

## **2. Virtualization technology**





# Virtualization Status

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- Offerings from many companies

- ✓ e.g. VMware, Microsoft, Sun, ...

- Hardware support

- ✓ Fits well with the move to 64 bit (very large memories) multi-core (concurrency) processors

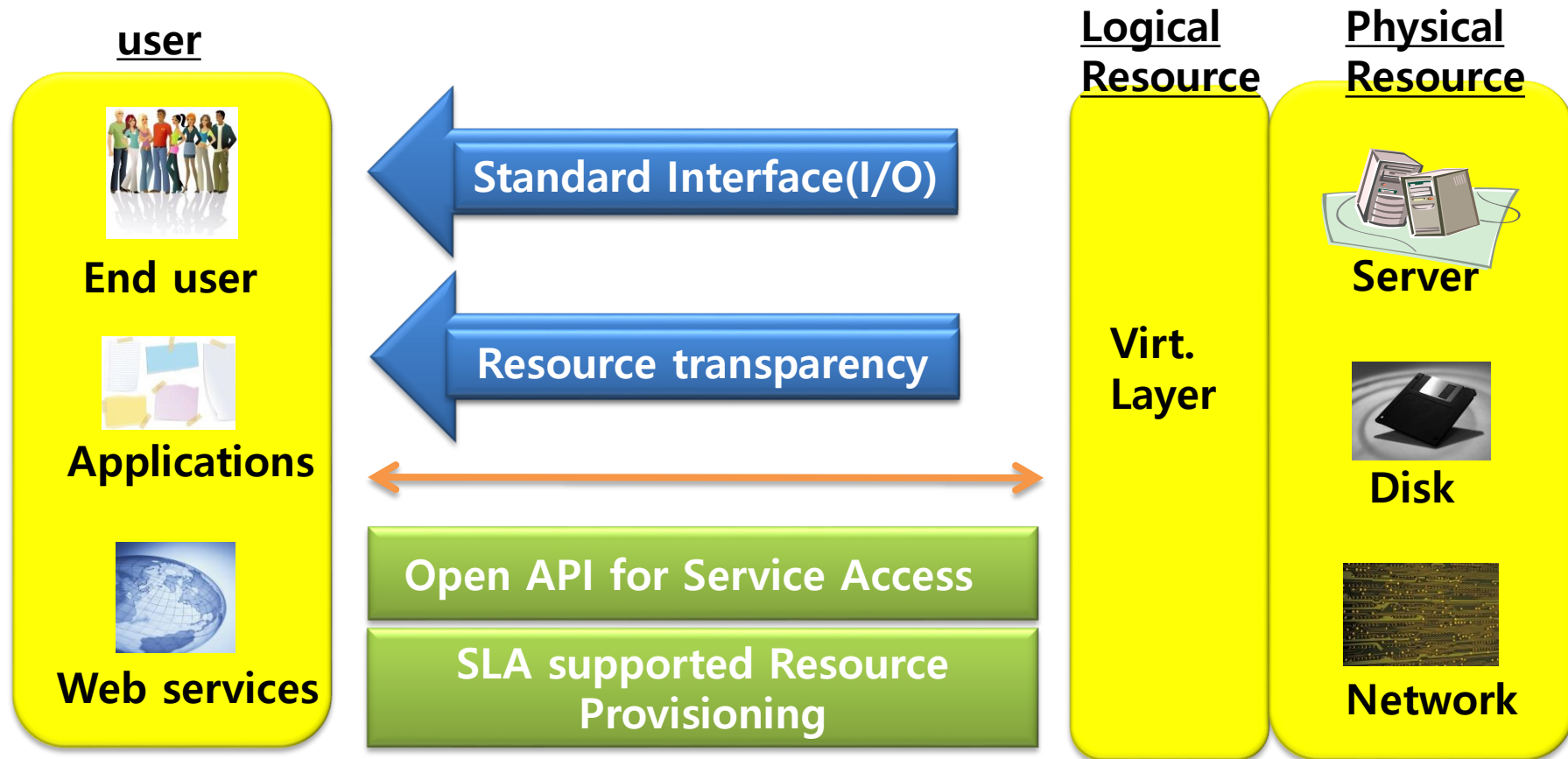
- ✓ Intel VT (Virtualization Technology) provides hardware to support the Virtual Machine

Monitor layer

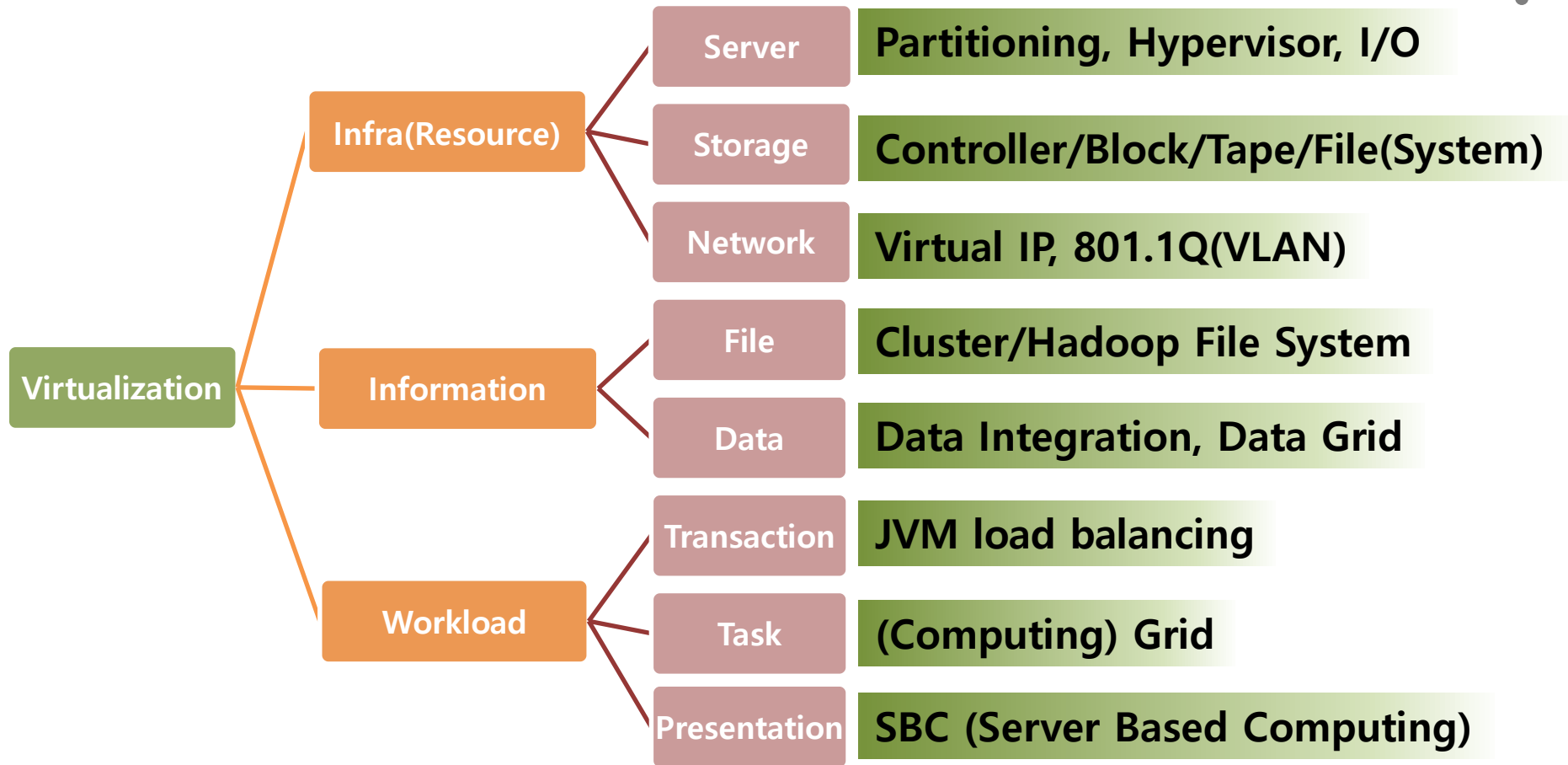


**Virtualization is now a well-established technology**

# Objectives of Virtualization



# Scope of Virtualization





# Virtualization Components

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## Provisioning and Orchestration

**Workload Virtualization  
(dynamic scheduling)**

**Information Virtualization  
(distributed data, caching,  
replication federation, transformation)**

**System Virtualization  
(workload  
management,  
partitioning)**

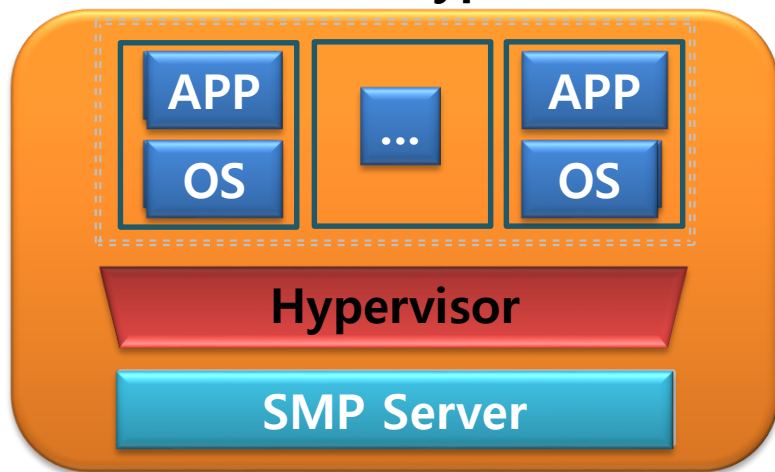
**Storage Virtualization  
(virtual volume  
management)**

**Network Virtualization  
(virtual device &  
connectivity)**

**Web service foundation and Information Model**

# Hypervisor

## Bare-Metal Hypervisor

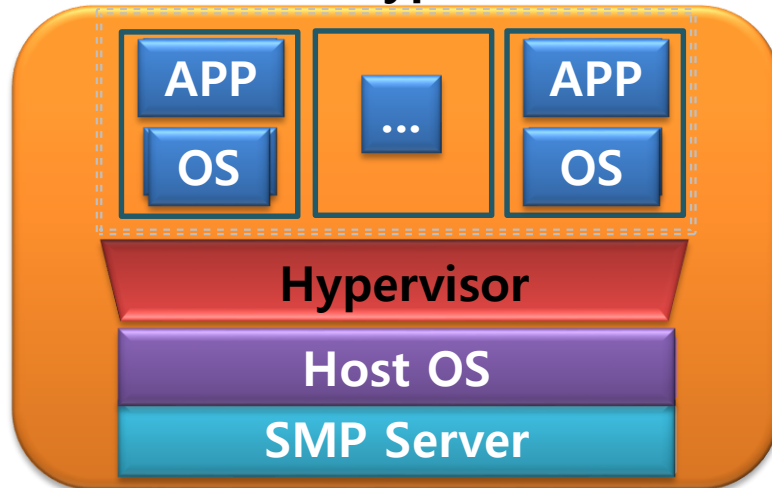


- Hypervisor itself handles all resource management functions

System zPR/SM™, z/VM

- ✓ POWER™ Hypervisor
- ✓ VMware ESX Server
- ✓ Xen Hypervisor
- ✓

## Hosted Hypervisor



- Hypervisor uses HOST OS Functions

VMware Workstation

Microsoft Virtual Server

- ✓ HP Integrity VM
- ✓ User Mode Linux
- ✓
- ✓



# Virtualization Scenarios

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- **Hardware Virtualization**

- **Software Virtualization**

  - ✓ **Full Virtualization**

  - ✓ **Para-Virtualization**



## Full-Virtualization

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- Traditional VMMs provide full-virtualization:
  - ✓ The functionality provided is identical to the underlying physical hardware
  - ✓ The functionality is exposed to the VMs
  - ✓ They allow unmodified guest OSs to execute on the VMs
  - ✓ This might result in some performance degradation
- E.g., *VMWare* provides full virtualization





## Para-Virtualization

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- Other types of VMMs provide para-virtualization:
  - ✓ They provide a virtual hardware abstraction that is *similar, but not identical* to the real hardware
  - ✓ They modify the guest OS to cooperate with the VMM
  - ✓ They result in lower overhead leading to better performance
  - ✓ E.g., *Xen* provides both para-virtualization as well as full-virtualization



## ■ The Hypervisor: HW Virtualization

- ✓ A computing layer which allows multiple operating systems to run on a host computer at the same time
- ✓ Originally developed in the 1970s as part of the IBM S/360
- ✓ Many modern day variants from different developers

# The Hypervisor

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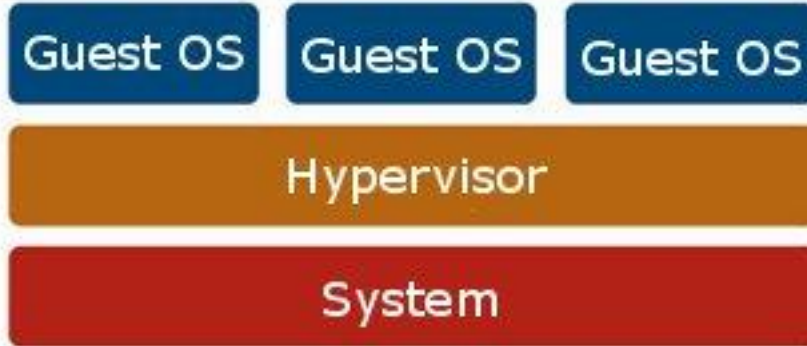
- Conceptual diagram of typical server configuration without virtualization



# The Hypervisor

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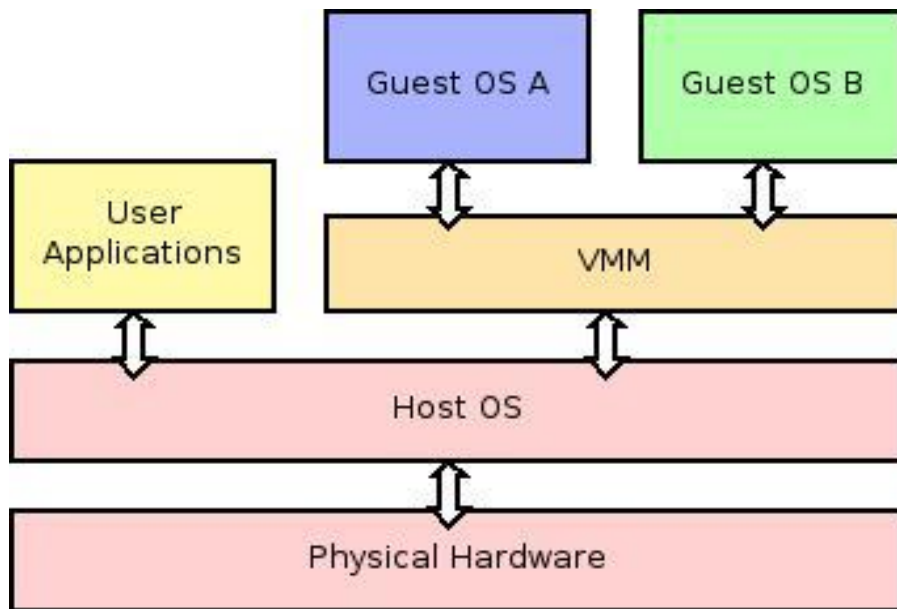
- The role of the Hypervisor in supporting Guest Operating Systems on a single machine



# Software Virtualization (example)

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## ■ VMware Server (GSX)



[http://openlab-mu-internal.web.cern.ch/openlab-mu-internal/openlab-II\\_Projects/Platform\\_Competence\\_Centre/Virtualization/Virtualization.asp](http://openlab-mu-internal.web.cern.ch/openlab-mu-internal/openlab-II_Projects/Platform_Competence_Centre/Virtualization/Virtualization.asp)

## **2. Marketplace offerings**





# Marketplace Offerings

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## ■ Freely Available

- ✓ OpenVZ (Open Source)
- ✓ VMWare Server (GSX)
- ✓ Xen 3.0 (Open Source)

## ■ Commercial

- ✓ Virtuozzo
- ✓ VMWare ESX
- ✓ Xen Enterprise
- ✓ Microsoft Virtual Server
- ✓ Virtual Iron

- Maintained by SWsoft, Inc (<http://www.swsoft.com/>)
  - ✓ Branch from their commercial Virtuozzo product
- Supports 64-Bit Guest Operating Systems
- Linux only, Open Source Product
- \$ - Free
- <http://openvz.org/>



# VMWare Server (formerly GSX)

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- Maintained by VMWare (<http://www.vmware.com/>)

  - ✓ Est. 1999 - More mature than many competitors

- Supports 64-Bit Guest Operating Systems

- Some limitations for clustering and HA imposed by vendor

- Windows and Linux Host/Guest OS Support

- \$ - Free

<http://www.vmware.com/products/gsx/>

[http://www.vmware.com/products/server\\_comp.html](http://www.vmware.com/products/server_comp.html)

## Xen 3.0

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- Available from Xen Source (<http://www.xensource.com>)
- In association with University of Cambridge  
(<http://www.cl.cam.ac.uk/Research/SRG/netos/xen/>)
- Support for 64-Bit and 32-way machines
- Supports IntelVT
- Linux support only, Windows expected later this year
- Open Source Product – One of the most actively maintained projects in the open source community
- \$ - Free



# VMWare ESX Server

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- Maintained by VMWare (<http://www.vmware.com/>)
- Supports 64-Bit Guest Operating Systems
- Advanced clustering and high availability features
- Windows and Linux Guest OS Support
- Advance management tools
- Low-overhead Hypervisor base installation
- Packages ranging from \$10-\$25k and beyond
- <http://www.vmware.com/products/esx/>

# Virtual Server Enterprise Edition

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- By Microsoft
- Support for 64-bit and 32-way machines
- Linux and Windows support for Guest OS's
- \$ - Licensing varies. One listing found for \$594.29 - \$1,069.58, not including extra Windows licenses for Guest OS's



## Next Steps at ITE

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- **Complete testing and functionality assessments**
- **Finalize architecture plans**
- **Proceed with recommendations for implementation**



# ITE Web Services Test Plan

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## ■ Installation and configuration

✓ OpenVZ

✓ VMWare

✓ Xen

■ To date, we have installations running OpenVZ and Xen for testing purposes

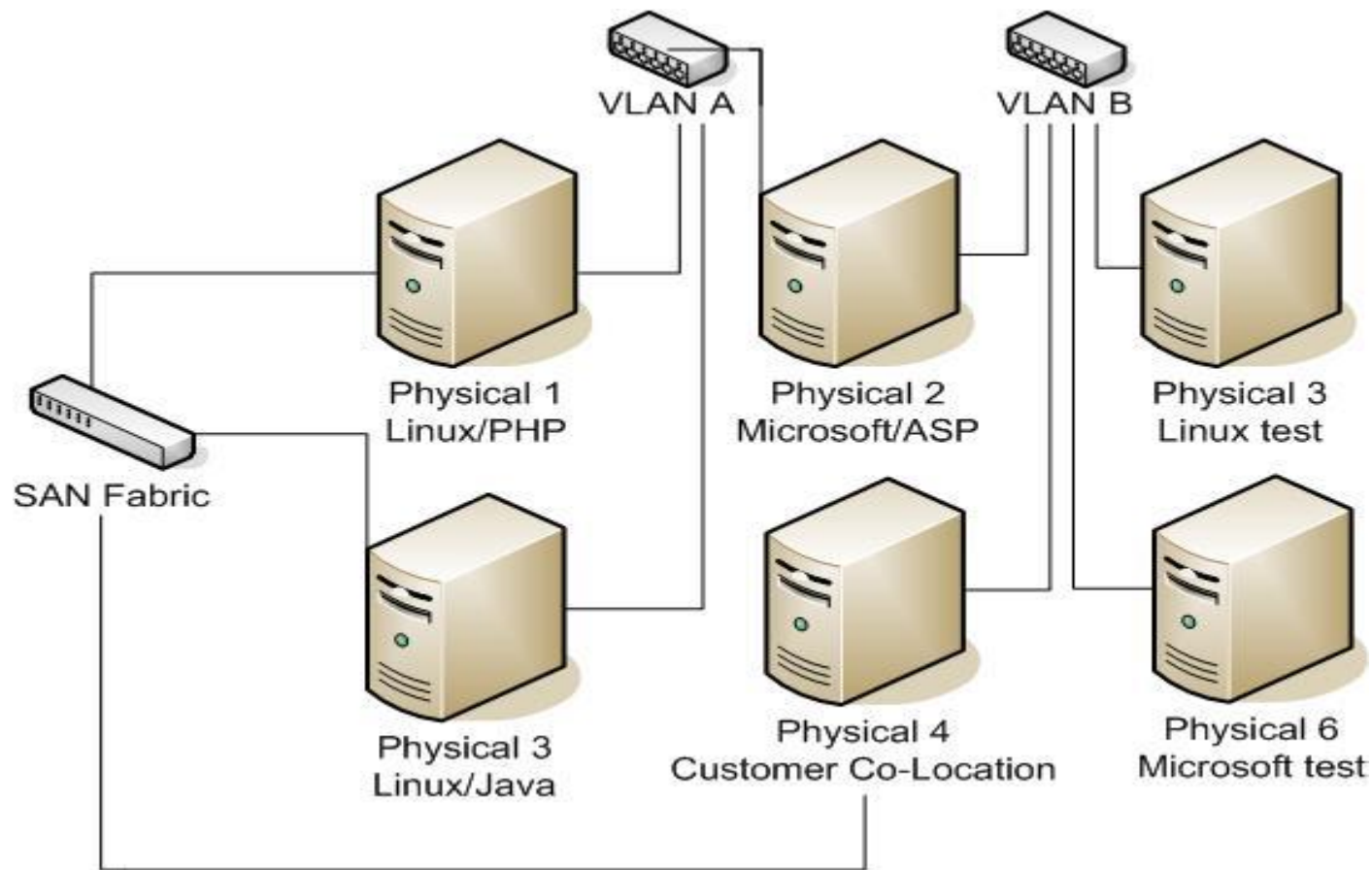


# ITE Web Services Test Plan

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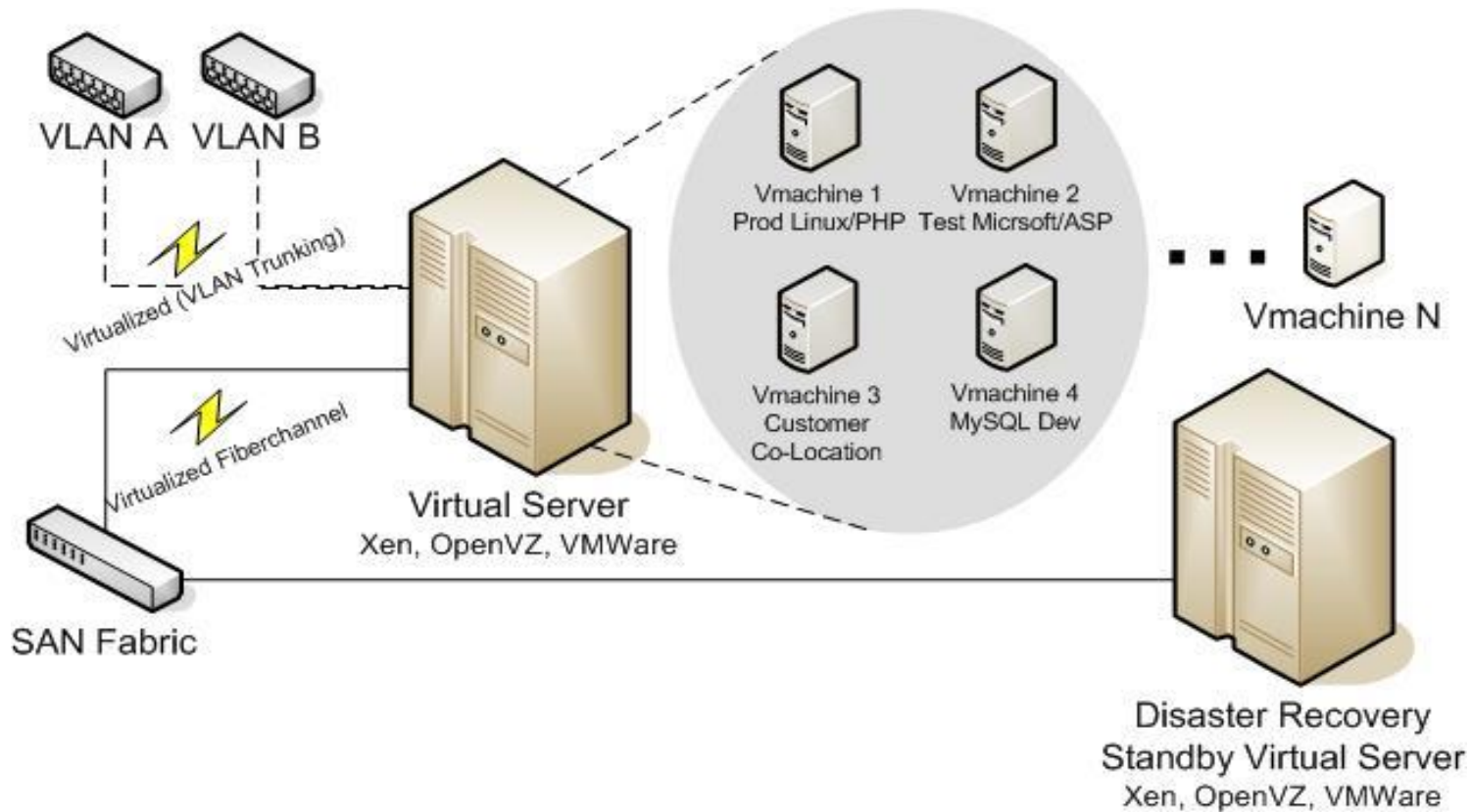
- **Ability to start/stop partitions**
- **Ability to copy and replicate partitions**
- **Assess functionality of required software installations  
(Apache, JBoss, PHP, etc)**
- **Performance testing – hdparm, Apache JMeter, etc**

# Current Architecture

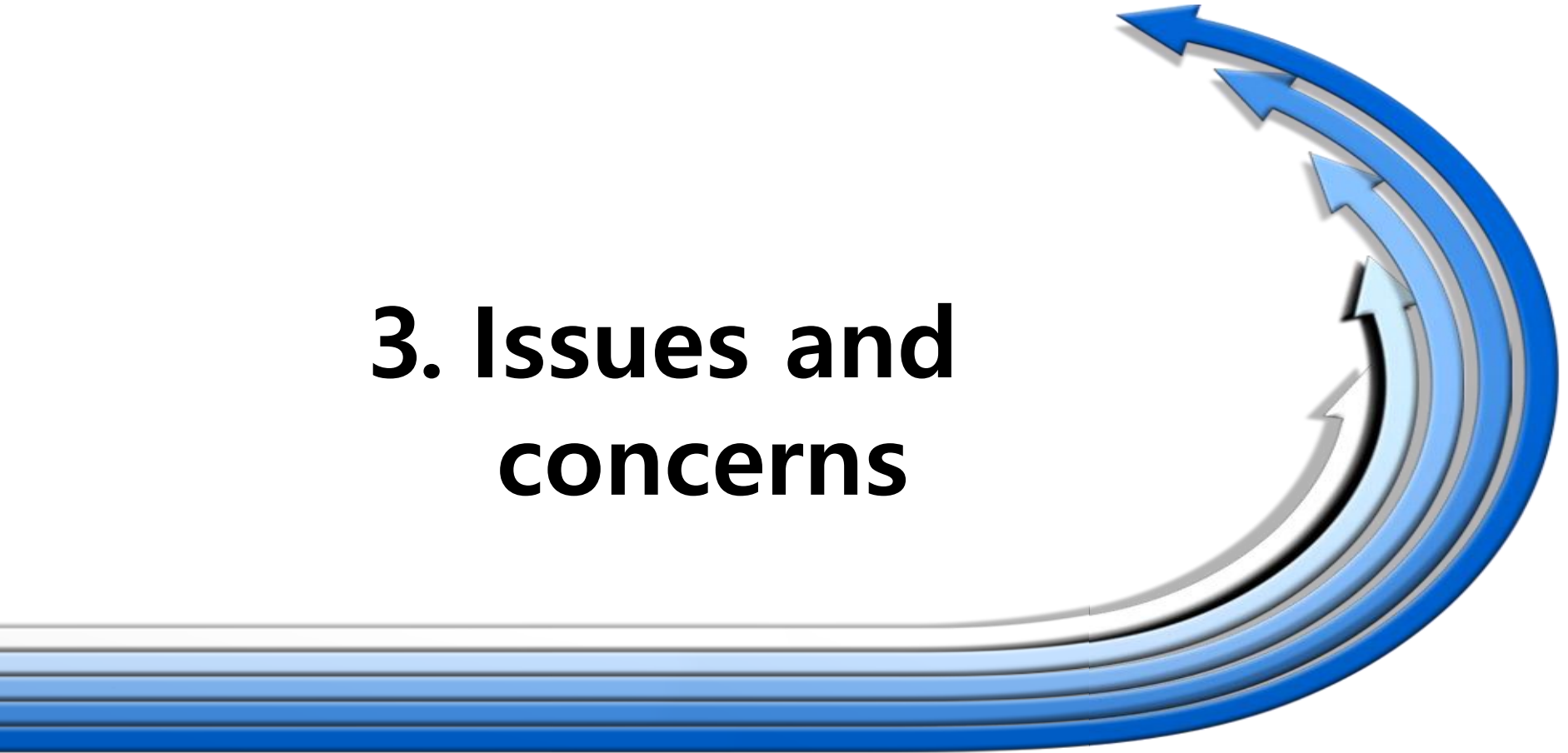




# Virtualized Architecture



### **3. Issues and concerns**





## Issues and concerns

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- **Supportability of Microsoft Server products running as Guest Operating Systems on a non-certified virtualization engine**
- **Managing load on virtualized systems can be more art than science**