

CSE 451: Operating Systems
Winter 2007

Module 17
Berkeley Log-Structured File System
+ File System Summary

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More on caching (applies both to FS and FFS)

- Cache (often called *buffer cache*) is just part of system memory
- It's system-wide, shared by all processes
- Need a replacement algorithm
 - LRU usually
- Even a small (4MB) cache can be very effective
- Today's huge memories => bigger caches => even higher hit ratios
- Many file systems "read-ahead" into the cache, increasing effectiveness even further

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Caching writes, vs. reads

- Some applications assume data is on disk after a write (seems fair enough!)
- And the file system itself will have (potentially costly!) consistency problems if a crash occurs between syncs – i-nodes and file blocks can get out of whack
- Approaches:
 - "write-through" the buffer cache (synchronous – *slow*), or
 - "write-behind": maintain queue of uncommitted blocks, periodically flush (*unreliable* – this is the sync solution), or
 - *NVRAM*: write into battery-backed RAM (*expensive*) and then later to disk

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So, you can make things better, but ...

- As caches get big, most reads will be satisfied from the cache
- No matter how you cache write operations, though, they are *eventually* going to have to get back to disk
- Thus, most disk traffic will be write traffic
- If you eventually put blocks (i-nodes, file content blocks) back where they came from on the disk, then even if you schedule disk writes cleverly, there's still going to be a lot of head movement (which dominates disk performance) – so you simply won't be utilizing the disk effectively

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LFS inspiration

- Suppose, instead, what you wrote to disk was a log of changes made to files
 - log includes modified data blocks and modified metadata blocks
 - buffer a huge block ("segment") in memory – 512K or 1M
 - when full, write it to disk in one efficient contiguous transfer
 - right away, you've decreased seeks by a factor of $1M/4K = 250$
- So the disk contains a single big long log of changes, consisting of threaded segments

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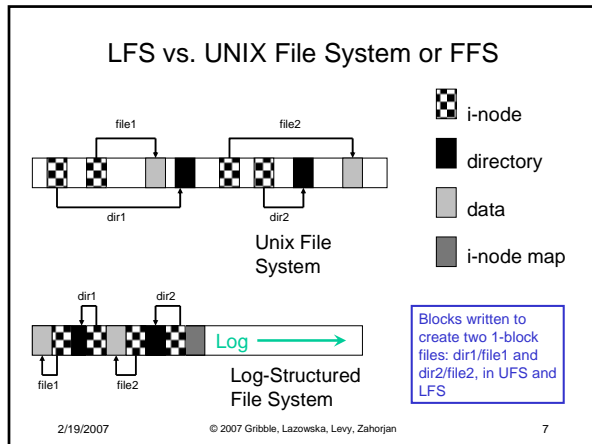
LFS basic approach

- Use the disk as a *log*
- A log is a data structure that is written only at one end
- If the disk were managed as a log, there would be effectively no seeks
- The "file" is always added to sequentially
- New data and metadata (i-nodes, directories) are accumulated in the buffer cache, then written all at once in large blocks (e.g., segments of .5M or 1M)
- This would greatly increase disk write throughput

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- ### LFS challenges
- Locating data written in the log
 - FFS places files in a well-known location, LFS writes data “at the end of the log”
 - Even locating i-nodes!
 - in LFS, i-nodes too go in the log!
 - Managing free space on the disk
 - disk is finite, and therefore log must be finite
 - so cannot just keep appending to log, ad infinitum!
 - need to recover deleted blocks in old part of log
 - need to fill holes created by recovered blocks
 - (Note: Reads are the same as FS/FFS once you find the i-node – and writes are a ton faster)
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- ### Locating data and i-nodes
- LFS uses i-nodes to locate data, just like FS/FFS
 - LFS appends i-nodes to end of log, just like data
 - makes them hard to find
 - Solution
 - use another level of indirection: “i-node maps”
 - i-node maps map file #s (i-node #s) to i-node location
 - location of i-node map blocks are kept in a checkpoint region
 - checkpoint region has a fixed location
 - cache i-node maps in memory for performance
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- ### Free space management
- Reads are no different than in UNIX File System or FFS, once we find the i-node for a file
 - using the i-node map, which is cached in memory, find the i-node, which gets you to the blocks
 - Every write causes new blocks to be added to the current “segment buffer” in memory
 - when segment is full, it is written to disk
 - Over time, segments in the log become fragmented as we replace old blocks of files with new blocks
 - we can “garbage collect” segments with little “live” data and recover the disk space
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- ### Segment cleaning
- Log is divided into (large) segments
 - Segments are “threaded” on disk (linked list)
 - segments can be anywhere
 - Reclaim space by cleaning segments
 - read segment
 - copy live data to end of log
 - now have free segment you can reuse!
 - Cleaning is an issue
 - costly overhead, when do you do it?
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- ### Detail: Cleaning
- The major problem for a LFS is cleaning, i.e., producing contiguous free space on disk
 - A cleaner daemon “cleans” old segments, i.e., takes several non-full segments and compacts them, creating one full segment, plus free space
 - The cleaner chooses segments on disk based on:
 - utilization: how much is to be gained by cleaning them
 - age: how likely is the segment to change soon anyway
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LFS summary

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- If you eventually put blocks (i-nodes, file content blocks) back where they came from, then even if you schedule disk writes cleverly, there's still going to be a lot of head movement (which dominates disk performance)

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- What happens when a crash occurs?
 - you lose some work
 - but the log that's on disk represents a consistent view of the file system at some instant in time
- Suppose you have to read a file?
 - once you find its current i-node, you're fine
 - i-node maps provide a level of indirection that makes this possible
 - details aren't that important

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- How do you prevent overflowing the disk (because the log just keeps on growing)?
 - segment cleaner coalesces the active blocks from multiple old log segments into a new log segment, freeing the old log segments for re-use
 - Again, the details aren't that important

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Tradeoffs

- LFS wins, relative to FFS
 - metadata-heavy workloads
 - small file writes
 - deletes(metadata requires an additional write, and FFS does this synchronously)
- LFS loses, relative to FFS
 - many files are partially over-written in random order
 - file gets splayed throughout the log
- LFS vs. JFS
 - JFS is "robust" like LFS, but data must eventually be written back "where it came from" so disk bandwidth is still an issue

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LFS history

- Designed by Mendel Rosenblum and his advisor John Ousterhout at Berkeley in 1991
 - Rosenblum went on to become a Stanford professor and to co-found VMware, so even if this wasn't his finest hour, he's OK
- Ex-Berkeley student Margo Seltzer (faculty at Harvard) published a 1995 paper comparing and contrasting LFS with conventional FFS, and claiming poor LFS performance in some realistic circumstances
- Ousterhout published a "Critique of Seltzer's LFS Measurements," rebutting her arguments
- Seltzer published "A Response to Ousterhout's Critique of LFS Measurements," rebutting the rebuttal
- Ousterhout published "A Response to Seltzer's Response," rebutting the rebuttal of the rebuttal

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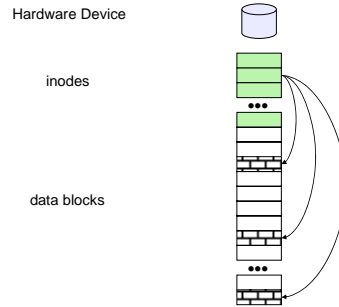
- Moral of the story
 - If you're going to do OS research, you need a thick skin
 - Very difficult to predict how a FS will be used
 - So it's hard to generate reasonable benchmarks, let alone a reasonable FS design
 - Very difficult to measure a FS in practice
 - depends on a HUGE number of parameters, involving both workload and hardware architecture

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Summary UFS



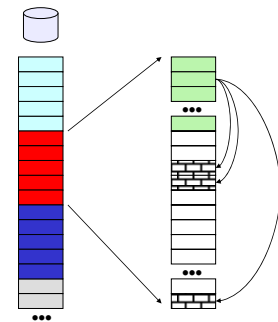
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- Low throughput addressed by:
- larger blocks
 - cylinder groups
 - hardware awareness

FFS



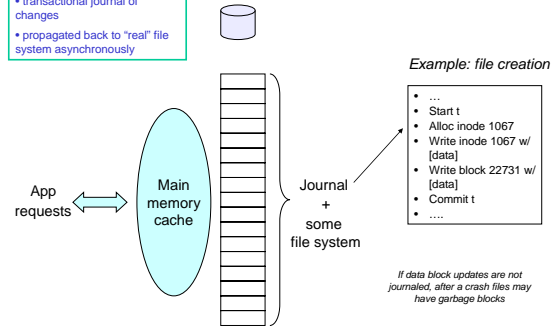
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- Long post-crash boot times addressed by:
- transactional journal of changes
 - propagated back to "real" file system asynchronously

JFS



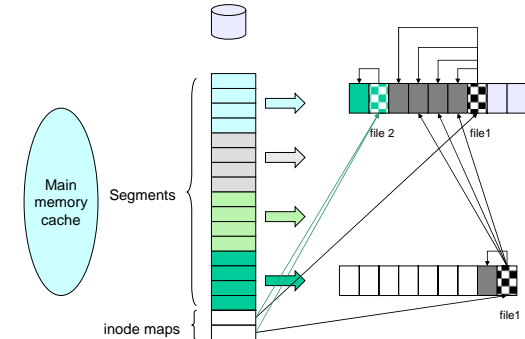
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- Write throughput addressed by:
- the file system is a log

LFS



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