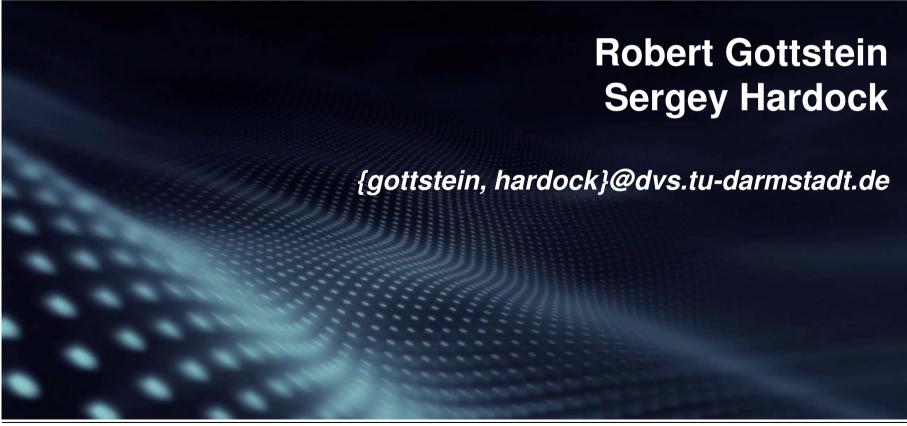
DB2 Flashed Session





Refresh F5



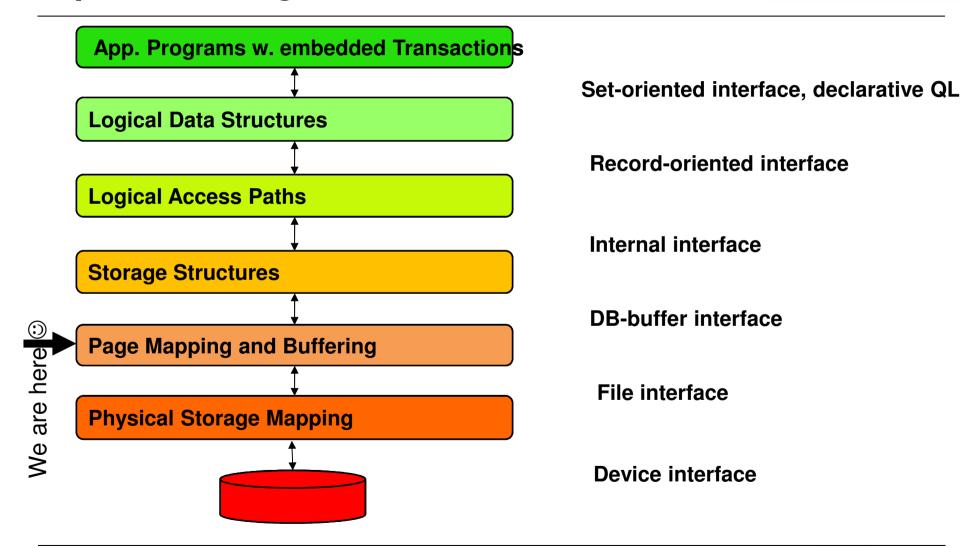
- I Refreshing
- Direct/ Indirect Update Strategies
 - In-Place/ Out-of-Place
- Flash SSD Properties

II NoFTL

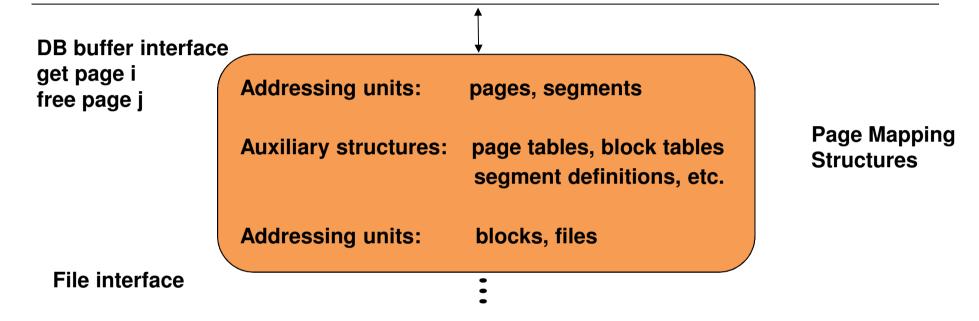
III Multi Versioning on SSDs











Additional level of abstraction above blocks and files

One Layer further to the Device





Addressing units: pages, segments

Auxiliary structures: page tables, block tables segment definitions, etc.

Addressing units: blocks, files

File interface read block i write block k

Addressing units: blocks, files

Auxiliary structures: free-space info., extent

tables, file directories

Addressing units: tracks, cylinders,

5

channels

Page Mapping Structures

Physical Storage Mapping

Devices

Device interface channel programs

Update Strategies



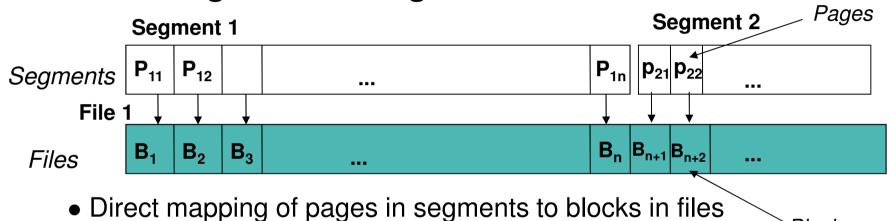
- Direct update strategy (also called "Update in Place") page written into the same block from which it was read.
- Indirect (delayed) update strategy page written into a newly allocated block, old block not changed.

6



Blocks

Direct Page Addressing



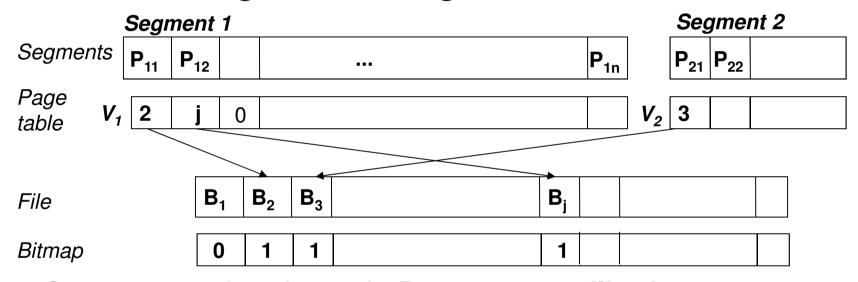
• Space reserved at definition time

Problem on Flash: In-Place Updates!





Indirect Page Addressing



- Space reserved on demand→Better space utilization
- Additional Mapping Table (Page Table, Page Faults...)
- Good for Flash: Out of Place Updates

Flash Properties in a Nutshell



- Asymmetric Read/Write Performance
 - Reads faster than writes
- No Overwrites
 - Erase-Cycles
- High Parallelism
- No Mechanical Latency



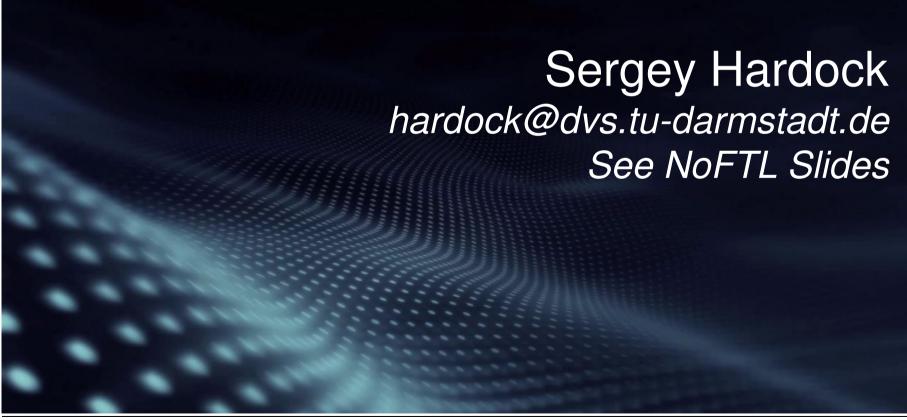
But:

- Hidden behind Legacy Interface
 - Additional Mapping & Backround Processes
 - Black Box Abstraction
- → NoFTL...



NoFTL





End Part 1



