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Global Storage Architecture

Scalable NFS service using off the shelf components

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Background

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GSA Objectives

- Replace legacy file systems infrastructure
 - AFS/DFS
 - OS/2 and Windows
 - Standalone NFS/NAS
- Support varied user population
 - Hardware design
 - Software development
 - Office productivity



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GSA Requirements

Highly scalable

Some legacy sites support over 1 billion transactions per day

• Highly reliable

Even brief outages impact design work

- Less expensive than legacy environments
- Consistent service and policies

Same user experience world wide



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GSA Requirements

• Future proof architecture

No more migrations

• Same or better performance

Custom benchmarks designed by GSA users

• Use industry standards

Wherever possible

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GSA Requirements

- Customers and administrators expect features from AFS/DFS
 - Global namespace
 - Location independence
- We wanted to avoid
 - Thousands of file system mounts
 - Excessive use of symbolic links
 - Fragmented userid space



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- NFS and SMB/CIFS obvious choices for file system protocols
 - Industry Standard/Ubiquitous
 - No proprietary client software required
- How do we deliver on requirements and expectations with NFS and CIFS?



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- Clustered design gives many benefits of legacy systems while using commodity components
 - Scalability
 - Reliability
 - Location independence
 - Global namespace
 - Replication



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- A scalable, robust fileserver using off the shelf components
 - General Parallel File System (GPFS)
 - Clustered file system
 - AIX pSeries servers
 - NFS file service
 - WebSphere Edge Server/Network
 Dispatcher
 - Load balancer



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- off the shelf components (Cont.)
 - Apache
 - Web access to file system
 - Management tools
 - Samba
 - Windows access
 - OpenLDAP
 - Directory software
 - ProFTPD
 - FTP access to file system



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General Parallel File System

- GPFS is the core file system in GSA
- Designed for multimedia services
 - Massive throughput
 - High reliability
- Cluster file system
 - Shared device file system
 - Exploits SAN attached storage devices
- Provides read/write data replication
- Runs on AIX and Linux

Service Delivery Agents

- Most of the servers in GSA are SDAs
- pSeries servers running AIX
- Client systems connect to SDAs
 - Connect with client system's native protocol
 - The SDA connects to GPFS
- All SDAs are exactly alike
 - GSA cells can survive SDA failures
 - GSA cells can scale up or down seamlessly by adding or removing SDAs and SAN storage

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Directory Servers

- Keep common information across cells
 - Users and user information
 - Groups and group membership
 - Automount maps and cell information
- xSeries servers running Linux
- Directory is replicated world wide
 - Single master server accepts all updates
 - Updates are pushed through a replication hierarchy to replicas in every cell



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Network Dispatchers

- Load balancing component of WebSphere Edge Server
- Manages all network access to GSA
 - Inbound packets go through network dispatchers
 - Outbound packets bypass dispatchers
- New connections routed to best server
 - LDAP or SDA back end as appropriate
 - Choose the most responsive server
- Mask server failures and maintenance





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GSA Global Namespace

- Cells all share common LDAP directory
 - Users have the same ID in every cell
 - All groups exist in every cell
- No need for intercell constructs
- Cells are addressable consistently
 - Web: http://<region>gsa.ibm.com/<path>
 - FTP: ftp://<region>gsa.ibm.com/<path>
 - Windows: \\<region>gsa.ibm.com\<path>
 - NFS: /gsa/<region>gsa/<path>



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GSA File System Layout

- Each GSA cell contains four top level directories where users can request space:
 - _ /home
 - /projects
 - /system (shared tools)
 - /tdisk (temporary space)
- Hash trees minimize the number of subdirectories per directory
 - /home/<letter>/<letter>/
 - /projects/<letter>/
 - /tdisk/<date stamp>/



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GSA Space Management

Physical Space

- GPFS supports up to 32 file systems per cluster
- Each file system can grow to many terabytes
- File systems can grow and shrink dynamically
- Automated processes adjust file system sizes
- Quotas
 - GPFS supports quotas per user or group
 - GSA uses groups and group quotas to assign quotas to each project and home directory
 - Users are charged monthly for their average daily space usage

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GSA Performance

- GSA is performing on par with legacy services
 - Home grown performance tests
 - Better than AFS and DFS on 3 of 4 cases
- Additional work underway to improve performance
 - Overall tuning
 - Enhancements to GSA components
 - Expect to beat legacy systems in future

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GSA Resources

- GSA is proving less costly to operate than the legacy services
 - Space rates down about 30%
 - Fewer admins required per gigabyte
 - Less floor space/gigabyte
- Results from
 - Greater automation
 - Ability to manage space in larger pools
 - Operating servers closer to capacity

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GSA Status

- GSA entered pilot late in 2001
- Saw limited production in 2002
- Became a rated service in 2003
- GSA space and growth
 - 13 TB of used space in September 2003
 - Just over 1% of total IBM file system space
 - Monthly growth rate around 20%
 - 23,000 active user accounts

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GSA Status

- 12 GSA cells in production
 - Austin, TX
 - Beaverton, OR
 - Burlington, VT
 - Ehningen, Germany
 - La Gaude, France
 - North Harbor, UK
 - Poughkeepsie, NY
 - Raleigh, NC
 - Rochester, MN
 - San Jose, CA
 - Yamato, Japan
 - Yorktown Heights, NY

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GSA Status

- New cell deployments underway
 - Armonk
 - Dublin
 - Rome
- . . . with more to follow . . .
 - Boulder
 - Haifa
 - Toronto
 - et. al.

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Questions?

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