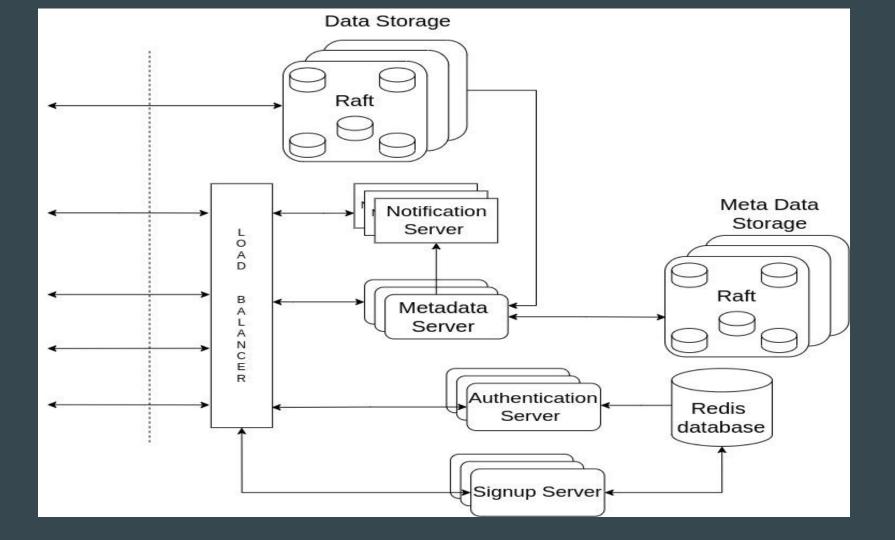
Distributed Storage System

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System Assumptions & High-Level Considerations

- Local LAN Focus: Assumes deployment in a controlled LAN environment.
- Scalability: Designed with horizontal scale in mind adding nodes should be straightforward.
- Eventual Consistency: Updates propagate asynchronously, so temporary inconsistencies may occur.
- Simple Authentication: Basic mechanisms (e.g., username/password with token-based) are used.
- **Complete File Transfer:** File chunking not implemented. Sending complete file for update. Possible improvement with Delta propagation and file compression
- **File type:** Tested with .txt files but implementation is universal.
- Reliable communication: using HTTP request for client server communication which uses reliable TCP connections.
- **Server Monitoring:** Automatic Detection and Recovery not implemented.



Server Components

- Authentication Server :
 - /signup: create user with username (unique) and password.
 - /login: from each device with the userID and password. Server returns Access_token to access each server.
 Access_token expires after sometime.
 - User Redis instance to store username and password.
- Metadata Server: need to send access_token and path in each route.
 - o **/create-directory**: Route for creating directory. Error for wrong path or directory already exist.
 - o **/list_directory:** route for listing sub-directories and files.
 - o /create-file: route for creating file metadata.
 - o **/get-file-endpoints :** for getting the block server endpoints where file is stored.
 - /delete: for deletion of file and directories.
- Notification Server:
 - /subscribe: subscribe to a notification server for a userID. Long polling with the connection till timeout(
 10sec) or new notification comes. On new notification close the connection and open another connection.
 - o **/broadcast:** endpoint for metadata server to send the notification with a particular userID. Notification server broadcasts the notification with all the connections with same userIDs.

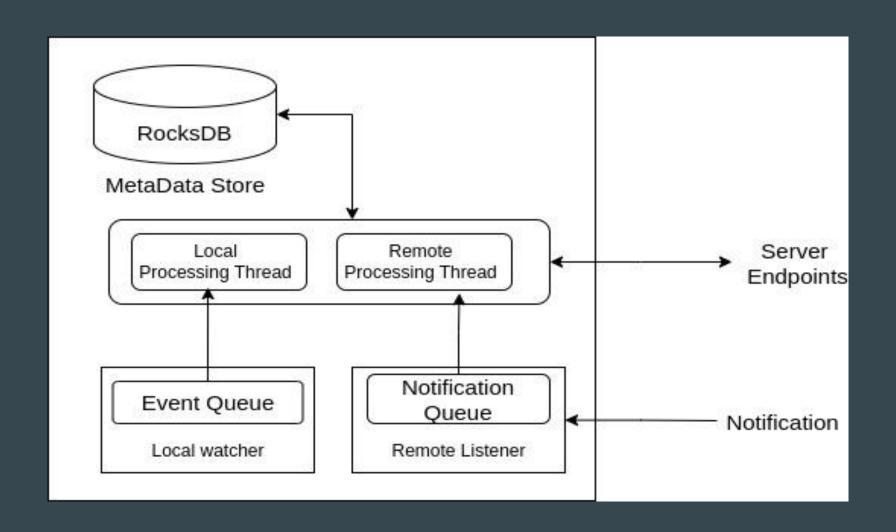
Server Components

Metadata Database :

- Key is "user_id:path" so even if path becomes same for two users user_id is unique for every user.
- According to the key hash we will choose a cluster.
- Each cluster contain 5 copies of the data. We use raft to choose replica leader.
- So our database is fault tolerant and it supports replication.

• Block Server Database :

- Similar to metadata database we create the key and choose a cluster from the key hash.
- Similarly each cluster contains 5 copies of the data and raft is used to choose replica leader.
- So block server is also **fault tolerant and it supports replication**.
- We are maintaining a version with file content to handle concurrent update.
 - Content is updated when **version number matches**. And version number increased at block server for rejecting concurrent or outdated updates.
 - On rejection client side **generates conflicted file** and fetch updated file from server.
- After successful update send confirmation to metaserver which sends notification to relevant users.



Client Components

- Watcher:
 - Monitors the directory and pushes events in queue
- Listener:
 - Listens for incoming changes from the Notification Server and addes them to queue
- Event Processor:
 - Remote Event Processing
 - Local Event Processing

