WORT: Write Optimal Radix Tree for Persistent Memory Storage Systems

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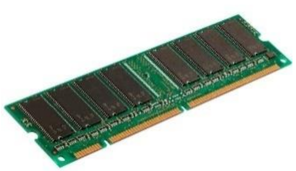
Persistent Memory (PM)

- **Persistent memory is expected to replace both DRAM & NAND**

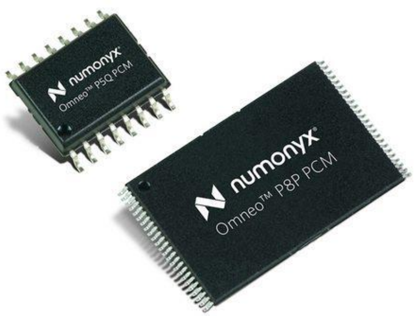
	NAND	STT-MRAM	PCM	DRAM
Non-volatility	o	o	o	x
Read (ns)	2.5×10^4	5 - 30	20 – 70	10
Write (ns)	2×10^5	10 - 100	150 - 220	10
Byte-addressable	x	o	o	o
Density	185.8 Gbit/cm^2	0.36 Gbit/cm^2	13.5 Gbit/cm^2	9.1 Gbit/cm^2

K. Suzuki and S. Swanson. "A Survey of Trends in Non-Volatile Memory Technologies: 2000-2014", IMW 2015

Non-volatile

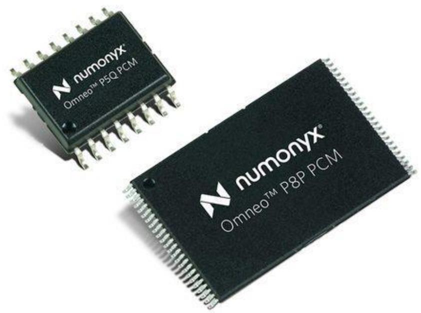


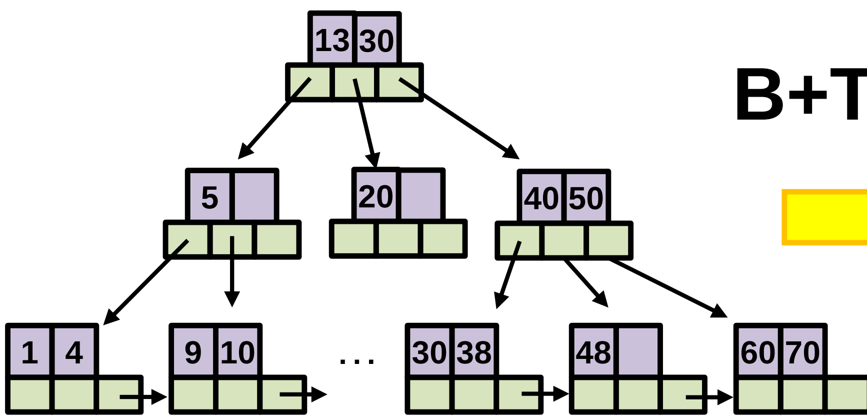
High performance



Persistent Memory

Indexing Structure for PM Storage Systems





B+Tree

Consistency Issue of B+tree in PM

- **B+tree is a block-based index**
  - Key sorting → Block granularity write
  - Rebalancing → Multi-blocks granularity write

- **Persistent memory**
  - Byte-addressable → Byte granularity write
  - Write reordering

Can result in consistency problem

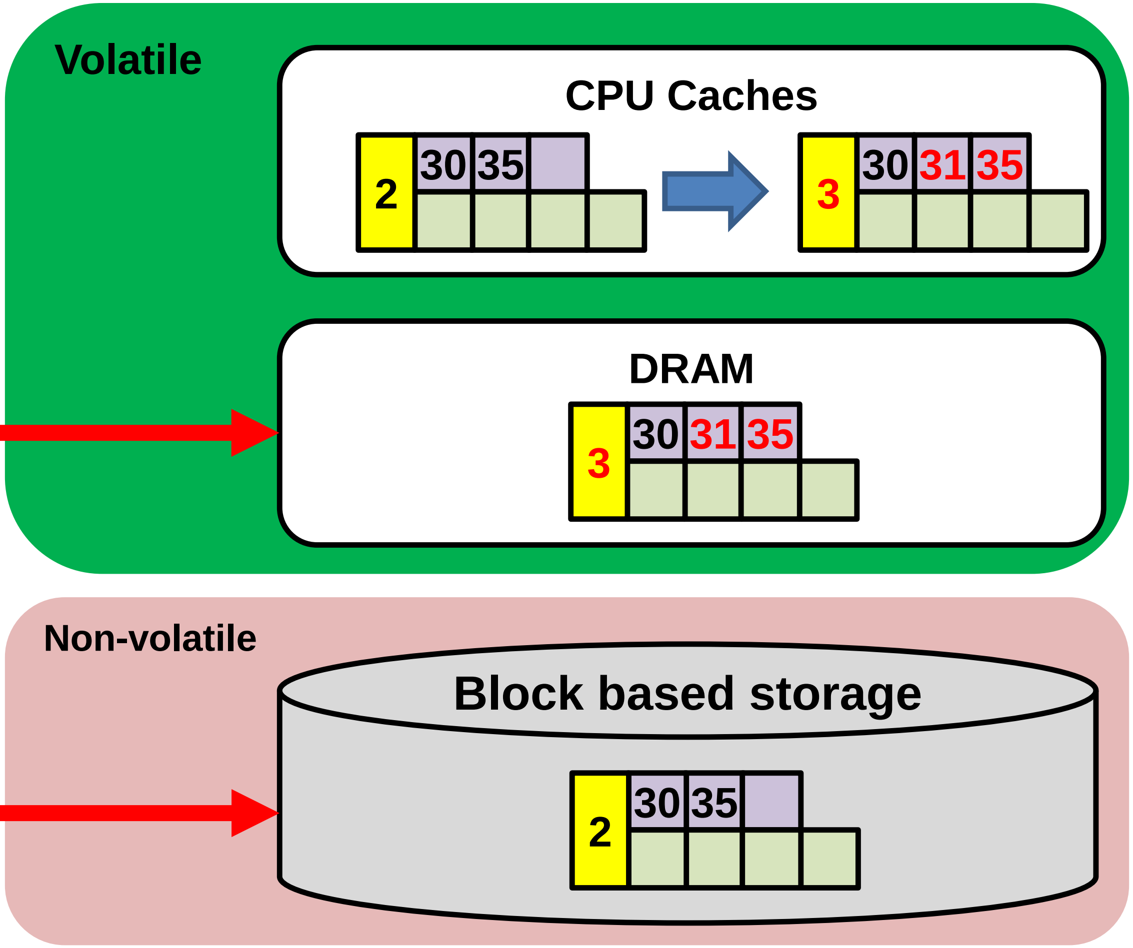
Consistency Issue of B+tree in PM

- **Traditional case**

Write reordering

Not persistent data

Block granularity update



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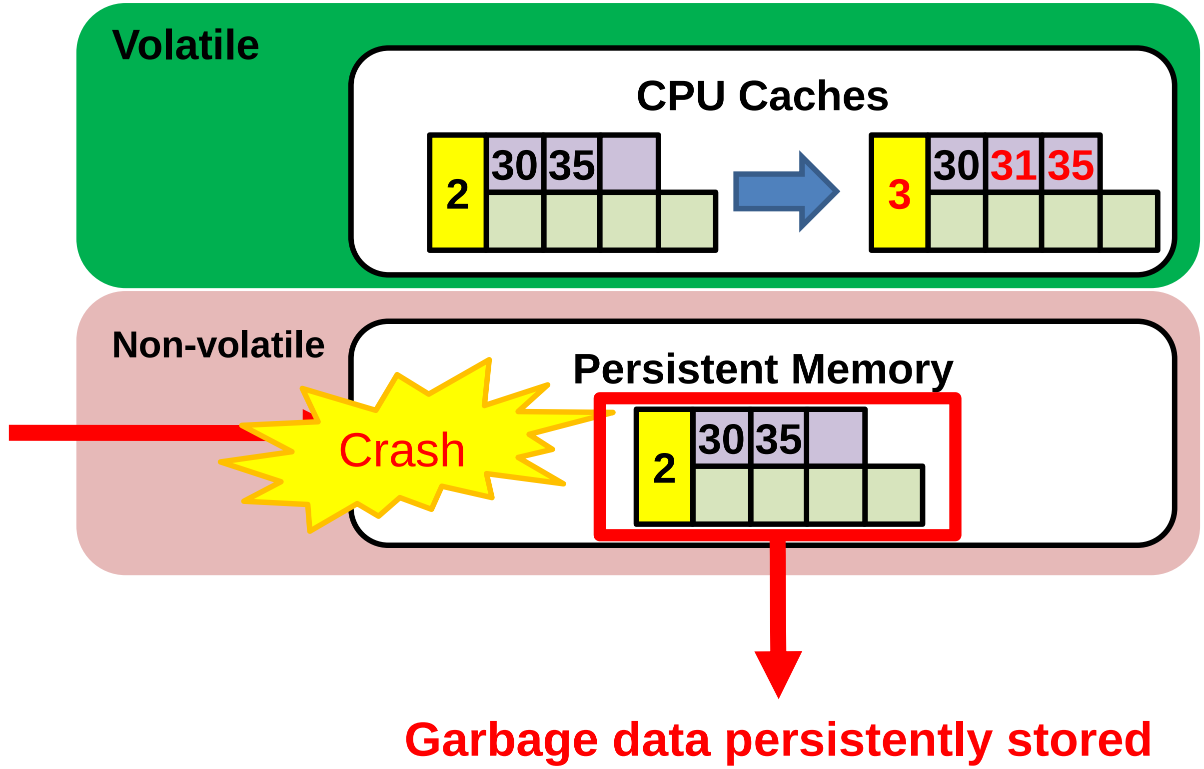
Consistency Issue of B+tree in PM

- **PM case**

Byte granularity update

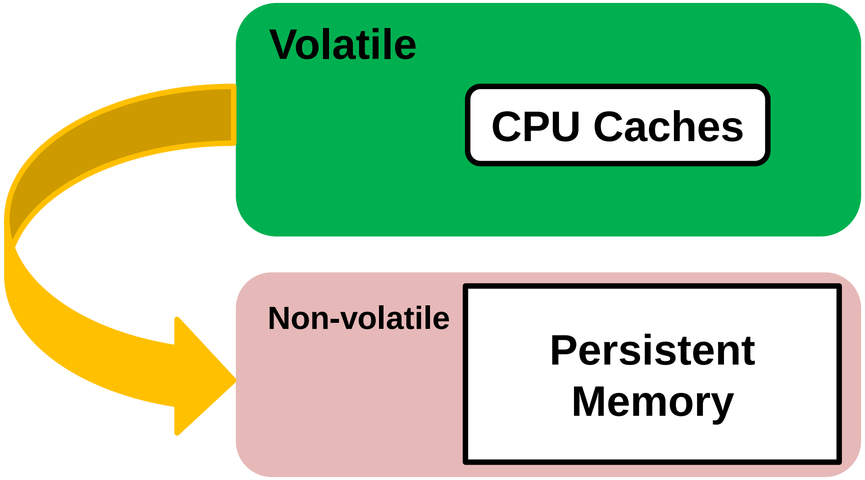
Write reordering

Persistent data



Primitives for Data Consistency in PM

- **Durability**
  - ***CLFLUSH*** (Flush cache line)
    - Can be reordered
- **Ordering**
  - ***MFENCE*** (Load and Store fence)
    - Order CPU cache line flush instructions



Primitives for Data Consistency in PM

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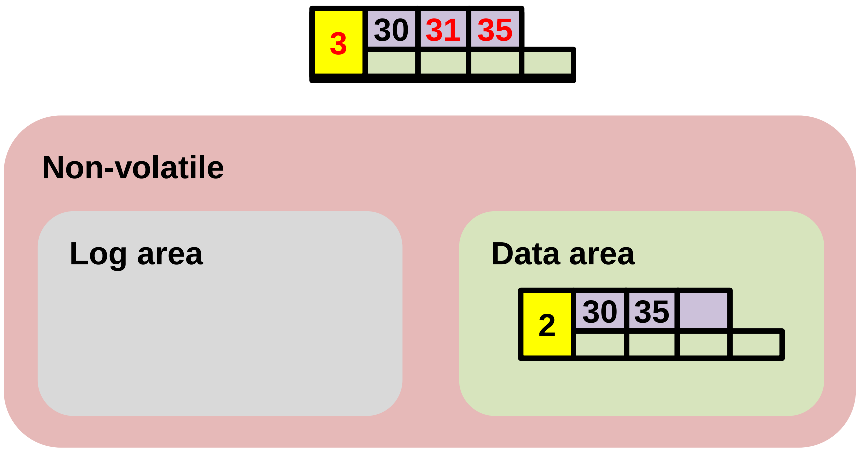
instructions

Serialization of *CLFLUSH* and *MFENCE* is known to cause **large overhead**

Primitives for Data Consistency in PM

- **Atomicity**
  - 8-byte failure atomicity
    - Need only CLFLUSH
  - Logging or CoW based atomicity (more than 8 bytes)
    - Requires duplicate copies



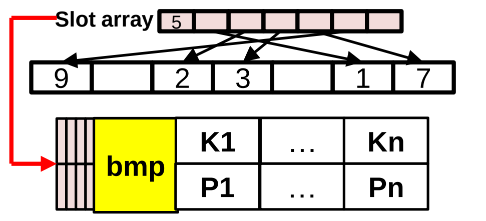
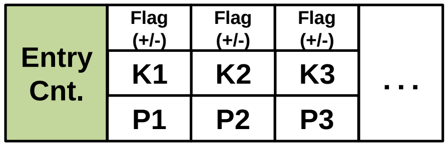
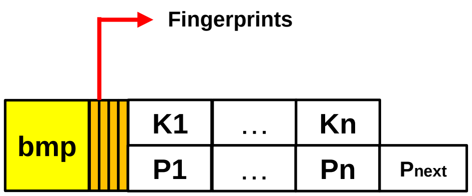
Primitives for Data Consistency in PM

Logging increases cache line flush overhead

B+tree Variants for Persistent Memory

How can we ensure consistency using failure-atomic writes without logging?

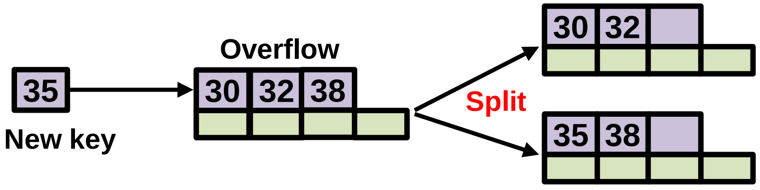
Unsorted keys → Append-only with metadata
Failure-atomic update of metadata

wB+Tree (VLDB' 15)	NVTree (FAST' 15)	FPTree (SIGMOD' 16)
		

Unsorted key → Decreases search performance

B+tree Variants for Persistent Memory

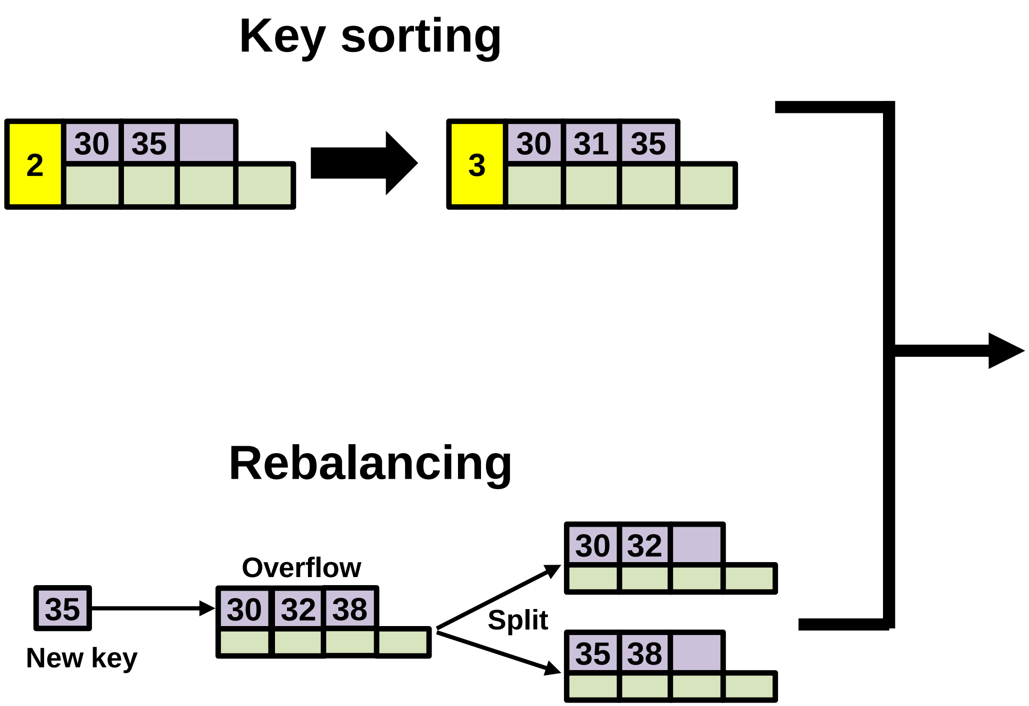
- **Logging still necessary**
  - Multi-block granularity updates due to node splits and merges
    - Cannot update atomically



  - Logging-based solution
    - wB+Tree, FPTree
  - Tree reconstruction based solution
    - NVTree

large overhead

B+tree Variants for Persistent Memory



Fundamental characteristics of B+tree cause problems

B+tree Variants for Persistent Memory

Why use B+ trees in the first place?

Perhaps there is a better tree data structure more suited for PM?

Our Contributions

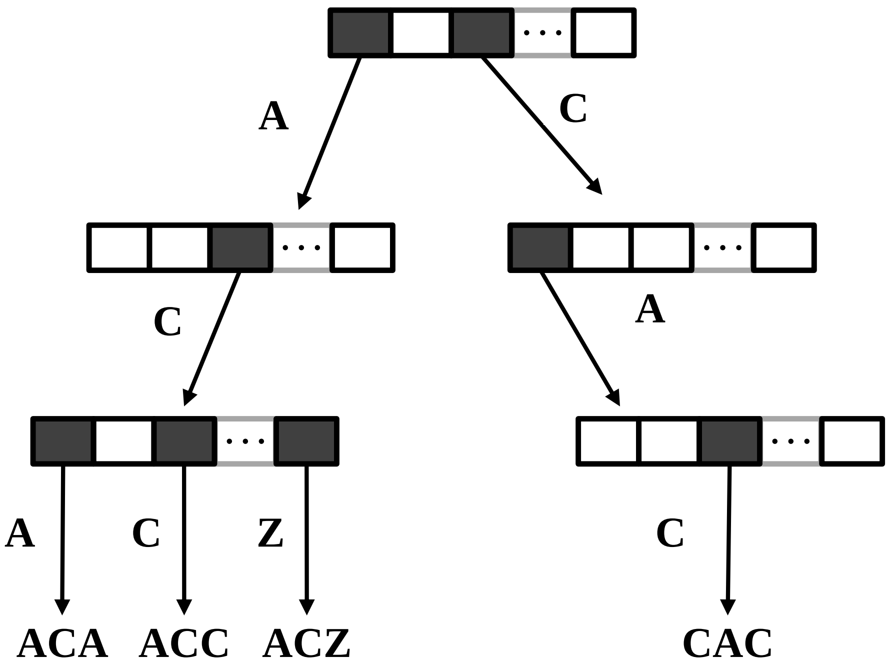
- **Show Radix Tree is a suitable data structure for PM**

- **Propose optimal radix tree variant WORT**
  - WORT: Write Optimal Radix Tree
    - Optimal: maintain consistency only with single failure-atomic write without any duplicate copies

Radix Tree

Background

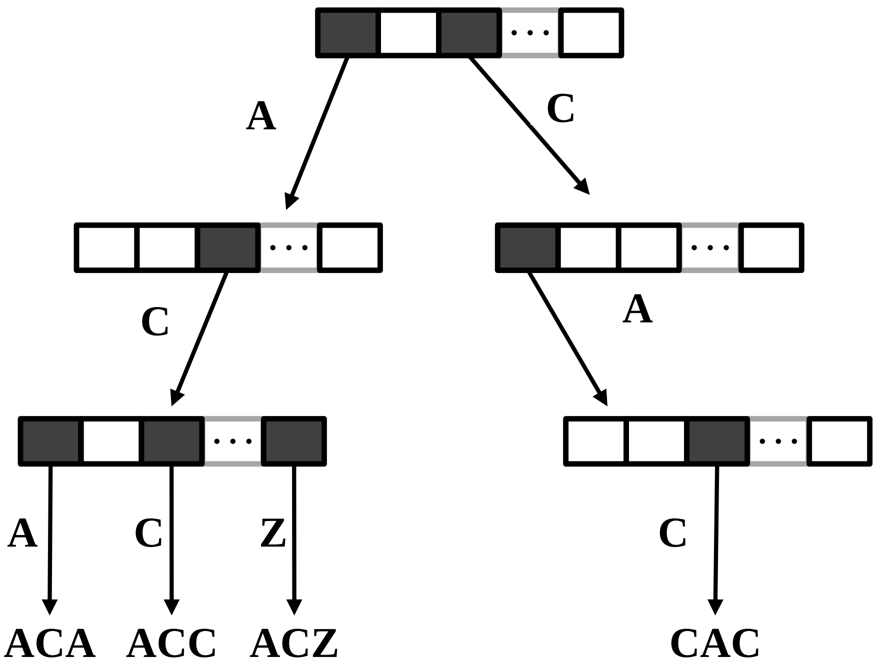
- **Deterministic structure**



Radix Tree

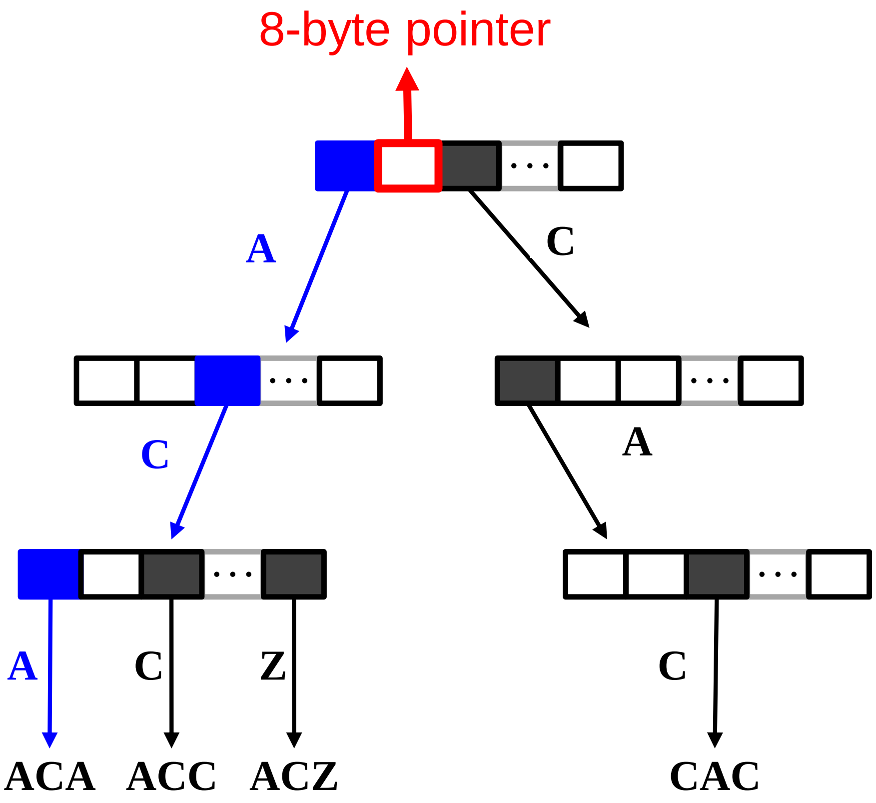
Background

- **Deterministic structure**
  - No key comparison



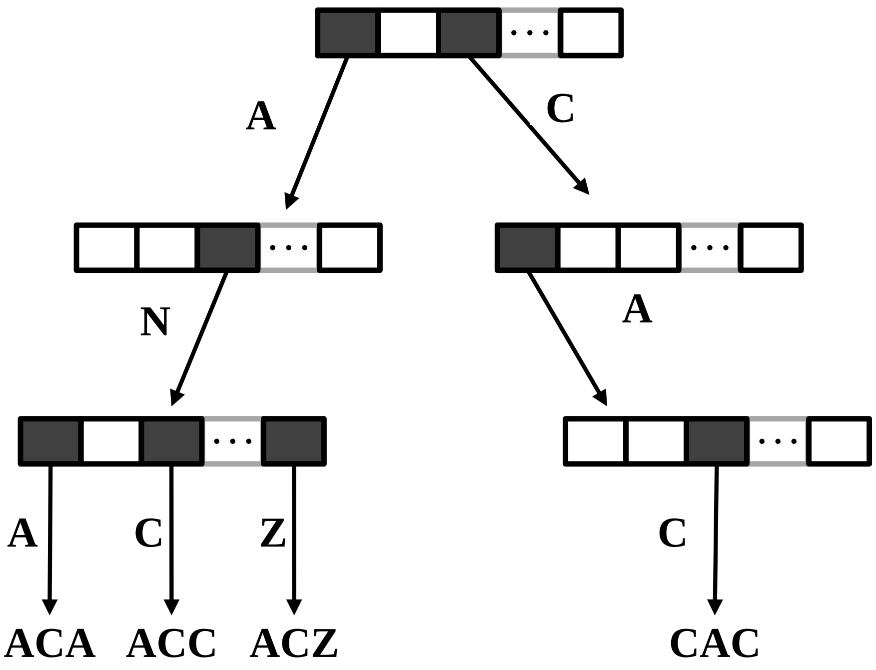
Radix Tree

- **Deterministic structure**
  - No key comparison
    - Only 8-byte pointer entries
    - Implicitly stored keys



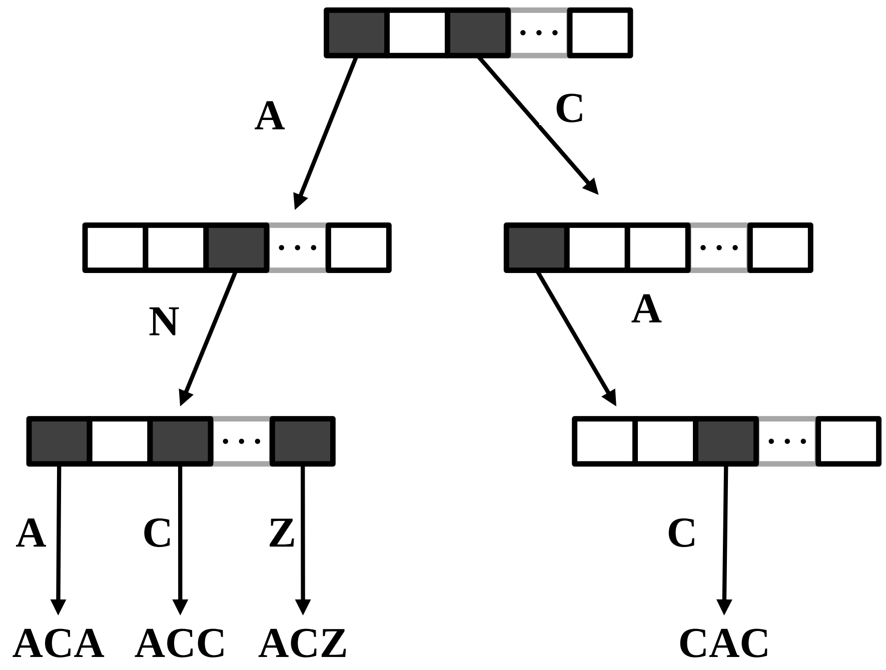
Radix Tree

- **Deterministic structure**
  - No key comparison
    - Only 8-byte pointer entries
    - Implicitly stored keys
    - No problem caused by key sorting



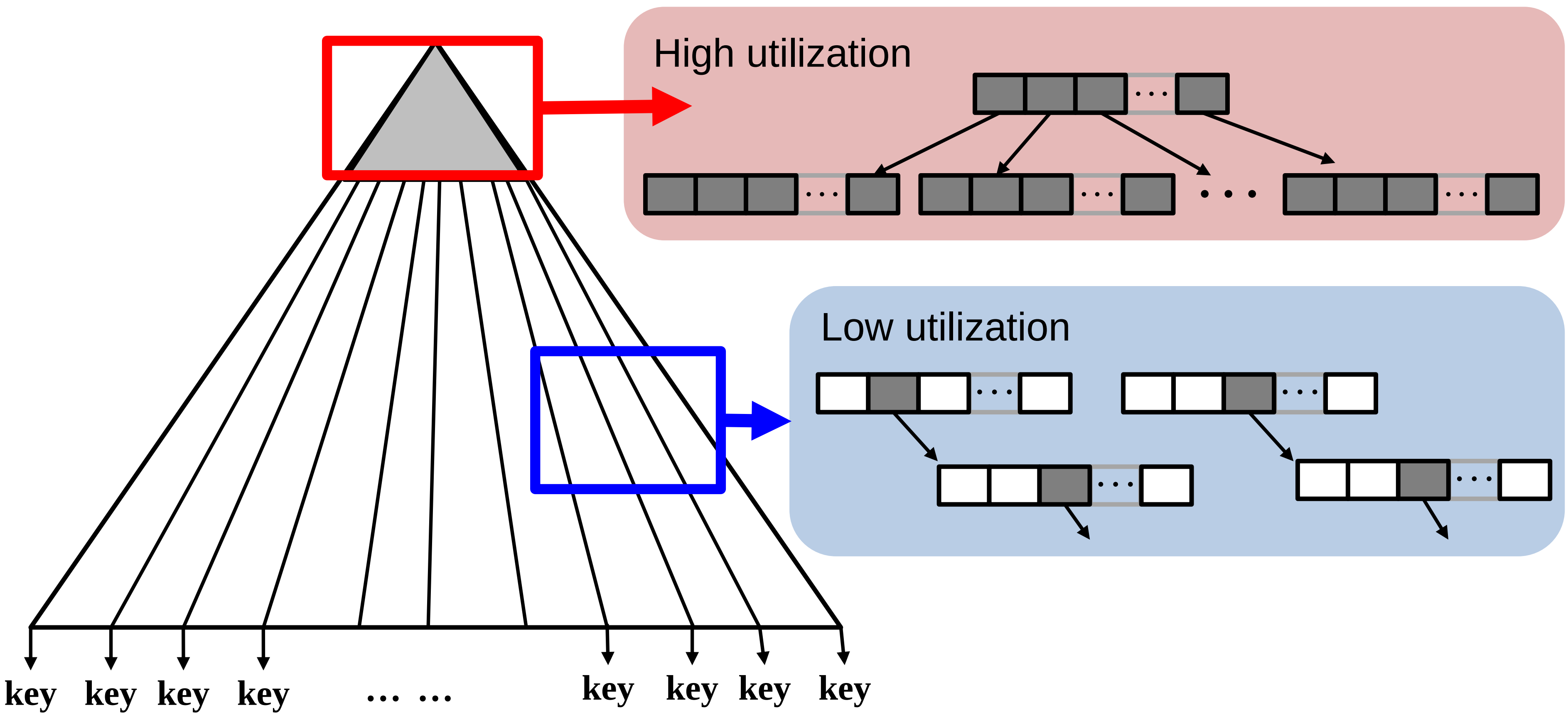
Radix Tree

- **Deterministic structure**
  - No key comparison
    - Only 8-byte pointer entries
    - Implicitly stored keys
    - No problem caused by key sorting
  - No modification of other keys
    - Single 8-byte pointer write per node
    - Easy to use failure-atomic write



Problem of Deterministic Structure

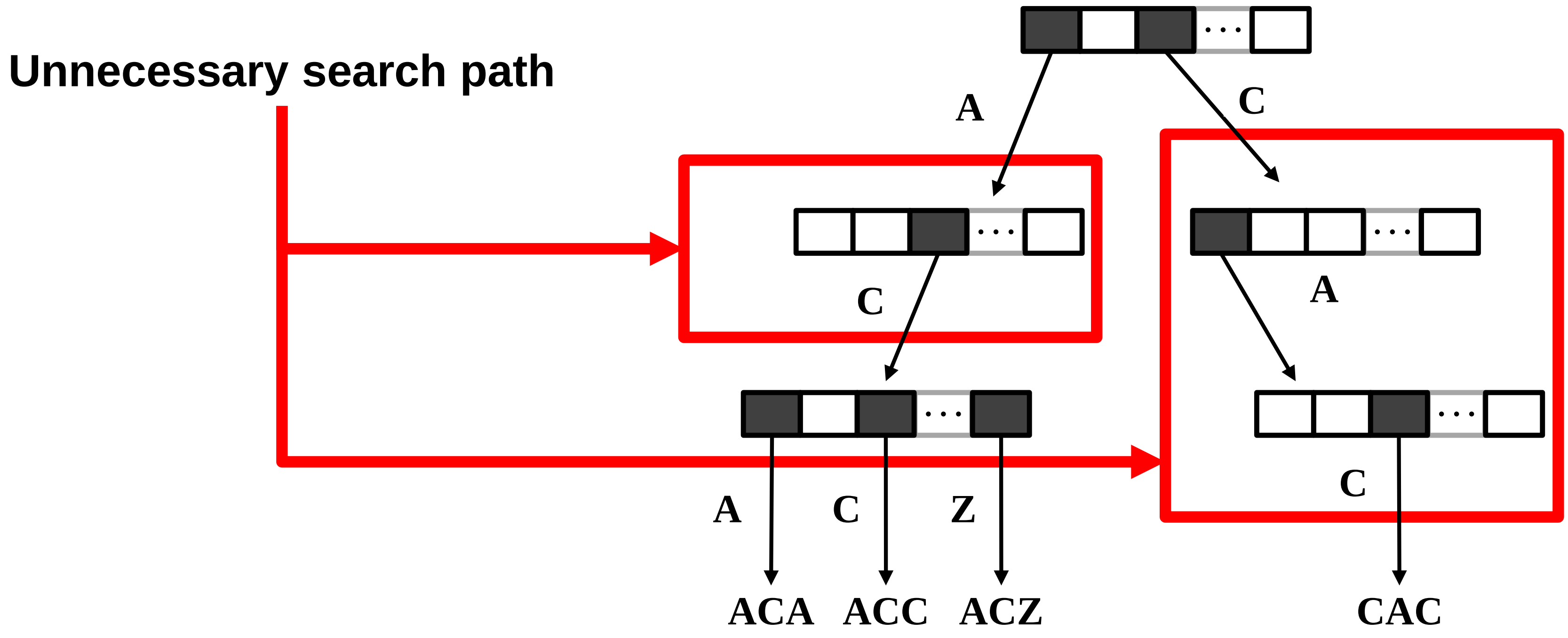
- **For sparse key distribution**
  - Waste excessive memory space → Optimized through path compression



Path Compression in Radix Tree

Background

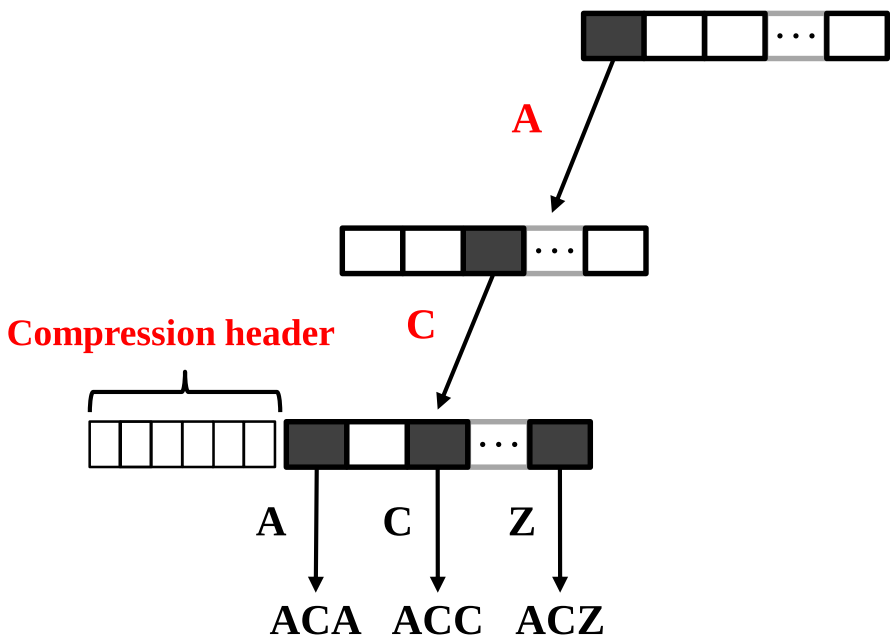
- **Path compression**
  - Search paths that do not need to be distinguished can be removed



Path Compression in Radix Tree

Background

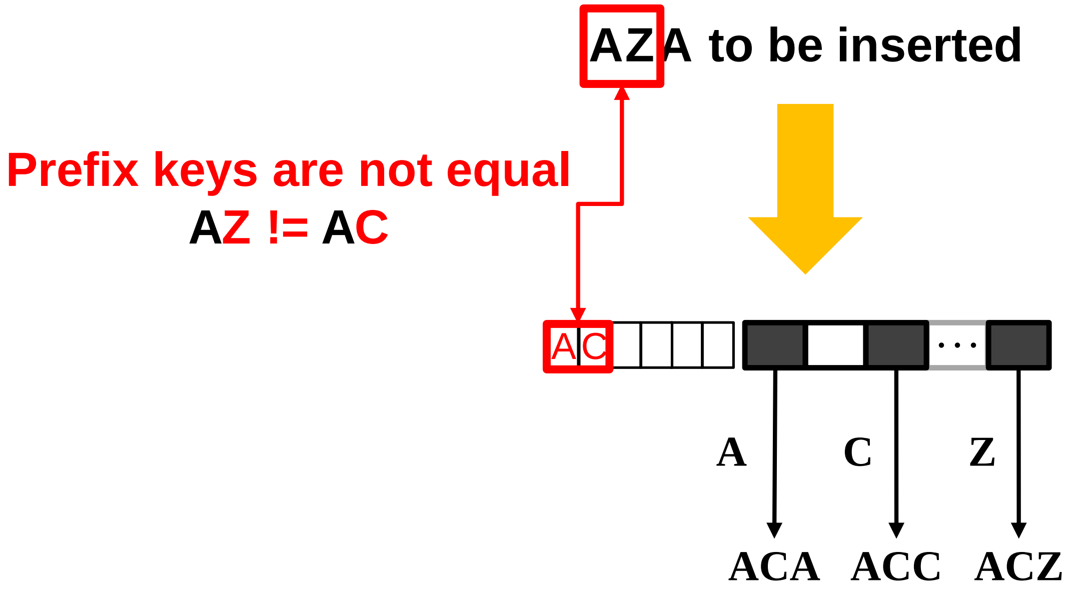
- **Path compression**
  - Common search path is compressed in header
  - Improve memory utilization & indexing performance



Node Split with Path Compression

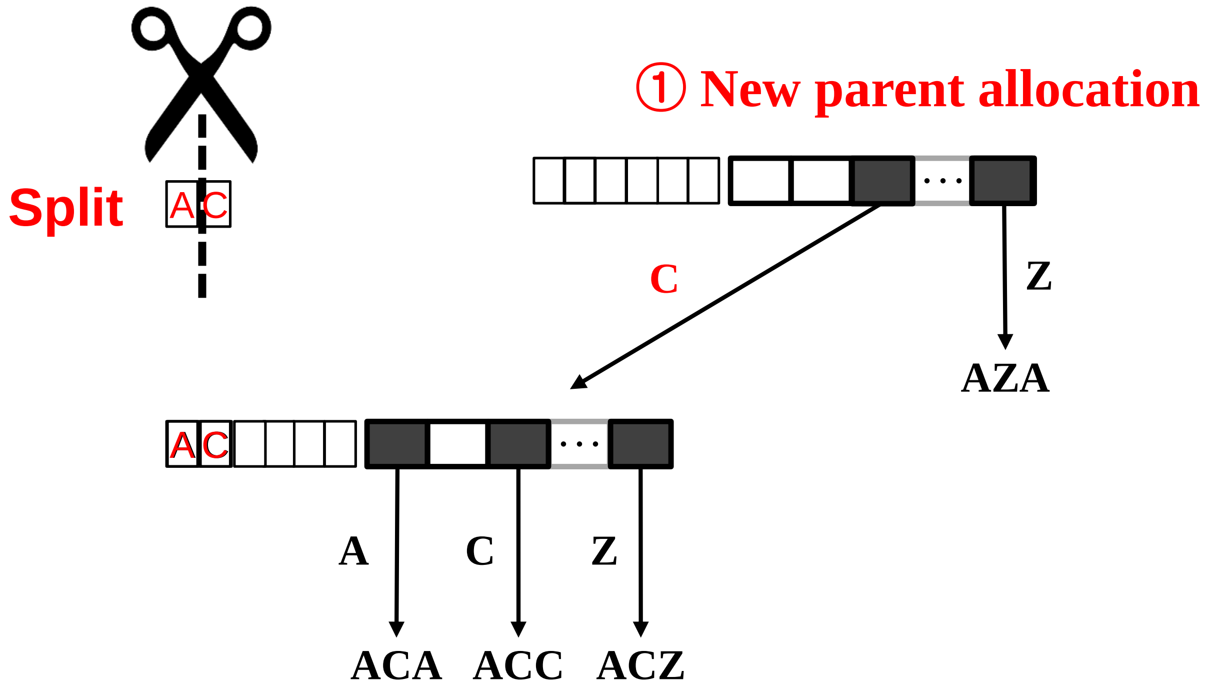
Background

- **Path compression split**



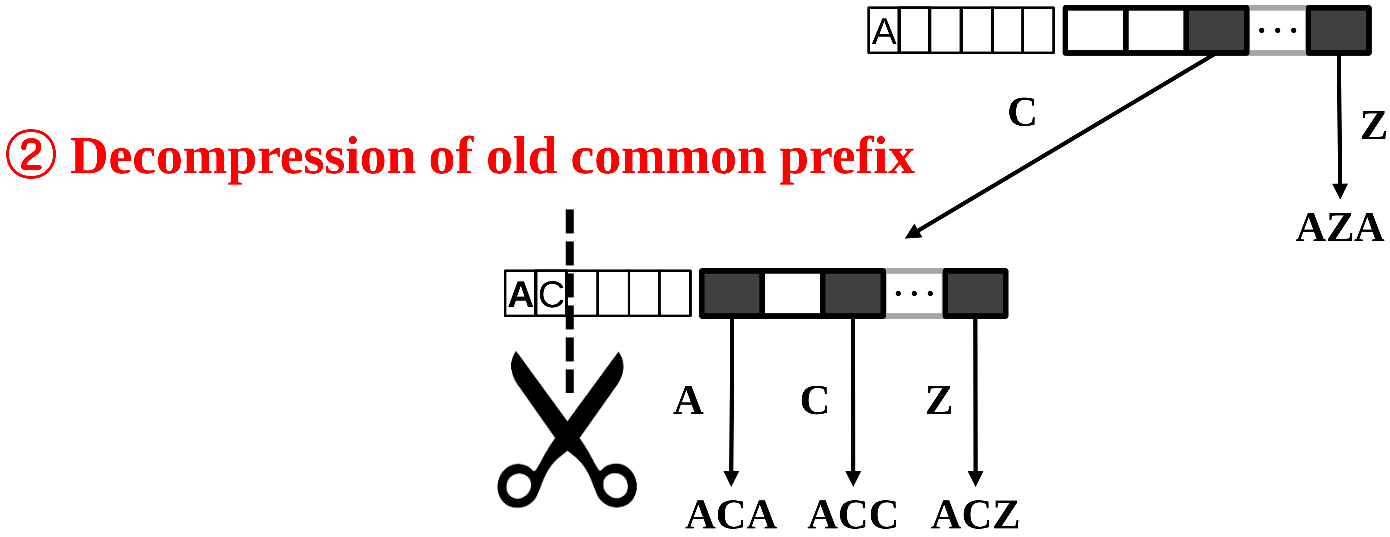
Node Split with Path Compression

- **Path compression split**



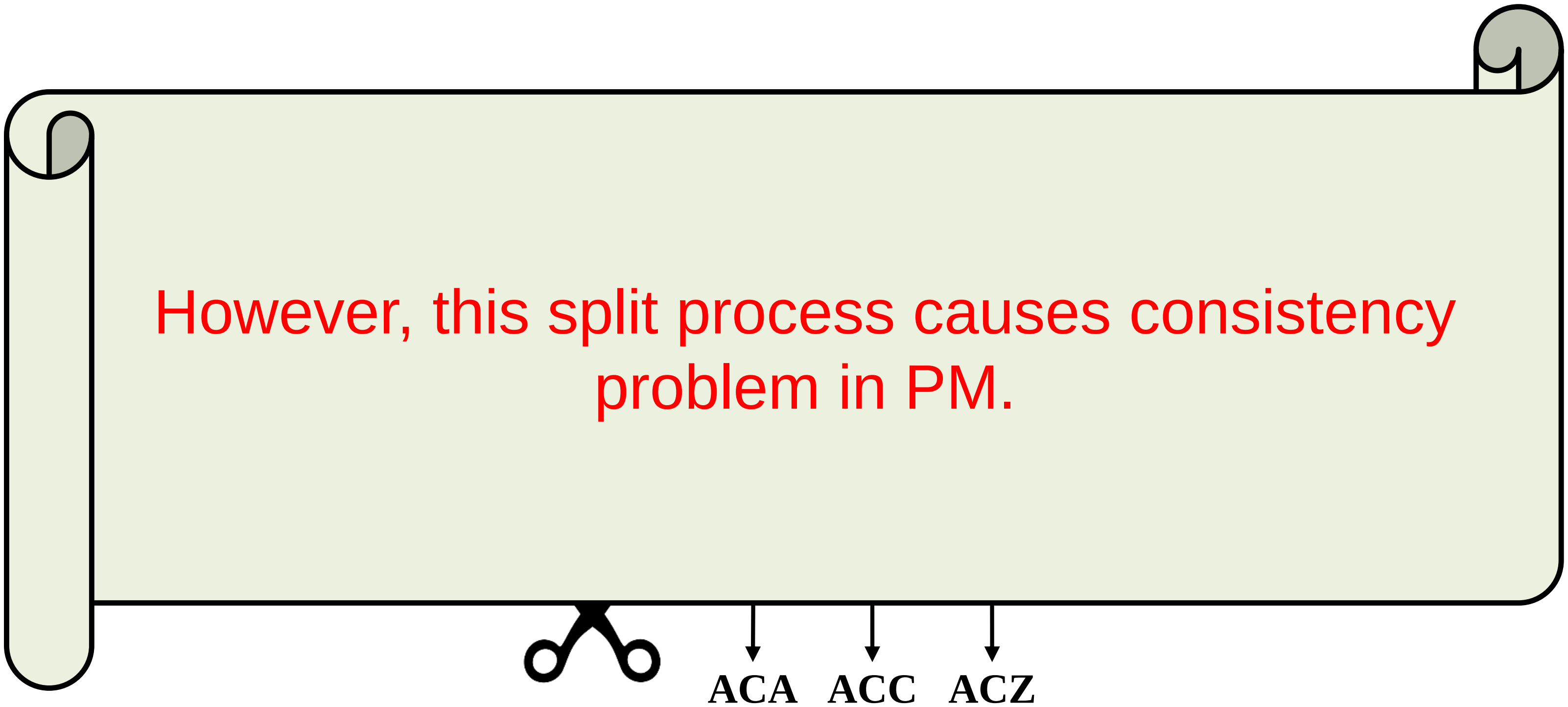
Node Split with Path Compression

- **Path compression split**



Node Split with Path Compression

- **Path compression split**



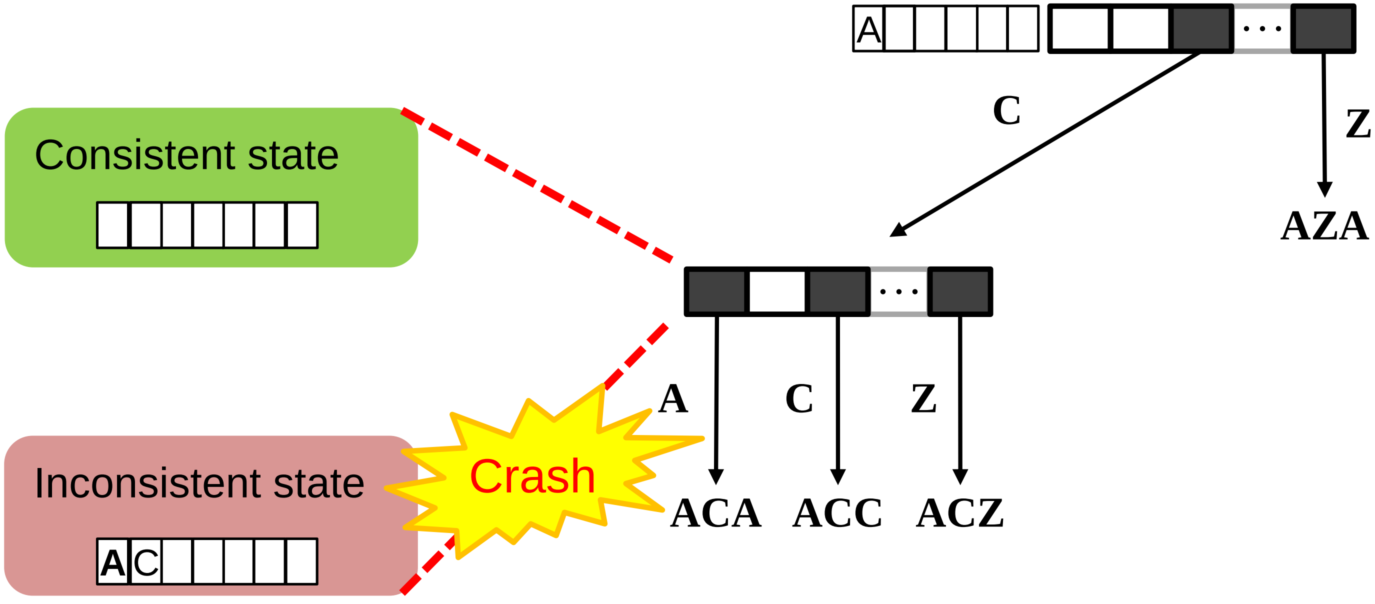
Path compression

Problem

in PM

Consistency Issue of Path Compression

- **Path compression split**
  - cause updates of multiple nodes
  - have to employ expensive logging methods



Path compression

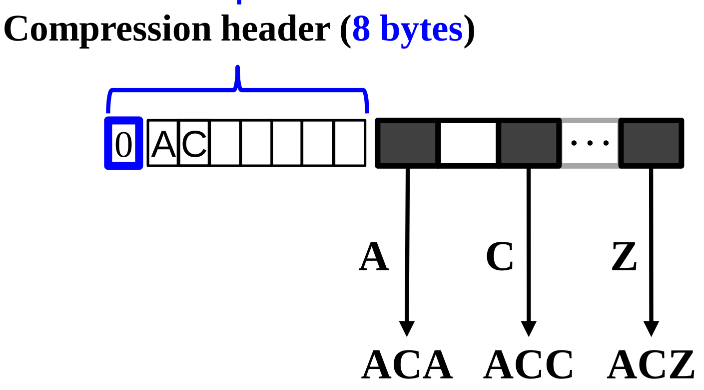
Solution

WORT (Write-Optimal Radix Tree) for PM

Our solution

- ***Failure-atomic path compression***
  - Add **node depth field** to compression header

```
struct Header {
    unsigned char depth;
    unsigned char PrefixArr[7];
}
```



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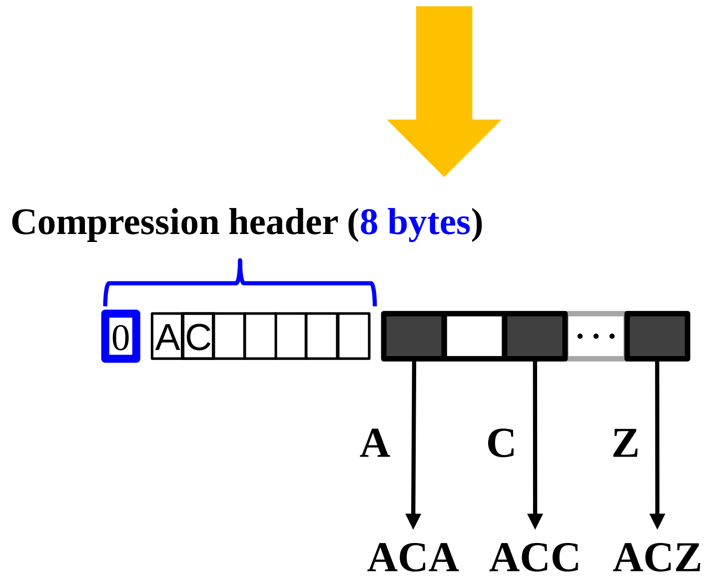
WORT (Write-Optimal Radix Tree) for PM

Our solution

- ***Failure-atomic path compression***
  - Add node depth field to compression header

AZA to be inserted



WORT (Write-Optimal Radix Tree) for PM

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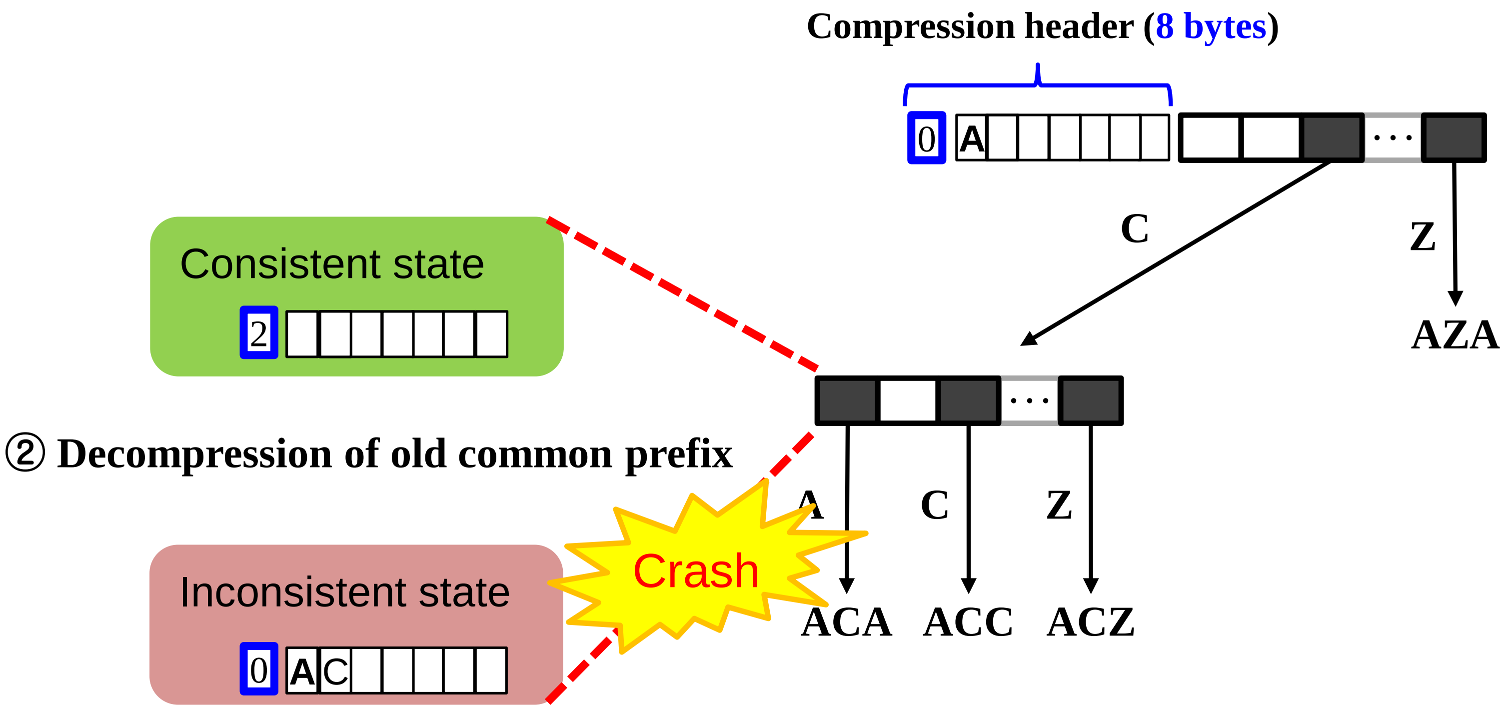

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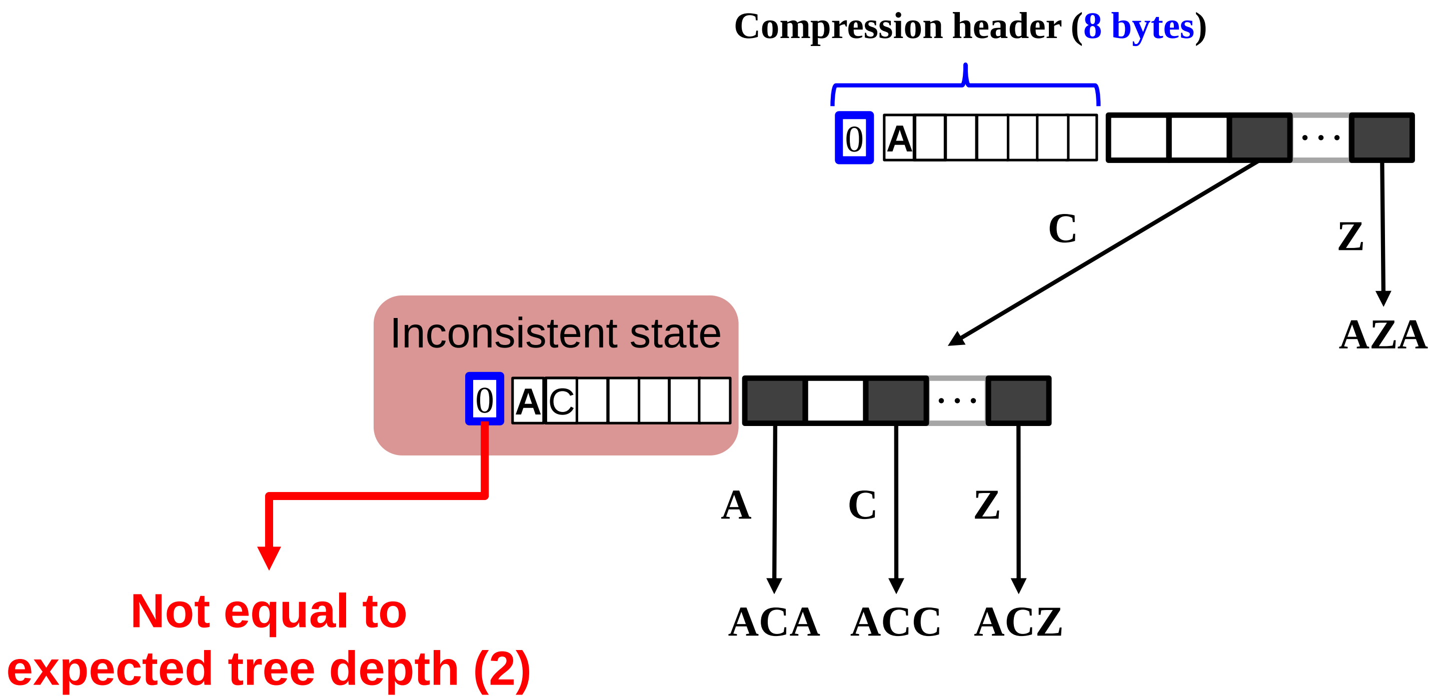
WORT (Write-Optimal Radix Tree) for PM

Our solution

- ***Failure-atomic path compression***
  - *Failure detection in WORT*
    - Depth in a header ≠ Counted depth → Crashed header



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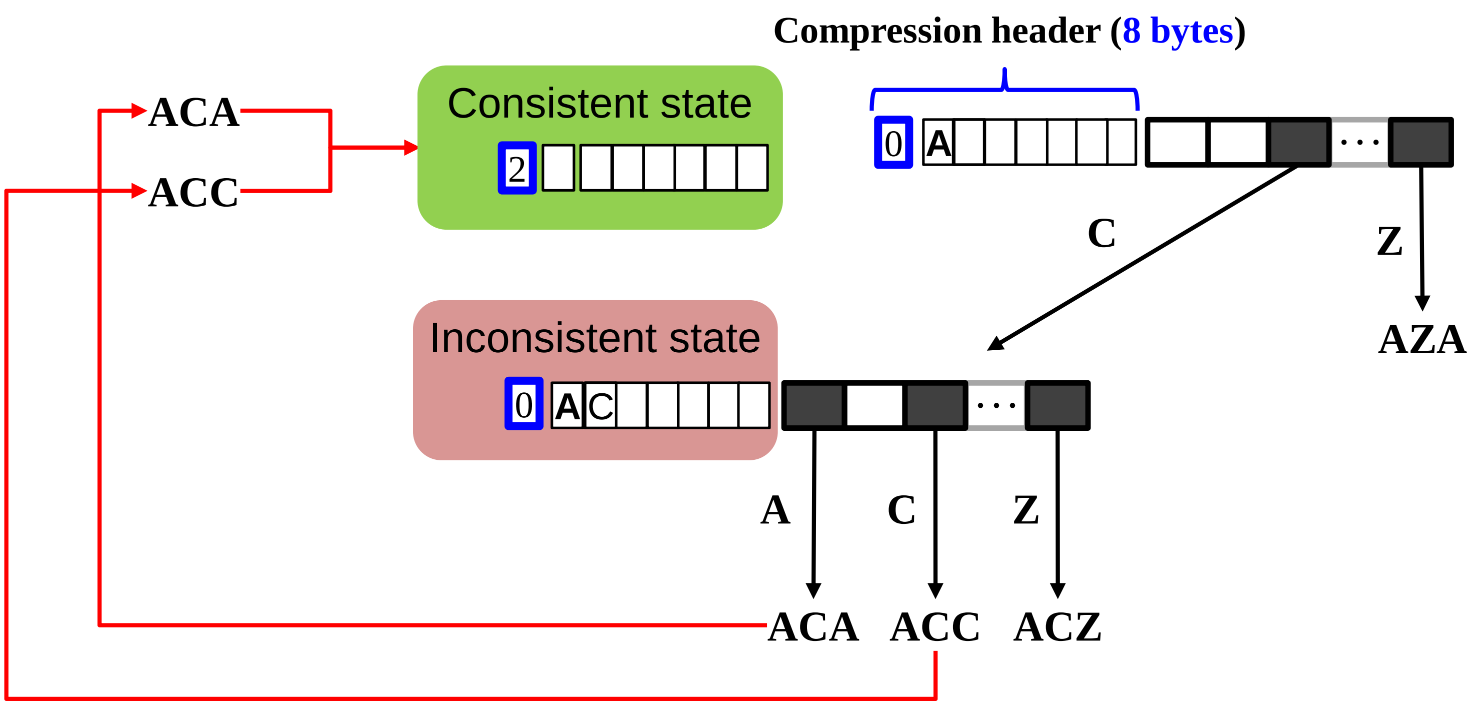
WORT (Write-Optimal Radix Tree) for PM

Our solution

- ***Failure-atomic path compression***
  - *Failure recovery in WORT*
    - Compression header can be reconstructed → Atomically overwrite



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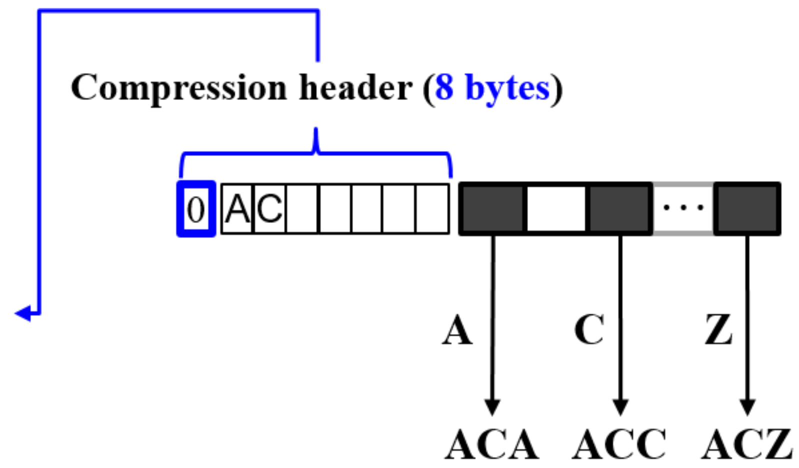
Write Optimal Data Structure for PM

- **Our proposed radix tree variant is optimal for PM**
  - Consistency is always guaranteed with a single 8-byte failure-atomic write without any additional copies for logging or CoW

WORT (Write Optimal Radix Tree)

Failure-atomic path compression

```
struct Header {
    unsigned char depth;
    unsigned char PrefixArr[7];
}
```



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Evaluation

- **Experimental environment**

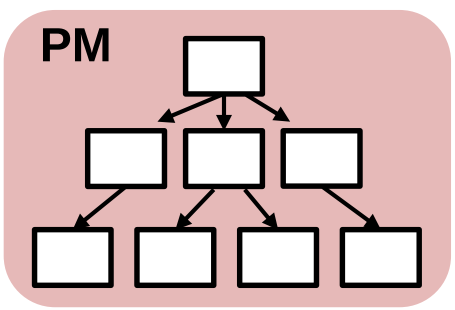
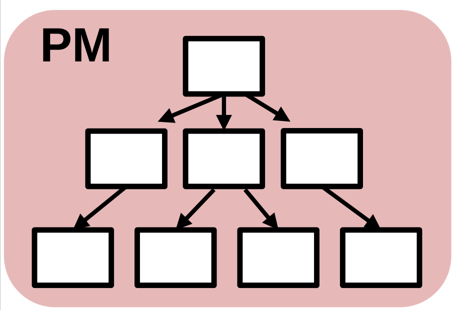
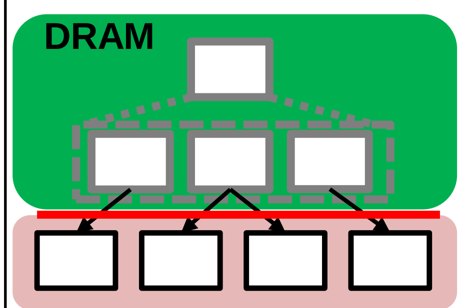
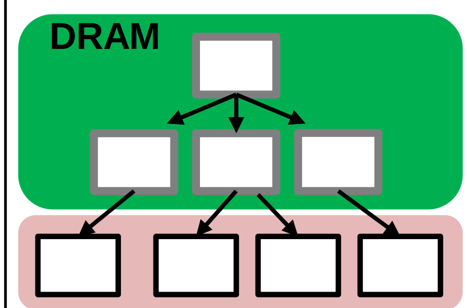
System configuration

	Description
CPU	Intel Xeon E5-2620V3 X 2
OS	Linux CentOS 6.6 (64bit) kernel v4.7.0
PM	Emulated with 256GB DRAM Write latency: Injecting additional stall cycles

Evaluation

- **Experimental environment**

Comparison group

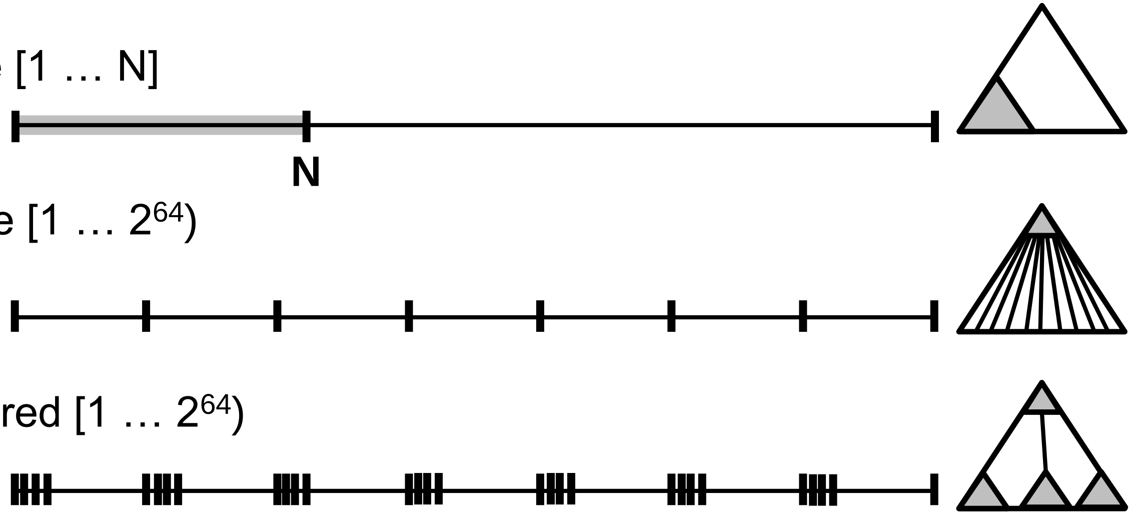
Radix tree variants	B+tree variants		
WORT	wB+Tree (VLDB' 15)	NVTree (FAST' 15)	FPTree (SIGMOD' 16)
			

Evaluation

- **Experimental environment**

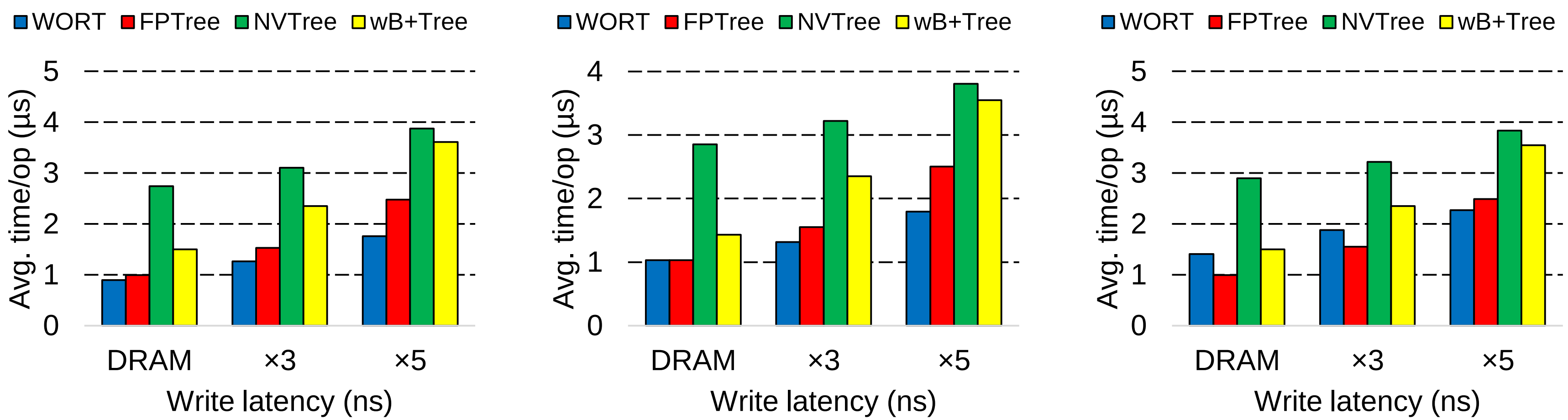
Synthetic Workload Characteristics

- Dense [1 … N]
- Sparse [1 … 2^{64})
- Clustered [1 … 2^{64})



Evaluation

- **Insertion performance**
  - WORT outperform the B+tree variants in general



(a) Dense

(b) Sparse

(c) Clustered

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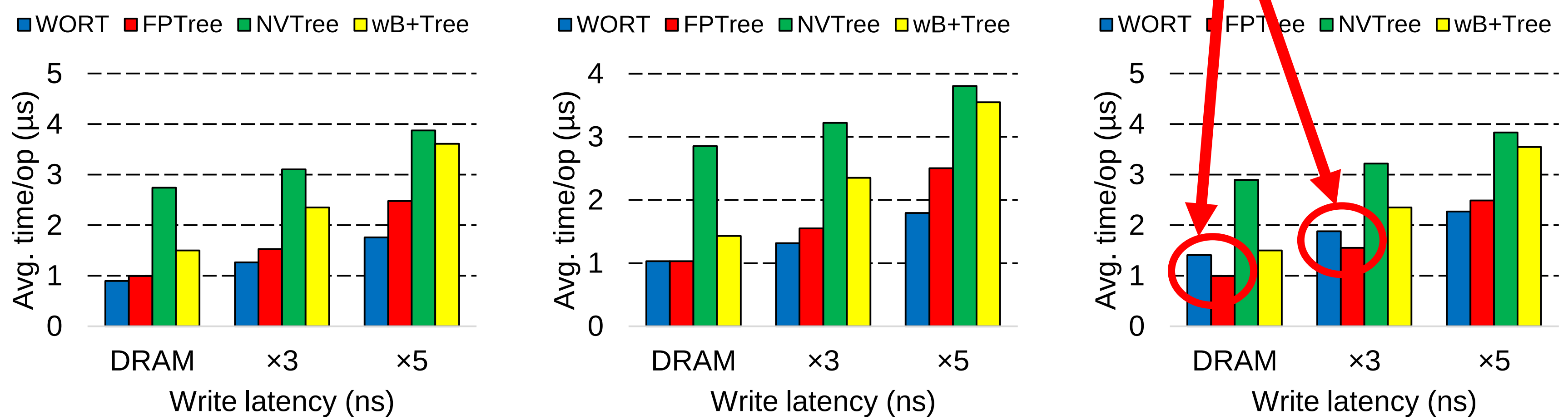
Evaluation

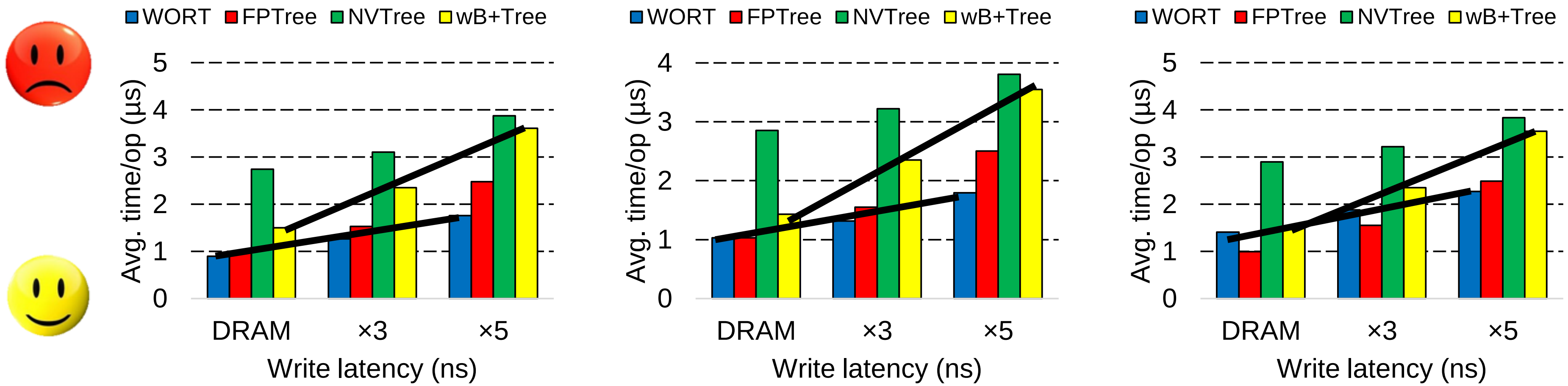
- **Insertion performance**
  - WORT outperform the B+tree variants in general
    - DRAM-based internal node → more favorable performance for FPTree



(a) Dense (b) Sparse (c) Clustered

Evaluation

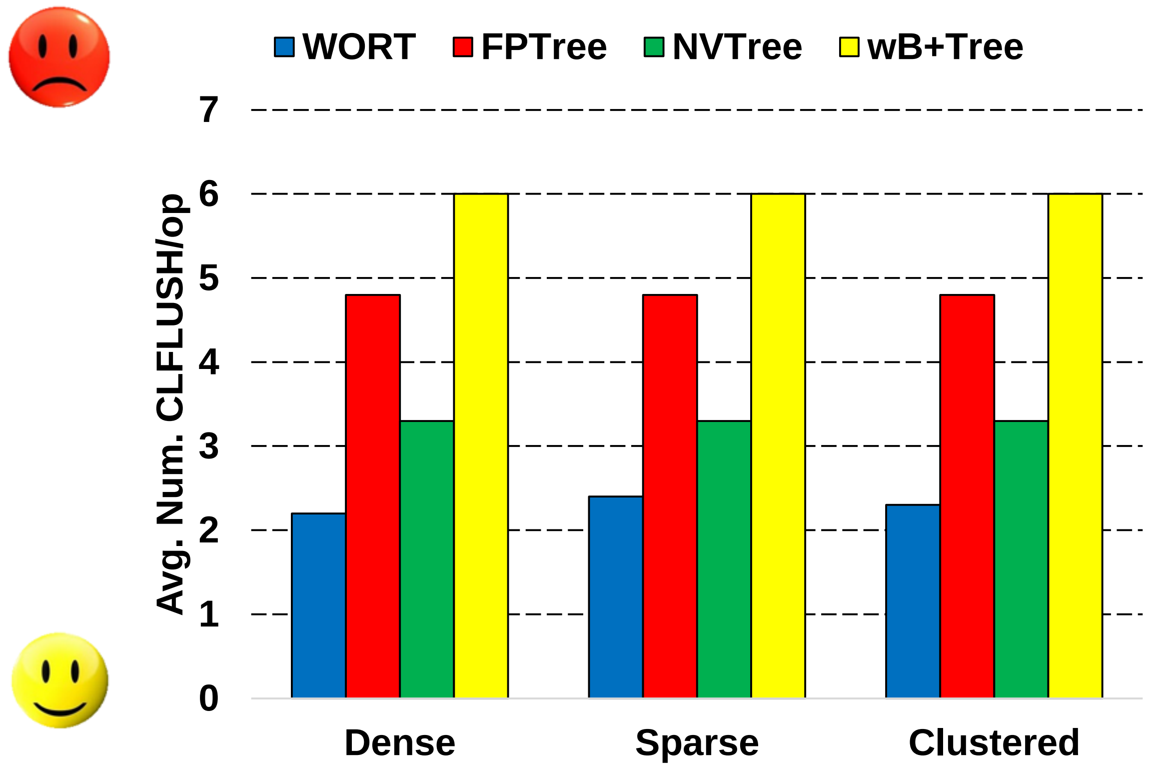
- **Insertion performance**
  - WORT vs wB+Tree
    - Performance differences increase in proportion to write latency



(a) Dense **(b) Sparse** **(c) Clustered**

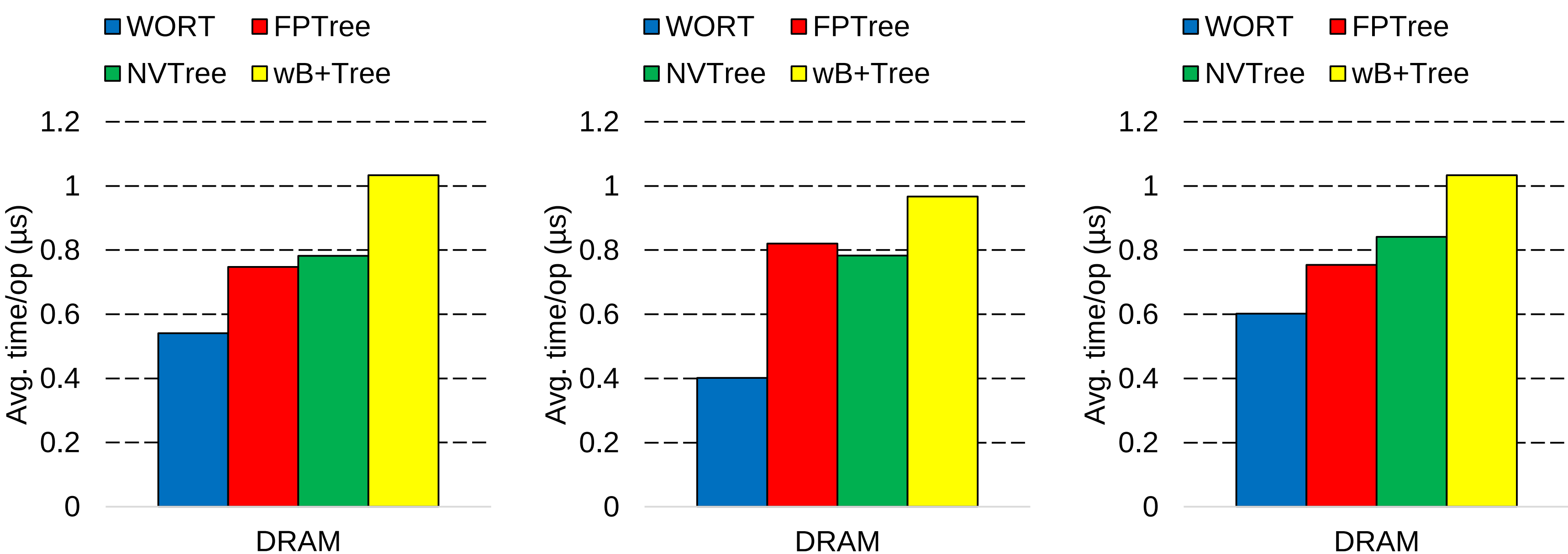
Evaluation

- **CLFLUSH count per operation**
  - B-tree variants incur more cache flush instructions



Evaluation

- **Search performance**
  - WORT always perform better than B+Tree variants



(a) Dense **(b) Sparse** **(c) Clustered**

Conclusion

- **Showed suitability of radix tree as PM indexing structure**
- **Proposed optimal radix tree variant WORT**
  - Optimal: maintain consistency only with single failure-atomic write without any duplicate copies


Q&A