## 99 Deduplication Problems

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### **Deduplication Proliferation**

- Numerous products from Dell, EMC, HPE, IBM, NetApp, Nimble, Pure, ...
- Numerous publications



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### 2 Non-problems and 99 Novel Problems

#### Deduplication Publication Topics (very approximate)



- Deduplication Ratio
- Performance
- Everything else



### 2 Non-problems and 99 Novel Problems

#### Deduplication Problem Importance (my opinion)



- Deduplication Ratio
- Performance
- Everything else

### Please work on new problems!

- Customers expect fully featured storage products
- Novel problems are more fun to research



### Outline

- Capacity
- Management
- Quality of Service
- Security and Reliability
- Chargeback for Service Providers
- Traces and Load Generators



### Capacity: How Much Space Is Available?

How much more can be stored?



How much space will be freed by deleting a file?





How much space will be freed by deleting a file?





Freeable space changes dynamically



Freeable space changes dynamically





Freeable space changes dynamically



### Management

- Initial Sizing
  - Estimation tools
  - Partitioning space for users
- Migration from legacy storage
  - Migrate data onto deduplicated storage
- Reporting
  - Capacity usage
  - Performance
  - Network usage
  - Per volume, system, cluster





### Quality of Service (QoS)

- Defined broadly: latency, throughput, and priority levels
- Customers may specify service level agreements
  - It is not good enough to simply avoid client timeouts
- Different from strictly performance improvements

## QoS: Expected Performance

- Deduplication adds additional levels of indirection
- Shared content creates unpredictable performance
  - Chunks C and Y were written consecutively in File M
  - Due to deduplication, they are stored in different containers
  - Sequential read ahead may not help due to containers having chunks from multiple files



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### QoS: Caching

- Caching is a common approach to improve latency
- Deduplication creates a new form of content sharing
- The High priority client performs work that also benefits the Low priority client
- The High priority client could exhaust its quota, while the Low priority client can continue.



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### QoS: Resource-intensive Background Tasks

- Garbage collection
- Replication
- Verification (online fsck)
- Disk reconstruction

### Security and Reliability

- Maintain advantages of deduplication while securely storing data, preventing
  - Unauthorized access
  - Knowledge of content
  - Data tampering
- There is already research on these topics, but more is needed
  - Converged encryption
  - Timing issues to reveal content

### Security and <u>Reliability</u>

### Likelihood that needed data will be available

# Deduplicated systems remove redundancy but add: – RAID, Erasure Encoding, Versioning, and Remote Replication

How do we analytically compare the reliability of these approaches?





### Security and <u>Reliability</u>

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### **Chargeback for Service Providers**

- QoS across tenants sharing content
- Service provider must charge appropriately
  - Too high and a customer can purchase storage itself
  - Too low and the service provider loses money
- Deduplication complicates billing
  - Capacity, CPU, I/O, network, other services
- Billing timeliness is important

### **Traces and Load Generators**

- Unlike standard storage traces, deduplication needs the content or at least content hashes
- Only a small handful of such traces exist
  - Block traces from Florida International University
  - Static snapshots from Microsoft and Stony Brook University
- For both engineering and research experiments, we need realistic content
  - Anonymizing the data is critical



### Conclusion: Please work on new problems!

- Customers expect fully featured storage products
- Novel problems are more fun to research
- Numerous, novel deduplication problems:
  - Capacity
  - Management
  - Quality of Service
  - Security and Reliability
  - Management
  - Chargeback for Service Providers
  - Traces and Load Generators
  - Many more...





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