## Introduction and Problem Statement

This project is a client/server file system where the blocks for a client are stored across N servers where N can be specified by the user when they initialize the client. This file system also implements RAID-5 which distributes both the data and parity blocks across multiple servers to evenly balance the load across the servers.

Through the redundancy implemented by RAID-5 this filesystem can handle corrupt blocks and fail-stops on a single server. By detecting these failures and handling them by using the parity blocks and XOR operations, the filesystem can update and recover blocks from a server that failed. Furthermore, there is a ‘repair -server\_ID’ command that, once the server is back up and running, can recover all the blocks for that server and return the system to its usual functionality.

## Design and Implementation

1. Memoryfs\_server.py

In memoryfs\_server.py I added command-line arguments “-sid” and “-cblk” to input the server\_ID and corrupt block number, respectively. The server\_ID isn’t used for much other than to display the integer representing the server, but the corrupt block is important because it specifies which block to emulate decay for.

The main modification to the code from Design 3 was implementing the checksums and emulated decay. For checksums I used a dictionary (self.checksums{}) which I update on every Put() with the md5 checksum of the data. Then, in the Get() function I retrieve the checksum from the dictionary and check if the block number is equal to the corrupt block number. If it is, I overwrite the block data with corrupt data (0xFF for all the bytes), and then recalculate the checksum and store it in a variable. The “test” is then compared to the checksum stored in the dictionary and if they’re not equal then a checksum error is returned by the server to the client. If they are equal, then the data is returned as usual.

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Figure 1. Put() and Get() functions in memoryfs\_server.py.

1. Memoryfs\_client.py

The bulk of this project was implemented in the client and I’m going to explain the changes made in subsections corresponding to those described in the canvas assignment.

1. Handle N Block Servers

To handle N block servers, I simply store the port arguments into an array and then iterate through each server to initialize an array of servers with corresponding ports.

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Figure 2. Initializing N block servers based on command-line arguments.

1. Distribute Blocks Across Multiple Servers for Put() and Get()

To implement RAID-5 I needed to map virtual blocks to physical data and parity blocks and followed the suggested implementation of creating two separate mapping functions.

For mapping to data blocks I handle everything pretty much the same as RAID-4 with taking the modulus to get the server and using division to get the block number for that server. The main difference is I check if the server I’m mapping to is greater than or equal to the server where I’m storing the parity for that block. If it is then I just need to add 1 to the server\_ID and that will ensure the mapping for the rest of the blocks in that row will be correctly mapped as well.

Mapping the parity blocks was just about keeping the same mapping for the physical block as in the data mapping, but then adjusting the server\_ID mapping where I basically use the physical block number instead of the virtual block number since that’s what affects which server the parity block is stored on.

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Figure 3. Helper functions used to map virtual data and parity blocks to physical data and parity blocks.

The blocks are stored and retrieved with Put() and Get() like before, but now these functions use the helper functions to translate the virtual blocks to a server-block pair and call ServerPut() or ServerGet() which handle the extra logic of generating parity and handling failures when calling a server’s Put() and Get() functions.

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Figure 4. Modified Put() and Get() functions that take in a virtual block number, translate it to a server-block pair, and then call the ServerPut() and ServerGet() functions for that server-block pair.

1. Implement the Logic to Deal with Failures

The first type of failure is a corrupt block which means the block decayed and the data there is no longer valid which I emulated with the -cblk command as previously mentioned. If the data read from a block is equal to CHECKSUM\_ERROR then I log that that block is corrupt and recover it using the self.RecoverBlock() function and return the recovered data.

The second type of failure is a failstop which occurs when a server is disconnected while the client is using it. Handling a failstop in ServerGet() is straightforward – you read from the server in a try clause and if it’s failed then in the except clause I set the global FAILED\_SERVER flag (default value is -1) to the integer value of the server, log the failure, and use self.RecoverBlock() to recover the data from the failed server.

Handling a failstop in ServerPut() is a bit more complicated since you also must worry about generating parity. First, I try to generate parity for the virtual block in the try clause and if that fails then in the except clause I set FAILED\_SERVER = parityServer

Figure 5. ServerPut() implementation.

Figure 6. ServerGet() implementation.

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Figure 7. RecoverBlock() and GenerateParity() functions used in ServerGet() and ServerPut().

1. Memoryfs\_shell\_rpc.py

The only real changes to the shell were adding the command-line arguments for the numbers of servers and specifying ports, as well as the “repair” command for the interpreter and the corresponding function which calls a repair function in the client.

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Figure 2. Command-line arguments for the number of servers and the ports.

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Figure 3. Interpreter command for repair function and the shell repair function which does some error checking and calls a client-side repair function.