

Today's Presenters



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SNIA-at-a-Glance



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What We



Educate vendors and users on cloud storage, data services and orchestration



Support & promote

business models and architectures:
OpenStack, Software Defined Storage,
Kubernetes, Object Storage



Understand Hyperscaler requirements
Incorporate them into standards and programs



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Agenda

- History of Big Data
- Current state
- Modernization challenges
- Evolving workloads, processing outside of data center
- Look towards the future

History of Big Data

History of Big Data Enterprise Big Data Framework (https://www.bigdataframework.org/short-history-of-big-data/)

BIG DATA PHASE 1	BIG DATA PHASE 2	BIG DATA PHASE 3
Period: 1970-2000	Period: 2000-2010	Period: 2010-present
DBMS-based, structured content: RDBMS & data warehousing Extract Transfer Load Online Analytical Processing Dashboards & scorecards Data mining & statistical analysis	Web-based, unstructured content Information retrieval and extraction Opinion mining Question answering Web analytics and web intelligence Social media analytics Social network analysis Spatial-temporal analysis	Mobile and sensor-based content Location-aware analysis Person-centered analysis Context-relevant analysis Mobile visualization Human-Computer-Interaction

Block, NFS, POSIX

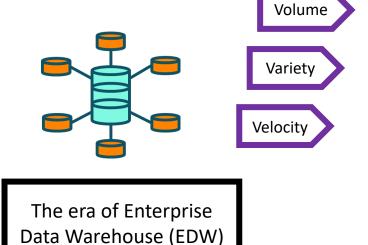
HDFS

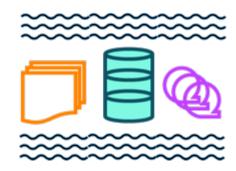
Unified storage (Object and File)

Current State

Evolution of Data Platforms

- Everything from Enterprise Data Warehouses to Hadoop based Data Lakes
- No one size fits all
- Emergence of cloud services
- Picking the right system for the right workload
 - Structured vs Unstructured
 - Batch vs Real-time
 - On-premises vs Cloud





Data lake Hadoop-based

The Five Vs of Big Data

Started as 3 Vs

- Volume: the huge amount of data that is produced every day
- Variety: diversity of data, both types and sources
- Velocity: the speed with which the data is generated

Additional Vs

- Veracity: is the authenticity and credibility of data
- Value: transforming data into value for the business



Is Hadoop Dead?

For

- Cost: running on commodity hardware
- Batch analytics
- Availability through fault tolerance
- Spark on Hadoop

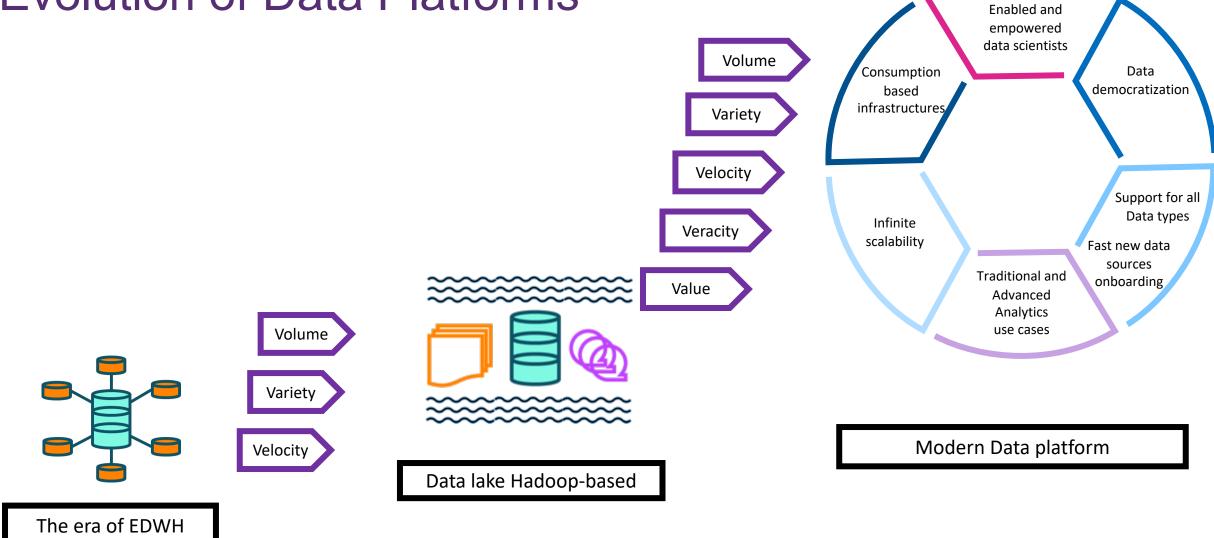
Against

- Inefficient for small datasets
- Real-time analytics
- Cloud alternatives
- Lack of integration with cloud services such as S3

- Merge of Hortonworks and Cloudera
- Cloudera Enterprise 6.2 & 6.3 EOL March 2022
- Hortonworks Data Platform 3.1 EOL December 2021

Modernization Challenges

Evolution of Data Platforms



Challenges – Questions Need to be Answered

- What workloads do we need to support?
 - Batch vs Streaming
 - Al vs Traditional analytics
- What protocols need to be supported?
 - HDFS vs S3 vs ...
- Where best to run your data platform?
 - On-premises vs Cloud vs Hybrid
- Data considerations
 - Gravity
 - Sovereignty
 - Compliance
 - Security



The Skills Challenge

- Bringing in new technologies
 - Selecting the right tools for the right workload out of the huge number of choices
 - Containerization
- How to get support for new tools and technologies?
 - Fast moving ecosystem
 - Many open source projects
- Where do we find the people for these platforms and workloads?
 - In demand skills
 - Upskilling existing teams

Building for the Future

- Can we future proof your data platform?
- How to not make the same mistakes again?

Does everything need to move to the cloud?



Modernization Challenges

Data sprawl

- Data is spread across multiple on premises and public cloud locations
- Data is accessible via multiple protocols (NFS, HDFS, S3)
- Finding relevant data
- Managing multiple copies of data

Data governance and data gravity

- Data classification
- Data sovereignty
- Regulatory compliance
- Not all data can move to public cloud--leverage data catalog to ensure compliant data movement and data placement
- Expensive lift and shift

Performance, scalability, and durability

- Bring data closer to compute -- long latencies when accessing data from data lake storage
- Cost prohibitive to keep all data in high performance storage tier
- With non-persistent cache, all data must be reloaded in the event of failure
- Elasticity and cloud bursting
- Computational storage

Data security

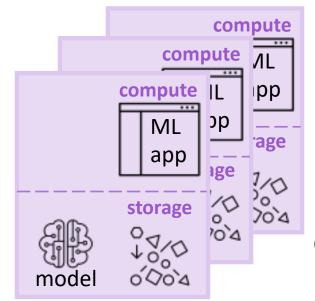
- Encryption of data in flight and at rest
- Hybrid key management
- Role based access control

Evolving Workloads

Machine Learning with Data from All Edge Sites

What usually happens today...

INFERENCE

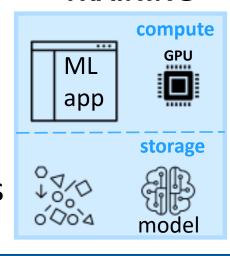


Inference occurs on new data with new model

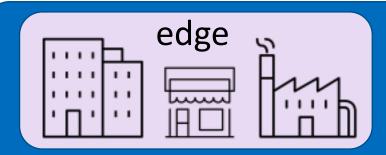
push new model to edges

copy data from all edge sites

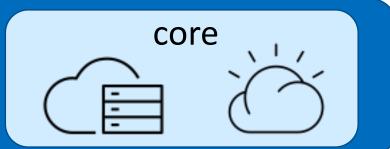
TRAINING



Machine Learning model is trained at the core



hybrid cloud



Federated Learning

Models are retrained on

the edge

compute of the comput

TRAINING and **INFERENCE**

Inference occurs on new data with new model

push new model to edges

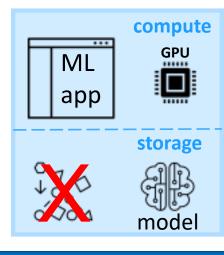
request retrain

pull models from edge

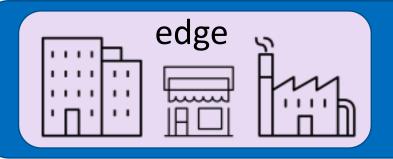
(not raw data)

Machine Learning model is trained on the core

TRAINING

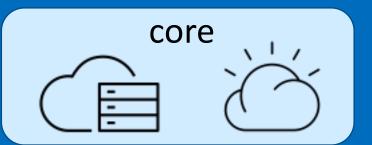


Aggregator collects models from each edge site, retrains, and redistributes new models



ó (VO) A

hybrid cloud



Value of Federated Learning

- Improve model training across locations
- Address data privacy, locality and security
- Adhere to regulatory compliance
- Tackle data volumes at lower cost and risk (e.g., minimize egress charges)

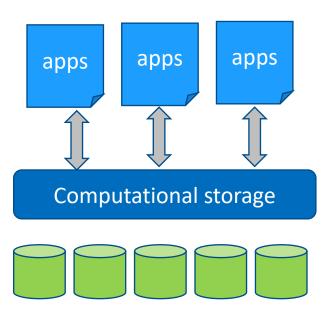
Looking Towards the Future

Look Towards the Future – Storage for the New Big Data

 True hybrid cloud data fabric Acceleration technology: FPGA, GPU, DPU, IPU,... Computational storage









Looking Towards the Future

- Data and Analytics as a Core Business Function
- Data and Analytics at the Edge
- Operationalization of Al
 - DevOps, Al Ops, ML Ops
- The Data Lakehouse
 - Bringing together the best of the data warehouse and data lakes

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Thank You

Questions?