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Introduction

Virtualization is being used by a growing number of organizations to reduce power consumption and air conditioning needs and trim the building space and land requirements that have always been associated with server farm growth. Virtualization also provides high availability for critical applications, and streamlines application deployment and migrations. Virtualization can simplify IT operations and allow IT organizations to respond faster to changing business demands.

The socio-political ramifications of global warming requiring good corporate citizens to meet greenhouse gas reduction targets, creates an added incentive for virtualization.

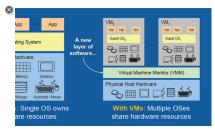
The availability of better virtual machine isolation through new Intel® Virtual Technology hardware support in commodity systems together with the broad availability of virtualization software provides a level of efficiency to meet these demands.

This paper discusses what virtualization is, how Intel technologies improve it, and how organizations can benefit from adopting virtualization into future IT plans.

What is Virtualization?

Virtualization is a combination of software and hardware engineering that creates Virtual Machines (VMs) - an abstraction of the computer hardware that allows a single machine to act as if it where many machines.

- Without VMs: A single OS owns all hardware resources
- With VMs: Multiple OSes, each running its own virtual machine, share hardware resources
 Virtualization enables multiple operating systems to run on the same physical platform



Machine and VM Configurations

ne Monitor (VMM)

system at the core of virtualization. It acts as the control and translation system between the VMs and the hardware.

the efficient controlling of physical platform resources; this includes memory translation and I/O mapping. Until recently the VMM used software methods of Birany Translation and Paravirtualization to achieve this. With the complex, time consuming operations involved to create and run them, virtual machines, until now, showed significant performance reductions compared to decidated physical machines.

Intel Virtual Technology

Intel was first in providing hardware specifications to VMM vendors that significantly reduced the overhead of VMM operations and greatly improve the speed and abilities of the VMM. Intel® Virtual Technology (Intel® VI) is a specification that has been included in Intel hardware shipped since 2005. It provides a flexible set of hardware primitives to ad VMM software and has the broadeast hardware and software support.

Intel VT not only speeds the operations of VMs, but it also reduces the complexity and provides a standard platform for the development of even more capable VMMs. Intel VT also contains a research component that works with VMM vendors to provide the future functionality they require. As an example, VMMs are taking advantage of Intel hardware and a virtual machine can now be created that uses four CPUs in a multiprocessor configuration.

Intel VT Goals:

Reduce VMM Complexity

- Reduce need for device-specific knowledge in VMM

Enhance Reliability, Security and Protection

Provide new control over device DMA and interrupts

Improve Functionality

- Provide support for legacy (unmodified) guest OSes
- Enable pass-through access to I/O devices (where appropriate)

- Eliminate unnecessary transitions to VMM
- New address-translation mechanisms (for CPU and devices)[1]
- Reduce memory requirements (translated code, shadow table)

- VT-x for the IA-32 and Intel®64 Architecture Available in all Intel-based processors (server, desktop, mobile)
- VT-i for the Intel® Itanium® Architecture Available in Intel® Itanium® processor-based servers since 2005
 VT-d for Directed I/O Architecture Intel is working with VMM vendors to deliver software support with systems in 2007.
- Secure Virtualization Core ** Micro-architecture support of reliability in Execution of Technique virtualization Core ** Micro-architecture support of reliability in Execution Technique, -4 set of hardware extensions that provide creation of multiple separated execution environments (partitions) that help protect the confidentiality and integrity of data stored or created on the PC.

Table 1 - Intel® Virtualization Technology Benefits

Software-only Virtualization Solution	Virtualization with Intel® VT	End-user Benefits
Paravirtualization is required with certain Operating Systems	No paravirtualization required	Lower support and maintenance cost. No paravirtualization support required with update of guest OS
Large memory overhead required	CPU virtualization assistance reduces the need for memory overhead	Lower TCO a nd lower platform, energy, cooling, maintenance and inventory costs
De-privileging OS limits number of Operating Systems supported	OSs can often run on their intended layer avoiding the need to de-privilege	Increased functionality: mixed and varied OS
Only possible through complex VMMs that add latency and cost	Assists the VMMs with silicon based functionality	Resulting on lower cost, more powerful virtualization solutions

Advantages of Using Virtualization

Todays IT intensive enterprise must always be on the lookout for the latest technologies that allow businesses to run with fewer resources while providing the intrastructure to meet today and future customer needs. Virtualization utilizing Intel Virtualization Technology is the cutting edge of enterprise information technology. Intel is closely working with VMware, XENSource, Jaluna, Parallels, tenAsys, Virtualizon, RedHat, Novell and other VMM developers.

It is not unusual to achieve 10:1 virtual to physical machine consolidation. This means that ten server applications can be run on a single machine that had required as many physical computers to provide the unique operating system and technical specification environments in order to operate Server utilization is optimized and legacy software can maintain old OS configurations while new applications are running in VMs with updated platforms.

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