

### Reducing Storage Management Costs via Informed User-Based Policies

Kiran-Kumar Muniswamy-Reddy

Kiran@fsl.cs.sunysb.edu

#### NASA/IEEE MSST 2004

2th NASA Goddard/21st IEEE Conference on Mass Storage Systems & Technologies The Inn and Conference Center University of Maryland University College Adelphi MD USA April 13-16, 2004

## Motivation

- Storage sizes are increasing
- Storage hardware costs are decreasing
- TCOs 5–10 times hardware costs
  - Administration costs
  - Backup costs
- Our solution: reduce the rate of consumption of storage



# Realizing Space Savings

- Reclaim space from 3 classes of files
  - Infrequently accessed files
    - Compress (lossless)
  - Infrequently accessed multimedia files
    - Re-encode at lower quality or resolution
  - Regenerable files
    - Remove (e.g., produce PS from PDF)



## **Motivational Studies**

- Conducted a study of 4 different sites to determine savings possible
- Simulations using SEER and Roselli traces
- Conclusions
  - Space growth rates can be reduced by 52%
  - ◆Increase disk lifetimes from 11 to 19 months



## Elastic Quota System

- Users have two kinds of quotas:
  - Elastic and persistent
- Persistent quota is normal quota
- Elastic quota is unlimited
- Users can mark files elastic explicitly or through rich policies
- The system does not guarantee elastic files' persistence
  - Space reclamation thread



### Reclamation Policies

- Type: Kind of policy
  - Global, User, User-Policy
- Method: How space should be reclaimed
  - gzip, rm, re-encode, tar, mv
- Sort: Order of files being reclaimed
  - size, mtime, ctime, atime
- Filter: Optional list of file extension to apply the policy to



## **Status**

- Implemented and evaluated on Linux
- Small overheads compared to ext3



#### Check us out at the poster session

## **Elastic Quotas**

Erez Zadok, Jeffrey Osborn, Ariye Shater,

Charles Wright, and Kiran-Kumar Muniswamy-Reddy

Stony Brook University

Jason Nieh

Columbia University
http://www.fsl.cs.sunysb.edu/

