

GlusterFS

Design of GlusterFS Based Big Data Distributed Processing System in Smart Factory

Hyeop-Geon Lee*, Young-Woon Kim, Ki-Young Kim

GlusterFS

Abstract Smart Factory is an intelligent factory that can enhance productivity, quality, customer satisfaction, etc. by applying information and communications technology to the entire production process including design & development, manufacture, and distribution & logistics. The precise amount of data generated in a smart factory varies depending on the factory's size and state of facilities. Regardless, it would be difficult to apply traditional production management systems to a smart factory environment, as it generates vast amounts of data. For this reason, the need for a distributed big-data processing system has risen, which can process a large amount of data. Therefore, this article has designed a Gluster File System (GlusterFS)-based distributed big-data processing system that can be used in a smart factory environment. Compared to existing distributed processing systems, the proposed distributed big-data processing system reduces the system load and the risk of data loss through the distribution and management of network traffic.

Key Words : Big Data, Hadoop, GlusterFS, Smart Factory, Big Data Distributed Processing System

1.

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[1, 2].

GlusterFS
GlusterFS

Scale Out

GlusterFS
IO(Input/Output)
GlusterFS

3
, DB
MySql

2
GlusterFS

3

4

2.

GlusterFS

2.1 GlusterFS

GlusterFS[3]

가 가

GlusterFS 가

GlusterFS Hadoop Distributed File System (Replication) 가
GlusterFS

OS

[4].

GlusterFS[5, 6] Hadoop Distributed File System 가

Hadoop Distributed File System
GlusterFS가

I/O

Hadoop Distributed File System
GlusterFS
GlusterFS 가

가 Hadoop Distributed File System

2.2

4가

가

가

3.1

가

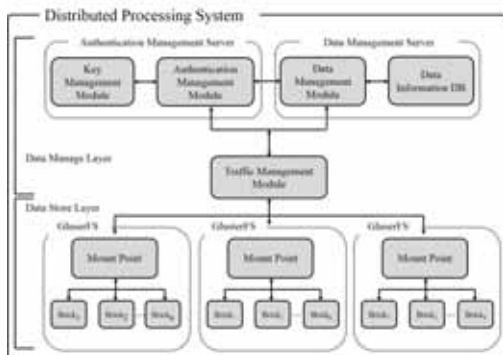
3.1.1

가 가

3.

[1]

3



3.1.2

1.

Fig. 1. Architecture of proposal big data distributed processing system

MySQL

가

MySQL

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3

Hadoop Distributed File System

3.1.3

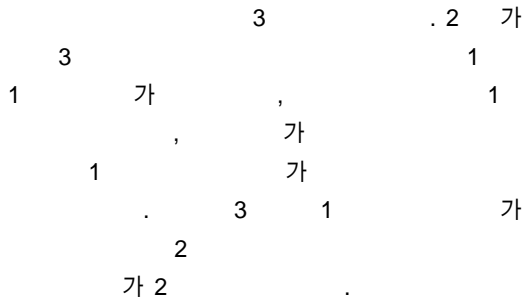
[3] Pseudo

가

3.2

GlusterFS

GlusterFS



```

1 StorePathAlgorithm{
2   long iCnt = DataStoreServers.getStoreInstance
3   long iDataSize = DataStoreServers.getDataSize
4   long iFileCnt = DataStoreServers.getBrickCount
5
6   //3가 가
7   weight(iCnt, iDataSize, iFileCnt);
8   //
9   storeData();
10  }
11
12 // 가
13 DataStoreServers.getStoreInstance(
14   for(int i=0; i<DataStoreServers.getCount;++){
15     List instance = i.getStoreInstance();
16   }
17 );
18
19 // 가
20 DataStoreServers.getDataSize(
21   for(int i=0; i<DataStoreServers.getCount;++){
22     List instance = i.getStoreDataSize();
23   }
24 );
25
26 // 가
27 DataStoreServers.getBrickCount(
28   for(int i=0; i<DataStoreServers.getCount;++){
29     List instance = i.getStoreBrickCount();
30   }
31 );
    
```

2. Pseudo Fig. 2. Pseudo code of the store path algorithm

4. 가

가

4.1

가 Poisson

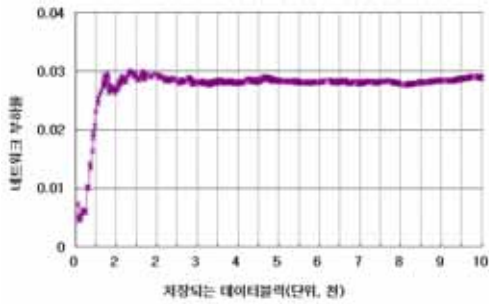
$$T_d, T_a, T_{store}, \sum_{d=1}^n 3d = \frac{d^3}{n}(n+1) \tag{1}$$

$$T_d = T_a + T_{store} \quad \text{수식(1)}$$

가
(2)

$$T_d = \frac{T_a + T_{store} \times \frac{d^3}{n}(n+1)}{x!} \quad \text{수식(2)}$$

[4] [1]



3. Fig. 3. Rate of network load

1. Table 1. Rate of network load

데이터 블록	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
네트워크 부하율	0.0128	0.0298	0.0289	0.0291	0.0273
데이터 블록	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10
네트워크 부하율	0.0284	0.0281	0.0291	0.0288	0.0289

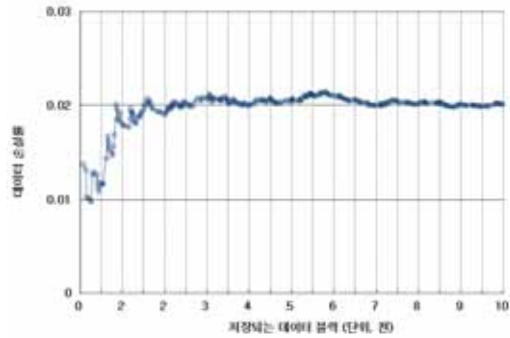
4.2

Poisson
가
 $l,$
 $n,$
 $\alpha,$
 p

(3)

$$P_l = \frac{\alpha^{l-\alpha}}{l!} = e^{-\alpha} \prod_{l=1}^l \left(\frac{\alpha}{l}\right) \quad \alpha = np \quad \text{수식(3)}$$

[5] [2]



4. Fig. 4. Rate of brick loss

2. Table 2. Rate of brick loss

데이터 블록	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5
데이터 손실률	0.0113	0.0149	0.0198	0.0211	0.0215
데이터 블록	5-6	6-7	7-8	8-9	9-10
데이터 손실률	0.0221	0.0225	0.0233	0.0221	0.0211

가
2,000
0.0241 가

5.

GlusterFS

Scale Out
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 GlusterFS IO
 GlusterFS 3
 , DB
 MySql / .
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2010.03 - 2012.02,

2013.03 - 2015.02,

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