

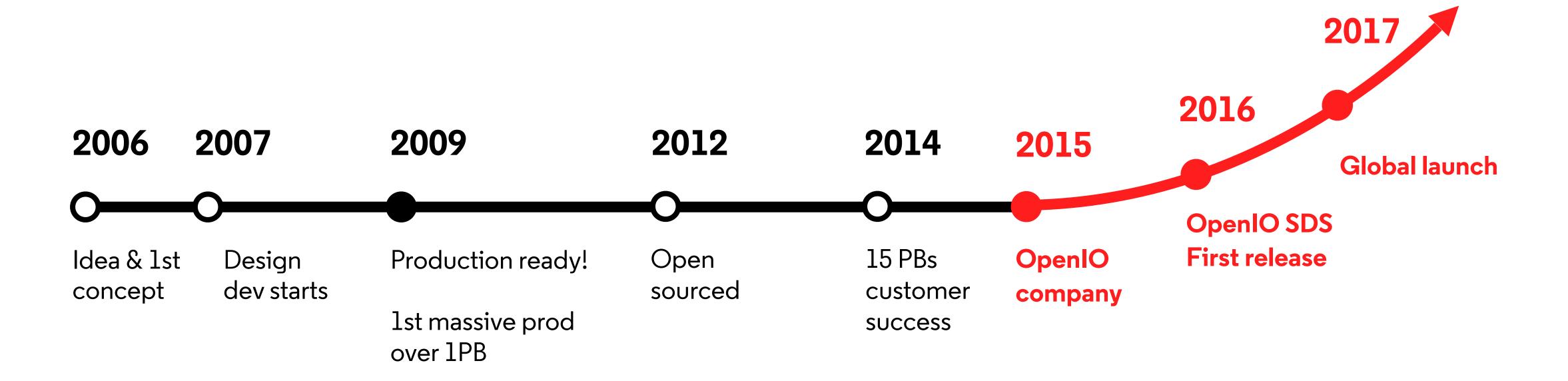
Next-Gen Object Storage and Serverless Computing

Agenda

- About OpenIO
- 2 SDS: Next-gen Object storage
- Grid for Apps: Serverless Computing

About OpenIO

An experienced team, a robust and mature technology



Lille (FR) | San Francisco | Tokyo

Quickly Growing Across Geographies And Vertical Markets

35

Employees

Mostly engineers, support and pre-sales Growing fast

3

Continents

Hem (Lille, France), Paris, Tokyo, San Francisco

Teams across EMEA, Japan and, soon, US **25+**

Customers

Installations ranging from 3 nodes up to 60 Petabytes and billions of objects

2

Solutions

OpenIO SDS, next-gen object storage

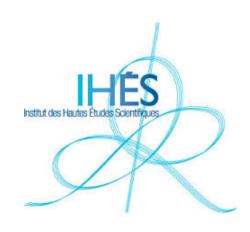
Grid for Apps, serverless computing framework

Customers





































Use Cases

Object Storage

- Email platforms
- Media & Entertainment
- Private Cloud Storage
- Remote Storage Consolidation
- Backup & Archiving
- Big Data

SDS: Next Generation Object Storage

Next Gen Applications

- Integrated Data Processing
- Industrial IOT
- Machine learning

Grid for Apps: Event-driven Compute Framework

SDS Next-Generation Object Storage

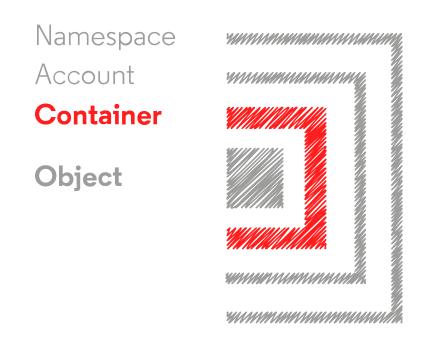
OpenIO SDS

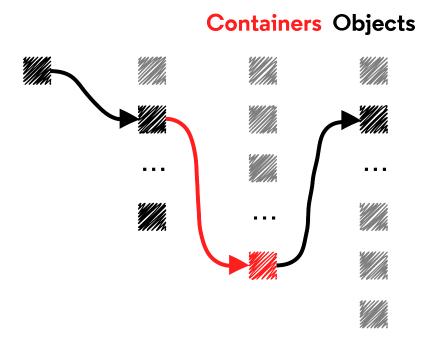


We are different



Directory with indirections





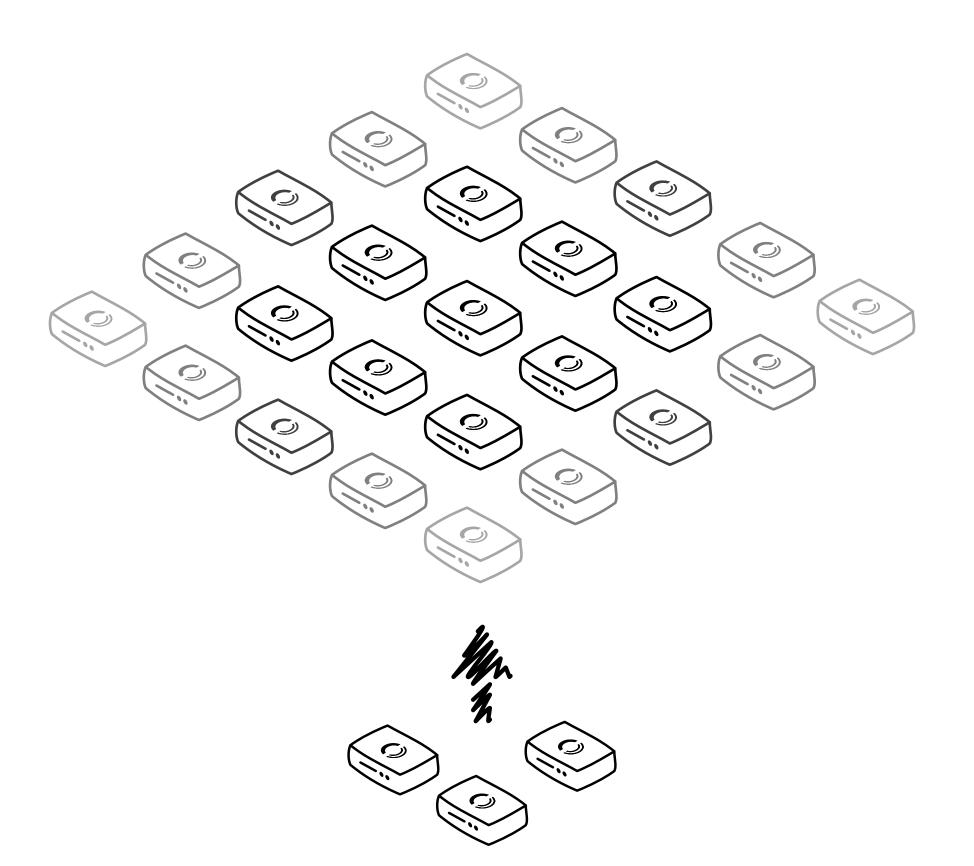
grid://namespace/account/container/object

Track containers not objects

- Container and objects are stored in a persistent
 3-level distributed directory
- High performance consistency, with always 3 hopes to get to the data
- The directory has the form of a hash table, mapping containers' UUIDs to their services

Safe, predictable and consistent at any scale

Scale out storage



Hyperscalable storage

- Scale-out by nature with shared-nothing model to aggregate storage capacity from independent x86 or ARM servers
- Limitless storage based on open source object storage technology
- Store thousands of PBs of data and billions of objects
- From 3 nodes to thousands

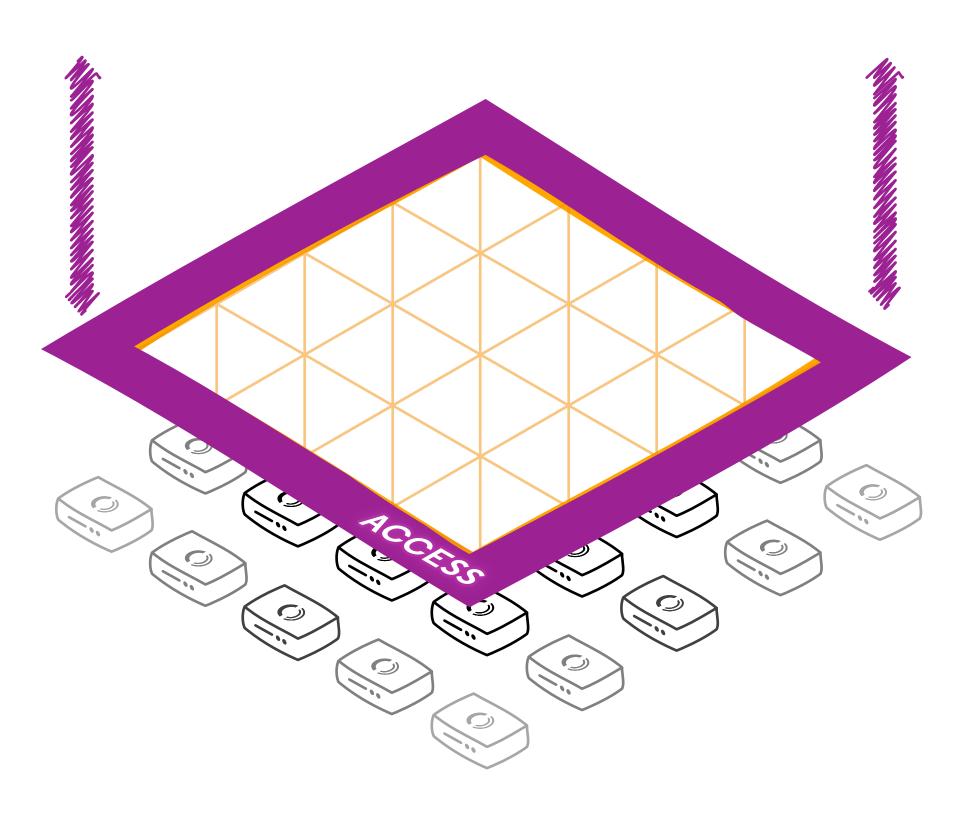
Hardware agnostic, scalable and resilient

OpenIO SDS Can Run in a \$5 Computer!

400MB RAM, 1 ARM CPU core resource footprint. Highly optimized C code



Broad access layer

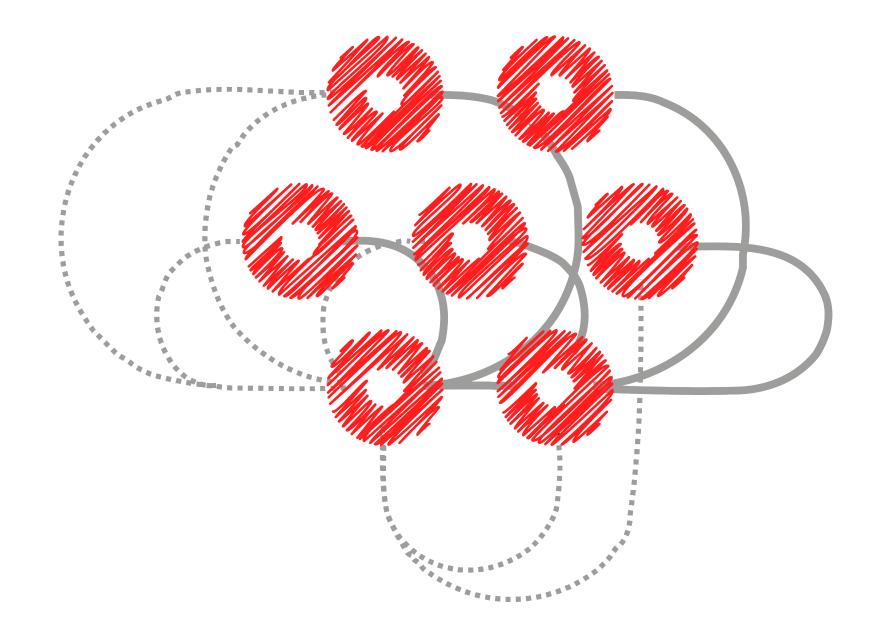


Standard APIs and file protocols

- Standard Object APIs to leverage natively the platform: OpenIO REST/HTTP, Amazon S3 and OpenStack Swift
- Industry File-Sharing Protocols:
 NFS, SMB and FTP

Data can be accessed by modern and legacy applications

Dynamic load balancing Conscience technology



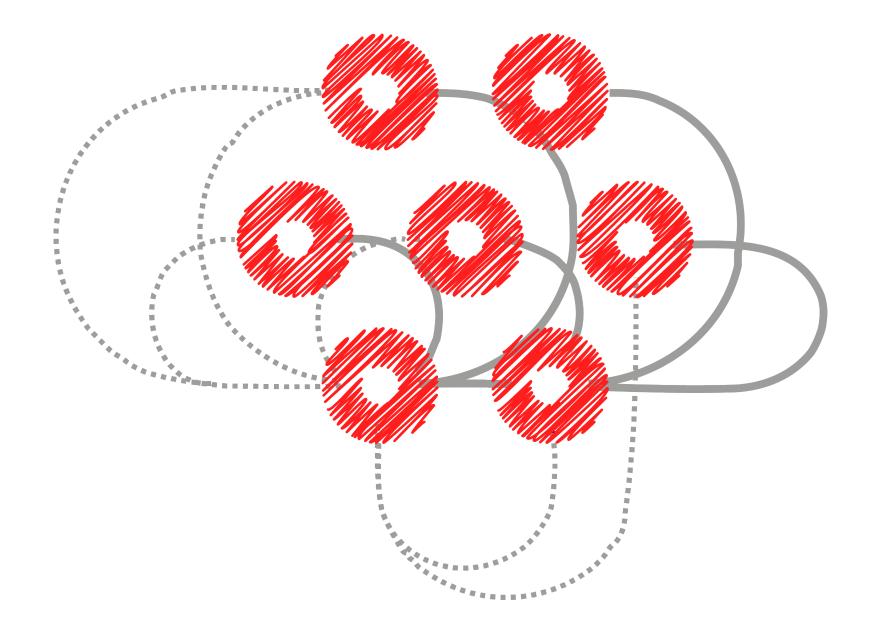
Real time load balancing for optimal data placement

Real time load balancing for optimal data placement

- Collects systems metrics from the services of each node
- Computes a quality score for each service
- Distributes scores to every nodes and clients
- On the fly best match making for each request

The score is computed with a configurable formula

Conscience technology

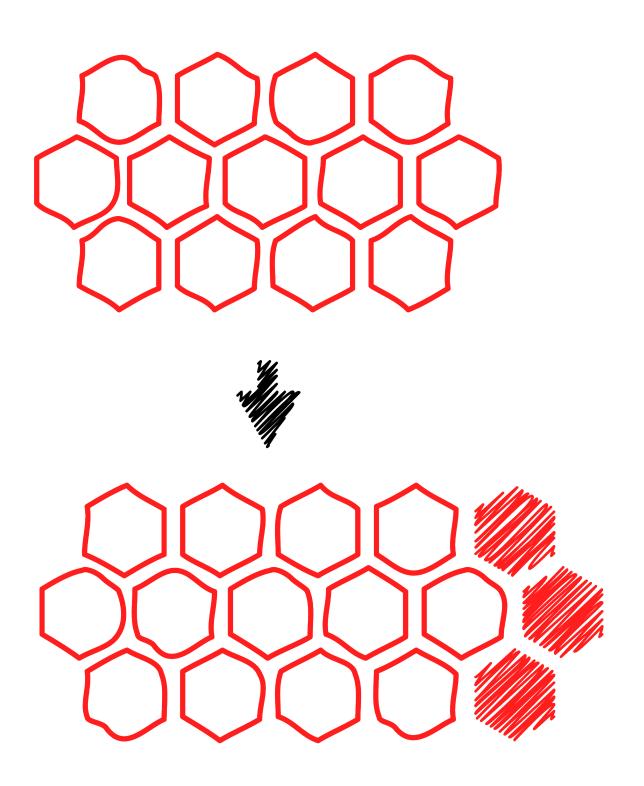


What is it good for?

- No hot spots
- Scales without rebalancing data
- Heterogeneous hardware supported by software
- Storage tiering and QoS implemented at the core

Simplified operations and capacity planning

Grid of nodes

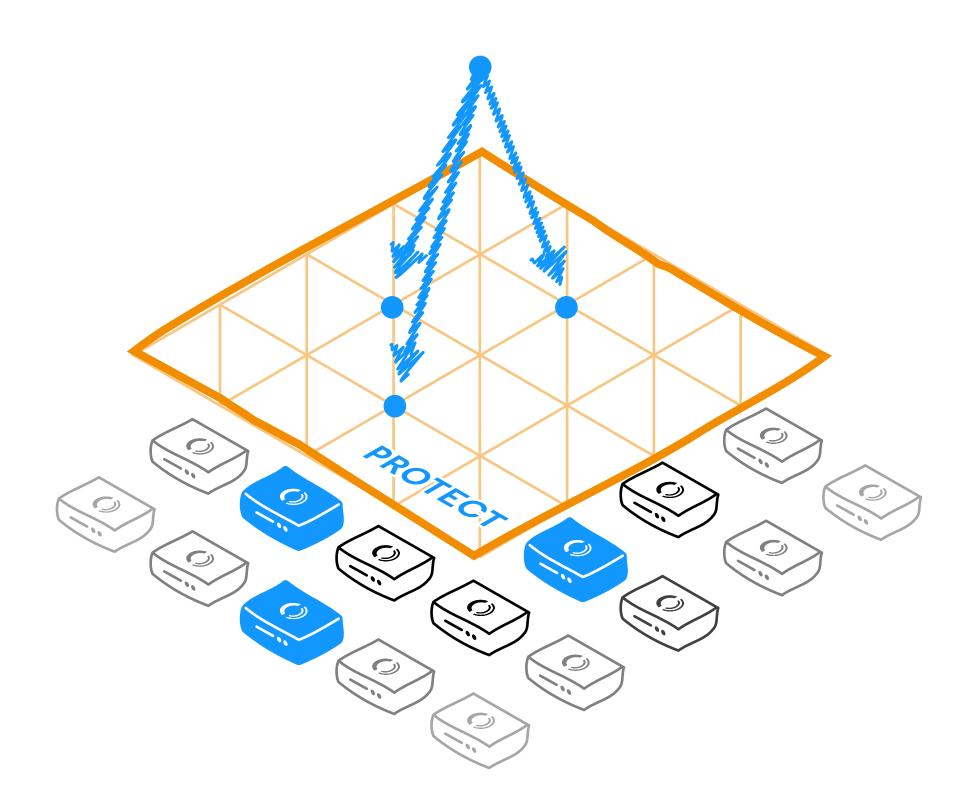


Never need to rebalance

- No consistent hashing algorithm: no recalculation of the key space
- New nodes and resources are automatically discovered and immediately available
- Nodes can be heterogenous

Seamless cluster expansion without performance impact

No compromise data resiliency

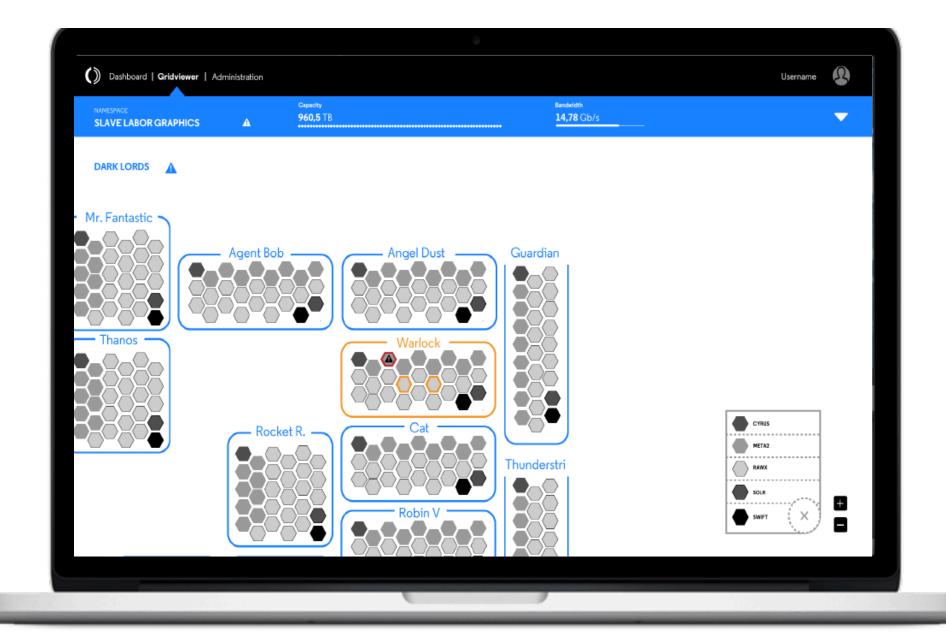


Multiple protection schemes

- N data copies
- Erasure coding based on Reed-Solomon
- Dynamic data protection policies
- Various topologies from 1 Data Center to multiple or stretched cluster across geos
- Synchronous and/or asynchronous replication
- Storage tiering
- Data encryption

Efficient data protection for any workload

Ease of use



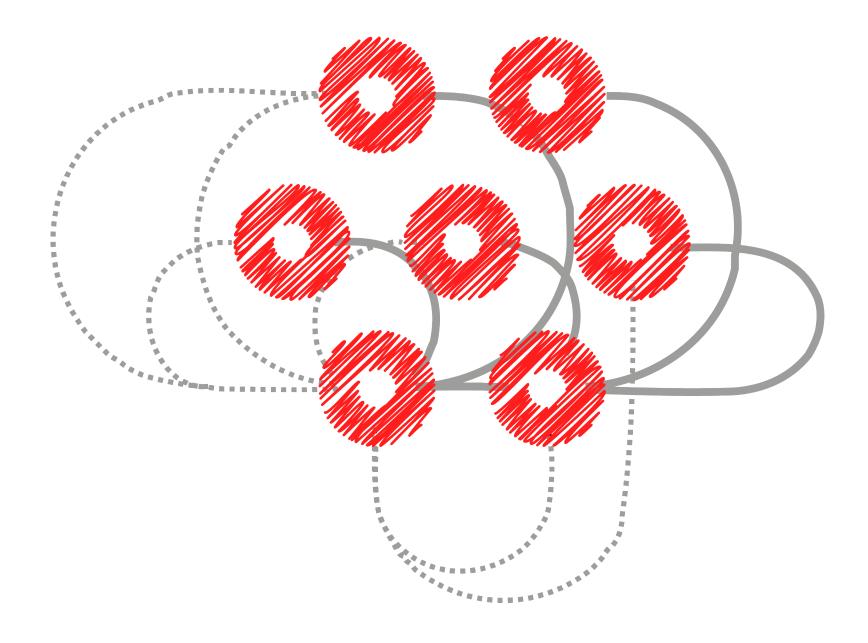
Full operational control

- Consistent and simple Command Line Interface
- Web User Interface for management, monitoring and reporting
- Chargeback API for billing
- Ansible and Puppet scripts for massive node deployments

Simplified deployment and management

Grid for Apps Serverless Computing Framework

Advanced scheduling

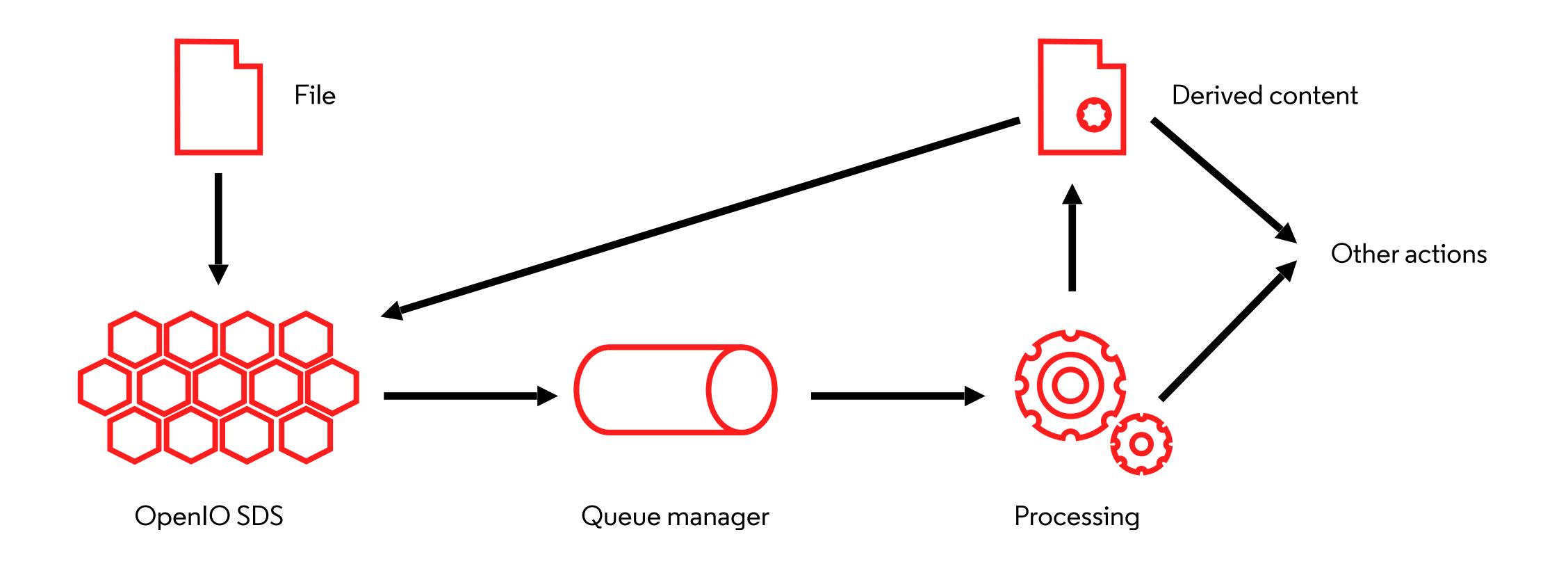


Conscience based

- Tasks, Functions and Jobs are allocated on most available nodes
- Nodes with specific characteristics (i.e. GPU)
 can be tagged and selected for specific
 workloads
- All the resources are continuously monitored and jobs/task can be re-allocated if a node/ process fails
- Container isolation provides resource allocation and security

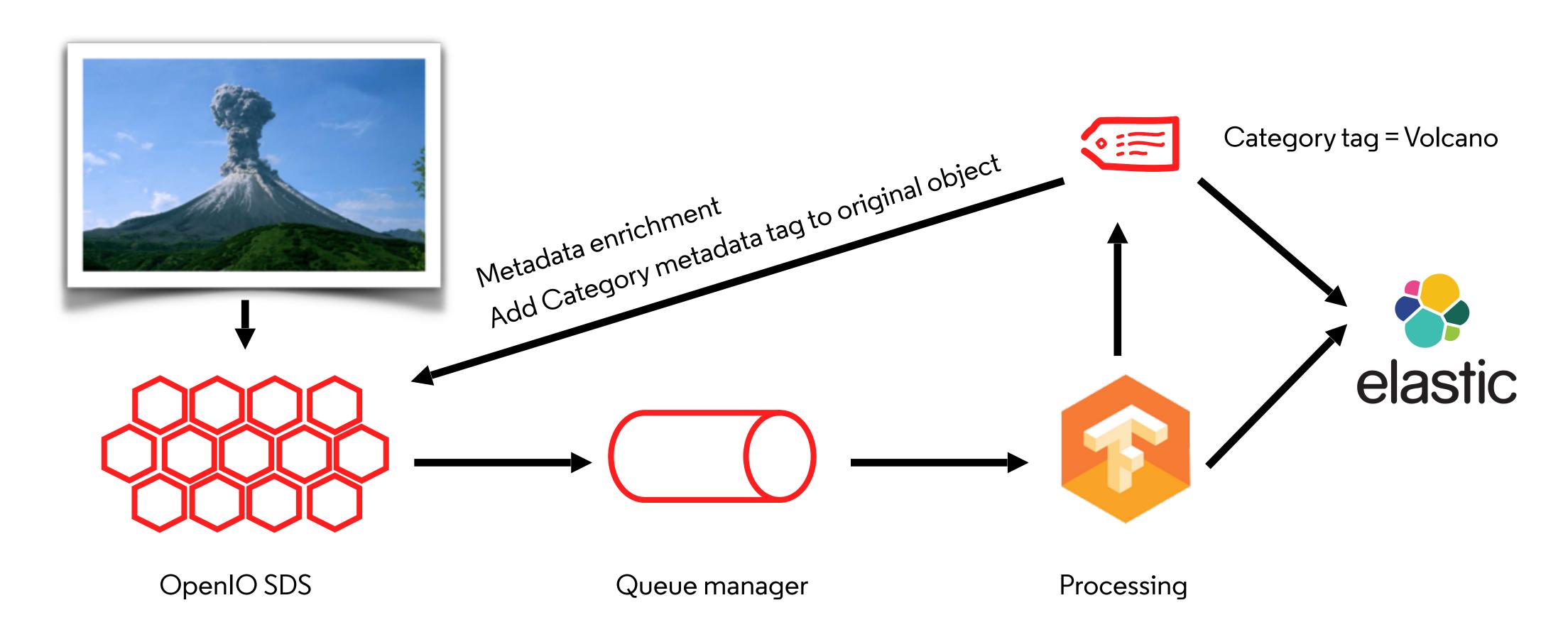
A complete solutions, for every need

Grid for Apps in practice



Grid for Apps in practice

Everything happens into SDS (no external resources)



CASE STUDY

Resources

Enjoy OpenIO

Links

- http://docs.openio.io
- http://slack.openio.io
- maxime.thomas@openio.io

Projects

- Institut du Cerveau et de la Moelle Epinière
- Datawan

ICM

Storage

Tape

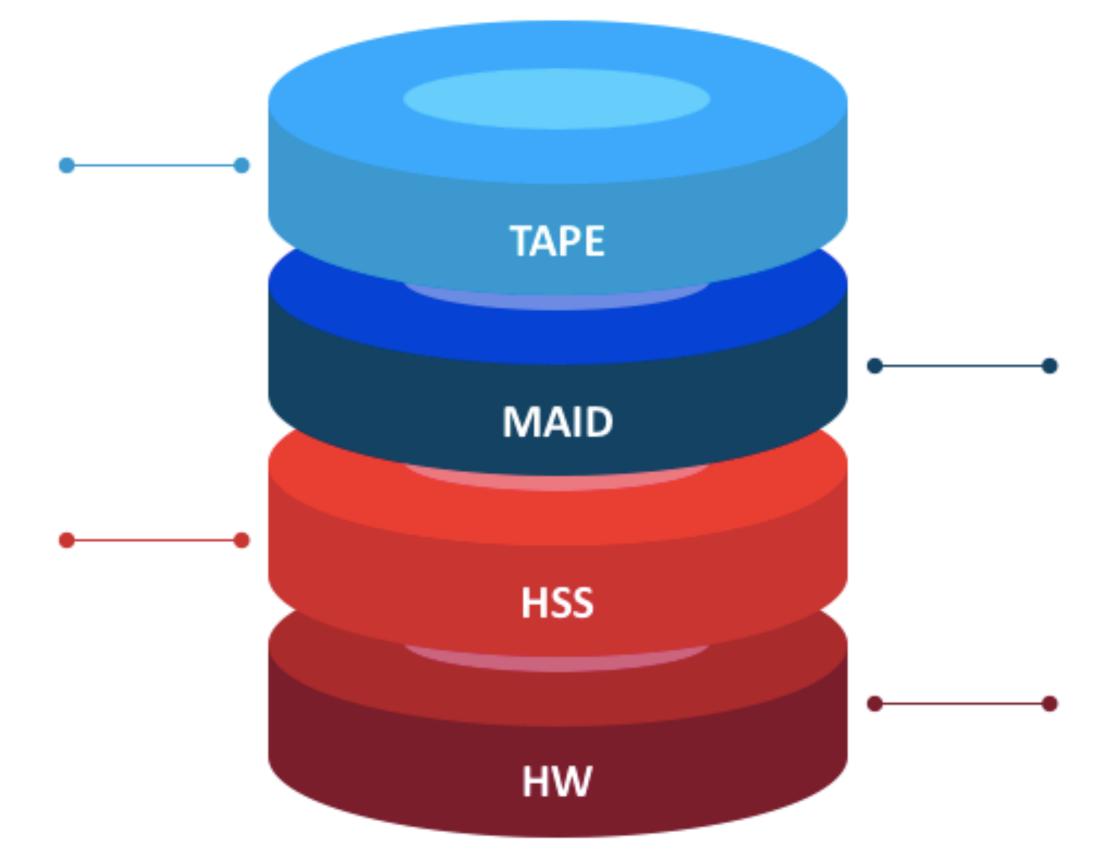
Long term storage. HIPAA retention requirements: 10 years.

LTO-7 (6PB total capacity) but cloud storage under study.

HSS

High Speed Storage, composed of *Spectrum Scale* (GPFS) and *Intel Lustre*. Absorb data traffic from dedicated hardware acquisition such MRI, microscope, ...

Connected with every satellite component around (compute node, databases, desktop, dedicated applications).



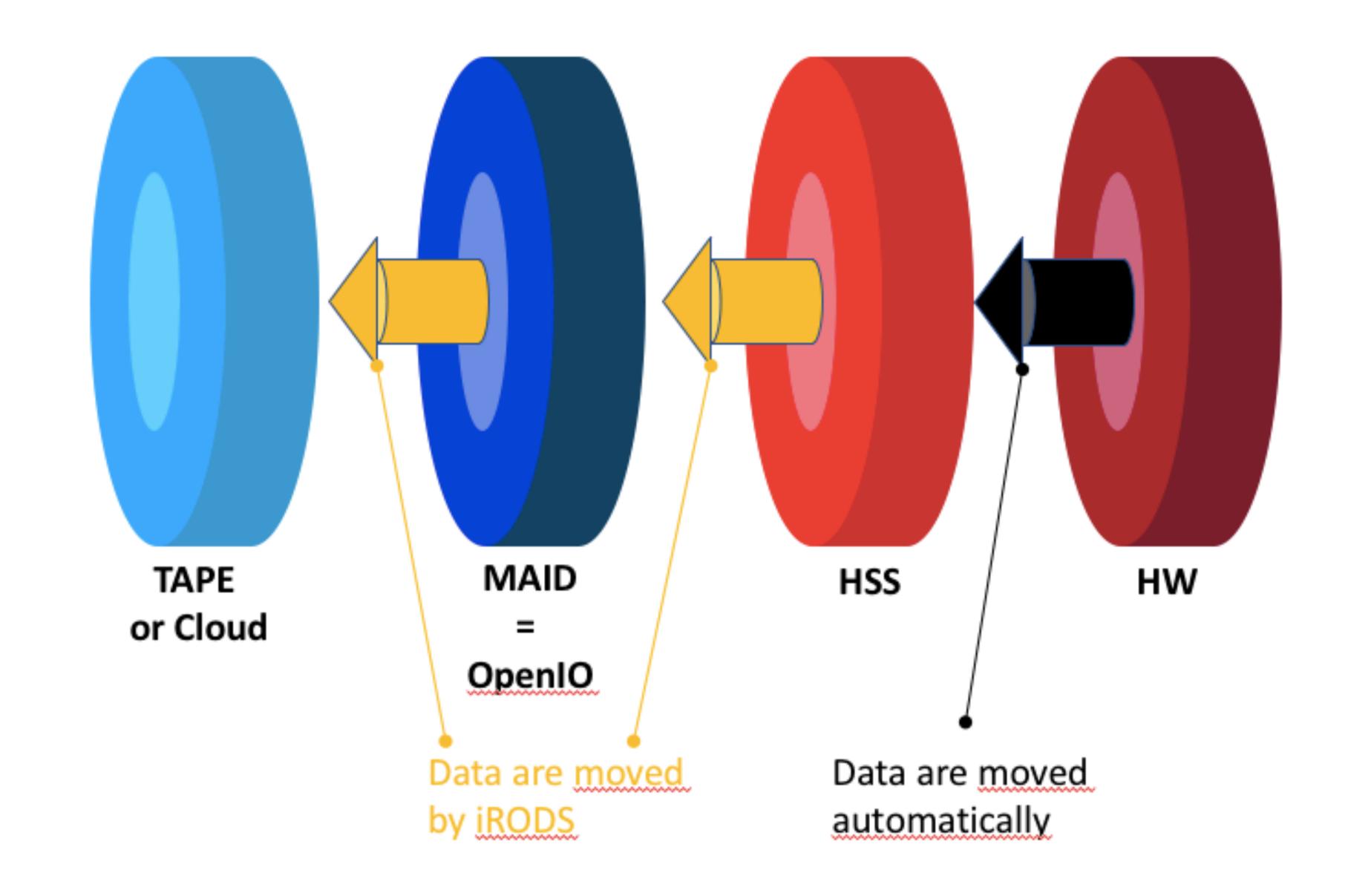
MAID

Massive Array of Idle Disk. Give access to large and low cost but slower storage. Mainly to backup or archive. RAW data are automatically moved to this storage and have only read-only access (immutable + RO).

HW

hardware. Almost each equipment have flash storage (NVMe, PCIe or SATA). Data are automatically moved to the high speed storage.

ICM









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