

Red Hat  
**Summit**

# Red Hat Ceph Storage

Enterprise and Community Roadmap

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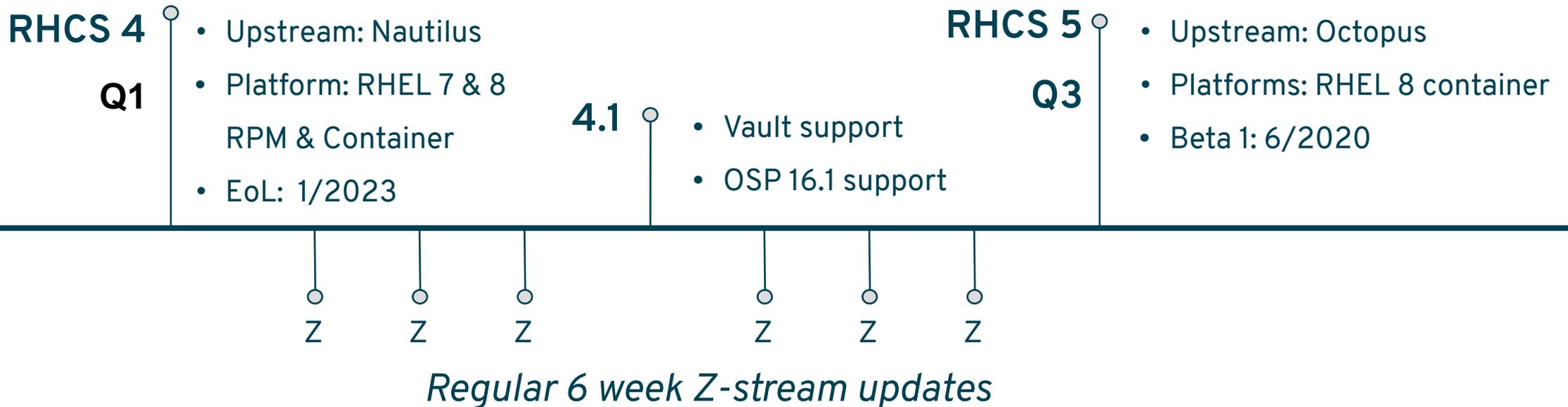
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# Red Hat's Technology Roadmap

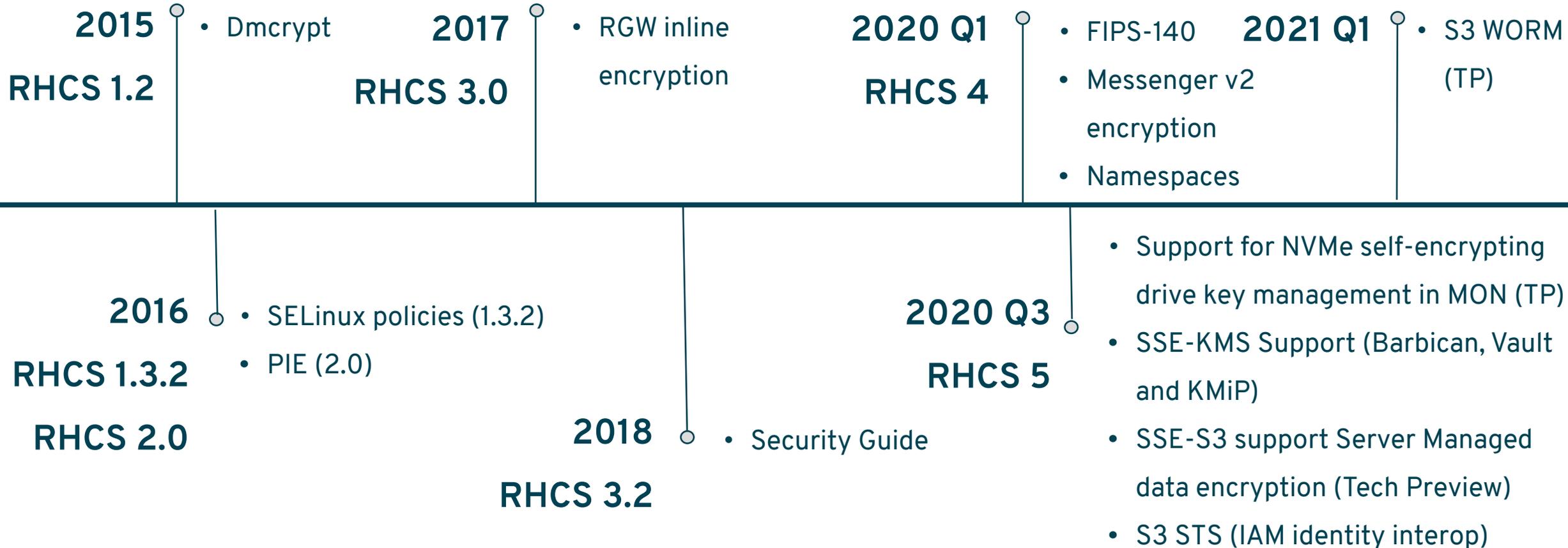
# Red Hat Ceph Storage versions



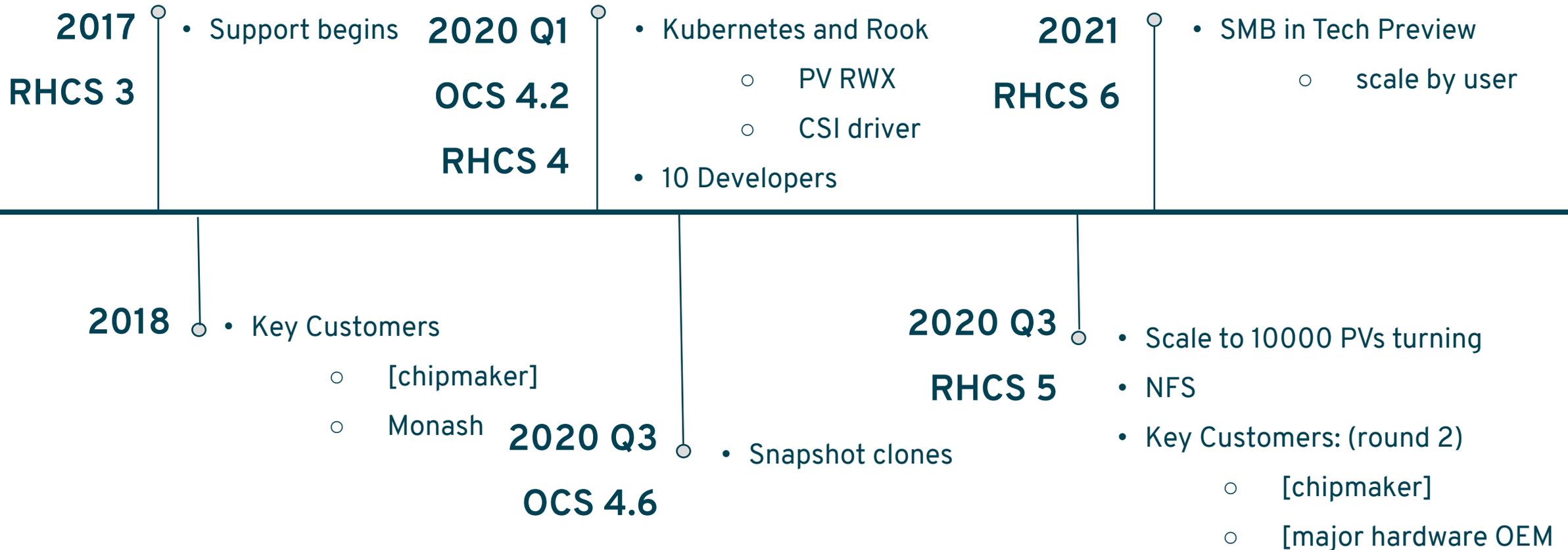
# Data Reduction



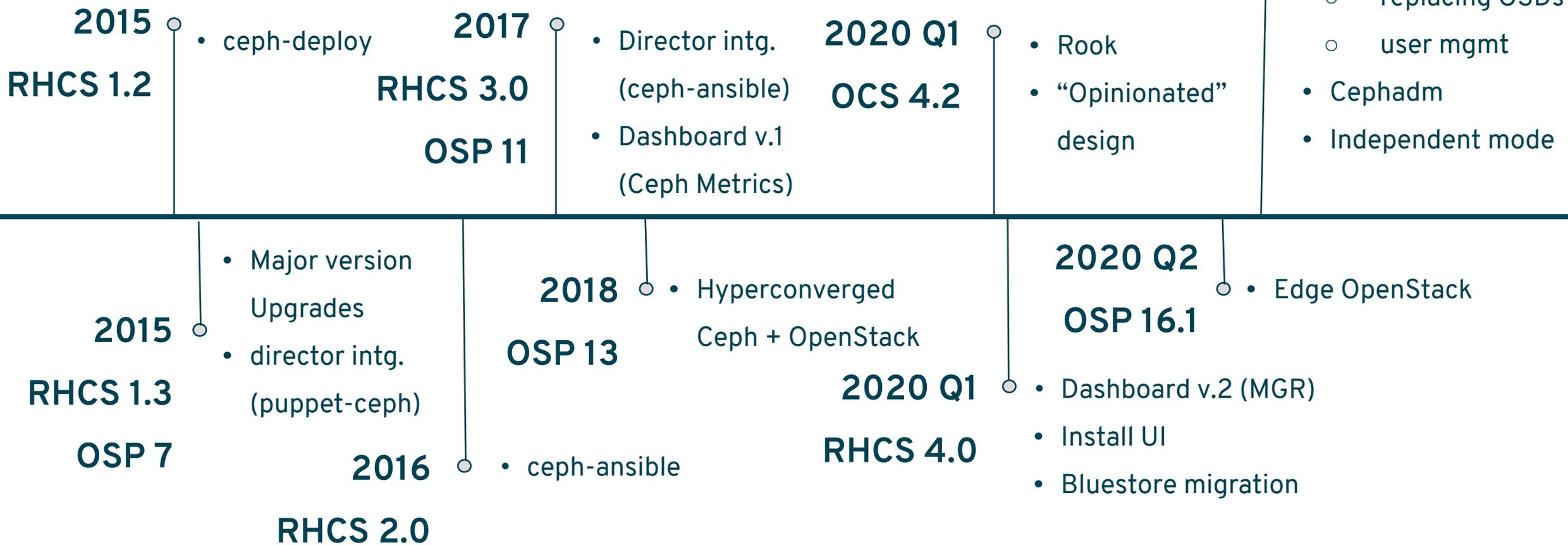
# Security



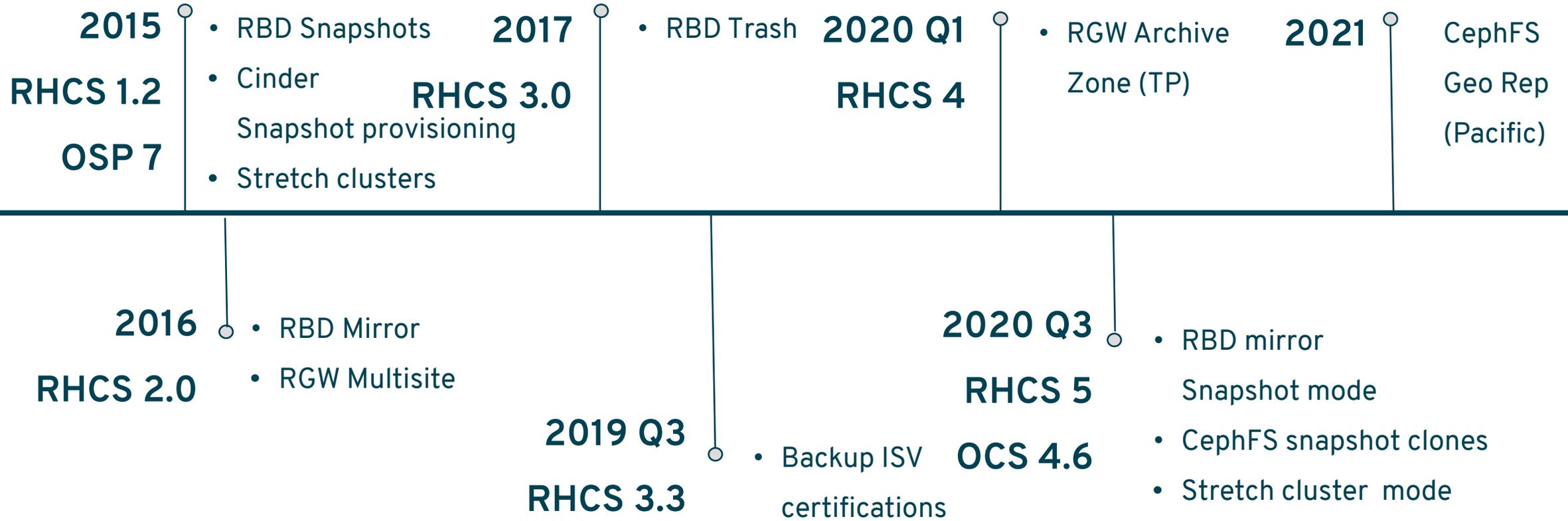
# CephFS



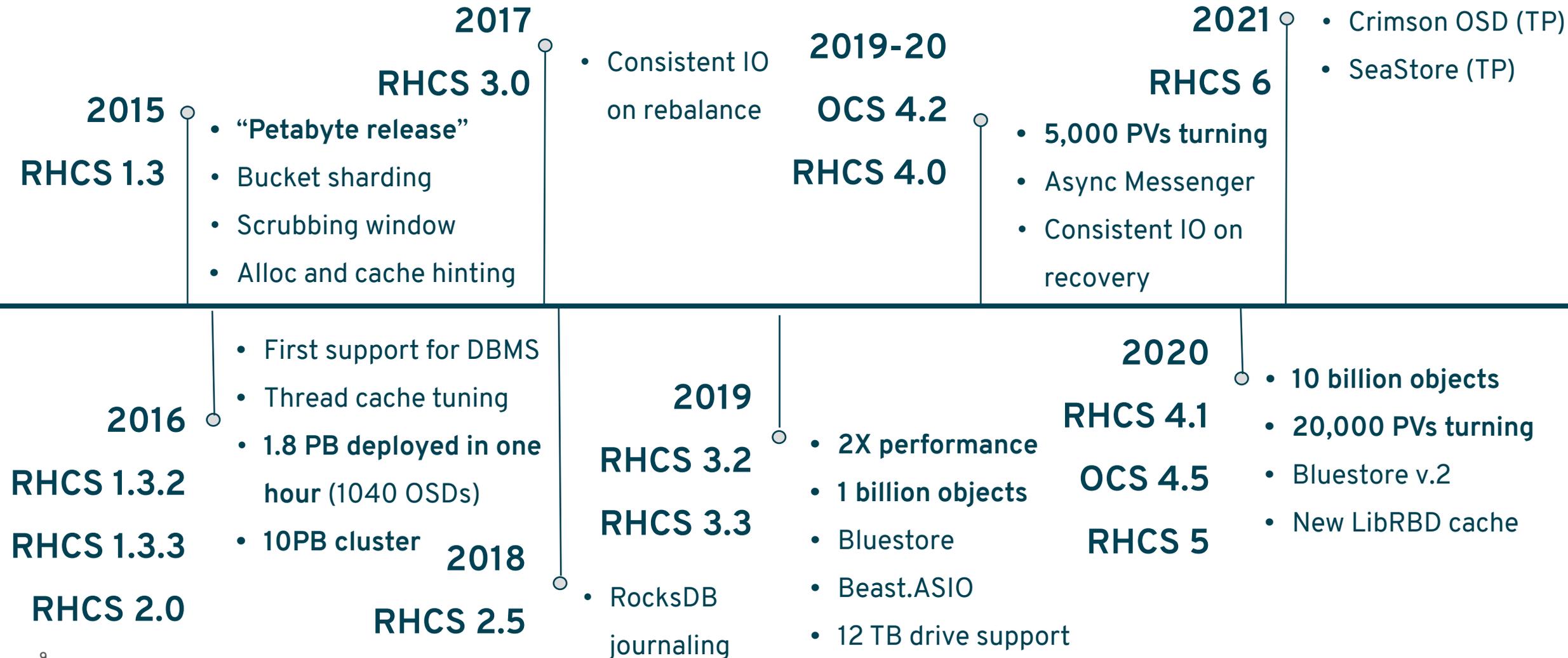
# Manageability



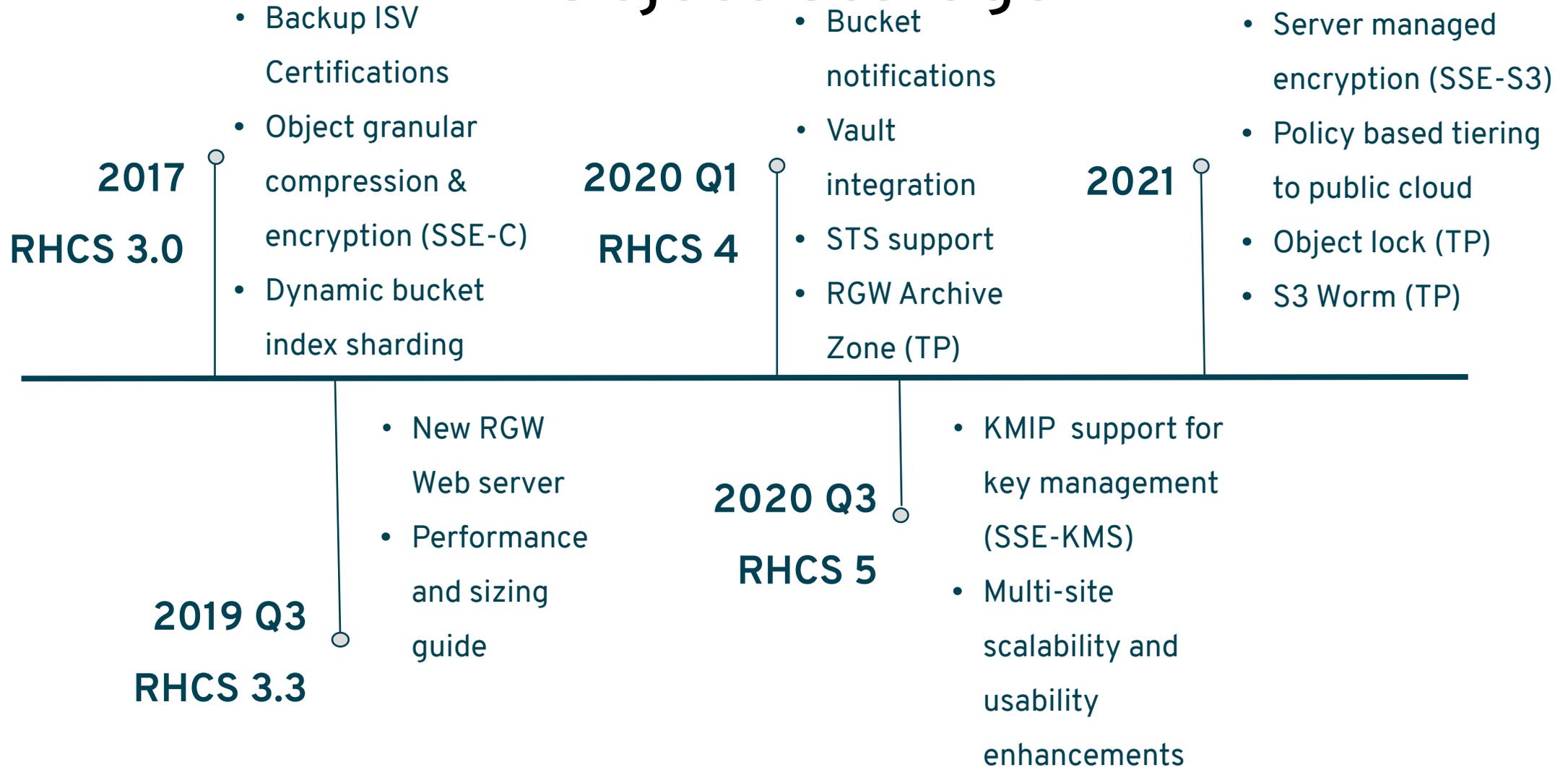
# Business Continuity



# Performance & Scale



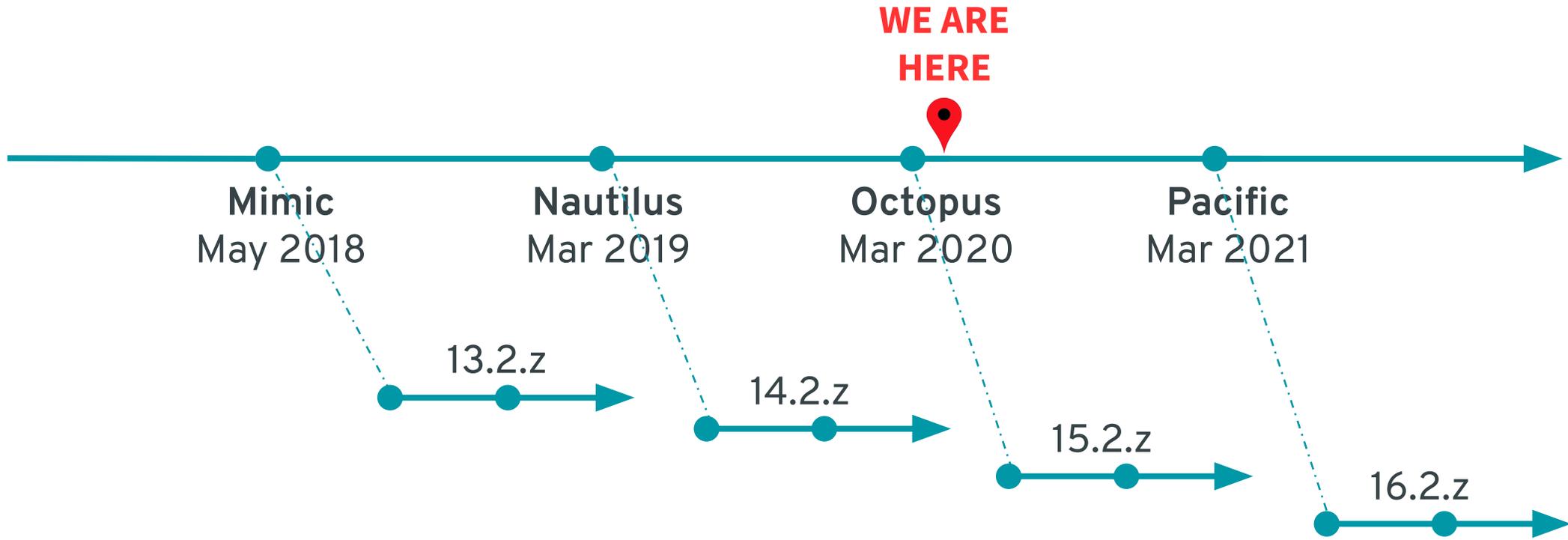
# Object Storage





# Ceph's Community Roadmap

# RELEASE SCHEDULE



- Stable, named release every 9 → 12 months
- Backports for 2 releases
- Upgrade up to 2 releases at a time
  - (e.g., Luminous → Nautilus, Mimic → Octopus)



WHAT'S NEW IN CEPH  
**OCTOPUS**



Usability

Quality

Performance

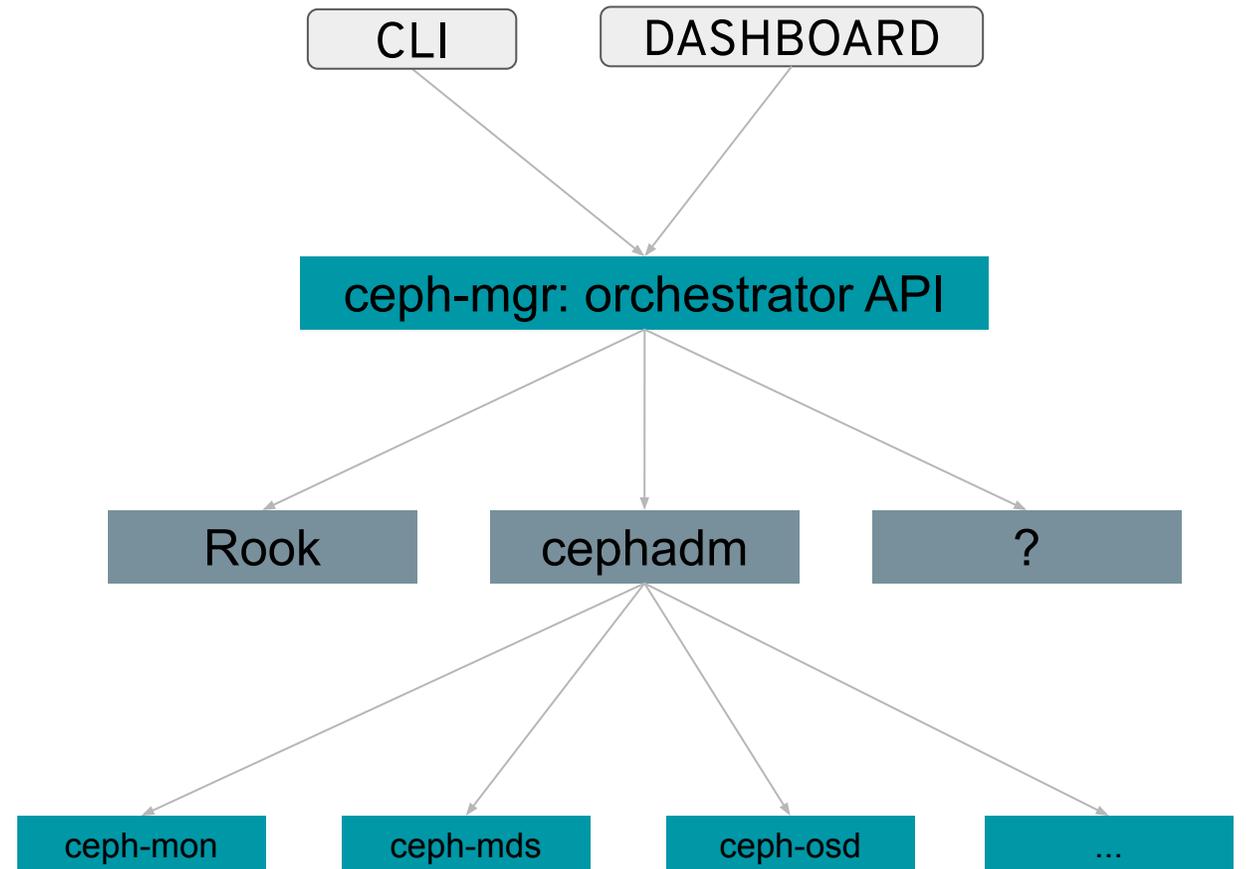
Multi-site

Ecosystem

# ORCHESTRATOR API



- End-to-end management experience
- mgr API to interface with deployment tool
  - Rook (deploy+manage via Kubernetes)
  - cephadm (deploy+manage via ssh)
- Expose provisioning functions to CLI, GUI
  - Create, destroy, start, stop daemons
  - Blink disk lights
- Pave way for cleanup of docs.ceph.com
- Automated upgrades





- Easy
  - Simple 'bootstrap' to create new cluster
  - Most services provisioned automatically
    - Mon, mgr, monitoring for dashboard
  - Easy mode for OSDs
    - --all-available-devices
  - Everything works out-of-the-box
- Minimal dependencies
  - Systemd
  - Container runtime (podman or docker)
  - Python 3
  - LVM
- Container based
  - Single build artifact
  - Works consistently on any host OS
  - Easier registry-based experience
  - Easily enable disconnected environments
- Robust
  - "Declarative" management style
  - Automatic or controlled placement of daemons
  - Automated upgrades
- **Fully replace ceph-ansible, ceph-deploy, puppet-ceph, DeepSea, etc.**



- Robust management GUI for cluster operations
  - All core Ceph services: object, block, file
  - OSD creation with DriveGroups
    - Filter by host, device properties (size/type/model)
  - Some multisite capabilities
  - Some legacy protocol support (NFS, SMB, iSCSI)
- Targets “storage admins” as well as experienced Ceph power users
  - Storage management (creating pools, volumes, etc.)
  - Robust monitoring (high-level, troubleshooting, and diagnostics)
  - Cluster infrastructure management (provisioning hosts, drives, etc.)
- Integrations
  - External authentication (SAML, OpenID)
  - Roles
  - External Prometheus for metrics



- Hands-off defaults
  - PG autoscaler on by default
  - Balancer on by default
- Quality internal health alerts
- Health alert muting
  - TTL on mutes
  - Auth-unmute when alerts change, increase in severity
- Ongoing simplification and cleanup of administration/operations
- 'ceph tell ...' and 'ceph daemon ...' unification
  - Consistent and expanded command set via either (over-the-wire or local unix socket)



Usability

Quality

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Multi-site

Ecosystem



- Partial object recovery
  - Re-sync only modified portion of large object after small overwrite
- Improved prioritization of PG recovery
  - Focus on PGs that are inactive
  - Better handling of planning when both primary and replica OSDs need to do work
- Snapshot trimming improvements
  - Eliminate metadata in OSD map that (previously) would grow with cluster age
  - Simpler code; occasional scrubbing
- Close “read hole”
  - Eliminate very rare case where partitioned OSD + client could serve a stale read

# TELEMETRY AND CRASH REPORTS



- Opt-in
  - Require re-opt-in if telemetry content expanded
  - Explicitly acknowledge data sharing license
- Telemetry channels
  - **basic** - cluster size, version, etc.
  - **ident** - contact info (off by default)
  - **crash** - anonymized crash metadata
  - **device** - device health (SMART) data
- Dashboard nag to enable
- Public dashboard launch Real Soon Now
- Backend tools to summarize, query, browse telemetry data
- Initial focus on crash reports
  - Identify crash signatures by stack trace (or other key properties)
  - Correlate crashes with ceph version or other properties
- Improved device failure prediction model
  - Predict error rate instead of binary failed/not-failed or life expectancy
  - Evaluating value of some vendor-specific data



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- RocksDB improvements for metadata storage
  - Prefetching support during compaction, key iteration, object enumeration
  - Selective use of RangeDelete
- Improved cache management
  - Better use of cache memory
  - New inline trimming behavior (big performance bump!)
- Per-pool omap utilization tracking
  - To match Nautilus' per-pool data usage (and compression) stats



## RGW

- More async refactoring
  - Efforts started with Beast frontend a few releases ago
  - Goal is end-to-end boost::asio request processing
- Avoid omap where unnecessary
  - FIFO queues for garbage collection
  - Selective use of DeleteRange

## RBD

- (lib)rbd cache replacement
  - Simpler IO batching, writearound cache
  - General cleanup of IO path code
  - Significant (2x+) improvement for small IO
    - e.g., ~18klOPS → 70klOPS for 4KiB writes



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# RBD SNAPSHOT-BASED MIRRORING



- Today: RBD mirroring provides async replication to another cluster
  - Point-in-time (“crash”) consistency
  - Perfect for disaster recovery
  - Managed on per-pool or per-image basis
- rbd-nbd runner improvements to drive multiple images from one instance
- Vastly-simplified setup procedure
  - One command on each cluster; copy+paste string blob
- New: snapshot-based mirroring mode
  - (Just like CephFS)
  - Same rbd-mirror daemon, same overall infrastructure/architecture
  - Will work with kernel RBD
    - (RBD mirroring today requires librbd, rbd-nbd, or similar)

# RGW PER-BUCKET REPLICATION



- Current multi-site supports
  - Federate multiple sites
  - Global bucket/user namespace
  - Async data replication at site/zone granularity
- Octopus adds bucket-granularity replication
  - Finer grained control
  - Currently experimental until more testing is in place



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# NEW WITH CEPH-CSI AND ROOK



- Much investment in ceph-csi
  - RWO and RWX support via RBD and/or CephFS
  - Snapshots, clones, and so on
- Rook
  - Turn-key ceph-csi by default
  - Dynamic bucket provisioning
    - ObjectBucketClaim
  - Run mons or OSDs on top of other PVs
  - Upgrade improvements
    - Wait for healthy between steps
    - Pod disruption budgets
  - Improved configuration experience



WHAT'S COMING IN CEPH  
**PACIFIC**



Usability

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- Cephadm improvements
  - Resource-aware service placement (memory, CPU)
  - Haproxy, NFS, SMB, RGW-NFS support
- Rook integration improvements
  - Provision RGW
  - Load balancer / Service management
- Dashboard integrations
  - Improved OSD workflows to replace failed disks, preview OSD creation, zap old devices
  - Add/configure daemons (mons, mgr,s RGW, NFS, SMB, iSCSI)
  - Initiate and monitor upgrades



## RBD

- Expose snapshots via RGW (object)
- “Instant” clone/recover from external (RGW) image
- Improved rbd-nbd support
  - Expose kernel block device with full librbd feature set
  - Improved integration with ceph-csi for Kubernetes environments

## RGW

- Deduplicated storage

## CephFS

- ‘fs top’
- NFS and SMB support via orchestrator



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## RADOS

- Enable 'upmap' balancer by default
  - More precise than 'crush-compat' mode
  - Hands-off by default
  - Improve balancing of 'primary' role
- Dynamically adjust recovery priority based on load
- Automatic periodic security key rotation
- Distributed tracing framework
  - For end-to-end performance analysis

## CephFS

- MultiMDS metadata scrub support
- MultiMDS metadata balancing improvements
- Multi-filesystem testing and auth management improvements
- Major version upgrade improvements



- Work continues on backend analysis of telemetry data
  - Tools for developers to use crash reports identify and prioritize bug fixes
- Adjustments in collected data
  - Adjust what data is collected for Pacific
  - Periodic backport to Octopus (we re-opt-in)
  - e.g., which orchestrator module is in use (if any)
- Drive failure prediction
  - Building improved models for predictive drive failures
  - Expanding data set via Ceph collector, standalone collector, and other data sources



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## CephFS

- Async unlink and create
  - Avoid client-MDS round-trip
  - `rm -r`, `tar xf`, etc
  - Support in both `libcephfs` and kernel
- Ceph-fuse performance
  - Take advantage of recent `libfuse` changes

## RGW

- Data sync optimizations, sync fairness
- Sync metadata improvements
  - `omap` -> `cls_fifo`
  - Bucket index, metadata+data logs
- Ongoing async refactoring of RGW
  - Based on `boost::asio`



- Sharded RocksDB
  - Improve compaction performance
  - Reduce disk space requirements
- In-memory cache improvements
- SMR
  - Support for host-managed SMR HDDs
  - Targeting cold-stored workloads (e.g., RGW) only



## Why

- Not just about how many IOPS we do...
- More about IOPS per CPU core
- Current Ceph is based on traditional multi-threaded programming model
- Context switching is too expensive when storage is almost as fast as memory
- New hardware devices coming
  - DIMM form-factor persistent memory
  - ZNS - zone-based SSDs

## What

- Rewrite IO path in using Seastar
  - Preallocate cores
  - One thread per core
  - Explicitly shard all data structures and work over cores
  - No locks and no blocking
  - Message passing between cores
  - Polling for IO
- DPDK, SPDK
  - Kernel bypass for network and storage IO
- Goal: Working prototype for Pacific



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# CEPHFS MULTI-SITE REPLICATION

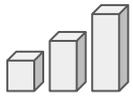


- Automate periodic snapshot + sync to remote cluster
  - Arbitrary source tree, destination in remote cluster
  - Sync snapshots via rsync
  - May support non-CephFS targets
  
- Discussing more sophisticated models
  - Bidirectional, loosely/eventually consistent sync
  - Simple conflict resolution behavior?

# MOTIVATION, OBJECT

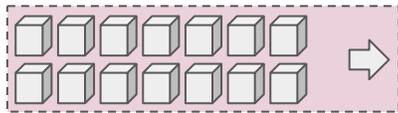


- Nodes scale up (faster, bigger)



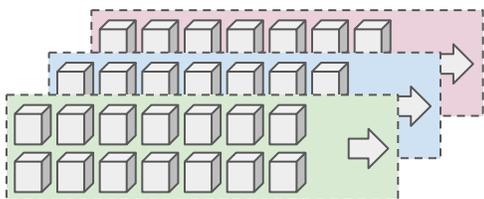
- Clusters scale out

- Bigger clusters within a site



- Organizations scale globally

- Multiple sites, data centers
- Multiple public and private clouds
- Multiple units within an organization



- Universal, global connectivity
  - Access your data from anywhere
- API consistency
  - Write apps to a single object API (e.g., S3) regardless of which site, cloud it is deployed on
- Disaster recovery
  - Replicate object data across sites
  - Synchronously or asynchronously
  - Failover application and reattach
  - Active/passive and active/active
- Migration
  - Migrate data set between sites, tiers
  - While it is being used
- Edge scenarios (caching and buffering)
  - Cache remote bucket locally
  - Buffer new data locally



- Project Zipper
  - Internal abstractions to allow alternate storage backends (e.g., storage data in external object store)
  - Policy layer based on LUA
  - Initial target: tiering to cloud (e.g., S3)
- Dynamic reshard vs multisite support



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- External cluster support
  - Provision storage volumes from an existing external Ceph cluster
  - Rook manages ceph-csi and provides the same CRDs for storage pools, object stores, volumes, etc.
- Rook: RBD mirroring
  - Manage RBD mirroring via CRDs
  - Investment in better rbd-nbd support to provide RBD mirroring in Kubernetes
  - New, simpler snapshot-based mirroring
- Rook: RGW multisite
  - Federation of multiple clusters into single namespace
  - Site-granularity replication

# OTHER ECOSYSTEM EFFORTS



## Windows

- Windows port for RBD is underway
- Lightweight kernel pass-through to librbd
- CephFS to follow (based on Dokan)

## ARM (aarch64)

- Loads of new build and test hardware arriving in the lab
- CI and release builds for aarch64

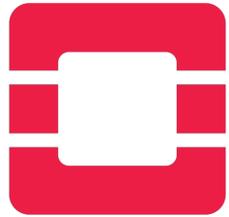
## Performance testing hardware

- Intel test cluster: *officianalis*
- AMD / Samsung / Mellanox cluster
- High-end ARM-based system?

## IBM Z

- Collaboration with IBM Z team
- Build and test

# WE INTEGRATE WITH CLOUD ECOSYSTEMS



openstack®



kubernetes



# OPEN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY



- Ceph is open source software!
  - Mostly LGPL2.1/LGPL3
- We collaborate via
  - GitHub: <https://github.com/ceph/ceph>
  - <https://tracker.ceph.com/>
  - E-mail: dev@ceph.io
  - #ceph-devel on irc.oftc.net
- We meet a lot over video chat
  - See schedule at <http://ceph.io/contribute>
- We publish ready-to-use packages
  - CentOS 7, Ubuntu 18.04
- We work with downstream distributions
  - Debian, SUSE, Ubuntu, Red Hat



DigitalOcean



# Red Hat Summit

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