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COMPUTER VIRTUALIZATION: STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE TO BUSINESS

SOMANING TURWALE SENIOR DEVELOPER MICROSOFT INDIA (R&D) PVT. LTD. BANGLORE

ABSTRACT

Virtualization refers to technologies designed to provide a layer of abstraction between computer hardware systems and the software running on them. By providing a logical view of computing resources, rather than a physical view, virtualization solutions make it possible to do a couple of very useful things. It can allow to trick operating systems into thinking that a group of servers is a single pool of computing resources and to run multiple operating systems simultaneously on a single machine. Virtualization continues to demonstrate additional tangible benefits the more it's used, broadening its value to the enterprise at each step.

KEYWORDS

computer virtualization, CIO, JVM, RAID.

1. INTRODUCTION

irtualization has its roots in partitioning, which divides a single physical server into multiple logical servers. Once the physical server is divided, each logical server can run an operating system and applications independently. In the 1990s, virtualization was used primarily to re-create end-user environments on a single piece of mainframe hardware. If you were an IT administrator and you wanted to roll out new software, but you wanted see how it would work on a Windows NT or a Linux machine, you used virtualization technologies to create the various user environments. But with the advent of the x86 architecture and inexpensive PCs, virtualization faded and seemed to be little more than a fad of the mainframe era.

During the past few decades, CIOs (Chief Information Officers) have stood at the center of one of the great technological revolutions in history: the replacement of the physical atom by the computational bit as the medium of commerce and culture. Virtualization is the substitution of physical computing elements, either hardware or software, with artificial impostors that exactly replicate the originals, but without the sometimes inconvenient need for those originals to actually exist. As every aspect of computing has grown more complex, the flexibility and intelligence that virtualization adds to the management of computing resources have become steadily more attractive.

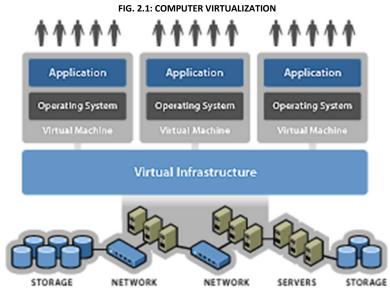
2. DIFFERENT TYPES OF VIRTUALIZATION

The power to design any kind and number of servers that you like allows you to align capacity with load continuously and precisely. It is able to deploy nearly 200 virtual servers on only a dozen physical machines. Typical CPU, network, disk and memory utilization on the virtualization is greater than 50 percent—compared with utilization of around 5 percent on dedicated server hardware. Virtualization also makes disaster recovery planning simpler, because it allows you to write server clusters appropriate to whatever infrastructure you have on hand. There are three basic categories of virtualization:

Storage virtualization melds physical storage from multiple network storage devices so that they appear to be a single storage device.

Network virtualization combines computing resources in a network by splitting the available bandwidth into independent channels that can be assigned to a particular server or device in real-time.

Server virtualization hides the physical nature of server resources, including the number and identity of individual servers, processors and operating systems, from the software running on them.



3. STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE OF VIRTUALIZATION

Virtualization underlies the well-known RAID storage tricks that allow many disks to be treated as one huge drive for ease of access, and one disk to be treated as many for the purpose of robust backup. Another prime use for virtualization is development. The hardware world is growing much more complex all the time: Product cycles are turning faster, the number of device types is always rising, and the practice of running programs over networks means that any given program might come in contact with a huge universe of hardware. Developers can't begin to afford to buy all of this hardware for testing, and they don't need to: Running products on virtualized models of the hardware allows for quality assurance without the capital expense. Virtualizing the underlying hardware also gives developers far more control. During the next year or two, virtualization is on track to move from its current success in storage, servers and development, to networks and data centers. So ClOs will then be able to build software versions of firewalls, switches, routers, load balancers, accelerators and caches, exactly as needed. Everything that was once embodied in cards, disks and physical equipment of any kind, will be organized around a single point of control.

In general, virtualization possesses four key characteristics that benefit the business:

• Compatibility: Virtual machines are compatible with all standard computers

Just like a physical computer, a virtual machine hosts its own guest operating system and applications, and has all the components found in a physical computer (motherboard, VGA card, network card controller, etc).

• Isolation: Virtual machines are isolated from each other as if physically separated

While virtual machines can share the physical resources of a single computer, they remain completely isolated from each other as if they were separate physical machines. If, for example, there are four virtual machines on a single physical server and one of the virtual machines crashes, the other three virtual machines remain available. Isolation is an important reason why the availability and security of applications running in a virtual environment is far superior to applications running in a traditional, non-virtualized system.

• Encapsulation: Virtual machines encapsulate a complete computing environment

A virtual machine is essentially a software container that bundles or "encapsulates" a complete set of virtual hardware resources, as well as an operating system and all its applications, inside a software package. Encapsulation makes virtual machines incredibly portable and easy to manage.

Hardware independence: Virtual machines run independently of underlying hardware

Virtual machines are completely independent from their underlying physical hardware. For example, you can configure a virtual machine with virtual components (eg, CPU, network card, SCSI controller) that are completely different from the physical components that are present on the underlying hardware. Virtual machines on the same physical server can even run different kinds of operating systems (Windows, Linux, etc).

Virtualization examples so far have all been hardware-centric, because the inherent inflexibility of hardware means the elasticity advantages of virtualization are greater than with software. However, virtualization can work anywhere in the computing stack. You can virtualize both the hardware and the operating system, which allows programs written for one OS to run on another, and programs written for a virtual OS to run anywhere (similar to how Java maintains its hardware independence through the Java Virtual Machine, JVM). Quite possibly the growth of virtualization predicts a deep change in the responsibilities of CIOs. Perhaps in the not-too-distant future no CIO will ever think about hardware: Raw physical processing and storage will be bought in bulk from information utilities or server farms. Applications will be the business of the departments or offices requiring them. The center of a CIO's job will be the care and feeding of the execution environment. The very title of CIO might vanish, to be replaced, of course, by CVO.

4. CONCLUSION

In that world, virtualization could graduate into a full-throated simulation of entire systems, the elements of which would not be just computing hardware, as now, but all the motors, switches, valves, doors, engines, vehicles and sensors in a company. The model would run in parallel with the physical company and in real-time. Where now virtualization is used for change management, disaster recovery planning, or maintenance scheduling for networks and their elements, it would in the future do the same for all facilities. Every object or product sold would come with a model of itself that could fit into one of these execution environments. It would be the CVO's responsibility to make sure that each company's image of itself was accurate and complete and captured the essentials. And that would not be a virtual responsibility in the least.

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