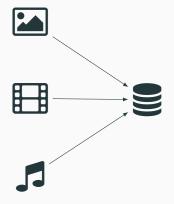
BLOC: BINARY LARGE OBJECTS WITH CONCURRENCY

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WHAT IS A BLOB?

BLOB stands for "Binary Large OBject".



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HOW TO STORE BLOBS? I

Store the entire content of the blob in the database.

- · PostgreSQL breaks large objects into "chunks" and these chunks are stored in rows in the database.
- · MongoDB also divides large objects using the GridFS specification and stores them in the "chunks" collection.

HOW TO STORE BLOBS? II

Store the blob in a file and store the file name in the database.

- · Number and size of blobs are now limited only by the file system.
- · Requires to develop an interface to keep track of all the blobs of a database.

HERE COMES BLOC!

We provide a library which will keep track of all the blobs stored in a database.

· Our design is inspired from the maildir format¹.

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- · All the blobs of a database are stored inside a directory which we also call a BlobStore.

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- · All the blobs of a database are stored inside a directory which we also call a BlobStore.
- · Each blob is stored as a different file inside the BlobStore.

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- · Our design is inspired from the maildir format¹.
- · All the blobs of a database are stored inside a directory which we also call a BlobStore.
- · Each blob is stored as a different file inside the BlobStore.
- · We provide an incremental interface for writing to a blob as well as reading from a blob.

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CREATING A NEW BLOB

```
openBlobStore :: FilePath -> IO BlobStore
```

newBlob :: BlobStore -> IO WriteContext

CREATING A NEW BLOB

```
openBlobStore :: FilePath -> IO BlobStore
newBlob :: BlobStore -> IO WriteContext
```

ADDING CONTENTS TO A BLOB

ADDING CONTENTS TO A BLOB

READING FROM A BLOB

```
startRead :: BlobId -> IO ReadContext
readPartial :: ReadContext -> Int -> IO Blob
skipBytes :: ReadContext -> Integer -> IO ()
endRead :: ReadContext -> IO ()
```

DELETING BLOBS

 \cdot A blob can be shared by multiple "records" of the database.

DELETING BLOBS

- · A blob can be shared by multiple "records" of the database.
- · We provide an interface for garbage collection of deleted blobs.

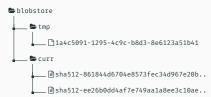
STARTING A GC

```
startGC :: BlobStore -> IO ()
```

STARTING A GC

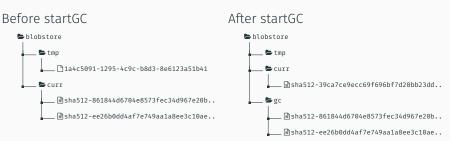
startGC :: BlobStore -> IO ()

Before startGC



STARTING A GC

startGC :: BlobStore -> IO ()



MARKING A BLOB AS ACCESSIBLE

```
markAsAccessible :: BlobId -> IO ()
```

MARKING A BLOB AS ACCESSIBLE

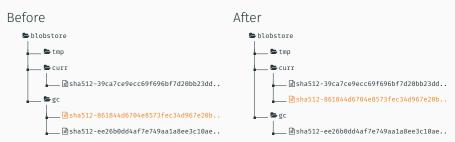
markAsAccessible :: BlobId -> IO ()

Before



MARKING A BLOB AS ACCESSIBLE

markAsAccessible :: BlobId -> IO ()



ENDING A GC

```
endGC :: BlobStore -> IO ()
```

ENDING A GC

```
endGC :: BlobStore -> 10 ()

Before

blobstore

tmp

curr

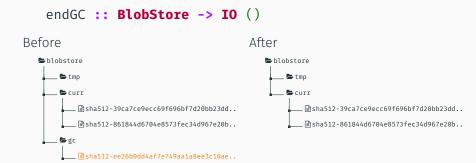
Bsha512-39ca7ce9ecc69f696bf7d20bb23dd..

Bsha512-861844d6704e8573fec34d967e20b..

gc

Psha512-ee26b0dd4af7e749aala8ee3c10ae..
```

ENDING A GC



Using atomic file operations.

Using atomic file operations.

· rename

Using atomic file operations.

- · rename
- · mkdir

Using atomic file operations.

- · rename
- · mkdir

Let us revisit our design.

CREATING A NEW BLOB (PART 2)

```
openBlobStore :: FilePath -> IO BlobStore
newBlob :: BlobStore -> IO WriteContext
```

Adding contents to a blob (Part 2)

READING FROM A BLOB (PART 2)

```
startRead :: BlobId -> IO ReadContext
readPartial :: ReadContext -> Int -> IO Blob
skipBytes :: ReadContext -> Integer -> IO ()
endRead :: ReadContext -> IO ()
```

GC (PART 2)

```
startGC
                         :: BlobStore -> IO ()
markAsAccessible :: BlobId -> IO ()
                         :: BlobStore -> IO ()
endGC
blobstore
   tmp
   ≥ curr
    ■ sha512-39ca7ce9ecc69f696bf7d20bb23dd..
      _ 🖹 sha512-861844d6704e8573fec34d967e20b..

☐ sha512-ee26b0dd4af7e749aa1a8ee3c10ae...
```