101WT SIGHWAR



# Autonomous Kubernetes Flash Management with Application Awareness





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## Introducing Portworx

### Portworx is the most widely used data platform on Kubernetes



### Portworx brings a unique mix of cloud native expertise



### What do platform owners want?



#### YOUR PLATFORM GOALS

- Self service for developers
- Fully automated
- Infrastructure agnostic SLAs
- Simple to adopt
- Low Touch Ops
- Optimization for cost

### Portworx completes Kubernetes



Portworx is the **market leading Data Orchestration Platform** that is fully managed from within Kubernetes and also gives you the security, reliability and performance you'd expect from **enterprise class** traditional infrastructure

### Challenges in running Stateful Workloads with NVMe

- 1. High availability and Data protection requires expensive all-flash arrays
- 2. Data protection across rack level failure and data center failure does not exist without a custom hardware all-flash SAN solution
- 3. End to end perf. QoS requires manual configuration and setup
- 4. Data encryption and key management can get hard to manage
- 5. Static provisioning can waste a lot of flash space
- 6. Most K8s provisioners available will do DAS provisioning
- 7. K8S CSI is still far away from providing end to end data management capabilities

### Portworx for NVMe Data Management in Kubernetes

- 1. Dynamic NVMe Namespace provisioning tied to k8s volume provisioning
  - a. Works with all major NVMe drive providers
  - b. Integrations with Toshiba Kumoscale and other NVMeOF appliances
  - c. End to end hard storage performance guarantees through Kubernetes PVC mapped to NVMe namespace
- 2. Rack-Aware and Data center aware replication to protect against SPOF in case of NVMe DAS architectures through Portworx Operator called STORK
- 3. Automatic class of service classification and provisioning that identifies higher performance drives and place data that requires higher performance dynamically on the volumes residing in those pools
- 4. Dynamic I/O prioritization at a container granular volume level to provide multi-tenant IOPS provisioned Kubernetes volumes
- 5. Dynamic capacity management through Portworx Operator called Auto-pilot

# Stateful Data services with STORK

### Motivation

- Help run stateful applications more efficiently on Kubernetes
  - Provide Hyper-convergence
  - Advanced health monitoring of stateful apps
- Manage lifecycle of stateful applications
  - Application consistent snapshots
  - Migrate applications between clusters
  - Backup Data + K8s resources
- Plugin model, can be extended to work with any storage driver

### Scheduling stateful services efficiently



### Scheduling stateful services efficiently



### Storage Health Monitoring

- Monitors the health of storage driver on all nodes
- Storage driver offline?
  - Reschedule pods using storage driver
- Rescheduled on another node with volume replica
  - Continue with local disk performance
- Without this, pods will get stuck in Pending, or not able to access storage
- For stateful sets this also deals with scenarios where kubelet reports offline on a node

### ApplicationBackup



Autogrow storage pools with Autopilot

### What is autopilot?

### Autopilot is a monitor-and-react engine



### Autopilot use cases

- Autogrow volumes
- Autogrow Portworx storage pools
- Autoscale applications when load increases
- Rebalance volumes when certain nodes experience latencies
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The Autopilot Operator framework is extensible to watch for **any set of metrics** and perform **user defined actions**.