

A formal analysis of recovery in a preservational data grid

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The software that has been

analysed

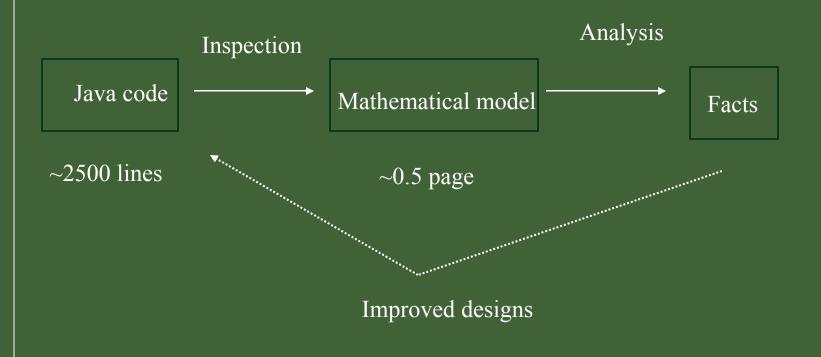


- Data grid for long-term archiving of (large) data files.
- 100% Java, developed by Netarkivet.
- Each storage node assigned to one of 2 subgrids.
- Each subgrid receives a copy of every data file.
- The software actively compares copies to detect silent failures, e.g. "bit rot".
- The softare also provides operations for recovery after several kinds of failure.

The analysis



Focus: operations for recovery after failures



Central index

...

file42.arc FCK06DM

...



Subgrid 1 Subgrid 2

/datadir/file42.arc: 01011001...

/datadir/file42.arc: 01011001...

One scenario to be modelled

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 1 Subgrid 2

$$D_{sg1}(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM\}$$

$$D_{sg2}(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM\}$$

The model

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 2

Subgrid 1

$$Dsg1(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM\}$$

$$D_{sg2}(file42.arc) = \{32DR1TV\}$$

Failure!

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 1 Subgrid 2

$$D_{sg1}(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$

$$D_{sg2}(file42.arc) = \{32DR1TV\}$$

del2(f) can be applied when (for some checksum d):

$$D_{idx}(f) = \{d\}$$
 and $(D_{sg1}(f) = \{d\} \text{ or } |D_{sg1}(f)| != 1)$ and $D_{sg2}(f) = \{d'\}$ where $d' != d$

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 2

Subgrid 1

$$D_{sg1}(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM\}$$

 $Dsg2(file42.arc) = \emptyset$

Deleted

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 1 Subgrid 2

$$D_{sg1}(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$

$$Dsg2(file42.arc) = \emptyset$$

cp2(f) can be applied when (for some checksum d):

$$Didx(f) = \{d\}$$
 and

$$D_{sg1}(f) = \{d\}$$
 and

$$D_{sg2}(f) = \emptyset$$

Central index

$$Didx(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$



Subgrid 1 Subgrid 2

$$Dsg1(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM\}$$

$$Dsg2(file42.arc) = \{FCK06DM \}$$

Restored

Conclusions



- More operations and many failure scenarios.
- Long-term preservation must consider all scenarios.
- The model makes this possible.
- Now we know: what's fixable and what's not.
- Found a bug in the software (scenario where deletion was possible but not the proper action).
- The analysis has led to designs for software improvements.

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- More details in the paper.
- Questions?
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