



# Amazon Elastic File System

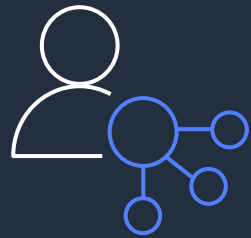
## Building Blocks for a Cloud-Native File System

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Storage Developer Conference  
September 2020



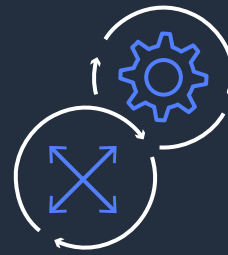
# Cloud-Native File System

# Cloud-native file system



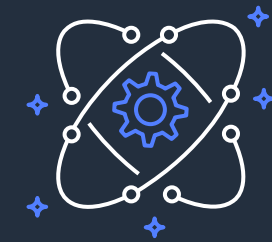
## Elastic

- Grow & shrink on demand
- No need to provision and manage infrastructure & capacity
- Pay as you go, pay only for what you use
- Simple to use, create a file system in seconds



## Scalable

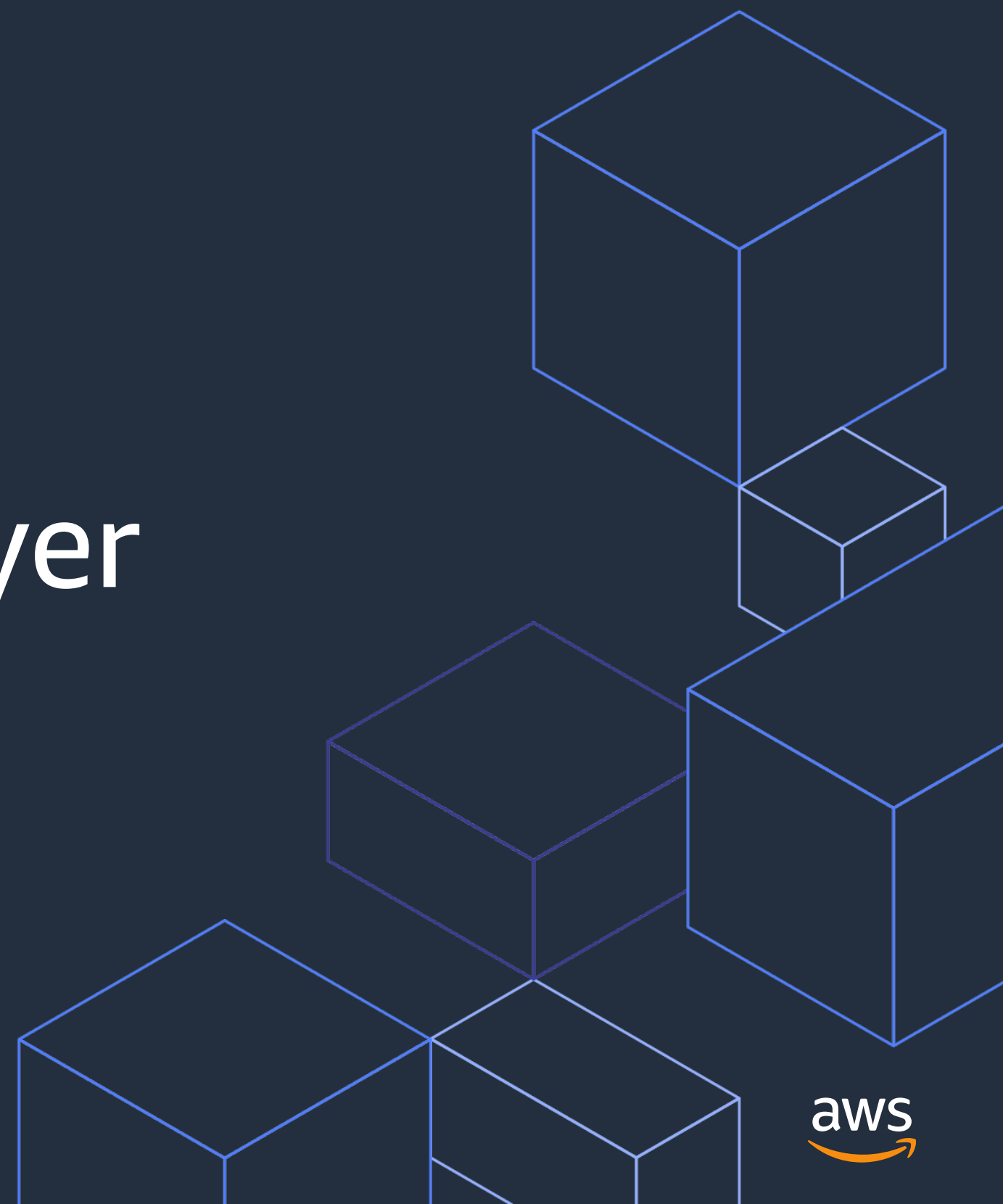
- Grow up to petabytes
- Performance modes for low latencies and maximum I/O
- Throughput that scales with storage
- Provisioned throughput available



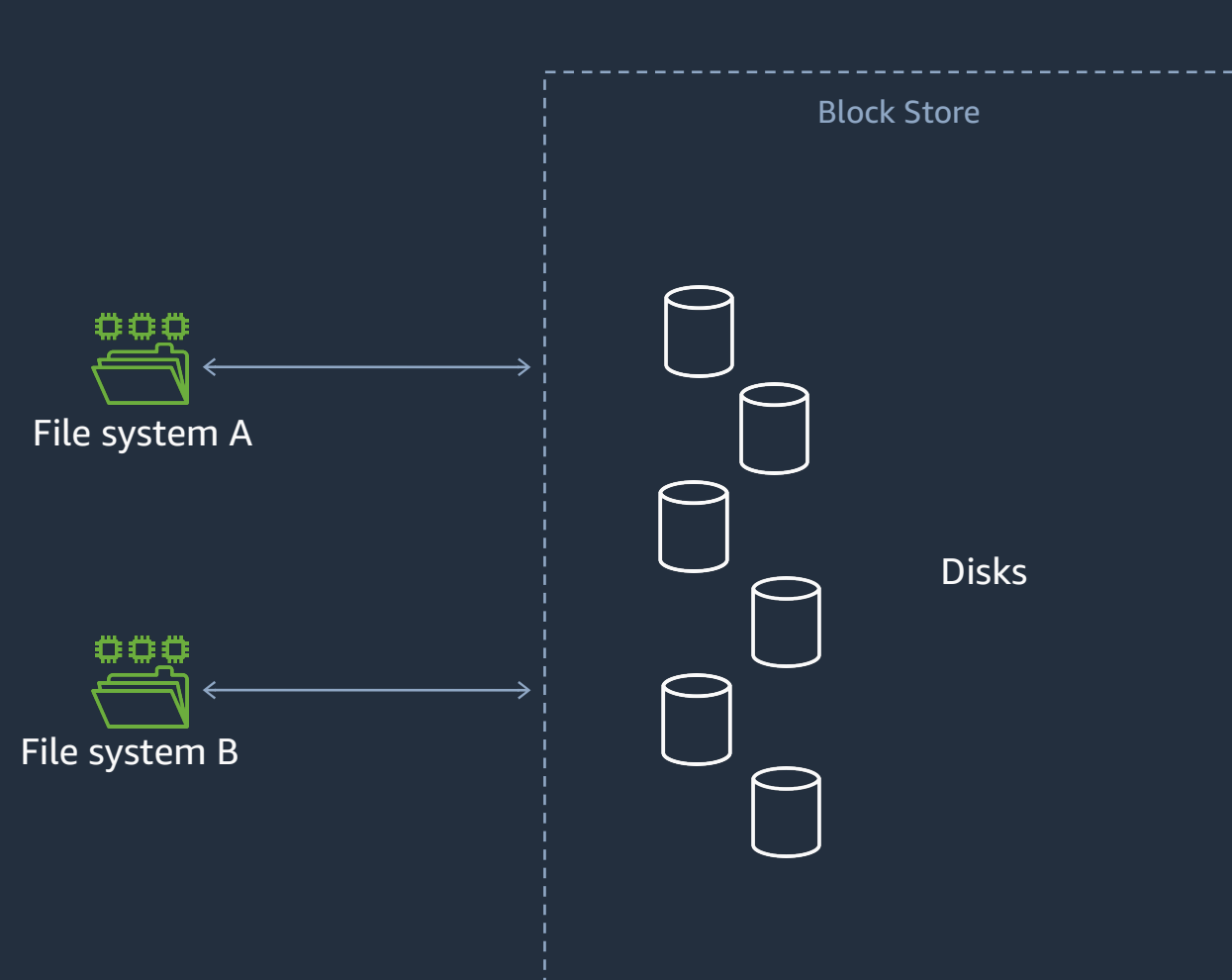
## Integrated

- Shared access from on-premises, inter region, and cloud-native applications
- Integrated with various AWS computing models
- Access concurrently from Amazon EC2, AWS Lambda, and Amazon ECS and EKS containers

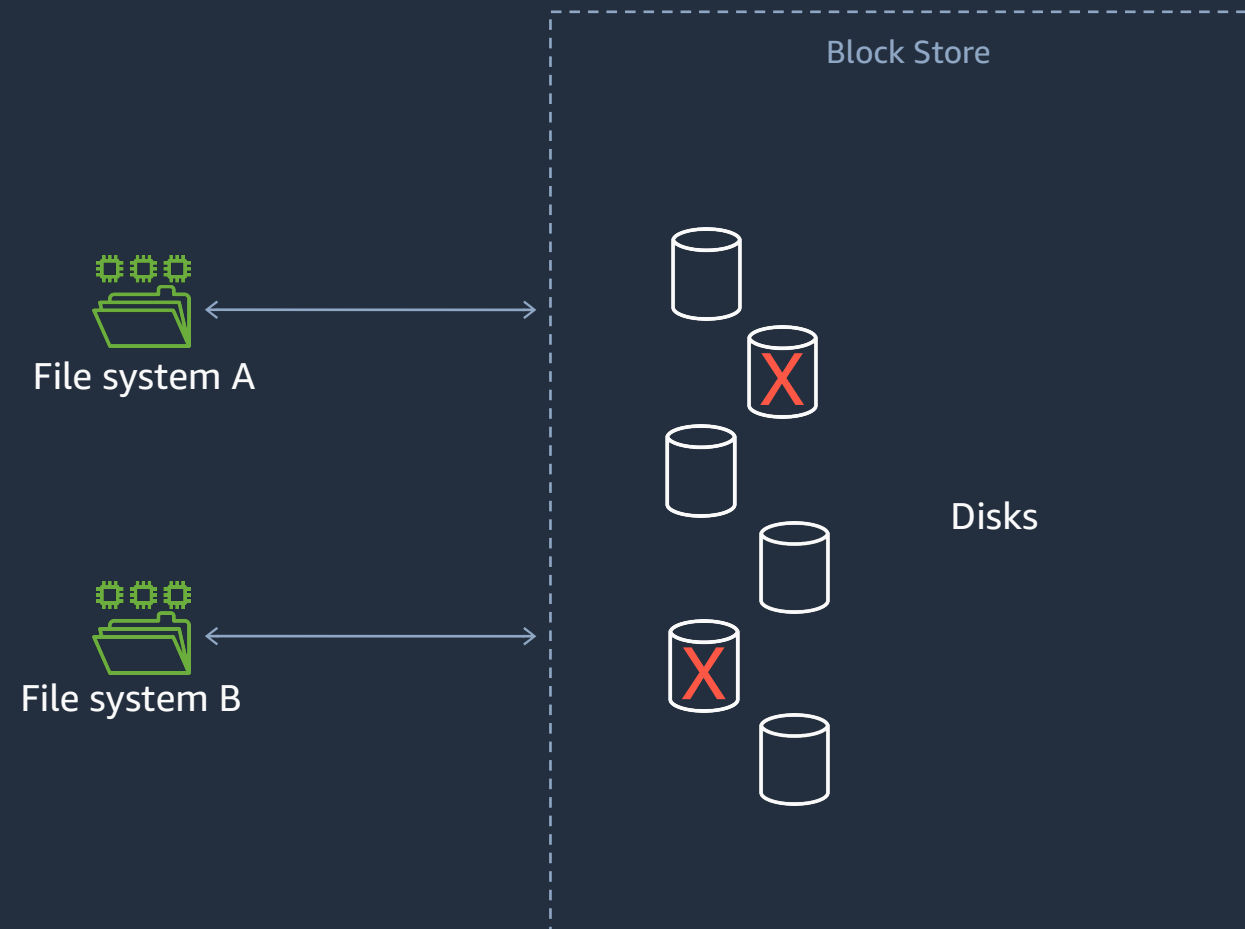
# Deep Dive: Block Layer



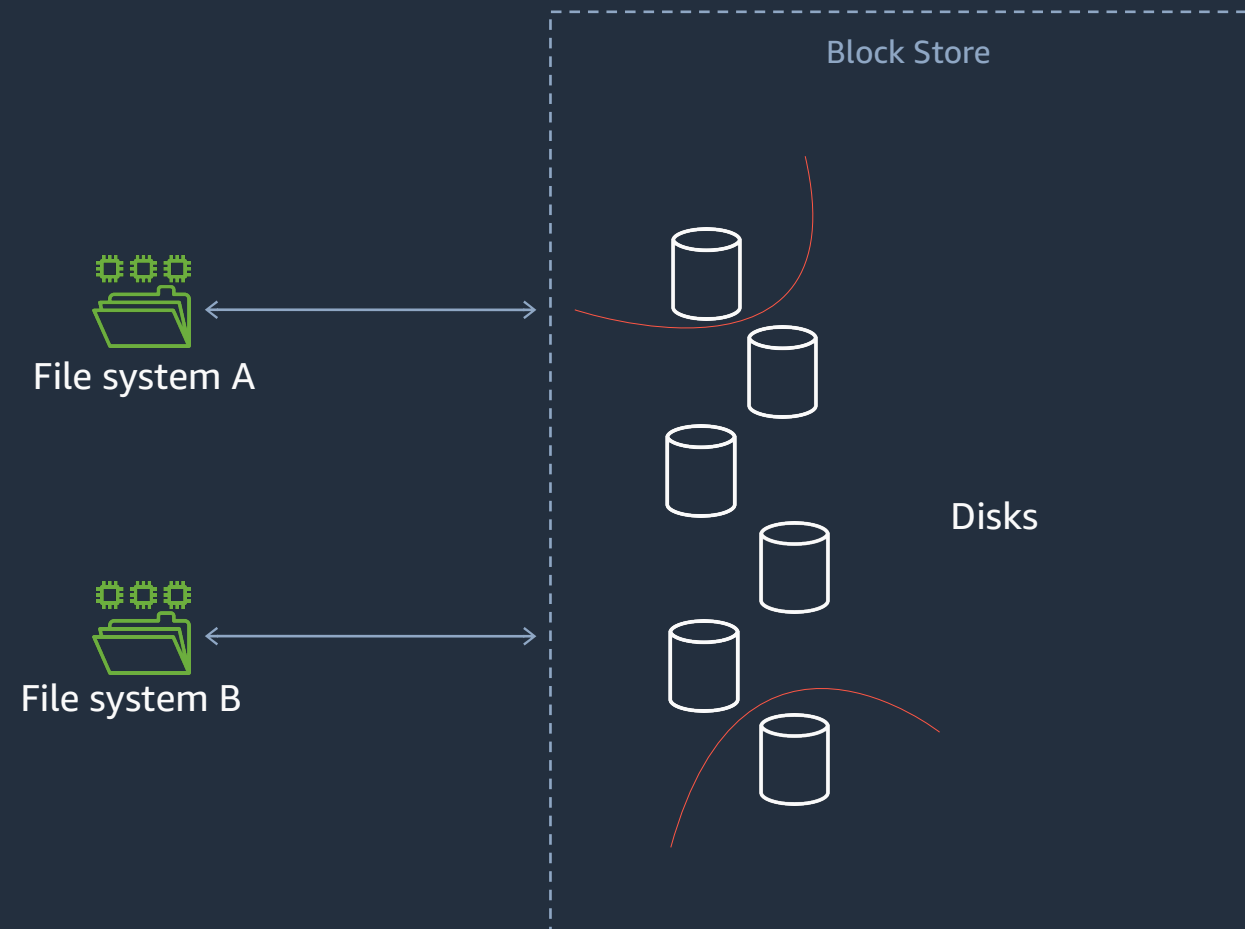
# Block responsibilities



# Block responsibilities: security & durability

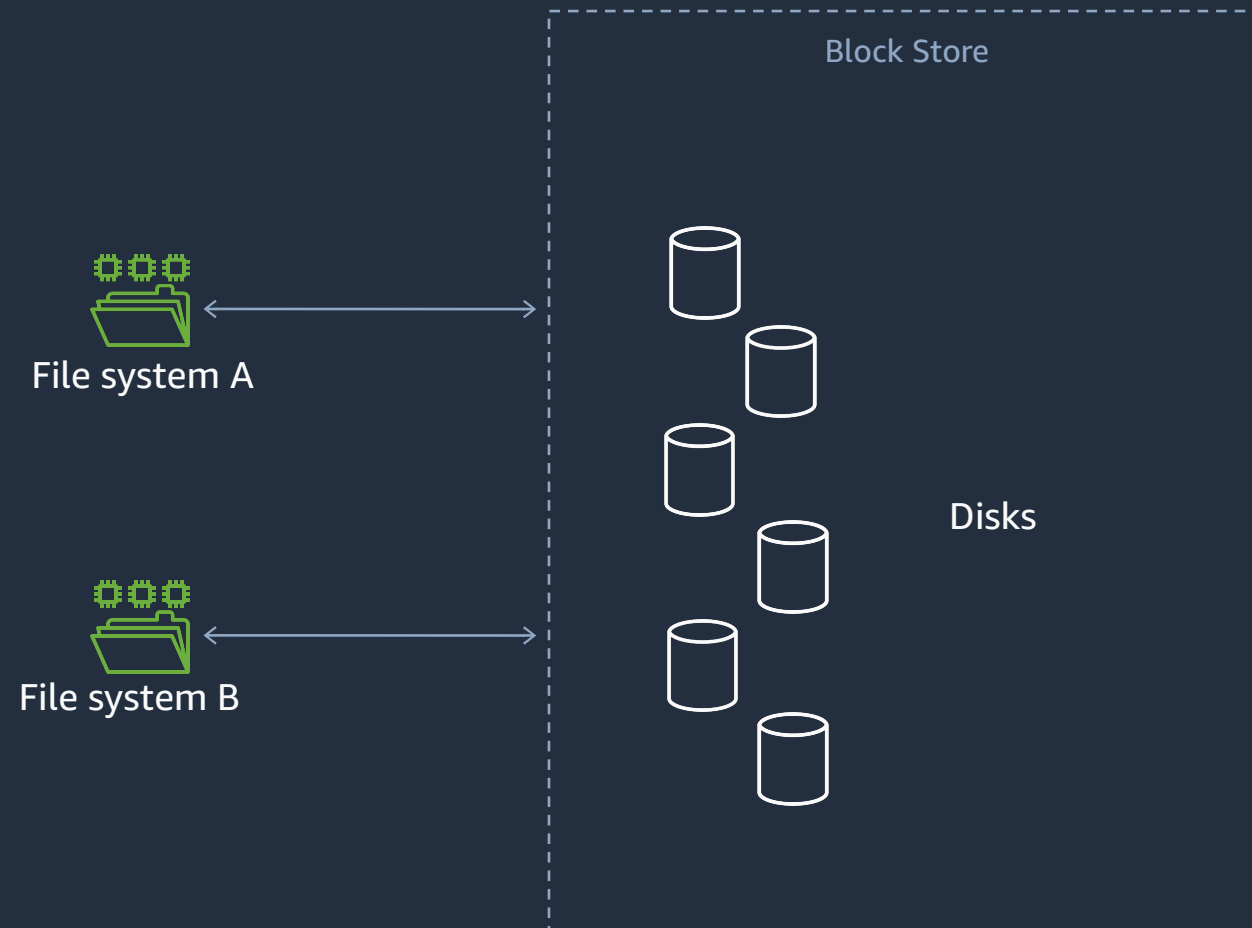


# Block responsibilities: availability



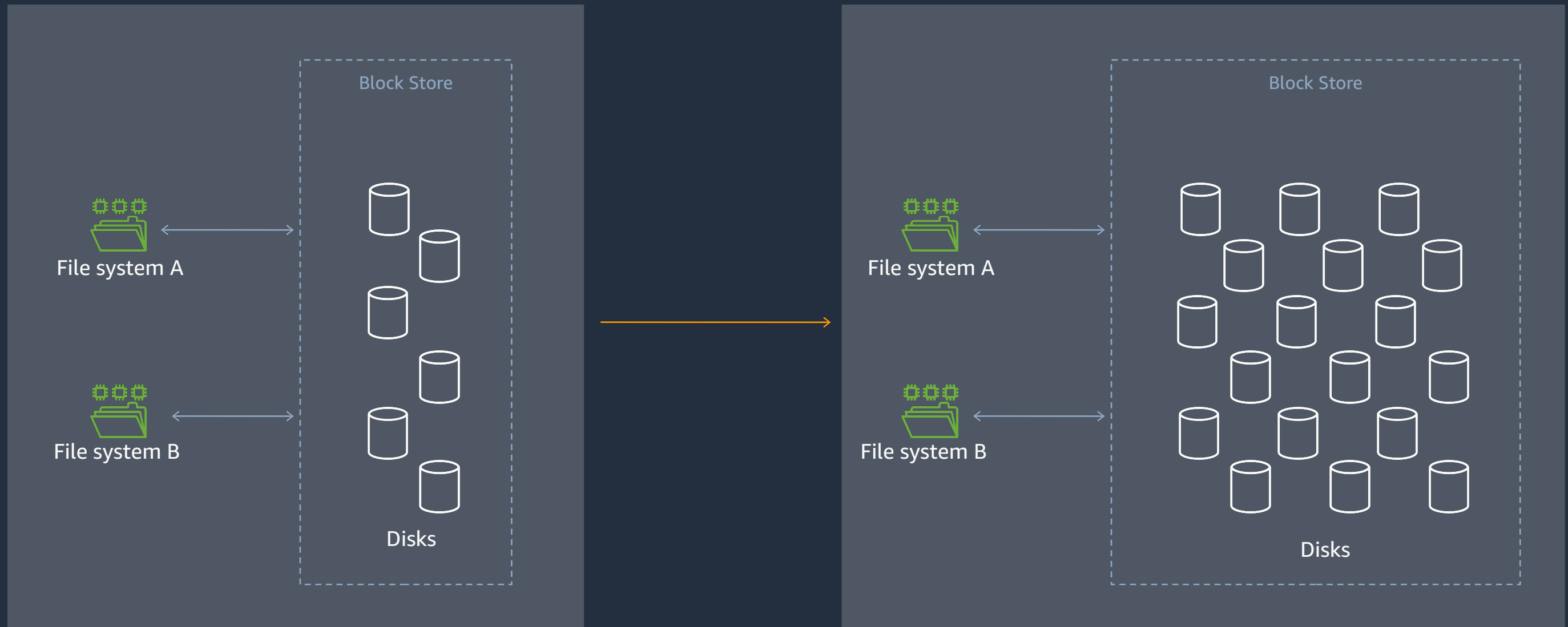
# Block responsibilities: naming, locating, interface

- Single address space
- Location independence
- Read, write, allocate, delete
- Ordering



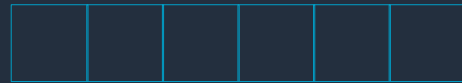


# Block responsibilities: elastic scaling

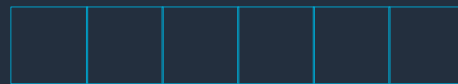


# Logical data structure: Extent

Extent A

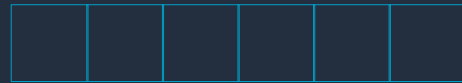


Extent B

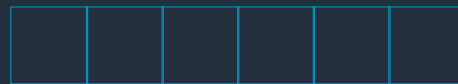


# Logical data structure: Extent

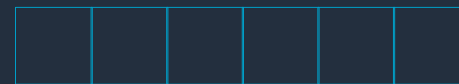
Extent A



Extent B

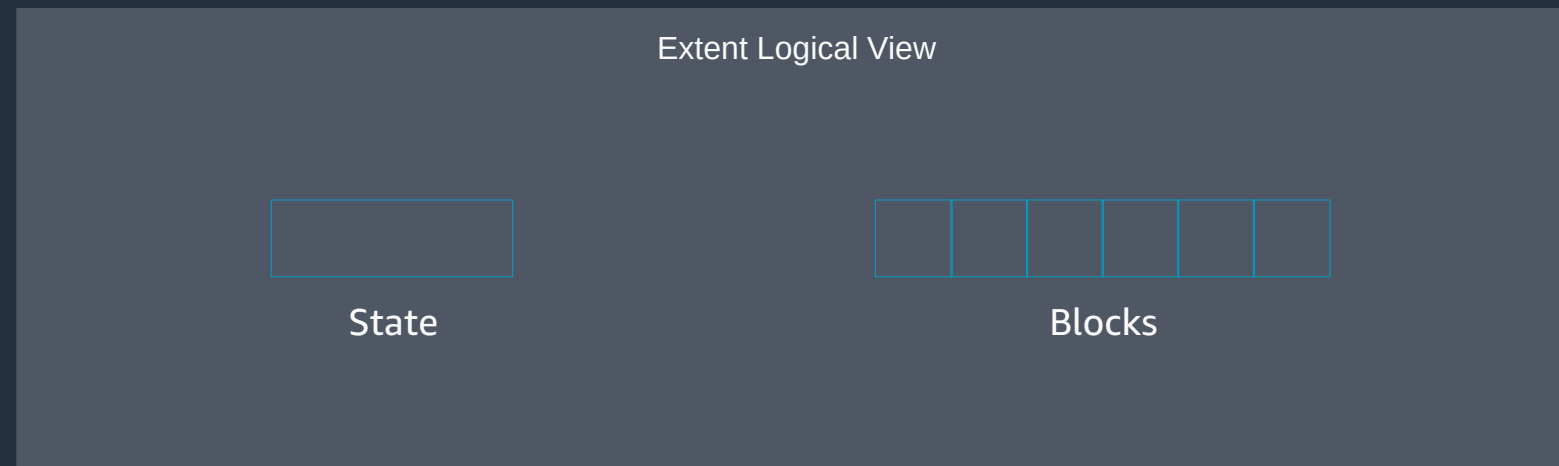


Extent C



# What is an extent?

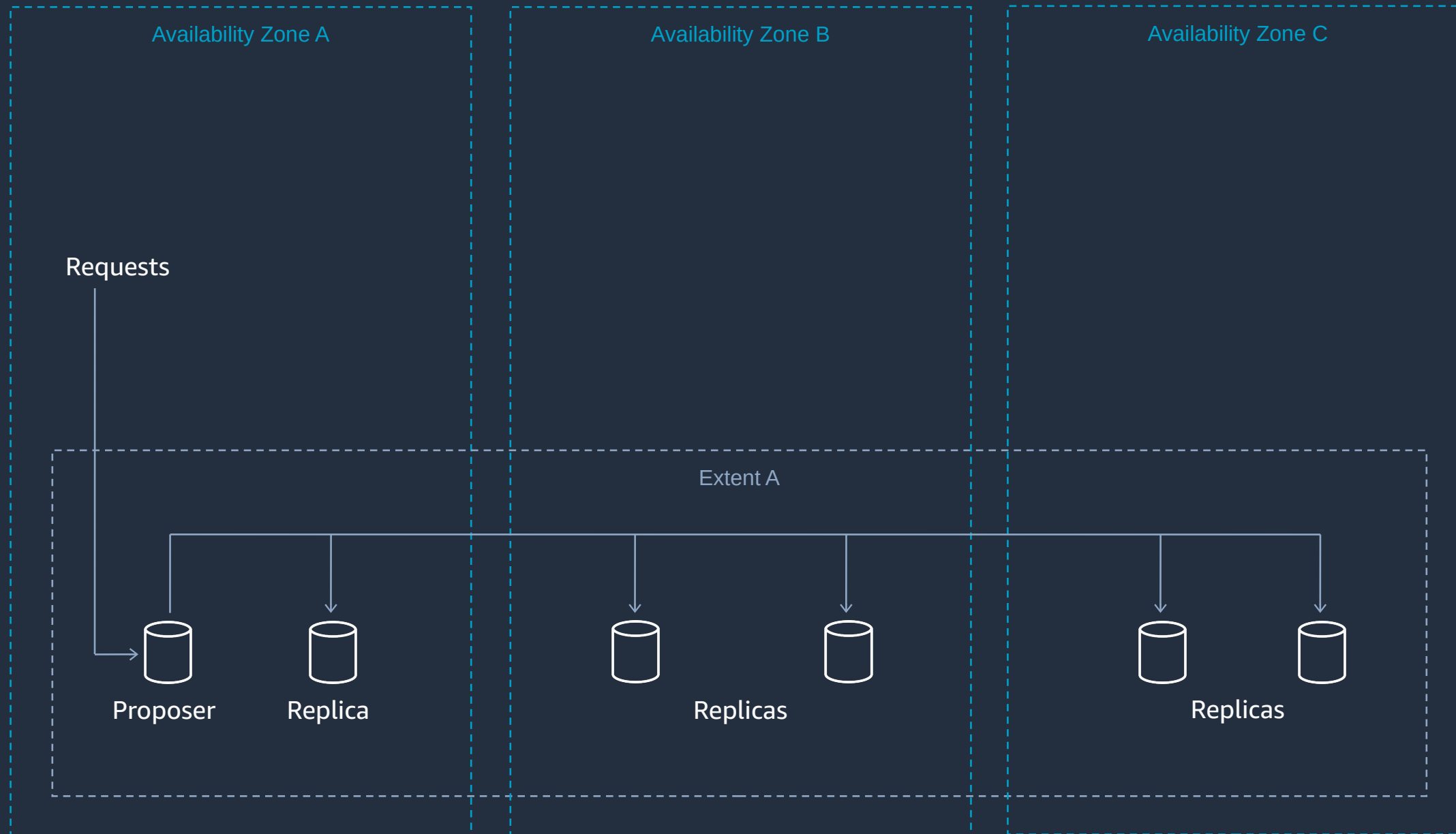
## Paxos Replicated State Machine



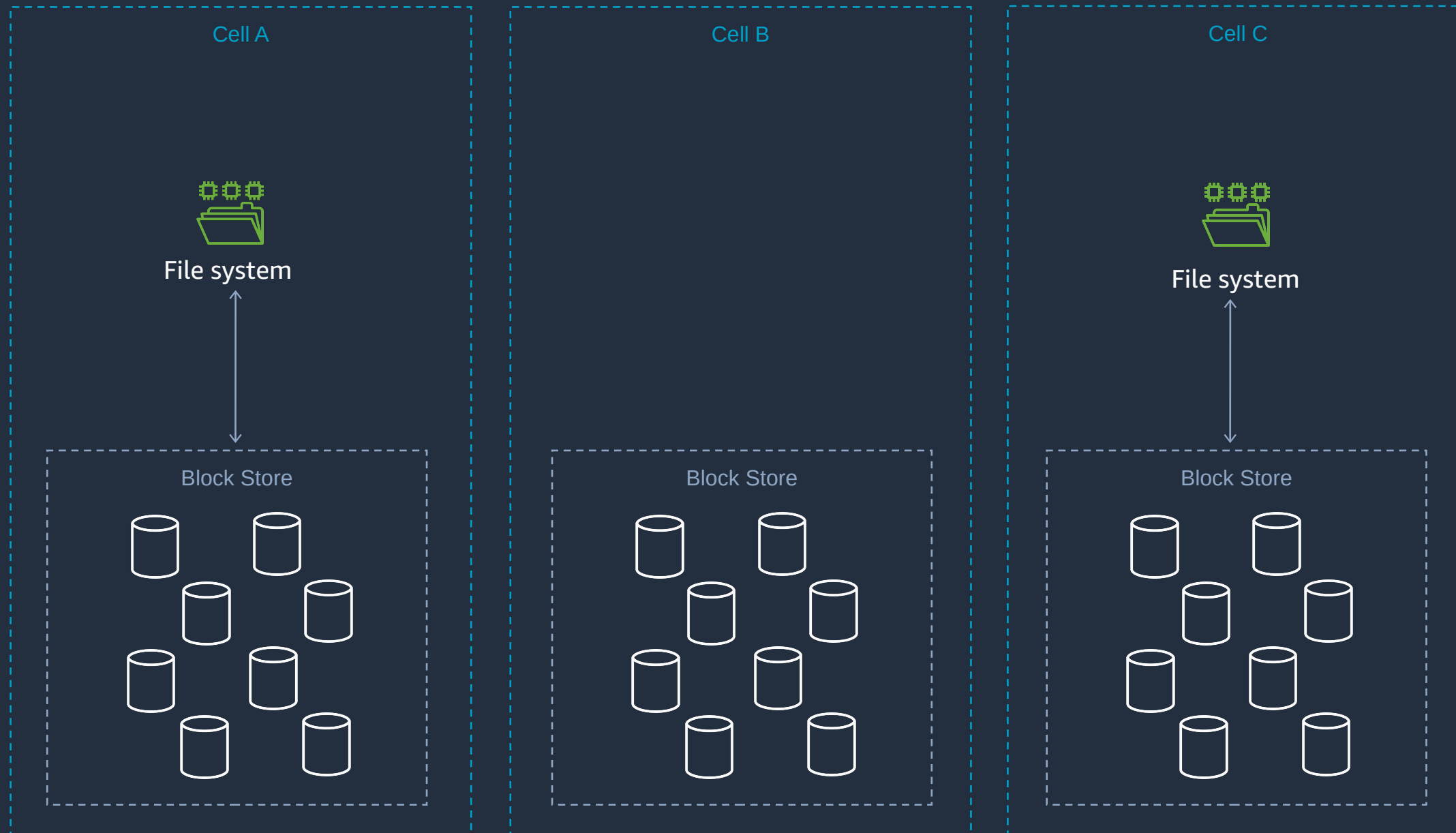
# What is an extent on disk?



# Extent replicas across availability zones



# Cellular architecture



# Operation ordering: conditional writes

## Block Interface

(data, version) ← read(block)

version ← write(block, data, version)



# Operation ordering: conditional writes

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(data, version) ← read(block)

version ← write(block, data, version)

version[] ← multiWrite(block[], data[], version[])

# Operation ordering: conditional writes

## Block Interface

(data, version) ← read(block)

version ← write(block, data, version)

version[] ← multiWrite(block[], data[], version[])

## File Operations

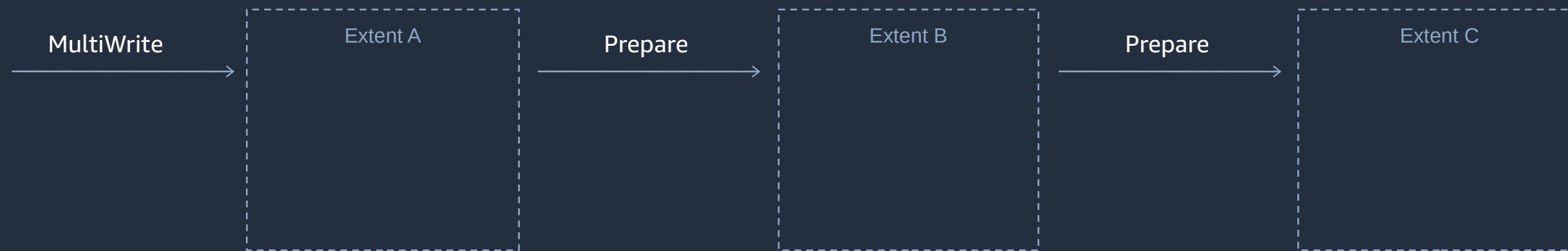
Begin transaction

Read blocks

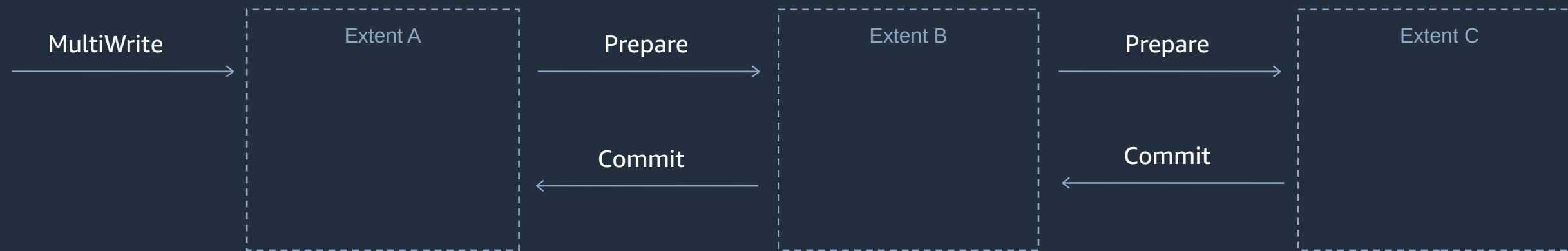
Modify blocks

Commit or start over

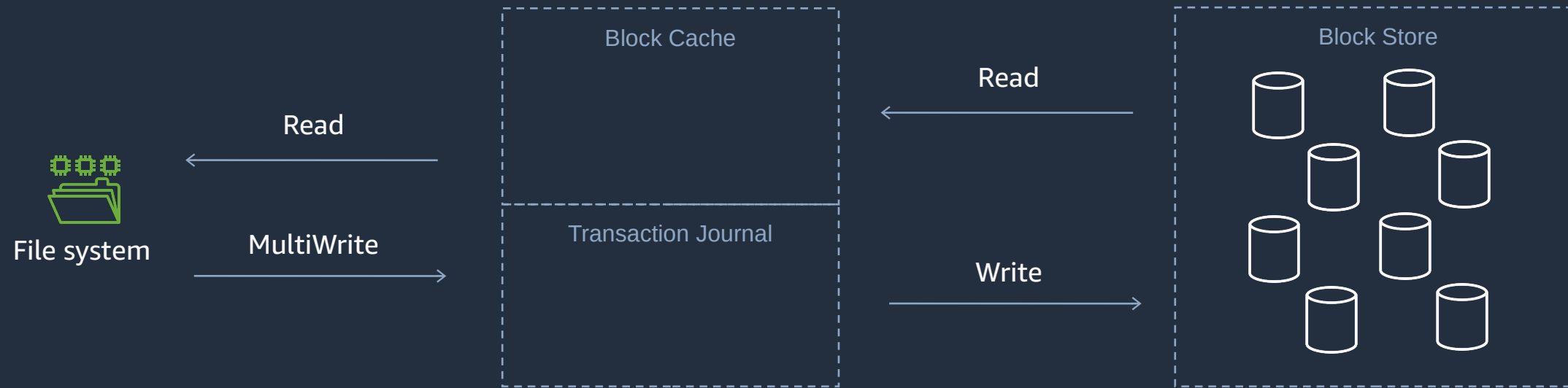
# Multi-block conditional write is a 2-phase commit



# Multi-block conditional write is a 2-phase commit



# Reduce transaction latency



# Cloud-native file system building blocks

## Properties

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- Durable and secure
- Available
- Elastic scaling
- Simple interface
- Resilient

## Techniques

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- Replicated state machine
- Multi-AZ consensus
- Cellular architecture
- Optimistic transactions
- Scale-out and lower latency

# Thank You!

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