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REMOTE FILE SERVICE SYSTEM FOR FILE OPERATIONS

Abstract

A method implemented by data processing systems enables usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage. The method includes executing an application configured to access application data; as the application executes, generating instructions to perform operations, unsupported by cloud object storage, to modify the application data; transmitting the instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in the cloud object storage; recording an indication of the operations specified by the instructions; and transmitting, to the cloud object storage, the indication of the operations specified by the instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

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Background/Summary

CLAIM OF PRIORITY [0001] This application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 (e) to U.S. Patent Application Ser. No. 63/551,978, filed on Feb. 9, 2024, the entire contents of which are hereby incorporated by reference.

BACKGROUND

[0002] This disclosure relates to techniques for efficiently operating a data processing system with many datasets that may be stored in any of a large number of data stores.

[0003] Modern data processing systems manage vast amounts of data within an enterprise. A large institution, for example, may have millions of datasets. These datasets can support multiple aspects of the operation of the enterprise. Complex data processing systems typically process data in multiple stages, with the results produced by one stage being fed into the next stage.

[0004] To support a wide range of functions, a data processing system may execute applications, whether to implement routine processes or to extract insights from the datasets. The applications may be programmed to access the data stores to read and write data.

[0005] As described in “HopsFS-S3: Extending Object Stores with POSIX-like Semantics and more (industry track)”, FIG. 1A shows “block storage servers as data-nodes (DNs) that are a collection of storage types such as DISK, SSD, and RAM_DISK”. FIG. 1B is an annotated version of FIG. 1A.

SUMMARY

[0006] This disclosure describes a remote file service (RFS) that provides file operations assistance for remote directories located on a storage type (e.g., cloud object storage) that does not provide all types of file operations, such as a full set of Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX)-style file operations that are used by applications (or jobs within applications). Generally, a job refers to a unit of work within an application. A job can access a set of application files and perform rename operations, update operations, lock operations, append operations, and so forth on the application files for the application.

[0007] The application accesses the application files from a storage, such as memory or other storage. Reliable storage of the application files can ensure that an application can retrieve an application state (such as if processing is interrupted) or recover an application state (such as when a job fails during execution). When a processing workflow of a job fails or is interrupted, such as due to file corruption, loss of a network connection, memory failure, or other fault, the job can restart from a checkpoint to recover the processing workflow that failed and resume processing without requiring the application to restart the processing workflow from an initial state. A checkpoint refers to stored application files representing a state of the application during a processing workflow that includes all data for resuming the application processing from that state. This can include intermediate data of calculations, temporary metadata files, and so forth.

[0008] Cloud object storage is reliable and can be accessible from any machine. As such, cloud object storage can be used for storing the application files, such as recovery data for recovering processing workflows from a checkpoint. However, cloud object storage is not a traditional hierarchical file system. As such, cloud object storage is sub-optimal for certain POSIX-style file operations (e.g., update, append, etc.) that are typically used by application jobs in generating or updating application files, such as recovery data. For example, cloud object storage may not directly support these operations on the data stored in the cloud. Because of this, cloud object storage-on its own-can be too cumbersome for storage of recovery data, because cloud object

storage can introduce high latencies and thus be slow for rapid writing of data to the object storage. [0009] To address this problem, the systems and methods described herein include a remote file service (RFS) that is an interface for cloud object storage. The application file designates an RFS system as an interface for files being stored in cloud object storage (COS). The designated RFS system receives instructions for performing POSIX-style file operations for files that the application designates for storage in cloud object storage. Generally, these files can be recovery files stored as a backup to local storage on a data processing system that is executing the job for an application. The RFS system (e.g., a data processing server) locally executes the POSIX-style file operations in a logical representation of an application file (or a logical file). The local execution is performed by recording the operations that change the application files (such as recovery data) in a journal file. The journal file specifies the operations are locally executed in the logical file. The locations in the journal file of recorded operations relating to particular application files (e.g., a set of one or more files for a checkpoint) are stored in a journal index associated with the journal file. In an example, to access application files for a particular checkpoint, the RFS system accesses the journal index to find the application files of the particular checkpoint in one or more journal files. The RFS system can then retrieve the list of operations for the application. The RFS server then transmits the journal files and the associated index to the cloud object storage so that the recovery data are available through cloud object storage to one or more data processing systems, including the original data processing system executing the job(s) of the application. The RFS system can retrieve the journal files and associated index from the cloud object storage. As such, the RFS system enables the cloud object storage to be used as a POSIX-style system from the perspective of the executing application.

[0010] Through the RFS system, recovery data can be reconstructed from the journal file by the application when the application is recovering from a failed job. When a data processing system executing an application fails, and the local RFS system (which may also be hosted on the data processing system) fails, the application can instantiate (spin up) another instance of the data processing system and/or RFS system to restart the failed job of the application. The new instance of the RFS system does not have any stored application files, such as the journal files. The RFS system retrieves the journal files from the cloud object storage responsive to a request from the application. To reconstitute the application files as the local data processing system of the application and restart the failed job, the RFS extracts, from the journal files, a set of operations that were performed on the application files and recorded in the journal files until the designated checkpointed state. The RFS sends the instructions corresponding to the extracted operations to the data processing system to cause the application to perform the extracted operations on the application files and restore the application to the last checkpointed state. The application can then resume execution of the job.

[0011] In an aspect, the RFS directory has a file model with both a logical structure and a physical structure. The logical structure specifies the files and subdirectories created by a job at run-time. The physical structure of the RFS directory specifies the journal files that are generated by the RFS and the subdirectories where the RFS stores the journal files. In this example, to use the journal files, the RFS server locally maintains the file model of the RFS directory. When the RFS executes a POSIX-style operation, the RFS updates the local file model, records the operation in a journal file, and sends the journal file to the cloud object store when a commit is desired (e.g., periodically). When a job fails, the RFS retrieves the journal files for the failed job. Using the retrieved log files, the RFS rebuilds the logical structure to begin performing the new file operations for the job.

[0012] Latency may exist when writing the log files to cloud object storage. To address this latency, the journal files are stored locally (in memory or on disk) on a server running RFS (an RFS server) and a schema of the log files are output to other nodes. By storing the log files locally and outputting the schema to other nodes, the job does not need to wait for the log files to be committed

to the cloud object storage. Instead, the job can continue running. If a problem occurs with committing the log files to the cloud object storage, the RFS server can retrieve the log files from memory or from any of the other nodes (which are referred to as RFS surrogates).

[0013] In a general aspect, a method is implemented by one or more data processing systems to enable usage of a cloud object storage for storing accessed data based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage. The method includes executing, by a first data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data; as the application executes, generating one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to modify the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage; transmitting the one or more instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in cloud object storage; recording, at the first file service system, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the one or more operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

[0014] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes recovering, by the second data processing system, a state of the application when the application failed by performing operations including: retrieving, from cloud object storage, the indication of one or more operations to be performed on the application data, the one or more operations updating the application data to be at the state of the application when the application failed; performing the one or more file operations on the application data to update the application data; and recovering the state of the application based on the updated application data.

[0015] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the second data processing system is the first data processing system executing the application.

[0016] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system includes: transmitting the one or more instructions to the location representing cloud object storage; intercepting the one or more instructions that are transmitted; generating an index specifying a given application file and a location in a journal file pertaining to an application file of the application data; and identifying which application files of the application data are needed for recoverability of the application.

[0017] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes receiving a request for recoverability data; retrieving, from the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and re-constructing the recoverability data in accordance with the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.

[0018] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes sending, to a restarted data processing system, data representing one or more operations for recovering a job for execution on the restarted data processing system.

[0019] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the one or more file operations are unsupported by the cloud object storage.

[0020] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the one or more file operations include an instruction to update a structure of application files of the application.

[0021] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the one or more instructions represent operations to restore the application to a checkpointed state.

[0022] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, recording, at the first file service system, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions includes generating one or more journal files that journal a list of the one or more operations.

[0023] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the one or more journal files are

associated with a journal index that specifies a location in the one or more journal files corresponding to at least one application file of application data.

[0024] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes specifying the location based on a directory tag, the directory tag indicating a directory for storing the data of the application by the application.

[0025] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system is at a server remote from the data processing system executing the application.

[0026] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system is part of the data processing system executing the application.

[0027] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system stores the application data of the application as logical files, the logical files representing at least one directory of the data stored at the data processing system, the logical files configured to be reconstituted based on the one or more file operations specified by the one or more instructions.

[0028] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes generating an instruction specifying a particular first file service system for storing files at the cloud object storage, the particular first file service system being one of a set of available file service systems for storing files at the cloud object storage.

[0029] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication is responsive to a commit checkpoint instruction received from the data processing system.

[0030] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the indication includes: a journal file in which the file operations to update the application data of the application are recorded; and a journal index including a mapping between the journal file and application data of the application, wherein locations in the journal file of recorded file operations associated with the application data are stored in the journal index.

[0031] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes receiving, at a second file service system, a request for a designated checkpoint state; in response to the received request for the designated checkpoint state, retrieving, by the second file service system and from the cloud object storage, the indication including the journal index and journal files including the journal file; accessing, by the second file service system, the journal index to identify in the journal files the application data that are associated with the designated checkpoint state; extracting, by the second file service system, from the journal files a set of operations that were performed on the identified application data and recorded in the journal files until the designated checkpointed state; and transmitting, by the second file service system, a set of instructions corresponding to the extracted operations to the second data processing system to cause the application to perform the extracted file operations on the application data and recover the application to the designated checkpointed state based on the updated application data.

[0032] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system includes the second file service system.

[0033] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system is different from the second file service system.

[0034] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the first file service system is remote from the second file service system.

[0035] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system representing a location for data to be stored in the cloud object storage occurs asynchronously with respect to transmittal of other generated instructions by other executing instances of the application to the first file service system; and where transmitting the indication, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, occurs synchronously with transmission of other indications of the one or more instructions for storage in the cloud object storage.

[0036] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes initializing a second file service system; transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system representing the location for data to be stored in the cloud object storage, transmitting the one or more instructions to the second file service system representing the location for the application data to be stored in the cloud object storage; and determining, at a synchronization system, that the first file service system and the second file service system are synchronized when each of the one or more instructions received by the first file service system is also received by the second file service system.

[0037] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the method includes determining that the first file service system is offline; determining that the second file service system has not received each of the one or more instructions received by the first file service system; causing the application to roll back execution of the application to a previous state corresponding to a synchronization between the first file service system and the second file service system; and causing the application to restart at the previous state, the application being configured to transmit one or more additional instructions to the second file service system as the application restarts execution.

[0038] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, wherein the one or more instructions include Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) operations.

[0039] In an aspect including one or more of the previous aspects, the one or more operations are native to an operating system associated with the run-time environment.

[0040] In an aspect, a data processing system including a memory and one or more processors for performing the operations of any of the foregoing methods.

[0041] In an aspect, one or more non-transitory computer-readable hardware storage devices storing instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, enable the one or more processors to perform operations of any of the foregoing methods.

[0042] In an aspect, a computer program including instructions that, when executed by one or more computers, enable the one or more computers to perform the method of any of the foregoing methods.

[0043] In an aspect, a data processing system including a memory and one or more processors for performing the operations of one or more of the previous aspects.

[0044] In an aspect, one or more non-transitory computer-readable hardware storage devices storing instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, enable the one or more processors to perform operations of one or more of the previous aspects. One or more of the above aspects may include one or more features described herein or one or more of the following features.

[0045] One or more of the above aspects may provide one or more of the following advantages. The interface (e.g., RFS) and data processing systems described herein are configured to extend cloud object storage with file operation functionality (e.g., POSIX-like functionality). This allows to combine the global accessibility and storage reliability of a cloud object storage with the possibility to perform file operations to update application files. Such a combination is especially beneficial for recovery of an application state because failure of an application or a data processing system executing the application does not affect the cloud object storage and recovery data stored in the cloud object storage can be used to perform file operations on application files to recover an application state and resume execution of the application even on different data processing systems. The interface (RFS system) uses local storage for both performance and efficiency reasons. The interface (RFS system) does not need to use external storage in combination with a metadata layer for reading and analyzing recovery data. This combination of external storage with a metadata layer can introduce latency. However, this latency is not present when the interface (RFS) locally rebuilds and stores the logical structure of the file model. The interface (RFS) is configured for replication of the schema across multiple memories. The replication can eliminate or reduce latency in synchronizing the journal files with the object store. The data processing system can use multiple

RFS systems that can be controlled by an administrative server such that if a first RFS system fails, a second RFS system can continue as an interface for the run-time environment to access the cloud object storage as if the cloud object storage has the functionality to perform POSIX operations. While POSIX operations are used as an example herein, other file operations for operating systems can be extended to cloud object storage by the RFS, similarly as previously described for POSIX operations, for application recoverability or one or more other example applications.

[0046] The details of one or more embodiments of the invention are set forth in the accompanying drawings and the description below. Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and drawings, and from the claims.

Description

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[0047] FIGS. **1A-1B** are each a block diagram illustrating a system.

[0048] FIGS. **1C-1E** are each block diagrams illustrating an RFS system.

[0049] FIGS. **2A, 2B,** and **2C** each include a block diagram of an RFS system.

[0050] FIGS. **3A-3D** are diagrams of the system of FIGS. **2A-2C** in stages of storage of application files and recovery of application files from a cloud object storage using the RFS system.

[0051] FIGS. **4A-4F** are diagrams of the system of FIGS. **2A-2C** including an administrative RFS system configured to enable instantiation of surrogate or duplicate RFS systems for a run-time environment and a synchronization system configured to control synchronization among RFS systems.

[0052] FIGS. **5A-5B** are diagrams of the system of FIG. **4A-4C** in which at least one RFS surrogate is used by the run-time environment for storing application files.

[0053] FIG. **6** is a data processing system.

[0054] FIGS. **7A-7E** are diagrams of the system of FIG. **2A-2C** showing recovery of a failing job from cloud object storage.

[0055] FIG. **8** is a flow diagram.

[0056] FIG. **9** is a diagram showing details of a computer system, such as a data processing system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0057] FIGS. **1C-1E** are each block diagrams illustrating a remote file service (RFS) system **100**. The system **100** includes a run-time environment **102a**, a first RFS system **104a**, a second run-time environment **102b**, a second RFS system **104b**, and an object store **114**. The run-time environments **102a-b** each include computing systems such as data processing systems that are configured to run applications. The applications can each include one or more jobs that are configured to perform respective tasks. For example, the jobs can be configured to process data records in batch, in real-time, as a stream, and so forth. RFS systems described herein can also be called file service interfaces or file service systems.

[0058] The applications executed by the run-time environments **102a-b** are configured to store recoverability data, such as checkpoint files. When a processing workflow of a job fails or is interrupted, such as due to file corruption, loss of a network connection, memory failure, or other fault, the job can restart from a checkpoint to recover the processing workflow that failed and resume processing without requiring the application to restart the processing workflow from an initial state. A checkpoint refers to stored application data (e.g., application files) representing a state of the application during a processing workflow that includes all data for resuming the application processing from that state. This can include intermediate data of calculations, temporary metadata files, and so forth.

[0059] To store the recoverability data, a processor of the run-time environment **102a** is configured to perform file system operations **106** on a recovery directory. File system data **108** can be

represented in the recovery directory. Instructions to perform the file system operations are sent from the run-time environment **102a** to the RFS system **104a**. The RFS system **104a** is configured to represent the location of the directory including the recoverability data **108**.

[0060] As previously described, the run-time environment **102a** is configured to store recoverability data in a cloud object store **114**. The cloud object store **114** is preferred by the run-time environment **102a** because the object store is more reliable and more redundant in storage than local storage of the run-time environment **102a**. However, the file system operations **106** cannot be performed in the cloud object store **114** because the cloud object store either does not support the file system operations **106** or is not optimized to perform the file system operations. For example, the file system operations can include POSIX type operations for changing the structure of the recoverability directory storing the recovery data.

[0061] The RFS systems **104a-b** function as interfaces between the run-time environments **102a-b** and the object store **114**. In other words, from the perspective of the run-time environments **102**, the recoverability data are stored in the object store **114** representing cloud object storage. However, the RFS systems **104** store the recoverability data as logical data (logical files) representing the recoverability data **108** and are configured to interact with the cloud object store by journaling the operations in local files and sending a journal file **112** and a journal file index **110** for storage in the cloud object store.

[0062] The cloud object store can store the journal file **112** and the journal file index **110** using objects **116** of the object storage. During execution of operations in the run-time environments **102**, the structure of the application data (e.g., directory structure of files) is maintained at the RFS systems **104** using the journal file **112** and its associated index **110**. This structure is recorded and sent to the object storage. When the run-time environments **102** need to recover data, a request is sent to the RFS systems **104** that is initialized. The RFS system **102b**, when it is initialized, requests **122** any recoverability data from the object store **114** and has this recoverability data **120** available to any associated run-time environment **102b**. The recoverability data **120** is stored as a logical file that can be reconstituted into instructions or operations **118** to be performed by the run-time environment **102b**. The RFS system **104b** can generate the instructions for reconstituted file system data **118** using the journal file **112** and index **110** retrieved from the object store **114**.

[0063] FIG. 1D shows a data processing system **100** configured to store a representation of application data in cloud object storage **114**. The run-time environment **102a** hosts a job **130a** that is executing in the run-time environment. The job **130a** is configured to send instructions to an interface **132a**, such as an application programming interface (API). The API **132a** is configured to understand instructions for a list of operations **1 . . . n** for changing data stored in the application data such as at the RFS system **104a**. When an operation is performed, an instruction representing the file system operation **106** is sent to the RFS system **104a** along with a representation of the file system data **108**.

[0064] The RFS system **104a** includes an interpreter **134a**, a data store **138a**, and a memory **136a**. The interpreter **134a** is configured to receive instructions through the API **132a** and generate journal files **112** and index files **110**. The interpreter **134** is configured to receive instructions to acquire recovery data from the object store **114** and determine which data should be retrieved from the object store that correspond to the appropriate run-time environment **102a** with which the RFS system **104a** is associated.

[0065] The RFS system **104a** is configured to receive the instructions representing the operation **106** and the data **108** at the interpreter **134a** generates a journal file **112** representing the file system data **108** and the file system operation **106** and an associated index **110** that specifies where in the journal file these data are represented. The RFS system **104a** maintains a logical representation of the application file in which the structure of the file system data **108** are stored as the journal files **112**. The RFS system **104a** periodically sends these data to the object store **114**, such as when a checkpoint of the recoverability data is being completed by the job **130a**.

[0066] FIG. 1E shows a data processing system **100** configured to retrieve a representation of application data in cloud object storage **114** for recovering a job **130b** that has failed or is restarting. The journal file **112** and the index **110** are requested in a request **122** sent from the RFS system **104b** when the RFS system is initialized. The RFS system **104b** is initialized as a backup to RFS system **104a** or when RFS system **104a** fails or goes offline.

[0067] A run-time environment **102b** can be another instance of the run-time environment **102a** such as for executing the same job in another instance or for replacing run-time environment **102a** in case of hardware failure or responsive to hardware failure. The RFS system **104b** includes the interpreter **134b**, the data store **138b**, and the memory **136b** similar to the RFS **104a**. The run-time environment **102b** is configured to recover job **130b** at a state in which job **130a** failed. To recover a job **130**, the run-time environment **102b** is configured to request the file system data **120** from the RFS system **104b** that has initialized with the respective recoverability data from the object store **114**. The run-time environment can select the appropriate RFS system **104b** using a directory tag as subsequently described. Generally, the RFS system **104b** is initialized prior to a failure at the run-time environment **102b** and is therefore ready to receive a request **120** for the application data or system data.

[0068] When the RFS system **104b** receives the request **120**, the RFS system sends instructions **118** for reconstituting the recoverability data to the run-time environment **102b** through the API **132b**. The job **130b** can receive the instructions for reconstituting the application data (e.g., application files) and update local data (e.g., local files) to correspond to a state at which the previous job failed and resume execution.

[0069] FIGS. 2A, 2B, and 2C each include a block diagram of an RFS system. In FIG. 2A, a system **200a** is configured to store file operations in cloud object storage for recoverability of an executing job **202a** in the run-time environment **102a**. The run-time environment **102a** includes an executing job **202a** and an API **204a**. The executing job **202a** is configured to execute an application and generate application data, in some cases for recovering the job if the job fails. For example, these application data can include checkpoint data. As the job **202a** executes, the job generates instructions for changing the structure of the application data. The job **202a** sends an instruction such as “rename file A” to the API **204a**. The API **204a** is configured to know which RFS system **104a** is associated with the particular job **202a**. The API **204a** has a set of recognized operations in which it can instruct the corresponding RFS system **104a** to perform the operation on its logical representation of the directory, or the journal file **112** and index **110**. The API outputs an instruction **206** and sends it to the interpreter **208a** of the RFS system **104a**. The interpreter **208a** generates an instruction **209** to update the index **110** in memory **210a**. The interpreter **208a** generates an instruction **211** to update the journal file **112** in the data store **212a**. Each of the journal file **112** and the index **110** are updated to record the operation “rename File A”.

[0070] The journal file **112** includes the complete list of operations that have been performed on the logical structure of the directory, as received through the API **204a** from the job **202a**. Periodically, or response to another instruction received through the API **204a**, the RFS system **104a** is configured to send a copy of the journal file **112** and the index **110** to the object storage **114** for storage in one or more objects **116a-b**. The object storage **114** can include cloud object storage (COS) that enables high redundancy of data storage and therefore high reliability of data storage for recoverability data and for the journal file **112** and the index **110**.

[0071] The journal file **112** includes the list of operations performed by the job **202a** while executing. The journal file **112** represents all of the operations performed on the structure of the application data such as renaming files or appending the files. The journal file can grow relatively large and can be stored on disk in most applications.

[0072] The index **110** includes a mapping between journal files **112** and corresponding files of the application files. For example, if a file (such as File A) is changed by an operation, the index specifies where in the journal those operations are for a given file. The index includes an identifier

pointing to a specific journal file (J1), a location (such as location L0001, or line 1) in that journal file of the operations, and an identifier of the actual file itself (File A). The index **110** enables reconstitution of application data (e.g., a file structure of files) from the list of operations stored in the journal file **112**. For example, if “File A” is to be reconstituted at the run-time environment **102a** for job **202a**, the API **204a** can request all operations performed on “File A” from the interpreter **208a**. As subsequently described, the interpreter accesses the index **110** retrieves the operations from the corresponding journal files **112** and sends the operations back to the run-time environment **102a**.

[0073] FIG. 2B shows an example system **200b** in which run-time environment **102a** and RFS system **104a** have failed. In this example, the run-time environment **102a** and the RFS system **104a** may have been disconnected from the network, experienced a power outage, or had some other failure in which the run-time environment **102a** cannot operate further or the RFS system **104a** cannot operate further or in a timely manner.

[0074] In this example, a new run-time environment **102b** is instantiated (spun up) to resume execution of the job **202** (as job **202b**). RFS system **104b** is also instantiated, and includes instances of the interpreter **208b**, data store **212b**, and memory **210b** as previously described. Upon instantiation, the RFS system **104b** receives an instruction as to which application data are to be stored as logical files (e.g., journal files) within data store **212b**. The instruction can be received from the run-time environment **102b** or some other source. The RFS system **104b** receives the journal file **112** and index **110** specifying the set of operations performed on the application data, including “File A”.

[0075] FIG. 2C shows an example system **200c** state (continuing from systems **200a** and **200b**) in which application data are reconstituted at the restarting job **202b** using the journal file **112** and the index **110** of the RFS system **104b**. The restarting job **202b** requests, in an API call **220**, recovery data for File A. The API **204b** receives the instruction and sends a query **222** for the recovery data for File A. The query **222** is sent to the interpreter **208b**. The interpreter **208b** processes the query **222** and generates instructions **224**, **226** to access the memory **210b** to get the index **110** to find the location of file a in the journal file **112**, and to access the data store **212b** to access that portion of the journal file to recover the set of operations that were performed on File A prior to failure of the job **202**. In this example, the operation includes “Rename File A”. The set of operations **228** are acquired by the interpreter **208b** are sent back to the API **204b** as instructions **228** for changing application data (File A). The API **204b** interprets the operations and generates instructions **230** for the job **202b** to reconstitute the application file using the set of operations retrieved from the journal **112**.

[0076] FIGS. 3A-3D are diagrams of the system of FIGS. 2A-2C in stages of storage of application data and recovery of application data from a cloud object storage using the RFS system **104b**. The system **300** is similar to the system **200** described in relation to FIGS. 2A-2C, accept additional details are shown with respect to the processed data.

[0077] FIG. 3A shows a system **300** including a run-time environment **302a** and an RFS system **304a** similar to those described previously. In this example, an executing job **306a** sends API calls **310** to the API **308a**. The API calls include file operations for “File A”, such as RENAME, and LOCK. The API **308a** generates instructions **312** representing the IO operations that were sent to the API. The instructions **312** are received by the interpreter **314a**. The interpreter **314a** generates instructions **316** for updating the journal file **324** and instructions **318** for updating the index **326**. As previously discussed, a copy of the journal file **324** is sent to the object storage **330** for storage in object **328**. Similarly, a copy of the index **326** is sent to the object storage **330** for storage in object **328**. The index **326** can be stored in memory **320a** and the journal file **324** can be stored in a data store **322a**.

[0078] FIG. 3B shows system **300** when additional operations are performed by the job **306a**. Additional operations instructions **340** are sent to the API **308a** from the job **306a**. The additional

operations include updating File N and appending File B.

[0079] The API **308a** generates instructions **342** with the additional operations and sends them to the interpreter **314a**. The interpreter generates additional index instructions **346** and additional journal instructions **344** for updating the journal file **348** and the index **350** with additional data representing the additional operations. The updated journal file **348** includes additional locations L0053 L0054 . . . up to L0205. These locations represent the additional operations performed for the application data including Files A, B, and N. the index **350** is correspondingly updated to represent the locations of these operations for the additional data, including File B and File N. As shown in index **350**, File B has an operation that corresponds to line **54** of journal file **1**, and File N has an operation corresponding to line **205** of journal file **1**. As previously discussed, the updated index **350** and updated journal file **348** are sent to the object storage **330** for storing in a data object **328**.

[0080] System **300** shows an example of run-time environment **302a** and RFS system **304b** failing, and the application job **306b** restarting on new hardware of run-time environment **302b**. As previously discussed, the RFS system **304b**, when instantiated, can request the existing journal file **350** and index **348** from the object storage **330**. The RFS system **304b** includes a respective interpreter **314b**, a memory **320b**, and a data storage **322b**, as previously discussed. The index **348** is stored in the memory **320b**, and the journal file **350** is stored in the data storage **322b**. The RFS system **304b** is ready to receive requests for application data operations from the run-time environment **302b**.

[0081] The run-time environment **302b** is configured to recover the restarting job **306b**. The job **306b** generates an instruction **360** requesting recovery data for File A. In some examples, this request could also include data for File B and File N. The API **308b** receives the request **360** and generates a query **362** for sending to the interpreter **314b** to access the portion of the journal file **350** that includes operations corresponding to File A. To access the journal file **350** at the proper location, the interpreter **314b** generates an instruction **364** to look up File A in the index **348**. The interpreter **314** receives a response **366** from the memory **320b** that specifies where in the journal file all of the operations corresponding to File A are included. In this example, the operations are in locations or addresses L0001 through L0053 in the journal file **350**. The locations are sent in our response **366** to the interpreter **314b**. The interpreter **314b** sends a request to the data store **322b** to access the portion of the journal file including locations L0001 through L0053. The interpreter receives the portion **370** of the journal file **350** that has the set of operations for File A included in it. The interpreter **314b** sends a set of instructions **372** that represents the set of operations on File A back to the API **308b**. The API **308b** sends a response **374** to the job that enables the job to execute the set of operations on the application data to restore the state of the job **306** to the state at which it had failed previously.

[0082] FIGS. **4A-4F** are diagrams of a system **400** including an administrative RFS server **430** configured to enable instantiation of surrogate or duplicate RFS systems for a run-time environment. The system **400** is similar to the previously described systems **200** and **300**. The system **400** includes an RFS administrative server **430** that receives instructions for instantiating RFS systems as described previously. The RFS administrative server **430** has an interpreter **432** configured to receive special instructions from the API **408** of the run-time environment **402**. In an example, an executing job **406** may wish to store application data in a particular PCOS destination **434**. The executing job **406** sends this location in an instruction **410** to the API **408**. The instruction **410** specifies a directory tag **412** and an RFS administration tag **414** that routes the instruction **410** to the RFS administrative server **430**. The API **408** receives the instruction **410** and generates instruction **422** requesting that the RFS administrative server **430** instantiate a new RFS system to which the run-time environment can send operations as described previously. The instruction **422** includes the directory tag **412** and the RFS tag **414**.

[0083] The RFS administrative server **430** receives the instruction **422** at the interpreter **432**. The

RFS administrative server instantiates a second RFS system as shown in operation **424**. The new RFS server to be instantiated will also interact with COS **434** similarly to RFS system **404** interacting with COS **434**. In this example, there are two RFS systems interacting with the same cloud object storage and potentially for a same executing job. Multiple run-time environments can ensure that, if one job fails, other instances of the RFS server or job are prepared to complete execution of the application, the multiple run-time environments can also enable distributed processing for an application with common storage of the application data in cloud object storage **434**.

[0084] The RFS synchronization server **470** is in communication with the RES administrative server **430** and the RFS system **404**. The RFS synchronization server **470** is configured to coordinate operations of the RFS system **404** with one or more other RFS systems that receive operations from the run-time environment **402**.

[0085] The synchronization server **470** is configured to determine that each RFS system has received the same set of instructions as the other RFS systems, even though the instructions are sent asynchronously to each of the RFS systems by the run-time environment **402**. Once each RFS system instance has received the same set of instructions, the RFS synchronization server **470** determines that these RFS systems are synchronized.

[0086] Specifically, the RFS synchronization server is configured to ensure that each identified instance **471** of the RFS system **404** connected to the run-time environment **402** has received the same set of instructions sent from the run-time environment to each of the RFS systems. For example, instructions may take longer to be received by a first RFS system than a second RFS system, and for a short period of time the two RFS systems are not synchronized because they have received different sets of operations for storing in their respective journals. In an example, if the first RFS system were to fail during this period, and not all instructions have been received at the second RFS system, there is a mismatch between the operations sent by the run-time environment and the recovery data available at the remaining RFS system. At scale, with thousands of operations occurring by the run-time environment, some of these operations can be lost during transmission.

[0087] The RFS synchronization server **470** is configured to determine which of the instructions were not yet received by the remaining RFS system and cause the application executing in the run-time environment to rollback (recover) execution to a state at which each of the RFS systems was synchronized when an RFS system fails, and recoverability data are not available. The RFS synchronization server **470** can send an indication that the respective RFS systems are synchronized and therefore allow the application to continue execution in situations in which recoverability data are confirmed prior to continuing execution of the application, the RFS synchronization server **470** can therefore reduce the latency of execution of the application at the run-time environment because the run-time environment does not need to wait for application data to be committed to the cloud object storage (which can be a relatively long operation) prior to continuing execution of the application. As previously described, the RFS synchronization server **470** can also facilitate recovery when one of the RFS systems fails prior to synchronization being achieved by identifying which application files or application data were lost.

[0088] The RFS system **404** in this example has an interpreter **416**, a memory **418**, and a data store **420**, as previously described with respect to previous RFS systems. The RFS system **404** is configured to store operations related to the executing job **406** as described previously so that the operations are stored in the cloud object storage **434** in the journal file **436** and the corresponding index **438**.

[0089] FIG. **4B** shows the system **400** as a second instance of the remote file system **440** as instantiating or initializing. The RFS administrative server **430** sends, through the interpreter **432**, a new target location **412** for the second instance of the RFS system **404**. The directory tag **412** tells the RFS system **440** from which cloud object storage **434** the RFS system **440** is to retrieve the

journal file **436** and the index file **438**.

[0090] The interpreter **442** of the RFS server **440** sends an instruction **438** to the object represented in the directory tag **412** to access the journal file **436** and the index **438** for storing in the memory **444** and data store **446**. Once the RFS system **440** receives the journal file **436** and the index **438**, the RFS system is ready to cause a run-time environment to reconstitute an application if and when the executing job **406** fails. The RFS synchronization server **470** identifies the instance RFS2 **473** that is initialized of the RFS system.

[0091] FIG. **4C** shows the RFS system **440** after initialization has completed in which the index **438** is stored in the memory **444**, and the journal file **436** is stored in the data store **446**. Because the RFS system **440** is fully initialized, the RFS synchronization server **470** is instructed by the RFS administration server **430** that the RFS system **404** is the primary RFS system, as shown in instruction **472**. The RFS synchronization server **470** is therefore configured to check that each of the initialized RFS systems **404**, **440**, are synchronized prior to one or more of the RFS systems committing application data (e.g., journal files) to the cloud object storage **434**. The run-time environment **402** can therefore send sets of instructions representing operations of the executing job **406** to both the RFS system **404** and the RFS system **440**. In some implementations, only the primary RFS system **404** is configured to send journal files to the cloud object storage. In this example, the secondary RFS system **440** is redundant in case the RFS system **404** fails. This redundancy can reduce losses of application data transmitted between committing journal files (e.g., including checkpoint data) to the cloud object storage. In some implementations, the primary RFS system **404** and any secondary RFS systems, such as RFS system **440**, are each configured to send journal files to the cloud object storage as the job **406** executes. For example, if RFS system **404** fails, RFS system **440** can continue operating without impacting application performance. Meanwhile, RFS system **404** can be restarted or replaced for reestablishing redundancy. If both RFS systems **404**, **440** fail at the same time, the application data can be recovered from the cloud object storage **434**.

[0092] FIG. **4D** shows an example of the data processing system **400** with multiple RFS systems for the executing job **406**. Specifically, the job **406** is executing with RFS system **404** and RFS system **440** both initialized and generating logical files (journal files) of operations for the application data of job **406**. The RFS synchronization server **470** ensures that the RFS system **404** is synchronized with the RFS system **440** such that the journal files in each RFS system are updated in the same way prior to receiving subsequent instructions from the run-time environment. The RFS synchronization server **470** performs a check for each initialized RFS system **404**, **440** to ensure that the same instructions have been received by each system. Once this confirmation is completed, the RFS synchronization server instructs the RFS administrative server **430** that synchronization is completed, and the RFS administrative server **430** can instruct the job **406** to continue executing. In some implementations, the administrative server simply records the most recent state at which the instances of the RFS systems **404**, **440** are synchronized. This can ensure that any “in flight” data that is lost when an instance of an RFS system fails is properly journaled by one or more other instances of the RFS system.

[0093] The RFS synchronization server **470** includes synchronization data **474a-b** for each instance **404**, **440** of the RFS system for the job **406**. The primary instance of the RFS system **404** is tagged in the RFS synchronization server as shown in synchronization data **474a**. The one or more secondary RFS system instances **440** are shown in other synchronization data, such as synchronization data **474b**. When the respective instance of the RFS system is still updating, the synchronization data **474** show that the synchronization is not yet complete for that instance of the RFS system. For example, when instructions **452a-b**, representing operation **450** for job **406**, are received by the respective instances **404**, **440** of the RFS system, the RFS synchronization server **470** shows in the synchronization data **474a-b** that synchronization is not yet completed for any of the instances **404**, **440**.

[0094] FIG. 4E shows the RFS synchronization server **470** communication with the one or more instances **404, 440** of the RFS system. Once all of the instructions **452** are received at an RFS system instance, that instance sends a sync notification **454** specifying all instructions that have been received have been recorded. In this example, the instruction **452a** has not yet been successfully recorded by the RFS system **404**, while the instruction **452b** has already been successfully recorded by the RFS system **440**. The RFS system **440** sends a sync notification **454b** to the synchronization server **470**. The RFS system **404** sends a sync notification **454a** to the RFS synchronization server **470** that has not yet been received. The RFS synchronization server can determine which of the RFS systems **404, 440** have completed recording instructions and determine whether each of the RFS systems **404, 440** have recorded the same instructions as the other instances. In this example, RFS system **440** has completed recording and is ready to accept more instructions data **452**, and the synchronization data **474b** shows that the status is “Ok”. The RFS synchronization server **470** is still waiting for confirmation from the RFS system **404**. Once the sync notification **454a** is received, the RFS synchronization server **470** can compare the notifications **474a** and **474b** and determine that the RFS systems **404, 440** are synchronized with identical journals. In some implementations, the sync notification **454a-b** can represent a state of the journal for a respective RFS system **404, 440**, such as being a hash identifier or other identifier of the content of the journal.

[0095] FIG. 4F shows the data processing system **400** in which both the RFS system **404** and the RFS system **440** have completed recording the instructions received for job **406**. The contents of each journal are identical based on the sync notifications **454a-b** received at the synchronization server **470**, and so the synchronization data **474a-b** for each instance of the RFS systems **404, 440** indicates that those instances are synchronized. The primary RFS system **404** sends commit data, such as the journal file **456** and its index **458**, to the cloud object storage **434**. Because the RFS systems **404, 440** are synchronized, the job **406** can continue executing without waiting for the journal file **456** and index **458** to complete being stored in the cloud object storage **434**. This reduces a latency of using the cloud object storage **434** for storing the application data because the read/write times of the RFS systems **404, 440** are much shorter than the read/write time for the cloud object storage **434**. For many (thousands, tens of thousands, millions) of instructions executed by the application (job **406**), a substantial amount of processing time is saved.

[0096] FIGS. 5A-5B are diagrams of the system **500** in which at least one RFS surrogate is used by the run-time environment for storing application data. The system **500** includes a run-time environment **502** and two RFS systems **504a-b**. RFS system **504a** is a primary RFS system including an interpreter **514a**, a memory **516a**, and a data store **518a** for operating as described previously. RFS system **504b** is a surrogate RFS system that is duplicative of RFS system **504a**. RFS system **504b** includes an interpreter **514b**, a memory **516b**, and a data store **518b**. RFS system **504b** is configured to store a same journal file **522** and index **524** as RFS system **504a**. The RFS surrogate can enable the executing job **506** to be ready to recover at a moment's notice. The executing job **506** can select a particular RFS system **504a-b** by sending a directory tag **512** along with an instruction **510**, such as to recover a particular file (File A). The API **508** generates an instruction **528** for sending to the specified RFS system, in this case the surrogate RFS system **504b**.

[0097] FIG. 5B shows system **500** in which the surrogate RFS system **504b** responds to the request by sending operations instructions **525** from the journal **522** to the run-time environment **502**. The run-time environment **502** can then reconstitute the application data, such as application files, from the set of instructions listed in the journal file **522**. The executing job can therefore resume execution at the point at which the job had failed.

[0098] FIG. 6 is a data processing system **600** that includes both the run-time environment **604** and the RFS system **606**. In some examples, the run-time environment **604** is in a different location, such as at different hardware, than the RFS system **606**. For example, the RFS system **606** can be a

remote server and the run-time environment **604** can be at a client device. In other examples, the run-time environment **604** and the RFS system **606** are included in a same device such as a client device. In this example, a memory or a data store of the RFS system **606** and the run-time environment **604** may be the same. In this example, the data processing system **600** may fail in which both the run-time environment **604** and the RFS system **606** fail together. In this example, it is necessary to start up another instance of the RFS system **606** either on the same hardware or on different hardware for recovery.

[0099] FIGS. 7A-7E are diagrams of the system **700** of FIG. 2A-2C showing recovery of a failing job from cloud object storage. The system **700** is configured to recover and executing job **706a** when the job fails to reconstitute data for a checkpoint such as checkpoint A. In this example, the storage and recovery of operations is performed as described previously but is specifically for reconstituting recoverability data.

[0100] The run-time environment **702a** includes an executing job **706a** and an API **708a**. The executing job generates application data for performing the job such as checkpoint A recovery data **722**. The recovery data **722** includes an application directory and various files such as recovery files “RecovFile1 RecovFile53”. Each of these files is named specifically for checkpoint A by including a name addendum “_CheckA” at the end of the file name. In an example, when a checkpoint is committed to the data store and a new checkpoint is started, each of these files is renamed from “. . . . _CheckA” to “. . . _CheckB”. The instructions **724** to rename these checkpoint files are sent to the API **708a**. The API **708a** generates instructions **726** to rename the files for checkpoint A and sends them to the interpreter **710a** of the RFS system **704a**. As described previously, the interpreter **710a** generates instructions **728** for updating the journal and **726** for updating the index to record these name change operations in the logical file stored at the RFS system **704a**. The journal file **718** records these name change operations and the corresponding index **720** is updated to represent where in the journal file these operations are recorded.

[0101] FIG. 7B shows the system **700** for committing the operations for checkpoint A to the object storage **716**. When a checkpoint is complete and the operations are to be committed to the object storage **716**, the data store **714a** and the memory **712a** send the journal file **718** and the corresponding index **720** data to the object store **716** for storage in an object. In some examples, the journal file **718** and the index **720** are saved to the object storage **716** based on another point in time of the processing. The RFS system **704** periodically commits the data to the object storage **716** in a way that is practical for any respective executing job **706a**. In this case, because checkpoints are committed at intervals, the RFS system can use those intervals for committing data to the object storage **716**. However, any time period can be used for committing the journal file **718** and index **720** to the object storage **716**. The time period can be regular or irregular, automatic, based on an instruction from the job, synchronized or asynchronous with particular data processing operations, or other similar configurations.

[0102] FIG. 7C shows a failure of the run-time environment **702a** and the RFS system **704a**. As previously described, a second RFS system **704b** is instantiated with a respective interpreter **710b**, respective memory **712b**, and respective data store **714b** for replacing the operations of RFS system **704a**. The RFS system **704b** retrieves the journal file **718** and index **720** and stores them in the memory **712b** and the data store **714b**. A second run-time environment **702b** includes a restarted job **706b** and an API **708b**.

[0103] FIG. 7D shows a system **700** in which a request **732** to reconstitute the application files back to checkpoint A at the restarting job **706b**. The job **706b** sends a request **732** to recover the application files for checkpoint A. The API **708b** receives the request **732** and generates a query **734** for sending to the interpreter **710b** of RFS **704b**. The interpreter **710b** generates an instruction **736** to look up in the index **720** where the operations for checkpoint A are recorded in the journal file **718**. The memory **712b** sends a response **738** that specifies the locations in the journal file that correspond to the operations for checkpoint A. In this example, the locations include addresses

L0001-L0053. The interpreter **710b** sends a request to the data store **714b** for accessing the addresses specified by the index **720**. The interpreter **710b** receives the corresponding list **742** of operations to recover the application to checkpoint A. in this example, the operations include renaming files “File 1 . . . File 53” of the baseline application files **730** to respectively be renamed “RecovFile1_CheckA . . . RecovFile53_CheckA”. These rename operations are returned to the run-time environment **702 B** as shown in FIG. 7E.

[0104] FIG. 7E shows a system **700** in which the RFS system **704b** returns the list of operations **746** to the run-time environment **702b** for recovering the executing job **706b** back to checkpoint A. The API **708b** receives the list of operations **746** and generates instructions **748** to rename the data in the baseline application data **730** of the application directory. The executing job **706b** performs the operations of the instructions **748** and generates reconstituted recovery files **750** that represent the application at checkpoint A. The job **706b** can proceed to execute and has recovered from the failure.

[0105] FIG. 8 is a flow diagram depicting a process **800** implemented by one or more data processing systems (such as those described in relation to FIGS. 1C-7E) to enable usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage. The process **800** includes executing (**802**), by a data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data for recoverability of a state of the application. As the application executes, the process **800** includes generating (**804**) one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to update the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage. The process **800** includes transmitting (**806**) the one or more generated instructions to a location representing cloud object storage. The process **800** includes recording (**808**), at the location, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions. The process **800** includes transmitting (**810**), from the location to the cloud object storage, the indication. The process **800** includes enabling (**812**), by transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage, another data processing system to recover a state of the application by: retrieving (**814**), from cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations to be performed to update the application data, performing (**816**) the one or more operations on the one or more application files to update the application data, and recovering (**818**) the state of the application based on the application data.

[0106] In some implementations, the other data processing system is the data processing system executing the application.

[0107] In some implementations, transmitting the one or more generated instructions to a location representing cloud object storage includes: transmitting the one or more generated instructions to cloud object storage; intercepting the one or more generated instructions that are transmitted; generating an index specifying a given application file and a location in a journal file pertaining to the given application file; and identifying which one or more application files are needed for recoverability of the application.

[0108] In some implementations, the process **800** includes receiving a request for recoverability data; retrieving, from the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and re-constructing the recoverability data in accordance with the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.

[0109] In some implementations, the process **800** includes sending, to a restarted data processing system, data representing one or more operations for recovering a job for execution on the restarted data processing system.

[0110] In some implementations, the one or more operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage include an instruction to update a structure of files of the application.

[0111] In some implementations, the one or more operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage include an instruction to update a structure of files of the application.

[0112] In some implementations, the one or more generated instructions represent operations to restore the application to a checkpointed state.

[0113] In some implementations, recording, at the location, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions includes generating one or more journal files that journal a list of the one or more operations.

[0114] In some implementations, the journal file is associated with a journal index that specifies a location in the journal file corresponding to at least one application file of the application files.

[0115] In some implementations, the process **800** includes specifying the location based on a directory tag, the directory tag indicating a directory for storing application files by the application.

[0116] In some implementations, the location representing cloud object storage is at a server remote from the data processing system executing the application.

[0117] In some implementations, the location representing cloud object storage is part of the data processing system executing the application.

[0118] In some implementations, the location representing cloud object storage stores the application files as logical files, the logical files representing a directory of the application files stored at the data processing system, the logical files configured to be reconstituted based on the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.

[0119] In some implementations, the process **800** includes generating an instruction specifying a particular location representing the cloud object storage, the particular location being one of a set of available locations representing the cloud object storage.

[0120] In some implementations, transmitting, from the location to the cloud object storage, the indication is responsive to a commit checkpoint instruction received from the data processing system.

[0121] In some implementations, the process **800** is implemented by one or more data processing systems to enable usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage. The process **800** includes executing, by a first data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data; as the application executes, generating one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to modify the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage; transmitting the one or more instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in cloud object storage; recording, at the first file service system, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the one or more operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

[0122] Referring to FIG. **9**, an example operating environment for implementing embodiments of the present invention is shown and designated generally as computing device **900**. Essential elements of a computing device **900** or a computer or data processing system or client or server are one or more programmable processors **922** for performing actions in accordance with instructions and one or more memory devices **924** for storing instructions and data. Generally, a computer will also include, or be operatively coupled, (via bus **921**, fabric, network, etc.) to I/O components **926**, e.g., display devices, network/communication subsystems, etc. (not shown) and one or more mass storage devices **928** for storing data and instructions, etc., and a network communication subsystem **930**, which are powered by a power supply (not shown). In memory device **924**, are an operating system **932** and applications **934** for application programming.

[0123] Devices suitable for storing computer program instructions and data include all forms of non-volatile memory, media and memory devices including by way of example, semiconductor memory devices (e.g., EPROM, EEPROM, and flash memory devices), magnetic disks (e.g.,

internal hard disks or removable disks), magneto optical disks, and CD ROM and DVD-ROM disks. The processor and the memory can be supplemented by, or incorporated in, special purpose logic circuitry.

[0124] To provide for interaction with a user, embodiments of the subject matter described in this specification are implemented on a computer having; a display device (monitor), for displaying information to the user, a keyboard, and a pointing device (e.g., a mouse or a trackball) by which the user can provide input to the computer. In addition, a computer can interact with a user by sending documents to and receiving documents from a device that is used by the user (for example, by sending web pages to a web browser on a user's user device in response to requests received from the web browser).

[0125] Embodiments of the subject matter described in this specification can be implemented in a computing system that includes a back end component (e.g., as a data server), or that includes a middleware component (e.g., an application server), or that includes a front end component (e.g., a user computer having a graphical user interface or a Web browser through which a user can interact with an implementation of the subject matter described in this specification), or any combination of one or more such back end, middleware, or front end components. The components of the system can be interconnected by any form or medium of digital data communication (e.g., a communication network). Examples of communication networks include a local area network ("LAN") and a wide area network ("WAN"), an inter-network (e.g., the Internet), and peer-to-peer networks (e.g., ad hoc peer-to-peer networks).

[0126] The computing system can include users and servers. A user and server are generally remote from each other and typically interact through a communication network. The relationship of user and server arises by virtue of computer programs running on the respective computers and having a user-server relationship to each other. In some embodiments, a server transmits data (e.g., an HTML page) to a user device (e.g., for purposes of displaying data to and receiving user input from a user interacting with the user device). Data generated at the user device (e.g., a result of the user interaction) can be received from the user device at the server.

[0127] While this specification includes many specific implementation details, these should not be construed as limitations on the scope of any inventions or of what may be claimed, but rather as descriptions of features specific to embodiments of particular inventions.

[0128] Similarly, while operations are depicted in the drawings in a particular order, this should not be understood as requiring that such operations be performed in the order shown or in sequential order, or that all illustrated operations be performed, to achieve desirable results. Moreover, the separation of various system components in the embodiments described above should not be understood as requiring such separation in all embodiments, and the described program components and systems can generally be integrated together in a single software product or packaged into multiple software products.

[0129] Several embodiments have been described. Nevertheless, it will be understood that various modifications may be made without departing from the scope of the techniques described herein. For example, some of the steps described above may be order independent, and thus can be performed in an order different from that described. Additionally, any of the foregoing techniques described regarding a dataflow graph can also be implemented and executed regarding a program. Accordingly, other embodiments are within the scope of the following claims.

Claims

1. A method implemented by one or more data processing systems to enable usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage, the method including: executing, by a first data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data; as the

application executes, generating one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to modify the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage; transmitting the one or more instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in cloud object storage; recording, at the first file service system, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the one or more operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

2. The method of claim 1, further including: recovering, by the second data processing system, a state of the application when the application failed by performing operations including: retrieving, from cloud object storage, the indication of one or more operations to be performed on the application data, the one or more operations updating the application data to be at the state of the application when the application failed; performing the one or more file operations on the application data to update the application data; and recovering the state of the application based on the updated application data.

3. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more instructions include Portable Operating System Interface (POSIX) operations.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system includes: transmitting the one or more instructions to the location representing cloud object storage; intercepting the one or more instructions that are transmitted; generating an index specifying a given application file and a location in a journal file pertaining to an application file of the application data; and identifying which application files of the application data are needed for recoverability of the application.

5. The method of claim 1, further including: receiving a request for recoverability data; retrieving, from the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and re-constructing the recoverability data in accordance with the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.

6. The method of claim 5, further including: sending, to a restarted data processing system, data representing one or more operations for recovering a job for execution on the restarted data processing system.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more file operations are unsupported by the cloud object storage.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more file operations include an instruction to update a structure of application files of the application.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the one or more instructions represent operations to restore the application to a checkpointed state.

10. The method of claim 1, wherein recording, at the first file service system, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions includes generating one or more journal files that journal a list of the one or more operations.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein the one or more journal files are associated with a journal index that specifies a location in the one or more journal files corresponding to at least one application file of application data.

12. The method of claim 1, further including specifying the location based on a directory tag, the directory tag indicating a directory for storing the data of the application by the application.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the first file service system stores the application data of the application as logical files, the logical files representing at least one directory of the data stored at the data processing system, the logical files configured to be reconstituted based on the one or more file operations specified by the one or more instructions.

14. The method of claim 1, further including generating an instruction specifying a particular first file service system for storing files at the cloud object storage, the particular first file service system being one of a set of available file service systems for storing files at the cloud object storage.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication is responsive to a commit checkpoint instruction received from the data processing system.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system representing a location for data to be stored in the cloud object storage occurs asynchronously with respect to transmittal of other generated instructions by other executing instances of the application to the first file service system; and where transmitting the indication, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, occurs synchronously with transmission of other indications of the one or more instructions for storage in the cloud object storage.

17. The method of claim 1, further including: initializing a second file service system; transmitting the one or more instructions to the first file service system representing the location for data to be stored in the cloud object storage, transmitting the one or more instructions to the second file service system representing the location for the application data to be stored in the cloud object storage; and determining, at a synchronization system, that the first file service system and the second file service system are synchronized when each of the one or more instructions received by the first file service system is also received by the second file service system.

18. The method of claim 17, further including: determining that the first file service system is offline; determining that the second file service system has not received each of the one or more instructions received by the first file service system; causing the application to roll back execution of the application to a previous state corresponding to a synchronization between the first file service system and the second file service system; and causing the application to restart at the previous state, the application being configured to transmit one or more additional instructions to the second file service system as the application restarts execution.

19. A system for enabling a usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage, the system comprising: one or more processors; and a memory storing instructions that, when executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform operations including: executing, by a first data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data; as the application executes, generating one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to modify the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage; transmitting the one or more instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in cloud object storage; recording, at the first file service system, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the one or more operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

20. The system of claim 19, the operations further including: recovering, by the second data processing system, a state of the application when the application failed by performing operations including: retrieving, from cloud object storage, the indication of one or more operations to be performed on the application data, the one or more operations updating the application data to be at the state of the application when the application failed; performing the one or more file operations on the application data to update the application data; and recovering the state of the application based on the updated application data.

21. The system of claim 19, the operations further including: receiving a request for recoverability data; retrieving, from the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and re-constructing the recoverability data in accordance with the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.

22. One or more non-transitory computer-readable hardware storage devices storing instructions for enabling a usage of a cloud object storage for storing data accessed based on execution of one or more file operations that are unsupported by the cloud object storage, that, when the instructions executed by one or more processors, cause the one or more processors to perform operations including: executing, by a first data processing system, an application, wherein the application is configured to access application data; as the application executes, generating one or more instructions to perform one or more operations to modify the application data, wherein the one or more operations are unsupported by cloud object storage; transmitting the one or more instructions to a first file service system representing a location for the application data to be stored in cloud object storage; recording, at the first file service system, an indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and transmitting, from the first file service system to the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions, whereby transmittal of the indication to cloud object storage enables a second data processing system to access the application data that is modified in accordance with the one or more operations unsupported by cloud object storage.

23. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable hardware storage devices of claim 22, the operations further including: recovering, by the second data processing system, a state of the application when the application failed by performing operations including: retrieving, from cloud object storage, the indication of one or more operations to be performed on the application data, the one or more operations updating the application data to be at the state of the application when the application failed; performing the one or more file operations on the application data to update the application data; and recovering the state of the application based on the updated application data.

24. The one or more non-transitory computer-readable hardware storage devices of claim 22, the operations further including: receiving a request for recoverability data; retrieving, from the cloud object storage, the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions; and re-constructing the recoverability data in accordance with the indication of the one or more operations specified by the one or more instructions.
