Solutions for the Fourth Quiz

COSC 6360 Fall 2017

First question

What is the main advantage of journaling file systems using *asynchronous log updates* over other journaling file systems?

□ They are faster

What is the main advantage of journaling file systems using synchronous log updates over other journaling file systems?

□ They guarantee the durability of updates.

Second question

- Why does NFS require all its client requests to be both self-contained and idempotent?
 - Self-contained requests are essential for the server to remain stateless.
 - Idempotent request allows the client to repeat requests for which it did not get a reply.

Third question

- How do *leases* guarantee the *consistency* of file updates in the presence of *communication failures*?
 - The server cannot accept any update requests except from the client that holds a write lease on the file and cannot cancel the lease of a disconnected client.
- What is the impact of the same *leases* on the server recovery process?



Fourth question

 Consider a distributed file system implementing close-to-open consistency. Assuming that
Alice opens the file at 9:20 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:45 AM,

- □ Bob opens the file at 10:00 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:30 AM,
- □ Carol opens the file at 10:50 AM, modifies it and closes it at 11:30 AM,
- Which of these three users would see his or her changes y incorporated in the final version of the file?

Fourth question

Consider a distributed file system implementing *close-to-open consistency*. Assuming that
Alice opens the file at <u>9:20</u> AM, modifies it and closes it at <u>10:45</u> AM,
Bob opens the file at 10:00 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:30 AM,
Carol opens the file at <u>10:50</u> AM, modifies it and closes it at <u>11:30</u> AM,

□ Alice and Carol

Alternate fourth question

 Consider a distributed file system implementing close-to-open consistency. Assuming that
Alice opens the file at 9:20 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:45 AM,

- Bob opens the file at 10:00 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:30 AM,
- □ Carol opens the file at 10:40 AM, modifies it and closes it at 11:30 AM,
- Which of these three users would see his or her changes y incorporated in the final version of the file?

Alternate fourth question

Consider a distributed file system implementing *close-to-open consistency*. Assuming that
Alice opens the file at 9:20 AM, modifies it and closes it at 10:45 AM,
Bob opens the file at 10:00 AM, modifies it

- Bob opens the file at <u>10:00 AM</u>, modifies it and closes it at <u>10:30 AM</u>,
- Carol opens the file at <u>10:40 AM</u>, modifies it and closes it at <u>11:30 AM</u>,

Bob and Carol

Fifth question

How does LBFS identify *chunks*?

LBFS identifies chunks by their hash values

Fifth question

How does LBFS identify *chunks*?

It uses the collision-resistant property of SHA-1 hash function

Sixth question

Based on what you learned from the Skylight paper, explain why log-structured file systems (LFS) would be the most *natural* file system organization for *shingled disks*.

Shingled disk organizations work best in append-only mode

Sixth question

- How would the segments of an LFS designed for shingled disks would differ from conventional LFS segments?
 - Segments should be separated by guard regions
 - Could result in much larger segments

Seventh question

How does Ceph map its objects into *placement* groups?

Using a hashing function
(Not Crush)

Eighth question

Why does FAWN use a log-structured datastore?

To avoid small random writes, which flash memory cannot handle very well

Seventh question

What is the major performance penalty occurring when Nooks crosses a *lightweight protection domain boundary*?

Crossing protection boundaries requires switching the kernel page table, which results in a flush of the current TLB (and an avalanche of TLB misses).