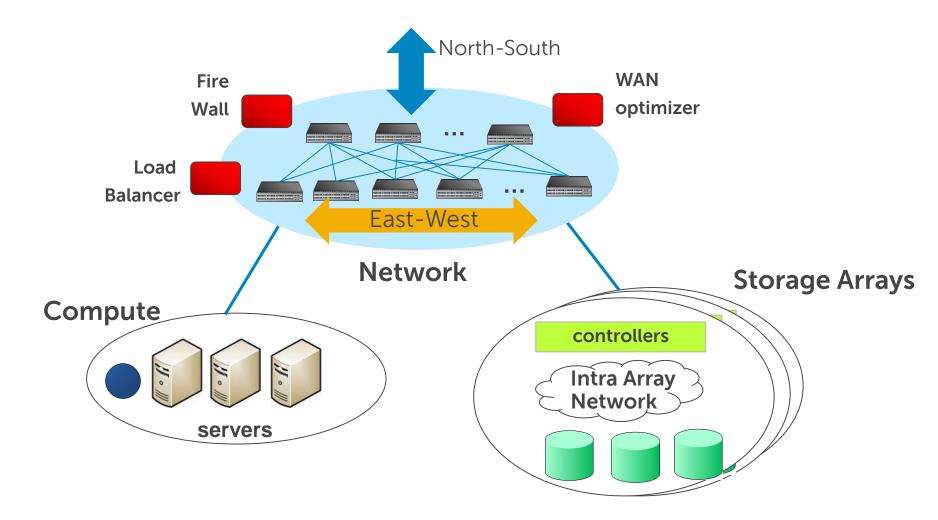
Data centers 2020



Subi Krishnamurthy Dell Networking CTO

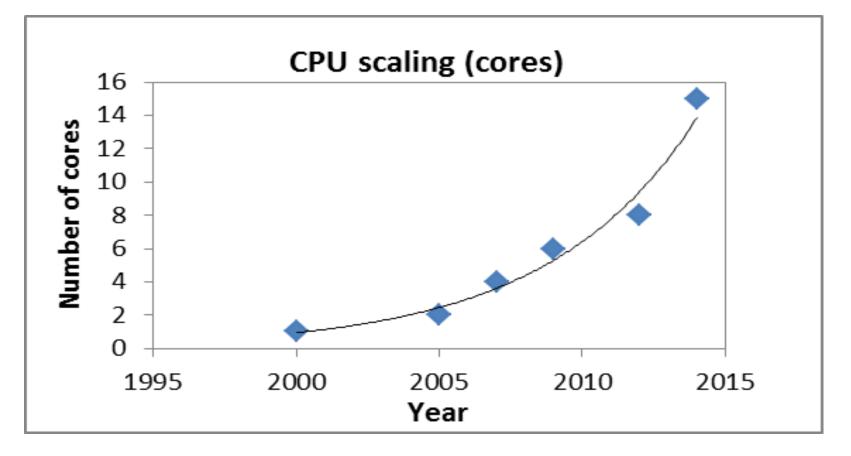
Data Centers - Today





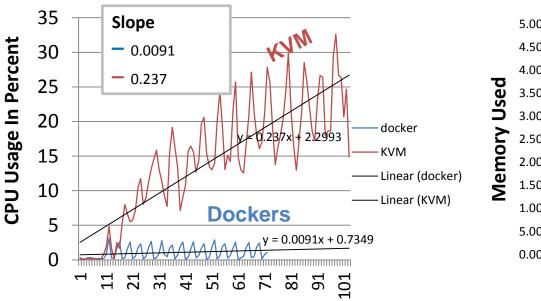
End-point trends

• CPU scaling via multi-core

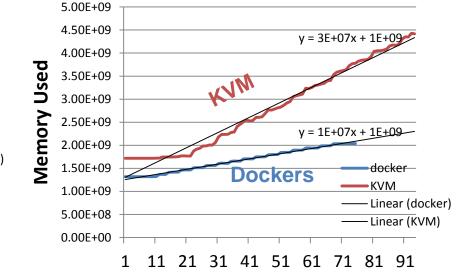


End-point trends – Dockers/Linux Containers

User CPU Growth Trend



Memory Usage Growth Trend



- Docker LXC density potential compared to VMs
 - > 3x memory savings
 - > 26x CPU savings
 - 3.22x smaller images in this test (note image sizes can vary based on required packages)

*http://www.slideshare.net/KrishnamurthySubramanian/savedfiles?s_title=kvm-and-docker-lxc-benchmarking-with-openstack&user_login=BodenRussell



High Performance Platform for Virtual Networking Functions UDP Termination Performance

Performance vs. Native Linux (L4 UDP Termination)

22000 20000 Wind River 18000 Application Acceleration Engine with Intel DPDK 16000 14000 Linux Native without Intel DPDK 12000 Typical Customer 10000 Application Range 8000 4000 2000 0 64 128 256 512 1024 1280 1518

L4 UDP Termination: 4 Cores - 2x 10G Ports

Packet Size (Bytes)

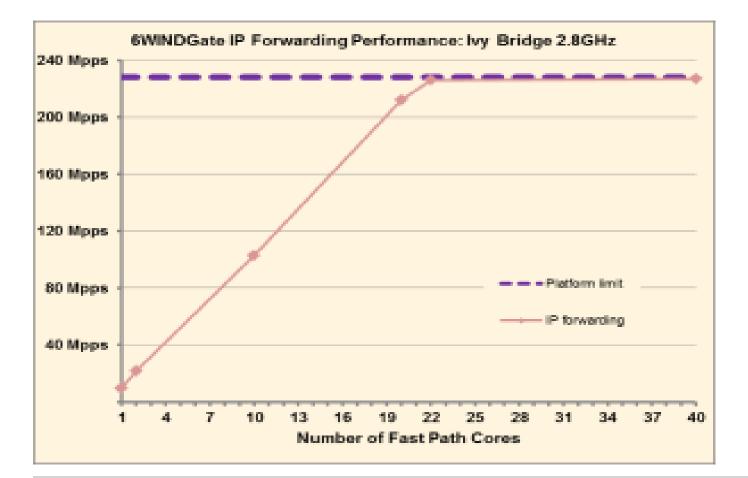
http://www.windriver.com/announces/intelligent-network-platform/



Throughput (Mbps)

High Performance Platform for Virtual Networking Functions

6WindGate IP Forwarding Performance – 228 Mpps

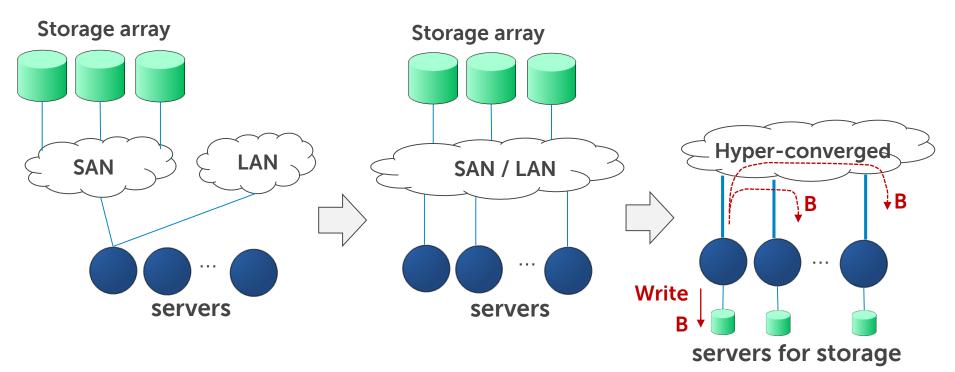


http://www.6wind.com/products/6windgate-processorarchitectures/intel-platform-support/

Storage trends

- Storage becomes software running on servers
 - General purpose CPUs as opposed to custom processors
- Storage distributed in servers as opposed to centralized arrays
 - Add a server to add more storage (scale-out)
- Flash caching, tiering and de-dup are a key part of storage software capabilities
- Higher performance persistent memory is emerging. Latency < 300ns (PCM, STT MRAM, RRAM)
- Storage is managed as part of virtual infrastructure and VM management.

Storage trends

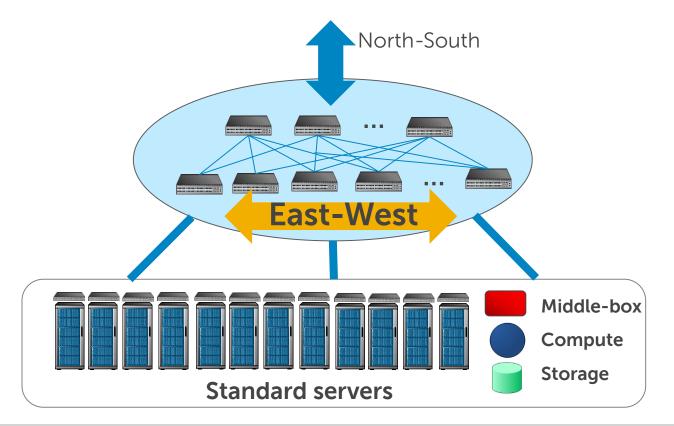


- Impacts link bandwidths at all layers
- Larger server I/O to handle added traffic
 - Higher throughput, reduced latency
- Storage traffic carried East-West across network
 - Data read/write, caching, replication, rebuild after failure, re-balance, etc.

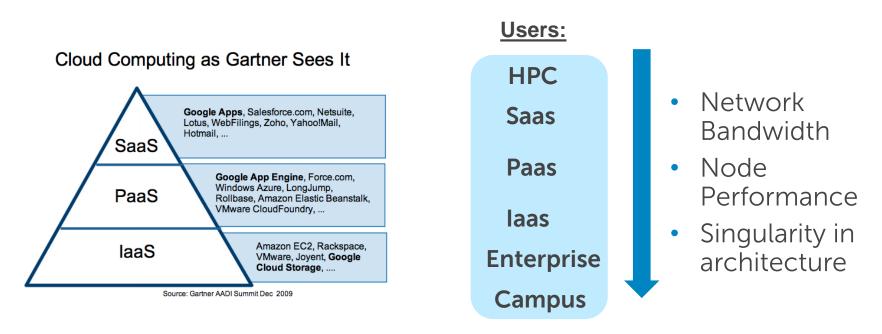
Data Center convergence - Future

- Compute-storage-middle-box functions in standard servers

 Leverage economics of common component (server) architecture
- Will drive higher link bandwidths at every layer (400G in network)



Different adoption rates



- User adoption / needs differ
 - HPC will adopt higher speed when available
 - Cloud wants optimized solutions at regular intervals
 - Enterprise slower upgrade cycles, multi-generational inter-op



Open Networking

Traditional networking

Proprietary architectures & mgmt tools

Hundreds of protocols

Proprietary networking OS

Proprietary ASICs

Silicon + System Vendors + Open Source Apps + Independent

Independent Software Vendor Apps

Tomorrow's Networking

Standard orchestration and automation tools

Optional 3rd party SDN / NVO controller

CONVICO	Power nd traffic ptimizati on app	Performan ce monitorin g opt app	Securit y
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Open network platform OS

> Open standard hardware

Merchant silicon

Network should not get in the way

- Software: L3 based network route as soon as you can
- Hardware (Want | Reality)
 - > Non-blocking network
 - Cost-effective Parallel and Duplex optics aligned to DC switch roadmap
- > 3:1 @ ToR for cost
- Generally true for parallel solutions, not so for duplex SMF / MMF

	TODAY	NEXT GENERATIONS			
SERDES	10Gb/s	25Gb/s	50Gb/s	100Gb/s	
OPTICAL	10Gb/s (4 lambdas/fibers)	25Gb/s (4 lambdas/fibers)	25/50/100G ?	100Gb/s	
SPEED	40GE	100GE	100/400GE	400GE	

Single optical solution vs. multiple

One optical solution while electrical interface evolves

- -100G-serial optical | 4x100G lambdas for 400GE
- Interop between generations
- Challenges who will make early investments, what if Gen1 modules are costly, who will buy these...?

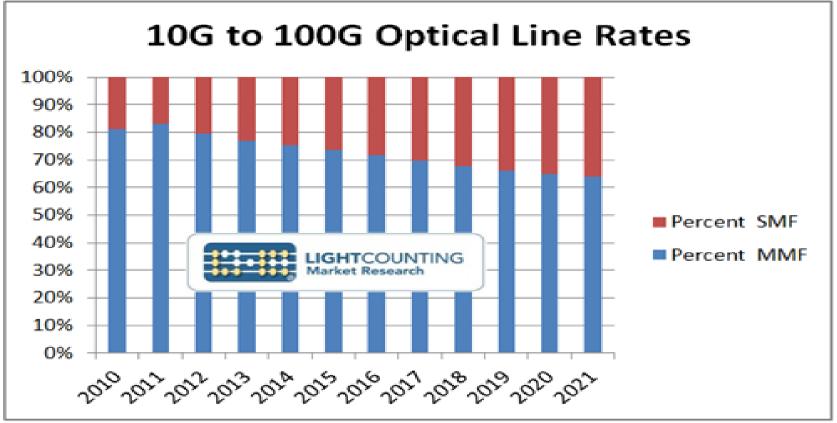
• New optical solution for each electrical interface gen.

- $-4x25G \rightarrow 2x50G \rightarrow 1x100G$ -serial for 100GE
- $-8x50G \rightarrow 4x100G$ lambdas for 400GE
- Lower investment and risk, potentially, at each point
- Challenges Interop; need to design in previous generation modules in each new generation of product



Need holistic view

- Data-centers use both MMF and SMF transceivers (more MMF)
- Should we move to SMF for 100g lamdas?



Courtesy: LightCounting

Challenge to the industry

- Applications are coming to increase bandwidth.
- Open Networking will increase speed of innovation and product delivery.
- Industry needs to take into account a DC view also given bandwidth growth in the DC.
- Take risks and push hard on the technology.