NETWORLD INTEROP 2001 INTEROP Strategic Interop Key Emerging Technology: Networked Storage

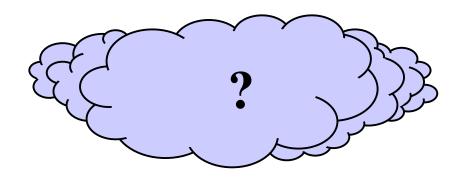
Howard A. Goldstein President Howard Goldstein Associates, Inc.

Howard.Goldstein@HGAI.Com

WWW.HGAI.Com

Networked Storage

- Networked Storage
 Environment
- Information Flow & Networks
- NAS & SAN
- Myths
- Physical Transport Technologies
- Futures



Environment

Information processing shifts over time

- Mainframe-based centralized computing
- Distributed departmental computing
- Desktop computing
- Client/Server computing

Computing paradigm shifts

- Processors are faster
- Processing power cost less

Storage shifts

- Greater storage capacity at less cost
- Storage device speed has increased
- More information is online

Storage

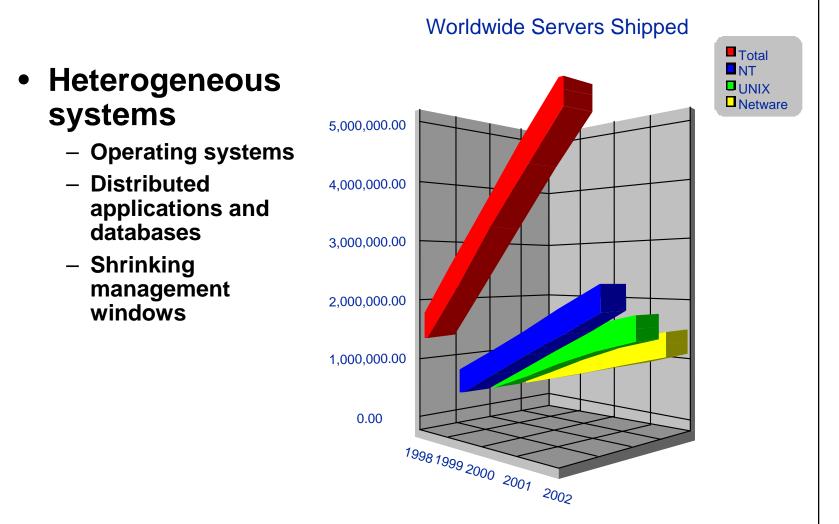
Enterprise applications growing

- Enterprise Resource Planning, Data Warehouse
- Electronic Commerce, B2B
- Data is distributed across many systems and servers
 - Data is privately held, not accessible to other systems
 - Distributed data management is difficult
 - Backup is time consuming and difficult
 - Storage space is a fixed allocation

I/O Directions

- Faster I/O interfaces are needed to keep pace with systems and devices
- Longer distances are needed
 - Data consolidation for more efficient utilization and management
 - Remote copy and mirroring
 - Remote disaster recovery and backup
- More connectivity required
 - More systems access consolidated data
 - Larger I/O subsystems provide capacity
- High availability is a must

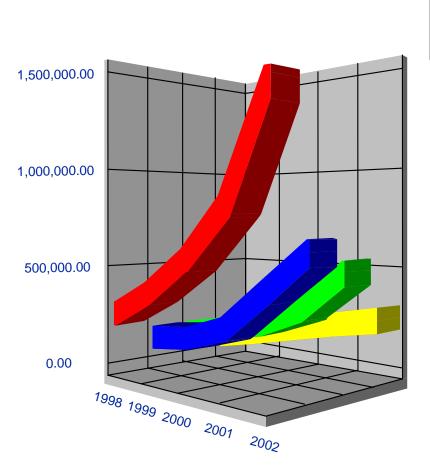
Constant Server Growth



Constant Storage Growth

Worldwide Raw TBs Shipped

- Storage
 - Increasing amounts of data
 - Worldwide operations and Internet and Intranet connectivity





Enterprise Issues & Concerns

- Information access and availability
- Impacts of downtime costs
- 24x7 operations limit scheduled downtime
- Distributed management of servers and storage
- Heterogeneous system-storage needs
- Need to share data with multiple servers and storage
- Backup and recovery
- Reduce and eliminate wasted information assets

Information Flow

Information flow between systems

- Where its needed
- When its needed
- In the form needed
- At the right price
- Computer systems represent information using stored data
 - Files, Databases
 - » Email, Web Pages, Programs
 - » Text, Images, Sounds, Videos

Storage systems move information using

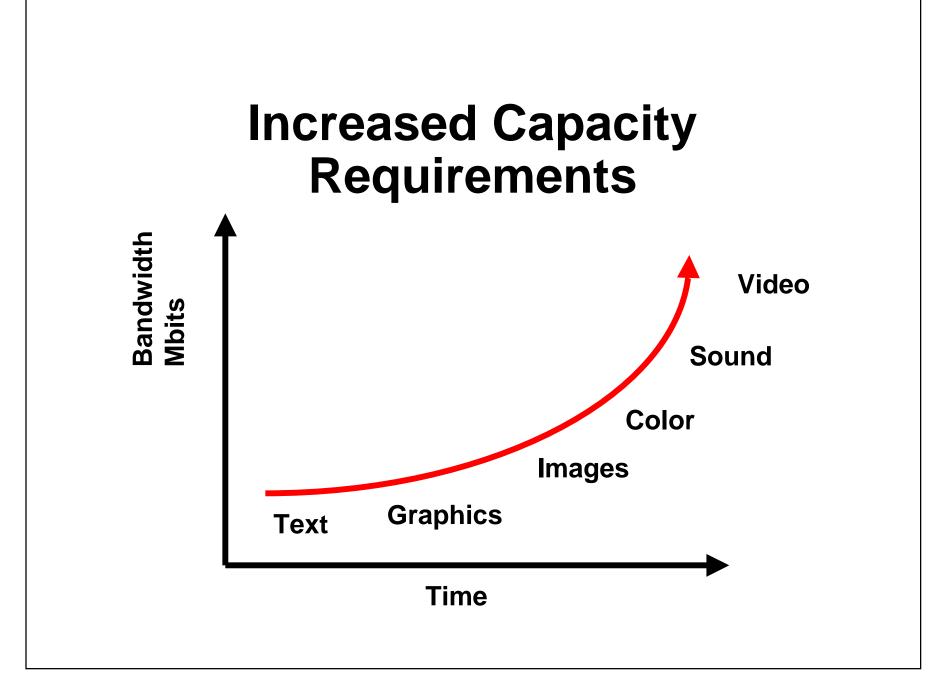
- Commands, Data, Status

The Requirements of Networking

• Why Networking?

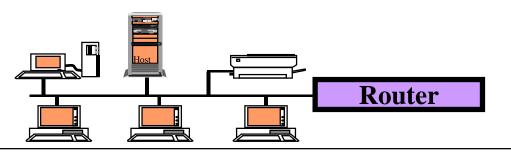
- Facilitate information sharing

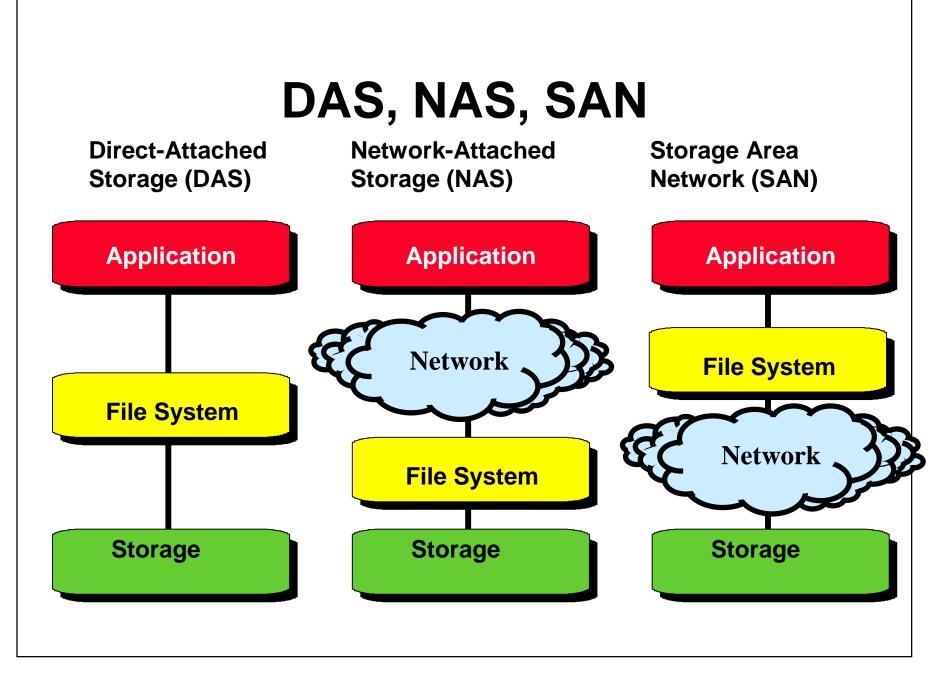
- Move information from SOURCE system to a DESTINATION system
- Demands are growing!
 - More, Faster, Further

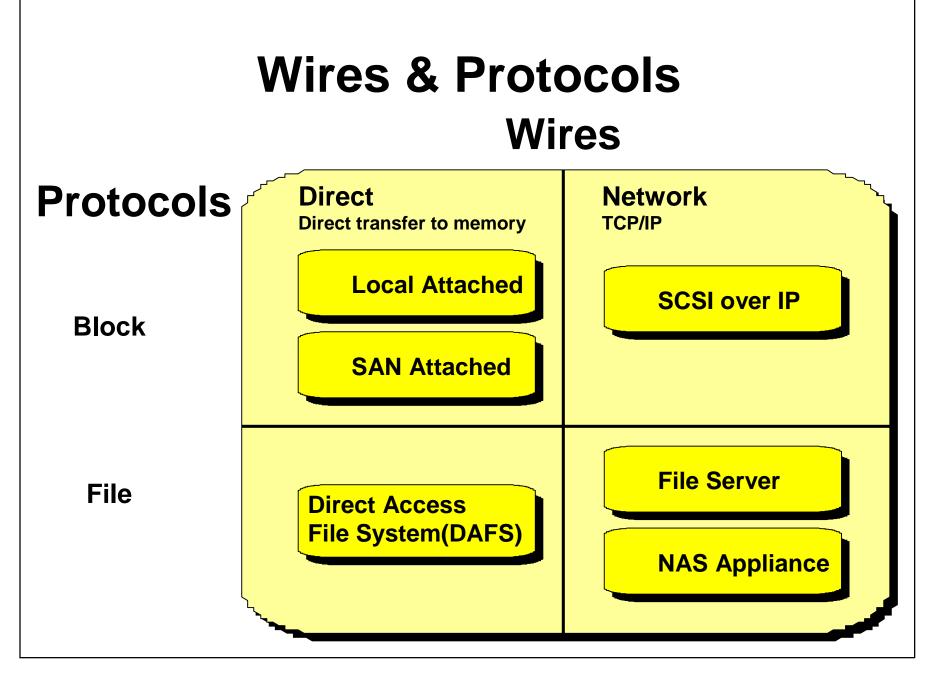


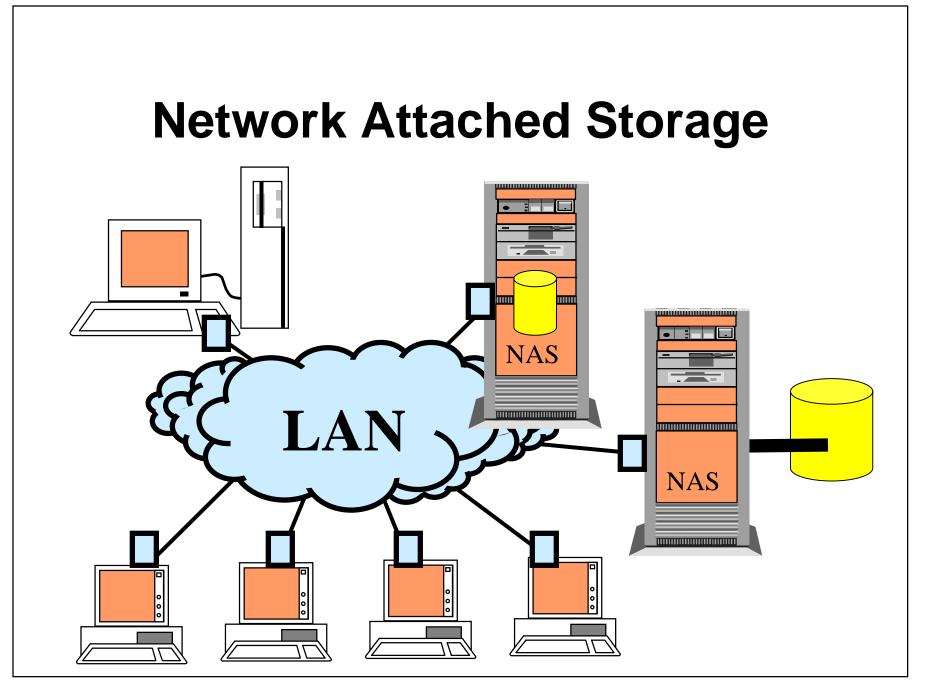
What is a Network?

- A group of connected systems at least two!
 - Host, Node, Computer, Server, Workstation, Printer, Router, <u>Storage Device</u>
- A connection medium or the "appearance of" a connection medium
 - Unshielded Twisted Pair (UTP), Coaxial Cable, Multi-Mode Fiber, Leased Line
- A connection protocol or method
 - Ethernet, Token Ring, PPP, Frame Relay, ATM, Fibre Channel









NAS Benefits

- NFS, CIFS
- Extends client operating system to support shared files across the network
- Handles file locking
- Cache coherency
- Heterogeneous system environment
- Name and format conversion

Network Attached Storage

• Server Attached Storage

- Generalized file server function
- Can be optimized for storage access only
- Uses I/O interface for storage attachment

Network Appliance

- Reduced server functionality for storage only
- Server and storage integrated and often in same device
- Optimized for file server

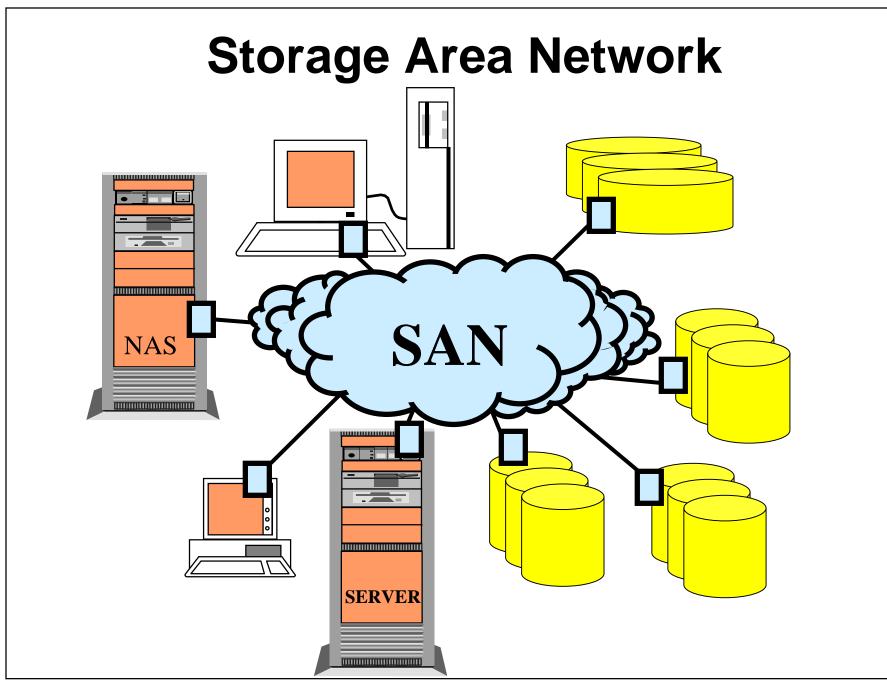
Network Attached Device

- Integrated storage and server function
- Smaller configurations

What is a SAN?

- Storage Area Network
- Server Area Network
- System Area Network
- The latest thing to sell!





SAN Benefits

- Expanded connectivity
- Port consolidation
- Extended distance
- Higher bandwidth
- Potential performance improvement

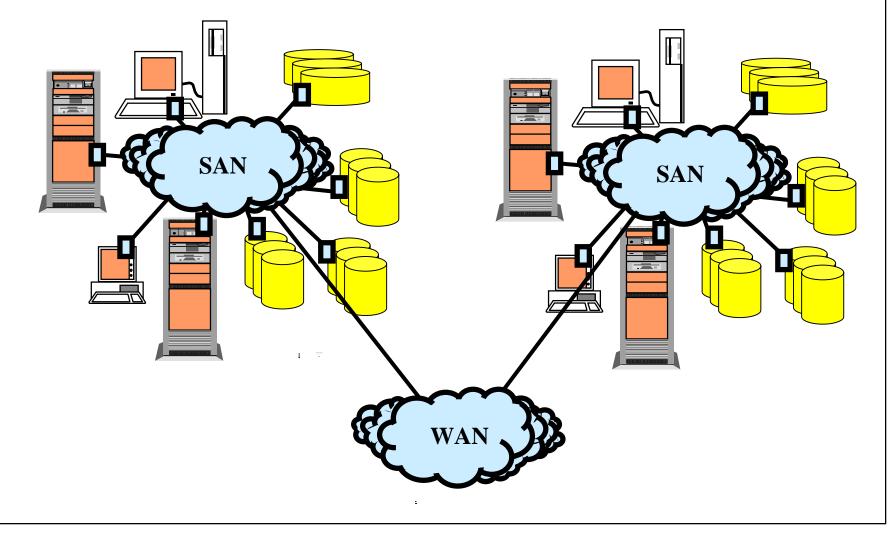


SAN Applications

- High performance storage and workgroups
- Large data bases
- Data warehouse
- Storage backup and recovery
- Server clusters
- Network based storage
- Campus backbones
- Digital audio/visual networks

SA

SAN to SAN over WAN



SAN Myths

- Software and hardware vendors trumpet their strategies and products
- Often the reality of the technologies is overlooked amongst the hype
- All technologies have pros and cons
- To achieve the full benefits of SAN technologies and to avoid the downside risks it is important to separate:

Myth from Reality



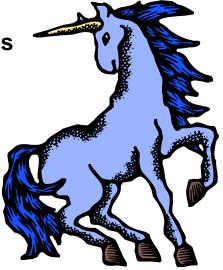
Myth: SAN is a Technology or Product

- Reality: SAN is a concept, not fully realized
 - Can enable coordinated sharing of homogeneous storage devices and their data over secure high speed and versatile interconnect topologies
 - Can create a common repository of storage devices available to the associated processors on an any-toany basis
 - Heterogeneous data and storage sharing is a future



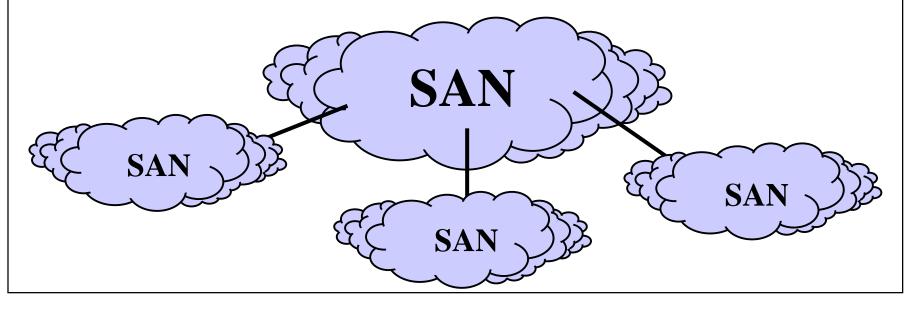
Myth: SANs solve all (most) distributed storage problems

- Reality: SANs offer advantages and solve some problems
 - SANs offer any-to-any connectivity
 - SANs can be implemented over great distances
 - High speed channels can reduce bottlenecks
- Reality: SANs offer disadvantages too!
 - It's just a virtual SCSI cable
 - It's a new infrastructure
 - It's expensive
 - Not all standards are there for interoperability
 - Enables but does not solve heterogeneous storage and data sharing problems



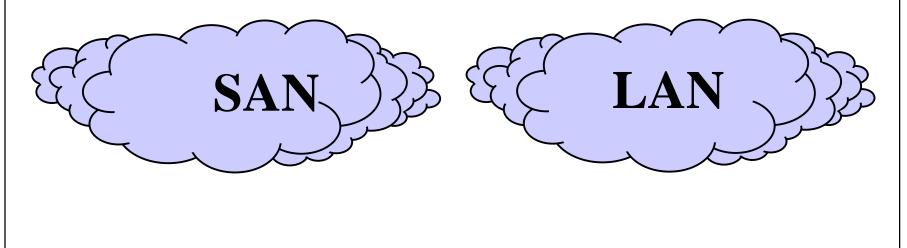
Myth: SANs are simple to implement

- Reality: Larger SANs are complex and difficult to implement with today's tools
 - Requires detailed planning and analysis
 - Great opportunity for companies that offer SAN services
 - Mostly a manual process today



Myth: SANs will replace LANs LANs will replace SANs

- Reality
 - Efforts have been underway for over 30 years to combine networks into a single entity without some success
 - » Voice and Data
 - » Centralized and Distributed
 - » TCP/IP and SNA
 - There is a hidden cost of Qos systems which require the information flow requestor to ask for the service required



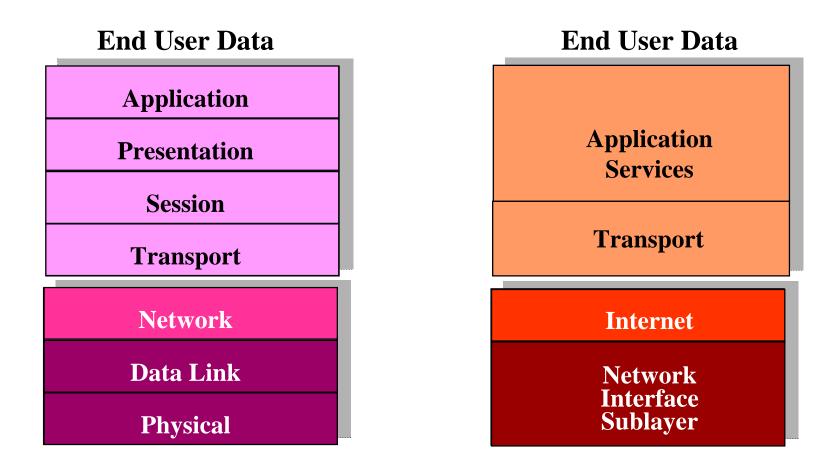
Networked Storage Considerations

- New paradigm for connecting storage
- New players
- Interoperability problems
- Volume management
- Path Security
- Investment brings return over the long terms

Networked Storage Physical Transport Choices

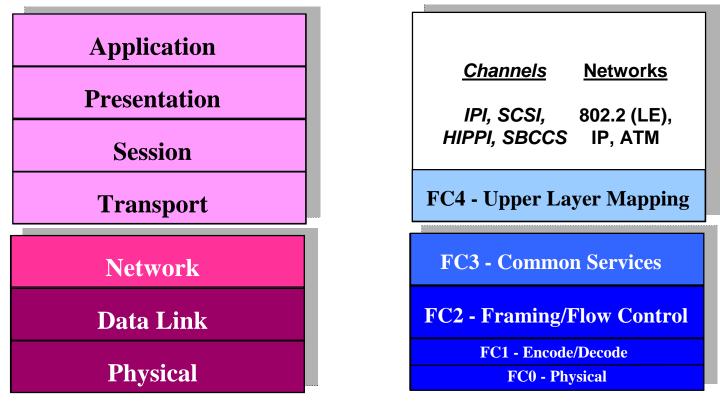
- Fibre Channel
- Storage over IP
- Gigabit Ethernet
- SCSI Bus
- ESCON
- Infiniband
- iSCSI
- Topology Options

OSI & IPS (TCP/IP)



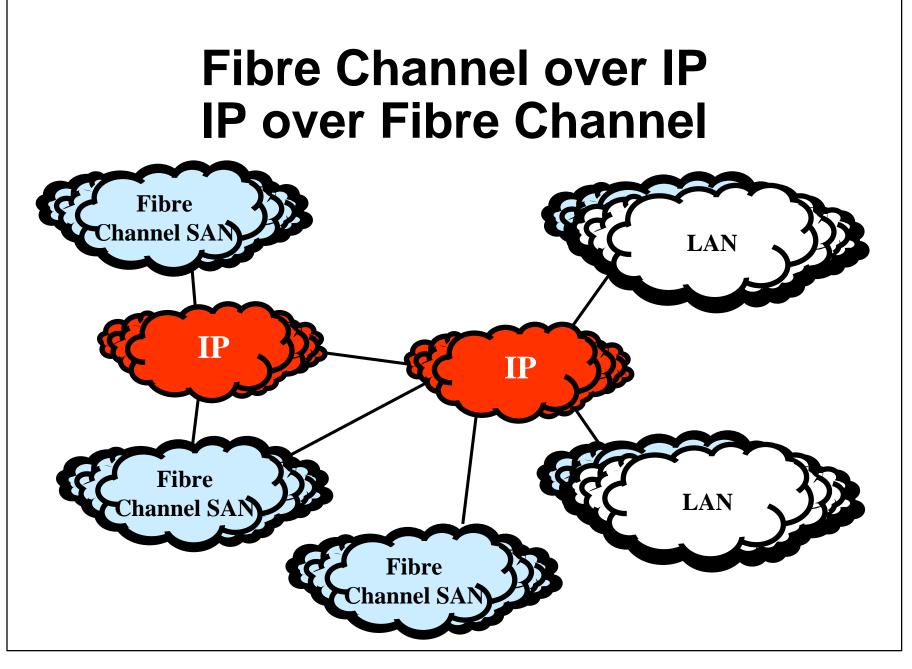
OSI & Fibre Channel Architecture

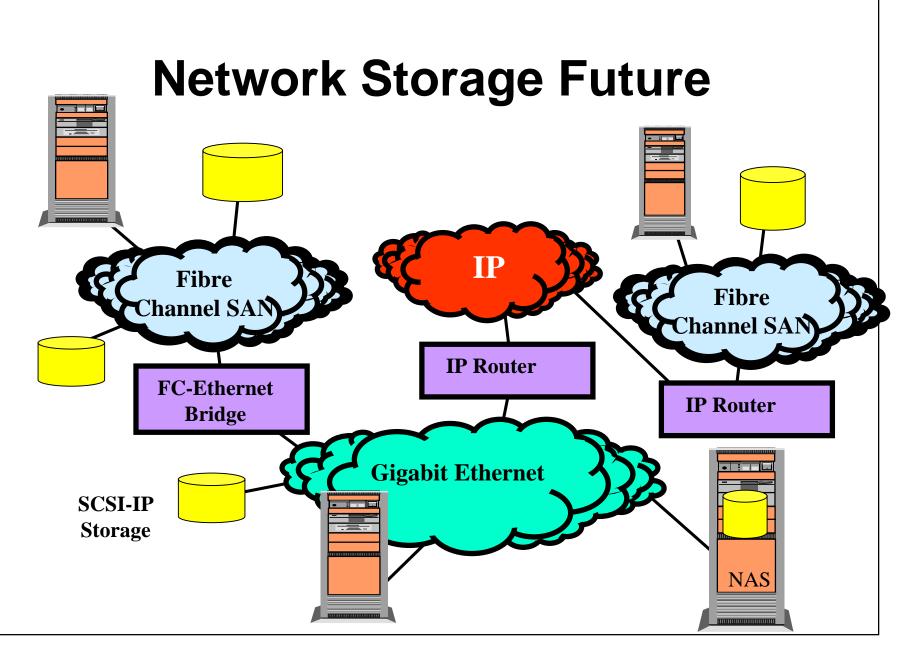
End User Data



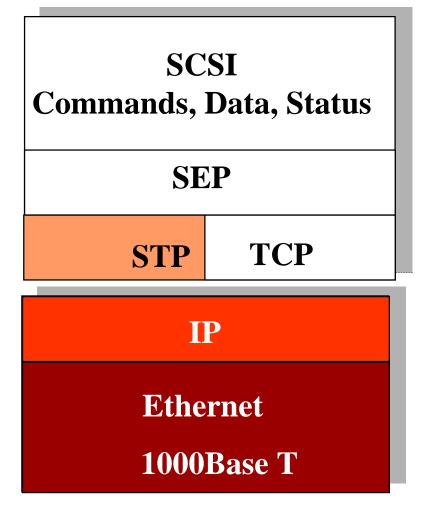
Fibre Channel vs GE

Category	Fibre Channel	Gigabit Ethernet
Bandwidth	100-200 MBps	100-200 MBps
Maximum Addressable	127 FC-AL	2 ⁴⁸ MAC adresses
Nodes	16 Million Fabric	
Distance	33m Copper	25m Copper
	500m MM Fibre	260m Fiber
	10Km SM Fibre	
Data Loss Due to	No Class 1, 2, 4, 6	Yes, however new
Congestion	Credit based flow control	standard 802.1 PQ
Throughput	High	High
Mode	Full Duplex	Full Duplex
	Serial	Serial
Protocol	SCSI, IP, Hippi,	Multiple Network
	ESCON, etc.	Layer Protocols





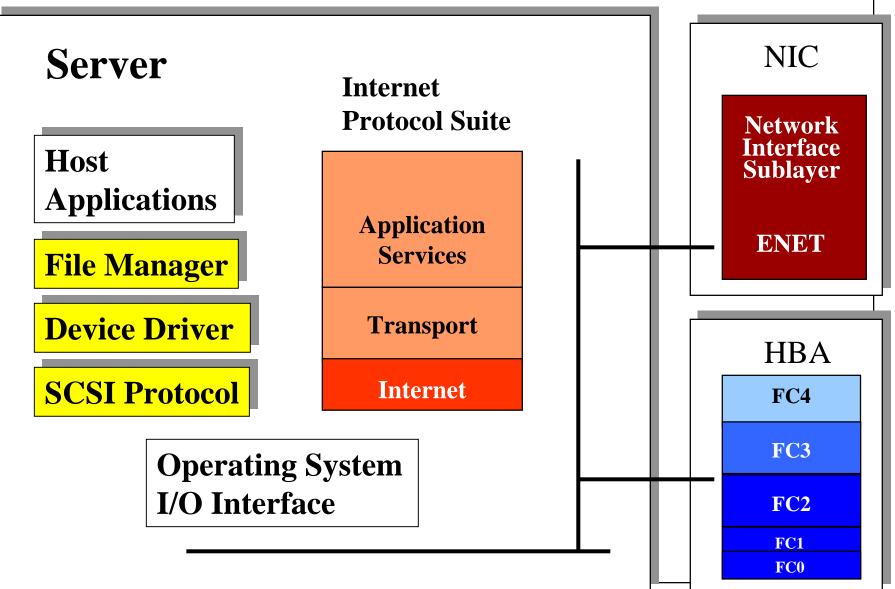
iSCSI and EtherStorage



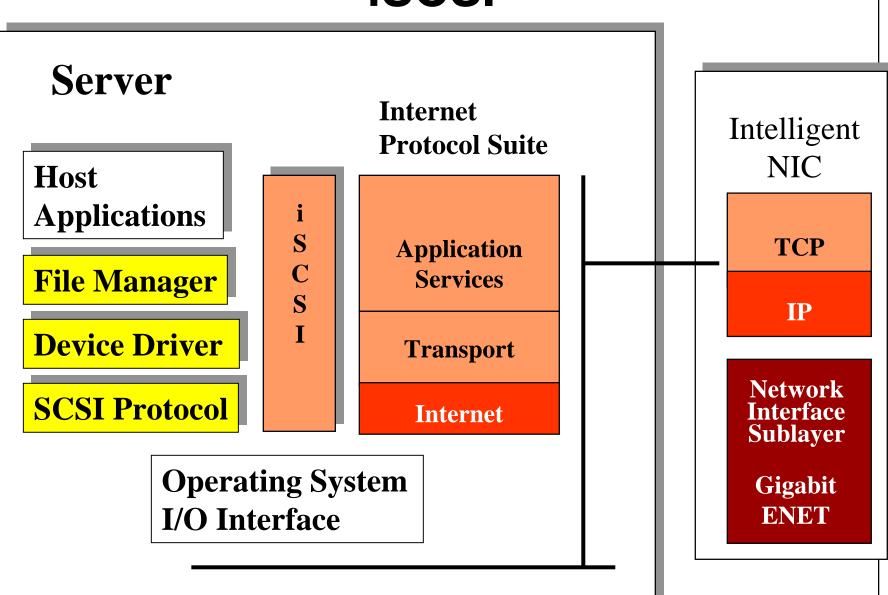
Fibre Channel vs IPS

Fibre Channel **Internet Protocol Suite** Channels **Networks** Application IPI, SCSI, 802.2 (LE), **Services** HIPPI, SBCCS IP, ATM Transport FC4 - Upper Layer Mapping **FC3 - Common Services** Internet FC2 - Framing/Flow Control Network **Interface** FC1 - Encode/Decode Sublayer **FC0 - Physical**

Traditional



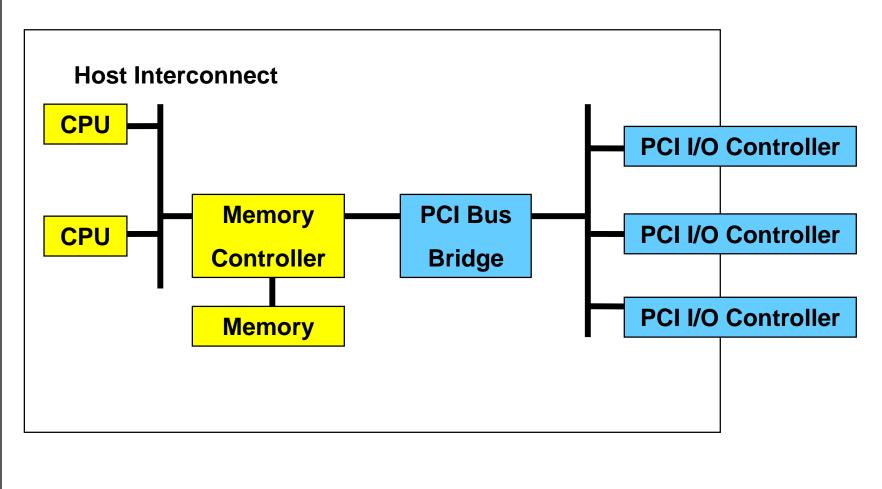
iSCSI



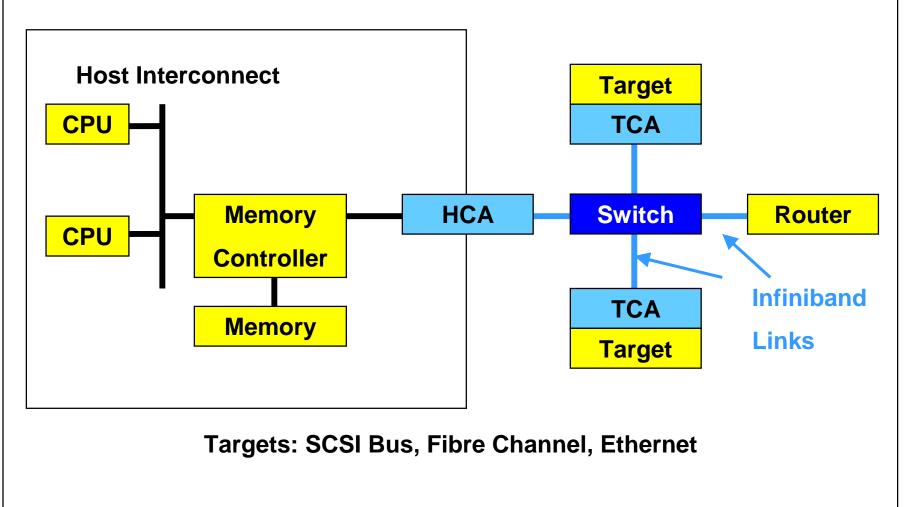
IP Storage Methods

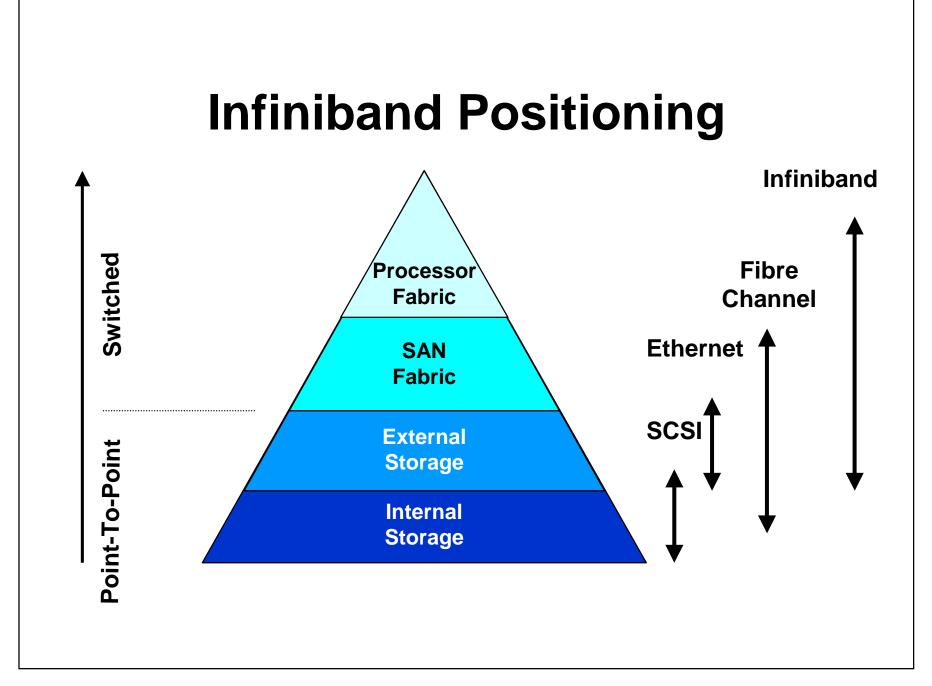
Name	Integration Approach	Legacy Storage Compatibility	IP Network Compatibility	Companies Involved
IP Tunneling	FC frame encapsulation	FC	(Tunneled)	Gadzoox, CNT, Brocade, Cisco
Ether Storage	SCSI mapped to STP (Proprietary L4)	SCSI	Layer 1-3	Adaptec
I-SCSI	SCSI mapped To TCP		Layer 1-4	IBM, HP, EMC, Cisco, others
SoIP	SCSI/FCP adaptation	SCSI & FC	Layer 1-4	Nishan, others

Server I/O PCI Bus



Infiniband Architecture IBA





Networked Storage Futures

- Greater process login for multiple upper layer protocols
- Class 4 fractional bandwidth
- Class 1 dedicated simplex
- Stacked connect and buffered class 1
- Data compression and encryption
- Greater usage
- Co-existence with many underlying architectures
- Edge routing to and through technologies

Networked Storage Futures

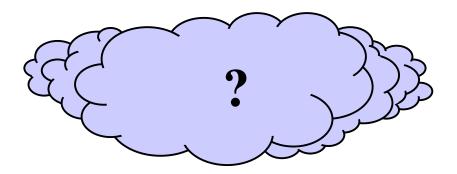
Upper layer protocol changes

- Lazy and Hyper reads and writes
- System SAN awareness
- Higher bandwidth rates for aggregation and higher speed processors and adapters
- SAN Over
 - Fibre Channel
 - IP
 - GE
 - Infiniband

NAS & SAN integration

Networked Storage

- Thank you for attending
- Good luck with Networked Storage Technologies



Networked Storage Reading List

Title	Author	ISBN	Date
Fibre Channel Bench Reference	Jeff Stai	ISBN 1-879936-31-3	Jan-95
Fibre Channel : Gigabit Communications			
and I/O for Computer Networks	Alan F. Benner	ISBN 0-07-005669-2	Jan-96
The Book of SCSI: A Guide for			
Adventurers	Peter M. Ridge	ISBN 1-88641-02-6	Apr-95
Fibre Channel for Mass Storage	Ralph H. Thornburgh	ISBN 0-13-010222-9	May-99
Designing Storage Area Networks: A			
Practical Reference for Implementing			
Fibre Channel SANs	Tom Clark	ISBN 0-201-61584-3	Aug-99
Building Storage Networks	Marc Farley	ISBN 0-07-212050-9	Jan-00
The SCSI Bus & IDE Interface: Protocols,			
Applications & Programming	Friedhelm Schmidt	ISBN 0-201-17514-2	Oct-98
Making SCSI Work: A Practical Guide	The Paralan Staff	ISBN 0-9657465-0	Jan-99
Fibre Channel: Connection to the Future	Fibre Channel Association	ISBN 1-878707-45-0	Aug-95
Fibre Channel Volume 1: The Basics	Gary R. Stephens - Jan Dudek	ISBN 0-9637439-2-9	Mar-97
What is Fibre Channel? (4th Edition)	Gary R. Stephens	ISBN 0-9637439-5-3	Jan-97
SCSI: An In-Depth Exploration of	David A. Deming	ISBN 1-879936-08-9	Jan-98
	W. David Schwaderer - Andrew		
Understanding I/O Subsystems	W. Wilson, Jr.	ISBN 0-9651911-0-9	Jan-96
SCSI Bench Reference	David A. Deming	ISBN 1-879936-07-0	Jan-98
The Fibre Channel Consultant: Arbitated			
Loop	Robert W. Kembel		
he Fibre Channel Consultant: A			
Comprehensive Introduction	Robert W. Kembel		

Networked Storage Links

Website	Description
http://www.t10.org	T10 (SCSI)
http://www.ncits.org/	The NCITS home page
	The (former) T10.1 Task Group
http://www.symbios.com/t10.1/	(SSA) home page
	The T11 Technical Committee
	home page (Fibre Channel,
http://www.t11.org/	HIPPI, IPI, SBCON)
	The T13 Technical Committee
http://www.t13.org	home page (ATA & ATAPI)
	The SCSI Trade Association
http://www.scsita.org	(STA)
	Fibre Channel Industry
http://www.fibrechannel.com	Association (a trade association)
	Storage Networking Industry
http://www.snia.org	Association (a trade association)
http://www.1394ta.org/	IEEE 1394 Trade Association
http://www.ultra160-SCSI.com/	Information about Ultra160 SCSI