

# Instantly Finding a Needle of Data in a Haystack of Large-Scale NFS Environment

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## Who am I?

- □ 1997-2015: IT Systems Engineer / Solutions Architect at a Fortune 100 company
- ☐ As of 9/20: Product Manager at Infinidat



# Introducing INFINIDAT

- ☐ Founded in 2011
- Production deployments at Fortune 500 companies
- Over 200PB deployed in the field
- InfiniBox:
  - 99.99999% uptime
  - 2PB in 42U rack
  - Multi-protocol
  - 8kW max power consumption
  - 750k IOPS
  - Zero-wait RESTful API



#### **INFINIDAT NAS**

- □ >250,000 Spec SFS ops/sec at first release
- Infinidat Hyper-scale filesystem
  - Scales to billions of files per FS
  - ☐ 4,000 → 100,000 max filesystems
  - Virtually unlimited size
- □ N+2 architecture
- InfiniSnaps
  - No performance impact



## And now to my past life experience...



# Looking for answers?





## How big is the Haystack?

- □ Over 1,000 NFS file servers
- Over 35PB of configured capacity
- 125,000 NFS file systems
- □ Over 90,000 NFS clients
- 103B files in the Unified Name Space



### What are the Needles?

- Comments within code
- Keywords
- Where is environment variable defined?
- Errors in logs
- Finding all references to a variable, method, or class throughout a project

grep -R <text> <path>

Is there a better way?



8

## Requirements and basic assumptions

- NAS appliance = "black box"
- □ Indexing SLA = 24 hours
- Avoid NAS DoS due to indexing
  - Differentiate scanning load by NAS type
- □ Reuse
- □ Search "hints": owner, time, project, ...
- □ Future: one interface to search through all data sources (SharePoint, Wiki, Web, DB, NFS, ...)

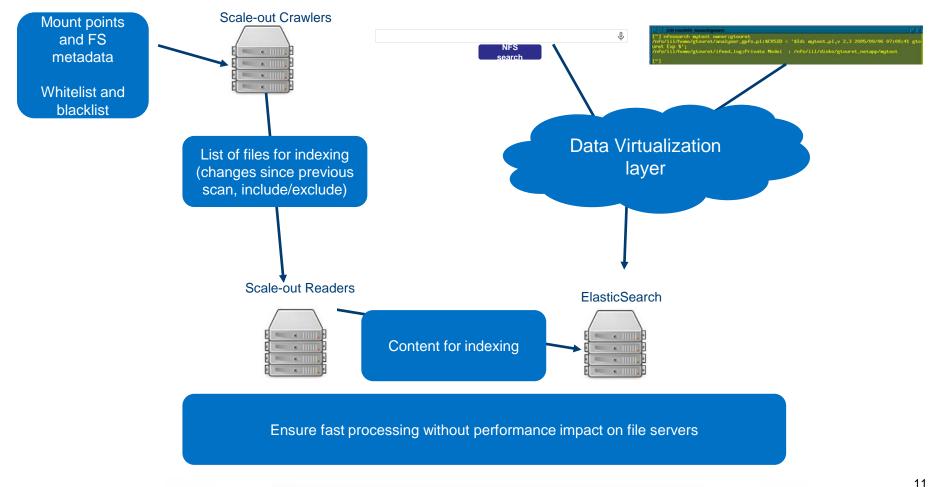


## **Considered solutions**

- Enterprise search (Google Appliance)
  - Cost
  - NFS integration
- Open source Solr
  - Concerns with scalability, supportability
  - Less applicable for other potential use cases (logs, etc)
  - Missing scalable crawler
- Open source ElasticSearch
  - Missing scalable crawler



## Implementation architecture





## Pools of crawlers, readers

- One job per file system
  - Multi-threaded crawler
- Internal batch queues management system
  - Queue per file server
  - "MaxRunning" limit per file server
  - Dynamic vs. static limit
- Root access to NFS



## **Indexing considerations**

- One index per filesystem
- White list, black list support
- Index updates
- ElasticSearch cluster configuration

### **User interface**

- □ WebUI
- - Grep-like for backward compatibility
  - Expose full Lucene interface
    - title: "The Right Way" AND text:go
    - □"jakarta apache"~10
    - **----**



# **Security aspects**

- Index encryption
- ElasticSearch cluster access control
- Search access control preserve NFS permissions
  - Initially at the index (filesystem) granularity level

### **Pilot status**

- One project's data is indexed
  - 85 file systems / 71TB / 409M files
- Index size: 17TB
- Access control



#### It works!

#### **Before:**

grep -R myKeyWord /nfs/mymount

<results ... results ... results>

32:41.11

#### After:

ESgrep myKeyWord /nfs/mymount

<results ... results ... results>

0:00.49

ESgrep myKeyWord

<results ... results ... results>

0:00.52



17

## What if NAS is not a "black box"?



## Find changes within the filesystem

- Indexing
- Data replication (rsync, etc)
- Data aging / recycling
- Controlled technology
- Antivirus
- Backup
- □ ...



19



## Find changes within the filesystem

- Future directions for better integration:
  - NAS to provide fast diff from last index (Faster, prevents network RTT)
  - Move from "pull" to "push" (Improve SLA)

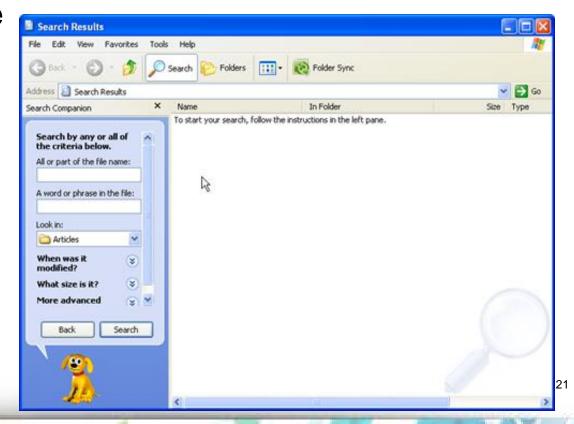


20

## Do you always know path to your data?

#### NAS = Network Attached... Search?

- Search by content
- Search by file name
- Search by owner
- Search by type
- ...



## **Questions**



