

Computational SSDs

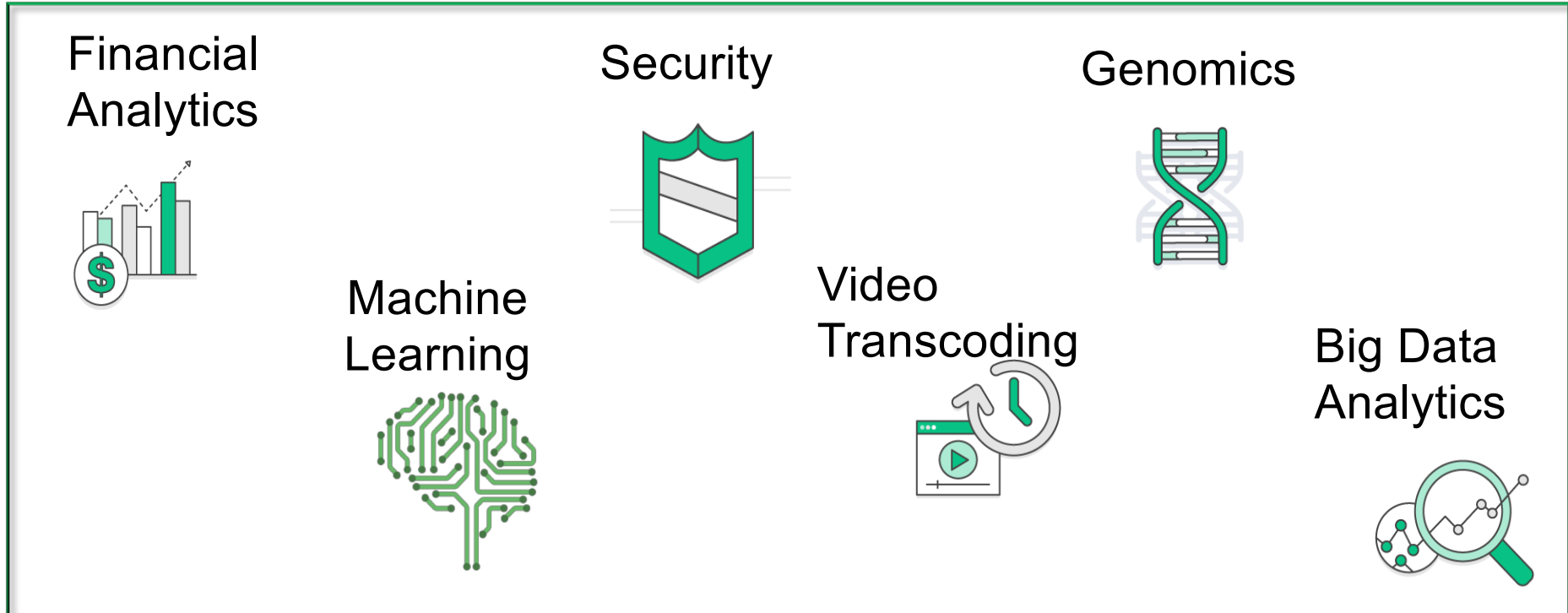
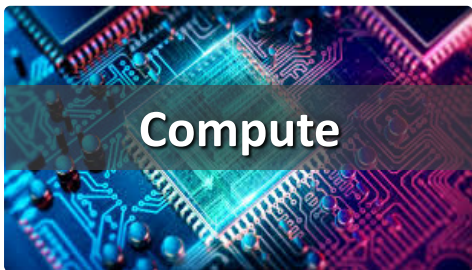
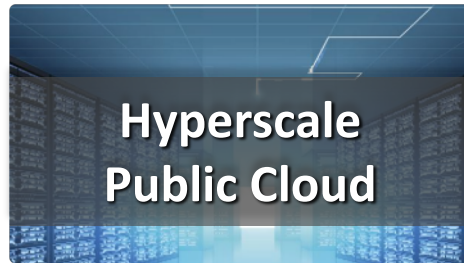
Rakesh Cheerla

Sr. Product Manager, Data Center Storage, Xilinx Inc.

Jan 2019



Datacenter First ...



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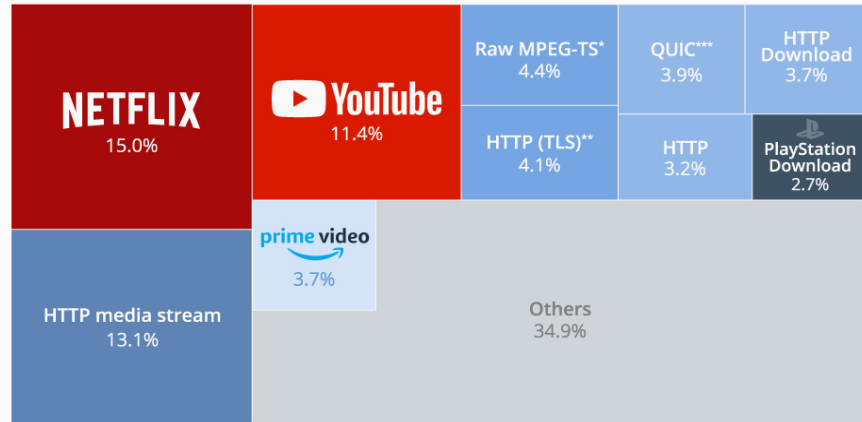
- > Why Computational Storage Now ?
- > Moving Compute to Data
- > Computational SSDs



Datacenter Trends

Netflix is Responsible for 15% of Global Internet Traffic

Distribution of worldwide downstream traffic, by web application

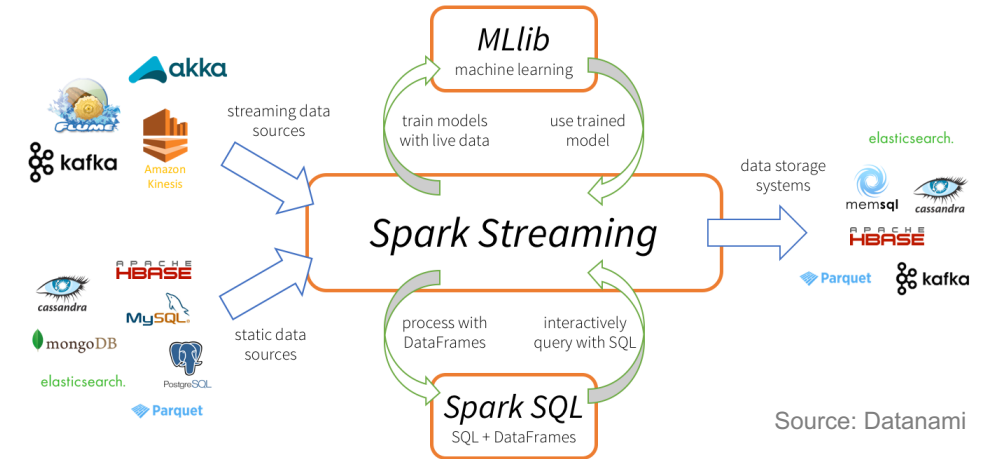
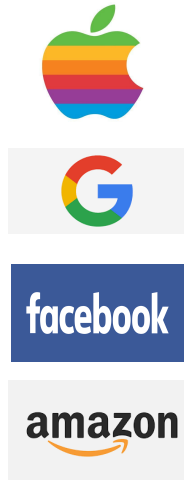


* Digital container format for the transmission and storage of audio, video, and data.
 ** Security protocol
 *** Network protocol designed to speed up online web applications



@StatistaCharts

Source: Sandvine | The Global Internet Phenomena Report



Source: Datanami



Exponential Scale

Massively Parallel



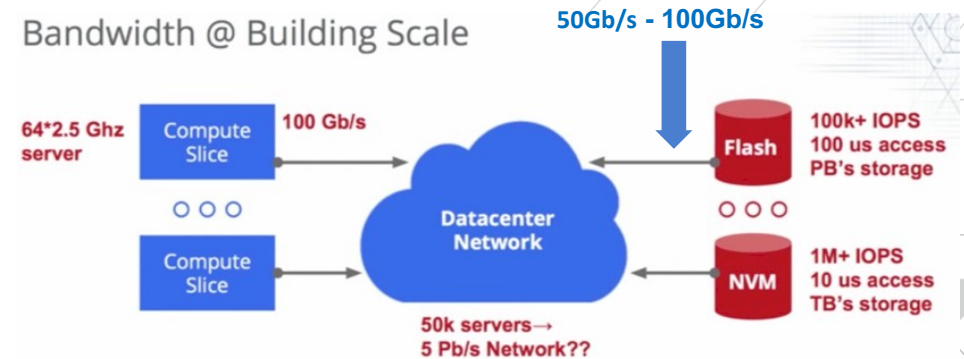
Real Time

Huge Datasets



Google Cloud Platform

Bandwidth @ Building Scale



Based on Amdahl's observation, we might need a 5 Pb/s network

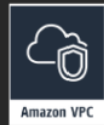
- Even with 10:1 oversub → 500Tb/s datacenter network
- Every building needs more bisection than the Internet?



The Decomposition of the Server

Nitro Cards

ENA PCIe Controller



VPC Data Plane

NVMe PCIe Controller



EBS Data Plane

NVMe PCIe Controller



Transparent Encryption

Instance Storage

System Control

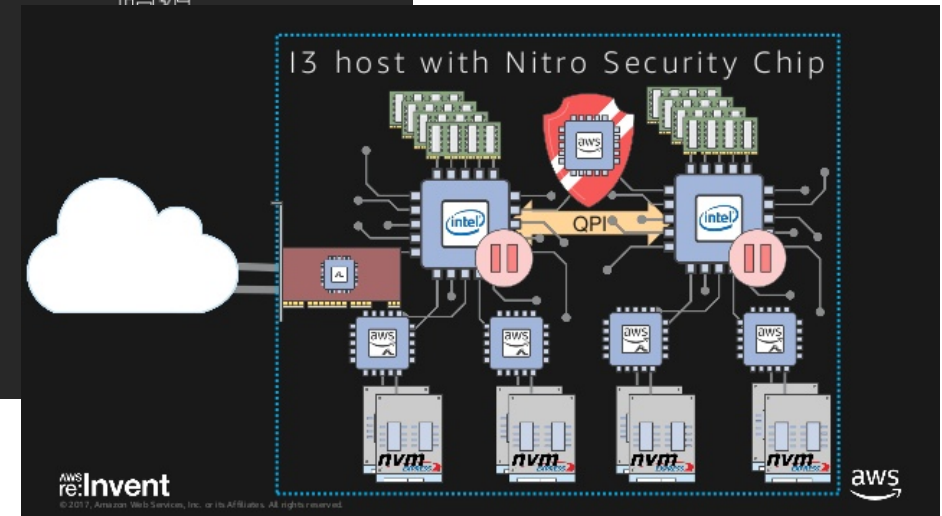
Root of Trust

AWS re:Invent

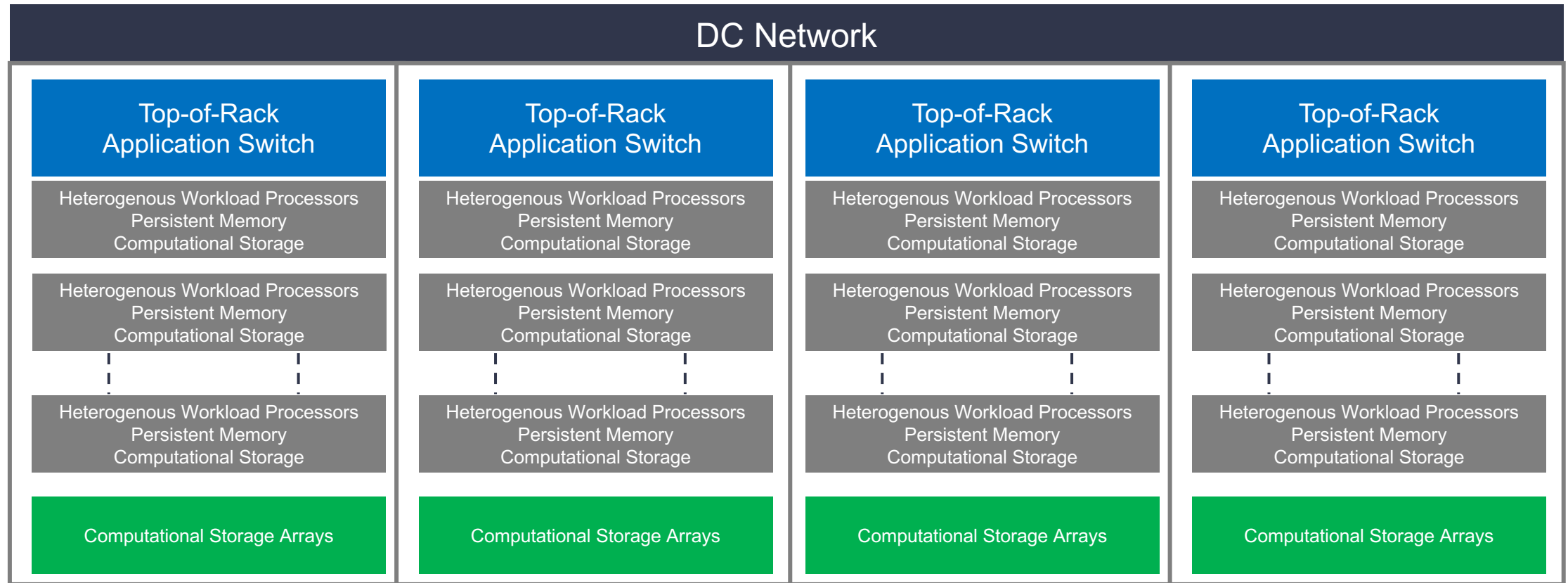
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AWS Graviton Processor



Composition of the New Datacenter

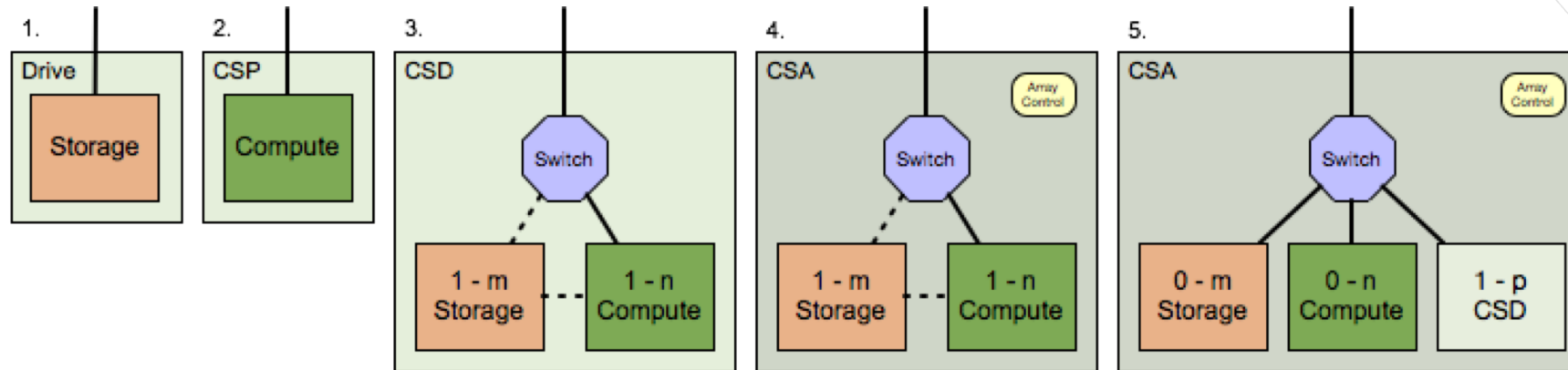


Centralized Secondary Storage, mostly Object Storage in JBOFs (HDD, SSD)

SNIA Computational Storage: Participating Companies



SNIA Computational Storage: Participating Companies



Computational Storage – Architectures that provide compute coupled to storage and/or reduce data movement

These architectures enable improvements in application performance and/or infrastructure efficiency through the integration of compute resources (outside of the traditional compute & memory architecture) either directly with storage or between the host and the storage. The goal of these architectures is to enable parallel computation and/or to alleviate constraints on existing compute, memory, storage, and I/O.

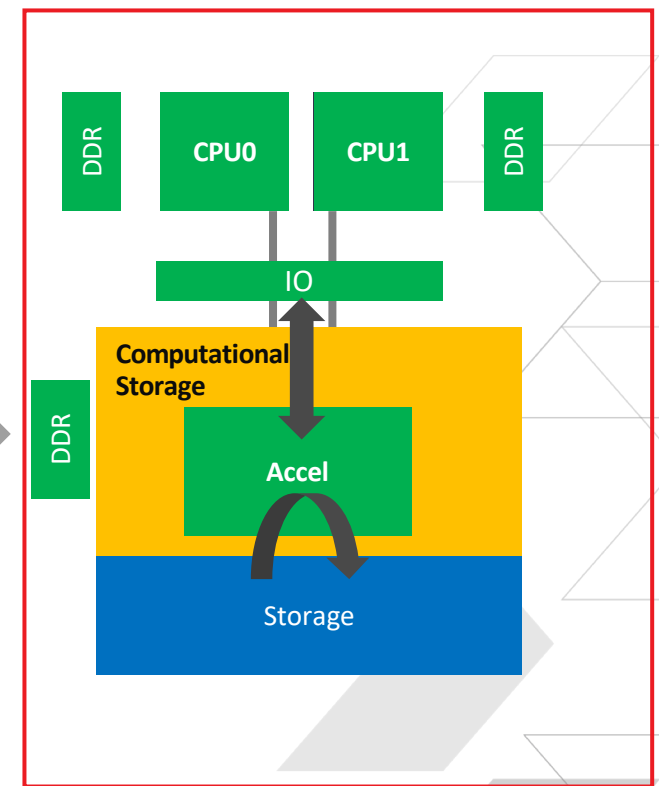
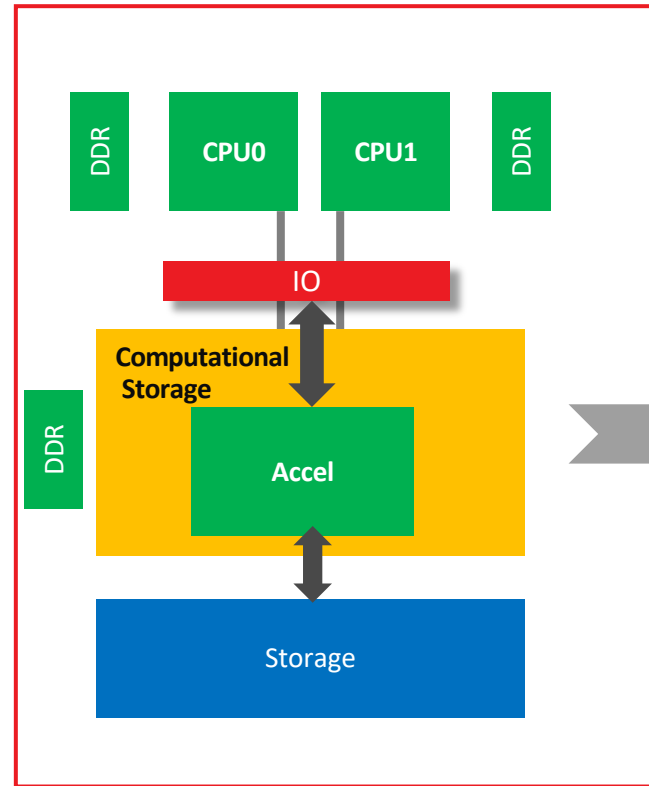
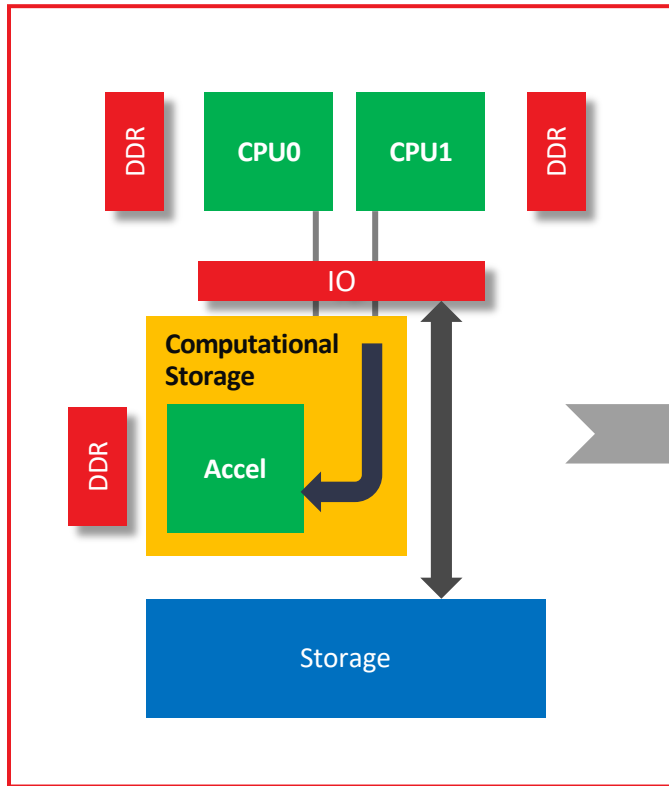
Fixed Purpose Computational Storage – Provides a well-defined computational storage service (for example: compression, RAID, erasure coding, regular expression, encryption). This service may be configurable.

General Purpose Computational Storage – Provides a programmable computational storage service (for example: this service may host an operating system, container, Berkeley packet filter, OpenCL, FPGA).

Moving Compute to Data ..



Moving Compute to Data



- “Offload” storage workloads
- Memory bottleneck remains

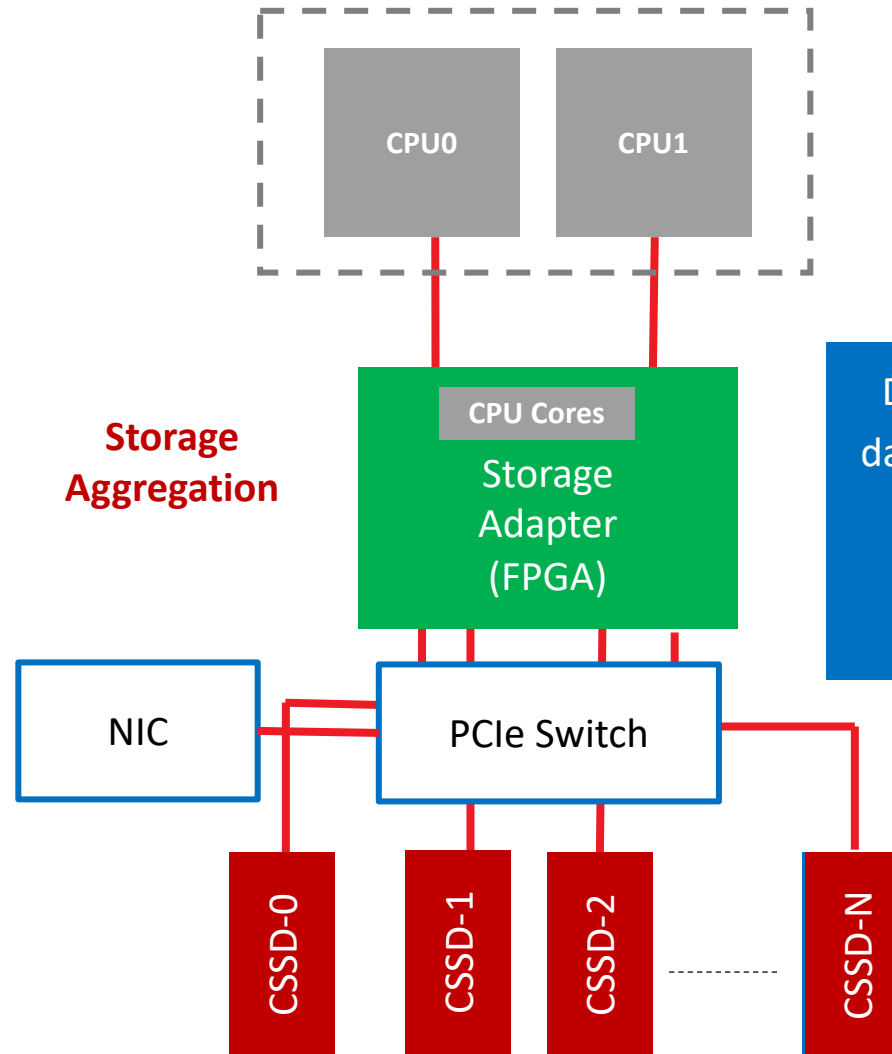
- “Inline” storage services
- Aggregation or End-Point

- Mostly Computational SSDs
- For Data-Intensive Workloads

Moving Compute to Data

Adaptive Storage Acceleration

- Encryption
- Compression
- Data Dedupe
- RAID & Erasure codes
- Key-Value Offloads
- Database ETL & Query Offloads
- Spark-SQL / Map-Reduce
- Video / Image Transcoding, Processing and Delivery
- Search - Text, Image, Video etc.
- Stats / Counters
- Machine Learning



CPU optional in
Storage Arrays

Data Intensive Acceleration reduces
data movement and CPU interruption.

Higher performance and better
application response times

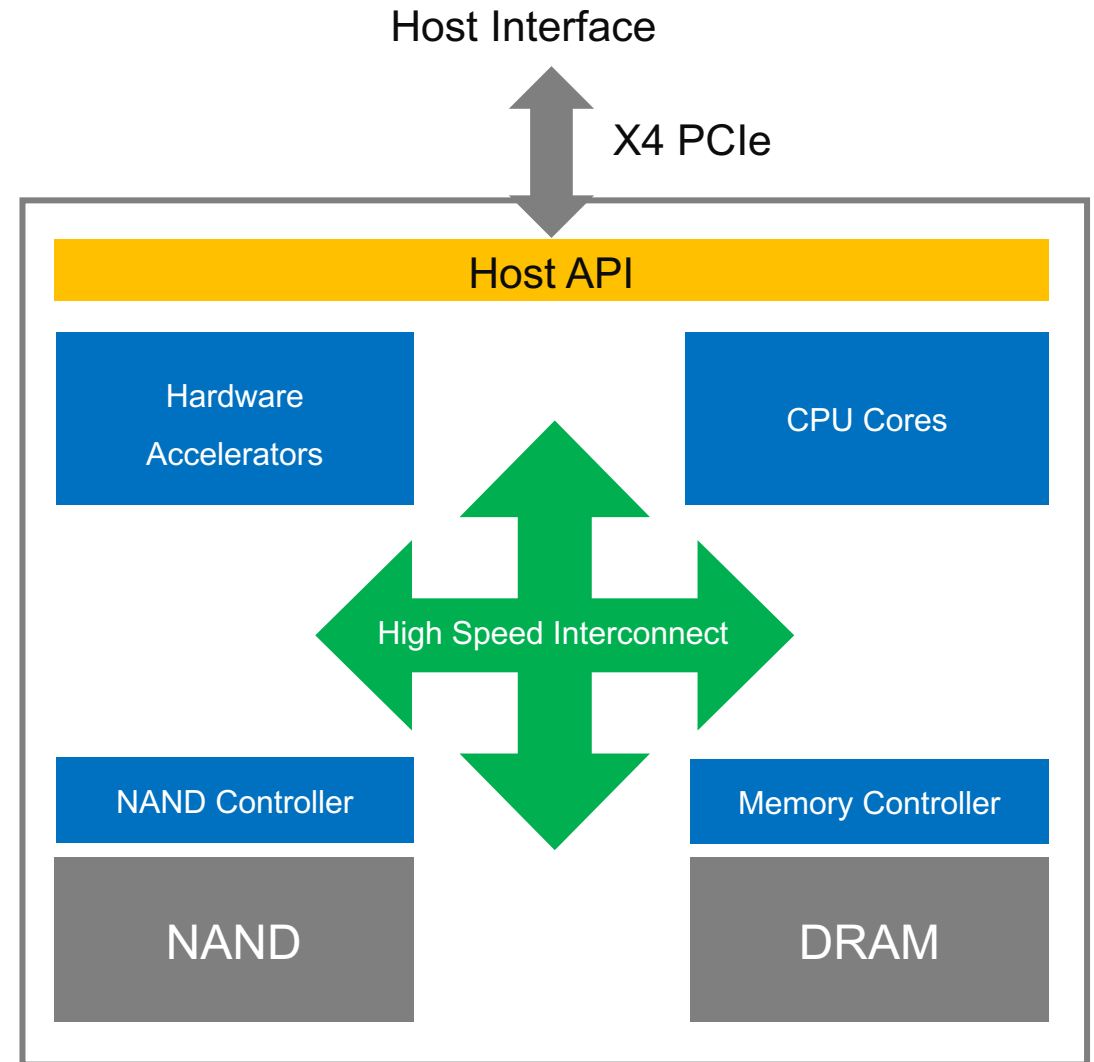
Storage
Endpoints

Computational SSDs



What is a Computational SSD ?

- > Tightly coupled CSSD Sub-System
 - >> Embedded CPU Cores
 - >> Hardware Accelerators
 - >> Memory
 - >> NAND Flash Chips
- > A purpose-built “internal” data paths
 - >> Any to any connectivity
 - >> 10X - 100X Internal Bandwidth
- > Distributed, Scale-Out Model



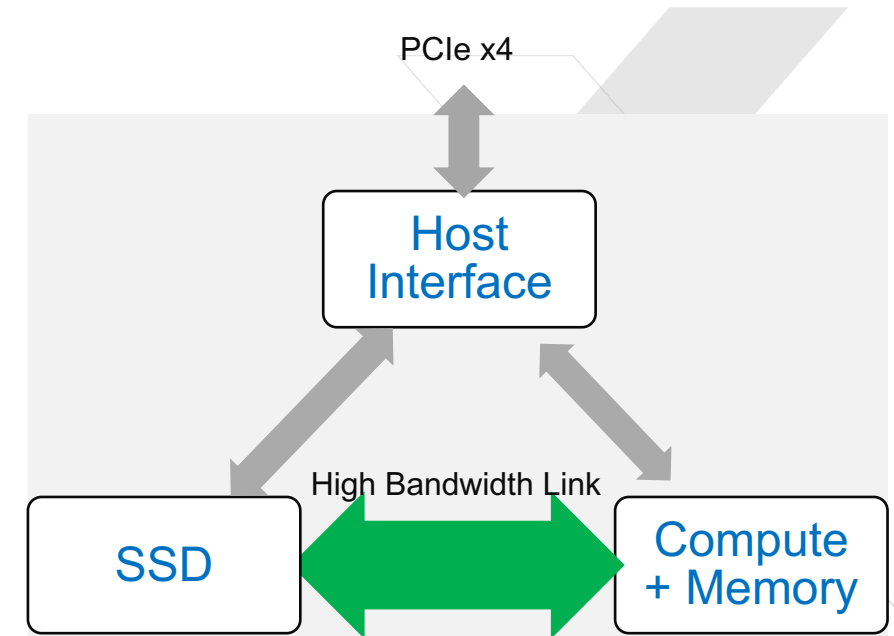
When do we use Computational SSDs ?

➤ When to **USE**

- Large Data Transfers, PCIe Bandwidth is bottleneck
- Ingest/Data pre/post processing & analytics
- When data delivery can bypass the host e.g. video delivery
- Ability to move Software App to Storage

➤ When to **SKIP**

- Compute heavy with very small data-transfer overhead
- Computation on small data e.g. in-memory compute
- Little to no parallelism. Algorithm is highly sequential



Remember Amdahl's Law
Balance compute vs. IO

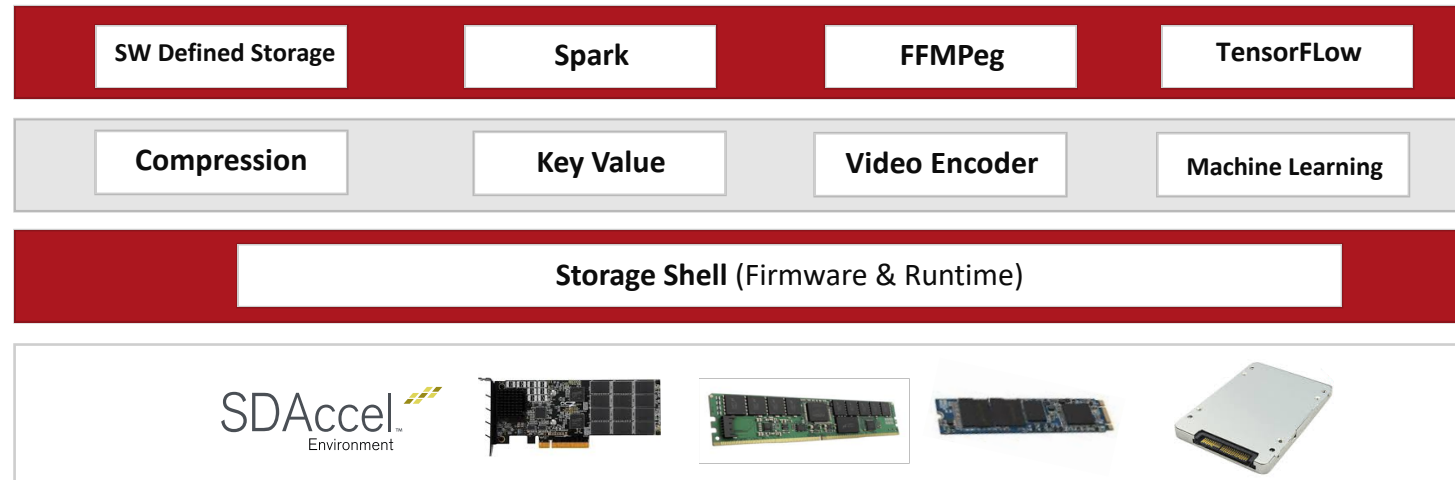
Xilinx Adaptable Storage Platforms & Ecosystem

Xilinx Application Ecosystem Partners



Framework, API, Python/Java/C++ Programmability

Xilinx Adaptable Storage Platforms



Software Frameworks

Libraries, Compilers, Middleware

Firmware

Integrated Development Environment & Hardware

Open Sourced Xilinx Runtime Library

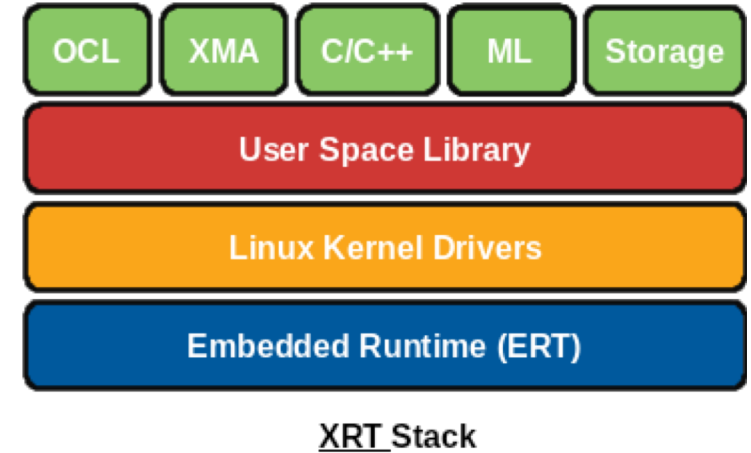
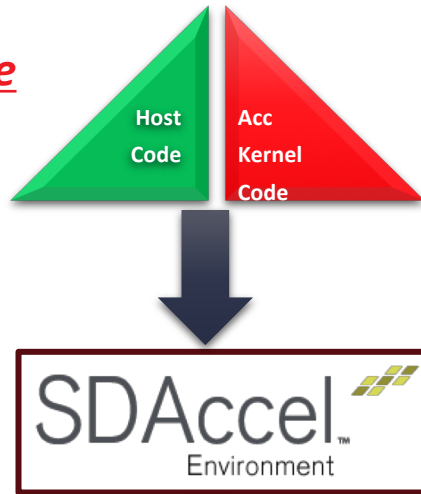
SDAccel Development Environment

Host code

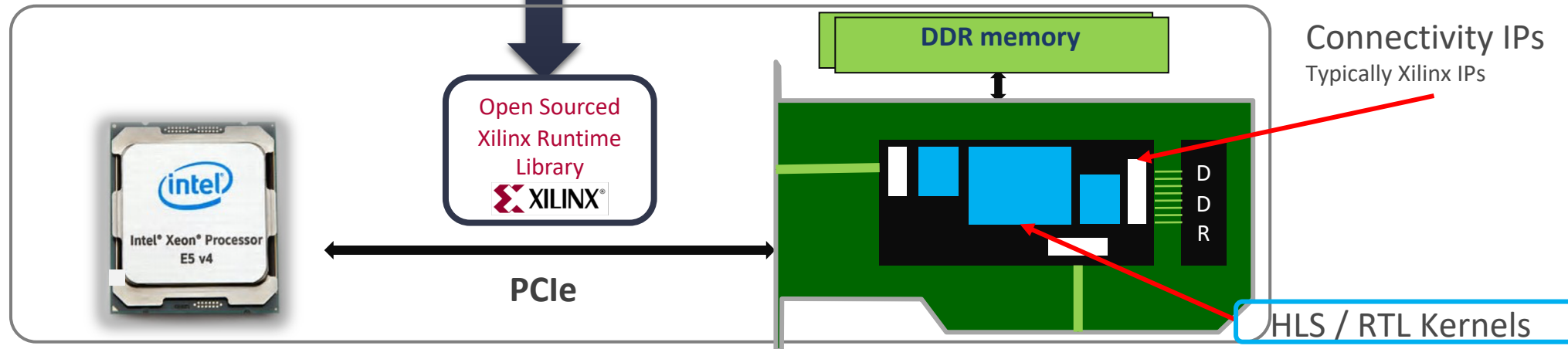
- OpenCL APIs
- C / C++

Accelerator Kernel code

- OpenCL kernel code
- C/C++
- RTL IP
- 3rd party library code



Active
Community
Forums



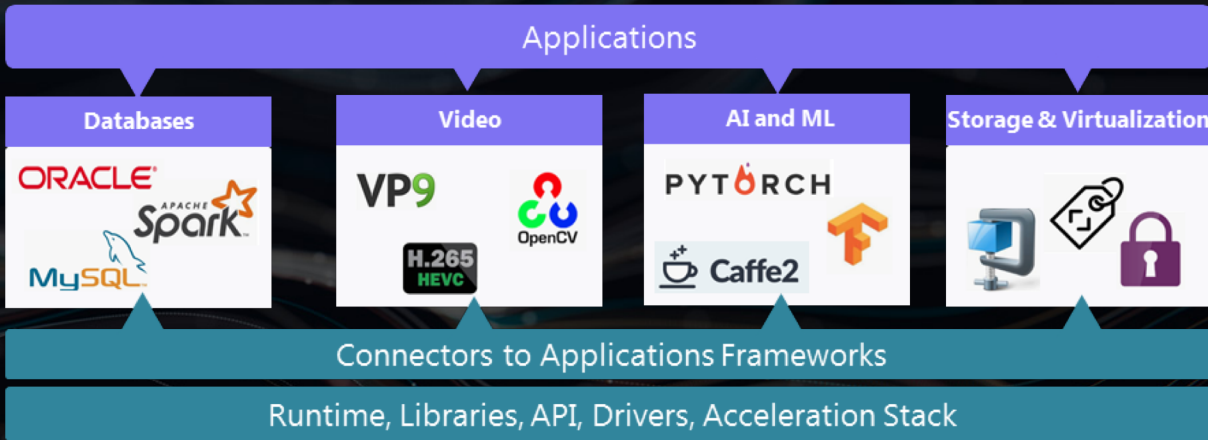
PCIe P2P, Multi-board / SSD support added. Implementing SW kernels / embedded runtime on MPSoC A53

Introducing SmartSSD



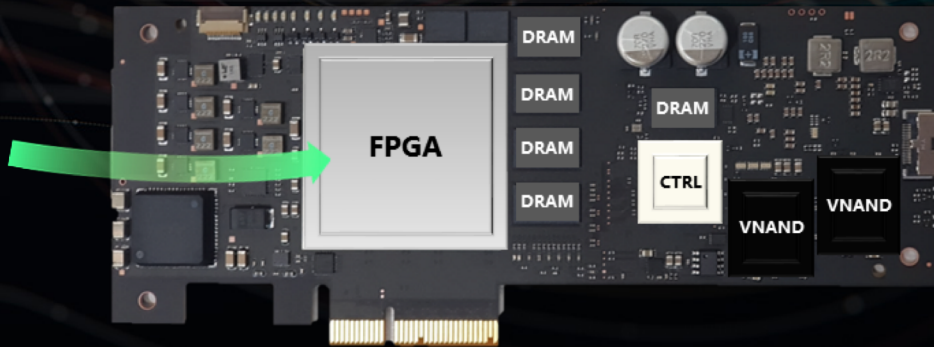
Continued...

SmartSSD

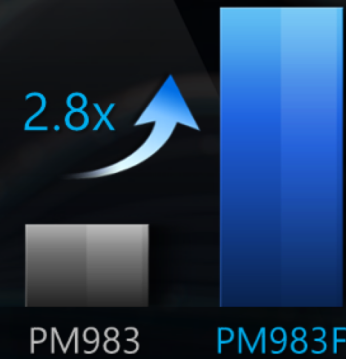


Acceleration
Kernels Library

- Scan & Filter
- Compression
- Encryption
- ML
- Video Encoding
- Decompression



Database (MariaDB)
TPC-H Score, Geo.Mean



Financial BI (VWAP¹)
Throughput (MOPS²)

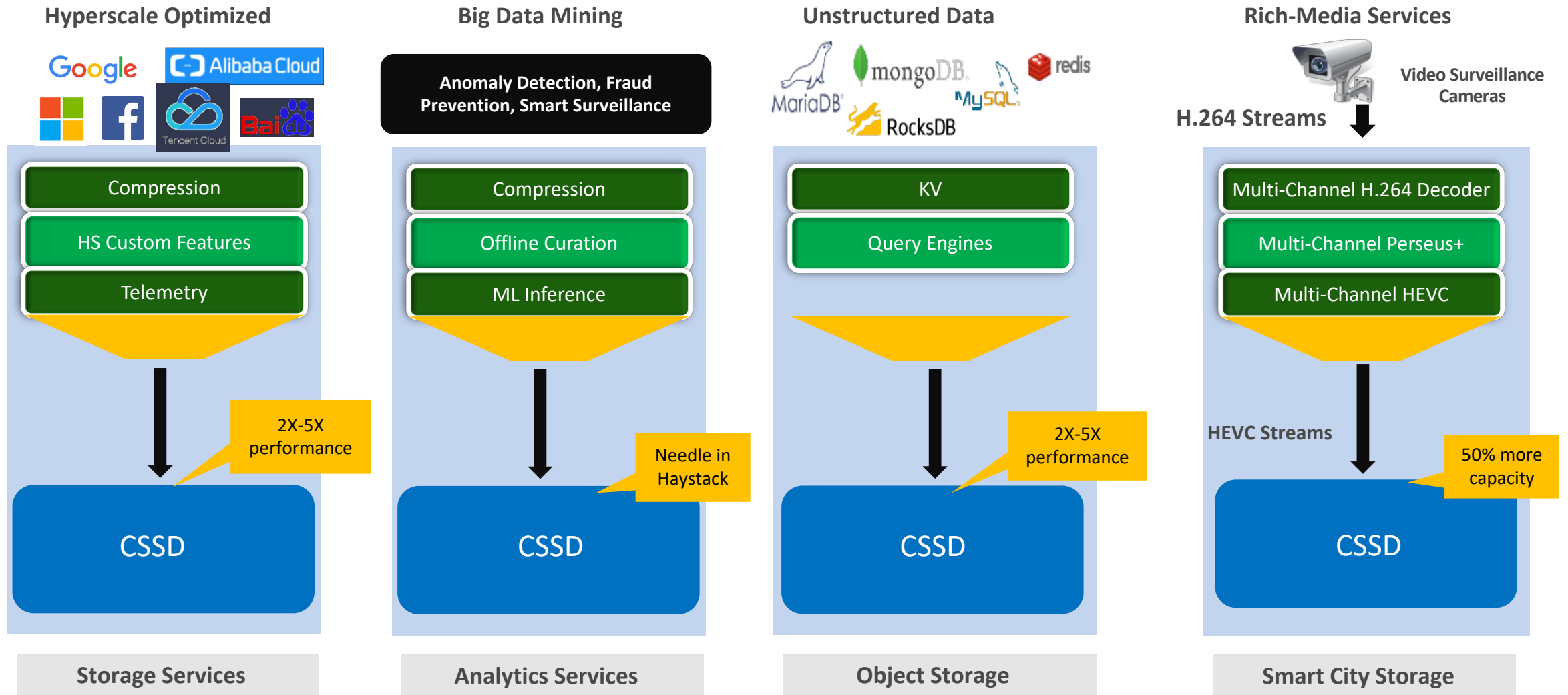


SAMSUNG

1. VWAP: Volume Weighted Average Price 2. MOPS: Million Operations per Second



One Platform -> Many Services



Multiple Service Personalities on one platform. Adaptable. Intelligent.

Computational Storage Summary

- > Latency, throughput and power advantages
- > System thinking key to accelerating applications
- > Samsung SmartSSD platform for application development
- > Join SNIA Computational Storage TWG: <https://www.snia.org/computational>





The best way to predict the future is to create it!

Peter Drucker



Adaptable.
Intelligent.

