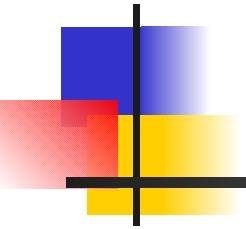
Migration:Surfing on the Wave of Technological Evolution An ENSTORE Story



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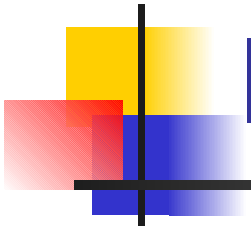
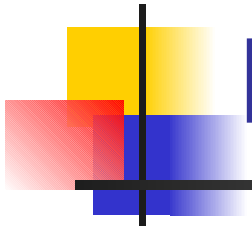


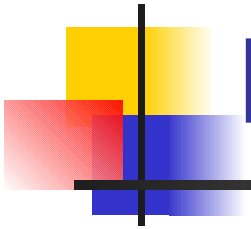
Introduction

- ENSTORE
  - petabyte scale permanent storage system
  - tape based system
  - developed by and installed at Fermilab
  - highly available
  - in service for 8 years
  - 36,000+ volumes, 15,000,000+ files, 3.5 petabytes and counting



Nature of a Tape Based MSS

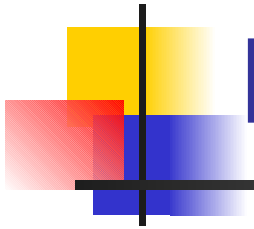
- Cost structure
  - total capacity = number of media X density
  - online capacity is limited by library
  - library is limited by physical facility
  - everything is limited by $$$
  - *increase density, increase total capacity*



Nature of a Tape Based MSS

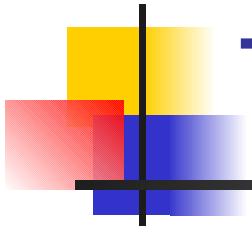
- Performance
  - maximal system performance is limited by the sum of individual drives' performance
  - increase drive performance, increase over all system performance
- *Go for high density media, high performance drives*

Challenge for Long Running Production Systems



- Technologies evolve
  - newer media with higher density
    - better price/capacity
  - newer drives with better performance
    - better price/performance
- *Sticking with older technologies costs more!*

Taking Advantages of Newer Technologies

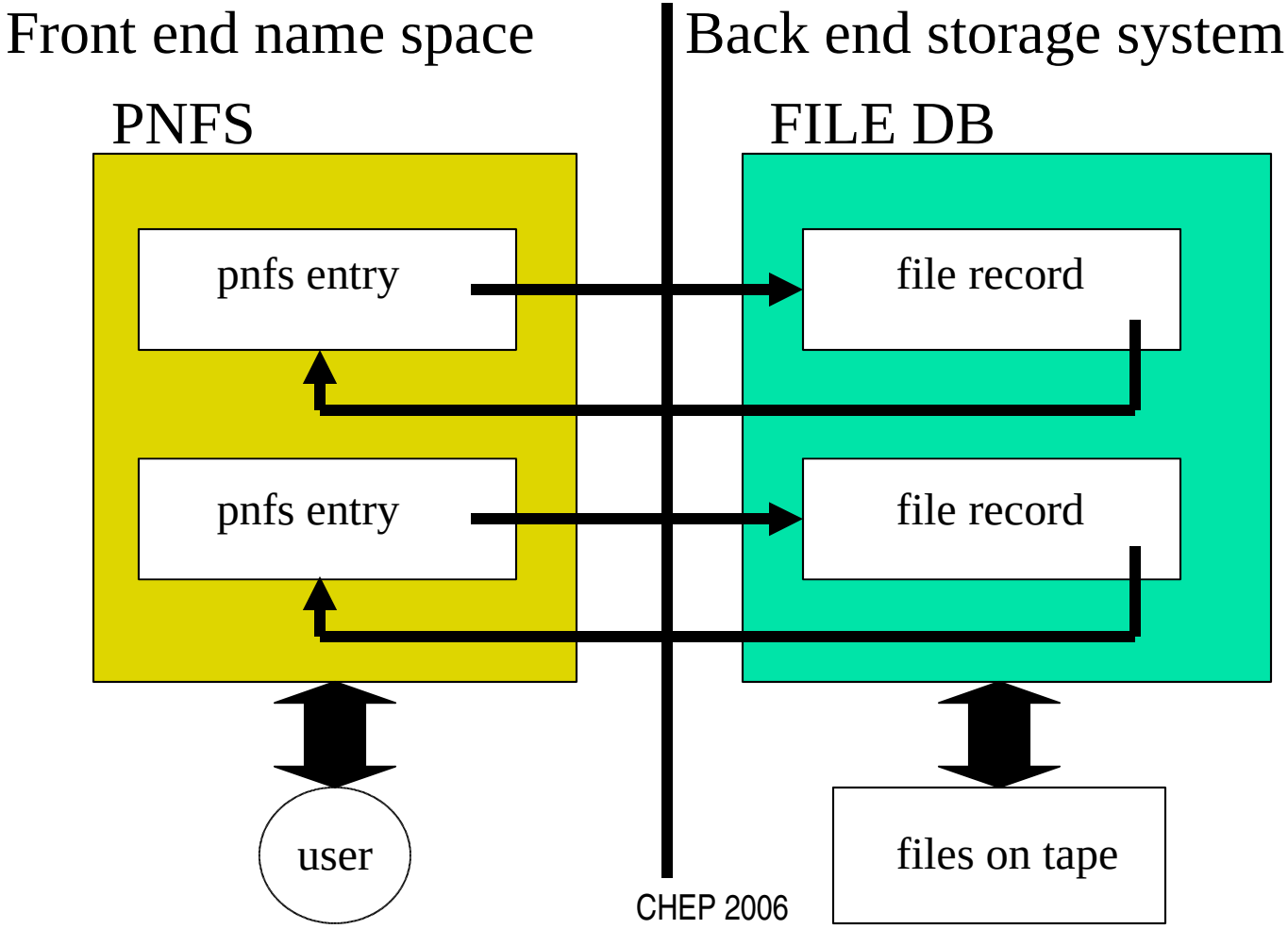


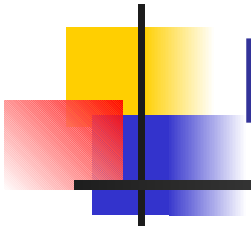
- Migrate data onto newer media
- Drive change often requires media change
- Example of 9940A to 9940B migration
  - same physical cartridge different formats
  - 3 times capacity increase (60GB to 200 GB)
  - 3 times performance increase (10MB/s to 30MB/s)
  - Migrating data from 9940A tapes to 9940B tapes and recycling/reformating 9940A tapes to 9940B format increase the capacity and performance by a factor of three under the same physical and fiscal constraints

Conceptual View of ENSTORE

- Front end name space
  - Provides a file system like interface to users
  - Pnfs is the current implementation
- Back end storage system
  - Self sufficient with internal database for metadata
- Loosely coupled front end and back end
- Same metadata is stored in both places
- Deleted files are never removed unless the media is recycled

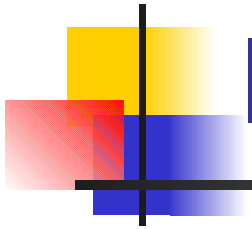
Conceptual View of ENSTORE





Design Considerations

- File based migration
- Files are always available
- Transparent to users
- No reserved resources for migration
- Minimal impact to system performance
- Complete transaction history log
- Minimal administrator attention
- Concurrent migration streams
- Reversible

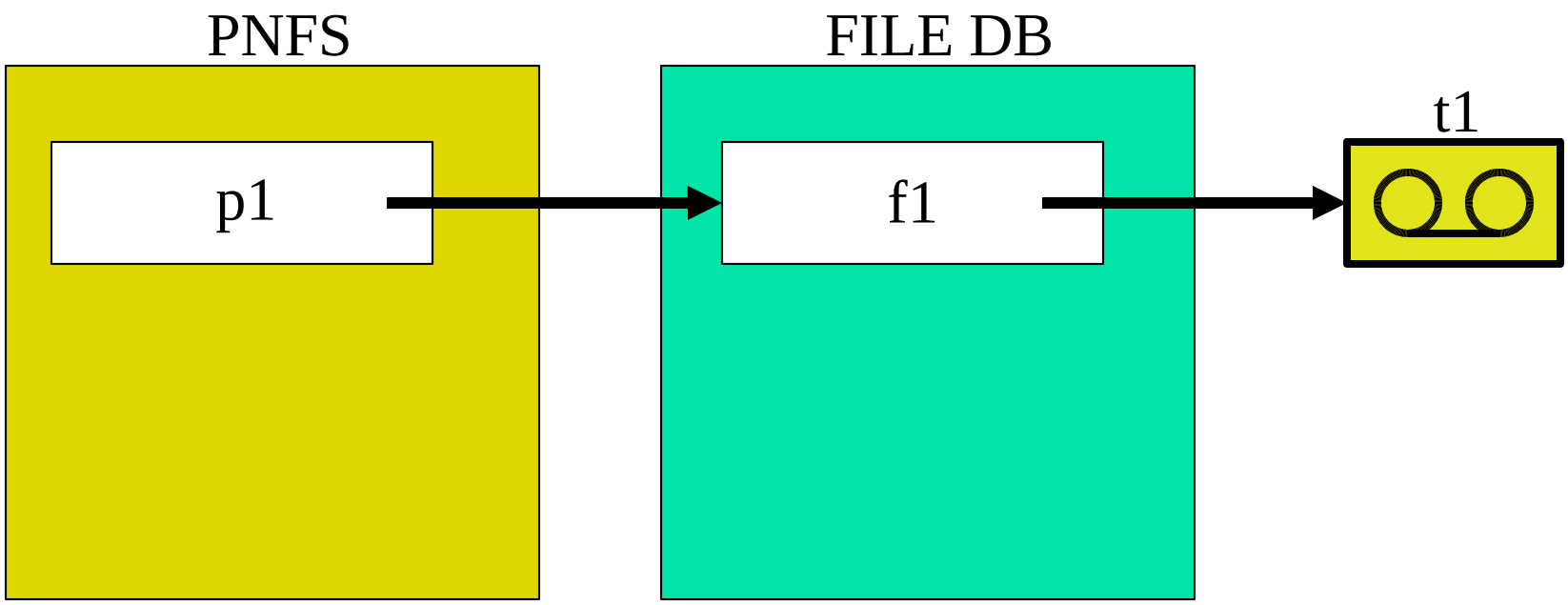


Implementation

- File migration in three steps
  - Copying file
  - Swapping metadata
  - Read back verification
- Batch mode (by tape)
  - As above
  - Deferred verification
  - Error handling
- Optionally migrate deleted files

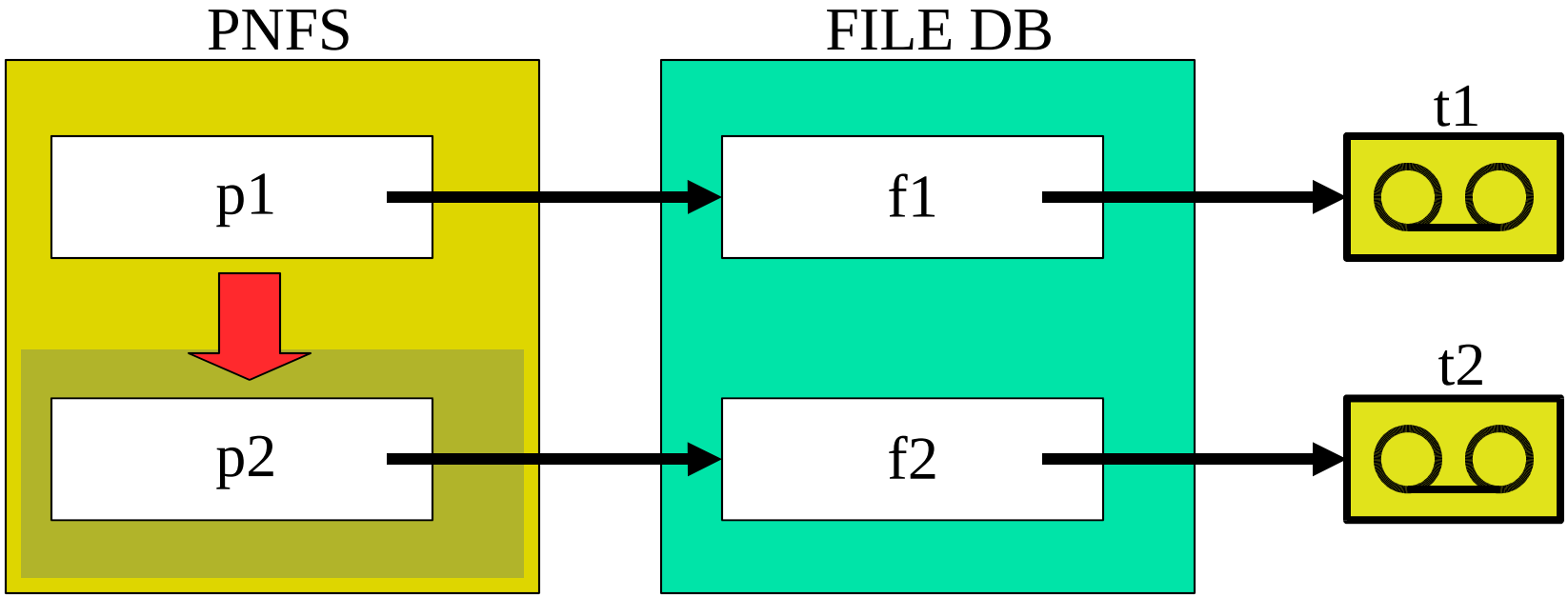
Before migration

- Users access file f1 through pnfs entry p1



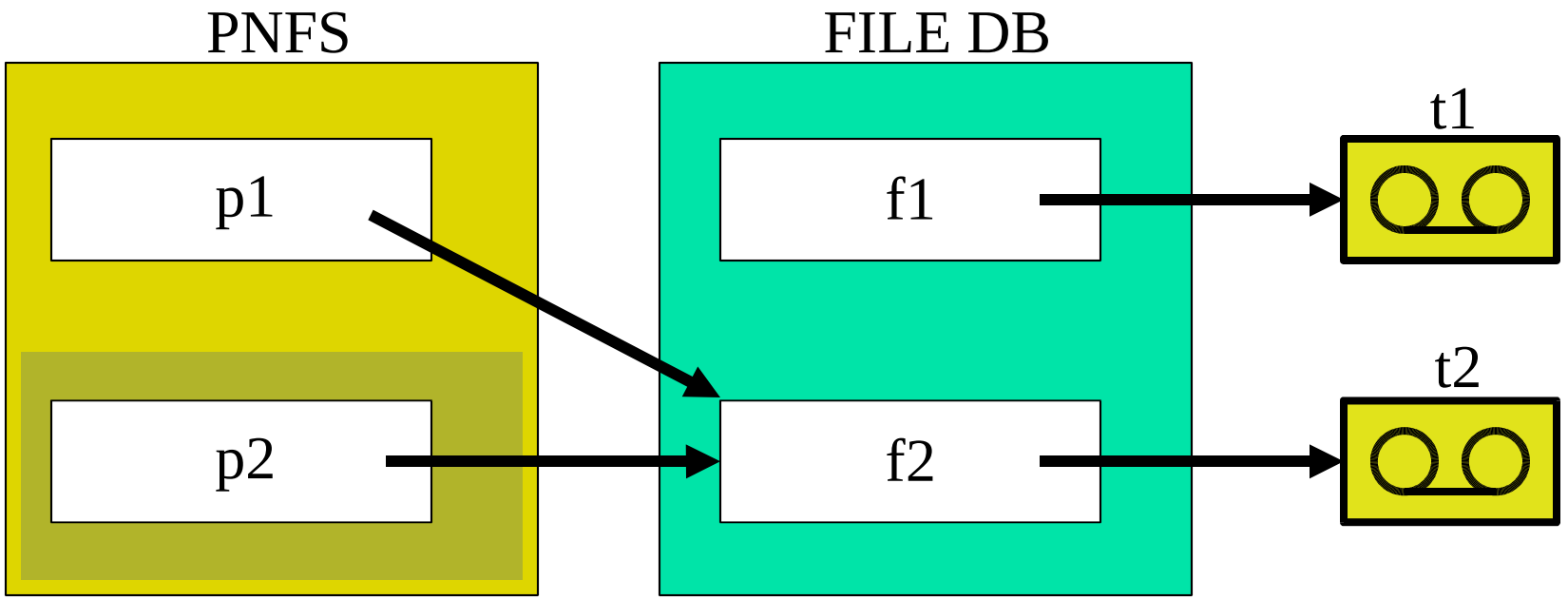
Step 1: Copying file

- file p1/f1/t1 is copied through disk to file p2/f2/t2
- f1 and f2 are distinct files of same content



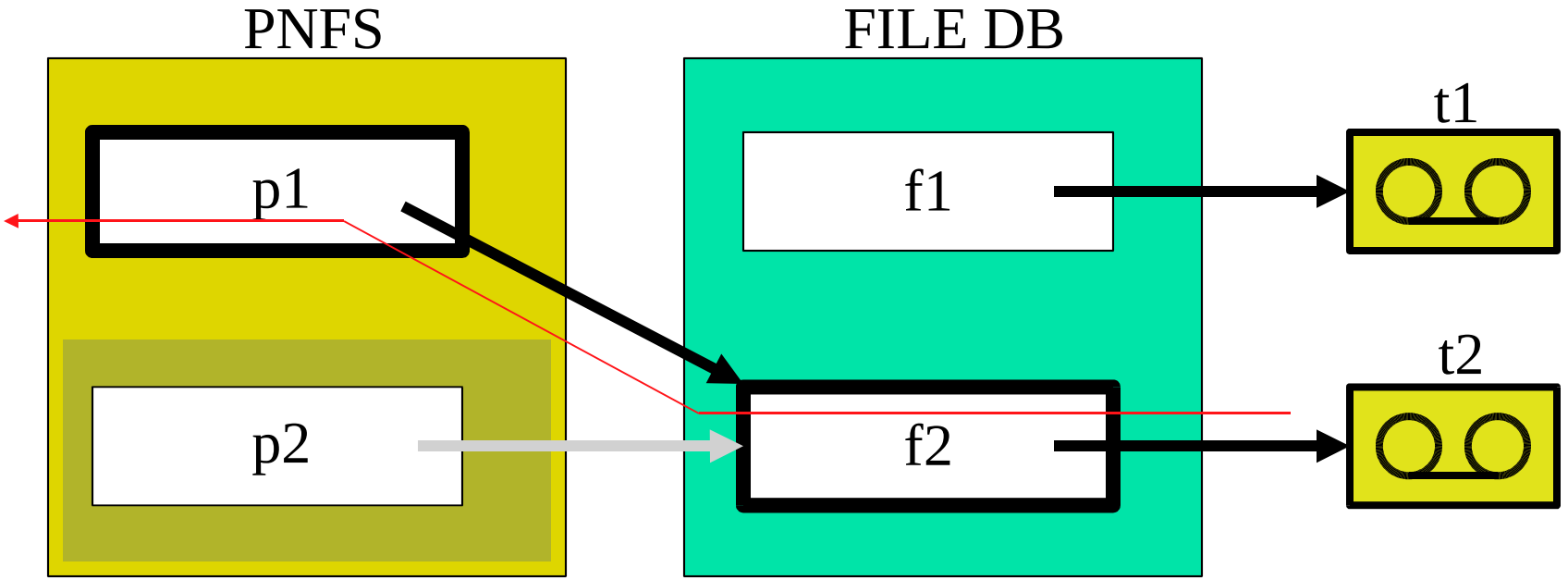
Step 2: Swapping Metadata

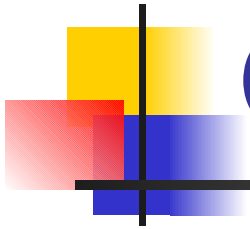
- a pair of one way copies
- f2 is immediately accessible



Step 3: Verification

- p1 reads f2
- f1 is marked deleted and, if there is a need, can be restored





Other Applications

- Media cloning
  - Cloning tapes without reserved resources
- Media compaction
  - Reclaiming space occupied by deleted files
- Media consolidation
  - Combining partially filled media to few ones

Experiences and Concluding Remarks

- Migration in production for more than 2 years
- 2004: 4557 9940 tapes to 9940B migration
  - Triple the capacity of the library
- 2005: 1240 eagle tapes to 9940B migration
  - Reclaim 1000 needed slots in library
- Migration becomes a routine task in ENSTORE