



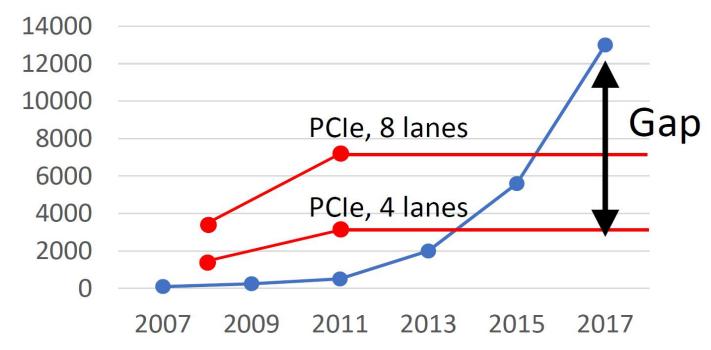
INSIDER: Designing In-Storage Computing System for Emerging High-Performance Drive 为新兴高性能驱动器设计的存储计算系统

Zain (Zhenyuan) Ruan, Tong He, Jason Cong University of California, Los Angeles

Report By 符传杰 M201973008

背景介绍

Storage Bandwidth (MB/s)



- ▶早期驱动器性能远低于接口性能
- ▶最新的驱动器能提供接近内存的性能
- ▶数据处理的瓶颈从驱动器转换到I0总线技术

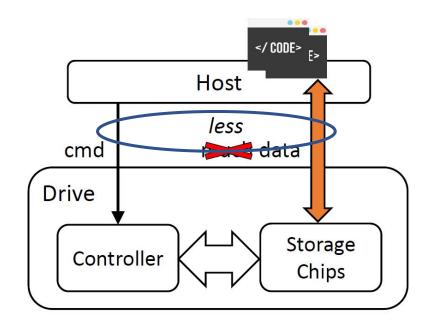
In-Storage Computing (ISC)

▶基本概念

▶主机将部分任务卸载到驱动器中,利用驱动器的性能完成计算任务。

▶可行性分析

- ▶驱动器集成计算元件的成本下降
- ➤驱动器的性能优于主机/驱动之间的互联 性能



In-Storage Computing(ISC)

- ▶ 计算能力和扩展性的限制,如ARM和ASIC
- ▶缺少关键支持, 如数据保护, 应用调度
- ➤缺乏有效抽象,不兼容POSIX

性能和可扩展性

▶需求

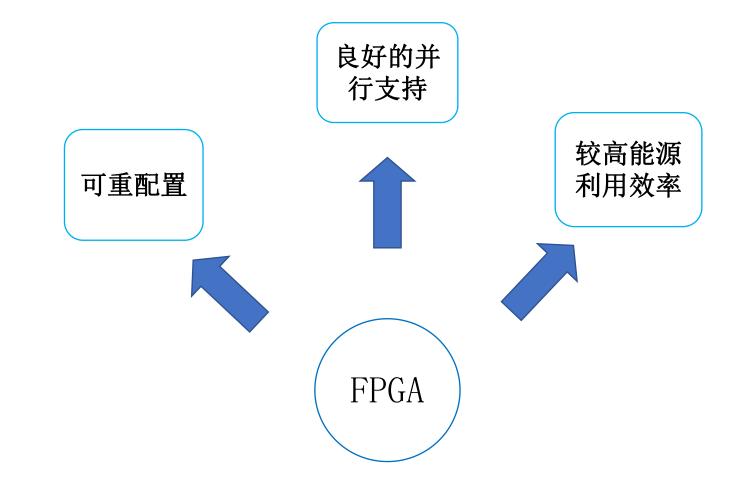
▶高可编程性:支持常规的ISC任务

▶高并行:能充分利用驱动的内部带宽

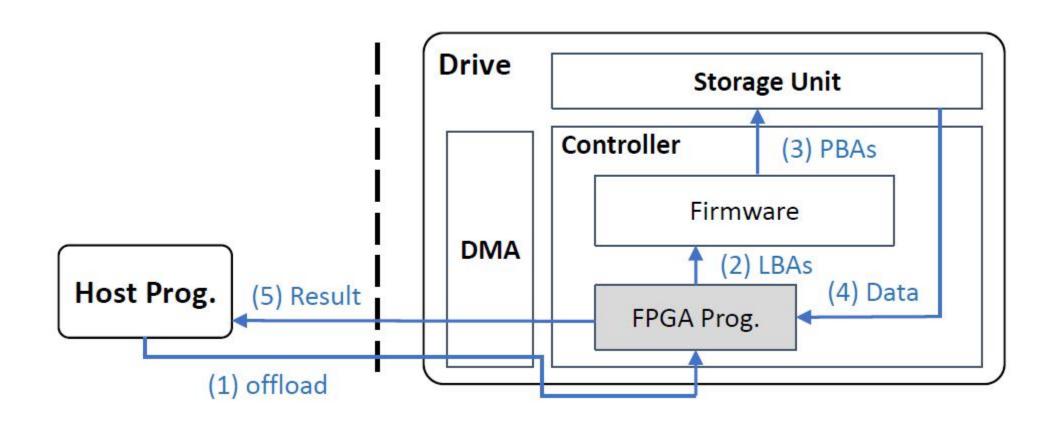
▶高能效:计算单元的加入不能显著提高驱动器能耗

	GPU	ARM	X86	ASIC	FPGA
Programmability	Good	Good	Good	No	Good
Pipeline-level parallelism	No	No	No	Best	Good
	Fair	Fair	Poor	Best	Good

性能和可扩展性



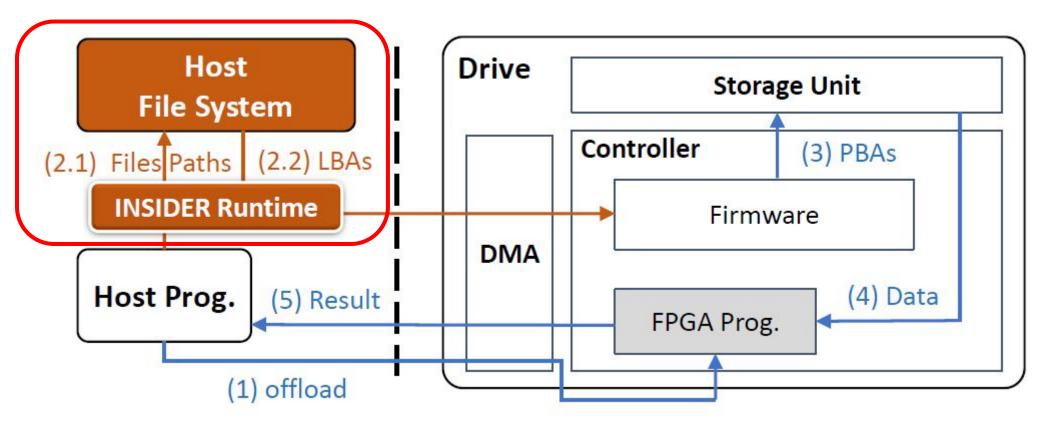
初始系统架构



缺少权限控制

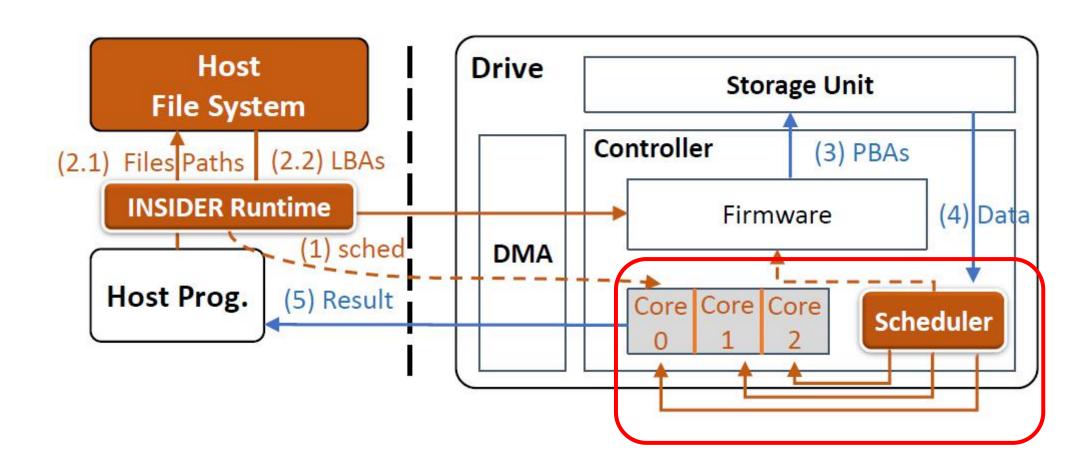
访问权限检查

- ▶驱动器仅负责计算
- ➤控制台负责处理IO请求

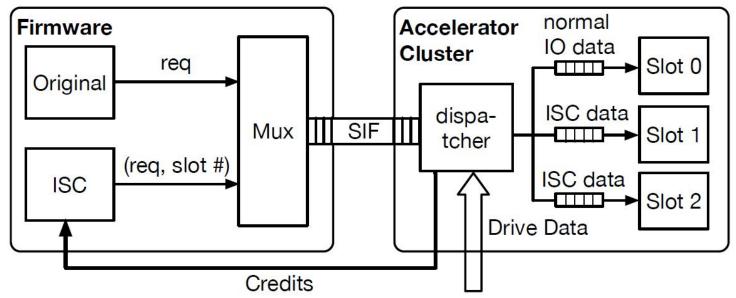


缺少对于多核FPGA的支持

多应用调度



多路复用



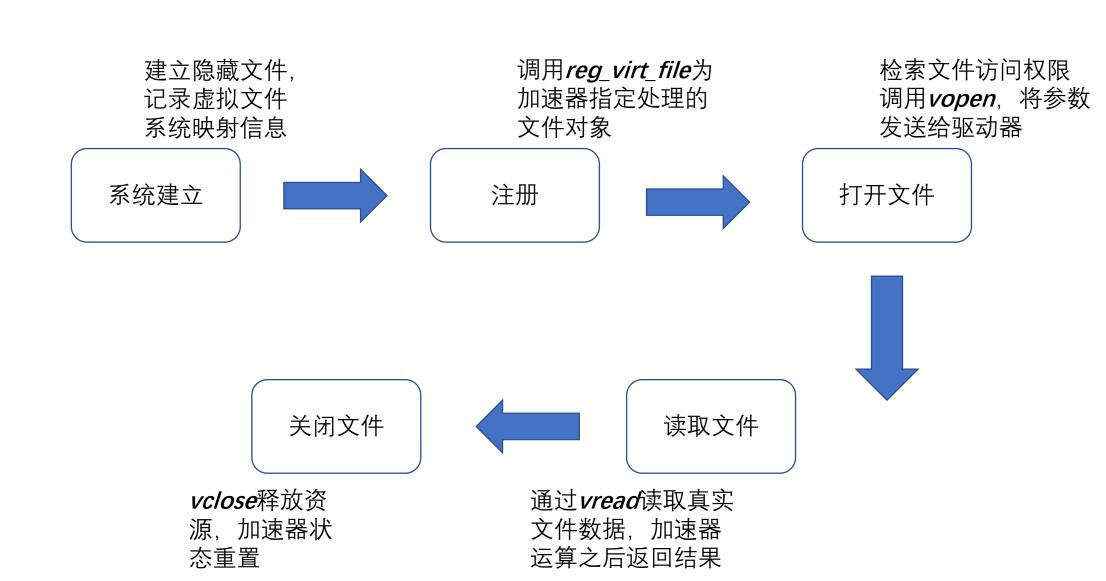
▶多路复用

- ▶对固件进行扩展
- ▶ISC接收插槽索引
- >多路复用器接收请求, 转发至存储单元和加速器集群

模型虚拟化

- ▶主机端
 - ➤抽象ISC为简单的文件操作
 - ▶提供了接近POSIX的文件访问接口
 - 1). int vopen(const char *path, int flags)
 - 2). ssize_t vread(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
 - 3). ssize_t vwrite(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)
 - 4). int vsync(int fd)
 - 5). int vclose(int fd)
 - 6). int vclose(int fd, size_t *rfile_written_bytes)
 - 7). string reg_virt_file(string file_path, string acc_id)
 - 8). string reg_virt_file(tuple<string, uint, uint> file_sg_list, string acc_id)
 - 9). bool send_params(int fd, void *buf, size_t count)

示例



驱动端

➤驱动端维护三个队列:输入队列,输出队列,参数队列

▶先从参数队列读取两个参数,即输入队列读取的范围;接着从输入队列读取数据, 完成计算任务后写入输出队列

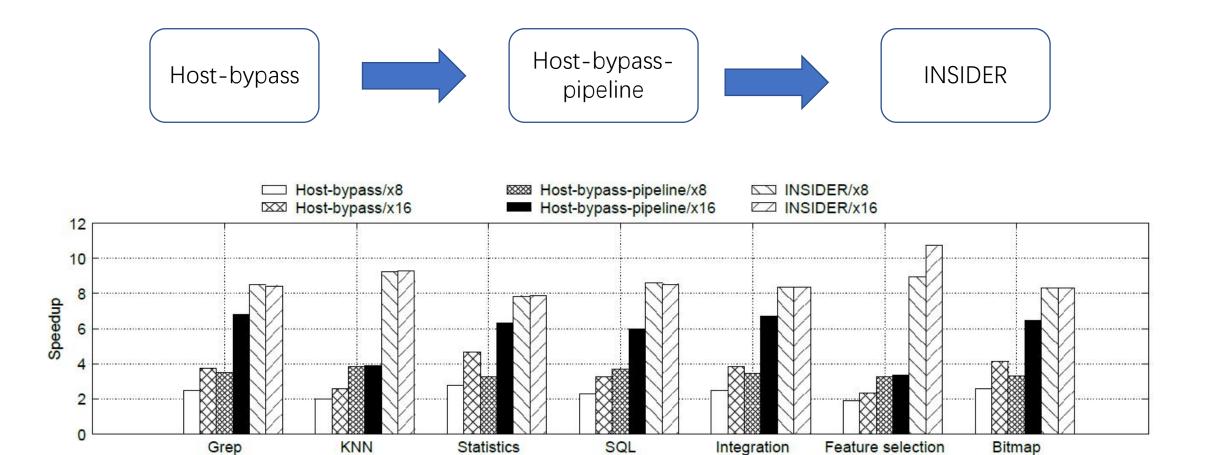
驱动端只需要关注计算逻辑

实验条件

▶ 常见应用及其描述

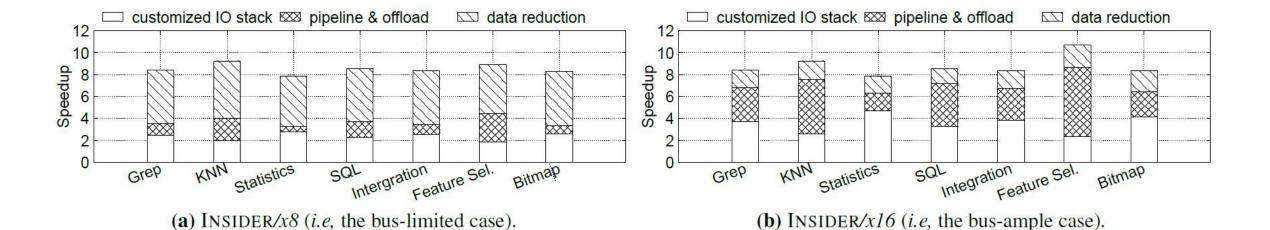
应用	描述	任务分配
Grep	字符串匹配;	卸载全部任务至驱动端。
KNN	K近邻算法;	卸载距离计算任务到驱动端。
位图压缩		卸载游程编码任务到驱动端。
Statistics	按行执行统计;	卸载数据去重任务到驱动端。
SQL查询	包括: select, sum, where这些操作;	卸载过滤相关任务到驱动端。
Integration	合并不同数据源的数据;	卸载全部任务至驱动。
Feature Selection	特征筛选;	卸载全部任务至驱动。

拆解加速过程



拆解加速过程

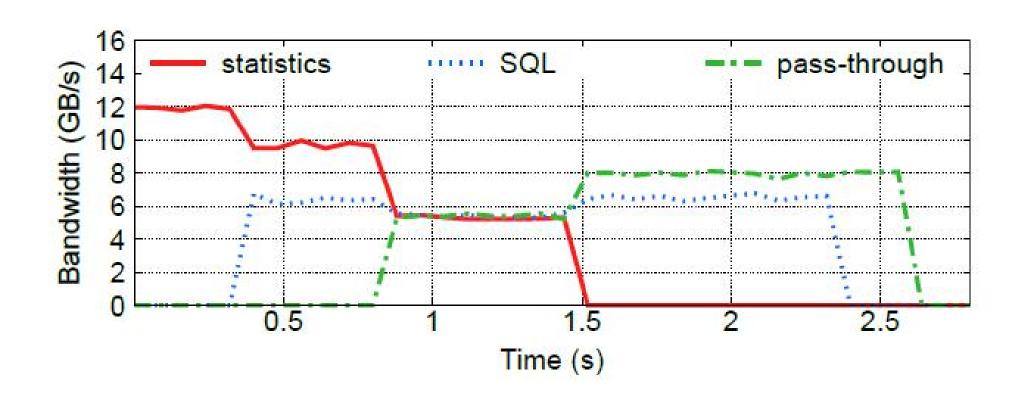
- ➤定制IO堆栈
- ▶流水线级别并行
- ▶减少数据量



瓶颈分析

	Host-	Host-	Insider/x8	Insider/x16
	bypass/x8	bypass/x16		
Grep	PCIe	PCIe	Drive	Drive
KNN	PCIe	Comp.	Drive	Drive
Statistics	PCIe	PCIe	Drive	Drive
SQL query	PCIe	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.
Integration	PCIe	PCIe	Drive	Drive
Feature selec-	Comp.	Comp.	PCIe	Drive
tion				
Bitmap de-	PCIe	PCIe	Drive	Drive
compression				

带宽利用率



开发时间分析

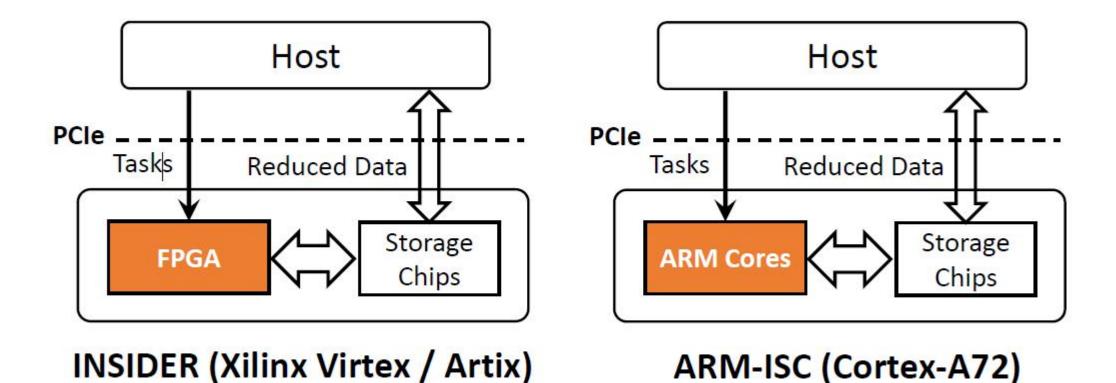
应用	开发时间	主机端代码量	驱动端代码量
Grep	3	51	193
KNN	2	77	72
位图压缩	4	94	145
Statistics	3	65	170
SQL查询	5	97	256
Integration	5	41	307
Feature Selection	9	50	632

开发时间对比

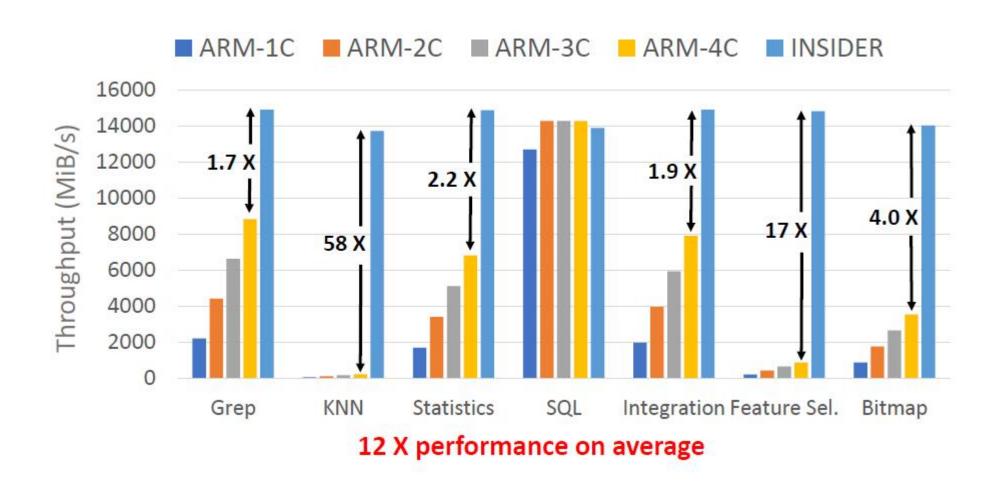
Description	Name	LOC	Devel. Time
		(C)	(Person-months)
Simple IO operations [7]	Base-IO	1500	1
Virtualized SSD interface with OS bypass and permission check-	Direct-IO	1524	1.2
ing [8]			
Atomic writes tailored for scalable database systems based	Atomic-Write	901	1
on [10]			
Direct-access caching device with hardware support for dirty data	Caching	728	1
tracking [5]			
SSD acceleration for MemcacheDB [9]	Key-Value	834	1
Offload file appends to the SSD	Append	1588	1

INSIDER VS ARM-ISC

▶架构



带宽



总结

▶贡献

- ▶实现高效的性能和可扩展性
- ▶提供了共享环境下的访问控制和资源调度
- ▶对ISC进行简单抽象

▶不足

- ▶资源调度没有对于请求的优先级进行区分
- ▶文章没有涉及复杂场景下的任务卸载

感谢聆听!