Arbitrary Dimension Reed-Solomon Coding and Decoding for Extended RAID on GPUs

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The Need for More Reliable RAID

- Lack of Failure Prediction
  - SMART
  - MTTF
- Larger Disks
  - Stagnating Speeds
  - Bit-Error Rates
- Correlated Failures
  - Batch-Correlated Failures
  - Environment-Related Failures

Current Method: Nested RAID

- Stripe data over several RAID arrays
  - RAID $1+0$: Stripe over multiple RAID 1 sets
  - RAID $5+0$: Stripe over multiple RAID 5 sets
  - RAID $6+0$: Stripe over multiple RAID 6 sets
- Reliability is marginally improved over non-“+0” variants, while requiring significantly more hardware.

Enabling RAID N+3 and Beyond

- Need a fast method of creating arbitrary amounts of parity
- Reed-Solomon Coding is an obvious solution, but performance is lacking
- On an x86-based CPU, performance is limited to approximately 90 MB/s per core to do $n + 3$ parity
- Main limitation: A lack of the ability to do parallel table lookups, a crucial optimization for Reed-Solomon coding

GPU Architecture

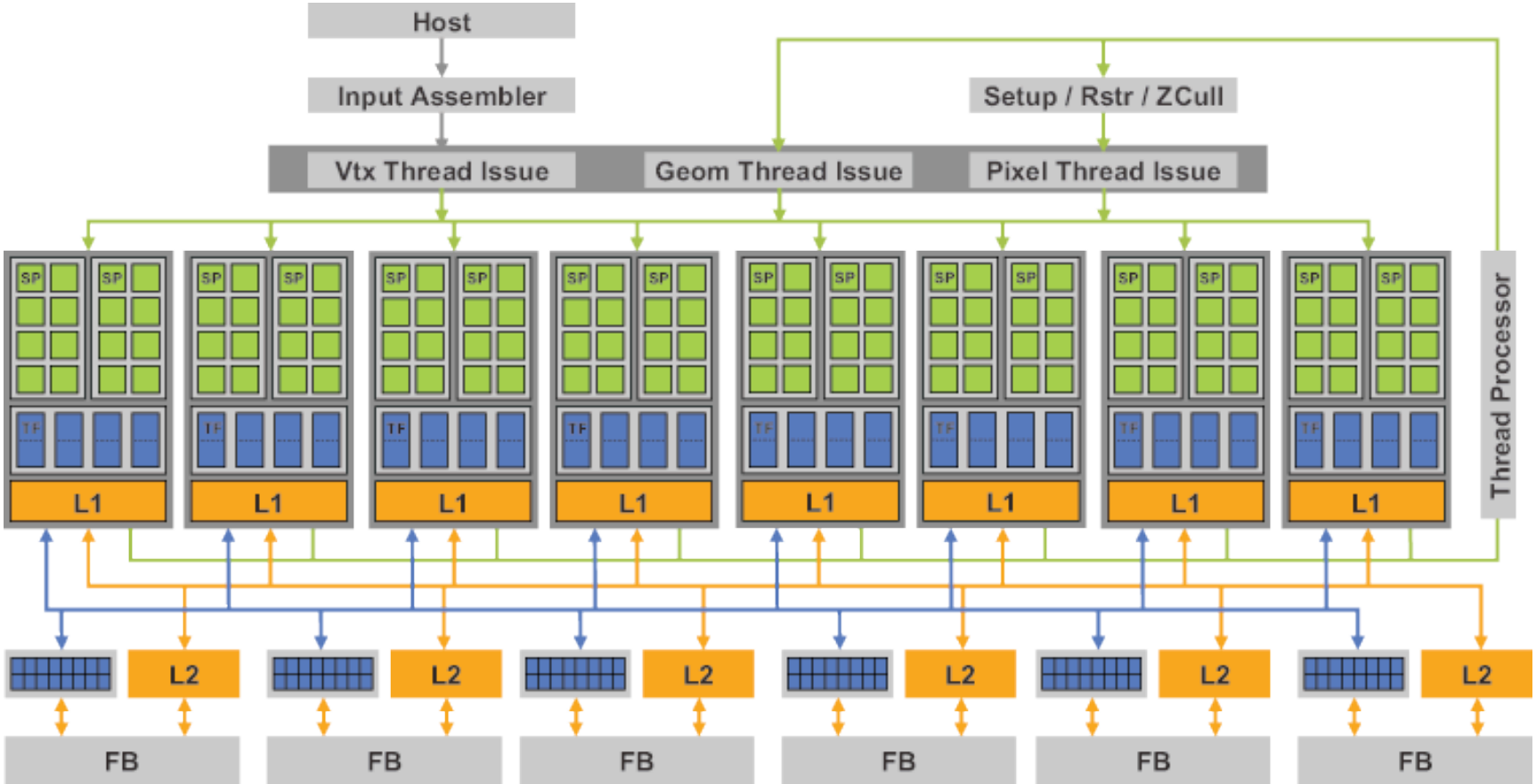
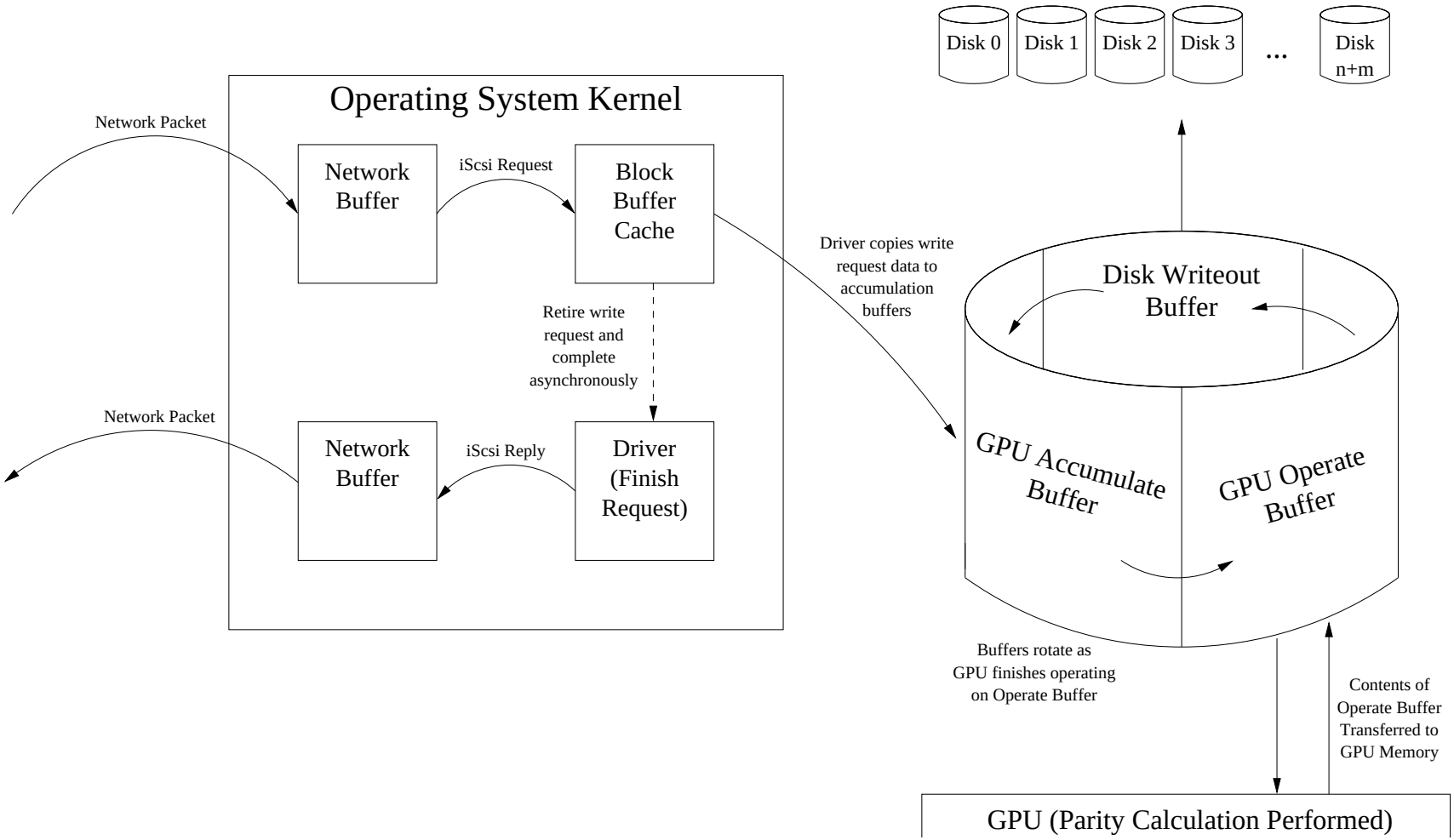
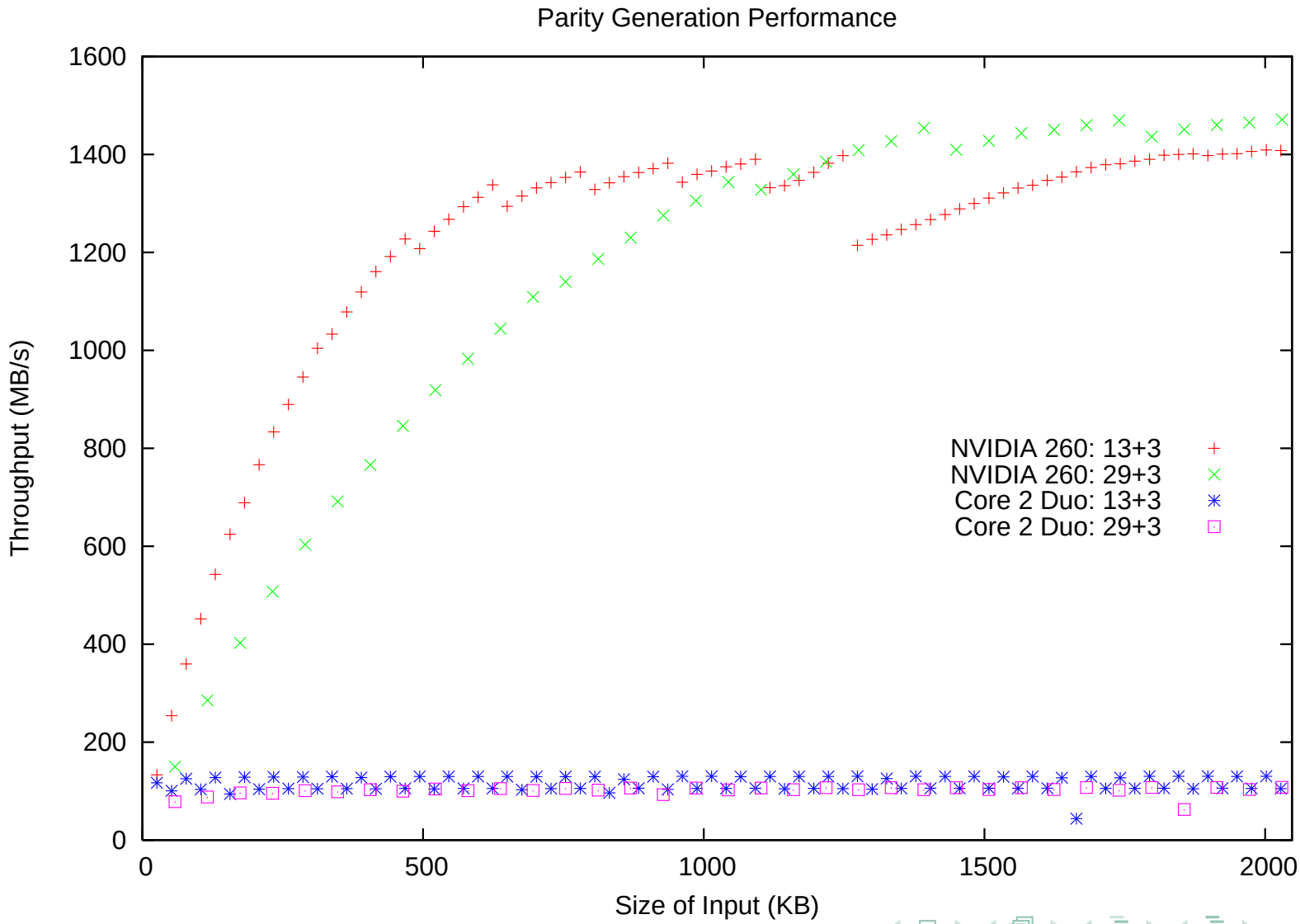


Figure: G80 Architecture

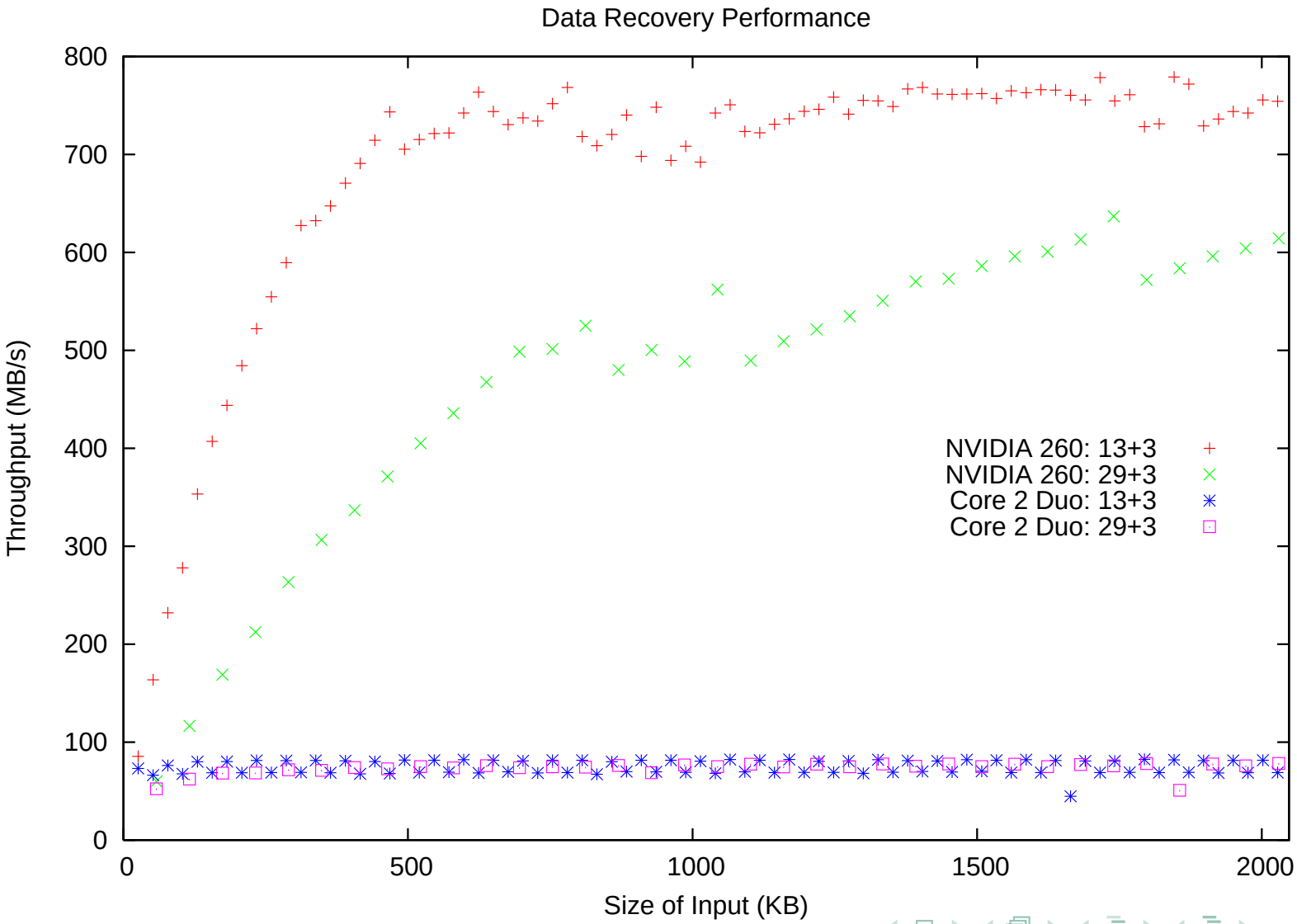
Framing the Experiment



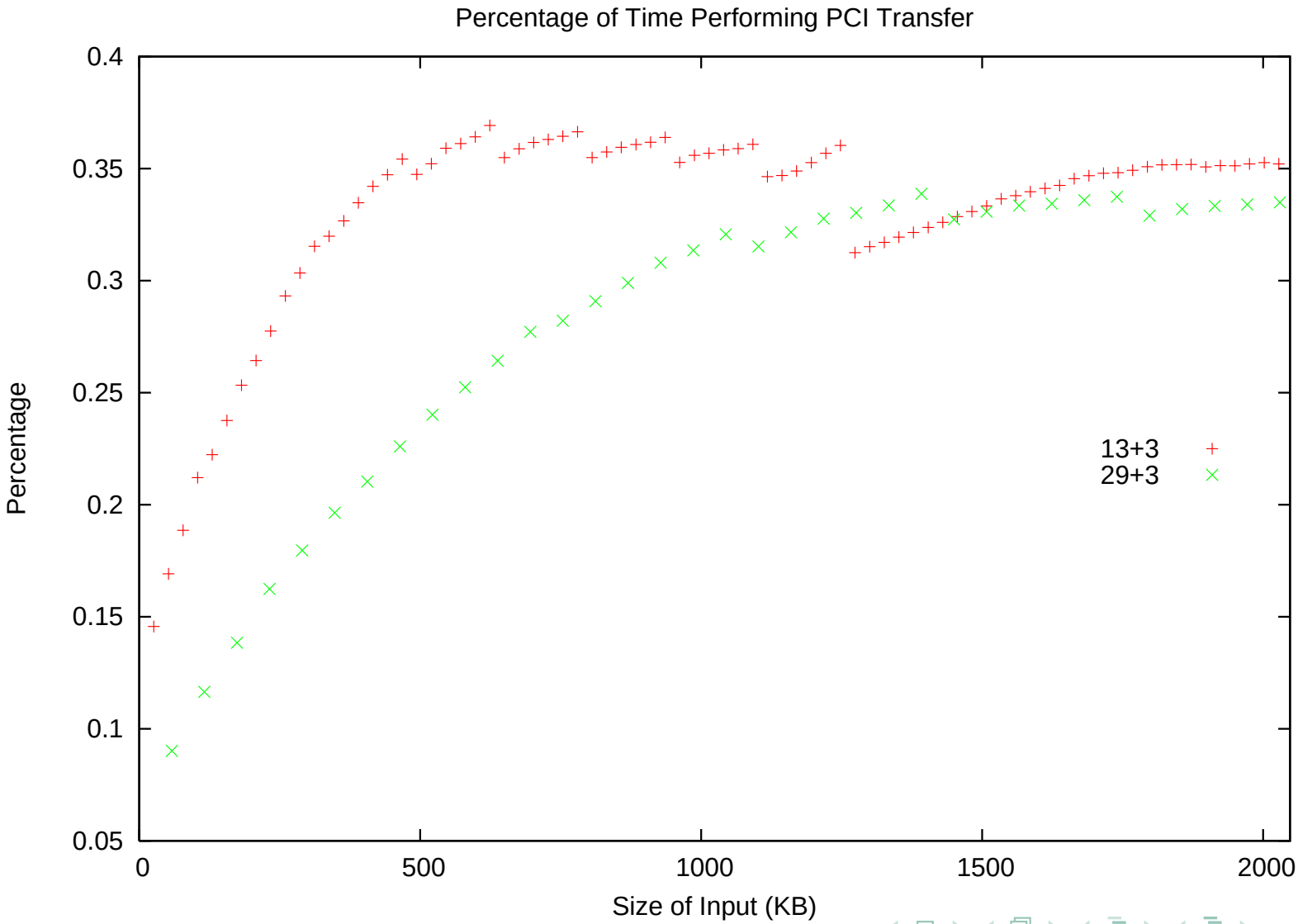
Generation Performance



Recovery Performance



Percentage of Time in PCI Transfer



Conclusions

- A $300 GPU can support the workload of a sizable RAID array that can support any three disks failing.
  - 16-disk array at 100 MB/s per disk (vs. 7 for CPU)
  - 32-disk array at 51 MB/s per disk (vs. 4 for CPU)
- PCI-Express transfers can be fully hidden by the computation when done in parallel
- Future work includes building a working RAID system which includes this component (which will be available soon).

Thank you.

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