

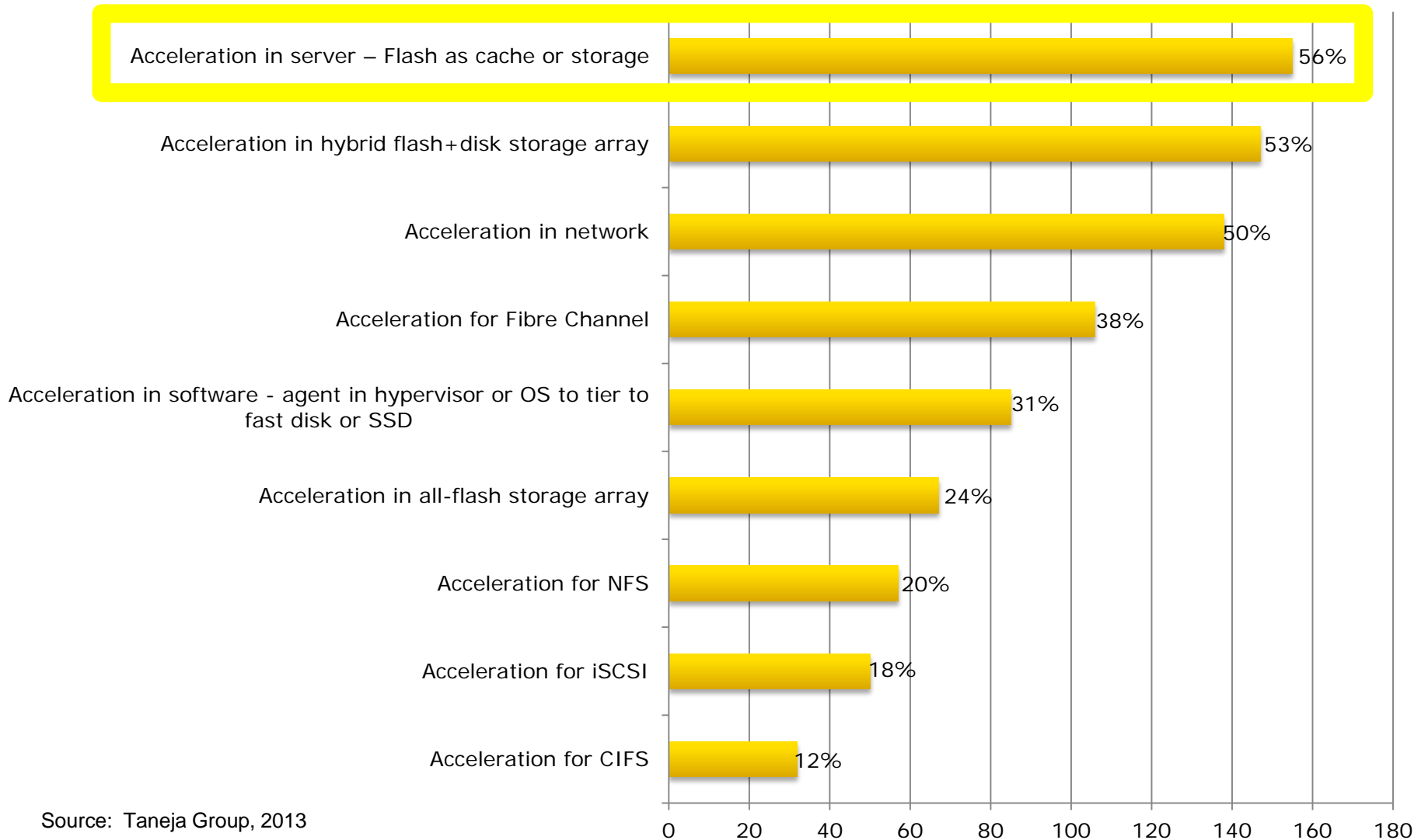


# Transform Your SAN with Transparent Application Acceleration

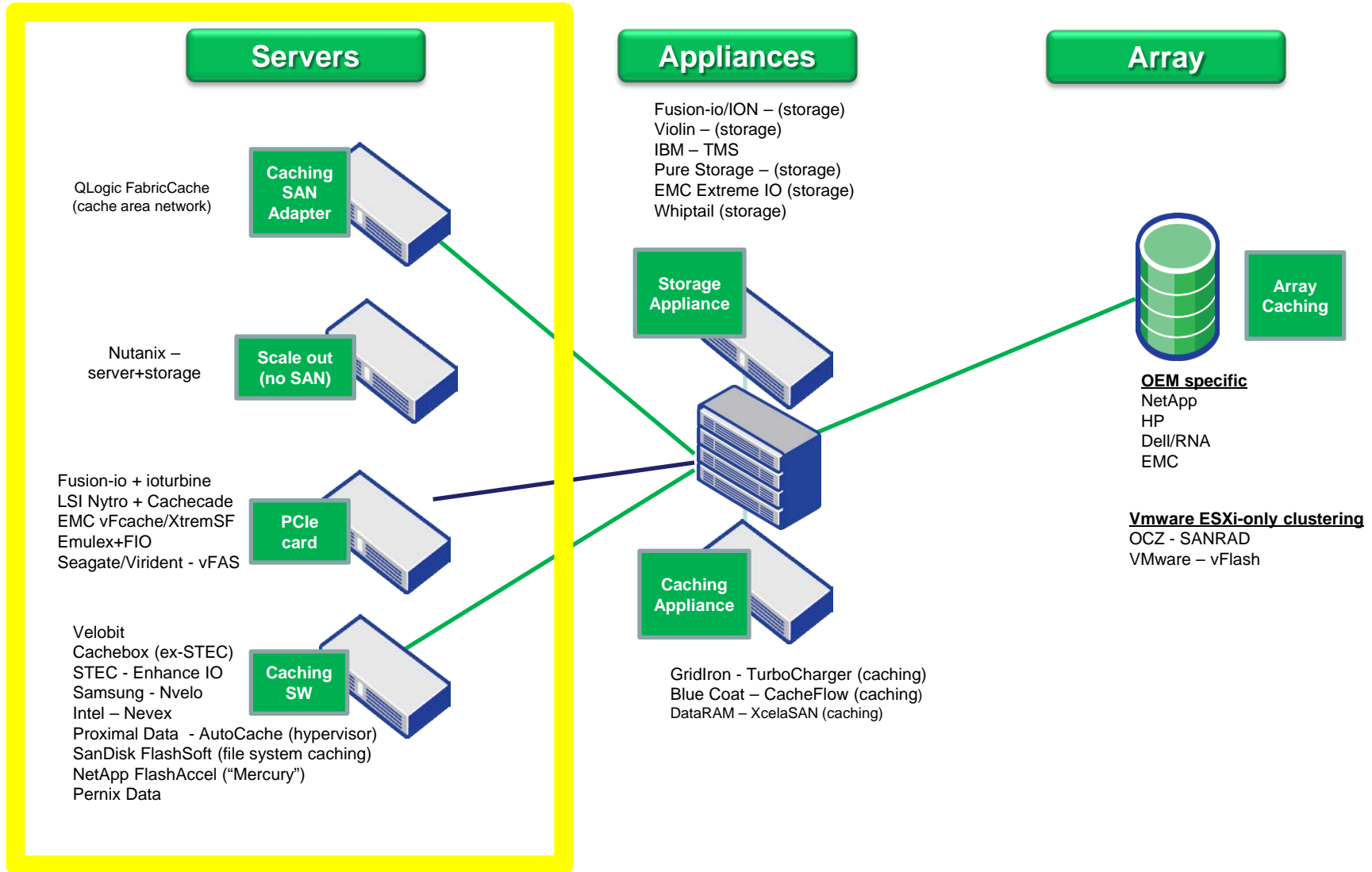
Enterprise Caching Forum

Cameron T Brett  
QLogic Corporation

# Valued Acceleration Approaches



# Flash Storage/Caching Solutions for the Data Center



# Where to Use Flash?

## Array

### PROs

- Easy to manage; shared
- Simple to implement
- Improved I/O performance

### CONs

- Distance from server processor (latency)
- Limitations of storage array controllers
- Potential bottleneck

Storage cache / tier



## Networks

### PROs

- Centralized cache
- Shared cache by all servers
- Can cache network storage

### CONs

- Single point of failure
- Appliances can be expensive
- Potential bottleneck

Caching appliance



## Servers

### PROs

- Critical data close to application and workload
- Improved storage performance and utilization

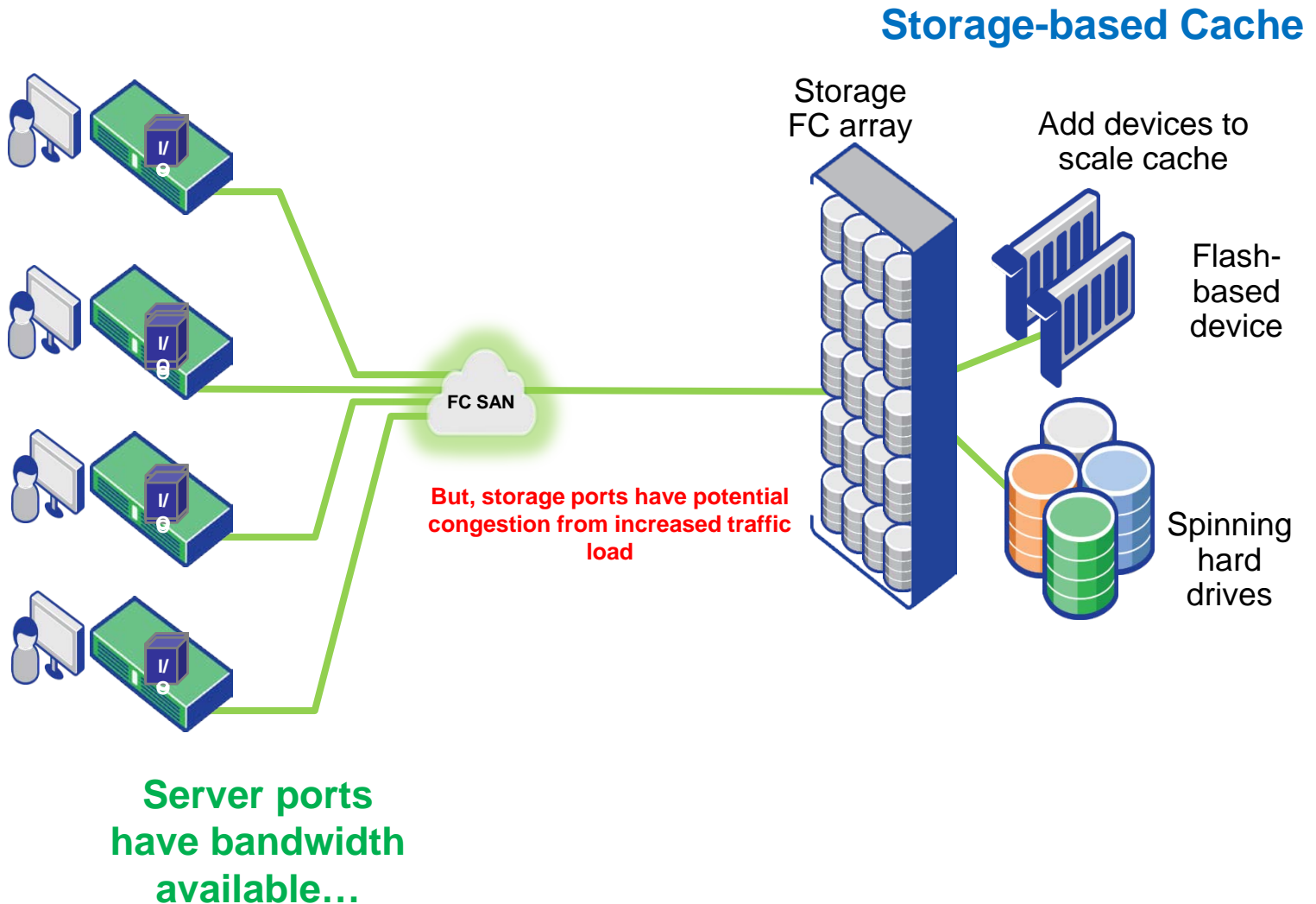
### CONs

- Complexity & dependencies
- Cached data is captive in server "DAS SSD"
- Clusters not supported

Server cache



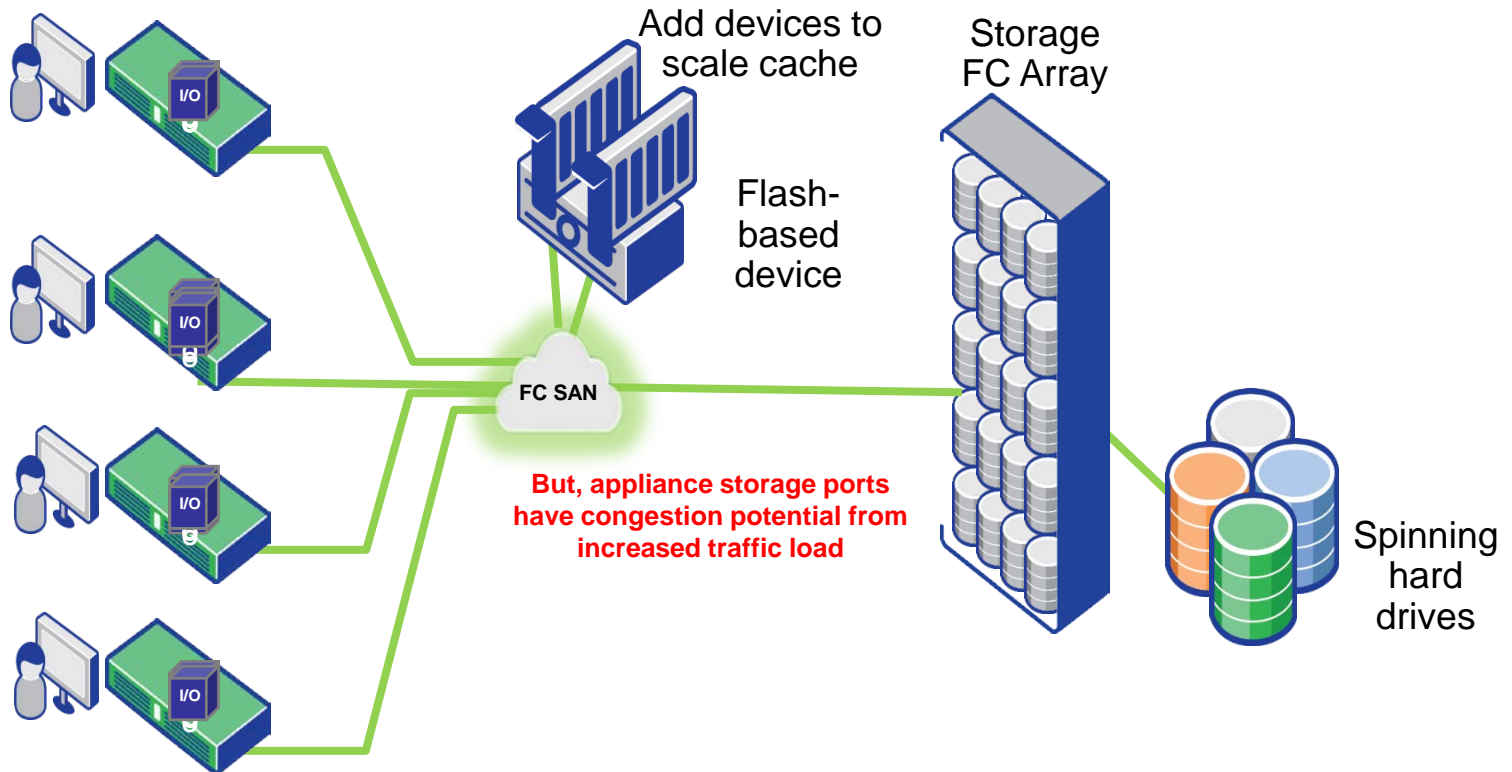
# Performance Bottleneck on Storage Array SAN Ports



# Flash-based Cache in Network Caching Appliance

Server ports  
have bandwidth  
available...

## Network-based Cache



# Legacy compute architecture

## Compute to Disk Connection (physical)



PC – App/OS and local storage

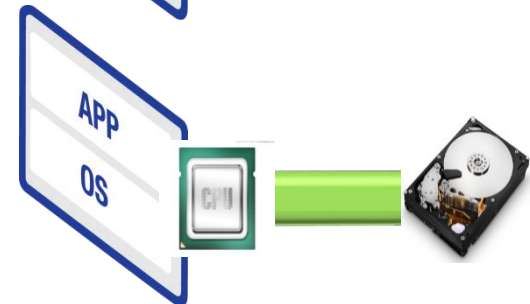
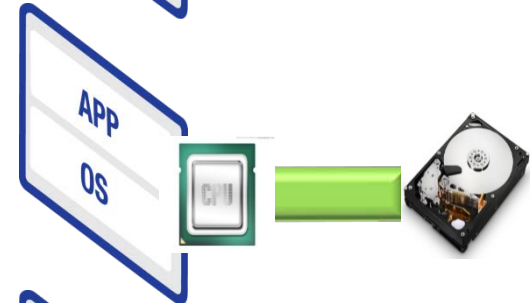
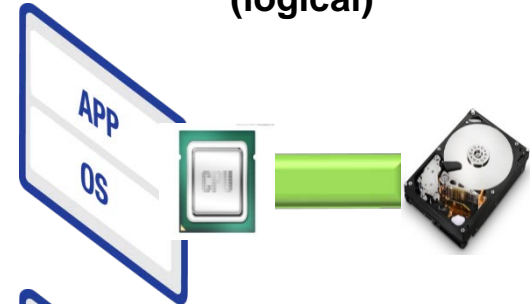


Server with  
Direct Attached Storage (DAS)



Server w/SAN - Pseudo-DAS  
w/centralized storage mgmt

## Workload to Storage Binding (logical)



### Legacy hardware environment

- static physical hardware
- static workload assignment

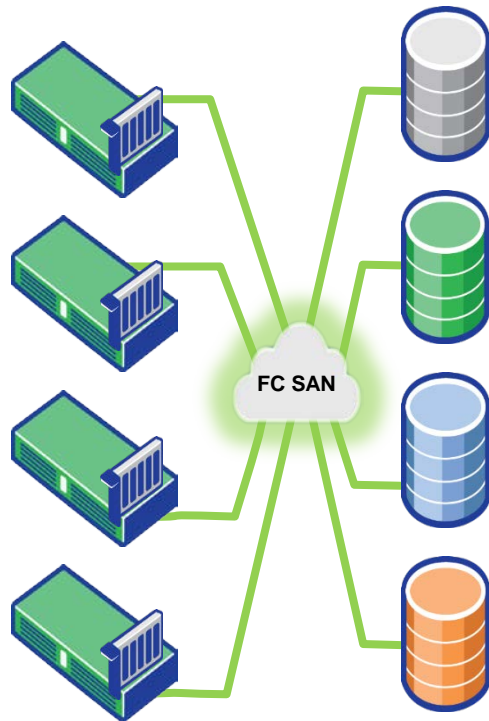
### Legacy application environment

- workload tied to specific storage (LUNs)



# Simple: Server to SAN with Standard SSDs/Flash

## Compute to Disk Connection (physical)



Array resources  
are shared

LUNs are not shared

## Workload to Storage Binding

### Server-based Flash Acceleration?

**Yes! Workload and Storage bound  
to single server**



SAN enables sharing of storage resources

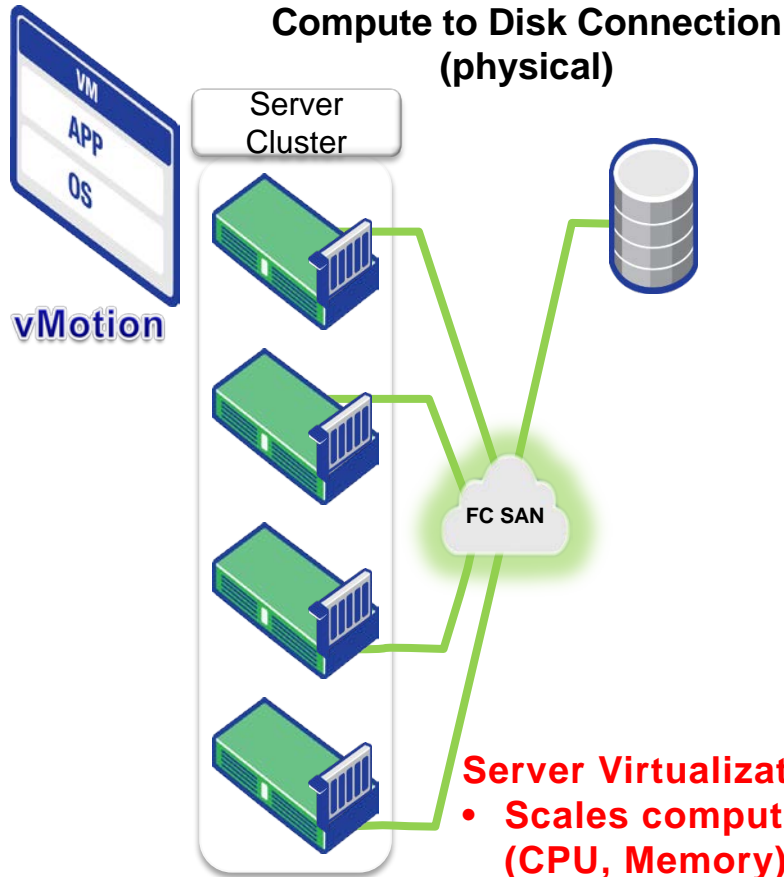
- Centralized provisioning and management

Legacy application environment

- **LUNs not shared**



# Multi-Server Virtualized: Server Cluster with SSDs/flash



- Server Virtualization:**
- Scales compute resources (CPU, Memory)
  - Workload is now mobile

- Virtualized hardware environment
- elastic, scalable physical hardware
  - dynamic workload assignment

## Workload to Storage Binding

### Server-based Flash Acceleration?

**No! Cache is captive in the original server.**



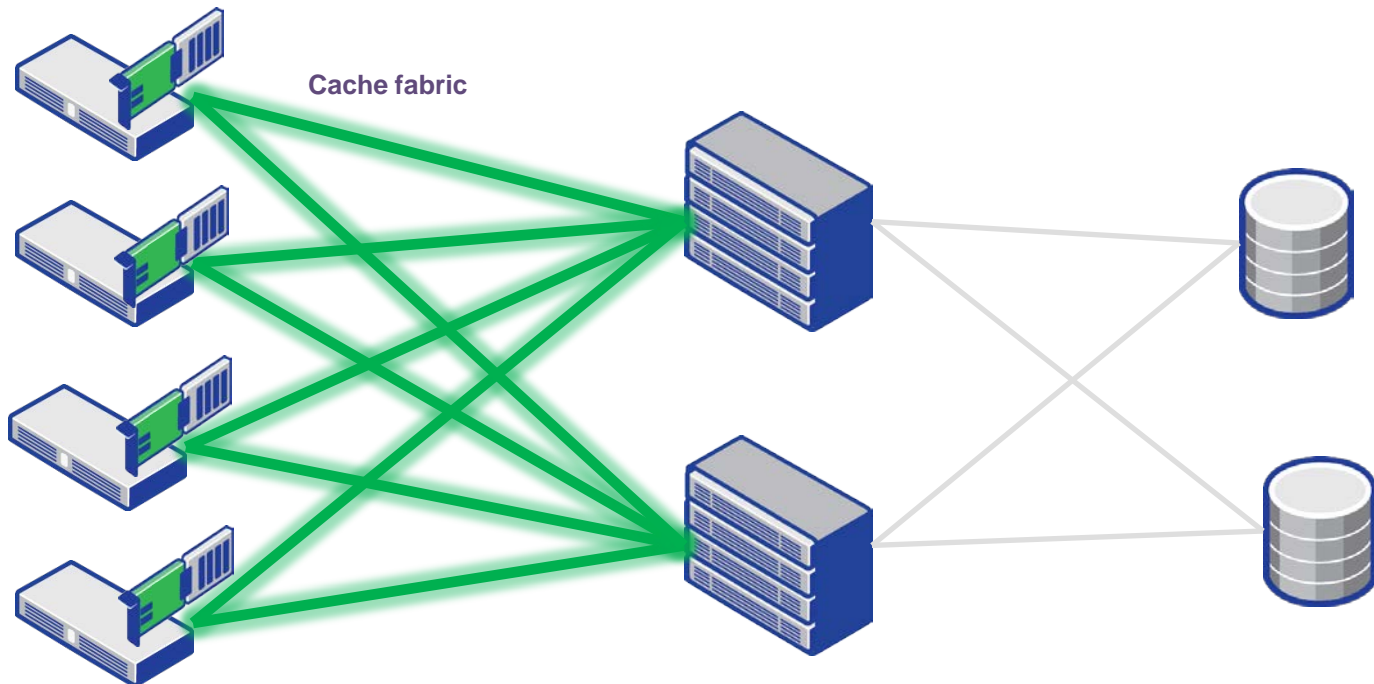
**Workload to storage binding is still tied to the same specific LUN in the array**

- Server Cluster environment
- **LUNs not shared**

\* Empty cache at migration

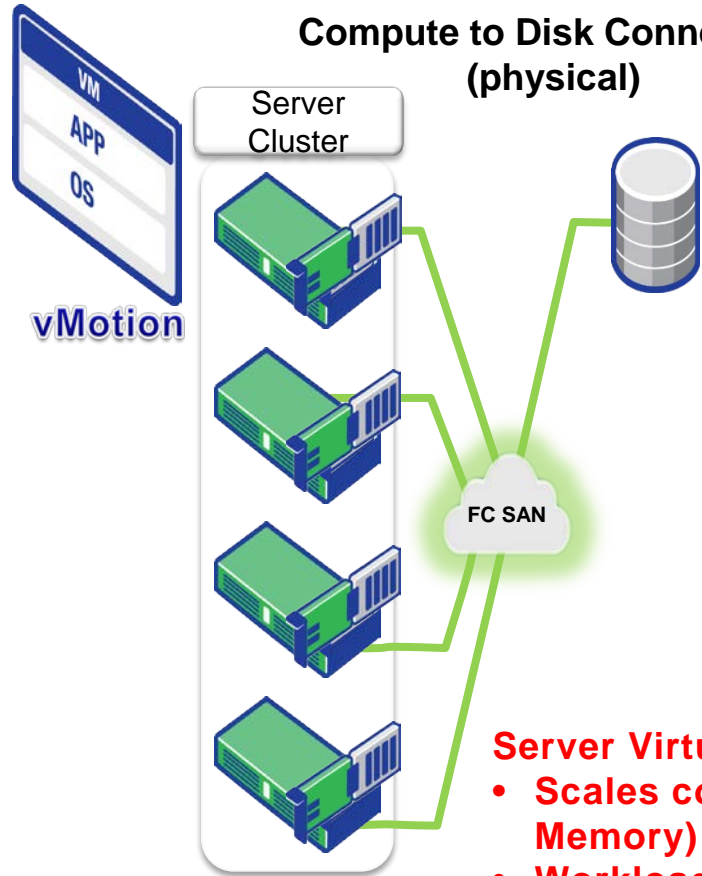
# Caching SAN Adapter

- Data is placed closest to the application
- Cache is transparent to hypervisor and guest applications
- Shared cache addressable by all servers
- No change to switches or storage arrays



# Multi-Server Virtualized: Caching SAN Adapter

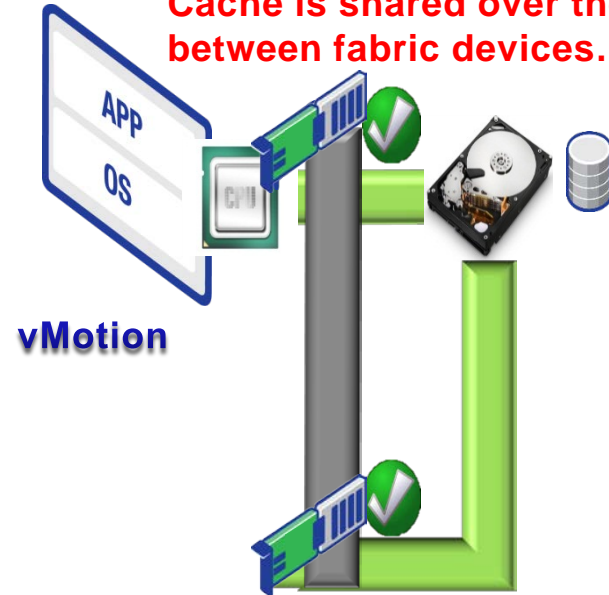
## Compute to Disk Connection (physical)



- Virtualized hardware environment
- elastic, scalable physical hardware
  - dynamic workload assignment

## Workload to Storage Binding

### Server-based Flash Acceleration? Cache is shared over the SAN between fabric devices...



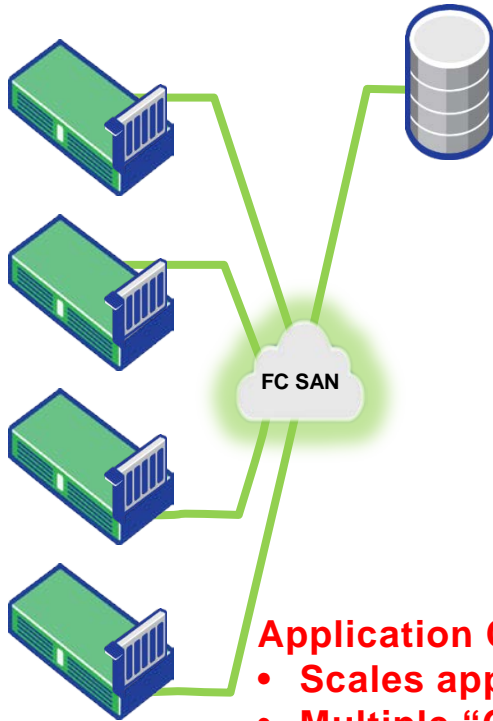
Workload to storage binding  
is still tied to the same  
specific LUN in the array

- Server Cluster environment
- *LUNs not shared*

# Application/Server Cluster: with Standard SSDs/flash



## Compute to Disk Connection (physical)

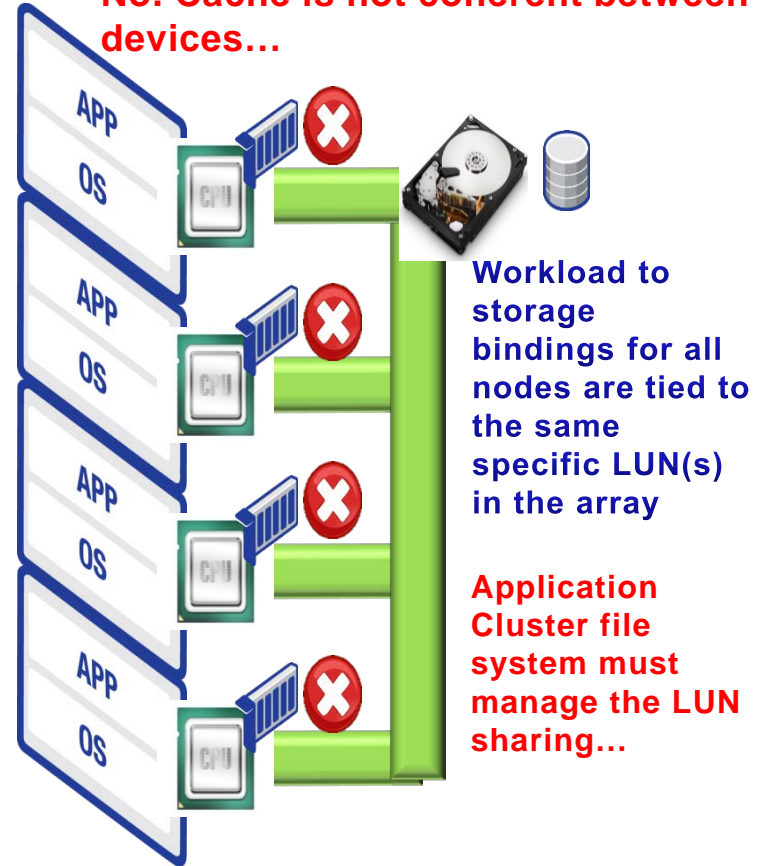


- Application Clustering:**
- Scales application resources
  - Multiple "Cloned" server nodes
  - All nodes require access to the same LUN(s)

SAN enables sharing of storage resources

- Centralized provisioning and management

## Workload to Storage Binding Server-based Flash Acceleration? No. Cache is not coherent between devices...



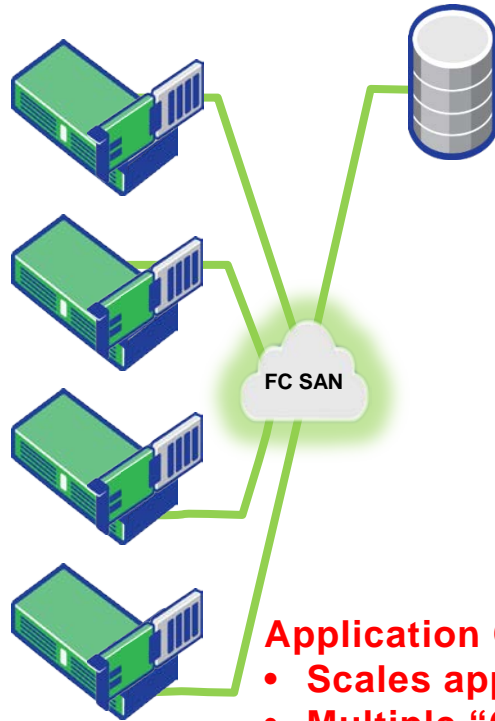
Clustered application environment

- **LUNs must be shared**

# Application/Cluster Server: Caching SAN Adapter



Compute to Disk Connection  
(physical)



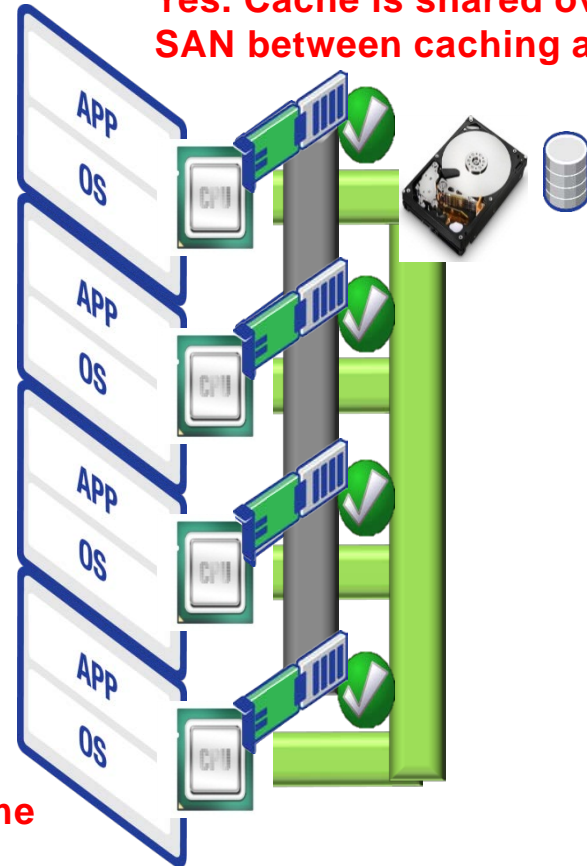
**Application Clustering:**

- Scales application resources
- Multiple “Cloned” server nodes
- All nodes require access to same LUN(s)

SAN enables sharing of storage resources

- Centralized provisioning and management

Workload to Storage Binding  
**Server-based Flash Acceleration?**  
Yes. Cache is shared over the SAN between caching adapters

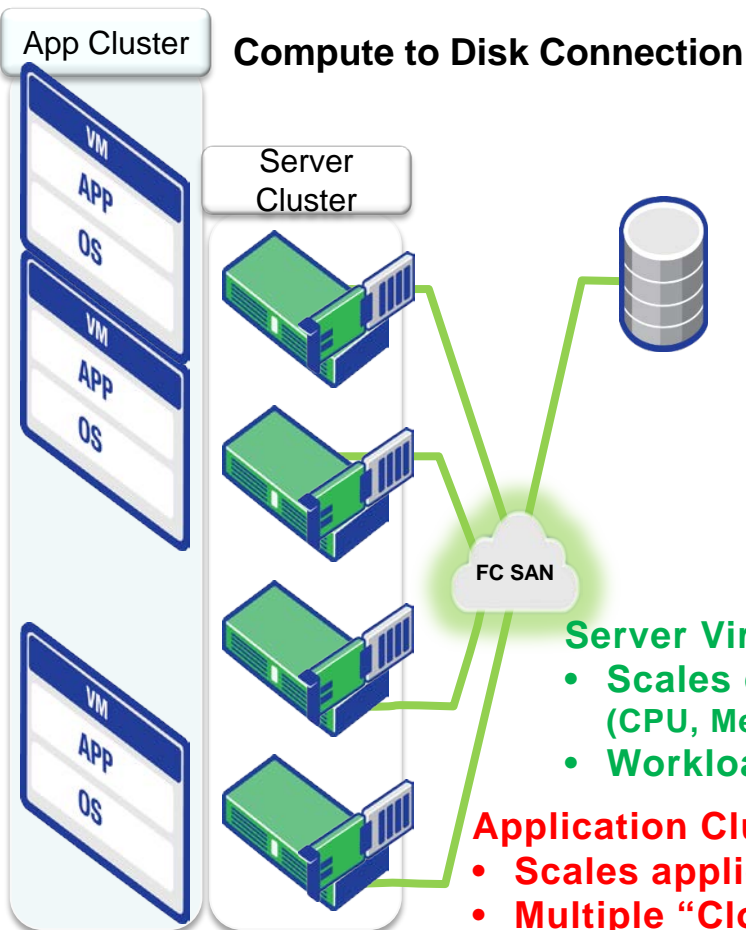


Clustered application environment

- **LUNs must be shared**



# Virtualized and Clustered: Caching SAN Adapter



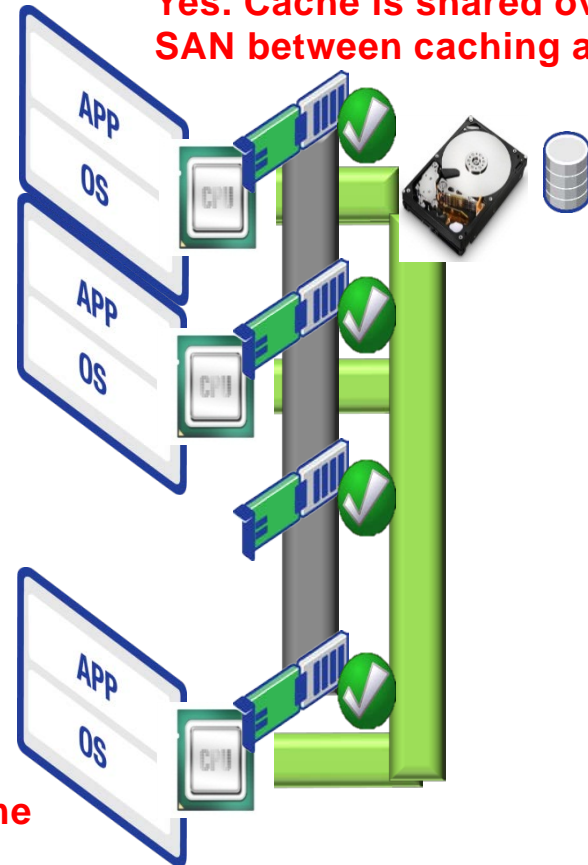
### Server Virtualization:

- Scales compute resources (CPU, Memory)
- Workload is now mobile

### Application Clustering:

- Scales application resources
- Multiple "Cloned" server nodes
- All nodes require access to same LUN(s)

## Workload to Storage Binding Server-based Flash Acceleration? Yes. Cache is shared over the SAN between caching adapters



SAN enables sharing of storage resources

- Centralized provisioning and management

Clustered application environment

- **LUNs must be shared**

# Enterprise Acceleration Requirements

- Must be simple to deploy and manage – minimal SW footprint with drivers, caching SW in host
- Able to accelerate enterprise application software including cluster and virtualized
- Cache must be shared – coherent, no duplication
- Non-disruptive to existing network/SAN, policies, management tools
- Proven, stable technology – can't take chances with critical data



## In Closing...

- Many implementations available to accelerate
- Move to server-based solutions
- Caching SAN adapter is a new type of solution for the enterprise
- Wide variety solutions available for simple applications
- More complex applications require more capable solution
- Keep it simple, non-disruptive, cost effective and proven