Aerie: Flexible File-System Interfaces to Storage-Class Memory

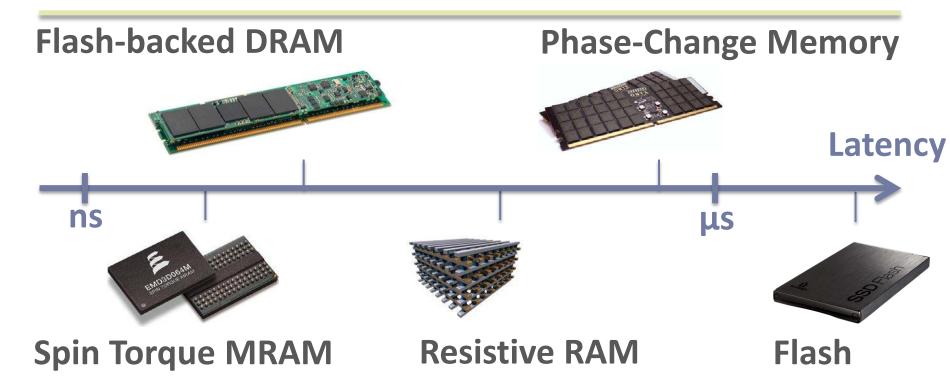
Haris Volos⁺

Sanketh Nalli, Sankaralingam Panneerselvam, Venkatanathan Varadarajan, Prashant Saxena, Michael M. Swift





Storage-Class Memory (SCM)

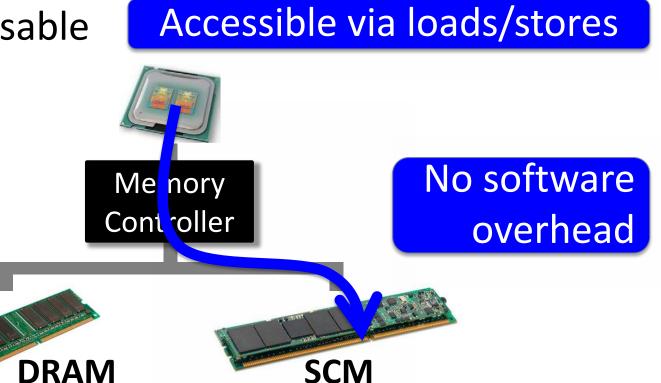


- Persistent
- Short access time

Software overhead matters

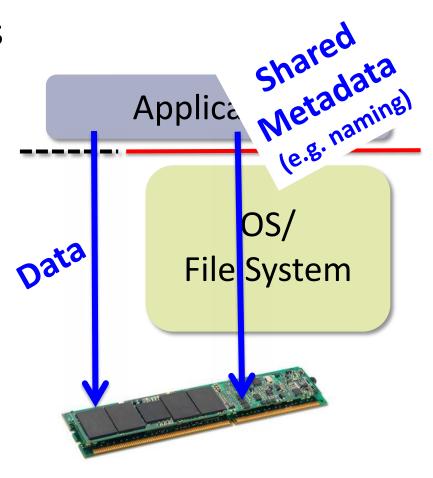
Storage-Class Memory (SCM)

- Persistent
- Short access time
- Byte addressable

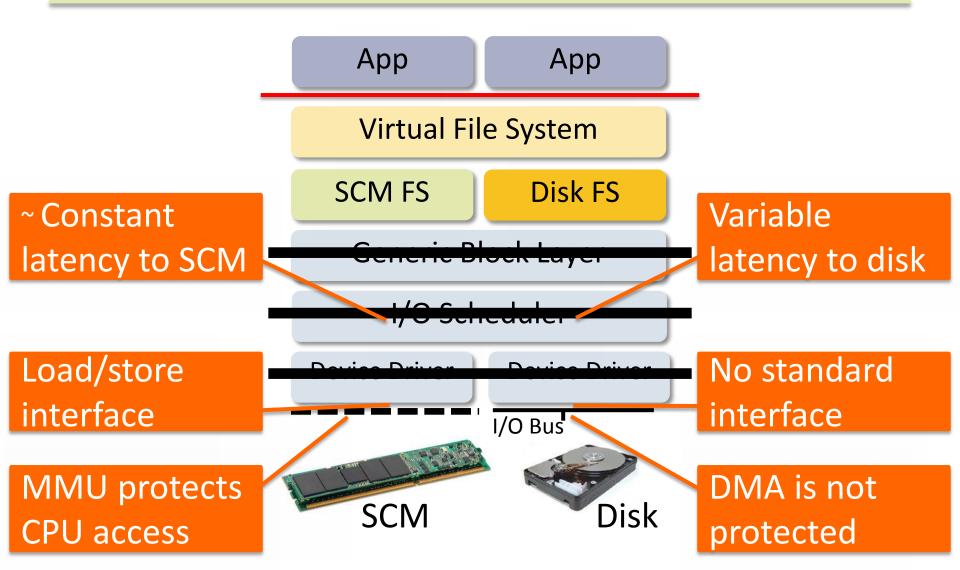


Accessing SCM today

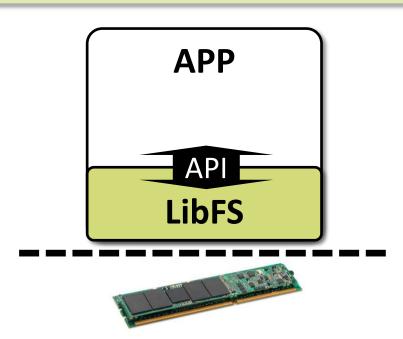
- Direct user-mode access for fast access to data
 - Moneta-D, PMFS, Quill,
 NV-Heaps, Mnemosyne
- File system for sharing
 - Shared namespace
 - Protection
 - Integrity



Does SCM need a kernel FS?



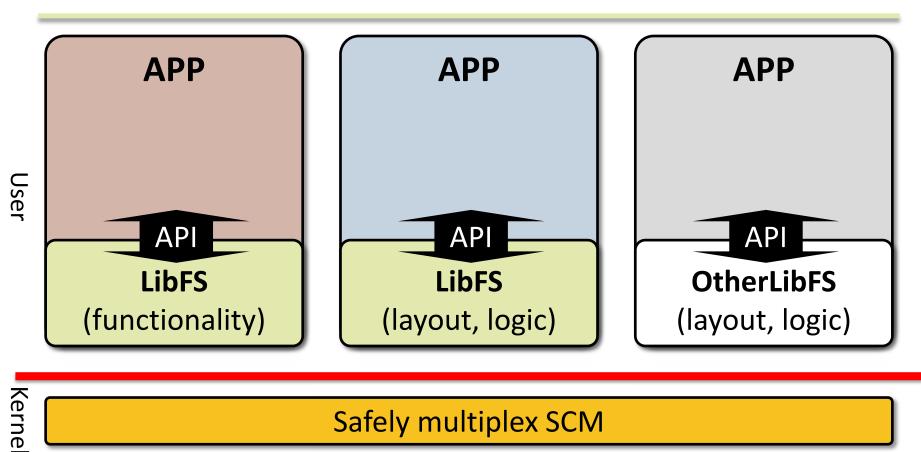
Library file systems (libFS)



[Exokernel (MIT), Nemesis (Cambridge)]

- Enable implementation flexibility
 - Optimize file-system interface semantics
 - Optimize operations regarding metadata

Aerie libFS in a nutshell

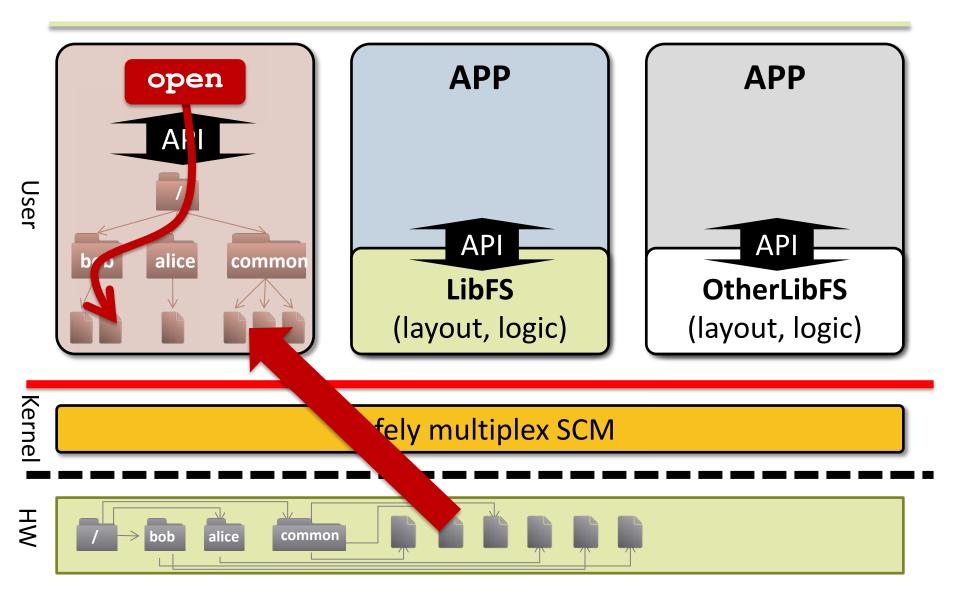


Safely multiplex SCM



ММ

Aerie libFS in a nutshell

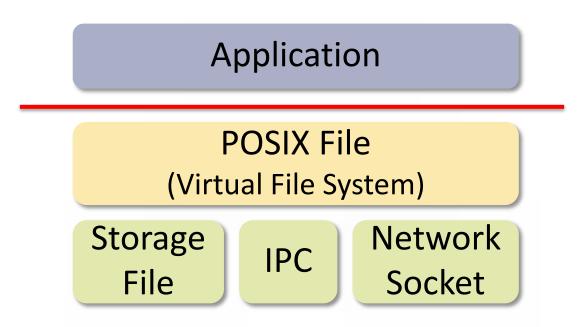


Outline

- Overview
- Motivation: Interface flexibility
- Aerie: In-memory library file systems
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

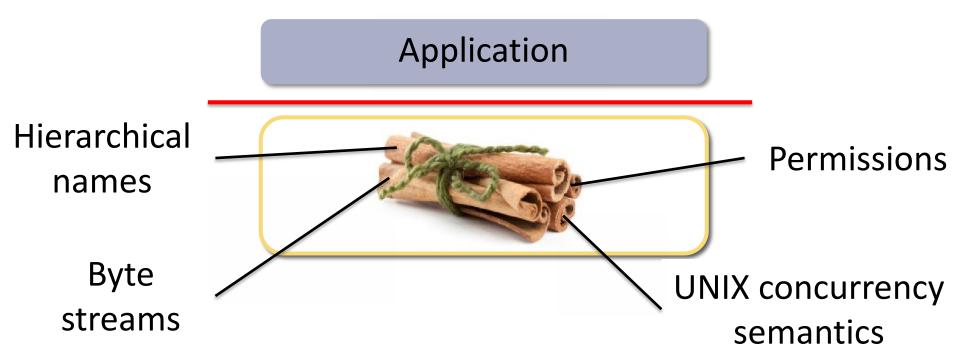
POSIX File: Expensive abstraction

- Universal abstraction: Everything is a file
 - Has generic-overhead cost



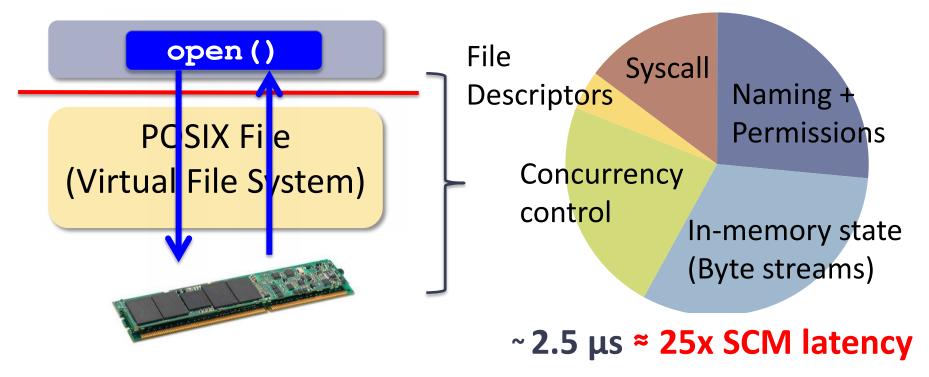
POSIX File: Expensive abstraction

- Rigid interface and policies
 - Has fixed components and costs
 - Hinders application-specific customization

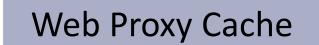


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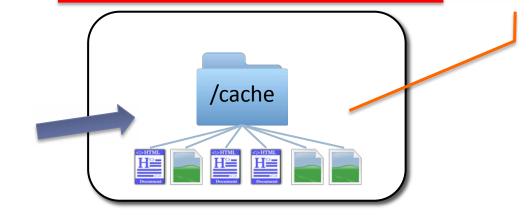


Motivating Example: Web Proxy



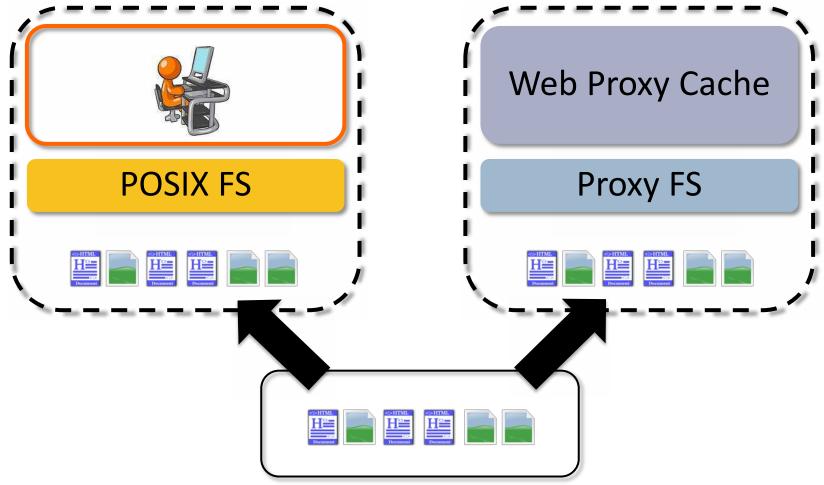
Characteristics

- Flat namespace
- Immutable files
- Infrequent sharing





Motivating Example: Web Proxy



Customizing the file system today

• Modify the kernel

• Add a layer over existing kernel file system

• Use a user-mode framework such as FUSE

Cumbersome options

Flexible interfaces more important than ever

Software interface overheads handicap fast SCM

• Flexible interface is a must for fast SCM

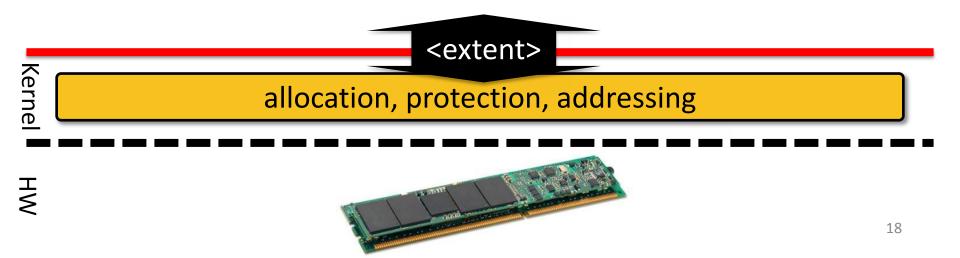
 Library file systems can help remove generic software overheads

Outline

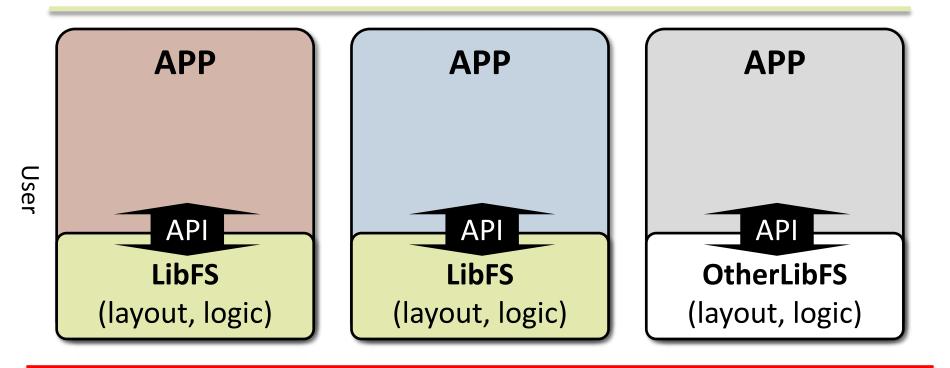
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Kernel safely multiplexes SCM

- Allocation: Allocates SCM regions (i.e. extents)
- Protection: Keeps track of region access rights
- Addressing: Memory-maps SCM regions



Library implements functionality





Kernel

МH



Implementing file-system features

• File-system objects

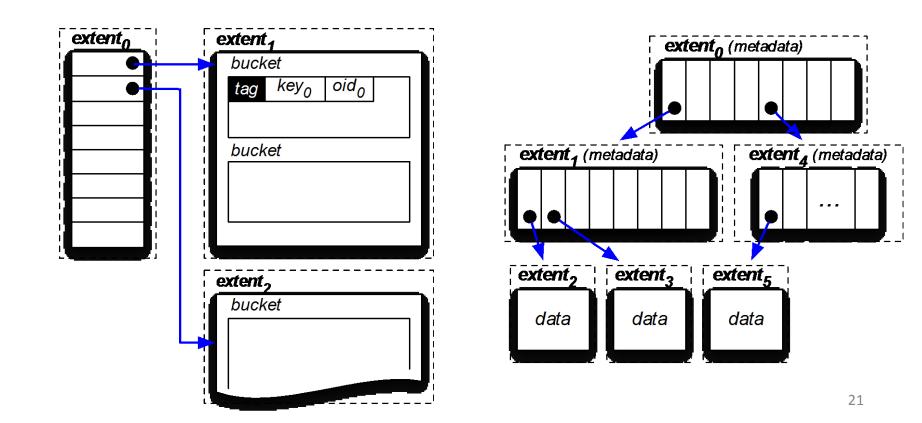
• Shared namespace

• Protection (access control)

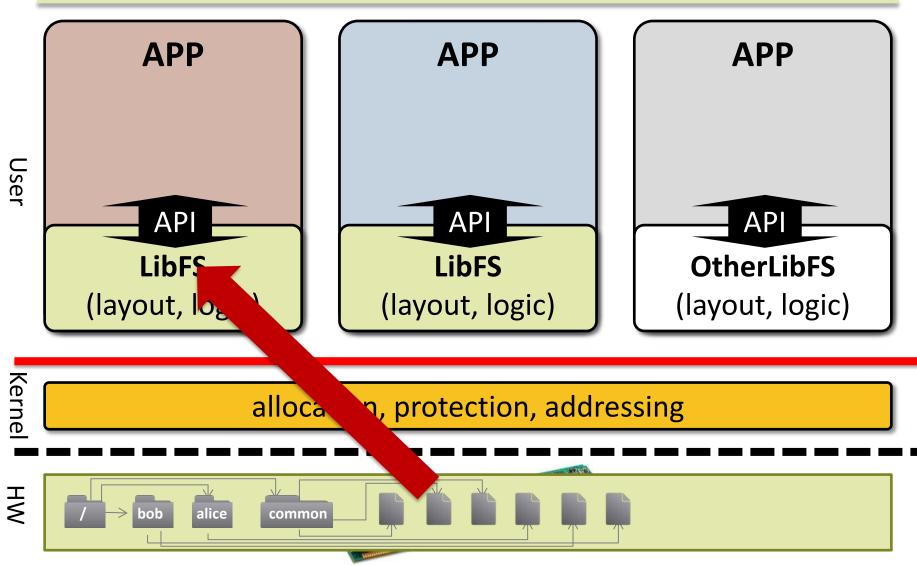
• Integrity

File-system objects build on SCM extents

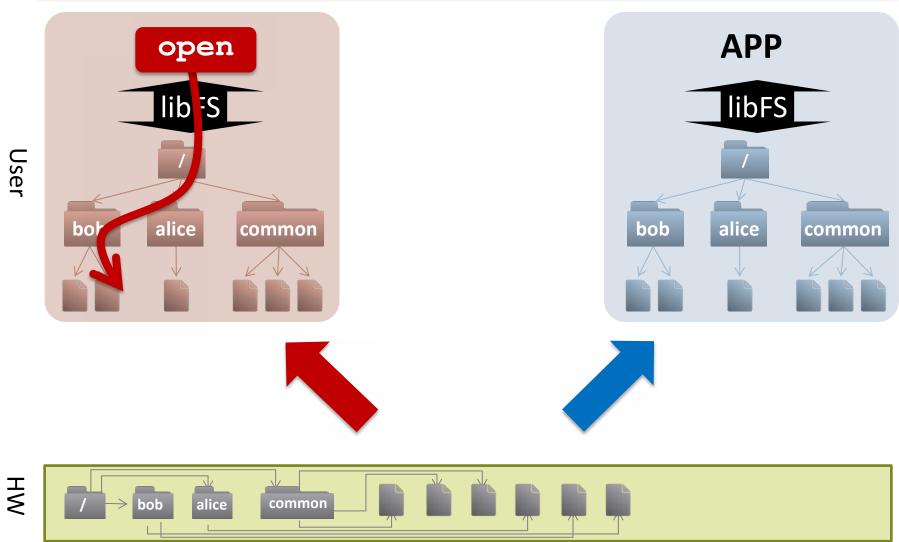
• Collection (or directory) • mFile (or memory file) $- \text{key} \rightarrow \text{object ID (oid)} - \text{Offset} \rightarrow \text{data extent ID}$



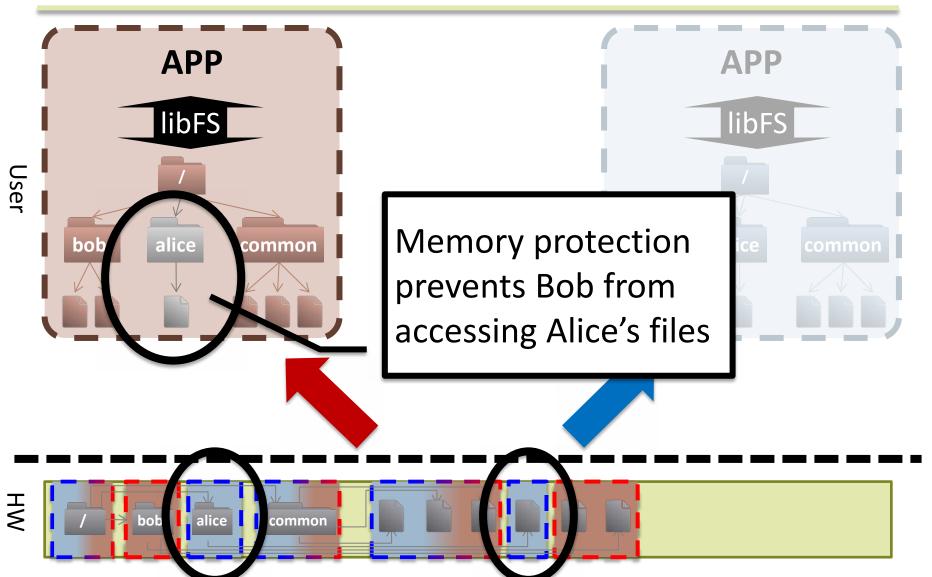
Shared namespace



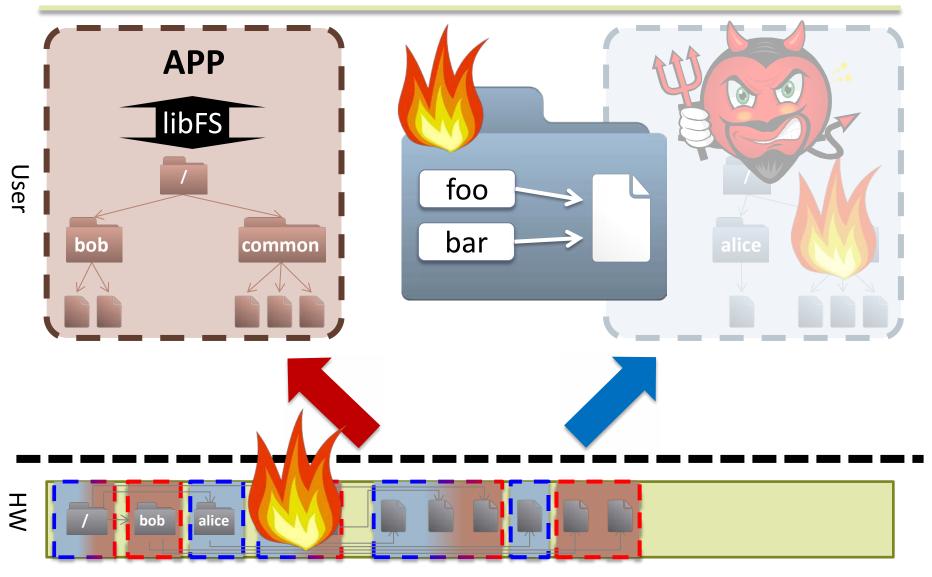
Shared namespace



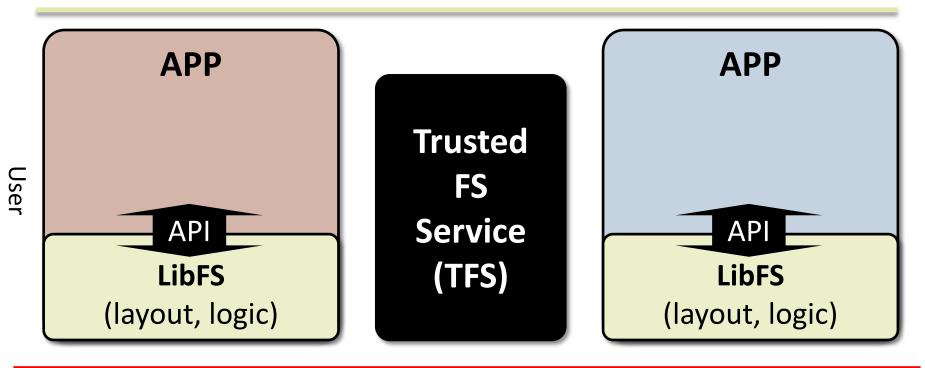
Decentralize access control via hardware-enforced permissions

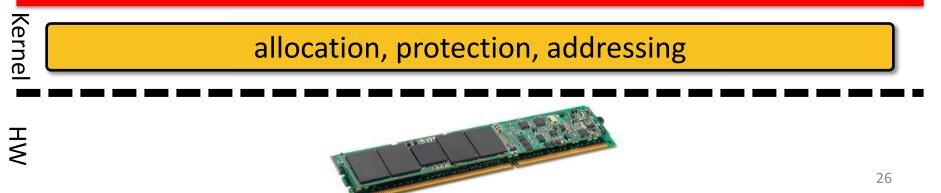


Hardware protection cannot guarantee integrity

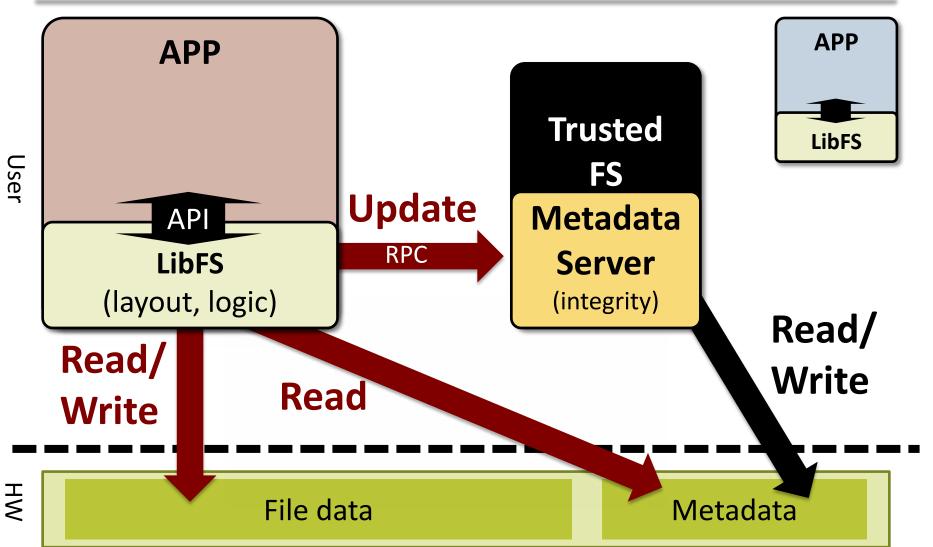


Integrity via Trusted File Service



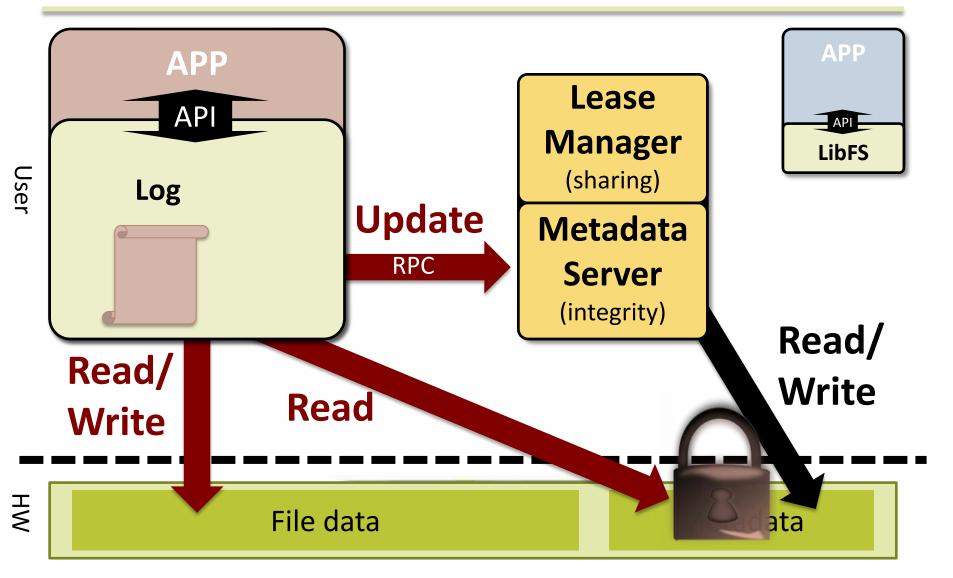


Decentralized architecture

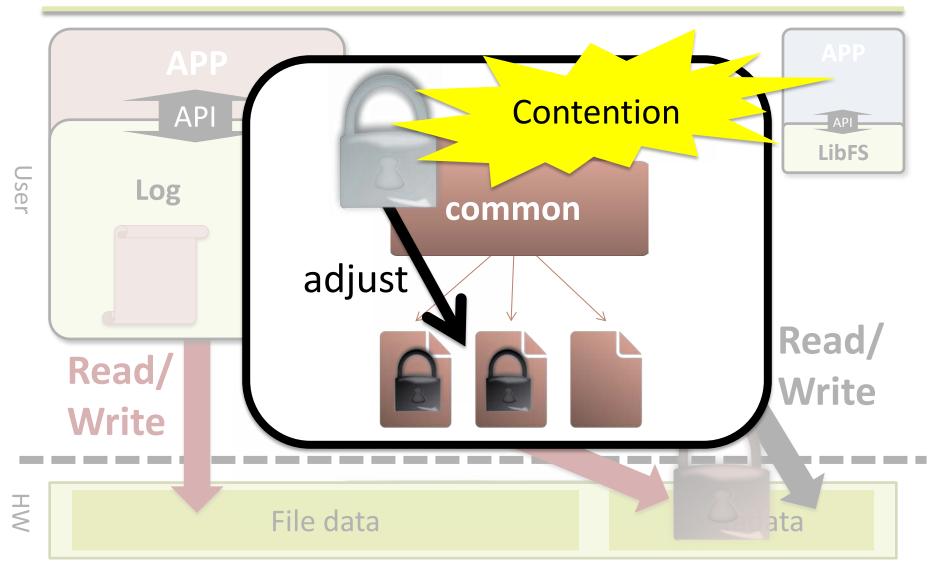


User

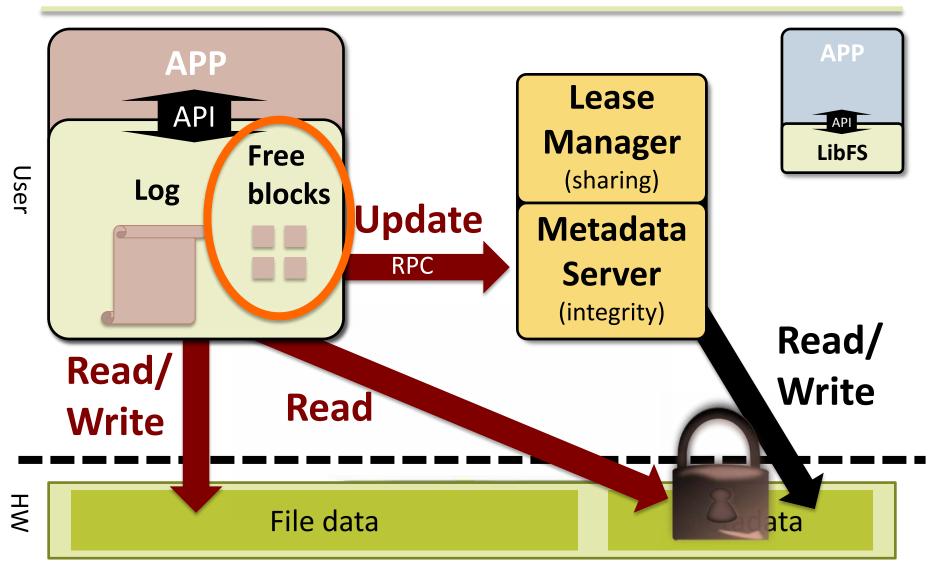
Reducing communication: Hierarchical leases + Batching



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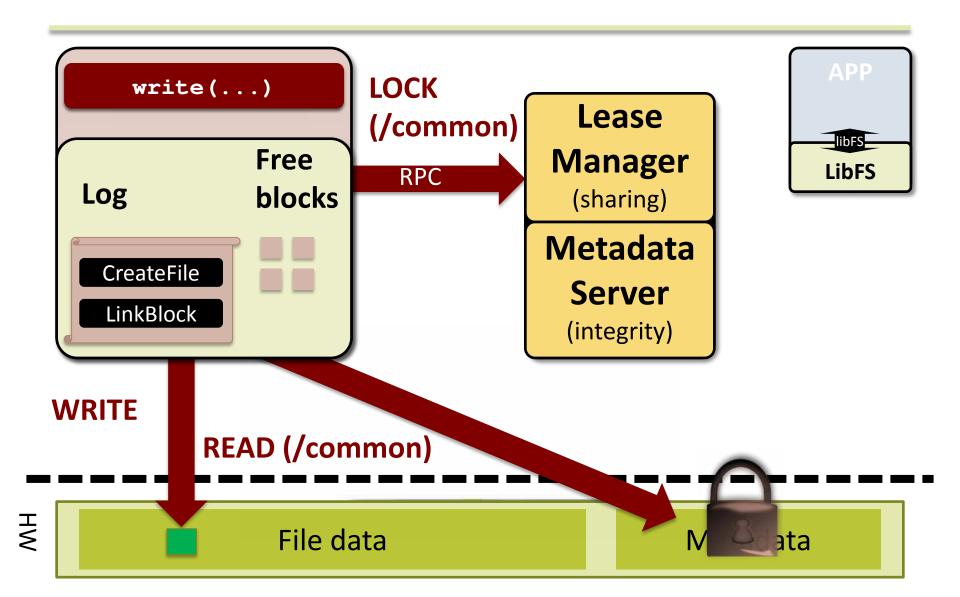
Reducing communication: Hierarchical leases + Batching



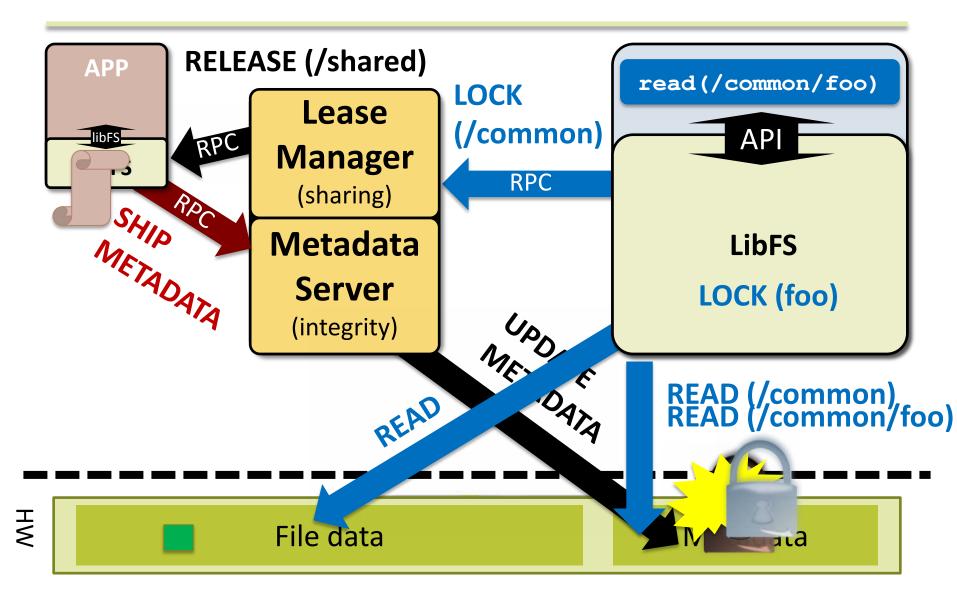
Prototype Implementation

- Extent API by Linux 3.2.2 x86-64 kernel modifications
- Communication via loopback RPC
- Crash consistency through
 - x86 CLFLUSH instruction (cache line flush)
 - Redo logging
- SCM emulation using DRAM

Example: A shared file



Example: A shared file



File Systems

Functionality: PXFS

- POSIX interface: open/read/write/unlink
- Hierarchical namespace
- POSIX concurrency semantics
- File byte streams

File Systems

Functionality: PXFS

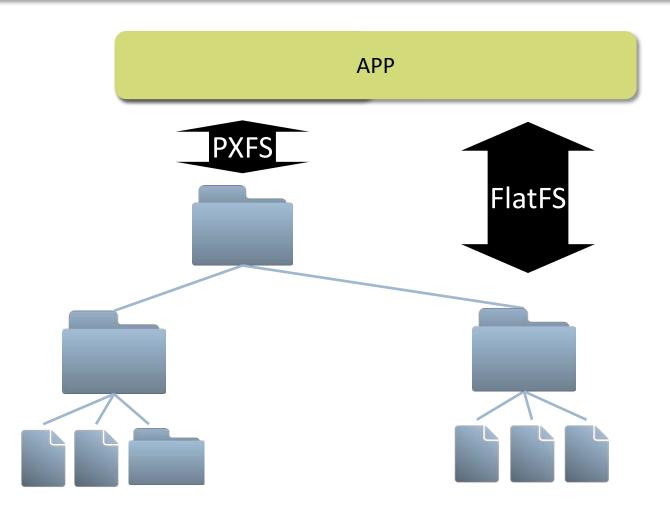
- POSIX interface: open/read/write/unlink
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Optimization: FlatFS

- Key-value interface: put/get/erase
- Flat namespace

 Simplifies name resolution
- KV-store concurrency semantics
 - Reduce in-memory state
- Short, immutable files
 - Simplify storage allocation

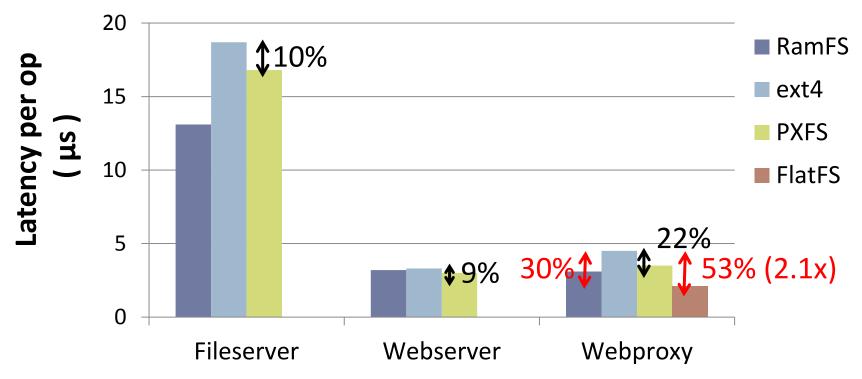
File Systems



Performance Evaluation

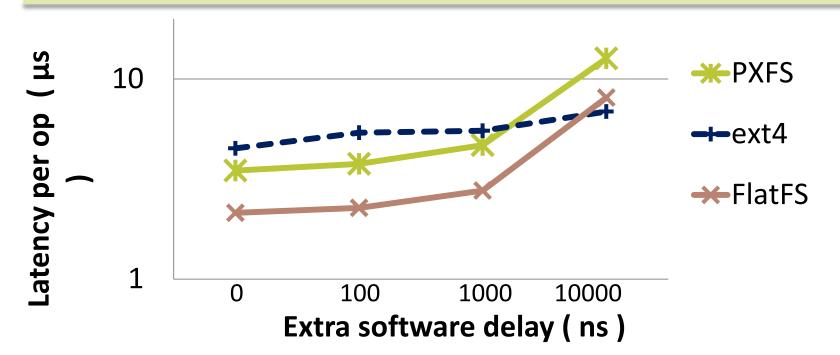
- Performance model
 - Writes to DRAM + software created delay
 - Reads to DRAM
- Configurations
 - RamFS: In-memory kernel FS
 - Ext4: ext4fs + RAM-disk
 - LibFS: PXFS and FlatFS
- Filebench workloads: Fileserver, Webserver, Webproxy

Application-workload performance



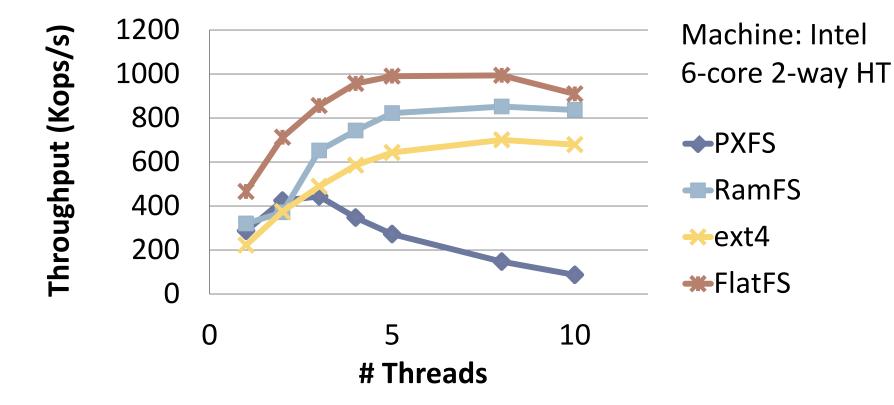
- PXFS performs better than kernel-mode FS
- FlatFS exploits app semantics to improve performance

Sensitivity to SCM performance: Webproxy



- Shorter SCM latencies favor
 - Direct access via load/store instructions
 - Interface specialization

Scalability: Webproxy



• FlatFS retains its benefits over kernel-mode file systems

Conclusion

Software interface overheads handicap fast SCM

• Flexible interface is a must for fast SCM

- Aerie: Library file systems help remove generic overheads for higher performance
 - FlatFS improves performance by up to 110%

Thank you! Questions?