



The Role of SSDs in Software Defined Storage

Ben Woo

Managing Director, Neuralytix

- Only 15 minutes, so ...
 - What is SDS?
 - Role of SSDs
 - SDS + SSD = ?
 - Optimize SDS + SSD

- Neuralytix defines SDS as:

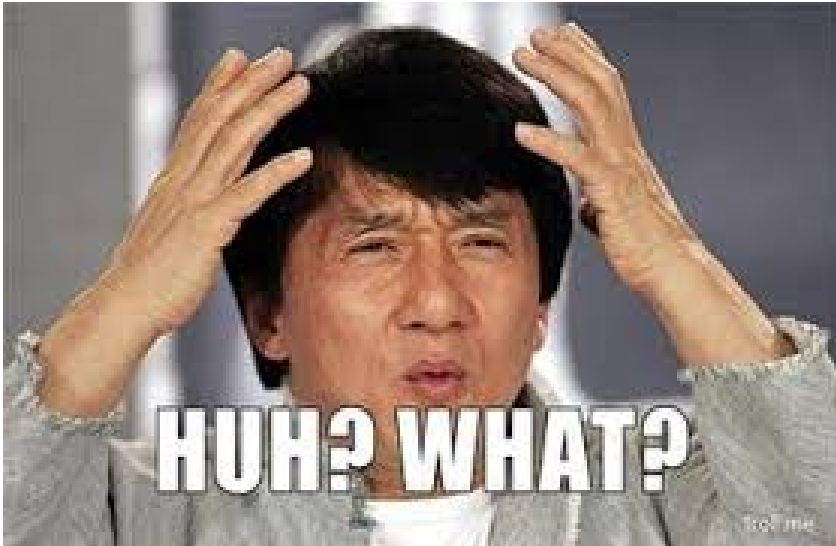
“A set of technologies that present a unified set of storage services across a federation of heterogeneous servers and storage capacity.”

- Definition agreed to by:
 - Dell, EMC, HP, HDS, IBM, NetApp (roughly 70%+ of storage systems market)
- It does not define any particular storage media
 - This is **critical**

- SSDs, like HDDs and tape, is a data storage medium
- SSDs are used to improve data transfer performance for IOP intensive applications
 - IOP intensive apps include:
 - Database *hot* files – indices, etc.
 - Logfiles
 - Active database tables
 - Also includes:
 - Metadatabases
 - FAT tables
 - inode pointer tables

So what does SDS + SSD = ?

*I thought IT was all about
TLAs!*



- SDSSSD
- S_4D_2
- S^4D^2
- SDS_3D

~ OR ~

- Simply Don't Sweat
the Sordid Storage
Details!

- SSDs are managed by SDS
 - As “just” another storage medium
 - To satisfy defined policy/policies → e.g. SLAs, tiering, etc.
- SSDs can be used by SDS
 - To optimize SDS
 - By storing metadatabases, tags, , relationships between data objects
 - FAT, inode, object metadata
 - Esp. for dedicated metadatabase approach
- SSDs can be leveraged as cache
 - For applications, file systems, ETL, etc.



Bringing SDS + SSD

- SDS = Software
- SSD = Hardware
- They each play a different role
- They complement each other
- But there are no dependencies between each
 - i.e. you do not need SSDs when you implement SDS
 - i.e. you do not need SDS when you implement SSDs
- BUT ...
 - SSDs will improve SDS
 - SDSs will help optimize SSDs



Contact Us!

Ben Woo

bwoo@neuralytx.com
@BenWooNY
@Neuralytx