

MINIO

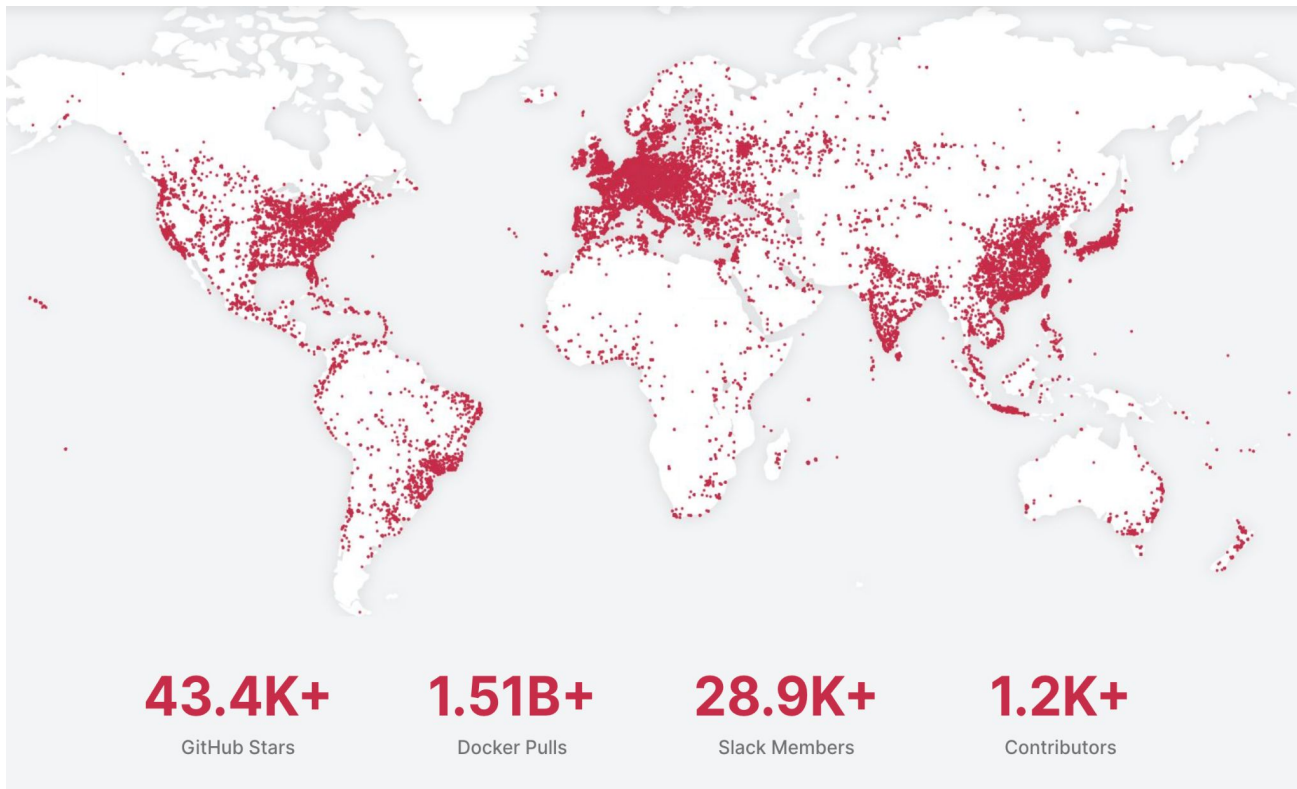
Redefining Database Workloads

The Future with Modern Object Storage





Introduction & Credentials





Agenda

- Challenges of Traditional Databases
- Why am I hearing about disaggregation of storage and compute?
- Two modern disaggregation strategies



Present Day: Database Challenges



Complex

Databases can become complex, sapping resources and constraining engagement.

Complexity has a material impact on scalability.



Fragmented

Lack of single point of access to data and insights in near real-time imparts risk and obscures value.



Monolithic

Tightly coupled storage and compute results in over-provisioning (generally of compute).

Vendor lock-in to inappropriate tools



Un-Scalable

Traditional systems don't scale well - from performance to economics.

Throughput is a bottleneck.



Traditional

Many traditional technologies simply cannot make the leap to the cloud.

Cloud-native is the way forward.



Why your Database is Failing You

	Longer delivery time	Multiple reconciliations	Performance issues	Higher cost	Inability to scale
Siloed data ecosystems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Multiples copies of data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Difficulty identifying single source of truth		✓	✓	✓	✓
Fragmented data ownership	✓	✓			✓
Redundant application of security protocol	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of enterprise wide data visibility		✓			✓

Why am I hearing about disaggregation?



Object Storage as Primary Storage

Databases



Microsoft
SQL Server



AI/ML and Stream/ Log Analytics



Kubeflow

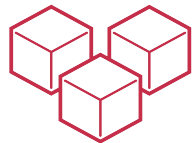


OS Images, Snapshots, Backup, App Artifacts



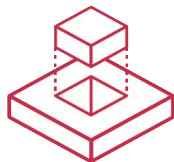


The Future of Database Workloads



Disaggregation

Separation of storage and compute is a hard requirement.



Durability + Efficiency

Modern data lakes need to be resilient to failure, distributed and able to quickly recover.



Multi-Cloud

The data lake architecture must be extensible to any public or private cloud.

Cloud repatriation can save up to 60%.



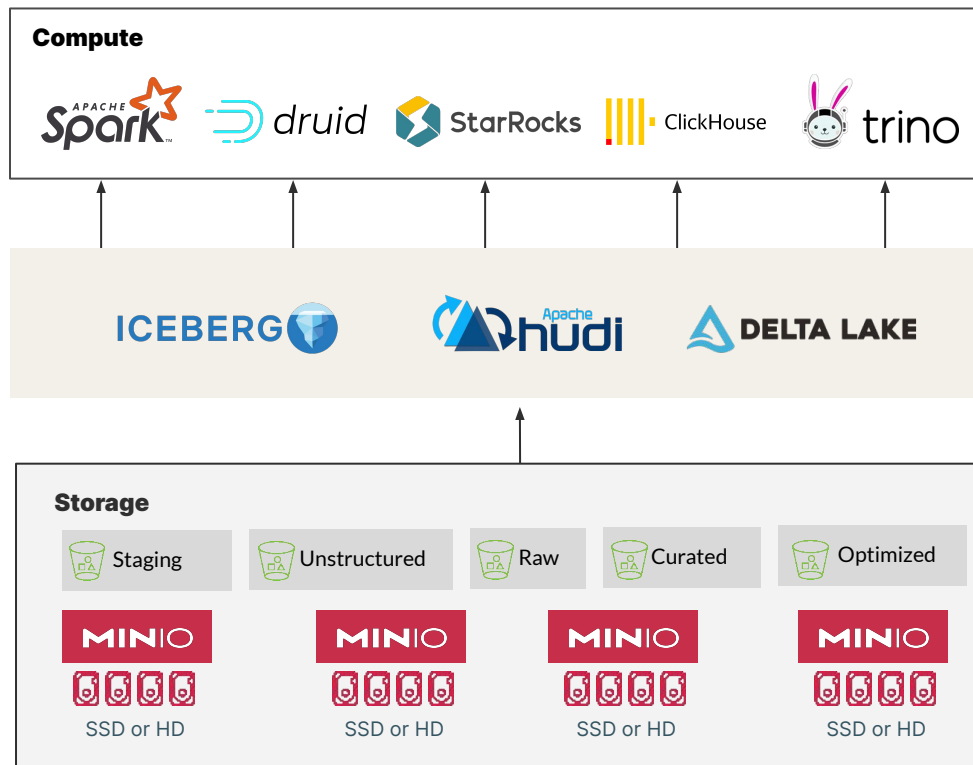
Performance

The modern data lake needs to be faster - and it is **with the right stack**.

Two Modern Solutions



Disaggregation of Storage and Compute





Data Lake Semantics

Datalake	Raw	Curated	Optimized
<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ All data (structured, semi-structured, unstructured) in one place■ Supports fast ingestion and streamlined consumption■ Decoupled storage and compute	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Data stored in raw format and encrypted.■ Ledger for transactional events■ No generic or business transformations■ No shared consumption, enables data stewards.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Data fully cataloged, authoritative source.■ Access are policies applied.■ Available for shared consumption■ optimal partitions based on access patterns■ Generic transformations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Transformed and organized by consumer use cases■ Optimized for applications, specialized analysis & performance■ Domain-level data marts & warehouses supporting complex queries with higher speeds.



Advantages of Parquet vs Table Formats

Parquet:

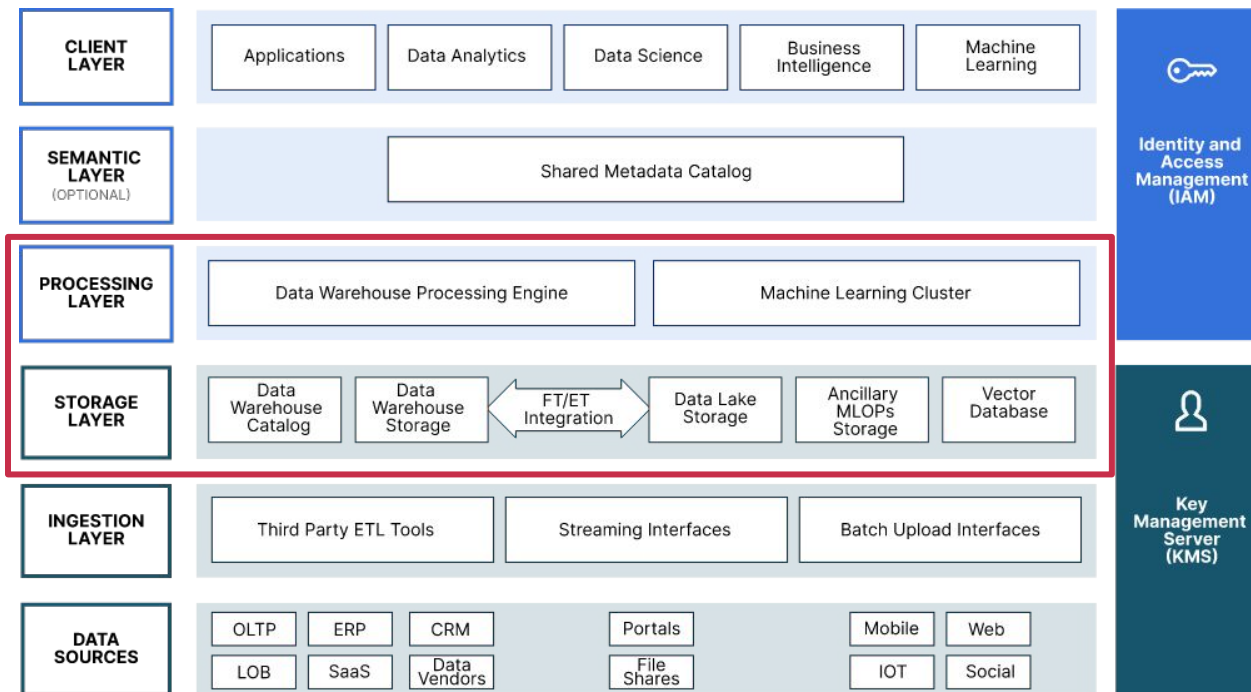
- **Speed:** Parquet employs column-wise compression, different encoding, compression based on data type, predicate pushdown. Better compression ratios + skipping data blocks means fewer bytes read from S3, leading to significantly better query performance
- **Cost:** Services like Macie, Athena, Okera etc. charge per amount of data scanned and Parquet compression helps reduce cost of these scans

Iceberg / Hudi / Delta Lake:

- Provides a table view on S3, similar to a database with indexes.
- Provides upsert / delete capabilities with indexing on the trusted S3 bucket.
- Transactional (ACID) semantics on object storage
- Merge-on-read (optimized write) or copy-on-write (optimized read)
- De-duplication of data with simple and compound keys
- Data versioning (aka Time Travel)
- Schema Evolution and Partition Evolution

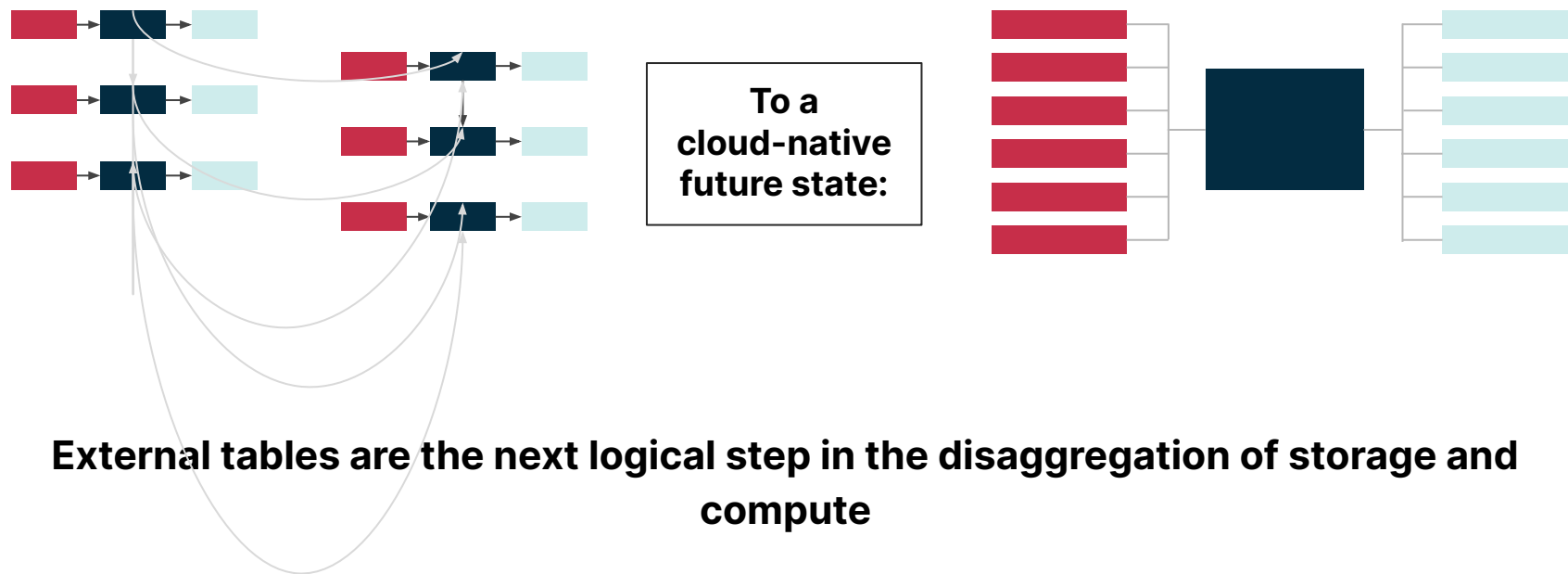


The Modern Data Stack





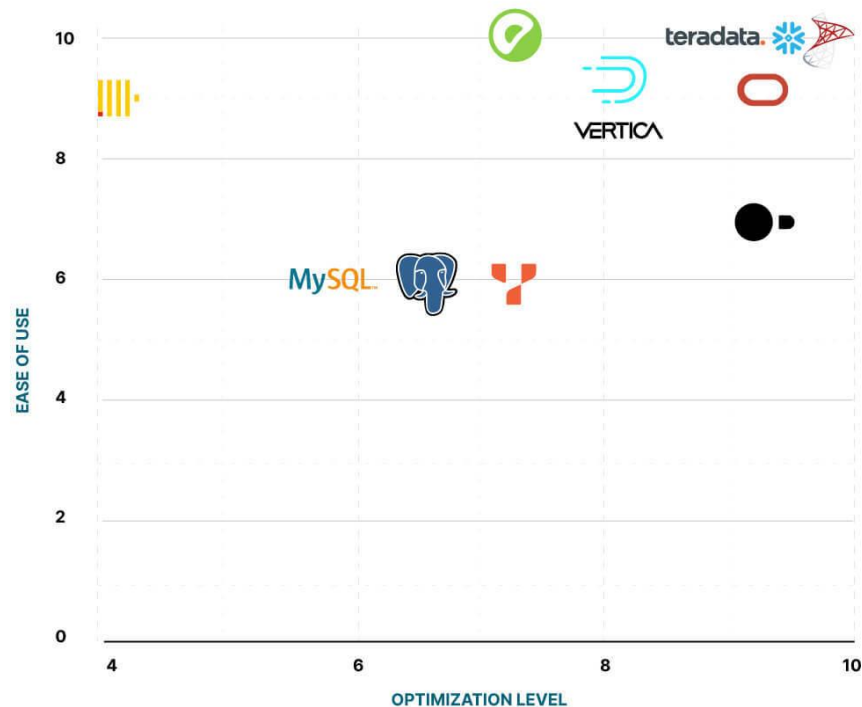
Next Generation of Disaggregation





Databases Optimized for Object Storage

EASE OF USE VS. OPTIMIZATION LEVEL





Summary

- Present Challenges of Traditional Databases
- The Future of Database Workloads
- Object Storage as Primary Storage for databases
- Sample Architectures & Design
- External Tables as the natural extension of disaggregation

Thank you!

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🐦 @minio

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<https://slack.min.io>

🌐 <https://min.io>