## Introduction

## File system filter driver

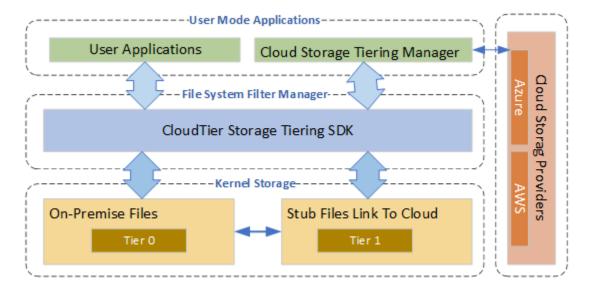
A file system filter driver intercepts requests targeted at a file system or another file system filter driver. By intercepting the request before it reaches its intended target, the filter driver can extend or replace functionality provided by the original target of the request. It is developed primarily to allow the addition of new functionality beyond what is currently available.

## **Storage Tiering File System Filter Driver SDK**

Storage Tiering Filter Driver SDK provides you a simple solution to develop the cloud archiving software, it allows you to integrate your existing on-premises applications with the remote cloud storage infrastructure in a seamless, secure, and transparent fashion.

The cloud tiering is a data storage technique which automatically moves data between high-cost on-premise storage and low-cost remote cloud storage, it provides a native cloud storage tier, it allows you to free up on-premise storage capacity, by moving out cooler data to the cloud storage, thereby reducing capital and operational expenditures.

By creating ILM (Information Lifecycle Manager) policy, a stub file will be created after the file was migrated to the cloud storage. A stub file looks and acts like a regular file, it has the same file attributes with the original physical file (file size, creation time, last write time, last access time). A stub file doesn't take the storage space for the file data, it only keeps the meta data of the file. When the stub file is accessed, the file data in the cloud storage will be transparently recalled to the stub file, you can rehydrate the stub file or just return the data to the application based on the recall policy.



## **Supported Platforms**

- Windows 2016/2019 Server 64bit
- Windows 8/10 (32bit,64bit)
- Windows 2012 Server R2 (32bit,64bit)
- Windows 2008 Server R2 (32bit, 64bit)
- Windows 7 (32bit,64bit)

# **Symbol Reference**

## **Structures, Enums**

# Typedef enum MessageType

## Members

## MESSAGE TYPE RESTORE BLOCK OR FILE

It indicates that you can return block data to the filter or return the cache file name with original data.

## MESSAGE TYPE RESTORE FILE

It indicates that you need to restore the whole stub file with the original data.

## MESSAGE TYPE RESTORE FILE TO CACHE

It indicates that you need to return the caceh file name with the original data.

## MESSAGE TYPE SEND EVENT NOTIFICATION

This is the request of from filter driver, if you register the events (CREATED, CHANGED, RENAMED, DELETED) for folders, if there are events happened, it will send

the event message to the service, this request doesn't need to reply.

#### Comments

MessageType is the message type of the filter sending to the user mode application. The user mode applicatiob needs to handle this request properly.

# Typedef enum FilterStatus

#### Members

## BLOCK DATA WAS RETURNED

It indicates to the filter that the block data was returned in data buffer.

## CACHE FILE WAS RESTORED

It indicates to the filter that the cache file with original data was returned.

## Comments

FitlerStatus is the status code which returns to the filter driver. It instructs the filter what process needs to be done.

# Typedef enum EventType

```
{
    FILE_CREATED = 0x00000020,
    FILE_CHANGED = 0x00000040,
    FILE_RENAMED = 0x00000080,
    FILE_DELETED = 0x00000100,
};
```

#### Members

## FILE CREATED

It indicates that there are new file created in the monitor folder, the file name was stored in the field "FileName" in the messageSend struture.

## FILE CHANGED

It indicates that the file was modified in the monitor folder, the file name was stored in the field "FileName" in the messageSend struture.

## FILE RENAMEED

It indicates that the file was renamed in the monitor folder, the file name was stored in the field "FileName" in the messageSend struture, the new file name was stored in the field "DataBuffer" in the messageSend struture.

# FILE\_DELETED

It indicates that the file was deleted in the monitor folder, the file name was stored in the field "FileName" in the messageSend struture.

#### Comments

EventType is used forthe message send notification request. The field "InfoClass" is the event type for the request.

# typedef struct\_REPARSETAG\_DATA

```
{
    ULONG ReparseTagKey;
    ULONG Flags;
    ULONG FileNameLength;
    WCHAR FileName[1];
} REPARSETAG DATA, *PREPARSETAG DATA;
```

## Members

## ReparseTagKey

This is the key to identify the reparse tag data using this structure, the key must set to 0xbba65d6f.

## Flags

The resserve flags.

## FileNameLength

The total length the file name in byte.

#### FileName

The full path file name, it can be local path or UNC path, the UNC path must start with '\\' two slash characters. It must be wide character string.

## Comments

REPARSETAG\_DATA is the data structure which use to reparse the file open to the file in REPARSETAG\_DATA. When you create the stub file, and the tag data is following this structure, then when you or user applications open this stub file, the CloudTier filter driver will reparse the file open to the new file in kernel directly.

# typedef struct \_MESSAGE\_SEND\_DATA

```
ULONG
                    MessageId;
                    FileObject;
PVOID
PVOID
                    FsContext;
ULONG
                   MessageType;
                    ProcessId;
ULONG
                    ThreadId;
ULONG
LONGLONG
                    Offset;
                    Length;
ULONG
                    FileSize;
LONGLONG
                    TransactionTime;
LONGLONG
                   CreationTime;
LONGLONG
LONGLONG
                    LastAccessTime;
LONGLONG
                   LastWriteTime;
ULONG
                   FileAttributes;
                    DesiredAccess;
ULONG
                    Disposition;
ULONG
ULONG
                    ShareAccess;
ULONG
                    CreateOptions;
ULONG
                    CreateStatus;
ULONG
                    InfoClass;
ULONG
                    Status;
ULONG
                    FileNameLength;
WCHAR
                    FileName [MAX FILE NAME LENGTH];
ULONG
                    SidLength;
UCHAR
                    Sid[MAX SID LENGTH];
```

ULONG DataBufferLength;
UCHAR DataBuffer[MAX\_MESSAGE\_SIZE];
ULONG VerificationNumber;

} MESSAGE\_SEND\_DATA, \*PMESSAGE\_SEND\_DATA;

## Members

## MessageId

This is the sequential number of the transaction.

## FileObject

The FileObject is the pointer to the file object, it is a unique number to every file open.

## FsContext

The FsContext is the pointer to the file context, it is unique number to the same file.

## MessageType

MessageType is the I/O request type for this transaction.

## ProcessId

The ProcessId is the id of the process associated with the thread that originally requested the I/O operation.

## ThreadId

The ThreadId is the id of thread which requested the I/O operation.

## Offset

The Offset is the read or write offset.

## Length

The Length is the length for read or write.

## FileSize

The FileSize is the size of the file for this I/O request.

## TransactionTime

The transaction time in UTC format of the request.

## CreationTime

The creation time in UTC format of the file we are requesting.

## LastAccessTime

## LastWriteTime

The last write time in UTC format of the file we are requesting.

## FileAttributes

The file attributes of the file we are requesting.

## DesiredAccess

The DesiredAccess is the request access to the file for the Create I/O request, which can be summarized as read, write, both or neither zero. For more information reference the Windows API CreateFile.

## Disposition

The disposition is the action to take on a file that exist or does not exist. For more information reference the Windows API CreateFile.

## SharedAccess

The SharedAccess is the requested sharing mode of the file which can be read, write, both, delete, all of these, or none. For more information reference the Windows API CreateFile.

## CreateOptions

The CreateOptions specifies the options to be applied when creating or opening the file. For more information reference the Windows API CreateFile.

#### CreateStatus

The CreateStatus is the status after the Create I/O request completed. It could be the one of the following values:

```
FILE_SUPERSEDED = 0x00000000,

FILE_OPENED = 0x00000001,

FILE_CREATED = 0x00000002,

FILE_OVERWRITTEN = 0x00000003,

FILE_EXISTS = 0x00000004,

FILE_DOES NOT EXIST = 0x00000005,
```

## InfoClass

The infoClss is the information class for query/set information I/O request, or directory browsing request. For query/set security request, it is the security information. For send notification request, it is the event type of the notification. For more information reference the windows Filter API FltQueryInformationFile, FltQuerySecurityObject.

#### Status

The Status is the I/O status which returns from the file system, indicates if the I/O request succeeded. It is only meaningful to the post I/O requests.

## FileNameLength

The file name length in byte of the file we are requesting.

## FileName

The file name we are requesting.

## SidLength

The length of the security identifier buffer in byte.

#### Sid

The buffer of the security identifier data.

## DataBufferLength

The data buffer length for read, write, security, information, directory I/O requests.

## DataBuffer

The data buffer length for read, write, security, information, directory I/O requests.

## VerificationNumber

The verification number to verify the data structure integerity.

#### Comments

The MESSAGE\_SEND\_DATA structure is used to transfer the data from kernel to the user mode application. It includes all the information needed for the user.

# typedef struct \_MESSAGE\_REPLY\_DATA

```
ULONG MessageId;
ULONG MessageType;
ULONG ReturnStatus;
ULONG FilterStatus;
ULONG DataBufferLength;
UCHAR DataBuffer[MAX_MESSAGE_SIZE];

MESSAGE_REPLY_DATA, *PMESSAGE_REPLY_DATA;
```

#### Members

## MessageId

This is the sequential number of the transaction.

## MessageType

MessageType is the I/O request type for this transaction. Reference MessageType enum type.

## ReturnStatus

The ReturnStatus is the I/O status which returns to filter driver, and filter will return this status to the user application for the request.

## FilterStatus

The FitlerStatus is the status code which returns to the filter driver, it instructs the filter what process needs to be done. For more information reference the FilterStatus enum.

## DataBufferLength

The data buffer length which returns to the filter driver.

## DataBuffer

The data buffer which returns to the filter driver.

#### Comments

MESSAGE\_REPLY\_DATA is the data structure which return back to the filter. If you want to return the block data, you need to copy the data to the reply data buffer.

## **Types**

## typedef BOOL (\_stdcall \*Proto\_Message\_Callback)(

## Comments

This is the proto type of the message callback function. The function will be called when the registed I/O requests match the filter rule. The second parameter "pReplyMessage" is always NULL for the file system monitor filter.

# typedef VOID (\_stdcall \*Proto\_Disconnect\_Callback)()

## Comments

This is the proto type of disconnect function. The function will be called when the connection to the filter is disconnected.

## **Exported API**

## BOOL

## InstallDriver()

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

#### Comments

Install the EaseFilter driver to the system. To install the driver you need the administrator permission.

## BOOL

# UnInstallDriver()

#### Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

#### Comments

UnInstall the EaseFilter driver from the system. To UnInstall the driver you need the administrator permission.

#### BOOL

## SetRegistrationKey(

```
IN WCHAR* RegisterName,
IN WCHAR* RegisterKey)
```

#### Parameters

## RegisterName

Your register name.

## RegisterKey

Your register key.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

#### Comments

You have to set the registration key before you can start the filter.

## BOOL

# RegisterMessageCallback(

```
ULONG ThreadCount,
Proto_Message_Callback MessageCallback,
Proto Disconnect Callback DisconnectCallback)
```

## Parameters

## ThreadCount

The number of threads used for connection to the filter.

## MessageCallback

The message callback function for the registered I/O requests.

## DisconnectCallback

The disconnect callback function when the connection is disconnected.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

RegisterMessageCallback is the first API you need to call, it is the API start the filter and create the connection to the filter.

## VOID

## Disconnect()

#### Comments

Disconnect is the API when you want to stop filter and filter connection.

## BOOL

# AddFilterRule(

```
IN ULONG EventType,
IN WCHAR* FilterMask )
```

## Parameters

## EventType

The event type you want to register.

## FilterMask

The FilterMask set the monitor folder or files. The mask is dos format, it can include wild character '\*'or '?'. For example:

```
C:\test\*txt
```

The filter only monitor the files end with 'txt' in the folder c:\test.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

AddFilterRule is the API to register the events (CREATED, CHANGED, RENAMED, DELETED) in the monitor folder.

#### BOOL

## **GetLastErrorMessage(**WCHAR\* Buffer, PULONG BufferLength)

#### Parameters

#### Buffer

This the pointer of the buffer to receive the last error message.

## BufferLength

The length of the buffer.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false if the buffer length is not big enough to contain the message, and the BufferLength is set with the right size needed.

#### Comments

This API is called right after if the other API is failed. It will return the error message.

## BOOL

## ResetConfigData();

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

ResetConfigData is the API reset all the configuration of the filter, it will clear up all the setting includes the filter rules.

## BOOL

## SetConnectionTimeout(ULONG TimeOutInSeconds)

#### **Parameters**

#### TimeOutInSeconds

The value of the filter wait time out.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

This is the maixmum time for the filter driver wait for the response from user mode, the user mode application should return as fast as possible, or it will block the system requests. Set it bigger if your application needs to process with more time.

#### BOOL

## SetMaxWaitingRequestCount (**ULONG MaxWaitingRequestCount**);

#### Parameters

## MaxWaitingRequestCount

The maximum number of the waiting request count to the callback service queue.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

Set this number to 0 or don't set it, there are no limitation of the number of wating thread count, if the callback service is not fast enough, there are more and more threads were blocked, it will cause the system to be unresponsive. Set this number to the service thread count or more.

#### BOOL

## CreateStubFile (

WCHAR\* FileName,
LONGLONG FileSize,
ULONG FileAttributes,
ULONG TagDataLength,
BYTE\* TagData,

```
BOOL OverwriteIfExist,
HANDLE* FileHandle )
```

#### Parameters

#### FileName

The full path of the file which you want to create.

## FileSize

The file size you want to set for the stub file. Tt is optional if the file exist, it will use the current file size.

#### FileAttributes

The file attributes you want to set for the stub file. Tt is optional if the file exist, it will use the current file attribute.

## TagDataLength

You can add the tag data to the stub file, the maximum length is 16\*1024 byte.

## TagData

You can add the tag data to the stub file.

## OverwriteIfExist

The flag indicates if overwrite the file if the file exist.

## FileHandle

The return file handle after the file was created.

#### Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

Use this API to create the stub file, the stub file is an empty sparse file, it won't take the physical storage space.

## BOOL

## OpenStubFile (

WCHAR\* FileName,
DWORD dwDesiredAccess,
DWORD dwShareMode,

```
HANDLE* FileHandle )
```

#### Parameters

#### FileName

The full path of the file which you want to create.

#### dwDesireAccess

The requested access to the file, which can be summarized as read, write, both or neither zero. The most commonly used values are **GENERIC\_READ**, **GENERIC\_WRITE**, or both (GENERIC READ | GENERIC WRITE).

#### dwShareMode

The requested sharing mode of the file, it can be 0 (Share none),1(Share read),2(Share write),4(Share delete) or the combination of these values.

## FileHandle

The return file handle after the file was created.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

Use this API to open the stub file to file handle, if you want to get or modify the tag data, you have to use this API to get the file handle first.

## BOOL

## GetTagData (

```
HANDLE FileHandle,
ULONG* TagDataLength,
BYTE* TagData)
```

## Parameters

## FileHandle

The handle of the open stub file.

## TagDataLength

The pointer to the varible for the tag data size and receive the size of the return tag data.

## TagData

The pointer to the input buffer to receive the tag data.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

## Comments

Use this API to getthe tag data.

## BOOL

# AddTagData (

```
HANDLE FileHandle,
ULONG TagDataLength,
BYTE* TagData)
```

#### Parameters

## FileHandle

The handle of the open stub file.

## TagDataLength

The length of the tag data.

## TagData

The tag data which will add to the stub file.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

#### Comments

Use this API to add the tag data to the stub file.

#### BOOL

# RemoveTagData (

```
HANDLE FileHandle,
BOOL UpdateTimeStamp )
```

## Parameters

## FileHandle

The handle of the open stub file.

## UpdateTimeStamp

It is optional, if it true, it will update the last write time and last access time of the stub file, or it will keep the original time stamp.

## Return Value

Return true if it succeeds, else return false.

#### Comments

Use this API to remove the tag data.

## How to use

# The components

The Tiered Storage File System Filter Driver SDK includes two components (CloudTier.sys and FilterAPI.dll), The CloudTier.sys and FilterAPI.dll are different for 32bit and 64bit windows system. CloudTier.sys is the file system filter driver which implements all the functionalities in the file system level. FilterAPI.dll is a wrapper DLL which exports the API to the user mode applications.

To check the binary is 32 bit or 64 bit you can right click file and go to the property, then go to the "Details" tag and check the "file description" section .

# Set up the filter

Install the filter driver with <a href="InstallDriver">InstallDriver</a>() method if the driver has not been installed yet. After filter driver was installed, the filter was loaded, if not you can load the filter with command "Fltmc load CloudTier" in dos prompt. To remove the filter driver from the system, call <a href="UninstallDriver">UninstallDriver</a>() method.

## Start the filter

- 1. Activate the filter with API <u>SetRegistrationKey()</u>. You can request the trial license key with the link: <a href="http://www.easefilter.com/Order.htm">http://www.easefilter.com/Order.htm</a> or email us <a href="mailto:info@easefilter.com/Order.htm">info@easefilter.com/Order.htm</a>
- 2. After register the callback function with API <u>RegisterMessageCallback</u>, filter is started.

BOOL ret = RegisterMessageCallback( FilterConnectionThreadsCount, MessageCallback, DisconnectCallback);

3. Setup the filter configuration after filter was started if needed.

# C++ Example

Copy the correct version (32bit or 64bit) CloudTier.sys, FilterAPI.DLL, FilterAPI.h and FilterAPI.lib to your folder. FilterAPI.h file includes all the functions and structures used for connecting to the filter driver.

# **C# Example**

Copy the correct version (32bit or 64bit) CloudTier.sys, FilterAPI.DLL and , FileAPI.cs to your folder. FileAPI.cs has the structures and APIs used for connecting to the filter driver.