

OPEN

Compute Summit January 28-29, 2014 San Jose

Flash for the Future Software Optimizations for Non Volatile Memory

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@garyorenstein



https://opennvm.github.io

OpenNVM

Welcome to the open source project for creating new interfaces for non-volatile memory (like flash).

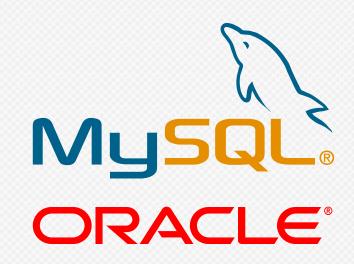
GNU Public License v2 0

http://www.opencompute.org/projects/storage/



Community Participation









I/O source code written for disk





I/O source code written for disk



(Flash disguised to look like a disk)



I/O source code written for flash

















Leveraging the Community

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3 Contributions to the Community

Current OpenNVM Repositories



Flash-aware Linux swap

When working set size exceeds the capacity of DRAM, demand page from a flash-aware virtual memory subsystem.

Repository

Learn More



Key-value interface to flash

Create NoSQL databases faster. Automate garbage collection of expired data.

Repository

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Flash programming primitives

Use built-in characteristics of the Flash Translation Layer to perform journal-less updates (more performance and less flash wear = lower TCO)

Repository

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1st Contribution: Flash Primitives



- On GitHub:
- API specifications, such as:
 - nvm_atomic_write()
 - nvm_batch_atomic_operations()
 - nvm_atomic_trim()
- Sample program code



https://opennvm.github.io

Flash Primitives: Sample Uses and Benefits

Databases

Transactional Atomicity:
Replace various workarounds implemented in database code to provide write atomicity example: MySQL double-buffered writes

Filesystems

File Update Atomicity:

Replace various workarounds implemented in filesystem code to provide file/directory update atomicity

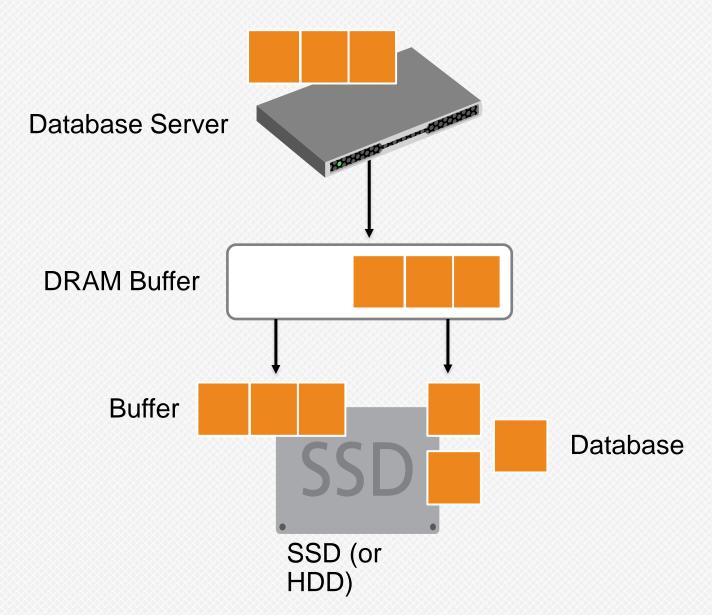
example: journaling

- 98% performance of raw writes
 Smarter media now natively understands atomic updates, with no additional metadata overhead.
- 2x longer flash media life
 Atomic Writes can increase the life of flash media up to 2x due to reduction in write-ahead-logging and double-write buffering.
- 50% less code in key modules
 Atomic operations dramatically reduce application logic, such as journaling, built as work-arounds.

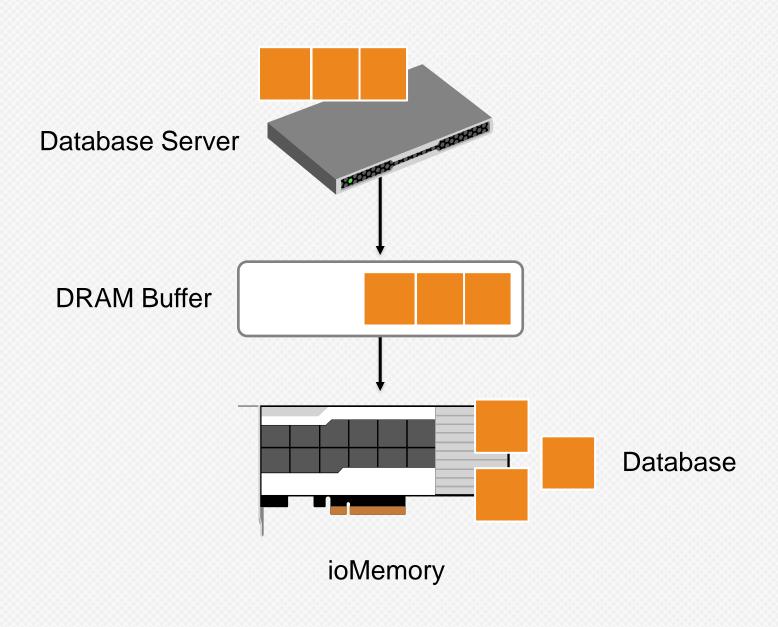


Atomic Writes: MySQL Example

Traditional MySQL Writes



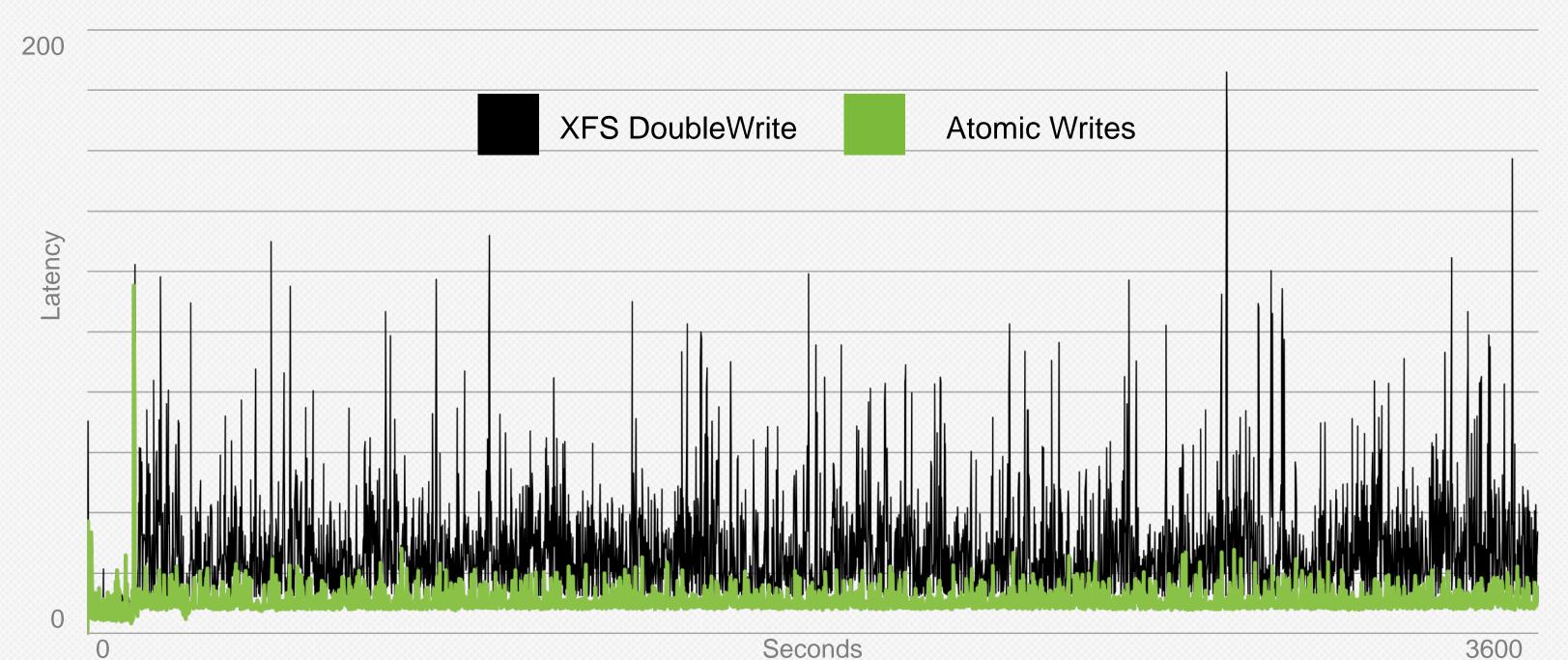
MySQL with Atomic Writes



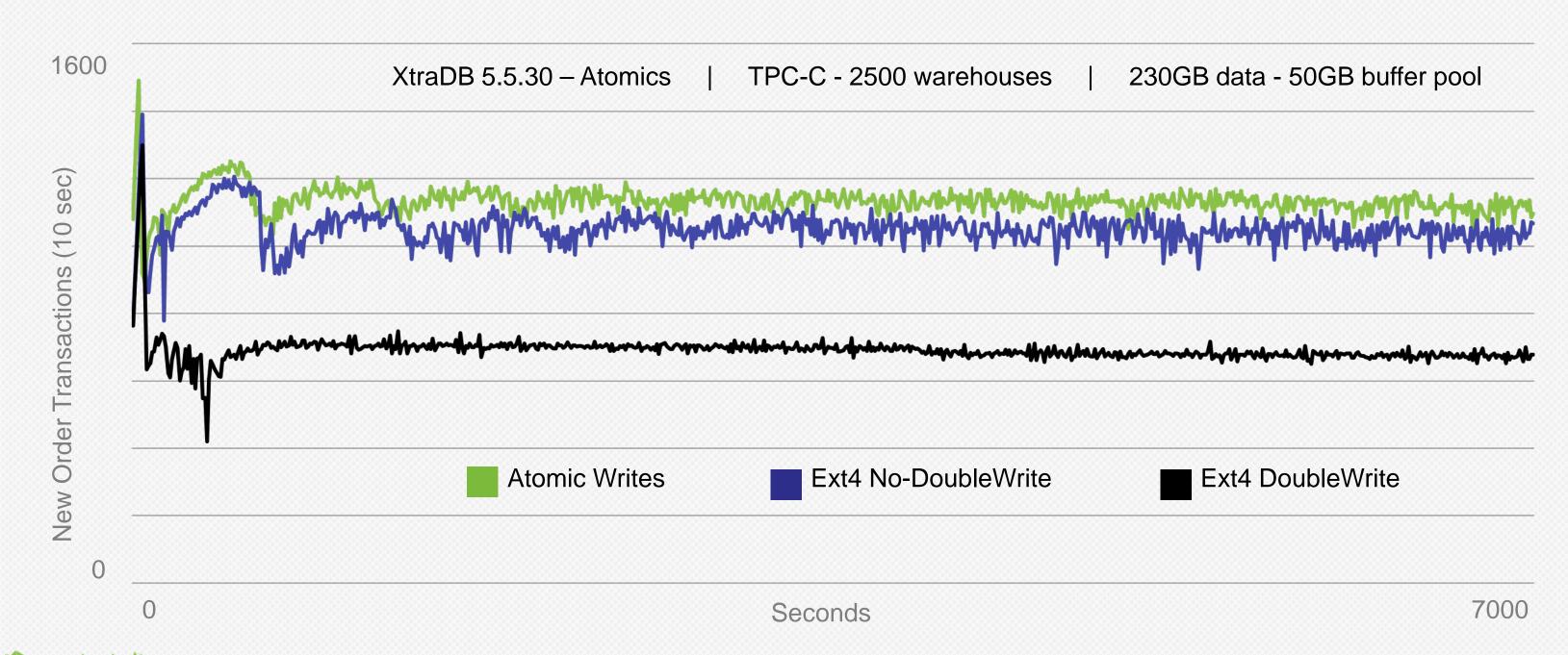


2-4x Latency Improvement on Percona Server

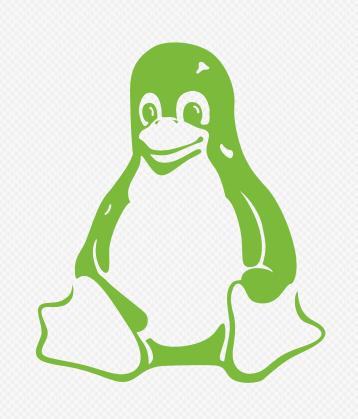
Sysbench 99% latency OLTP workload



70% Transactions/sec Improvement on MariaDB Server



2nd Contribution: Linux Fast-Swap



On GitHub

- Documentation
- Experimental Linux kernel with virtual memory swap patch (3.6 kernel)
- Benchmarking utility



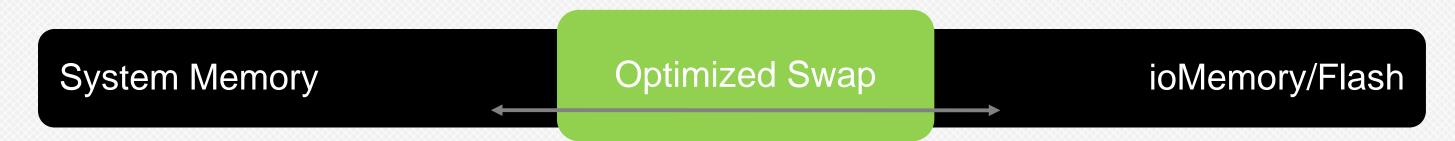


Improving Linux Swap (Demand-paging)



Originally designed as a last resort to prevent OOM (out-of-memory) failures

- Never tuned for high-performance demand-paging
- Never tuned for multi-threaded apps
- Poor performance

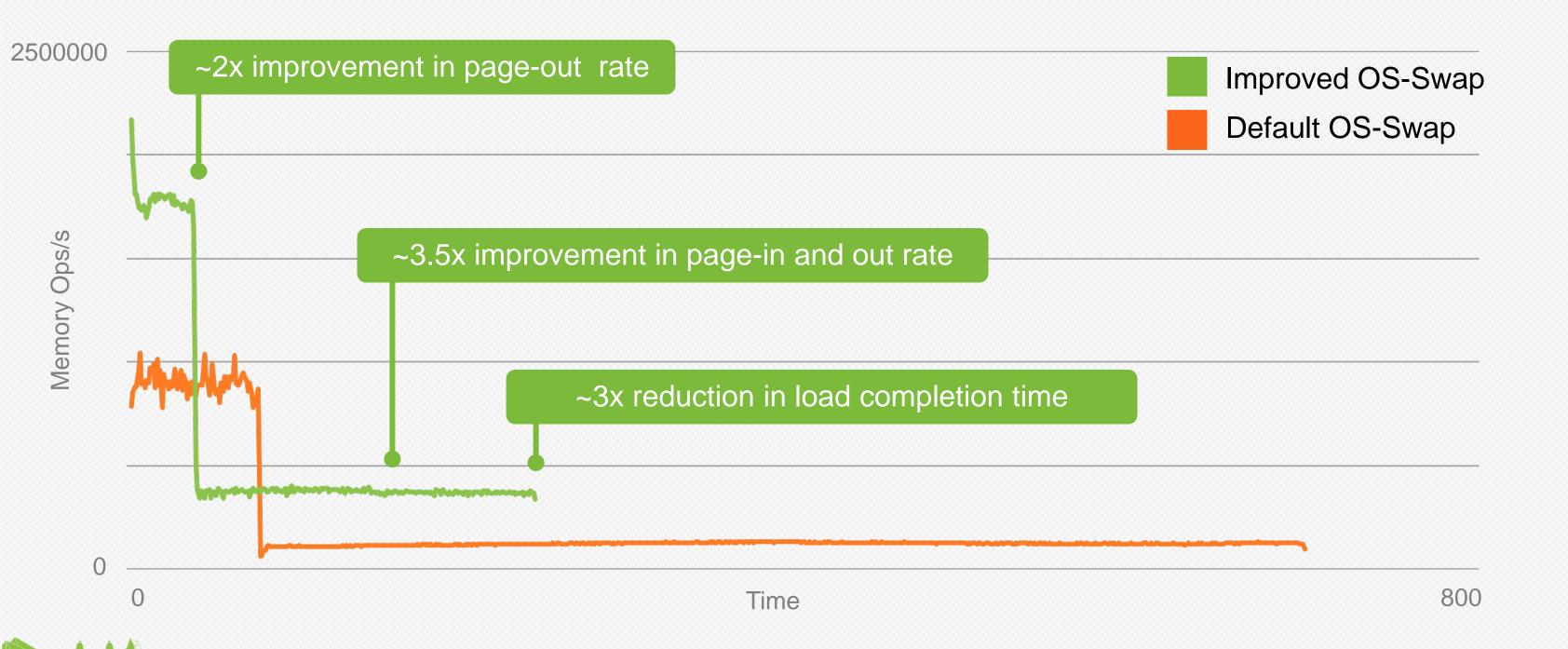


Tuned for flash (leverages native characteristics)

- O(1) algorithm for swap_out reduce algorithm time and leverage fast random I/O
- Per CPU reclaim greater throughput for multi-threaded environments
- Intelligent read-ahead on swap-in cut legacy, disk-era cruft for rotational latency



3x Performance with Fast Swap



3rd Contribution: Key-Value Interface



On GitHub:

- •API specifications, such as:
 - nvm_kv_put()
 - nvm_kv_get()
 - nvm_kev_batch_put()
 - nvm_kv_set_global_expiry()
- KV library source code
- Sample program code
- Benchmarking utility
- Community contributions Java bindings





Key-Value Interface: Sample Uses and Benefits

NoSQL Applications

Increase performance by eliminating packing and unpacking blocks, defragmentation, and duplicate metadata at application layer.

Reduce application I/O through batched operations.

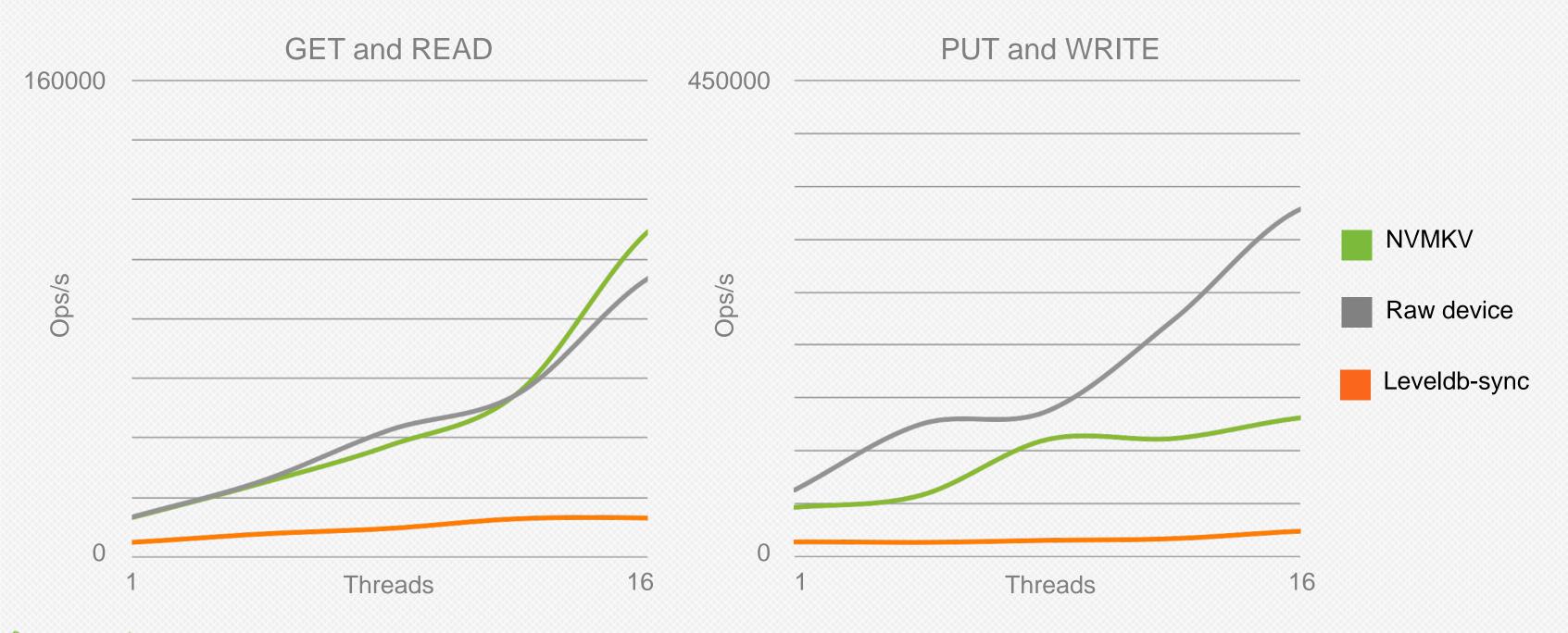
Reduce overprovisioning due to lack of coordination between two-layers of garbage collection (application-layer and flash-layer). Some top NoSQL applications recommend over-provisioning by 3x due to this.

- Near performance of raw device
 Smarter media now natively understands a key-value I/O interface with lock-free updates, crash recovery, and no additional metadata overhead.
- 3x throughput on same SSD Early benchmarks comparing against synchronous levelDB show over 3x improvement.
- Up to 3x capacity increase
 Dramatically reduces over-provisioning through coordinated garbage collection and automated key expiry.



Key-Value Interface for Performance

Key-Value get/put, Raw read/write, levelDB read/write





OpenNVM, Standards, and Consortiums

- opennvm.github.io
 - Primitives API specifications, sample code
 - Linux swap kernel patch and benchmarking tools
 - key-value interface API library, sample code, benchmark tools
- INCITS SCSI (T10) active standards proposals:
 - SBC-4 SPC-5 Atomic-Write http://www.t10.org/cgi-bin/ac.pl?t=d&f=11-229r6.pdf
 - SBC-4 SPC-5 Scattered writes, optionally atomic http://www.t10.org/cgi-bin/ac.pl?t=d&f=12-086r3.pdf
 - SBC-4 SPC-5 Gathered reads, optionally atomic http://www.t10.org/cgi-bin/ac.pl?t=d&f=12-087r3.pdf
- SNIA NVM-Programming TWG v1.0 http://snia.org/tech_activities/standards/curr_standards/npm



Apps Using OpenNVM technology





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