



Reliability and Availability at Scale

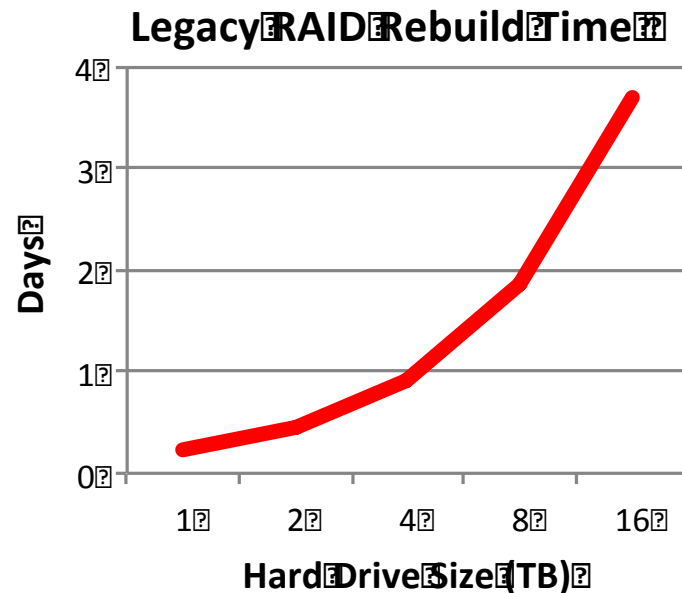
MAKING THE ODDS WORK IN YOUR FAVOR

IDC HPC USER FORUM – SEPT. 16, 2014

PANASAS PRODUCT MARKETING

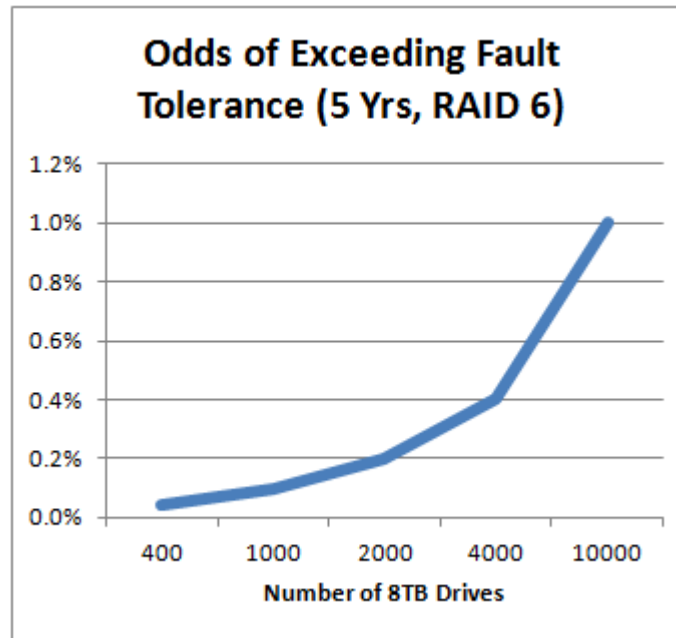
■ Large Deployments Exacerbate Existing Vulnerabilities in Traditional Data Protection Schemes

- Reliability gets worse with scale
- Slow rebuild times
- Lengthy disaster recovery
- Unnecessary availability outages



At 50MB/s RAID rebuild rate

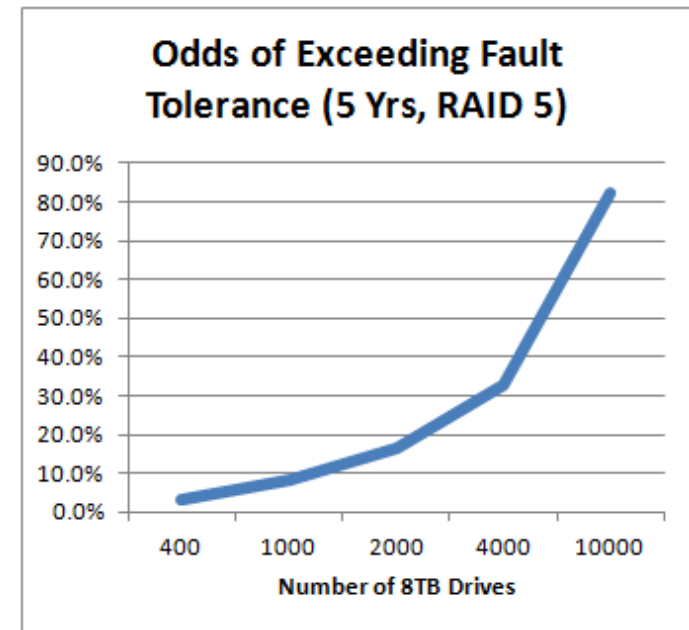
- All hardware RAID volumes risk exceeding fault tolerance
- 100 hardware RAID volumes = 100x the risk
- What are the odds for a typical hardware RAID 6 system?



Assumptions:
• 8TB drives
• 10 drive RAID 6 stripes
• 50MB/s rebuild rate
• 3% drive AFR

- This may appear ok, but there's a problem here...

- **Previous graph assumes RAID 6 rebuilds always complete**
- **Latent Sector Errors = increasingly a big problem**
 - HDD vendors: 1 in 10^{15} to 10^{16} sectors
 - U Wisc/NetApp study (2007) of 1.5m HDDs: 3.45% of drives had LSE's, >60% found by data scrubbing, LSE rate increases with time and size of drive
 - Panasas: vertical parity prevented rebuilds on ~7% of deployed drives
- **LSEs in hardware RAID-based approaches can lower actual RAID 6 reliability almost to theoretical RAID 5 levels**



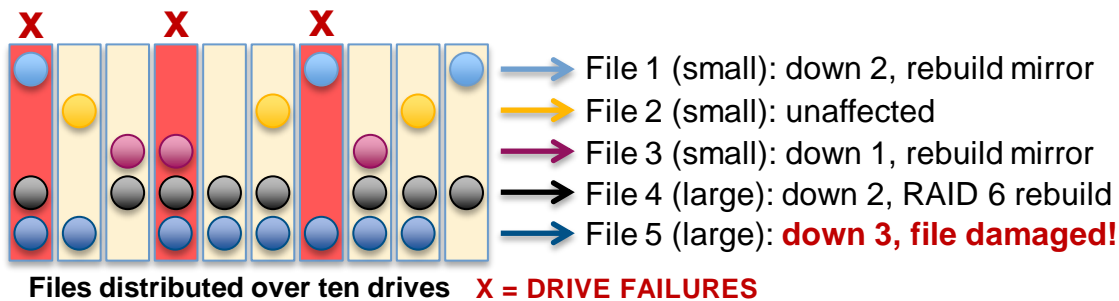
- Assumptions:
- 8TB drives
 - 10 drive RAID 5 stripes
 - 50MB/s rebuild rate
 - 3% drive AFR

- **Replace hardware RAID with software-based, per-file RAID using erasure coding**
- **Protect files (stripes of files), not entire block devices**
- **Limit rebuilds to affected files, not entire drives**
 - Don't rebuild portions of drives that are ok
 - Don't rebuild empty space
- **Provide additional parity protection against Latent Sector Errors**
 - And keep background scrubbing which is effective
- **Distribute data on stripes selected from all drives in system**
 - RAID rebuild performance scales linearly
 - Data reliability can increase with system scale instead of decreasing

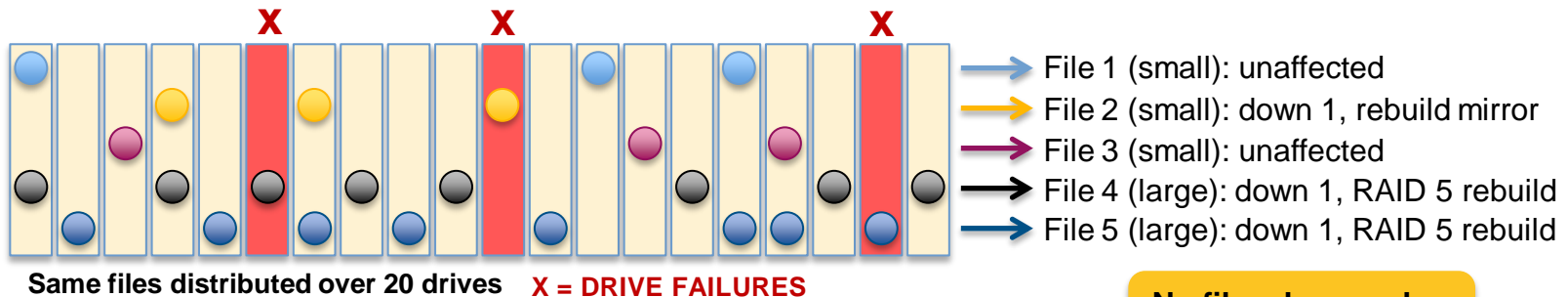
UNDERSTANDING PER-FILE RAID

■ Per-file Distribution Reduces Risk at Scale

- Small files are triple mirrored, large files are striped
- With more and more drives, three drive failures (exceeding fault tolerance) are less and less likely to affect any given file

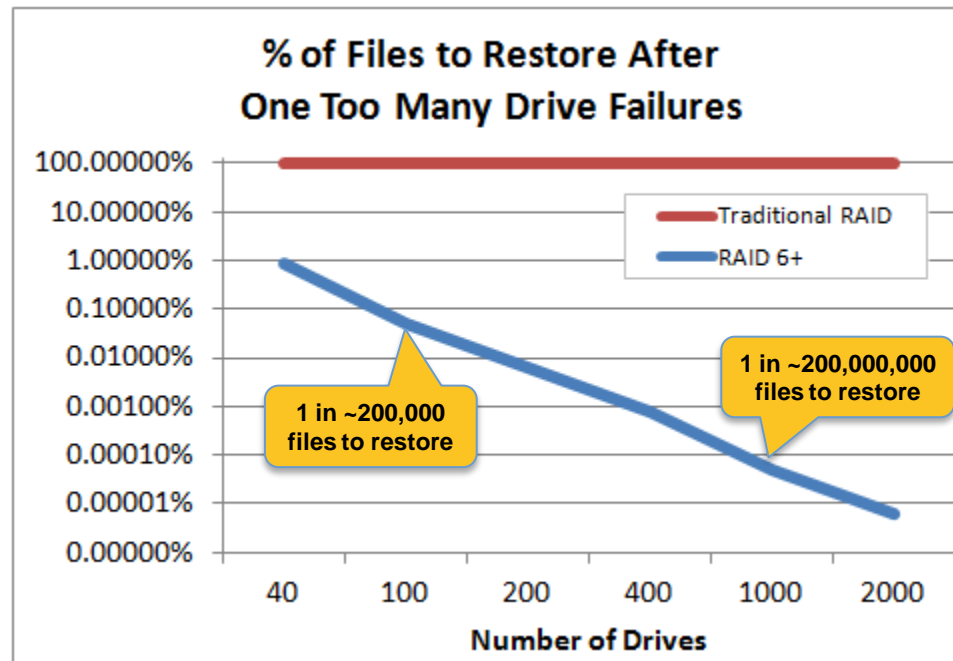


**One file damaged;
Only need to restore File 5**



**No files damaged;
Can rebuild all data**

- **Fast Time to Restore**
 - Restore specific files instead of entire file system
 - Made possible by extra protection of namespace (directory data) in RAID 6+
- **Percentage of Files to Restore Approaches Zero with Scale**
 - With RAID 6+ (66% small files), a triple simultaneous disk failure means:



Scaling by 10x increases reliability by 1000x!

- **Current availability model for storage is a problem at scale**
 - System goes offline upon exceeding fault tolerance anywhere in system
 - Availability needs to be more granular
- **Instead architect for “Always On”**
 - File system remains available even after exceeding fault tolerance
 - Protect directory structure deeper than data so directory structure stays navigable and all unaffected files can be accessed normally
 - Make it easy to quickly restore damaged files if possible

- **ActiveStor 16 with PanFS 6.0: no-compromise hybrid scale-out NAS**
- **Data reliability increases with scale instead of decreasing**
 - RAID 6+ triple parity protection based on erasure codes in software – 150x improvement over dual parity and no hardware RAID controllers
 - New availability model keeps file systems online, even after “one too many drive failures”
- **For more, please visit:**
<http://www.panasas.com>



ActiveStor 16




10 shelves, 1.2PB

THANK YOU!

 <http://www.panasas.com>

 <http://www.linkedin.com/company/panasas>

 <http://twitter.com/#!/panasas>

 <http://www.youtube.com/PanasasHPC>