



Automated Storage Tiering:

Optimizing Flash Memory in Today's SAN Environments

STORAGE - A BIG DEAL

■ Impacts

- ▶ **Users**
- ▶ **Apps**
- ▶ **Systems**
- ▶ **Operations**
- ▶ **Spending**



BUSINESS IMPLICATIONS

Metrics

- **Access**
 - ▶ Can I get to it?
 - ▶ May I share it?

- **Performance**
 - ▶ How quickly?

- **Peace of mind**
 - ▶ Is it well protected?

Factors

- < **Interruptions / outages**

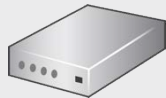
- < **Congestion / slow gear**

- < **Cost to store safely**

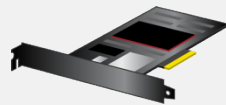
INTELLIGENT LAYER BETWEEN APPS & STORAGE



VDI



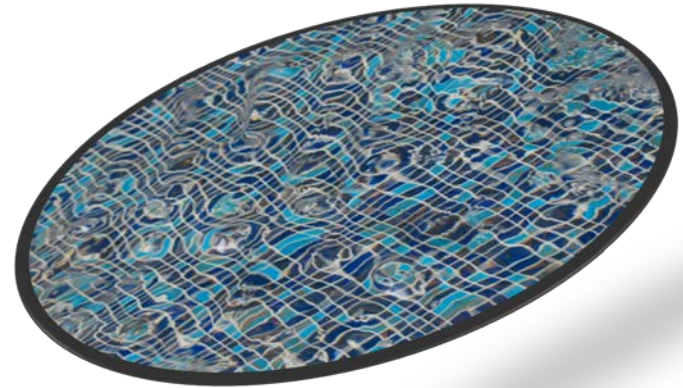
Server Hypervisor



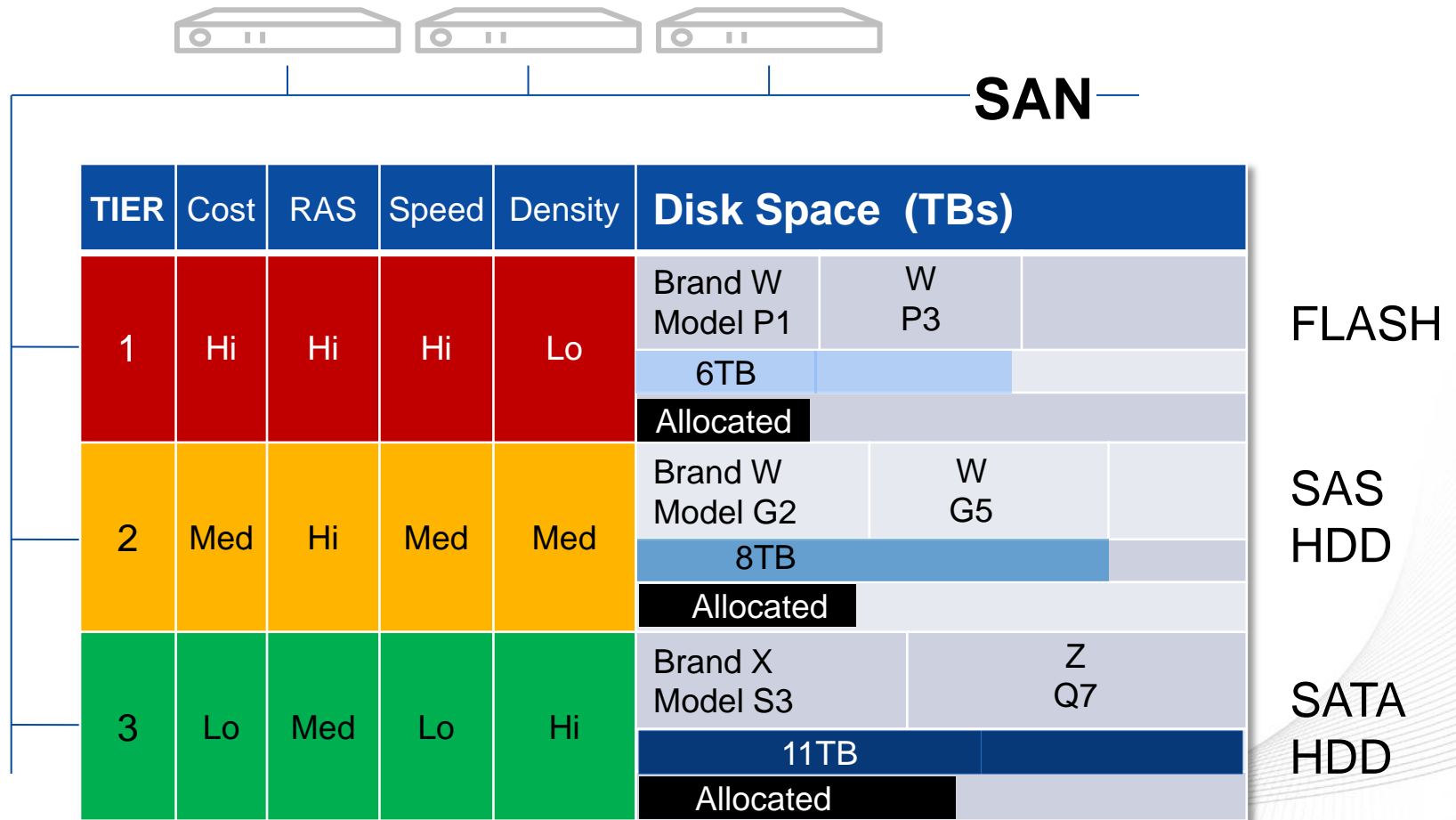
Storage Hypervisor

POOLING

- **Combines overall capacity**
- **Makes disks & flash shareable**
- **Recovers inaccessible or isolated disk space**
 - ▶ **No longer isolated**
- **Hides equipment incompatibilities**
 - ▶ **Standard server / app connections bridged to device-specific interfaces**



SHARE POOLED RESOURCES



AUTOMATION

- **Allocates space just-in-time**
 - ▶ **Thin provision small groups of disk blocks**
 - ▶ **No waste**
- **Dynamically directs workloads to most appropriate resource**
 - ▶ **Auto-tiering**
 - ▶ **Determined by access frequency & business rules (high priority override)**
- **Device-independent**



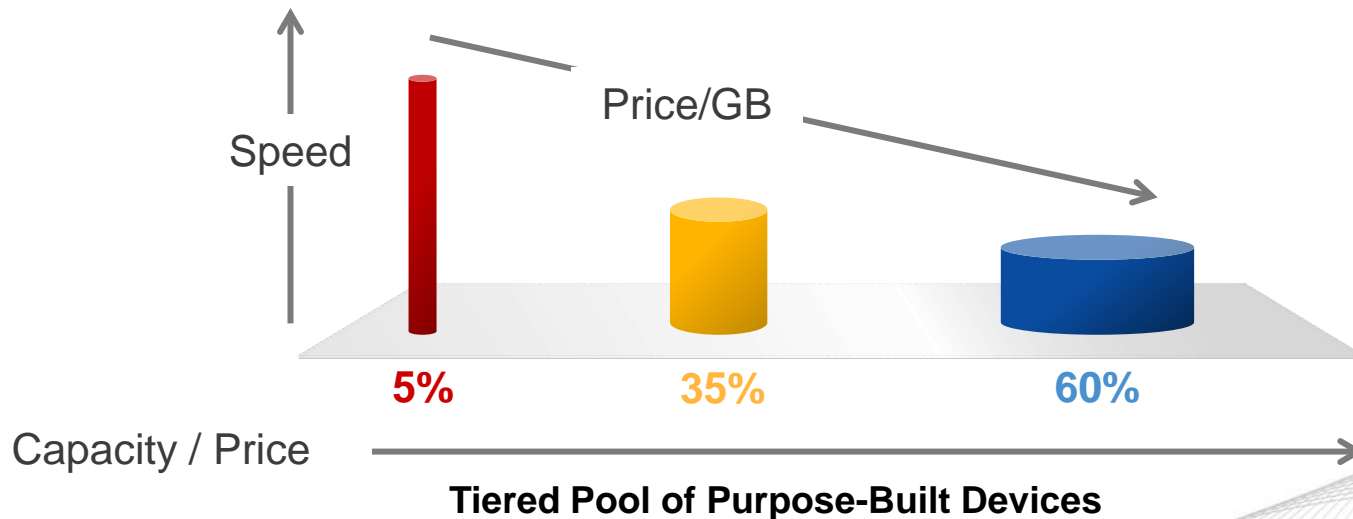
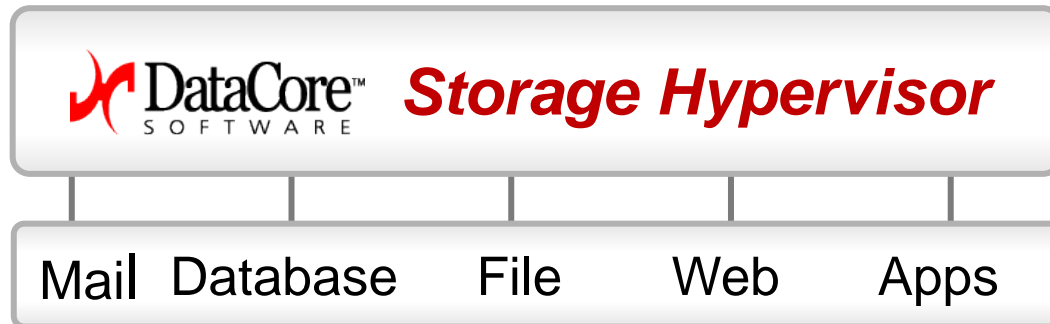
AUTOMATED STORAGE TIERING

Make best tradeoff between performance & cost

- ▶ **Select tiers based on price/performance/capacity**
 - SSD, SAS, SATA, ...
- ▶ **Dynamically migrates blocks among classes of storage**
- ▶ **Best location at the time determined by:**
 - Access frequency
 - User preferences

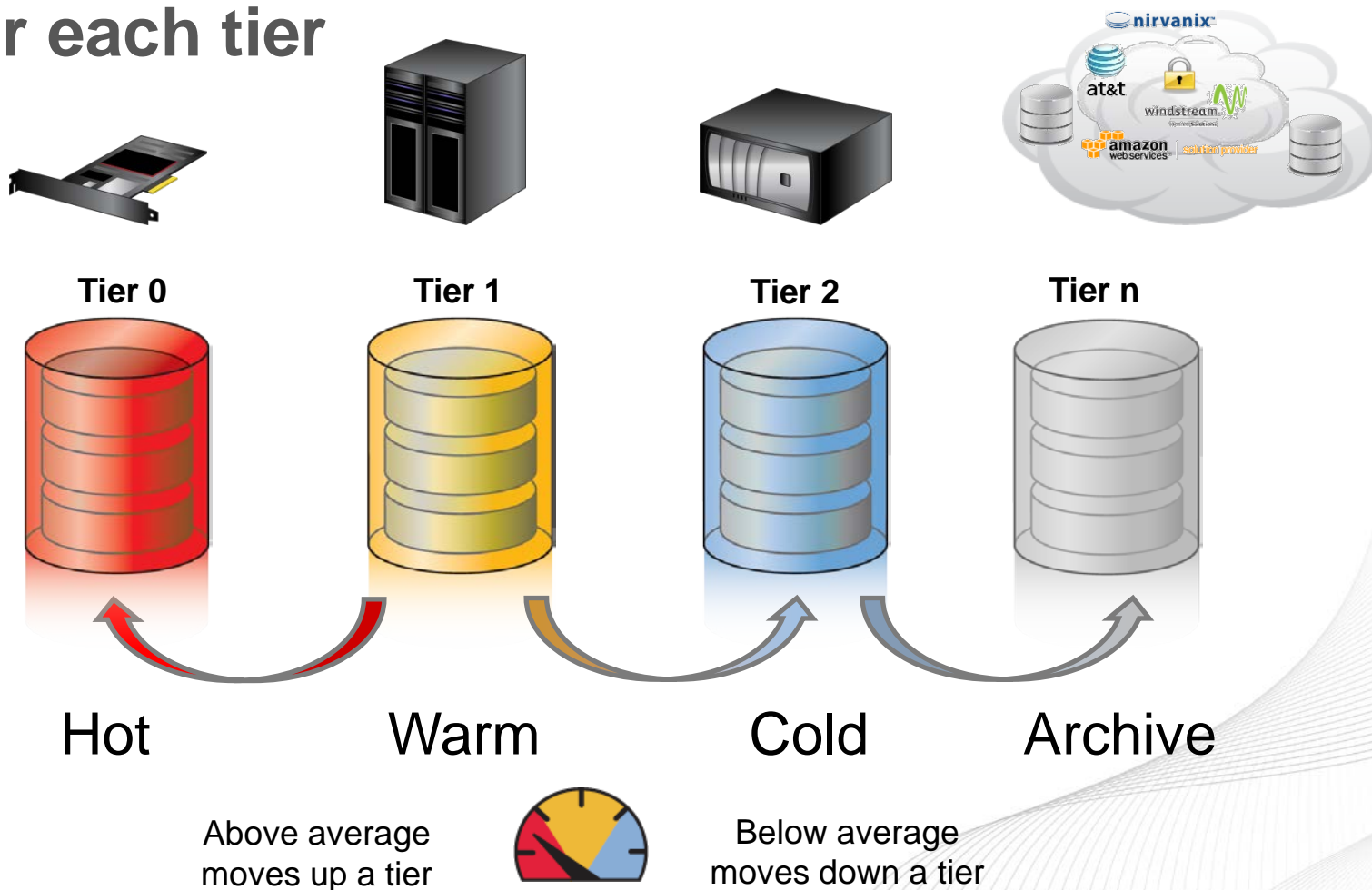


BEST RESOURCE FOR THE JOB



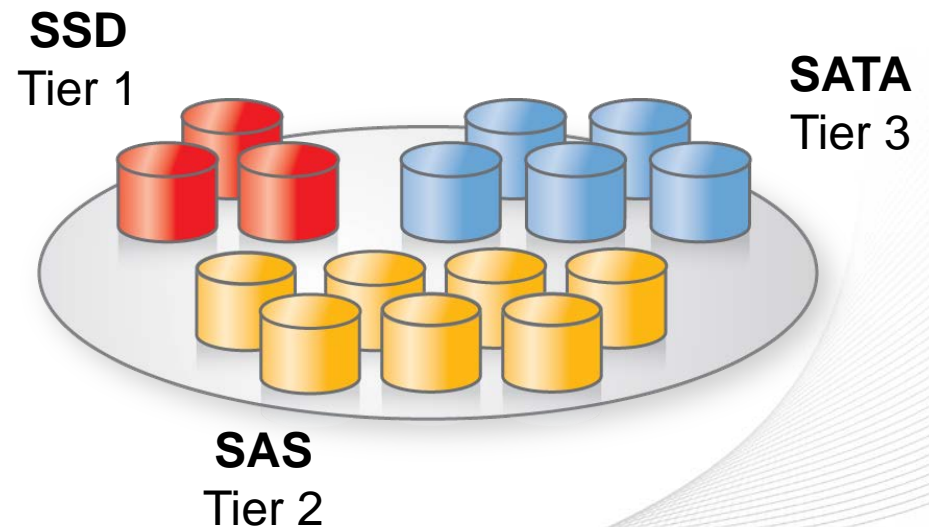
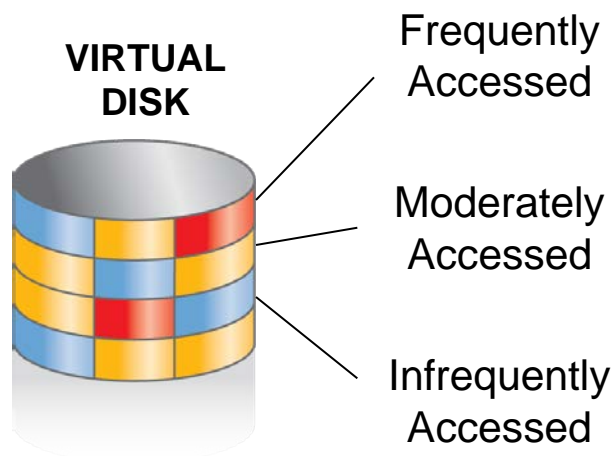
DYNAMICALLY OPTIMIZES RESOURCES

- Based on average access frequency for each tier



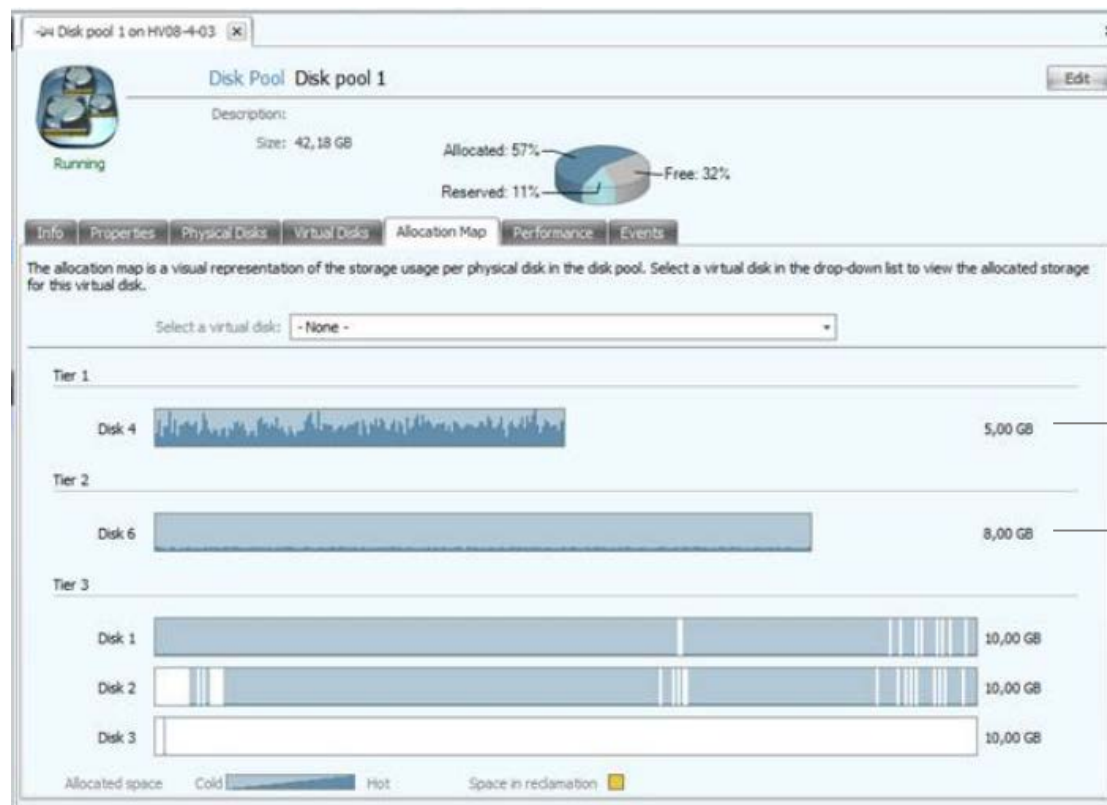
SUB-LUN AUTO-TIERING

- Heaviest hit blocks take advantage of Tier 1 performance
- Other blocks moved to Tier 2 & Tier 3



AUTOMATIC FINE TUNING

- Heat maps reveal hot spots of heavy disk activity
 - ▶ **SANsymphony-V automatically migrates disk blocks to less active drives**



High activity

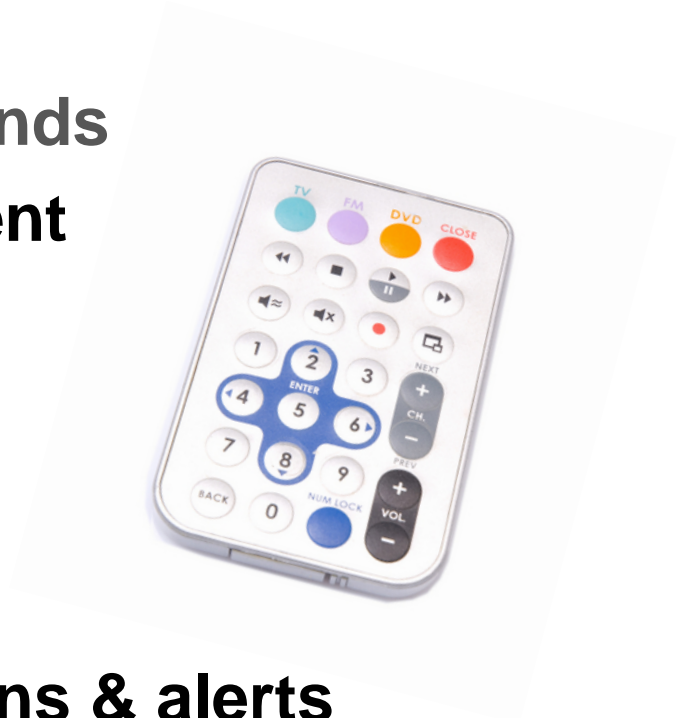


Low activity



CENTRAL MANAGEMENT

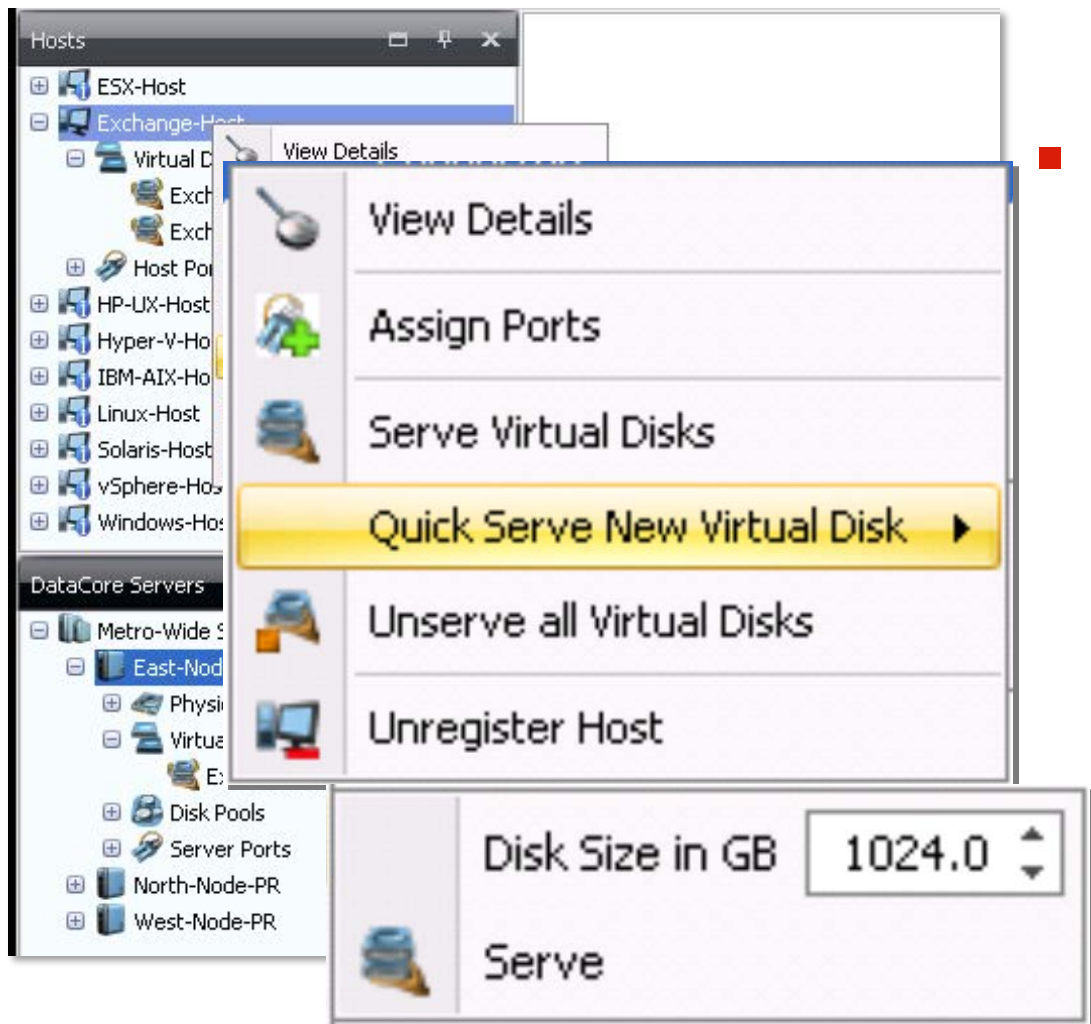
- **Common menus & commands**
 - ▶ **Across diverse equipment**
- **Single console**
 - ▶ **Status dashboard**
 - ▶ **Performance view**
 - ▶ **Consolidated notifications & alerts**
- **External integration point**
 - ▶ **Virtualization**



SAME FEATURES SPAN MUTUALLY INCOMPATIBLE DEVICES



NO NEED TO BE A STORAGE EXPERT



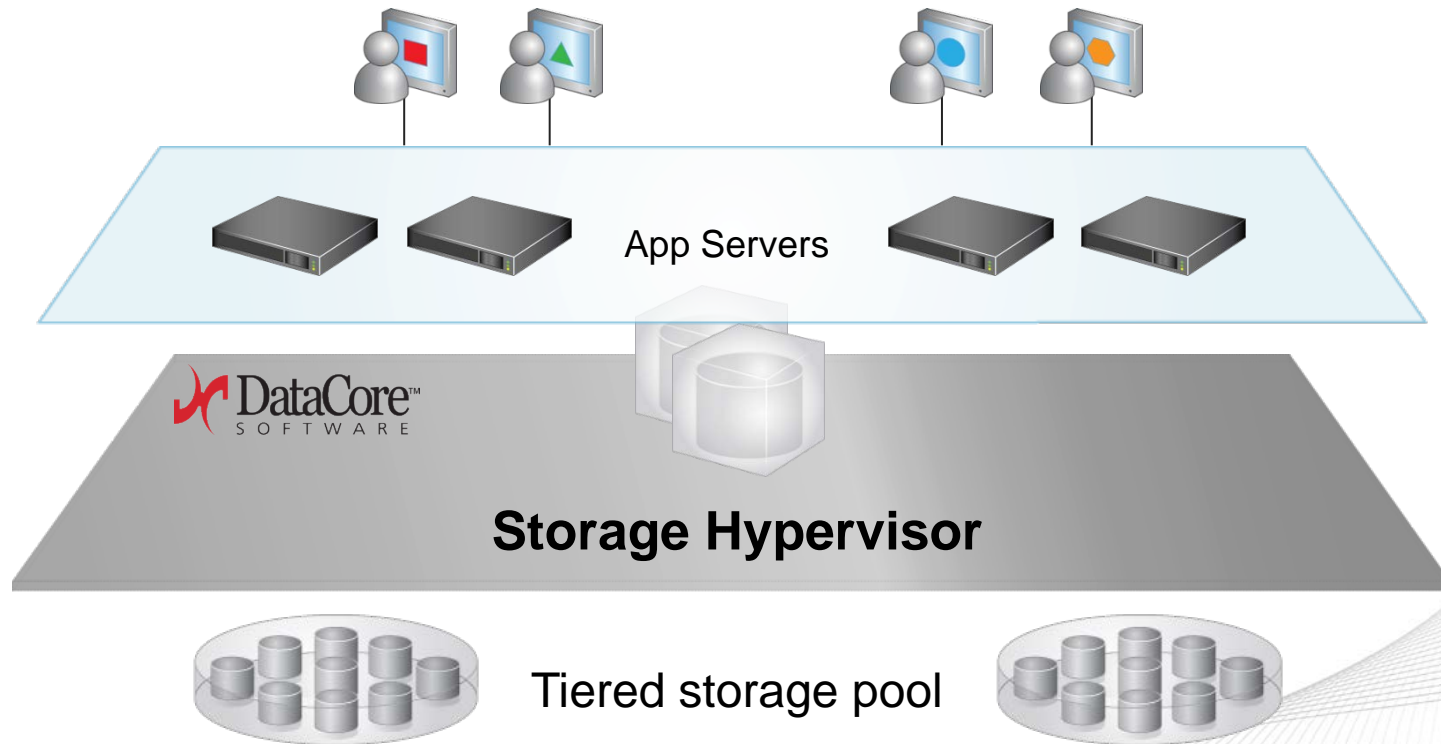
- Simplify & automate best practices
 - ▶ Auto-discovers available space
 - ▶ Thin provisions
 - ▶ Selects best path
 - ▶ Sets adaptive cache
 - ▶ Creates HA mirrors
 - ▶ Load balances back-end ports

DEPLOYMENT SCENARIOS

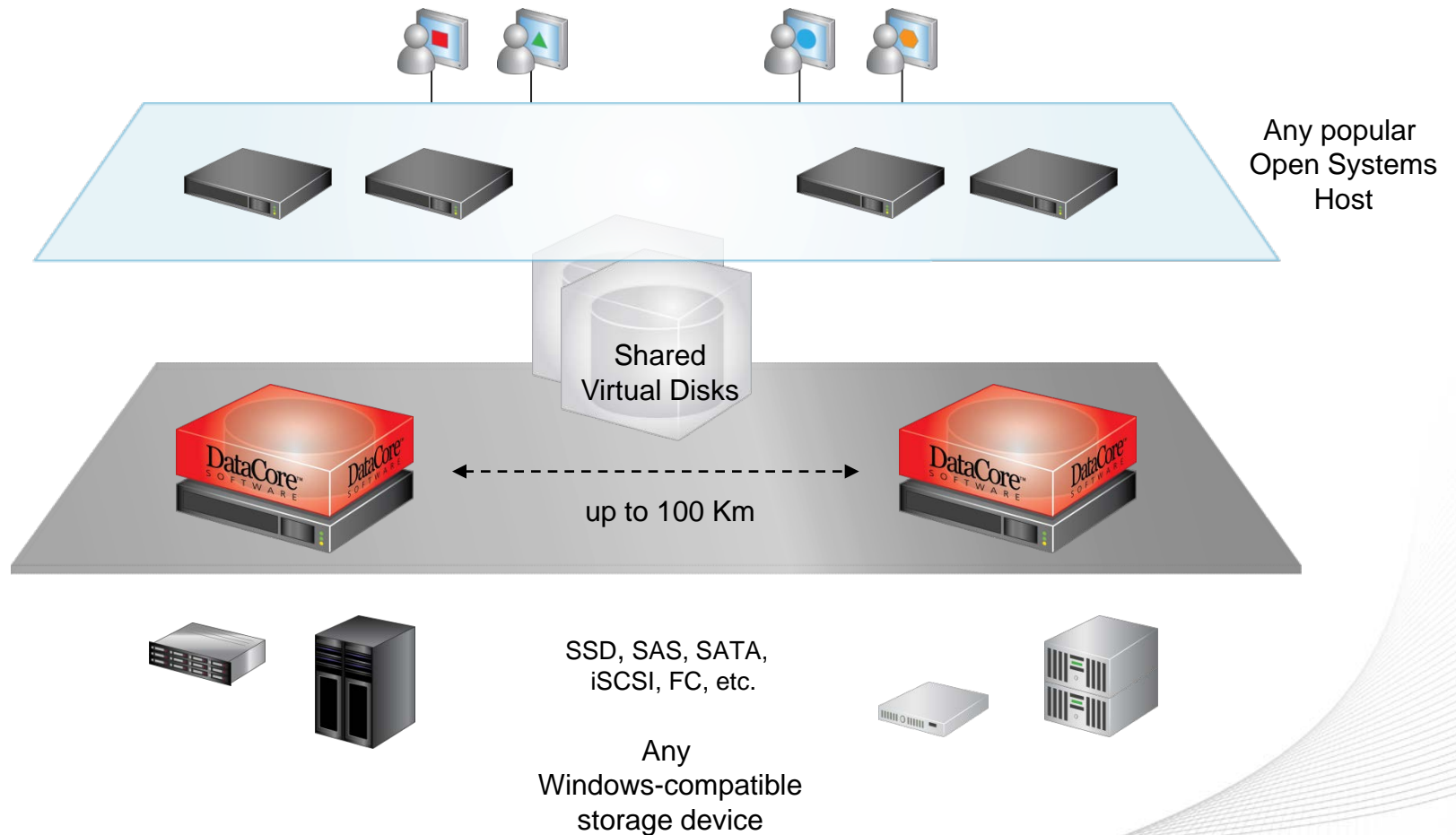
- “Drop-in” on app servers
 - a) **Hyper-V parent partition, or**
 - b) **Virtual Machine (VM)**
- **Install on external “nodes”**
 - a) **New dedicated servers, or**
 - b) **Repurposed app servers**
- **Then scale up and scale out as needed**



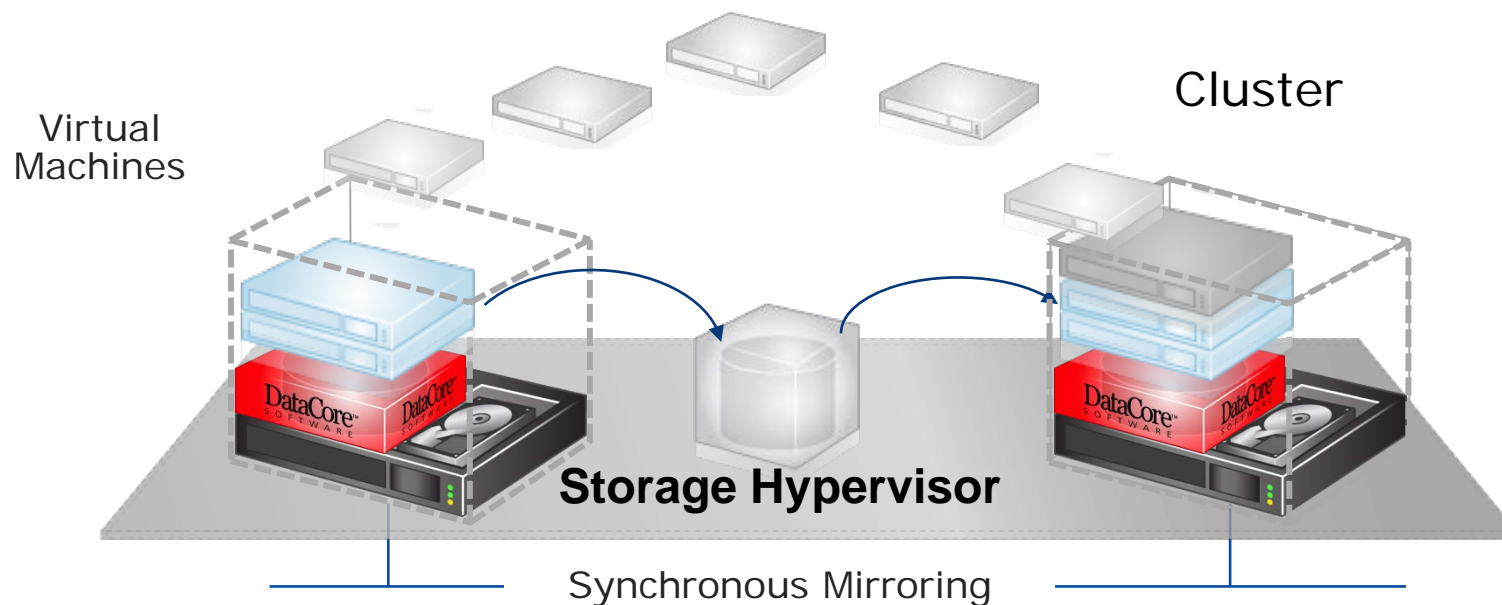
ADAPTIVE STORAGE IaaS LAYER



CONFIGURED EXTERNALLY

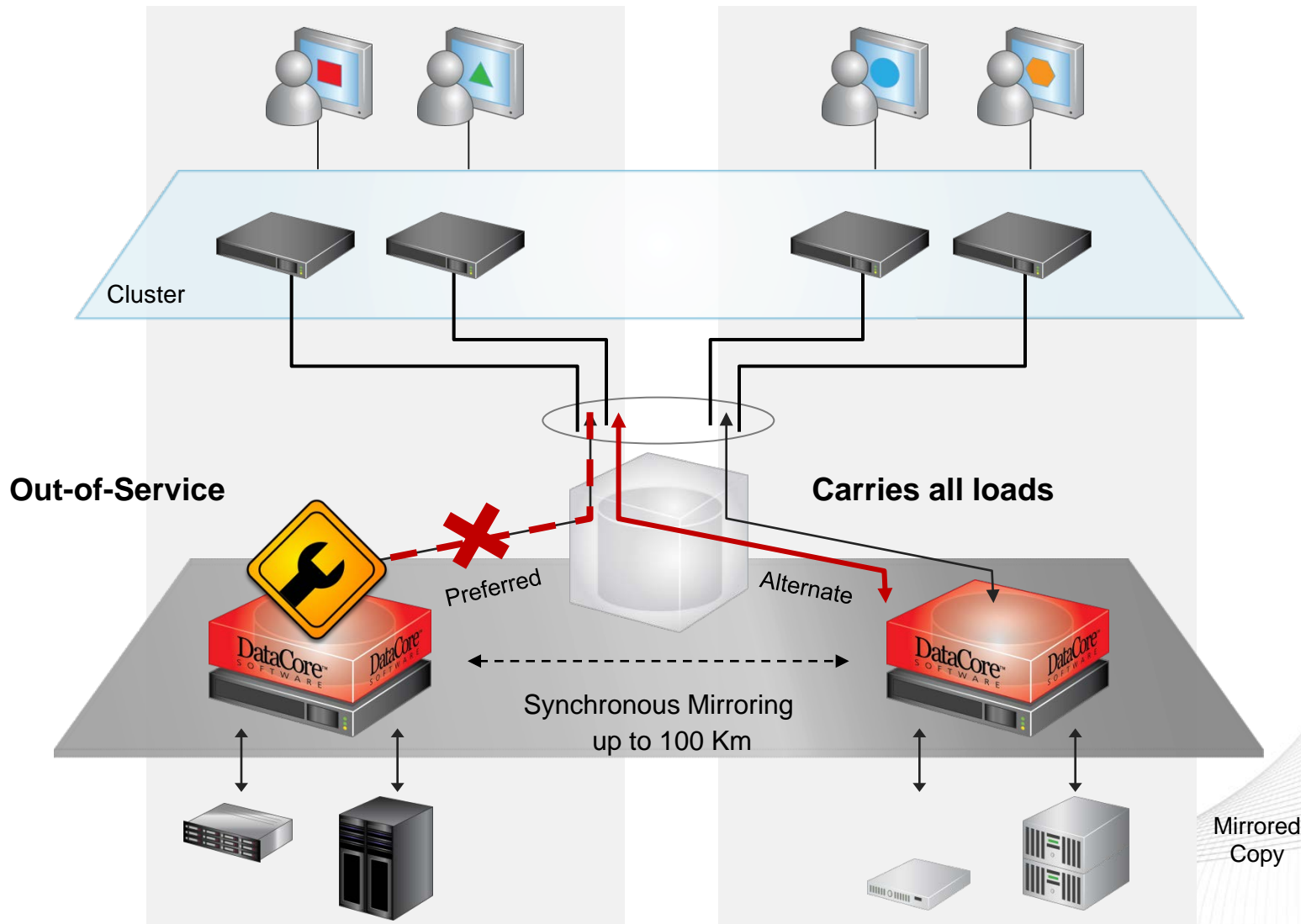


RESIDENT IN APP SERVERS

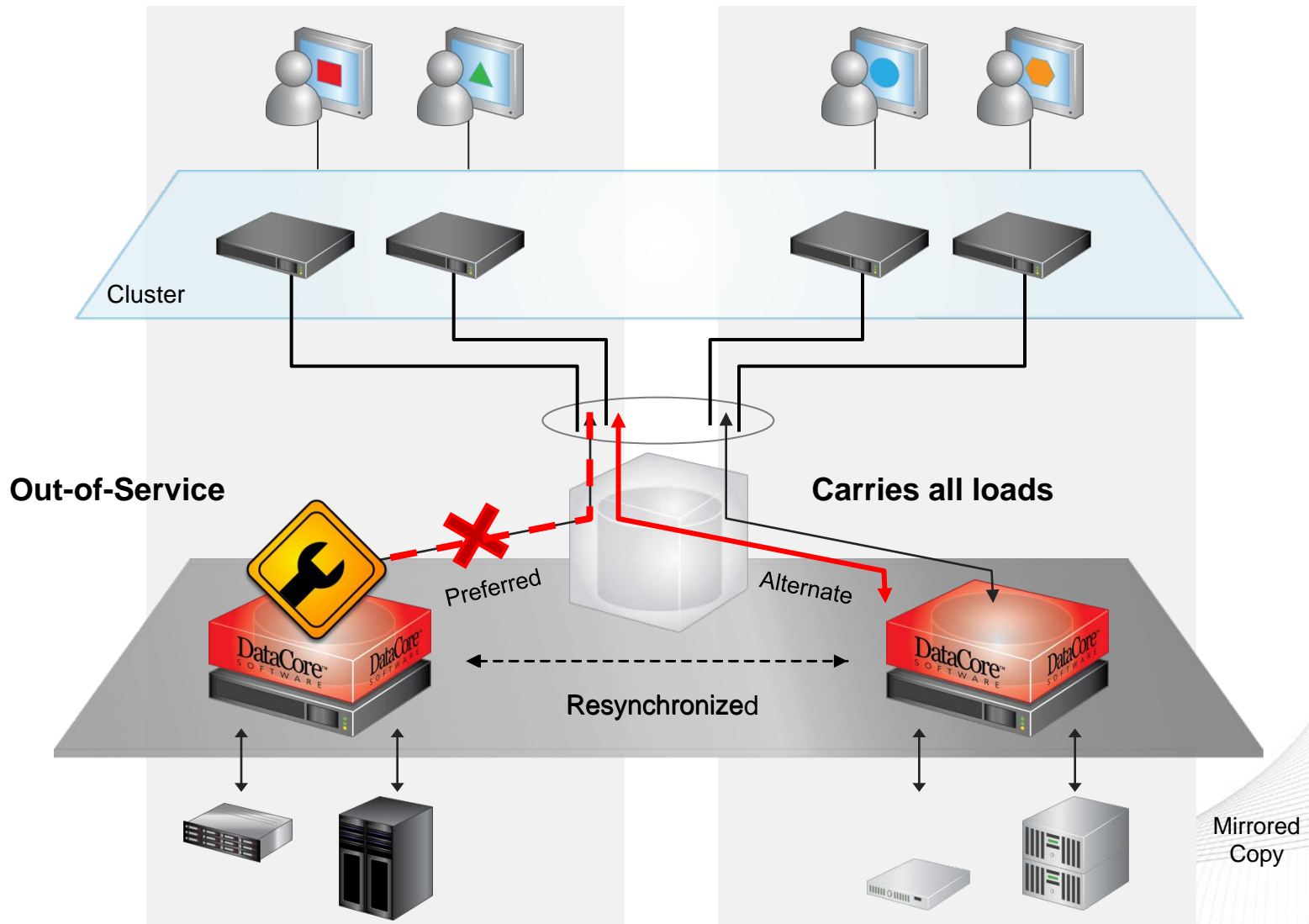


- Leverage server internal drives & SSD / Flash
- No SAN storage required to get started
- Expand outboard later if outgrown

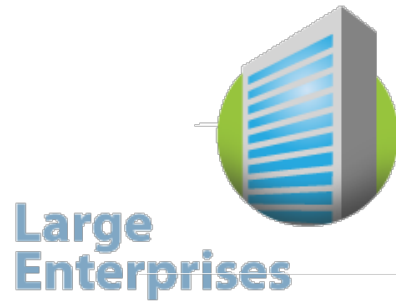
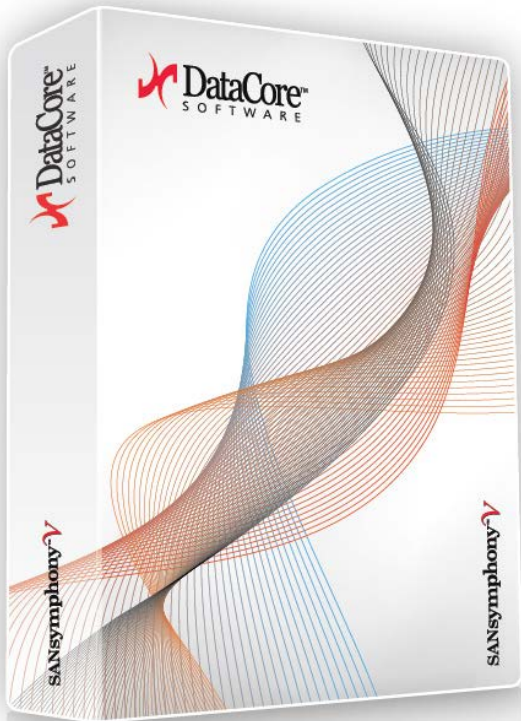
FULLY REDUNDANT ARCHITECTURE



AUTO-RESTORES ORIGINAL CONDITIONS



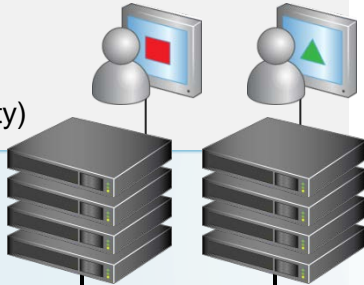
STORAGE HYPERVISOR FOR DATA CENTERS OF ALL SIZES



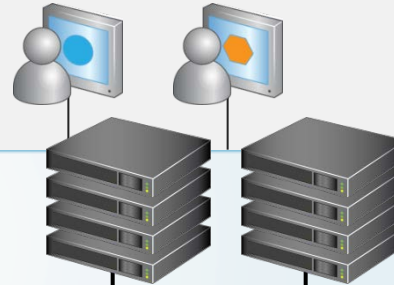
HEALTHCARE EXAMPLE

NewYork-Presbyterian
The University Hospitals of Columbia and Cornell

Building 1
38th St.
Campus
(New York City)



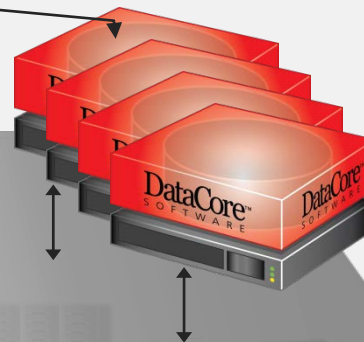
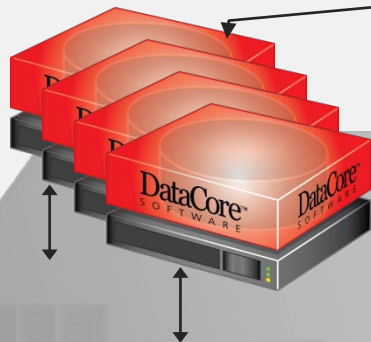
Building 2
SunGard
(New Jersey)



Users: 5,000 doctors
Capacity: >500 TB mirrored
Servers: 300+ Windows,
Solaris, AIX servers

Clusters: MSCS, HACMP,
VMware

Storage: EMC
DMX, CX, VNX



Synchronous Mirroring
between buildings

Several
Kilometers

EMC CX

EMC DMX

HIGH-SPEED CACHING

Speeds up performance

- ▶ **Accelerates disk I/O response from existing storage**
- ▶ **Uses x86-64 CPUs and memory from DataCore nodes as powerful, inexpensive “mega caches”**
- ▶ **Anticipates next blocks to be read, and groups writes to avoid waiting on disks**



TURBO-CHARGED I/O

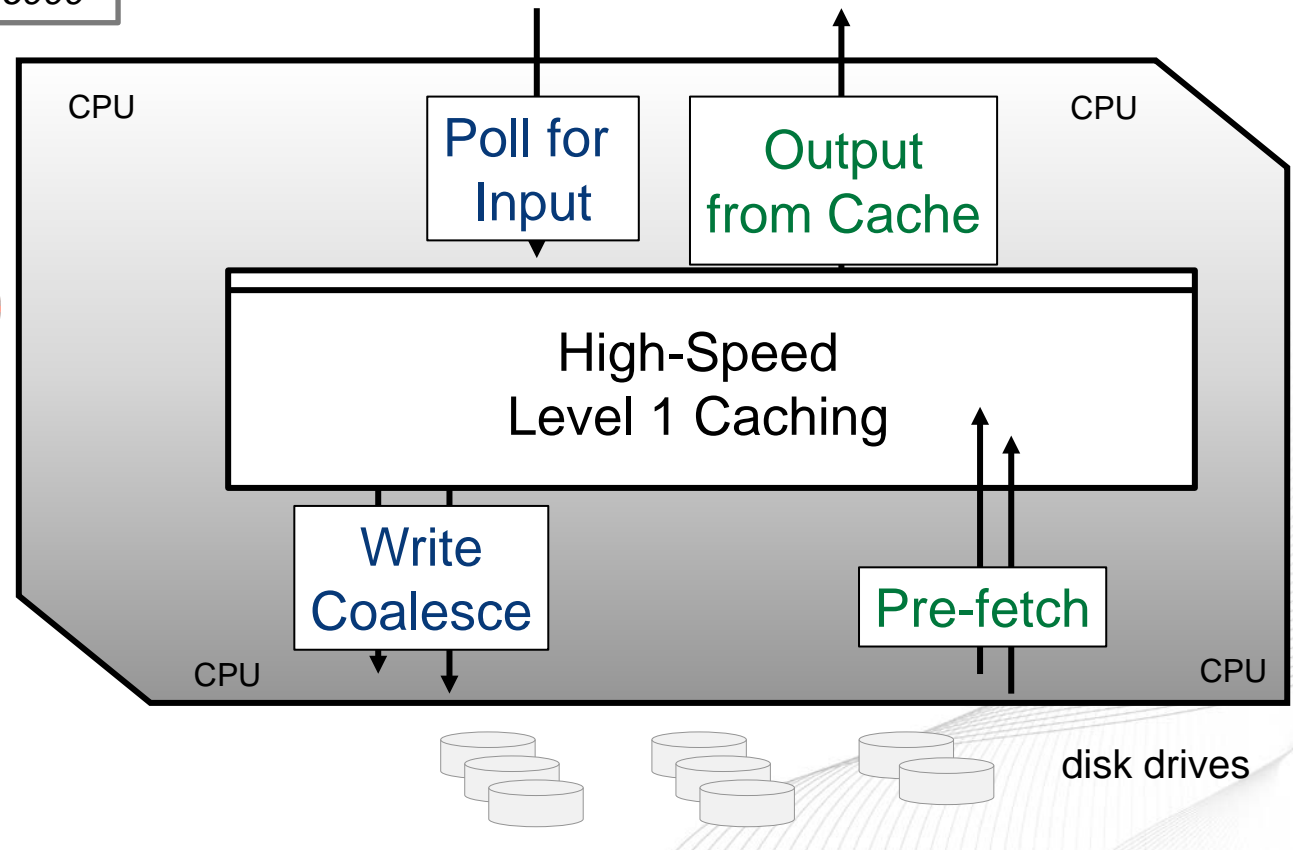
Avg. Response (μS)

DataCore L1 Cache	<20
Array L2 Cache	250 – 300
Disk Drive	4000 – 6000



Virtual
Disks

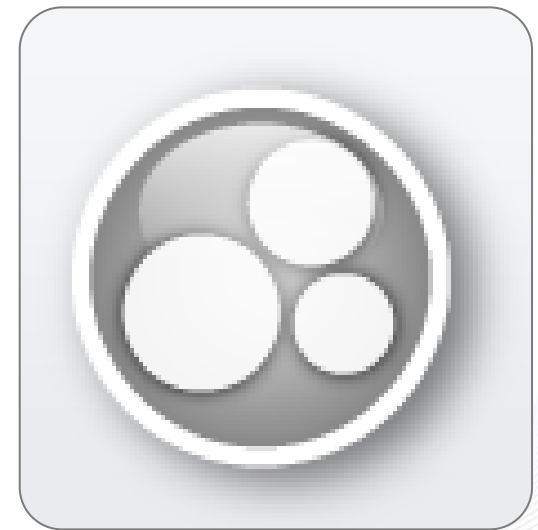
Up to 1 TB RAM
cache per node



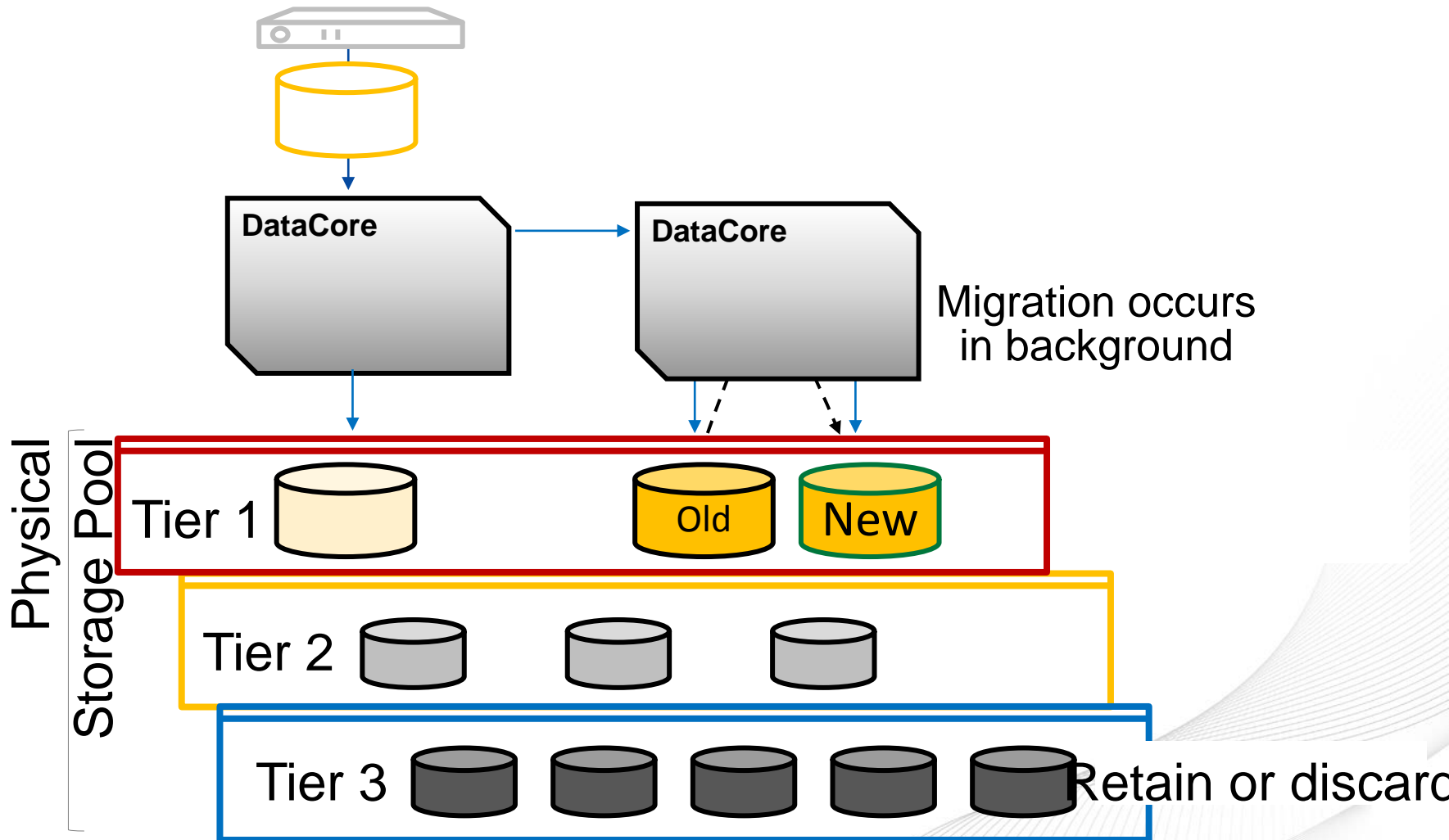
VIRTUAL DISK MIGRATION

Move contents from one disk to another without impacting applications

- ▶ **Eliminates downtime for hardware disk upgrades**
- ▶ **Clears & reclaims space occupied by original**
- ▶ **Provides pass-through access to drives previously connected directly to hosts**



NON-DISRUPTIVE DISK UPGRADES



BENEFITS

- Maximize combined value of storage assets
- Take cost out of storage infrastructure
- Simplify management & migration
- Overcome device-specific differences
- Provide higher levels of service

Customers report up to:

 **60% COST SAVINGS**

 **90% UTILIZATION**

 **100% UPTIME**

 **200% FASTER**

To Do List



Pick up clothes from
dry cleaners



Virtualize storage



www.datacore.com

The
**Storage Hypervisor
Company**