

# Journaled File System (JFS) for Linux O'Reilly Open Source Convention, San Diego 7/25/2002

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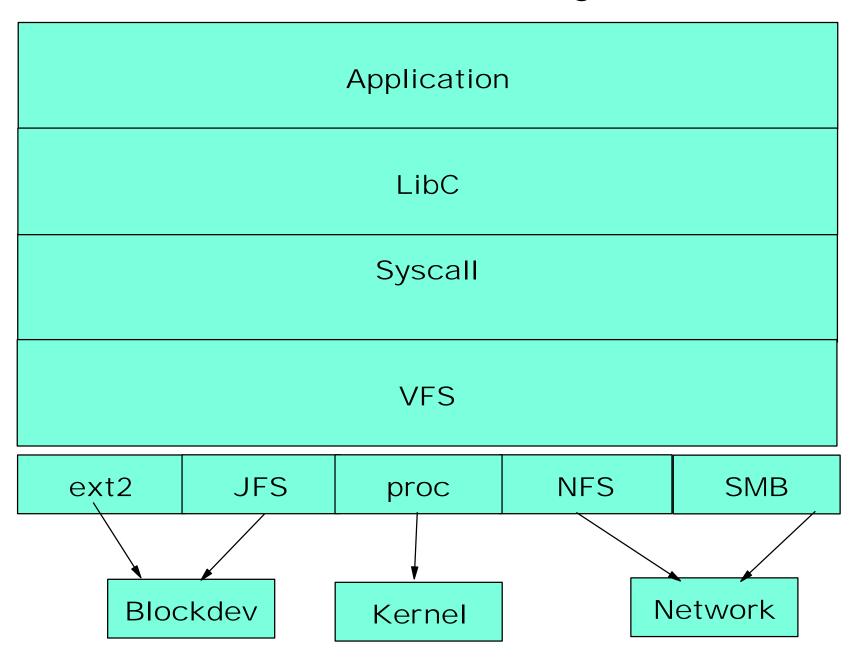


### Overview of Talk

- Features of JFS
  - ► Why log/journal
  - **▶** Performance
- JFS project
  - **► GPL Licensed**
  - ► Source of the port
  - ► Goal to run on all architectures
    - -(x86, PowerPC 32 & 64, S/390, ARM)
  - ► Goal to get into kernel.org source 2.4.x & 2.5.x
  - ► New features being added
- Other Journaling File Systems
  - ► Ext3, ReiserFS, XFS



### Virtual and Filesystem





### Journal File Systems

#### **Ext3**

- ► Compatible with Ext2
- ► Both meta-data & user data journaling
- ► Block type journaling

#### ReiserFS

- ► New file layout
- **►** Balanced trees
- ▶ Block type journaling

#### XFS

- ► Ported from IRIX
- ► Transaction type journaling



### JFS Team members

#### IBM:

Barry Arndt (barndt@us.ibm.com)

Steve Best (sbest@us.ibm.com)

Dave Kleikamp (shaggy@us.ibm.com)

#### Community:

Christoph Hellwig (hch@infradead.org)

....others



### Why journal?

The problem is that FS must update multiple structures during logical operation.

- Using logical write file operation example
  - ▶ it takes multiple media I/Os to accomplish
  - ► if the crash happens between these I/Os the FS isn't in consistent state
- Non-journaled FS have to examine all of the file system's meta-data using fsck
- Journaled file systems uses atomic transactions to keep track of meta-data changes.
  - ► replay log by applying log records for appropriate transactions



### Why use JFS?

- Highly Scalable 64 bit file system:
  - scalable from very small to huge (up to 4 PB)
  - algorithms designed for performance of very large systems
- Performance tuned for Linux
- Designed around Transaction/Log
  - ► (not an add-on)
- Restarts after a system failure < 1 sec



### JFS Port

- Proven Journaling FS technology (10+ years in AIX)
- New "ground-up" scalable design started in 1995
  - ► Design goals: Performance, Robustness, SMP
  - ► Team members from original JFS
    Designed/Developed this File System
- JFS for Linux
  - ► OS2 parent source base
  - ► OS/2 compatible option
- Where has the source base shipped?
  - ► OS/2 Warp Server for e-business 4/99
  - ► OS/2 Warp Client (fixpack 10/00)
  - ► AIX 5L called JFS2 4/01



### JFS Community

### **Building JFS community**

- Mailing list
- Written white papers
- Articles written about JFS
  - ► Interview With People Behind JFS, ReiserFS & XFS 8/2001
  - **► JFS tutorial 12/2000**
  - **► LinuxWorld 10/2000**
  - ► Linux Magazine 8/2000
  - ► Linux Gazette 7/2000
  - ► Byte 5/2000
  - ► Journal of Linux Technology 4/2000



#### Scalable 64-bit file system:

- File size max 512 terabytes w/ 512 block size
- File size max 4 petabytes w/ 4K block size
- Max aggregate 4 PB w/512 block size
- Max aggregate 32 PB w/4k block size

Note: above values are limited by Linux I/O structures not being 64-bit in size.

- ► Signed 32 bit 2^31 limit 1 TB max.
- ▶ 2 TB limit is the max.



### Journaling of meta-data only

- Restarts after crash immediately
- Design included journaling from the start
- Extensive use of B+tree's throughout JFS
- Extent-based allocation
- Unicode (UTF16)
- Built to scale. In memory and on-disk data structures are designed to scale without practical limits.
- Designed to operate on SMP hardware, with code optimized for at least an 4-way SMP machine



#### **Performance:**

- An extent is a sequence of contiguous aggregate blocks allocated to JFS object.
- JFS uses 24-bit value for the length of an extent
  - ► Extent range in size from 1 to 2(24) -1 blocks
  - ► Maximum extent is 512 \* 2(24)-1 bytes (~8G)
  - ► Maximum extent is 4k \* 2(24)-1 bytes (~64G)
    - Note: these limits only apply to single extent; in no way limit the overall file size.
- Extent-based addressing structures
  - ► Produces compact, efficient mapping logical offsets within files to physical addresses on disk
  - ► B+tree populated with extent descriptors



#### **Performance:**

- B+tree use is extensive throughout JFS
  - ► File layout (inode containing the root of a B+tree which describes the extents containing user data)
  - ► Reading and writing extents
  - ► Traversal
  - **▶** Directory entries sorted by name
  - **▶** Directory Slot free list



#### Variable block size

■ Block sizes 512\*, 1024\*, 2048\*, 4096

#### Dynamic disk inode allocation

- Allocate/free disk inodes as required
- Decouples disk inodes from fixed disk locations

### **Directory organization (methods)**

- 1st method stores up to 8 entries directly into directory's inode (used for small directories)
- 2nd method B+tree keyed on name (used for larger directories)



### **Support for Sparse and Dense files**

- Sparse files reduce blocks written to disk
- Dense files disk allocation covers the complete file size

#### Capability to increase the file system size \*

- LVM or EVMS and then use file system utility
  - LVM -> Logical Volume Manager
    - http://www.sistina.com/products\_lvm\_download.htm
  - EVMS ->Enterprise Volume Management System
    - http://sourceforge.net/projects/evms/

### Support for defragmentation of the FS \*

Defragmentation utility





**Metadata Buffers** 

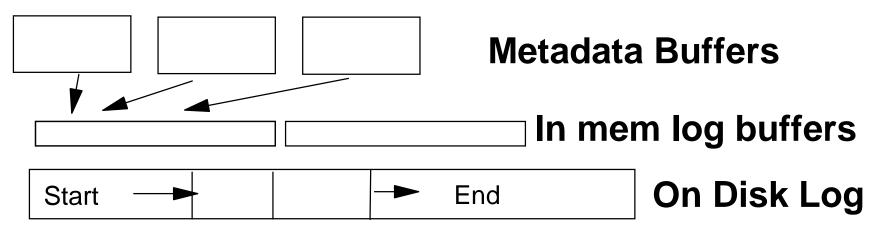


**On Disk Log** 

Reserve log space

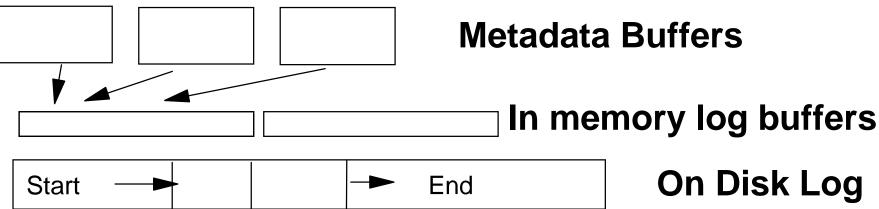
Allocate transaction block, lock modify metadata





Transaction Commit
Copy modified metadata into in memory log buffers
Pin buffers in memory and unlock
Transaction is complete

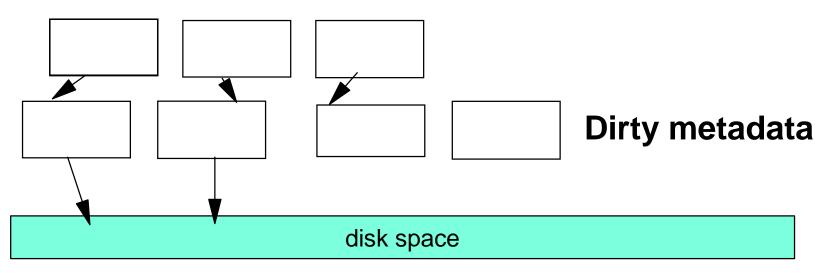




Write in memory log out to log device Triggered by:

- log buffer full
- synchronous transaction (O\_SYNC write)
- sync activity

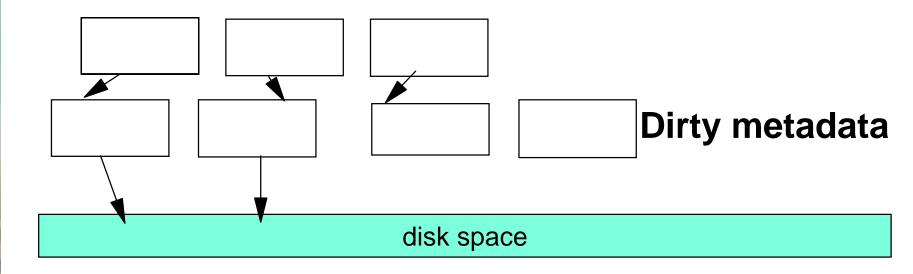




Write metadata out to the disk Triggered by:

- Flush activity
- Memory pressure
- log space pressure





Metadata write completes

- Removes metadata locks



### What operations are logged

### Only meta-data changes:

- File creation (create)
- Linking (link)
- Making directory (mkdir)
- Making node (mknod)
- Removing file (unlink)
- Symbolic link (symlink)
- Set ACL (setacl)
- Truncate regular file



### Layout of Log

- Circular link list of transaction "block"
  - **▶** in memory
  - **►** written to disk
    - location of log is found by superblock
- Size of Log file
  - ► create by mkfs.jfs
    - default 0.4% of the aggregate size
    - maximum size 32M
    - -15G -> defaults 8192 aggregate blocks



### Logging create example

Brief explanation of the create transaction flow:

```
txBegin(dip->i_ipmnt, &tid, 0);
 tblk = &TxBlock[tid];
 tblk->xflag |= COMMIT_CREATE;
 tblk->ip = ip;
work is done to create file */
 rc = txCommit(tid, 2, &iplist[0], 0);
 txEnd(tid);
```



### Logredo

### Started by fsck.jfs

#### Logredo

- Replay all transactions committed since the most recent synch point
- Superblock is read first
- Log replay is one pass over log, reading backwards from logend to first synch point rec.
- Inodes, index trees, and directory trees
- Inode Allocation Map processing
- Handle 6 different logredo records
  - ► (LOG\_COMMIT, LOG\_MOUNT, LOG\_SYNCPT, LOG\_REDOPAGE, LOG\_NOREDOINOEXT, LOG\_UPATEMP)



### Logredo

All records have been handled:

- Flush redo buffers
- If needed rebuild freelists
- Finalize file system
  - ► Update allocation map
  - ► Update superblock
- Finalize the log
  - ► Clear active list



### Where is JFS today?

Announced & Shipped 2/2/2000 at LinuxWorld NYC

- What has been completed
  - ► 58 code drops so far
  - ►JFS patch files to support multi-levels of the kernel (2.4.3-2.4.x) kernel patch & utility patch file
  - ► Completely independent of any kernel changes (easy integration path)
  - ► Beta 1 12/2000
  - ► Beta 2 3/2001
  - ► Beta 3 4/2001
  - ► Release 1.0.0 (production) 6/2001
  - ► Accepted by Alan Cox 2.4.18pre9-ac4 (2/14/02)
  - ► Accepted by Linus for 2.5.6-pre2 (2/28/02)
  - ► Release 1.0.20 6/21/2002



### JFS for Linux

#### Utility area:

mkfs -> Format

logredo -> Replays the log

fsck.jfs -> Check and repair file system

defrag \* -> Defragmentation of file system

extendfs \* -> Extend the file system

xchklog -> Service-only extract log from fsck

xpeek -> Peek and change JFS on-disk structures

xchkdmp -> Service-only displays file created by

logdump -> Service-only dumps contents of log file



#### Distros

### Distributions shipping JFS

- Turbolinux 7.0 Workstation (8/01)
- Mandrake Linux 8.1 (9/01)
- SuSE Linux 7.3 Intel (10/01)
- SuSE Linux 7.3 PowerPC (11/01)
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 7 for zSeries (11/01)
- Turbolinux 7.0 Server(12/01)
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 7 for IBM eServer iSeries and pSeries (1/02)
- Mandrake Linux 8.2 (3/02)
- Turbolinux 7 Server for IBM eServer iSeries (4/02)



### Distros

#### Distributions shipping JFS

- SuSE Linux 8.0 IA32 (4/02)
- Mandrake Linux 8.2 for PPC (4/02)
- Red Hat Linux 7.3 (5/02)
- Turbolinux 8.0 Workstation (5/02)
- Slackware Linux 8.1 (6/02)



### **JFS WIP**

#### Near term:

- Adding growing the FS support
- Adding defragmentation of FS
- Snapshot with LVM & EVMS

### Longer term:

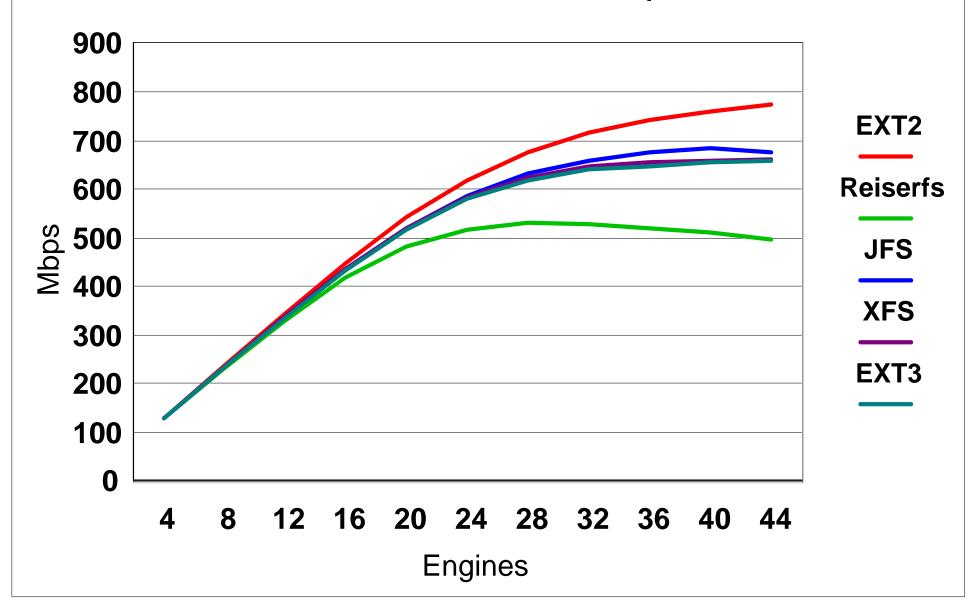
- ACL
- Extended Attributes
- Quota

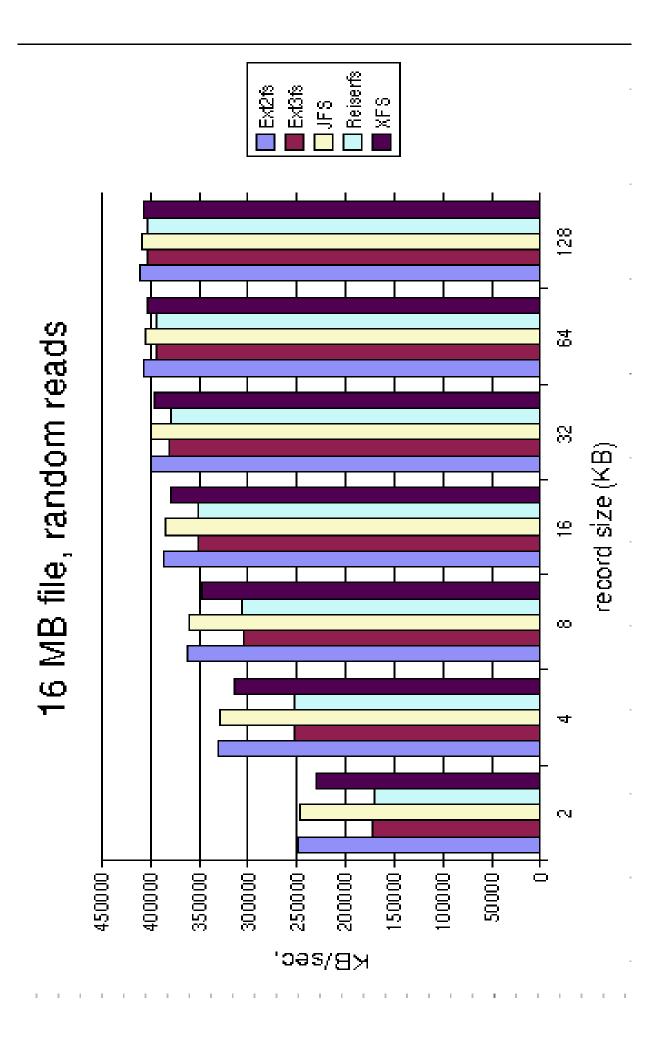


### File System & File Sizes

	ext3	ReiserFS	XFS	JFS
Block sizes	4KB	4KB	4KB	4KB
Max. FS size	16TB	17592 GB	18 * thousand petabytes	32 petabytes
Max file size	2TB	1152921504 GB	9 * thousand petabytes	4 petabytes

Netbench Throughput: Filesystem Comparison Linux 2.4.7, Samba 2.2.0, NetBench 7.0.1 4 x 700 MHz Intel Xeon, 1 MB L2, 4 x 1 Gbps Ethernet, RAID 1E







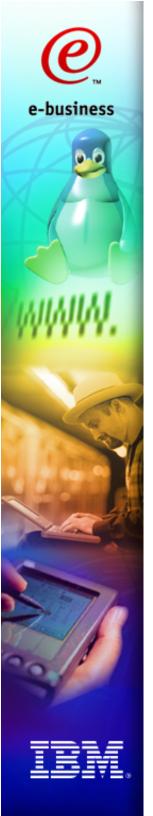
### Journaling File Systems Benchmarks

Journal Filesystem Comparison on Netbench was published by Andrew Theurer on August 27, 2001

http://marc.theaimsgroup.com/?l=linux-kernel&m=99892482710604&w=2

Linux 2.4.x Journaling File Systems: Performance Data using IOzone was published by Randy Dunlap on August 29, 2001 http://www.osdlab.org/reports/journal\_fs/

OpenBench Labs tests ext3FS, JFS, and ReiserFS on a fast RAID appliance February 2002 issue of Open Magazine http://www.open-mag.com/42244203327.htm



## 2.5 Kernel changes FS I/O areas .....so far

- Block IO (bio) layer needs attention
  - ► Performance problems
    - ► Requests are broken down to individual blocks
    - Most of them start out larger
    - Elevator must merge them back together
    - Processing overhead, many buffer heads
  - ► Built-in limitations
    - global arrays
- Rewrite of block IO (bio) layer (Jens Axboe)
  - ▶ included in 2.5.1-2
- http://lwn.net/2001/1206/kernel.php3



### Journaling File Systems

Ext3 patches

2.2.x series

ftp://ftp.us.kernel.org/pub/linux/kernel/people/sct/ext3/

2.4.x series (2.4.15)

on sourceforge as the ext3 module in the "gkernel" project

http://www.zipworld.com.au/~akpm/linux/ext3/

ReiserFS web page

(2.4.1)

http://www.namesys.com

XFS web page

http://oss.sgi.com/projects/xfs/

JFS web page

http://oss.software.ibm.com/jfs



### Journaling File Systems Articles

- "Journaling File Systems For Linux" by Moshe Bar, BYTE.com 5/2000
- http://www.byte.com/documents/s=365/byt20000524s0001/
- "Journal File Systems" by Juan I. Santos Florido, Linux Gazette 7/2000
- http://www.linuxgazette.com/issue55/florido.html
- "Journaling Filesystems" by Moshe Bar, Linux Magazine 8/2000
- http://www.linux-mag.com/2000-08/journaling\_01.html
- "JFS for Linux" by Joe Bar, LinuxWorld 10/2000
- http://www.linuxworld.com/linuxworld/lw-2000-10/lw-10-vcontrol\_1.html

Interviews with developers of JFS, ReiserFS and XFS on OSNews

http://www.osnews.com/story.php?news\_id=69



### JFS Project urls

#### JFS Web page

http://oss.software.ibm.com/jfs

#### JFS Overview white paper

http://www-4.ibm.com/software/developer/library/jfs.html

#### JFS Layout white paper

http://www-4.ibm.com/software/developer/library/jfslayout/index.html

#### JFS Log white paper

http://oss.software.ibm.com/jfs/project/pub/jfslog/jfslog.pdf

#### JFS Root Boot Howto

http://oss.software.ibm.com//jfs/project/pub/jfsroot.html

#### JFS Mailing list

http://oss.software.ibm.com/pipermail/jfs-discussion/



Questions.....