

Lustre User Group 2009

Lustre Recovery
Robert Read
Sun Microsystems

Recovery

- Recovery Overview
- Adaptive Timeouts
- Version Based Recovery
- Commit on Share

Recovery Overview

Imports & Exports

- An Import is the client side of the connection to a target.
- Export is the server side.
- A client has one import for every target.
- A service has one Export for every client.
- Recovery state is managed by Imports and Exports.

Import status in /proc

- Import status /proc file (1.6.7 and above)
- Dumps current import state
 - `cat /proc/fs/lustre/{mdc,mgc,osc}/*/import`
 - `lctl get_param '*.*.import'`

Sample Import

```
# cat /proc/fs/lustre/mdc/lustre-MDT00000-mdc-cde800000/import
import: lustre-MDT00000-mdc-cde800000
  target: lustre-MDT00000_UUID@10.0.1.180@tcp
  state: FULL
  inflight: 0
  unregistering: 0
  conn_cnt: 37
  generation: 6
  inval_cnt: 0
  last_replay_transno: 1329
  peer_committed_transno: 1338
  last_transno_checked: 1338
  flags: replayable pingable
```

What is Recovery?

- Client is disconnected from target
- Reconnect
- Synchronize state on client and server
- Resume normal (full) operation mode

What causes disconnection?

- Failover
 - Node failed and target is restarted on same or new server
- Timeout
 - Router dropped message
 - Server/network too slow
- Eviction
 - Client didn't respond to lock cancel request

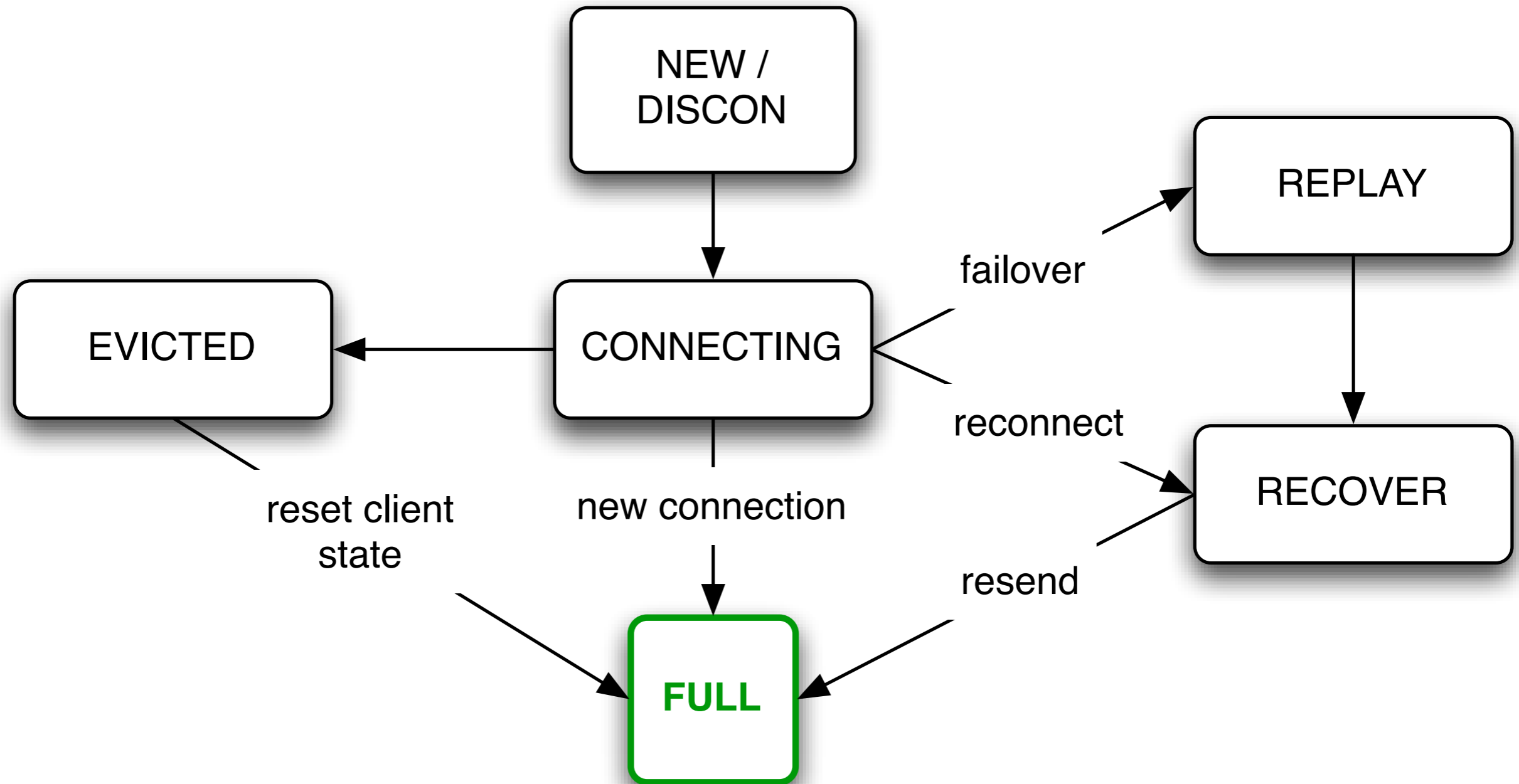
When Disconnection Occurs

- Client re-queues in-flight RPCs
- New RPCs are delayed
 - Applications are blocked
- Client attempts to reconnect to the server (or failover node) until successful

After Reconnection

- If server failed
 - Client replays uncommitted transactions
- If client simply reconnected
 - Resend in-flight requests
- If client was evicted
 - Client flushes state and returns IO errors

Import States



Failover period

- Clients usually take at least `obd_timeout` before they begin to reconnect
- Server waits $3x$ `obd_timeout` for clients to reconnect
- If a single client doesn't reconnect, recovery takes entire duration

Imperative Recovery

- Currently just an proposal
- Notify all clients server has failed and the new nid
- Server can set recovery period to be much smaller

Adaptive Timeouts

About Timeouts

- Timeouts determine when server is unresponsive
 - Server failure (or failover)
 - Network partition
 - Heavy load/net congestion
- Server death and load appear identical
- Longer timeouts increase recovery time

Adaptive Timeouts

- Two Goals:
 - Automatically adjust RPC timeouts as network conditions and server load change
 - Decrease server recovery time
- Differentiate between dead server and busy server.

Normal Operation

- Timeout set per RPC based on current info
 - server response time
 - network lag
- Server sends early replies to increase in-flight RPC timeouts
 - prevent reconnect/resend

Server Recovery

- Initial recovery period based on multiple of `obd_timeout`
- As clients reconnect, server adapts based on previous server response times
 - active clients have similar timeouts
 - need to wait until all clients timeout their RPCs

Version Based Recovery

Problems with Recovery

- Strict in-order replay requirement (no gaps)
- Requires all clients to reconnect during recovery period
- All clients evicted if recovery times out

Solution

- Uses versions to detect conflicting transactions
- If version on an object is what we expect, then we can replay transaction
- Object version mismatches is a "mini-gap"
 - Only stops the clients attempting to modify that object
- Transactions on other objects can continue

New Recovery

- Conditional out-of-order replay is allowed
- There is still a limited recovery period
- Clients blocked by gaps are evicted at end of recovery
- Clients that have not reconnected are not evicted

Commit on Share

Detect Conflicts

- Checks for an uncommitted transactions from a different client before updating an object.
- Commit first, then update
- All uncommitted transactions have no dependencies



Thank You

Robert Read
rread@sun.com