

VectorCDC: Accelerating Data Deduplication with Vector Instructions

Sreeharsha Udayashankar, Abdelrahman Baba and Samer Al-Kiswany



Introduction

- Data explosion
 - Global data production expected to exceed 180 ZB by 2025 ^[1]
 - Cloud storage providers
- Mechanisms
 - Distributed file systems ^[2]
 - Storage Architectures ^[3]
 - Data Deduplication ^[4]



[1] Arne Holst. *Volume of data/information created, captured, copied, and consumed worldwide from 2010 to 2025*. Statista, 2021.

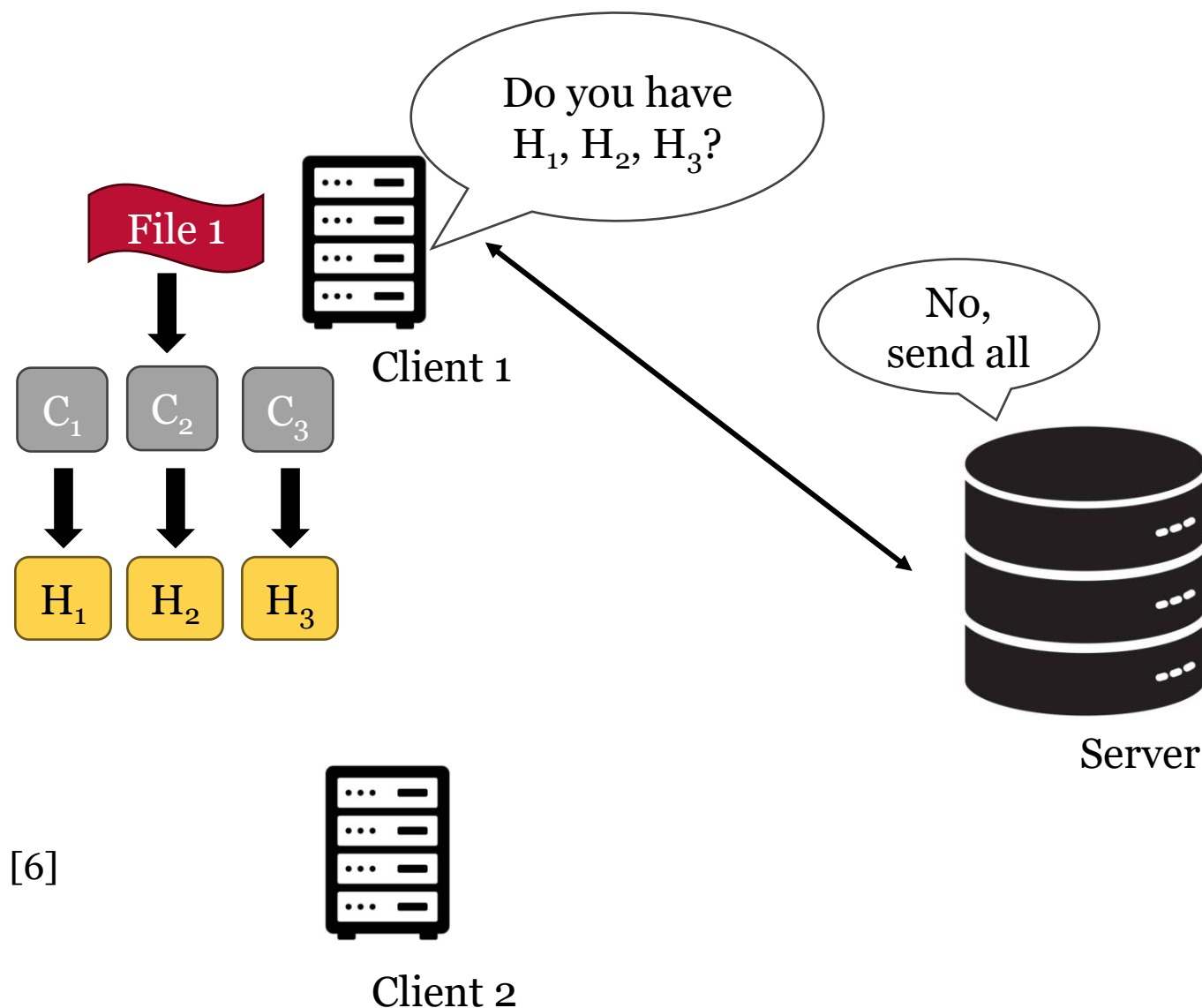
[2] Sanjay Ghemawat et al. *The Google File System*. SIGOPS Oper. Syst, 2003.

[3] Peter M Chen et al. *RAID: High-performance, reliable secondary storage*. ACM Computing Surveys (CSUR), 1994.

[4] Nagapramod Mandagere et al.. *Demystifying data deduplication*. ACM/IFIP/USENIX Middleware'08 Conference, 2008

Introduction

- Data Deduplication [5]
 - Identify and eliminate duplicate data
- Deduplication Overview
 - File Chunking and Hashing
 - Fingerprint Comparison
 - Data Storage
- Content-Defined Chunking (CDC) [6]
 - Hash-based and Hashless



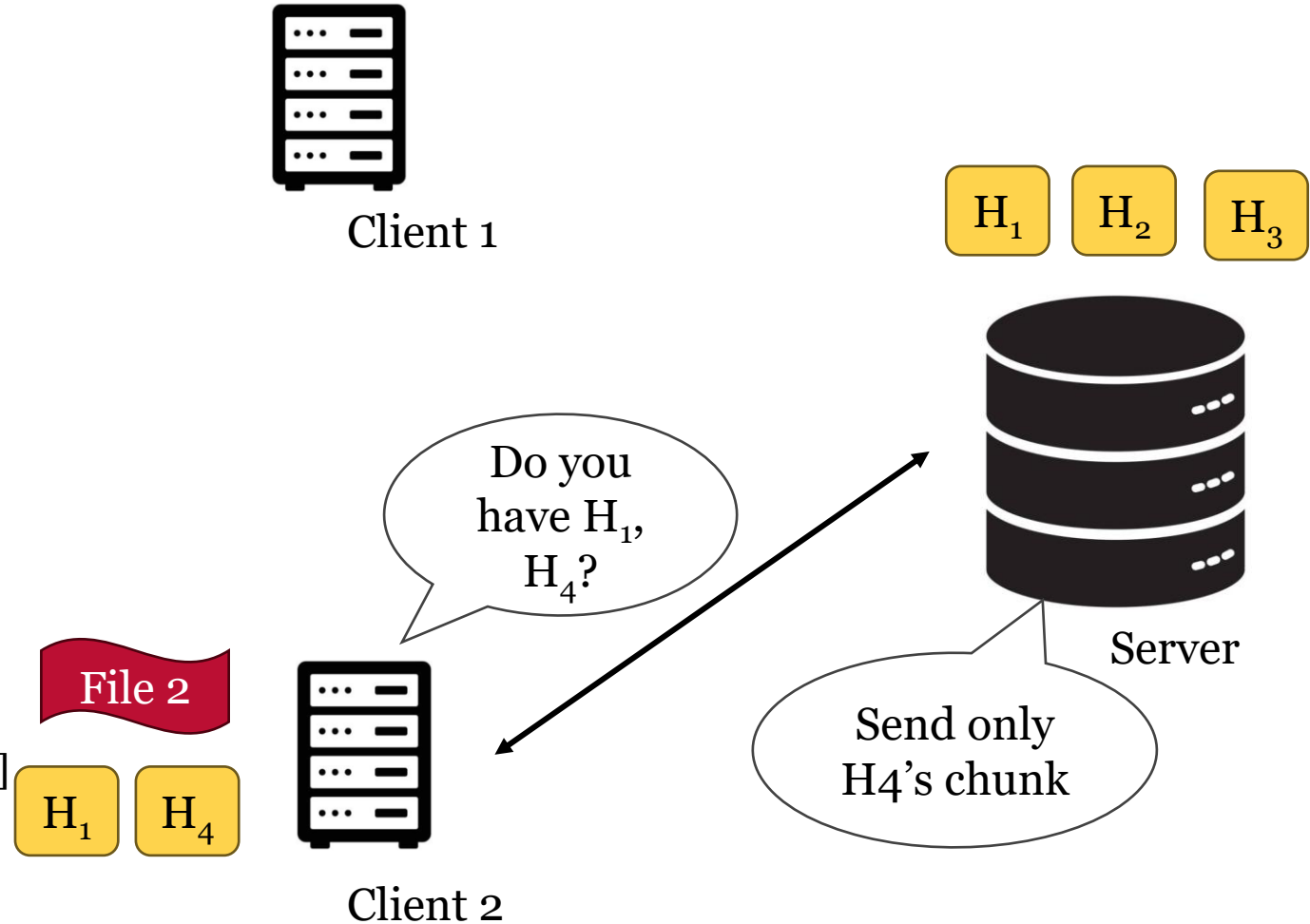
[5] Dutch T Meyer et al. *A study of practical deduplication*. ACM Transactions on Storage (ToS), 2012.

[6] Athicha Muthitacharoen et al. *A low-bandwidth network file system*. SOSP, 2001.

[7] Yucheng Zhang et al. *AE: An asymmetric extremum content defined chunking algorithm for fast and bandwidth-efficient data deduplication*. INFOCOM, 2015.

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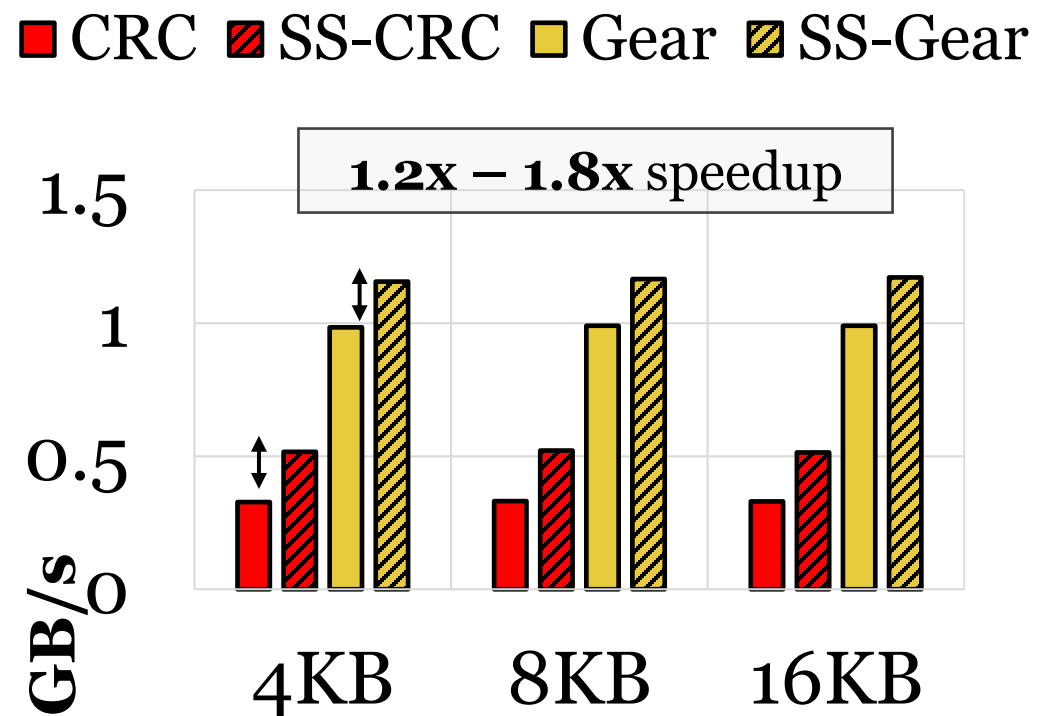
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Motivation – Vector Accelerated CDC

- CDC is computationally intensive
 - **Idea:** Accelerate with SIMD (AVX / SSE) CPU instructions
- Existing approaches
 - SS-CDC [8]
 - Low speedups despite using AVX-512 instructions

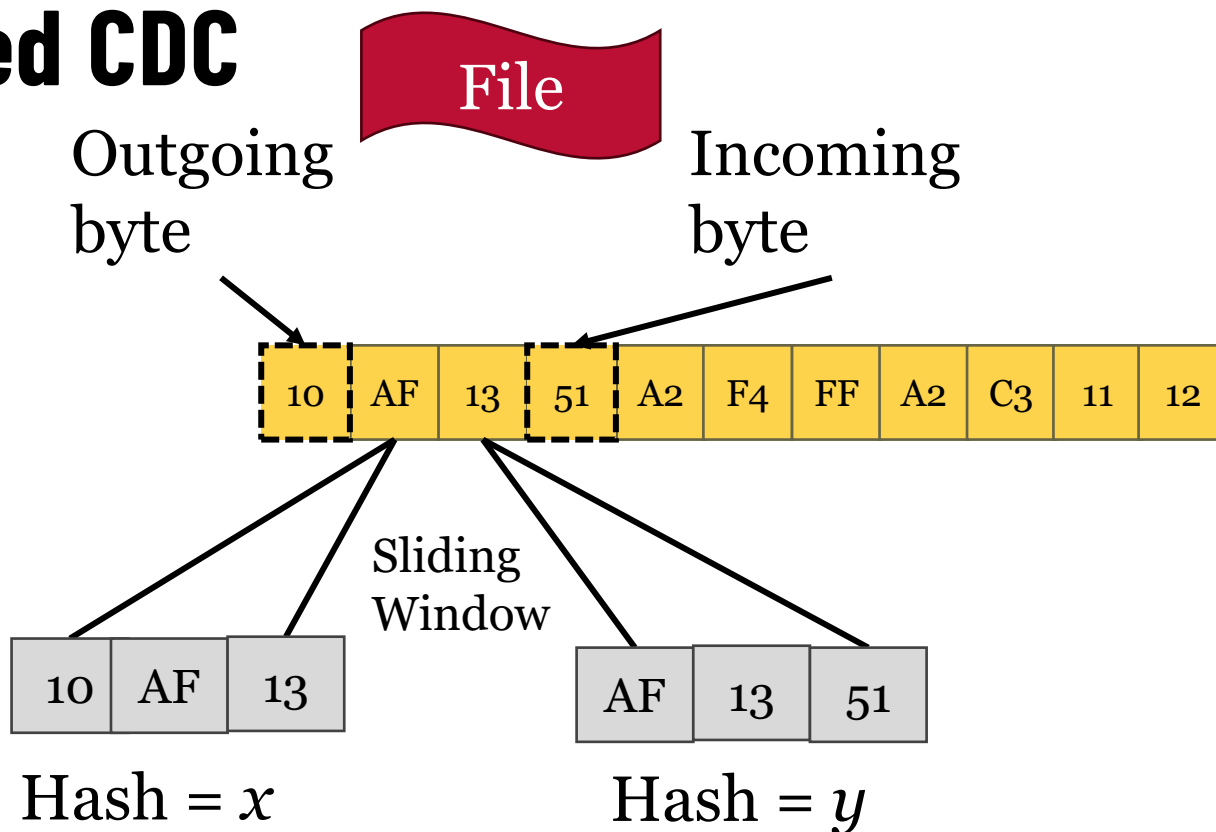


(a) Chunking Speeds on Random Data

[8] Fan Ni et al. *SS-CDC: A two-stage parallel content-defined chunking for deduplicating backup storage*. SYSTOR, 2019.

Motivation – Vector Accelerated CDC

- Fundamental inefficiencies
 - Rolling hash algorithms [8]
- Dependency between adjacent bytes
 - *Solution:* Process different regions of the file with SIMD
 - Expensive scatter/gather instructions



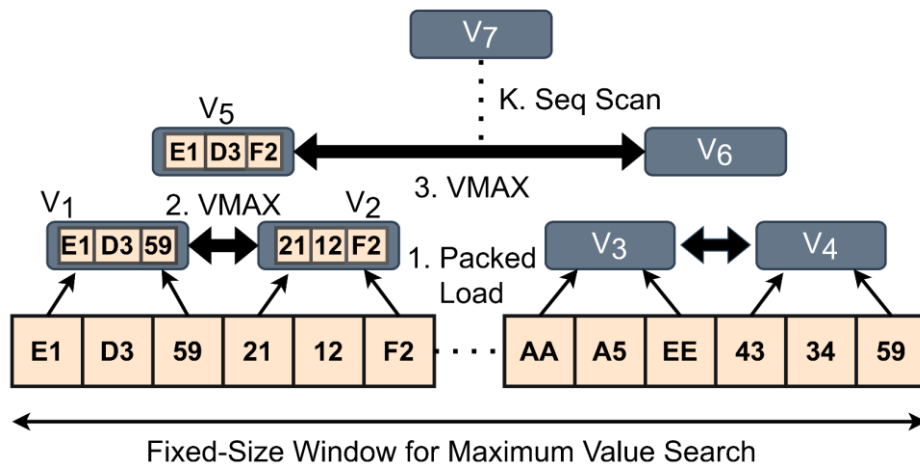
$$y = x + f(51) - g(10)$$

$f(x)$ and $g(x)$ are functions

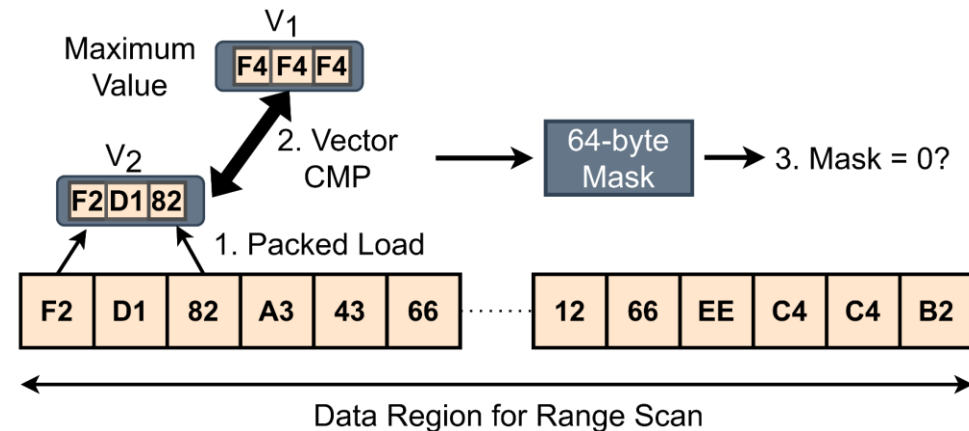
[8] Fan Ni et al. *SS-CDC: A two-stage parallel content-defined chunking for deduplicating backup storage*. SYSTOR, 2019.

VectorCDC

- New vector acceleration method for hashless CDC
 - Use AVX-friendly *tree-based search* and *packed scanning*
 - Compatible with a wide range of existing hashless CDC
 - **21x higher throughput** over SS-CDC
 - No impact on deduplication space savings



a) Tree-based Search



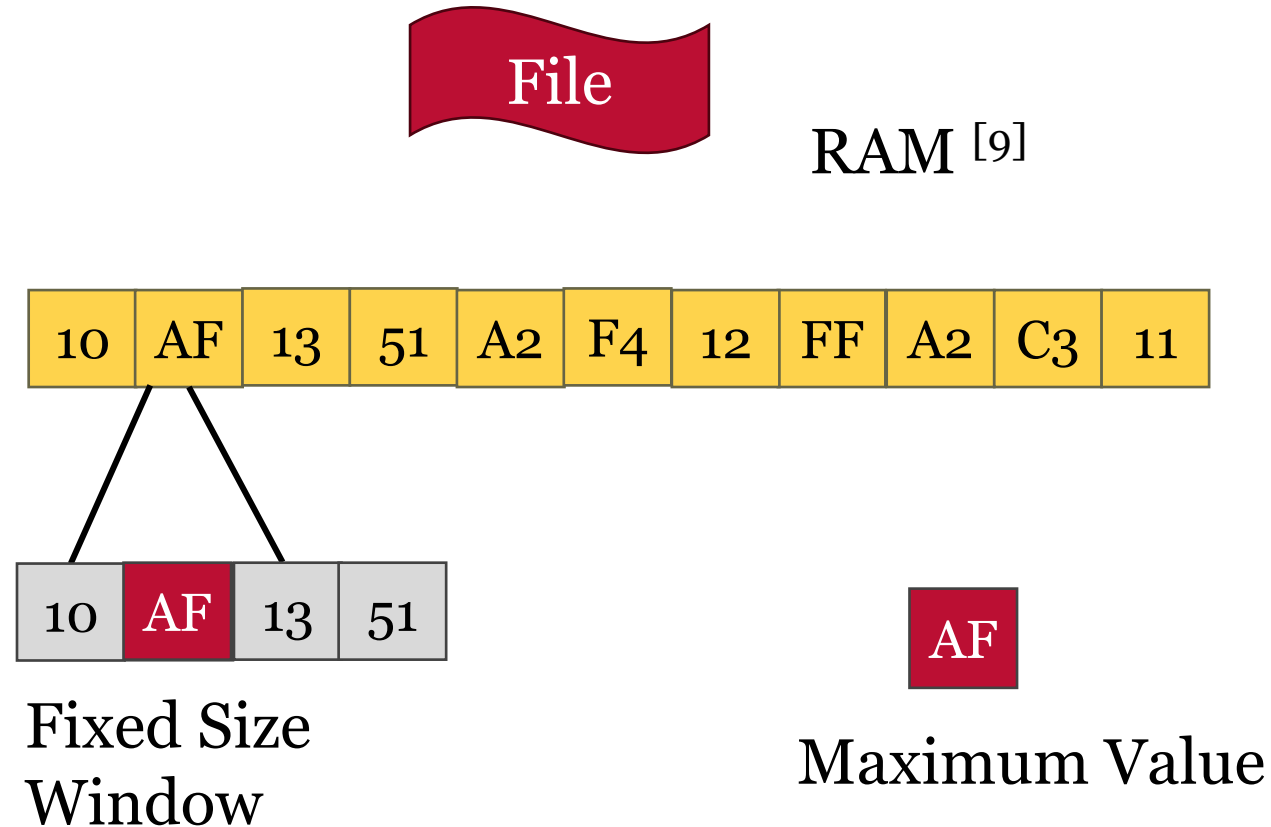
b) Packed Scanning

Outline

- Introduction
- Background
 - Hashless CDC
 - Vector Instructions
- Design
- Evaluation
- Conclusion

Background - Hashless CDC

- Hashless CDC
 - AE [7]
 - RAM [9]
 - MAXP [10]



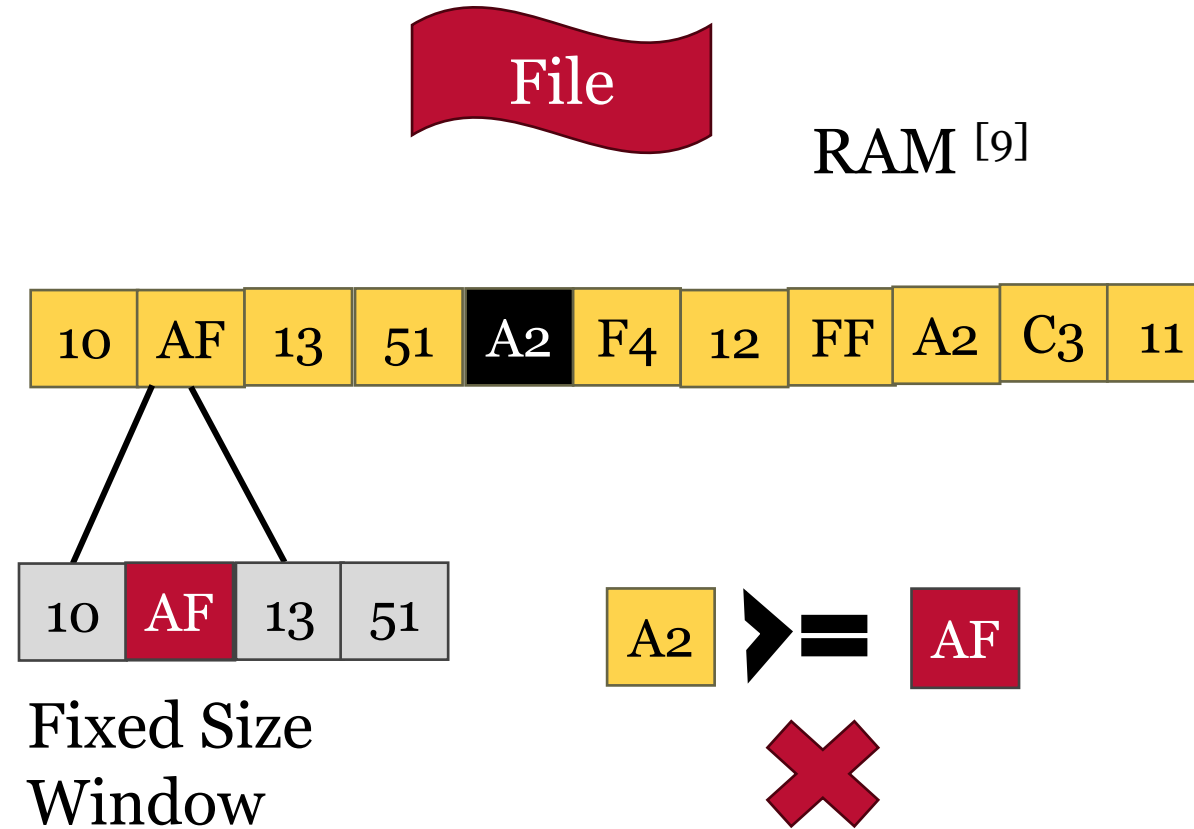
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[10] Nikolaj Bjørner et al. *Content-dependent chunking for differential compression, the local maximum approach*. Journal of Computer and System Sciences, 2010

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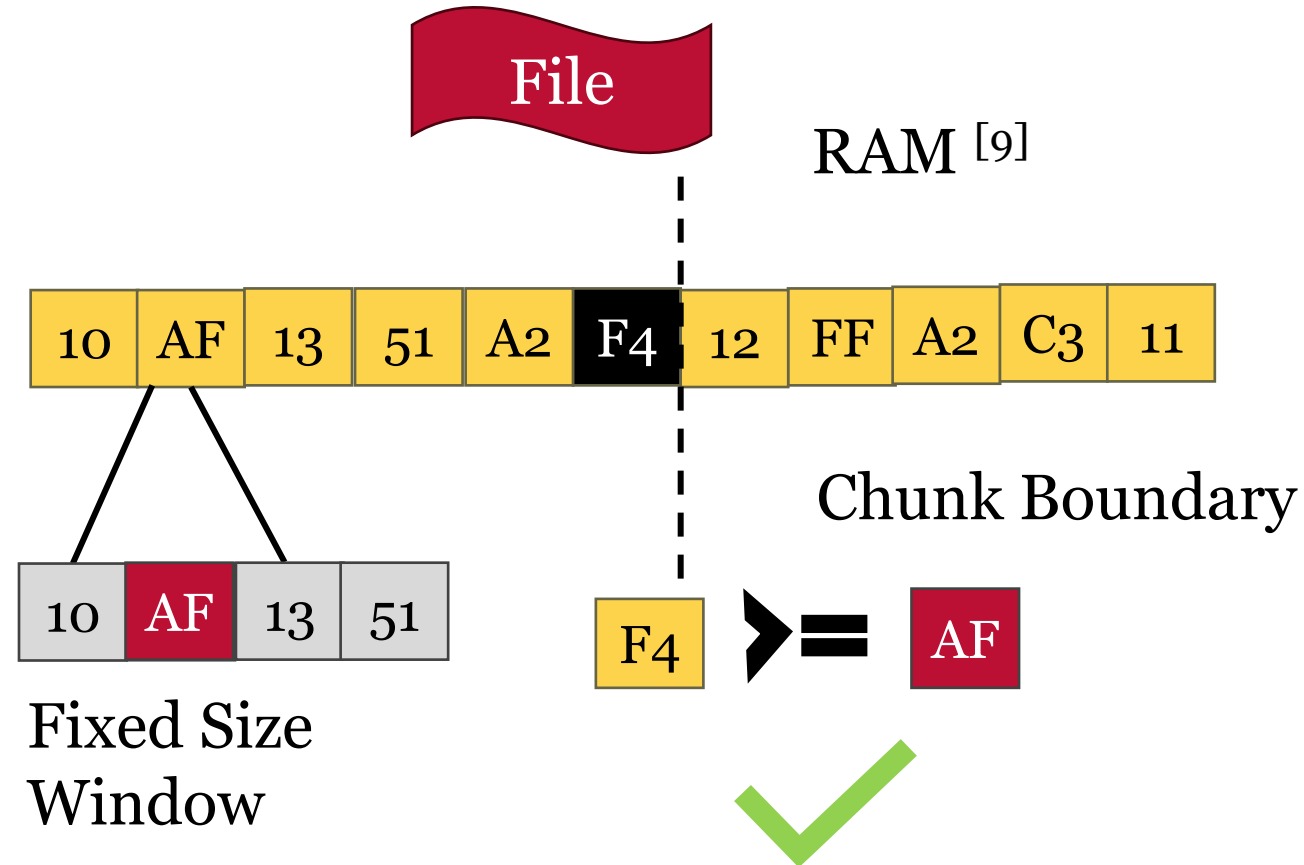
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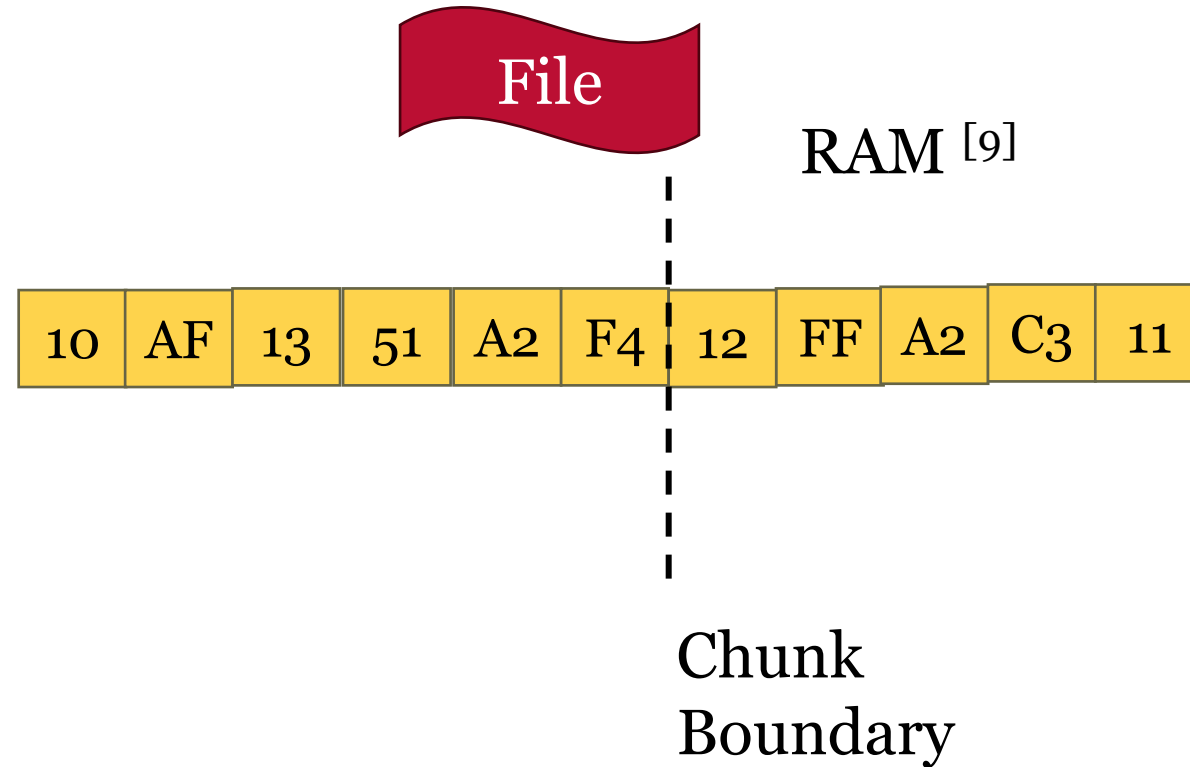
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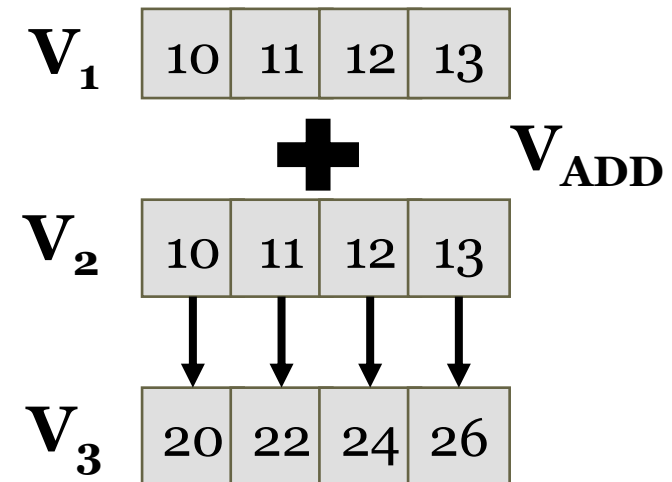
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Background – Vector Instructions

- Special CPU instructions with SIMD capabilities ^[11]
 - Used in math / multimedia applications
- Vector registers
 - 128 – 512 bits (16 – 64 bytes) wide
 - SSE-128
 - AVX-256
 - AVX-512



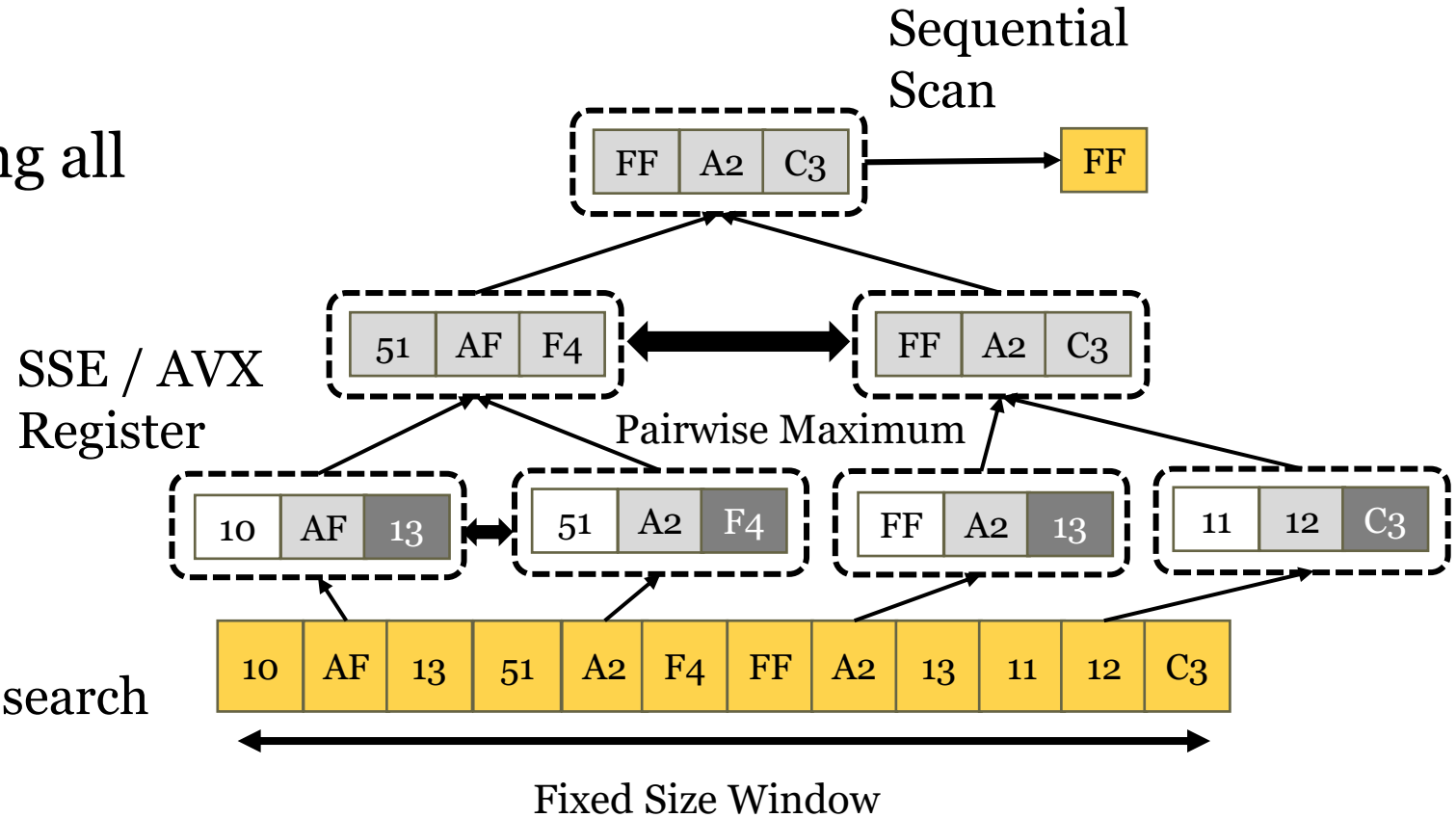
[11] James Smith et al. *Vector instruction set support for conditional operations*. ACM SIGARCH Computer Architecture News, 2000

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VectorCDC Design

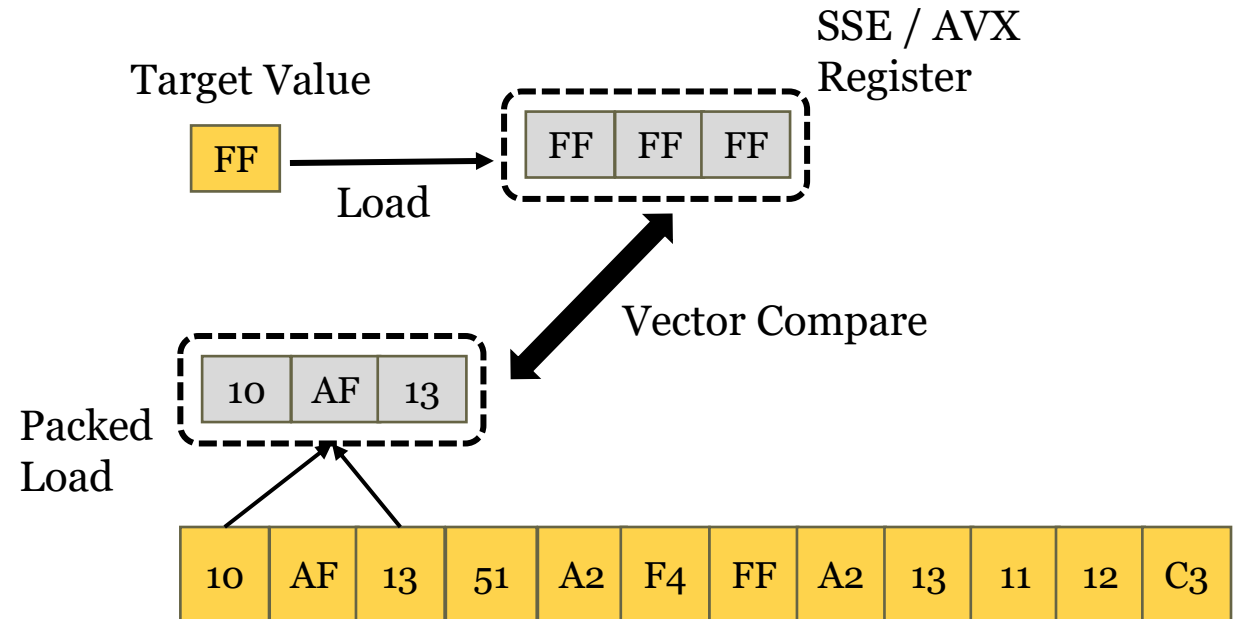
- Identify common phases among all hashless CDC algorithms
 - Extreme Byte Search
 - Range Scan
- Extreme Byte Search
 - Accelerate with novel tree-based search
 - Takes advantage of pipelining



**Extreme Byte Search
for maximum value**

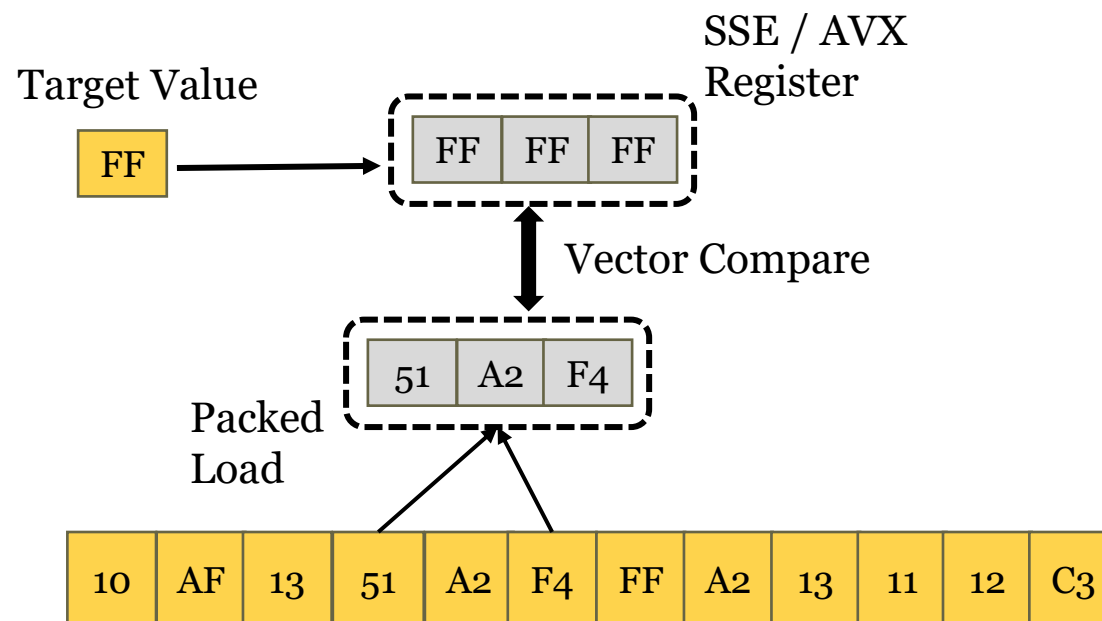
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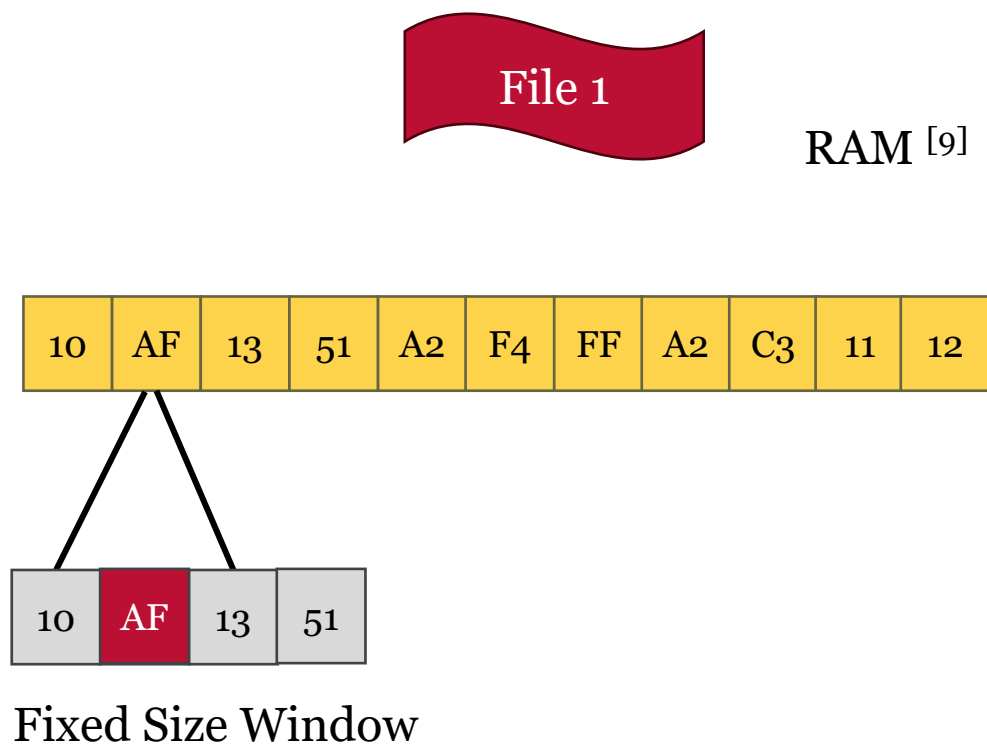


VectorCDC Design

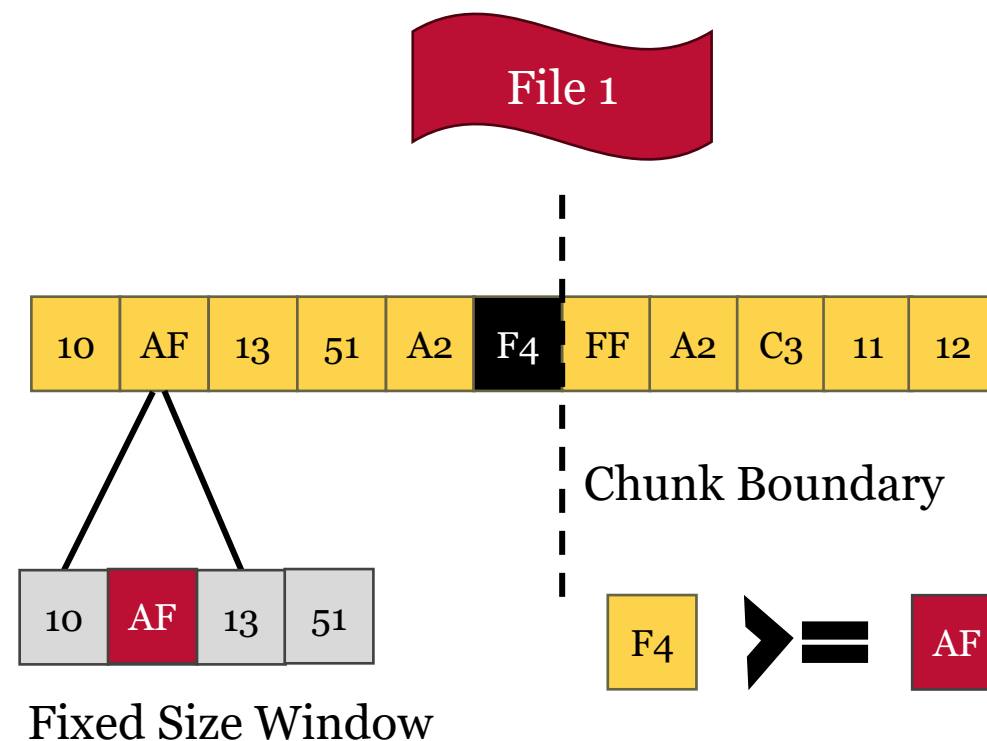
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Accelerating RAM with VectorCDC



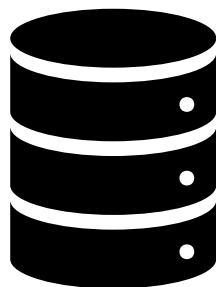
Extreme Byte Search



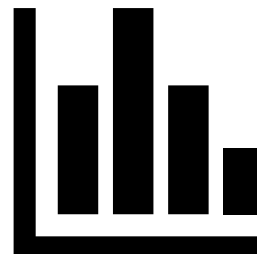
Range Scan

[9] Ryan Widodo et al. *A new content-defined chunking algorithm for data deduplication in cloud storage*. Future Generation Computer Systems, 2017

Evaluation



Datasets

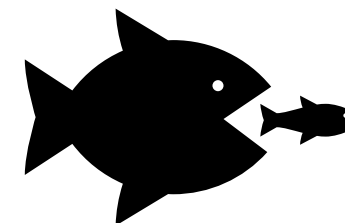


Metrics

Space Savings

Speed / Throughput

Backward Compatibility



Alternatives

Hashless

AE [7]

RAM [9]

Hash-based

FastCDC [13]

Rabin's Chunking [6]

SS-CDC [8]

TTTD [12]

[6] Athicha Muthitacharoen et al. *A low-bandwidth network file system*. SOSP, 2001.

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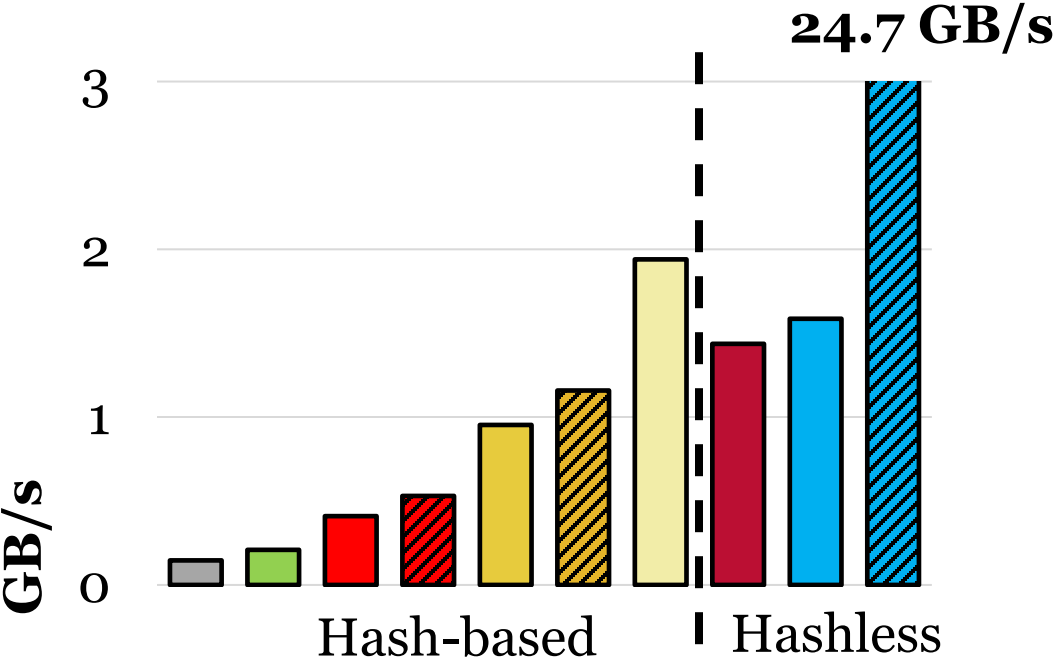
[12] Kave Eshghi et al. *A framework for analyzing and improving content-based chunking algorithms*. Hewlett-Packard Labs Technical Report, 2005.

[13] Wen Xia et al. *FastCDC: A fast and efficient content-defined chunking approach for data deduplication*. USENIX ATC, 2016.

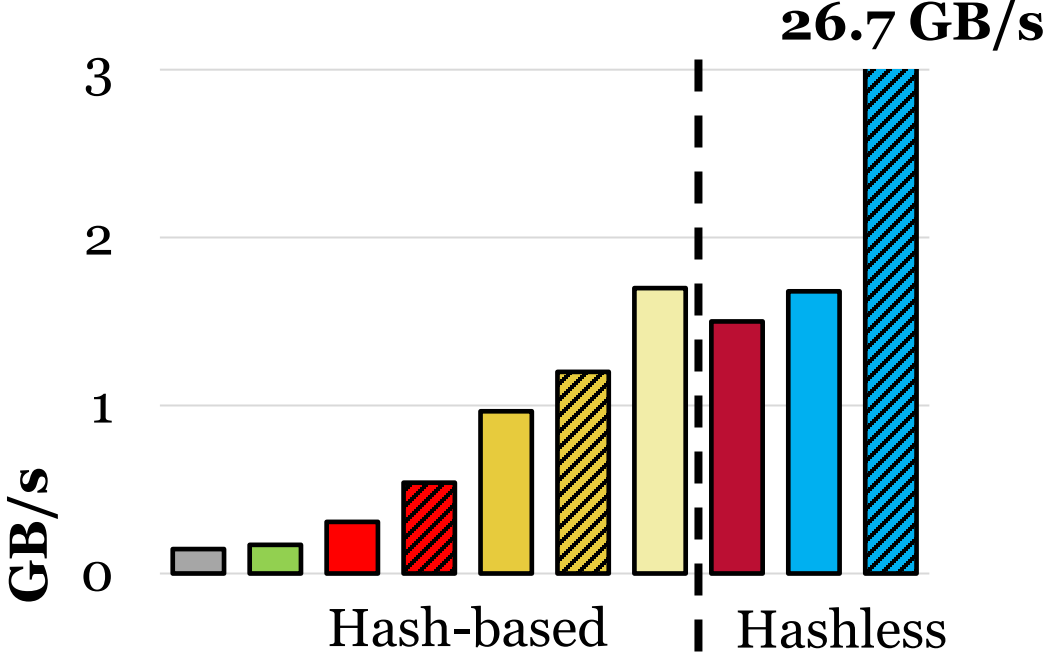
Chunking Throughput

- Configuration: 8 KB chunks

1. *VRAM* is 12-15x faster than alternatives!



(a) *DEB* – VM Backups



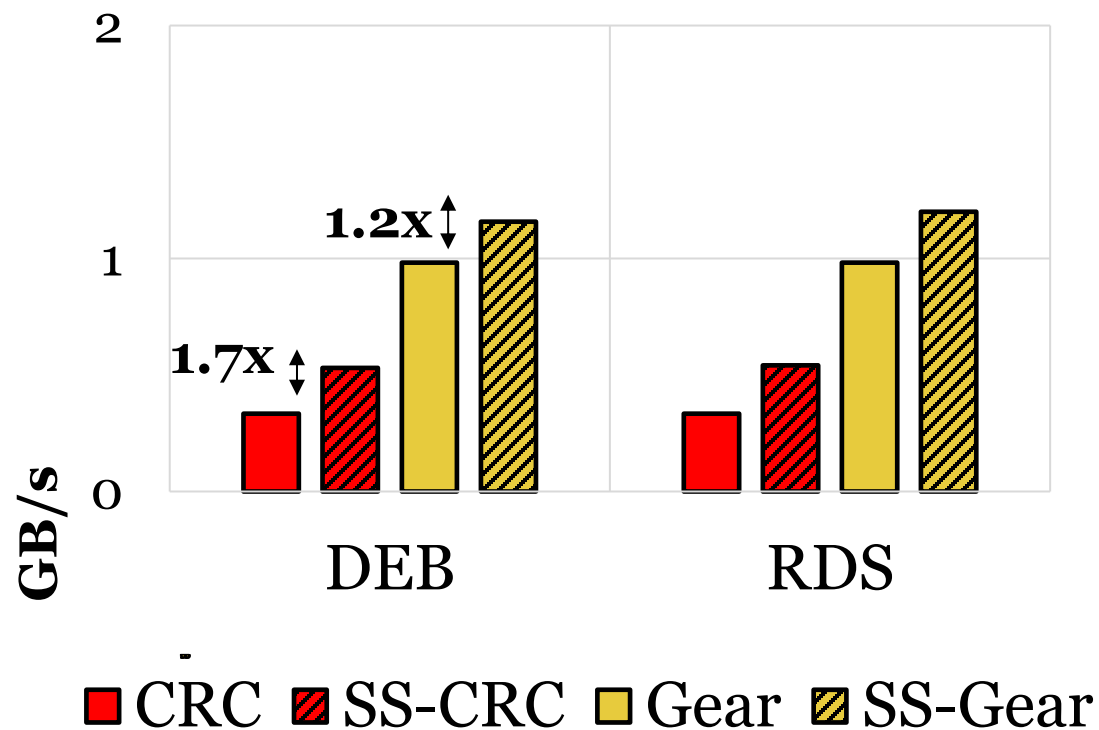
(b) *RDS* – Redis Database Backups

■ AE ■ CRC ■ SS-CRC ■ FastCDC
■ Gear ■ SS-Gear ■ RC ■ RAM ■ TTTD ■ VRAM-512

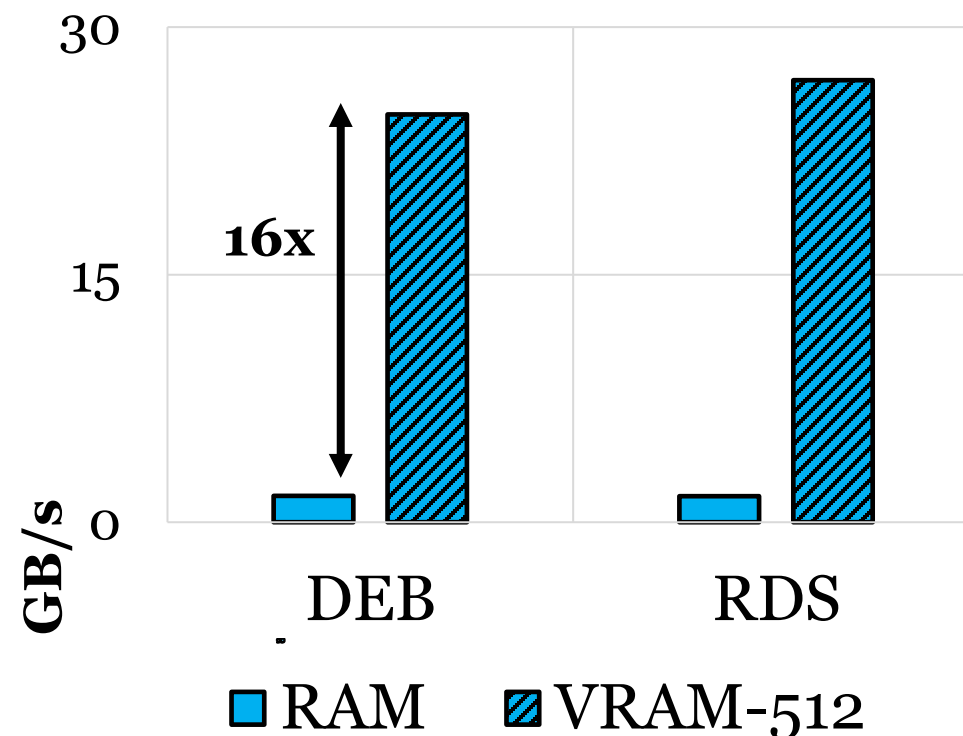


Speedups

2. VectorCDC achieves higher speedups than SS-CDC!



(a) Speedups with SS-CDC



(b) Speedups with VectorCDC

3. VRAM is 21x faster than SS-Gear!

Summary

- Data deduplication is used to improve storage efficiency
 - Content-defined chunking algorithms critical to system performance
- VectorCDC
 - Redesign hashless CDC with SSE/AVX-friendly techniques
 - **21x** higher throughput than state-of-the-art vector accelerated CDC
 - No negative space savings impact
- **Code:** <https://github.com/UWASL/dedup-bench>



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