



# Server Optimization

## Maximizing Bandwidth in the Virtualized Data Center

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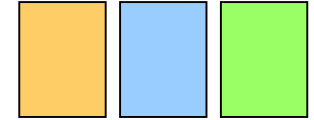
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- The data center crisis
- Optimizing the server infrastructure
- Choosing the right interconnect solution
- The I/O fabric convergence

# The data center crisis



# The data center crisis



- Corporate IT must meet ever increasing demand
- Budgets are flat or declining to meet the demand

## 1990's

- Server “sprawl” fueled by economic growth and falling costs of server hardware
- Mission critical applications grew in silos
- Servers individually provisioned to handle peak workloads

## Today

- Need to get visibility of all assets
- “Vertical” ownership by lines of business leading to “horizontal” inefficiencies
- Complicated network topologies
- Increased security vulnerabilities

## Tomorrow

- Internet and traffic is doubling on an annual basis
- IT must scale to meet demand but with higher ROA
- New architectures are emerging requiring scalable I/O fabrics

“ From email to data warehousing,  
enterprise application data will increase at  
a compounded annual growth rate of 30 to  
40 percent.”

## **Salomon Smith Barney Study**

“Every Little Gigabit Helps”, November 2003



# The outlook is not better

- Enterprise data growing between 30 and 200 percent annually, with new generation of applications (grid databases, video streaming, etc.)
  - E.g. Oracle 10g handles databases up to 8 exabytes
- Growing population accessing the internet
  - 795 million people on internet: 12.3% w/w vs. 69% in NA
  - Only 7% connected in Asia (3.7b potential users)  
(Internet World Stats, July 2004)
- Growing expectations, but limited if any increases in budget
  - IT budgets expected to remain flat through 2007  
(Gartner Dataquest, January 2004)



“ If an environment hosts 200 users and applications are very interactive, plan bandwidth to accommodate 500 users.”

## **DH Brown Associates**

“Enterprise Server Consolidation”, September 2001

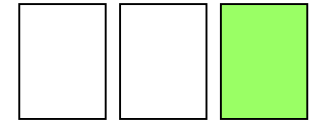


# Optimizing the server infrastructure





# Three keys to optimization

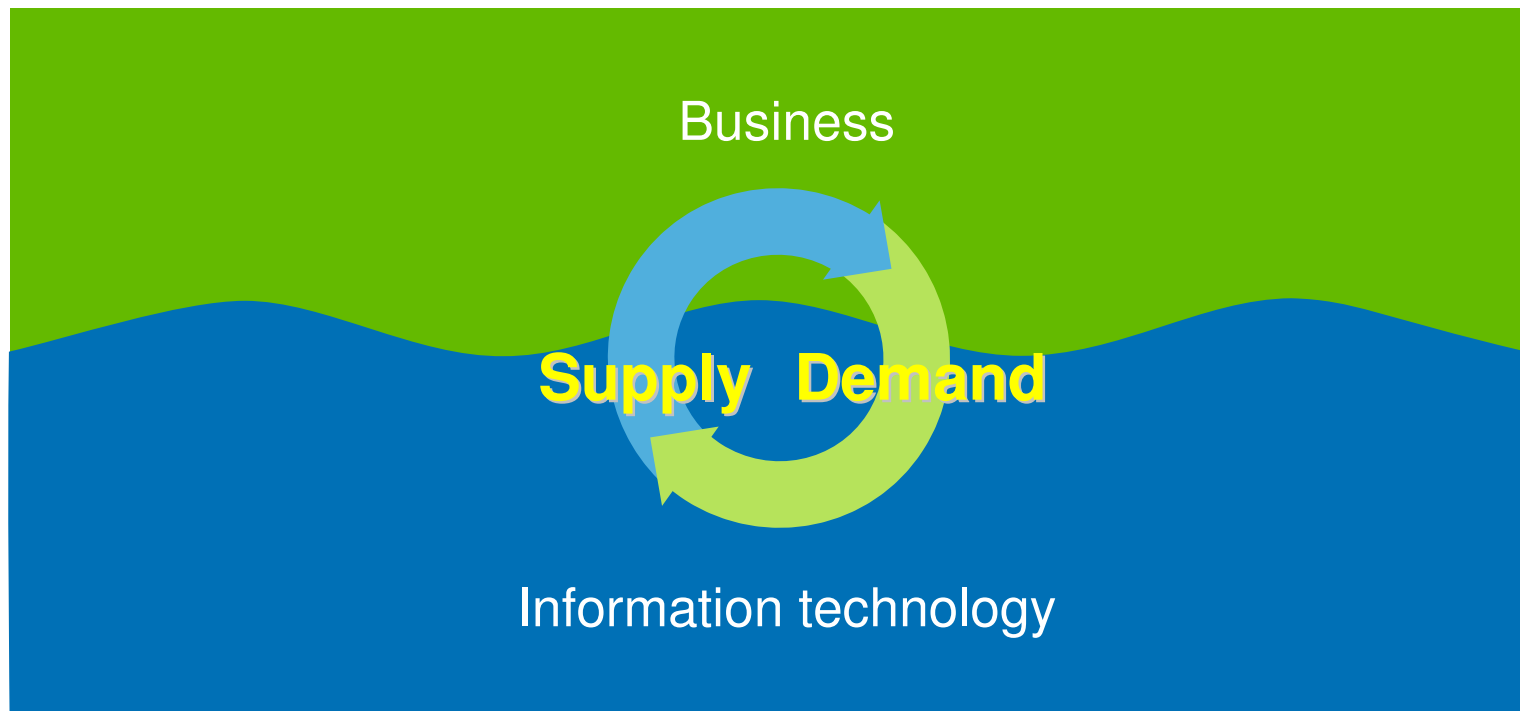


*Tomorrow*

- “Vertical” consolidation
  - Replace several mid-sized systems to a few large servers
- “Horizontal” consolidation
  - Replace several mid-sized systems to a system of servers (Blades, Grid, Modular computing, etc.)
- Virtualization of new or existing assets
  - Move workloads between discrete machines, or re-host applications on larger servers during anticipated spikes

# Virtualization Key for an Adaptive Enterprise

An approach to IT that pools and shares resources  
so utilization is optimized and  
supply automatically meets demand

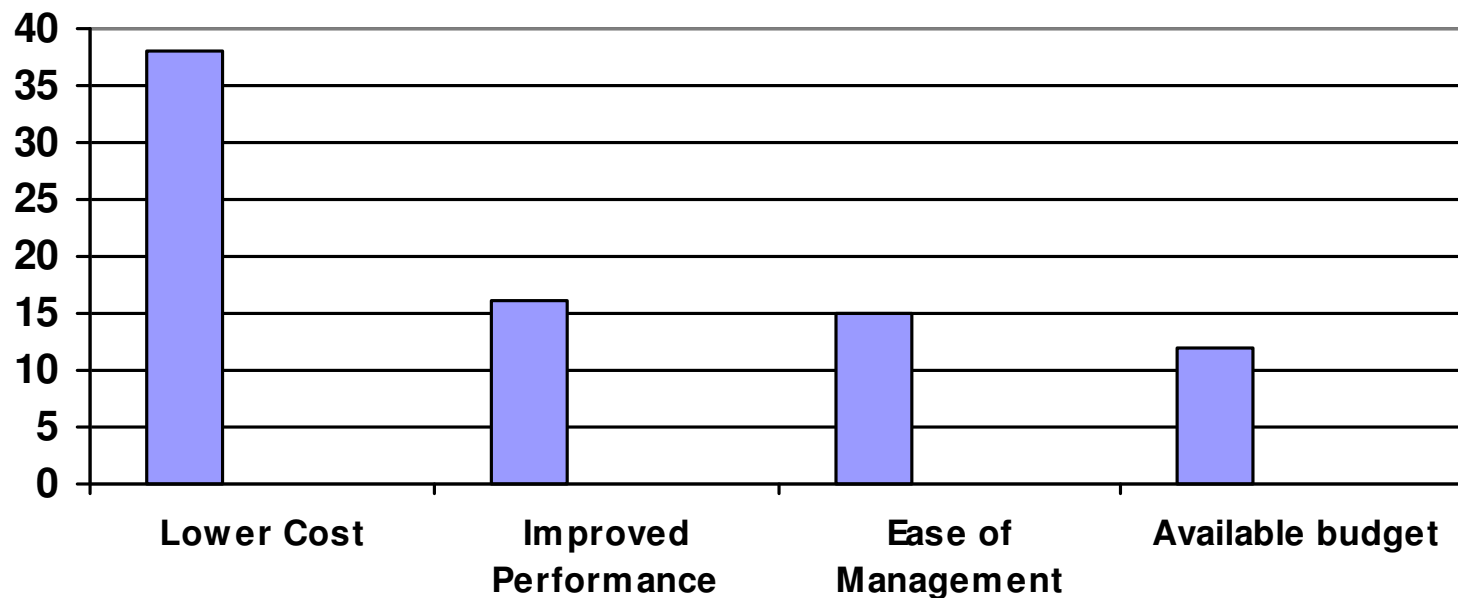


# Benefits

- Lower TCO through optimal use of server and storage assets
- Reduced data center management and IT staffing costs
- Greater ability to adapt to changing service level demands
- Simplify interconnect fabric and server management
- Consolidation also leads to reductions in floor space, cabling, power and other physical plant requirements
- Free up expensive server I/O slots to make room for future expansion

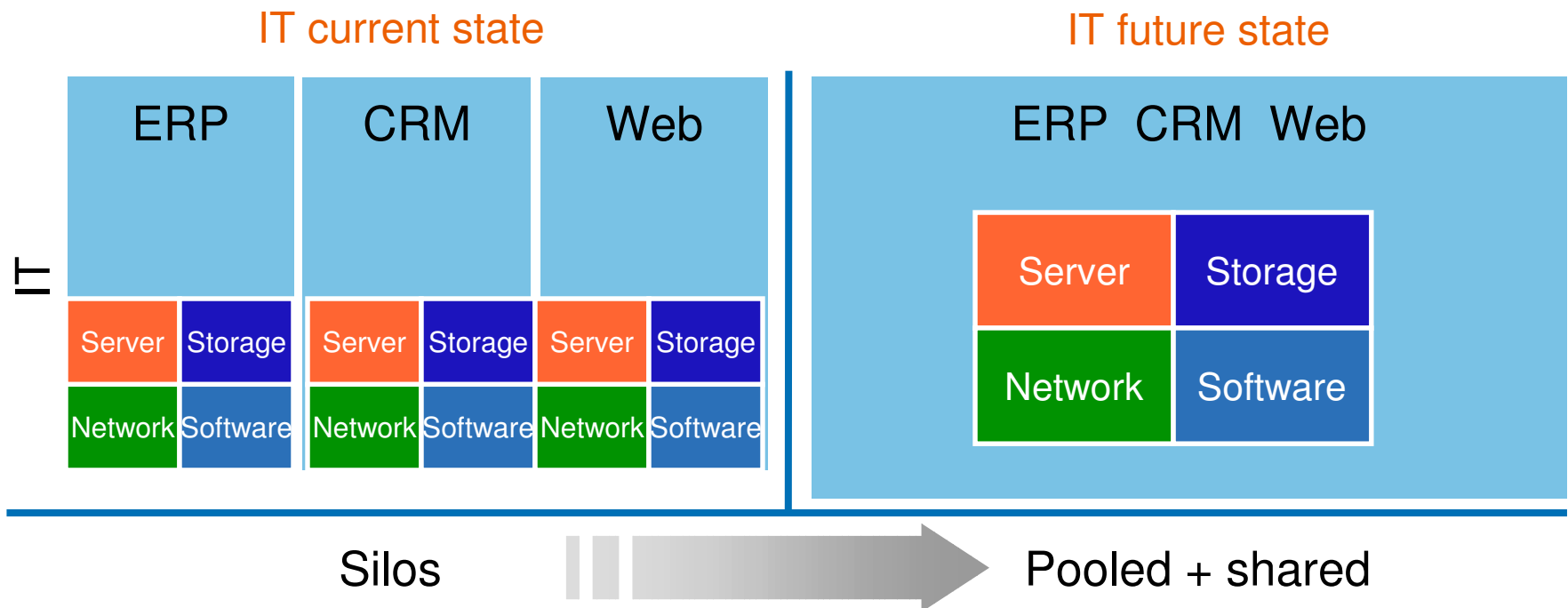
# Top reasons for datacenter consolidation

% of respondents



Source: IDC 2002 IT survey

# Virtualization: unlocking the value of IT assets



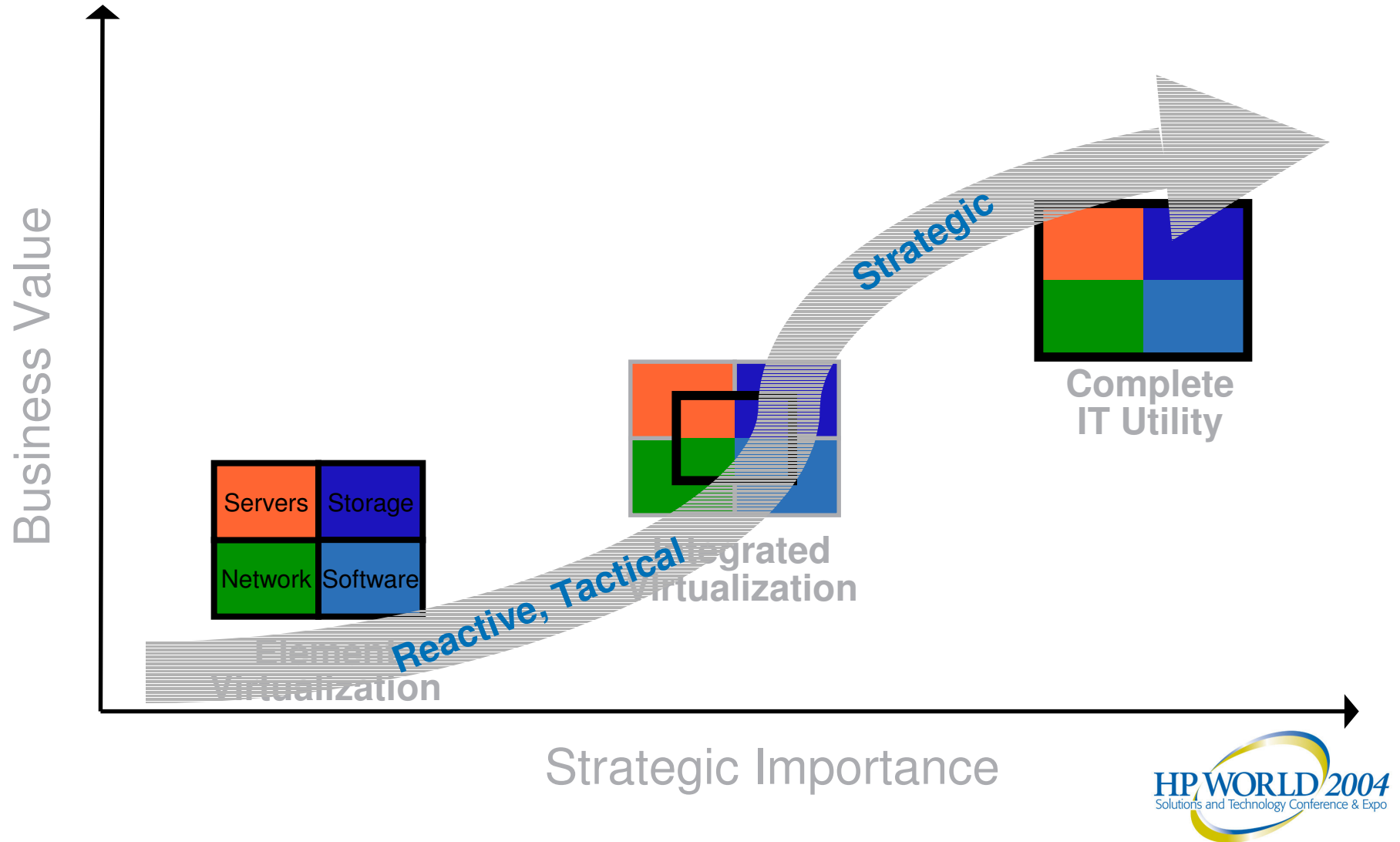
Silo IT – inefficient

- Fixed capacity and cost
- Under-utilized + over-provisioned
- Complex and difficult to change

Virtual IT – agile

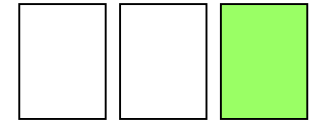
- Dynamic capacity – pay per use
- Optimized resources
- Simplified and flexible

# Maximizing the Business Value of IT Consolidation with Virtualization





# The optimized data center vision



*Tomorrow*

- Simplified
  - Cut administrative and operational costs, which make 90% of the Total Cost of Ownership (Meta Group, July 2004)
- Centralized
  - Centralized storage environments allow administrators to manage up to 20 times more capacity than direct-attached
  - Consolidated storage capacity utilization rate go up to 80% or better vs. less than 40% in direct-attached (Datalink Corp, Oct. 2003)
- Standardized
  - More standardized infrastructure saves labor time and cost, and allows the enterprise to remain agile in the face of constant change
- Strategic
  - From tactical operational cost-center to strategic arm of the enterprise, vital to customer satisfaction and employee productivity

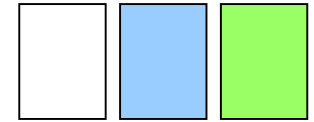
# Choosing the right interconnect solution



# Interconnect options for the data center

- Infiniband
  - Low latency, high-bandwidth
  - Semi-proprietary, Meager product ecosystem, threat to long-term investment
  - Cost of total solution. Requires specialized tools and training
- Fibre Channel
  - Popular in HPC environments and SANs
  - 1, 2, 4 Gb/s (10 Gb/s in the future)
  - Upgrades require costly retooling
- Gigabit Ethernet
  - Low Acquisition Cost
  - Leverage Ethernet and IP standards
  - Low Performance/low scalability
  - High complexity as network grows leads to high management Cost
- 10 Gigabit Ethernet

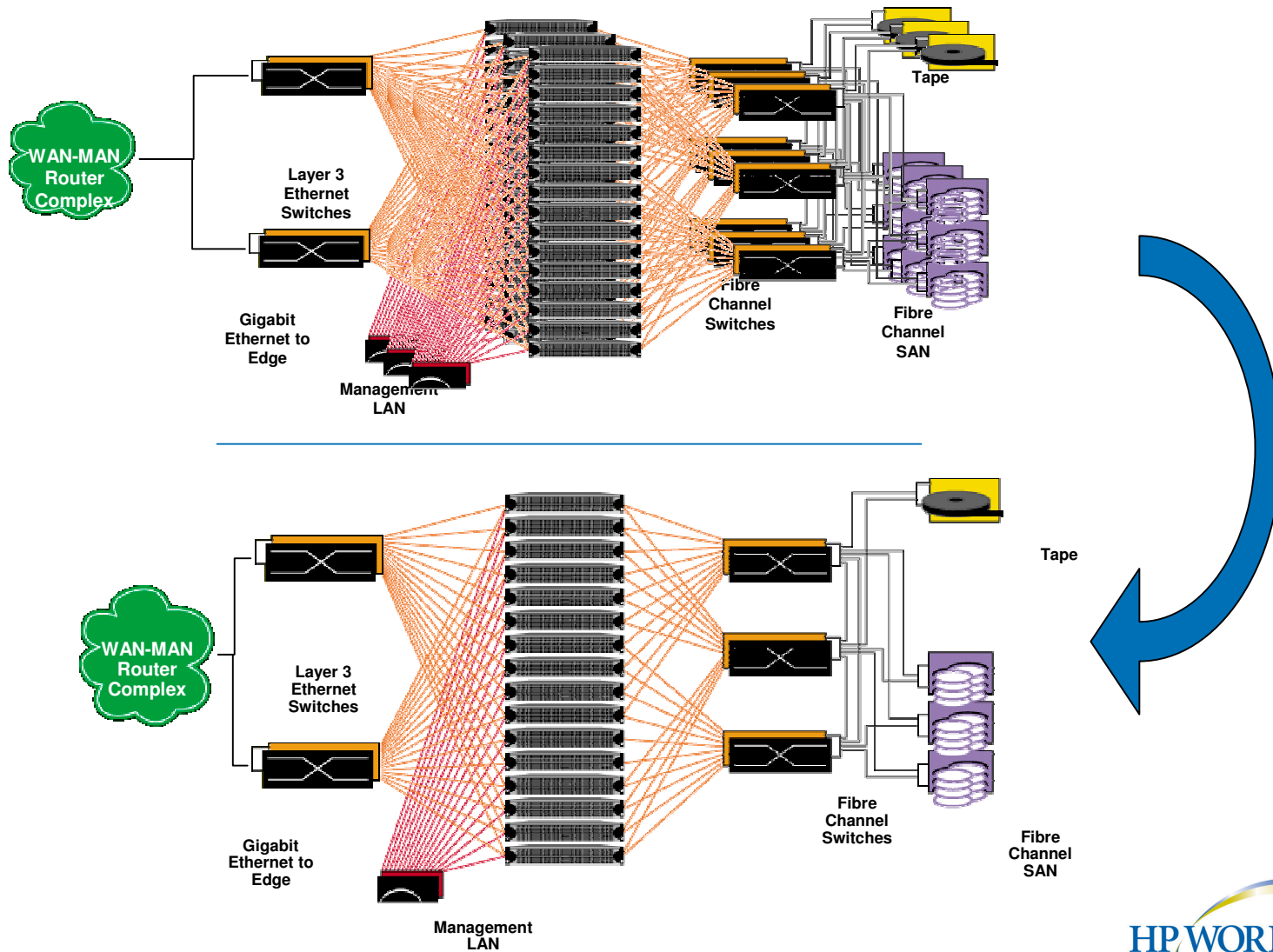
# The 10 Gigabit Ethernet Solution



*Today & Tomorrow*

- High Performance
  - Data throughput is increased 6-8X's
  - 50% latency decrease speeds delivery of data
  - TCP processing overhead reduced by 40% using stateless offload
- Investment protection
  - Simple integration, no OS modifications required
  - Same network administrative tools, no retraining required
  - Low number of industry standard cables
- Highly Leveraged Volume Economics
  - Leveraged volumes with other components
  - Lower cost/bandwidth than 1 Gb Ethernet
  - Lower fundamental cost than Infiniband

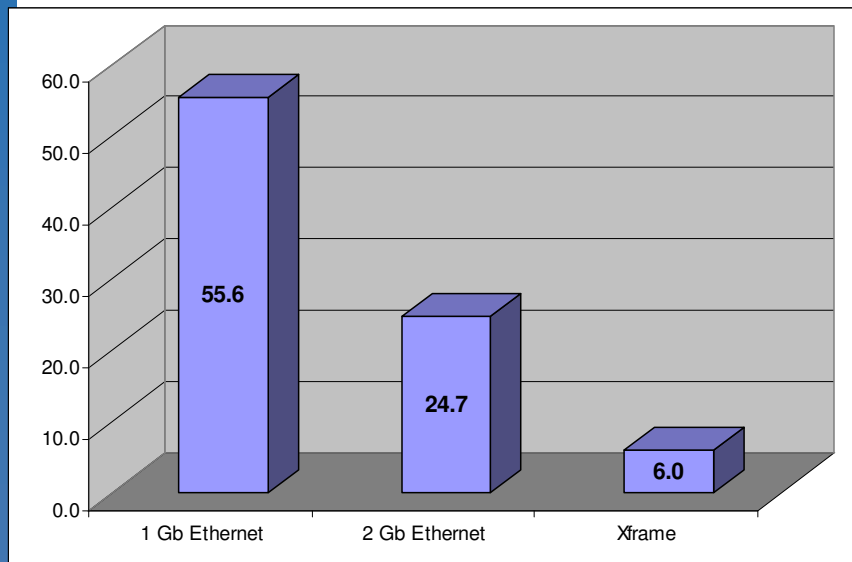
# Data center optimization – Case Study



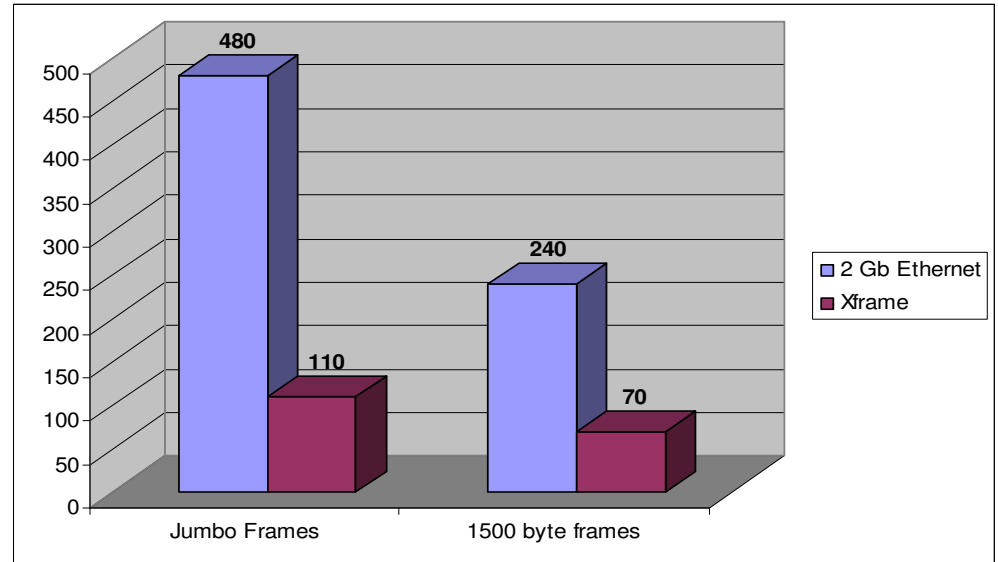
# Data center optimization – Case Study Results

- Performance improved dramatically
  - Throughput improved from 1.8 Gb/s to 7.4 Gb/s
  - Latency improved by a factor of 4X which improved application performance
- TCO benefits
  - Management much simpler (6-8X reduction in ports)

Time (hours) to back up 20 TBs



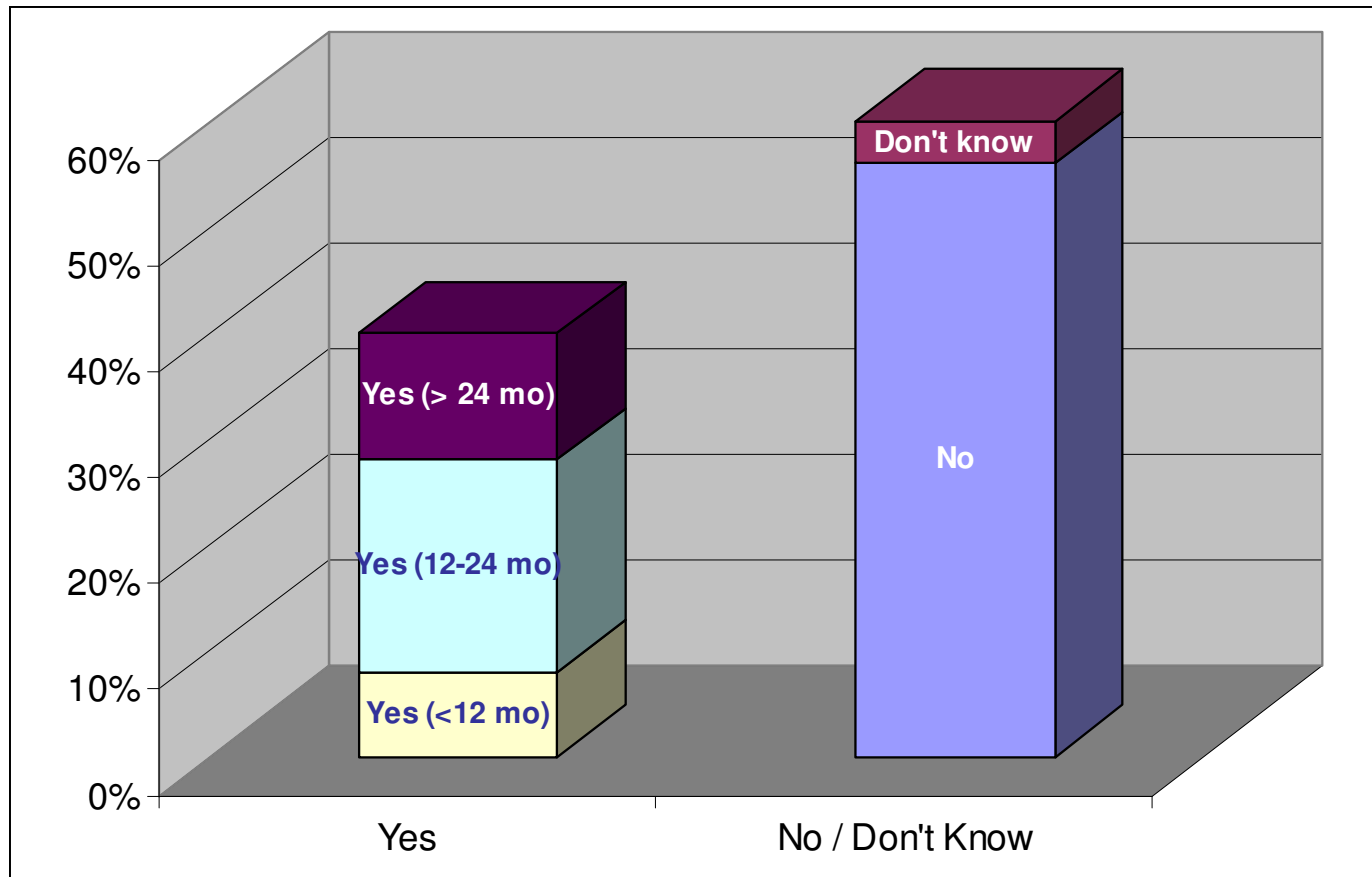
Real World Latency





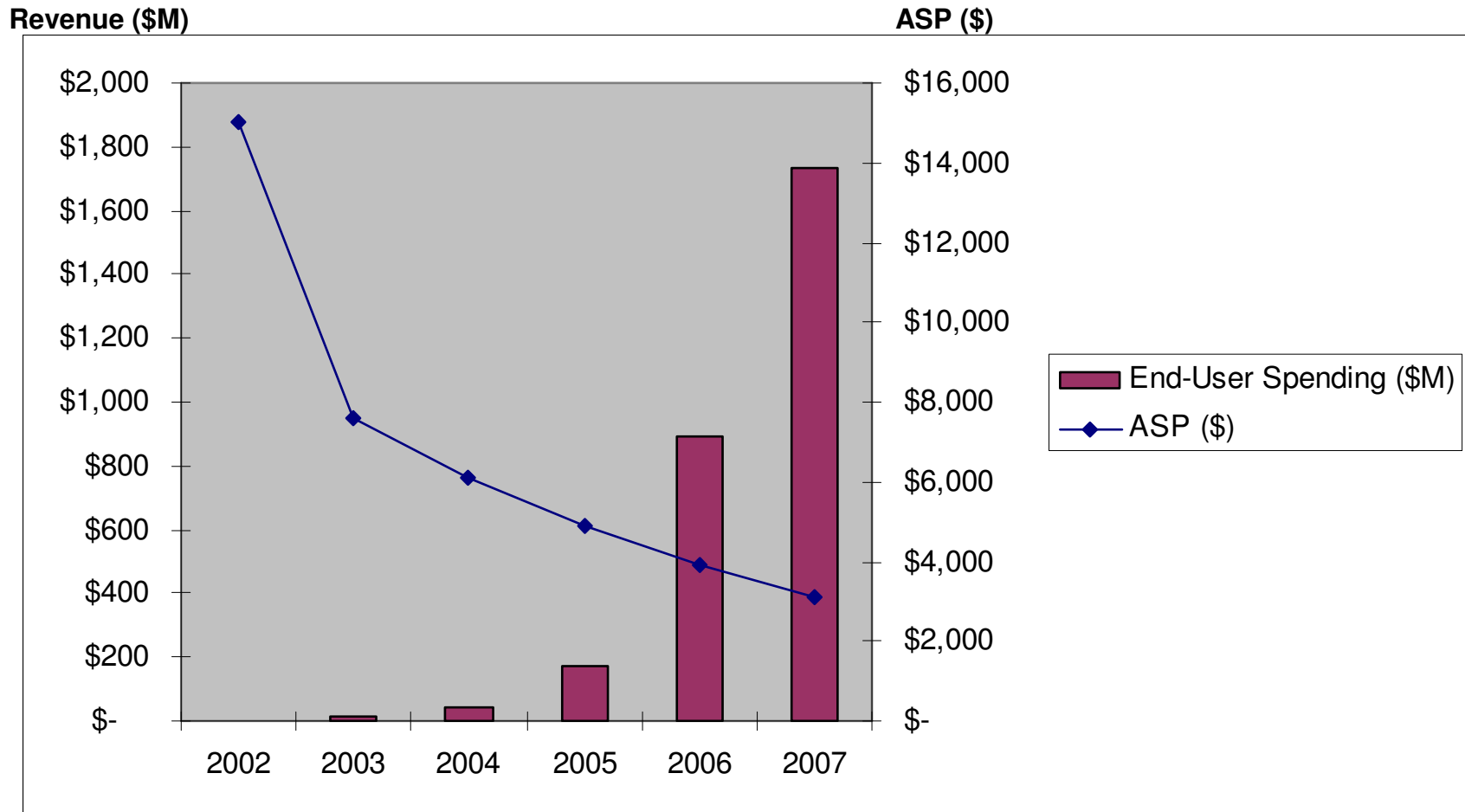
# End User Demand: 40% intend to adopt 10 Gb Ethernet within 2 years

*Plans to deploy 10 Gigabit Ethernet server network adapters in your network? (n=282)*



Source: In-Stat/MDR, 05/03.

# 10 Gb Ethernet Server Adapter Forecast



Source: Gartner/Dataquest, September 2003

# The I/O fabric convergence



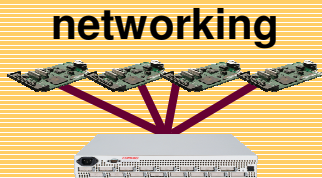
# Fabric convergence in the Data Center

**1990's**



**storage**

- NAS (storage over IP)
- Fibre Channel



**networking**

- 1 Gigabit Ethernet

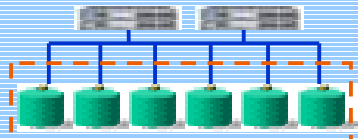


**clustering**

- Proprietary Solutions

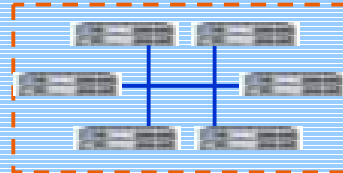
**Today**

**Storage Fabric**



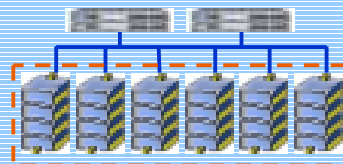
- 1/2/4 Gigabit Fibre Channel

**Network Fabric**



- 1/10 GbE, iSCSI

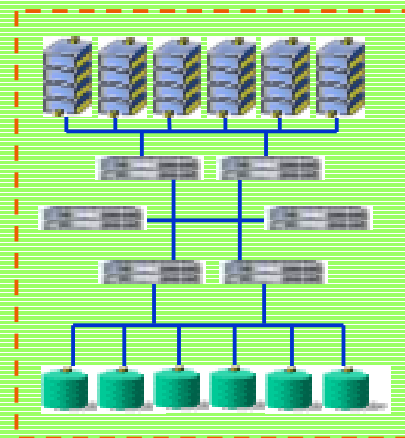
**Compute Fabric**



- Proprietary Solutions

**Tomorrow**

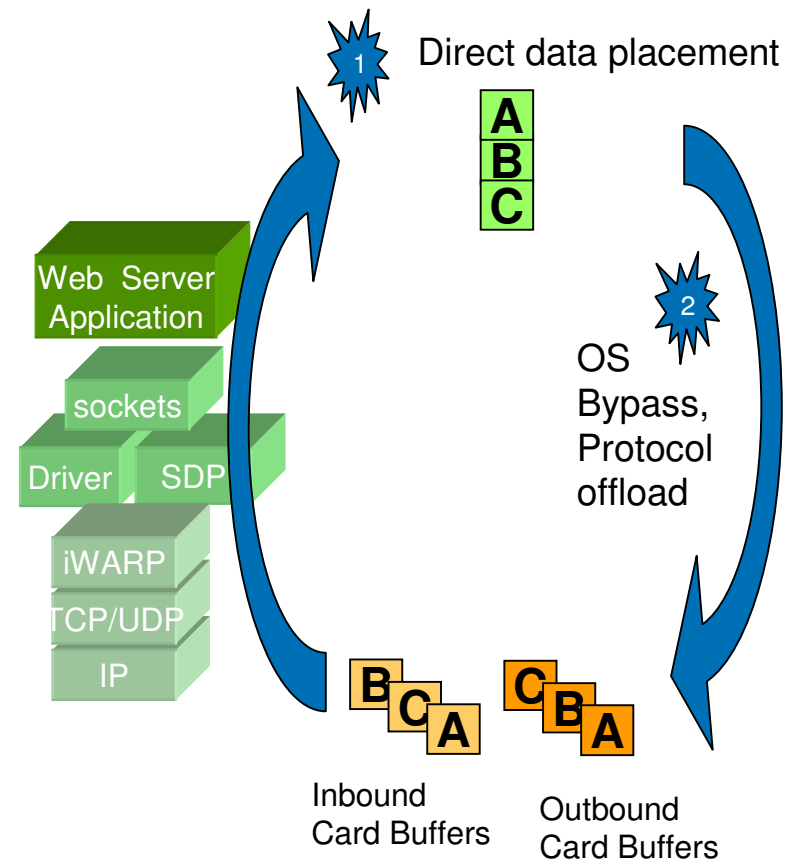
- RDMA / iWARP
- iSER (iSCSI over RDMA)



- Sockets/SDP
- IPC / MPA

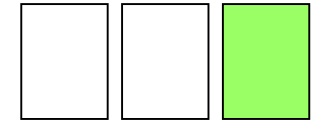
# 10 Gigabit Ethernet and RDMA (Remote Direct Memory Access)

- Direct Memory Placement
  - Eliminate processor copy
- Protocol offload
  - Eliminate protocol CPU, Memory overhead
  - TCP, iSCSI, SSL, IPsec, iWARP
- OS Bypass
  - Eliminate context switch, reduce latency
- RDMA
  - Combines the above in an industry standard, link independent manner



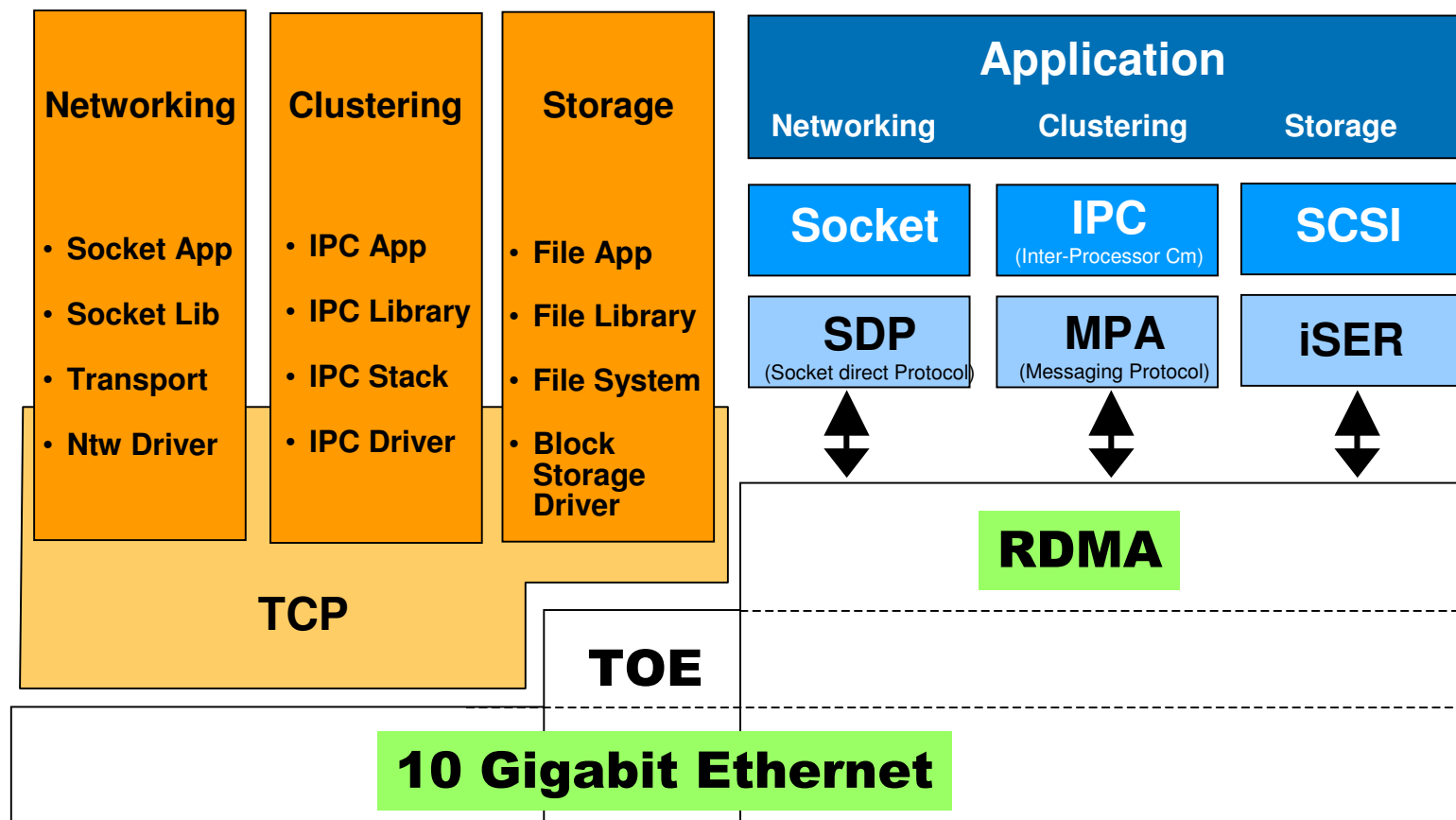
*The marriage of 10 Gigabit Ethernet  
and RDMA will enable fabric standardization*

# Fabric convergence benefits



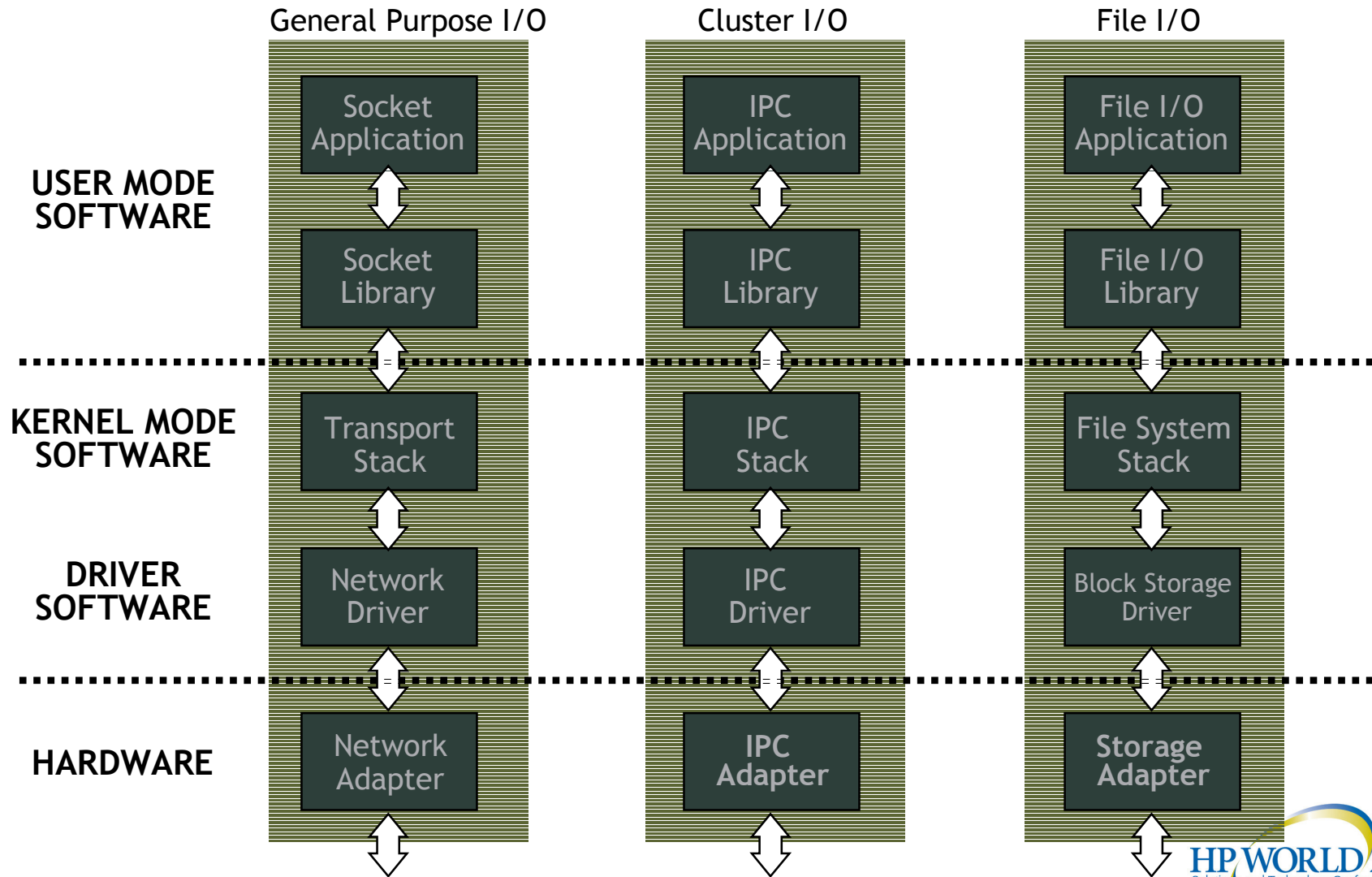
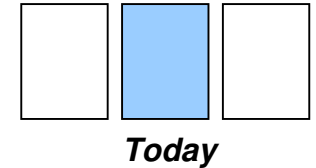
Tomorrow

- Standardization, Simplification, Interoperability, Portability

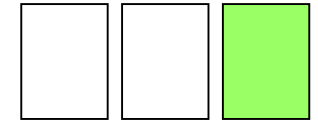




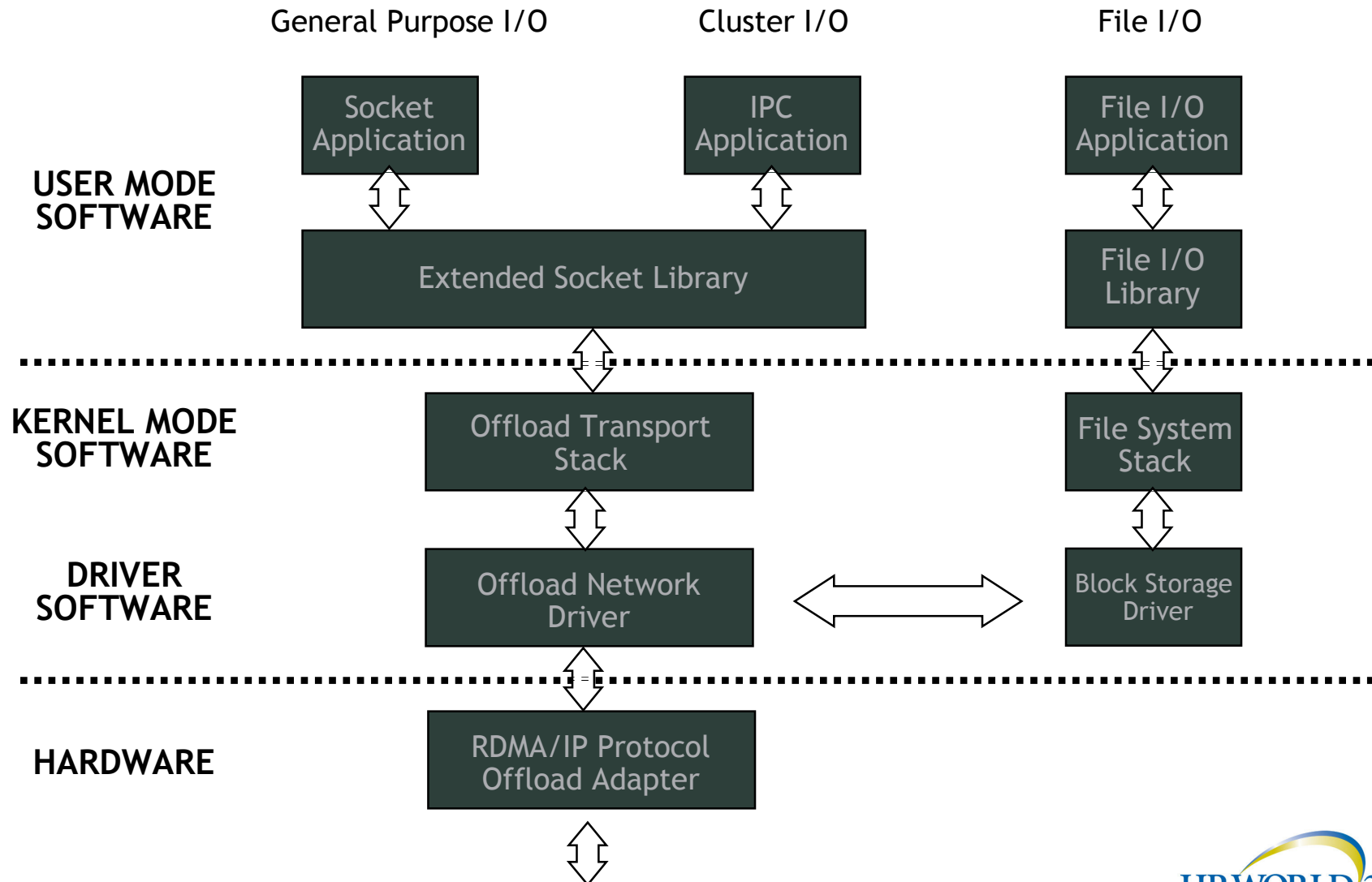
# Current Architecture: "Spaghetti net"



# Converged Architecture: Single Fabric



*Tomorrow*



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