

iRODS

More Transport, Please!

Kory Draughn
Software Developer
iRODS Consortium

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```
1 namespace irods::experimental::io
2 {
3     template <typename CharT, typename Traits>
4     class transport
5     {
6     public:
7         virtual ~transport();
8
9         virtual auto open(path, openmode) -> bool;
10
11        virtual auto open(path, replica_number, openmode) -> bool;
12
13        virtual auto open(path, resource_name, openmode) -> bool;
14
15        virtual auto close() -> bool;
16
17        virtual auto send(buffer, buffer_size) -> streamsize;
18
19        virtual auto receive(buffer, buffer_size) -> streamsize;
20
21        virtual auto seekpos(offset, seekdir) -> pos_type;
22
23        virtual auto is_open() -> bool;
24
25        virtual auto file_descriptor() -> int;
26    };
27 }
```

Why is it interesting?

It enables wizardly things!

For example:

- Compression
- Encryption
- Statistics / Diagnostics
- New Protocol Support (e.g. RDMA)

And more ...

Example: Compression w/ Snappy!

From `snappy_transport.hpp`

```
1 #include <snappy-c.h>
2 #include <vector>
3
4 // ... Boilerplate ...
5
6 auto send(char_type* buffer, streamsize buffer_size) -> streamsize override
7 {
8     auto output_length = snappy_max_compressed_length(_buffer_size);
9     std::vector<char> output(output_length);
10    snappy_compress(_buffer, _buffer_size, output.data(), &output_length);
11    return tp_->send(output.data(), output_length);
12 }
13
14 auto receive(char_type* buffer, streamsize buffer_size) -> streamsize override
15 {
16     const auto bytes_read = tp_->receive(_buffer, _buffer_size);
17
18     // Uncompress the buffer if the buffer can be uncompressed.
19     if (snappy_validate_compressed_buffer(_buffer, bytes_read) == SNAPPY_OK) {
20         std::size_t output_length;
21         snappy_uncompressed_length(_buffer, bytes_read, &output_length);
22
23         std::vector<char_type> compressed(bytes_read);
24         std::copy(_buffer, _buffer + bytes_read, std::begin(compressed));
25         snappy_uncompress(compressed.data(), compressed.size(), _buffer, &output_length);
26
27         return output_length;
28     }
29
30     return bytes_read;
31 }
32
33 // ... Boilerplate ...
```

Example: Compression w/ Snappy! (cont.)

```
1 #include <irods/dstream.hpp>
2 #include <irods/transport/default_transport.hpp>
3 #include <irods/transport/snappy_transport.hpp>
4
5 int main()
6 {
7     namespace io = irods::experimental::io;
8
9     auto large_buffer = read_a_whole_lot_of_data();
10
11     // No compression here.
12     io::client::default_transport dtp{conn};
13
14     if (io::odstream out{dtp, "/tempZone/home/rods/foo.txt"}; out) {
15         out.write(large_buffer.data(), large_buffer.size());
16     }
17
18     // Want compression? Just decorate the original transport with
19     // another transport that provides compression!
20     io::client::snappy_transport stp{conn, dtp};
21
22     if (io::odstream out{stp, "/tempZone/home/rods/foo.txt"}; out) {
23         out.write(large_buffer.data(), large_buffer.size());
24     }
25 }
```

Example: Compression w/ Snappy! (cont.)

Using **tc** to emulate a delay of **200ms** RTT.

- File Size = 72971843 bytes (73MB)
- Buffer Size = 4000000 bytes (4MB)
- Single Stream Object
- Custom iRODS server supporting compression and decompression

- Write Speeds roughly 40% faster
- Read Speeds roughly 36% faster

Results vary depending on the network, file size, and buffer size.