



NHPCC Room 300

Friday, December 8th, 2017

Daniel Shao

Design and Implementation

Loosely-Coupled Arch.

- Consists of: Client, DMS, FMS, Object Store
 DMS: Directory Metadata Server. Only 1
 Enough to hold around 100 million directories in 32GB memory.
- Simple ACL Management.
 FMS: File Metadata Server. Multiple
- KV Pattern: HASHING
 DMS: full pathname → directory metadata
 FMS: dir_uuid+filename → file metadata

Rename Discussion

Problem: hashing

- · File: only metadata needs relocation · Directory: its metadata as well as all
- successors' metadata need relocation.

Flattened Directory Tree



Decoupled File Metadata

- Motivation:
 Large-Value access
 (De)Serialization
- Fine-grained File
 Metadata
- Indexing Metadata Removal · (De)Serialization



Motivation

Problem with FS Directory Tree in DFS





Motivation

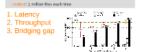
Gap between FS Metadata and KV Store



Q&A

Evaluation

Metadata Performance



Evaluation

Full System Performance

Benchmark:









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Flattened Directory Tree

Motivation: DESTROY directory tree

- · Backward Directory Entry Organization
- · Client Caching: only directories' metadata



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Motivation

Gap between FS Metadata and KV Store

Existing Ne systems have much lower performance than KV Stores:

It has been continued that more than half operations are about metalduta in the systems.

KV Stores have great advantages on small objects

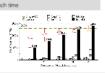


QSA

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Metadata Performance

- · mdtest: 1 million files each time
- 1. Latency
- 2. Throughput 3. Bridging gap



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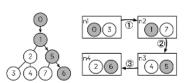
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d-inode d-entry



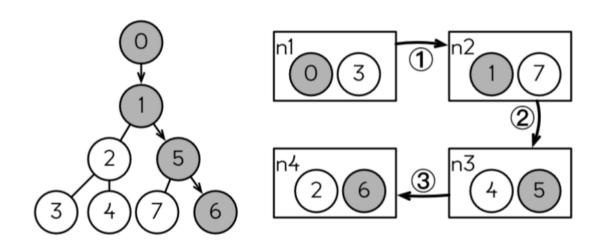




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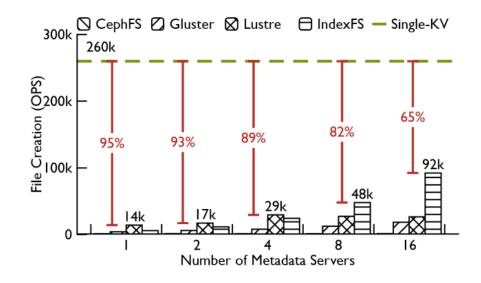




Motivation Gap between FS Metadata and KV Store

Existing file systems have much lower performance than KV Stores:

- It has been confirmed that more than half operations are about metadata in file systems.
- KV Stores have great advantages on small objects





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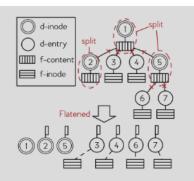
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Motivation:

- Large-Value access
- (De)Serialization

Tech:

- Fine-grained File Metadata
- Indexing Metadata Removal
- (De)Serialization

		Dir	File		Dirent
Key		full path	uuid+filename		uuid
Value			Access	Content	
		ctime	ctime	mtime	entry
		mode	mode	atime	
		uid	uid	size	
		gid	gid	bsize	
		uuid		suuid	
				sid	
Operations	mkdir	•			•
	rmdir	•			•
	readdir	•			•
	getattr	•	•	•	
	remove		•	•	•
	chmod	•	•		
	chown	•			
	create		•		•
	open		•	0	
	read			•	
	write			•	
	framenta				

Table 1: Metadata Access in Different File Operations

stands for field updating in an operation.
 stands for optional field updating in an operation (different file system have different implementations).



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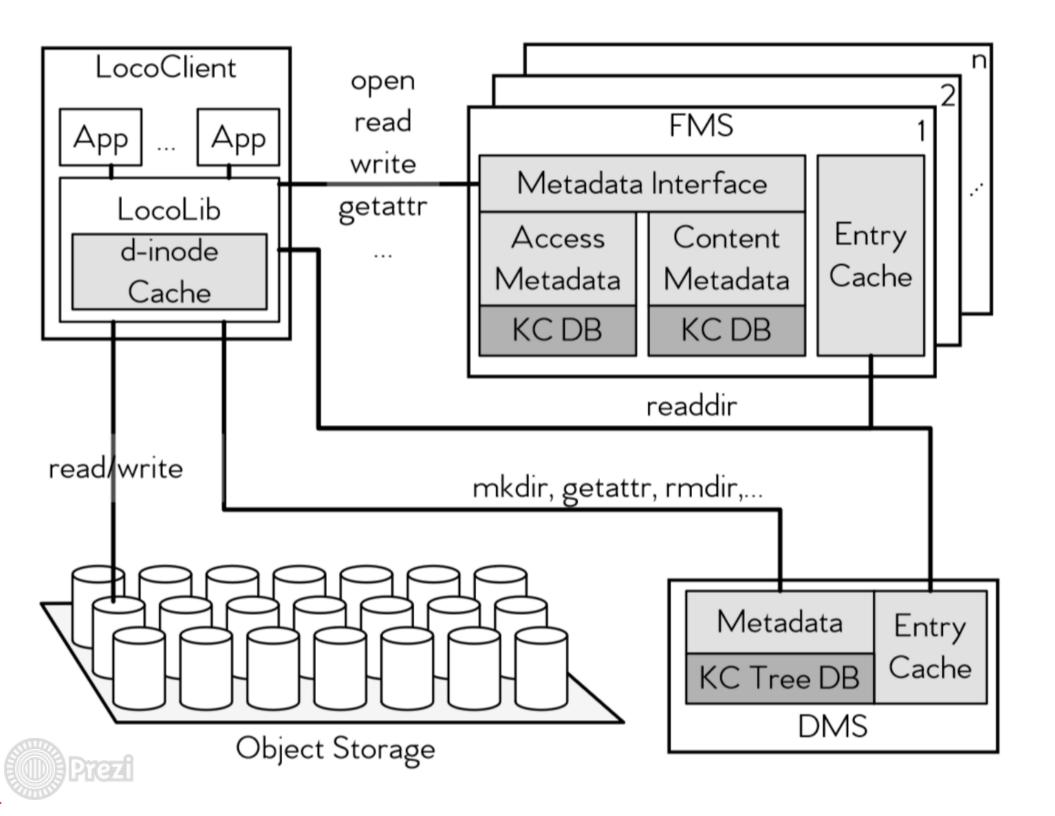
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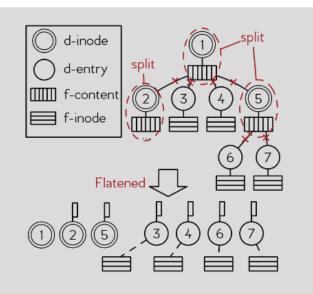


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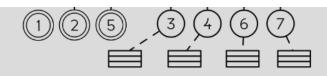


Decoupled File Metadata



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- Indexing Metadata
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Table 1: Metadata Access in Different File Operations

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Key		full path	uuid+filename		uuid
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		mode	mode	atime	
		uid	uid	size	
		gid	gid	bsize	
		uuid		suuid	
				sid	
	mkdir	•			•
	rmdir				•
	readdir	•			•
	getattr	•	•	•	
18	remove		•	•	•
ioi	chmod	•	•		
rat	chown	•	•		
Operations	create		•		•
	open		•	0	
	read			•	
	write			•	
	truncate			•	

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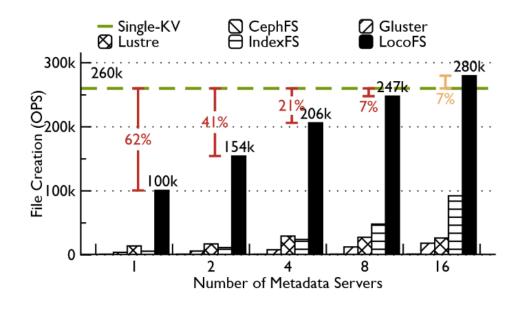
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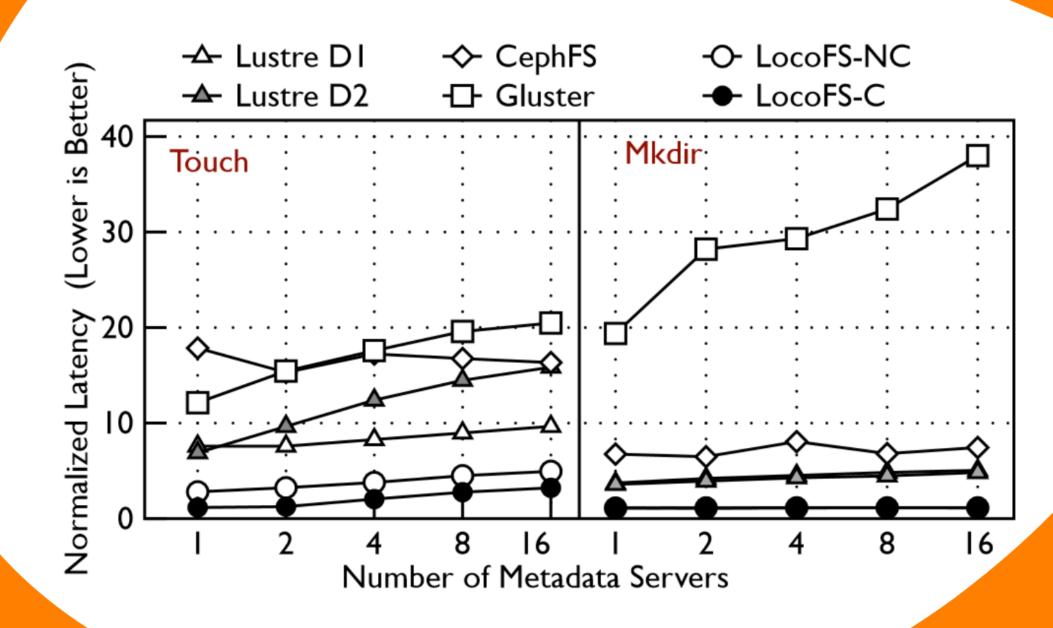


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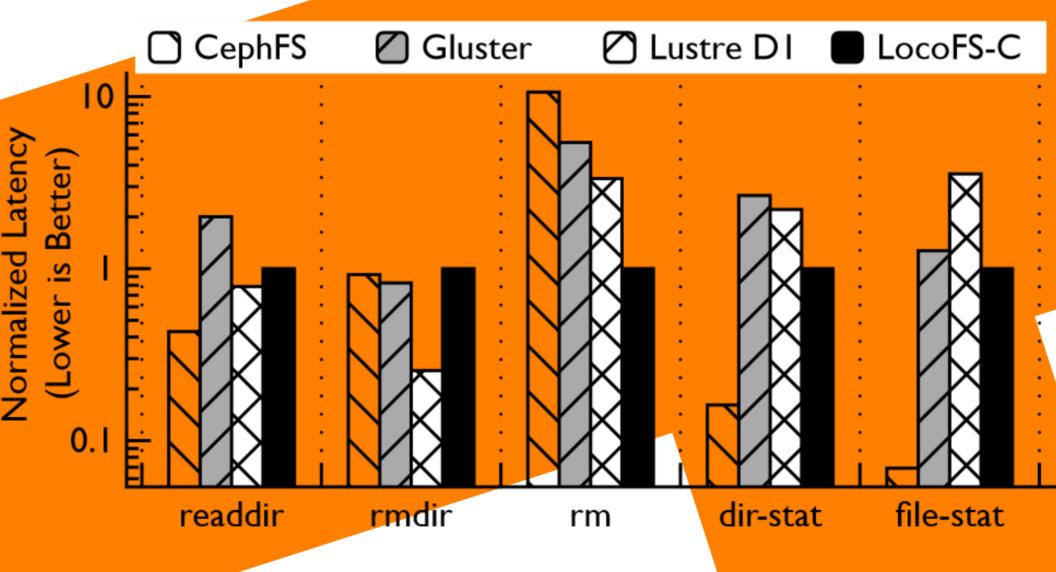
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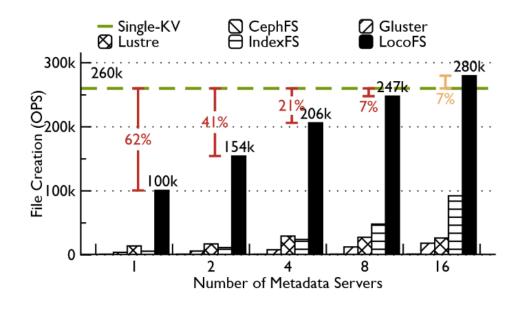


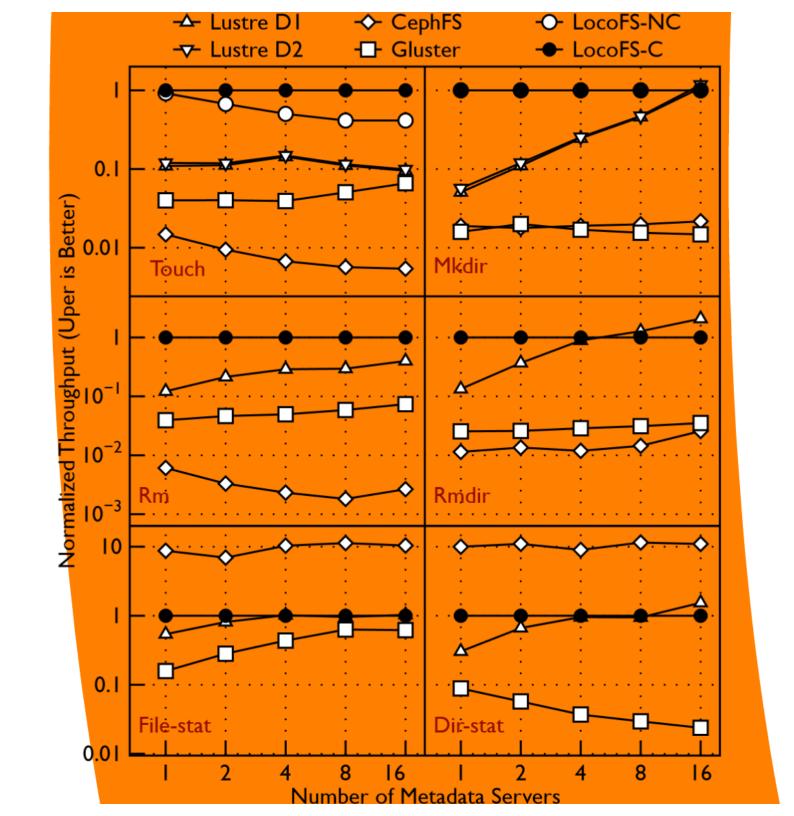




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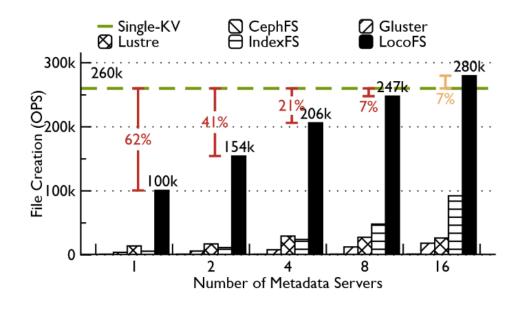






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Benchmark: not mentioned

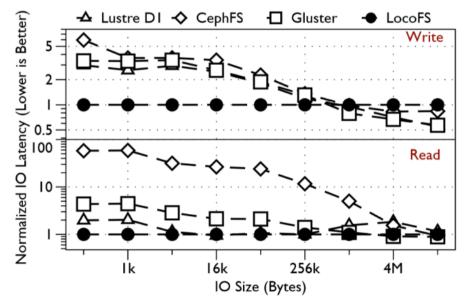


Figure 12: The Write and Read Performance. Y-axis is the latency normalized to LocoFS.



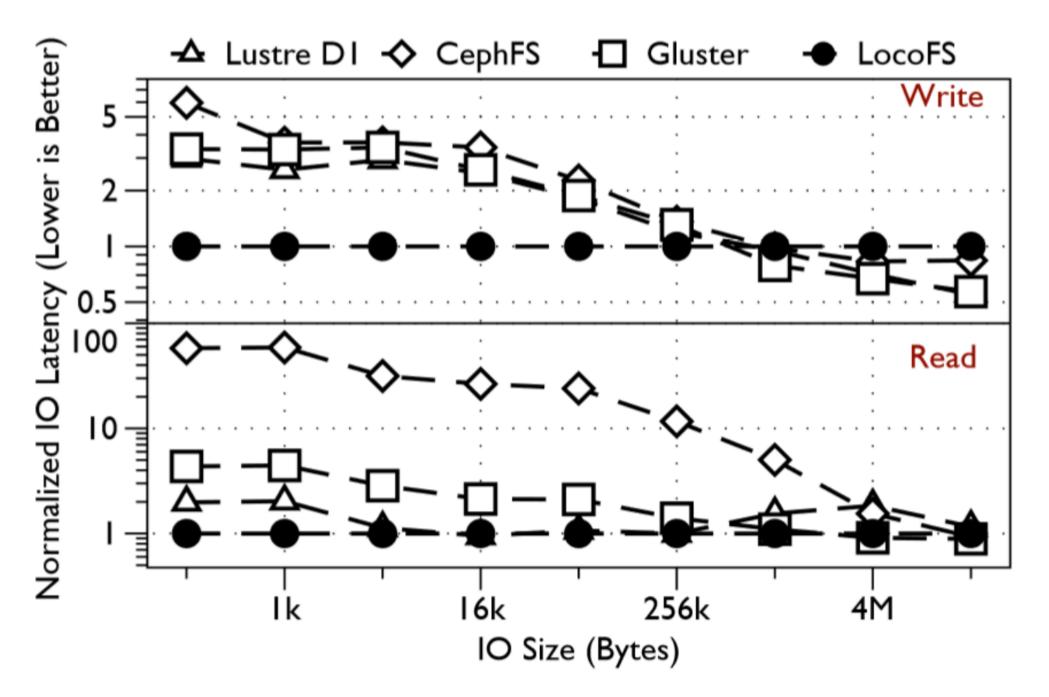


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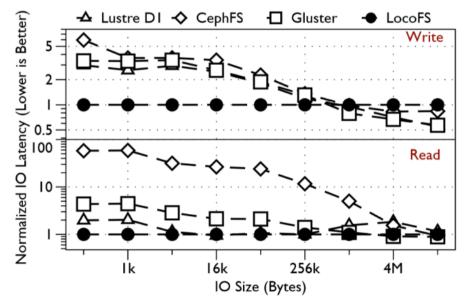
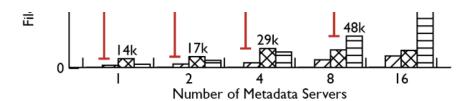


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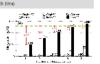




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Benchmark:



