



# *Disk-Based Backups: The Next Step in Storage Management Data Protection*

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LEGATO Software – EMC Software Group

# Agenda

- Why we're here
- Why Backup-to-disk
- Backup-to-disk considerations
- Justifying the Value
- List of resources

# Why We're Here

- What** Backup-to-disk, but we're really talking about restore
- When** Now, new technology has changed the economics and the market acceptance is high
- Why** Tape is no longer meeting recovery needs
- Where** Not just the data center but all over
- Who** Those with the most to lose/gain
- CIO
  - Data Center Managers
  - Backup Admins

## *Recovery Factoids*

- Reliance on tape alone for data recovery is no longer a best practice
- More than 80% of restore requests are made within 48 hours of data loss over 90% are made within 30 days
- 60-70% of storage management effort is devoted to B/R
- 15% of a storage administrator's time is spent on recovery operations
- Over 5% of B/R jobs fail nightly  
—*META Group, April 1, 2004*

# Traditional Backup and Recovery

## Challenges:

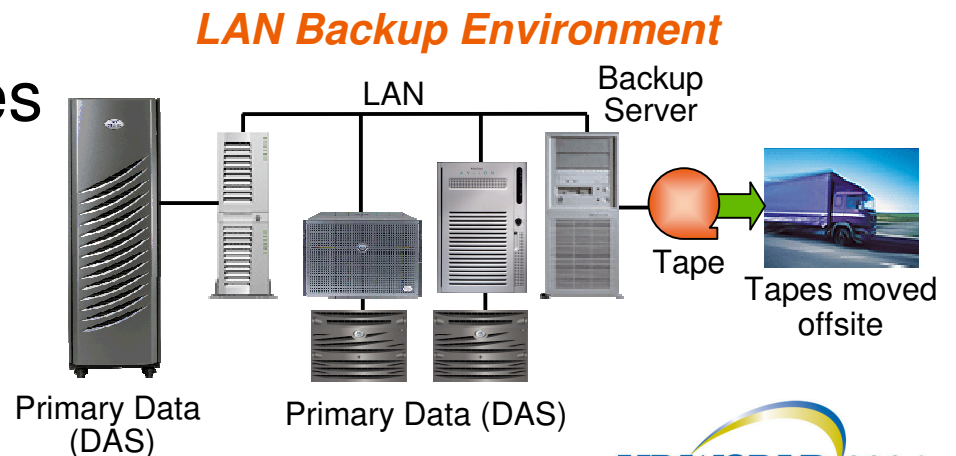
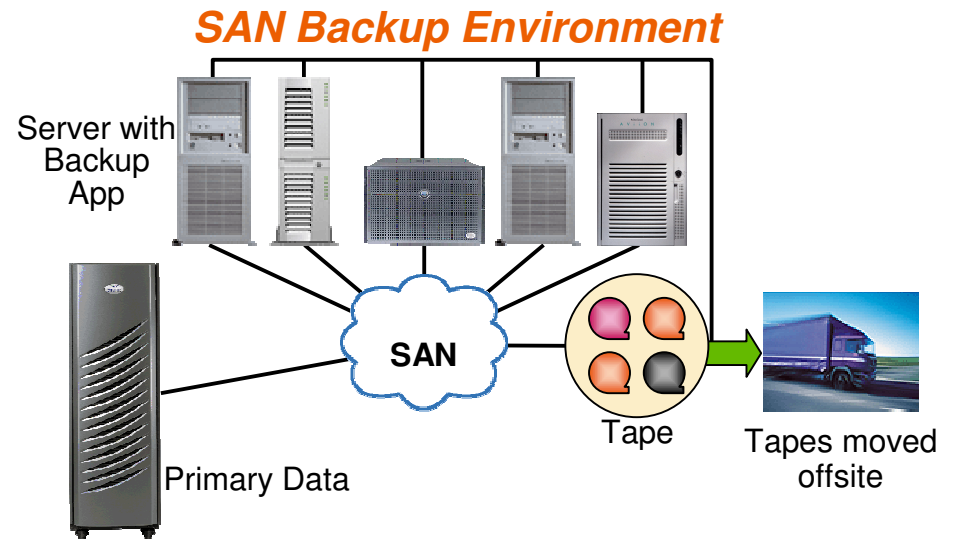
### **Pressure to meet the changing needs of the business**

- Availability = Revenue
- Traditional methods are unreliable
- Operations are highly manual and inefficient
- Backup and restore environments continue to grow in complexity
- Costs of backup and restore continue to rise



# Why Tape Doesn't Always Meet the Challenges

- **Performance** limitations
  - Limited throughput
  - No random access to data
- **Availability** limitations
  - Tape media does not support data protection, like RAID
  - Tape media is “expired” after certain number of uses
- **Management** complexities
  - Restoring from multiple incremental copies is painful
  - Media replacement costs
  - Vaulting costs
  - Labor costs



# Today's Backup and Recovery

## **Solution:**

***Backup-to-disk: moves data to disk rather than tape to improve operational backup and restore***



# Why Disk Can Meet the Challenges

Faster, more predictable backup and recovery

## Performance

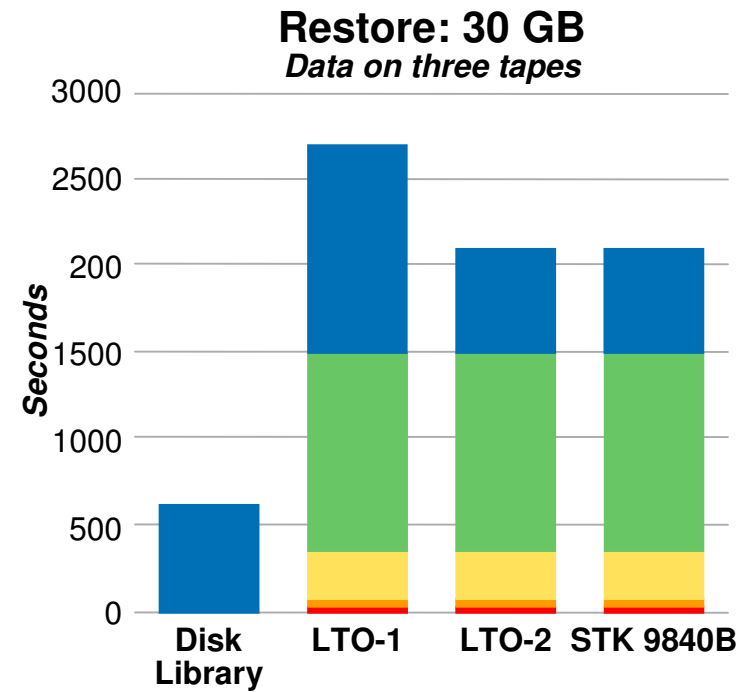
- 80MB/sec single stream throughput
- Immediate, random access to data
- Backup AND recover simultaneously on the same media

## Availability

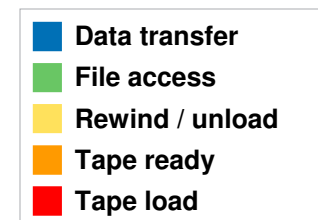
- High-availability built in
- Supports RAID
- Advanced data protection

## Management

- Reduced number of drives and libraries
- More efficient use of staff
- Eliminate pain of incremental restores



**70–77% faster restore!**



**NOTE:**

LTO1, LTO2  
9840B assume  
2:1 compression

# Targets for Backup-to-disk

- **Disk Arrays**

- Typically leveraging ATA drives for lower cost, higher capacity
- Direct Attached, SAN Attached, NAS Attached
- Good flexibility – support for point-in-time copies
- Can support both transactional and backup data

- **Virtual Tape Libraries (VTLs)**

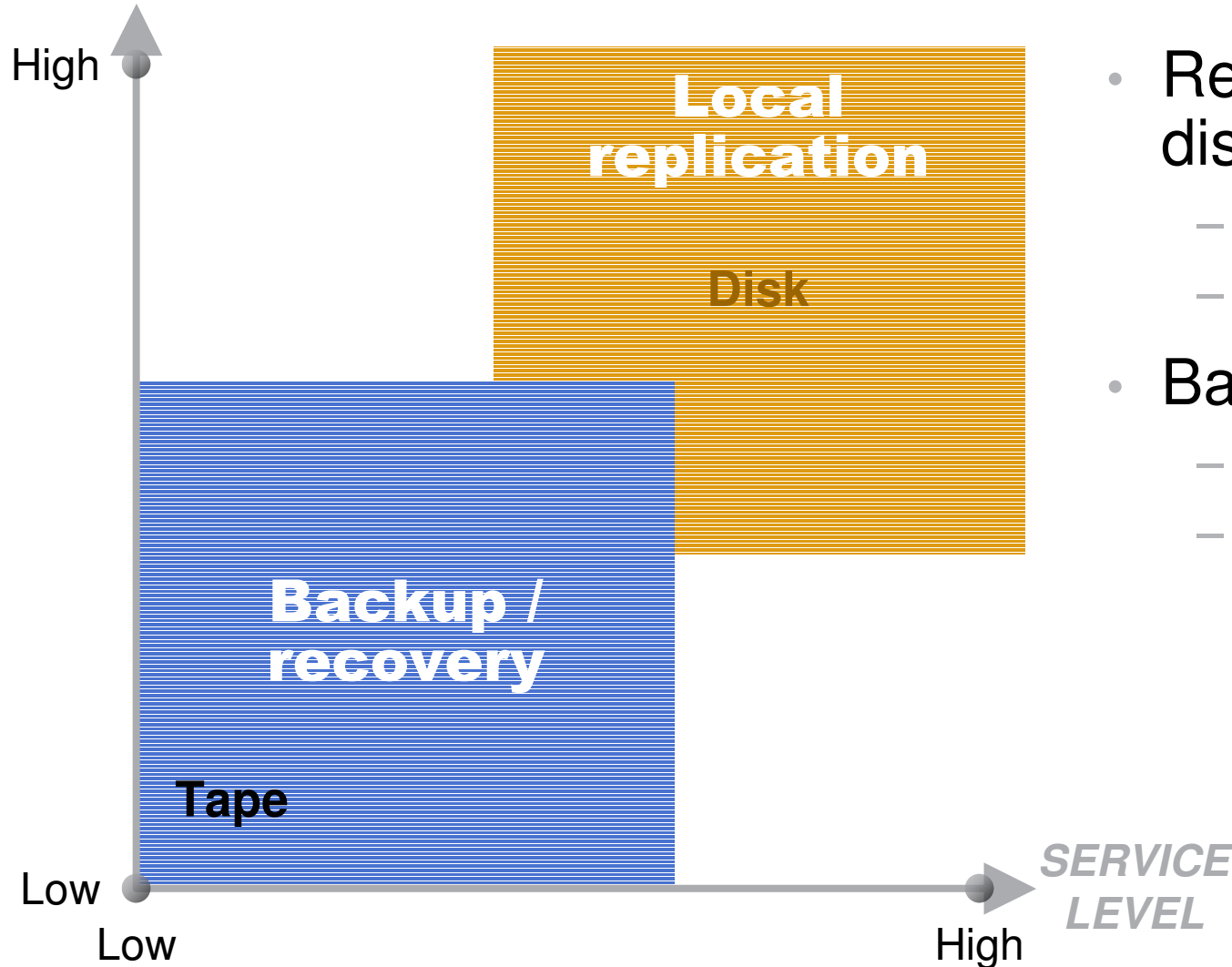
- Disk arrays that appear as a tape library
  - Emulates a variety of libraries and drives
  - Typically leverages ATA drives
- Disks are invisible to the backup application
  - It only sees a tape library
- A dedicated appliance
- Because it emulates tape – not all Backup-to-disk advantages apply





# Typical Information Protection Choices

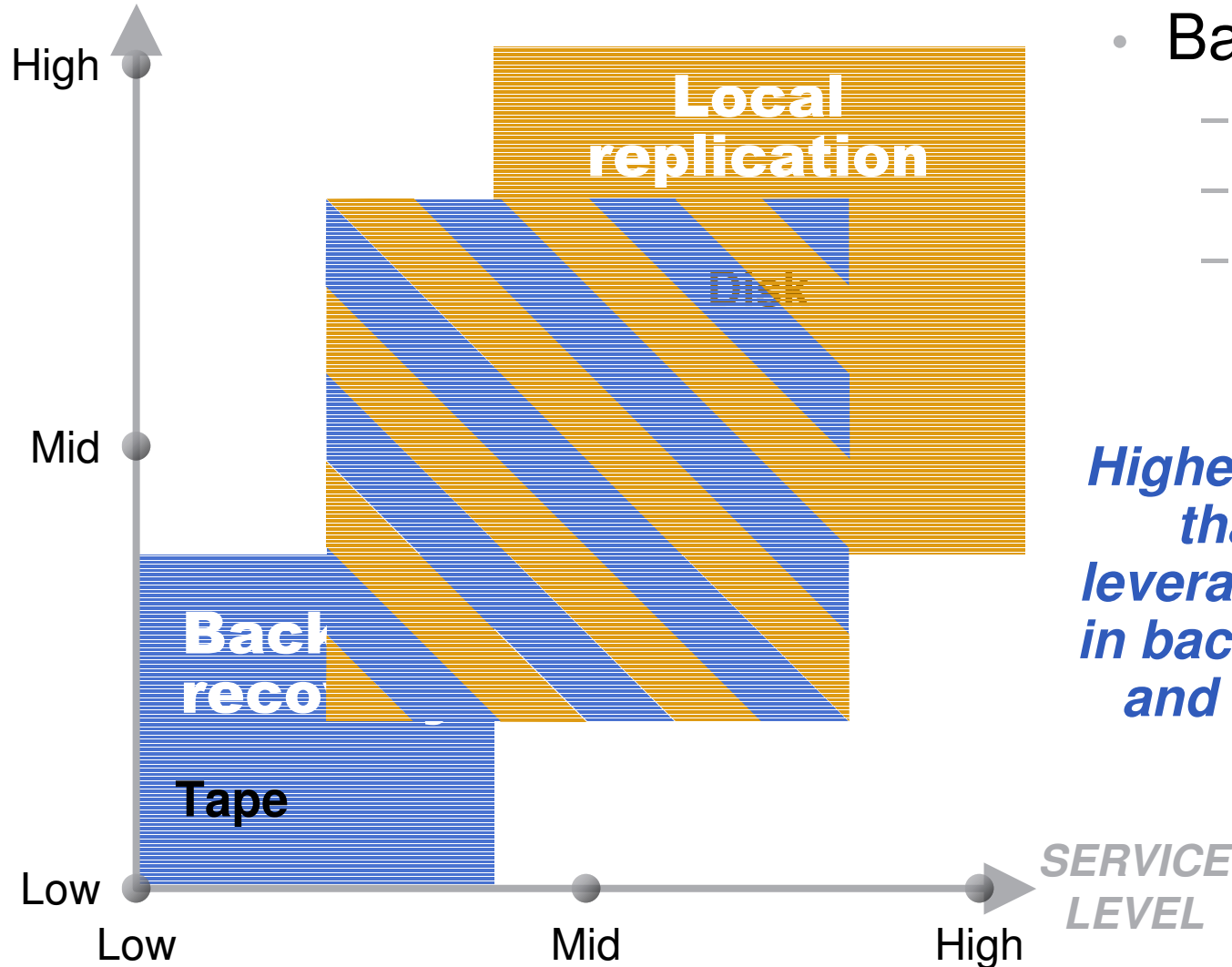
*FLEXIBILITY*



- Replication to disk
  - Fast
  - Reliable
- Backup to tape
  - Integrated
  - Ubiquitous

# Today's Information Protection Options

*FLEXIBILITY*

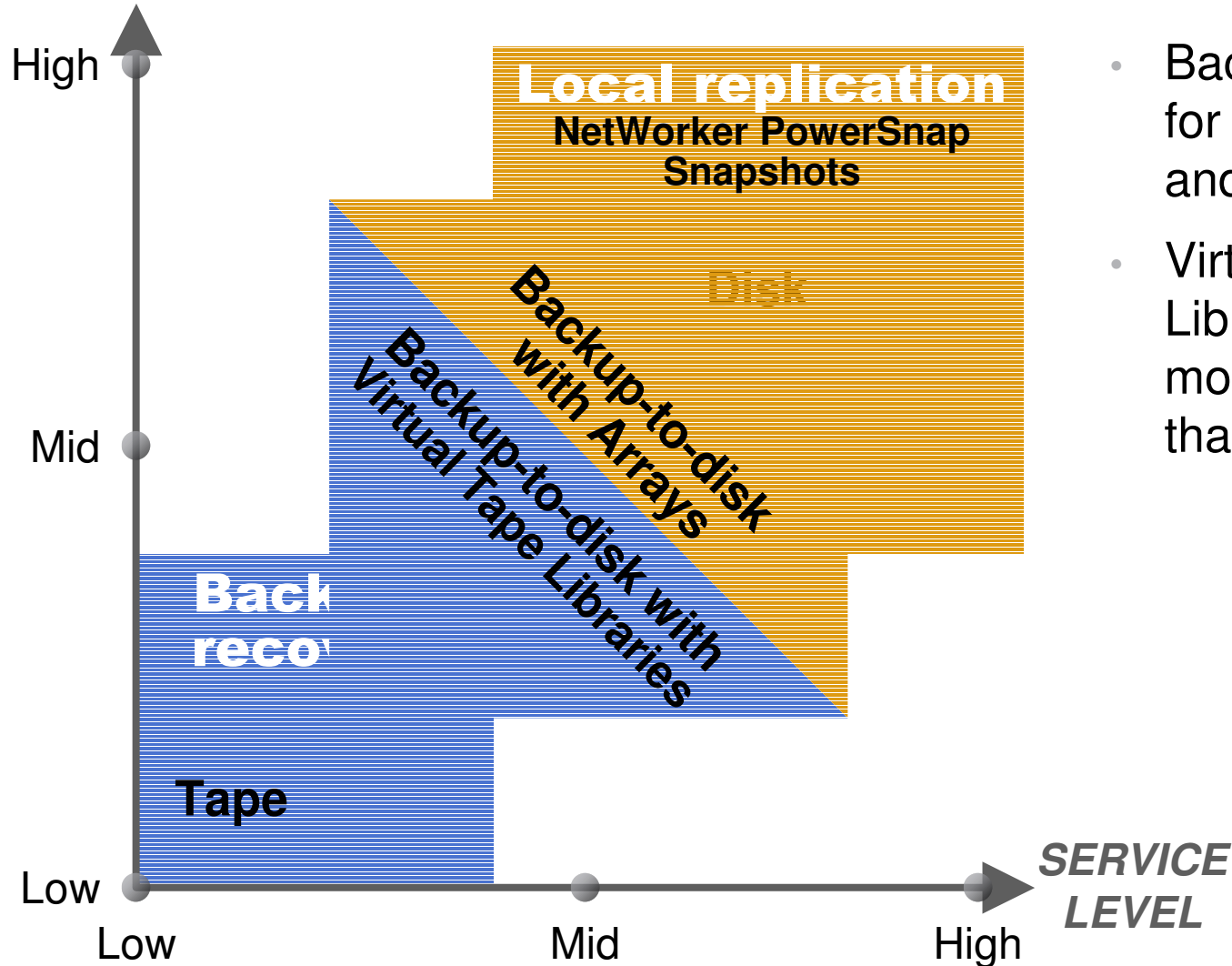


- Backup to disk
  - Fast
  - Reliable
  - Integrated

*Higher service levels than tape and leverages investment in backup application and infrastructure*

# Tiered Data Protection Offering

**FLEXIBILITY**



- Backup-to-disk—best for operational backup and restore
- Virtual Tape Libraries—faster and more reliable backup than tape

# Information Protection Requirements

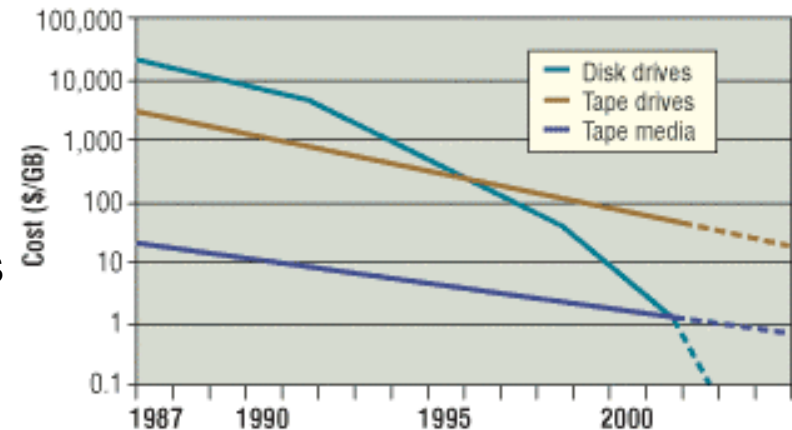
	<div> <div>Transactional</div> <div>←</div> <div>→</div> <div>Referential</div> </div>			
Business Need	Continuous Availability	Data & Operational Recovery	Disaster & Long-term Protection	Compliance
Backup Window	<i>Instant/Seconds</i>	<i>Seconds/Minutes</i>	<i>Minutes/ Hours</i>	<i>Hours</i>
<b>Recovery</b> Time Objective	<i>Instant</i>	<i>Seconds/Minutes</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Hours/Days</i>
<b>Retrieval</b> Time Objective	<i>Instant</i>	<i>Seconds</i>	<i>Seconds/Minutes</i>	<i>Minutes</i>
<b>Retention</b> Requirement	<i>Hours/Days</i>	<i>Days/Weeks</i>	<i>Months</i>	<i>Years</i>
<b>Solution Options</b>	Snapshot, Mirroring	<b>Backup-to-disk, Replication</b>	Tape Backup, HSM	HSM, Archive, Vaulting

← **SERVICE-LEVEL REQUIREMENTS** →

# Disk-based Solutions – Why now?

- It's Affordable
  - ATA drives have lowered the cost per megabyte more than any other technology
- It Offers Reliability
  - Greater confidence due to redundancy, RAID, and other high-availability features
- Technology Supports It
  - Disk-based backup can be architected with most backup/recovery solutions
- Customer Environments can Support It
  - Storage networks: SAN and LAN
  - More servers can take advantage of the infrastructure
- Business Requirements Demand a “Better Way”
  - Better, Faster, Cheaper...

Disk and tape cost trends



“75% of storage management is backup and recovery yet 30% of all data recovery instances fail due to botched backups.”

— Anders Lofgren, Forrester Research, 2003

# Backup-to-Disk: What It Isn't

- Not an array-based replica
  - BCV, clone, snapshot, etc.
- Not an archiving solution
  - B2D is a second copy—  
“operational restore”
- Not a replacement for all tape
  - Offsite requirements
  - Transportability (intra / inter-platform)
  - Legal and regulatory issues
  - Heritage



# What about Physical Tape?

## *Including Tape in the Backup-to-disk Paradigm*

- Most Companies Still Require Tape!
- Tape remains a best practice and the long time archival vehicle of choice (mobility)
- Older backups need to be available – don't expect to replace tape completely overnight!
- Tape still much cheaper, allowing for multiple, stable copies to be offline or offsite



# Recover Data Faster and More Efficiently

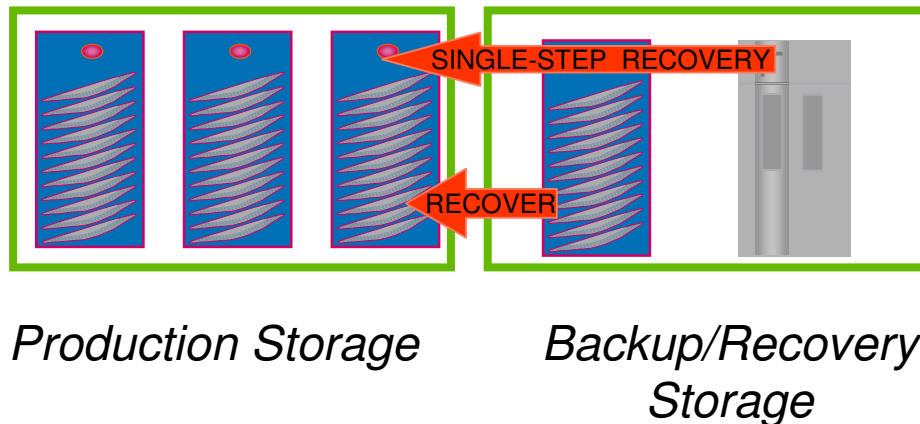
## Restore-from-Disk Characteristics

- No tape headers, file marks, catalog info – faster, less capacity consumed than tape
- Leverage characteristics of disk – high-speed random access read
- Simultaneous parallel recovery of multiple data sets from disk
- Eliminates time consumed by overhead of mounting/un-mounting/positioning tapes

## Single-Step Recovery from Tape

- Recoveries from tape are returned directly to clients in an optimized sequential manner
- Fewer clients wait for recoveries from tape to complete, minimizing downtime and costs – optimized for disaster recovery
- Backup software database maintains a record of where data resides, by client

Recover from Disk, Single-Stage Recovery from Tape



## Disk Device Managed Automatically

- Automatically sense and remove incomplete backups from disk; purge expired data
- Reduce admin overhead and fully leverage disk resources



# Protect Data Faster and More Efficiently

## Backup-to-Disk Characteristics

- No tape headers, file marks, catalog info – faster, less capacity consumed than tape
- Leverage the high-speed random access write characteristics of disk – faster
- Simultaneous parallel multi-client backups are multiplexed (interleaved) to file type devices on demand – faster
- Eliminates the time consumed by overhead of mounting/un-mounting/positioning tapes

## Read from and write to disk **simultaneously**

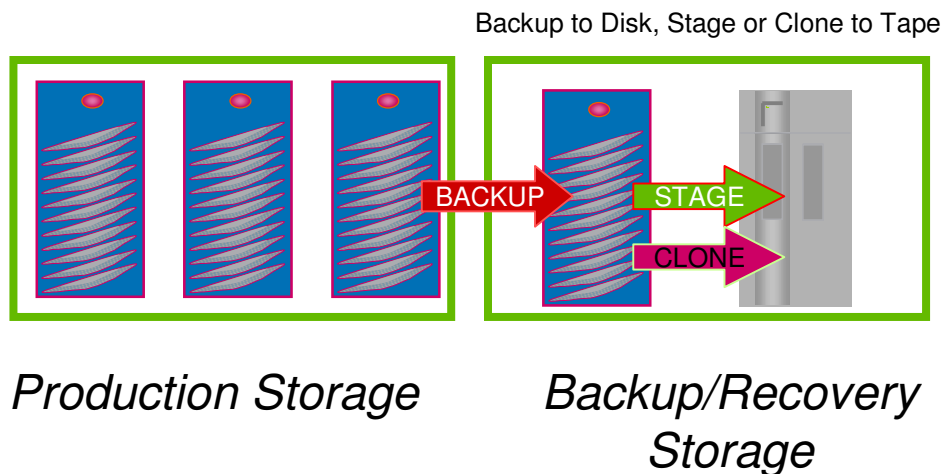
- Perform staging/cloning and backups *concurrently*
- Recover data contiguously from devices engaged in backups – faster

## Fast, Efficient Staging to Tape

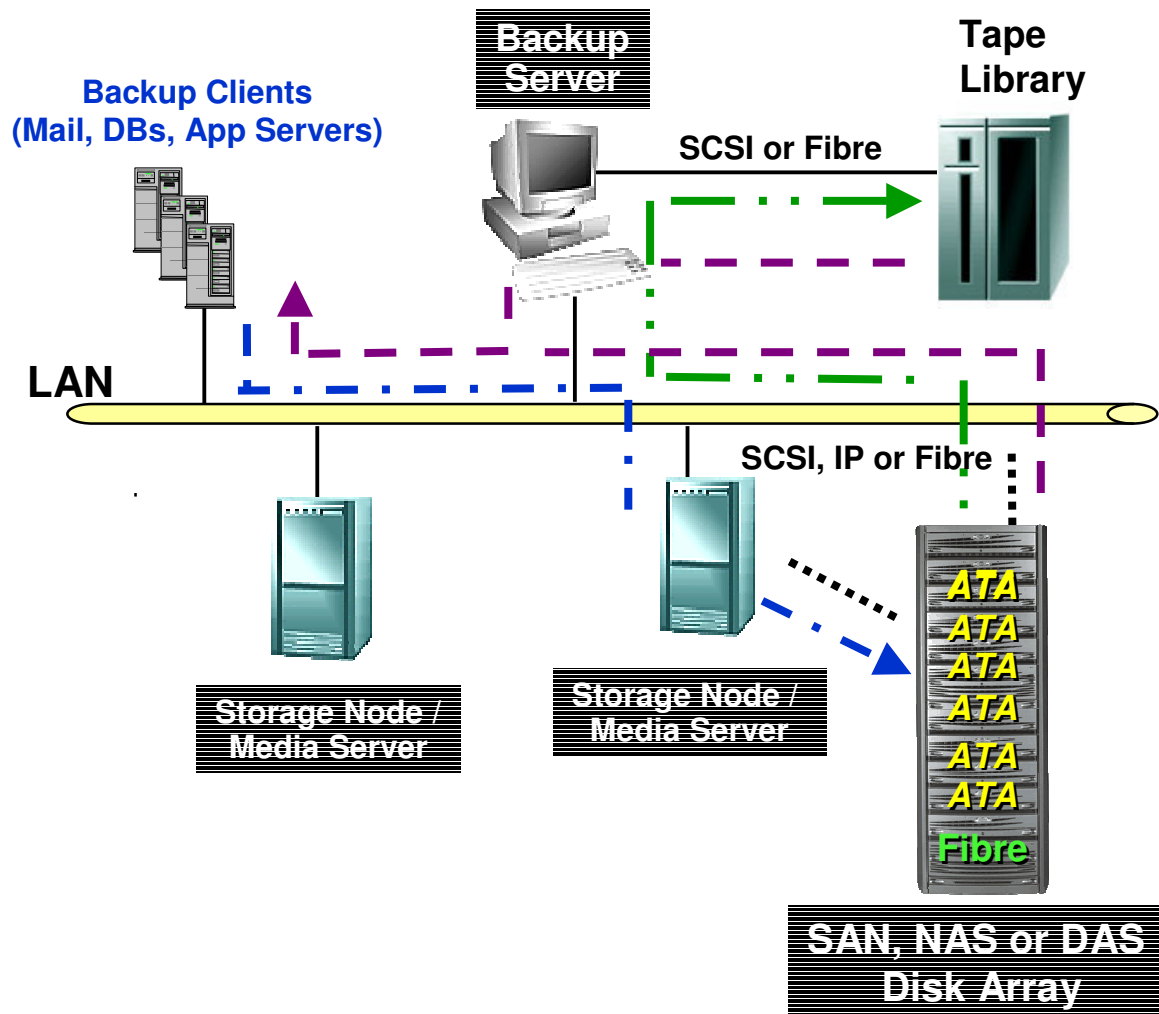
- High-speed serial streaming to tape
- Policy-based staging automatically frees space on disk, optimizing full backups

## Faster Tape Cloning

- Completion lags only behind the time of the last *client* backed up (not the entire completed backup)
- faster, efficient



# Backup-to-disk Implementation



## ■ Primary Protection

- **Backup** unlimited clients directly to disk

## ■ Secondary Protection

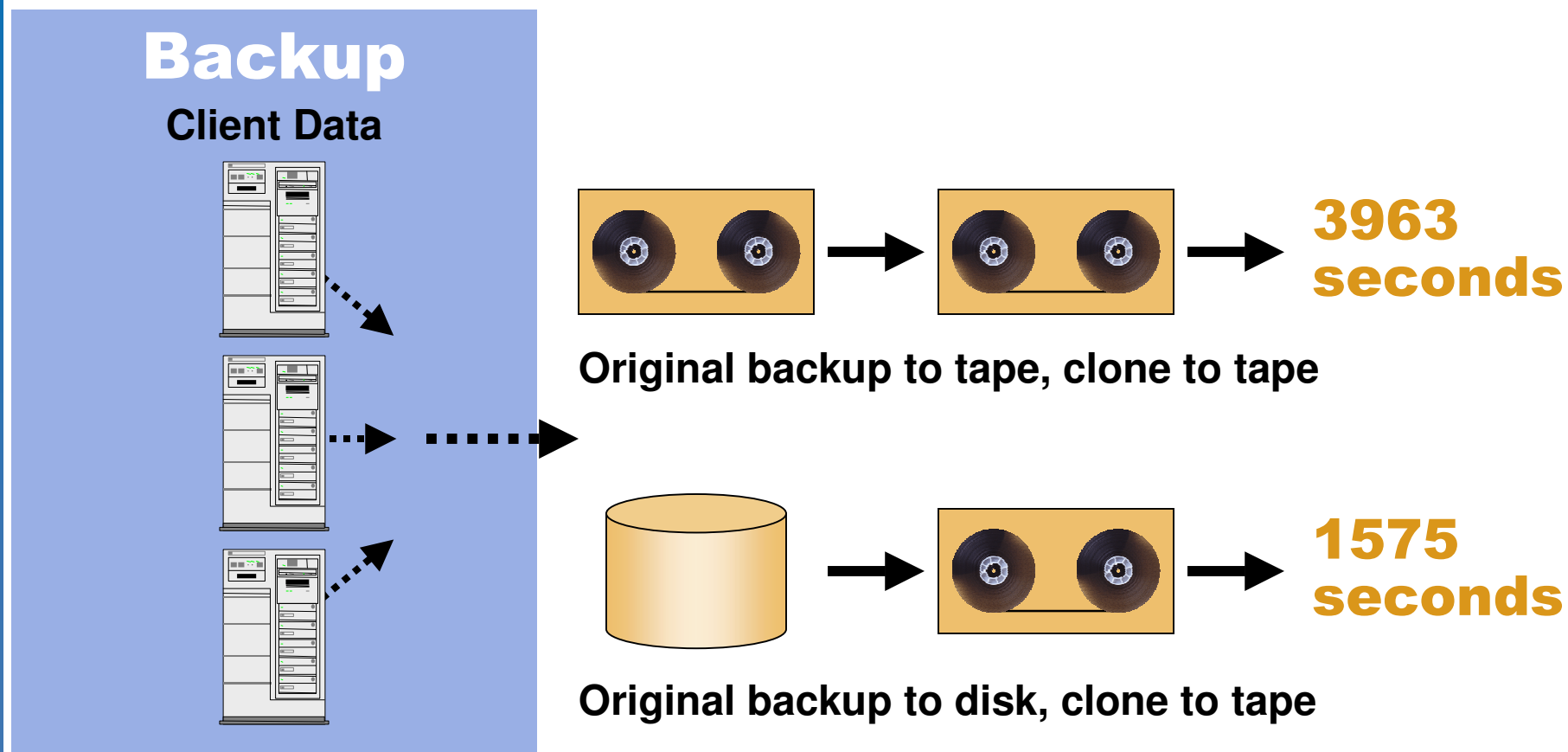
- Automatically **move** data to tape via Staging, or **copy** to tape with Cloning

## ■ Single-step Recovery

- **Recover** files directly from tape (or disk) to client

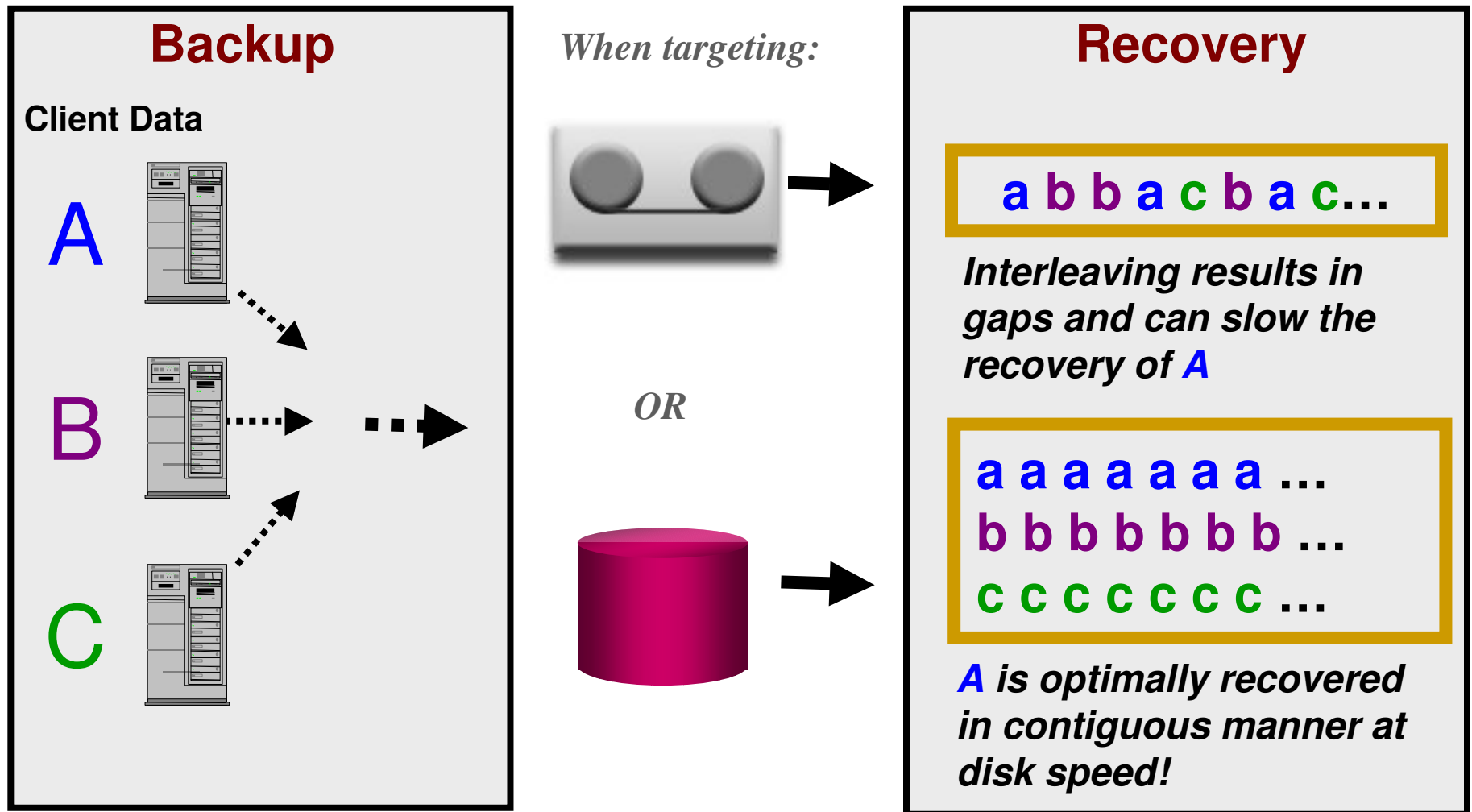
# Performance Advantages

Comparing Time to Create an Offsite Copy—  
Traditional vs. DiskBackup

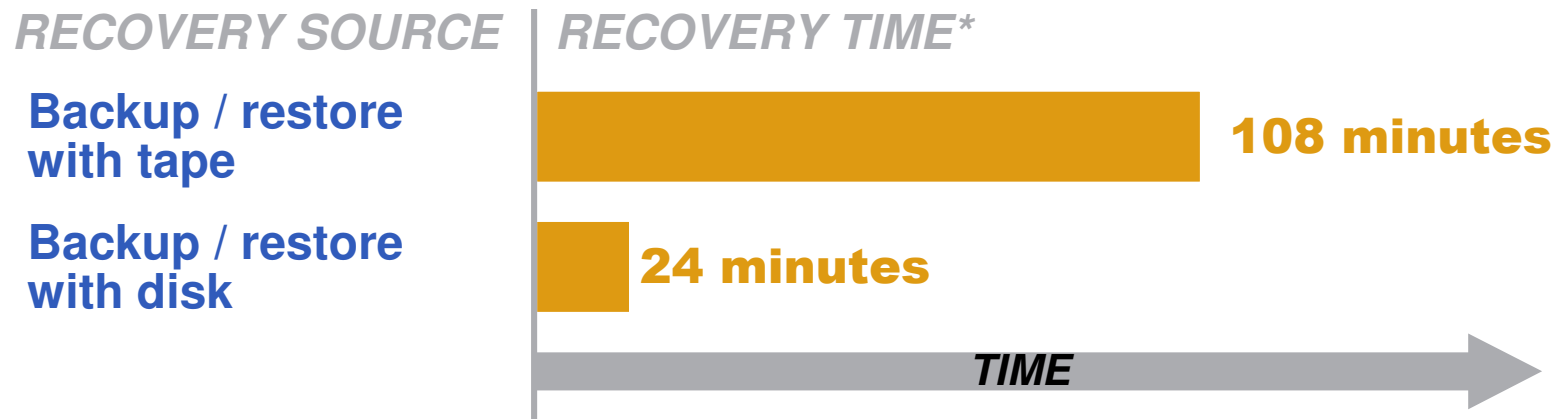


*More than two-times faster!*

# Backup-to-disk Contiguous Recovery Advantage



# Restore Comparison



*\*Total time from point of failure to return of service to e-mail users*

## Typical scenario:

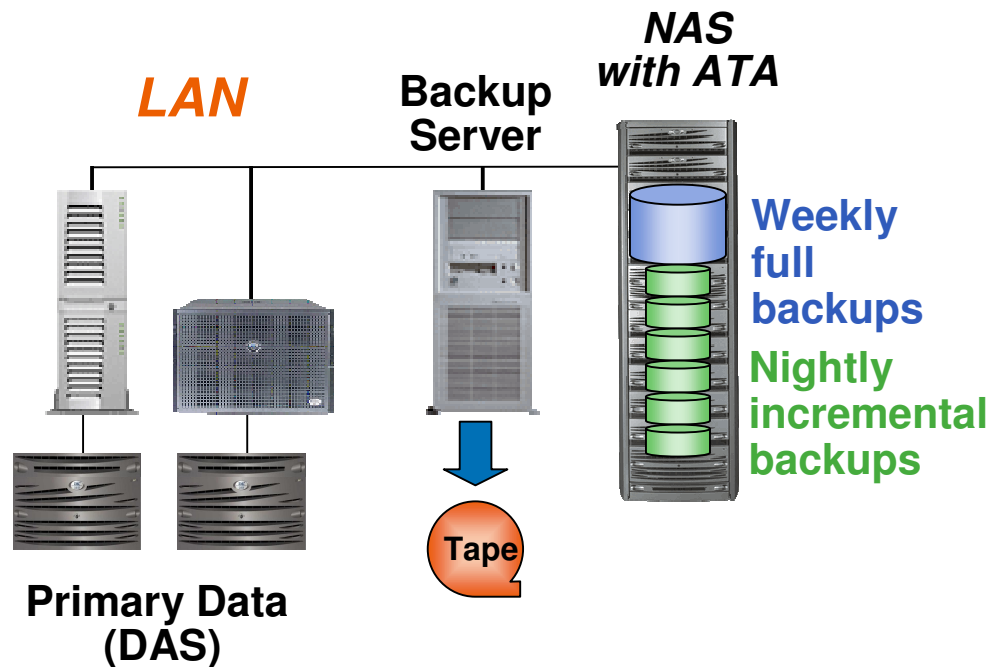
- 800 users, 75 MB mailbox
- 60 GB database

*Source: EMC Engineering and EMC IT*



# LAN Environment

- Uses existing LAN infrastructure
- Ideal for distributed deployments
- Attractive option where no SAN infrastructure exists
- Offloads storage processing from backup server



# SAN Environment

- Leverage high-performance SAN infrastructure
- Ideal for centralized deployments



# Operational Benefits of Disk in this Environment

## **Cost Savings...**

- Tape libraries and drives
- Physical media
- Staffing and floor space

## **Performance...**

- Up to 5x performance increase on restore
- Up to 3x performance increase on backup
- Single-stream performance up to 80 MB/s

## **Data Access...**

- Read only what you need to
- No waiting for a cartridge to load
- No waiting as the tape fast forwards



# Disk Backup Case Study – TV2 Norway

- The largest commercial TV station in Norway
  - In operation 22 hours a day, 365 days a year
  - Significant investment in tape
  - Need for improved service-levels
- The Challenges
  - An increasing amount of data - 5TB backup data
  - Complex environment
    - Solaris, SGI IRIX, Linux and Windows
    - 3 offices across Norway
  - A very small backup window
  - STK library with DLT drives
    - Could not deliver backup within small window
    - Could not recover quickly
    - Did not keep up with data growth



# Disk Backup Case Study – TV2 Norway

## Disk Backup Helps Meet Service Levels

- LEGATO NetWorker DiskBackup Option with an ATA-based disk array



- Fast, reliable backups fit within 2 hour window
- Improved restore performance by 10x – responsive, “instant” file-level restores in seconds rather than minutes!
- Tapes optimized for recovery
- Less wear and tear on tape library – extending asset utilization = continued ROI
- Lower administrative overhead
- User down-time reduced
- Future scalability

**“If a user calls because he has lost  
and important file, we can pretty  
much recovery before the phone  
conversation is over!”**

**Kare Teigland**

System Engineer, TV2 Norway



# Getting Started

- 1** Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
- 2** Discovering the content
- 3** Sizing capacity and performance – leveraging RPO and RTO
- 4** Developing the implementation plan
- 5** Justification of the solution

# Implementing Backup to Disk

- 1** Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
- 2 Discovering the content
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# Step 1 – Defining the Success Criteria

## Basic operational concerns are addressed when implementing backup to disk:

- Restores must be completed in a certain amount of time
- Backups have to fit within a given backup window
- Reliability of recovery has to be improved
- Costs have to be efficiently managed
- Management of the solution has to be simplified

# Developing the Success Criteria...

- Requires understanding of:
  - Each application's criticality to the business
  - Application capacity to address
  - Recovery point objectives
    - Ties to backup frequency and retention timelines
  - Recovery time objectives
    - Ties to service level requirements
- Choice of connectivity
  - SAN, LAN, or combination



# Application Mix Example

	<b><i>Uptime</i></b>	<b><i>RTO</i></b>	<b><i>RPO</i></b>	<b><i>Backup Window</i></b>
<b>Tier 1 applications</b>	24x7x365	Seconds	Last transaction	None
<b>E-mail</b>	24x7x365	Minutes	Full restore	Minutes
<b>Tier 2 applications</b>	Business hours	Minutes to hours	Minimal loss	Minutes to hours
<b>File servers</b>	Business hours	Minutes to hours	Minimal loss	Hours
<b>Business records and archived data</b>	Business hours	Hours to days	Best effort (unless regulated)	Days



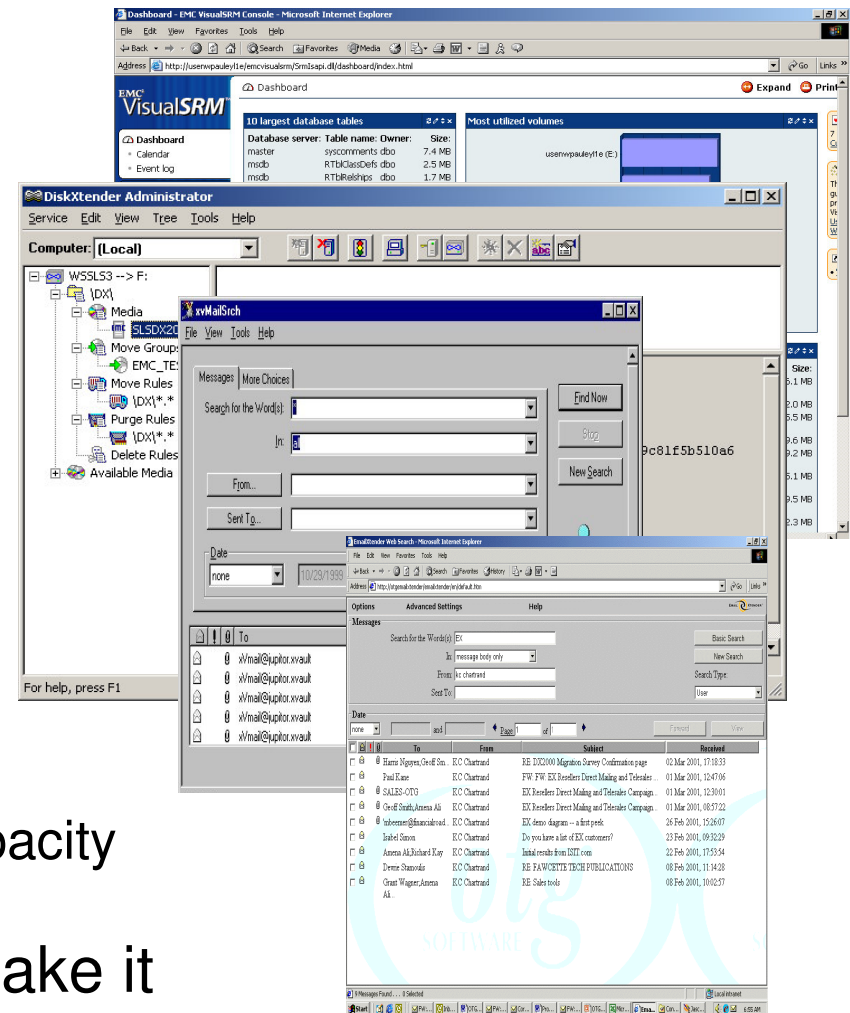


# Implementing Backup to Disk

- 1 Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
- 2 Discovering the content**
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# Step 2 – Inventory and Gather Data

- Backup content
  - How much is backed up?
  - How often is it backed up?
  - How long is it retained for?
- Clean house!
  - Stale data, duplicate data
  - Non-corporate data like MP3s
  - Extinct user data
- Removing the inactive data...
  - Accelerates backups
  - Accelerates restores
  - Relieves pressure on Tier 1 capacity growth
- Formalize the process, and make it repeatable
  - Tier – archive – delete



# Implementing Backup to Disk

- 1 Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
- 2 Discovering the content
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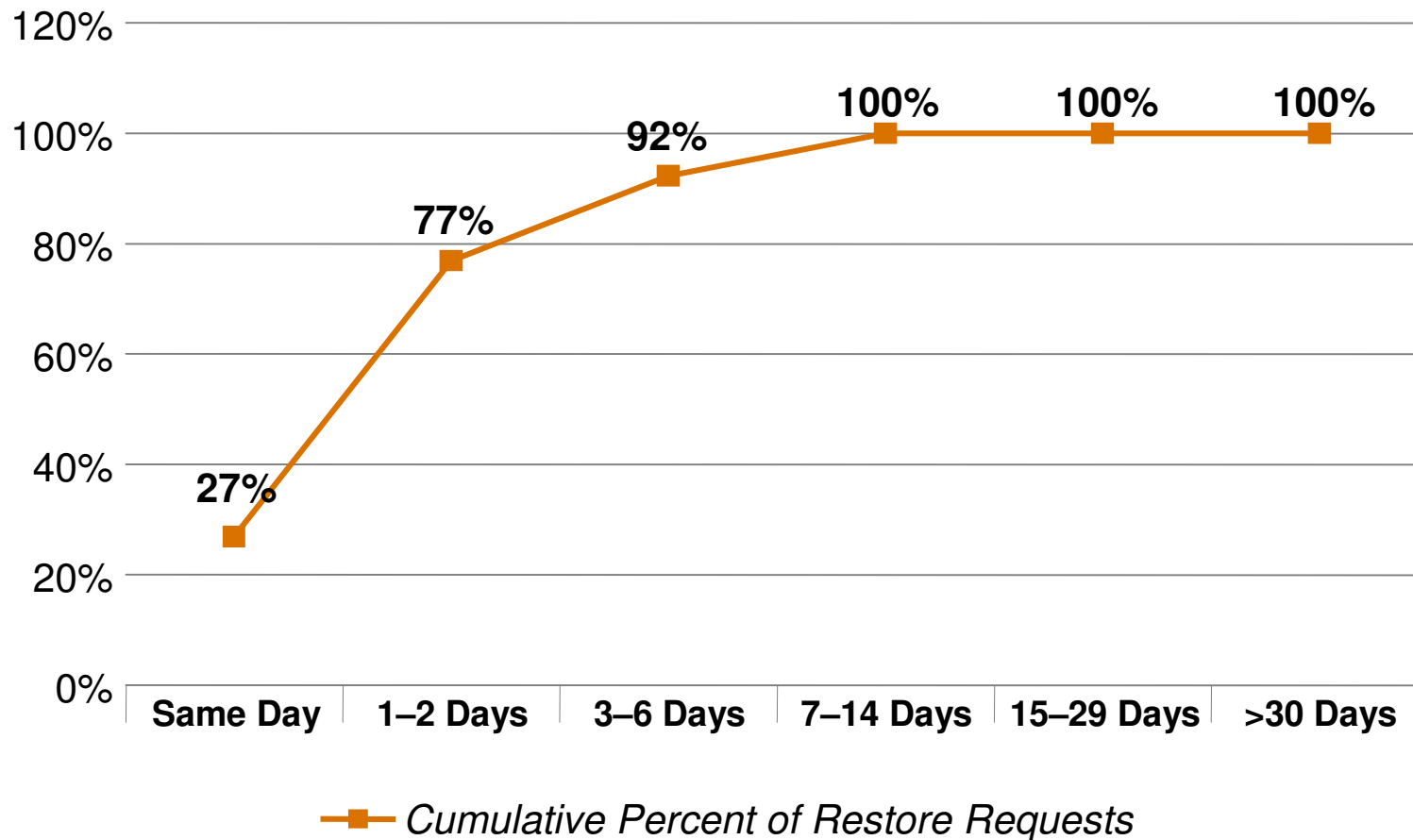
## Step 3 – Sizing

- Capture recovery / retention data for each of your major applications
  - Understanding restore frequency relative to age of data can make the picture clearer
- Make informed choices in terms of your RPO service levels (information required to be retained on disk for a given period)
  - Number of days
  - Frequency of backup

# Sizing the Requirement—Backup Capacity

## Internal Case Study

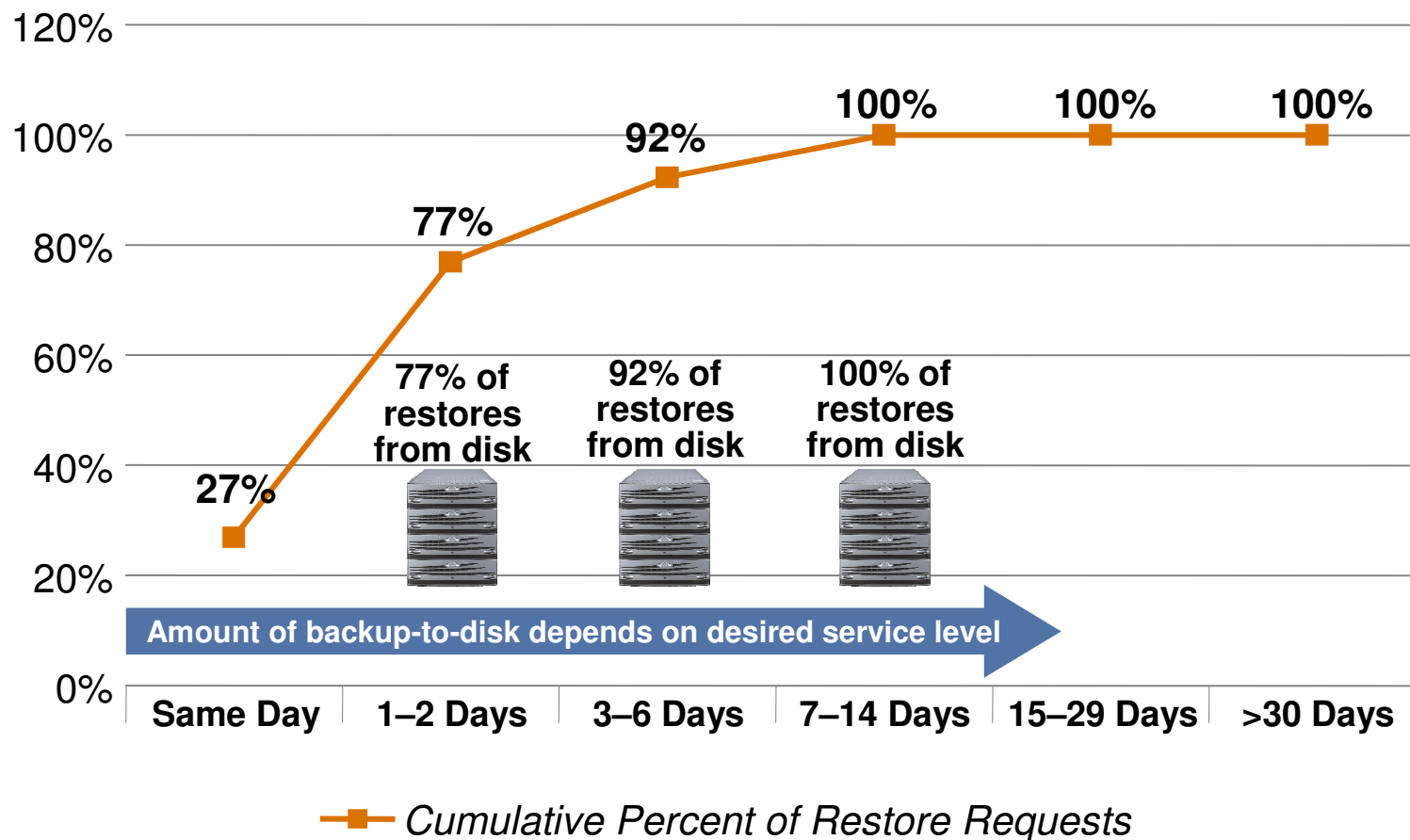
### E-mail Restore Requests Since Backup



# Sizing the Requirement—Backup Capacity

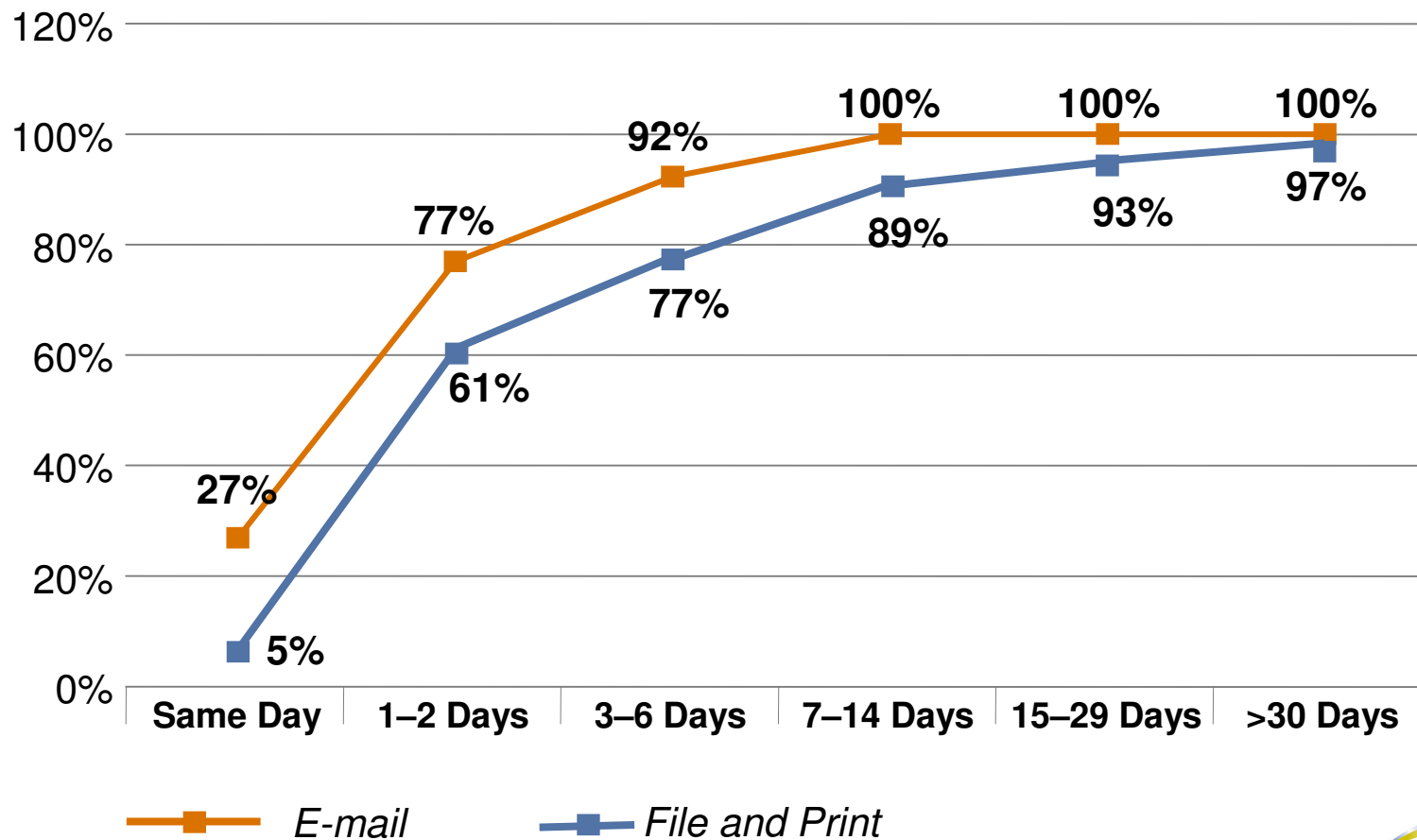
## Internal Case Study

### E-mail Restore Requests Since Backup



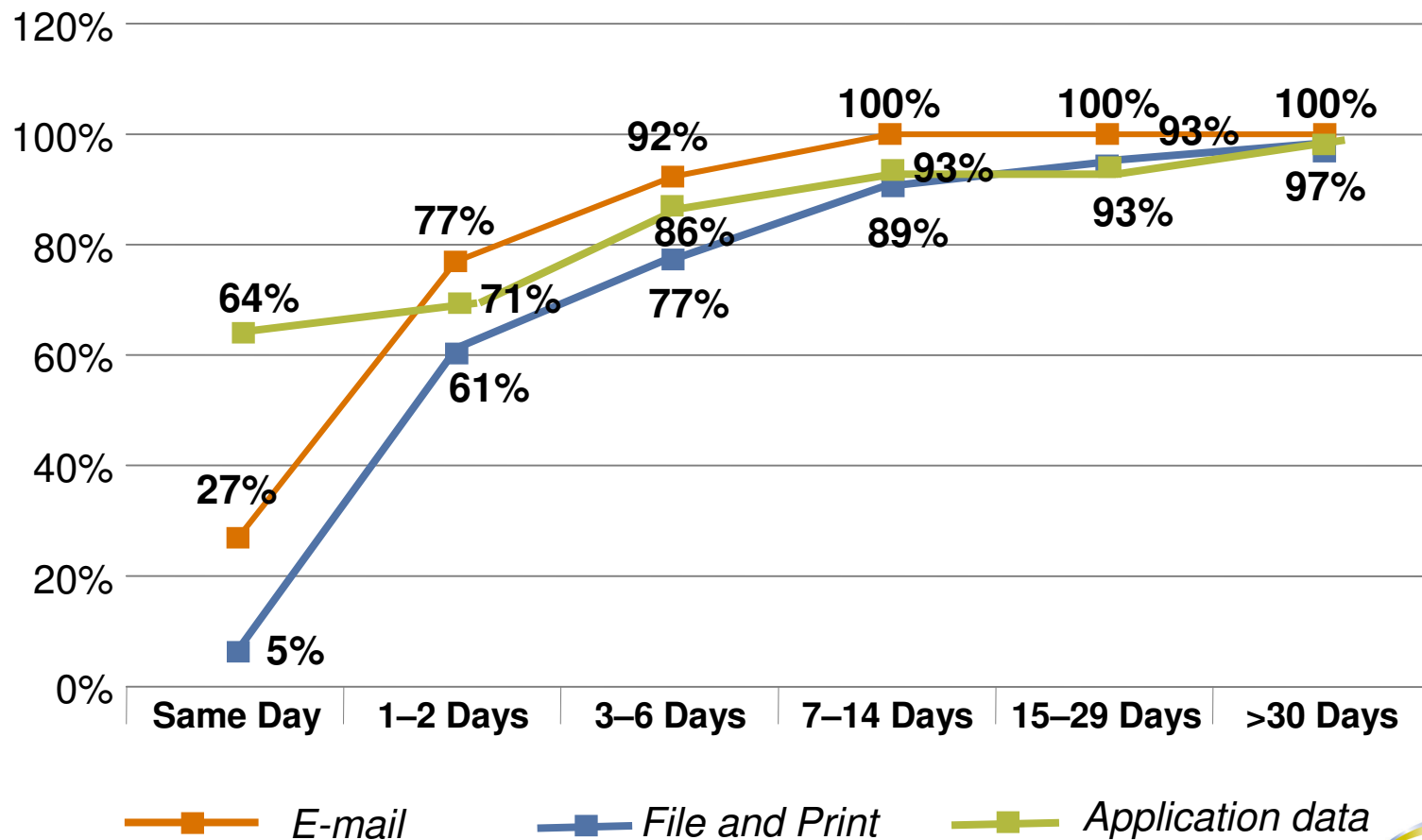
# Sizing the Requirement—Backup Capacity

## Enterprise-wide Application Recovery Request Graphs



# Sizing the Requirement—Backup Capacity

## Enterprise-wide Application Recovery Request Graphs





# Sizing the Requirement—Performance

- Define the backup and recovery time objectives for each of the major applications
  - Applications need to be tiered to reflect mission criticality
- Size the solution to match the recovery goals
  - Number of LUNs
  - RAID 3
  - Number of RAID groups
  - Model and Number of arrays
- Need to understand external factors also
  - Server, network, etc.

# Performance Characteristics to Think About

- Your mileage may vary...
  - 5X performance enhancement on restore
  - 3X performance enhancement on backup
  - Single stream performance up to 80 MB/s
- De-multiplexing removed from the restore process
  - Read only what you need to
- Immediate, random access to ALL data
  - No waiting for a cartridge to load
  - No waiting for tape positioning
- Disk-based reclamations, saveset consolidation/synthetic full backups
- Backup AND recover simultaneously to same media
- Add a few ATA drives = adding a tape drive

# Implementing Backup to Disk

- 1 Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
- 2 Discovering the content
- 3 Sizing capacity and performance – leveraging RPO and RTO
- 4 Developing the implementation plan**
- 5 Justification of the solution

# Step 4 – Develop the Implementation Plan

- Combine all data and make decisions based on:
  - Restore frequency per application
  - Restore time per application
  - Backup window per application
  - Retention period per application
- Assign specific technologies to address service levels



# Developing the Plan—Example

	<i><b>Uptime</b></i>	<i><b>RTO</b></i>	<i><b>RPO</b></i>	<i><b>Solution</b></i>
<b>Tier 1 Applications</b>	24x7x365	Seconds	Last transaction	Remote mirror → B2D → tape
<b>E-mail</b>	24x7x365	Minutes	Full restore	Snapshot → B2D → tape → CAS
<b>Tier 2 applications</b>	Business hours	Minutes to hours	Minimal loss	Snapshot → B2D → tape
<b>File servers</b>	Business hours	Minutes to hours	Minimal loss	B2D → tape
<b>Business records and long-term data</b>	Business hours	Hours to days	Best effort (unless regulated)	ATA, CAS, or tape

# Implementing Backup to Disk

- 1 Defining the success criteria for backup to disk
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# Step 5 – Justifying the Solution

## Savings from:

- Deferral of tape equipment purchases
- Removal or re-deployment of existing drives and libraries
  - Maintenance, personnel etc.
- Reduced volume of tape media
- Vaulting expenses
- Floor space and power

## Revenue from:

- Higher system availability
- Accelerated restore / recovery
- Staff re-allocated to more productive work



# Justifying the Value

## Business Impact

- Application availability
  - Faster backup and restores

## Operational Impact

- Reduce numbers of cartridges, drives and libraries to manage
- Staffing
  - More efficient use of Librarian, vaulting, and other staff

## Financial Impact

- Minimize future tape infrastructure investments
  - Floor space and power
  - Reduced media replacement costs
- Vaulting expenses
  - Reduced media into and out of Vault site





# Implementation Steps

- Enable backup software for backup-to-disk functionality (may require application upgrade or enhancement)
  - Not necessary with Disk Library
- Re-assign chosen application backups destination to disk
  - Set frequency and retention periods
- Configure movement of aged data from disk to tape
  - Set frequency and retention periods
- Update vaulting procedures accordingly



# LEGATO NetWorker

## Disk-based Backup Solutions

*Faster, More Predictable Backup and Recovery*

- Shorter backup times
  - Meet more aggressive backup windows and improve availability
- Faster and consistent restore times
  - Deliver higher and more predictable service levels
- Improved reliability
  - Greater confidence in the recoverability of critical business data
  - Redundancy, RAID, and high-availability features built in
- Easier management
  - Reduce complexity and administration of tape infrastructure
- Investment protection
  - Leverages existing connectivity (SAN or NAS)



# Is Backup to Disk Right for You?

- Do you require faster recovery to meet stringent service level requirements and reduce downtime costs?
- Do you require a faster backup solution to meet the demands of increasing data volumes and a shrinking backup window?
- Do you seek to lower tape storage TCO and increase ROI?



# For More Information

**Come by LEGATO or EMC booths TODAY!**

## **Contact:**

Eric Carter, Product Manager - [ecarter@legato.com](mailto:ecarter@legato.com)

## **On the Web:**

LEGATO NetWorker DiskBackup Option

<http://legato.com>

EMC Backup-to-Disk Solutions

<http://www.emc.com>

Hewlett Packard

<http://www.hp.com>

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