

NVMe Over Fabrics

Real World Use Cases and Applications

August 11, 2015

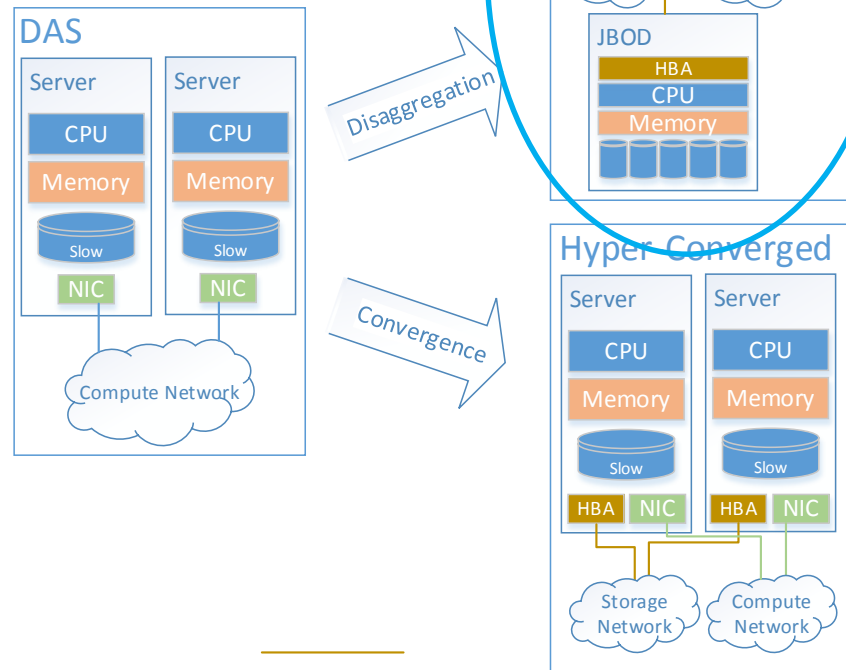
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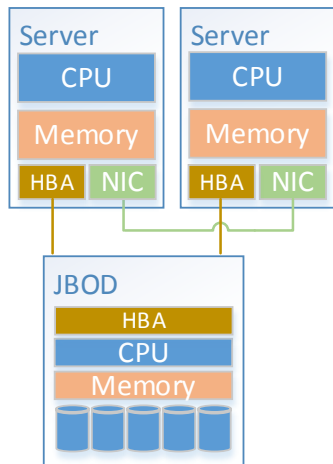
History – Directly Attached to Shared

- Major advantages for sharing
 - High availability
 - Utilization and provisioning
 - Deduplication, compression
 - Thin provisioning
 - Cost
- Historically disks were slow
 - Storage software stack was built for hard disks, very slow relative to memory
 - Storage network was fast relative to disks, very slow relative to memory



Evolution of Disk Arrays

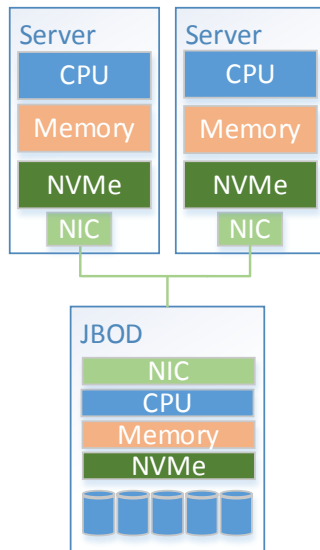
Disk SAN



- Storage network has become too slow
- Flash prices dropped
- NVMe
- Demand for data intensive latency sensitive tasks

- Memory was used for caching
- Slow disks

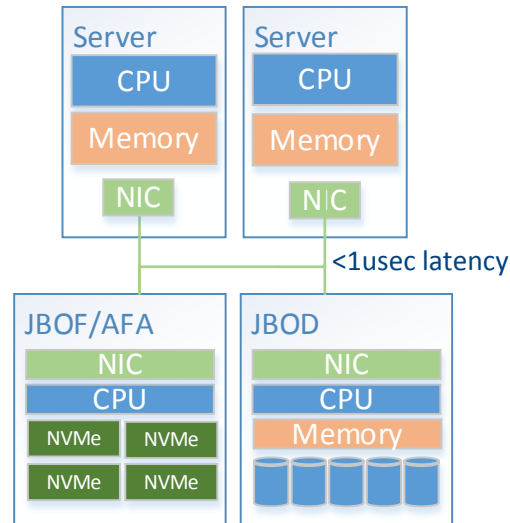
Disk SAN with Local NVMe



- NVMe devices used for caching
- Convergence to fast RDMA fabrics

- Demand for consistent performance from array
- HDD-like Flash disaggregation

Disk and Flash SAN Local Memory-Like NVMe



- All flash arrays used for fast storage (caching)
- JBOD are used for cold storage

Flash Array Use Case

Benefits of NVMe over Fabrics for disaggregation

Scale of RDMA

- Scaling out with RDMA networks, beyond PCIe scaling limitations

Performance of RDMA

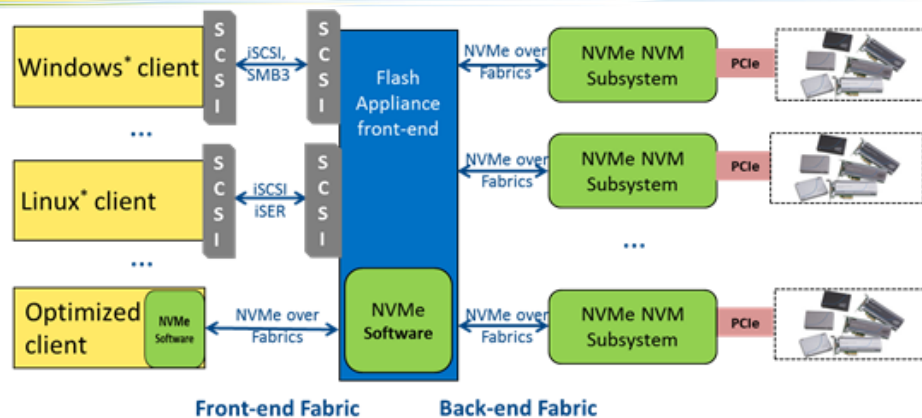
- Low latency, high bandwidth, parallel interface, locally attached like performance for accessing the devices

Minimal CPU utilization at the subsystem and the host

- Lockless parallel design from client to disk
- Reduction of protocol translation
- Reduction of the CPU overhead of large data transfers through RDMA

Convergence

- Compute and storage in the same network



Why is it good for backend?

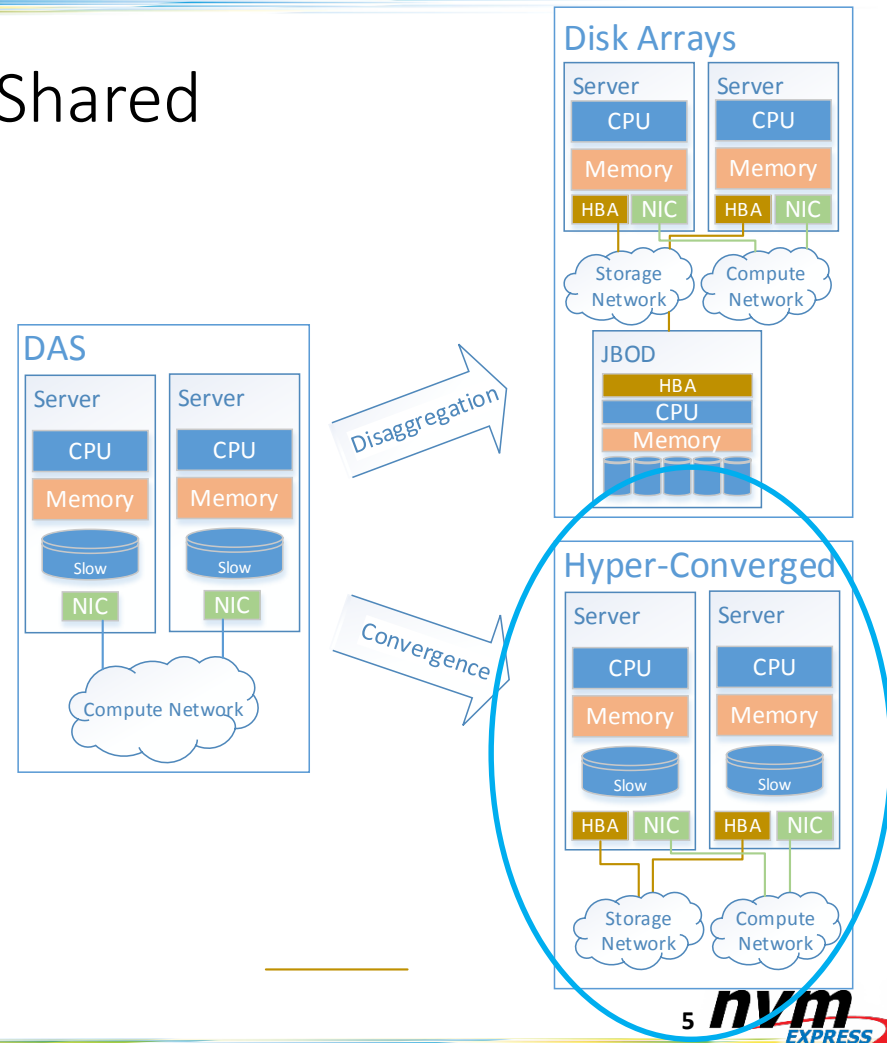
- Scaling number of disks independent of the compute
- Low latency, high bandwidth shared access
 - For example to enable HA and deduplication algorithms
- Lower CPU%
 - Frontend servers - more CPU% for smart storage algorithms
 - Subsystem servers - enable low cost solutions

Why is it good for frontend?

- Lower CPU%
 - Frontend servers - More CPU% for smart storage algorithms
 - Client servers - Data is moved without CPU → more compute resources → \$
- Locally attached like performance
- Disaggregation doesn't require software changes
- Media is easily managed and shared

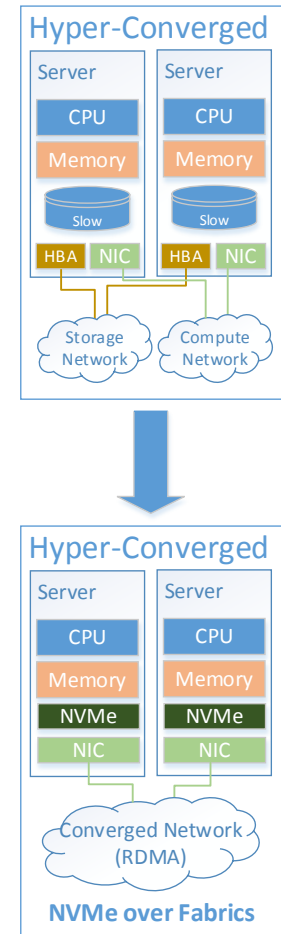
History – Directly Attached to Shared

- Advantages for sharing
 - Management and failover
 - Thin provisioning
 - High availability
 - Utilization
 - Deduplication, compression
- Storage network was fast relative to disks, very slow relative to memory
- Storage software stack was built for hard disks



Hyper-Converged Use Case

- Storage is distributed across the compute nodes and shared among the nodes
- Storage management and provisioning is software defined and distributed
- Benefits of NVMe over Fabrics
 - The most important: major reduction in CPU utilization while sharing devices, the compute nodes are not disrupted by storage → more compute resources for applications
 - Locally attached like performance
 - Scaling of RDMA network
 - Converged network
 - No protocol translation and no additional dedicated hardware

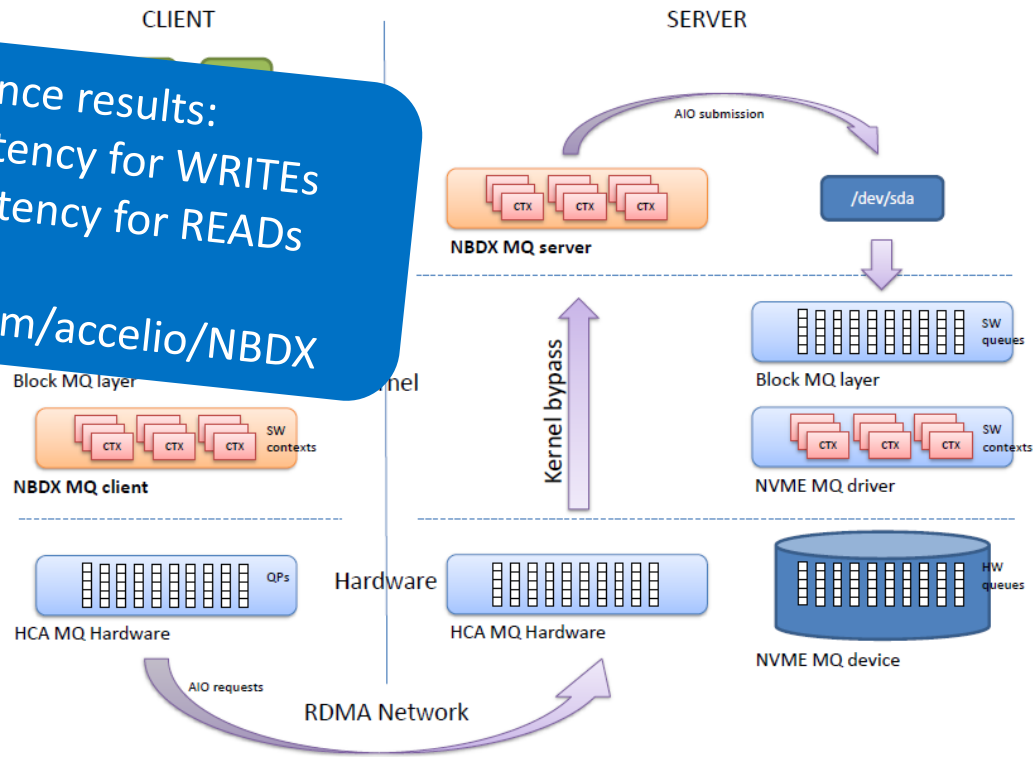


NBDx – NVMe over Fabrics POC

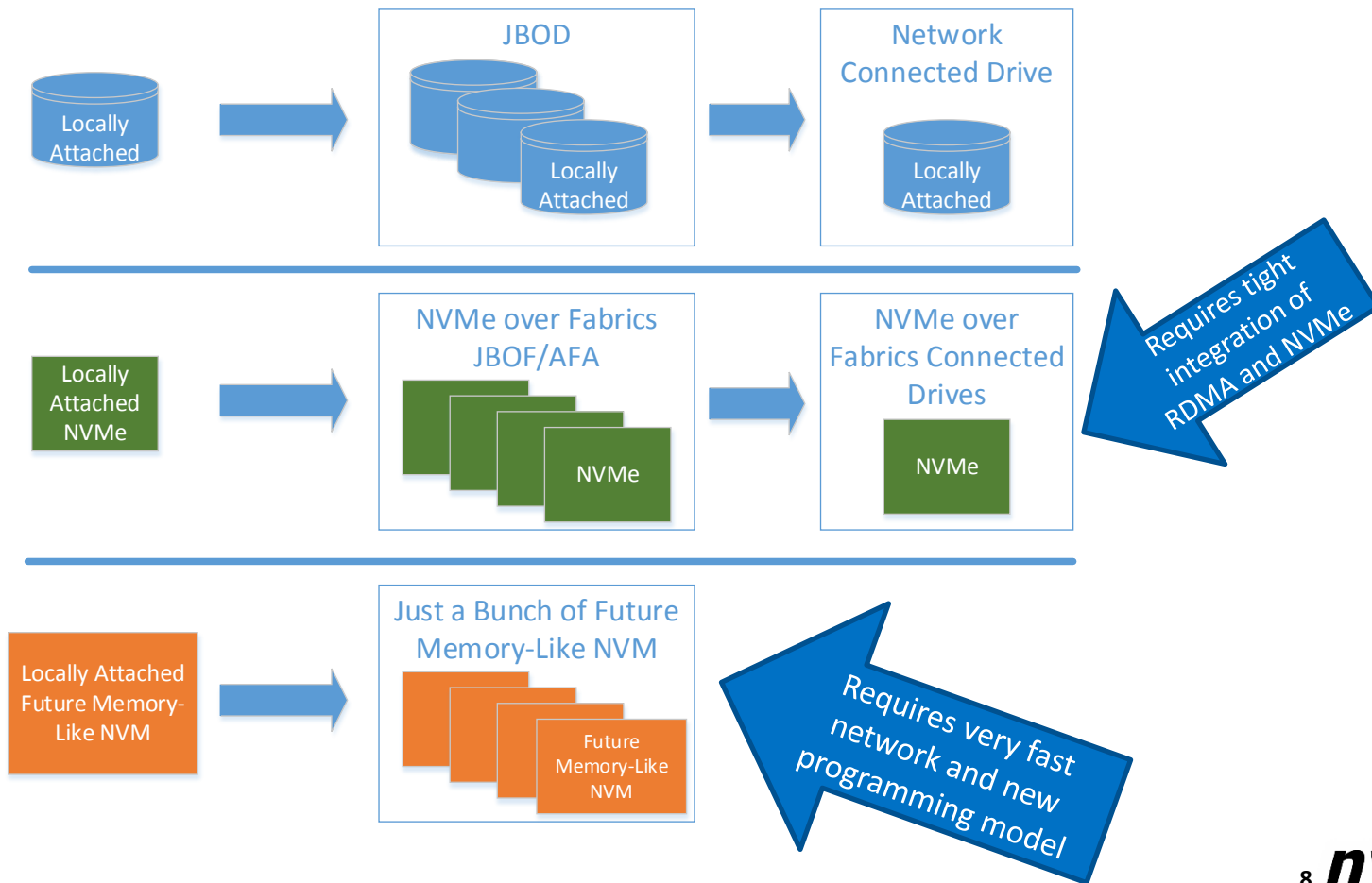


- Open source
- RDMA enabled
- Multi-Queued
- From submission to completion, all on same core, target
- End-to-end lock free
- No protocol translations
- Userspace only demo – FIO
 - Engine that opens QPs, CQs and speaks NBDx

Performance results:
2usec added latency for WRITES
5usec added latency for READS
<https://github.com/accelio/NBDx>



Future





Architected for Performance