

Standardizing Computational Storage

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Agenda

- Current status of SNIA Computational Storage Standardization
- Overview of SNIA CS Architecture
- Overview of SNIA CS API
- SNIA and NVMe™ Computational Storage
- Next Steps
- Conclusion

The Continued Growth of Experience

- CS TWG is continuing to see growth
 - 48 companies, 258 individual members

- Work within SNIA Efforts

- CS SIG – Webinars, Blogs, Events
- SDXI – Sub-Group Collaboration
- Security TWG – Addressing Security

- Collaborating with External Groups

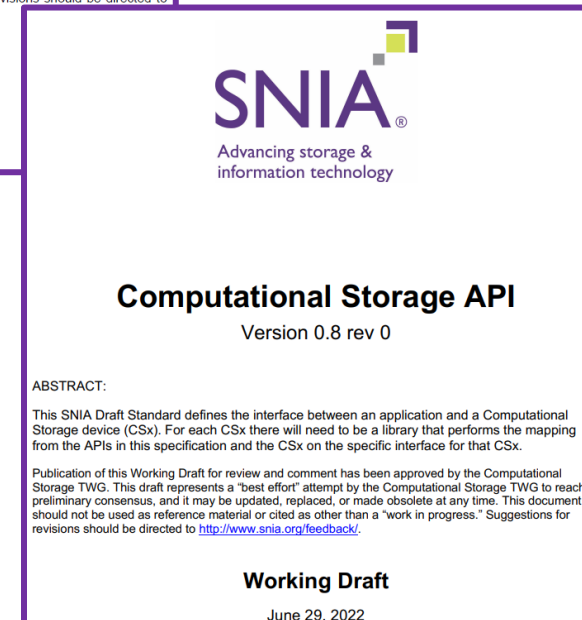
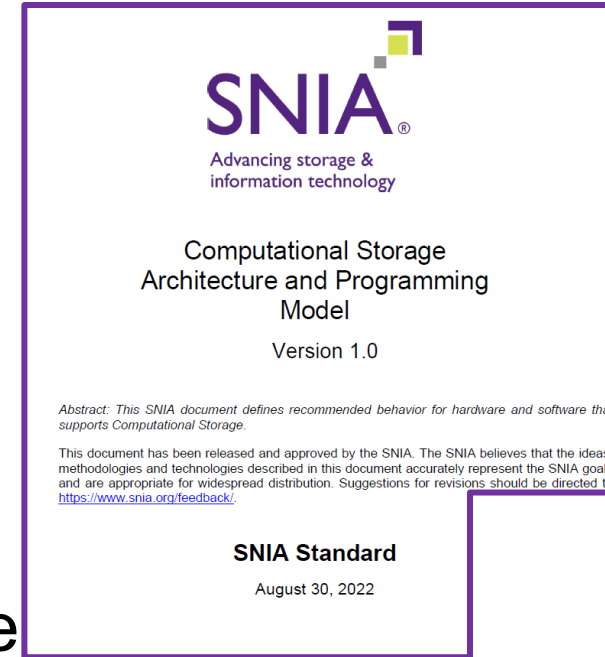
- NVM Express – Computational Programs

48 Participating Companies - 258 Member Representatives



Current Progress of TWG Output

- Architectural Document v1.0 has been released
- v1.1 under development
 - Security enhancements for multiple tenants
 - Chaining of Commands
 - Expansion of use cases
- API v0.8 public review version also available
- API v1.0 under development
 - Abort/reset handling
 - Device Memory
 - NVMe Computational Programs support
 - Other Miscellaneous Updates





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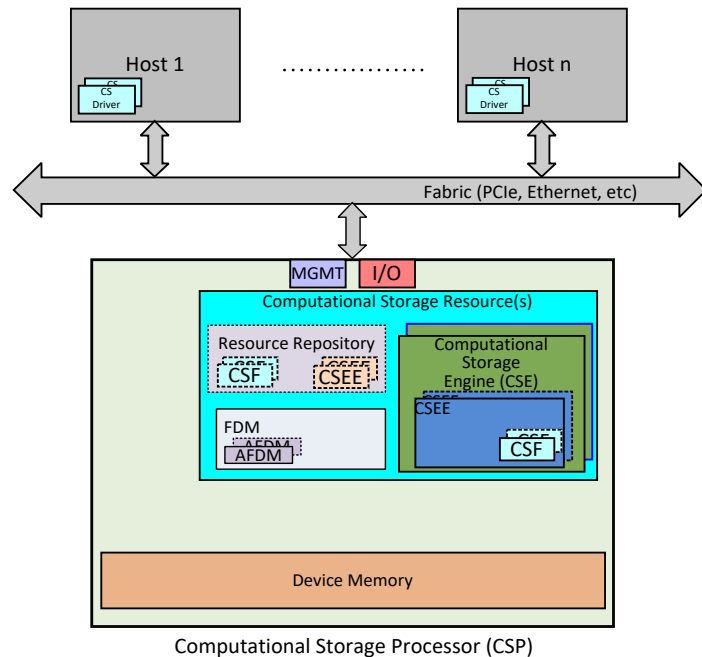
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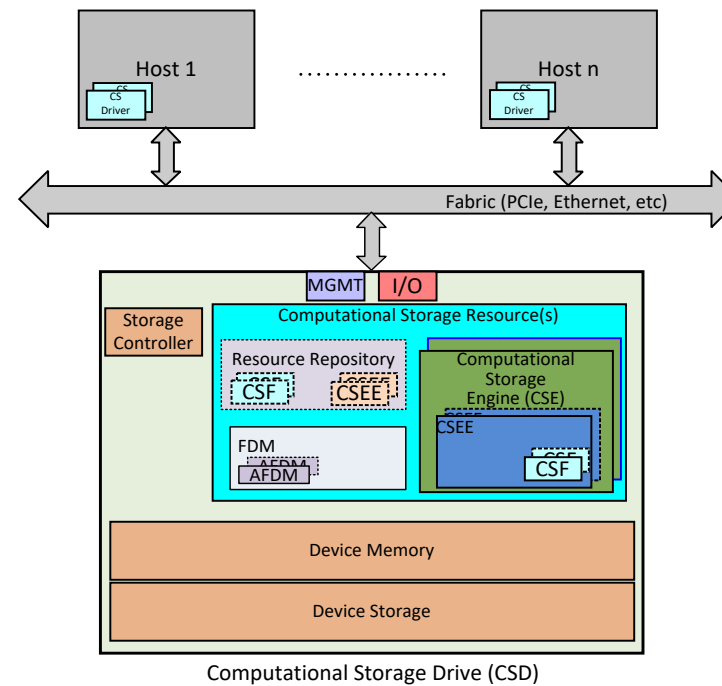
Architecture Overview

Computational Storage Architecture

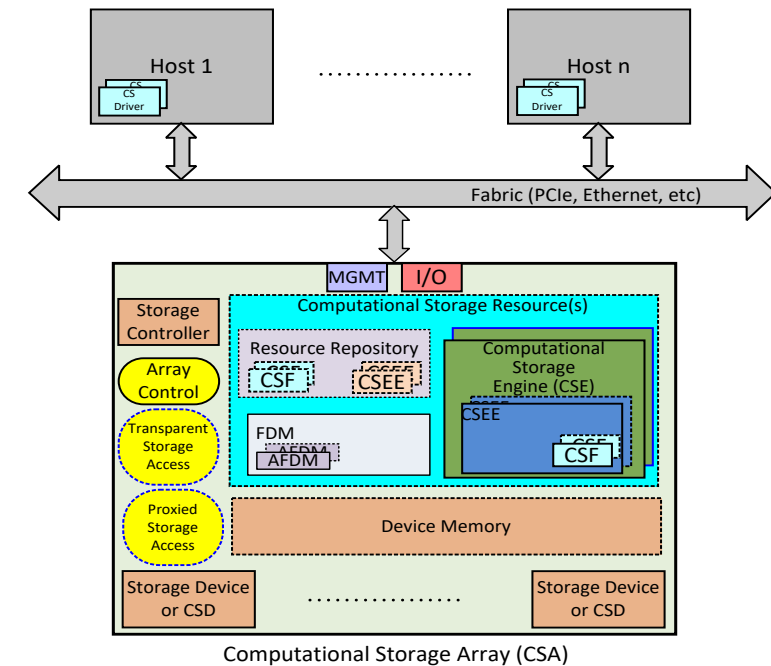
Computational Storage Processor



Computational Storage Drive

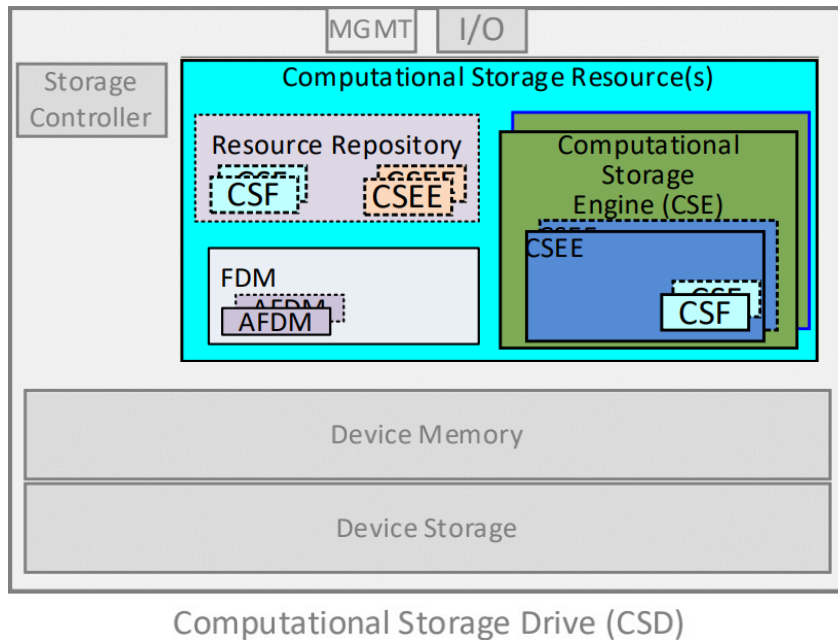


Computational Storage Array



CSx = Computational Storage **Device** – CSP or CSD or CSA

A Deeper Dive of the CSx Resources



CSR - Computational Storage Resources are the resources available in a CSx necessary for that CSx to store and execute a CSF.

CSF - A Computational Storage Function is a set of specific operations that may be configured and executed by a CSE in a CSEE.

CSE - Computational Storage Engine is a CSR that is able to be programmed to provide one or more specific operation(s).

CSEE - A Computational Storage Engine Environment is an operating environment space for the CSE.

FDM - Function Data Memory is device memory that is available for CSFs to use for data that is used or generated as part of the operation of the CSF.

AFDM - Allocated Function Data Memory is a portion of FDM that is allocated for one or more specific instances of a CSF operation.

Security Considerations for v1.0

■ Assumptions

- The environment consists of a single physical host or virtual host with one or more CSxes
- The host is responsible for the security of the ecosystem that the CSxes operate within
- CSx security requirements are comparable to the security requirements common to SSDs/HDDs

■ Privileged Access

- Elevated privileges necessary for operations

■ Sanitization

- All instances of CSF operations should be terminated
- All activated CSEEs and CSFs should be deactivated
- All memory allocations associated with FDM should be removed and associated FDM cleared

Additional Security Considerations for v1.0

- **Data at-rest Encryption**

- A CSx may need to encrypt or decrypt data to operate on it

- **Key Management**

- A CSx may need to manage keys to support encryption or decryption of data

- **Software Security**

- Software executing on a CSx may require:
 - Verification of the integrity of the downloaded program
 - Validation that the code originates from a particular source and has not been compromised

Multi-Tenant Security Considerations for version 1.1

- Trust Relationships
- Elements required for a trust relationship are
 1. Identification
 - Exchanged between participating parties
 2. Authentication
 - Is done following identification
 - Exchange of authentication information
 - Is done with the same element as Identification is done with
 3. Authorization
 - Is done following authentication
 - Authorizes specific actions on specific resources
 - May be done at a lower-level element than the element that was authenticated
 4. Access Control
 - Controls access to elements of the CSx that are within the scope of the authorization
 - May be access to a CSE, a CSEE, or a CSF
- Different elements of the trust relationship may be at different levels
 - Identification and Authorization may be at the CSX
 - Authorization may be at the CSEE within the CSX
 - Access Control may be at the CSF activated in the CSEE



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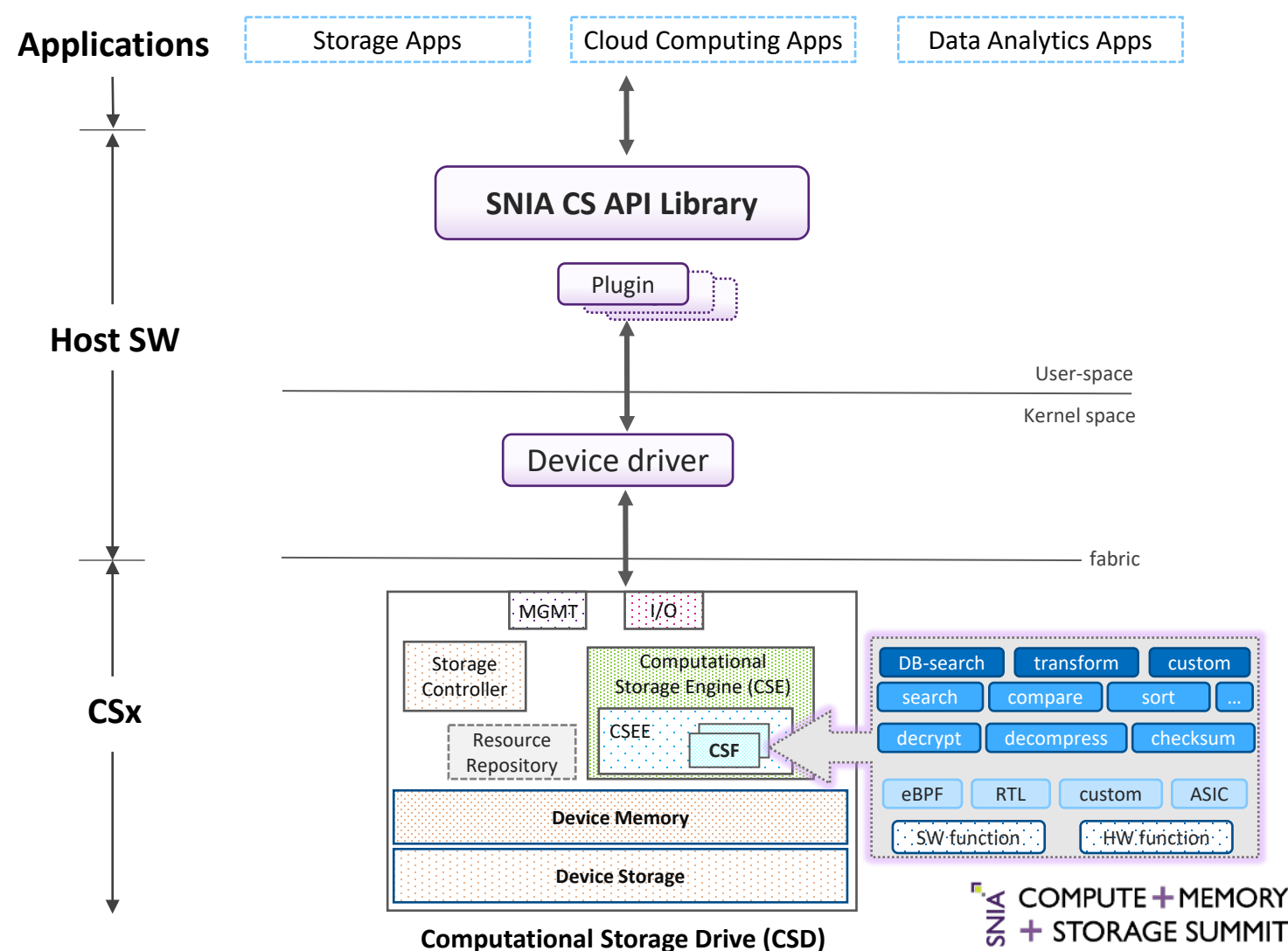
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API Overview

SNIA Computational Storage APIs

- One set of APIs for all CSx types
 - CSP, CSD, CSA
- APIs hide device details
 - Hardware, Connectivity (local/remote)
- Abstracts device details
 - Discovery
 - Access
 - Device Memory (mapped/unmapped)
 - Near Storage Access
 - Copy Device Memory
 - Download CSFs
 - Execute CSFs
 - Device Management
- Extensible Interface
 - Plugins connect CSx to abstracted APIs
 - Hides vendor specific implementation details
- APIs are OS agnostic



Computational Storage API

- For more information about the SNIA CS API, please attend:
 - SNIA Computational Storage API by Oscar Pinto



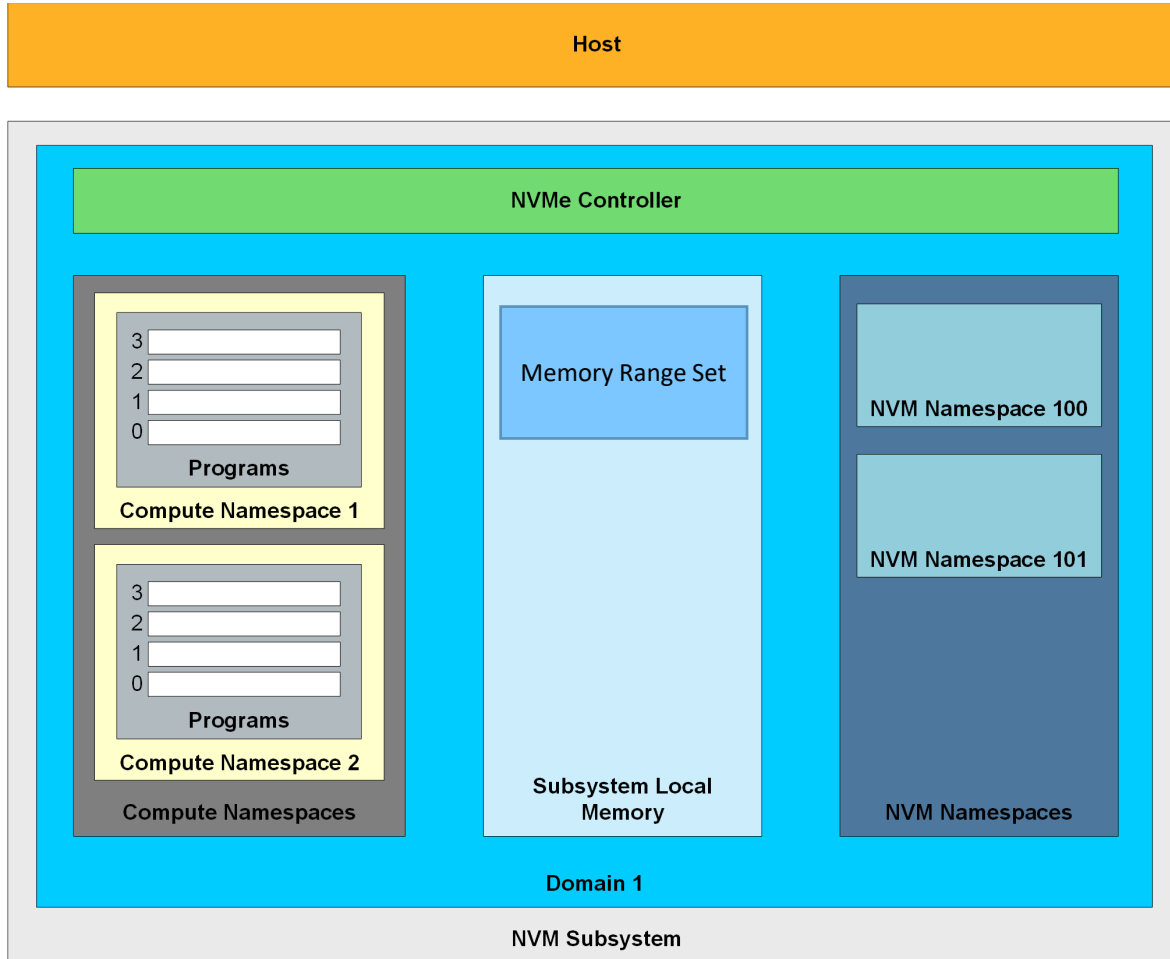
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SNIA and NVMe Computational Storage

NVMe Computational Storage Architectural Components



- Compute Namespaces
 - Compute Engines
 - Programs
- Programs operate on data in Subsystem Local Memory
 - Allocated as Memory Range Set
 - Includes program input, output
- NVM Namespaces
 - Persistent storage of data
 - NVM
 - ZNS
 - KV
- Data is transferred between NVM Namespaces and SLM using a copy command

This presentation discusses NVMe work in progress, which is subject to change without notice.

Correlation of SNIA/NVMe terms

SNIA Terms

- Computational Storage Engine
- Computational Storage Engine Environment
- Resource Repository
 - Downloaded CSF and CSEE
 - Pre-loaded CSF and CSF
- Activation
- Function Data Memory (FDM)
- Allocated FDM (AFDM)
- Device Storage

NVMe Terms

- Compute Engine/Compute Namespace
- Virtual (Not currently defined)
- Programs
 - Downloaded programs
 - Device-defined programs
- Activation
- Subsystem Local Memory (SLM)
- Memory Range Set
- NVM Namespaces

Differences between SNIA and NVMe

SNIA

- Defines CSEE
- CSF can directly access AFDM or Storage
- Supports an indirect model

NVMe

- CSEE is logical – no specific definition
- Program only accesses Memory Range Set
- Specific Execute command only



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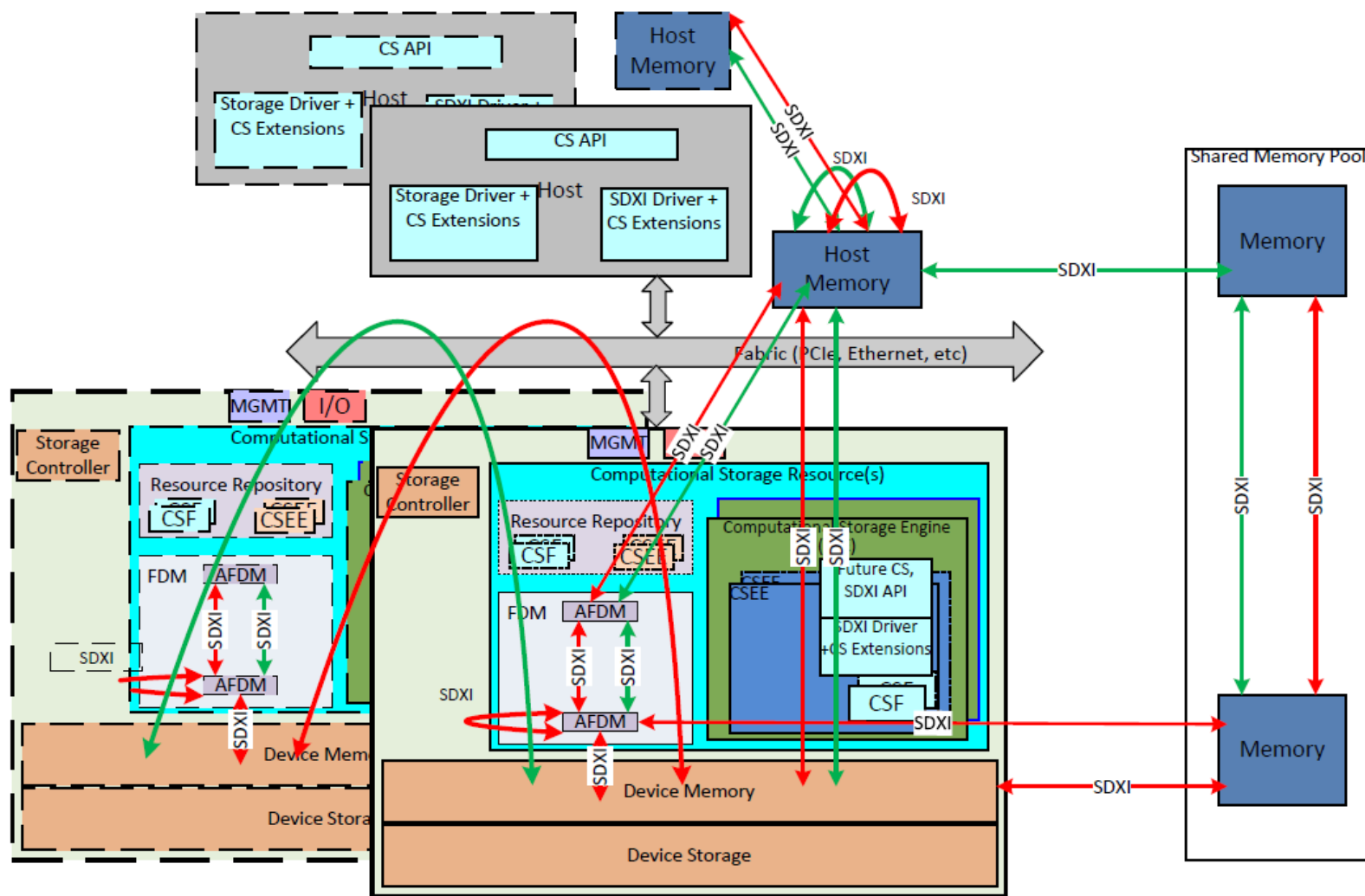


Next Steps

Progressing Computational Storage

- Complete API v1.0 Specification
 - Publicly release the API
- Complete Architecture and Programming Model v1.1
 - Multi-tenant Security Considerations
 - Chaining of Commands
 - Illustrative Examples growth
- CS and SDXI Collaboration
 - Combining Technologies

CS + SDXI



← SDXI → CSEE, CSF is SDXI Producer
 ← SDXI → Host is SDXI Producer



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Conclusion

Interested? Join Us!

- Join SNIA: https://www.snia.org/member_com/join-SNIA
- Join the Computational Storage TWG: <https://members.snia.org/workgroup/index>

Additional Presentations on Computational Storage Standardization

- See the following Compute+Memory+Storage Summit presentations on Computational storage
 - SNIA Computational Storage API by Oscar Pinto
 - NVMe[®] Computational Storage by Kim Malone and Bill Martin



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