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Data Management and Protection in a Transforming World

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What's Next?

How will data protection look like in the next decade?

Four IT Mega-Trends on the Horizon

Trend 1: The Data Era Has Arrived

90%

world data created
in last 2 years

163ZB

data by 2025

1Q

Yearly files created
by 2025

Petabytes

Exabytes

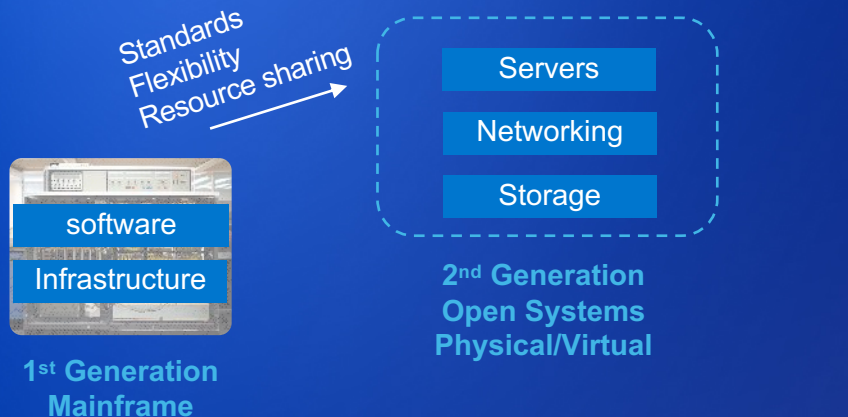
Zetabytes

Digital Transformation – Your data IS your business

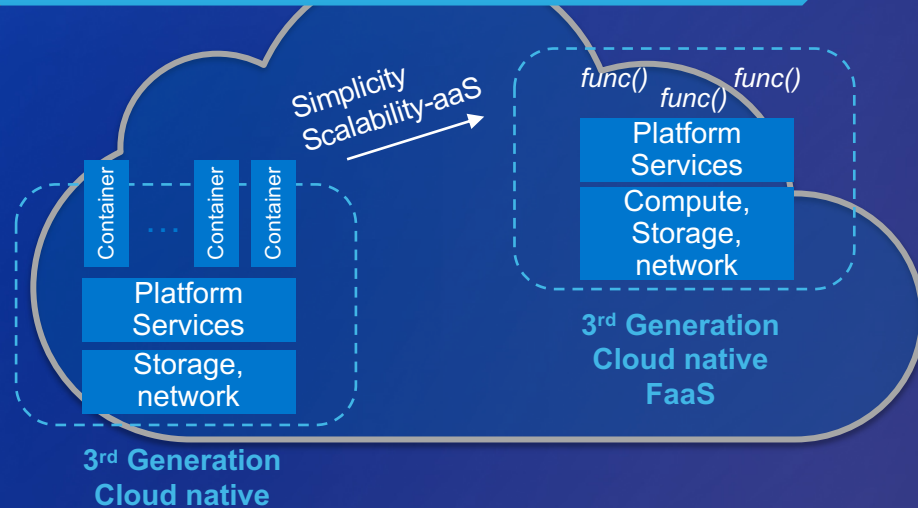
Trend 2: Evolution of Business Applications

Imperative model

Declarative model



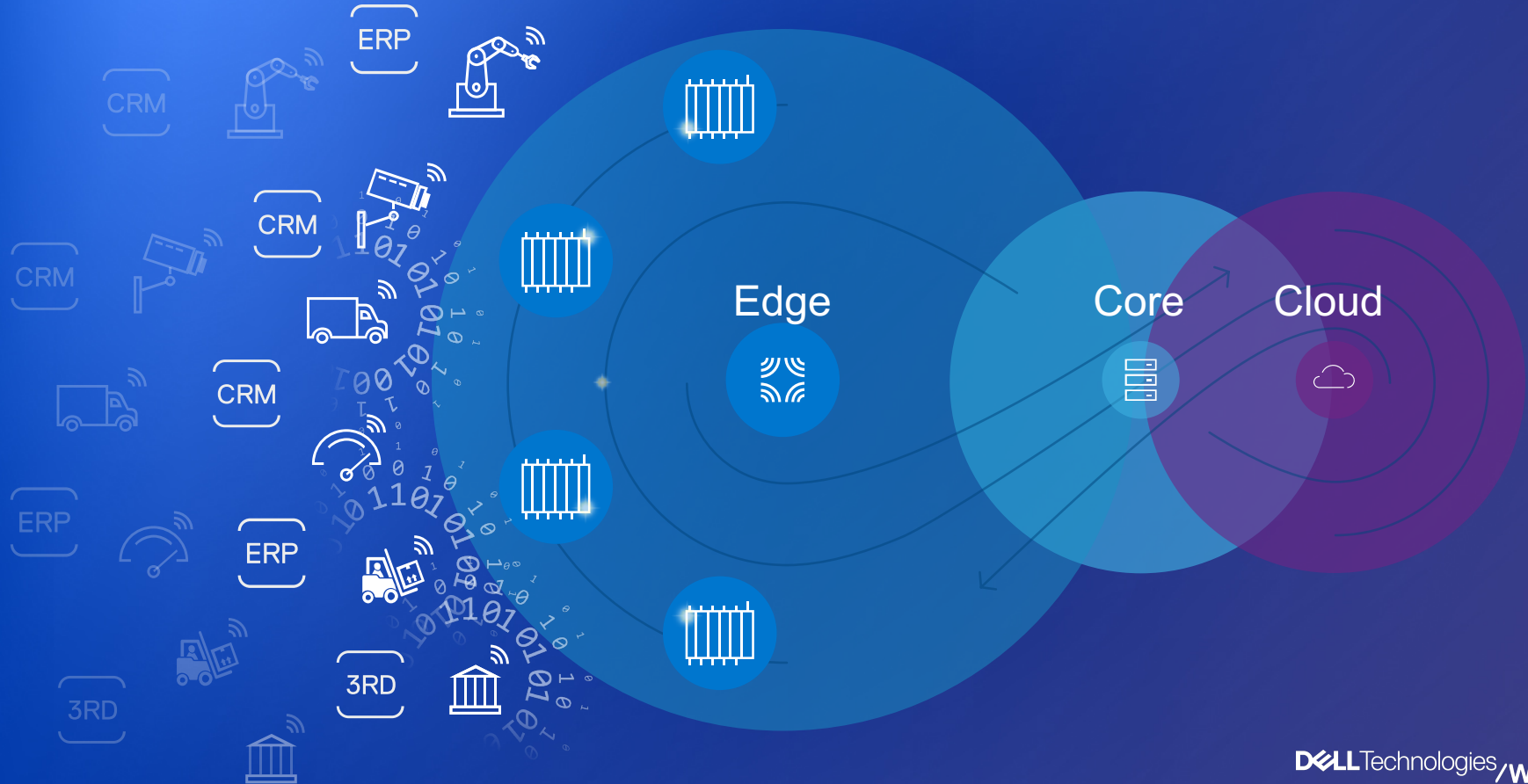
Micro-services
Agility, Scalability



*"Here is my source code...
...Run it on the cloud for me...
...I do not care how."*

Onsi Fakhouri, SVP Cloud R&D
Pivotal

Trend 3: IT Environments Extend to the Edge



Trend 4: Artificial Intelligence / Machine Learning

The next era of
human|machine
partnerships
and
machine|machine
interaction

At the Eye of the Data Protection Vortex

Data Era

Digital Transformation

Human | Machine Partnership Era

Automation and MMI

Cloud Native Applications

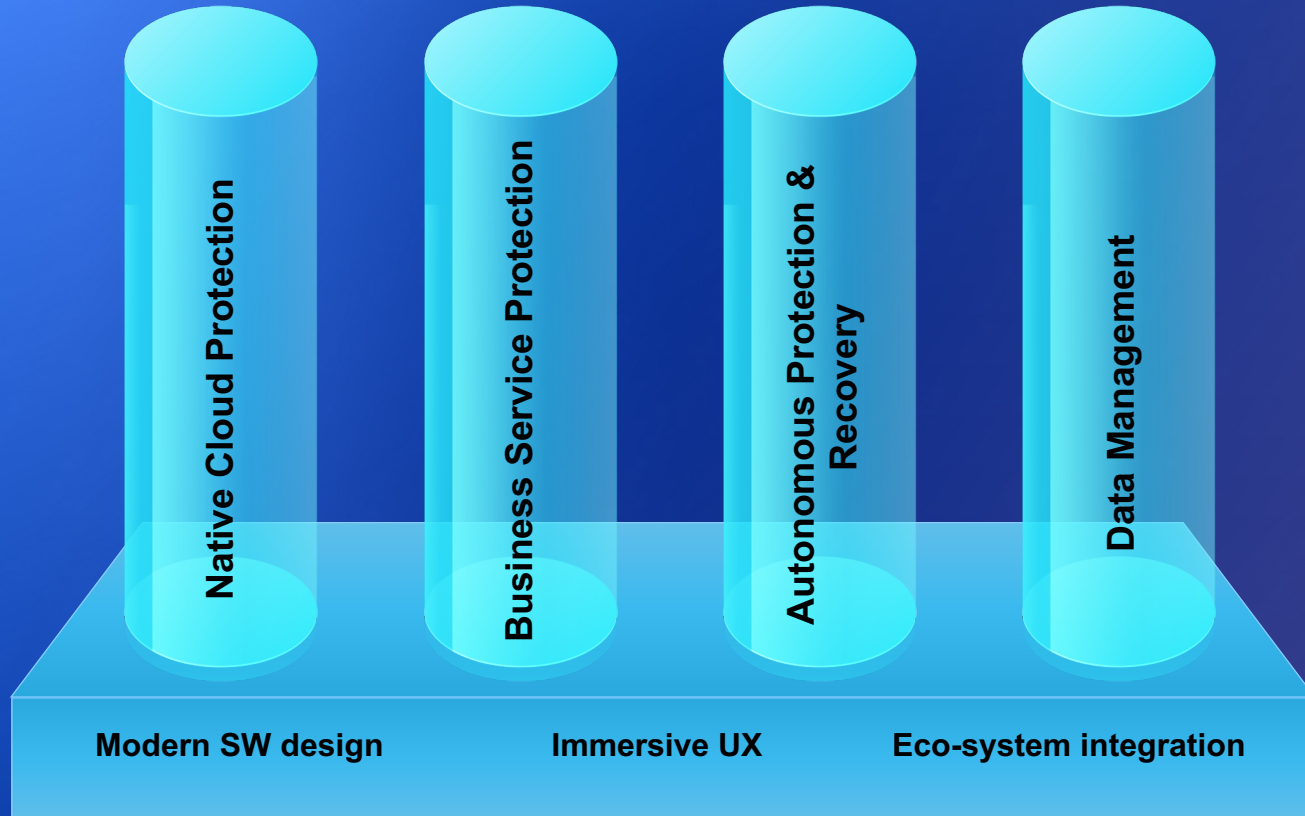
Declarative Model

Edge and IoT

Distributed Environments

Future Data Protection

The Four Pillars of Future Data Protection



1. Native Cloud Protection

- What?
- Where?
- How?

Protecting Cloud Native Applications

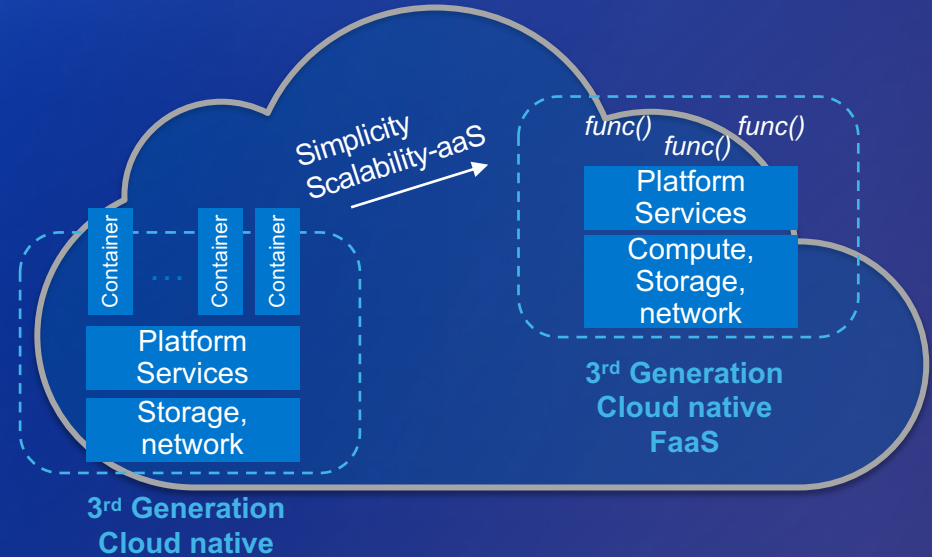
1 Native Cloud Protection

1. Protecting persistent data:

- External services
- Within containers

2. Highly dynamic environment, requires high level of automation:

- Integration with cloud native management tools (e.g. Kubernetes manager)
- Integration with DevOps tools (e.g. Ansible)



Protecting the Hybrid-Multi-Cloud

1 Native Cloud Protection

3. Multi-Cloud

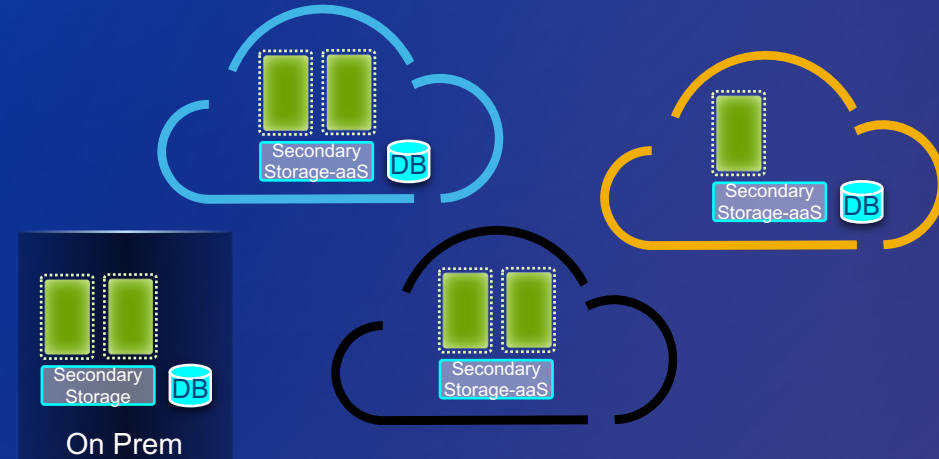
- different apps running on different clouds, requiring:

- SPOG and unified data/assets management

4. Hybrid-Multi-Cloud:

- multiple applications running anywhere, with workload and data mobility, requiring:

- application portable design
- data adaptation
- environment translation
- process automation



 = Container or VM

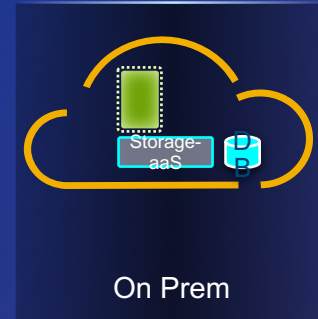
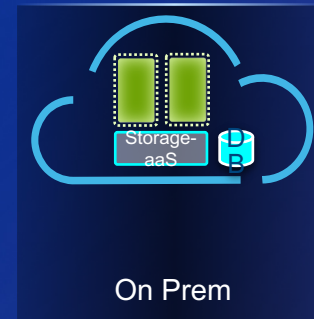
On-Premises Data Center “As A Cloud”

1 Native Cloud Protection

5. On premises data centers will still be around, but...

6. customers expect a “public cloud-like” experience:

- Self-service
- Automation
- Consumption as-a-service
- Software-defined DP
- **“it just works”**



On-prem with cloud-like experience

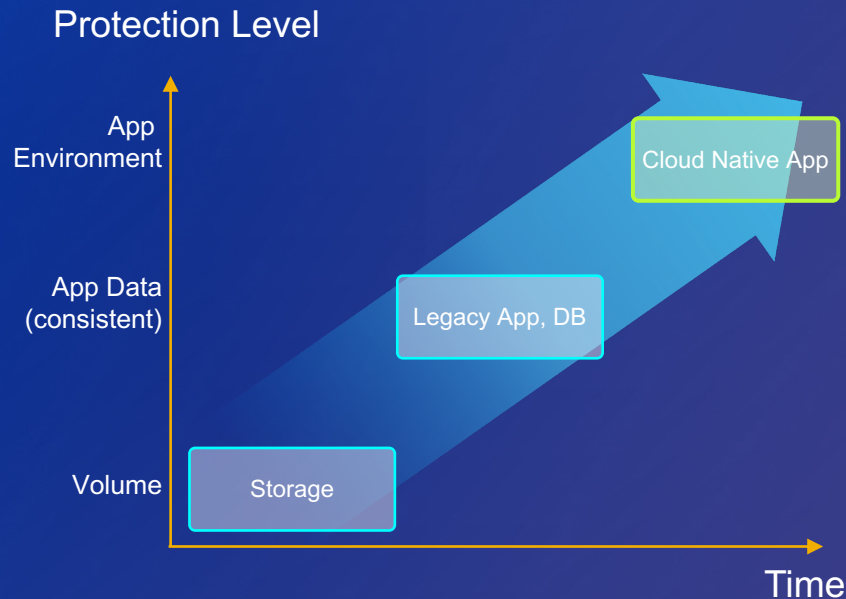
2. Business Service Protection

- It's more than just the data

Business Service Protection

Protecting more than just the data

- **For low/zero RTO, we need to:**
 - Create automation runbooks
 - Test periodically the “recoverability”
 - Simplify decision making process
- **Orchestration should include:**
 - Application/workload recovery, translation, updates (including application metadata)
 - Compute structure (VMs, containers, etc.)
 - Network setting configuration
 - User/application data



3. Autonomous Protection

- Auto-Protection
- Auto-Recovery
- Machine-controlled

Autonomous Business Service Protection

3 Autonomous Protection



1. Automated discovery of application entities:

- Persistent storage in containers
- External services (DB, Files, others)
- App metadata (container images, AMLs, K8S manifests, etc.)
- Image versions (Ansible, etc.)

2. Auto assignment of protection policies:

- Understand data importance
- Historical decisions, other users (“crowd sourcing”), regulation
- Analyze cost and resource implications

Autonomous Business Service Resilience

Autonomous recovery without manual intervention

3 Autonomous Protection



3. Continuous health monitoring:

- Resource utilization
- Environmental indicators
- Data/metadata and application consistency and accuracy

4. Autonomous recovery

5. Phased Introduction:

- Recommendations
- Automatic for less critical apps
- Fully autonomous recovery and validation

Machine-Controlled Protection

Autonomous-Machines will Determine Their Data's Protection and Recovery

3 Autonomous
Protection



6. Cloud native applications:

- Dynamic IT environment, high scale
- Cluster/App orchestrators (e.g. Kubernetes Manager)
- DevOps management systems

7. Edge/IoT Compute/devices:

- Local decision on data criticality and protection policy
- Data generation devices
- Edge controllers

4. Data Management

- Copy management
- Content analysis
- Intrinsic Security

Data Life-Cycle Management

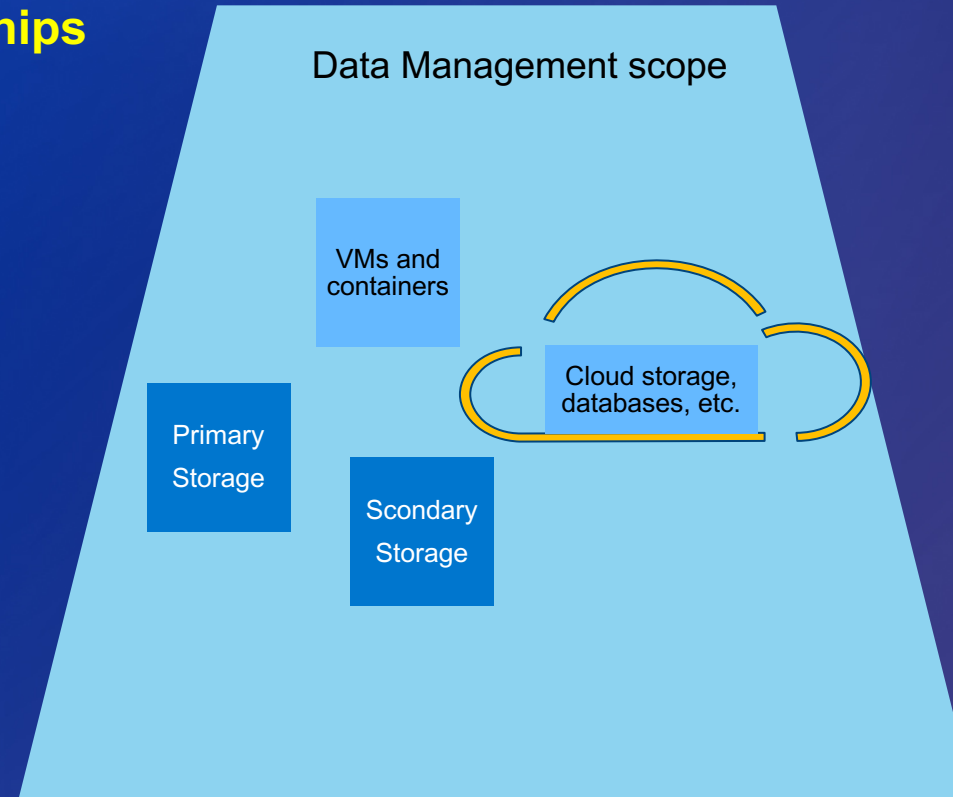
1. Identification of copies and relationships

2. Defining copy life cycle based on multiple criteria:

- Location
- Protection level
- Expiration
- Meta-data
- Related application & environment

3. Metadata analytics:

- Data access – warm/cold for tiering, etc.
- Performance analysis





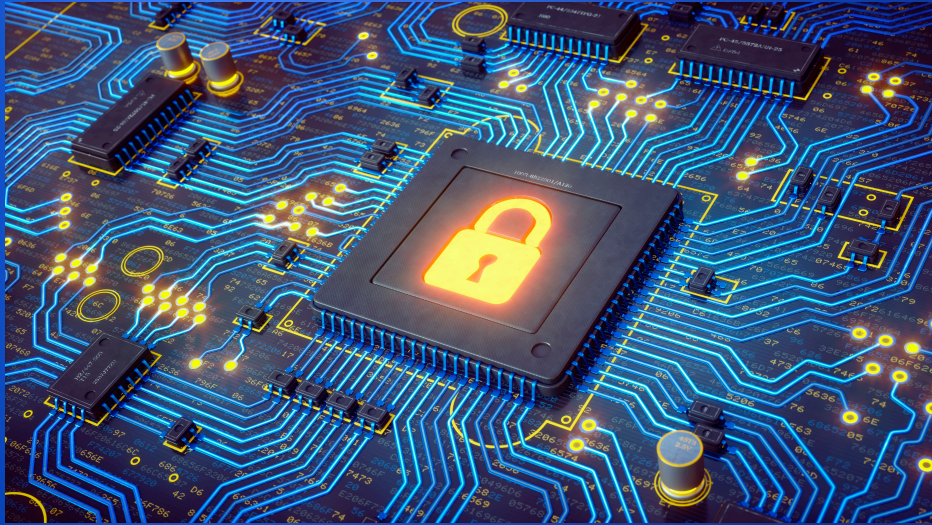
4. Analyzing data and content for:

- Protection (criticality; sensitivity, etc.)
- Security
- Policy, governance and regulatory

5. Driving insights for:

- Business growth and optimization
- Improved services and support
- Cost reduction

6. Simplified access (APIs) for external analysis systems



7. Data protection and security are complementary:

- Recovery of previous point-in-time to recover from “data-deletion” attack (e.g. “Ransomware”)
- Proactive measures in case of “data access” attack
- Joint monitoring and analytics of anomalies

8. Interaction through APIs, morphing into an integrated solution

Other Attributes of Business Service Resilience Solutions

Modern design as cloud native applications, enabling:

- Consumption as a service, anywhere in the hybrid-multi-cloud
- Elastic cloud scale, to accommodate variable, high-performance workloads

User experience will evolve to be immersive and collaborative:

- From desk computer and mobile device → immersive AR/VR/voice-assisted experience
- Insights and recommendations, not just raw data
- Collaborative with other users (and machines)

Other Attributes of Business Service Resilience Solutions

Integration with the eco-system – Machine-machine integration:

- API-driven business-resilience as a code

Integrating with:

- **IoT/Edge** services
- **Security** services – to ensure data and workloads are cyber-protected
- **Governance and privacy** services - With inherent privacy and regulatory compliance/governance



So What Will the Future Look Like?

3. Device & edge will together prioritize data criticality

6. Workload & data will be protected across Edge/Core/Cloud

4. Resilience policies will be automatically assigned

7. Business services will be continuously monitored and automatically restored in case a failure is detected

2. BSRaaS will automatically discover all entities

1. Sign-up to business service resilience as-a-service

5. BSRaaS will automatically deploy agents at edge/core/cloud as needed

Edge

Core

Cloud



“Data-First” Strategy



New Business Models



New Data Services



New Consumption Models

Modern SW design



Software Defined



Multi-dimensional

Distributed Data Protection Across all environments



EDGE



CORE



PRIVATE CLOUD



PUBLIC CLOUD

MULTI-CLOUD

Any Source

Any Target

Any SLA

DELL Technologies



DELL EMC

Pivotal

RSA

Secureworks

virtustream

vmware