

Managing Storage Without Boundries: Managing Growth & Mitigating Risk...On A Budget

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 Efficiently managing storage and mitigating the risk of data loss are tremendous challenges today. As storage complexity increases and budgets flatten out or decrease, it becomes even more challenging. This session discusses these challenges and lays out a logical, defendable strategy to more efficiently manage storage and cost-effectively mitigate risk.



- Introduction
- Storage Efficiency
 - What is Efficient Storage?
 - Planning for Efficiency
 - Managing for Efficiency
 - Automating for Efficiency
- Risk Mitigation
 - Determine value of data
 - Link threats to protections
 - Select appropriate solutions

Storage Challenges



- Shrinking backup window
- No time for downtime
- Overburdened storage administrators
- New government-mandated regulations
- Multiple:
 - Platforms, databases, applications and storage types (DAS, NAS, SAN)
- Budget constraints

"How do I mitigate risk, keep up with growth and stay within budget?"

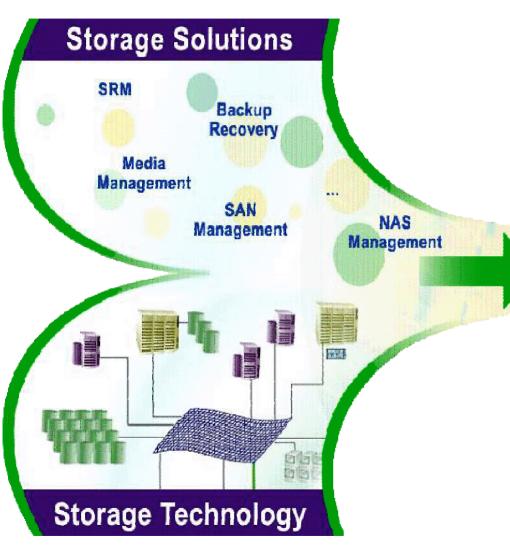
Enterprise Requirements

- Application / data <u>must</u> be 100% protected
- Maximum application / data availability
- Efficiently Handle Growth
- Hit the backup window
- Reduce operator oversight and intervention
- Increase operational efficiency
- Price/performance ratio which meets internal SLA requirements and budget constraints
- Meet regulatory requirements

"Storage everywhere...how to consolidate it ...how to protect it...how to stay within budget?"



Order to the Chaos

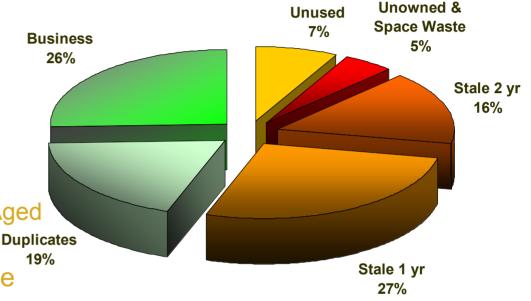




Inefficient Storage

- Storage Growth Inevitable
 - % of Hardware Budget
 - % of Operation Cost
- Volume Frustrates Retrieval
 - Increases User Driven Replication
- Stub-style HSM Does Not Scale
 - Think Tiered Storage Not Aged Storage

 Duplication
- Oversupply Causes Wastage

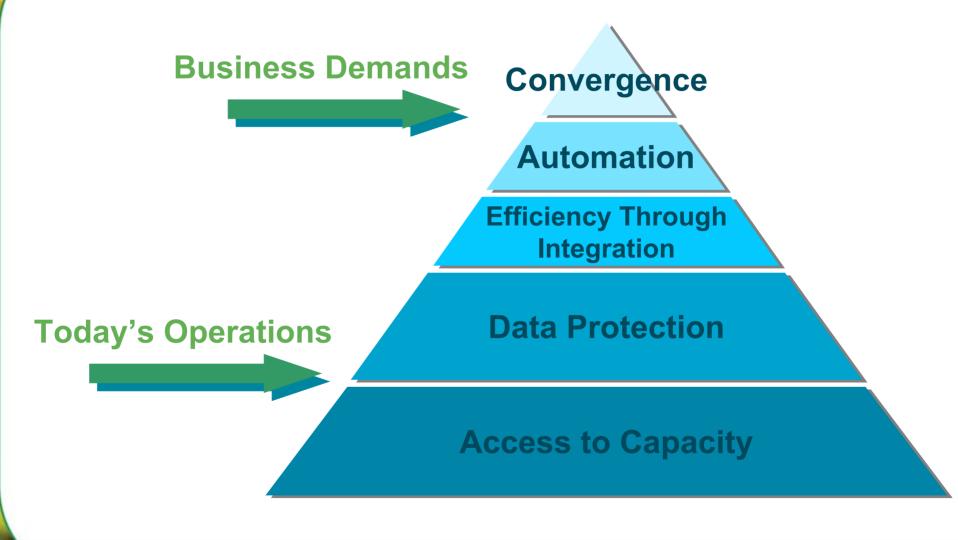








Storage Hierarchy of Needs



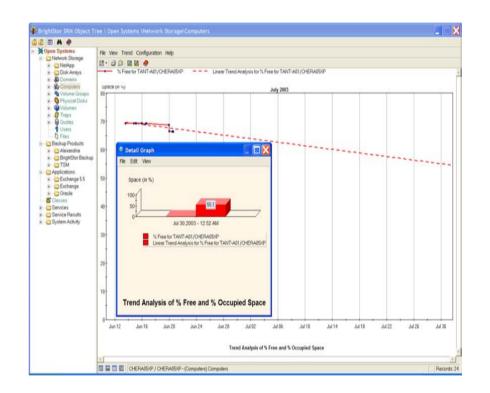


Planning for Efficiency



Storage Capacity Planning

- Proactive capacity planning ensures data and application availability
 - Exception-based management (threshold monitoring)
 - Trending of historical data and analysis of storage patterns
 - Tracking of free space on critical volumes
 - Detailed, point-in-time growth comparisons





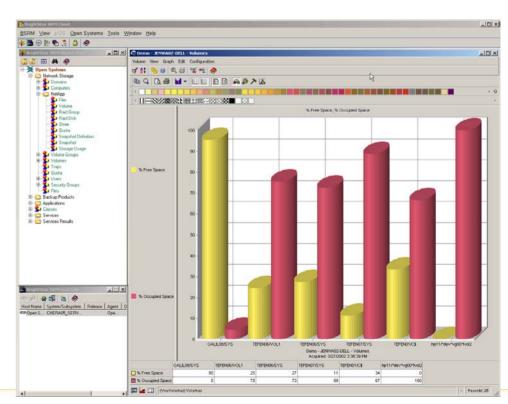
Storage-Intensive Applications

- Which application is the major storage space user?
- When will new storage capacity be required to support data growth?
- Can I manage the same type of applications as one logical unit/object?
- Can I manage my backup/recovery, database or messaging applications?



Storage-Intensive Applications

- Application-based storage management
 - Backup/recovery
 - Database
 - Messaging/collaboration
 - Enterprise storage automation
 - Storage chargeback



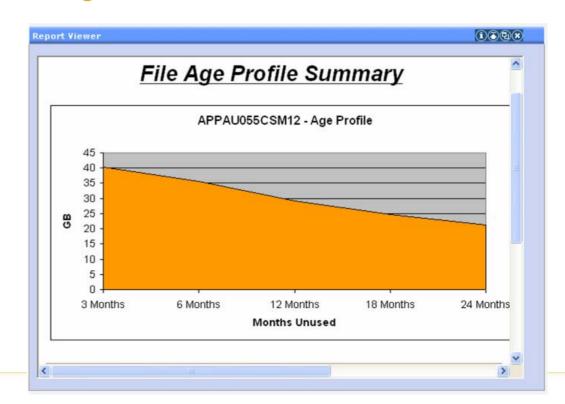


Migration Planning

- What are the file types, applications and data that must be migrated?
- Which are the most accessed objects and where are they located?

Who are the biggest storage users that need to be

accommodated?

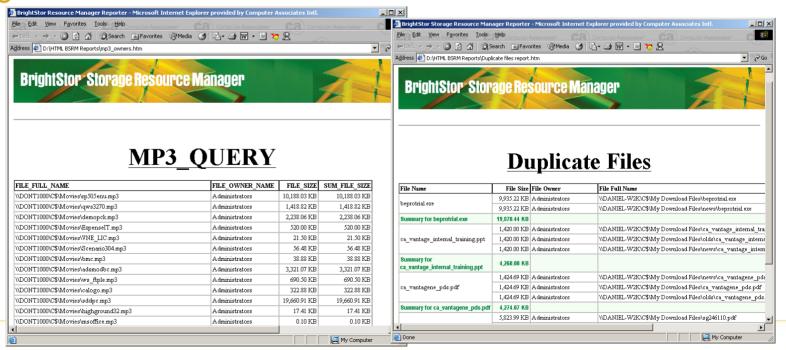






Backup Planning and Management

- How much data has to be backed up?
- What data sets have to be backed up?
- Should certain files be migrated or archived?
- How much storage capacity is required for backups?
- Are there duplicate files that are taking up additional storage?





Managing for Efficiency

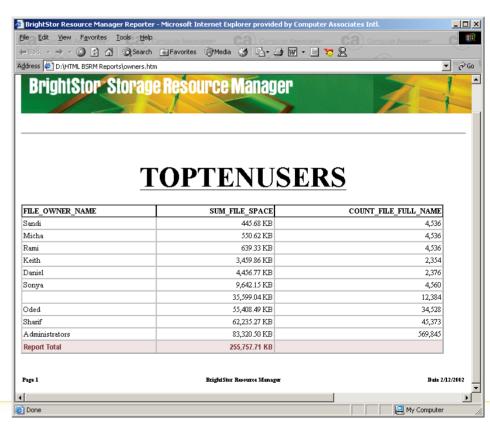


User Quota Management

- Who are the top 10 users in XYZ department?
- Are there any users on server XYZ who have MP3 files?
- How can I notify users who have exceeded their quotas?

How can I effectively implement enterprise-wide policies

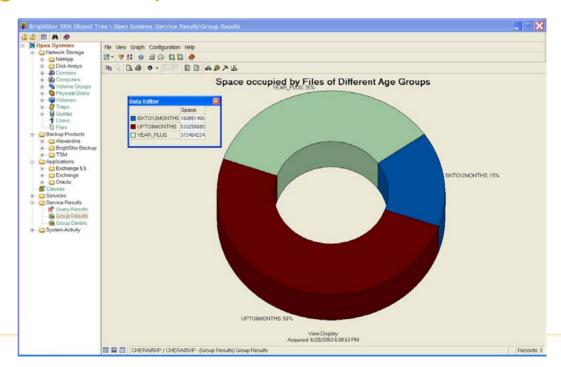
for user space quotas?





Storage Usage and Chargeback

- How much storage space is consumed by user or department?
- Can I measure the storage capacity consumption of users and departments?
- I have no intention of adding a chargeback application, but can I meter storage consumption?





Storage Usage

Welcome spadmin!

- Administration
- Catalog Builder
- SLA Management
- Service Metering
- Billing Management
- Provisioning

Departments

Applications Management

Resource Assignment

- Personalization
- Reports
- Search

Messages

My Applications

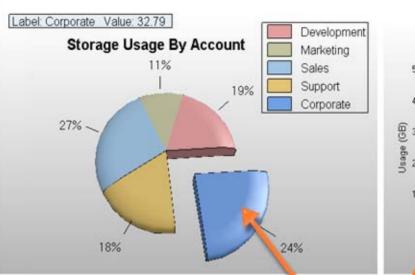
My Tasks

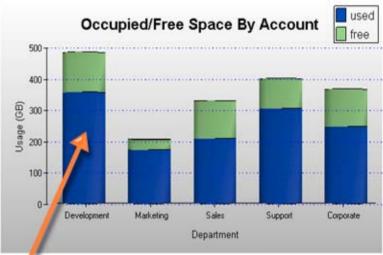
Help

Logout



iCan Sys Admin

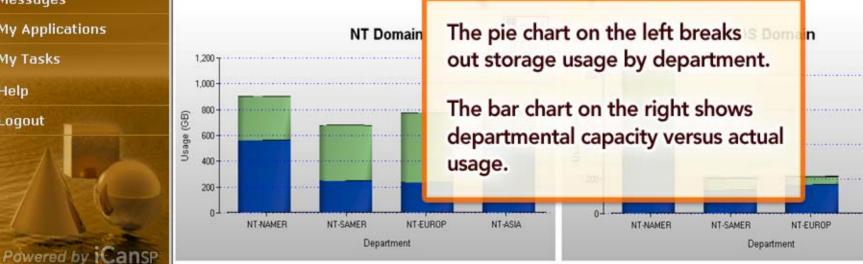




used

free

NT-ASIA





Sample Storage Chargeback

iCan Sys Admin

bunt

\$-200.00

Amount

Remaining Balance: \$ 48,690.40

Welcome spadmin!

- Administration
- ▶ Catalog Builder
- ► SLA Management
- Service Meterina
- ▶ Billing Management
- **▶** Provisioning
- Departments

Applications Management

Resource Assignment

- Personalization
- Reports
- Search

Messages

My Applications

Powered by iCanSP

My Tasks

Help

Logout



Hardware Repair Service violation

Storage

5/17/2002

Date

Payments

Description

No payments for this invoice.

This invoice shows charges for 3 different applications. Storage volume and rates are detailed for each. Notice the credit for hardware repair. The BrightStor - iCan Solution produces these invoices automatically.

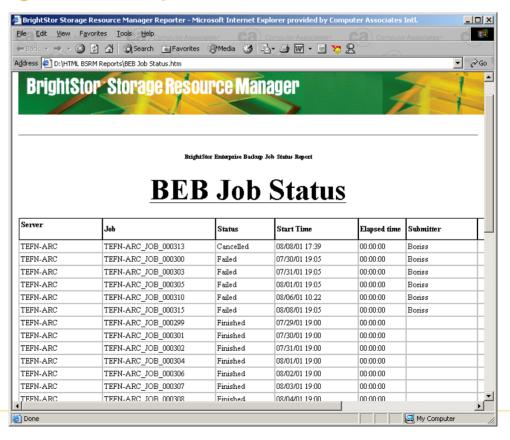
5/16/2002 Metric Value: 936,478 Mbytes x \$ 0.0095 Dollars \$ 8,896.54 Total Usage Total Storage Usage - Oracle Databases Storage 5/17/2002 Metric Value: 1,846,295 Mbytes x \$ 0.01 Dollars \$ 18,462.95 Total Usage Total Storage Usage - Unix Storage 5/17/2002 Total Usage Metric Value: 2,760,374 Mbytes x \$ 0.0078 Dollars \$ 21,530.91 **Adjustments** Date Description Amount

Marketing



Improved Service Levels

- Were yesterday's backup jobs successful?
- Is there enough capacity to support server growth?
- Is there sufficient disk storage capacity to support application data growth requirements?



- Increased disk utilization
- Improved storage management (staffing)
- Less floor space
- Improved disaster recovery capabilities
- Improved data recovery options
- Increased performance
- Improved backup operations





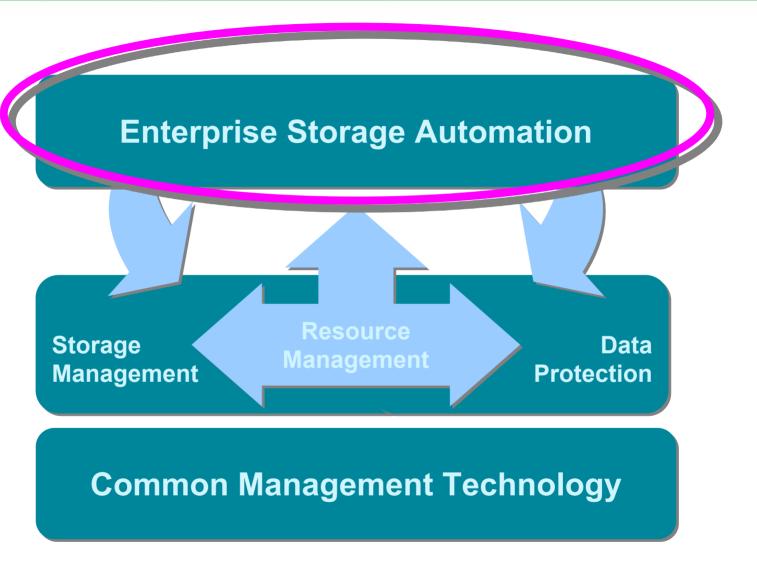
Potential Initial HW Cost Savings

	Scenario 1	Scenario 2	Scenario 3	Scenario 4
Capacity (TB)	50	50	100	100
Storage HW Costs (\$/GB)	\$60	\$60	\$60	\$60
Utilization Rate	30%	40%	30%	40%
Underutilized Capacity (TB)	15	10	30	20
Potential Cost Avoidance	\$900,000	\$600,000	\$1,800,000	\$1,200,000

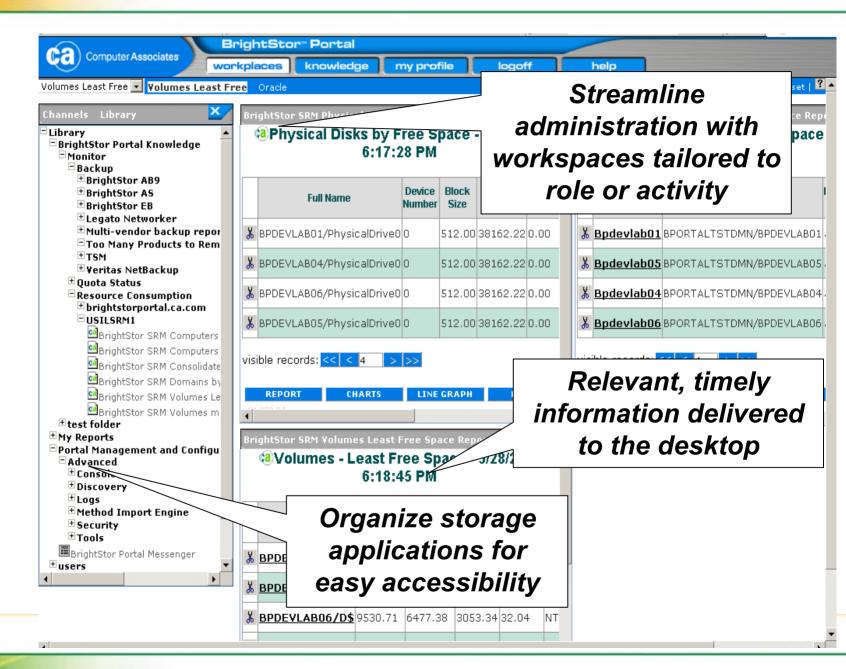
Notes: Objective of 60% utilization

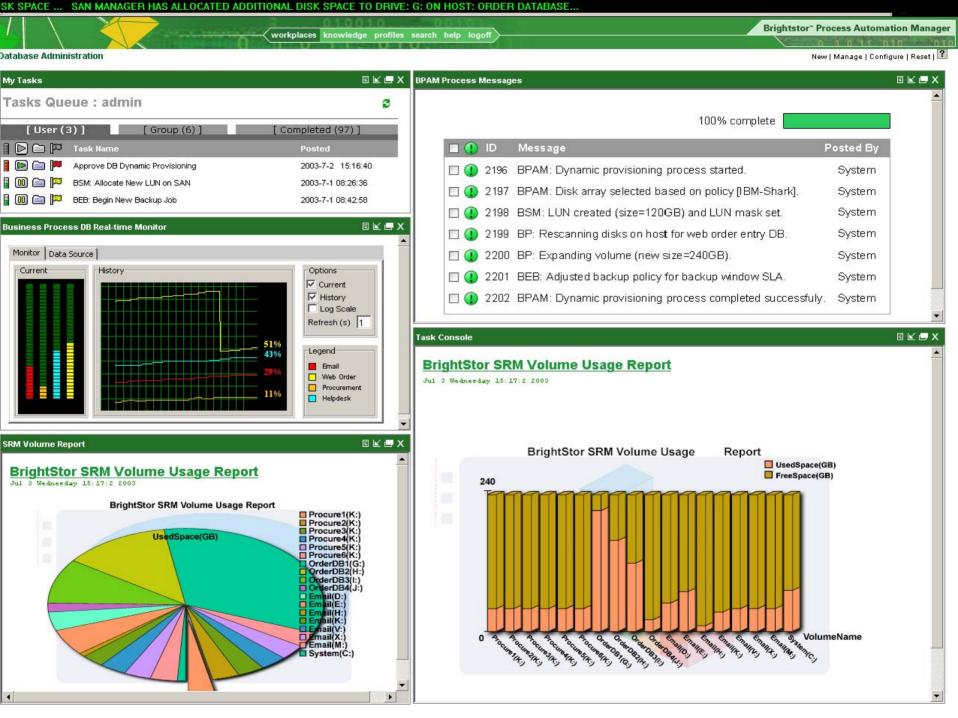


Automating for Efficiency



Single Point of Management



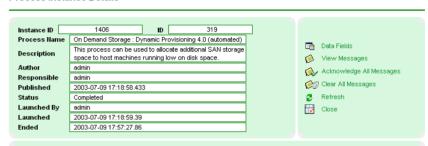




Operational Automation

- Encapsulation of any operational procedure
- Out of the box 'Best Practice Definitions'
 - Customize to your environment
 - Create new
- Workflow driven execution
- Fully automated, or not

Process Instance Details



4	Name	Description	Priority	Status	Performer	Posted	Launched	Ended
*	Email Alert Administrator	This automated method will send an email alert to your SAN administrator indicating that new storage will be allocated to your host machine.	2	Completed	SYSTEM (SYSTEM)	2003-07-09 17:18:59.717	2003-07-09 17:19:00.017	2003-07-09 17:19:02.03
	NT - Verify Volume Running Low	This activity requires you to verify the event based launch of this practice.	2	Completed	admin (user)	2003-07-09 17:19:02.563	2003-07-09 17:20:54.17	2003-07-09 17:21:47.297
*	BSM - Choose Disk Array	This activity requires you to choose from what disk array storage should be allocated. This activity will	2	Completed	admin (user)	2003-07-09 17:21:47.53	2003-07-09 17:21:55.86	2003-07-09 17:25:28.11
*	BSM - Create / Allocate New LUN	locate or create a new LUN (if it does not exist) on the chosen disk array and allocate the space to the host	2	Completed	SYSTEM (SYSTEM)	2003-07-09 17:25:28.28	2003-07-09 17:25:28.39	2003-07-09 17:27:07.623



Automated Processes



- Storage Provisioning
- Volume Management
 - Space Reclamation
- Storage Policies & Service Level Agreements
- Disaster Recovery & Business Continuity
- SAN Change Management
- Media Lifecycle Management



Expected Value of Automation

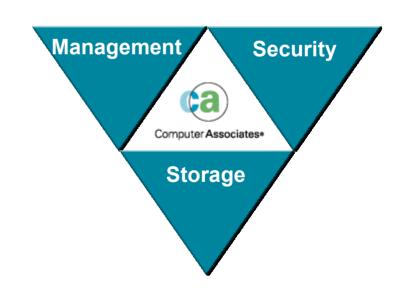
- Solutions that respond to business conditions
- Business continuity
- Operational efficiency
- Enables next generation storage management
 - Shift from backup to restore



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Automation – Problem Simplification

- Enable Business to focus on Business
- Allows convergence
 - Within Storage
 - Between Enterprise Management disciplines
 - Natural maturation of industry





Storage Risk Mitigation



Storage Risk Mitigation

- Maturing of Data Protection
- Applies Proven Methodology
- Cost Focused Discipline
- Exploits Existing Investments
- Simplifies Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Decisions

Have a clear, logical, defendable strategy to mitigate risk AND stay within budget



Business Issues

- Changed Threat
 Definition
- Storage Blending with Security and Enterprise Management
- Standards and Law
 - HIPAA, SEC, Sarbanes-Oxley
 - Basel II





Technical Issues

- No Longer Simply Data Recovery
 - How Quickly Can I Restore?
 - What Window of Data Can I Lose?
 - What Should My Backup Window Be?
- Technology Evolution
- Minimize Storage Investment





Deliver Storage Risk Mitigation

Determine value of data

Link threats to protections

Select appropriate solutions



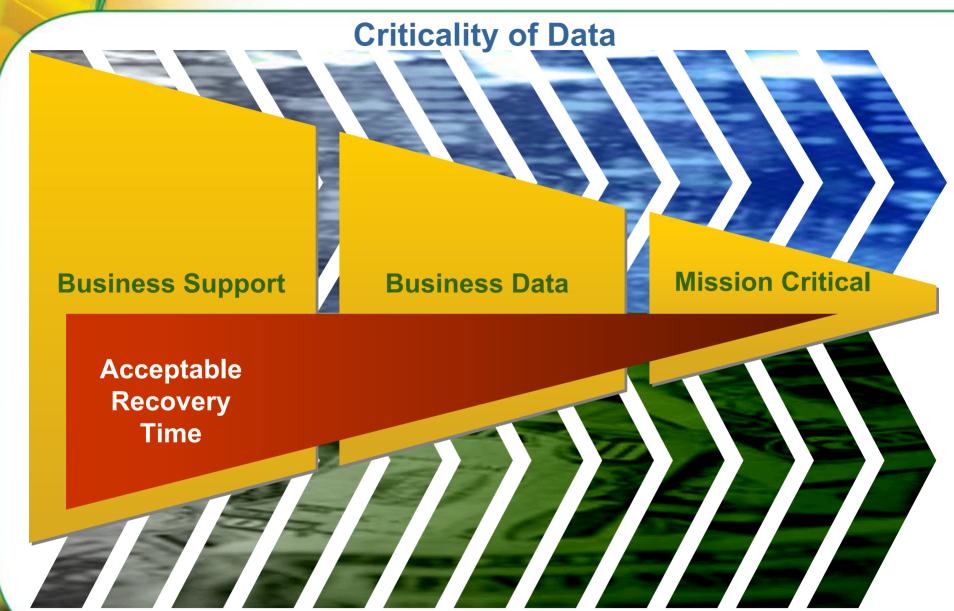


All Data is Not Equal

- Data has Unique Business Value
- IT Departments Must Understand the Relative Value of Data:
 - Cost of Downtime
 - Cost of Lost Data



Data Qualities



Business Value



Understand Threats

- IT Must Identify Potential Risks
- Data has Acceptable Risks
- Select Mitigations to Protect Against Unacceptable Risks













High Risk



Relate Threats to Mitigations





Select Cost-Effective Protection

- Value of Data vs. Cost of Protection
- Many Data Protection Solutions, Not Just One
- Data Value Changes
 Over Time ... Data
 Protection Must
 Change Too



Time

Seek Balance

- Don't Waste \$10,000 Protecting Data Worth \$1,000
- Don't Risk Data Worth \$100,000 by Protecting it with \$1000 Solution





Data



Protection

Outcome

 Enterprise Always a Mixture of Distributed and Centralized

























Data Protection Solutions

Integration Services

Mainframe
Backup & Recovery
Solutions

Enterprise-class
Backup &
Recovery
Solutions

Departmental-Level Backup & Recovery Solutions PC/Laptop Backup & Recovery Solutions



Classify Data Example

- Class A: Critical Mainframe/Open Systems Applications (Financial Systems, CRM, etc.)
- Class B: Supporting Apps. (Payroll, E-mail, branch office servers, web servers, etc.)
- Class C: Lower Priority Apps.
 (Departmental servers, PCs/Laptops (filtered), etc.)
- Class D: Lowest priority apps, etc.





Apply Protection Example

- Class A: Mainframe & Enterprise-class Backup & Recovery Solutions
- Class B: Enterprise-class and Departmental-level B&R Solutions
- Class C: Departmental-level and Mobile Computing B&R Solutions
- Class D: No backup (or user-initiated only)



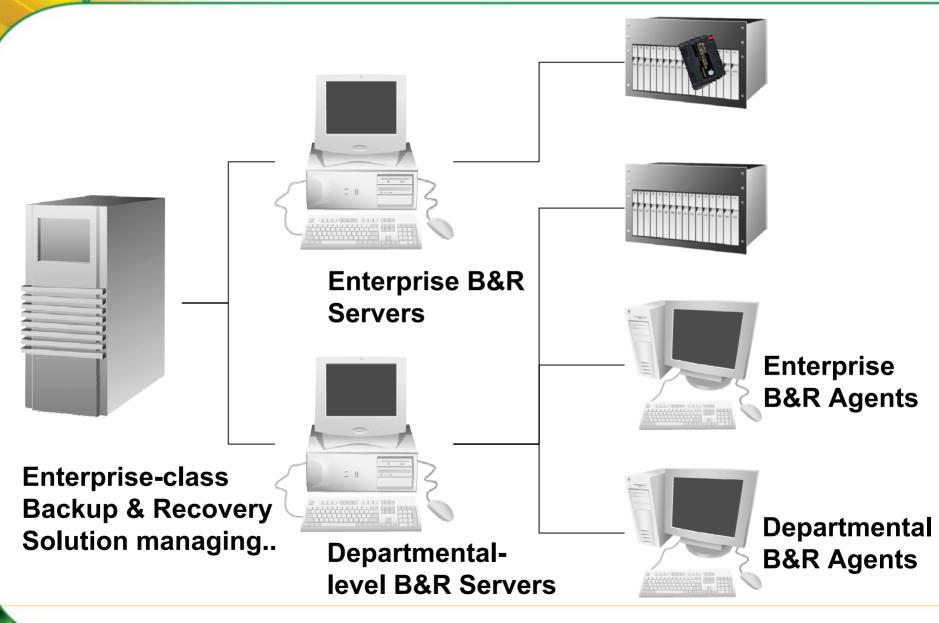




- Class A: Snapshot hourly and copy to "hot site" AND daily off-site tape vaulting/archive (for x yrs); each server has bare-metal DR capability
- Class B: Full backup every 4 hours to tape, daily off-site tape vaulting (x# yrs)
- Class C: Weekly full, daily incremental tape backup (local only)
- Class D: No backup



Integration Gives Flexibility





Storage Risk Mitigation

- Backup Evolving into Mitigation
- Balances Data Value Against Cost
- Critical Success Factor Built-in Integration
- Storage, Security and Enterprise Merging
- Contains Hardware and Software costs
- Logical, Flexible, Defendable Strategy

Check out the "Storage Risk Mitigation" Whitepaper for more information



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CA BrightStor HP Support

- Key New Support:
 - BrightStor Enterprise Backup v10.5 for HP-UX and Tru64 - introduced May 2003
 - Integrated management of hardware snap-shot (StorageWorks Business Copy) for HP XP arrays
 - BrightStor ARCserve Backup v9 support for HP-UX and Tru64servers
- Ongoing Support
 - Broad Support for HP Storage, Server and PC Products (see on-line "Certified Device Lists)



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