## MioHash: A Memory-Efficient and I/O-Optimized Hashing Index on Hybrid PMem-DRAM Memories

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## I. SUMMARY OF IMPLEMENTATIONS

We implement our proposed MioHash with C++. We elaborate on the dependent software, representative hash indexes, and testing tools as follows.

**Dependent softwares:** the implementation of MioHash relies on a suite of software, including ndctl, ipmctl, Intel PMWatch, and PMDK, which can be reached via the following URLs.

```
$ wget https://github.com/pmem/ndctl
$ wget https://github.com/intel/ipmctl
$ wget https://github.com/intel/intel-pmwatch
$ wget https://github.com/pmem/pmdk
```

Representative hash indexes: we use four representative hash indexes for comparison, namely CCEH [1], Dash [2], level hashing [3], clevel hashing [4], Viper [5] and Plush [6], which can be downloaded via the following URLs. Note that we used the PMDK version of the level hashing implemented by Dash and added uniqueness check to CCEH for index correctness.

```
$ git clone https://github.com/DICL/CCEH.git
$ git clone https://github.com/pmdk/dash.git
$ git clone https://github.com/chenzhangyu/
Clevel-Hashing.git
$ git clone https://github.com/tum-db/Plush.git
```

\$ git clone https://github.com/hpides/viper.git

**Testing tools:** we employ YCSB in our evaluation. It can be reached via the following URL.

```
$ wget https://github.com/brianfrankcooper
/YCSB/releases/download/0.17.0/ycsb-0.17.0
.tar.gz
```

## II. EVALUATION DETAILS

Hardware configurations: We conduct extensive experiments on a single machine equipped with two 2.10 GHz Intel Golden 5318Y CPUs (with 24 cores in total), 128 GB of DRAM memory and four Optane PMem DIMMs of 200 series (128 GB per DIMM and 512 GB in total). The Optane PMem DIMMs are configured in interleaved AppDirect Mode, which are connected to one processor. Figure 1 shows the major hardware configurations of our testbed and Figure 2 shows detailed information about the Optane PMem used in our evaluation.

We perform extensive testbed experiments, including (i) experiments to understand the property of MioHash, and (ii) experiments to understand the sensitivity of MioHash.

```
Architecture:
                                      32-bit, 64-bit
Little Endian
CPU op-mode(s):
Byte Order:
Address sizes:
                                      46 bits physical, 57 bits virtual
CPU(s):
On-line CPU(s) list:
Thread(s) per core:
Core(s) per socket:
Socket(s):
NUMA node(s):
Vendor ID:
CPU family:
                                      GenuineIntel
Model:
Model name:
                                      Intel(R) Xeon(R) Gold 5318Y CPU @ 2.10GHz
Stepping:
                                      800.779
CPU MHz:
CPU max MHz
CPU min MHz:
                                      800,0000
BogoMIPS:
                                      4200.00
Virtualization:
                                      VT-x
2.3 MiB
L1d cache:
L2 cache:
                                      60 MiB
```

Figure 1: Configurations of our testbed.

DimmID	Capacity		I	LockState		١	HealthState	I	FWVersion	
0x0010	126.742	GiB	Ī	Disabled,	Frozen	I	Healthy	I	02.02.00.1516	
0x0210	126.742	GiB	1	Disabled,	Frozen		Healthy	1	02.02.00.1516	
0x0110	126.742	GiB	1	Disabled,	Frozen	1	Healthy	Ī	02.02.00.1516	
0x0310 I	126.742	GiB	1	Disabled.	Frozen	1	Healthy	1	02.02.00.1516	

**Figure 2:** The configurations of the Intel Optane PMem DIMMs of 200 series used in the evaluation.

**Experiments with YCSB:** We measure the access performance of MioHash, CCEH, Dash, level hashing, clevel hashing, Viper and Plush using YCSB. We generate the workloads through YCSB and then modify their format so that they can be used for testing. We then use these workloads to test each hashing index.

The following script is an example of how to generate an insert-only workload using YCSB:

```
#!/bin/bash
$ ycsb load basic -P uniformworkload > uniform/ \
load.text
```

\$ ycsb run basic -P insertworkload > uniform/ \
insert.text

We run the following script to modify the format of work-loads.

```
#!/bin/bash
$ dir=./uniform/load.txt
$ sed -i '1,17d' $dir
$ sed -i 's/READ usertable user/r /' $dir
$ sed -i 's/INSERT usertable user/i /' $dir
$ sed -i 's/UPDATE usertable user/u /' $dir
```

```
$ sed -i 's/\[ field0=/ /' $dir
$ sed -i 's/\ ]/ /' $dir
```

After modifying the format, we measure the performance of all hashing indexes. Due to space limits, we present the following script to evaluate MioHash. The experiments with other hashing indexes are similar.

do

```
#!/bin/bash
dir=/mnt/pmem1-node1/pool1
loadsize=50000000
runsize=50000000
FLAG='-mavx -mavx2 -mavx512f -mavx512bw -mavx512vl'
g++ -03 -std=c++17 -I./ -lrt -c -o src/MioHash.o \
-g src/MioHash.cpp -DINPLACE -lpmemobj -lpmem \
$FLAG -lprofiler -lunwind
g++ -03 -std=c++17 -I./ -lrt -o bin/run_all_ycsb \
-g src/run_all_ycsb.cpp src/MioHash.o include \
/dlock.o -lpmemobj -lpmem -lpthread \
-DMULTITHREAD -lpqos
outdir=ycsb_all
for test in 1 2 3 4
do
        for oper in "w50r50.txt"
        for num in 1 2 4 8 16 24
            echo " " >> $outdir
            echo "test zipfian "$num" " \
            $oper >> $outdir
            ycsb_dir="../ycsb/zipfian/"$oper
            load_dir="../ycsb/zipfian/load.txt"
            rm -rf $dir
            numactl -N 1 -m 1 \
            ./bin/run_all_ycsb $dir \
            $loadsize $runsize $num \
            $ycsb_dir $load_dir \
            |grep -a -E "num|Ops|Start"
            >> $outdir
        done
   done
done
```

**Experiments on Sensitivity:** We also use the impact of the P-bucket size (Exp#11) as an example to clarify how we assess the performance of MioHash. Other experiments are similar.

```
#!/bin/bash
dir=/mnt/pmem1-node1/pool1
num=1
loadsize=50000000
FLAG='-mavx -mavx2 -mavx512f -mavx512bw -mavx512vl'
outdir=./sendata
srcdir=./sensitive.cpp
for testnum in 1 2 3 4 5
```

```
for sbucketsize in 64 128 256 512 1024
    do
        sed -i '30d' ./src/MioHash.h
        sed -i '30i #define S_Bucket_Size '\
        $sbucketsize'' ./src/MioHash.h
        rm -rf $dir
        g++ -03 -std=c++17 -I./ -lrt -c \
        -o src/MioHash.o -g src/MioHash.cpp \
        -DINPLACE -lpmemobj -lpmem \
        $FLAG -lprofiler -lunwind
        g++ -03 -std=c++17 -I./ -lrt
        -o bin/multi_threaded_MioHash -g \
        src/test.cpp src/MioHash.o include/dlock.o \
        -lpmemobj -lpmem -lpthread \
        -DMULTITHREAD -lpqos
        numactl -N 1 -m 1 \
         ./bin/multi_threaded_MioHash $dir $loadsize
         $num | grep -a "Ops/sec"
                                   $outdir
    done
    sed -i '30d' ./src/MioHash.h
    sed -i '30i #define S_Bucket_Size 256' \
./src/MioHash.h
done
```

## REFERENCES

- [1] M. Nam, H. Cha, Y.-r. Choi, S. H. Noh, and B. Nam, "Write-optimized dynamic hashing for persistent memory," in 17th USENIX Conference on File and Storage Technologies (FAST 19), 2019, pp. 31–44.
- [2] B. Lu, X. Hao, T. Wang, and E. Lo, "Dash: Scalable hashing on persistent memory," *Proceedings of the VLDB Endowment*, pp. 1147–1161, 2020.
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