

# SMART STORAGE ENGINE FOR INTEL® 3D XPOINT™ TECHNOLOGY AND QLC 3D NAND SSDs

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Cost reduction scenarios described are intended as examples of how a given Intel-based product, in the specified circumstances and configurations, may affect future costs and provide cost savings. Circumstances will vary. Intel does not guarantee any costs or cost reduction.

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# Intel® names on 3D XPoint™ Technology

Media

Intel® Optane™ Memory Media

SSD

Intel® Optane™ SSD

Persist Memory

Intel® Optane™ DC Persistent Memory



# Intel® Optane™ Technology and QLC Technology

#### Flash Memory Summit

#### **QLC DC SSDs (CAPACITY DATA)**

- Improving Perf, QoS & Endurance to replace TLC (combining with Intel® Optane™ SSDs)
- 2. Accelerate warm storage innovations with better performance/capacity scalability
- 3. Replace HDDs for reduced cost in warm tier and push HDD further down to Cold tier



INTEL® QLC 3D NAND SSD

**WARM TIER** 

#### INTEL® OPTANE™ DC SSDs (WORKING DATA)

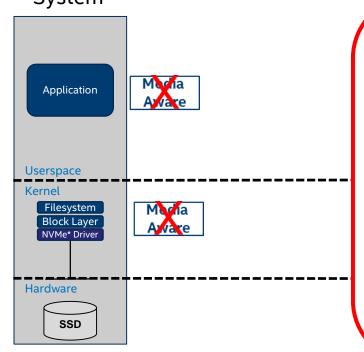
- 1. Fundamentally transform the storage hierarchy and accelerate arch innovations
  - 2. Eliminate DC storage bottlenecks for bigger, more affordable data sets
    - 3. Sustained cost competitiveness for Intel Optane<sup>™</sup> SSDs + QLC vs. TLC solutions

## HDD / TAPE COLD TIER

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### Problem Statements: Media Awareness

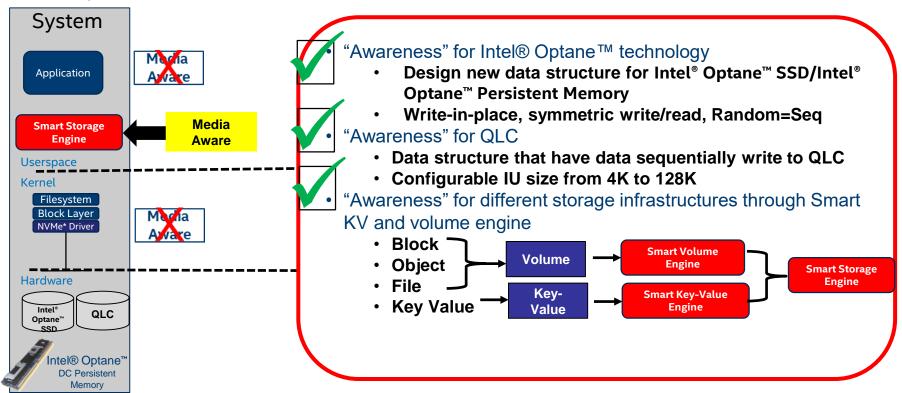


- "Awareness" needed for Intel® Optane™ SSD/Intel® Optane™ Persistent Memory
  - Write-in-place, symmetric write/read
  - Random = Sequential, efficiency on low QD
- "Awareness" needed for QLC SSDs
  - Data need to be sequentially write to QLC SSDs
  - Larger than 4K IU, 16K/64K etc
- "Awareness" needed for different storage infrastructures
  - Block (e.g., vSAN\*, CEPH)
  - Object (e.g., S3, CEPH)
  - File (e.g., HDFS, CEPH)
  - KV (e.g., RocksDB, ...)
- Today's typical solution like Intel Optane™ SSD for metadata/journal, QLC for data is not "media aware", could not survive heavy random write workloads



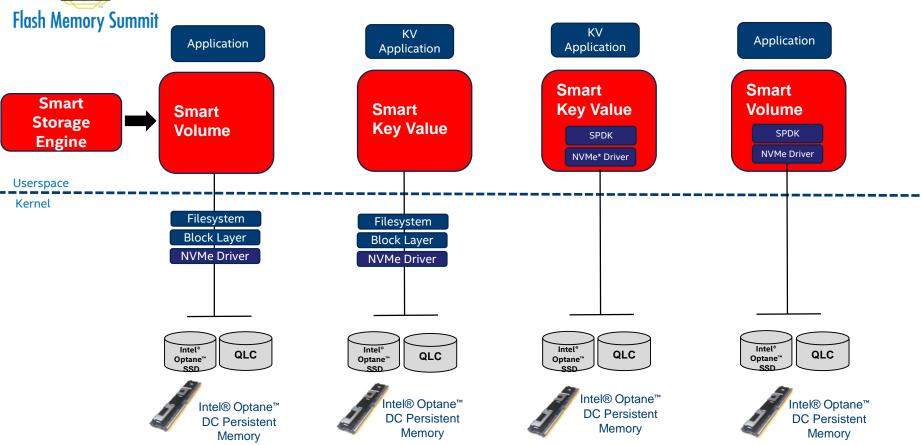
# Solution: "Media Aware" Smart Storage Engine

#### Flash Memory Summit



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# **Smart Storage Engine**

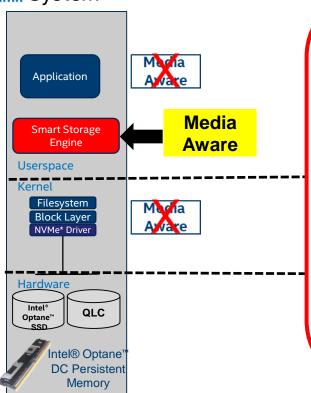


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# Configurable Good/Better/Best

#### Flash Memory Summit System



#### Good

QLC(s) Only – good performance/best cost reduction

Better

Intel® Optane™ SSD + QLC SSDs -

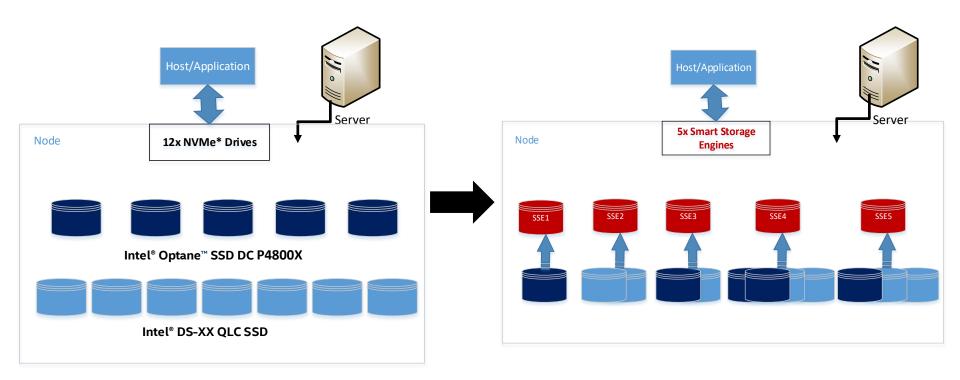
- > replacing TLC SSDs
- better performance, better cost
- Best

Intel® Optane™ SSDs Only – best performance



# Smart Storage Engine @ system

---Configurable ratio Intel® Optane™ SSD : QLC SSDs



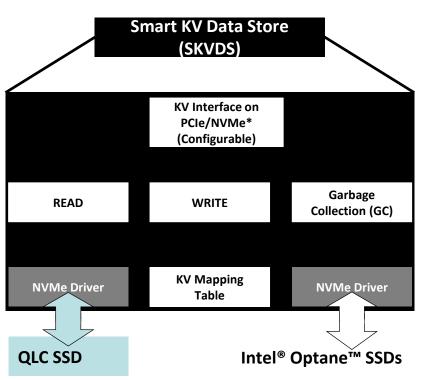
<sup>\*</sup>Other names and brands may be claimed as the property of others.



# Smart K-V Data Store (SKVDS) Architecture



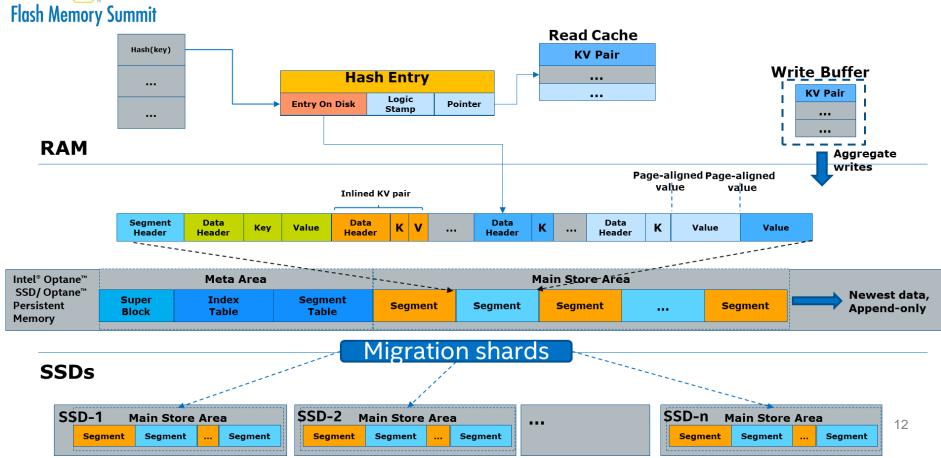
# Smart Key Value Data Store Architecture



- Key-Value APIs over PCIe\*/NVMe\*
- Put, Get, Del
- Bypass kernel and filesystem
- Efficient KV mapping table
- Disk space management, WAL, GC
- Full disk log write
- Randwrite -> seqwrite (pipelined)
- Three task threads:
  - 1. Read from QLC SSDs
  - 2. Write direct to Intel Optane SSDs or QLC SSDs (optimize for Intel Optane SSDs as write buffer)
  - 3. Garbage Collection on QLC SSDs (minimize QLC garbage collection + special functions, e.g., TRIM)

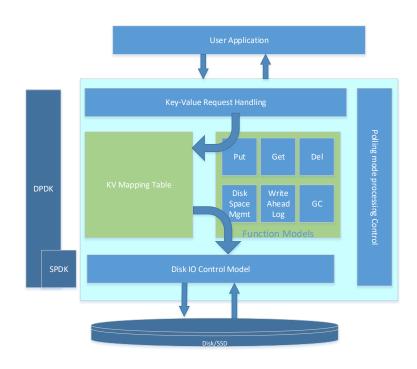


## Multi-Tier Architecture



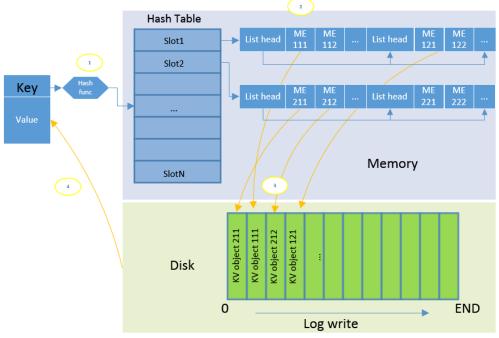


# Software Architecture





# High-Level Architecture



- a. Fast in-memory indexing structure with optimized per-key memory usage, along with power-loss recovery algorithms.
- b. Log write to maximize write performance and minimize write amplification.



# Smart KV Data Store early results

# Flash Memory Summit

# Quality of Service -- QLC SSD ONLY

Test setup: Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2699 v4 @ 2.20GHz DRAM = 128GB Storage 1x Intel® SSD D5-P4320 7.68TB

Test parameters Key=16B, Value=4096B 100M key pairs Random mixed 70% read 30% write

```
O X
Ssh_channel_fm4.bscp - yzhan76@fm42sambr006.fm.intel.com:22 - Bitvise xterm - root@fm42optaneglc001:-
 write_size_sectors:0 write_submit_cnt:0 write_cpl_cnt:0
read_size_sectors:29946245 read_submit_cnt:4537053 read_cpl_cnt:4537051
read disk io latency ==>
disk_lat_r: iops:122212 lat: [avg:567.63 max:14268.88 min:42.67]
Summary latency data for disk lat r
 75.00000%: 713.159us
 90.00000% : 1023.066us
 95.00000% : 1262.030us
 99.00000%: 1762.362us
 99.90000%: 3614.337us
 99.99000%: 7766.344us
 99.99900%: 12246.927us
write disk io latency ==>
write io channel:0x2ab07f697e80
ioc:0x2ab07f697e80 queue_depth_r:[128:128] queue_depth_w:[32:4] sector_size(B):512 max_io_size(B):131072 opt_io_size(B):131072
 write size sectors:12249088 write submit cnt:47848 write cpl cnt:47844
read size sectors:0 read submit cnt:0 read cpl cnt:0
read disk io latency ==>
write disk io latency ==>
disk_lat_w: iops:1840 lat: [avg:510.14 max:12755.01 min:46.82]
Summary latency data for disk lat w
 50.00000%: 134.417us
 75.00000%: 466.727us
 90.00000%: 1306.836us
 95.00000%: 2329.903us
 99.00000%: 5077.994us
 99.90000%: 8363.755us
 99.99000%: 10813.141us
 99.99900%: 12784.597us
space mgmt:0x2ab07f5afbc0
nsm:0x2ab07f5afbc0 f:0 total_sectors:14935823024 cls_dz_size:16777200(s) resv_ratio:20 valid_sectors:11945366400 avail_sectors:11721515344 spare_sectors:11855364862
cls_cnt:890 valid_cls_cnt:712 avail_cls_cnt:698 virtual avail_cls_cnt:706
        hvl-for-cookpark rwrandom-output
                                                                                                                                                    12% 599:2
1 kv-op-server 2 common 3 testeun 20190723 201228 16 4096 128 4 testrun 20190723 192902 16 4096 128 5 spdk
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## Quality of Service – Intel® Optane™ SSD + QLC SSD

#### Flash Memory Summit

Test setup: Intel® Xeon® CPU E5-2699 v4 @ 2.20GHz DRAM = 128GBStorage 1x Intel® SSD DC P4800X 375GB 1x Intel® SSD D5-

Test parameters Key=16B, Value=4096B 100M key pairs Random mixed 70% read 30% write

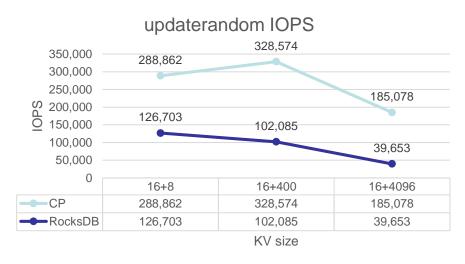
P4320 7.68TB

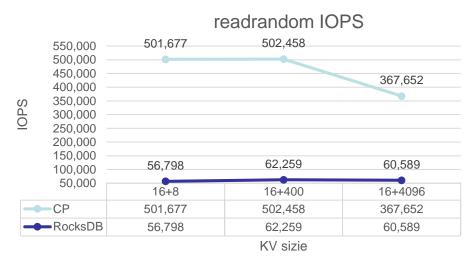
```
1 rwrandom-output
 write_size_sectors:0 write_submit_cnt:0 write_cpl_cnt:0
 read size sectors:10248136 read submit cnt:1552128 read cpl cnt:1552001
read disk io latency ==>
disk_lat_r: iops:191400 lat: [avg:448.34 max:941.67 min:122.79]
 Summary latency data for disk lat r
 444.324us
              472.328us
  90.00000%:
              507.799us
              533.936us
  95.00000%:
              586, 209us
  99.90000%:
              668.353us
  99.99000%:
              757.965us
  99.99900%: 869.979us
 write disk io latency ==>
 write io channel:0x2b6bbf697e80
 ioc:@x2b6bbf697e80 queue depth r:[128:128] queue depth w:[32:1] sector size(B):512 max io size(B):131072 opt io size(B):0
  write_size_sectors:4186624 write_submit_cnt:16354 write_cpl_cnt:16353
 read size sectors:0 read submit cnt:0 read cpl cnt:0
 read disk io latency ==>
 write disk io latency ==>
disk lat w: iops:2878 lat: [avg:204.22 max:482.56 min:96.36]
 Summary latency data for disk lat w
              207.226us
              224.829us
  75.00000%:
  90.00000%:
              246.432us
              265.101us
  99.00000%:
              308.040us
  99.90000%:
              364.047us
              388.317us
  99.99900%:
              485.396us
 space mgmt:0x2b6bbf5afbc0
 nsm:0x2b6bbf5afbc0 f:0 total sectors:1398040304 cls dz size:16777200(s) resv ratio:20 valid sectors:1107295200 avail sectors:928280960 spare sectors:1017294080
 cls_cnt:83 valid_cls_cnt:66 avail_cls_cnt:55 virtual_avail_cls_cnt:60
                                                                                                                                               48% 570:2
        hvl-for-cookpark rwrandom-output
 1 ky-op-server 2 common 3 old 4 testrum 20190723 192902 16 4096 128 5 spdk
                                                                                                                                       2019-07-25 Thu 20:20
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     P D = 6 0
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# SKVDS vs RockDB

#### Flash Memory Summit





CP	RocksDE

В

Test Configuration	
Server	DP
CPU	Xeon 2699v4 2.2GHz 22cores x2
Memory	64GB x2
SSD	P3700 2TB FW: 8DV101H0
OS	CentOS 7.4
Kernel	3.10.0-693.el7.x86_64
DPDK	17.08
SPDK	17.10
RocksDB	spdk-v5.6.1

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# Thank you