

# Persistent Memory Today

Presented by Andy Rudoff, Intel Corporation

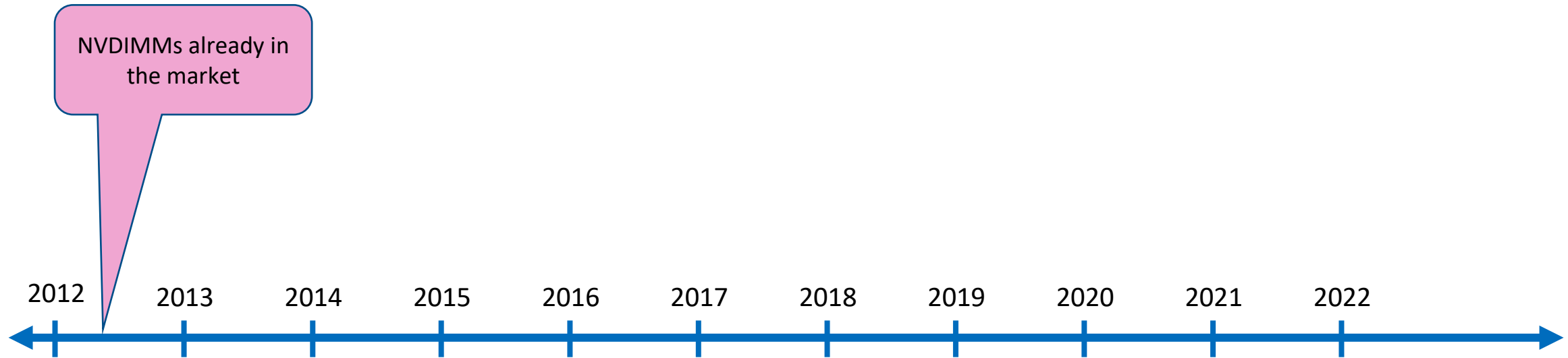
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- The story so far
- A surprising focus for PMem
- How the SNIA PMem Programming Model turned out
- Future directions for PMem

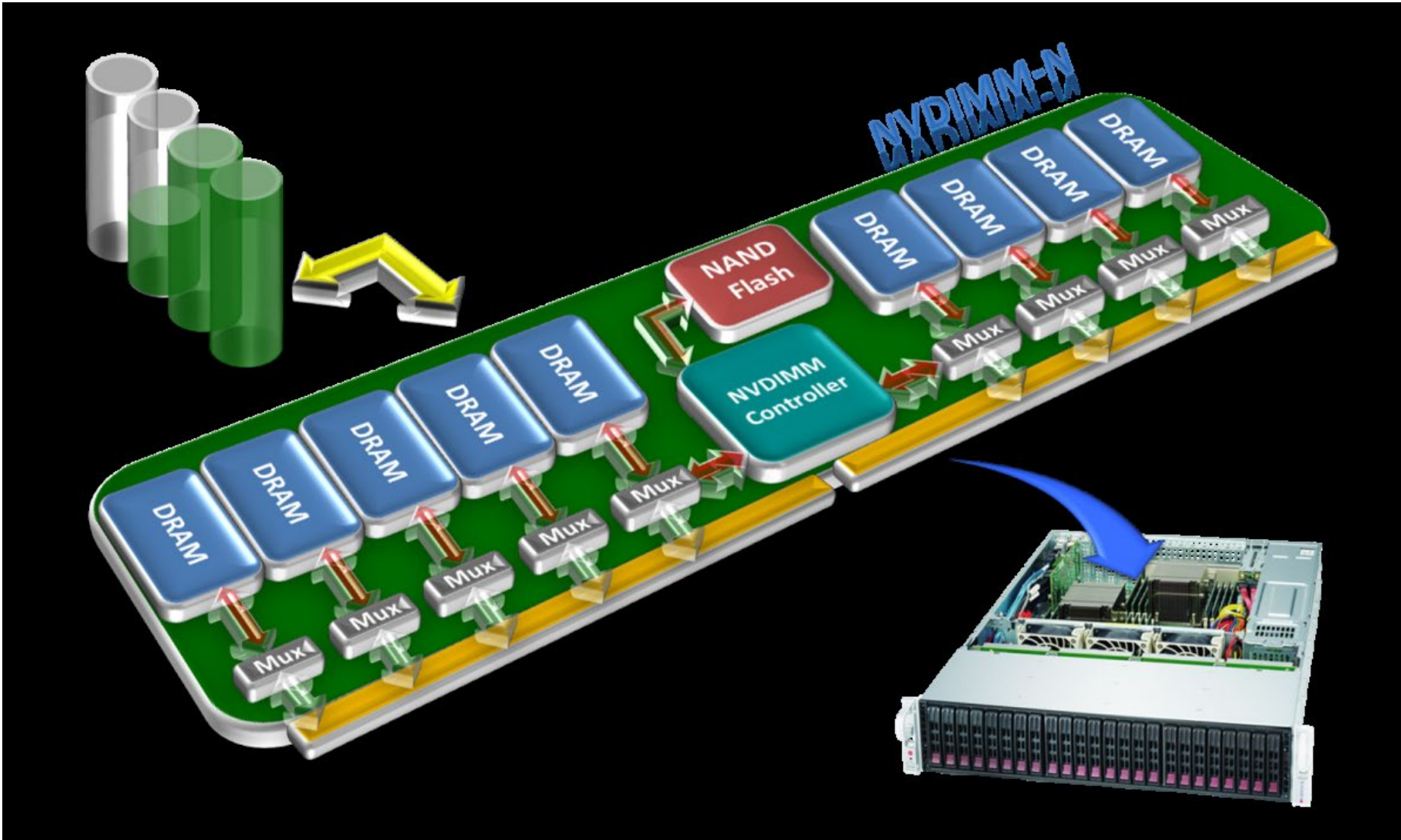
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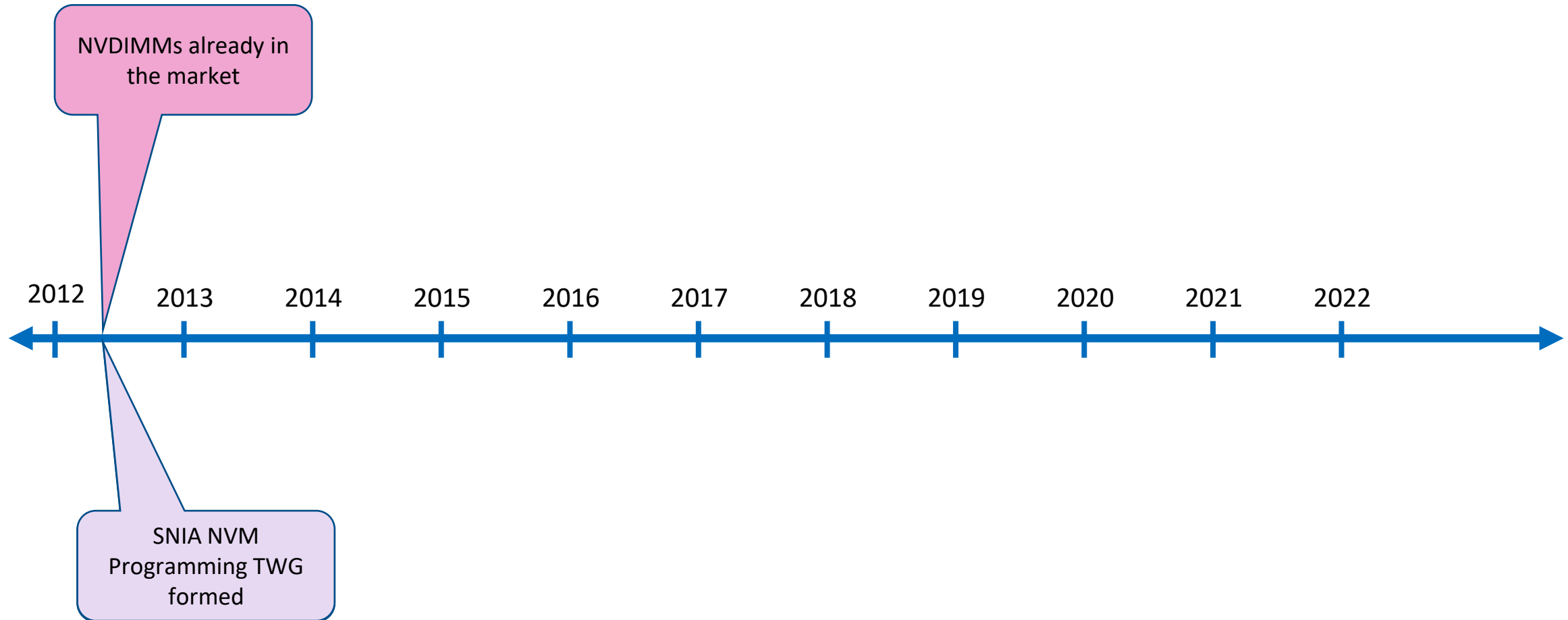
# The Timeline



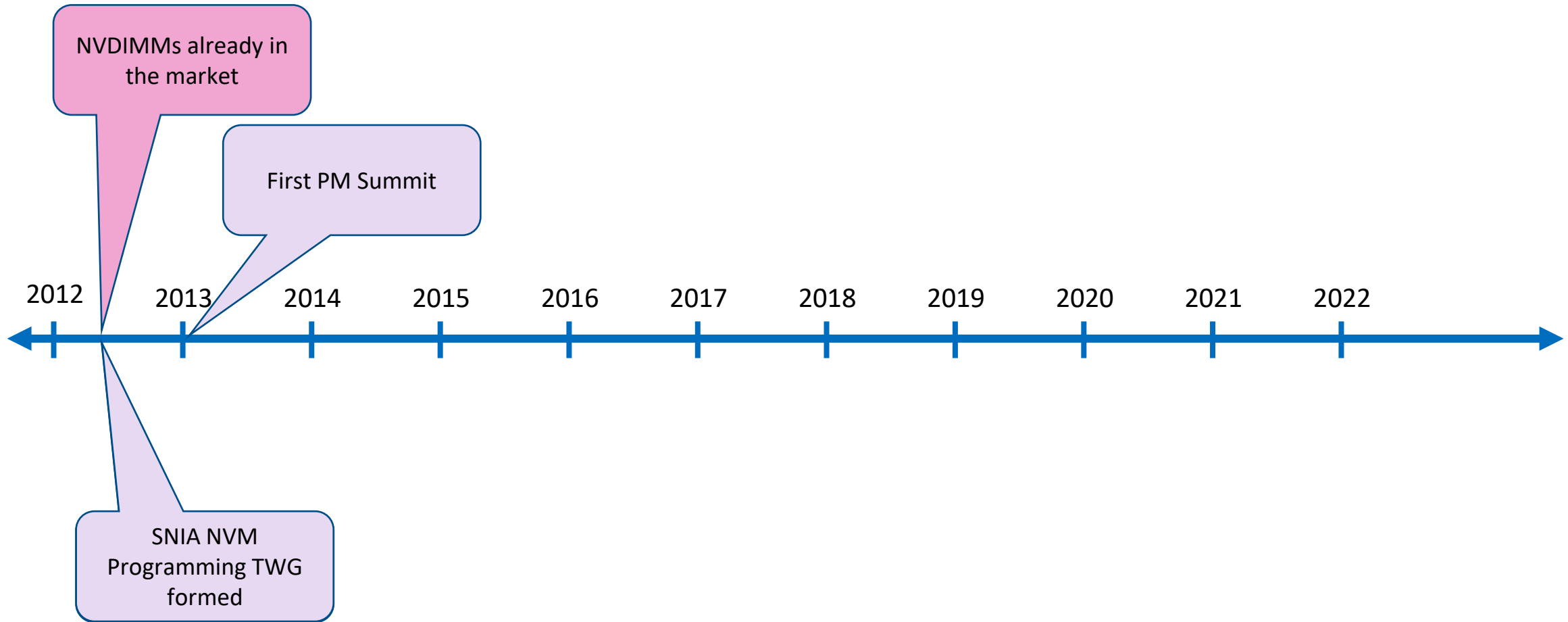
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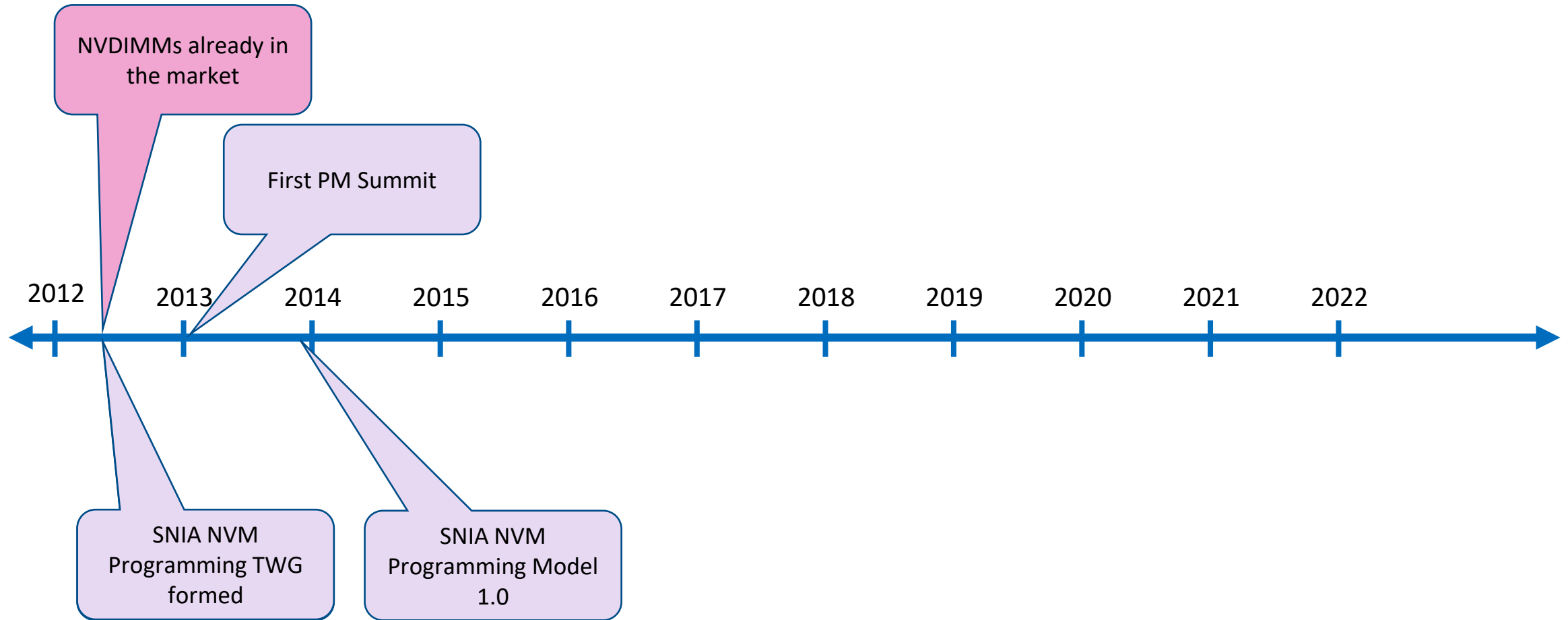
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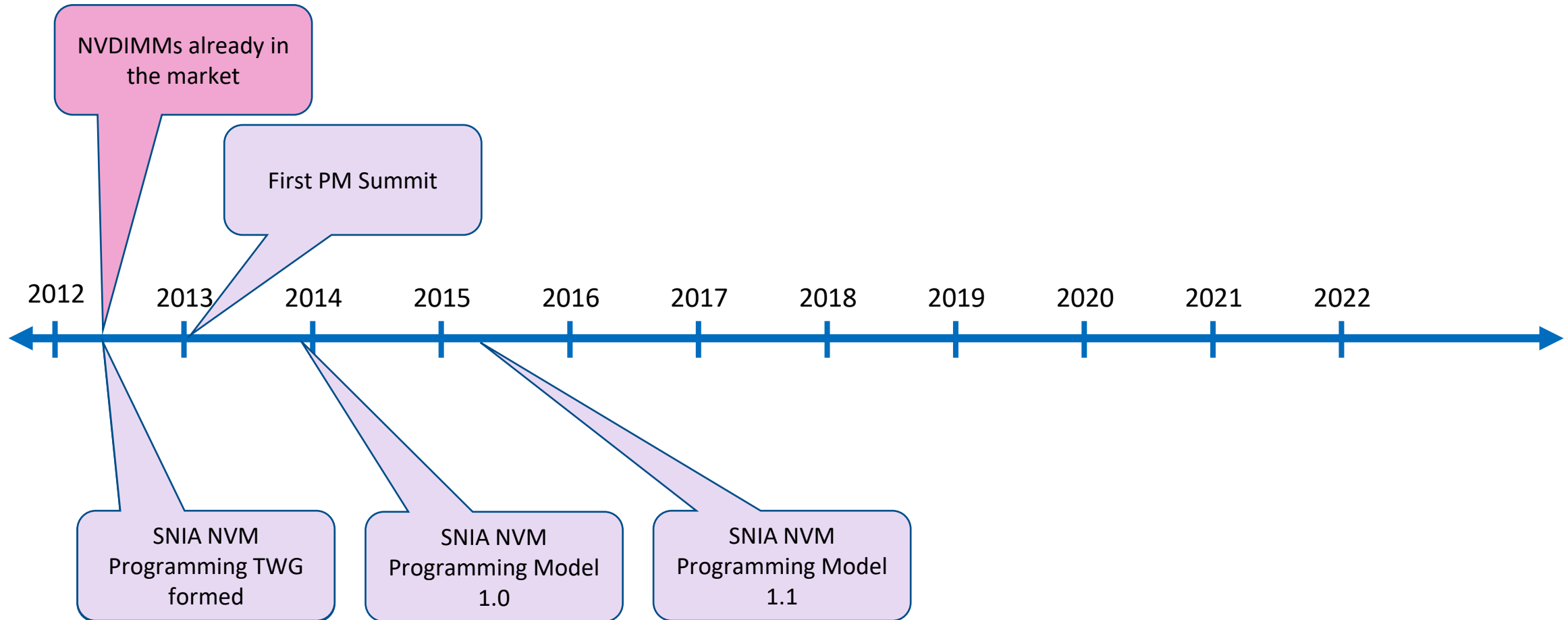


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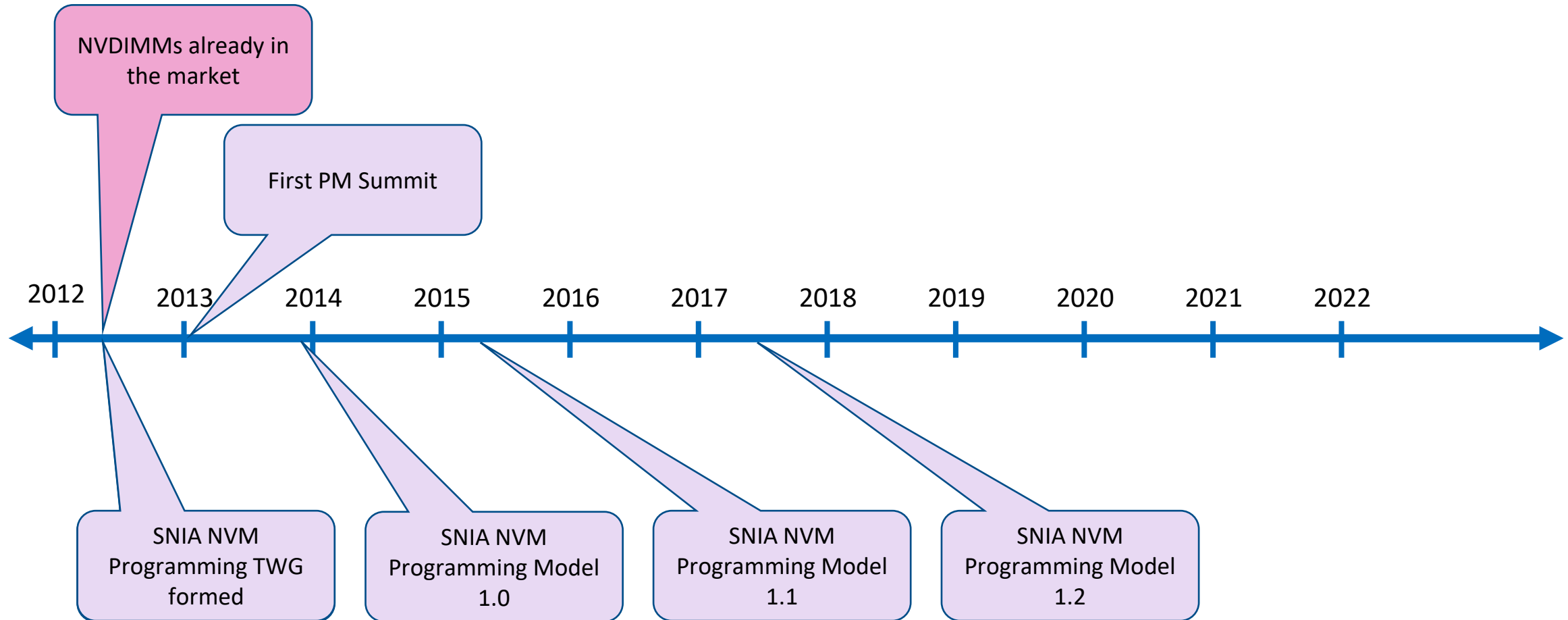




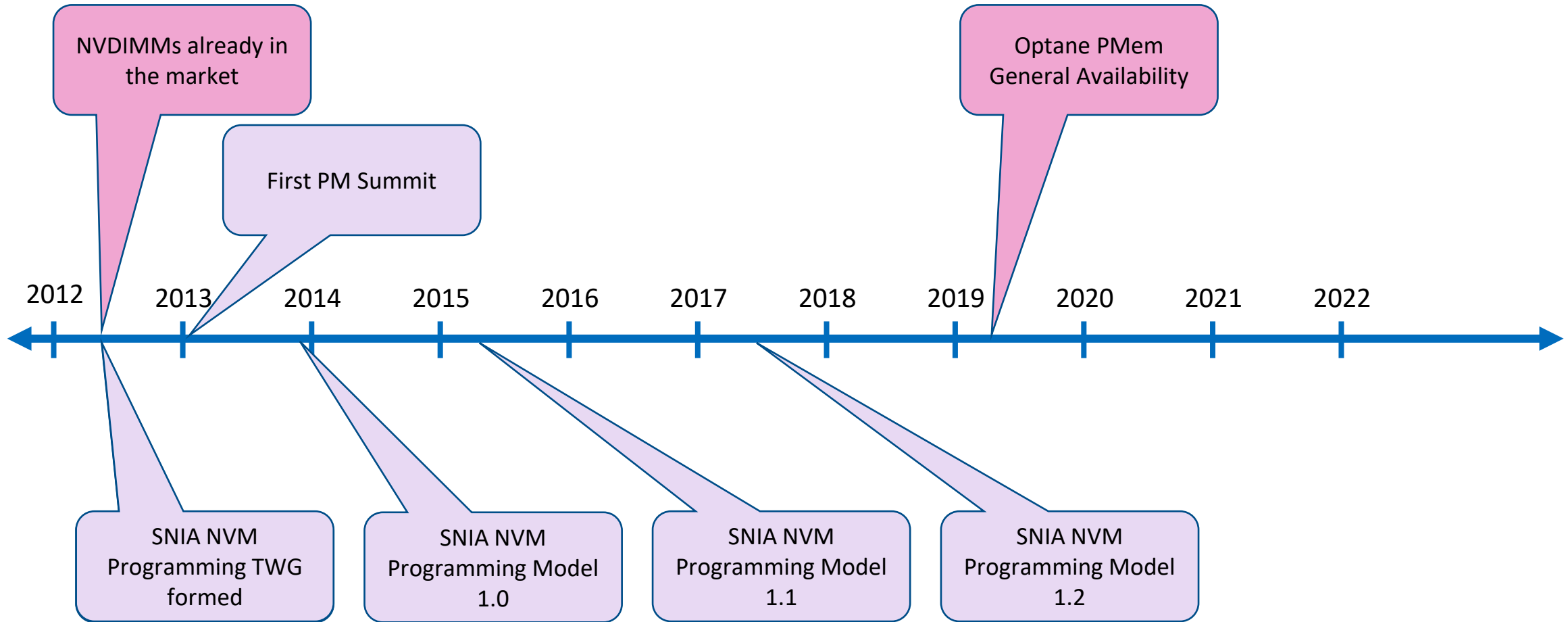
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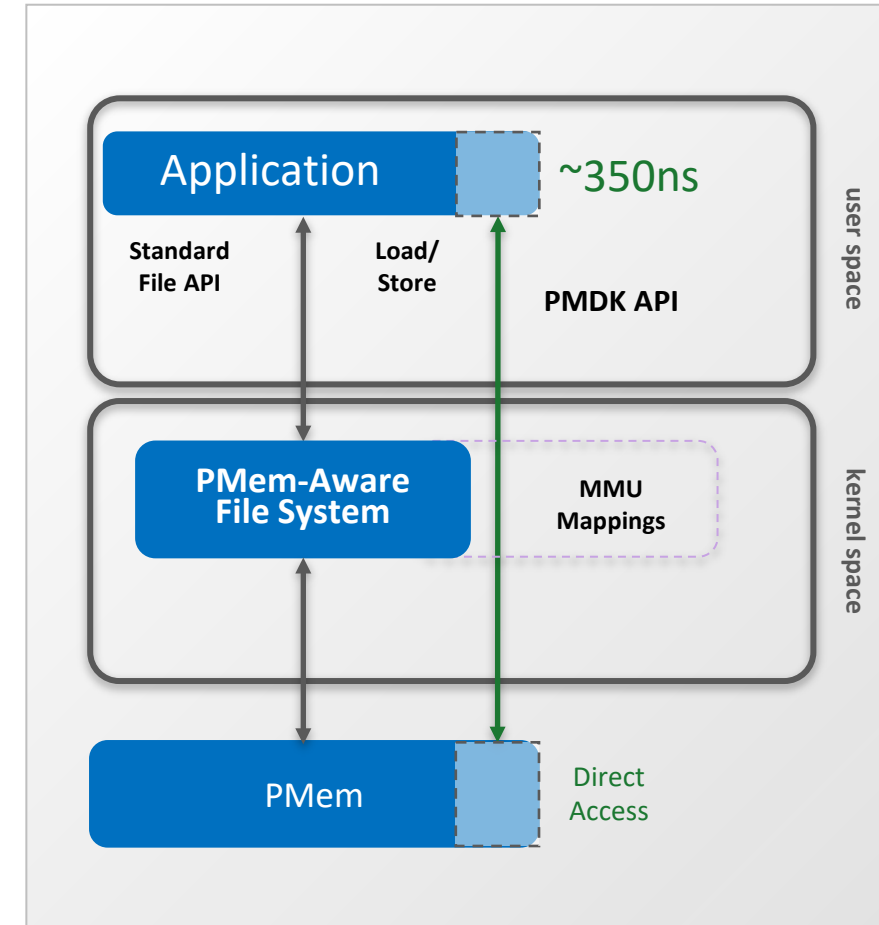
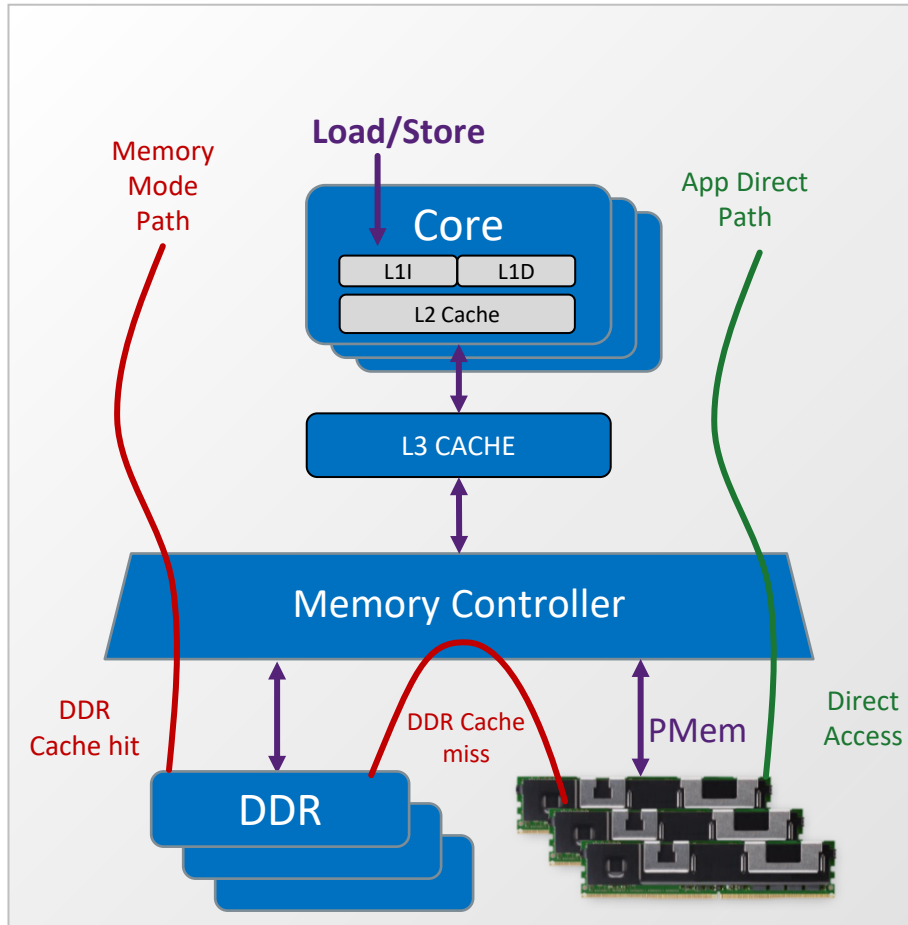


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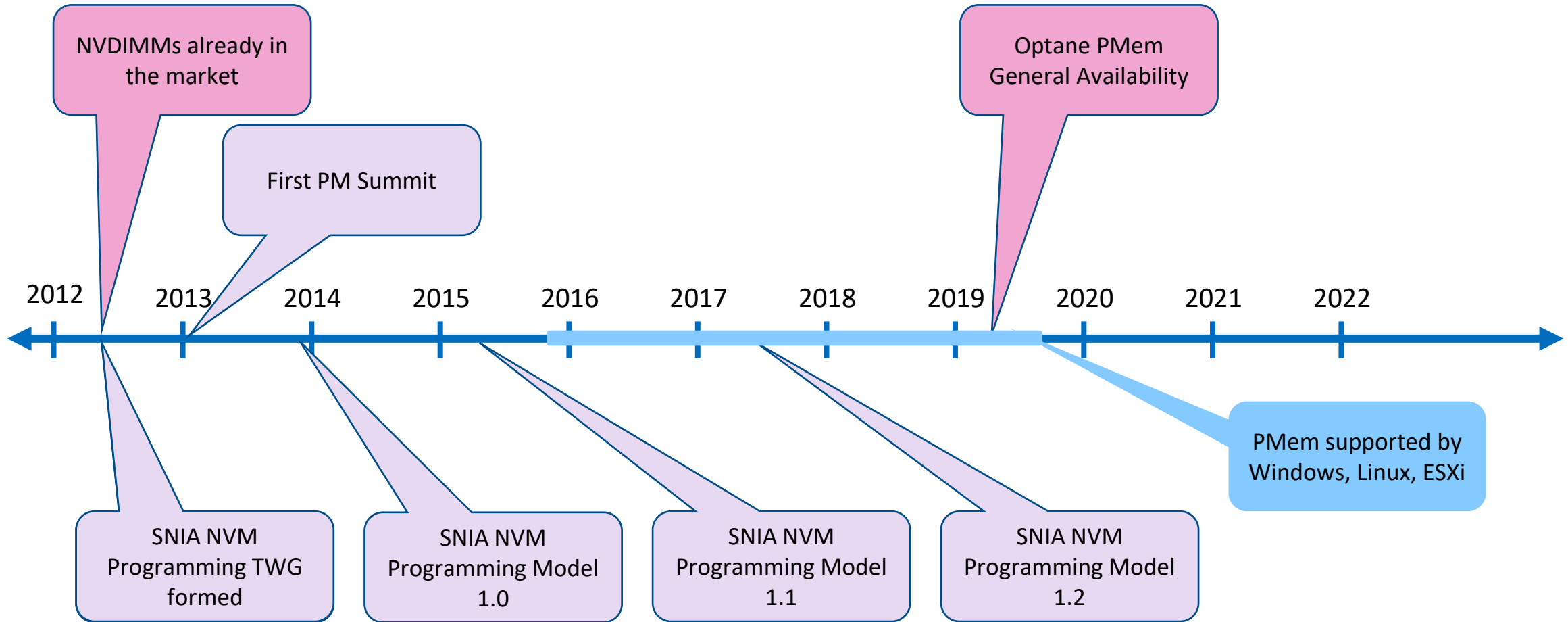


# Connecting to the Memory Bus

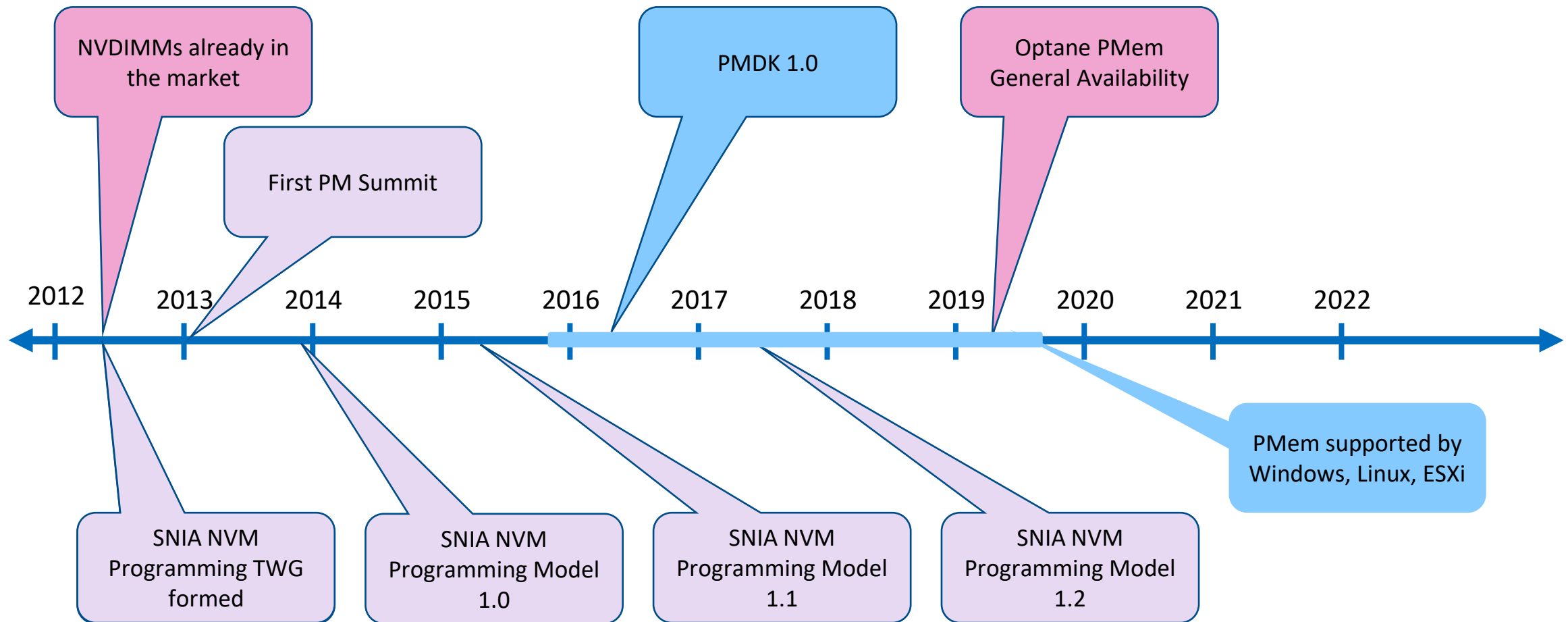
Intel's approach with Optane PMem



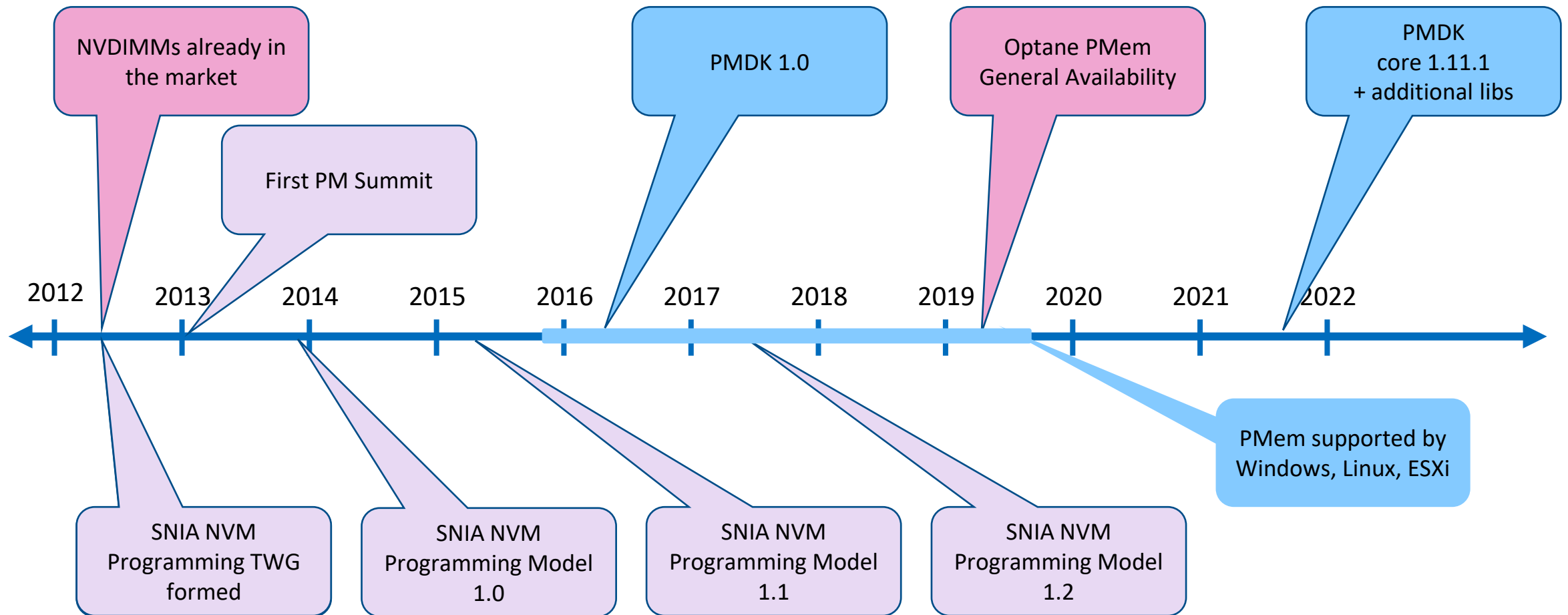
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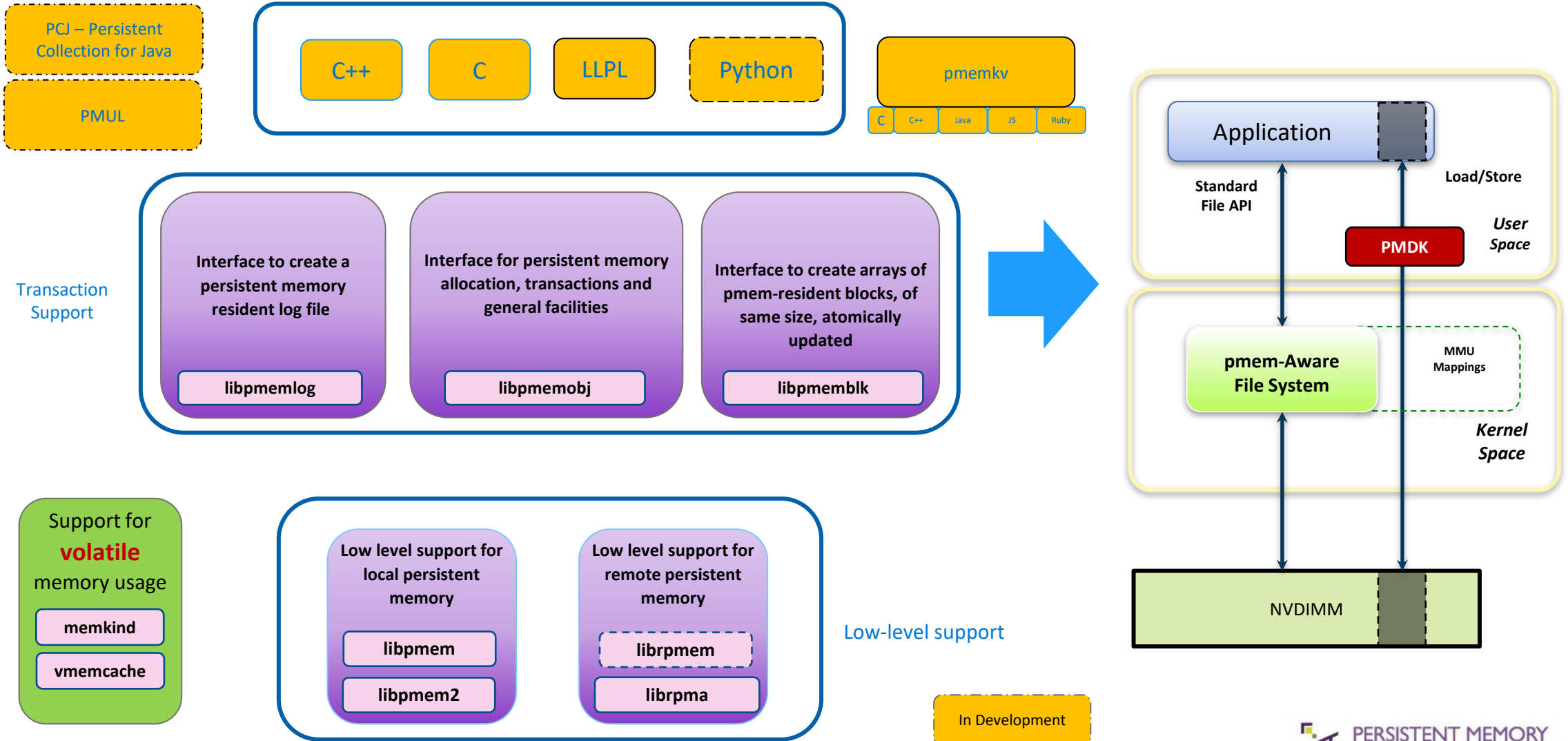
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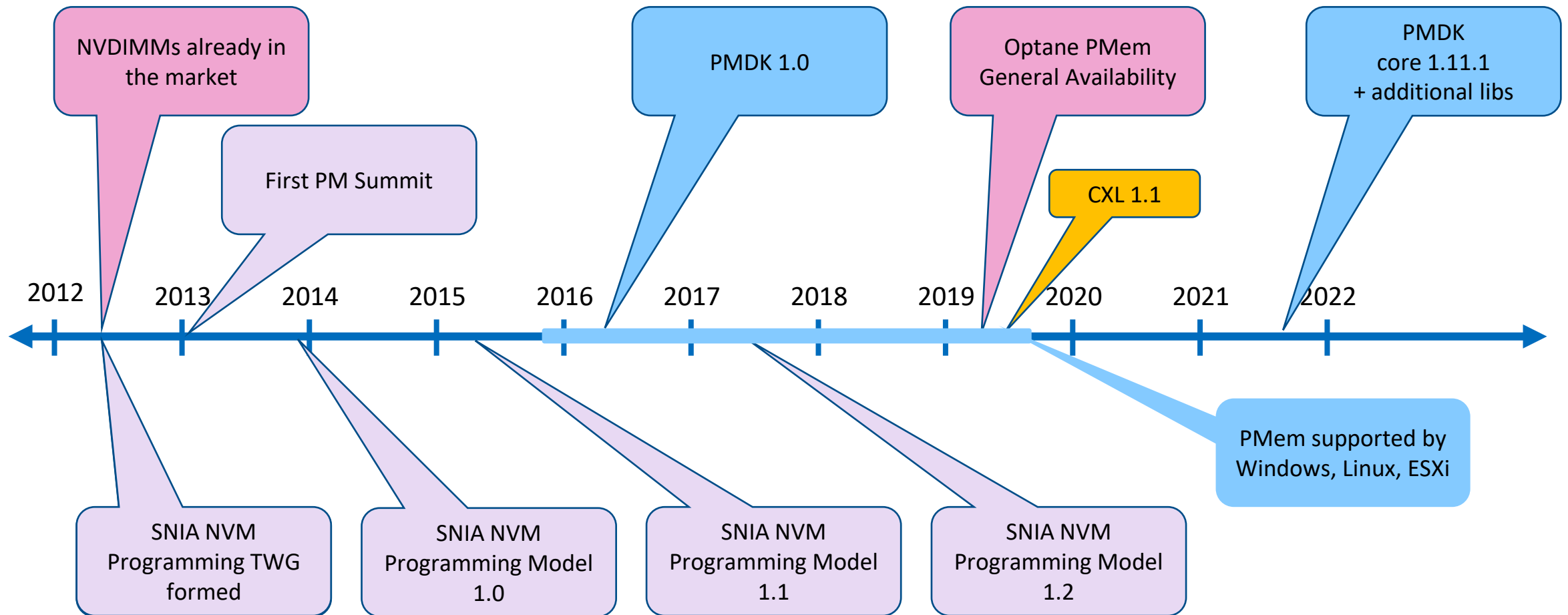


# Persistent Memory Development Kit – pmem.io

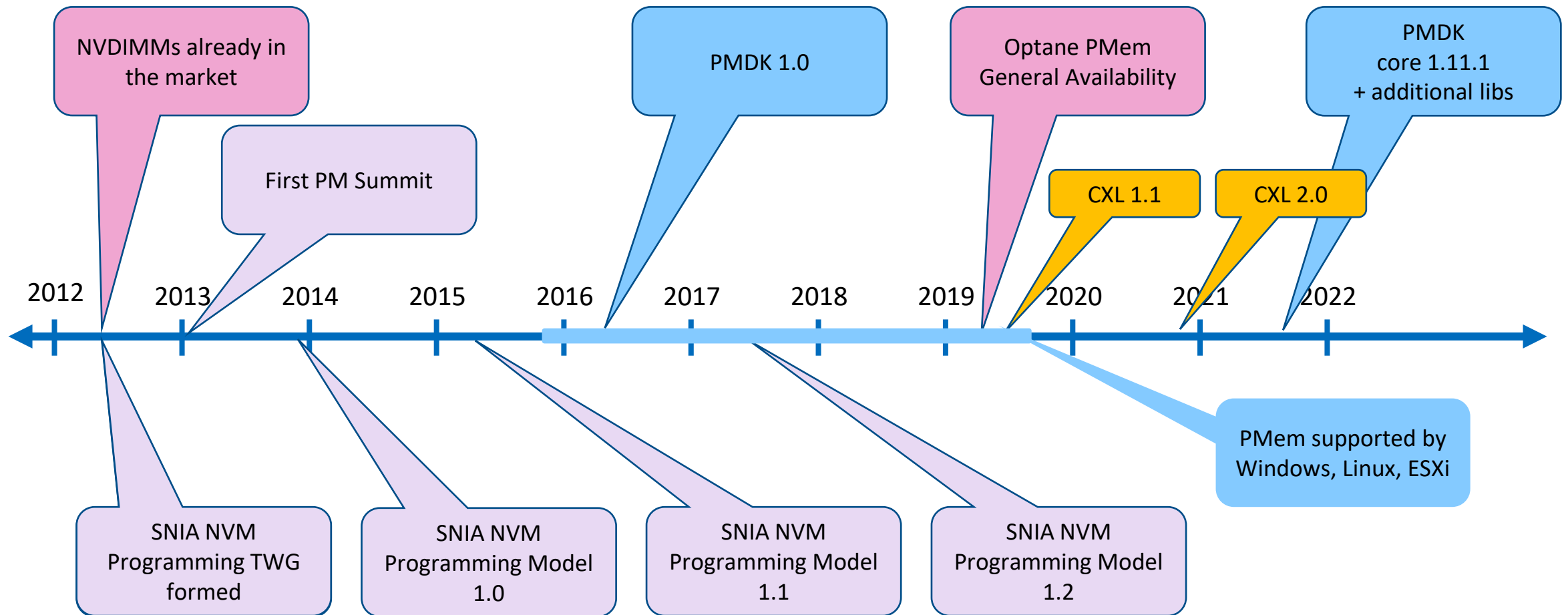




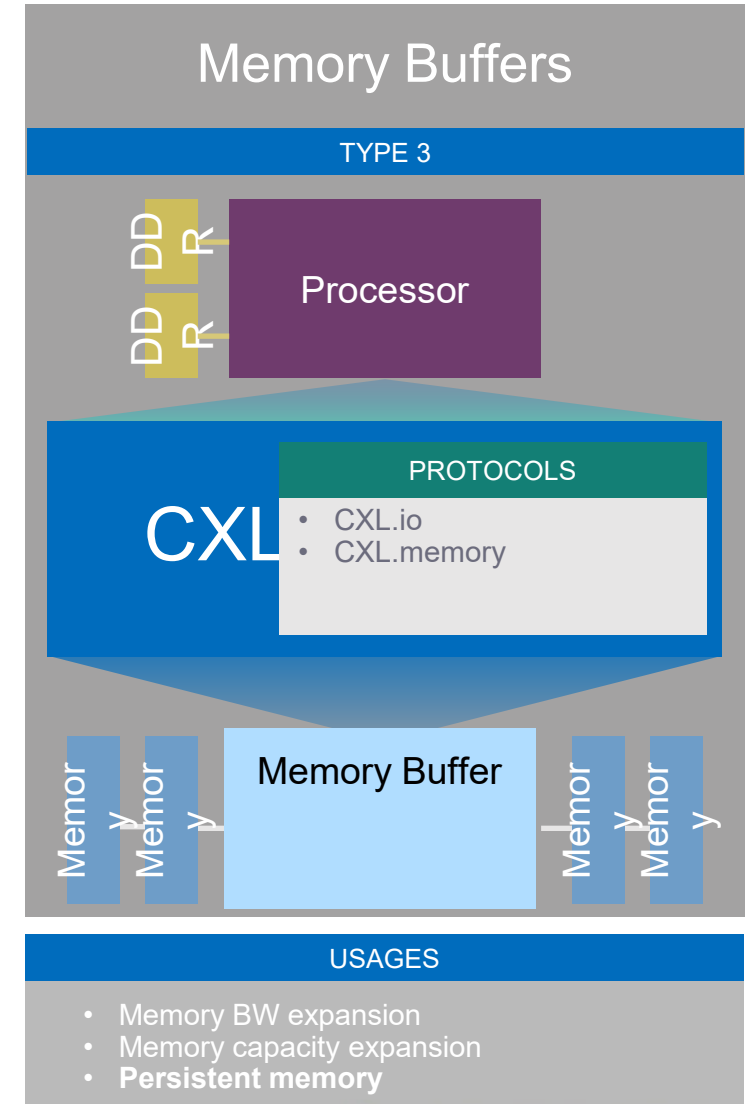
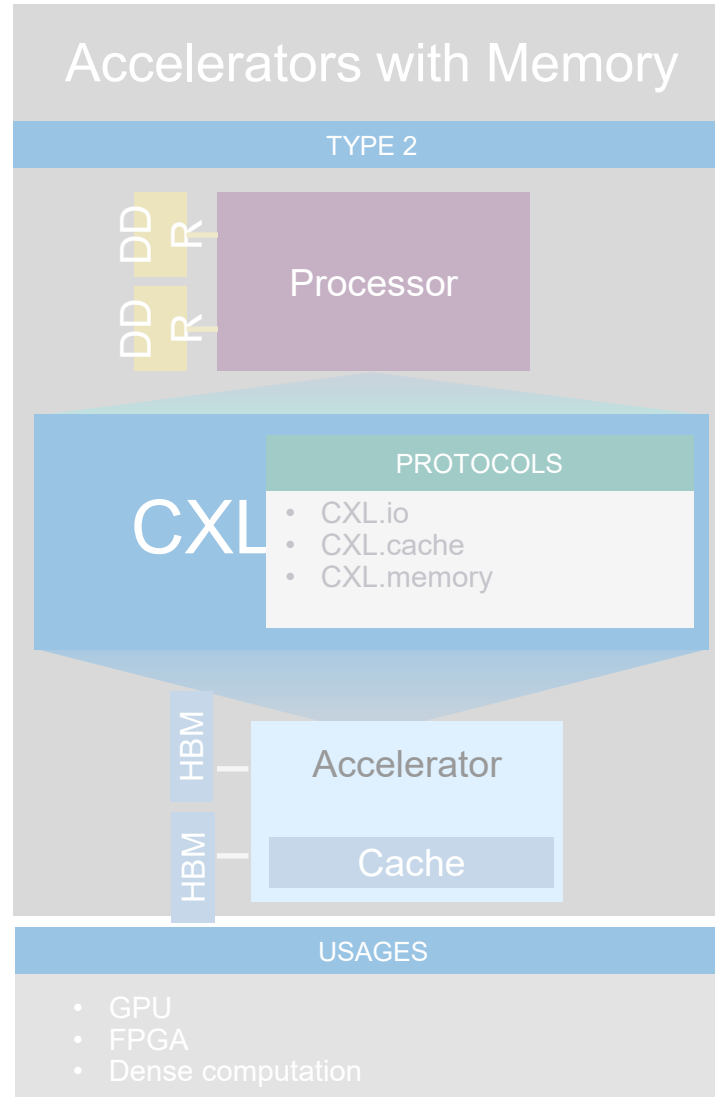
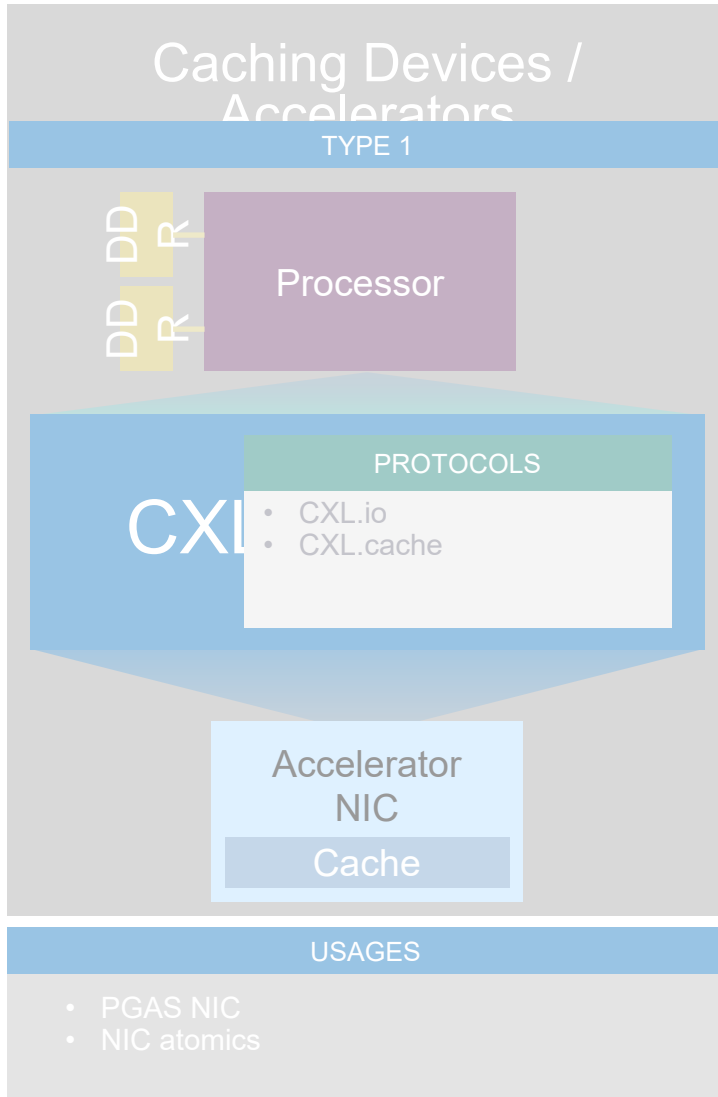
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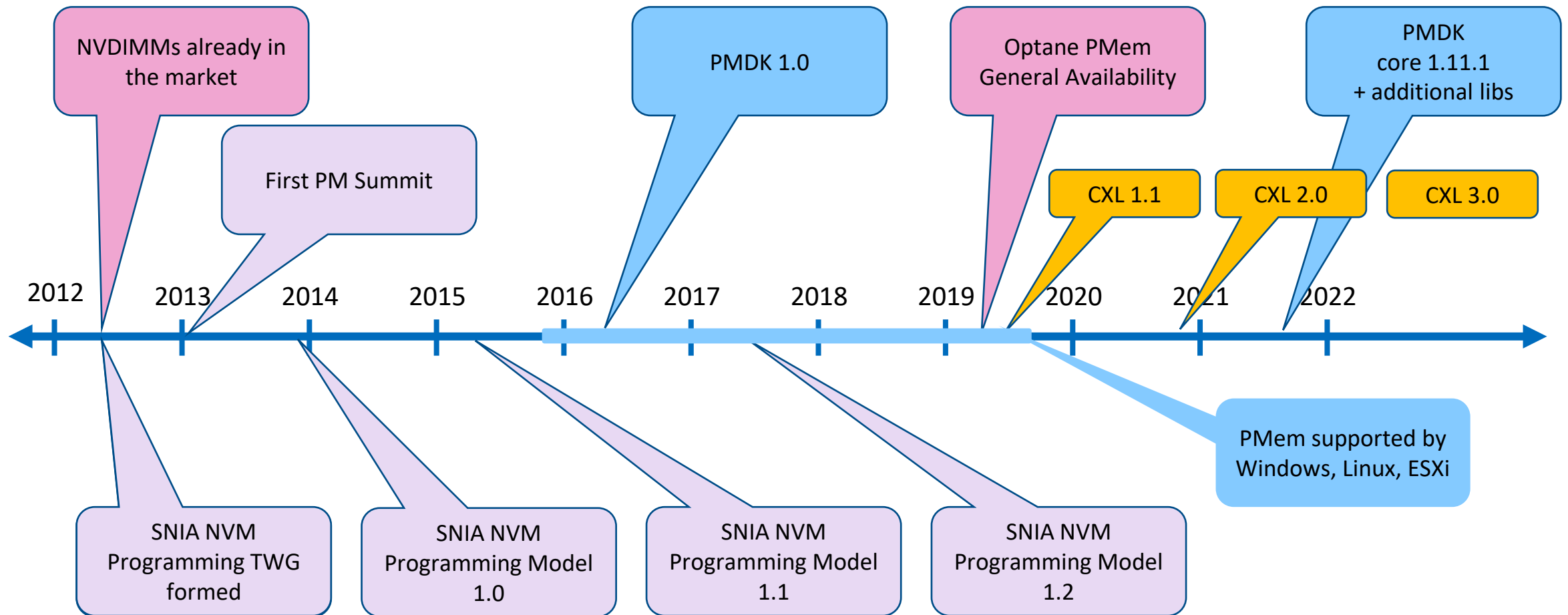
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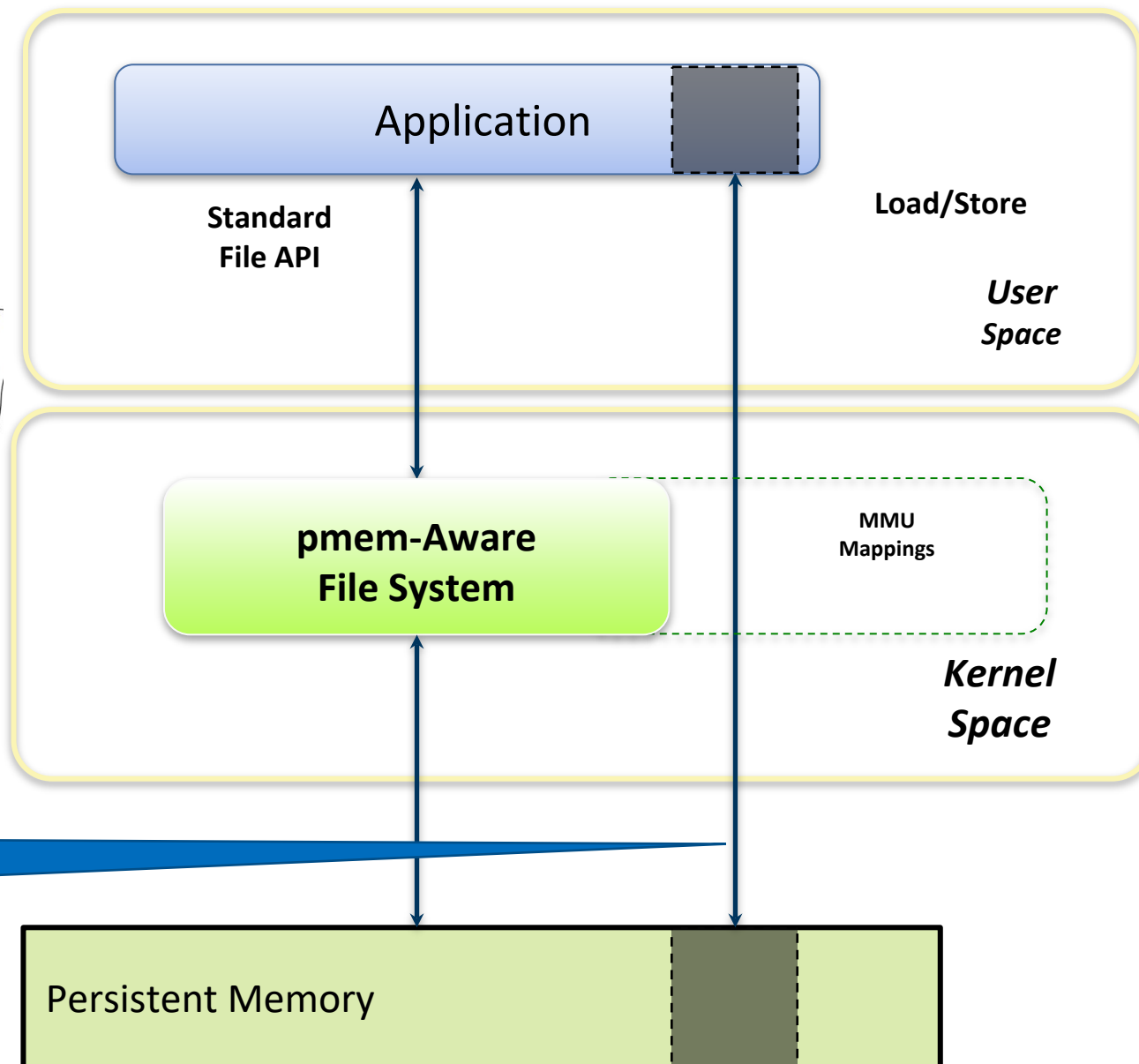
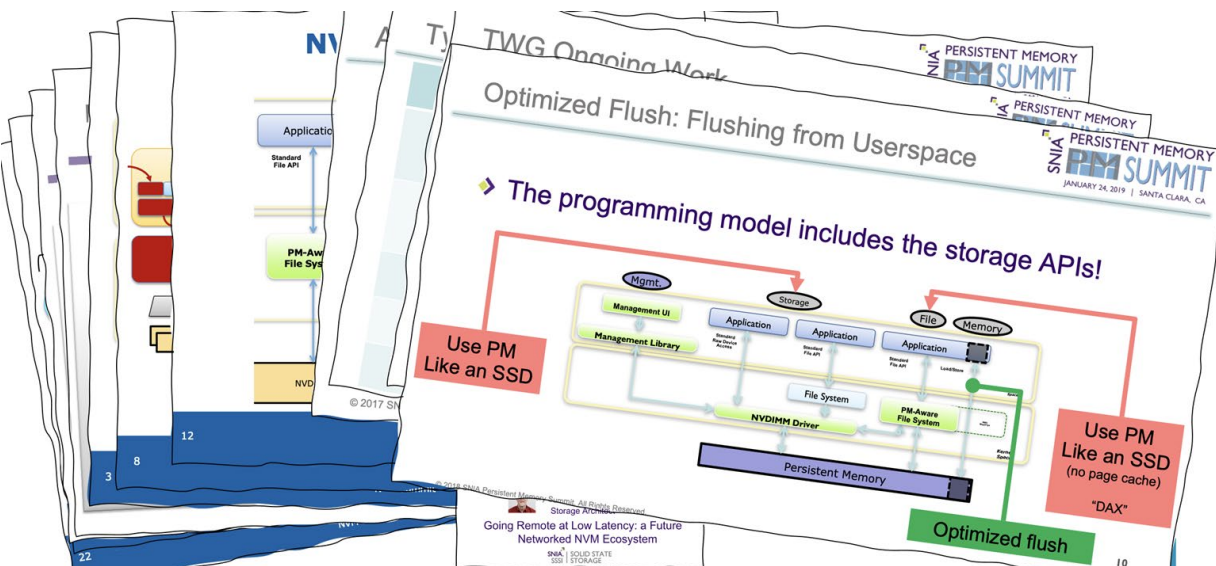
# PMem on CXL



# The Timeline



# DAX



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# PMem Use Cases

## Persistent

I

[Fully Exploit PMem Capabilities]

Oracle Exadata  
SAP Hana  
DAOS

III

[Storage over App Direct]

Low-latency storage

## Volatile

II

[App Direct Volatile]

Redis/MemKeyDB

IV

[Memory Mode]  
[Kernel Memory Tiering]

Big Memory Applications  
Increased Guest VM capacity

Non-Transparent  
(Apps modified to use pmem)

Transparent  
(No app modifications)

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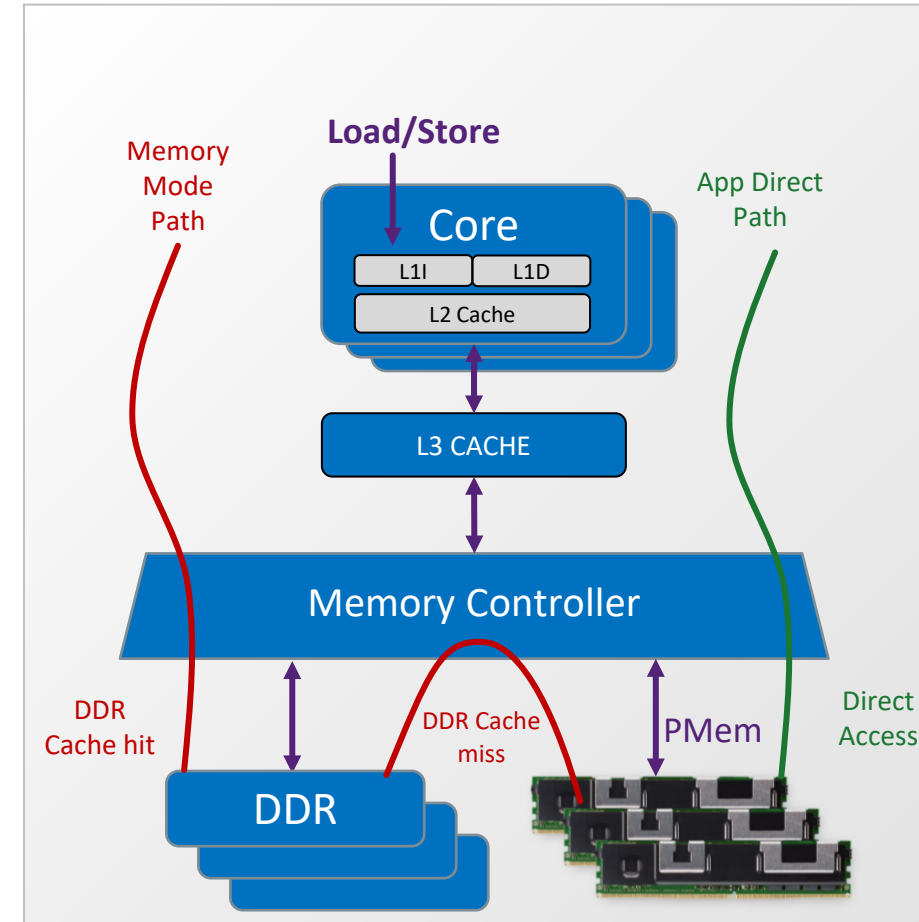
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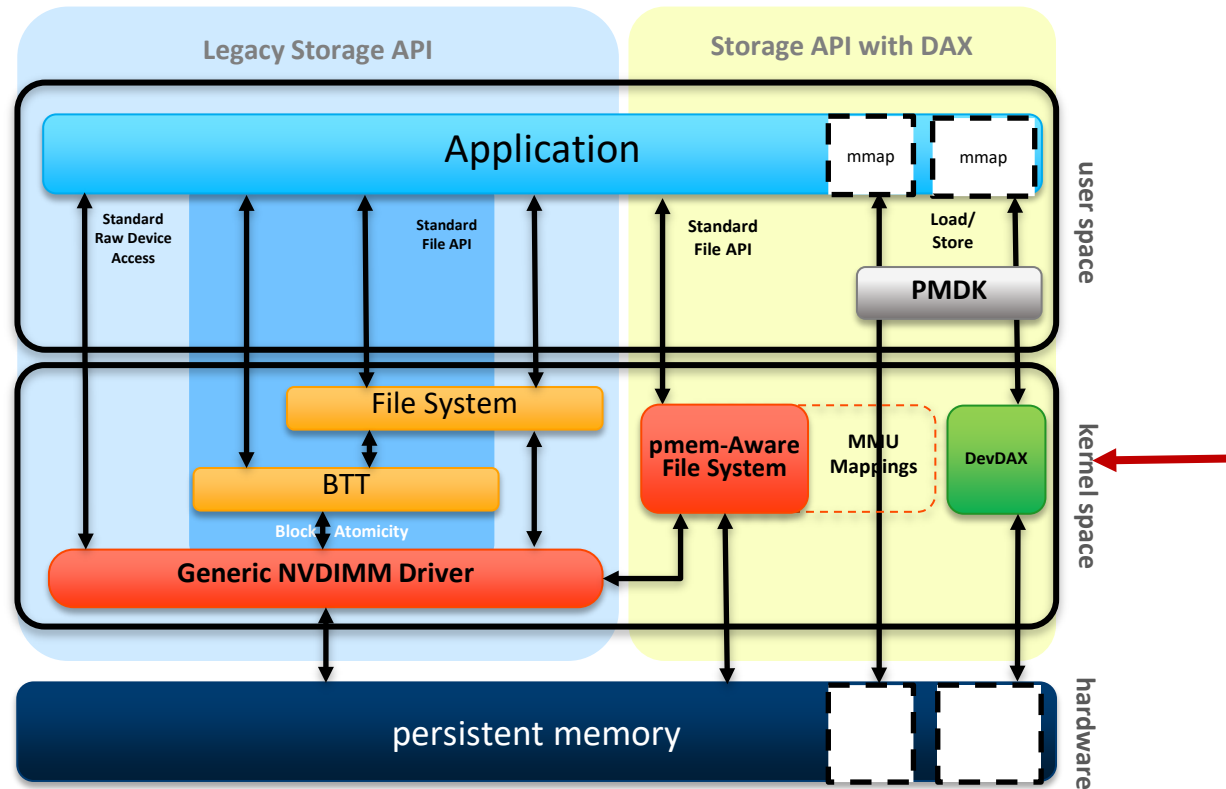
# Transparent Memory Tiering – an incomplete list

- Memory Mode
  - Transparent even to OS (mostly)



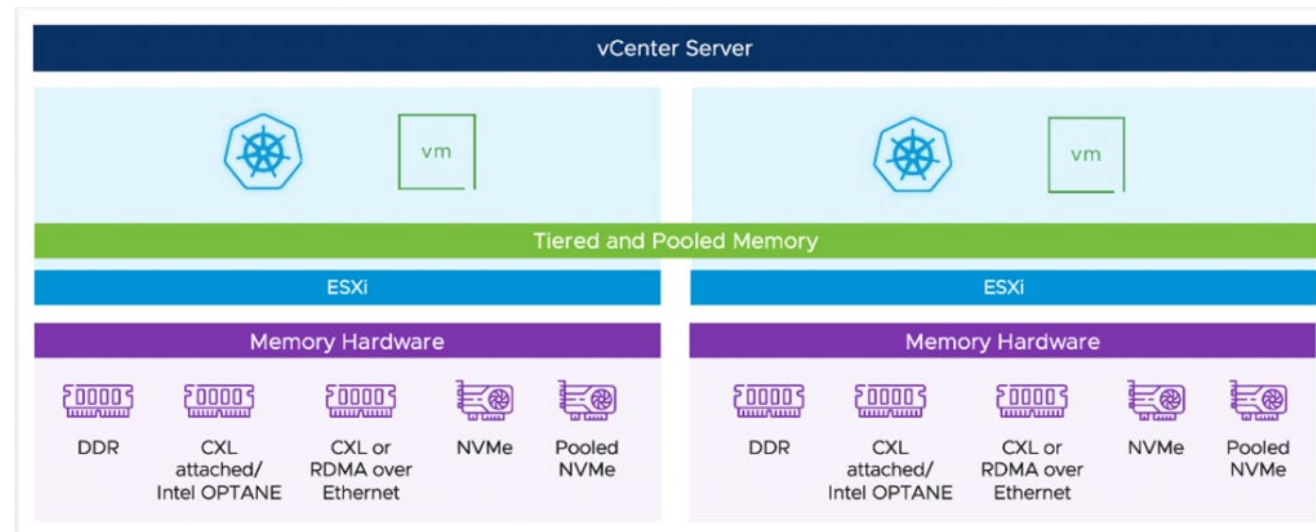
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  - Recently upstreamed (mostly)
  - For PMem, leverages Device DAX




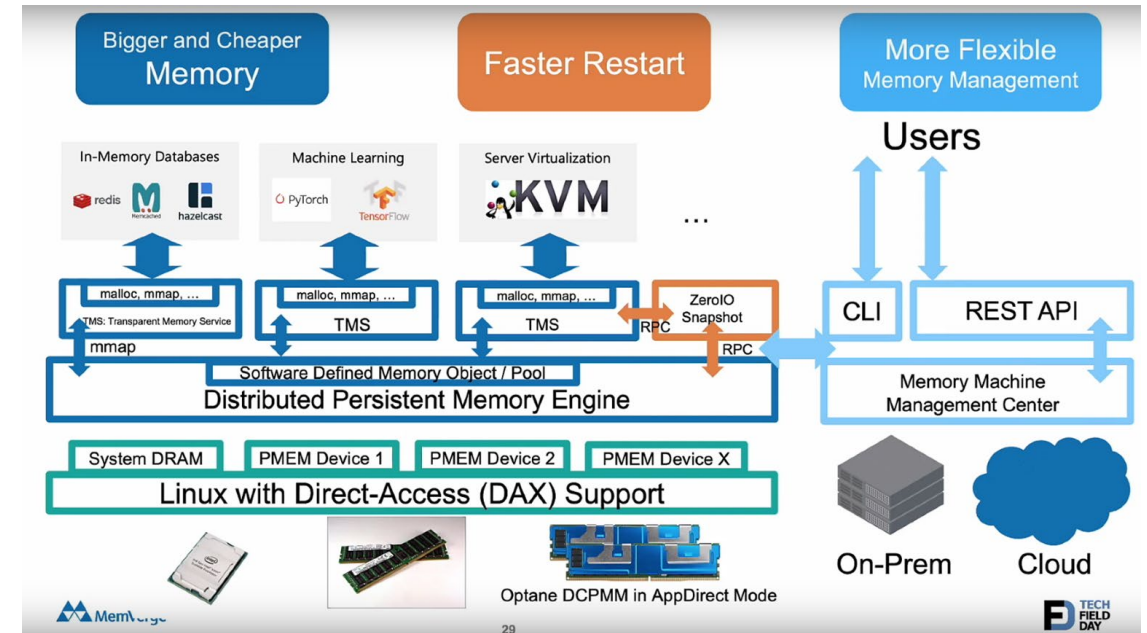
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- VMware Project Capitola →
  - Technology preview
  - Aggregate tiers of different memory types



# Transparent Memory Tiering – an incomplete list

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- VMware Project Capitola
  - Technology preview
  - Aggregate tiers of different memory types
- MemVerge 
- User space solution
- Also leverages persistence!



See Charles Fan:  
*Persistent Memory Breaks Through the Clouds*  
Tomorrow

# Non-transparent Memory Tiering

- Still might be transparent to the “end application”
  - Example: a key-value store implements tiering, users of API unmodified
- Often performs best of all
  - A few informed decisions about data placement make a huge difference
  - Data movement is tricky/expensive without application involvement
- Can combine with transparent solutions
  - Example: Linux Memory Tiering and libnuma
  - Example: The MemVerge API

See Alessandro Goncalves:  
*Make Sense of Memory Tiering*  
This Afternoon

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Using the PMem Programming Model

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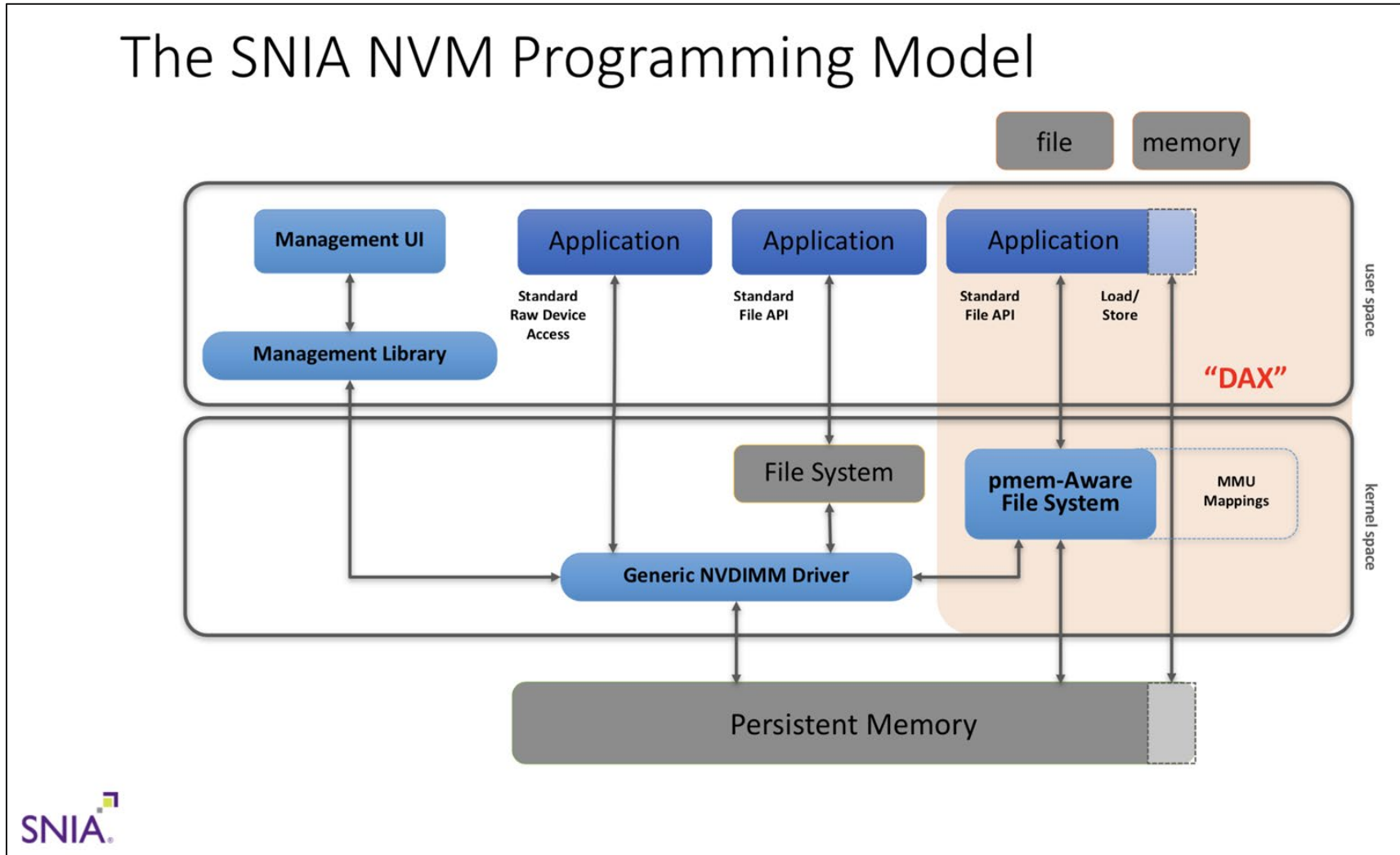
[Memory Mode]  
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Big Memory Applications  
Increased Guest VM capacity

Non-Transparent  
(Apps modified to use pmem)

Transparent  
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# Leveraging Persistence

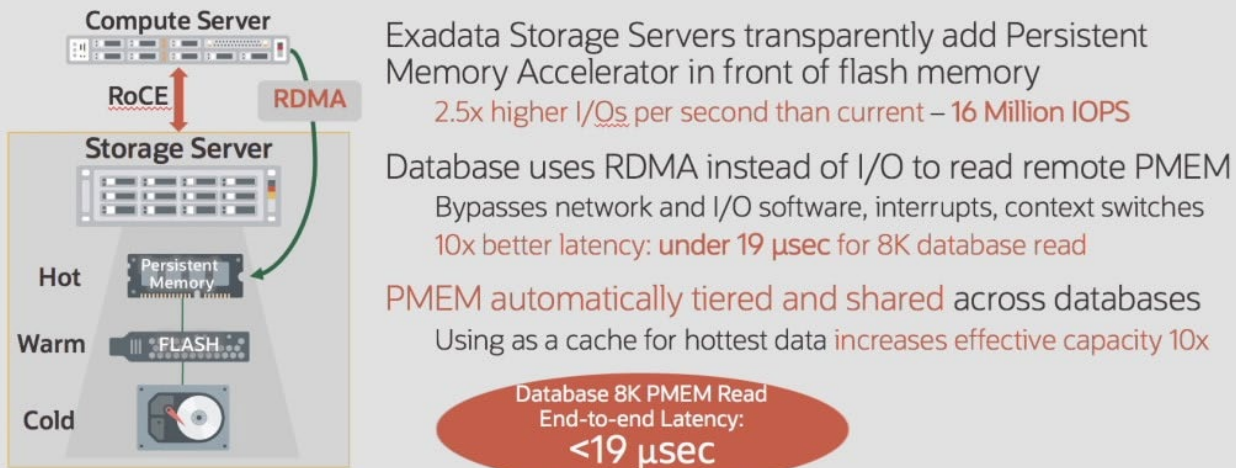




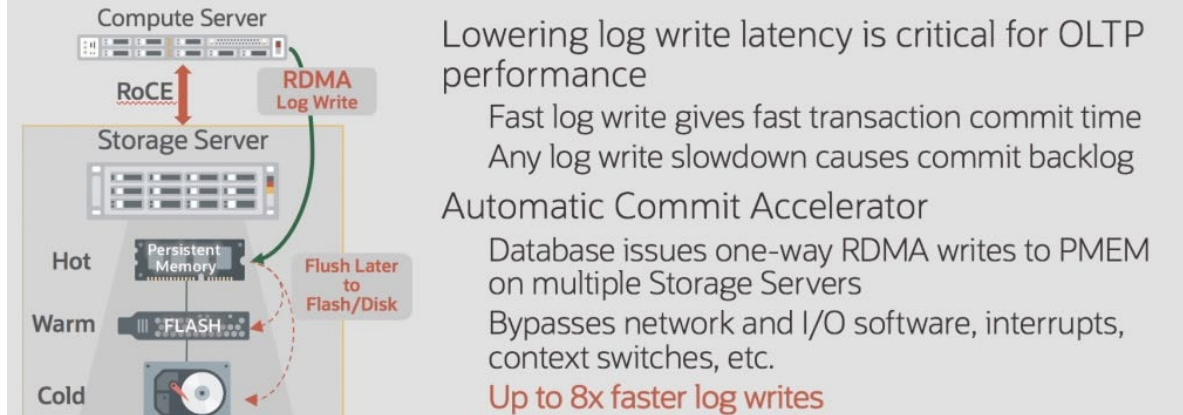
# Oracle Exadata - previously presented at the PM Summit

## Exadata X8M Persistent Memory Data Accelerator

World's First and Only Shared Persistent Memory Optimized for Database




## Exadata X8M Persistent Memory Commit Accelerator



- Notice the RDMA!
  - DMA works with PMem, so
  - RDMA works with PMem
  - Increasing RDMA activity (librpma)

See VMware's talk:  
*Accelerating Oracle Workloads...*  
This Afternoon



Reduction in overall  
write latency from 120 to 50  
microseconds.<sup>1</sup>

Reduction in overall  
Read latency from 130 to 40  
microseconds.<sup>2</sup>

## Tencent Cloud Optimizes its Cloud Block Storage to Create an Ultra-fast Experience

As one of the world's leading cloud service providers, Tencent Cloud has been providing persistent block storage services for users with its cutting-edge Cloud Block Storage (CBS). CBS provides highly efficient and reliable persistent block storage services and is widely deployed and used in scenarios such as core database, Content Distribution Network (CDN), and e-commerce systems. To provide customers with high-performance enterprise-level cloud storage services, Tencent Cloud collaborated with Intel to reconstruct and optimize its ultrafast solid-state drive CBS with a brand-new storage engine design with 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors and Intel® Optane™ persistent memory 200 Series. It has been verified that with better bandwidth, lower latency, and higher Input/output per second (IOPS), the new solution can create an extremely fast cloud storage experience for performance-intensive business scenarios.<sup>3</sup>

### Products and Solutions

[3rd Generation Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processors](#)  
[Intel® Optane™ Persistent Memory 200 Series](#)

Industry  
Internet

Organization Size  
10,001+

Country  
China

Learn more  
[Video](#)  
[White Paper](#)





SPDK+PMDK!

**10-20X** increase  
in the read/write performance  
of the new single-node engine  
with persistent memory.<sup>1</sup>

# Intel® Optane™ Persistent Memory Powers Baidu's Next- generation User-mode Storage Engine

Baidu's user-mode single-node storage engine is an innovative system for an architecture that separates computing from storage, providing stable and efficient services for Baidu's online and offline products. Based on Intel® Optane™ persistent memory and the Storage Performance Development Kit, the solution meets the data storage challenge of various business lines and achieves storage system reliability, scalability, and high performance with low operating costs. In the near future, Intel® Optane™ persistent memory 200 Series and 3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processor will be equipped on Baidu's user-mode single-node storage engine, while system performance will be improved with the new CLWB (Cache Line Write Back) instruction.

"By collaborating with Intel, Baidu greatly improves the performance of a single-node engine through hardware and software collaboration – introducing the Intel® Optane™ persistent memory and Storage Performance Development Kit."

**Wang Yanpeng,**  
Chief Architect,  
Infrastructure Division,  
Baidu

Products and Solutions  
[3rd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors](#)  
[2nd Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable processors](#)  
[Intel® Optane™ persistent memory](#)

Industry	Organization Size	Country	Learn more
Cloud	10,001+	China	<a href="#">White Paper</a>

<sup>1</sup> For more complete information about performance and benchmark results, visit <https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/customer-spotlight/stories/baidu-optane-spdk-customer-story.html>

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# Compute Express Link

## Summary

- The programming model remains the same
  - Applications written to the SNIA programming model continue to work
- CXL offers:
  - Moving PMem off the memory bus
  - Scalability (all types of memory)
  - Flexibility
- PMem on CXL specified as of CXL 2.0, published last November
  - OS enabling is emerging

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- CXL: Very Active!
  - OS enabling underway
  - Active areas like pooling
- CXL + PMem
  - Made for each other

See Alan Benjamin:  
*Compute Express Link™ CXL™:*  
*Advancing the Next Generation of Data Centers*  
Tomorrow

# Future PMem Directions

- AI/ML

- Example:

- [Accelerating AI/ML and Data-centric Applications with Temporal Caching](https://community.intel.com/t5/Blogs/Tech-Innovation/Artificial-Intelligence-AI/Accelerating-AI-ML-and-Data-centric-Applications-with-Temporal/post/1365954)

- <https://community.intel.com/t5/Blogs/Tech-Innovation/Artificial-Intelligence-AI/Accelerating-AI-ML-and-Data-centric-Applications-with-Temporal/post/1365954>

- More RDMA

- Examples above

- Metadata persistent store

- Example: storage appliance metadata

- IMDB

- The classic use case lives on

See Ziye Yang:  
*Accelerating Operations on Persistent Memory Device  
Via Hardware-based Memory Offloading Technique*  
This Afternoon



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- Your feedback is important to us.