

NASHVILLE

Zerto SON

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Journey to the Center of the Journal

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Presenters



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Agenda

Journal Entities and Data Flow

FIFO Journal Structure

Failover

Synchronization without snapshots

Public Cloud (Azure & AWS)

Edit VPG : File Server [?] [x]

Specify the recovery site and default values to use for replication to this site.

REPLICATE TO: [vm Amsterdam DC(172.20.211.11)]

Advanced Journal Settings [?] [x]

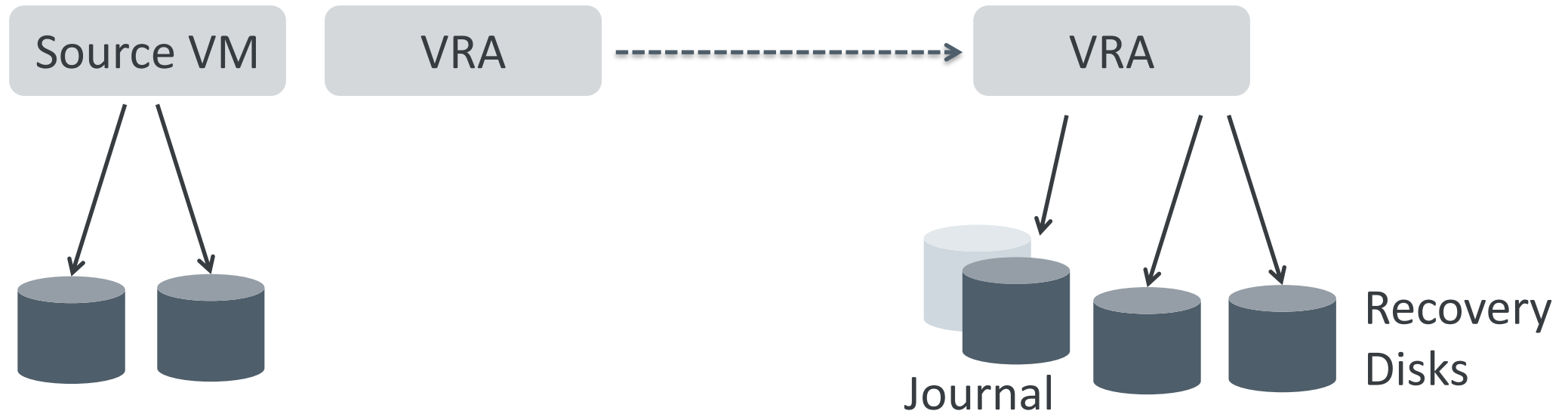
Journal History	1	Hours	[v]
Default Journal Datastore [?]	Default	[v]	[?]
Journal Size Hard Limit [?]	Size (GB)	[v]	150 GB
Journal Size Warning Threshold [?]	Size (GB)	[v]	112.5 GB

Cancel [OK]

Cancel Previous [Next] [Done]

Replication Entities

- Recovery volume per source virtual disk
- “Journal” per replicated VM
 - Comprised of a dynamic number of disks
 - Contains multiple independent FIFO queues

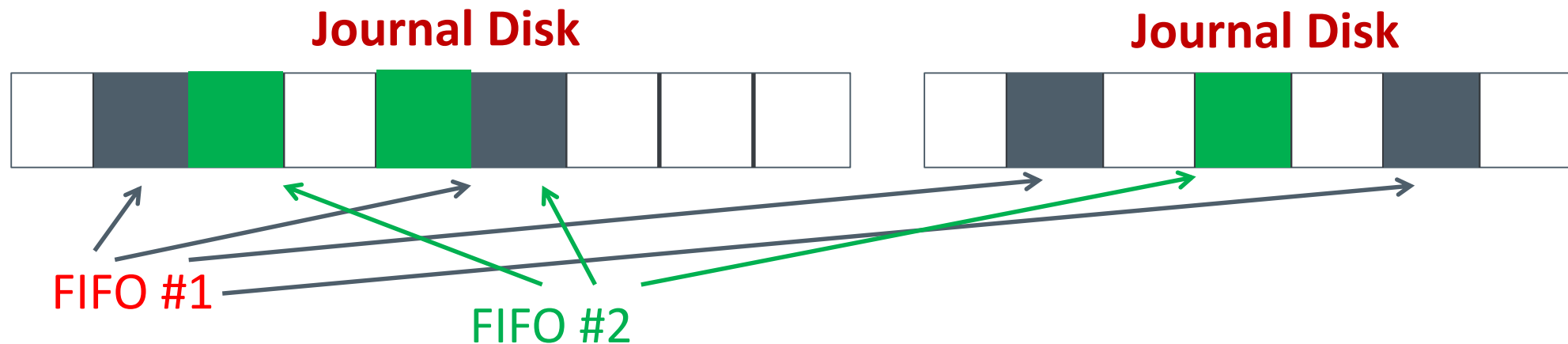


Disk Boxes Extend VRA Disk Count

- Hypervisors limit the number of virtual disks connected to a single VM
 - Virtual disks required for recovery volumes and journals
- Disk box (shadow VRA) has an empty OS
 - Consumes no CPU and almost no memory

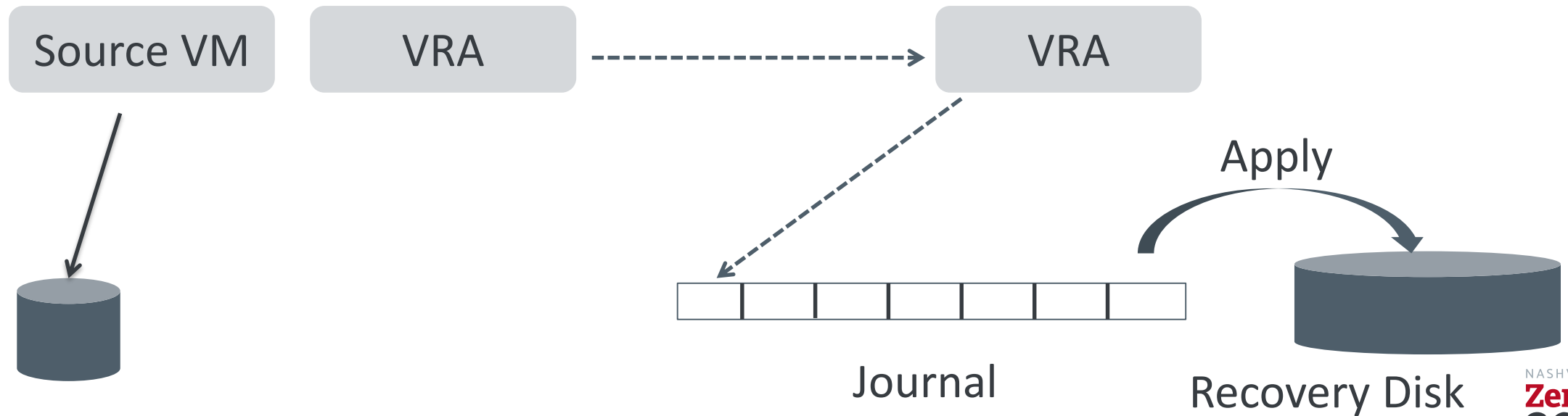
The Journal

- One or more disks connected to the VRA
- Dynamic number of logic FIFO queues
 - The FIFO is a circular queue
- Lists of 16MB Grains
- Disk count and disk sizes are changed dynamically

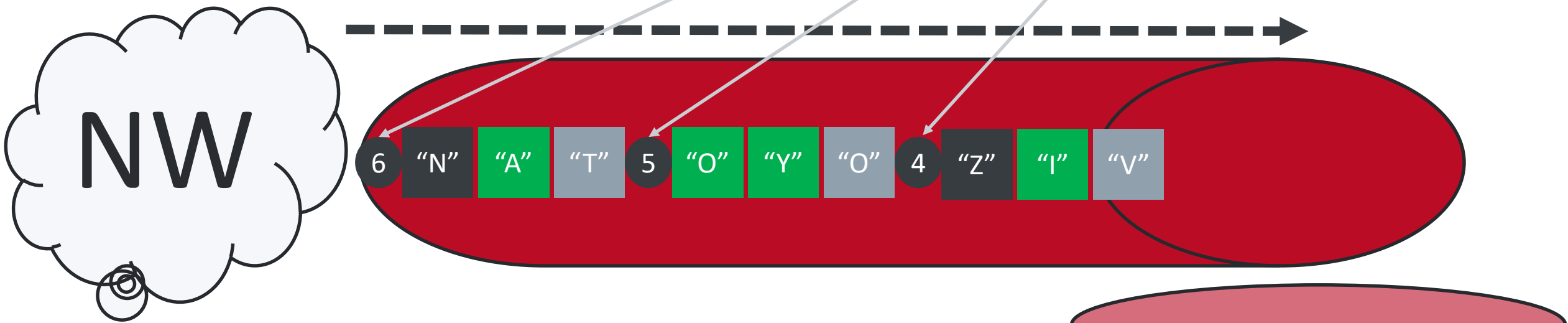


Data Flow

- Source VRA sends data & meta data
- Target VRA journals data
- Data is applied to decrease journal size



The Journal Equation



$\text{View}(\text{CP}) = \text{Mirror} + \text{Journal}(\text{CP})$

View(4) = _____

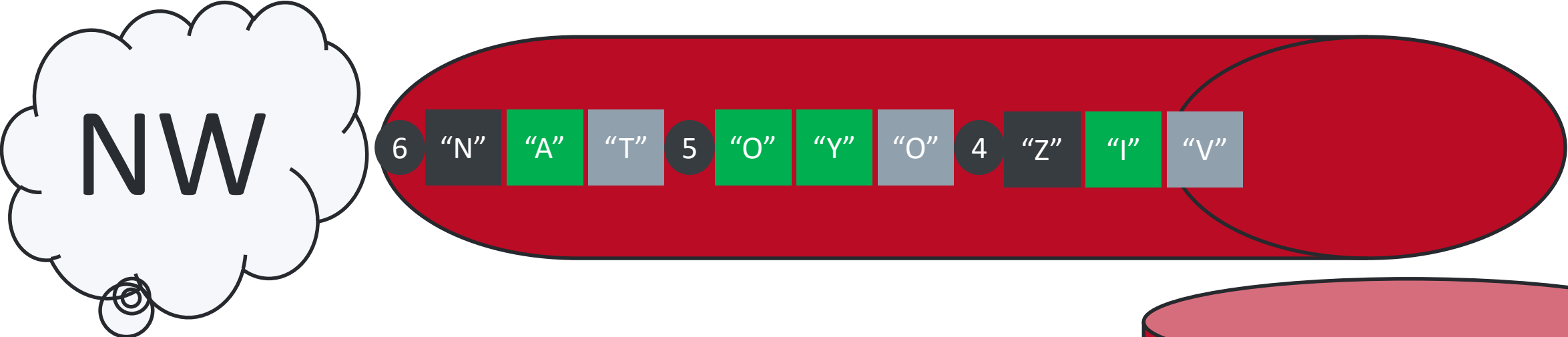
View(5) = _____

View(6) = _____

Advanced: Region Locator (RL)

Do we actually need to overwrite disk to compute views?

To compute view(6), does it matter what was view(5) and view (4)



$$\text{View}(\text{CP}) = \text{Mirror} + \text{Journal}(\text{CP})$$

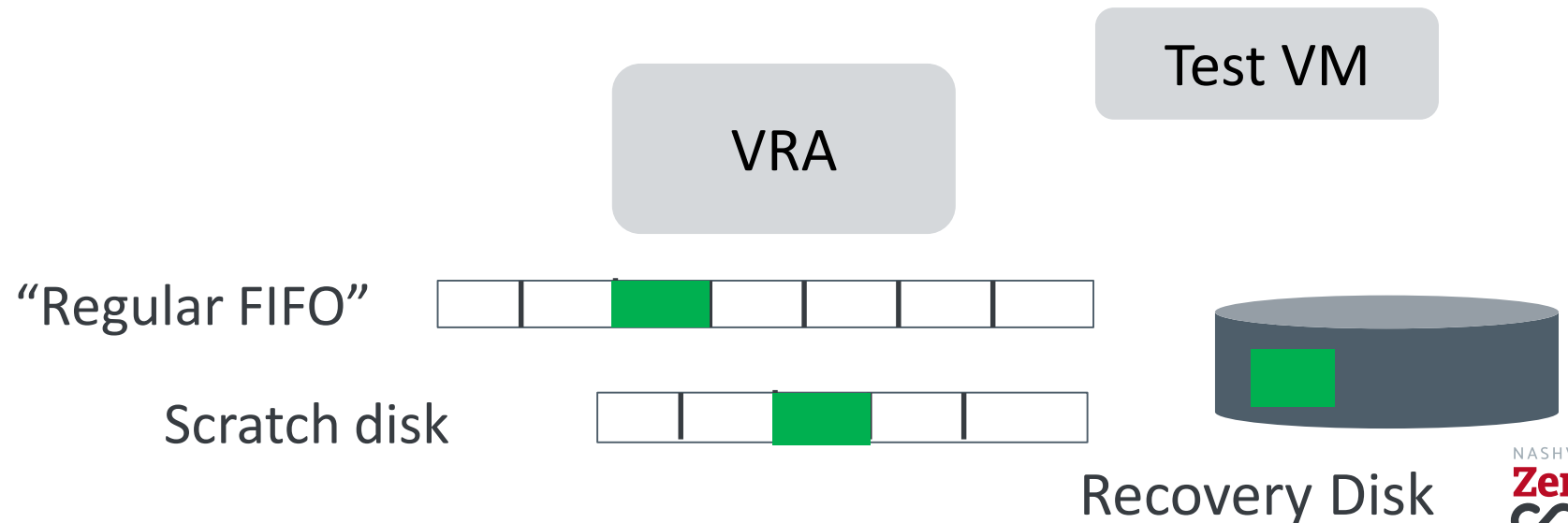
View(4) = _____

View(5) = _____

View(6) = _____

Failover Test

- Region locator maps the blocks
- Recovery disks → test/target VM
- Journaling continues as long as checkpoint isn't applied
- New writes saved in scratch disk
 - Scratch disk is disposed when test completes



Live Failover (and Move)

Always perform test before failover

Quick Quiz: What's the difference between Failover-Test and Test-Before-Failover?

Commit

- Promote: Efficient & destructive apply
- Reverse replication

Synchronization without Snapshots

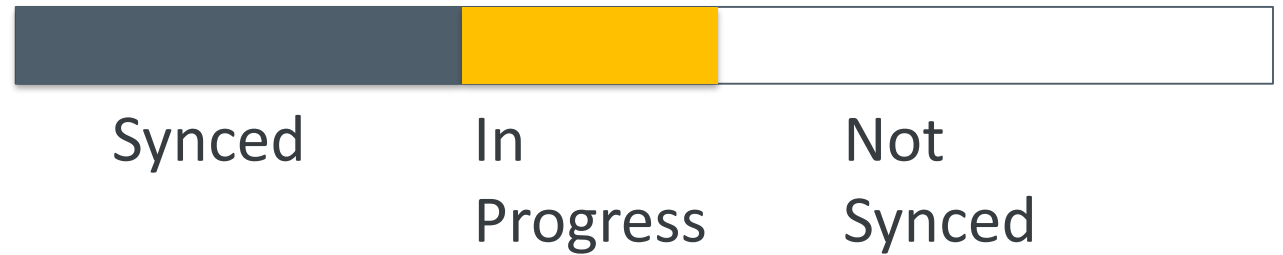
Synchronization Types

- Initial sync
- Delta Sync
- Bitmap sync

- Differences between sync types
 - Which blocks to sync?
 - Do I have a delta to compare to?

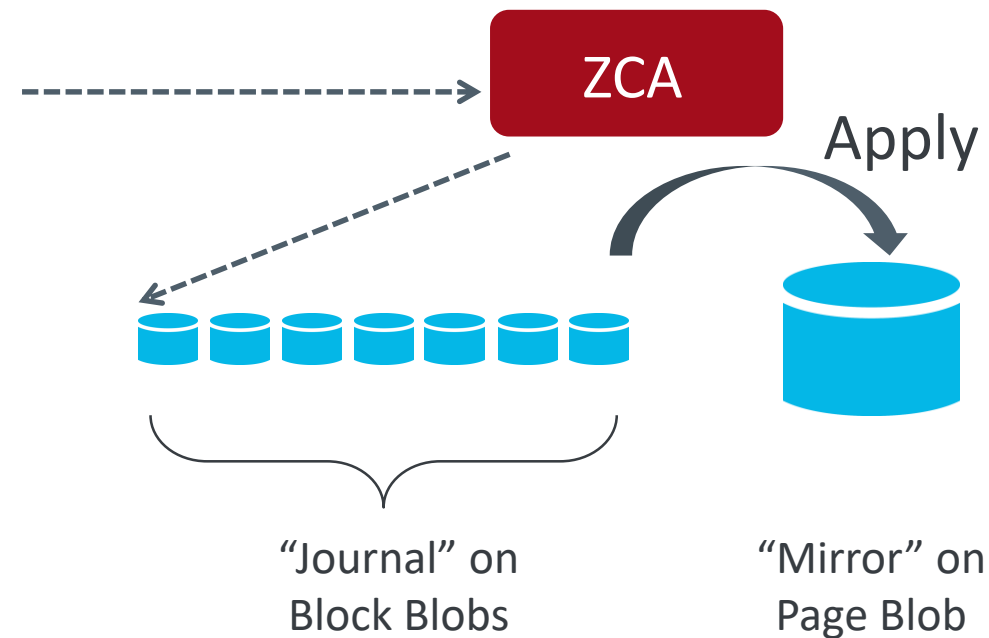
Sync flow

- Partition the disk to
 - Already synced
 - Currently in sync
 - Will sync in the future
- Work on a specific segment
 - “New IOS after sync IOs”
 - Merge between segments
- 2 FIFOs: for new IO and for sync blocks



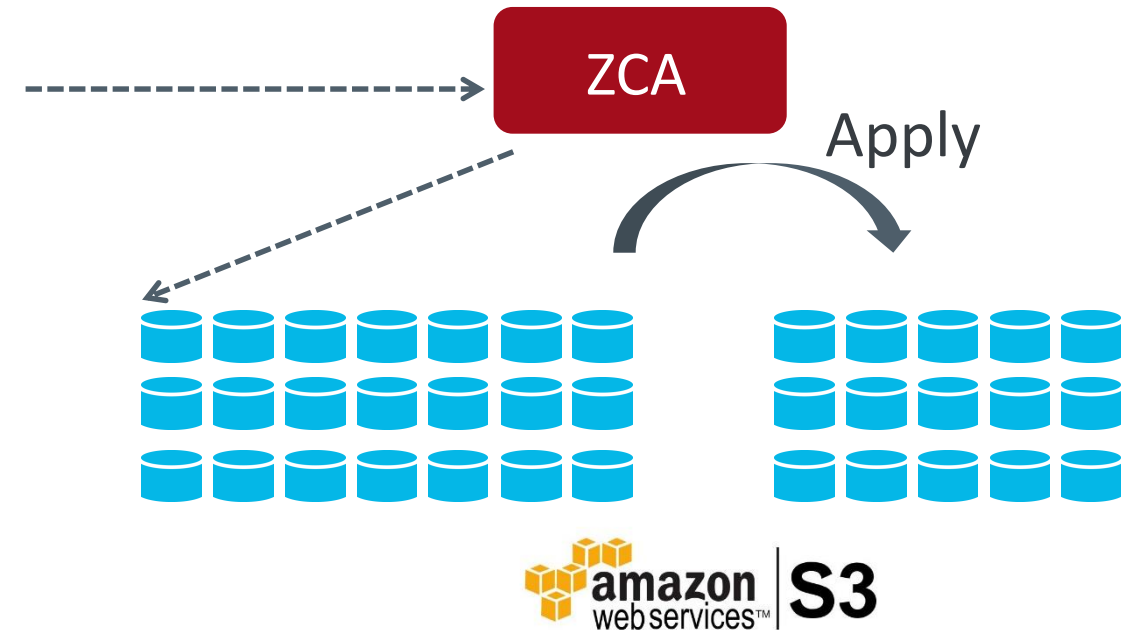
Journaling in Microsoft Azure

- Block Blob Storage provides infinite & Elastic Journal
- Page Blob – Random access storage for recovery

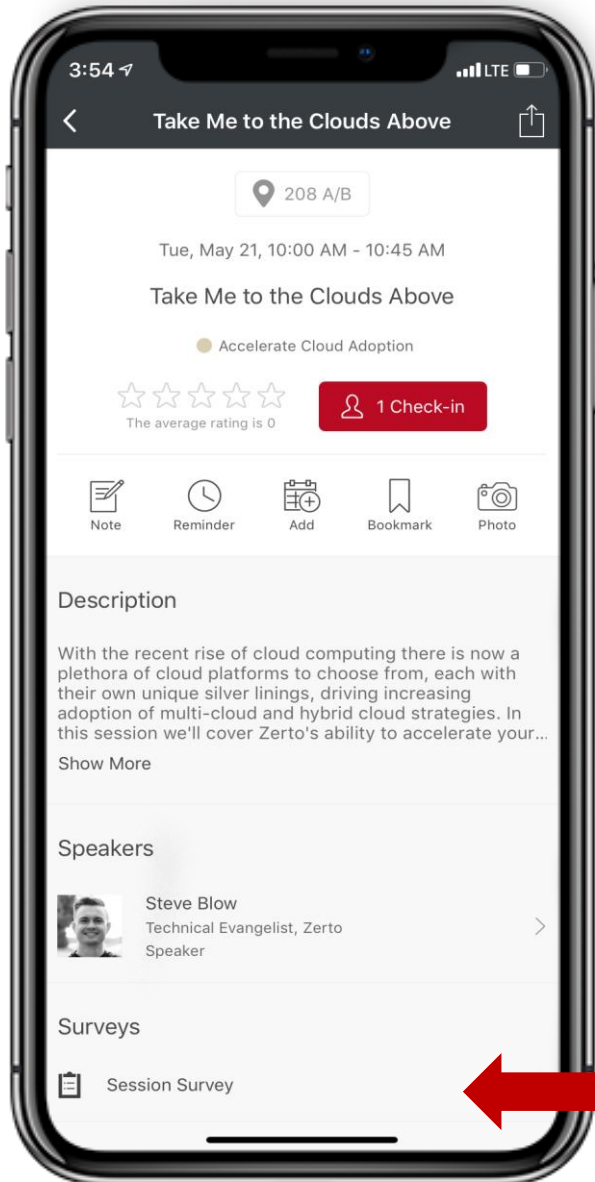


Journaling in AWS

- All data resides on Amazon S3
 - Infinite & Elastic
 - Cost effective
- S3->EBS conversion on recovery



Questions?



Tell us what you think

1. Open the ZertoCON app
2. Select the schedule
3. Find this session
4. Take the brief session survey

Thank You
Zerto