



SCFS: A Shared Cloud-backed File System

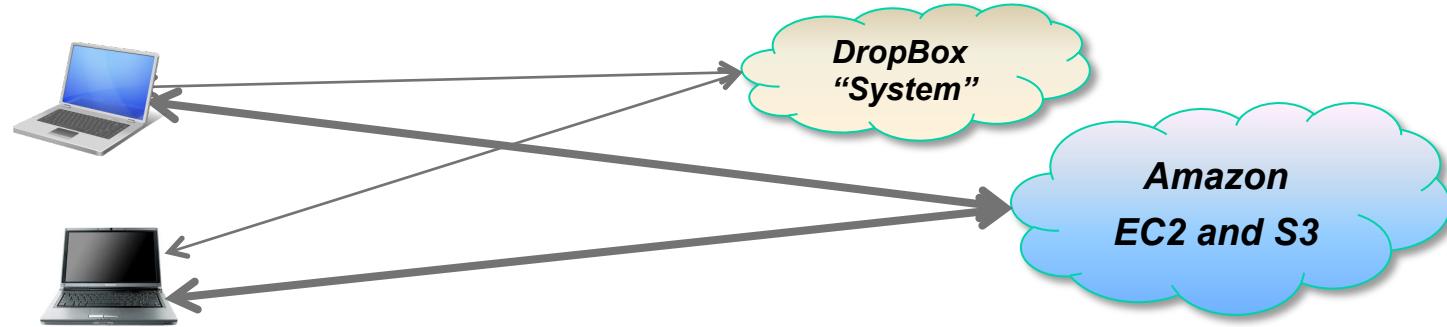
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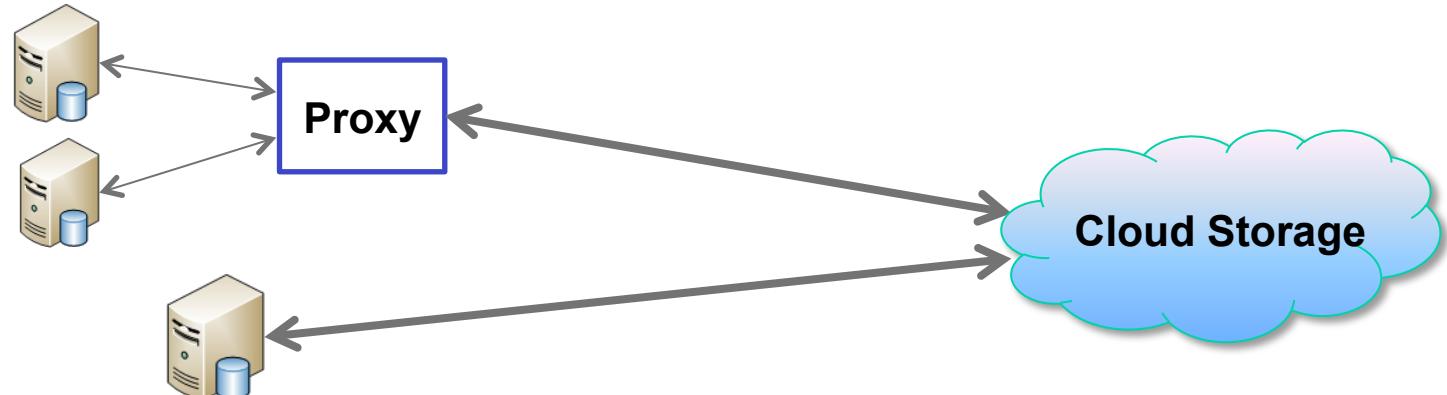


Cloud-backed Storage

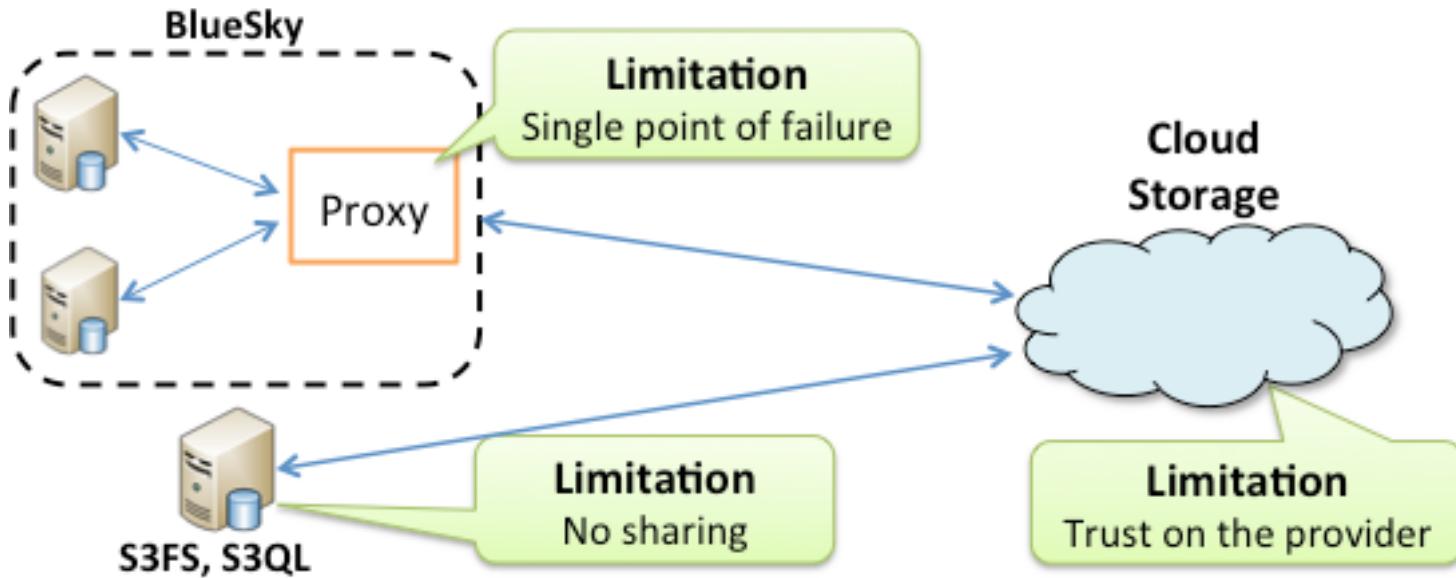
Personal Storage Services (e.g., DropBox, OneDrive)



Cloud-backed File Systems (e.g., BlueSky, S3FS)

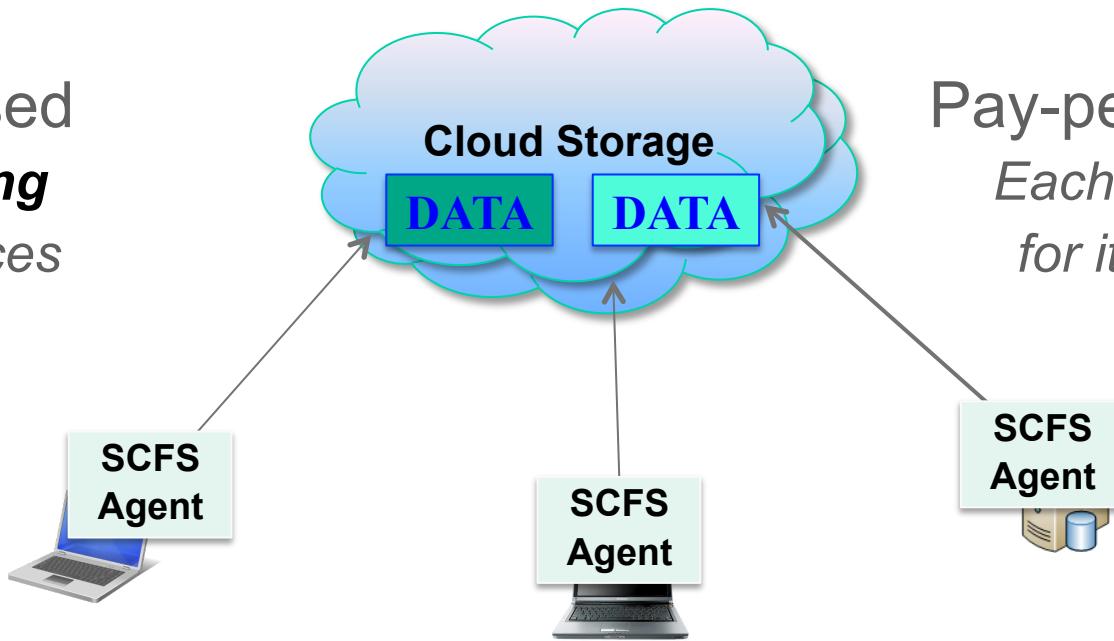


State of the Art



Shared Cloud-backed File System (SCFS)

Client-based
*Use **existing** cloud services*



Pay-per ownership
*Each client **pays** for its own files*

Strong Consistency

Controlled sharing
Access control for
security and concurrency

Redundant Cloud Services



SCFS Design

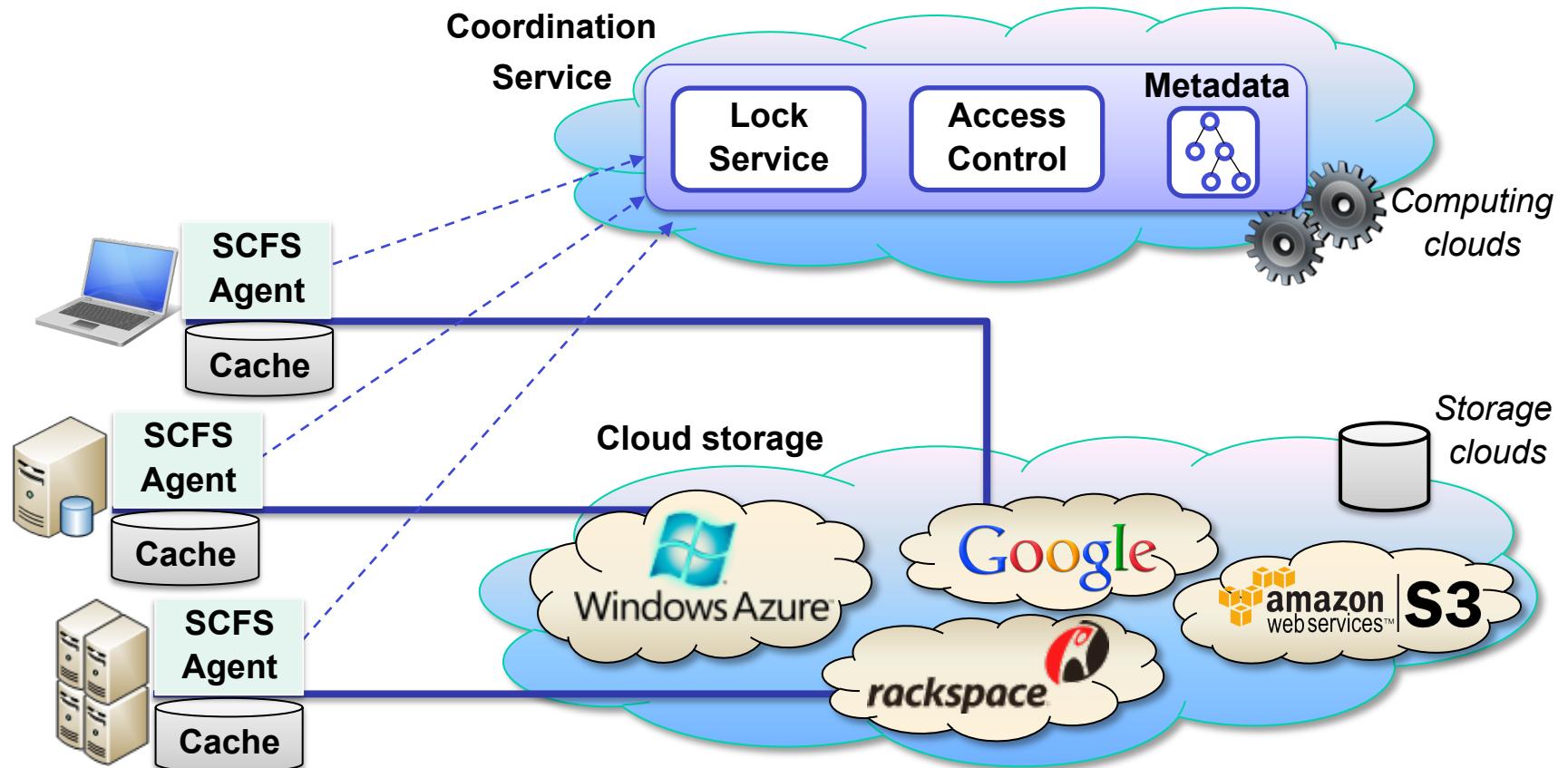
Design Choices

- **Data layout/access pattern**
 - Each file is an object (single-block file)
 - Multiple versions of the files are maintained
 - Always write, avoid reading (exploiting free writes)
- **Cache**
 - Persistent file cache
 - Local storage is used to hold copies of all/most client files
 - Opened files are also maintained in main-memory
 - Short lived main-memory metadata cache
 - To deal with bursts of *metadata* requests

Design Choices

- **Consistency**
 - Consistency-on-close semantics
 - Control of durability and consistency
 - Locks used to avoid write-write conflicts
- **Modular coordination**
 - Separate data from metadata
 - Metadata is stored in a coordination service
 - E.g., Zookeeper [ATC'10], DepSpace [EuroSys'08]
 - Also used for managing file locks

SCFS Architecture

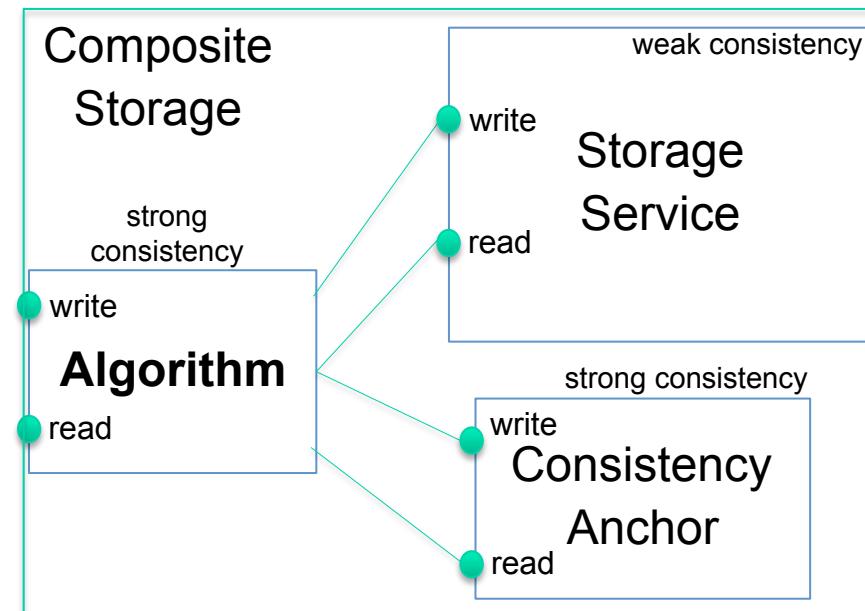




Consistency

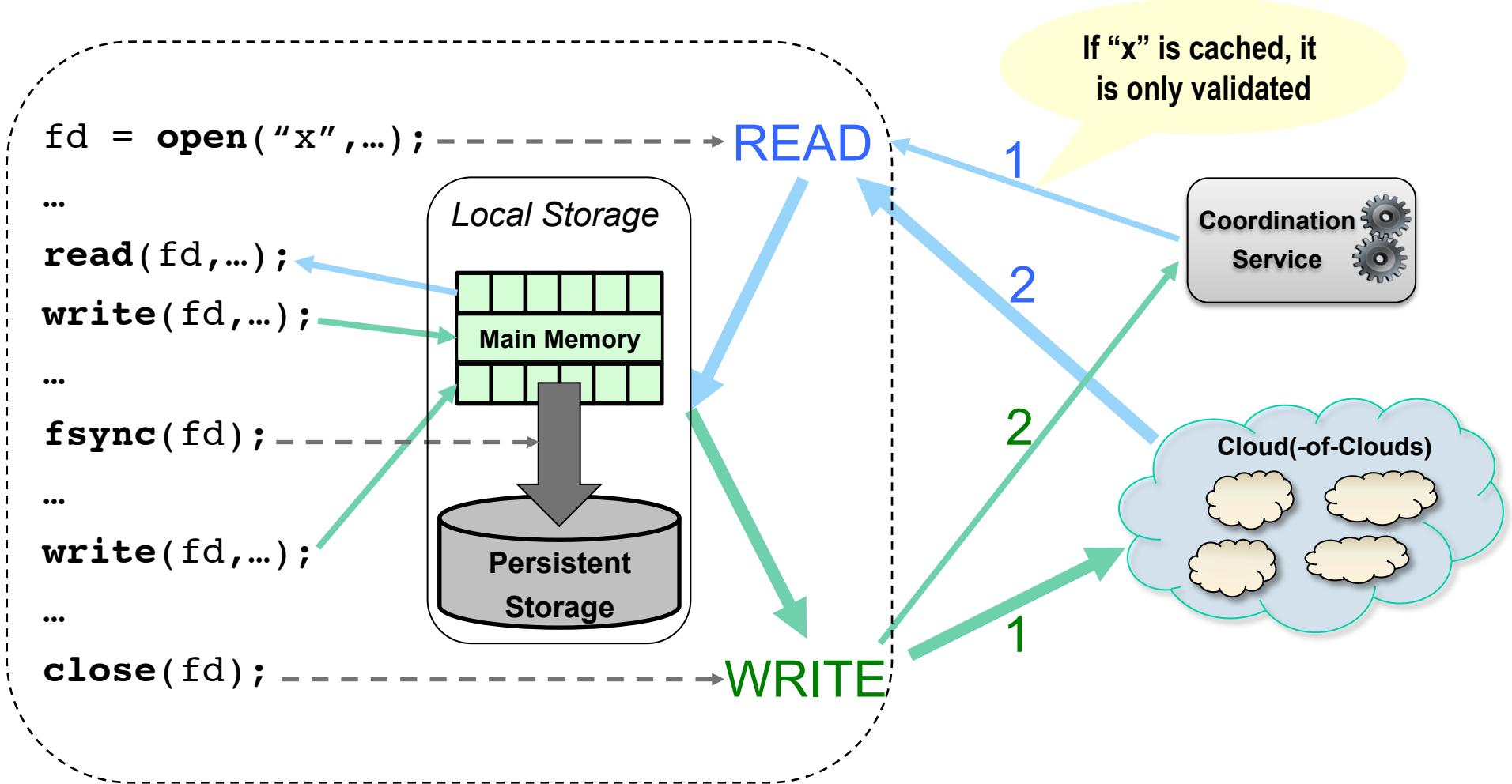
Consistency Anchor

- **Problem:** *How to provide strong consistency on top of weak consistent storage clouds?*



- **Key property:** the composite storage' consistency is the same of the consistency anchor

Consistency Anchor in SCFS

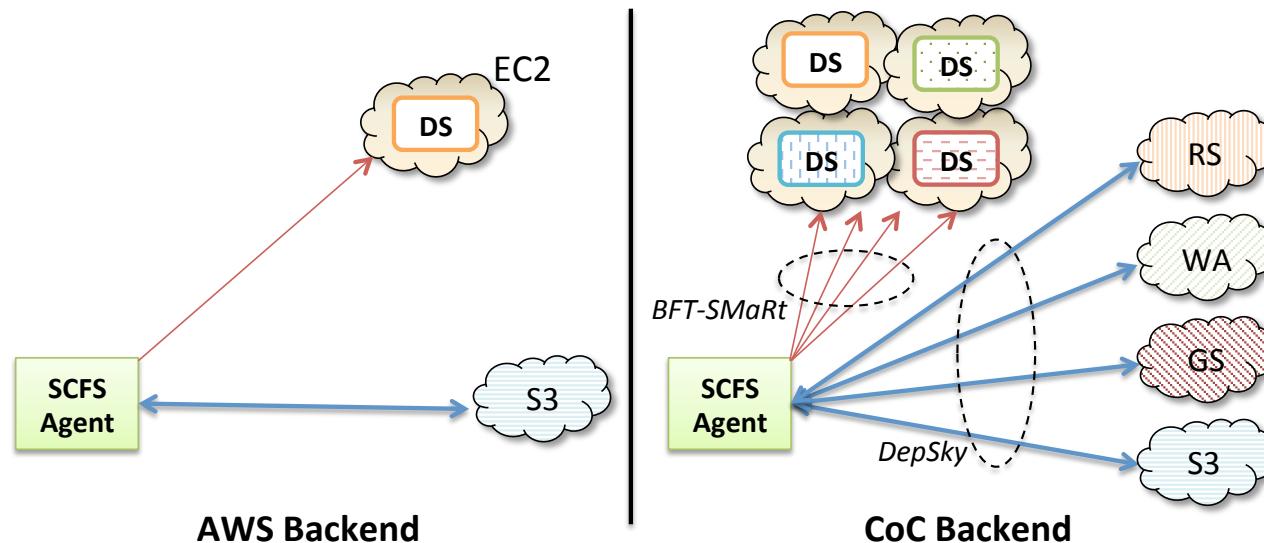




Implementation and Evaluation

SCFS Backends

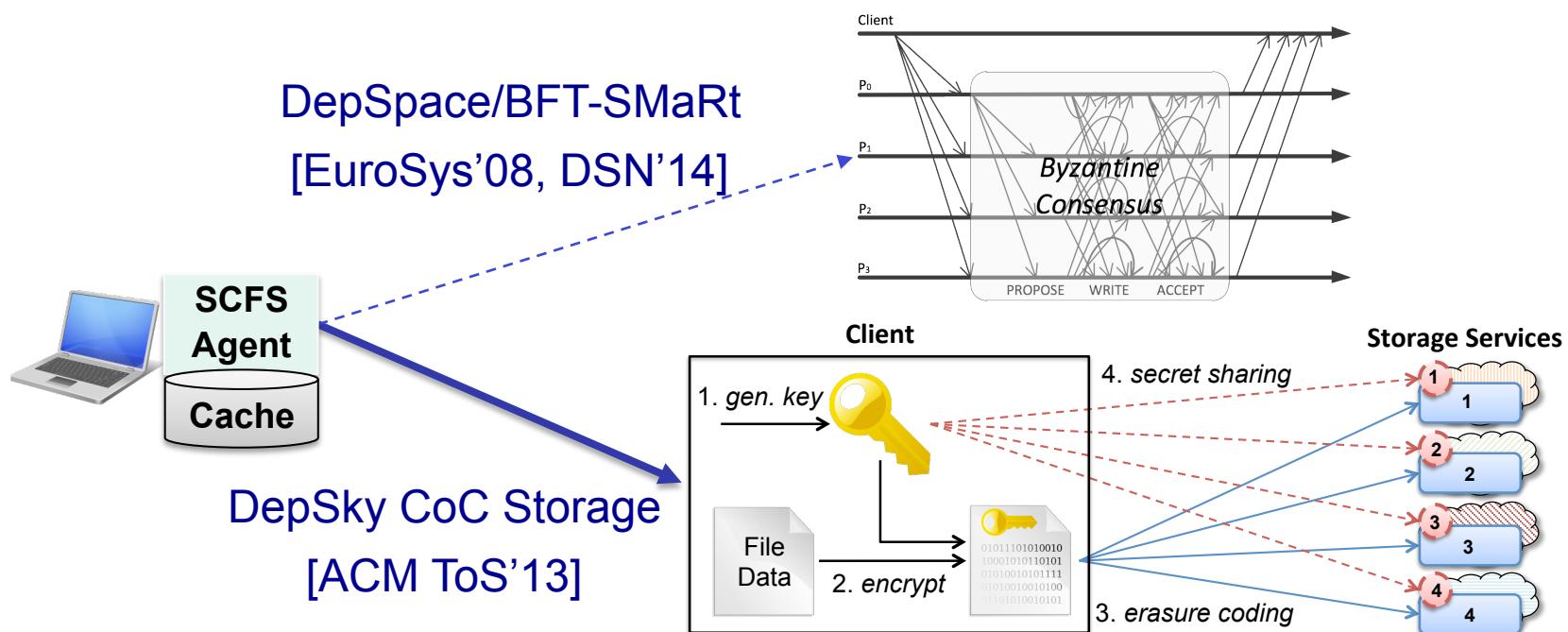
- SCFS can use different backends
 - i.e., different cloud storage and a coordination service plugin



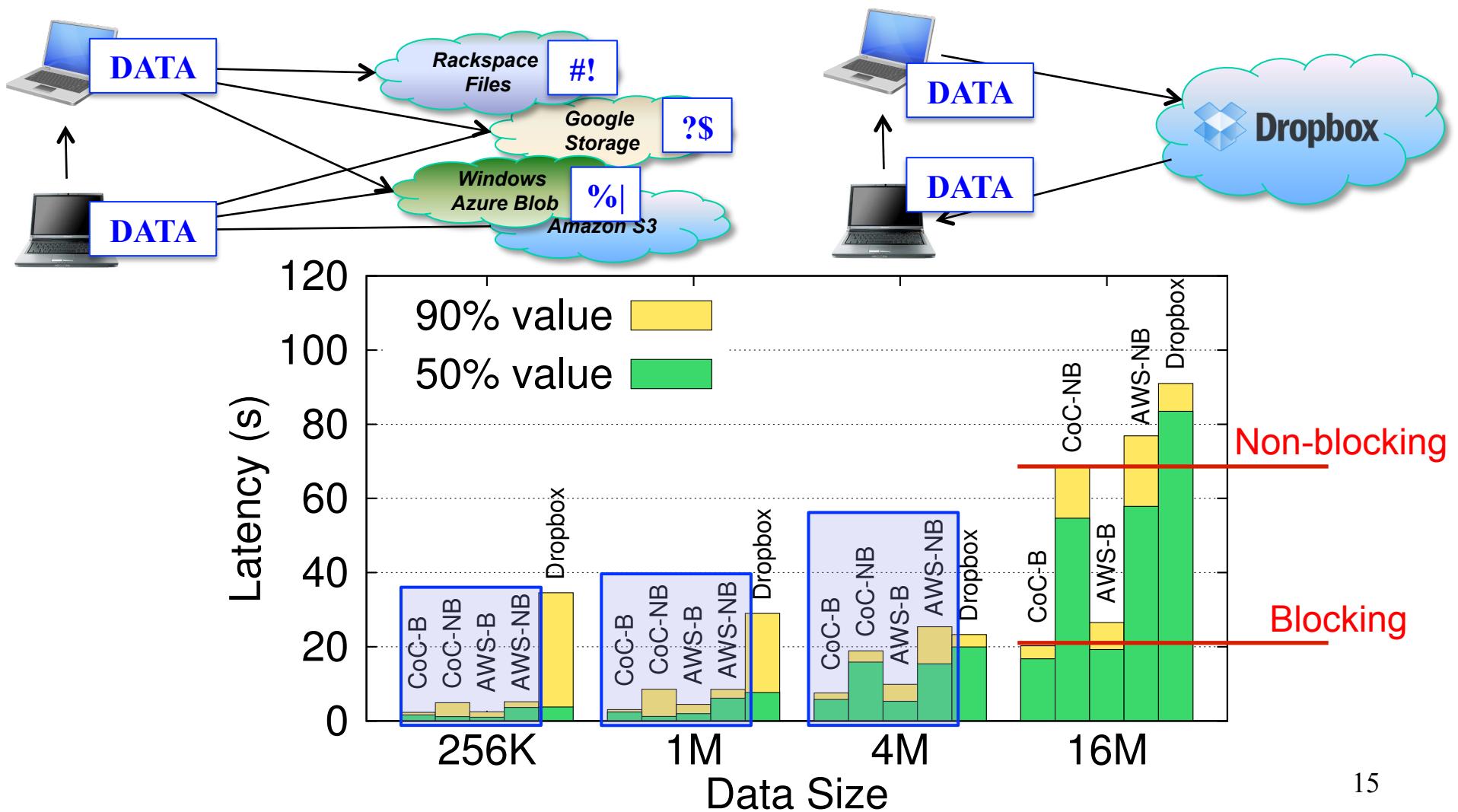
- Operation: **blocking**, non-blocking and non-sharing

The Cloud-of-Clouds Backend

- Does not require trust on any single cloud provider
 - SCFS works correctly as long as less than a third of the providers misbehave



Sharing Latency: SCFS vs DropBox



Benchmarking (Unmodified) Desktop Applications



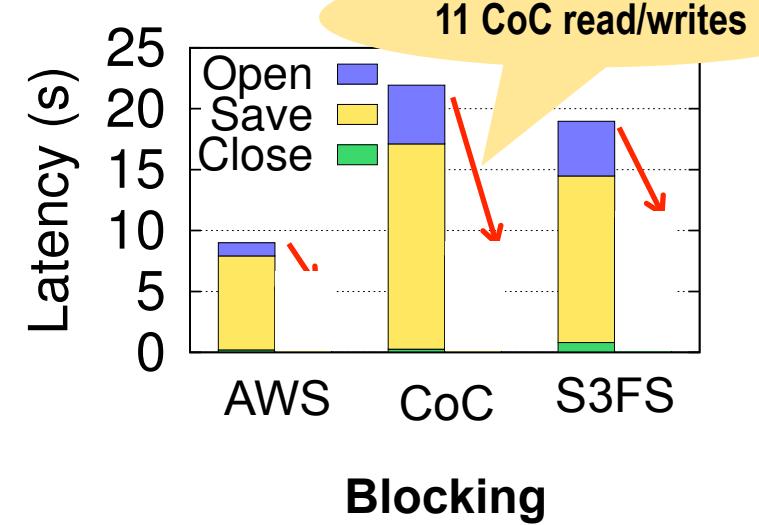
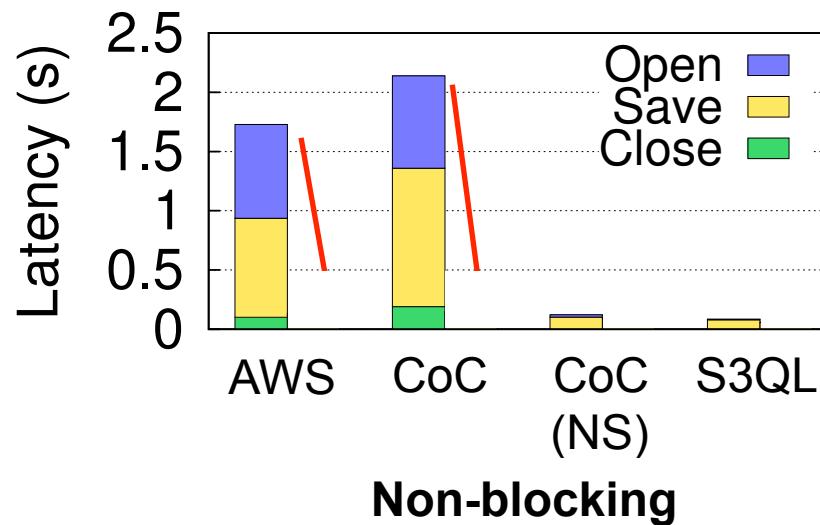
Open Action: 1 open(f,rw), 2 read(f), 3-5 open-write-close(lf1), 6-8 open-read-close(f), 9-11 open-read-close(lf1)

Save Action: 1-3 open-read-close(f), 4 close(f), 5-7 open-read-close(lf1), 8 delete(lf1), 9-11 open-write-close(lf2), 12-14 open-read-close(lf2), 15 truncate(f,0), 16-18 open-write-close(f), 19-21 open-fsync-close(f), 22-24 open-read-close(f), 25 open(f,rw)

Close Action: 1 close(f), 2-4 open-read-close(lf2), 5 delete(lf2)

55%
 40%
 80%

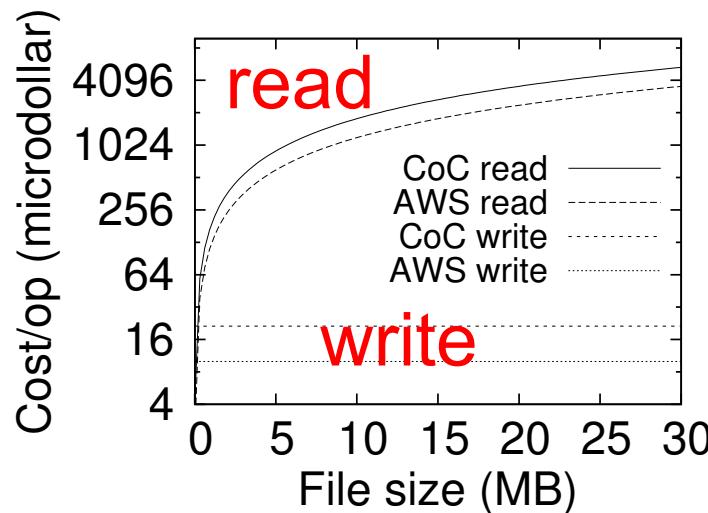
lock files



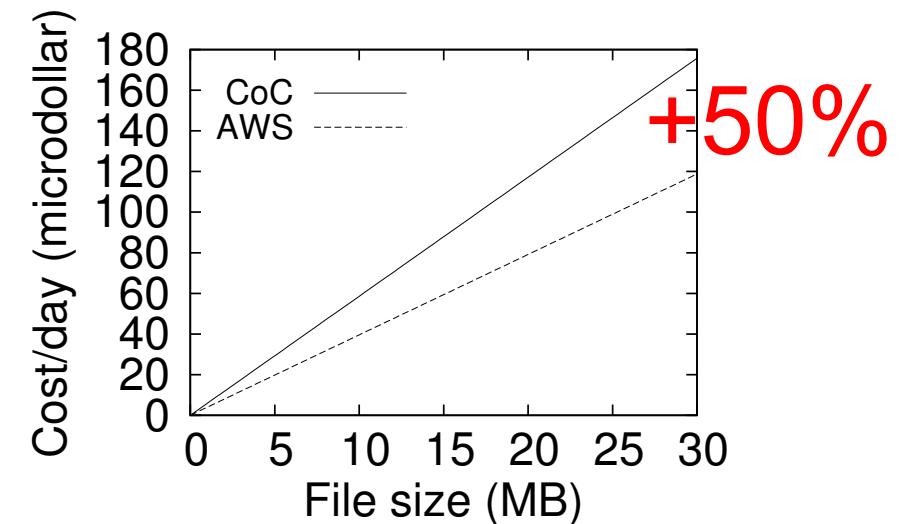
Financial Evaluation

VM Instance	EC2	EC2 $\times 4$	CoC	Capacity
Large	\$6.24	\$24.96	\$39.60	7M files
Extra Large	\$12.96	\$51.84	\$77.04	15M files

(a) Operation costs/day and expected coordination service capacity.



(b) Cost per operation (log scale).



(c) Cost per file per day.

Wrap Up

- SCFS is a cloud-backed file systems that can be used for backup, disaster recovery and sharing data
- Key design principles:
 - Always write, avoid reading (very cheap in terms of \$\$\$)
 - Strong consistency (despite storage cloud' weak consistency)
- Experience so far...
 - Multi-cloud replication is feasible (CoC not slower!)
 - This is a case for BFT... crash-only solution will not make things better
 - Being employed for sharing dataset metadata among Biobanks



Thanks!

- **SCFS code available at**
<http://code.google.com/p/depsky/wiki/SCFS>
- DepSky and DepSpace/BFT-SMaRt also available
<http://code.google.com/p/depsky/>
<http://code.google.com/p/bft-smart/>

