

# **A New Standard for IP Based Drive Management**

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# About the Instructor



- ◆ Mark A. Carlson, Principal Engineer, Industry Standards at Toshiba, has more than 35 years of experience with Networking and Storage development and more than 18 years experience with Java technology.
- ◆ Mark was one of the authors of the CDMI Cloud Storage standard.
- ◆ Mark is the co-chair of the SNIA Cloud Storage and Object Drive technical working groups, and serves as co-chair of the SNIA Technical Council.

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# Abstract

## ➤ A New Standard for IP Based Drive Management

- ◆ This session will appeal to Software Developers, Development Managers, Data Center Managers, and those that are seeking a fundamental understanding of how IP-based storage drives can be integrated and managed in a datacenter environment. The session will delve into the benefits and challenges of the IP-based drive management approach, and will bring a clear understanding of how the DMTF RedFish standard is leveraged to provide a common management foundation

# What is an IP-Based Drive?

- An IP-based drive is a storage device accessed and managed using TCP/IP, typically connected via Ethernet
  - ◆ IP-based drives can look like normal HDD/SSDs
  - ◆ IP-Based drives can also be virtualized, and have other form factors



# Why IP-Based Drives?

- IP/Ethernet has become the primary data center connectivity fabric
  - ◆ Reduction in cost
  - ◆ Reduction in complexity
- Data centers are increasingly virtualized and dynamic
  - ◆ Light-weight containers and server-less computing
  - ◆ Mobile applications
  - ◆ Dynamic scaling

# Why IP-Based Drives?

## ➤ IP-based drives have the following advantages

- ◆ Storage Services provided by IP-based drives can be directly accessed anywhere IP connectivity is routed. This can be limited to a local storage network, data center wide, or even connected to the public Internet.
- ◆ Clients can access IP-based drives directly, reducing the overhead and complexity. This better fits with newer scale-out programming models.
- ◆ Multiple clients can access IP-based drives without an intervening controller

# Challenges of IP-Based Drives

- Moving to IP-based drives means that every drive is a network endpoint on the data center IP network
  - ◆ 50 PB of 10 TB disks (with protection) means 6,700 IP devices
- IP-based drives must be directly managed, instead of being hidden behind storage controllers
  - ◆ Discovery, provisioning, configuration, health monitoring, firmware, security, etc...
- This tutorial discusses how IP-based drives are managed



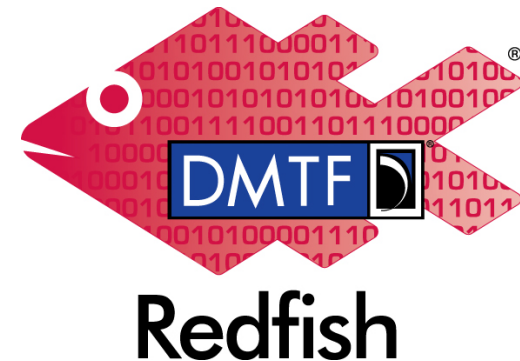
# IP-Based Drive Management

- Management requirements are well-defined:
  - ◆ As a device, how do I connect to a network?
  - ◆ As a manager, how do I discover and provision devices?
  - ◆ As a manager, how do I configure devices?
  - ◆ As a manager, how do I monitor operations and faults?
  - ◆ As a manager, how do I keep devices secure & up to date?
  
- Fortunately, we don't have to re-invent the wheel

# IP-Based Drive Management

- The Distributed Management Task Force (DMTF) has created a standard for IP-based device management
- Known as Redfish, it provides:
  - ◆ A RESTful interface for device management
  - ◆ A fully-featured and scalable device model
  - ◆ Support for a variety of device topologies
- SNIA has built on Redfish for IP-Based Drive Management

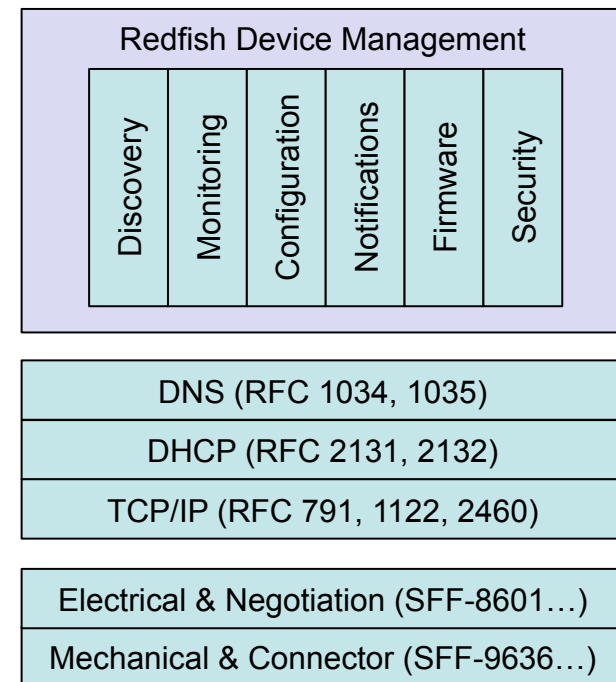
[https://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0266\\_1.0.2.pdf](https://www.dmtf.org/sites/default/files/standards/documents/DSP0266_1.0.2.pdf)



# IP-Based Drive Management

## ◆ The IP-Based Drive Management Stack looks like this:

- ◆ Device management is built on top of the DMTF Redfish standard
- ◆ Network connectivity and discovery are defined by IETF standards
- ◆ Physical and electrical connectivity are defined by SFF and IEEE standards



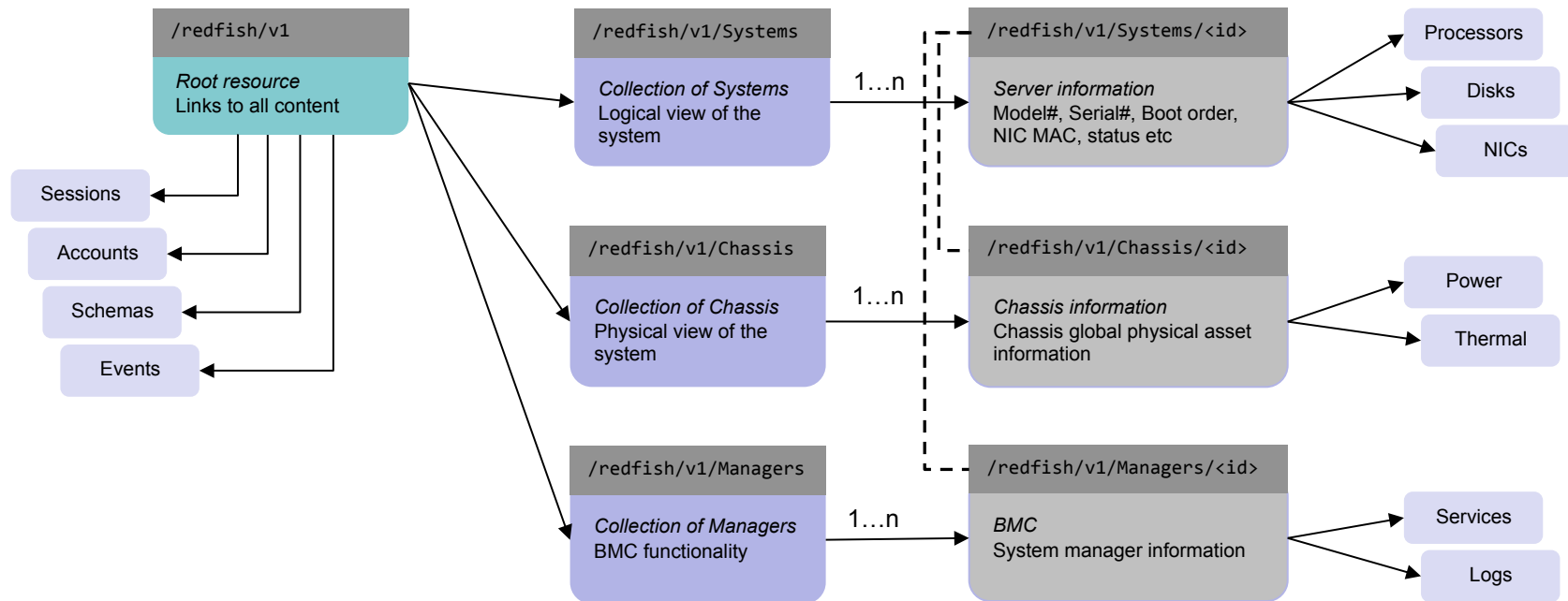
# IP-Based Drive Management Initialization

- On initial connection to a TCP/IP network
  - ◆ Physical connectivity is negotiated and established
  - ◆ DHCP is used to obtain an address
  - ◆ DHCP provides DNS and NTP configuration parameters
  - ◆ DNS is used to obtain a hostname, and resolve names
  - ◆ NTP is used to set the local clock + chain of trust for time
- At this point, the IP-based drive is on the network, reachable and discoverable by a device manager

# Redfish Management

- Discovery via Simple Service Discovery Protocol (SSDP)
- Redfish uses HTTPS
  - ◆ Managers connect to a well-known “service entry point”
  - ◆ “/redfish/v1”
  - ◆ Standard HTTP GET/PUT/POST/PATCH/DELETE
- Data is in JSON format (with ODATA extensions)
- Returned JSON describes resource properties
- Returned JSON describes device resource map

# Redfish Management



# Redfish Management

## ◆ GET /redfish/v1

- ◆ JSON properties
  - > “Id”
  - > “Name”
  - > “UUID”, etc
- ◆ JSON links
  - > “Systems”
  - > “Chassis”
  - > “Managers”, etc
- ◆ Links have URIs that return lists of resources

```
{
  "@odata.type": "#ServiceRoot.v1_0_2.ServiceRoot",
  "Id": "RootService",
  "Name": "Root Service",
  "RedfishVersion": "1.0.2",
  "UUID": "view details 92384634-2938-2342-8820-489239905423",
  "Systems": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems"
  },
  "Chassis": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Chassis"
  },
  "Managers": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers"
  },
  "Tasks": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/TaskService"
  },
  ...
}
```

# Redfish Management

## ◆ GET /redfish/v1/Systems/

- ◆ JSON properties
  - › ODATA metadata
  - › Count of systems
- ◆ JSON links
  - › Array of “Members”
  - › Each member has link to the corresponding system

```
{
  "@odata.type": "#ComputerSystemCollection.<snip>",
  "Name": "Computer System Collection",
  "Members@odata.count": 1,
  "Members": [
    {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/43"
    }
  ],
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#<snip> ",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems"
}
```



# Redfish Management

## ◆ GET /redfish/v1/Systems/43

- ◆ JSON properties
  - > Based on System schema
  - > Details on system device
  - > Model, Serial Number, Type, etc.
- ◆ JSON links
  - > Based on System schema
  - > Provides further properties, plus configuration capabilities
  - > Bios, Processors, Memory, EthernetInterfaces, SimpleStorage, LogServices, etc.

```
{
  "@odata.type": "#ComputerSystem.v1_1_0.ComputerSystem",
  "Id": "43",
  "Name": "Descriptive Name",
  "SystemType": "Physical",
  "AssetTag": "C1-42",
  "Manufacturer": "Contoso",
  "Model": "3500RX",
  "SKU": "8675309",
  "SerialNumber": "437XR1138R2",
  "PartNumber": "224071-J23",
  ...
  "Bios": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/43/BIOS"
  },
  "Processors": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/43/Processors"
  },
  ...
}
```

# Redfish Management

- By drilling down through these discoverable JSON documents, a manager can discover and monitor characteristics of a device
- Redfish also provides mechanisms by which configuration parameters can be modified via PUT, POST or PATCH.
- Redfish also defines a standard for push-based notifications, and for management security functions

# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

- ◆ The SNIA Object Drive Technical Working Group (TWG) has created an IP-based drive management specification based on Redfish
- ◆ This is a SNIA Technical Position (standard):

[http://www.snia.org/sites/default/files/technical\\_work/IPdrive/IPBasedDriveMgmtSpecV1.0.pdf](http://www.snia.org/sites/default/files/technical_work/IPdrive/IPBasedDriveMgmtSpecV1.0.pdf)

# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

- The following Redfish Services are mandatory
  - ◆ Account Service
  - ◆ Session Service
  - ◆ Chassis Collection
  - ◆ Manager Collection
  - ◆ Computer System Collection
- The following Redfish Services are recommended
  - ◆ Update Service

# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

- For IP-based drives, a new “ChassisType” property of “IPBasedDrive” is defined
- The Chassis resources should support the following properties:
  - ◆ “Status”, “Manufacturer”, “Model”, “SKU”, “PartNumber”, “SerialNumber”, “AssetTag”, “IndicatorLED”.



# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

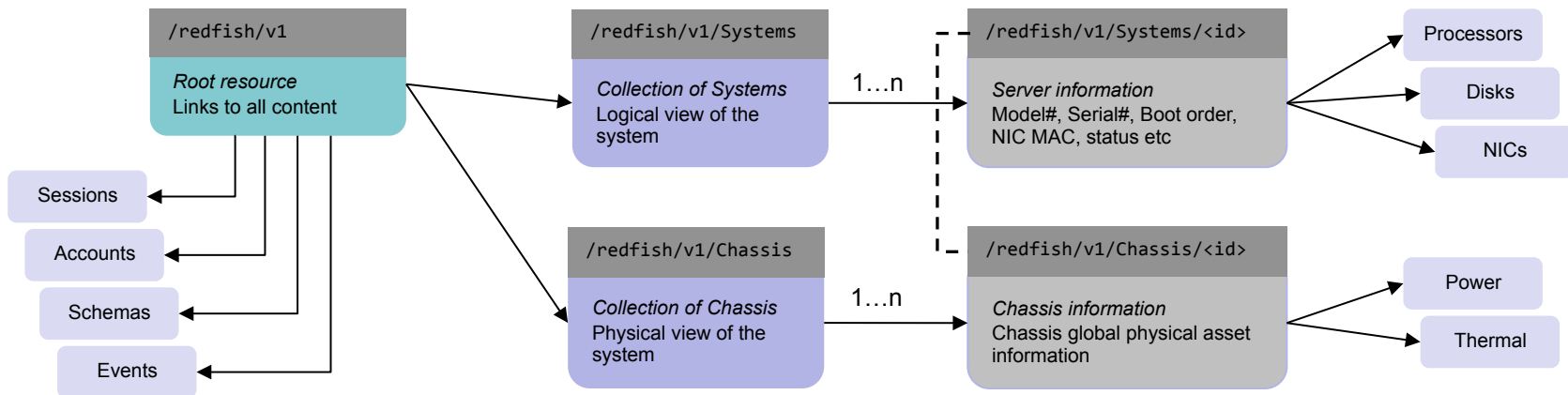
- As IP-based drives have an integrated computer, they shall implement a “Computer System” collection
- Each Computer System shall contain an Ethernet Interface Collection, used to manage the Ethernet port(s)
- The Computer System resources should support the following properties:
  - ◆ “Status”, “Manufacturer”, “Model”, “SKU”, “PartNumber”, “SerialNumber”, “AssetTag”, “IndicatorLED”.

# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

- As IP-based drives have a storage device, they shall implement a “Drive” entity.
- The Drive resources should support the following properties:
  - ◆ “Status”, “Manufacturer”, “Model”, “SKU”, “PartNumber”, “SerialNumber”, “AssetTag”, “IndicatorLED”, “BlockSizeBytes”.

# Redfish for IP-Based Drives

## ► Putting this together:





# Call to action

- Read the IP Based Drive Management specification
  - ◆ Drill down and understand Redfish
- Investigate using some open source for risk reduction activities
  - ◆ <https://www.dmtf.org/standards/opensource>
  - ◆ <https://www.snia.org/opensource>

# More Resources

## ➤ SNIA IP-Based Drives:

- ◆ <https://www.snia.org/object-drives> - Standard home page
- ◆ <https://www.snia.org/education/tutorials/fms2015> - Tutorial
- ◆ <https://www.brighttalk.com/webcast/663/249213> - Webcast

## ➤ DMTF Redfish:

- ◆ <http://redfish.dmtf.org> - Standard home page
- ◆ <http://redfish.dmtf.org/redfish/v1> - Mockup
- ◆ <http://redfish.dmtf.org/education> - Whitepapers & presentations

# Attribution & Feedback

The SNIA Education Committee thanks the Object Drive TWG and the following Individuals for their contributions to this Tutorial.

## Authorship History

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## Additional Contributors

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