



The following is intended to outline our general product direction. It is intended for information purposes only, and may not be incorporated into any contract. It is not a commitment to deliver any material, code, or functionality, and should not be relied upon in making purchasing decisions. The development, release, and timing of any features or functionality described for Oracle's products remains at the sole discretion of Oracle.

ORACLE

Starting Assumptions

- Use Transparent State Migration whenever possible to minimize risk of losing open and lock state during NFSv4 migration recovery
- To cap resource consumption, server wants single lease per client
- nfs_client_id4 is opaque to server
 - Server can compare two nfs_client_id4 strings for equality only

ORACLE

Current Practice

- "Non-uniform client string"
 - Client embeds server identifier (IP address) in nfs_client_id4
 - Recommended by 3530bis
- When migrated lease arrives, how does server determine if this lease can be merged with an existing lease?
 - Transparent State Migration becomes problematic
 - Some reboot recovery scenarios result in abandoned leases

ORACLE









- · Added second mechanism for establishing a clientid4
 - In addition to existing mechanism, used during state recovery
- Invoked only when encountering a server IP address client has not seen before
- Operation
 - Second walk through nfs_client_list
 - SETCLIENTID_CONFIRM done if clientid4 matches
- Have not implemented this for NFSv4.1 yet

ORACLE



- Single nfs_client_id4 string has been prototyped
 - String now contains "Linux NFSv4.x <nodename>"
 - Establishes a separate lease for NFSv4.0 and NFSv4.1 state
 - · IP addresses no longer appear in this string
 - To ensure uniqueness, can replace "nodename" with something else (say, a UUID)
 - Same logic now performs NFS4ERR_CLID_INUSE recovery for all minor versions
 - NFS4ERR_CLID_INUSE means client used inconsistent auth flavor
 - Client retries SETCLIENTID with all flavors it knows

ORACLE



