



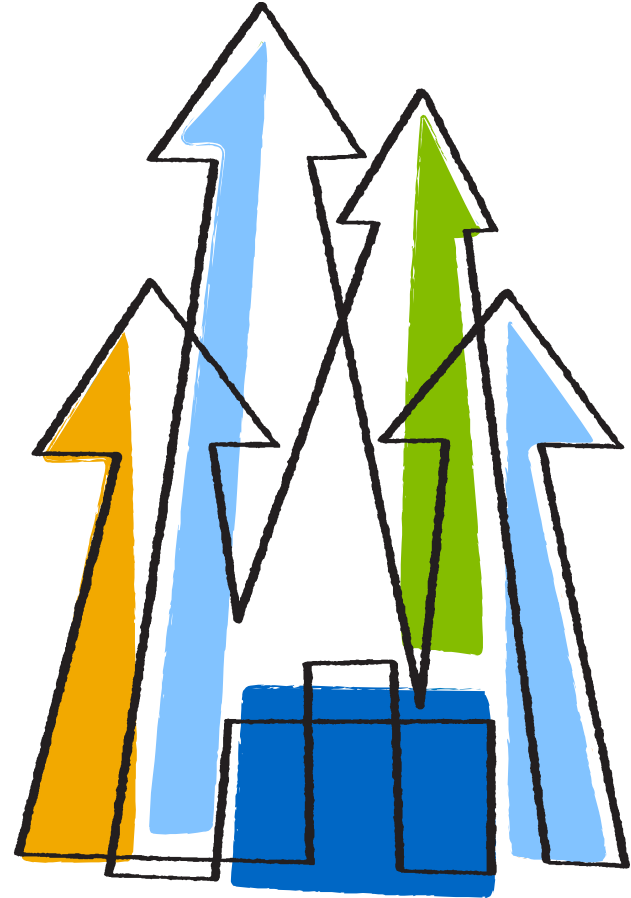
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SLO-aware Hybrid Store

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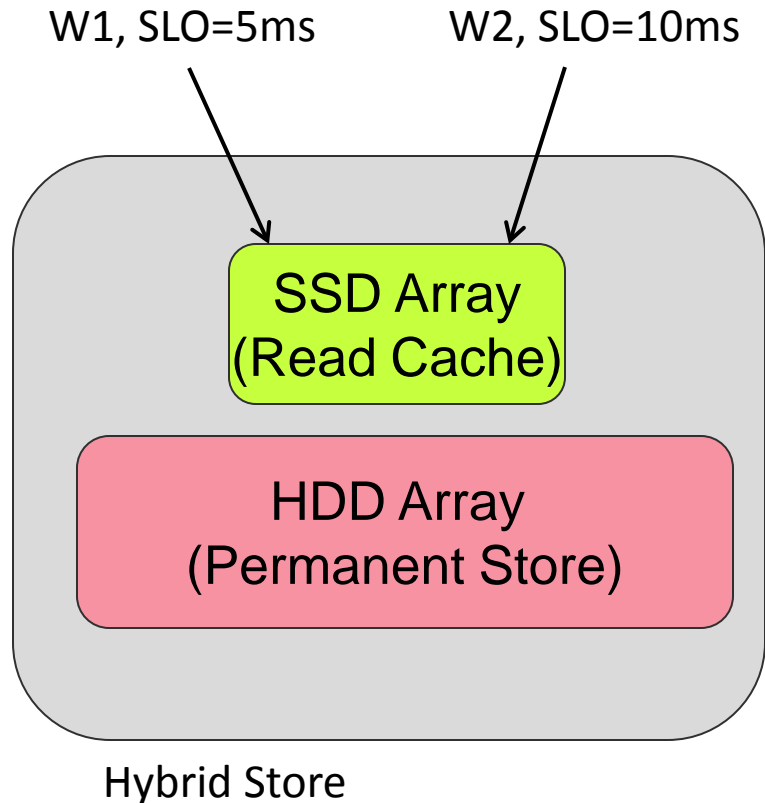


Introduction

- What is SLO?
 - Service Level Objective
 - Specification of application requirements
 - Technology-independent

- Examples
 - Performance : Average I/O latency, throughput
 - Capacity
 - Reliability
 - Security, etc.

Problem and Motivation



■ Assumptions:

- W1 and W2 working on different data sets
- Assign SLO to workloads
- SLO = Latency (in ms)
- SSD tier: read cache only
 - **no** write cache

■ Problems:

- SLO inversion
- SLO violation
- Sub-optimal SSD Utilization

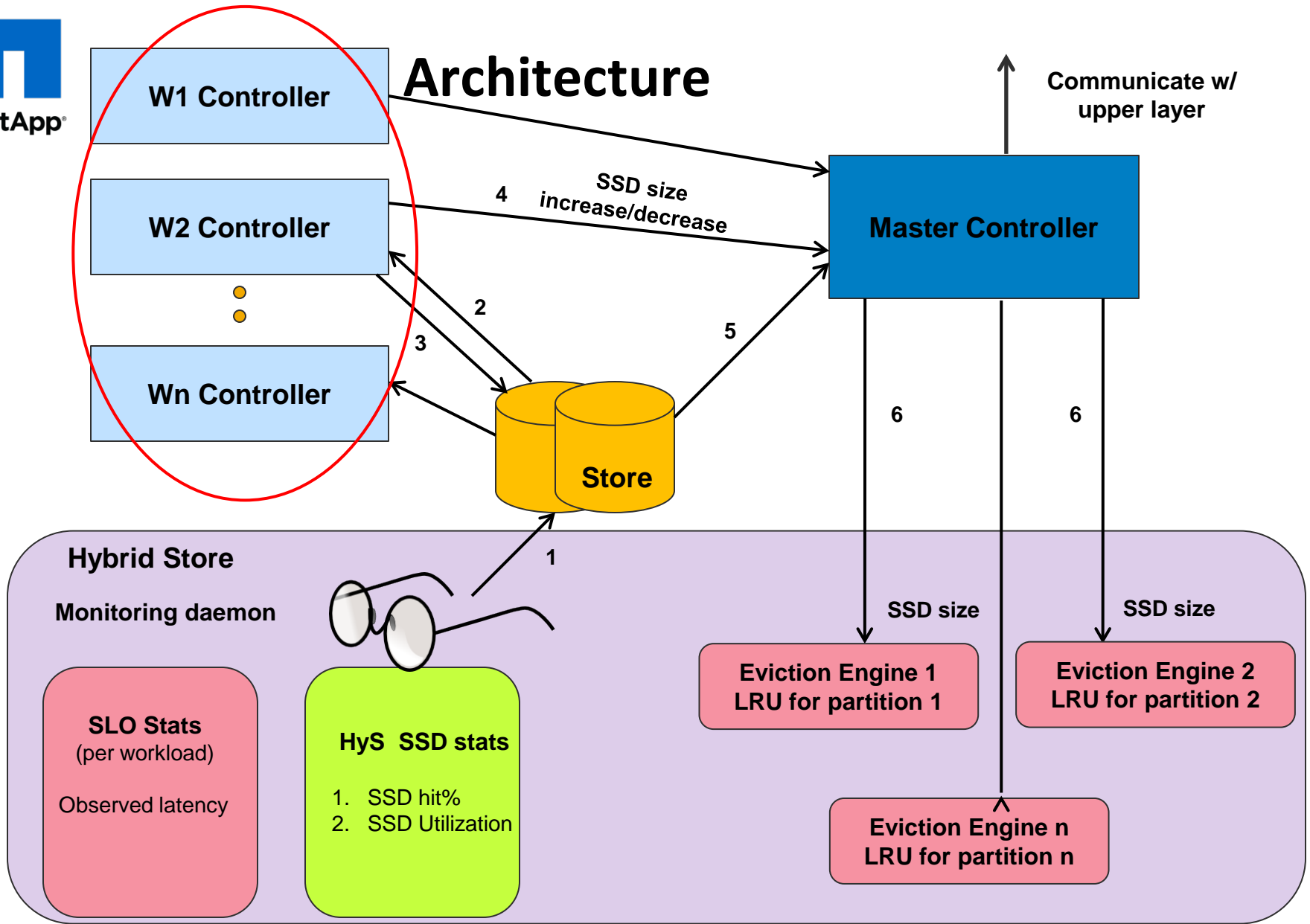
Need: Bring SLO-awareness to SSD caching (read) in HyS



Solution – Trailer

Per-workload cache partitioning and dynamic cache sizing

Architecture

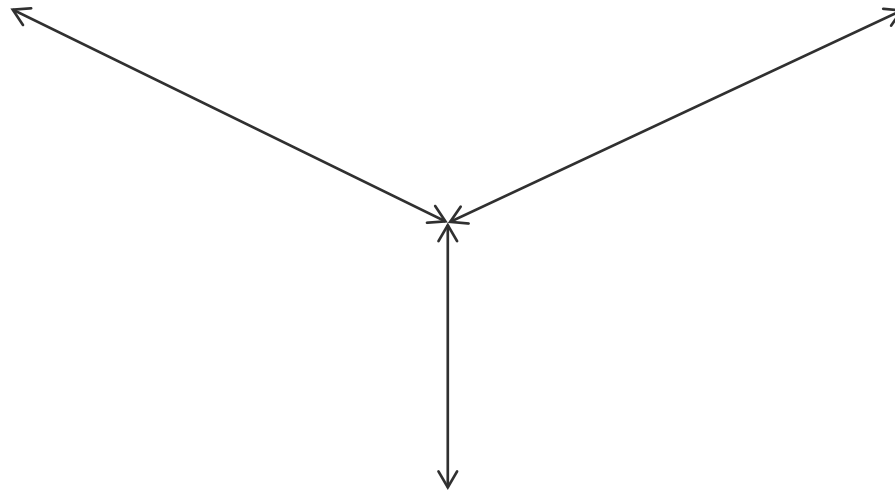




Controller Design Space Dimensions

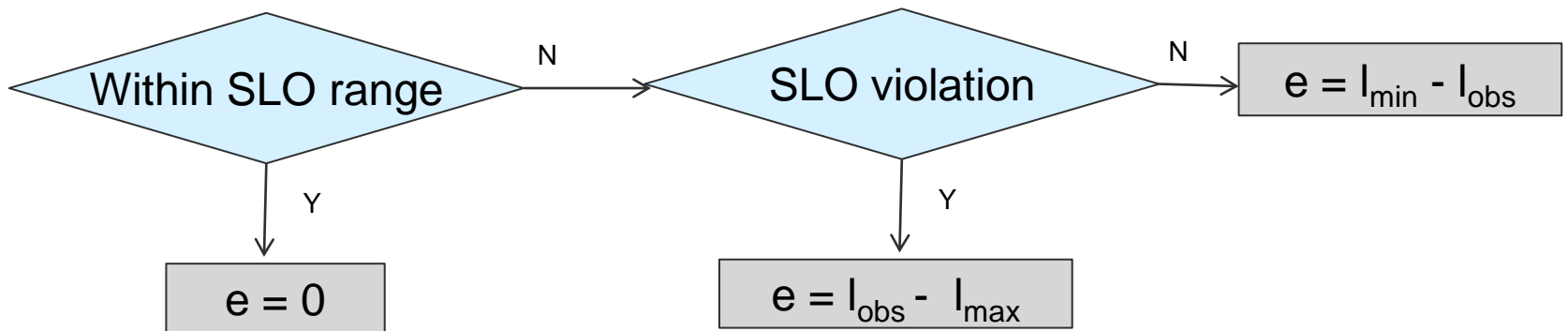
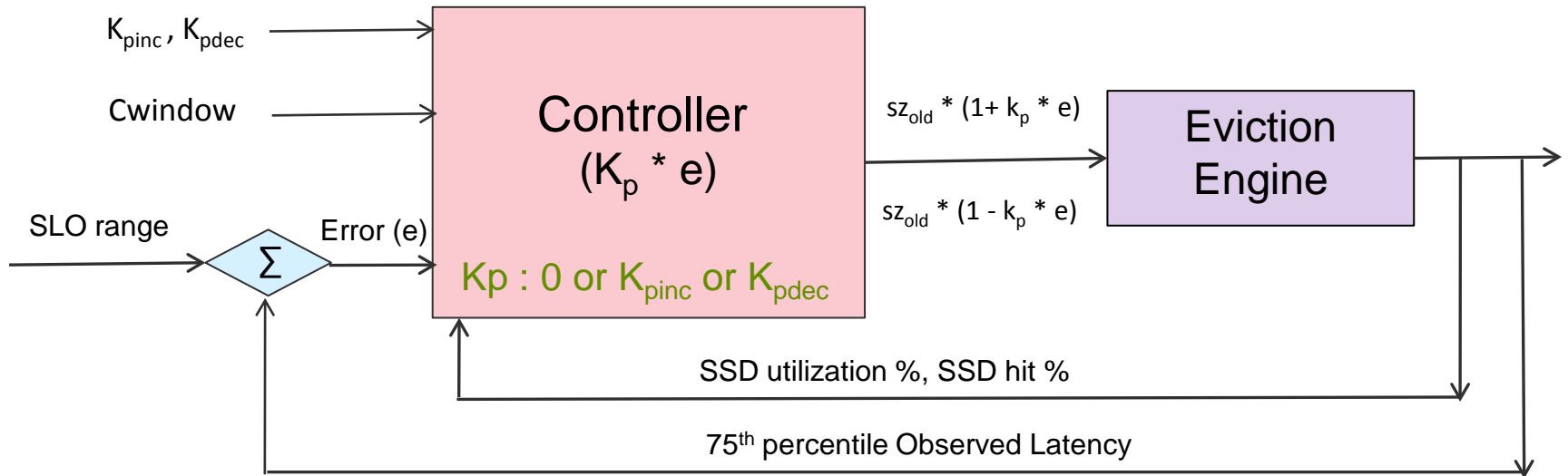
Un-partitioned cache vs. **Partitioned**

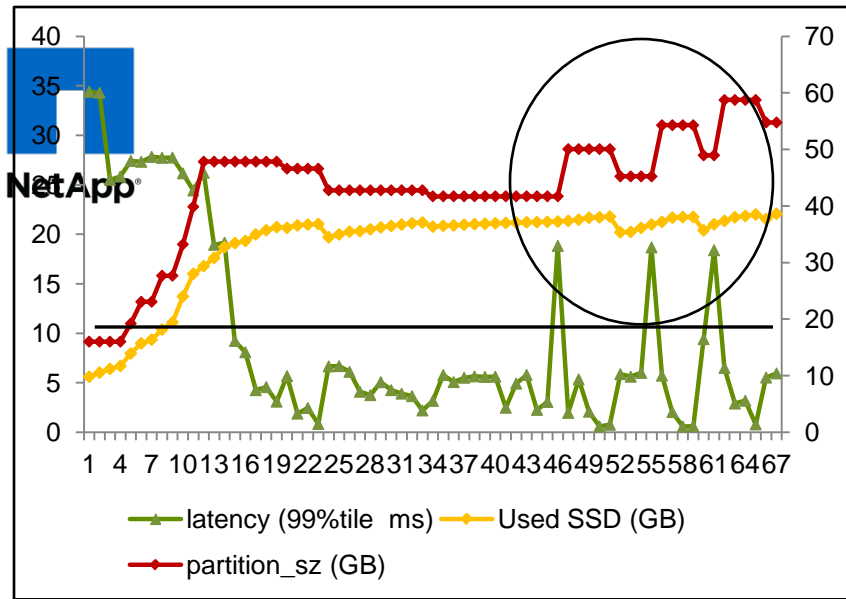
Static vs. **Dynamic Partition**



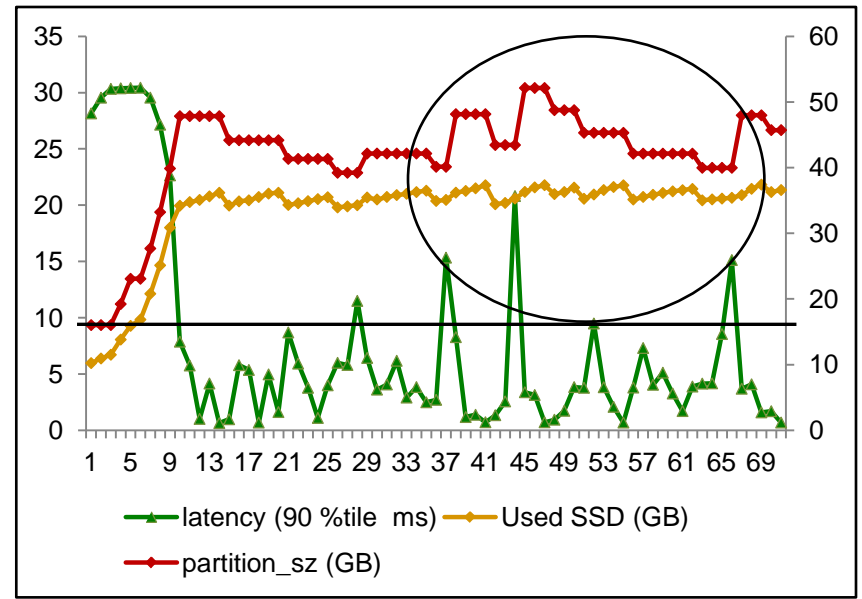
Cache size decrement decision:
max threshold vs. **min-max range**

Error-aware Feedback Controller (EAFC)

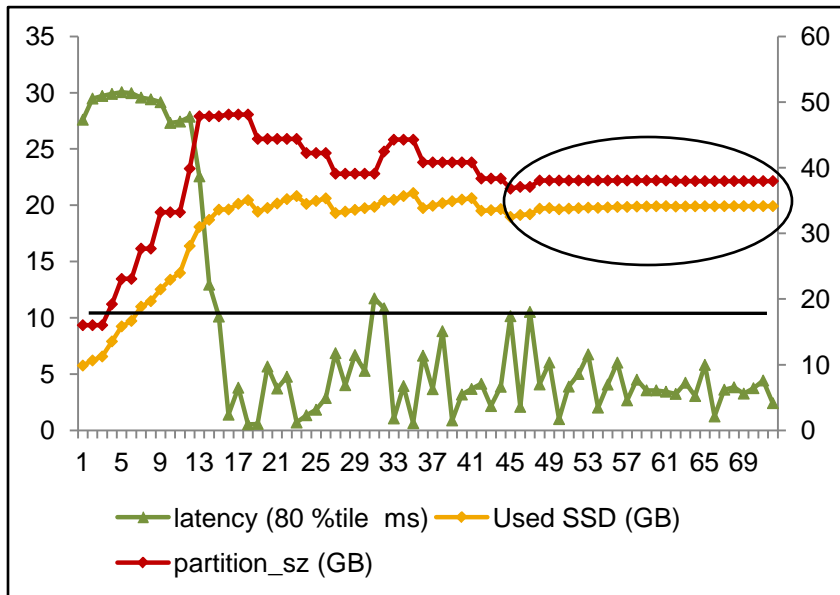




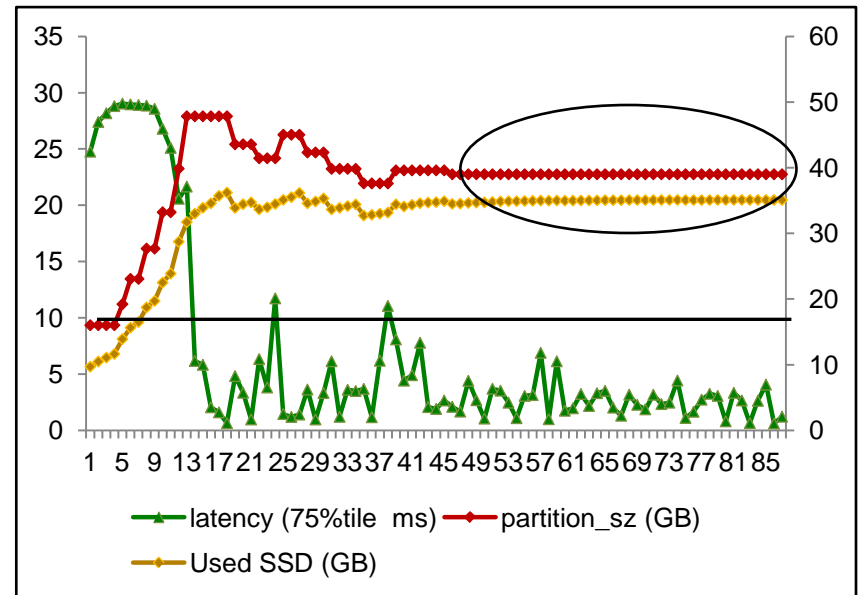
a. SLO Target = 99 percentile



b. SLO Target = 90 percentile



c. SLO Target = 80 percentile



d. SLO Target = 75 percentile

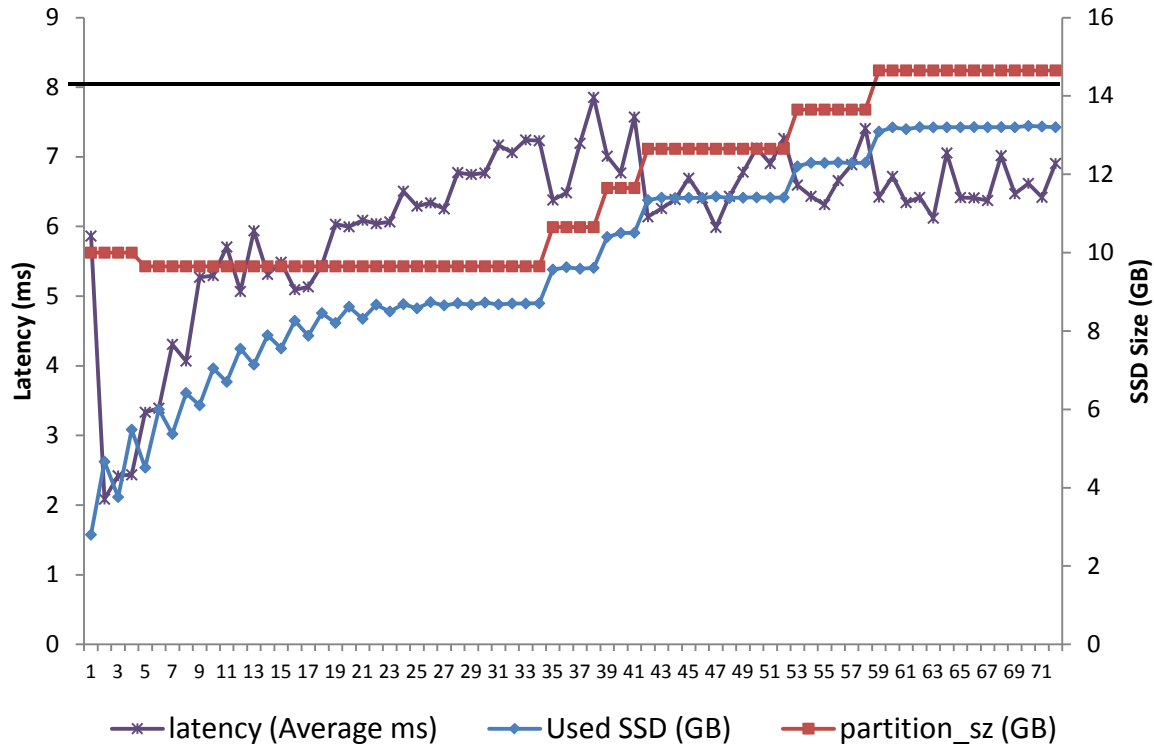


Evaluation

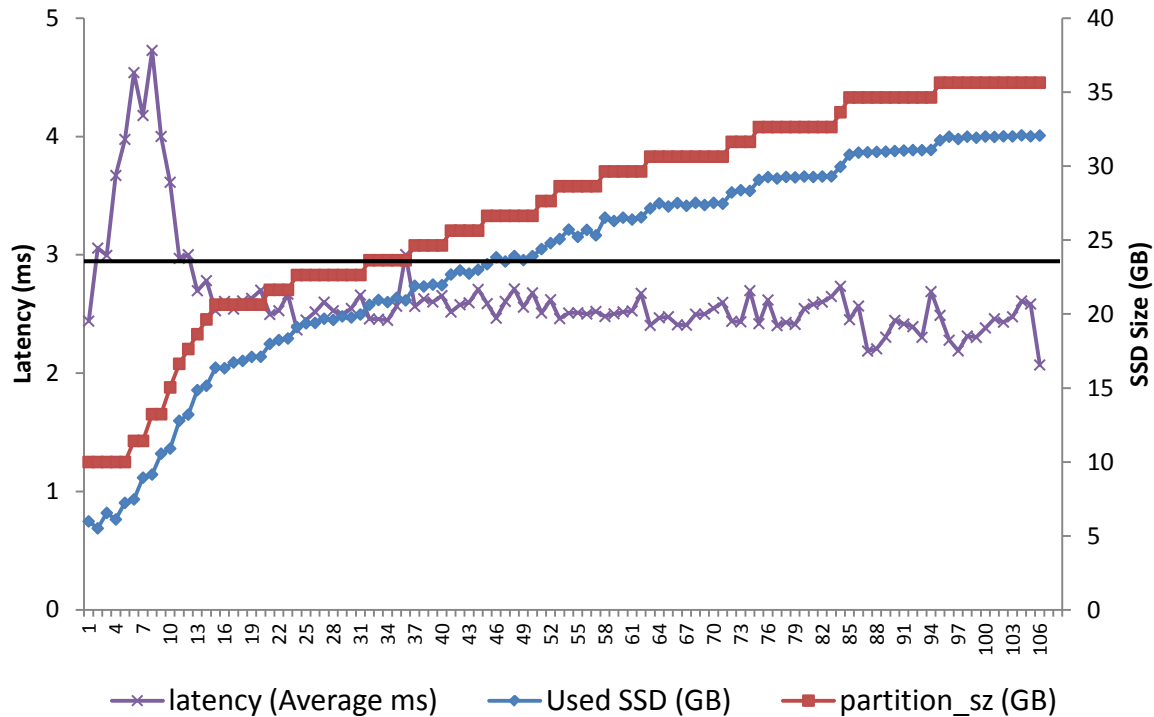
- Hybrid Store prototype
 - 1 workload per volume
 - 1 workload: All I/Os coming to a volume
 - HDD Space: 1TB
 - SSD Space: 160GB
 - RAM Size: 16 GB
- Workload : SPECsfs 2008-like
 - No. of threads = 20
 - Load/thread = 250 IOPS → 5000 IOPS
 - Total WSS = 70 GB
 - Target Latency = 3ms and 8ms



SPECsfs 2008 (SLO target = 8ms)

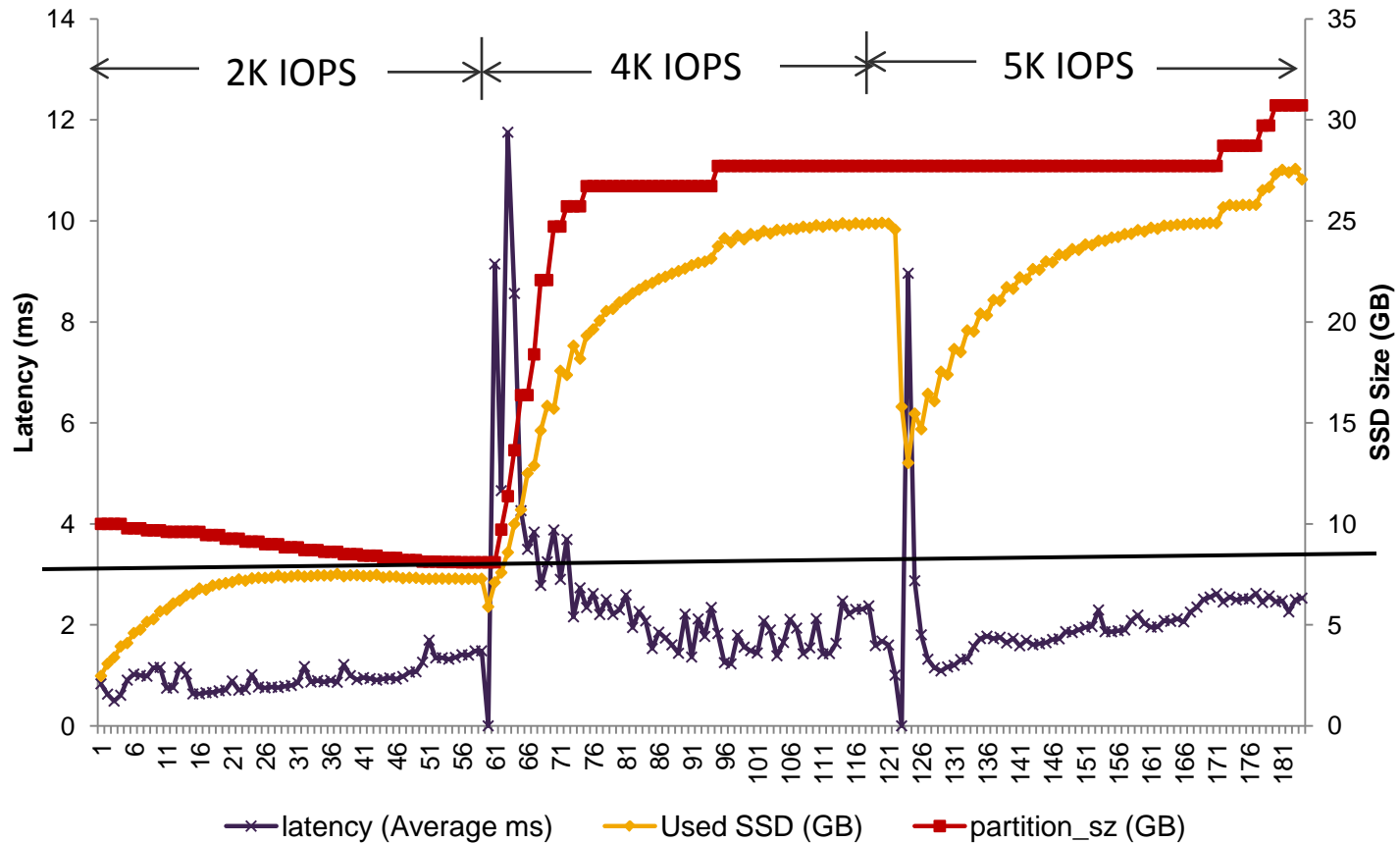


SPECsfs 2008 (SLO target = 3ms)



EAFC sizes SSD cache depending upon SLO requirement
 Stringent SLO → More % of WSS needs to be cached

SPECsfs2008 (Varying loads)



EAFC adapts to changes in WSS and loads



Conclusion

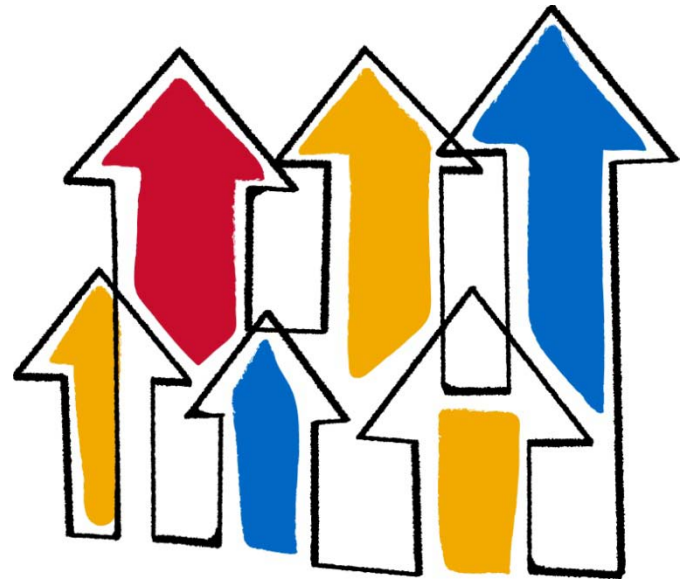
■ Insights

- It is not necessary to cache whole WSS to meet certain latency targets
- 75th percentile SLO conformance yields close to optimal SSD size meeting average SLO almost all the time
- A cache sizer needs only few 100 history points to set the appropriate SSD size → light-weight

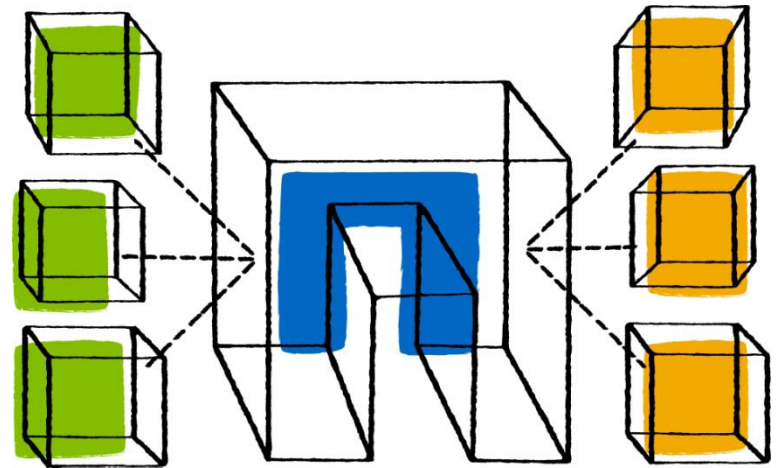
■ Objectives Met

- SLO met close to 100%
- With close to optimal amount of SSD
- Improving SSD utilization
- Without much computation and memory overheads

Thank you



Backup Slides



References

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- [3] R.Lyer, “QoS: A framework for enabling qos in shared caches cmp platforms”, *In Proc.ICS’04*, pp.257-266, 2004.
- [4] H. S. Stone, J. Turek, and J.L. Wolf, “Optimal partitioning of cache memory”, *IEEE Transactions on Computers.*, 41(9), 1992.
- [5] G. E. Suh et al., “Dynamic partitioning of shared cache memory”, *In Journal of Supercomputing*, 28(1), 2004.
- [6] M. K. Qureshi and Y.N. Patt, “Utility-Based Cache Partitioning: A Low-Overhead, High-Performance, Runtime Mechanism to Partition Shared Caches”, *In Proceedings of the 39th Annual IEEE/ACM International Symposium on Microarchitecture*.
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Sizing based on SLO needs

Test Case	Size (Vanilla)	Size (EAFC)	% space savings
SPECsfs (3ms)	70 GB	36 GB	48%
SPECsfs (8ms)	70 GB	15 GB	78%