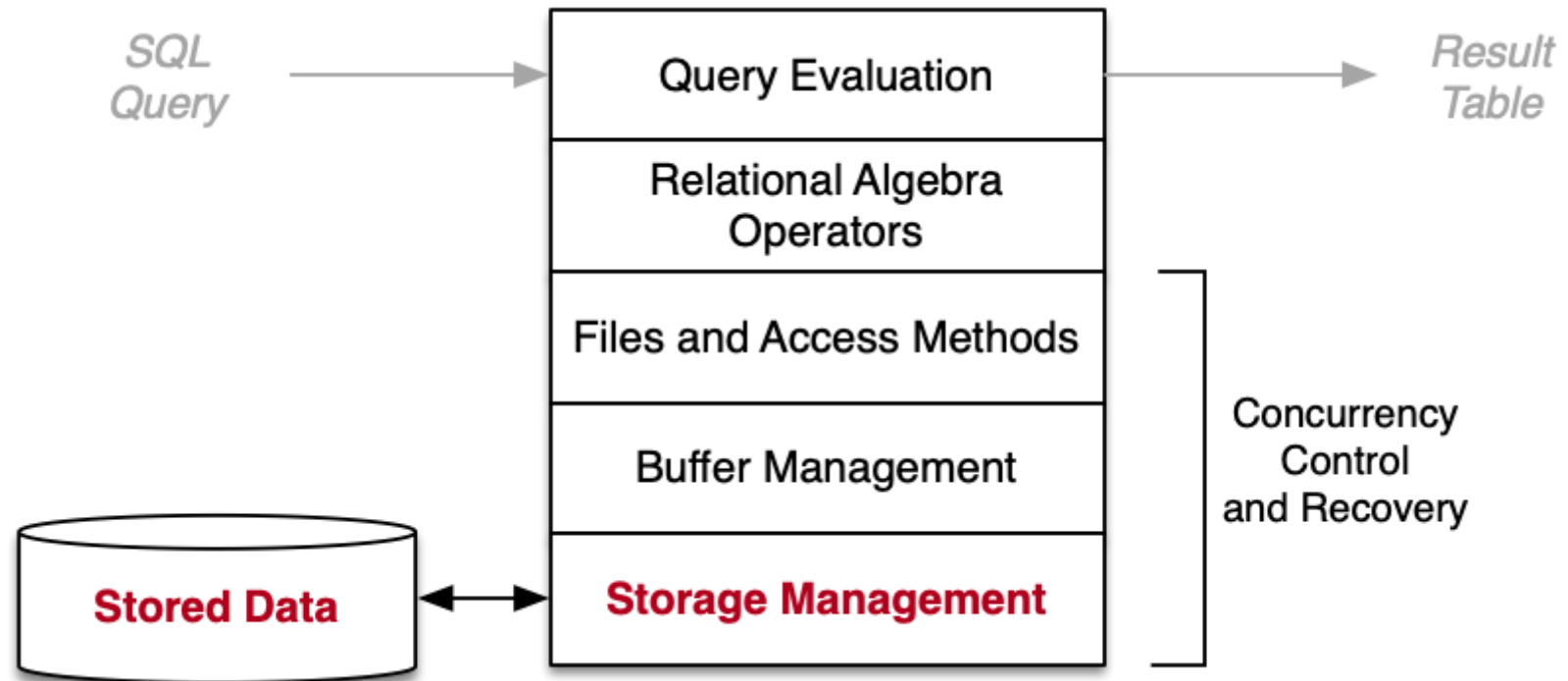>>

Storage Management

- Storage Management
- Storage Technology
- Views of Data in Query Evaluation
- Storage Management
- Cost Models

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❖ Storage Management

Lowest levels of DBMS related to storage management:

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❖ Storage Technology

Persistent storage is

- large, cheap, relatively slow, accessed in blocks
- used for long-term storage of data

Computational storage is

- small, expensive, fast, accessed by byte/word
- used for all analysis of data

Access cost HDD:RAM ≅ 100000:1, e.g.

- 10ms to read block containing two tuples
- 1µs to compare fields in two tuples

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❖ Storage Technology (cont)

Hard disk drives (HDD) are well-established, cheap, high-volume, ...

- spinning magnetic medium

- access requires moving r/w head to position

- transfers blocks of data (e.g. 1KB)

Latency: move to track + spin to block = ~10ms (avg)

Volume: one HDD can store up to 20TB (typically 4TB/8TB/...)

Summary: very large, persistent, slow, block-based transfer

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❖ Storage Technology (cont)

Solid state drives (SSD) are modern, high-volume devices ...

- faster than HDDs, no latency

- can read single items

- update requires block erase then write

- over time, writes "wear out" blocks

- require controllers that spread write load

Volume: one SSD can store up to 8TB (typically 1TB/2TB/...)

Summary: large, persistent, fast, (partly) block-based transfer

<<   ∧   >>

❖ Storage Technology (cont)

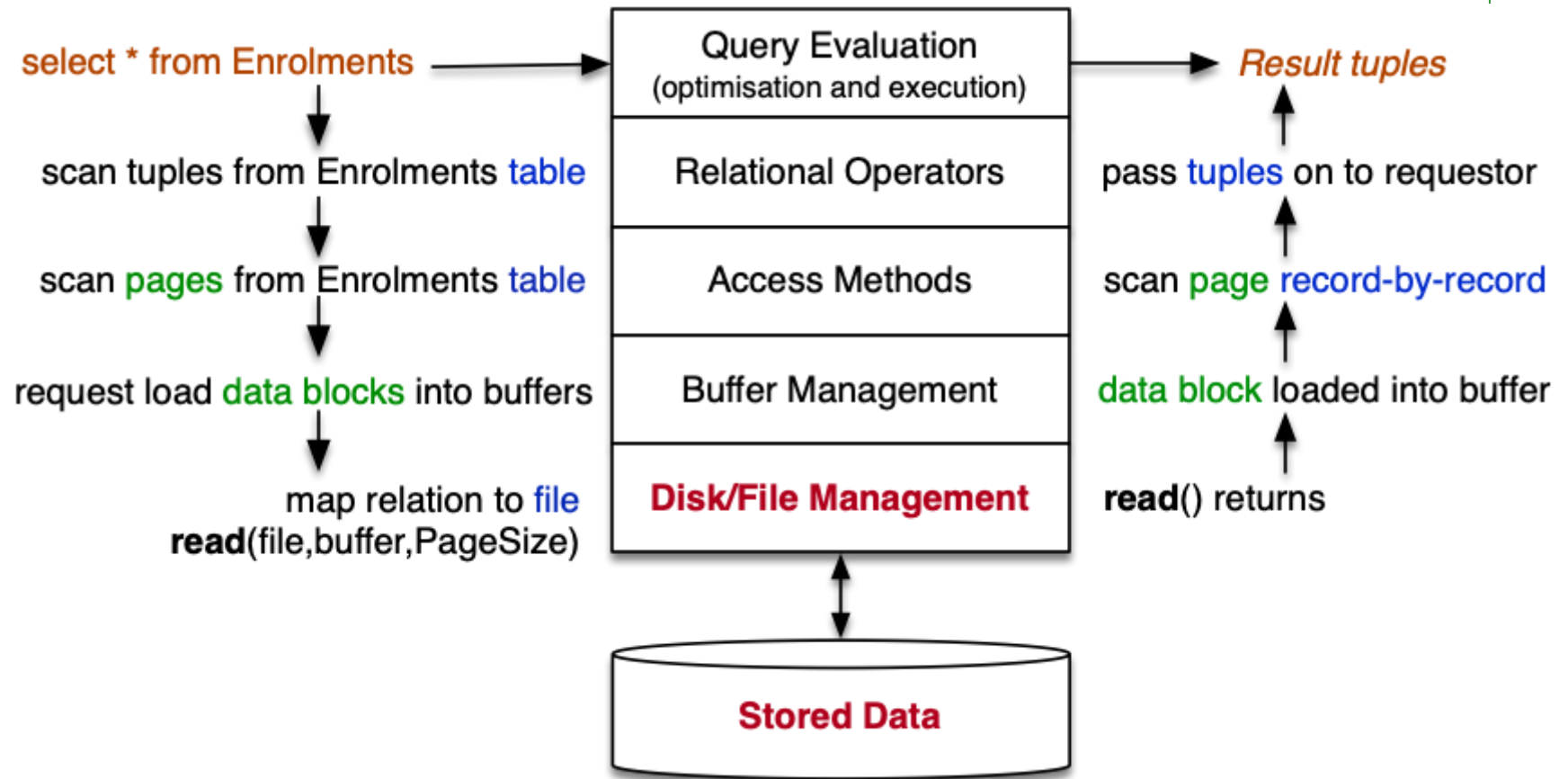Comparison of storage device properties:

	RAM	HDD	SDD
Capacity	~ 32GB	~ 8TB	~ 2TB
Cost/byte	~ $10 / GB	~ $40 / TB	~ $200 / TB
Read latency	~ 1µs	~ 10ms	~ 50µs
Write latency	~ 1µs	~ 10ms	~ 900µs
Read unit	byte	block (e.g. 1KB)	byte
Writing	byte	write a block	write on empty block

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❖ Storage Technology (cont)

Aims of storage management in DBMS:

- provide view of data as collection of pages/tuples

- map from database objects (e.g. tables) to disk files

- manage transfer of data to/from disk storage

- use buffers to minimise disk/memory transfers

- interpret loaded data as tuples/records

- basis for file structures used by access methods

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❖ Views of Data in Query Evaluation

select * from Enrolments → Query Evaluation (optimisation and execution) → *Result tuples*

scan tuples from Enrolments table | Relational Operators | pass tuples on to requestor

scan pages from Enrolments table | Access Methods | scan page record-by-record

request load data blocks into buffers | Buffer Management | data block loaded into buffer

map relation to file
read(file,buffer,PageSize) | **Disk/File Management** | **read**() returns

Stored Data

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❖ Views of Data in Query Evaluation (cont)

Representing database objects during query execution:

- **DB**   (handle on an authorised/opened database)

- **Rel**   (handle on an opened relation)

- **Page**   (memory buffer to hold contents of disk block)

- **Tuple**   (memory holding data values from one tuple)

Addressing in DBMSs:

- **PageID = FileID+Offset** ... identifies a block of data

    - where **Offset** gives location of block within file

- **TupleID = PageID+Index** ... identifies a single tuple

    - where **Index** gives location of tuple within page

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Storage Management

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❖ Storage Management

Topics in storage management ...

- Disks and Files

    ○ performance issues and organisation of disk files

- Buffer Management

    ○ using caching to improve DBMS system throughput

- Tuple/Page Management

    ○ how tuples are represented within disk pages

- DB Object Management (Catalog)

    ○ how tables/views/functions/types, etc. are represented

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cgi.cse.unsw.edu.au/~cs9315/21T1/lectures/storage/slides.html

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❖ Cost Models

Throughout this course, we compare costs of DB operations

Important aspects in determining cost:

- data is always transferred to/from disk as whole blocks (pages)
- cost of manipulating tuples in memory is negligible
- overall cost determined primarily by #data-blocks read/written

Complicating factors in determining costs:

- not all page accesses require disk access (buffer pool)
- tuples typically have variable size (tuples/page ?)

More details later ...

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