



Data Protection in 2006 – A look into strategy, technology and design

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Agenda

- Introduction •
- Backup philosophy & ILM
- Enabling technologies
 - Disk, tape, optical
 - Tape library technology
 - Storage Networking
- Legal compliance
- Putting it all together in an Enterprise Solution





Backup Philosophy

- zero downtime
- multi-level backup
- restore
- life cycle data management
- snapshots, clones & mirrors
- security



Backup in 2006 Enabling Technologies

Disk drive technology in the future



- magnetic disk recording densities have been growing 60% per annum
- densities will approach the Superparamagnetic limit where magnetic signals on the media become unstable (this is currently estimated at 40G bits per in2)
- Using perpendicular recording techniques and advanced media 3.5" disks of around 1000GB will be available in 2006
- Advanced technologies such as near field and crescent recording will take disk storage beyong these limits by an order of magnitude





Disk interfaces - Serial ATA

- Serial Attach ATA uses 4-wire low voltage differential connection to acieve data transfer rates of 150MB/s (gen. 1)
- Ideally suited for low cost disk arrays (parallel ATA was not!) - point-to-point connection
- 3 generation roadmap (gen1 -150MB/s, gen2 300MB/s, gen 3 600MB/s



ble for 'hot-plug' environment

•can be used with Serial Attach SCSI



Disk interfaces - Serial Attach SCSI (SAS)



- Parallel SCSI is limited to Ultra 320 speed due to signal 'jitter' (max. 160MB/s)
- developed as a logical extension of the existing SCSI standards
- serial full duplex 4 wire connection
- roadmap of 1.5Gbps, 3Gbps ,6Gbps (3Gbps available by 2006)
- enables dual port 3.5 inch form factor disk drives
- software compatible with Parallel SCSI •
- point to point connection but with port 'expanders' available to increase the number of connections
- allows 6m compact cable length at 3GBps





Magnetic Tape



Is there a future for tape?



Ultrium vs SDLT





Ultrium vs. SDLT





Tape and Optical technology in 2006

- Generation 3 Ultrium tape (with WORM capability)
- Generation 6 DDS
- Generation 3 SDLT tape
- T-series STK
- Super AIT









Linear Tape Open - the way ahead!





DDS Roadmap 7th Gen DDS 6th Gen 5th Gen DDS (2007)DDS (DAT 72) (2005) DDS-4 (2003)DDS-3 (1999)DDS-2 DDS-1 (1995)(1993)Format **Format** (1991)TBD -TBD -170m 150m Tape Media Media MP++ Tape 120m Tape Enabling MP+++ enhanceenhance-90m Tape media **MP++++ MP+ media** media ments and ments and **Technologies** Increased DCLZ media Thinner Tracks Thinner or or bpi Thinner Tracks Increased Increased Format Tracks bit density bit density efficiency **Native** Capacity 70-80GB 120-160GB **12GB 36GB** 20GB 2GB 4GB **Native Transfer Rate** ≥5MB/s ≥8MB/s ≥3MB/s ≤1.5MB/s 1-3MB/s 183kB/s ≤720kB/s





Tape Media

•Terabyte per tape is a reality - developments in Nanoparticle technology remove the traditional barriers of coercivity/magnetization. Enable thinner magnetic coatings and therefore thinner longer tapes.





Optical Storage invent T HP/WORLD/2004

Optical Storage Technology Evolution









UDO Optical roadmap







Tape Library technology for 2006





Tape Library technology towards 2006

- SAS & 4Gbps Fibre Channel
- Intelligent controllers
- Advanced management
- Disk to disk to tape
- SATA low cost disk array built in
- SMI-S standard implemented
- Modular and scaleable hardware





Future Library Architecture concepts







Fibre channel future directions

- 10 Giga bit
- 4 Giga bit
- DWDM (now)
- CWDM (now lower cost) •
- Metro area fibre (more cities)





Gigabit Ethernet & beyond

- IEEE 802.3ae defines 10Gbps ethernet
- less expensive technology than SONET for metropolitan area networks and wide are networks
- 10Gbps ethernet is a fat enough data pipe for Enterprise storage products
- competes with ATM for WAN
- TCP/IP offload essential for good performance



TCP/IP offload engine [TOE]

HOST CPU •out of order processing •in order delivery •slow start sliding windows •ECN •fast retransmissions congestion control •window probe timers **Network Card** TCP checksum

•TCP re-assembly

Host CPU



Network Card

out of order processing
in order delivery
slow start

sliding windows

•ECN

•fast retransmissions

congestion control

•window probe timers

- •TCP re-assembly
- TCP checksum





iSCSI vs Fibre Channel

iSCSI •

- price performance
- common network components
- lower cost Metro-area connections (gigabit-E infrastructure)

- Fibre Channel
 - mature technology
 - 4 and 10Gbps soon
 - complete solution
 - greater data security







Legal requirements now & future

- USA mandatory
 - -SEC17a
 - -NASD 3010
 - US Food & Drug CFR part 11
- **European Union**
 - EU regulations still under development but companies and organisations are still liable to individual country legal requirements (eg United Kingdom - Data protection Act)



Putting it all together





Enterprise backup 2006





