

云数据存储与管理

柴云鹏

IDC 的统计表明，2007 年一年的数据增量就达到了 281EB，最近几年的数据增长率在 60% 左右，相当于每过 18 个月翻一番。在数据量如此迅速增长的背景下，传统的存储系统和数据管理系统在扩展性、效率和成本等方面遇到了巨大的挑战，无法满足需求。而云数据管理具有扩展性强、性价比高、容错性好等优势，可以承担起超大规模数据存储的重任。

我们目前在云数据管理系统方面与 IBM、NSN 等公司进行合作，研究和开发适合企业级应用的云数据管理系统。具体来说，在云数据库方面，我们基于 Map-Reduce 模型，并行实现 SQL 操作，并通过多维索引结构来优化系统的性能；在云存储系统方面，我们在云存储中引入了闪存缓存层，一方面能够提高系统的访问性能，另一方面通过合理的数据分布策略来减少整个系统的能耗。

Cloud Data Management (CDM)

Yunpeng Chai

Outline

- ❖ **Motivation of CDM**
- ❖ Survey of CDM
- ❖ IBM SUR Cloud DB Project
- ❖ NSN Cloud Project
- ❖ Future Research Work

Motivation of CDM

- ❖ Rapid Data Increase
 - ❖ 2007: 281EB (1EB = 1000PB)
 - ❖ IDC: 60% per year (double - 18month)
 - ❖ Facebook: 850 million photos
 & 8 million videos ONE day
 - ❖ Web pages, logs, media contents

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Motivation of CDM

- ❖ Challenges
 - ❖ Scalability
 - ◆ Load Balance
 - ◆ Congestion / Delay
 - ❖ Efficiency
 - ❖ Cost
 - ◆ Fault Tolerance
 - ◆ Energy Conservation

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Motivation of CDM

- ❖ Advantages of CDM
 - ❖ Scalability
 - ❖ Fault Tolerance
 - ❖ Performance/Efficiency
 - ❖ Performance-cost
 - ❖ Living and evolving

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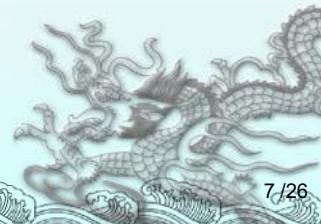
Motivation of CDM

- ❖ Comparison
 - ❖ Traditional Storage and DB
 - ◆ RAID/NAS/SAN
 - ◆ Hundreds of nodes
 - ❖ Cloud Data Management
 - ◆ Commodity Computers + SATA Disk
 - ◆ Tens of thousands of storage nodes

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Motivation of CDM

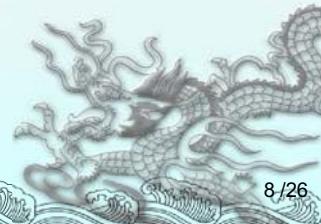
- ❖ Cloud Data Management Systems
 - ❖ Scalability
 - ◆ 100 → 10,000 nodes
 - ❖ Efficiency
 - ◆ Application-driven
 - ❖ Cost
 - ◆ Commodity Computers + SATA Disks
 - ◆ Flash / Disk Energy Conservation



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Motivation of CDM

- ❖ CDM Industry
 - ❖ Internet Service Cloud Platform
 - ◆ Google/Amazon
 - ❖ Cloud Products
 - ◆ IBM – Blue Cloud
 - ◆ MS - Azure
 - ❖ Enterprise-class Private Cloud
 - ◆ China Mobile
 - ◆ National Health Care



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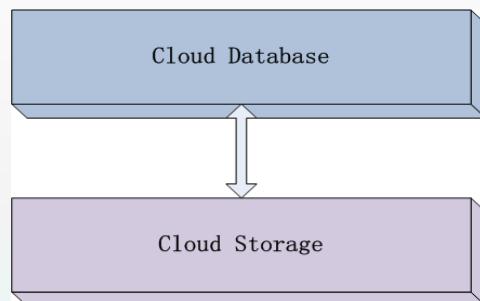
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Survey of CDM

- ❖ CDM System Survey
 - ❖ Commercial Systems
 - ◆ Google- GFS + BigTable
 - ◆ MS- Azure
 - ◆ Yahoo!- PNUTS
 - ◆ Amazon- Dynamo
 - ❖ Open Source Systems
 - ◆ HDFS
 - ◆ KFS
 - ◆ Hbase
 - ◆ HyperTable
 - ◆ Cassandra
 - ◆ CouchDB
 - ◆ Voldemort



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Survey of CDM

- ❖ Cloud Database:
 - ❖ Key-value data model
 - ❖ R/W performance / Parallelism
 - ❖ No/ Simple SQL operations



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Survey of CDM

- ❖ Cloud Storage:
- ❖ Architecture:
 - ❖ Master-Slave
 - ❖ GFS, HDFS
 - ❖ Baidu Cloud
 - ❖ P2P
 - ❖ Cassandra



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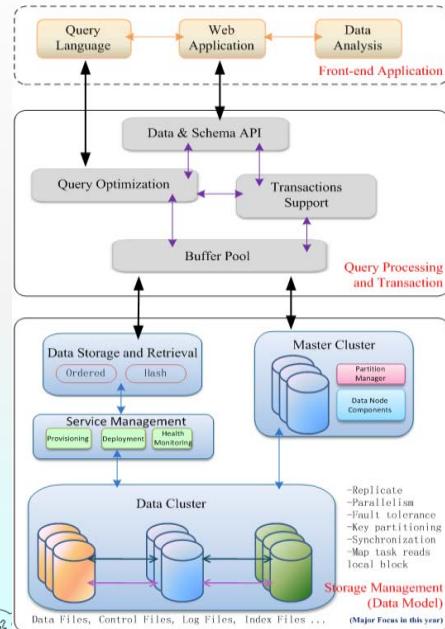
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IBM SUR Cloud DB Project

- ❖ Cloud Data Management Systems
 - ❖ Based on Cassandra (Facebook)



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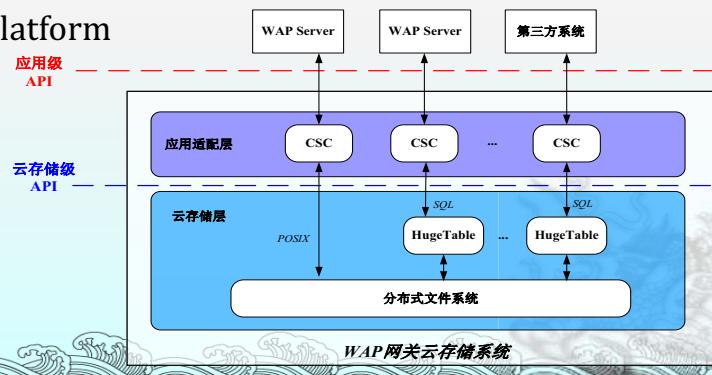
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NSN Cloud Project

- ❖ Background
 - ❖ Telecom Cloud
 - ◆ Scalability
 - ◆ Cut costs
 - ◆ Unified platform



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NSN Cloud Project

❖ Deliverables

- ❖ Package of source code for CDM
 - ◆ CMRI WAP specification as input
 - ◆ Based on open source cloud project
 - ◆ Suit telecom app/workload
- ❖ Demo of CDM*
 - ◆ Integrated with NSN WAP Server
- ❖ Relevant investigation report and technical documentation

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NSN Cloud Project

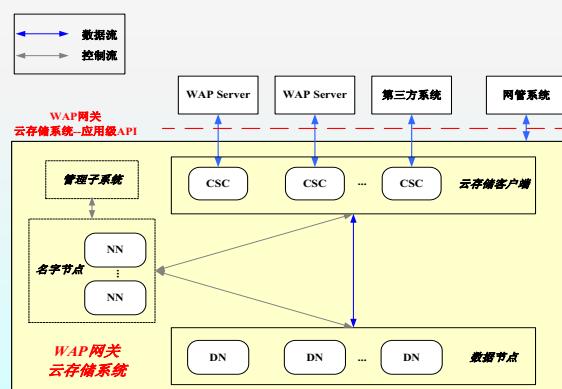
❖ Solution

❖ Cloud Storage

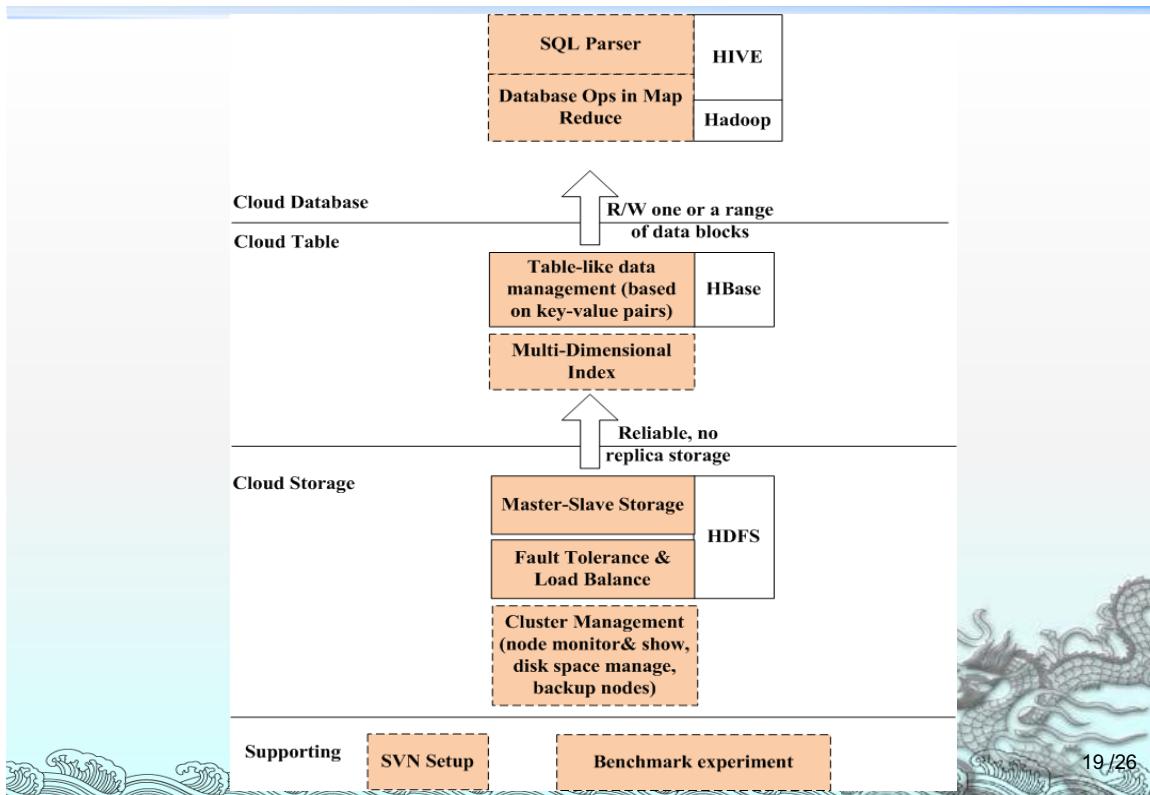
- ◆ Based on HDFS (Java, M-S arch)
- ◆ Data dist strategy

❖ Cloud Database

- ◆ Hbase (Java)
- ◆ Data type
- ◆ DB Func
- ◆ SQL support
- ◆ Performance opt



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Future Research Work

- ❖ Cloud Database
 - ❖ Data model
 - ❖ DB operation extension
 - ❖ Efficiency
 - ◆ Multi steps
 - ◆ Distributed operations



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Future Research Work

- ❖ Cloud Storage
 - ❖ Architecture: Master-Slave vs P2P
 - ❖ Flash
 - ❖ Energy Conservation



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Future Research Work

- ◎ Architecture: Master-Slave vs P2P

- ❖ P2P

- ◆ Easy to manage, scalable
 - ◆ Fault tolerant

- ❖ Master-Slave

- ◆ High efficiency

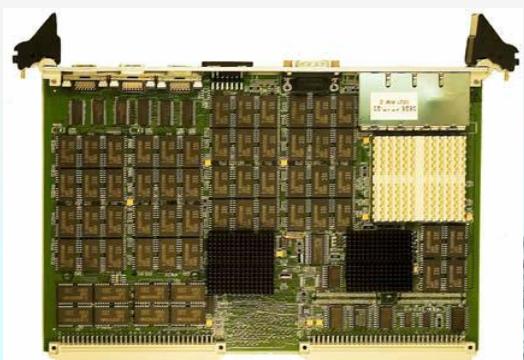
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Future Research Work

- ❖ Mixed Storage (Flash + Disk)

- ❖ Flash Database

- ◆ Commercial SSD based optimization
 - ◆ Flash storage board



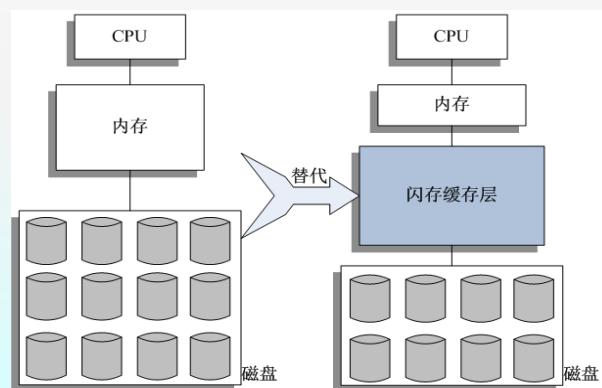
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Future Research Work

❖ Mixed Storage (Flash + Disk)

❖ Flash's Drawbacks:

- ◆ Costs
- ◆ Erase

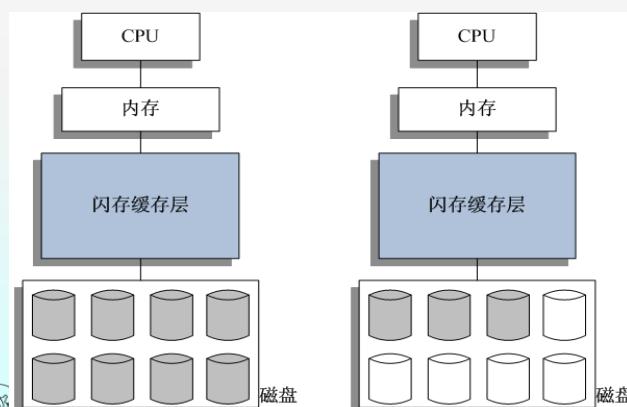


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Future Research Work

❖ Energy Conservation

- ❖ More Energy-Efficient SSD
- ❖ Dynamic data distribution



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