

Seafile - Scalable Cloud Storage System

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Agenda

- ➤ Seafile Introduction
- > Feature Overview
- ➤ System Design & Performance
- **≻** Roadmap



What is Seafile?







VS



Seafile is a FAST, SCALABLE, and PRIVATE file sync & share solution



What can Seafile do?

- Fast and reliable file sync between cloud and devices
- Scales to millions of files, PB class storage
- High performance, light weight
- Productive file collaboration
 - Groups
 - File prview, discussion
 - Message and notification



Who are using Seafile?

- https://github.com/haiwen/seafile
 2400+ stars
- Estimated at least 100K users worldwide, most in Europe







Universities in Rhineland-Palatine (Germany)

belgian royal institute of natural sciences



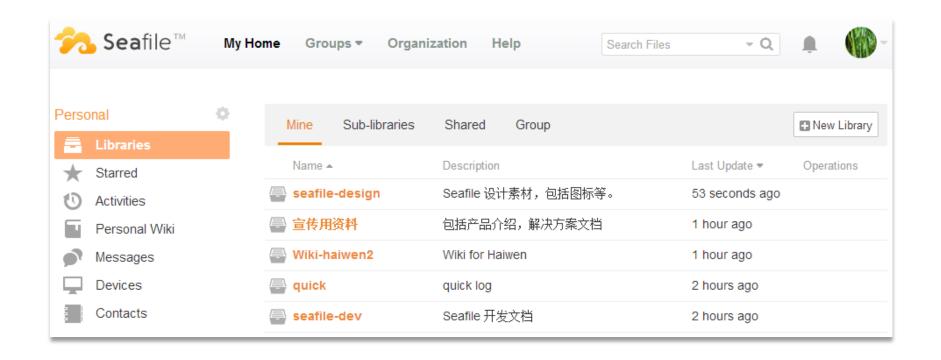
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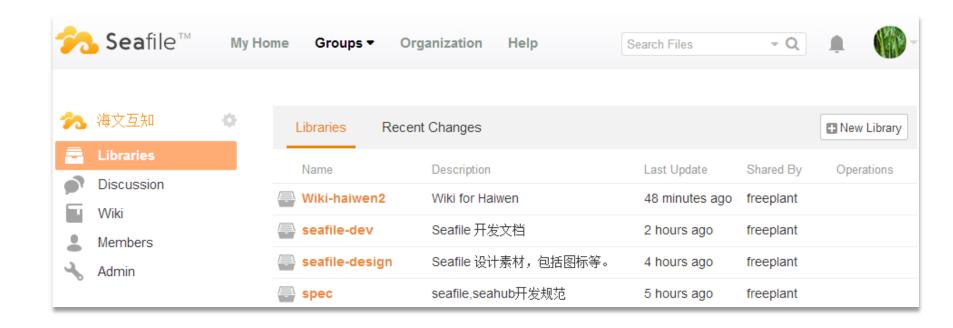


File Sync and Share

- Files are organized into Libraries
- Selective sync library to devices
- Sync with existing folder
- Client-side end-to-end data encryption
- Full platform support: Win, OSX, Linux, mobile
- Share to a person or a group
- Read-write and read-only share
- LDAP/AD integration



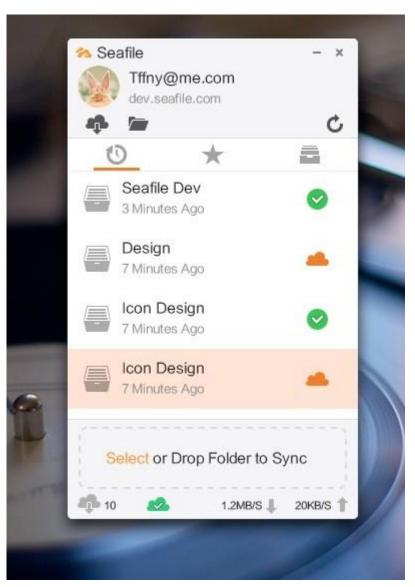
View all your libraries in the home page



All libraries shared to a group



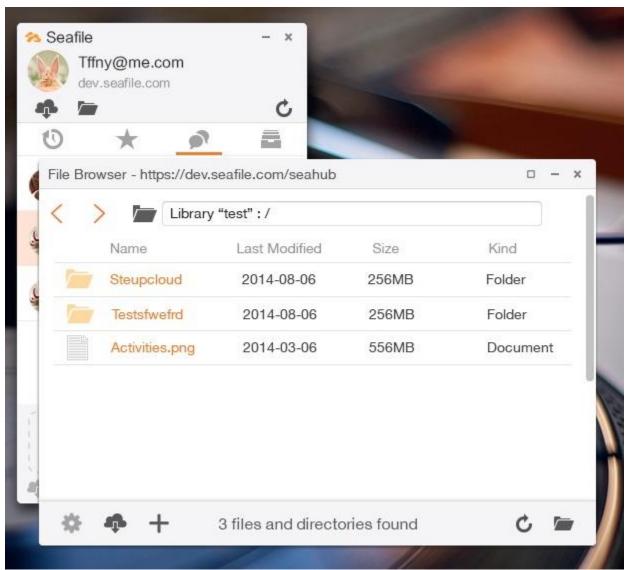
Desktop Client



- ✓ Selective sync library
- ✓ Cloud file browser
- ✓ Starred files
- ✓ Notifications



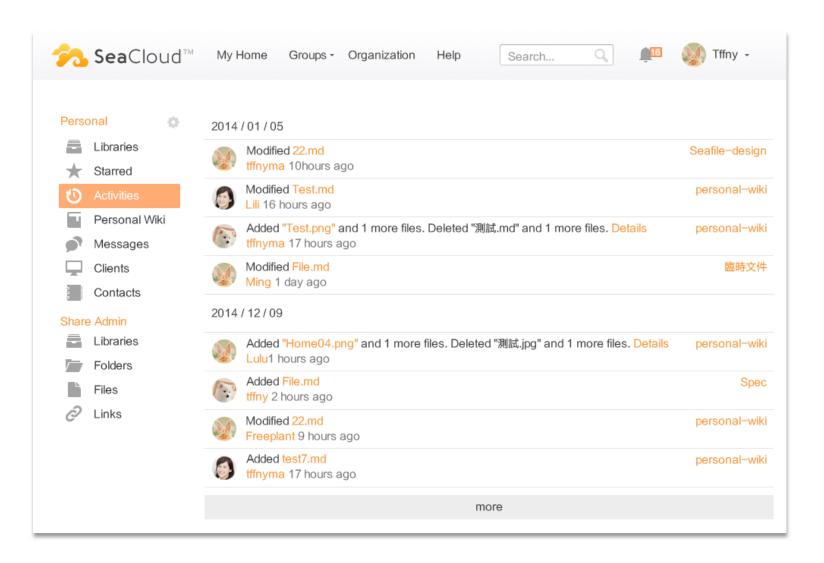
Desktop Client





Collaboration

- File activities
- Group discussion
- File discussion
- Message notifications



File Activities



Message Notifications

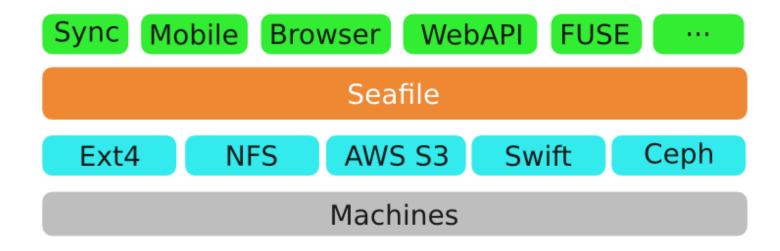


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Server Architecture

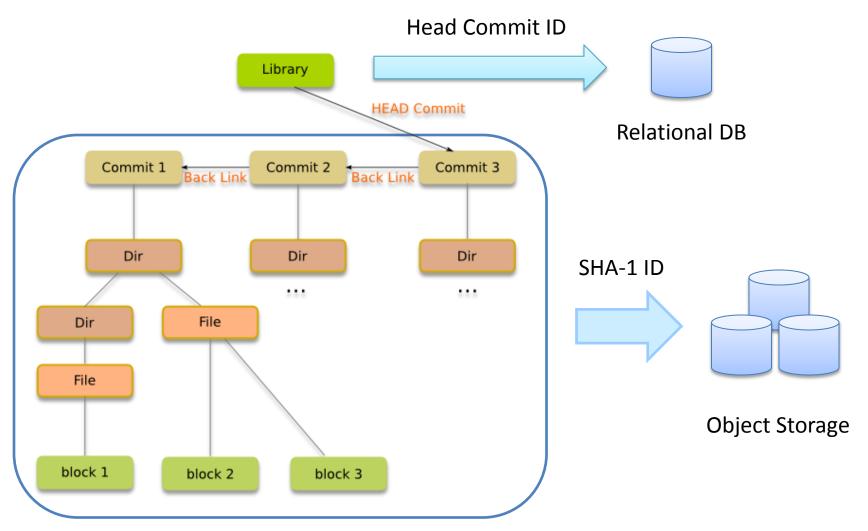


Seafile is a "file system" built on top of object storage

Non-POSIX, User space, Light weight



File System Design



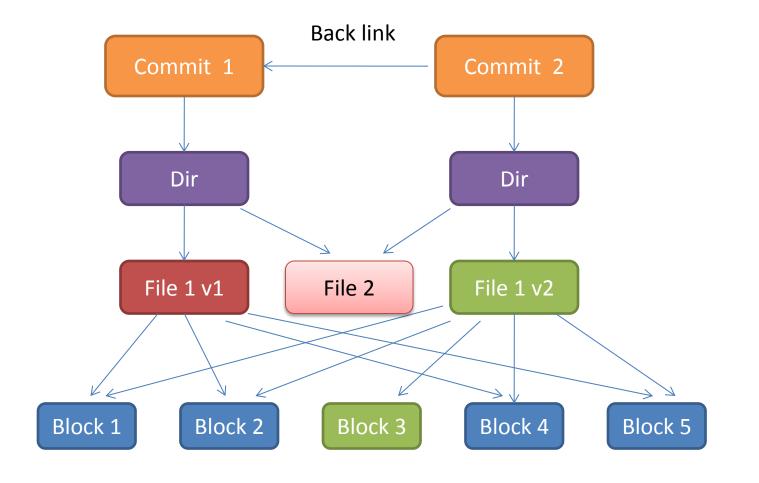
Data model similar to Git

Design Advantage

- Object storage is more scalable than file system
 - Heavy DB + Filesystem v.s. Light DB + Object Storage
- No database bottleneck
 - Metadata is in object storage
 - Filesystem level versioning v.s. File-level versioning
- File system designed for syncing
 - Storage/Network deduplication
 - No upload/download limit, fast upload
- Backend daemons implemented in C

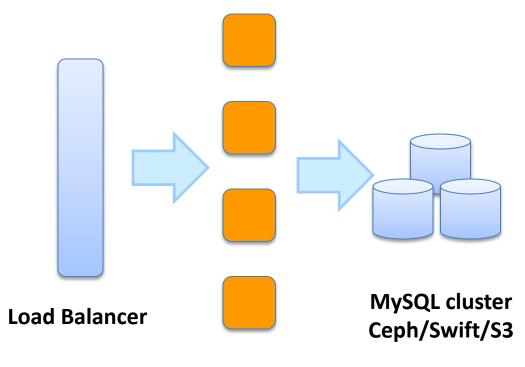
Deduplication

Dedup with Content Defined Chunking (CDC) algorithm Only store/send delta between file system snapshots





Cluster Architecture



Seafile Servers

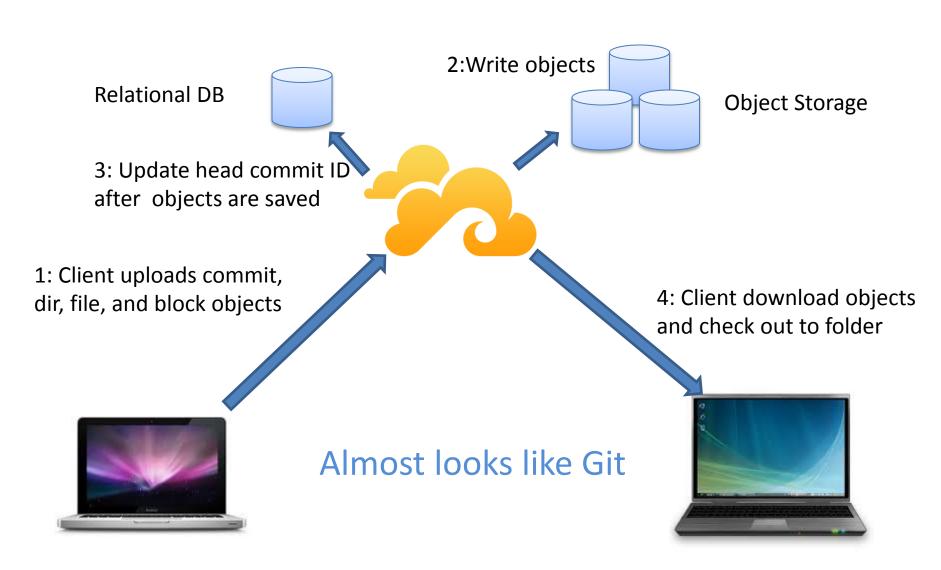
- Seafile server is stateless, scales horizontally
- Head commit ID and user-library mapping in MySQL cluster
- All data and metadata in object storage

Fast and Reliable File Syncing

- Detect file changes with OS mechanisms
- Low CPU usage on client and server side
- Sync 100K files easily and quickly
- No data transfer after rename/move
- Don't send duplicate files. Delta dection.
- Handles conflicts
 - Concurrent updates
 - Case conflict: sync ABC.txt and abc.txt to Windows
- Never remove a file unless user does



How Syncing Works



Syncing Performance

- Keep version info for the whole fs tree
 - Combine many file updates into 1 commit
 - A few database writes for a few K files
- Results
 - 1 core, 1GB memory VM server
 - 40K small files, ~20 files/s upload and download;
 single TCP connection; server CPU 2% 5%
 - Big file, ~8MB/s upload and download in 100bps network; server CPU 50%



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Roadmap

- Sync & Share
 - File locking for better collaboration
 - Hierarchical access control within a library
- Auth integration
 - OAuth
 - Shibboleth
- Improve GUI responsibility with backbone.js

Conclusion

- Do one thing and do one thing well
 - Reliablity
 - Scalability

Choose any three ;-)

- Performance
- Lightweight DB + Object Storage
- Git like data model, no client-side history
- Syncing model similar to Git, redesigned for auto syncing



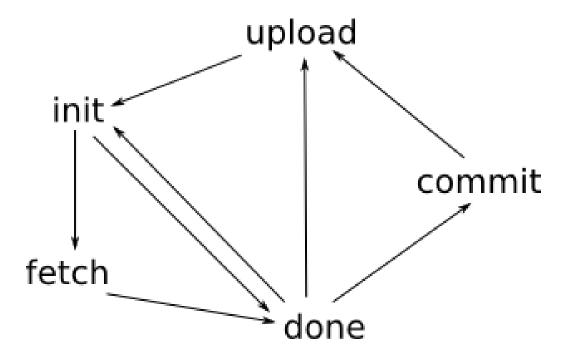
Sharing & Collaboration

Thanks!



- Client data 3 stages: worktree, index, repo
 - Worktree: user visible folder, one worktree per library
 - Index file: last modification time of each file in worktree
 - Repo: Internal representation of the latest fs tree for the library. Only have delta blocks.

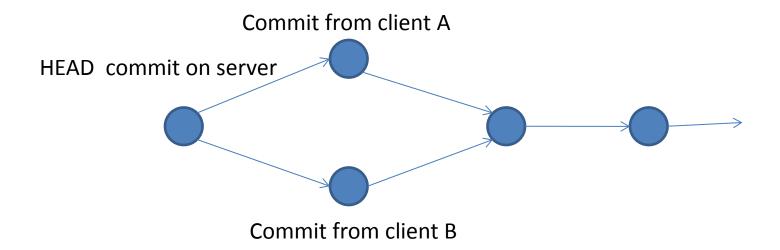




Sync State Machine

Upload

- Client creates new commit from batch of local changes
- Diff between local repo and the cached server fs tree
- After objects are uploaded, update server head commit ID in database
- Server do merge on concurrent updates, resolve conflicts



- Version Check (init)
 - Client caches server's head commit ID
 - Compare with server every 30s, if not the same trigger download
- download
 - Server calculate update list with diff
 - Client download and apply the update to worktree
 - Update cached server head commit ID