



# FOURTH QUIZ ANSWERS

COSC 6360

November 12, 2018



# WHITE QUIZ



# First question

- How does Sprite LFS recover its i-map after a crash?



# First question

- How does Sprite LFS recover its i-node map after a crash?
  - *Sprite LFS recovers first the addresses of the i-node table blocks as they were recorded in the last checkpoint*
  - *It then scans through the log segments that were written after the last checkpoint and uses that information to update its i-node map*



## Second question

- Why did the designers of NFS decide to make their *requests idempotent*?



# Second question

- Why did the designers of NFS decide to make their *requests idempotent*?
  - *Because it was necessary in order to have stateless servers.*
  - *Because it allowed unlimited retries for NFS requests*



## Third question

- Why do NFS servers implement a ***write-through policy***?



# Third question

- Why do NFS servers implement a ***write-through policy***?
  - ***It was the only choice that let the server remain stateless.***



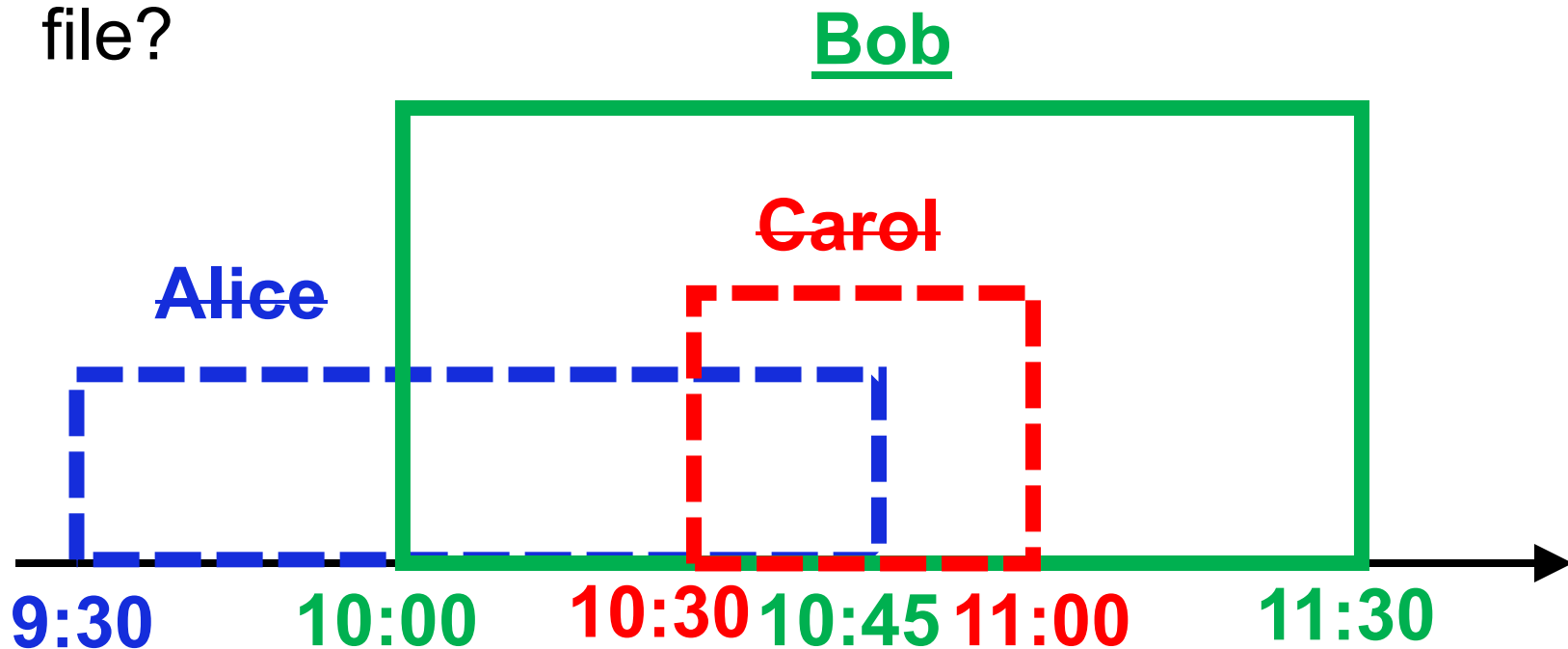


# Fourth question

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

# Fourth question

- Which of these three users would see his or her changes incorporated in the final version of the file?





# Fifth question

- What is the main drawback of the so-called ***infinite leases***?



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- What is the main drawback of the so-called *infinite leases*?
  - *They let servers break up leases when the client that hold the lease cannot be reached*
  - *They do not guarantee data consistency*



# Sixth question

- What should a server do when it tries to break a lease and gets no answer from the current lease holder?



# Sixth question

- What should a server do when it tries to break a lease and gets no answer from the current lease holder?
  - *It waits until the lease expires before granting another lease*



# Seventh question

- What is the ***purpose*** of ***dynamic subtree partitioning*** in the Ceph metadata server?



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- What is the ***purpose*** of ***dynamic subtree partitioning*** in the Ceph metadata server?
  - ***To avoid hot spots***





# Eighth question

- What does Dynamo do to ensure that nearly all its users have a good user experience?



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- What does Dynamo do to ensure that nearly all its users have a good user experience?
  - *It specifies its service level agreements for very high quantiles (99.99%) of the user response time*



# OTHER QUIZ



# First question

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## Second question

- Why did the designers of NFS decide to make their servers ***stateless***?



# Second question

- Why did the designers of NFS decide to make their servers *stateless*?
  - *To make them more robust*
  - *To let them recover seamlessly from crashes*



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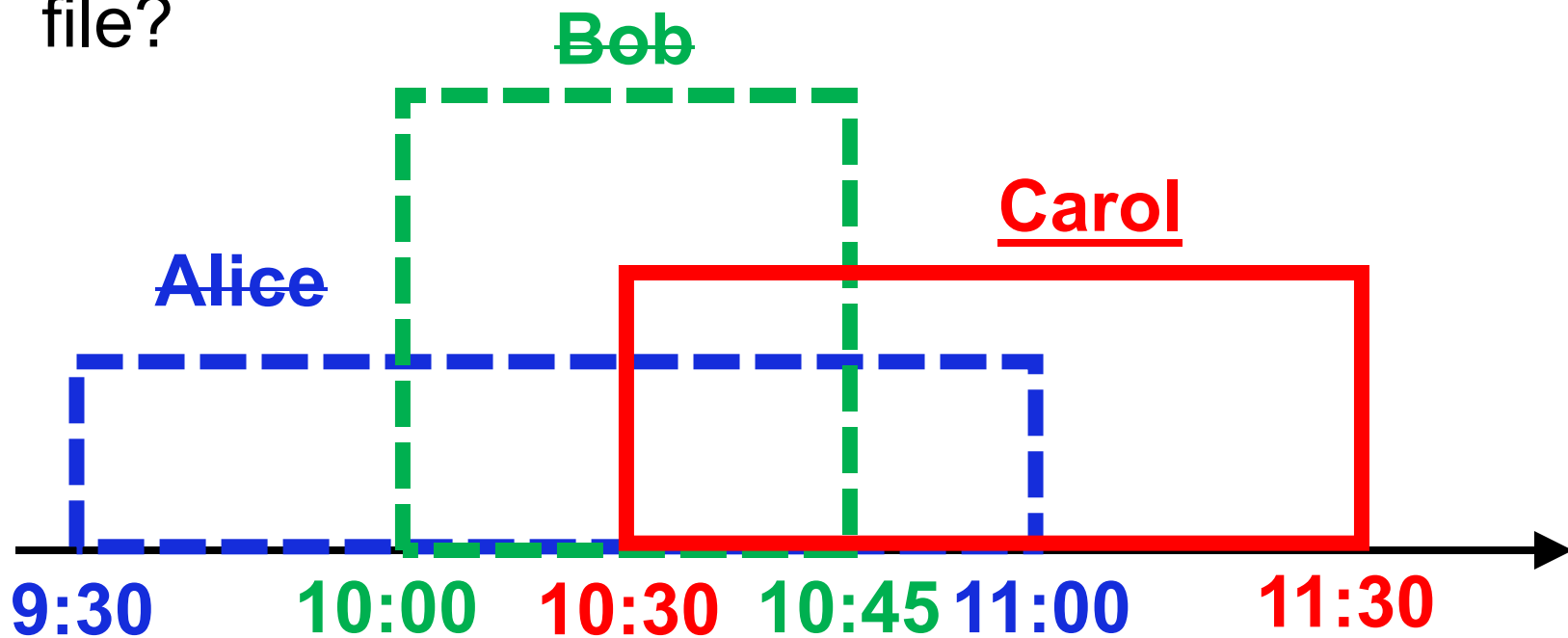


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- What does Dynamo do to ensure that nearly all its users have a good user experience?
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# Sixth question

- What is the main advantage of *long leases*?



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- What is the main advantage of *long leases*?
  - *Long leases reduces the lease renewal overhead*
  - *Less frequent lease renewals*



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- What should a client do when it learns that the server wants to break one of its leases?






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- What should a client do when it learns that the server wants to break one of its leases?
  - *It should acknowledge the request and invalidate the contents of its cache*



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- Why did the designers of Ceph decide ***not to use*** an existing local file system to manage low-level storage?



# Eighth question

- Why did the designers of Ceph decide ***not to use*** an existing local file system to manage low-level storage?
  - ***Because they wanted to know when object updates were safely committed on disk and journaling was deemed to be too costly***