



Digital Repository of Ireland
Taisclann Dhigiteach na hÉireann

Analyses of the usefulness of Software Defined Storage Solutions for Web-based Digital Preservation Applications

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DEVELOPMENT FUND

Outline

- Storage Requirements
- Storage solutions we tested
- Why we made our choice
- DRI Infrastructure
- DRI bit preservation

DRI:

The Digital Repository Of Ireland (DRI) is an interactive, national trusted digital repository for contemporary and historical, social and cultural data held by Irish institutions.

The DRI follows the Open Archival Information System (OAIS) ISO reference model and The Trusted Repository Audit Checklist (TRAC)



OAIS Model:



Source: www.digital-preservation.com

DRI Storage Requirements:

OAIS/TRAC requires the following from storage:

- Minimal conditions for performing long-term preservation of digital assets
- Long Term Preservation of digital assets, even if the OAIS (repository) itself is not permanent or present.

DRI Storage Requirements:

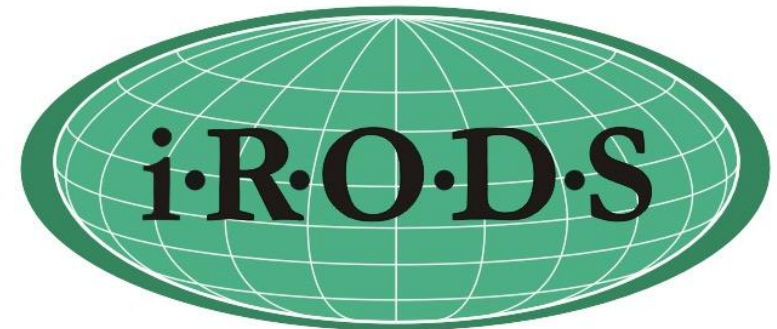
- Open Source/Open Standards
- Independence
- High Availability
- Dynamically Configurable
- Ease of Interoperability (Interfaces, APIs)
- Data Security/Placement (Replication, Erasure coding, Placement, Tiering, Federation)
- Self Contained
- Commodity Hardware

Software Defined Storage vs SAN:

- Lower Cost (Open Source, Commodity hardware)
- No Vendor Lock-In
- Utilise old or existing servers/infrastructure
- Flexibility (IOPS or Space or Bandwidth)
- Incremental hardware upgrade path



Storage Solutions We Tested:

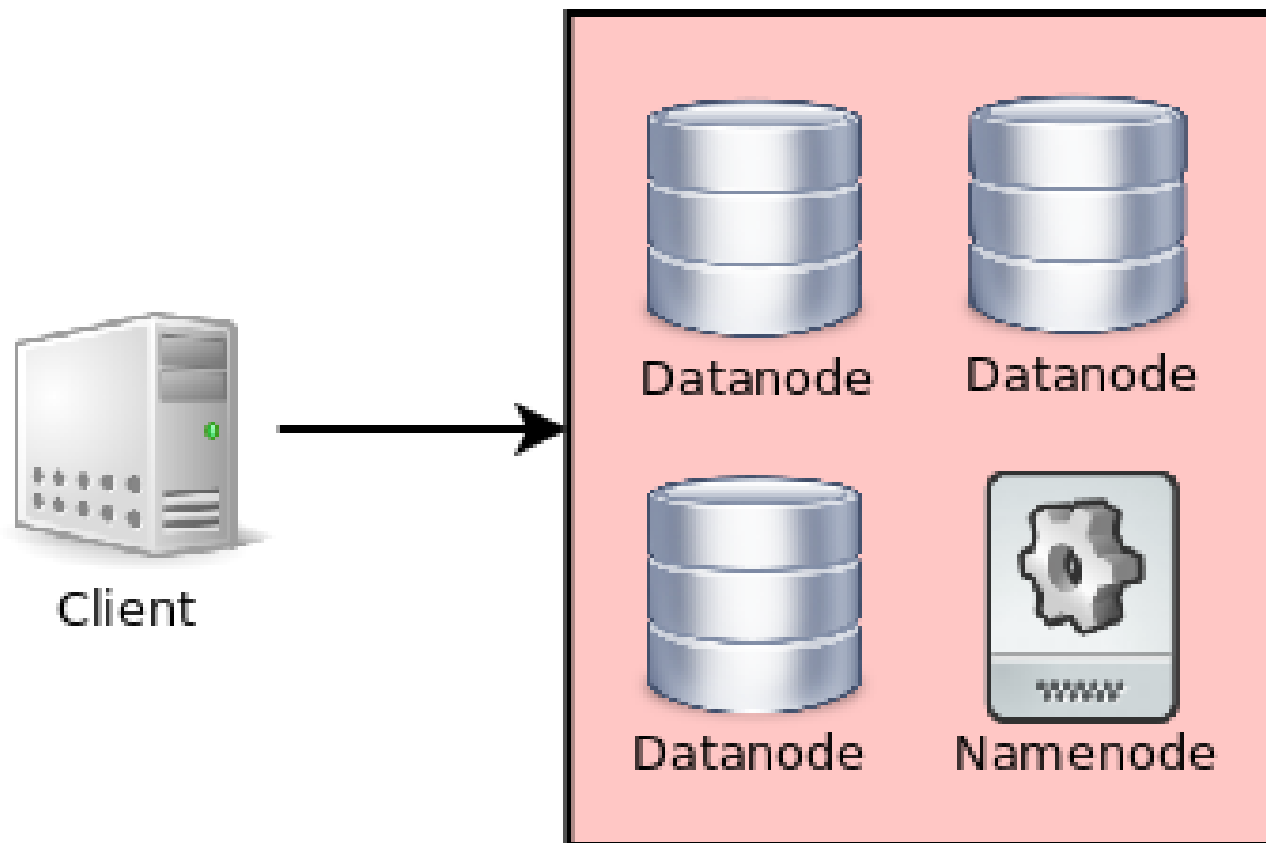


Integrated Rule-Oriented Data System





HDFS:



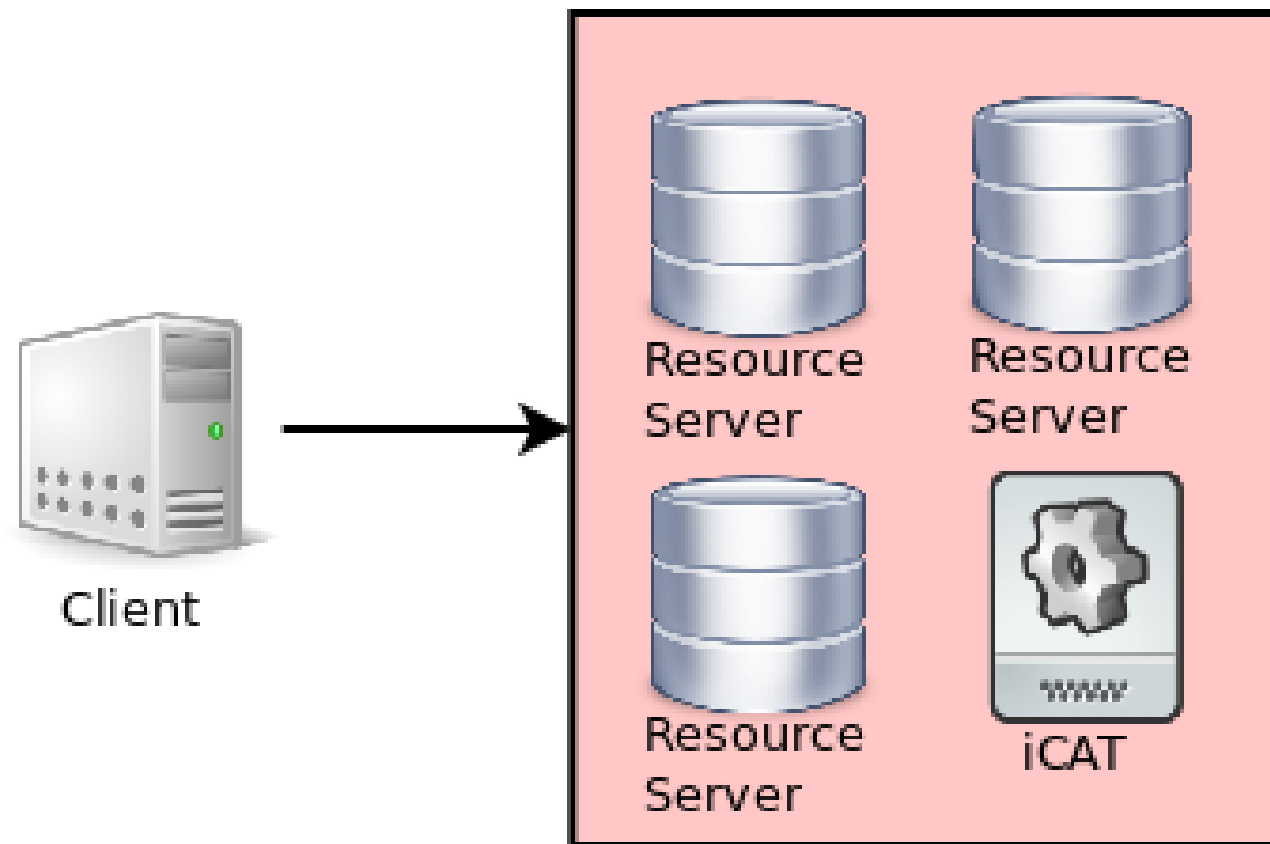


Why we didn't choose HDFS:

- Only provides RESTful API interface. No posix or RBD.
- Performance geared towards large data sets. I/O of many small files is poor.
- Single point of failure and bottleneck at its Namenode.
- Doesn't provide any federation



iRODS:



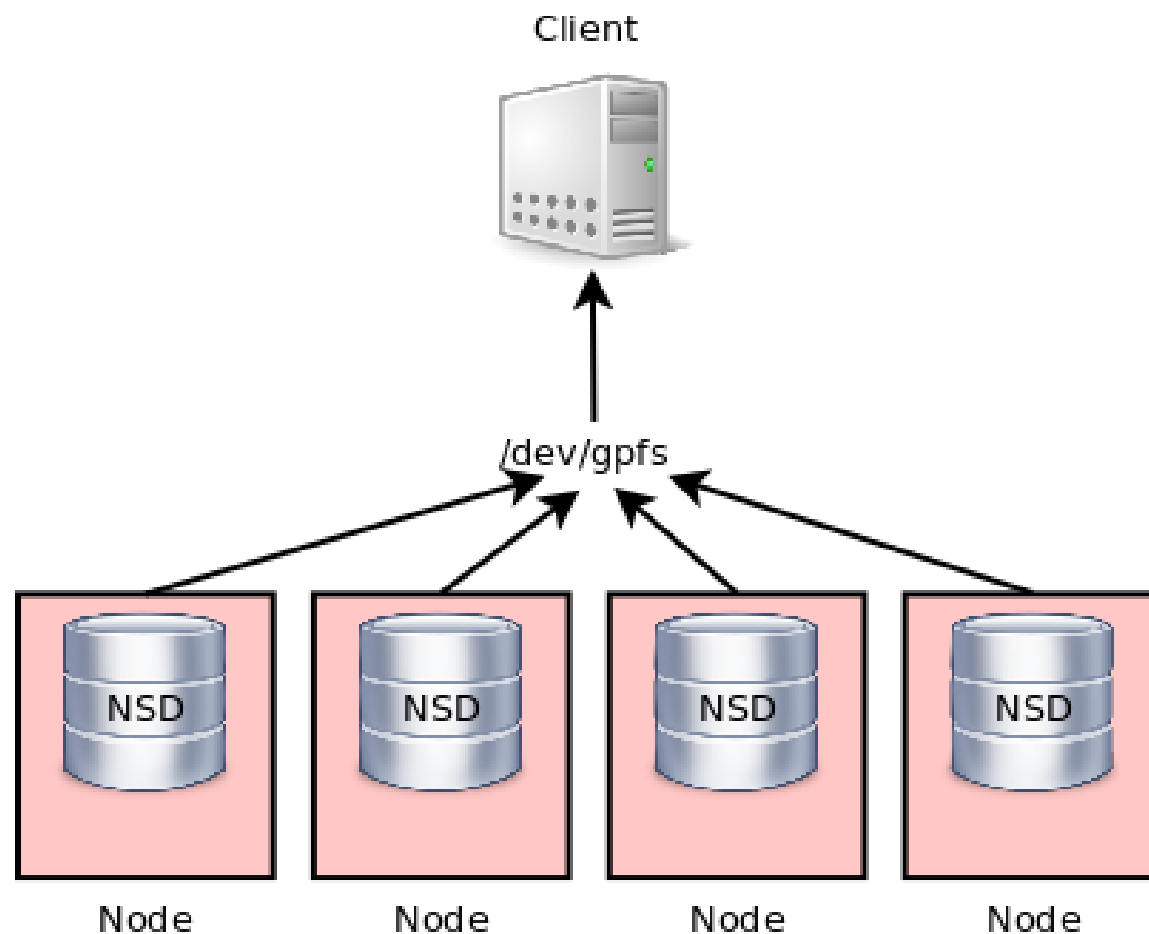


Why we didn't choose iRODS:

- Default Interfaces limited. No Restful, RBD.
- Single point of failure at its iCAT metadata server
- Overlapping functionality with Fedora Commons



GPFS:



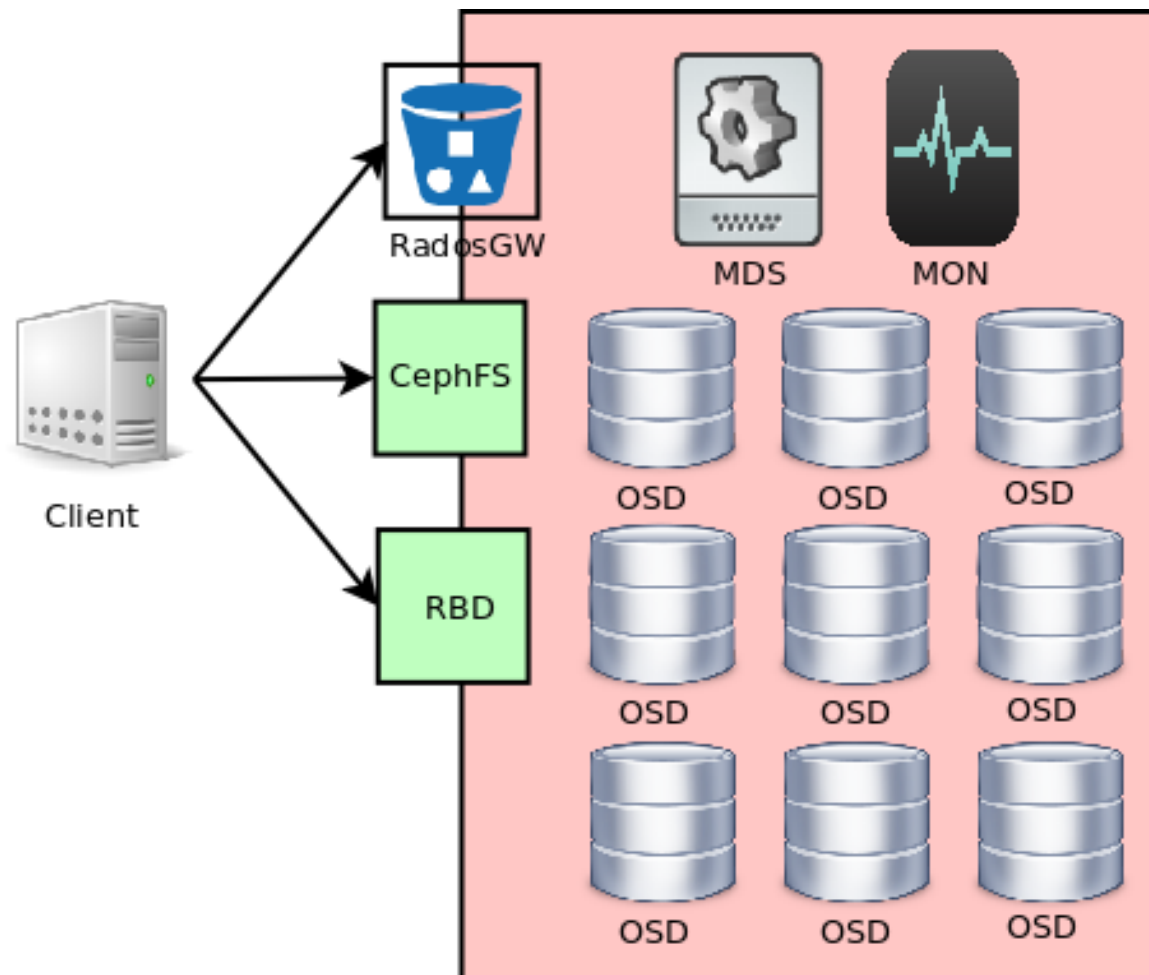


Why we didn't choose GPFS:

- Default Interfaces limited. No Restful, RBD.
- Data Replica limit of 2.
- Closed source



CEPH:



Why we chose Ceph:

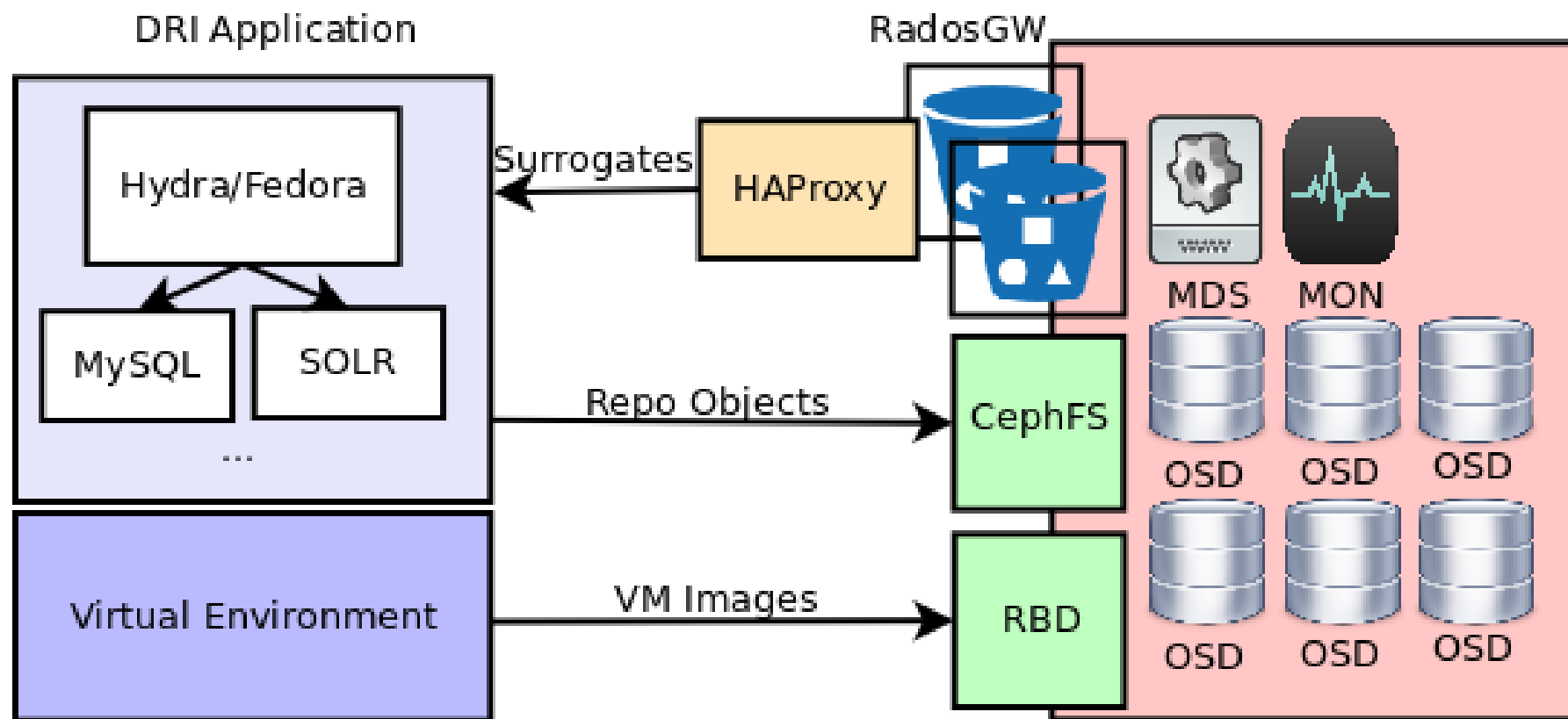
- We like its distributed, clustered architecture
- Provides complete high availability on install
- Scales out horizontally to massive levels
- Data Security/Placement: Distributed, Replicated
- Many interface options
- Rich, documented, multi-level APIs
- Dynamically configurable
- Good Performance for general use (many small file I/O)
- Solid release schedule, new features

Findings:

	HDFS	iRODS	Ceph	GPFS
API	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Fedora 3.6.x Driver	Yes	No	No	No
Interface: Posix	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Interface: RBD	No	No	Yes	No
Interface: RESTful	Yes	No	Yes	No
Dynamic Configuration	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Availability: Data	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
High Availability: Service	No	No	Yes	Yes
Max Raw Storage (PetaByte)	>100	N/A	>100	4 - 10 ¹⁴
On-Read Data Checking	No	Yes	No	No
Max Replicas	512	>2	~2.1 Billion	2
Federation	No	Yes	No	Yes

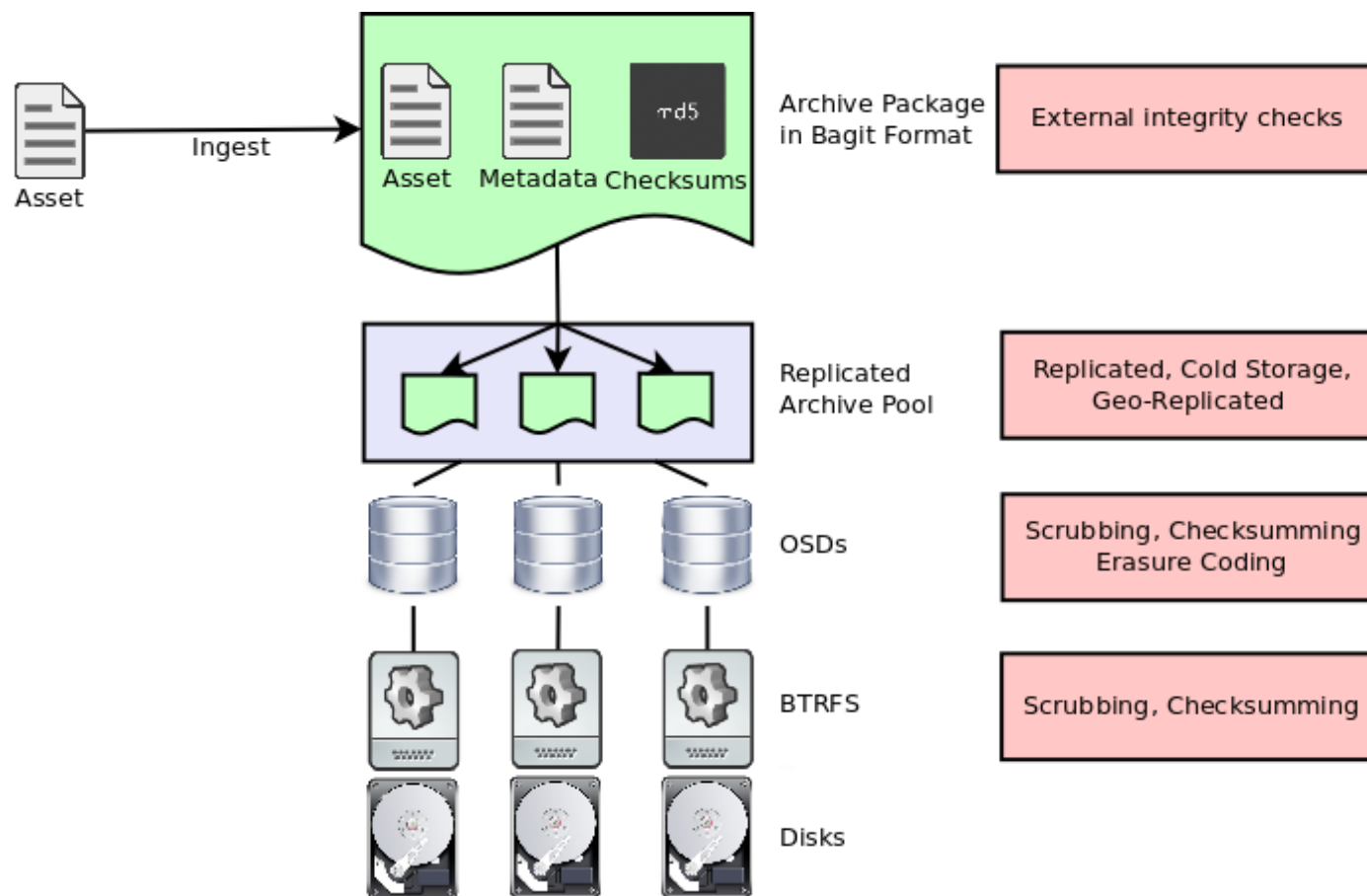


DRI Infrastructure





DRI Bit Preservation





New Ceph Features:

- Asynchronous Geo-Replication
- Erasure Coding
- Tiering

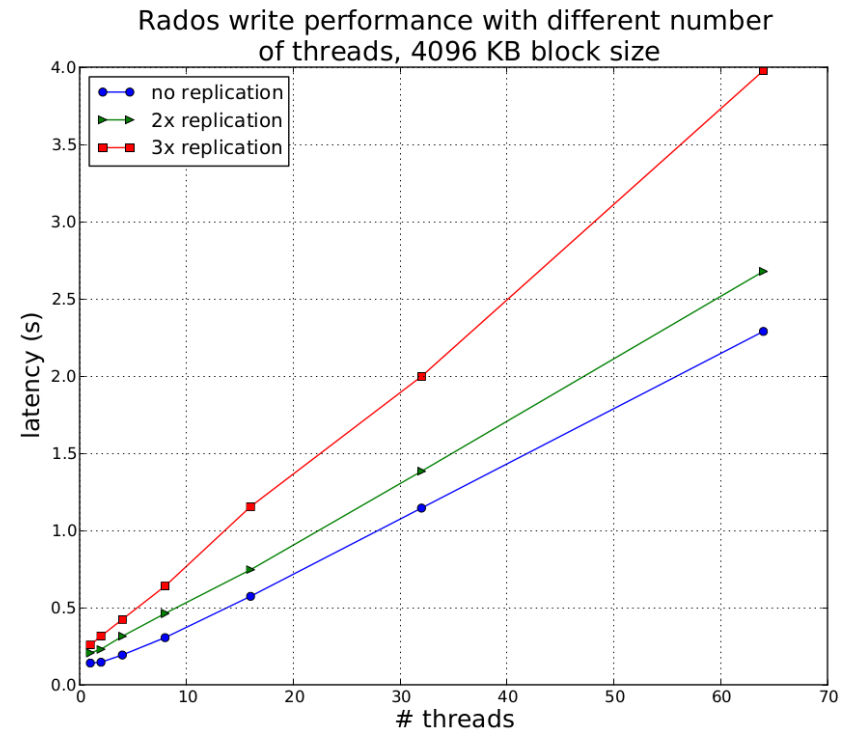
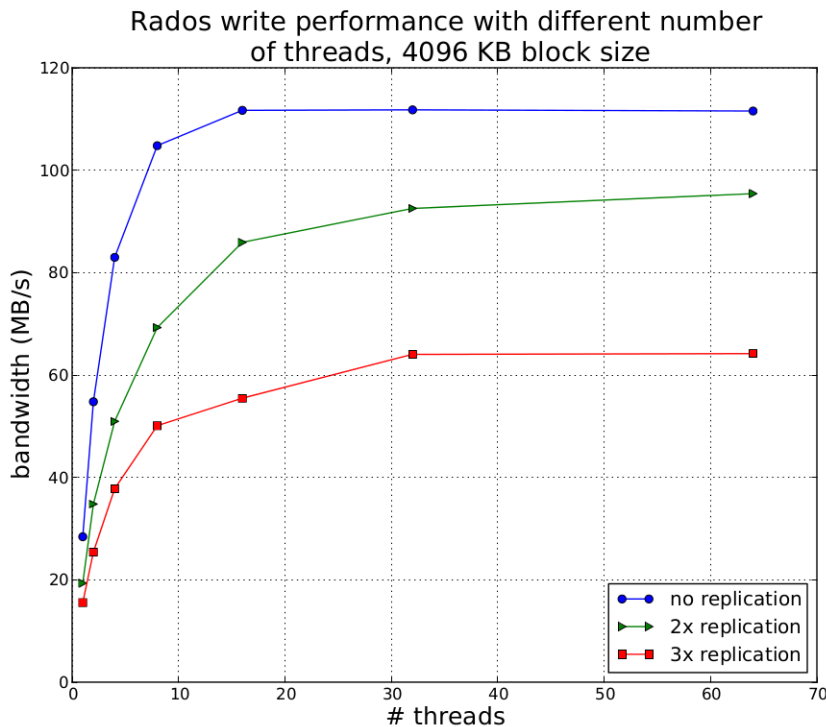
Questions?

DRI: www.dri.ie
Trinity HPC: www.tchpc.tcd.ie
Trinity College Dublin: www.tcd.ie

Links:

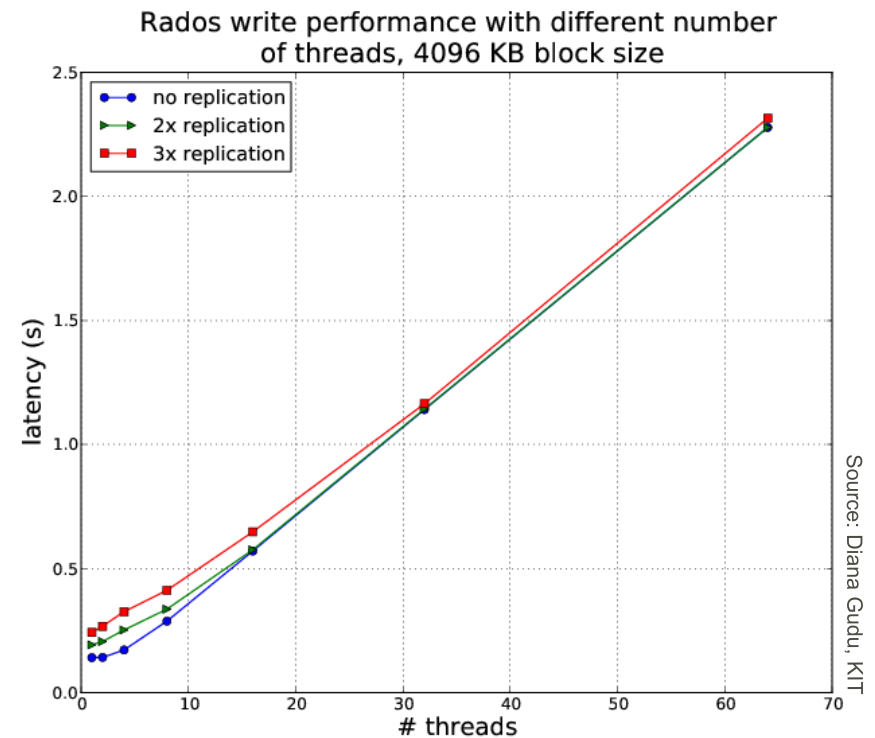
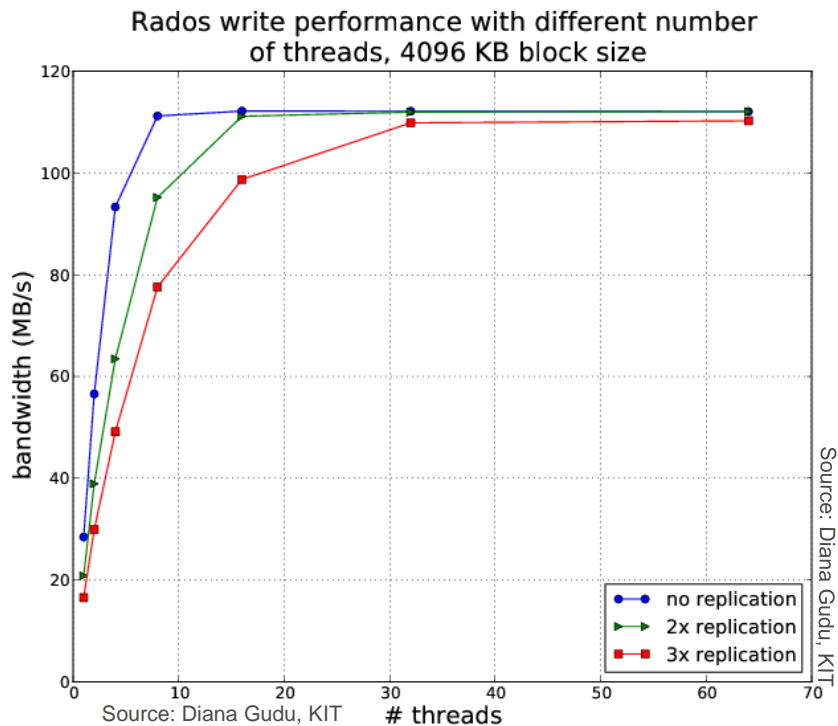
Ceph:	www.ceph.com
HDFS:	hadoop.apache.org
IRODS:	www.irods.org
GPFS:	www.ibm.com/systems/software/gpfs/
Project Hydra:	projecthydra.org
Fedora Commons:	www.fedora-commons.org
Apache SOLR:	lucene.apache.org/solr/
HAProxy:	haproxy.1wt.eu

Performance



Poor performance with low number of OSDs (6) and replication.

Performance



Adding OSDs (26) improves replicated performance