



Asynchronous I/O Stack: A Low-latency Kernel I/O Stack for Ultra-Low Latency SSDs

**Gyusun Lee¹, Seokha Shin¹, Wonsuk Song¹, Tae Jun Ham²,
Jae W. Lee² and Jinkyu Jeong¹**



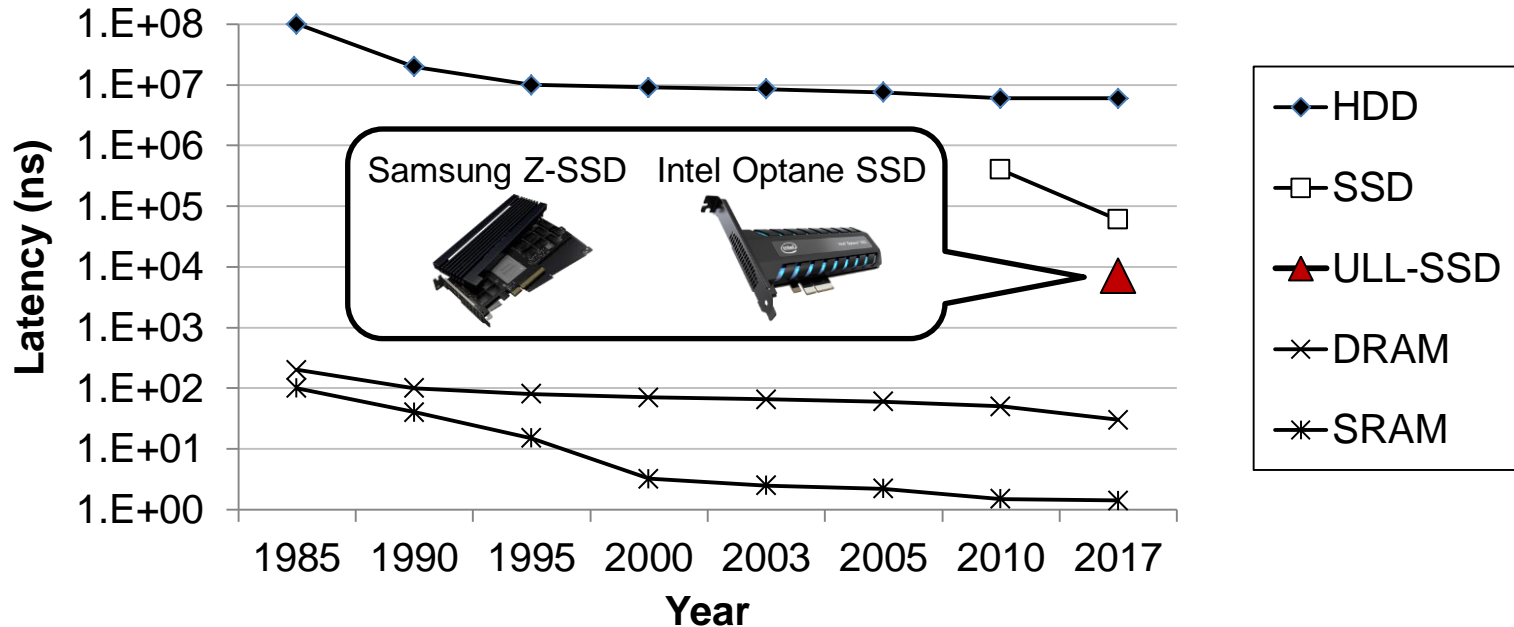
Sungkyunkwan University (SKKU)¹



Seoul National University (SNU)²

Storage Performance Trends

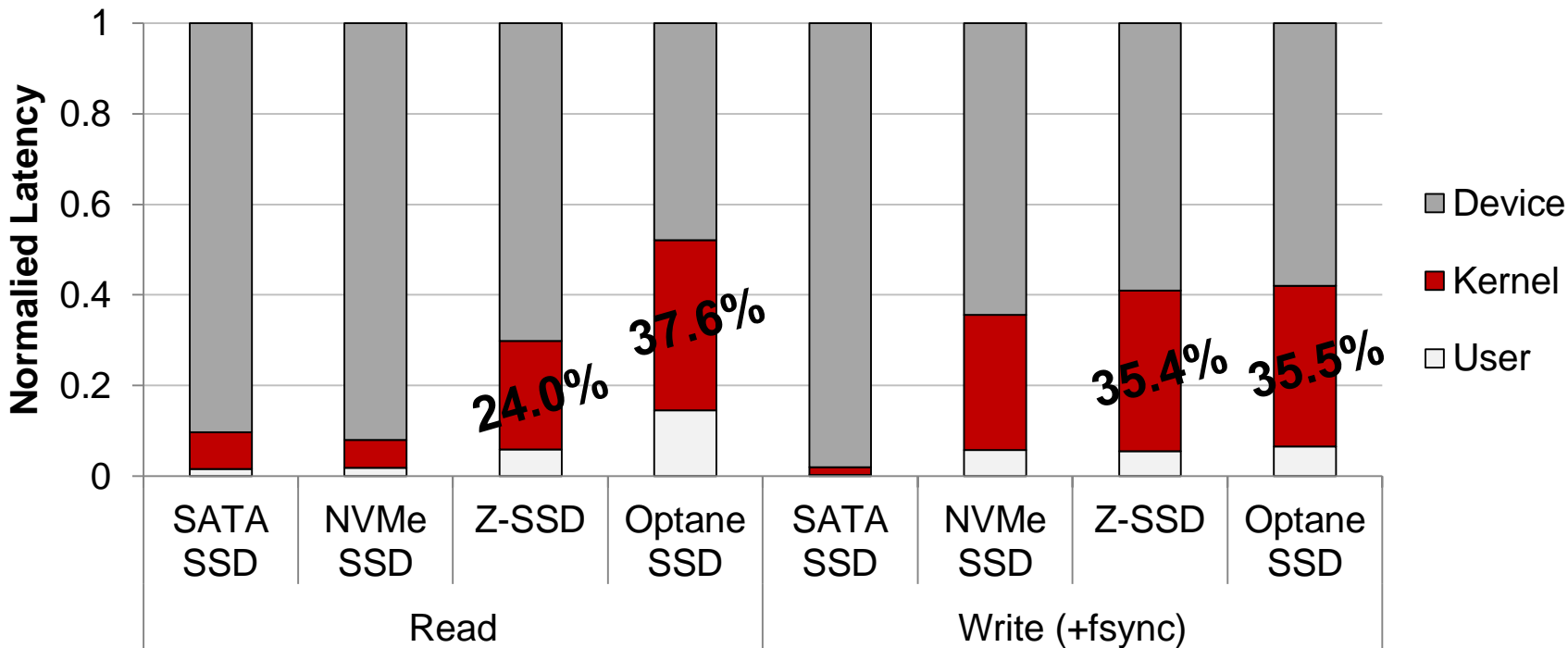
- Emerging ultra low-latency SSDs deliver I/Os in a few μ s



Source: R. E. Bryant and D. R. O'Hallaron, Computer Systems: A Programmer's Perspective, Second Edition, Pearson Education, Inc., 2015

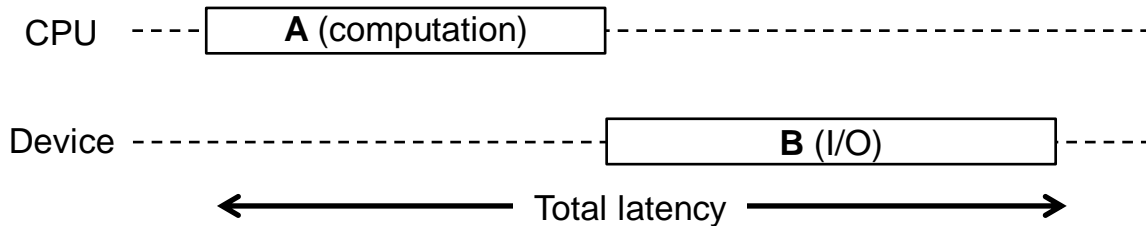
Overhead of Kernel I/O Stack

- Low-latency SSDs expose the overhead of kernel I/O stack

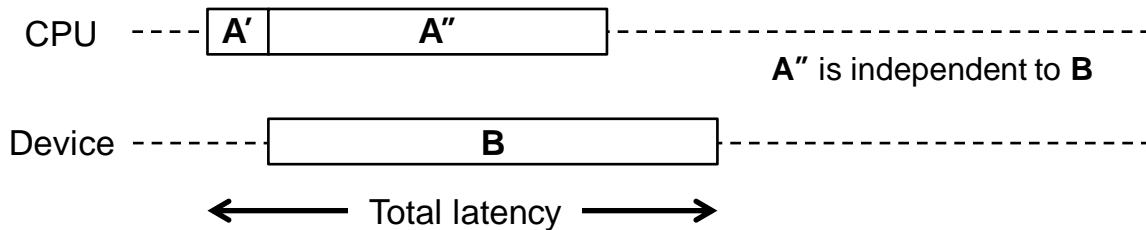


Synchronous I/O vs. Asynchronous I/O

Synchronous I/O



Asynchronous I/O

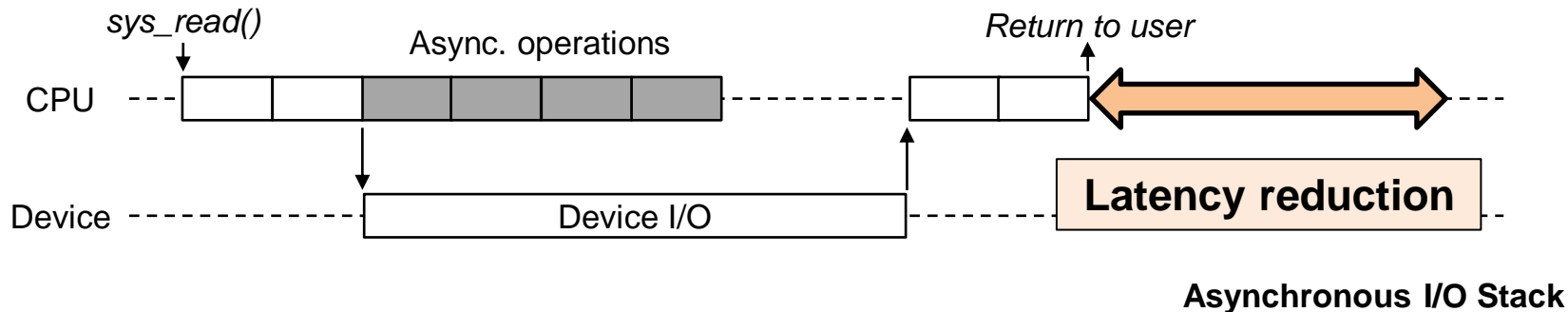
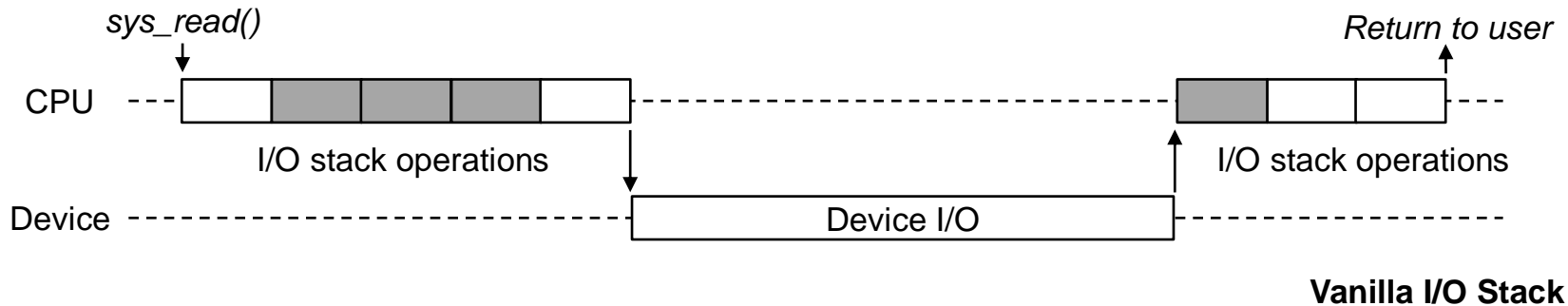


Throughput 

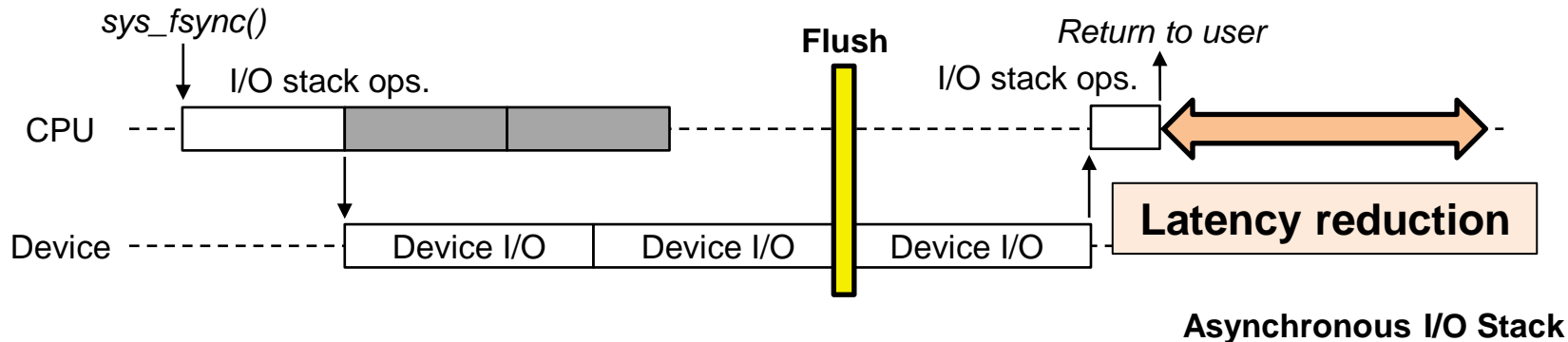
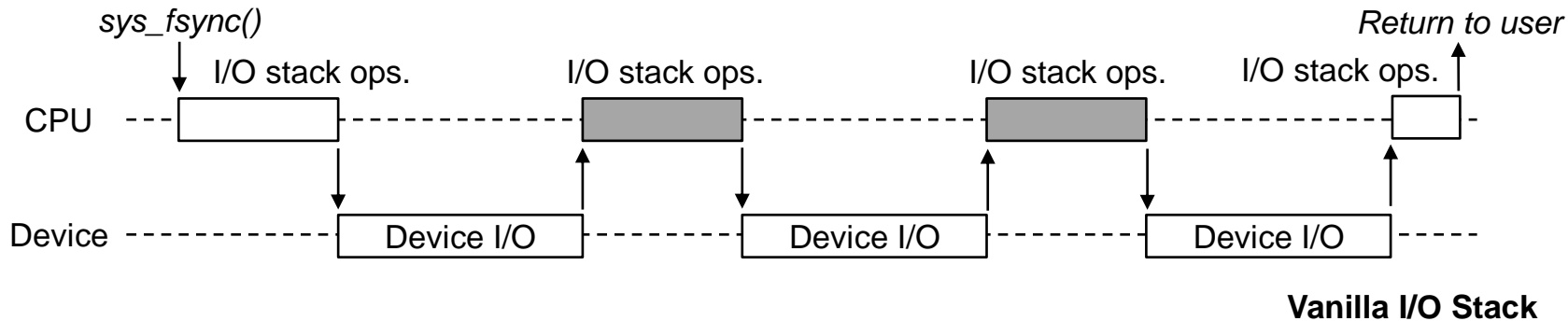
Total latency 

Our Idea: apply asynchronous I/O concept to the I/O stack itself

Read Path in Asynchronous I/O Stack

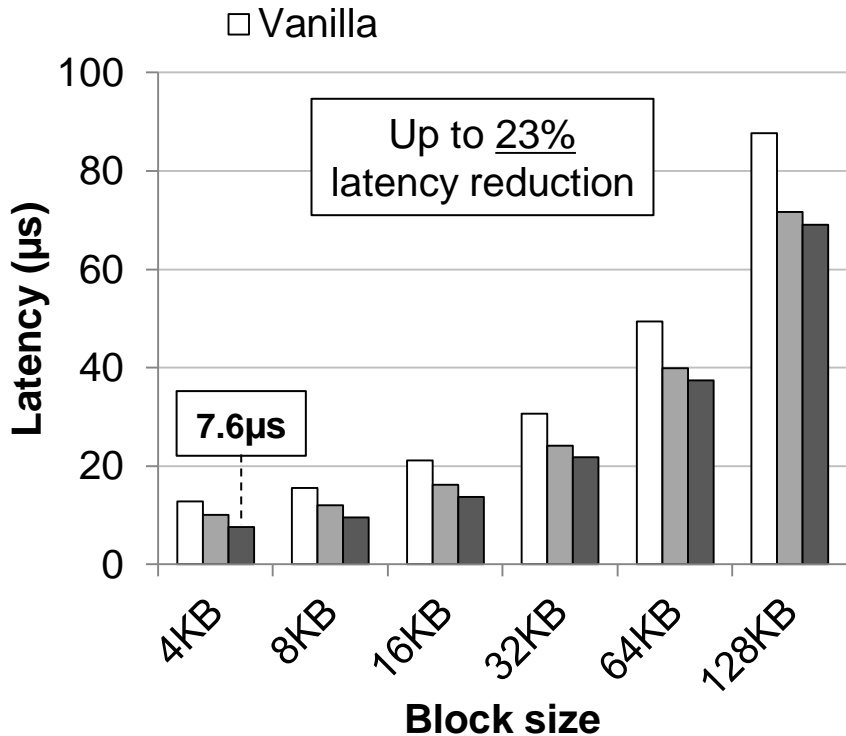


Write(+fsync) Path in Asynchronous I/O Stack

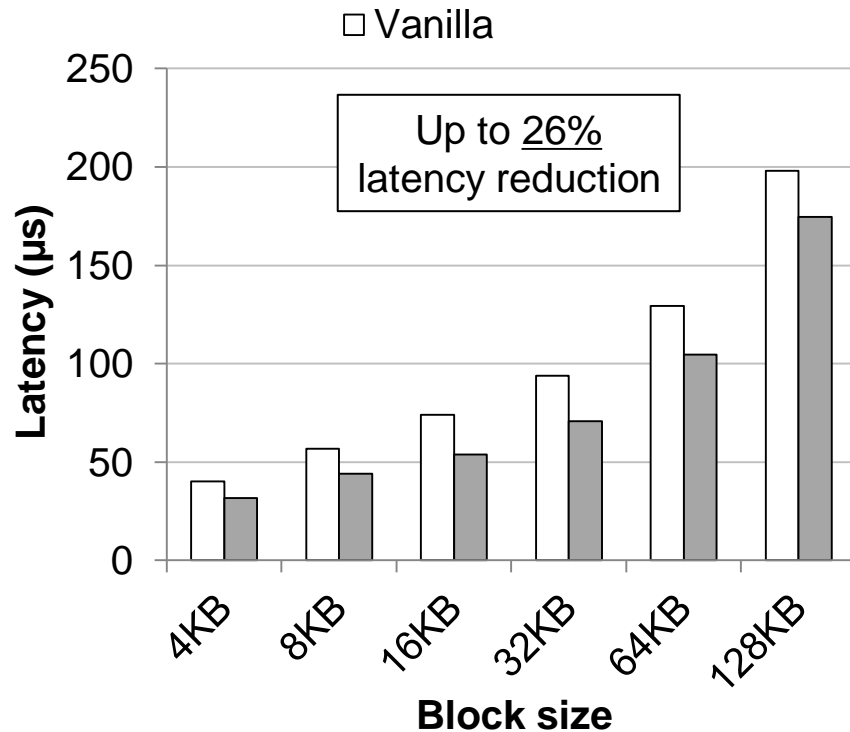


FIO Performance (on Optane SSD)

- Random read



- Random write (+fsync)



Main Talk of Asynchronous I/O Stack

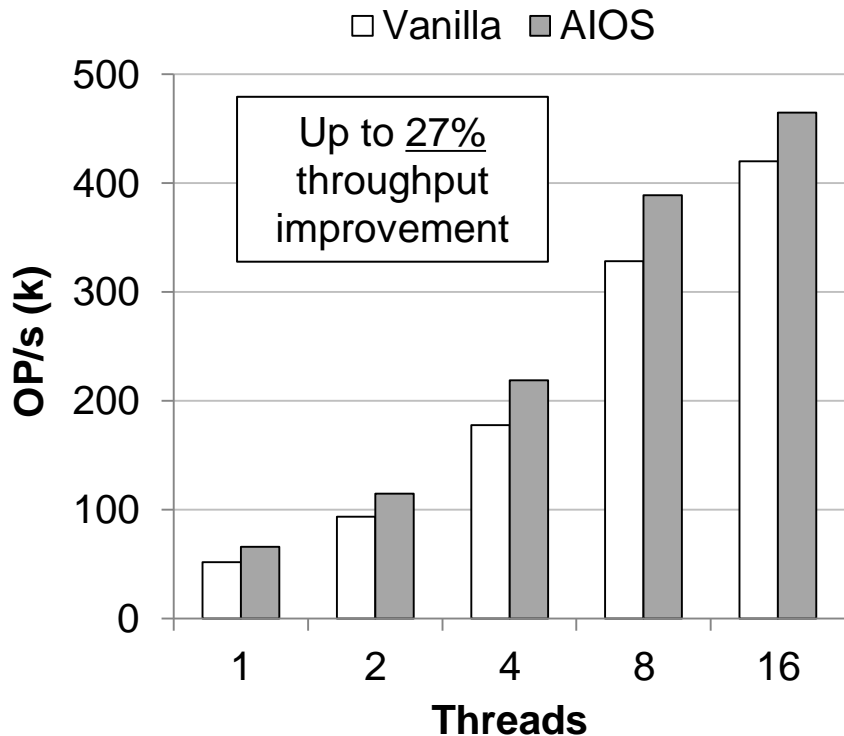
- **Detailed analysis of read/write I/O stack**
- **Asynchronous I/O stack**
 - Proposed read and write(+fsync) paths in detail
- **Lightweight block I/O layer**
 - Low-latency block I/O service for ultra-low latency SSDs
- **More performance measurements with various workloads**

USENIX ATC 2019, Thursday July 11
Track I Exotic Kernel Features, 3:50pm

Extra Slides

Real-world Workload Performance

- **RocksDB DBbench readrandom**



- **Filebench varmail**

