

# A Scalable and Persistent Key-Value Store Using Non-Volatile Memory

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과제명: IoT 환경을 위한 고성능 플래시 메모리  
스토리지 기반 인메모리 분산 DBMS  
연구개발

과제번호: 2017-0-00477

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# 1. Introduction

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- In-Memory Key-Value Store
- Non-Volatile Random-Access Memory (NVRAM)
- Redis – Logging Scheme
- Redis – Intel PMDK Proposed Method (NVRAM)

## In-Memory Key-Value Store



ex) Redis, Memcached



Hold all key-value data in the DRAM

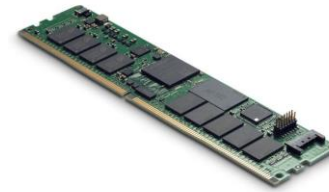


Provide logging schemes to prevent data loss



Byte Addressable

## Non-Volatile Random-Access Memory (NVRAM)



ex) SST-MRAM, ReRAM, PCM(3DXPoint)



High performance comparable to DRAM



Data Persistence



High cost per capacity (Not Commercialized)



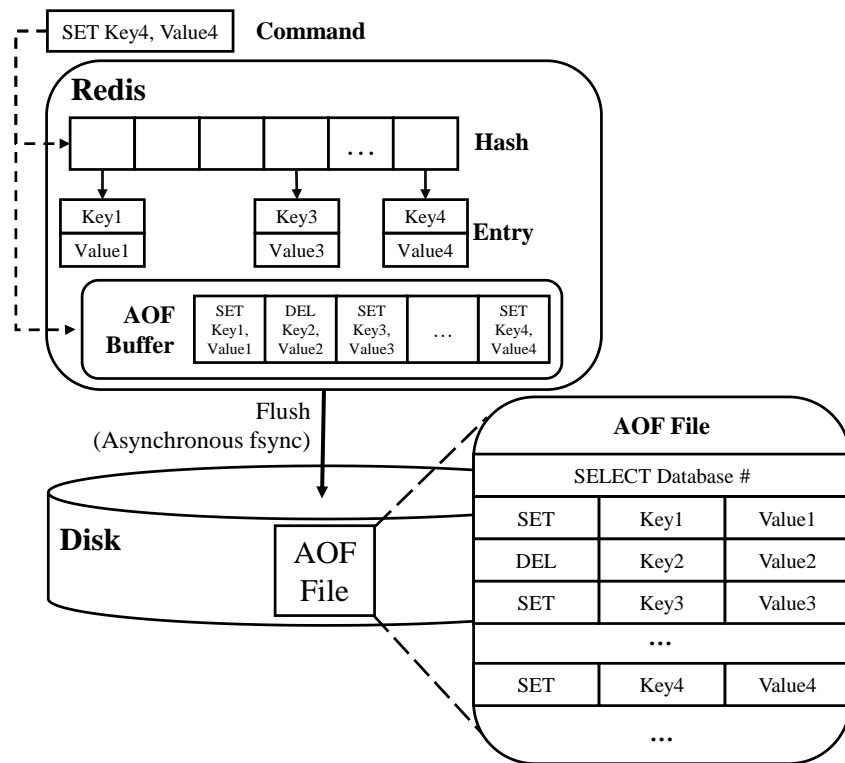
Byte Addressable

## NVRAM

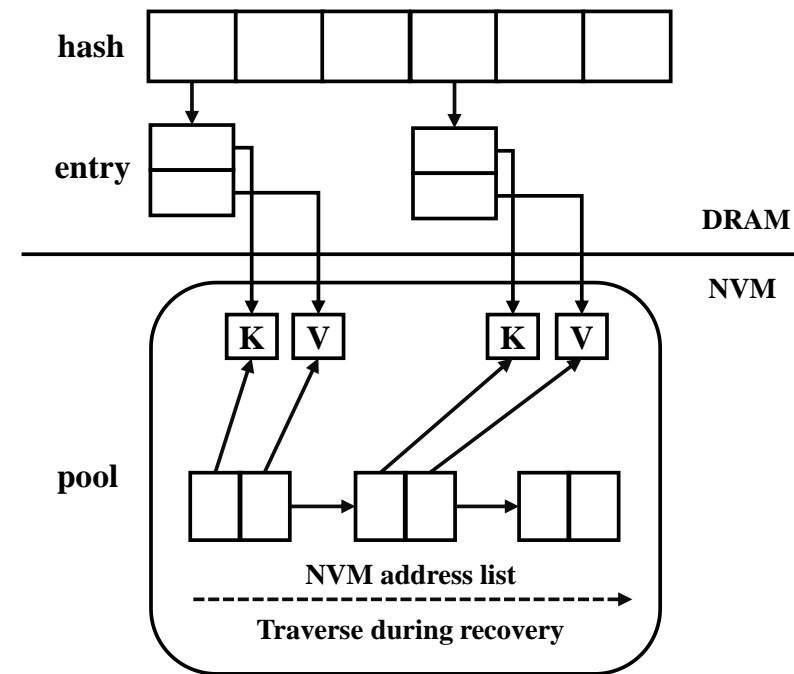
Technology	FeRAM	MRAM	ReRAM	PCM	DRAM	NAND Flash
Nonvolatile	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Endurance	$10^{12}$	$10^{12}$	$10^6$	$10^8$	$10^{15}$	$10^3$
Write Time	100ns	~10ns	~50ns	~75ns	10ns	10 $\mu$ s
Read Time	70ns	10ns	10ns	20ns	10ns	25 $\mu$ s
Power Consumption	Low	Medium/Low	Low	Medium	Very High	Very High
Cell Size (f <sup>2</sup> )	15-20	6-12	6-12	1-4	6-10	4
Cost (\$/Gb)	\$10/Gb	\$30-70/Gb	Currently High	\$0.16/Gb	\$0.6/Gb	\$0.03/Gb

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# Introduction



Redis – Logging Scheme  
(Append-Only File)



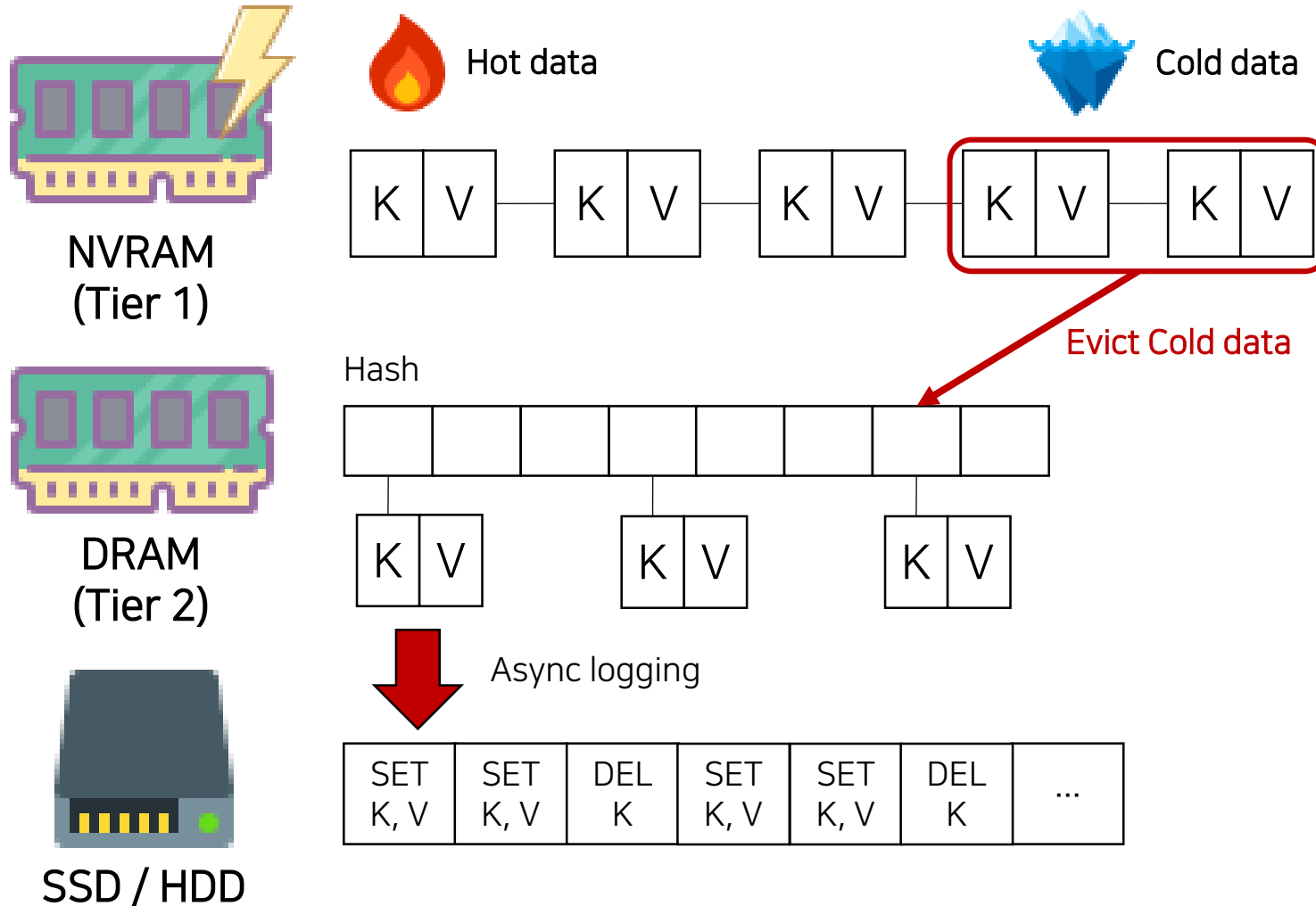
Redis – Intel PMDK Proposed  
(Full NVRAM)

	AOF-Always	AOF-Everysec	PMDK (NVRAM)
Performance	Slow	Fast	Fast
Persistence	Strong	Weak	Strong
NVRAM Usage	N/A	N/A	High

## 2. NVRAM-DRAM Hybrid Redis

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- Overview Structure
- Reverse-Tiered Structure
  - 1 Tier NVRAM, 2 Tier DRAM
  - Hot Data, Cold Data
  - Thread-safe LRU-clock Priority Queue
- Persistent Tiering



Abstract structure of our proposed method

	Hybrid Redis
Performance	Fast
Persistence	Strong
NVRAM Usage	Low

- In-Memory DB의 취약점 보안
  - Weak Persistency
  - Performance downgraded by logging
- NVRAM의 현실적 한계 보안
  - High cost per capacity



# NVRAM-DRAM Hybrid Redis

## ✓ Hot data? Cold data?

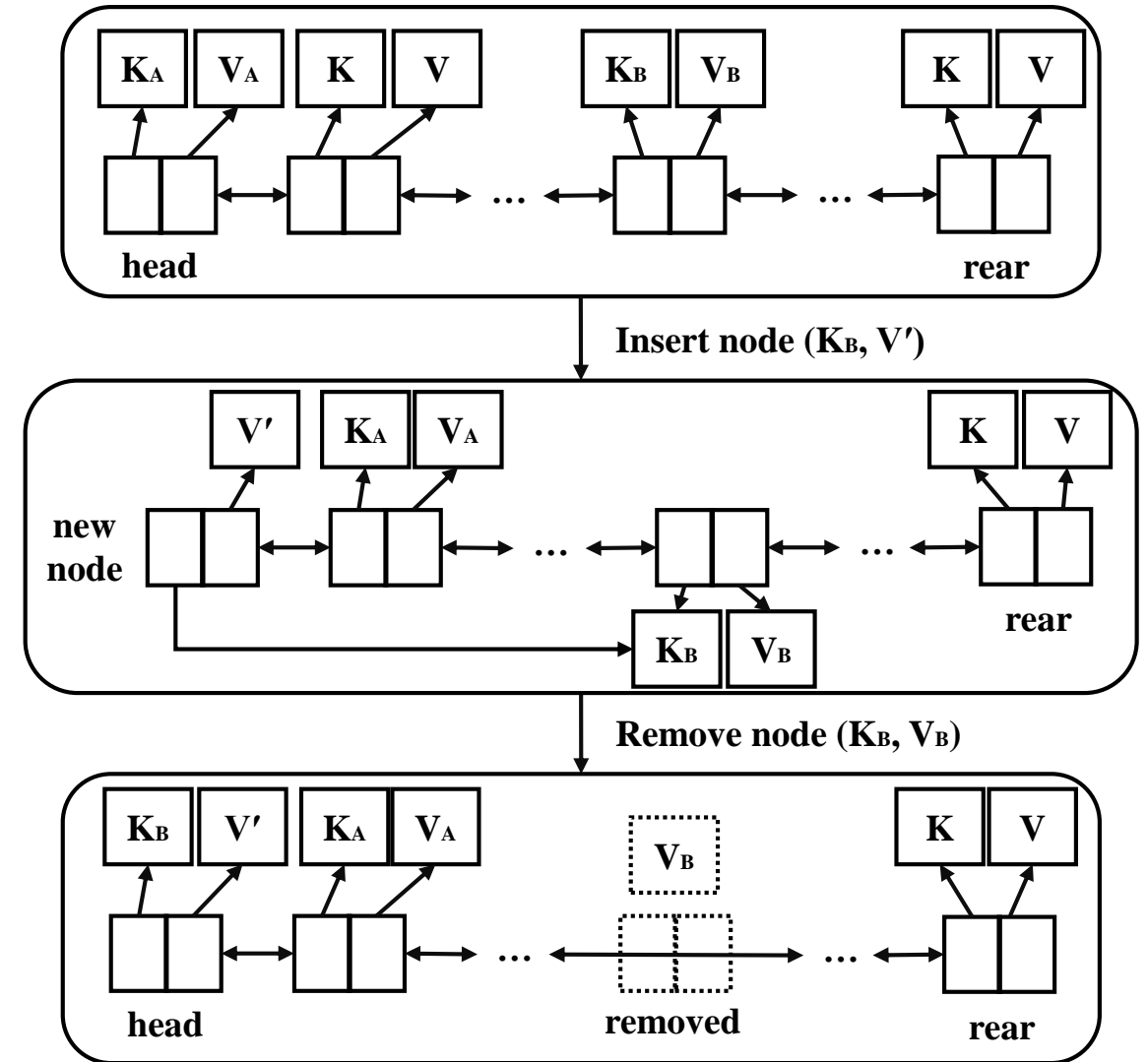
- 최근에 생성, 갱신된 데이터  
→ Hot data
- 생성, 갱신된 지 오래된 데이터  
→ Cold data

## ✓ Hot data, Cold data로 나누는 이유

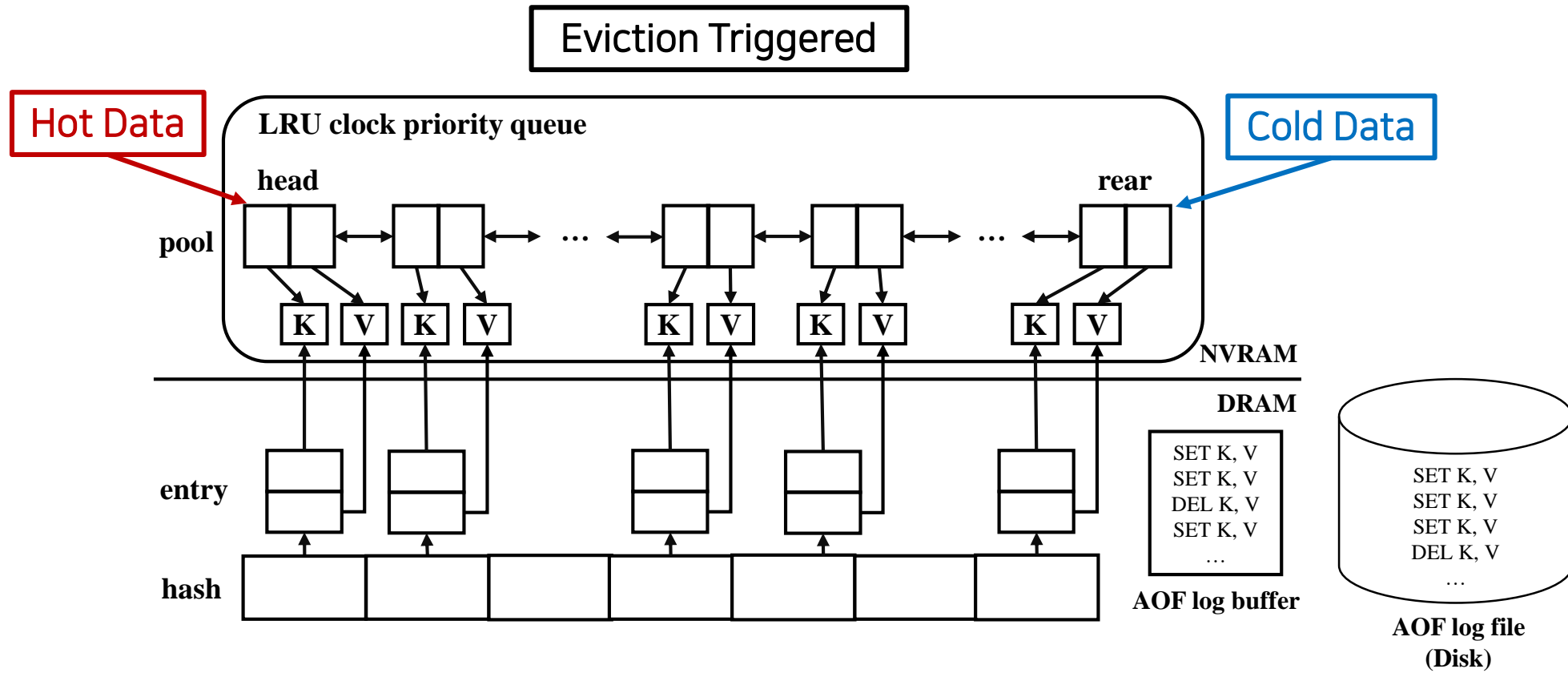
- DRAM
  - 데이터 Update가 많은 Log를 발생
  - Cold data 저장 용이
- NVRAM
  - 데이터 Update시 Log 필요 X
  - Hot data 저장 용이

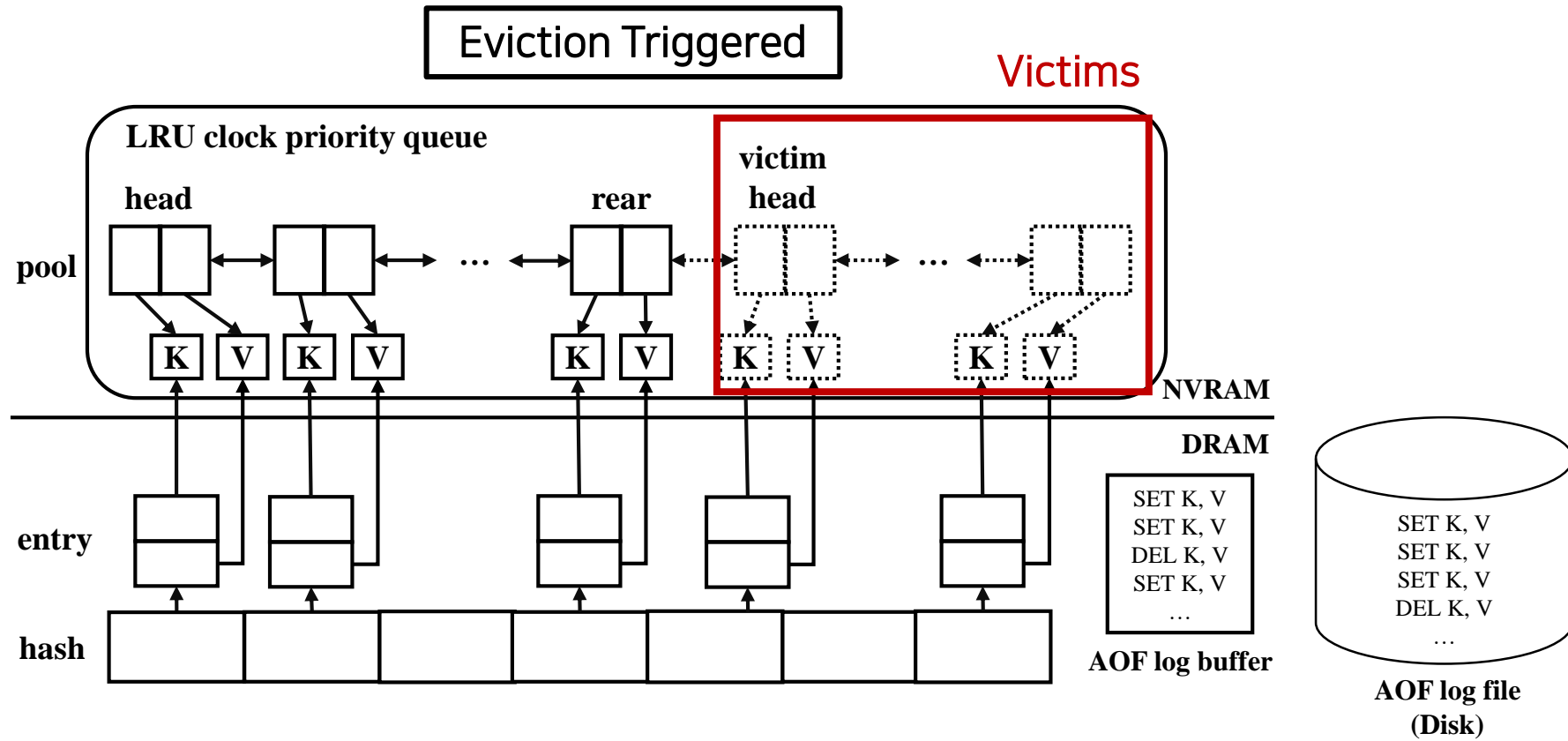
## ✓ Hot, Cold 데이터로 나누는 방법

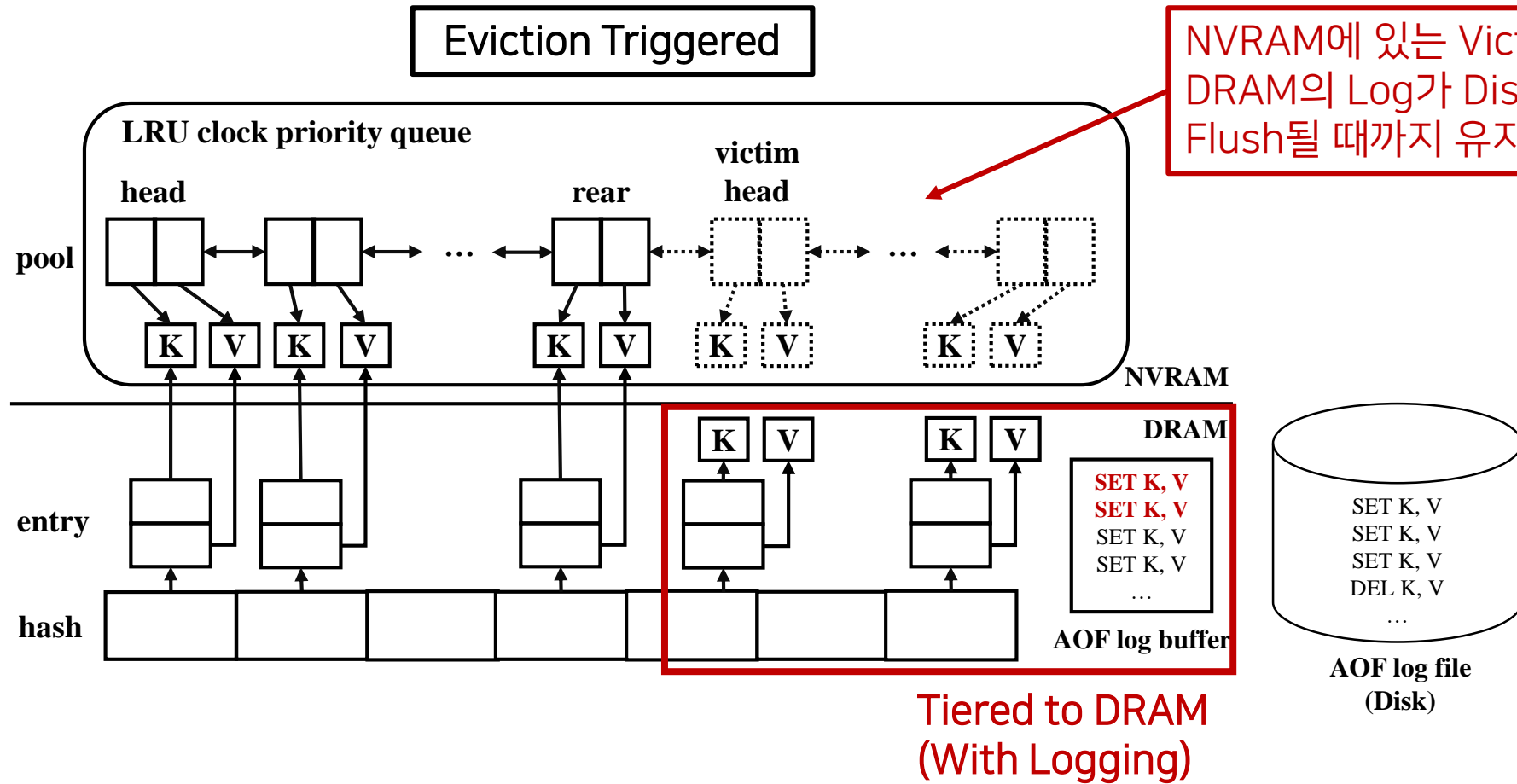
- Priority Queue (LRU-Clock based)
- Thread-Safe 해야함
  - Background thread에서 Eviction 진행
  - 안전한 데이터 갱신 필요

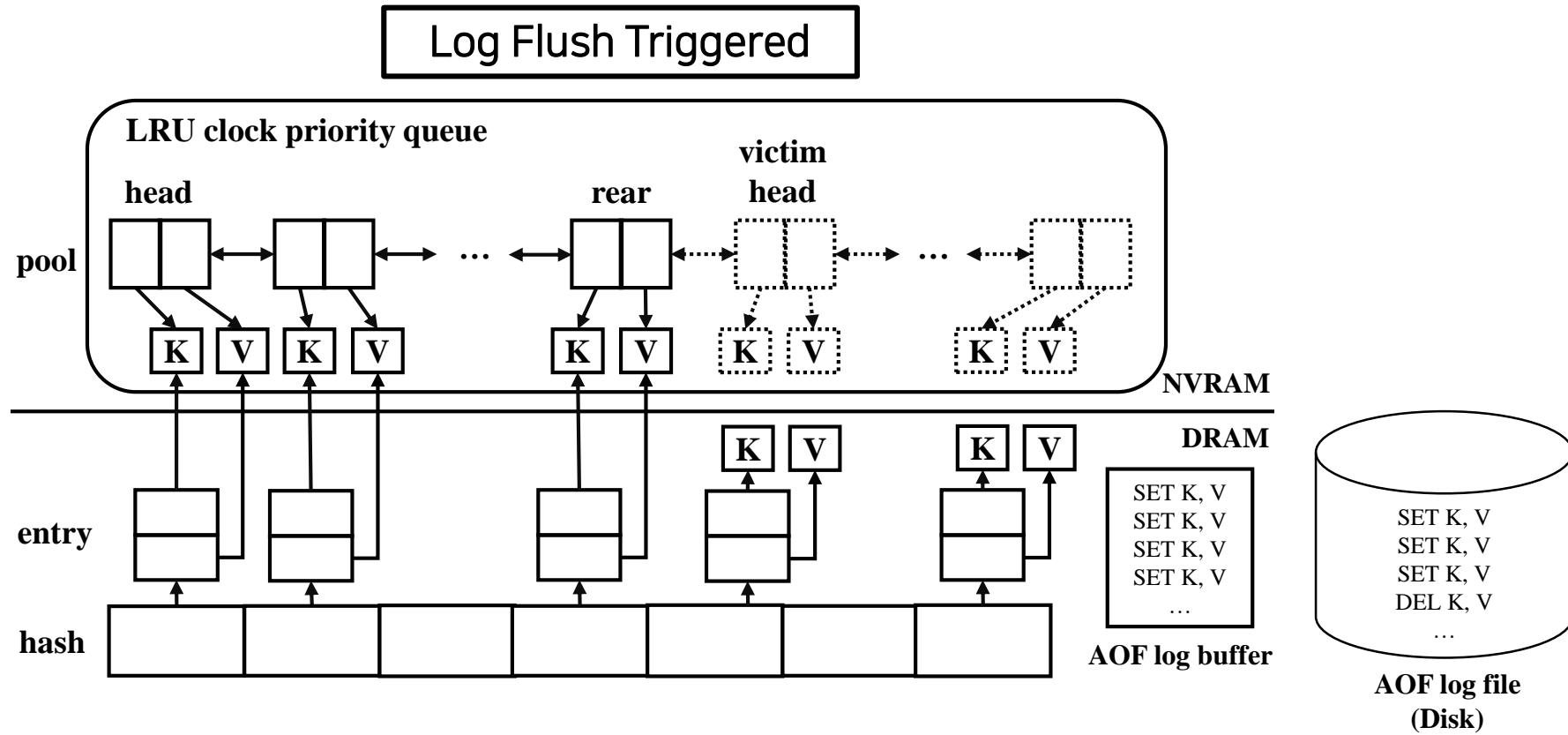


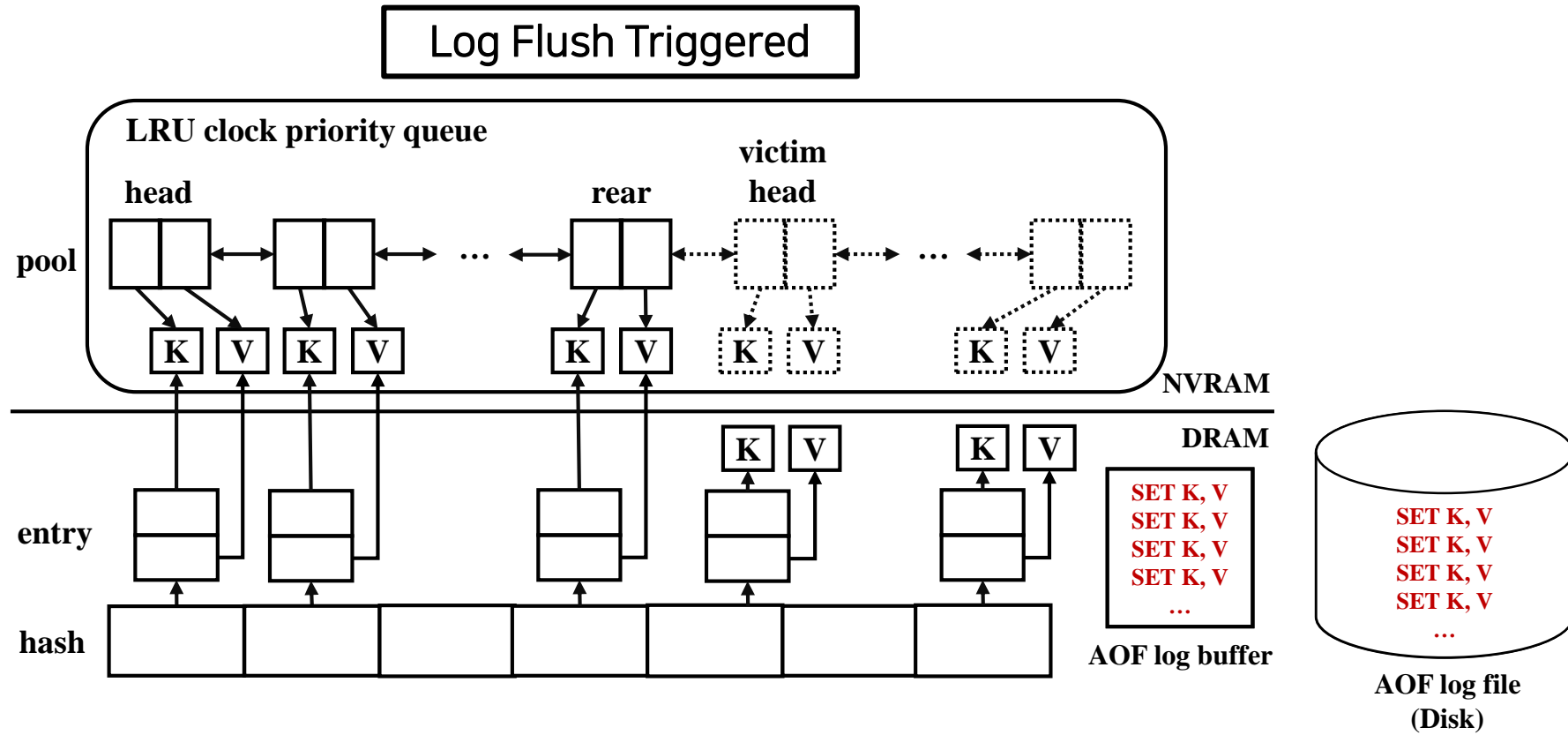
Thread-safe Priority Queue

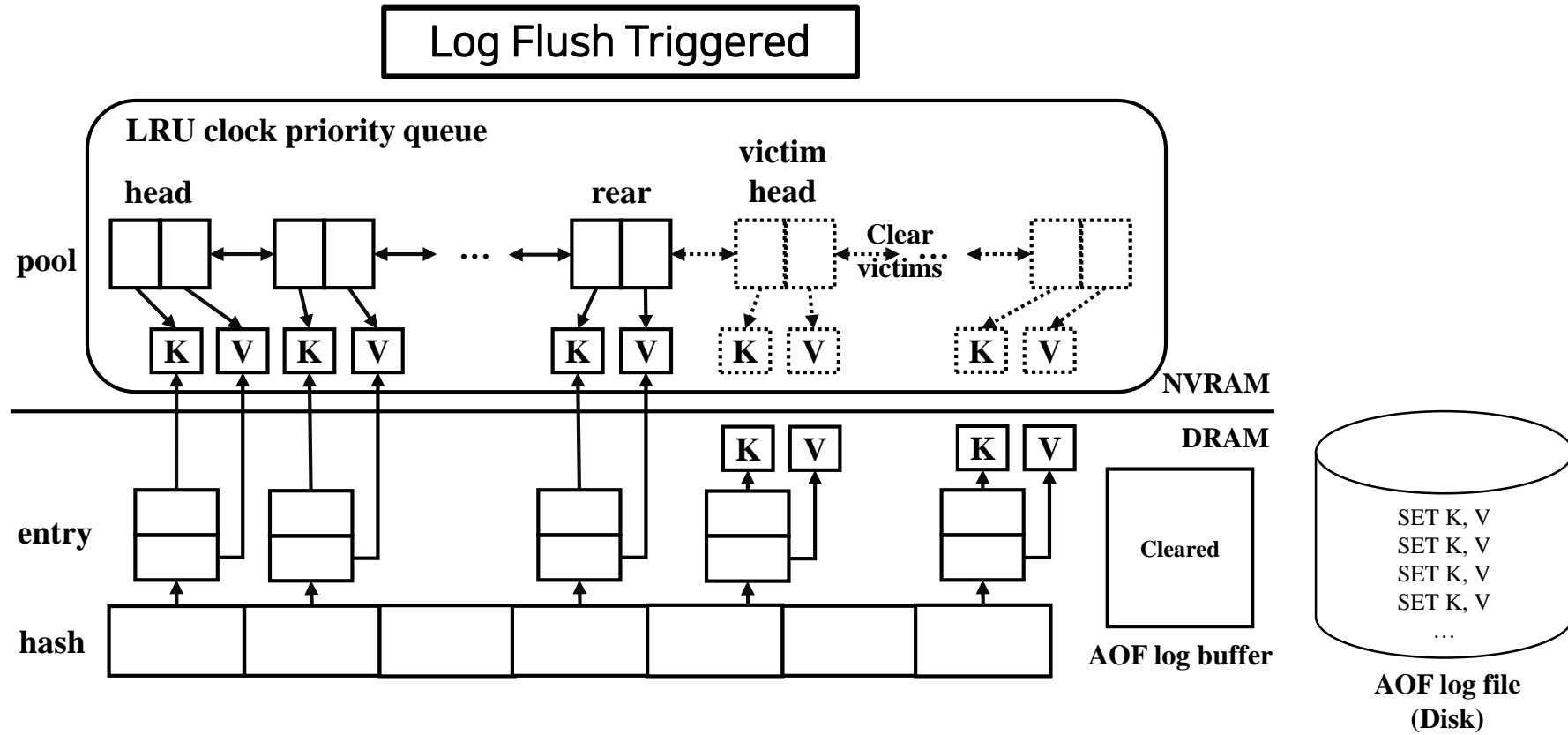












# 3. Evaluation

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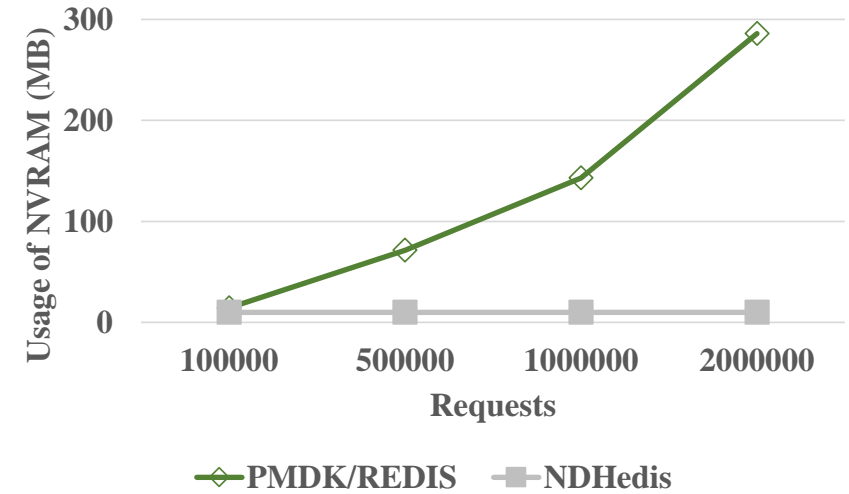
- NVRAM Latency
- NVRAM Usage test
- Memtier benchmark test



## NVRAM Latency

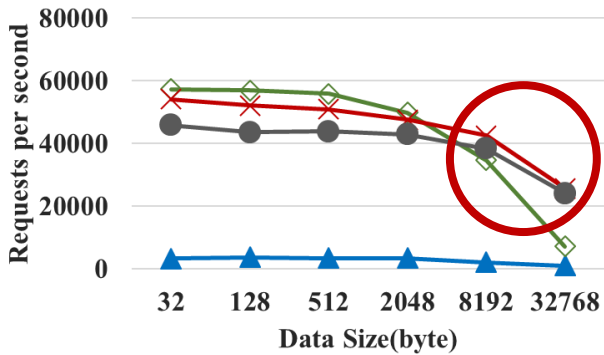
	Read (ns)	Write (ns)
DRAM	50	50
MRAM	50	50
PCM	50	500
3D XPoint (Memory Mapped)	100	100
3D XPoint (Storage Mapped)	200	200

## NVRAM 사용량 평가

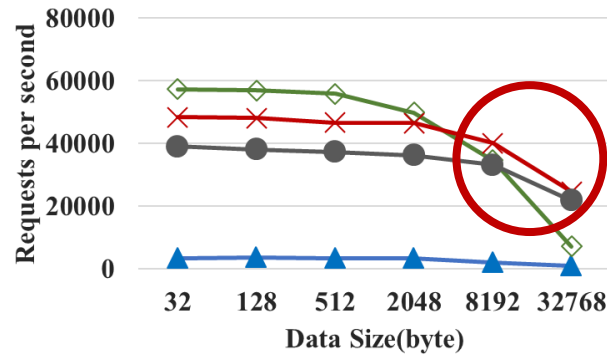


## Memtier-benchmark 성능 평가

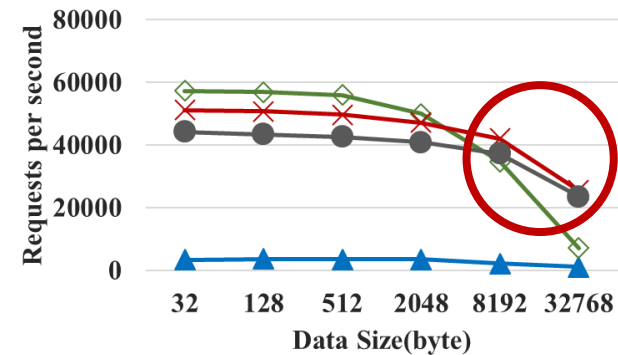
▲ REDIS-ALWAYS   
 ◇ REDIS-EVERYSEC   
 × PMDK/REDIS   
 ● NDHedis



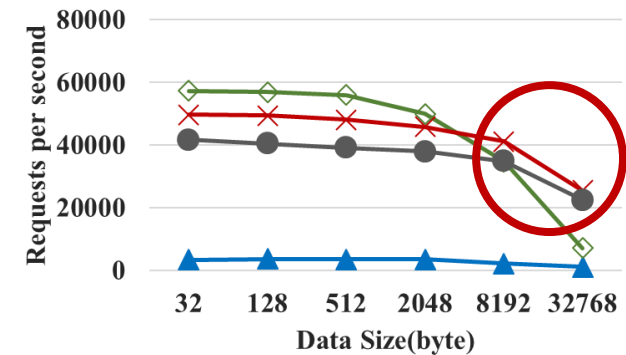
(a) DRAM, MRAM



(b) PCM

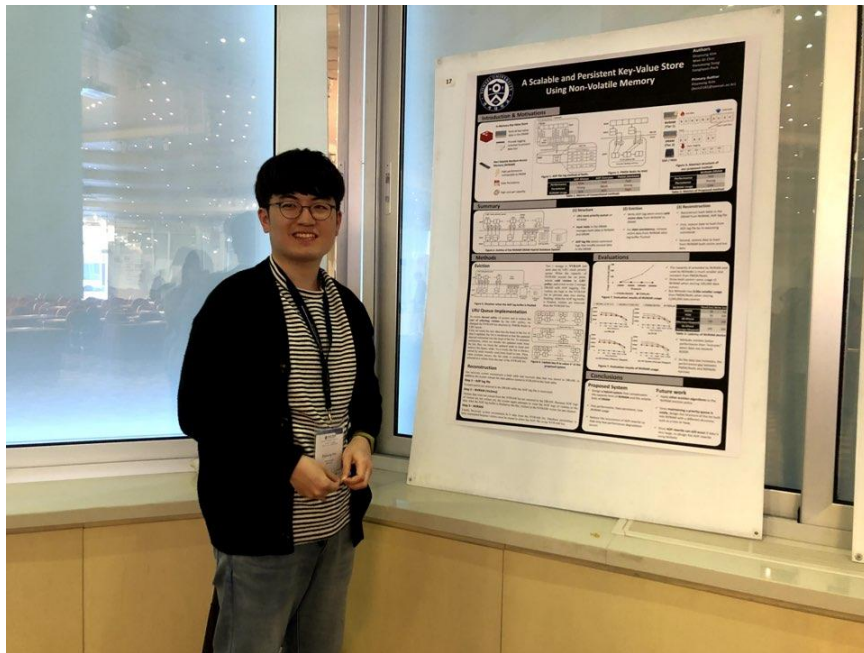


(c) 3D XPoint (Memory Mapped)



(d) 3D Xpoint (Storage Mapped)

- NVRAM-DRAM Hybrid System
  - NVRAM의 Cost per Capacity 한계 극복
  - DRAM의 Volatile 한계 극복, Log 의존도 개선
- Fast Performance, Data persistence, Low NVRAM Usage
- Cost per Capacity가 높지만, 성능이 뛰어난 NVRAM에 적합



### A scalable and persistent key-value store using non-volatile memory

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Q & A