SSD I/O via a DSL @ Ring 0









### PhaistOS DSL



Dr. Nick Papoulias http://parsenet.info



# Veriamos Project ssp I/o via a DSL @ Ring 0

Motivation ??

Mitigate:

## HW / SW Mismatch

A hardware innovation invalidates the assumptions of the software stack (kernel or other) resulting in sub-optimal abstractions

Need for new abstractions and/or domain specific fine-tuning

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Motivation ??

## HW / SW Mismatch

Random I/O is expensive

Random I/O is cheap

Example:



Can handle thousands IOPS

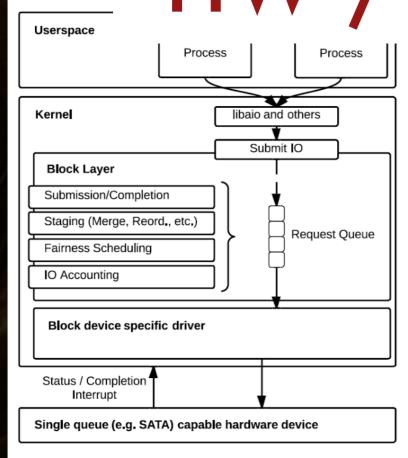


Can deliver tens of millions IOPS

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## Motivation ??

## HW / SW Mismatch



2014



io and others Kernel Submit IO **Block Layer** Submission/Completion Staging (Merge, Insert Per Cor **Tagging** Software Queues Fairness Scheduling IO Accounting Hardware Dispatch Queues Block device specific driver Status / Completion Interrupt Single or multi-queue capable hardware device

(CFQ, BFQ, Kyber)\*, Deadline, Noop ..

MQ-Deadline, Noop ...

\* mg-equiv still used for non-SSD

Solved IOPS bottleneck, but MQ has less scheduling options main trade-off: throughput / latency

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### Rel. Work

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FS (e.g., ext4)

NVMe Device Driver

raditi onal SSD

Figure 1: Physic

## HW / SW Mismatch

See the CLyDE Project: Univ. Copenhaghen + Inria

https://clydeitu.wordpress.com/



he IO performance of storage devices has accelerated from undreds of IOPS five years ago, to hundreds of thousands IOPS today, and tens of millions of IOPS projected in five ears. This sharp evolution is primarily due to the introducion of NAND-flash devices and their data parallel design. In this work, we demonstrate that the block layer within the operating system, originally designed to handle thousands of IOPS, has become a bottleneck to overall storage system performance, specially on the high NUMA-factor processors systems that are becoming commonplace. We describe the design of a next generation block layer that is capable of handling tens of millions of IOPS on a multi-core system equipped with a single storage device. Our experiments show that our design scales graciously with the number of on NUMA systems with multiple sockets.

#### **LightNVM: The Linux Open-Channel** SSD Subsystem

Matias Bjørling, CNEX Labs, Inc. and IT University of Copenhagen; Javier Gonzalez, CNEX Labs, Inc.; Philippe Bonnet, IT University of Copenhagen

https://www.usenix.org/conference/fast17/technical-sessions/presentation/bjorling

# Veriamos Project ssd I/O via a DSL @ Ring 0

### Problem ??

## HW / SW Mismatch



Public/Private

- Needs to optimize I/O
- Does not have kernel devs on staff
- Additional risk (faults, security) of ad-hoc solution not acceptable

Accept unpredictable trade-off of MQ: throughput / latency, write your own scheduler or LightNVM solution

## Brief Reminder: Deadline

**Events** 

- INIT
  - INSERT
  - HAS WORK

R

- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

fifo\_expire[2]
fifo\_batch
writes\_starved
batching
starved

I/O

**REQUEST** 

queuelist fifo\_time

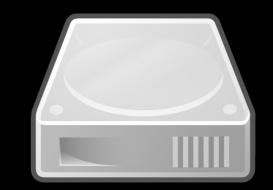
Deadl. logic

DL lists, used as queues: Sorted by Arrival Time + RW / Deadline

RB Trees, used as lists: Sorted / Merged by sector

Elev. logic

Dispatch DL



list

# Veriamos Project ssd I/O via a DSL @ Ring 0

### Architecture



PhaistOS DSL

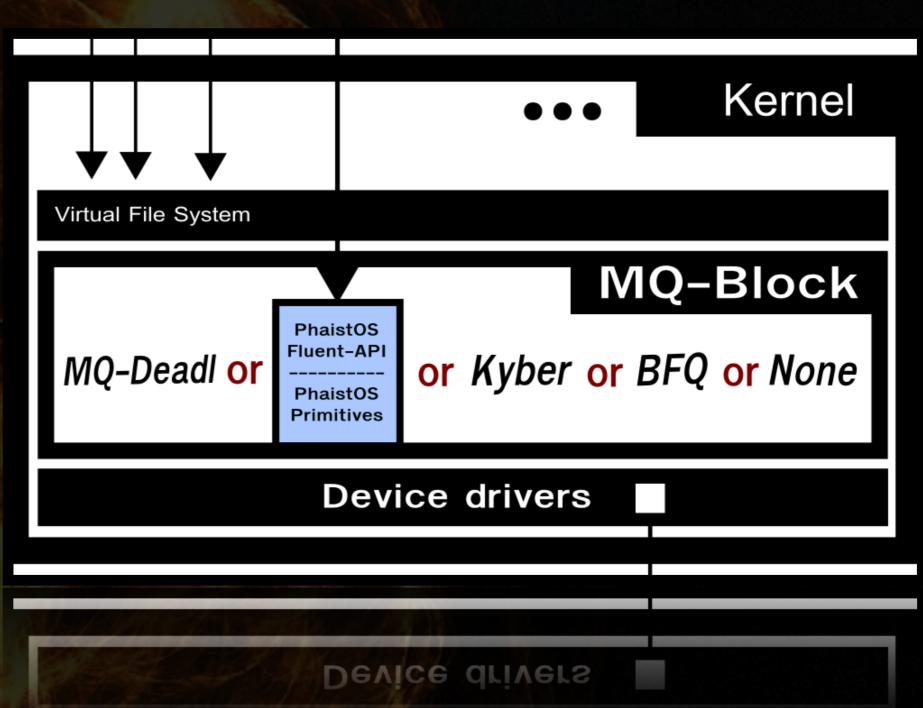
User-space Case-studies (assuming workload > RAM): \* Approximate Computing (e.g Video-streaming) \* Single-purpose Server (e.g DB) \* Special-cases (Read-only / Mostly-read / Mostly-write) \* Multi-purpose Server (e.g DB / Web-server / Business Logic) \* Multi-container Server (e.g HW-sharing Virtual machines) DSL: PhaistOS scripts / examples / tempates Model-checking (Why3) **PhaistOS** Parser/Compiler Static-Analysis Generated / Dynamically Loadable Linux Module (.c)

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### Architecture



PhaistOS DSL



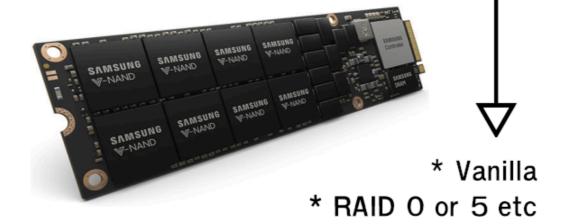
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### Architecture



PhaistOS DSL

#### SSD / NVMe Setup

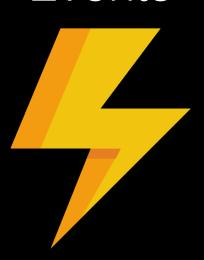


\* Set-up eg: https://www.hetzner.com/

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\* RAID O or 5 etc

**Events** 



- INIT
- INSERT
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

ORIGINAL
Algo in Linux Kernel



**Decomposed** Example of Deadline



deadline.phaistos

**DSL** 

WP3

Type-Checker



**Static-Analysis** 



**Code-Generation** 



**Generated** Example of Deadline

RUNTIME (Abstract Machine for similar class of Algorithms)

#### list fifo\_list[2]

```
int read expire = HZ / 2;
int write expire = 5 * HZ;
int writes starved = 2;
int fifo batch = 16;
POLICY {
    list fifo list[2];
    int fifo expire[2];
    int fifo batch;
    int writes starved;
    int batching;
    int starved;
HELPERS {
    int deadline check fifo(int ddir) {
        request rq;
        rq = next request(POLICY.fifo list[ddir]);
        if(time after eq(jiffies, fifo time(rq))) {
            return 1;
        } else {
            return 0;
    request deadline fifo request(int ddir) {
        request rq;
        if(warn(ddir!=READ&&ddir!=WRITE)) {return NULL;}
        if(is empty(POLICY.fifo list[ddir])) {return NULL;}
```

#### deadline.phaistos

**DSL** WP3 Type-Checker **Static-Analysis Code-Generation Generated** Example of Deadline

RUNTIME (Abstract Machine for similar class of Algorithms)

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POLICY {
    list fifo list[2];
    int fifo expire[2];
    int fifo batch;
    int writes starved;
    int batching;
    int starved;
HELPERS
    int deadline check fifo(int ddir) {
        request rq;
        rq = next request(POLICY.fifo list[ddir]);
        if(time_after_eq(jiffies, fifo_time(rq))) {
            return 1;
        } else {
            return 0;
    request deadline_fifo_request(int ddir) {
        request rq;
        if(warn(ddir!=READ&&ddir!=WRITE)) {return NULL;}
        if(is_empty(POLICY.fifo_list[ddir])) {return NULL;}
```

#### List API

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)

## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)

```
list fifo_list[2]
```

```
EVENTS {
    On INIT() do: {
        init(POLICY.fifo list[READ]);
        init(POLICY.fifo_list[WRITE]);
        POLICY.fifo expire[READ] = read expire;
        POLICY.fifo expire[WRITE] = write expire;
        POLICY.fifo batch = fifo batch;
        POLICY.writes starved = writes starved;
        POLICY.starved = 0;
        POLICY.batching = 0;
    On EXIT() do: {
        assert(!has requests(READ));
        assert(!has_requests(WRITE));
    On INSERT(request rq, int data_dir) do: {
        set time(rq,NOW() + POLICY.fifo expire[data dir]);
        append(POLICY.fifo list[data dir],rq);
    On HAS_WORK(int data_dir, bool careful) do: {
        if(careful) {
            return has_requests_careful(ddir);
            return has requests(ddir);
    On DISPATCH(request rq) do: {
        bool reads;
        bool writes;
        reads = !is empty(POLICY.fifo list[READ]);
        writes = !is_empty(POLICY.fifo_list[WRITE]);
        if(!rq && POLICY.batching < POLICY.fifo batch){</pre>
            POLICY.batching++;
            return rq;
        if(reads){
            if (deadline_fifo_request(WRITE) && POLICY.starved++ >= POLICY.
                return dispatch writes();
            return dispatch reads();
```

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events



### List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)

**Events** 

- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- **EXIT**

### Our framework computes execution paths and observes execution events for:

- list id
- list\_id [ n ]path: event list
- execution: path list
- list\_id [ \* ] event: (list, op, in\_loop)

Reasoning over the ordered events with a small <u>query language</u> given a specific execution entry point

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events



## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be initialized exactly once, outside of a loop.

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events



## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)

Events

- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be able to be appended exactly once and outside of a loop. Multiple appends of diff. lists per path are not allowed.

**HAS WORK** 

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events

## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be able to be checked at least once.

**MERGE** 

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events

## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
∀ I = list defined in a policy∀ p = execution path startingfrom event
```

Every list should be able to merge requests exactly once and outside of a loop. Multiple merges of diff. lists are not allowed.

#### **DISPATCH**

Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events

## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be able to handle requests at least once and outside of a loop. Multiple requests from diff. lists are not allowed.

REMOVE

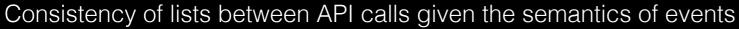
Consistency of lists between API calls given the semantics of events

## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be able to remove requests exactly once and outside of a loop. Multiple requests from diff. lists are not allowed.





## List API used in Events+Helpers:

- init(list)
- append(list,request)
- remove\_from\_current\_list (request)
- move\_to(request,request)
- next\_request(list)
- is\_empty(list)
- is\_empty\_careful(list)
- INIT
- INSERT Events
- HAS WORK
- MERGE
- DISPATCH
- REMOVE
- EXIT

```
    ∀ I = list defined in a policy
    ∀ p = execution path starting
    from event
```

Every list should be able to be checked at least once upon exit.

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