

## Virtualization

September 2021





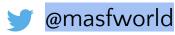
## Hello!

## I am Miguel Angel Sotomayor

Senior Data Engineer

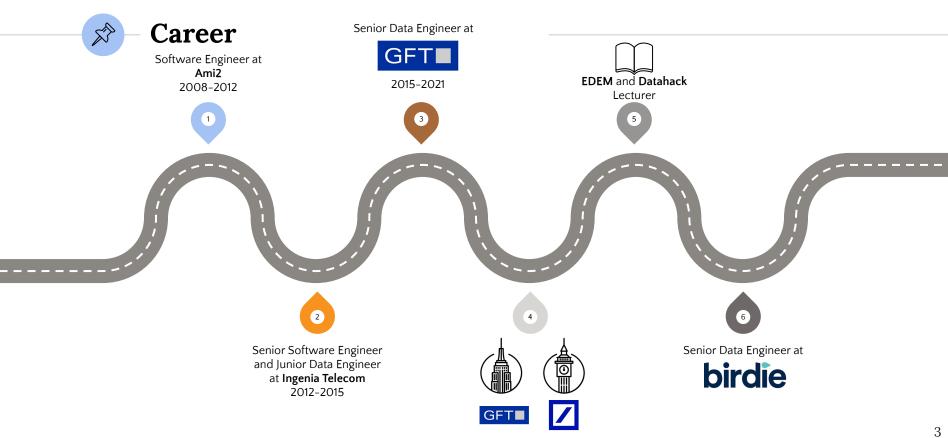
You can find me at





miguel.sotomayor@sidesna.es









Agenda

1. Virtual Machines

3. Enabling Virtualization

2. Hypervisor

4. CI / CD

6. Virtualization in Cloud

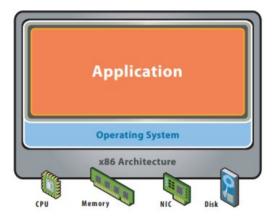
5. Vagrant

— Virtual Machines





- Servers would traditionally run one application on one server with one operating system
  - Even one or more applications and an operating system would run on their own unique physical server
- Expensive hardware were being purchased, but not used
  - Depending on application, most of resources were unused







- It was not unusual to see a physical server using less than five percent, or even ten percent, of its CPU and/or memory
- Multiple applications in a single OS, in one operating system have an impact in terms of security



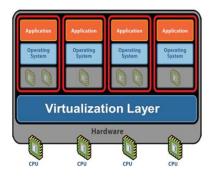








- Virtualization is the process of creating a software-based, or virtual, representation of something, such as virtual applications, servers, storage and networks
- In general, the idea behind virtualization is to make many from one
- It's the single most effective way to reduce IT expenses while boosting efficiency and agility for all size businesses

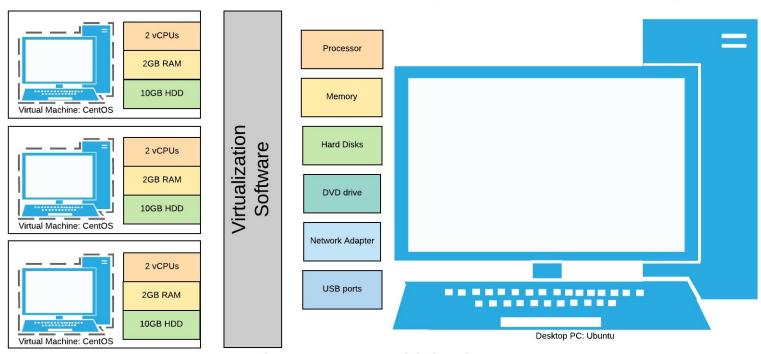






#### What is the Virtualization?

#### Hardware Virtualization: a Desktop Virtualization Example



MINIMO VAN A HABER DOS CPUS

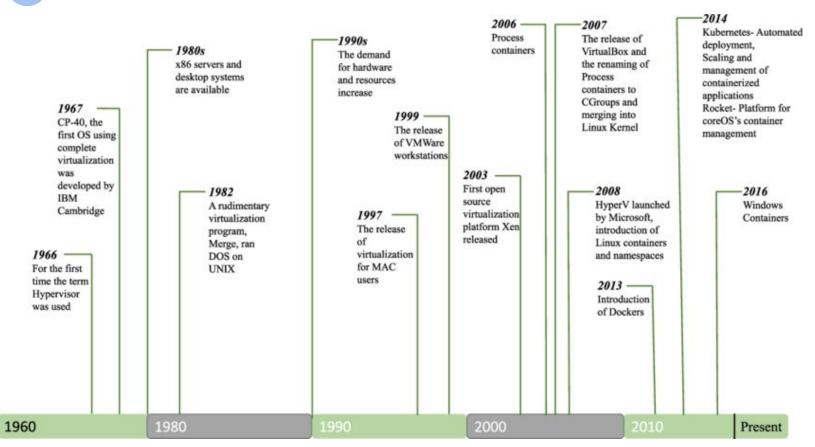




- Paper presented on time-shared computers, by Cristopher Strachey at the June 1959 UNESCO Information Processing Conference
- After this conference, new researches were done:
  - MIT developed a Compatible Time-Sharing system
  - IBM was pioneered in the early 1960s in terms of virtualization to solve several problems
  - The main problem that IBM wanted to solved was that each new system that they introduced was incompatible with previous systems.











#### Why Virtualization?

- Issues with traditional systems:
  - Software and hardware tightly coupled
  - Running multiple applications on same machine often creates conflict
  - Underutilized resources
  - Inflexible and costly infrastructure
- Virtualization lets you run more applications on fewer physical servers.
  - Rather than one application running on one server with one operating system, multiple VMs run multiple apps and operating systems on one physical server.







#### **Types of Virtualization**

#### Server Virtualization

- Enables multiple operating systems to run on a single physical server
- Reduced operating costs
- Higher server availability

#### Network Virtualization

- Reproducing a physical network
- Allows applications to run on a virtual network

#### Desktop Virtualization

 Enables IT organizations to respond faster to changing workplace needs and emerging opportunities

#### Storage Virtualization

Logical view of the physical storage resources

2 — Hypervisor





#### **Types of Virtualization**

- A hypervisor is computer software, firmware or hardware that creates and runs virtual machines
- It's a process that separates a computer's operating system and applications from the underlying physical hardware
  - Even though VMs can run on the same physical hardware, they are still logically separated from each other
  - That means that if one VM experiences an error, crash or malware attack, it doesn't extend to other VMs on the same machine







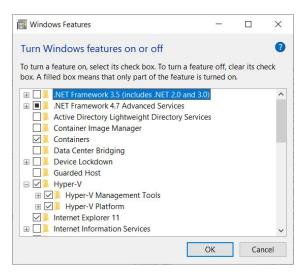


## Enabling Virtualization





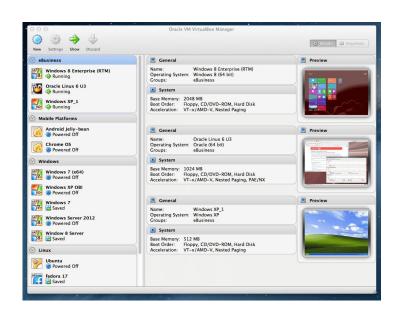
En esta <u>URL</u> están los detalles de su activación







En esta <u>URL</u> os lo podéis descargar





4 — CI / CD





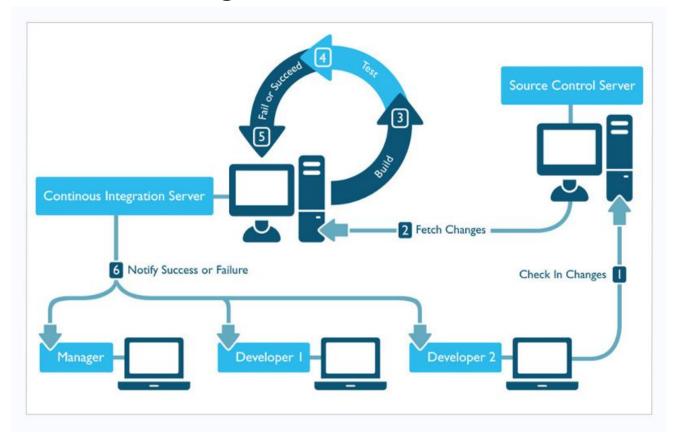
- Continuous integration is a coding philosophy and set of practices that drive development teams to implement small changes and check in code to version control repositories frequently
- The idea is to establish a consistent and automated way to build, package, and test applications
- The developer's changes are validated by creating a build and running automated test against the build.









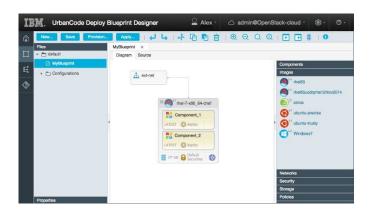




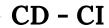


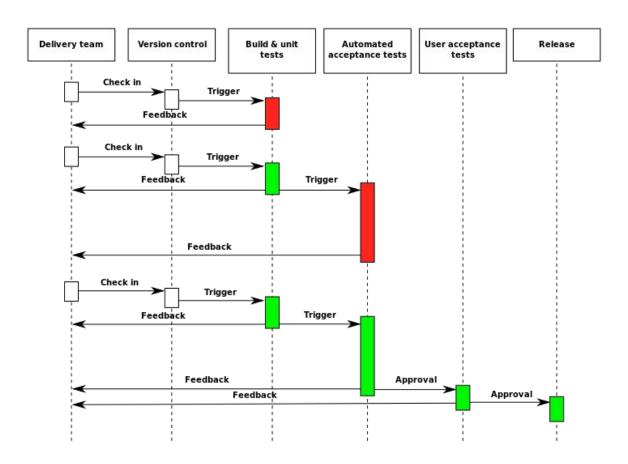
#### **Continuous Delivery - CD**

- Continuous delivery picks up where CI ends. CD automates the delivery of applications to selected infrastructure environments.
  - Most teams work with multiple environments other than productions, such as development and testing environments
- CD ensures there is an automated way to push code changes to them
- You can decide to release daily, weekly or whatever suits your business requirements













### CD / CI - Virtualization

- Virtualization enables DevOps teams to develop and test within simulated environments that run the full gamut of devices available to consumers while also testing deployment on virtual live environments.
- This level of accuracy in testing makes for vastly reduced deployment times and increased stability











Configuration Management







Compute Virtualization











Data Virtualization







5 Vagrant







- Vagrant is a tool for working with virtual environments
- Provides a simple and easy to use command-line client for managing these environments
- An interpreter for the text-based definitions of what each environment looks like called Vagrantfiles
- It may be useful to a wide range of people working on different kinds of tasks







```
# Example 1
# Single box with some custom configuration.
# 
# NOTE: Make sure you have the precise32 base box installed...
# vagrant box add precise32 http://files.vagrantup.com/precise32.box

Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|
config.vm.box = "precise32"
config.vm.box = "myprecise.box"
config.vm.hostname = "myprecise.box"
end
```

https://github.com/patrickdlee/vagrant-examples

```
1 # Example 5
 3 # Separate Web and database servers serving up static/dynamic sites via Puppet.
    # NOTE: Make sure you have the precise32 base box installed...
    # yagrant box add precise32 http://files.vagrantup.com/precise32.box
    nodes = [
       { :hostname => 'ex5web', :ip => '192.168.0.42', :box => 'precise32' },
       { :hostname => 'ex5db', :ip => '192.168.0.43', :box => 'precise32', :ram => 512 }
11 1
    Vagrant.configure("2") do |config|
       nodes.each do Inodel
         config.vm.define node[:hostname] do |nodeconfig|
           nodeconfig.vm.box = "precise32"
           nodeconfig.vm.hostname = node[:hostname] + ".box"
           nodeconfig.vm.network :private_network, ip: node[:ip]
           memory = node[:ram] ? node[:ram] : 256;
           nodeconfig.vm.provider :virtualbox do |vb|
             vb.customize [
              "modifyvm", :id.
              "--cpuexecutioncap", "50",
              "--memory", memory.to_s,
          end
        end
       config.vm.provision :puppet do |puppet|
        puppet.manifests path = "puppet/manifests"
        puppet.manifest_file = "site.pp"
        puppet.module path = "puppet/modules"
36 end
```



# Virtualization in Cloud





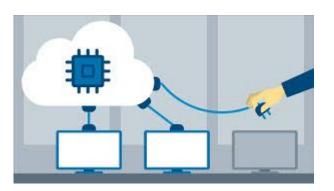
#### Virtualization in Google Cloud



#### Google Compute Engine - GCE

- It's the Infrastructure as a Service (laaS)
- Enables users to lanch Virtual Machines on demand
- VMs can be launched from the standard images or custom images
- An image is a persistent disk that contains the OS and root file system that is necessary for starting an instance









#### Virtualization in AWS

#### Amazon Elastic Compute Cloud – EC2

- Provides scalable computing capacity in AWS
- Launch as many or as few virtual servers (instances) as you need
- Preconfigurable templates for your instances
- Amazon Machine Images (AMIs)







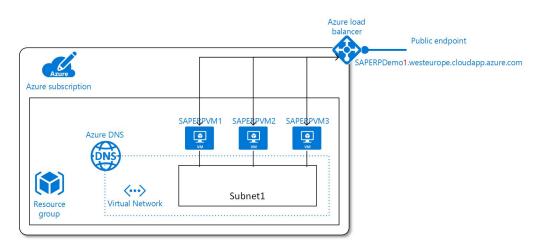


#### Virtualization in Azure

#### Azure Virtual machines

- Provides scalable computing capacity in Azure
- Deploying virtual machines featuring up to 416vCPUS and 12TB memory
- Templates for your instances









## -Thanks!

## Any questions?

#### You can find me at

- https://www.linkedin.com/in/miguelsotomayorf/
- @masfworld
- miguel.sotomayor@sidesna.es