



NetApp®

# GCTrees: Garbage Collecting Snapshots

Chris Dragga

Doug Santry

# GCTrees

Support snapshots for enterprise workloads

Minimize write overhead

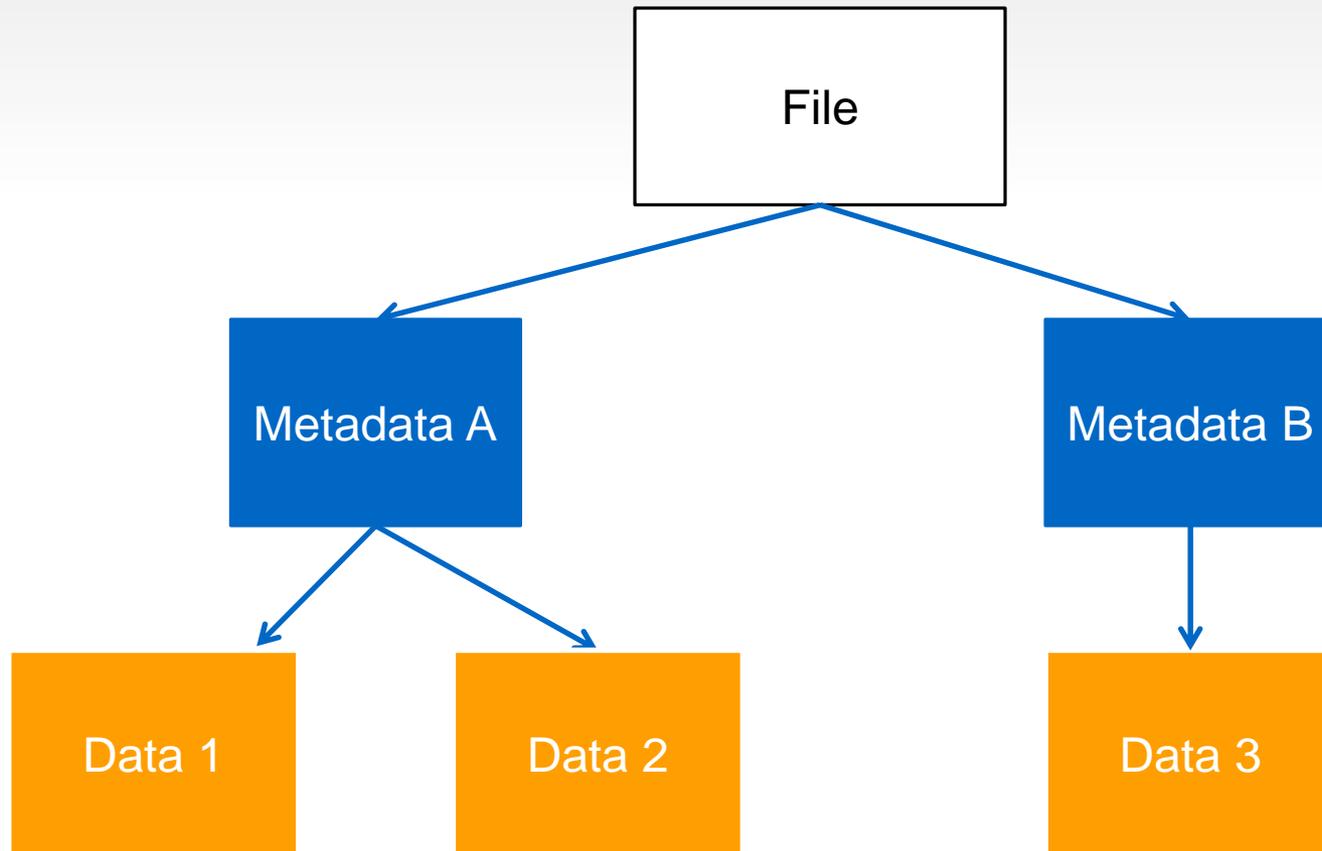
Prototype implemented in ext4: `gcext4`

Reduce overhead up to 68x from state of the art

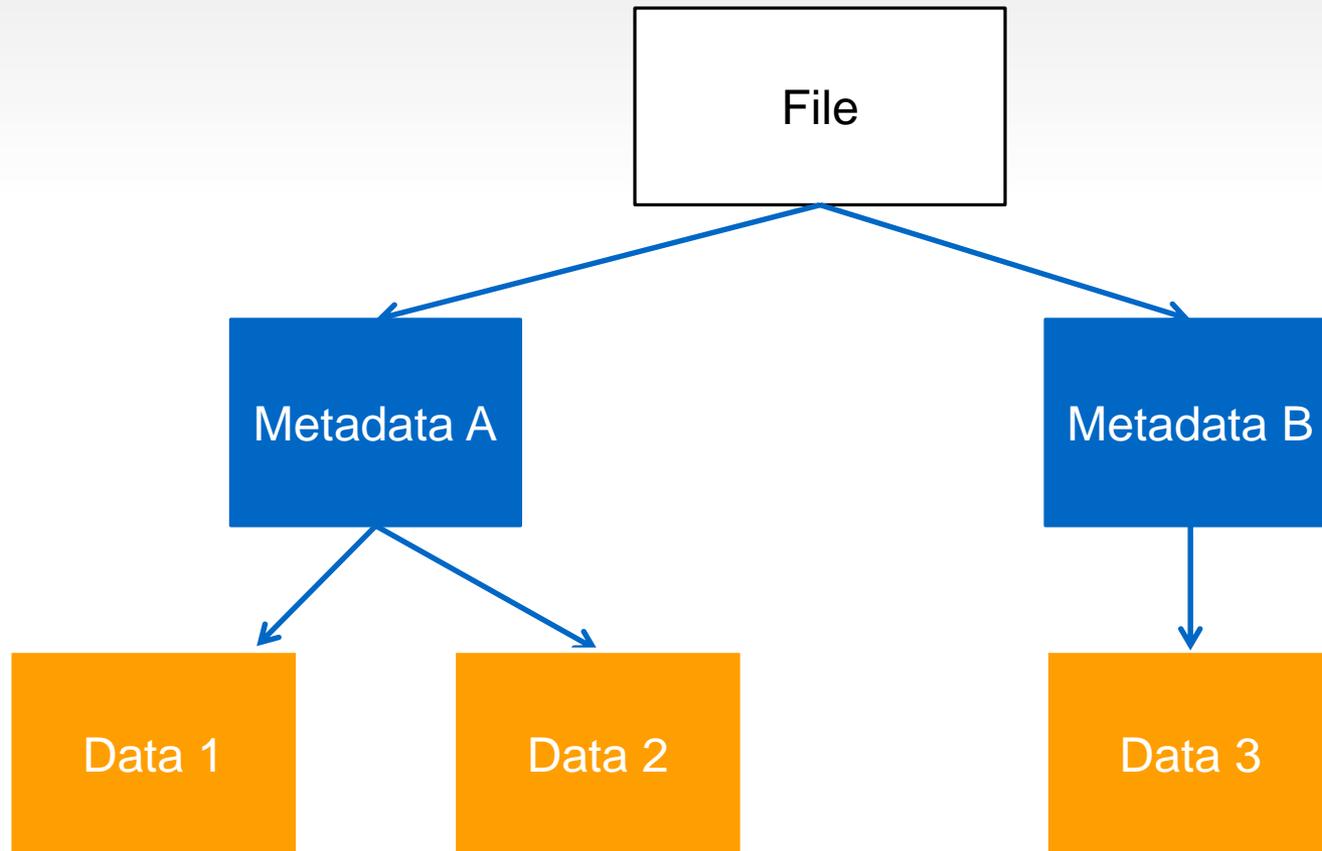
# Outline

- 1) Overview
- 2) Theory
- 3) Implementation
- 4) Evaluation

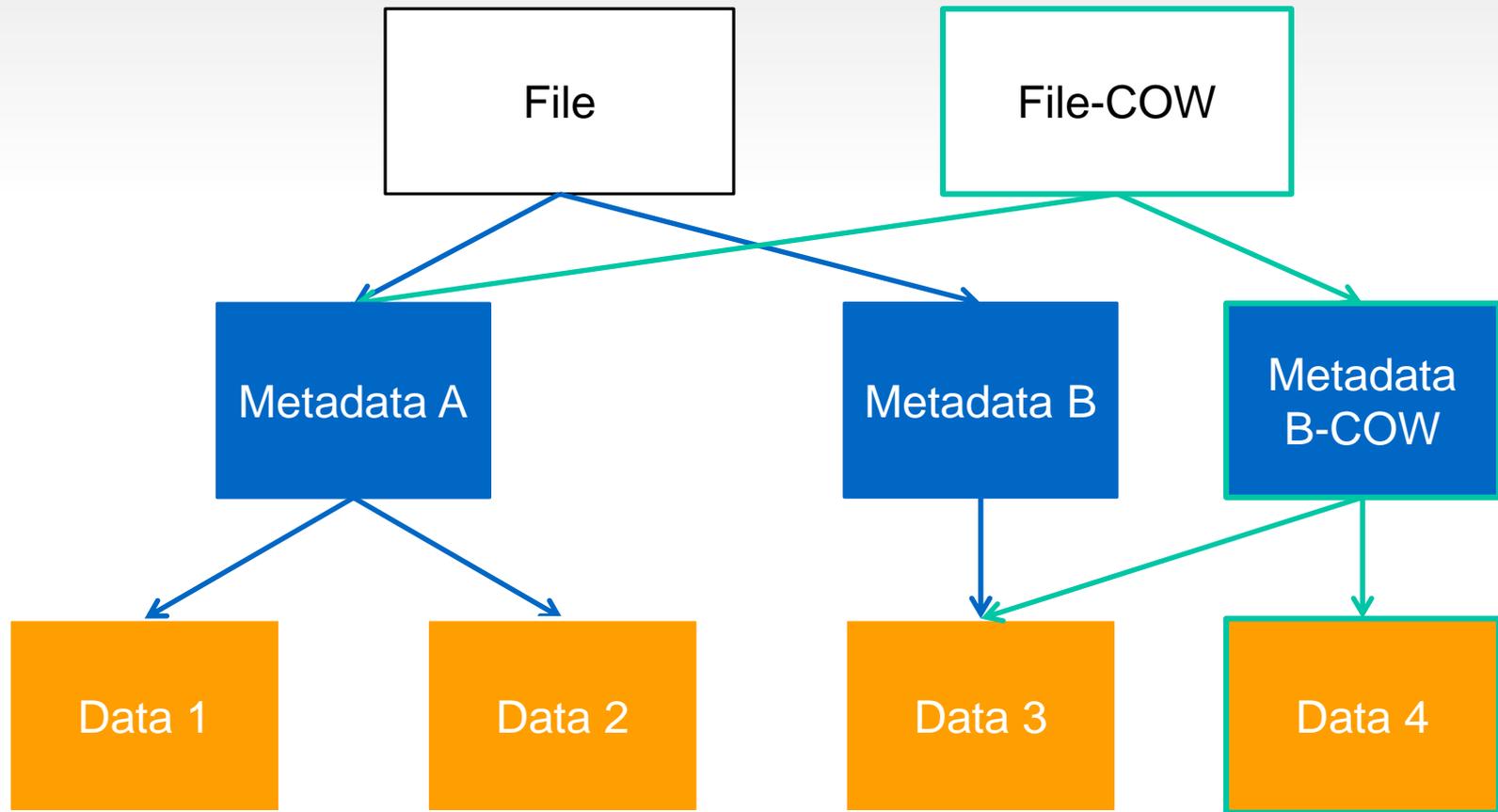
# Snapshot Overview



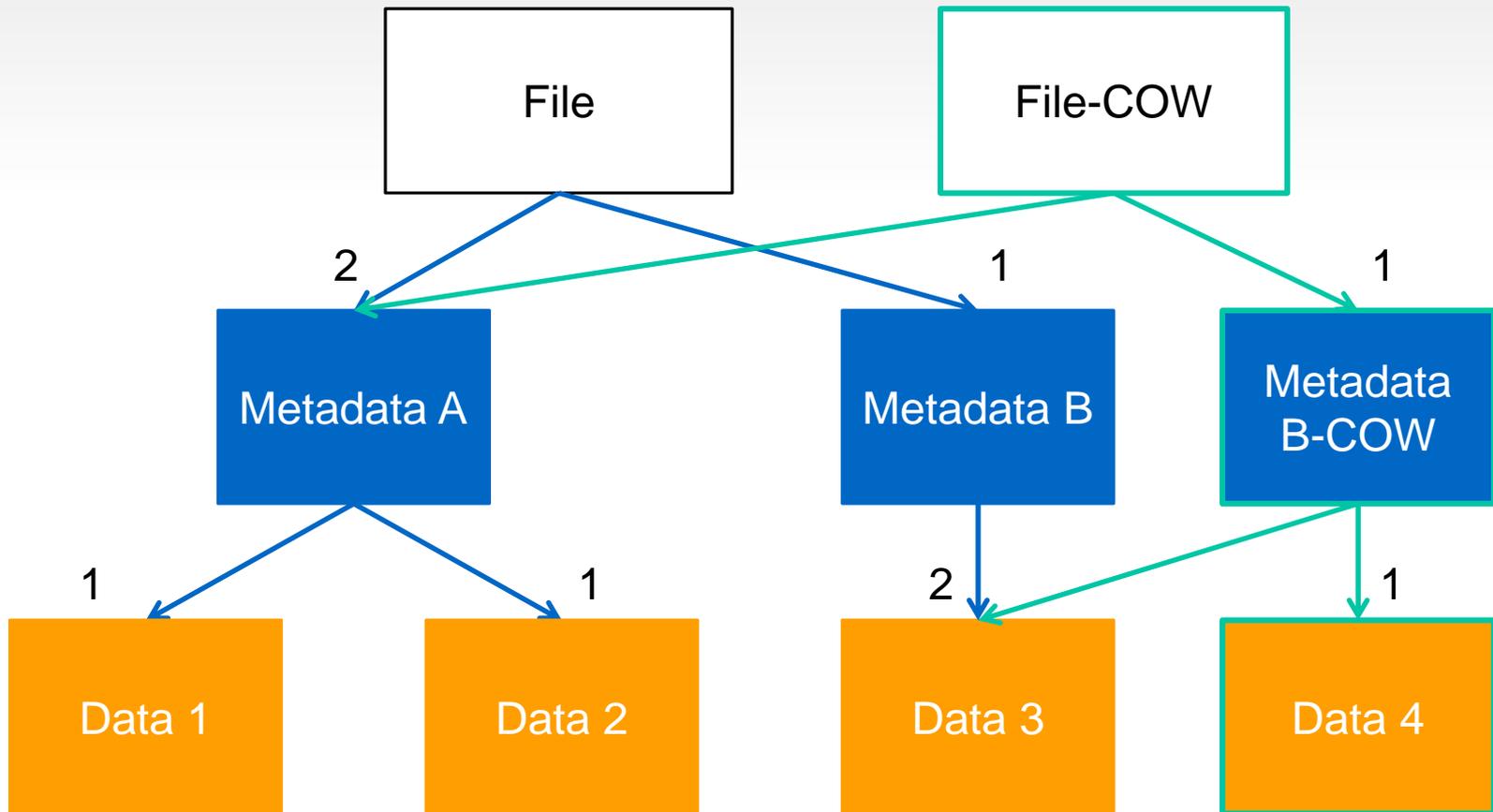
# Copy-on-write



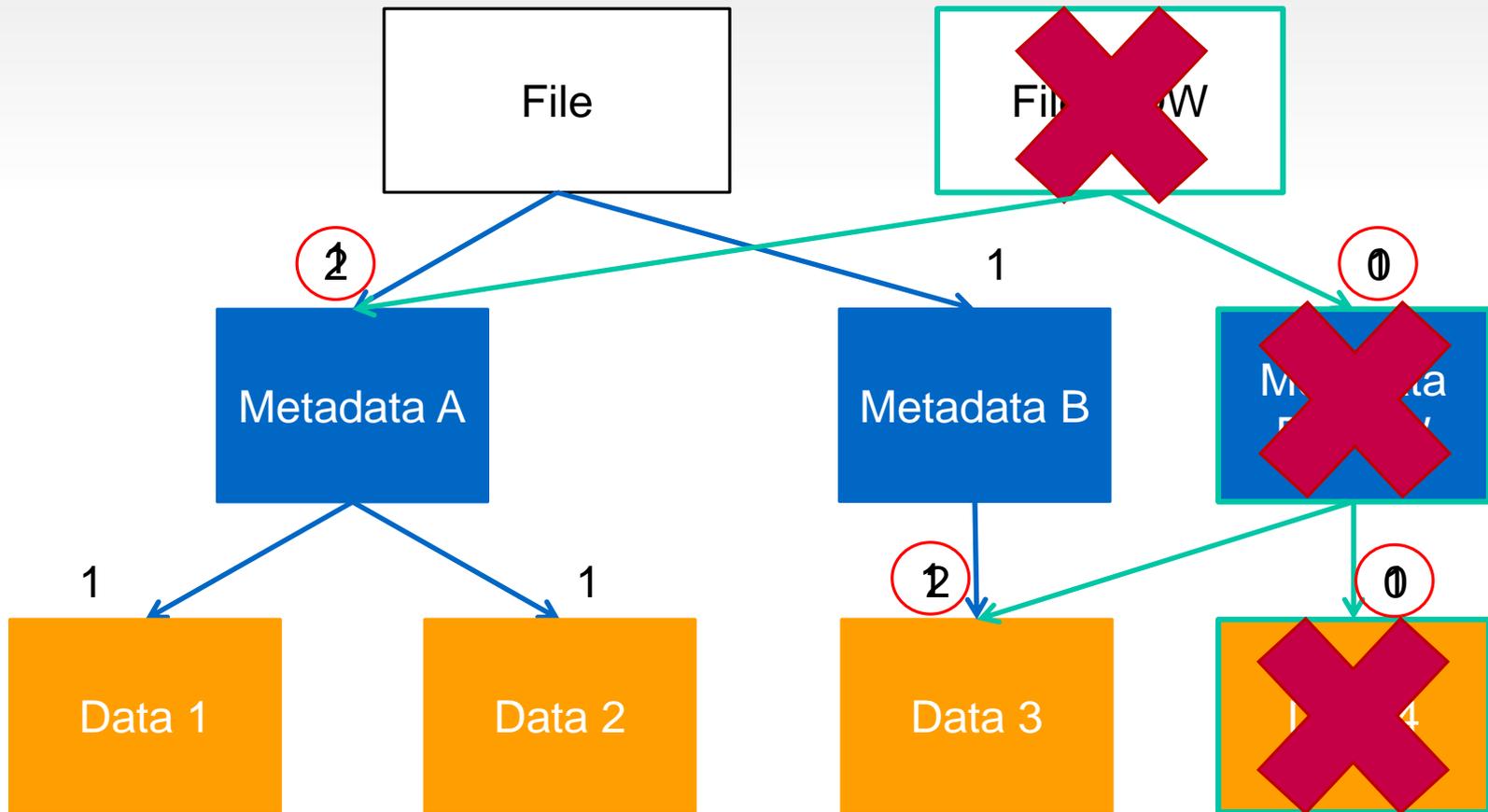
# Copy-on-Write: Appending



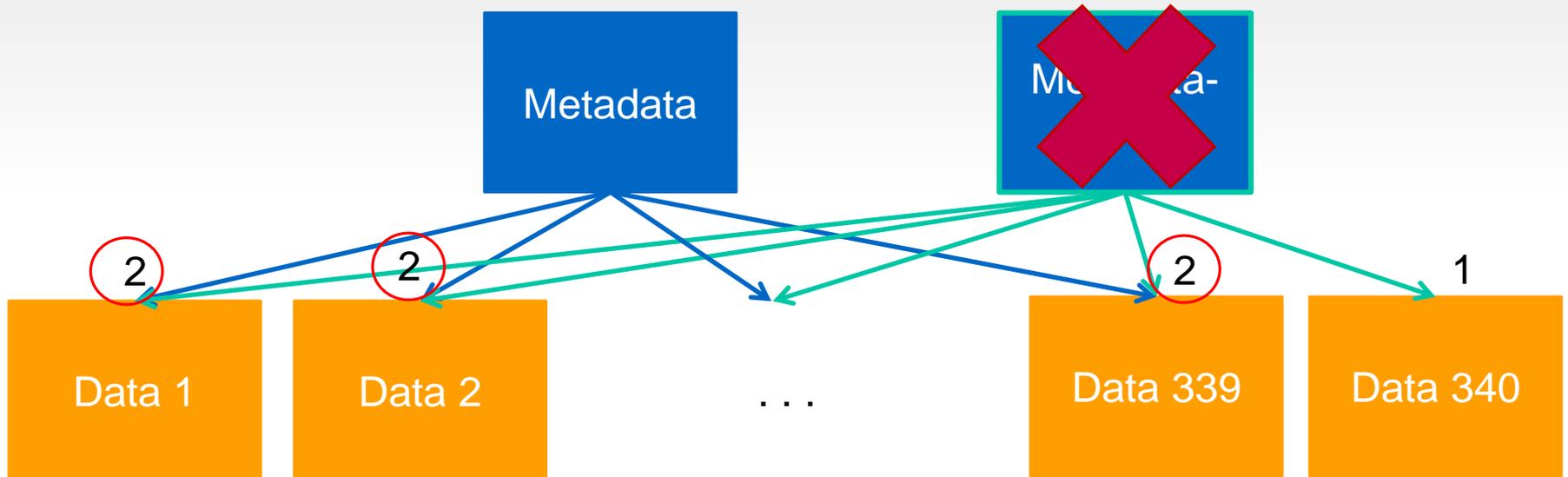
# Hierarchical Refcounts



# Hierarchical Refcounts: Deletion



# Problem: Fan-out



Even worse for writes

# Potential Solutions

# Delay

Write refcount changes to log, then checkpoint

Hope that they'll cancel

No guarantee this will actually happen

Update storm

# GC Trees

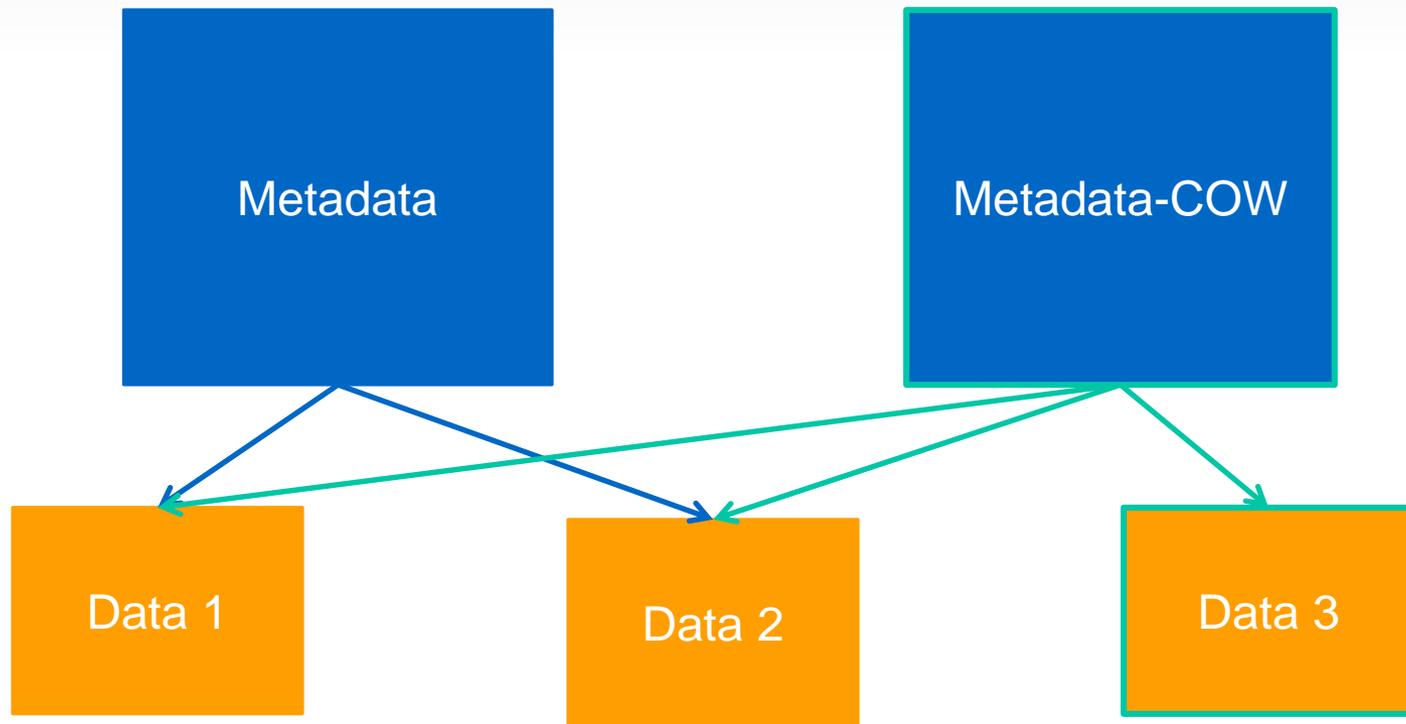
Don't count references at all

Track lineage

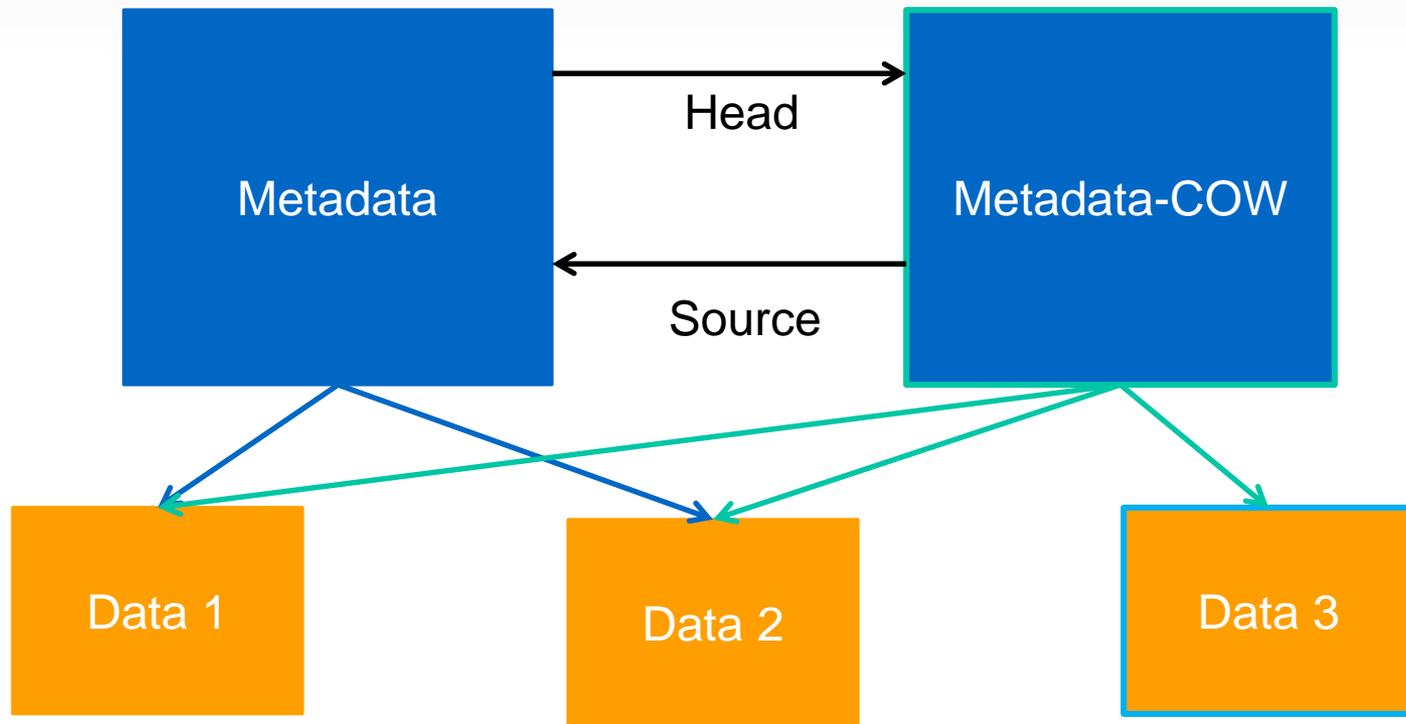
Use garbage collection (GC) to determine what can be freed

Keep deletion, write overhead minimal

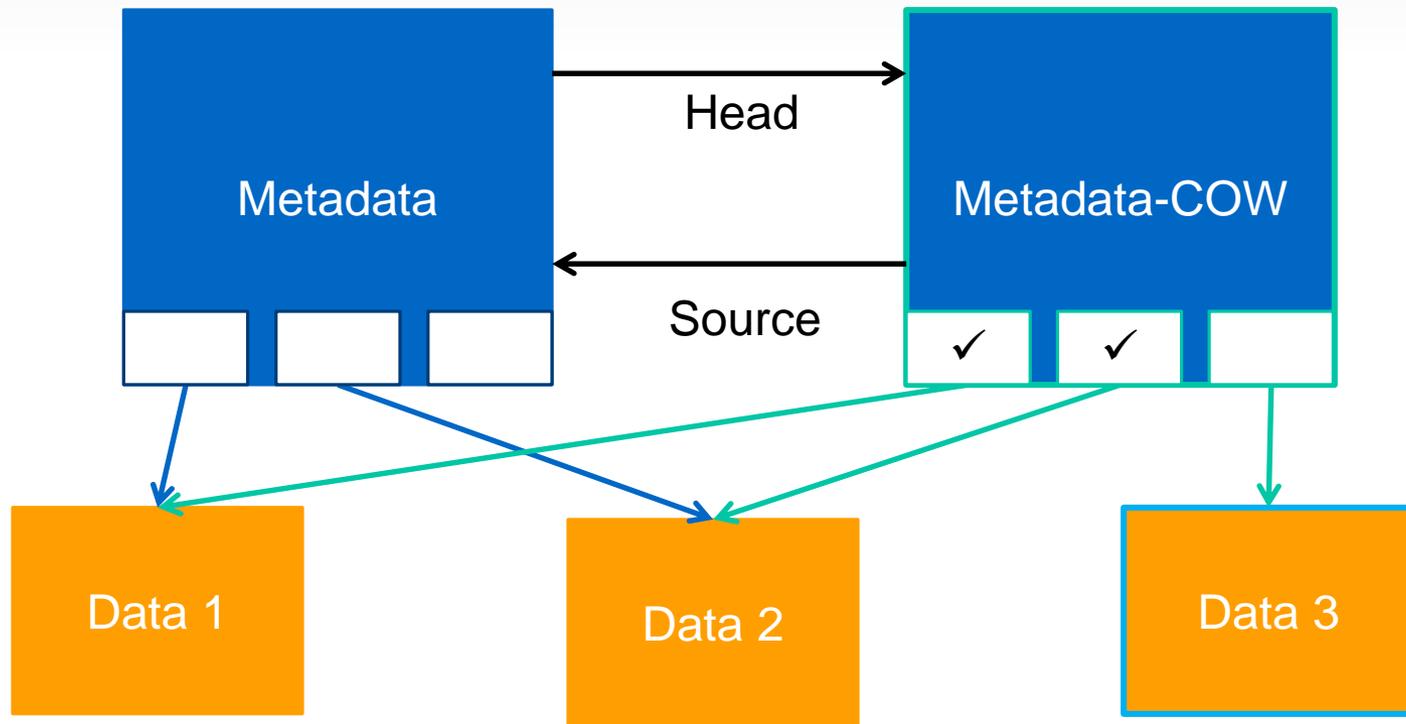
# Basic Metadata Structure



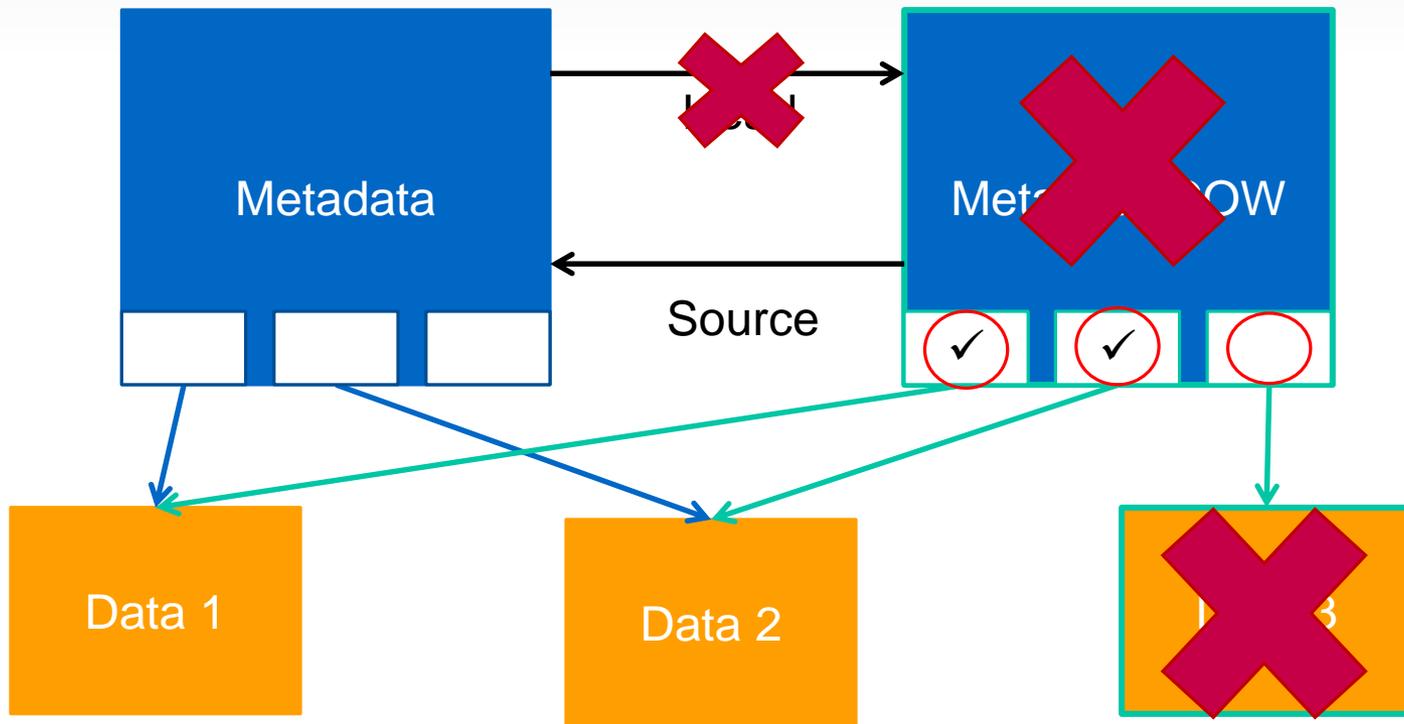
# Basic Metadata Structure



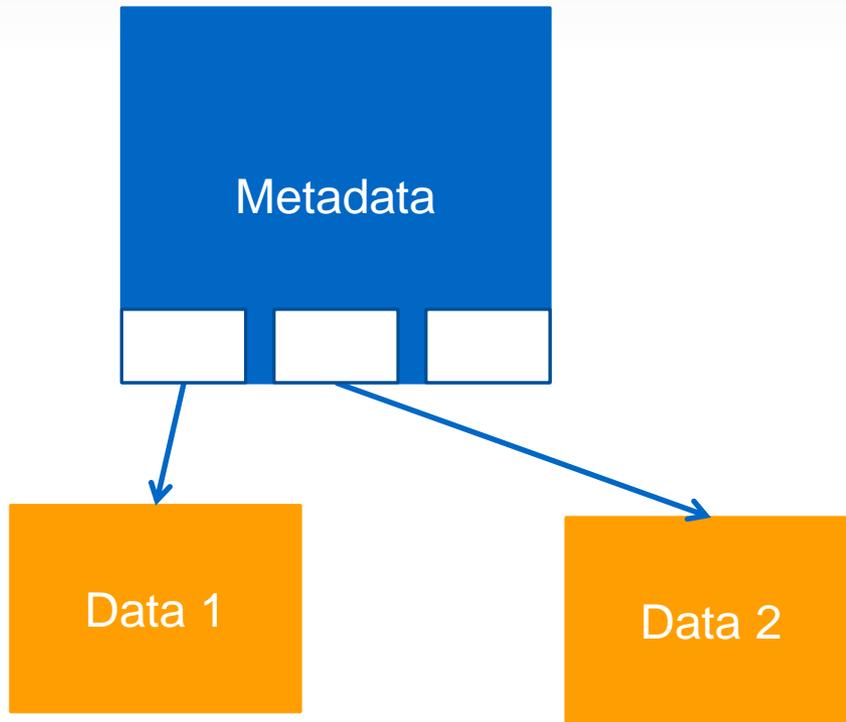
# Basic Metadata Structure



# Deletion: Child

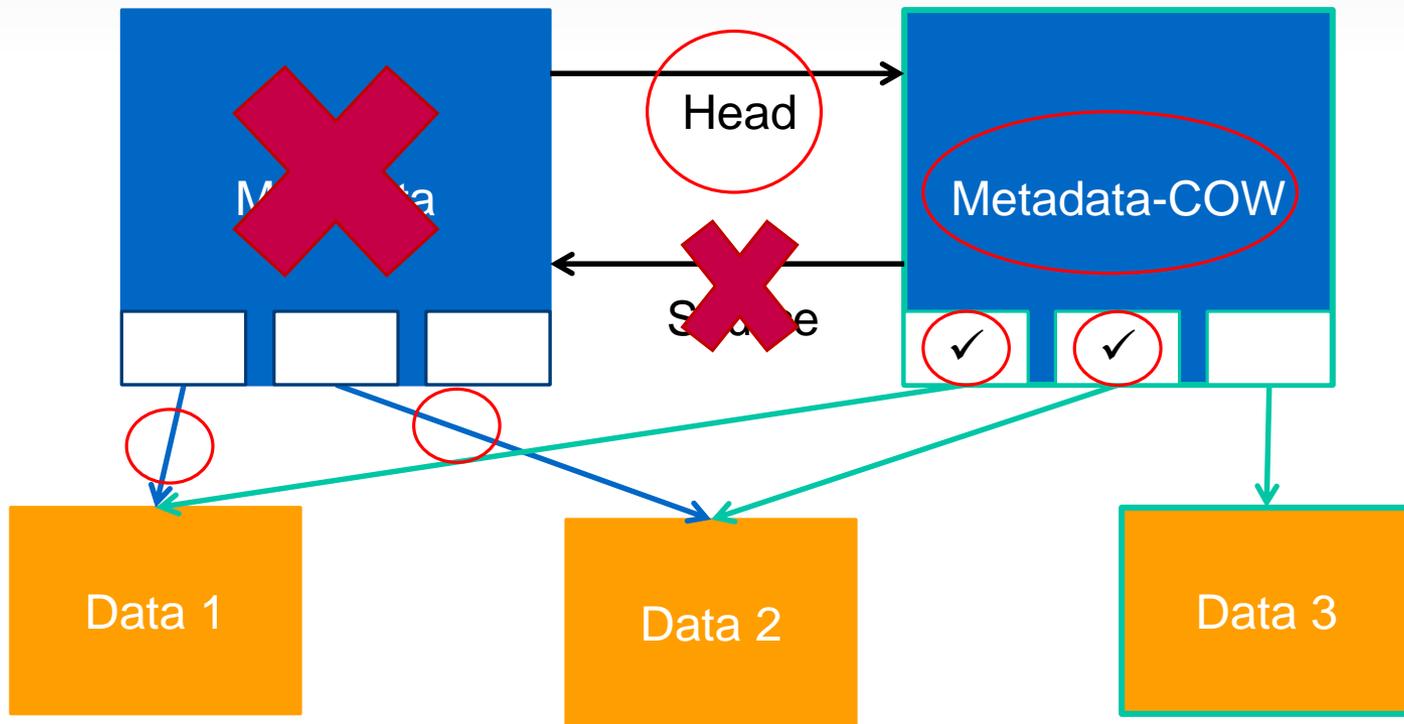


# Deletion: Child



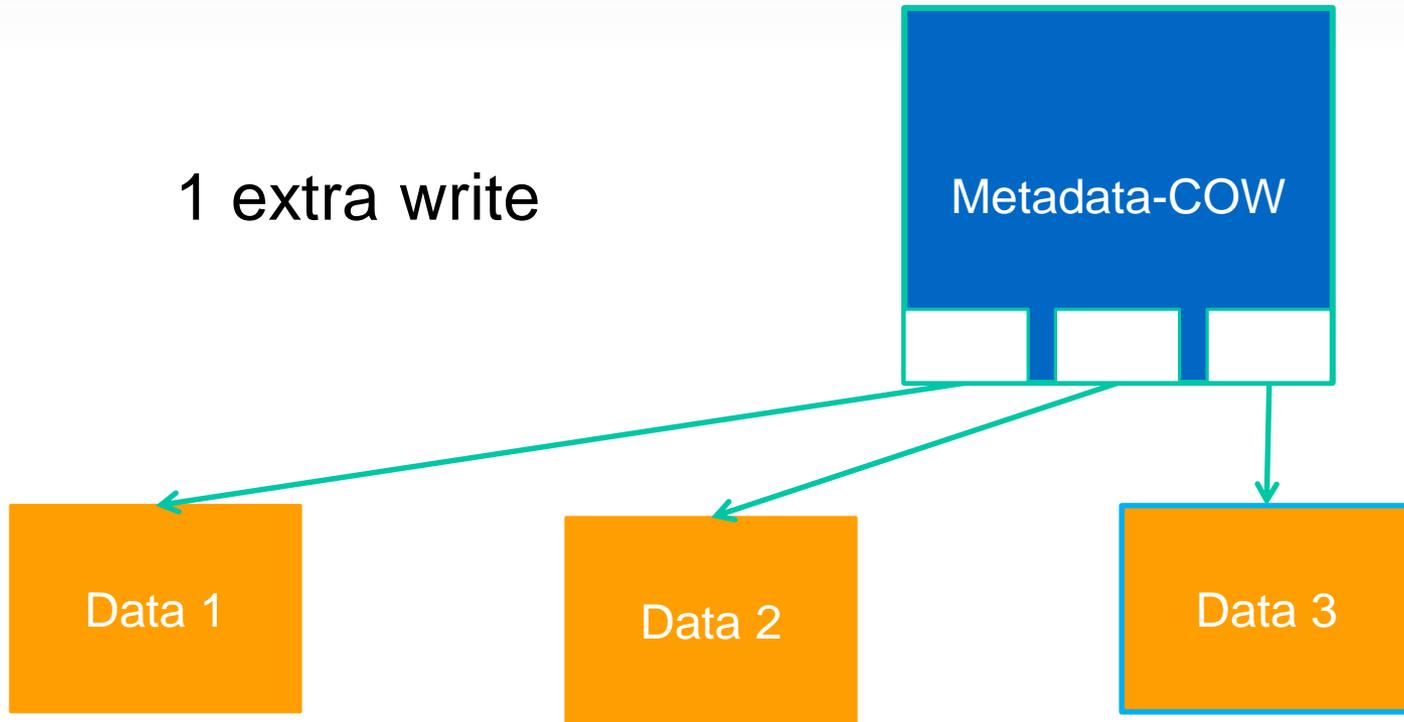
1 extra write

# Deletion: Parent

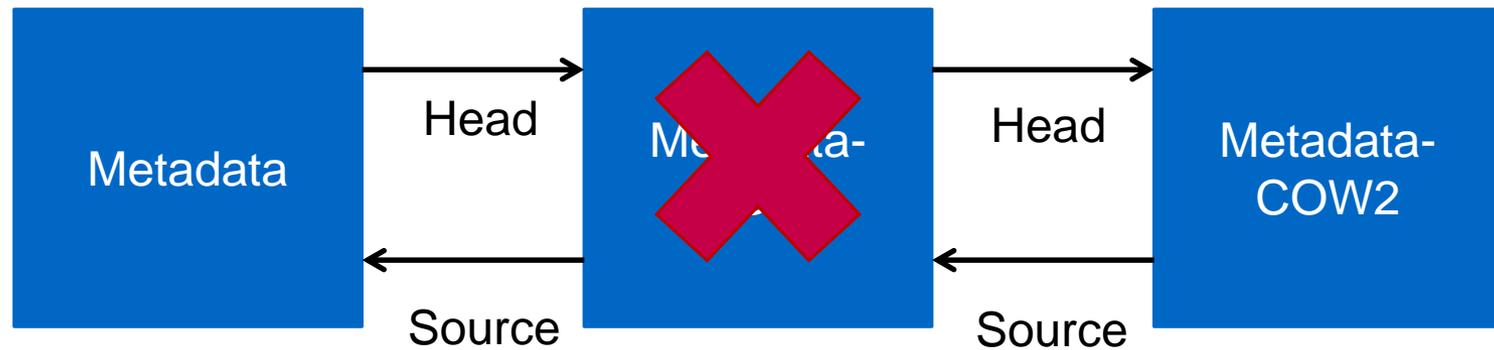


# Deletion: Parent

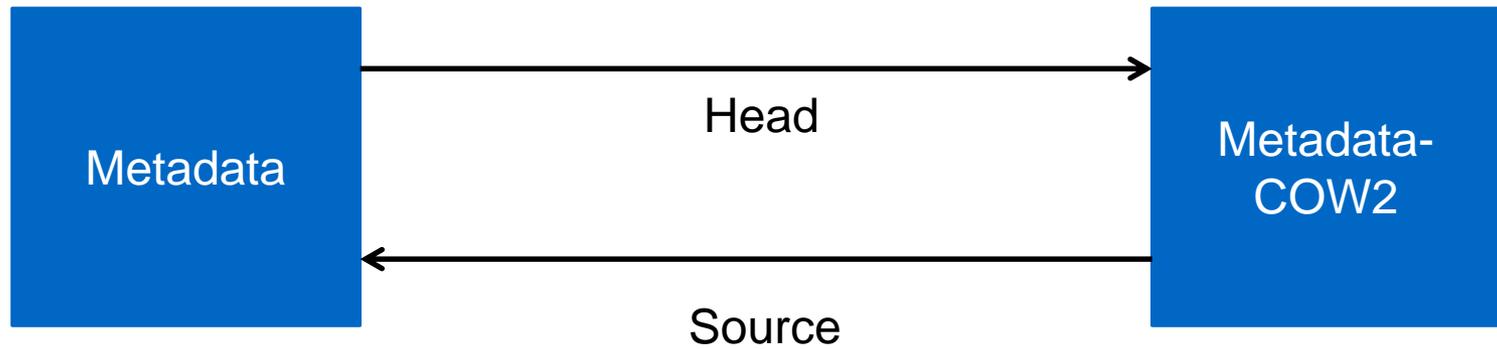
1 extra write



# Deletion in a Snapshot Chain



# Deletion in a Snapshot Chain



2 extra writes

# What about B+ trees?

Tree ops can move pointers

Need additional pointers: next and previous

Can increase deletion overhead

# GCTree summary

One extra write per metadata block when writing

One to two extra writes for most deletions

Avoid deletion overhead with background scans

# Implementing gcext4

Ext4: Extent-based file system

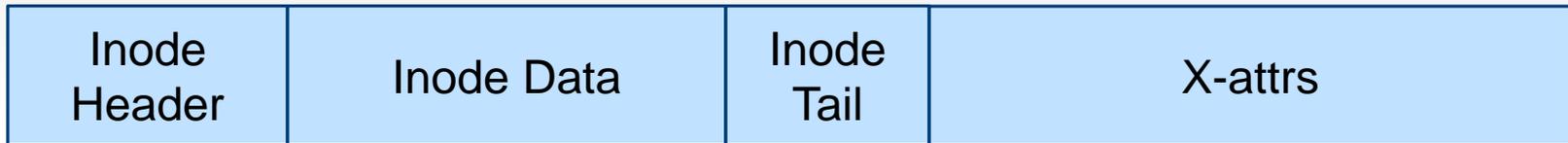
Two metadata types: inodes, extent blocks

# GCTree Metadata Layout

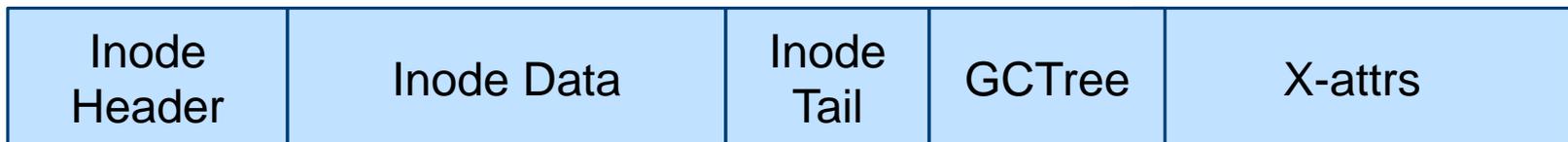
Source 48 b	Head 48 b	Next 48 b	Prev 48 b	Borrowed bitmap 1 B / 42 B
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# Adding GCTree metadata

ext4 inode (256 B):



gcext4 inode (256 B):



# Adding GCTree metadata

ext4 extent (4096 KB):



gcext4 extent (4096 KB):



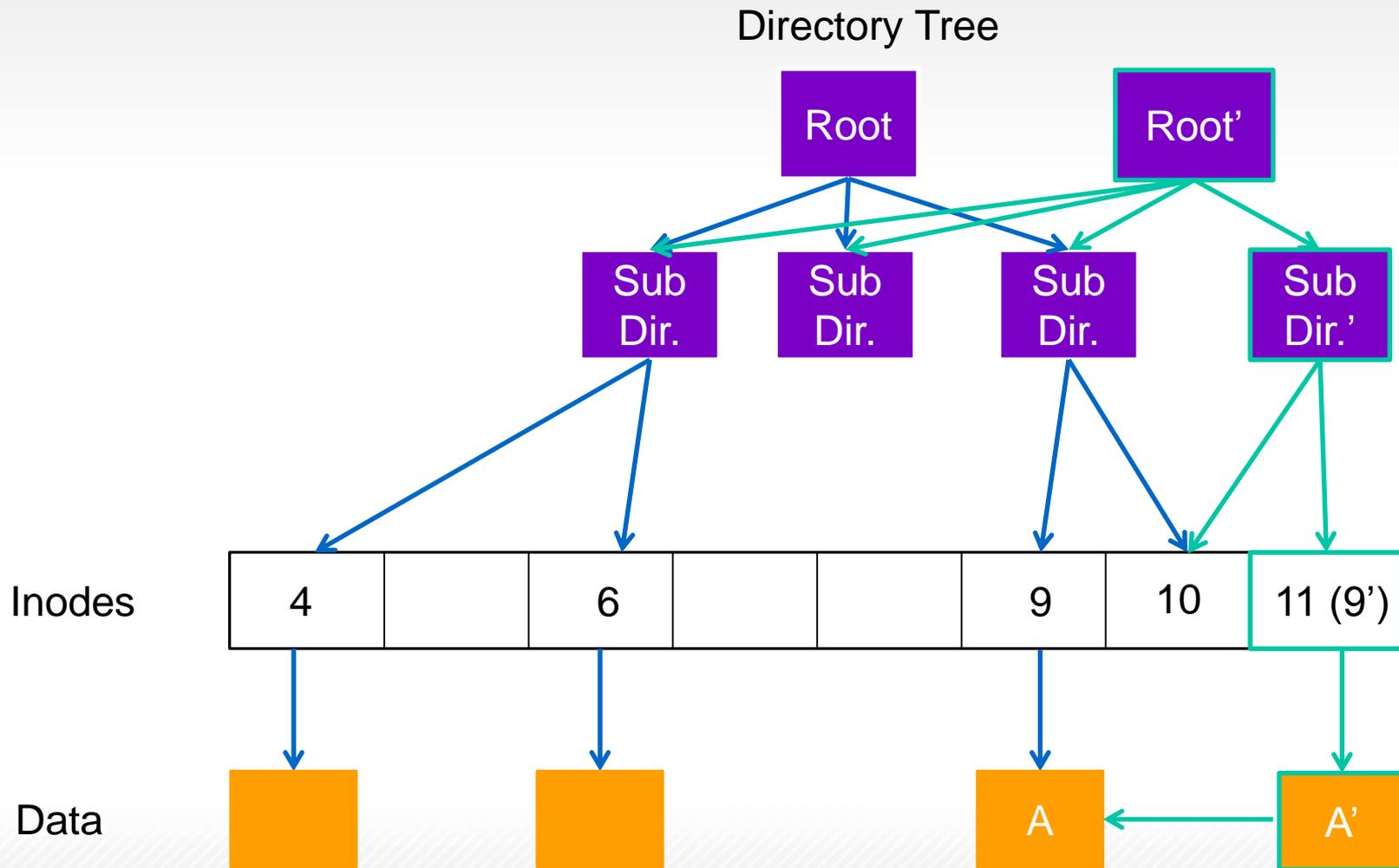
# Adapting ext4 to COW:

Straightforward, but fiddly

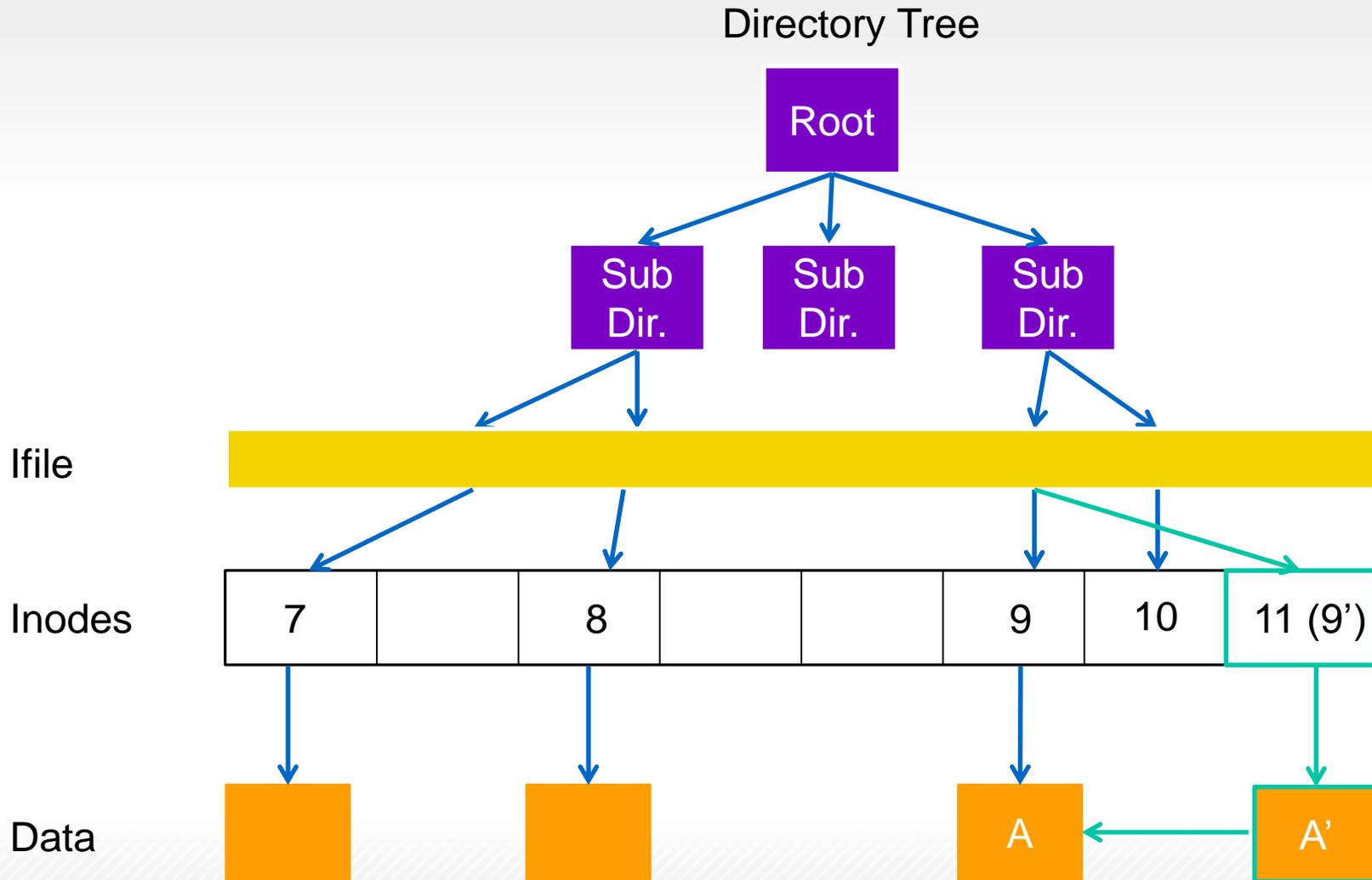
COW once per snapshot

Inodes proved problematic

# Fixed Location Inodes



# Solution: ifile



# Implementing Deletion

Separate kernel threads act as scanners

Deletion enqueues a message

Scanners process message, do actual deletion

Removing a snapshot deletes an ifile

# Evaluation

Do they work?

How do they compare?

# Experimental Set-up

3GHz Core 2 Duo, 6GB RAM

7200 RPM, 160GB hard drive

# Basic Benchmarks

Fileserver

OLTP

VM: fileserver in VirtualBox

# Benchmark Configuration

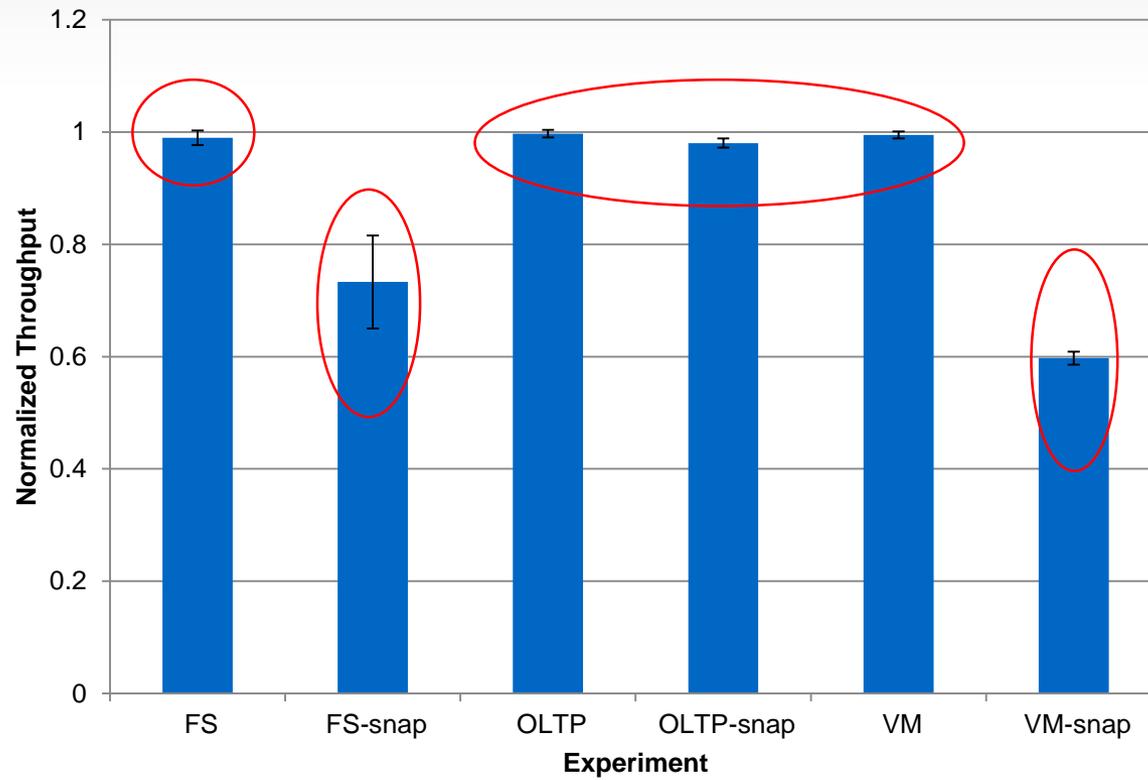
Storage footprint: 2x memory

5 repetitions, 3 hours each

Snapshot per hour for Fileserver, VM

Snapshot per five minutes for OLTP

# Comparison to ext4



# Hierarchical Refcount Comparison

Direct performance comparison infeasible

Look at block-write overhead

# File Systems for Comparison

Btrfs: recounting file system

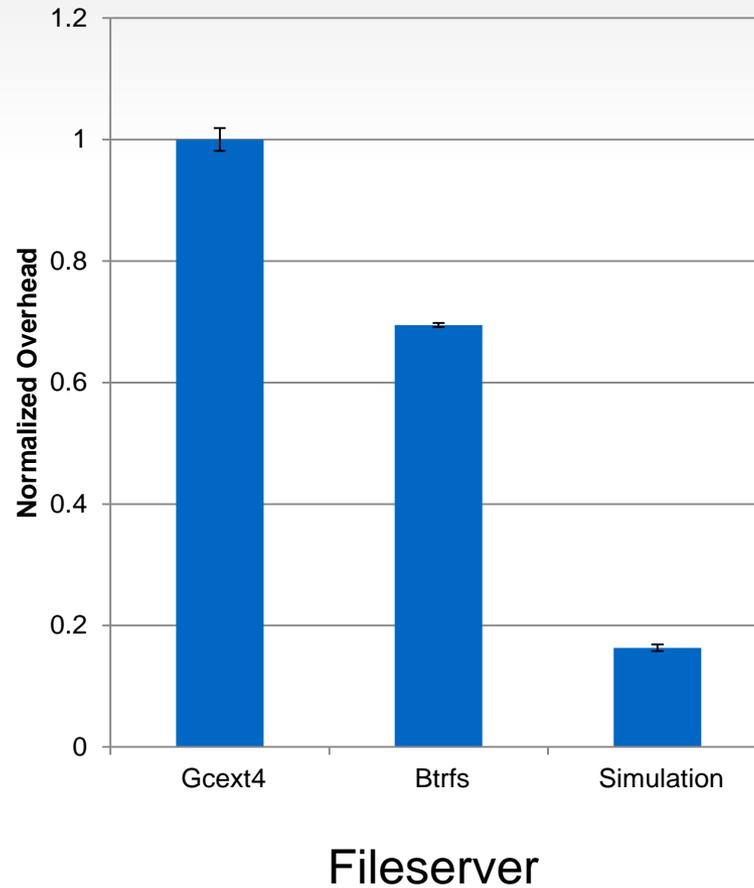
Simulation in gcext4: accounts for differences in btrfs

# Simulation Methodology

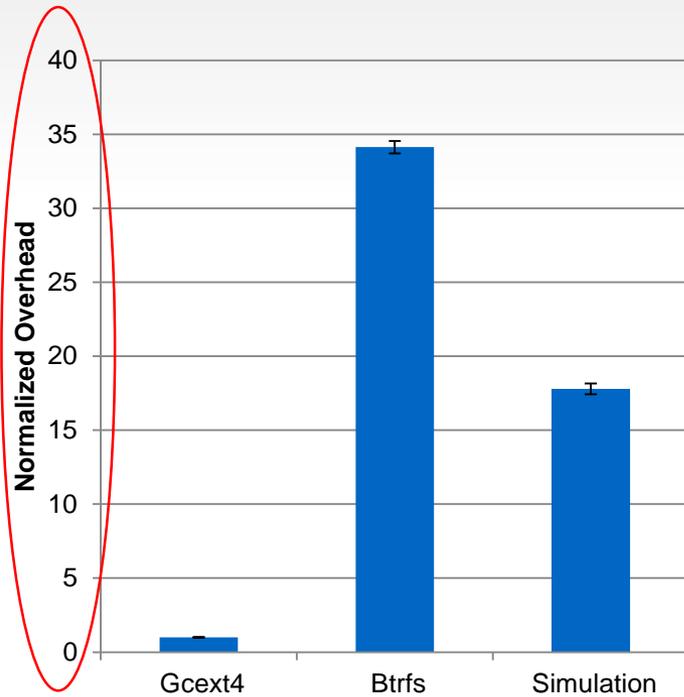
Assumes refcounts stored in a contiguous map

Use a 15MB durable log

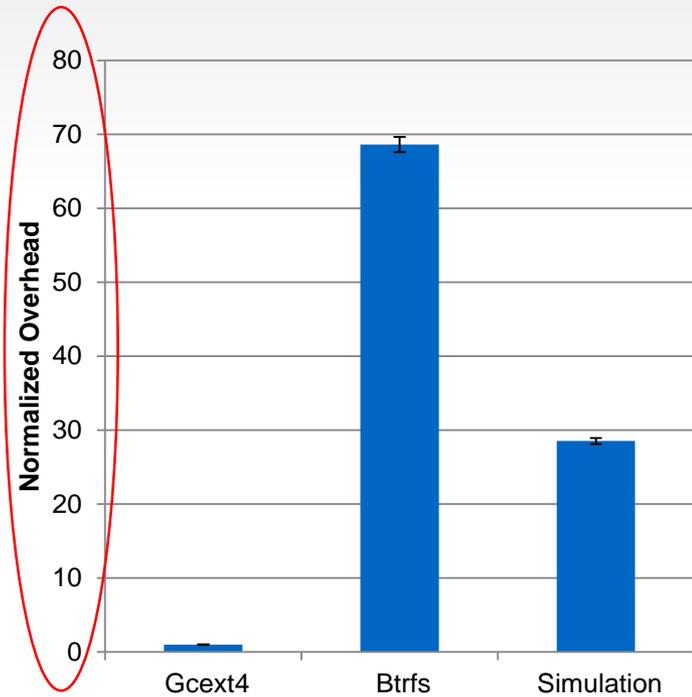
# Results: Traditional Workloads



# Results: Enterprise Workloads



OLTP



VM

# Conclusion

GCTrees: snapshots for enterprise workloads

Substantial gulf between refcounts and GCTrees

Optimal choice depends on workload



Thank you!