Index

Note to the Reader: Throughout this index boldfaced page numbers indicate primary discussions of a topic. Italicized page numbers indicate illustrations.

A
Accept (ACC) frame, 213
access control
  cloud storage API, 518–519
data centers, 479
  NFSv4, 261
access control entries (ACEs), 261
access control lists (ACLs), 261
Access Gateway (AG) mode, 210–211
ACID acronym, 513
acquisition costs, 50
active controllers in dual-controller architectures, 61
activity monitoring in auto-tiering, 381–382, 382
actuator assemblies, 21
ad hoc cabling, 476
Add Counters screen, 445, 445
addressing disk drive heads
  CHS, 14–15, 15
  LBA, 20–21, 21
Advanced Format standard, 19, 19
AFR (annual failure rate), 35
AG (Access Gateway) mode, 210–211
aggregation layer, 478
alerts, 448–450
aliases
  iSCSI, 239
  SAN zones, 189–192
  alicreate command, 190
alien cross-talk (AXT), 475
all-flash storage arrays, 65–67
allocate-on-demand model, 356
allocate-on-write snapshots, 101, 325
alternative iSCSI naming conventions, 239
ALUA (asymmetric logical unit access), 61–62
always-on enterprises, 59
Amazon Glazier archive, 284
Amazon Simple Storage Service (S3) service
  API, 519
  object stores, 284
  public cloud storage, 515–518, 515–518
Amazon Web Services (AWS), 505, 508–510, 508–510
annual failure rate (AFR), 35
antivirus programs, 278
API (application programming interface)
  cloud storage, 518–519
  object storage, 281–282
application-aware backups, 404–405
application-aware snapshots, 100, 324
application-based replication, 86
application-based snapshots, 101–102
application-consistent replicas, 300
application-consistent snapshots, 100
application-layer replication, 299–301
application programming interface (API)
  cloud storage, 518–519
  object storage, 281–282
Application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs), 268
application-unaware replicas, 300
arbitrated loops, 196
architecture
  backups, 394–396, 395
  object storage, 282–283, 282
storage arrays
  dual-controller, 60–62
  grid storage, 62–63
overview, 58, 59
redundancy, 59
archives, 415
  backups as, 419
  vs. backups, 415–416
capacity management, 433–435
compliance, 416–417
discovery, 417–418
media, 418–419
areal density, 17
areas for N_Port IDs, 208
array-based replication, 86, 306–310, 310
array-based snapshots, 97–102, 318–319
arrays
  auto-tiering, 384
NAS, 55, 267–270, 269
  scale-out, 272–275, 274
  traditional, 271–272
  unified, 272
storage. See storage arrays
virtualization, 343
controller-based, 343
functionality, 345
for life prolonging, 344
ASICs (application-specific integrated circuits), 268
asymmetric logical unit access (ALUA), 61–62
asymmetric virtualization, 337, 337
asynchronous replication
  journal-based, 92, 308–310, 310
  overview, 298–299, 299
  snapshot-based, 307–308
  storage arrays, 89–92, 90, 93
atomic test and set (ATS), 122
atomic updates, 513
atomic uploads to cloud storage, 520
ATS (atomic test and set), 197
attenuation in multi-mode fiber, 180
authentication in iSCSI, 241–245, 242–245
authenticity of content, 285
auto-tiering, 112
  activity monitoring, 381–382, 382
  array size, 112, 384
  overview, 380
  policies, 383
  remote replication, 115, 384
  schedules, 114–115, 382
  storage virtualization, 119–120, 120
  sub-LUN, 112–113, 380–381
  tiers, 113–114, 114, 381
  virtualization, 345–346, 345
automatic device discovery, 240
autonegotiating FC SAN port speed, 176
availability
  NAS arrays, 270
  performance, 4–5
average latency, 29
AWS (Amazon Web Services), 505, 508–510, 508–510
AWS Management Console, 508
AXT (alien cross-talk), 475
backup power systems, 468
backup servers, 394–396, 395
backup targets, 395
backup-to-disk (B2D), 411–412
backups, 388
  application-aware, 404–405
  architecture, 394–396, 395
  archives. See archives
  backup windows, 393
  business continuity, 389
  cloud, 412–413, 413
  differential, 403
  disk, 411–412
  full, 402
  hot, 396
  incremental, 402–403
  LAN-based, 397, 398
  LAN-free, 397–398, 398
  NDMP, 400–401, 401
  offline, 397
  purpose, 388–389
  recovery point objectives, 389–390
  recovery time objective, 390
  retention policies, 413–415
  scheduling, 390–393, 391–392
  serverless, 398–400, 399
  vs. snapshots, 317
  switch configuration, 217
  synthetic full, 404
  tape, 406–411, 410
  use cases for deduplication, 377–378, 377
VSS, 405–406
bad block maps, 22
bandwidth
  asynchronous replication, 92, 93, 310, 310
  enhanced Ethernet, 488
  ETS, 490–491
  synchronous replication, 297, 298
baselining performance, 436–437
basic header segments (BHS), 235
battery-backed caching, 81
  internal RAID controllers, 145
  write-back, 145
Battle Against Any RAID Five (BAARF), 441
BBWC (battery-backed write-back caching), 145
BC (business continuity)
  backups for, 389
  plans, 290–293
  storage arrays, 85–86
bend radius of fiber, 182
BHS (basic header segments), 235
bindings, language, 519
bit-for-bit compares in fingerprinting systems, 374
blast zones in rebuild domains, 143
block-based backups, 397
block-based deduplication, 371–374, 373
block-based in-band virtualization, 339
block-level striping with distributed parity, 153–157, 155–157
blocks, 55, 256
  converged, 497
  Fibre SAN, 169
  flash memory, 37, 37
  VAAI offloads, 121
bonding in link aggregation, 277
booting from SAN, 172
BPDU Guard tool, 234
bridged topologies, 252
bridging capability exchange in data centers, 491
Brocade switches
  alerts for, 449
  checking, 174–175
  virtual fabrics, 204
buckets
  Amazon S3, 284, 515
  object storage, 283
buffer to buffer (B2B) flow control, 212–213, 488, 489
buffers in asynchronous replication, 309
bulk zeroing in ODX, 127
bulletproof arrays, 64
bunker sites, 93, 311
burst rates, 34
business continuity (BC)
  backups for, 389
  plans, 290–293
  storage arrays, 85–86
cache hits
  compression, 369
  IOPS, 32
  RAID, 443
  storage arrays, 81
cache misses
  compression, 369
  IOPS, 32
  RAID, 443
  storage arrays, 81
caches
  algorithms and techniques, 82
  all-flash arrays, 65–66
  data and control, 81
  flash memory, 44, 82–83, 145
  overview, 46
  performance, 80, 442–443
  persistence, 82
  protecting, 81–82
  read and write, 80
  storage arrays, 58, 59, 79–83
  virtualization, 347
  write-back, 133

cages for disk drive, 34
calculating disk drive IOPS, 33
calling home with alerts, 448
capacity
  managing
    capacity reporting, 424–426, 425–427
    deduplication and compression, 431–433, 432
    overview, 423–424
    quotas and archiving, 433–435
    showback and chargeback, 435–436
    thin provisioning considerations, 427–431, 429–430
  mechanical drives, 25–26
  optimization technologies
    auto-tiering. See auto-tiering
    compression. See compression
    overview, 354
    performance implications, 355
    thin provisioning. See thin provisioning (TP)
    use cases, 356
  overprovisioning, 105–106
  storage arrays, 67
capacity islands, 67
capital expenditures, 51
cas (content-addressable storage)
  archives, 417
  object storage, 285–286
cascade topology
description, 201, 201
three-site, 93–94, 93, 311–312, 311
“Case for Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks
(RAID)” paper, 130
categories of data center cabling, 474–475
CBT (changed block tracking) engines, 305
CDBs (command descriptor blocks), 235
CDMI (Cloud Data Management
Initiative), 523–524
CDNs (content delivery networks)
cloud storage, 520–521
providers, 283
CEE (converged enhanced Ethernet), 487–490, 489
cell managers, 394
cells in flash memory, 37–38, 37
cfgactvshow command, 190
cfgadd command, 190
cfgsave command, 190
Challenge-Handshake Authentication Protocol
(CHAP), 241–245, 242–245, 251
changed block tracking (CBT) engines, 305
changes, testing, 358–359, 383–384, 405
channels
FCP stack, 185
Fibre Channel. See Fibre Channel SAN
flash memory, 43
CHAP (Challenge-Handshake Authentication
CHAP Credentials screen, 244–245, 244–245
chargeback in capacity management, 435–436
CHS (cylinder-head-sector) addressing scheme, 15, 15
chunks in RAID, 140–141
CIDs (connection IDs), 247
CIFS (Common Internet File System), 55, 257
permissions, 265–266
report shares mounting, 265
strengths, 263–265
CIS (cloud integrated storage), 523
Cisco VSAN, 203–204
cladding for optical fiber, 179–180, 180
class-based flow control, 489
classes of service (COS)
enhanced Ethernet, 488–490, 489–490
SAN, 214–215
CLI (command-line interface), 454–455
client-side deduplication, 374
clients
backup, 395
CIFS, 263
Fibre SAN, 169
iSNS, 250
SNMP, 457
clone snapshots, 320–322, 322
cloud as a tier (CaaS), 523
Cloud Data Management Initiative (CDMI), 523–524
cloud integrated storage (CIS), 523
cloud scale for objects, 280
cloud storage, 5, 502
API access, 518–519
atomic uploads, 520
backups, 412–413, 413
CDMI, 523–524
CDNs, 520–521
data durability, 513–514
eventual consistency model, 514
features and benefits, 511–513, 512
Geo replication, 520
hybrid, 511, 522–523, 523
influence, 6
objects, 283
overview, 502–504
private, 510–511, 522
public, 504–505, 514–520, 515–518
small offices, 521
use cases for deduplication, 378–379
virtual machines
Amazon Web Services, 508–510, 508–510
Windows Azure, 505–507, 505–507
clustered architectures, 62
clusters
LUNs, 79
NAS, 273
CmdSN (command sequence numbers), 236
CNAs (converged network adapters), 170
FCoE, 494
Fibre SAN, 172
iSCSI SAN, 229
collisions
fingerprinting systems, 374
object storage, 286
colons (:) in IQNs, 237–238
command compounding, 264
cdeclared descriptors blocks (CDBs), 235
command devices, 453
command-line interface (CLI), 454–455
command sequence numbers (CmdSN), 236
Common Internet File System (CIFS), 55, 257
permissions, 265–266
report shares mounting, 265
strengths, 263–265
compliance with archives, 285–286, 416–417
compound RPCs, 259–260
compounding, command, 264
compression – cylinders

- compression, 109–111
- capacity management, 431–433, 432
deduplication, 379
description, 355
future, 369
inline, 368–369
operation, 367–368
overview, 366–367
performance concerns, 369
post-process, 369
tape backups, 409

- computer rooms, 476
configuration dumps for switches, 220–221
congestion management, 490
connection allegiance, 247
connection IDs (CIDs), 247
connectivity
  - Fibre Channel SAN, 217–219
  - storage arrays, 70–72, 71–72, 84
connectors for FC SAN, 183–184, 184
console cables, 455
consolidation
  - local snapshots, 316
  - NAS arrays, 270–271
consumer-grade flash drives, 42
consumption model, 412
containers
  - CDMI, 524
  - object storage, 283
content-addressable storage (CAS)
  - archives, 417
  - object storage, 285–286
content assurance in archives, 416
content authenticity, 285
content delivery networks (CDNs)
  - cloud storage, 520–521
  - providers, 283
control caches, 81
control planes, 349
control stations, 250
controller-based virtualization, 115–116, 116, 336
configuration, 341–344, 342
overview, 339–341, 339–341
controllers, 22
dual-controller architectures, 61
fabric servers, 187
NAS, 57
RAID, 133–134, 144–145
SDS, 348
seamless failures, 62–63
virtualization, 18
converged blocks, 497
converged enhanced Ethernet (CEE), 487–490, 489
converged network adapters (CNAs), 170
FCoE, 494
Fibre SAN, 172
iSCSI SAN, 229
converged networking
  - data center networks, 486
    - enhanced Ethernet, 487–491, 489–490
    - FCoE, 491–498
  - storage network requirements, 486–487
Ethernet, 484–485
Fibre Channel, 485
cooling data centers, 470–472, 470–471
copper twinax cable, 478
copy-on-write (CoW) snapshots, 101, 324–325
core-edge topology, 199–201, 200
core of optical fiber, 179–180, 180
COS (classes of service)
  - enhanced Ethernet, 488–490, 489–490
  - SAN, 214–215
costs and overhead
  - flash memory, 44–45
  - iSCSI SAN, 227–228
  - RAID 0, 146
  - RAID 1, 150
  - RAID 5, 153–154
  - RAID 6, 157–159
  - showback and chargeback, 435–436
  - storage arrays, 69
  - storage devices, 50–51
  - tape backups, 407
counters
  - Perfmon, 444–446, 444–446
  - port error, 221–224
CoW (copy-on-write) snapshots, 101, 324–325
CPUs for storage arrays, 74–76, 83–84
crash consistency
disk drives, 11
replicas, 307
snapshots, 100, 324
CRC (cyclic redundancy check)
  - EDP, 16
  - FC frames, 212
Create A Bucket screen, 515, 516
create support command, 220
credit systems in SAN flow control, 212
cross-talk, 475
cumulative incremental backups, 402–403
custom hardware, 268
cut-through switching techniques, 57
cyclic redundancy check (CRC)
  - EDP, 16
  - FC frames, 212
cylinder-head-sector (CHS) addressing
  - scheme, 15, 15
cylinders, 19–20, 20
D2D2C (disk-to-disk-to-cloud) backups, 412
D2D2T (disk-to-disk-to-tape) backups, 412
DAC (direct-attach cable), 478
DAGs (data availability groups), 302–303, 302
DAR (direct access restore) feature, 401
DAS (direct-attached storage) vs. NAS, 271
dashes (–) in IQNs, 237–238
data availability groups (DAGs), 302–303, 302
data caches, 81
data center bridging (DCB), 487
Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange Protocol (DCBX), 491
data centers
access control, 479
bridging capability exchange, 491
cabling, 474
horizontal distribution areas, 477–478
main distribution areas, 477
standard principles, 474–475
structured, 475–477, 476
cooling, 470–472, 470–471
fire-prevention systems, 479–480
flooring, 464–465, 465
overview, 460
power, 467–469, 468–469
racks, 462–464, 463–464
rows, 465–466, 466
rules of conduct, 480
server installation, 472–474
single converged networks, 486
enhanced Ethernet, 487–491, 489–490
FCoE, 491–498
storage network requirements, 486–487
tiers, 461–462
data durability in cloud storage, 513–514
Data Integrity Field, 16
Data ONTAP, 160
data planes in SDS, 349
dates in IQNs, 238
DCB (data center bridging), 487
DCBX (Data Center Bridging Capability Exchange Protocol), 491
DDSs (discovery domain sets), 250
de facto and de jure standards, 524
decommissioning servers, 77
dedicated VLANs, 233
deduplication
all-flash arrays, 66
block-based, 371–374, 373
capacity management, 431–433, 432
CAS, 286
with compression, 379
description, 355
federated, 375
inline, 375–376
overview, 370–371, 370
post-process, 376, 433
primary storage and cloud use cases, 378–379
source-based, 374
storage arrays, 111–113
summary, 379–380
target-based, 375
use cases, 377–379, 377
defragmenting filesystems, 48–49, 48–49
degraded mode
RAID 1, 148–149
RAID 5, 155
deletions
filesystem, 357–358
space reclamation, 363–365
deltas in space-efficient snapshots, 319
demarcation points, 477
depth of RAID stripes, 140
deskew process, 197
Device Specific Module (DSM), 73
devices in iSCSI
discovery, 239–240
login, 241, 241
DFS (Distributed File System), 269
differential backups, 403
direct access restore (DAR) feature, 401
direct-attach cable (DAC), 478
direct attached connectivity, 70–71
direct-attached storage (DAS) vs. NAS, 271
directors in FC SAN, 173–178
disaster recovery (DR), 290
backups, 416
overview, 393–394
RAID-Z, 164
discarding packets, 485
discovery
archives, 417–418
iSCSI, 239–240
discovery domain sets (DDSs), 250
discovery domains, 248–249, 249
disk drives
backups, 411–412
description, 10
fragmentation, 23, 49
hybrid, 45
mapping, 258
mechanical. See mechanical disk drives
reliability, 34–35
storage arrays, 84–85
Disk Management snap-in, 73, 73
disk-to-disk-to-cloud (D2D2C) backups, 412
disk-to-disk-to-tape (D2D2T) backups, 412
diskpart command, 219–220
distances in replication, 88, 295–296
Distributed File System (DFS), 269
distributed filesystems, 273
distributed RAID, 156–157, 156–157, 161
distributed sparing, 142
distribution networks in CDNs, 521
documentation for cabling, 475
domain IDs in FC SAN, 176
domains
discovery, 248–250, 249
in IQNs, 237
N_Port IDs, 208
rebuild, 143
double parity
RAID 6, 157
RAID-X, 163
drive copy rebuilds, 142–143
drives. See disk drives
dropping packets, 483
DSM (Device Specific Module), 73
dual-controller architectures, 60–62
durability of cloud storage, 513–514
dust with single-mode fiber, 182, 183
dynamic bandwidth allocation in ETS, 490–491

E

E_Port mode, 175
E2E (end to end) credit systems, 212–213
eager zeroed thick (EZT) volumes, 122
EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud), 505
ECC (error correction code), 19
EDAs (equipment distribution areas), 478
duration of cloud storage, 513–514
dust with single-mode fiber, 182, 183
dynamic bandwidth allocation in ETS, 490–491

encapsulation
FCoE, 492–493, 492–493
IP networks, 235–236, 235–236
SCSI, 492, 492
encryption for tape backups, 409
end devices in Fibre SAN, 171
end of frame (EOF) ordered sets, 212
two end (E2E) credit systems, 212–213
two-to-end data protection (EDP), 16
enhanced Ethernet, 487–488
bandwidth, 488
congestion management, 490
data center bridging capability exchange, 491
priorities and classes of service, 488–490, 489–490
transmission selection, 490–491
enhanced transmission selection (ETS), 490–491
enterprise-class arrays, 63–64
enterprise-class solid state term, 42
enterprise-grade flash memory, 40, 42
entrance rooms, 477
EOF (end of frame) ordered sets, 212
EPO (emergency power-off) buttons, 480
equipment distribution areas (EDAs), 478
equipment rooms, 476
erasing flash memory, 37–38
erasure codes for RAID, 164–165
error correction code (ECC), 19
error recovery in SAN flow control, 213
/etc/exportfs file, 262
Ethernet
description, 484–485
enhanced. See enhanced Ethernet
ETS (enhanced transmission selection), 490–491
EUIs (Extended Unique Identifiers), 239
eventual consistency models, 514
EX_Port mode, 175
exchanges in SAN flow control, 212
exclusions in auto-tiering, 115, 383
exclusive OR (XOR) operations
parity, 138–139
RAID 5, 155
exportfs command, 262
exporting NFS shares, 262
exports, NAS, 257
EXTENDED COPY command, 124, 399–400
Extended Unique Identifiers (EUIs), 239
Extensible Access Method (XAM) API, 279
extent-based locking, ATS, 122
extent size
asynchronous snapshot-based replication, 308
snapshots, 98–99, 322–323
sub-LUN, 113
thin provisioning, 103, 358
external arrays, life of, 119
external flash caches, 83
external RAID controllers, 134
external storage for virtualization controllers, 118
EYT (eager zeroed thick) volumes, 122

F
F_Port mode, 175
fabric login (FLOGI) process
  functions, 188
  NPV switches, 210–211
Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) protocol, 187, 496
fabrics
  FC, 171, 185–186, 185
  reconfigurations, 216–217
  SAN zoning, 187–188
  services, 175
  virtual, 204
factory formats, 18
failover in Oracle Data Guard, 301
Failover Only load balancing, 72
failures in flash memory, 41
fan-in in storage arrays, 72, 72
fast file clones, 125
fault tolerance, 137
FBA (fixed block architecture), 19
FC-AL topology, 196
FC-P2P topology, 194–196, 195
FC SAN. See Fibre Channel SAN
FC-SW topology, 196–197
FCoE. See Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE)
FCoE Forwarder (FCF), 496
FCP (Fibre Channel Protocol), 168
fcping command, 217–218
FCR (Fibre Channel Routing) technology, 204
fctrace tool, 219
FEC (forward error correction), 164–165
federated deduplication, 375
FFP (full-feature phase), 246–247, 246
Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE), 491–492
  converged network adapters, 494
  encapsulation, 492–493, 492–493
  lossless network capability, 494–495, 495
  real world, 497–498
  switches, 496, 496
Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP), 168
Fibre Channel Routing (FCR) technology, 204
Fibre Channel SAN, 168
  cables, 178, 179–180
  bend radius, 182
  connectors, 183–184, 184
  multi-mode fiber, 180–181, 180
  single-mode fiber, 182
  drives, 16, 24
  fabrics, 185–187, 185
logical. See logical SAN components
  naming, 205
  N_Port IDs, 206–210, 209
  world wide names, 205–206
networks, 57, 485
overview, 168–169, 169
physical components, 171–172
purpose, 170–171
routing, 202–204, 203
storage arrays, 178
switches and directors, 173–178, 175
topologies
  arbitrated loops, 196
cascade, 201, 201
  classes of service, 214–215
  core-edge topology, 199–201, 200
  fabric reconfigurations, 216–217
  FC naming, 205–211, 209
  FC routing, 202–204, 203
  flow control, 212–214
  framing, 211–212, 211
  inter-switch links, 197–199, 199
  locality, 215–216
  mesh, 201–202, 202
  oversubscription, 215
  point-to-point, 194–196, 195
  redundancy, 194
  ring, 201
  switched fabric, 196–197
tiered, 202
troubleshooting, 217
  connectivity issues, 217–219
  port error counters, 221–224
  SCSI bus rescanning, 219–220
  switch configuration backups, 217
  switch configuration dumps, 220–221
field-programmable gate arrays (FPGAs), 268
50 micron multi-mode fiber, 180–181
file-level deduplication, 371–372
file-level single instancing, 286
file servers vs. NAS arrays, 269–271
File Transfer Protocol (FTP), 267–268
filers, 55, 57
files overview, 256–258
filesystems
  data deletions, 357–358
  fragmentation, 47–49, 47–49
fingerprints
  CAS objects, 285
deduplication, 373–374
fire-prevention systems, 479–480
firmware for storage arrays, 74
first-pass deduplication, 374
fixed block architecture (FBA), 19
fixed-length block deduplication, 372–373, 373
flash memory, 5, 37
caches, 44, 82–83, 145
channels and parallelism, 43
cost, 44–45
garbage collection, 42
NAND, 38–41, 39–41
overprovisioning, 42
reliability, 41
wear leveling, 43–44
write amplification, 43
write cliffs, 45
write endurance, 43
writing to, 37–38, 37
flat namespaces, 278, 279
FLOGI (fabric login) process functions, 188
NPV switches, 210–211
flooring in data centers, 464–465, 465
flow control, 212–214, 488
flying height in disk drives, 13–14, 14
food and drink in data centers, 480
forced flush mode, 80
form factor of mechanical drives, 25
forward error correction (FEC), 164–165
FPGAs (field-programmable gate arrays), 268
fragmentation, disk drive, 23, 47, 49
defragmenting, 48–49, 48–49
filesystem, 47–49, 47–49
solid-state drives, 50
framing SAN topologies, 211–212, 211
Frankenstorage, 58, 272
front ends
object storage, 282, 282
ports
speed, 74
storage arrays, 58, 59
storage arrays, 69–74, 71–74
FSPF (Fabric Shortest Path First) protocol, 187, 496
FTP (File Transfer Protocol), 267–268
FTPS (FTP with SSL), 267
full backups, 402, 404
full-clone snapshots, 98, 320–322, 322
full-feature phase (FFP), 246–247, 246
full file clones, 125
full redundancy in RAID 1, 151
fully managed services in cloud storage, 503
functionality of storage arrays, 68
fwmailcfg command, 449

G

garbage collection in flash memory, 42
gatekeeper devices, 453
gateways
iSCSI, 252
NAS, 268, 275–276, 276
Geo replication, 513, 520
GET command, 281
GFS (Grandfather-Father-Son) backup scheme, 413–415
Gibson, Garth, 130
gigabytes, 26
global deduplication, 112
global namespaces, 273–274, 274
Google data center power consumption, 467
Grandfather-Father-Son (GFS) backup scheme, 413–415
granularity of snapshots, 98
graphical user interface (GUI), 455–456
grid storage architectures, 62–63
groups, RAID, 135, 135
guard fields, 16
GUI (graphical user interface), 455–456

H

HA (high availability) in business continuity plans, 293
hard-code switch-port speed in FC SAN, 176
hard disk drive (HDD) storage. See disk drives;
mechanical disk drives
hard zoning in SAN, 193
hardware-accelerated copy, 124, 124
hardware-accelerated zeroing, 122–123, 123
hardware-assisted locking, 122
hardware-based deduplication, 375
hardware offloads, 121
Microsoft ODX, 125–127, 126
VMware VAAI, 121–125
hardware RAID, 132–134
hashing
deduplication, 373–374
object storage, 286
hashow command, 174
HBAs (host bus adapters), 170
FCoE, 494
iSCSI SAN, 229–230
SAN, 172, 173
HDAs (horizontal distribution areas), 477–478
head crashes, 13–14
headers in FC frames, 212
heads
  disk drive, 13–15, 14–15
  CHS addressing, 14–15, 16
  LBA addressing, 20–21, 21
  thrashing, 28–29
  NAS, 57, 270
height of 19-inch racks, 463
heterogeneous storage, 451
high availability (HA) in business continuity plans, 293
high write pending watermarks, 80
hops and hop counts in ISLs, 198, 199
horizontal distribution areas (HDAs), 477–478
horizontal scalability of NAS arrays, 272–273
host-based replication, 86–87
host-based snapshots
  overview, 101–102
  and volume managers, 326–327, 327
host-based virtualization, 334–336, 335
host bus adapters (HBAs), 170
  FCoE, 494
  iSCSI SAN, 229–230
  SAN, 172, 173
host-integration space reclamation, 107
hot backups, 396
hot/cold aisle principle, 470–471, 470
hot-sares in RAID, 141–143, 144
Hot Standby Router Protocol (HSRP), 201
hot swaps in storage arrays, 59–60, 84
hubs in FC SAN, 177–178
hybrid clouds, 511, 522–523, 523
hybrid drives, 45
hypervisor-based replication, 86–87, 304–306
hypervisor-based snapshots, 315–318, 316–318

I
I/O blender effect, 67, 439
I/O operations, 30
IBM RAMAC 350 disk storage unit, 5, 12
IBM XIV RAID, 161
IDA (information dispersal algorithms), 164–165
ILM (Information Lifecycle Management), 434–435
immutable data, 285
in-band management, 453, 454
in-band virtualization, 336–337, 337
in-flight wear leveling of flash memory, 43
incremental backups, 402–403
incremental forever backup systems, 404
indestructible enterprise-class arrays, 64
information dispersal algorithms (IDA), 164–165
Information Lifecycle Management (ILM), 434–435
information technology
  importance, 2–3
  role of storage in, 3
initiator mode, 117
initiator session IDs (ISIDs), 247
initiators
  Fibre SAN, 172
  iSCSI SAN, 228–232, 230–232
  SAN zones, 189
inline compression, 110, 368–369
inline deduplication, 111–112, 375–376
inline space reclamation, 107, 365–366
Input/output Operations Per Second (IOPS), 19, 30–31, 31
cache hits and misses, 32
  calculating, 33–34
  performance management, 438, 440
random vs. sequential, 31–32, 31
instancing, 111, 286
instantaneous cloning, 321
intelligence, storage array. See storage arrays
intelligent disk controllers, 21
intelligent pass-thru, 210
intelligent storage arrays, 75
inter-process communication (IPC), 264
inter-switch links (ISLs)
  overview, 197–199, 199
  trunks, 197
inter-VSAN routing (IVR), 204
interfaces and protocols, 22–24
  APIs
  cloud storage, 518–519
  object storage, 281–282
  iSCSI SAN, 228–230
  NAS, 258–263, 260–261
  storage management, 452–457, 453–454
internal storage
  drive addressing, 14–15, 15
  virtualization controllers, 118
Internet Small Computer System Interface. See iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface) SAN
Internet Storage Name Service (iSNS), 247
discovery domains, 248–250, 249
state-change notifications, 250–251
interoperability mode in FC SAN, 177
Intranet SCSI, 234
invoking DR, 90, 293, 299
Iometer tool, 33
IOPS (Input/output Operations Per Second), 19, 30–31, 31
cache hits and misses, 32
  calculating, 33–34
  performance management, 438, 440
random vs. sequential, 31–32, 31
iostat tool, 447
IP networks, 232–233
  encapsulation, 235–236, 235–236
  iSCSI over WAN and LAN, 234
iSCSI PDU, 235
options, 233–234
IPC (inter-process communication), 264
IQNs (iSCSI Qualified Names), 77, 237–238, 238
iSCSI Initiator Properties screen, 232, 232
iSCSI Qualified Names (IQNs), 77, 237–238, 238
iSCSI (Internet Small Computer System Interface) SAN, 226
aliases, 239
costs, 227–228
device discovery, 239–240
FCoE, 493
gateways, 252
initiators and targets, 228–232, 230–232
IP network considerations, 232–236, 251–252
names, 236–239, 238
overview, 226–227, 227
PDU, 227, 235
security, 251–252
sessions, 240
authentication, 241–245, 242–245
device login, 241, 241
full-feature phase, 246–247, 246
over WAN and LAN, 234
ISIDs (initiator session IDs), 247
ISLs (inter-switch links)
overview, 197–199, 199
trunks, 197
islshow command, 198
iSNS (Internet Storage Name Service), 247
discovery domains, 248–250, 249
state-change notifications, 250–251
iSNS Management Information Base (iSNMIB), 251
iSNS protocol (iSNP), 248
IVR (inter-VSAN routing), 204

J
jackets for optical fiber, 179–180, 180
journal-based replication, 92, 308–310, 310
journal volumes, 92, 308–310
JPEG image compression, 367
jumbo frames, 277, 492

K
Katz, Randy, 130
Kerberos v5, 261
keys in Amazon S3, 284

L
L1 caches, 83
L2 caches, 83
LACP (Link Aggregation Control Protocol), 277
LAN-based backups, 397, 398
LAN-free backups, 397–398, 398
LAN on motherboard (LOM)
FCoE, 494
Fibre SAN, 172
language bindings, 519
LANs (local area networks)
defined, 260
iSCSI SAN over, 234
large file copies, ODX for, 126, 126
laser optimized multi-mode fiber, 181
latency
chunk size, 141
network-induced, 443
performance management, 437–439
positional, 28
replication, 88, 295–296, 298
rotational, 29
storage arrays, 68–69
LBA (logical block addressing), 20–21, 21
LC (lucent connectors), 183–184, 184
Least Queue Depth load balancing, 72
least recently used (LRU) queuing algorithm, 82–83
Lempel-Ziv-Oberhumer (LZO) compression algorithm, 110
limits of auto-tiering, 383
Linear Tape-Open (LTO) format, 407–409
Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP), 277
Link Layer Discovery Protocol (LLDP), 491
links
ISLs, 197–199, 199
replication, 88–89, 296–297
LIP (loop initialization primitive) storms, 196
list disk command, 219–220
LLDP (Link Layer Discovery Protocol), 491
load balancing in multipath I/O, 72–73, 73
local area networks (LANs)
defined, 260
iSCSI SAN over, 234
local snapshots, 96–102, 96, 314, 314
application-aware, 101–102, 324
array-based, 97–102, 318–319
copy-on-write, 101, 324–325
crash-consistent and application-aware, 100
extent size, 98–99, 322–323
full-clone, 98, 320–322, 322
host-based, 101–102, 326–327, 327
hypervisor-based, 315–318, 316–318
redirect-on-write, 101, 325–326
reserving space, 99, 323
space-efficient, 97–98, 319–320, 319–320
tiering, 100, 323–324
locality in SAN topologies, 215–216
location of objects, 280
lock-in in storage arrays, 69
locking, ATS, 122
logical block addressing (LBA), 20–21, 21
logical block guarding, 16
logical drives in RAID, 131–132, 131
logical SAN components
  fabric services, 186–187
  FC fabrics, 185–186, 185
  FCP stack, 184–185, 185
  zoning. See zoning in SAN
logical standby databases in Oracle Data
  Guard, 301
Logical Storage Area Network (LSAN) zones, 204
logical unit numbers (LUNs)
  cluster configuration, 79
  controller-based virtualization, 341–343
  dual-controller architectures, 61–62
  Fibre SAN, 172, 178
  masking, 77–78
  MPIO, 74
  SCSI, 56
  serverless backups, 399–400
  sharing, 78–79
  storage arrays, 76–79
  thick and thin, 79
  true active/active ownership, 62
  virtual, 332
logical volume managers (LVMs)
  host-based virtualization, 334–335, 335
  RAID, 132
  replication, 303–304
  snapshots, 101–102
login servers, fabric, 187
logins
  iSCSI, 241, 241
  SAN zoning, 187–188
LOM (LAN on motherboard)
  FCoE, 494
  Fibre SAN, 172
long distances, flow control over, 213–214
loop initialization primitive (LIP) storms, 196
 Loose consistency in cloud storage, 514
lossless network capability in FCoE, 494–495, 495
lossy compression, 367
lossy networks, 484–485
low-level formats, 18
LRU (least recently used) queuing algorithm, 82–83
LSAN (Logical Storage Area Network) zones, 204
LTO (Linear Tape-Open) format, 407–409
lucent connectors (LC), 183–184, 184
LUNs. See logical unit numbers (LUNs)
lvcreate command
  RAID 0, 147
  RAID 1, 150
lvdisplay command, 150
LVMs (logical volume managers)
  host-based virtualization, 334–335, 335
  RAID, 132
  replication, 303–304
  snapshots, 101–102
LZO (Lempel-Ziv-Oberhumer) compression
  algorithm, 110

M
M&E (mechanical and electrical) subsystems, 469
magnetic tape, 10, 46. See also tape backups
MAID (massive array of idle disks)
  technologies, 418
main distribution areas (MDAs), 477
managed devices in SNMP, 457
management
  NAS arrays, 270
  performance. See performance
  storage. See storage management
Management Information Base (MIB), 251
management SCNs in iSNS, 250
management servers for fabrics, 187
management stations in iSNS, 251
MANs (metropolitan area networks), 260
manual device discovery, 240
manual VM snapshots, 317–318, 317
many-to-many operations, massively parallel, 162
mapping drives, 258
masking, LUN, 77–78
massive array of idle disks (MAID)
  technologies, 418
massively parallel rebuilds, 162
master servers, 394
mating in FC SAN, 183
maximum transfer rates, 34
Maximum Transmission Unit (MTU) size, 236
MBps (megabytes per second), 33–34, 440–441
MDAs (main distribution areas), 477
mean time between failure (MTBF), 35
measuring cost, 51
mechanical and electrical (M&E) subsystems, 469
mechanical disk drives
  anatomy, 12, 12
  actuator assemblies, 21
  controllers, 22
  cylinders, 19–20, 20
  logical block addressing, 20–21, 21
  platters, 13, 13
  read/write heads, 13–15, 14–15
spindles, 21, 22
tracks and sectors, 16–19, 16–17, 19
capacity, 25–26
interfaces and protocols, 22–24
overview, 11–12
performance
IOPS, 30–34, 31
rotational latency, 29
seek time, 28–29
reliability, 34–35
size, 25–26
speed, 26–27
mechanical storage, 4
media for archive, 418–419
media servers, 395
megabytes per second (MBps), 33–34, 440–441
memory
description, 4
flash. See flash memory
volatility, 11
memory transit buffers, 309
merging fabrics, 186
mesh topologies, 201–202, 202
metadata
object storage, 281
redirect-on-write snapshots, 325
metropolitan area networks (MANs), 260
MIB (Management Information Base), 251
microcode in storage arrays, 74–75
microseconds, 28
Microsoft Exchange Server replication, 302–303, 302
Microsoft ODX, 125–127, 126
Microsoft StorSimple, 523, 523
Microsoft Windows for MPIO load balancing, 72–73, 73
midrange arrays, 61, 64–65
milliseconds, 28
minimum bend radius in single-mode fiber, 182
mirrored pairs in RAID 1, 148
mirroring
RAID 1, 148–151, 151
RAID-X, 163
remote replication, 294
mirroring cache, 80–82
misconfigured backups, thrashing from, 29
MLC (multi-level cell) in NAND flash memory, 39–40, 40
monitoring auto-tiering, 114, 381–382, 382
Morle, James, 441
mount points in NAS, 257–258
mounting
NFS shares, 262
remote CIFS shares, 265
MPIO (multipath I/O) software, 72
performance, 444
storage arrays, 71–74, 72–74
MTBF (mean time between failure), 35
MTU (Maximum Transmission Unit) size, 236
multi-fiber termination push-on (MTP) cable, 184, 184
multi-level cell (MLC) in NAND flash memory, 39–40, 40
multi-mode fiber, 180–181, 180
multi-protocol arrays, 272
multipath I/O (MPIO) software, 72
performance, 444
storage arrays, 71–74, 72–74
multiplexing tape backups, 408–409
multi-protocol arrays, 36, 252
multitenant cloud storage, 504

N
N_Por ID virtualization (NPIV), 208–210, 209
N-Port IDs, 206–208
N_Port mode in FC SAN, 175
N_Port Virtualizer (NPV), 210–211
N_Ports in Fibre SAN, 171
NAA (Network Address Authority), 239
name servers for fabrics, 187
names in iSCSI, 236–239, 238
namespaces
objects, 278, 279
single global, 273–274, 274
naming authorities, IQNs, 238
NAND flash memory, 37–38
multi-level cell, 39–40, 40
single-level cell, 38–39, 39
triple-level cell, 40–41, 41
NAS. See network-attached storage (NAS)
NAS sprawl, 272
native mode in Fibre Channel SAN, 177
NDMP (Network Data Management Protocol), 400–401, 401
near-line storage, 368
Nearline SAS (NL-SAS) drives, 24
net use command, 265
NetApp Filer, 271
Network Address Authority (NAA), 239
network-attached storage (NAS), 57, 256
arrays, 55, 267–270, 269
scale-out, 272–275, 274
traditional, 271–272
unified, 272
clusters, 273
vs. DAS, 271
fast file clone for, 125
full file clone for, 125
gateway appliances, 275–276, 276
gateways, 268
overview, 256–258, 257
performance, 277–278
protocols, 258–260, 260
vs. SAN, 271
SMB/CIFS, 263–266
VAI offloads, 121
Network Data Management Protocol (NDMP), 400–401, 401
Network File System (NFS), 258–259
NFSv3, 259, 260
NFSv4, 259–261, 261
shares exporting and mounting, 262
network hops in performance, 443
network-induced latency, 443
network interface cards (NICs), 494
network management systems (NMSs), 457
network round-trip time (RTT), 87
networks
converged. See converged networking
LANs
defined, 260
iSCSI SAN over, 234
NAS performance, 277–278
portals
iSCSI, 243
iSNS, 250
replication links, 296–297
NFS (Network File System), 258–259
NFSv3, 259, 260
NFSv4, 259–261, 261
shares exporting and mounting, 262
nfsd daemon, 262
NFSv4 Security, 261
NICs (network interface cards), 494
19-inch racks, 463, 463
NL-SAS (Nearline SAS) drives, 24
NMSs (network management systems), 457
node ports, 171, 206–211, 209
nodes in SNMP, 457
noise, platter, 13
nonpersistent storage, 3–4
nonprimary storage, 368
nonrepudiation of archives, 416
nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM), 82
nonvolatile storage, 3–4, 11
NOR flash memory, 37
Nørgaard, Mogens, 441

ODX (Offloaded Data Transfer), 125–127, 126
off premise private clouds, 510, 522
offline backups, 397
offline storage, 368
Offloaded Data Transfer (ODX), 125–127, 126
OIDs (object IDs), 279–280
old-school space reclamation, 106
on premise private clouds, 510, 522
online backups, 396
online spares, 141
OpenStack Swift, 283–285
optimization, capacity. See capacity
Oracle Data Guard, 300–301, 301
Organizationally Unique Identifiers (OUIs), 239
OSDs (object storage devices), 278
out-of-band management, 452–453, 453
out-of-band virtualization, 336–337, 337
overlapping I/O chunks, 141
overprovisioning

- capacity, 105–106, 429–431, 430
- financial benefits, 104
- flash memory, 42
- risks, 104–105
- space reclamation, 107
- storage arrays, 104–106, 105
- thin provisioning, 359–360, 428, 429
- trending, 105, 105
- oversubscription in SAN topologies, 215

P

P/E (program/erase) cycles
- NAND flash memory, 39
- write endurance, 43

pages
- flash memory, 37, 37
- thin provisioning, 103

parallelism in flash memory, 43

parity
- RAID, 137–139, 138–139
- RAID 5, 153–157, 155–157
- RAID 6, 157
- RAID-X, 163
- rebuilds, 143

partitions, RAID, 132

passive controllers in dual-controller architectures, 61

pathinfo tool, 219

Patterson, David, 130

PAUSE conditions, 490, 490, 495, 495

payloads in FC frames, 212

Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS), 417

PCIe Card/Solid-State Card, 35, 36

PDUs (power distribution units), 468–469, 468

PDUs (protocol data units), 227, 235

per priority pauses, 489

Perfmon tool, 444–446, 444–446

performance, 4–5, 436

baselining, 436–437

caches, 80, 442–443

capacity optimization, 355

chunk size, 141

compression, 110, 369

IOPS, 440

iostat tool, 447

latency/response time, 437–439

MBps and transfer rate, 440–441

mechanical drives. See mechanical disk drives

multipathing, 444

NAS, 277–278

NAS arrays, 270

network hops, 443

Perfmon tool, 444–446, 444–446

pooling, 108

public cloud storage, 519–520

RAID factors, 149, 441–442

rebuilds, 142–143

storage arrays, 68

thin LUNs, 443

thin provisioning, 103–104

periods (.) in IQNs, 237–238

permissions in SMB/CIFS, 265–267

persistent storage, 3–4, 11, 82

PFC (priority-based flow control), 488

PFC PAUSE condition, 490, 490, 495, 495

physical capacity in overprovisioning, 429–431, 430

physical components in FC SAN, 171–172

physical standby databases in Oracle Data Guard, 301

pipelining, 264

PIT (point-in-time) copies, 96, 314

planning data center cabling, 474

platters, 13, 13

PLOGI (port login) process, 188

NPV switches, 210–211

SAN zoning, 187–188

point-in-time (PIT) copies, 96, 314

point-in-time snapshots, 90

point-to-point cabling, 476

point-to-point SAN topologies, 194–196, 195

pointer based snapshots, 97, 319, 319

points of presence (POP) in content delivery networks, 521

policies
- auto-tiering, 115, 383
- retention, 413–415

pooling storage arrays, 108–109, 109

POP (points of presence) in content delivery networks, 521

port login (PLOGI) process, 188

NPV switches, 210–211

SAN zoning, 187–188

port mapper service, 259

port speeds in FC SAN, 176

port world wide names (pWWNs), 205

port zoning in SAN, 192–193

portal groups in iSNS, 250

PortChannels for inter-switch links, 197

porterrshow command, 222

PortFast tool, 234
ports

error counters, 221–224
Fibre SAN, 171, 175–176, 176
N_Port IDs, 208
storage arrays, 70–72, 71–72, 84
portstasshow command, 223–224
portzoneshop command, 193
positional latency, 28, 141
post-process compression, 110, 369
post-process deduplication, 112, 376, 433
post-process space reclamation, 107
power
data centers, 467–469, 468–469
storage arrays, 85
power distribution units (PDUs), 468–469, 468
power usage effectiveness (PUE) rating, 467
predictive failure, 143
prefetching, cache, 82
price/performance of flash memory, 44
primary arrays with local snapshots, 314
primary databases in Oracle Data Guard, 300
primary storage, 109
deduplication, 378–379
description, 368
RAID for, 165
primary volumes with local snapshots, 96, 314
principal switches in FC SAN, 176–177
priorities
auto-tiering, 383
enhanced Ethernet, 488–490, 489–490
rebuild, 143, 144
priority-based flow control (PFC), 488
private clouds, 283, 510–511, 522
processors for storage arrays, 58, 59
program/erase (P/E) cycles
NAND flash memory, 39
write endurance, 43
program operations in flash memory, 38
protecting cache, 81–82
protocol data units (PDUs), 227, 235
protocols. See interfaces and protocols
providers in cloud storage, 503
provisioned capacity, 429–431, 430
public clouds, 504–505, 514–518, 515–518
object storage, 283
performance, 519–520
PUE (power usage effectiveness) rating, 467
purchase order trigger points, 361–363
PUT command, 281
pvcreate command
RAID 0, 146
RAID 1, 149
pWWNs (port world wide names), 205

Q

queues, disk drive, 24, 32
Quick Connect screen, 230–231, 231
quiescing VMs, 315
quotas in capacity management, 433–435

R

R/W (read/write) heads, 13–15, 14–15
rack units (RUs), 463
racks
cooling, 470–471
data centers, 462–464, 463–464
server installation, 472–474
RAID (Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks), 130
controllers, 144–145
erasure codes, 164–165
future, 160–161
groups, 135, 135
hardware and software, 132–134
history and reason, 130–131
hot-spare and rebuilding, 141–143, 144
IBM XIV and RAID-X, 161–163
overview, 131–132, 131
parity, 137–139, 138–139
performance, 441–442
RAID 0, 145–147, 148
RAID 1, 148–151, 151
RAID 1+0 (RAID 10), 151–153, 152
RAID 2, 159
RAID 3, 159
RAID 4, 159–160, 160
RAID 5, 153–157, 155–157
RAID 6, 157–159
RAID 7, 164
RAID-TM, 164
RAIN, 164
stripes and stripe sizes, 139–141, 140
striping, 136–137, 136
ZFS and RAID-Z, 163–164
RAIN (redundant/reliable array of inexpensive nodes), 164, 275
raised floors in data centers, 480
random access memory (RAM), 4
random IOPS, 31–32, 31
random reads, 18
Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol (RSTP), 234
raw block devices, 256
RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol), 507
read caches, 80
read hits, 81
read misses, 81
read operations
  flash memory, 38
  IOPS, 31–33, 31
  platters, 15
read/write (R/W) heads, 13–15, 14–15
rebalancing storage arrays, 109
rebuilding RAID, 141–143, 144
recovery, 290
  backups, 416
  overview, 393–394
  RAID-Z, 164
recovery point objectives (RPOs)
  asynchronous replication, 91, 308–309
  backup retention policies, 415
  business continuity plans, 292, 389–390
  synchronous replication, 88
recovery time objectives (RTOs)
  backup retention policies, 415
  business continuity plans, 292, 390
redirect-on-write (RoW)
  snapshots, 101, 325–326
  ZFS, 163
redundancy
  multipath I/O, 71
  SAN topologies, 194
  storage arrays, 59, 84
Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks. See RAID
  (Redundant Arrays of Inexpensive Disks)
redundant/reliable array of inexpensive nodes
  (RAIN), 164, 275
referential locality, 81
registered state-change notifications (RSCN)
  fabrics, 187
  WWPN/N, 208
rehearsals for business continuity, 86, 291
reliability
  disk drives, 34–35
  flash memory, 41
  storage arrays, 68
remote CIFS share mounting, 265
Remote Desktop Connection dialog box, 507, 507
Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), 507
remote replication, 115, 384
reparse points in NAS, 257
repeating signals, 478
replicas, 85
replication, 290
  application-based, 86
  application-layer, 299–301
  array-based, 86, 306–310, 310
  asynchronous
    journal-based, 92, 308–310, 310
    overview, 298–299, 299
    snapshot-based, 307–308
    storage arrays, 89–92, 90, 93
  auto-tiering, 384
  business continuity, 290–293
  host-based and hypervisor-based, 86–87, 304–306
  local snapshots. See local snapshots
  LVM-based, 303–304
  Microsoft Exchange Server, 302–303, 302
  Oracle Data Guard, 300–301, 301
  overview, 294
  storage array-based, 306
  synchronous, 87–88, 87
    distances and latency, 88, 295–296
    link considerations, 88–89, 89, 296–297, 297
  topologies, 93
    overview, 310–311
    three-site cascade, 93–94, 93, 311–312, 311
    three-site multitarget, 94, 95, 312, 312
    three-site triangle, 94–96, 95, 313, 313
  reports, capacity, 424–426, 425–427
  representation of data (ROD) tokens, 126–127
  reprotecting RAID-X, 161–163
  requestors in VSS, 405
  rescanning SCSI bus, 219–220
  reserving snapshot space, 99, 323
resiliency
  business continuity plans, 293
    parity for, 137
  response time, 437–439
  RESTful APIs, 281, 518
  restores
    testing, 394
    user-requested, 416
  retention of backups, 390, 413–415
  reverse format in IQNs, 238
  revolutions per minute (RPMs)
    disk drives, 27
    solid state media, 36
  rigidity of platters, 13
  ring topology, 201
  risks in overprovisioning, 104–105
  ROD (representation of data) tokens, 126–127
  root squashing, 263
  rotational latency, 29
  Round Robin load balancing, 72
  round-trip time (RTT), 87
  routing in FC, 202–204, 203
RoW (redirect-on-write)  
snapshots, 101, 325–326  
ZFS, 163  
rows in data centers, 465–466, 466  
RPMs (revolutions per minute)  
disk drives, 27  
solid state media, 36  
RPOs (recovery point objectives), 88, 91  
asynchronous replication, 91, 308–309  
backup retention policies, 415  
business continuity plans, 292, 389–390  
synchronous replication, 88  
RSCNs (registered state-change notifications)  
fabrics, 187  
WWPN/N, 208  
RSTP (Rapid Spanning Tree Protocol), 234  
RTOs (recovery time objectives)  
backup retention policies, 415  
business continuity plans, 292, 390  
RTT (round-trip time), 87  
rules of conduct for data centers, 480  
RUs (rack units), 463

S

S3 (Simple Storage Service)  
API, 519  
object stores, 284  
public cloud storage, 515–518, 515–518  
SaaS (storage as a service), 511  
SAN storage, 56–57  
arrays, 55  
backups, 397–398, 398  
FC. See Fibre Channel SAN  
iSCSI. See iSCSI (Internet Small Computer  
System Interface) SAN  
vs. NAS, 271  
SAN attached connectivity, 71, 71  
Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act, 285, 416–417  
SAS (Serial Attached SCSI) drives, 16, 23–24  
SATA (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment)  
drives, 16, 23  
SC (standard connectors), 183–184, 184  
scale-out  
architectures, 62  
capability, 63  
defined, 62  
NAS arrays, 272–275, 274  
scale-up NAS arrays, 272  
scheduling  
auto-tiering, 382  
backups, 390–393, 391–392  
tiering operations, 114–115  
SCNs (state-change notifications), 250–251  
SCP (Secure Copy), 268  
SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), 486  
bus rescanning, 219–220  
capsulated, 492, 492  
Fibre SAN, 169  
iSCSI. See iSCSI (Internet Small Computer  
System Interface) SAN  
logical unit numbers, 56  
UNMAP standard, 365–366  
SCSI Enclosure Services (SES), 56  
SDN (software-defined networking), 268  
SDS (software-defined storage), 268, 347–348  
future, 351  
overview, 349–351, 349  
traditional, 348  
seamless controller failures, 62–63  
sectors, disk drive, 16–19, 16–17, 19  
Secure Copy (SCP), 268  
Secure Shell (SSH), 454–455  
Secure Shell FTP (SFTP), 267  
security  
cloud storage, 505  
data centers, 479  
iSCSI, 251–252  
NFSv4, 261  
object storage, 284  
seek time  
disk drives, 28–29  
solid state media, 36  
segmented fabrics, 186  
Select Backup Configuration screen, 391, 391  
Select Destination Disk screen, 392  
Select Destination Type screen, 392  
Select Items screen, 391, 391  
Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting  
Technology (SMART), 46–47  
SendTargets in iSCSI device discovery, 240  
sequences in SAN flow control, 212  
sequential IOPS, 31–32, 31  
sequential reads, 18  
Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA)  
drives, 16, 23  
Serial Attached SCSI (SAS) drives, 16, 23–24  
Server Manager in iSCSI SAN, 230, 230  
Server Message Block (SMB) protocol, 55, 263–266
serverless backups, 398–400, 399

servers
  backup, 394–396, 395
  CIFS, 263
  data center installation, 472–474
  fabrics, 187
  Fibre SAN, 169
  file, 269–271
  iSNS, 250
  master, 394
  media, 395
  SNMP, 457

service-level agreements (SLAs)
  business continuity plans, 293
  RPOs, 389

service providers in cloud storage, 503

services
  business continuity plans, 293
  fabric, 186–187

servo signals, 18

SES (SCSI Enclosure Services), 56

session IDs (SSIDs), 247

sessions, iSCSI, 240
  authentication, 241–245, 242–245
  device login, 241
  full-feature phase, 246–247, 246
  SFP (small form-factor pluggable), 172, 173, 182, 183

sfpshow command, 175

SFTP (Secure Shell FTP), 267

Shared Storage Model (SSM) for virtualization, 332–334, 333
  host-based, 334–336, 335
  in-band and out-of-band, 336–337, 337
  network-based, 336
  storage-based, 336

shares
  CIFS, 265–266
  NFS, 262
  permissions, 266
  storage arrays, 76–79

sharing LUNs, 78–79

shielded twisted-pair (STP) cable, 478

shoe-shining in tape backups, 408

short stroke disks, 18

show port-channel database command, 198

show tech-support brief command, 220–221

showback in capacity management, 435–436

sidefiles in replication, 309

signal loss in multi-mode fiber, 180

simple name server (SNS), 187

Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), 457

Simple Storage Service (S3)
  API, 519
  object stores, 284
  public cloud storage, 515–518, 515–518
  single converged data center networks, 486
  enhanced Ethernet, 487–491, 489–490
  FCoE, 491–498
  storage network requirements, 486–487
  single global namespaces, 273–274, 274
  single-initiator zoning, 191
  single-instance storage (SIS), 371–372
  single instancing, 111, 286
  single, large, expensive drives (SLEDs), 130
  single-level cell (SLC) in NAND flash memory, 38–39, 39
  single-mode fiber, 182
  SIS (single-instance storage), 371–372
  Site Recovery Manager (SRM), 87, 304, 306
  62.5 micron multi-mode fiber, 180–181
  size
disk drives, 25–26
  extents. See extent size tiers, 113–114, 114

SLAs (service-level agreements)
  business continuity plans, 293
  RPOs, 389

SLC (single-level cell) in NAND flash memory, 38–39, 39

SLDC (Streaming Lossless Data Compression), 409

SLEDs (single, large, expensive drives), 130

slotshow command, 174

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), 486

small arrays, auto-tiering with, 115

Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), 486

small form-factor pluggable (SFP), 172, 173, 182, 183

small offices, cloud storage for, 521

SMART (Self-Monitoring, Analysis, and Reporting Technology), 46–47

SMB (Server Message Block) protocol, 55, 263–266

SMB/CIFS permissions, 265–267

SMB Direct feature, 264

SMI-S (Storage Management Initiative Specification), 451, 456–457

smoothness of platters, 13
snapshots
host-based, 326–327, 327
local. See local snapshots
SNIA (SGO-001) exam, 7
SNIA (Storage Networking Industry Association)
Shared Storage Model for virtualization,
332–334, 333
host-based, 334–336, 335
in-band and out-of-band, 336–337, 337
network-based, 336
storage-based, 336
XAM API, 279
SNMP (Simple Network Management
Protocol), 457
SNS (simple name server), 187
SOF (start of frame) in FC frames, 212
soft zoning, 193
software defined-networking (SDN), 268
software-defined storage (SDS), 268, 347–348
future, 351
overview, 349–351, 349
traditional, 348
software initiators, 229
software RAID, 132–134
Solid-State Card (SSC), 35, 36
solid state media, 35–36, 36
description, 10
flash memory. See flash memory
random access to, 31
Solid-State Drives
description, 35
fragmentation, 50
solid-state storage (SSS), 4–5
source arrays for local snapshots, 314
source-based deduplication, 374
source local snapshots, 314
source sites in three-site cascade topology, 311
source volumes for local snapshots, 96, 314
SOX (Sarbanes-Oxley) Act, 285, 416–417
space-efficient snapshots, 97–98, 319–320,
319–320
space reclamation
methods, 106–107
thin provisioning, 363–365
Spanning Tree Protocol (STP)
disabling, 234
Ethernet, 201
FCoE switches, 496
splicing fiber cable, 184
SRM (Site Recovery Manager), 87, 304, 306
SRM (Storage Resource Management)
applications, 451–452
tools, 451–452
SSC (Solid-State Card), 35, 36
SSDs (Solid-State Drives)
description, 35
fragmentation, 50
SSH (Secure Shell), 454–455
SSIDs (session IDs), 247
SSM (Shared Storage Model) for virtualization,
332–334, 333
host-based, 334–336, 335
in-band and out-of-band, 336–337, 337
network-based, 336
storage-based, 336
SSS (solid-state storage), 4–5
standard connectors (SC), 183–184, 184
standards, de facto and de jure, 524
standby databases in Oracle Data Guard, 300–301
start of frame (SOF) in FC frames, 212
state-change notifications (SCNs), 250–251
steady-state numbers in flash memory, 45
storage arrays, 54
all-flash, 65–67
architecture
dual-controller, 60–62
grid storage, 62–63
overview, 58, 59
redundancy, 59
components, 69, 70
backends, 83–85
caches, 79–83
CPUs, 74–76
front ends, 69–74, 71–74
LUNs, volumes, and shares, 76–79
power, 85
cons, 68–69
time, 63–64
FC SAN, 178
intelligence, 85
auto-tiering, 112–115, 114
business continuity, 85–86
storage as a service (SaaS) – sysmon tool

- compression, 109–111
- deduplication, 111–113
- hardware offloads, 121–127, 123–124, 126
- local snapshots, 96–102, 96
- overprovisioning, 104–106, 105
- pooling and wide-stripeing, 108–109, 109

- See replication
- space reclamation, 106–107
- thin provisioning, 102–104
- virtualization. See virtualization

- limitations, 99–100
- midrange, 64–65
- NAS storage, 57
- overview, 54–56, 54
- pros, 67–68
- racks, 464
- replication. See replication

- SAN storage, 56–57
- unified storage, 58

- storage as a service (SaaS), 511
- storage-based virtualization, 336

- storage devices
- caching, 46
- costs, 50–51
- fragmentation, 47–50
- hybrid drives, 45
- mechanical disk drives. See mechanical disk drives
- overview, 10–11
- SMART, 46–47
- solid state media. See solid state media tape, 46

- storage hypervisors, 341

- storage management
- alerts, 448–450
- capacity. See capacity
- command-line interface, 454–455
- graphical user interface, 455–456
- overview, 422
- performance. See performance
- protocols and interfaces, 452–457, 453–454
- single converged data center networks, 486–487
- SMI-S, 456–457
- SNMP, 457

- Storage Management Initiative Specification (SMI-S), 451, 456–457

- Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA)
  - Shared Storage Model for virtualization, 332–334, 333
  - host-based, 334–336, 335
  - network-based, 336
  - storage-based, 336

- XAM API, 279

- storage pools on LUNs, 332

- Storage Resource Management (SRM)
  - applications, 451–452
  - tools, 451–452

- storage spaces, 132–134
- storage virtualization. See virtualization

- StorSimple system, 523, 523
- STP (shielded twisted-pair) cable, 478
- STP (Spanning Tree Protocol)
  - disabling, 234
  - Ethernet, 201
  - FCoE switches, 496
- STR (sustained transfer rates), 34
- stranded capacity in storage arrays, 67
- Streaming Lossless Data Compression (SLDC), 409
- striping in RAID, 136–137, 136
  - stripes and stripe sizes, 139–141, 140
  - striping without parity, 145–147, 148
- structured cabling, 475–476, 476
- structured data, 269
- sub-LUN auto-tiering, 112–113, 380–381
- subfiles in deduplication, 371
- supportshow command, 220
- sustained transfer rates (STRs), 34
- switch ports in FC SAN, 175, 176
- switches
  - configuration backups, 217
  - configuration dumps, 220–221
  - FCoE, 496, 496
  - Fibre SAN, 171, 173–178, 175, 196–197
- switchover in Oracle Data Guard, 301
- switchshow command, 205
- synchronous deduplication, 375–376
- synchronous replication, 87–88, 87
  - distances and latency, 88, 295–296
  - link considerations, 88–89, 89, 296–297, 297
- synthetic full backups, 404
- sysmon tool, 446
T

T10 UNMAP technology, 365–366
T11 committee
FCoE, 491
Network Address Authority, 239
tape backups, 406
advantages, 407
compression, 409
disadvantages, 407
encryption, 409
LTO format, 407–409
multiplexing, 408–409
shoe-shining, 408
virtual tape library, 410–411
tape storage, 10, 46
target-based deduplication, 375
target portal group tags (TPGTs), 247, 250
targets
backup, 395
iSCSI SAN, 228–232, 230–232
SAN zones, 189
three-site cascade topology, 311
virtualization, 337, 340
TCP/IP protocol, 233
TCP offload engine (TOE), 229
Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA), 461, 476–477
Telnet, 454–455
terabytes, 26
testing
cabling, 475
changes, 358–359, 383–384, 405
restore operations, 394
thick LUNs, 79
thick volumes, 102, 356–357
thin LUNs, 79, 443
thin provisioning (TP), 102–104, 356
capacity management, 427–431, 429–430
concerns, 366
description, 355
overprovisioning, 359–360, 428, 429
space reclamation, 363–365
thick volumes, 356–357
thin volumes, 357–358
trending, 360–361, 361, 428–430, 429
trigger points for purchase orders, 361–363
UNMAP SCSI Standard, 365–366
thin provisioning stun (TP Stun), 124–125
thin volumes, 103–104
thrasding, head, 28–29
3.5-inch drives, 25–26
three-site cascade topology, 93–94, 93, 311–312, 311
three-site multitarget topology, 94, 95, 312, 312
three-site triangle topology, 94–96, 95, 313, 313
TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association), 461
TIA-942 for cabling, 476–477
Tier 0 and Tier 1 performance, 67
tiered topologies, 202
auto-tiering. See auto-tiering
core-edge, 202
data centers, 461–462
description, 355
snapshots, 100, 323–324
time servers for fabrics, 187
TLC (triple-level cell) in NAND flash memory, 40–41, 41
TOE (TCP offload engine), 229
topologies in replication, 93
overview, 310–311
three-site cascade, 93–94, 93, 311–312, 311
three-site multitarget, 94, 95, 312, 312
three-site triangle, 94–96, 95, 313, 313
TP. See thin provisioning (TP)
TP Stun (thin provisioning stun), 124–125
TPGTs (target portal group tags), 247, 250
Track 0, 19
tracks on disk drives, 16–19, 16–17, 19
transfer rates
maximum and sustained, 34
performance management, 440–441
Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links (TRILL), 496
traps in SNMP, 457
trending
overprovisioning, 105, 105
thin provisioning, 360–361, 361, 428–430, 429
trigger points for purchase orders, 361–363
TRILL (Transparent Interconnection of Lots of Links), 496
triple-level cell (TLC) in NAND flash memory, 40–41, 41
troubleshooting FC SAN, 217
connectivity issues, 217–219
true active/active LUN ownership – virtualization

port error counters, 221–224
SCSI bus rescanning, 219–220
switch configuration backups, 217
switch configuration dumps, 220–221
true active/active LUN ownership, 62
trunks
Cisco VSAN, 203
inter-switch links, 197
trunkshow command, 198
twinax cable, 478
2.5-inch drives, 25–26
2.5 micron multi-mode fiber, 180–181

U

U_Port mode, 175
ucode for storage arrays, 75
umount command, 262
UNC (Universal Naming Convention), 263
uncontested protocols, 486
unified fabric, 487
unified NAS arrays, 272
unified storage, 58
unified storage arrays, 56
uninterruptable power supplies (UPSs), 469
Universal Naming Convention (UNC), 263
UNMAP command, 107, 365–366
unracking, 463
unshielded networks, 485
unshielded twisted-pair (UTP) cable, 478
UPSs (uninterruptable power supplies), 469
Uptime Institute
cooling report, 470
data center tiers, 461
usable capacity of disk drives, 26
use cases
capacity optimization technologies, 356
deduplication, 377–379, 377
used capacity
overprovisioning, 429–431, 430
trigger points, 361
user-requested restores of backups, 416
UTP (unshielded twisted-pair) cable, 478

V

VAAI. See vStorage API for Array Integration (VAAI)
variable block size in deduplication, 373
vaulting tape backups, 407
vCPUs in SDS, 350
versioning cloud storage, 514
vertical cabling, 477
vertical scaling for NAS arrays, 272
vgcreate command
RAID 0, 147
RAID 1, 149
vgdisplay command, 147
virtual fabrics
Brocade, 204
VSANS, 203–204
virtual LANs (VLANs)
dedicated, 233
LAN-based backups, 397
trunking, 197
virtual machine disk (VMDK) level, 304–305
Virtual Machine File System (VMFS), 122
virtual machines in cloud storage
Amazon Web Services, 508–510, 508–510
Windows Azure, 505–507, 505–507
virtual server environments in all-flash arrays, 67
virtual storage appliances (VSAs), 349–350
virtual tape libraries (VTLs), 410–411
virtualization, 330
array functionality, 345
array life prolonging, 344
auto-tiering, 345–346, 345
considerations, 346–347
controller-based, 115–116, 116, 336
configuration, 341–344, 342
overview, 339–341, 339–341
N_Port IDs, 208–210, 209
overview, 330–332, 331
planning, 347
purpose, 338–339
SNIA Shared Storage Model, 332–337, 333–335, 337
software-defined storage, 347–351, 349
virtualization mode – WWPNs (world wide port names)

storage arrays, 115–116, 116
  auto-tiering, 119–120, 120
cautions, 120–121
configuration, 116–118, 117
external, 119
functionality, 119
virtualization mode, 117
virtualization use case for deduplication, 378
VLANs (virtual LANs)
  dedicated, 233
  LAN-based backups, 397
trunking, 197
VMDK (virtual machine disk) level, 304–305
VMFS (Virtual Machine File System), 122
VMware
  snapshots, 315–318, 316–318
  VAAI. See vStorage API for Array Integration (VAAI)
voids in flooring, 464, 465
volatile storage, 3–4
volume managers
  host-based snapshots, 326–327, 327
  host-based virtualization, 334–335, 335
  LVMs. See LVMs (logical volume managers)
Volume Shadow Copy Service (VSS), 99, 405–406
volumes
  FC SAN, 178
  local snapshots, 96
  storage arrays, 76–79
  thick, 102, 356–357
  thin, 103–104
vRAM in SDS, 350
VSAs (virtual storage appliances), 349–350
vSphere Replication, 304–306
VSS (Volume Shadow Copy Service), 99, 405–406
vStorage API for Array Integration (VAAI), 121–122
  fast file clone for NAS, 125
  full file clone for NAS, 125
  offloads, 121–122
  ATS, 122
  hardware-accelerated copy, 124, 124
  hardware-accelerated zeroing, 122–123, 123
  thin provisioning stun, 124–125
  zero space reclamtion, 125
VTLs (virtual tape libraries), 410–411

W
WAFL (Write Anywhere File Layout)
  filesystem, 160
walking forward behavior, 358
wear leveling in flash memory, 43–44
Well Known Zero Token ROD tokens, 129
wide area networks (WANs)
  defined, 260
  iSCSI SAN over, 234
wide striping, 85, 108–109, 109
width of RAID stripes, 140
Windows Azure cloud storage, 505–507, 505–507
Windows Server Backup tool, 390
wobble in disk drives, 27
world wide names (WWNs), 205–206
world wide port names (WWPNs), 77, 205–206
WORM (write once, read many) technologies, 285, 417
write amplification for flash memory, 43
Write Anywhere File Layout (WAFL)
  filesystem, 160
write-back caches
  description, 80
  flash-backed, 133
  internal RAID controllers, 144–145
  virtualization, 347
write caches, 80
write cliffs in flash memory, 38, 45
write coalescing
  flash memory, 44
  RAID 5, 156
write combining in flash memory, 44
write endurance in flash memory, 39, 43
write intent logs, 92, 308
write IOPS, 31–33, 31
write once, read many (WORM) technologies, 285, 417
write penalty
  parity, 139
  RAID, 155–157, 156–157, 442
write-through mode, 61–62, 80
writing
  flash memory, 37–38, 37
  platters, 15
WWN zoning, 192–193
WWNs (world wide names), 205–206
WWPNs (world wide port names), 77, 205–206
X
XAM (Extensible Access Method) API, 279
XCOPY LITE primitives, 126
XOR (exclusive OR) operations
  parity, 138–139
  RAID 5, 155

Z
ZDR (zoned data recording), 17, 17
zero data loss in replication, 295, 298
zero positional latency, 32
zero space reclamation, 106, 125, 363–365
ZFS RAID, 163–164
zone sets, 189, 191–192
zonecreate command, 190
zoned data recording (ZDR), 17, 17
zoning in SAN, 187
  aliases, 192
  best practices, 191
  configuring, 190–191
  example, 189, 189
  fabric and port login, 187–188
  hard and soft, 193
  importance, 188
  port and WWN, 192–193
  zone sets, 191–192