

IOPS: Changing Needs



Tom Coughlin
Coughlin Associates
&
Jim Handy
Objective Analysis



Outline

- □ The Survey
- Application Distribution
- Top-Level Survey Results: IOPS, Capacity and Latency
- Developing storage tiers
- Implications/Projections
- □ Authors & Sources



Our Survey

- Ongoing. Take our survey at: http://TinyURL.com/IOPSsurvey
- Asks for IOPS, capacity and latency needs
 - Also their primary applications
- Some results will appear in a SNIA SSSI white paper
- □ Full report, analyzing and interpreting the results, can be purchased online

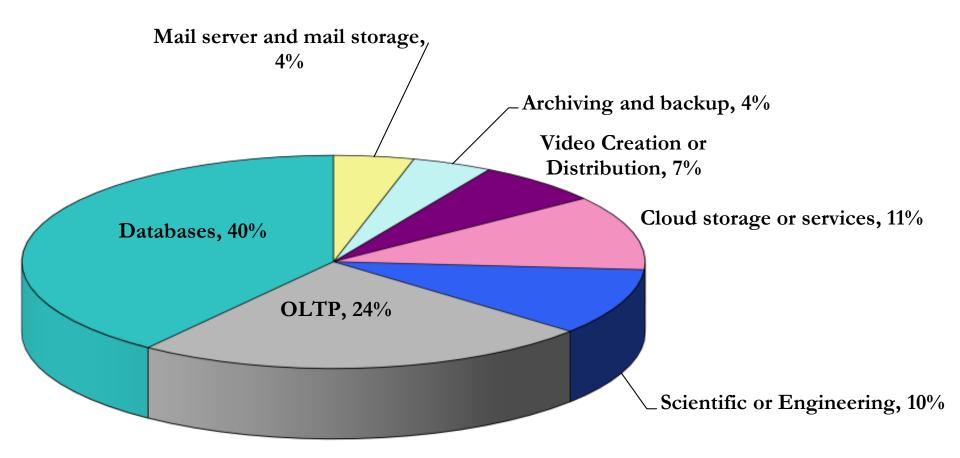


Outline

- ☐ The Survey
- Application Distribution
- □ Top-Level Survey Results: IOPS, Capacity and Latency
- Developing storage tiers
- Implications/Projections
- Authors and Sources

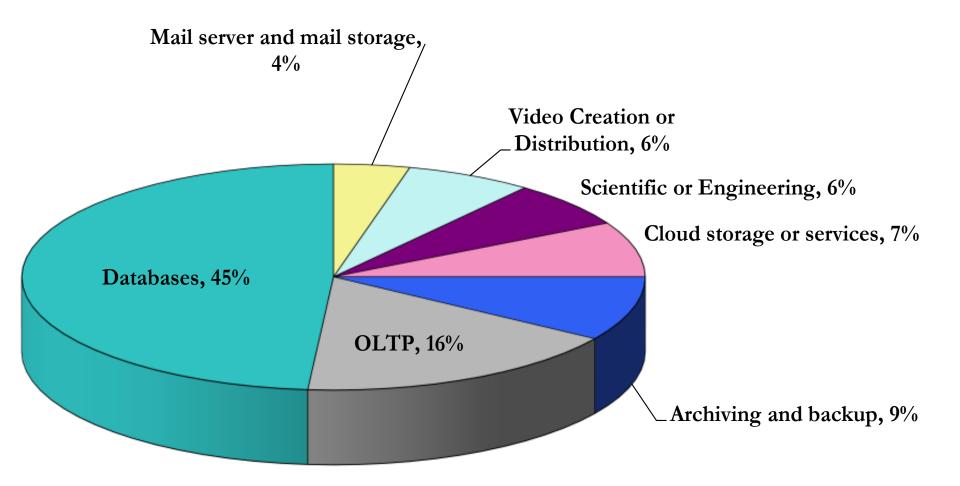


Applications: 2012





Applications: 2016





Databases

- Large data sets
- □ Random traffic
- High I/O load
- □ Early SSD adopter
 - Previously used DRAM SSDs
- Some load the entireDB on flash memory

















OLTP

(On-Line Transaction Processing)

- Verified writes
 - Write/read back
 - Doubles I/O load
- No room for errors
- Speed is imperative
 - Delays lose customers



Image courtesy of Square, Inc.



Archiving & Backup

- Snapshots and replication gaining momentum
 - Both require highspeed storage
- Business continuity places high demands on storage
- Active archives growing faster than passive archives





Cloud Storage/Services--Virtualization

- ☐ The "IO Blender"
 - Many streams
 - Scrambled I/O
 - Highly random
- Suits SSDs better than HDDs for rapid access
- Many VM and VDI systems using flash cache to meet demand speed needs

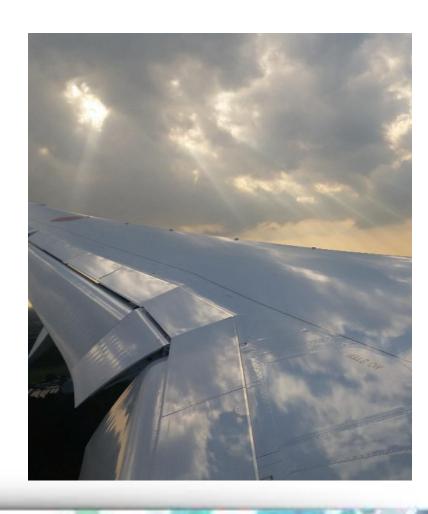


Image courtesy of Waring Corp.



Cloud Storage or Services

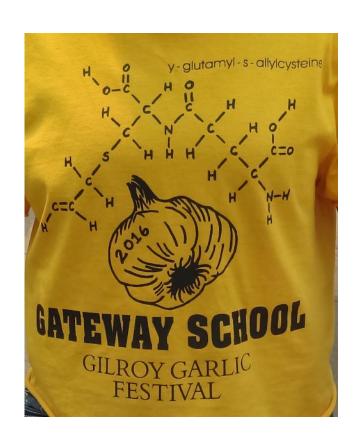
- Cloud storage is efficiently used
 - Cost-benefit is well understood (opex versus capex)
- Performance is a key differentiator
- Purchasers are more sophisticated





Science & Engineering

- Complex problems
 - Genome sequencing
 - CAD/CAM
 - Natural Resources
 - Nuclear modeling
- □ Large data sets
- Expensive talent
 - Don't want them sitting around waiting





Video Creation or Distribution

- □ Large data sets
- Multiple video streams
 - Randomizes access
- High bandwidth required
- Expensive talent
 - Don't want them sitting around waiting

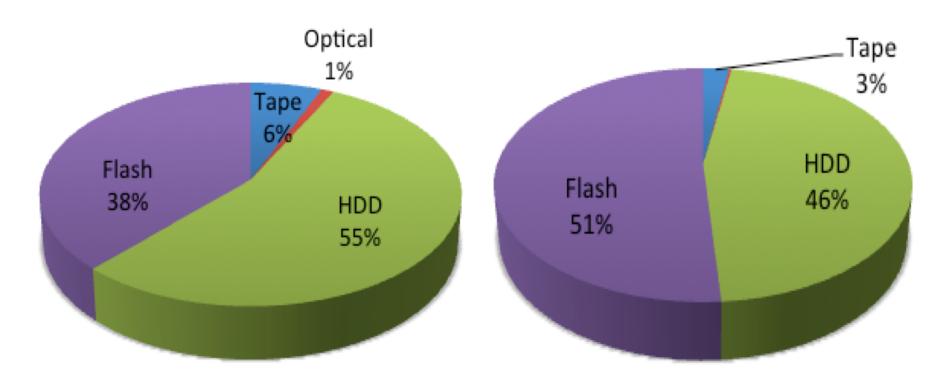


Image courtesy of the US Library of Congress



Flash M&E revenue share is growing

2015 2021

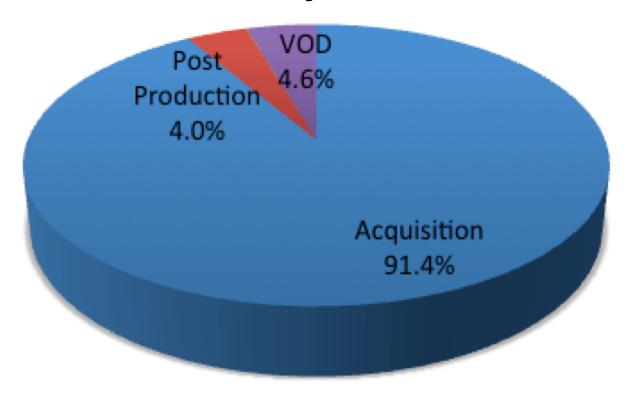


2016 Digital Storage in Media and Entertainment Report, Coughlin Associates



Growing use of flash memory in Media and Entertainment

2021 Projections





Exchange Server

- Multiple tasks
 - e-mail
 - Scheduling/calendars
 - Data storage
- ☐ Thousands of users
- Chaotic e-mail workload
 - Multiple mailboxes
 - Asynchronous sends & receives
 - Spam & virus filters

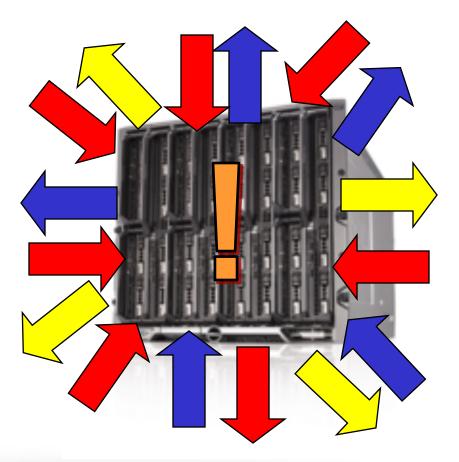


Image courtesy of Dell Computer

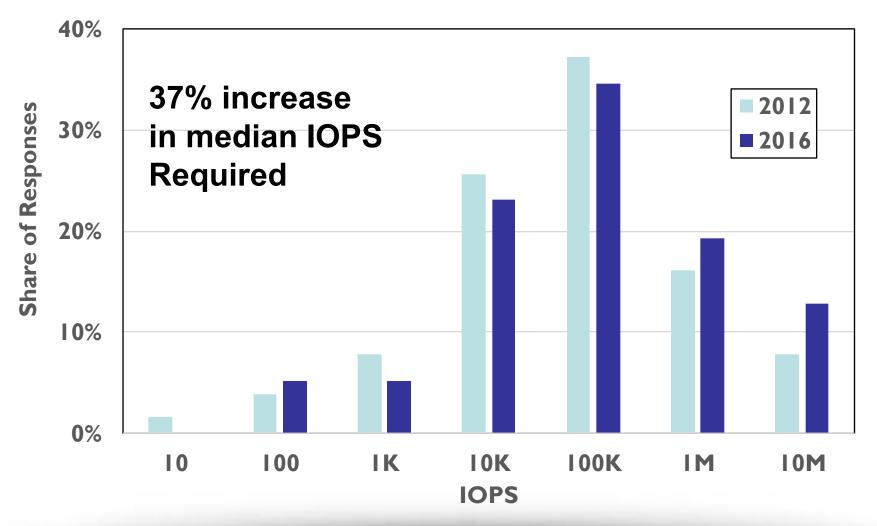


Outline

- ☐ The Survey
- Application Distribution
- Top-Level Survey Results: IOPS, Capacity and Latency
- Developing storage tiers
- Implications/Projections
- Authors and Sources

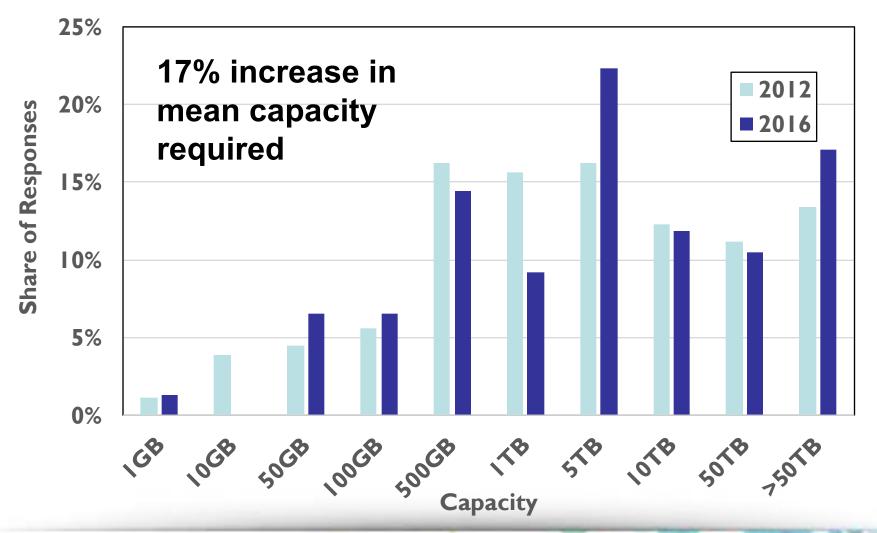


IOPS Required for Dominant Application



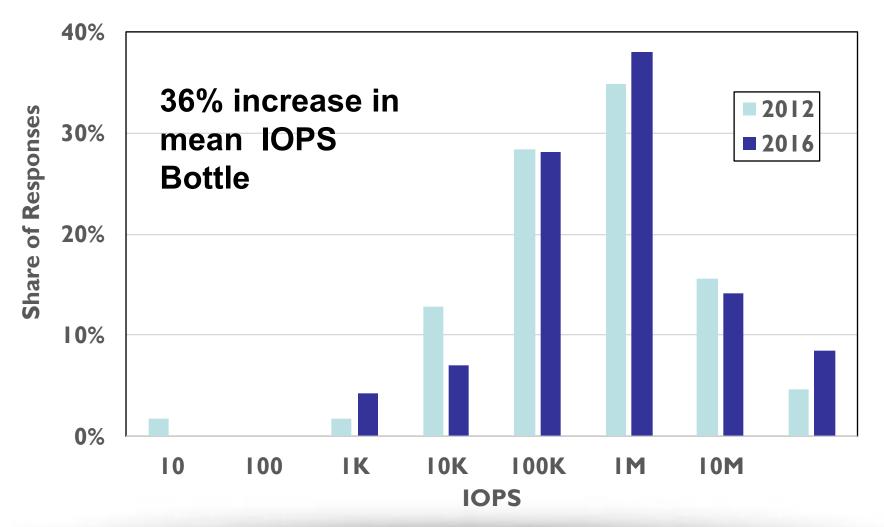


Capacity Required



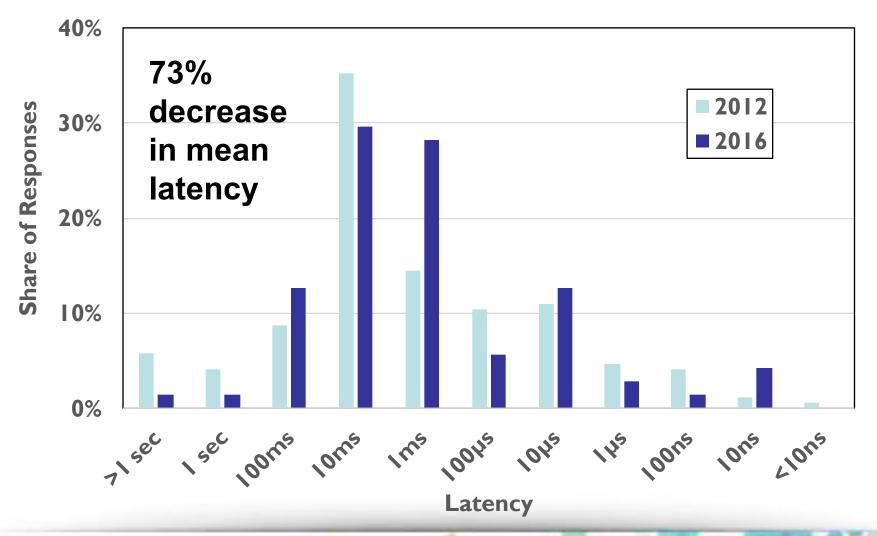


Other Hardware IOPS Bottleneck





Fastest Latency the System Can Use





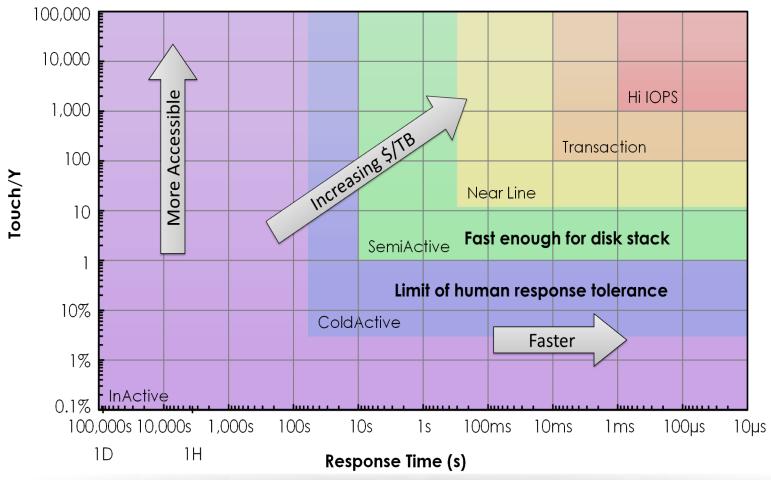
Outline

- ☐ The Survey
- Application Distribution
- □ Top-Level Survey Results: IOPS, Capacity and Latency
- Developing storage tiers
- Implications/Projections
- Authors and Sources



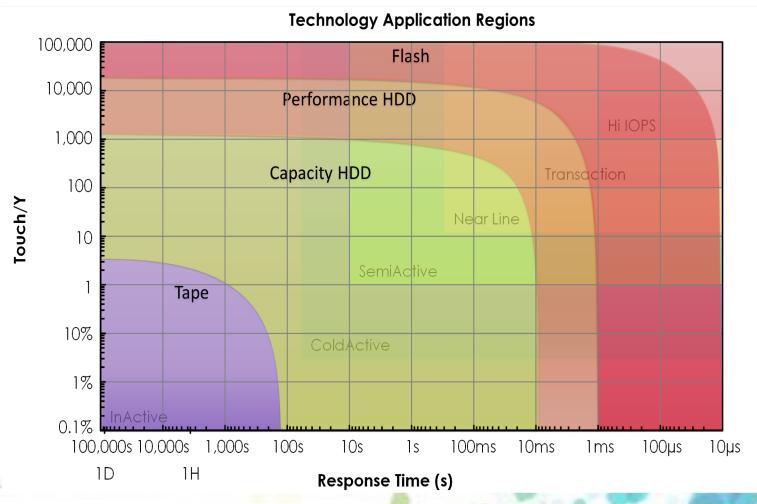
Touch rate versus response time indicating various types of uses





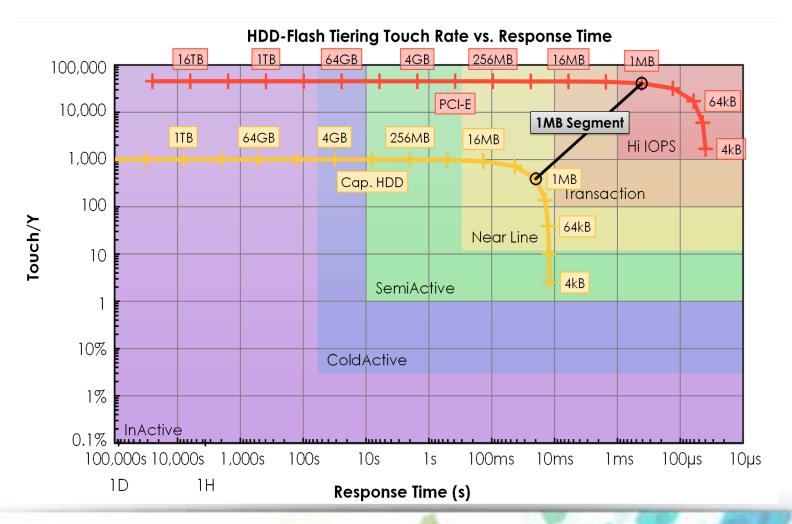


Digital storage technologies overlaid on the Touch Rate chart





HDD-Flash tiering/caching touch rate chart





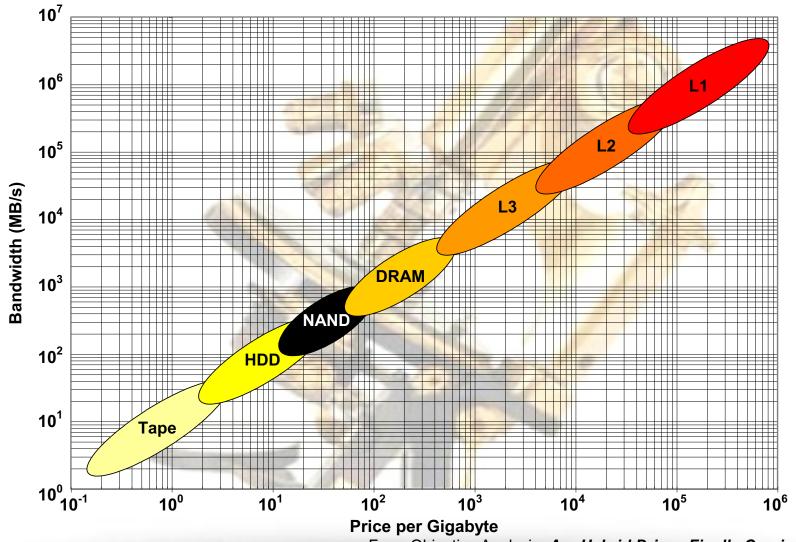
How To View Latencies

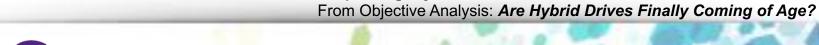
- DRAM Access
 - One heartbeat
- □ SSD Access
 - □ 1,000 heartbeats
 - ■Walking a mile
- HDD Access
 - □ 1,000,000 heartbeats
 - □ Riding a bike from San Francisco to Miami

(Thanks to Jim Pappas for this analogy)



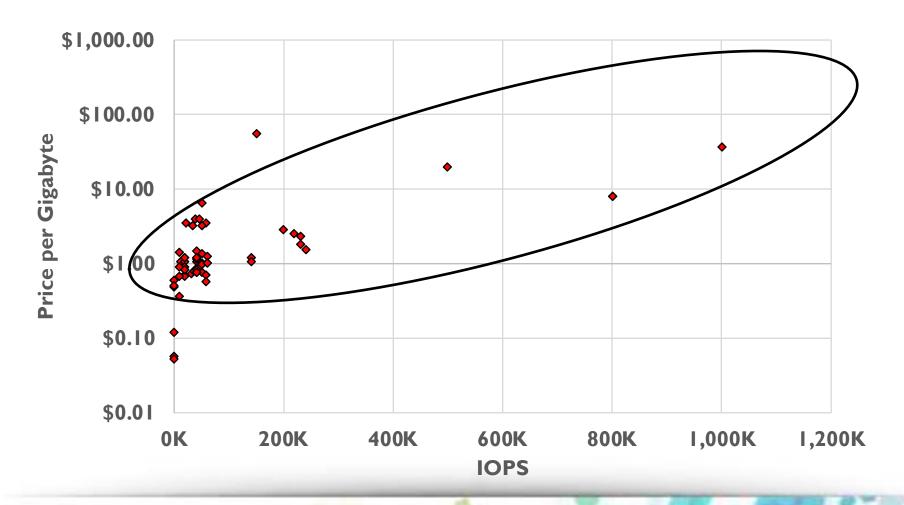
Memory & Storage Price vs. Bandwidth





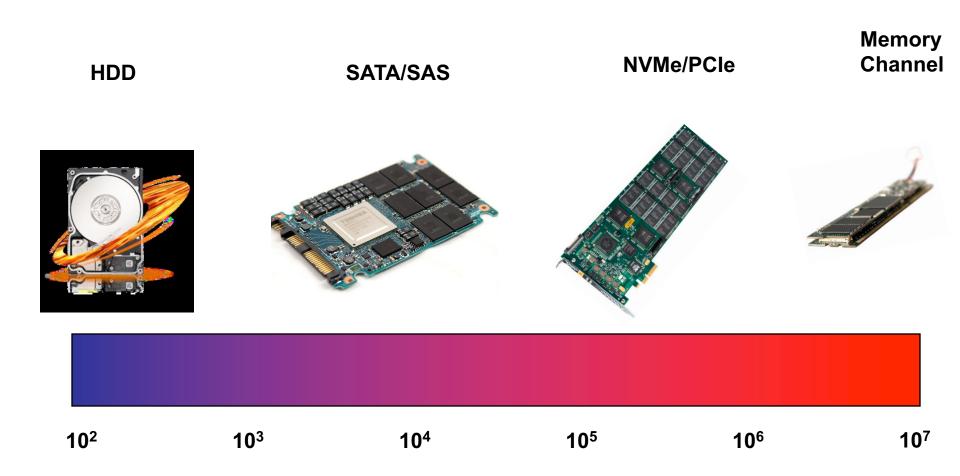


Price/GB Roughly Follows IOPS





IOPS by Form Factor





Outline

- ☐ The Survey
- Application Distribution
- □ Top-Level Survey Results: IOPS, Capacity and Latency
- Developing storage tiers
- Implications/Projections
- Authors and Sources



Implications/Projections

- Users need more IOPS and capacity and lower latencies
- Increased SSDs adoption for higher IOPS
- HDDs filling a tier behind SSDs
- Other system elements become the bottleneck
 - □ Network, software, servers...
- Users focusing more attention on IOPS
 - Translates to growth for <u>both</u> SSDs and HDDs



Report Compiles Survey Results

- □ Full details can be purchased for immediate download at www.Objective-Analysis.com
- Orders can also be processed through Coughlin Associates at:

http://www.TomCoughlin.com/techpapers.htm or by contacting Tom at:

- **408-202-5098**
- □ Tom@TomCoughlin.com.



Your Presenters



Thomas Coughlin Coughlin Associates

Tom Coughlin, President, Coughlin Associates is a highly-respected storage analyst and consultant with over 30 years in the data storage industry in engineering and management at high profile companies.



Jim Handy
Objective Analysis

Jim Handy is a widely recognized semiconductor analyst, has over 30 years in the electronics industry. His background includes marketing and design positions at market-leading suppliers.

Source Material

- 2016 How Many IOPS is Enough?, Objective Analysis and Coughlin Associates
- Touch Rate: A metric for analyzing storage system performance, Steven Heltzer and Tom Coughlin, 2015 (www.tomcoughlin.com/techpapers)
- 2016 Digital Storage for Media and Entertainment, Coughlin Associates (<u>www.tomcoughlin.com/techpapers</u>)
- Objective Analysis report: Are Hybrid Drives Finally Coming of Age?

