



# Object Storage 101

*Understanding the What, How and Why  
behind Object Storage Technologies*



# Today's Presenters

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- The Emerging Object Storage Market (Market Sizing and Growth)
- Contrasting approaches: Objects, Files & Blocks
- Object Storage Use-Cases
- Components of an Object Storage Solution
- Object Durability Approaches
- Design/Selection Considerations



# The World Has Gone Digital

DATA MANAGED  
WILL  
INCREASE BY  
**50**  
TIMES

IT  
PROFESSIONALS  
WILL  
INCREASE BY  
**1.5**  
TIMES

DATA  
MANAGED

IT PROFESSIONALS

2011

DATA  
MANAGED

IT PROFESSIONALS

2020

THE  
2011  
IDC  
**DIGITAL  
UNIVERSE**  
STUDY  
sponsored by EMC



**7 Exabytes**  
Data traffic by  
mobile users  
worldwide in 2011



**24 Petabytes**  
Data processed by  
Google\* every day in  
2011



**4 billion**  
Pieces of content  
shared on Facebook\*  
every day by July  
2011



**5.5 million**  
Legitimate emails  
sent every second  
in 2011

*Managing petabytes is commonplace*

# Block, File & Object

## Block

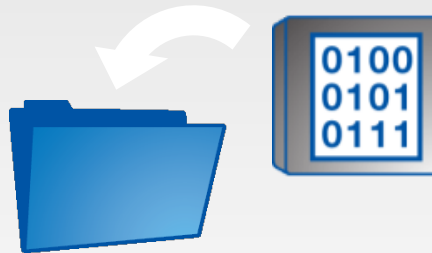


Specific location on  
disks / memory

*Tracks*

*Sectors*

## File



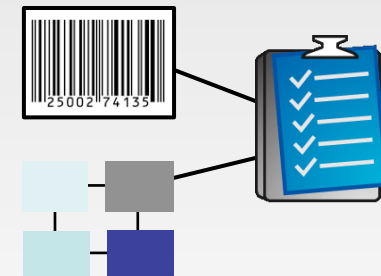
Specific folder in  
fixed logical order

*File path*

*File name*

*Date*

## Object

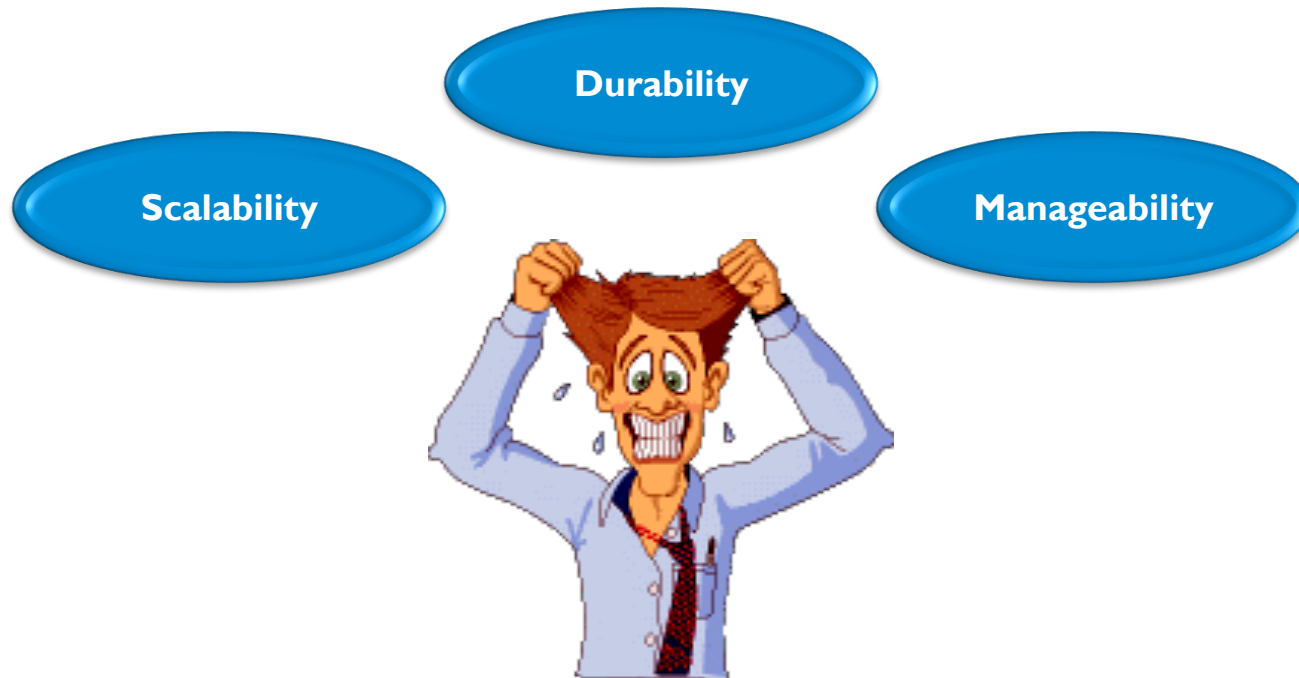


Flexible  
container size

*Data and Metadata*

*Unique ID*

# Challenges driving the adoption of Object



- Scalability – Accommodate boundless growth
- Durability – Tolerate hard drive, system, and datacenter failures
- Manageability – Accommodate seamless expansion and migration

# Workload will guide the choice...

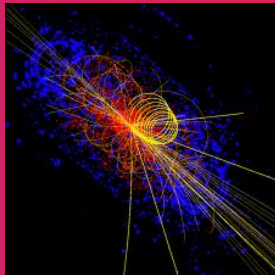
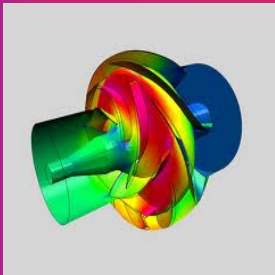
## File Systems

- Structured datasets
- Lots of readers and writers
- Location/path aware
- Needs volume management

## Object Stores

- Unstructured data
- Embedded metadata
- Write-once (immutable)
- Location unknown
- No volume management

### Fast Data



### Transactional

### Massive Data



### Occasional

# A Sample Object Use-Case

Media Asset Management use-cases often push the boundaries of traditional storage approaches.



Business Requirement	Technical Requirements
Deliver an “Entertainment as a Service” offering. Manage a billion+ media across a huge range of sizes (MB’s →TB’s).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ability to provide SLO based storage and access</li><li>• Erasure Encoding for cost optimization</li><li>• Single Copy support</li><li>• Simplified Install/Expansion/Operations</li><li>• Half million jobs a day</li></ul>

# Network Attached File System

## ➤ Scalability

- ◆ Strict volume and file limits
- ◆ File locking
- ◆ Fixed attributes (metadata)

## ➤ Durability

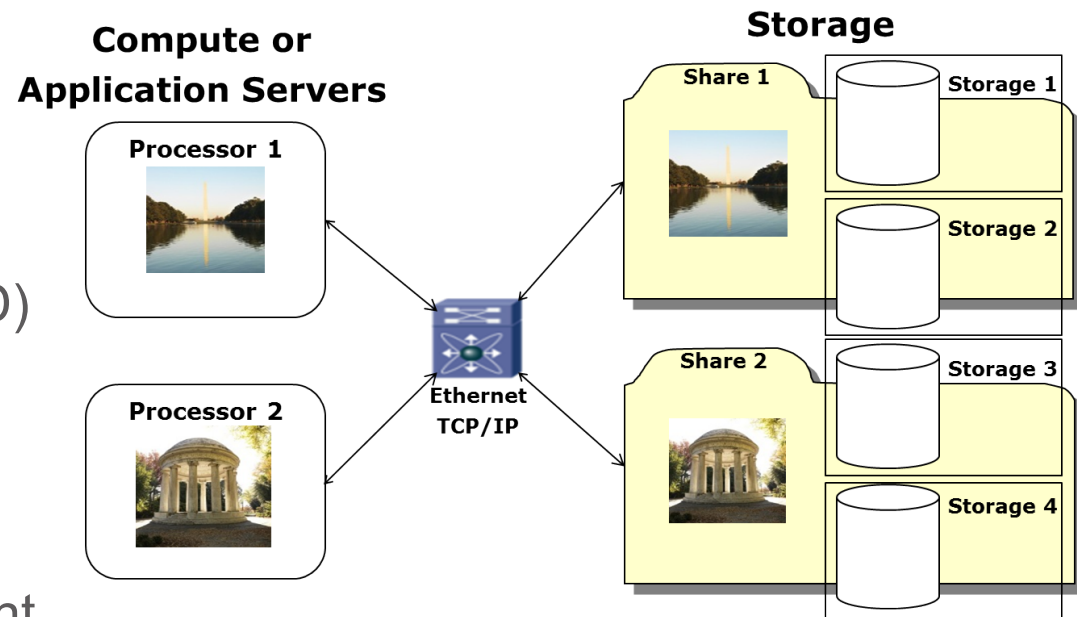
- ◆ Volume and/or RAID replication
- ◆ Snapshot
- ◆ Low level solutions (RAID)

## ➤ Manageability

- ◆ POSIX interface

## ➤ Consistency

- ◆ Read after write consistent



# Object Store

## ➤ Scalability

- ◆ Flat namespace
- ◆ No volume semantics
- ◆ No Locking/Attributes
- ◆ Contains metadata

## ➤ Durability

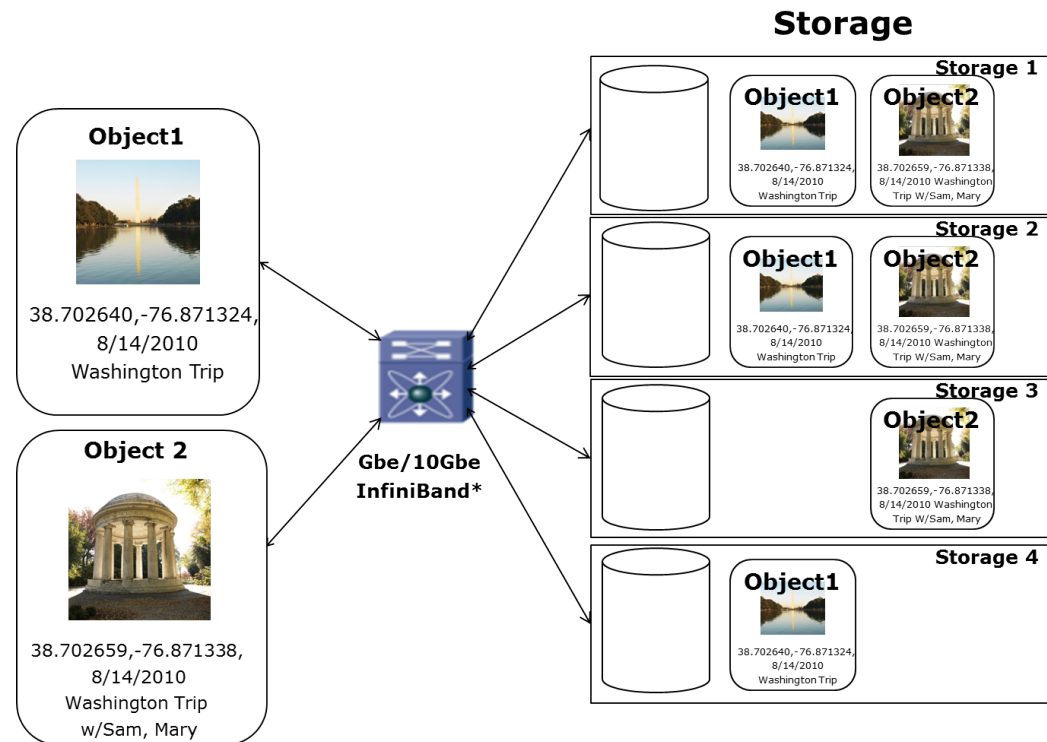
- ◆ Replication or Erasure code

## ➤ Manageability

- ◆ REST API
- ◆ Low overhead

## ➤ Consistency

- ◆ Eventually consistent



# Data Durability (Granularity)

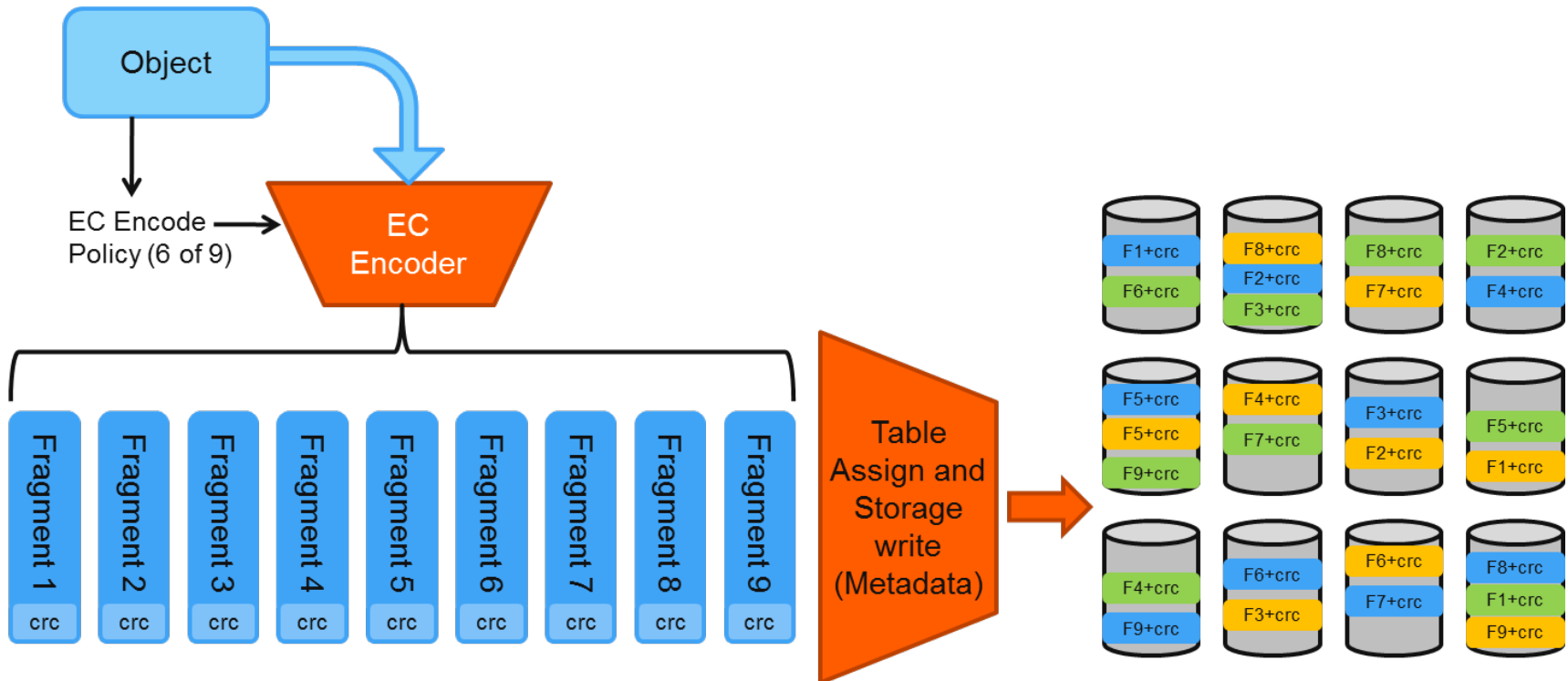
- At what anchor point do you consider a protection policy?
- Block
  - ◆ LUN's – Logical container that is referenced.
- File
  - ◆ Directory – Smallest reasonable unit to secure.
  - ◆ Volume/Mount Point – Covenant reference point
- Object
  - ◆ Object Property – Part of the declaration
  - ◆ Namespace - Covenant reference point



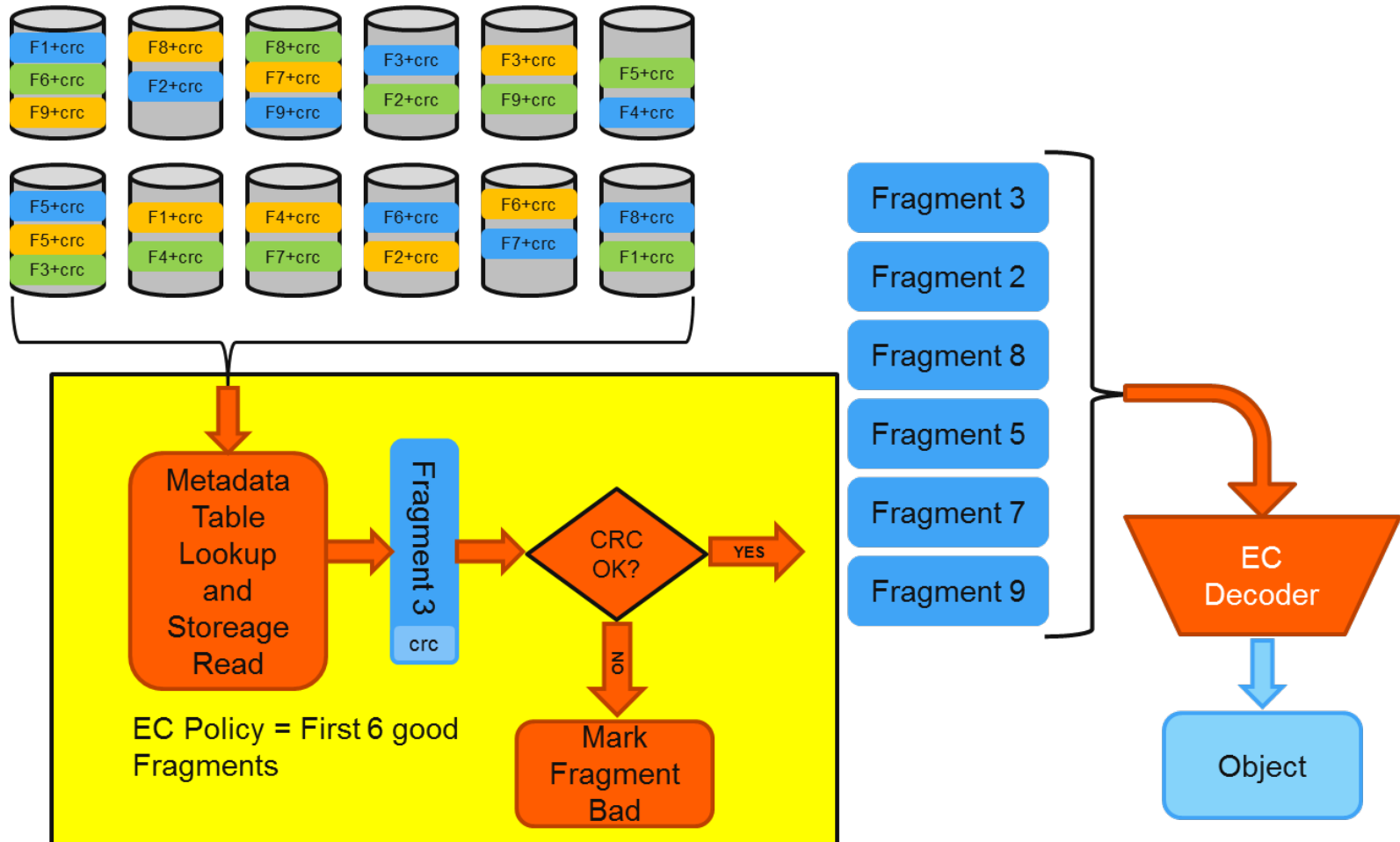
# What is Erasure coding

- A method of Forward Error Correction which produces set of fragments by which only a subset is needed to re-hydrate.
- Erasure coding policy defines the number fragments that are created with the number of fragments needed to re-hydrate
- RAID5 & RAID6 are examples of Erasure Code.
  - ◆ An 8 element RAID5 would be (7 of 8)
  - ◆ An 8 element RAID6 would be (6 of 8)

# Erasure Code Encoding

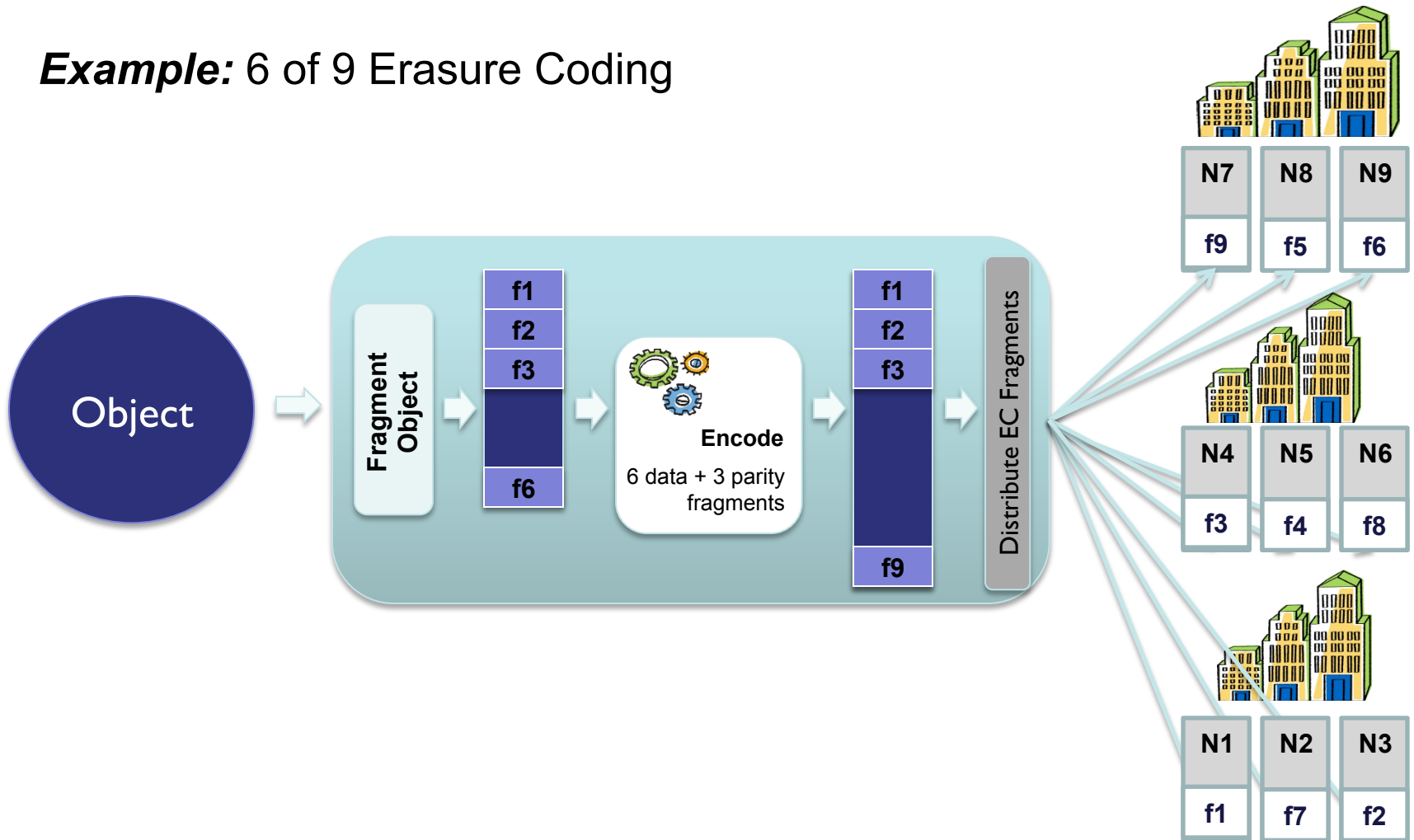


# Erasure Code Decoding



# Durability: EC Geo-Spreading

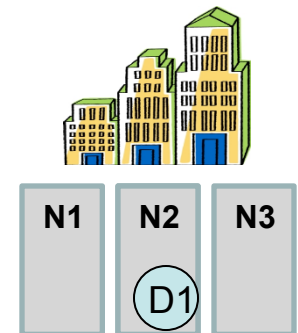
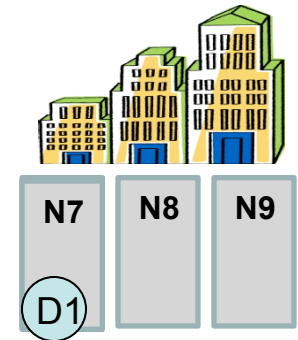
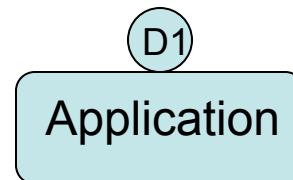
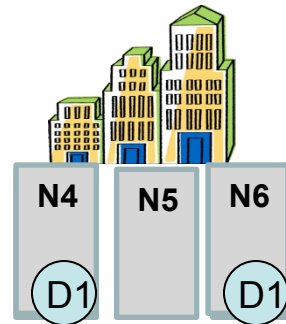
**Example:** 6 of 9 Erasure Coding



# Durability: Object Level Replication Policies

## ➤ Example of advanced object level replication

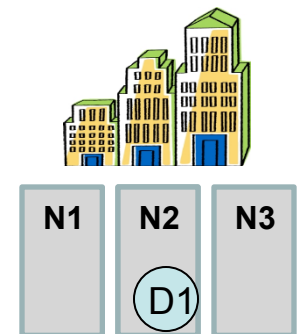
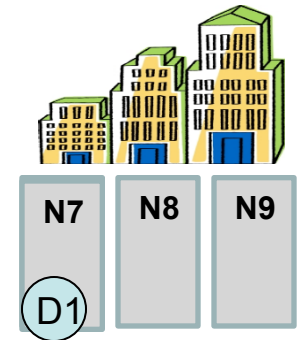
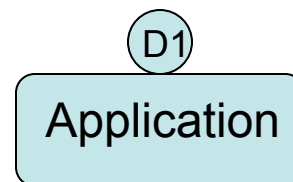
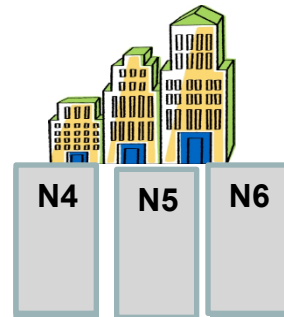
1. Upon ingest make a local replica and 2 remote copies



# Durability: Object Level Replication Policies

## ➤ Example of advanced object level replication

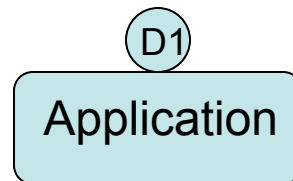
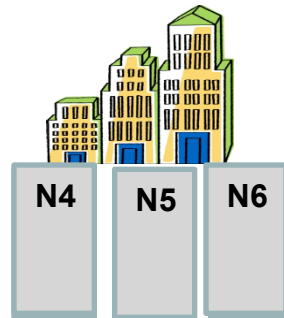
1. Upon ingest make a local replica and 2 remote copies
2. After 90 days remove local copies



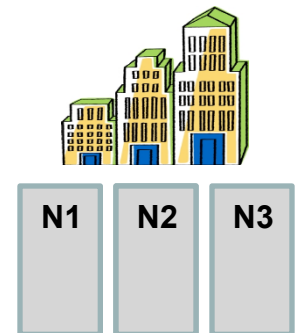
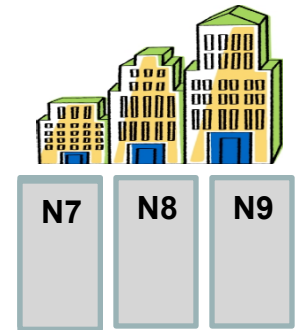
# Durability: Object Level Replication Policies

## ➤ Example of advanced object level replication

1. Upon ingest make a local replica and 2 remote copies
2. After 90 days remove local copies
3. After 6 years remove all copies



Application



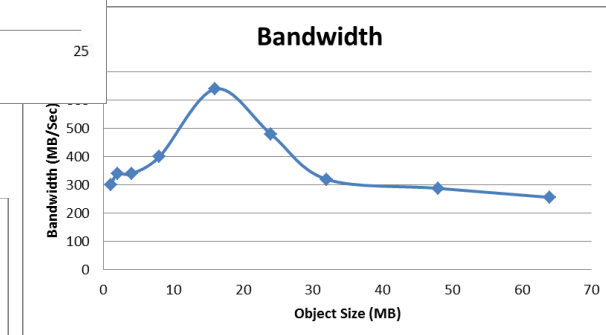
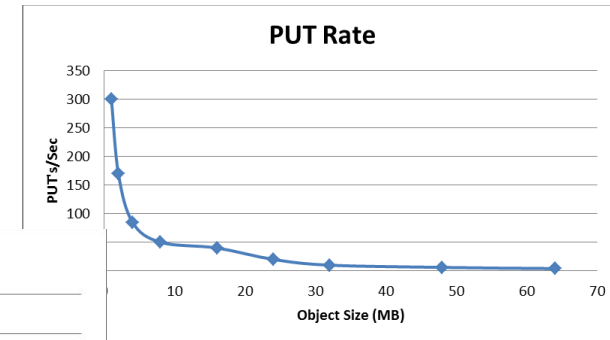
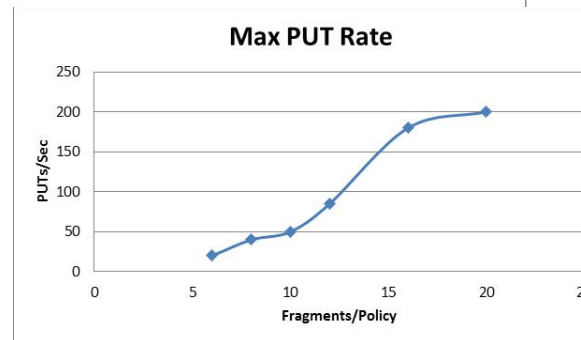
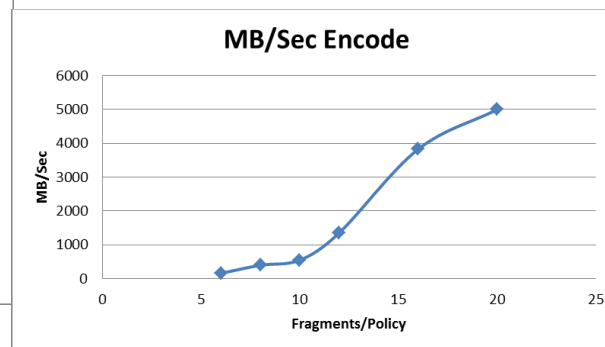
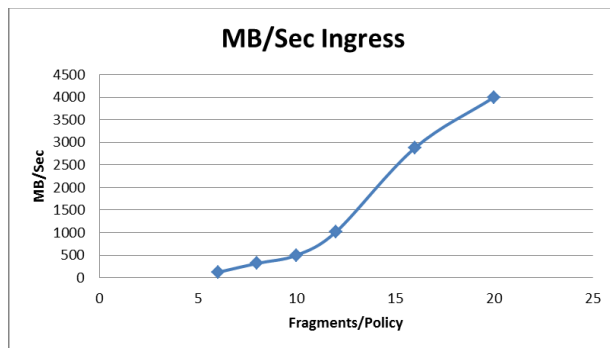
# Design Considerations: Performance

## ➤ Throughput and Latency

- ◆ Object Size and Storage Policy
- ◆ PUT/GET Mix
- ◆ Scale of System

## ➤ Fault Insertion/Failure

- ◆ Network & CPU impact
- ◆ Application latency





# Design Considerations: API's



## ➤ Learn what's available. RESTful APIs are the norm, but there are many flavors.

- ◆ **CDMI** (**C**loud **D**ata **M**anagement **I**nterface): SNIA standard currently in v1.02)
- ◆ **SWIFT**: SWIFT is the object storage system component of the OpenStack cloud software project.
- ◆ **Amazon S3**: S3 (**S**imple **S**torage **S**ervice) is Amazon's cloud storage offering.
- ◆ **Proprietary RESTful**: Many Enterprise vendors include support for their own proprietary RESTful API along with one or more "standard" API's. (ex. NetApp StorageGRID™ SGAPI)



## ➤ Factors influencing API selection

- ◆ What API's do my desired ISV's use?
- ◆ Do I have needs beyond simple CRUD?
- ◆ What expertise is available to me?

# Design Considerations: Form Factor

## ➤ Software Only



- + Can integrate into existing IT infrastructure
- + May enable adoption of commodity h/w
- IT becomes the integrator
- May result finger-pointing support situations

## ➤ Appliance



- + Simple installation and provisioning
- + Single vendor support
- May have limited performance/scale options

# Summary

- The Emerging Object Storage Market (Market Sizing and Growth)
- Contrasting approaches: Objects, Files & Blocks
- Object Storage Use-Cases
- Components of an Object Storage Solution
- Object Durability Approaches
- Design/Selection Considerations

# After This Webcast

- This webcast will be posted to the SNIA Ethernet Storage Forum (ESF) website and available on-demand
  - ◆ <http://www.snia.org/forums/esf/knowledge/webcasts>
- A full Q&A from this webcast, including answers to questions we couldn't get to today, will be posted to the SNIA-ESF blog
  - ◆ <http://sniaesfblog.org/>
- Follow and contribute to the SNIA-ESF blog thread on many storage-over-Ethernet topics, both hardware and protocols
  - ◆ <http://sniaesfblog.org/>

# Conclusion

**Thank You**