

下列关于分布式文件系统的描述,哪些是正确的 A: 分布式文件系统一定是P2P架构的去中心化系统 B: 分布式文件系统能够解决一个文件太大在单台机器上存不下的问题

- C: 分布式文件系统和普通的笔记 本电脑的文件系统的原理是相 通的
- D: 分布式文件系统适合存储文件 大小很小的文件
- E: 分布式文件系统适合存储文件 大小较大的文件

正确答案是 B C E ,有24%的同学答对了,加油赶上他们!

GFS 采用的是 Master-slave 的架构。他的一些基本设计原理,如 chunk 的设计 (对应文件系统中的 block) 和普通文件系统是相通的。整套系统的设计是基于一些合理假设的(这些假设都是Google从大量工程实践中总结出来的),其中一条假设就是:"We expect a few million files, each typically 100MB or larger in size"。如果实在需要存很多小文件的话,其实可以将这些小文件打包成一个大文件然后再存储,只要记录下每个小文件在文件内部的起始字节和大小就行了。

我们在描述硬盘存储空间大小的时候,1P 是多大?

 A: 1024 T
 B: 1000 T

 已回答
 我不会

是有点难吗,答错了呢。正确答案是 B ,有20%的同学超过了你,但 是干万不要气馁。

这个题大部分同学都会答错,你答对没有呢? 硬盘厂家的标准是十进制,而计算机系统中使用的是二进制。所以在硬盘的领域里,1P = 1000T, 1T = 1000G, 1G = 1000M。因此你买的1T的硬盘在计算机中查看大小时,实际1只有931G。祝黑心硬盘厂家们早日倒闭!

系统设计

Distributed System Design

(九章网站下载最新课件)

课程版本 v6.0

本节主讲人: 北丐老师

九章课程不允许录像,否则将追究法律责任,赔偿损失



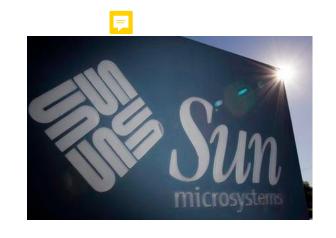
什么是分布式系统?

一言以概之: 用多台机器去解决一台机器上不能够解决的问题。

比如:存储不够? QPS太大?







Overview 谷歌三剑客



- Distributed File System (Google File System)
 - 怎么有效存储数据?
 - No SQL 底层需要一个文件系统
- Map Reduce
 - 怎么快速处理数据?
- Bigtable = No-SQL DataBase
 - 怎么连接底层存储和上层数据



Design Distributed File System 了解分布式文件系统后可以做什么?

- 1. Google, Microsoft面试可能会考到.
- 2. 学习经典系统,对其他系统设计也有帮助. 比如如何处理failure和recovery.



Distributed File System	Company	开源
GFS	Google	No
HDFS	Yahoo(Altaba)Open Source of GFS	Yes

Distributed File System

Hadoop Distributed File System VS

Google File System(GFS)

Overview



- 1. 按照4S分析
 - Scenario 场景分析
 - Service 服务
 - Storage 存储
 - Scale 升级优化

- 2. 理清楚work solution
- 3. Scale升级优化



Scenario 场景分析

需要设计哪些功能

Scenario 场景分析



- 需求1
 - 用户写入一个文件, 用户读取一个文件.
 - 支持多大的文件?
 - 越大越好? 比如 >1000T
- 需求2
 - 多台机器存储这些文件
 - 支持多少台机器?
 - 越多越好?



Service 服务



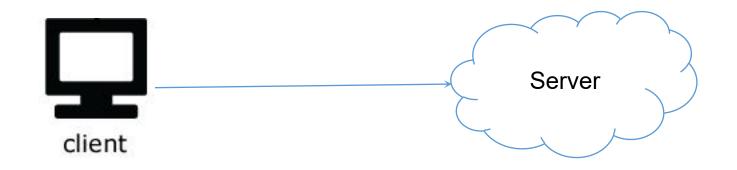
Service 服务

Client

+

Server

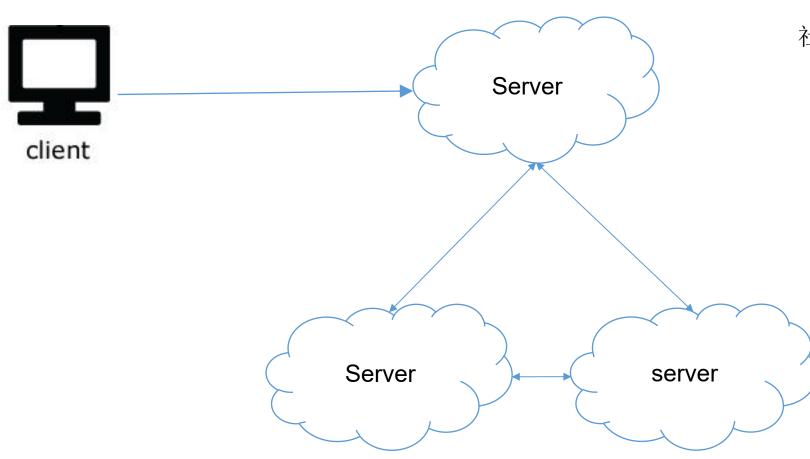






多台机器怎么沟通? 社会主义 or 资本主义



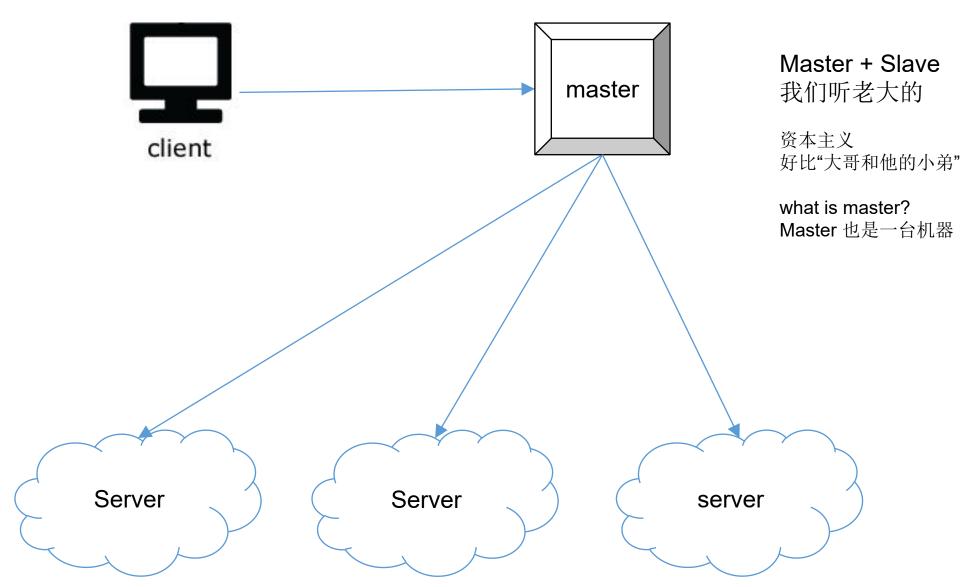


Peer to peer 谁也看不惯谁

社会主义

Service 服务





Service 服务



- Peer 2 Peer
 - Advantage
 - 一台机器挂了还可以工作
 - Disadvantage
 - 多台机器需要经常通信保持他们数据一致
- Master Slave
 - Advantage
 - Simple Design
 - 数据很容易保持一致
 - Disadvantage
 - 单master要挂
- Final Decision



- Master + Slave
- 单master挂了重启就是。挂的概率在0.1%



Storage 存储

数据如何存储

Storage 存储



- 大文件存在哪?
 - 内存? 硬盘?

Storage 存储



- 大文件存在哪?
 - 内存? <mark>硬盘</mark>?
- 怎么存在文件系统里面呢?
 - 怎么设计GFS?



Interviewer: How to save a file in one machine?

普通的操作系统是怎么做的呢? 100G



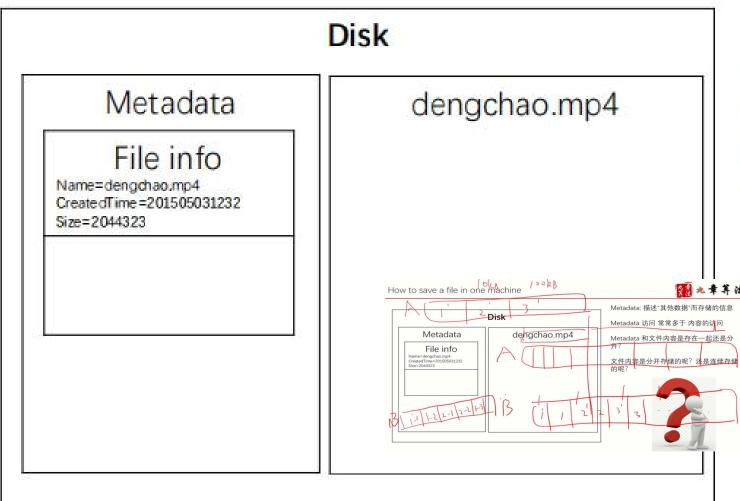
DengChao.mp4 一个文件有什么东西?





How to save a file in one machine





Metadata: 描述"其他数据"而存储的信息

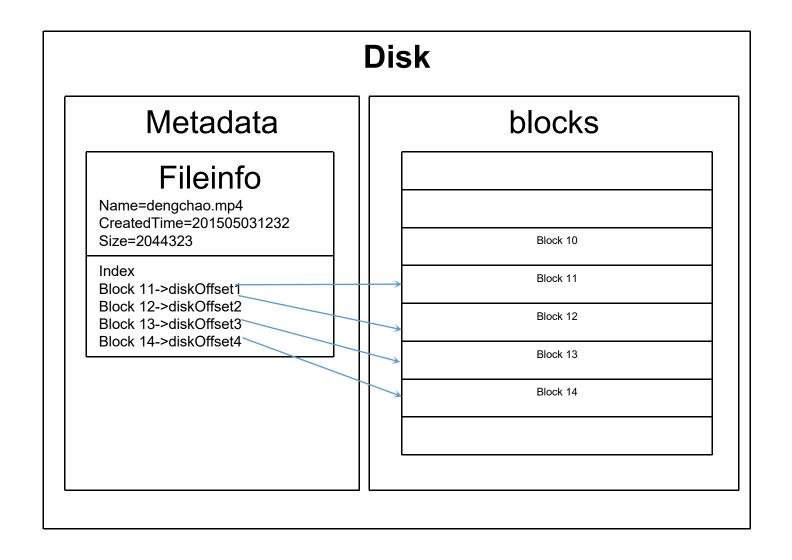
Metadata 访问 常常多于 内容的访问

Metadata 和文件内容是存在一起还是分开?

文件内容是<mark>分开</mark>存储的呢? 还是连续存储的呢?

How to save a file in one machine





Key point

• 1 block = 4096Byte



Interviewer: How to save a large file in one machine?

Is block size big enough?

100T(多文件)

=100*1000G

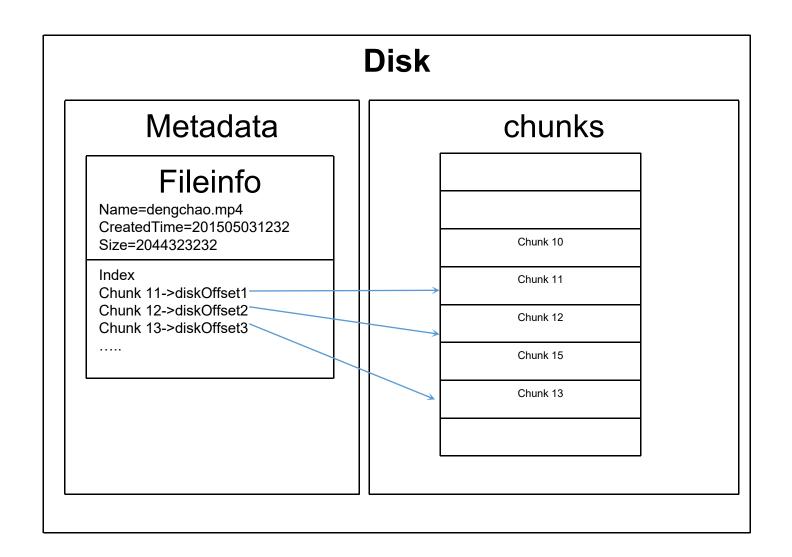
=100*1000*1000M

=100*1000*1000*1000K

=100*1000*1000block

Interviewer: How to save a large file in one machine?





Key point

• 1 chunk= 64M = 64*1024K

Advantage

- Reduce size of metadata
- Reduce traffic

Disadvantage

Waste space for small files



Interviewer: How to save extra-large file in several machine?

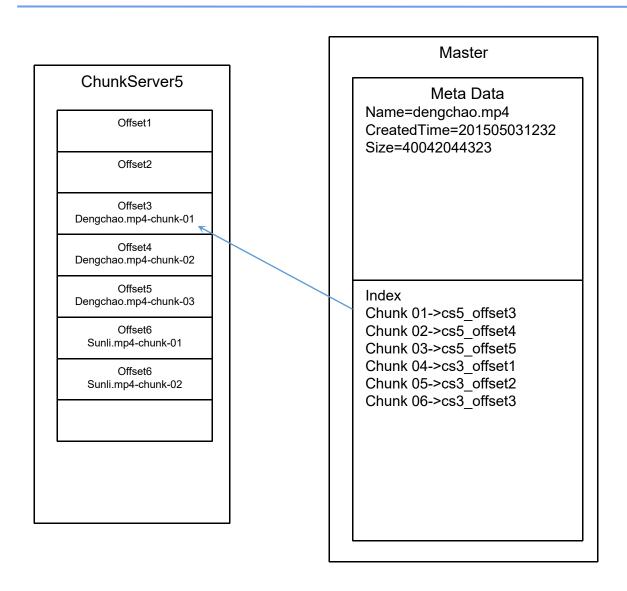
10P

Is one machine big enough?

这里的文件并不是指一个dengchao.mp4就那么大而是很多个文件

Scale about the Storage





Key point

One master + many ChunkServers

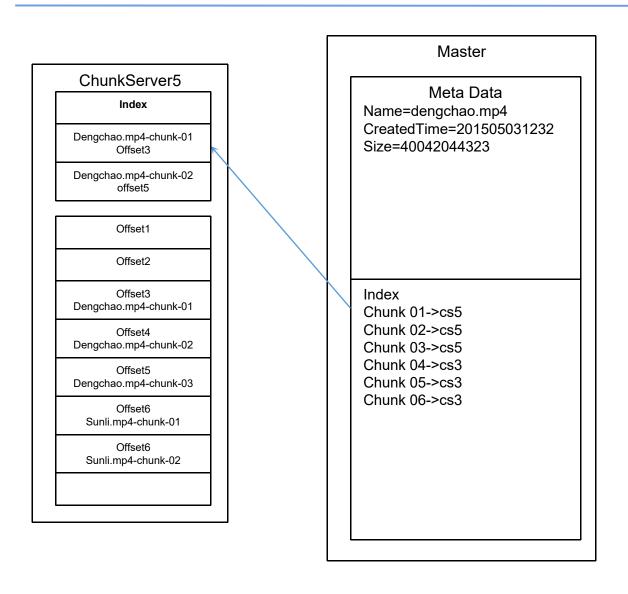
Slave Servers = Chunk Servers



每个chunk的Offset偏移量可不可以不存在master上面?

Scale about the Storage





Key point

 The master don't record the diskOffset of a chunk

Advantage

- Reduce the size of metadata in master
- Reduce the traffic between master and ChunkServer (chunk offset改变 不需要通知master)



Master 存储10P 文件的metadata 需要多少容量?

1 chunk = 64MB needs 64B.(经验值) 10P=16*10^6 chunk needs 10 G

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- 理清楚work solution
- Scale 升级优化



One Work Solution for Read / Write





Interviewer: How to write a file?



一次写入 还是拆分成多份多次写入?



把大胖子直接写入呢? 还是把大胖子碎尸万段了后写入呢?

一次 VS 多次



- 写入过程中出错了, 那么需要重新写入, 哪一种方法更好?
 - 一次传输得重新传输整个文件,多次只用重新传一小份。
- 如果是分成多份多次写入,那么每一份的大小?
 - 文件本来是按照Chunk来存储的,所以传输单位也是Chunk



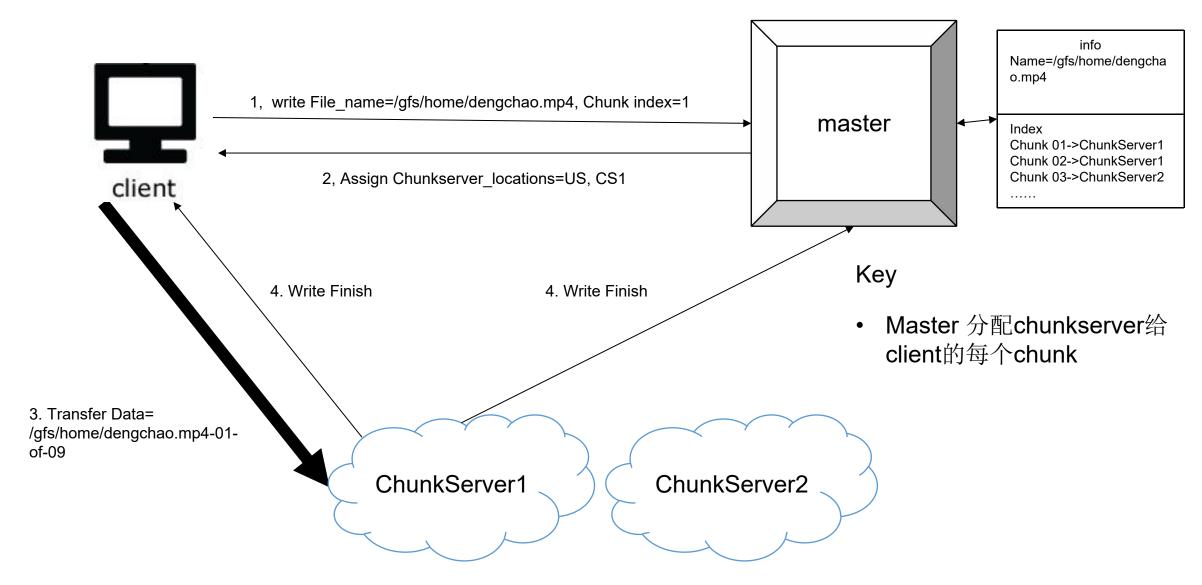
那每一个chunk是怎么写入server的呢?

直接写到chunk server?

需要先个master沟通,再写入chunk server?

How to write a file?







要修改Dengchao.mp4怎么办?

/gfs/home/dengchao.mp4

要修改的部分在哪个chunk?

修改了过后chunk变大了要怎么处理?

修改了过后chunk变小了要怎么处理?



要修改Dengchao.mp4怎么办?'

One time to write, Many time to read. 先删掉/gfs/home/dengchao.mp4 重新把整个文件重写一份



Interviewer: How to read a file?



一次读整个文件? 还是拆分成多份多次读入?

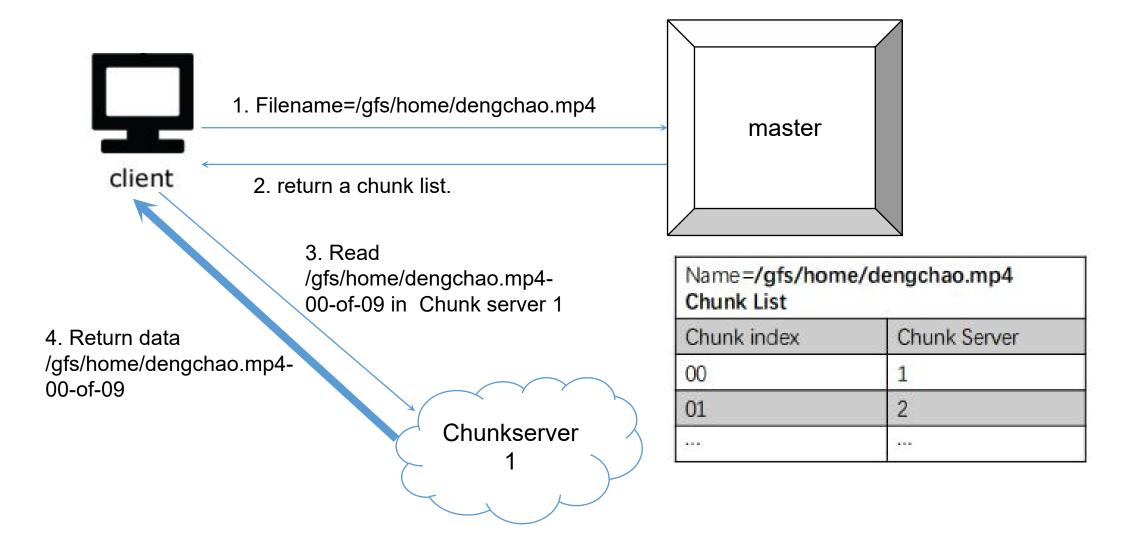




那么client怎么知道dengchao.mp4被切成了多少块?

How to read from a file?





Master Task



- 存储各个文件数据的metadata
- 存储Map(file name + chunk index -> chunk server)
 - 读取时找到对应的chunkserver
 - 写入时分配空闲的chunkserver

One Work Solution



- 存储
 - 普通文件系统 Meta Data, Block
 - 大文件存储: Block-> Chunk
 - 多台机器超大文件: Chunk Server + Master
- 写入
 - Master+Client+ChunkServer 沟通流程
 - Master 维护metadata 和 chunkserver 表
- 读出
 - Master+Client+ChunkServer 沟通流程



Scale 升级

系统如何优化与维护 GFS的精髓



单Master 够不够?



单Master 够不够?

工业界90%的系统都采用单master Simple is perfect



Single Master Failure

Double Master

Paper: Apache Hadoop Goes Realtime at Facebook

Multi Master

Paper: Paxos Algorithm



Scale about the Failure and Recover





Interviewer: How to identify whether a chunk on the disk is broken?



CheckSum





原来

数据	1	2	3	Checksum(xor)
二进制表示	01	10	11	00

错误后

数据	1	3	3	Checksum(xor)
二进制表示	01	11	11	01

- Checksum Method (MD5, SHA1, SHA256 and SHA512)
- Read More: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Checksum

How to identify whether a chunk on the disk is broken?



- 1 checksum size?
- 4bytes = 32bit
- 1 chunk = 64MB
- Each block has a checksum
- The size of checksum of 1T file
- 1P/64MB*32bit = 62.5 MB
- Add check sum for blocks is acceptable.



什么时候写入checksum?



什么时候写入checksum?

Answer: 写入一块chunk的时候顺便写入





什么时候检查checksum?



什么时候检查checksum?

Answer: 读入这一块数据的时候检查

- 1. 重新读数据并且计算现在的checksum
- 2. 比较现在的checksum和之前存的checksum是否一样



Interviewer: How to avoid chunk data loss when a ChunkServer is down/fail?



Interviewer: How to avoid data loss when a ChunkServer is down/fail?

Answer: Replica (专业词汇)

做备份



需要多少个备份? 每个备份放在哪?



需要多少个备份? 每个备份放在哪?

- 1. 三个备份都放在一个地方(加州)。
- 2. 三个备份放在三个相隔较远的地方(加州,滨州,纽约州)
- 3. 两个备份相对比较近,另一个放在较远的地方(2个加州,1个 滨州)



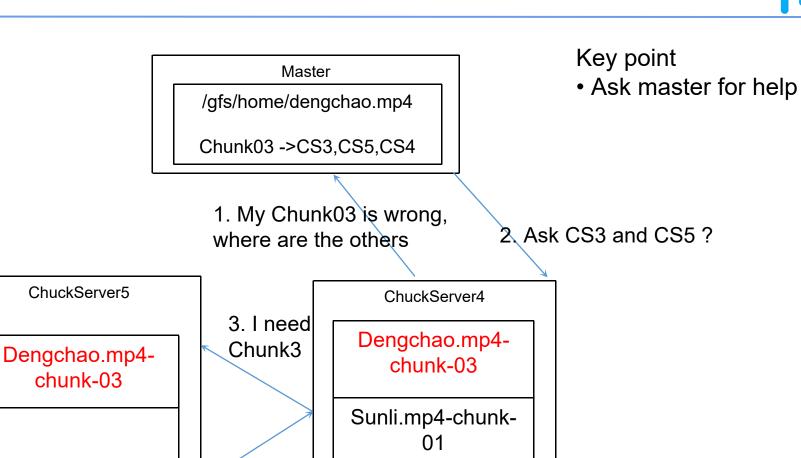
Interviewer: How to recover when a chunk is broken?



Interviewer: How to recover when a chunk is broken?

Answer: Ask master for help





Sunli.mp4-chunk-

02

4. There

u go



How to find whether a Chunk Server is down?



How to find whether a ChunkServer is down?



Interviewer: HeartBeat.

A: master -> chunkservers?

B: chunkservers->master?

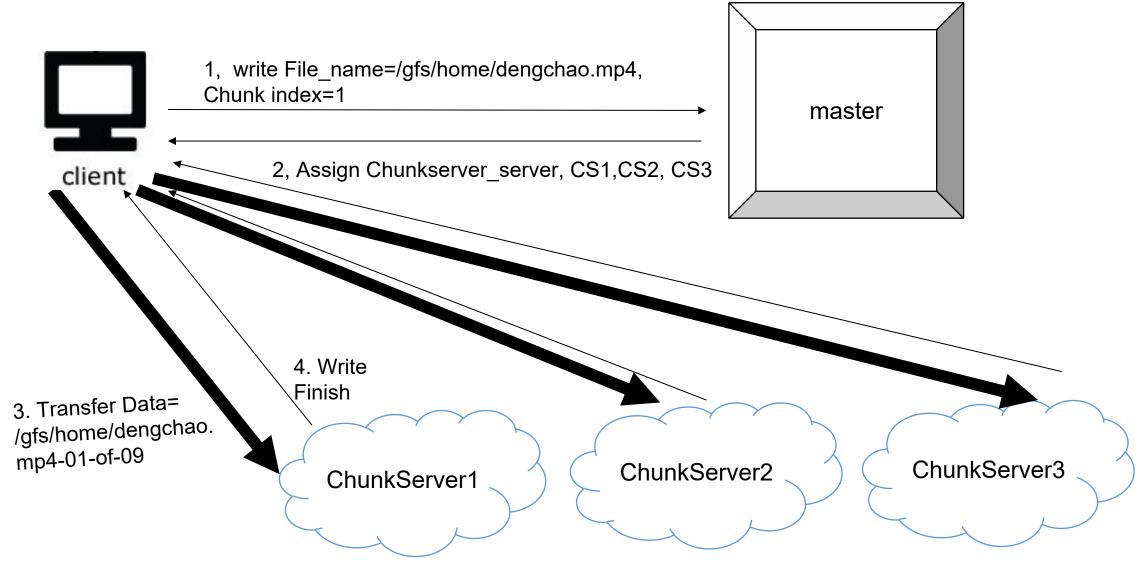


Scale about the Write

Interviewer: Whether write to only one server is safe?

How to write a file?



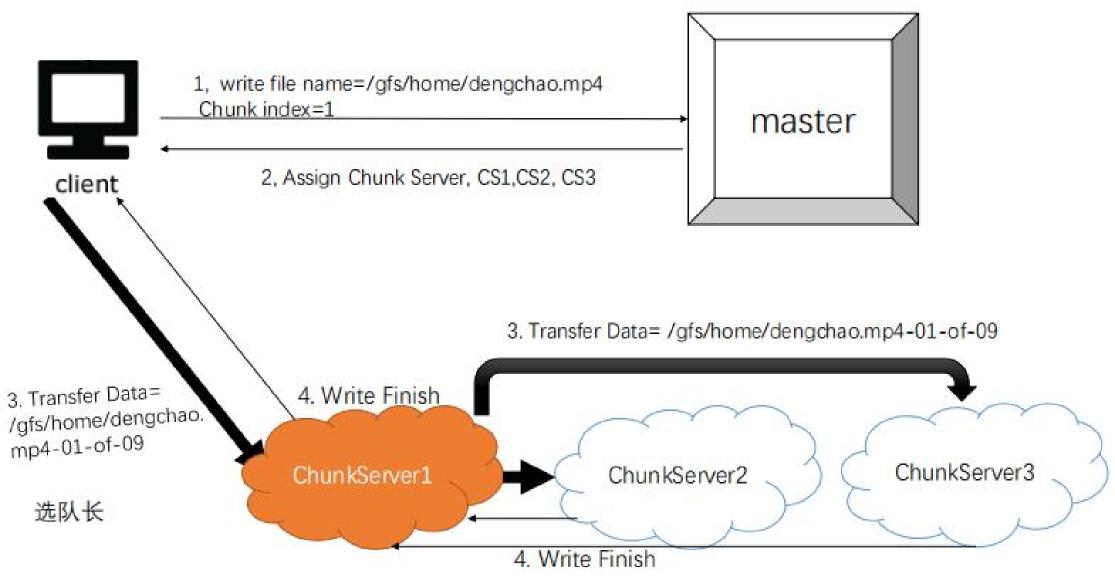




Interviewer: How to solve Client bottleneck?

How to solve Client bottleneck?





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Interviewer: 怎么样选队长?

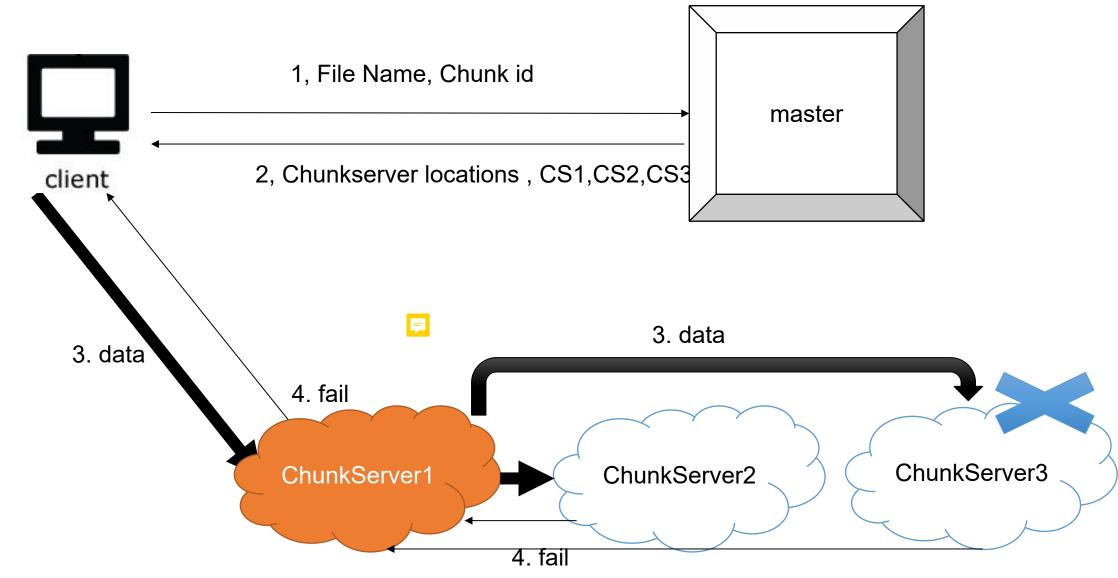
- 1. 找距离最近的(快)
- 2. 找现在不干活的(平衡traffic)



Interviewer: How to solve Chunk Server failure?

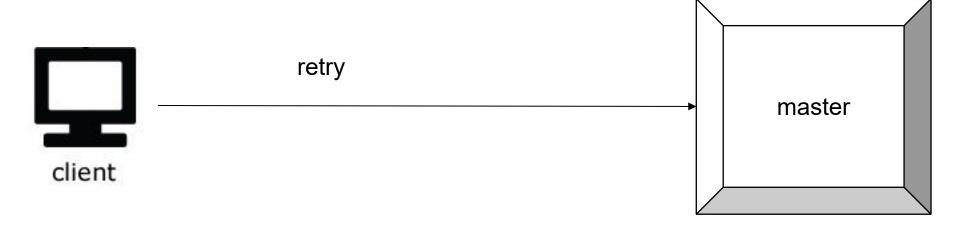
How to solve ChunkServer failure?





How to solve ChunkServer failure?







总结 Summary



- Key Point: Master-Slave
- Storage:
 - Save a file in one machine -> a big file in one machine -> a extra big file in multi-machine
 - Multi-machine
 - How to use the master?
 - How to traffic and storage of master?
- Read:
 - The process of reading a file
- Write:
 - · The process of writing a file
 - How to reduce master traffic?
 - Client 和 Chunk Server沟通
 - How to reduce client traffic?
 - Leader Election
- Failure and Recover (key)
 - Discover the failure a chunk?
 - · Check Sum
 - Avoid the failure a chunk?
 - Replica
 - Recover the failure?
 - Ask master
 - Discover the failure of the chunkserver?
 - Heart Beat
 - Solve the failure of writing ChunkServer?
 - Retry



Google onsite non-abstract large scale system design 真题

https://www.jiuzhang.com/qa/627/

Read More



- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/dOLFCs
- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/eErkhm
- Expert/Master, http://url.cn/LqTkoa

- 为什么说学习GFS对我们其他的系统设计也有好处呢?
 - Master Slave Pattern
 - How to handle failure
 - How to use GFS



GFS实战 设计lookup service



真实面经:

- 设计一个只读的lookup service. 后台的数据是10 billion个key-value pair, 服务形式是接受用户输入的 key, 返回对应的value。已知每个key的size是0.1kB, 每个value的size是1kB。要求系统QPS >= 5000, latency < 200ms.
- server性能参数需要自己问,我当时只问了这些,可能有需要的但是没有问到的…… commodity server
 8X CPU cores on each server
 32G memory
 6T disk

• 使用任意数量的server, 设计这个service



given 10 billion key-value pair

=> total key size ~ 10 billion * 0.1kB = 1T

=> total value size ~ 10 billion * 1kB = 10T

with 6T disk, a server with two disks will be enough



For every request, 1 value, which is 1kB needs to be returned

total time for reading one value will be 10ms(disk seek) + 1kB/1MB * 30ms(reading 1kB sequentially from disk) = 10ms.



QPS on 1 server will be 1s/10ms * 2 disk = 200

required QPS support is 5000. So we need 5000/200 = 25 servers.



Finding the key, read the value.

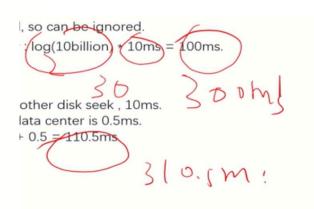
Using binary search log(n)

For each time, the disk latency is 1 seek + 1 read.

Reading key is really small, so can be ignored.

Total time for find the key: log(10billion) * 10ms = 100ms.

Reading a key will take another disk seek , 10ms. 1 round trip in the same data center is 0.5ms. Total latency is 100 + 10 + 0.5 = 110.5ms.





QPS on 1 server will be 1s/10ms * 2 disk = 200

required QPS support is 5000. So we need 5000/200 = 25 servers.

GFS实战

15/300ms 3

QPS on 1 server will be 1s/10ms * 2 disk = 200

required QPS support is 5000. So we need 5000/200 = 25 servers.

000)

3000





GFS实战

- 我们希望减少什么的时间:
 - finding the key 的300ms
- 什么没有用上?
 - 内存

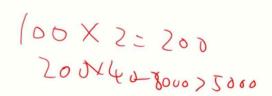
- 我们希望减少什么的时间:
 - finding the key 的300ms
- 什么没有用上?
 - 内存



- · 一台机器32G内存
 - 40台机器就可以在内存中装下所有的 sket), 硬盘地址 > 这样的键值对

10

- 内存中二分查找, 30次, 时间可以忽略不计
- so total latency is 10 + 0.5 = 10.5ms.





- 40台机器就可在内存中装下所有的 < key, 硬盘地址 > 这样的键值对
- 内存中二分查找,30次,时间可以忽略不计
- so total latency is 10 + 0.5 = 10.5ms





GFS常见问题解答



问: 什么是文件系统中的block?

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
4kb									

1 block



问:什么是异或(XOR)操作?

XOR	0	1
0	0	1
1	1	0

相同为0,不同为1



问: 再解释下Check Sum?

思考:如果你记录一串数在硬盘 123 ····· 8910,怎么保证10年后记录不出错?

1 2 3 4 8 9 10 55

"Ilovecoding" CCAC0ED4DFAFFA2A

"I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation" 9C72CD9A76B45B04

