

Extracting Flexible, Replayable Models from Large Block Traces

★ Stony Brook University

† Harvey Mudd College ×IBM Research, Almaden

V. Tarasov*, S. Kumar*, J. Ma[†], D. Hildenbrand[×], A. Povzner[×], G. Kuenning[†], E. Zadok^{*}

Production I/O traces are valuable as they embody real-world workloads. Unfortunately, traces are cumbersome to replay. Benchmarks, on the other hand, are easy to setup and use, but lack the realism of production workloads. In this project we bridge the gap between benchmarks and traces by developing a methodology and a set of tools for automatic conversion of large I/O traces into concise workload models that can later be used as benchmarks.

1 Traces







- Credible: often used in the research 35 out of 68 papers in FAST, ATC, OSDI, HotStorage, and MSST in 2010
- Quite a few are collected SNIA's trace repository growing, dozens currently available
- Massive in size
- Cumbersome to replay





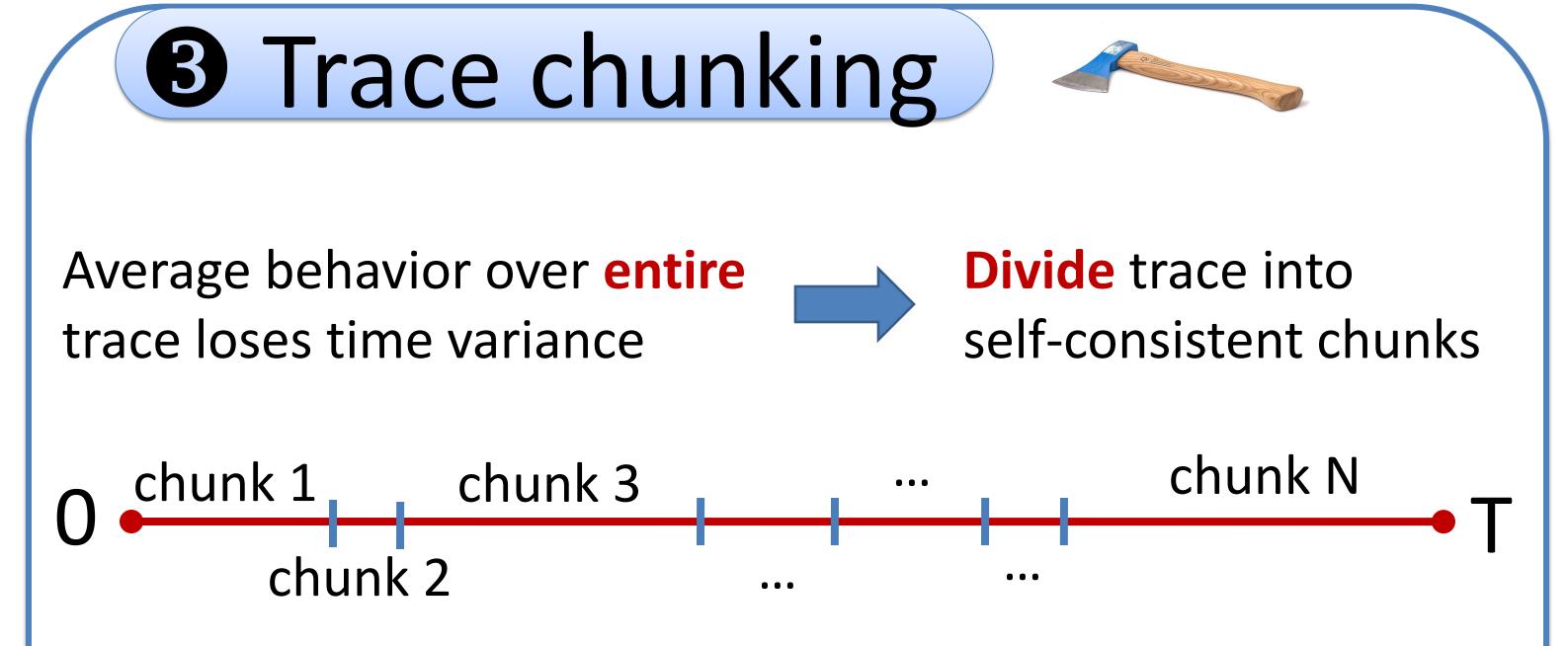
2 Benchmarks 2 **





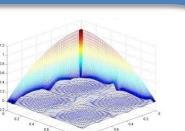
- Easy to set up and run
- Usually scale well
- Workloads are easily modifiable
- Workloads generated might be not relevant to the real world

Can we combine the best of two worlds?



- Fixed chunking as a first step
- Perform chunk deduplication to save trace space:
 - Identify chunks, where workload is similar
 - Store only single instance of similar chunks
 - Maintain a mapping between trace time and unique chunk instances

Modeling a chunk



- The number of workload parameters is infinite
- Select workload parameters:
 - Parameters used in the studies before ✓ Read/Write ratio, Inter-arrival time, I/O size, ...
 - Make the tool extensible
- Use multi-dimensional histogram of feature functions

