

Flash filesystem benchmarks

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Bootlin

Free embedded Linux and kernel materials https://bootlin.com/docs

Linux BSPs, device drivers and plumbing

Buildroot http://buildroot.org





Questions

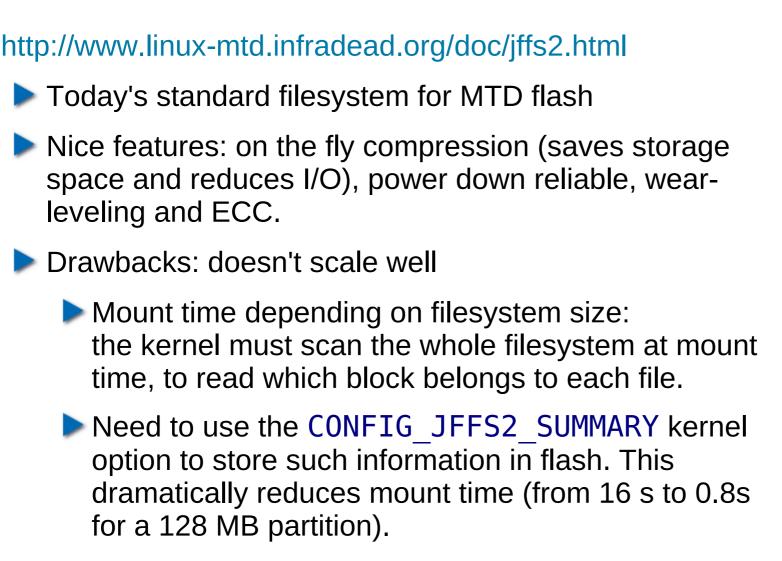
Who uses?

- ▶ jffs2
- ubifs
- yaffs2
- logfs
- nftl?



- Work started in 2008 at ELC-E Showed benchmarks on jffs2, yaffs2 and ubifs
- What has happened during the last 2 years
 - Project continued with funding from the CE Linux Forum
 - Automation scripts now supporting multiple boards
 - New armel root filesystem for the tests (replaces Buildroot). Easier access to MTD and filesystem utilities. Udev simplifies the use of UBIFS.
 - Now measuring driver initialization time through loading external modules (instead of static drivers - boot time was not measured).
 - LogFS mainlined in 2.6.34





Standard file API

JFFS2 filesystem

MTD driver



Flash chip



http://www.yaffs.net/

- Mainly supports NAND flash
- No compression
- Wear leveling, ECC, power failure resistant
- Fast boot time
- Code available in a separate git tree Should be included in the mainline kernel soon.

Standard file API

YAFFS2 filesystem

MTD driver



Flash chip

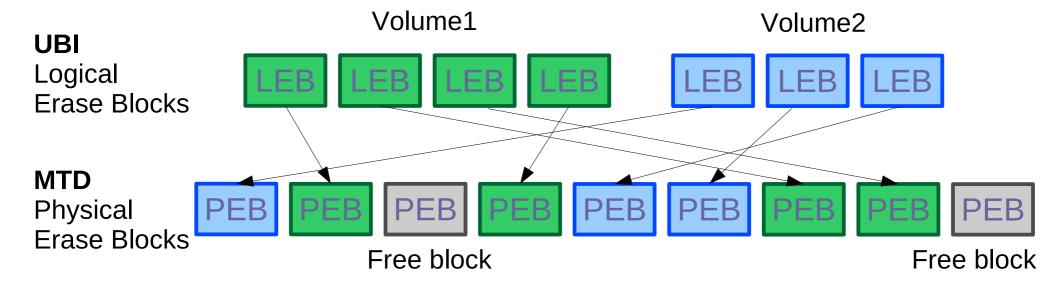


UBI (1)

Unsorted Block Images

- http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/doc/ubi.html
- Volume management system on top of MTD devices.
- Allows to create multiple logical volumes and spread writes across all physical blocks.
- Takes care of managing the erase blocks and wear leveling. Makes filesystem easier to implement.





UBI (2)



UBIFS

http://www.linux-mtd.infradead.org/doc/ubifs.html

- The next generation of the jffs2 filesystem, from the same linux-mtd developers.
- Available in Linux 2.6.27
- Works on top of UBI volumes
- Has a noticeable metadata overhead on very small partitions (4M, 8M)

Standard file API UBIFS UBI MTD driver

Flash chip



http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/LogFS

- New comer in mainline (integrated in 2.6.34)
- Still experimental (at least in 2.6.36)
- Designed to be very fast at mount time (even faster than UBIFS): O(1) mount time
- Supposed to consume less RAM than JFFS2
- Ability to run on block devices but with poor performance



kernel BUG at fs/logfs/segment.c:858! Unable to handle kernel NULL pointer dereference at virtual address 00000000 pqd = ced00000[00000000] *pgd=8edbd031, *pte=00000000, *ppte=00000000 Internal error: Oops: 817 [#1] last sysfs file: /sys/devices/virtual/vc/vcsa6/uevent Modules linked in: logfs zlib deflate CPU: 0 Tainted: G W (2.6.36 #2) PC is at bug+0x1c/0x28 LR is at bug+0x18/0x28 pc : [<c002b428>] lr : [<c002b424>] psr: 20000013 sp : cfb7fe38 ip : 00000928 fp : 0000080 r10: c0580b20 r9: 00000009 r8: fffffff r7 : cfb7fea4 r6 : 00000080 r5 : cf50cd58 r4 : c0580b20 r3 : 00000000 r2 : cfb7fe2c r1 : c02fd4b7 r0 : 0000002c Flags: nzCv IRQs on FIQs on Mode SVC 32 ISA ARM Segment user Control: 10c5387d Table: 8ed00019 DAC: 00000015 Process umount (pid: 868, stack limit = 0xcfb7e2e8) Stack: (0xcfb7fe38 to 0xcfb80000) With Linux 2.6.36. fe20: Reported on the linux-embedded ML bf0122dc bf0122ec



http://squashfs.sourceforge.net/

- Filesystem for block storage, so it doesn't support the MTD API.
- However, as it is read-only, it works fine with mtdblock, as long as the flash chip doesn't have any bad blocks.
- You could use it for read-only sections in your filesystem, but you cannot rely on it (bad blocks can always happen).



Benchmark hardware (1)

Calao Systems USB-A9263



- AT91SAM9263 ARM CPU
- 64 MB RAM 256 MB flash
- 2 USB 2.0 host 1 USB device
- 100 Mbit Ethernet port
- Powered by USB! Serial and JTAG through this USB port.
- Multiple extension boards.
- Approximately 160 EUR

Supported in mainstream Linux since version 2.6.27!



Benchmark hardware (2)

TI Beagle Board



- TI OMAP 3530 ARM CPU
- 256 MB RAM, 256 MB flash
- RS-232 serial
- USB Host USB OTG
- JTAG
- DVI-D, S-Video
- Audio In and Out
- MMC/SD
- Only 150 USD



Using a Debian Squeeze root filesystem for armel.

- Supports armv4 (Ubuntu on arm only supports v7)
- Contains all the tools to manipulate flash, as well as utilities for each filesystem.

Using automated scripts supporting multiple boards

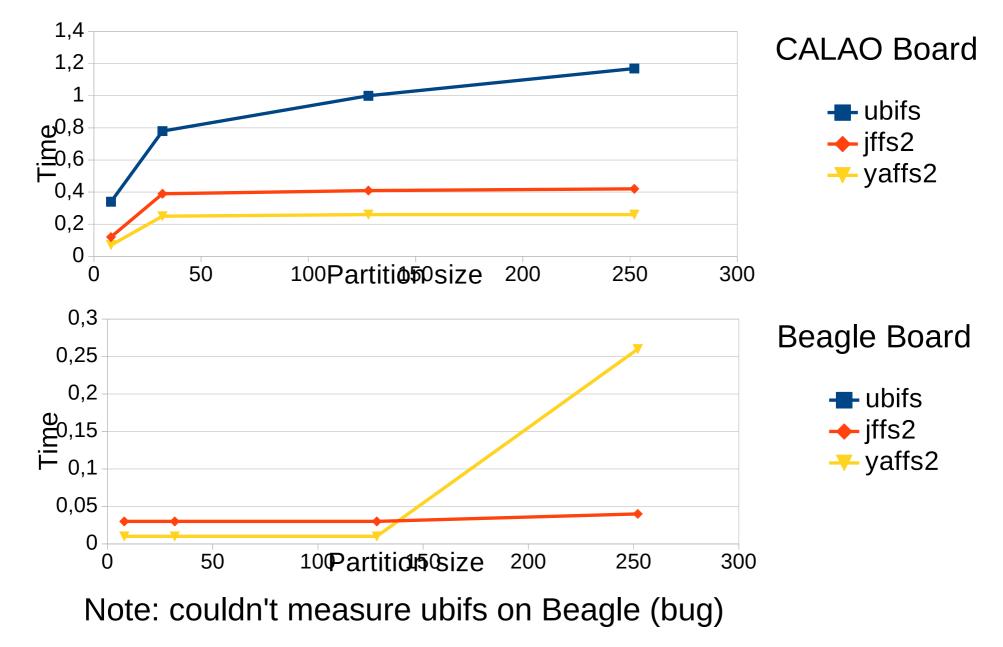
- Take care of sending commands to the boards through a serial line.
- Test rootfs and GPL scripts available on https://bootlin.com/pub/utils/board-automation/



- Time to load the filesystem drivers
- Special case of UBIFS:
 - ubi module initialization
 - ubiattach time
 - ubifs module loading time



Initialization benchmarks





Methodology:

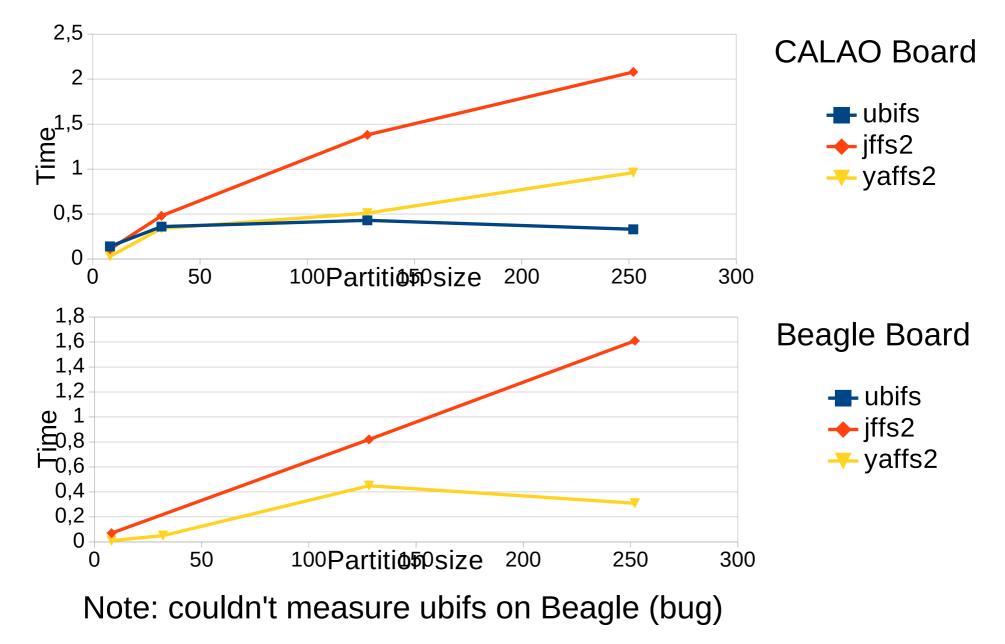
ubiattach, mount, file, detach, attach again... oops

No problem on Calao!

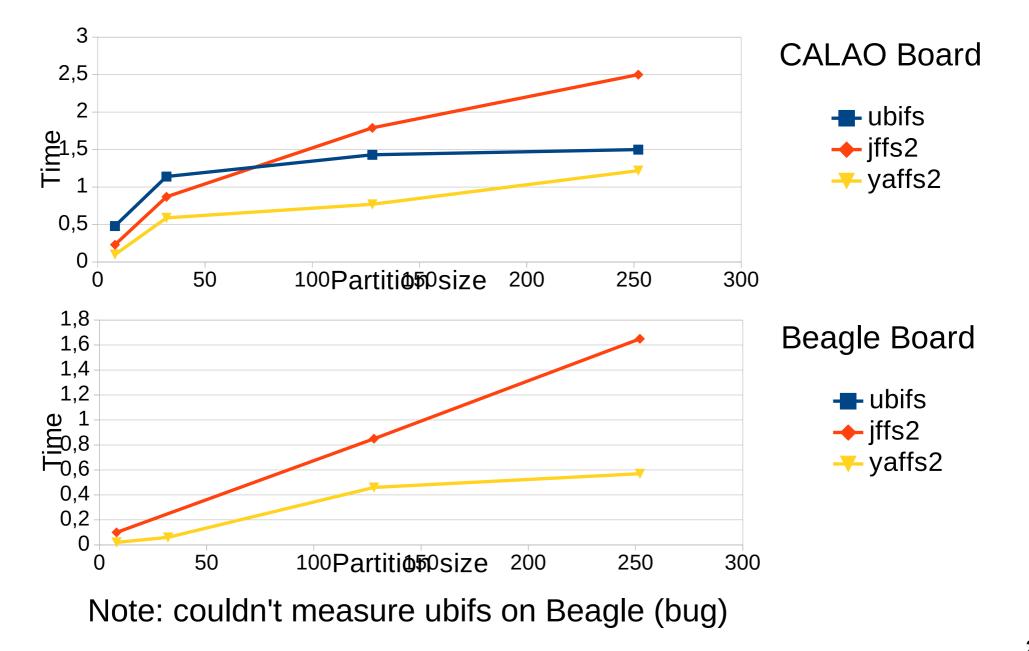
UBI error: ubi_io_read: error -74 (ECC error) while reading 64 bytes from PEB 53:0, read 64 bytes UBI error: ubi_io_read: error -74 (ECC error) while reading 64 bytes from PEB 54:0, read 64 bytes UBI error: ubi_io_read: error -74 (ECC error) while reading 64 bytes from PEB 62:0, read 64 bytes UBI error: ubi_io_read: error -74 (ECC error) while reading 64 bytes from PEB 63:0, read 64 bytes UBI warning: check_what_we_have: 29 PEBs are corrupted corrupted PEBs are: 3 4 8 10 11 13 14 15 18 20 21 23 24 25 29 33 34 35 36 38 39 40 41 44 50 51 53 62 63 UBI error: check_what_we_have: too many corrupted PEBs, refusing this device ubiattach: error!: cannot attach mtd1



mount time benchmarks

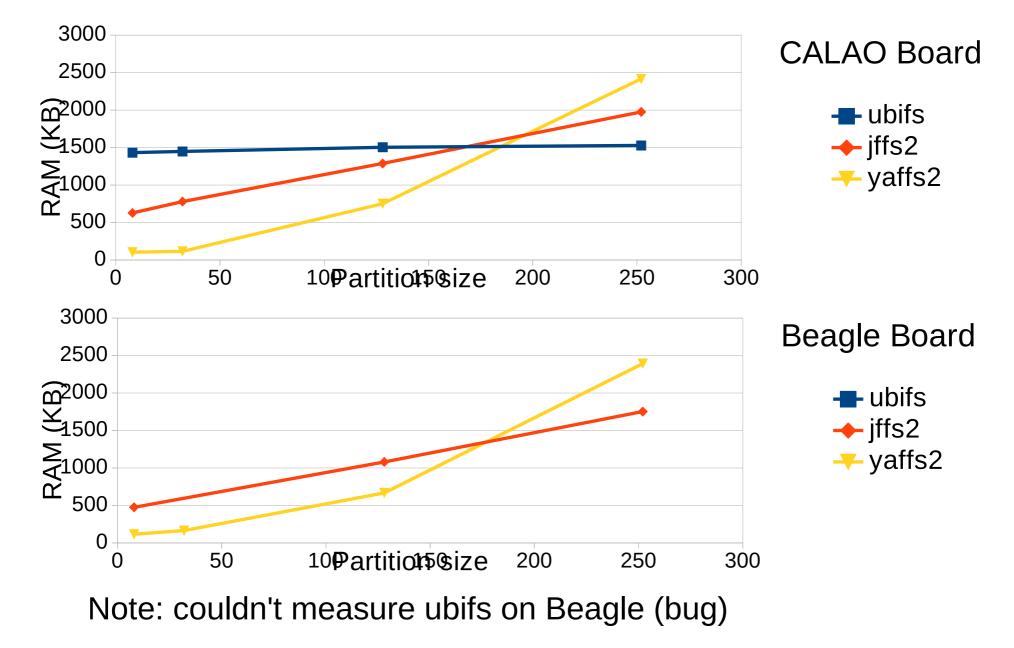


init + mount time benchmarks

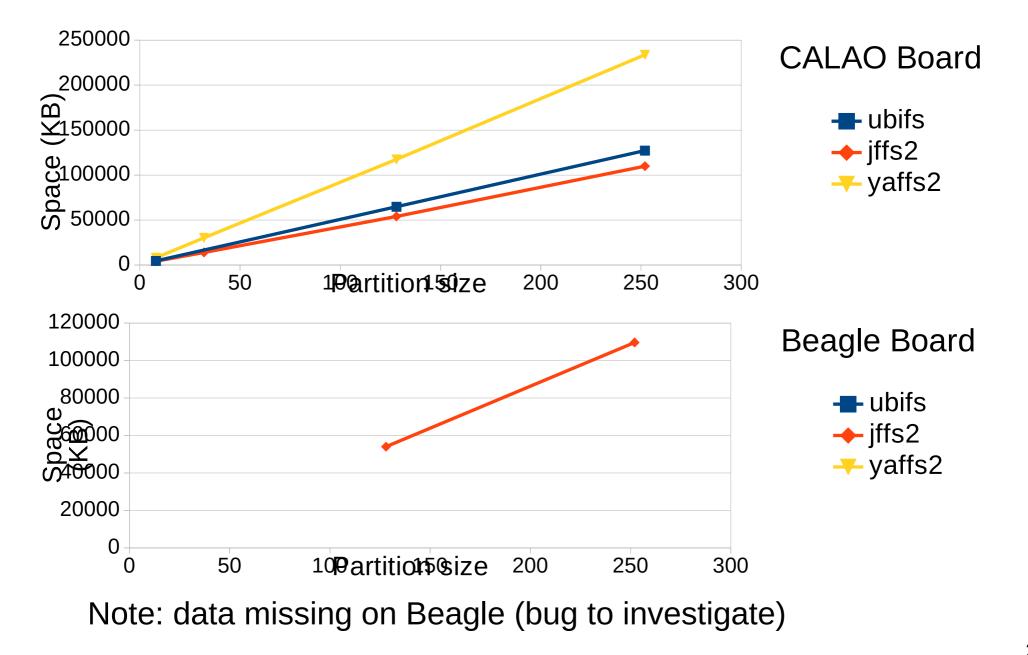




init + mount memory usage

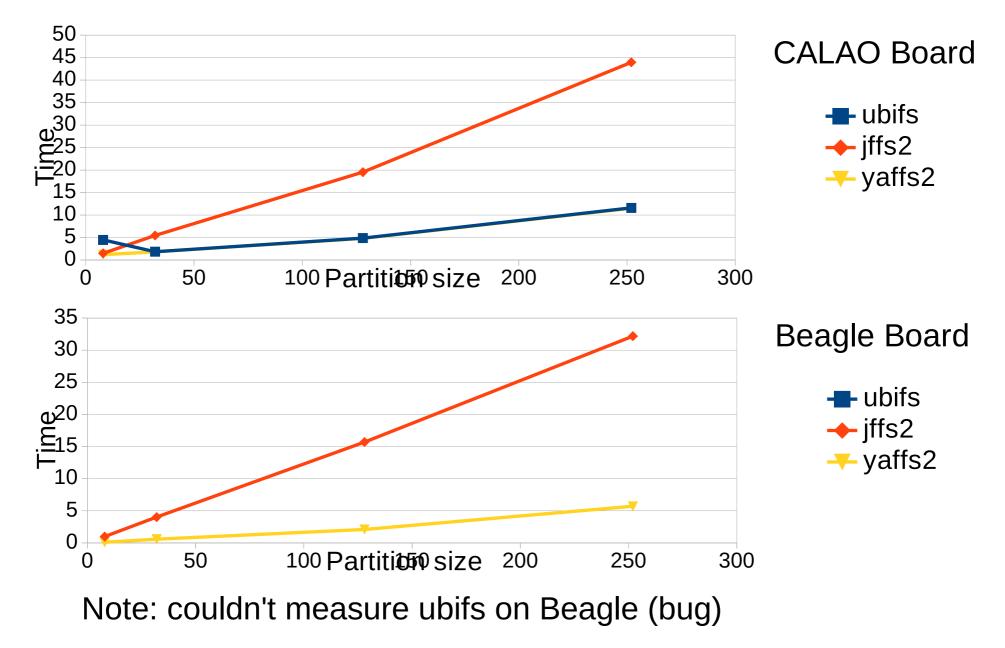






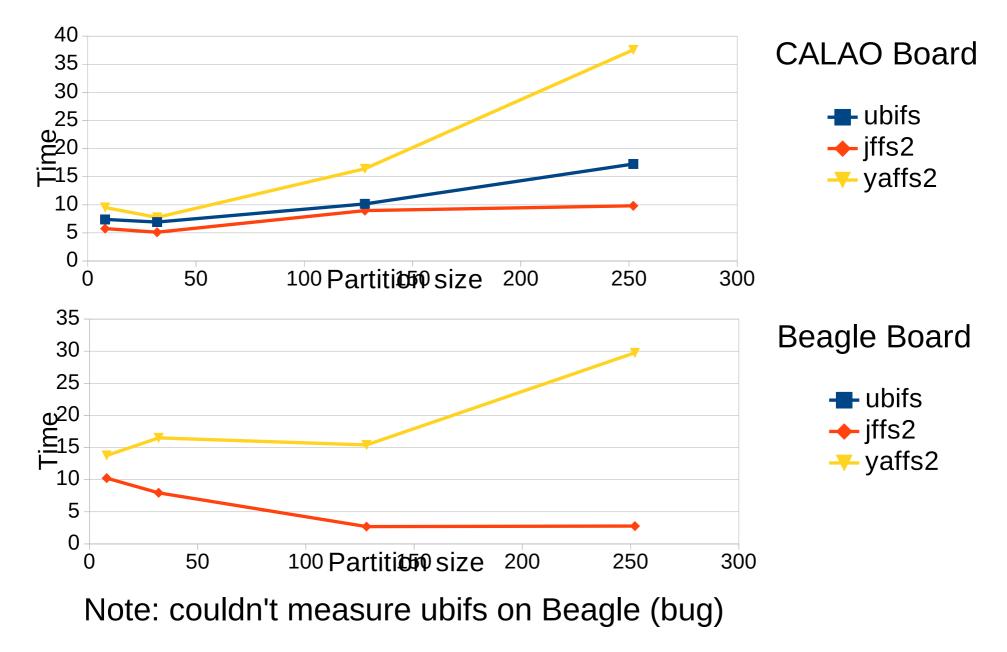


Read time benchmarks



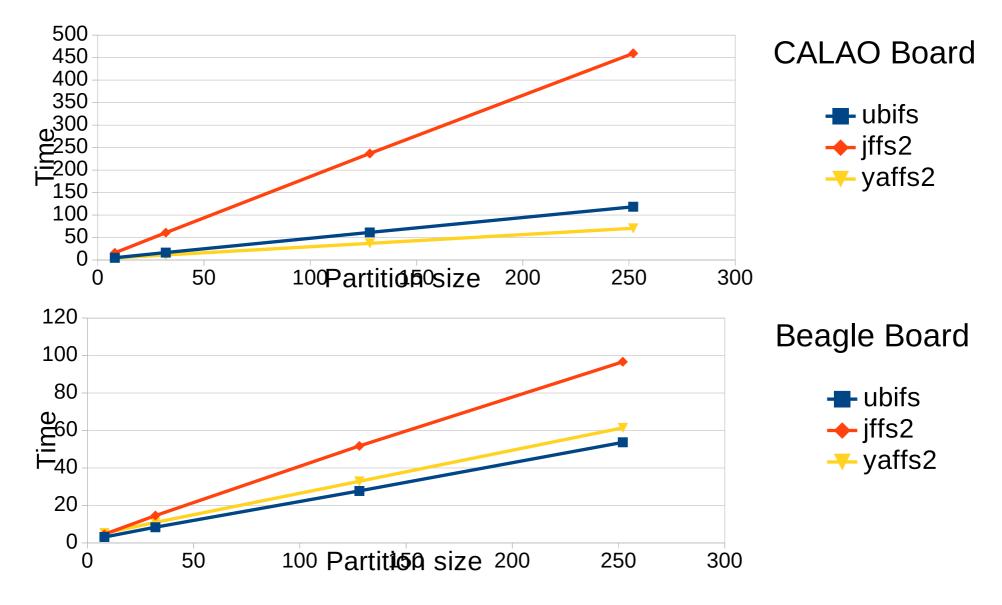


Remove time benchmarks

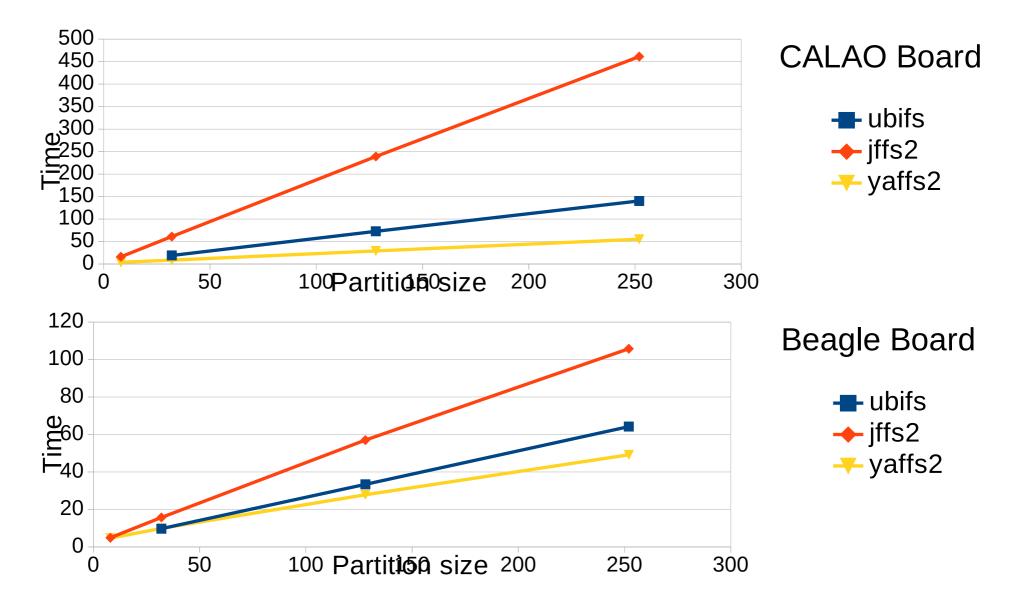




Write time benchmarks



Video write time benchmarks





<u>logfs</u>

Unusable so far. Crashes on both Beagle and Calao boards (2.6.36).

<u>jffs2</u>

- Poor performance compared to the others.
- May only make sense on small partitions where space matters.

<u>yaffs2</u>

- Best choice for write performance.
- Good choice for small partitions when read/write performance and boot time matter more than space.
- Show get in mainline in the next months

<u>ubifs</u>

Good or best performance in medium and big partitions

Time to replace your jffs2 partitions by ubifs or by yaffs2!



Embedded MMC (eMMC) starting to replace NAND flash

- Cheaper: ~30 EUR for 8 GB (Source: Calao Systems)
- Bad blocks managed internally No more issue with the bootloader sector going corrupt.
- Wear leveling could apply to the whole storage space (In theory, like with UBI. Not true with some devices).
- Automatic sleep mode
- Faster boot time: driver-less initialization.
- Can take advantage of block filesystems with optimizations for SSDs.
- How reliable, trustworthy and resistant are these? Loosing control on wear leveling.



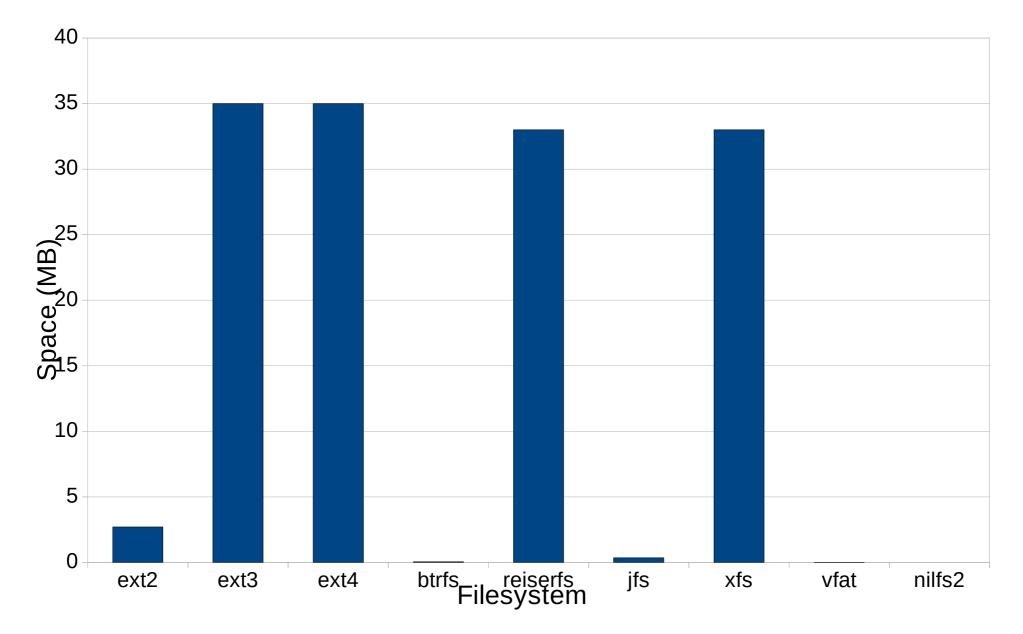
Methodology

- Tests run on the Beagle board
- Copy 800 MB of rootfs files from USB to MMC
- Flush caches
- Read MMC contents
- Flush caches
- Remove MMC contents
- Write 100 copies of a 6 MB video to MMC



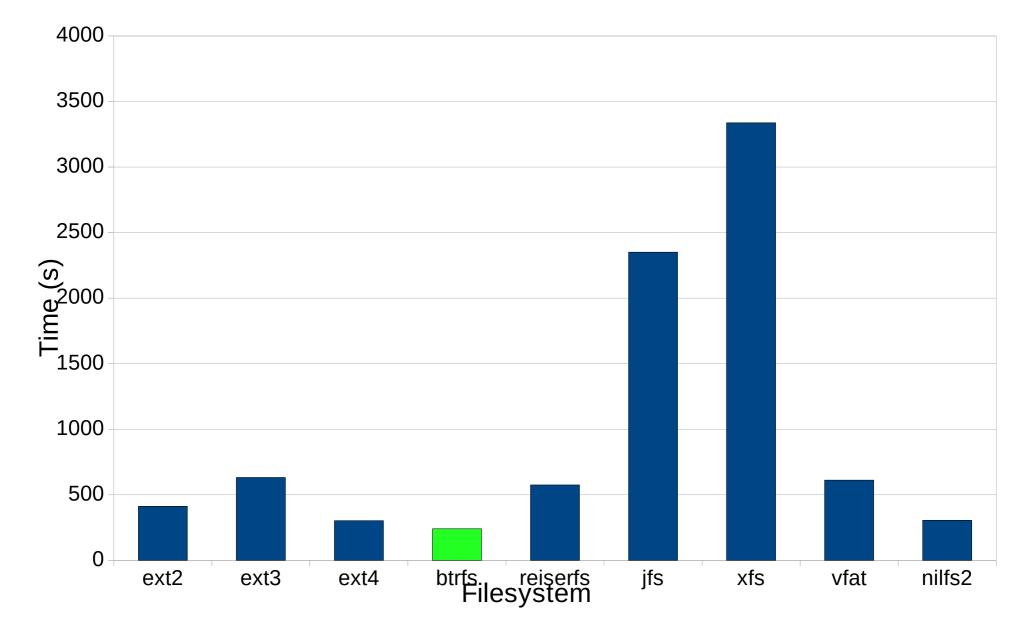


Disk usage after format



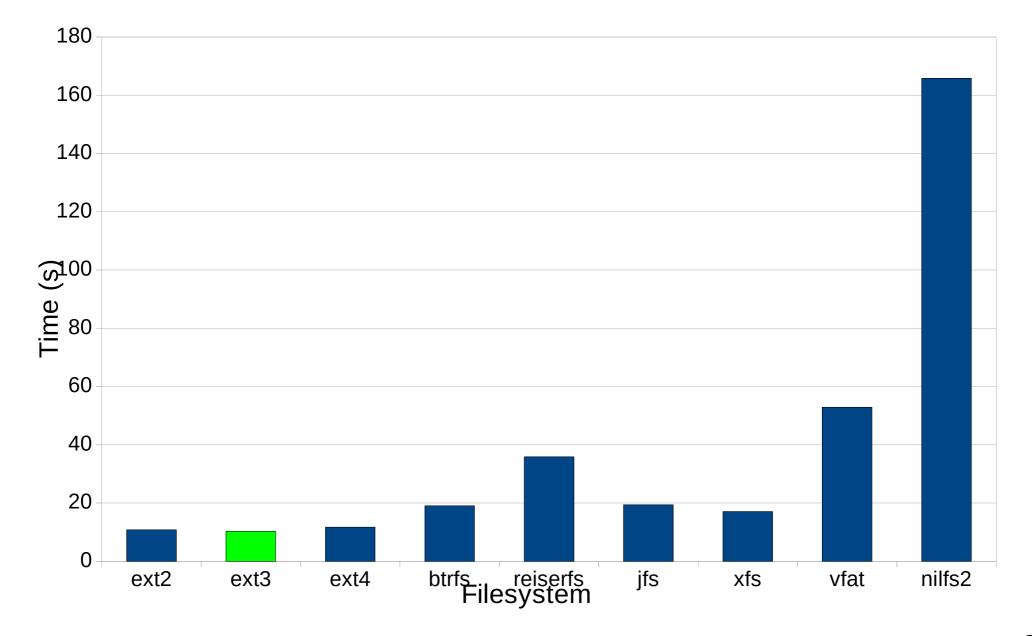


MMC copy from USB (ext3)



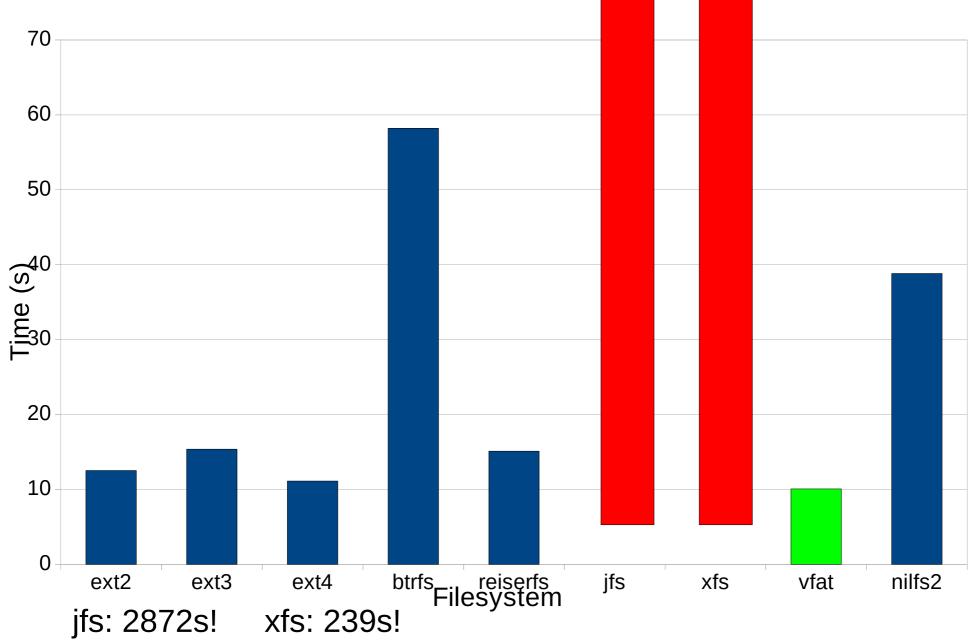


MMC read time



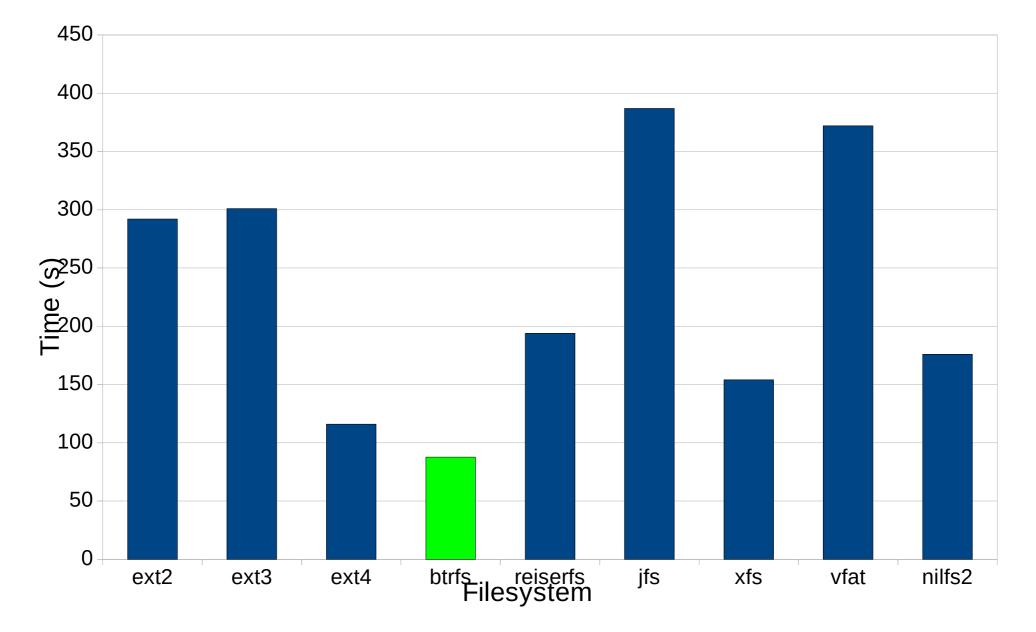


MMC remove time



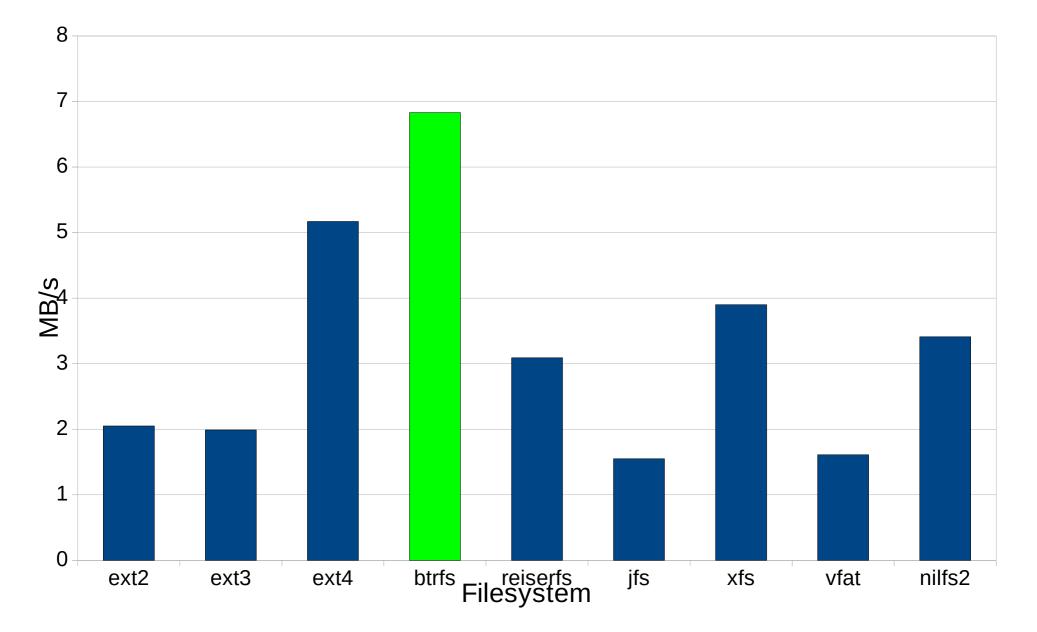


MMC write video time





MMC video write speed (MB/s)





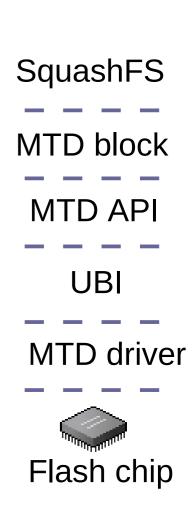
- ext4 is great! Best compromise between maturity and performance.
- btrfs rocks!

Though not production ready (still experimental).

- xfs is very disappointing (it has good performance on rotating disks)
- Hard to tell which filesystem will work best on your system. Make your own experiments (switching filesystems is cheap)!



- Squashfs on top of UBI Too much overhead today
- Block device on top of UBI
- Yaffs2 in mainline!
- Merge the Logfs Forum with the MTD Foundation ;-)







Questions?

Comments?

Scripts and test root filesystem on https://bootlin.com/pub/utils/board-automation/



- Do you think that eMMC will completely replace NAND flash?
- Would you feel comfortable to use block flash storage as a swap area?
- How do you limit the number of writes in a read/write partition?
- Any project you would like CELF to support?