

Data Protection in an Enterprise Environment

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Enterprise NAS Assets

A variety of requirements

- All Application Data is not equal
 - Performance
 - Availability
 - Latency
- All Business Requirements are not equal
 - Procedural
 - Regulatory
 - Risk / Cost / Complexity

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Application Data

A wide range of requirements

N I C F N O S D N U F S E T R R E Y N C

Availability and Performance

Mission
Critical
Business
Critical
Operational

Archive

Expendable Temporary

Cost

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Classification Tiers

Tier Description	Definition
Tier 1 – Mission Critical	Enterprise wide custom or packaged applications that affects business productivity Significant revenue loss from downtime
Tier 2 – Business Critical	Business unit custom or packaged applications that affects business productivity Revenue loss from downtime
Tier 3 – Business Important	Business unit custom or packaged applications that affects business productivity Limited revenue loss from downtime
Tier 4 – Productivity Important	Departmental applications or databases that affects business productivity Limited revenue loss from downtime
Tier 5 – Non-Critical	Personal applications or data that affect business productivity Minimal revenue loss from downtime

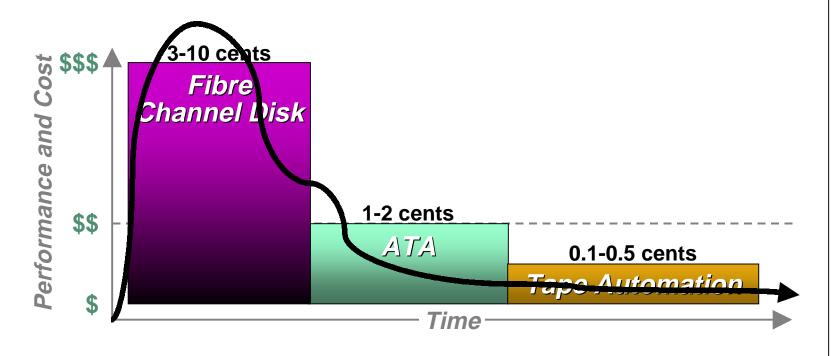
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Data Ages

Data placement is not a static discussion



Data ages in value, and hence needs to age across the storage mediums

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Business Requirements

Application data needs vs. business requirements

- Procedural
- Regulatory
- Cost
 - Vs. Risk and Complexity



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Business Requirements

Driven by cost

- Optimal use of resources (both people and equipment)
- Having data in the right place at the right time to support the business
- "One size fits all" application support is not cost efficient
- Emerging regulatory requirements force businesses to comply with documented data policies and behaviour
- Regulatory requirements are driving need to retain data for longer periods of time

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So how does this apply to NAS?



Blossoming complexity

Increased Capacities and Functionality

(2) Lead to economies of scale

(3) Lead to complex placement – one device handling multiple levels of service

N I C F N O S D N U F S E T R R E Y N C



The Impact on NAS

Increased capacities and functionality

- Replica management
 - Local and Remote Physical Copies
 - Local and Remote Logical Copies
 - Asynchronous Replication
 - Synchronous Replication
- Tiered disks, tiered offerings
- Capacities



Complex placement of multiple service levels

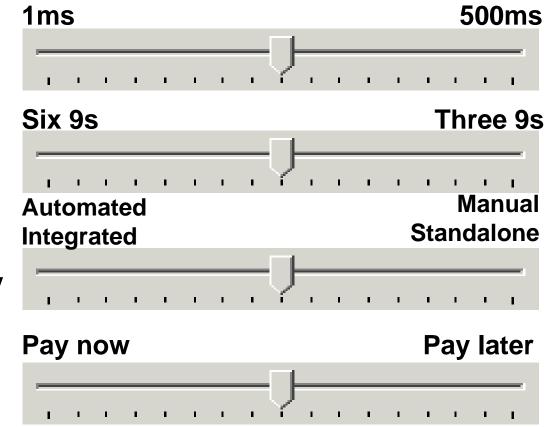
N I C F N O S D N U F S E T R R E Y N

Performance

Availability

Functionality

Economics



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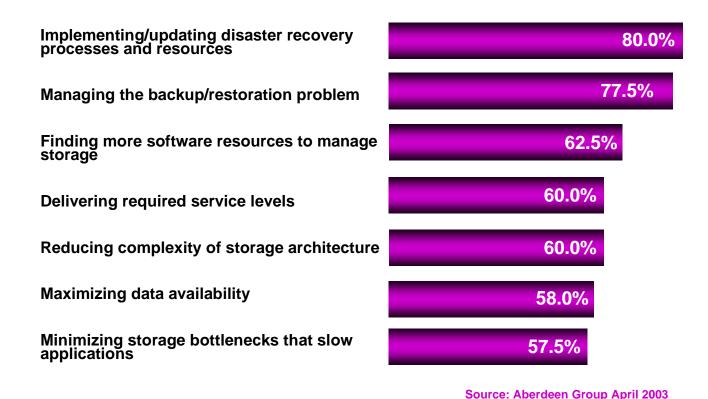
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What's the number one concern we hear?

Managing Disaster Recovery in a cost effective way....





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Complex tiered environments

N I C F N O S D N U F S E T R R E Y N Tier 1 eng_build:/fs01 **Mission Critical** FC / Sync Replication Data Movement eng_cvs:/fs01 Tier 2 eng_archive **Business Critical** FC / Async Replication Tier 3 eng_home1 Non-Critical ATA / NDMP Backup Page 13 of 23



The Challenge

Simply put...

- Business drivers result in complex multi-service level solutions
- Managing and changing these levels must be a simple process
- The primary concern is management (which is really a discussion about cost)



The Challenge

Simply put... Simple is a requirement

- Simplicity is required: lower end of the market needs much more easeof-use; is also more price sensitive
- Simplicity costs money: providing flexibility that's simple to use requires more engineering
- Make it up on volume



The Challenge

Simply put... Simple isn't easy

- Local and remote replication
 - Synchronous and asynchronous
- Local and remote disk tier
- But most of all these are live environments.....

All While Maintaining Ease of Use?

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The Challenge

Live environments are the largest challenge of all

- A business rarely values a filesystem or the data – they value access to that data
- It's a matter of insuring access via NFSv2,v3,v4 and CIFS
 - During Hot Migration among tiers
 - For DR, while replicating environments



Approaching the Issue

A development strategy

- Implementing the abstraction layer that the customer operates at in the device
- Separate the management and tiering discussion from the discussion of transport



Approaching the Issue

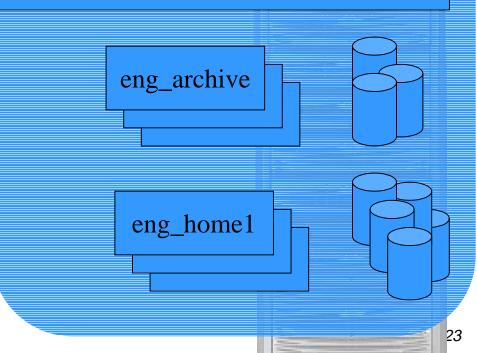
Management abstraction

Logical Server

eng_cvs

Configuration
Shares / Exports
Credentials
Logs, etc.

- Fully Atomic
- Self-Describing
- Manageable 'role'
- Transport agnostic





Approaching the Issue

Transport independence

N I C F N O S D N U F S E T R R E Y N

Logical Server FC (sync) Logical Server FC (async) Logical Server ATA (async) ATA (sync) Integrated async / sync Page 20 of 23



Advantages

Choice and simplicity

- Management model for DR matches the abstraction model for control
 - i.e. Failover testing
- Offers the full choice of transports from NAS based IP replication or mirroring to subsystem based replication – i.e. SRDF, MirrorView, iSCSI
- Allows users to match service level required end to end
 - Celerra DataMover + Disk + Transport = Service Level
 Architecture

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Recommendations

What do we need to focus on as an Industry

- Preserving simplicity, while retaining choice
- The server or the system is the key abstraction
- We live in a multi-tiered, multiprotocol environment; managing that environment simply is key



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