

# Recent Advances in Analytical Modeling of SSD Garbage Collection

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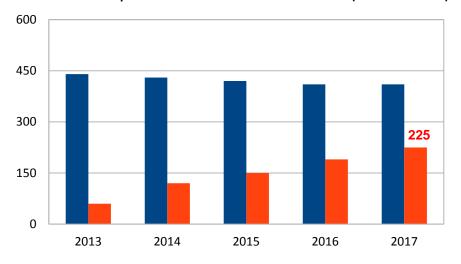


- Introduction & motivation
- Analytical modeling
- Model validation
- Conclusion



### Flash Market

#### Worldwide Shipment Forecast for SSDs and HDDs in PCs (Millions of units)



Source: IHS iSuppli Storage Market Tracker Report, May 2013

















HDD

SSD









# Memory Flash Advantage

- Access latency
- Bandwidth
- Data safety
- Power efficiency
- Noise













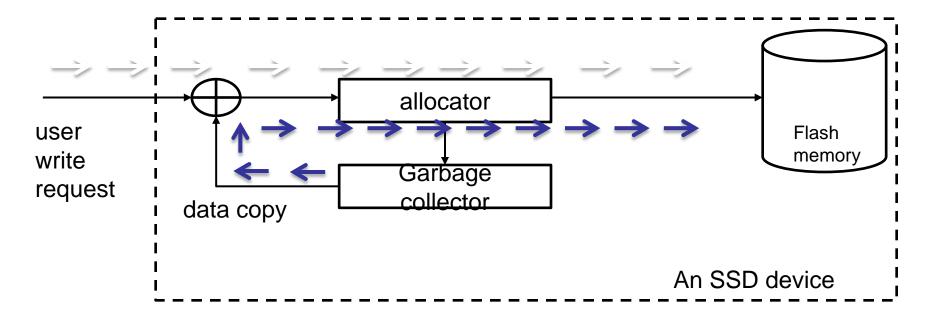
- Endurance
  - limited budget of erase cycles (1K 100K)
  - "erase-before-write" limitation

Question: How long will an SSD device last?
 (how many user write requests can be serviced?)





# Flash Memory Write Amplification

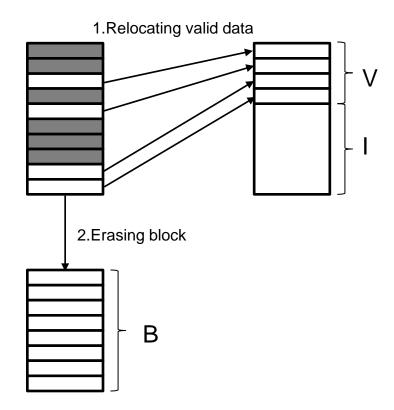




# **Garbage Collection**

- Cleaning process
  - trigger condition
  - victim block selection
  - valid data migration
     (source of write amplification)
  - victim block erase

Write amplification



$$A = \frac{B}{I} = \frac{B}{B - \overline{V}}$$



# Flash Memory Analytical Modeling: Advances

Framework	Workload model	Hotness separation	GC selection algorithm	Trace- driven validation
Bux (Perf.Eval'10)	Uniform	no	greedy	no
Houdt, (SIGMETRICS'13)	Uniform	no	d-Choice	no
Houdt, (Perf.Eval'13)	Hyper-exponential	no	d-Choice	no
Desnoyers, (SYSTOR'12)	Hyper-exponential	yes	greedy	yes
Li, (SIGMETRICS'13)	Poisson	no	d-Choice	yes
Yang/Zhu (MSST'14)	General	yes	d-Choice	yes

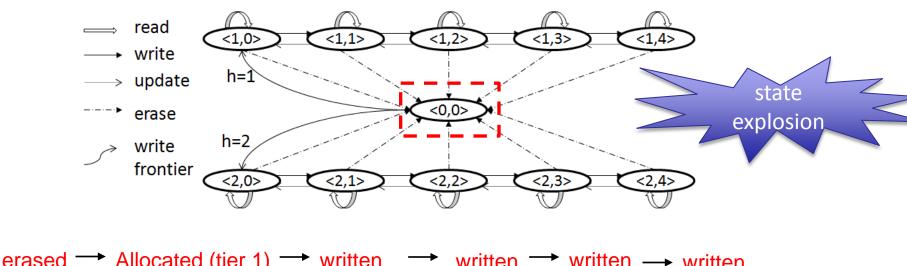


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### Memory Life of an Erase Block

- Type of a <u>single</u> block <h,v>
  - h: the hotness tier that the block is allocated for
  - v: the number of valid pages in the block



erased → Allocated (tier 1) → written → written → written ↓

..... Allocated (tier ← erased ← updated 2)



# Memory System Dynamics

- State descriptor: occupancy measure vector  $\vec{m}$ 
  - element: fraction of block type <h,v>
  - ullet Cardinality of  $ec{m}: |\mathcal{H}| imes |\mathcal{B}| + 1$

v=0

0

V = 1

v=2

v=3

V = 4

h = 1











h =0



h =2









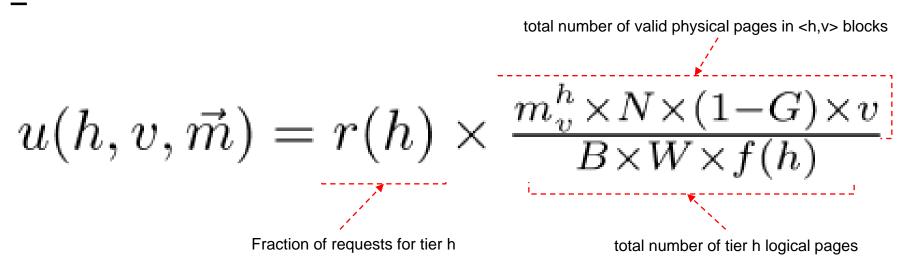




# **External Write Requests**

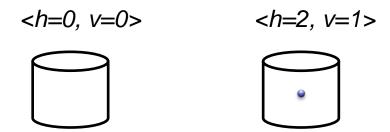
$$v=0$$
  $v=1$   $v=2$   $v=3$   $v=4$ 

P[a valid page in a < h, v > block is updated by an external write]

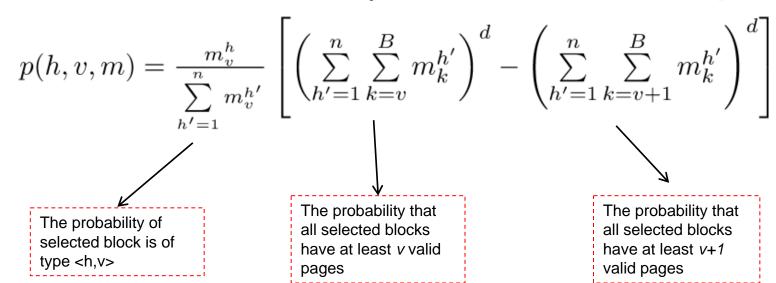




#### **Block Erase**



#### P[ a < h, v > block is chosen by d-Choice as the victim ] =





# Memory A System of ODEs

For 
$$0 \le v \le B$$
 and  $1 \le h \le n$ , let  $g_v^h = \sum_{k=v}^B m_k^h$ ,

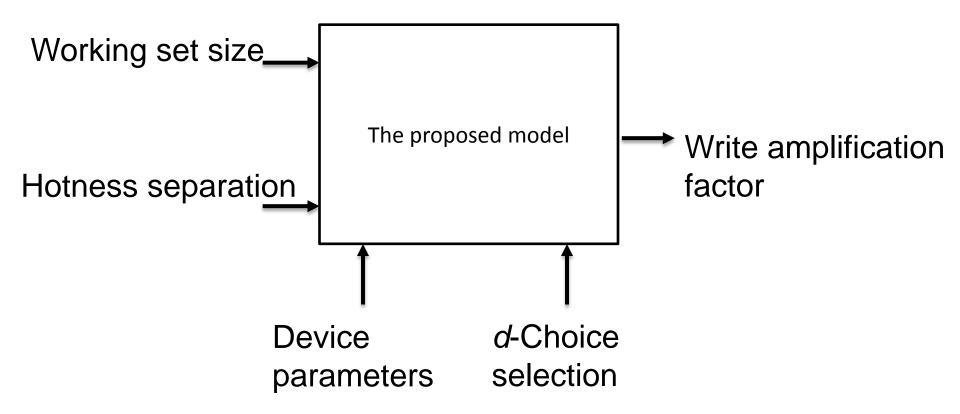
$$\Delta \underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} g_v^h \\ g_v^h \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{increment rate of } Q_v^h} = \sum_{k=0}^{v-1} p(h, k, \vec{m}) - \left[ B - \sum_{v=1}^B \left( \sum_{h'=1}^n g_v^{h'} \right)^d \right] \times u(h, v, \vec{m})$$
increment rate of  $Q_v^h$  decrement rate of  $Q_v^h$ 

#### Mean field analysis & rescaling

[1] Van Houdt, Benny. A Mean Field Model for a Class of Garbage Collection Algorithms in Flash-based Solid State Drives, sigmetric'13



# Model Input / Output





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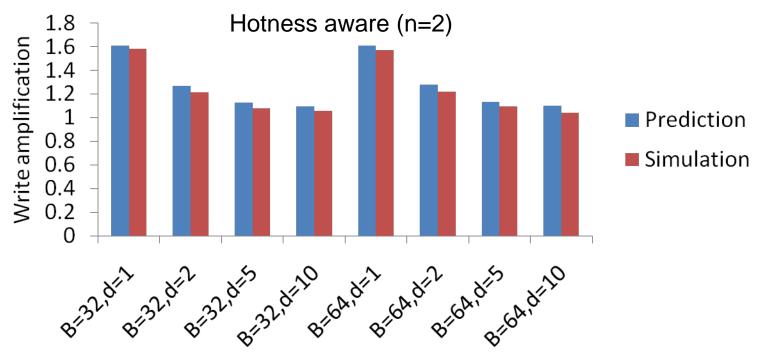
- The simulator
  - terabyte scale
  - highly configurable
  - trace-driven
- Run-time behavior
  - warm-up
  - statistics collection



- FileBench synthetic traces
  - fileserver
  - OLTP
  - mail server
  - video server
  - web proxy
  - web server
- Real traces
  - OLTP application from a financial institution
  - Hardware monitor server in MS research, Cambridge



### Model Prediction vs Simulation

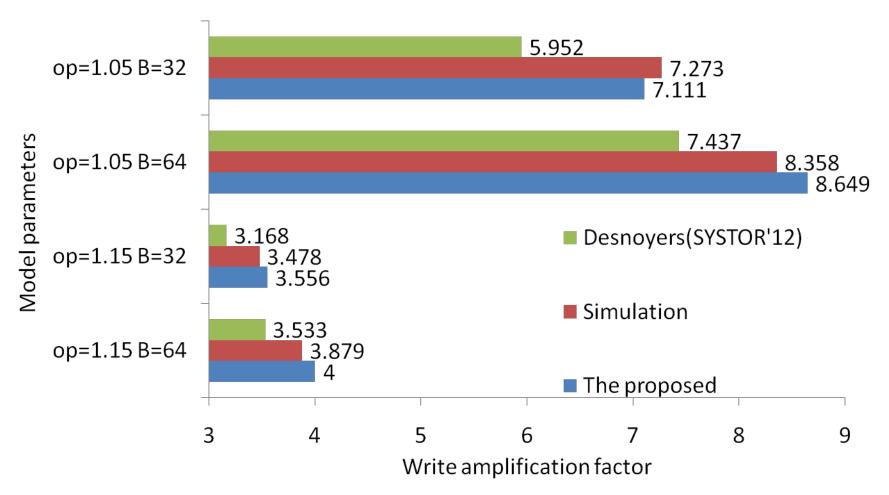


Design parameters

Financial trace 2
-- Storage Performance Council. OLTP Application I/O. http://traces.cs.umass.edu/index.php/Storage/Storage, 2002.



## **Improvements**



Write amplification prediction for greedy GC algorithm and hotness awareness.



# sh Memory Regression

# Hotness unaware write amplifications Block size = 64

d	over- provisioning	The proposed	Houdt (SIGMETRICS'13
2	1.07	9.63	9.64
4	1.07	7.72	7.72
8	1.07	7.00	7.00
2	1.16	4.96	4.96
4	1.16	4.08	4.07
8	1.16	3.73	3.74
2	1.26	3.37	3.37
4	1.26	2.80	2.80
8	1.26	2.59	2.59



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- Analytical Model
  - a general workload model
  - a wider class of selection algorithms
  - a write-frontier based hotness separation scheme

