

# DS-RAID Efficient Parity Update Scheme for SSDs

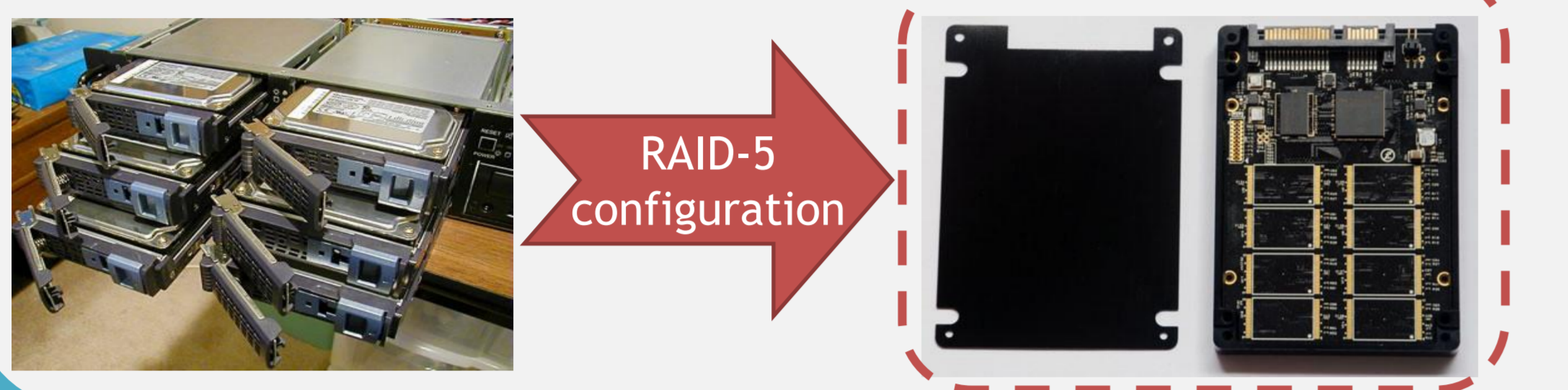


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## Motivation: Enhanced Reliability for SSDs

- ◆ Problem with current SSDs: low reliability
  - ✓ High error rate and limited erase count of flash memory
  - ✓ Multi-level cell (MLC) flash memory aggravates problem

- ◆ One solution: provide RAID-5 configuration with chips comprising the SSD device



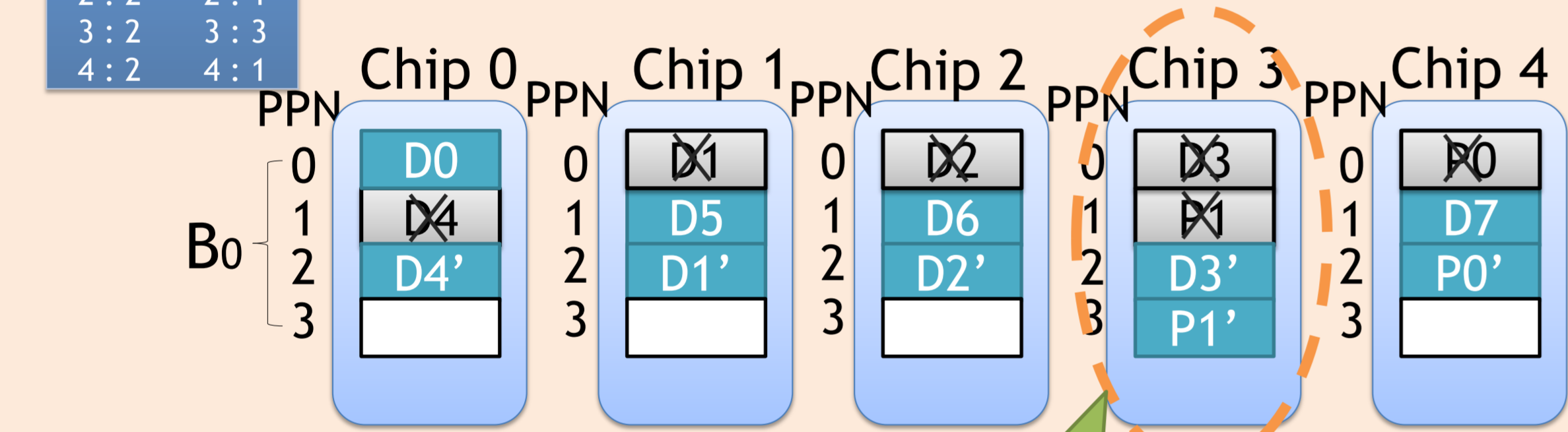
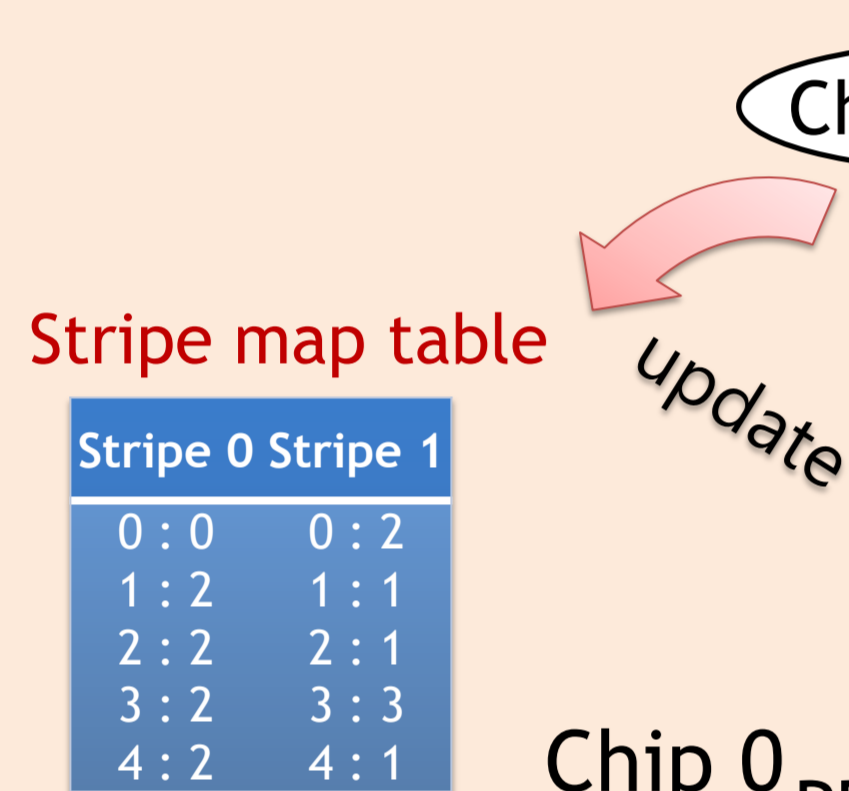
## Problems

- ◆ Typical RAID-5 [Logical Block Number (LBN) based striping]: Parity update burden
    - ✓ Small write problem: read old data, calculate parity, write new data
  - ◆ Added burden when adopting RAID-5 configuration to SSDs: Out-of-place update
    - ✓ With LBN-based striping → MUST keep (new) updated page in SAME chip as old page
- Lower performance & reliability, higher cleaning cost, decreased lifetime

- ◆ Our solution: Dynamic Striping-RAID (DS-RAID)

## RAID-5

- ◆ Logical Block Number (LBN) based striping
  - ✓ Need Stripe map table in RAID Controller
  - ✓ Must read old data & old parity
  - ✓ May result in particular chips being written to more frequently (skewed writes)
  - ✓ Window of vulnerability for new small writes

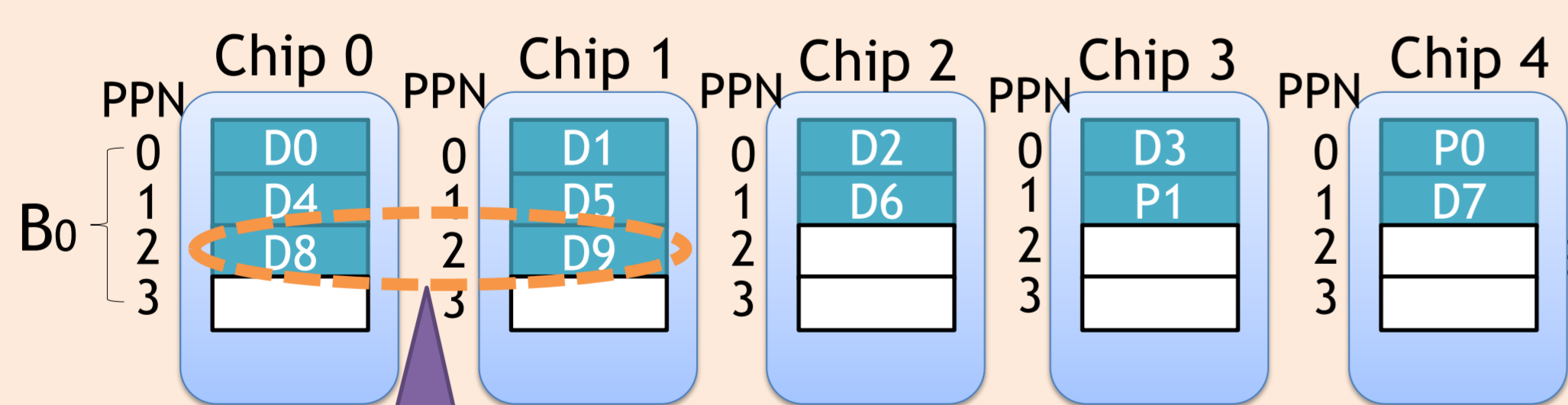


Skewed writes lead to reduced lifetime

- ◆ 4 data writes + 2 data reads + 1 parity read + 2 parity writes
- ✓ Extra I/Os: eg. 2 data reads + 1 parity read + 1 parity write

Extra I/Os compared to DS-RAID leading to reduced performance

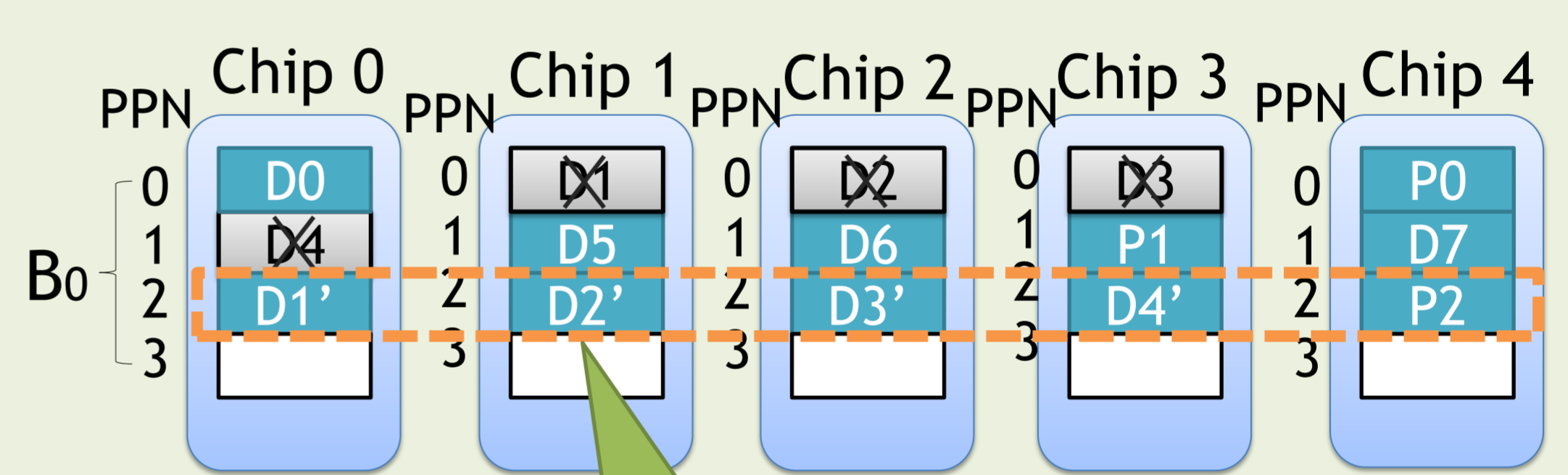
More writes compared to DS-RAID leading to higher cleaning cost



Window of vulnerability: small writes must wait until stripe fills up before parity is calculated

## DS-RAID

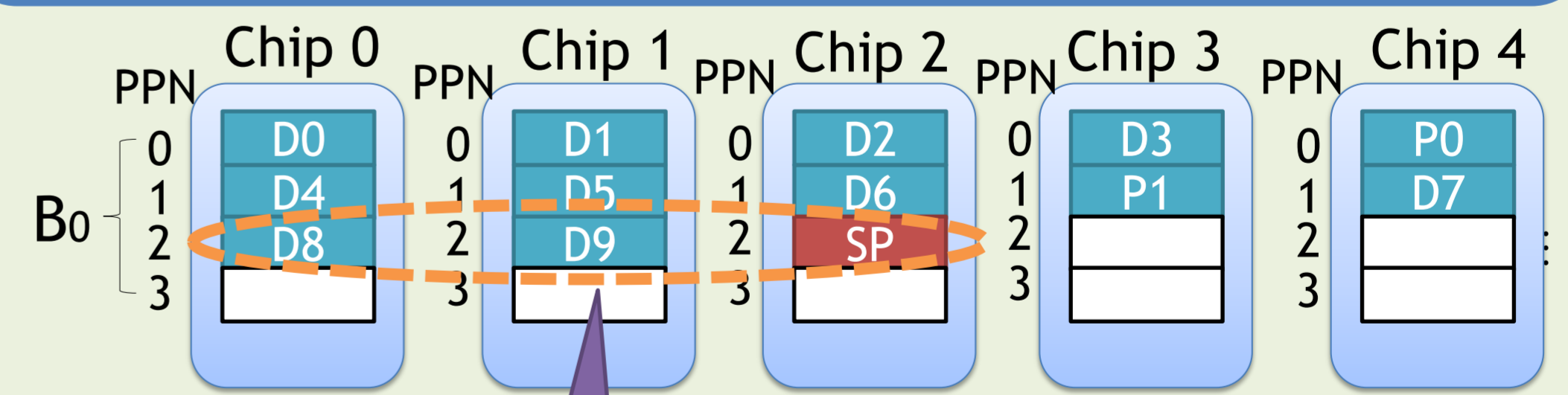
- ◆ Physical Page Number (PPN) based striping
  - ✓ No need for Stripe map table
  - ✓ No need to read old data & old parity
  - ✓ All chips are written to evenly
  - ✓ RAID-5 reliability for new small writes (even without non-volatile RAM)



Always written to evenly leading to even wear out

- ◆ 4 data writes + 1 parity write

- ◆ Sub-stripe parity scheme
  - ✓ For write requests smaller than stripe size
  - ✓ Guarantee RAID-5 reliability via Sub-stripe Parity

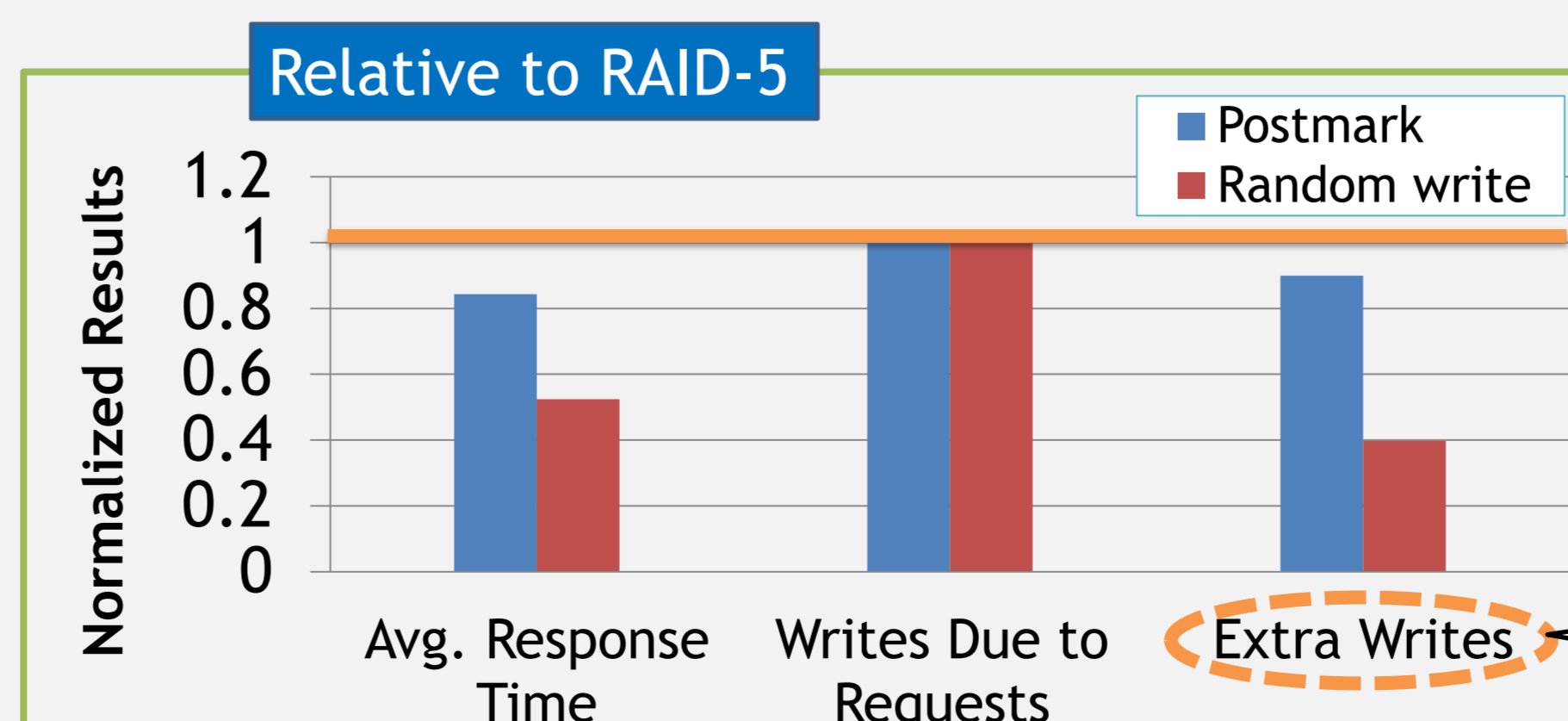


Parity can be calculated even for incomplete stripes

## Evaluation Platform and Results

- ◆ Evaluation platform
  - ✓ SSD Extension for DiskSim

Parameter	Value	Parameter	Value
Number of chips	8	Planes per chip	8
Blocks per plane	2048	Pages per block	64
Over provision space	5%	Page size	4KB
Stripe size	32KB	Stripe	Consists of 8 pages



- ◆ Workload
  - ✓ Postmark: 1.6MB (Avg. write size)
  - ✓ Random write: 12KB (Avg. write size)

- Includes
  - Parity writes
  - Writes for cleaning
  - Sub-stripe parity writes