Securing Wide-area Storage in WheelFS

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Overview

Many advantages to wide-area applications

- Easy to scale up
- Put data close to users
- Handle site-specific faults like natural disasters

Motivation

- Wide-area storage requires tradeoffs
- High fault-tolerance prevents strong consistency
- High availability leads to higher write latency
- The "right answer" depends on the application
- Many applications implement custom storage to fine-tune these tradeoffs

WheelFS

- General, flexible wide-area storage
- Familiar POSIX interface
- Easy to program
- Can adapt existing (non-distributed) code
- Configured using 'Semantic Cues'
- Special pathname components
- Small number of useful parameters • Configure tradeoffs per-file or directory
- Multiple mutually-untrusting applications can securely use WheelFS on the public Internet

Client Structure WheelFS Application Cache libc FUSE Userspace Kernelspace

Kernel

Trusted Servers

System Layout

Node

Storage

Replica

Maintenance

Configuration Service

(Paxos)

Semantic Cues

File Creation

Replicas

Site 1

Site 2

Replica

Security

Durability:

- .RepLevel=N: keep N backup replicas
- .SyncLevel=N: writes succeed when N replicas have the change

Placement:

- .Site=X: store at the indicated site
- .KeepTogether: store new files with their directory
- .RepSites=N: replicas must be in at least N sites

touch //wfs/.RepLevel=3

Failover for Different

Consistency Configurations

Site 1

Client

Application

Client

File ID

.RepSites=2

Consistency:

Cooperative

Fetching

Client

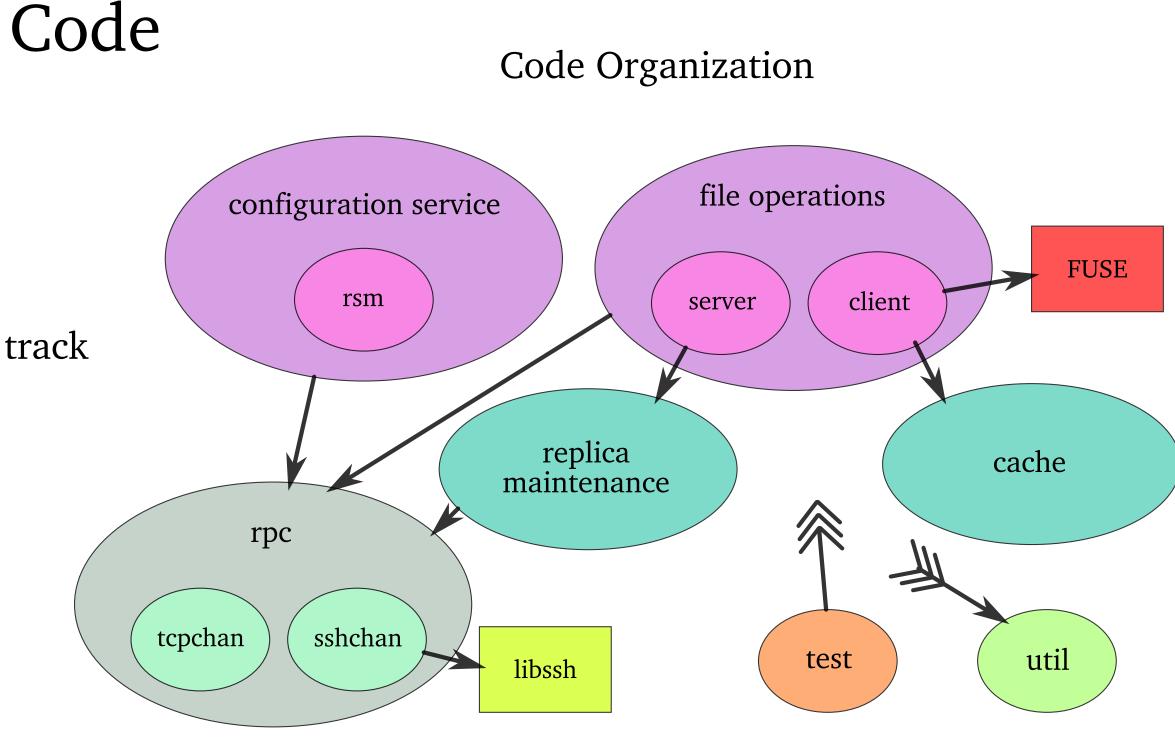
- .EventualConsistency: use possibly stale versions if necessary
- .MaxTime=T: fail over or return an error after T ms

Large reads:

- .HotSpot: fetch blocks from other clients' caches
- .WholeFile: prefetch later blocks when first block is read

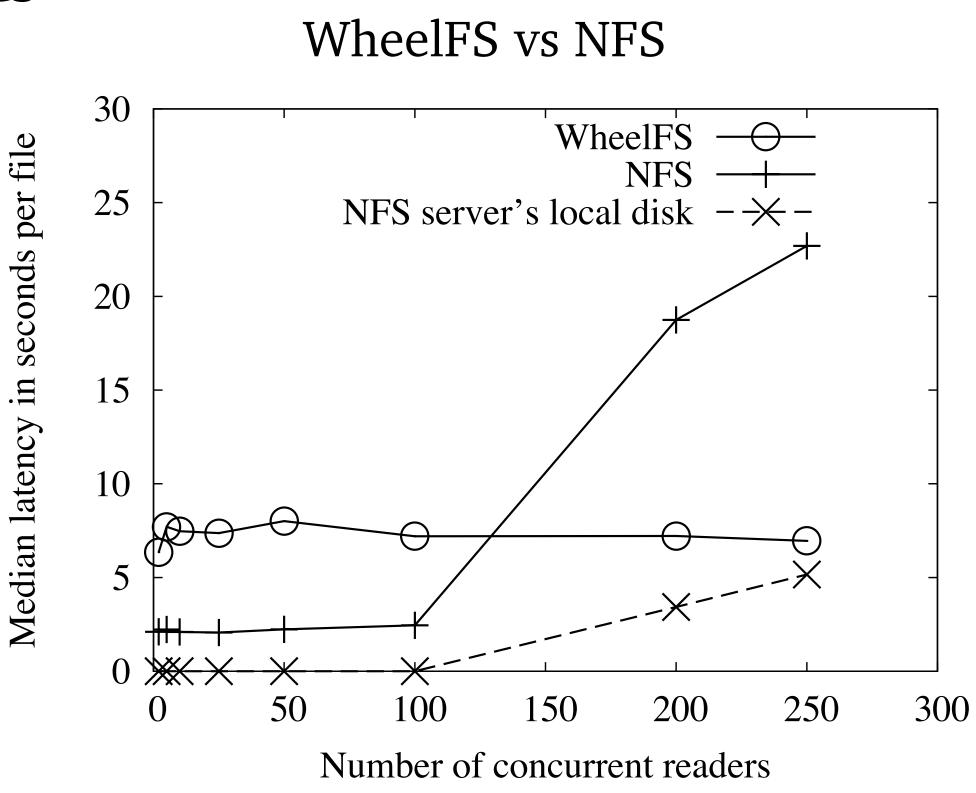
• 19,000 lines of C++

- 3800 more for RPC library
- Uses Vivaldi network coordinates to track network distance between nodes
- Uses pthreads and STL
- Client uses FUSE's low level interface
- SSH channels use openssl and libssh



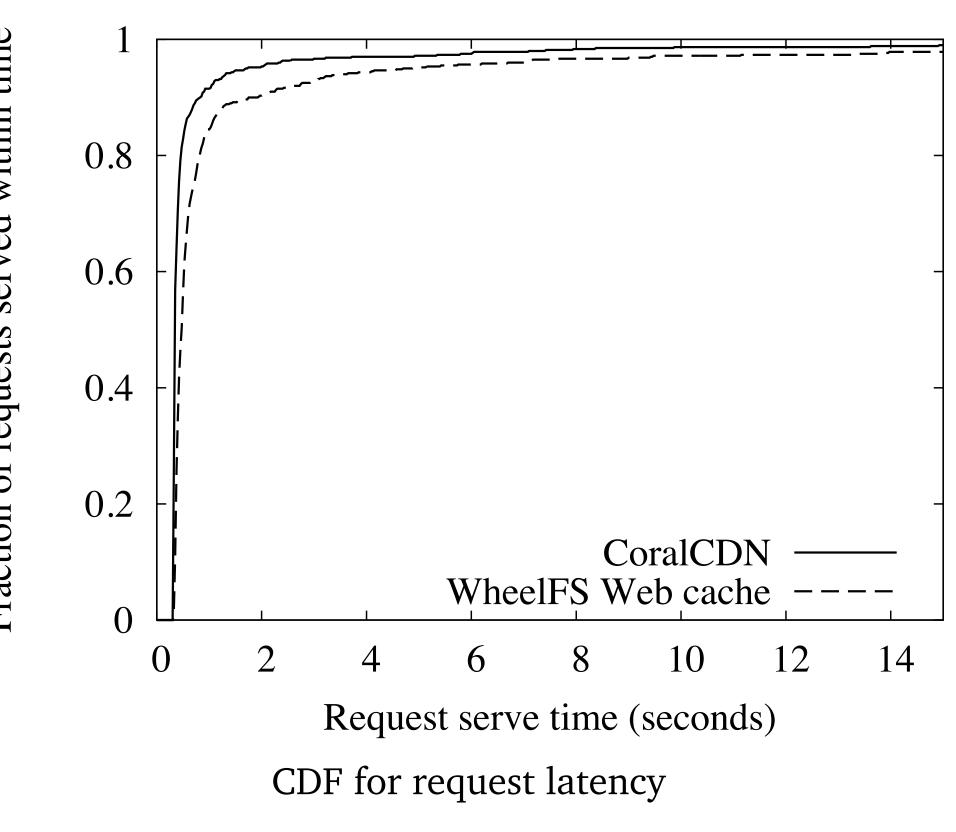
Results

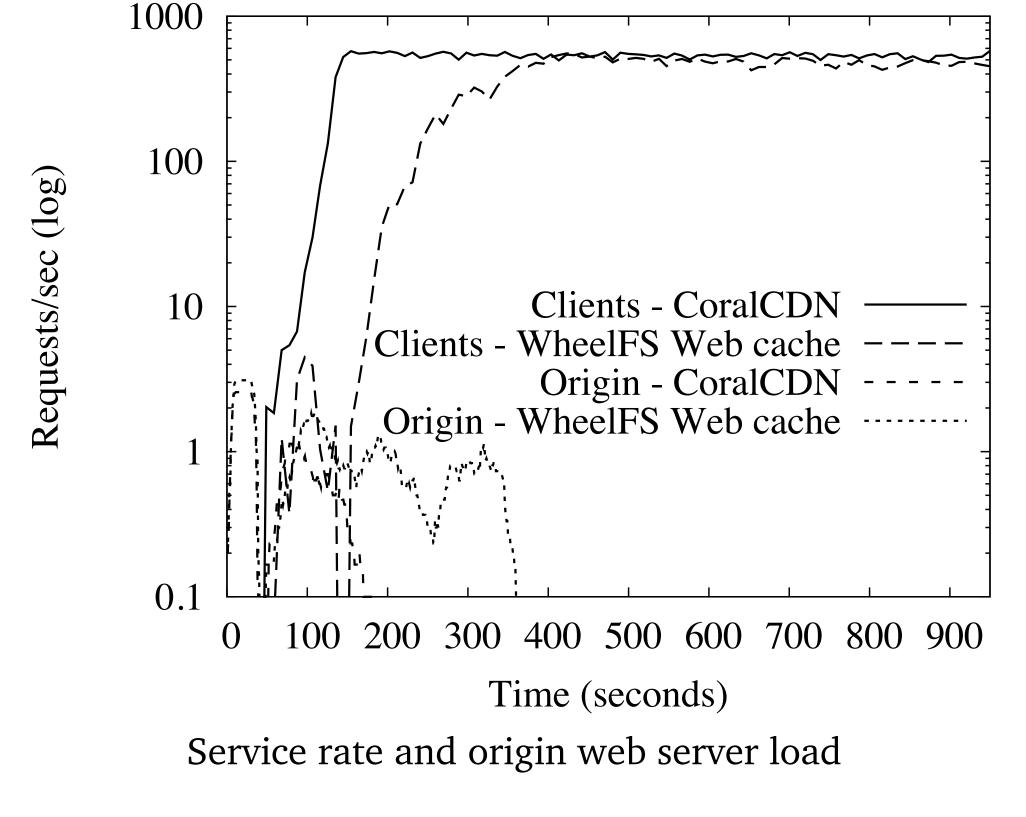
- Useful distributed applications can be easily created from local applications and small code and configuration changes
- Applications on WheelFS have comparable performace and scalability to apps with custom storage layers
- Eventual consistency allows continued high performance even with failures

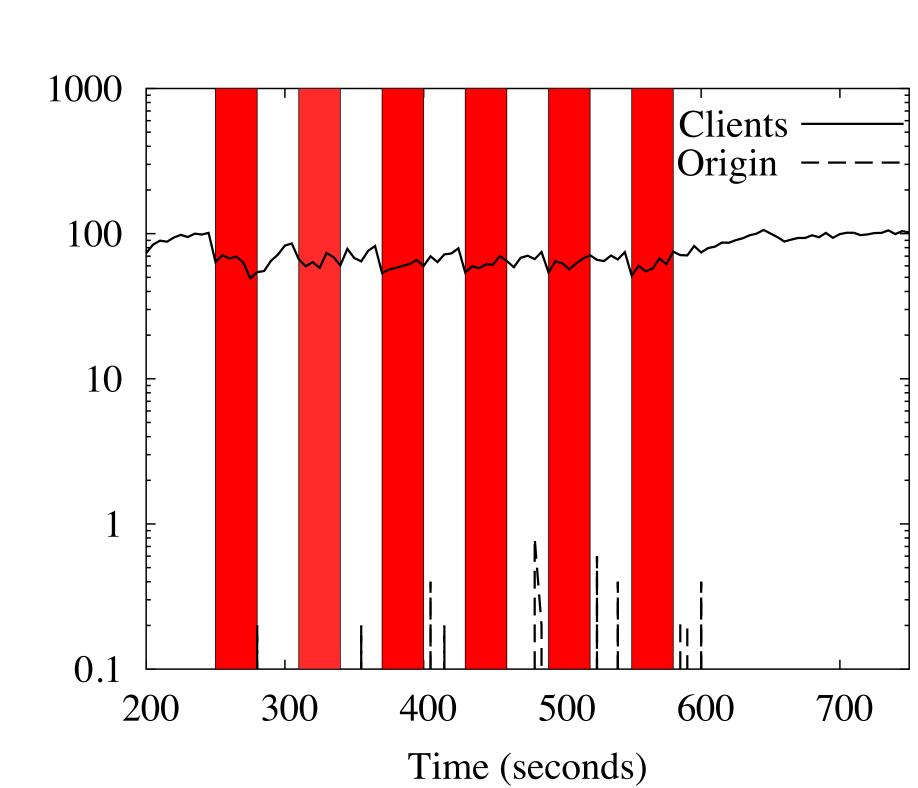


Time to each read 1 MB

WheelFS Web Cache vs CoralCDN







Clients Origin -700 200 500 600 Time (seconds)

Site 3

/.EventualConsistency

Making Apache Caching Proxy

into a Cooperative Web Cace

/.MaxTime=1000

/.HotSpot

/cache

CacheRoot /wfs

Failures (red) under Eventual Consistency

Failures (red) without Eventual Consistency

Security Model

Site 2

- Servers (Storage and Configuration Nodes) trusted
- Clients may be untrusted
- Privledge separation

→ Close-to-Open Consistency

ventual Consistency

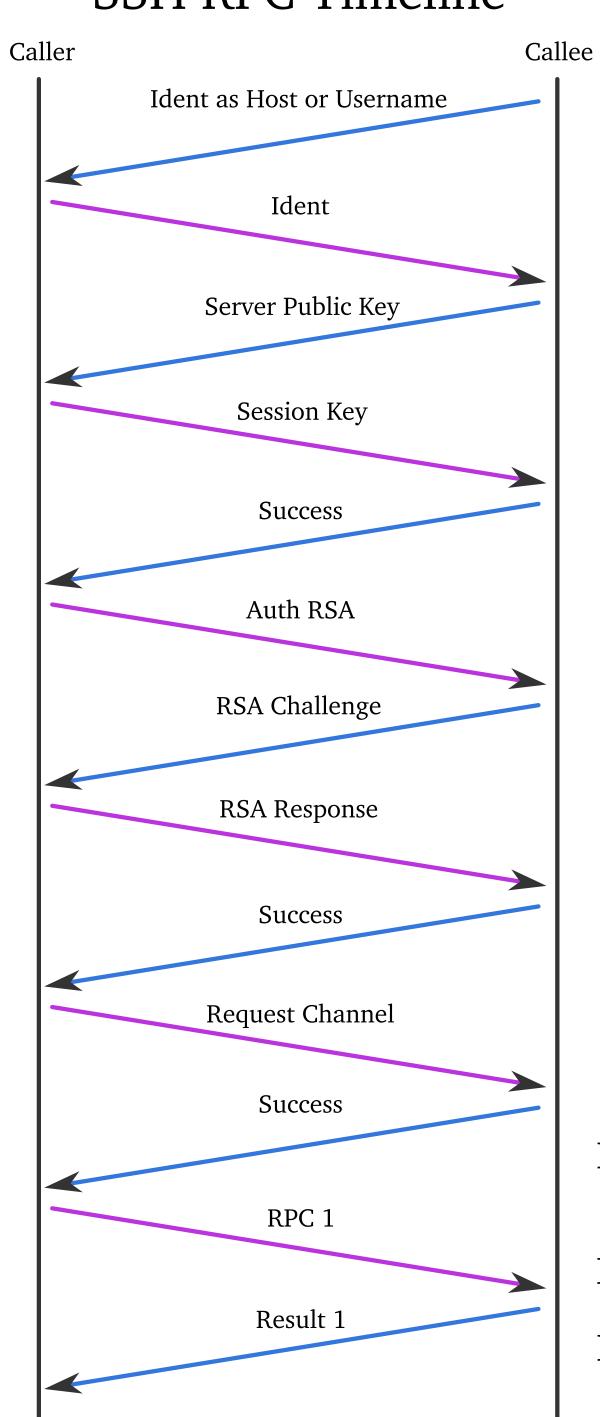
ose-to-Open + MaxTime

- Reduce impact of app compromise/stolen laptop
- Network untrusted

Security Measures

- SSH connections for encrypted communication
- Widely available and well tested
- SSH Agent forwarding (not implemented)
- RSA public key authentication
- Already used at PlanetLab
- Server public keys distributed out-of-band
- Should be maintained by configuration service User public keys stored in the file system
- SHA-256 checksums validate client-to-client data Servers and clients both enforce ACLs
- Clients need to enforce ACLs for .Hotspot
- Can't stop a hacked client from sharing data

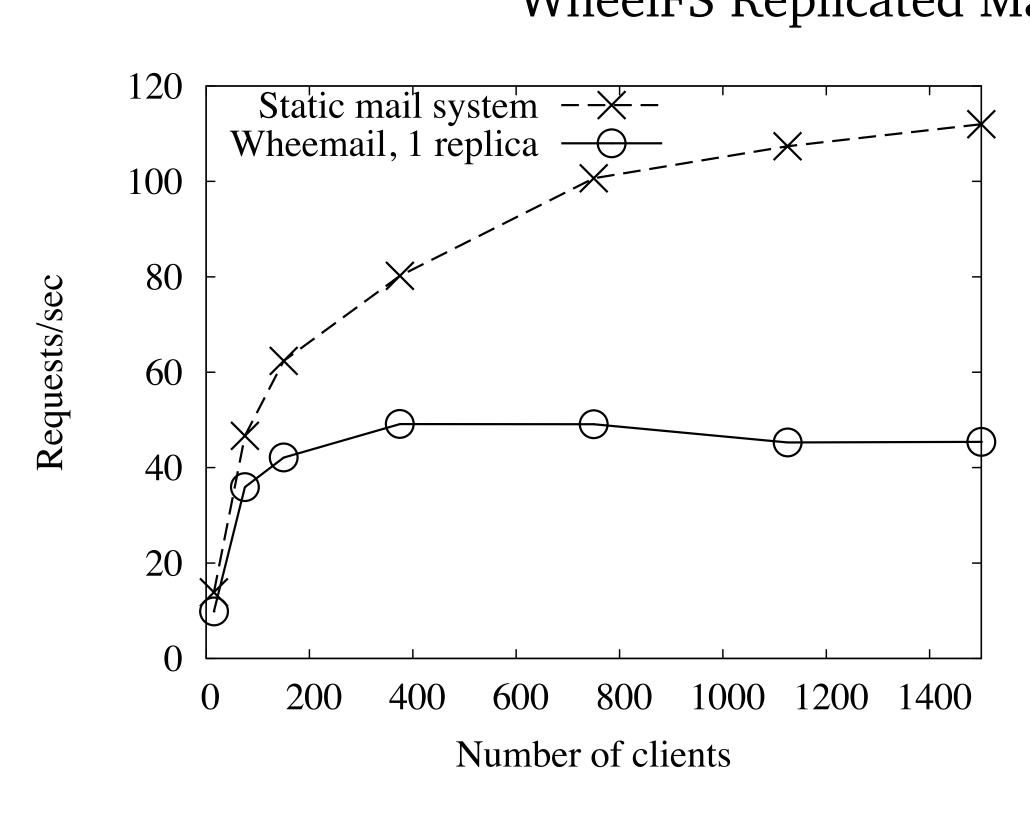
SSH RPC Timeline

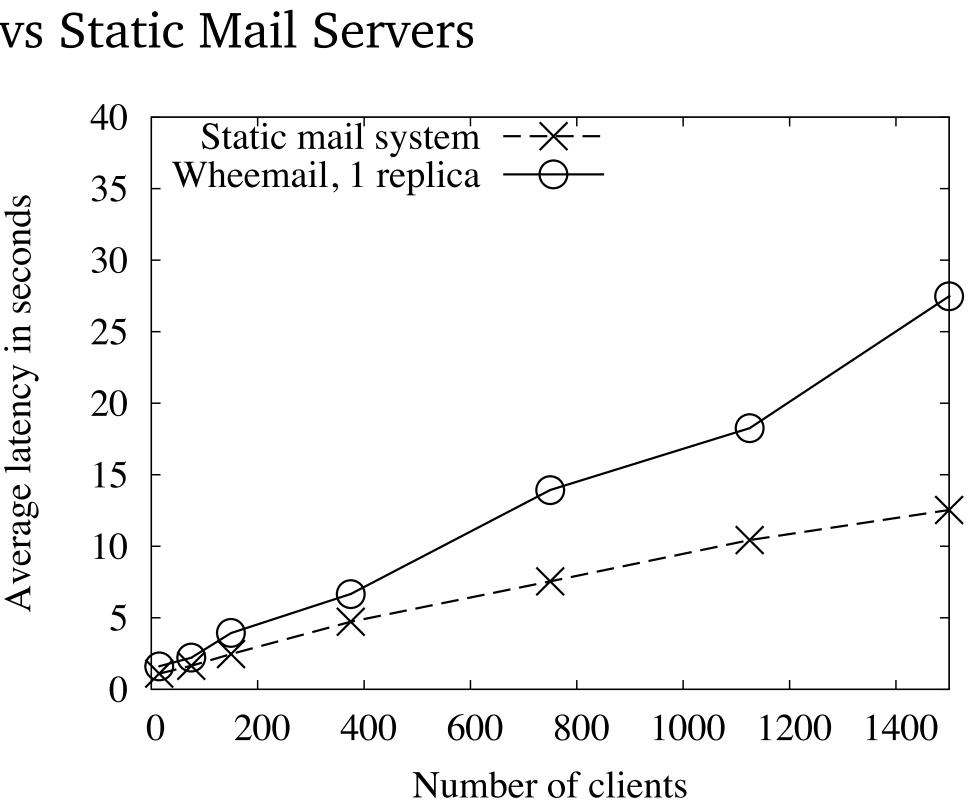


WheelFS Replicated Mail vs Static Mail Servers

log)

Requests/sec





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