

Open**ZFS**

Shared Log Pool

...

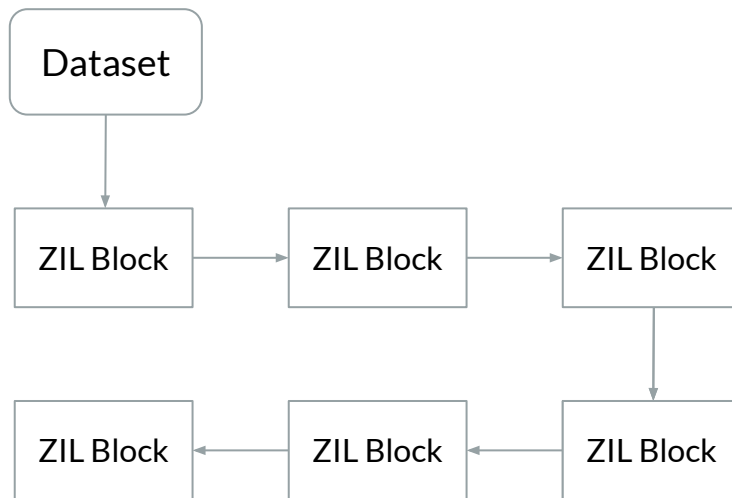


- Paul Dagnelie (he/him)
- Delphix
- 10th Dev Summit!
- Past Talks
 - Redacted Send/Receive
 - Metaslab Performance

- Transaction Groups (TXGs)
 - Efficient, but infrequent
- Synchronous writes
 - Low latency
 - High frequency in some workloads
- Anti-synergy

Background: The ZIL

- Transaction Groups (TXGs)
 - Efficient, but infrequent
- Synchronous writes
 - Low latency
 - High frequency in some workloads
- Solution: ZFS Intent Log (ZIL)
 - Per-dataset
 - Chain of blocks
 - Not long-term storage
 - Only read on recovery

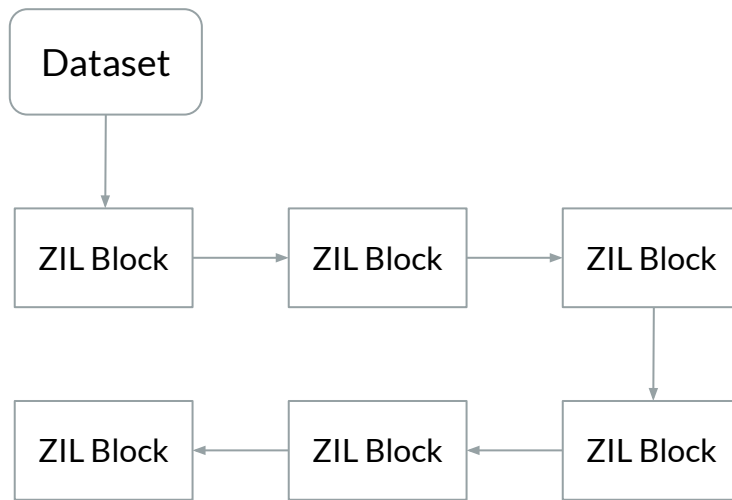


Background: ZIL Alloc/Write



Open**ZFS**

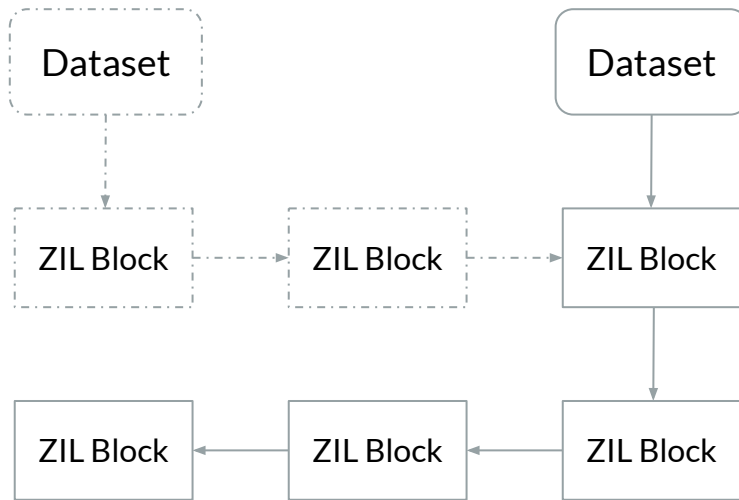
- Sync write comes in
- Allocate block
- Can't wait for allocation to sync
- Solution: Chain blocks together



Background: ZIL Alloc/Write



- Sync write comes in
 - Allocate block
 - Can't wait for allocation to sync
 - Solution: Chain blocks together
-
- When TXG syncs, advance head
 - Data is in order, no losses



Background: ZIL Claim/Replay

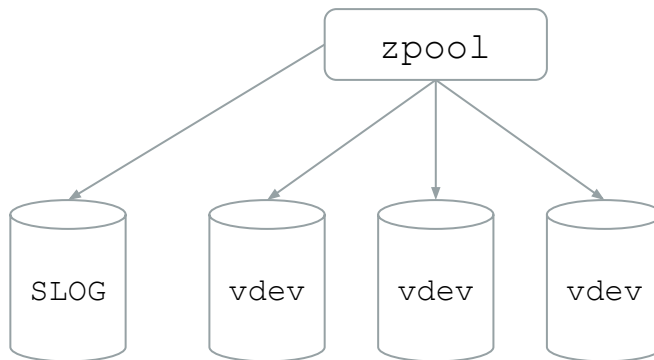


Open**ZFS**

- System crash/power event
- Need to find all ZIL blocks before we start allocating
- ZIL Claim:
 - For each dataset:
 - Iterate over ZIL chain:
 - Mark each block as allocated
- ZIL Replay:
 - On mount, iterate over ZIL chain:
 - Apply each record in each block

Background: SLOGs

- Where do ZIL writes go?
- Embedded SLOG
 - Easy Administration
 - Complex performance
- SLOG devices
 - Harder administration
 - Better Performance
 - Expensive

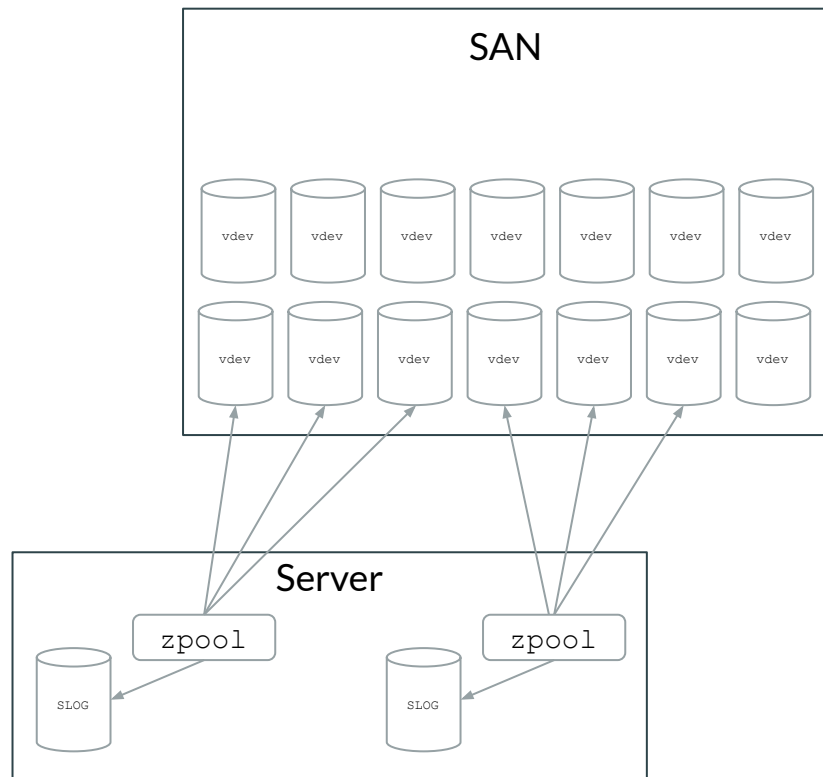


Context: Multiple Pools



Open**ZFS**

- Moving data
 - FibreChannel/SAN
 - Shift pools from server to server
 - Load balancing

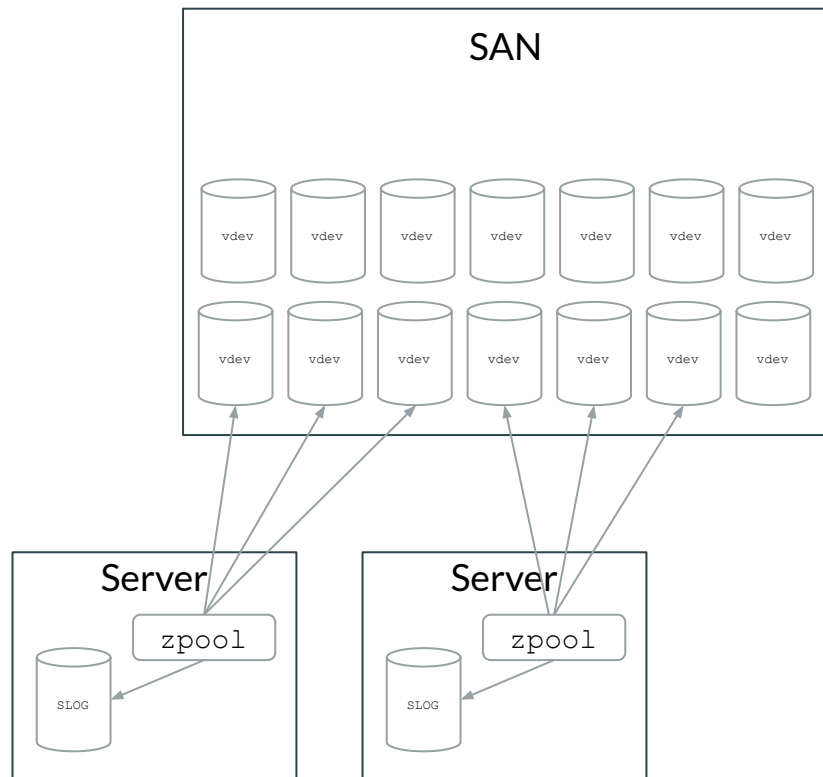


Context: Multiple Pools



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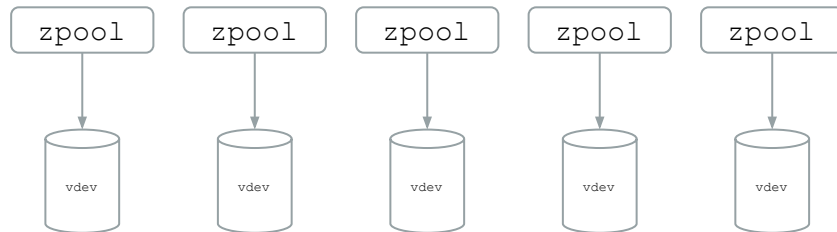


Context: Multiple Pools



Open**ZFS**

- Fault isolation
 - Caching data
 - Don't want to lose other data if one disk dies
 - Some software already handles this

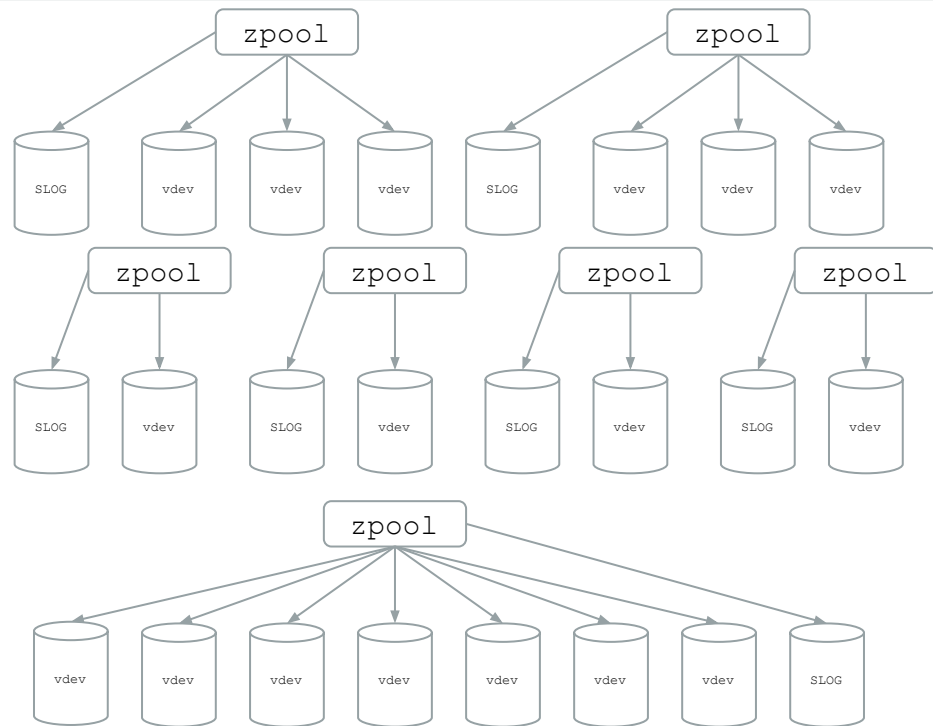


Context: Multiple Pools



Open**ZFS**

- Moving data
 - FibreChannel/SAN
 - Poor networking
- Fault isolation
- Varying redundancy/performance requirements

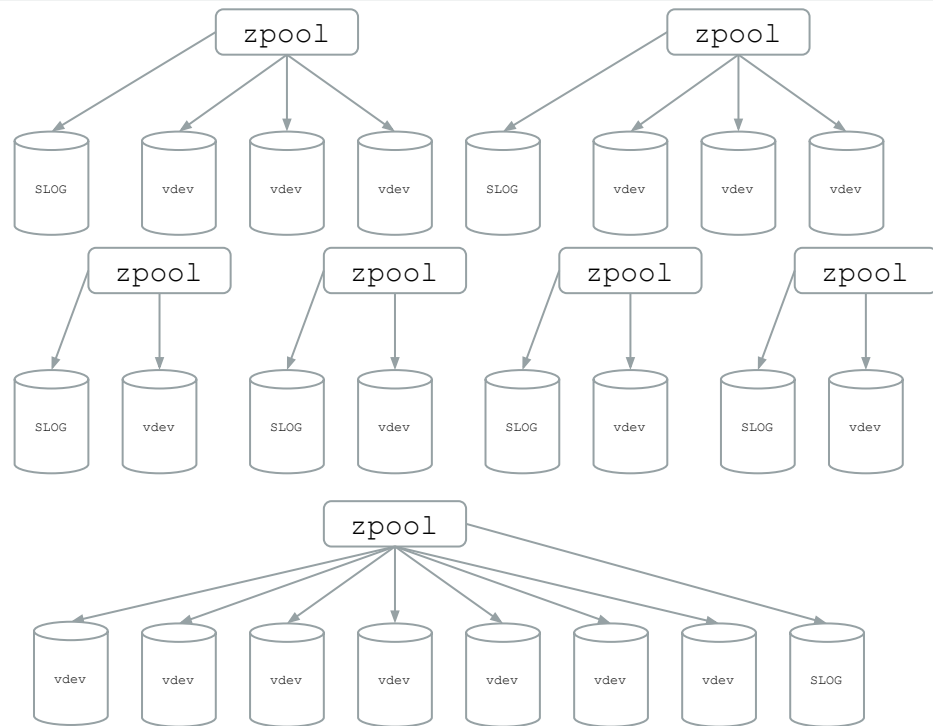


The Problem



Open**ZFS**

- Per-pool SLOG devices
- Capacity planning?
- Load balancing?
- Adding or removing pools?



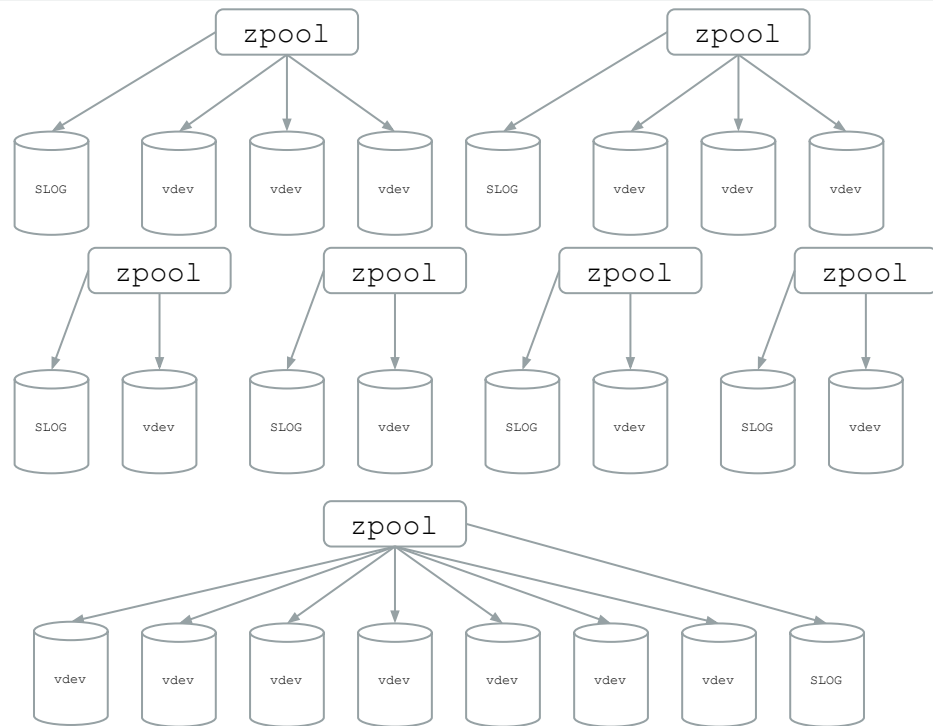
The Problem



OpenZFS

- Per-pool SLOG devices
- Capacity planning?
- Load balancing?
- Adding or removing pools?

- Insight: This is what zpools were built to solve!

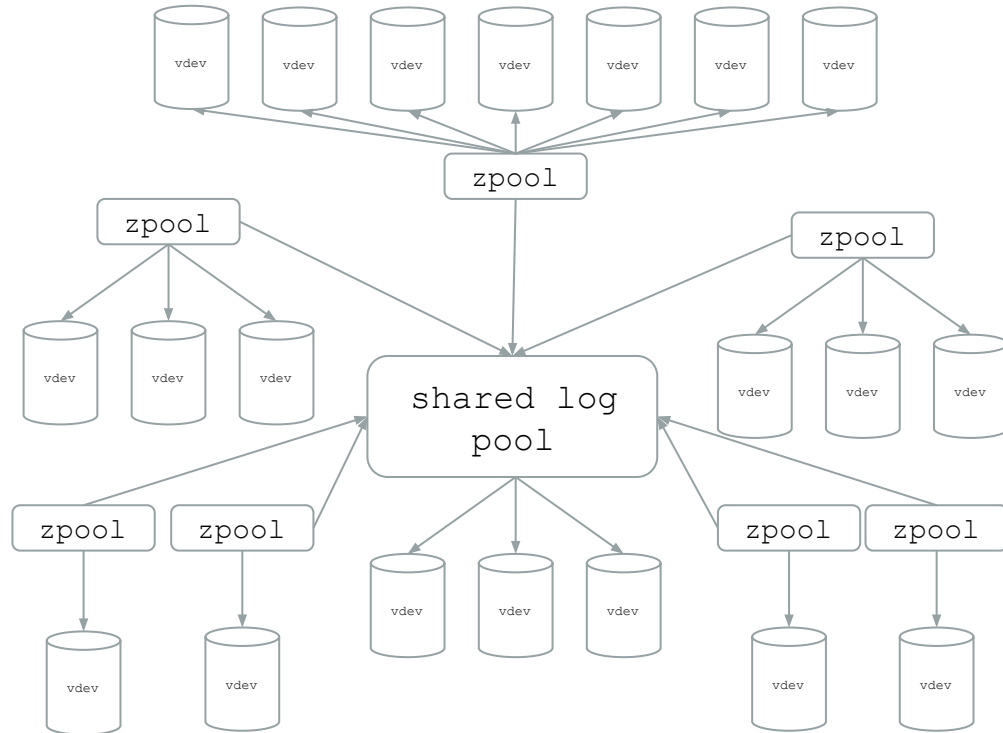


The Solution



Open**ZFS**

- Pool SLOG devices
- Multiple clients, one provider
- Performance near-parity
- Simple administration



- Normal zpool except:
 - No filesystems
 - Config flag
 - New data structure: the Chain Map
 - Details later!

```
$ zpool create -L shared_log sdb sdc sdd
```

```
$ zpool list -v -o name,size
```

NAME	SIZE
shared_log	240G
sdb	80G
sdc	80G
sdd	80G
rpool	69.5G
sda1	70.0G



- Normal zpool except:
 - No physical SLOG
 - Depends on shared log pool
 - ZIL blocks stored in shared log pool
- Create or import

```
$ zpool create -l shared_log client sde sdf sdg
```

```
$ zpool list -v -o name,size client
```

NAME	SIZE
client	6T
sdb	2T
sdc	2T
sdd	2T
shared log	-
shared_log	240G



- Normal zpool except:
 - No physical SLOG
 - Depends on shared log pool
 - ZIL blocks stored in shared log pool
- Create or import

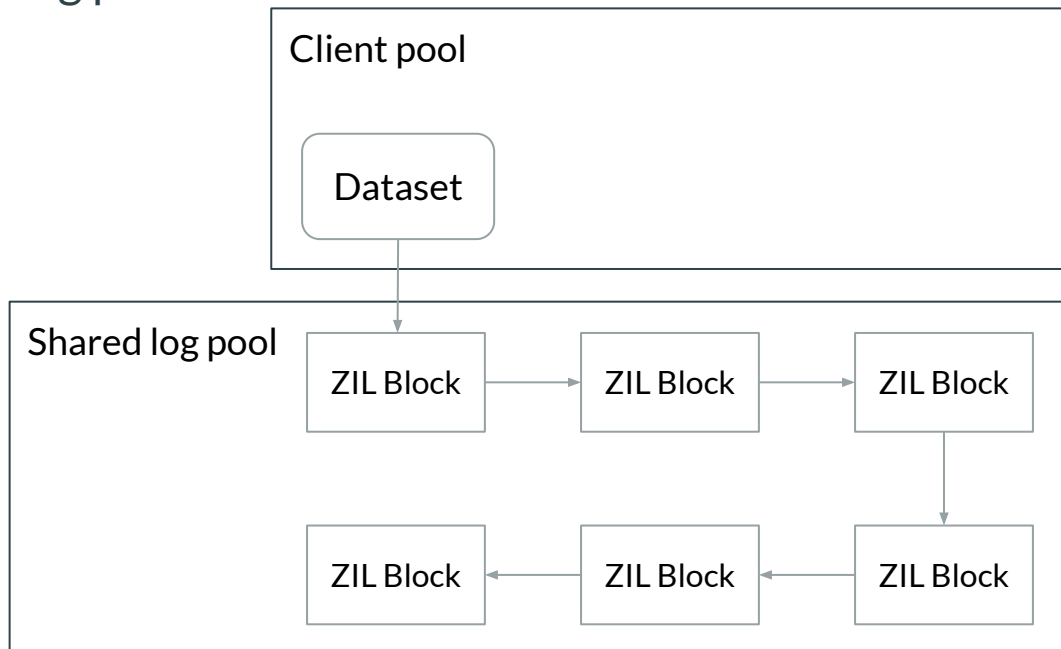
```
$ zpool import -m -l shared_log client
```

```
$ zpool list -v -o name,size client
```

NAME	SIZE
client	6T
sdb	2T
sdc	2T
sdd	2T
shared log	-
shared_log	240G

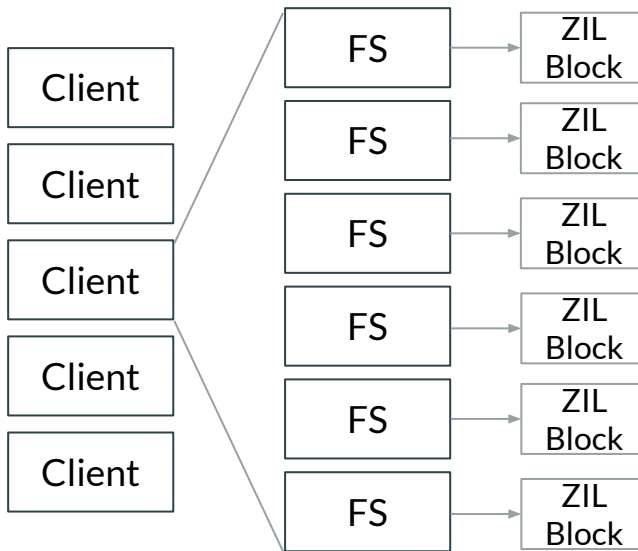
But Wait!

- ZIL header points to shared log pool
- Cross pool blkptrs?
- ZIL Claim
- Need a better way



The Chain Map

- Map from object to ZIL chain
 - In-memory representation
 - On-disk format



ZIL Use: New ZIL



Open**ZFS**

- New filesystem created in client

Client pool

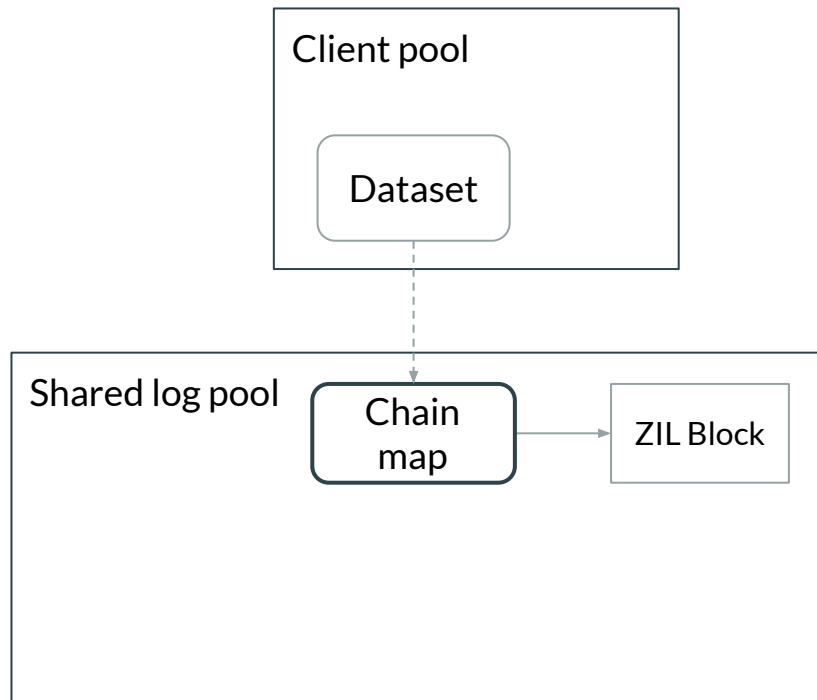
Dataset

Shared log pool

Chain
map

ZIL Use: New ZIL

- New filesystem created in client
- Create chain map entry
- Allocate first block

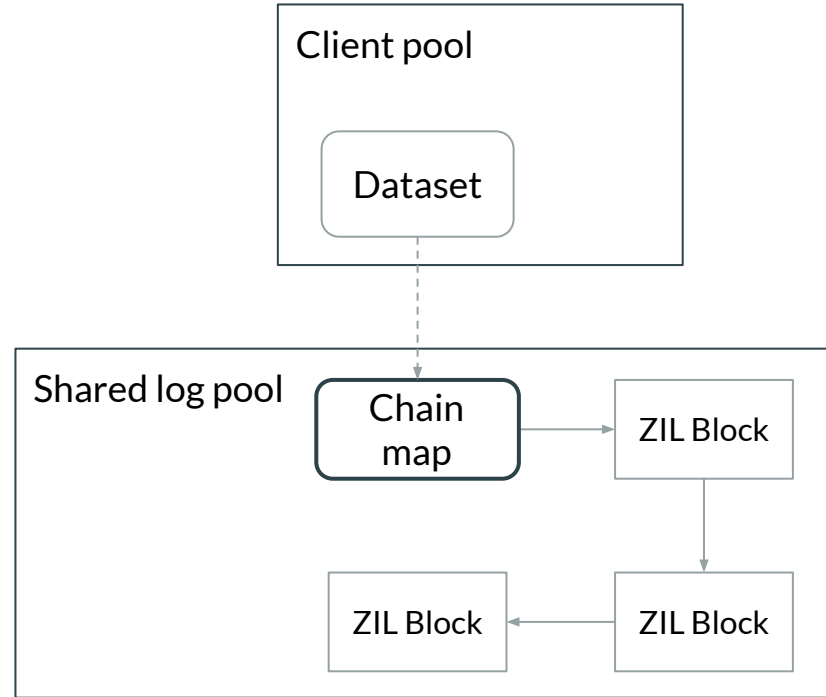


ZIL Use: New ZIL Block



Open**ZFS**

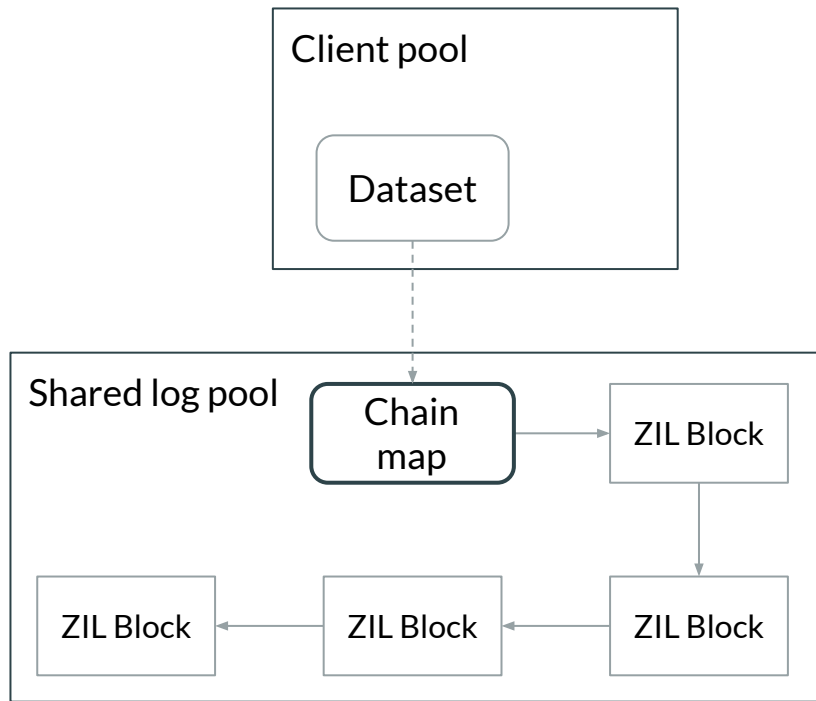
- Sync write comes in
- Allocate in shared log pool



ZIL Use: New ZIL Block



- Sync write comes in
- Allocate in shared log pool
- Append to chain
 - No new logic

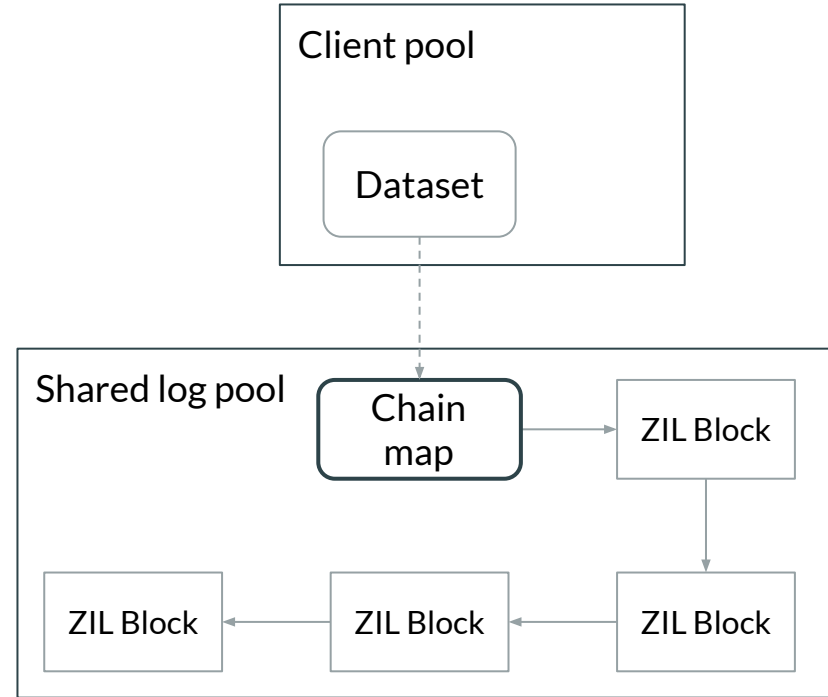


ZIL Use: TXG sync



Open**ZFS**

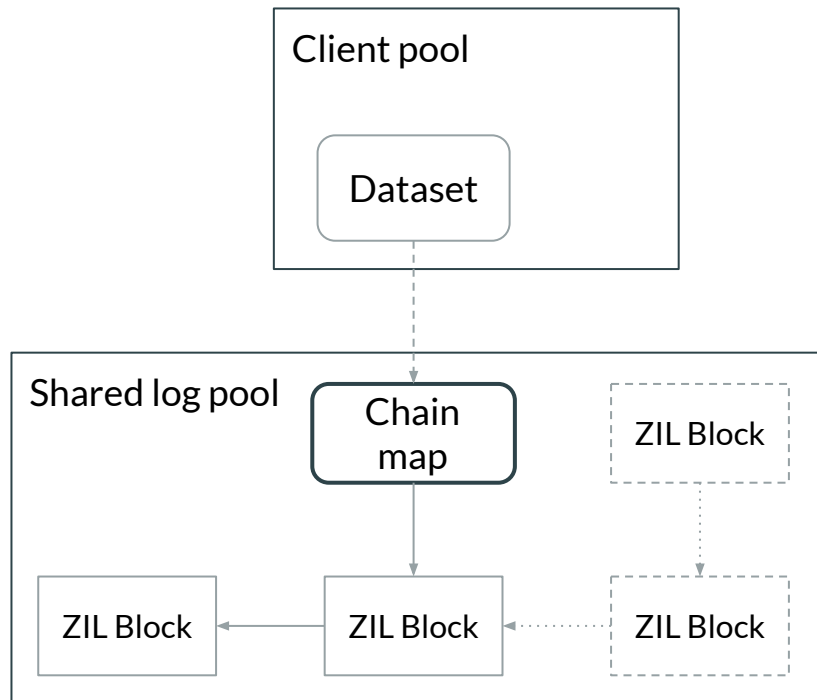
- Client pool syncing TXG
- Need to move chain head forwards



ZIL Use: TXG sync



- Client pool syncing TXG
- Need to move chain head forwards
- After TXG syncs, update chain map
 - `spa_zil_map`
- Free old ZIL Blocks

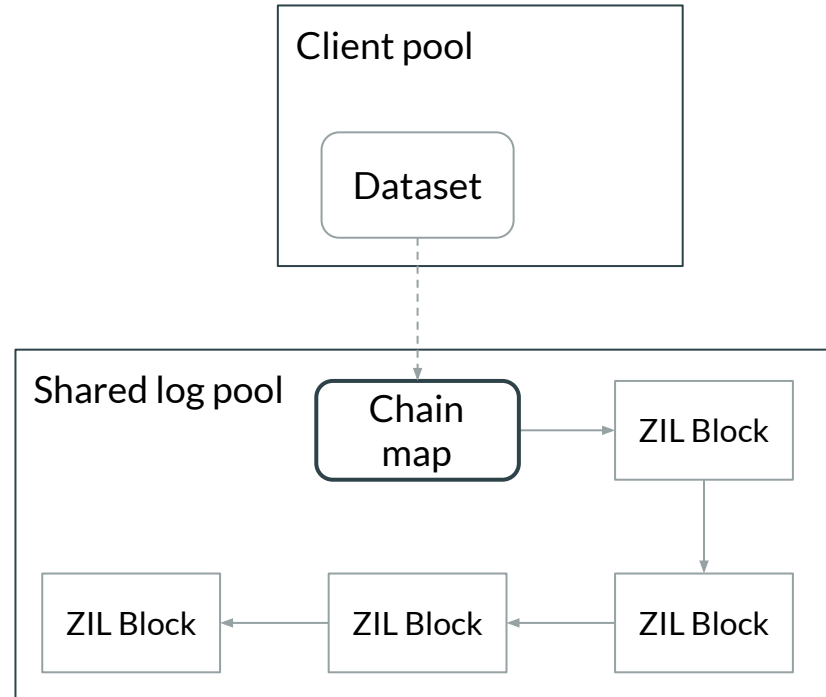


ZIL Use: Removing ZIL



Open**ZFS**

- Deleting filesystem
- Need to clean up chain

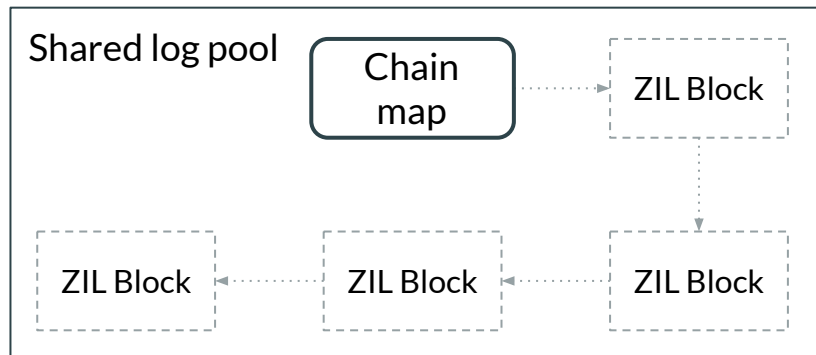


ZIL Use: Removing ZIL

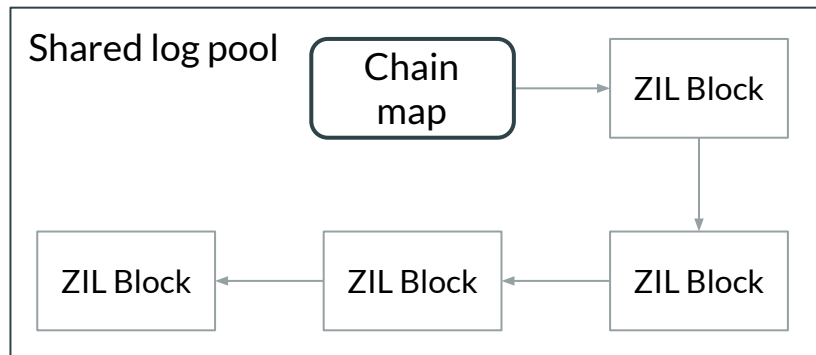


- Deleting filesystem
- Need to clean up chain
- After deletion syncs in client, update chain map
 - `spa_zil_deletes`
- Free all blocks in chain

Client pool



- Crash/power outage
- On shared log pool import
 - Iterate over each client in chain map
 - Iterate over each filesystem
 - Mark each ZIL block as allocated

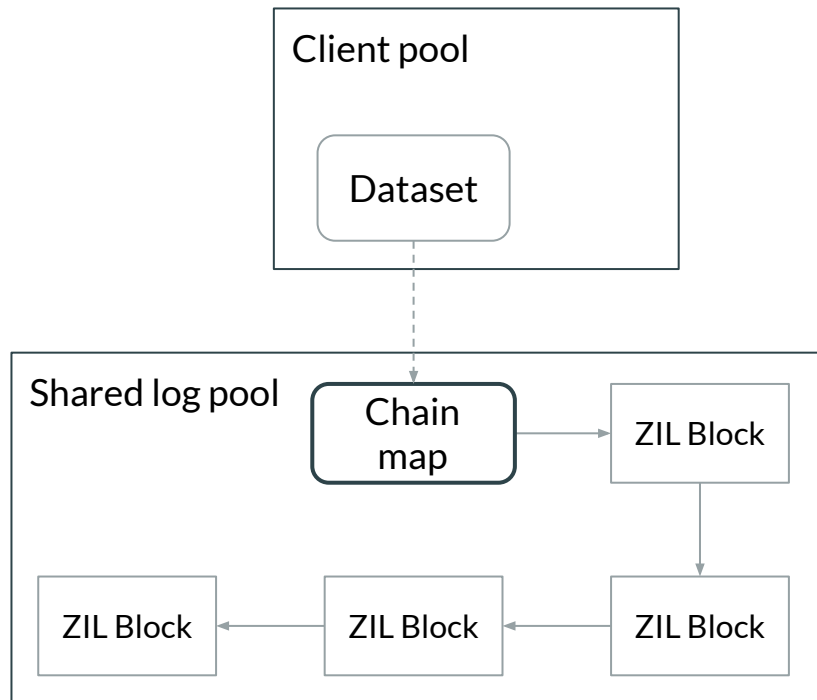


ZIL Replay



OpenZFS

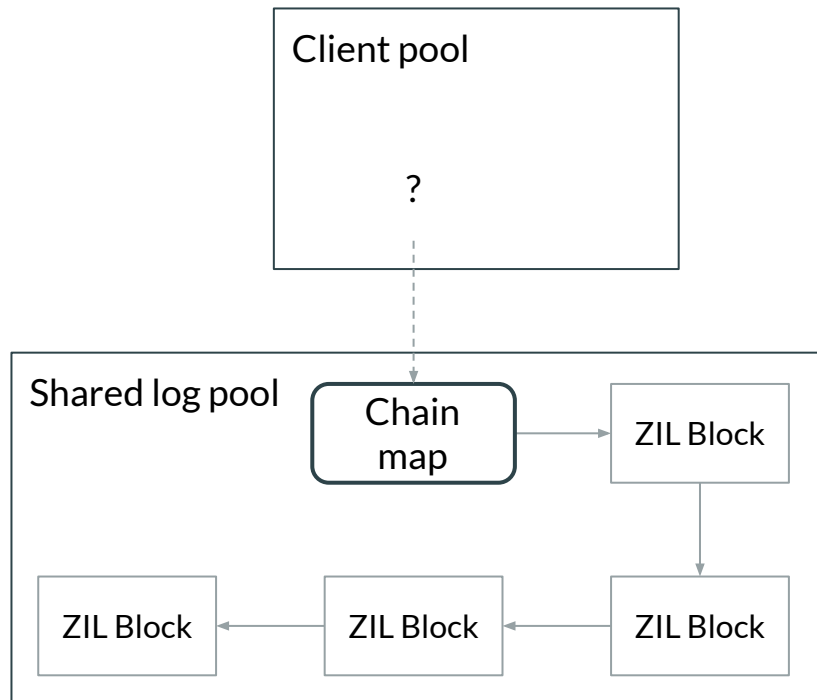
- Once client pool imports
 - For each filesystem, get chain from map
 - Replay all records in chain



Client Import Cleanup



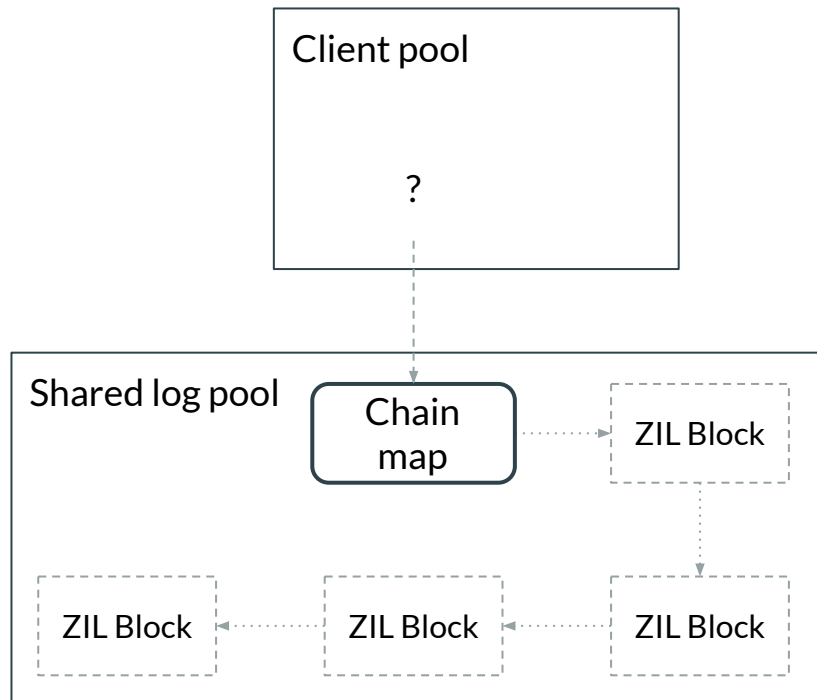
- Deleting ZIL
- Crash before shared log pool syncs
- Leaked space?



Client Import Cleanup

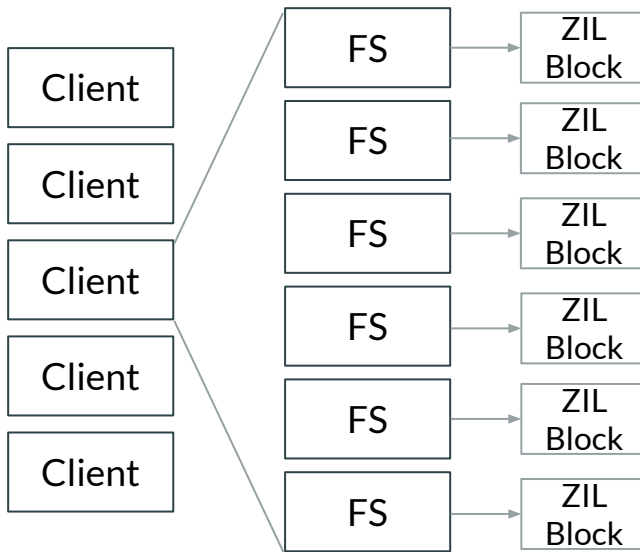


- Deleting ZIL
- Crash before shared log pool syncs
- Leaked space?
- Backup solution:
- On client import
 - Iterate over chain map
 - Any entries that don't have a real filesystem, clean up



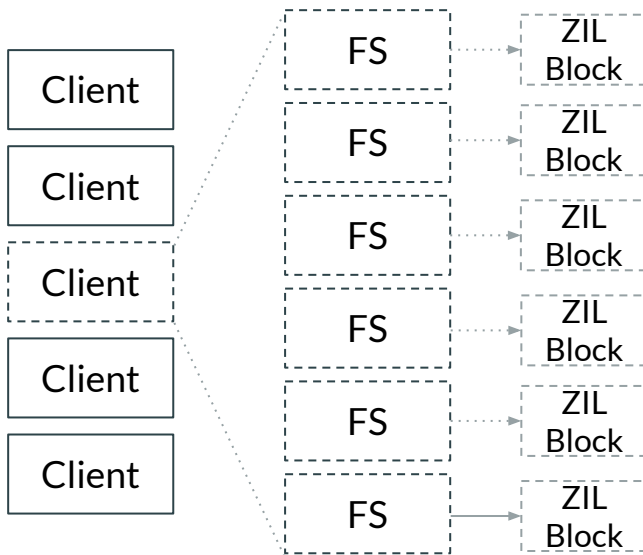
Deregistration

- Removing a client pool
- Need to clean up chain map entries



Deregistration

- Removing a client pool
- Need to clean up chain map entries
 - For each filesystem in client
 - Free each block in chain
- Remove dependency



Missed Deregistration?



Open**ZFS**

- Accidents happen
- Pools are moved/destroyed
- GC as backup

```
$ zpool list -o name,guid client
NAME                                GUID
client  7505453946292746732
$ zpool export client
$ zpool recycle -n shared_log
Cleaned up (dry run): [7505453946292746732]
```

Shared Log Deletion



Open**ZFS**

- Forbidden if any clients currently using
- Deletes all chains, frees all blocks
- All clients need to discard logs

```
$ zpool list -o name
NAME
client1
client2
shared_log
$ zpool destroy client1
$ zpool destroy client2
$ zpool destroy shared_log
```

```
$ zpool list -o name
NAME
client1
client2
shared_log
$ zpool export client1
$ zpool destroy client2
$ zpool destroy shared_log
$ zpool import -m client1
```

Performance results



- For non-shared-log pools, no difference
- < 2% normally
- ~7% for workloads with many filesystems
 - Further improvements are possible

- No reguiding
- No checkpoints
 - Meaningless for shared log
 - Doable for client, but not in MVP

Current Status



- [PR 14520](#)
- Reviews & comments welcome!
- Find me after the talk!

Questions?

Thank you!

Bonus Slides



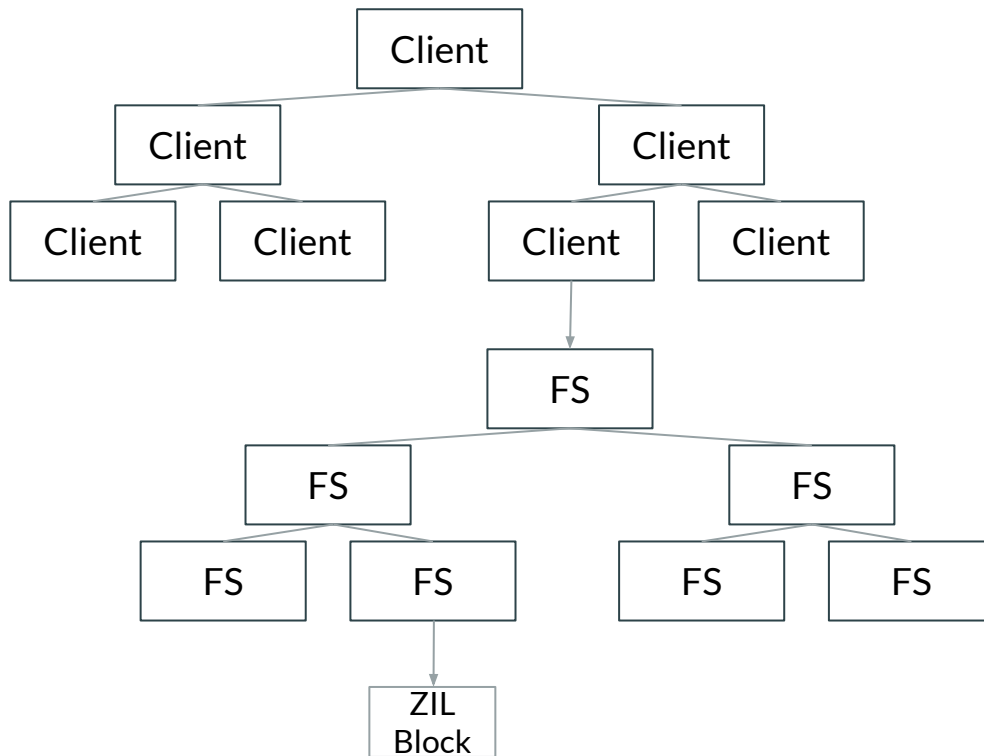
- Creation
- Registration
- ZIL creation
- ZIL use
- Unregistration
- Deletion

The Chain Map



Open**ZFS**

- Map from objset to ZIL chain
 - In-memory representation
 - On-disk format



- Pass `-L` to `zpool create`
- Marked with key in pool config
- No new filesystems
- No receives
- No mounting
- Chain map created
 - Details later!

- Pass `-l` to `zpool create/import`
- Key added to config marking dependance
- Metaslab log class becomes “virtual”
 - No mixing with regular SLOG
- ZILs point to blocks in shared log pool

- ZIL creation proceeds mostly as normal
- New chain map entry
- Allocation in shared log pool

- ZIL updates proceed as normal
 - Allocations from shared log pool
- Every client TXG, chain map is updated
 - `spa_zil_map`
 - `spa_zil_deletes`
- Claim
- Replay
- Client import cleanup

- Iterate over chain map entries
 - Free blocks in chain
 - Delete entry
- Remove from list of registered clients
- Remove marker in client
- GC as backup