

# Simulation Study of iSCSI-Based Storage

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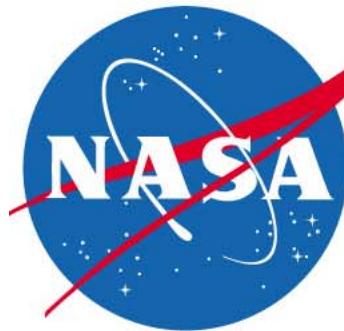
Digital Technology Center Intelligent Storage  
Consortium

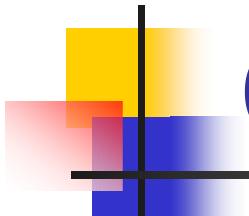
University of Minnesota

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12th NASA Goddard/21st IEEE Conference on  
Mass Storage Systems & Technologies

The Inn and Conference Center  
University of Maryland University College  
Adelphi MD USA  
April 13-16, 2004

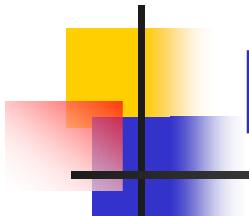




# Outline

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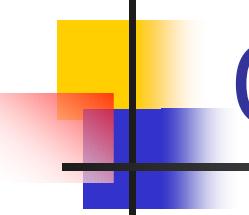
- Motivation
- Simulation Model
- Implementation
- Performance Evaluation
- Conclusion



# Motivation

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- iSCSI creates a new storage paradigm
  - Greatly extend the storage distance
  - Exploit the ubiquity of the Internet
- The underlying TCP/IP protocol has a lot of uncertainty
  - TCP/IP is an open protocol
  - The network infrastructure is heterogeneous
- A performance tool to assist:
  - The evaluation of design alternatives and tradeoffs
  - The study of performance characteristics and developing of new applications, etc.

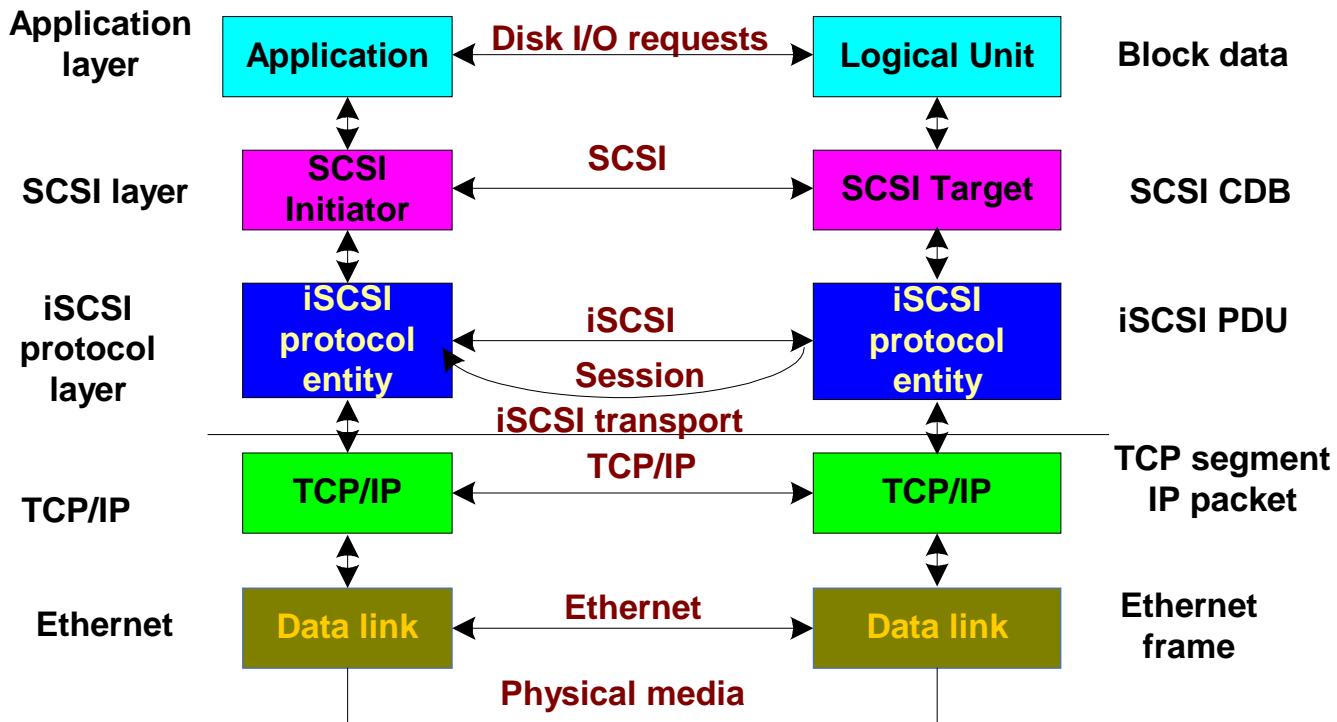


# Objectives

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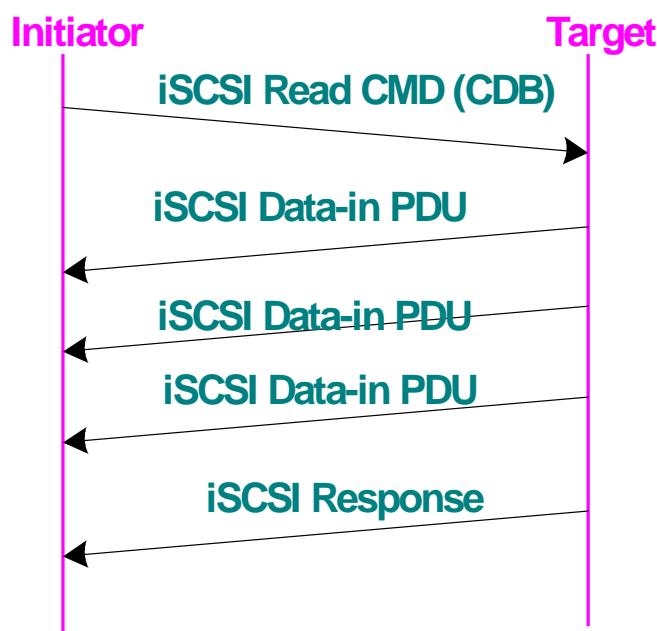
- Exploit the existing NS-2 simulation tools developed for TCP/IP network
  - A variety of built-in protocols, flow control mechanisms, and flexible configurations
- Create a generic simulation tool consisting network and storage components for iSCSI
  - Modular and well-defined interface between components
  - Easy configuration of test setting
- Study the impact of network setting to the storage access performance
  - The PDU length
  - The network bandwidth and delay

# iSCSI Protocol Structure

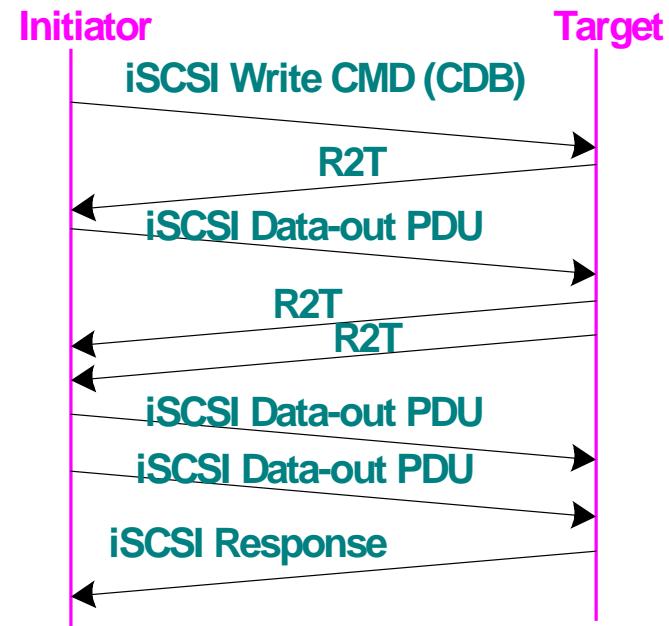


# Data Access Operation

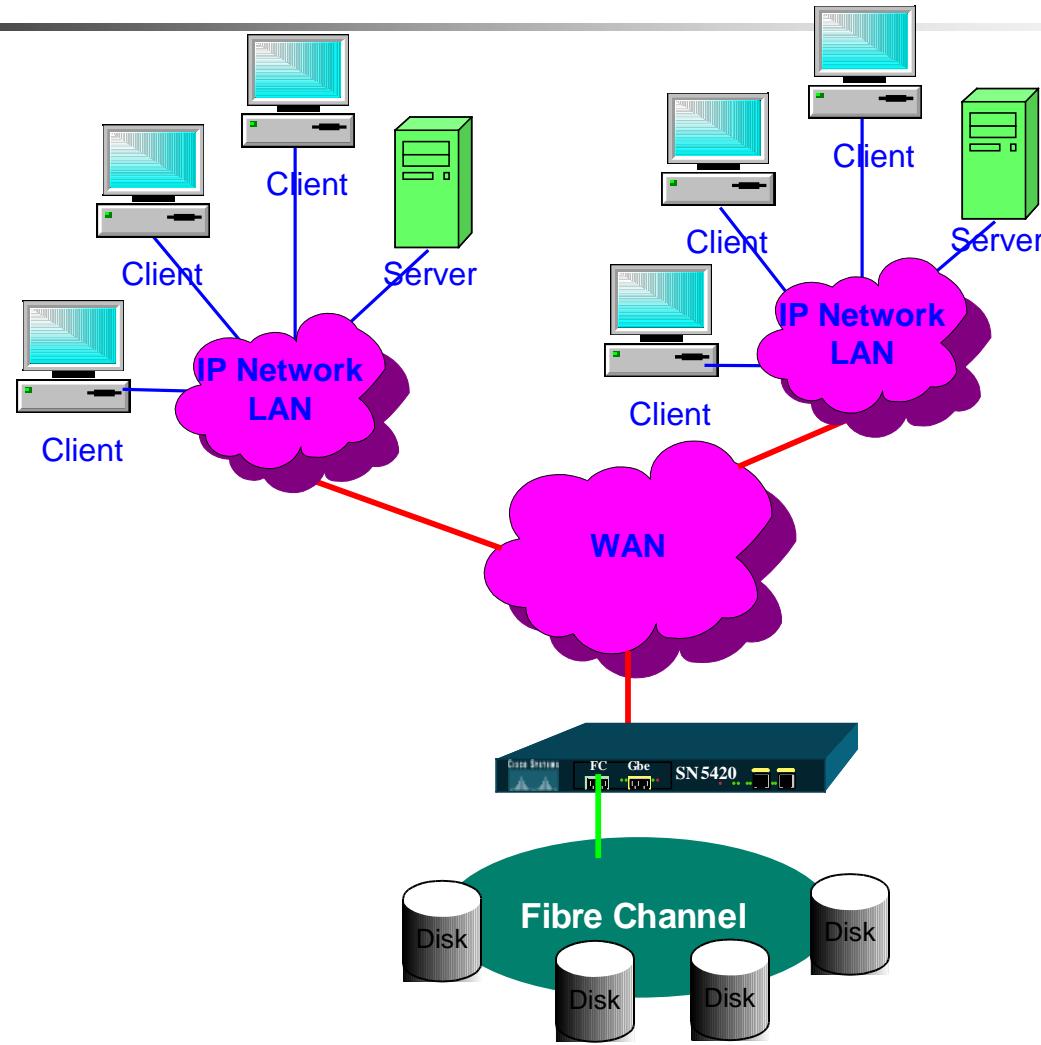
## Data Read

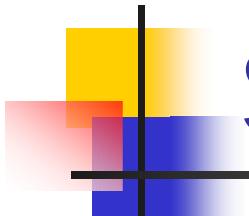


## Data Write



# System Model



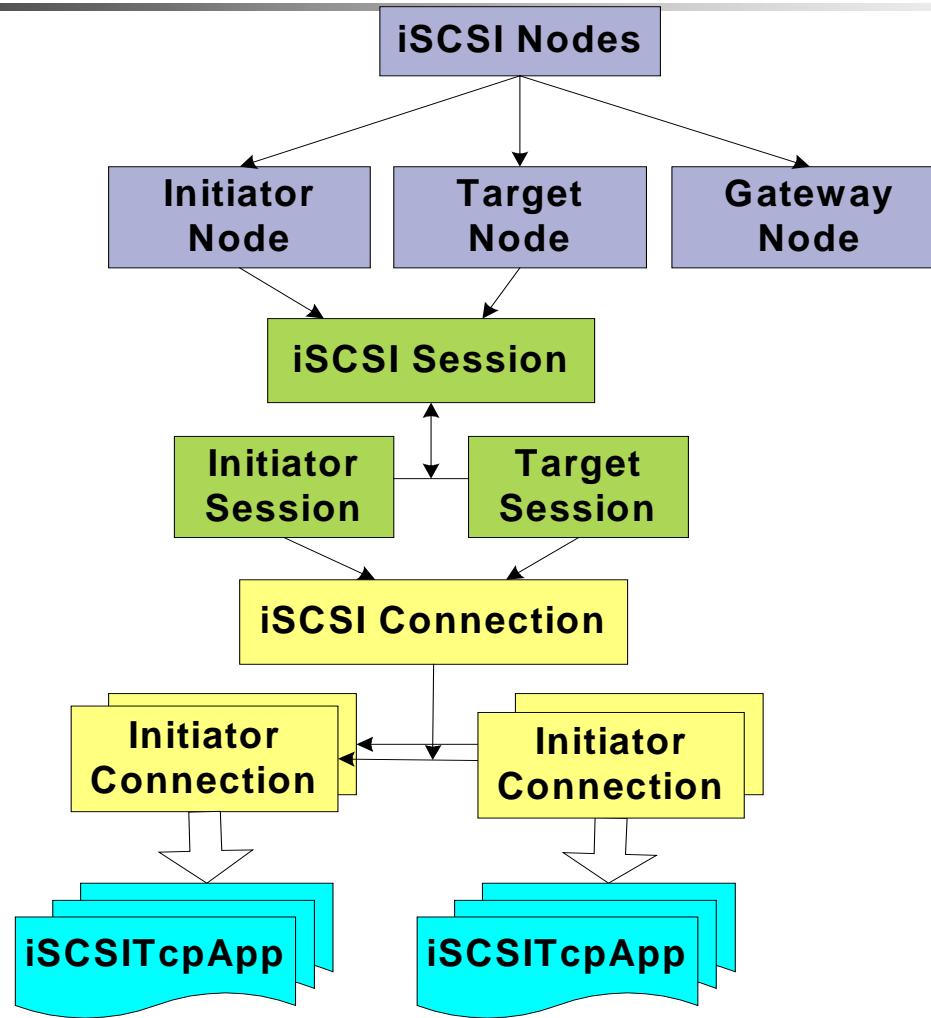


# Simulation Components

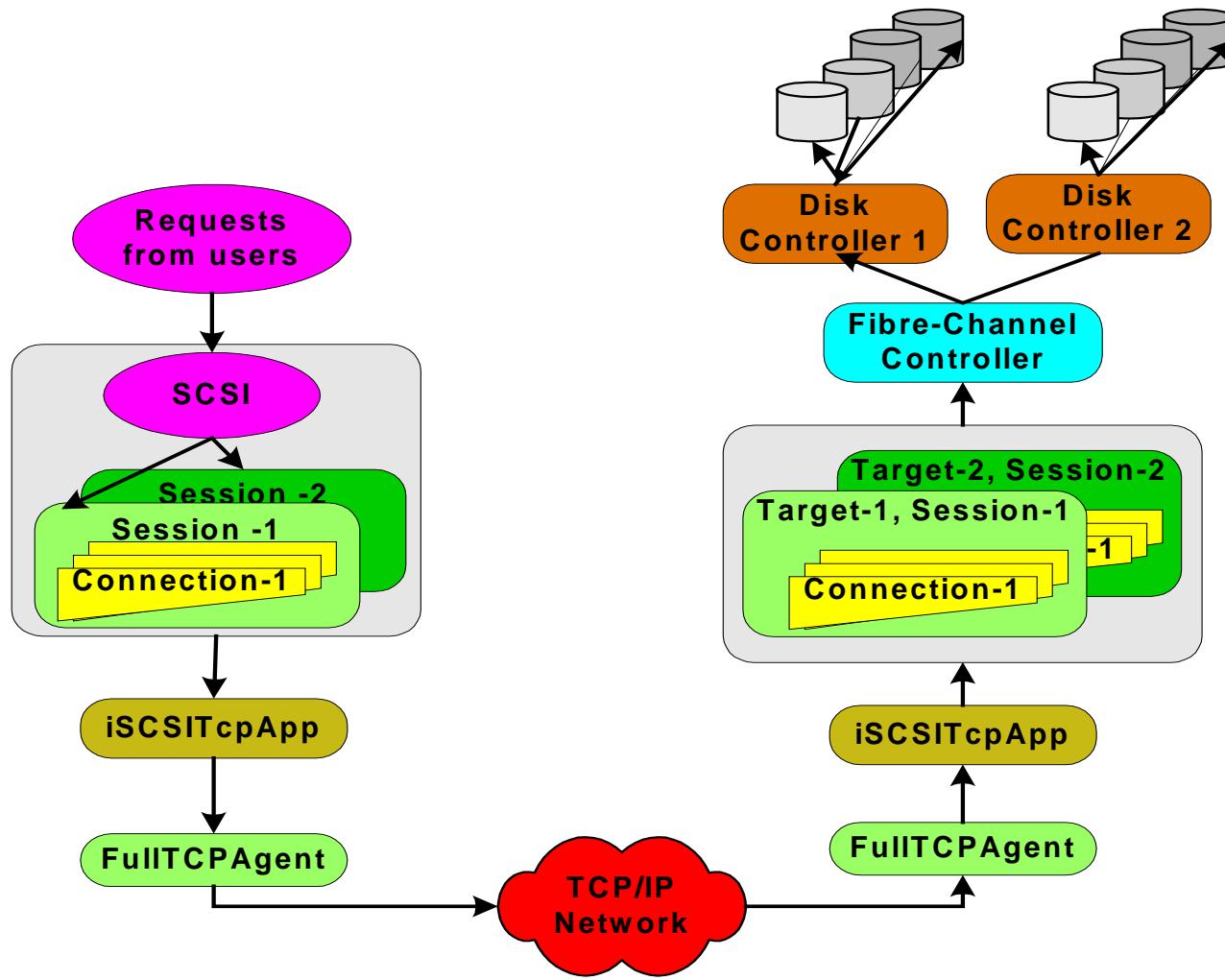
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- Initiator node
- Storage Gateway
- Target
- TCP Agent
- FC-Channel Link
- Disk

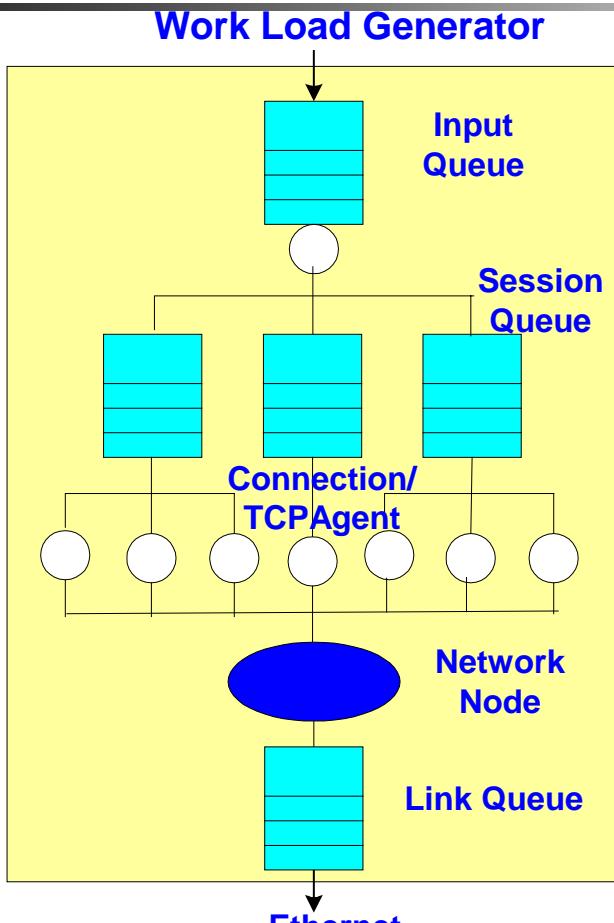
# Implementation: iSCSI Node



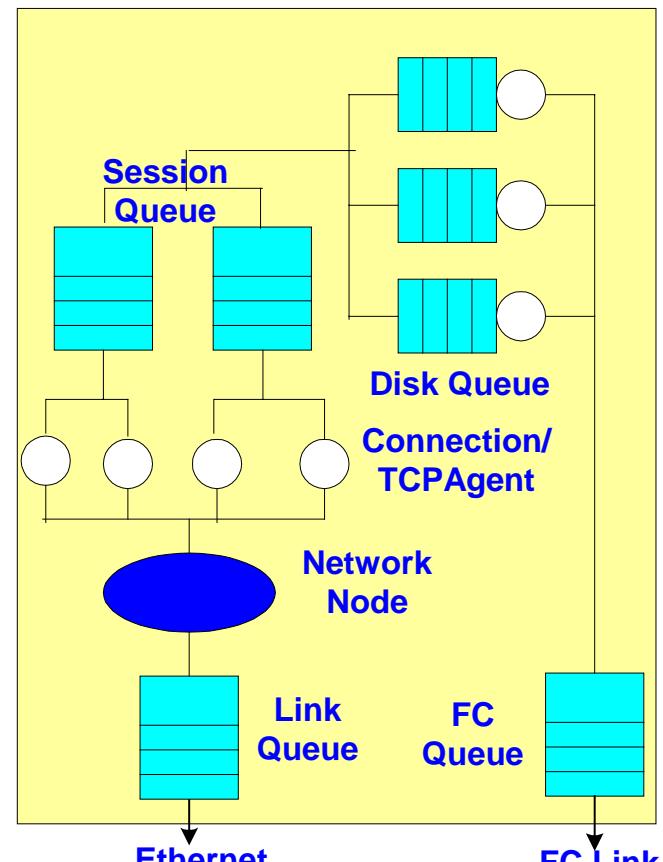
# System Architecture



# Queuing Model



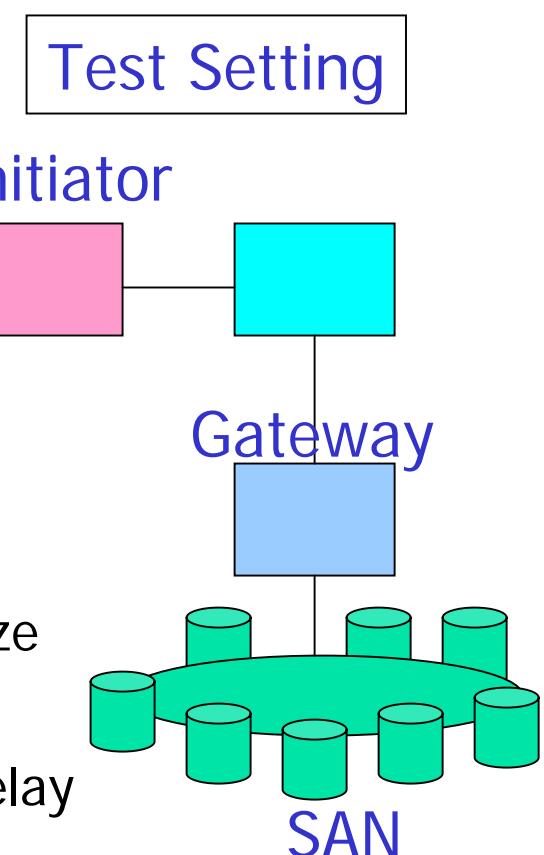
Initiator



Target

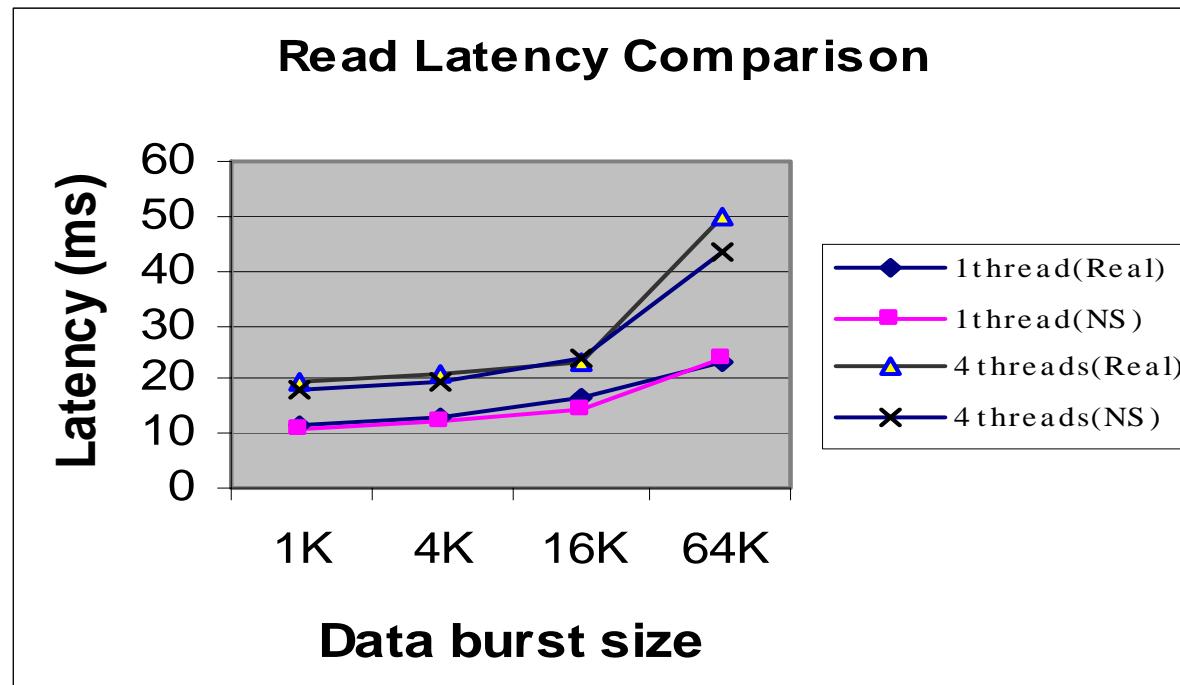
# Simulation Setting

- Disk Model:
  - Seagate ST39102FC Cheetah 9LP
  - Rotation speed: 10025 RPM
- Fibre Channel:
  - 1Gb/s link
- Gateway node
  - 1 target
  - 8 disks in the target
  - Adjustable window size, segment size
- TCP/IP network
  - 1 link with adjustable bandwidth, delay

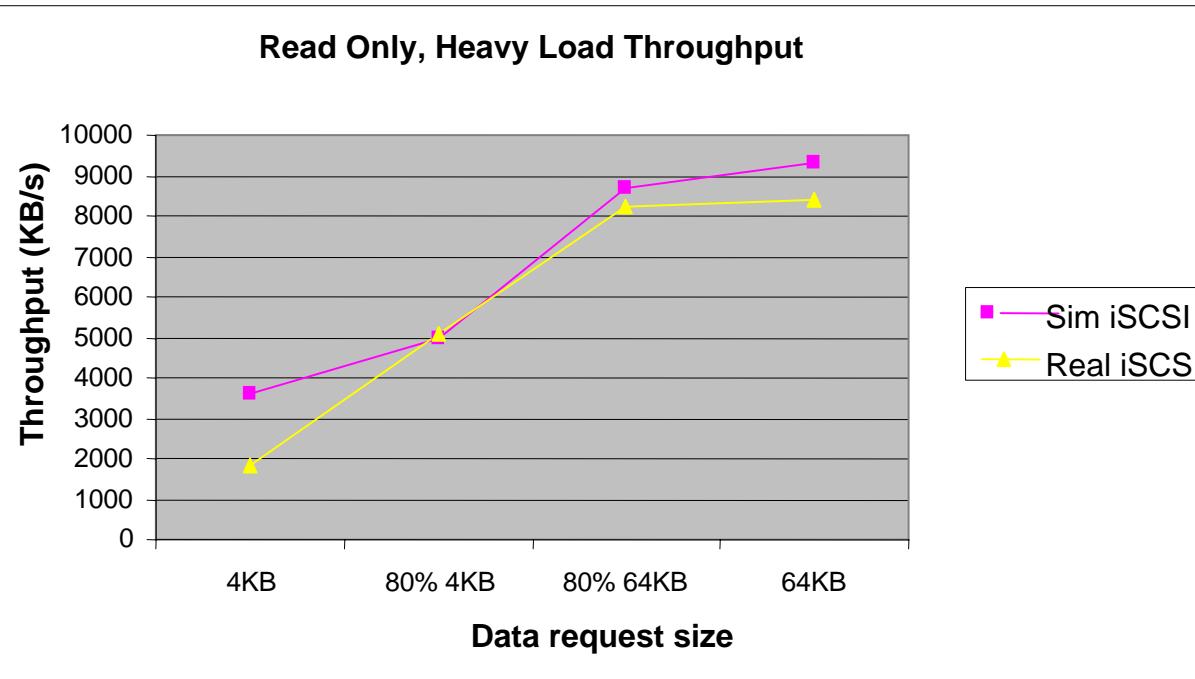


# Latency Comparison

Read  
PDU=8KB  
Delay=1.5ms  
Win=80  
Link BW=100Mb/s



# Throughput Comparison



Read  
PDU=8KB

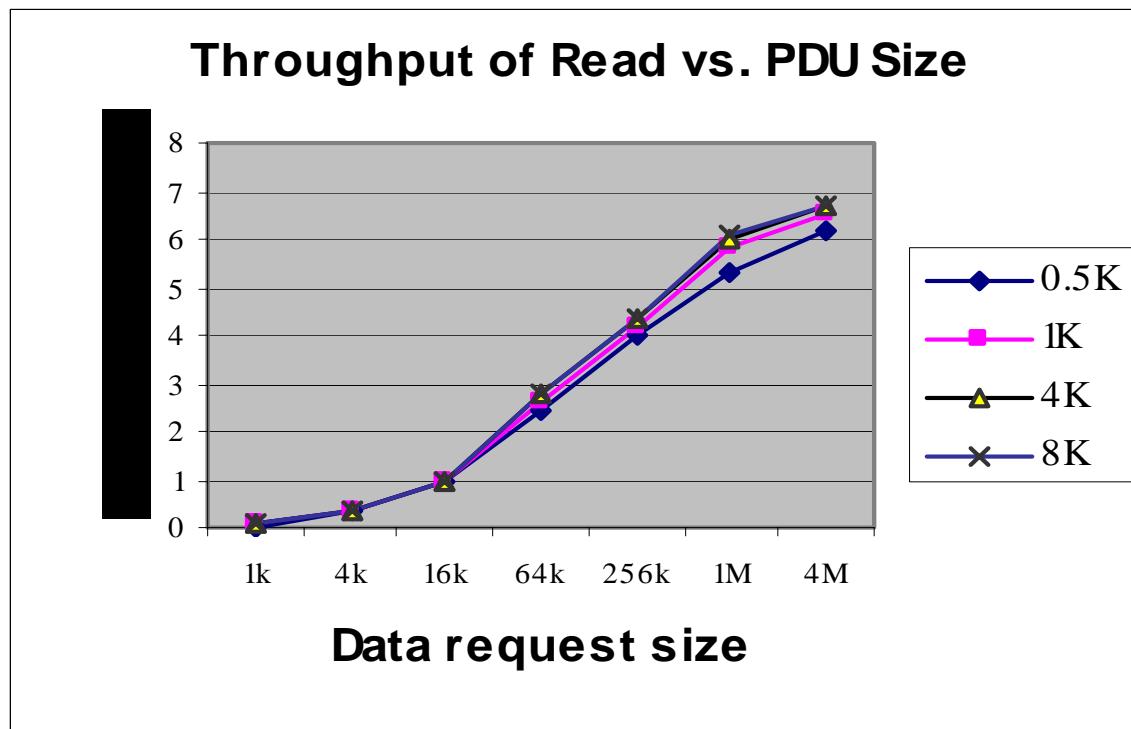
Delay=1.5ms

Win=80

Link BW=100Mb/s

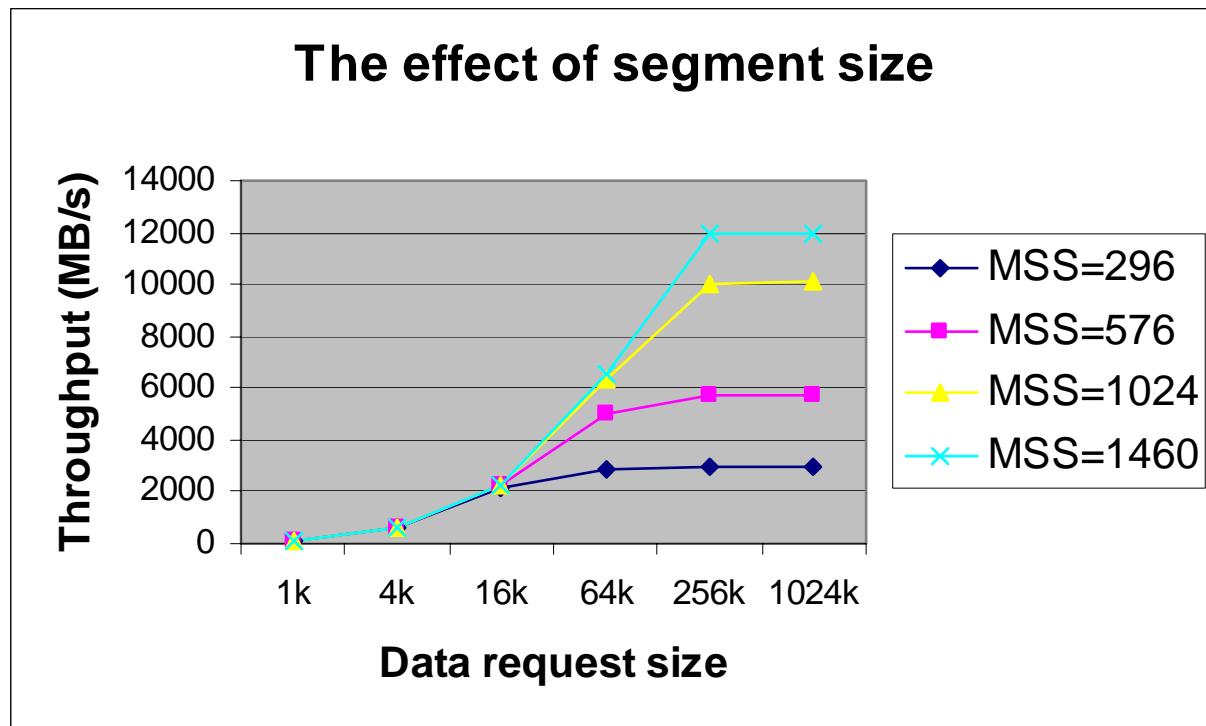
# Performance Evaluation

Read  
PDU=8KB  
#Thread=1  
Delay=1.5ms  
Win=80  
Link BW=100Mb/s



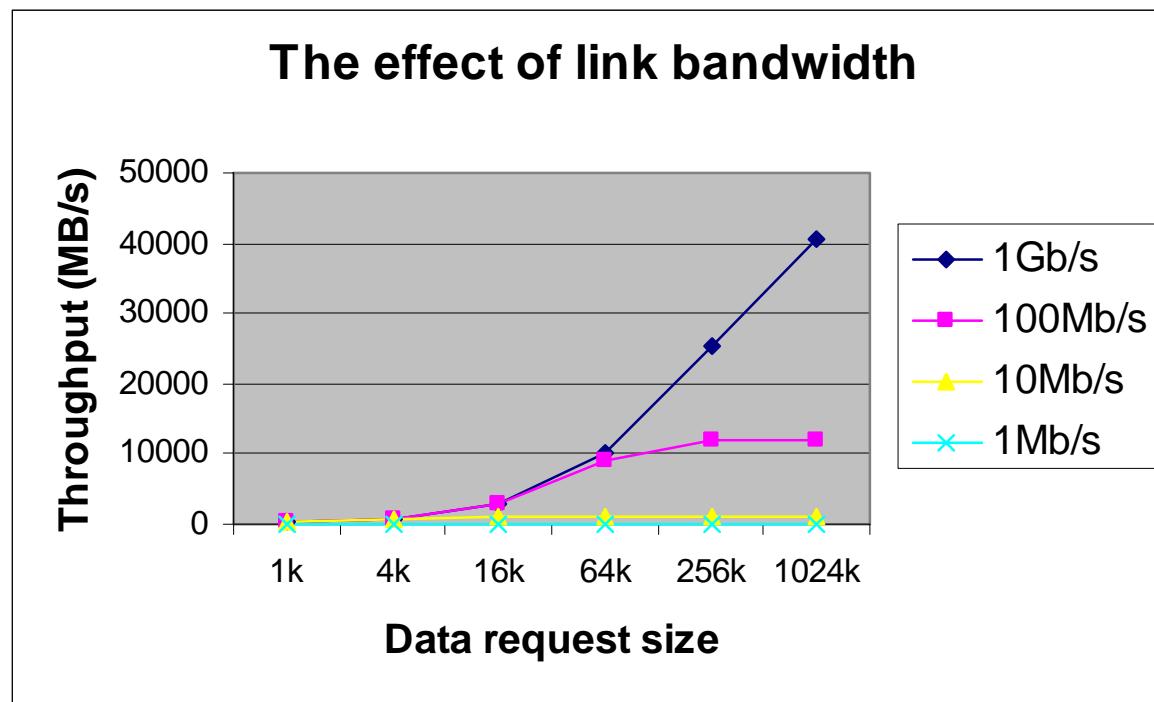
# The Effect of Segment Size

Write  
PDU=8KB  
#Thread=4  
Delay=5ms  
Win = 100  
Link BW=100Mb/s



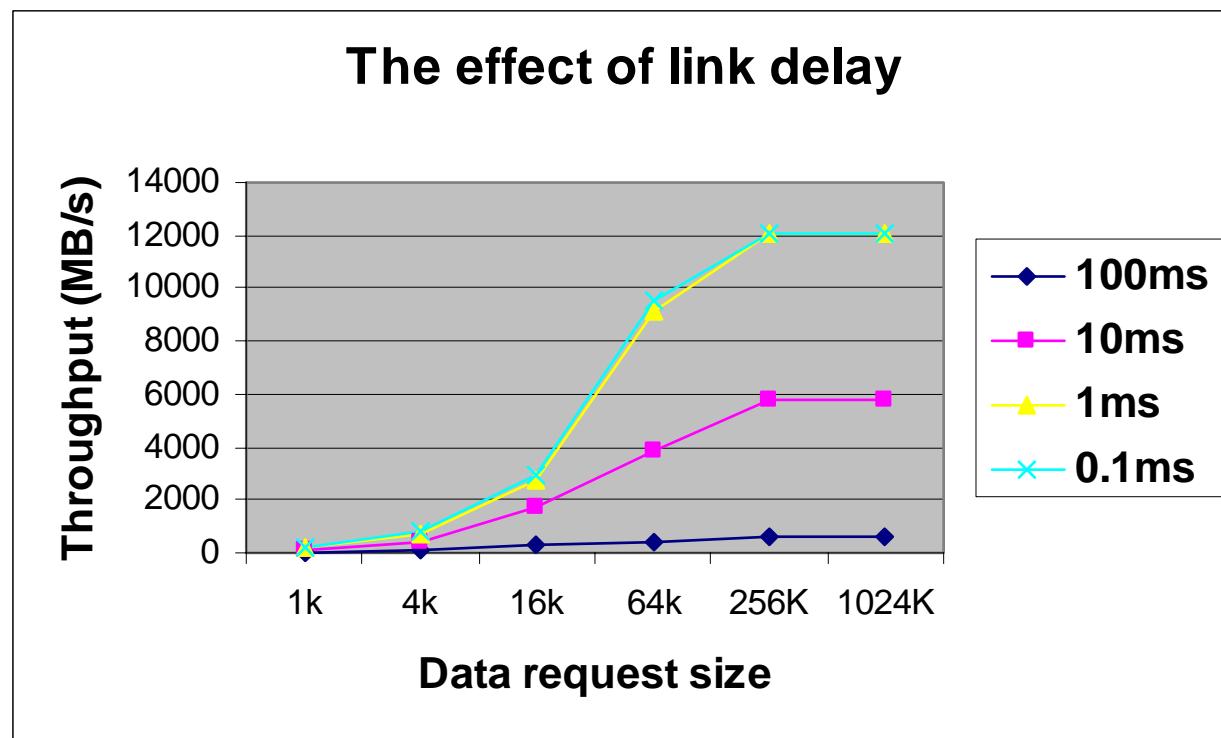
# The Effect of Link Bandwidth

Write  
PDU=8KB  
Win = 80  
#Thread=4  
Delay=1ms  
MSS=1460



# The Effect of Link Delay

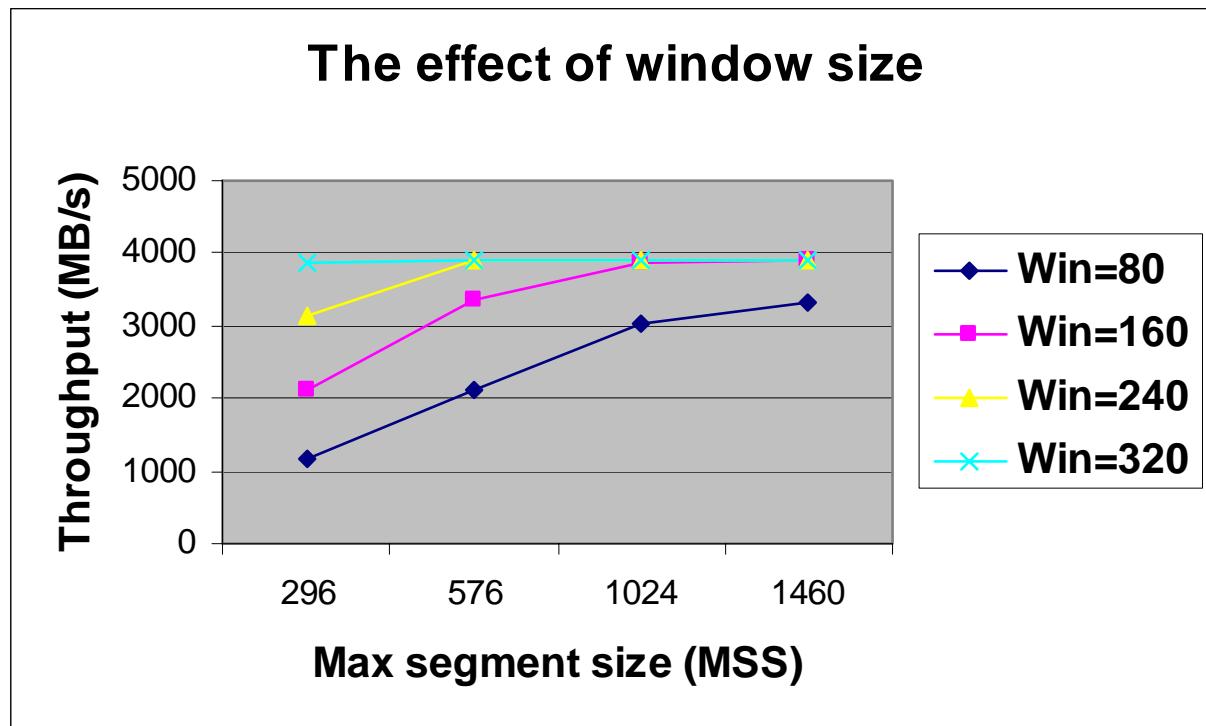
Write  
PDU=8KB  
MSS=1460  
#Thread=4  
Win = 80  
Link BW=100Mb/s

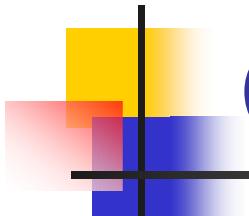


# The Effect of Window Size

Write  
PDU=8KB  
MSS=1460  
#Thread=4

Data size = 64KB  
Link BW=100Mb/s

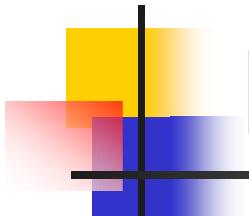




# Conclusion

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- Integrate the TCP/IP network and storage simulation
- Study the impact of network characteristics to the performance of iSCSI storage system
  - The impact of PDU size
  - The impact of link delay
  - The impact of network link bandwidth
  - The impact of window size



# Future Work

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- Study the effect of TCP flow control mechanism, error control
- Apply scheduling algorithm and caching scheme in disk
- Implement storage brick and RAID function in the target