Diplomacy in Storage: Communicating Through the Proper Channels in Envoy

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The Goals

- VMM clusters have different storage demands
 - One big file system: like a regular cluster
 - Many little file systems: unrelated VMs
 - Implicit sharing: bandwidth costs and shared base images
 - Snapshots and clones: easy set up, backup
 - Use cheap hardware: disks in every machine
 - See Parallax for more

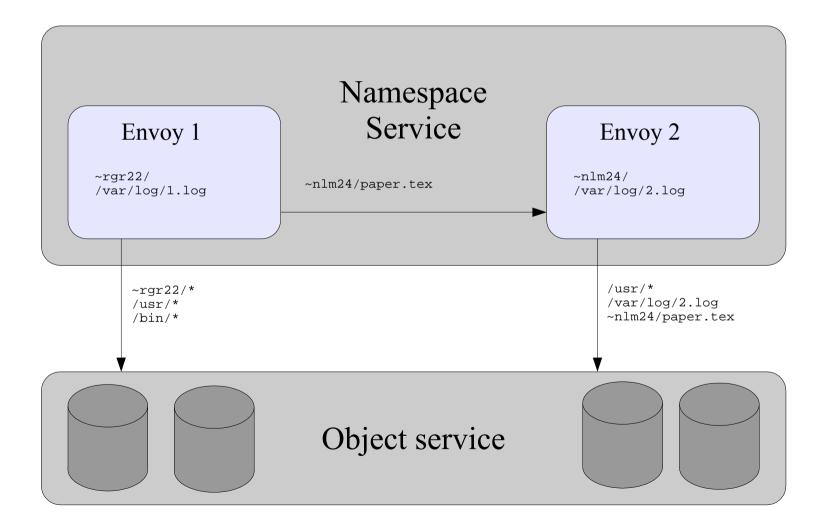
The Advantages

- VMM clusters give us some advantages
 - Can still scale at physical machine level
 - Zillions of users, but only thousands of hosts
 - Sharing cache is easy: put it in the admin VM
 - Staging area with persistent cache
 - Don't need to trust clients: trusted admin VM
 - We can punt on many security problems
 - MicrokernelVMM gives us (relatively) stable host
 - Target environment uses well-provisioned hosts
 - Stable network layout, too

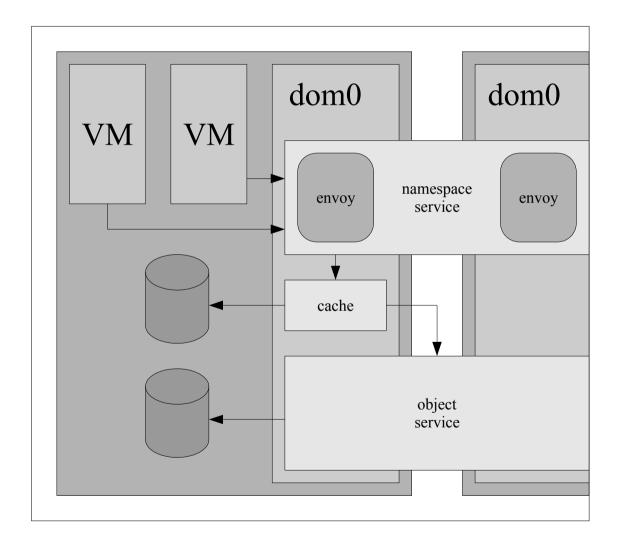
Distributed Storage Governments

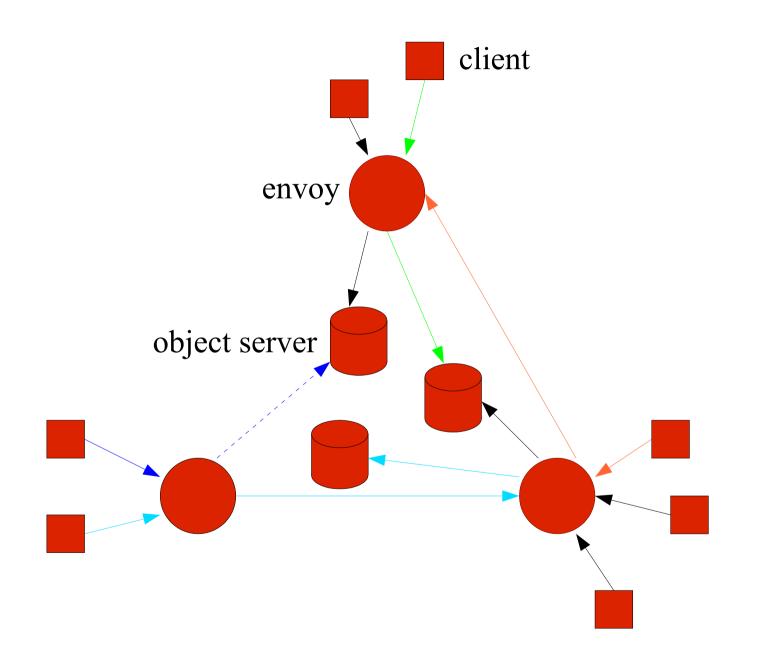
- Dictatorship
 - Single server owns the data with lot of caching
- Democracy
 - Speak directly to a majority of the replicas
- Representative democracy
 - Coordinate through metadata server
- Hippy commune
 - Share the data freely, watch out for the hairy guy
- Federation
 - Carve it up, work through the envoy from each territory

High-level architecture



Node architecture





Steady State Data Paths

- Local territory
 - Persistent cache
 - 0 hops
 - Direct to object layer
 - 1 hop

Like Parallax for files

- Other territory
 - Envoy cache hit
 - 1 hop
 - Envoy cache miss
 - 2 hops
 - Weakly synced reads, direct to object layer
 - 1 hop
- Like NFS over Parallax

Implementation

- Using 9P2000.u protocol (Plan 9 for Unix)
 - Simple, stateful protocol
 - No cache between client and envoy service
- Extension of 9P between envoys
 - Request forwarding, migration
 - Cache invalidation
- Linux 2.6, TCP (SCTP and Xen in future)
 - Started using OCaml, started over in C