VIRTUAL MACHINE BACKUP TOI

- PART 1

Compiled by Oliver Yang Jan, 2016

Agenda

- □ Backup concepts
- □ Traditional Backup Pain Points
- VM Backup Use Cases
- Market Analysis

RPO and RTO

- RPO recovery point objective
 - Key data protection requirements per backup window
 - CDP(Continuous Data Protection)
 - RPO is zero
 - Near CDP or CRR(Continuous Remote Replication)
 - RPO is close to zero
 - Regular backup
 - Could be minutes, hourly, daily, weekly, monthly
- RTO recovery time objective
 - Maximum allowable or maximum tolerable outage
 - RTO is close to zero
 - Stretched clusters: Active-active data center (Not real DR: see notes)
 - CDP + VMware vCenter Site Recovery Manager
 - Key requirements for recover performance SLA
 - Associate with availability of backup infrastructure

Backup Methods

- Available methods
 - Full
 - Incremental
 - Differential
 - Synthetic
- Factors for choosing the backup methods
 - RPO
 - RTO
 - Backup windows
 - Retention timeframes
 - Infrastructure
 - Budgets

Backup Window

- Backup window is limited by backup performance
 - Simultaneously backup jobs from backup source
 - SDDC caused high application/VM density than physical
 - Backup server workload
 - Data protection performance

Backup Consistent State

- Crash consistent
 - Snapshot without any quiescing
- □ File system consistent
 - Snapshot with OS quiescing but without app quiescing
- Application consistent
 - Snapshot with both OS and app quiescing

Agenda

- Backup concepts
- □ Traditional Backup Pain Points
- VM Backup Use Cases
- Market Analysis

Physical vs. Virtual

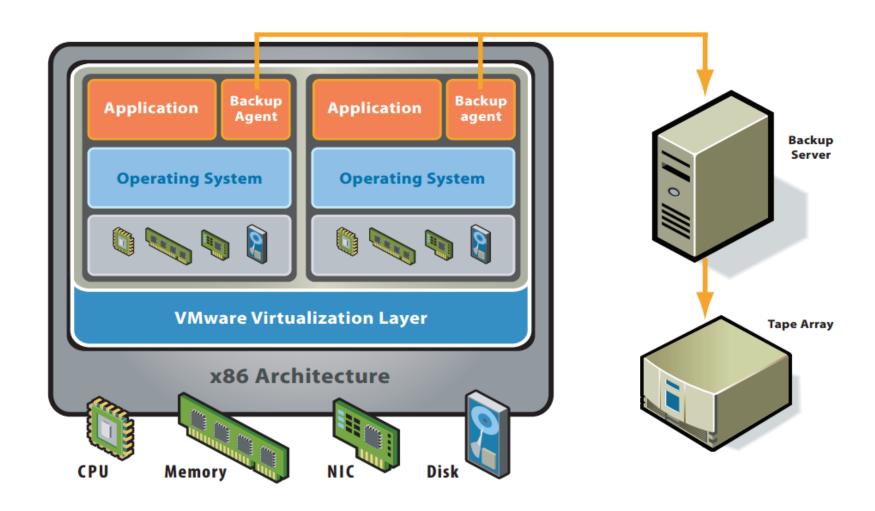
Physical Data Center

- Static, difficult to move
- Disruptive maintenance
- Slow provision due to manual work
- Hardware failure has bigger impacts if no HA solution
- Network and storage configuration and connection are static needs multiple teams cooperation

SDDC

- Flexible, easy to move
- Non-disruptive maintenance
- Quick provision due to VM features
- Hardware failure has smaller impacts even without HA solution
- VM move from network or storage from one to another quickly and easily

Backup VM As Physical



Pain Points Of Traditional Backup

- Bigger VM backup overhead
 - SDDC caused high application/VM density than physical
 - One VM backup agent could cause the perf/QOS problems to other VMs
 - CPU, memory, storage, network overheads
- High OPEX by OS none-transparent backup
 - Various backup agents
 - OS level agent with coarse granularity
 - App level agent with fine granularity
 - Shadow copy depends on OS implementation
- Machine backup is complex
 - OS and file need different backup methods

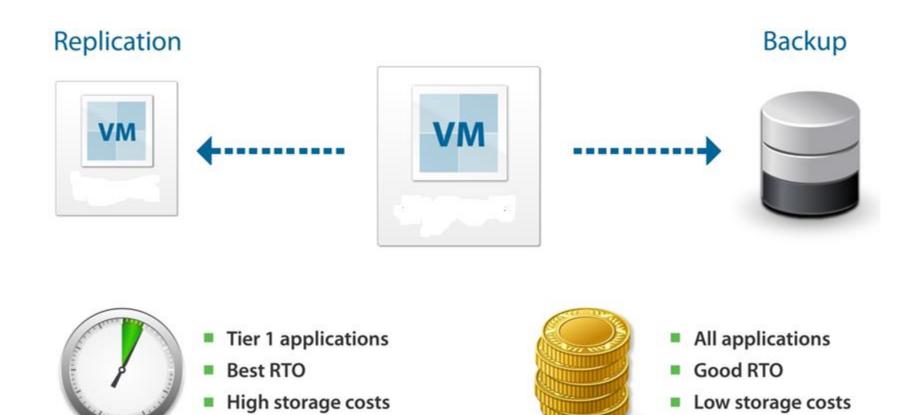
Pain Points Of Traditional Restore

- Machine recovery is complex
- Very difficult to test and verify of backups regularly
 - Need a separate test environment
- Restoring multi-tier applications is a challenge

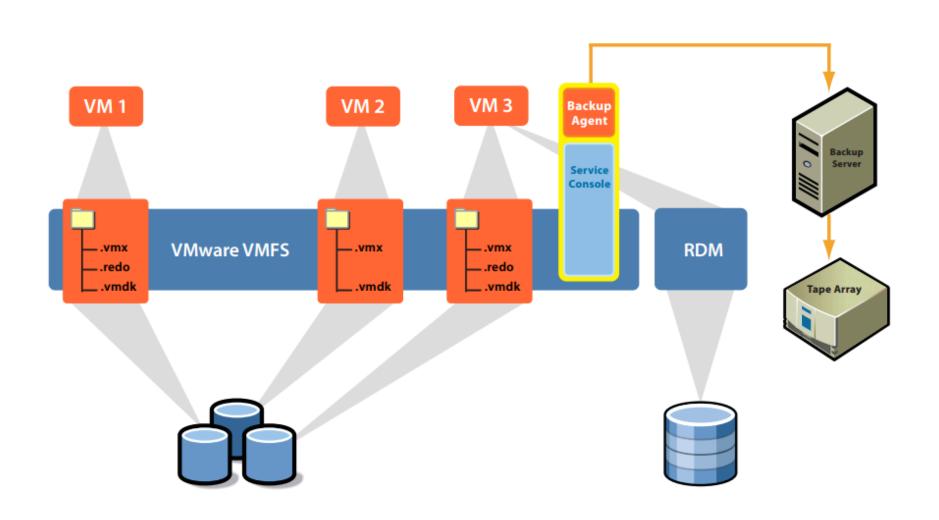
Agenda

- Backup concepts
- □ Traditional Backup Pain Points
- □ VM Backup Use Cases
- Market Analysis

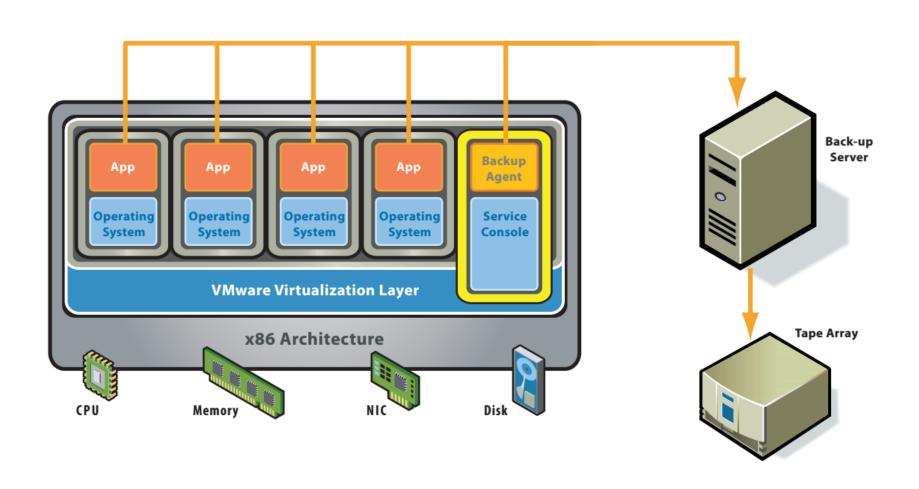
Use Case: VM Replication & Backup



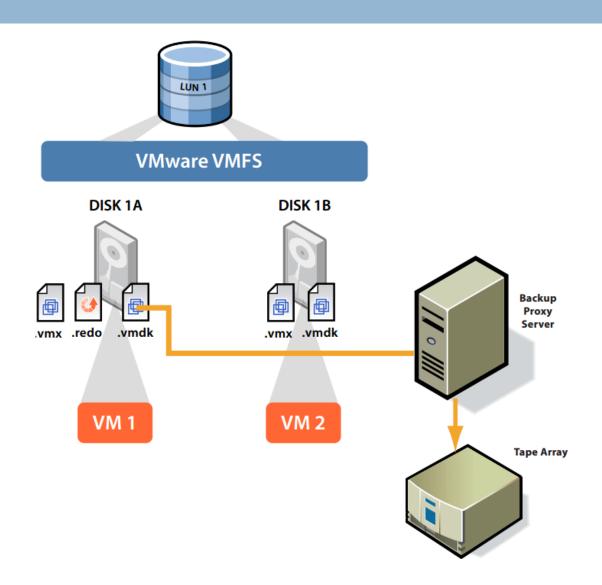
Gen1: Backup VM By Virtual Disk Files



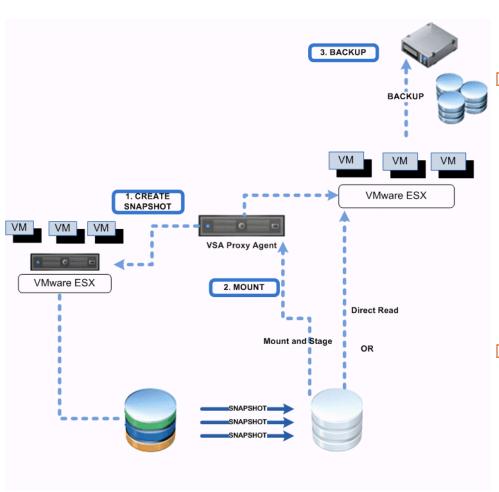
Gen1: Backup VM By Virtual Disk Files



Gen2: VCB(Virtual Consolidated Backup)



Gen3: VADP Physical Proxy

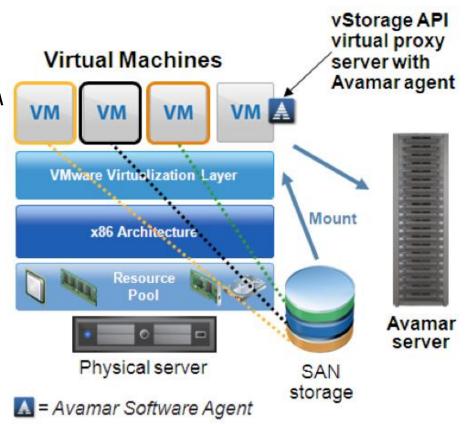


Physical proxy appliance

- Can be merge with backup server
- Requests a snapshot of the virtual machine hosted on the VMFS datastore.
- Enables LAN-free data transfer
- Use CBT for incremental backup
- Deduplication & compress by
 - Backup proxy
 - Backup server
 - Backup target storage

Gen3: VADP VM Appliance

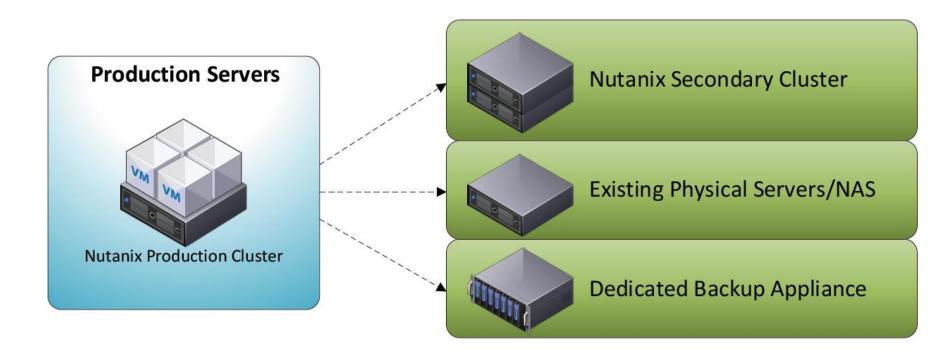
- VM proxy appliance
 - A VM with HotAdd access to VM disks on the datastore.
 - Enables LAN-free data transfer
- Deduplication & compress
 - By backup proxy
 - By backup server
 - By target storage



Avamar client software runs on the proxy server

Veeam SDDC Solution (Nutanix)

- Nutanix could be secondary cluster as data protection storage
- Nutanix defined capacity-rich nodes for data protection use cases



Veeam Features For VM Backup

- Off-host LAN free backup
 - Less overhead by VADP
 - Using storage network instead of VM network
- Uniform backup method: Image-level backup
 - Near CDP (<15min RPO & RTO)</p>
 - Empty block, deleted data ignorance
 - Inline deduplication and compression
 - App level data consistence with fine granularity
 - Quiesce the VM by VM tools/drivers
 - Windows: Microsoft VSS service
 - One time full backup and incremental forever
 - Block level incremental backup
 - VM snapshot -> VADP(CBT) -> snapshot merge back
 - VMware: VADP(vStorage APIs for Data Protection)
 - Easy and portable restore for whole VM

Note: Red color indicates Veeam strengths over other VM backup products

CBT - Change Block Tracking

Full backup or replication Incremental Changes only

- 10x faster
- Small backup window
- Near-CDP replication

Veeam Features For VM Restore

- Easier and quick restore
 - 1 click restore with a single or group VMs
- Easier test and verify backup
 - Automatic verification
 - On demand sandbox vs. dedicate virtual lab
- High backup usability
 - Instant recover + Storage vMotion
- Fine granularity restore based on one method
 - Image level restore
 - Full or incremental VM recovery with efficient VM search
 - File level restore
 - File instant index and search
 - Explorer for any type of file systems per VM images
 - Application level restore
 - RDB table & records, Exchange mail items, Active Directory etc...

Note: Red color indicates Veeam strengths over other VM backup products

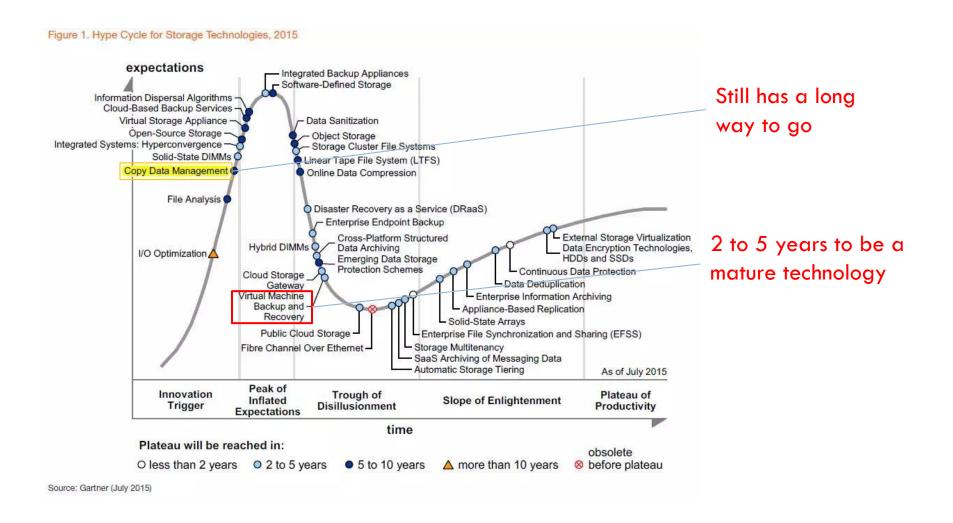
Other Veeam Features

- Unlimited Scale-out Backup Repository
 - Management overheads with massive VMs
 - Global Pool break backup target storage silos
 - Storage Aware Placement
 - Self-service backup a backup storage cloud
- □ Cloud backup & recovery

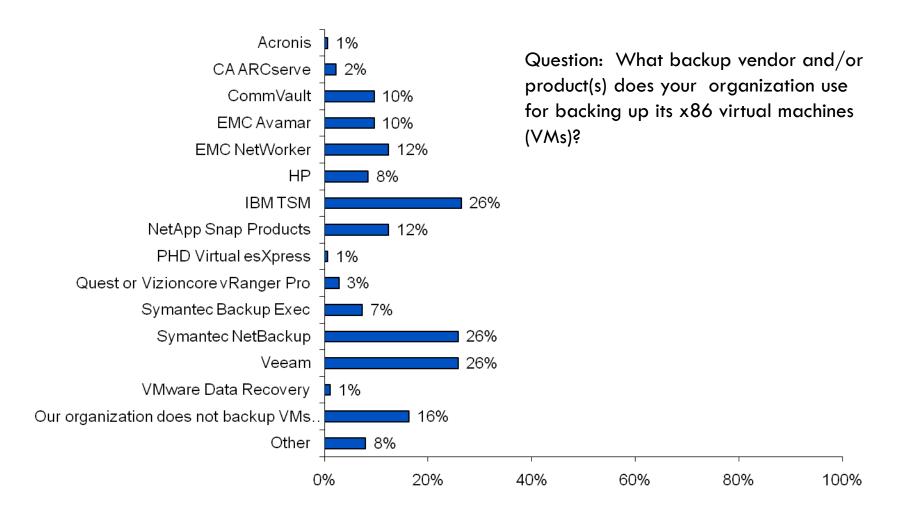
Agenda

- Backup concepts
- □ Traditional Backup Pain Points
- VM Backup Use Cases
- □ Market Analysis

Gartner Hyper Cycle



Gartner Market Survey



^{*} From the Gartner US and EMEA Data Center Conferences in 4Q2010