

# High Performance, Highly Scalable Storage Architecture Using NVMe

Bob Hansen,  
VP System Architecture  
[bob@apeirondata.com](mailto:bob@apeirondata.com)

# External, Virtualized NVMe Storage Apeiron Data Fabric™

Apeiron's *Shared DAS™* virtualization platform delivers industry leading latency and bandwidth, accelerating Real Time Big Data analytics, while optimizing scale-out cluster efficiency.

Apeiron's Data Fabric delivers seamless scalability and easy manageability.

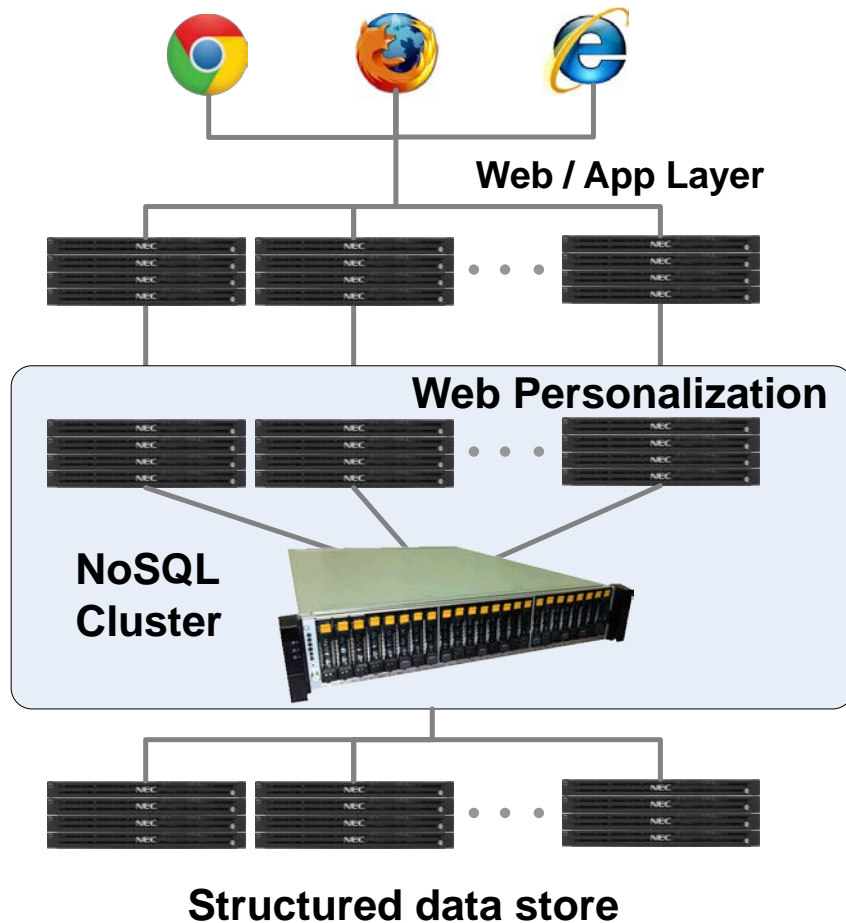
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# Agenda

- “Real Time, Big Data” What is that?
- Applications with enhanced user experience requires
  - High IOP performance & low-latency
    - Storage performance = \$\$ PROFITS
  - Scalability
- Scale out, in-memory compute/storage architecture evolution
  - In-memory => in-box flash => external flash
- The Ideal, Very High Performance scale out system
- Apeiron’s Shared DAS<sup>™</sup> Architecture

# High IOP Application Enhanced User Experience



- > Customer personalization and simplified data management
- > Fortune 500 companies mid-layer meta cache rapidly growing

## > Kayak

AEROSPIKE

- Caching aged airline quotes to speed service

## > Netflix

DATASTAX

- Personalization for >50M customers

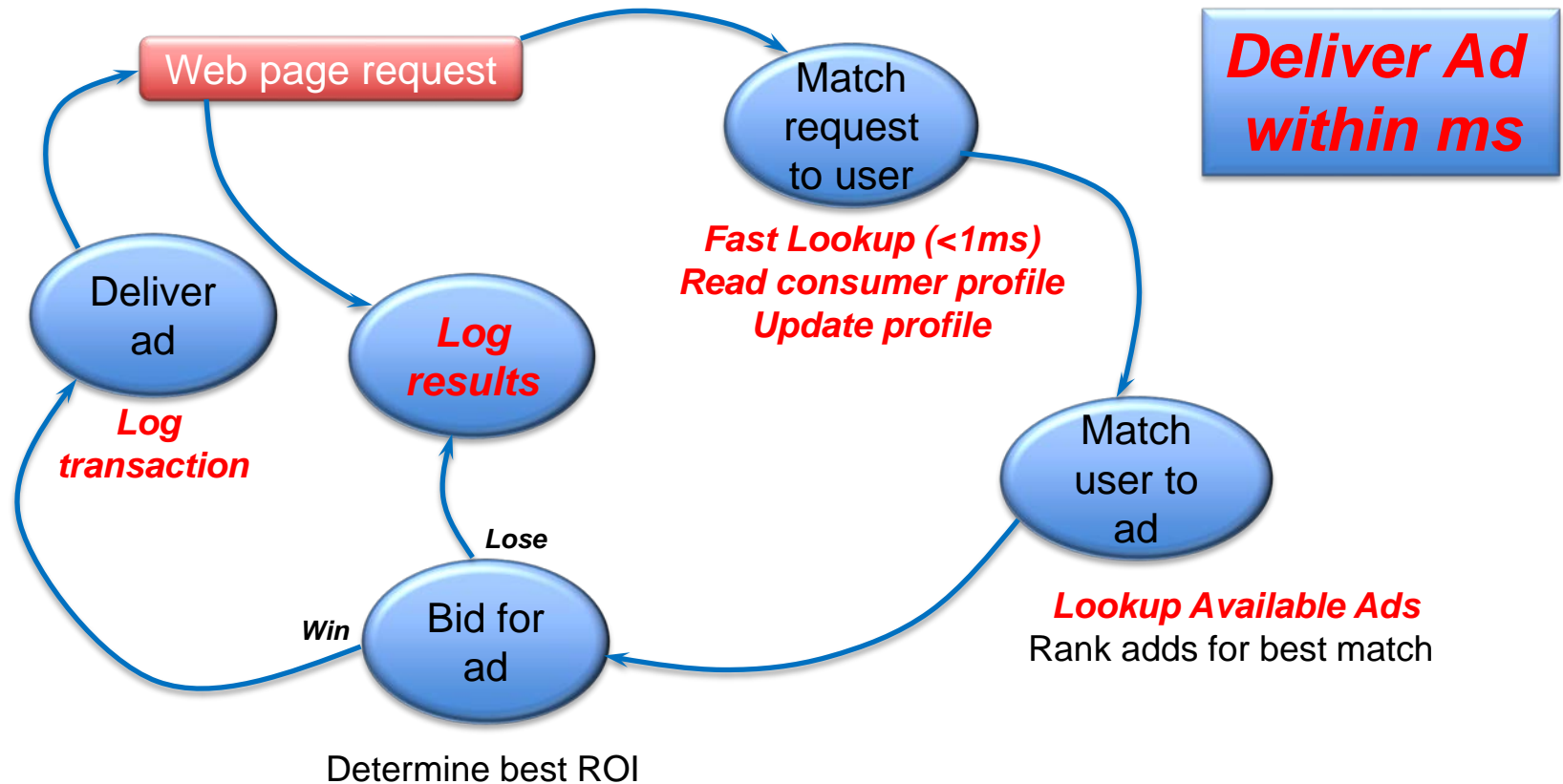
## > Amadeus

Couchbase

- 3.7 Million Bookings per Day

apeiron

# Ad Tech Example



- >1 billion consumers
- >3 billion devices

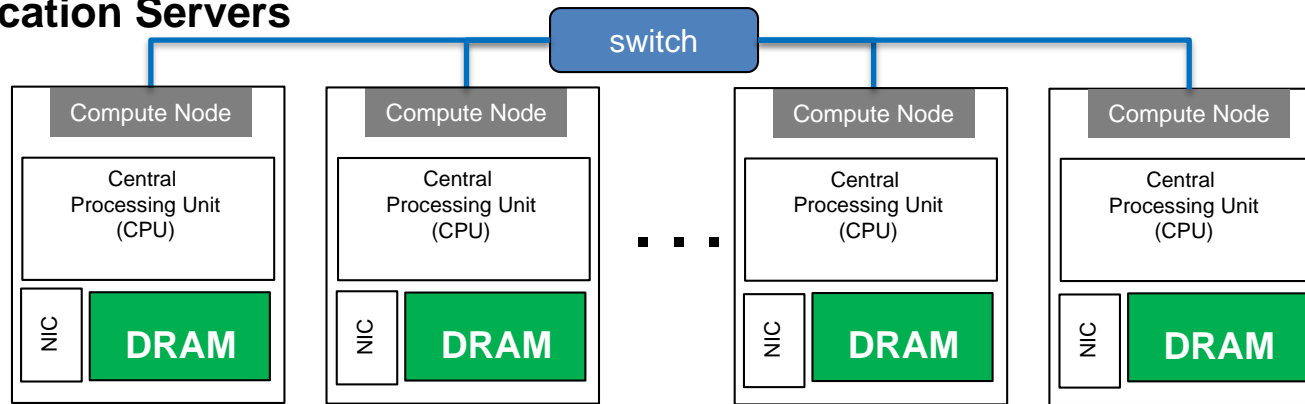
***Storage IOPs / latency = \$\$***



# NoSQL solution

## – Scale out nodes with dataset in-memory

### Application Servers



### Scale-out in-memory goodness

- Shared nothing compute nodes scale well
- Database is “sharded” evenly across all nodes
- Data set in-memory is VERY FAST
- To scale – just add another node, shard the DB again and go

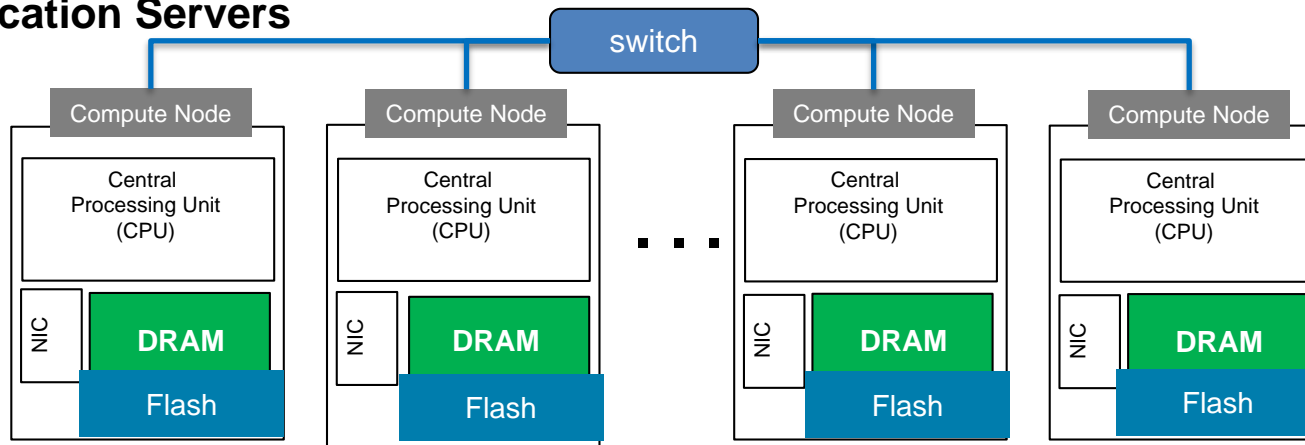
### Issues

- DRAM can be VERY expensive
- Node failure = very long recovery time
  - Data at risk during recovery
- As data set grows more servers must be added
  - = higher cost and foot print
- CPU to mem ratio can not be optimized

***This breaks down as you approach 100TB***

# Expensive DRAM? Add Internal Flash

## Application Servers



## Scale-out in-memory goodness

- Share nothing compute nodes scale well
- Database is “sharded” evenly across all nodes
- Data set in-memory is VERY FAST
- *Data in flash is FAST*
- To scale – just add another node, shard the DB again and go

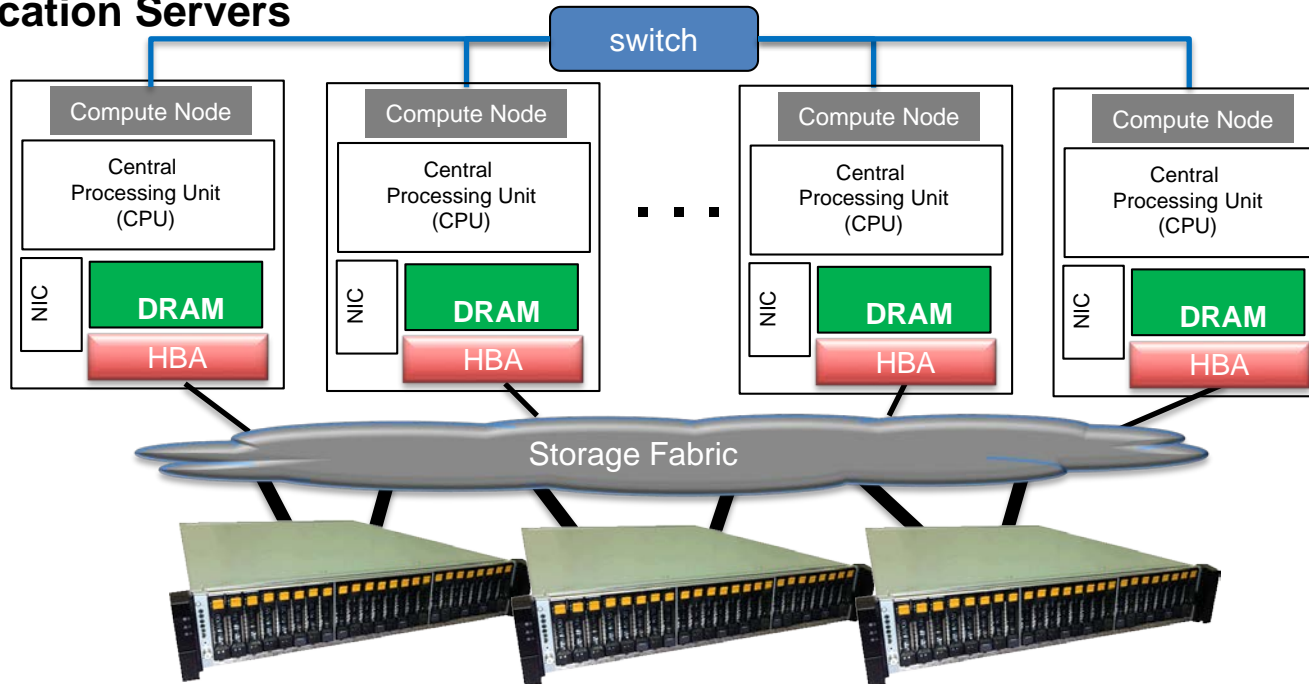
## Issues

- Flash size must be equal on all nodes
  - Adding storage = downtime
- Node failure = very long recovery time
  - Data at risk during recovery
- As data set grows more nodes must be added
  - = higher cost and foot print
- CPU to mem ratio can not be optimized

***Storage Management is a Pain!***

# Very High Performance External Storage is the answer

## Application Servers



## Shared DAS Goodness

- CPU and Storage scale independently
  - Minimize cost / rack space
  - Improved CPU utilization
- Fine Grain, On-line provisioning
- Server failures don't take out data
  - Minimize failure recovery time

## Issues

- Performance
  - IOPs and Predictable Latency
- Availability
  - HA design and Replicas
- Scale –
  - PBs and 100s of nodes



# Storage technology choices

## IOPs / latency performance

### SSD Performance

- 15K HDD – 210 IOPs
- 6Gb SATA SSD – 90K IOPs\*
- 12Gb SAS SSD – 155K IOPs\*
- NVMe SSD >> **700K** IOPs\*

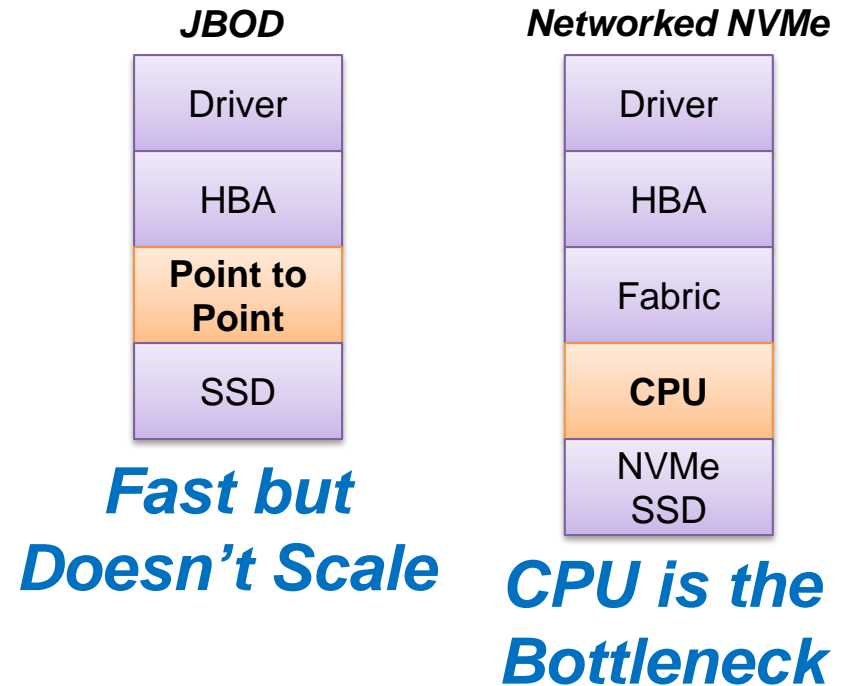
**SATA and SAS  
can't cut it!**

### Objectives

- ◆ Performance
- ◆ Availability
- ◆ Scale

\* Typical 4K Random Reads

### Get Out of the Box!



**Kills Performance or  
Adds Cost\$\$**

# The Ideal Solution - Shared Direct Attached Storage

- Best performing persistent storage media
  - *Standard NVMe SSDs* – also best cost
- Bare metal Ethernet storage network HW
  - Low cost, industry standard networking
- Add value where you get best ROI
  - Data path optimization
  - SSD Virtualization
  - High availability with no performance penalty
- Best in class management
  - On-line provisioning and failure recovery
  - Storage performance statistics / predictive modeling

***Keep it simple!***

***Deliver raw NVMe performance to the application***

# Why not “PCIe on a rope”?

***A PCIe storage network is possible but faces several challenges -***

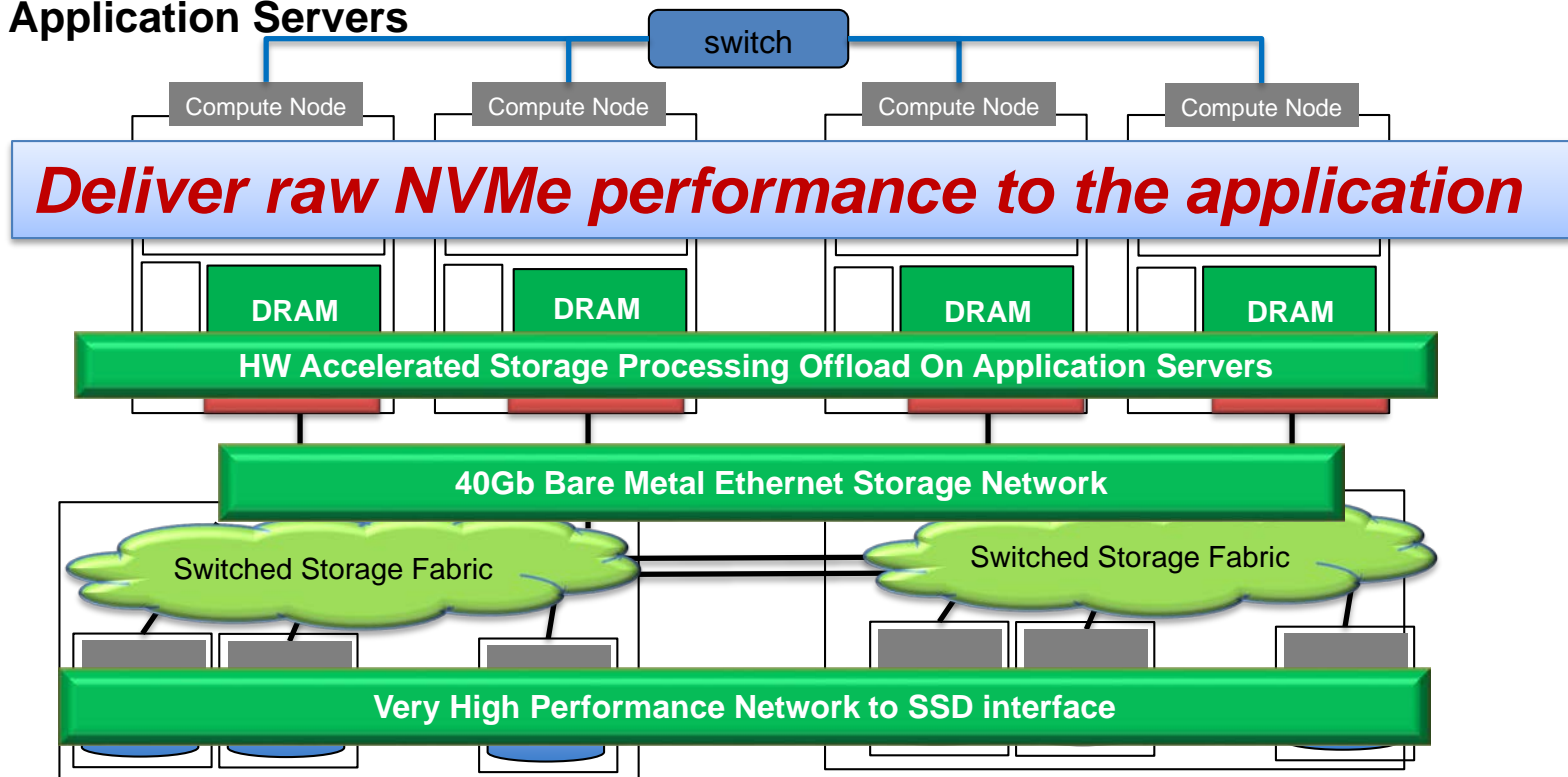
- PCIe is not a network
  - PCIe is an evolution and extension to a parallel system bus
    - Initially scoped to support a handful of devices
- PCIe was not designed to be resilient
  - Bus errors = panic
- Failure isolation is a work in progress
- There are currently no PCIe networking standards

***Why re-invent PCIe as a high cost, very complex external storage fabric?***

# Apeiron System Architecture

## Shared DAS<sup>TM</sup>

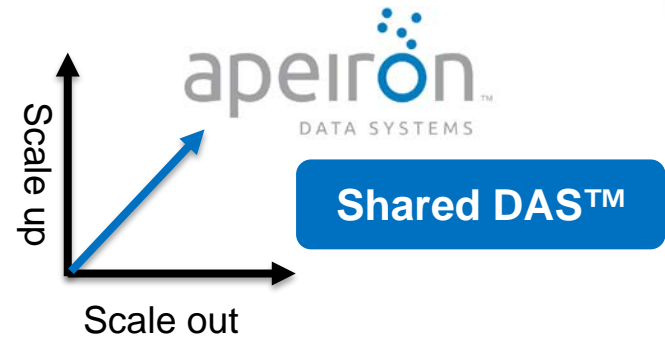
### Application Servers



- Simple, scalable architecture with better than in-box flash performance
- Highly available, shared storage using standard SSDs and networking components
- Virtualized storage, on-line provisioning, failure isolation

# Apeiron Technology Delivers

- > NVMe Virtualization
- > Performance Density
  - 18M IOPs, 72GB/s BW
  - In a 2U form factor
- > < 90  $\mu$ S 4K read latency P99
  - Ready for Next Gen NVM (<3  $\mu$ S Fabric Latency)



*Apeiron Virtualization Technology*

*Apeiron Data Fabric™*

Industry Standard NVM Technology

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**“All the simplicity and promise of DAS  
with the efficiency and capability of  
network attached storage.”**