SPRING 2024
DSE I2450 - 3GG
BIG Data &
Scalable Computation

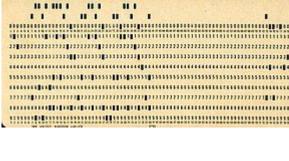
Week 1:
Distributed File Systems
(GFS + HDFS)



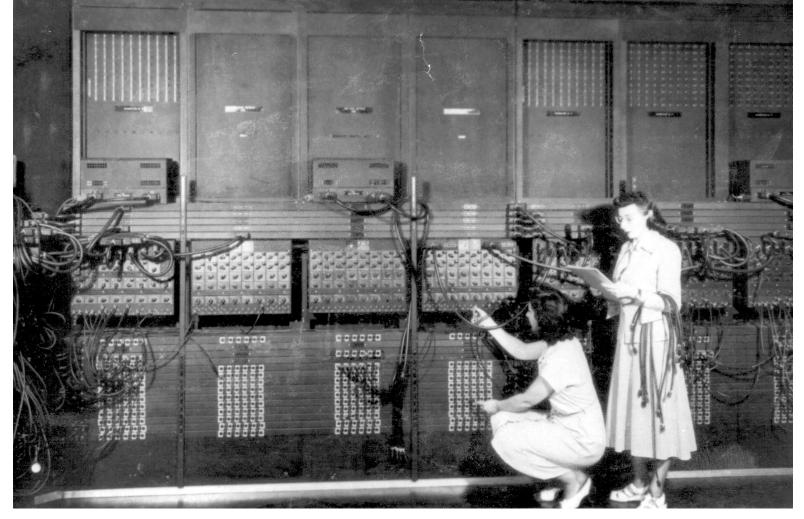
Dall-E 3: "inside a big data system, use your imagination"



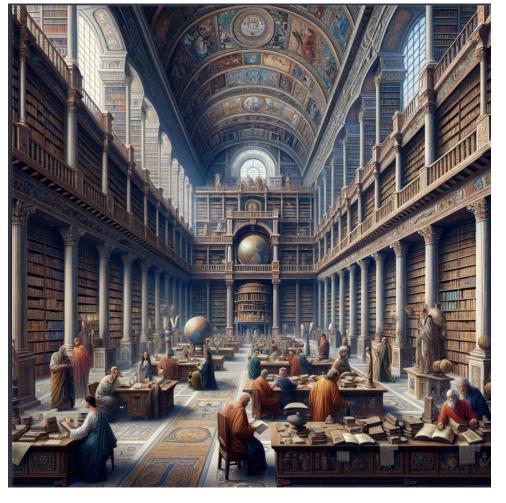








ENIAC programmers, source



Dall-E 3: library of Alexandria, "inside with lots of information"

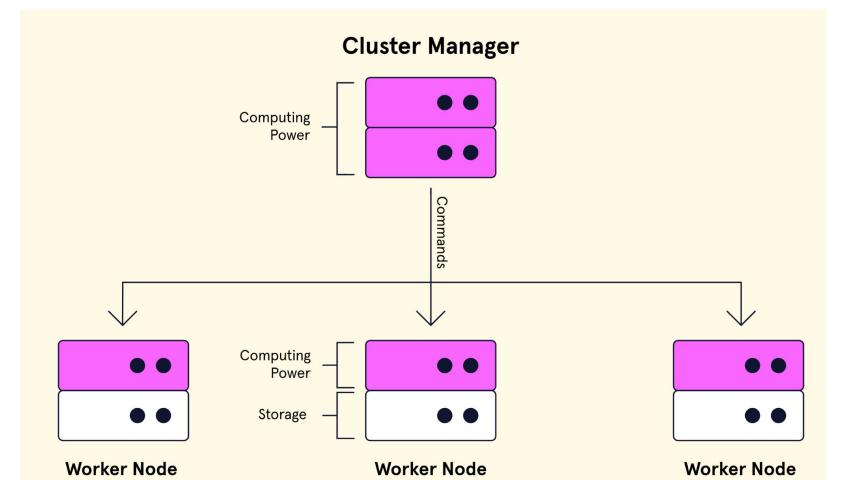
Google's first "production server"! c. 1999

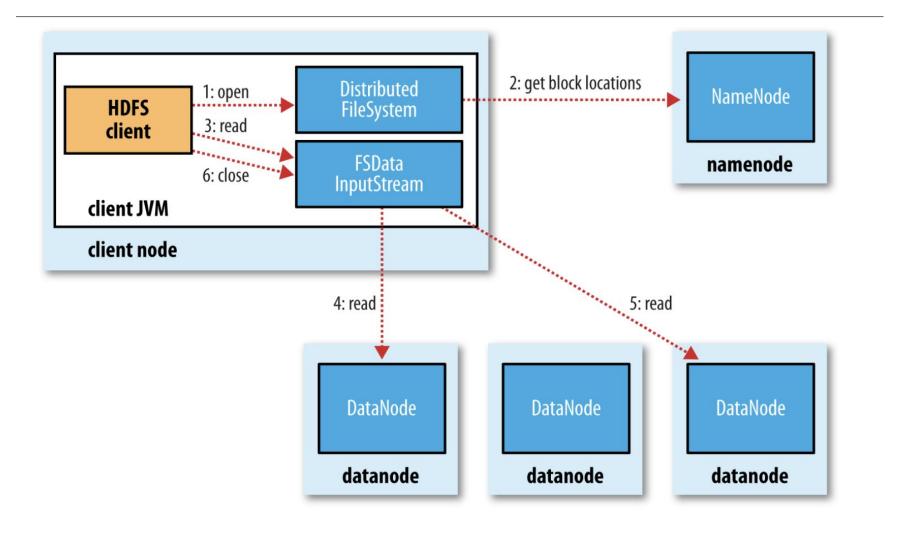
so ... scalability

source: wikipedia

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Google#/media/File:Google%E2%80%99s_First_Production_Server.jpg







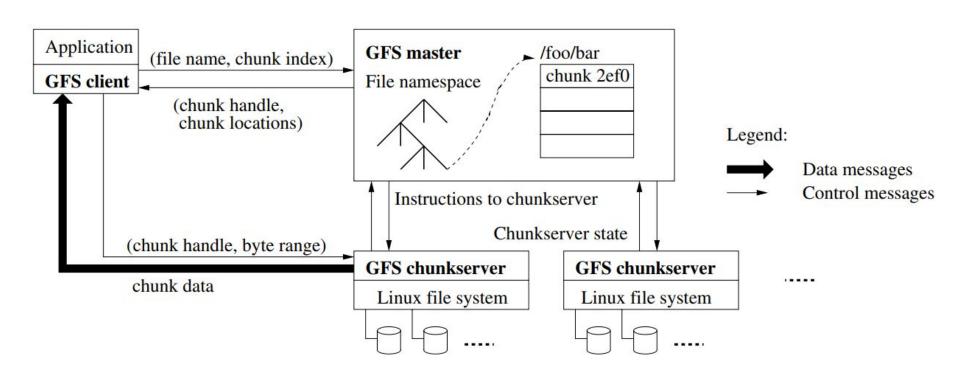


Figure 1: GFS Architecture

For example, imagine a node n1 on rack r1 in data center d1. This can be represented as d1/r1/n1. Using this notation, here are the distances for the four scenarios:

- distance(/d1/r1/n1, /d1/r1/n1) = 0 (processes on the same node)
- $distance(\frac{d1}{r1/n1}, \frac{d1}{r1/n2}) = 2$ (different nodes on the same rack)
- $distance(\frac{d1}{r1/n1}, \frac{d1}{r2/n3}) = 4$ (nodes on different racks in the same data center)
- $distance(\frac{d1}{r1/n1}, \frac{d2}{r3/n4}) = 6$ (nodes in different data centers)

This is illustrated schematically in Figure 3-3. (Mathematically inclined readers will notice that this is an example of a distance metric.)

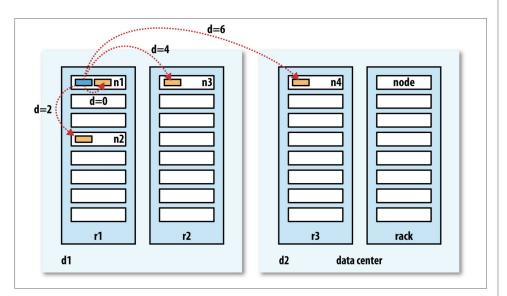
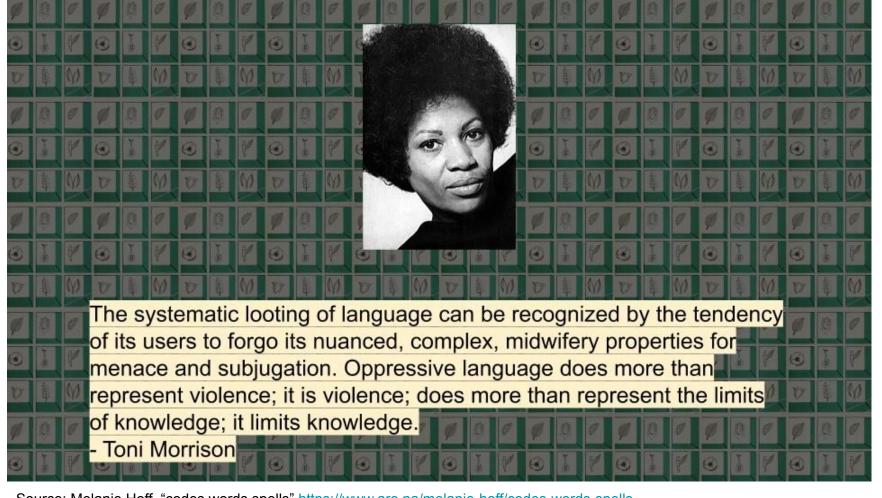


Figure 3-3. Network distance in Hadoop



Source: Melanie Hoff, "codes words spells" https://www.are.na/melanie-hoff/codes-words-spells, https://www.are.na/melanie-hoff/codes-words-spells, https://www.are.na/melanie-hoff/codes-words-spells, https://www.are.na/melanie-hoff/codes-words-spells, https://www.are.na/melanie-hoff/codes-words-spells,

ON "disk" = hard drive
maintains memory when power = OFF

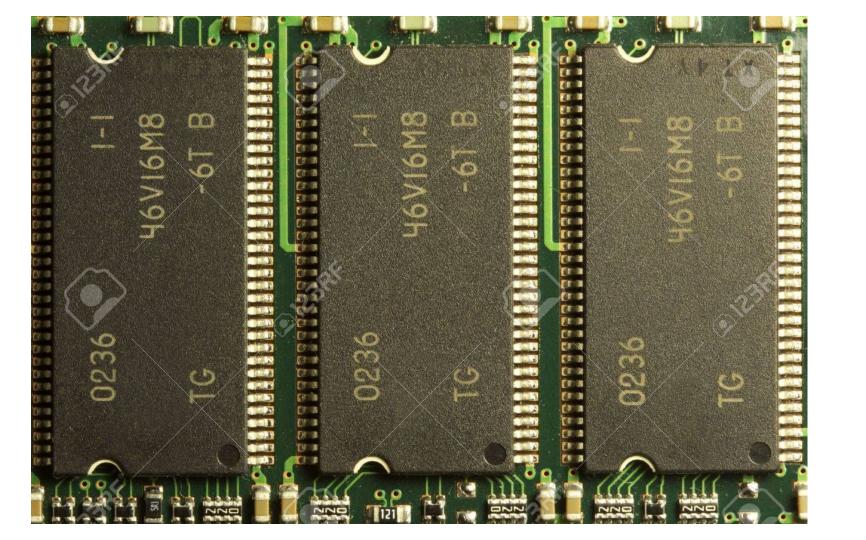
SLOWER THAN RAM!

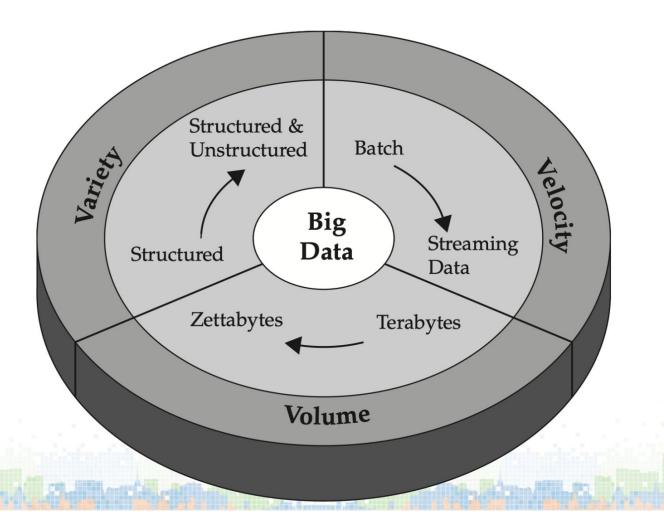
random access memory RAM remembers when ON

Hard drive like a record player ... mechanical moving parts

RAM = like a grid of cells







[Source: IBM, 2012] [Source: MapR 2014]

Colossus control plane

