

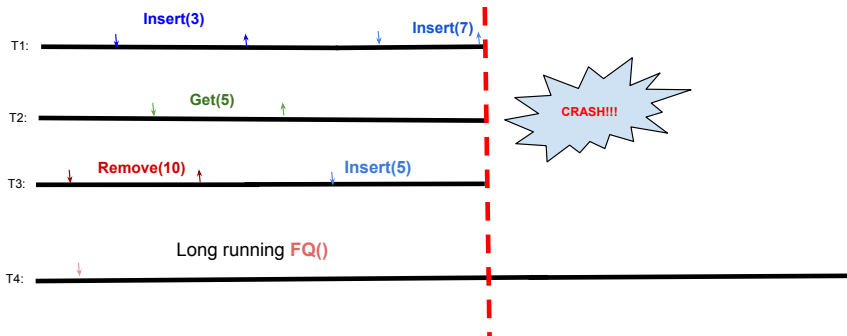
Efficient Resumable Filter Queries

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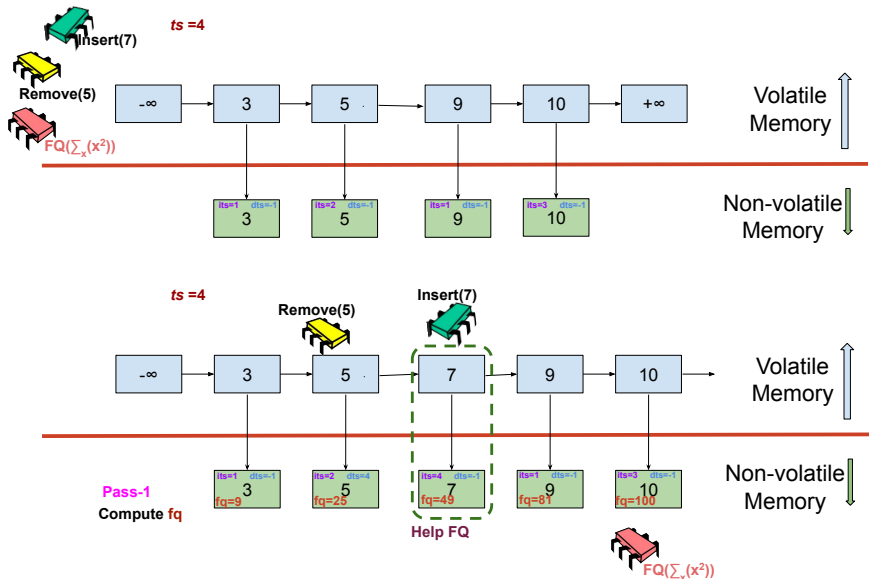
13th Annual Non-volatile Memories Workshop
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Motivation

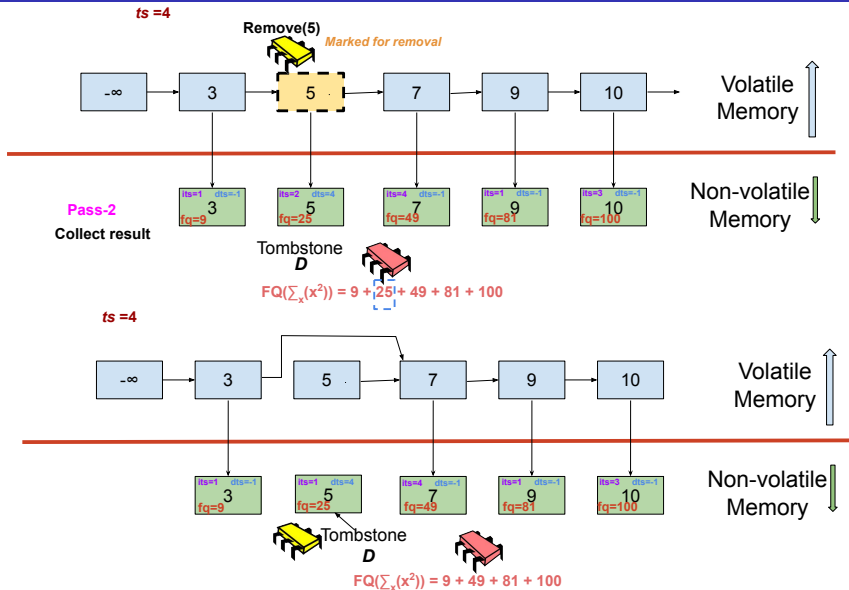


Problematic: How to resume a long-running task after a crash?

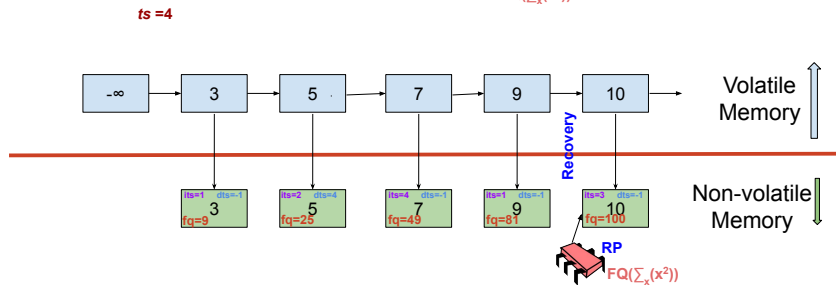
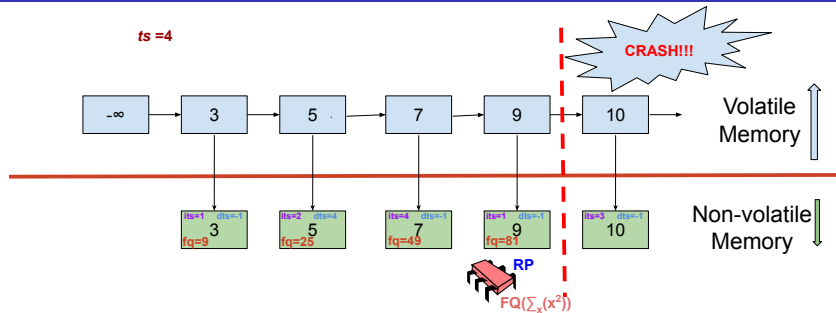
Key ideas



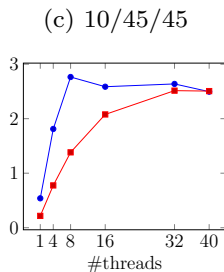
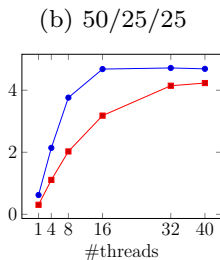
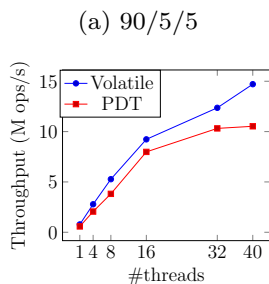
Key ideas



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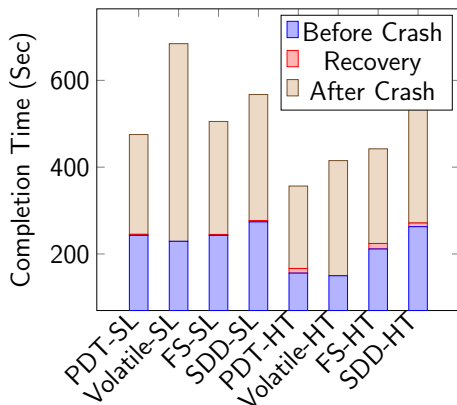
CRUD performance: Skiplist



Takeaways: Persistent skip list is slower than its volatile counterpart. Across all workloads, it is on average 5-10% slower.

Resumable Filter Query

GET:80%, INSERT:20%, and FQ is run by single thread.



Takeaways: PDT-SL is 40% faster than **Volatile-SL** and PDT-HT is 16% faster than **Volatile-HT**. Both also faster than a file system solution.

Conclusion and Future Works

- Durable Linearizability *inadequate* for long-running tasks
- Notion of *resumable* operations + *resumption points*
- Application to various PDTs (list, skip list and hash table)
 - w. support for resumable filter query
- Evaluation shows
 - performance close to volatile (5-25% slower)
 - save up to 40% computation time after a crash
- What's next:
 - use in datastores
 - test w. real workloads (e.g., YCSB-E, OLAP)