curvefs对接s3方案设计(过程文档)

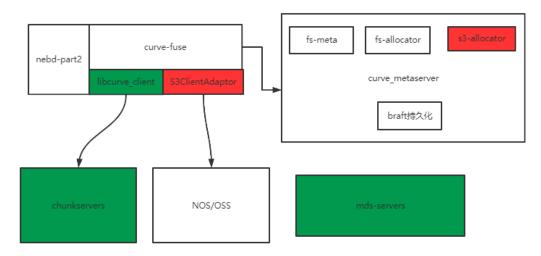
© XXX Page 1 of 11

时间	修订人	修订内容
2021-05-20	胡遥	初稿
2021-07-20	胡遥	细化write和read流程

- 整体架构
- 整体思路
- 接口和关键数据结构
 - mds. proto
 - client端数据结构
 - metaserver.proto
 - space相关数据结构和proto
- 关键流程

 - init流程 write流程 read流程

整体架构



S3ClientAdaptor模块: 负责将文件数据进行chunk,以及block的拆分为s3的object,并写入/读取s3的object。S3-allocator模块: 负责分配s3-object唯一标识。

Page 2 of 11 © XXX

整体思路

curvefs对接s3和对接volume主要的区别在于数据持久化和空间分配部分,而元数据的操作尽量保持统一。因此我们涉及到修改client的流程主要在read/write/flush,以及空间分配申请(s3不需要释放空间,可直接删除对应s3 object)

文件首先会按照chunk进行拆分,每个chunk固定64M/1G(待定),chunk内部会划分为多个block,每个block最大4M,每个block对应s3上一个object。

s3上对象已chunkid_indexblock_version进行命名,元数据则已S3ChunkInfo(见数据结构)的方式存储在inode中。对于文件顺序写场景,文件0~4M的s3对象必然为chunkid_0_0,4M~8M为chunkid_1_0,以此类推,还有一种情况是文件先写了0~2M,然后在写2M~4M,这里会采用append到同一个对象的方式进行写,而不是额外upload到一个新的对象;元数据则为{2,0,0,8M}。对于覆盖写,为了区分新老数据,则会对version进行++,比如覆盖写了0~4M,则数据会写到chunkid_0_1的对象,则元数据包含了2个S3Chunkinfo{2,0,0,8M}和{2,1,0,4M}。

接口和关键数据结构

common. proto

```
enum FSType {
    TYPE_VOLUME = 1;
    TYPE_S3 = 2;
}

message S3Info {
    required string ak = 1;
    required string sk = 2;
    required string endpoint = 3;
    required string bucketname = 4;
    required uint64 blockSize = 5;
    required uint64 chunkSize = 6;
}
```

mds. proto

© XXX Page 3 of 11

```
import "curvefs/proto/common.proto";
message CreateFsRequest {
    required string fsName = 1;
    required uint64 blockSize = 2;
    required FSType fsType = 3;
    optional common. Volume volume = 4;
    optional common.S3Info s3Info = 5;
message FsInfo {
    required uint32 fsId = 1;
    required string fsName = 2;
    required FsStatus status = 3;
    required uint64 rootInodeId = 4;
    required uint64 capacity = 5;
    required uint64 blockSize = 6;
    required uint32 mountNum = 7;
    repeated MountPoint mountpoints = 8;
    required FSType fsType = 9;
    optional common.Volume volume = 10;
    optional common.S3Info s3Info = 11;
```

client端数据结构

© XXX Page 4 of 11

```
// clients3
class S3ClientAdaptor {
 public:
    S3ClientAdaptor() {}
   void Init(const S3ClientAdaptorOption option, S3Client *client);
    int write(Inode *inode, uint64_t offset,
              uint64_t length, const char* buf);
    int read(Inode *inode, uint64 t offset,
              uint64_t length, char* buf);
 private:
   S3Client* client;
   uint64_t blockSize_;
   uint64_t chunkSize_;
};
//s3
class S3Client {
 public:
    S3Client() {}
   virtual ~S3Client() {}
   virtual void Init(curve::common::S3AdapterOption option) = 0;
   virtual int Upload(std::string name, const char* buf, uint64_t length) = 0;
   virtual int Append(std::string name, const char* buf, uint64_t length) = 0;
   virtual int Download(std::string name, char* buf, uint64_t offset, uint64_t length) = 0;
};
```

metaserver.proto

```
enum FileType {
    TYPE_DIRECTORY = 1;
    TYPE_FILE = 2;
    TYPE_SYM_LINK = 3;
    TYPE_S3 = 4;
};
```

© XXX Page 5 of 11

```
// inodes3chunk
message S3ChunkInfo {
    required uint64 chunkId = 1;
    required uint64 version = 2;
    required uint64 offset = 3;
    required uint64 len = 4; // file logic length
    required uint64 size = 5; // file size in object storage
};
message S3ChunkInfoList {
    repeated S3ChunkInfo s3Chunks = 1;
};
message UpdateInodeS3VersionRequest {
    required uint64 inodeId = 1;
    required uint32 fsId = 2;
message UpdateInodeS3VersionResponse {
    required MetaStatusCode statusCode = 1;
    required uint64 version;
message UpdateInodeRequest {
    required uint64 inodeId = 1;
    required uint32 fsId = 2;
    optional uint64 length = 3;
    optional uint32 ctime = 4;
    optional uint32 mtime = 5;
    optional uint32 atime = 6;
    optional uint32 uid = 7;
    optional uint32 gid = 8;
    optional uint32 mode = 9;
    optional VolumeExtentList volumeExtentList = 10; // TYPE FILE only
    optional S3ChunkInfoList s3ChunkInfoList = 11; // TYPE_S3 only
message UpdateInodeResponse {
```

© XXX Page 6 of 11

```
required MetaStatusCode statusCode = 1;
service MetaServerService {
    rpc UpdateInodeS3Version(UpdateInodeS3VersionRequest) returns (UpdateInodeS3VersionResponse);
   rpc UpdateInode(UpdateInodeRequest) returns (UpdateInodeResponse);
message Inode {
   required uint64 inodeId = 1;
    required uint32 fsId = 2;
   required uint64 length = 3;
   required uint32 ctime = 4;
    required uint32 mtime = 5;
   required uint32 atime = 6;
    required uint32 uid = 7;
    required uint32 gid = 8;
    required uint32 mode = 9;
    required sint32 nlink = 10;
    required FsFileType type = 11;
    optional string symlink = 12;  // TYPE_SYM_LINK only
    optional VolumeExtentList volumeExtentList = 13; // TYPE_FILE only
```

© XXX Page 7 of 11

```
optional S3ChunkInfoList s3ChunkInfoList = 14; // TYPE_S3 only
optional uint64 version = 15;
}
```

space相关数据结构和proto

```
enum AllocateType {
    NONE = 0;
    SMALL = 1;
   BIG = 2;
                //
    S3 = 3;
message AllocateS3ChunkRequest {
    required uint32 fsId = 1;
message AllocateS3ChunkResponse {
   required SpaceStatusCode status = 1; //
   required uint64 chunkId = 2;
service SpaceAllocService {
    // space interface
    rpc InitSpace(InitSpaceRequest) returns (InitSpaceResponse);
    rpc AllocateSpace(AllocateSpaceRequest) returns (AllocateSpaceResponse);
    rpc DeallocateSpace(DeallocateSpaceRequest) returns (DeallocateSpaceResponse);
    rpc StatSpace(StatSpaceRequest) returns (StatSpaceResponse);
    rpc UnInitSpace(UnInitSpaceRequest) returns (UnInitSpaceResponse);
    rpc AllocateS3Chunk(AllocateS3ChunkRequest) returns (AllocateS3ChunkResponse);
class S3Allocator {
 public:
    explicit S3Allocator(uint64_t startChunkId) : chunkId_(startChunkId) {}
```

© XXX Page 8 of 11

```
uint64_t NextChunkId() {
    auto id = chunkId_.fetch_add(1, std::memory_order_relaxed);
    return id;
}

private:
    std::atomic<uint64_t> chunkId_;
```

© XXX Page 9 of 11

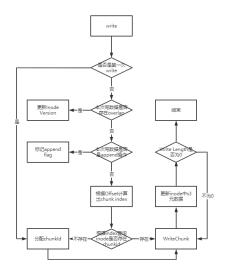
关键流程

关键流程包括S3ClientAdaptor的init, write, read, delete和后台元数据整理以及数据回收流程

init流程

- 1. 将conf中blockSize, chunkSize, metaServer和allocateServer ip保存在S3ClientAdaptor中
- 2. 将conf中的S3相关信息: 保罗ak, sk, s3address, bucketname等透传给S3Adapter模块。这里要注意,S3Adapter为原来curve块存储就有的模块,负责将快照数据上传到S3,这里我们对于s3的操作主要复用了这 个模块。该模块使用的AWS的sdk,并没有实现append接口

write流程



- 主要流程逻辑见上面的流程图,对流程补充有以下几点:

- 1. 对于overlap的场景,会将inode中的versio+l,但是不会处理被overlap的相关数据,由后台进行处理。 2. 如果是带了append flag则在writechunk的时候会调用s3的append接口追加写到同一个block object。 3. 更新inode中s3元数据的时候,现在只会将可以直接合并的S3Info进行了合并,后面需要考虑如果S3Info太大,需要进行rewrite将元数据进行重新合并
- 4. inode我们只更新s3Info,并不更新length, length由client在外面流程统一更新

© XXX Page 10 of 11

read流程

- 1. read流程的难点在于,inode中存在的S3ChunkInfo情况的多样性,因此在read前,需要先对s3info信息进行优化,将overlap的chunk进行拆分,version大的覆盖version小的。最后得到的是一组没有overlap的chunks。
- 2. 在将这些chunks按照offset进行大小进行排序,方便处理后面的read操作。
- 3. 将read的offset, len和s3info可能交互的场景分别进行处理,分别获取要读取的每个S3ChunkInfo的offset len, 封装到request中,具体可见代码的处理逻辑。
- 4. 根据request进一步获取到s3 object去读取对象,将结果保存在response中。
- 5. 最后根据所有的response将buff整合,返回给上层

© XXX Page 11 of 11