In high-performance computing (HPC) environments, success depends on the speed at which data is acquired, processed, and distributed. These environments use staggering amounts of data that can cripple most storage systems and break traditional architectures. For these sites, the ability to keep a system up and running at a consistently high level has replaced maximum raw performance as a critical need.

The Challenge

Big-data sites often have thousands of drives supporting a clustered file system; and with that many drives, failures are inevitable. As drive capacities continue to grow, traditional RAID technology struggles to keep up. Rebuild times on large-capacity drives can range from 18 hours for an idle system to multiple days or a week for an active system. Because idle time is rare, a drive failure and subsequent rebuild process can significantly affect a system’s performance – in some cases up to 40%.

Dynamic Disk Pools

InfiniteStorage System Manager Dynamic Disk Pools (DDP) provides enormous value to sites with vast amounts of data supporting high-bandwidth programs and complex application processing. Its next-generation technology minimizes the performance impact of a drive failure and can return the system to optimal condition up to 10 times faster than traditional RAID. This powerful combination helps IS5500 and IS5000 storage systems deliver consistently high performance for maximum productivity.

Dynamic Disk Pools distributes data, protection information, and spare capacity across a pool of drives. Its intelligent algorithm (seven patents pending) defines which drives are used for segment placement; making sure data is fully protected. And its flexible disk pool sizing provides optimal utilization of any configuration for maximum performance, protection, and efficiency.

Consistent Performance

Large-scale compute clusters demand multiple gigabytes per second of bandwidth. For these sites, a drop in performance means that jobs run long or don’t complete in their allotted window. Dynamic Disk Pools delivers and maintains exceptional performance under all conditions, whether optimal or under the stress of a drive failure.

DDP minimizes the performance impact of a drive failure in multiple dimensions. By distributing protection information and spare capacity throughout the disk pool, DDP is able to use every drive in the pool for the compute-intensive process of rebuilding a failed drive. This dynamic rebuild process is the reason that DDP can return the system to optimal condition up to 10 times faster than traditional RAID. What’s more, by distributing the rebuild workload...
across all drives, the overall impact of the process is greatly reduced. Rebuilds take less time and have less impact—a win-win for big-data sites.

Dynamic Disk Pools is designed to keep your system performance in the “green zone”—even after a drive failure.

**Improved Data Protection**
Dynamic Disk Pools offers a level of data protection that simply can’t be achieved with traditional RAID. Shorter rebuild times significantly reduce exposure to multiple cascading disk failures—a real concern as drive capacities get larger and larger. And thanks to its patented prioritized reconstruction technology, DDP is actually able to increase protection levels as the pool gets larger. Add to this the advanced protection features and extensive diagnostic capabilities that are standard with IS5500 and IS5000 and you have a storage system that is optimized for excellent data protection.

**Extreme Versatility**
Maximum performance is often at odds with efficiency. High-performance applications require an optimized stripe size that typically doesn’t align with the number of drives in the storage system. The result is either unused spindles, non-optimized stripe sizes, or the elimination of hot spare drives.

Because of its extreme versatility, Dynamic Disk Pools is able to address wide-ranging application requirements without sacrificing efficiency. Drives can be configured into one large disk pool to maximize simplicity and protection, or into multiple smaller pools to maximize performance for clustered file systems. Different drive types can be used to create storage tiers, such as performance pools and capacity pools. Disk pools can also reside in the same system with traditional RAID groups. And flexible disk pool sizing—ranging from just 11 drives up to a full configuration of 384 drives—means an optimized fit for any configuration.

**Summary**
The time is right for a new generation of data protection to support the massive data sets and round-the-clock processing demands of high performance computing. IS5500 and IS5000 storage respectively combined with Dynamic Disk Pools technology is the platform of choice for these environments.

**DDP Specifications**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Attribute</th>
<th>IS5000</th>
<th>IS5500</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Minimum drives per disk pool</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum drives per disk pool</td>
<td>192</td>
<td>384</td>
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<tr>
<td>Concurrent drive additions to expand disk pool</td>
<td>1 to 12</td>
<td>1 to 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum disk pool volume size</td>
<td>64TB</td>
<td>64TB</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maximum volumes per disk pool</td>
<td>512</td>
<td>2,048</td>
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<tr>
<td>Supported drive types</td>
<td>SAS, NL-SAS</td>
<td>SAS, NL-SAS</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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