### Scsibench: User Level Emperical SCSI Disk Feature Extraction

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## Introduction

Problem: Design, implementation, and evaluation of a suite of programs that automatically determine the parameters of a SCSI disk

Useful for disk request scheduling, and disk simulation



#### Definitions



Figure 1: Disk drive terminology.



# Definitions

Cylinder Skew: Skew between last block on one cylinder and the first block on the next cylinder.

- Track Skew: Skew between last block on one track and the first block on the next track of the same cylinder.
- Cache: Divided into large fully associative blocks. Loaded with requested and/or prefetched data.
- Prefetch: Policy determines how much data is prefetched, and which cache segment is used.



#### Feature Extraction

Disk Features: Physical Characteristics, Cache Layout and Prefetching Policies

- **2** Methods:
  - Inquiry: SCSI provides commands to ask for features
  - Emperical Extraction: Issue specific series of commands, and extrapolate from timing results



## Motivation

Inquiry isn't always accurate

- Averages used for sectors/track, tracks/zone, and skews
- Many Inquiries are optional and not widely supported
- Many policies/settings not quantified in SCSI mode pages



# Scsibench Overview

• Emperically measures: Physical Characteristics: Geometry: Number of Cylinders □ Number of **Zones** □ Logical to Physical mapping (Cylinder, Head, Sector) □ Rotation Speed (**RPM**) **Head Switch** Time Complete Seek curves (average/maximum) **Transfer bandwidth** per zone



# Scsibench Overview

Disk Cache: □ Number of Cache Segments □ Segment Size □ Prefetching: **Prefetching** possible? Prefetching Policy **Write Behind** possible? Runs from user level, no kernel/driver modifications



# Scsibench Overview

Interrogative:
Physical Characteristics:
Geometry:
Number of Cylinders
Number of Zones
Logical to Physical mapping (Cylinder, Head, Sector)
Rotation Speed (RPM)
Number of Cache Segments



# Implementation Details

Implemented in Linux 2.2.x, using the SCSI Generic (sg) driver.

- SCSI commands are built by the application, then written to the device. Responses are read back from the device.
- Timing done using the cycle timer register on the Pentium.

Emperical extraction uses only READ, WRITE, and CACHE DISABLE commands



# Basic Technique

Build a series of SCSI commands. For each command: record start time write() the command to the device read() the result from the device record end time Feature can be extrapolated from command completion times.



# Basic Technique

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#### **Rotation Rate**

T1 = N1\*TR+T1SR+Thost1 T2 = N2\*TR+T2SR+Thost2 T2-T1=(N2-N1)\*T R + (T host2 -Thost1) TR=((T2-T1)- $\Delta$ Thost) / (N2-N1)

Example: Inquiry: TR = 10045 Emperical: TR=10045.488



### Head Switch and Settle

T1=MTBRC(write,read on next track) T2=MTBRC(write,read on same track) THS=T1-T2

T1=MTBRC(read, read on same track) T2=MTBRC(seek, read, write on same track) TSETTLE=T1-T2



# **Emperical Mapping**



#### 1st Derivative



#### 1st Derivative (Normalized)



#### Seek Curves



#### Seek Curves (Abs)



# Prefetching



# Prefetching (old disk)



#### Write Buffer



#### 1st Derivative



# Write Buffer (Old Disk)



#### References

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