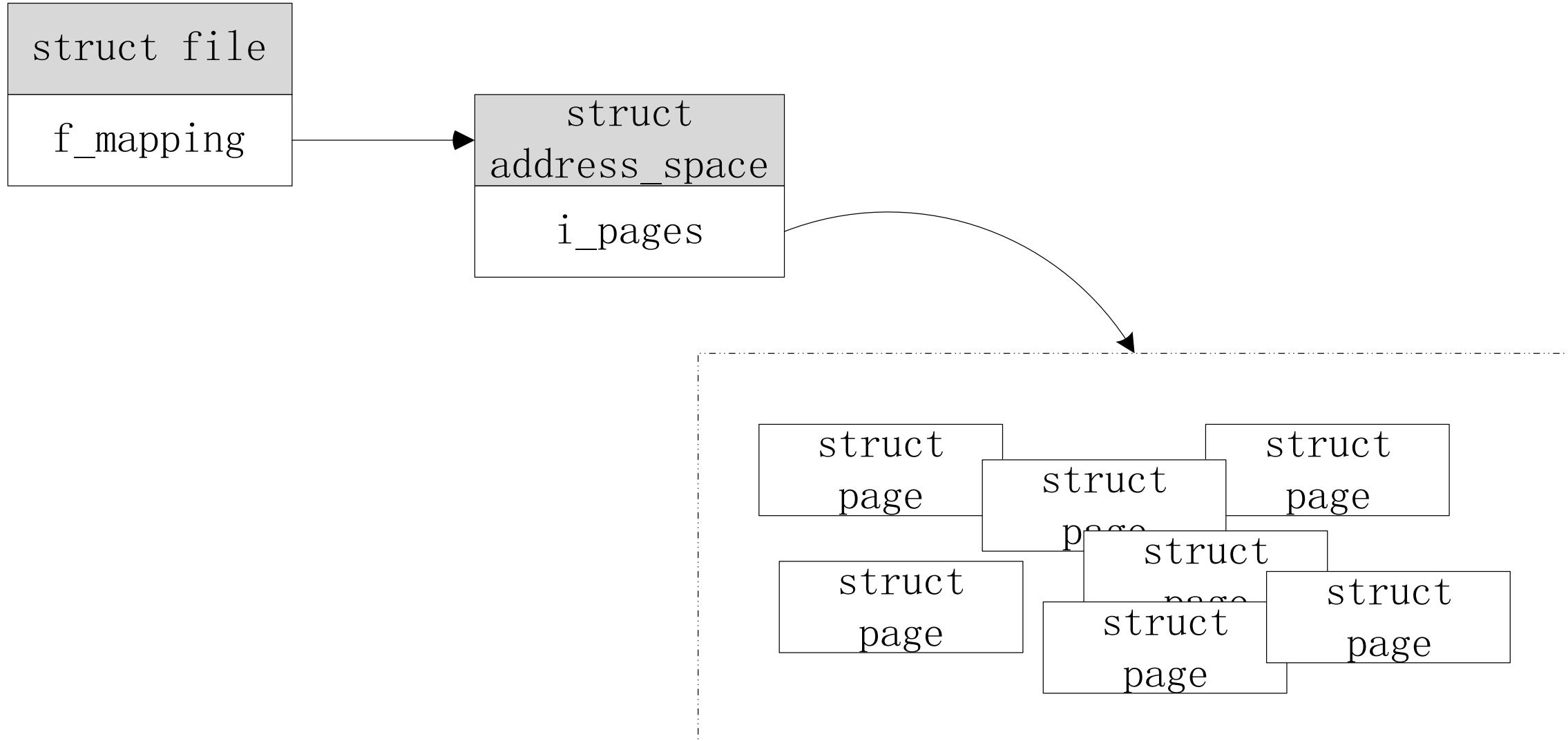
Non-DAX mode: PMEM with Page Cache

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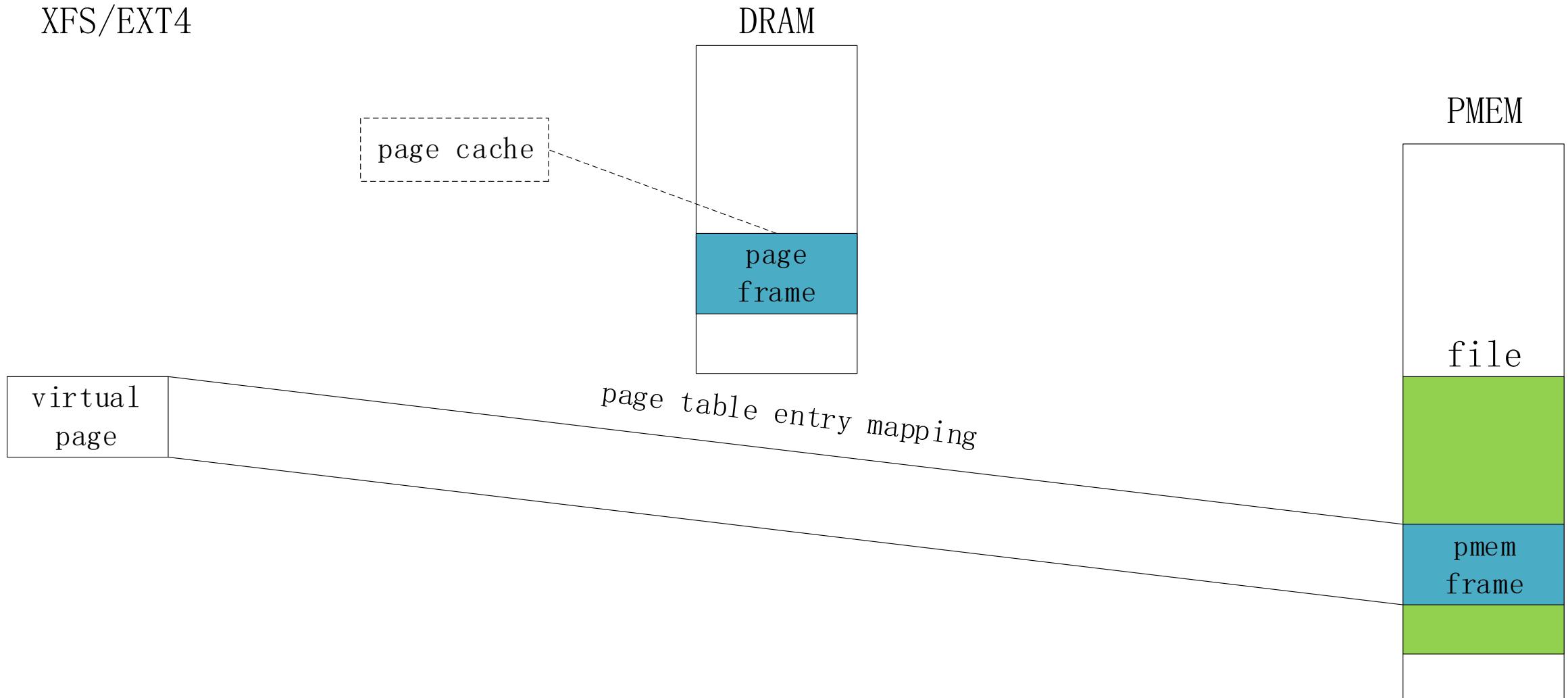
The radix tree in Non-DAX mode

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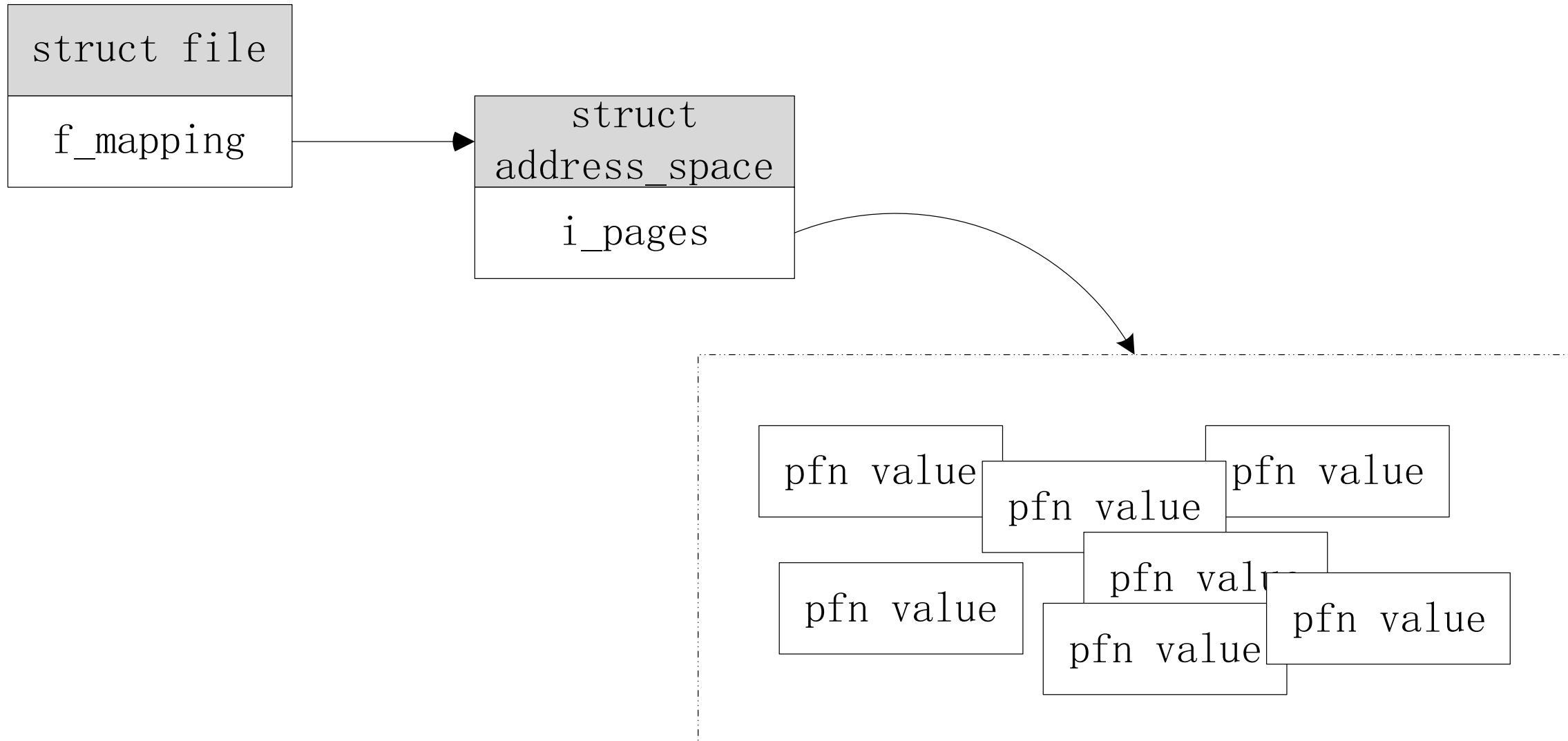


DAX mode: PMEM by-pass Page Cache

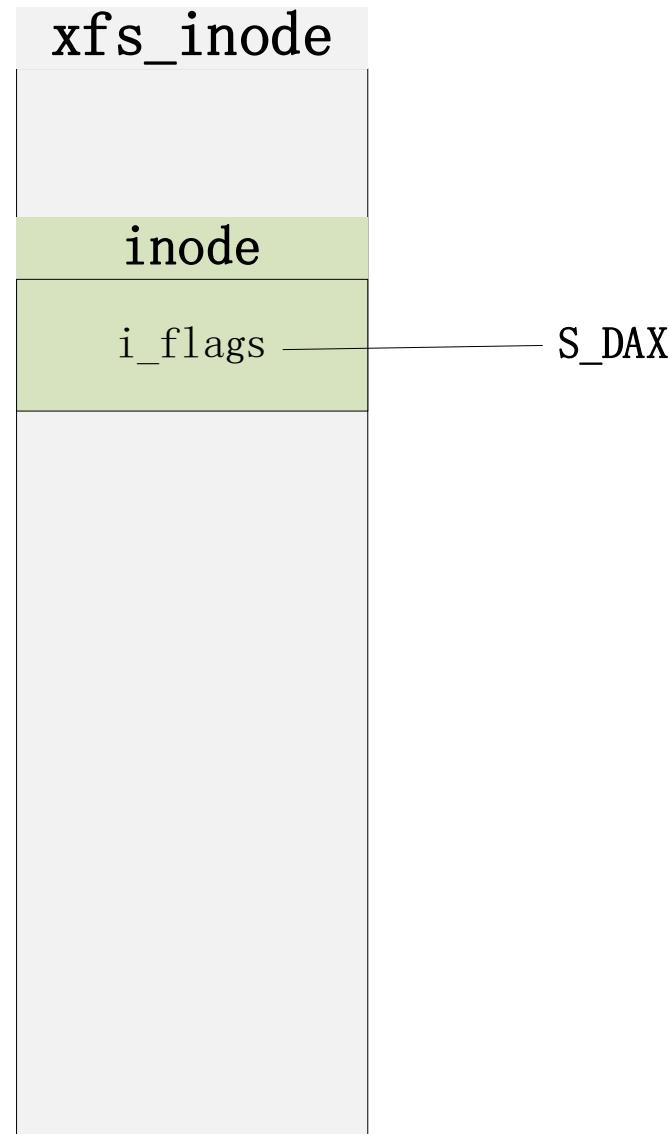
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The radix tree in DAX mode



The flag related to DAX mode

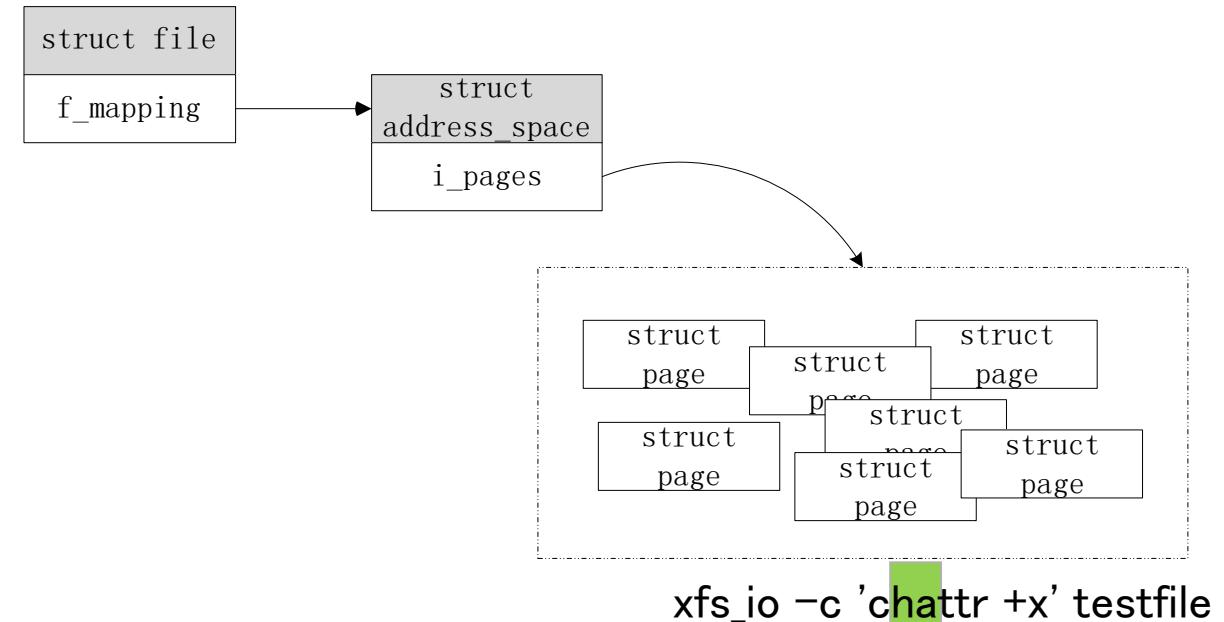


The changes of radix tree when enabling DAX mode

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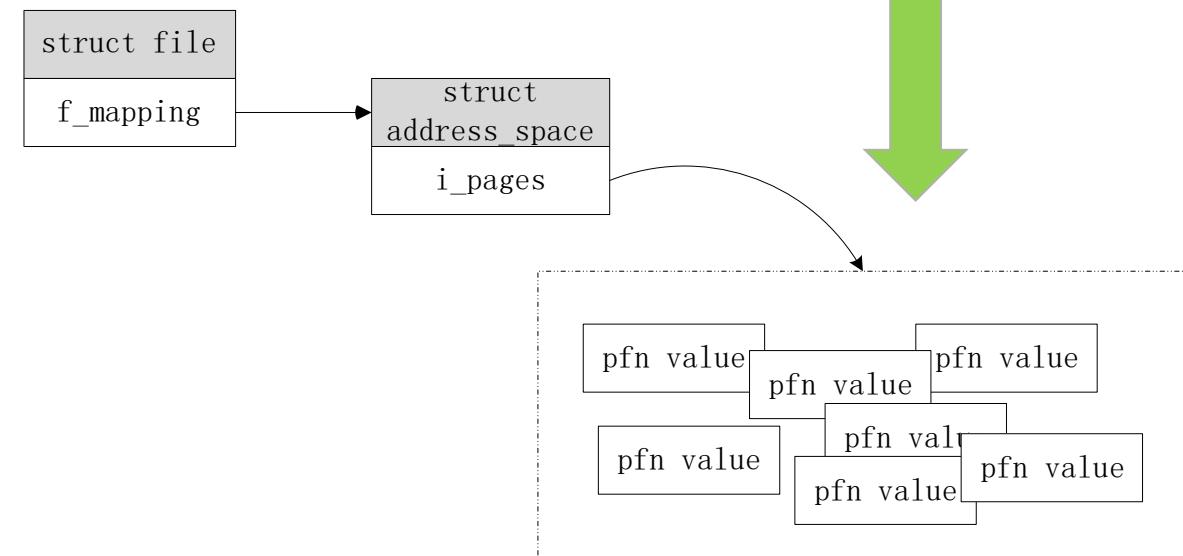
Non-DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```



DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```



The race condition when switching radix tree

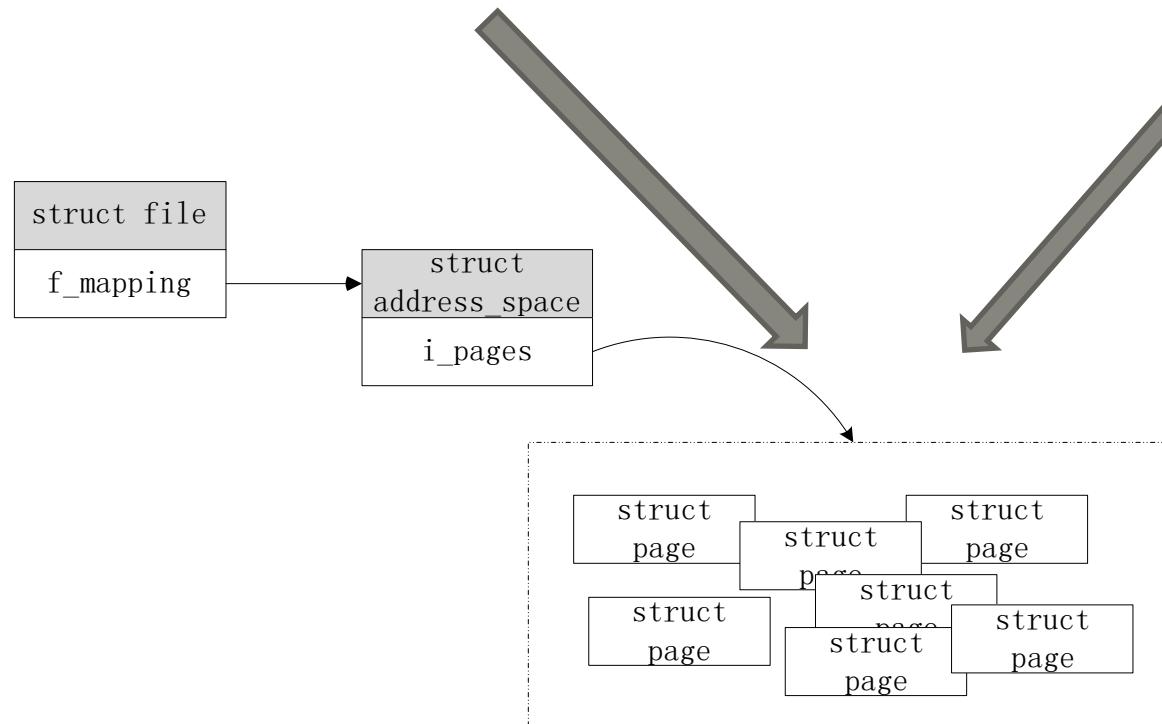
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A thread is in page fault process and find DAX is disabled

- alloc page frame in DRAM
- read file content from PMEM to DRAM page frame
- insert page struct to page cache radix tree

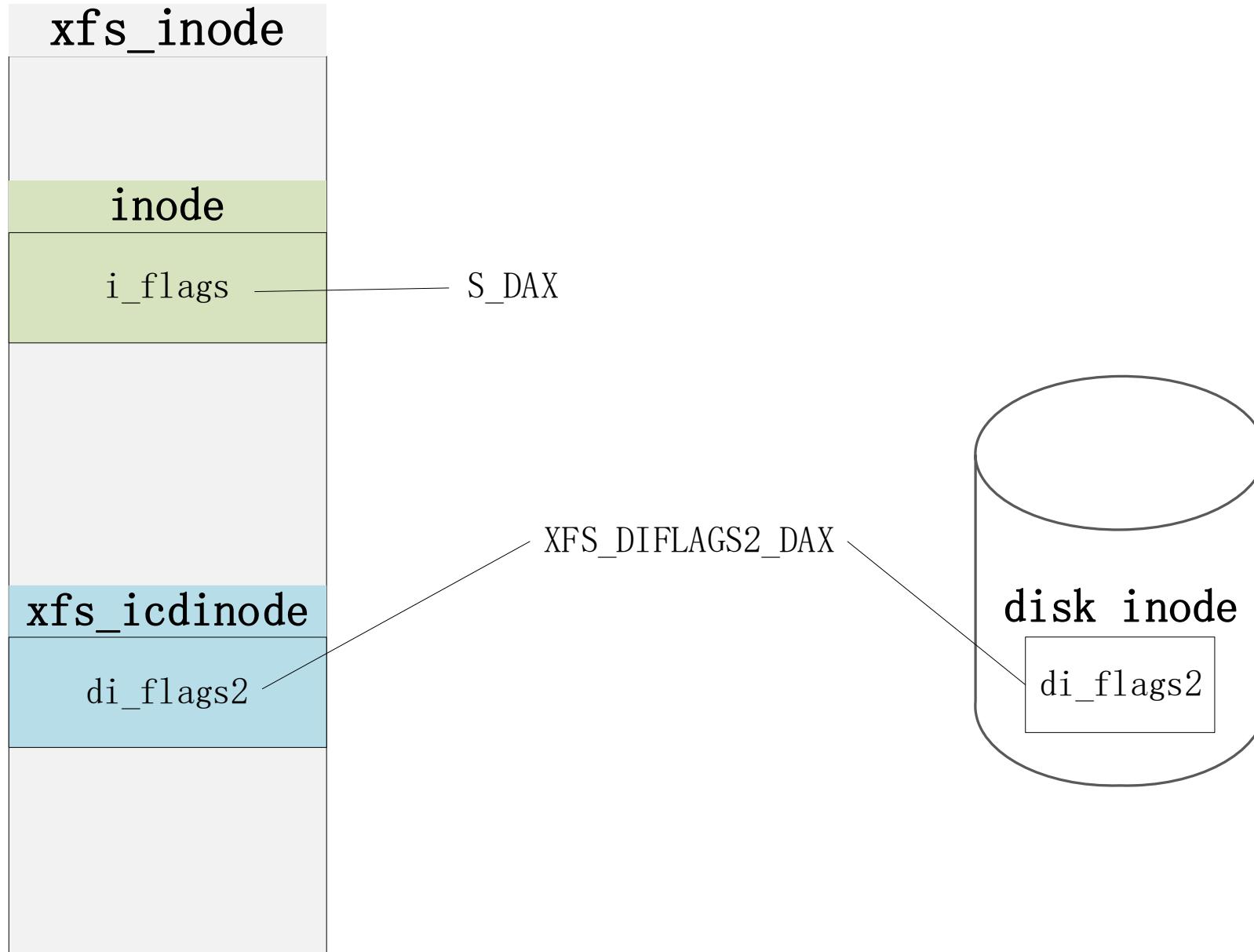
B thread use chattr +x to enable DAX

insert a struct page

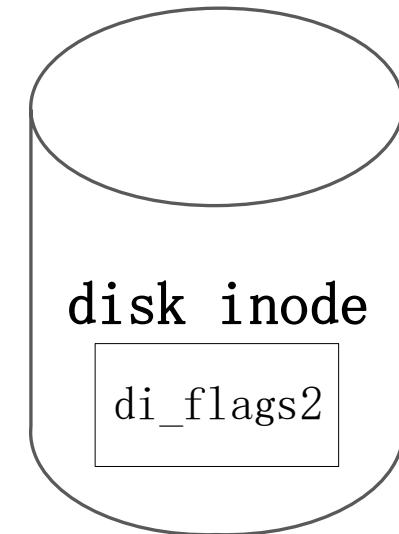
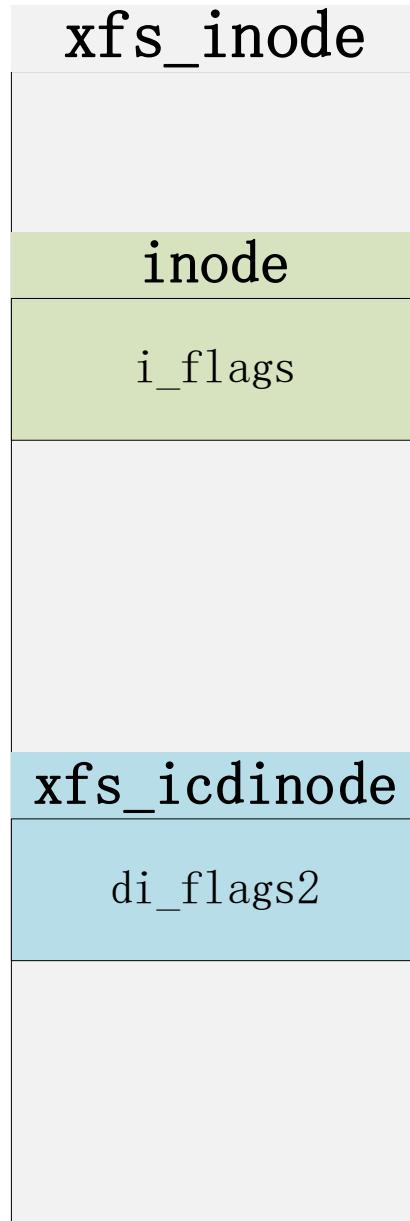


More details: <http://lkml.iu.edu/hypermail/linux/kernel/1910.3/01067.html>

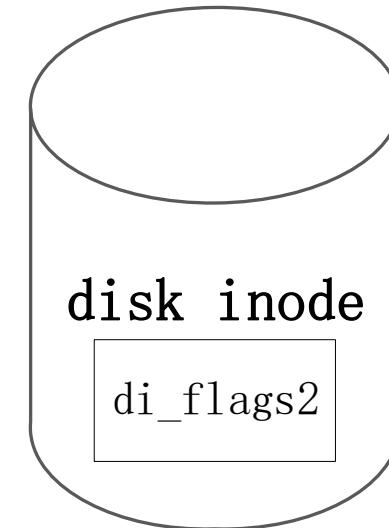
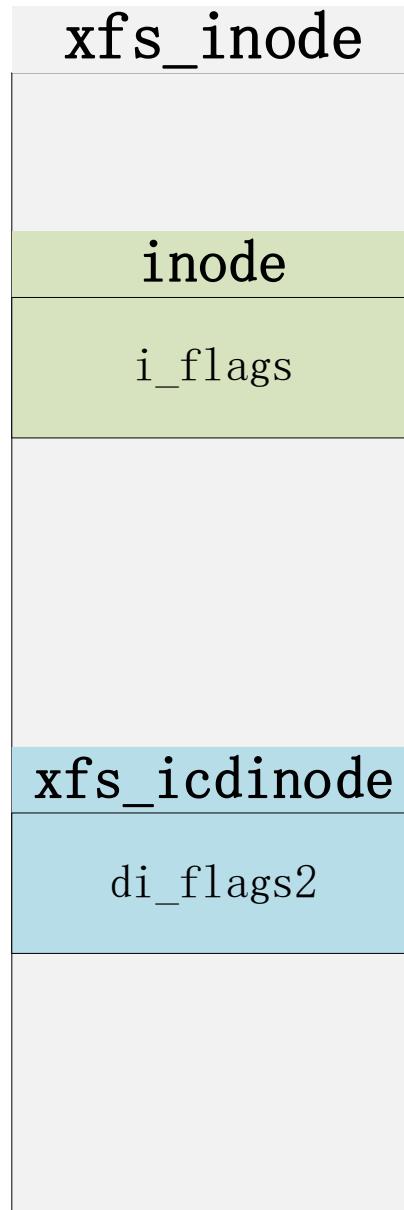
Two DAX-related flags



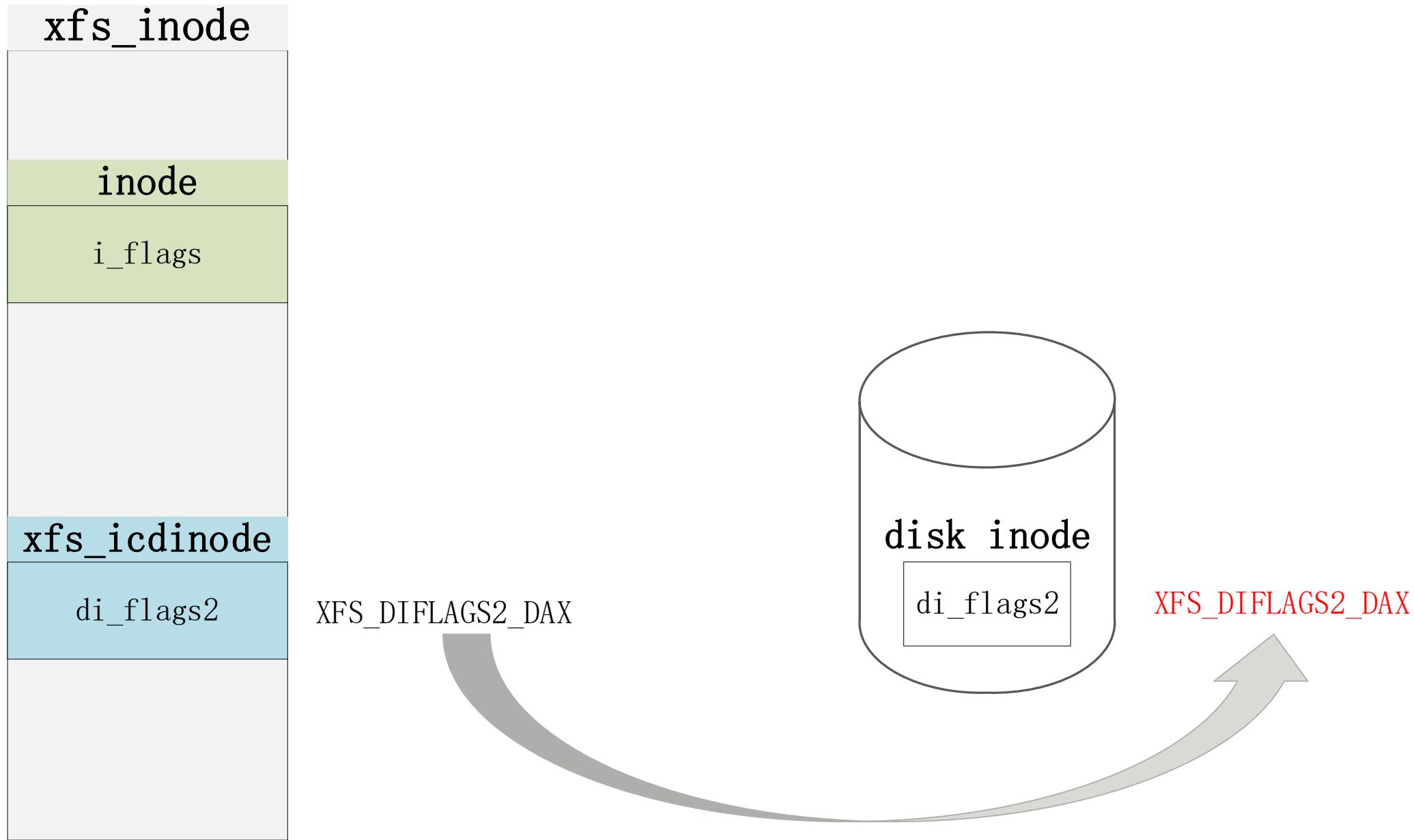
Initial state: Non-DAX



Enable DAX mode

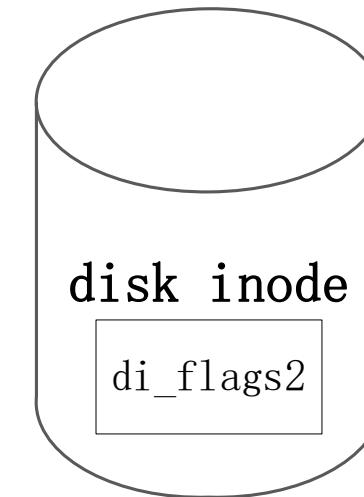


Sync xfs_inode to disk



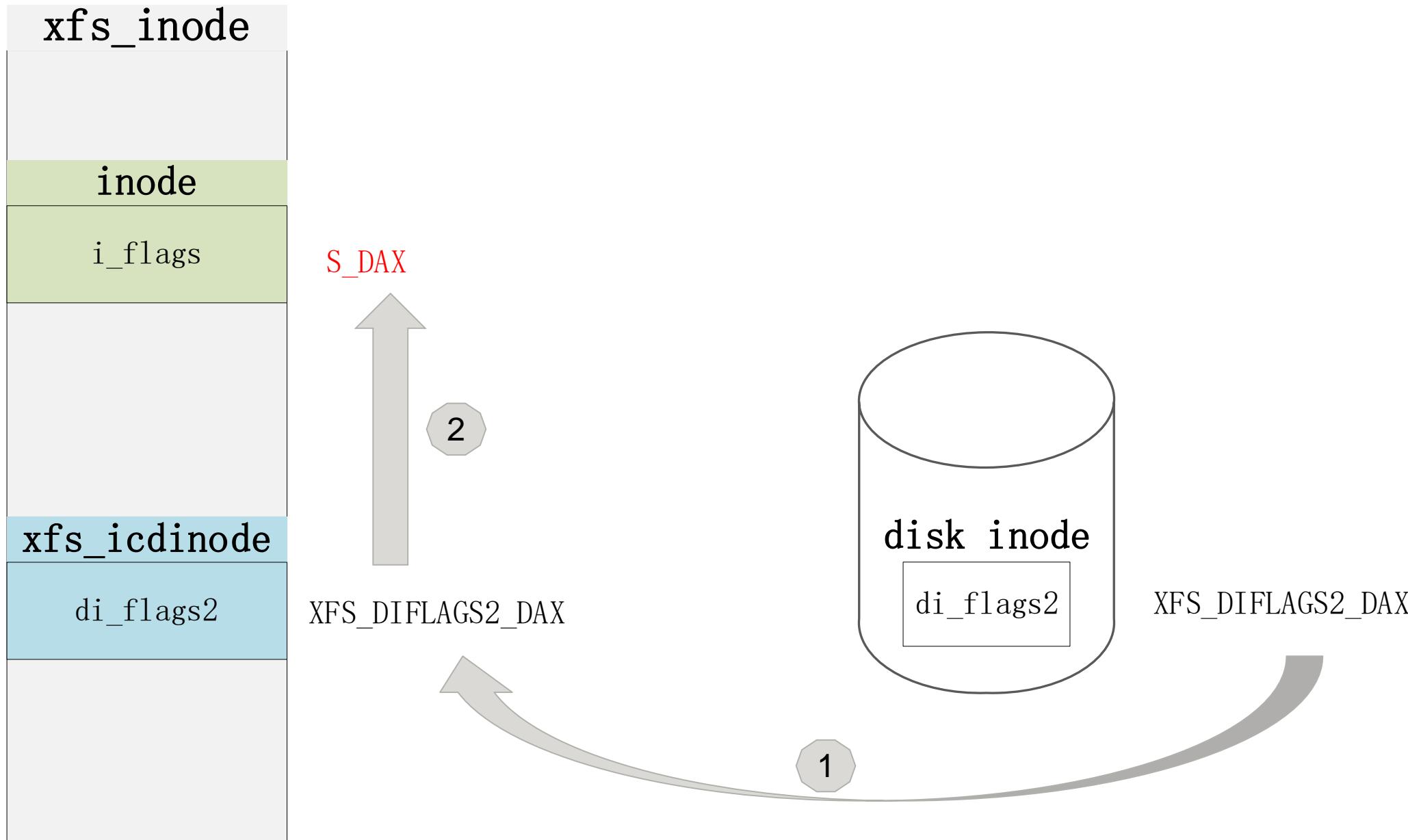
Evict inode from memory

Note: all process using this file must be terminated or they should close this file.



XFS_DIFLAGS2_DAX

Re-Read inode from disk to memory



The details of drop_caches approach

■ How to drop a specific inode from memory?

- echo 2 > /proc/sys/vm/drop_caches

■ Shortcomings

- performance
- inconvenience
 - permission

Two exist flags related to free dentry/inode

■ DCACHE_DONTCACHE

- free dentry as soon as possible

■ I_DONTCACHE

- free inode as soon as possible

Problem1 statement

1 Non-DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```

- **Close file**

- dentry is inserted into LRU
- set DCACHE_LRU_LIST on dentry

2 DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```

- **Close file**

- set DCACHE_REFERENCED on dentry

3 Now, enable DAX mode

```
$ xfs_io -c 'chattr +x' testfile
```

- **Enable DAX**

- Set XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX
- Set DCACHE_DONTCACHE on dentry
- Set I_DONTCACHE on inode

- **Close file**

- DCACHE_REFERENCED prevent dentry from being freed even though DCACHE_DONTCACHE is set

Solution for problem1

- If DCACHE_DONTCACHE is set, kill dentry unconditionally

- <https://lkml.org/lkml/2020/9/4/159>

Problem2 statement

- If `I_DONTCACHE` is set, kernel will evict the inode without syncing the inode.
 - `i_pages` radix tree may have many dirty pages

Solution for problem2

- If I_DONTCACHE is set, sync inode before evicting it.
 - <https://lkml.org/lkml/2020/9/24/56>

Current approach

1 Non-DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```

- **Close file**

- dentry is inserted into LRU
- set DCACHE_LRU_LIST on dentry

2 DAX

```
$ echo abcdefg > testfile
```

- **Close file**

- set DCACHE_REFERENCED on dentry

3 Now, enable DAX mode

```
$ xfs_io -c 'chattr +x' testfile
```

- **Enable DAX**

- set XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX
- set DCACHE_DONTCACHE on dentry
- set I_DONTCACHE on inode

- **Close file**

- if DCACHE_DONTCACHE is set, kill dentry unconditionally
- if I_DONTCACHE is set, sync inode and evict inode

4 Open this file again

- **Open file**

- read disk inode to memory
- S_DAX is set in inode because disk inode has XFS_DIFLAG2_DAX
- Now we can say DAX is enabled for this file

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shaping tomorrow with you