# FLIN: Enabling Fairness and Enhancing Performance in Modern NVMe Solid State Drives

Arash Tavakkol, Mohammad Sadrosadati, Saugata Ghose, Jeremie S. Kim, Yixin Luo, Yaohua Wang, Nika Mansouri Ghiasi, Lois Orosa, Juan Gómez-Luna, Onur Mutlu





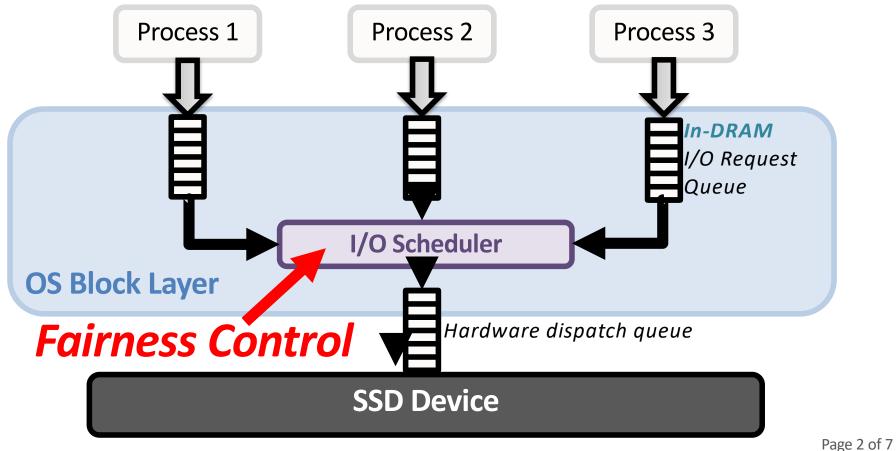






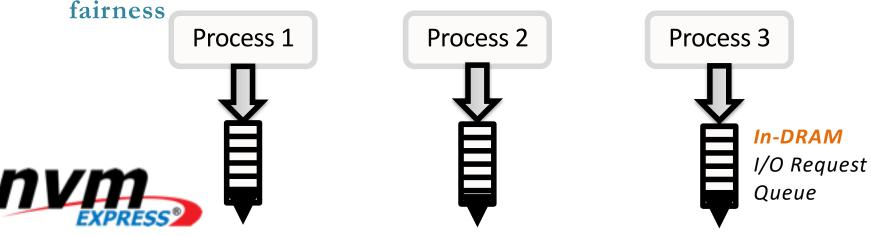
### **Motivation**

- SSDs are widely used as a storage medium
- SSDs initially adopted conventional host interface protocols (e.g., SATA)
  - Designed for magnetic hard disk drives: only thousands of IOPS per device



### **Motivation**

- SAFARI
- Modern SSDs use high-performance host interface protocols (e.g., NVMe)
  - Takes advantage of SSD throughput: enables millions of IOPS per device
  - Bypasses OS intervention: SSD must perform scheduling, ensure

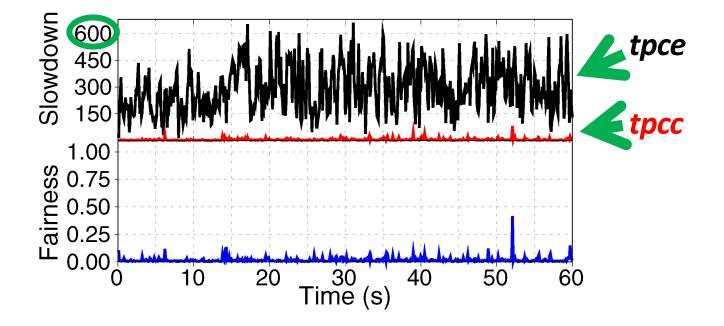


Fairness should be provided by the SSD itself. Do modern SSDs provide fairness?

#### **Motivation**



- We study fairness control in real state-of-the-art SSDs
  - An example of two datacenter workloads running concurrently



Modern NVMe SSDs focus on providing high performance at the expense of large amounts of unfairness

- •We perform a comprehensive analysis of interapplication interference in state-of-the-art SSDs
  - 1. The intensity of requests sent by each application
  - 2. Differences in request access patterns
  - 3. The ratio of reads to writes
  - 4. Garbage collection

- We propose the Flash-Level INterference-aware scheduler (FLIN)
- FLIN is a lightweight device-level I/O request scheduling mechanism that provides fairness among requests from different applications
- FLIN carefully reorders transactions within the SSD controller to balance the slowdowns incurred by concurrent applications

We comprehensively evaluate FLIN using a wide variety of enterprise and datacenter storage workloads

 On average, 70% fairness and 47% performance improvement over a state-of-the-art device-level I/O request scheduler

 FLIN is implemented fully within the SSD firmware with a very modest DRAM overhead (< 0.06%)

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