



SDC¹⁸

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A New Open Source SMB2/3 Server Running on Windows in User Mode!

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Version 0.6

Introduction – James Westland Cain

- ❑ Principal Architect – Software @ Grass Valley
- ❑ I code every day – as well as being arm waver in chief!
- ❑ Been coding for nearly 40 years, at GV for nearly 20!
- ❑ My research interests include file systems innovation and modern video production.
- ❑ PhD in Advanced Software Engineering from Reading University
- ❑ Visiting Research Fellow at Brunel University

My Previous SDC Presentations

- ❑ 2010: RESTful Filesystems:
https://www.snia.org/sites/default/orig/sdc_archives/2010_presentations/thursday/JamesCain_RESTful_Filesystems.pdf
- ❑ 2011: Hidden Gems in the NAS Protocols: URL Missing
- ❑ 2013: Exploiting the High Availability features in SMB 3.0 to support Speed and Scale
- ❑ https://www.snia.org/sites/default/files/files2/files2/SDC2013/SMB3/JamesCain_Exploiting_High_Availability_SMB30%20to%20support-v1.pdf
- ❑ 2015: A Pausable File System:
- ❑ http://www.snia.org/sites/default/files/SDC15_presentations/file_sys/JamesCain_A_Pausable_File_System.pdf
- ❑ 2017: Programming the Path:
- ❑ https://www.snia.org/sites/default/files/SDC/2017/presentations/File_Systems/Cain_James_Westl_and_Programming_the_Path.pdf (Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RNqYIQU_QX0)

Agenda I

- ❑ Introduction, Rationale & Competition
- ❑ Code tour
 - ❑ Architecture
 - ❑ Building
 - ❑ Running
 - ❑ Plugins

Agenda II

- ❑ What is working
- ❑ Research Topics
- ❑ Debts & To Dos
- ❑ Ideas for projects

Learning Objectives I

- ❑ Learn how elegant and simple the SMB2/3 protocol really is
- ❑ Learn how hard it is to develop an SMB2/3 server.
 - ❑ Hint: we provide solutions for (some of) the hard bits 😊

Learning Objectives II

- ❑ Learn how much of Windows can be re-used to develop an SMB2/3 server
- ❑ Get some ideas of what you can do with a user mode file system for your own projects



Introduction

- ❑ This talk is about writing an SMB2/3 server.
- ❑ The server runs on Windows.
 - ❑ This has some interesting benefits
- ❑ The server runs in user mode.
 - ❑ This also has some interesting benefits
- ❑ The server is now open source
 - ❑ You can play too 😊

Rationale

- ❑ Why implement SMB2/3 on Windows?
 - ❑ I have data I'd like to offer as files
 - ❑ The data is within the Windows eco-system.
 - ❑ Writing Kernel mode filesystems is notoriously hard
 - ❑ This approach is easier – honestly!
 - ❑ It's a NAS not a DAS!
 - ❑ Having direct access to the SMB server offers many interesting benefits for filesystems innovation

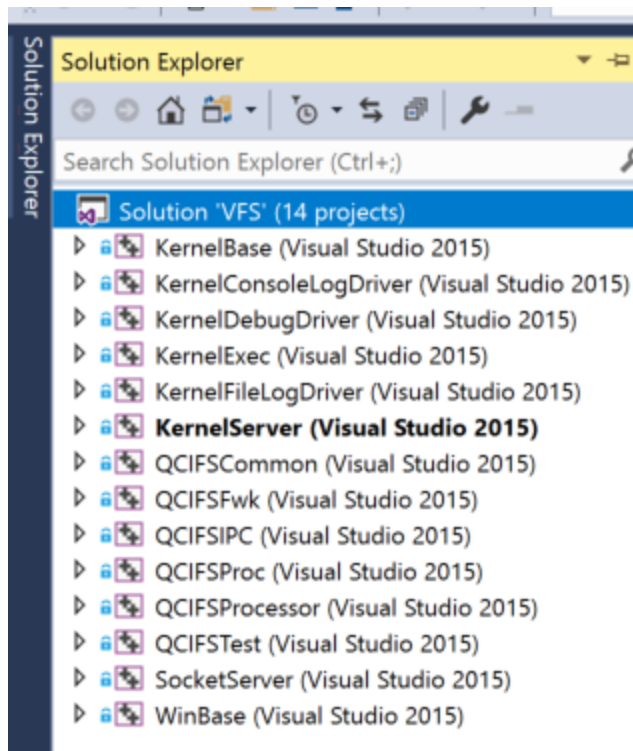
Fuse Example Uses (from Wikipedia)

- ❑ archivemount
- ❑ CloudStore (formerly, Kosmos filesystem): By mounting via FUSE, existing Linux utilities can interact with CloudStore
- ❑ EncFS: Encrypted virtual filesystem
- ❑ ExpanDrive: A commercial filesystem implementing SFTP/FTP/S3/Swift using FUSE
- ❑ FTPFS
- ❑ GlusterFS: Clustered Distributed Filesystem having ability to scale up to several petabytes.
- ❑ GmailFS: Filesystem which stores data as mail in Gmail
- ❑ GVfs: The virtual filesystem for the GNOME desktop
- ❑ KBFS: A distributed filesystem with end-to-end encryption and a global namespace based on Keybase.io service that uses FUSE to create cryptographically secure file mounts.
- ❑ Lustre cluster filesystem will use FUSE to allow it to run in userspace, so that a FreeBSD port is possible.[8] However, the ZFS-Linux port of Lustre will be running ZFS's DMU (Data Management Unit) in userspace.[9]
- ❑ MinFS: MinFS is a fuse driver for Amazon S3 compatible object storage server. MinFS[10] lets you mount a remote bucket (from a S3 compatible object store), as if it were a local directory
- ❑ MooseFS: An open source distributed fault-tolerant file system available on every OS with FUSE implementation (Linux, FreeBSD, NetBSD, OpenSolaris, OS X), able to store petabytes of data spread over several servers visible as one resource.
- ❑ NTFS-3G and Captive NTFS, allowing access to NTFS filesystems
- ❑ Sector File System: Sector is a distributed file system designed for large amount of commodity computers. Sector uses FUSE to provide a mountable local file system interface
- ❑ SSHFS: Provides access to a remote filesystem through SSH
- ❑ Transmit: A commercial FTP client that also adds the ability to mount WebDAV, SFTP, FTP and Amazon S3 servers as disks in Finder, via MacFUSE.
- ❑ WebDrive: A commercial filesystem implementing WebDAV, SFTP, FTP, FTPS and Amazon S3
- ❑ WikipediaFS: View and edit Wikipedia articles as if they were real files
- ❑ Wuala: A multi-platform, Java-based fully OS integrated distributed file system. Using FUSE, MacFUSE and Callback File System respectively for file system integration, in addition to a Java-based app accessible from any Java-enabled web browser (service discontinued in 2015).

Competition (on Windows)

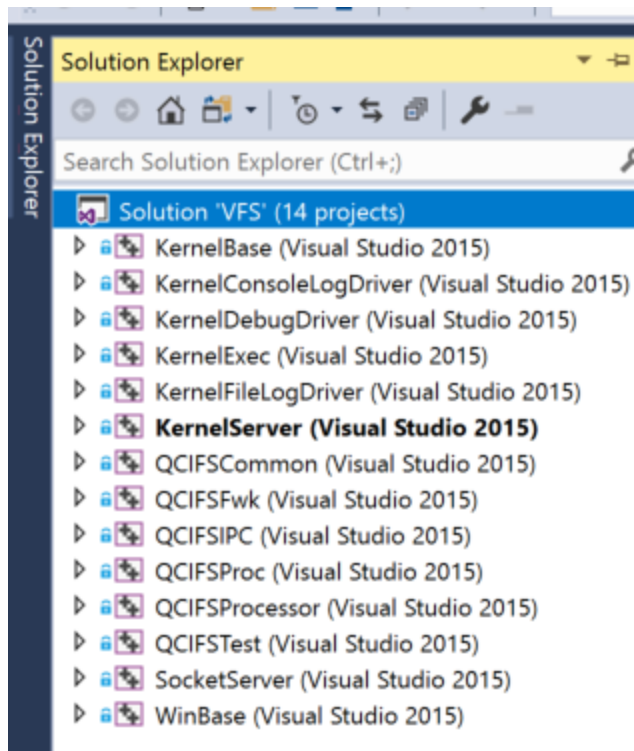
- ❑ Commercial Fuse like offerings on Windows:
 - ❑ <https://www.callbacktechnologies.com/cbfsconnect/>
- ❑ Open Source Fuse like offerings on Windows:
 - ❑ <https://github.com/dokan-dev/dokany>
 - ❑ <https://github.com/billziss-gh/winfsp>
- ❑ All use Kernel Mode drivers
 - ❑ This is hard!
- ❑ They are local file systems
 - ❑ SMB2/3 is a network protocol ...

The Code – Architecture I



- ❑ Approx 80k Lines of code
- ❑ 14 projects that build many DLLs, a LIB and one EXE that loads the DLLs.
- ❑ Taken from a *much* bigger project that is millions of lines of code.

The Code – Architecture II



- ❑ Written in C++ (pre-modern, so own smart pointers etc)
- ❑ Uses Windows SDK and The Boost C++ libraries.
- ❑ Builds to 64 bit Windows binaries.

The Code – Architecture III

- ❑ The Kernel{*} projects have no knowledge of SMB2/3
- ❑ They offer useful services that support the layers above
 - ❑ KernelServer is an exe that loads the DLLs.
 - ❑ KernelServer calls `moduleInit` on each DLL.
 - ❑ The DebugDiver catches GPFs and logs call stacks
 - ❑ There are two logging DLLs
 - ❑ A Console and A File Based Logger.
 - ❑ By default, file based logs are written to `c:\data\logs`

The Code – Architecture IV

- ❑ The QCIFS{*} DLLs implement the SMB2/3 server code and offer some simple example file systems to play with.
- ❑ QCIFSTest is a simple RAM only file and folder system.
 - ❑ QCIFSTest is a good place to start.

Building

- ❑ README.md is in the root folder – start here.
 - ❑ Get Visual Studio (2015 or better),
 - ❑ Get a modern version of Boost (1.65.1 or better),
 - ❑ Configure a path to boost in the props file
 - ❑ Build a release build

Running I

- ❑ How does it work?
 - ❑ It's just a Network Server offering a well defined protocol.
 - ❑ We bind to port 445 and offer everything that an SMB2/3 server is expected to offer.
- ❑ Run “RUNME.bat”

Freeing port 445

```
cSocketServer::startListeningSocket - opening listening socket on port 445
cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket() - getsockopt(SO_RCVBUF) 2097152
cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket() - getsockopt(SO_SNDBUF) 2097152
RVER bind failed with error 10013 - An attempt was made to access a socket in a way forbidden by its access permissions.
RVER COULDN'T LISTEN FOR INCOMING CONNECTIONS ON PORT 445
```

- ❑ We need to free port 445 in order to bind to it!
- ❑ Option 1: kill Server Service!
- ❑ Option 2: (less nuclear) unbind the Server Service from port 445.

Free445

- ❑ Use NetServerTransportEnum to find
 - ❑ "\\Device\\NetbiosSmb"
- ❑ Use NetServerTransportDel to delete it.
 - ❑ This requires elevated privileges.
- ❑ This gets re-set on the next windows reboot.
- ❑ Free445 is a small project that does this.

NetManService

- ❑ A more elegant way is to install a service, that can be run up each time we run KernelServer.
- ❑ The NetManService does this.
 - ❑ It runs the same code as Free445
 - ❑ KernelServer does not normally need elevated privileges to run.
 - ❑ KernelServer only needs to be elevated when it installs the service - on first boot.

Running II

```
cSocketServer::startListeningSocket - opening listening socket on port 445  
cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket() - getsockopt(SO_RCVBUF) 2097152  
cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket() - getsockopt(SO_SNDBUF) 2097152  
cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket - listening on port 445
```

- Now we can bind, so we can listen for TCP connections on port 445.

Loopback connection to the SMB2/3 server

```
C:\Users\James>net use * \\127.0.0.1\test
Drive Y: is now connected to \\127.0.0.1\test.

The command completed successfully.
```

Summary

ComNegotiate, Status: Success, DialectRevision: 0x02FF
Negotiate, Status: Success, ClientGuid: {ac8c24ac-b507-11e8-a4ae-5882a89443f2}, DialectRevision: SMB 2.0.2
SessionSetup, Status: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED, NTLM, Flags: 0
SessionSetup, Status: Success, NTLM v1 with extended session security, Flags: 0
TreeConnect, Status: Success, Path: \\127.0.0.1\IPC\$, TreeID: 0x00000001, Capabilities:
Ioctl, Status: Success, FileId: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, CtlCode: FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO
Ioctl, Status: STATUS_FS_DRIVER_REQUIRED, FileId: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, CtlCode: FSCTL_DFS_GET_REFERRALS
Get DFS Referral Request, MaxReferralLevel: 4, RequestFileName: \127.0.0.1\test
TreeConnect, Status: Success, Path: \\127.0.0.1\test, TreeID: 0x00000002, Capabilities:
Ioctl, Status: Success, FileId: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, CtlCode: FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO
Create, Status: STATUS_OBJECT_NAME_NOT_FOUND, FileName: Desktop.ini

Code to Handle SMBs

- ❑ Project: QCIFSPProcessor
 - ❑ (The name is a bit old now ...)
- ❑ Requests: cSMB2Request.cpp
- ❑ Sessions: cSMB2Session.cpp
- ❑ Responses: cSMB2Response.cpp

SMB Dispatch & Efficient Routing

- ❑ `cQCIFSPacketProcessor::AddPacket` receives complete SMB packets from the wire.
- ❑ Stack based `cSMB2Request` wrapped around wire payload.
- ❑ `cSMB2Request::dispatchCommand` routes to one of 19 SMB handlers
- ❑ `cSMB2Request::getResponses` uses pre-allocated buffers wrapped by `cSMB2Response` that formats bytes to go on the wire.
- ❑ There are no `memcpy` calls in the pipeline
- ❑ Use of Win32 `IOCompletionPort` and `TransmitPackets` API supports high speeds with low overhead. See `SocketServer` project.

Protocol Version Negotiation

Module	Summary
SMB2	ComNegotiate, Status: Success, DialectRevision: 0x02FF
SMB2	Negotiate, Status: Success, ClientGuid: {ac8c24ac-b507-11e8-a4ae-5882a89443f2}, DialectRevi:
SMB2	NegotiateRequest, Dialects: [SMB 2.0.2, SMB 2.1, SMB 3.0, SMB 3.0.2, SMB 3.1.1], Capabil:
SMB2	NegotiateResponse, Status: Success, DialectRevision: SMB 2.0.2, Capabilities:
SMB2	SessionSetup, Status: STATUS MORE PROCESSING REQUIRED, NTLM, Flags: 0

Details 1					
Enter search text here...					
Name	Value	Bit Offset	Bit Length	Type	
Header	Status: Success, Command: SMB2Negotia...	0	512	SMB2.SM...	
Response	DialectRevision: SMB 2.0.2, Capabilit...	512	752	SMB2.SM...	
StructureSize	65 (0x0041)	512	16	UInt16	
SecurityMode	SMB2NegotiateSigningEnabled(1) (0x000...	528	16	SMB2Neg...	
DialectRevision	SMB 2.0.2 (0x0202)	544	16	SMB2Neg...	
Reserved	0 (0x0000)	560	16	UInt16	
ServerGuid	04c132c4-e81d-4c69-93a1-1a4bf85bfff1	576	128	Guid	
Capabilities	0 (0x00000000)	704	32	SMB2Neg...	
MaxTransactSize	65536 (0x00010000)	736	32	UInt32	
MaxReadSize	65536 (0x00010000)	768	32	UInt32	
MaxWriteSize	65536 (0x00010000)	800	32	UInt32	
SystemTime	09/11/2018 13:43:06.8120000 +01:00	832	64	DTYP.FI...	
ServerStartTime	09/11/2018 11:30:51.5560000 +01:00	896	64	DTYP.FI...	
SecurityBufferOffs...	128 (0x0080)	960	16	UInt16	
SecurityBufferLeng...	30 (0x001E)	976	16	UInt16	
Reserved2	541936672 (0x204D4C20)	992	32	UInt32	
Buffer	GssapiType{Gssapi=InitialContextToken...	1024	240	GSSAPI...	

- ❑ We need to negotiate a protocol version.
- ❑ We choose the simplest (for now)

Session Setup

Summary

SessionSetup, Status: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED, NTLM, Flags: 0

SessionSetupRequest, NTLM, Flags: 0, PreviousSessionId: 0x0000000000000000

SessionSetupResponse, Status: STATUS_MORE_PROCESSING_REQUIRED, NTLM, SessionId: 0x000000000001

SessionSetup, Status: Success, NTLM v1 with extended session security, Flags: 0

SessionSetupRequest, NTLM v1 with extended session security, User: , Flags: 0, PreviousSession

SessionSetupResponse, Status: Success, SessionId: 0x0000000000010001

TreeConnect, Status: Success, Path: \\127.0.0.1\IPC\$, TreeID: 0x00000001, Capabilities:

Details 1

Enter search text here...

Name	Value	Bit Offset	Bit Length	Type
Header	Command: SMB2SessionSetup, SessionId:...	0	512	SMB2.SM...
Request	Flags: 0, PreviousSessionId: 0x000000...	512	192	SMB2.SM...
StructureSize	25 (0x0019)	512	16	UInt16
Flags	0 (0x00)	528	8	SMB2Ses...
SecurityMode	SMB2NegotiateSigningEnabled(1) (0x01)	536	8	SMB2Ses...
Capabilities	SMB2GlobalCapDfs(1) (0x00000001)	544	32	SMB2Ses...
Channel	0 (0x00000000)	576	32	UInt32
SecurityBufferOffs...	88 (0x0058)	608	16	UInt16
SecurityBufferLeng...	121 (0x0079)	624	16	UInt16
PreviousSessionId	0 (0x0000000000000000)	640	64	UInt64
Buffer	GssapiType{Gssapi=NegTokenResp(NegSta...	704	968	GSSAPI...
Gssapi	NegTokenResp(NegState=1,SupportedMech...	0	968	SPNG.Ne...
NegState	AcceptIncomplete(1) (0x00000000000000...	32	40	Int64
ResponseToken	AuthenticateMessage, NegotiateFlags:...	72	736	NLMP.Au...
MechListMIC	01,00,00,00,65,05,91,36,13,21,EC,4F,0...	808	160	BinaryV...

- ❑ We then need to establish a secure session.
- ❑ This generates the sessionKey for signing the session payloads.

Session Key Generation I

- ❑ **Windows Advantage: Use SSPI API!**
- ❑ `PackageName = "NTLM"`
- ❑ `QuerySecurityPackageInfo, AcquireCredentialsHandle, QueryContextAttributes, AcceptSecurityContext, CompleteAuthToken, DeleteSecurityContext, FreeContextBuffer, FreeCredentialsHandle.`

Session Key Generation II

- ❑ **Windows Advantage: Use Bcrypt API!**
- ❑ BCRYPT_RC4_ALGORITHM,
BCRYPT_MD5_ALGORITHM,
BCRYPT_SHA256_ALGORITHM,
BCRYPT_ALG_HANDLE_HMAC_FLAG,
BCRYPT_AES_CMAC_ALGORITHM.

NTLM v2 Authentication - Algorithm

- ❑ NTOWFv2(Passwd, User, UserDom)
HMAC_MD5(MD4(UNICODE(Passwd)),
UNICODE(ConcatenationOf(Uppercase(User),
UserDom)))
- ❑ "NTOWFv2("Password", "User", "Domain") is
 - ❑ 0c 86 8a 40 3b fd 7a 93 a3 00 1e f2 2e f0 2e 3f
- ❑ Taken from [MS-NLMP]: NT LAN Manager (NTLM) Authentication Protocol

NTLM v2 Authentication - Code

```
Buffer NTOWFv2(Buffer& password, Buffer& user, Buffer& domain) {  
    Buffer md4Psswrld;  
    hashVal(BCRYPT_MD4_ALGORITHM, password, md4Psswrld);  
    Buffer userAndDom;  
    NT_VERIFY(userAndDom.Create(user.GetSize() +  
domain.GetSize()));  
    memcpy(userAndDom.GetData(), user.GetData(), user.GetSize());  
    memcpy(userAndDom.GetData() + user.GetSize(), domain.GetData(),  
domain.GetSize());  
    return HMAC_MD5(md4Psswrld, userAndDom);  
}
```

Validate Negotiate Info

Summary

Ioctl, Status: Success, FileId: 0xFFFFFFFFFFFFFFFF, CtlCode: FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO

IoctlRequest, CtlCode: FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO

IoctlResponse, Status: Success, CtlCode: FSCTL_VALIDATE_NEGOTIATE_INFO

Details 1

Name	Value	Bit Offset	Bit Length	Type
Header	Command: SMB2Ioctl, SessionId: 0x0000...	0	512	SMB2.SM...
ProtocolId	4266872130 (0xFES34D42)	0	32	UInt32
StructureSize	64 (0x0040)	32	16	UInt16
CreditCharge	1 (0x0001)	48	16	UInt16
Status	STATUS_SUCCESS or STATUS_WAIT_0	64	32	ERREF.N...
Command	SMB2Ioctl(11) (0x000B)	96	16	SMB2Pac...
Credit	1 (0x0001)	112	16	UInt16
Flags	SMB2FlagsSigned(8) (0x00000008)	128	32	SMB2Pac...
SMB2FlagsServerT...	(.....0) Wh...	128	1	
SMB2FlagsAsyncCo...	(.....0.) Wh...	129	1	
SMB2FlagsRelated...	(.....0..) Wh...	130	1	
SMB2FlagsSigned	(.....1...) Wh...	131	1	
SMB2FlagsPriorit...	(.....000...) 0...	132	3	
SMB2FlagsDFSOper...	(...0.....) Wh...	156	1	
SMB2FlagsReplayO...	(..0.....) Th...	157	1	
NextCommand	0 (0x00000000)	160	32	UInt32
MessageId	5 (0x0000000000000005)	192	64	UInt64
Reserved2	65279 (0x0000FEFF)	256	32	UInt32
TreeId	1 (0x00000001)	288	32	UInt32
SessionId	65537 (0x0000000000010001)	320	64	UInt64
Signature	6C,01,F3,77,A1,67,32,50,A5,CE,6D,D0,9...	384	128	BinaryV...
Request	SMB2IoctlRequest{StructureSize=57,Res...	512	448	SMB2.SM...

- ❑ A server must handle this FSCTL or the client will disconnect.
- ❑ The SMB is signed, so the reply must be signed too.
- ❑ Signing requires the session key.

VFS - Adding Shares I

```
VER cListeningSocket::cListeningSocket - listen
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - IPC$
C Loading module "QCIFSPProc"...
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - PROC
C Loading module "QCIFSTest"...
  cTestLoader::cTestLoader
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - TEST
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - SHAREFOLDER1
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - SHAREFOLDER2
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - SHAREFOLDER3
ERROR cShareManager::Add() - SHAREFOLDER4
```

- ❑ Class iQCIFSPProcessor is a singleton (it registers using some KernelExec macros).

- ❑ iQCIFSPProcessor::singleton().attachResource(..) is used to add new share names to the SMB server.

VFS - Adding Shares II

- ❑ QCIFSPProcessor module receives and returns payload bytes to the SocketServer.
- ❑ iQCIFSFwk::singleton().createTreeResourceFactory() returns iTreeResourceFactory instances suitable to be passed to iQCIFSPProcessor::attachResource().
- ❑ QCIFSFwk module offers lots of boiler plate code to support default implementations – enabling easy File System Development.

QCIFSTest – An Example File System I

- ❑ A very simple basic file system driver.
- ❑ It can offer readonly files from local disk and RAM only mutable files and folders.
- ❑ Its small ...

extension	total code	total comment	total blank	percent

.cpp	421	169	146	47
.h	161	171	99	18

QCIFSTest – An Example File System II

- ❑ `createTreeResourceFactory` expects an `iChildLoader` instance.
- ❑ QCIFSTest implements a class `cTestLoader` : `public cChildLoader, public iCreate, public iRename, public cRefCount`
- ❑ Inherit from:
 - ❑ `cChildLoader` - Base implementation that returns the children of this folder by implementing `void registerListener(const vfs::cPtr<iChildLoaderVisitor> pChildListener)`
 - ❑ `iCreate` - adds creation support for files and folders
 - ❑ `iRename` - adds rename support
 - ❑ `cRefCount` - mixin reference count to enable our smart pointer

QCIFSTest – An Example File System III

- ❑ The `iChildLoaderVisitor` interface offers lots of ways to add files and folders to this folder, using various overloads on `updateFolder` and `updateFile`.
- ❑ Variations on types of folder functionality can be built using interfaces previously mentioned (`iChildLoader`, `iCreate`, `iRename`, etc).
- ❑ Variations on types of files can be built by inheriting from interfaces such as `iReadCallback` or `iWriteCallback`.

Example File System – Adding Folders

```
virtual void iChildLoaderVisitor::updateFolder(const vfs::String& sName
, const vfs::cPtr<iChildLoader> pChildLoader
, const vfs::cPtr<iRename> pRename
, const vfs::cPtr<iCreate> pFolderCreate
, const vfs::cConstPtr<vfs::cMemoryView> pIconMem
, const vfs::cPtr<iFileEvent> pFileEvent = vfs::cPtr<iFileEvent>()
, const bool bDeletable=false
, const bool bNotify = true) = 0;
```

Example File System – Adding Files

```
virtual void iChildLoaderVisitor::updateFile(  
    const vfs::String& sName  
    , vfs::cPtr<iReadCallback> readCallback  
    , const vfs::cPtr<iFileEvent> pFileEvent = vfs::cPtr<iFileEvent>()  
    , bool bDeletable = true  
    , const bool bNotify = true) = 0;
```

```
virtual void iChildLoaderVisitor::updateFile(  
    vfs::cPtr<iWriteCallback> writeCallback  
    , const vfs::String& sName  
    , bool bDeletable = true  
    , const bool bNotify = true) = 0;
```

Example File System – Readonly Files

```
class iReadCallback {
public:
    virtual ~iReadCallback() {}
    virtual unsigned __int64 getSize(ULONGLONG fid) = 0;
    virtual DWORD readBytes(tTransmitList &krTPM, DWORD& nBytes, const
LARGE_INTEGER &nOffset, const int sessionID, ULONGLONG fid) = 0;
    virtual bool canExecute() { return false; } //defaults to no execution rights
    virtual bool canCache() { return true; } //defaults to SMB2 BATCH OPLOCK
    virtual DWORD registerChangeListener(vfs::cPtr<iCallbackChangeListener>
listener) = 0;
    virtual DWORD close(ULONGLONG fid) {return 0;}
};
```

Example File System – Mutable Files

```
class iWriteCallback : public iReadCallback {  
public:  
    virtual DWORD setSize(unsigned __int64 newSize) = 0;  
    virtual DWORD writeBytes(vfs::cConstPtr<vfs::cMemoryView> buffer, const  
LARGE_INTEGER &offset, const int sessionId) = 0;  
};  
  
class iFileEvent {  
public:  
    virtual ~iFileEvent(){}  
    virtual DWORD notifyDelete() = 0;  
};
```


Example file implementation classes

- ❑ `class cBasicFile : public iReadCallback, public cRefCount`
 - ❑ Takes a path to a local file and offers it to the VFS as a read only byte range.
- ❑ `class cTestWriteCallback : public iWriteCallback, public iRename, public iFileEvent, public vfs::cRefCount`
 - ❑ Created inside `cTestLoader::File`, added to `iChildLoaderVisitor` using `updateFile`.
- ❑ `cTestLoader::Directory` creates extra instances of `cTestLoader` to support sub directories.

It's not just a DAS – it's a NAS I

- ❑ The competition listed in the front matter were all using IFSKit style Kernel mode drivers to build loopback filesystems.
- ❑ Our VFS is a NAS protocol server.
 - ❑ Its so much more than just Loopback!
- ❑ Its has been tested against numerous clients, including OS-X, Linux, Solaris and Windows.
 - ❑ No warranties though 😊

It's not just a DAS – it's a NAS II

- ❑ The real advantage of being a NAS server comes with more modern SMB3 features.
- ❑ SMB3 offers clustering for scale out and failover.
- ❑ The SMB3 protocol has been used in very interesting and demanding deployments, such as storage for booting Hyper-V images.

Protocol Research I

- ❑ Credits – see QCIFSPProcessor Main.cpp
 - ❑ Defaults to 40 – plenty for loopback
 - ❑ Can be overridden using registry
 - ❑ See moduleInit in QCIFSPProcessor project.

Protocol Research II

- ❑ Protocol Versions - #define kUSE_SMB3
 - ❑ Enables v3 negotiation
 - ❑ SMB3 uses different session key calculation.
- ❑ **SMB3 supports:**
SMB2_SHARE_CAP_CONTINUOUS_AVAILABILITY,
SMB2_SHARE_CAP_CLUSTER,
SMB2_SHARE_CAP_SCALEOUT

Protocol Research III

- ❑ **SMB3 experiments:**
- ❑ `#define kUSE_SMB_NETWORK_INTERFACE_INFO`
 - ❑ Supports experiments with
`FSCTL_QUERY_NETWORK_INTERFACE_INFO`

Debts – Signing & Encryption

- ❑ **Debt: Sign All The Time**
- ❑ Status: Single packets work.
- ❑ Multiple (compound) packets don't.
 - ❑ Need to configure OS-X to work around
- ❑ **Debt: Encryption**
- ❑ Not supported

Things to add – Enum Shares I

- ❑ Support net share enumerations via 'srvsvc'.
 - ❑ OS-X needs srvsvc to re-connect after an error / timeout etc & Finder needs it anyway.
 - ❑ On Windows loopback try command
 - ❑ **net view 127.0.0.1**
 - ❑ Use MIDL compiler to make C code for the srvsvc IDL and ms-dtyp.idl.

Things to add – Enum Shares II

- ❑ Approach: use local named pipe (so LPC) to our own srvsvc!
- ❑ Pump binary using read write IO.
 - ❑ Semantics: Transact is blocking, read & write is async.
 - ❑ Test approach using: `NetShareEnum(NULL, 0, &buf, MAX_PREFERRED_LENGTH, &entries, &total, NULL);`

Other Service Function Calls

- ❑ OX-X calls SRVS: BIND & NetShareEnum.
- ❑ Explorer calls SRVS: BIND & NetrShareEnum, NetrServerGetInfo, NetrShareGetInfo.
- ❑ Explorer calls WKST: BIND & NetrWkstaGetInfo.

Things to add – RIO?

- ❑ Complement IOCompletionPort with RIO
 - ❑ Registered I/O - API to support high-speed networking for increased networking performance with lower latency and jitter.
 - ❑ RIO relies on registering the memory that you will use as data buffers and knowing in advance how many pending operations a given socket will have at any time.

Project: Clustering

- ❑ The VFS code base supports some of the SMB3 extensions for multi-channel, scale out and clustering.
- ❑ I gave a talk about the semantics of the implied model between a set of SMB3 cluster members here in 2013
- ❑ It would be interesting to build a clustered VFS using this code base, as we can again exploit some of the Windows ecosystem to support this.

Project: SMB Direct – In User Mode ???

- ❑ SMB3 multi-channel enables different transports, like SMB Direct.
- ❑ NDKPI is an MS Kernel Mode API for RDMA access.
- ❑ The MS HPC team use NDSPI – as user mode equivalent to the Kernel Mode API.
 - ❑ NDSPI is very poorly documented, but its API is a mirror of NDKPI, which is well documented.
- ❑ Ports are either 445 for Infiniband, or 5445 if TCP ports are in use (this new number is registered with IANA).
- ❑ We can use the same NetServerTransportEnum techniques to free ports

Legal

- ❑ The code is open source.
- ❑ The code is Licensed under the Apache License, Version 2.0 ...
- ❑ ... so really ... no WARRANTIES !
- ❑ See here for the full terms:
 - ❑ <http://www.apache.org/licenses/LICENSE-2.0>

Git Clone

- ❑ The Code is hosted on Github.com
- ❑ The URL to clone from is <https://github.com/DrJWCain/VFS>
- ❑ Please fork freely, and send pull requests if you want to.
- ❑ I'm very excited to see what the community make of this!

Questions?

- ❑ Email: james.cain@grassvalley.com
- ❑ Clone from: <https://github.com/DrJWCain/VFS>