



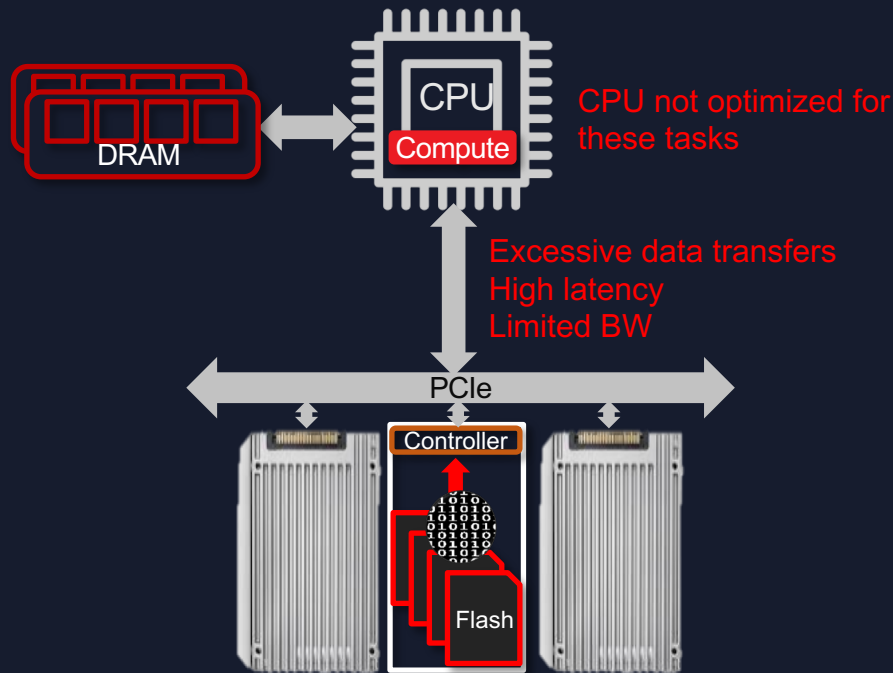
Computational Storage

Jamon Bowen

Product Planning & Storage Segment Director

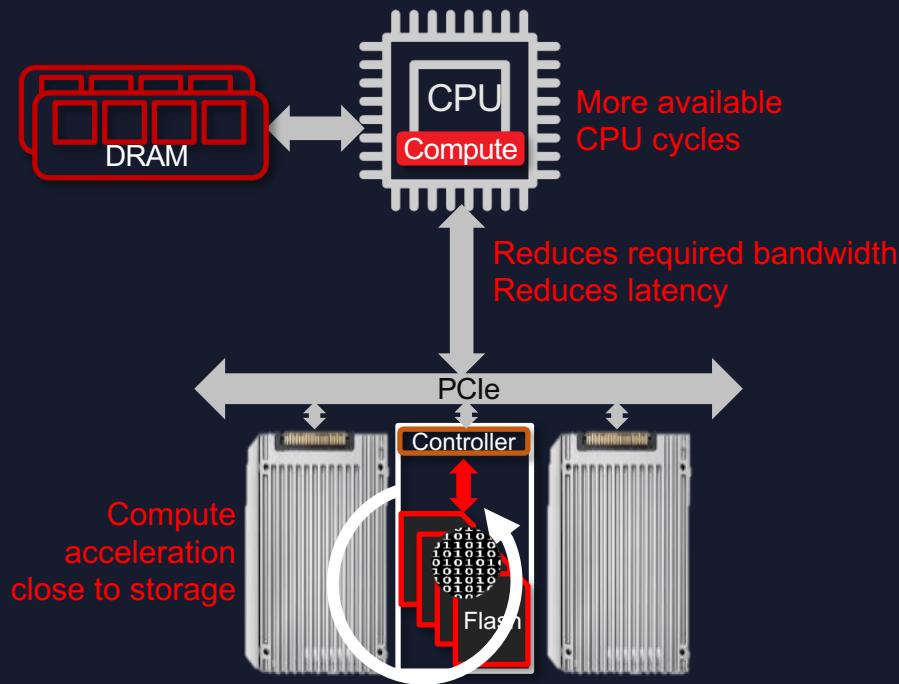
➤ Bottlenecks Remain for Data Intensive Applications

Processor-centric architecture



➤ Emergence of Computational Storage as the Solution

Computational storage architecture



How FPGAs Address the Computational Storage Problem

➤ FPGAs in Storage Today

› Flash controllers



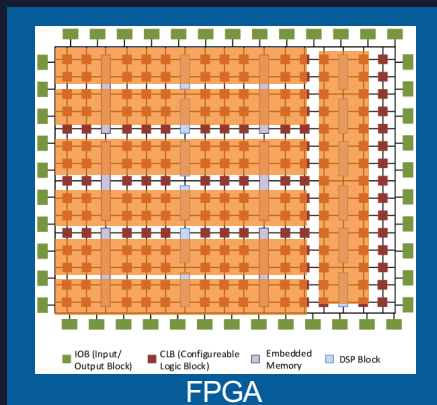
› Storage Systems

- » Cache-offload
- » Storage System & Switching connectivity
- » Data Reduction

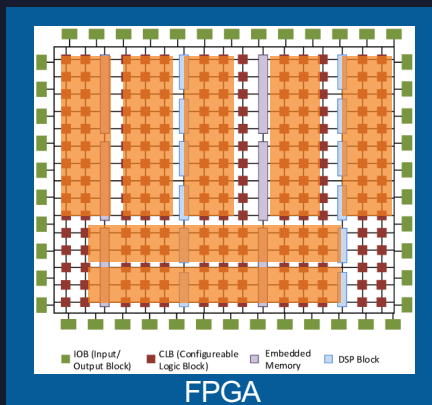


FPGA Advantages for Computational Storage

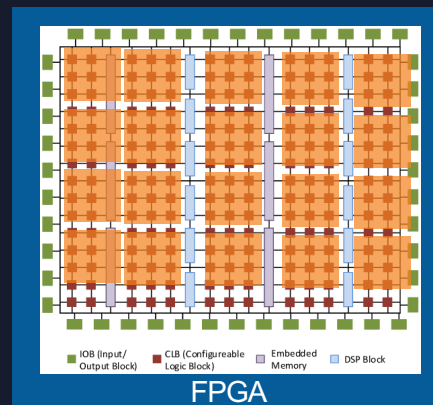
- › Flexible, fully customizable architecture adapts to specific applications
 - » Massive parallelism, I/O and customizable data path
- › Performance, power and latency of dedicated HW + reconfigurability of SW
- › More economical than ASIC/ASSP for many applications



Encryption Accelerator



Decryption Accelerator

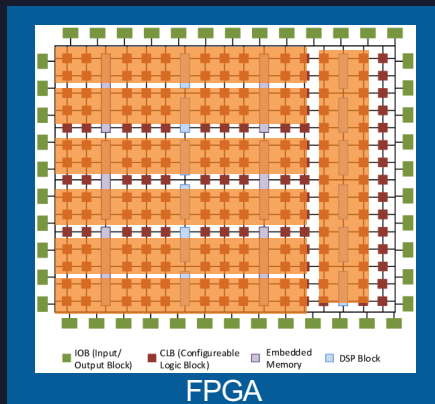


Analytics Accelerator

➤ FPGA Advantages for Changing Standards

Architecture easily adapts to latest compression algorithms

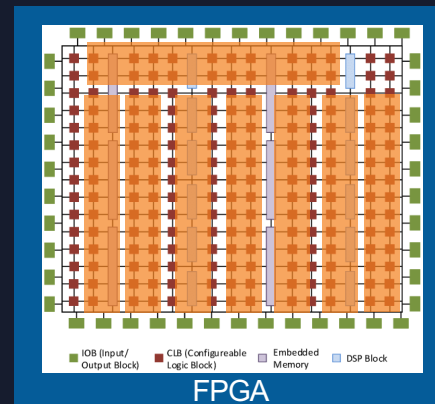
Gzip Accelerator



Brotli Accelerator



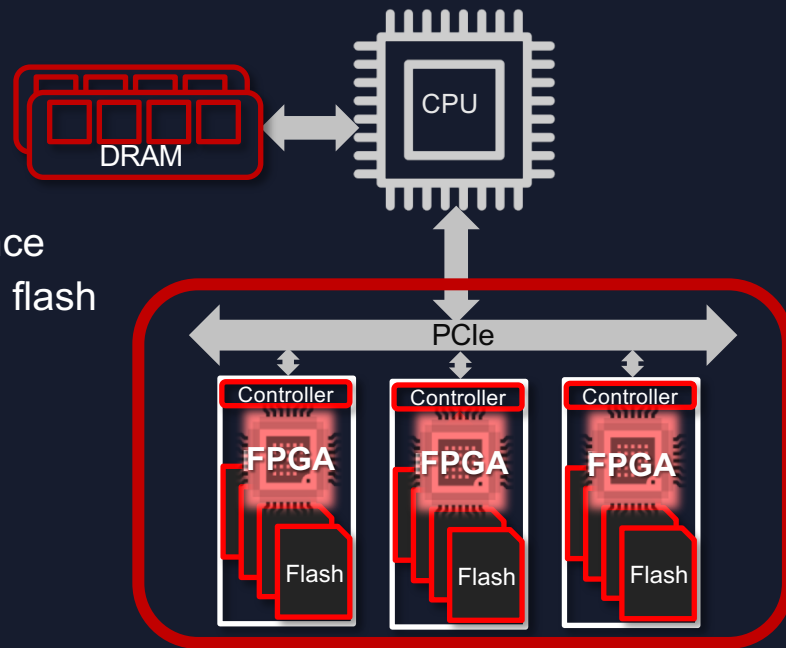
Zipline Accelerator



Computational Storage Deployment Options

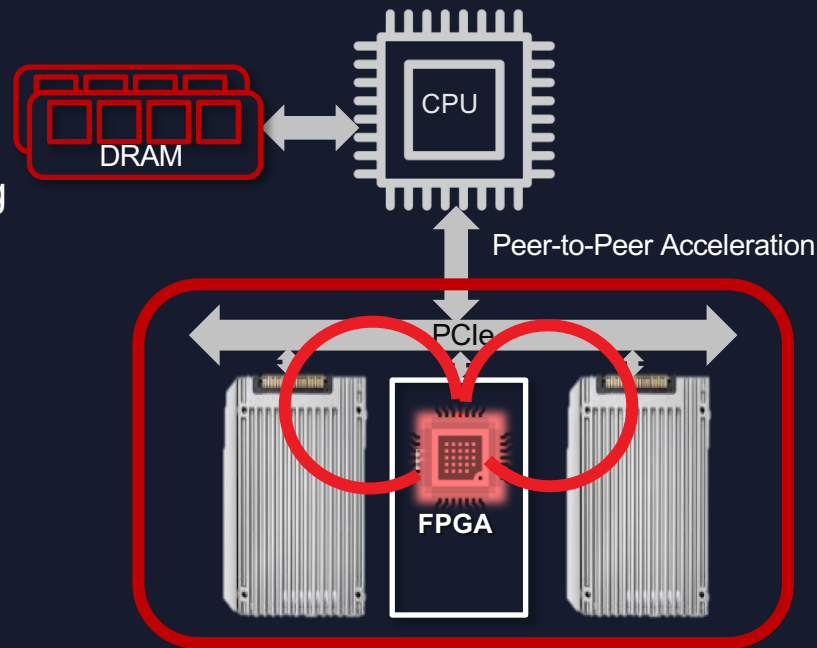
➤ Computational Storage Drive (CSD)

- › Integrated Accelerator and Flash
- › Benefits:
 - » Easy to implement- plug & play
 - » Adding capacity adds accelerators + performance
 - » Ability to optimize BW between accelerator and flash
 - » Ability to customize FTL for specific workloads
- › Xilinx Partners:
 - » Samsung
 - » Scaleflux



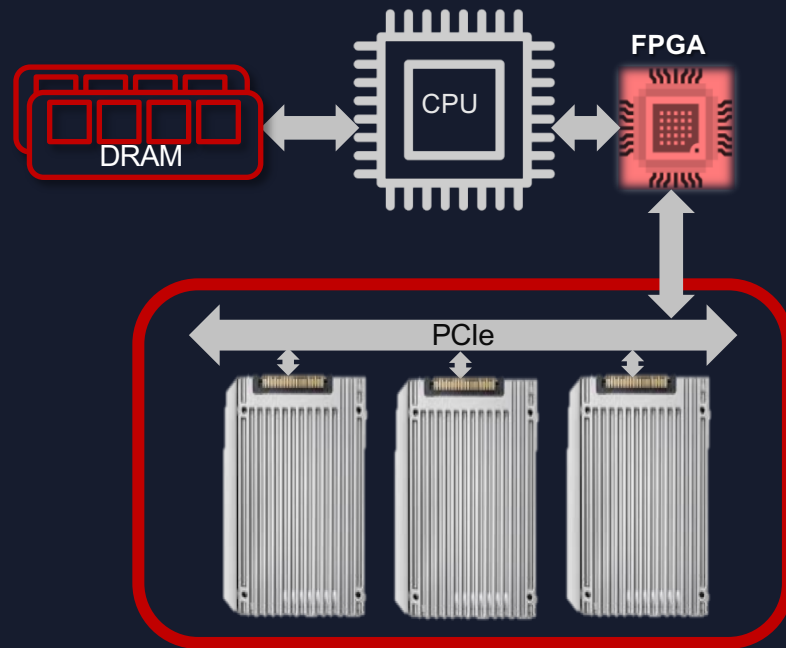
➤ Computational Storage Processor (CSP)

- > **Accelerator and Storage on same PCIe subsystem**
- > **Benefits:**
 - >> Independent SSD & acceleration scaling
 - >> Plugs into standard slot
 - >> PCIe Peer-to-peer transfers for high bandwidth and low latency
- > **Xilinx Partners:**
 - >> Bittware
 - >> Eideticom
 - >> Xilinx



➤ Computational Storage Array (CSA)

- > **Accelerator in-line with storage**
- > **Benefits:**
 - >> SSD vendor independence
 - >> Independently scale accelerators and SSDs
 - >> Ability to optimize BW between accelerator and SSDs
- > **Xilinx partners:**
 - >> Bittware



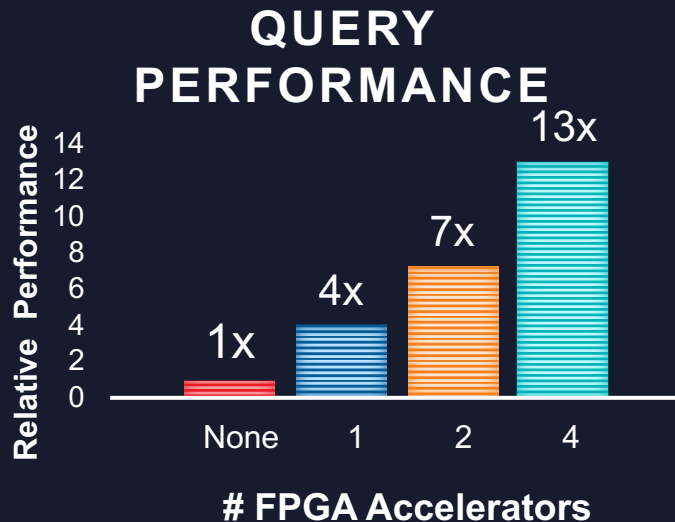
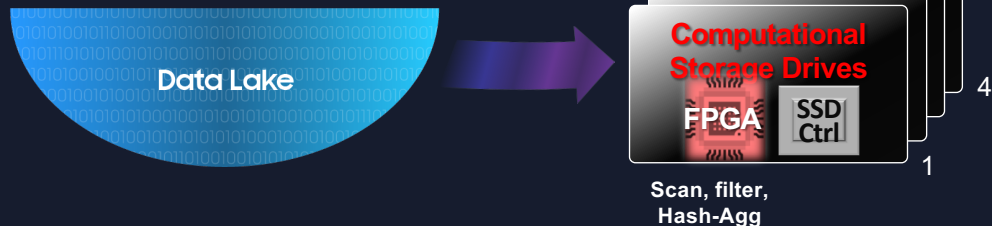
Computational Storage Example Application

Example of Analytics Acceleration

Q1: "Which cities originate the most flights with >10min delays?
Q2: "Which airport in the Bay Area has the worst record?"

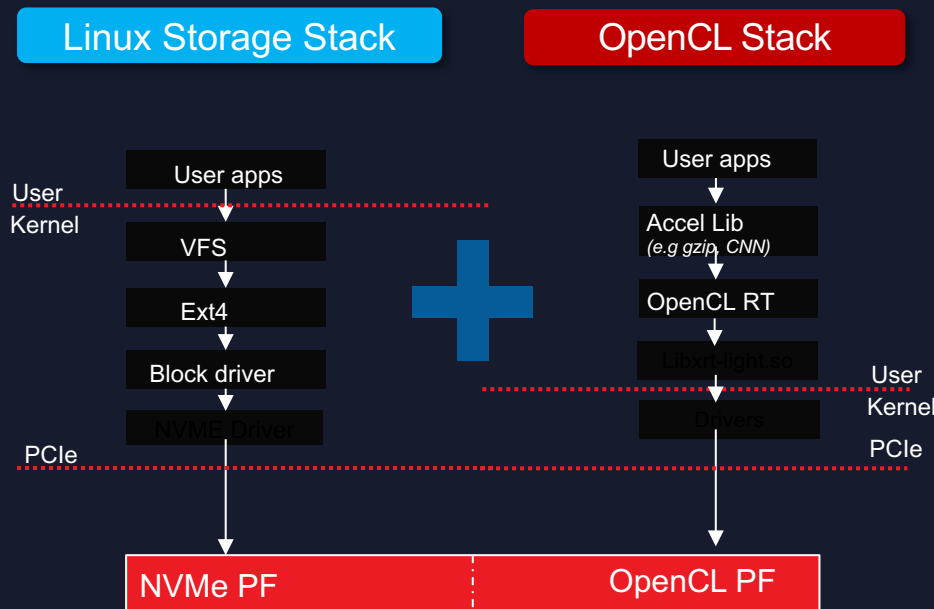
Airline traffic in the USA from 1970 to Present

Flight Data — 1.2B Entries
Airport Data — 500M Entries
Planes Data — 700M Entries



Storage Developer Flow

Runtime Stack



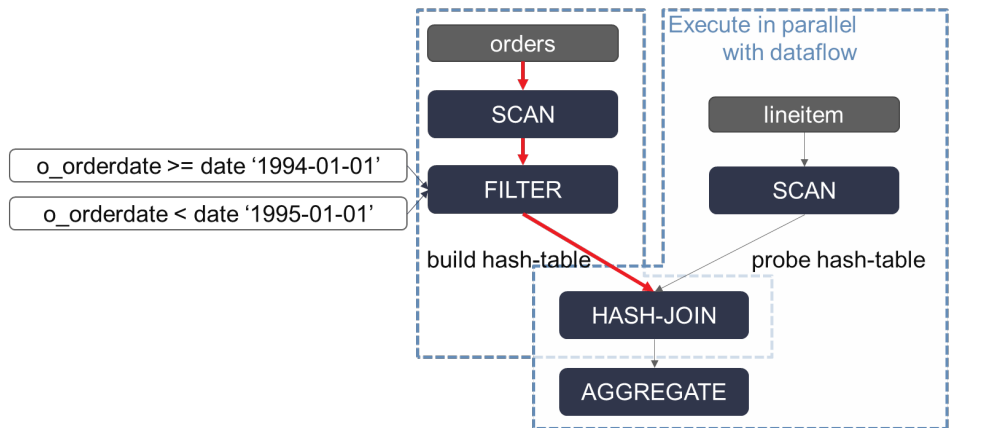
› Storage Accessed via NVMe Stack

› Computational Storage / Accelerator Discovered, Managed, Orchestrated by OpenCL Stack

› Shared Memory Space in the Compute Function Glues the Datapaths together

Database Acceleration Example

```
SELECT sum(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount))
FROM   orders, lineitem
WHERE  l_orderkey = o_orderkey
       and o_orderdate >= date '1994-01-01' and o_orderdate < date '1995-01-01';
```



> **Problem:** Need to parse through large amount of data to find the records of interest.

> **Example:**

>> Analytics – Need the records for a time range for just one of many products included in the database.

> **Solution:** Push down Scan, Filter, Aggregate to storage.

> **Why?**

- >> Higher Throughput
- >> Lower Latency
- >> CPU offload
- >> Lower TCO

Scan Query on standard NVMe

Query Execution / Storage Engine

```
tblIterator = new tableIterator(myTableName);  
void* blockBuffer = malloc(..);  
tblIterator.getNextBlock(blockBuffer);  
tuples = scanBlock(blockBuffer, schema, predicates);
```

Host

Drive

Filesystem

NVMe Driver

DMA Engine

Flash
Storage

Memory

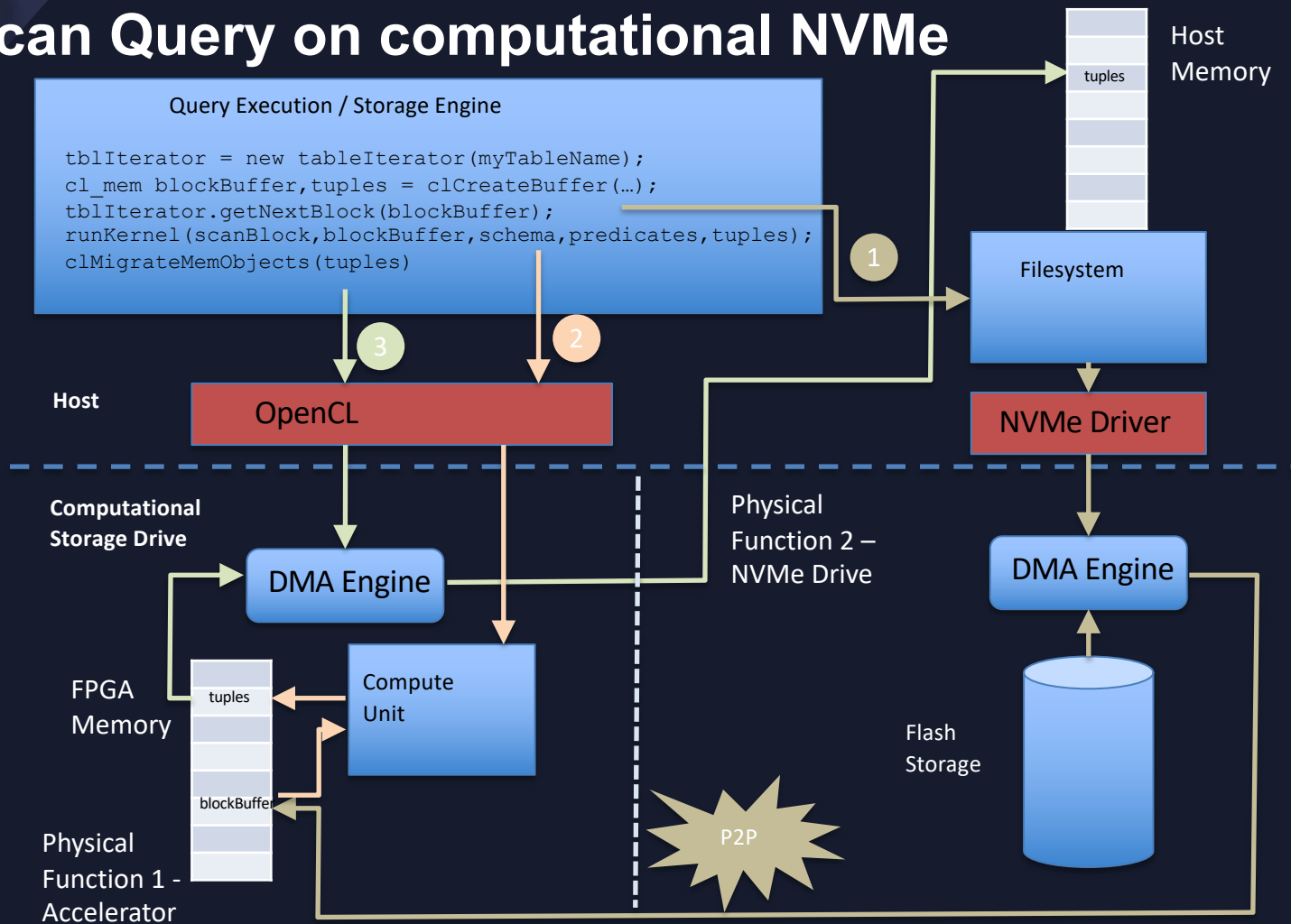
blockBuffer

tuples

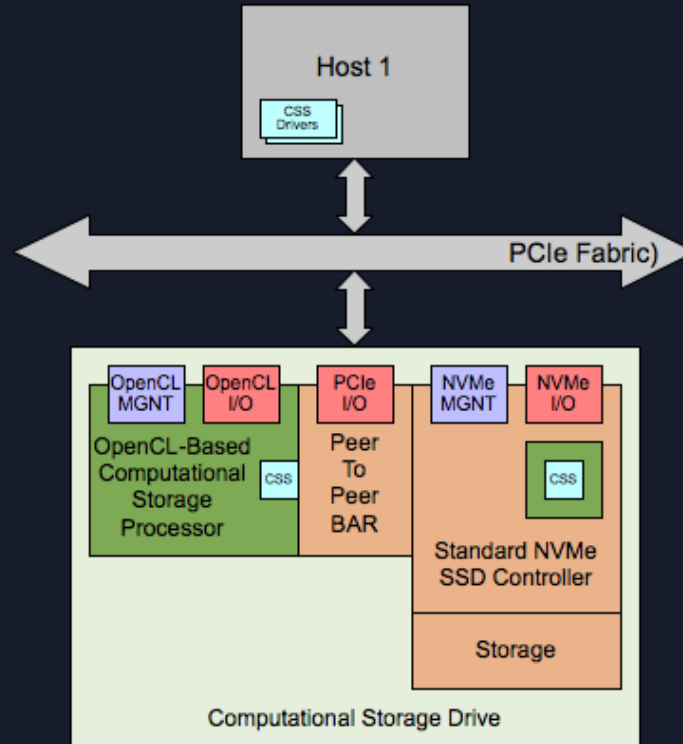
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Scan Query on computational NVMe

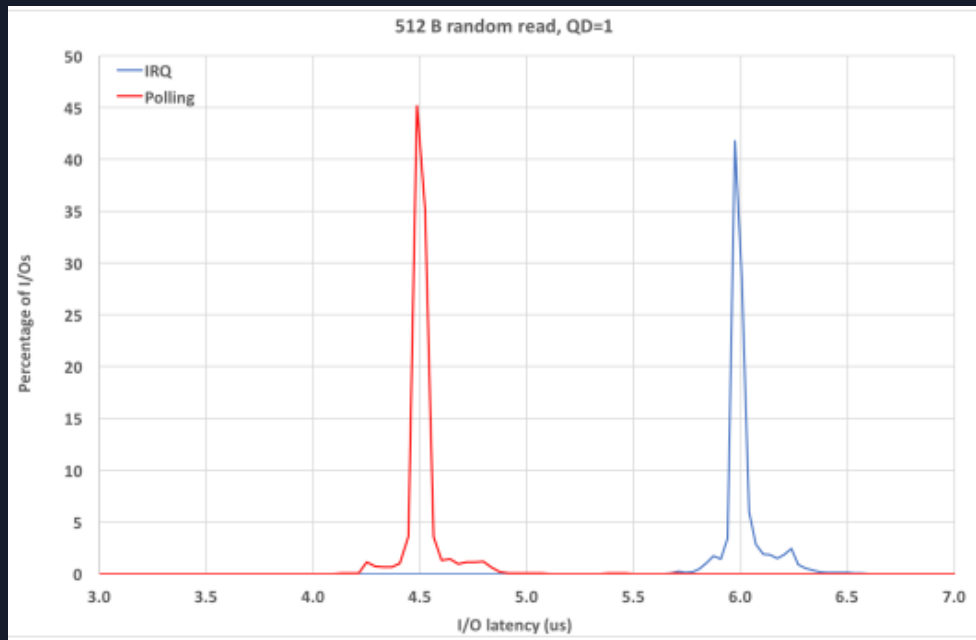


➤ OpenCL CSD example



➤ Why does P2P improve performance?

- > Interrupts
- > Kernel / User mode transitions
- > Copy time
- > 1 us = 1000 (1 GHz) – 3000 (3 GHz) cpu clock cycles



I/O Latency Optimization
with Polling, Damien Le Moal

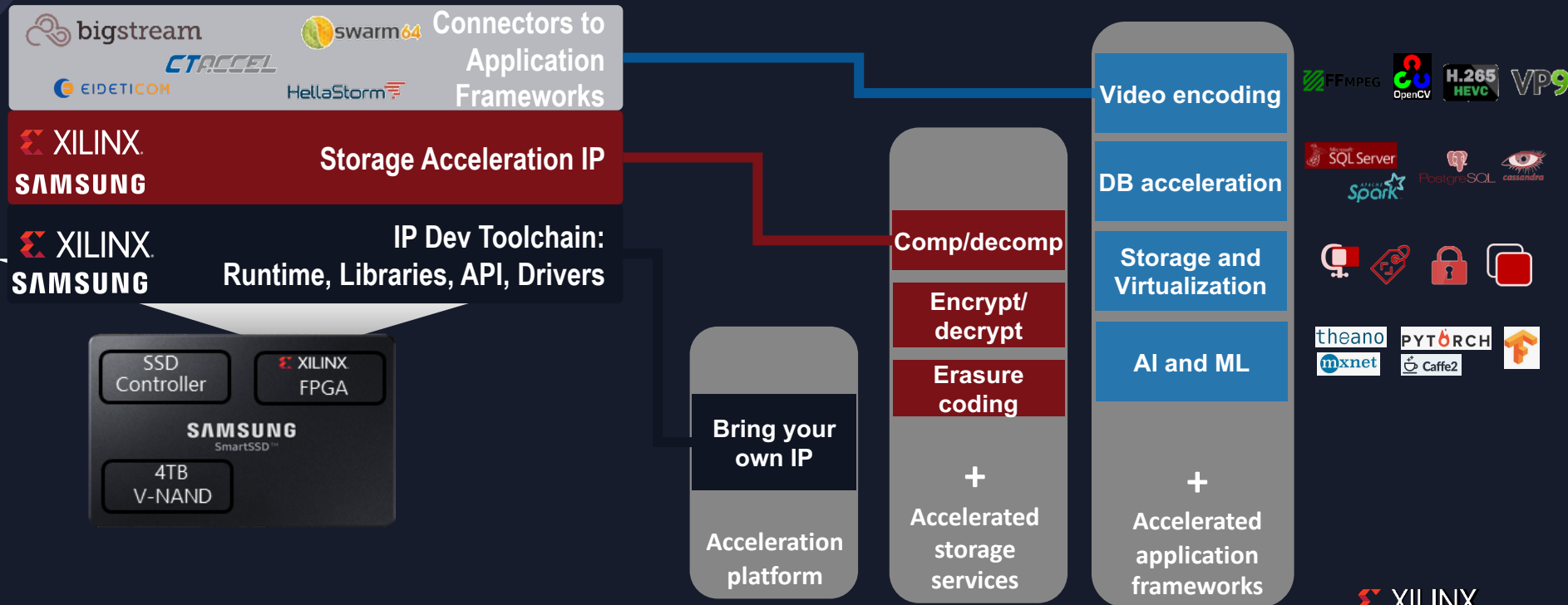
Vault – Linux Storage and Filesystems Conference – 2017

Examples: SmartSSD[®] CSD and Ecosystem

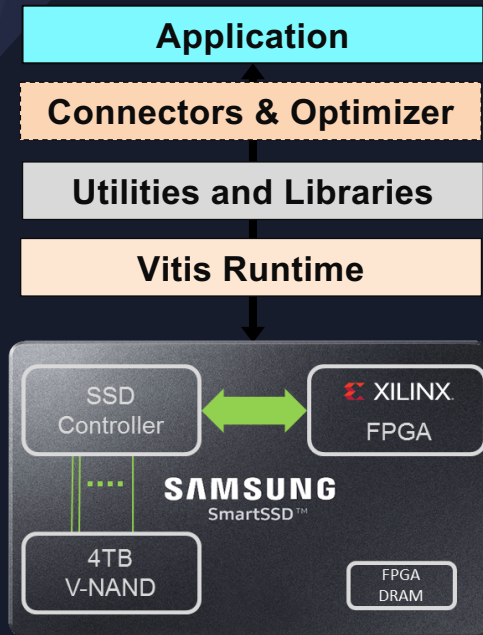
Storage Services: Comp/Decomp, Encrypt/Decrypt, Metadata management, Erasure Coding,

Real-time Analytics & Biz Intelligence: DB Query (Spark, PostgreSQL, ..), Log analytics, genomics, physics

Rich Media and ML: transcoding, live streaming, object detection



➤ *Technology Preview SmartSSD[®] IP Development*

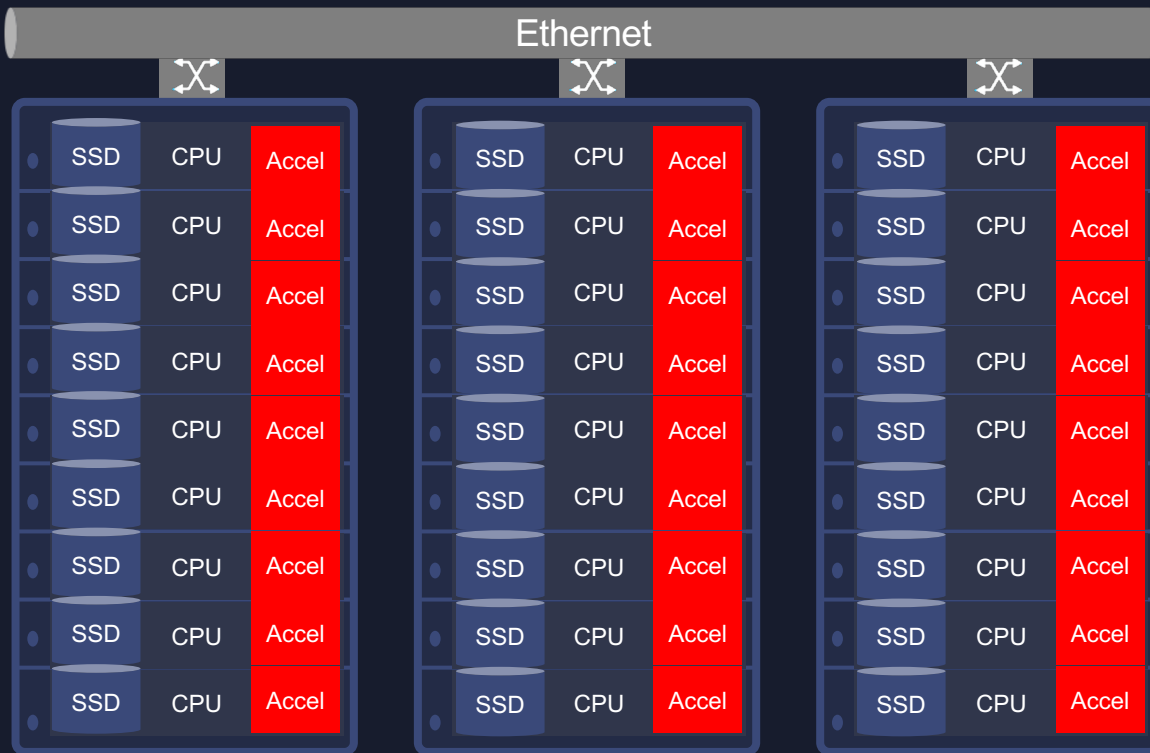


- Deploy off-the-shelf IP and solutions from our partners
- Use familiar Xilinx tools to develop new IP or redeploy existing accelerator IP from ASICs or FPGAs
- Use custom IP development services from Samsung and Xilinx partners
- Enterprise Class SSD Controller: NVMe1.3, CMB, AES256
- 4TB Capacity
- 330K LUTs total in dynamic region available for acceleration IP
- 4GB FPGA DDR
- External interface: PCIe Gen3x4

Future Directions



➤ Current Data Center Architecture: Fixed Resources, Sub-optimal Utilization



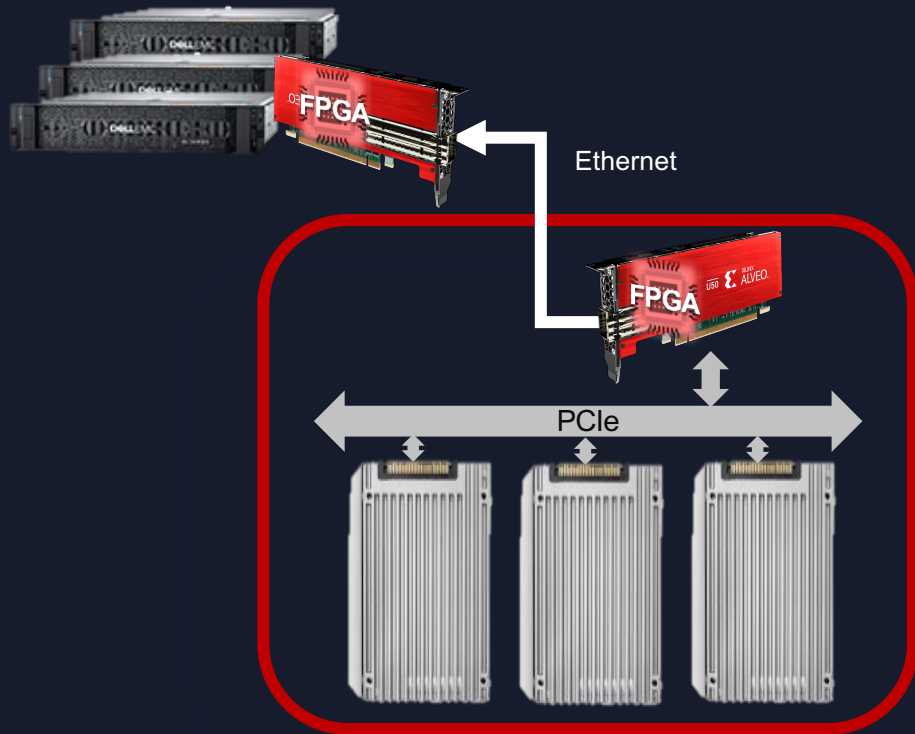
Future Data Center : Disaggregated and Composable

Challenge: Reduced Bandwidth and Increased Latency



➤ Computational Storage & Fabric

- Enables composability without significant performance penalty
- Benefits
 - Performance and latency benefits of computational storage
 - Scale compute / storage independently
 - Higher density per rack
 - Lowest TCO



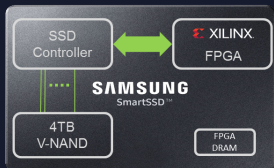
Future Data Center : Distributed Adaptive Acceleration

Reduced network traffic



- > Composable accelerated storage, networking and compute
- > Optimized for each workload
- > Optimal infrastructure utilization

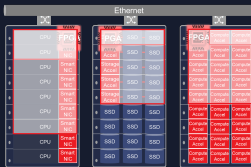
Computational Storage: Accelerating High-Speed Storage Systems



Computational storage addresses a broad range of application bottlenecks



Offers data center operators >5x performance boost and up to 2x reduction of TCO



Xilinx is leading the way in distributed adaptive acceleration