RFC: Core VFD Backing Store Paged Writes

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The core virtual file driver (VFD) allows manipulating HDF5 files in memory instead of in physical storage. Files can either be created in memory or existing files in physical storage can be copied into memory. Optionally, the in-memory changes can be propagated back to physical storage when the file is closed. When this is done, the entire file is written out to disk, even if only a few bytes were changed.

This document describes updates to the core VFD that track modifications and only write the changed bytes on file close. As an optimization that reduces small I/O operations, the modifications can optionally be aggregated into pages.

This feature will be introduced in HDF5 1.8.13, to be released in May 2014.

# Introduction

The core virtual file driver (VFD) allows HDF5 files to be created or opened in memory instead of in physical storage (files are copied into memory on open). All subsequent file manipulations occur in memory, allowing very fast HDF5 file operations but with the disadvantage of potentially requiring significant memory resources when working with large files. On close, the changes can optionally be propagated to physical storage. This option is set when configuring the core VFD via the following API call:

*herr\_t* H5Pset\_fapl\_core( *hid\_t* fapl\_id, *size\_t* increment, *hbool\_t* backing\_store )

The backing\_store parameter sets whether changes are propagated to physical storage on close. If this is set to 0 (FALSE) then all changes will be lost when the file is closed. If this is set to 1 (TRUE), then the changes are written to storage on file close or flush.

The current implementation of the library writes the entire file out on close if even a single byte has changed. Naturally, this can be inefficient, especially when very large files are written out after minimal changes have been made.

# Tracking Writes for Improved Performance

An obvious improvement to the "write everything" algorithm would be to track the regions of the file that have been changed, writing them to storage on file close or flush. The required changes to the core VFD would be fairly straightforward. As write calls pass through the core VFD, a list of (start address, end address) pairs representing the writes would be updated, serving as a map of modified regions in the file. This data structure would merge overlapping or abutting regions as they were inserted into the list. As a further optimization, a write page size could be set. This feature would expand any dirty regions to the nearest page boundaries, which would minimize seeks and small, inefficient writes when a large number of small non-adjacent writes occur (figure 1). When the file is closed, the list would be traversed and the modified regions of memory would be propagated to physical storage.

Note that these marked regions would be at the granularity of the write calls that the library makes. i.e., an entire metadata object or dataset chunk would be marked dirty if even a single byte is changed, since the library uses a single write call when these are evicted from their respective caches. The core VFD would make no effort to determine the particular bytes that were modified with respect to the original data[[1]](#footnote-1).



Figure 2‑1: Effect of the paging feature. When the paging feature has been enabled, the in-memory "file" is conceptually divided into multiple pages (dashed lines). Dirtying any part of a page marks the entire page as dirty.

# Using the New Feature

The write tracking feature will be off by default, even when the backing\_store flag is set to TRUE. The feature will be controlled via the new H5Pget/set\_core\_write\_tracking() HDF5 API calls (tentative RM calls appear in the appendices of this document).

*herr\_t* H5Pset\_core\_write\_tracking(*hid\_t* fapl\_id, *hbool\_t* is\_enabled, *size\_t* page\_size)

*herr\_t* H5Pget\_core\_write\_tracking(*hid\_t* fapl\_id, *hbool\_t* \*is\_enabled, *size\_t* \*page\_size)

Setting the page size to any nonzero value turns write tracking on at that page size. Setting a page size of 1 byte disables paging.

# Performance

The performance benefits of the feature will depend heavily on the data access patterns of the application and will have to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis[[2]](#footnote-2). In cases where the majority of the data would be written out (e.g., creating and writing data to a new file), the new feature will likely not impart a significant performance benefit. In cases where a small amount of data will be added or changed (e.g., opening an existing file and modifying a small amount of existing data), the performance benefits could be significant.

When performance tuning, the following parameters are likely to have significant effects on I/O throughput:

* Enabling/disabling core VFD backing store paging and the page size (H5Pset\_core\_bstore\_page\_size, described in this document).
* Dataset layout and chunk size (H5Pset\_layout and H5Pset\_chunk).
* Metadata aggregation size (H5Pset\_meta\_block\_size).
* Using the latest file format (H5Pset\_libver\_bounds).
* Data layout considerations (arrangement of groups, datasets, types, etc.).

In general, anything that promotes aggregation of changes made to the file will enhance the performance of this feature. Unfortunately, empirical testing will typically be required to determine the "sweet spot" between reducing the number of seeks and minimizing the amount of data written out.

# Testing

The feature will be tested via a new core\_write\_tracking test. This will test the feature by creating some HDF5 files, closing them, and then reading them back. It will also exercise the internal write aggregation functionality.

Acknowledgements

This work is being supported by a customer of The HDF Group.

Revision History

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| --- | --- |
| *September 18, 2013:* | Version 1 circulated for comment within The HDF Group.  |
| *November 7, 2013* | Version 2 includes updates concerning recent work on the feature. Circulated for comment within The HDF Group. |
| *March 28, 2014* | Version 3 updated to reflect how the feature will be integrated into HDF5 1.8.13 (and the 1.10 trunk). Circulated within The HDF Group. |

Glossary, Terminology

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| --- | --- |
| **virtual file layer (VFD)** | The virtual file layer is an abstraction layer in the HDF5 library that maps I/O operations such as "read" to concrete I/O calls like the POSIX read() call or the Win32 ReadFile() call. |
| **virtual file driver (VFD)** | Implements a particular mapping of abstract to concrete I/O calls. |

References

1. The HDF Group. “Reference Manual: H5Pset\_fapl\_core,” <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/RM/RM_H5P.html#Property-SetFaplCore> (retrieved September 18, 2013 - refers to HDF5 v1.8.11).
2. The HDF Group. “HDF5 Virtual File Layer,” <http://www.hdfgroup.org/HDF5/doc/TechNotes/VFL.html> (November 18, 1999 - This document is slightly out of date).

## Appendix: H5Pset\_core\_write\_tracking RM entry

**Name:** H5Pset\_core\_write\_tracking

**Signature:**

*herr\_t* H5Pset\_core\_write\_tracking(*hid\_t* fapl\_id, *hbool\_t* is\_enabled, *size\_t* page\_size)

**Purpose:**

Sets information about the write tracking feature used by the core VFD.

**Description:**

When a file is created or opened for writing using the core VFD with the backing store option turned on, the VFD can be configured to track changes to the file and only write out the modified bytes. To avoid a large number of small writes, the changes can be aggregated into pages of a user-specified size.

Setting the page\_size parameter to zero will turn off tracking and cause the entire file to be written out to storage when closed.

Setting the page\_size parameter to 1 will enable tracking but with no paging.

**Note:**

Write tracking is turned off by default.

This function is only for use with the core VFD and must be used after the call to H5Pset\_fapl\_core. It is an error to use this function with any other VFD.

This function only applies to the backing store write operation, which typically occurs when the file is flushed or closed. It has no relationship to the increment parameter passed to H5Pset\_fapl\_core.

For optimum performance, the page\_size parameter should be a power of two.

**Parameters:**

 *hid\_t* fapl\_id IN: File access property list identifier

*hbool\_t* is\_enabled IN: Whether the feature is enabled

 *size\_t* page\_size IN: Size, in bytes, of write aggregation pages

**Returns:**

 Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

## Appendix: H5Pget\_core\_write\_tracking Reference Manual Entry

**Name:** H5Pget\_core\_write\_tracking

**Signature:**

*herr\_t* H5Pget\_core\_write\_tracking(*hid\_t* fapl\_id, *hbool\_t* \*is\_enabled, *size\_t* \*page\_size)

**Purpose:**

Gets information about the write tracking feature used by the core VFD.

**Description:**

When a file is created or opened for writing using the core VFD with the backing store option turned on, the VFD can be configured to track changes to the file and only write out the modified bytes. To avoid a large number of small writes, the changes can be aggregated into pages of a user-specified size.

**Note:**

This function is only for use with the core VFD and must be used after the call to H5Pset\_fapl\_core. It is an error to use this function with any other VFD.

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**Parameters:**

 *hid\_t* fapl\_id IN: File access property list identifier

*hbool\_t* \*is\_enabled OUT: Whether the feature is enabled

 *size\_t* \*page\_size OUT: Size, in bytes, of write aggregation pages

**Returns:**

 Returns a non-negative value if successful. Otherwise returns a negative value.

1. Tracking this would potentially be useful in certain cases (e.g., small edits to large chunks) but would be more complicated to implement. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. This is why the feature is not enabled by default. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)