

Re-Introduction to Ethernet Networked Storage

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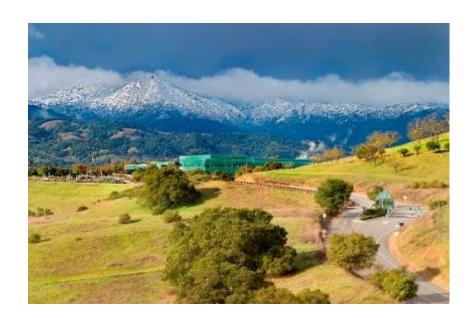
The Evolution of Storage Devices





The Evolution of Storage Devices







IBM Almaden Research Facility

First Disk Drive - RAMAC 350 - 1956





Almaden Lobby

First Disk Drive - RAMAC 350 - 1956







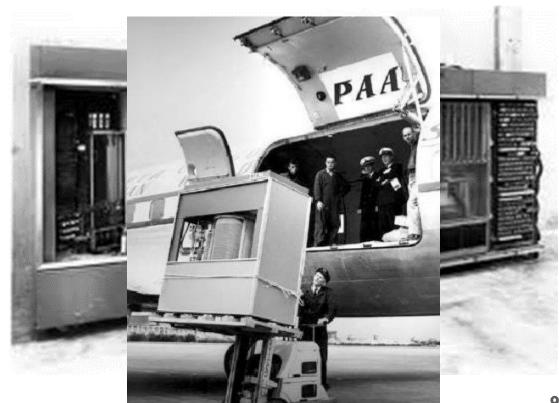
Almaden Lobby

First Disk Drive - RAMAC 350 - 1956



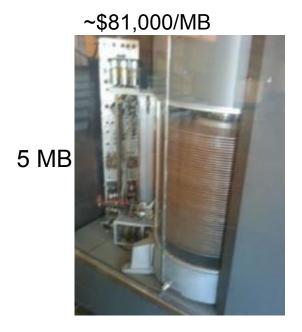


Almaden Lobby

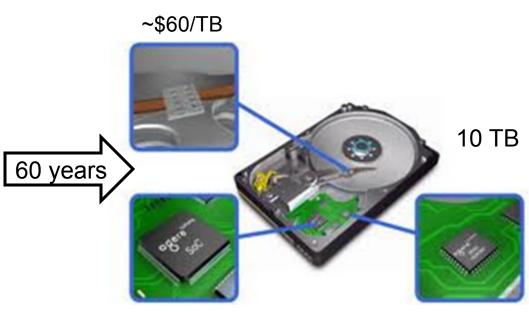


Evolution of Disk Drive





Latency ~25MS



Latency ~4MS

First Solid-State Drive(SSD) - Bulk Core - 1976

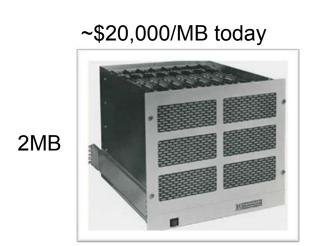


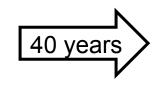
- 8 memory boards,256KB of RAM, total2MB
- Access time 750usec
- Cost \$9700 in 1977, equivalent to \$40,000 today



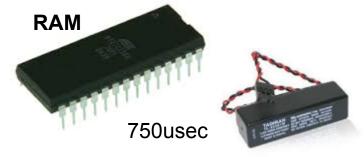
Evolution of SSDs

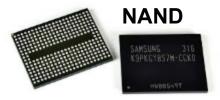








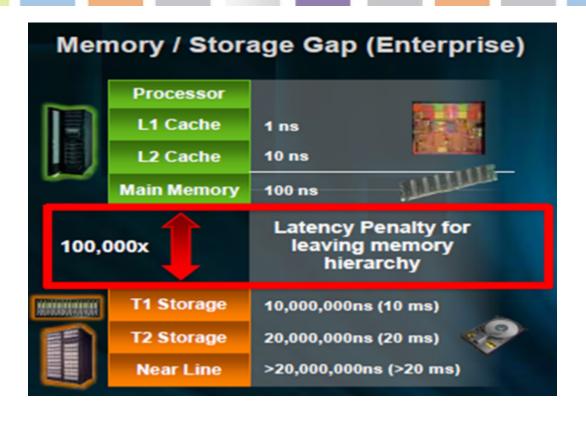




~25usec read, ~250 write

At First SSDs Fill the Performance Gap

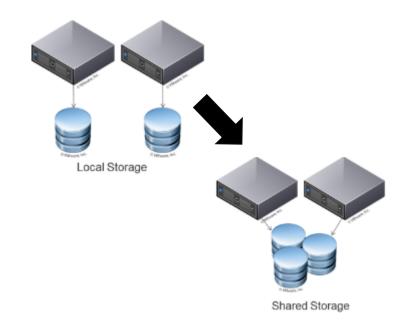




Next Step - SANs



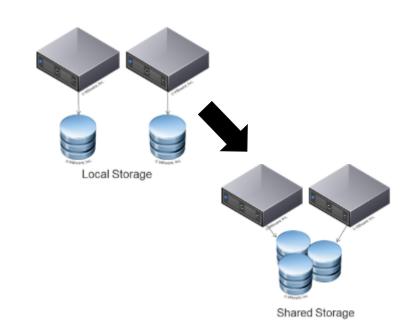
- Sharing storage across multiple servers
 - Better utilization: capacity, rack space, power
 - Scalability, management, fault isolation



Next Step - SANs

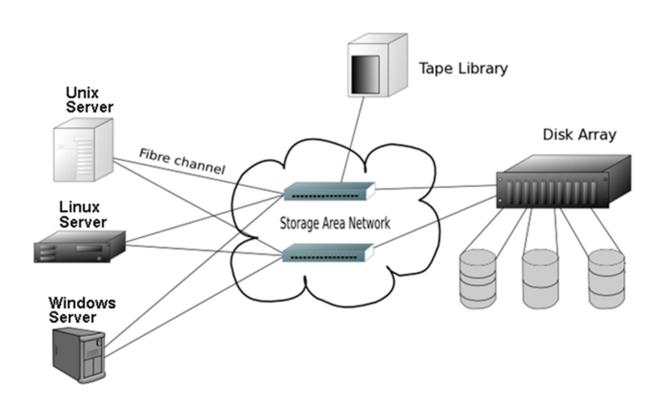


- Sharing storage across multiple servers
 - Better utilization: capacity, rack space, power
 - Scalability, management, fault isolation
- Fibre Channel standard started in 1988, with ANSI standard 1.0 approval in 1994
- First Fibre-channel connected storage product SPARCstorageArray, 1Gb/s



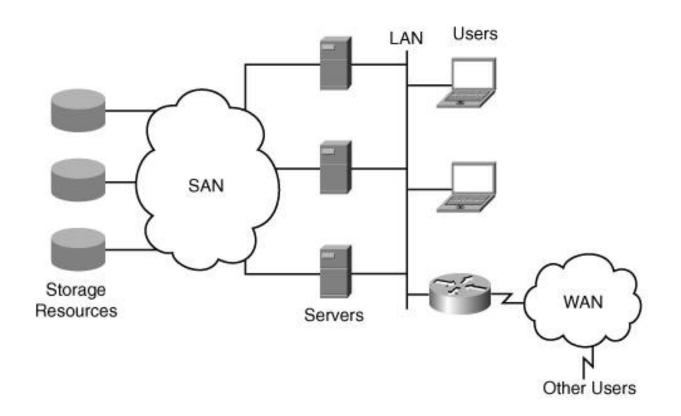
Fibre Channel SANs





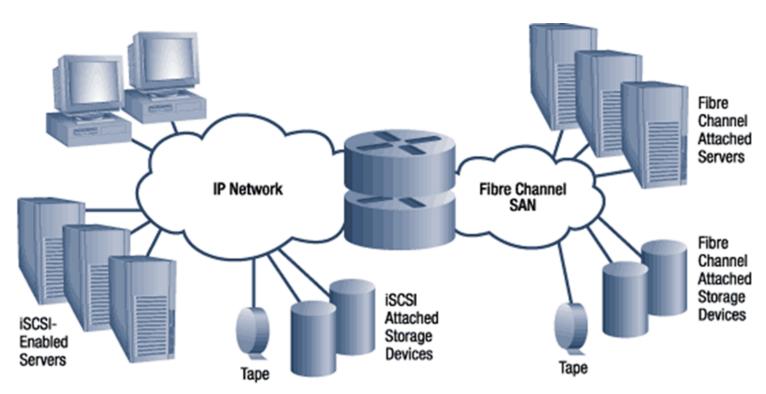
SANs and LANs





iSCSI SANs

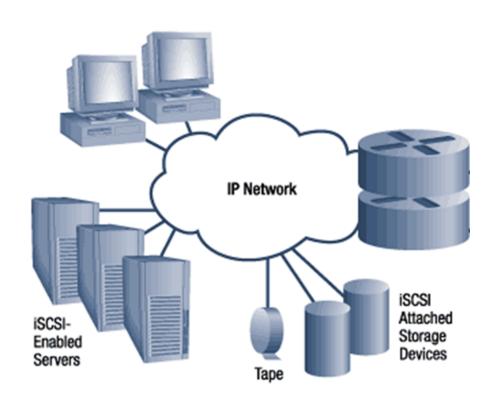




IETF ratified the iSCSI standard 2003

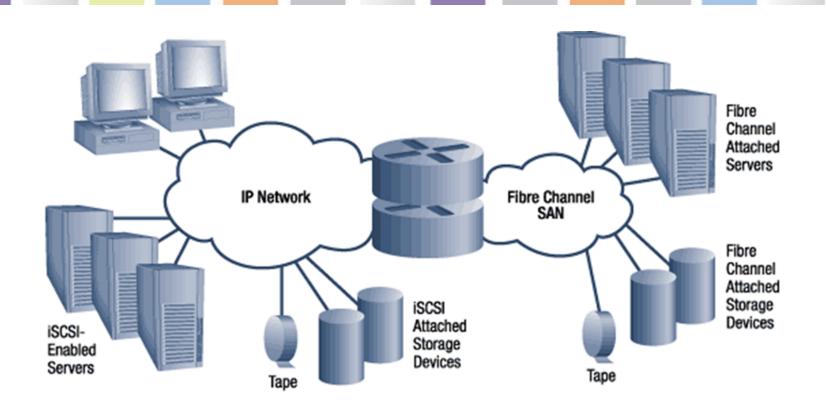
iSCSI SANs



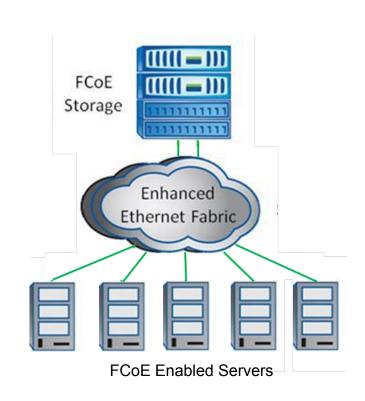


iSCSI SANs



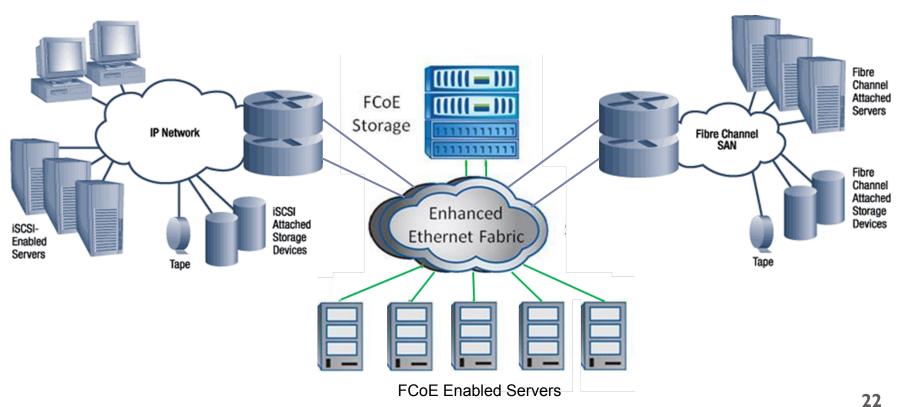




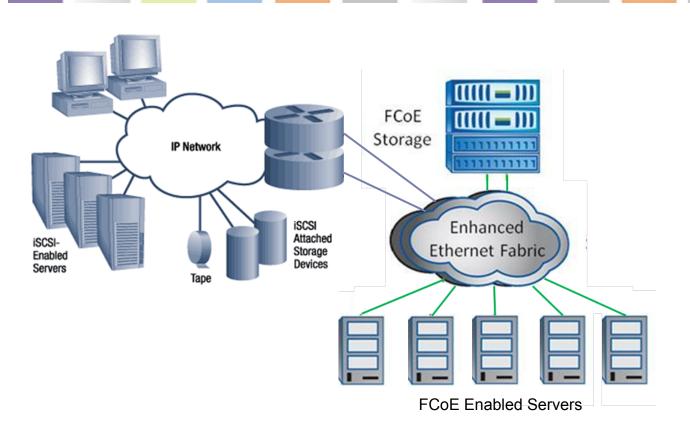


FCoE part of T11 FC-BB-5 was forwarded to ANSI for publication in 2009

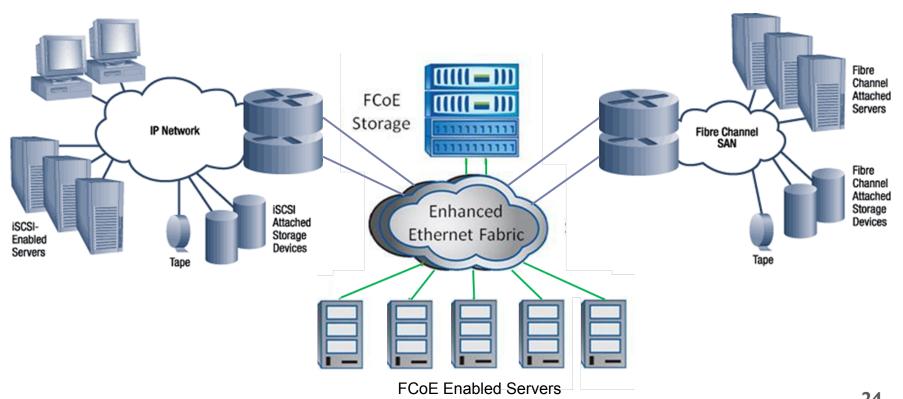












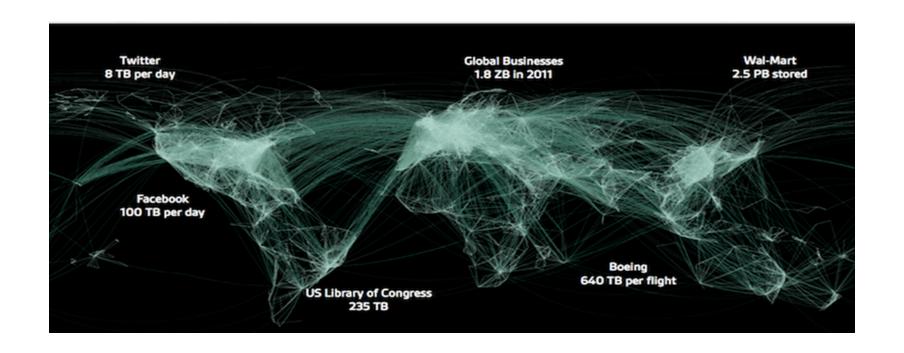
Why Ethernet Storage Revival Now?



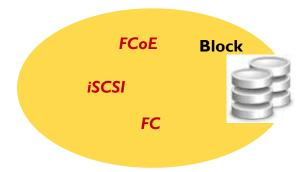


Why Ethernet Storage Revival Now?

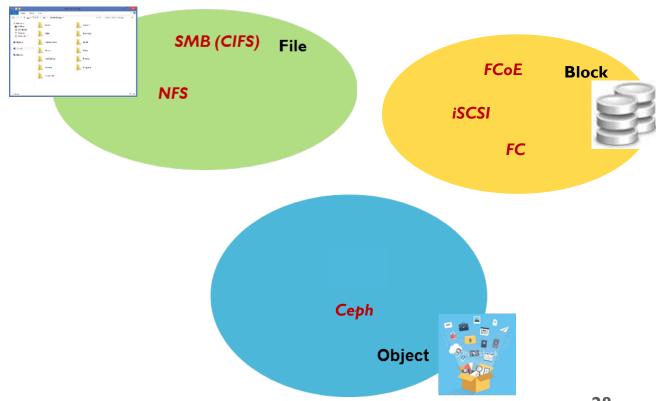




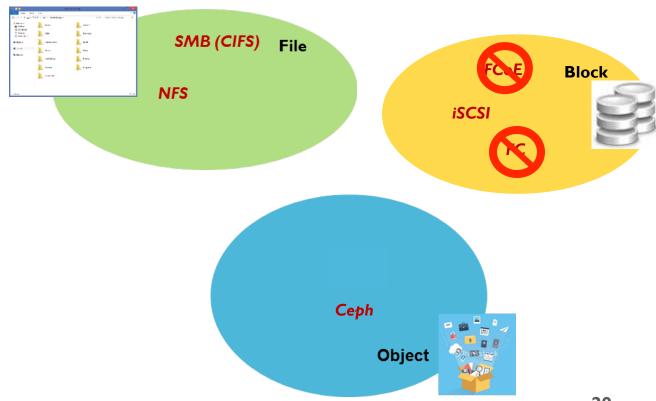




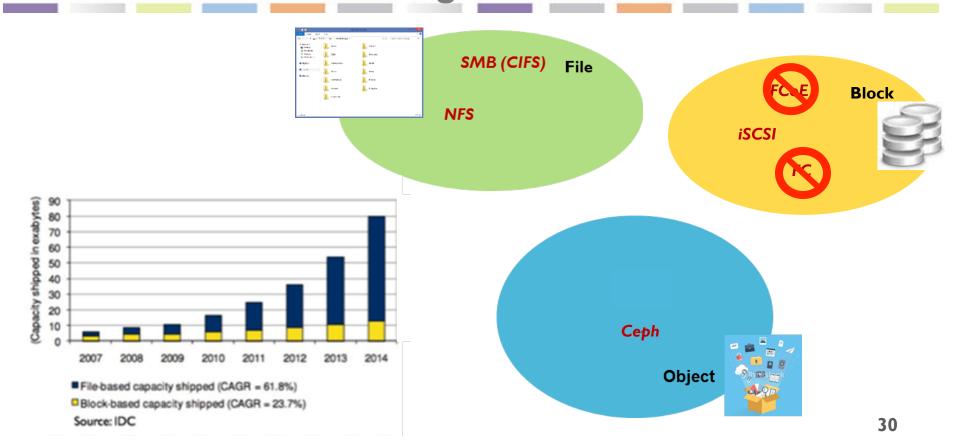




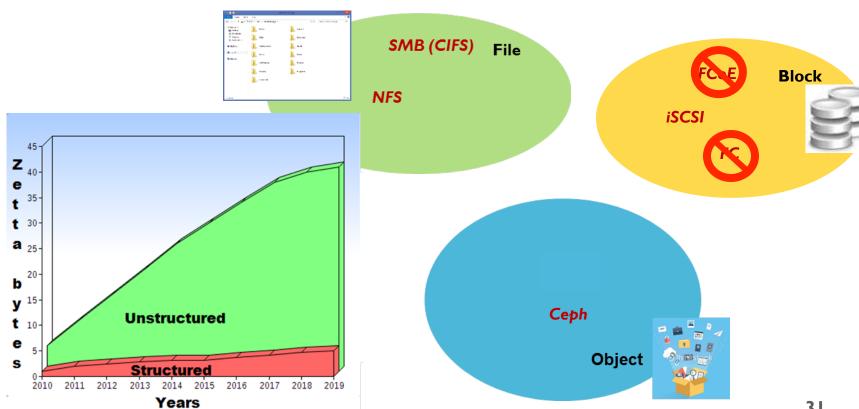






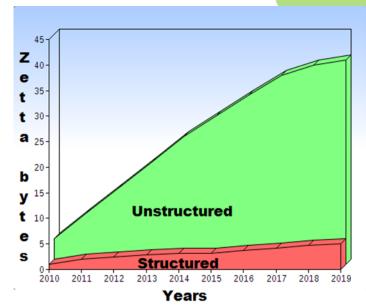


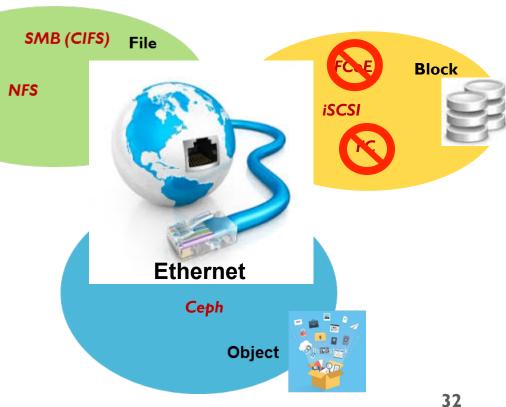










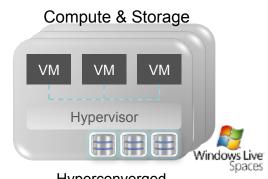


Why Ethernet Storage Revival Now?





- Three major storage technology transitions
 - SSDs replacing hard disk drives
 - Scale-out, software-defined, or "Server-SAN" storage
 - Hyperconverged



Hyperconverged

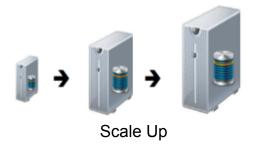
Cloud Driving Scale Out Storage into Data Center





Cloud Driving Scale Out Storage into Data Center

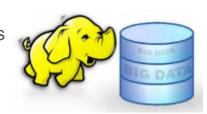






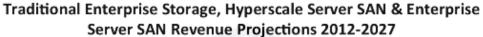
Scale Out & Software-Defined

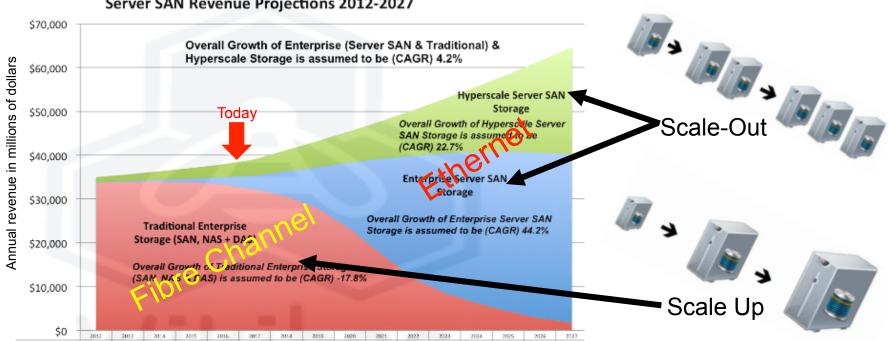
- Clouds abandoned traditional SAN
 - There is no Fibre Channel in the cloud
 - Different networking and storage models
- Enterprises are migrating to a cloud model
- New storage applications use scaleout



Scale Out Storage Growth



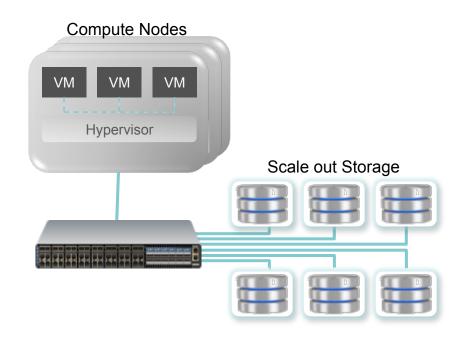




Hyperconverged



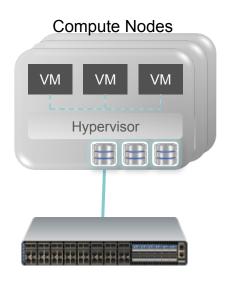
- Adaptation of scale-out storage
- Collapse separate compute & storage into one layer
 - Integrated compute-storage nodes
- IO requirements
 - Low latency, high bandwidth,
 Ethernet



Hyperconverged

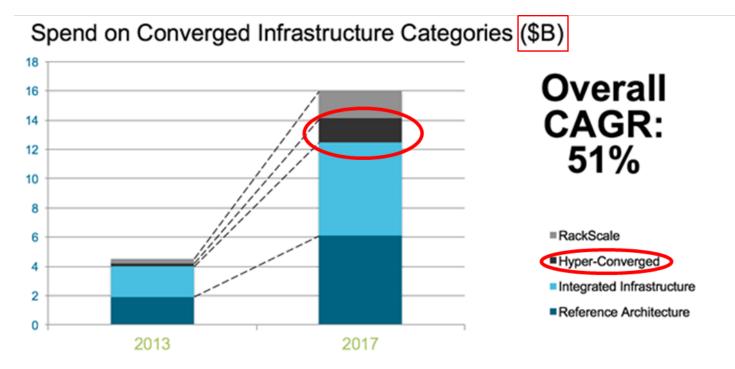


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Hyperconverged Market



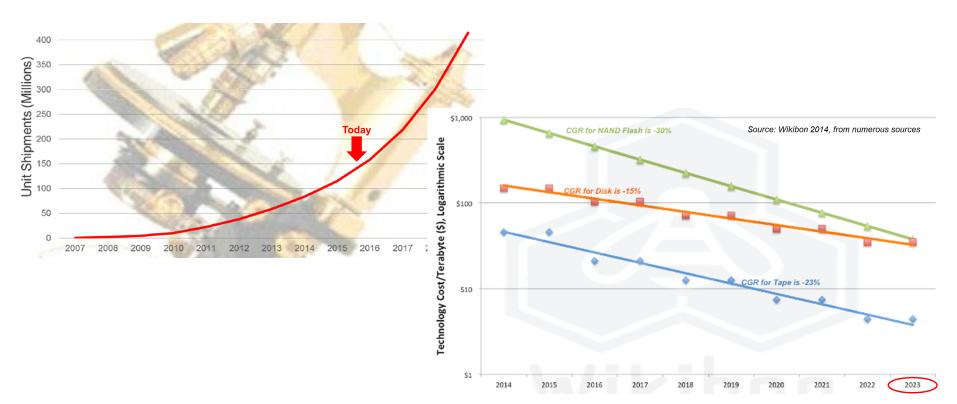


Source: IDC #244924

Source: EMC Market Intelligence. TAM excludes Internal Enterprise Storage, DIY Hardware and Services in excess of EMC share

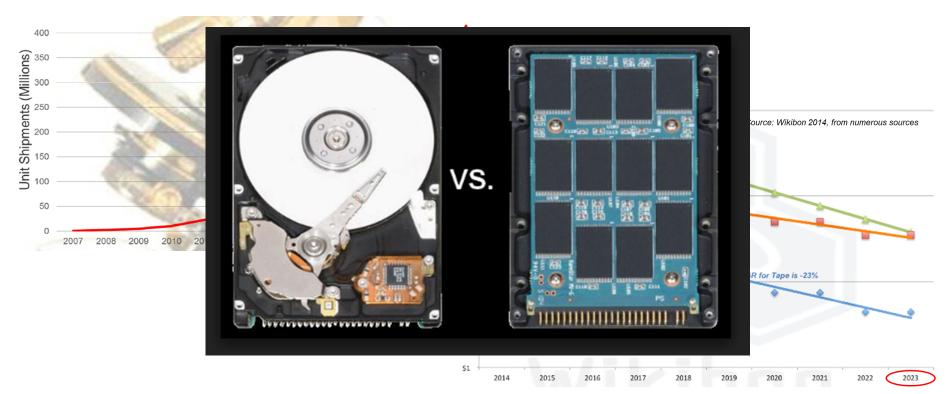
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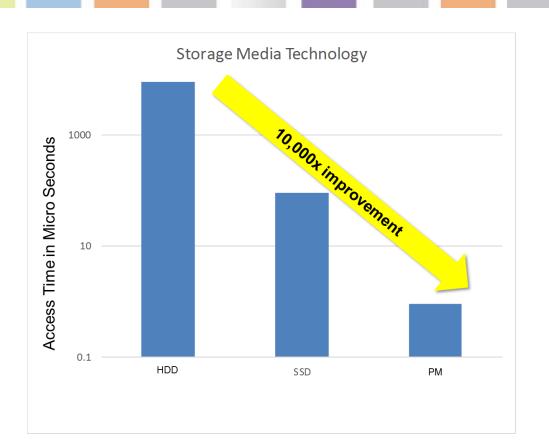
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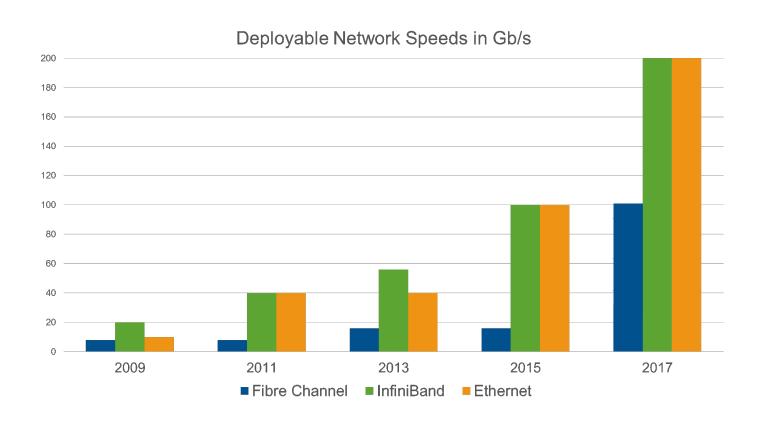
SSD are Getting Faster – Much Faster





And so is Ethernet – Much Faster

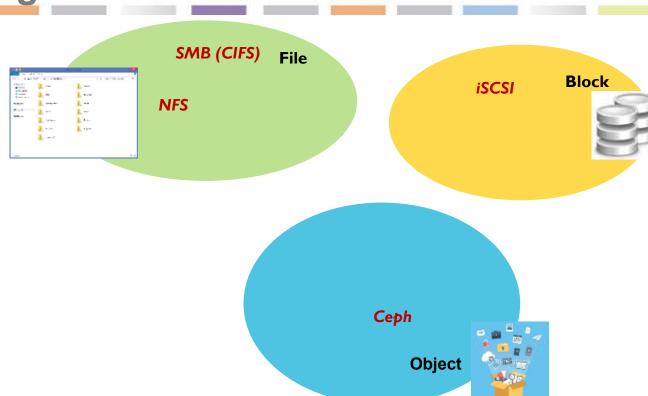




And Ethernet Storage is Also Innovating



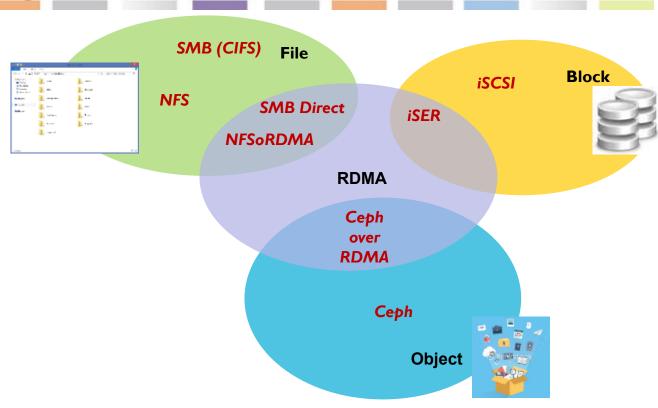
- Pure Bandwidth up to 100Gb/s
 - Flash over Block, File and Object



And Ethernet Storage is Also Innovating



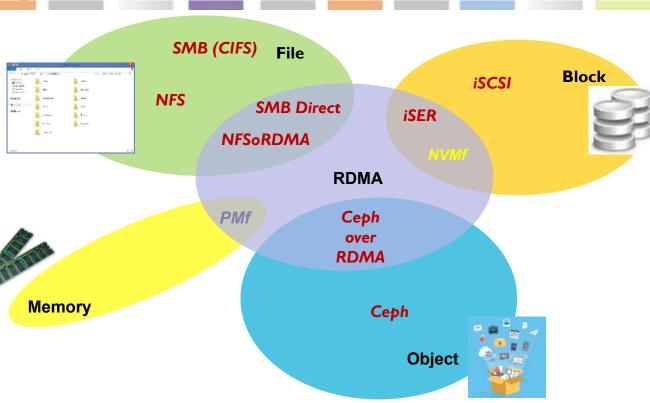
- Pure Bandwidth up to 100Gb/s
 - Flash over Block, File and Object
- RDMA
 - RoCE, iWARP, InfiniBand
 - iSER
 - SMB Direct, NFSoRDMA
 - Ceph over RDMA



And Ethernet Storage is Also Innovating

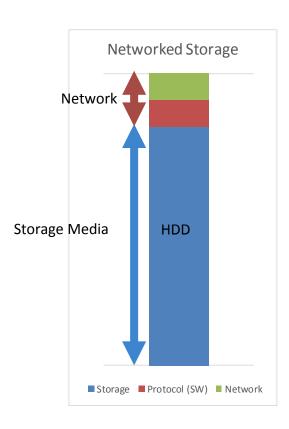


- Pure Bandwidth up to 100Gb/s
 - Flash over Block, File and Object
- → RDMA
 - · RoCE, iWARP, InfiniBand
 - iSER
 - SMB Direct, NFSoRDMA
 - Ceph over RDMA
- Persistent Memory(PM)
 - NVMe over Fabrics (NVMf)
 - PMf (NVDIMM, 3D-Xpoint, etc.)



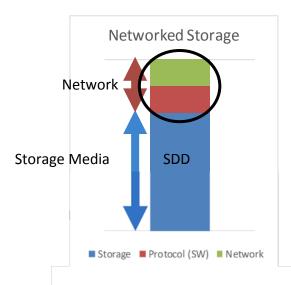
Faster Wire Speeds is only ½ the solution





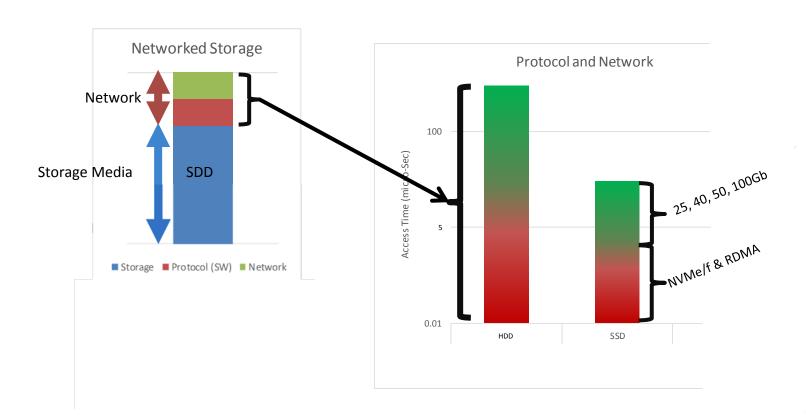
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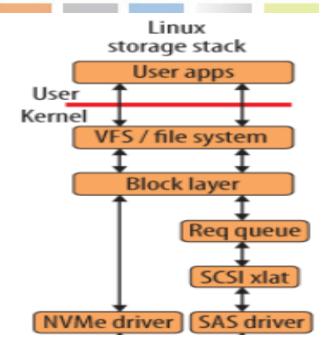


Faster Protocol: NVMe



- NVMe: Optimized for flash and next-gen NVmemory
 - Traditional SCSI interfaces designed for spinning disk
 - NVMe bypasses unneeded layers



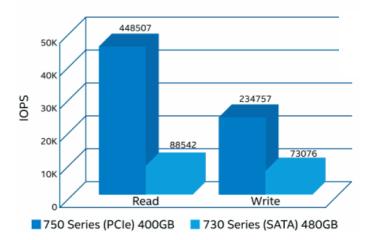


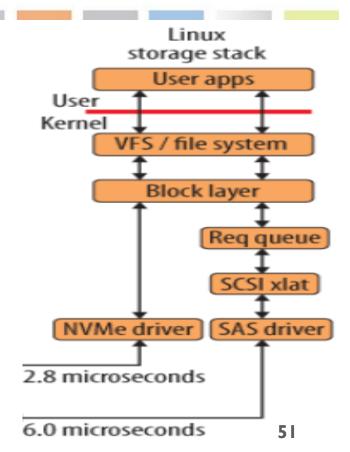
Faster Protocol: NVMe



- NVMe: Optimized for flash and next-gen NV-memory
 - Traditional SCSI interfaces designed for spinning disk
 - NVMe bypasses unneeded layers
- NVMe Flash Outperforms SAS/SATA Flash
 - 2x-2.5x more bandwidth, 40-50% lower latency, Up to 3x more IOPS

Random Read/Write Performance[†] 750 Series (PCIe) vs. 730 Series (SATA)

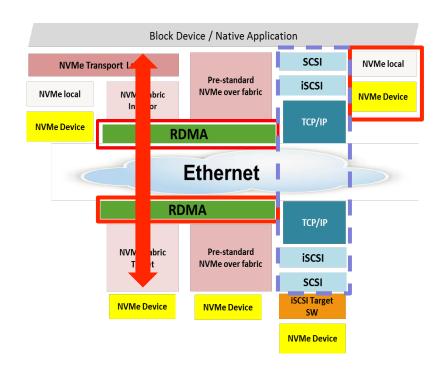




Faster Protocol: NVMf

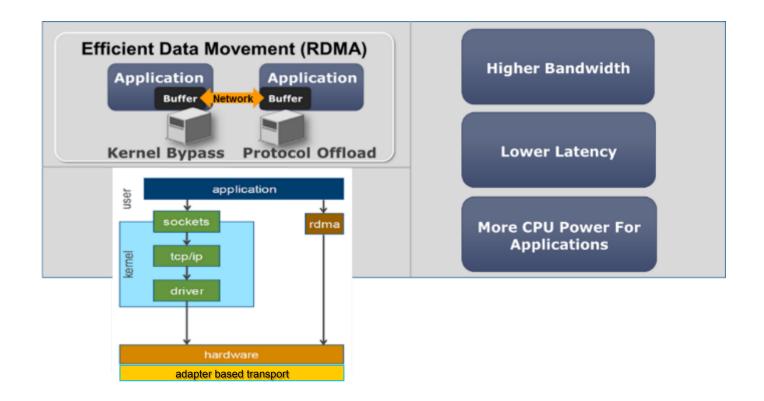


- The idea is to extend the efficiency of the local NVMe interface over a fabric
 - Ethernet or IB
 - NVMe commands and data structures are transferred end to end
- Capitalizes on RDMA for performance



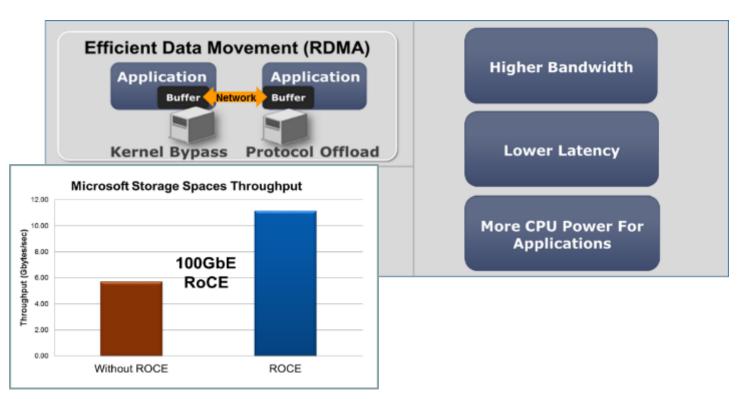
Faster Protocol: RDMA





Faster Protocol: RDMA





Summary



- Many factors are changing the direction of storage networking in Ethernet's favor
 - Accelerating capacity requirements driving lower cost solutions
 - SSD performance driving higher performance solutions
 - Scale-Out storage and Hyperconverged driving single network solutions
- Ethernet is VERY well positioned to take advantage of the new direction
 - Already dominates low cost File and Object solutions
 - Performance roadmap lines up well with SSD performance
 - Innovative new protocols that tightly couple to new storage directions

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