

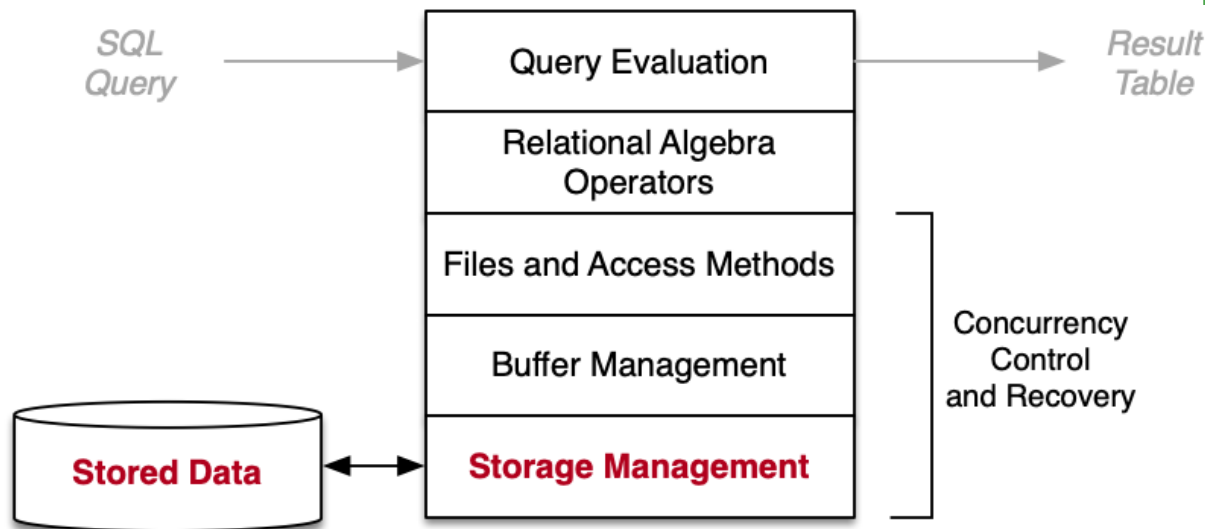
# Storage Management

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

## ❖ Storage Management

Lowest levels of DBMS related to storage management:



COMP9315 21T1 ◇ Storage Management ◇ [1/10]

## ❖ Storage Technology

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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  $\approx$  100000:1, e.g.

- 10ms to read block containing two tuples
- 1 $\mu$ s to compare fields in two tuples

## ❖ Storage Technology (cont)

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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

## ❖ Storage Technology (cont)

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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

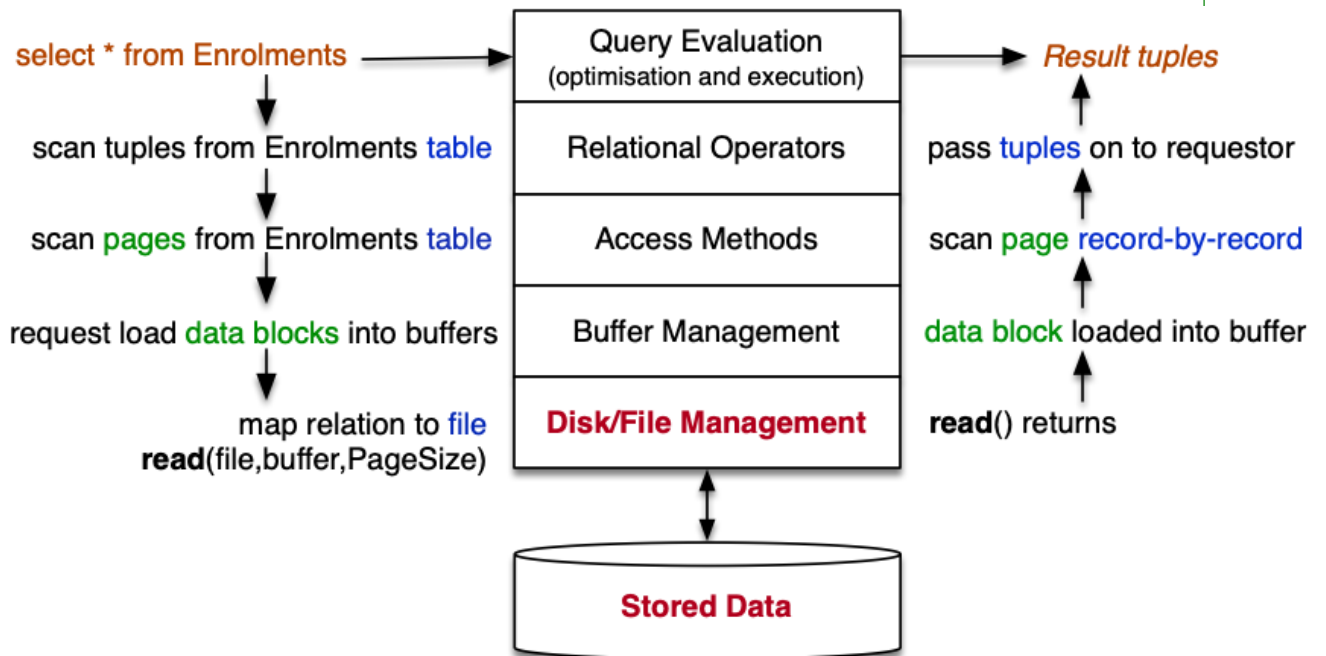
## ❖ Storage Technology (cont)

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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

## ❖ Views of Data in Query Evaluation





## ❖ 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

## ❖ Storage Management

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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

## ❖ 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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