XtreemFS is developed within the XtreemOS project. XtreemOS is a Linux-based
Grid operating system that transparently integrates Grid user, VO and resource man-
agement traditionally found in Grid Middleware. The XtreemOS project is funded
by the European Commission’s IST program under contract #FP6-0333576.
XtreemFS is available from the XtreemFS website (www.XtreemFS.org).

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Changes

This is a summary of the most important changes in release 1.2.

- **renamed binaries**
  We renamed most binaries to conform with Linux naming conventions, e.g. `xtfsmount` is now `mount.xtreemfs`. However, we added links with the old names for compatibility. For a full list see Sec. C.

- **“Grid SSL” mode**
  In this mode, SSL is only used for authentication (handshake) and regular TCP is used for communication afterwards. For more details see Sec. 3.2.4.

- **the `xctl` utility**
  The new release includes a command line utility `xctl` for starting and stopping the services. This tool is useful if you don’t want a package based installation or if you don’t have root privileges.

- **vivaldi**
  XtremFS now includes modules for calculating Vivaldi network coordinates to reflect the latency between OSDs and clients. An OSD and replica selection policy for vivaldi is also available. For details, see Sec. 5.4.
Chapter 1

Quick Start

This is the very short version to help you set up a local installation of XtreemFS.

1. Download XtreemFS RPMs/DEBs and install
   (a) Download the RPMs or DEBs for your system from the XtreemFS website (http://www.xtreemfs.org)
   (b) open a root console (su or sudo)
   (c) install with rpm -Uvh xtreemfs*-1.2.x.rpm

2. Start the Directory Service:
   /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-dir start

3. Start the Metadata Server:
   /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-mrc start

4. Start the OSD:
   /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-osd start

5. If not already loaded, load the FUSE kernel module:
   modprobe fuse

6. Depending on your distribution, you may have to add users to a special group to allow them to mount FUSE file systems. In openSUSE users must be in the group trusted, in Ubuntu in the group fuse. You may need to log out and log in again for the new group membership to become effective.

7. You can now close the root console and work as a regular user.

8. Wait a few seconds for the services to register at the directory service. You can check the registry by opening the DIR status page in your favorite web browser http://localhost:30638.

9. Create a new volume with the default settings:
   mkfs.xtreemfs localhost/myVolume

10. Create a mount point:
    mkdir ~/xtreemfs
11. Mount XtreemFS on your computer:

    mount.xtreemfs localhost/myVolume ~/xtreemfs

12. Have fun ;-) 

13. To un-mount XtreemFS:

    umount.xtreemfs ~/xtreemfs

You can also mount this volume on remote computers. First make sure that the ports 32636, 32638 and 32640 are open for incoming TCP connections. You must also specify a hostname that can be resolved by the remote machine! This hostname has to be used instead of localhost when mounting.
Chapter 2

About XtreemFS

Since you decided to take a look at this user guide, you probably read or heard about XtreemFS and want to find out more. This chapter contains basic information about the characteristics and the architecture of XtreemFS.

2.1 What is XtreemFS?

XtreemFS is a file system for a variety of different use cases and purposes. Since it is impossible to categorize or explain XtreemFS in a single sentence, we introduce XtreemFS by means of its two most significant properties: XtreemFS is a globally distributed and replicated file system.

What makes XtreemFS a distributed file system? We consider a file system as distributed if files are stored across a number of servers rather than a single server or local machine. Unlike local or network file systems, a distributed file system aggregates the capacity of multiple servers. As a globally distributed file system, XtreemFS servers may be dispersed all over the world. The capacity can be increased and decreased by adding and removing servers, but from a user’s perspective, the file system appears to reside on a single machine.

What makes XtreemFS a replicated file system? We call it a replicated file system because replication is one of its most prominent features. XtreemFS is capable of maintaining replicas of files on different servers. Thus, files remain accessible even if single servers, hard disks or network connections fail. Besides, replication yields benefits in terms of data rates and access times. Different replicas of a file can be accessed simultaneously on different servers, which may lead to a better performance compared to simultaneous accesses on a single server. By placing file replicas close the consuming users and applications in a globally distributed installation, the effects of network latency and bandwidth reduction in wide area networks can be mitigated. However, replication is transparent to users and applications that work with XtreemFS; the file system is capable of controlling the life cycle and access of replicas without the need for human intervention or modifications of existing applications.
2.2 Is XtreemFS suitable for me?

If you consider using XtreemFS, you may be a system administrator in search of a better and more flexible alternative to your current data management solution. Or you may be a private user in need of a file system that can be easily set up and accessed from any machine in the world. You might also be someone looking for an open-source solution to manage large amounts of data distributed across multiple sites. In any case, you will wonder if XtreemFS fulfills your requirements. As a basis for your decision, the following two paragraphs point out the characteristics of XtreemFS.

XtreemFS is ...

... an open source file system. It is distributed freely and can be used by anyone without limitations.

... a POSIX file system. Users can mount and access XtreemFS like any other common file system. Application can access XtreemFS via the standard file system interface, i.e. without having to be rebuilt against a specialized API. XtreemFS supports a POSIX-compliant access control model.

... a multi-platform file system. Server and client modules can be installed and run on different platforms, including most Linux distributions, Solaris, Mac OS X and Windows.

... a globally distributed file system. Unlike cluster file systems, an XtreemFS installation is not restricted to a single administrative domain or cluster. It can span the globe and may comprise servers in different administrative domains.

... a failure-tolerant file system. As stated in the previous section, replication can keep the system alive and the data safe. In this respect, XtreemFS differs from most other open-source file systems.

... a secure file system. To ensure security in an untrusted, worldwide network, all network traffic can be encrypted with SSL connections, and users can be authenticated with X.509 certificates.

... a customizable file system. Since XtreemFS can be used in different environments, we consider it necessary to give administrators the possibility of adapting XtreemFS to the specific needs of their users. Customizable policies make it possible change the behavior of XtreemFS in terms of authentication, access control, striping, replica placement, replica selection and others. Such policies can be selected from a set of predefined policies, or implemented by administrators and plugged in the system.

XtreemFS is not ...

... a high-performance cluster file system. Even though XtreemFS reaches acceptable throughput rates on a local cluster, it cannot compete with specialized cluster file systems in terms of raw performance numbers. Most such file systems have an optimized network stack and protocols, and a substantially larger
development team. If you have huge amounts of data on a local cluster with little requirements but high throughput rates to them, a cluster file system is probably the better alternative.

... a replacement for a local file system. Even though XtreamFS can be set up and mounted on a single machine, the additional software stack degrades the performance, which makes XtreamFS a bad alternative.

2.3 Core Features

The core functionality of XtreamFS is characterized by a small set of features, which are explained in the following.

**Distribution.** An XtreamFS installation comprises multiple servers that may run on different nodes connected on a local cluster or via the Internet. Provided that the servers are reachable, a client module installed on any machine in the world can access the installation. A binary communication protocol based on Sun’s ONC-RPC ensures an efficient communication with little overhead between clients and servers. XtreamFS ensures that the file system remains in a consistent state even if multiple clients access a common set of files and directories. Similar to NFS, it offers a close-to-open consistency model in the event of concurrent file accesses.

**Replication.** Since version 1.0, XtreamFS supports read-only replication. A file may have multiple replicas, provided that it was explicitly made read-only before, which means that its content cannot be changed anymore. This kind of replication can be used to make write-once files available to many consumers, or to protect them from losses due to hardware failures. Besides complete replicas that are immediately synchronized after having been created, XtreamFS also supports partial replicas that are only filled with content on demand. They can e.g. be used to make large files accessible to many clients, of which only parts need to be accessed.

Currently, XtreamFS does not support replication of mutable files. From a technical perspective, this is more challenging than read-only replication, since XtreamFS has to ensure that all replicas of a file remain consistent despite attempts to concurrently write different replicas, as well as network and component failures. However, we are planning on supporting full read-write replication with future XtreamFS releases.

**Striping.** To ensure acceptable I/O throughput rates when accessing large files, XtreamFS supports striping. A striped file is split into multiple chunks ("stripes"), which are stored on different storage servers. Since different stripes can be accessed in parallel, the whole file can be read or written with the aggregated network and storage bandwidth of multiple servers. XtreamFS currently supports the RAID0 striping pattern, which splits a file up in a set of stripes of a fixed size, and distributes them across a set of storage servers in a round-robin fashion. The size of an individual stripe as well as the number of storage servers used can be configured on a per-file or per-directory basis.
CHAPTER 2. ABOUT XTREEMFS

Security. To enforce security, XtreemFS offers mechanisms for user authentication and authorization, as well as the possibility to encrypt network traffic.

Authentication describes the process of verifying a user’s or client’s identity. By default, authentication in XtreemFS is based on local user names and depends on the trustworthiness of clients and networks. In case a more secure solution is needed, X.509 certificates can be used.

Authorization describes the process of checking user permissions to execute an operation. XtreemFS supports the standard UNIX permission model, which allows for assigning individual access rights to file owners, owning groups and other users.

Authentication and authorization are policy-based, which means that different models and mechanisms can be used to authenticate and authorize users. Besides, the policies are pluggable, i.e. they can be freely defined and easily extended.

XtreemFS uses unauthenticated and unencrypted TCP connections by default. To encrypt all network traffic, services and clients can establish SSL connections. However, using SSL requires that all users and services have valid X.509 certificates.

2.4 Architecture

XtreemFS implements an object-based file system architecture (Fig. 2.1): file content is split into a series of fixed-size objects and stored across storage servers, while metadata is stored on a separate metadata server. The metadata server organizes file system metadata as a set of volumes, each of which implements a separate file system namespace in form of a directory tree.

In contrast to block-based file systems, the management of available and used storage space is offloaded from the metadata server to the storage servers. Rather than inode lists with block addresses, file metadata contains lists of storage servers responsible for the objects, together with striping policies that define how to translate between byte offsets and object IDs. This implies that object sizes may vary from file to file.

XtreemFS Components. An XtreemFS installation contains three types of servers that can run on one or several machines (Fig. 2.1):

- DIR - Directory Service
  The directory service is the central registry for all services in XtreemFS. The MRC uses it to discover storage servers.

- MRC - Metadata and Replica Catalog
  The MRC stores the directory tree and file metadata such as file name, size or modification time. Moreover, the MRC authenticates users and authorizes access to files.

- OSD - Object Storage Device
  An OSD stores arbitrary objects of files; clients read and write file data on OSDs.
2.4. ARCHITECTURE

These servers are connected by the client to a file system. A client mounts one of the volumes of the MRC in a local directory. It translates file system calls into RPCs sent to the respective servers.

The client is implemented as a FUSE user-level driver that runs as a normal process. FUSE itself is a kernel-userland hybrid that connects the user-land driver to Linux’ Virtual File System (VFS) layer where file system drivers usually live.
Chapter 3

XtreemFS Services

This chapter describes how to install and set up the server side of an XtreemFS installation.

3.1 Installation

When installing XtreemFS server components, you can choose from two different installation sources: you can download one of the pre-packaged releases that we create for most Linux distributions or you can install directly from the source tarball. Note that the source tarball contains the complete distribution of XtreemFS, which also includes client and tools. Currently, binary distributions of the server are only available for Linux.

3.1.1 Prerequisites

For the pre-packaged release, you will need Sun Java JRE 1.6.0 or newer to be installed on the system.

When building XtreemFS directly from the source, you need a Sun Java JDK 1.6.0 or newer, Ant 1.6.5 or newer and gmake.

3.1.2 Installing from Pre-Packaged Releases

On RPM-based distributions (RedHat, Fedora, SuSE, Mandriva, XtreemOS) you can install the package with

```
$> rpm -i xtreemfs-server-1.2.x.rpm xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.rpm
```

For Debian-based distributions, please use the .deb package provided and install it with

```
$> dpkg -i xtreemfs-server-1.2.x.deb xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.deb
```
To install the server components, the following package is required: \texttt{jre \geq 1.6.0} for RPM-based releases, \texttt{java6-runtime} for Debian-based releases. If you already have a different distribution of Java6 on your system, you can alternatively install the XtreemFS server packages as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
$> rpm -i --nodeps xtreemfs-server-1.2.x.rpm \ 
   xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.rpm
\end{verbatim}
on RPM-based distributions,

\begin{verbatim}
$> dpkg -i --ignore-depends java6-runtime \ 
   xtreemfs-server-1.2.x.deb xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.deb
\end{verbatim}
on Debian-based distributions.

To ensure that your local Java6 installation is used, is necessary to set the \texttt{JAVA_HOME} environment variable to your Java6 installation directory, e.g.

\begin{verbatim}
$> export JAVA_HOME=/usr/java6
\end{verbatim}

Both RPM and Debian-based packages will install \texttt{init.d} scripts for an automatic start-up of the services. Use \texttt{insserv xtreemfs-dir}, \texttt{insserv xtreemfs-mrc} and \texttt{insserv xtreemfs-osd}, respectively, to automatically start the services during boot.

### 3.1.3 Installing from Sources

Extract the tarball with the sources. Change to the top level directory and execute

\begin{verbatim}
$> make server
\end{verbatim}

This will build the XtreemFS server and Java-based tools. When done, execute

\begin{verbatim}
$> sudo make install-server
\end{verbatim}

to install the server components. Finally, you will be asked to execute a post-installation script

\begin{verbatim}
$> sudo /etc/xos/xtreemfs/postinstall_setup.sh
\end{verbatim}

to complete the installation.

### 3.2 Configuration

After having installed the XtreemFS server components, it is recommendable to configure the different services. This section describes the different configuration options.

XtreemFS services are configured via Java properties files that can be modified with a normal text editor. Default configuration files for a Directory Service, MRC and OSD are located in \\
\texttt{/etc/xos/xtreemfs/}.
3.2. CONFIGURATION

3.2.1 A Word about UUIDs

XtreemFS uses UUIDs (Universally Unique Identifiers) to be able to identify services and their associated state independently from the machine they are installed on. This implies that you cannot change the UUID of an MRC or OSD after it has been used for the first time!

The Directory Service resolves UUIDs to service endpoints, where each service endpoint consists of an IP address or hostname and port number. Each endpoint is associated with a netmask that indicates the subnet in which the mapping is valid. In theory, multiple endpoints can be assigned to a single UUID if endpoints are associated with different netmasks. However, it is currently only possible to assign a single endpoint to each UUID; the netmask must be "]", which means that the mapping is valid in all networks. Upon first start-up, OSDs and MRCs will auto-generate the mapping if it does not exist, by using the first available network device with a public address.

Changing the IP address, hostname or port is possible at any time. Due to the caching of UUIDs in all components, it can take some time until the new UUID mapping is used by all OSDs, MRCs and clients. The TTL (time-to-live) of a mapping defines how long an XtreemFS component is allowed to keep entries cached. The default value is 3600 seconds (1 hour). It should be set to shorter durations if services change their IP address frequently.

To create a globally unique UUID you can use tools like `uuidgen`. During installation, the post-install script will automatically create a UUID for each OSD and MRC if it does not have a UUID assigned.

3.2.2 Automatic DIR Discovery

OSDs and MRCs are capable of automatically discovering a Directory Service. If automatic DIR discovery is switched on, the service will broadcast requests to the local LAN and wait up to 10s for a response from a DIR. The services will select the first DIR which responded, which can lead to non-deterministic behavior if multiple DIR services are present. Note that the feature works only in a local LAN environment, as broadcast messages are not routed to other networks. Local firewalls on the computers on which the services are running can also prevent the automatic discovery from working.

Security: The automatic discovery is a potential security risk when used in untrusted environments as any user can start-up DIR services.

A statically configured DIR address and port can be used to disable DIR discovery in the OSD and MRC (see Sec. 3.2.5, `dir_service`). By default, the DIR responds to UDP broadcasts. To disable this feature, set `discover = false` in the DIR service config file.

3.2.3 Authentication

Administrators may choose the way of authenticating users in XtreemFS. Authentication Providers are pluggable modules that determine how users are authenticated. For further details, see Sec. 6.1.
To set the authentication provider, it is necessary to set the following property in
the MRC configuration file:

```
authentication_provider = <classname>
```

By default, the following class names can be used:

- `org.xtreemfs.common.auth.NullAuthProvider`
  uses local user and group IDs
- `org.xtreemfs.common.auth.SimpleX509AuthProvider`
  uses X.509 certificates; user and group IDs are extracted from the distinguished
  names of the certificates
- `org.xtreemos.XtreemOSAuthProvider`
  uses XOSCerts

### 3.2.4 Configuring SSL Support

In order to enable certificate-based authentication in an XtreemFS installation, ser-

vices need to be equipped with X.509 certificates. Certificates are used to establish

a mutual trust relationship among XtreemFS services and between the XtreemFS

client and XtreemFS services.

Note that it is not possible to mix SSL-enabled and non-SSL services in an XtreemFS

installation! If you only need authentication based on certiciates without SSL, you

can use the "grid SSL" mode. In this mode XtreemFS will only do an SSL handshake

and fall back to plain TCP for communication. This mode is insecure (not encrypted

and records are not signed) but just as fast as the non-SSL mode. If this mode is

enabled, all client tools must be used with the `oncrpcg://` scheme prefix.

Each XtreemFS service needs a certificate and a private key in order to be run. Once

they have been created and signed, the credentials may need to be converted into the

correct file format. XtreemFS services also need a `trust store` that contains all trusted

Certification Authority certificates.

By default, certificates and credentials for XtreemFS services are stored in

```
/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
```

### Converting PEM files to PKCS#12

The simplest way to provide the credentials to the services is by converting your

signed certificate and private key into a PKCS#12 file using `openssl`:

```
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in ds.pem -inkey ds.key 
- out ds.p12 -name "DS"
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in mrc.pem -inkey mrc.key 
- out mrc.p12 -name "MRC"
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in osd.pem -inkey osd.key 
- out osd.p12 -name "OSD"
```
This will create three PKCS12 files (ds.p12, mrc.p12 and osd.p12), each containing
the private key and certificate for the respective service. The passwords chosen when
asked must be set as a property in the corresponding service configuration file.

**Importing trusted certificates from PEM into a JKS**

The certificate (or multiple certificates) from your CA (or CAs) can be imported
into a Java Keystore (JKS) using the Java keytool which comes with the Java JDK
or JRE.

Execute the following steps for each CA certificate using the same keystore file.

```
$> keytool -import -alias rootca -keystore trusted.jks \
   -trustcacerts -file ca-cert.pem
```

This will create a new Java Keystore trusted.jks with the CA certificate in the cur-
rent working directory. The password chosen when asked must be set as a property
in the service configuration files.

Note: If you get the following error

```text
keytool error: java.lang.Exception: Input not an X.509 certificate
```

you should remove any text from the beginning of the certificate (until the `BEGIN CERTIFICATE---` line).

**Sample Setup**

Users can easily set up their own CA (certificate authority) and create and sign cer-
tificates using `openssl` for a test setup.

1. Set up your test CA.
   (a) Create a directory for your CA files
       ```text
       $> mkdir ca
       ```
   (b) Create a private key and certificate request for your CA.
       ```text
       $> openssl req -new -newkey rsa:1024 -nodes -out ca/ca.csr \
           -keyout ca/ca.key
       ```
       Enter something like XtreemFS-DEMO-CA as the common name (or
       something else, but make sure the name is different from the server and
       client name!).
   (c) Create a self-signed certificate for your CA which is valid for one year.
       ```text
       $> openssl x509 -trustout -signkey ca/ca.key -days 365 -req \
           -in ca/ca.csr -out ca/ca.pem
       ```
   (d) Create a file with the CA's serial number
       ```text
       $> echo "02" > ca/ca.srl
       ```
2. Set up the certificates for the services and the XtreemFS Client. Replace service with dir, mrc, osd and client.

(a) Create a private key for the service.
Use XtreemFS-DEMO-service as the common name for the certificate.

```
$> openssl req -new -newkey rsa:1024 -nodes -out service.req -keyout service.key
```

(b) Sign the certificate with your demo CA. The certificate is valid for one year.

```
$> openssl x509 -CA ca/ca.pem -CAkey ca/ca.key -CAserial ca/ca.srl -req -in service.req -out service.pem -days 365
```

(c) Export the service credentials (certificate and private key) as a PKCS#12 file. Use “passphrase” as export password. You can leave the export password empty for the XtreemFS Client to avoid being asked for the password on mount.

```
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in service.pem -inkey service.key -out service.p12 -name "service"
```

(d) Copy the PKCS#12 file to the certificates directory.

```
$> mkdir -p /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
$> cp service.p12 /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
```

3. Export your CA's certificate to the trust store and copy it to the certificate dir. You should answer “yes” when asked “Trust this certificate”. Use “passphrase” as passphrase for the keystore.

```
$> keytool -import -alias ca -keystore trusted.jks -trustcacerts -file ca/ca.pem
$> cp trusted.jks /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
```

4. Configure the services. Edit the configuration file for all your services. Set the following configuration options (see Sec. 3.2 for details).

```
ssl.enabled = true
ssl.service_creds.pw = passphrase
ssl.service_creds.container = pkcs12
ssl.service_creds = /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/service.p12
ssl.trusted_certs = /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/trusted.jks
ssl.trusted_certs.pw = passphrase
ssl.trusted_certs.container = jks
```

5. Start up the XtreemFS services (see Sec. 3.3.1).

6. Create a new volume (see Sec. 4.2.1 for details).

```
$> mkfs.xtreemfs --pkcs12-file-path=\
    /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/client.p12 localhost/test
```
3.2. CONFIGURATION

7. Mount the volume (see Sec. 4.3 for details).

```
$> mount.xtreemfs --pkcs12-file-path=/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/client.p12 localhost/test /mnt
```

### 3.2.5 List of Configuration Options

All configuration parameters that may be used to define the behavior of the different services are listed in this section. Unless marked as optional, a parameter has to occur (exactly once) in a configuration file. Parameters marked as experimental belong to the DIR and MRC replication feature, which is currently under development. It is not recommended to mess about with these options if you want to use XtreemFS in production.

#### admin_password optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Defines the admin password that must be sent to authorize requests like volume creation, deletion or shutdown. The same password is also used to access the HTTP status page of the service (user name is admin).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### authentication_provider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Java class name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>org.xtreemfs.common.auth.NullAuthProvider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Defines the Authentication Provider to use to retrieve the user identity (user ID and group IDs). See Sec. 3.2.3 for details.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### babudb.baseDir

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>absolute file system path to a directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: /var/lib/xtreemfs/dir/database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: /var/lib/xtreemfs/mrc/database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The directory in which the Directory Service or MRC will store their databases. This directory should never be on the same partition as any OSD data, if both services reside on the same machine. Otherwise, deadlocks may occur if the partition runs out of free disk space.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### babudb.cfgFile optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>a file name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: config.db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: config.db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Name for the database configuration file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3. XTREEMFS SERVICES

#### babudb.checkInterval optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>a positive integer value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: 300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
The number of seconds between two checks of the disk log size for automatic checkpointing. Set this value to 0 to disable automatic checkpointing.

#### babudb.compression optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
Flag that determines whether the indices shall be compressed or not.

#### babudb.debug.level optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Description**
This is the debug level for BabuDB only. The debug level determines the amount and detail of information written to logfiles. Any debug level includes log messages from lower debug levels. The following log levels exist:

- 0 - fatal errors
- 1 - alert messages
- 2 - critical errors
- 3 - normal errors
- 4 - warnings
- 5 - notices
- 6 - info messages
- 7 - debug messages
3.2. **CONFIGURATION**

**babudb.localTimeRenew**  
*experimental, optional*

- **Services**: DIR, MRC  
- **Values**: a positive integer value  
- **Default**:  
- **Description**: Intervall in milliseconds for synchronizing the ONCRPCServer and ONCRPCClient of the BabuDB replication with the local clock.

**babudb.logDir**

- **Services**: DIR, MRC  
- **Values**: absolute file system path  
- **Default**:  
  - DIR: /var/lib/xtreemfs/dir/db-log  
  - MRC: /var/lib/xtreemfs/mrc/db-log  
- **Description**: The directory the MRC uses to store database logs. This directory should never be on the same partition as any OSD data, if both services reside on the same machine. Otherwise, deadlocks may occur if the partition runs out of free disk space.

**babudb.maxLogfileSize**  
*optional*

- **Services**: DIR, MRC  
- **Values**: a positive integer value  
- **Default**:  
  - DIR: 16777216  
  - MRC: 16777216  
- **Description**: If automatic checkpointing is enabled, a checkpoint is created when the disk logfile exceeds maxLogfileSize bytes. The value should be reasonable large to keep the checkpointing-rate low. However, it should not be too large as a large disk log increases the recovery time after a crash.
### Babudb.pseudoSyncWait

**Services**  
DIR, MRC  
**Values**  
a positive integer value  
**Default**  
DIR: 200  
MRC: 0  
**Description**  
The BabuDB disk logger can batch multiple operations into a single write+fsync to increase the throughput. This does only work if there are operations executed in parallel by the worker threads. In turn, if you work on a single database it becomes less efficient. To circumvent this problem, BabuDB offers a pseudo-sync mode which is similar to the PostgreSQL write-ahead log (WAL). If pseudoSyncWait is set to a value larger than 0, this pseudo-sync mode is enabled. In this mode, insert operations are acknowledged as soon as they have been executed on the in-memory database index. The disk logger will execute a batch write of up to 500 operations followed by a single sync (see syncMode) every pseudoSyncWait ms. This mode is considerably faster than synchronous writes but you can lose data in case of a crash. In contrast to ASYNC mode the data loss is limited to the operations executed in the last pseudoSyncWait ms.

### Babudb.repl.backupDir

**Services**  
DIR, MRC  
**Values**  
a absolute file system path  
**Default**  
**Description**  
DB backup directory needed for the initial loading of a slave BabuDB from the master BabuDB.

### Babudb.repl.chunkSize

**Services**  
DIR, MRC  
**Values**  
a positive integer greater 0  
**Default**  
**Description**  
At the initial load mechanism the database files will be split into chunks. The size of this chunks in bytes can be defined here.
3.2. CONFIGURATION

**babudb.repl.participant** experimental, optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>see description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The addresses of the hosts running an instance of BabuDB and participating at the replication. The local address is also required in this list. BabuDB will find out on its own, which of the given addresses is the local one. Field babudb.repl.participant.i defines the domain name or IP address. Field babudb.repl.participant.i.port defines the port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.repl.participant.0
babudb.repl.participant.0.port
babudb.repl.participant.1
babudb.repl.participant.1.port
...
babudb.repl.participant.n
babudb.repl.participant.n.port
for n participants.

**babudb.repl.sync.n** experimental, optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>a positive integer value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The number of slaves that at least have to be synchronous to the master BabuDB application. To use asynchronous replication, this value has to be set to 0. Otherwise it has to be less or equal to the number of participants.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**babudb.ssl.authenticationWithoutEncryption** experimental, optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Flag that determines if authentication should be used without encrypting the connection. For BabuDB replication only.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**babudb.ssl.enabled** experimental, optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true or false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Options to use a secure connection with SSL authentication and optionally encryption for the BabuDB replication.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
babudb.ssl.service_creds *experimental, optional*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>path to file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the file containing the service credentials (X.509 certificate and private key). PKCS#12 and JKS format can be used, set babudb.ssl.service_creds.container accordingly. This file is used during the SSL handshake to authenticate the service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.ssl.service_creds.container *experimental, optional*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>pkcs12 or JKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the file format of the babudb.ssl.service_creds file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.ssl.service_creds.pw *experimental, optional*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the password which protects the credentials file babudb.ssl.service_creds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.ssl.trusted_certs *experimental, optional*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>path to file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the file containing the trusted root certificates (e.g. CA certificates) used to authenticate clients.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.ssl.trusted_certs.container *experimental, optional*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>pkcs12 or JKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the file format of the babudb.ssl.trusted_certs file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. CONFIGURATION

babudb.ssl.trusted_certs.pw experimental, optional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if babudb.ssl.enabled is true. Specifies the password which protects the trusted certificates file babudb.ssl.trusted_certs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

babudb.sync

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>ASYNC, SYNC_WRITE_METADATA, SYNC_WRITE, FDATASYNC or FSYNC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Default    | DIR: FSYNC  
MRC: ASYNC |
| Description| The sync mode influences how operations are committed to the disk log before the operation is acknowledged to the caller.  
- ASYNC mode the writes to the disk log are buffered in memory by the operating system. This is the fastest mode but will lead to data loss in case of a crash, kernel panic or power failure.  
- SYNC_WRITE_METADATA opens the file with O_SYNC, the system will not buffer any writes. The operation will be acknowledged when data has been safely written to disk. This mode is slow but offers maximum data safety. However, BabuDB cannot influence the disk drive caches, this depends on the OS and hard disk model.  
- SYNC_WRITE similar to SYNC_WRITE_METADATA but opens file with O_DSYNC which means that only the data is commit to disk. This can lead to some data loss depending on the implementation of the underlying file system. Linux does not implement this mode.  
- FDATASYNC is similar to SYNC_WRITE but opens the file in asynchronous mode and calls fdatasync() after writing the data to disk.  
- FSYNC is similar to SYNC_WRITE_METADATA but opens the file in asynchronous mode and calls fsync() after writing the data to disk.  

For best throughput use ASYNC, for maximum data safety use FSYNC.
babudb.worker.maxQueueLength optional

Services  DIR, MRC
Values    a positiv integer value
Default   DIR: 250
          MRC: 250
Description If set to a value larger than 0, this is the maximum number of requests which can be in a worker’s queue. This value should be used if you have pseudo-synchronous mode enabled to ensure that your queues don’t grow until you get an out of memory exception. Can be set to 0 if pseudo-sync mode is disabled.

babudb.worker.numThreads optional

Services  DIR, MRC
Values    a positiv integer value
Default   DIR: 0
          MRC: 0
Description The number of worker threads to be used for database operations. As BabuDB does not use locking, each database is handled by only one worker thread. If there are more databases than worker threads, the databases are distributed onto the available threads. The number of threads should be set to a value smaller than the number of available cores to reduce overhead through context switches. You can also set the number of worker threads to 0. This will considerably reduce latency, but may also decrease throughput on a multicore system with more than one database.

capability_secret

Services  MRC, OSD
Values    String
Default   String
Description Defines a shared secret between the MRC and all OSDs. The secret is used by the MRC to sign capabilities, i.e. security tokens for data access at OSDs. In turn, an OSD uses the secret to verify that the capability has been issued by the MRC.

capability_timeout optional

Services  MRC
Values    seconds
Default   600
Description Defines the relative time span for which a capability is valid after having been issued.
3.2. **CONFIGURATION**

**checksums.enabled**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If set to true, the OSD will calculate and store checksums for newly created objects. Each time a checksummed object is read, the checksum will be verified.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**checksums.algorithm**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>Adler32, CRC32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>Adler32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if checksums.enabled is enabled. This property defines the algorithm used to create OSD checksums.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**debug.level optional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The debug level determines the amount and detail of information written to logfiles. Any debug level includes log messages from lower debug levels. The following log levels exist:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0 - fatal errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 - alert messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 - critical errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 - normal errors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 - warnings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 - notices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 - info messages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 - debug messages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
debug.categories optional

Services: DIR, MRC, OSD
Values: all, lifecycle, net, auth, stage, proc, db, misc
Default: all
Description: Debug categories determine the domains for which log messages will be printed. By default, there are no domain restrictions, i.e. log messages from all domains will be included in the log. The following categories can be selected:

- all - no restrictions on the category
- lifecycle - service lifecycle-related messages, including startup and shutdown events
- net - messages pertaining to network traffic and communication between services
- auth - authentication and authorization-related messages
- stage - messages pertaining to the flow of requests through the different stages of a service
- proc - messages about the processing of requests
- db - messages that are logged in connection with database accesses
- misc - any other log messages that do not fit in one of the previous categories

Note that it is possible to specify multiple categories by means of a comma or space-separated list.

dir_service.host

Services: MRC, OSD
Values: hostname or IP address
Default: localhost
Description: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the directory service (DIR) at which the MRC or OSD should register. The MRC also uses this Directory Service to find OSDs. If set to .autodiscover the service will use the automatic DIR discovery mechanism (see Sec. 3.2.2). (Note that the initial '.' is used to avoid ambiguities with hosts called "autodiscover").

dir_service.port

Services: MRC, OSD
Values: 1..65535
Default: 32638
Description: Specifies the port on which the remote directory service is listening. Must be identical to the listen_port in your directory service configuration.
3.2. CONFIGURATION

**discover optional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If set to true the DIR will receive UDP broadcasts and advertise itself in response to XtreemFS components using the DIR automatic discovery mechanism. If set to false, the DIR will ignore all UDP traffic. For details see Sec. 3.2.2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**geographic_coordinates optional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Specifies the geographic coordinates which are registered with the directory service. Used e.g. by the web console.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**hostname optional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If specified, it defines the host name that is used to register the service at the directory service. If not specified, the host address defined in listen.address will be used if specified. If neither hostname nor listen.address are specified, the service itself will search for externally reachable network interfaces and advertise their addresses.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**http_port**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>1 .. 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>30636 (MRC), 30638 (DIR), 30640 (OSD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Specifies the listen port for the HTTP service that returns the status page.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**listen.address optional**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>IP address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If specified, it defines the interface to listen on. If not specified, the service will listen on all interfaces (any).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### listen.port

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>1..65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: 32638,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MRC: 32646,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>OSD: 32640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The port to listen on for incoming ONC-RPC connections (TCP). The OSD uses the specified port for both TCP and UDP. Please make sure to configure your firewall to allow incoming TCP traffic (plus UDP traffic, in case of an OSD) on the specified port.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### local_clock_renewal

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Reading the system clock is a slow operation on some systems (e.g. Linux) as it is a system call. To increase performance, XtreemFS services use a local variable which is only updated every local_clock_renewal milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### monitoring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Enables the built-in monitoring tool in the directory service. If enabled, the DIR will send alerts via emails if services are crashed (i.e. do not send heartbeat messages). No alerts will be sent for services which signed-off at the DIR. To enable monitoring you also need to configure email.receiver, email.program, service_timeout_s and max_warnings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### monitoring.email.programm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>/usr/sbin/sendmail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Location of the sendmail binary to be used for sending alert mails. See monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### monitoring.email.receiver

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Email address of recipient of alert emails. See monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.2. **CONFIGURATION**

**monitoring.email.sender**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>email address</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>“XtreemFS DIR service <a href="mailto:dir@localhost">dir@localhost</a>”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Email address and sender name to use for sending alert mails. See monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**monitoring.max_warnings**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>0..N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Number of alert mails to send for a single service which has crashed/disconnected. Each alert mail contains a summary of all crashed/disconnected services. See monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**no_atime**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The POSIX standard defines that the atime (timestamp of last file access) is updated each time a file is opened, even for read. This means that there is a write to the database and hard disk on the MRC each time a file is read. To reduce the load, many file systems (e.g. ext3) including XtreemFS can be configured to skip those updates for performance. It is strongly suggested to disable atime updates by setting this parameter to true.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**object_dir**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>absolute file system path to a directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>/var/lib/xtreemfs/osd/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The directory in which the OSD stores the objects. This directory should never be on the same partition as any DIR or MRC database, if both services reside on the same machine. Otherwise, deadlocks may occur if the partition runs out of free disk space!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**osd_check_interval**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>The MRC regularly asks the directory service for suitable OSDs to store files on (see OSD Selection Policy, Sec. 6.3). This parameter defines the interval between two updates of the list of suitable OSDs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### remote_time_sync

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>MRCs and OSDs all synchronize their clocks with the directory service to ensure a loose clock synchronization of all services. This is required for leases to work correctly. This parameter defines the interval in milliseconds between time updates from the directory service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### report_free_space

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If set to true, the OSD will report its free space to the directory service. Otherwise, it will report zero, which will cause the OSD not to be used by the OSD Selection Policies (see Sec. 6.3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### service_timeout_s

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>0..N seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Time to wait for a heartbeat message before sending an alert email. See monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ssl.enabled

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>If set to true, the service will use SSL to authenticate and encrypt connections. The service will not accept non-SSL connections if ssl.enabled is set to true.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ssl.grid_ssl

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>true, false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>In this mode the services and client will only use SSL for mutual authentication with X.509 certificates (SSL handshake). After successful authentication the communication is via plain TCP. This means that there is no encryption and signing of records! This mode is comparable to HTTP connections with Digest authentication. It should be used when certificate based authentication is required but performance is more important than security, which is usually true in GRID installations. If this mode is enabled, all client tools must be used with the oncrpcg:// scheme prefix.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 3.2. CONFIGURATION

#### ssl.service_creds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>path to file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>DIR: <code>/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/ds.p12</code>, MRC: <code>/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/mrc.p12</code>, OSD: <code>/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/osd.p12</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if <code>ssl.enabled</code> is enabled. Specifies the file containing the service credentials (X.509 certificate and private key). PKCS#12 and JKS format can be used, set <code>ssl.service_creds.container</code> accordingly. This file is used during the SSL handshake to authenticate the service.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ssl.service_creds.container

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>pkcs12 or JKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>pkcs12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if <code>ssl.enabled</code> is enabled. Specifies the file format of the <code>ssl.service_creds</code> file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ssl.service_creds.pw

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>String</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if <code>ssl.enabled</code> is enabled. Specifies the password which protects the credentials file <code>ssl.service_creds</code>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ssl.trusted_certs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>path to file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td><code>/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/xosrootca.jks</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if <code>ssl.enabled</code> is enabled. Specifies the file containing the trusted root certificates (e.g. CA certificates) used to authenticate clients.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ssl.trusted_certs.container

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>DIR, MRC, OSD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Values</td>
<td>pkcs12 or JKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default</td>
<td>JKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Must be specified if <code>ssl.enabled</code> is enabled. Specifies the file format of the <code>ssl.trusted_certs</code> file.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER 3. XTFREEMS SERVICES

ssl.trusted_certs.pw

Services  DIR, MRC, OSD
Values    String
Default   
Description Must be specified if ssl.enabled is enabled. Specifies the password which protects the trusted certificates file ssl.trusted_certs.

startup.wait_for_dir

Services  MRC, OSD
Values    0..N seconds
Default   30
Description Time to wait for the DIR to become available during start up of the MRC and OSD. If the DIR does not respond within this time the MRC or OSD will abort startup.

uuid

Services  MRC, OSD
Values    String, but limited to alphanumeric characters, - and .
Default   
Description Must be set to a unique identifier, preferably a UUID according to RFC 4122. UUIDs can be generated with uuidgen. Example: eacb6bab-f444-4ebf-a06a-3f72d746e40.

3.3 Execution and Monitoring

This section describes how to execute and monitor XtreemFS services.

3.3.1 Starting and Stopping the XtreemFS services

If you installed a pre-packaged release you can start, stop and restart the services with the init.d scripts:

```bash
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-ds start
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-mrc start
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-osd start
```

or

```bash
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-ds stop
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-mrc stop
$> /etc/init.d/xtreemfs-osd stop
```

To run init.d scripts, root permissions are required. Note that the Directory Service must be started first, since a running Directory Service is required when starting an
MRC or OSD. Once a Directory Service as well as at least one OSD and MRC are running, XtreemFS is operational. Alternatively, you can use the xctl tool to start and stop the services. Config files are read from `.:/etc/xos/xtreemfs` unless another path is specified with `-c <path>`.

```bash
$> bin/xctl --start-dir
$> bin/xctl --start-mrc
$> bin/xctl --start-osd
```
or

```bash
$> bin/xctl --stop-osd
$> bin/xctl --stop-mrc
$> bin/xctl --stop-dir
```

The servers will be executed under the user ID of the user who called the xctl script.

### 3.3.2 Web-based Status Page

Each XtreemFS service can generate an HTML status page, which displays runtime information about the service (Fig. 3.1). The HTTP server that generates the status page runs on the port defined by the configuration property `http_port`; default values are 30636 for MRCs, 30638 for Directory Services, and 30640 for OSDs. The status page of an MRC can e.g. be shown by opening `http://my-mrc-host.com:30636/` with a common web browser. If you set an admin password in the service’s configuration, you will be asked for authentication when accessing the status page. Use `admin` as username.
3.3.3  DIR Service Monitoring

The directory service has a built-in notification system that can send alert emails if a service fails to send heartbeat messages for some time. The monitoring can be enabled in the DIR configuration by setting `monitoring = true`.

3.4  Troubleshooting

Various issues may occur when attempting to set up an XtreemFS server component. If a service fails to start, the log file often reveals useful information. Server log files are located in `/var/log/xtreemfs`. Note that you can restrict granularity and categories of log messages via the configuration properties `debug.level` and `debug.categories` (see Sec. 3.2.5).

If an error occurs, please check if one of the following requirements is not met:

- You have root permissions when starting the service. Running the `init.d` scripts requires root permissions. However, the services themselves are started on behalf of a user `xtreemfs`.
- DIR has been started before MRC and OSD. Problems may occur if a script starts multiple services as background processes.
- There are no firewall restrictions that keep XtreemFS services from communicating with each other. The default ports that need to be open are: 32636 (MRC, TCP), 32638 (DIR, TCP), and 32640 (OSD, TCP & UDP).
- The MRC database version is correct. In case of an outdated database version, the `xtfs_mrcdbtool` commands of the old and new XtreemFS version can dump and restore the database, respectively (see Sec. 5.2.1).
- A network interface is available on the host. It may be either bound to an IPv4 or IPv6 address.
Chapter 4

XtreemFS Client

The XtreemFS client is needed to access an XtreemFS installation from a remote machine. This chapter describes how to use the XtreemFS client in order to work with XtreemFS like a local file system.

4.1 Installation

There are two different installation sources for the XtreemFS Client: pre-packaged releases and source tarballs.

Note that the source tarball contains the complete distribution of XtreemFS, which also includes server and tools. Currently, binary distributions of the client are only available for Linux and Windows.

4.1.1 Prerequisites

To install XtreemFS on Linux, please make sure that FUSE 2.6 or newer, openSSL 0.9.8 or newer and a Linux 2.6 kernel are available on your system. For an optimal performance, we suggest to use FUSE 2.8 with a kernel version 2.6.26 or newer.

To build the Linux XtreemFS Client from the source distribution, you also need the openSSL headers (e.g. openssl-devel package), python $\geq$ 2.4, and gcc-c++ $\geq$ 4.2.

4.1.2 Installing from Pre-Packaged Releases

On RPM-based distributions (RedHat, Fedora, SuSE, Mandriva, XtreemOS) you can install the package with

```
$> rpm -i xtreemfs-client-1.2.x.rpm
```

For Debian-based distributions, please use the .deb package provided and install it with

```
$> dpkg -i xtreemfs-client-1.2.x.deb
```
For Windows, please use the .msi installer that will guide you through the installation process.

### 4.1.3 Installing from Sources

Extract the tarball with the sources. Change to the top level directory and execute

```
$> make client
```

This will build the XtreemFS client and non-Java-based tools. Note that the following third-party packages are required on Linux:

- python $\geq$ 2.4
- gcc-c++ $\geq$ 4
- fuse $\geq$ 2.6
- fuse-devel $\geq$ 2.6 (RPM-based distros)
- libfuse-dev $\geq$ 2.6 (DEB-based distros)
- libopenssl-devel $\geq$ 0.8 (RPM-based distros)
- libssl-dev $\geq$ 0.9 (DEB-based distros)

When done, execute

```
$> sudo make install-client
```

to complete the installation of XtreemFS.

### 4.2 Volume Management

Like many other file systems, XtreemFS supports the concept of volumes. A volume can be seen as a container for files and directories with its own policy settings, e.g. for access control and replication. Before being able to access an XtreemFS installation, at least one volume needs to be set up. This section describes how to deal with volumes in XtreemFS.

#### 4.2.1 Creating Volumes

Volumes can be created with the `mkfs.xtreemfs` command line utility. Please see `man mkfs.xtreemfs` for a full list of options and usage.

When creating a volume, it is recommended to specify the access control policy (see Sec. 6.2). If not specified, POSIX permissions/ACLs will be chosen by default. Unlike most other policies, access control policies cannot be changed afterwards.

In addition, it is recommended to set a default striping policy (see Sec. 6.4). If no per-file or per-directory default striping policy overrides the volume’s default striping policy, the volume’s policy is assigned to all newly created files. If no volume policy is explicitly defined when creating a volume, a RAID0 policy with a stripe size of 128kB and a width of 1 will be used as the default policy.

A volume with a POSIX permission model, a stripe size of 256kB and a stripe width of 1 (i.e. all stripes will reside on the same OSD) can be created as follows:
Creating a volume may require privileged access, which depends on whether an administrator password required by the MRC. To pass an administrator password, add \texttt{--password <password>} to the \texttt{mkfs.xtreemfs} command.

For a complete list of parameters, please refer to the \texttt{mkfs.xtreemfs} man pages.

\section*{Deleting Volumes}

Volumes can be deleted with the \texttt{rmfs.xtreemfs} tool. Note that deleting a volume implies that \textit{any data, i.e. all files and directories on the volume are deleted!} Please see man \texttt{rmfs.xtreemfs} for a full list of options and usage.

The volume \texttt{myVolume} residing on the MRC \texttt{my-mrc-host.com:32636} can e.g. be deleted as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
$> rmfs.xtreemfs my-mrc-host.com:32636/myVolume
\end{verbatim}

Volume deletion is restricted to volume owners and privileged users. Similar to \texttt{xtfs_mkvol}, an administrator password can be specified if required.

\section*{Listing all Volumes}

A list of all volumes can be displayed with the \texttt{lsfs.xtreemfs} tool. All volumes hosted by the MRC \texttt{my-mrc-host.com:32636} can be listed as follows:

\begin{verbatim}
$> lsfs.xtreemfs my-mrc-host.com:32636
\end{verbatim}

Adding the \texttt{-l} flag will result in more details being shown.

\section*{Accessing Volumes}

Once a volume has been created, it needs to be mounted in order to be accessed.

\subsection*{Mounting and Un-mounting}

Before mounting XtreemFS volumes on a Linux machine, please ensure that the FUSE kernel module is loaded. Please check your distribution’s manual to see if users must be in a special group (e.g. \texttt{trusted} in openSuSE) to be allowed to mount FUSE.

\begin{verbatim}
$> su
Password:
#> modprobe fuse
#> exit
\end{verbatim}
Volumes are mounted with the `xtfs_mount` command:

```
$> mount.xtreemfs remote.dir.machine/myVolume /xtreemfs
```

`remote.dir.machine` describes the host with the Directory Service at which the volume is registered; `myVolume` is the name of the volume to be mounted. `/xtreemfs` is the directory on the local file system to which the XtremFS volume will be mounted. For more options, please refer to `man mount.xtreemfs`.

Please be aware that the Directory Service URL needs to be provided when mounting a volume, while MRC URLs are used to create volumes.

When mounting a volume, the client will immediately go into background and won’t display any error messages. Use the `-f` option to prevent the mount process from going into background and get all error messages printed to the console.

To check that a volume is mounted, use the `mount` command. It outputs a list of all mounts in the system. XtremFS volumes are listed as type `fuse`:

```
xtreemfs on /xtreemfs type fuse (rw,nosuid,nodev,user=userA)
```

Volumes are unmounted with the `umount.xtreemfs` tool:

```
$> umount.xtreemfs /xtreemfs
```

### 4.3.2 Mount Options

Access to a FUSE mount is usually restricted to the user who mounted the volume. To allow the root user or any other user on the system to access the mounted volume, the FUSE options `-o allow_root` and `-o allow_other` can be used with `xtfs_mount`. They are, however, mutually exclusive. In order to use these options, the system administrator must create a FUSE configuration file `/etc/fuse.conf` and add a line `user_allow_other`.

By default, the local system cache on the client machine will be used to speed up read access to XtremFS. In particular, using the cache as a local buffer is necessary to support the `mmap` system call, which - amongst others - is required to execute applications on Linux. On the other hand, using buffered I/O may adversely affect throughput when writing large files, as FUSE ≤ 2.7 splits up large writes into multiple individual 4k (page size) writes. In addition, it limits the consistency model of client caches to "close-to-open", which is similar to the model provided by NFS. Buffered I/O can be switched off by adding the `-o direct_io` parameter. The parameter effects that all read and write operations are directed to their OSDs instead of being served from local caches.

### 4.4 Troubleshooting

Different kinds of problems may occur when trying to create, mount or access files in a volume. If no log file was specified, the client will create a log file called `mount.xtreemfs.log` in the current working directory. This log file is only created...
in case of an error message. In case no useful error message printed on the console or in the logfile, it may help to enable client-side log output. This can be done as follows:

```
 $> mount.xtreemfs -f -d INFO remote.dir.machine/myVolume /xtreemfs
```

The following list contains the most common problems and the solutions.

### Problem
A volume cannot be created or mounted.

**Solution**
Please check your firewall settings on the server side. Are all ports accessible? The default ports are 32636 (MRC), 32638 (DIR), and 32640 (OSD).

In case the XtreemFS installation has been set up behind a NAT, it is possible that services registered their NAT-internal network interfaces at the DIR. In this case, clients cannot properly resolve server addresses, even if port forwarding is enabled. Please check the Adress Mappings section on the DIR status page to ensure that externally reachable network interfaces have been registered for the your servers’ UUIDs. If this is not the case, it is possible to explicitly specify the network interfaces to register via the hostname property (see Sec. 3.2.5).

### Problem
When trying to mount a volume, ONC-RPC exception: system error appears on the console.

**Solution**
The most common reason are incompatible protocol versions in client and server. Please make sure that client and server have the same release version numbers. They can be determined as follows:

**Server:** check the status pages. Alternatively, execute `rpm -qa | grep xtreemfs-server` on RPM-based distributions, or `dpkg -l | grep xtreemfs-server` on DEB-based distributions.

**Client:** execute `rpm -qa | grep xtreemfs-client` on RPM-based distributions, or `dpkg -l | grep xtreemfs-client` on DEB-based distributions.

### Problem
An error occurs when trying to access a mounted volume.

**Solution**
Please make sure that you have sufficient access rights to the volume root. Superusers and volume owners can change these rights via `chmod <mode> <mountpoint>`. If you try to access a mount point to which XtreemFS was mounted by a different user, please make sure that the volume is mounted with `xtfs_mount -o allow_other`
Problem
An I/O error occurs when trying to create new files.

Solution
In general, you can check the contents of the client log file to see the error which caused the I/O error. A common reason for this problem is that no OSD could be assigned to the new file. Please check if suitable OSDs are available for the volume. There are two alternative ways to do this:

- Open the MRC status page. It can be accessed via http://<MRC-host>:30636 in the default case. For each volume, a list of suitable OSDs is shown there.
- Execute `getfattr -n xtreemfs.usable_osds --only-values <mountpoint>`.

There may be different reasons for missing suitable OSDs:

- One or more OSDs failed to start up. Please check the log files and status pages of all OSDs to ensure that they are running.
- One or more OSDs failed to register or regularly report activity at the DIR. Please check the DIR status page to ensure that all OSDs are registered and active.
- There are no OSDs with a sufficient amount of free disk space. Please check the OSD status page to obtain information about free disk space.

Problem
An I/O error occurs when trying to access an existing file.

Solution
Please check whether all OSDs assigned to the file are running and reachable. This can be done as follows:

1. Get the list of all OSDs for the file: `getfattr -n xtreemfs.locations --only-values <file>`.
2. Check whether the OSDs in (one of) all replicas in the list are running and reachable, e.g. by opening the status pages or via `telnet <host> <port>`.
Chapter 5

XtreemFS Tools

To make use of most of the advanced XtreemFS features, XtreemFS offers a variety of different tools. There are tools that support administrators with the maintenance of an XtreemFS installation, as well as tools for controlling features like replication and striping. An overview of the different tools with descriptions of how to use them are provided in the following.

5.1 Installation

When installing the XtreemFS tool suite, you can choose from two different installation sources: you can download one of the pre-packaged releases that we create for most Linux distributions or you can install directly from the source tarball.

Note that the source tarball contains the complete distribution of XtreemFS, which also includes client and server. Currently, binary distributions of the tools are only available for Linux.

5.1.1 Prerequisites

For the pre-packaged release, you will need Sun Java JRE 1.6.0 or newer to be installed on the system.

When building XtreemFS directly from the source, you need a Sun Java JDK 1.6.0 or newer, Ant 1.6.5 or newer and gmake.

5.1.2 Installing from Pre-Packaged Releases

On RPM-based distributions (RedHat, Fedora, SuSE, Mandriva, XtreemOS) you can install the package with

```bash
$> rpm -i xtreemfs-tools-1.2.x.rpm xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.rpm
```

For Debian-based distributions, please use the .deb package provided and install it with
CHAPTER 5. XTREEMFS TOOLS

$> dpkg -i xtreemfs-tools-1.2.x.deb xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.deb

To install the tools, the following package is required: \texttt{jre} \texttt{\geq 1.6.0} for RPM-based releases, \texttt{java6-runtime} for Debian-based releases. If you already have a different distribution of \texttt{Java6} on your system, you can alternatively install the XtreemFS tools packages as follows:

$> rpm -i --nodeps xtreemfs-tools-1.2.x.rpm \
   xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.rpm

on RPM-based distributions,

$> dpkg -i --ignore-depends java6-runtime \
   xtreemfs-tools-1.2.x.deb xtreemfs-backend-1.2.x.deb

on Debian-based distributions.

To ensure that your local \texttt{Java6} installation is used, is necessary to set the \texttt{JAVA\_HOME} environment variable to your \texttt{Java6} installation directory, e.g.

$> export JAVA\_HOME=/usr/java6

All XtreemFS tools will be installed to /usr/bin.

5.1.3 Installing from Sources

Extract the tarball with the sources. Change to the top level directory and execute

$> make server

When done, execute

$> sudo make install-tools

to complete the installation. Note that this will also install the XtreemFS client and servers.

5.2 Maintenance Tools

This section describes the tools that support administrators in maintaining an XtreemFS installation.
5.2. MAINTENANCE TOOLS

5.2.1 MRC Database Conversion

The database format in which the MRC stores its file system metadata on disk may change with future XtreemFS versions, even though we attempt to keep it as stable as possible. To ensure that XtreemFS server components may be updated without having to create and restore a backup of the entire installation, it is possible to convert an MRC database to a newer version by means of a version-independent XML representation.

This is done as follows:

1. Create an XML representation of the old database with the old MRC version.
2. Update the MRC to the new version.
3. Restore the database from the XML representation.

_xtfs_mrcdbtool_ is a tool that is capable of doing this. It can create an XML dump of an MRC database as follows:

```bash
$> xtfs_mrcdbtool -mrc oncrpc://my-mrc-host.com:32636 \
    dump /tmp/dump.xml
```

A file `dump.xml` containing the entire database content of the MRC running on `my-mrc-host.com:32636` is written to `/tmp/dump.xml`. For security reasons, the dump file will be created locally on the MRC host. To make sure that sufficient write permissions are granted to create the dump file, we therefore recommend to specify an absolute dump file path like `/tmp/dump.xml`.

A database dump can be restored from a dump file as follows:

```bash
$> xtfs_mrcdbtool -mrc oncrpc://my-mrc-host.com:32636 \
    restore /tmp/dump.xml
```

This will restore the database stored in `/tmp/dump.xml` at `my-mrc-host.com`. Note that for safety reasons, it is only possible to restore a database from a dump if the database of the running MRC does not have any content. To restore an MRC database, it is thus necessary to delete all MRC database files before starting the MRC.

Please be aware that dumping and restoring databases may both require privileged access rights if the MRC requires an administrator password. The password can be specified via `-p`; for further details, check the _xtfs_mrcdbtool_ man page.

5.2.2 Scrubbing and Cleanup

In real-world environments, errors occur in the course of creating, modifying or deleting files. This can cause corruptions of file data or metadata. Such things happen e.g. if the client is suddenly terminated, or loses connection with a server component. There are several such scenarios: if a client writes to a file but does not report file sizes received from the OSD back to the MRC, inconsistencies between the file size
stored in the MRC and the actual size of all objects in the OSD will occur. If a client deletes a file from the directory tree, but cannot reach the OSD, orphaned objects will remain on the OSD. If an OSD is terminated during an ongoing write operation, file content will become corrupted.

In order to detect and, if possible, resolve such inconsistencies, tools for scrubbing and OSD cleanup exist. To check the consistency of file sizes and checksums, the following command can be executed:

```
$> xtfs_scrub -dir oncrpc://my-dir-host.com:32638 myVolume
```

This will scrub each file in the volume `myVolume`, i.e. check file size consistency and set the correct file size on the MRC, if necessary, and check whether an invalid checksum in the OSD indicates a corrupted file content. The `-dir` argument specifies the directory service that will be used to resolve service UUIDs. Please see `man xtfs_scrub` for further details.

A second tool scans an OSD for orphaned objects, which can be used as follows:

```
$> xtfs_cleanup -dir oncrpc://localhost:32638 \
   uuid:u2i3-28isu2-iwuv29-isjd83
```

The given UUID identifies the OSD to clean and will be resolved by the directory service defined by the `-dir` option (localhost:32638 in this example). The process will be started and can be stopped by setting the option `-stop`. To watch the cleanup progress use option `-i` for the interactive mode. For further information see `man xtfs_cleanup`.

### 5.3 User Tools

Besides administrator tools, a variety of tools exist that make advanced XtreemFS features accessible to users. These tools will be described in this section.

#### 5.3.1 Showing XtreemFS-specific File Info

In addition to the regular file system information provided by the `stat` Linux utility, XtreemFS provides the `xtfs_stat` tool which displays XtreemFS specific information for a file or directory.

```
$> cd /xtreemfs
$> echo 'Hello World' > test.txt
$> xtfs_stat test.txt
```

will produce output similar to the following:

```
filename test.txt
XtreemFS URI oncrpc://localhost/test/test.txt
XtreemFS fileID 41e9a04d-0b8b-467b-94ef-74ade02a2dc9:6
```
object type regular file
owner stender
group users
read-only false

XtreemFS replica list
list version 0
replica update policy
-----------------------------
replica 1 SP STRIPING_POLICY_RAID0, 128kb, 1
replica 1 OSDs [{address=127.0.0.1:32640, uuid=OSD1}]
replica 1 repl. flags 0x1
-----------------------------

The fileID is the unique identifier of the file used on the OSDs to identify the file’s objects. The owner/group fields are shown as reported by the MRC, you may see other names on your local system if there is no mapping (i.e. the file owner does not exist as a user on your local machine). Finally, the XtreemFS replica list shows the striping policy of the file, the number of replicas and for each replica, the OSDs used to store the objects.

5.3.2 Changing Striping Policies

Currently, it is not possible to change the striping policy of an existing file, as this would require rearrangements and transfers of data between OSDs. However, it is possible to define individual striping policies for files that will be created in the future. This can be done by changing the default striping policy of the parent directory or volume.

XtreemFS provides the xtfs_sp tool. The tool can be used to change the striping policy that will be assigned to newly created files as follows:

$> xtfs_sp --set -p RAID0 -w 4 -s 256 /xtreemfs/dir

This will cause a RAID0 striping policy with 256kB stripe size and four OSDs to be assigned to all newly created files in /xtreemfs/dir.

The tool can display the default striping policy of a volume or directory as follows:

$> xtfs_sp --get /xtreemfs/dir

This will result in output similar to the following:

file: /xtreemfs/dir
policy: STRIPING_POLICY_RAID0
stripe-size: 4
width (kB): 256

When creating a new file, XtreemFS will first check whether a default striping policy has been assigned to the file’s parent directory. If this is not the case, the default striping policy for the volume will be used as the striping policy for the new file. Changing a volume’s or directory’s default striping policy requires superuser access rights, or ownership of the volume or directory.
5.3.3 Read-Only Replication

Replication is one of core features of XtreemFS. A replica can be seen as a (not essentially complete) copy of a file’s content on a remote (set of) OSD(s). Replication is handled among the XtreemFS OSDs, which makes it completely transparent to client applications.

So far, XtreemFS only supports read-only replication. Read-only replication requires files to be immutable (i.e. ‘read-only’), which implies that once a file has been replicated, it can no longer be modified. The benefit of read-only replicas is that XtreemFS can guarantee sequential replica consistency at a low cost; since files are no longer modified when replicated, no overhead is caused to ensure replica consistency.

When replicating a file, the first step is to make the file read-only, which can be done as follows:

```bash
$> xtfs_repl --set_readonly local-path-of-file
```

Once a file has been marked as read-only, replicas can be added. The tool supports different replica creation modes. The automatic mode retrieves a list of OSDs from the MRC and chooses the best OSD according to the current replica selection policy. You can also select a specific OSD by specifying its UUID on the command line.

Newly created replicas are initially empty, which means that no file content has been copied from other non-empty replicas. Yet, they can be immediately used by applications. If a replica does not have the requested data, it fetches the data from a remote replica and saves it locally for future requests (on-demand replication). Such partial replicas help to save network bandwidth and disk usage. Alternatively, replicas can be triggered to fetch the whole data from remote replicas in the background, regardless of client requests (background replication).

Moreover, XtreemFS supports different transfer strategies which have an big impact on the speed of the replication and the order in which objects are fetched. A transfer strategy must be chosen for each replica.

A replica can e.g. created as follows:

```bash
$> xtfs_repl --add_auto --full --strategy random /xtreemfs/file.txt
```

This command creates a new replica with an automatically-selected set of OSDs (for details, see Sec. 6.3, 5.3.5). The switch `--full` indicates that background replication is desired; otherwise, replicas are filled on demand, which means that they remain partial replicas until the application accesses all the objects of the replica.

To list all replicas and OSDs of the file use:

```bash
$> xtfs_repl -l /xtreemfs/file.txt
```

This generates output similar to this:
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File is read-only.

REPLICA 1:
Striping Policy: STRIPING_POLICY_RAID0
Stripe-Size: 128,00 kB
Stripe-Width: 1 (OSDs)
Replication Flags:
  Complete: false
  Replica Type: partial
  Transfer-Strategy: random
OSDs:
  [Head-OSD] UUID: osd1, URL: /127.0.0.1:32641

REPLICA 2:
Striping Policy: STRIPING_POLICY_RAID0
Stripe-Size: 128,00 kB
Stripe-Width: 1 (OSDs)
Replication Flags:
  Complete: true
  Replica Type: partial
  Transfer-Strategy: unknown
OSDs:
  [Head-OSD] UUID: osd2, URL: /127.0.0.1:32640

Besides adding replicas, replicas can also be removed. Since replicas of a file do not have a fixed order, we use a replica’s first OSD to identify the replica to delete. The first OSD in a replica’s list of OSDs, also referred to as head OSD is a unique identifier for a replica, as different replicas of a file may not share any OSDs.

To remove a replica, the UUID of the head OSD must be given as an argument. It can be determined via xtfs_repl -l. To ensure that at least one complete replica remains, i.e. a replica that stores the entire file content, complete replicas can only be removed if there is at least one more complete complete replica of the file.

A replica can be removed as follows:

$> xtfs_repl -r osd1 /xtreemfs/file.txt

osd1 refers to the UUID of the head OSD in the replica to remove.

5.3.4 Automatic On-Close Replication

In addition to manually adding and removing replicas, XtreemFS supports an automatic creation of new replicas when files are closed after having been initially written. This feature can e.g. be used to automatically replicate volumes that only contain write-once files, such as archival data.

To configure the behavior of the on-close replication, the xtfs_repl tool is used. The number of replicas to be created when a file is closed can be specified as a volume-wide parameter, which can be set as follows:

$> xtfs_repl --ocr_factor_set 2 /xtreemfs
This will automatically create a second replica when the file is closed, which implies that the file will be made read-only. Note that by setting the replication factor to 1 (default value), on-close replication will be switched off, which means that the file won’t be replicated and will remain writable after having been closed.

The current replication factor of a volume can be retrieved as follows:

\$> xtfs_repl --ocr_factor_get /xtreemfs

Moreover, it is possible to specify whether an automatically created replica will be synchronized in the background or on demand. By default, replicas will be synced on demand. This can be changed as follows:

\$> xtfs_repl --ocr_full_set true /xtreemfs

Depending on whether \texttt{-ocr\_full\_set} is \texttt{true} or \texttt{false}, background replication of newly created files is switched on or off.

To show whether replicas are automatically filled or not, execute the following command:

\$> xtfs_repl --ocr_full_get /xtreemfs

### 5.3.5 Changing OSD and Replica Selection Policies

When creating a new file, OSDs have to be selected on which to store the file content. Likewise, OSDs have to be selected for a newly added replica, as well as the order in which replicas are contacted when accessing a file. How these selections are done can be controlled by the user.

OSD and replica selection policies can only be set for the entire volume. Further details about the policies are described in Sec. 6.3.

The policies are set and modified with the \texttt{xtfs_repl} tool. A policy that controls the selection of a replica is set as follows:

\$> xtfs_repl --rsp_set dcmap /xtreemfs

This will change the current replica selection policy to a policy based on a data center map. The current replica selection policy is shown as follows:

\$> xtfs_repl --rsp_get /xtreemfs

Note that by default, there is no replica selection policy, which means that the client will attempt to access replicas in their natural order, i.e. the order in which the replicas have been created.

Similar to replica selection policies, OSD selection policies are set and retrieved:

\$> xtfs_repl --osp_set dcmap /xtreemfs
sets a data center map-based OSD selection policy, which is invoked each time a new file or replica is created. The following predefined policies exist (see Sec. 6.3 and man xtfs_repl for details):

- default
- fqdn
- dcm
- vivaldi

The default OSD selection policy selects a random subset of OSDs that are responsive and have more than 2GB of free disk space, whereas the fqdn and dcm polices select those subsets of responsive OSDs with enough space that are closest according to fully qualified domain names and a data center map, accordingly. The vivaldi policy uses the vivaldi coordinates of OSDs and clients for selecting the closest replica. Besides, custom policies can be set by passing a list of basic policy IDs to be successively applied instead of a predefined policy name.

The OSD selection policy can be retrieved as follows:

```
$> xtfs_repl --osp_get /xtreemfs
```

### 5.3.6 Setting and Listing Policy Attributes

OSD and replica selection policy behavior can be further specified by means of policy attributes. For a list of predefined attributes, see man xtfs_repl. Policy attributes can be set as follows:

```
$> xtfs_repl --pol_attr_set domains "*.xtreemfs.org bla.com" /xtreemfs
```

A list of all policy attributes that have been set can be shown as follows:

```
$> xtfs_repl --pol_attr_get /xtreemfs
```

### 5.4 Vivaldi

Client machines that want to use vivaldi network coordinates for replica and OSD selection must calculate their own coordinates relative to the OSDs. This is done by the xtfs_vivaldi utility which must be started on each client machine. Ideally, this process is started during boot with the xtreemfs-vivaldi init.d scripts provided. The utility must be started with the directory service address and the path to a file in which the coordinates are stored.

```
$> xtfs_vivaldi remote.dir.machine /var/lib/xtreemfs/vivaldi_coordinates
```
If started with the init.d script, the utility will get the DIR address from
/etc/xos/xtreemfs/default_dir and will store the coordinates in
/var/lib/xtreemfs/vivaldi_coordinates.

The coordinate file must be passed as an argument when mounting a volume:

```
$> mount.xtreemfs -c /var/lib/xtreemfs/vivaldi_coordinates \ 
    remote.dir.machine/myVolume /xtreemfs
```

Finally, the vivaldi replica and OSD selection policies must be set at the MRC for
the volume(s). See Sec. 5.3.5 for details.
Chapter 6

Policies

Many facets of the behavior of XtreemFS can be configured by means of policies. A policy defines how a certain task is performed, e.g. how the MRC selects a set of OSDs for a new file, or how it distinguishes between an authorized and an unauthorized user when files are accessed. Policies are a means to customize an XtreemFS installation.

XtreemFS supports a range of predefined policies for different tasks. Alternatively, administrators may define their own policies in order to adapt XtreemFS to customer demands. This chapter contains information about predefined policies, as well as mechanisms to implement and plug in custom policies.

6.1 Authentication Policies

Any operation on a file system is executed on behalf of a user. The process of determining the user bound to a request is generally referred to as **user authentication**. To render user authentication customizable, the MRC allows administrators to specify an authentication policy by means of an **Authentication Provider**. Authentication Providers are modules that implement different methods for retrieving user and group IDs from requests.

The following predefined authentication providers exist:

6.1.1 UNIX uid/gid - NullAuthProvider

The NullAuthProvider is the default Authentication Provider. It simply uses the user ID and group IDs sent by the XtreemFS client. This means that the client is trusted to send the correct user/group IDs.

The superuser is identified by the user ID `root` and is allowed to do everything on the MRC. This behavior is similar to NFS with `no_root_squash`.

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6.1.2 Plain SSL Certificates - SimpleX509AuthProvider

XtreemFS supports two kinds of X.509 certificates which can be used by the client. When mounted with a service/host certificate the XtreemFS client is regarded as a trusted system component. The MRC will accept any user ID and groups sent by the client and use them for authorization as with the NullAuthProvider. This setup is useful for volumes which are used by multiple users.

The second certificate type are regular user certificates. The MRC will only accept the user name and group from the certificate and ignore the user ID and groups sent by the client. Such a setup is useful if users are allowed to mount XtreemFS from untrusted machines.

Both certificates are regular X.509 certificates. Service and host certificates are identified by a Common Name (CN) starting with host/ or xtreemfs-service/, which can easily be used in existing security infrastructures. All other certificates are assumed to be user certificates.

If a user certificate is used, XtreemFS will take the Distinguished Name (DN) as the user ID and the Organizational Unit (OU) as the group ID.

Superusers must have xtreemfs-admin as part of their Organizational Unit (OU).

6.1.3 XtreemOS Certificates - XOSAuthProvider

In contrast to plain X.509 certificates, XtreemOS embeds additional user information as extensions in XtreemOS-User-Certificates. This authentication provider uses this information (global UID and global GIDs), but the behavior is similar to the SimpleX509AuthProvider.

The superuser is identified by being member of the VOAdmin group.

6.2 Authorization Policies

Before executing an operation, a file system needs to check whether the user bound to the operation is sufficiently authorized, i.e. is allowed to execute the operation. User authorization is managed by means of access policies, which reside on the MRC. Unlike authentication policies which are bound to an MRC, access policies can be defined for each volume. This has to be done when the volume is created (see man xtreemfs_mkvol). Various access policies can be used:

- **Authorize All Policy (policy Id 1)**
  No authorization - everyone can do everything. This policy is useful if performance of metadata operations matters more than security, since no evaluation of access rights is needed.

- **POSIX ACLs & Permissions (policy Id 2)**
  This access policy implements the traditional POSIX permissions commonly used on Linux, as well as POSIX ACLs, an extension that provides for access control at the granularity of single users and groups. POSIX permissions should be used as the default, as it guarantees maximum compatibility with other file systems.
6.3 OSD AND REPLICA SELECTION POLICIES

- Volume ACLs (policy Id 3)
  Volume ACLs provide an access control model similar to POSIX ACLs & Permissions, but only allow one ACL for the whole volume. This means that there is no recursive evaluation of access rights which yields a higher performance at the price of a very coarse-grained access control.

6.3 OSD and Replica Selection Policies

When a new file is created or a replica is automatically added to a file, the MRC must decide on a set of OSDs for storing the file content. To select the most suitable subset among all known OSDs, OSD Selection Policies are used.

Replica selection is a related problem. When a client opens a file with more than one replica, the MRC uses a replica selection policy to sort the list of replicas for the client. Initially, a client will always attempt to access the first replica in the list received from the MRC. If a replica is not available, it will automatically attempt to access the next replica from the list, and restart with the first replica if all attempts have failed. Replica selection policies can be used to sort the replica lists, e.g. to ensure that clients first try to access replicas that are close to them.

Both OSD and replica selection policies share a common mechanism, in that they consist of basic policies that can be arbitrarily combined. Input parameters of a basic policy are a set of OSDs, the list of the current replica locations of the file, and the IP address of the client on behalf of whom the policy was called. The output parameter is a filtered and potentially sorted subset of OSDs. Since OSD lists returned by one basic policy can be used as input parameters by another one, basic policies can be chained to define more complex composite policies.

OSD and replica selection policies are assigned at volume granularity. For further details on how to set such policies, please refer to Sec. 5.3.5.

6.3.1 Attributes

The behavior of basic policies can be further refined by means of policy attributes. Policy attributes are extended attributes with a name starting with xtreemfs.policies., such as xtreemfs.policies.minFreeCapacity. Each time a policy attribute is set, all policies will be notified about the change. How an attribute change affects the policy behavior depends on the policy implementation.

6.3.2 Predefined Policies

Each basic policy can be assigned to one of the three different categories called filtering, grouping and sorting. Filtering policies generate a sublist from a list of OSDs. The sublist only contains those OSDs from the original list that have a certain property. Grouping policies are used to select a subgroup from a given list of OSDs. They basically work in a similar manner as filtering policies, but unlike filtering policies, they always return a list of a fixed size. Sorting policies generate and return a reordered list from the input OSD list, without removing any OSDs.

The following predefined policies exist:
CHAPTER 6. POLICIES

Filtering Policies

- **Default OSD filter (policy ID 1000)**
  Removes OSDs from the list that are either dead or do not have sufficient space. By default, the lower space limit for an OSD is 2GB, and the upper response time limit is 5 minutes.

  Attributes:
  
  - `free_capacity_bytes`: the lower space limit in bytes
  - `offline_time_secs`: the upper response time limit in seconds

- **FQDN-based filter (policy ID 1001)**
  Removes OSDs from the list that do not match any of the domains in a given set. By default, the set of domains contains '*', which indicates that no domains are removed.

  Attributes:
  
  - `domains`: a comma or space-separated list of domain names. The list may include leading and trailing '*', which will be regarded as wildcard characters.

Grouping Policies

- **Data center map-based grouping (policy ID 2000)**
  Removes all OSDs from the OSD set that have been used in the file’s replica locations list already and selects the subset of OSDs that is closest to the client and provides enough OSDs for the new replica in a single data center.

  This policy uses a statically configured datacenter map that describes the distance between datacenters. It works only with IPv4 addresses at the moment. Each datacenter has a list of matching IP addresses and networks which is used to assign clients and OSDs to datacenters. Machines in the same datacenter have a distance of 0.

  This policy requires a datacenter map configuration file in `/etc/xos/xtreemfs/datacentermap` on the MRC machine which is loaded at MRC startup. This config file must contain the following parameters:

  - `datacenters=A,B,C`
    A comma separated list of datacenters. Datacenter names may only contain a-z, A-Z, 0-9 and _.
  - `distance.A-B=100`
    For each pair of datacenters, the distance must be specified. As distances are symmetric, it is sufficient to specify A to B.
  - `addresses.A=192.168.1.1,192.168.2.0/24`
    For each datacenter a list of matching IP addresses or networks must be specified.
6.4. Striping Policies

XtreemFS allows the content, i.e. the objects of a file to be distributed among several storage devices (OSDs). This has the benefit that the file can be read or written in
parallel on multiple OSDs in order to increase throughput. To configure how files are striped, XtreemFS supports *striping policies*.

A striping policy is a rule that defines how the objects are distributed on the available OSDs. Currently, XtreemFS implements only the RAID0 policy which simply stores the objects in a round robin fashion on the OSDs. The RAID0 policy has two parameters. The *striping width* defines to how many OSDs the file is distributed. If not enough OSDs are available when the file is created, the number of available OSDs will be used instead; if it is 0, an I/O error is reported to the client. The *stripe size* defines the size of each object.

Striping over several OSDs enhances the read and write throughput to a file. The maximum throughput depends on the striping width. However, using RAID0 also increases the probability of data loss. If a single OSD fails, parts of the file are no longer accessible, which generally renders the entire file useless. Replication can mitigate the problem but has all the restrictions described in Sec. 5.3.3.

### 6.5 Plug-in Policies

To further customize XtreemFS, the set of existing policies can be extended by defining *plug-in policies*. Such policies are Java classes that implement a predefined policy interface. Currently, the following policy interfaces exist:

- `org.xtreemfs.common.auth.AuthenticationProvider` interface for authentication policies
- `org.xtreemfs.mrc.ac.FileAccessPolicy` interface for file access policies
- `org.xtreemfs.mrc.osdselection.OSDSelectionPolicy` interface for OSD and replica selection policies

Note that there may only be one authentication provider per MRC, while file access policies and OSD selection policies may differ for each volume. The former one is identified by means of its class name (property `authentication_provider`, see Sec. 3.2.3, 3.2.5), while volume-related policies are identified by ID numbers. It is therefore necessary to add a member field

```java
public static final long POLICY_ID = 4711;
```

to all such policy implementations, where 4711 represents the individual ID number. Administrators have to ensure that such ID numbers neither clash with ID numbers of built-in policies (1-9), nor with ID numbers of other plug-in policies. When creating a new volume, IDs of plug-in policies may be used just like built-in policy IDs.

Plug-in policies have to be deployed in the directory specified by the MRC configuration property `policy_dir`. The property is optional; it may be omitted if no plug-in policies are supposed to be used. An implementation of a plug-in policy can be deployed as a Java source or class file located in a directory that corresponds to the package of the class. Library dependencies may be added in the form of source, class or JAR files. JAR files have to be deployed in the top-level directory. All source files in all subdirectories are compiled at MRC start-up time and loaded on demand.
Appendix A

Support

Please visit the XtreemFS website at www.xtreemfs.org for links to the user mailing list, bug tracker and further information.
Appendix B

XtreemOS Integration

B.1 XtreemFS Security Preparations

XtreemFS can be integrated in an existing XtreemOS VO security infrastructure. XtreemOS uses X.509 certificates to authenticate users in a Grid system, so the general setup is similar to a normal SSL-based configuration.

Thus, in an XtreemOS environment, certificates have to be created for the services as a first step. This is done by issuing a Certificate Signing Request (CSR) to the RCA server by means of the `create-server-csr` command. For further details, see the Section Using the RCA in the XtreemOS User Guide.

Signed certificates and keys generated by the RCA infrastructure are stored locally in PEM format. Since XtreemFS services are currently not capable of processing PEM certificates, keys and certificates have to be converted to PKCS12 and Java Keystore format, respectively.

Each XtreemFS service needs a certificate and a private key in order to be run. Once they have created and signed, the conversion has to take place. Assuming that certificate/private key pairs reside in the current working directory for the Directory Service, an MRC and an OSD (`ds.pem`, `ds.key`, `mrc.pem`, `mrc.key`, `osd.pem` and `osd.key`), the conversion can be initiated with the following commands:

```
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in ds.pem -inkey ds.key -out ds.p12 -name "DS"
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in mrc.pem -inkey mrc.key -out mrc.p12 -name "MRC"
$> openssl pkcs12 -export -in osd.pem -inkey osd.key -out osd.p12 -name "OSD"
```

This will create three PKCS12 files (`ds.p12`, `mrc.p12` and `osd.p12`), each containing the private key and certificate for the respective service.

XtreemFS services need a trust store that contains all trusted Certification Authority certificates. Since all certificates created via the RCA have been signed by the XtreemOS CA, the XtreemOS CA certificate has to be included in the trust store.
To create a new trust store containing the XtreemOS CA certificate, execute the following command:

```bash
$> keytool -import -alias xosrootca -keystore xosrootca.jks \
    -trustcacerts -file \
    /etc/xos/truststore/xtreemosrootcacert.pem
```

This will create a new Java Keystore `xosrootca.jks` with the XtreemOS CA certificate in the current working directory. The password chosen when asked will later have to be added as a property in the service configuration files.

Once all keys and certificates have been converted, the resulting files should be moved to `/etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs` as root:

```bash
# mv ds.p12 /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
# mv mrc.p12 /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
# mv osd.p12 /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
# mv xosrootca.jks /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs
```

For setting up a secured XtreemFS infrastructure, each service provides the following properties:

```bash
# specify whether SSL is required
ssl.enabled = true

# server credentials for SSL handshakes
ssl.service_creds = /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/\service.p12
ssl.service_creds.pw = xtreemfs
ssl.service_creds.container = pkcs12

# trusted certificates for SSL handshakes
ssl.trusted_certs = /etc/xos/xtreemfs/truststore/certs/\xosrootca.jks
ssl.trusted_certs.pw = xtreemfs
ssl.trusted_certs.container = jks
```

`service.p12` refers to the converted file containing the credentials of the respective service. Make sure that all paths and passphrases (xtreemfs in this example) are correct.
Appendix C

Command Line Utilities

xtfs_cleanup  Deletes orphaned objects on an OSD and restores orphaned files.
lsfs.xtreemfs (was xtfs_lsvol)  Lists the volumes on an MRC.
mkfs.xtreemfs (was xtfs_mkvol)  Creates a new volume on an MRC.
mount.xtreemfs (was xtfs_mount)  The XtreemFS client which mounts an XtreemFS volume locally on a machine.
xtfs_mrcdbtool  Dumps and restores an XML representation of the MRC database.
xtfs_repl  Controls file replication in XtreemFS.
rmfs.xtreemfs (was xtfs_rmvol)  Deletes a volume.
xtfs_sp  Displays and modifies default striping policies for directories and volumes.
xtfs_scrub  Examines all files in a volume for wrong file sizes and checksums and corrects wrong file sizes in the MRC.
xtfs_stat  Displays XtreemFS-specific file information, such as OSD lists and striping policies.
xtfs_test  Automatically sets up an XtreemFS testing environment and runs the automatic XtreemFS test suite.
unmount.xtreemfs (was xtfsUnmount)  Un-mounts a mounted XtreemFS volume.
xtfs_vivaldi  client service to calculate vivaldi coordinates.
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