

STORAGE **Storage Decisions**


Storage Challenges Created by a Virtualized Server Infrastructure

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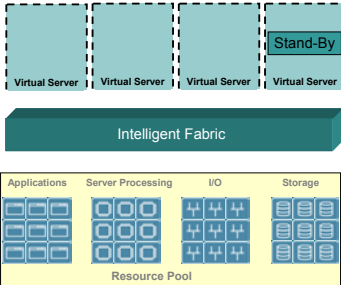

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Agenda

- State of server virtualization
- Four storage challenges created by server virtualization
- How to plan your infrastructure to address these challenges
- Summary


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Virtual Data Center Vision: Compute, Networking and Storage Virtualization



The diagram illustrates a Virtual Data Center architecture. At the top, four 'Virtual Server' boxes are shown, with the rightmost one labeled 'Stand-By'. These are connected to an 'Intelligent Fabric' layer. Below this is a 'Resource Pool' layer divided into four sections: 'Applications', 'Server Processing', 'I/O', and 'Storage', each containing icons representing resources.

- "Pools" of commonly grouped physical resources
- Dynamic allocations based on application level grouping and usage policies
- Interconnected and controlled through an intelligent interconnect fabric

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What is Server Virtualization?

Without server virtualization:

With server virtualization:

- Single OS image per machine
- Software and hardware tightly coupled
- Running multiple applications on same machine often creates conflict
- Underutilized, inflexible, costly infrastructure

- **Multiple OS images per machine**
- Manage OS and application as single unit by **encapsulating** them into VMs
- VM's are **hardware-independent**: they can be **provisioned & moved** anywhere

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State of Server Virtualization Adoption

- **Server virtualization is moving from test/dev into production**
 - Server consolidation and disaster recovery are two primary usage models
- **85% of all production virtualized environments are attached to a SAN**
 - Historically 100% FC SANs attached, but that is changing...
 - iSCSI and NAS have recently been certified
- **Server virtualization changes how servers talk to storage**
 - Advanced file systems & volume management technologies are embedded into server virtualization
 - CLVMs are required for VM mobility (e.g. VMotion & Live Migration)
 - Single HBA shared across all virtualized guest OSes

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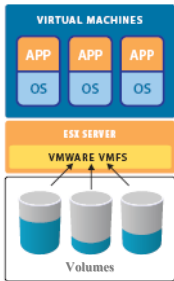
Planning Your Virtualized, Consolidated Infrastructure

- Large scale consolidation of 4-6 VMs per server tightly dependent on storage infrastructure
- Planning of virtualized server infrastructure interlinked to planning storage infrastructure
- Can't optimize one part of the equation without considering the other side
- Storage virtualization is a companion technology to server virtualization

Four Storage Challenges Exacerbated by Server Virtualization

1. Storage utilization decreased by server virtualization
2. Application performance dependent on storage performance
3. End-to-end visibility from virtual machine through physical device
4. Diagnosibility, tuning, & change management are more difficult

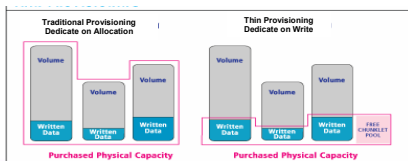
Challenge #1: Poor Utilization



- ESX Server and ESX server management favors large upfront allocations of useable capacity.
- ESX requires additional unwritten space for resume/suspend operations
- Even though all guest operating systems may not yet be configured. And configured guest operating systems may only have written to a small portion of pre-allocated useable capacity.
- Cost of pre-allocated disk capacity can be a major inhibitor to broader deployment of VMware

Solution: Thin Provisioning

- Thin provisioning only commits physical capacity on written data
- Result: Physical capacity is used more efficiently
- Thin provisioning is found in some virtualization appliances and arrays
- Examples: 3PAR, Compellent, DataCore, NetApp, etc.



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Challenge #2: Application Performance Dependent on Storage Performance

- Consolidate, virtualized server infrastructure creates a unique I/O profile
- Memory is scarcest resource in modern day servers
 - 60% utilized on typical physical server
 - Can't add enough RAM for high scale consolidation
- Greater server RAM cache misses generate much higher read I/O to the storage array including additional paging and page thrashing
- High level of I/O randomness generates significant storage array cache misses
- More trips to disk slow the system and application performance
- Net net: Application performance becomes highly dependent on storage responsiveness

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Solution: Wide Striping & Fast, Low Latency Storage

- Need to optimize storage layout for quick responsiveness to read I/O and page retrieval requests
- Striping data across all available spindles is critical to achieve
 - High IOPS
 - Low latencies
- Advanced storage virtualization crucial for storage performance optimization & layout

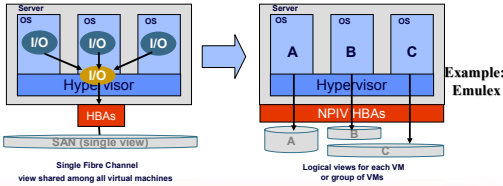
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Challenge #3: No End-to-End Visibility from VM to Physical Storage

- WWNs assigned to a single physical server not individual VMs
- Traditional storage tools do not report & track to VM
- Difficult to track back allocations & utilizations from VMs to volumes to physical disk

Solution: Virtual HBAs & NPIV

- Virtual HBAs solve visibility problem
 - A pool of WWNs are made available for each virtual machine to establish its own connection to the SAN
 - Eliminates need for application to share WWNs
- Enables SAN best practices, standard management tools
 - Eg. Fabric zoning, LUN masking
- Enables application-based policy management
 - Eg.: Billing, Backup policies
- Improves portability of VMs



Challenge #4: Diagnosability, Tuning, Change Management

- Server & storage virtualization drive a more complex SAN fabric
 - Complexity = More management overhead & errors
- VM mobility (e.g. VMotion) creates a changing capacity and performance picture
 - Best laid plans change over time and resources are not used as intended need for tighter change management procedures
 - No historical performance data tied to VMs; only servers
- Traditional management tools perform local capacity planning and performance management
- Optimize capacity and performance for applications, not just servers or storage

Solution: Cross Domain Mgmt Tools



- New category of tools that span infrastructure domains
 - Network
 - Server
 - Storage
- Focus on optimizing entire infrastructure, not a single domain
- Ideally suited for diagnosing, enforcing change management and optimizing performance holistically
 - Simplified troubleshooting and problem resolution in a virtualized environment
 - Historical performance of VMs
 - Enforce change management for VMotion
- Examples: Akorri, Onaro

Storage Solutions for a Consolidated, Virtualized Infrastructure

1. Advanced storage virtualization in arrays or network
 - Thin provisioning
 - Striping volumes across devices
2. Virtual HBAs (NPIV)
3. Cross-domain management tools

Summary

- Server virtualization causes new storage management challenges and exacerbates pre-existing ones
- Large scale server consolidation requires careful storage infrastructure planning
- Key lesson: Must think holistically across both server and storage domain
 - Don't optimize for one domain at detriment of the other
- Storage virtualization is a key fulcrum in optimizing performance & cost efficiency in a consolidated environment

Questions? Thank You.

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