Fast Crash Recovery in RAMCloud

Diego Ongaro, Stephen M. Rumble, Ryan Stutsman, John Ousterhout, and Mendel Rosenblum

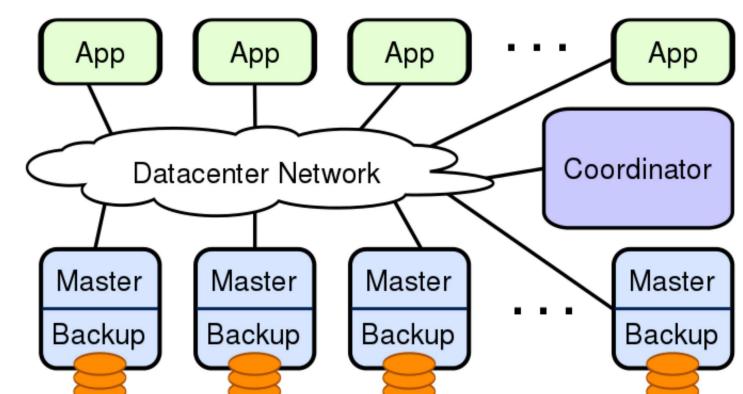
RAMCloud

- Storage for datacenters
- All data always in RAM
 - 1,000-10,000 commodity servers
 - 32-64 GB DRAM/server
- Durable and available
- High performance
 - High throughput: 1M ops/sec/server
 - Low-latency access: 5-10µs RPC
- Data model similar to key-value store

Why Fast Recovery?

- Durability goals:
 - Small impact on performance
 - Minimum cost and energy
- Keep replicas in DRAM of other servers?
 - Triples cost and energy usage
 - Power failures are still a problem
- RAMCloud's approach: fast recovery
 - 1 copy in DRAM, backup copies on disk/flash
 - Hypothesis: failures will not be noticed

Cluster Configuration



- Applications access RAMCloud using RPCs
- Coordinator manages server pool
- Masters store application data
- Backups store copies on disk/flash

Durability 2. Append object to log & update hash table Buffered Segment In-Memory Log Backup 1. Process Buffered Segment Hash table Backup 4. Respond to write request Buffered Segment Master 3. Replicate object Backup to backups

- Masters replicate writes to backups immediately
- Backups buffer it and flush to disk/flash in batch
 - Need auxiliary power source for these buffers

