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Enterprise

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DMF7 Backup and DR

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## A While Ago ....

### Standard RPO/RTO

Component	RPO	RTO
MediaFlux Database	Several hours to 24 hours	Several minutes to hours; depends on DB size
DMF Database	Zero. Up to 24 hours if both the DB and Journals are lost.	Less then 1 hour to several hours
Cache filesystem inodes	Several hours to 24 hours; O(n) on number of files	Several hours; O(n) on number of files
Data File Contents	Zero to several hours	Zero

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## DMF7 has Improved Upon This

- DMF7 DB is distributed, replicated, and inherently fault-tolerant
  - DMF7 does not rely on the filesystem to maintain the namespace
  - A DMF7 object is complete and secure at the time the PUT completes
  - Full file metadata is carried all the way to the back end media
  - Can deploy fault tolerant multi-dc configuration
  - Will be able to deploy fully federated multi-site configuration
- 
- However, we still need to provide DR capability

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## DMF7 | Backup Manager

- DMF-7 backup solution centers around Cassandra as metadata repo
- Cassandra itself provides redundancy and fault tolerance
- Still, backup is needed to protect against:
  - Database corruption
  - Datacenter disaster (loss of metadata and current system state)
- In addition to Metadata, need to backup configuration (DMF7 Registry)

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## DMF7 | Backup Manager

- Implementation relies on Cassandra snapshots and commit log archiving:
  - Initial full snapshot
  - Subsequent incremental snapshots
  - Commit log archiving for point-in-time restore
- Snapshots are saved to / restored from an S3 repo (configured in Registry)
- DMF7 automates most of the backup workflow, with the exception of manual commit log replay
- Backups and restores are managed by DMF7 Backup Manager

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## Data Management Framework | **DMF 7** List Backups in CLI

```
> dmf backup list --help
```

```
Usage: dmf backup list [OPTIONS]
```

List full Cassandra snapshots, incremental snapshots and commitlog archives

Example usage:

```
dmf backup list --start-time 20180211101010 --end-time 20180211202020
```

Options:

<code>--start-time YYYYmmddHHMMSS</code>	List backups starting at timestamp
<code>--end-time YYYYmmddHHMMSS</code>	List backups ending at timestamp
<code>-a, --async</code>	Do not wait for job completion. Exit after the job is queued. [default: False]
<code>-h, --help</code>	Show this message and exit. [default: False]

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## Data Management Framework | **DMF 7** Perform Backups in CLI

```
> dmf backup snapshot --help
```

```
Usage: dmf backup snapshot [OPTIONS] HOSTS
```

Collect Cassandra snapshots from specified hosts and uploads to S3

HOSTS Comma-separated hostnames or IP addresses to restore into

NOTE: An incremental snapshot is taken if --new is not specified and if previous full snapshot keyspace, table and hosts are found.

Example usage:

```
dmf backup snapshot 192.168.200.14,192.168.200.15,192.168.200.16
```

Options:

--backup-schema	Backup schema [default: False]
--new	Take a new snapshot [default: False]
--db-target keyspace.table	Full Cassandra table name
-a, --async	Do not wait for job completion. Exit after the job is queued. [default: False]
-h, --help	Show this message and exit. [default: False]



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## Data Management Framework | **DMF 7** Restore Snapshots in CLI

```
> dmf restore snapshot --help
Usage: dmf restore snapshot [OPTIONS] HOSTS PATH DB_TARGET
```

Restore Cassandra snapshots

HOSTS            Comma-separated hostnames or IP addresses to restore into  
PATH            Directory used to store the snapshot files retrieved from S3  
DB\_TARGET       Cassandra keyspace or table in the keyspace[.table\_name] format

Example usage:

```
dmf restore snapshot host1,host2,host3 /tmp keyspace.table_name
```

Options:

--schema	Restore schema [default: False]
--time YYYYmmddHHMMSS	Restore all snapshots found up until this time
--get-commitlogs	Retrieve all commitlogs found up until this time since the last snapshot to be restored. The commitlogs are placed under TMP_DATA_DIR/cassandra_commitlogs directory.
-a, --async	Do not wait for job completion. Exit after the job is queued. [default: False]
-h, --help	Show this message and exit. [default: False]

# Backup Manager Design

- Backup manager relies upon S3 object keys to retrieve a history of snapshots, incremental backups or commit logs. E.g.:

- Snapshots: `s3://backup/20181001122613/128.162.240.170/snapshots/`

**Bucket name**      **Snapshot timestamp**      **Host IP address**  
YYYYmmddHHMMSS  
**Base path = '/'**

- Incremental backups:

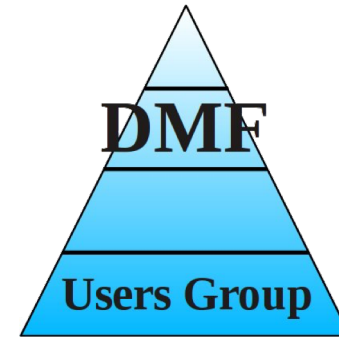
`s3://backup/20181001122613/128.162.240.170/backups/20181001124953/`  
**Incremental backup timestamp**

- Commit log archives:

`s3://backup/20181001122613/4a1a7505-0842-4a5c-a7fc-0baf0bb43b1b/commitlogs/20181001122925/`  
**Cassandra Host ID**      **Commit log timestamp**



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# Thank You