



Innovating Storage Architectures in the Modern Data Center

Andy Walls

Distinguished Engineer

IBM - Systems and Technology Group



The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy

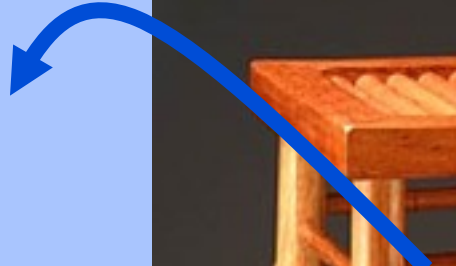


The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy

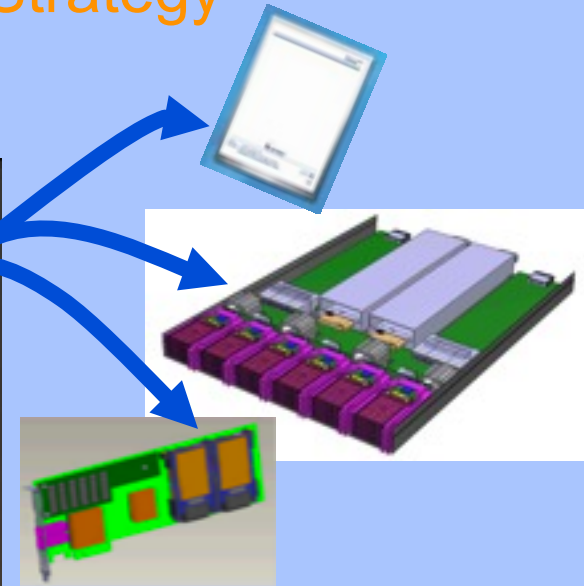


The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy

\$/GB

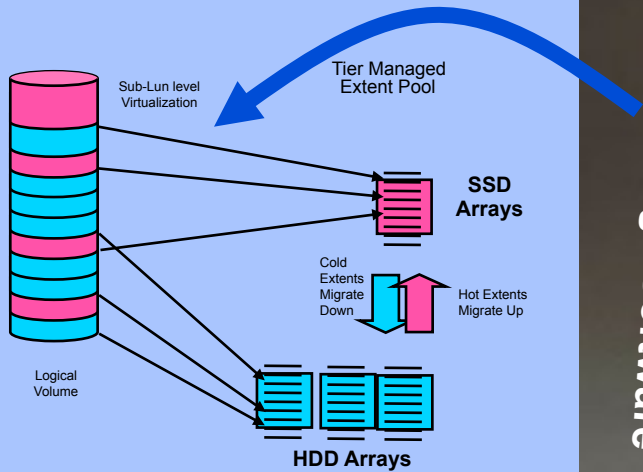
The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy



The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy



The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy



The Four Legs of a Great SSD Strategy

OS, Middleware and Applications

Differentiating Storage Software

Enterprise MLC Enablement

Flexible Packaging Alternatives

SSD Optimized Infrastructure







What we Should know by Now. . . .



What we Should know by Now. . . .

SSDs are a Game Changer for Servers (and Storage)

SSDs are a Game Changer for Servers (and Storage)

1. They are blazingly fast compared to HDDs
 - Reduced delay: Time to solution, average response times, transaction response time, batch completion time.
 - Reduced IO wait times



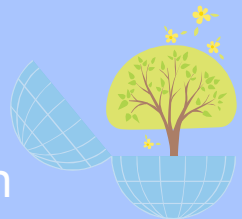
SSDs are a Game Changer for Servers (and Storage)

1. They are blazingly fast compared to HDDs
 - Reduced delay: Time to solution, average response times, transaction response time, batch completion time.
 - Reduced IO wait times
2. They can do far more IOPs then HDDs!!
 - Although sometimes put in unrealistically favorable light – SSDs use parallelism to outpace HDDs



SSDs are a Game Changer for Servers (and Storage)

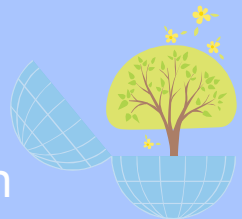
1. They are blazingly fast compared to HDDs
 - Reduced delay: Time to solution, average response times, transaction response time, batch completion time.
 - Reduced IO wait times
2. They can do far more IOPs then HDDs!!
 - Although sometimes put in unrealistically favorable light – SSDs use parallelism to outpace HDDs
3. Less Watts per IOP
 - An SSD which can do 30K IOPs is ~6W compared to HDD which can do 300 IOPs at 9W



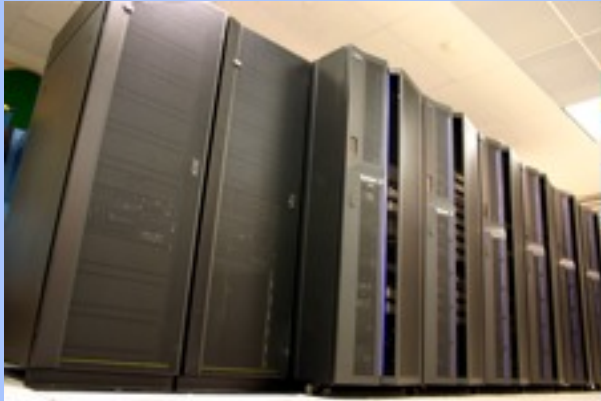
What we Should know by Now. . . .

SSDs are a Game Changer for Servers (and Storage)

1. They are blazingly fast compared to HDDs
 - Reduced delay: Time to solution, average response times, transaction response time, batch completion time.
 - Reduced IO wait times
2. They can do far more IOPs then HDDs!!
 - Although sometimes put in unrealistically favorable light – SSDs use parallelism to outpace HDDs
3. Less Watts per IOP
 - An SSD which can do 30K IOPs is ~6W compared to HDD which can do 300 IOPs at 9W
4. Potential for Better Reliability and Availability
 - The industry knows how to make reliable Electronic Assemblies
 - BUT, the Endurance and retention has to be managed.



But, How Will They be Used in the Datacenter?



Use Models

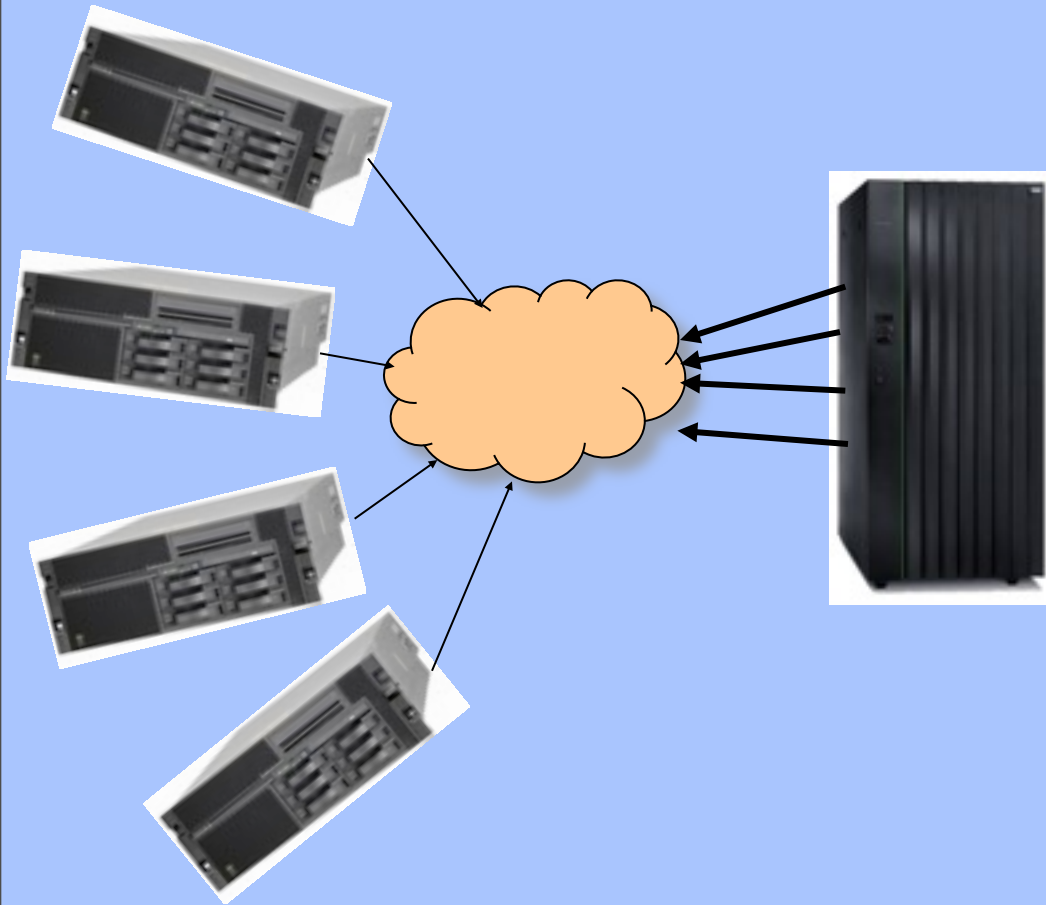
1. Placing hot data in faster devices of a multi tier SSD/HDD storage system
 - Manual, Assists and Automated
2. Temporary Placement
 - Data Warehousing
 - Paging
3. Fitting all data for the application in SSDs
 - Many databases less than 4TB
 - Workload optimized servers may benefit from lots of flash to give maximum performance
 - Analytic Engines can better meet their service commitments by using SSDs



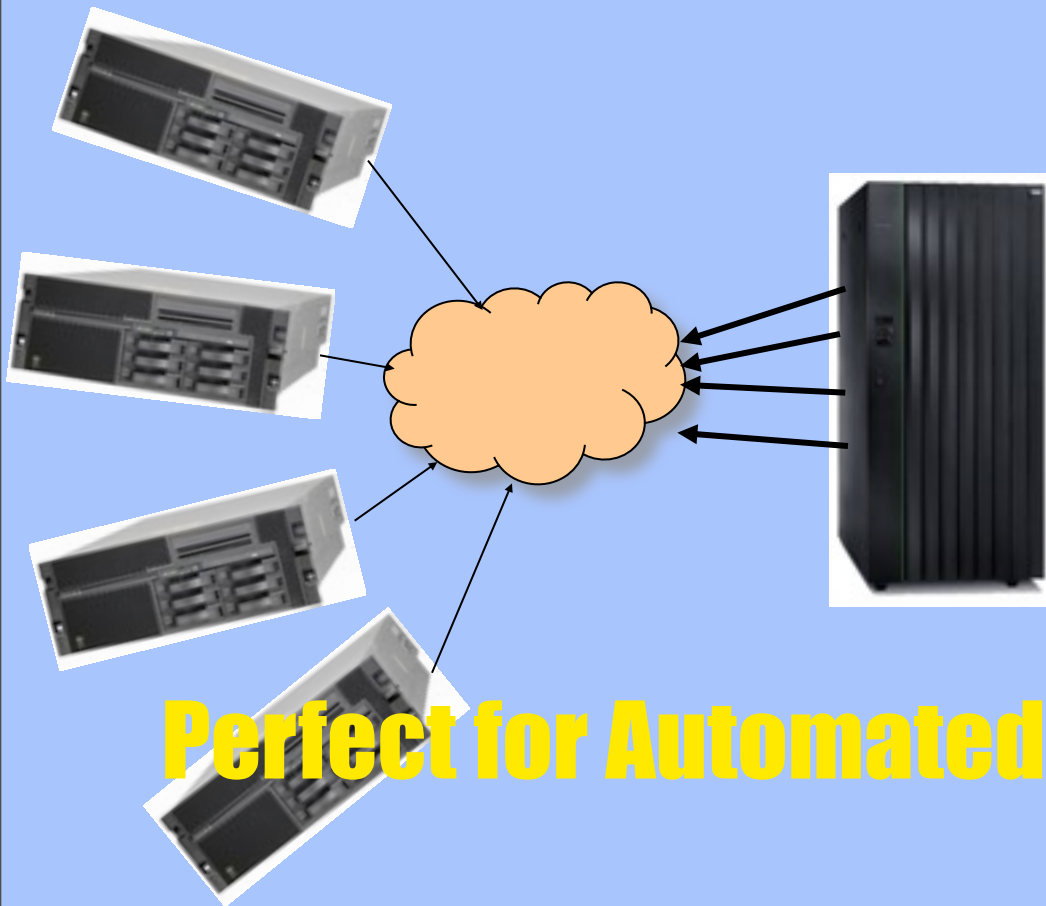


SAN vs. DAS

SAN vs. DAS

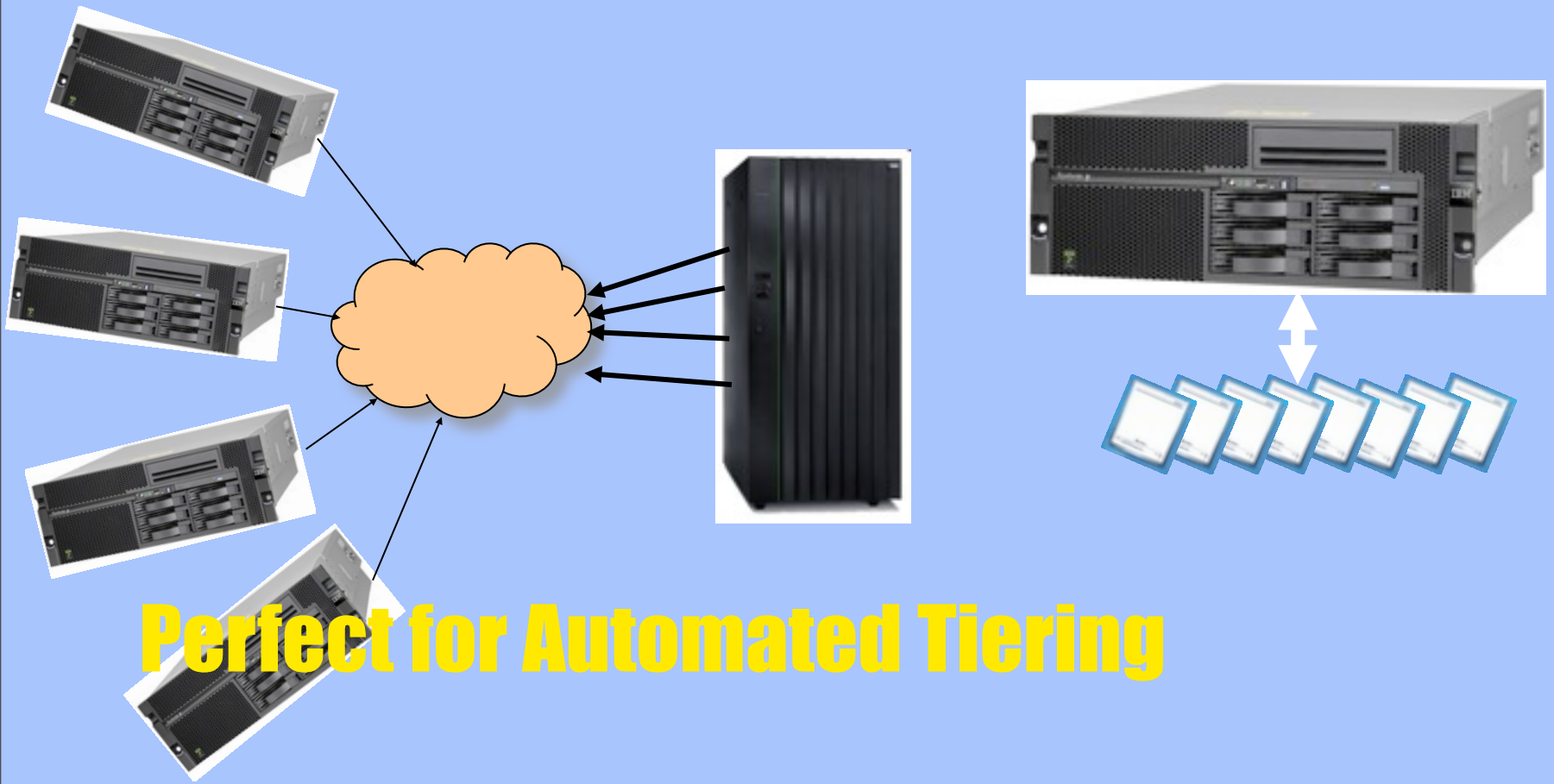


SAN vs. DAS



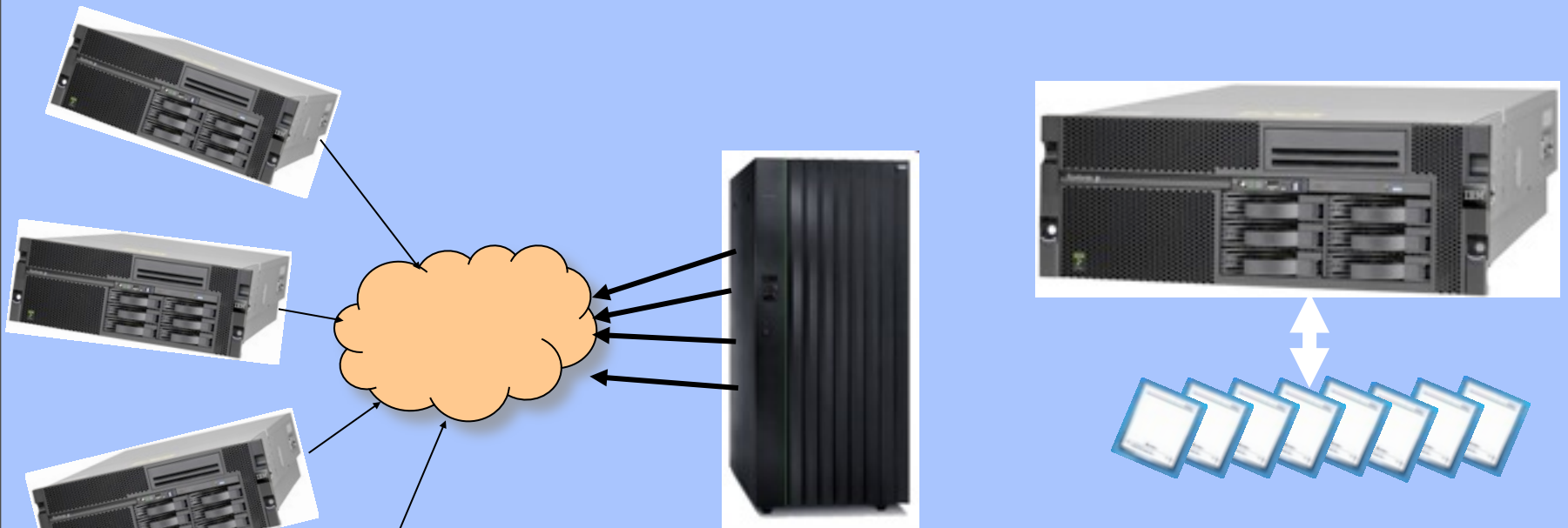
Perfect for Automated Tiering

SAN vs. DAS



Perfect for Automated Tiering

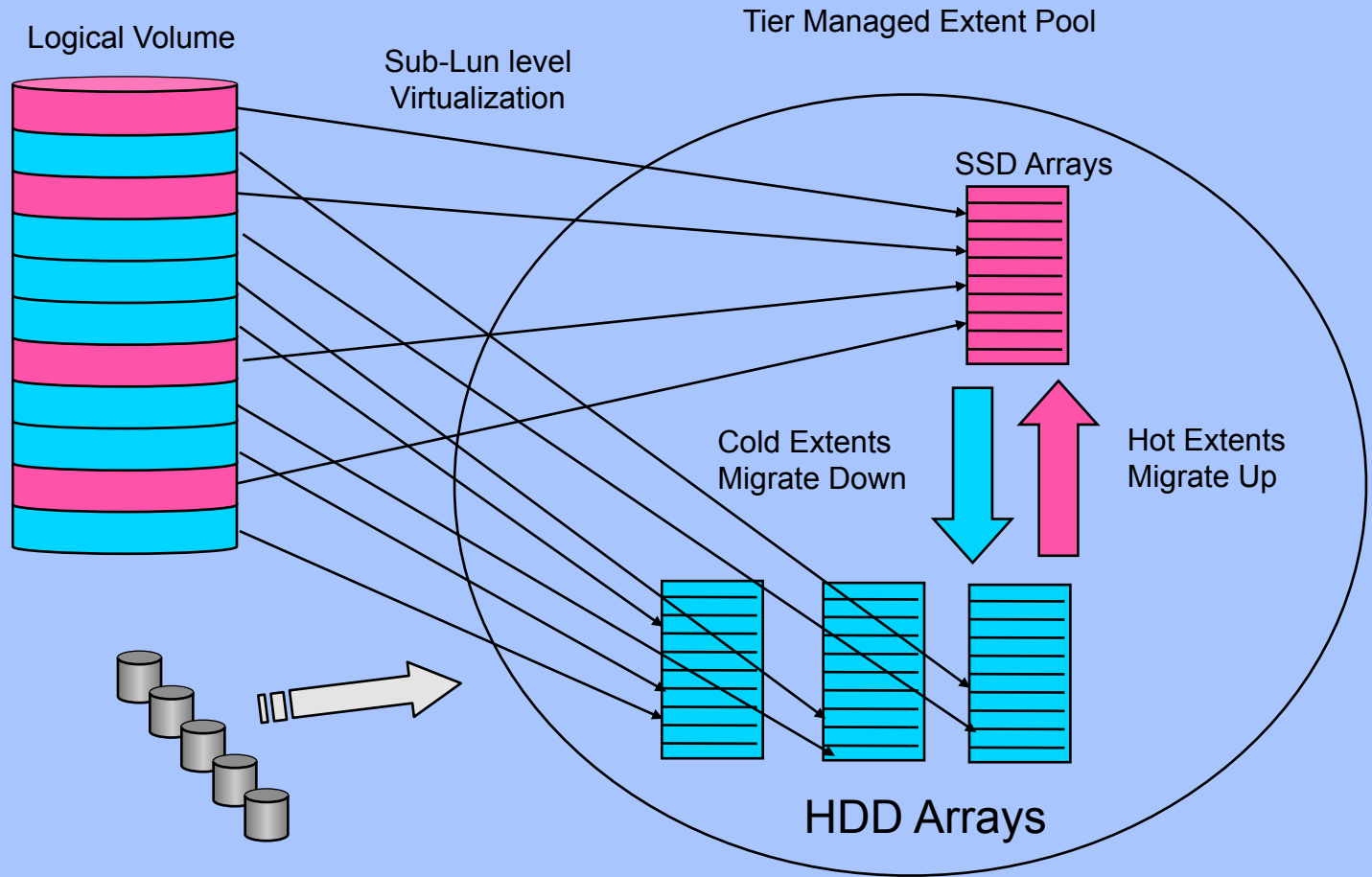
SAN vs. DAS



Perfect for Automated Tiering

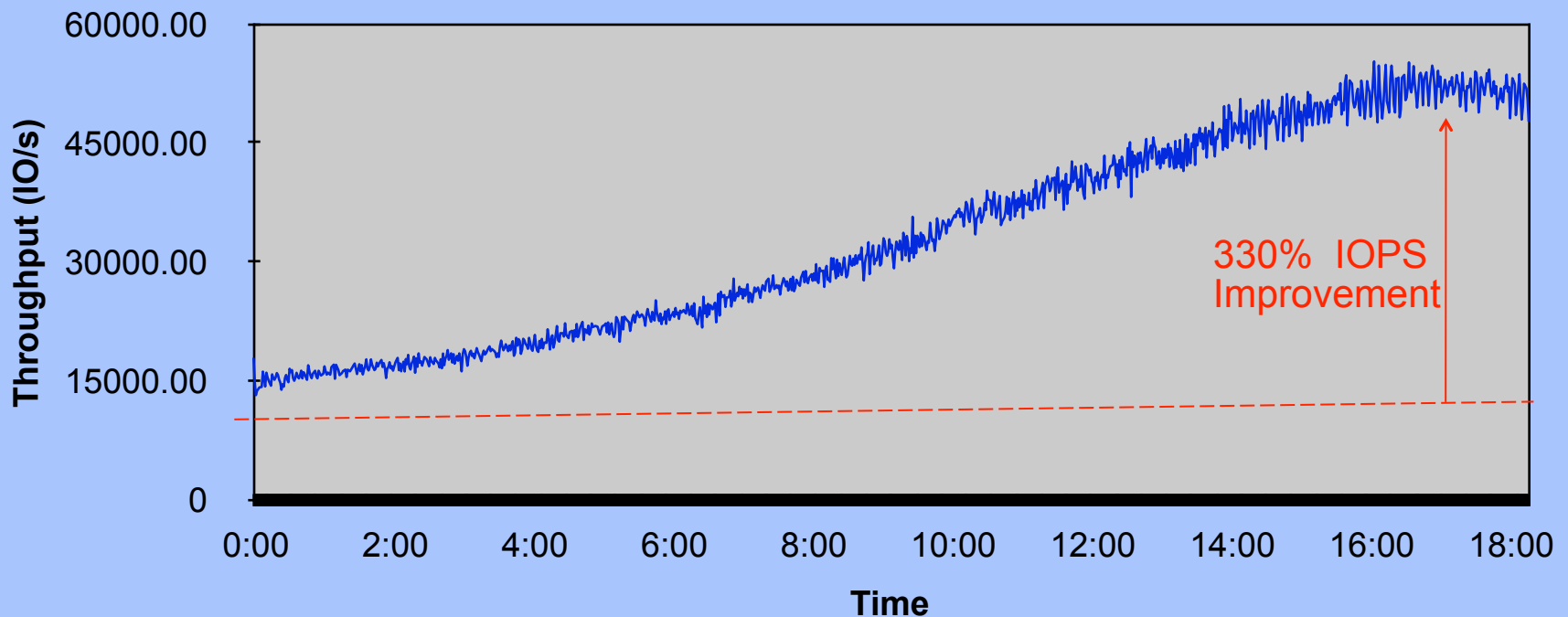
Good for Automated Tiering and Pure SSD.

Automatic Tiering



Automated Tiering Capability

- SPC1 Benchmark workload demonstrates capability of Automatic Tiering
 - 2.3 TB of SSDs and 96TB of SATA
- Demonstrated autonomic improvement by learning the workload and improving system IOPs by 330% without user intervention.





Transactional Processing

- Typically non uniform access methods – can benefit substantially from Automated Tiering.
- Small Databases may be easier to just put entirely on SSD
- Financial and Banking Industries

- Data Warehousing and analysis
 - Scan rate important from disk to SSD
 - Scan rate important from SSD for analyzing trends and analysis
 - Results written back to SSD and or to HDDs.
- Fraud and threat identification
 - Infosphere Identity Insight
 - Analytics require complex event processing requiring significant IO
 - Public Sector, Commercial security



Tiered DRAM and Flash

- Exploding number of cores driving up need for more memory
- Many applications have insatiable appetite for memory
- Paging
- Logfiles
- Finding ways which can offload lesser used objects and put them on Flash can provide more virtual DRAM.