

系统设计 Distributed System Design (九章网站下载最新课件)

课程版本 v5.0 本节主讲人: 北丐老师

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什么是分布式系统?

一言以概之:用多台机器去解决一台机器上不能够解决的问题。

比如:存储不够?QPS太大?







Overview 谷歌三剑客



- Distributed File System (Google File System)
 - 怎么有效存储数据?
 - No SQL 底层需要一个文件系统
- Map Reduce
 - 怎么快速处理数据?
- Bigtable = No-SQL DataBase
 - 怎么连接底层存储和上层数据



Overview of today



• Design Distributed File System (Google File System)

你会掌握



- Master Slave Pattern.
- How to check and handle system failure and error.
- How to design Distributed File System.
- How to design a Lookup Service.



Design Distributed File System 了解分布式文件系统后可以做什么?

- 1. Google, Microsoft面试可能会考到.
- 2. 学习经典系统, 对其他系统设计也有帮助. 比如如何处理failure和recovery.



Distributed File System

Hadoop Distributed File System(HDFS) VS

Google File System(GFS)

俗称"高富帅"又叫"刚分手"

Overview



- 1. 按照4S分析
 - Scenario 场景分析
 - Service 服务
 - Storage 存储
- 2. 理清楚work solution
- 3. Scale 升级优化



Scenario 场景分析

需要设计哪些功能



Scenario 场景分析



- 需求1
 - 用户写入一个文件, 用户读取一个文件.
 - 支持多大的文件?
 - 越大越好? 比如 >1000T
- 需求2
 - 多台机器存储这些文件
 - 支持多少台机器?
 - 越多越好?10万台, Google 2007 year



Service 服务





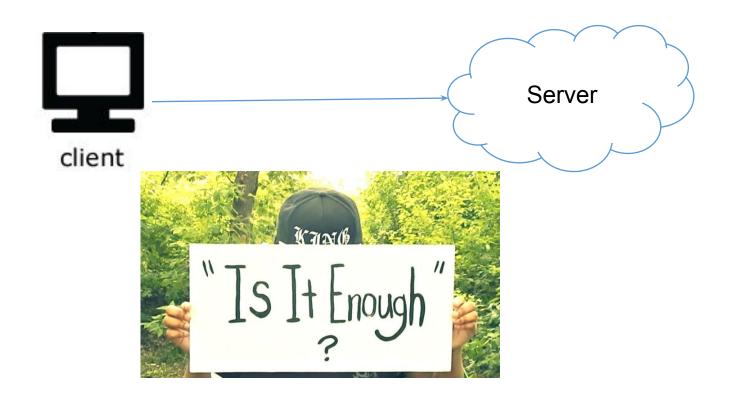
Service 服务

Client

+

Server



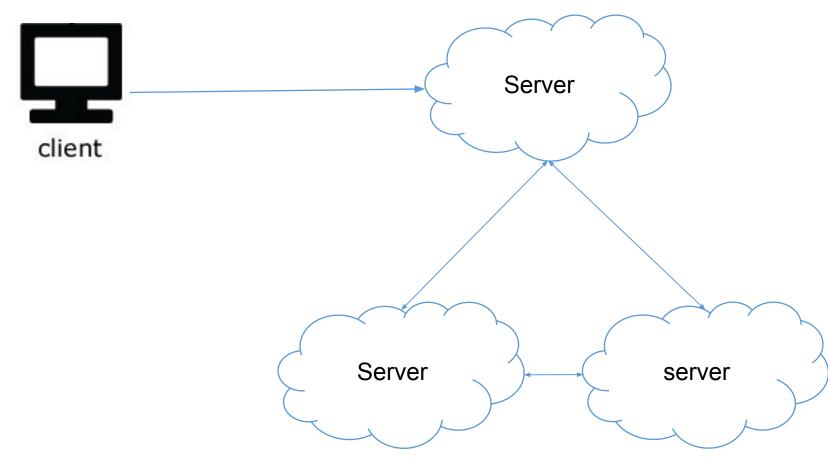




多台机器怎么沟通?

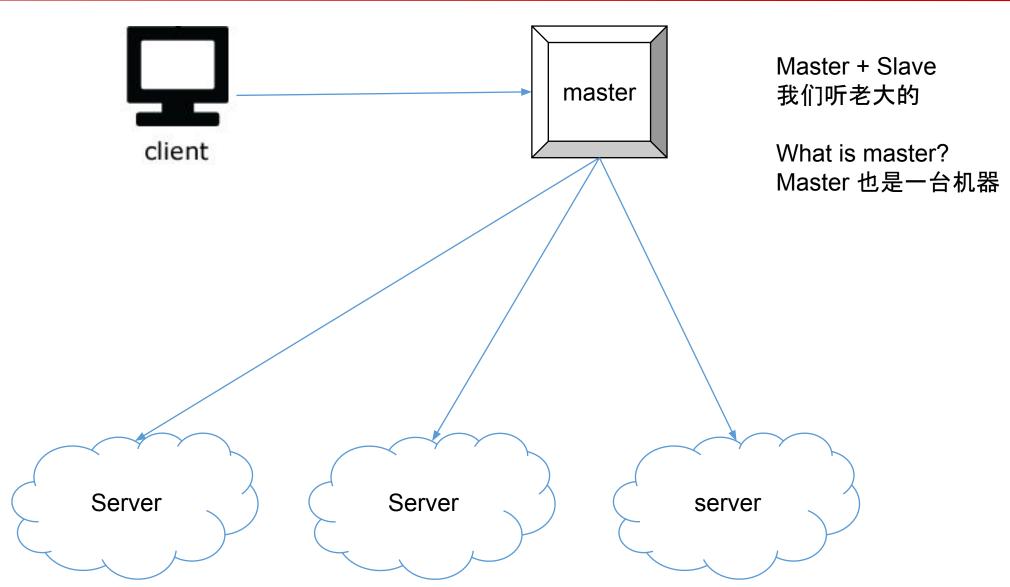


Peer to peer 谁也看不惯谁



Service 服务







- Peer 2 Peer
 - Advantage
 - 一台机器挂了还可以工作
 - Disadvantage
 - 多台机器需要经常通信保持他们数据一致
- Master Slave
 - Advantage
 - Simple Design
 - 数据很容易保持一致
 - Disadvantage
 - 单master要挂
- Final Decision
 - Master + Slave
 - 单master挂了重启就是。挂的概率在 0.1%







- 大文件存在哪?
 - 内存?数据库?文件系统?



- 大文件存在哪?
 - 内存?数据库?文件系统?
- 怎么存在文件系统里面呢?
 - 操作系统基础知识怎么存文件的?



Interviewer: How to save a file in one machine?

普通的操作系统是怎么做的呢?100G



Disk

Metadata

Fileinfo

Name=dengchao.mp4 CreatedTime=201505031232 Size=2044323 dengchao.mp4

Metadata: 描述"其他数据"而存储的信息

Metadata 访问 尝尝多于 内容的访问

文件是分开存储的呢?还是连续存储的 呢?

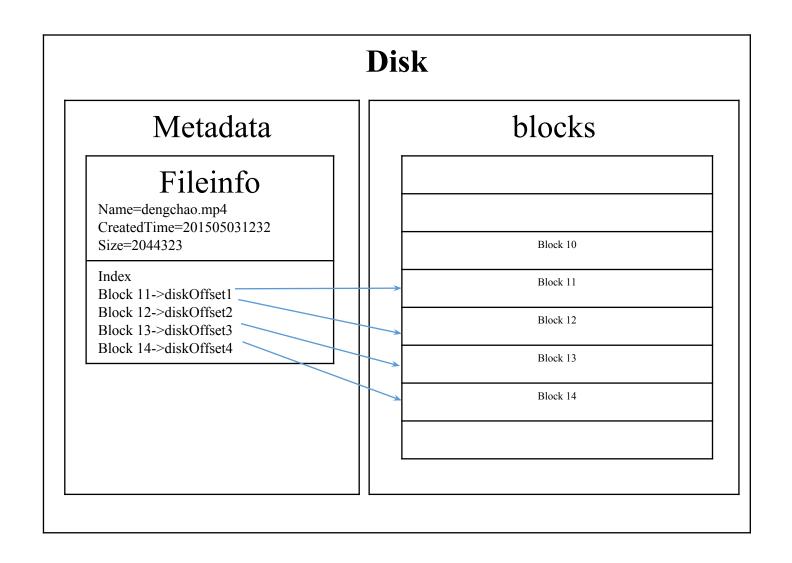
Windows就是连续存储, Linux就是分开存

储



How to save a file in one machine





Key point

- 1 block = 1024Byte
- Block Advantage?
 - 方便检查错误
 - 碎片化



Interviewer: How to save a large file in one machine?

Is block size big enough?

100T(多文件)

=100*1000G

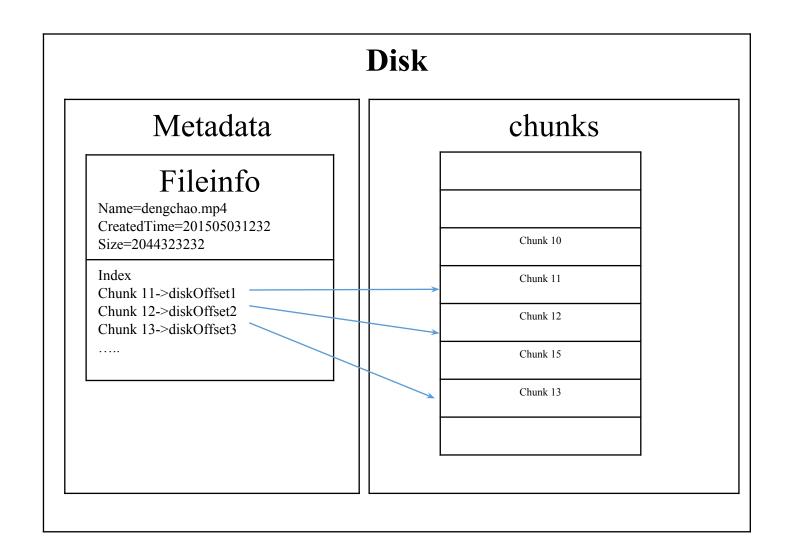
=100*1000*1000M

=100*1000*1000*1000K

=100*1000*1000*1000block

Interviewer: How to save a large file in one machine?





Key point

• 1 chunk= 64M = 64*1024K

Advantage

- Reduce size of metadata
- Reduce traffic

Disadvantage

Waste space for small files



系统设计没有标准答案 就是TradeOff的过程



Interviewer: How to save extra-large file in several machine?

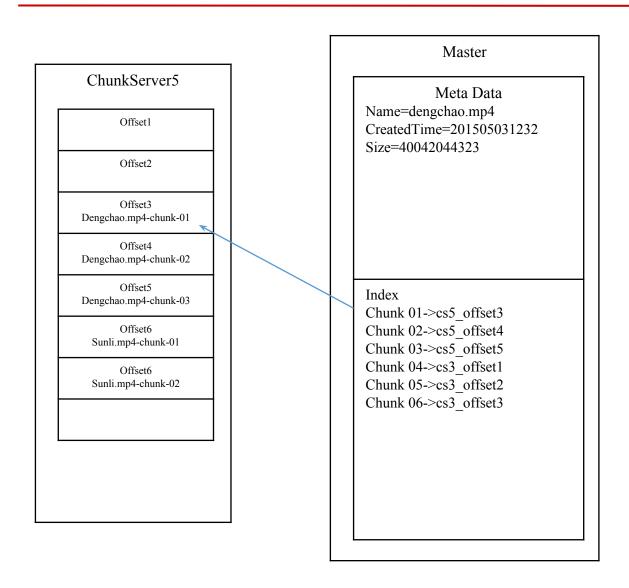
10P

Is one machine big enough?

这里的文件并不是指一个dengchao.mp4就那么大 而是很多个文件

Scale about the Storage





Key point

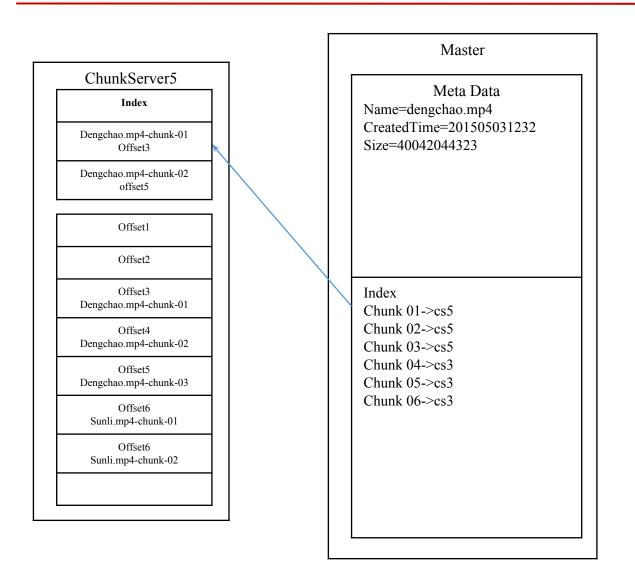
• One master + many ChunkServers



每个chunk的Offset偏移量可不可以不存在master上面?

Scale about the Storage





Key point

 The master don't record the diskOffset of a chunk

Advantage

- Reduce the size of metadata in master
- Reduce the traffic between master and ChunkServer



Master 存储10P 文件的metadata 需要多少容量?

1 chunk = 64MB needs 64B.

10P=16*10^6 chunk needs 10 G

Overview



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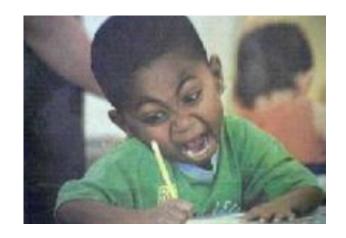


One Work Solution for Read / Write





Interviewer: How to write a file?



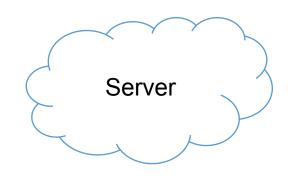


一次写入 还是拆分成多份多次写入?



write File_name=/gfs/home/dengchao.mp4

把大胖子直接写入呢? 还是把大胖子碎尸万段了后写入 呢?



一次 VS 多次



- 写入过程中出错了, 那么需要重新写入, 哪一种方法更好?
 - 一次传输得重新传输整个文件, 多次只用重新传一小份。
- 如果是分成多份多次写入, 那么每一份的大小?
 - 文件本来是按照Chunk来存储的,所以传输单位也是Chunk
- 如果是分成多份多次写入,那么是告诉master让master来切分?还是client自己切分?
 - client自己按照文件大小切分。
 - 比如 /gfs/home/dengchao.mp4 size = 576M. 那么可以切分问 576M/64M = 9个chunk。



/gfs/home/dengchao.mp4

File Client Split file /gfs/home/dengchao.mp4 Client Split file Index 00 /gfs/home/dengchao.mp4-01-of-09 Index 01 /gfs/home/dengchao.mp4-01-of-09 Index 01 /gfs/home/dengchao.mp4-01-of-09

- client 把文件拆分为n份,每一份一个chunk index
- 所以并不是一下就把胖子写进去



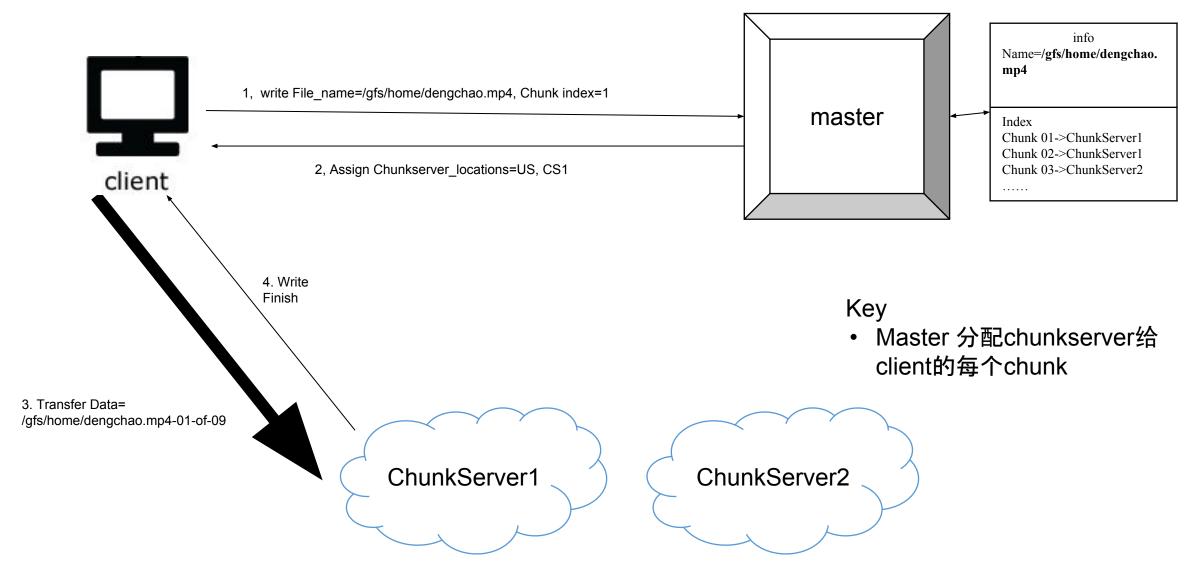
那每一个chunk是怎么写入server的呢?

直接写到chunk server?

需要先个master沟通,再写入chunk server?

How to write a file?







这个地方的client是User么?





Client	Server
User	Browser
Broswer	Webserver
Webserver	Database
Database	GFS
Webserver	GFS(Google File System)



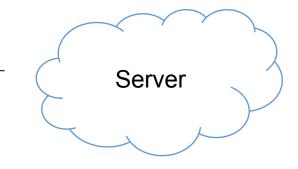
Interviewer: How to read a file?



一次读整个文件? 还是拆分成多份多次读入?

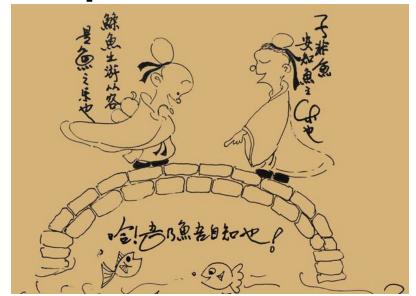


Read File_name=/gfs/home/dengchao.mp4



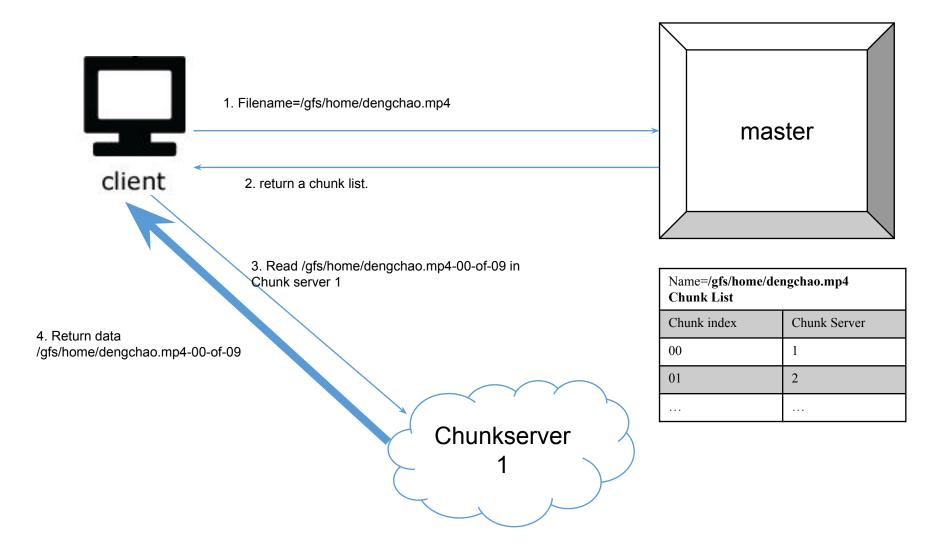


那么client怎么知道 dengchao.mp4被切成了多少块?



How to read from a file?





Master Task



- 存储各个文件数据的metadata
- 存储Map(file name + chunk index -> chunk server)
 - 读取时找到对应的chunkserver
 - 写入时分配空闲的chunkserver
- Question?
 - 为什么不把数据直接给master 让master 去写?
 - Master bottleneck

One Work Solution



存储

- 普通文件系统 Meta Data, Block
- 大文件存储: Block-> Chunk
- 多台机器超大文件: Chunk Server + Master

• 写入

- Master+Client+ChunkServer 沟通流程
- Master 维护metadata 和 chunkserver 表
- 读出
 - Master+Client+ChunkServer 沟通流程



Overview



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Scale 升级

系统如何优化与维护 GFS的精髓



单Master 够不够?



单Master 够不够?

工业界90%的系统都采用单master Simple is perfect



Single Master Failure

Double Master 双龙戏珠

Paper: Apache Hadoop Goes Realtime at Facebook

Multi Master

Paper: Paxos Algorithm



Scale about the Failure and Recover





Interviewer: How to identify whether a chunk on the disk is broken?



CheckSum

Check Sum 检查一位错误



原来

数据	1	2	3	Checksum(xor)
二进制表示	01	10	11	00

错误后

数据	1	3	3	Checksum(xor)
二进制表示	01	11	11	01

• CheckSum Method

• Read More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checksum



Add checksum for chunk?

Chunk

How to identify whether a chunk on the disk is broken?



- 1 checksum size?
- 4bytes = 32bit
- 1 chunk = 64MB
- Each block has a checksum
- The size of checksum of 1T file
- 1P/64MB*32bit = 62.5 MB
- Add check sum for blocks is acceptable.



什么时候写入checksum?



什么时候写入checksum?

Answer: 写入一块chunk的时候顺便写入

Chunk



什么时候检查checksum?



什么时候检查checksum?

Answer: 读入这一块数据的时候检查

- 1. 重新读数据并且计算现在的checksum
- 2. 比较现在的checksum和之前存的checksum是否一样



休息5分钟





Interviewer: How to avoid chunk data loss when a ChunkServer is down/fail?



Interviewer: How to avoid data loss when a ChunkServer is down/fail?

Answer: Replica (专业词汇)

说得好听叫做双保险



需要多少个备份? 每个备份放在哪?



需要多少个备份? 每个备份放在哪?

- 1. 三个备份都放在一个地方(加州)。
- 2. 三个备份放在三个相隔较远的地方(加州, 滨州, 纽约州)
- 3. 两个备份相对比较近, 另一个放在较远的地方(2个加州, 1个滨州)



选chunk server的时候有什么策略?



选chunk server的时候有什么策略?

- 1. 最近写入比较少的。(LRU)
 - 2. 硬盘存储比较低的。



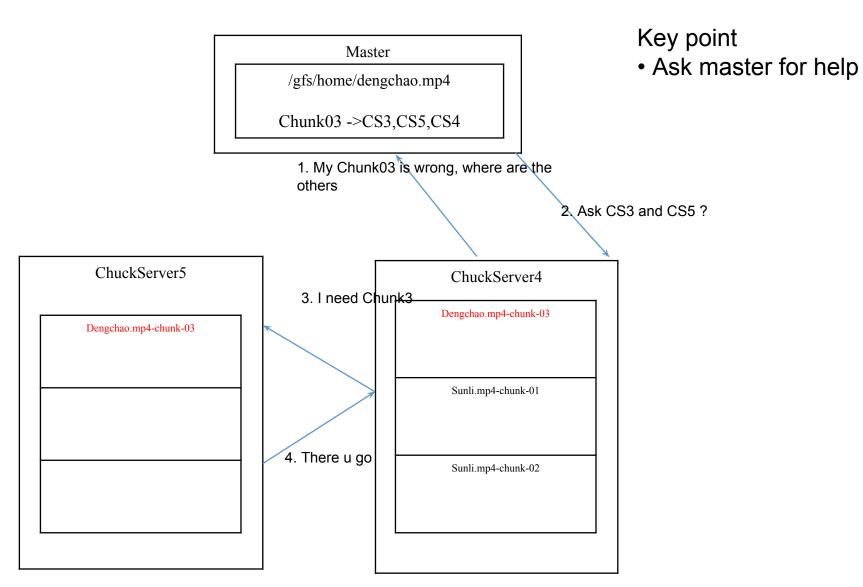
Interviewer: How to recover when a chunk is broken?



Interviewer: How to recover when a chunk is broken?

Answer: Ask master for help







How to find whether a ChunkServer is down?



How to find whether a ChunkServer is down?

Interviewer: HeartBeat.

画一个图阐释

A: master -> chunkservers?

B: chunkservers->master?

备胎?

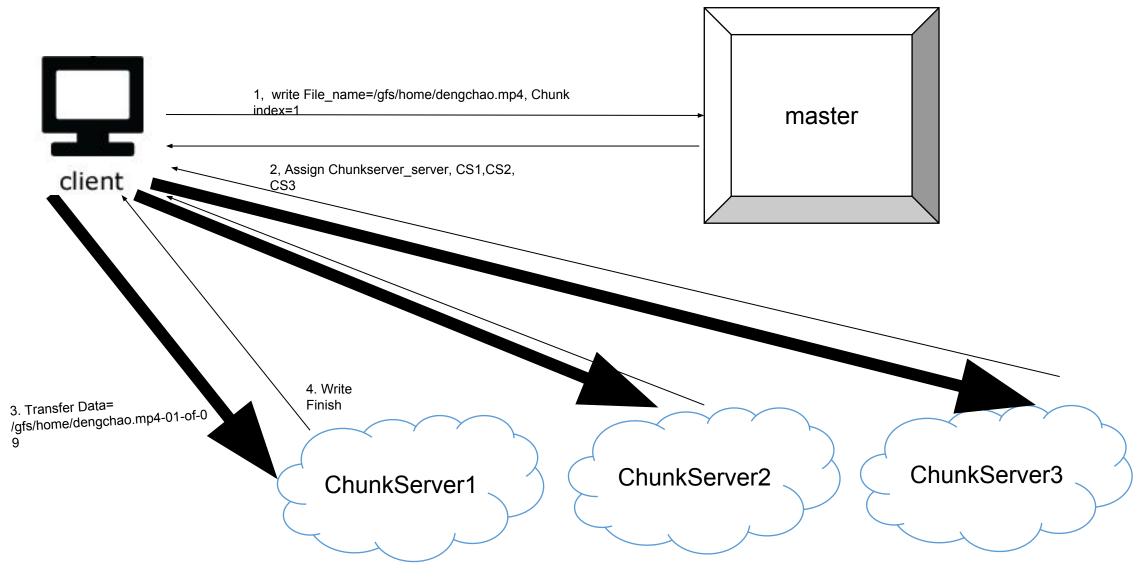


Scale about the Write

Interviewer: Whether write to only one server is safe?

How to write a file?



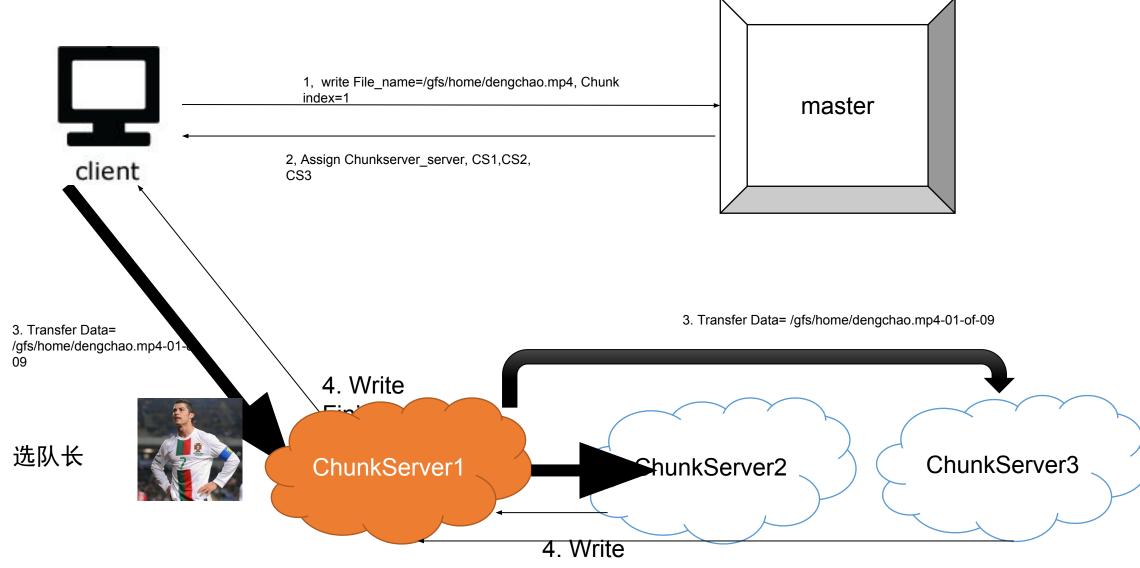




Interviewer: How to solve Client bottleneck?

How to solve Client bottleneck?







Interviewer: 怎么样选队长?

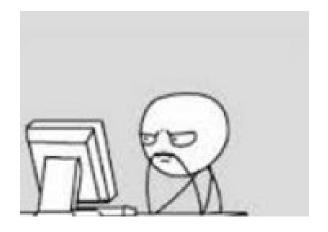
- 1. 找距离最近的(快)
- 2. 找现在不干活的(平衡traffic)



Interviewer: 队长一直不变的 么?

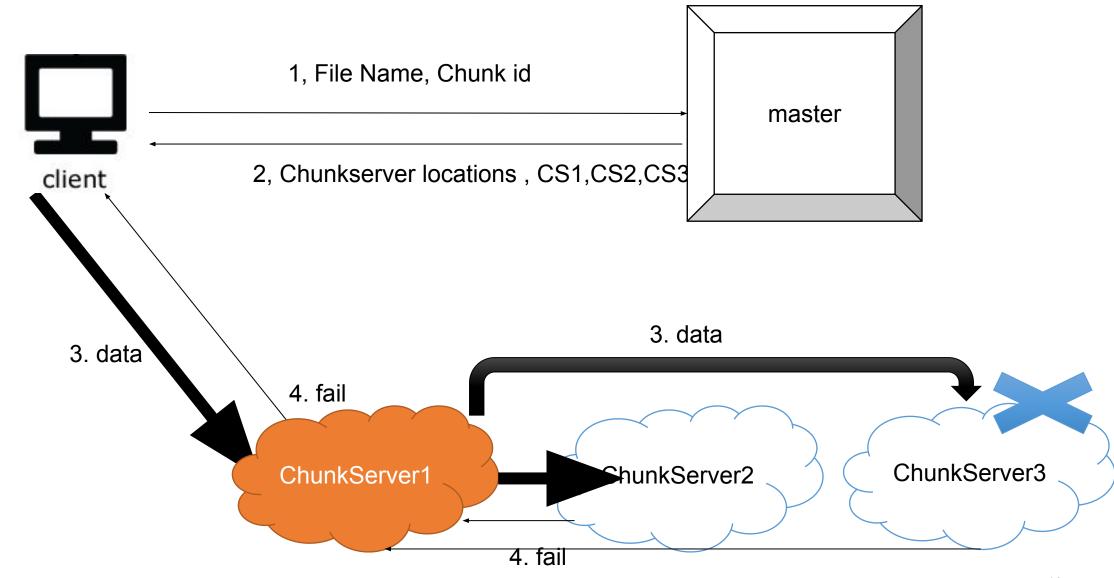


Interviewer: How to solve ChunkServer failure?



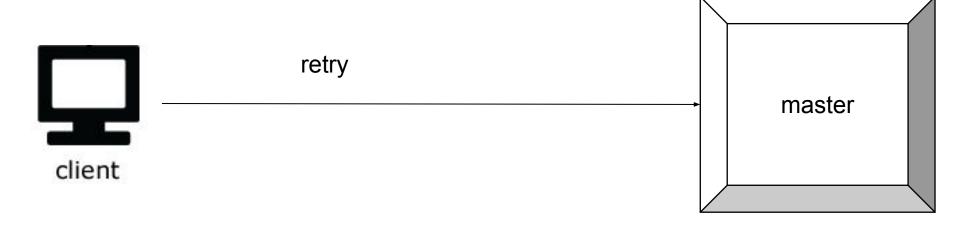
How to solve ChunkServer failure?





How to solve ChunkServer failure?







总结 Summary



- Key Point: Master-Slave
- Storage:
 - Save a file in one machine -> a big file in one machine -> a extra big file in multi-machine
 - Multi-machine
 - How to use the master?
 - · How to traffic and storage of master?
- Read:
 - The process of reading a file
- Write:
 - · The process of writing a file
 - How to reduce master traffic?
 - Client 和 Chunk Server沟通
 - How to reduce client traffic?
 - Leader Election
- Failure and Recover (key)
 - Discover the failure a chunk?
 - Check Sum
 - · Avoid the failure a chunk?
 - Replica
 - · Recover the failure?
 - Ask master
 - Discover the failure of the chunkserver?
 - Heart Beat
 - Solve the failure of writing ChunkServer?
 - Retry

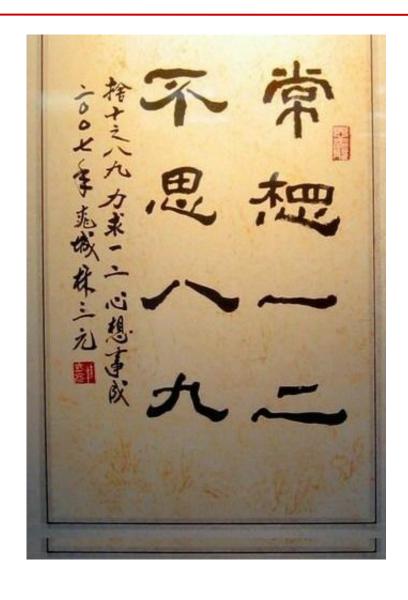
Read More



- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/dOLFCs
- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/eErkhm
- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/LqTkoa

- 为什么说学习GFS对我们其他的系统设计也有好处呢?
 - Master Slave Pattern
 - How to handle failure
 - How to use GFS





- 人生不如意處十之八九, 要多想餘下那一二得意之處。
- 我們對於難得的成功要極度珍惜, 保持一顆感恩的心和一個樂觀的態度。



