



NVMe[®] Technology in Cloud Applications

Sponsored by NVM Express, the owner of NVMe[®], NVMe-oF[™] and NVMe-MI[™] standards



Moderator



Mark Carlson

KIOXIA



Panelists





Agenda

- NVMe Technology at Scale Lee Prewitt
- NVMe Technology and Flash SSDs in Cloud Applications Kamaljit Singh
- NVIDIA NVMe® Technology in the Cloud John Kim
- Deploying NVMe Flash at Facebook A Journey Wei Zhang





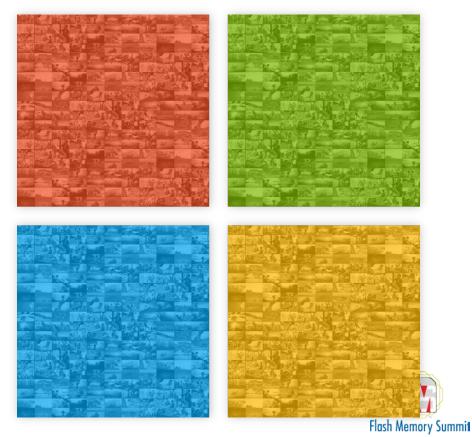


NVMe[®] Technology at Scale – or "Oh the places your data will go!"

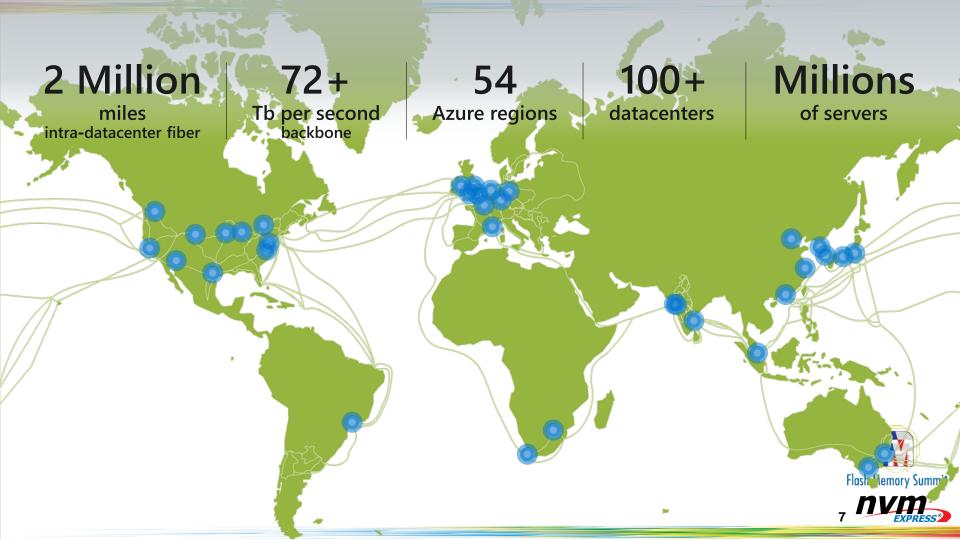
Lee Prewitt, Principle Program Manager Lead, Microsoft

Microsoft mission

Empower every person and every organization on the planet to achieve more









PROJECT NATICK



It took less than 90 days to deploy from factory ship to operation



Datacenter is about 40' long and 12' wide, about the size of a shipping container



100% locally-produced, renewable electricity from solar, off-shore, tide, and wave energy



12 racks of 864 standard Microsoft datacenter servers with FPGA acceleration and 27.6 petabytes of disk



They expect it to run for 5 years

Microsoft

PROJECT NATICK-CURRENT STATUS

Pulled up after 2 years in 117 feet of water

Server component failure rates were 1/8 that of a dry land data center

Remote Debuggability

- Telemetry Command
- Device Self Test Command
- Error Injection
- Cooperative Error Recovery
- Out of Band debug via SMBus
- No Vendor Unique commands or tools

Reduces Cost!



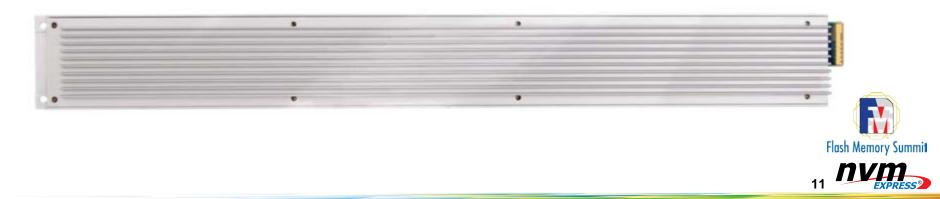
HDDs Versus SSDs – A Quick Comparison

HDDs

- Pros
 - Cost
- Cons
 - Everything Else

SSDs

- Pros
 - Everything Else
- ConsCost



Zoned Namespaces (ZNS)

- Allows for radical reduction in on device DRAM
 - By as much as 90%
- Can use minimal overprovisioning
 - As low as 1%
- Enforcement of large sequential writes reduces WAF
 - Allows for use of QLC NAND

Reduces Cost!



NVMe[®] Cloud SSD Specification

Table of Contents

LICEN	ISE OWF OPTION	
OVER	VIEW	4
	-	
NVM	EXPRESS REQUIREMENTS	4
4.1	OVERVIEW	
4.2	NVME RESET SUPPORTED	
4.3	NVME CONTROLLER CONFIGURATION AND BEHAVIOR	
4.4	NVME ADMIN COMMAND SET	
4.4.1		
11010	SMART Cloud Heath Log (0xC0) - Vendor Unique Log page	
	4 Read Only/Write Through Mode Set Feature Identifier (0xC2)	
4.11.		
4.11.		
4.11.	7 Enable IEEE1667 Silo Set Feature Identifier (0xC4)	
4.11.	8 Enable IEEE1667 Silo Get Feature Identifier (0xC4)	
PCIE	REQUIREMENTS	34
5 RELIABILITY		
6.1	UBER	
6.2	Power On/OFF REQUIREMENTS	
6.2.1	Time to Ready and Shutdown Requirements	
6.2.2	Incomplete/ Unsuccessful Shutdown	
6.3	END TO END DATA PROTECTION	
6.4		
6.5	ANNUAL FAILURE RATE (AFR)	
6.6	BACKGROUND DATA REFRESH	
6.7	WEAR-LEVELING	
	OVER SCOP NVM 4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.8 4.7 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8 4.8	4.2 NVMR REST SUPPORTD. 4.3 NVME CONTROLLER CONFIGURATION AND BEHAVIOR. 4.4 NVME CONTROLLER CONFIGURATION AND BEHAVIOR. 4.4 NAmespace Management/Attrachment Commands. 4.4.1 Namespace Management/Attrachment Commands. 4.4.2 Nomespace Management/Attrachment Commands. 4.4.4 Nomespace Management/Attrachment Commands. 4.4.2 Nomespace Management/Attrachment Commands. 4.4.2 Nomespace Managements. 4.6 Ormonau NVME Fearus Support 4.7 COMMAND TIMEOUT. 4.8.1 Standard Log Oge Requirements. 4.8.2 Telemetry Logging and Interface for Fallure Analysis. 4.8.3 SMART Cloud Harributes Log Page. 4.8.4 SMART Cloud Harributes Log Page. 4.8.5 Error Recovery Log Page 4.8.6 Firmware Update Requirements. 4.9 DF ALLOCATON REQUIREMENTS. 4.10 Scriota Size Ano NAMISPACE SUPPORT. 4.11 Error Injection Set Peature Identifier (0xC0) 4.11.4 Read Only/Write Through Mode Set Peature Identifier (0xC1) 4.11.5 Clear Firmware Update Hattory Set Peature Identifier (0xC2)

- OCP work that builds on NVMe
- Over 433 Requirement IDs covering 70+ pages
- Allows for a common firmware base
- Benefits system makers and SSD vendors
- Enables broad collaboration between hyperscale and industry









NVMe[®] Technology and Flash SSDs in Cloud Applications

Kamaljit Singh, Technologist, Western Digital Technologies



Data Center SSDs: Key Trends & Transitions

- Continuing strength in Cloud deployments driving PB growth this year
- PB CAGR '19-'23: 40.6%
 - Expansion of NVMe[®] technology, driven primarily by Cloud customers and spec standardizations
 - Performance, Mainstream (value), and Capacity segments emerge for NVMe SSDs expected to displace SATA and Dual Ported SAS in servers/storage at higher rates
 - TLC to remain primary NAND for performance consistency and endurance
 - ZNS accelerates transition in 2022 as a QLC enabler. Continued development to enable QLC in very read intensive workloads including content delivery, streaming services and read-intensive AI;
 - U.2/U.3 are going to be dominant FFs
 - Expect EDSFF (E1.L) shipments in 2020; M.2 transitioning to E1.S in 2021
- NVMe-oF[™] specification can deliver latencies on par with NVMe SSDs inside servers
- NVMe-oF attached SSDs can be shared amongst many application servers resulting in higher utilization and lower TCO



15

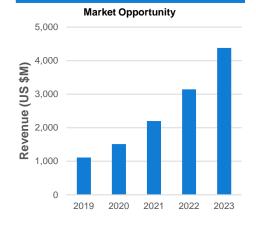
nvm

15

Enterprise Flash & CDI TAM (EB)

World Wide Cloud Flash TAM continues to grow at a ~43% CAGR NVMe[®] standard will be the interface of choice for majority of the deployments Composable Disaggregated Infrastructure TAM.

Increasingly dynamic workloads driving next-generation data infrastructures



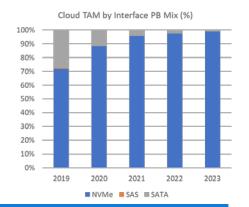
Source: IDC Worldwide Composable/Disaggregated Infrastructure Forecast, August 2018.



16

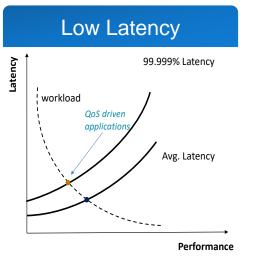


* 2020 and forward: WDC long range TAM - September'20



NVMe® Technology Differentiation

Business benefits



Zone Named Spaces

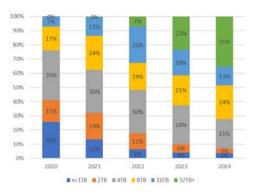


Traditional applications: average latency of SSDs is a performance criterion for making purchase decisions

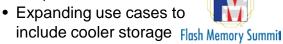
 QoS-driven applications (e.g. Web apps): Five 9's latency is critical

- ZNS reduces write amplification and enables QLC adoption
- Eliminates GC, reduces long tail latencies/ consistency
- 50% (or higher) average latency improvement

High-Density



 eSSD Capacities moving up to 4TB and above, expected increases with QLC NAND adoption





Ultrastar[®] SN640: a case study

Capabilities:

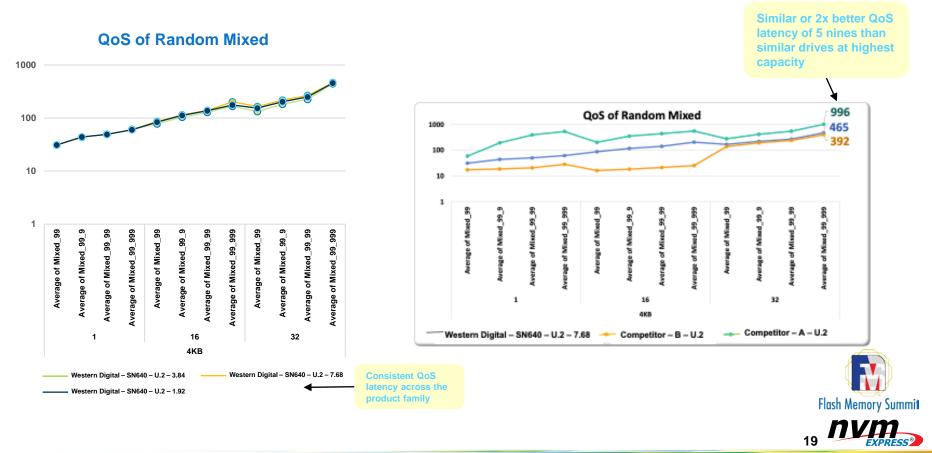
- TLC based NVMe[®] SSD
- Capacities: 0.96 7.68 TB
- Consistent Performance
 - 75R/25W random mixed I/O
 - Coefficient of variance <1, (benefits real-world applications)
 - QoS latency of 5 nines, at higher queue depths, (benefits large-scale workloads w/ many concurrent users)
 - Latency similar or better by 2x than most drives. makes it more cost-effective than the competition.

Optimized for:

- Web Search engines
 - Cost-effective fast storage and caching layers for warm data
- Al-enabled search and contextual analytics
 - Composable infrastructure with NVMe-oF[™] Flash storage for mixed AI workloads, like training and inference
- Data warehouses
 - Read-only databases with minimal writes; execute ad-hoc queries for analytics
- Data Hubs
 - Data stores serving various application domains involving mixed I/Os with higher % reads, including Big data, Fast data, AI/ML, backups/object storage
- Hybrid Flash/HDD back-up storage for on-demand access to data
 - User logs and models
- AI/Deep learning for image/video analytics
 - NLP for text analytics



SN640: Performance Highlights



NVMe[®] over Fabrics Specification Business benefits



NVMe-oF[™] technology can deliver latencies on par with NVMe[®] SSDs inside servers NVMe-oF attached SSDs can be shared amongst many of application servers resulting in higher utilization and lower TCO



DATA ACCESS & MOBILITY

Fabric-attached data enables Cloud-like dynamic access and workload mobility







NVIDIA NVMe® Technology in the Cloud

John F. Kim, Director of Marketing for Storage Networking, NVIDIA



NVIDIA NVMe® Technology in the Cloud

Private Cloud– EGX/HGX/DGX

- Often use internal NVMe® SSDs
- Larger systems use GPUDirect for faster storage access

NVIDIA DGX A100 Storage

- 2 M.2 NVMe SSDs for OS
- 4 U.2 NVMe SSDs for compute
- 4x 200Gb/s ports for shared storage

Public: NVIDIA Quadro vWS

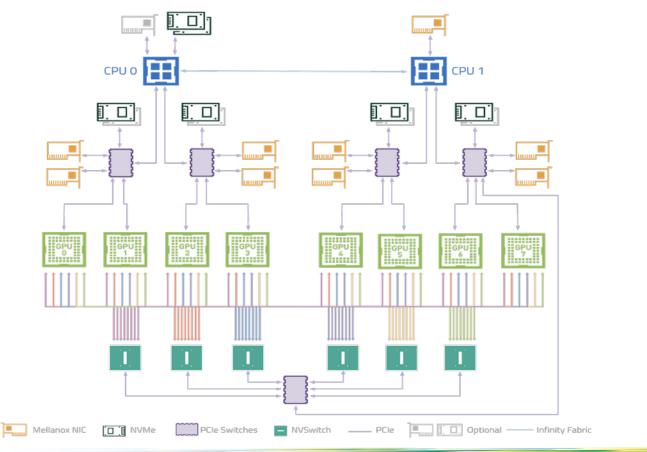
- Avail. in GCP and AWS
- GPU workstation anywhere--for engineering and creative apps

Public: GPU Compute Instances

- AWS EC2 (P3 & G4 instances)
- GCP GPUs on Compute Engine
- IBM, Alibaba, Azure, Oracle



NVIDIA DGX A100 Design









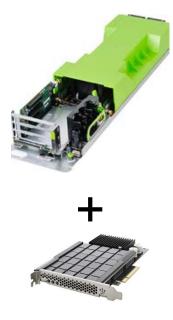
Deploying NVMe[®] Flash at Facebook – A Journey

Wei Zhang, Software Engineer, Facebook



The Beginning – Flash Add-In-Card

- Facebook started flash journey in 2010
- DB apps required higher IOPS and lower latency
 - HDD storage cannot meet the requirements cost-effectively
- Flash AICs
 - Pros: Superb performance
 - Cons: proprietary technology (hw + sw), super expensive





The Cheaper Alternative – SATA SSD

- More applications were moving to flash
- SAS/SATA SSDs were the mainstream
 - NVMe[®] specification was still in embryonic state
- Leverage OCP Knox designed for HDD
 - Pros: cheaper flash, standard hw + sw
 - Cons: perf bottleneck



Flash Performance Unleashed – NVMe[®] JBOF

- Flash applications are performance demanding
- The Lightning JBOF
 - NVMe[®] flash pooling
 - Allows optimal compute to storage ratio
 - End-to-end PCIe connection
- Complex system design due to technology limitations



Technology Matured - NVMe[®] Flash Server

- Technology advancement has allowed us to design integrate flash server
- CPU
 - Abundant PCIe lanes
 - Root port PCIe error containment
- SSD
 - Density increased
 - EDSFF E.1S form factor



The Benefit of NVMe[®] Flash



NVMe[®] technology enables a cost-effective way to leverage NAND flash performance at Facebook scale!



Driving and Working with Industry

EDSFF E1.S Form Factor

- Performance scaling
- Better thermal characteristics
- Hot plug support



Cloud SSD Spec





NVMe Cloud SSD Specification



Version 1.0 (03182020)

Panel Discussion

