

Cloudifying Source Code Repositories: How much does it cost?

**LADIS 2009
Big Sky, Montana**

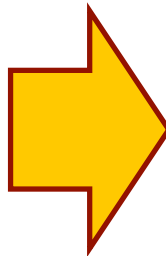
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A Brief History of Cloud Computing

- Large scale
- Application-specific architectures
- Developed for in-house use



- Available for general usage
- Inexpensive, even for small or medium scale deployments

What is Revision Control?

- Repository for data (source code)
 - All changes are tracked by date and author
 - Branching and merging
- Why move it to the cloud?
 - Resilient storage
 - No physical server to administrate
 - Scale to larger communities (SourceForge)





Available Tools



- Subversion, revision control system

- Free, open-source

- Very popular

- Rigid consistency model



- Amazon S3, cloud storage service

- Eventual consistency



- Yahoo ZooKeeper, coordination service

- Free, open-source



Various alternative solutions exist...



Cloud Computing

- Subversion etc.
- Repository stored persistently in the cloud
- One true, consistent repository exists

P2P

- GIT etc.
- Repository stored at every client
- Many repository copies, converging eventually



Outline

- Costs of using cloud storage for revision control
- Architecture of a simple solution
- Performance evaluation



How to Measure Costs

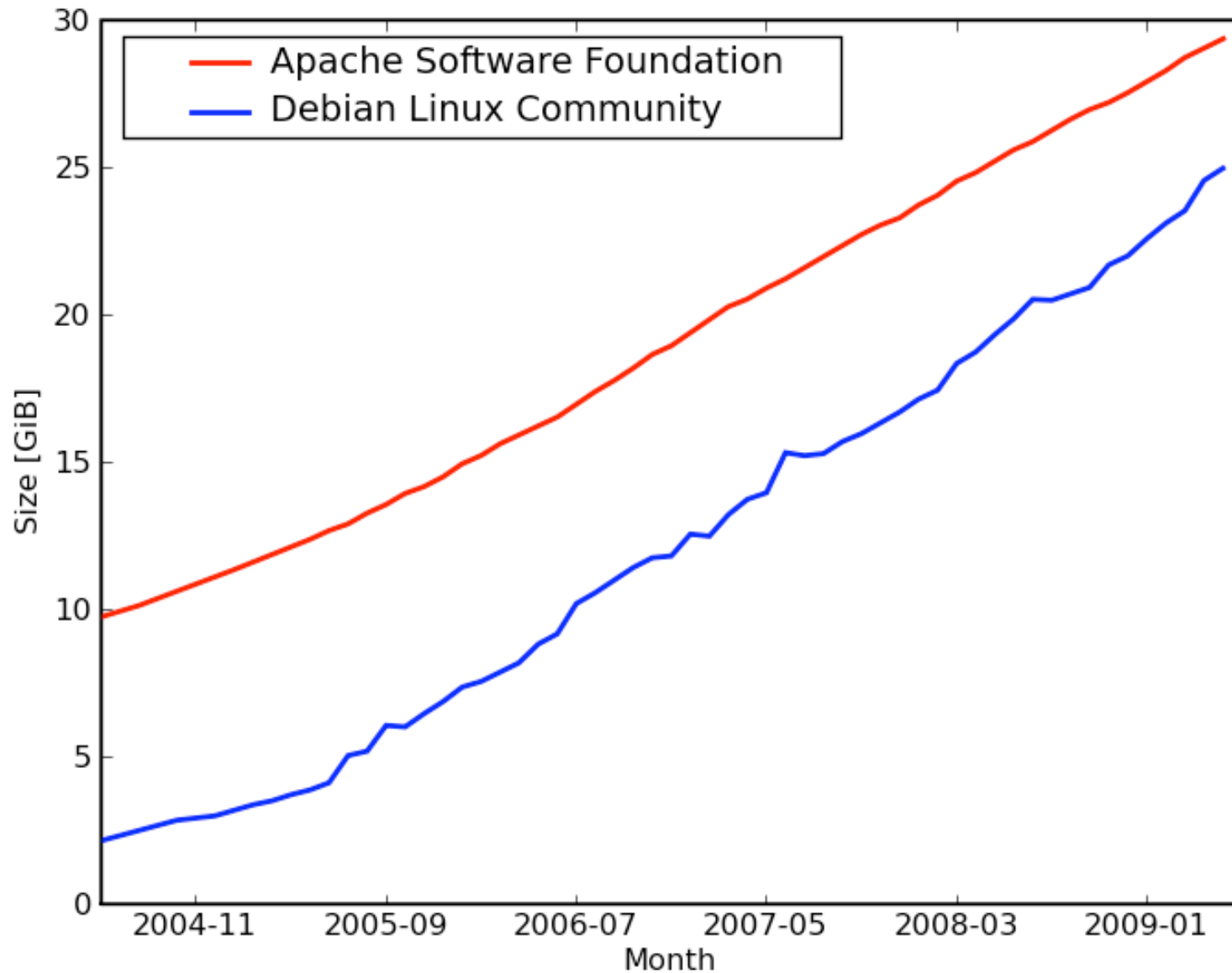
- Each revision stored as two files on disk
 - Revision data (diff against earlier revisions)
 - Revision properties (author, log message...)
- Calculate bandwidth, per-transaction, and storage costs of pushing each revision into S3 over time

Description	Price
Monthly storage	\$0.15 per GiB
Bandwidth in	\$0.10 per GiB
Bandwidth out	\$0.17 per GiB
Per 1000 writes	\$0.01
Per 10,000 reads	\$0.01

Storage Costs

Software Project	Monthly Cost
SquirrelMail	\$0.03
phpMyAdmin	\$0.04
Subversion	\$0.08
Mono	\$0.57
KDE	\$7.35
Hosting Community	Monthly Cost
Debian Linux Community	\$3.89
Apache Software Foundation	\$4.58

Storage Trends



Outline

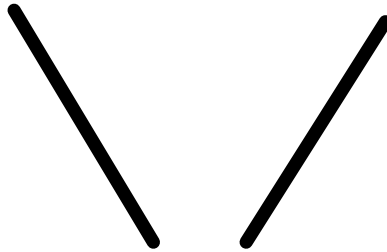
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Clients

**Today's architecture
for source code
revision control...**

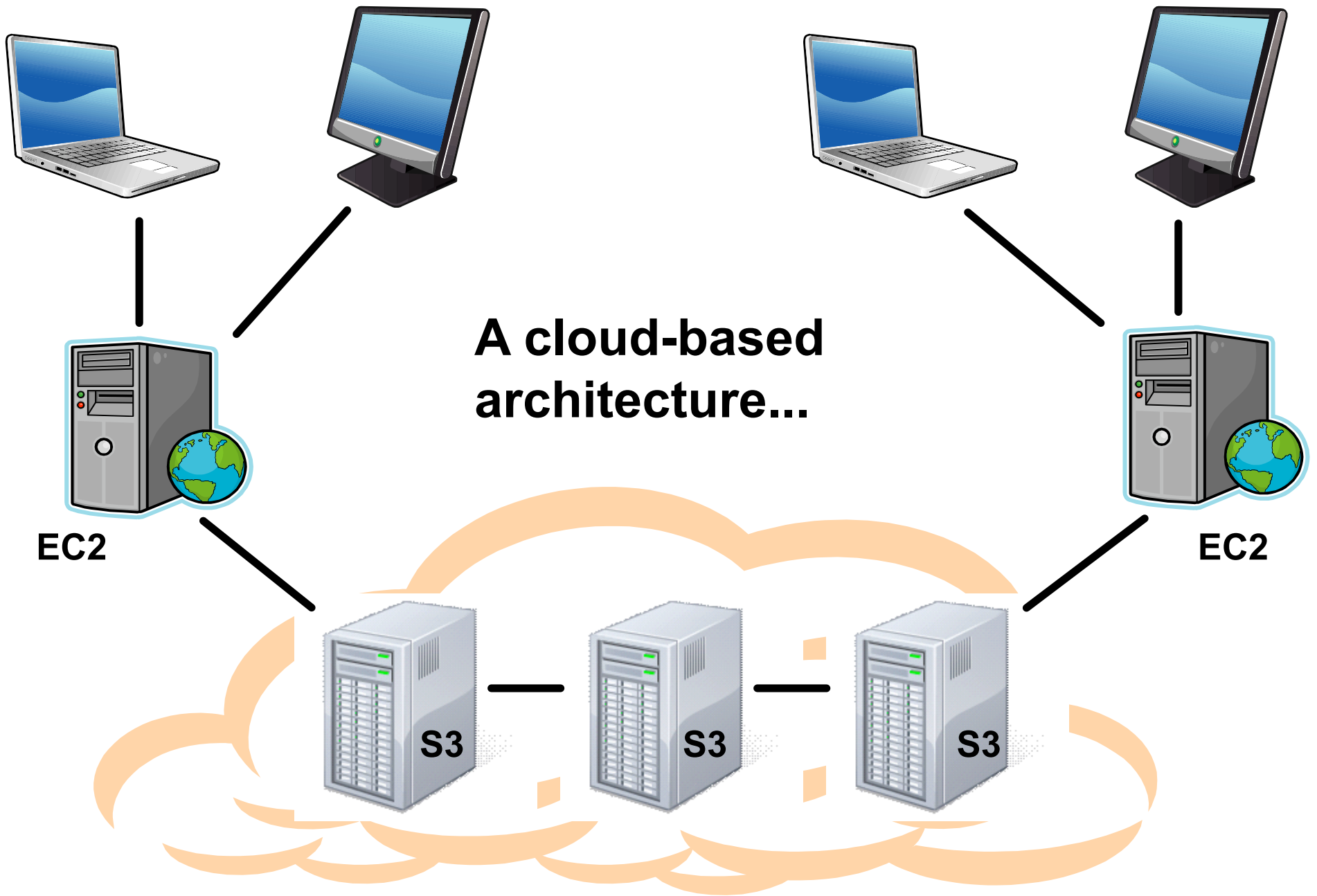


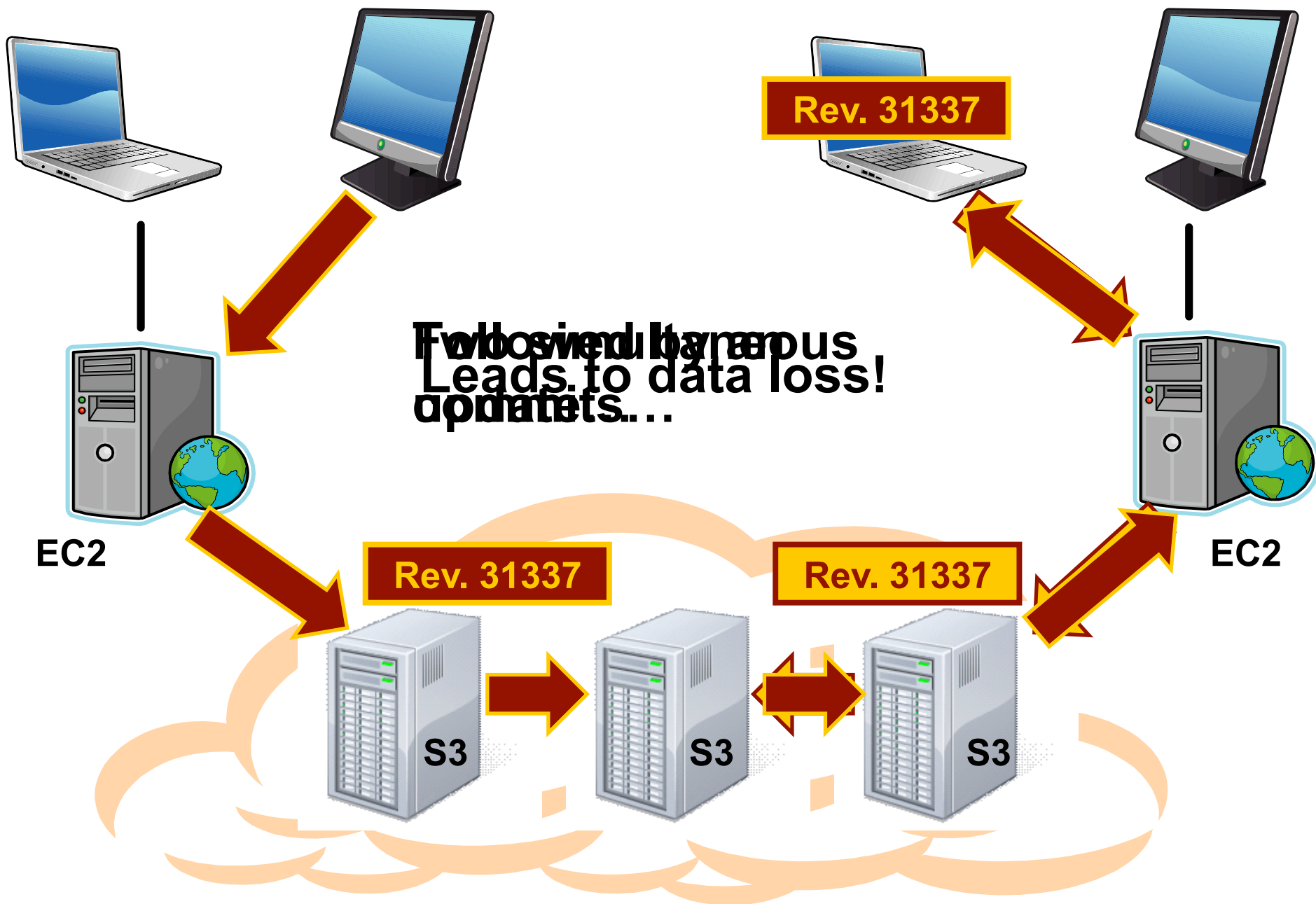
Primary

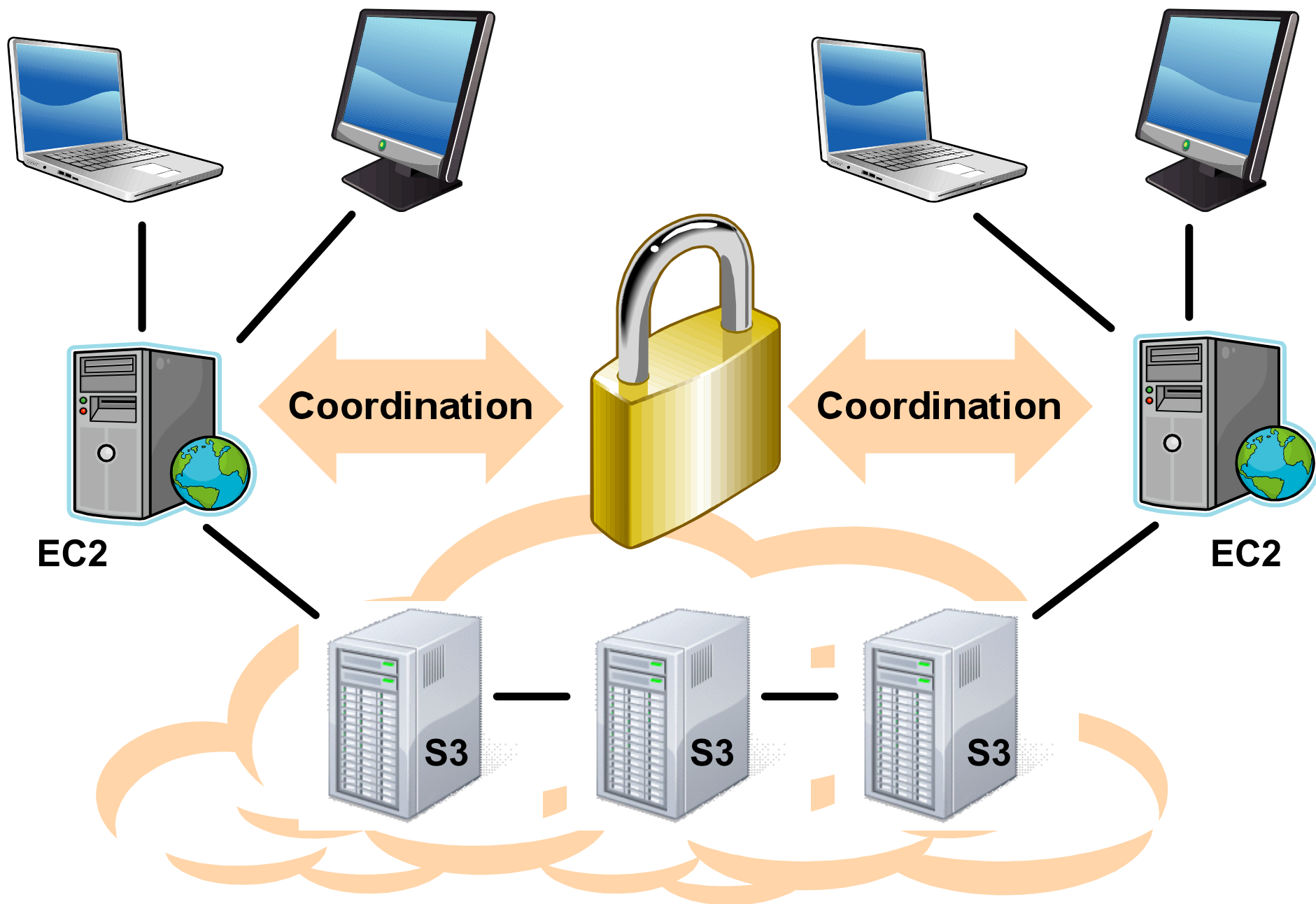
**Asynchronous
Replication**



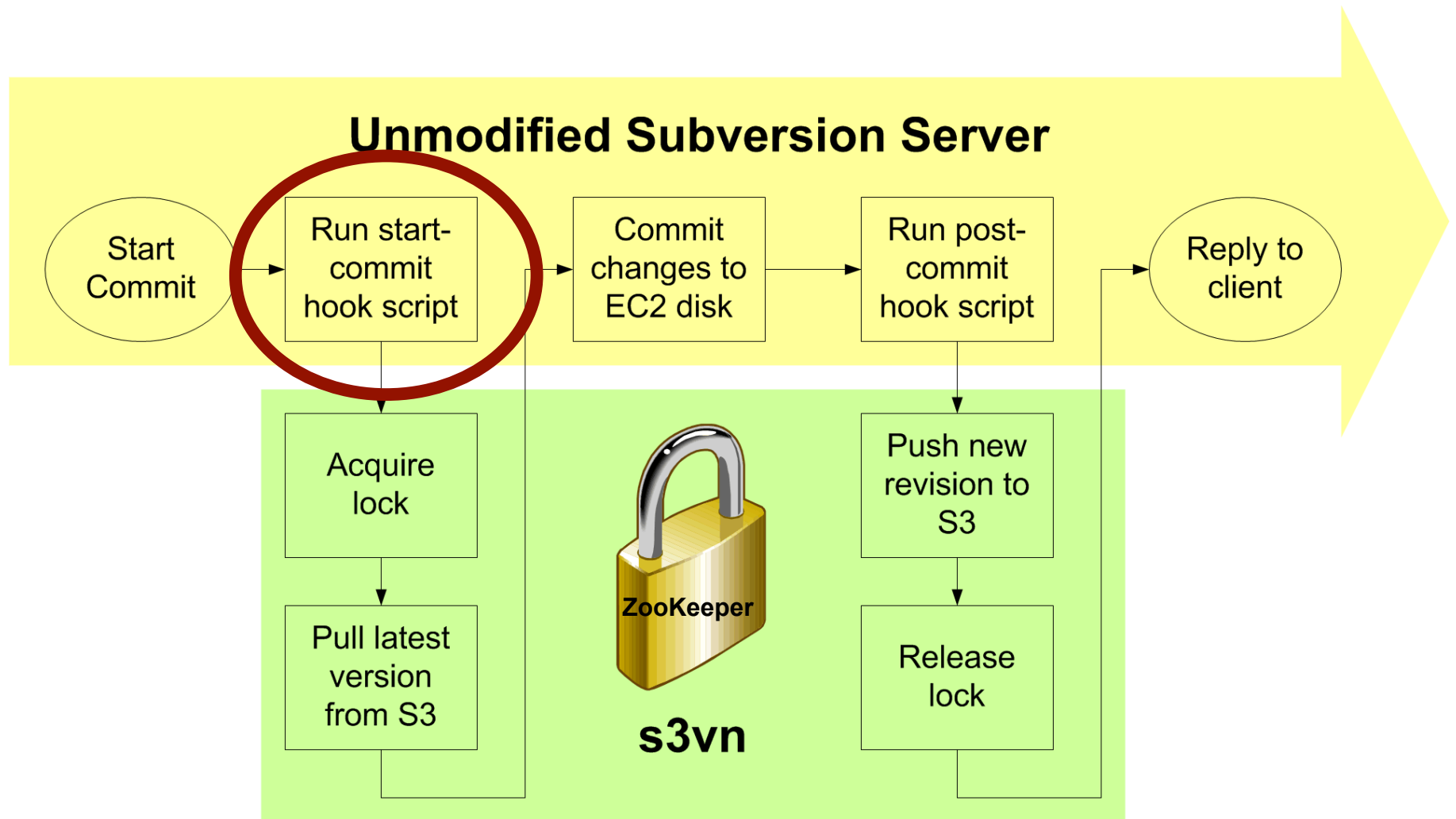
Backup

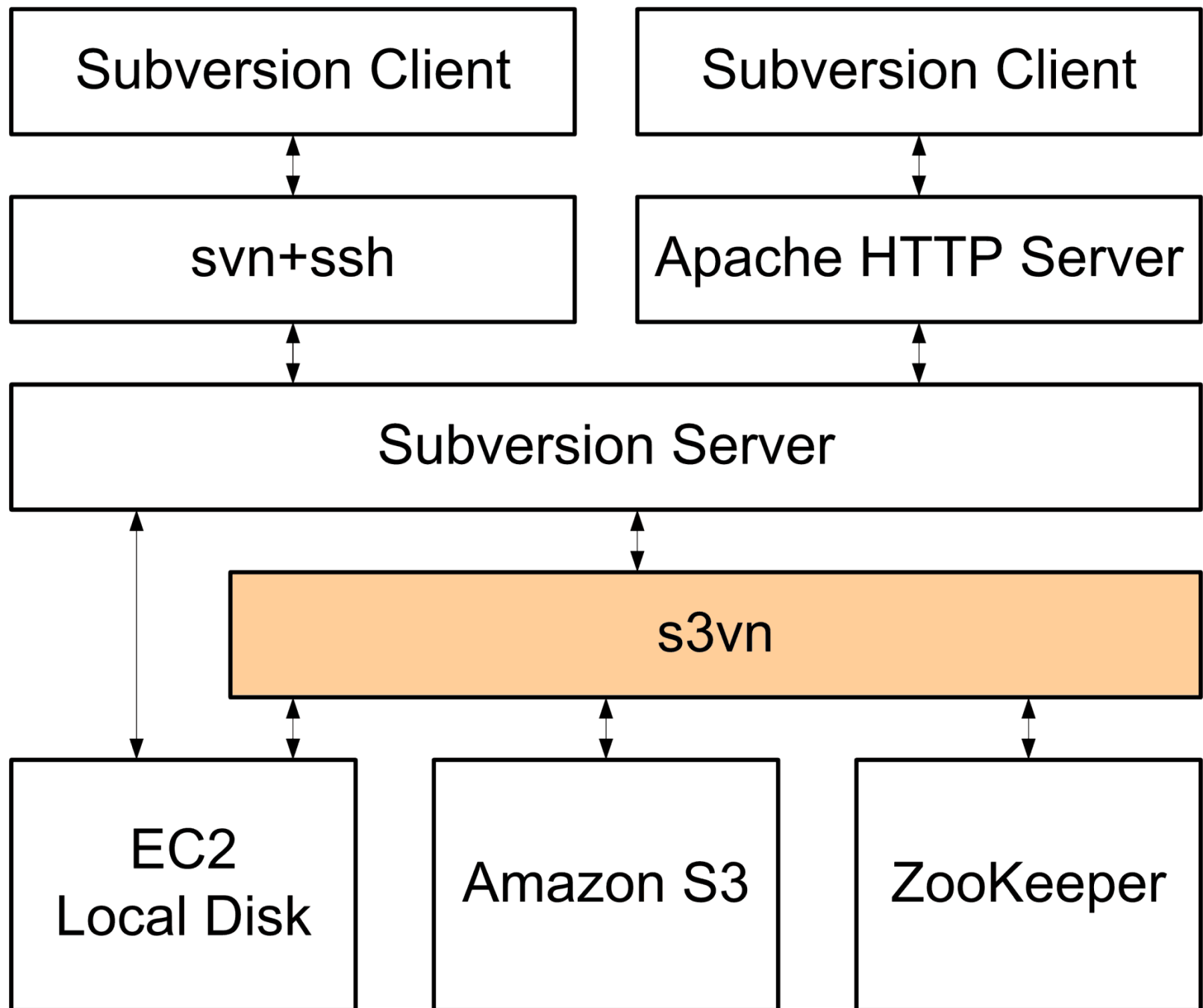






Commit Process





How ZooKeeper is Utilized

- Acquire a lock by creating a node with an atomically increasing sequence number
`/s3vn/<repo>/lock/lock-<seq>`
- List contents of `/s3vn/<repo>/lock` and wait if a node with a lower number than ours exists
- Store current revision number:
`/s3vn/<repo>/current`
- Delete the lock node to release the lock

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Usage Observations

- Apache Foundation

- 1 repository, 74 projects
- Average 1.10 commits per minute
- Maximum 7 commits per minute



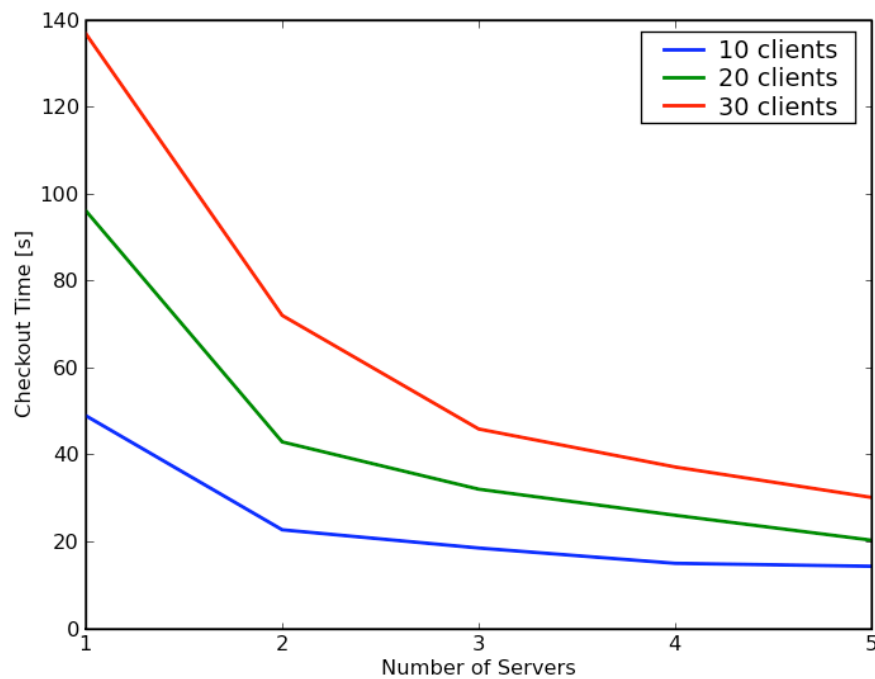
- Debian community

- 506 repositories
- Average 1.12 commits per minute (aggregate)
- Maximum 6 commits per minute (aggregate)

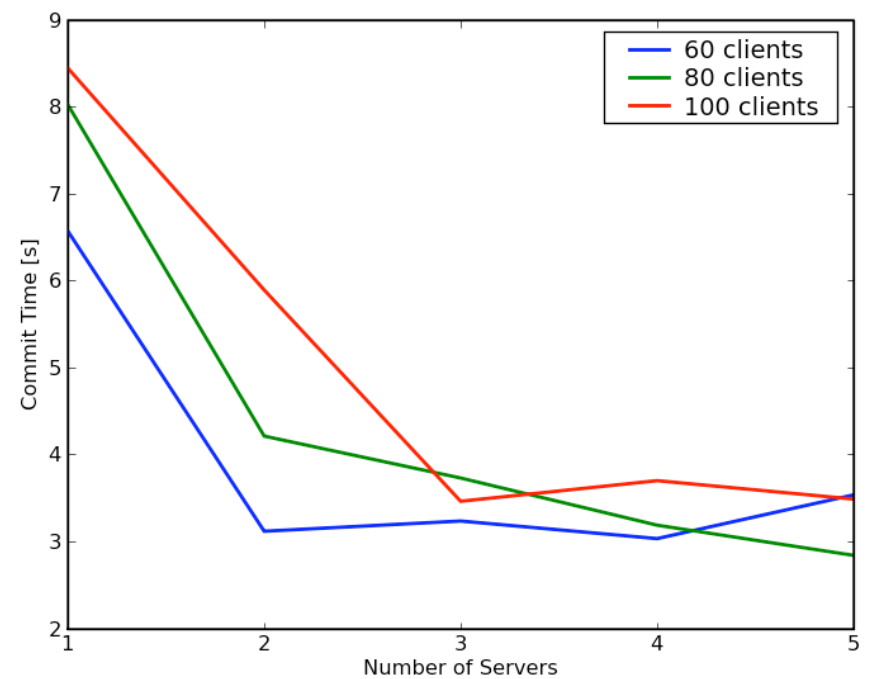


Results

Checkouts (Reads)



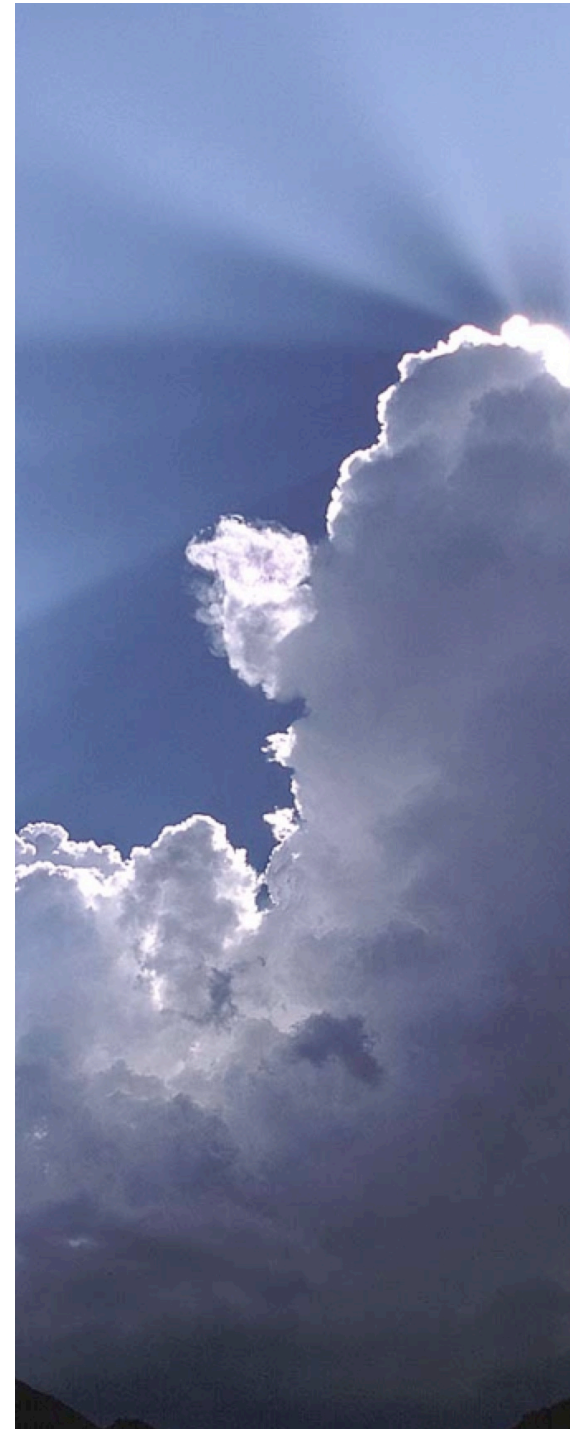
Commits (Writes)



- Adding servers improves the user experience

Conclusion

- Storing source code repositories in the cloud is feasible...
- ...and very inexpensive
- Only minor changes to existing revision control systems are necessary to robustly take advantage of cloud storage



Lock Service: ZooKeeper

- Open source tool developed by Yahoo!
- Tree namespace with storage in nodes
 - **Sequence** nodes: automatically append a sequence number
 - **Ephemeral** nodes: disappear when the session that created them is closed
 - Clients can **watch** a node for changes
- All clients see changes in same order

s3vn Components

- **mkrepo**: Create a repository in an S3 bucket
- **fetchrepo**: Copy a repository from S3 to the local disk
- **updaterepo**: Background process to fetch changes from S3 as they are made
- **start-commit-hook**: Acquire a global write lock when a new revision is committed
- **post-commit-hook**: Upload the new changes to S3 and release the write lock