SISTEMAS DE ARCHIVOS DISTRIBUIDOS

SISTEMAS OPERATIVOS

Alumnos: García Martínez Vicente Guerrero López Enrique

21/05/2019

Amazon Elastic File System

Amazon Elastic File System (Amazon EFS) proporciona almacenamiento de archivos sencillo.

Con Amazon EFS, la capacidad de almacenamiento es elástica y aumenta o se reduce automáticamente a medida que agrega o elimina archivos.

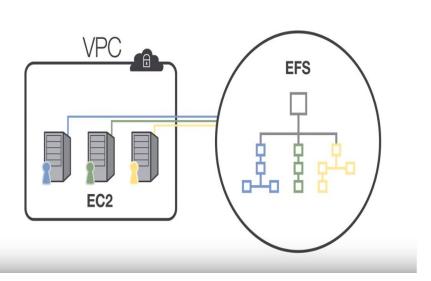
El servicio se encarga de administrar toda la infraestructura de almacenamiento de archivos, es decir la complejidad de implementación, aplicación de parches y mantenimiento de configuraciones complejas de sistemas de archivos.

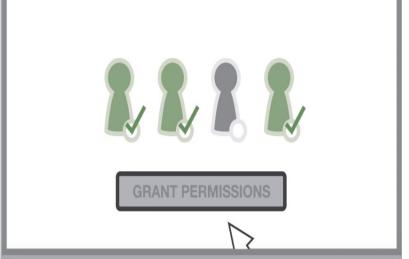
Amazon Elastic File System

Amazon EFS es compatible con la versión 4 (NFSv4.1 y NFSv4.0) del protocolo Network File System.

Los archivos y directorios del sistema de archivos de EFS admiten los permisos de lectura, escritura y ejecución estándar de tipo Unix basados en el ID de usuario y de grupo certificado al montar el cliente NFSv4.1.

Amazon Elastic File System





Ceph

Proyecto de open source solución para almacenamiento distribuido.

Alto desempeño.

Sin punto único de fallo (Single point of failure).

Altamente escalable al nivel del exabyte.

Adecuado para despliegues en la nube de laaS (Infraestructure as a Service) y PaaS (Platform as a Service).

A implementar en hardware básico (commodity hardware).

Acerca de la arquitectura de Ceph I

La solución debe ser basada en software y código abierto.

Cada componente debe ser escalable.

Ningún proceso, servidor u otro componente individual puede ser punto único de fallo.

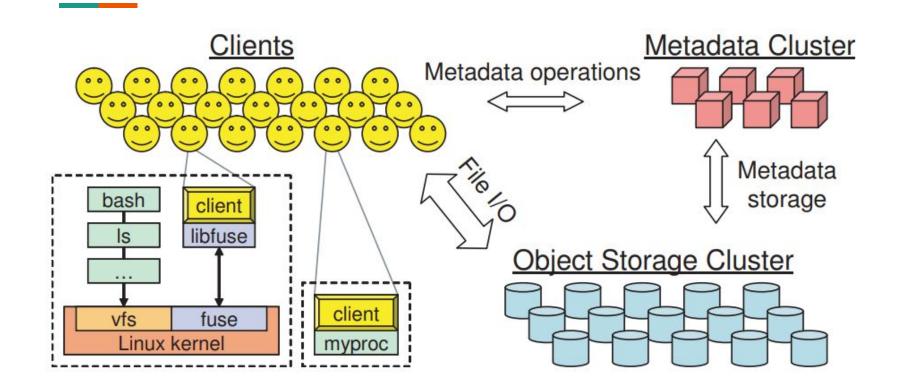
Ceph debería poder ejecutarse en hardware básico, no especializado.

Ceph Filesystem

Sistema de archivos distribuido compatible con POSIX.

Maximiza la separación entre el manejo de datos y metadatos.

Tres componentes principales: cliente, cluster de dispositivos de almacenamiento basado en objetos (Object Storage Devices - OSD) y cluster de servidores de metadatos.



Acerca de la arquitectura de Ceph II

Objetivos de la arquitectura:

- 1. Escalabilidad
- 2. Desempeño
- 3. Confiabilidad

Características fundamentales de diseño

Datos y Metadatos desacoplados.

Administración de metadatos distribuidos.

Almacenamiento autónomo de objetos distribuidos.

Gluster File System

Gluster es un sistema de archivos distribuido y escalable que agrega recursos de almacenamiento en disco de varios servidores en un único espacio de nombres global.

- 1. Compatible con POSIX
- 2. Accesible utilizando protocolos estándar de la industria como NFS.
- 3. Permite la optimización de diferentes cargas de trabajo.
- 4. Fuente abierta

Gluster File System

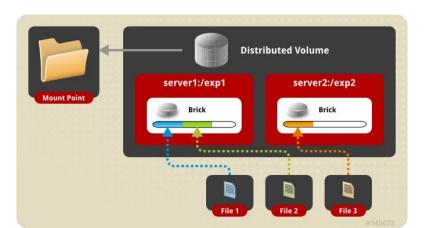
Innovación: elimina los metadatos y puede mejorar drásticamente el rendimiento, lo que nos ayudará a unificar datos y objetos.

Elasticidad: adaptada al crecimiento y la reducción del tamaño de los datos.

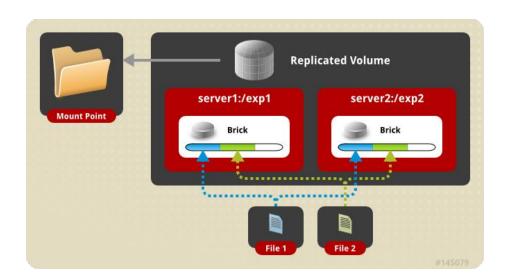
Simplicidad: es fácil de administrar e independiente del kernel mientras se ejecuta en el espacio de usuario.

Tipos de volúmenes

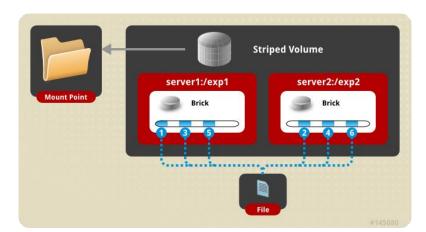
Volumen distribuido de Glusterfs : Aquí, los archivos se distribuyen a través de varios ladrillos en el volumen. Por lo tanto, el archivo 1 se puede almacenar sólo en brick1 o brick2, pero no en ambos.



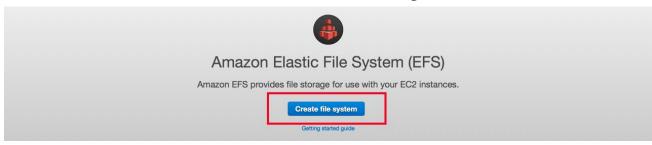
Volumen de Glusterfs replicado : Aquí se mantienen copias exactas de los datos en todos los ladrillos. Se necesita tener al menos dos ladrillos para crear un volumen con 2 réplicas o un mínimo de tres ladrillos para crear un volumen de 3 réplicas.



Volumen de Glusterfs rayado: en este caso se considera un archivo muy pesado al cual quieren acceder varios usuarios, si se carga en un solo lugar esto causará demasiada carga en un solo ladrillo y reduciría el rendimiento. Para evitar eso este tipo de volumen divide al archivo en trozos más pequeños cada trozo se almacena en un ladrillo. Ahora la carga se distribuye y el archivo se puede recuperar más rápido pero no se proporciona redundancia de datos.



Montar Amazon Elastic File System







Create an Amazon EFS file system to store your files in the Amazon cloud. A file system grows and shrinks automatically with the files you put in, and you pay only for what you use.



Access

Write files to and read files from your Amazon EFS file system by using the NFSv4 protocol. Any number of EC2 instances can work with your file system at the same time, and your instances can be in multiple Availability Zones in a region.



Manage

You can easily administer your file system using the Amazon EFS console, CLI, and SDK.

Elastic File System documentation & support

Getting started guide | Documentation | Support | Forums

Create file system

Step 1: Configure file system access

Step 2: Configure optional settings

Step 3: Review and create

Configure file system access

An Amazon EFS file system is accessed by EC2 instances running inside one of your VPCs. Instances connect to a file system by using a network interface called a mount target. Each mount target has an IP address, which we assign automatically or you can specify.



Create mount targets

Instances connect to a file system by using mount targets you create. We recommend creating a mount target in each of your VPC's Availability Zones so that EC2 instances across your VPC can access the file system.



Cancel Next Step

Create file system

Step 1: Configure file system access

Step 2: Configure optional settings

Step 3: Review and create

Configure optional settings

Add tags

You can add tags to describe your file system. A tag consists of a case-sensitive key-value pair. (For example, you can define a tag with key-value pair with key = Corporate Department and value = Sales and Marketing.) At a minimum, we recommend a tag with key = Name.



Choose performance mode

We recommend **General Purpose** performance mode for most file systems. **Max I/O** performance mode is optimized for applications where tens, hundreds, or thousands of EC2 instances are accessing the file system — it scales to higher levels of aggregate throughput and operations per second with a tradeoff of slightly higher latencies for file operations.

- General Purpose (default)
- Max I/O

Enable encryption

If you enable encryption for your file system, all data on your file system will be encrypted at rest. You can select a KMS key from your account to protect your file system, or you can provide the ARN of a key from a different account. Encryption can only be enabled during file system creation. Learn more

Enable encryption



Create file system

Step 1: Configure file system access

Step 2: Configure optional settings

Step 3: Review and create

Review and create

Review the configuration below before proceeding to create your file system.

File system access

VPC	Availability Zone	Subnet	IP address	Security groups
	us-west-2a	subnet-1c42087a (default)	Automatic	sg-1b5bbf67 - default
vpc-78cecc1e (default)	us-west-2b	subnet-36355f7e (default)	Automatic	sg-1b5bbf67 - default
	us-west-2c	subnet-74c9c02f (default)	Automatic	sg-1b5bbf67 - default

Optional settings

Tags No tags added

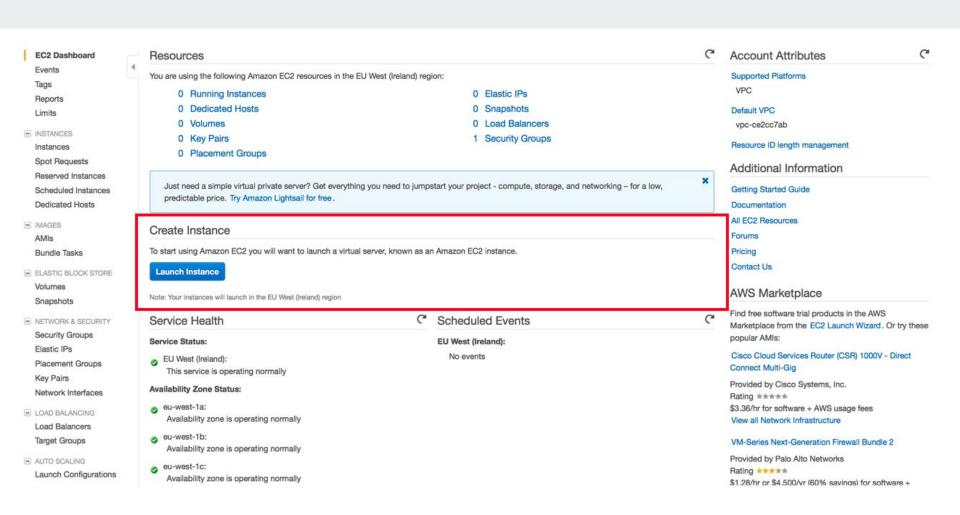
Performance mode General Purpose (default)

Encrypted No



Cancel

Create File System

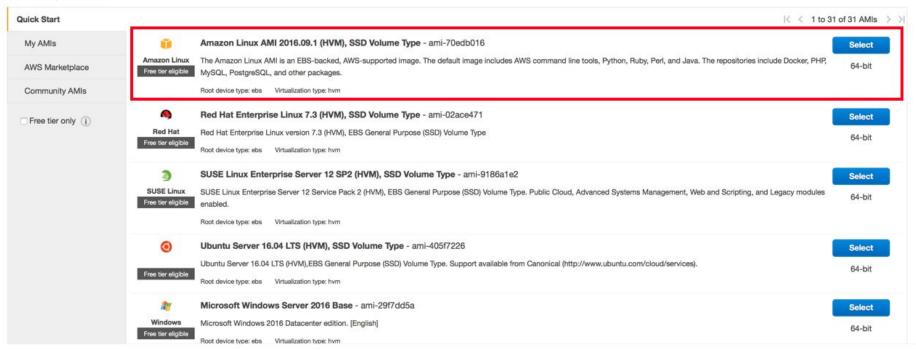


 1. Choose AMI
 2. Choose Instance Type
 3. Configure Instance
 4. Add Storage
 5. Add Tags
 6. Configure Security Group
 7. Review

Step 1: Choose an Amazon Machine Image (AMI)

Cancel and Exit

An AMI is a template that contains the software configuration (operating system, application server, and applications) required to launch your instance. You can select an AMI provided by AWS, our user community, or the AWS Marketplace; or you can select one of your own AMIs.



2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags 6. Configure Security Group 7. Review 1. Choose AMI

Current generation v Show/Hide Columns

Step 2: Choose an Instance Type

Amazon EC2 provides a wide selection of instance types optimized to fit different use cases. Instances are virtual servers that can run applications. They have varying combinations of CPU, memory, storage, and networking capacity, and give you the flexibility to choose the appropriate mix of resources for your applications. Learn more about instance types and how they can meet your computing needs.

	Family	- Type -	vCPUs (i) +	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB) (i) -	EBS-Optimized Available (i) *	Network Performance (i) *	IPv6 Suppor
	General purpose	t2.nano	1	0.5	EBS only	¥	Low to Moderate	Yes
•	General purpose	t2.micro Free tier eligible	1	1	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	t2.small	1	2	EBS only	5.	Low to Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	t2.medium	2	4	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	t2.large	2	8	EBS only	-	Low to Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	t2.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	-	Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	t2.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	n.	Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	m4.large	2	8	EBS only	Yes	Moderate	Yes
	General purpose	m4.xlarge	4	16	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes
	General purpose	m4.2xlarge	8	32	EBS only	Yes	High	Yes

2. Choose Instance Type 3. Configure Instance 4. Add Storage 5. Add Tags

6. Configure Security Group

7. Review

Step 7: Review Instance Launch

Please review your instance launch details. You can go back to edit changes for each section. Click Launch to assign a key pair to your instance and complete the launch process.



Improve your instances' security. Your security group, launch-wizard-1, is open to the world.

Your instances may be accessible from any IP address. We recommend that you update your security group rules to allow access from known IP addresses only. You can also open additional ports in your security group to facilitate access to the application or service you're running, e.g., HTTP (80) for web servers. Edit security groups

▼ AMI Details Edit AMI



Amazon Linux AMI 2016.09.1 (HVM), SSD Volume Type - ami-70edb016

Root Device Type: ebs Virtualization type: hvm

The Amazon Linux AMI is an EBS-backed, AWS-supported image. The default image includes AWS command line tools, Python, Ruby, Perl, and Java. The repositories include Docker, PHP, MySQL, PostgreSQL, and other packages.

▼ Instance Type

Edit instance type

Instance Type	ECUs	vCPUs	Memory (GiB)	Instance Storage (GB)	EBS-Optimized Available	Network Performance
t2.micro	Variable	1	1	EBS only	85	Low to Moderate

▼ Security Groups Edit security groups

Security group name Description

launch-wizard-1

launch-wizard-1 created 2017-03-02T17:14:45.508-05:00

Type (i)	Protocol (i)	Port Range (i)	Source ①
SSH	TCP	22	0.0.0.0/0

▶ Instance Details



Select an existing key pair or create a new key pair

×

A key pair consists of a **public key** that AWS stores, and a **private key file** that you store. Together, they allow you to connect to your instance securely. For Windows AMIs, the private key file is required to obtain the password used to log into your instance. For Linux AMIs, the private key file allows you to securely SSH into your instance.

Note: The selected key pair will be added to the set of keys authorized for this instance. Learn more about removing existing key pairs from a public AMI.

Create a new key pair

Key pair name

MyKeyPair

Download Key Pair

You have to download the private key file (*.pem file) before you can continue. Store it in a secure and accessible location. You will not be able to download the file again after it's created.

Cancel Launch Instances

Launch Status

Your instances are now launching

Get notified of estimated charges

Create billing alerts to get an email notification when estimated charges on your AWS bill exceed an amount you define (for example, if you exceed the free usage tier).

How to connect to your instances

Your instances are launching, and it may take a few minutes until they are in the running state, when they will be ready for you to use. Usage hours on your new instances will start immediately and continue to accrue until you stop or terminate your instances.

Click View Instances to monitor your instances' status. Once your instances are in the running state, you can connect to them from the Instances screen. Find out how to connect to your instances.

- ▼ Here are some helpful resources to get you started
- . How to connect to your Linux instance
- Amazon EC2: User Guide

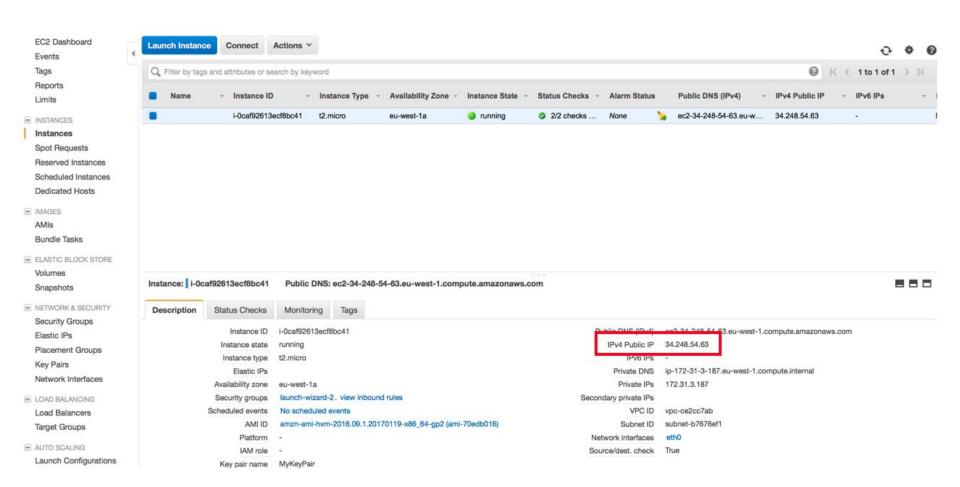
Learn about AWS Free Usage Tier

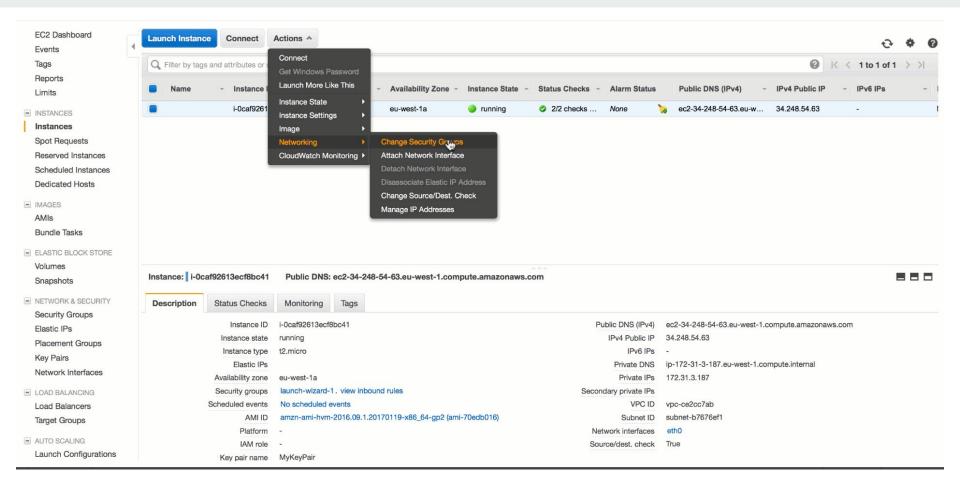
Amazon EC2: Discussion Forum

While your instances are launching you can also

- . Create status check alarms to be notified when these instances fail status checks. (Additional charges may apply)
- Create and attach additional EBS volumes (Additional charges may apply)
- Manage security groups







Change Security Groups

×

Instance ID:i-0caf92613ecf8bc41 Interface ID:eni-0e8c945e

Select Security Group(s) to associate with your instance

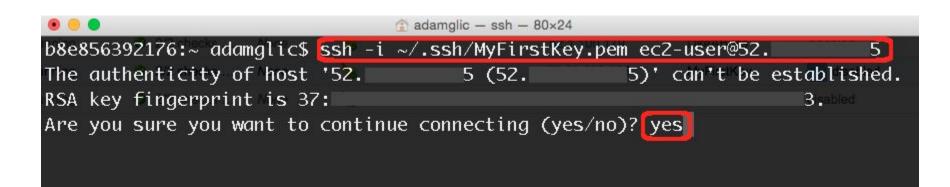
	Security Group ID	Security Group Name	Description
•	sg-5337ff36	default	default VPC security group
•	sg-aae703d3	launch-wizard-1	launch-wizard-1 created 2017-03-02T17:14:45.508-05:00

```
Last login: Wed Dec 16 12:05:27 on ttys000

b8e856392176:~ adamglic$ cp ~/Downloads/MyFirstKey.pem ~/.ssh

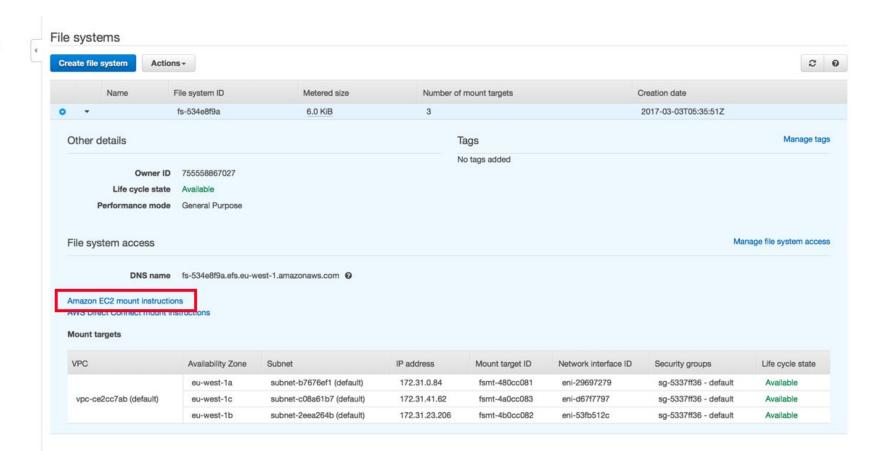
b8e856392176:~ adamglic$ chmod 400 ~/.ssh/MyFirstKey.pem

b8e856392176:~ adamglic$
```



```
adamglic - ec2-user@ip-8:~ - ssh - 80×24
b8e856392176:~ adamqlic$ ssh -i ~/.ssh/MyFirstKey.pem ec2-user@52.
The authenticity of host '52. 5 (52. 5)' can't be established.
RSA key fingerprint is 37:
                                                                 3 sabled
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '52. 5' (RSA) to the list of known hosts.
      _| ( / Amazon Linux AMI
https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2015.09-release-notes/
11 package(s) needed for security, out of 27 available
Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.
[ec2-user@ip-
```

File systems



Setting up your EC2 instance

- 1. Using the Amazon EC2 console, associate your EC2 instance with a VPC security group that enables access to your mount target. For example, if you assigned the "default" security group to your mount target, you should assign the "default" security group to your EC2 instance. Learn more
- 2. Open an SSH client and connect to your EC2 instance. (find out how to C connect)
- 3. Install the nfs client on your EC2 instance.
 - On an Amazon Linux, Red Hat Enterprise Linux, or SuSE Linux instance:

```
sudo yum install -y nfs-utils
```

On an Ubuntu instance:

```
sudo apt-get install nfs-common
```

Mounting your file system

- 1. Open an SSH client and connect to your EC2 instance. (find out how to C connect)
- 2. Create a new directory on your EC2 instance, such as "efs".
 - sudo mkdir efs
- 3. Mount your file system using the DNS name. Mounting considerations

group to your EOZ mistance. L' Learn more

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 - sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1,rsize=1048576,wsize=1048576,hard,timeo=600,retrans=2

```
fs-ee498827.efs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com:/ efs
```

If you are unable to connect, please see our to troubleshooting documentation.

```
:~ $ ssh -i ~/.ssh/MyKeyPair.pem ec2-user@34.248.54.63
The authenticity of host '34.248.54.63 (34.248.54.63)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is SHA256:
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added '34.248.54.63' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
```

```
_| ( / Amazon Linux AMI
```

__l __l_)

Run "sudo yum update" to apply all updates.

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]\$ sudo mkdir efs

[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]\$ ■

4 package(s) needed for security, out of 8 available

https://aws.amazon.com/amazon-linux-ami/2016.09-release-notes/

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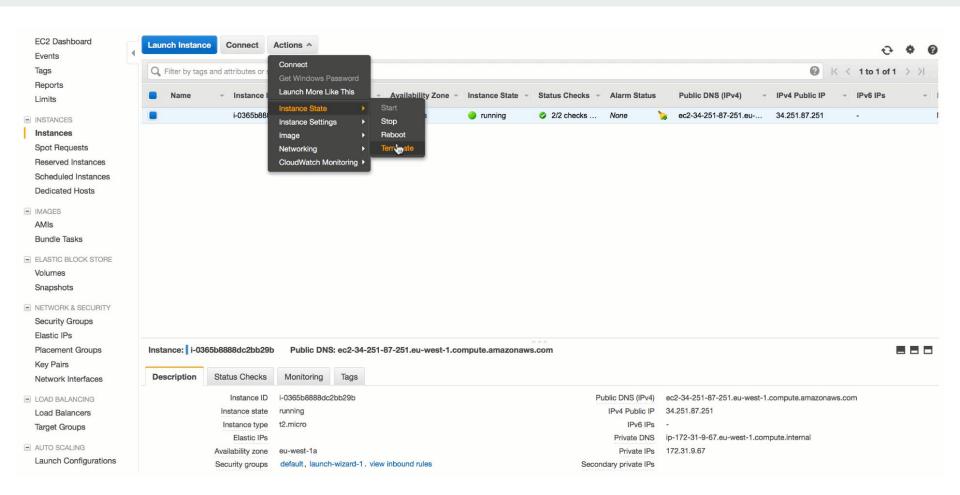
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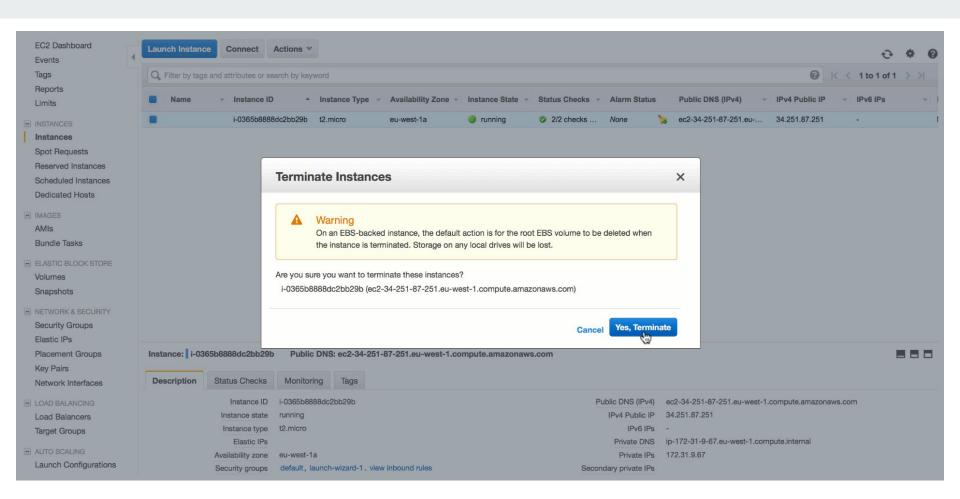
```
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]$ sudo mkdir efs
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]$ sudo mount -t nfs4 -o nfsvers=4.1,rsize=1048576,wsize=1048576,hard,
```

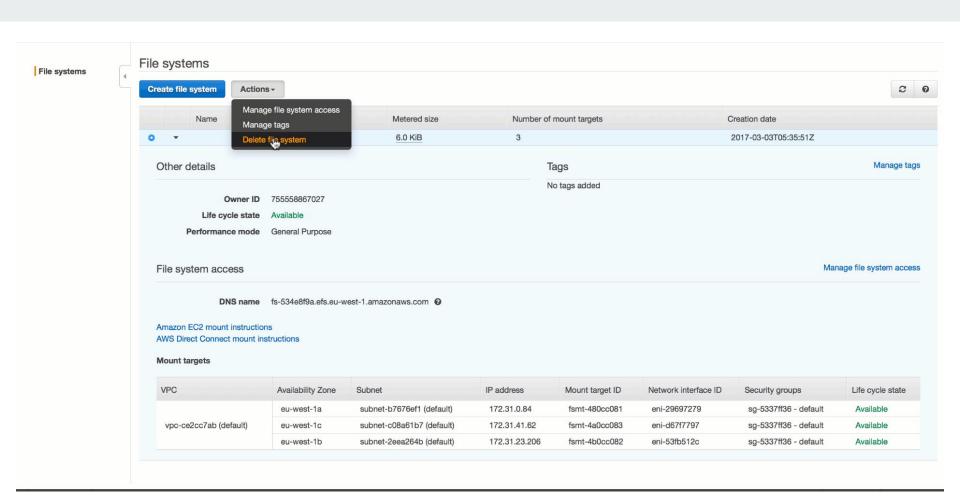
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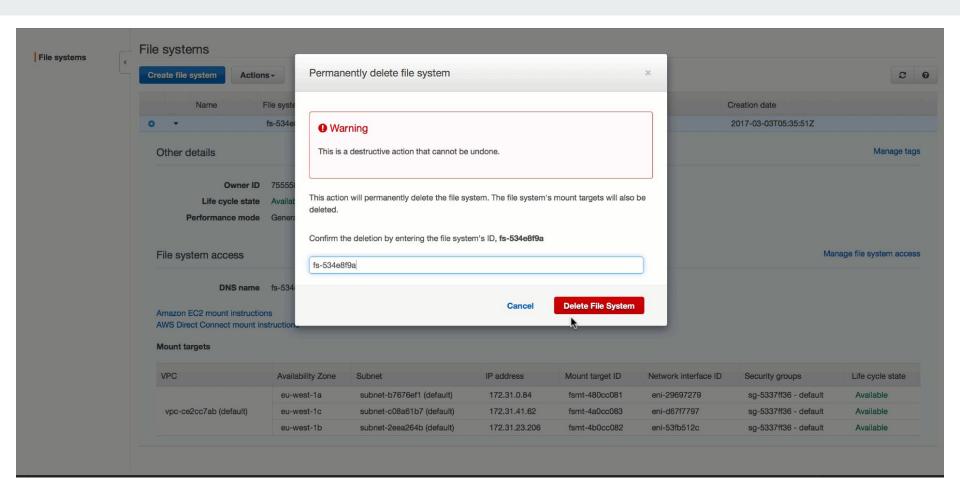
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timeo=600, retrans=2 fs-534e8f9a.efs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com:/ efs
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]$ df -h
Filesystem
                                         Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
devtmpfs
                                         488M
                                                60K 488M 1% /dev
tmpfs
                                         498M
                                                  0 498M
                                                            0% /dev/shm
/dev/xvda1
                                         7.8G 986M 6.7G 13% /
fs-534e8f9a.efs.eu-west-1.amazonaws.com:/ 8.0E
                                                  0 8.0E
                                                           0% /home/ec2-user/efs
[ec2-user@ip-172-31-3-187 ~]$
```

\$ ssh -i ~/.ssh/MyKeyPair.pem ec2-user@34.248.54.63









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