



# Cloud Computing – the VMware Perspective

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# Cloud Computing - the Key Questions

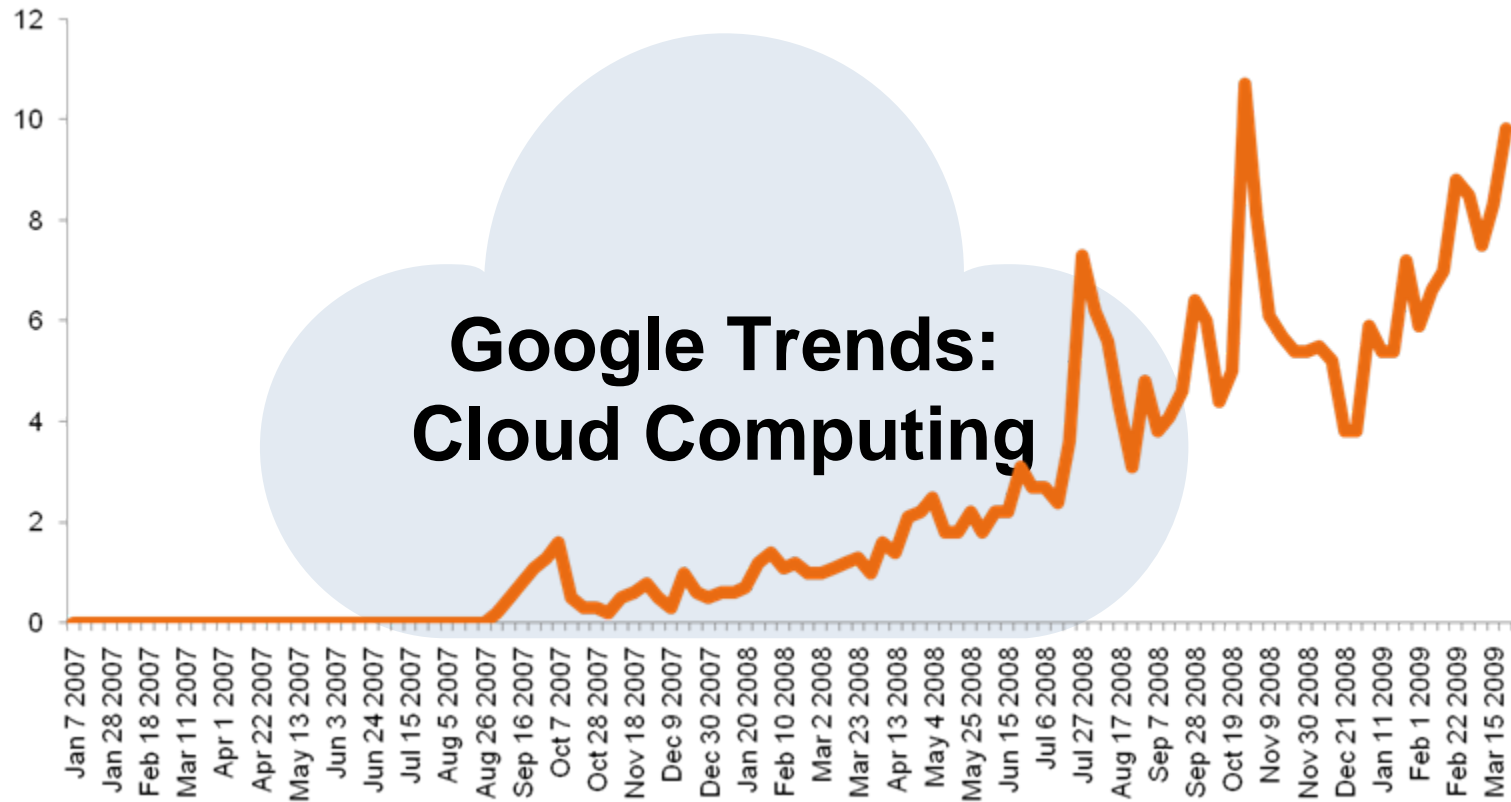
**What is it?**

**Why do you need it?**

**How do you build (or leverage) one (or many)?**

**How do you operate it?**

## There is Certainly a Lot of Hype...



**But what is it?**

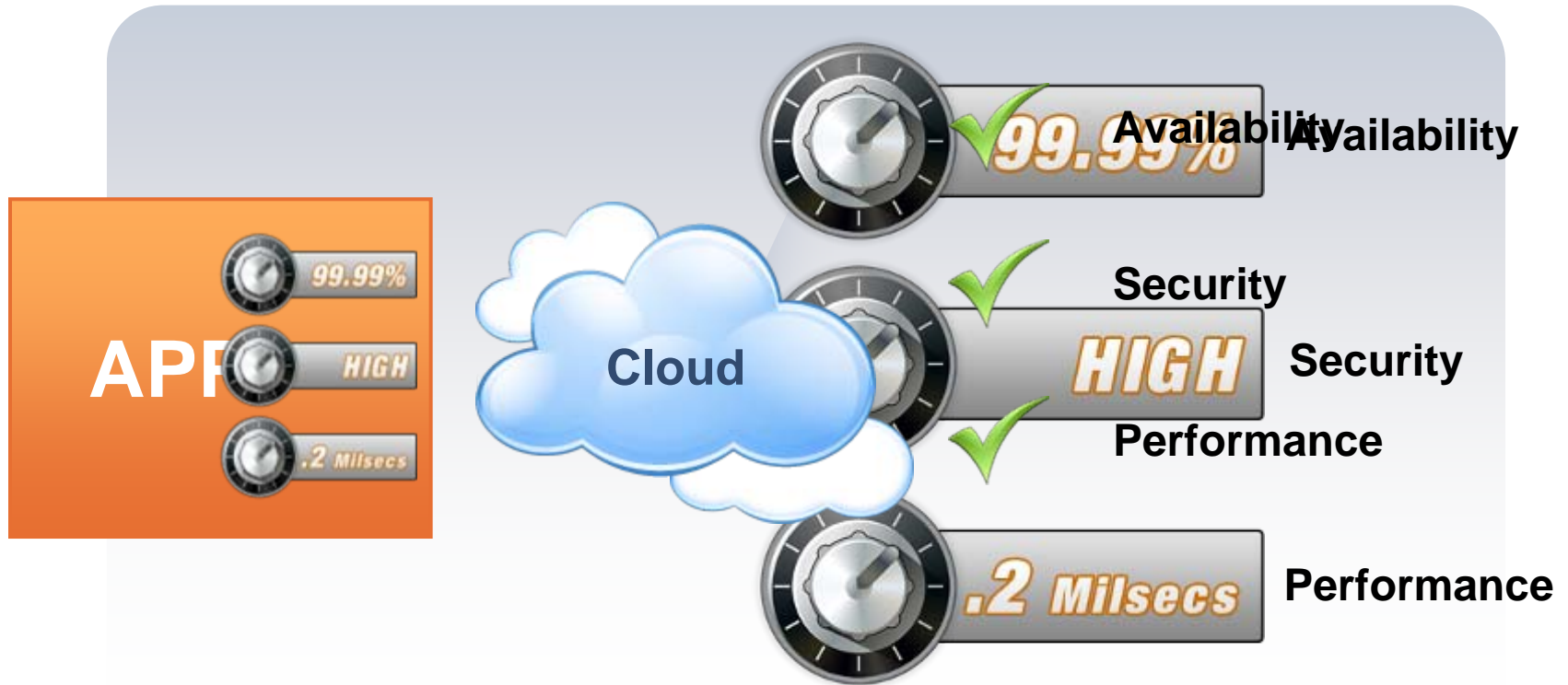
# IT as a Shared Service

Just like.....



- Inexpensive, pay as you go,
- Ubiquitously available
- Reliable
- Choice of providers

## Rolling Out a New Business Service...



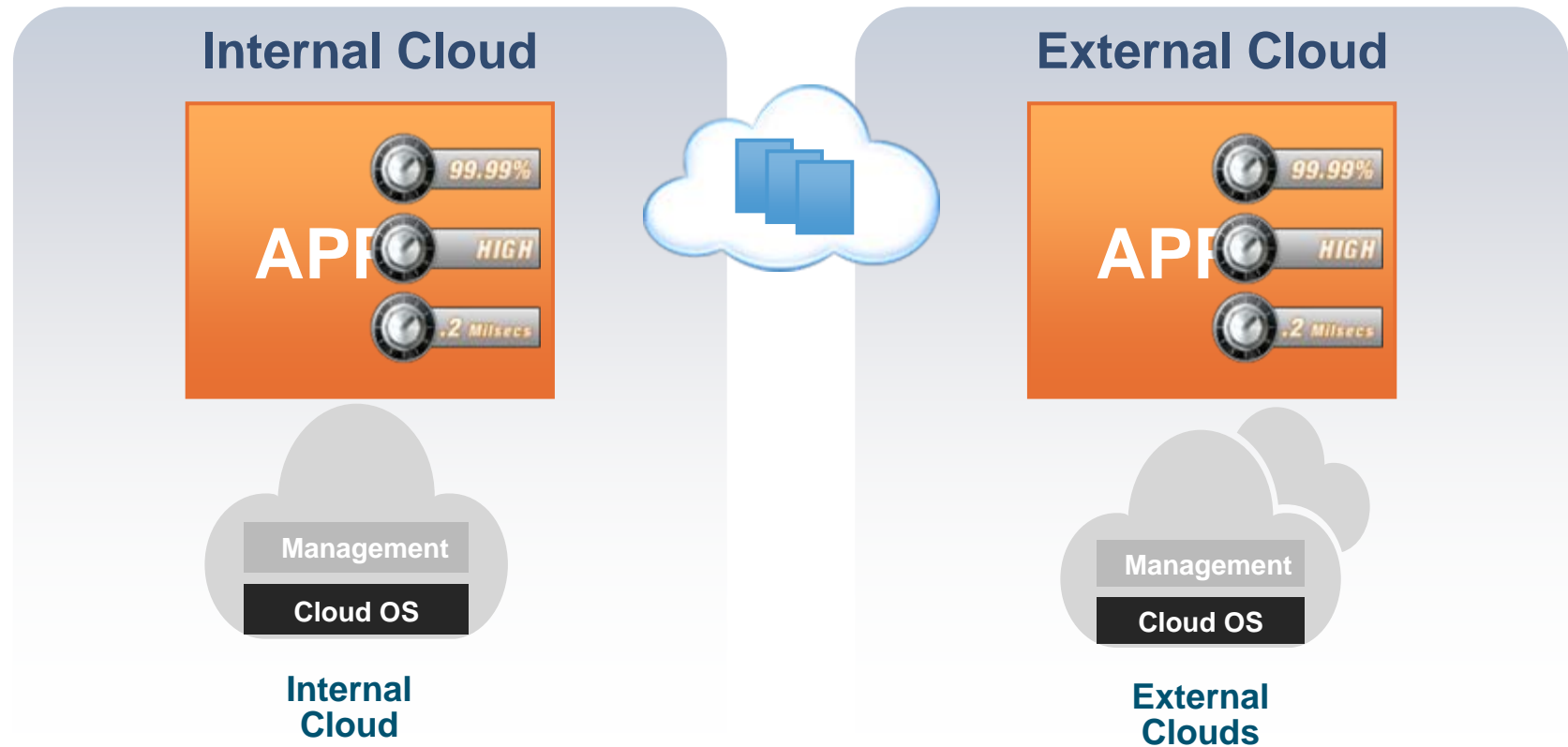
...is a Matter of Specifying SLAs

## Rolling Out New IT Offerings...



**...Is Always Efficient**

## Leveraging the External Cloud...



...Doesn't Require Giving Up On  
Security, Control or QoS

# Different Types Of Cloud Computing

## 3 Main Types or Personalities



**Application/Information** – Sometimes referred to as Software-as-a-Service, applications or information delivered as a service



**Development** – Sometimes referred to as Platform-as-a-Service, application development platforms enabling authoring and runtime environments



**Infrastructure** – Sometimes referred to as Infrastructure-as-a-Service, compute, storage, networking made available for as a cloud service.





# Cloud Computing - the Key Questions

**What is it?**

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## Key Business Properties/Metrics

- **Efficiency** - The ratio of the output the organization as compared to the input of that system/organization
- **Flexibility and Agility** – The ability to quickly react or realign business assets to take advantage to business and/or market opportunities.
- **Reliability** – The capability for an organization to recover from anything affecting the normal business cycle
- **Predictability** - The ability to reduce variance the quality of service provided
- **Choice** – Flexibility to choose which business tool/platform that provides the best value.

## Are also Key Cloud Properties

IT  
as a  
Shared  
Service

- > Efficiency, low cost
- > Ease of use, flexibility, agility
- > Reliability, predictability
- > Choice

## Also are Key Cloud Properties

- **Efficiency** – Turn substantial capex investment into ongoing OpEx.
- **Flexibility and Agility** – IT service “on tap”; dynamically reconfiguring resources
- **Reliability** – All business applications inherit high availability and business continuance features provided the abstraction and underlying physical systems.
- **Predictability** – Standardization and service level catalogue reduce variance
- **Choice** – Operating system platform agnostic. Works with what you have and what you will have.

# Cloud Computing - the Key Questions

**What is it?**

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**How do you operate it?**

# How do You Bridge from the Datacenter of Today to the External Cloud?

**Trusted  
Reliable  
Secure**

**Efficient  
Flexible  
Dynamic**



**?**  
(no migration path)

**External  
Cloud**

**Internal  
Cloud**

# Can You Move the Cloud to the Datacenter?

**Trusted  
Reliable  
Secure**

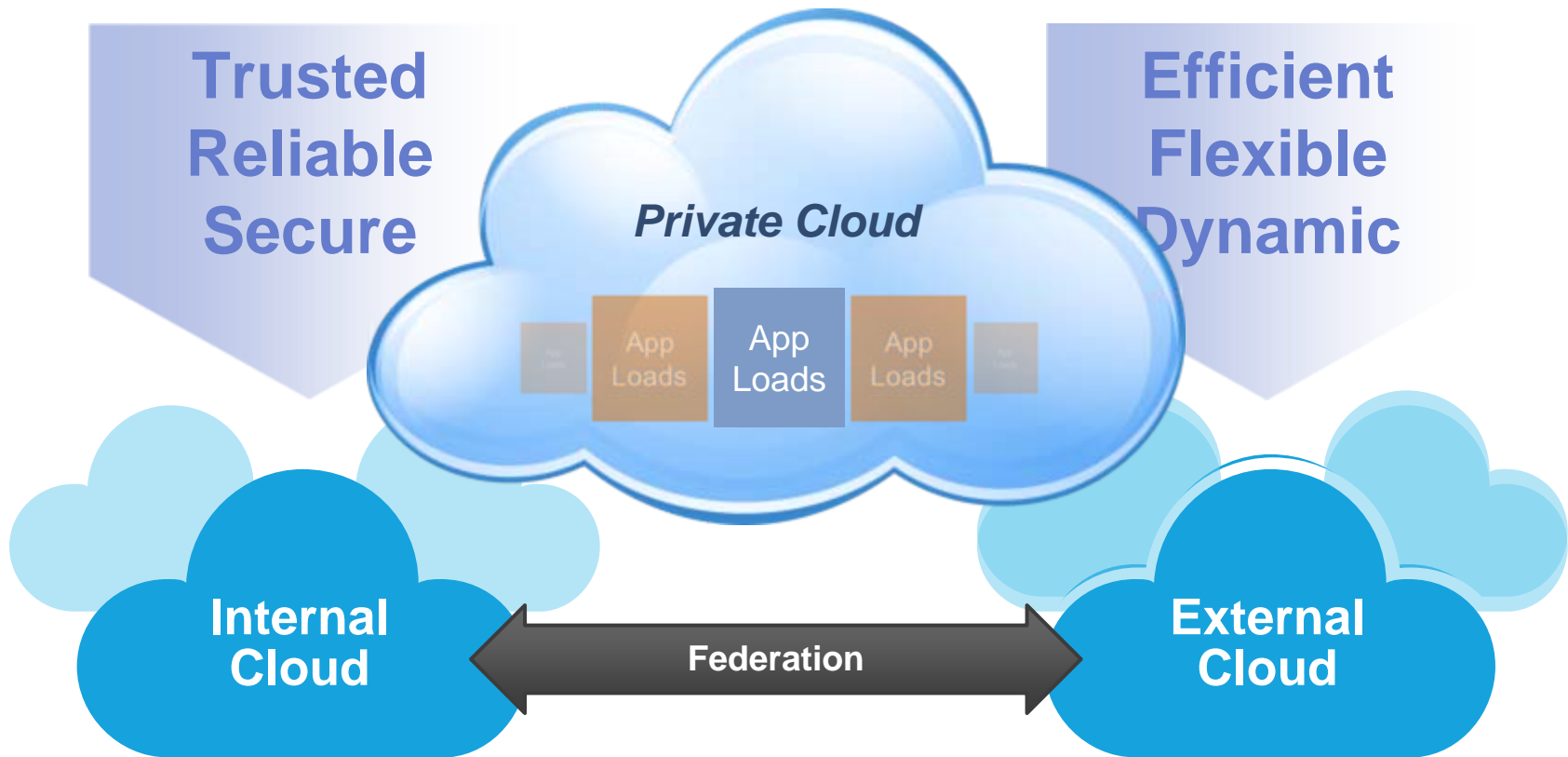
**Efficient  
Flexible  
Dynamic**



?

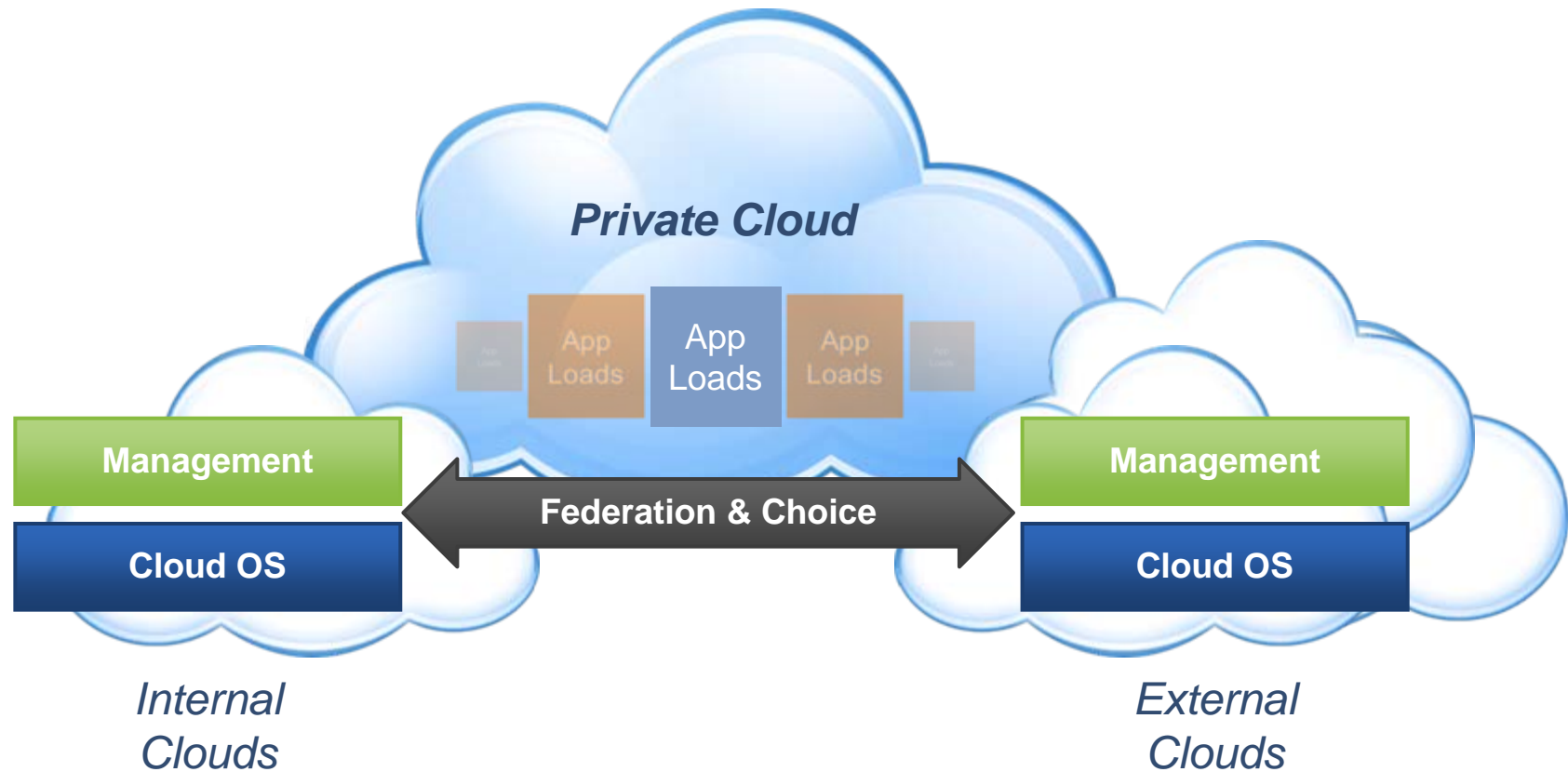
**External  
Cloud**

## And Even Connect Internal and External?





# The VMware Vision: IT as a Shared Service Delivered Through Private Cloud



# Private Cloud: the Efficiency Without the Disruption

## The Efficiency of Cloud Computing...

### Business

- ❑ Fast response times
- ❑ Contractual and auditable SLAs
- ❑ Usage based, pay-as-you-go financial model

### IT

- ❑ Economies of scale
- ❑ High performance, highly available
- ❑ Policy-driven automation

## ...Without the Risk Or Disruption

- ❑ Compatible with any existing or future application
- ❑ Security enforced on- and off-premise
- ❑ Leverage and evolve existing skills, management
- ❑ Future proof – no lock in to specific architectures

## Takeaway #1: Virtualization is the Key to the Cloud

### GE Puts 'Private' Cloud Computing To The Test

**It's starting a three-year effort aimed at better efficiency and flexibility.**

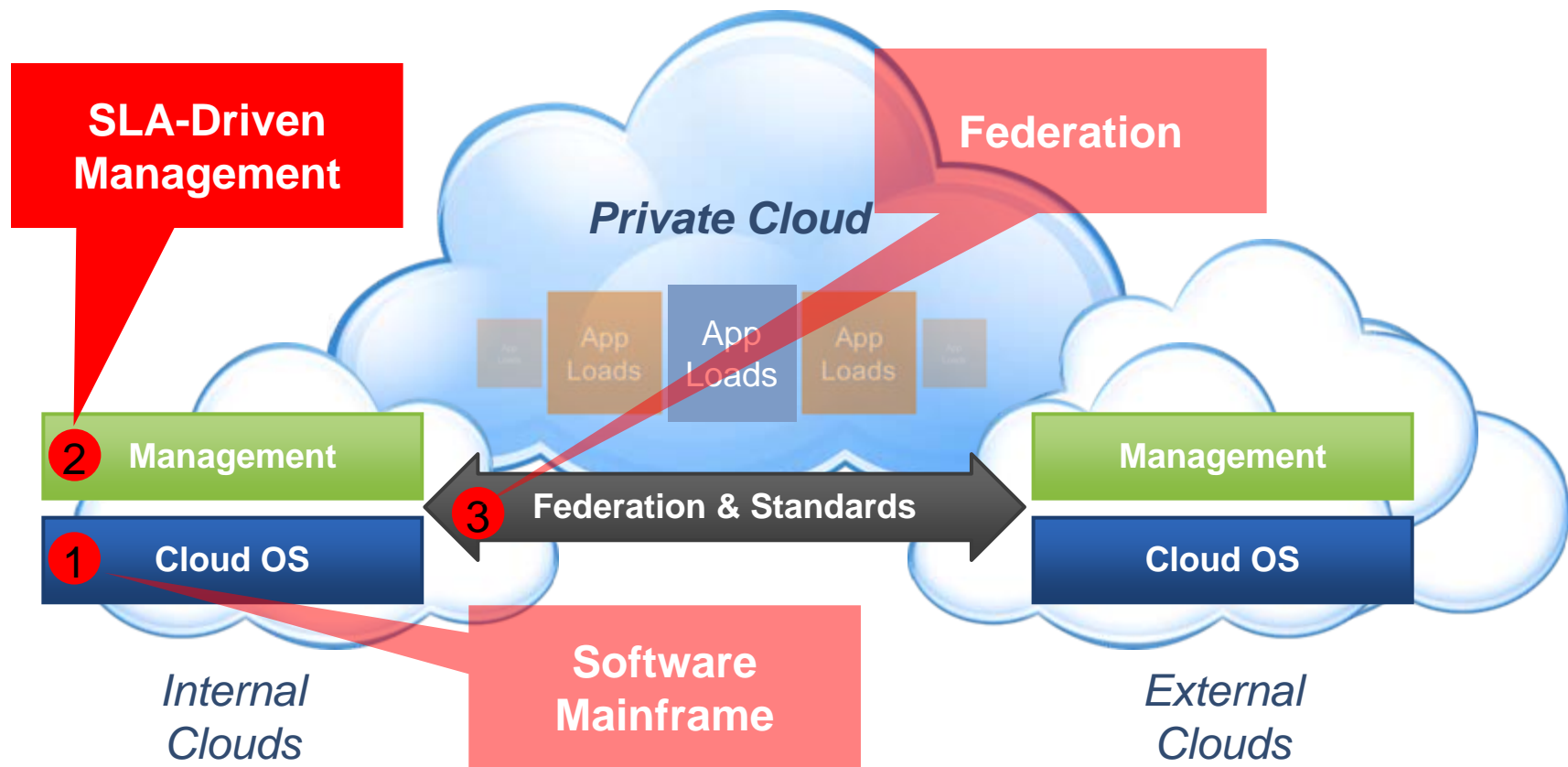
By [J. Nicholas Hoover](#)  
**InformationWeek**

April 11, 2009 12:01 AM (From the April 13, 2009 issue)

General Electric's road to better [data center](#) efficiency is paved with virtualization. Now, as GE looks to build an internal or "private" cloud computing environment, [virtualization](#) will once again play a key role.

**“Virtualization will  
once again play a  
key role”**

# Three Building Blocks for the Private Cloud



# VMware vSphere™ – The Industry's First Cloud Operating System

Application  
Services

**vSphere 4.0**

Infrastructure  
Services

- Clustering
- Data Protection

Availability

- Firewall
- Anti-virus
- Intrusion Prevention
- Intrusion Detection

Security

- Dynamic Resource Sizing

Scalability

vCompute

- Hardware Assist
- Enhanced Live Migration Compatibility

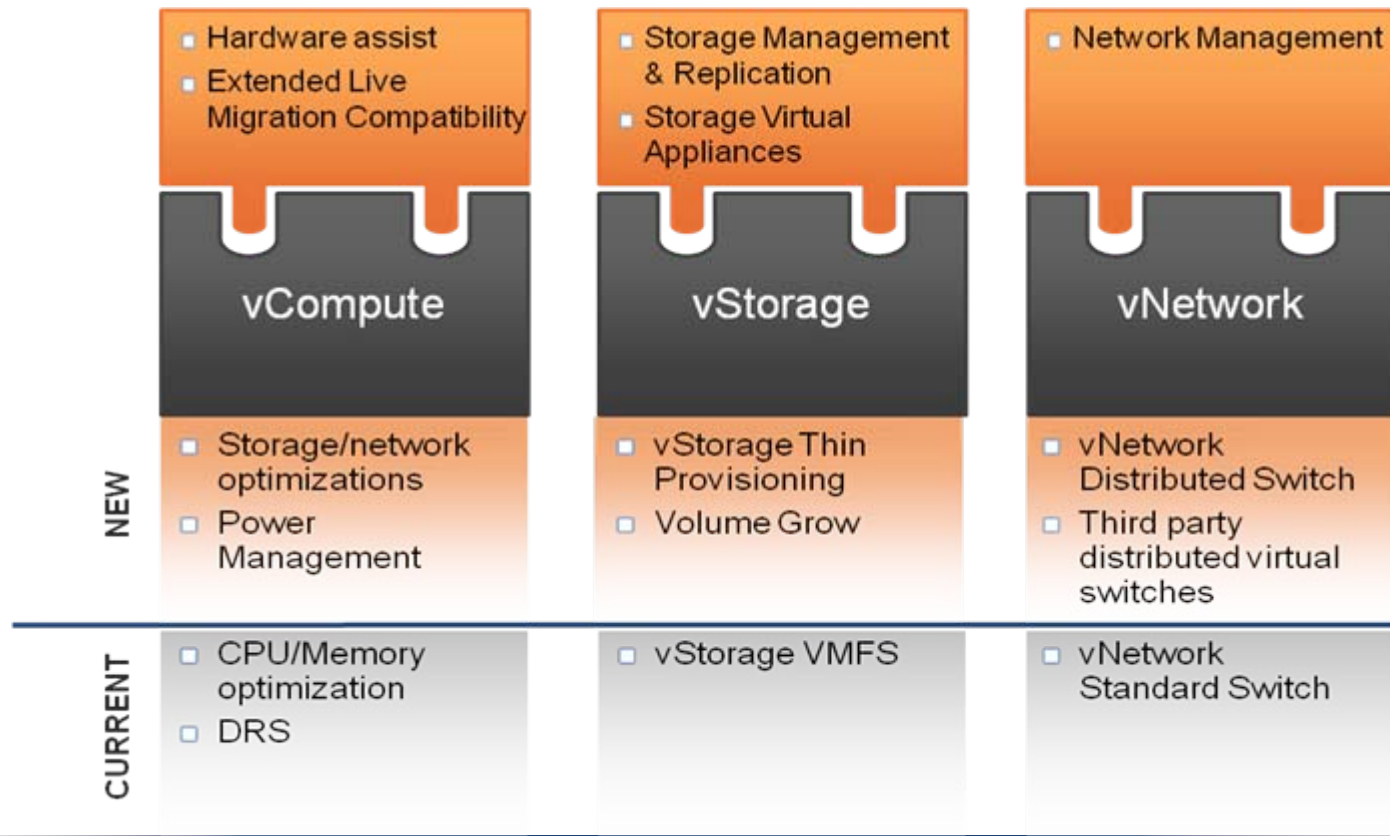
vStorage

- Storage Management & Replication
- Storage Virtual Appliances

vNetwork

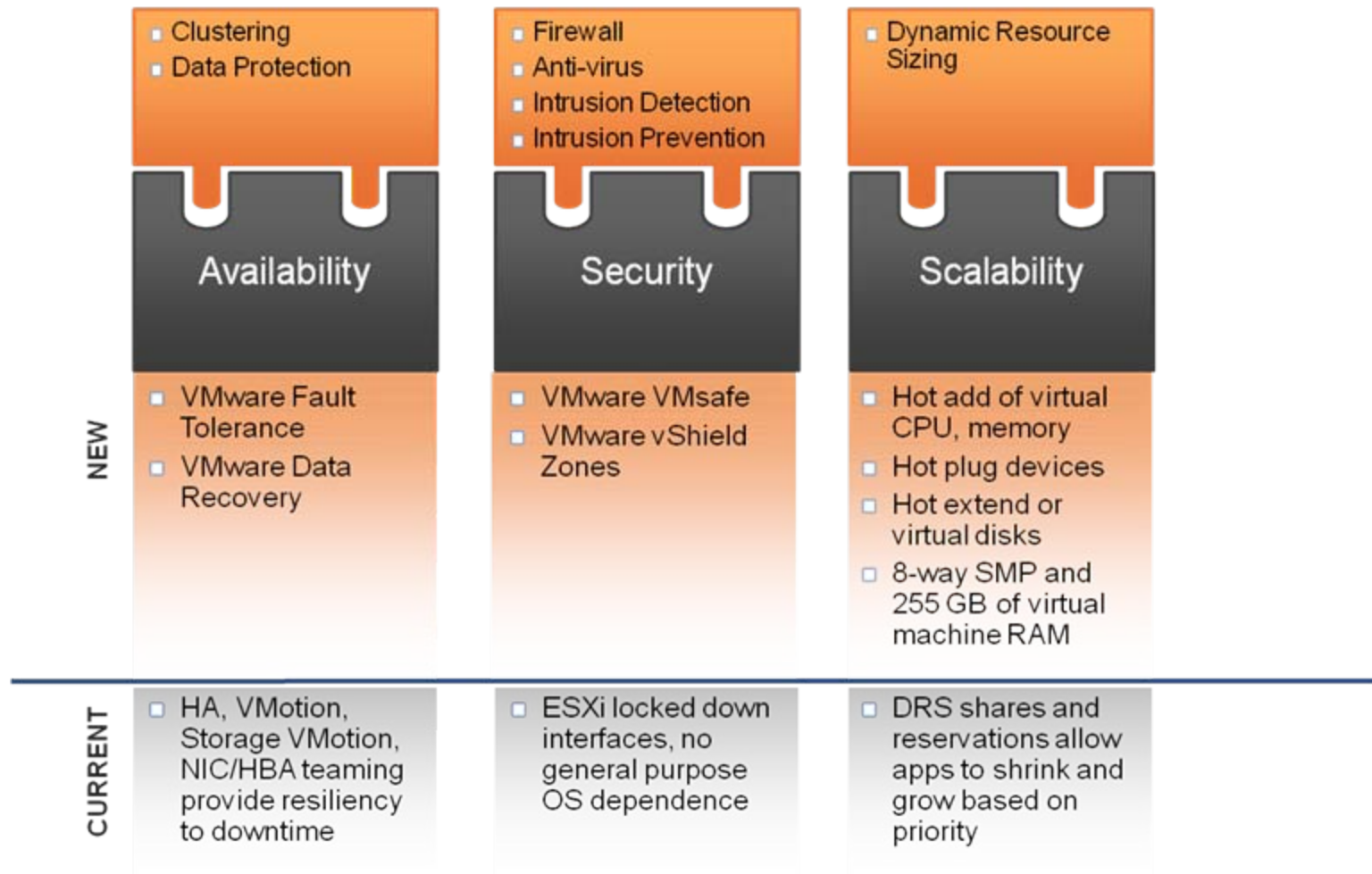
- Network Management

## Infrastructure Services Deliver CapEx and OpEx Savings

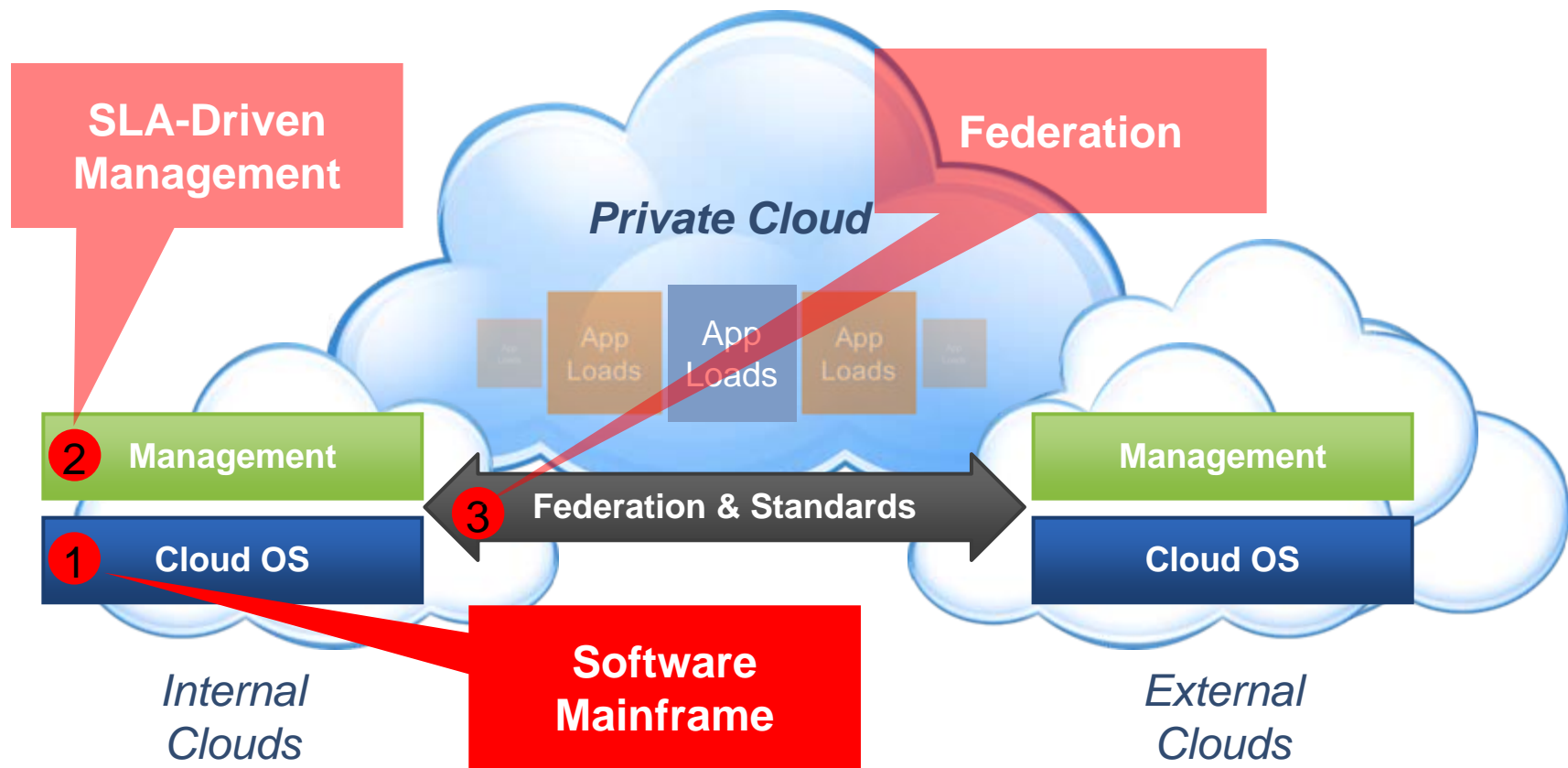


**Highest consolidation ratios in the industry**  
**Most efficient use of hardware resources**  
**Low operational overhead**

## Application Services Provide Built in Service Level Controls



# Three Building Blocks for the Private Cloud





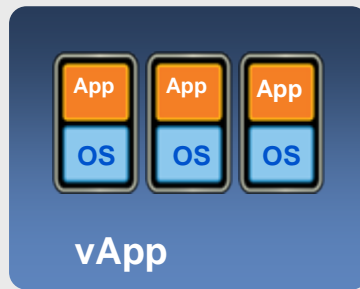
# vApp – New Model for Describing and Deploying Applications

**Availability = 99.99%**

**Security = High**

**Performance = 500 msec**

SLA Definitions



- Allows management of multi-tier applications as a single entity
  - Utilizes industry standard OVF to provide instructions on how to deploy
  - Templates, Clone and other operations execute at the vService level
- 
- Simpler, application centric view of management
  - Easier portability of applications
  - Applications can now be written to monitor and scale themselves

Application  
vServices

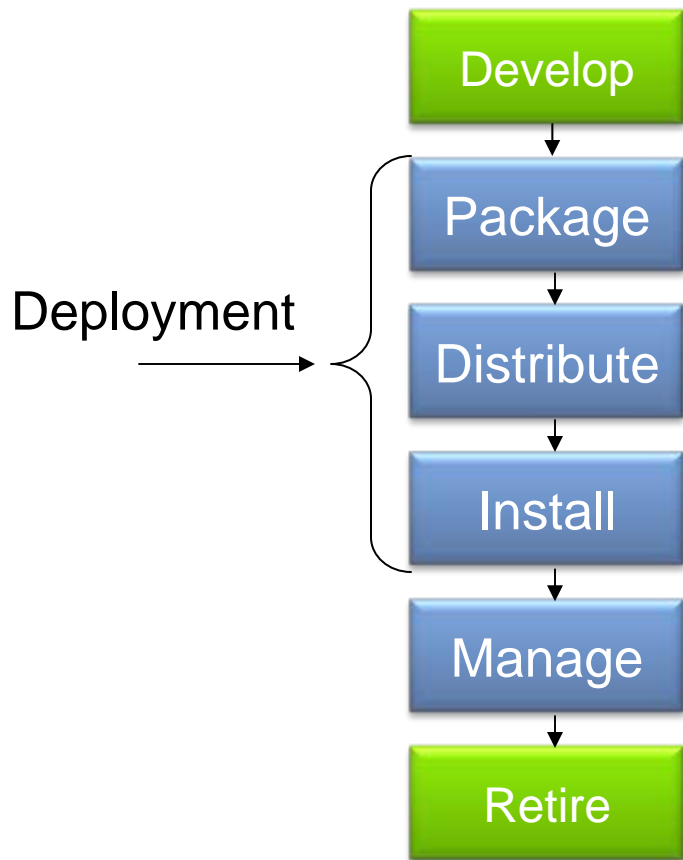
Availability

Security

Scalability

Cloud OS

# DMTF's OVF- Open Virtualization Format



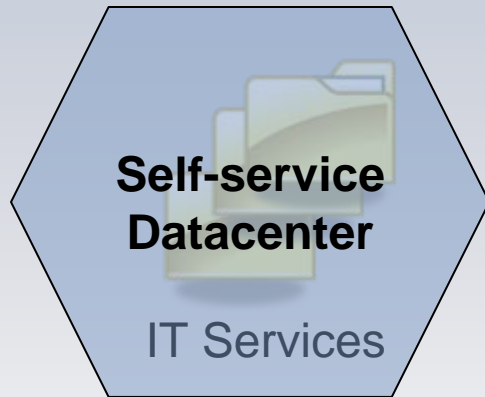
## Benefits

- Improves your user experience with streamlined installations
- Offers customers virtualization platform independence and flexibility
- Creates complex pre-configured multi-tiered services more easily
- Efficiently delivers enterprise software through portable virtual machines
- Offers platform-specific enhancements and easier adoption of advances in virtualization through extensibility

Original Submitters include the following companies

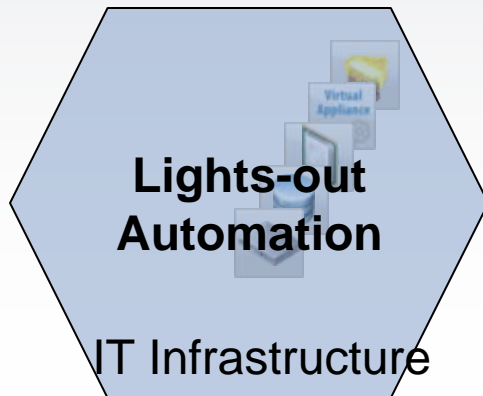


# Management Model For Delivering IT as a Service



Enable Self-Service, Pay As You Go

IT  
Consumers



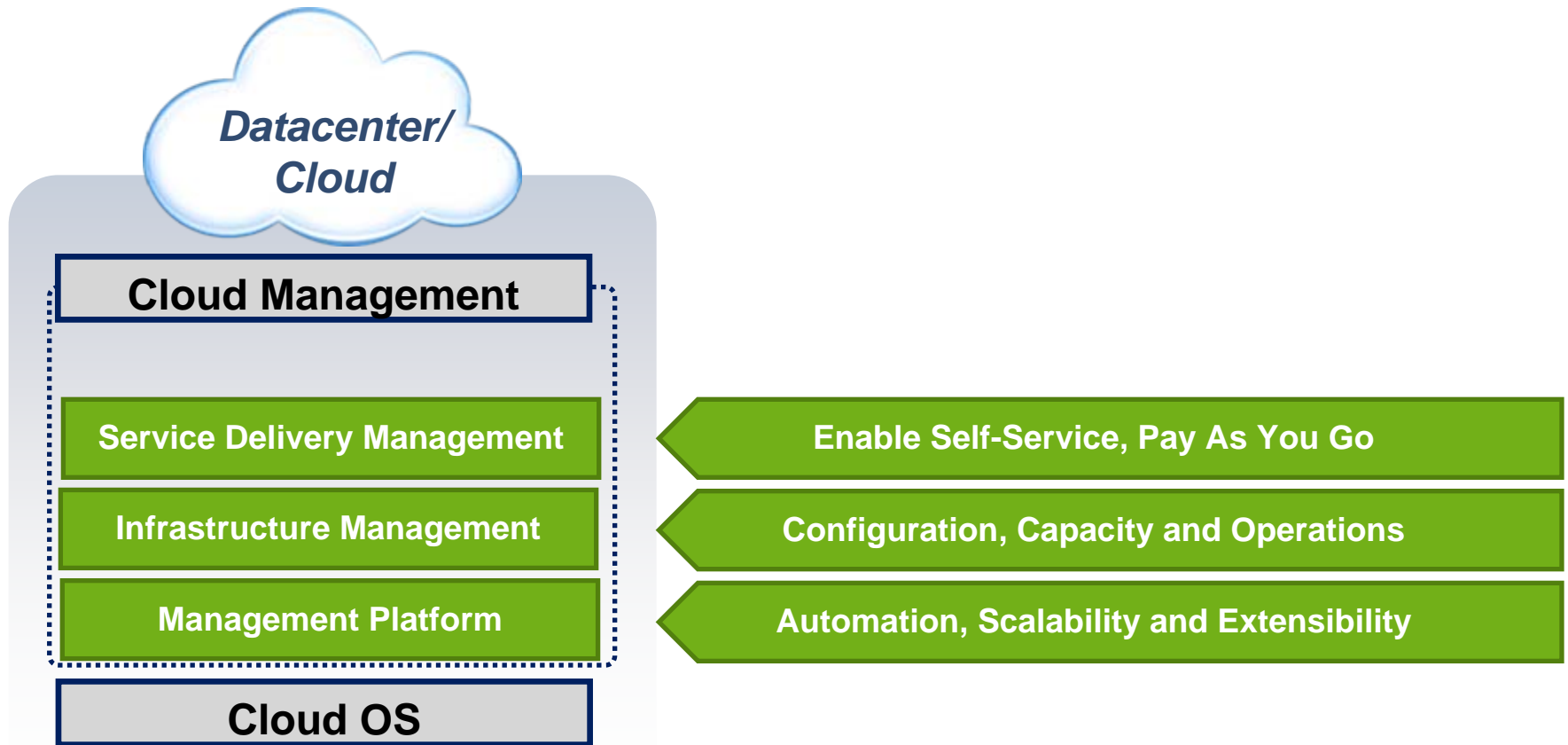
Configuration, Capacity and Operations

Automation, Scalability and Integration



IT Staff

# Cloud Management



# vCenter Management Suite

## Management for a Private Cloud



## vCenter Management Capabilities

### Private Cloud Management Characteristics

SLA enforcement  
Delegated self-service  
Metered IT services  
Service catalog

Self optimizing  
Self healing  
Self regulating  
Self describing

Workflow orchestration  
Policy based mgmt  
Open and extensible  
Scale-out architecture

### Service Delivery

Provisioning

Chargeback

SLA Mgmt

Self-service

### Infrastructure Management

Configuration

Operations

Capacity

Plug-n-Play

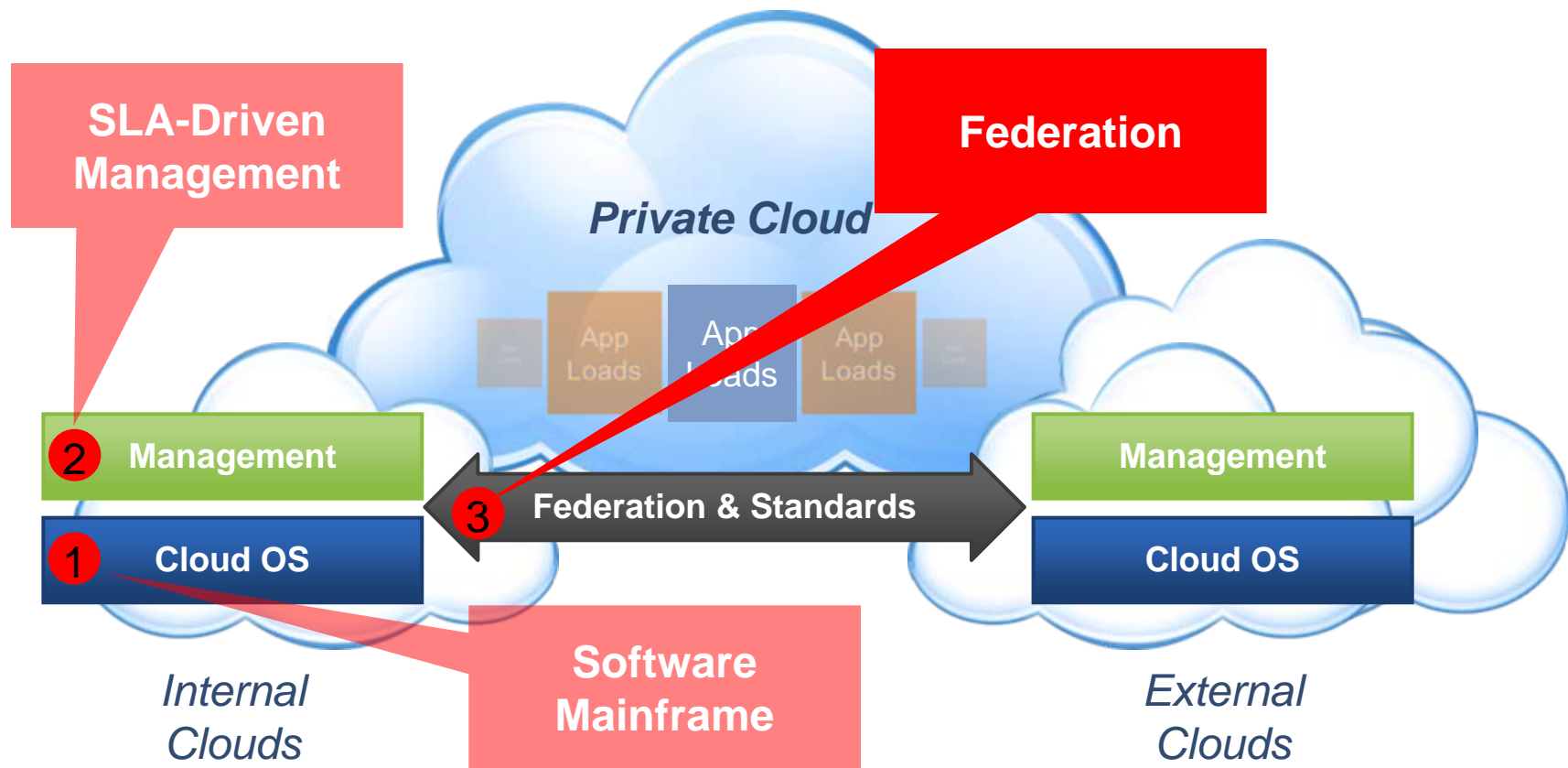
### Management Platform

Architecture

Automation

Extensibility

## Three Building Blocks for the Private Cloud

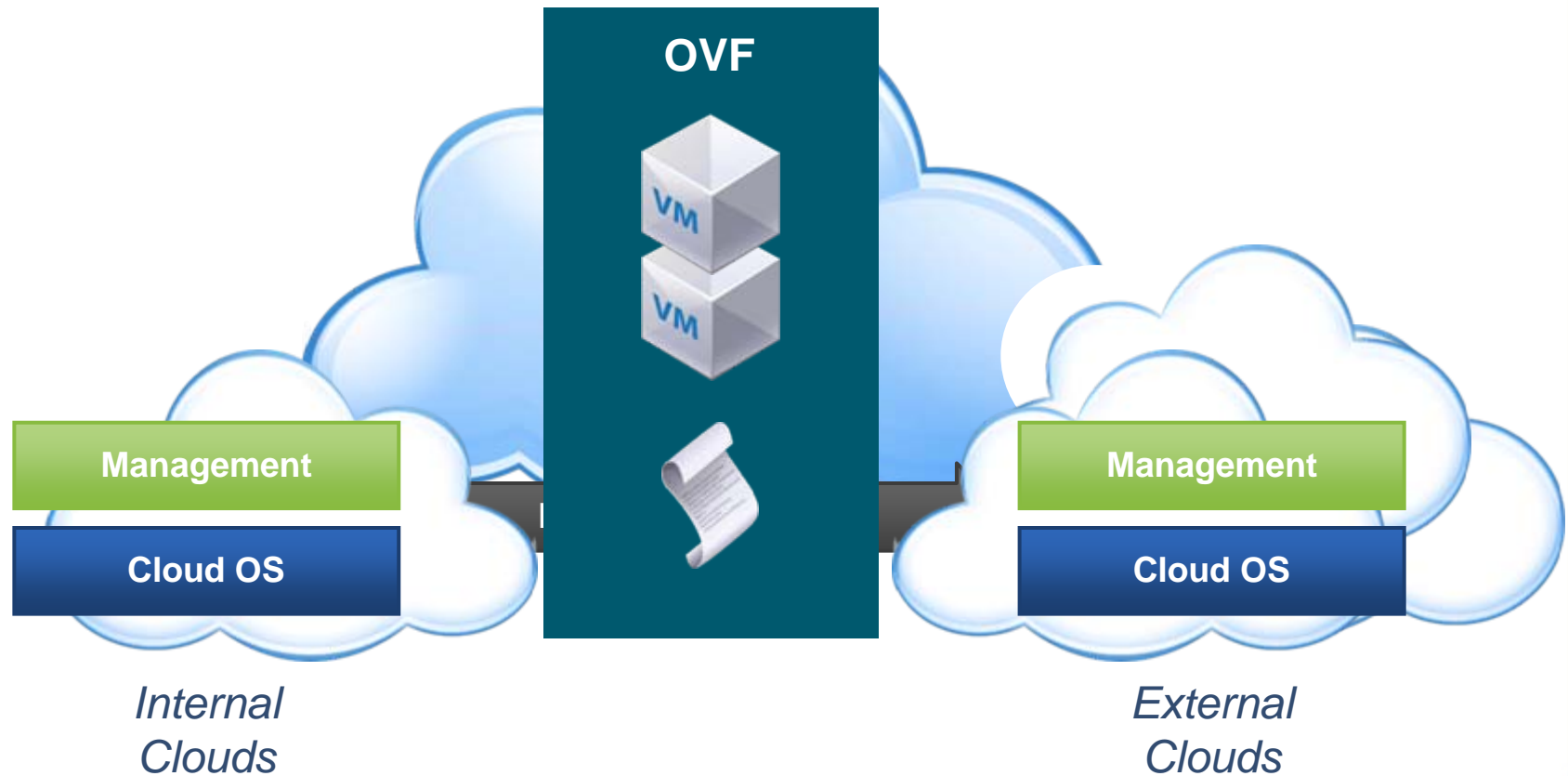


# Open Cloud Manifesto

## ***Principles of an Open Cloud***

1. Cloud providers must work together to ensure that the challenges to cloud adoption (security, integration, portability, interoperability, governance/management, metering/monitoring) are addressed through open collaboration and the appropriate use of standards.
2. Cloud providers must not use their market position to lock customers into their particular platforms and limit their choice of providers.
3. Cloud providers must use and adopt existing standards wherever appropriate. The IT industry has invested heavily in existing standards and standards organizations; there is no need to duplicate or reinvent them.
4. When new standards (or adjustments to existing standards) are needed, we must be judicious and pragmatic to avoid creating too many standards. We must ensure that standards promote innovation and do not inhibit it.
5. Any community effort around the open cloud should be driven by customer needs, not merely the technical needs of cloud providers, and should be tested or verified against real customer requirements.
6. Cloud computing standards organizations, advocacy groups, and communities should work together and stay coordinated, making sure that efforts do not conflict or overlap.
7. *Supported today by over 150 companies and growing*
8. *[www.opencloudmanifesto.org](http://www.opencloudmanifesto.org)*

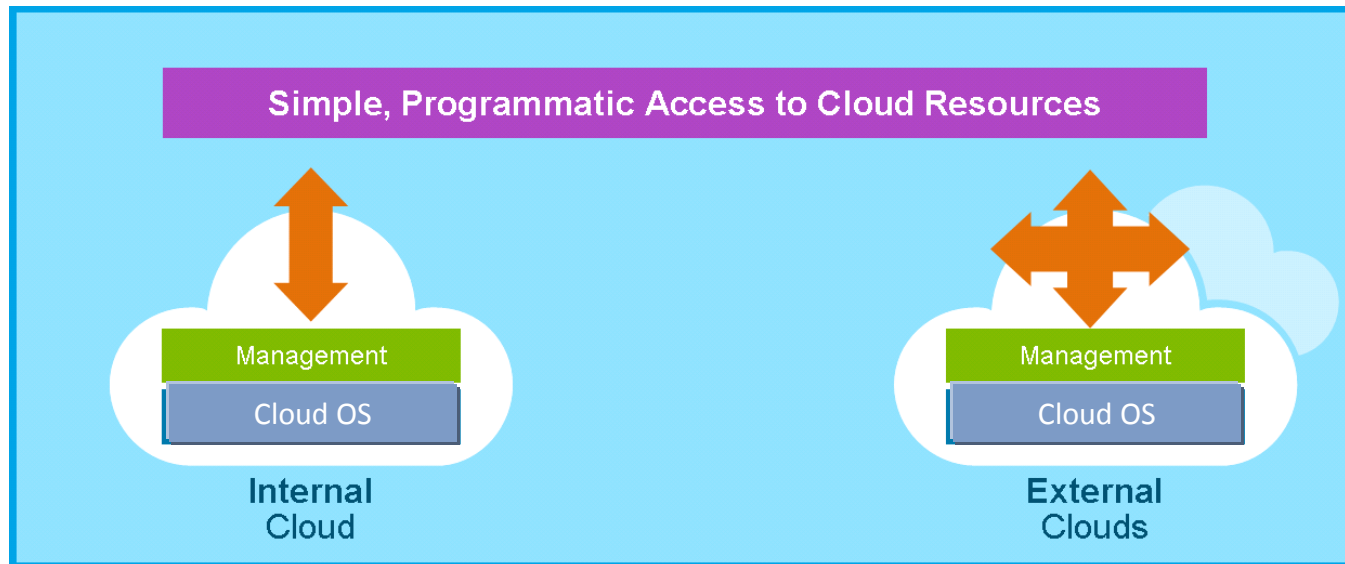
# OVF is the Common Language Between Clouds





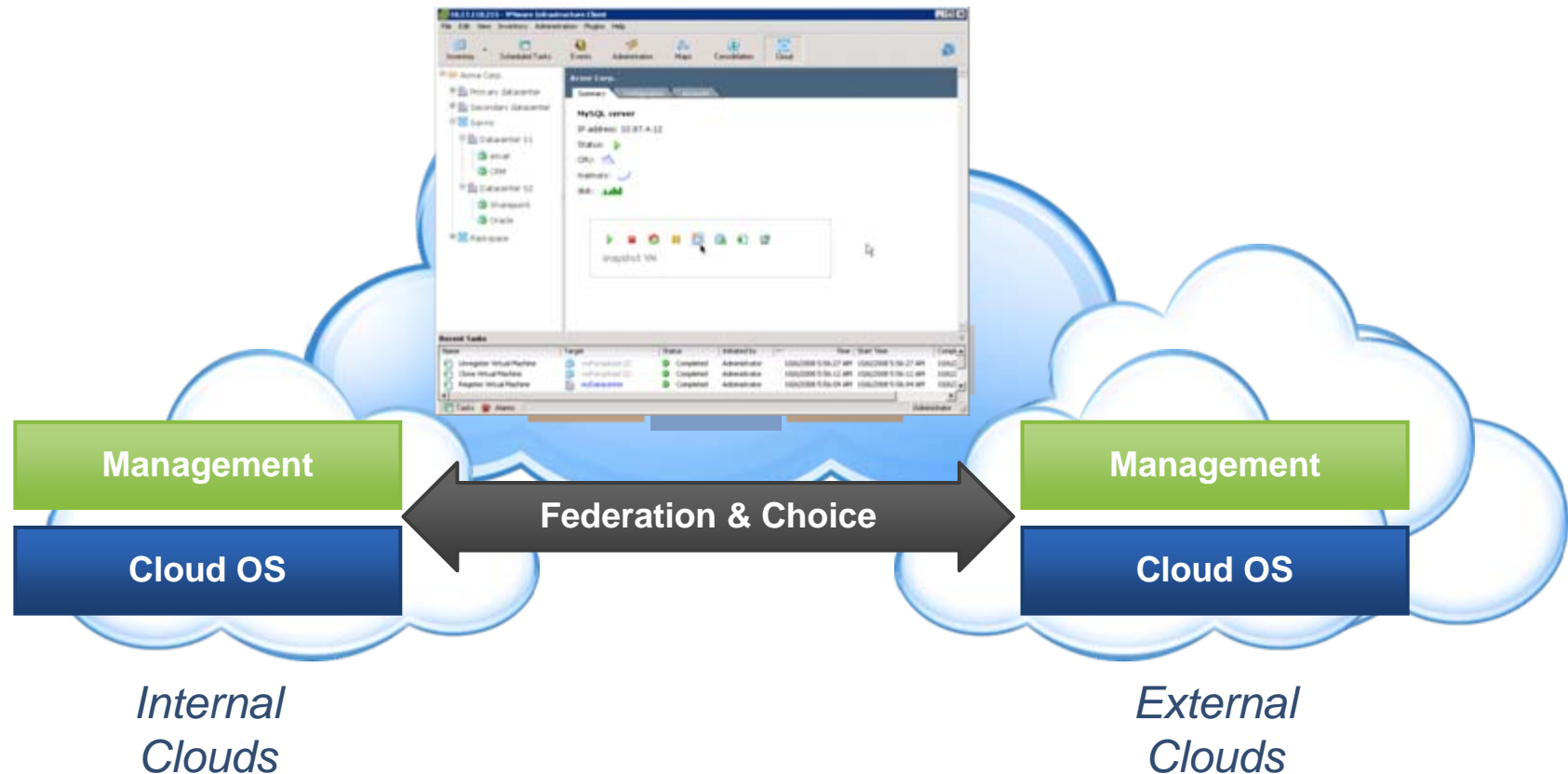
## vCloud API

- Enabler for interoperability across clouds
- In private release currently

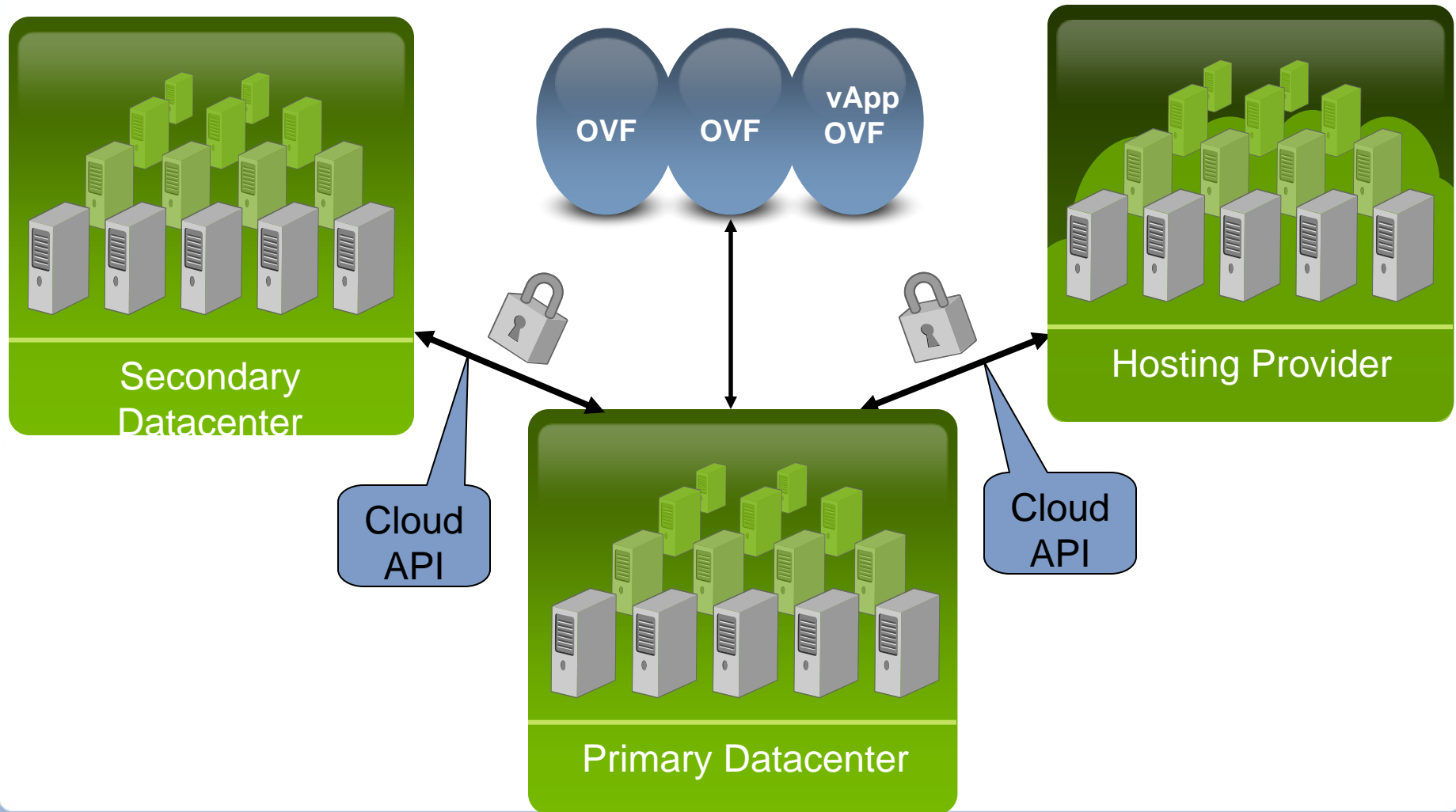


# vSphere Client Plug-In

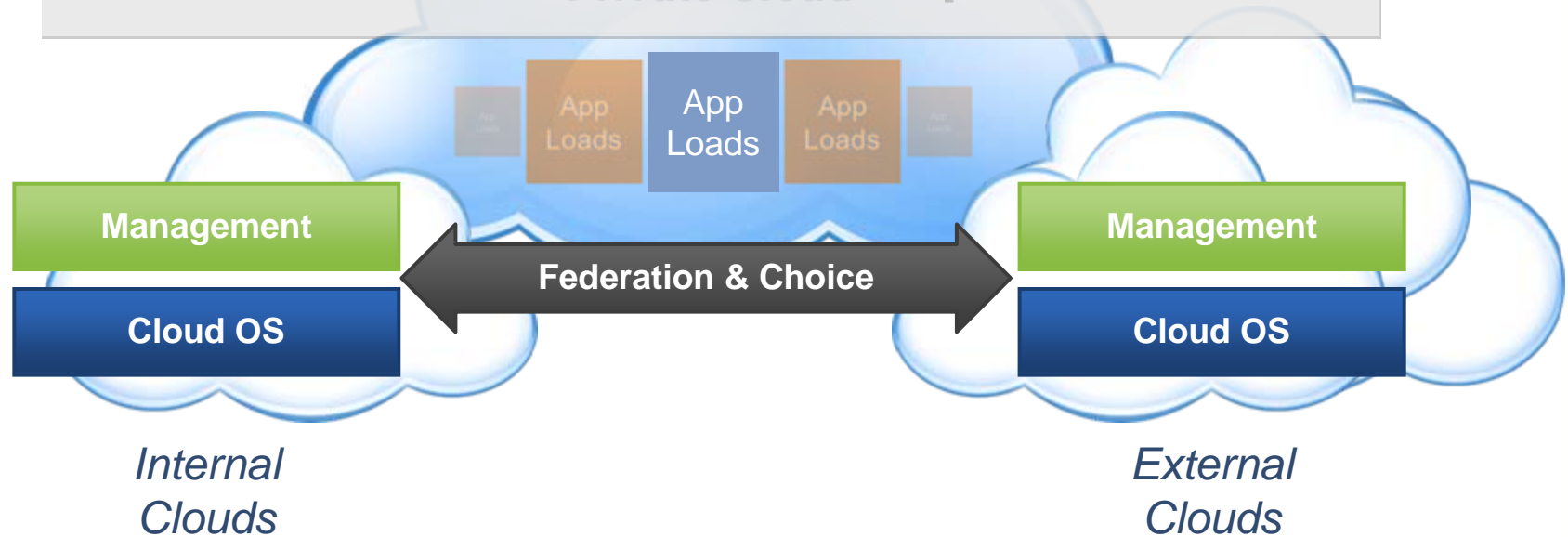
Enables interoperability, mobility, and centralized management of environments across internal and external clouds.



## Cloud Interfaces to Standardize

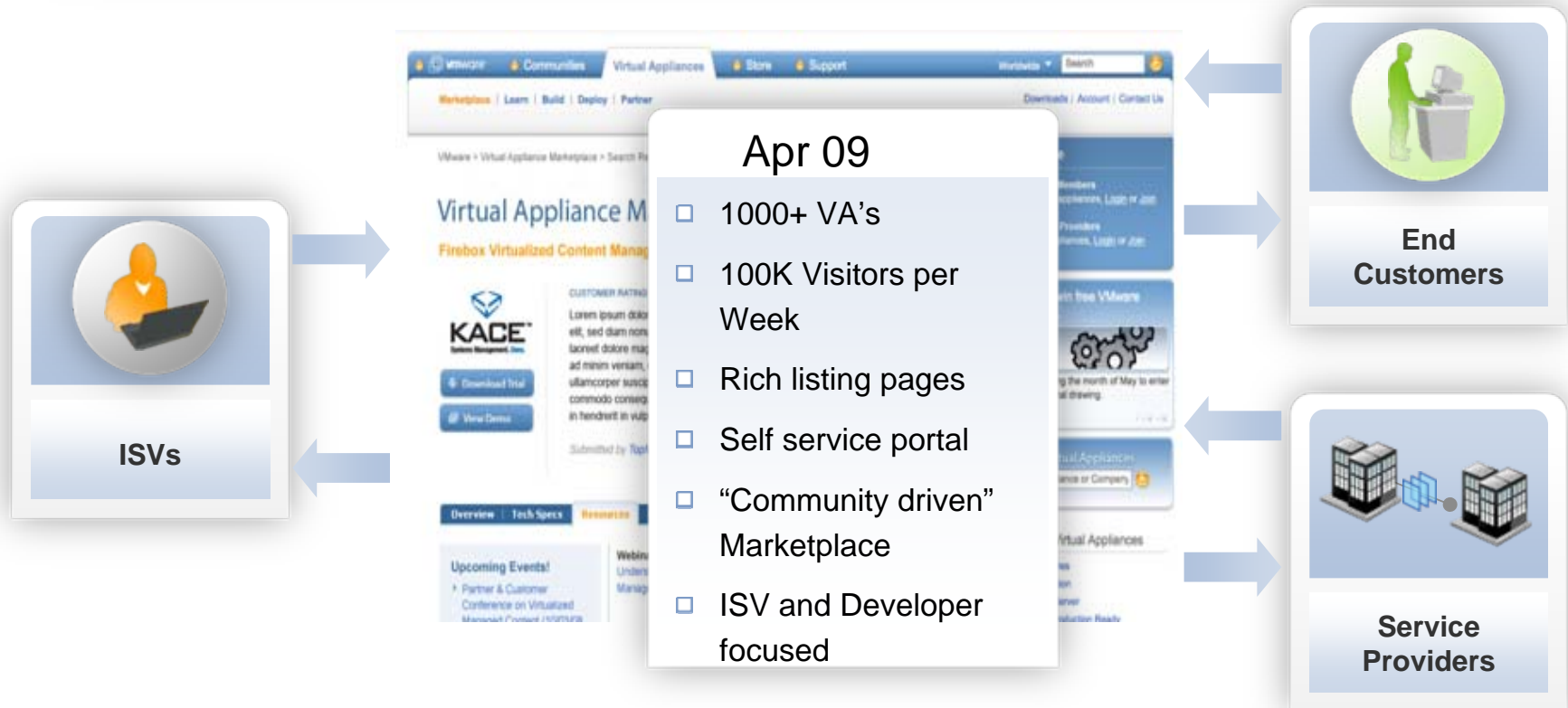


500+ service providers



# Virtual Appliance Marketplace (VAM)

The largest library of applications for the cloud



# Cloud Computing - the Key Questions

**What is it?**

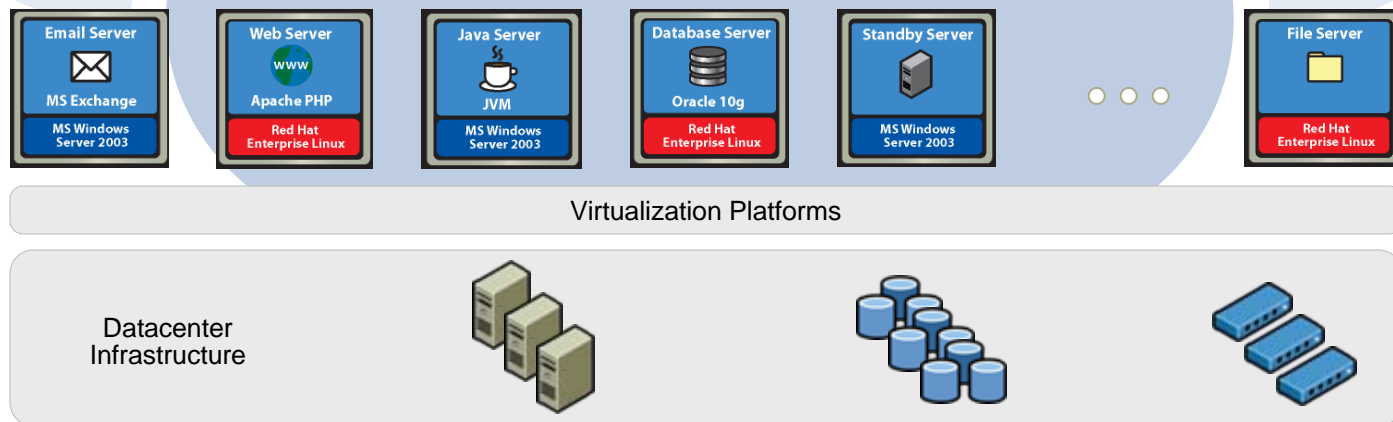
**Why do you need it?**

**How do you build / acquire / leverage one (or many)?**

**How do you operate it?**

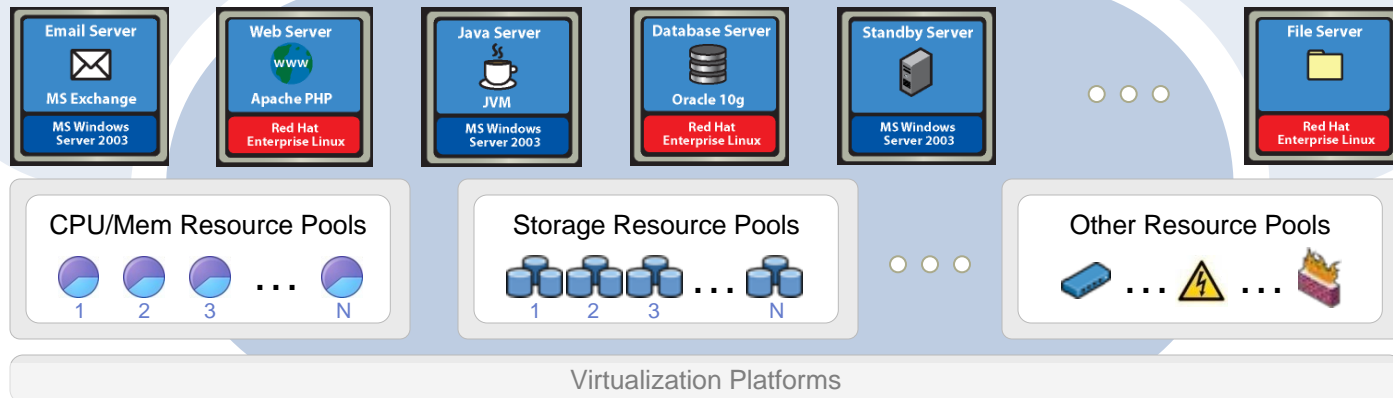
## Step 1: 100% Virtualization...

- > Hardware, hypervisor and OS advances ensure fully virtualized environments
- > vSphere 4 removes last barriers



## Step 2: Tier the infrastructure in QoS resource pools

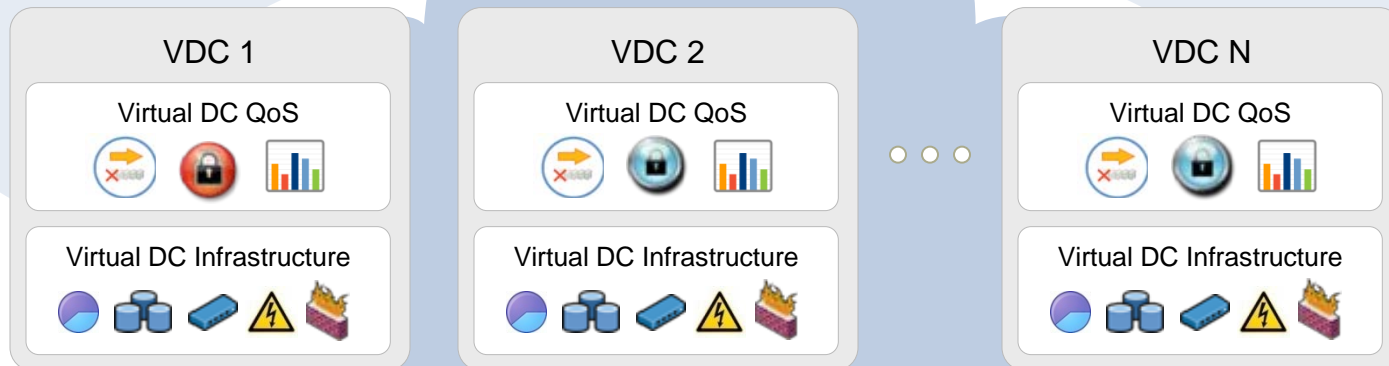
- Logical grouping of abstracted resources allows non-disruptive addition or subtraction of capacity
- Delivery of right resource / right time enabled by pools also allows infrastructure to be treated as a variable cost
- More profoundly, even in mixed vendor environments, it gives rise to a consistent tiering of resources which is the basis for a new, late-binding contract between applications and their infrastructure





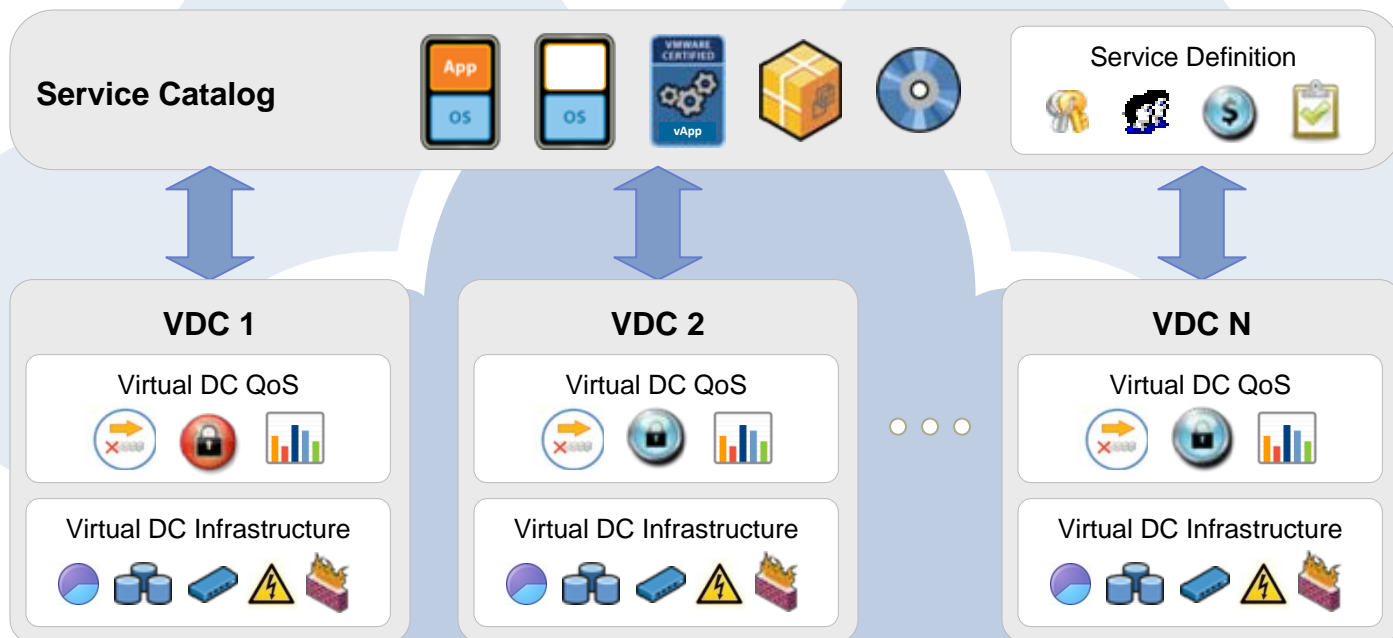
## Step 2: Tier the infrastructure in QoS resource pools

- Logical grouping of abstracted resources allows non-disruptive addition or subtraction of capacity
- Groups of pools across resource types create virtual datacenters with performance, availability and other characteristics defined by both the underlying physical resource and the virtual layers



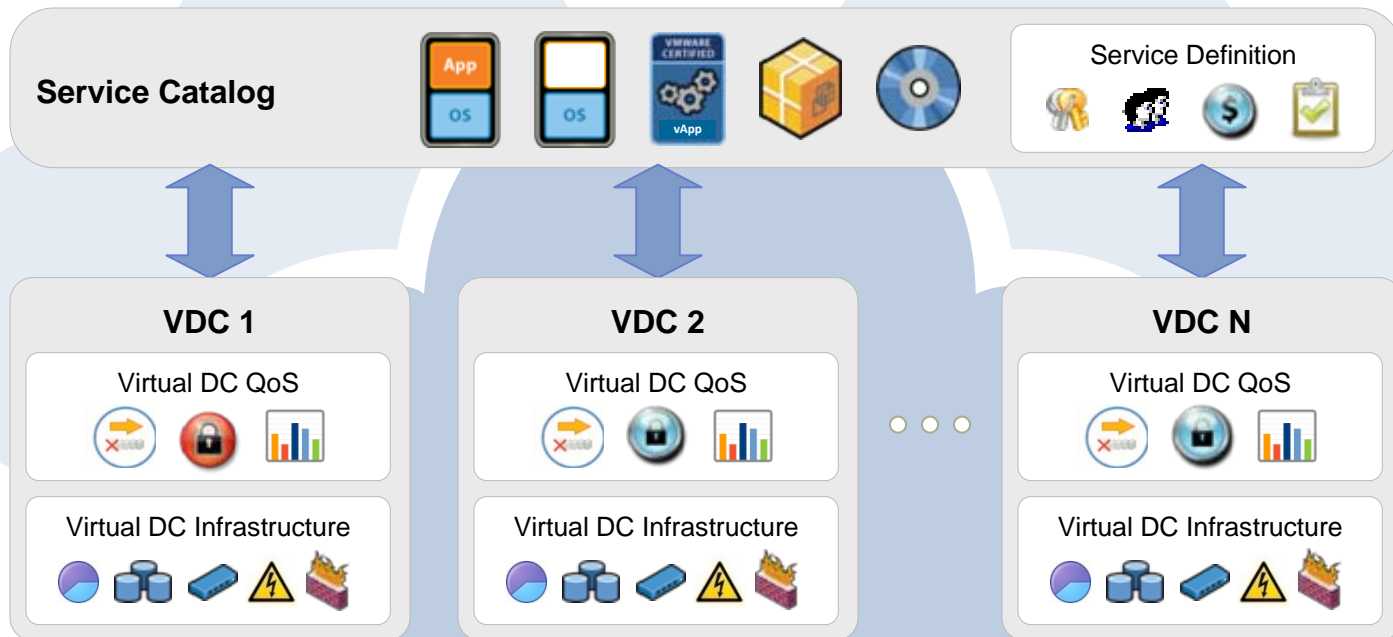
## Step 3: Create a Standardized Service Catalogue

- > VMUs are published as service offerings, accessed programmatically
- > Conceptually, VMUs are a key step towards the simplification and standardization of IT that enables true lights-out operation

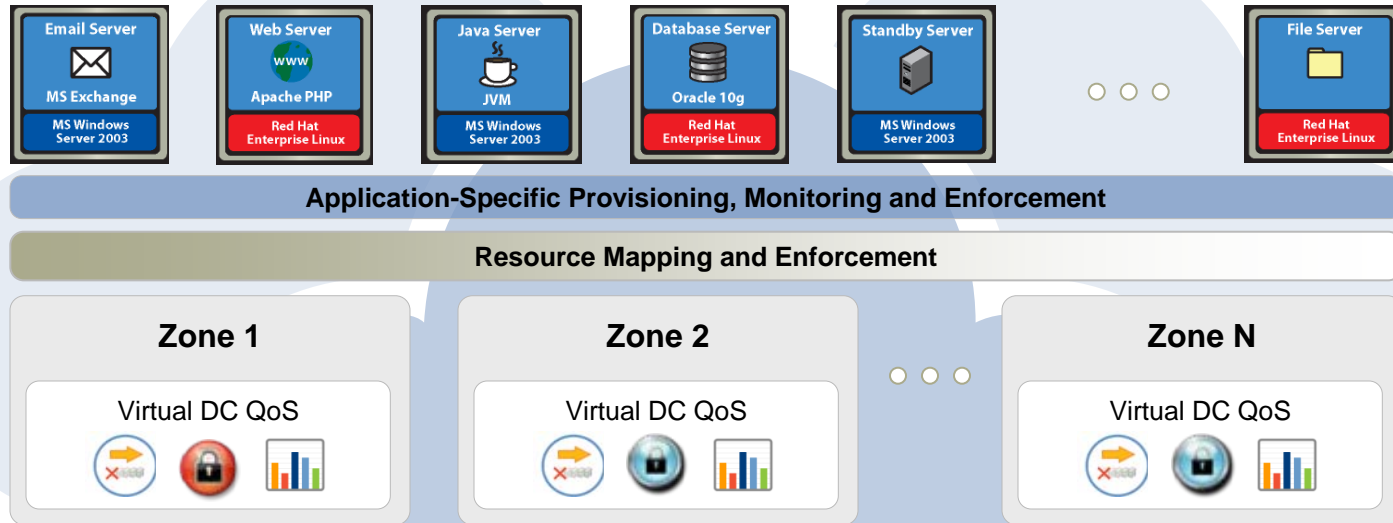


## Step 4: Make it Available Through Self-Service

- > VMUs are published as service offerings, accessed programmatically
- > Conceptually, VMUs are a key step towards the simplification and standardization of IT that enables true lights-out operation



## Step 5: Fully Automated App Hosting



- > Service offerings will become app-specific over time
- > This eventually clears the way for automated application to infrastructure provisioning, enforcement and monitoring
- > Closes the loop on app performance, and thereby completes the lights-out datacenter

# Old Slides

## Example: vCloud Service Provider vs. Amazon EC2

Feature	vCloud	AWS EC2
Linux Support	✓	✓
Windows 2003 Support	✓	✓
Windows 2008 Support	✓	✗
Web-based Self-Service	✓	Minimal
Dynamic Provisioning	✓	✓
Public IP Address	✓	✓

Feature	vCloud	AWS EC2
VM Compatible with Internal IT	✓	✗
VM image persistence	✓	✗
LAN-to-LAN or Private-to-Virtual VPN Available	✓	✗
Dedicated Support Team	✓	✗
Managed Services	✓	✗
Professional Services	✓	✗