CSC 369 Reading Notes

# 1 Flash-Based SSDs

# Vocabularies

### 1. Flash Solid-State Storage

• Is a type of non-volatile computer storage that stores and retrieves digital information using only electronic circuits, without any involvement of moving mechanical parts

### 2. NAND-Based Flash

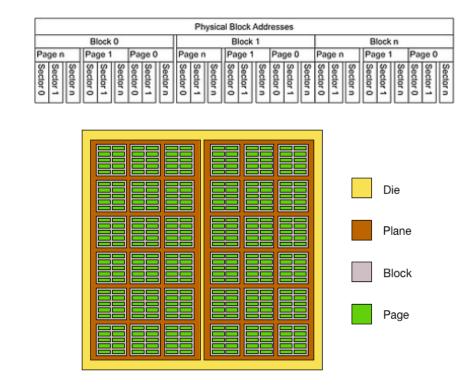
• Is an electronic non-volatile computer memory storage medium using NAND-gate that can be electrically erased and reprogrammed.

# 3. Flash Page

• Is the smallest unit that can be programmed into flash

#### 4. Flash Block

• Is a group of pages and the smallest unit that can be erased.



# 5. Wear Out

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- Is similar to going past expiration date
- Means it has exceeded their endurance rating

#### 6. Single-Level Cell

• Is a type of cell in solid-state storage that stores one bit of data per transister (0 or 1)

#### 7. Multi-Level Cell

• Is a type of cell in solid-state storage that stores two bits of data (i.e 00, 01, 10, 11) per cell using two different levels of charge

### 8. Triple-Level Cell

- Is a type of cell in solid-state storage that stores three bits of data per cell (i.e 000, 001, 010, 011, 100, 101, 110, 111)
- 9. Head Crash
- 10. Disturbance
- 11. Flash Transition Layer
- 12. Wear Leveling
- 13. Direct Mapped
- 14. Logging
- 15. Logical Block Address
- 16. Program Disturbance
- 17. In-Memory Mapping Table
- 18. Garbage
- 19. Garbage Collection (GC)
- 20. Dead Blocks
- 21. Cache Flush
- 22. **Trim**
- 23. Overprovision
- 24. Background
- 25. Page-Level FTL

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- 26. Hybrid Mapping
- 27. Log Blocks
- 28. Switch Merge
- 29. Partial Merge
- 30. Full Merge
- 1.1 Storing a Single Bit

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- 1.2 From Bits to Banks / Planes
- 1.3 Basic Flash Operations
- 1.4 From Raw Flash to Flash-Based SSDs
- 1.5 FTL Organization: A Bad Approach
- 1.6 A Log Structured FTL
- 1.7 Garbage Collection
- 1.8 Mapping Table Size
- 1.9 Hybrid Mapping
- 1.10 Wear Leveling
- 1.11 SSD Performance And Cost