
Clustering and Prefetching techniques for Network-based Storage Systems

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Streaming applications

- Increased use of YouTube, BBC-iPlayer applications
- Sequential access
- Prefetching
 - Can Clustering help to reduce cost?
- Demand misses

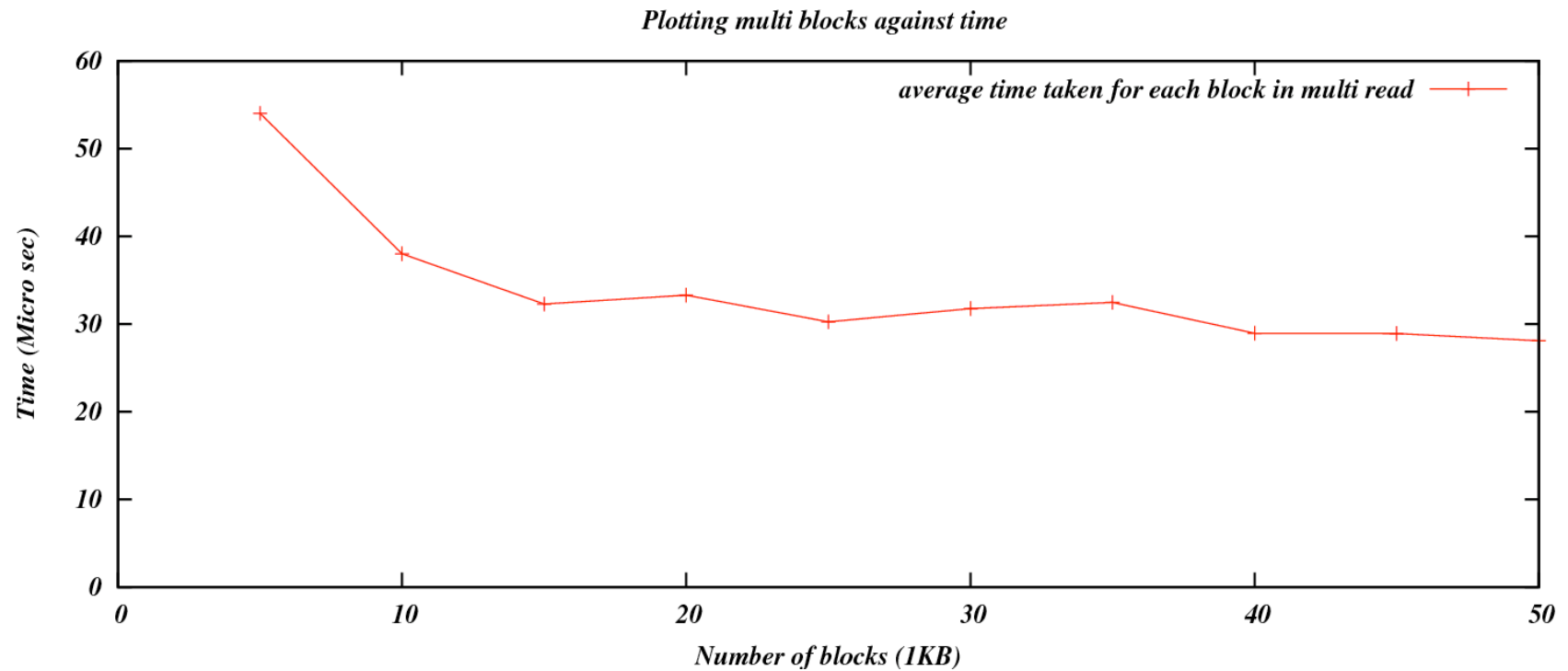
Clustering in the context of the networks

- What is Clustering?
- Why Clustering over the network?
- Network software not fast enough
- Aggregates reads and writes
- Better use of network bandwidth
- Prefetching can benefit.

Concept of a Network Memory Server

- Provides storage over the network
- Runs over Fast Commodity Hardware
- Block-based system, can request several blocks at a time
- Emulates the commercial environment for streaming applications
 - such as video-on-demand

Benefits of Clustering



- Time to Fetch p blocks = $L + Cp$

Prefetching Over a network: early experience with CTIP [D. Rochberg et al.]

- Showed performance improvement by reducing execution time (nearly 30%)
- Using NFS was the main drawback, no clustering
- Increased CPU cost while fetching one block at a time

Proposed Work

- Exploit clustering and prefetching over the network using NMS
- To guarantee the quality of service:
 - Streaming applications (once they are started) with no jitter
 - Demand requests, in reasonable time

Approach

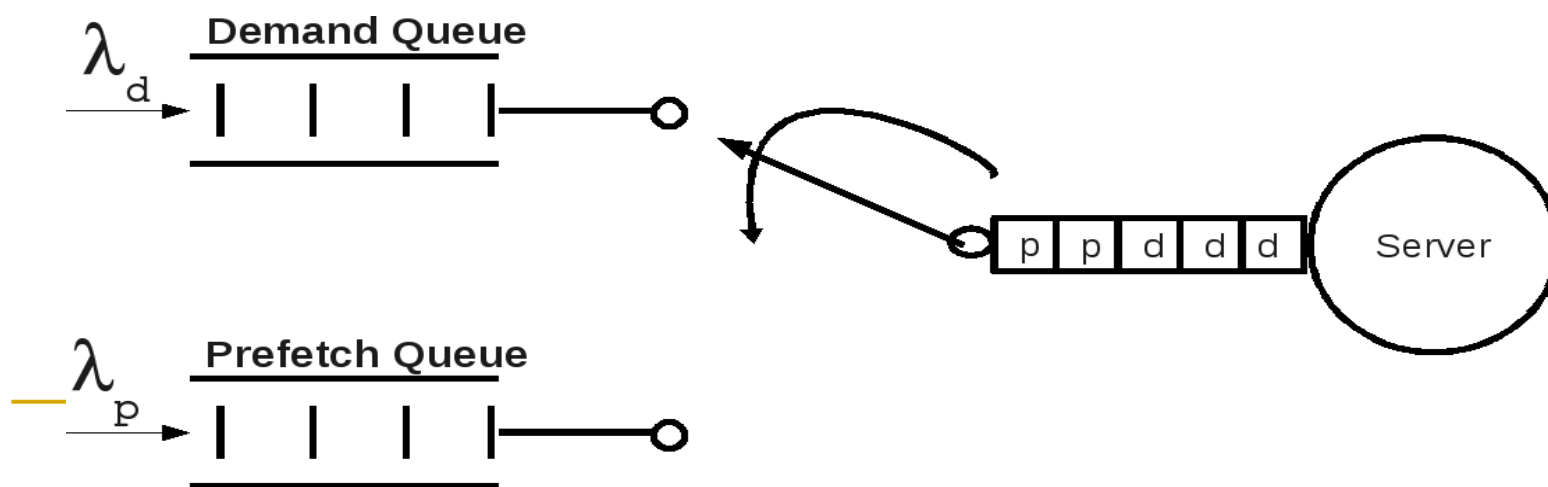
- T₀ allows streaming applications to run without jitter:
 - Time to fetch < Time to process
 - $L + C_p < T_{cpu} * p$
- Average waiting time experienced to satisfy Demand misses < the average waiting time on disk (T_{disk})
 - $L + (d * C) + T_{wait} < T_{disk}$

Conservative Prefetching: PonD

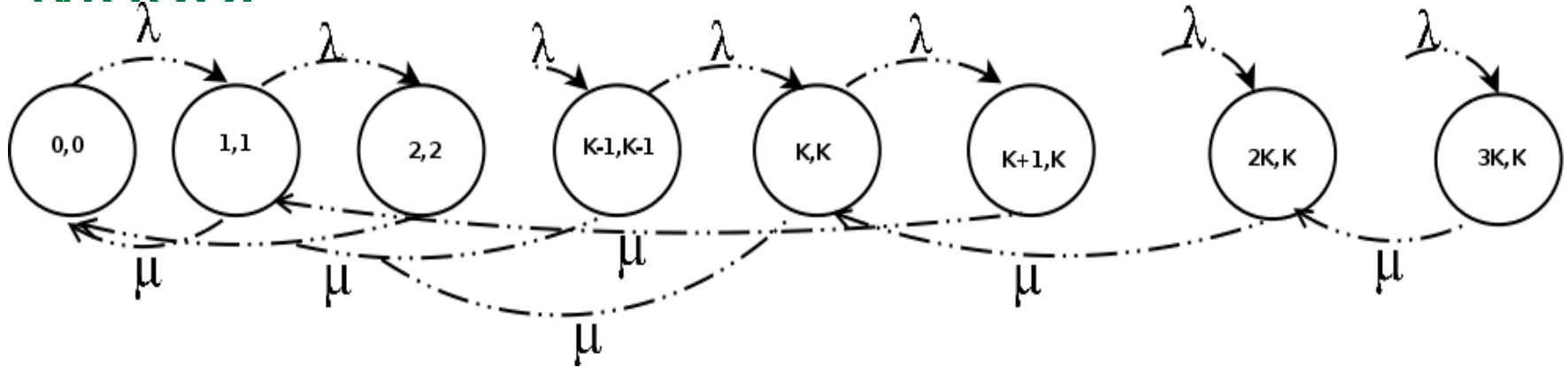
- First adopted the conservative approach taken by Pei Cao work
 - Prefetch when there is a demand miss i.e Prefetching on Demand (PonD)
- Therefore, using PonD:
 - $L + (p+d) * C < (T_{cpu} * p)$
- For demand misses:
 - Time to fetch + $T_{wait} < T_{disk}$
 - $L + (p+d) * C + T_{wait} < T_{disk}$

Towards an Analytical model

- Can control the prefetch rates for streaming applications
- Demand misses are totally random
- Need to analyse average waiting time on the demand queue

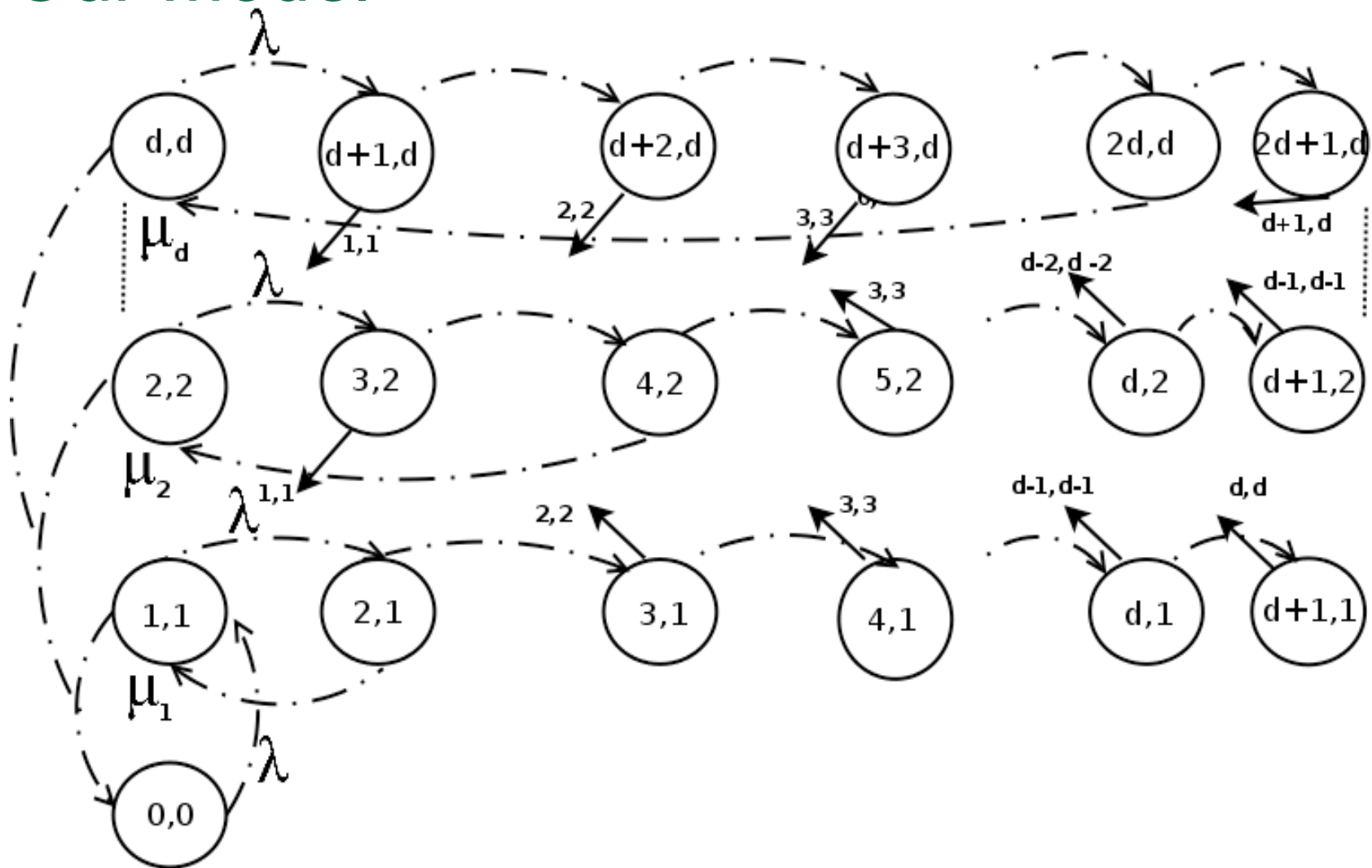


Standard Solution: Partial Bulk Service Model

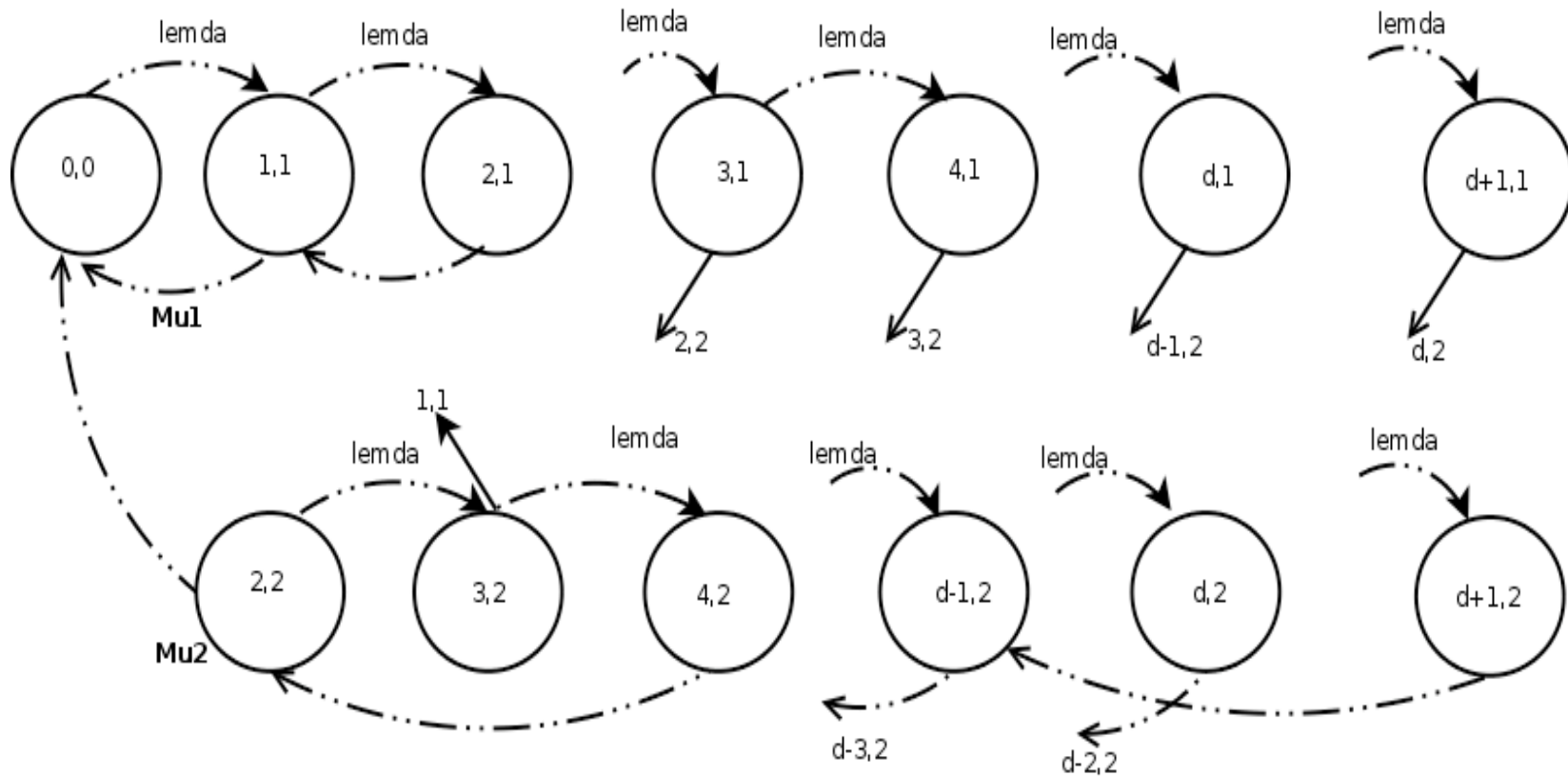


- Accurate at very high loads, but it is not suitable for low loads
 - Exhaustive-limited while our scenario is gate-limited
- Propose a new model

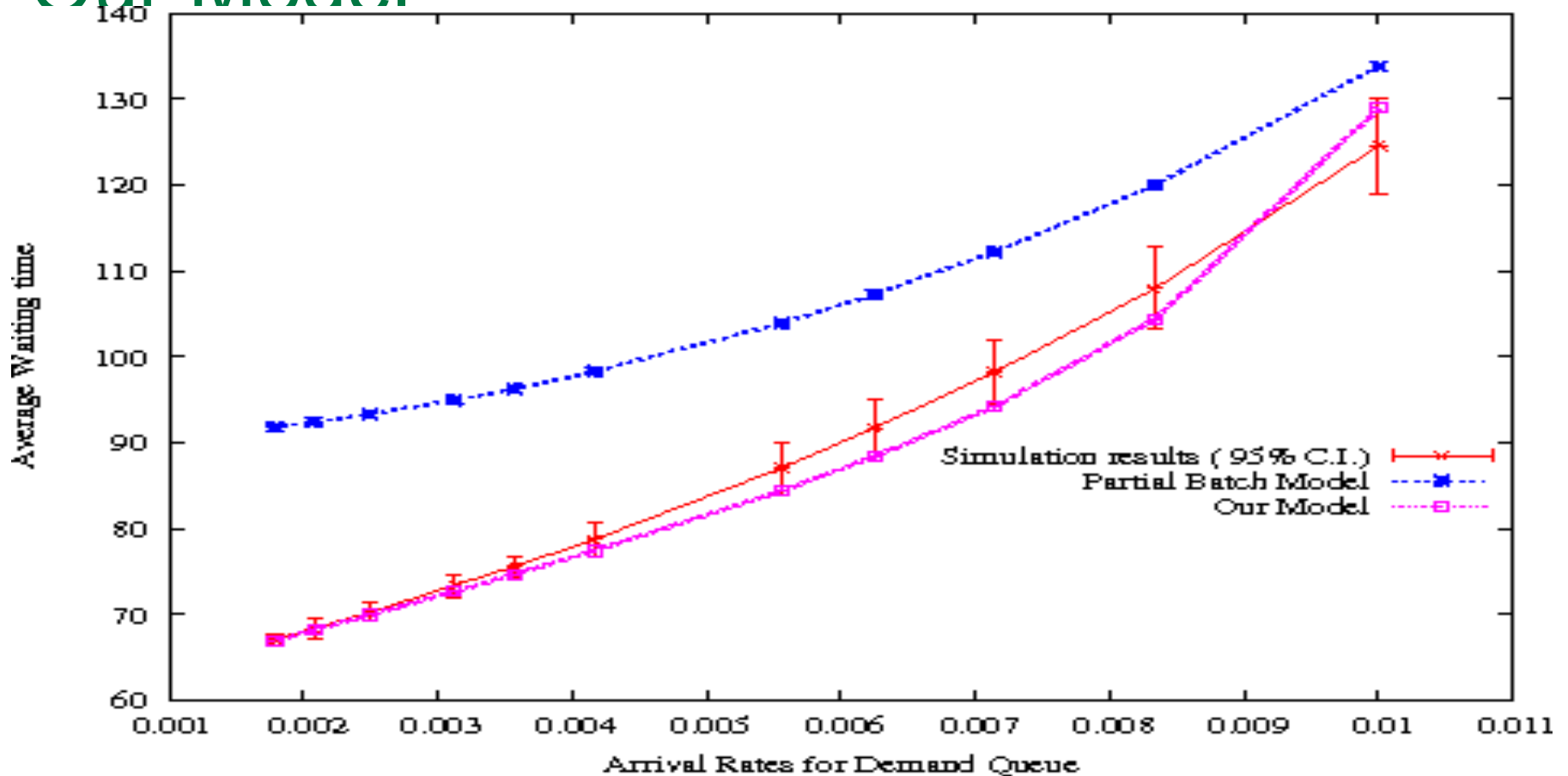
Our Model



Model for $d = 2$

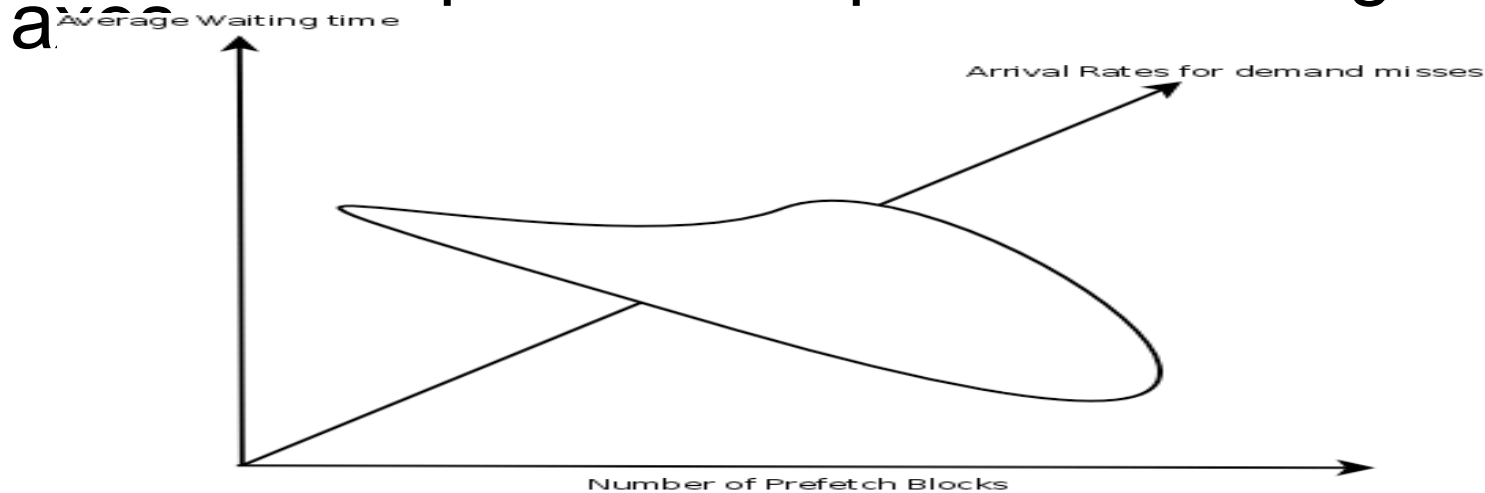


Results: Verifying results from simulation with Bulk service model and Our Model



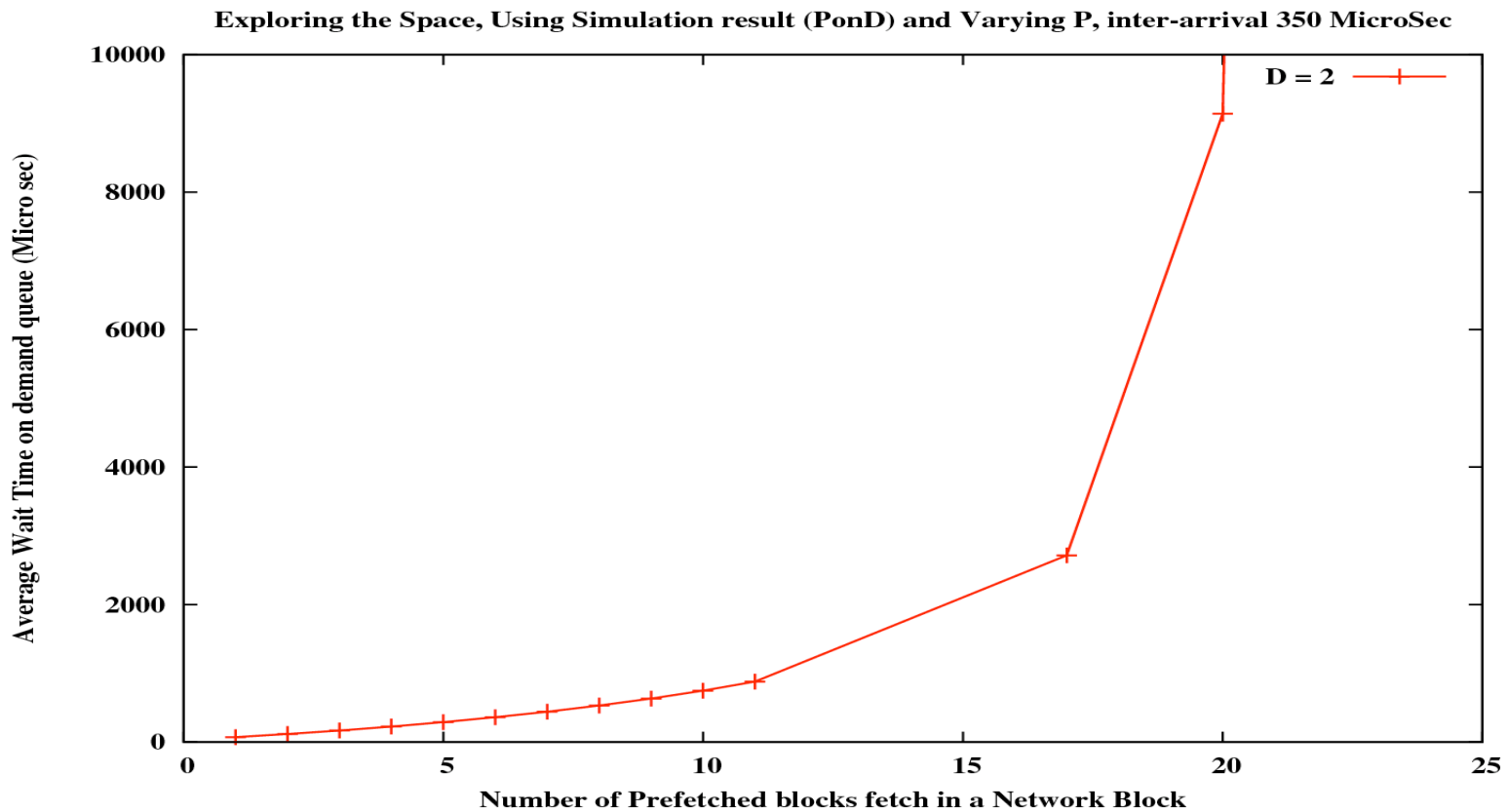
Defining an Operational Space

- Define an operational space consisting of three

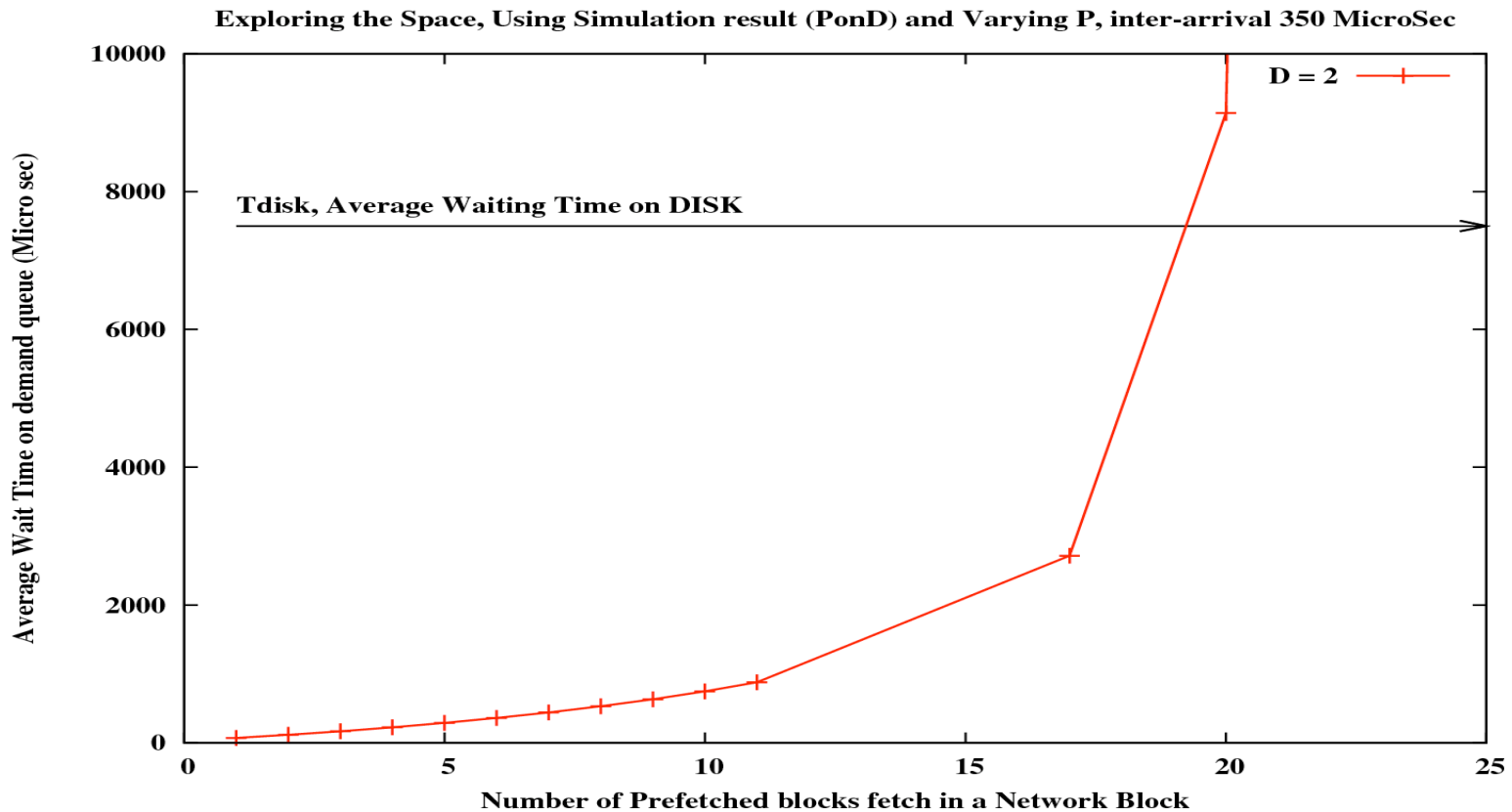


- $T_{avg, \text{demand misses}} < T_{disk}$
- $L + (p+d) C < P^* T_{cpu}$

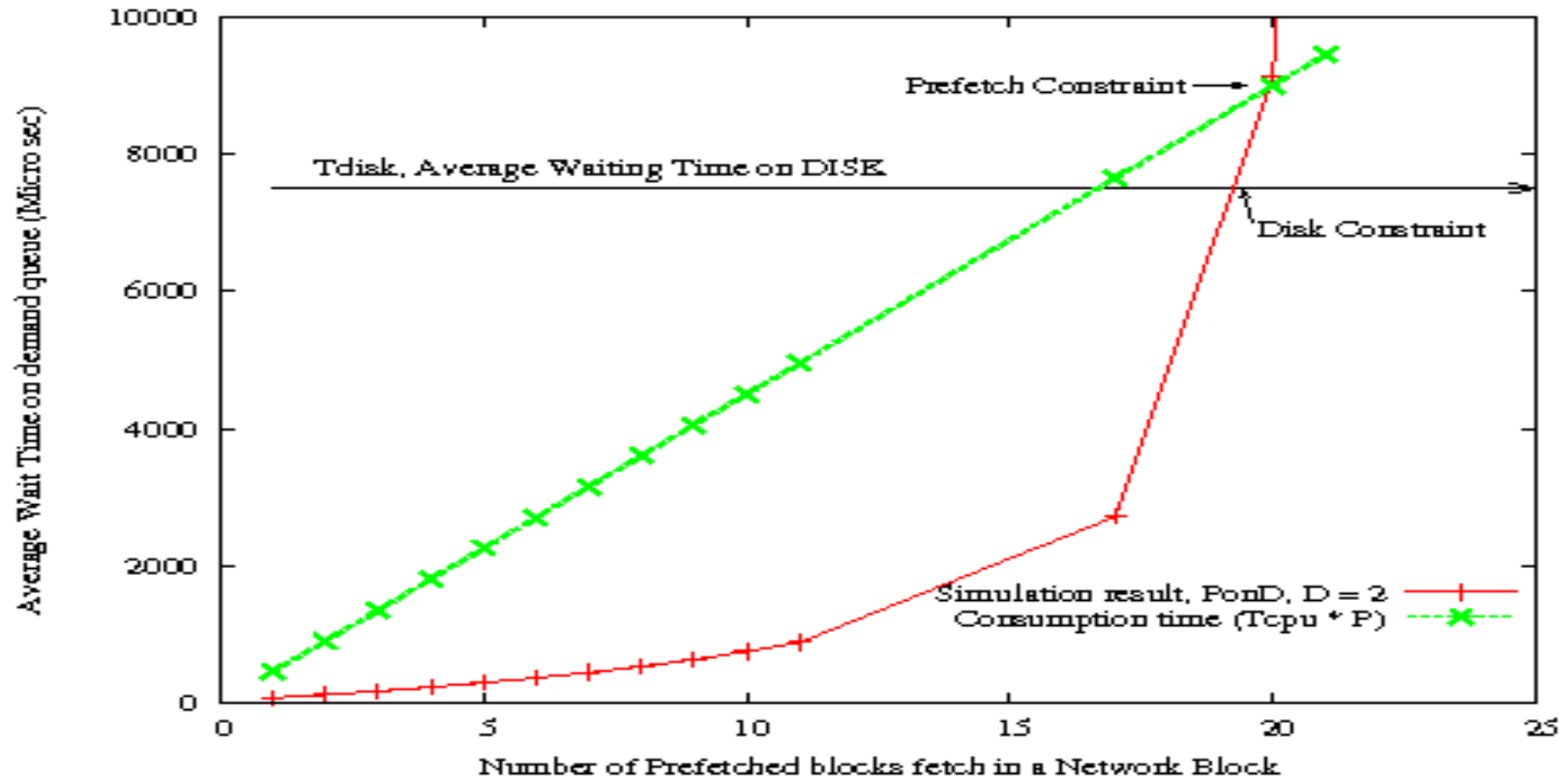
Exploring the space for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 350 microsec



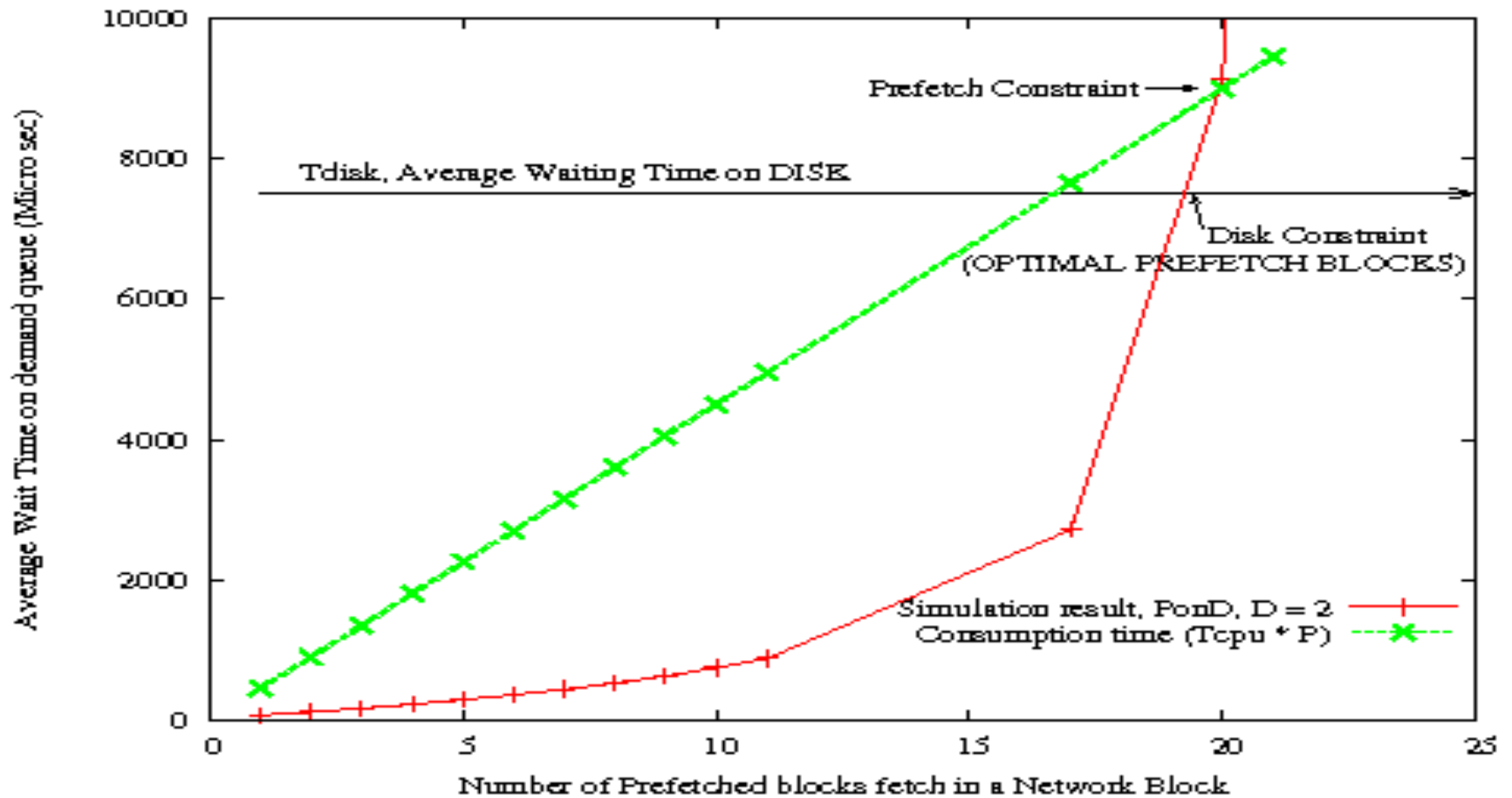
Exploring the Space, for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 350 microsec



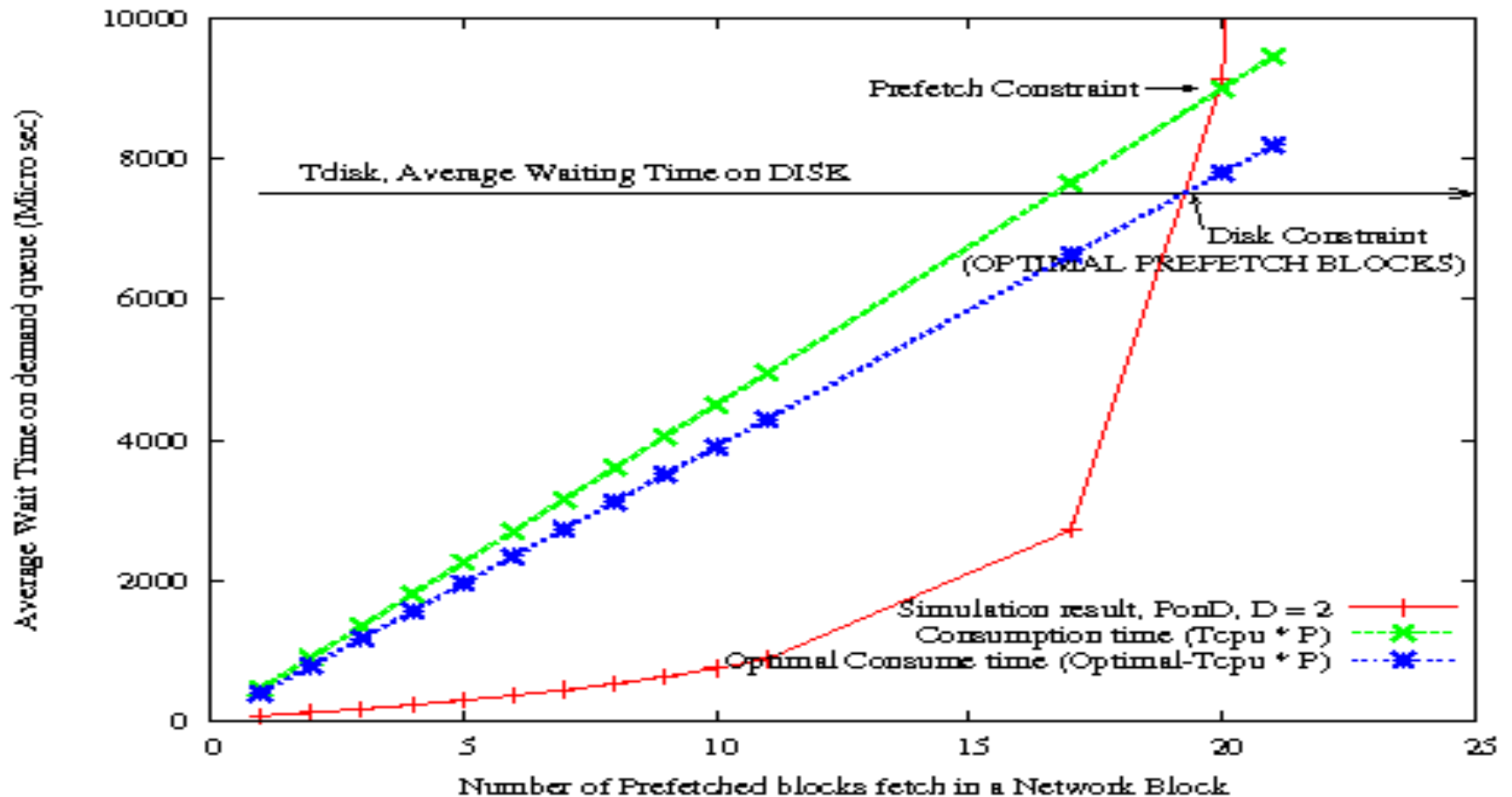
Exploring the Space, for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 350microsec



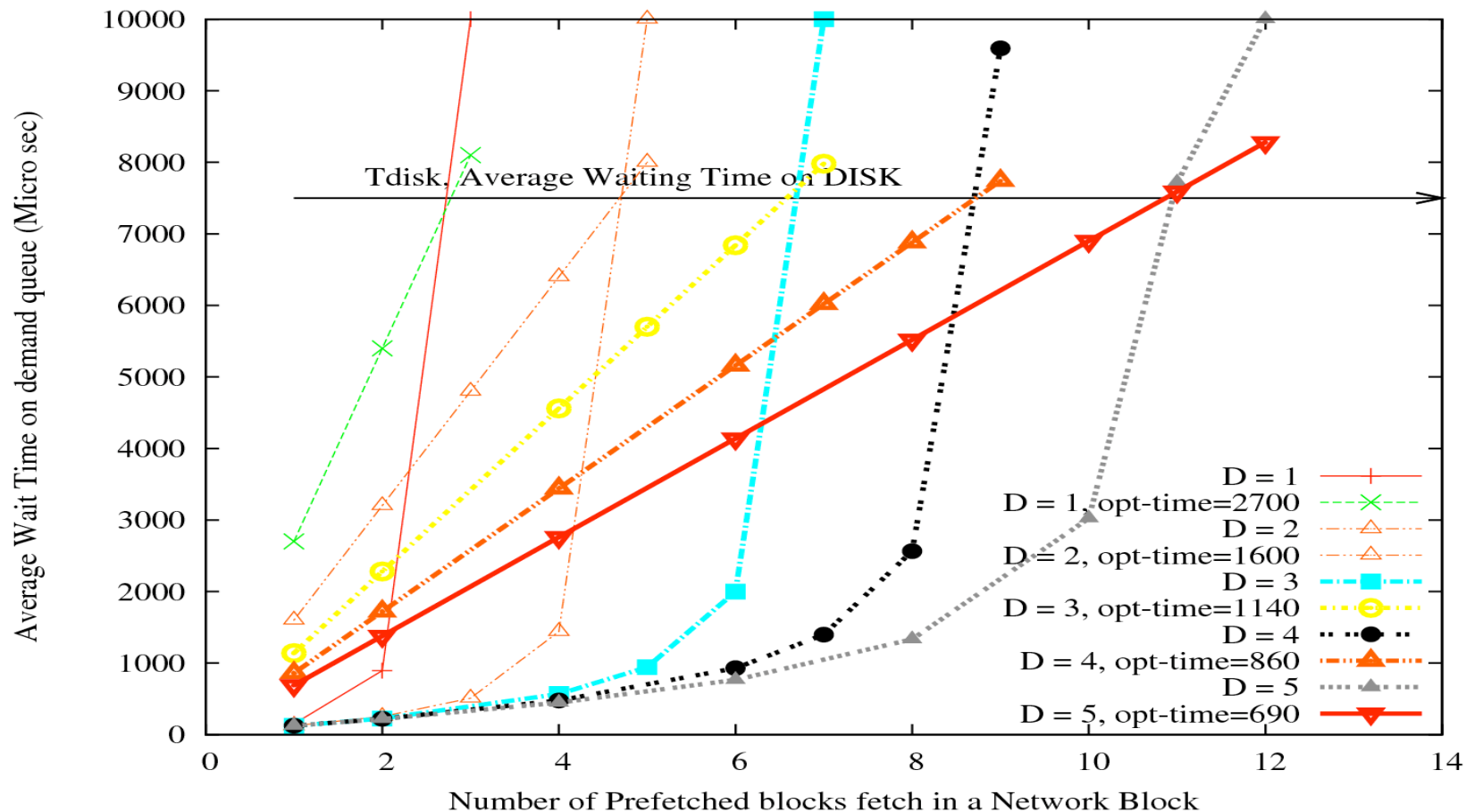
Exploring the Space, for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 350 microsec



Exploring the Space, for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 350 microsec

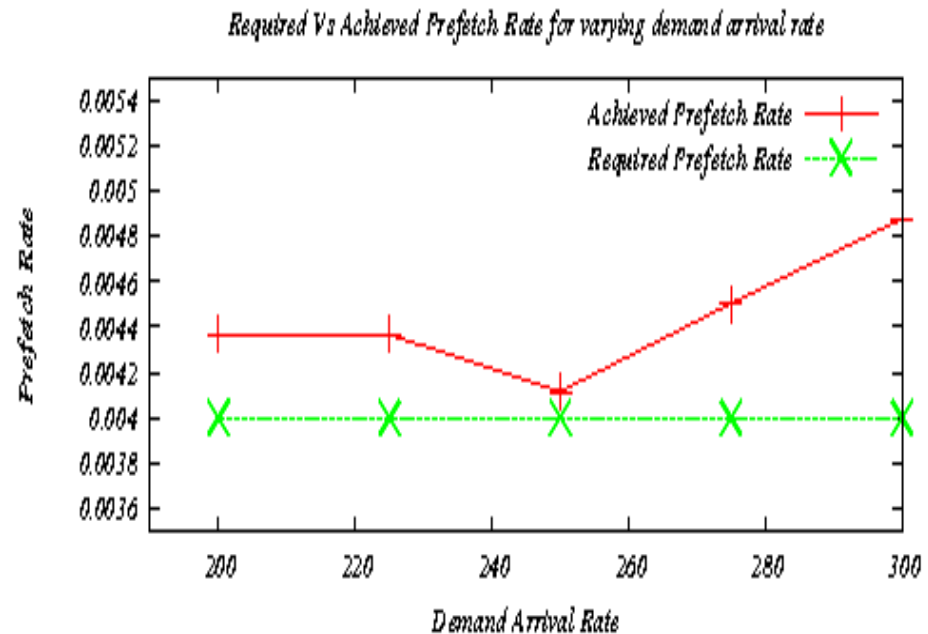
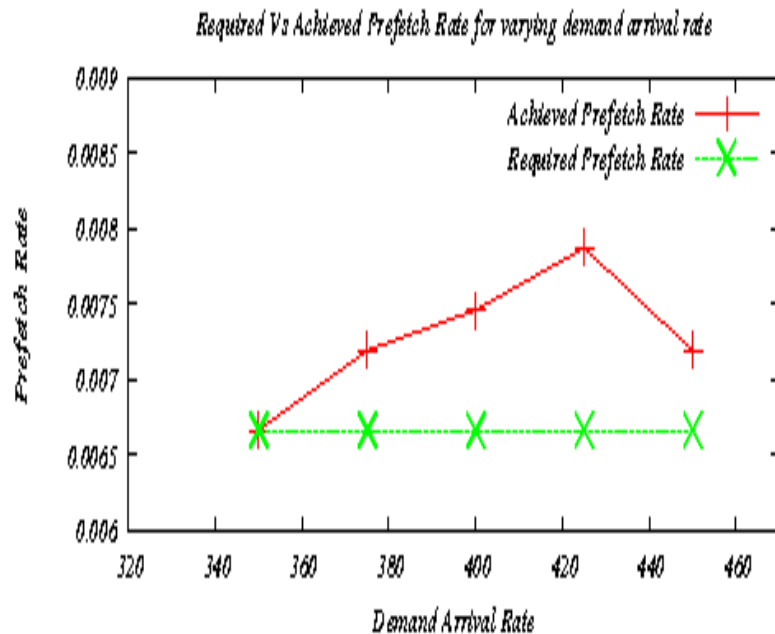


Exploring the Space, for a given demand miss inter arrival time, 100 microsec



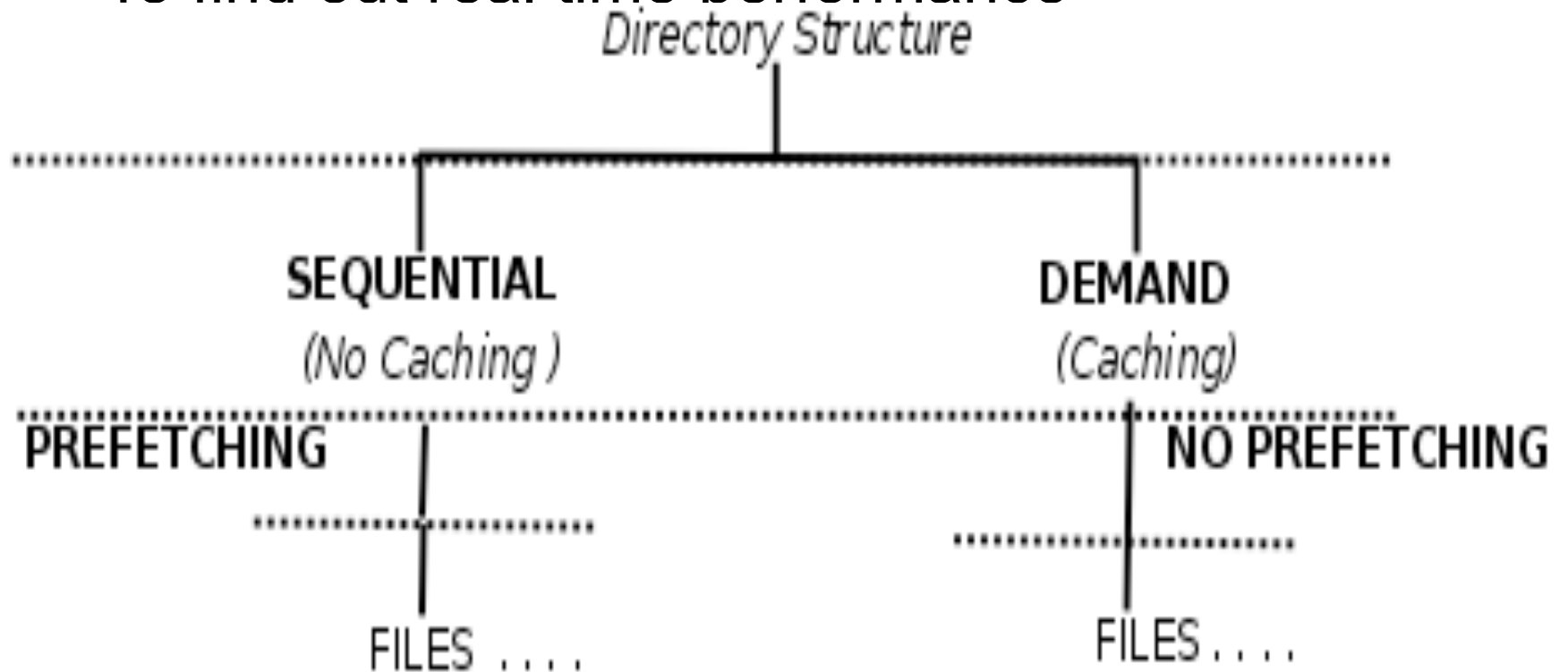
Using the explored Data

- Optimal points → database
- Database used in simulation
- Dynamically determine the value of P and D.



Development and future work

- Experimental File System (EFS)
 - To find out real time performance



Published Papers

- The Design of a Storage Architecture for Mobile Heterogeneous Devices icns, IEEE Computer Society, 2007, 0, 41
- Network Memory Servers: An idea whose time has come Multi-Service Networks (MSN), 2004
- Modelling and Performability Analysis of Network Memory Servers ANSS '06: Proceedings of the 39th annual Symposium on Simulation, IEEE Computer Society, 2006, 127-134
- Modelling Network Memory Servers with Parallel Processors, Break-downs and Repairs ANSS '07: Proceedings of the 40th Annual Simulation Symposium, IEEE Computer Society, 2007, 11-20

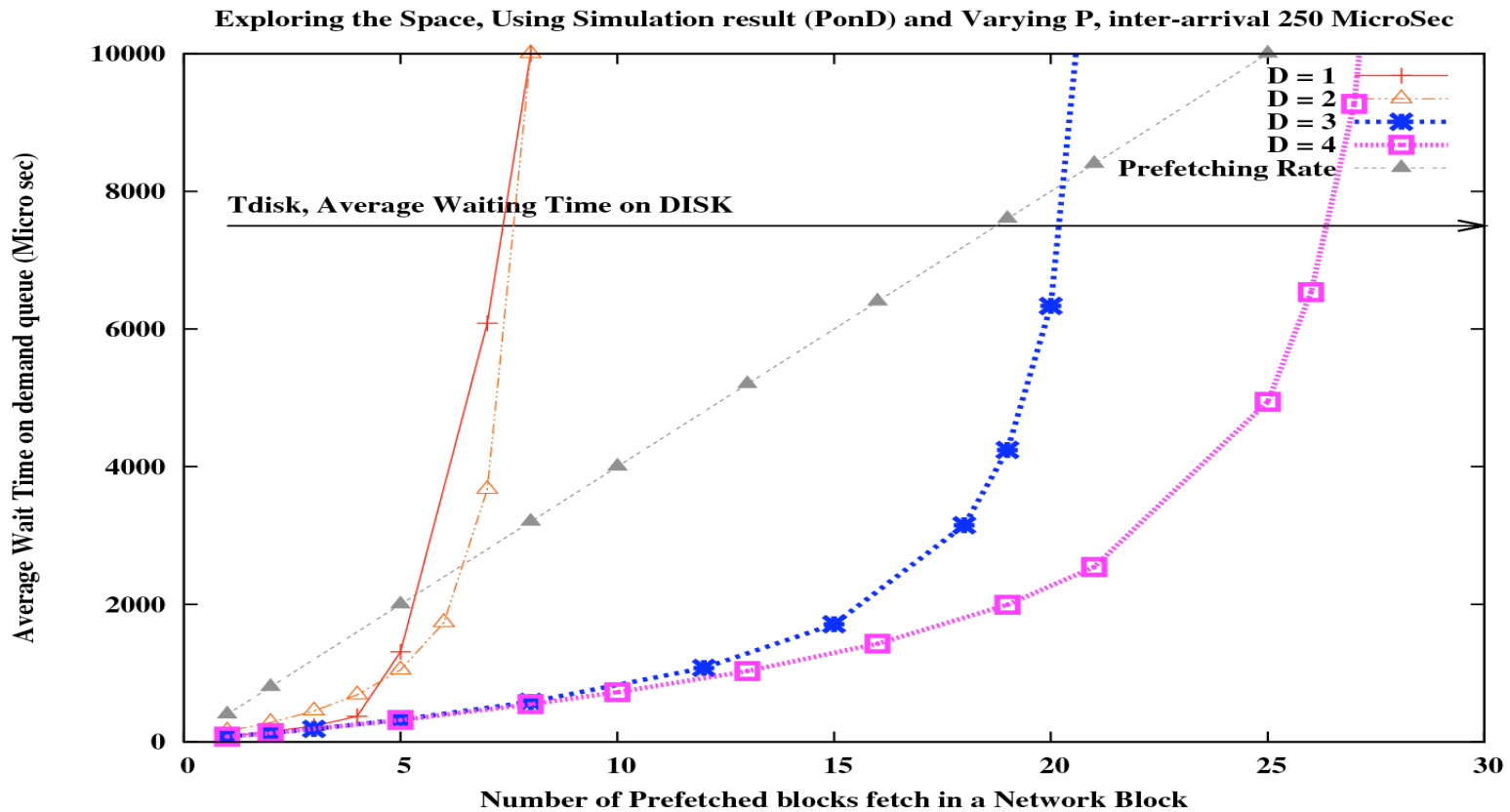
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Thank You

QUESTIONS?

Exploring the Space, 250microsec



Exploring the Space, 350microsec

