

# Optimizing SSD for Database Applications

August 24th, 2017

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ODF 2017

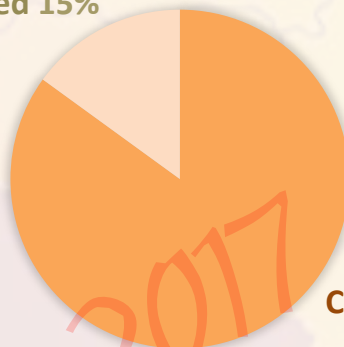
开源数据库论坛



# Shannon Systems

宝 存 科 技

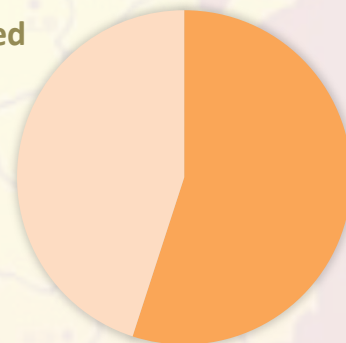
Not covered 15%



Covered  
85%

Shannon SSDs inside ~85%  
of internet companies

Not covered  
45%



Covered  
55%

We power more than 50% of e-  
commerce databases

喫



喝



玩



樂



衣



食



住



行







ODF 2017



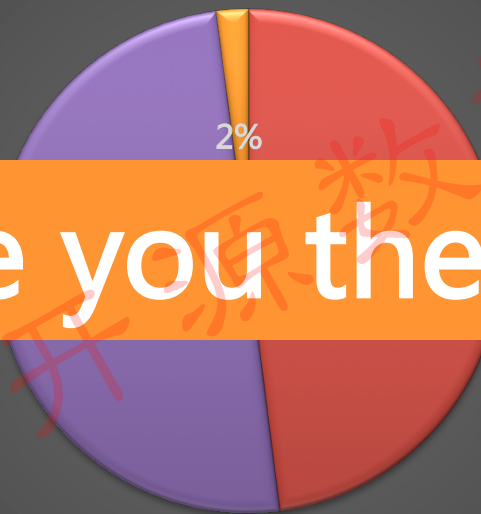
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## PCIe or NVMe Flash

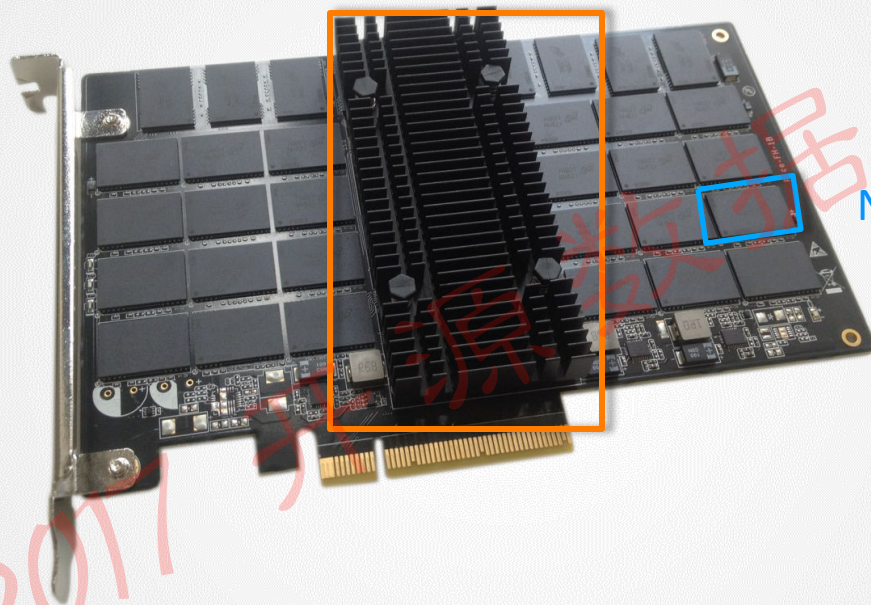


Are you the 2% ?

■ Currently using ■ Planning to use within 12 months ■ Not using and no plans



controller



NAND Flash

ODF 2011



SAMSUNG

Micron

intel®

SK hynix

TOSHIBA

WD

32L

48L

64L

96L

32L

64L

96L

36L

48L

72L

96L

32L

48L

64L

96L

2015

2016

2017

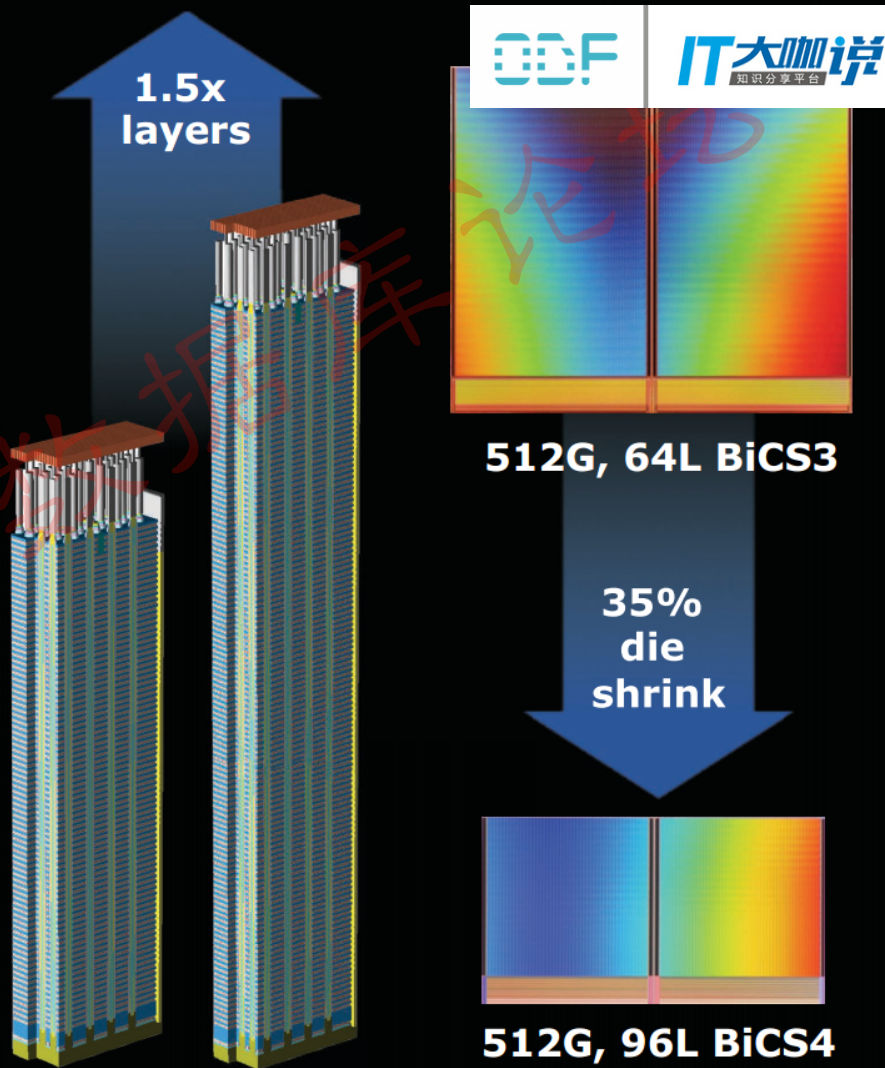
2018

# 3D NAND Flash

- 96 layer NAND
- 4 bits/cell

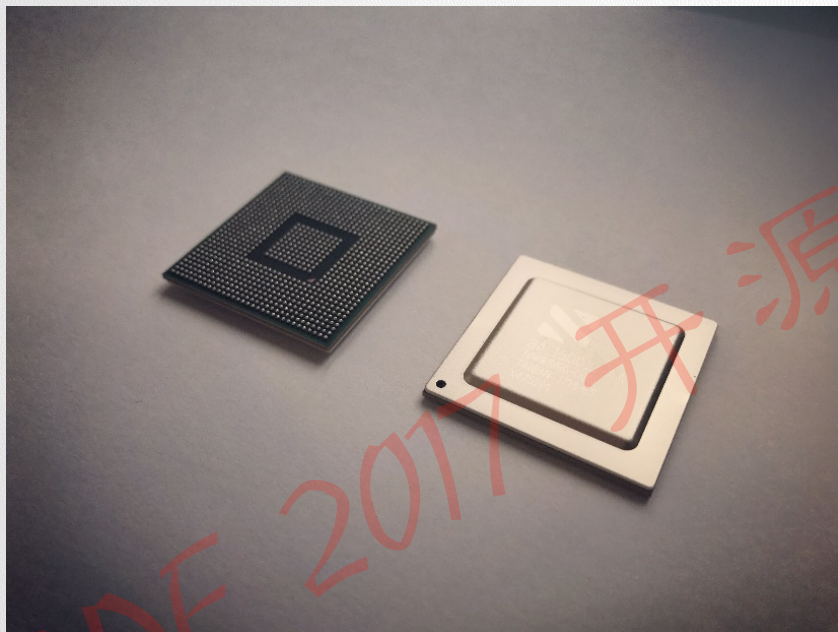
512Gb per die  
1TB per single BGA package

Source: WDC





# 5<sup>Th</sup> generation Shannon Direct-IO controller



Tailor-made FFSA controller

- 1 Million IOPS
- 36TB capacity
- micro-second access latency



# Sharing by multiple Databases

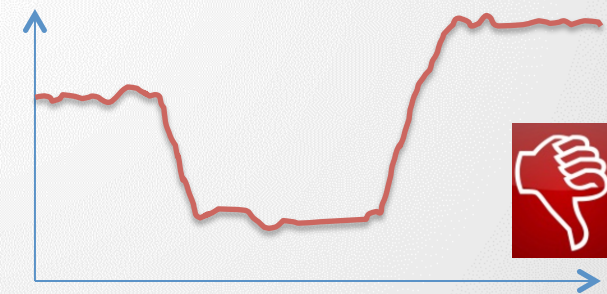
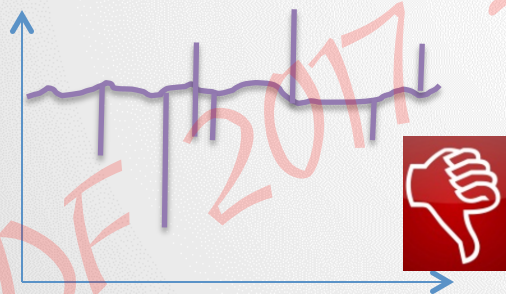
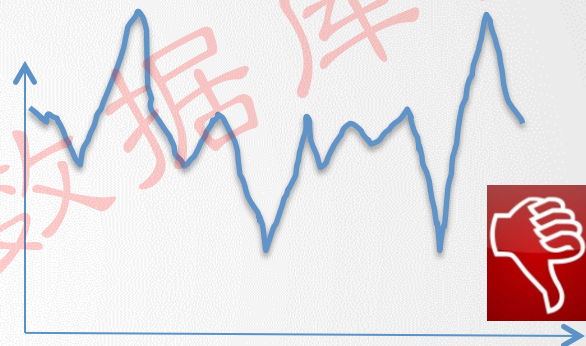
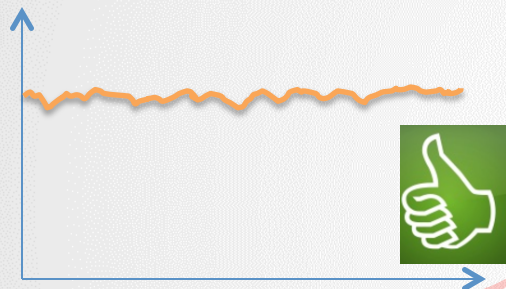
- Capacity and performance sharing







# IO consistency





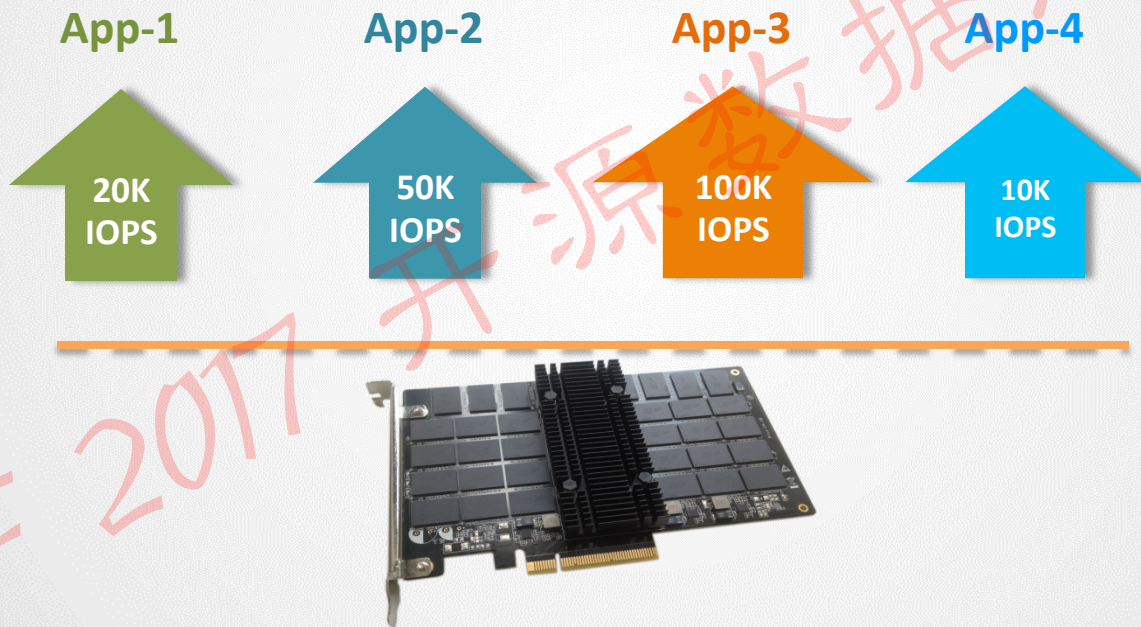
# IO separation

Approach: IOPS  
limitation per  
instance

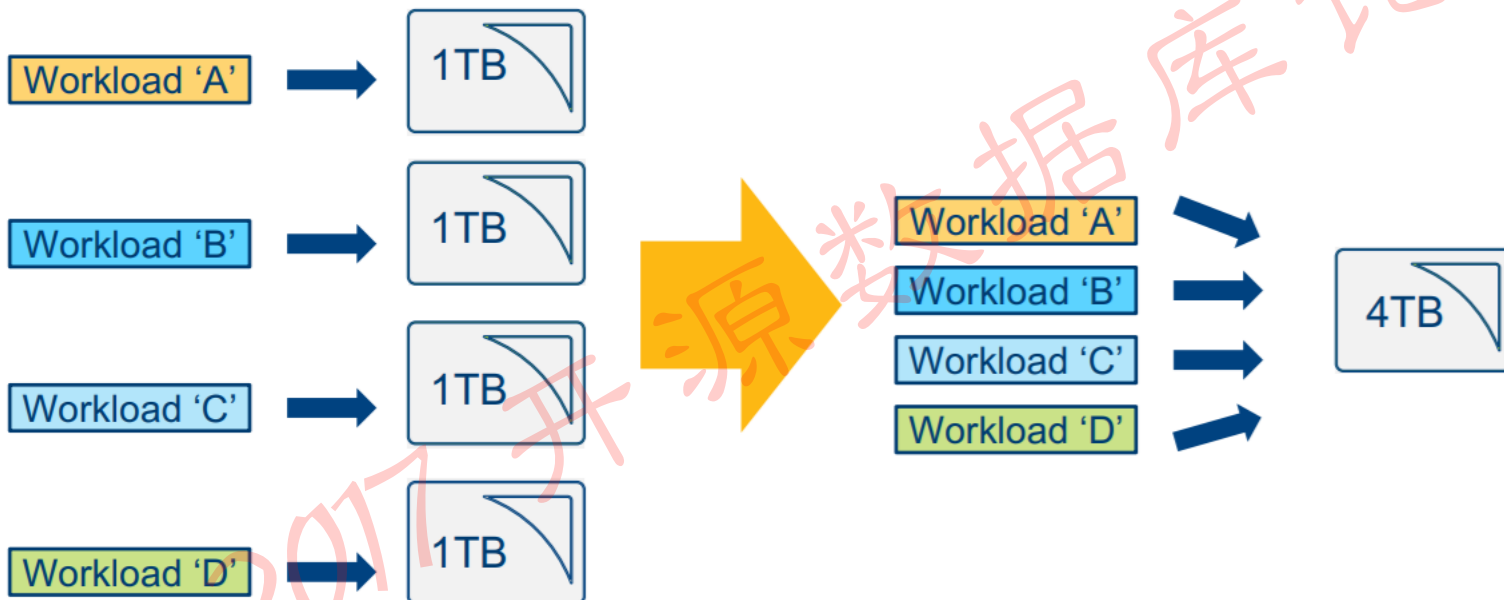


# IO separation

- Limit the maximum available resources for each applications



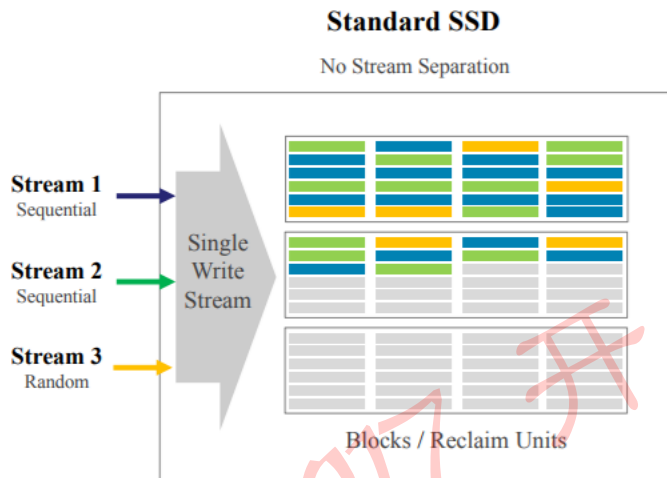
# IO separation via streams



Source: Landsman, FMS2017

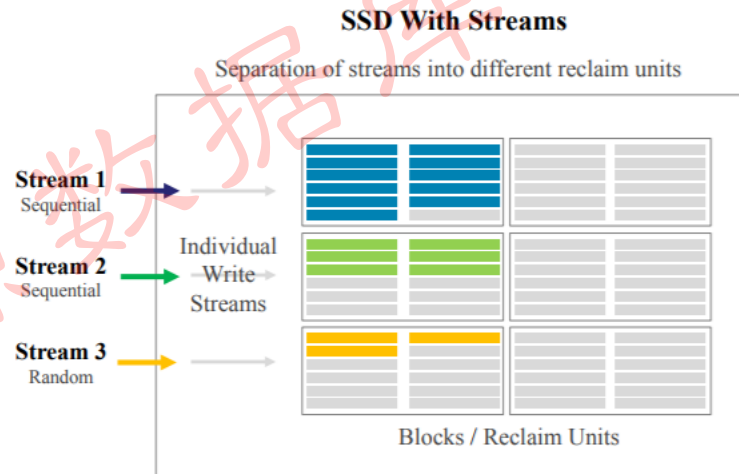


# IO separation via streams



Mixed data needs garbage collection to reclaim blocks

**Higher Write Amplification**



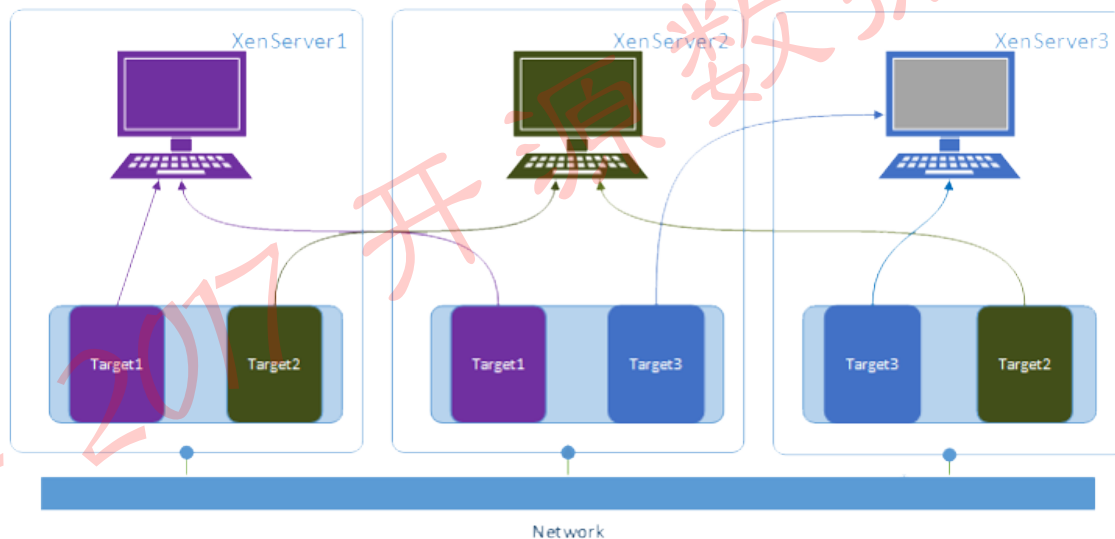
Separated data can be trimmed or self-invalidated to reclaim blocks

**Lower Write Amplification**

# Networked SSDs

- IO access across nodes or space is the key enabling component

Multiple-Nodes Hyper-Converged Infrastructure for XenServer





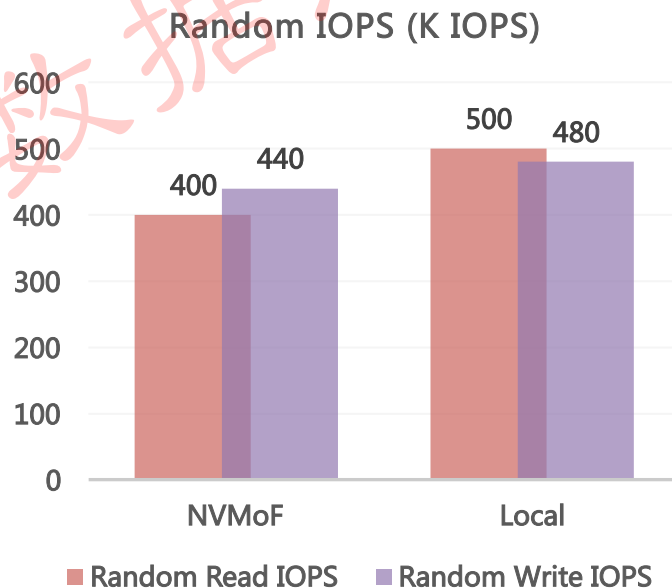
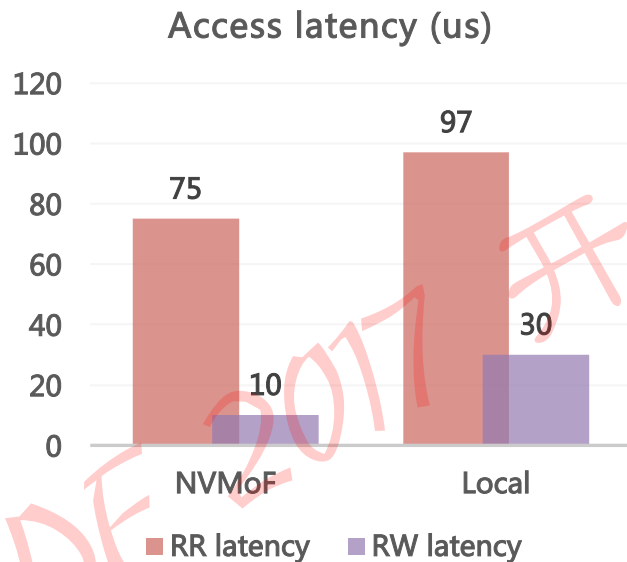
# Networked IO

- RDMA technology enables SSD sharing across nodes with minimum latency overhead
  - e.g. NVMeoF
- Proprietary software layer ensures IO determinism across space
  - Access latency becomes node agnostic
  - Storage pool is constructed across multiple nodes
  - SSD pool becomes HA (highly available)



# Networked IO

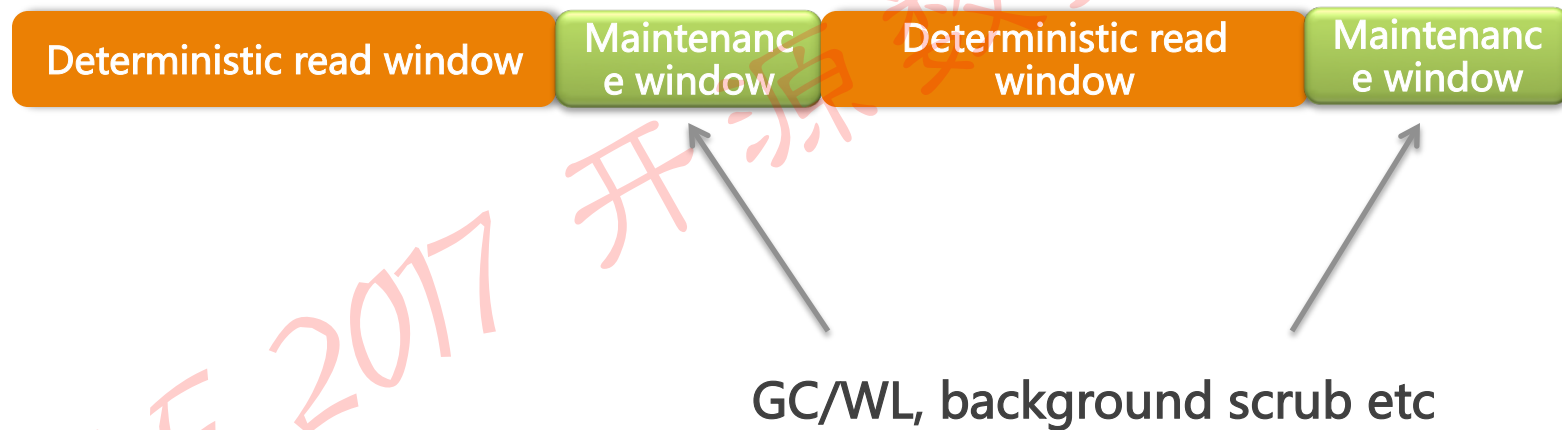
- IO access through high speed network via RDMA





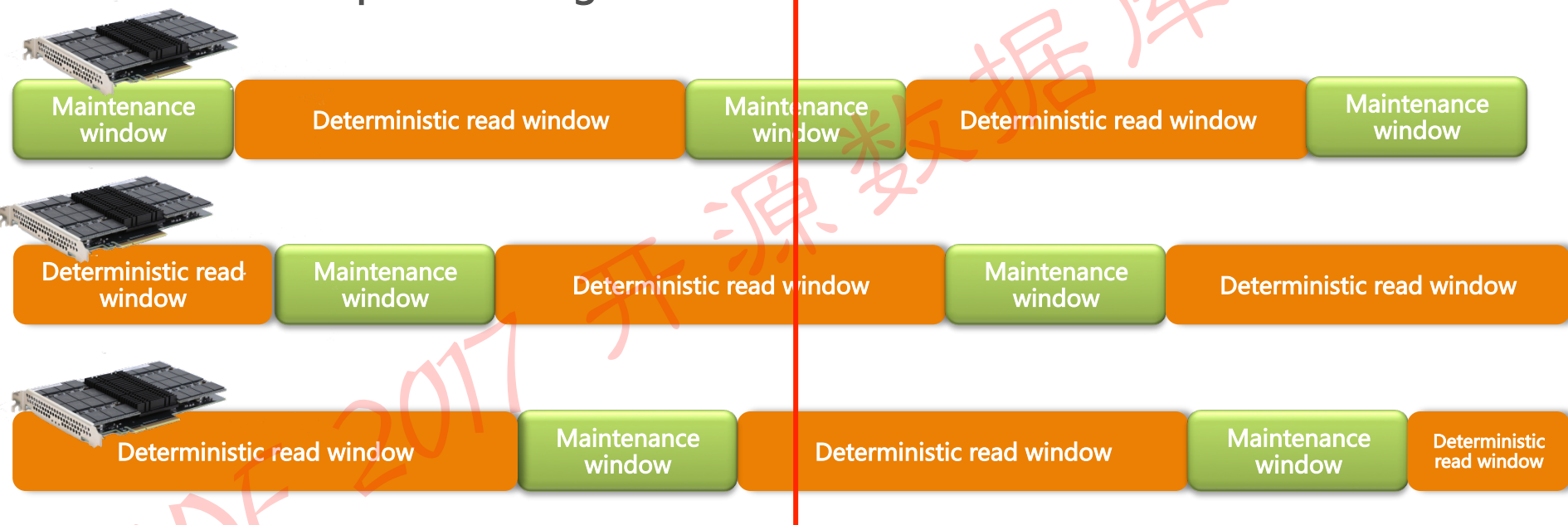
# IO consistency –RW separation

- Maintenance window to guarantee read access latency



# IO consistency –RW separation

- Pool multiple SSDs together via RDMA network



At any time, one copy exists  
for deterministic read IO



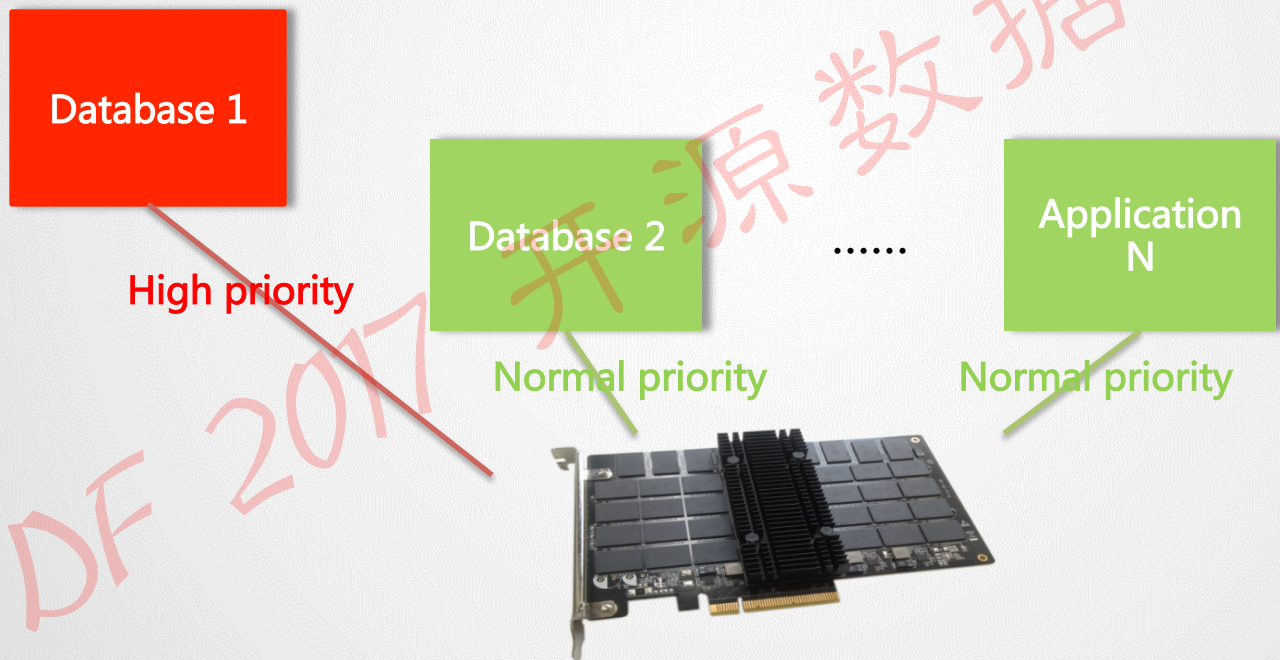
# IO prioritization

- Provide priority service for certain traffic

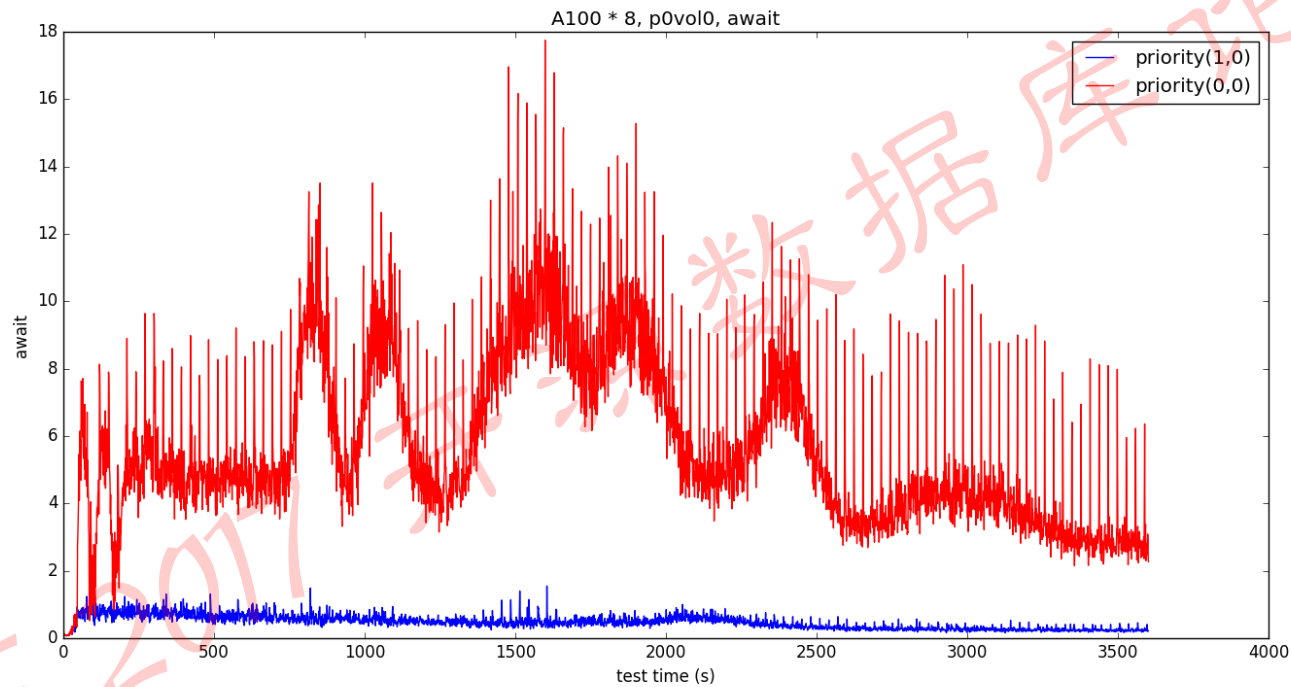


# IO prioritization

- Higher priority processing for IO from a particular application
- Priority Read/write operations







# IO atomicity

- IO (minimum size) sent to storage system
  - Success
  - Complete fail
- No intermediate state is allowed
- For example, Shannon Direct-IO PCIe Flash guarantees atomicity for any IO less than 32KB
- MariaDB supports atomic writes without using double write for improved performance.

# Summary

1

SSD capacity/  
performance admits  
resource sharing  
among applications

2

IO determinism  
elevates QoS

- separation
- prioritization
- atomicity

3

IO determinism is  
enabled via software-  
defined SSD

- Intelligence is offered in  
host SSD driver

4

Database applications  
can benefit  
substantially from  
better IO determinism.



# Shannon Direct-IO™ PCIe Flash G4i



User Capacity

**12.8TB**

Access Latency

**90/9us**

IOPS

Random 4KB read/write

**495/650K**

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Shannon Systems