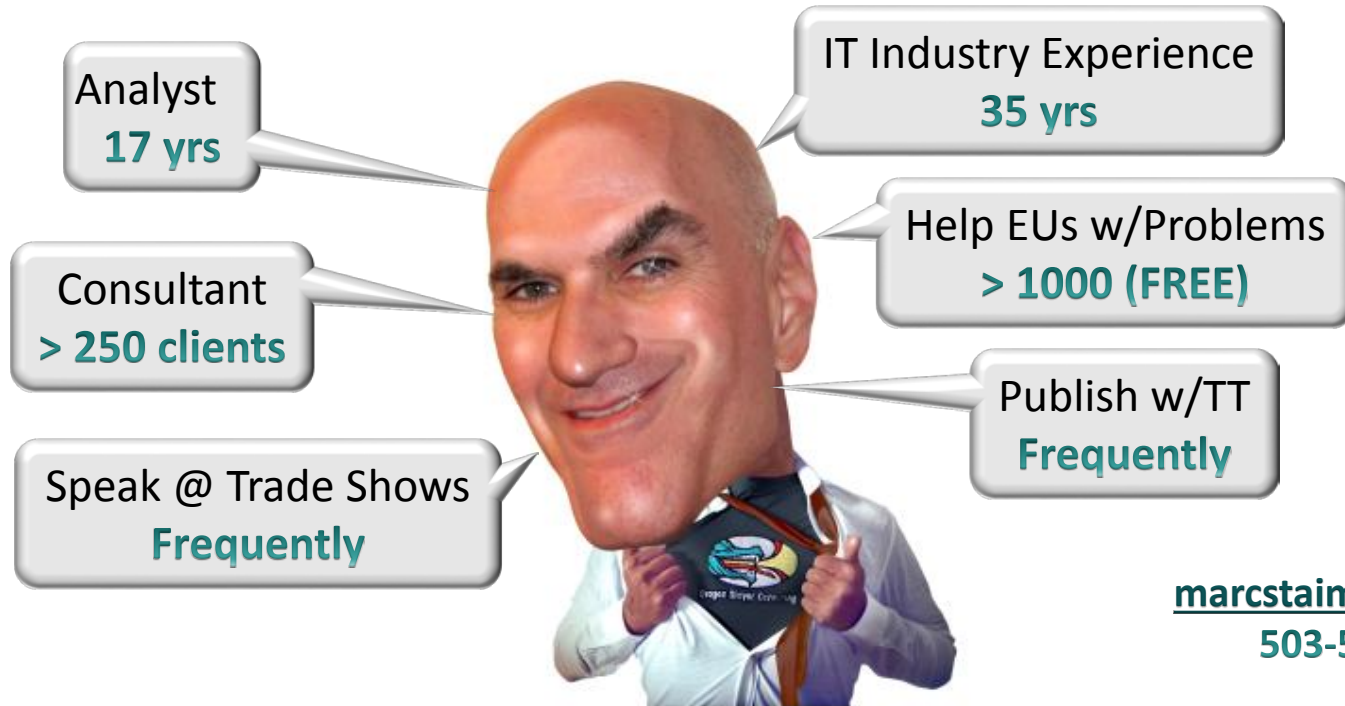




Why SSDs Should Be Utilized For All Data Center Workloads Even Secondary Ones

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Agenda

- **Conventional HDD & SSD Wisdom**
- **Fact Checking Conventional Wisdom**
- **The Value Of Time**
- **Comparing HDDs & SSDs**
- **Conclusions**
- **Q&A**



Pay Attention, You Might Miss Something



HDD Conventional Wisdom

HDD Perceptions



- Reliable
- High capacity/density
- Balanced costs
- Good enough performance

PROVEN



HDD Conventional Wisdom

HDD 🖐️ Perceptions

- Avg failure rates
- High weight
- Slow performance/> latency
- Cost declinations decreasing



HDD Reality



HDD Reliability



Reliability	Perception	Reality
MTBF	High @ 1.5M hrs	< 100,000 hrs
HDD Failures	Individually	In Bunches
BER	SAS 10¹⁶	> BER/GB
	SATA 10¹⁵	
RAID	Known, proven, & good enough	Rebuilds too long
		> risk data loss
Wide-stripe RAID	Faster rebuilds	+ > % of data loss
MCM	Dial up/down DP	Consumes > storage
Erasur Codes	Dial up/down DP	Adds latency



HDD Unique Corruption

Silent Data Corruption

- Torn/lost/misplaced writes HDD controller misses
- Doesn't inform RAID controller
- Parity pollution locks in no correction possible
- 10x > % on SATA vs SAS



HDD Rebuilds Take A Very Long Time

Rebuilds used to be measured in hours

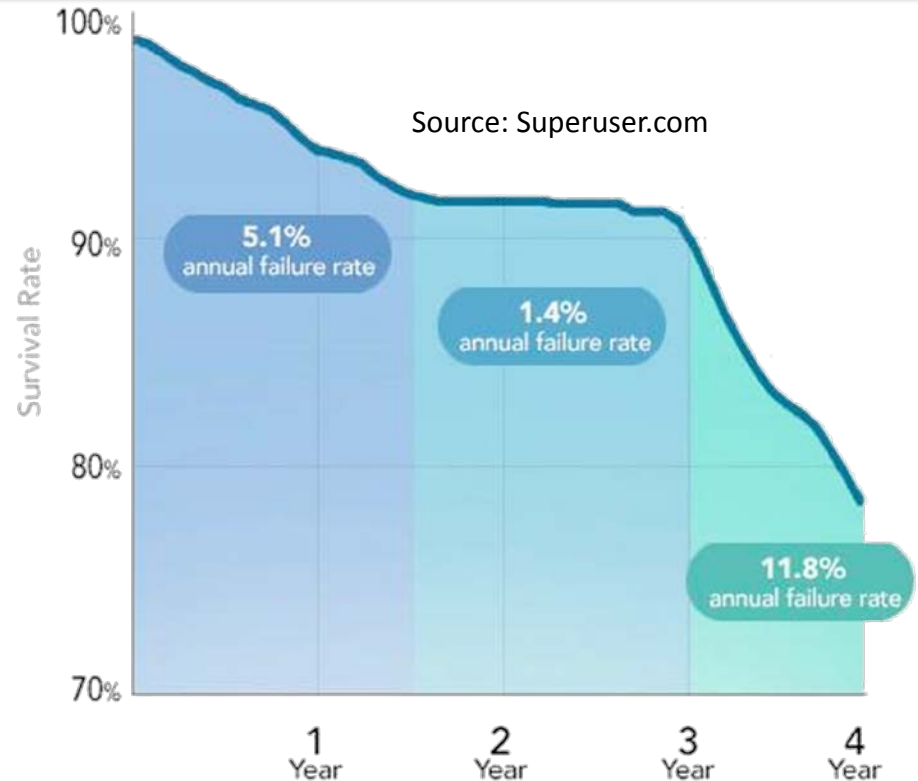
- Today rebuilds are measured in days, weeks, even months
 - Depends on priority
- During rebuilds
 - Controller performance declines
 - Data loss risk increases



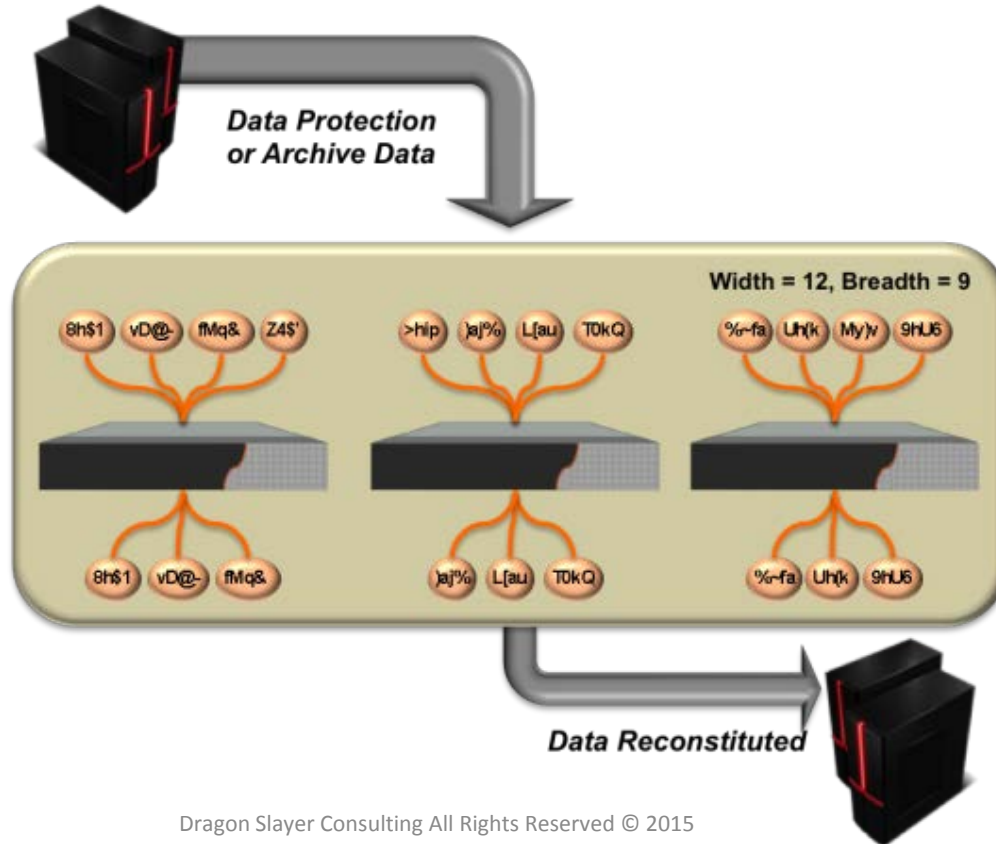
HDD Failure Rates Increase Over Time

Traditional parity RAID

- Not keeping pace w/HDD density
- Part of that is unrecoverable BER
- BER unchanged
 - 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10 TB the same
 - SATA – 10^{15}
 - SAS – 10^{16}
- > capacity = > BER/GB



What Exactly Are Erasure Codes?



HDD Density



<i>Density</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Capacity</i>	Highest	LFF up to 10TB, SFF up to 1.2TB.
<i>Density Footprint</i>	Highest	LFF raw yes up to 840TB/4U: no for primary data reduced.
<i>Weight</i>	Manageable	SFF true, LFF not. High density racks can weigh > 250lbs.
<i>Data Reduction</i>	Good	Secondary data true (~4:1 or better); Primary data not true (~2:1)
<i>Serviceability</i>	Easy	SFF true, LFF HD racks, not true, ladders & server lifts.



HDD Performance



<i>Performance</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Latency</i>	Fair	Poor
<i>IOPS</i>	OK w/high RPM SFF & short-stroking or DRAM caching	Not good w/random IOPS. Short-stroking kills 2/3 capacity
<i>Throughput</i>	Good	Sequential reads & writes yes, random IOPS no



HDD Cost



<i>Cost: \$/GB</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Acquisition</i>	Lowest	LFF true, SFF sometimes
<i>Power & cooling</i>	Highest	True for all form factors
<i>\$/IOPS/GB</i>	Highest	Getting higher
<i>Productivity</i>	Adequate	Large productivity losses
<i>TCO</i>	Lowest	LFF mostly true, often not, & not true for SFF



HDD Revenue Impact



<i>Rev Impact</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Time-to-market</i>	On time	Late
<i>Competitive</i>	Yes	No



Flash SSD Conventional Wisdom

SSD Perceptions

- Very fast
- Very low latency
- Low power/cooling
- Light weight



Flash SSD Conventional Wisdom

SSD Perceptions

- Small capacity/density
- Low reliability
- High cost



SSD Reality



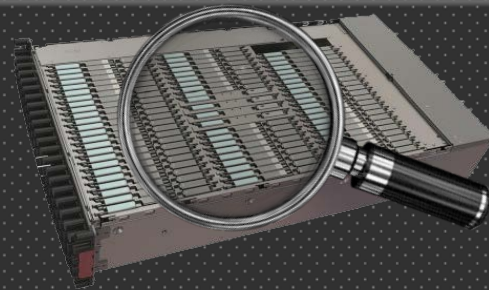
SSD Reliability



Reliability	Perception	Reality
MTBF	Low to medium	DWPD ranges from .5 to 35
SSD Failures	Equivalent to HDDs	Much < HDDs. Whole drives rarely fail
BER	Equivalent to HDDs	Much > HDDs
RAID	Required	Unnecessary. Parity reduces SSD wear life
Wide-stripe RAID	Faster rebuilds	Rebuilds not an SSD issue
MCM	Works as well w/SSDs	Consumes > storage
Erasur Codes	Works as well w/SSDs	Adds latency



SSD Density

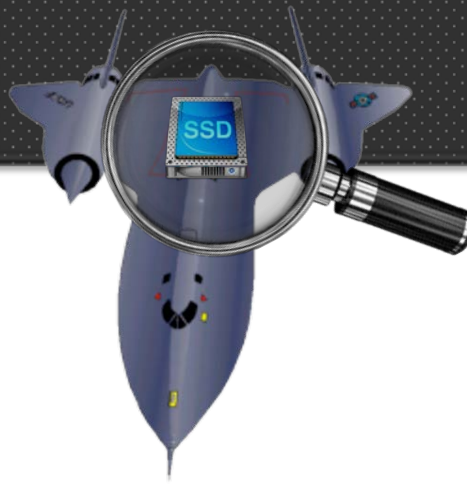


Density	Perception	Reality
Capacity	Lower than HDDs	SFF higher at up to ~ 4TB ¹
Density Footprint	Lower than HDDs	High density racks w/up to 512TB in 3U
Weight	Low	< 10% of equivalent HDD capacities
Data Reduction	Excellent	2 to 3x better than HDDs for primary workloads
Serviceability	Easy	SFF yes, ladder required for HD racks to access SSD

¹NOTE: 8TB even 12TB SFF SSDs are coming by end of 2016



SSD Performance



<i>Performance</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Latency</i>	Exceptional	Orders-of-magnitude >HDD
<i>IOPS</i>	Exceptional	Up to 1000x > equivalent capacity HDDs especially random IOPS
<i>Throughput</i>	Exceptional	TRUE



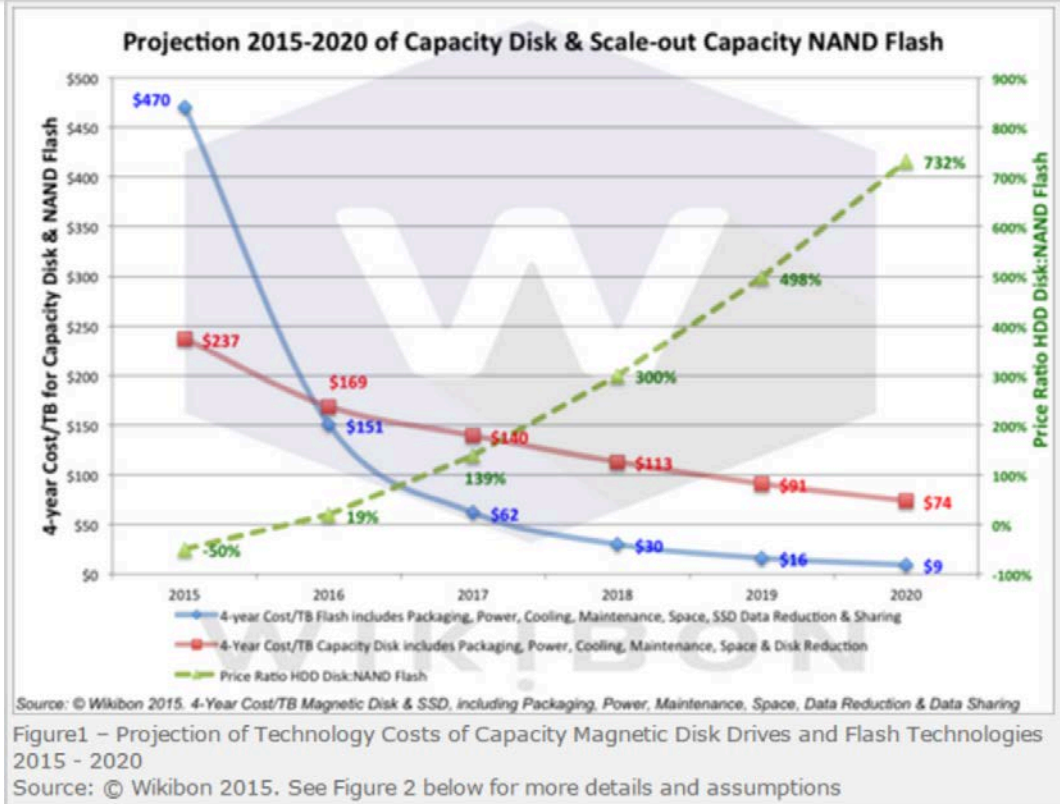
SSD Cost



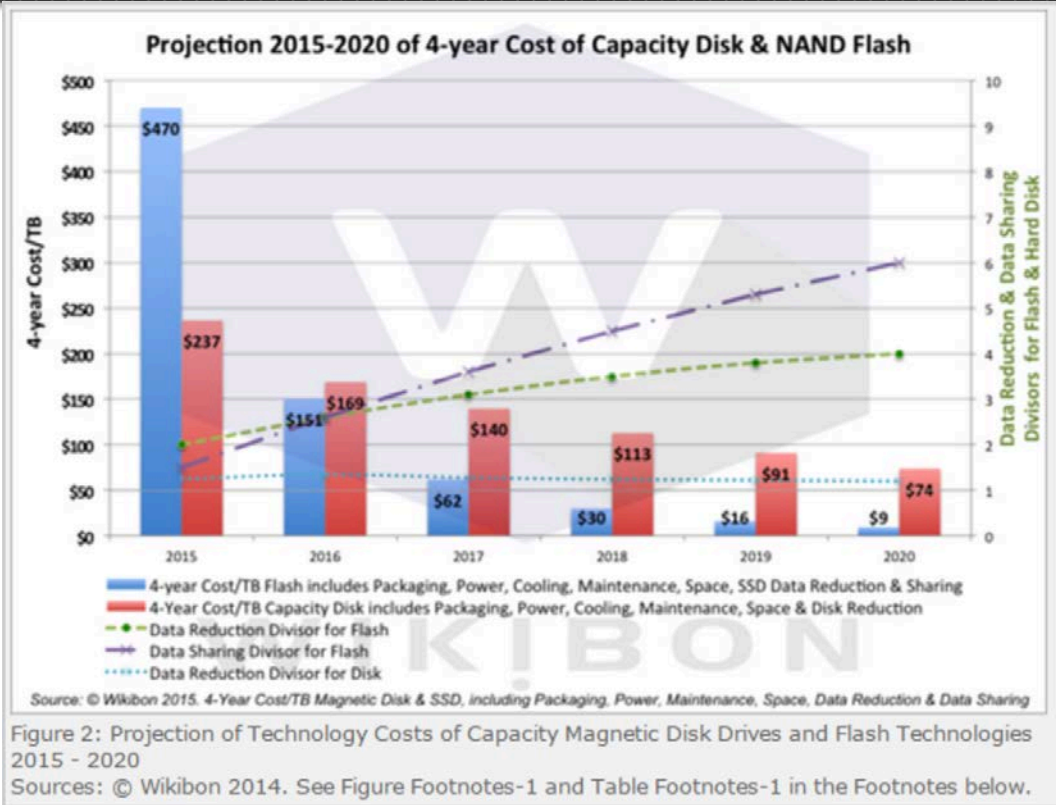
Cost: \$/GB	Perception	Reality
<i>Acquisition</i>	Highest	SFF SSDs < SFF HDDs/GB
<i>Power & cooling</i>	Lowest	True for all form factors
<i>\$/IOPS/GB</i>	Lowest	90% < HDDs per GB
<i>Productivity</i>	Best-in-class	Huge Δ w/HDDs
<i>TCO</i>	Highest	< SFF HDDs, > LFF HDDs



Wikibon's Prognostication



Wikibon's Prognostication



SSD Revenue Impact



<i>Rev Affect</i>	Perception	Reality
<i>Time-to-market</i>	Faster	Much faster
<i>Competitive</i>	Yes	Yes





The Value of Time



Quotes About Time Value



“Time is what we want most, but what we use worst.” *William Penn*

“Time is relative.” *Albert Einstein*

“Time elapses at different speeds depending on what side of the bathroom door you find yourself.” *Albert Einstein*

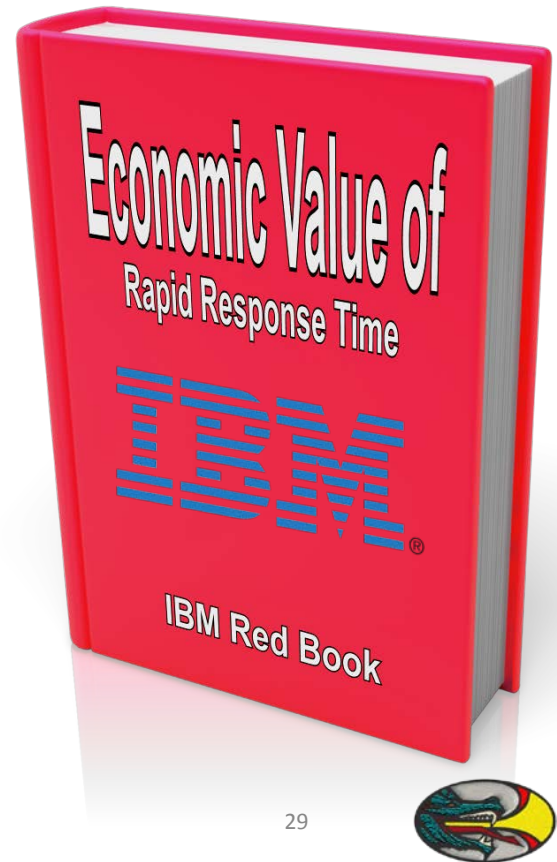
“Time is money.” *Benjamin Franklin*



IBM's "The Economic Value of Rapid Response Time"

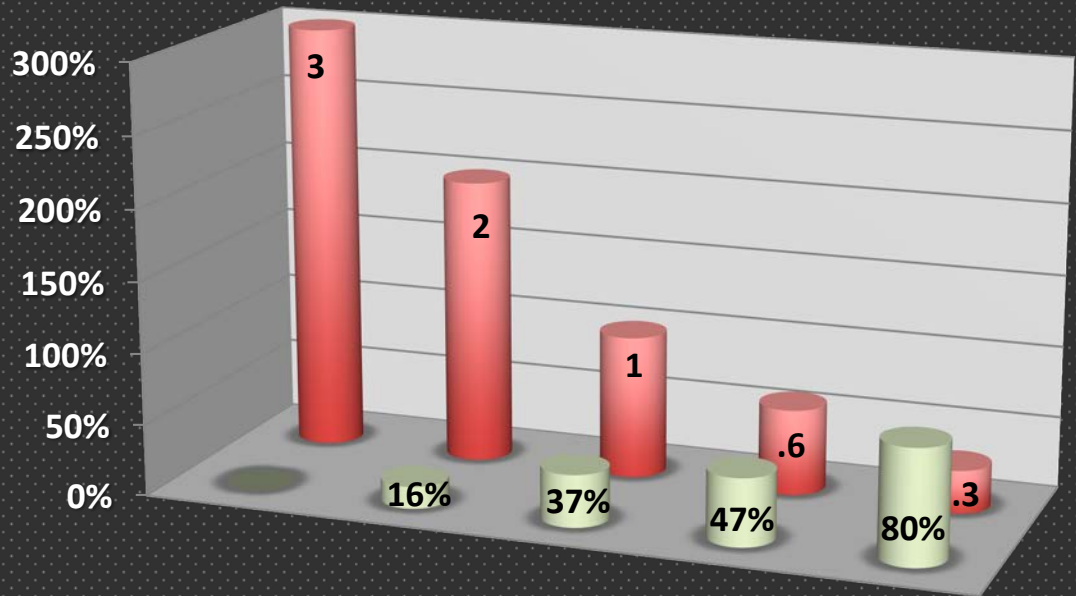
1st published 1982 repeated since

- Faster app response times = much > productivity
- In addition
 - Application costs plummeted
 - Much > user work satisfaction
 - Much > morale
 - Much > work quality
- Findings surprise
 - as little as .5 seconds = huge impact
- Each study repeat = similar results



Measuring Productivity Gains

Application Response Time (Sec)	Aggregate Productivity Gains	Net Productivity Gains
3	0%	0%
2	16%	16%
1	37%	21%
0.6	47%	11%
0.3	80%	33%

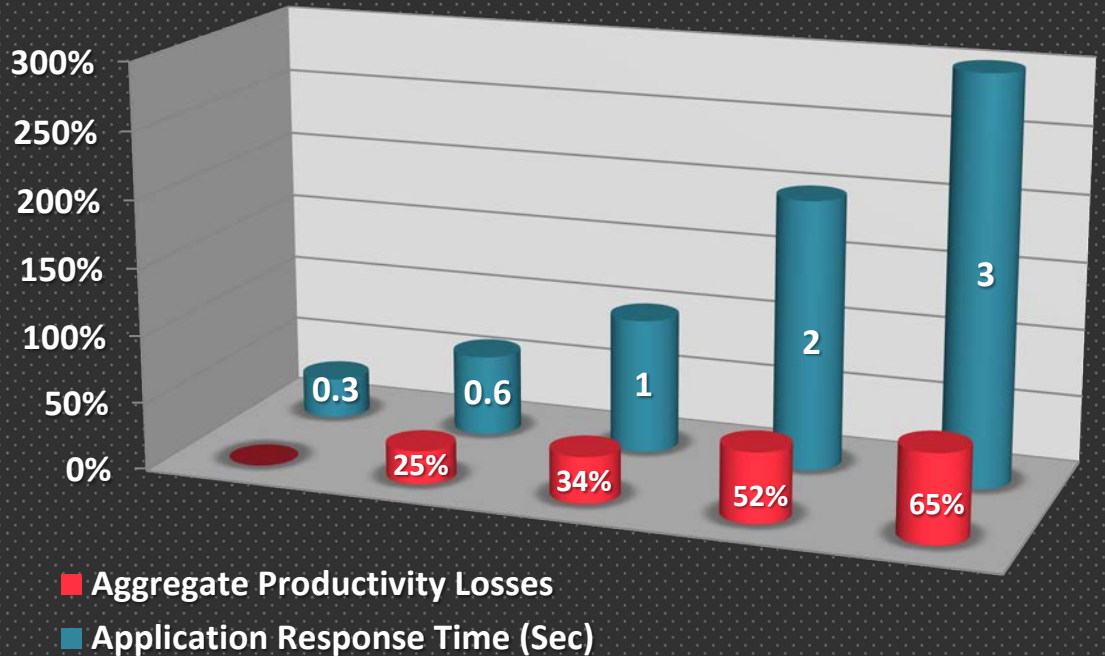


- Aggregate Productivity Gains
- Application Response Time (Sec)



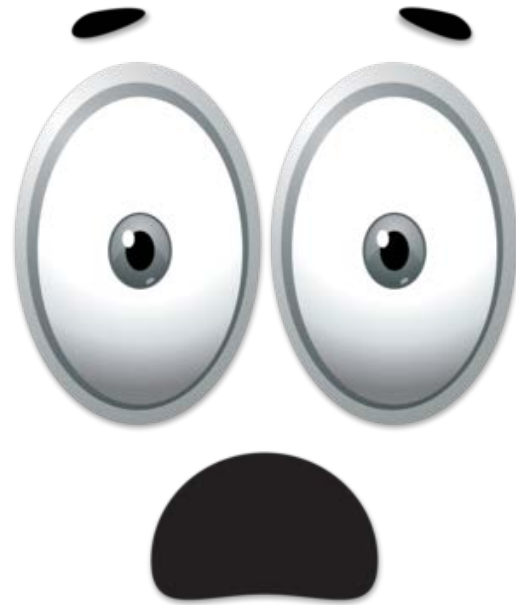
Measuring Productivity Losses

Application Response Time (Sec)	Aggregate Productivity Losses	Net Productivity Losses
0.3	0%	0%
0.6	25%	25%
1	34%	10%
2	52%	17%
3	65%	13%



Converting Into Hard \$\$\$\$

- 1982 IBM used \$35/hr burdened
 - = \$87.43/hr burdened¹ in 2015
 - We'll use just \$35/hr
- App requirement
 - 1s response time
 - Actual avg response time = 3s
 - 30% productivity loss
- Worker productivity costs
 - $\$35/70\% - \$35 = \$15/\text{hr}$
 - $\$15 * 2080 \text{ hrs} = \$31,200/\text{yr}$
 - 100 workers = \$3,120,000/yr

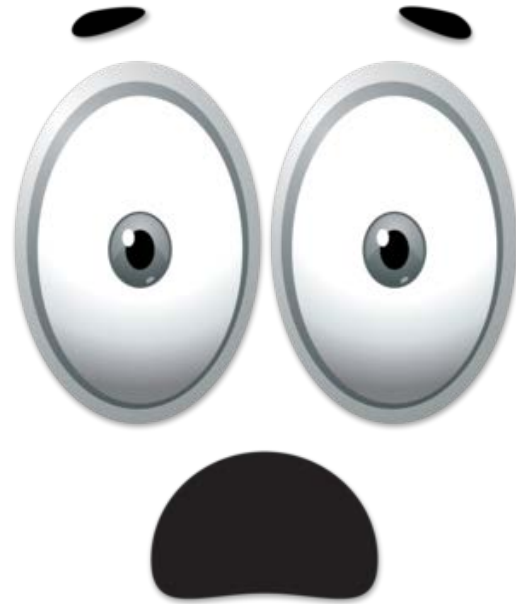


¹Based on US Bureau of Statistics calculations



Converting Into Hard \$\$\$\$

- For IT workers
 - Burdened costs are higher
 - ~ \$48/hr
 - $\$48/70\% - \$48 = \sim \$20/\text{hr}$
 - $\$20 * 2080 \text{ hrs} = \$41,600/\text{yr}$
 - 100 workers = \$4,160,000/yr



And It's Not Sunk Cost

Worker Productivity Hard \$

- Work not completed in time
 - Overtime
 - Or more workers
 - Equals > costs
 - 1 women = 1 baby 9 mos
 - 9 women ≠ 1 baby 1 mos
 - Rev permanently lost
 - = < morale > turnover
 - > turnover => hiring/training \$



IT Worker Hard \$

- < performance => trouble shooting
 - Tune storage performance
 - Fix when drives fail
 - Places heavy burden on IT
 - = < morale > turnover
 - > turnover => hiring/training \$



Converting Productivity Into Revenue Loss/Gain



Simple formula

- T = projected time
 - Late or early to market
- R = projected revenue
 - For that "T"
- G = projected CQGR
 - Compounded quarterly growth %

Time-to-market revenue loss/gain

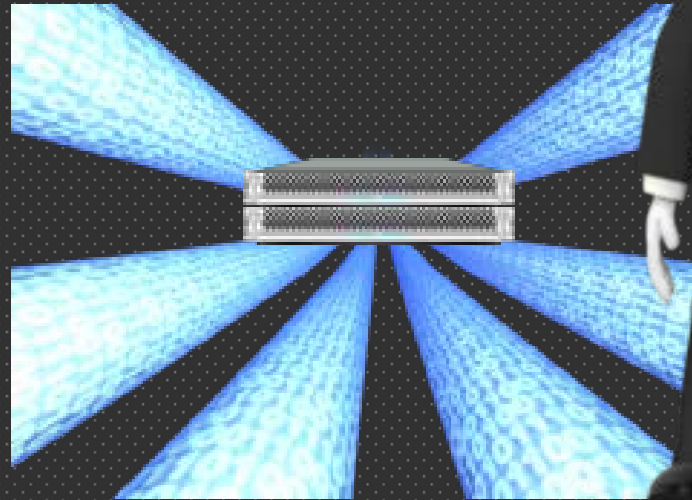
- Calculate T & R
- Compound CQGR of R
- Loss R never made up
 - Losses run into \$Millions


















What About Secondary Applications?

Time Can Be A Major Cost Factor There As Well

- Example: Job can't complete in time window allowed
 - DP (backup) job
 - Hadoop analytics
 - DBMS copy & replicate
 - Archive ingest



How Do HDDs & SSDs Compare

	2.5" SFF SAS/SATA SSD	2.5" SFF 15/10K RPM HDD	3.5" LFF 7.2K RPM HDD
<i>Reliability</i>			
<i>Density</i>			
<i>Performance</i>			
<i>Cost</i>			
<i>Revenue Impact</i>			



Conclusions

What Have We Learned?



- Flash SSDs are very cost effective for:
 - All primary workloads
 - Some secondary workloads
 - Time value taken into account
 - Should be used for ALL workloads



Not Magic, Ideology, or Hype, Just Storage Facts



Q & A



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