



WARCIP: Write Amplification Reduction by Clustering I/O Pages

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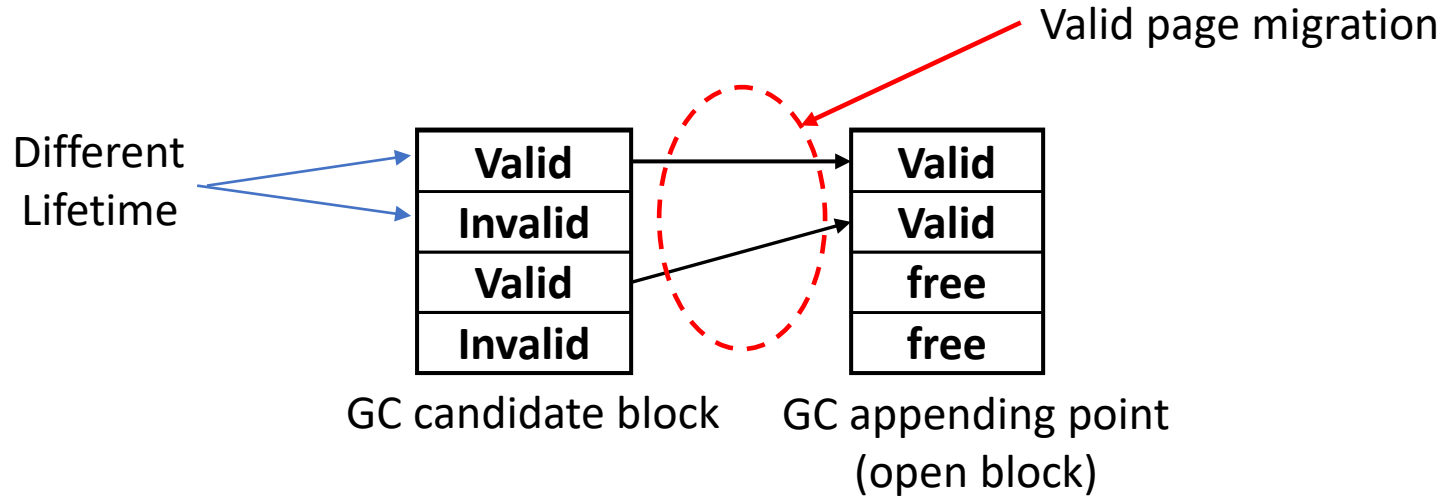
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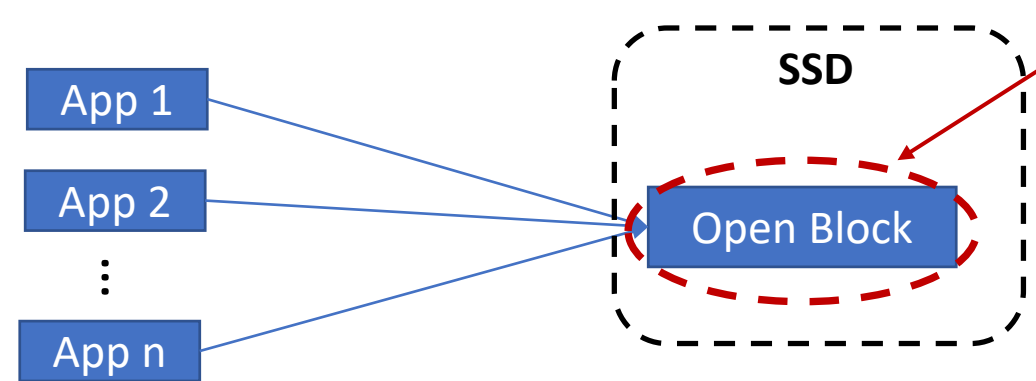
Garbage Collection Overheads



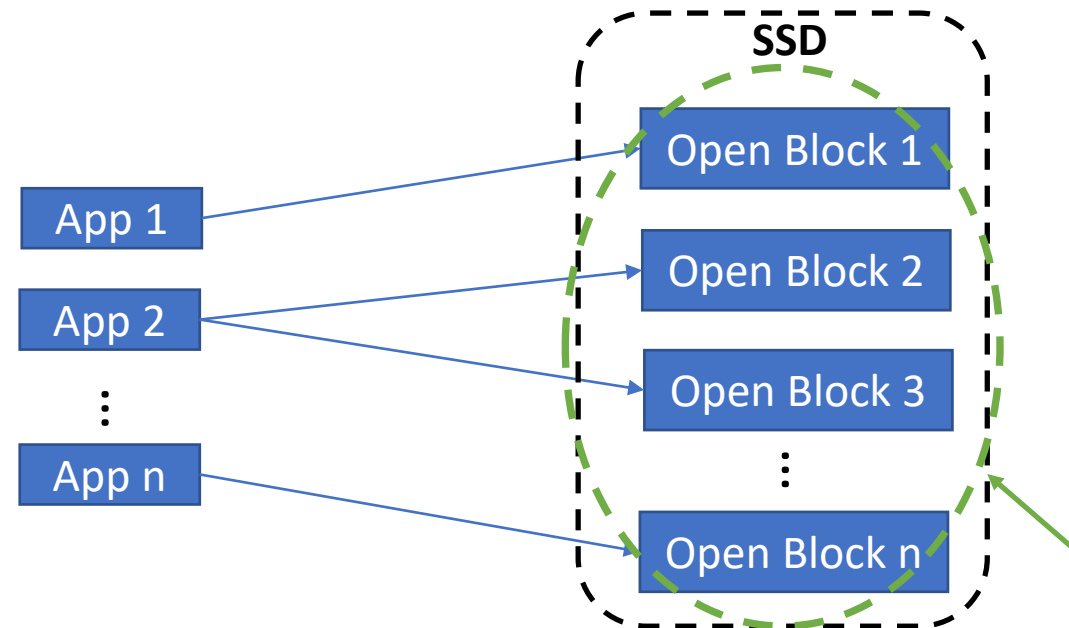
- Drags down I/O performance
 - Consumes a significant amount of back-end bandwidth of SSDs
- Reduces SSD's endurance
 - Valid page migration causes extra writes to NAND flashes



Existing Solutions



Mixed in the same erase unit



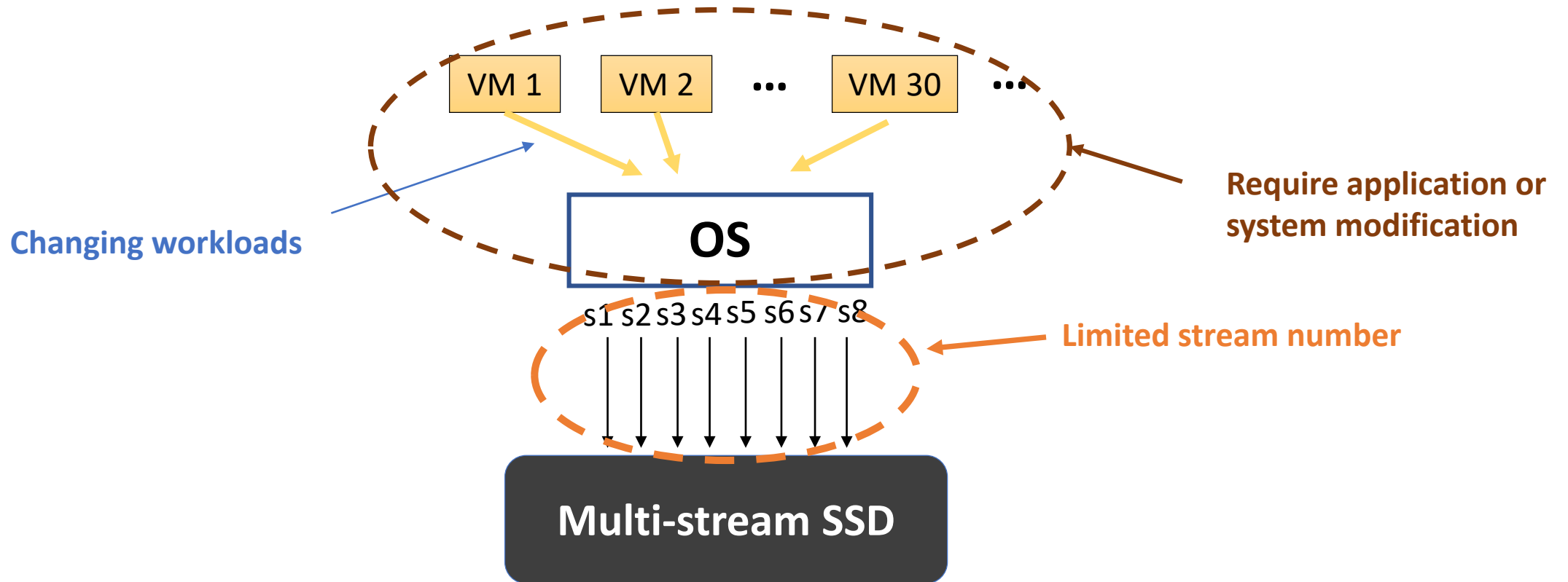
Separate in different erase unit

Write request

- **Traditional SSD** only has one or two appending points
 - Pages with various lifetimes are mixed in the same erase unit
- **Multi-stream SSD** has multiple appending points
 - Data from different streams are physically separated to different blocks
 - Less lifetime variance in a flash block
 - Reduce write amplification

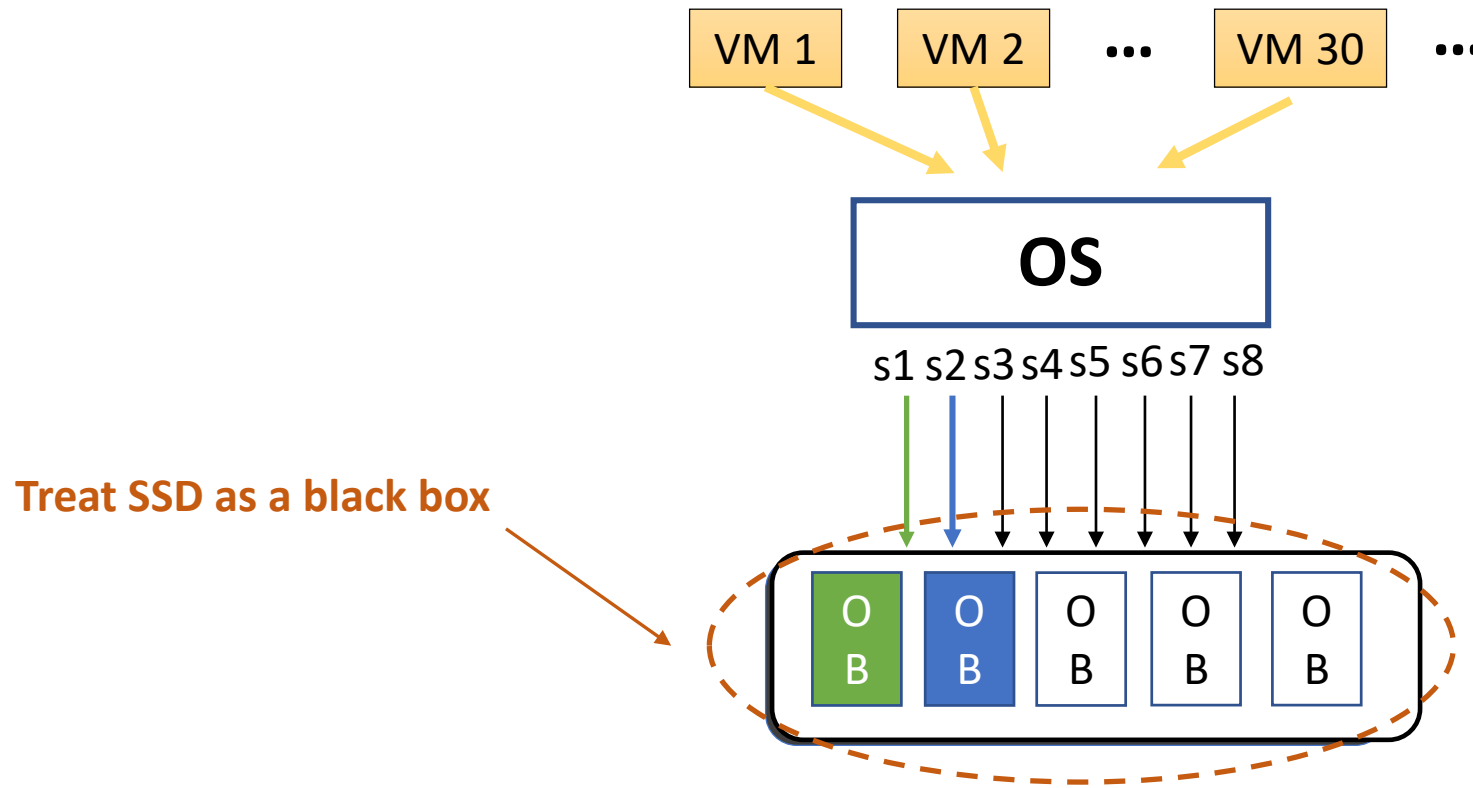


Challenges in Stream Management





Challenges in stream management (cont.)



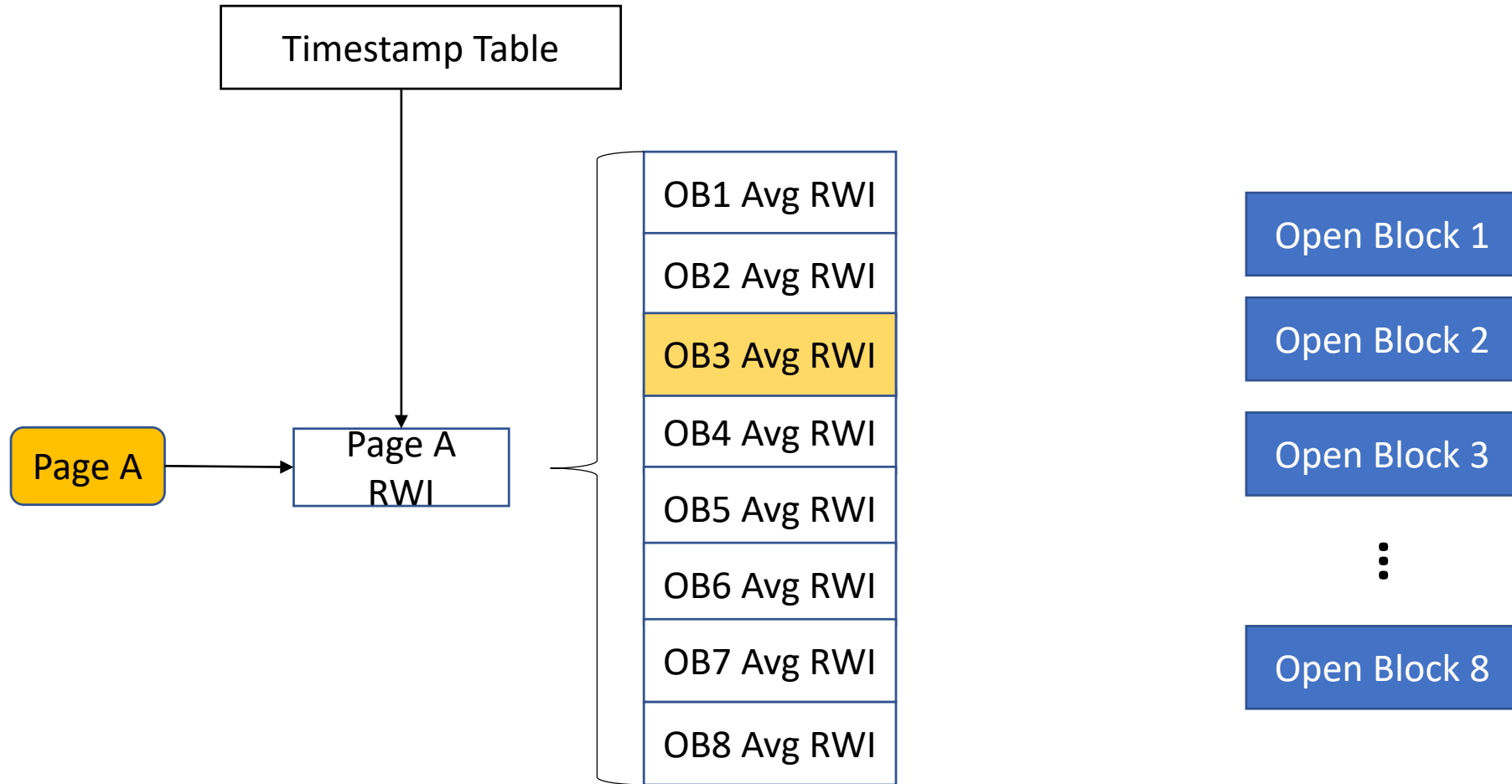


WARCIP: Write Amplification Reduction by Clustering I/O Pages

- Minimize rewrite interval (RWI) variance of pages **in a flash block**
- Learn current I/O patterns to fine-tune its clustering activities
- Device-side data clustering solution

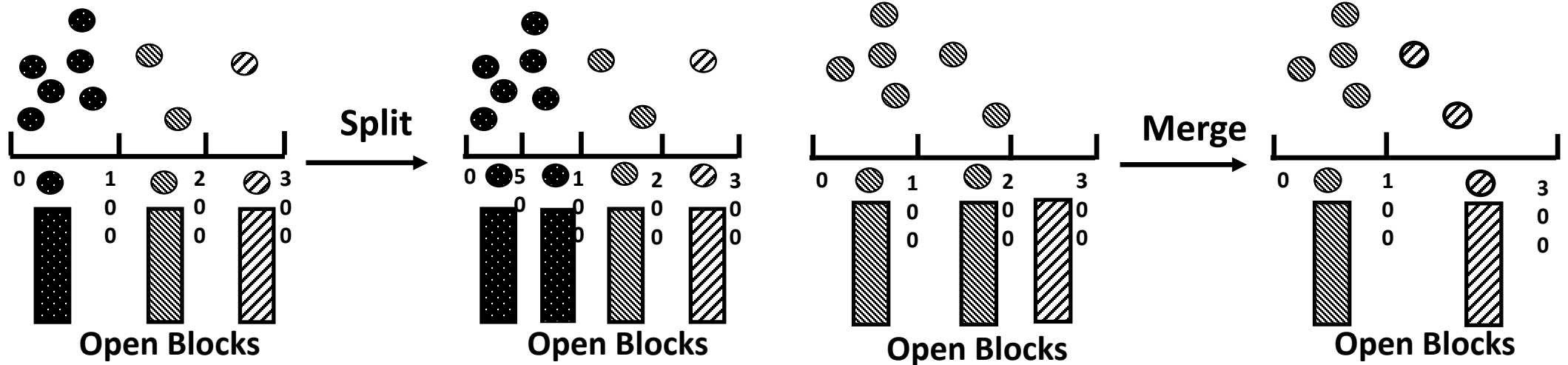


Greedy Clustering





Dynamic Split-and-Merge

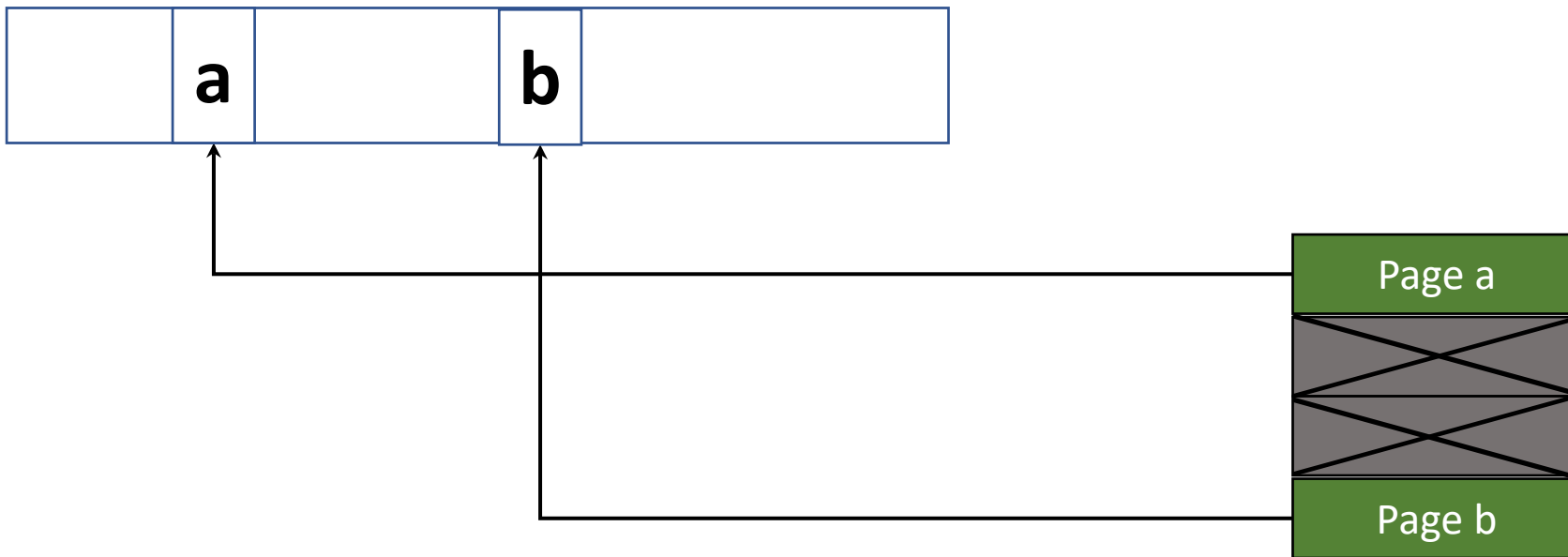




Feedback

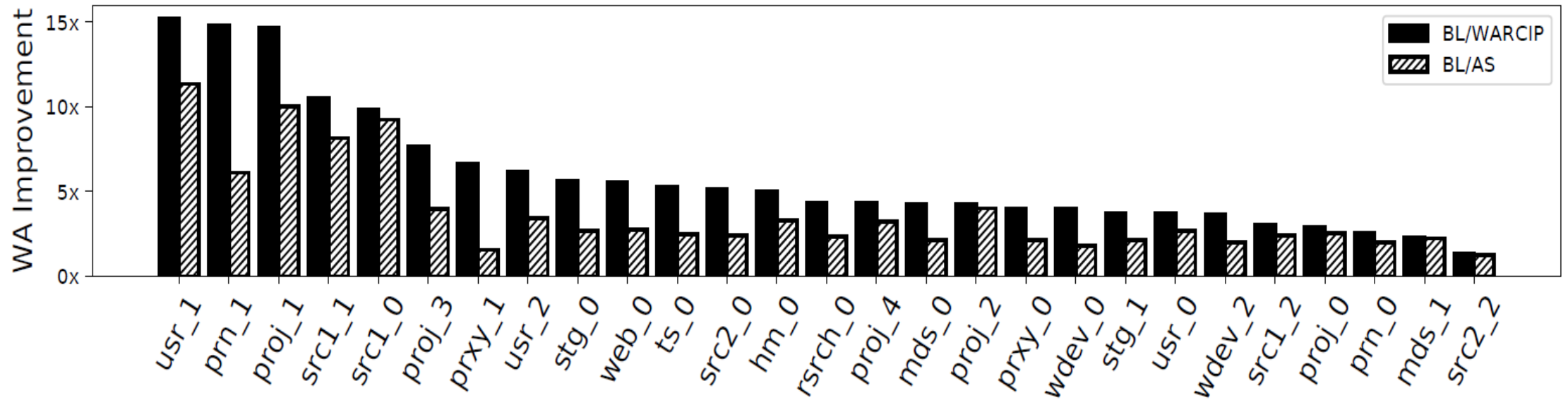
- Collect valid pages' information during GC
- Double the recorded rewrite interval of each valid page

Timestamp Table



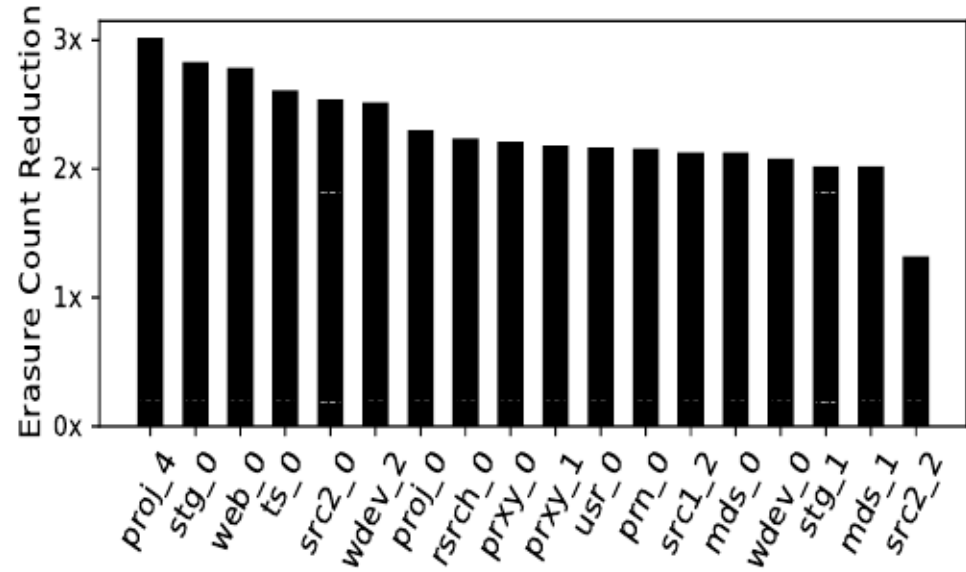
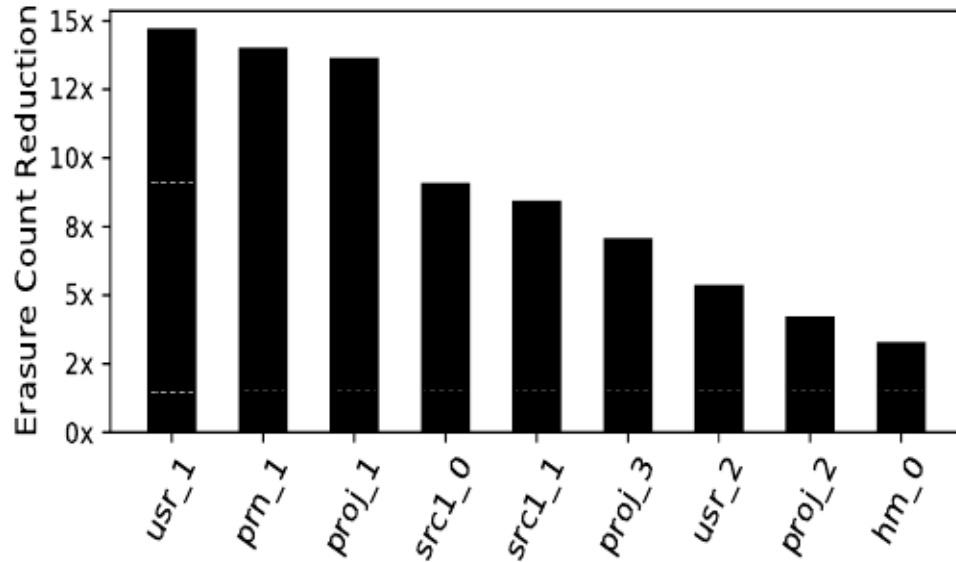


SSD Write Amplification Improvement



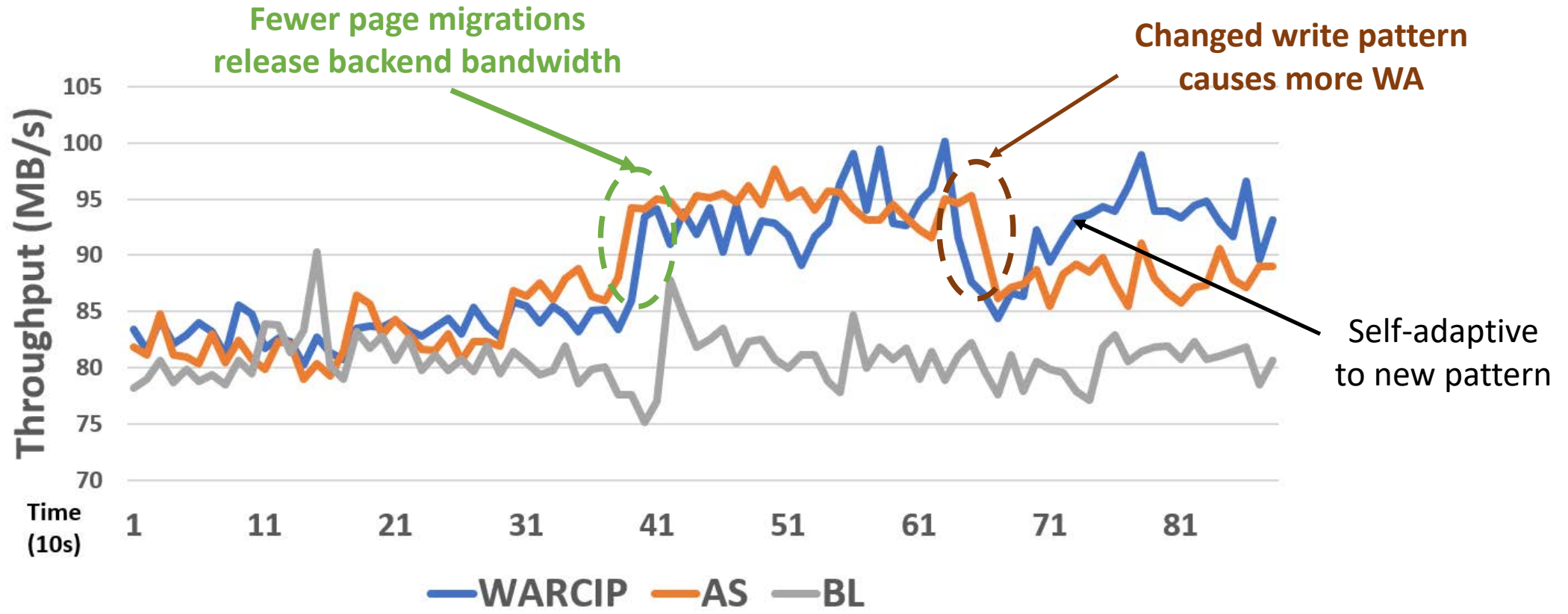


SSD Erasure Count Reduction





SSD Throughput





Conclusions

- We proposed WARCIP, a new approach to minimize the negative impact of garbage collection on SSD
 - WARCIP groups pages into a block according to their rewrite intervals to reduce write amplification caused by page migrations
 - Self-optimizing and adaptive to new I/O patterns
- Future work
 - Wear leveling