存储系统若干问题

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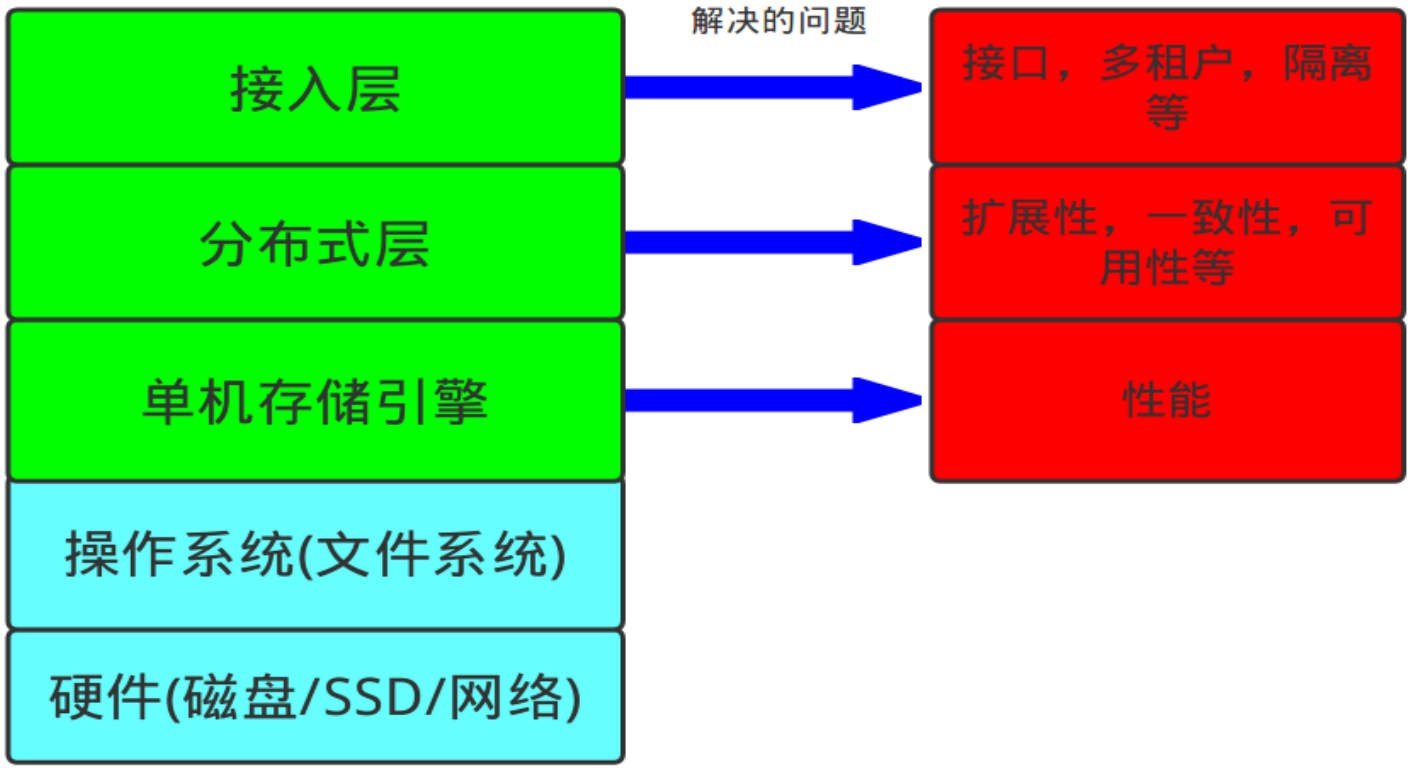
目标

- 介绍存储系统基本层次和结构
- 核心问题取舍和实现方法

存储系统


接入层
分布式层
单机存储引擎
操作系统(文件系统)
硬件(磁盘/SSD/网络)
解决的问题
接口，多租户，隔离等
扩展性，一致性，可用性等
性能

提纲

硬件

- 机械硬盘
- 固态硬盘(SSD)
- 内存(RAM is the new disk)
- 万兆网卡和网络拓扑

Traditional hard disk drive

Solid state hard drive

重要的数字

Numbers that every computer engineer should know

- Mutex lock/unlock: 17 ns
- Main memory reference: 100 ns
- Compress 1K bytes with Zippy: 10,000 ns
- SSD random read: 16 us
- Hard Disk seek: 8 ms
- Round trip within same datacenter: 300 us
- Round trip across zones in same region: 800 us
- Read 1 MB sequentially from memory: 12us
- Read 1 MB sequentially from SSD: 200 us
- Read 1 MB sequentially from disk: 2ms

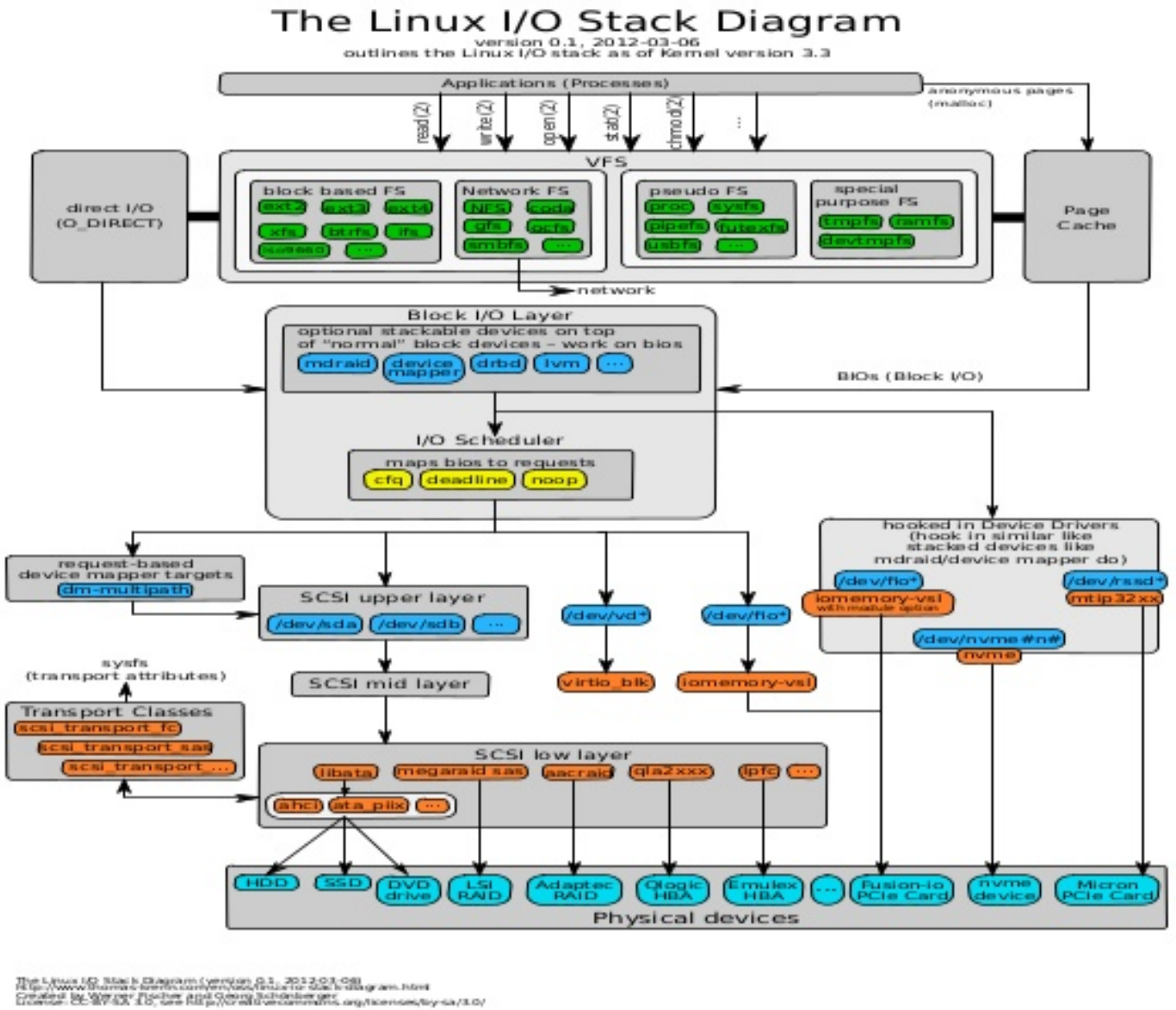
http://www.eecs.berkeley.edu/ rcs/research/interactive_latency.html

测试工具

- 磁盘：fio
- 网络：ping/iperf
- mysql工具：pt-mysql-summary

提纲

文件系统



数据持久性

- write: Only write data to OS page cache
- sync: flush all dirty buffers to disk
- fsync: flush all blocks that belong to a specific open file to disk
- fdatasync: flush all data blocks(no inode block) that belong to a specific open file to disk

观测工具

- 磁盘：iostat/iotop
- 网络：iftop
- sysdig systemstap

吐血推荐：Red Hat Enterprise Linux Performance Tuning Guide

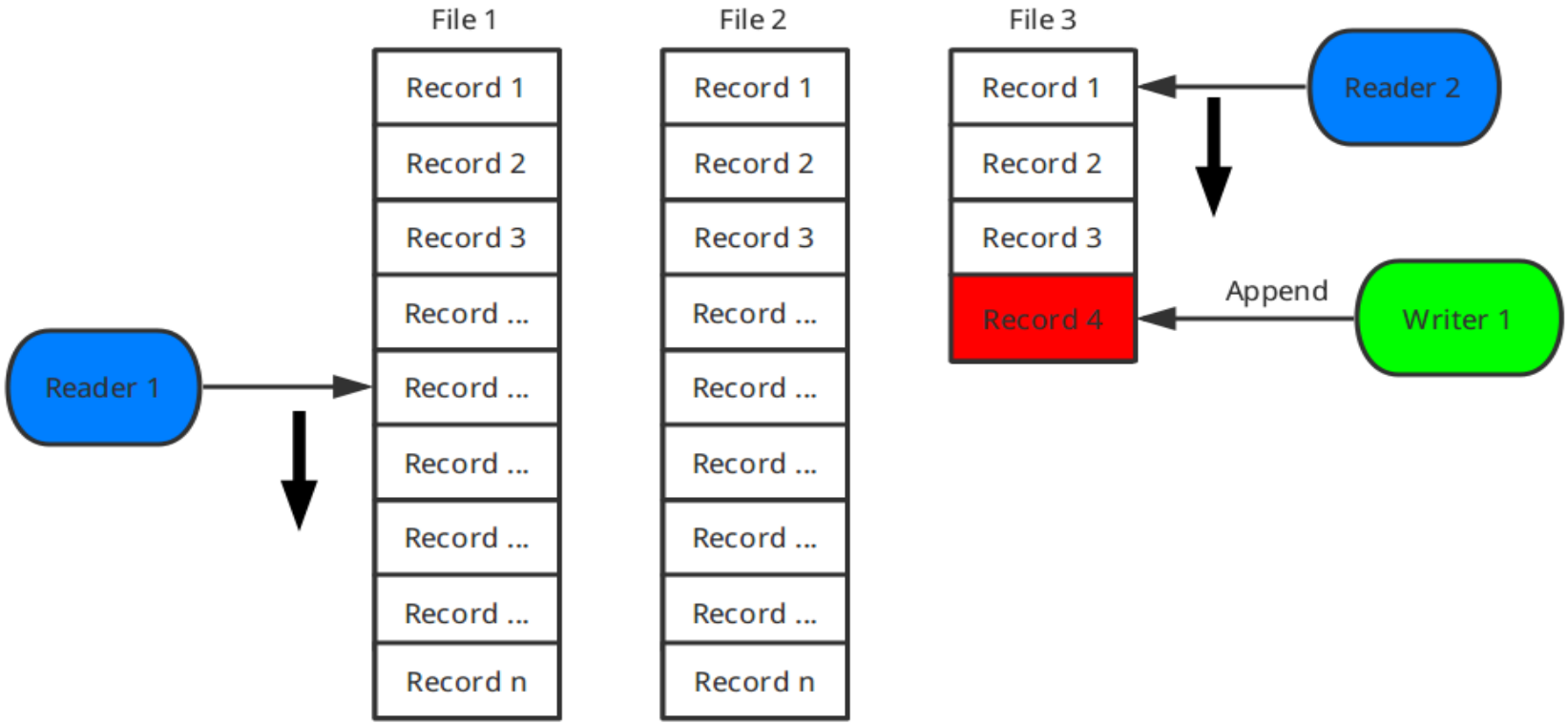
提纲

单机存储引擎

- 文件: HDFS/Kafka datanode
- Hash Table (BitCask/Memcached/Redis)
- B+ Tree (MySQL innoDB engine)
- LSM Tree (LevelDB/RocksDB)

http://www.xaprb.com/blog/2015/04/02/state-of-the-storage-engine/

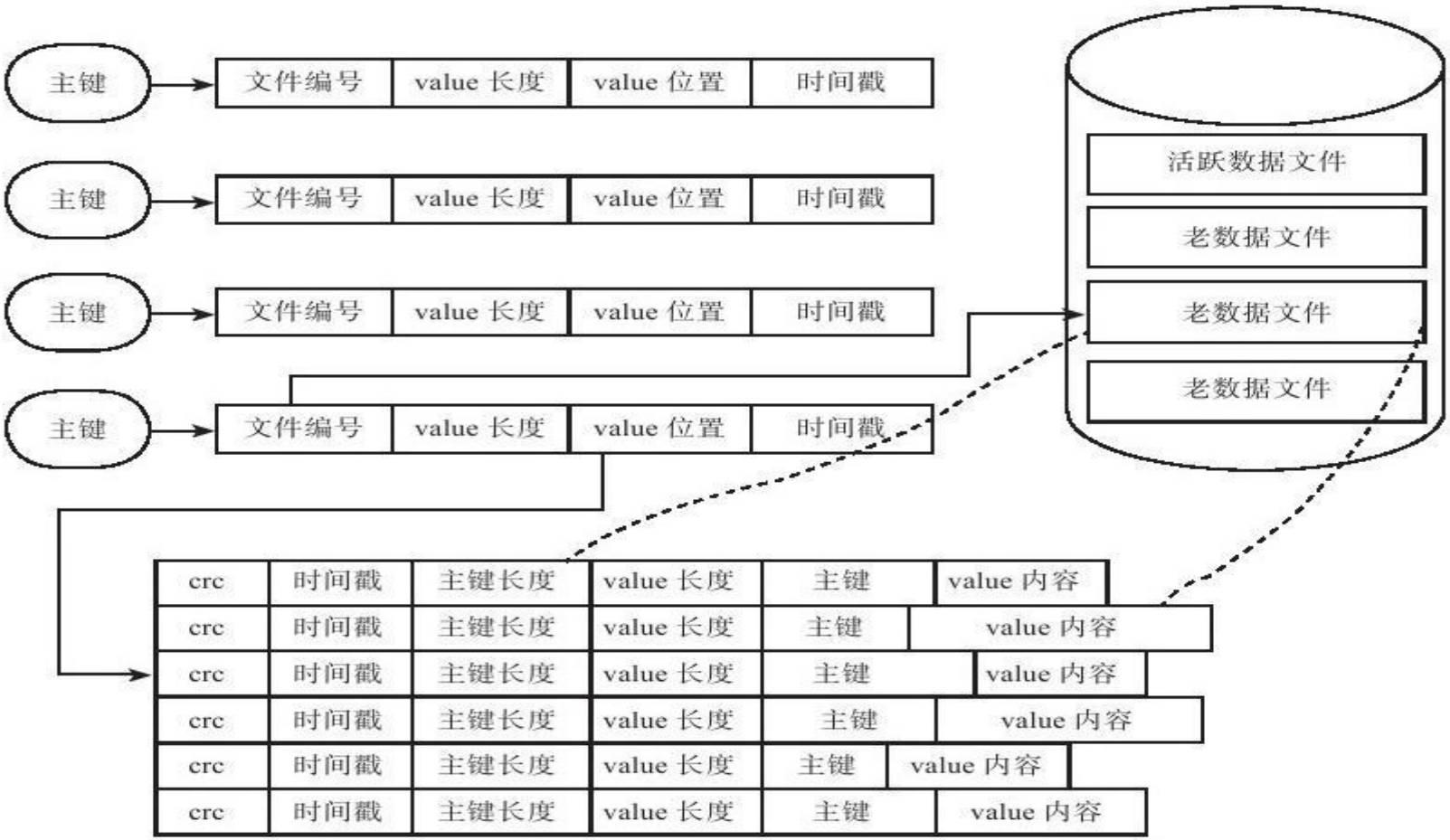
File: 顺序读写



HDFS/Kafka datanode

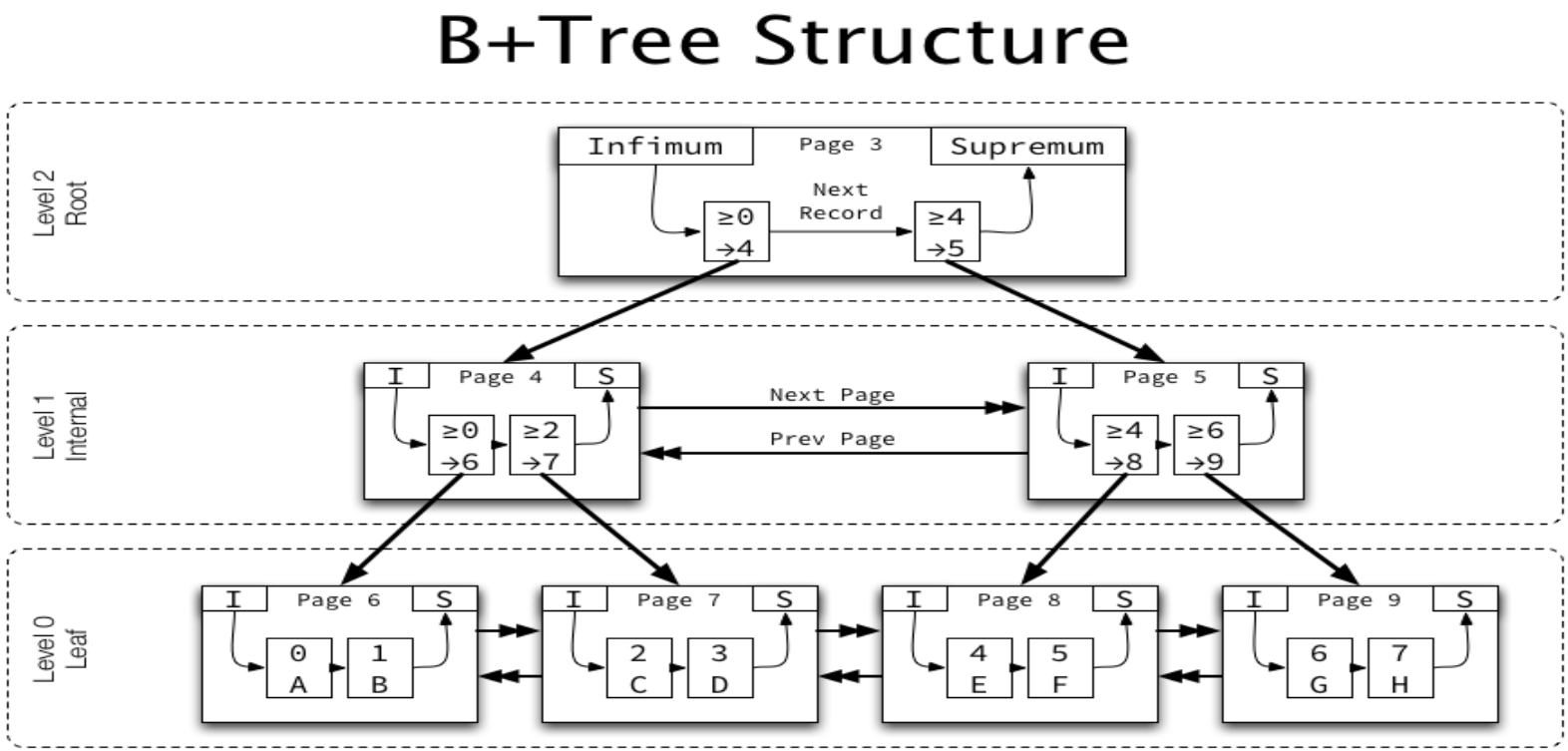
Hash Table: 随机读写

BitCask



面向小文件

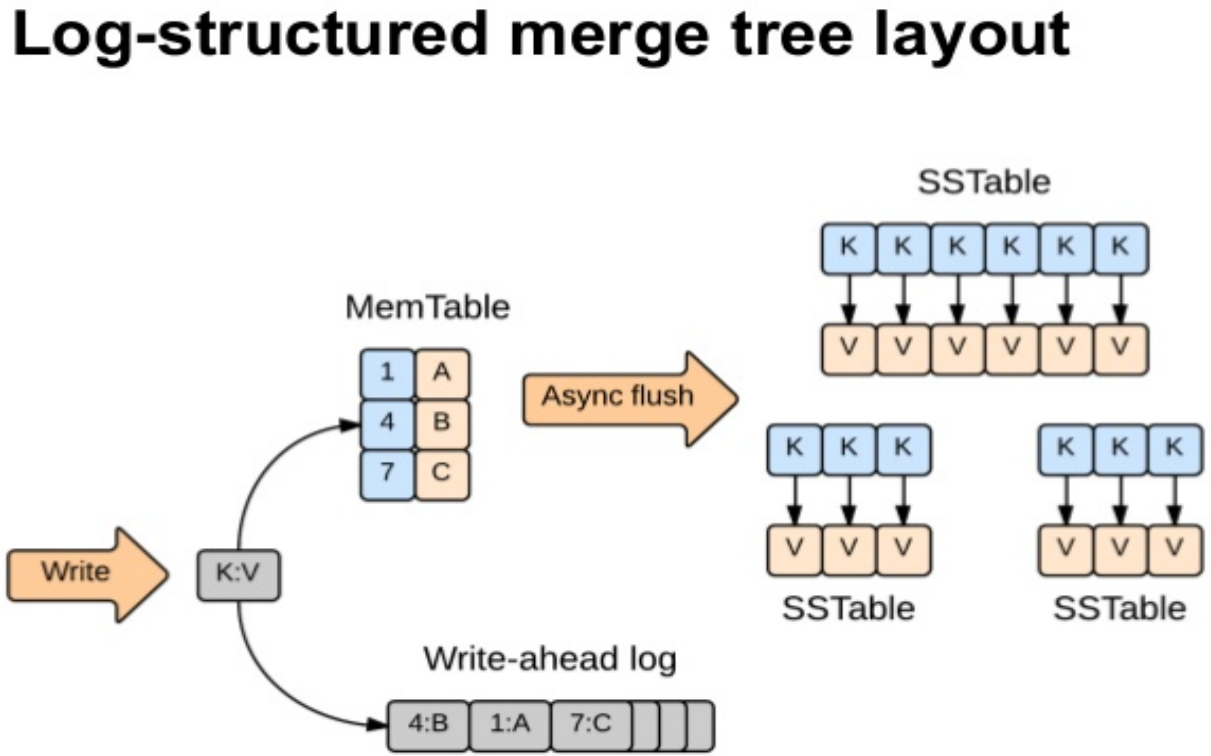
B+ Tree: Scan



Levels are numbered starting from 0 at the leaf pages, incrementing up the tree.
Pages on each level are doubly-linked with previous and next pointers in ascending order by key.
Records within a page are singly-linked with a next pointer in ascending order by key.
Infimum represents a value lower than any key on the page, and is always the first record in the singly-linked list of records.
Supremum represents a value higher than any key on the page, and is always the last record in the singly-linked list of records.
Non-leaf pages contain the minimum key of the child page and the child page number, called a "node pointer".

面向读

LSM Tree: Scan



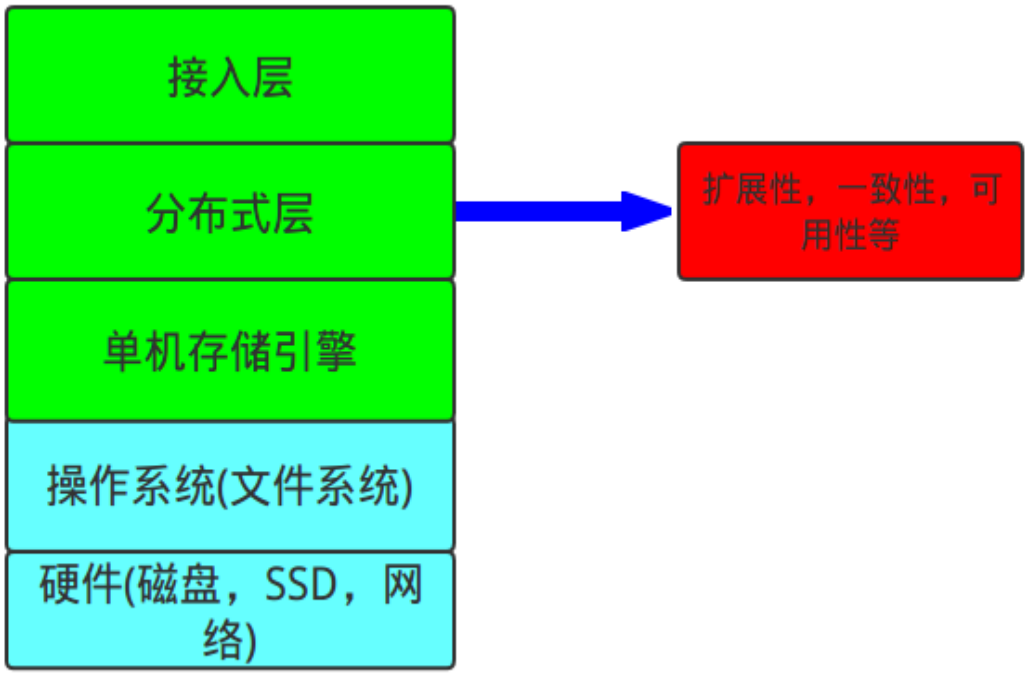
面向写，问题：写放大，标记删除

单机存储引擎

为什么需要这么多不同存储引擎?
是否有一个引擎满足所有需求?

提纲

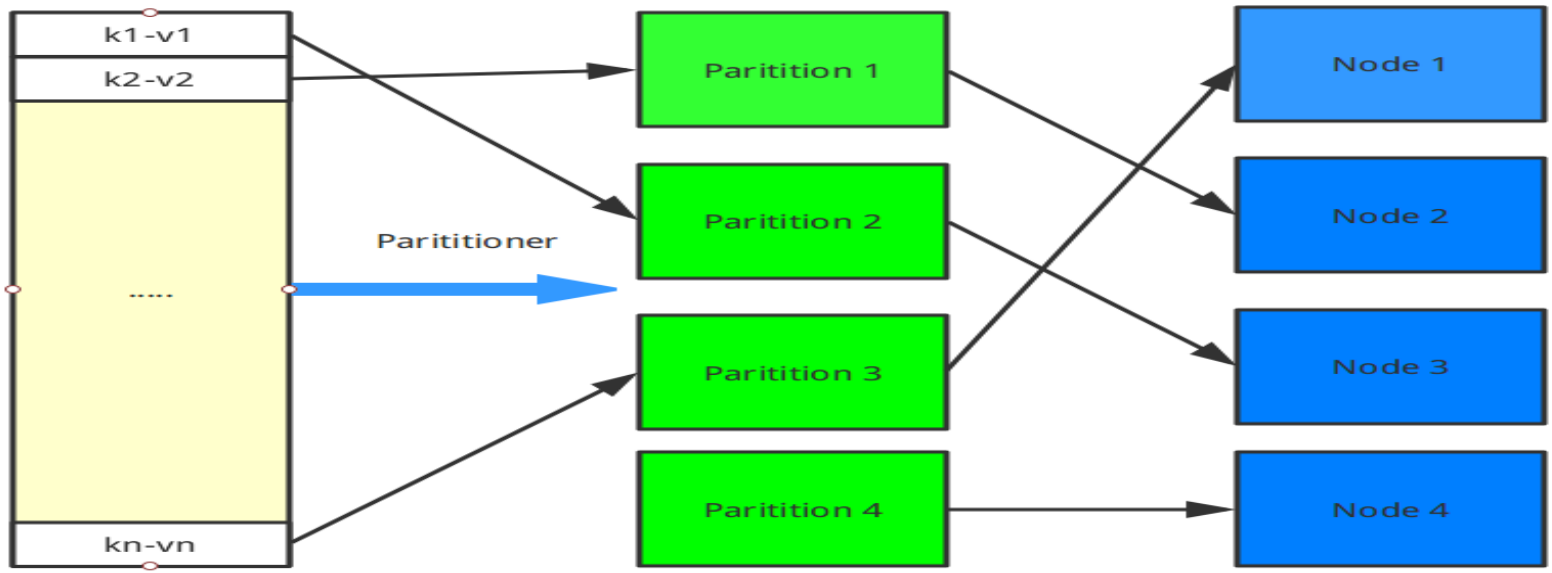
分布式层



扩展性

数据

- File : (Block1, Block2, ...)
- Table : (Range1, Range2, ...) / (Hash1, Hash2, ...)
- Queue : (parition1, parition2, ...)

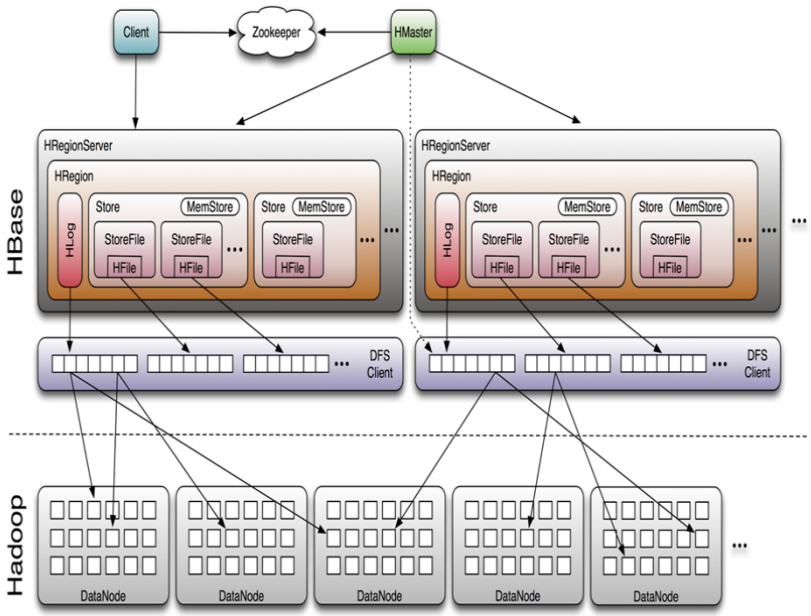


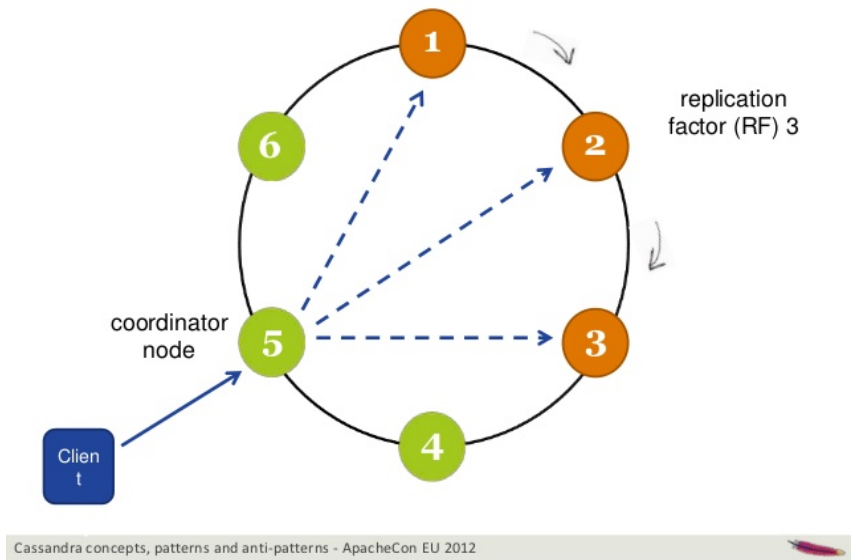
扩展性

元数据

- parition信息
- 路由信息等等

中心化(Master-Salve) vs 去中心化(P2P)





Master-Worker优势：结构简单，容易控制

问题：单点问题

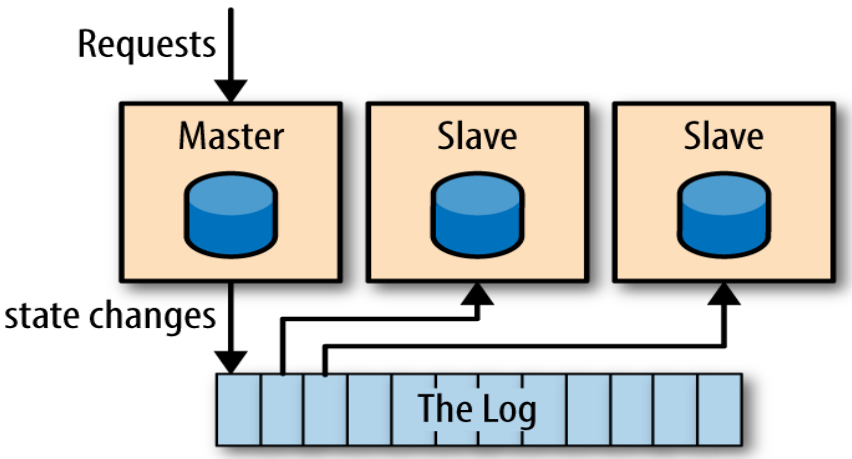
一致性和可用性

在保证强一致的情况下如何保证更高的可用性。
一致性分类：

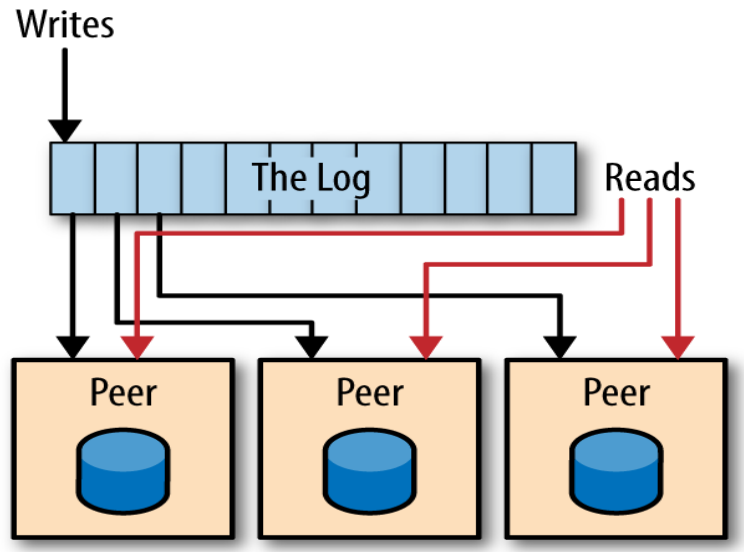
- 强一致：写成功返回之后马上可以读到最新结果
- 弱一致：最终一致性/因果一致性/顺序一致性等等

一致性和可用性

- Primary-backup协议(Zab协议)
- state machine replication(Paxos/Raft/Pacific)



Primary Backup



State Machine Replication

Paxos

核心：尊重之前的决定，并帮忙他完成

```
## Paxos Read and Write

### Phase 1:
prepare(paxos_intance, proposal_id) {
  if proposal_id <= paxos_intance.promised_propsocal_id:
    return
  paxos_intance.promised_propsocal_id = proposal_id
  if paxos_intance.accepted_propsocal_id == -1:
    return promise();
  else
    return promise(paxos_intance.accepted_propsocal_id, paxos_intance.accepted_propsocal_value);
}

### Phase 2:
proposal_value = accepted_propsocal_value with highest accepted_propsocal_id or any value.

accept(paxos_intance, proposal_id, proposal_value) {
  if proposal_id >= paxos_intance.promised_propsocal_id:
    paxos_intance.accepted_propsocal_id = proposal_id;
    paxos_intance.accepted_propsocal_value = proposal_value;
    return accepted()
}
```

其他问题

- Master的高可用(Paxos协议/Zookeeper + HDFS)
- 跨机房备份和容灾
- 多机房服务
- 分布式事务

提纲

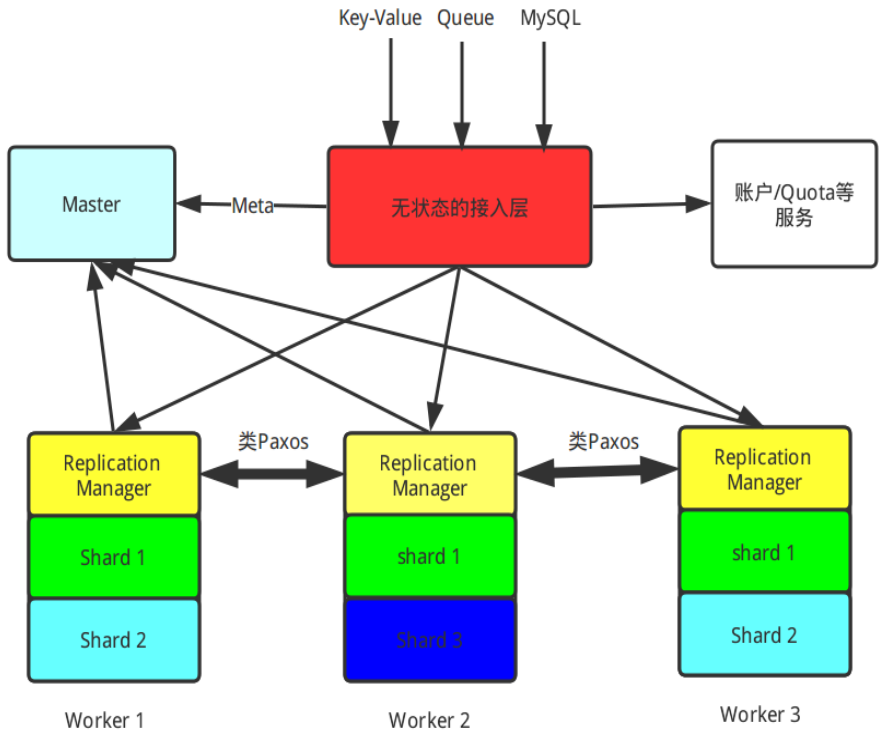
接入层

服务化

- 接口（给用户的承诺）：File/Queue/Key-Value/Table/SQL/Key-Objects
- rpc or rest
- 多租户：用户认证和权限检查
- 隔离：Quota限制
- 审计和计费

理想状态

- Master-Worker架构
- 水平扩展，Shard策略可配置
- 类Paxos副本复制协议
- 支持多种存储引擎
- 接口：File/Queue/Key-Value/Table/SQL/Key-Objects
- 多租户和隔离



参考

- MapReduce: Simplified Data Processing on Large Clusters
- The Google File System
- Bigtable: A Distributed Storage System for Structured Data
- Megastore: Providing Scalable, Highly Available Storage for Interactive Services
- Spanner: Google's Globally-Distributed Database
- F1 - The Fault-Tolerant Distributed RDBMS Supporting Google's Ad Business

开源项目

- TiDB：https://github.com/pingcap/tidb
- cockroachdb: https://github.com/cockroachdb/cockroach

图书

- <<大规模分布式存储系统：原理解析与架构实战>> 杨传辉
- <<Distributed systems: for fun and profit>> https://github.com/mixu/distsysbook