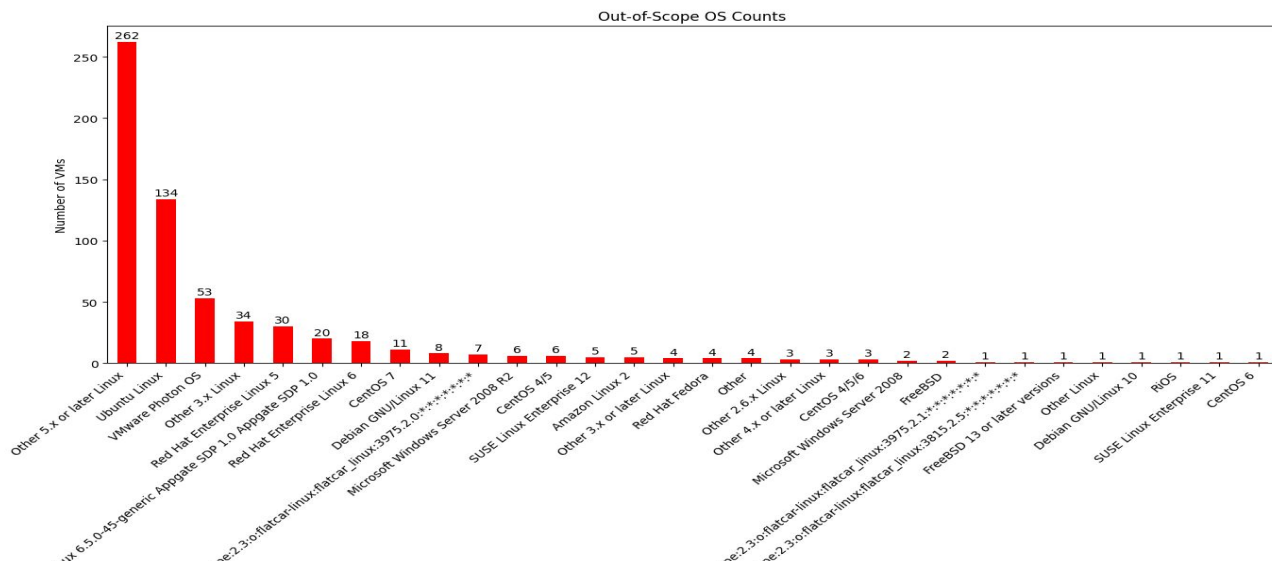
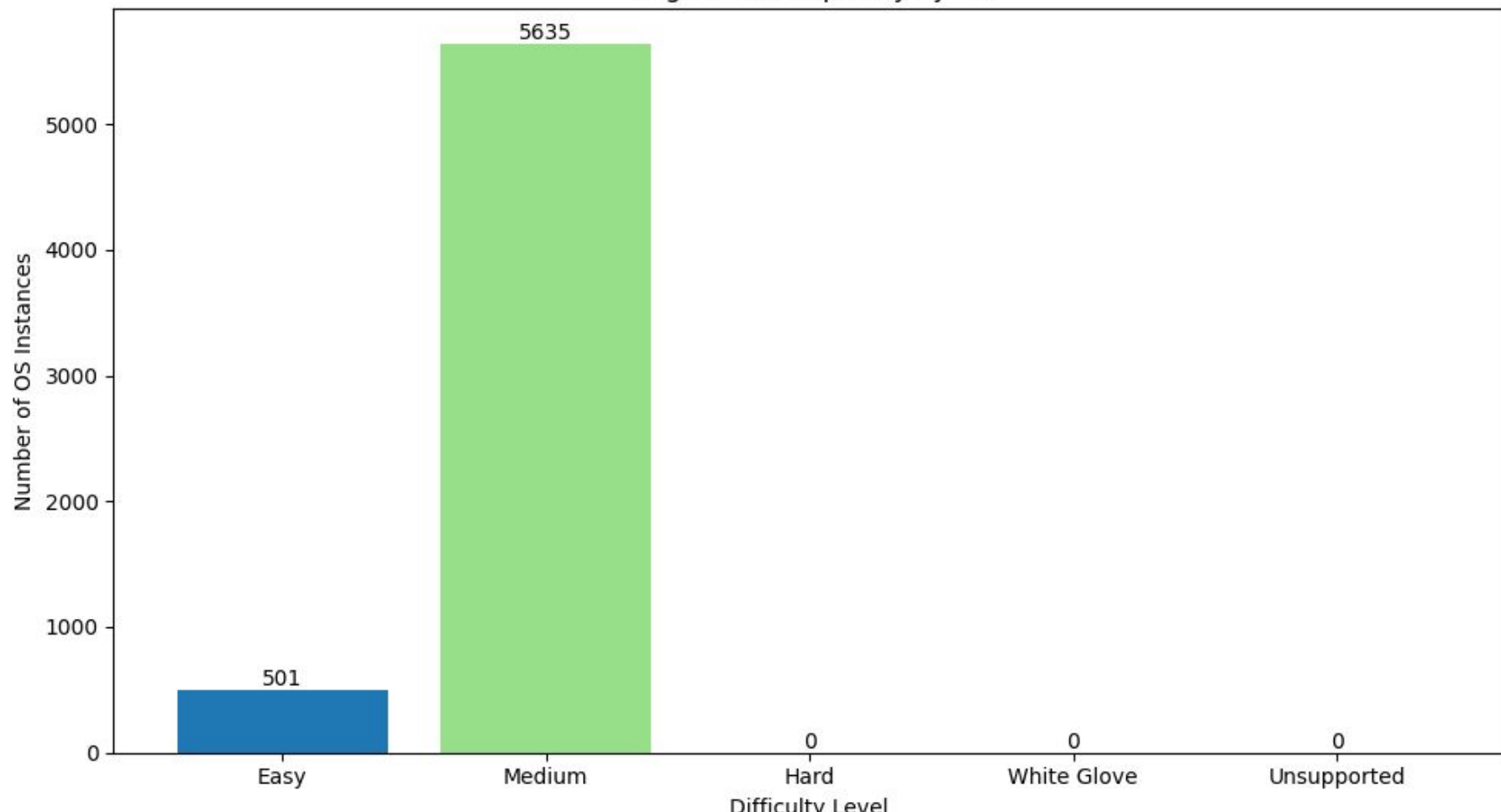


VMA - Workshop



Migration Complexity by OS




What we will be doing:

- We are going to split the participants into five (5) teams
- Each team will get a working space to work on their virtual customer scenario
- Instructions for the scenario:
 - The idea of the scenario is to simulate the data captured from a Virtualization Migration Assessment from a customer
 - Your team will need to create the following output from the scenario provided:
 - High Level Design with component description
 - Migration scope and approach
 - Identify which constraints and assumptions influenced your design and roadmap decisions
 - Present your VMA findings to the class, like you present to a customer


Scenario 1: Financial Services (Large European Bank)

Ask	The customer wants to migrate their current virtualized environment to a new platform due to financial pressures from the current vendor.				
Current Environment Specifications	Software & Data Center Config	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VMware vSphere Foundation (from versions 6.5 to 8.0)• 2 physical data centers<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Main production data center (Naboo)◦ DR / Dev data center (Coruscant)• 1 main vSphere vCenter	Workloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 18k workloads• Mix of Operating Systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 70% windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Windows Server 2003 - 10 %■ Windows 2016 - 50 %■ Windows Server 2019 - 30 %■ Windows Server 2022 - 10 %◦ 25% Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ RHEL 7 - 45%■ Ubuntu Server - 25 %■ RHEL 8 - 30%◦ 5% Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Solaris various (80%)■ OpenServer (20%)	
	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total of 254 hypervisors<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 55% of hypervisors in Naboo◦ 45% of hypervisors in Coruscant• Dell Technologies is the preferred server vendor			
	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cisco is the preferred network vendor<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Cisco Nexus are in use◦ CLOS Leaf-Spine topology deployed• Server Network Interface Controllers:• 4x 10 gbps<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 2x management/oob network◦ 2x data plane network• 1x FC HBA connected to MDS Switches			
	Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Dell Technologies is the preferred Storage vendor• Storages in use:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Dell PowerMax (tier 1) - 400TB◦ Dell PowerFlex (tier 2) - 800TB◦ Local Storage [raid 5 sas] (tier 3) - 900TB			
Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other things to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ No NSX in use◦ There is no new hardware for migrating virtual machines; re-use is necessary!◦ The customer wants OpenShift Virtualization exclusively on bare metal, with no container workloads.◦ Security compliance needs to be taken into account for the design.◦ Some apps in scope:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Oracle RAC■ Red Hat OpenShift AI■ ActiveDirectory Server				

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Scenario 2: Tier 1 Telco

Ask	The customer wants to migrate 1440 hypervisors to a new platform due to financial pressures from the current vendor and to have an opportunity to modernize.				
Current Environment Specifications	Software & Data Center Config	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VMware vSphere Foundation• 12 physical data centers (3 per network zones)• 4 vSphere vCenter• Divided into network zones:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Hogwarts◦ Mahoutokoro◦ Castelobruxo◦ Ilvermorny	Workloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~40K workloads• Mix of Operating Systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 70% windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Windows Vista - 2%■ Windows XP - 3%■ Windows Server 2003 - 10 %■ Windows 2016 - 45 %■ Windows Server 2019 - 20 %■ Windows Server 2022 - 20 %◦ 25% Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ RHEL 7 - 35%■ Ubuntu Server - 25 %■ RHEL 8 - 30 %■ RHEL 9 - 10%◦ 5% Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Solaris various (30%)■ Other Unix (80%)	
	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total of 1440 hypervisors<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Equally distributed between all data centers• Various hardware technologies being used			
	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juniper Fabric<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ CLOS Leaf-Spine topology deployed• Servers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 2x 1gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ management/oob network◦ 2x 10 gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1 - data◦ 1 FC HBA to Brocade Switch			
	Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Various types of storage, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ EMC Symmetric◦ Oracle FS1◦ Dell EqualLogic◦ Pure FlashArrayX◦ VMware VSAN			
Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other things to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ No NSX in use◦ New hardware can be procured with a refresh cycle; reusing will be good◦ The customer wants OpenShift for virtualization and container workloads◦ The customer wants to use new container & application management technologies to manage virtual machines (gitops, etc.)◦ 20% of the workloads are telco network workloads:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ vEPC■ vRAN◦ 80% of the workloads are IT workloads, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ JBOSS servers , Databases (Microsoft SQL Server) , .NET 8.x applications				

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Scenario 3: Government Agency

Ask	The customer wants to migrate their current virtualized environment to a new platform due to financial pressures from the current vendor.				
Current Environment Specifications	Software & Data Center Config	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VMware Cloud Foundation• 4 Physical data centers• 3 main DCs<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Westeros◦ Pentos◦ Dorne• 1 Disaster Recovery DC<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Winterfell	Workloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~25K workloads• Mix of Operating Systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 50% windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Windows Server 2K - a few...■ Windows Vista - 2%■ Windows XP - 3%■ Windows Server 2003 - 10 %■ Windows 2016 - 45 %■ Windows Server 2019 - 20 %■ Windows Server 2022 - 20 %◦ 45% Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ RHEL 7 - 35%■ Ubuntu Server - 15 %■ RHEL 8 - 30 %■ RHEL 9 - 10%■ SLES - 5%■ Other Linux - 5%◦ 5% Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Solaris various (30%)■ Other Unix (80%)	
	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total of 820 hypervisors• Mix of Cisco Servers and HPE			
	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix: Cisco Nexus / Dell PowerSwitch• CLOS leaf-spine topology• Servers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 2x 10gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ management◦ 4x 25 gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ data			
	Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple NetApp NAS• Multiple IBM SAN (iscsi)			
	Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other things to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ NSX is in use◦ No hardware to be procured◦ The customer wants OpenShift for virtualization and container workloads. Wants proposal for container workload virtualized and in bare metal.◦ Microsegmentation is a must as part of the proposal◦ High Availability is a must for all components of the design (no SPOF)◦ Some specific workloads:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ SAP■ Datagrid■ MongoDB workloads■ NodeJS			

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Scenario 4: Large Automotive Manufacturer

Ask	The customer wants to migrate their current virtualized environment to a new platform due to financial pressures from the current vendor.				
Current Environment Specifications	Software & Data Center Config	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VMware Cloud Foundation• 2 main DCs<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ motor-city◦ wind-city• 16 in-factory Data Centers<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Running all production workloads for the factory (including the assembly line)	Workloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~75K workloads• Mix of Operating Systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 40% windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Windows Server 2K - a few...■ Windows Vista - 2%■ Windows XP - 3%■ Windows Server 2003 - 10 %■ Windows 2016 - 45 %■ Windows Server 2019 - 20 %■ Windows Server 2022 - 20 %◦ 55% Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ RHEL 7 - 35%■ Ubuntu Server - 15 %■ RHEL 8 - 30 %■ RHEL 9 - 10%■ SLES - 5%■ Other Linux - 5%◦ 5% Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Solaris various (30%)■ Other Unix (80%)	
	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total of 1500 hypervisors• Mix of Cisco Servers and HPE			
	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mix: Cisco Nexus / Dell PowerSwitch• CLOS leaf-spine topology• Servers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 2x 10gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ management◦ 4x 25 gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ data			
	Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multiple NetApp NAS• Multiple Pure Storage SAN			
	Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other things to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ NSX is in use◦ No hardware to be procured◦ The customer wants OpenShift for virtualization and container workloads. Wants proposal for container workload virtualized and in bare metal.◦ Microsegmentation is a must as part of the proposal◦ High Availability is a must for all components of the design (no SPOF)◦ Some specific workloads:<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ SAP■ Datagrid			

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Scenario 5: Healthcare Provider Company

Ask	The customer wants to migrate 4400 hypervisors to a new platform due to financial pressures from the current vendor and to have an opportunity to modernize.				
Current Environment Specifications	Software & Data Center Config	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• VMware vSphere Foundation• 8 physical data centers (2 per network zones)• 4 vSphere vCenter• Divided into network zones:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Malaga◦ Madrid◦ Barcelona◦ Vigo	Workloads	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ~80K workloads• Mix of Operating Systems<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 60% windows<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Windows Vista - 2%■ Windows XP - 3%■ Windows Server 2003 - 10 %■ Windows 2016 - 45 %■ Windows Server 2019 - 20 %■ Windows Server 2022 - 20 %◦ 35% Linux<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ RHEL 7 - 35%■ Ubuntu Server - 25 %■ RHEL 8 - 30 %■ RHEL 9 - 10%◦ 5% Other<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Solaris various (30%)◦ Other Unix (80%)	
	Hardware	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Total of 4400 hypervisors<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Equally distributed between all data centers• Various hardware technologies being used			
	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juniper Fabric• CLOS Leaf-Spine topology deployed• Servers:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ 2x 1gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ management/oob network◦ 2x 10 gbps NIC<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 1 - data			
	Storage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Various types of storage, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ Pure FlashArrayX◦ VMware VSAN			
	Other Considerations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Other things to consider:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ New hardware can be procured with a refresh cycle; reusing will be good◦ The customer wants OpenShift for virtualization and container workloads◦ The customer wants to use new container & application management technologies to manage virtual machines (gitops, etc.)			

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