# CS 739 P3 - Block Storage w/ Primary-Backup Arch

Mini-Project 3 12
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# **High Level Architecture**

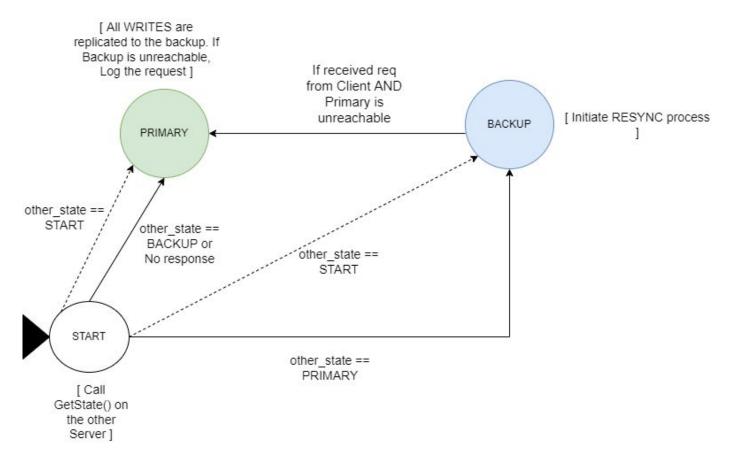
#### Client

- API supports only 4K reads/writes (could be unaligned)
- Only one outstanding request per client.
- Client Library handles switching between the 2 servers (transparent to client)

#### **Primary-Backup**

- All WRITES are replicated to the Backup before replying to Client
- Backup never handles requests. It redirects client to Primary (or becomes the Primary)
- No network faults between Primary Backup (no partition, failure etc.)
- At most one crash at any given point of time

### **State Machine**

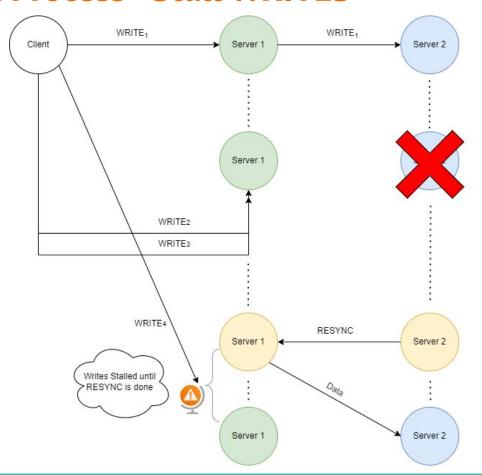


### **Low-level Details**

- Use pwrites() to write to one large 256GB file (on EXT4) Thread Safe, atomic wrt each other<sup>+</sup>
- Fsync on each pwrite()
- Use in-memory std::set to track modified block numbers if Backup is dead
- Transmit blocks in this set to the Backup during RESYNC
- Does our log have to persistent? NO (assuming only 1 crash)

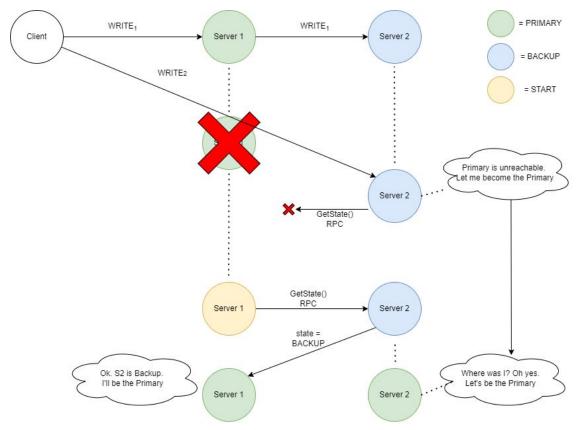
+ <a href="https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5268307/thread-safety-of-read-pread-system-calls">https://stackoverflow.com/questions/5268307/thread-safety-of-read-pread-system-calls</a>

### **RESYNC Process - Stall WRITES**



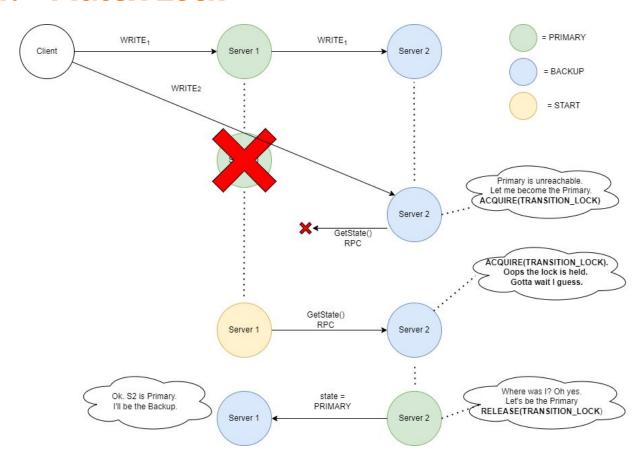


# **Backup-Transition Race Condition**



Oops! We have 2 Primaries!

### **Solution? - Mutex Lock**



# Primary failure - Backup takeover

- Whenever the primary server crashes, the backup detects this failure when the client sends a request
- In the video, we'll see that backup takes over as the primary and starts servicing the client request.
  - Backup also logs writes that needs to be sent to the other server once it comes back up.

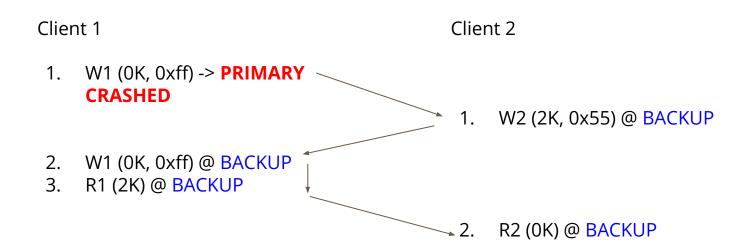
# Resync

- Resync happens every time a crashed backup server comes back alive.
- When the backup is down, we store the affected block numbers that the client writes to during the backup's downtime in the logs.
  - One optimization is that we send only the last written data blocks to the backup even if that is written multiple times
- Primary server streams all the pending writes to the backup server.

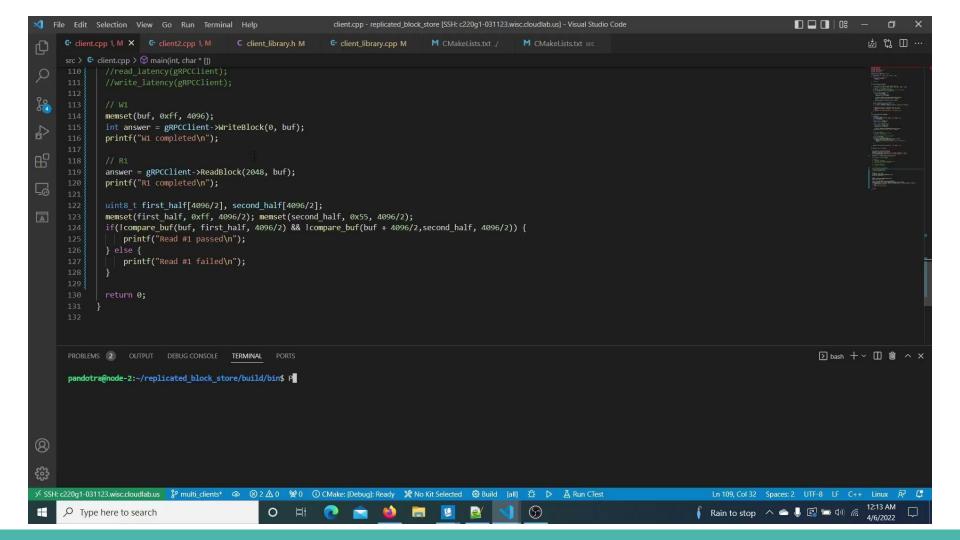
# Clients doesn't see any crash

- Crash to any of the servers is not visible to the client.
- Client library retries every 1 second till it gets a response from the server.
  - Switches between primary and backup servers on each retry attempt.

# **Multiple Clients**



0xff	0xff	0xff	0xff	0x55	0x55	
0	1K	2K	3K	4K	5K	6K



### **Measurements**

Hardware used: Cloudlab machines

Memory: 16GB

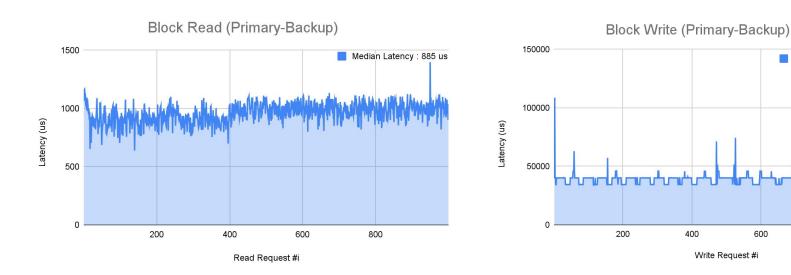
Processor: Intel Xeon Silver @2.2GHz 40 cores

#### Measurement of Latency for Block Read and Write commands

Median Latency: 38602 us

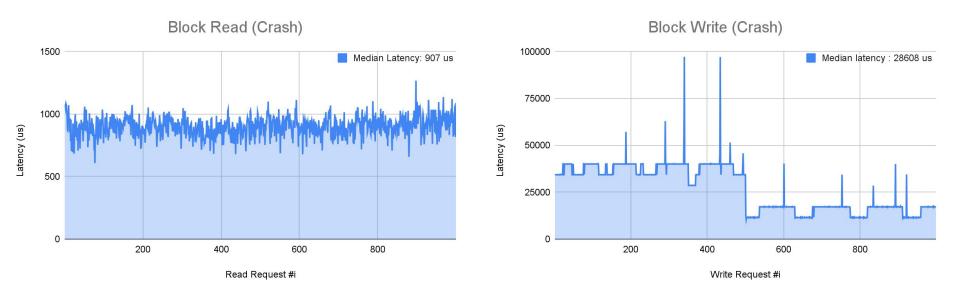
800

600



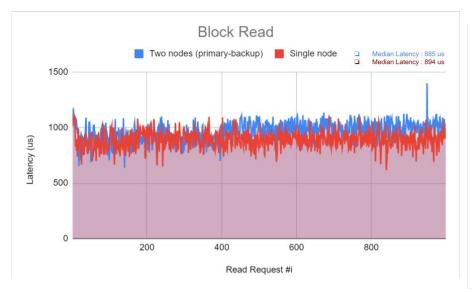
Case when both primary and backup servers are alive.

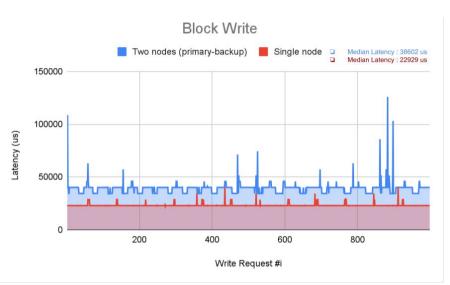
#### Measurement of Latency for Block Read and Write commands



- Primary server crashes in the middle. Load is shifted to the backup server.
- Write latency reduces as the server doesn't have to send data to backup anymore.

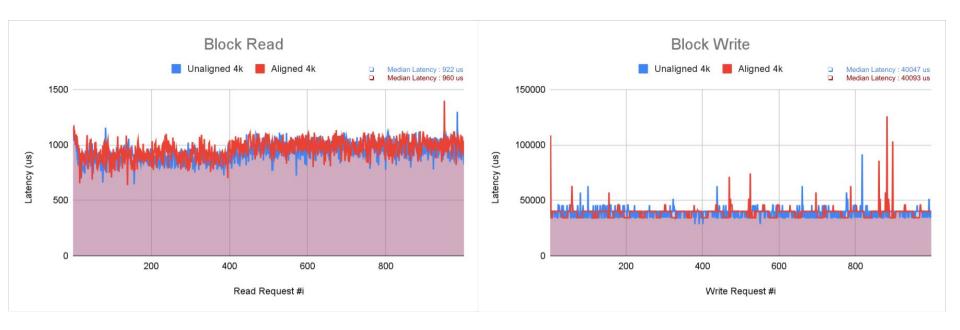
#### Comparison of Latency in Two nodes vs Single node





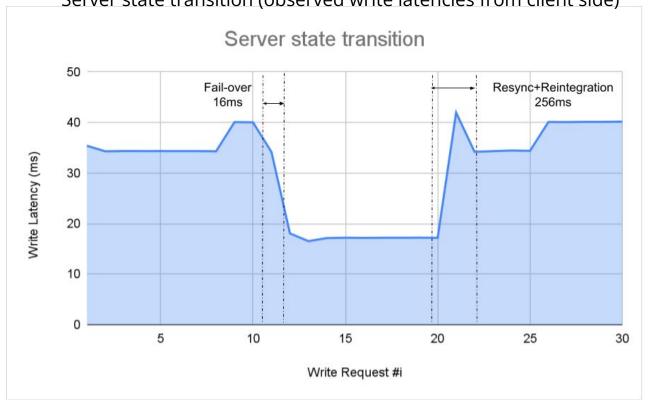
- Write latency of single node is better that two nodes as data is only persisted on one server
- Read latency is similar as we only read from the primary server.

#### Comparison of Latency in 4K aligned and unaligned Block Read and Write commands

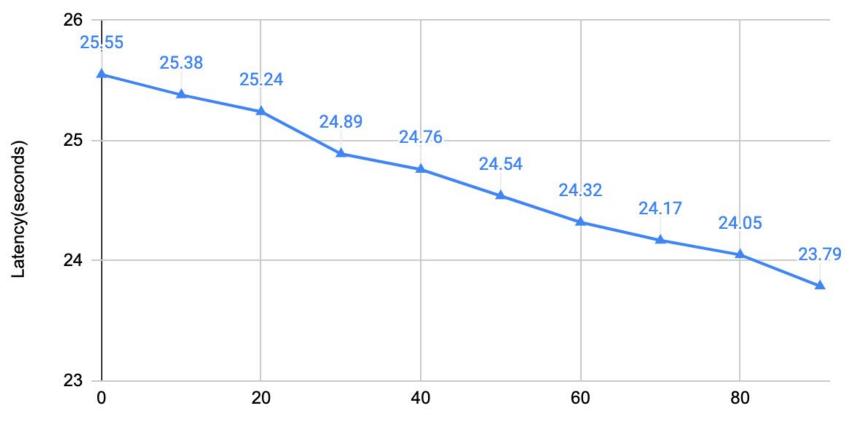


We don't observe a significant difference in read and write latencies as expected

Server state transition (observed write latencies from client side)



### Latency vs Conflicting writes - Backup availability = 90%



Conflicting writes(%) --> Total write requests=1000

# Thank you!