

The Green Grid's Data Center Maturity Model

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www.thegreengrid.org

DCMM – an introduction

- DCMM: a multi-dimensional tool to evaluate resource efficiency of individual data centers
- Target: owner/operators assessing the performance of both facilities and IT functions in their data centers
- Goal: drive self-improvement through goal-setting and targeted changes
- The rating scheme is reassessed every ~4 years to ensure relevance



Overview

- Assesses 8 categories
 - Power, Cooling, Other Facility, Management, Compute, Storage, Network, Other IT
- Over 5 levels
 - From No Progress, through Partial and Full Best Practice, to Visionary (5 years away)
- Each category has subcategories for different elements and components



Users of DCMM

- Hundreds of owners/operators use it to assess their data centers and plan improvements annually
- US Dept. of Energy uses it as a primary reference in its Better Buildings Data Center Challenge
- ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 39 is incorporating it into technical reports on data center evaluation



DCMM Storage Extract

	No Progress	Part Best Practice	Best Practice	Level 4	Visionary (5 yrs out)
Workload		 Deduplication (backup data) 			
Architecture	availability/high cost storage		business need		
Operations	matched to business need • Inefficient capacity management – requests & allocations	decommissioning/repur pose - aligned to other decommissioning initiatives (e.g. server, application)	data policy and	• Operational media choice (solid state vs. tape vs.optical vs. disk vs. MAID vs. Cloud, etc.) based on TCO model, energy usage, operational carbon footprint and business need	 Improve application use and creation of data Operational media choice based on TCO model, energy usage, embedded carbon footprint and business need
Technology		form factor drives	• Utilize low power consuming technology (e.g. solid state drive technology)	• Use variable speed components such as drives and fans	 Use/enablement of low power states for storage
Provisioning	utilized (dedicated systems)	• Shared storage (h/w - SAN, iSCSI, etc.) without robust capacity control	Thin provisioning	• Dynamic capacity provisioning	Ability to shift storage abstract from h/w and linked to application - "Follow the Moon" strategy

DCMM Server Extract

	No Progress	Part Best Practice	Best Practice	Level 4	Visionary (5 yrs out)
Utilization	Utilization not measured	Tracking avg monthly and peak utilization across the data center	Average monthly CPU utilization >20%	 Avg monthly CPU utilization >50% Understand apps use of CPU 	 Avg monthly CPU utilization >60% Manage spare capacity to reach target
Workload Mgmt	 No policy, strategy for management No rationalization initiatives in place Unknown number & location of servers 	 CMDB adoption enabling understanding of workload Rationalization of applications 	 CMDB = 95%+ accurate workload understanding Rationalize apps by TCO and biz need Rationalize workload 	 Automated workload mgmt between 2 data centers Dynamic applications provisioning and commissioning 	 Automated workload mgmt between all data centers - "Follow the Moon" strategy Apps tied to TCO of architectures, etc
Operations	Application installed on servers not visible	Audits/reviews to decommission unutilized servers	 Decomm based on system characteristics Use benchmarks for perf per watt 	Usage/demand for compute resource by need and history	Improve application use of major power consuming components
Power Mgmt	 Power mgmt disabled No Pwr Monitoring Onboard sensors (Pwr, Temp, etc.) not utilized 	 Basic monitoring and measurement (estimate via power distribution equipment) Embedded mgmt on low risk systems 	 Power information directly from the server understand utilization Embedded mgmt enabled where there is no business impact 	• Power mgmt of all servers driven by external policies where there is no business impact	Power Management that has no impact on performance or application
Server Population	Policy for hardware refresh not in place	 Refresh policy based on years of service Exception for biz or operational reasons 	Policy based on TCO model plus value of new technology	Tech refresh driven by analysis of TCO and ROI on a server by server basis	 Tech refresh - analysis server Energy proportionality