



Storage Trends in AI



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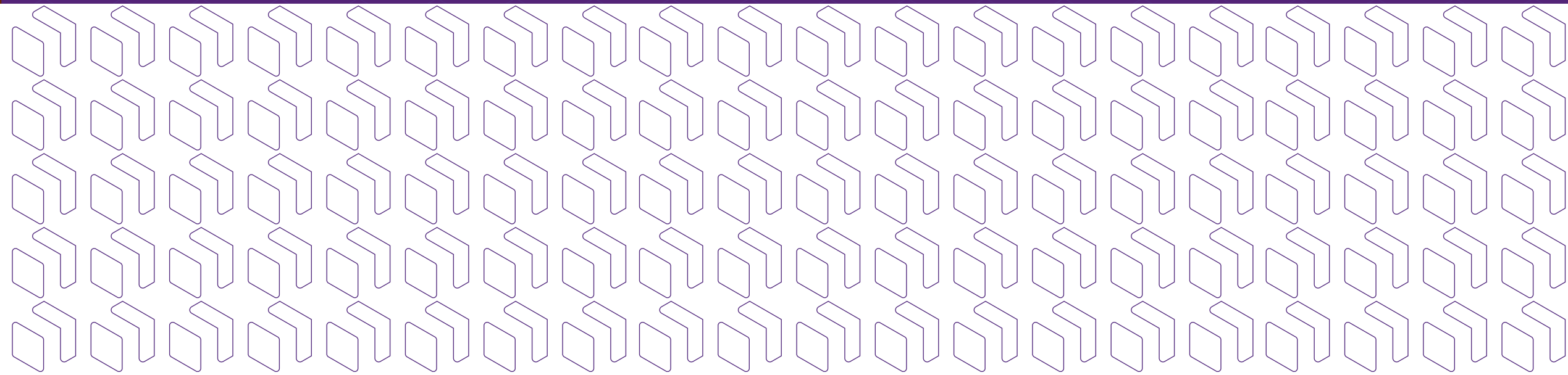
- Ask questions in the dialogue box on your screen
- Questions will be answered at the end of the webinar
 - If we don't get to your question today, we will post a follow up blog to answer it
- Slides are available for download via the SNIA Educational Library
- Polls will be presented and participation is encouraged

Polling question: What is the biggest challenge when it comes to AI storage?

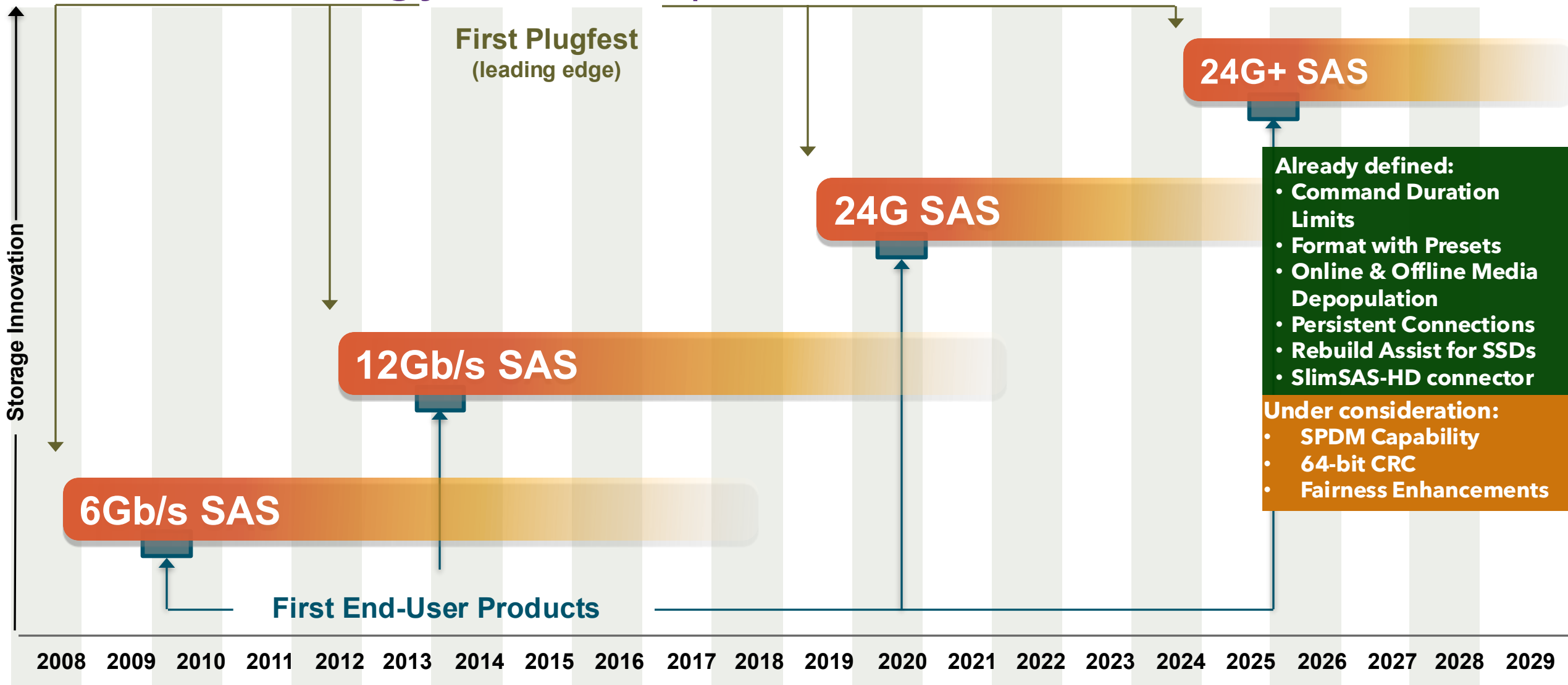
- Managing data volume
- Data security
- Impact on workload performance
- Cost & ROI

(answer in the polling window)

Storage Architecture



SAS Technology Roadmap

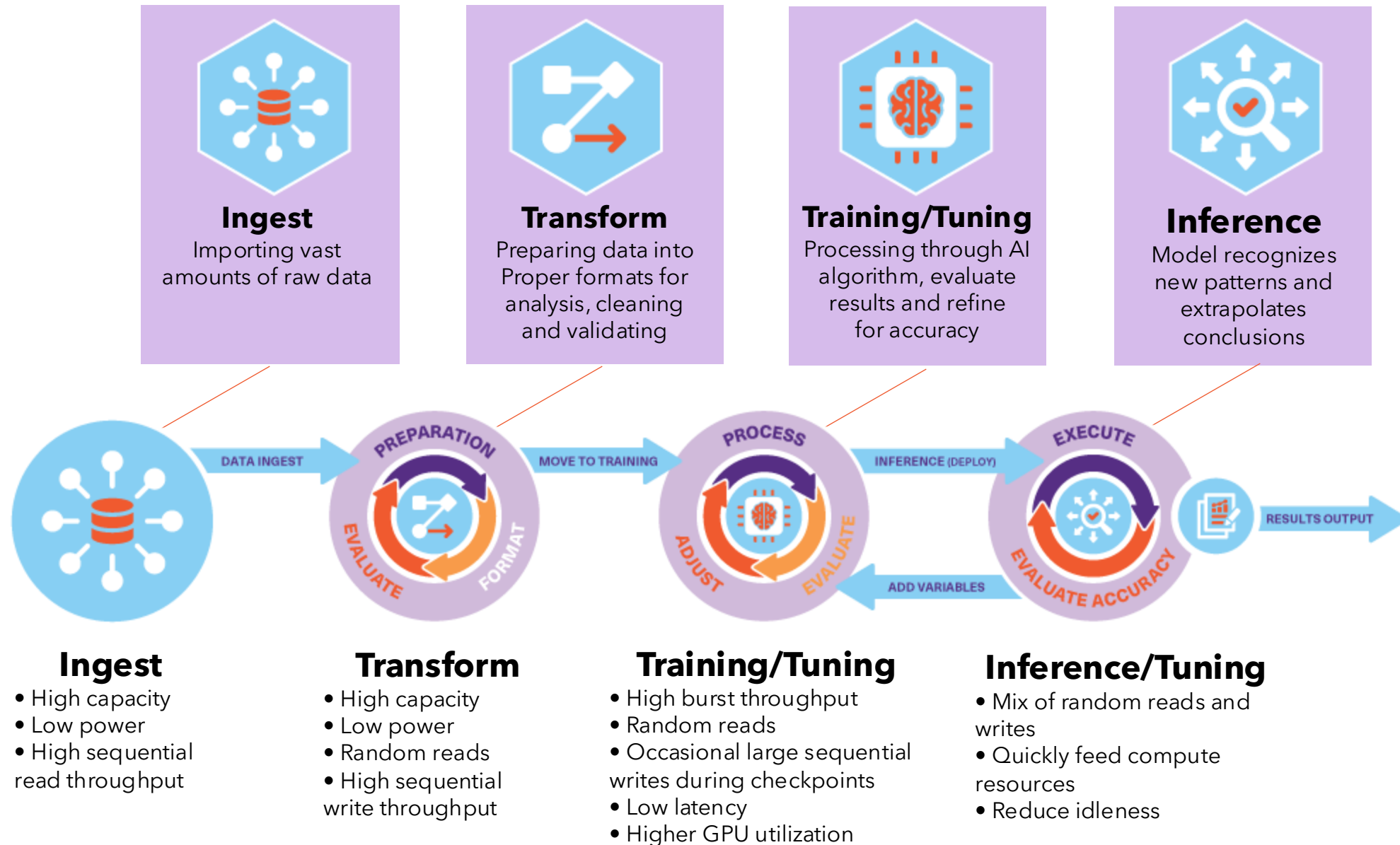


24G+ SAS Feature Overview

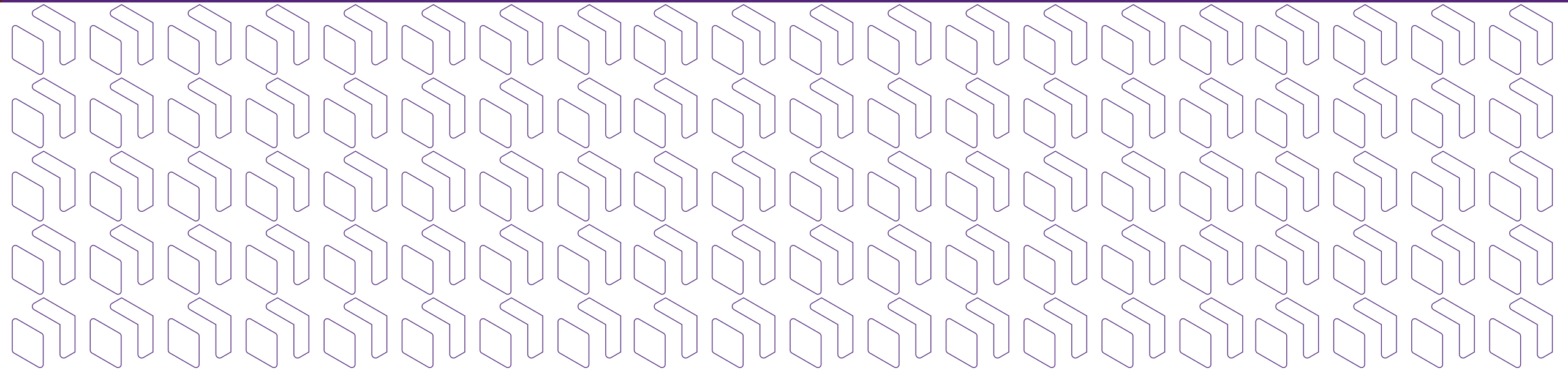
	Feature	Benefit
<u>Already Defined:</u>		
Command Duration Limits (CDLs)	Gives user control of HDD latencies	Better supports SLAs
Format with presets	Ability to format as SMR or CMR HDD technology.	Reduction of SKUs
Online & Offline Media Depopulation (Depop)	Ability to isolate media components and logically remove them from data set.	Less service calls in the data center; allows drives to degrade in place, extending the life of the device, thus improving sustainability.
Rebuild Assist for SSDs	Device reports failed LBAs to reduce read time of stripes;	Improves the rebuild time for RAID systems
Persistent Connections	Ability to sustain a connection	Less overhead & higher performance (overhead is associated with opens & closes)
SlimSAS-HD connector (SFF-TA-1016)	Adding a higher density connector	More connectivity out of a low profile board and adding compatibility with CopperLink internal cables.
<u>Under Consideration:</u>		
SPDM Capability	Attestation and authentication of devices	Advanced systems security
Grow the PI (Protection Information) field	Greater capacity, support 64-bit CRC	Increase data reliability
Fairness enhancements for Large Topologies	Expanders assess quality of service across the topology	Improved quality of service for all devices.

Designed to enhance SAS architectures that include 24G SAS, 12Gb/s SAS, and 6Gb/s SATA products

Phases of AI and Storage Workload Requirements



AI Storage Problems To Be Solved



The AI Monster

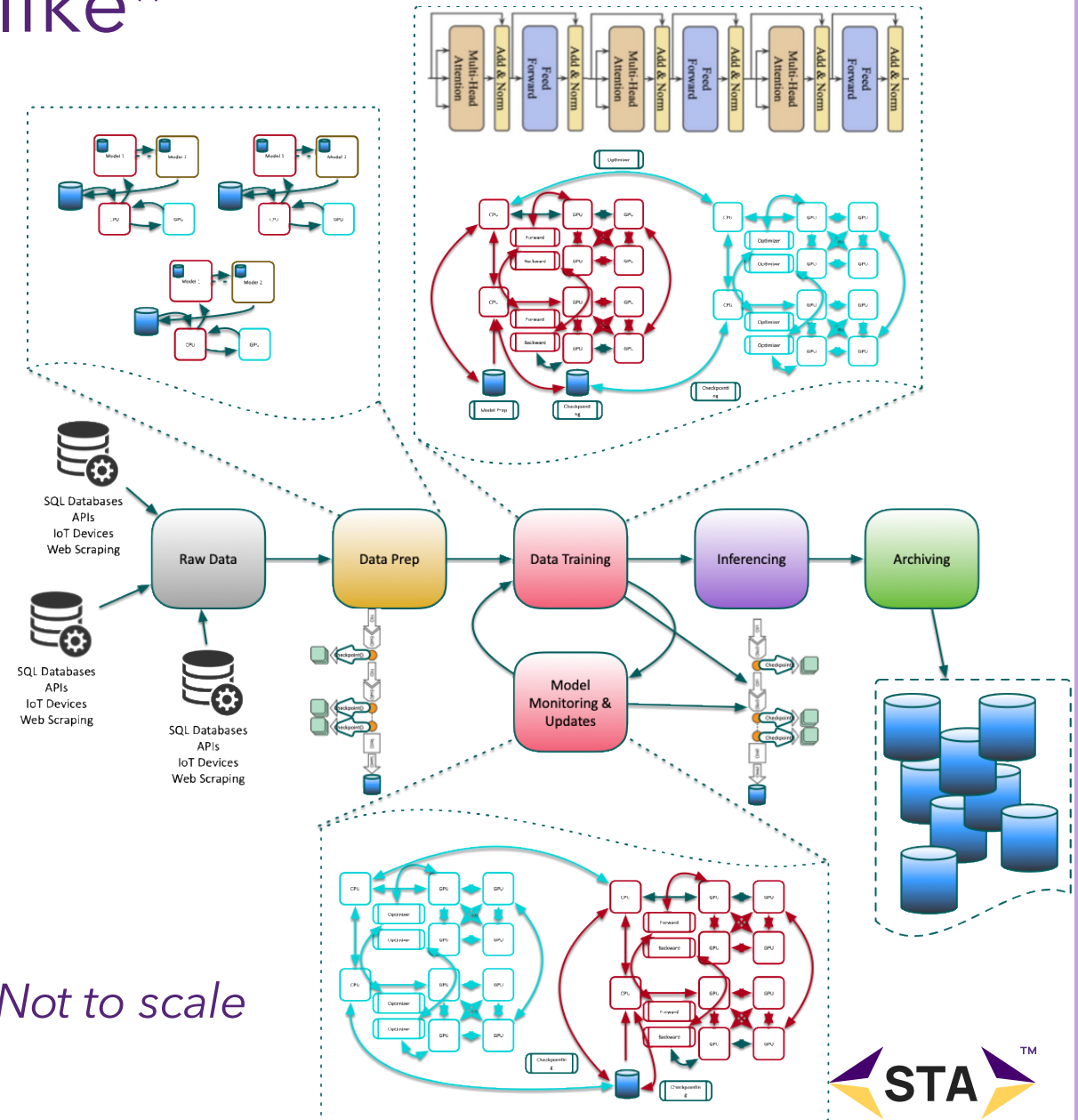
- AI workloads need:
 - Ever-increasing Memory Bandwidth
 - Ever-increasing Memory Capacity
 - (Near) Instantaneous Data Access (Exabytes)
- Intermittent data surges
- “Straggler” data (tail latency) significantly impacts completion time
- Extended operation duration (hours, days)



What workloads are really like*

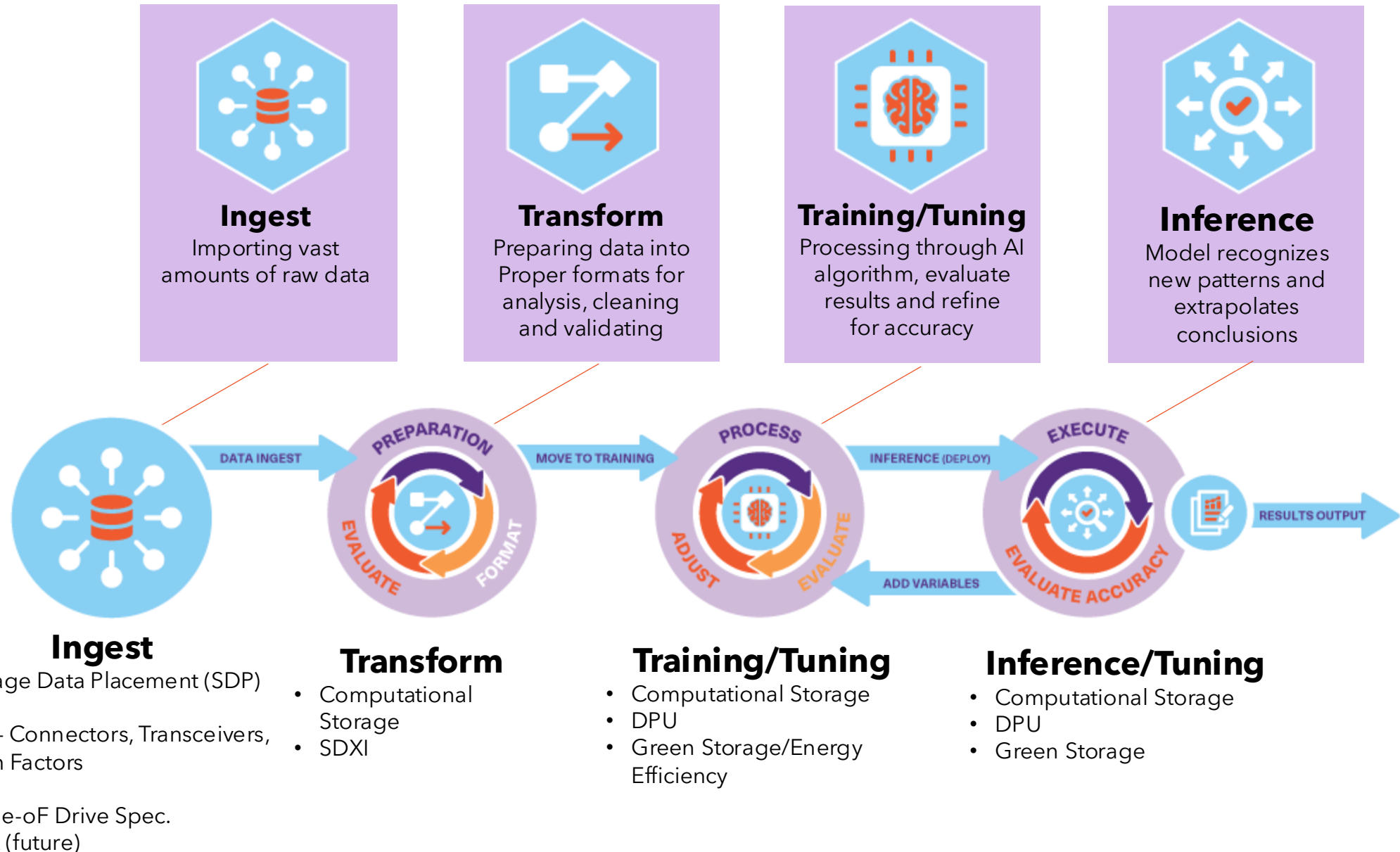
- Storage needs vary at each stage
 - Ingest –
 - High capacity and sequential write performance
 - High capacity, heavy read, moderate write
 - Data prep –
 - Sequential read and write performance
 - Moderate capacity, heavy read/write
 - Training –
 - Random read performance
 - Moderate capacity, high read/write
 - Checkpointing –
 - Sequential write performance
 - Moderate-to-high capacity, high read, moderate-to-high write
 - Inference –
 - Random read/write performance
 - Archive –
 - Very High Capacity
 - Heavy capacity, heavy read, moderate write

* Not to scale



Phases of AI and Storage Workload Requirements

SNIA Initiatives

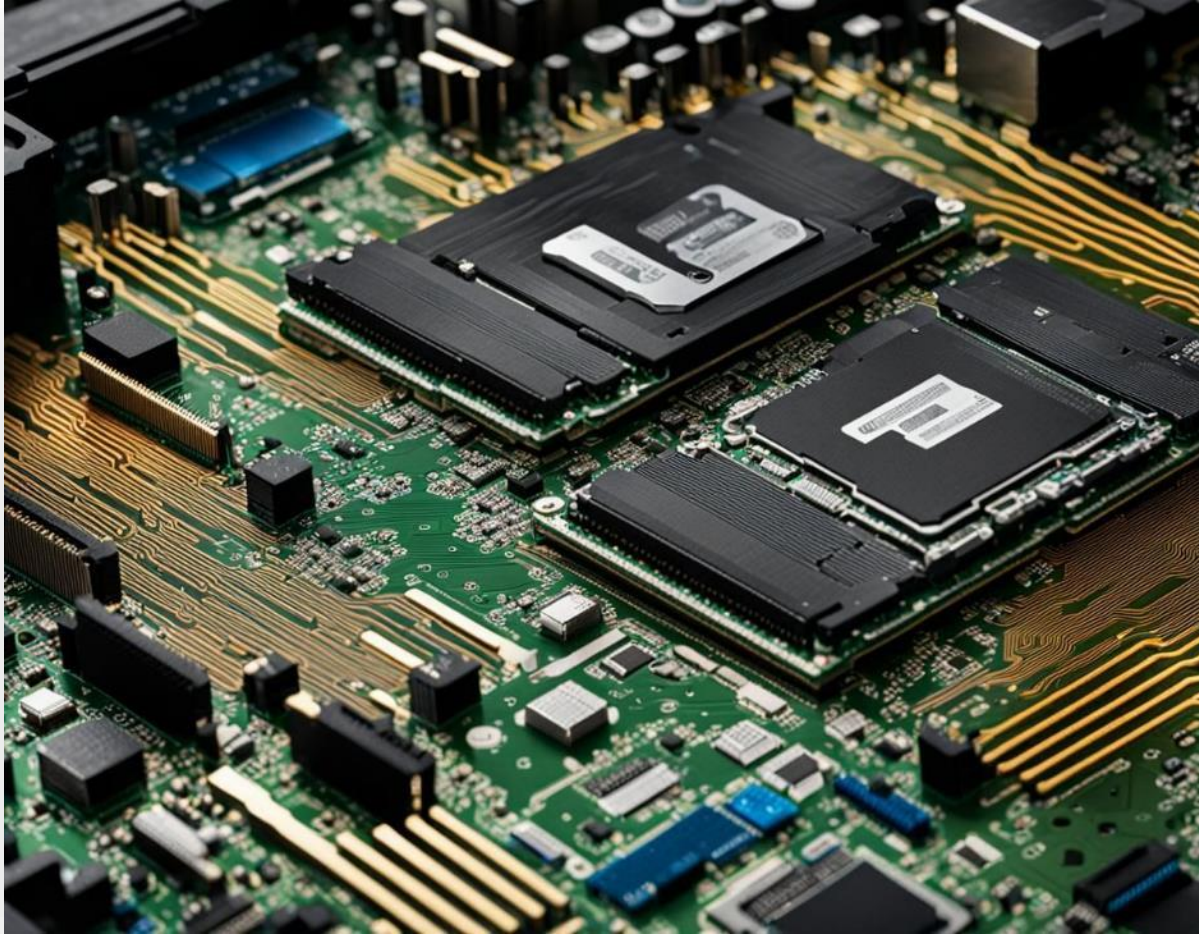


Storage AI Needs

- Scalability and Performance
- Data Diversity and Edge Computing
- Cloud Integration
- Cost-Effectiveness
- AI-Specific Features



Memory Infrastructures



- High-Concept Futures
 - Computational Fabric-Attached Memory
 - Hierarchical memory pooling
 - Intra- and Inter-processor network fabric end-points
 - Disaggregated multi-access Ethernet-based storage/data
- Low-Level Efficiency Improvements
 - Kernel-Bypass for memory access
 - In-process data mutation
 - Processing-near-data

SNIA Addresses AI Storage Needs



- Standards for AI-Driven Data Storage
 - Computational Storage Architecture 1.0 & API 1.0
 - SNIA Emerald™ Power Efficiency Measurement Specification v4
 - Native NVMe-oF Drive Specification v1.0.1
 - Persistent Memory (PM) Performance Test Specification (PTS) v1.0
- Best Practices for AI Data Management
 - Swordfish™ Scalable Storage Management API Specification v1.2.6
 - Flexible Data Placement; Zoned Storage Models v1.0
- R&D Initiatives
- Advocacy for AI-Friendly Policies

Industry Ecosystem – It's a Big Problem!

- Everyone has a stake in the game:



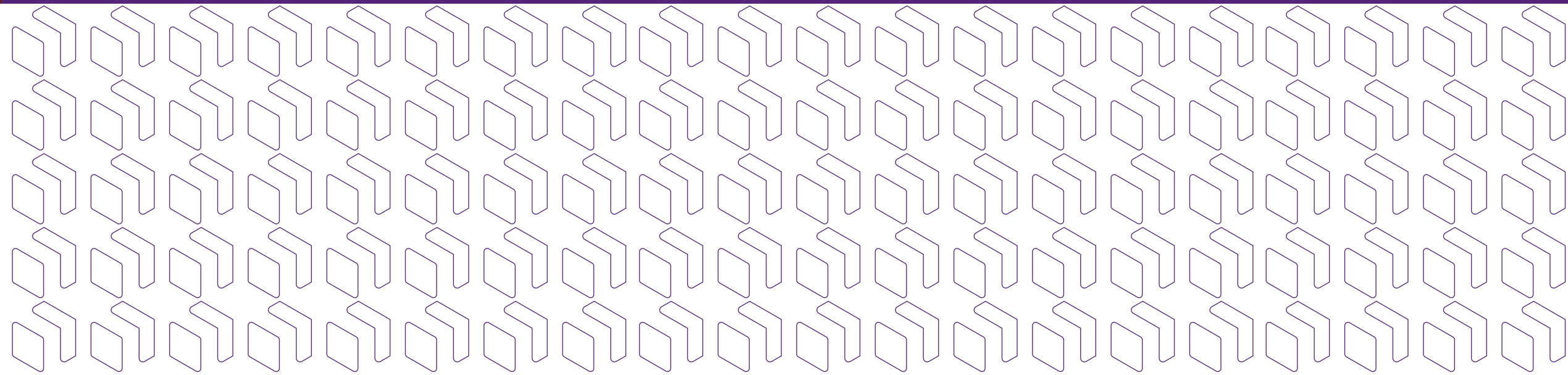
... and more!

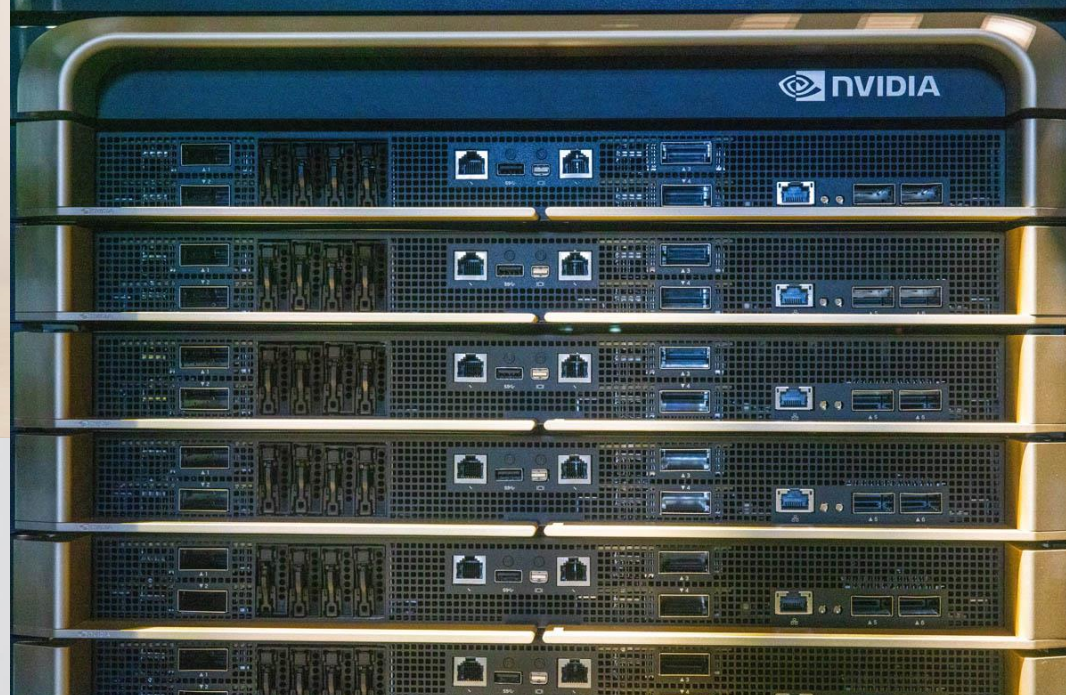
Polling question: Which aspect of storage for AI workloads is most critical?

- Speed
- Capacity
- Reliability
- Cost

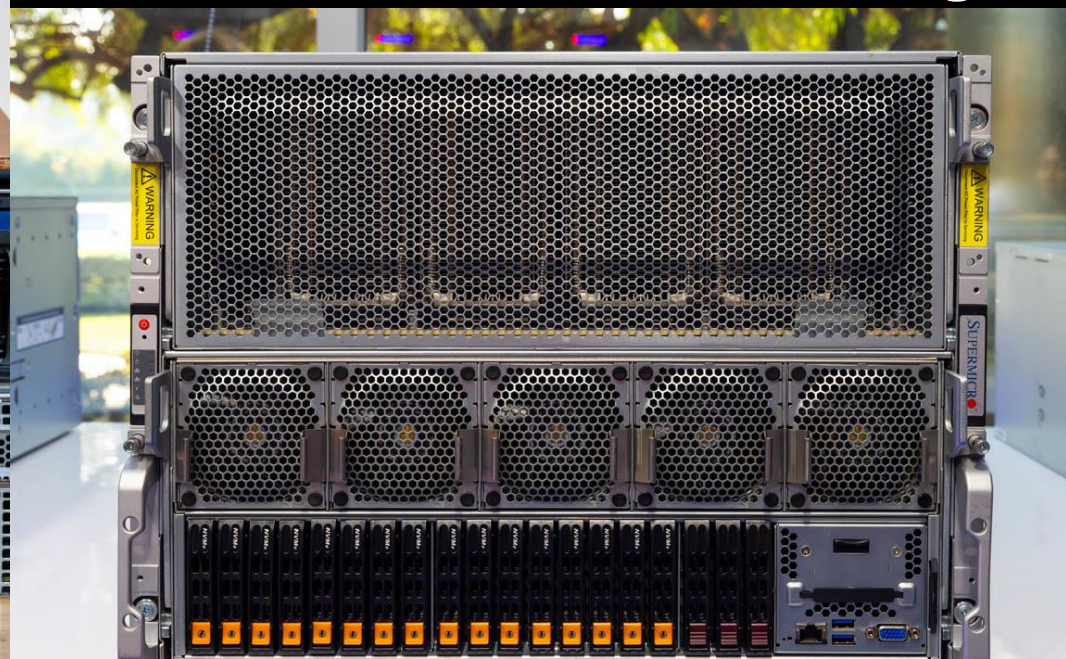
(answer in the polling window)

Real World Insights



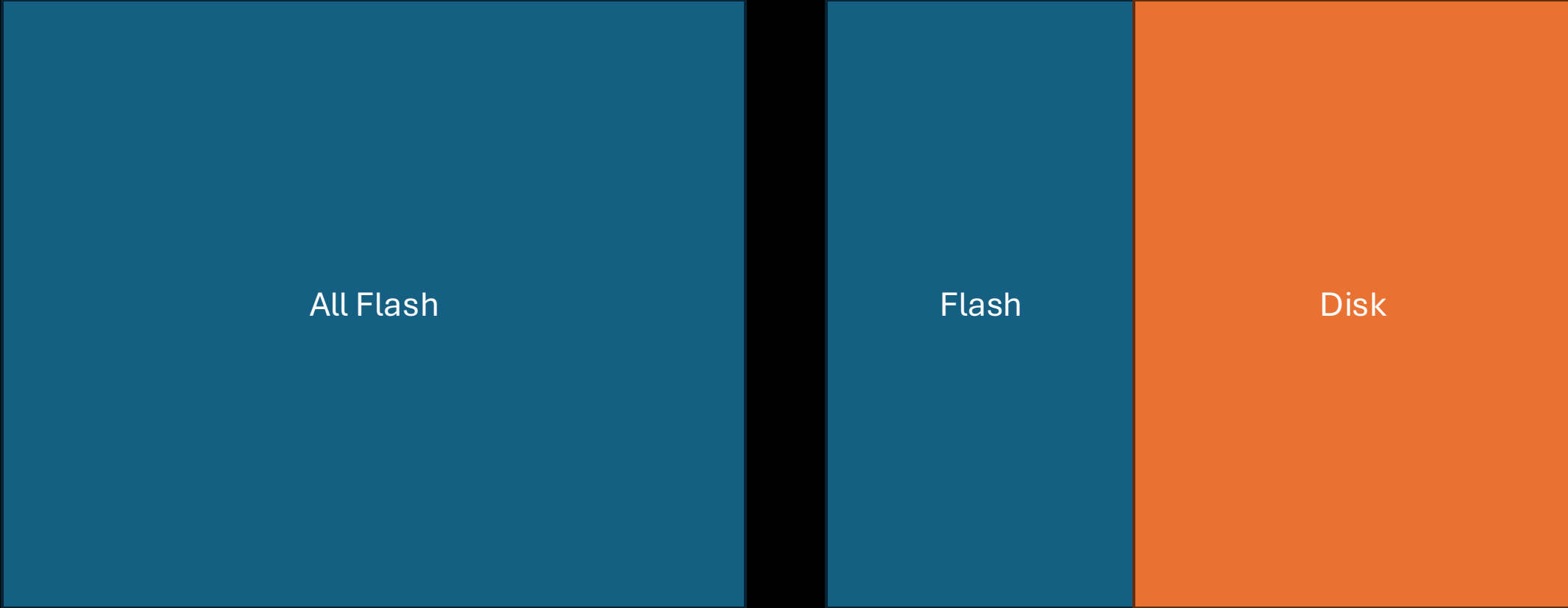


AI Servers and Local Storage



Shared Cluster Storage

Two Camps in AI Clusters



The diagram illustrates two storage architectures for AI clusters. On the left, a single blue rectangle represents the 'All Flash' camp. On the right, two adjacent rectangles represent the 'Flash' and 'Disk' camps: a blue rectangle for 'Flash' and an orange rectangle for 'Disk'.

All Flash

Flash

Disk

Where is Data Today?

Enterprise Arrays

Cloud Storage

Local Storage

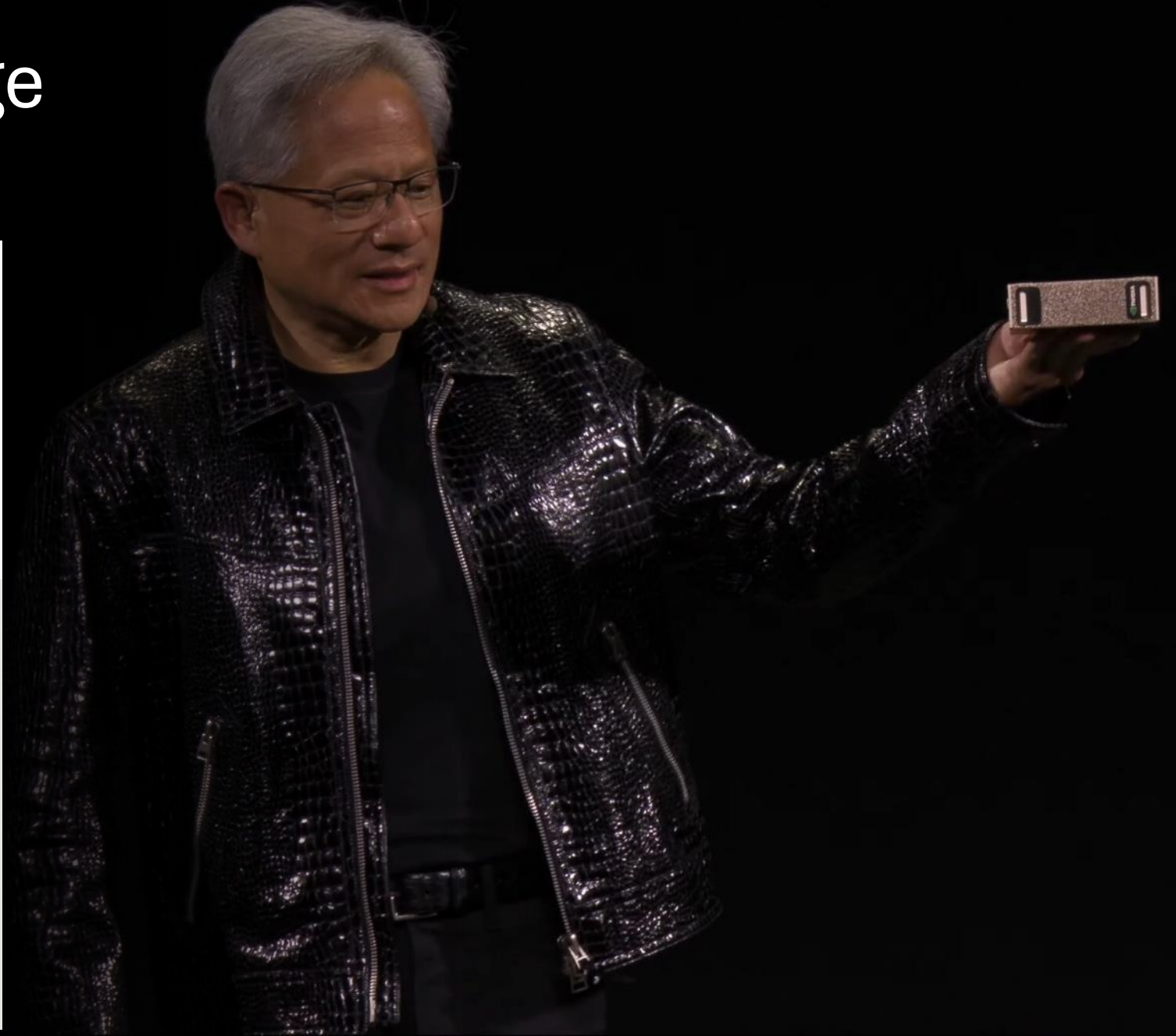
Back-up Storage

Key Questions

- Are the arrays fast enough to feed AI systems?
- Does the data proximity to AI accelerators meet the enormous speed and latency demands of an AI cluster?
- Folks focus on the GPUs and AI accelerators, but how do you solve for interconnects?



What is the storage for AI Agents?



Where Does AI Generated Data Land in 2027?

Enterprise Arrays

Cloud Storage

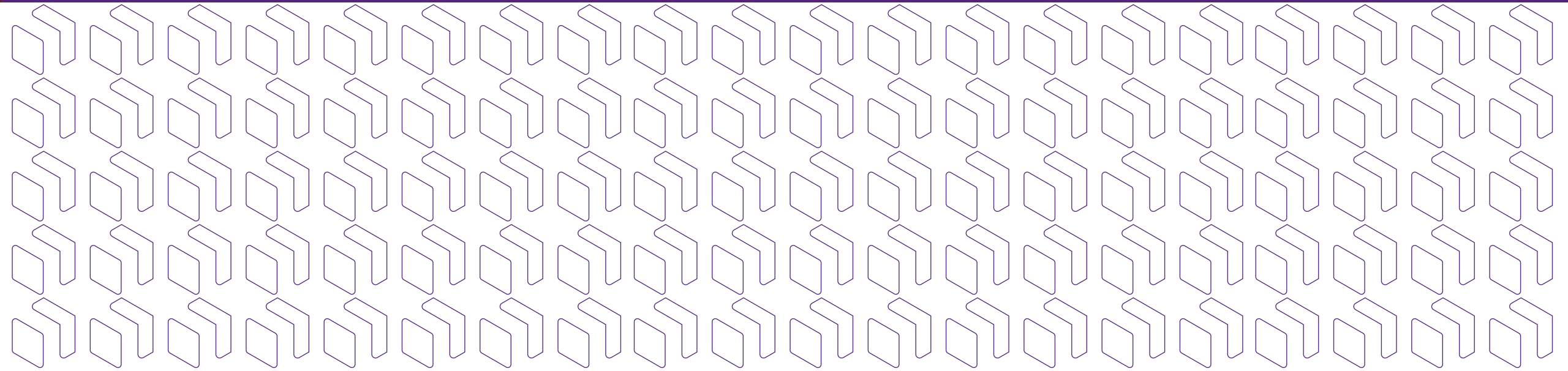
Local Storage

Back-up Storage

Key Questions

- Compliance needs
- Cost
- Performance
- When to tier

Opportunities & Challenges



Thank you!



Patrick Kennedy
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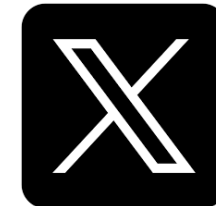


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