



Storage, Subsystem Performance, Monitoring and Capacity Planning for Open Systems (SGA07CE) – 2 Days

Learn both theoretical foundations in storage performance as well as specific monitoring techniques using IBM TotalStorage Performance Center (TPC). The course discusses essential performance characteristics of cached disk subsystems, the essential performance metrics, and enough theory to help understand why storage products perform as they do. Moreover, the course covers the practical use of TPC to monitor performance, to spot performance issues, and to investigate the causes. Specific TPC reports and interpretation of the reports are covered, as well as application of the data to long term capacity planning.

WHO SHOULD ATTEND THIS COURSE?

This advanced class is intended for storage professionals and managers who want to understand the tools and techniques. IBMers and Business Partners will also find this material useful and relevant as they support customers with storage related issues.

PREREQUISITES

There are no prerequisites for this course.

WHAT YOU WILL LEARN:

- The Essential Metrics of Storage Performance
- Performance Considerations for Disk Drives and Cached Subsystem Architectures
- IO Ports, Switches, SANs, and multipathing as they affect performance
- Some Queueing Theory
- Applications to Disks, Ports, and HBAs
- Extreme Response Times
- Rules of Thumb for performance
- Performance Monitoring with TPC
- What to Monitor and A26 Some Graphical Presentation Techniques
- Capacity Planning Techniques
- Other Storage Performance Tools
- Performance Modeling
- Data Layout, Striping, Storage Tuning
- Resource Sharing vs Isolation, Service Level Agreements
- Trouble-shooting Storage Performance

DATE	CITY
Thursday, May 26–27, 2011	Markham, Ontario
Thursday, Nov. 24–25, 2011	Markham, Ontario

For additional information or to enroll on this course or any of our other Storage courses, please visit our website at www.ibm.com/ca/teach or call an IBM Training Representative at **1-800-426-8322**.