



Flash Memory Summit



# Optimizing SSD Performance Efficiently with Realistic Workloads

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# Data Center Industry Challenges

Lack of adequate analytic tools to identify and assess the challenges with their production data center workloads



Capture

Need to effectively capture and analyze performance data while maintaining privacy and security



Analyze

Once the data has been captured, how does an organization get value from this data? How do they find the signal in the “noise?”



Visualize

Once the signal has been detected, how does an organization take action to optimize performance?



Optimize



Share

How to share results with SSD partners to help them pro-actively improve the product?



# The Case for Workload Analytics

## Hard Disk Drives



## Solid State Drives

### SSD provides

- Improved application performance
- Greater storage utilization
- Reduced operating expenses
- Lowered total cost of ownership



### Identifying Bottleneck?

### However...

- Replacing slow spinning disks with faster flash storage doesn't remove the bottleneck. **It just moves it somewhere else**
- Additionally, it may **shift over time** as processors and memory advance and applications and firmware are updated
- And the introduction of NVMe will **likely move it again**





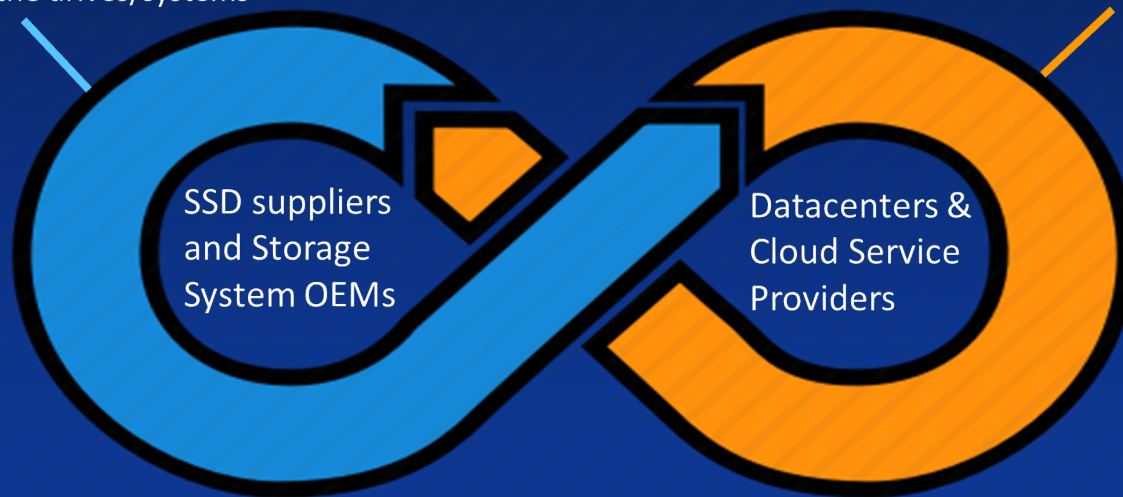
# Shared Value Proposition

## SSD and Storage System OEMs get:

- Production workloads that can be replayed to test and validate their drives
- Real-world performance data that can help optimize the drives/systems

## Datacenters and Cloud SPs get:

- Drives validated and tested with production workloads
- Real-world performance data to make intelligent business decisions on purchases and configurations



**Both** get a deeper insight of storage system behavior and performance



# Workload Characteristics

- **I/O Mix:** is the workload read heavy, write heavy or balanced?
- **I/O Type:** does the workload write or read data sequentially or randomly?
- **Data/Metadata Mix:** does the workload read or manipulate metadata more so than actual data?
- **Block or File Size Distribution:** does the workload write in small or large blocks?
- **Host Resource Usage:** CPU, Process IDs, Memory
- **Data Efficiency:** does the workload have highly redundant or compressible data so that functions like deduplication and compression work effectively?
- Is the workload prone to **specific hot spots?**
- How do all of the above characteristics **change over the relevant time period?**



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# Workload Analytics Workflow



Import data center production workload trace(s)



Create customized filtered "view" of the workload



Zoom-in on segment of the filtered workload view



Synchronize zoom time-stamps for all performance graphs



Share results with data center teams and SSD suppliers



Correlate process IDs with key events



Run deep analytics for additional detailed graphs



Compare and examine synchronized graphs



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# Use Case

## High Latency Bursts within Hyperscale Data Center Workload



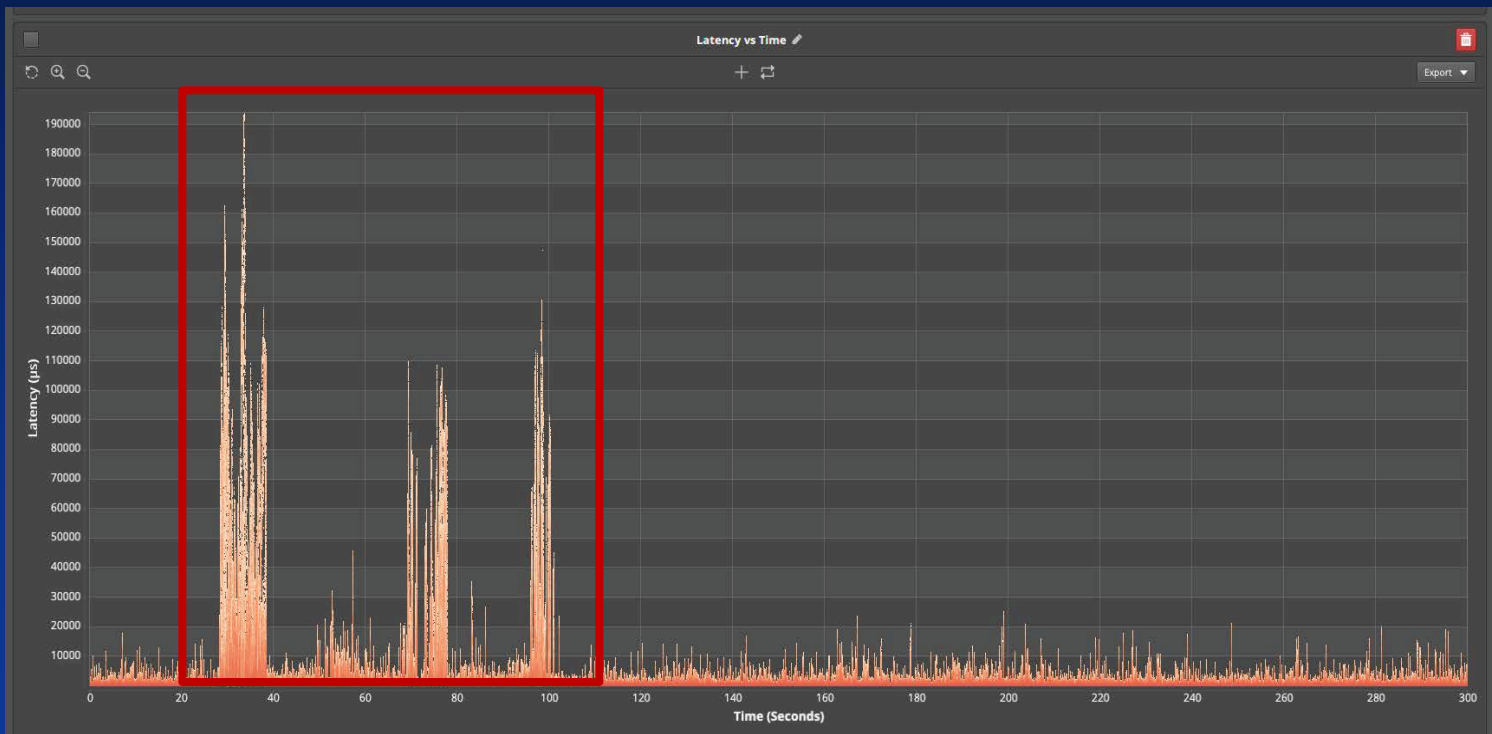
# Background

- Hyperscale Data Center Customer
- Single 56-core CPU system (28 cores with Hyper-Threading enabled)
- 5 minute workload (Linux “Block Trace” – 5Gb file)
- 157 million transactions
- 700+ individual process IDs
- Read-intensive application workload



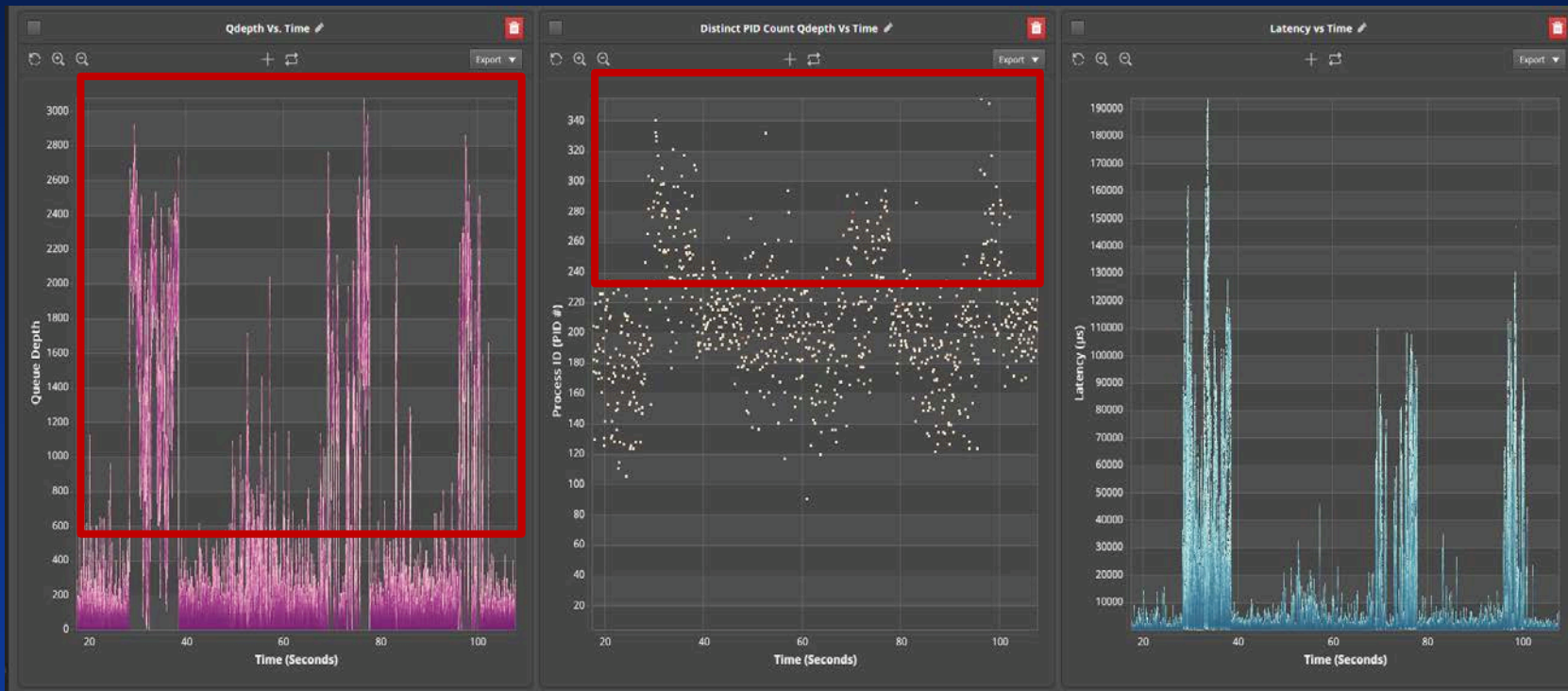


# Latency vs Time





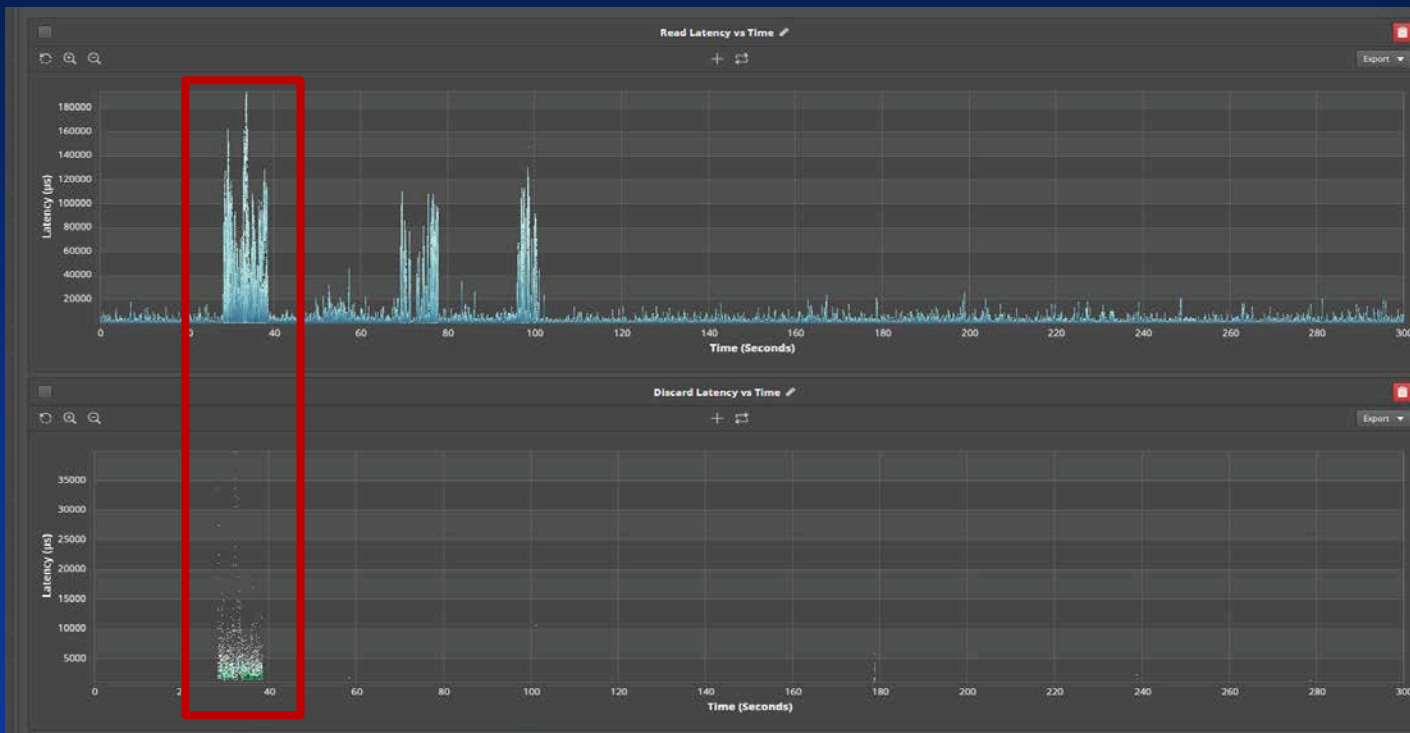
# QDepth and Process ID Count



Queue Depth and Process ID Count correlated with latency time stamp



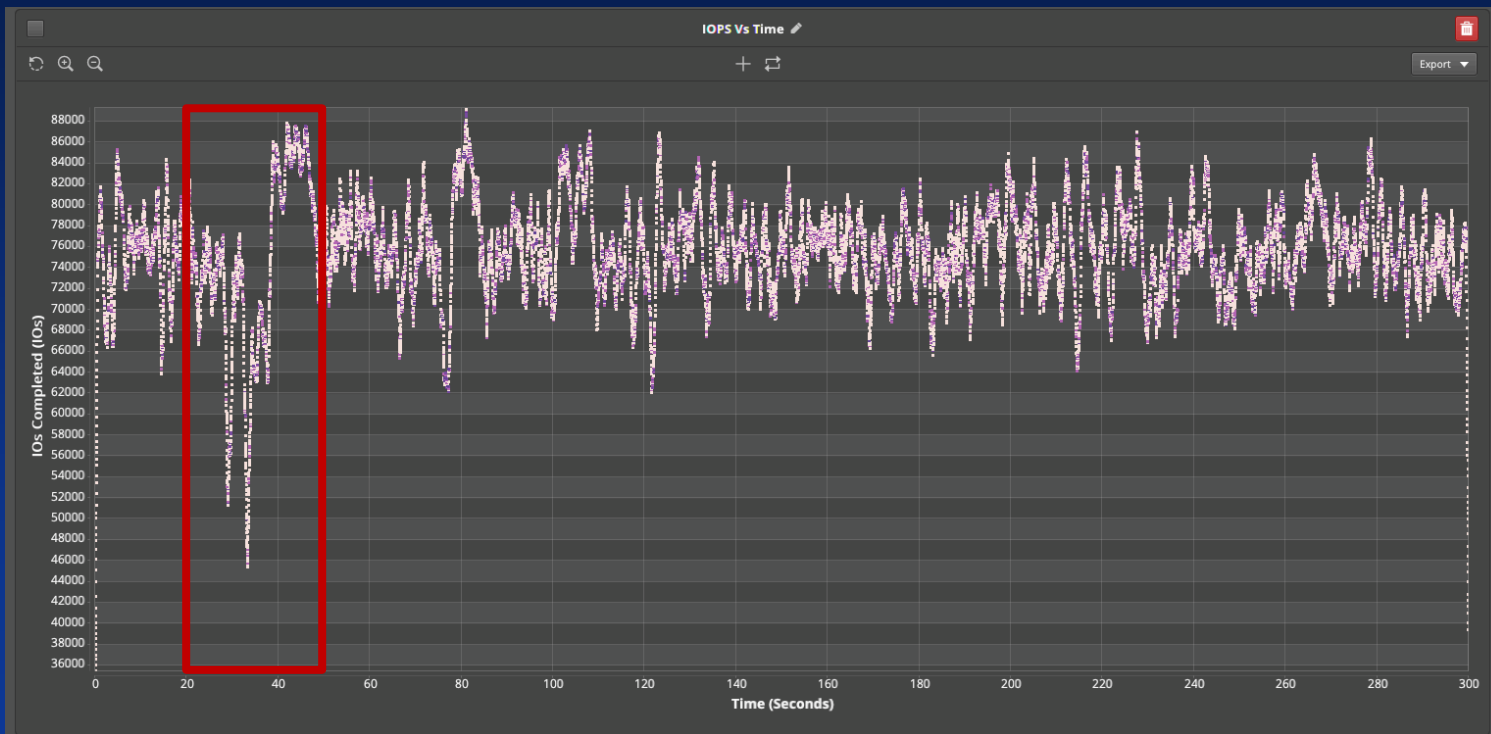
# Discards vs Time



Discards vs Time correlated with Latency

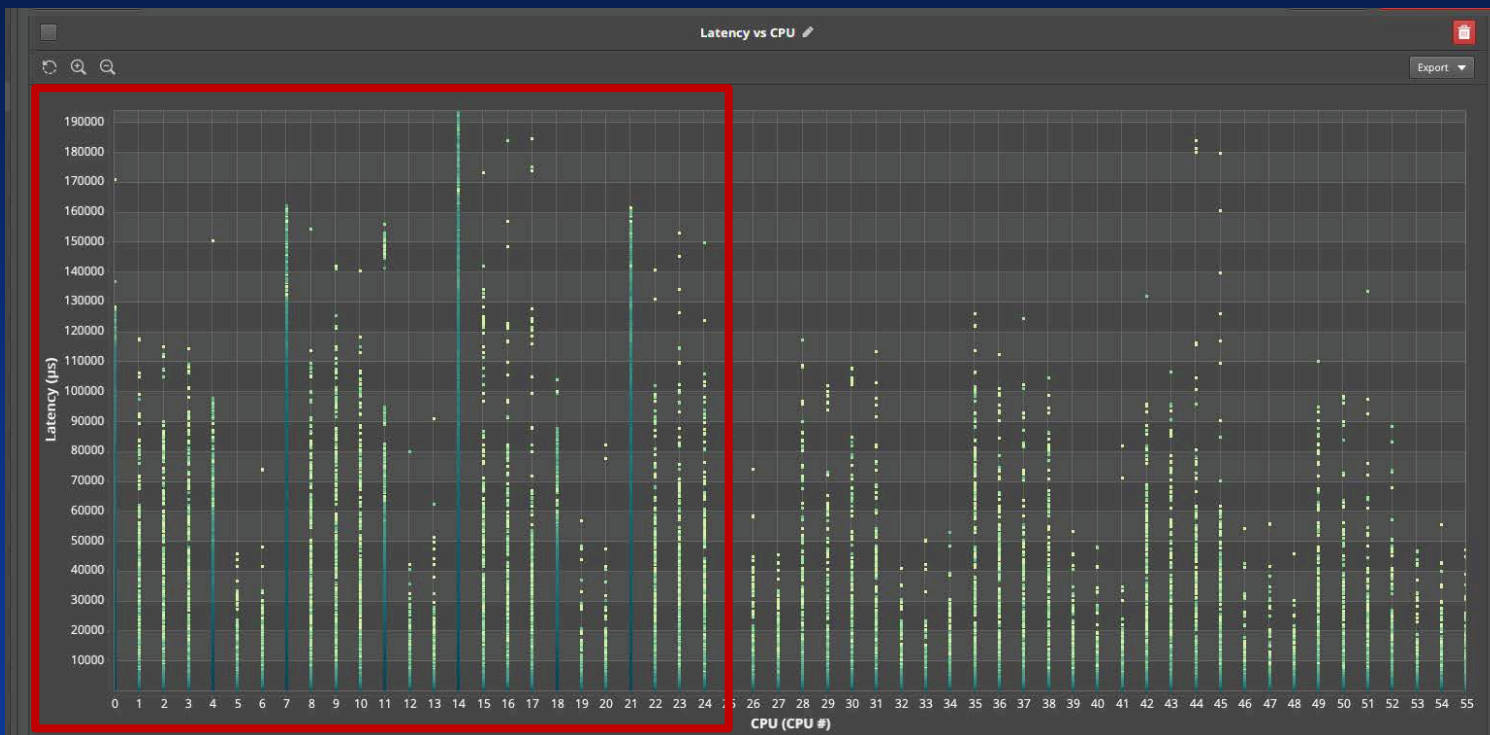


# IOPs vs Time





# CPU vs Latency



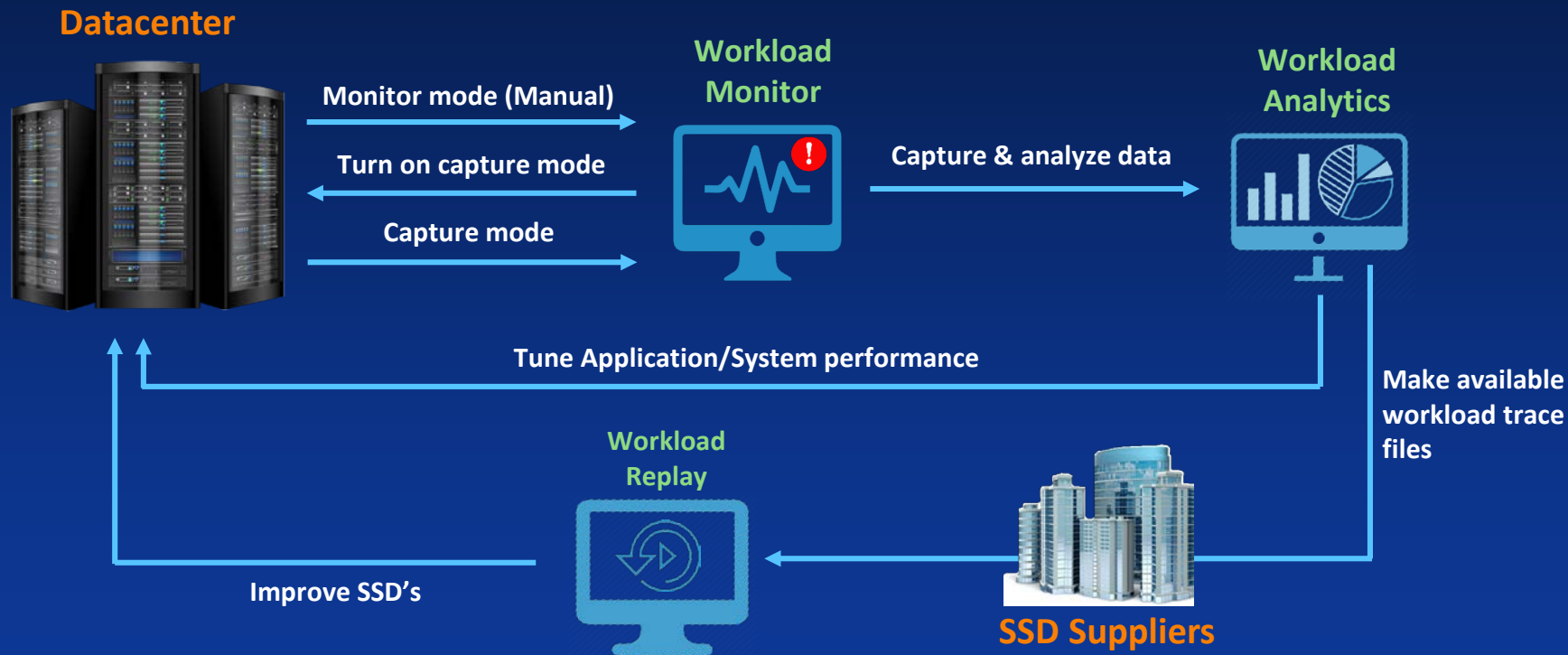


# Positive Customer Reactions

- Provided deeper insight into what is actually happening at the storage layer than we could get previously
- Provided “Feedback” mechanism to help the application team improve overall performance
- Workload Replay allowed comparison of workload behavior and performance across various drive vendors
- Provided insights to tune Linux block layer to achieve better workload performance



# Wrap Up





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# Audience Q&A