

# SSDs and Scaleout Storage

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Tiering at the speed of your data™





# Topics

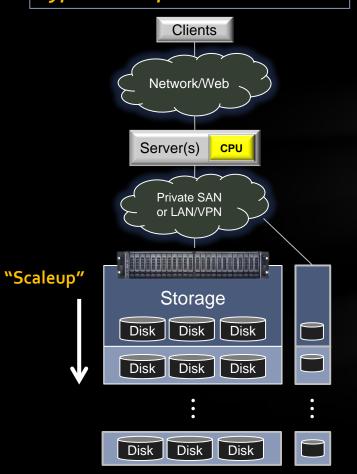
- Scaleout vs. Scaleup Storage
- Demands of Utility/Cloud Services
- SSDs and Scaleout
- Micro-virtualization approach to scaleout



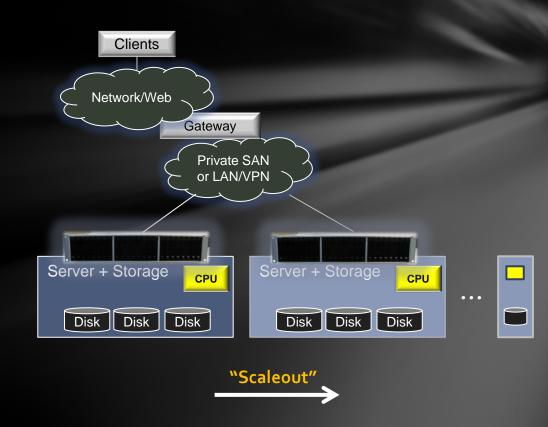


# Scaleout vs Scaleup

## Typical Enterprise Environment



## Distributed, Clustered or Hybrid Environment







## Scaleout Economic Factors

- Commodity X86 Storage-server Hardware
  - Whitebox vendors experiencing rapid growth in web scale
  - Standard Intel class storage-servers performance easily handles most storage tasks
  - Provide easy to replicate common, standard building blocks
- Social Media Storage Systems Influencing Next Gen Enterprise
  - Use common, cheap server-storage components and use data replication across compute-storage nodes instead of expensive HA/RAID systems
  - Significant contributor to the long term displacement of SAN in emerging enterprise "big data' apps such as business analytics

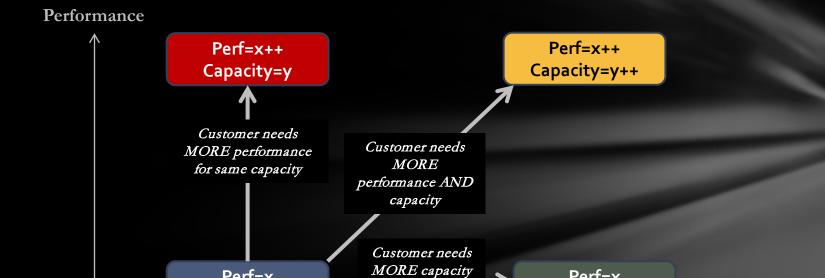
Essentially ... add more compute, capacity and performance easily, non-disruptively and using common building blocks



# Utility Data Center On Demand Needs

Perf=x

Capacity=y



	Bronze	Silver	Gold	Platinum
Application	Basic	Enterprise Equivalent	Critical Market or Business Sector	Military or Safety Critical
Capacity Scaleout	Business Day	4 hours	Near time	Real time
Performance Scaleout	Business Day	4 hours	Near time	Real time

Customer needs LESS capacity

Source: Open Data Center Alliance Master Usage Model: Scale-Out Storage Rev. 1.0

Perf=x

Capacity=y++

Capacity



## SSDs and Scaleout

- Where SSDs Are Doing Well
  - High numbers of transactions per second e.g. database, time critical transactions
  - Web or big data with HUGE numbers of customers/users hitting the same area
- Expense Justification
  - Operational efficiency improvements (i.e. can handle more transactions or customers)
  - "Racks of storage" elimination (e.g. 1 PCle SSD can replace several hundreds of HDDs)
  - Wattage/operating cost improvements
- In Cloud, Usable SSD Performance Is Capped By The Network
  - 1G Ethernet IOPs performance varies depending on HW and cache implementations from few K IOPs to few 10s of K at best - still much better than a HDD
  - 10G is capable of achieving 1 millions IOPS with the right hardware
  - Lower cost SATA/SAS SSDs work well here with good HDD hybridization to create meaningful capacities with SSD like performance





# Challenges in Cloud/Utility

- General Issues
  - SSDs to-date have required specialized hardware
  - SSDs remain too expensive to deploy across the board
  - No uniform way to share expensive SSD resources
- The Opportunity
  - Enterprise SSDs are becoming more budget friendly
  - Hybrid SSD-HDD approaches help bridge a serious cost per GB gap
- Most Appropriate Strategy For General SSD Deployment
  - Use a mix of SATA/SAS SSDs per server (e.g. 15-20% SSD, rest HDD)
  - Use a hybrid technology with automated provisioning and data migration features that is common across all OSes for the base configuration nodes
  - Use a PCIe SSD/12G SAS SSD hybrid approach for a smaller number of higher service, higher revenue level nodes

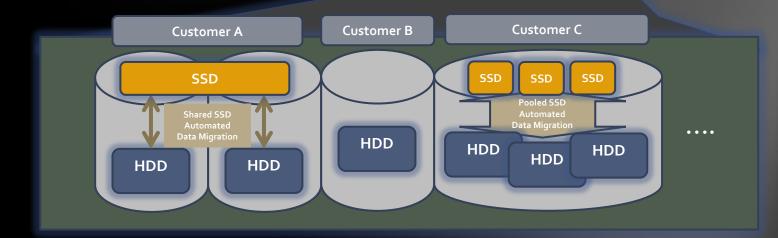




# Node Storage Requirements

- Work seamlessly with high level provisioning tools
- Autonomously and automatically load balance SSDs
- OS agnostic work with all mainstream OS and hypervisors
- Use industry standard SSDs or HDDs
- Easily add/delete storage
- Bare metal deployment support







## **Enmotus Solutions**

#### Basic e.g. Bronze



FuzeDrive™ Cloud

Micro Virtualization Software for Linux and Windows Server

- 4 Virtual tiered volumes
- 48TB capacity limit

Basic entry level service class service

## Virtual Machine e.g. Silver



FuzeDrive™ **PCIeVSP** 

Hardware PCIe Accelerated **Storage IO Processor** 

- 7 Virtual tiered volumes
- 256TB capacity limit
- 127 physical disk support

Easy to manage, OS agnostic

Sub-hypervisor virtualization and MicroTiering™

Bare metal deployment option

#### Performance e.g. Gold+



**FuzeDrive™ Express** 

**High Performance Micro** Virtualization Software for Linux and Windows Server

- 32 Virtual MicroTiered volumes
- 256TB capacity limit
- 127 physical disk support
- PCIe SSD support

High Performance PCIe SSD Hybrid Storage Implementations

All Flash SSD-SSD Virtualization and Tiering for Gold+ service

