SNIA

Education

Storage Virtualization I
What, Why, Where and How?

P. K. Gupta, Chairman SNIA South Asia,

Founder and Chairman Emeritus SNIA India

SNIA Legal Notice

- The material contained in this tutorial is copyrighted by the SNIA.
- Member companies and individuals may use this material in presentations and literature under the following conditions:
  - Any slide or slides used must be reproduced without modification
  - The SNIA must be acknowledged as source of any material used in the body of any document containing material from these presentations.
- This presentation is a project of the SNIA Education Committee.
- Neither the Author nor the Presenter is an attorney and nothing in this presentation is intended to be nor should be construed as legal advice or opinion. If you need legal advice or legal opinion please contact an attorney.
- The information presented herein represents the Author's personal opinion and current understanding of the issues involved. The Author, the Presenter, and the SNIA do not assume any responsibility or liability for damages arising out of any reliance on or use of this information.

NO WARRANTIES, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. USE AT YOUR OWN RISK.

Agenda

- Goal of this tutorial:
  What is Storage Virtualization and why do End Users need it?
- A link to the SNIA Shared Storage Model
- The SNIA Storage Virtualization Taxonomy
- A survey through various Virtualization approaches
- Enhanced Storage and Data Services

- Q&A

SNIA Shared Storage Model *A Layered View*

IV. Application

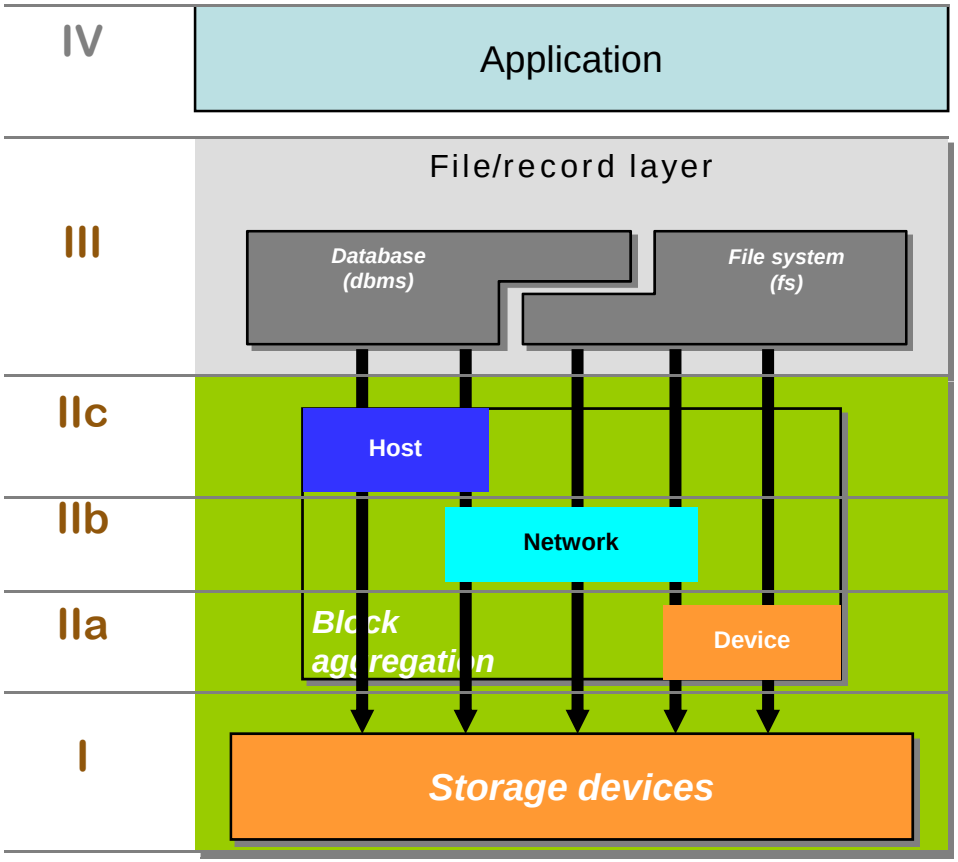
III. File/record layer

- IIIa. Database
- IIIb. File system

II. Block aggregation

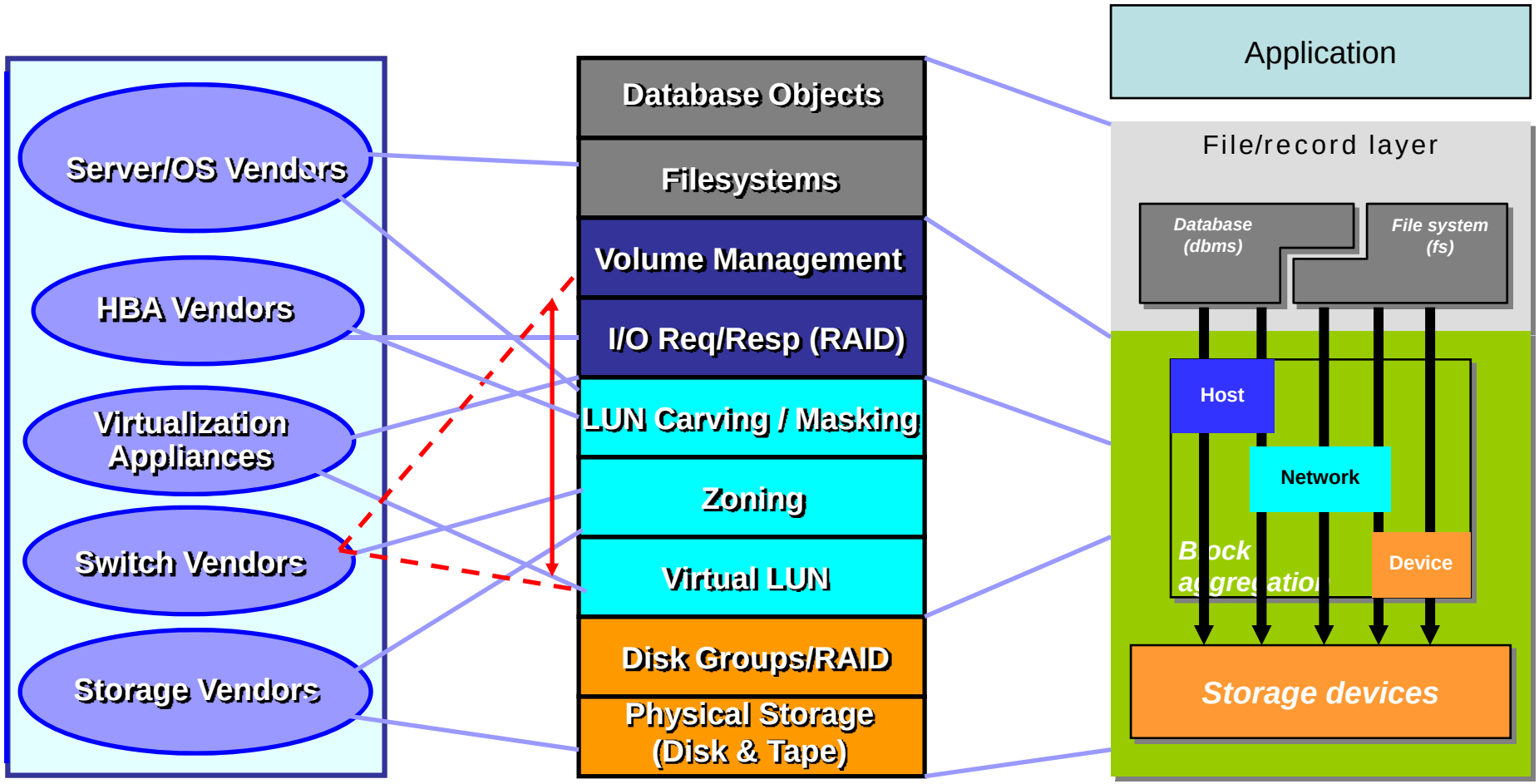
- IIa. Host
- IIb. Network
- IIc. Device

I. Storage devices



The SNIA Shared Storage Model uses the term “aggregation“ instead of “virtualization“

Differentiation *Virtualizing the Storage Stack*



Stack Coverage Expansion – Everybody wants a piece of the pie!

So What's the Problem?

- The MANAGEMENT nightmare
  - Too many different
    - Servers – now both physical and virtual
    - Operating systems/Hypervisors
    - Switching systems
    - Storage systems and protocols
    - Management consoles
  - IT staff skill levels and budget (the lack thereof)
- Availability requirements driven by e-business
  - 24x7 for applications when needed (some 24x7xforever)
  - Zero tolerance for downtime – planned or unplanned
- Typical (non-virtualized) storage utilization
  - Disk: 30 - 50%
  - Tape: 20 - 40%

Traditional Storage Architecture

- Storage is physical
  - Connections
  - Presentation
  - Access and Configuration
  - Results in: Complexity, Reboots, Downtime, $$$
- Multiple management systems - complex
  - Inconsistent
  - Incompatible
  - Incomplete
- Result: ever-increasing storage management costs
- Can't support today's rapid data growth

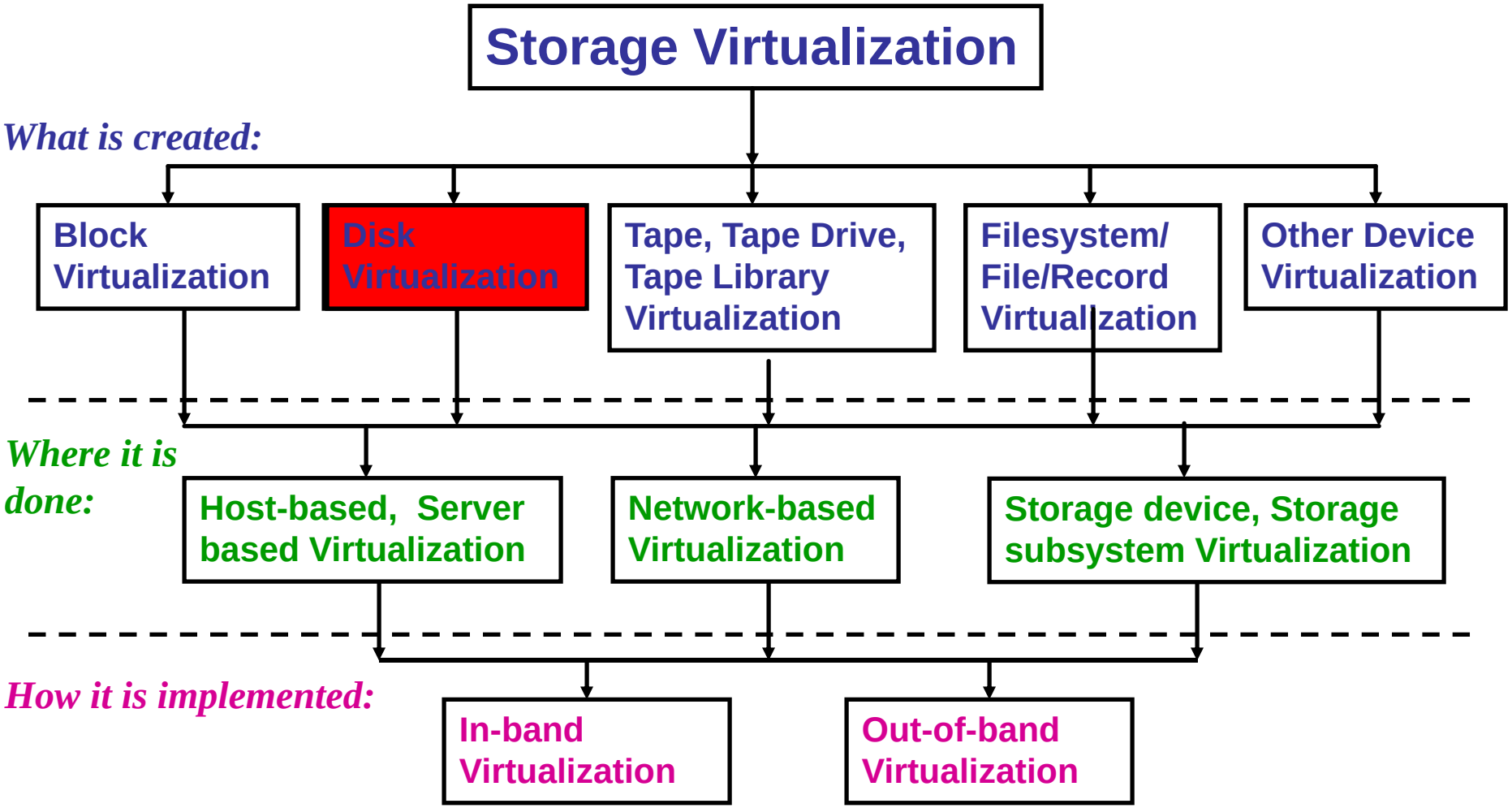
What is Storage Virtualization?

- An abstraction of detail that separates layers
  - Host implementation (Application, OS, HBA)
  - Network implementation (Switch, Router, Gateway)
  - Storage implementation (Array, Library, Device)
- Makes invisible to host:
  - physical pathing
  - device characteristics
  - physical data location
- Provides Location and Implementation Transparency
- Enables Dynamic Operations
  - Enables transparent "on the fly" reconfiguration
  - Allow data location to change transparently to host environment
- *There are many different types, approaches and degrees of storage virtualization*

Benefits of Storage Virtualization

- Openness to new server, network and storage technology
  - Especially virtual server/hypervisor/metaOS technologies
- Significantly reduced downtime – planned and unplanned
- Increased storage asset utilization
  - Reduced storage capital cost
  - Reduced management complexity
- (Potentially) Improved performance
  - Load spreading, balancing, multi-pathing, heuristic shifting
- Dynamic provisioning (on-demand, 'have it now', grow, shrink)
- Must-Have Architecture – now and into the future
  - Increased Scalability, Security, Flexibility
  - Managed file systems and volume managers
- Simplify definition of storage policies and procedures
- Improve delivery and quality of Storage Services

SNIA Storage Virtualization Taxonomy



Disc (Drive) Virtualization

Education SNIA

Physical disc drive

Disk Virtualization

LBA

000
001
002
003
004
005
006
.. nnn

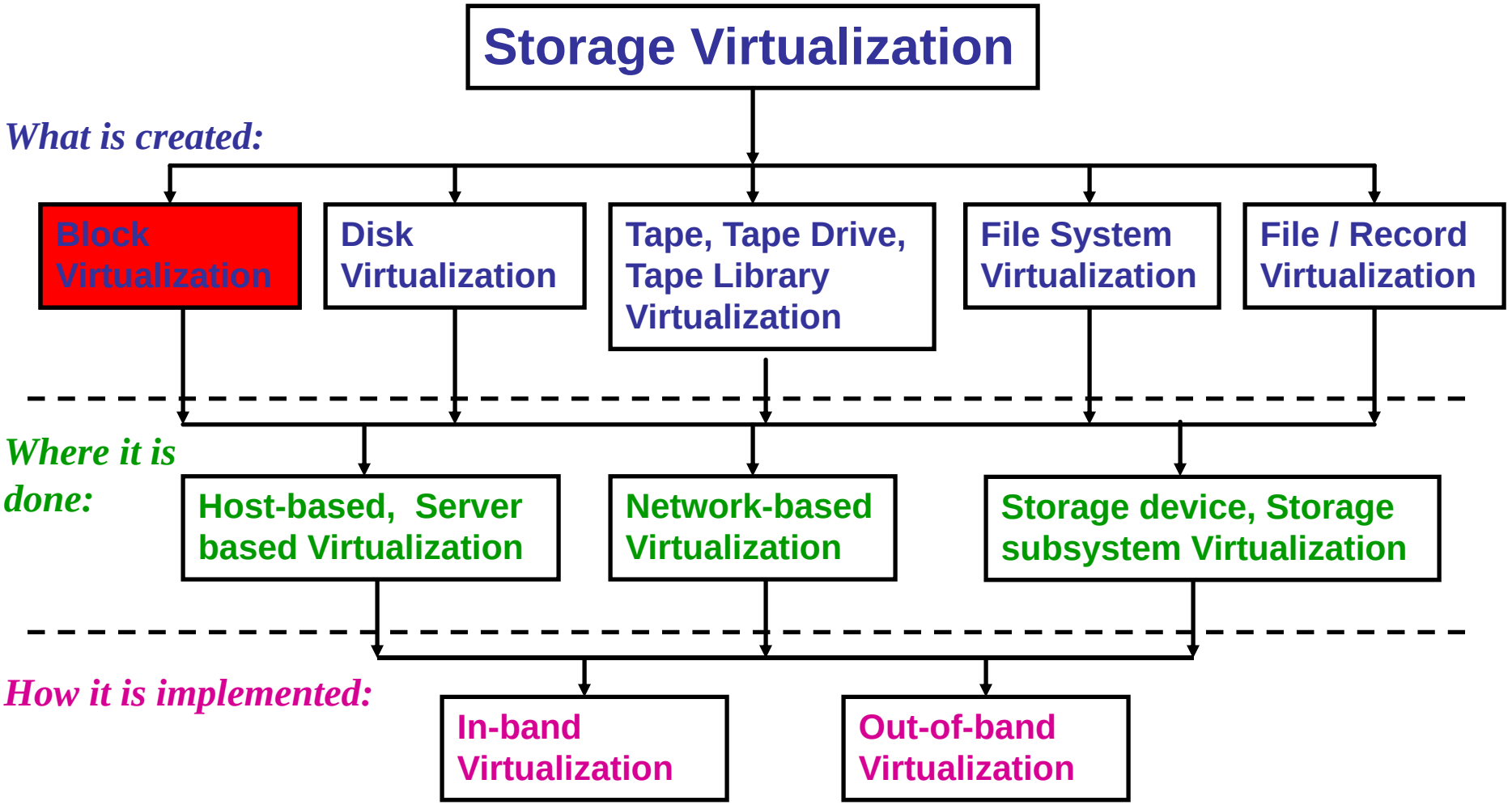
Physical data layout

- **C-H-S Addresses**
- **Media defects**

Logical data layout

- **Logical Block Addresses (LBA)**
- **'Defect-Free'**

SNIA Storage Virtualization Taxonomy



What functionality do users need?

Application aspects of storage

- **Capacity**
  - Application requirements
  - Structured / unstructured
  - Growth potential
- **Performance**
  - Throughput / IOPS
  - Responsiveness
- **Availability**
  - Failure resistance
  - Recovery time/point
    - **RTO/RPO**
  - Simplification of change

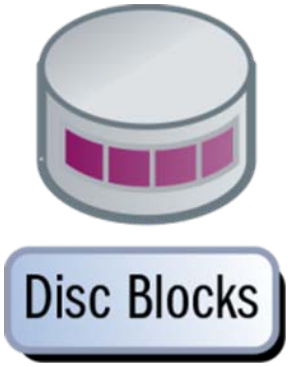
Physical aspects of storage

- **Capacity**
  - Disk or Tape Size
  - Number of disks/channel
  - Number of tape devices
- **Performance**
  - Disk latency & seek time
  - Cache size & hit rate
  - Media rotation rate (RPM)
  - Responsiveness
- **Availability**
  - MTBF/MTTR (Rebuild time)
  - Path redundancy
  - Path bandwidth

Virtualization Makes "Devices" from Devices

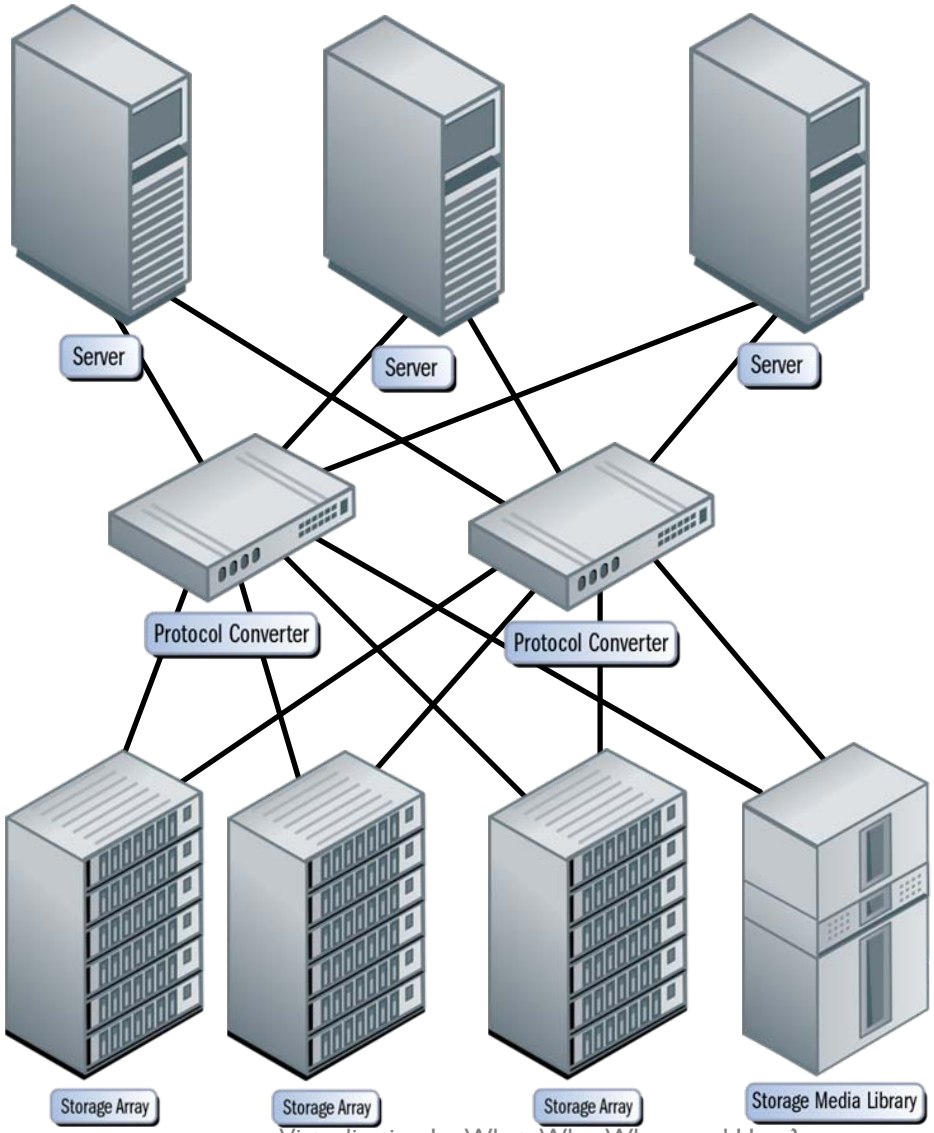
- **Physical disks**
  - Fixed size
  - Bounded performance
  - Do break (occasionally)

Block-level Virtualization



- **Virtual disks**
  - As large, small or as many as users need
  - Performance scaling up or down
  - As reliable as users and applications need
  - Can grow, shrink or morph

Where Does Virtualization Reside?

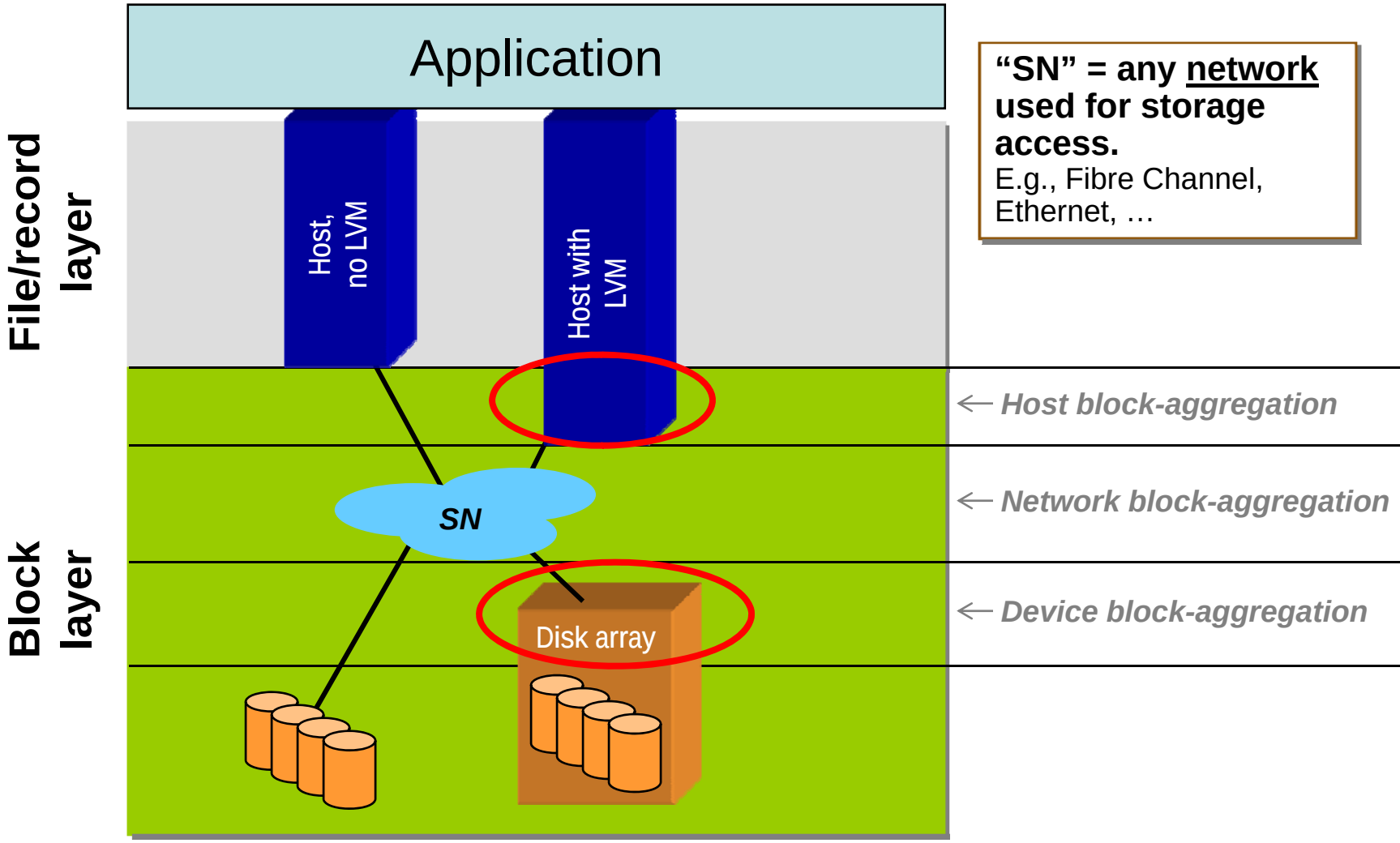


Host?

Network?

Storage Device?

SNIA Shared Storage Model: SAN-attached block storage



"SN" = any network used for storage access.
E.g., Fibre Channel, Ethernet, …

Subsystem-based Virtualization

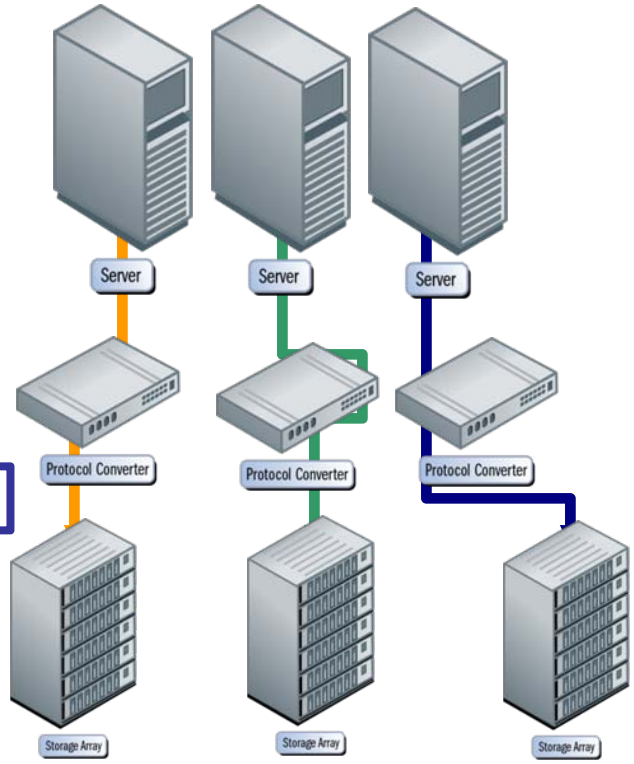
Provisioning

Per-host & storage subsystem

Virtualization

Storage subsystem

Abstraction is implemented in the storage device



- Heterogeneous hosts
- Tiered Storage
- Mature industry & products
  - Performance
  - Stable & reliable
  - Security less of a concern

Host-based Virtualization

Provisioning

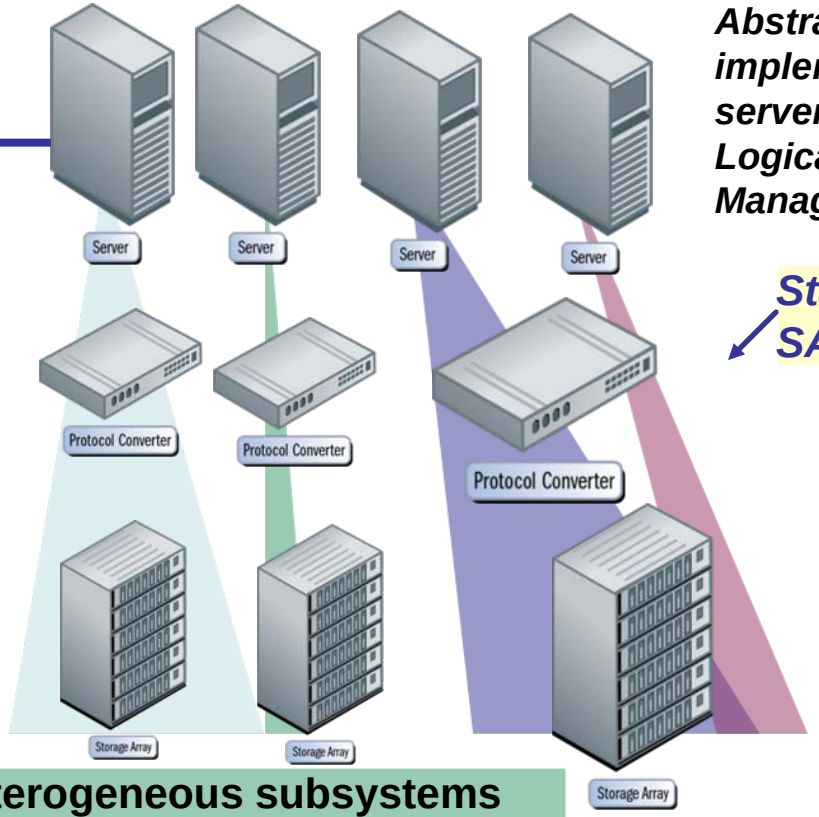
Per-host…still

Virtualization

Host

Storage subsystem

Abstraction may or may not be implemented in the storage device

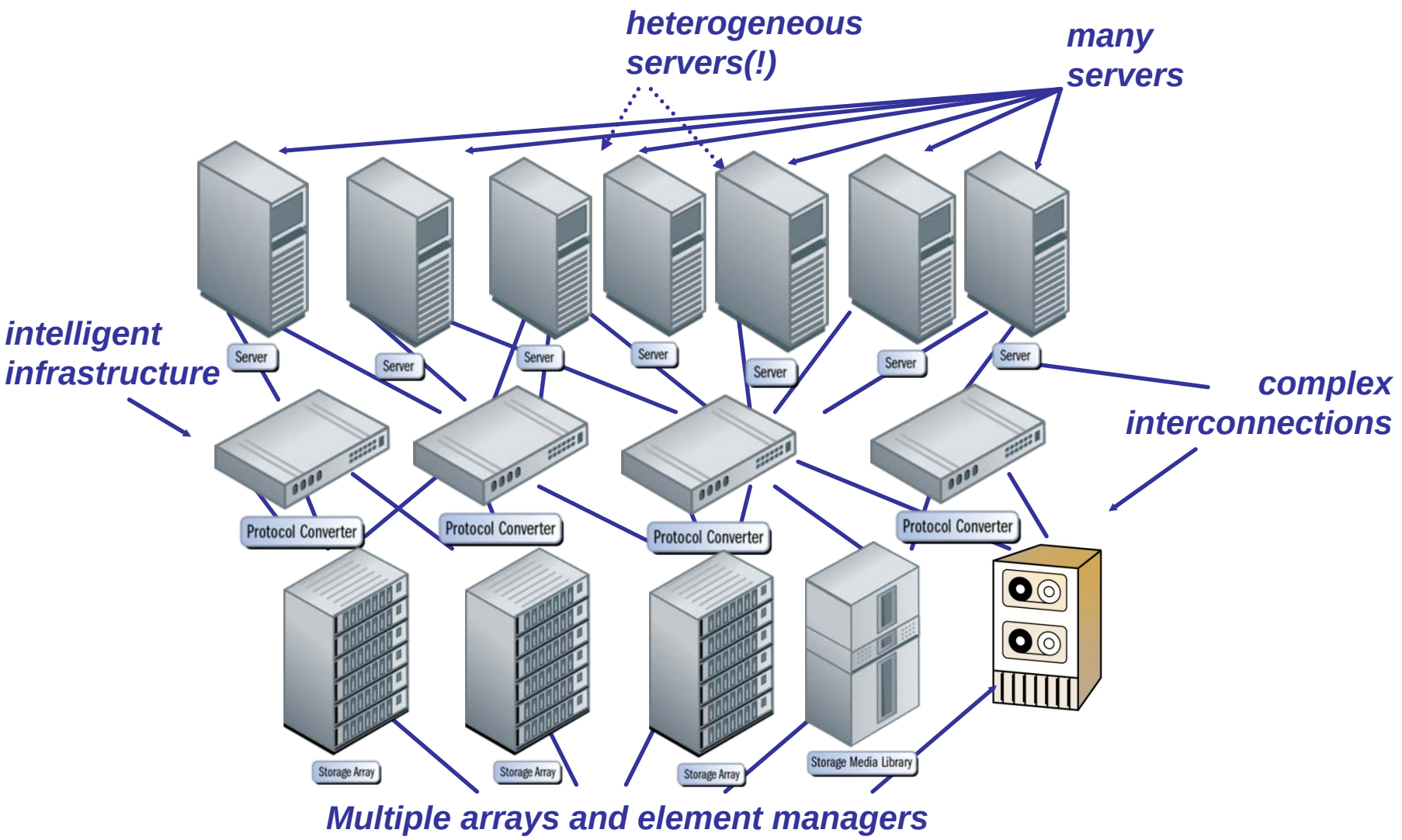


Abstraction is implemented in servers, typically in Logical Volume Managers (LVM)

Starts to utilize SAN capabilities

- **Heterogeneous subsystems**
- **Multiple storage arrays**
- **File system coupling (online growth, re-layout, movement, snapshots,…)**

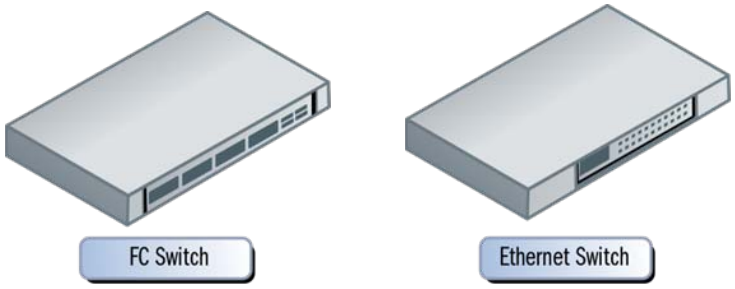
SANs provide a complex infrastructure



Devices for In-band Virtualization

Server-based Device (Appliance)

- Virtualize a variety of physical storage using various HBAs
- Implement complex storage services inexpensively
- FC N_Port functionality
- iSCSI port functionality



Switch-based Device

- Network optimized
- High port counts
- FC N_Port, FL_port, F_Port or E_Port functionality
- iSCSI port functionality

Virtualization in the network: *In-band with appliances*

Education SNIA

Provisioning

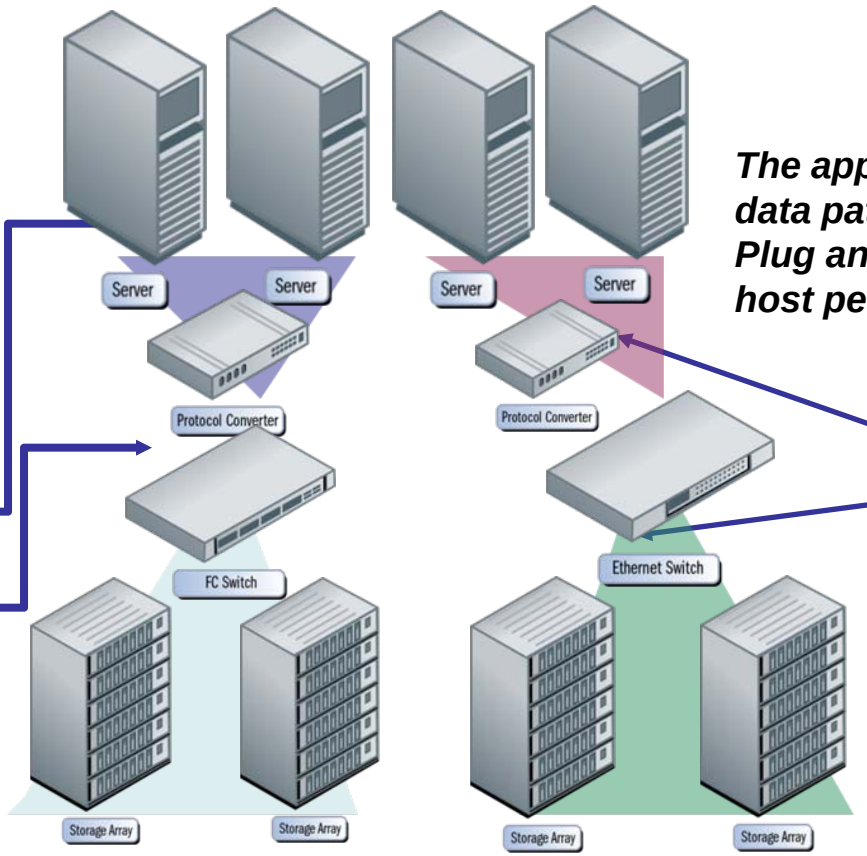
Data center-wide

Virtualization

Host

Network Device: Appliance

Storage subsystem



The appliance is in the data path
Plug and play from the host perspective

SAN
- ***Host access***
- ***Device access***

+Data center-wide management
- **Heterogeneous storage**
- **Heterogeneous hosts**
- **One pool per storage media**
- **Caching potential in the network**

Virtualization in the network: *In-band with switches*

Education SNIA

Provisioning

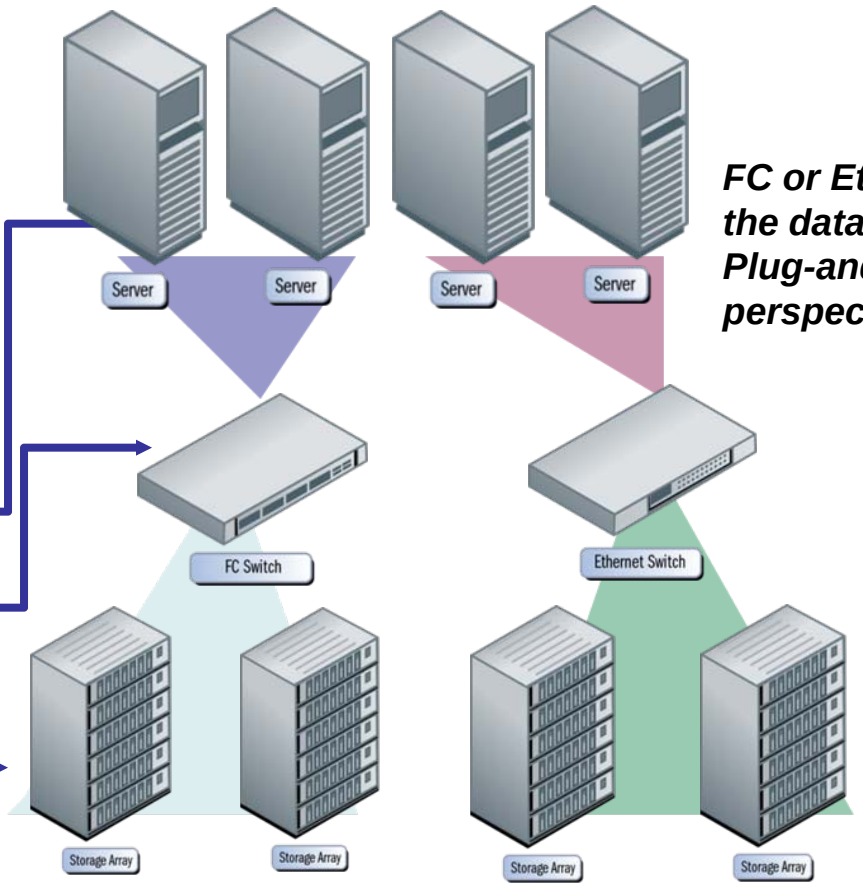
Data center-wide

Virtualization

Host

Network Device: Switch

RAID subsystem



FC or Ethernet switch in the data path
Plug-and-play from host perspective

+Data center-wide management
- **Heterogeneous storage**
- **Heterogeneous hosts**

Virtualization in the network: *Out-of-band with appliances*

Education SNIA

Provisioning

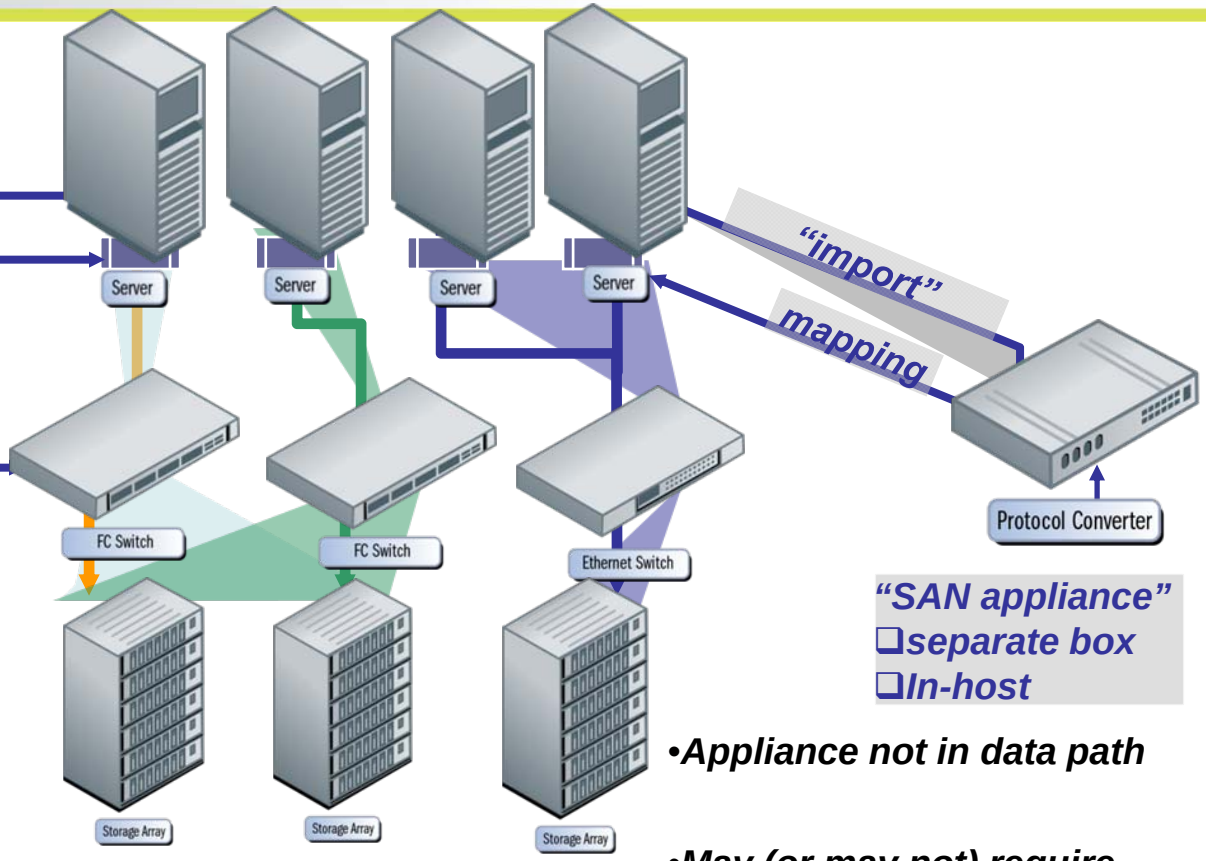
Data center-wide

Virtualization

Host

Network

RAID subsystem



"SAN appliance"
- ***separate box***
- ***In-host***

- ***Appliance not in data path***
- ***May (or may not) require agent software on each host***
- ***Separates the data from the control path***

+ **Data center-wide management**
+ **Shorter data I/O path, but more complex interactions**
+ **Light-weight compared to full volume manager**

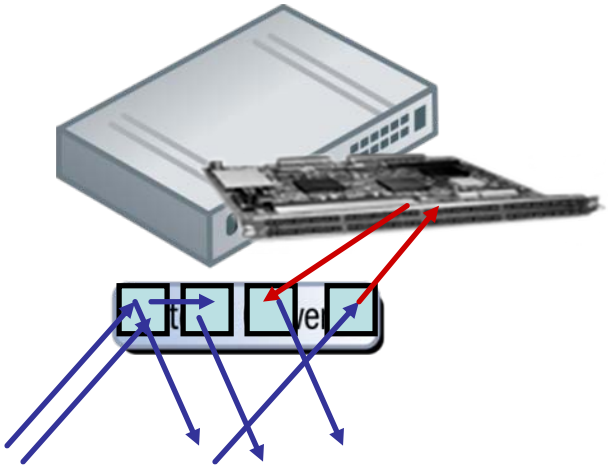
Comparing In-Band Network-Based Storage Services

Comparison	Appliance-based	Switch-based
Multi-vendor fabric	Independent functionality	Interoperability mode
Switching	Separate[1]	Integrated
Performance	Read and write caching	No store-and-forward[2]
Functionality	Rich feature set possible	Cost & footprint limits
Availability	Fail-over mechanisms	Fabric topology
Connectivity	Usually HBA / NIC ports	High density switch ports
Scalability	Implementation specific	Implementation specific
Storage ROI	Leverage legacy storage	SAN-attached storage
Maturity	Stable since 2002	Stable since 2005

[1]: Some in-band appliances can also perform the switching function.
[2]: Some intelligent switches actually use a store-and-forward approach, where virtualization is not integrated directly with the data switching.

Switch-based Virtualization: *A Closer Look*

- A closer look inside the "smart switch":



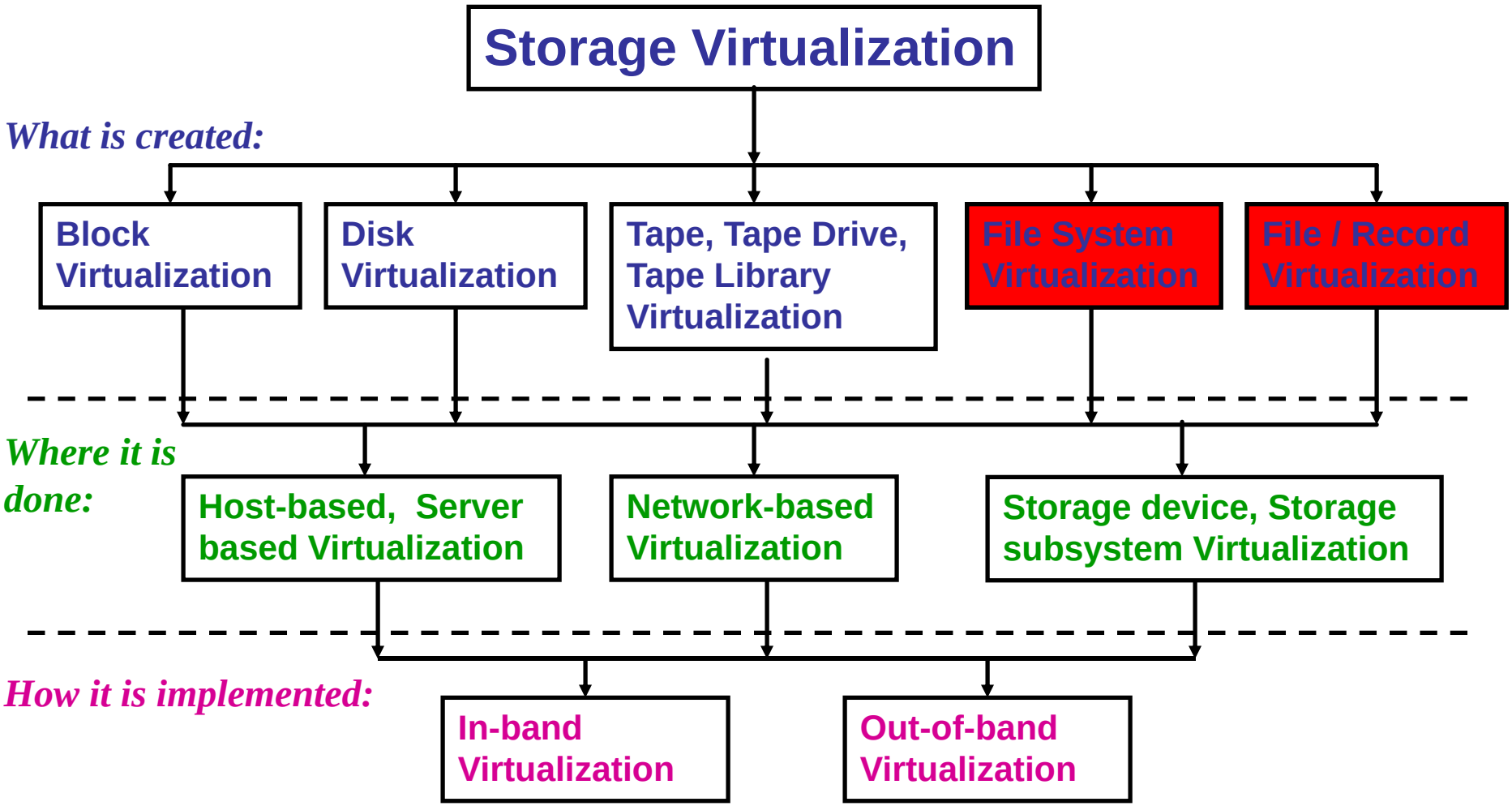
Intelligent Virtualization Blade
Device Discovery, Configuration and I/O Error Management
Intelligent Ports
Normal data flow

- "Smart switch" has the components of a hybrid approach
  - **Metadata Controller** = Virtualization engine for device discovery, volume configuration and I/O error management ("bad path")
  - **Data Controller** = Intelligent Ports (based on ASICs) provide the virtual/physical I/O translation and forwarding of data to the proper targets ("good path")

Standardizing switch-based virtualization

- **Problem:**
  - Complex architecture within intelligent switches and other intelligent platforms
  - May lower the implementation speed of management applications
  - Several proprietary approaches by several different vendors
- **Solution:**
  - ANSI T11 FAIS (Fabric Application Interface Standard)
  - A set of APIs with a library of managed objects
  - *"easily migrate"* host-or array-based services to intelligent networking platforms
- **Functionality of FAIS:**
  - Split data and control path
  - Provide Volume Management
    - Virtual to physical I/O translation
  - Copy Services such as Snapshots, Mirroring and Data Replication
- **T11 FAIS and SNIA SMI-S are complimentary standards**
  - FAIS - API on switching platform for services to exploit switch-based capabilities
  - SMI-S - API for managing storage (including services that are switch-based)

SNIA Storage Virtualization Taxonomy



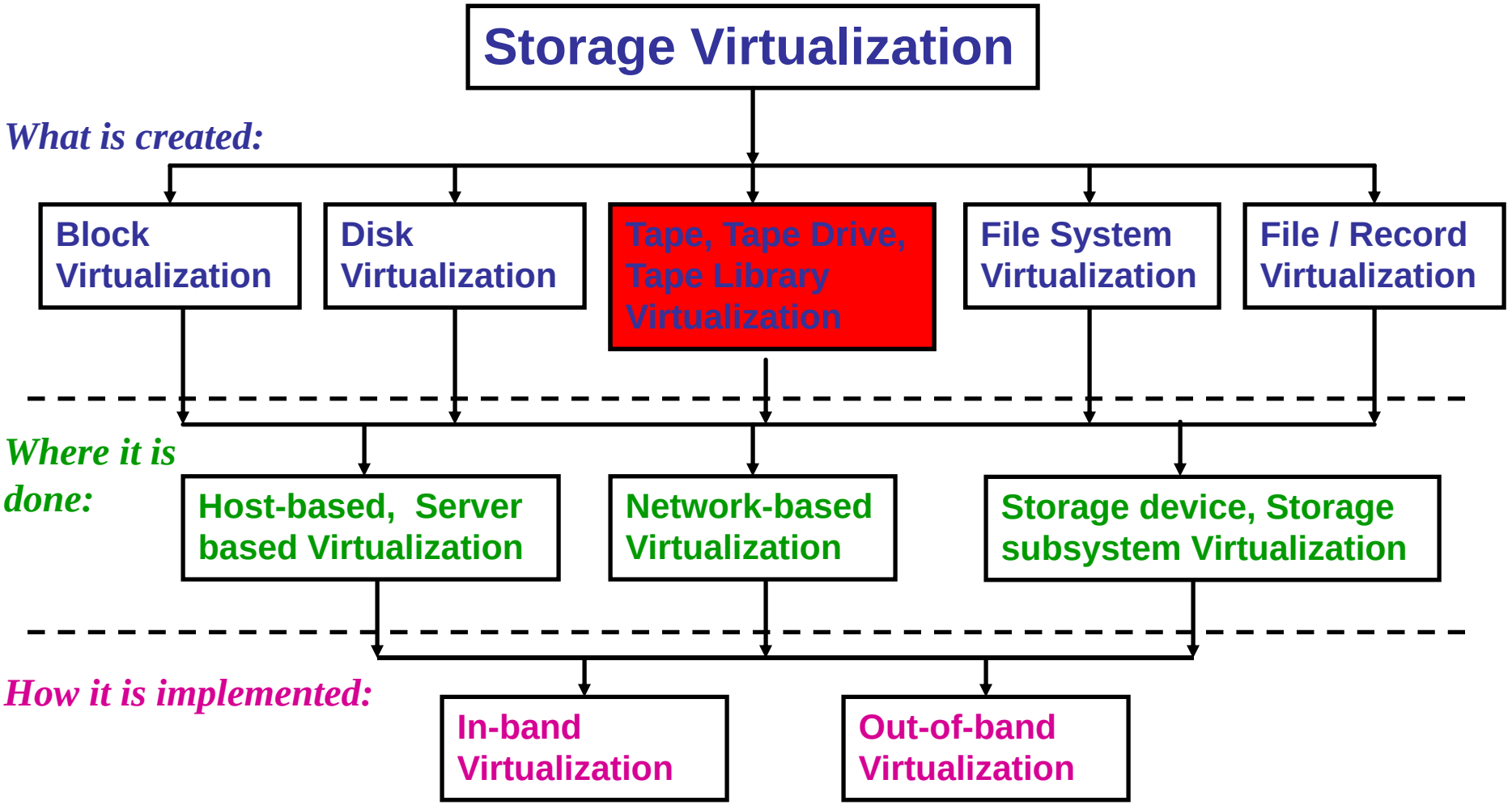
Stack Terminology

- File / Record Virtualization
  - Presents one or more underlying objects as a single composite object
    - Objects can be files or directories
  - Can provide HSM like properties in a storage system
  - Presents an integrated file interface
    - file data and metadata are managed separately in the storage system
- File System Virtualization
  - Aggregates multiple file systems into one large "virtual file system"
  - Virtual file systems may be implemented in addition to physical file systems
  - Users access data through the virtual file system
  - Underlying file systems transparent to users
  - Enables additional functionality
    - different file access protocol
    - on top of one or more existing file systems

Check out SNIA Tutorial:

Advanced Data Sharing

SNIA Storage Virtualization Taxonomy



Tape Storage Virtualization

- Tape Media Virtualization
  - Resolves the problem of underutilized tape media
  - Data written to tape at disk cache speed, reduces mounts
  - Saves tapes, tape libraries and floor space
- Tape Drive & Library Virtualization (VTL)
  - Shares tape drives and libraries among a number of servers
  - Less tape drives/libraries required
  - Help to justify use of enterprise-class tape drives
  - Improved error handling
  - Reduced complexity
  - No change to backup application or IT processes

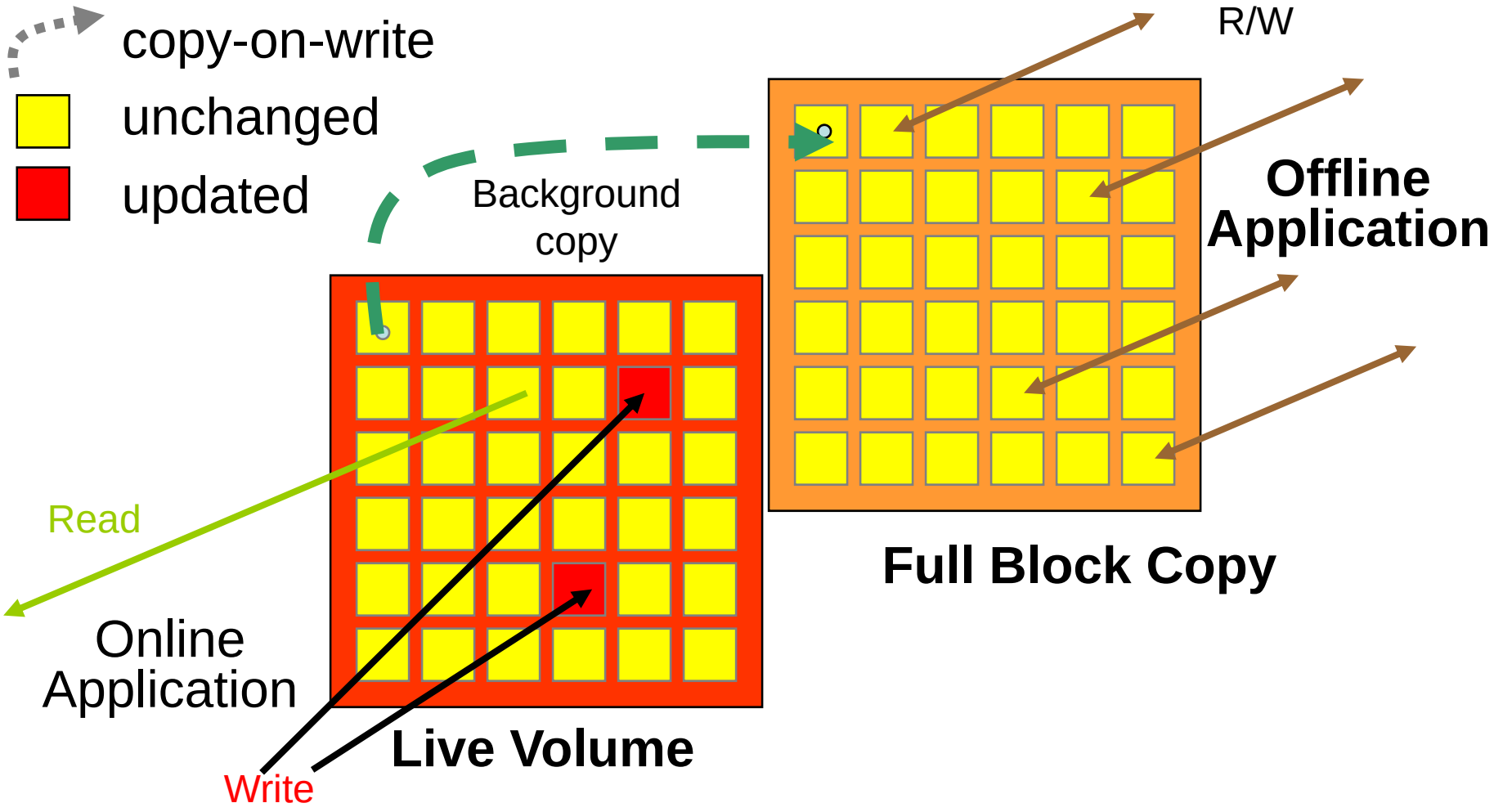
Check out SNIA Tutorial:

Backup and Restore

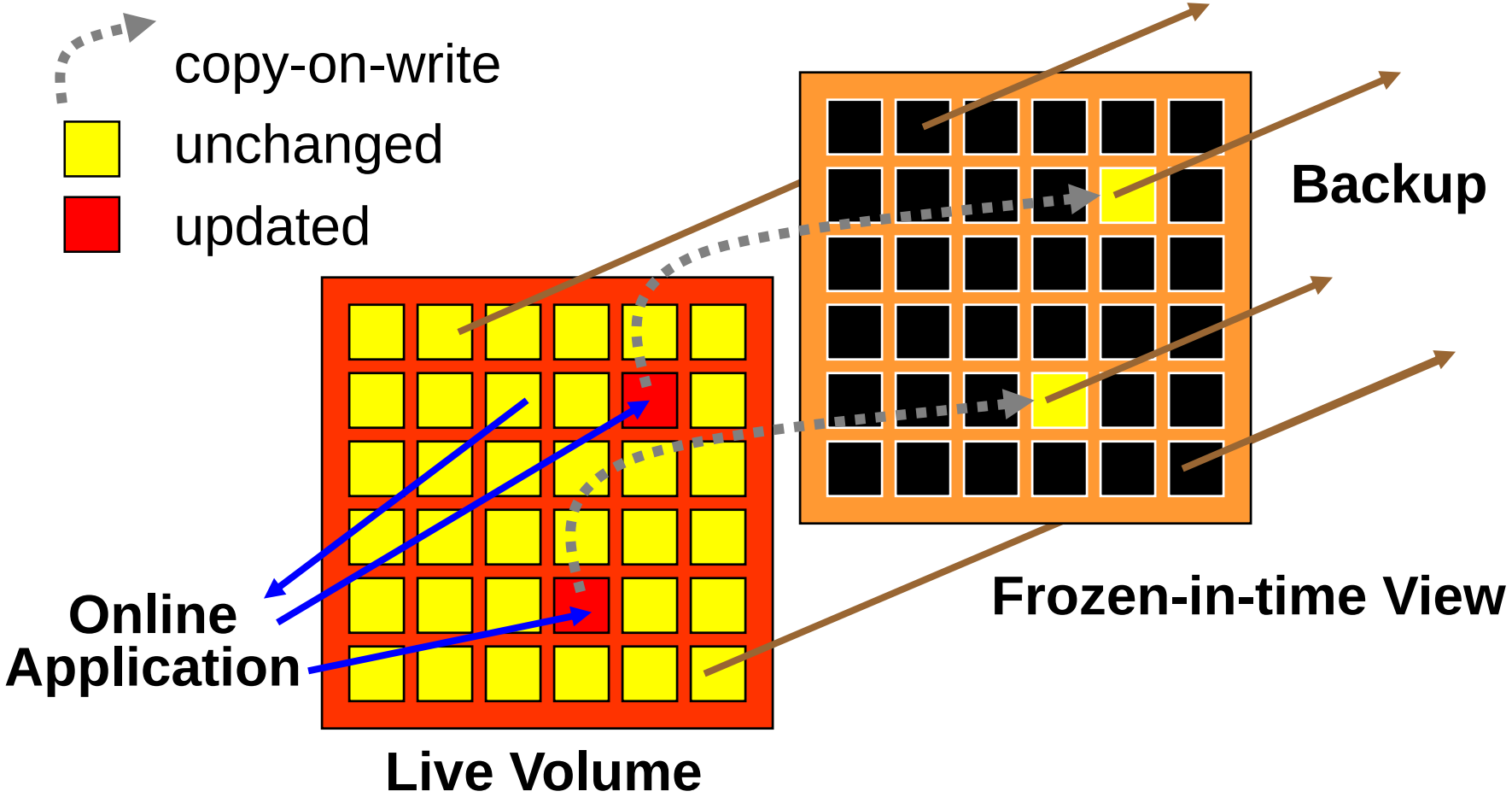
Enhanced Storage and Data Services

- Enhanced Storage & Data Services
  - Expose/extend the value of virtualization
- These services become significantly less complex when virtualization technology is implemented:
  - Backup & Restore
  - Clustering
  - Point In Time Copy / Snapshots
  - Replication
  - Migration
  - Transformation
  - Caching
  - Security
  - Quality of Storage Services & Policies
  - Pooling

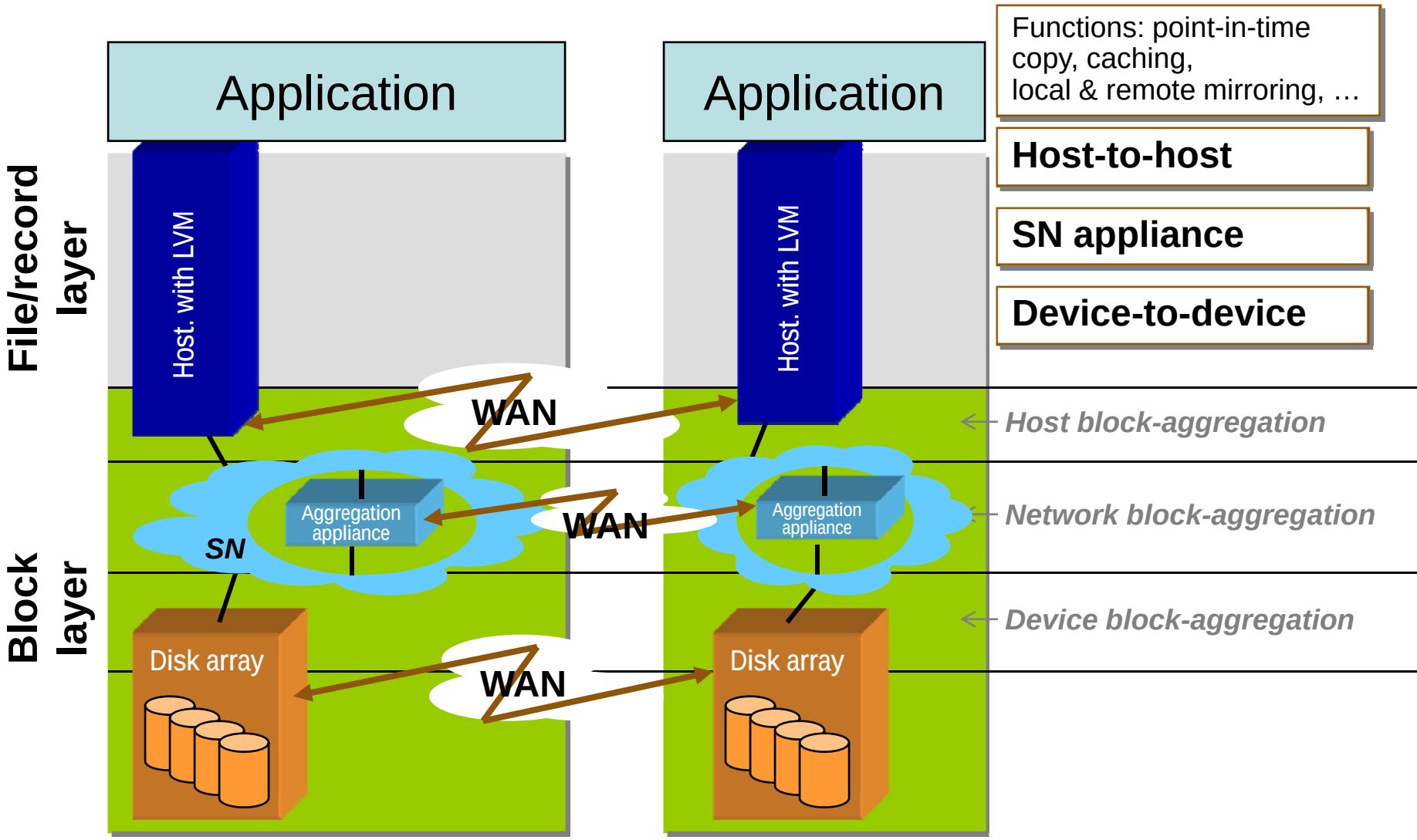
Full Block Copy Snapshot



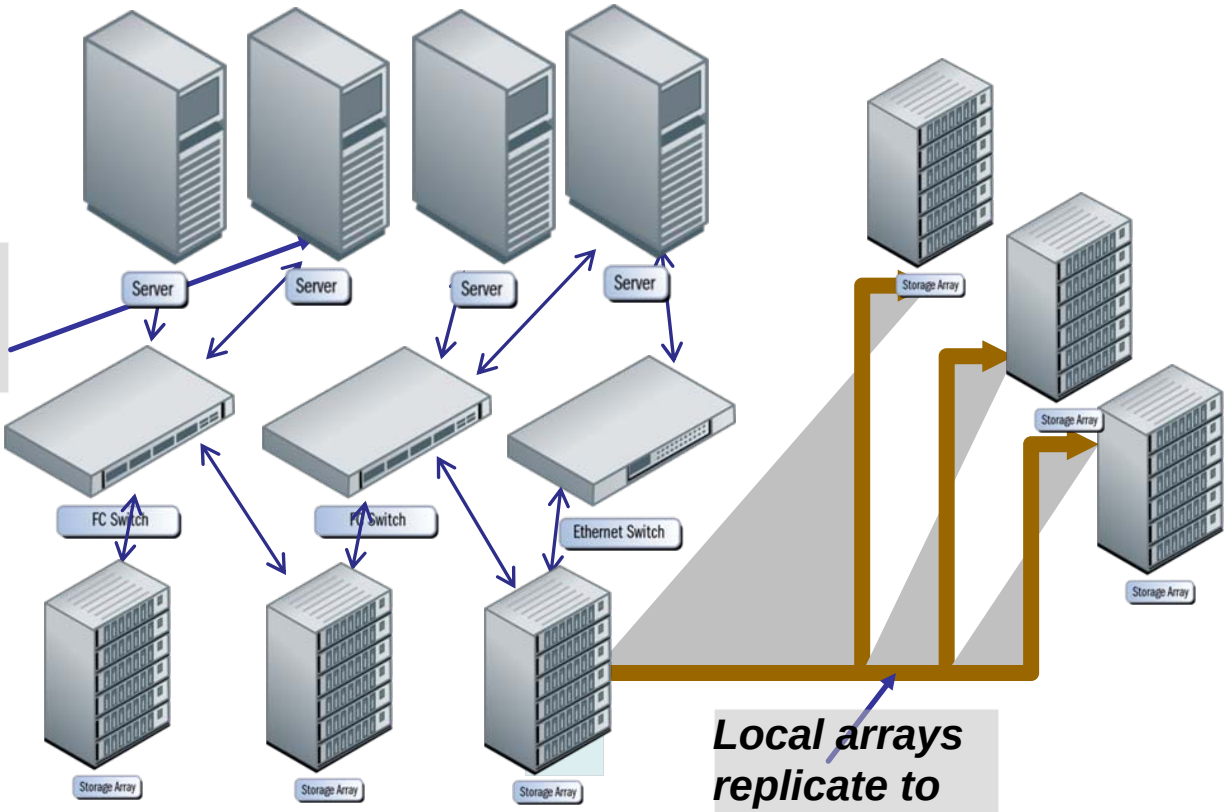
Copy-on-Write (CoW) Snapshot



Data Replication Multi-site block storage



Using Virtualization: Storage-based Data Replication

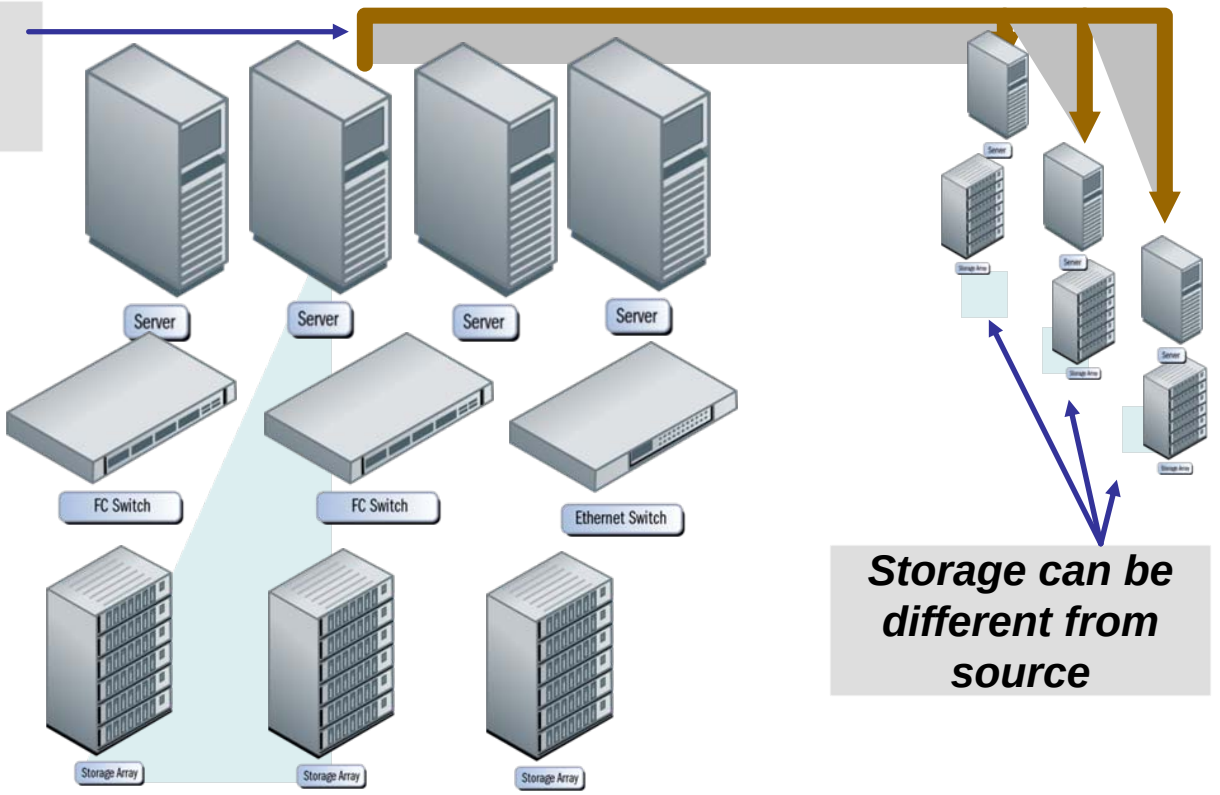


Hosts may be unaware of replication

Local arrays replicate to remote arrays

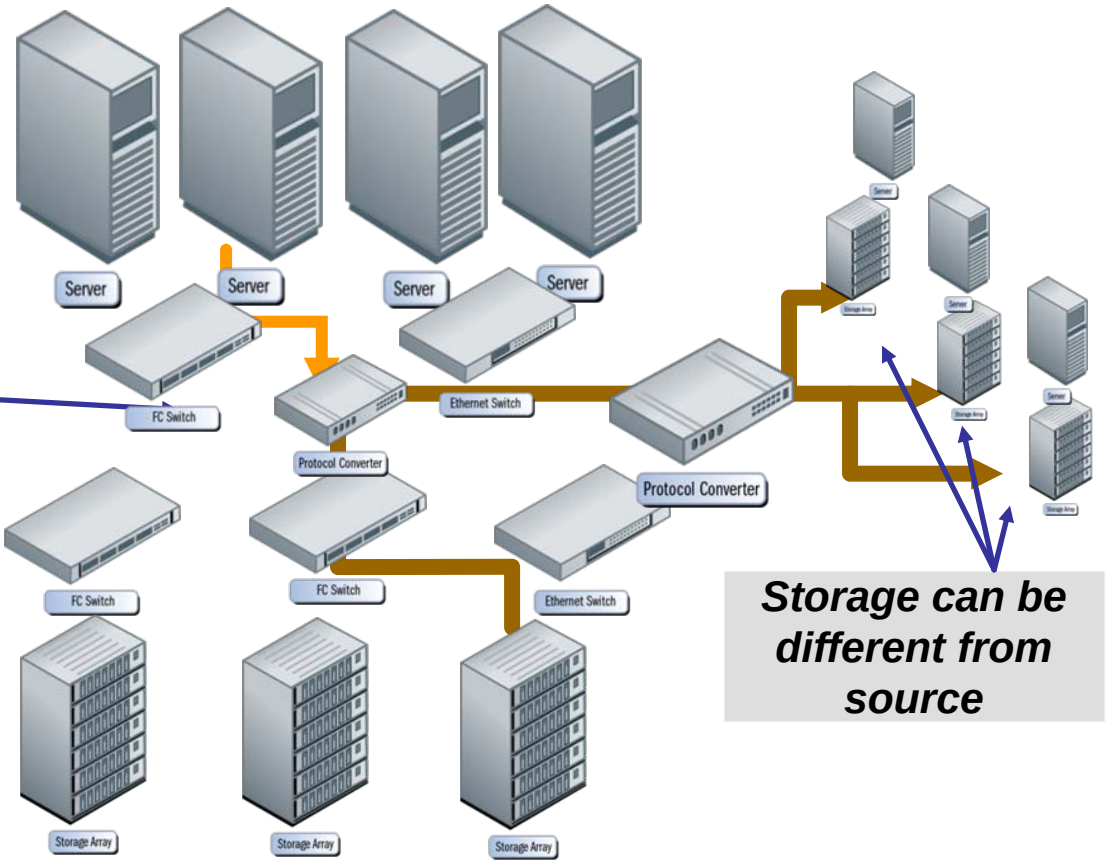
- **+Minimal or no host load**
- **+Minimal client network load**
- **+Host platform independent**
- **+Network independent**

Using Virtualization: Host-based Data Replication



- Recovers from
  - Network & target outages
  - Application load peaks
- Storage device independent & Application transparent
- Uses existing network

Using Virtualization: Network-based Data Replication



SAN appliance (In-band / Out-of-Band) or 'Intelligent' Switch' controls the replication

Storage can be different from source

+No host load
+Heterogeneous hosts and storage devices

Evolution Of Virtualization Services

- Unified Management
  - Virtualization plus Automation to deliver on SLAs
    - Standardization (SNIA SMI-S) becomes very important
    - T11 creation of Fabric API Intelligence Standard (FAIS)
- Automatic and Intelligent Storage Provisioning
- Automatic Data Migration Services
  - Data Lifecycle Management
- Data center-wide Volumes and File Systems

Virtualization I Summary

- SANs provide excellent storage connectivity
- Management is the challenge
  - Many non-cooperating servers
  - Hundreds to thousands of heterogeneous devices
- Virtualization to the rescue
  - The only way to cost-effectively reduce complexity
- Stand by for:
  - Storage Virtualization II
    - 'Effective use of Virtualization'

Q&A / Feedback

- Please send any questions or comments on this presentation to the SNIA at this address: trackvirtualization@snia.org

Many thanks to the following individuals for their contributions to this tutorial.

SNIA Education Committee

Frank Bunn
Curt Kolovson
Ben Kuo
John Logan
Gene Nagle
Rob Peglar
Abbott Schindler
Nik Simpson
Wolfgang Singer
David Thiel