# Semi-hierarchical Semanticaware Storage Architecture

半层次化的语义存储体系结构

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# SMILE



- SMILE
- Scale-规模化:大数据,大存储

- SMILE
- NN(M)-智能化:

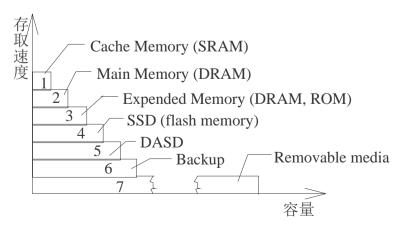
- SMILE
- Integrated—体化:
- ➤ Near Data Processing:
- Processing in-memory (PIM)
- In-storage computing (ISC)
- ➤ Quantx(美光), Optane(英特尔), NDP(华为), ......

- SMILE
- Long-term 长期化:
- ▶存储载体和运行环境
- > 存储数据的时效性和价值

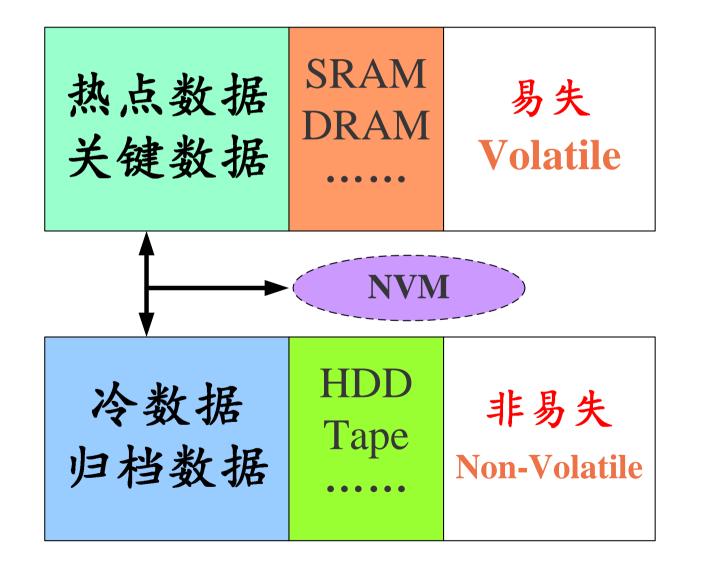
- SMILE
- Edge-边缘化:
- 边缘计算,雾计算,邻近计算,.....

### 技术挑战:存储载体层次化

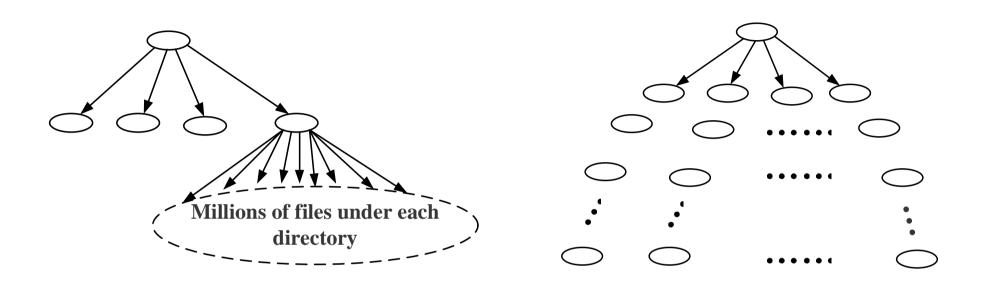
- ▶原理异构性
- ▶性能差异性
- ▶管理复杂性
- 平房->金字塔->摩天大楼
- 层次越来越高



### 存储的安全和可靠:



### 层次化架构的组织模式



This tree is too FAT!

This tree is too HIGH!

- •顶层复杂化:由于规模和复杂度以及信息传递和迁移,导致少量中心节点管理全局数据变得困难,多节点设计面临可扩展性问题
- •边缘智能化:存储设备自身已有能力处理一定的操作

# 垂直层次化架构

- 思路: 依托访问的局部性Locality, 少量关键数据 占用稀缺资源, 即多等级的VIP策略
- 但是,目前Locality在变弱,而数据量剧增,使得 提升hit ratio变得困难
- 信息传递更困难: 跨层次, 跨介质, 占用有限通道
- 传输代价:
- □层次间总线
- □节点间带宽
- □数据中心间专线

### 传统的层次化体系架构

• 机理:

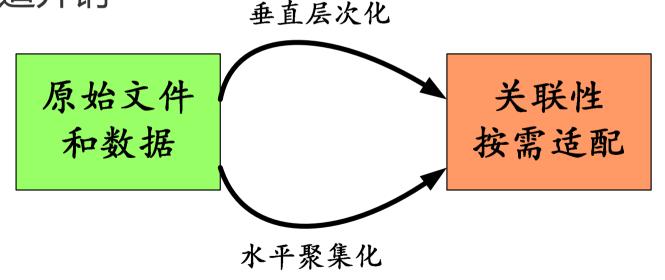
遵从进化论,物竟天择,适者生存

# 层次化

• 目的:寻找关联性

• 层次化是一种动态筛数据的方式,其本质是要实现关联聚类,按需适配。

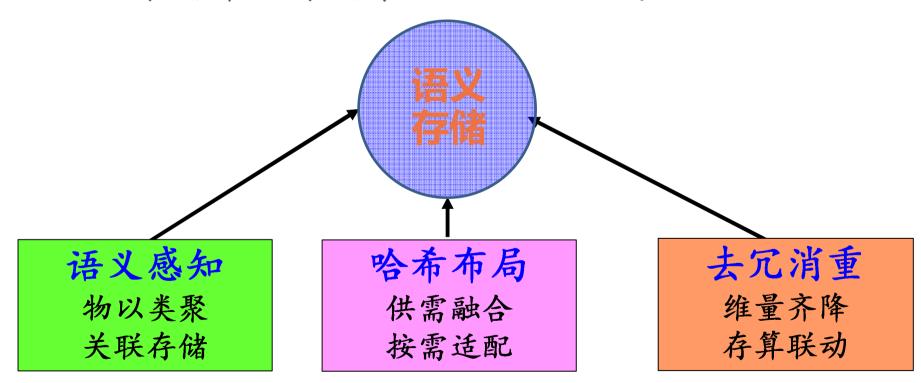
• 如果水平/扁平结构可以实现,也可以减少总线和通道开销



#### 殊途同归

#### 半层次化语义存储

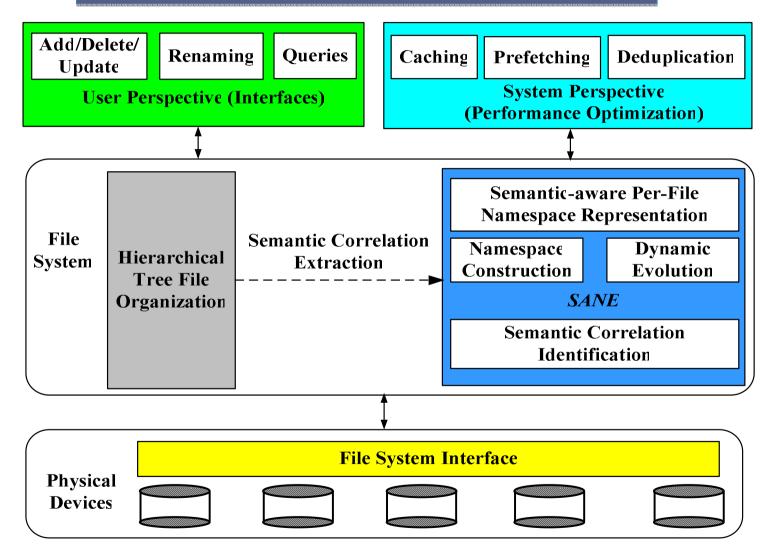
- 科学问题:
- > 如何在大规模存储系统中存储和组织海量数据
- 学术思路:
- 产语义存储作为存储系统的组织模式



### 主要相关工作

- 语义命名空间: SANE(TPDS14)
- **语义数据聚集**: FAST(SC14), HAR(ATC14), SiLo(ATC11),
- 语义哈希计算: SmartCuckoo(ATC17), DLSH(SoCC17), SmartEye(INFOCOM15), NEST(INFOCOM13)
- 语义在线应用: ANTELOPE(TC14)

#### SANE: 系统体系结构 关联语义和数据实体

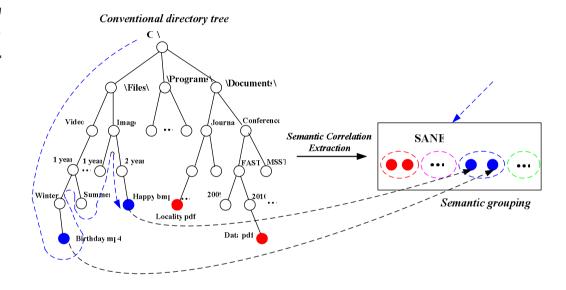


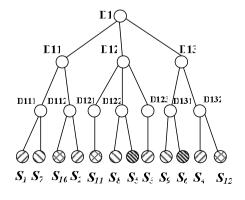
"SANE: Semantic-Aware Namespace in Ultra-large-scale File Systems", IEEE Transactions on Parâßel and Distributed Systems (TPDS), Vol.25, No.5, May 2014, pages:1328-1338.

#### SANE: 大规模存储系统命名空间

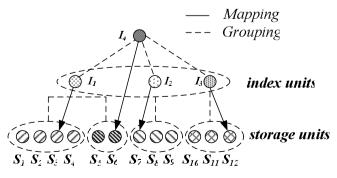
# 扁平化

- 海量存储系统的层次化 文件结构是影响系统性 能的主要瓶颈之一
- 设计的目的:
- > 可检索
- > 唯一性





Conventional directory tree

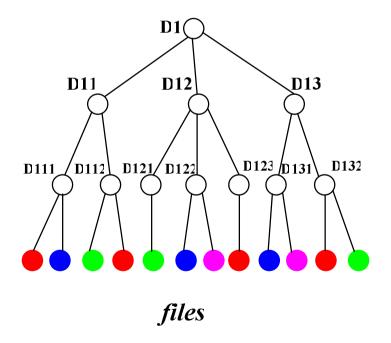


Semantic R-tree

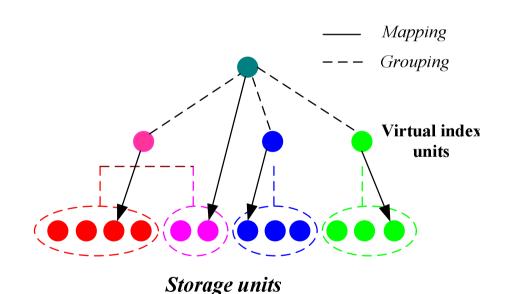
构建基于语义特征的扁平化文件命名空间管理机制。

# Comparisons with Conventional File Systems

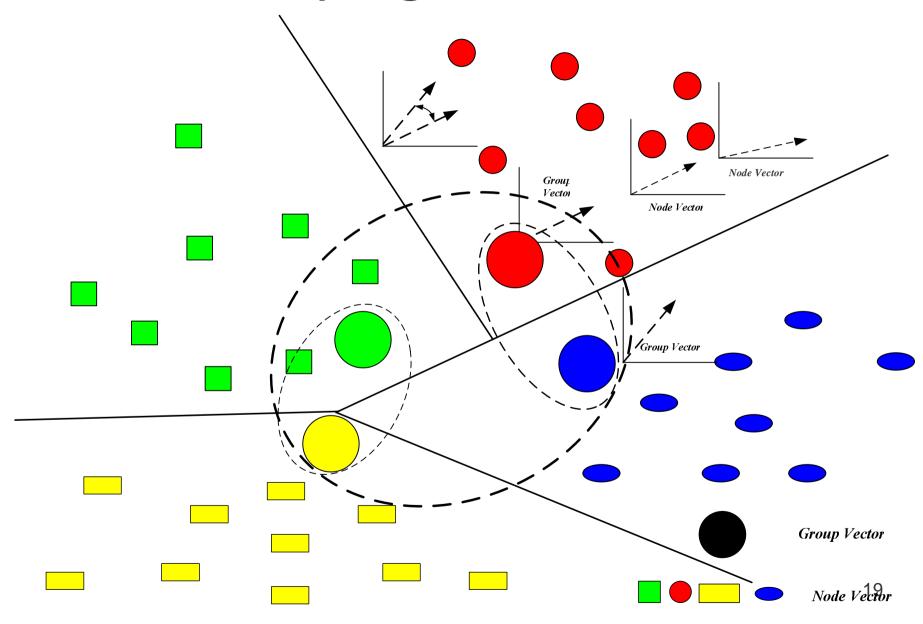
#### Conventional directory tree



#### Semantic grouping

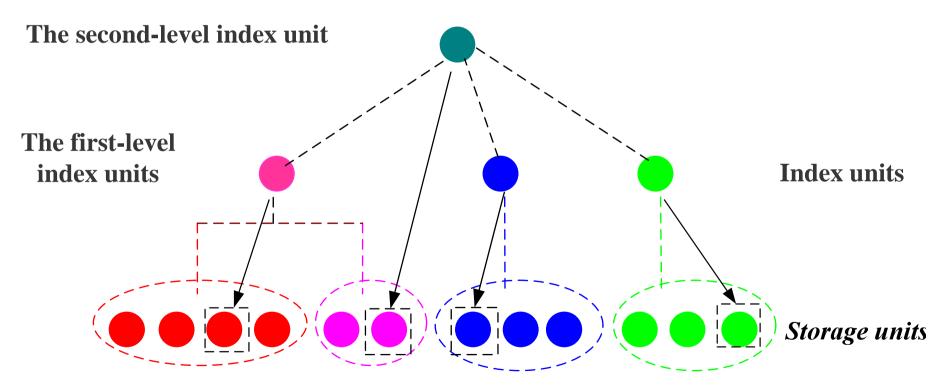


# **Grouping Procedures**

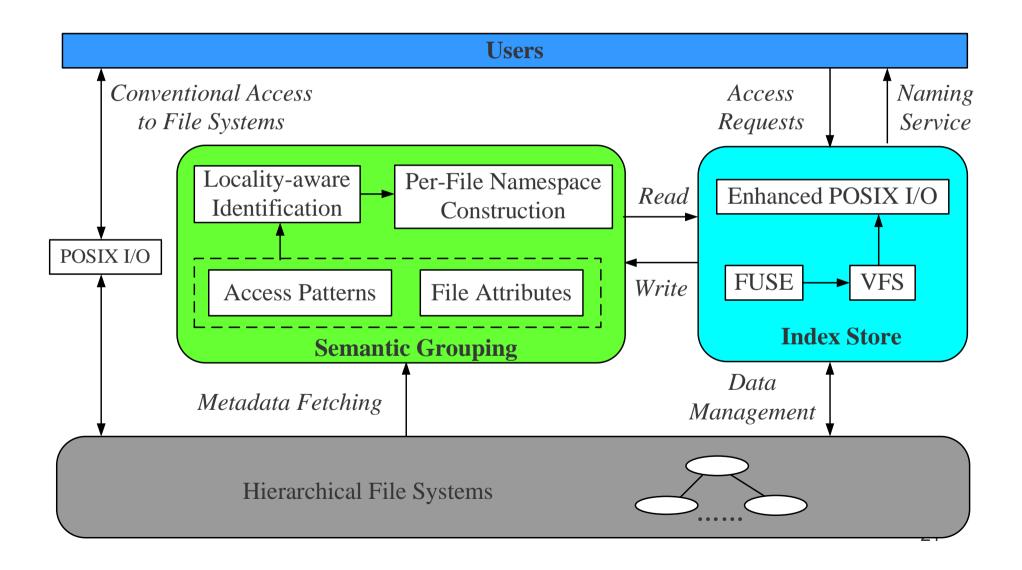


### Mapping of Index Units

• Our mapping is based on a simple bottom-up approach that iteratively applies random selection and labeling operations.



# 功能组件

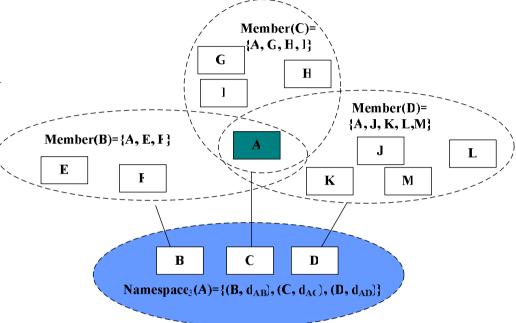


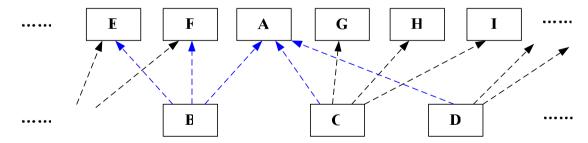
### Naming and Rename

#### •Submodular Maximization

•Select a subset of namespaces with distinct names

$$S^* \in \operatorname*{argmax}_{S \subseteq V} F(S) \quad s.t. |S| \le |T|.$$





Namespace<sub>2</sub>(A)={(E  $d_{AB}$ ) (C  $d_{AC}$ ) (D  $d_{AE}$ )}

Member<sub>3</sub>(B)= $\{(A, d_{AE}), (E, d_{BE}), (F, d_{BF})\}$ 

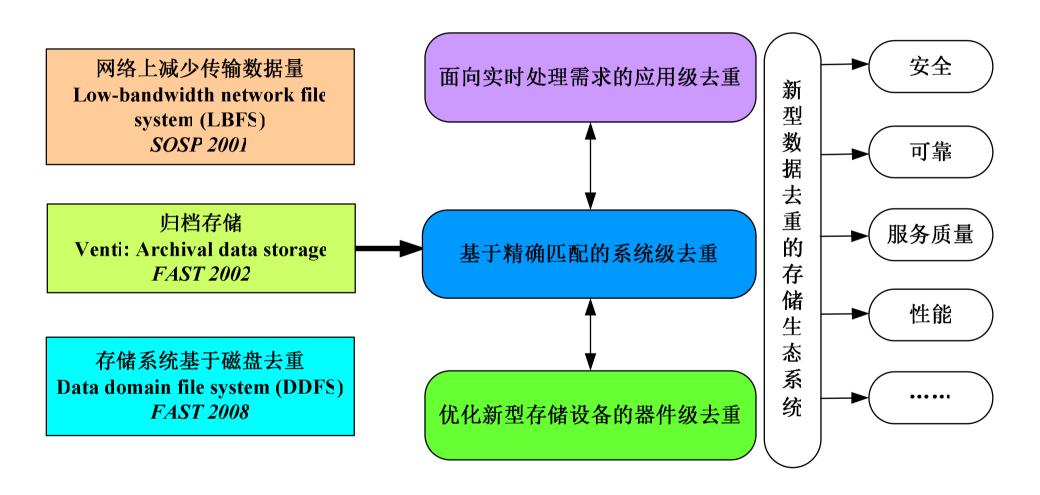
Member<sub>2</sub>(C)={ $(A d_{AC}) (G d_{CG}) (H d_{CH}) (J d_{C})$ }

 $Member_5(D) = \{(A d_{AE}) \cdots \}$ 

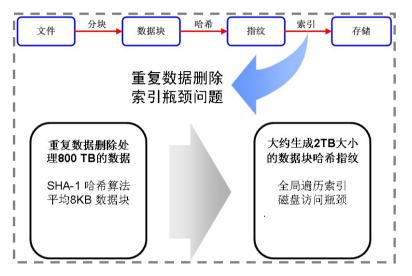
#### **Maximization for Monotone Submodular functions**

- Scoring Function is a monotone submodular function
  - Greedy algorithm
  - Constant-scale mathematical quality guarantee

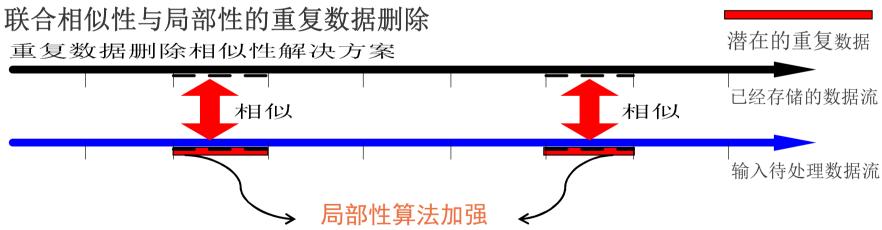
### 新型系统化的数据去重



#### 联合相似性与局部性的重复数据删除——SiLo



提出并研究基于"相似性与局部性结合"的重复 数据删除方法, 从理论和关键技术层面研究重 复数据删除索引方法,通过充分挖掘备份数据 流的相似性与局部性,来改进重复数据删除的 整体性能。

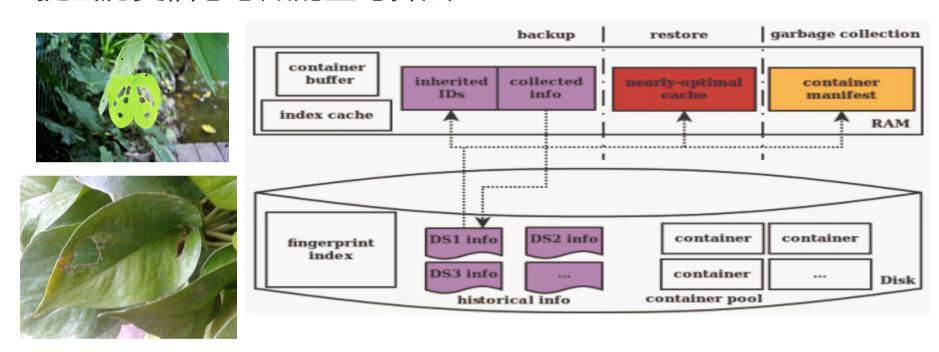


- 通过对相似性的挖掘,避免了全局遍历索引通过对局部性的挖掘,补充相似性查找效果

"SiLo: A Similarity-Locality based Near-Exact Deduplication Scheme with Low RAM Overhead an 4High Throughput," Proceedings of USENIX ATC, June 2011.

#### 数据去重系统的去碎片化算法研究

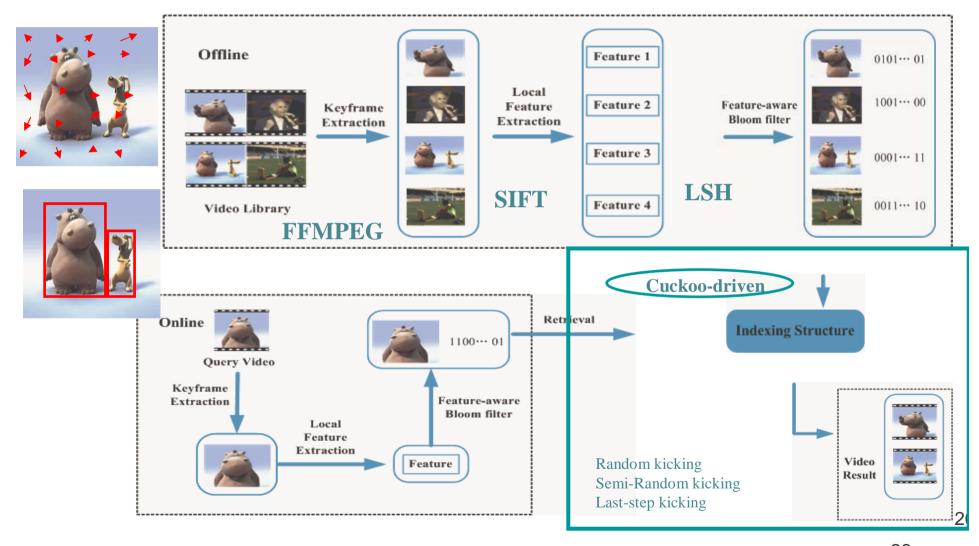
•提出历史信息感知的重写算法HAR



- 数据去重系统的碎片化严重影响了恢复和垃圾回收效率,研究工作发现稀疏容器是造成碎片化的主要原因
- 提出基于历史信息感知的重写算法HAR, HAR利用稀疏容器的继承性,准确地找到并重写稀疏容器,非常有效地改善恢复性能和垃圾回收效率

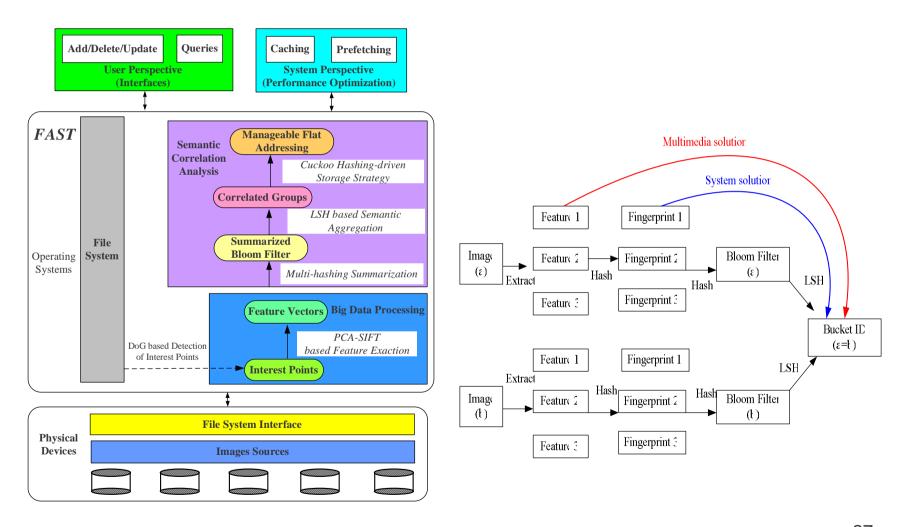
"Accelerating Restore and Garbage Collection in Deduplication-based Backup Systems via Exploiting Historical Information", Proc. USENIX ATC, 2014,

#### 应用级近似去重的方法论: FAST



"FAST: Near Real-time Searchable Data Analytics for the Cloud", Proceedings of the International Conference for High Performance Computing, Networking, Storage and Analysis (SC), November 2014

#### 应用级近似去重的方法论: FAST



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#### 面向近似图片的网络传输: In-network Deduplication Feature Feature Detection **Similarity** Representation SmartEye Feature Indexing **Summarization SmartEye Client Cloud-assisted Server** OoS-aware DiffServ Sharing and uploading Summarized Caching Indexing Label Mapping Label Generation Vector Label Operation responses Multi-hashing Summarization Label Switching **Label Matching** Feature Semantic-aware Representation Groups PCA-SIFT Software Defined Network Query requests Feature Exaction LSH based Semantic (SDN) **Interest Points** Aggregation Caching Ouery results **Operations** OoS Routing Management DoG Detection **Local Image Store** Crowd-generated Images DiffServ-based Labels: Indexing, Deleting/Switching Client Cloud-assisted Server Send the Features Locality Sensitive Hashing Extract the Features Computation for Features of Images Identical Feature Regular Network exis? Transmission YeSend the Features Identify Tot k Similar Identical Feature Images exist? ¥ Ye. Delay Locally Identified Images Correlation aware Send the Unique Images Grouping

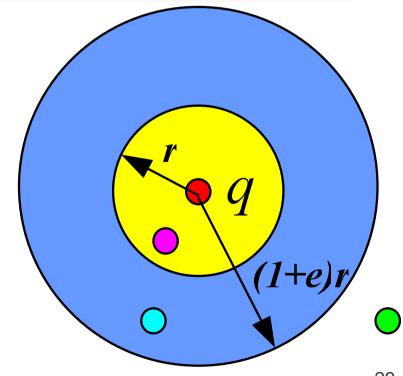
"SmartEye: Real-time and Efficient Cloud Image Sharing for Disaster Environments" Proceedings of INFOCOM, 2015, pages: 1616-1624

### Locality Sensitive Hashing (LSH)

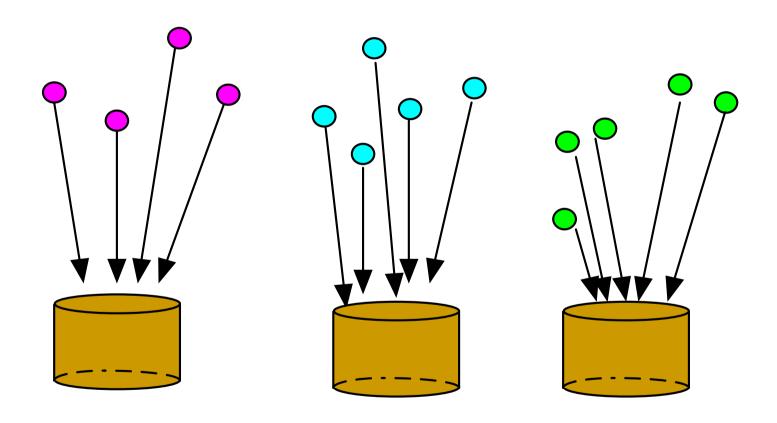
- If  $||p,q||_s \leq R$  then  $Pr_{\mathbb{H}}[h(p) = h(q)] \geq P_1$ ,
- If  $||p,q||_s > cR$  then  $Pr_{\mathbb{H}}[h(p) = h(q)] \le P_2$ .

#### Near neighbor?

- yes
- o not sure
- $\bigcirc$  no



# Locality-Sensitive Hashing (LSH)

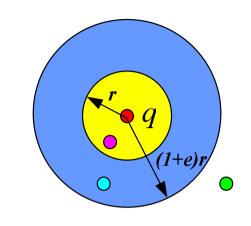


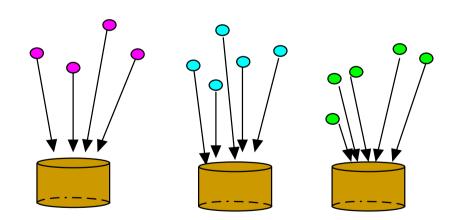
- Close items will collide with high probability
- Distant items will have very little chance to collide

#### NEST: 面向关联感知的近似查询

- 近似查询服务于云存储 环境中海量、异构、动 态和不确定的数据
- 通过哈希计算实现常数量级的快速分类
- 挖掘和获取数据的语义 特征和行为模式
- 提高查询服务质量,减少空间负载



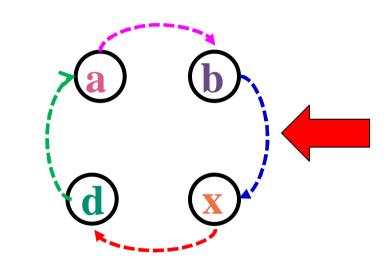




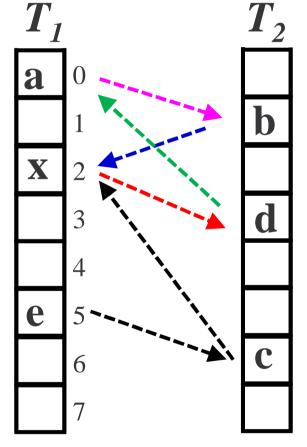
"NEST: Locality-aware Approximate Query Service for Cloud Computing", Proceedings of INFOCOM, April 2013, pages: 1327-1335

"DLSH: A Distribution-aware LSH Scheme for Approximate Nearest Neighbor Query in Cloud Compiliting", Proceedings of ACM Symposium on Cloud Computing (SoCC), 2017

#### Pseudoforest

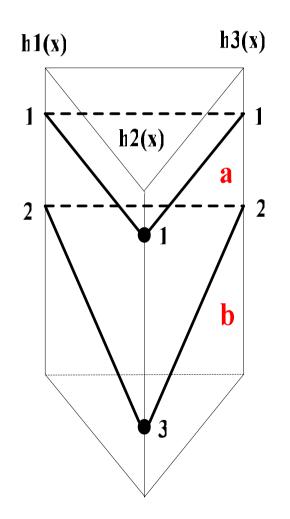


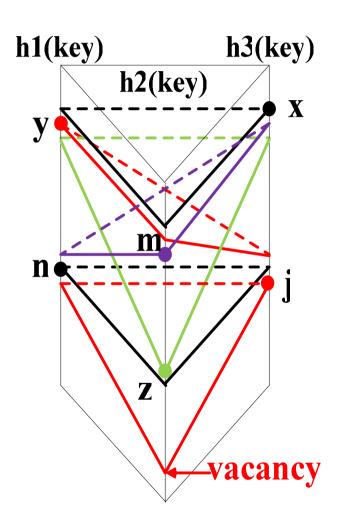
- An **endless loop** is formed.
- Endless kickouts for any insertion within the loop.



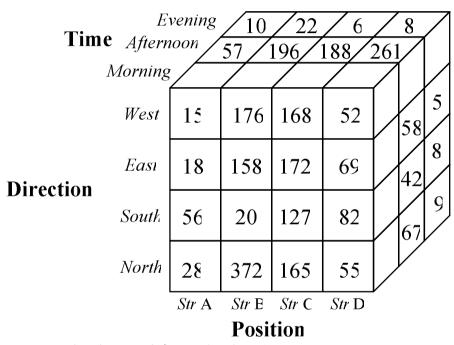
"SmartCuckoo: A Fast and Cost-Efficient Hashing Index Scheme for Cloud Storage Systems", 32 Proceedings of USENIX Annual Technical Conference (USENIX ATC), July 2017, pages: 553-566

# Active prefetching

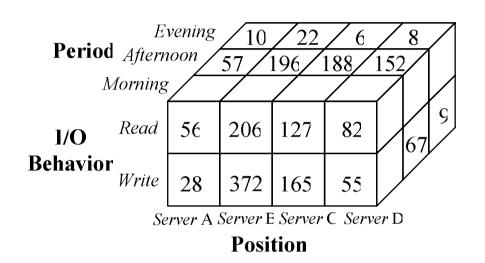


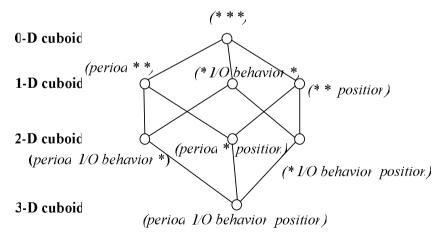


### 在线的预计算模式: Data Cube



- 数据规模不断扩大
- 获取数据的知识越来越困难
- 提出基于统计信息的数据预计算的方法,提供数据分析服务

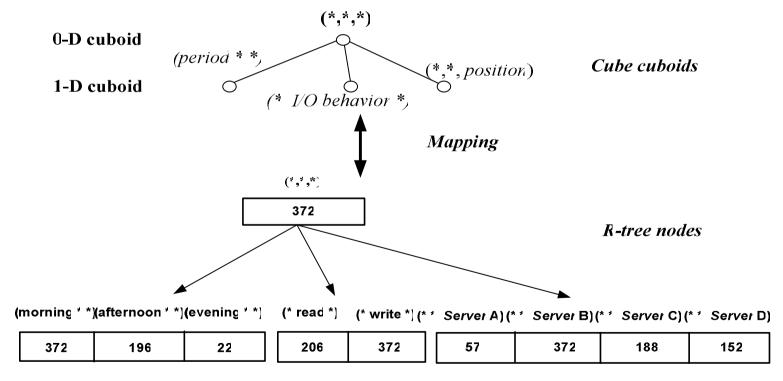




"ANTELOPE: A Semantic-aware Data Cube Scheme for Cloud Data Center Networks", 34 IEEE Transactions on Computers (TC), Vol.63, No.9, September 2014, pages: 2146-2159.

#### 语义感知的数据立方体ANTELOPE: 数据映射和存储结构

- 对于数据立方体按照数据的多维属性特征进行映射
- 每个特征节点具有多维的范围信息



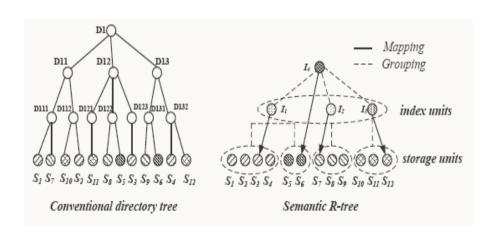
#### 研究工作一: 语义感知的存储组织模式

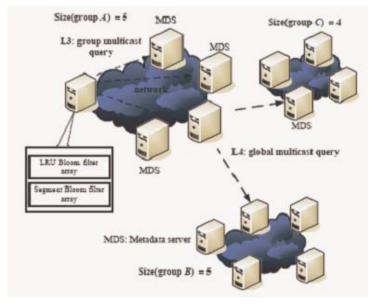
技术难题:存储器件容量受限,数据海量且异构创新点:感知数据语义,实现关联存储

- ▶挖掘数据多维属性的语义特征
- ▶构建关联文件在相同或相近的组内
- ▶实现语义组织模式和扁平化命名空间

▶与国际前沿方案相比,空间开销平均下降了41.25%,时间延迟

平均下降21.6%。

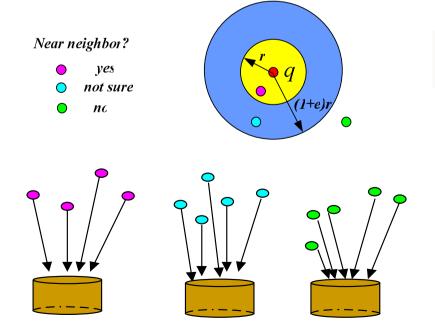




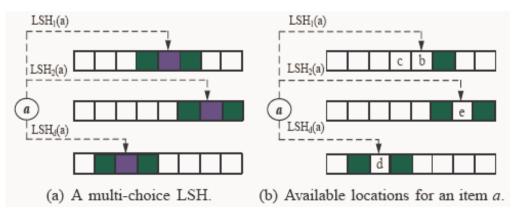
#### 研究工作二:超快哈希计算的数据布局

技术难题:存储服务要求和所需的数据隔离创新点:面向多维特征,实现供需融合

- >支持近似查询的局部性敏感的哈希结构
- ▶cuckoo驱动和相邻放置实现哈希表的负载平衡
- ▶实现0(1)复杂度的扁平寻址,优于传统0(n)复杂度的垂直寻址
- ▶所需存储空间为前沿方法的36%~57%,查询准确性高8%以上



- If  $||p,q||_s \leq R$  then  $Pr_{\mathbb{H}}[h(p) = h(q)] \geq P_1$ ,
- If  $||p,q||_s > cR$  then  $Pr_{\mathbb{H}}[h(p) = h(q)] \le P_2$ .

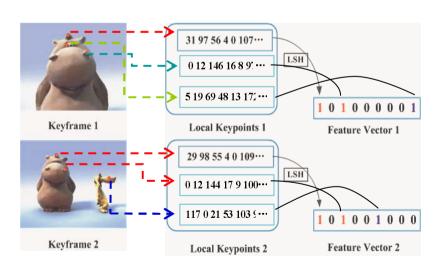


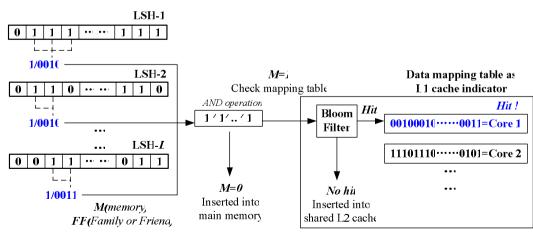
#### 研究工作三:语义降维的数据去重

技术难题:数据冗余、海量和低质

创新点:轻量级的超级特征值,实现存算联动

- >多维特征的轻量级压缩
- >异构成员关系的快速编码, 比特级的快速比较
- ▶2百万图片的去重查询从原有的12分钟降低到1秒以内

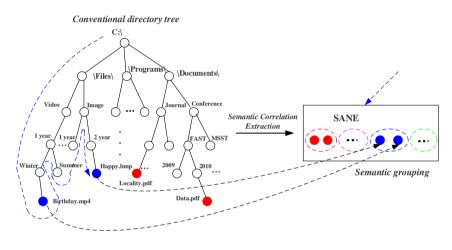


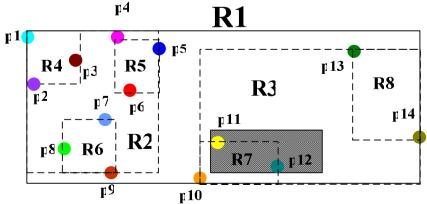


#### 总结

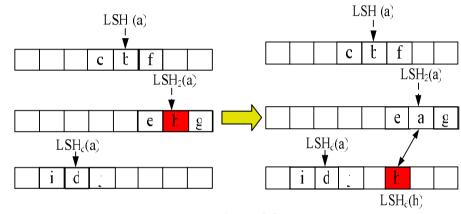
#### 与传统的存储模式和数据布局方法比较

#### >结构:由层次化向扁平化转变

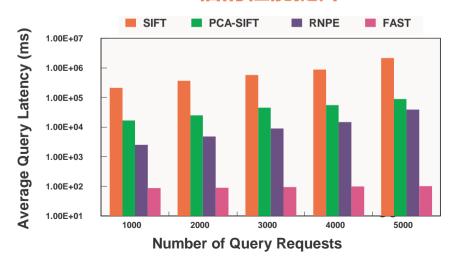




#### >算法:由难解向易解转变



#### 100倍的性能提升



### Open Source Codes (in GitHub)

- <u>SmartCuckoo</u>: in GitHub. SmartCuckoo is a new cuckoo hashing scheme to support metadata query service.
- https://github.com/syy804123097/SmartCuckoo
- <u>SmartSA</u> (E-STORE): in GitHub to support near-deduplication for image sharing based on the energy availability in Smartphone.
- ► <a href="https://github.com/Pfzuo/SmartSA">https://github.com/Pfzuo/SmartSA</a>
- <u>Real-time-Share</u>: in GitHub, to support real-time image sharing in the cloud, which is an important component of <u>SmartEye</u> (INFOCOM 2015).
- https://github.com/syy804123097/Real-time-Share
- <u>MinCounter</u>: in GitHub. MinCounter is the proposed data structure in the <u>MSST 2015 Paper</u>.
- https://github.com/syy804123097/MinCounter
- <u>NEST</u>: in GitHub (Download <u>INFOCOM 2013 Paper</u>, <u>Source Codes</u>, <u>Manual</u> and <u>TraceData</u>).
- ► <a href="https://github.com/syy804123097/NEST">https://github.com/syy804123097/NEST</a>
- <u>LSBF</u> (Locality-Sensitive Bloom Filter): in GitHub (Download <u>TC 2012</u> <u>Paper, Source Codes</u> and <u>Manual</u>).
- https://github.com/syy804123097/LSBF

### Thanks and Questions