

#### Improving System Management With ZFS

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#### What is ZFS?



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Most of you already have some idea. But a quick overview is in order.

# Zetabyte File System



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expanding the acronym we get the Zetabyte File System. which doesn't tell us much except that it's big!

#### More than a filesystem



Monday, September 26, 2011 In fact it is more than a file system

# Data Protection and Integrity



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combines RAID like data protection and check sum based integrity verification

### Volume Management



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with volume management

# File Systems



Monday, September 26, 2011 supporting the creation of file systems

#### **Block Devices**



Monday, September 26, 2011 and block devices aka volumes.

# Snapshots



Monday, September 26, 2011 Modern filesystem features like snapshots.

# Single interface for storage management



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. . .

# ZFS History

- September 2004: Announced
- November 2005: Released in OpenSolaris
- June 2006: Released in Solaris
- April 2007: Committed to FreeBSD



### How Does ZFS Work?



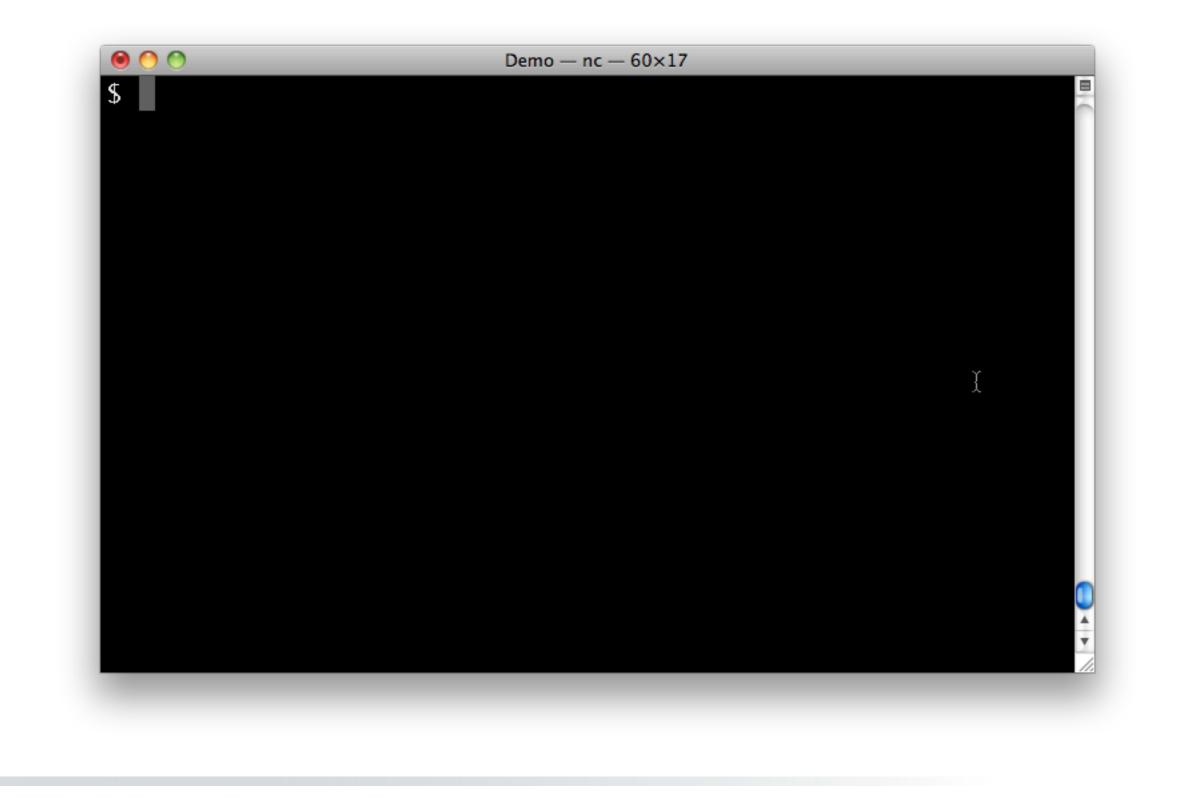
Monday, September 26, 2011 Quick tutorial on general ZFS functionality

# zpool(I)

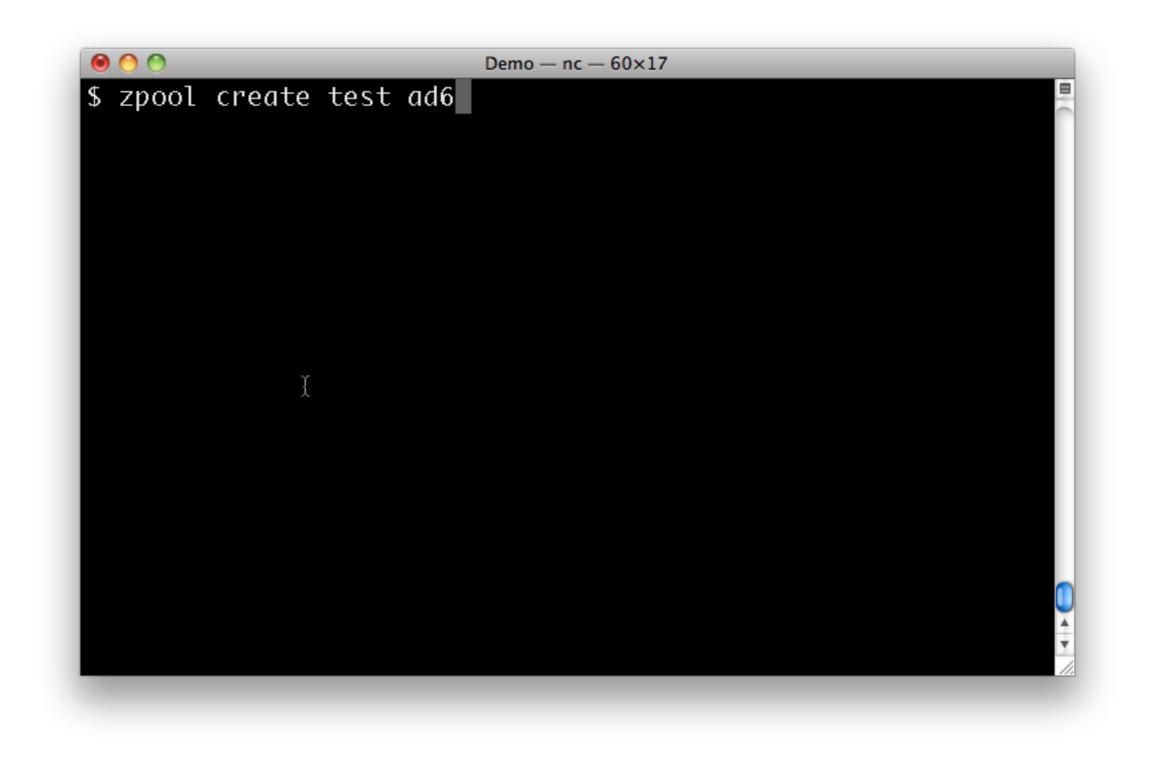


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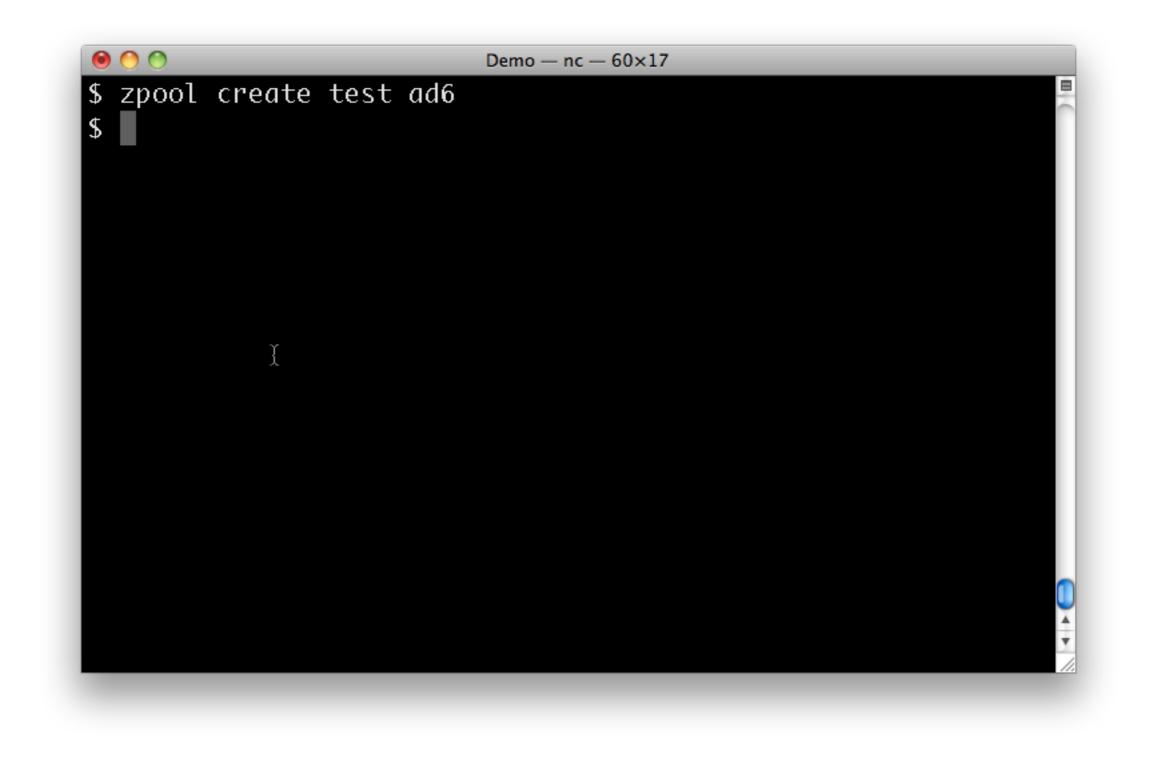
We'll start at the bottom with storage pools. Storage pools are created and managed by the zpool(1) command



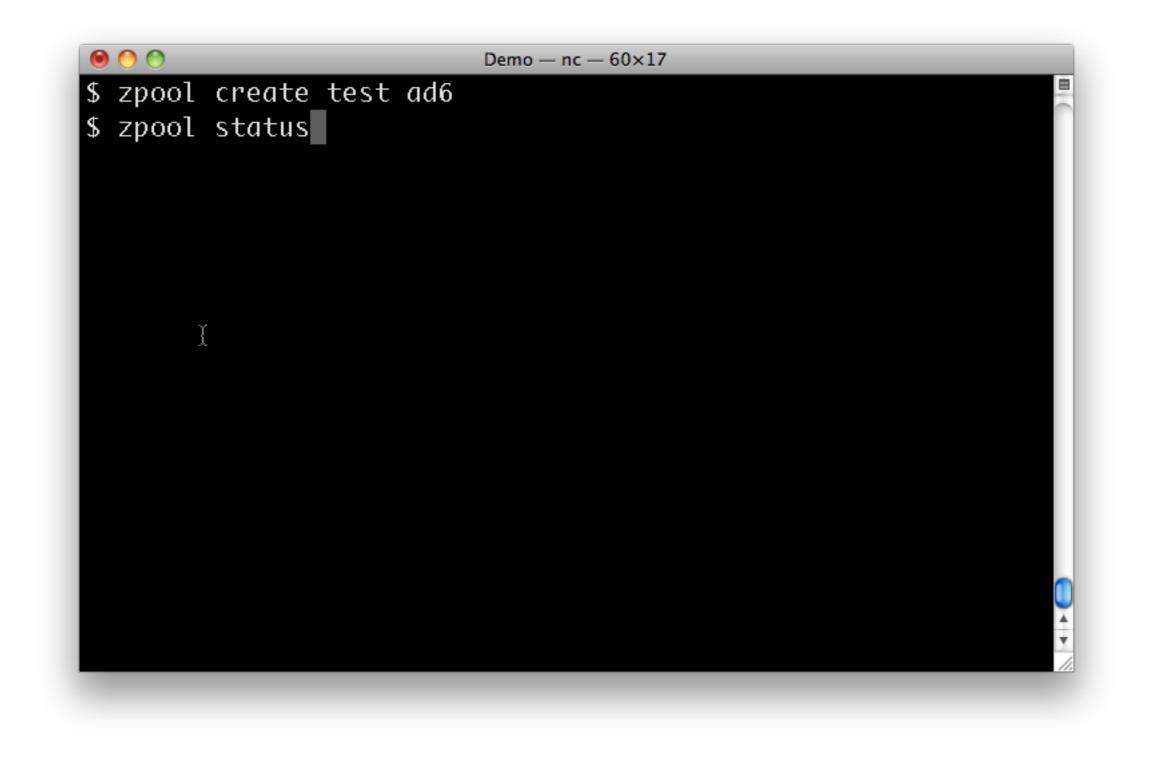




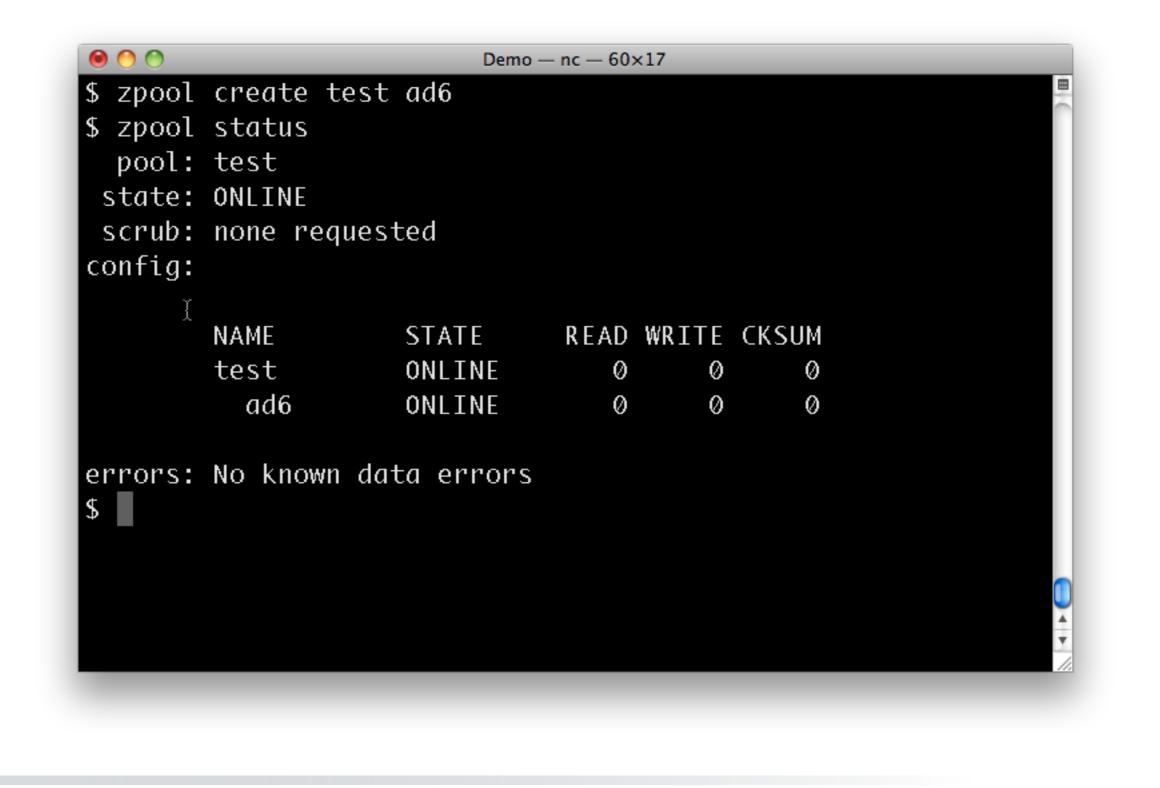




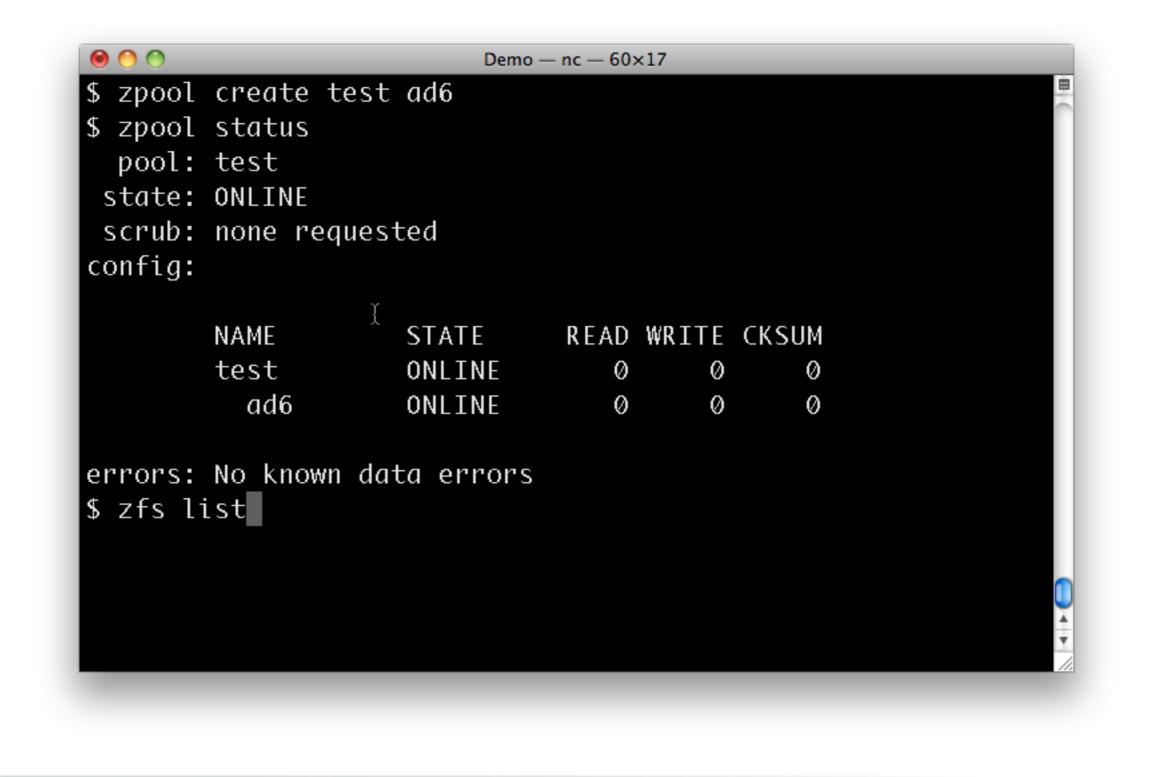














\$ zpool	create t	est ad6				
\$ zpool	status					
•	test					
	ONLINE					
	none req	uested				
config:						
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	test 3			Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
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\$ zfs l						
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\$ zpool	create test		emo — nc — 60×			Ē
•	status					
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state:	ONLINE					
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errors:	No known da	ta erro	rs			
5 zfs l	ist					
NAME	USED AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOI	NT		
test 7	Ø.5K 457G	21K	/test			
\$ mount	-t zfs					
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\$ zpool status					
pool: test					
state: ONLINE					
scrub: none requ	lested				
config:					
	CT ATE		WDTTC	CKCIIN	
NAME	STATE				
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ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
errors: No known	data errors				
\$ zfs list		-			
NAME USED AVAI	L REFER N	(OUNTPO)	INT		
test 70.5K 457					
\$ mount -t zfs		1			
	s local)				l l
test on /test (zf					



# pools are collections of vdevs



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In the previous example ad6 is a real and virtual device

# vdev types

- device: disk in Solaris, GEOM in FreeBSD
- mirror: RAID I-like group of devices
- raidzl:single parity protection
- raidz2: double parity protection
- raidz3: triple parity protection



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raidz1 -> RAID5

raidz2 -> RAID6

Allowing 1 and 2 drive failures to be recovered

ZFS is good at recovering data from partially damaged disks due to it's use of check summing

# special vdev types

- spare: device waiting to replace a failing device
- log: intent log device
- cache: read cache



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Spares are used by management infrastructure to replace disks when they fail. log devices speed up writes and can (should!) be mirrored cache devices speed up reads and can only be normal devices

# What if we need more storage?



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back to the examples

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•	ONLINE					
scrub:	none reques	ted				
config:						
		67.TF			CHELLA	
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	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
errors:	No known da	ta error	'S			
\$ zfs l						
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	0.5K 457G					
		2 1 K	/ Lest			
	t -t zfs	11 >				
+	ı/test (zfs,	Local)				



picking up where we left off adding space is trivial, we just add a vdev

<pre>pool: test state: ONLINE scrub: none requested config:      NAME STATE READ WRITE CKSUM     test ONLINE 0 0 0     ad6 ONLINE 0 0 0 errors: No known data errors \$ zfs list NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT test 70.5K 457G 21K /test I \$ mount -t zfs test on /test (zfs, local)</pre>	\$ zpool status					
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test on /test (zfs, local)	\$ mount -t zfs					
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<pre>pool: test state: ONLINE</pre>					
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config:	•				
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ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	0	
errors: No kno 5 zfs list	wn data error	'S			
NAME USED A	VAIL REFER	MOUNTPO	ENT		
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\$ mount -t zfs			Ĩ		
test on /test	(zfs, local)				
\$ zpool add te	st ad7				
5					



pool:	test					
state:	ONLINE					
scrub:	none reques	ted				
config:						
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
	test	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
\$ zfs 1 NAME test 7 \$ mount test or	USED AVAIL 70.5K 457G t -t zfs n /test (zfs,	REFER 21K local)	MOUNTPO	INT		
s zpool	. add test ad . status	17				



test or	∶-t zfs ⊨/test (zf	s, local)				
	add test					
•	status					
-	test					
state:	ONLINE					
scrub:	none requ	lested				
config:						
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad7	ONLINE	Ø	l Ø	Ø	



	t -t zfs ı/test (zf	s. local)				
	add test	-				
•	status					
pool:	test					
state:	ONLINE					
scrub:	none requ	lested				
config:						1
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	1
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad7	ONLINE	Ø	I Ø	Ø	



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	: test	-					
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scrub	: none	reques	ted				
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	NAME		STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
	test		ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	I	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø	
	ad7		ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	- N- 1	<b></b>					
		iown aa	ta erro	rs	~		
\$ zfs	list				ł		
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPO]	ENT		
test	75K	913G	21K	/test			4
\$							•



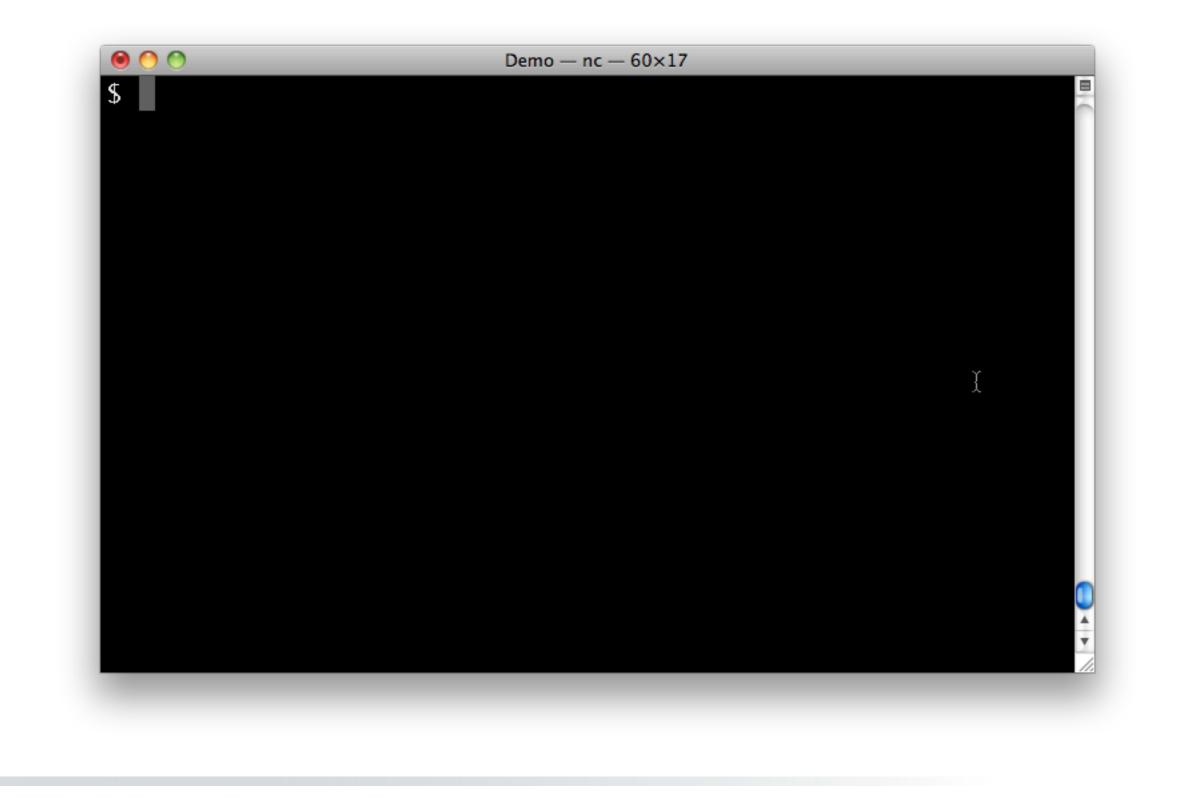
That's really all there is do it. Of course, we've just create a RAID0-like system which probably isn't what we want.

# What if you actually like your data?

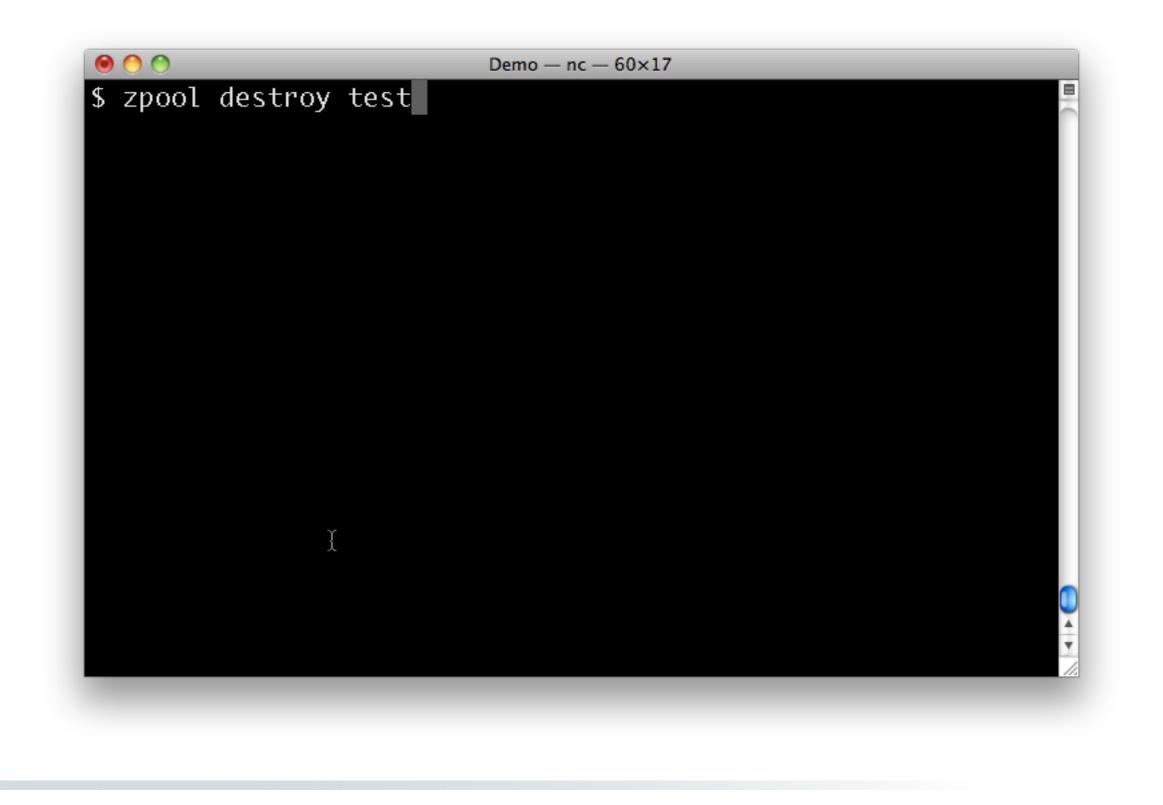
**AEROSPACE** 

Monday, September 26, 2011

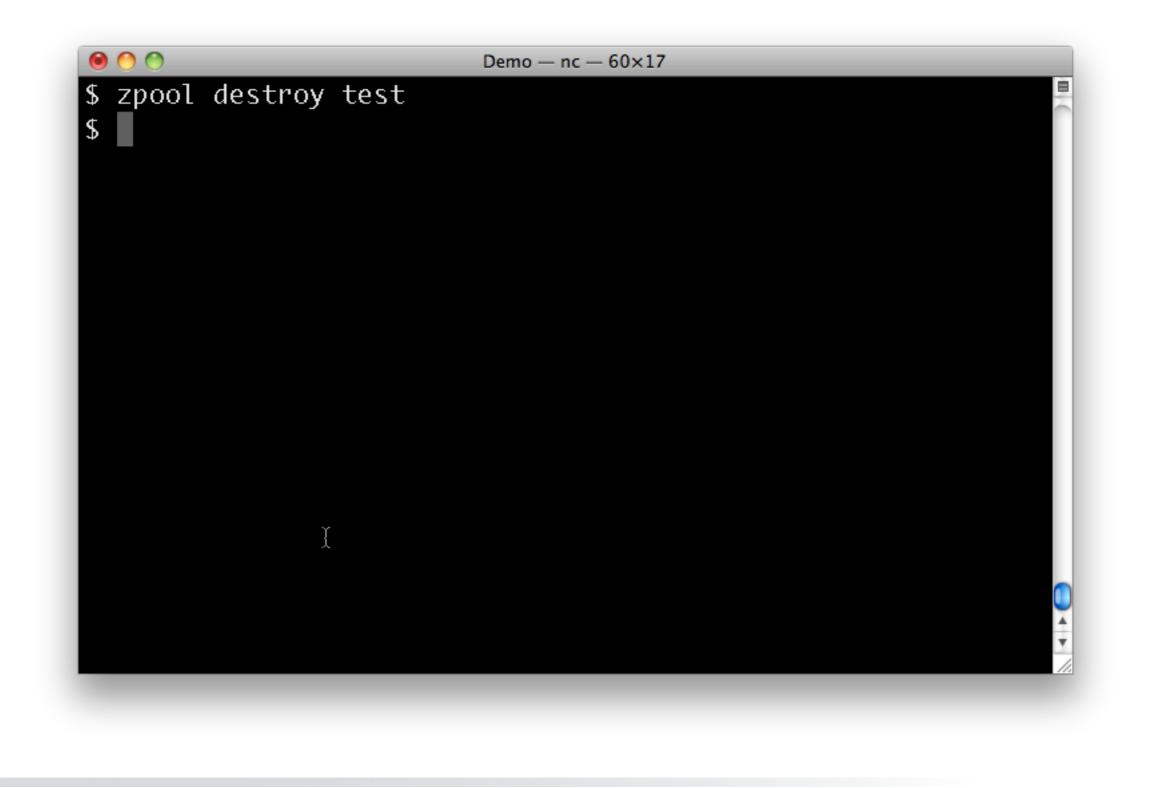
So ... and want to keep it around? I won't go in to much more detail here's a quick example of mirroring for more realism







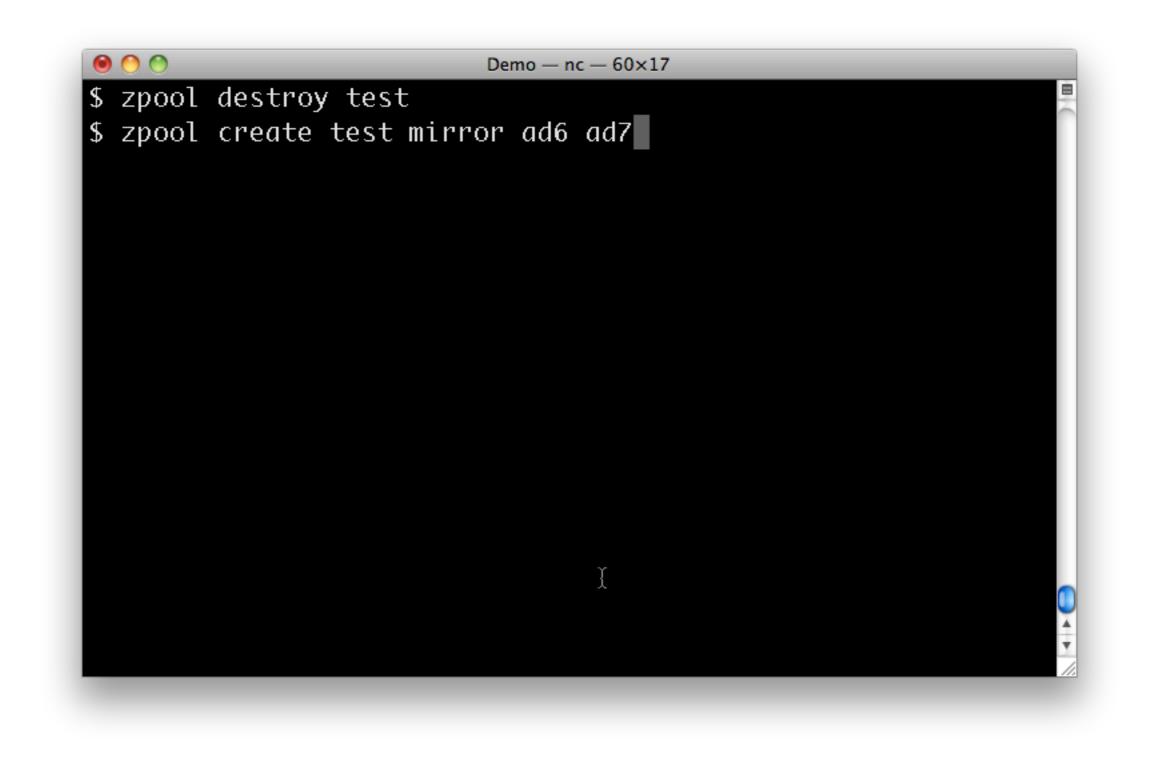




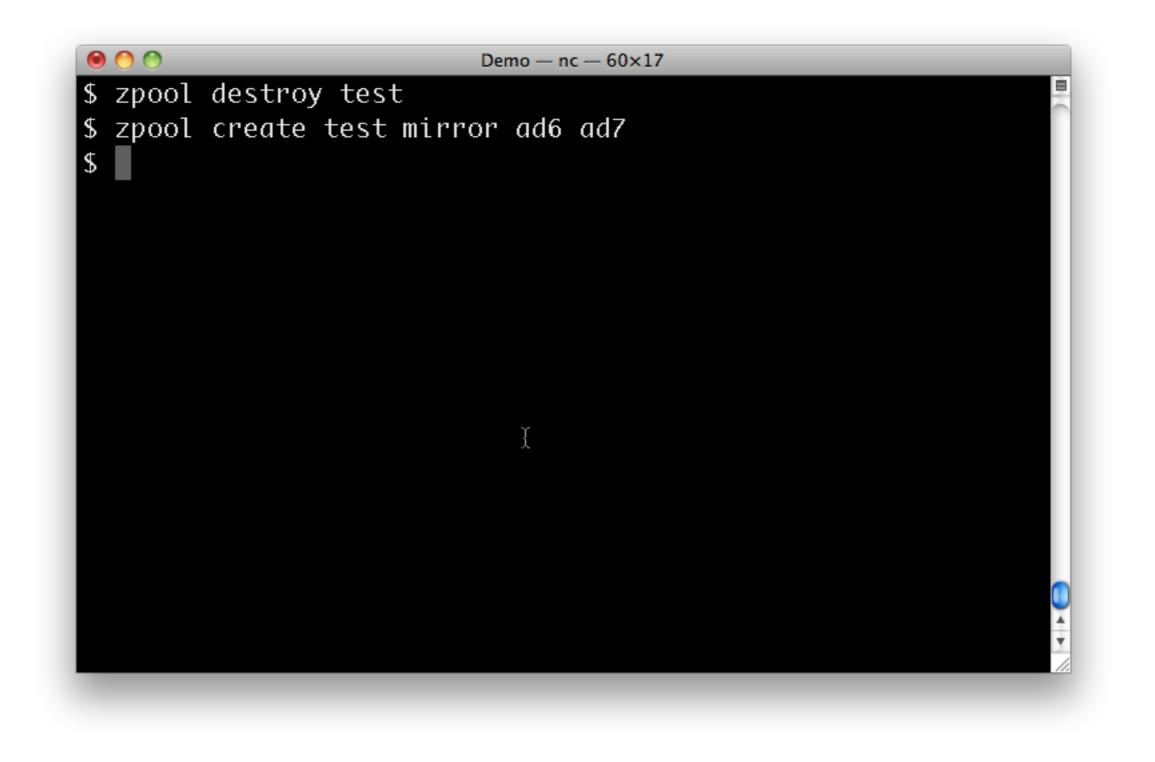


I always find this a little unnerving.

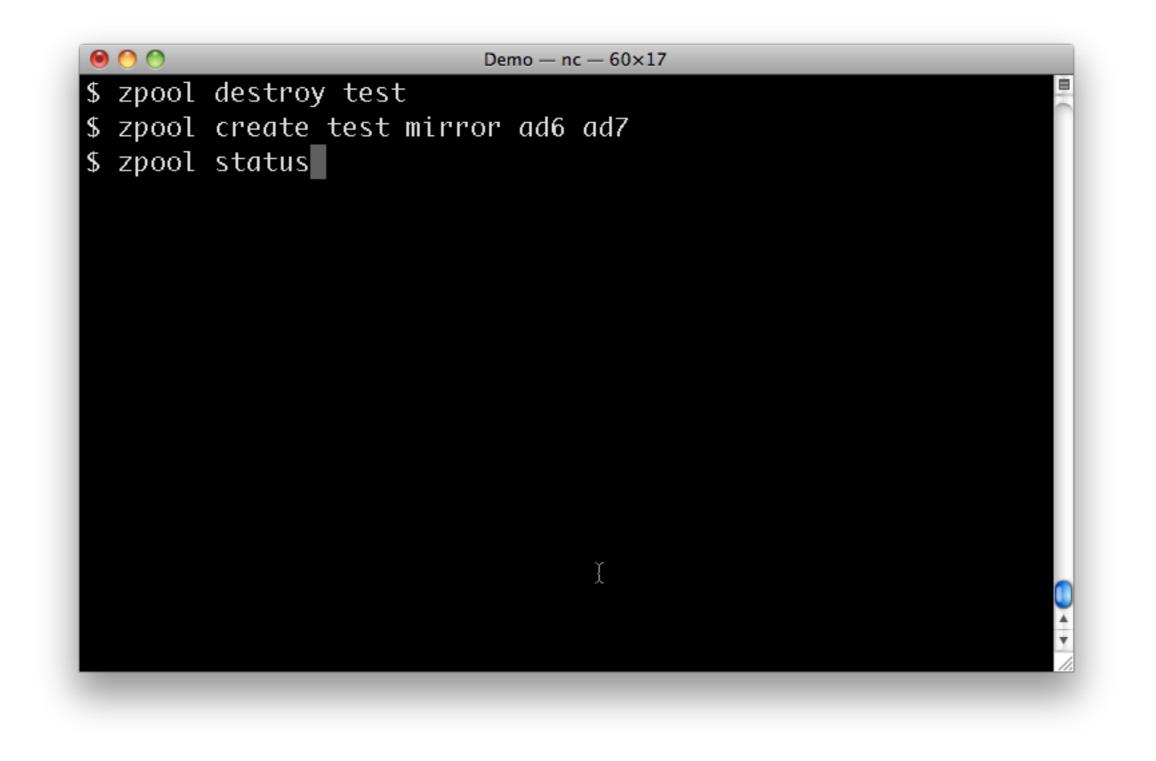
You can wipe our terabytes of data as easily as this empty test volume.













	status test					
•	ONLINE					
scrub: config:	none reque	sted				
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad7	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø	
errors:	No known d	ata errors	Į			G



pool:	status test					
	ONLINE	- 1 - 4				
scrub: config:	none reque	stea				
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
	ad7	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø	
errors:	No known d	ata errors	I			



pool: test state: ONLINE scrub: none requested config: NAME STATE READ WRITE CKSUM test ONLINE 0 0 0 mirror ONLINE 0 0 0 ad6 ONLINE 0 0 0 ad7 ONLINE 0 0 0 saf7 ONLINE 0 0 0 ad7 ONLINE 0 0 0	•	status					
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test ONLINE 0 0 0 mirror ONLINE 0 0 0 ad6 ONLINE 0 0 0 ad7 ONLINE 0 0 0 errors: No known data errors \$ zfs list NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT		NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM	
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errors: No known data errors <u>I</u> \$ zfs list NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT		ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
\$ zfs list NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT		ad7	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø	
\$ zfs list NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT		. N		_			
NAME USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT			ata error	s į			
test 72K 457G 21K /test							
	test	72K 457G	21K	/test			2

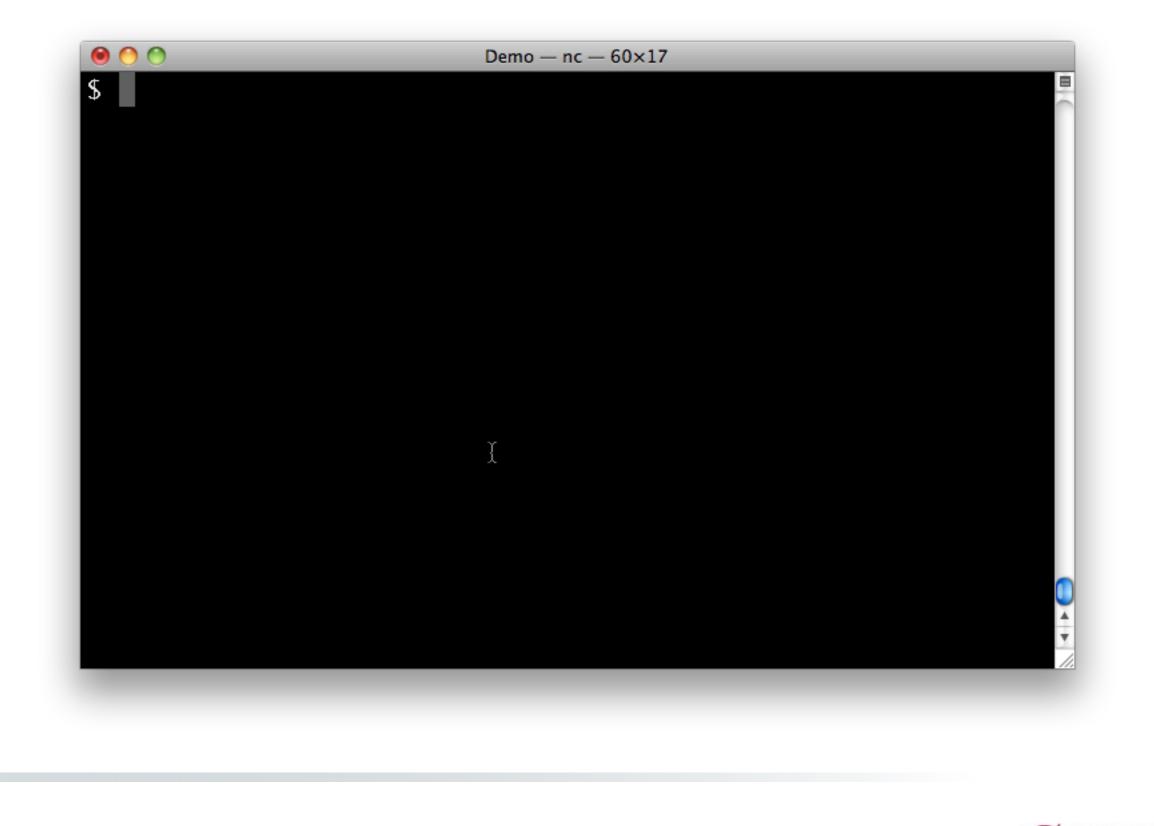


## Verifying data integrity

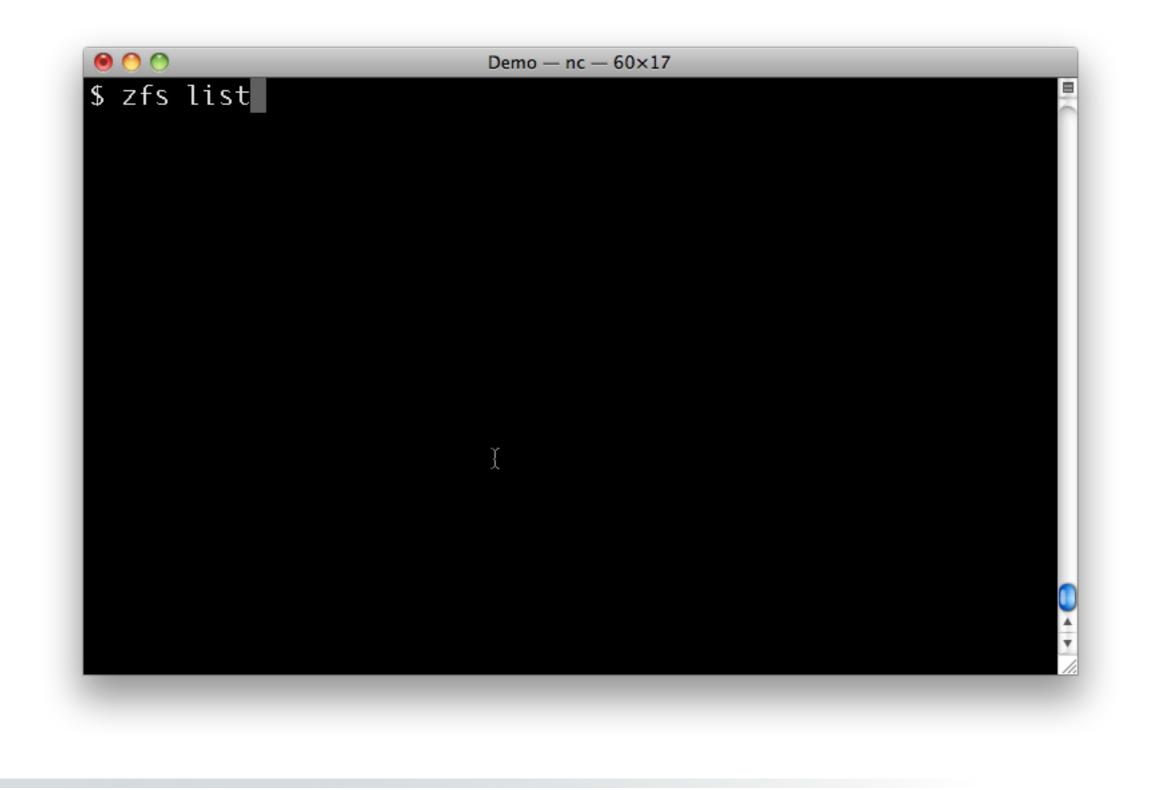


Monday, September 26, 2011

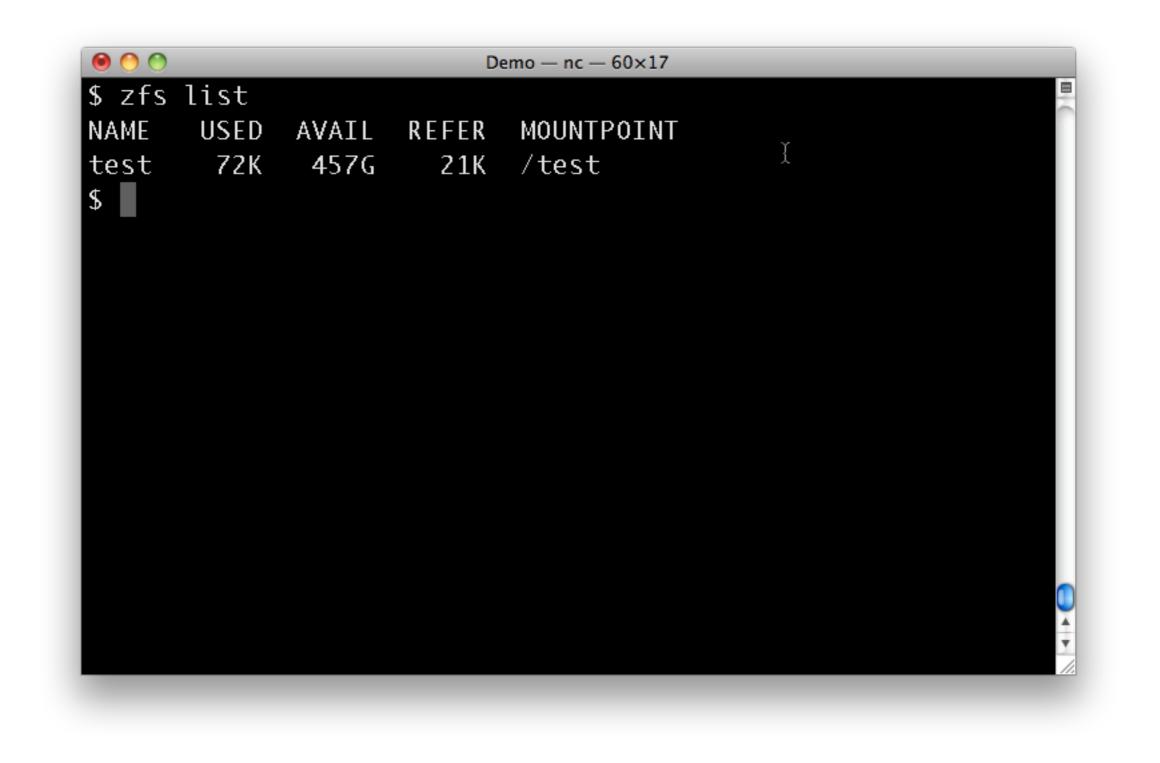
One of the more useful features of ZFS is that all data is protected by checksums. Those are verified as data is read but can also be verified using the "zpool scrub" command.





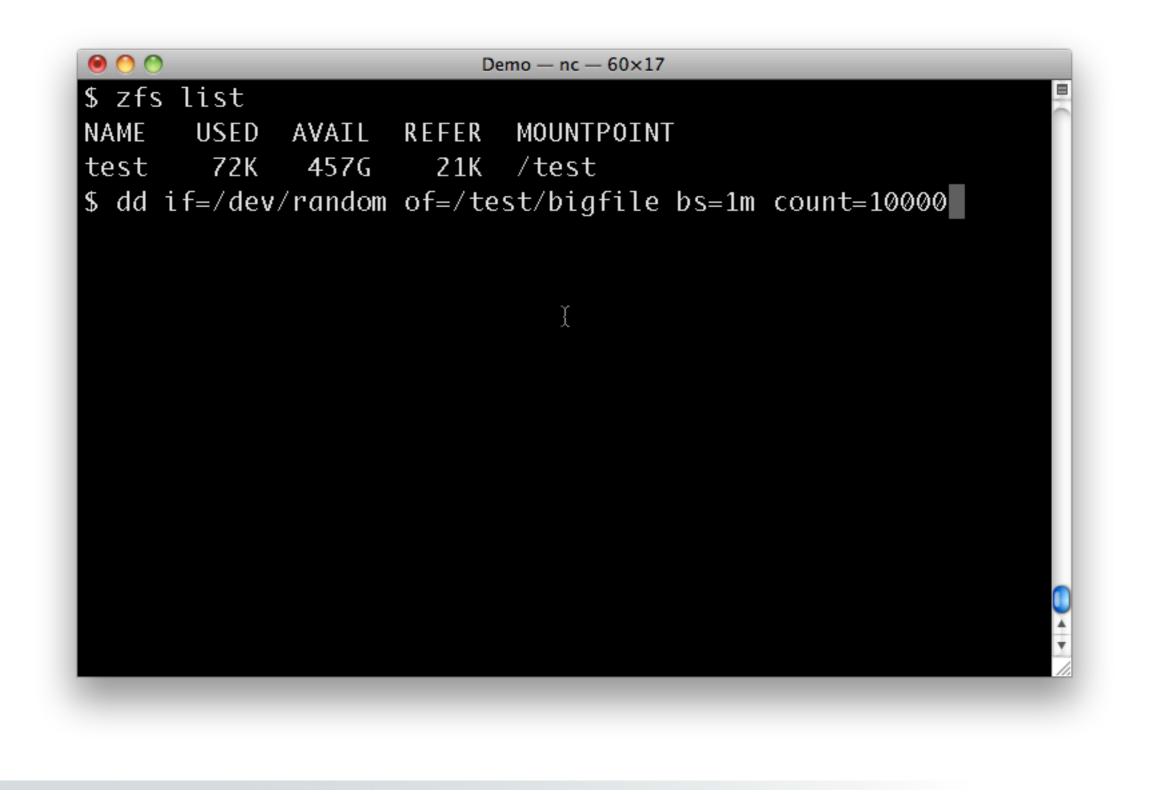






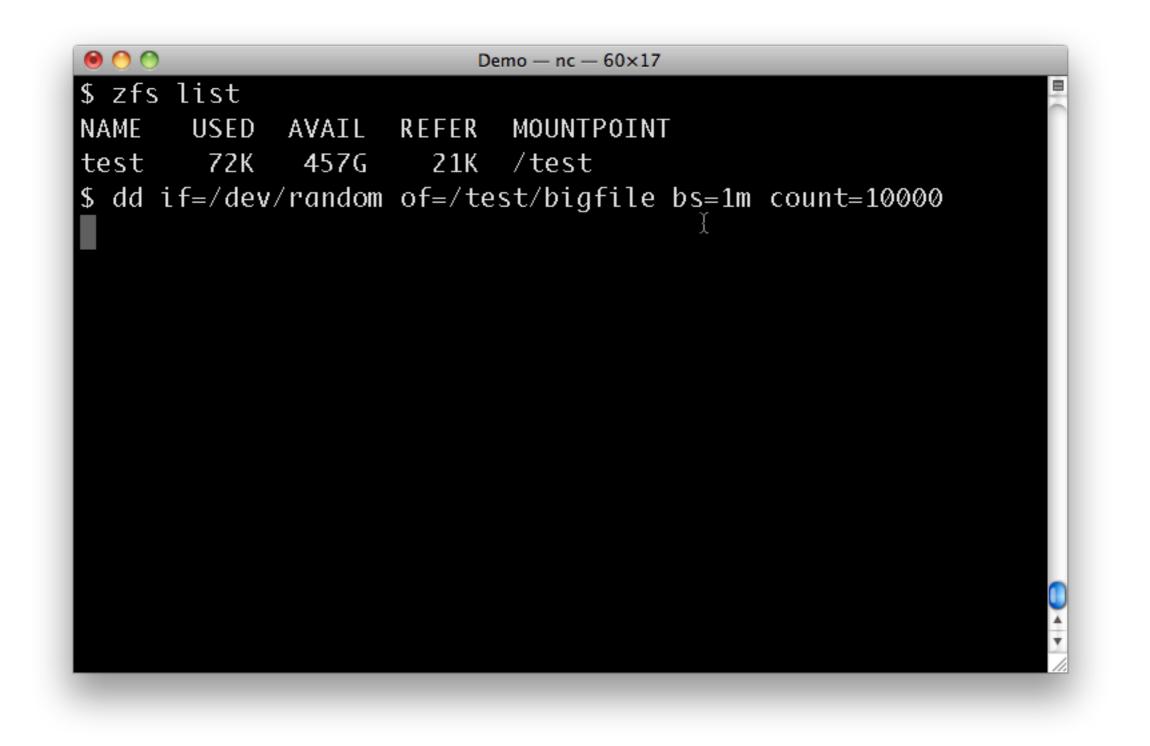


We've got out storage pool

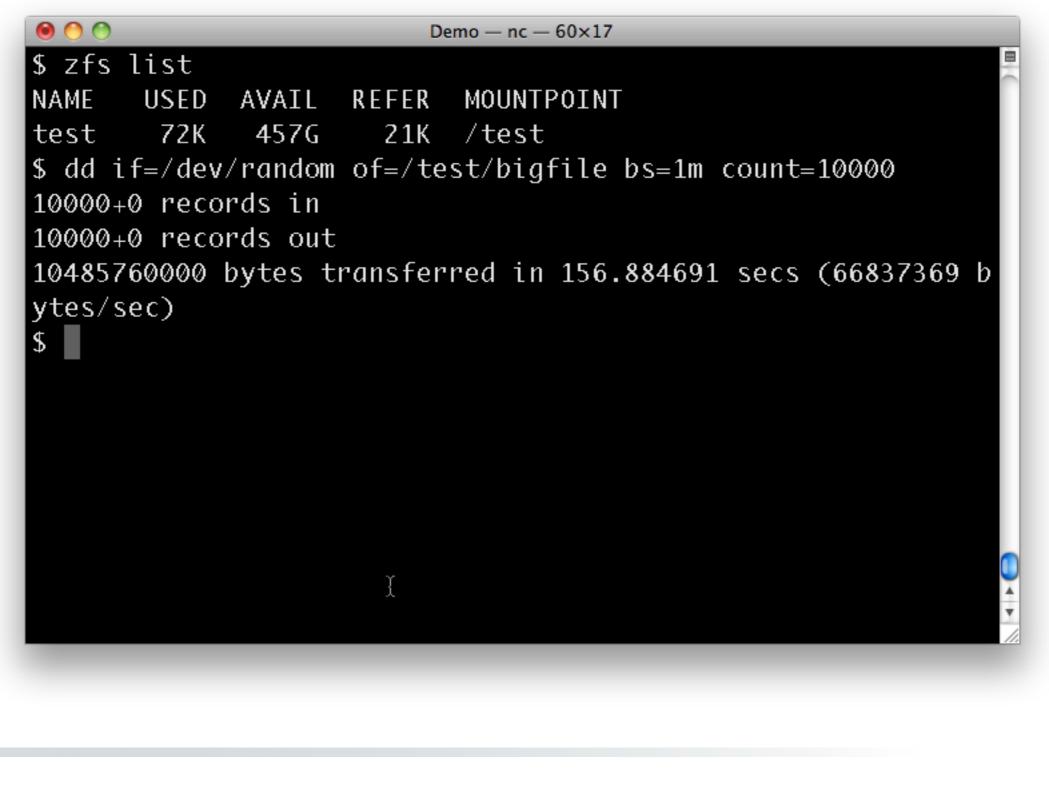




Now let's put some data on it.

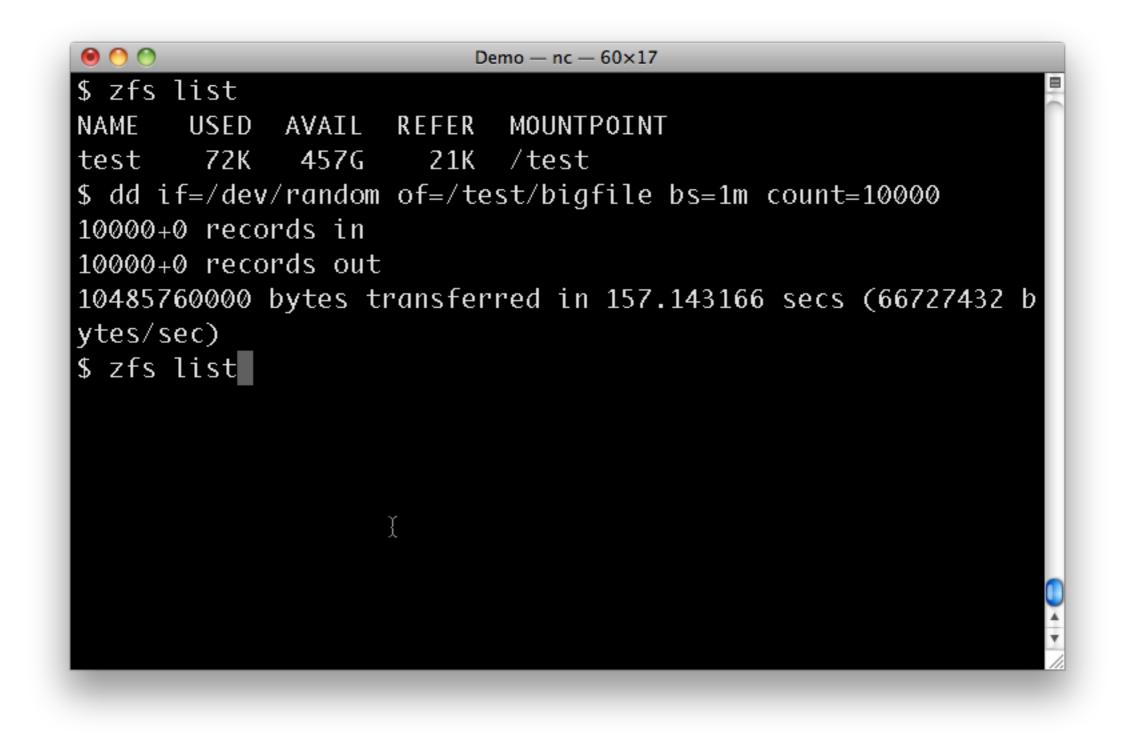




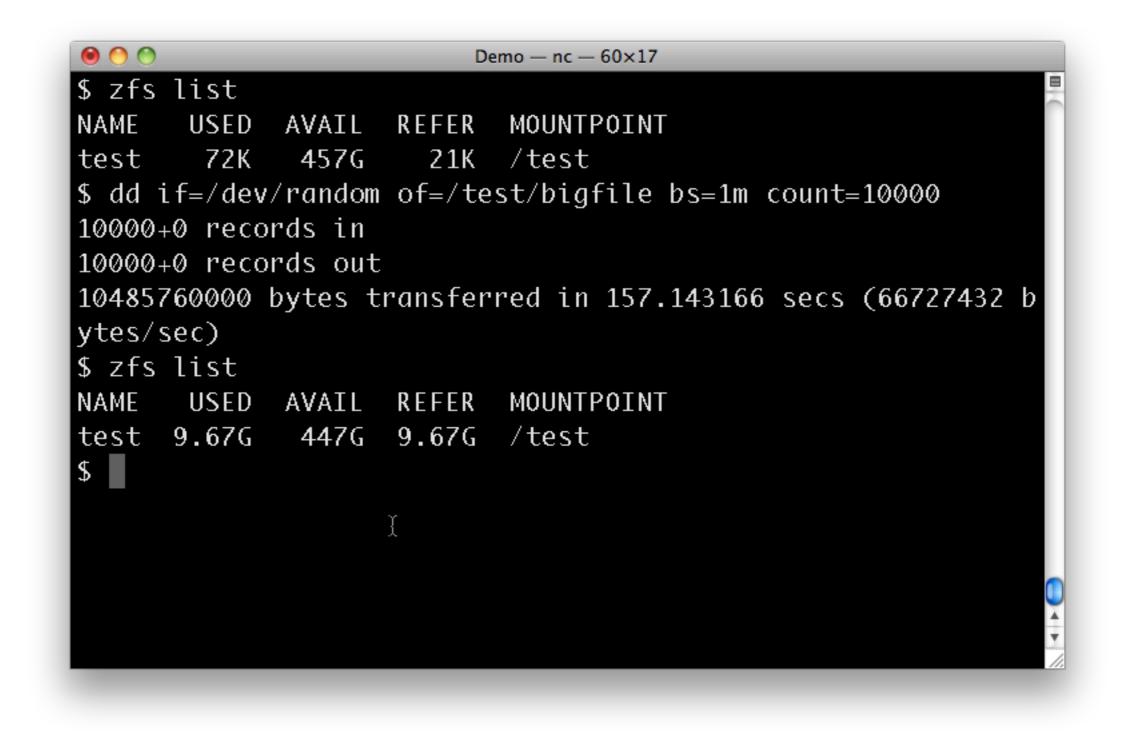




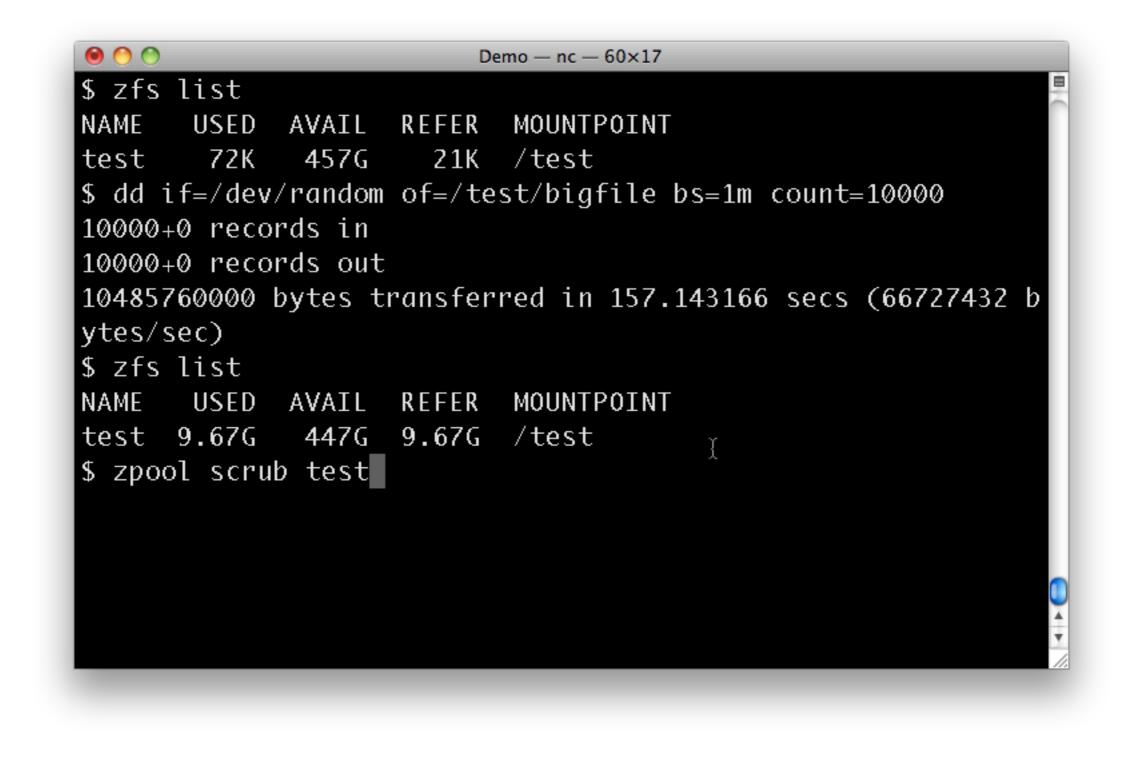
I picked 10GB arbitrarily here because it took a reasonable amount of time to write and verify.





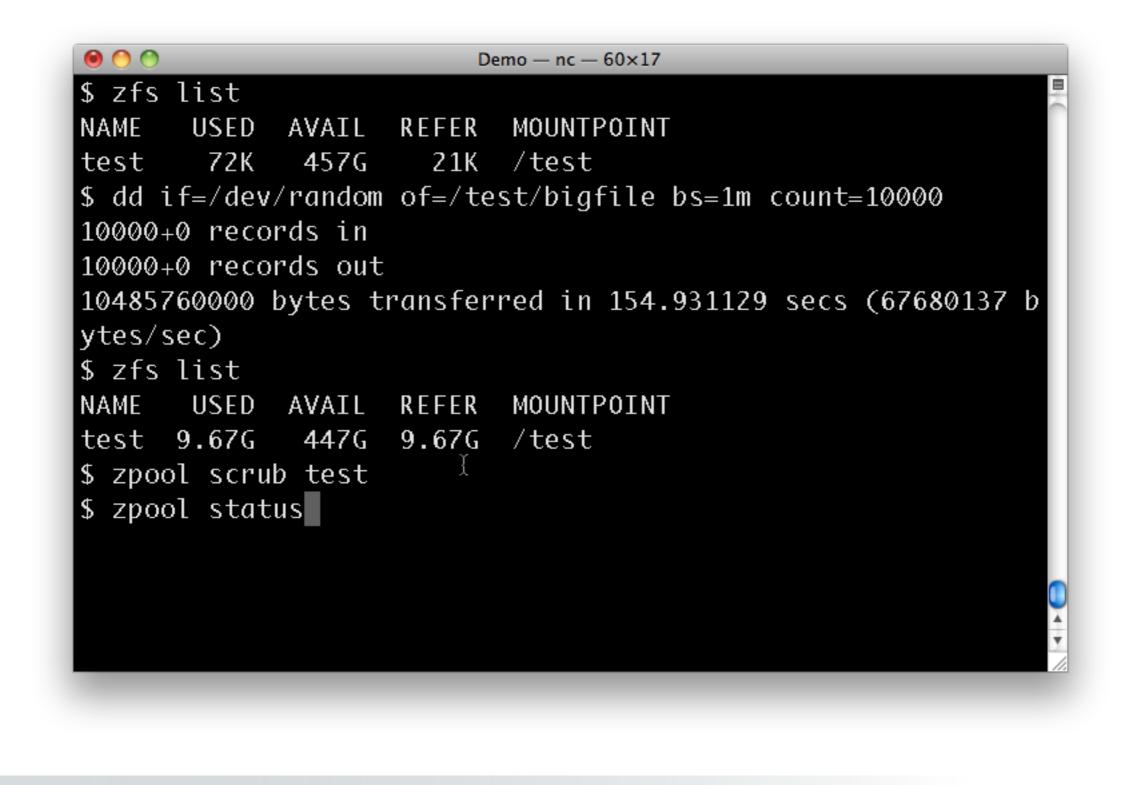








Monday, September 26, 2011 Now we kick off a scrub.





Monday, September 26, 2011 We can watch the status of the scrub with the zpool status command

test 9.7	77G 447G	9.77G /	test				
<pre>\$ zpool s</pre>	scrub test						
<pre>\$ zpool s</pre>	status						
pool: 1	test						
state: (	ONLINE						
scrub: s	scrub in pr	ogress fo	r ØhØm,	10.88	% done,	Øh1m t	o go
config:							
		6 <b>7.1</b> 75			<u>cu cu u</u>		
	NAME	STATE					
-	test	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	ad7	ONLINĚ	Ø	Ø	Ø		
errors: N	No known da	ita errors					
\$							



I highly recommend this process for any storage system even one you don't plan to use ZFS on.

	ad7	ONLINE	Ø	0	0		
errors:	No known	data errors					
\$ zpool							
pool:	test						
state:	ONLINE						
scrub:	scrub in	progress for	ØhØm,	33.49	9% done,	0h1m to	o go
config:			I				
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM		
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	ad7	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
errors:	No known	data errors					
5							



With a test similar to this we could reliably trigger data corruption on a Sun branded Adaptec RAID controller.

	ad7	2 0.000	– nc — 60> Ø	0	Ø	_	
errors:	No known	data errors					
5 zpool	status						
pool:	test						
state:	ONLINE						
scrub:	scrub in	progress for	∙ 0h1m	, 52.99	9% done,	0h0m <sup>-</sup>	to go
config:							
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM		
	test	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	0		
	ad6	ONLÍNE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	ad7	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
errors:	No known	data errors					
5							



Once we'd spotted the issue with ZFS we found that we could replicate it with UFS or even with no file system.

	ad7	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø		
errors.	No known	data errors					
\$ zpool							
pool:							
-	ONLINE						
		progress for	°0h1m.	84.88	3% done.	ØhØm t	o ao
config:		pg	· · · _ · · ,				~ ge
2							
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM		
	test	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
	ad6	ONLINE	Ø	0	Ø		
	ad7	ONLINE	. Ø	Ø	Ø		
errors.	No known	data errors					
	NO KHOWH						
₽							



All we had to do was write to two disks at the same time and eventually we'd get data corruption.

¢		ata errors					
<pre>\$ zpool \$ pool:</pre>							
state:							
		leted after	0h1m	with @	errors	on Fri	Feb
	5:38 2011						
config:							
	NAME	STATE	READ	WRITE	CKSUM		
	test	ONLINE 🚶	0	Ø	Ø		
	mirror	ONLINE	Ø	Ø	Ø		
	ad6	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø		
	ad7	ONLINE	0	Ø	Ø		
orrors	No known d	ata errors					



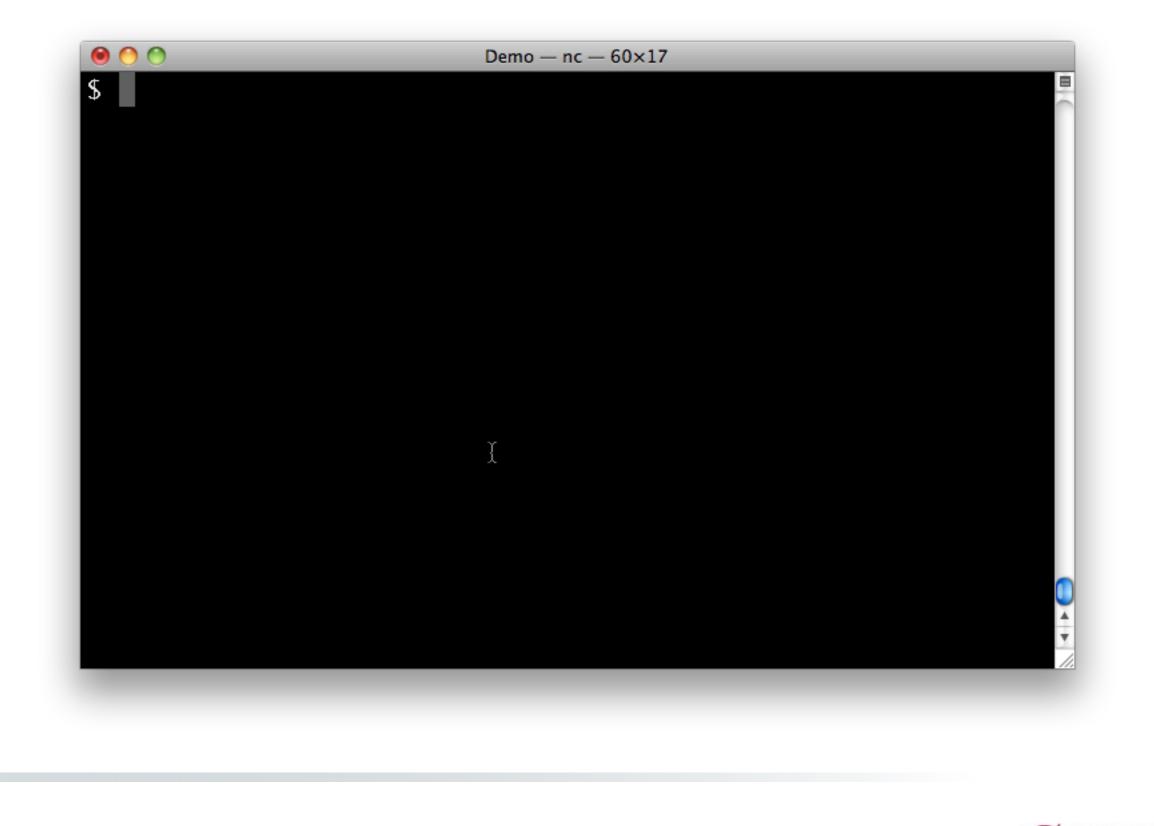
I wasn't able to install that card in this test box so the test completed without errors. I've found errors that would otherwise have been hard to spot in multiple cases in the past so I can't recommend blasting some data onto a ZFS file system and then scrubbing the pool too much as a burn in test.

## zfs(I)

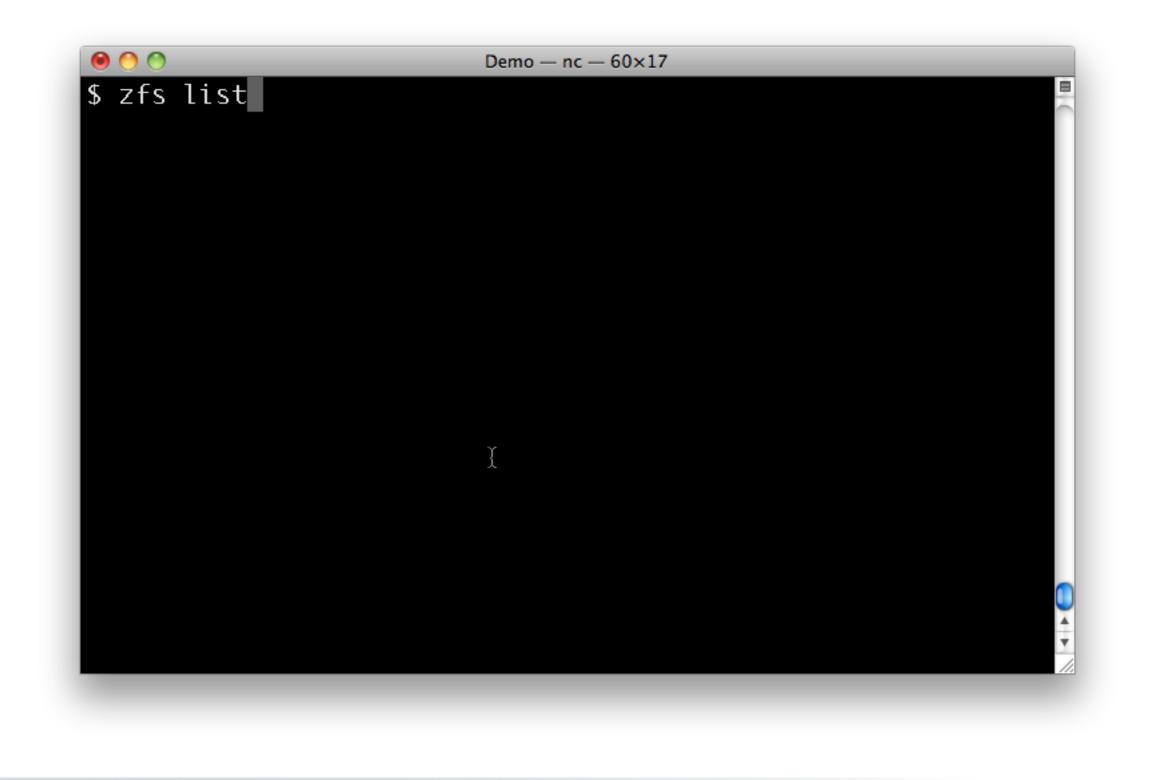


Monday, September 26, 2011

Now that I've established some basics of pools, we can move on to the meat of the talk which is file system management. The zfs command manages file systems and volumes.

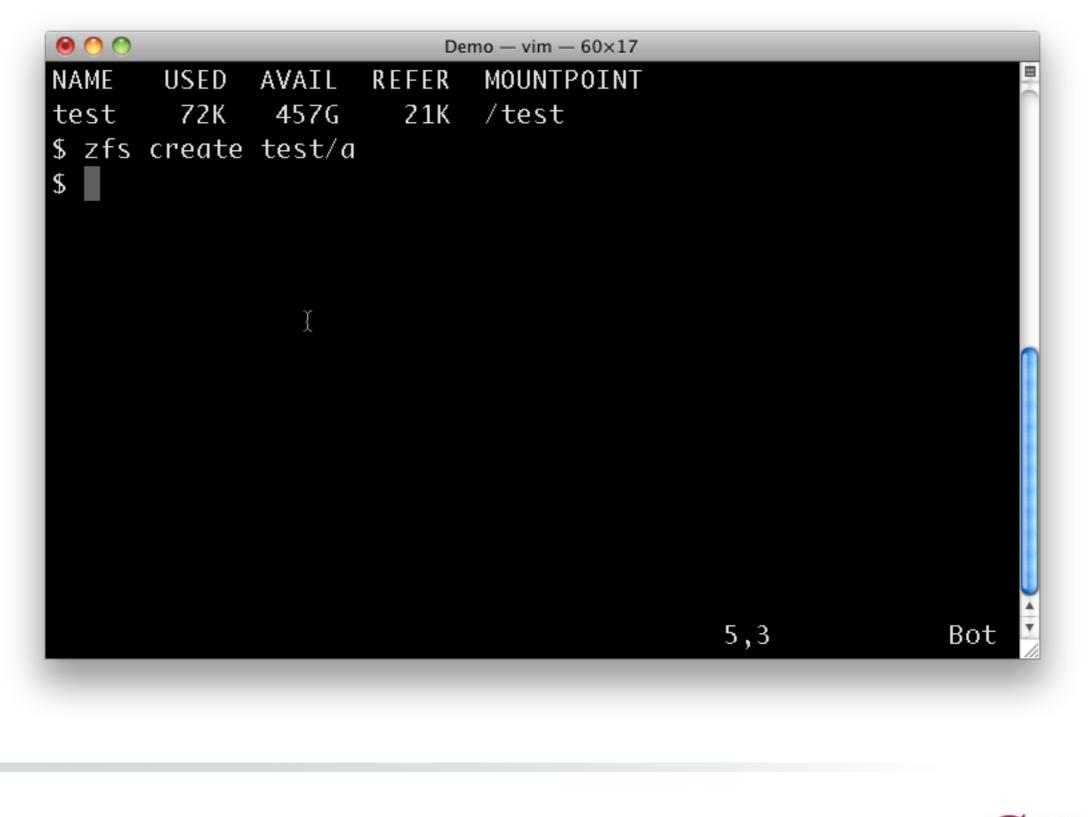




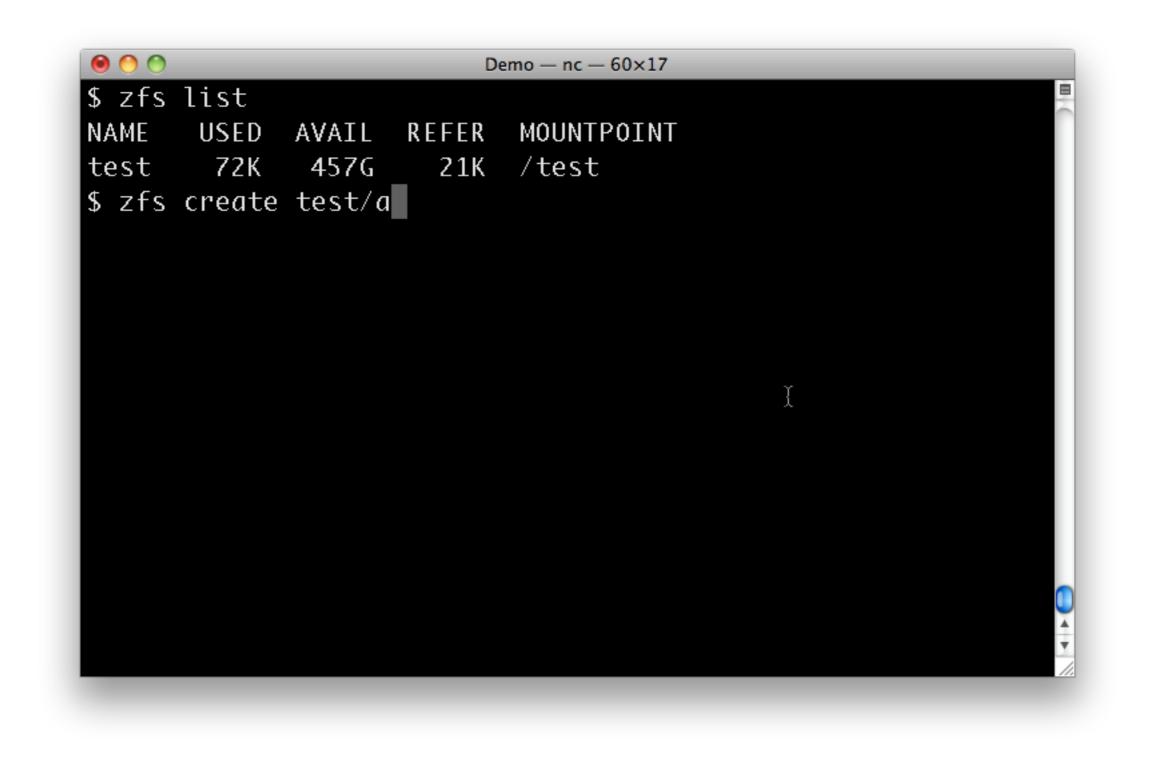




I've already shown you the zfs list command in passing. Now for some more interesting features.

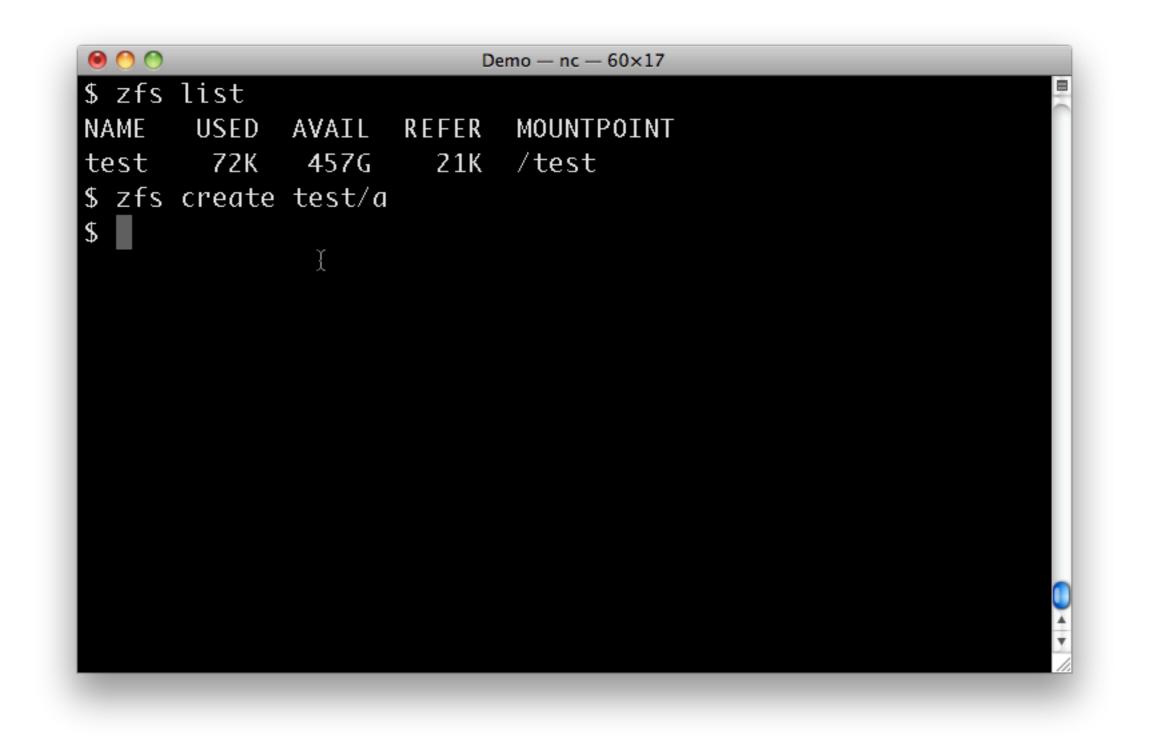




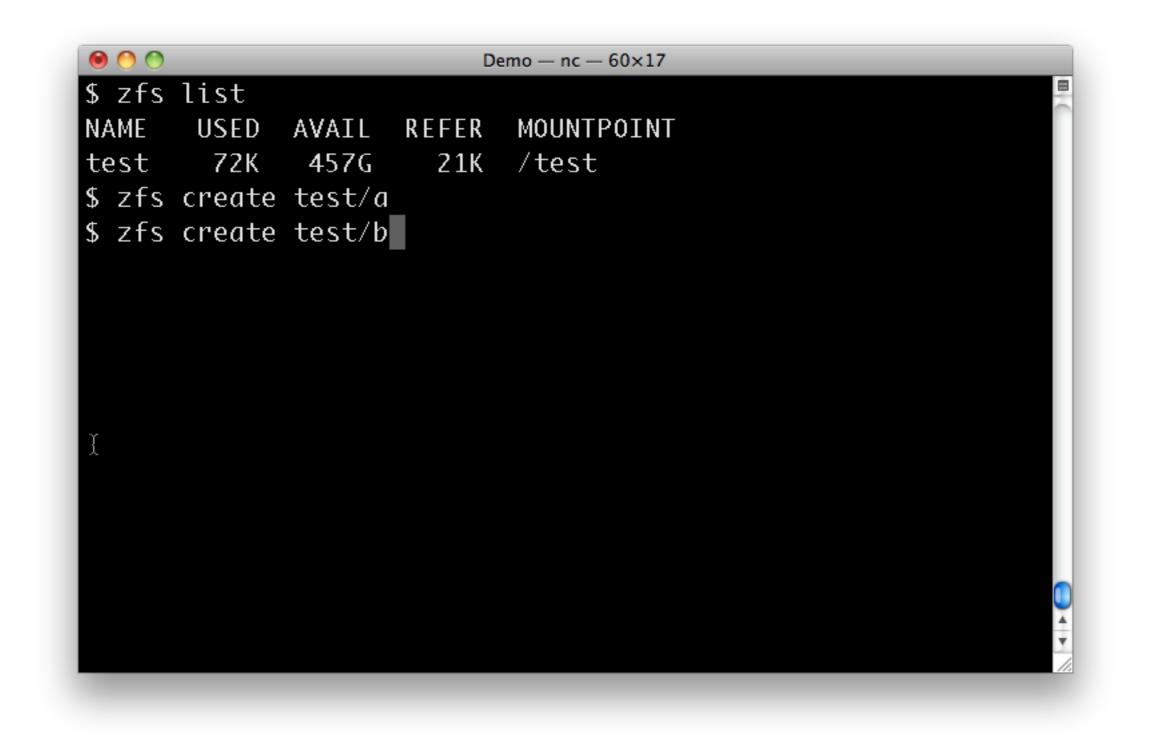




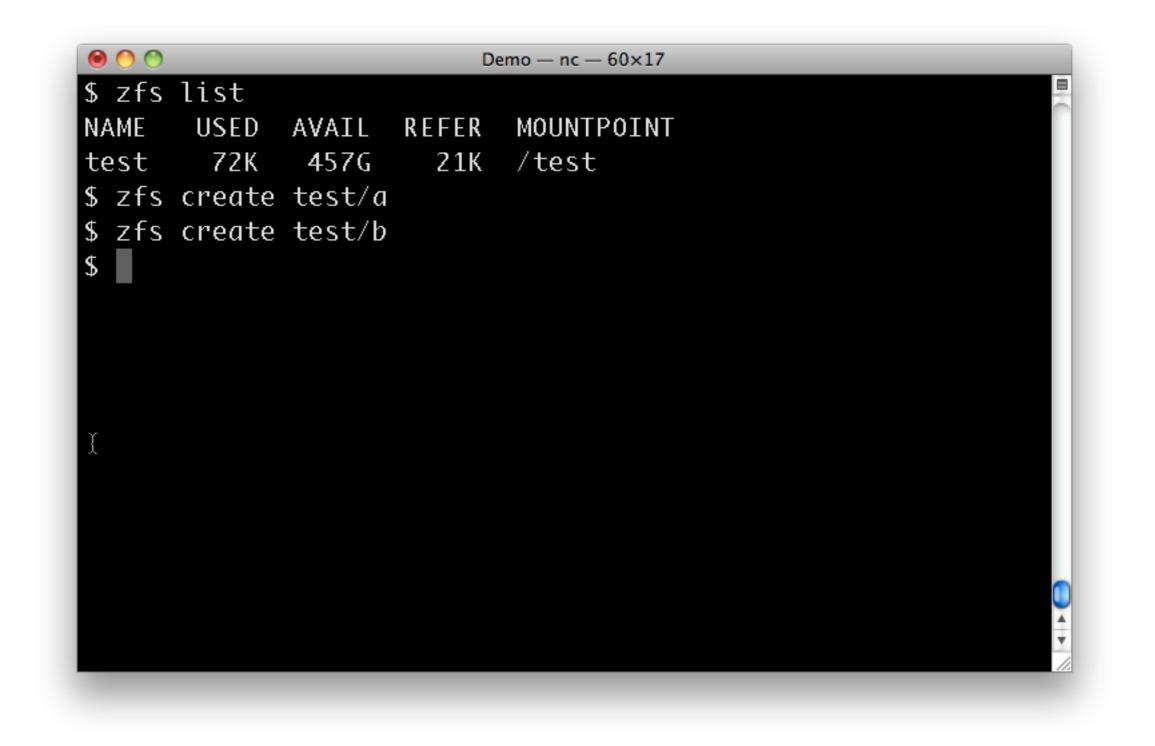
Let's create some file systems



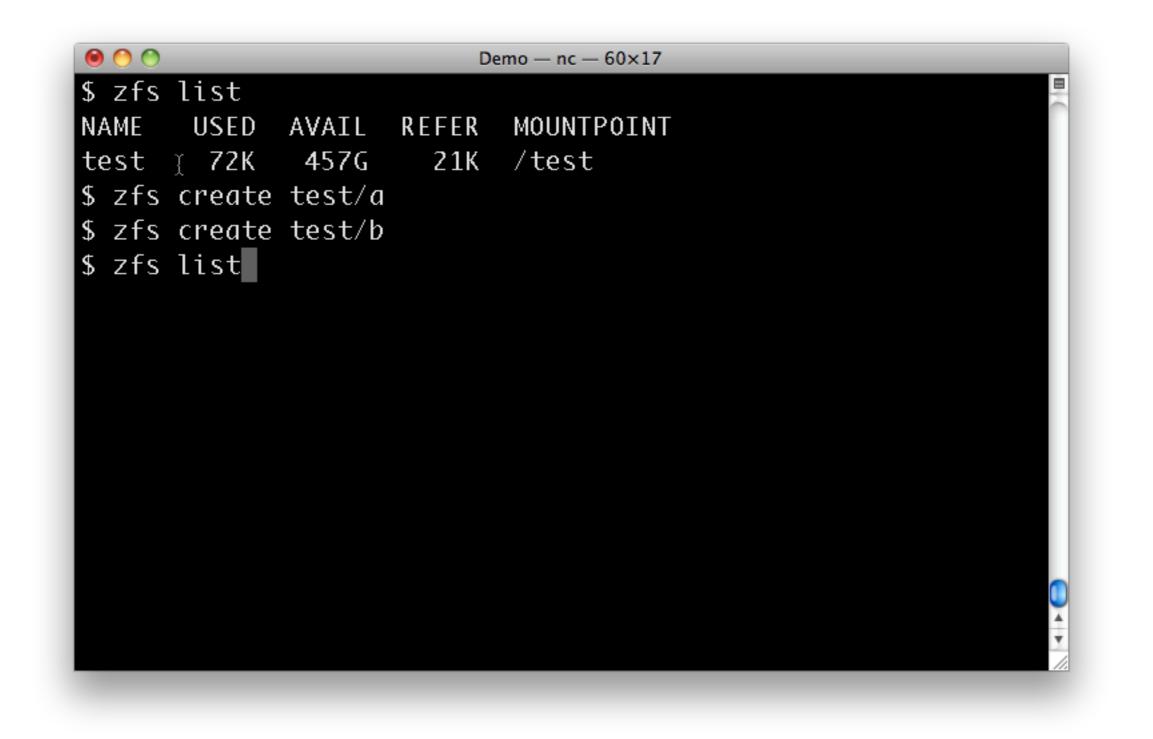




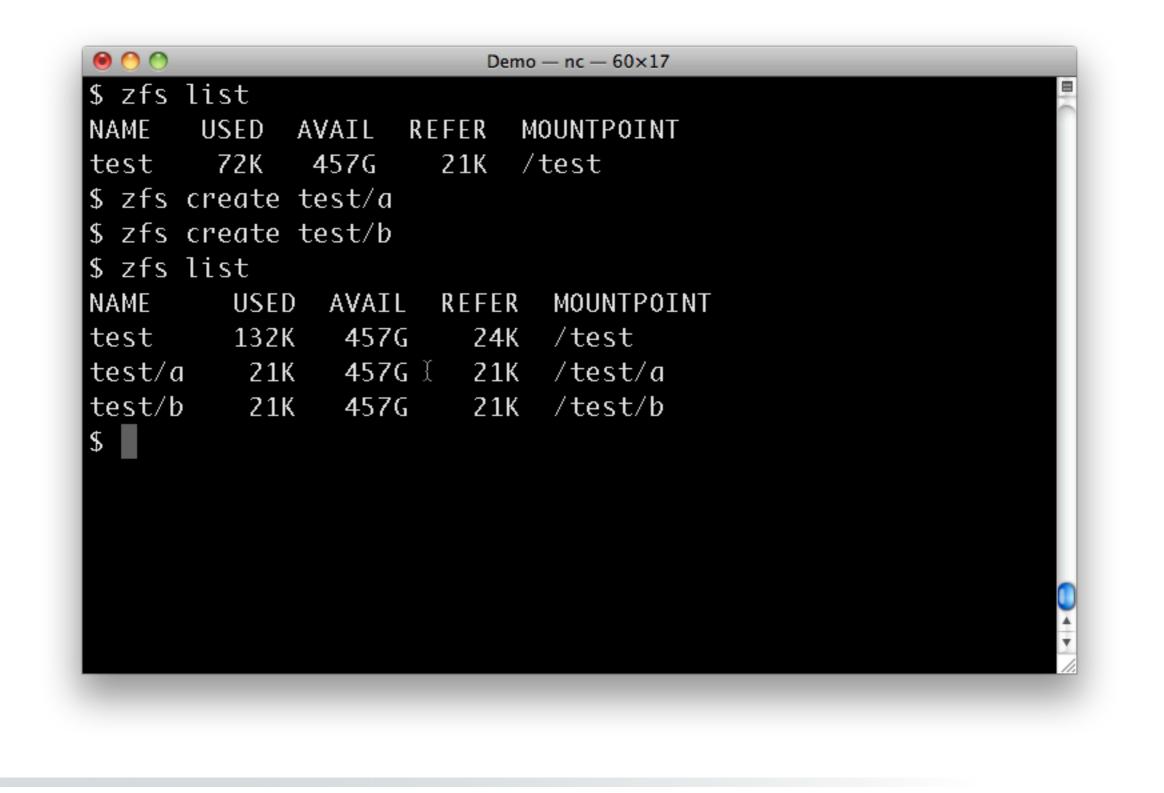






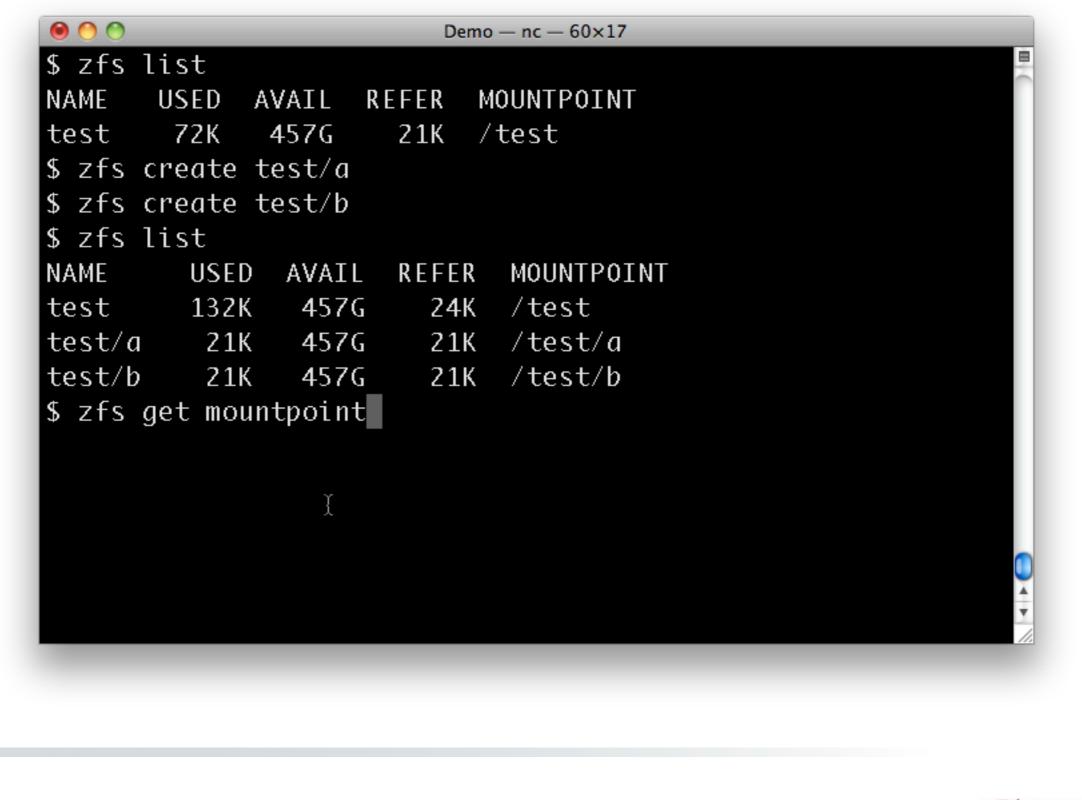






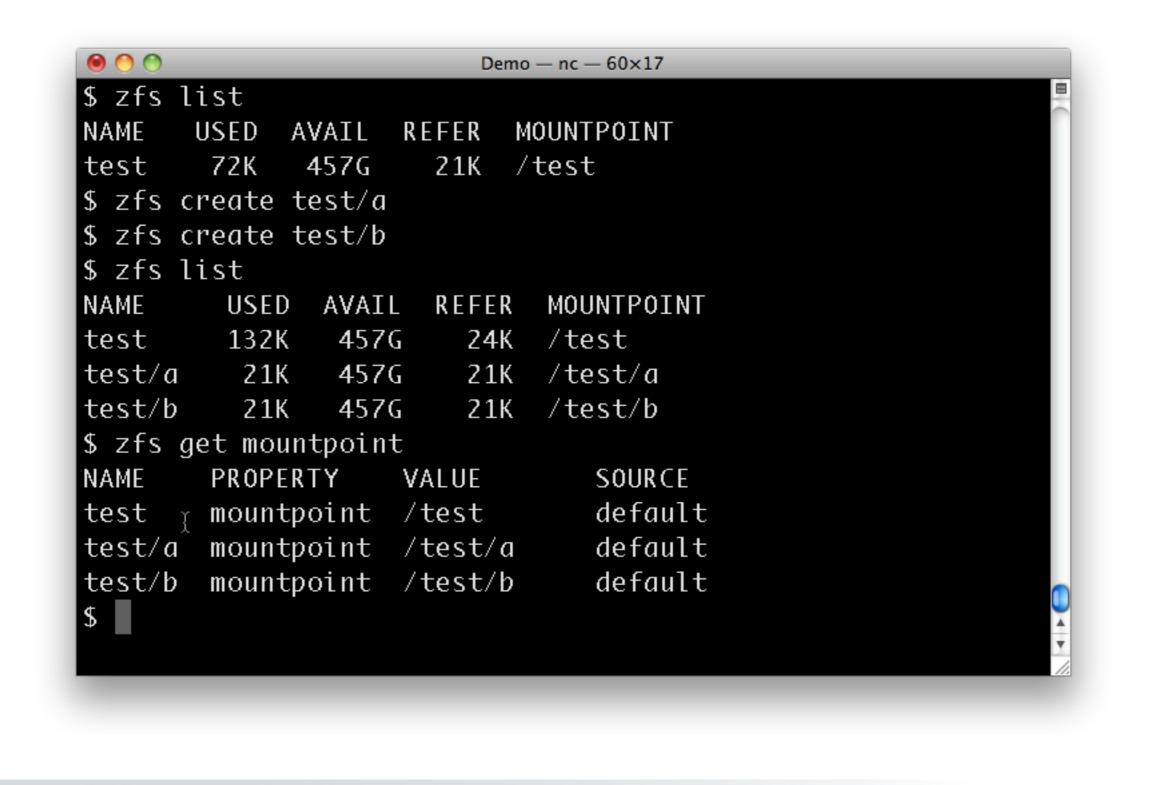


By default a pool is mounted at /<poolname> and file systems are mounted relative to their parent.





Individual mount points are controlled by the mountpoint property.





Monday, September 26, 2011 Here we see that all mounts have the default value.

\$ zfs l	ist	
NAME	USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT	
test	72K 457G 21K /test	
\$ zfs c	reate test/a	
\$ zfs c	reate test/b	
\$ zfs l	ist	
NAME	USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT	
test	132K 457G 24K /test	
test/a	21K 457G 21K ∛test/a	
test/b	21K 457G 21K /test/b	
\$ zfs g	jet mountpoint	
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SOURCE	
test	mountpoint /test default	
test/a	mountpoint /test/a default	
test/b	mountpoint /test/b default	
\$ zfs s	set mountpoint=/data test	
		Y



We can change the mount point by setting the property.

\$ zfs l	lst			
NAME	USED AVAI	L REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	72K 457	G 21K	/test	
\$ zfs c	reate test	/ a		
\$ zfs c	reate test	/b		
\$ zfs l	ist			
NAME	USED AV	AIL REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	132K 4	57G 24K	/test	
test/a	21K 4	57G 21K	/test/a	
test/b	21K 4	57G 21K	/test/b	
\$zf∛sg	et mountpo	int		
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE	
test	mountpoin	t /test	default	
test/a	mountpoin	t /test/a	default	
test/b	mountpoin	t /test/b	default	
\$ zfs s	et mountpo	int=/data	test	
\$				Y



\$ zfs l	ist				E
NAME	USED A	VAIL R	EFER M	IOUNTPOINT	
test	72K	457G	21K /	test	
\$ zfs c	reate t	est/a			
\$ zfs c	reate t	est/b			
\$ zfs l	ist				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	132K	457G	24K	/test	
test/a	2 1 K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b	
\$ zfs g	et moun	tpoint			
NAME	PROPER	TY V	ALUE	SOURCE	
test	mountp	oint /	test	default	
test/a	mountp	oint /	test/a	default	
test/b	mountp	oint /	test/b	default	
\$ zfs s	et moun	tpoint <u>-</u>	/data t	est	
\$ zfs g	et moun	tpoint			



\$ zfs li NAME		AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT			
test	132K	457G	24K	/test			
test/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a			
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b			
\$ zfs ge	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT	Y ۱	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo <sup>.</sup>	int /	/test	default			
test/a	mountpo	int /	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpo	int /	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs se	et mount	point₌	=/data t	est			
\$ zfs ge	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT	Y ۱	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo <sup>.</sup>	int /	/data	local			
test/a	mountpd	int /	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpo	int /	/data/b	inherited	from	test	



Now all of the file systems are mounted under /data and you can see how the property on test has flowed down to it's children.

5 zfs l		· · · · <del>-</del> ·					1
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT			
test	132K	457G	24K	/test			
test/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a			
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b			
\$ zfs g	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT	Y ۲	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo	int ,	/test	default			
test/a	mountpo	int /	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpo	int /	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs s	et mount	point₌	=/data t	est			
\$ zfs g	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT		VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo	int ,	Ädata	local			
test/a	-			inherited	from	test	
				inherited			



0 0	_	_	Demo	— nc — 60×17	_	_	_
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT			
test	132K	457G	24K	/test			
test/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a			
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b			
\$zfsg@	et moun <sup>.</sup>	tpoint					
NAME	PROPER	TY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountp	oint	/test	default			
test/a	mountp	oint	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountp	oint	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs se	et moun <sup>.</sup>	tpoint	=/data t	est			
\$ zfs ge	et moun <sup>.</sup>	tpoint					
NAME	PROPER	ΤY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountp	oint	/data	local			
test⁄a	mountp	oint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountp	oint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs se	et moun	tpoint	=/a test	/a			
\$							



0 0		_	Demo	— nc — 60×17	_	_	
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT			
test	132K	457G	24K	/test			
test/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a			
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b			
\$ zfs g	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT	Y N	/ALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo	int /	/test	default			
test/a	mountpo	int /	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpo	int /	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs s	et mount	point=	=/data t	est			
\$ zfs g	et mount	point					
NAME	PROPERT	Y N	/ALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpo	int /	/data	local			
test/a	mountpo	int /	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpo	int /	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mount	point₌	=/a test	/ a			
\$ zfs g	et mount	point					



NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/data tes	t			
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$zfsg	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoiht	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$						



Now, if we change our mind and want to revert those changes.

		Demo — nc		_	_	
NAME	PROPERTY		SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/data test				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$ <sub>Y</sub> zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NÂME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test				



We use the inherit command. I find it a bit unintuitive that the opposite of "set" in "inherit" and not "unset", but to makes some sense.

0 0		Demo — ne	c — 60×17			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	/test/a	default			
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default			
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/data test	t.			
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test 👔	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/â	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test				
\$						



test	mountpoint	/test	default			
	mountpoint					1
	mountpoint					
	et mountpoin					
\$zfsg	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$zfss	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$zfsg	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test∕b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ <sup>l</sup> zfs i	nherit mount	point test				
\$zfsq	et mountpoin	t				



● ● ● NAME	PROPERTY		source		_	
test						
test/a	mountpoint			from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test				
\$zfşg	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default			
\$						



This shows the action of the first inherit command. Note that test/a is still mounted at /a.

🖲 🔿 🔿 NAME	PROPERTY		nc — 60×17 SOURCE		_	
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	<sub>γ</sub> /a	local			
	mountpoint		default			
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test/	a			



One more inherit...

test	mountpoint	/data	local		
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test
\$zfss	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a			
\$zfs_g	et mountpoin	t			
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE		
test	mountpoint	/data	local		
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local		
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test
\$zfsi	nherit mount	point test			
\$zfsg	et mountpoin	t			
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE		
test	mountpoint	/test	default		
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local		
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default		
\$ zfs i	nheriț mount	point test/a			
\$	Å				



	mountroint	Demo — nc			_	
test	mountpoint		local	-		
test/a	mountpoint	/data/a	inherited	from	test	
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs s	et mountpoin	t=/a test/a				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/data	local			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from	test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test				
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t				
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE			
test	mountpoint	/test	default			
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local			
		/test/b	default			
	į ·	point test/a				
	et mountpoin	·				



NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE		
test	mountpoint	/data	local		
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local		
test/b	mountpoint	/data/b	inherited	from test	
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test			
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t			
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE		
test	mountpoint	/test	default		
test/a	mountpoint	/ a	local		
test/b	mountpoint	/test/b	default		
\$ zfs i	nherit mount	point test/	a		
\$ zfs g	et mountpoin	t			
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE		
test	mountpoint	/test	default		
test/a	mountpoint	/test/a	default		
test/b	mountppint	/test/b	default		
\$					



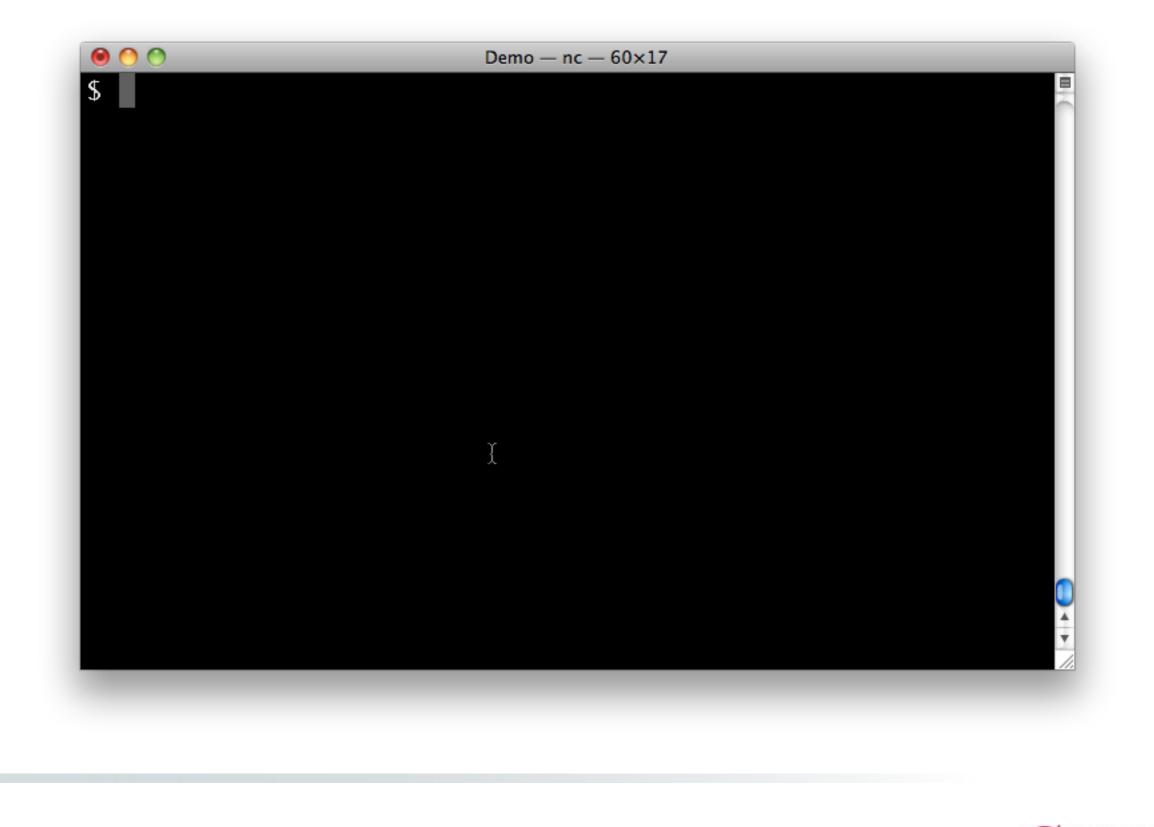
Monday, September 26, 2011 And we're back where we were.

## Volumes

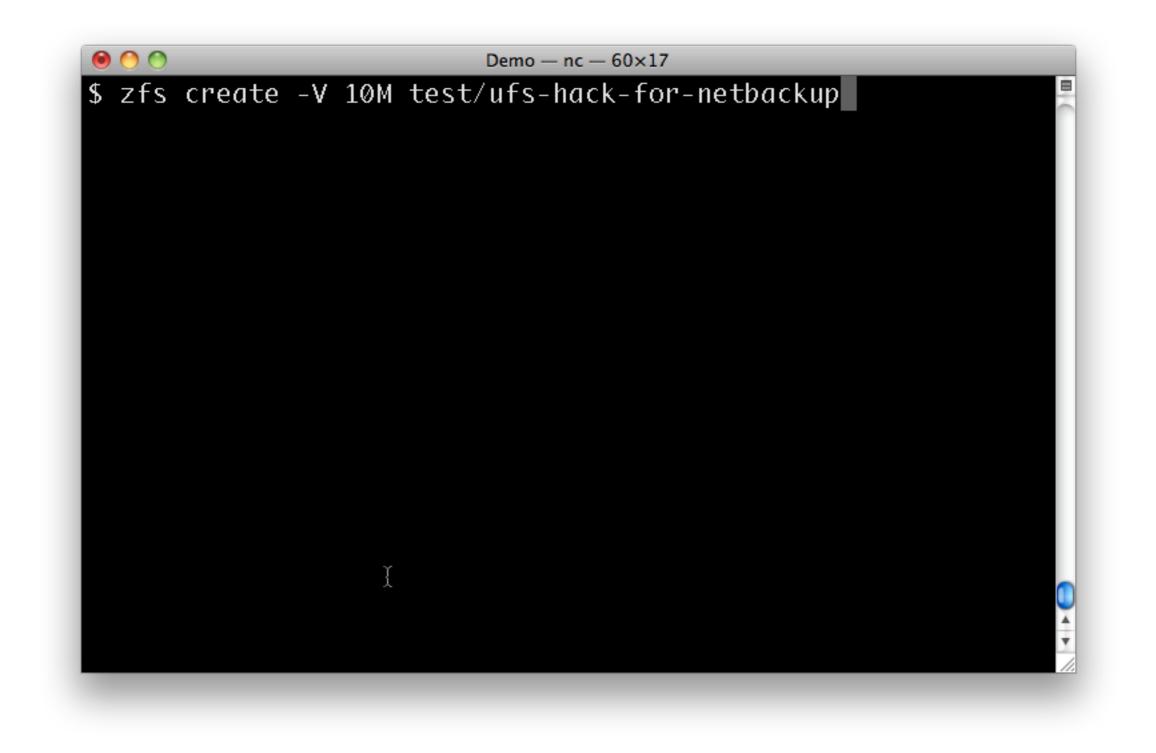


Monday, September 26, 2011

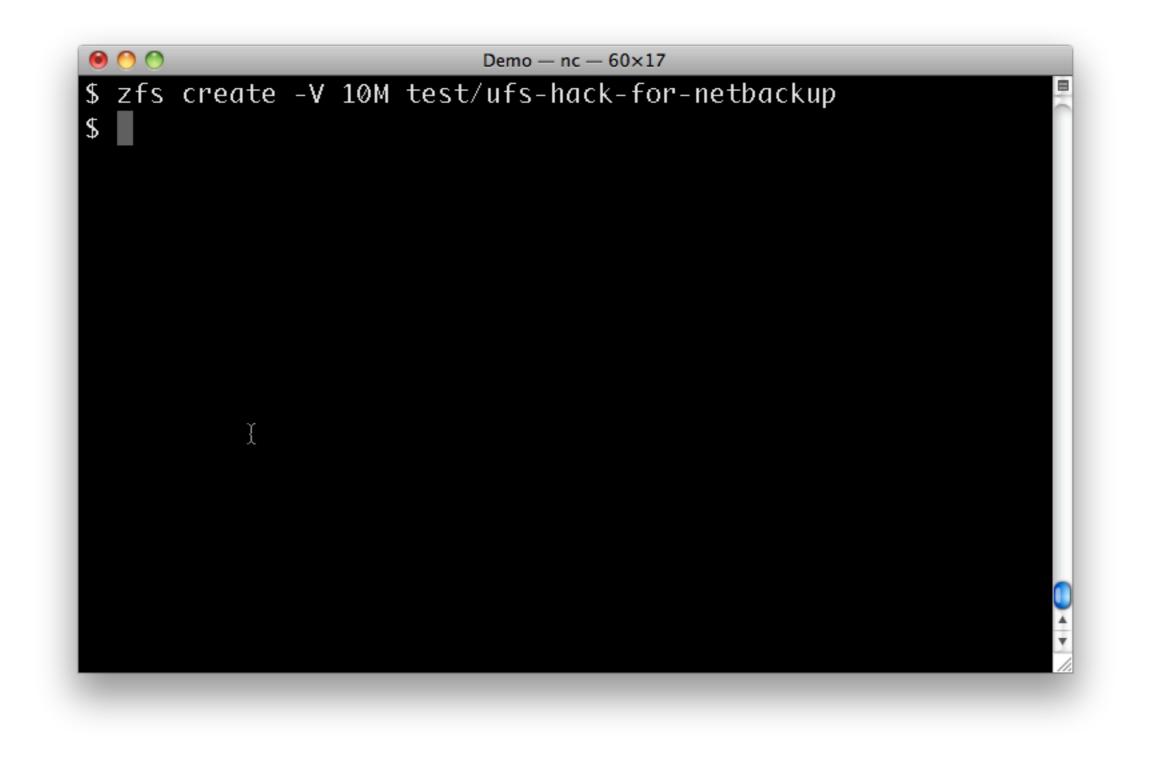
In addition to file systems, zfs allows the creation of volumes which are simply block devices. On FreeBSD they are just GEOMs.



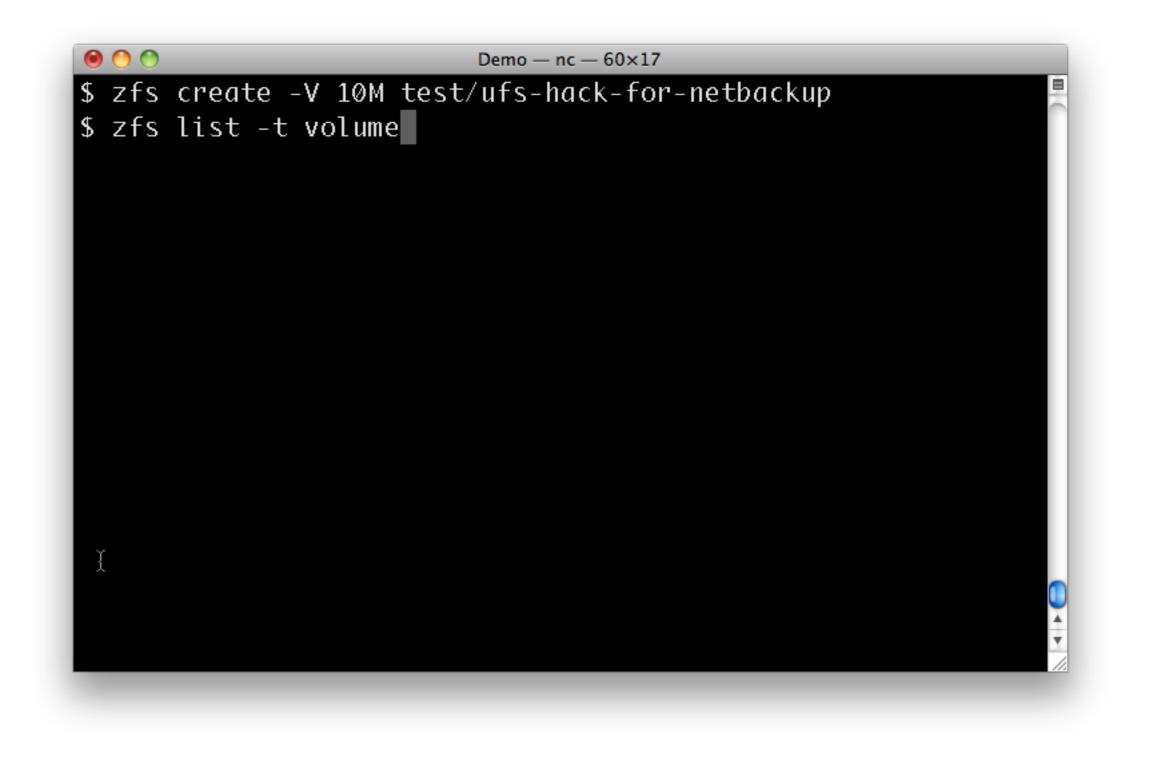




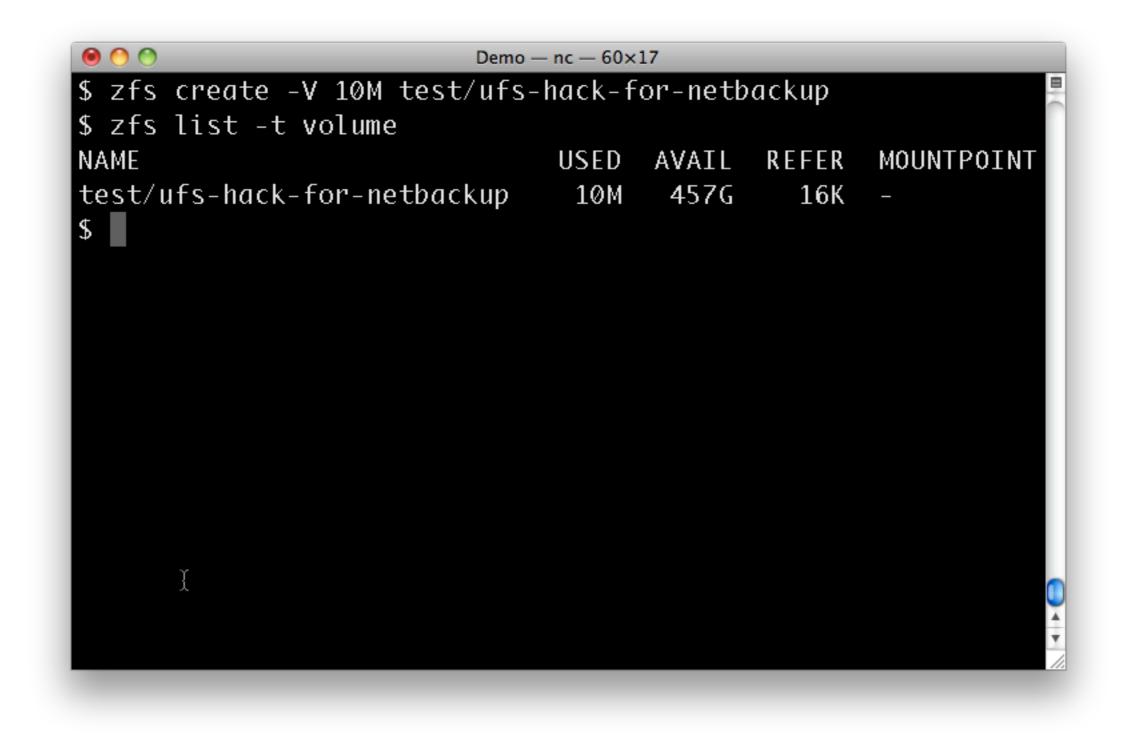




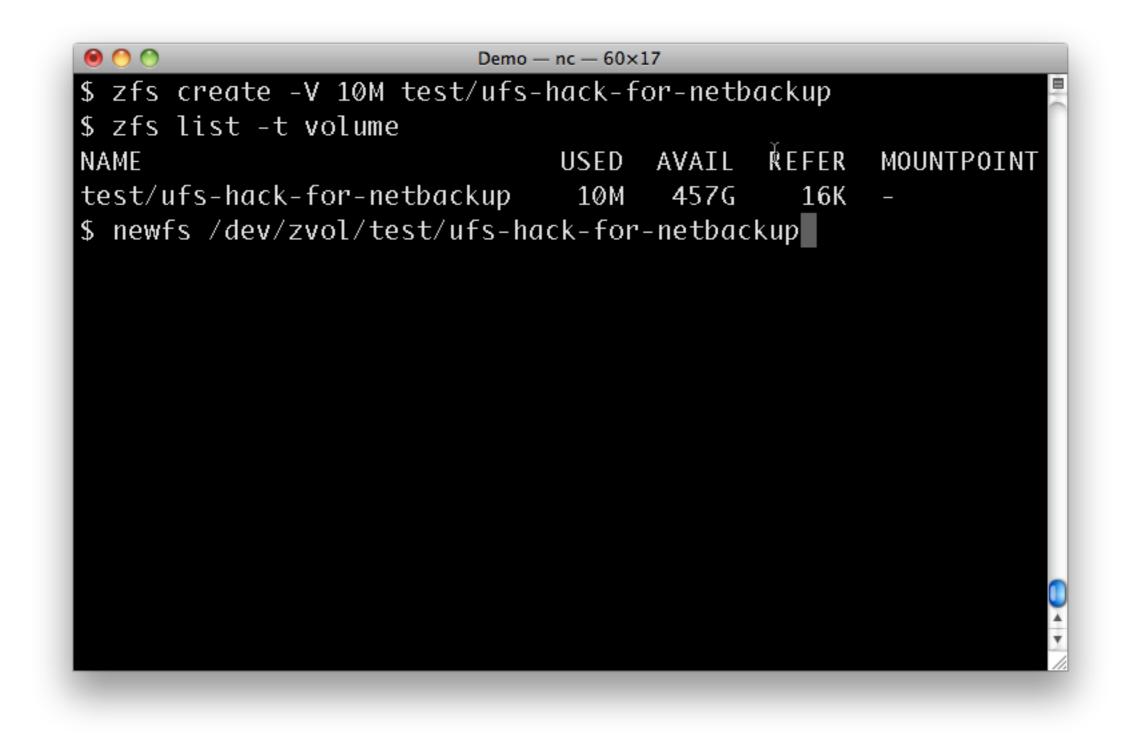




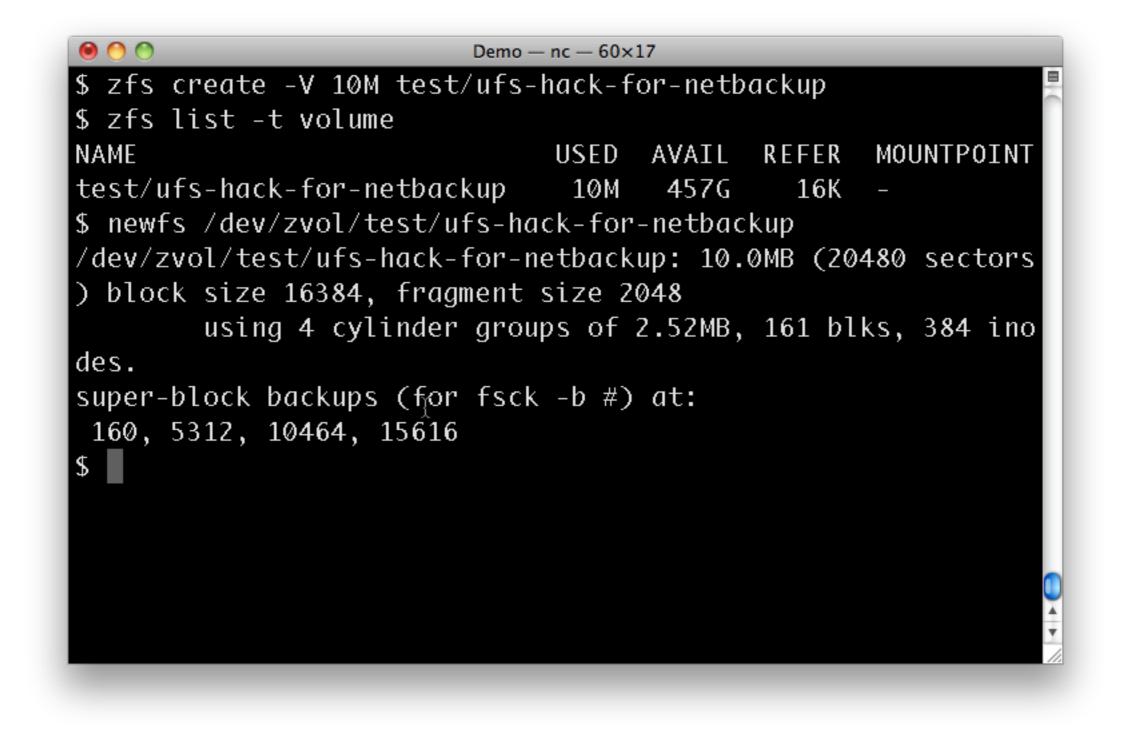




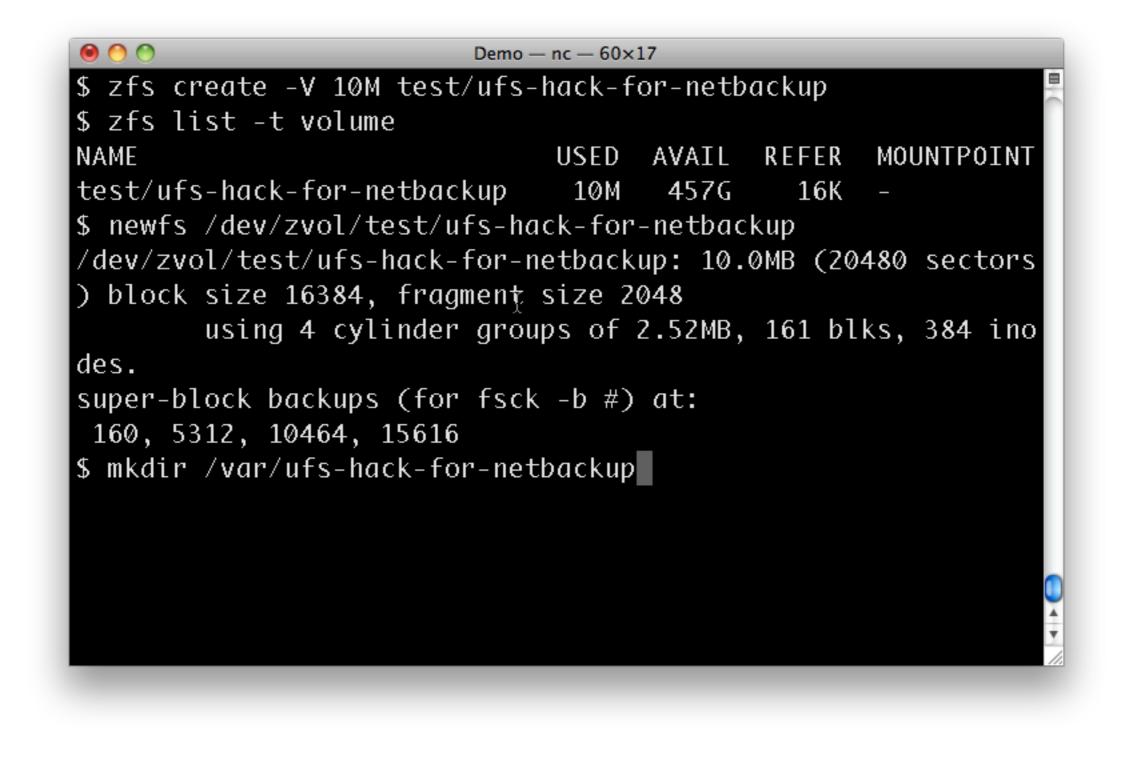




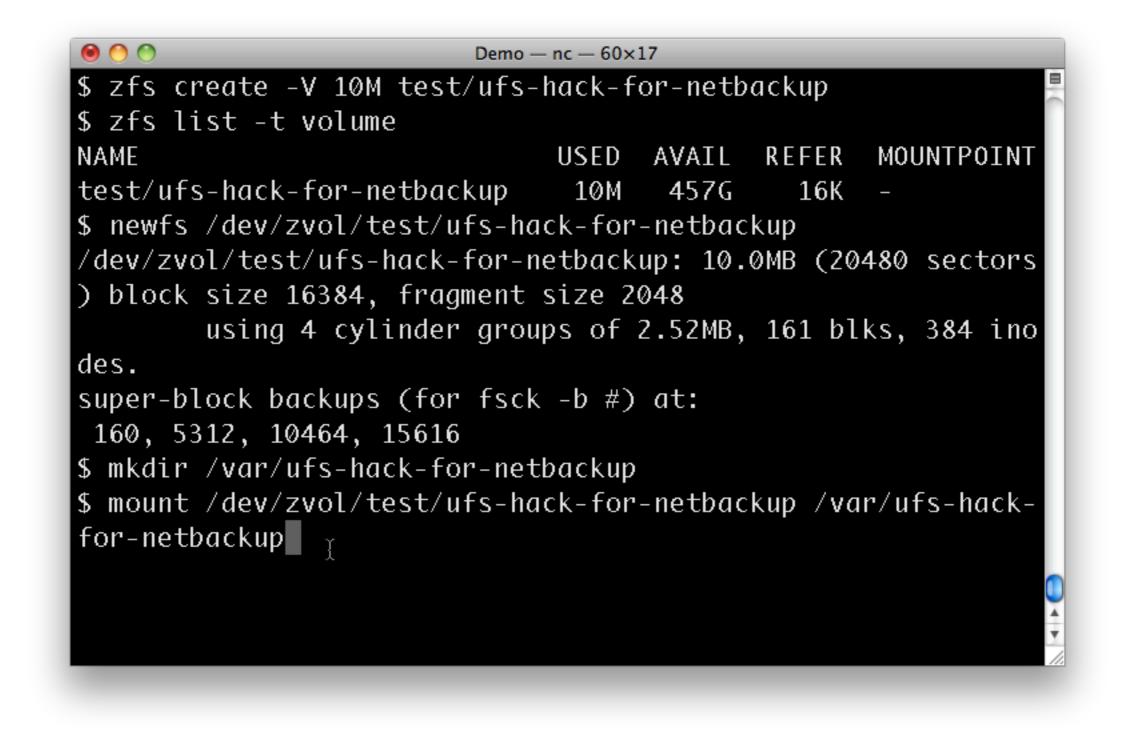




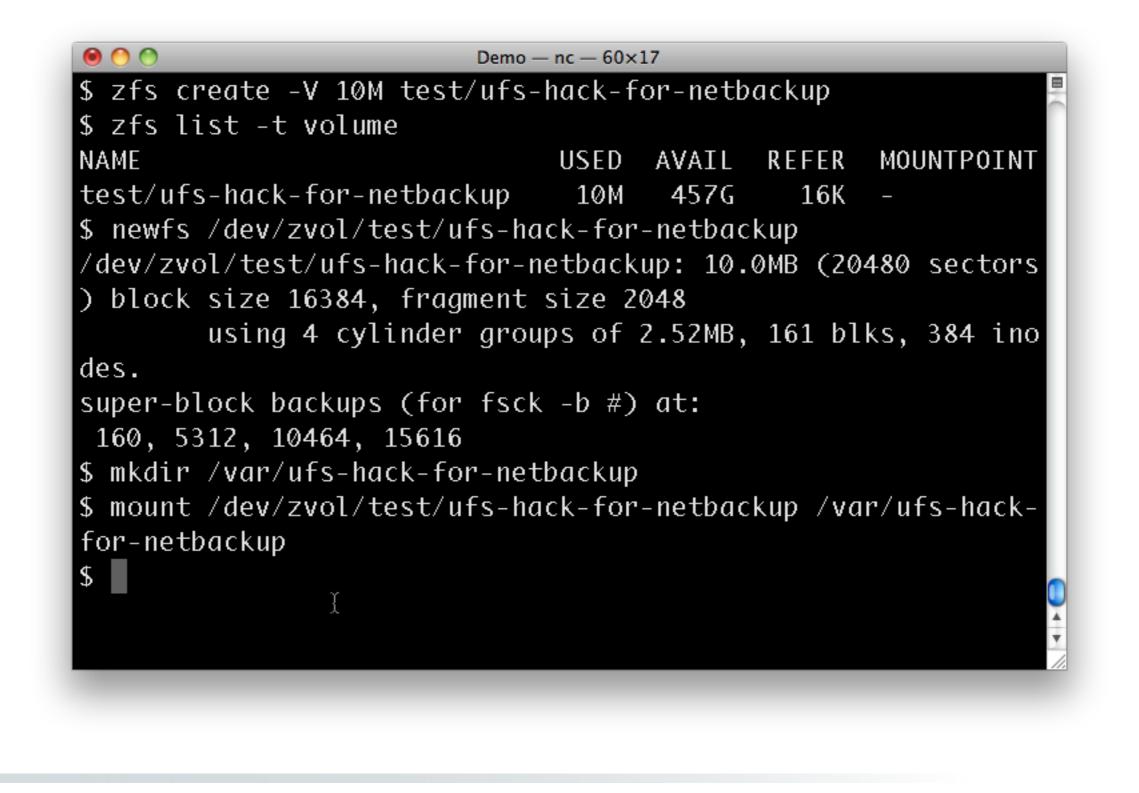




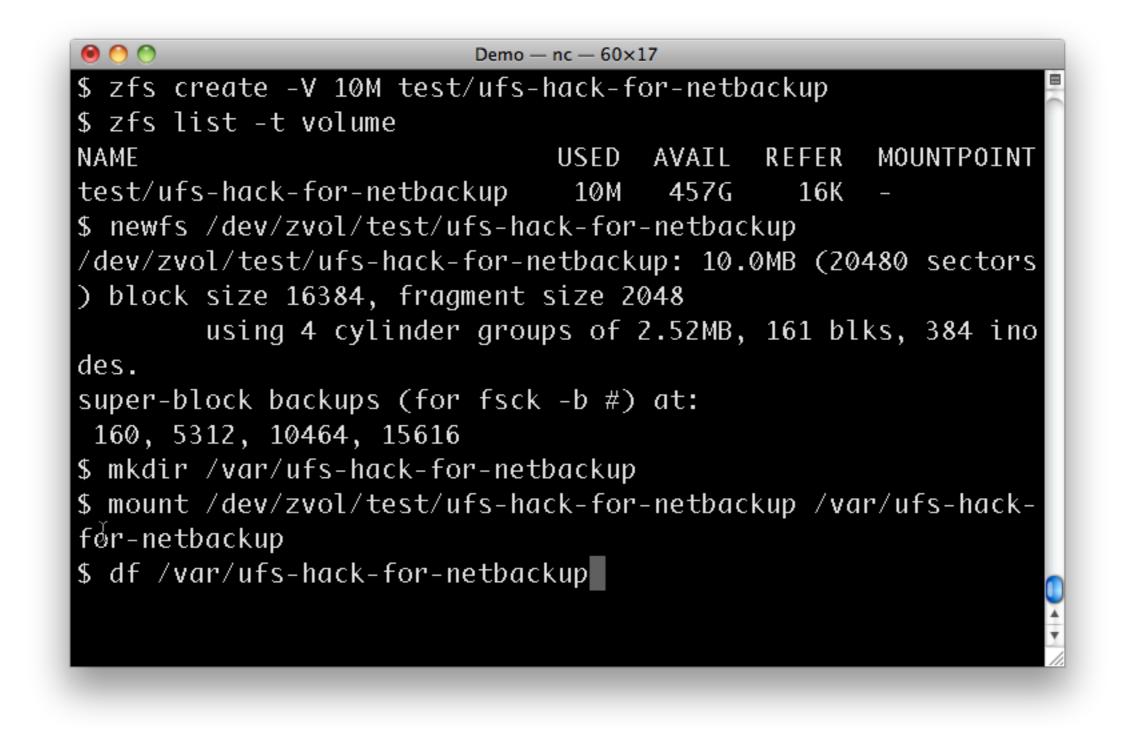




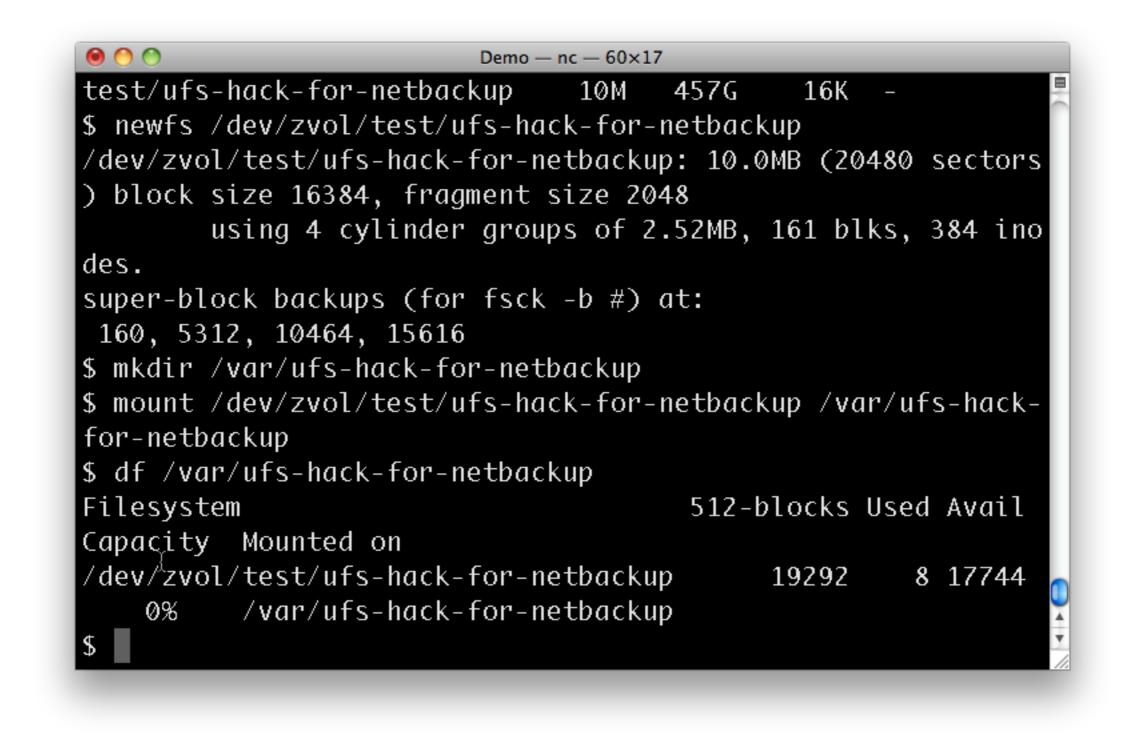














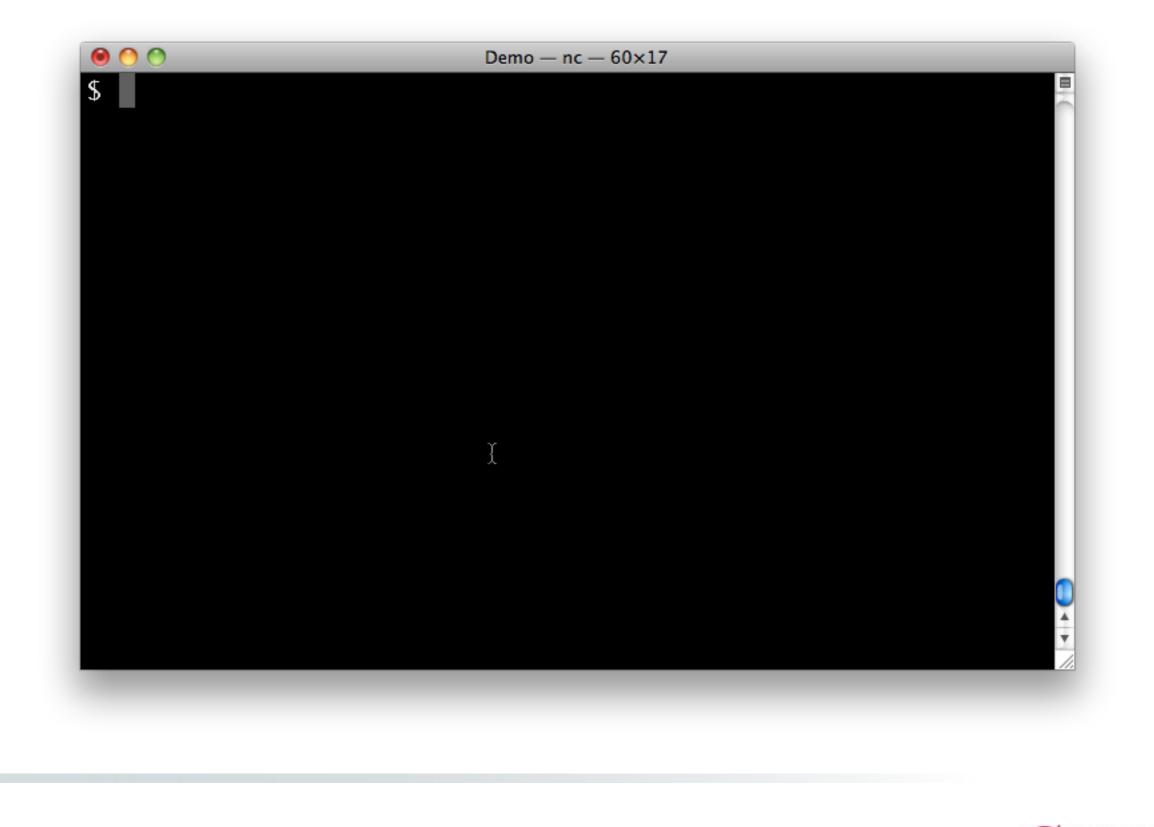
The name used there comes from our ZFS only systems. The Netbackup client crashes if there aren't any file systems it recognizes as local. Since it's a 5.x binary they didn't know about ZFS then so we need a local UFS file system. One note about this hack, we mount the file system late with the late option in /etc/fstab.

## Snapshots

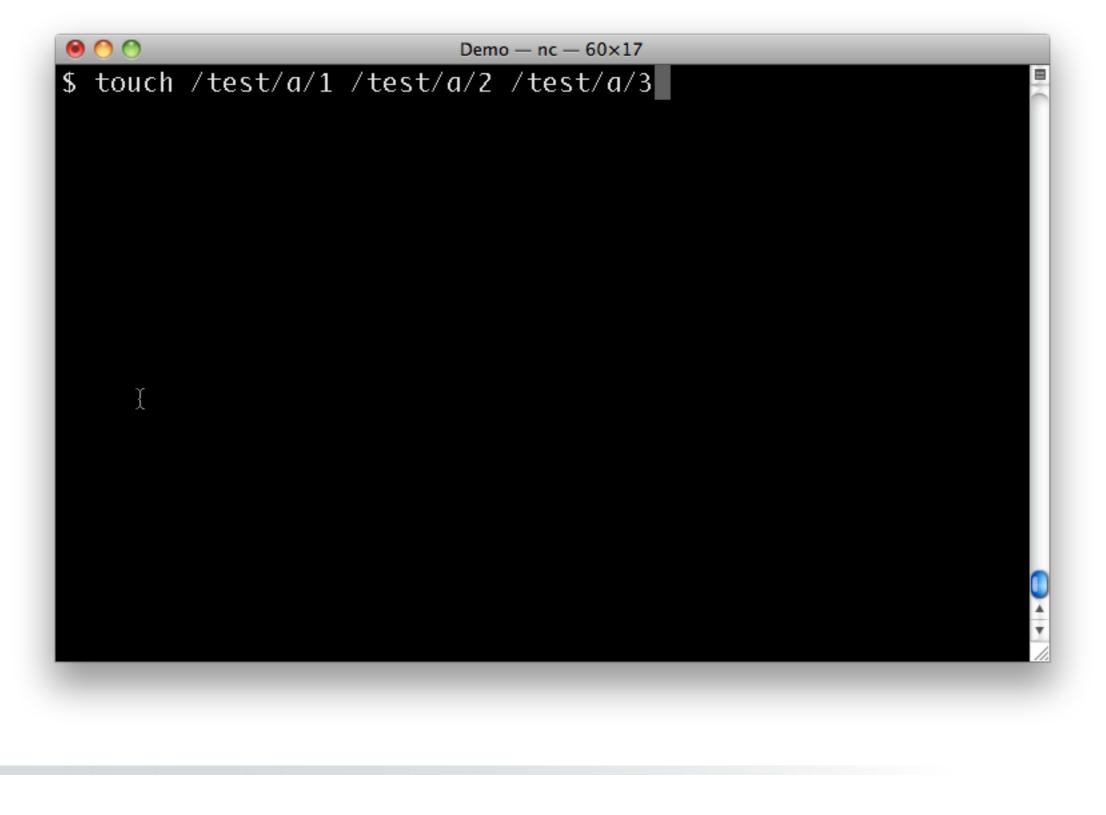


Monday, September 26, 2011

One of the more useful administrative features of ZFS is the ability to take snapshots. A number of features are built around them and many of the examples we will show later use them. Before we get to those, some simple snapshot basics.





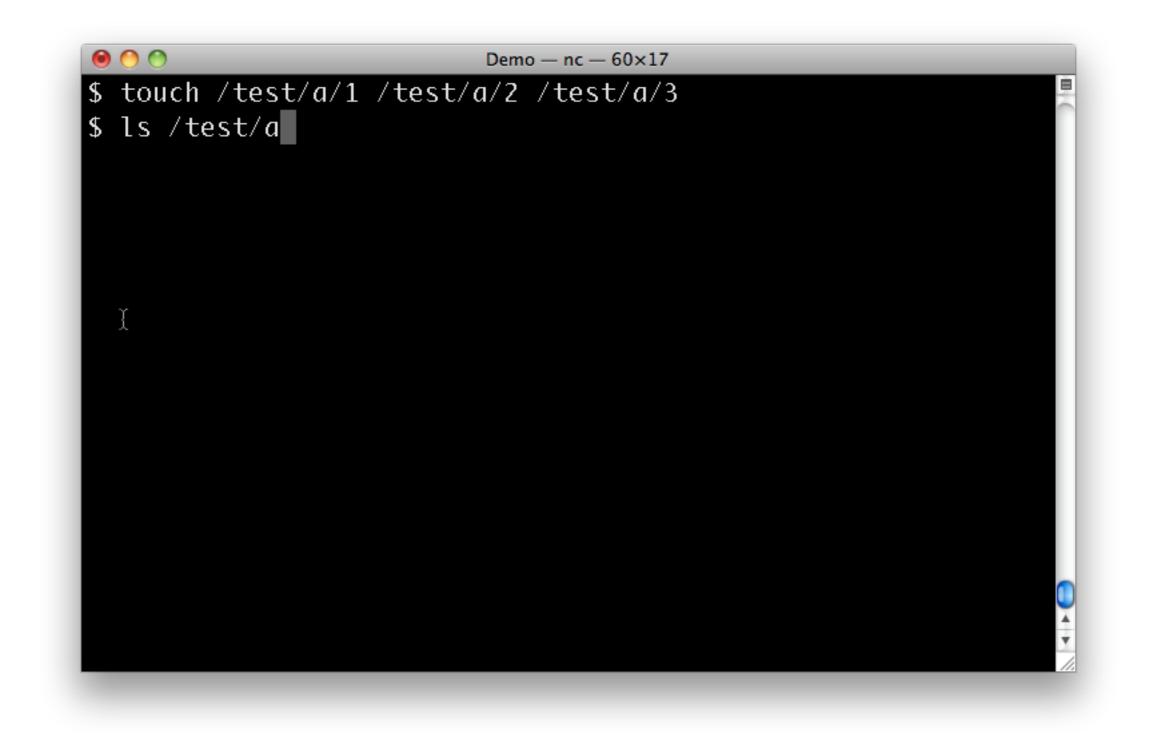




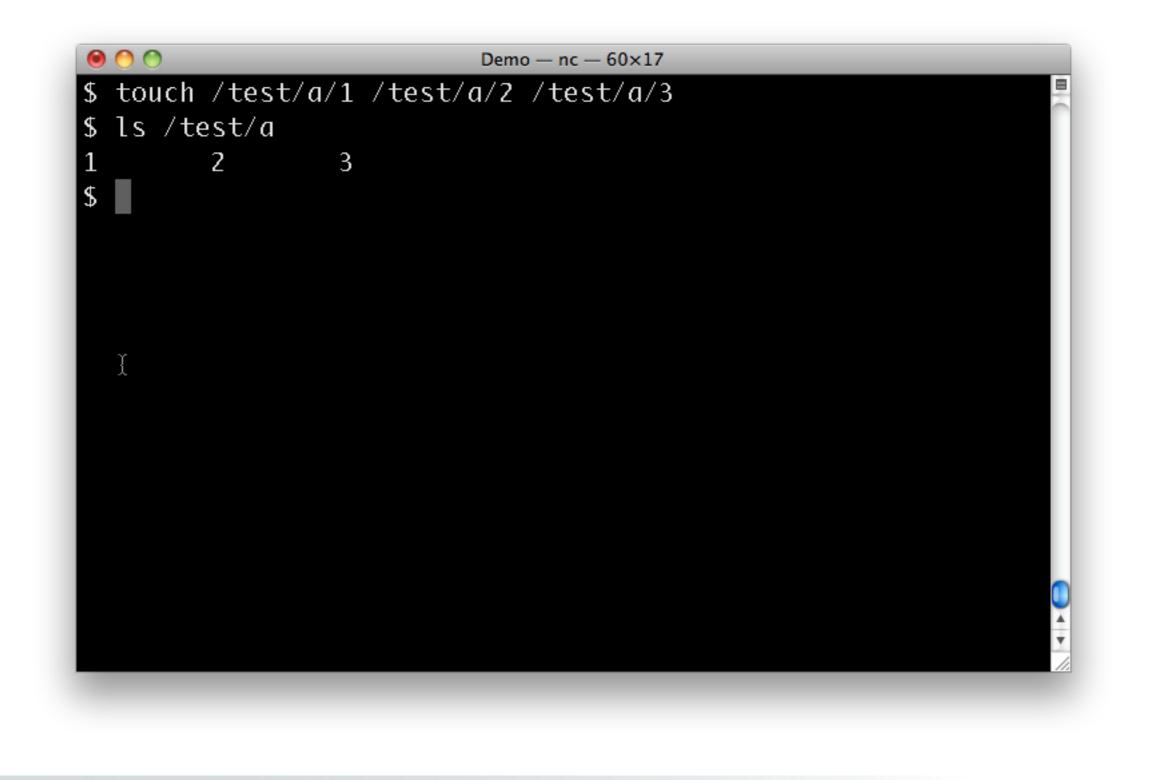
Before we start messing with snapshots, let's put some trivial contents in the test tree.



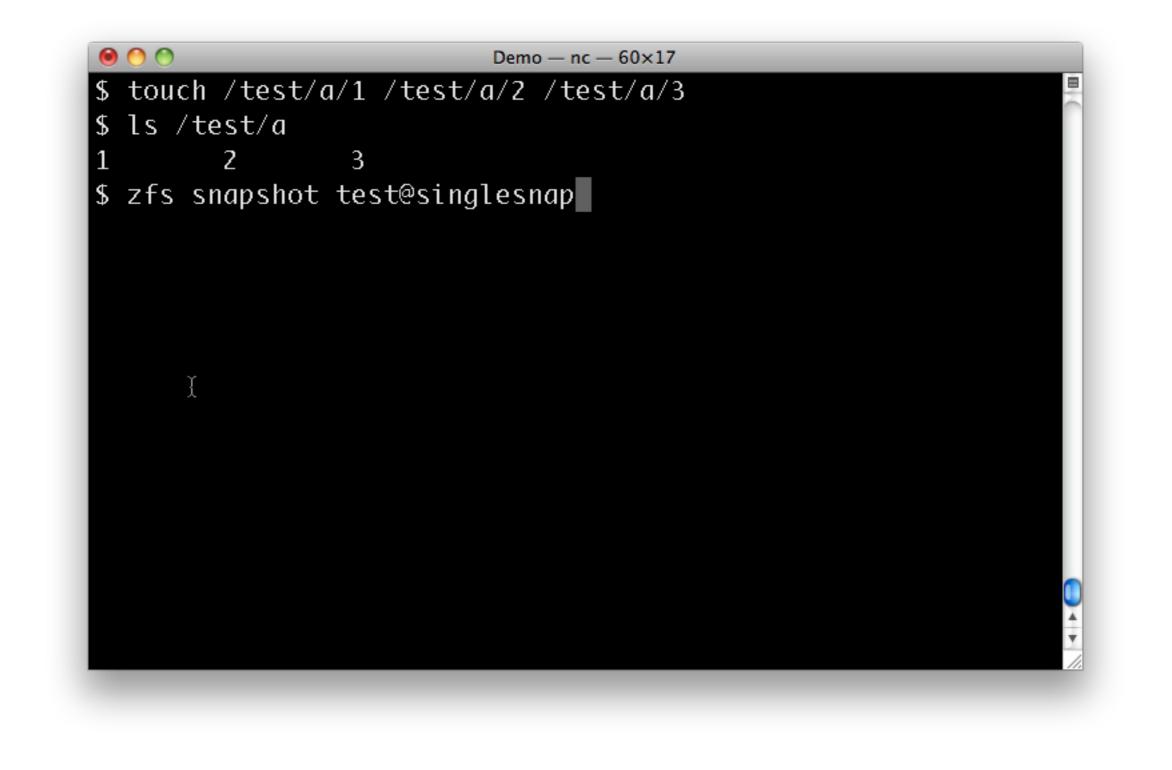




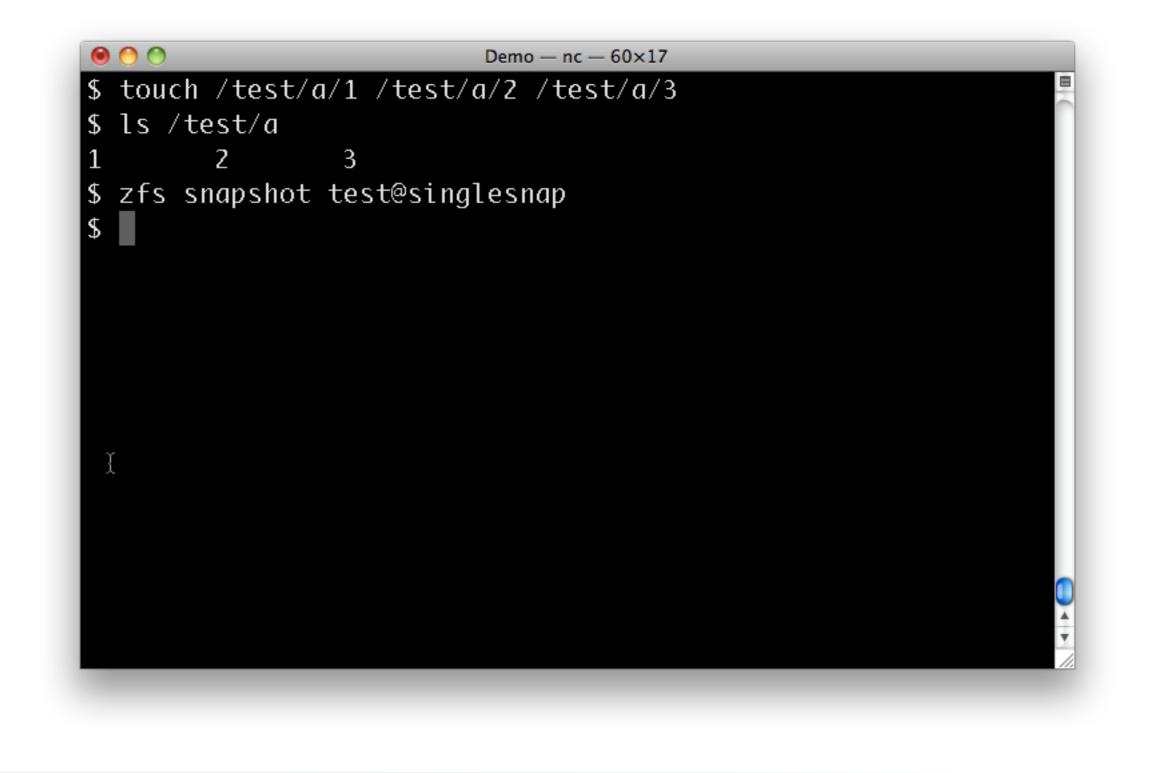




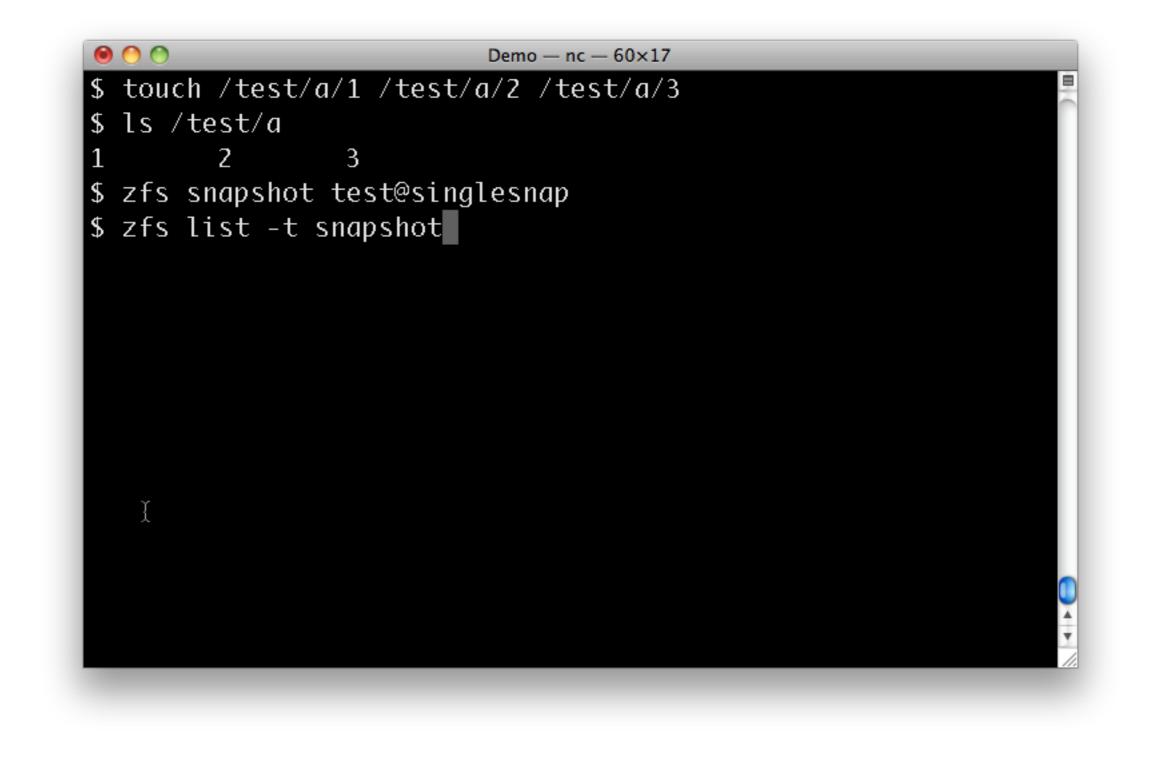




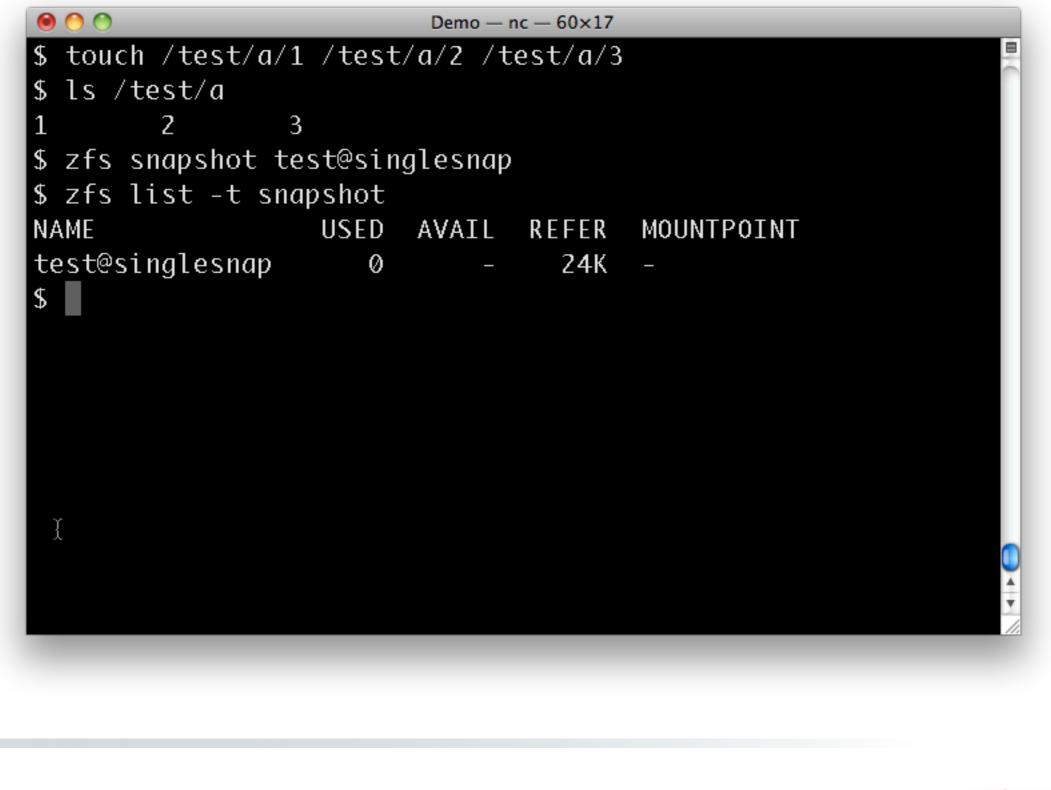






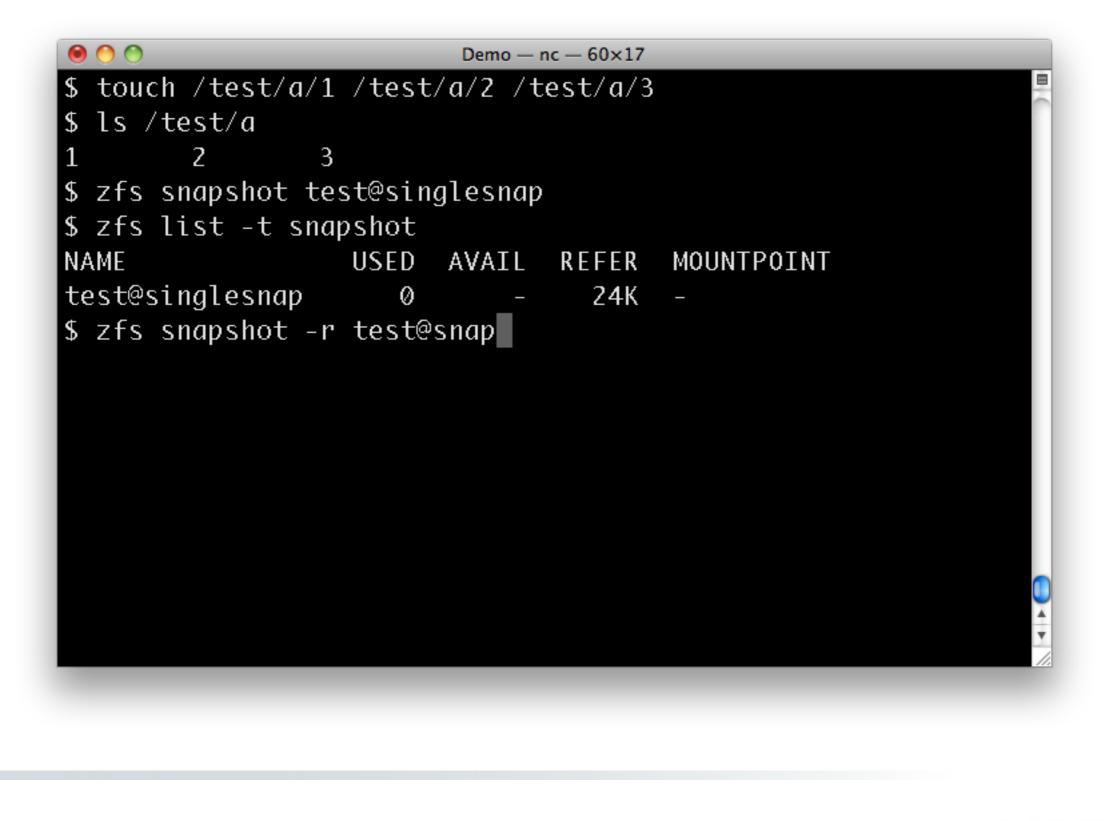






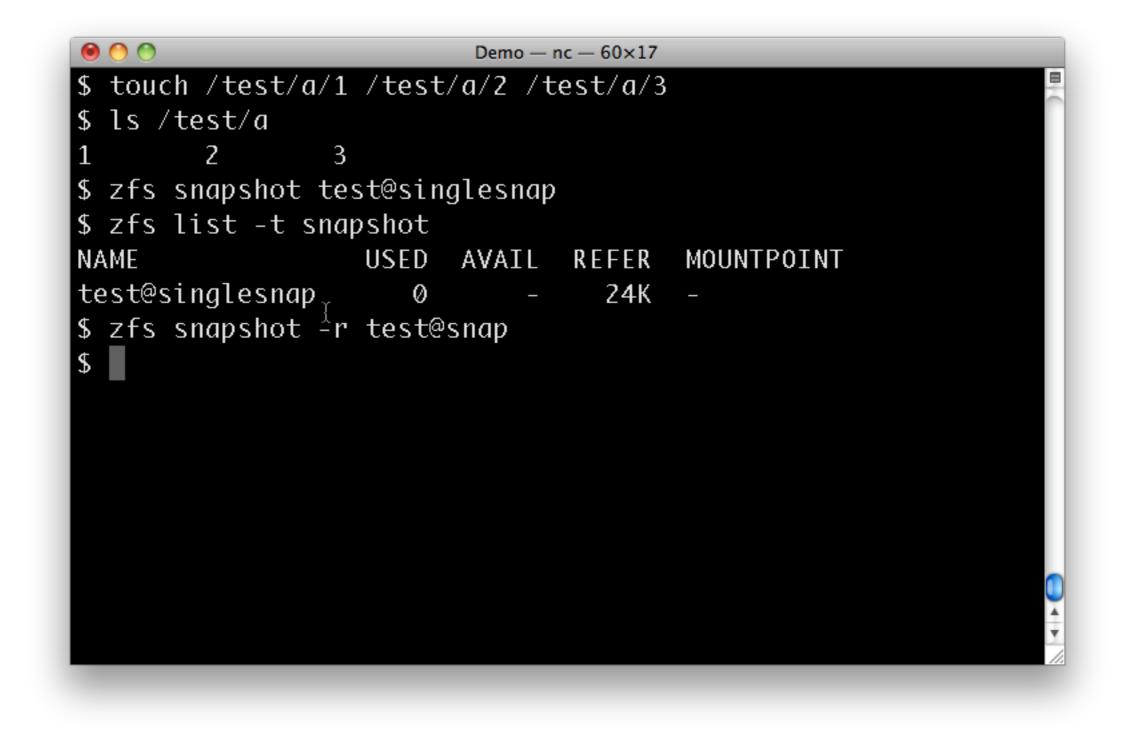


Monday, September 26, 2011 By default snapshots are on a single filesystem or volume

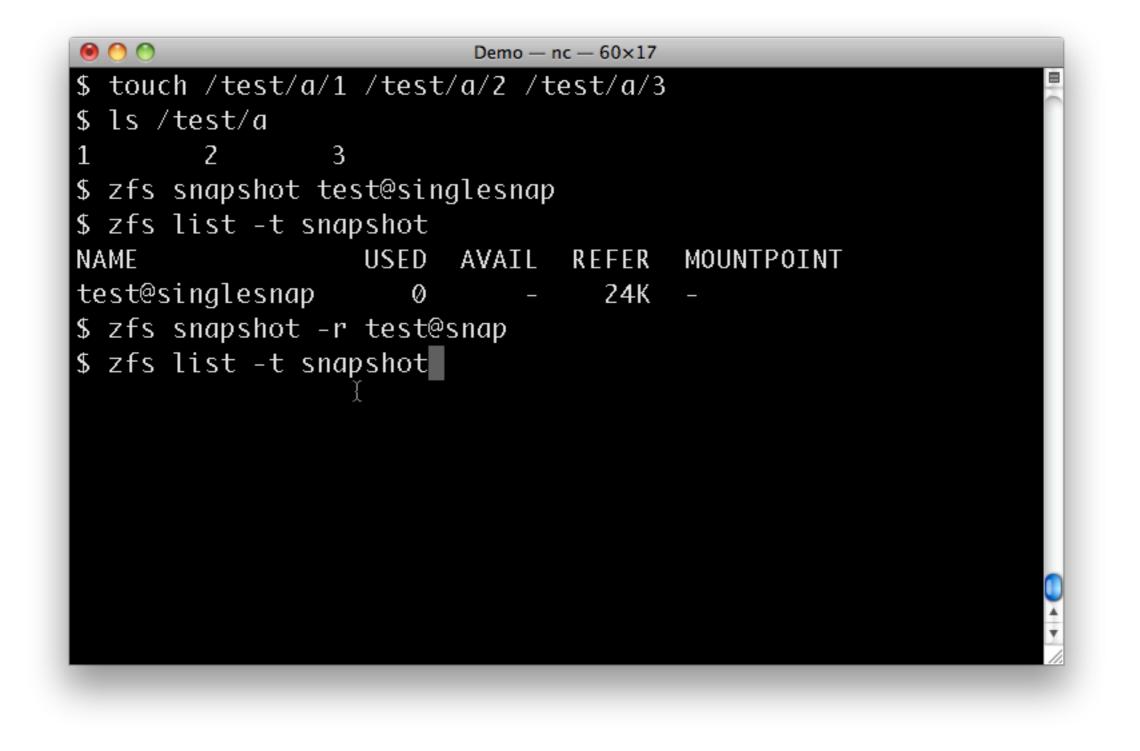




You can also make recursive snapshots to cover a whole hierarchy.



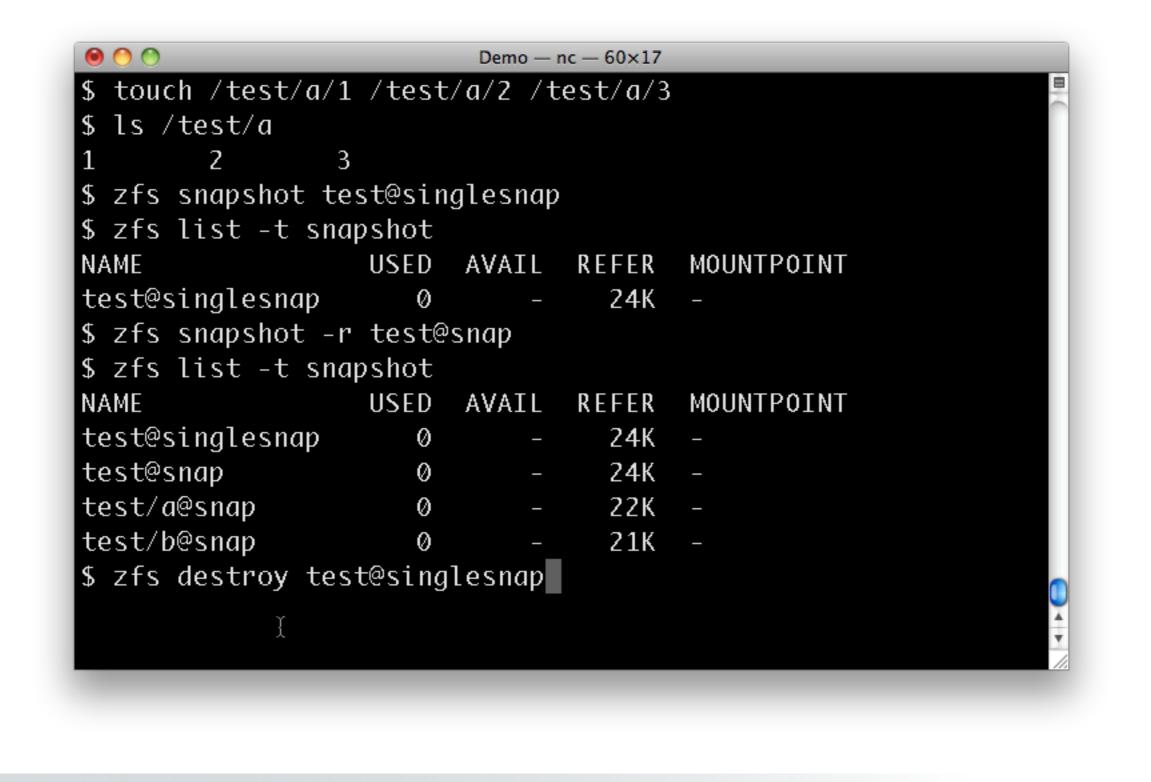






<pre>\$ touch /test/a/:</pre>	1 /test	/a/2 /t	:est/a/3		
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2	3				
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot to</pre>	est@sin	glesnap	I		
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	-	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sno	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap 🦾	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
\$					
					Ŧ







We won't use the non-recursive snapshot so I'll get it out of the way. You remove snapshots with the destroy command.

<pre>\$ touch /test/a/</pre>	1 /test	:/a/2 /t	est/a/3		
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2	3				
\$ zfs snapshot t	est@sin	glesnap			
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	0	-	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	0	_	24K	_	
test@snap	0	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs destroy te	st@sing	lesnap			
\$	5				



<pre>\$ touch /test/a/:</pre>	1 /test	:/a/2 /t	est/a/3		E
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2	3				
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot to</pre>	est@sin	glesnap			
\$ zfs list -t sno	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sno	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap I	Ø	_	21K	-	
\$ zfs destroy te	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*					



			nc — 60×17		
\$ touch /test/a/	1 /test	:/a/2 /t	:est/a/3		
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2	3				
\$ zfs snapshot t	est@sin	glesnap			
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	0	-	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	-	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs destroy te	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*					
\$					

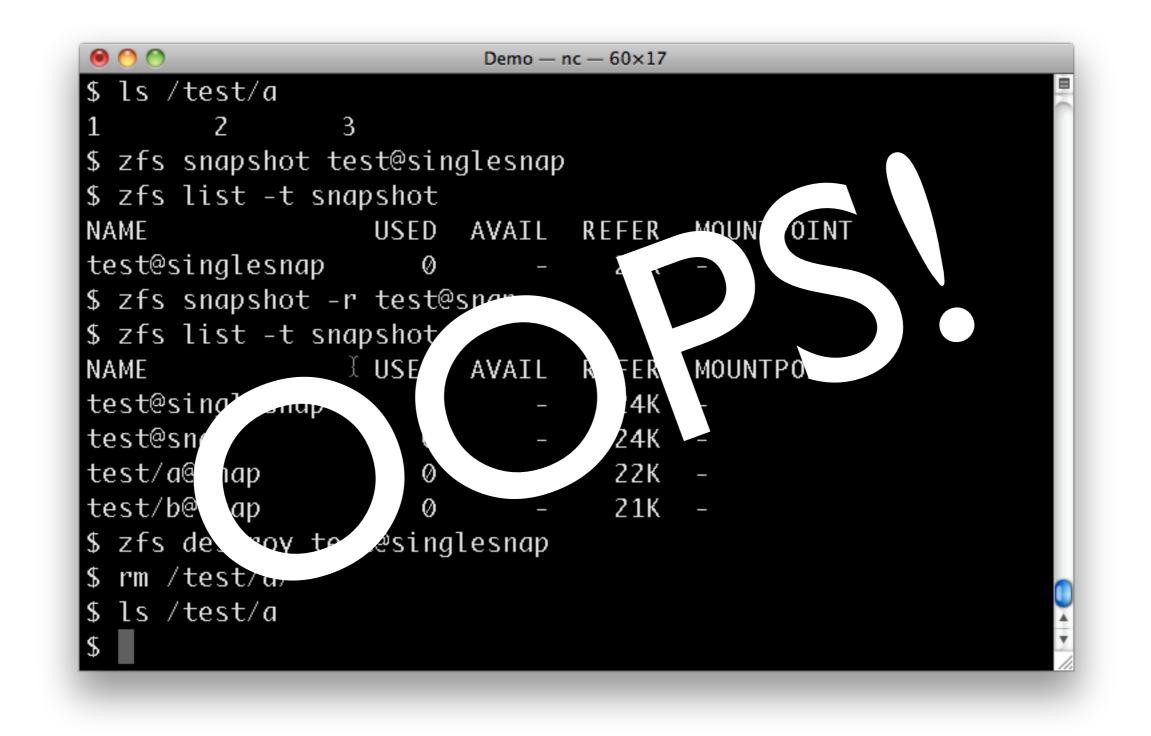


<pre>\$ touch /test/a/:</pre>	i /test	/a/2 /t	est/a/3		
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2 3	3				
\$ zfs snapshot to	est@sin	glesnap			
\$ zfs list -t sno	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
\$ <sup>t</sup> zfs snapshot -ı	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sno	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	-	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs destroy tes	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*					
\$ ls /test/a					



		Demo —	nc — 60×17		
\$ ls /test/a					
1 2	3				
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot t</pre>	est@sin	glesnap	I		
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -	r test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sn	apshot				
NAME	I USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs destroy te	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*	—				
\$ ls /test/a					
\$					







\$ ls /test/a					8
1 2 3	3				
\$ zfs snapshot te	est@sin	glesnap	)		
\$ zfs list -t sna	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	-	24K	_	
\$ zfs snapshot -ı	' test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sna	apshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test@snap	Ø	-	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
<pre>\$ zfs destroy tes</pre>	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*					
\$ ls /test/a					
<pre>\$ ls /test/a/.zfs</pre>	s/snaps	hot			1

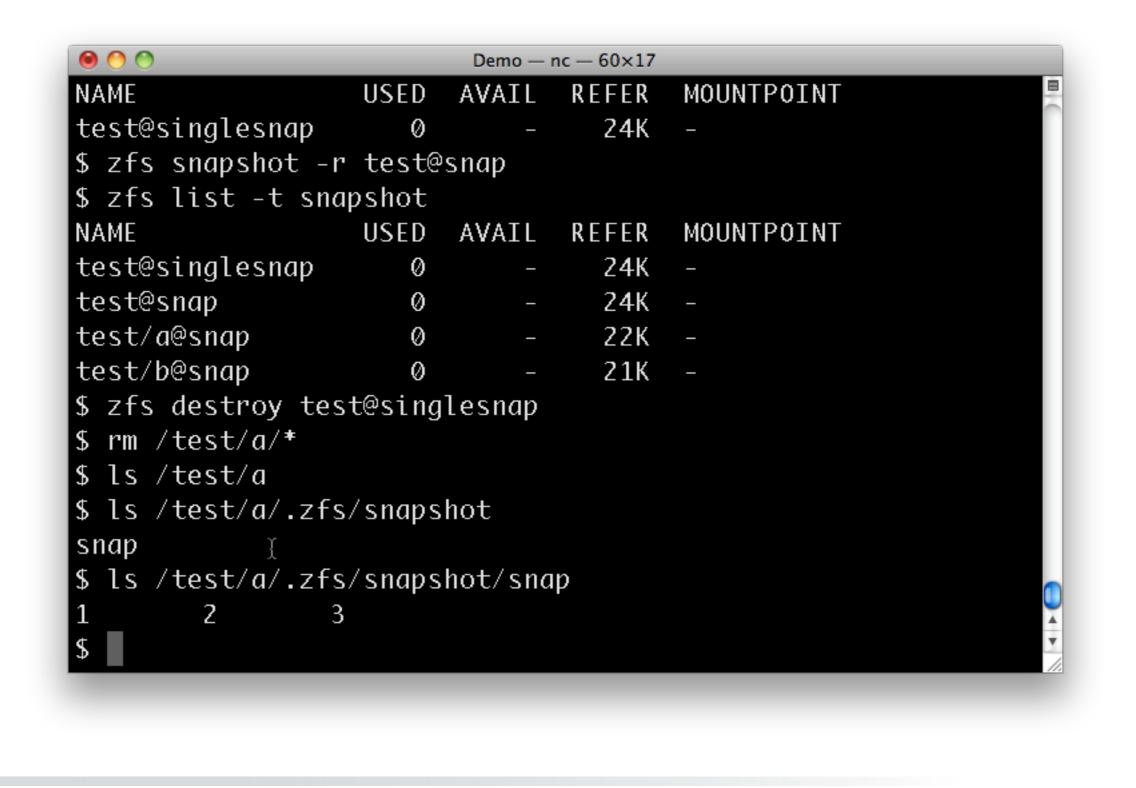


\$ zfs snapshot te		gresnap			
\$ zfs list -t sna	•				
NAME		AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap			24K	-	
\$ zfs snapshot -r	' test@	snap			
\$ zfs list -t sna	ipshot				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	Ø	_	24K	-	
test@snap	Ø	_	24K	_	
test/a@snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
<pre>\$ zfs destroy tes</pre>	st@sing	lesnap <sub>l</sub>			
\$ rm /test/a/*					
\$ ls /test/a					
<pre>\$ ls /test/a/.zfs</pre>	s/snaps	hot			
snap					
s 📕					



\$ zfs snapshot t \$ zfs list -t sn		3F			1
NAME	•	ανάτι	REEED	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	0310		24K		
\$ zfs snapshot -			248		
•		snup			
\$ zfs list -t sn NAME	•	A \ / A T I	ргггр	монытротыт	
NAME			REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@singlesnap	0	_	24K	—	
test@snap	Ø	-	24K	-	
test/a@snap	Ø	-	22K	-	
test/b@snap	0	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs destroy te	st@sing	lesnap			
\$ rm /test/a/*					
\$ ls /test/a					
\$ ls /test/a/.zf	s/snaps	hot			
snap					
\$ ls /test/a/.zf	e / e nane	hot/cha			1







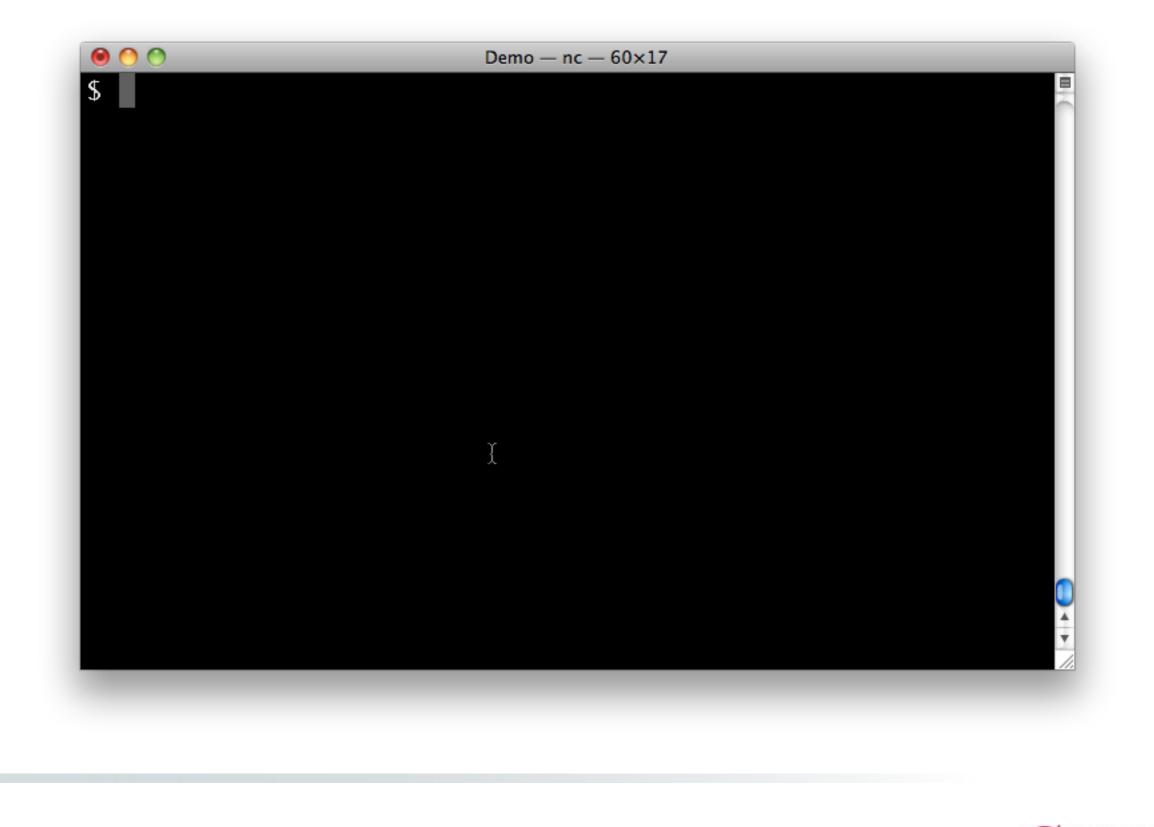
For a simple change like this, we might just copy the files out of the snapshot to recover them. However, ZFS gives us other options that might be more appropriate in more complicated cases.

## Clones

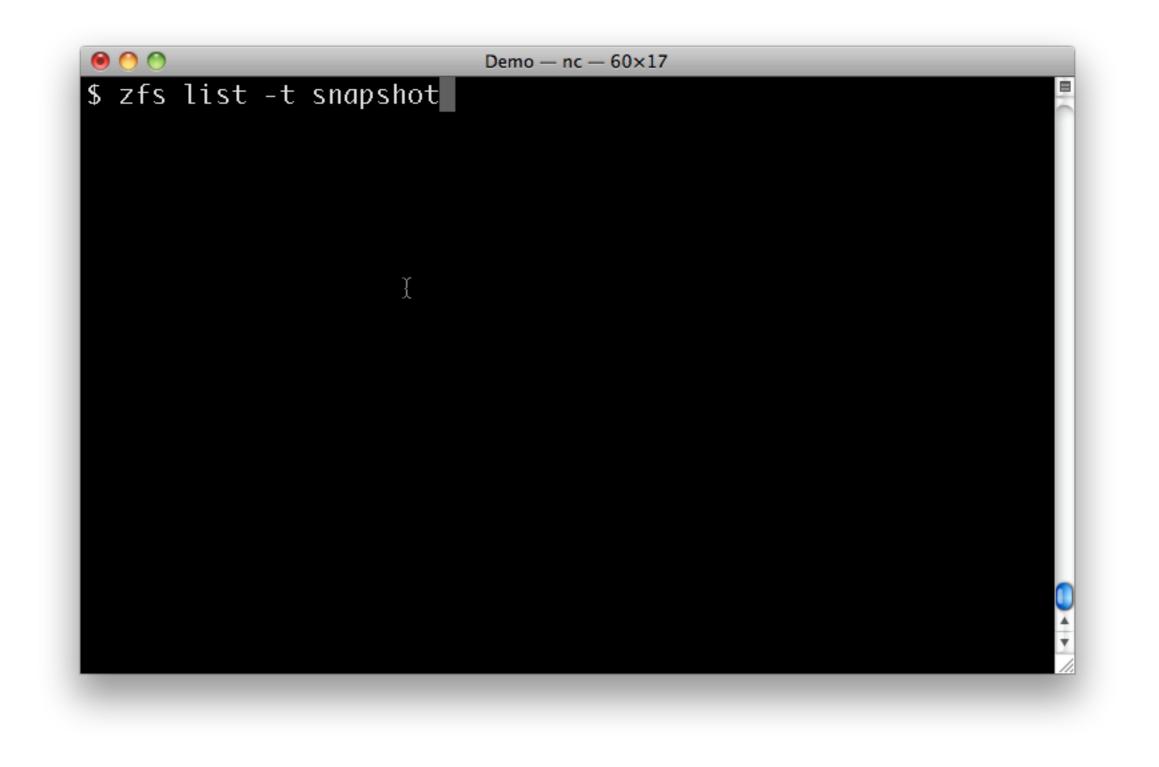


Monday, September 26, 2011

While piecemeal restoration of files is useful and can be a great self service mechanism for users it's not ideal for complex problems. Snapshot clones provide a more full features mechanism for access to snapshots.



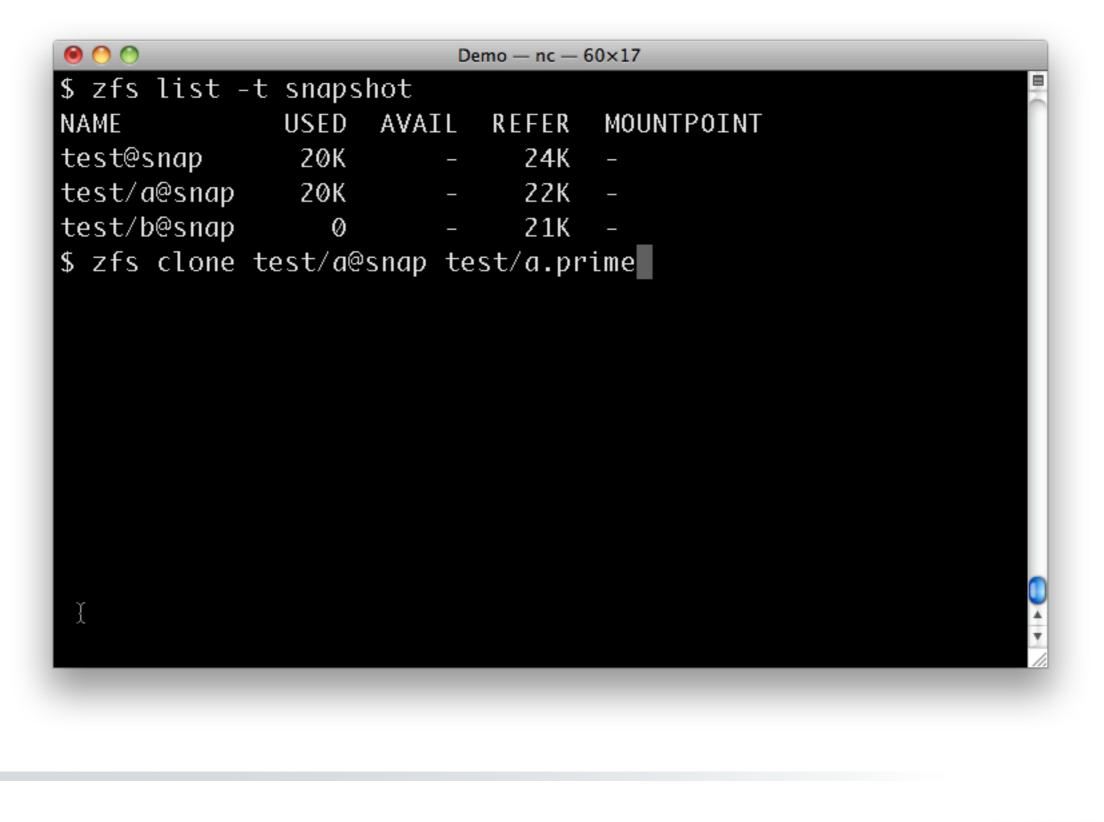






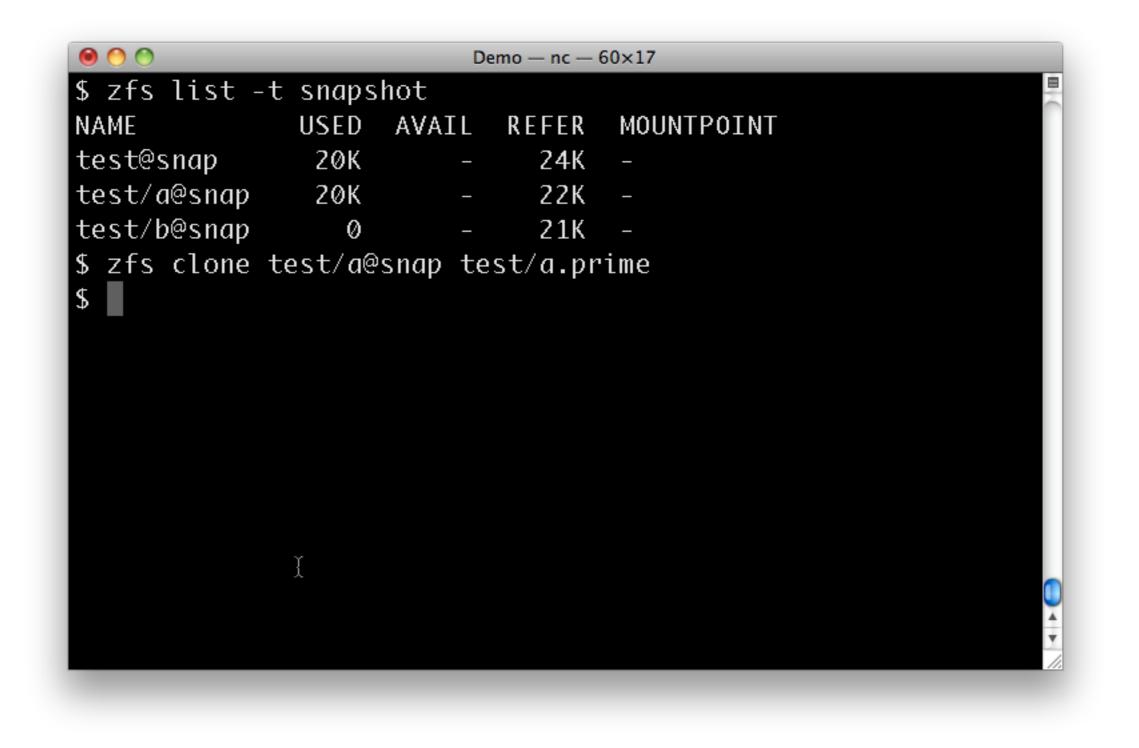
\$ zfs list -t					E
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test@snap	20K	-	24K	_	
test/a@snap	20K	-	22K	_	
test/b@snap \$	Ø	_	21K	_	
I					



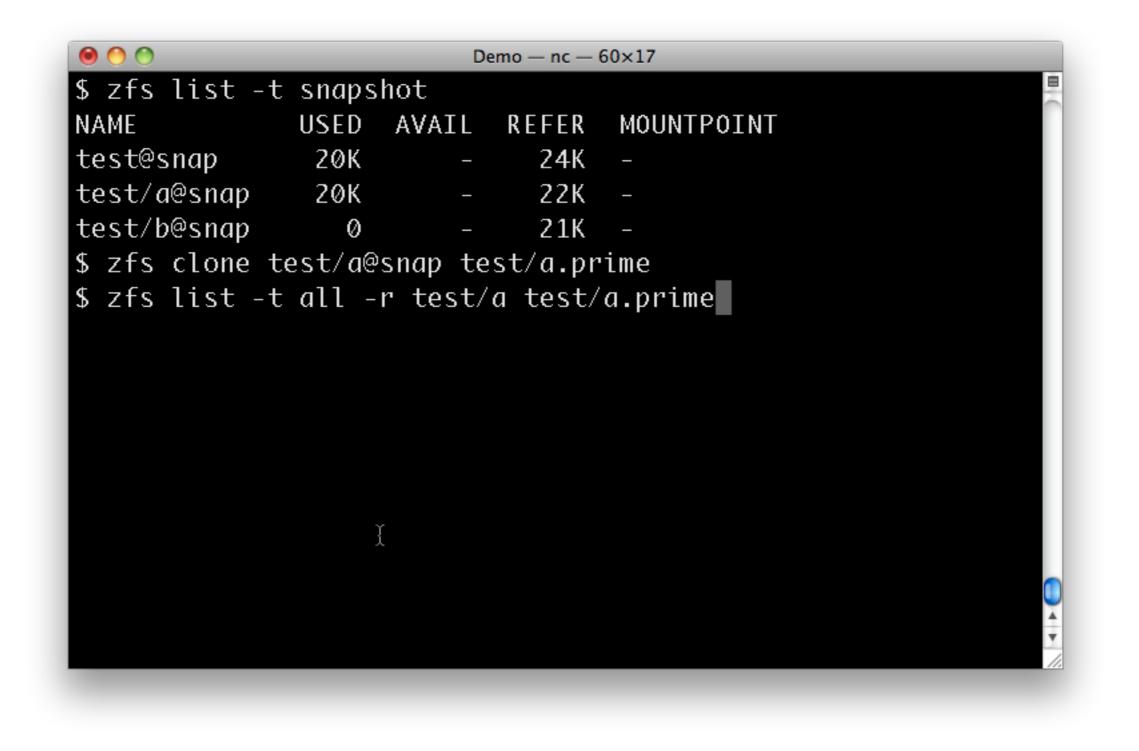




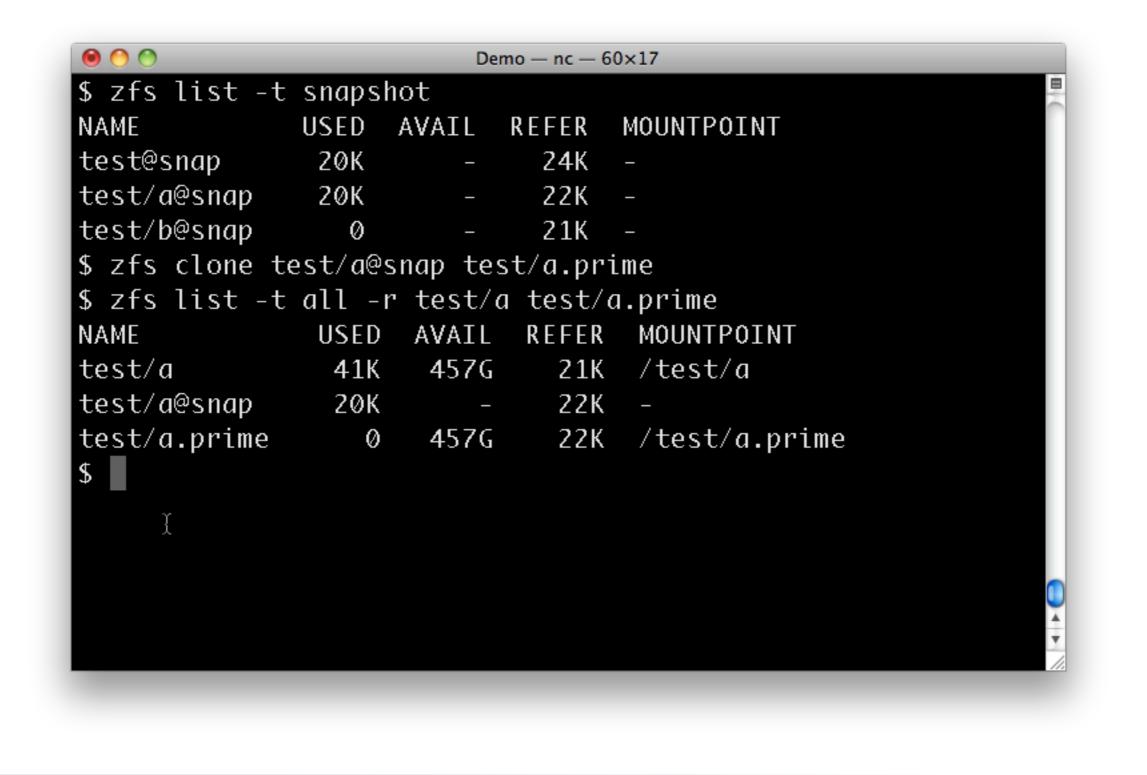
Monday, September 26, 2011 A clone is a writable copy of the snapshot. In effect a fork of it.



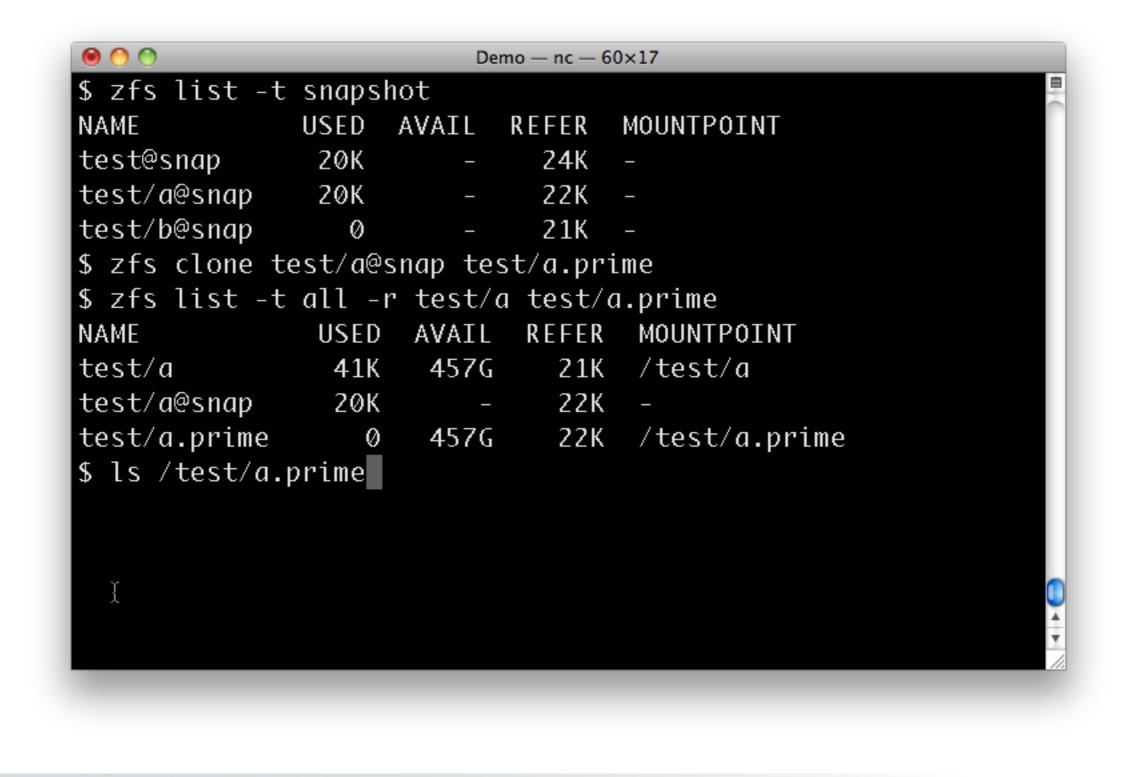




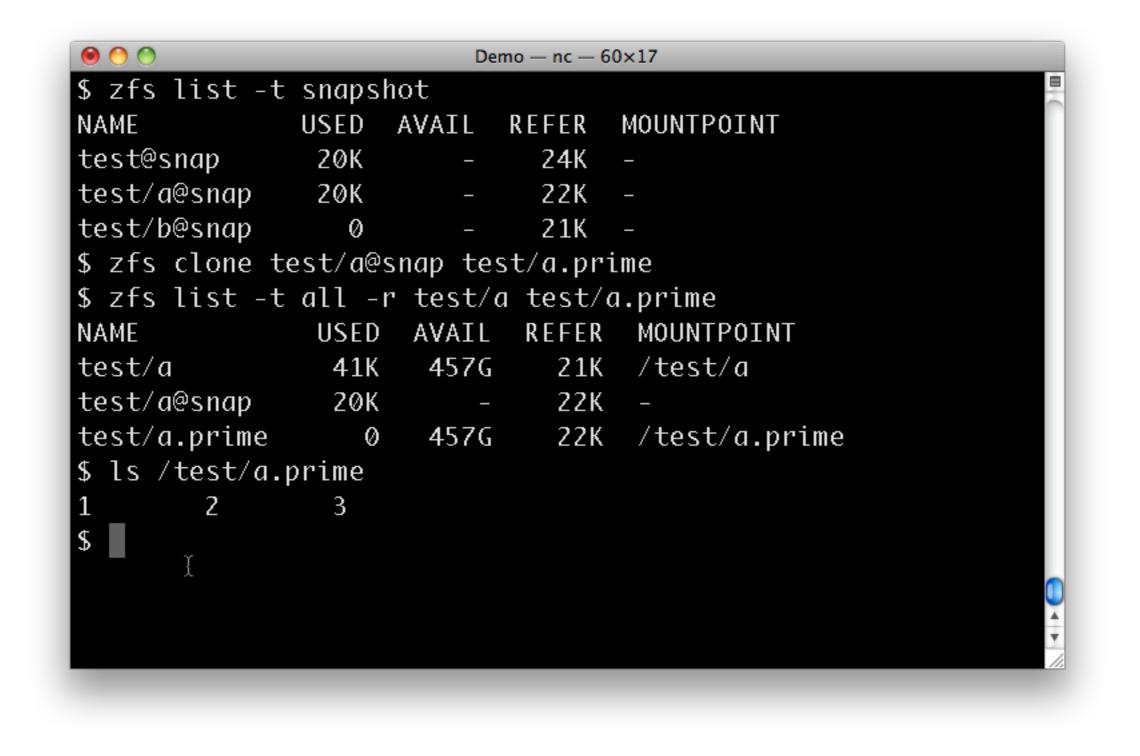








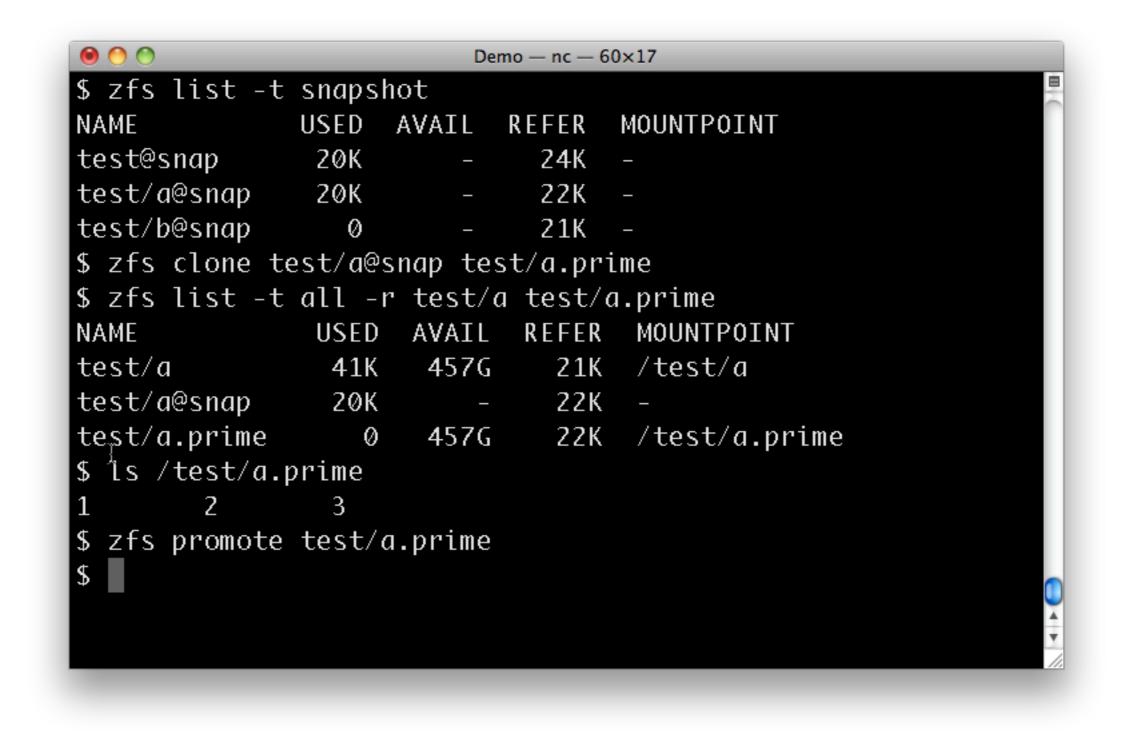






● 🔿 🔿 t ⁊£c lic+ 4	- cnanch		no — nc — 6	50×17	
5 zfs list -t					
NAME				MOUNTPOINT	
test@snap	20K	-	24K	_	
test/a@snap	20K	-	22K	-	
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_	
5 zfs clone t	test/a@s	nap tes	st/a.pr	ime	
\$ zfs list -t	all -r	test/a	∣ test/	a.prime	
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a	41K	457G	21K	/test/a	
tešt/a@snap	20K	-	22K	_	
test/a.prime	Ø	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
5 ls /test/a.	prime				
1 2	3				
5 zfs promote	e test/a	.prime			
2.0 p. eme et					
					Q
					4







\$ zfs list -† NAME	-		REEER	MOUNTPOINT	
	20K		24K	-	
test/a@snap			22K	_	
test/b@snap	0	_	21K	_	
\$ zfs clone t	test/a@:	snap tes	st/a.pr	ime	
\$ zfs list -t		·			
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/al	41K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a@snap	20K	-	22K	_	
test/a.prime	Ø	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
\$ ls /test/a.	.prime				
1 2	3				
\$ zfs promote	e test/o	a.prime			
\$ zfs list -t	t all -	r test∕o	a test/	a.prime	r



0 0		Demo — nc —	- 60×17		
test/a@snap 20K	_	22K	_		E I
test/b@snap 0	-	21K	_		
\$ zfs clone test/a	@snap t	est/a.p	rime		
\$ zfs list -t all	-r test	/a test	/a.prim	ie	
NAME USE	D AVAI	L REFE	r Moun	ITPOINT	
test/a 41	K 457	G 21	K /tes	st/a	
test/a@snap 20	K	- 22	К –		
test/a.prime	0 457	G 22	K /tes	st/a.prime	
\$ ls /test/a.prime					
1 2 3					
\$ zfs promote test	/a.prim	e			
\$ zfs list -t all	-r test	/a test	/a.prim	ie	
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a	19K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.prime I	22K	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.prime@snap \$	Ø	_	22K	_	



0 0		D	emo — nc -	- 60×17		
test/a@snap	20K	-	22K	. –		B
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	. –		
\$ zfs clone to	est/a@si	nap te	st/a.p	rime		
\$ zfs list -t	all -r	test/	a test	/a.pri	ne	
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFE	r Mou	NTPOINT	
test/a	41K	4576	21	K /te	st/a	
test/a@snap	20K	_	22	К –		
test/a.prime	Ø	4576	22	K /te	st/a.prime	
\$ ls /test/a.µ	prime					
1 2	3					
\$ zfs promote	test/a	.prime	ļ ,			
\$ zfs list -t	all -r	test/	a test	∶∕a.pri	ne	
NAME		USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a		19K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.prime		22K	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
tešt∕a.prime@:	snap	0	_	22K	-	
\$ zfs destroy	test/a					



0 0		C	Demo — nc —	- 60×17		
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	_		<b>B</b> (
\$ zfs clone te	est/a@si	nap te	est/a.p	rime		
\$ zfs list -t	all -r	test	/a test	/a.prim	ie	
NAME	USED	AVAI	L REFE	R MOUN	ITPOINT	
test/a	41K	4570	G 21	K /tes	st/a	
test/a@snap	20K		- 22	К –		
test/a.prime	Ø	4570	G 22	K /tes	st∕a.prime	
<pre>\$ ls /test/a.p</pre>	orime					
1 2	3					
<pre>\$ zfs promote</pre>	test/a	.prime	9			
\$ zfís list -t	all -r	test	/a test	/a.prim	ie	
NAME		USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a		19K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.prime		22K	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.prime@s	snap	Ø	_	22K	_	0
<pre>\$ zfs destroy</pre>	test/a					
\$						•



00		De	emo — nc —	60×17		_
test/b@snap	Ø	_	21K	—		
<pre>\$ zfs clone te</pre>	est/a@sn	iap te	st/a.p	rime		
<pre>\$ zfs list -t</pre>	all -r	test/	a test	/a.prim	e	
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFE	R MOUN	TPOINT	
test/a	41K	457G	21	K /tes	t/a	
test/a@snap	20K	-	22	К –		
test/a.prime	Ø	457G	22	K /tes	t/a.prime	
<pre>\$ ls /test/a.p</pre>	rime			Y		
1 2	3			ł		
<pre>\$ zfs promote</pre>	test/a.	prime				
\$ zfs list -t	all -r	test/	a test	/a.prim	e	
NAME			AVAIL		MOUNTPOINT	
test/a		19K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.prime		22K	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.prime@s	snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
\$ zfs destroy	•					
\$ zfs rename t		rime	test/a			Ŧ



```
0 0 0
                        Demo — nc — 60×17
$ zfs clone test/a@snap test/a.prime
$ zfs list -t all -r test/a test/a.prime
NAME
              USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
test/a
               41K
                     457G
                             21K
                                  /test/a
test/a@snap
               20K
                             22K
test/a.prime
                 Ø 457G
                             22K /test/a.prime
$ ls /test/a.prime
        2
               3
1
$ zfs promote test/a.prime
$ zfs list -t all -r test/a test/a.prime
NAME
                   USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
test/a
                          457G
                                  21K /test/a
                    19K
test/a.prime
                    22K
                                  22K
                                       /test/a.prime
                          457G
test/a.prime@snap
                      Ø
                                  22K
$ zfs destroy test/a
$ zfs rename test/a.prime test/a
```



```
0 0 0
                        Demo — nc — 60×17
$ zfs clone test/a@snap test/a.prime
$ zfs list -t all -r test/a test/a.prime
NAME
              USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
test/a
               41K
                     457G
                             21K
                                  /test/a
test/a@snap
               20K
                             22K
test/a.prime
                 Ø 457G
                             22K /test/a.prime
$ ls /test/a.prime
        2
               3
1
$ zfs promote test/a.prime
$ zfs list -t all -r test/a test/a.prime
NAME
                   USED AVAIL REFER MOUNTPOINT
test/a
                          457G
                                  21K /test/a
                    19K
                    22K
test/a.prime
                                  22K
                                       /test/a.prime
                          457G
test/@.prime@snap
                      Ø
                                  22K
$ zfs destroy test/a
$ zfs rename test/a.prime test/a
$ zfs list
```



0 0		_	Den	10 — nc —	- 60×17		
test/a.p	prime	Ø	457G	22	K /tes	st/a.prime	m) (m
\$ ls /te	est/a.p	rime					
1	2	3					
\$zfspr	omote	test/a.	prime				
\$ zfs li	st -t	all -r	test/a	test	/a.prim	ie	
NAME		U	SED A	VAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a			19K	457G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.p	prime		22K	457G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.p	orime@s	nap	0	_	22K	_	
\$ zfs de	estroy	test/a					
\$ zfs re	ename t	est/a.p	rime t	est/a			
\$ zfs li	st			Ţ			
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOU	NTPOINT	-	
test	239K	457G	24K	/te	st		
test/a	3 <b>8</b> K	457G	22K	/te	st/a		
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/te	st/b		
\$							Y



0 0		Demo	— nc — 6	50×17		
test/a.prime	0	457G	22K	/tes	t∕a.prime	<b>B</b> (
\$ ls /test/a	.prime					
1 2	3					
\$ zfs promot	e test/a.	prime				
\$ zfs list -	tall -r	test/a	test/	a.prim	e	
NAME	U	ISED AV	AIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a		19K 4	57G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.prime		22K 4	57G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.prime	®snap	Ø	_	22K	_	
\$ zfs destro	y test/a					
\$ zfs rename	test/a.p	orime te	st/a			
\$ zfs list						
NAME USE	D AVAIL	REFER	MOUN	TPOINT		
test 239	K 457G	24K	/tes	t		
test/a 38	K 457G	22K	/tes	t/a		
test/b 21	<u>K</u> 457G	21K	/tes	t/b		
\$ ls /test/a						•



\$ zfs pr	omoto	$+\alpha s + /\alpha$	nnim	<b>`</b>				
•			•			/	-	
\$ zfs li	ιςτ -τ					•		
NAME		l	ISED	AV	AIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test/a			19K	45	57G	21K	/test/a	
test/a.p	orime		22K	45	57G	22K	/test/a.prime	
test/a.p	orime@s	nap	Ø		_	22K	_	
\$ zfs de	estroy	test/a						
\$ zfs re	ename t	est/a.p	rime	tes	st/a			
\$ zfs li	ist	·						
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFE	ER	MOUN	NTPOINT		
test	239K	457G	24	4K	/tes	st		
test/a	38K	457G	22	2K	/tes	st/a		
test/b	21K	457G	21	LΚ	/tes	st/b		
\$ ls /te	est/a							
1	2	3						
1 ¢	2	3						



## Solving problems with ZFS



Monday, September 26, 2011

Now that I have introduced some ZFS basics, it's time to move on to some of the problems we have addressed with ZFS.

### History of Aerospace Adoption of ZFS

- NAS filers (Solaris)
- Mirror server
- Aerosource
- General servers, root FS



Monday, September 26, 2011

First a brief history of our adoption of ZFS.

...

I will talk about the middle two

## Mirroring with ZFS

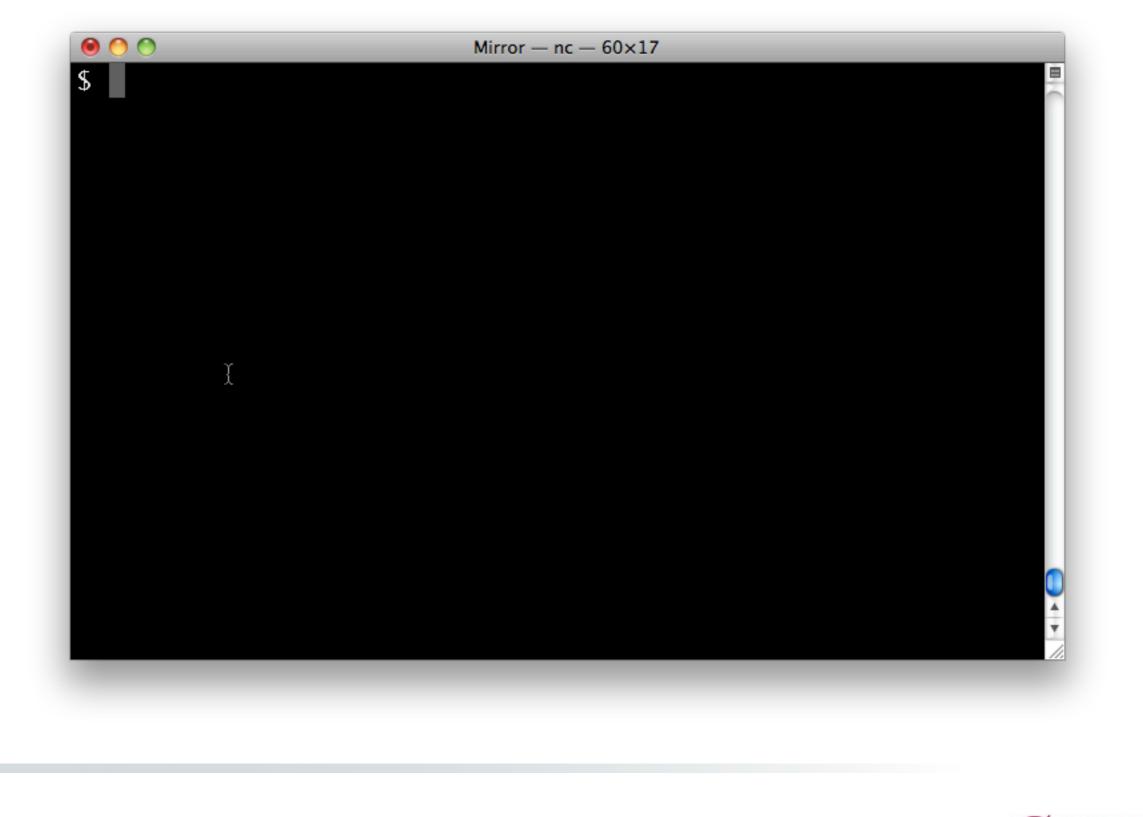


## ZFS management model and cost: excellent fit for mirrors

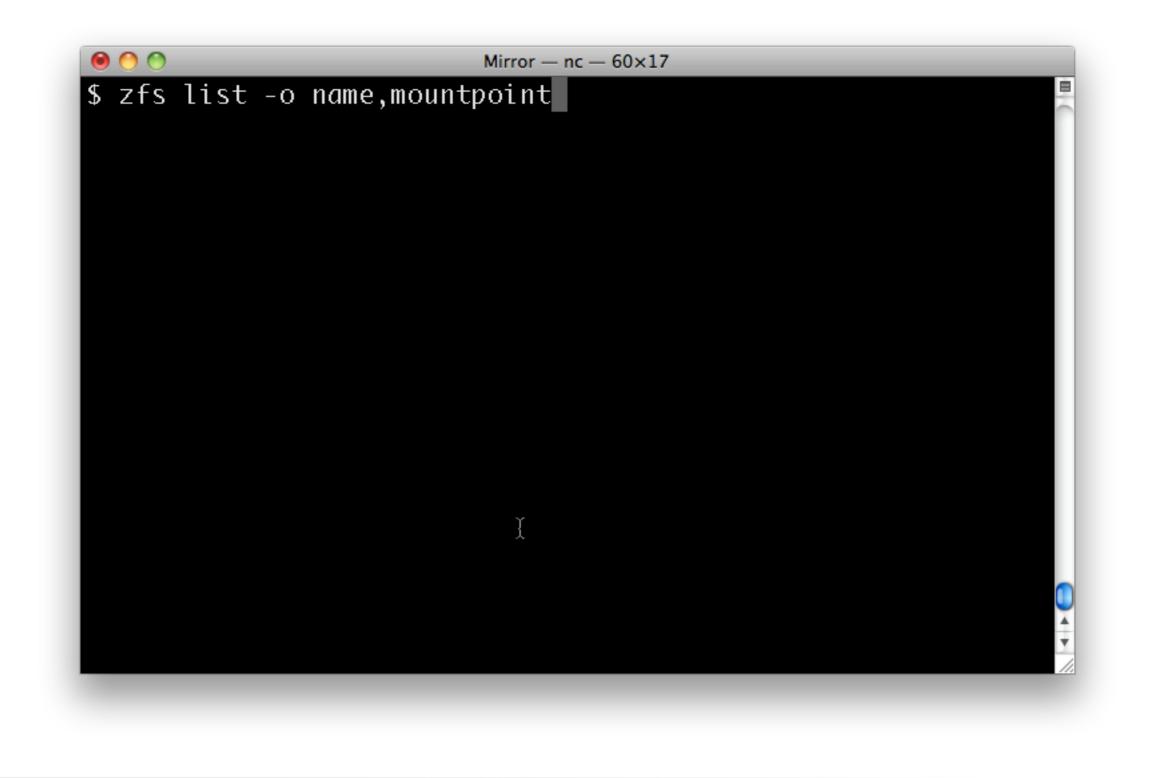


Monday, September 26, 2011 One big pool of storage No need to buy raid controllers

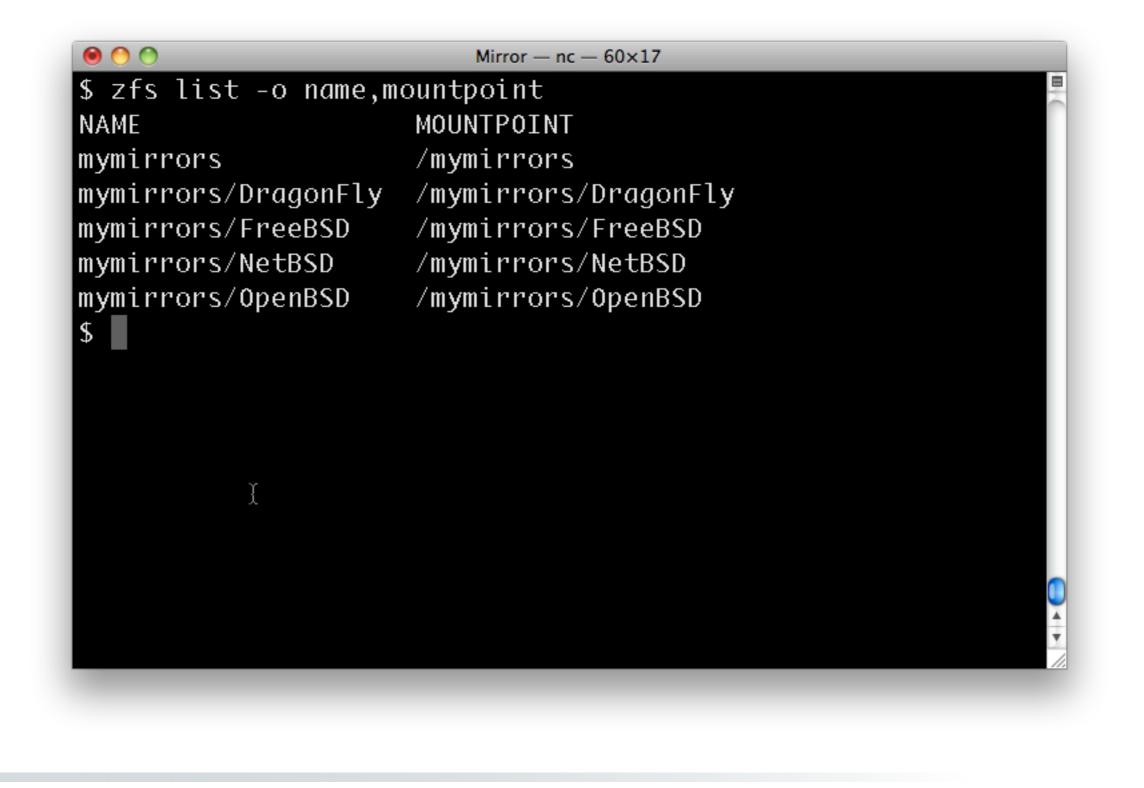
Fast reboots













You could do a simple mirror layout like this.

It would give you some basic ZFS benefits including easy addition of storage.

# Addressing mirror consistency with ZFS



# Catalog and data files out of sync

- When you rsync a mirror you may get catalogs before the files they reference
- Arguably the problem is naive mirror software like rsync
- Workarounds
  - Rsync --delete-after and --delay-updates
  - Use an rsync, test, repeat if needed loop



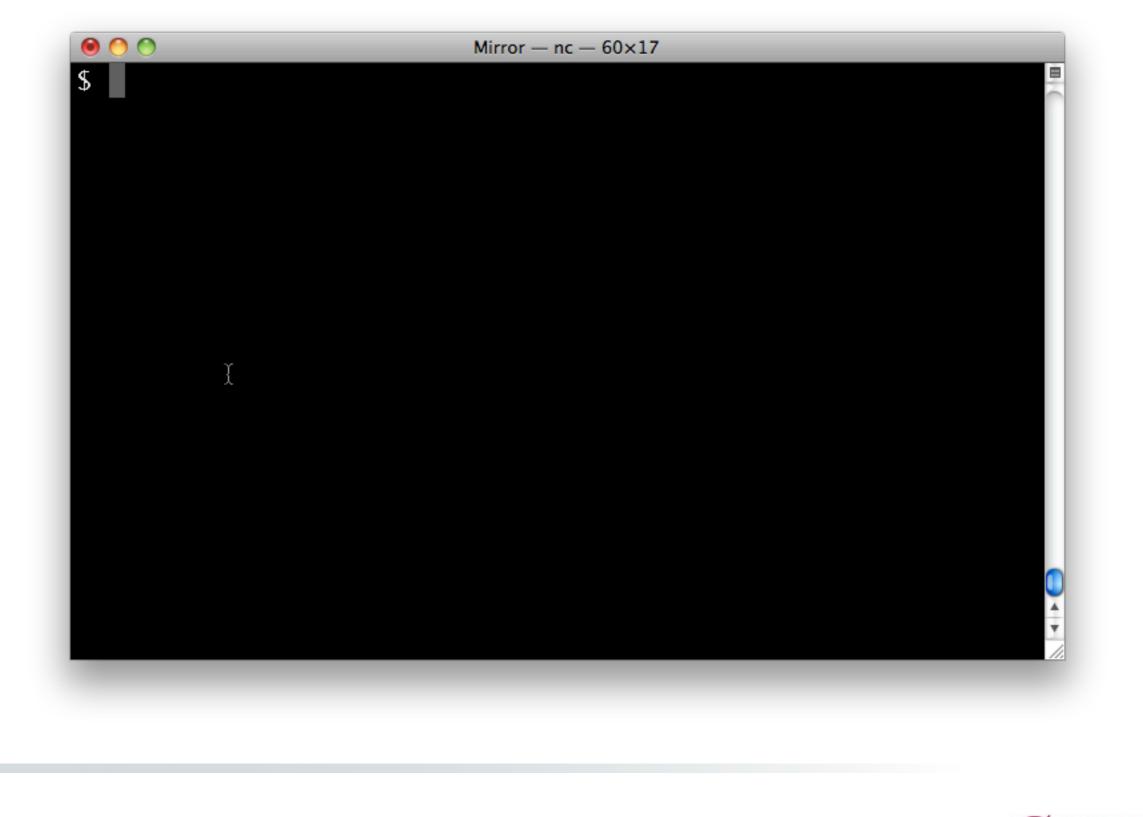
Monday, September 26, 2011

Some times you can get the catalogs days early when doing a large mirror update. Workarounds shrink, but do not eliminate the window

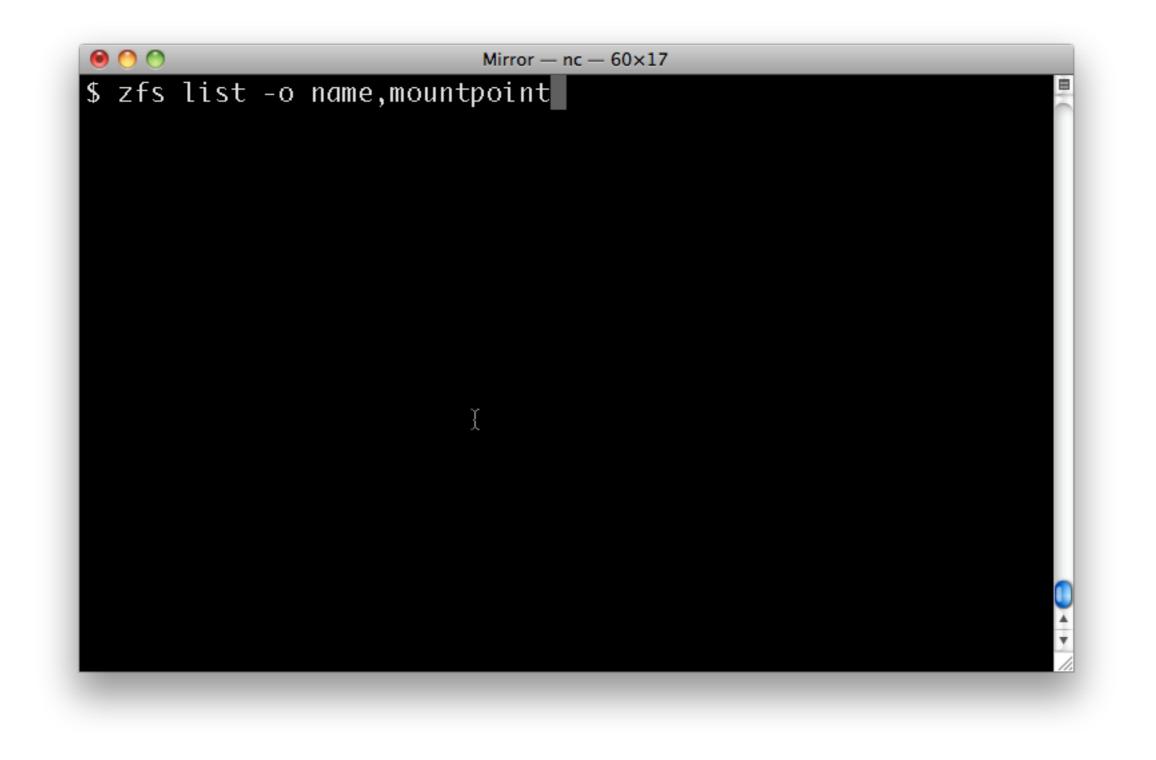
#### ZFS cloned snapshots



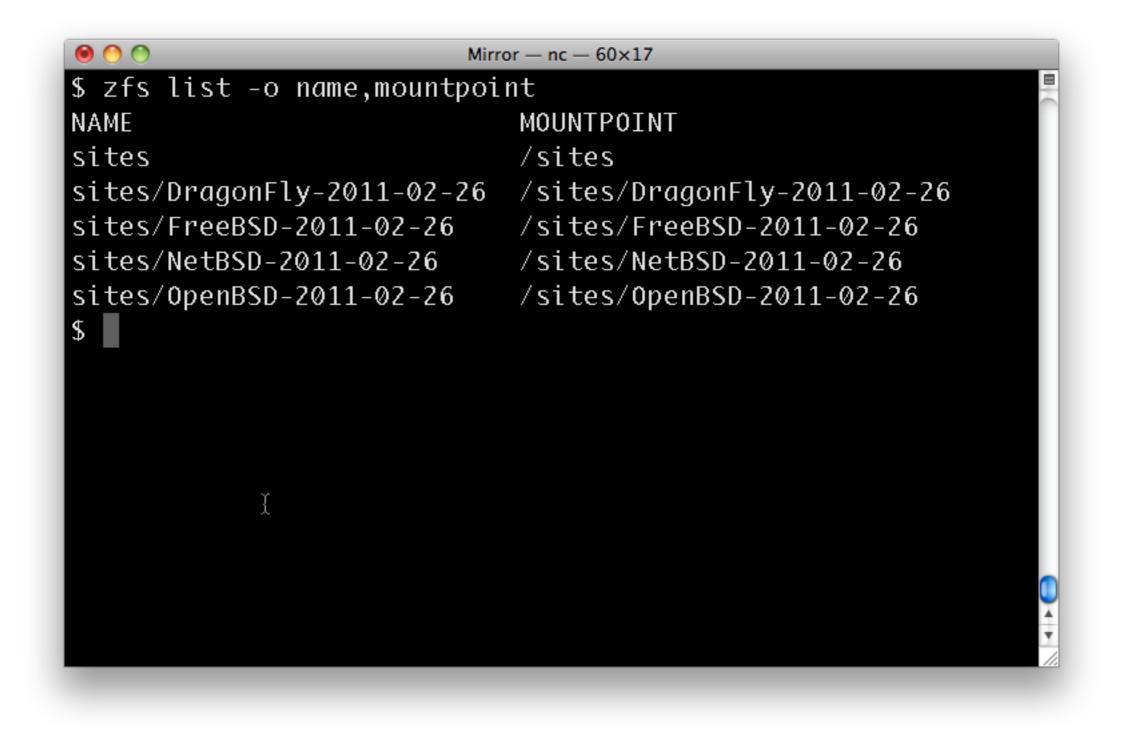
Monday, September 26, 2011 An alternative solution is ... and updating the snapshot



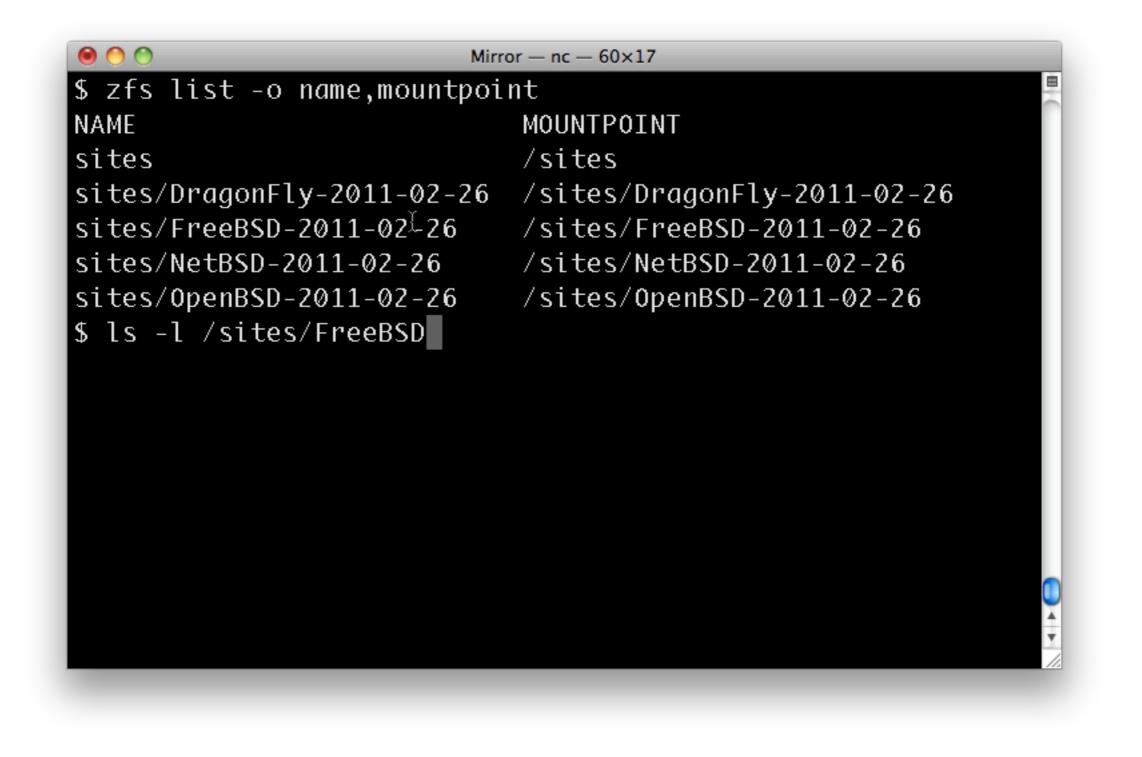




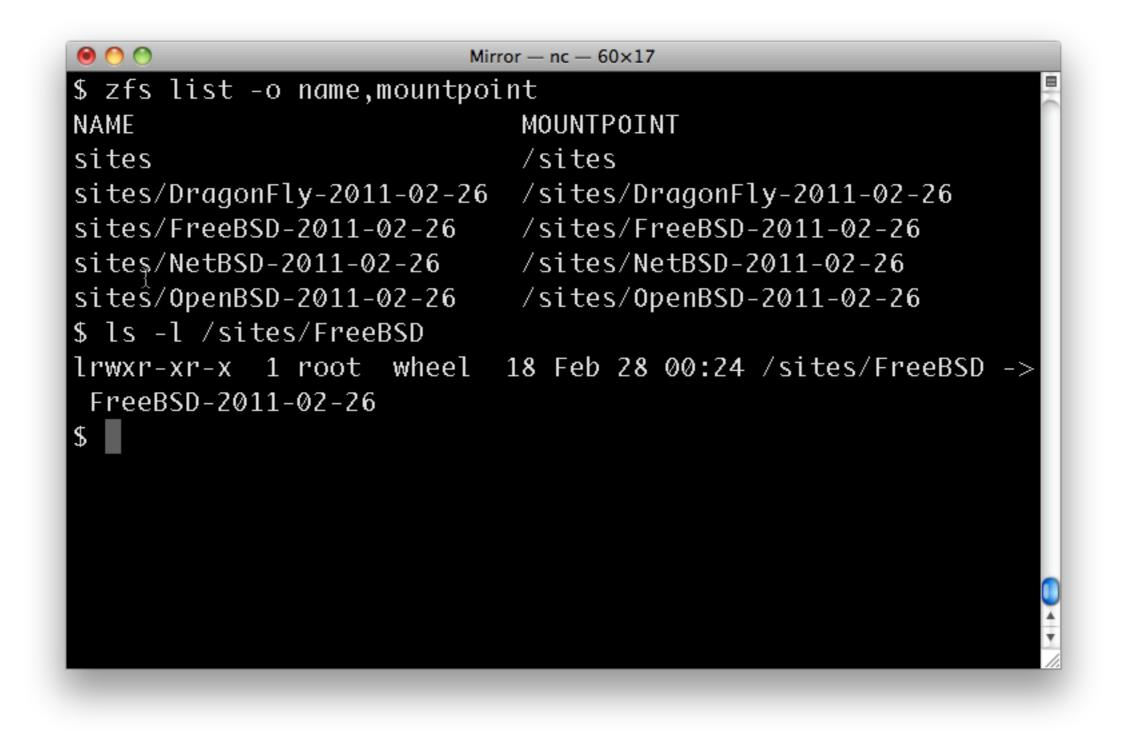




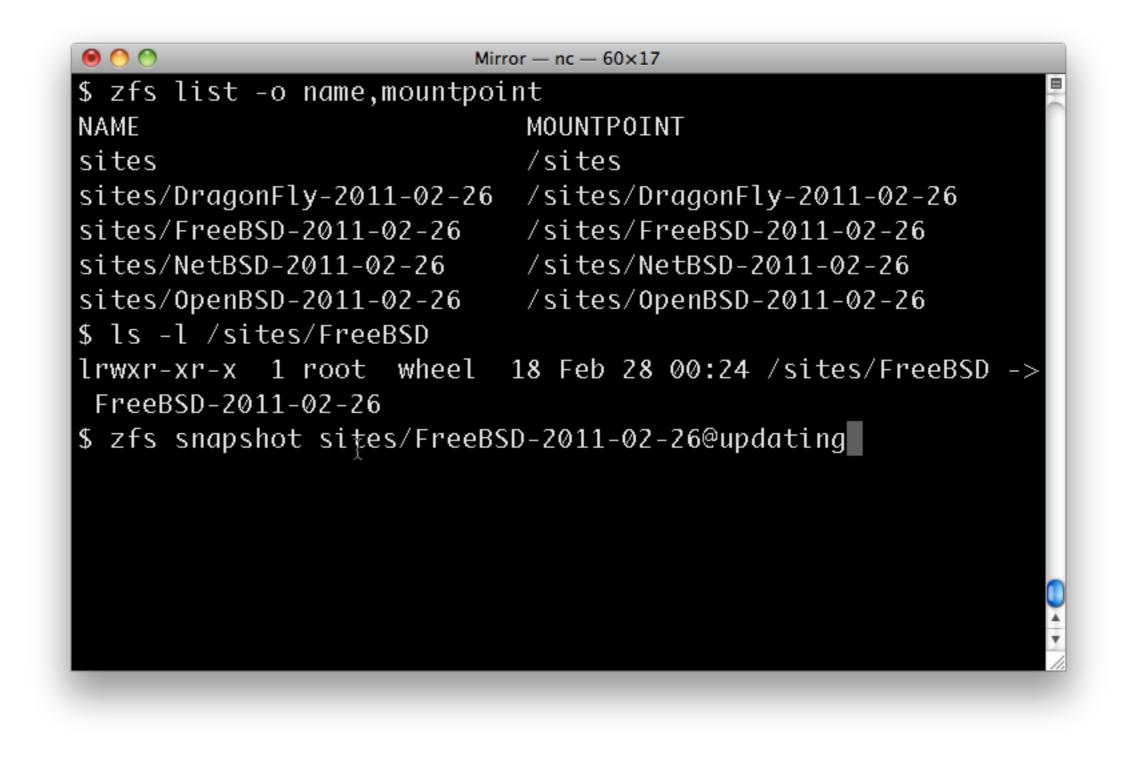




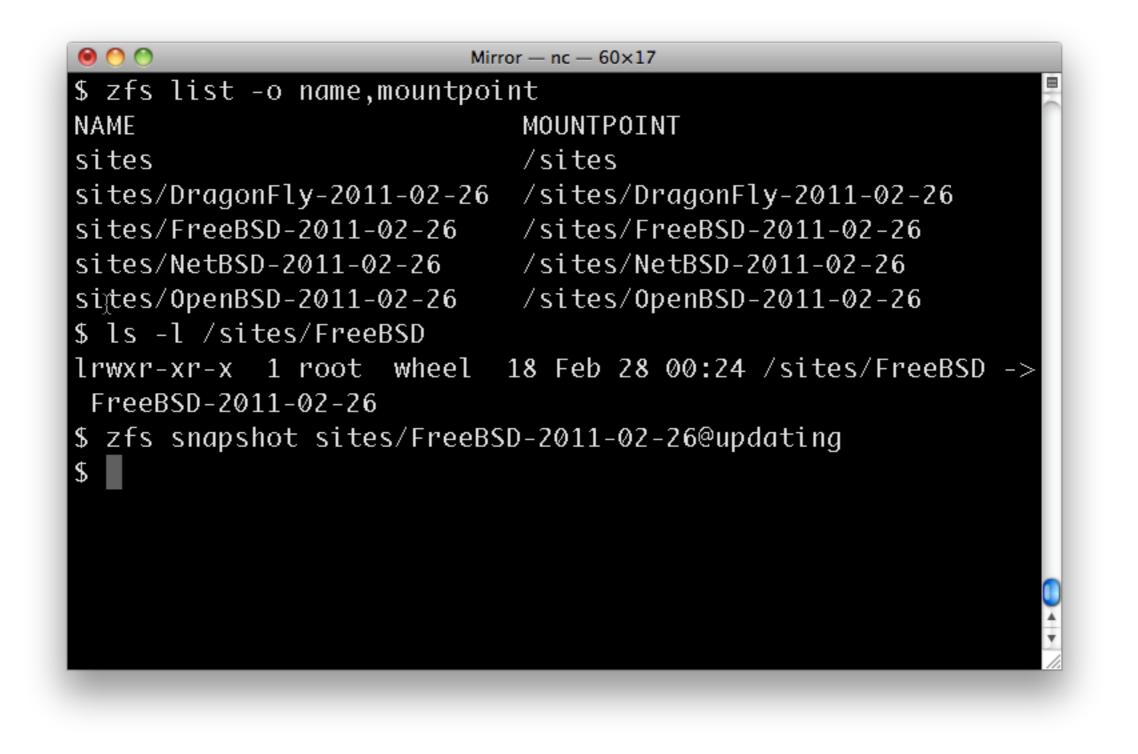




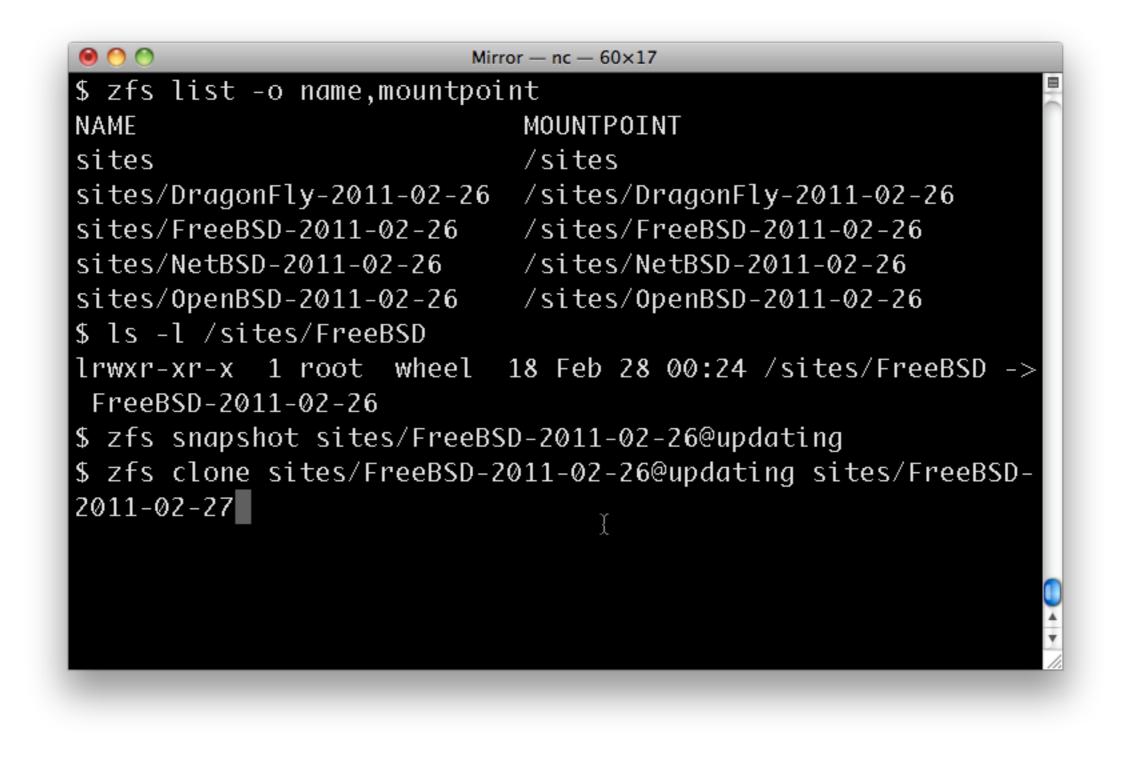




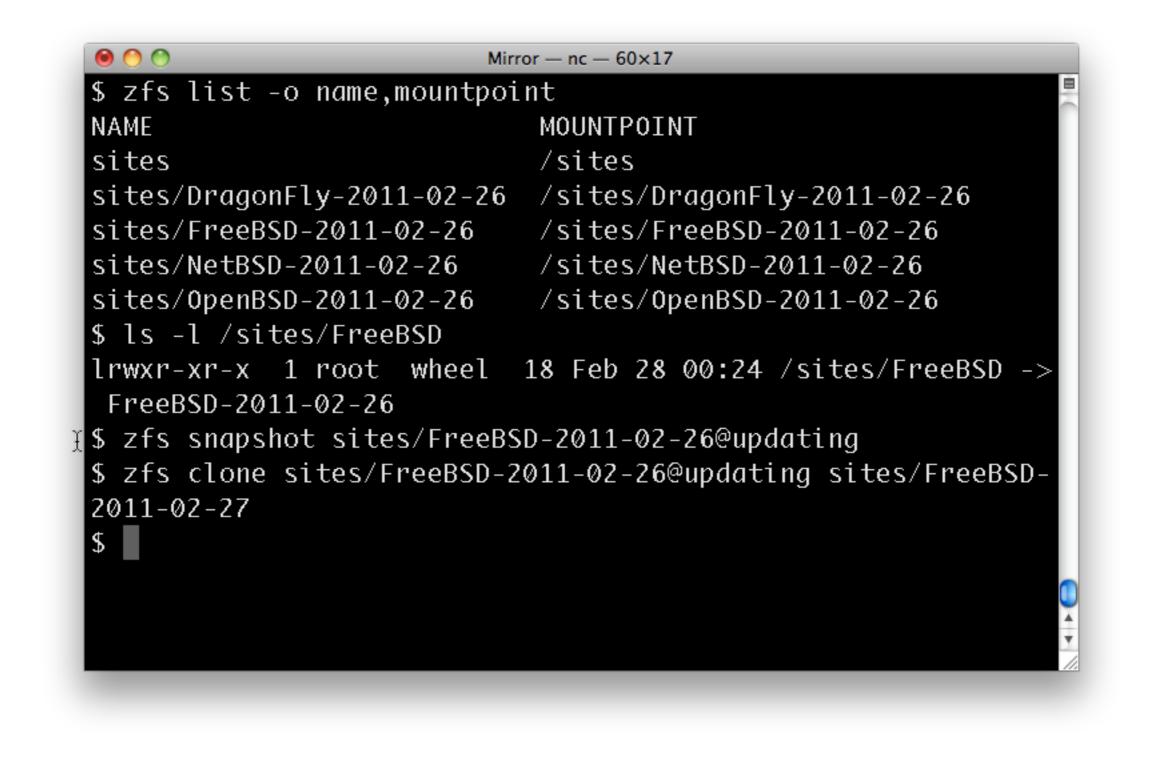








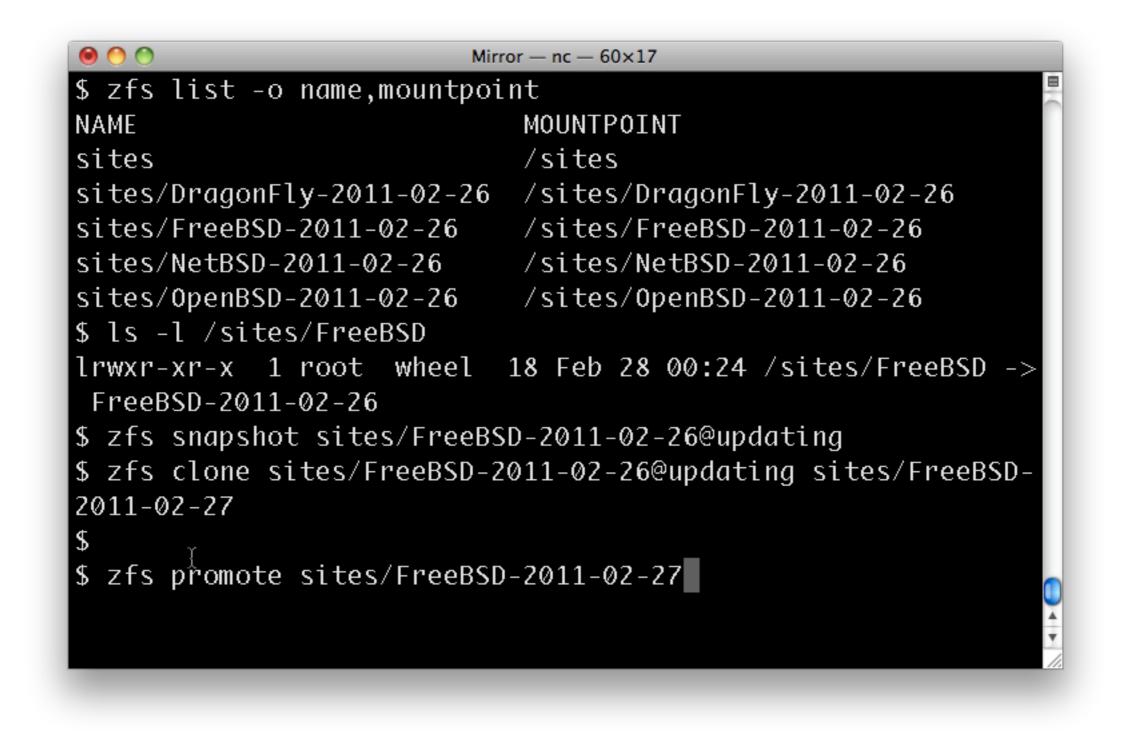




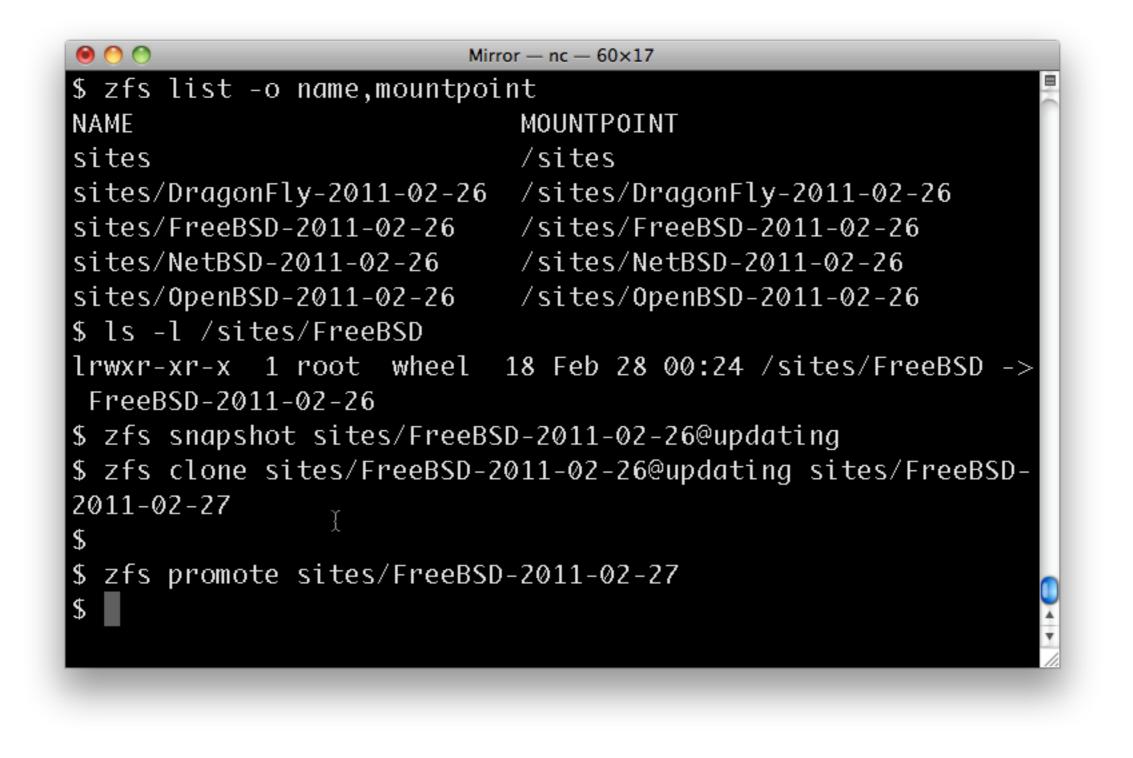


#### Update the FreeBSD-2011-02-27 filesystem until consistent

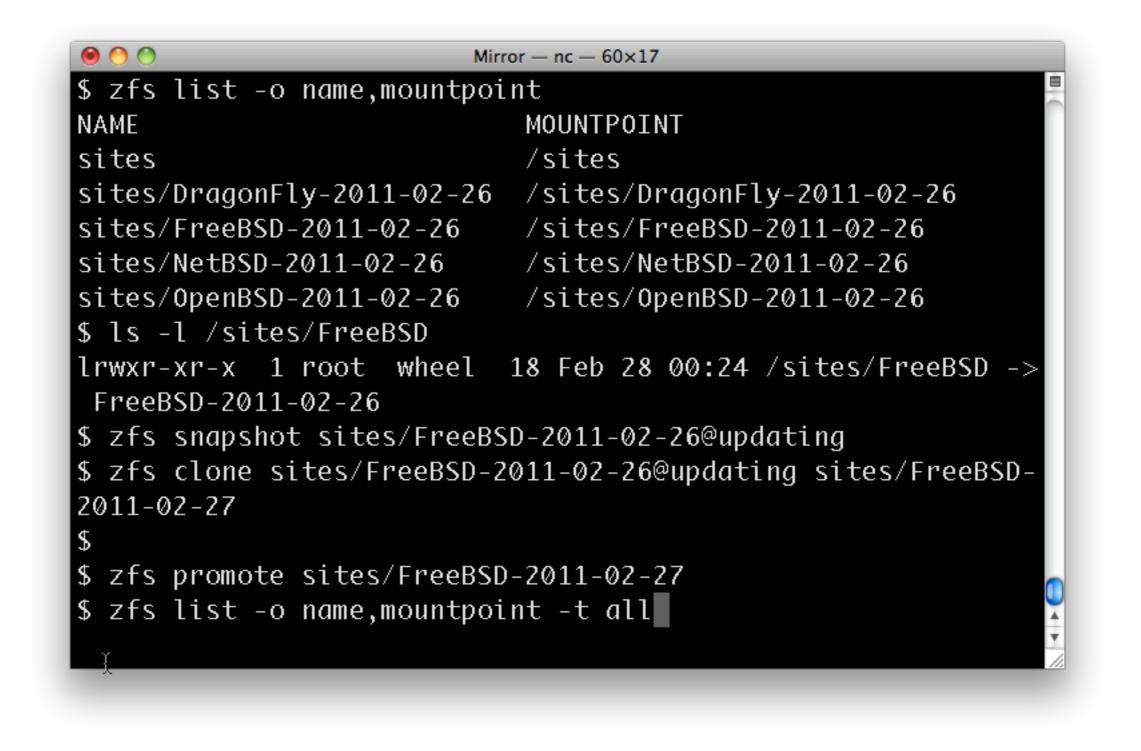












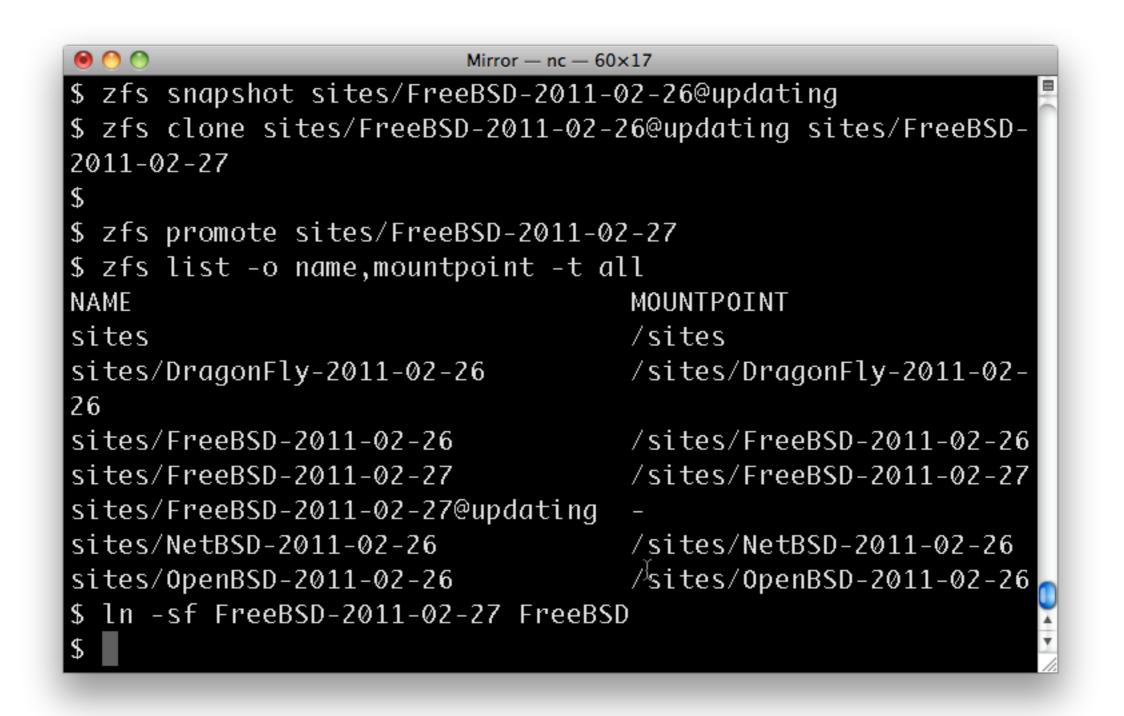


● ● ● Mirror — nc — 60	×17
FreeBSD-2011-02-26	
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot sites/FreeBSD-2011-</pre>	02-26@updating
<pre>\$ zfs clone sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-</pre>	26@updating sites/FreeBSD-
2011-02-27	
\$	
<pre>\$ zfs promote sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-27
<pre>\$ zfs list -o name,mountpoint -t a</pre>	11
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
sites	/sites
sites/DragonFly-2011-02-26	/sites/DragonFly-2011-02-
26	
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27@updating	-
sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26
sites/OpenBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/0penBSD-2011-02-26 🏅
\$	



● ● ● Mirror — nc — 60	0×17
FreeBSD-2011-02-26	
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot sites/FreeBSD-2011-</pre>	02-26@updating
<pre>\$ zfs clone sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-</pre>	26@updating sites/FreeBSD-
2011-02-27	
\$	
<pre>\$ zfs promote sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-27
<pre>\$ zfs list -o name,mountpoint -t a</pre>	11
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
sites	/sites
sites/DragonFly-2011-02-26	/sites/DragonFly-2011-02-
26	
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27@updating	-
sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26
sites/OpenBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/0penBSD-2011-02-26 🍸
<pre>\$ ln -sf FreeBSD-2011-02-27 FreeBS</pre>	D

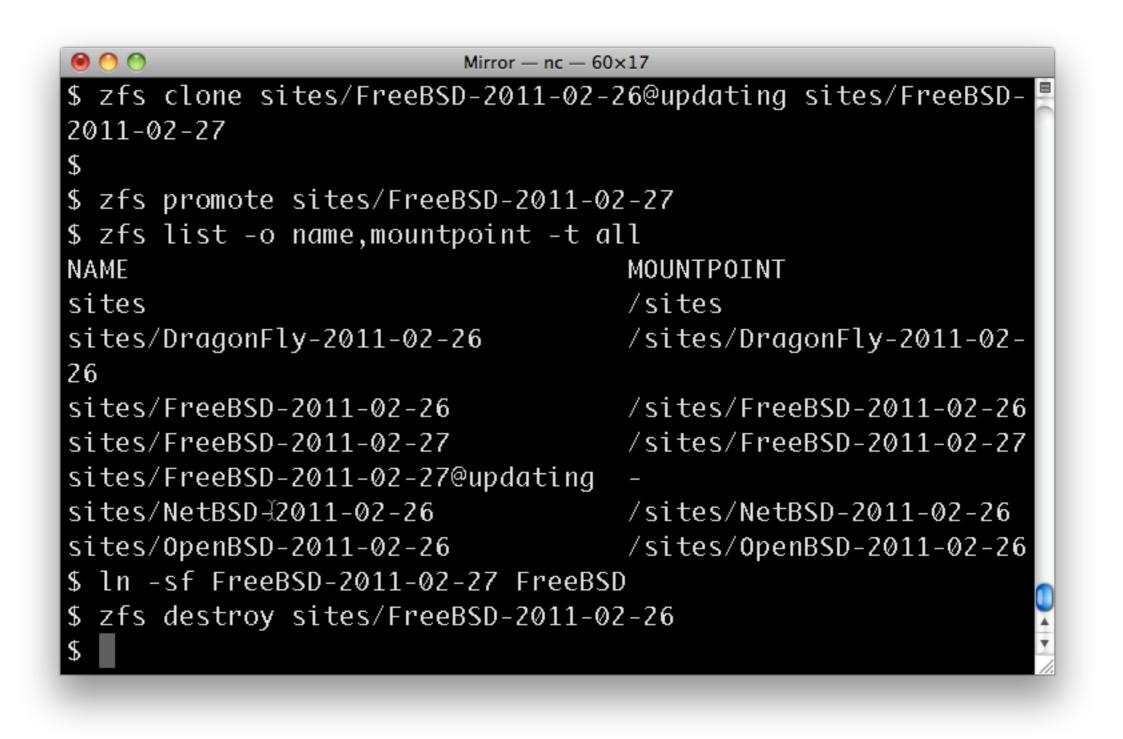






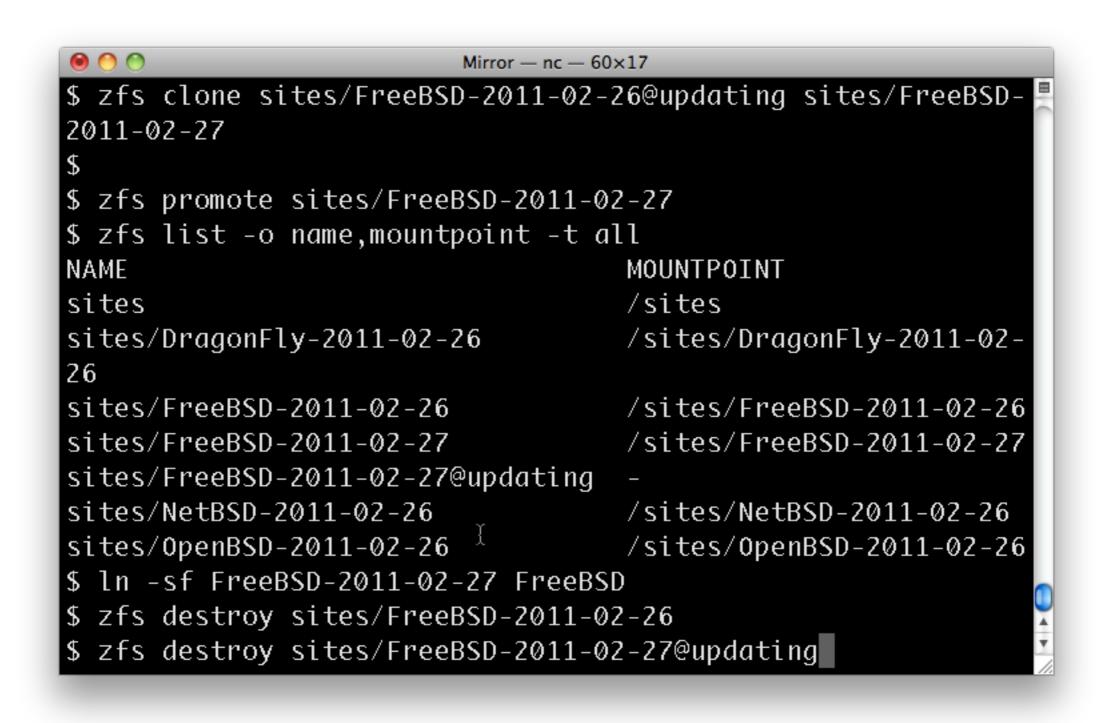
● <sup>●</sup> <sup>●</sup> <sup>●</sup>	)×17
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot sites/FreeBSD-2011-</pre>	02-26@updating 📃
<pre>\$ zfs clone sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-</pre>	26@updating sites/FreeBSD-
2011-02-27	
\$	
<pre>\$ zfs promote sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-27
<pre>\$ zfs list -o name,mountpoint -t a</pre>	11
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
sites	/sites
sites/DragonFly-2011-02-26	/sites/DragonFly-2011-02-
26	
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27@updating	
sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26
sites/OpenBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/OpenBSD-2011-02-26
<pre>\$ ln -sf FreeBSD-2011-02-27 FreeBS</pre>	
<pre>\$ zfs destroy sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-26







This destroy may fail if the file system is busy.





Monday, September 26, 2011 This will also fail in that case so a script needs to handle this.

● ● ● ● Mirror — nc — 60	JX17
2011-02-27	
\$	
\$ zfs promote sites/FreeBSD-2011-0	2-27
\$ zfs list -o name,mountpoint -t a	ll
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
sites	/sites
sites/DragonFly-2011-02-26	/sites/DragonFly-2011-02-
26	
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-26
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27	/sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27
sites/FreeBSD-2011-02-27@updating	_
sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/NetBSD-2011-02-26
sites/0penBSD-2011-02-26	/sites/0penBSD-2011-02-26
\$ l̈́n -sf FreeBSD-2011-02-27 FreeBS	D
<pre>\$ zfs destroy sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-26
<pre>\$ zfs destroy sites/FreeBSD-2011-0</pre>	2-27@updating
\$	



## Not currently mirroring to ZFS due to unstable hardware



#### Aerosource and ZFS



## Intro to Aerosource and ARANDA



#### What is Aerosouce?



#### AEROSPACE Aerosource Assuring Space Mission Success Login Help/Guide About Trac My Notifications Contact Us Preferences Start Page Index History Watch Page Wiki Last modified 6 months ago Project List Aerosource: Enterprise Source Software at Aerospace Project Library Request A Project Request Project Aerosource is a project management environment for Aerospace that allows the free sharing of ideas and source code within the project-name Request Account Aerospace Corporation. Aerosource is built using the I Trac project management software and utilizes the I Subversion version Join Project control system for managing source code. Timeline Roadmap Getting Started Commit Summary Browse Source 24 Hour Commit Summary Create a new project View Tickets Contributor New Ticket Commit Everything you need to know about Subversion Search Everything there is to know about Trac Commit Summary Blog Using your Blog 01:00 PM 08:00 PM 03:00 AM 10:00 AM Using Tags 31 Day Commit Summary AerosourceLinks contains links to tutorials and other helpful documentation.

- ProjectList contains all current Aerosource projects.
- VideoTutorials
- Try it out in our ⊕ Sandbox
- Questions? Contact us via email at aerosource-system@lists.aero.org

#### Admin Links

Aerosource Administrators



AEROSPACE

Q

Monday, September 26, 2011

Our internal SourceForge. Collaboration platform. Open to all employees. Based on Trac and Subversion. Lots of custom management infrastructure. Download in other formats: Plain Text WikiToPdf

### ARANDA: Aerosource Restricted And NDA



Monday, September 26, 2011

Projects where pieces are subject to legal or security restrictions.

Not supported at all for many years, added recently to support continuity of operations and provide uniform access to tools.

#### About 300 Projects



#### 90GB of Project Data



### More on ZFS Properties

- Properties are attached to filesystems and volumes
- Property names containing ':' are reserved for user defined properties
- No other structure exists for property names

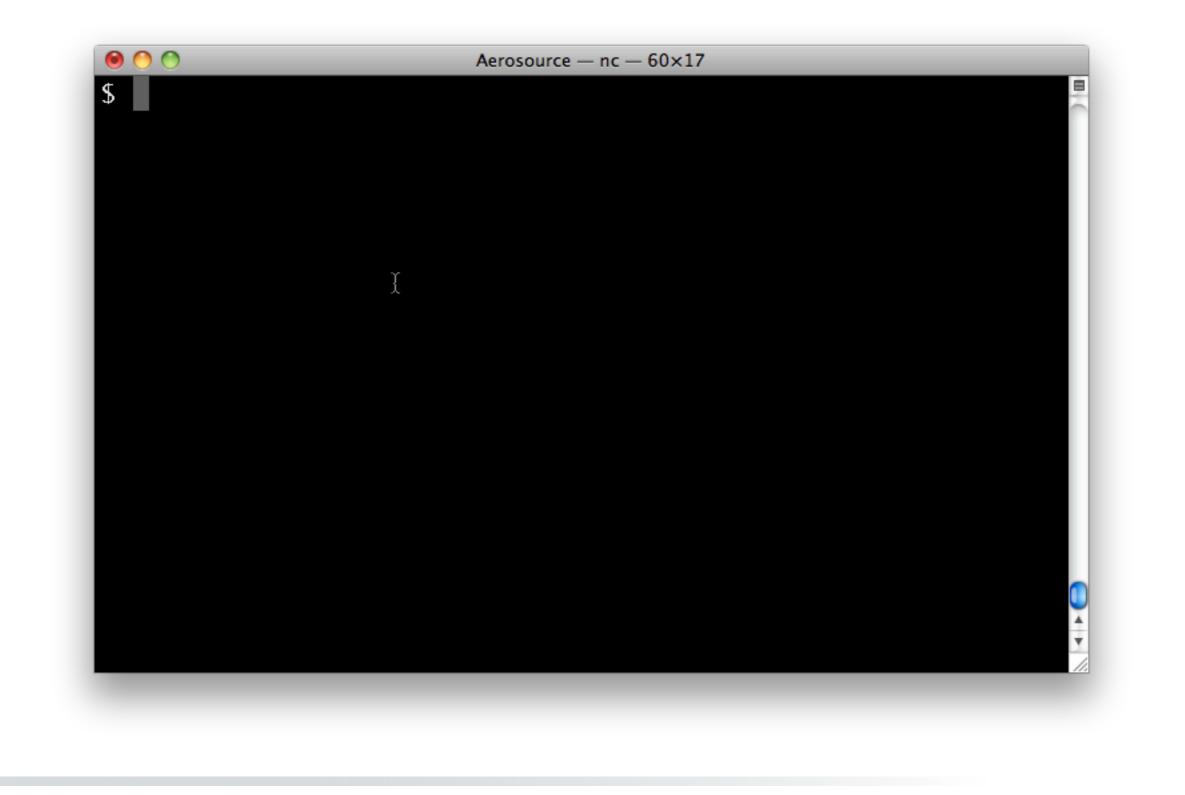


#### Problem: Avoiding conflicting meanings for ZFS properties between scripts

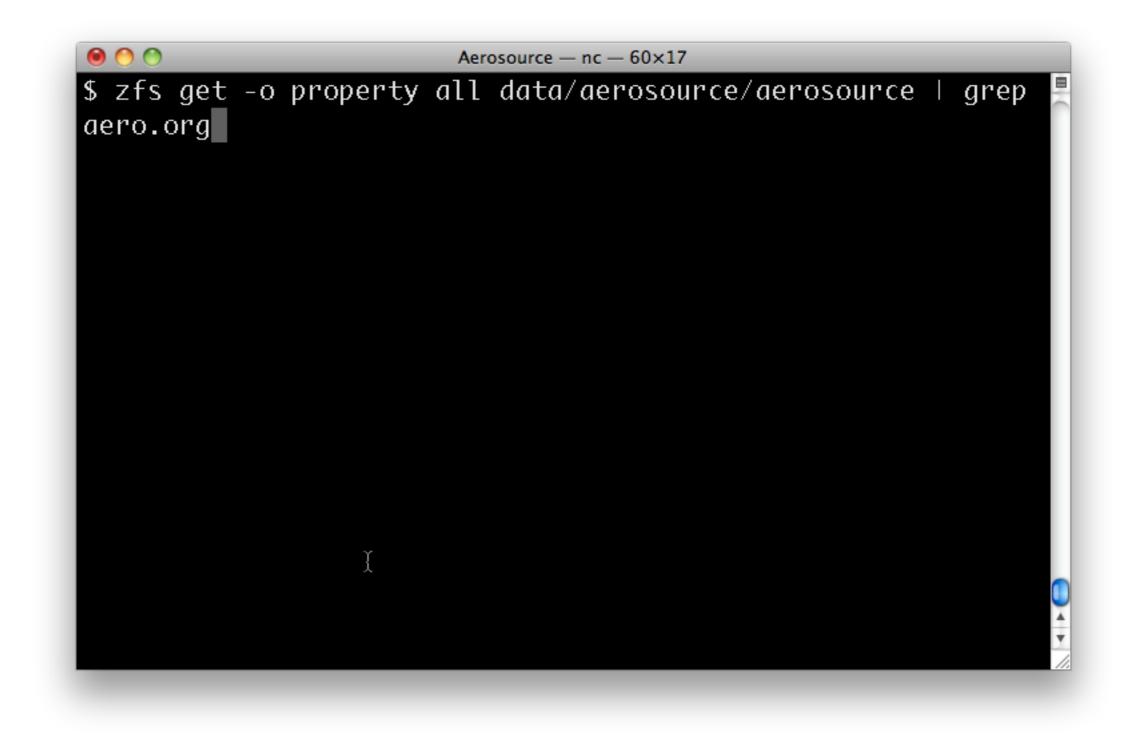


### Solution: Prepend domain name to property names

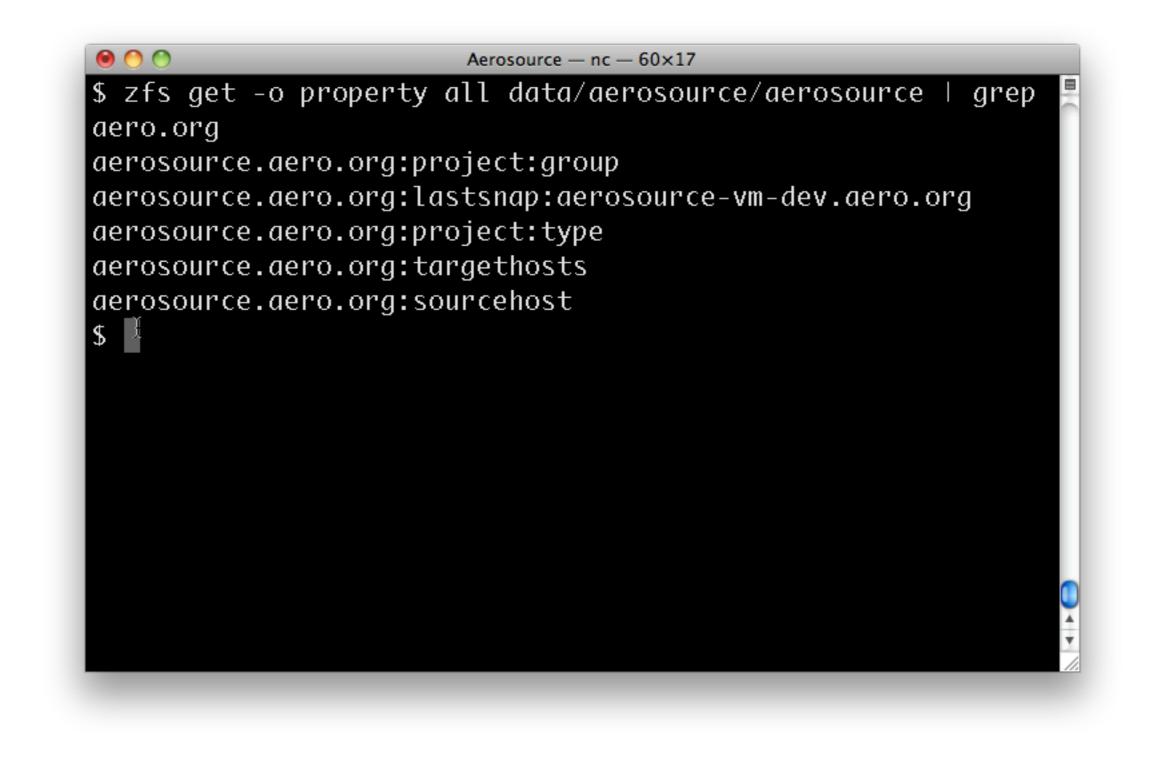














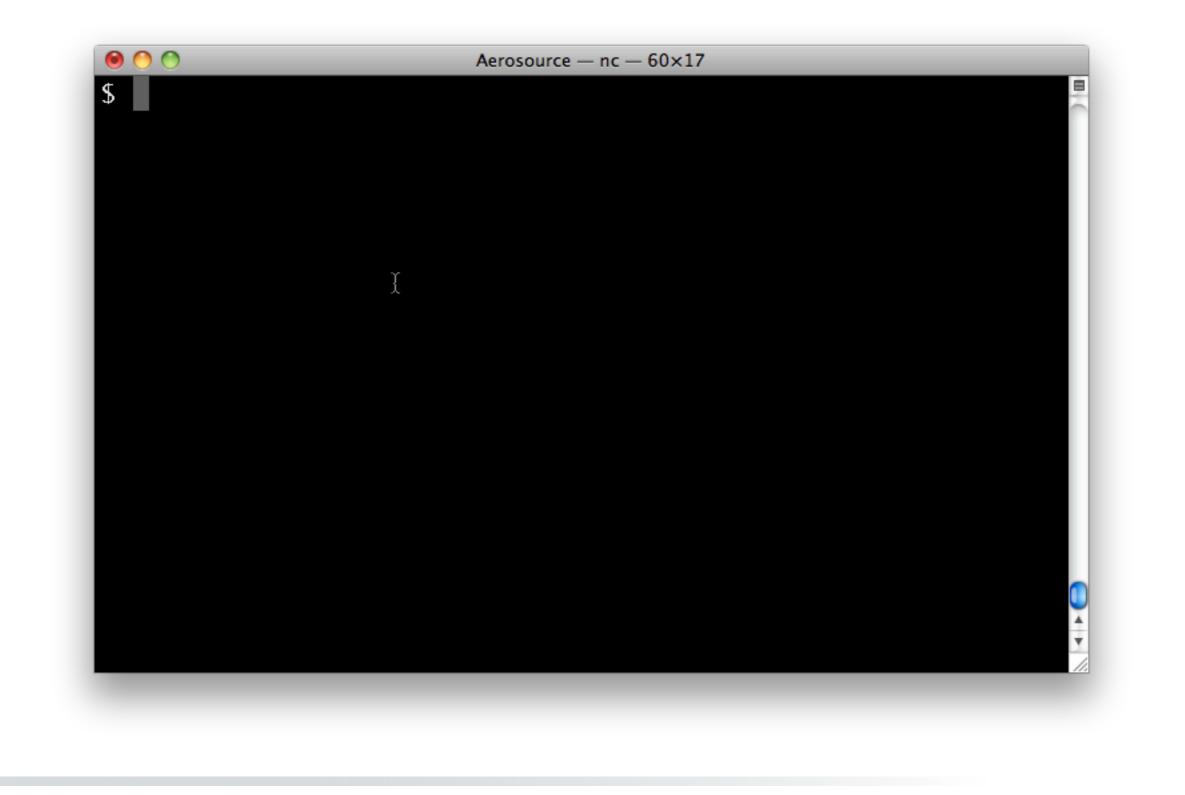
# ZFS Properties for project meta-data



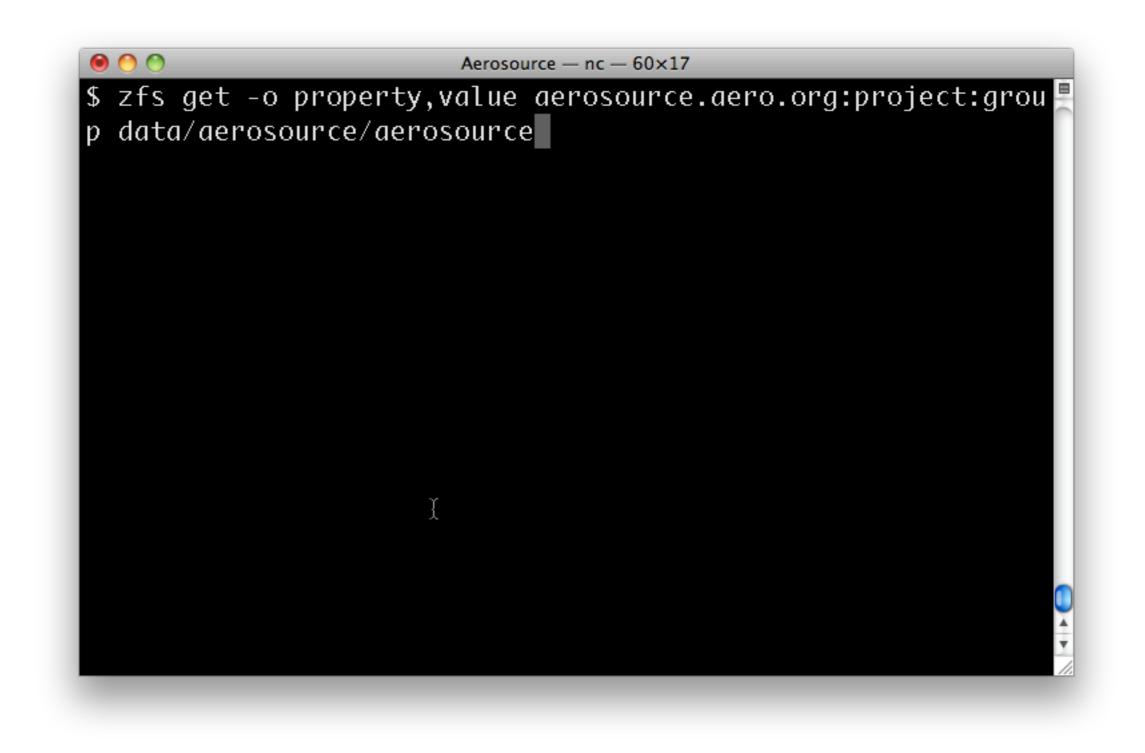
#### What to store?

- Project user and group
  - Only store the group (same as user)
- Project access control (Apache configuration)
  - Public, Auth Required, Private Group

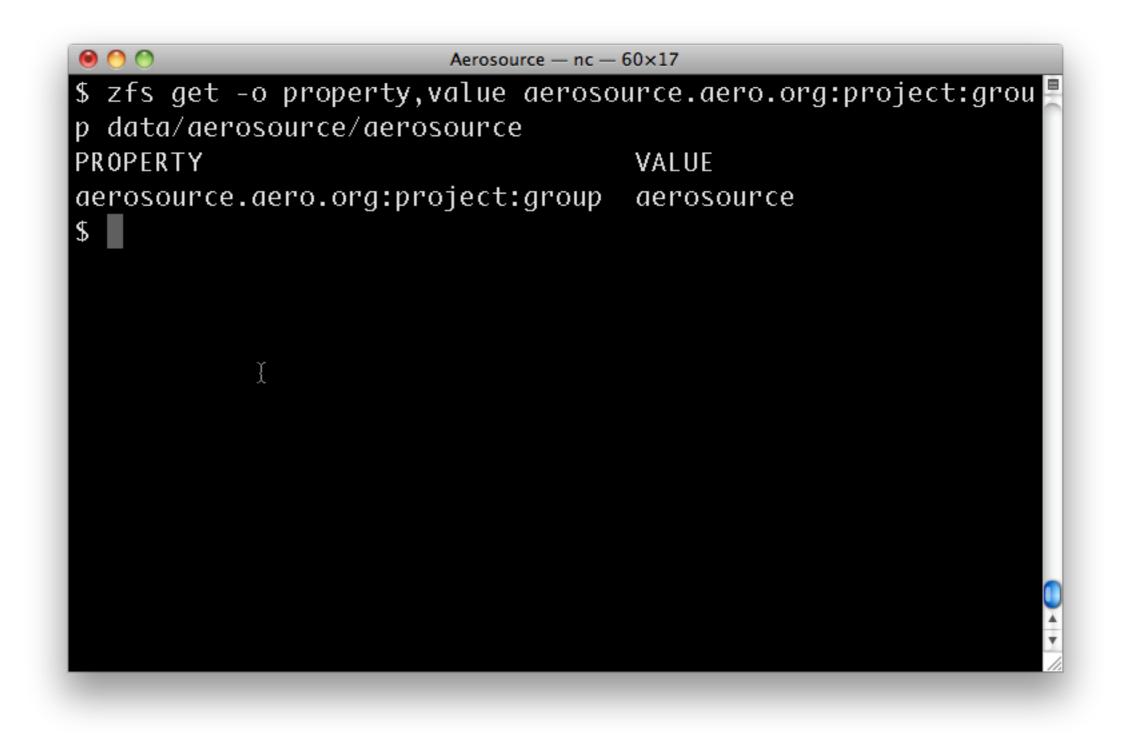




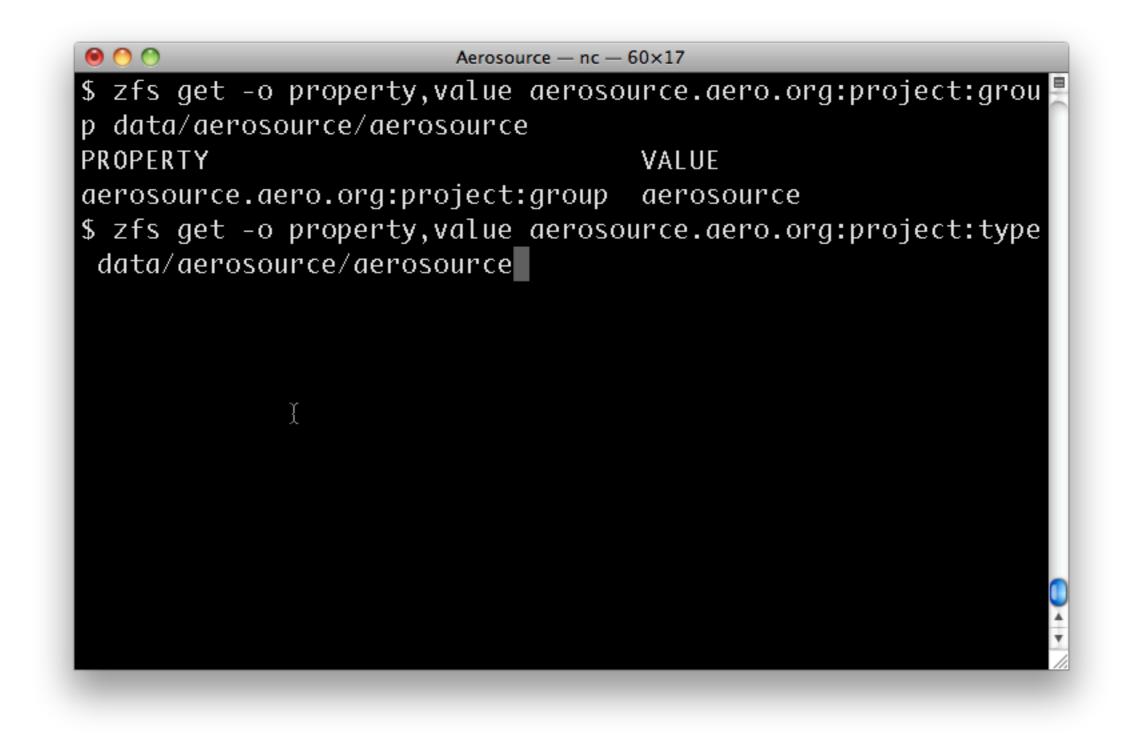




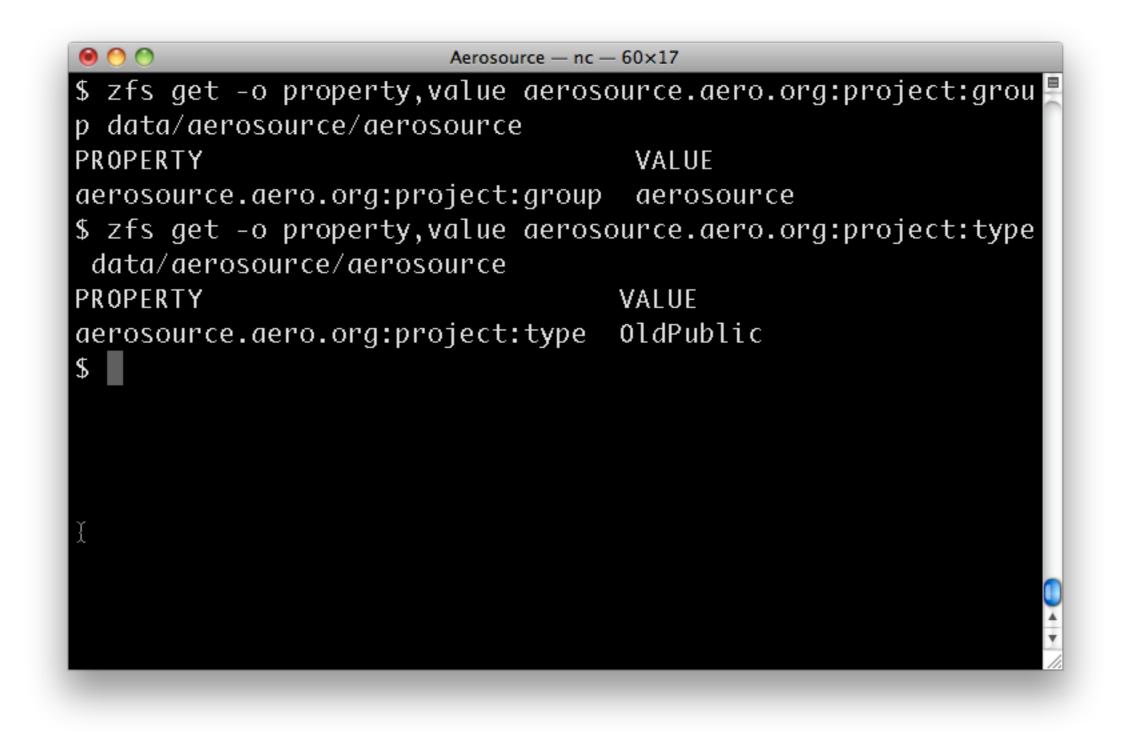














### Properties drive scripts that create Apache config files



Monday, September 26, 2011

previously we had files containing lists of projects for each type of project.

#### Project Storage Replication



#### Differing Replication Needs

- Off-site warm spare
  - Alternate datacenter on East coast
  - Full replication
  - Efficient on slow
     WAN links

- Development server
  - Smaller system
  - Developers not authorized to see all project contents
  - Avoid using excessive disk space

#### Long term goal: multiple source hosts



Monday, September 26, 2011

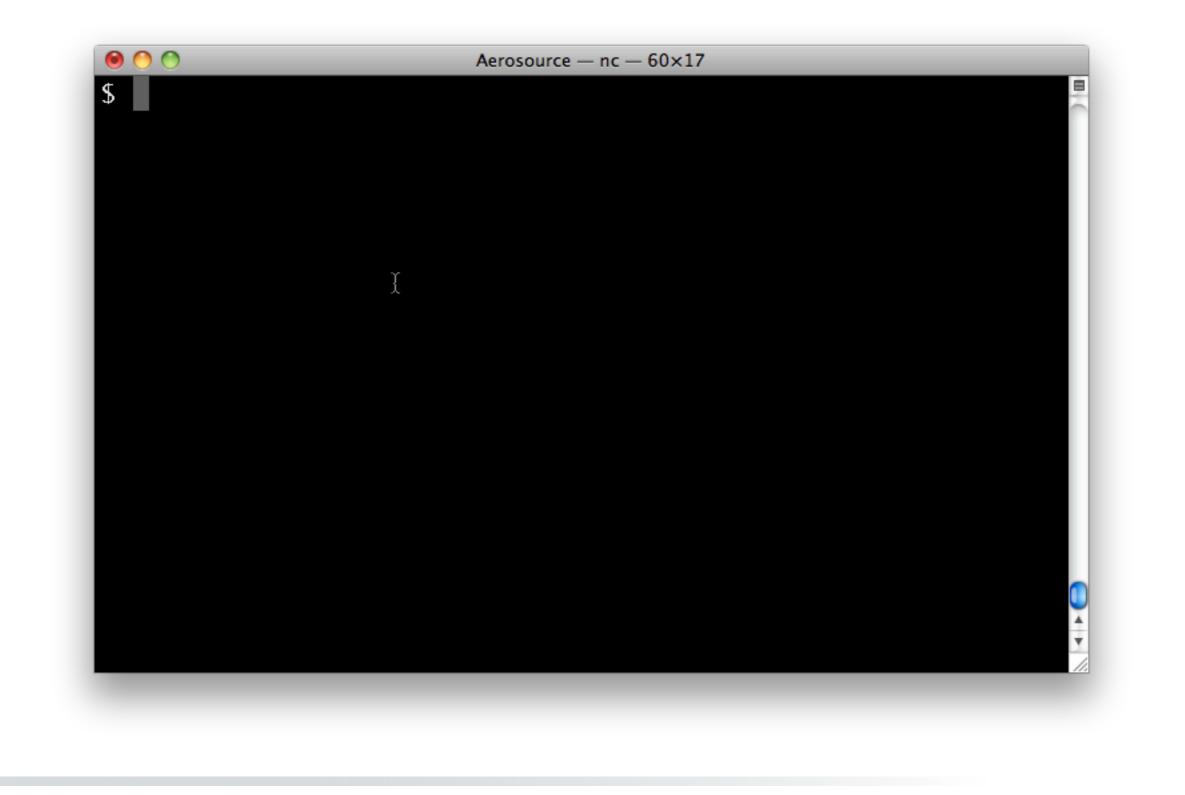
Additionally, we'd eventually like to support having projects have a home server so both servers are active and serving the projects that are at home on them.

## Want only one replication script

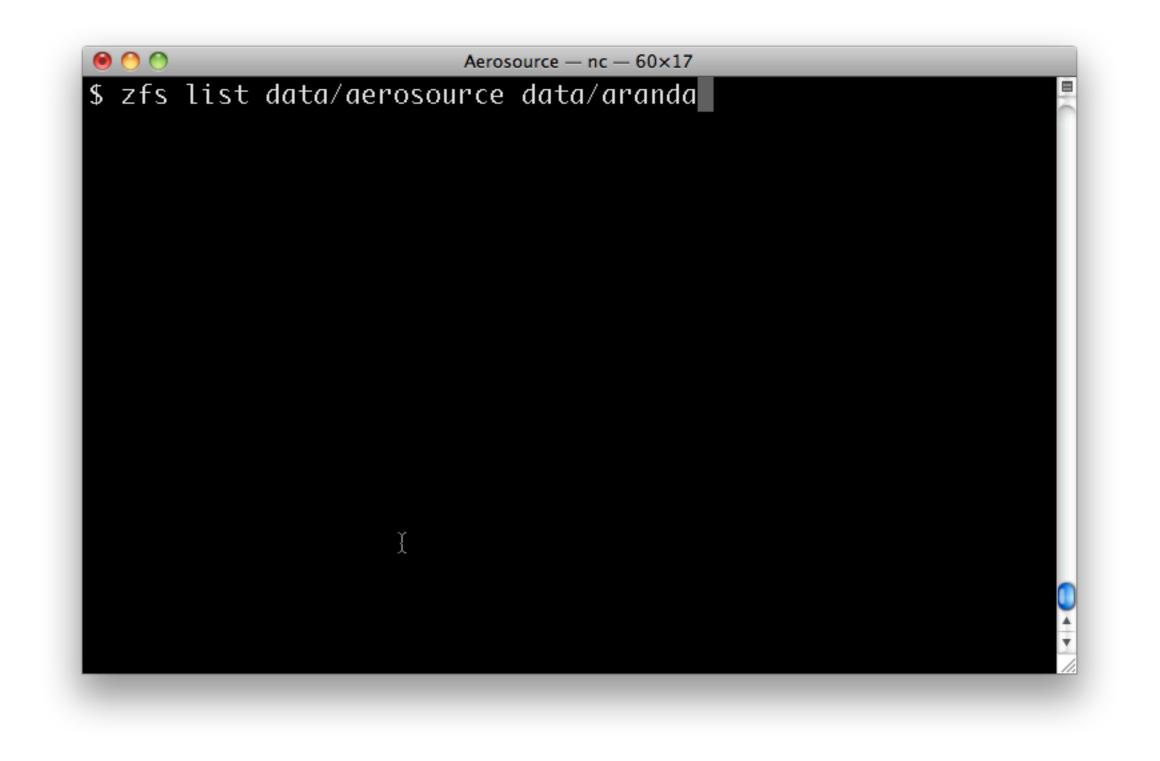


### Aerosource storage layout











5 zfs list data∕ NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
data/aerosource	71.6G	1.06T	841K	/aerosource	
data∕aranda	19.3G	1.06T	60K	/aranda	
5					
Ĩ					



## Properties supporting replication

- aerosource.aero.org:sourcehost => aerosource-west.aero.org
- aerosource.aero.org:targethost => aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org:data
- aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:targethost => rep\_1298838010



Monday, September 26, 2011

sourcehost: home system, always aerosource-west today targethost: list of hosts and zfs datasets to send data to lastsnap:targethost name of the last snapshot sent to a given host

#### **Replication Cases**

- Bootstrap: Project not transferred before
- Incremental: Transfer changes since last transferred snapshot



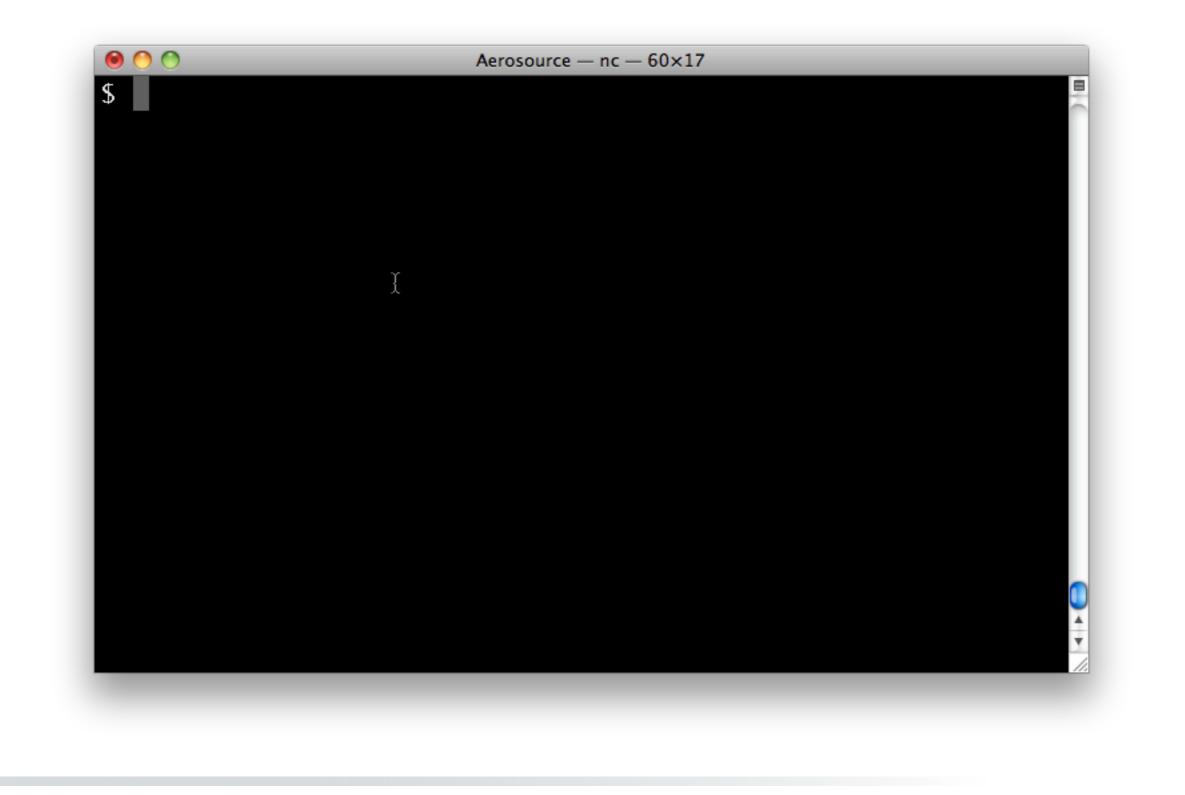
#### Case: Bootstrap



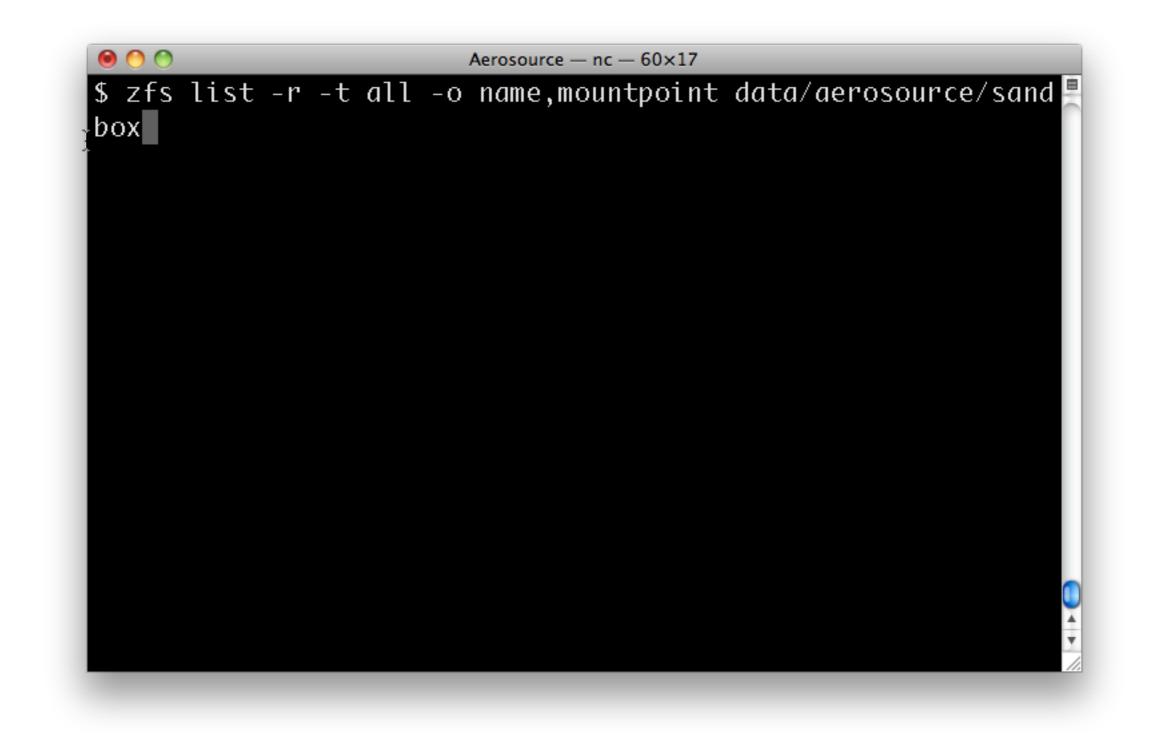
Monday, September 26, 2011

Bootstrap is the easiest case Just make a snapshot and send it.

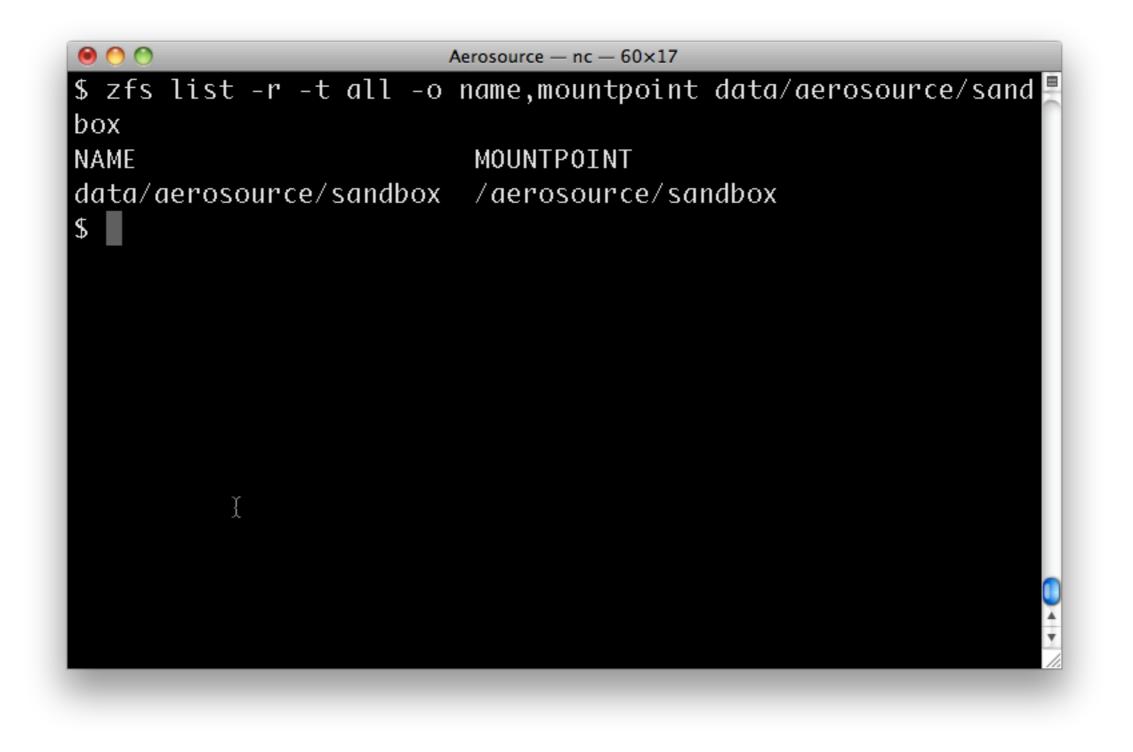
We have an option to destroy the file system on the other end if one exists.



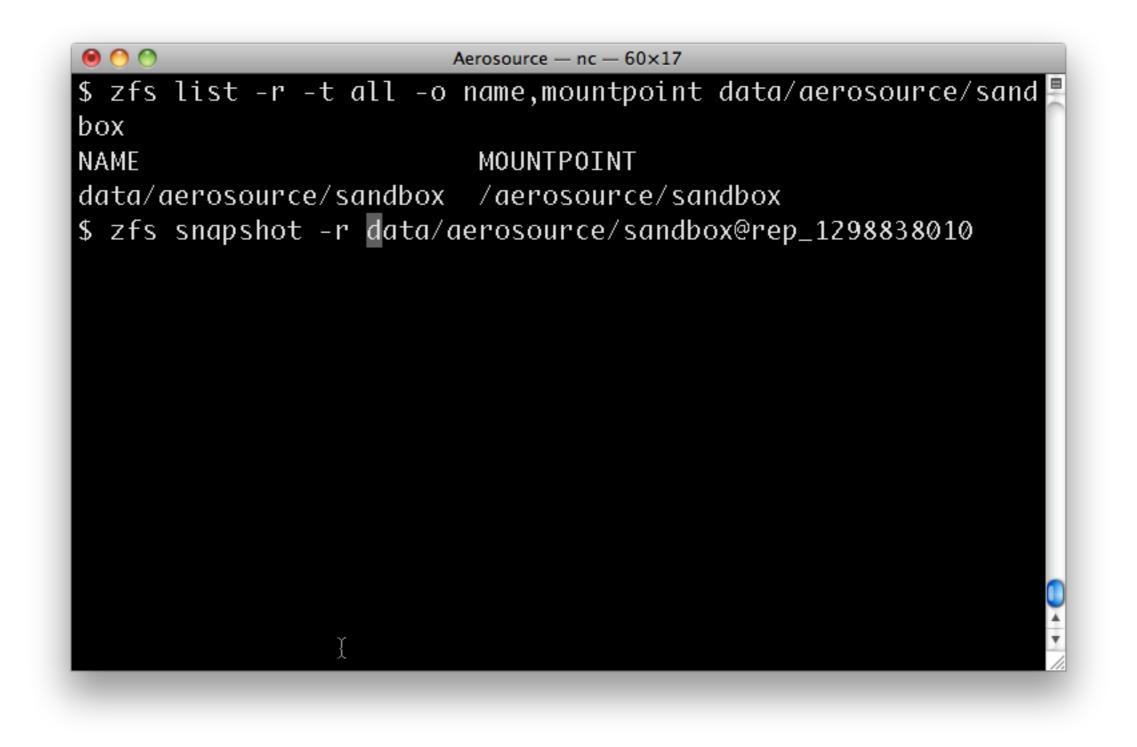




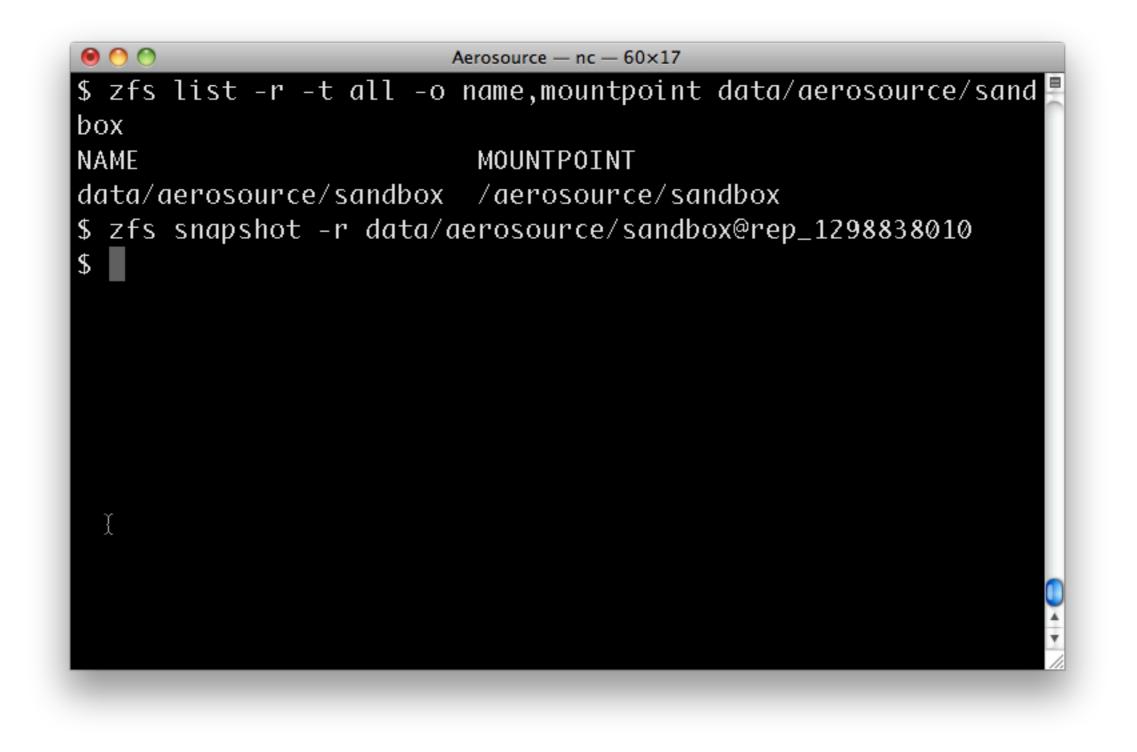




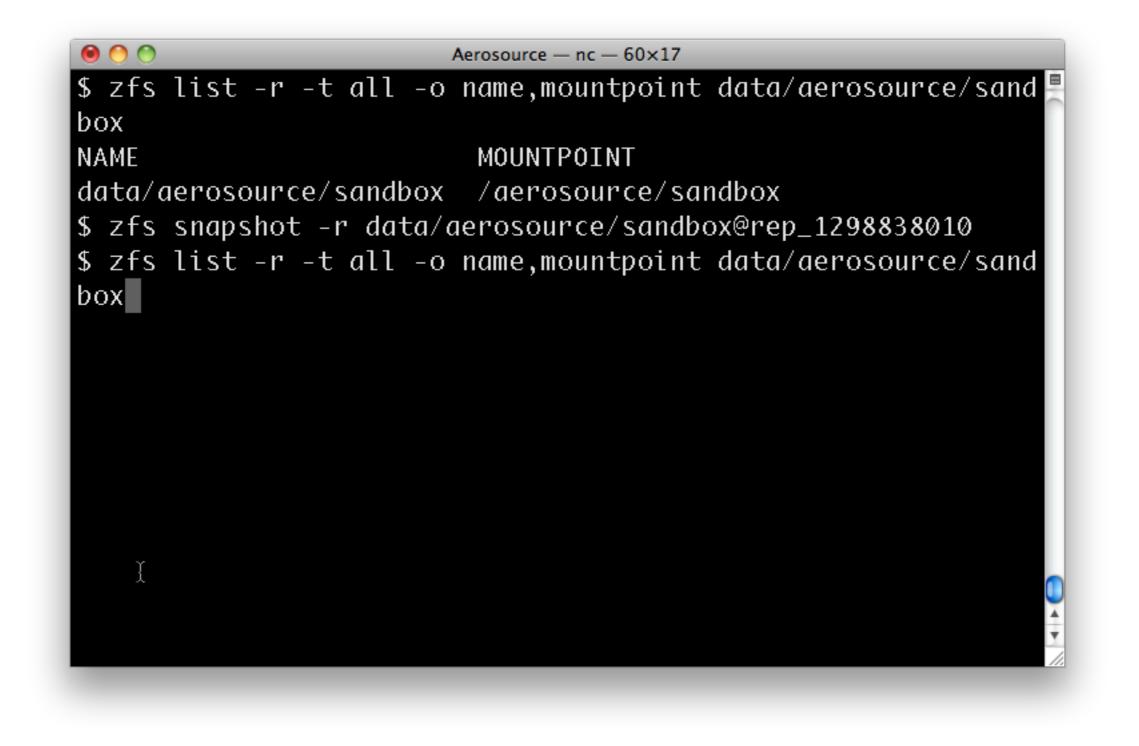




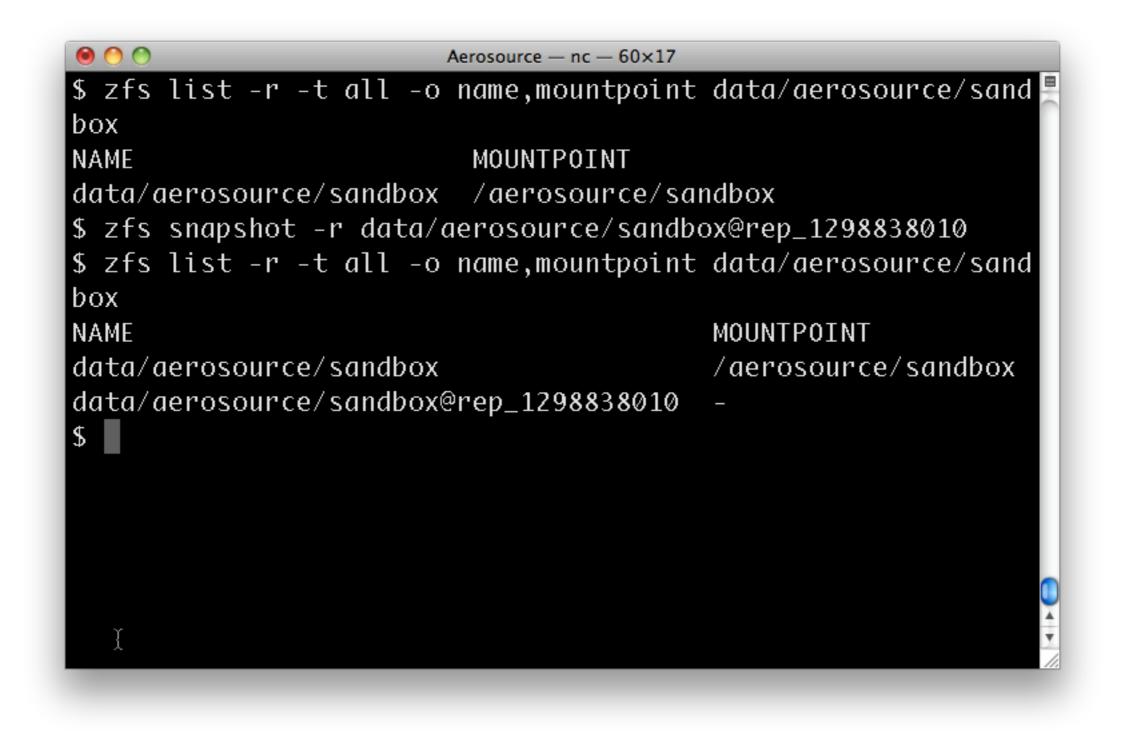




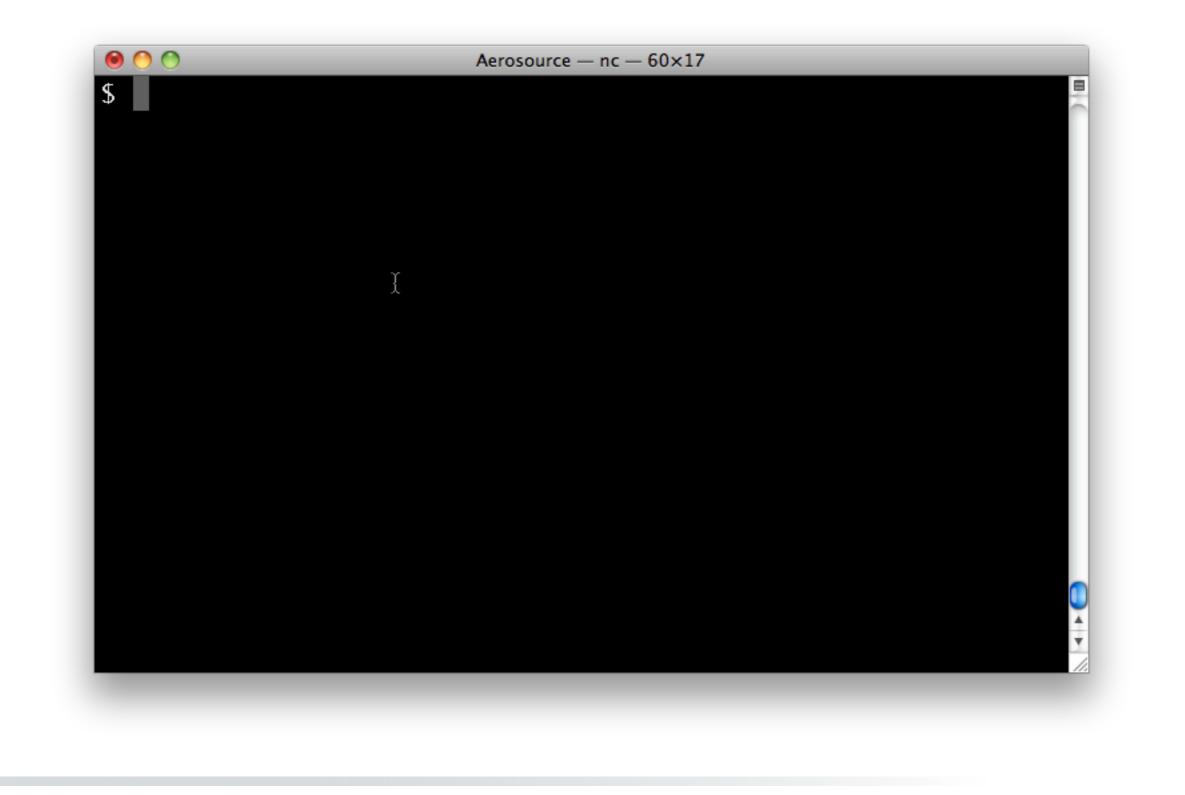




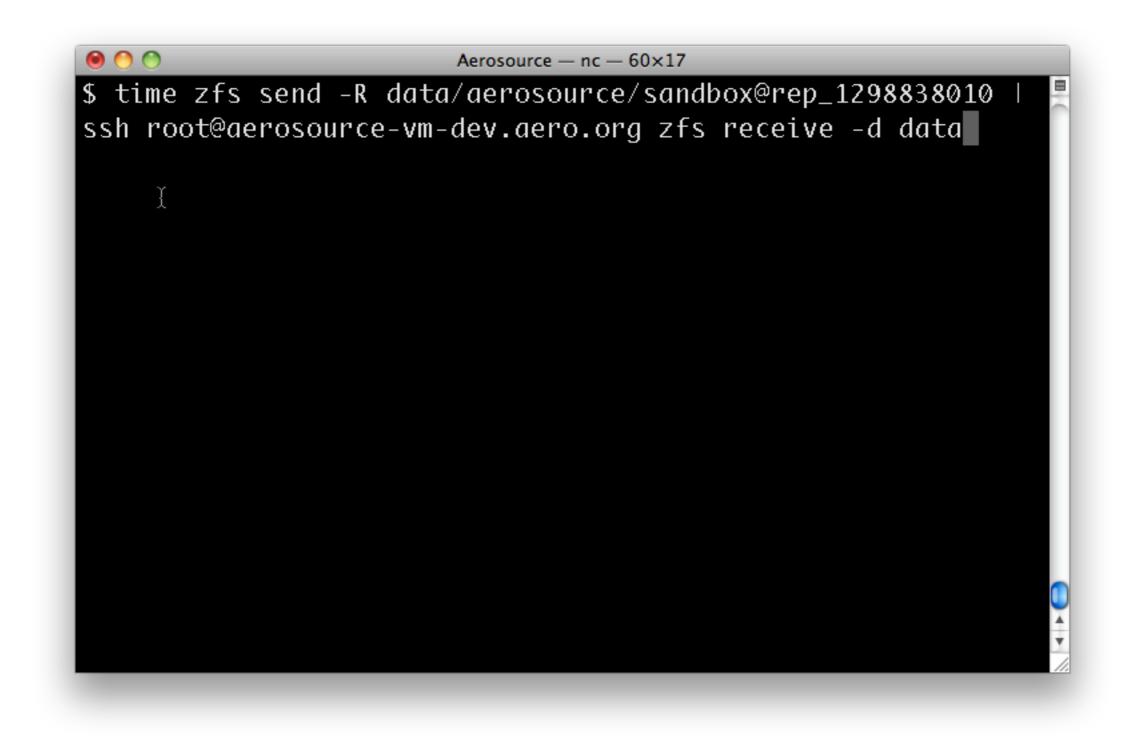




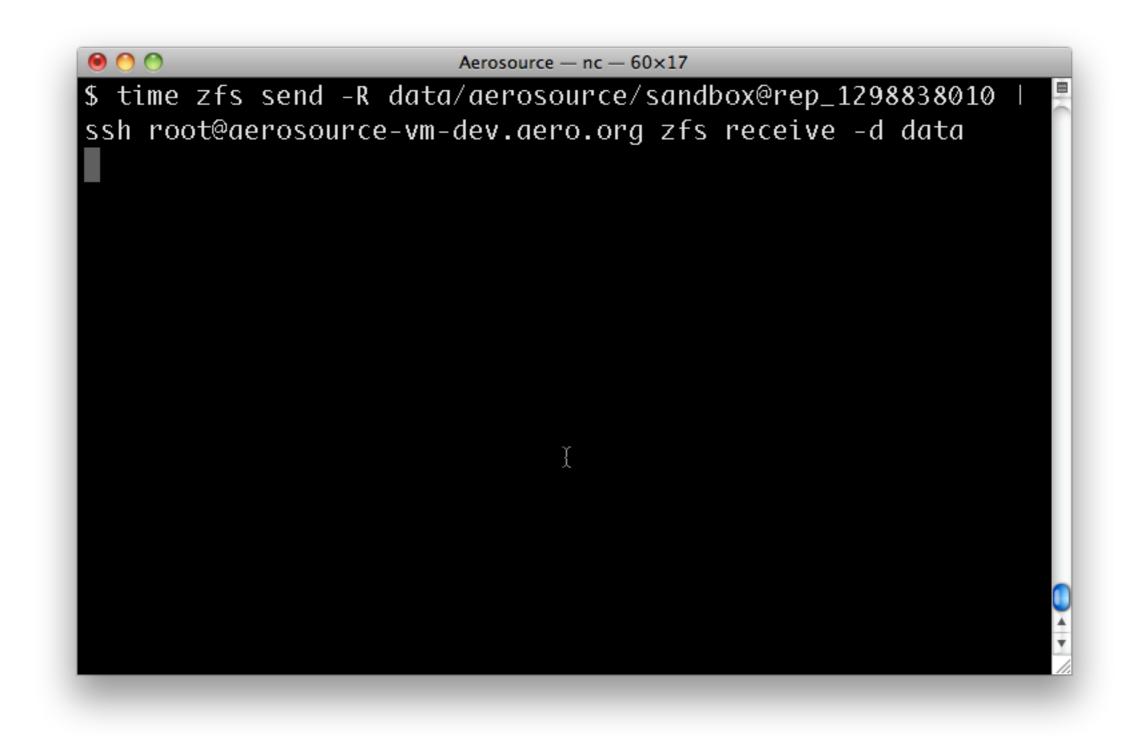




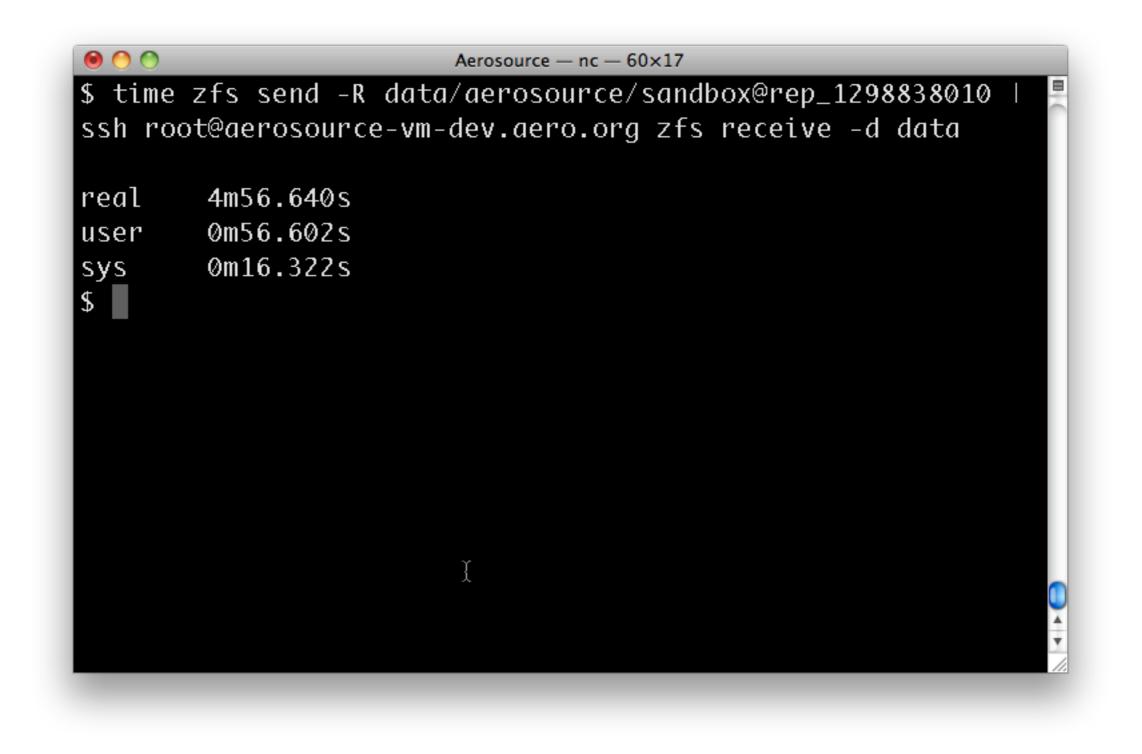




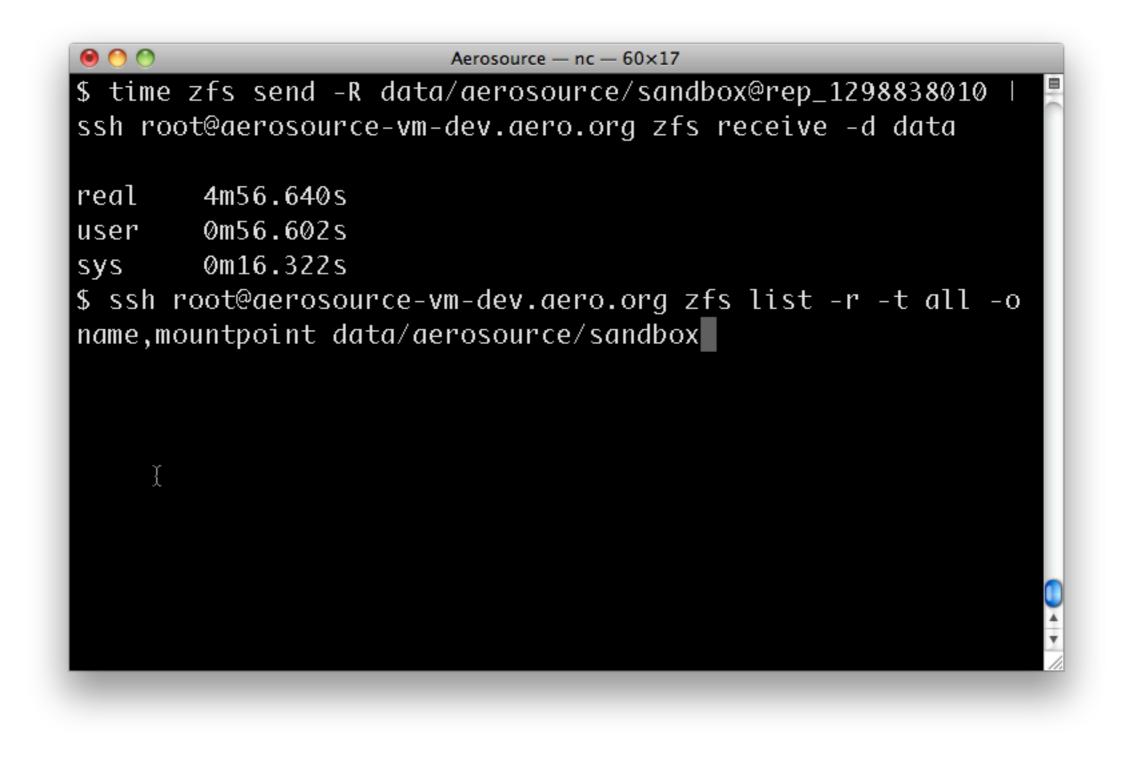




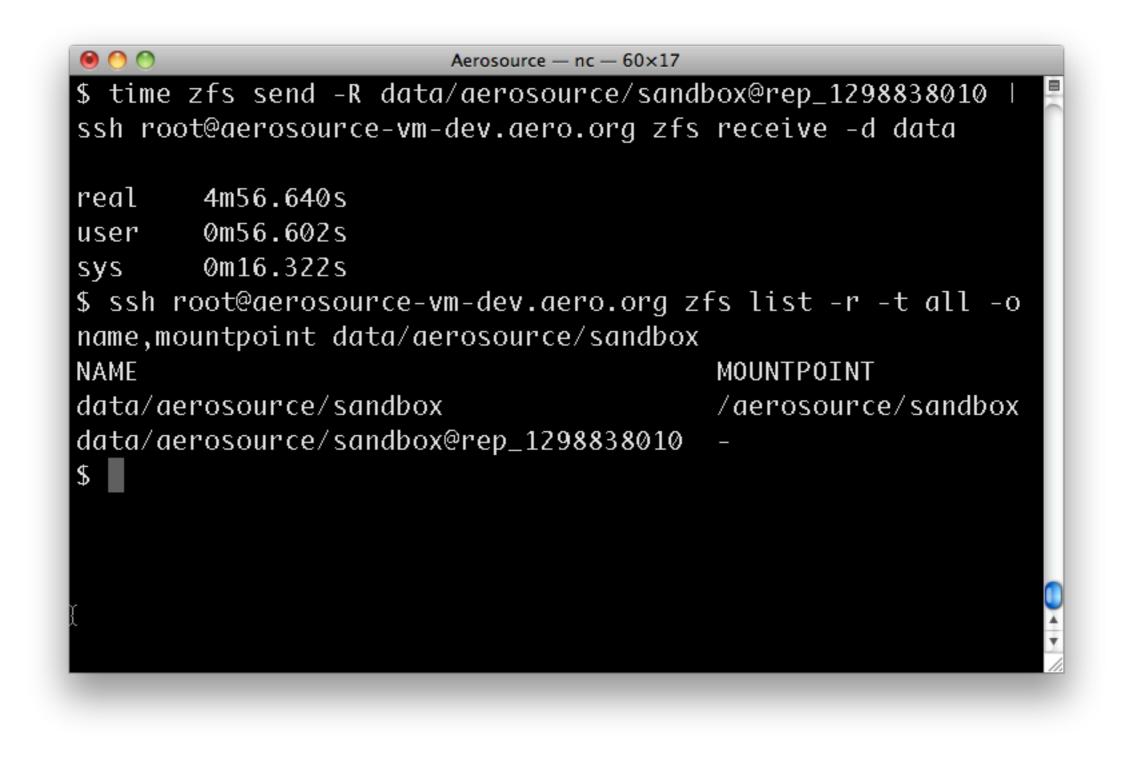








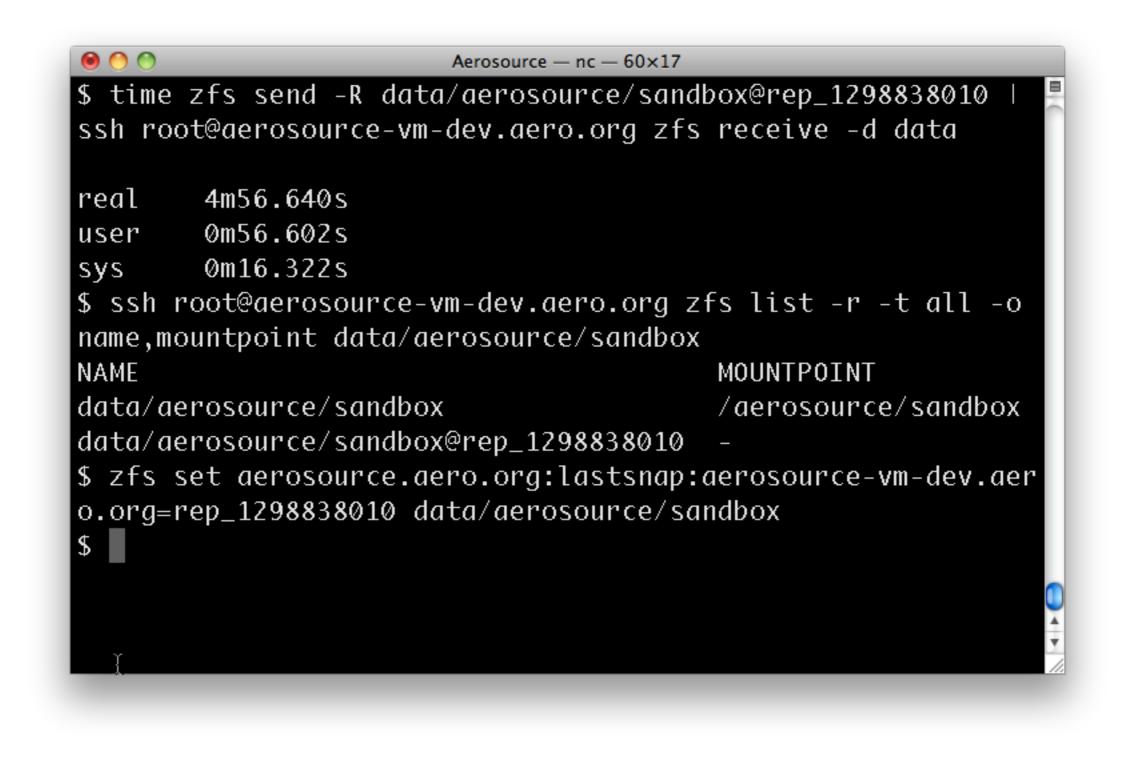






0 🔿 🖲	Aerosource — nc — 60×17	
5 time	zfs send -R data/aerosource/sandb	oox@rep_1298838010
ssh roo	ot@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs	receive -d data
real	4m56.640s	
iser	0m56.602s	
sys	Øm16.322s	
ssh i	root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zf	s list -r -t all -o
name,mo	ountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox	
NAME		MOUNTPOINT
lata/ae	erosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
lata/ae	erosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010	-
5 zfs s	set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:a	aerosource-vm-dev.aer
	rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sar	
5		-
	Ĭ	



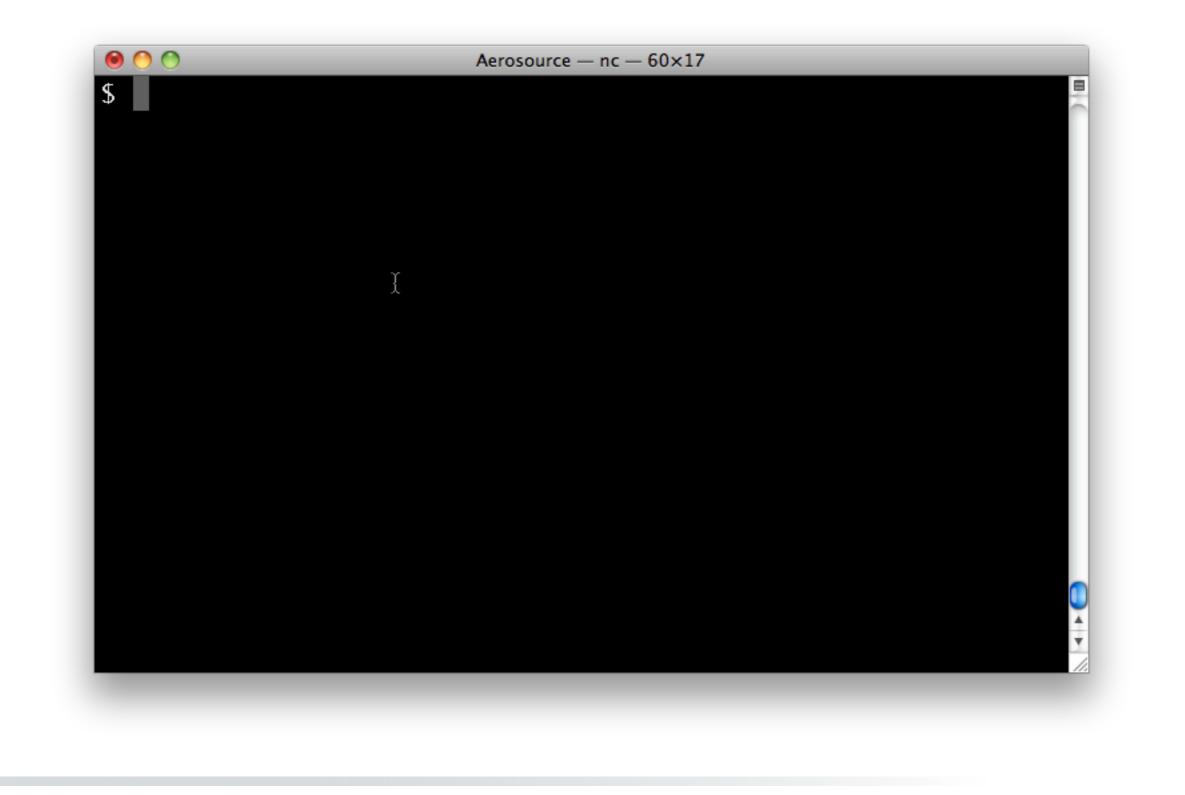




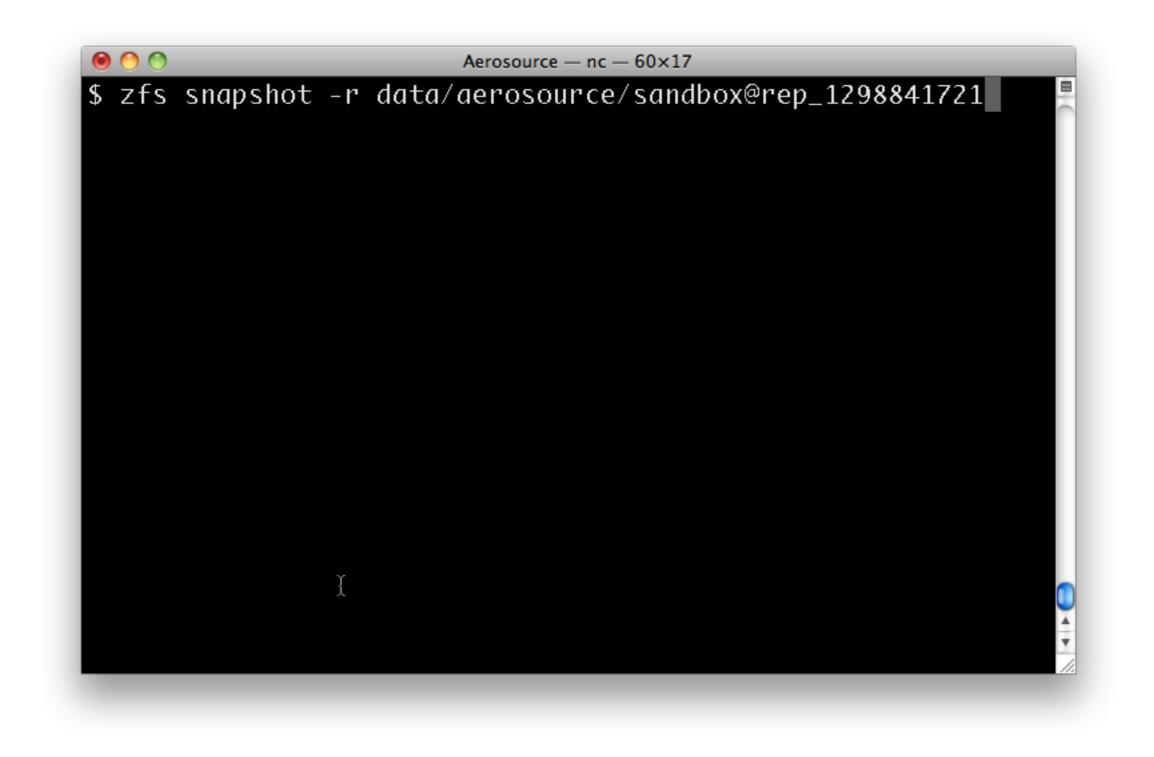
that is that

## Case: Incremental

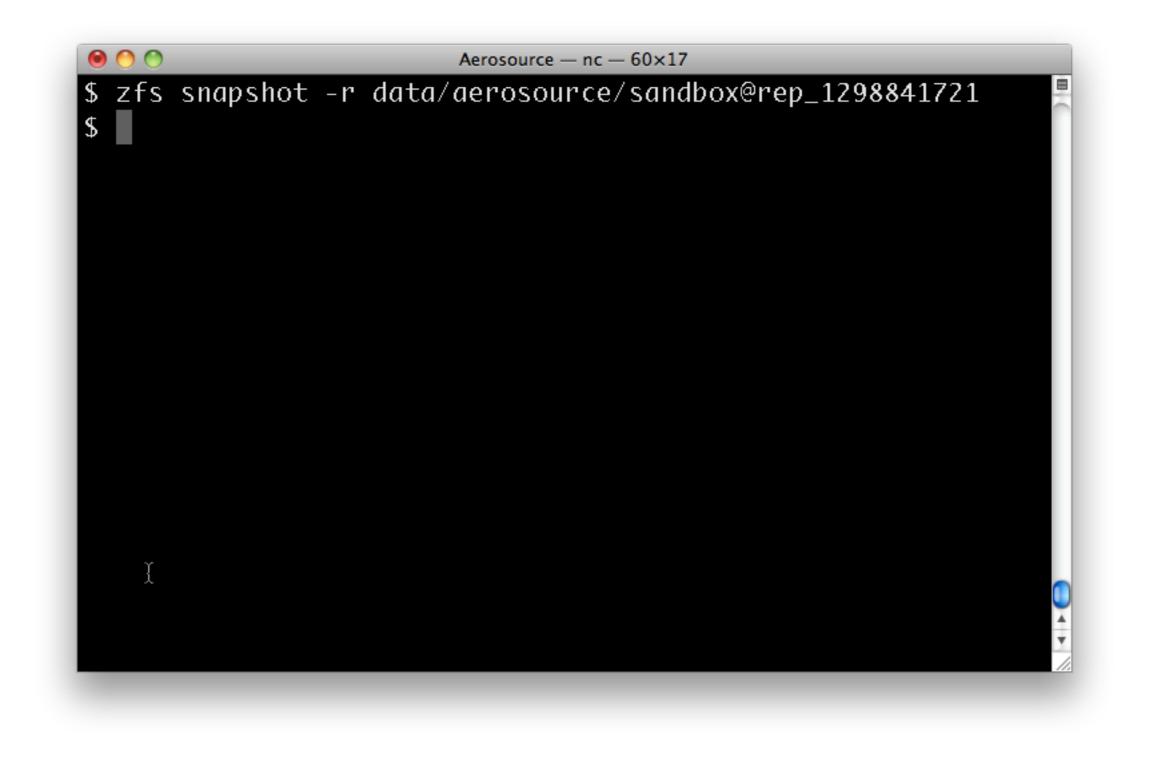




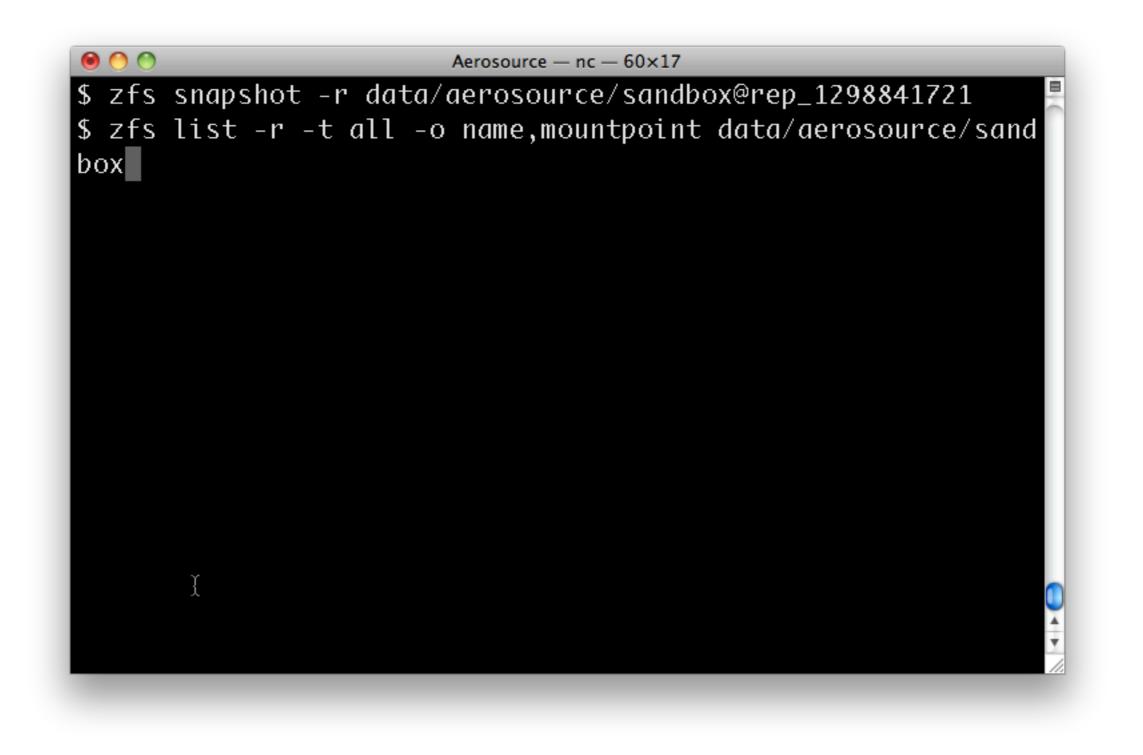




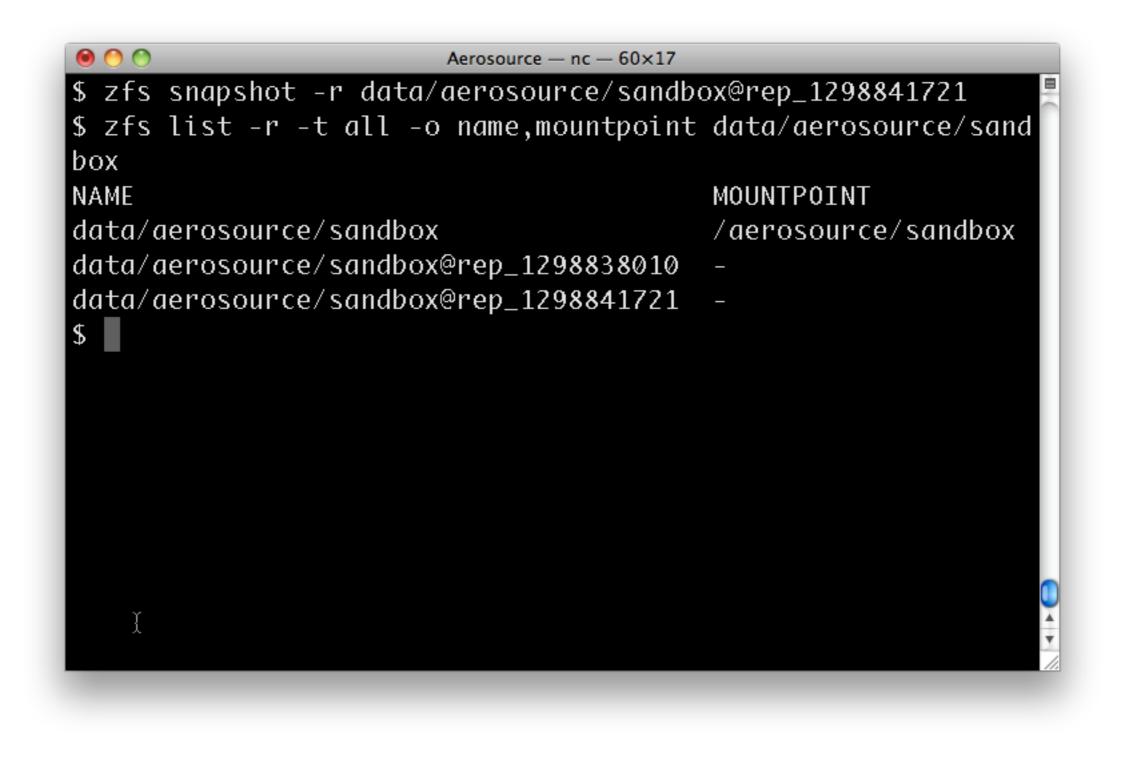




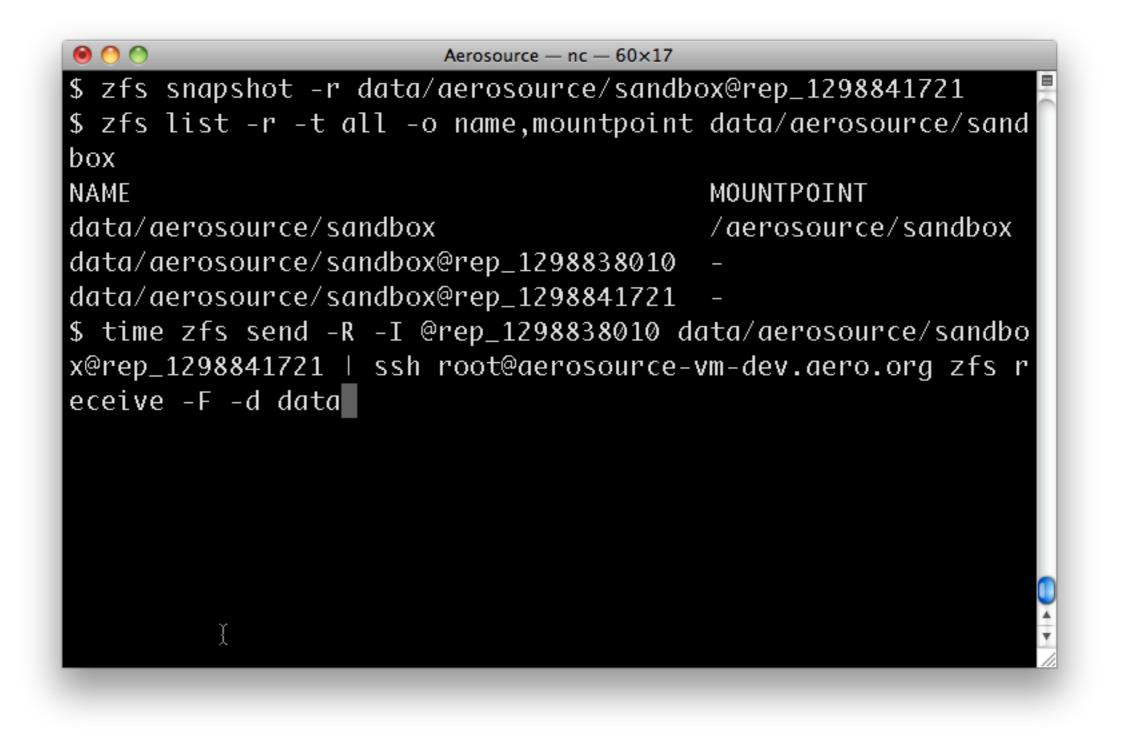




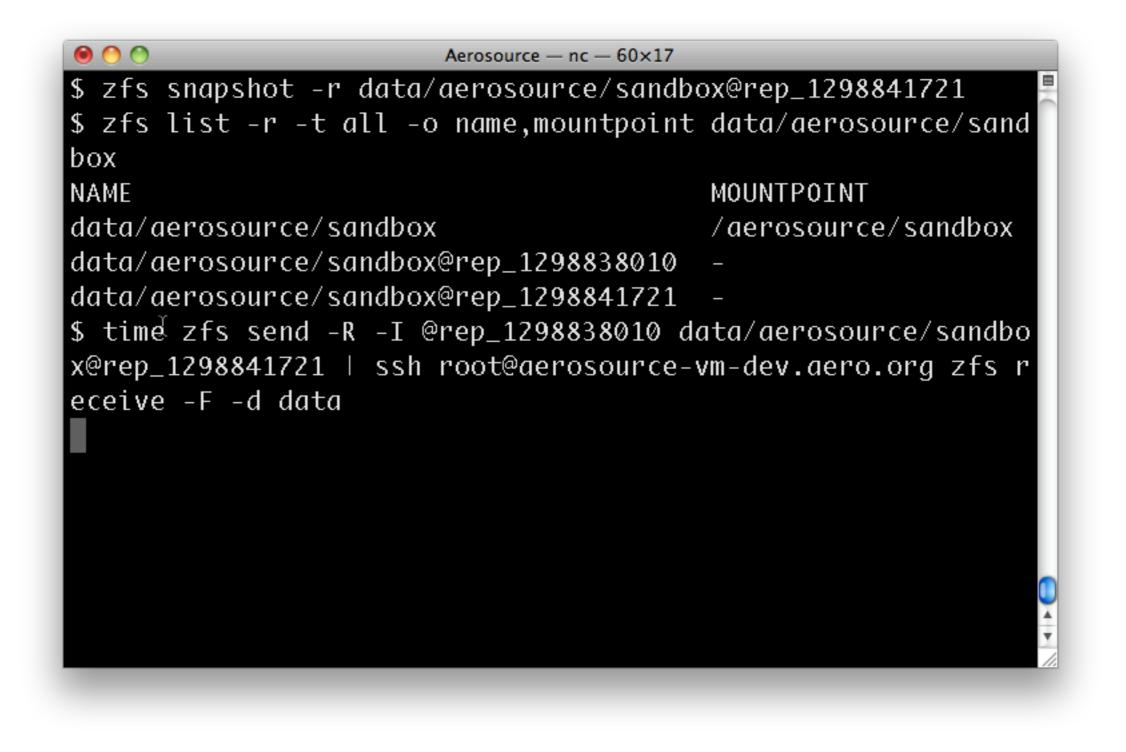














```
0 0 0
                        Aerosource - nc - 60×17
$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint data/aerosource/sand
box
NAME
                                         MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox
                                         /aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ time zfs send -R -I @rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sandbo
x@rep_1298841721 | ssh root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs r
eceive -F -d data
real
        0m7.468s
        0m0.021s
user
        0m0.039s
sys
$
```



```
Aerosource - nc - 60×17
$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint data/aerosource/sand
box
NAME
                                        MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox
                                        /aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ time zfs send -R -I @rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sandbo
x@rep_1298841721 | ssh root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs r
eceive -F -d data
       0m7.468s
real
       0m0.021s
user
sys
        0m0.039s
$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298841721 data/aerosource/sandbox
```

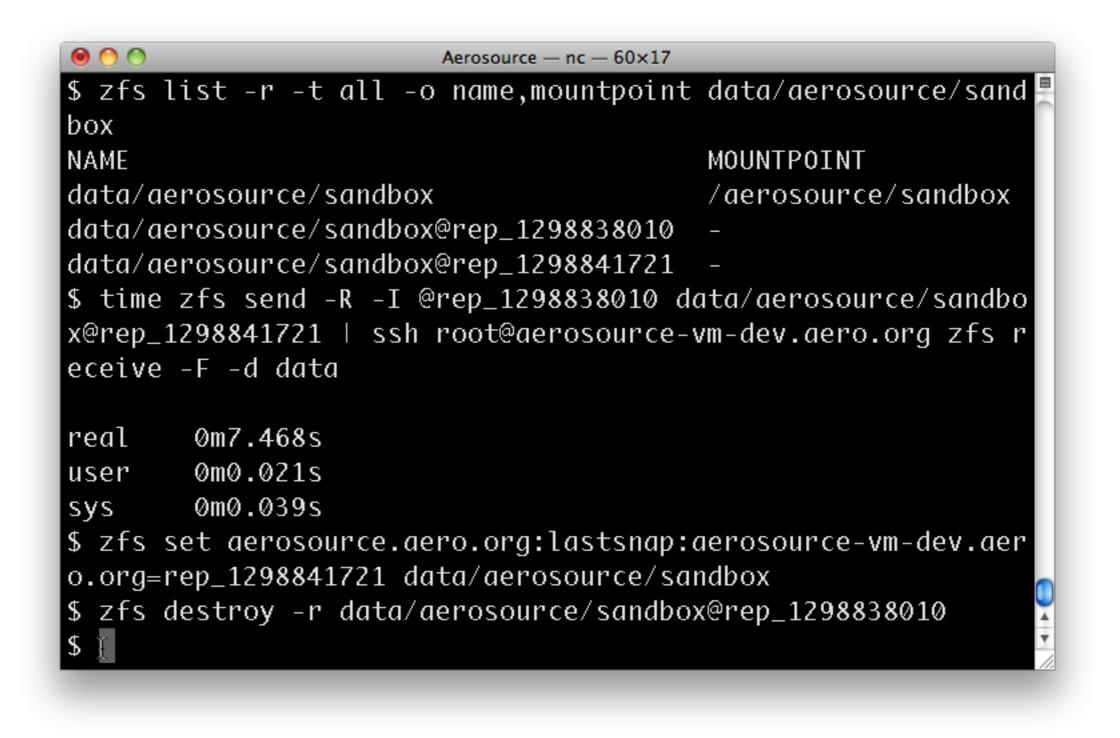


```
Aerosource - nc - 60×17
$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint data/aerosource/sand
box
                                        MOUNTPOINT
NAME
data/aerosource/sandbox
                                        /aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ time zfs send -R -I @rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sandbo
x@rep_1298841721 | ssh root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs r
eceive -F -d data
        0m7.468s
real
liser
        0m0.021s
sys
        0m0.039s
$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298841721 data/aerosource/sandbox
```



```
Aerosource - nc - 60×17
$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint data/aerosource/sand
box
                                        MOUNTPOINT
NAME
data/aerosource/sandbox
                                        /aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ time zfs send -R -I @rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sandbo
x@rep_1298841721 | ssh root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs r
eceive -F -d data
       0m7.468s
real
user
       0m0.021s
        0m0.039s
sys
$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298841721 data/aerosource/sandbox
$ zfs destroy -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
```







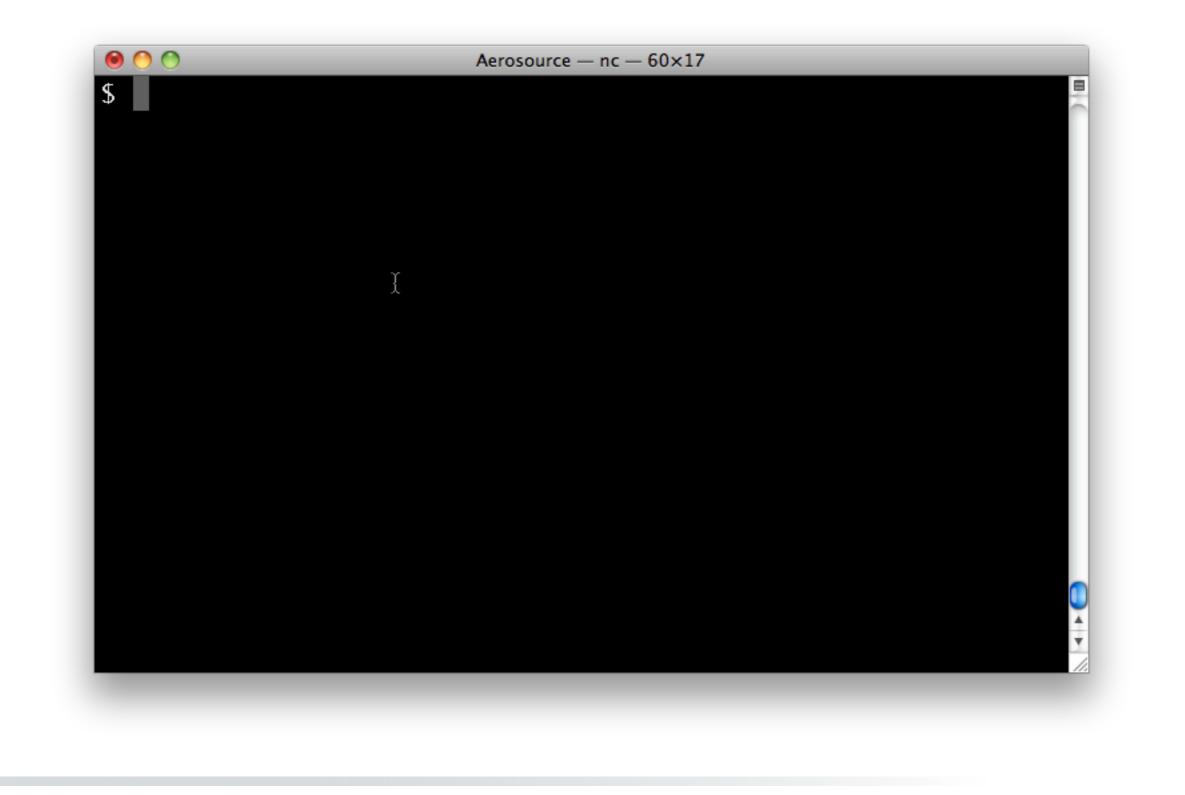
And that's it for the update.

You might have noticed that we didn't remove the snapshot on the remote system. The reason for this is that we don't need to due to our use of the –F option to zfs receive. It removes filesystems and snapshots that were removed on the source side as well as any changes made on the target side since the snapshot specified by –I

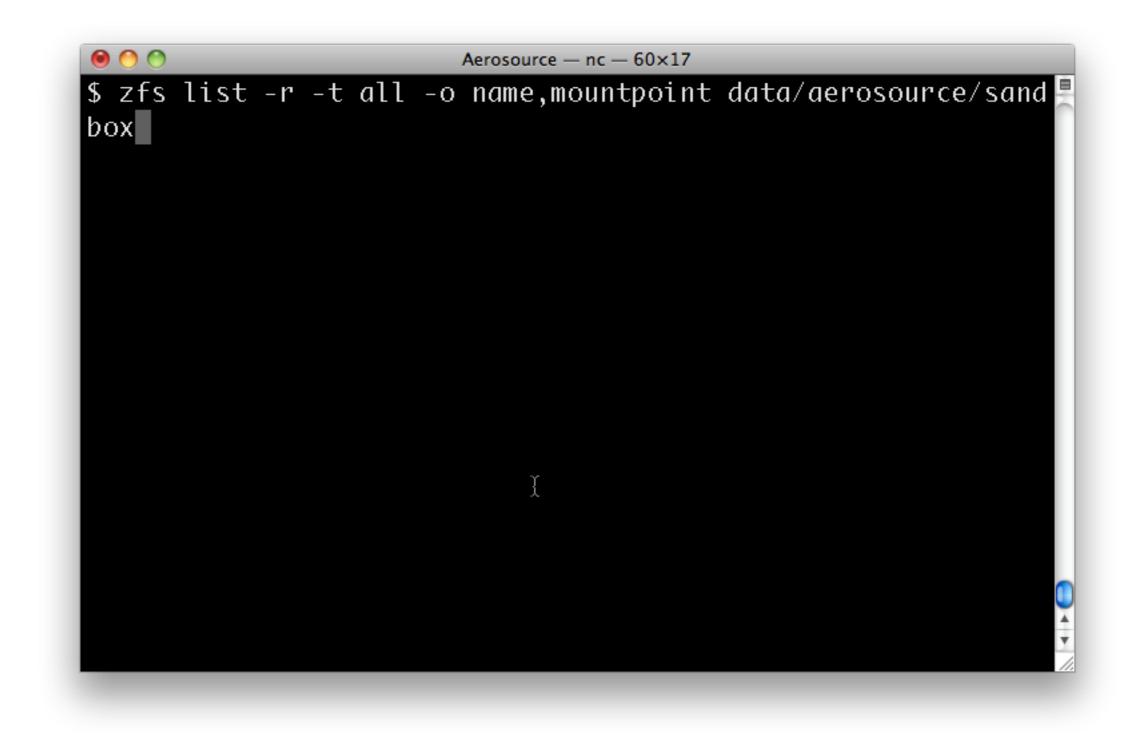
```
Aerosource - nc - 60 \times 17
$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint data/aerosource/sand
box
NAME
                                        MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox
                                        /aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721
$ time zfs send -R -I @rep_1298838010 data/aerosource/sandbo
x@rep_1298841721 | ssh root@aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs r
eceive -F -d data
        0m7.468s
real
user
        0m0.021s
sys
        0m0.039s
$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298841721 data/aerosource/sandbox
$ zfs destroy -r data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010
$ clear
```



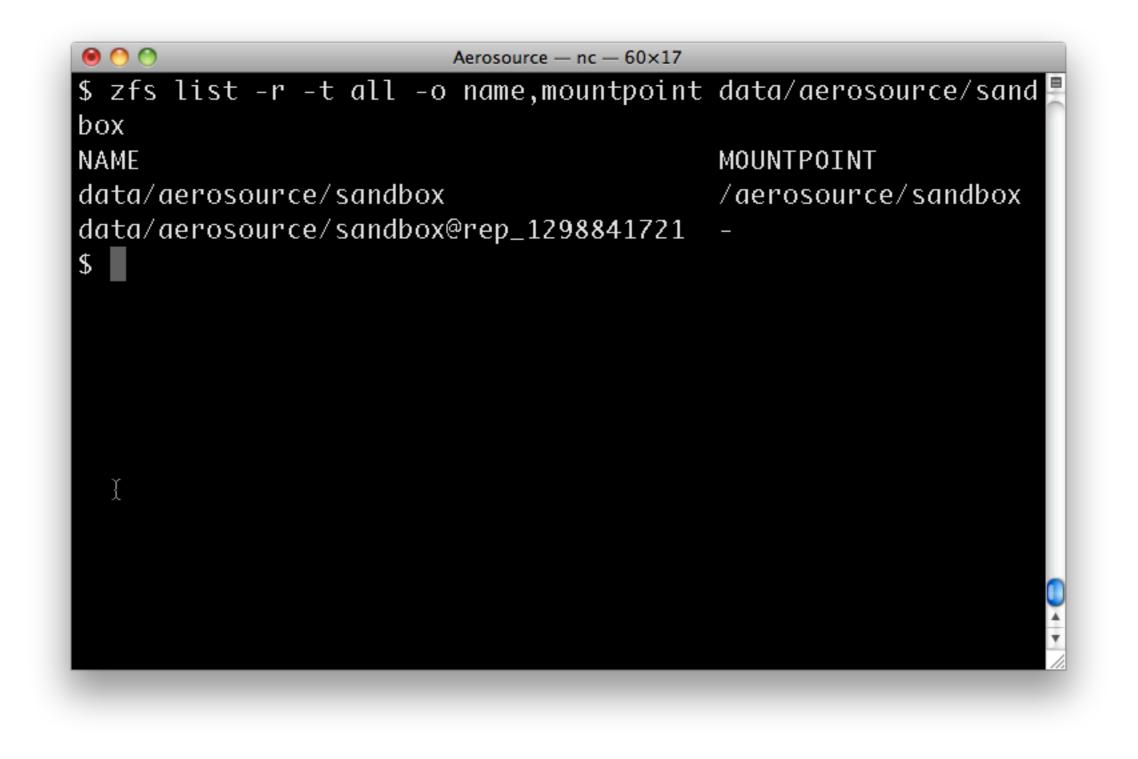
This can be seen in a quick example.



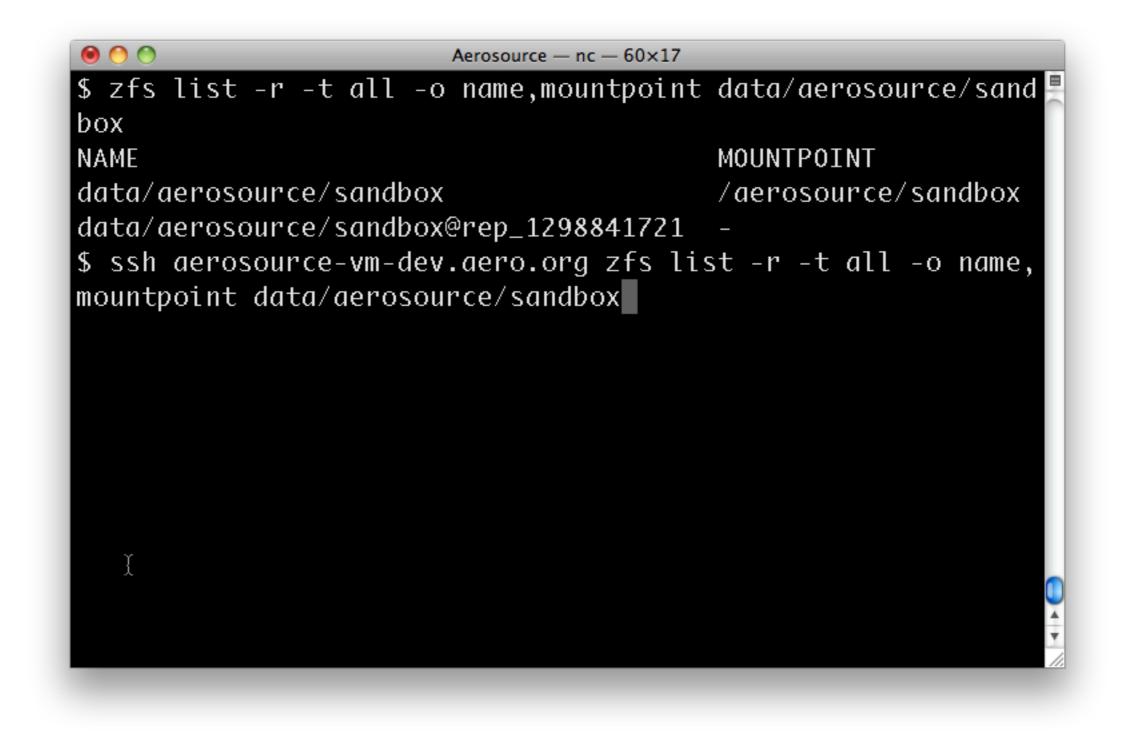




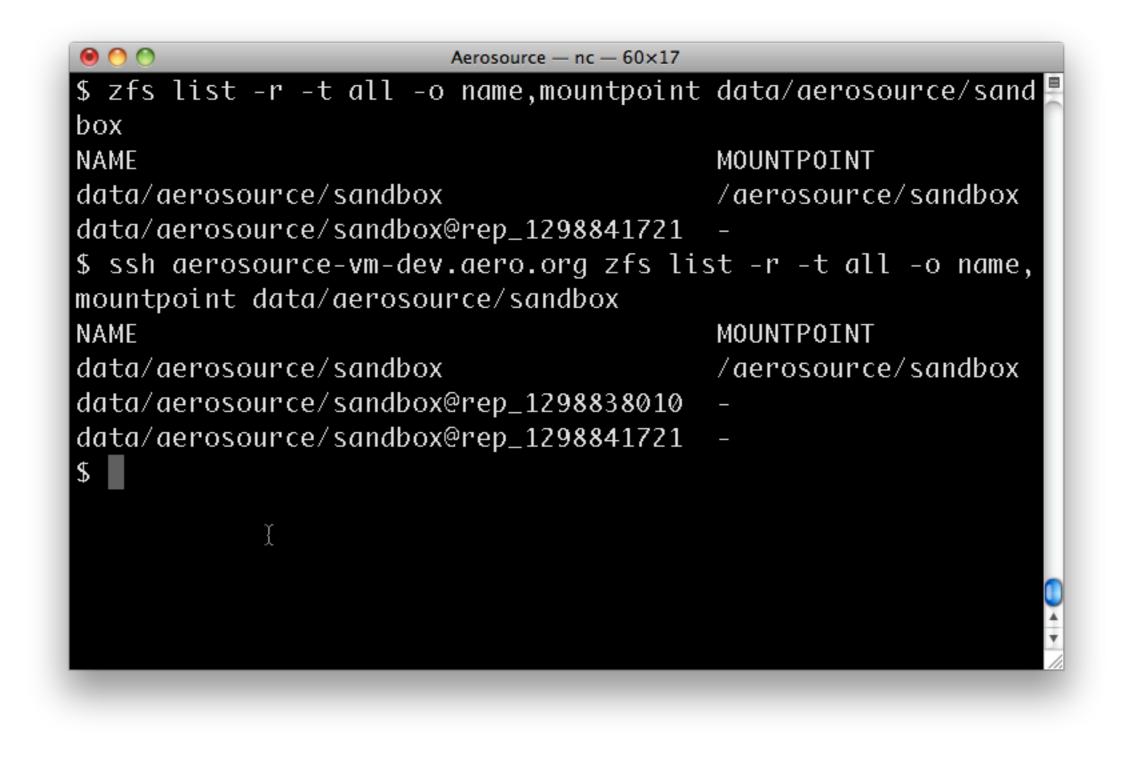




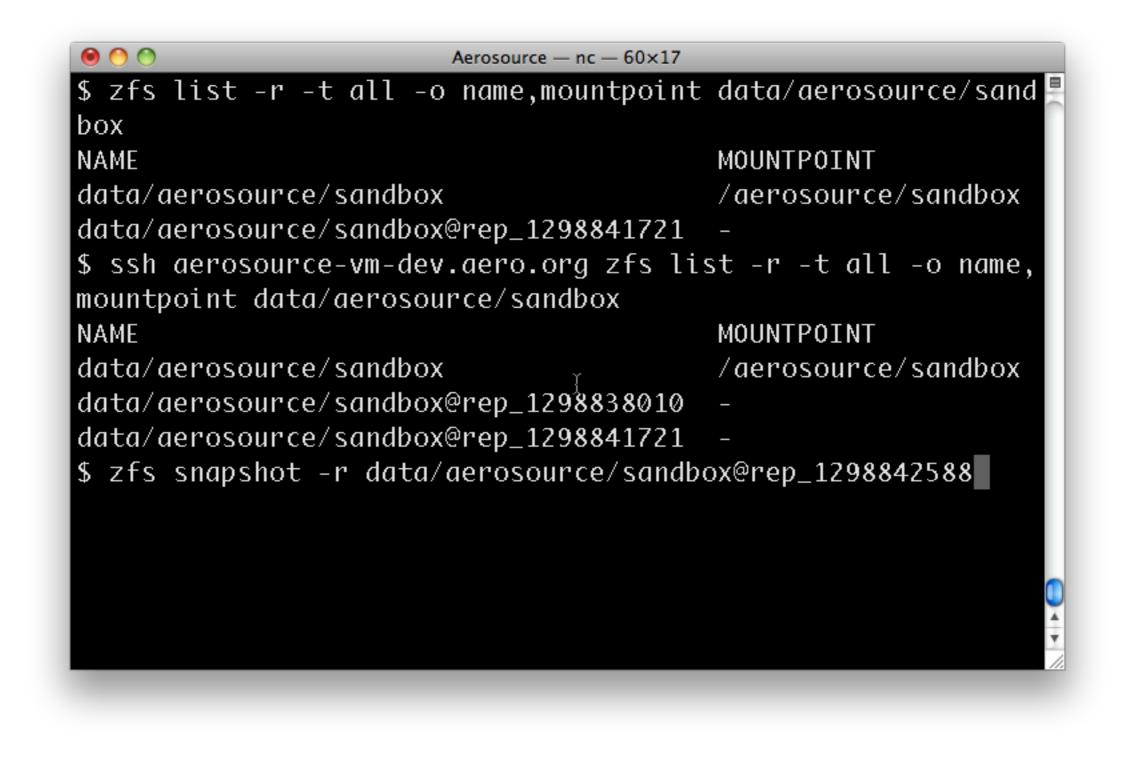




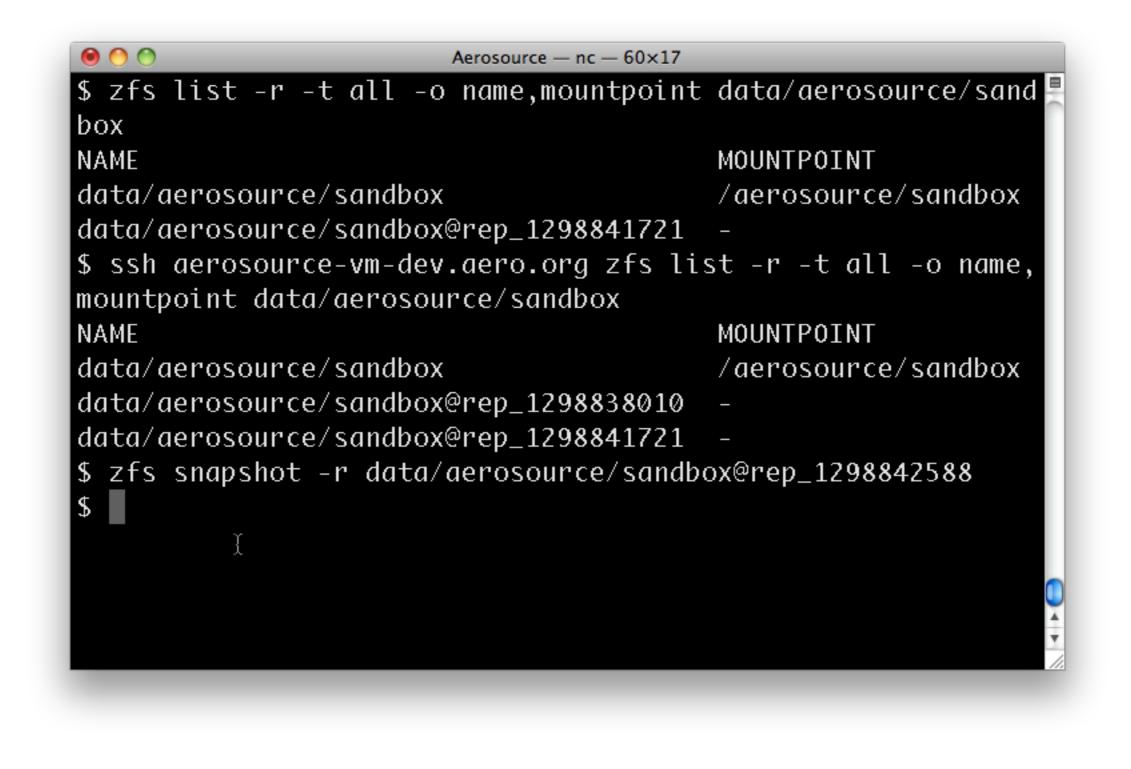














● ● ● ● Aerosource — nc — 60×	17
<pre>\$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoi</pre>	int data/aerosource/sand 🚆
box	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_129884172	21 -
<pre>\$ ssh aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs</pre>	list -r -t all -o name,
mountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_129883801	10 -
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_129884172	21 -
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sar</pre>	ndbox@rep_1298842588
\$ zfs send -R -I @rep_1298841721 data	a/aerosource/sandbox@rep
_1298842588   ssh root@aerosource-vm-	-dev.aero.org zfs receiv
e -F -d data	
Y	
1	•



● ● ● ● ● ●	
<pre>\$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoint</pre>	t data/aerosource/sand 🚆
box	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721	-
<pre>\$ ssh aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs li</pre>	ist -r -t all -o name,
<pre>mountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox</pre>	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010	-
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721	-
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sand</pre>	box@rep_1298842588
\$ zfs send -R -I @rep_1298841721 data/d	aerosource/sandbox@rep
_1298842588   ssh root@aerosource-vm-de	ev.aero.org zfs receiv
e ऱ−F -d data	
\$	
	•

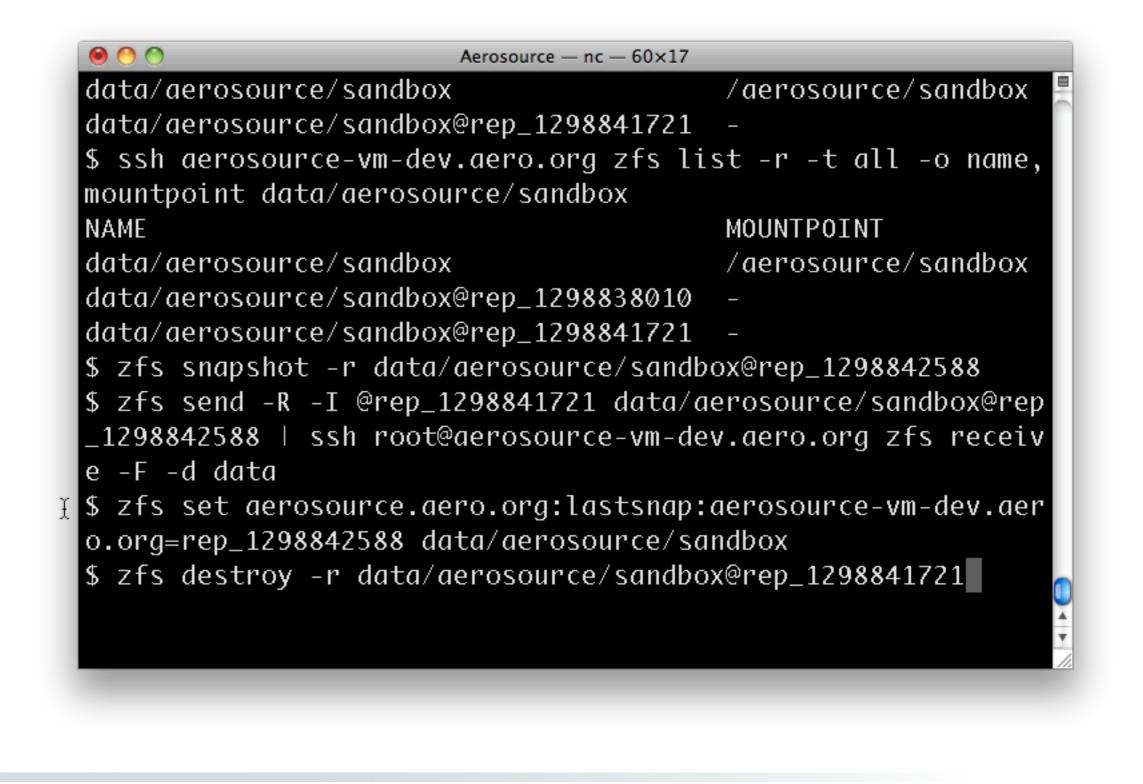


🖲 🕙 🔿 Aerosource — nc — 60	0×17
box	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841	721 -
\$ ssh aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zf	s list -r -t all -o name,
nountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838	010 -
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841	721 -
s zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/s	andbox@rep_1298842588
\$ zfs send -R -I @rep_1298841721 da	ta/aerosource/sandbox@rep
_1298842588   ssh root@aerosource-v	m-dev.aero.org zfs receiv
e -F -d data	
<pre>\$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lasts</pre>	nap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298842588 data/aerosourc	e/sandbox
Ĭ	

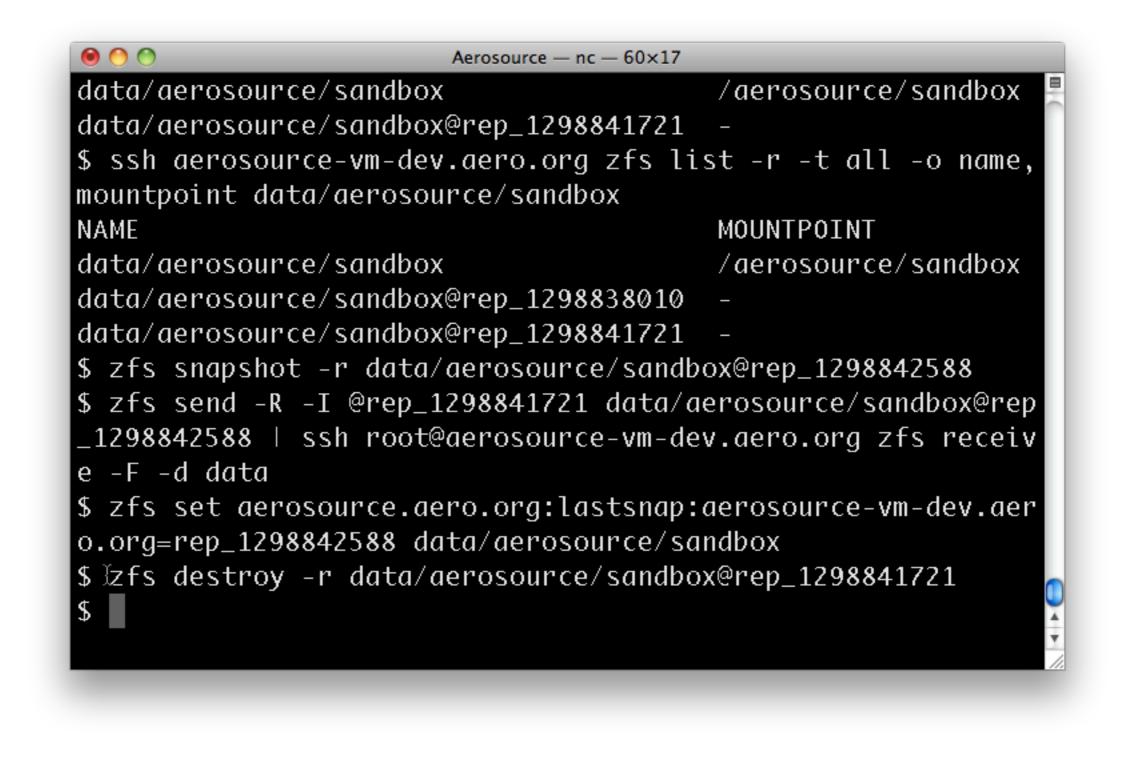


Aerosource — nc — 60×17	
box NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721	_
<pre>\$ ssh aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs li</pre>	st -r -t all -o name,
mountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298838010	_
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298841721	_
<pre>\$ zfs snapshot -r data/aerosource/sandb</pre>	ox@rep_1298842588
\$ ½fs send -R -I @rep_1298841721 data/a	erosource/sandbox@rep
_1298842588 ∣ ssh root@aerosource-vm-de	v.aero.org zfs receiv
e -F -d data	
<pre>\$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:</pre>	
o.org=rep_1298842588 data/aerosource/sa	ndbox
\$	

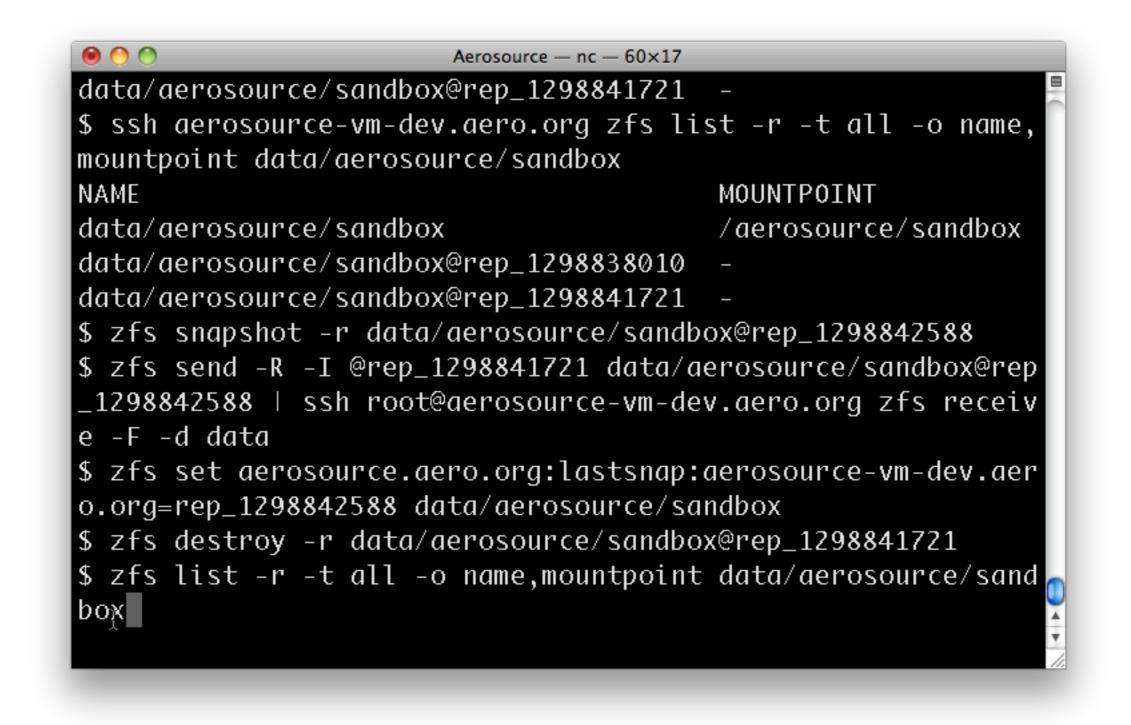




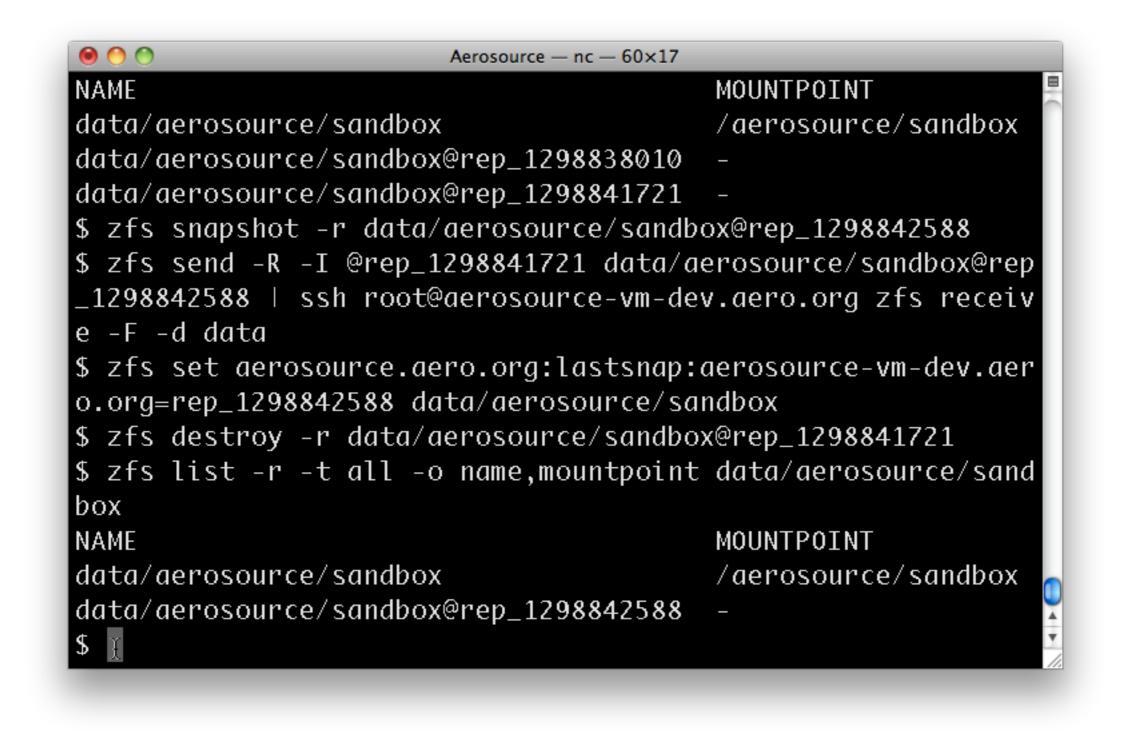














0 0	Aerosource —	nc — 60×17
data/aerosouro	ce/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosouro	e/sandbox@rep_129	8838010 -
data/aerosouro	e/sandbox@rep_129	8841721 -
\$ zfs snapshot	t -r data/aerosour	ce/sandbox@rep_1298842588
\$ zfs send -R	-I @rep_129884172	1 data/aerosource/sandbox@rep
_1298842588	ssh root@aerosour	ce-vm-dev.aero.org zfs receiv
e -F -d data		
\$ zfs set aero	osource.aero.org:lo	astsnap:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298	8842588 data/aeros	ource/sandbox
\$ zfs destroy	-r data/aerosource	e/sandbox@rep_1298841721
\$ zfs list -r	-t all -o name,mo	untpoint data/aerosource/sand
box		
NAME		MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosouro	ce/sąndbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosouro	ce/sdndbox@rep_129	8842588 -
\$ ssh aerosour	ce-vm-dev.aero.or	g zfs list -r -t all -o name,
mountpoint dat	ta/aerosource/sandl	box



● ○ ○ Aerosource — nc — 60×12	7
_1298842588   ssh root@aerosource-vm-d	dev.aero.org zfs receiv 🚆
e -F -d data	
<pre>\$ zfs set aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap</pre>	p:aerosource-vm-dev.aer
o.org=rep_1298842588 data/aerosource/s	sandbox
<pre>\$ zfs destroy -r data/aerosource/sand</pre>	box@rep_1298841721
<pre>\$ zfs list -r -t all -o name,mountpoir</pre>	nt data/aerosource/sand
box	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298842588	8 –
<pre>\$ ssh aerosource-vm-dev.aero.org zfs ]</pre>	list -r -t all -o name,
mountpoint data/aerosource/sandbox	
NAME	MOUNTPOINT
data/aerosource/sandbox	/aerosource/sandbox
$data/aerosour$ ce/sandbox@rep_129884172	1 –
data/aerosource/sandbox@rep_1298842588	8 –
\$	



# Scripting with ZFS



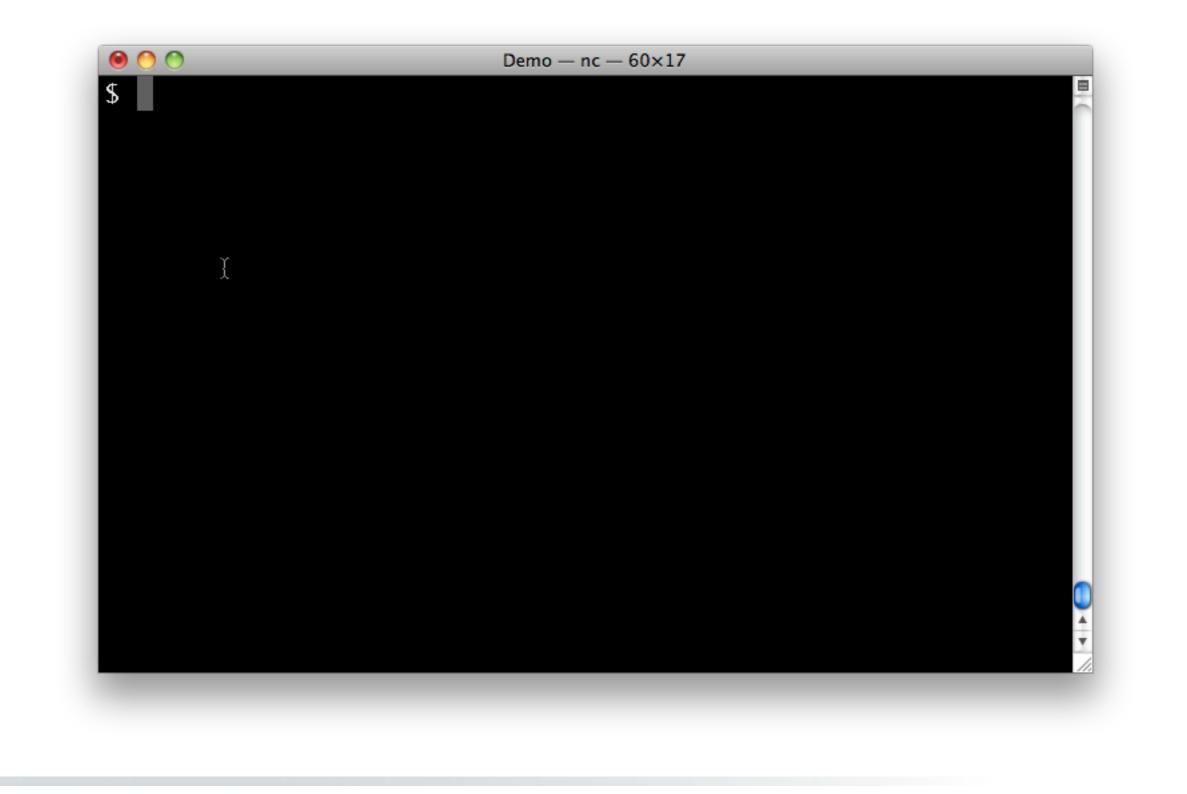
Monday, September 26, 2011

That's it for my concrete examples. For the replication I suggest looking over the script in the paper. I hope to release an updated version of the script soon with our latest improvements.

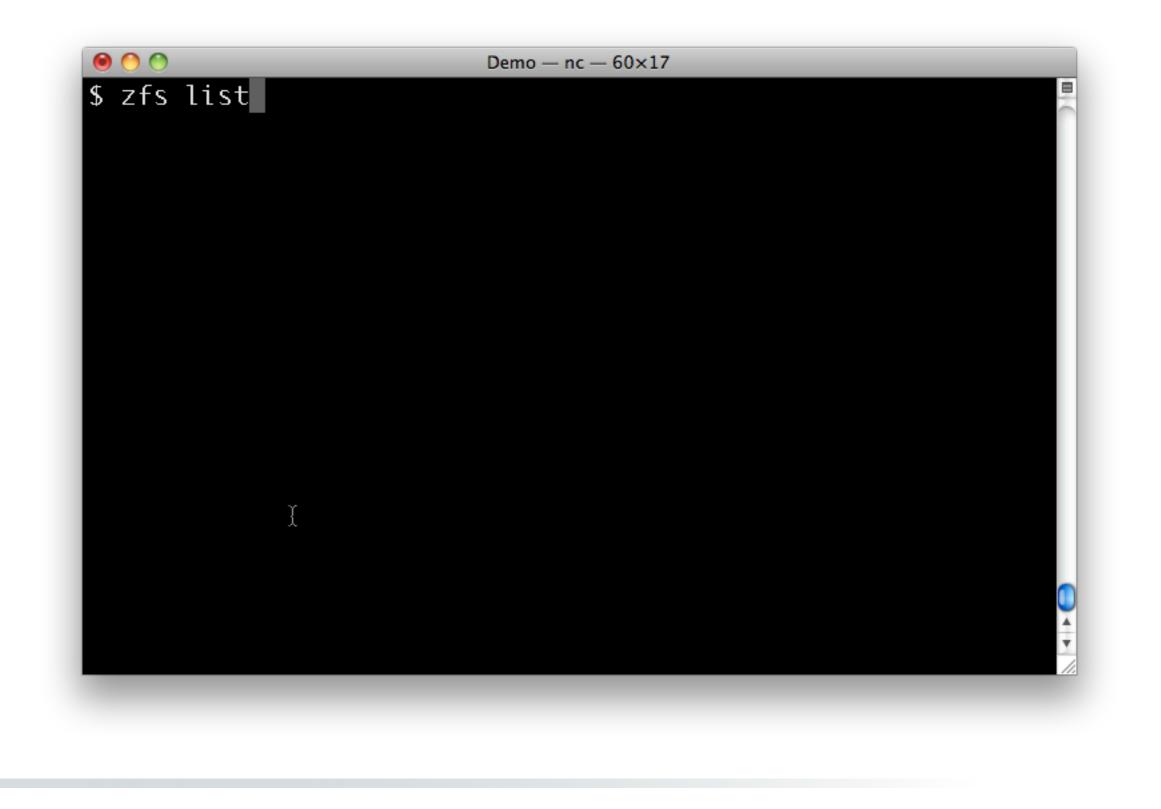
Now for some tidbits on ZFS and scripting.

# Default output is human friendly, not machine friendly











zfs li	st				<b>B</b> 76
AME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
est	239K	457G	24K	/test	
est/a	3 <b>8</b> K	457G	22K	/test/a	
est/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b	
					ı
					ı
		Ĭ			
		Y			
					2
					3



\$ zfs l	ist				8
VAME		AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test			24K		
test/a	3 <b>8</b> K	457G	22K	/test/a	
test/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b	
szfs g	et all	test	more		
5					
~					
Ĩ					



0 0		Demo — nc — 60×17	
NAME	PROPERTY	VALUE	SOURCE
test	type	filesystem	_
test	creation	Sat Feb 26 21:54 2011	_
test	used	239K	_
test	available	457G	_
test	referenced	24K	_
test	compressratio	1.00x	_
test	mounted	yes	_
test	quota	none	default
test	reservation	none	default
test	recordsize	128K	default
test	mountpoint	/test	default
test	<sub>y</sub> sharenfs	off	default
test	<sup>1</sup> checksum	on	default
test	compression	off	default
test	atime	on	default 🕴
Mor	e(byte 901)		



000	Demo — nc — 60×17	
test devices	on	default 🚪
test exec	on	default
test setuid	on	default
test readonly	off	default
test jailed	off	default
test snapdir	hidden	default
test aclmode	groupmask	default
test aclinherit	restricted	default
test canmount	on	default
test shareiscsi	off	default
test xattr	off	temporary
test copies	1	default
test version	4	_
test utf8only	off	_
test normalization	none	-
test casesensitivity	sensitive	-
More(byte 1823)		



test copies	1	default
test version	4	_
test utf8only	off	_
test normalization	none	_
test casesensitivity	sensitive	_
test vscan	off	default
test nbmand	off	default
test sharesmb	off	default
test refquota	none	default
test refreservation	none	default
test primarycache	all	default
test secondarycache	all	default
test usedbysnapshots	21K	_
test usedbydataset	24K	_
test usedbychildren	194K	_
test <sub>i</sub> usedbyrefreservation	1 Ø	_



0 0	Der	no — nc — 60×17	
test	copies	1	default
test	version	4	-
test	utf8only	off	-
test	normalization	none	_
test	casesensitivity	sensitive	_
test	vscan	off	default
test	nbmand	off	default
test	sharesmb	off	default
test	refquota	none	default
test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycach∉	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	_
test	usedbydataset	24K	_
test	usedbychildren	194K	_
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	_
\$ zfs	get referenced test		



test	normalization	no — nc — 60×17 NONE	
test	casesensitivity	sensitive	_
test	vscan	off	default
test	nbmand	off	default
test		off	default
test	refquota	none	default
test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	—
test	usedbydataset	24K	_
test	usedbychildren	194K	-
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	-
\$ zfs	get referenced test		
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SO	URCE	
test	referenced 24K -		
<b>\$</b>			



		mo — nc — 60×17	
test	normalization	none	-
test	casesensitivity	sensitive	-
test	vscan	off	default
test	nbmand	off	default
test	sharesmb	off	default
test	refquota	none	default
test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	_
test	usedbydataset	r 24K	_
test	usedbychildren	194К	_
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	_
\$ zfs	get referenced test		
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SC	DURCE	
test	referenced 24K -		
\$ zfs	get -H referenced tes	st	



00	Demo — nc — 60×	
test vscan	off	default 🚪
test nbmand	off	default
test sharesml	b off	default
test refquot	a none	default
test refrese	rvation none	default
test primary	cache all	default
test seconda	rycache all	default
test usedbys	napshots 21K	
test usedbyd	ataset 24K	
test usedbyc	hildren 194K	
test usedbyr	efreservation 0	
\$ zfs get ref	erenced test	
NAME PROPERT	Y VALUE SOURCE	
test referen	ced 24K -	
\$ zfs get -H	referenced test	
test refer	enced 24K –	
<b>\$</b>		



		no — nc — 60×17	de Cault
test	vscan	off	default
test	nbmand	off	default
test	sharesmb	off	default
test	refquota	none	default
test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	_
test	usedbydataset	24K	_
test	usedbychildren	194K	_
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	-
\$ zfs	get referenced test		
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SO	URCE	
test	referenced 24K -		
\$ zfs	get -H referenced tes	t	
test	referenced 24K		
\$ 7fs	get -H -o value refer	enced test	



● () () tast	sharesmb	no — nc — 60×17 Off	default
test 		none	default
	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	-
test	usedbydataset	24K	-
test	usedbychildren	194K	-
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	_
\$ zfs	get referenced test		
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SO	OURCE	
test	referenced 24K -		
\$ zfs	get -H referenced tes	st	
test	referenced 24K	_	
\$ zfs	get -H -o value refer	enced test	
24K			
\$ <sub>_</sub>			
1			



test	sharesmb	off	default 🚪
test	refquota	none	default
test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	-
test	usedbydataset	24K	_
test	usedbychildren	194K	_
test	usedbyrefreservatio	on Ø	_
\$ zfs	get referenced tes	t	
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE	SOURCE	
test	referenced 24K	_	
\$ zfs	get -H referenced <sup>.</sup>	test	
test	referenced a	24K -	
\$ zfs	ge≵ -H -o value re	ferenced test	
24K			
\$ zfs	get -H -p -o value	referenced test	



test	refreservation	none	default
test	primarycache	all	default
test	secondarycache	all	default
test	usedbysnapshots	21K	-
test	usedbydataset	24К	-
test	usedbychildren	194K	_
test	usedbyrefreservation	0	-
\$ zfs	get referenced test		
NAME	PROPERTY VALUE SO	URCE	
test	referenced 24K -		
\$ zfs	get -H referenced tes	t	
test	referenced 24K	_	
\$ zfs	get -H -o value refer	enced test	
24K			
\$ zfs	get -H -p -o value re	ferenced test	
2 <u>,</u> 4576			
\$			



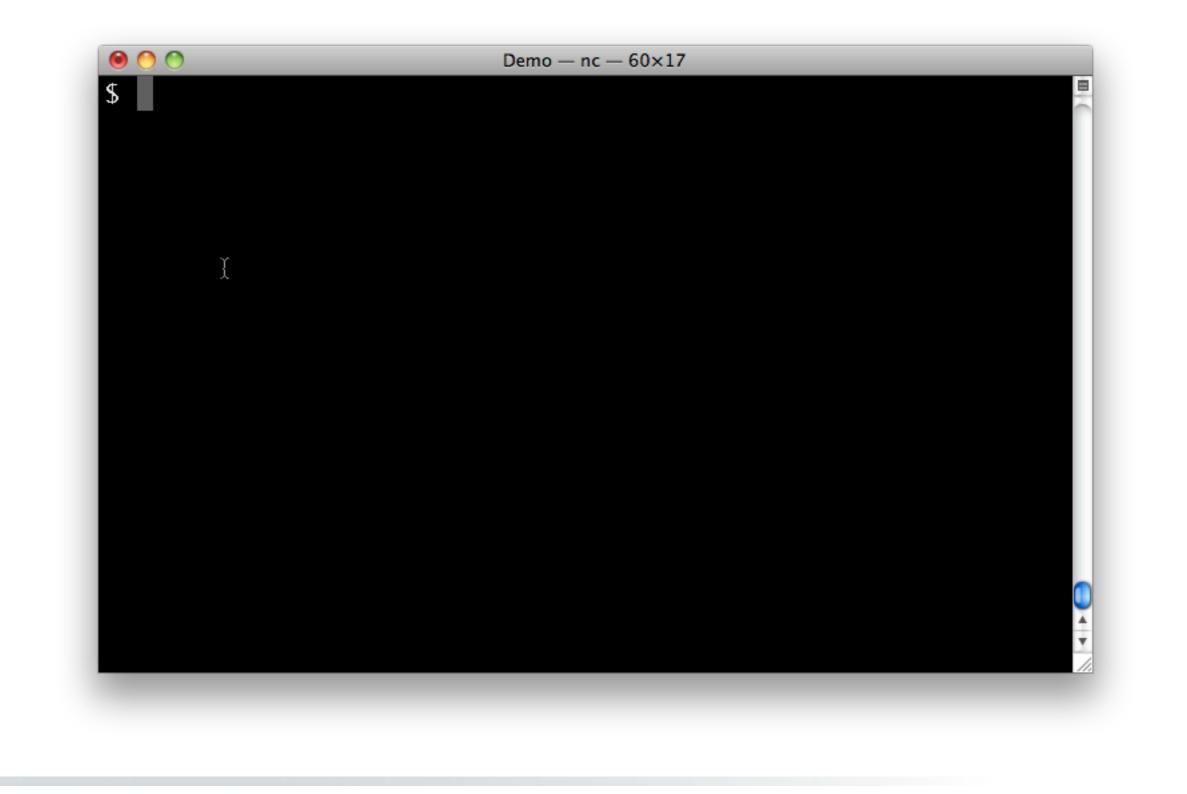
-H and -o options to "zfs list" work similarly

## Restricting zfs list output

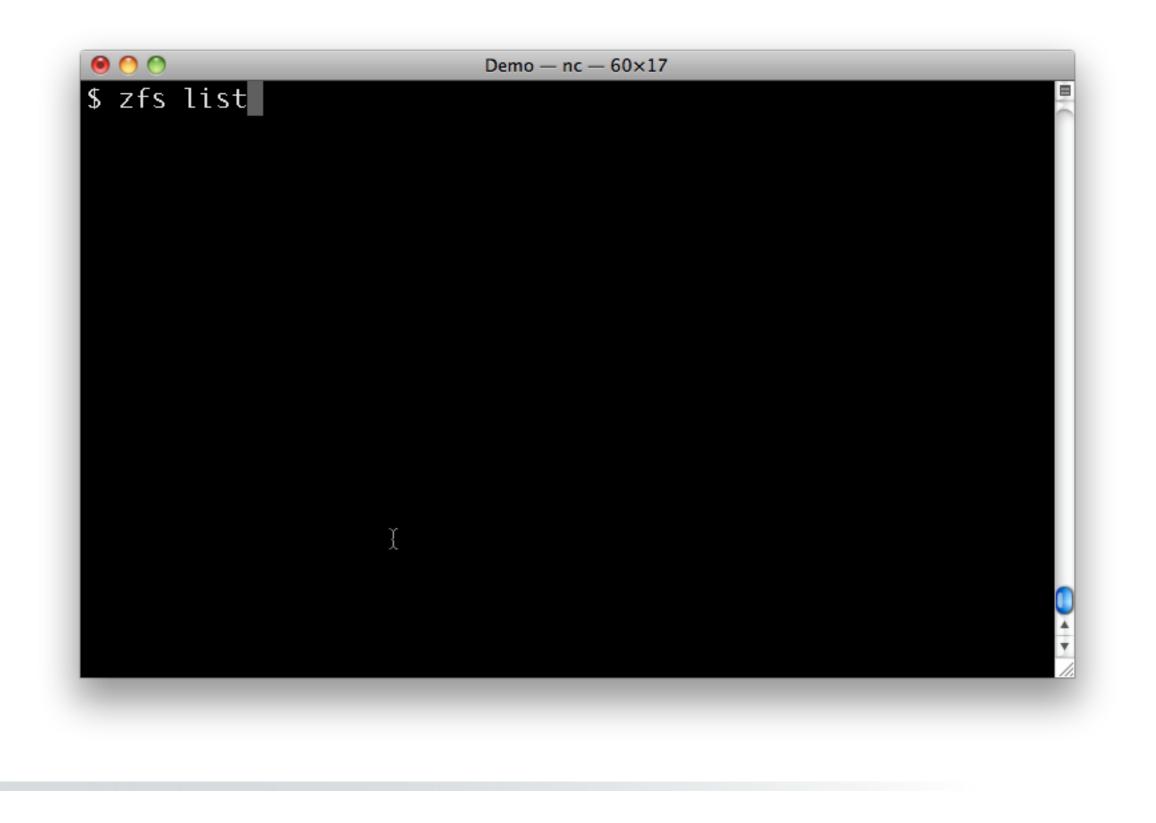


Monday, September 26, 2011

One other thing that is useful to do is to restrict the output of "zfs list"



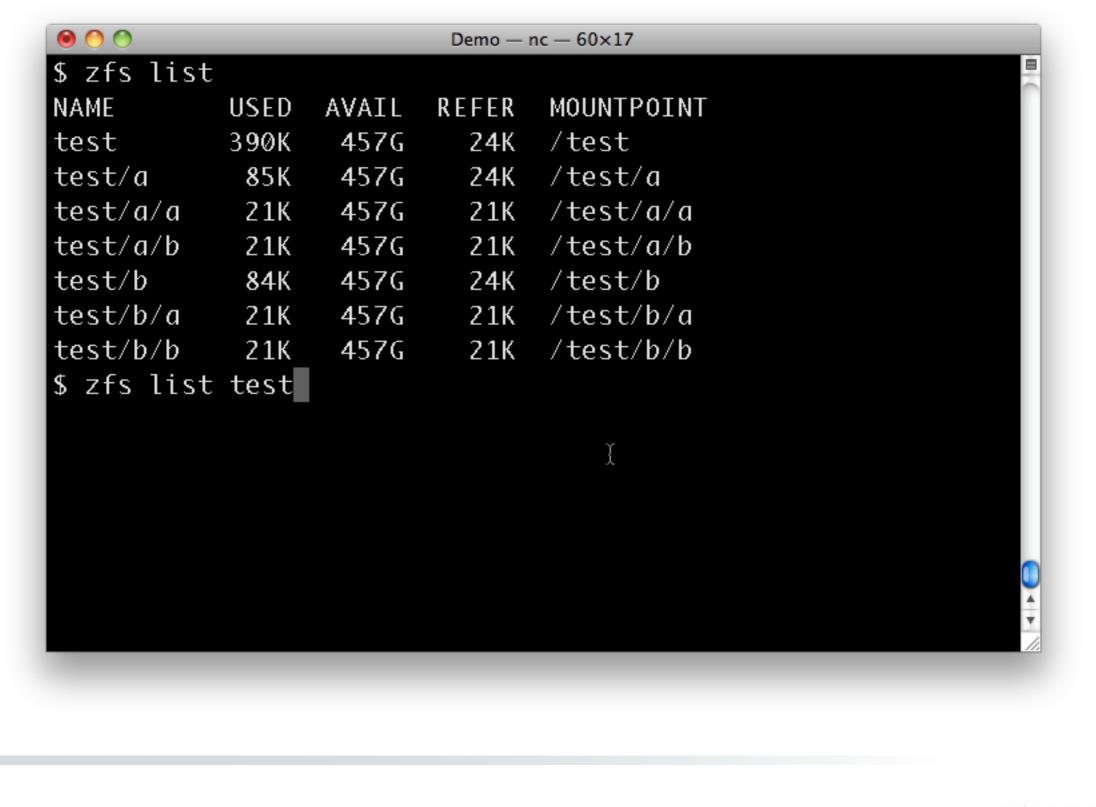






9 🔿 🔿			Demo —	nc — 60×17	
5 zfs list	t				
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	390K	457G	24K	/test	
test/a	<b>8</b> 5K	457G	24K	/test/a	
test/a/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/a	
test/a/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/b	
test/b	84K	457G	24K	/test/b	
test/b/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/a	
test/b/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/b	
5					
Ĭ					
					A
					AERO
					ALIN

For example you might have a file system hierarchy like this.





Monday, September 26, 2011 You can of course show only a single file system

\$ zfs lis <sup>.</sup> NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	390K	457G	24K	/test	
test/a	85K	457G		/test/a	
test/a/a	21K	457G		/test/a/a	
test/a/b	21K	457G			
test/b	84K	457G	24K	/test/b	
test/b/a	21K	457G		/test/b/a	
test/b/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/b	
5 zfs lis∙	t test				
NAME US	ED AVA	IL REF	ER MOU	NTPOINT	
test 390	0K 45	7G 2	4K /te	st	
5					
-					
γ					
λ					v



🛛 zfs lis	t				E
NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	
test	390K	457G	24K	/test	
test/a	<b>8</b> 5K	457G	24K	/test/a	
test/a/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/a	
test/a/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/b	
test/b	84K	457G	24K	/test/b	
test/b/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/a	
test/b/b	21K	457G	2 1, K	/test/b/b	
5 zfs lis⊓	t test		i		
NAME US	ED AVA	IL REF	ER MOU	NTPOINT	
test 390	0K 45	7G 2	4K /te	st	
🖁 zfs lis <sup>.</sup>	t -d1 t	est			
					v



Monday, September 26, 2011 or you might want to only show a limited depth

NAME	USED	AVAIL	REFER	MOUNTPOINT	8
test	390K	457G	24K	/test	
test/a	<b>8</b> 5K	457G	24K	/test/a	
test/a/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/a	
test/a/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/a/b	
test/b	84K	457G	24K	/test/b	
test/b/a	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/a	
test/b/b	21K	457G	21K	/test/b/b	
\$ zfs lis	t test				
NAME USI	ED AVA	IL REF	ER MOU	NTPOINT	
test 390	0K 45	7G 2	4K /te	st	
\$ zfs lis <sup>-</sup>	t -d1 t	est			
NAME U	JSED A	VAIL R	EFER M	OUNTPOINT	
test 3	390K	457G	24K /	test	
test/a	85K	457G	24K /	test/a	
test/b	84K	457G	24K /	test/b	
\$					



Monday, September 26, 2011 You would often do these things in combination with -H and -o

### ZFS Scripting Deficiencies

- Need to get all props if you use variable prop names like aerosource.aero.org:lastsnap:host
- Need to scan "zfs list" output to get lists of snapshots, filesystems, etc
- Adding fnmatch() support to the get and list commands would help



Monday, September 26, 2011

Scripting support is not quite as good as it could be. More control over listed values would be helpful –D# for specific depth?

### Conclusions



Monday, September 26, 2011

We're using ZFS in a number of interesting ways and I think it's making our lives easier. I hope this talk inspires you to think about more interesting things you can do with ZFS. There are a lot of basic scripts out there, but there's room for more interesting frameworks.

### Questions?



#### Disclaimer

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