EPLog

Prerequisite

EPLog is developed and runs on a Linux machine, e.g. Ubuntu Server 12.04LTS. Install the following libraries and GCC-4.6.3 or higher to compile EPLog:

- Build-essential (apt: build-essential; yum: make gcc gcc-c++)
- Boost development libraries for threads (apt: libboost-thread-dev; yum: boost-devel)
- OpenSSL development libraries (apt: libssl-dev; yum: openssl-devel)

EPLog also leverages some libraries from the open-source community:

- GF-complete
- Jerasure
- Threadpool

Test EPLog

Test cases

The example program performs the following series of tests:

- Create a new file
- · Overwrite the whole new file
- · Append another new file
- · Modify the appended file
 - o intra-segment partial modification
 - o inter-segment partial modification

The example program compares and reports the test results and any difference between data written and read.

Run the example program

- Compile EPLog
 - 1. \$ cd trunk/
 - 2. \$ make
- 2. Prepare the environment
 - 1. \$ cd bin/
 - 2. \$ for i in $\{1..8\}$; do dd if=/dev/zero of=./disk $\{i\}$ bs=10M count=1; done
 - 3. \$./example

Settings

- · Array of disks
 - 1. trunk/src/server/unit test/example.cc, line 56-65
 - Each disk is represented by the data structure DiskInfo
 - E.g. data disk with id 0, device path disk1, and 10MB capacity
 - E.g. log disk with id 6, device path disk6, and 10MB capacity

```
1  // List the disks available in the system
2  DiskInfo disk1 (0, "disk1", 1048576ULL * 10);
3  DiskInfo disk2 (1, "disk2", 1048576ULL * 10);
4  DiskInfo disk3 (2, "disk3", 1048576ULL * 10);
5  DiskInfo disk4 (3, "disk4", 1048576ULL * 10);
6  DiskInfo disk5 (4, "disk5", 1048576ULL * 10);
7  DiskInfo disk6 (5, "disk6", 1048576ULL * 10);
8  DiskInfo disk7 (6, "disk7", 1048576ULL * 10, true);
9  DiskInfo disk8 (7, "disk8", 1048576ULL * 10, true);
vector<DiskInfo> v_diskInfo {disk1,disk2,disk3,disk4,disk5,disk6,disk7,disk8};
```

- Encoding scheme
 - 1. trunk/src/server/unit_test/example.cc, line 68-73
 - \bullet Each coding scheme is represented by the data structure ${\tt CodeSetting}$
 - Two coding schemes set, one for data segments, one for log segments
 - E.g. Cauchy Reed-Solomon Codes (n,k,w)=(6,4,8) for data segments, and Cauchy Reed-Solomon Codes (n,k,w)=(8,6,8) for log segments

```
CodeSetting codeSetting (6,4,8,CAUCHY_CODING);
CodeSetting codeLogSetting (8,6,8,CAUCHY_CODING,true);
vector<CodeSetting> codeSettingList;
codeSettingList.push_back (codeSetting);
codeSettingList.push_back (codeLogSetting);
```

- 2. trunk/bin/config.ini, line 10-14
 - Number of data chunks in data segments and log segments respectively
 - E.g. 4 and 6 data chunks per data segment and log segment respectively

```
[coding]
; number of data blocks per data segment
numBlockPerSegment = 4
; number of data blocks per log segment
numBlockPerLogSegment = 6
```

- 3. trunk/bin/config.ini, line 1-5
 - Chunk Size
 - E.g. 4KB per page and 1 page per chunk.

```
[ssd]
2; page size
3 pageSize = 4096
; chunk size in unit of pages
numPagePerBlock = 1
```

Documentation

- Functions of EPLog modules
 - SyncMod: Committing log on updates back to parities
 - SegmentMetaDataMod: Managing segment metadata
 - RaidMod: Encoding/Decoding segments
 - FileMetaDataMod: Managing file metadata
 - o LogMod: Managing stripe buffers (for new writes) and device buffers (for update requests)
 - StorageMod: Exporting interface for read/writes
 - in trunk/bin/config.ini under the section coding, the default setting is 4 data chunks per data segments and 6 data chunks per log segments
- More details
 - o Refer to inline comments in the source file; OR
 - Generate documentation using doxygen in root-level folder (with Doxyfile): \$ doxygen

Contact

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Publications

 Yongkun Li, Helen H. W. Chan, Patrick P. C. Lee, and Yinlong Xu. "Elastic Parity Logging for SSD RAID Arrays." DSN 2016

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