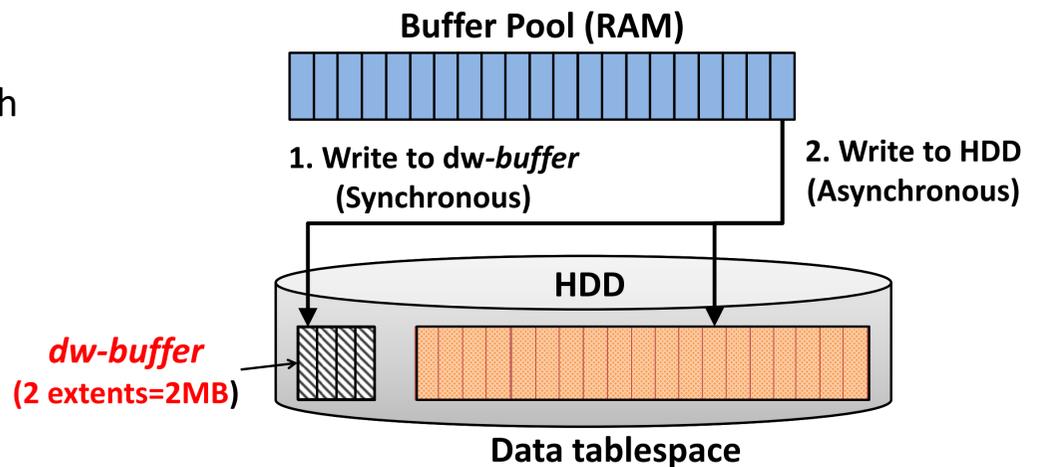


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InnoDB DoubleWrite Buffer

- **DoubleWrite Buffer(dw-buffer)**
 - Special reserved area in the InnoDB to cope with **partial page write**
 - All dirty pages written to dw-buffer prior to its main storage
 - **2MB** size area resides in the System tablespace
- **IO Pattern** : Sequential write

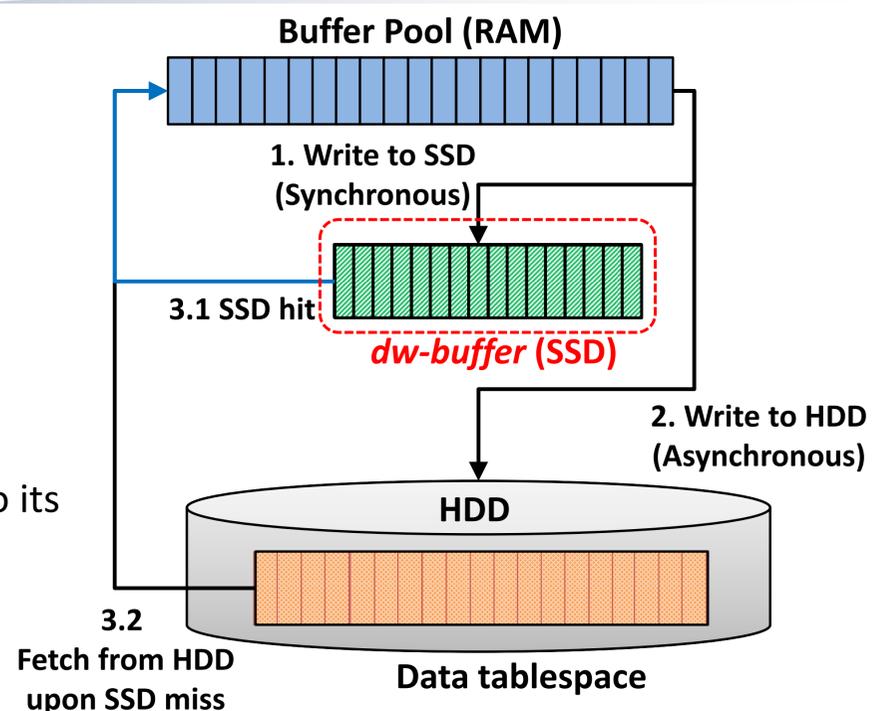


Motivation and Goals

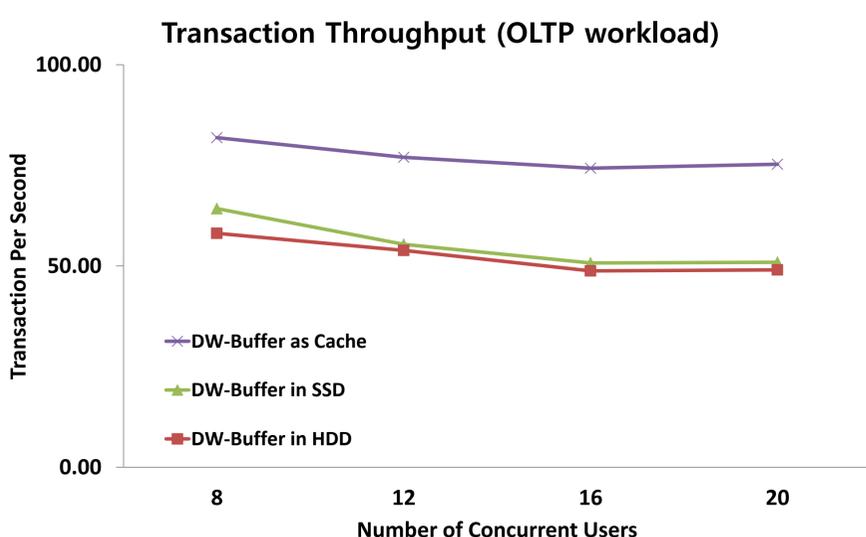
- **Improve the DBMS performance by exploiting *dw-buffer* as read cache**
- **Flash Memory SSD**
 - High **sequential write** performance
 - But, slow random write compared with random read
 - High **random read** performance
- **Deploy SSD as a storage device for *dw-buffer***
 - DoubleWrite
 - Support atomic write with faster speed, because it is sequential write pattern
 - Exploit dw-buffer as read cache
 - Enjoy random read performance of SSD

Proposed Scheme

- **Move *dw-buffer* from the HDD to the SSD**
 - Support **Atomic Write** for recovery : it is the same purpose of the original one
 - Enlarge the size of *dw-buffer* enough to cache recently evicted pages
 - Use *dw-buffer* as read cache to improve performance
- **Write and Read operation**
 - Write : Dirty pages, like the original InnoDB, are sequentially written first to *dw-buffer*. Then, written to its main location in HDD
 - Read : Search *dw-buffer* first, if found, read from it. Otherwise, fetch the requested page from HDD



Performance Evaluation



- **Evaluation environment**
 - Database size : 30GB
 - Buffer Pool : 50MB, dw-buffer size : 1GB
 - HDD : 8 x 15k rpm (raid0), SSD : Samsung S470(256GB)
- **SSD as read cache : performance gain more than 50% compared with *dw-buffer* in HDD**
 - Just deploy SSD as *dw-buffer* does not show remarkable results : 8 RAIDED HDD has better sequential write
 - Exploit SSD as read cache : hit ratio comes to about 40% only 1GB cache