



## ***Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'spu\_create.2' command***

### ***\$ man spu\_create.2***

SPU\_CREATE(2)      Linux Programmer's Manual      SPU\_CREATE(2)

#### NAME

spu\_create - create a new spu context

#### SYNOPSIS

```
#include <sys/types.h>
```

```
#include <sys/spu.h>
```

```
int spu_create(const char *pathname, int flags, mode_t mode,
               int neighbor_fd);
```

Note: There is no glibc wrapper for this system call; see NOTES.

#### DESCRIPTION

The `spu_create()` system call is used on PowerPC machines that implement the Cell Broadband Engine Architecture in order to access Synergistic Processor Units (SPUs). It creates a new logical context for an SPU in `pathname` and returns a file descriptor associated with it. `pathname` must refer to a nonexistent directory in the mount point of the SPU filesystem (`spufs`). If `spu_create()` is successful, a directory is created at `pathname` and it is populated with the files described in `spufs(7)`.

When a context is created, the returned file descriptor can only be passed to `spu_run(2)`, used as the `dirfd` argument to the `*at` family of system calls (e.g., `openat(2)`), or closed; other operations are not defined. A logical SPU context is destroyed (along with all files created within the context's `pathname` directory) once the last reference

to the context has gone; this usually occurs when the file descriptor returned by `spu_create()` is closed.

The mode argument (minus any bits set in the process's `umask(2)`) specifies the permissions used for creating the new directory in `spufs`. See `stat(2)` for a full list of the possible mode values.

The `neighbor_fd` is used only when the `SPU_CREATE_AFFINITY_SPU` flag is specified; see below.

The flags argument can be zero or any bitwise OR-ed combination of the following constants:

#### `SPU_CREATE_EVENTS_ENABLED`

Rather than using signals for reporting DMA errors, use the event argument to `spu_run(2)`.

#### `SPU_CREATE_GANG`

Create an SPU gang instead of a context. (A gang is a group of SPU contexts that are functionally related to each other and which share common scheduling parameters?priority and policy. In the future, gang scheduling may be implemented causing the group to be switched in and out as a single unit.)

A new directory will be created at the location specified by the `pathname` argument. This gang may be used to hold other SPU contexts, by providing a `pathname` that is within the gang directory to further calls to `spu_create()`.

#### `SPU_CREATE_NOSCHED`

Create a context that is not affected by the SPU scheduler.

Once the context is run, it will not be scheduled out until it is destroyed by the creating process.

Because the context cannot be removed from the SPU, some functionality is disabled for `SPU_CREATE_NOSCHED` contexts. Only a subset of the files will be available in this context directory in `spufs`. Additionally, `SPU_CREATE_NOSCHED` contexts cannot dump a core file when crashing.

Creating `SPU_CREATE_NOSCHED` contexts requires the `CAP_SYS_NICE` capability.

## SPU\_CREATE\_ISOLATE

Create an isolated SPU context. Isolated contexts are protected from some PPE (PowerPC Processing Element) operations, such as access to the SPU local store and the NPC register.

Creating SPU\_CREATE\_ISOLATE contexts also requires the SPU\_CREATE\_ISOLATE\_NOSCHED flag.

## SPU\_CREATE\_AFFINITY\_SPU (since Linux 2.6.23)

Create a context with affinity to another SPU context. This affinity information is used within the SPU scheduling algorithm. Using this flag requires that a file descriptor referring to the other SPU context be passed in the neighbor\_fd argument.

## SPU\_CREATE\_AFFINITY\_MEM (since Linux 2.6.23)

Create a context with affinity to system memory. This affinity information is used within the SPU scheduling algorithm.

## RETURN VALUE

On success, spu\_create() returns a new file descriptor. On error, -1 is returned, and errno is set to one of the error codes listed below.

## ERRORS

**EACCES** The current user does not have write access to the spufs(7) mount point.

**EEXIST** An SPU context already exists at the given pathname.

**EFAULT** pathname is not a valid string pointer in the calling process's address space.

**EINVAL** pathname is not a directory in the spufs(7) mount point, or invalid flags have been provided.

**ELOOP** Too many symbolic links were found while resolving pathname.

**EMFILE** The per-process limit on the number of open file descriptors has been reached.

## ENAMETOOLONG

pathname is too long.

**ENFILE** The system-wide limit on the total number of open files has been reached.

ENODEV An isolated context was requested, but the hardware does not support SPU isolation.

ENOENT Part of pathname could not be resolved.

ENOMEM The kernel could not allocate all resources required.

ENOSPC There are not enough SPU resources available to create a new context or the user-specific limit for the number of SPU contexts has been reached.

ENOSYS The functionality is not provided by the current system, because either the hardware does not provide SPUs or the spufs module is not loaded.

ENOTDIR

A part of pathname is not a directory.

EPERM The SPU\_CREATE\_NOSCHED flag has been given, but the user does not have the CAP\_SYS\_NICE capability.

## FILES

pathname must point to a location beneath the mount point of spufs. By convention, it gets mounted in /spu.

## VERSIONS

The spu\_create() system call was added to Linux in kernel 2.6.16.

## CONFORMING TO

This call is Linux-specific and implemented only on the PowerPC architecture. Programs using this system call are not portable.

## NOTES

Glibc does not provide a wrapper for this system call; call it using syscall(2). Note however, that spu\_create() is meant to be used from libraries that implement a more abstract interface to SPUs, not to be used from regular applications. See <http://www.bsc.es/projects/deepcomputing/linuxoncell/> for the recommended libraries.

Prior to the addition of the SPU\_CREATE\_AFFINITY\_SPU flag in Linux 2.6.23, the spu\_create() system call took only three arguments (i.e., there was no neighbor\_fd argument).

## EXAMPLES

See spu\_run(2) for an example of the use of spu\_create()

## SEE ALSO

`close(2)`, `spu_run(2)`, `capabilities(7)`, `spufs(7)`

## COLOPHON

This page is part of release 5.10 of the Linux man-pages project. A description of the project, information about reporting bugs, and the latest version of this page, can be found at <https://www.kernel.org/doc/man-pages/>.

Linux

2020-12-21

SPU\_CREATE(2)