Hyperconvergence

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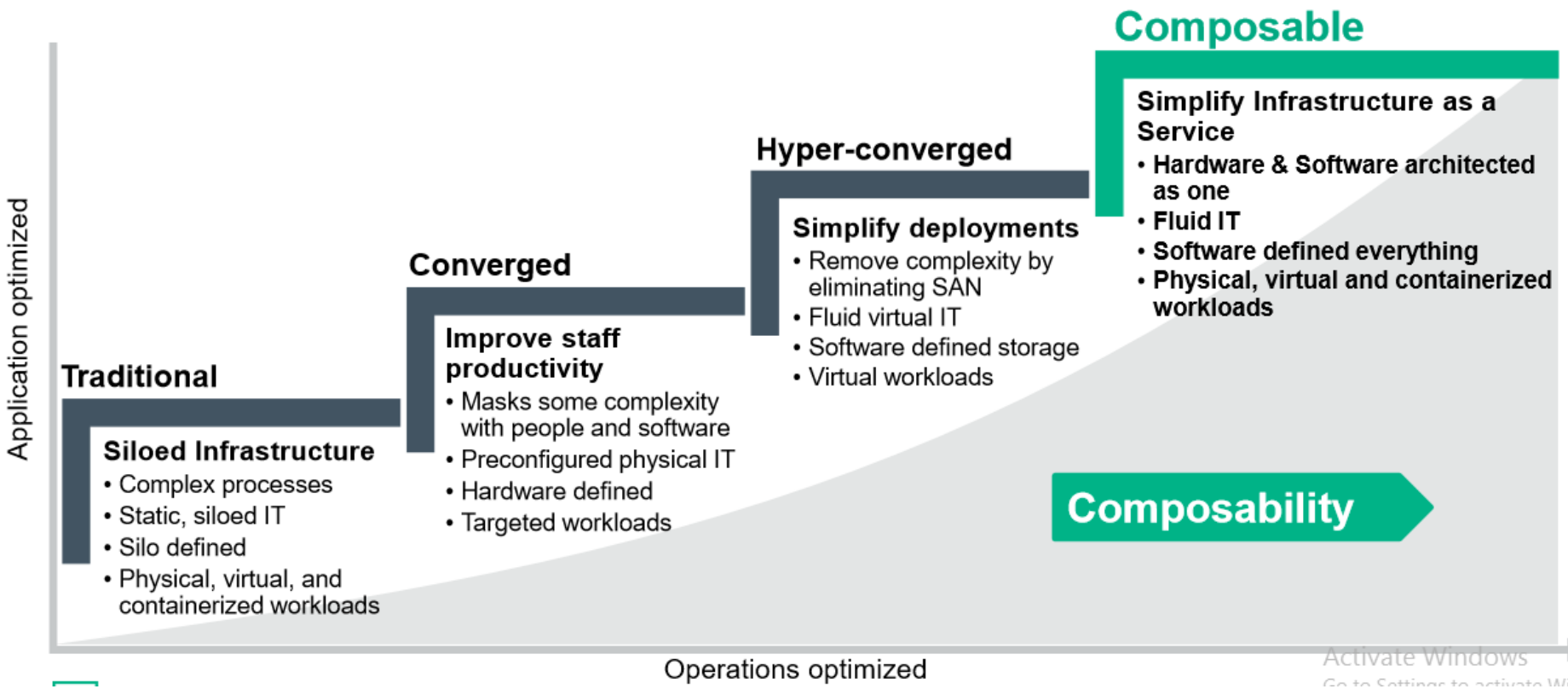

Hyperconvergence

Innovating in the Idea Economy

Experience

- Empowering IT to create new value instantly and continuously

Operating models

- Traditional
- Cloud apps

Design principles

- Fluid Resource Pool
- Software defined intelligence
- Unified API

Business benefits

- Reduce cost
- Deploy at cloud-like speed
- Simplify ops
- Develop more apps

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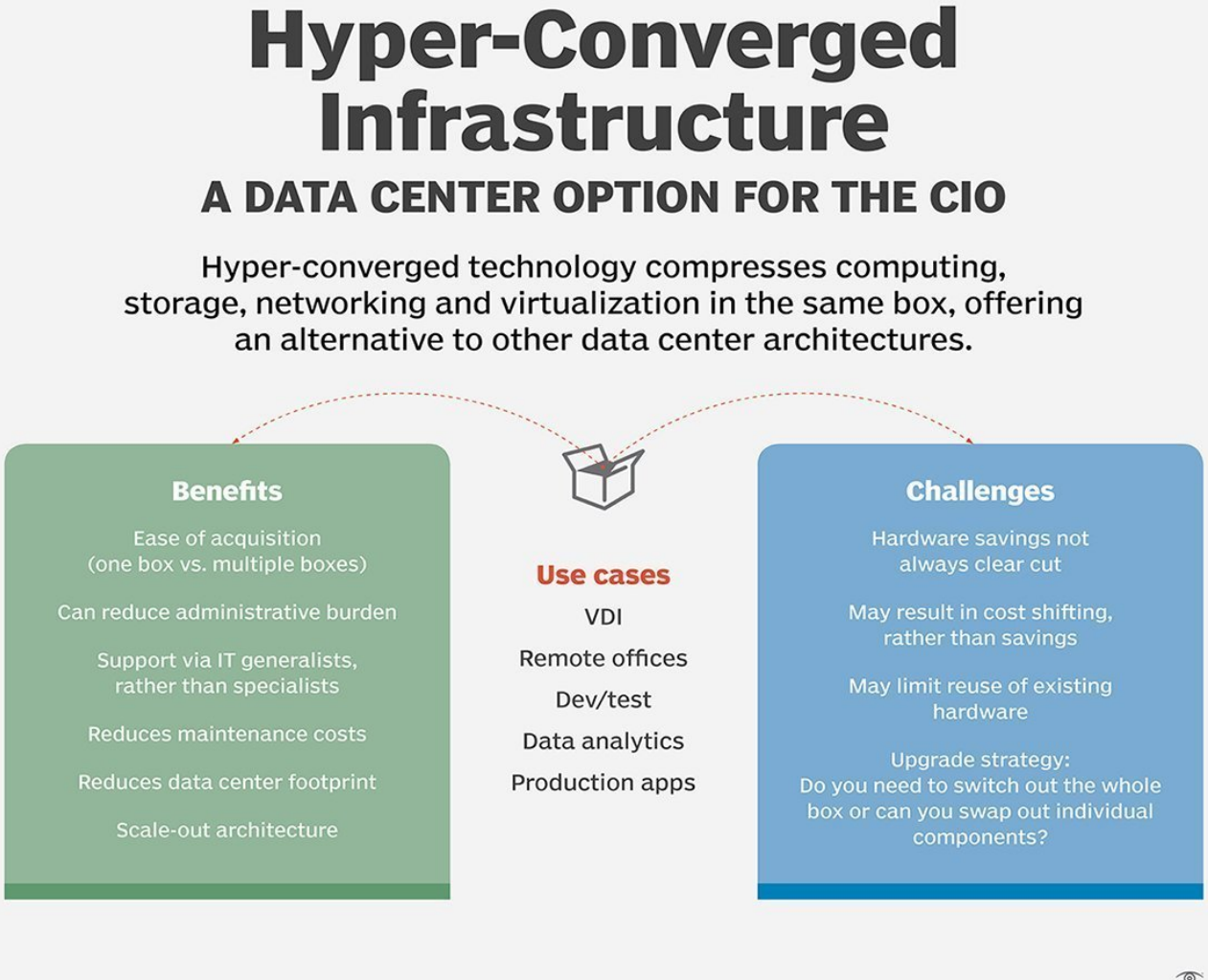

Hyperconvergence

Differences distinguish integration, convergence and hyper-convergence in data center IT systems

TECHNOLOGY	WHAT IS IT?	BENEFITS TO DATA CENTERS	LIMITATIONS TO THIS APPROACH	EXAMPLES
Integration	Integration is making disparate things work together, including servers, network gear, storage systems and other devices purchased from a variety of vendors.	■ Solves the traditional enterprise computing dilemma where IT architects and administrators assemble, connect, configure and optimize IT equipment and software.	■ Equipment and software do not natively work together, so the integration process can be costly or time-consuming—or both. ■ Each new addition to the data center requires additional work.	■ Integration is performed by consultants, value-added resellers and IT integrators.
Converged infrastructure	A vendor preassembles and integrates essential compute, storage and network gear into a single product offering with a common physical enclosure.	■ Accelerates and simplifies data center deployment with fewer errors. ■ Can boost performance and resource utilization. A common management interface and no trial-and-error tuning. ■ Single-vendor service and support.	■ While the vendor handles integration, users still pay for proprietary hardware and management software. ■ Vendors may update CI boxes' feature sets at a slower rate than their other products.	■ Dell Active Systems Manager ■ Hitachi Unified Compute Platform ■ HP ConvergedSystem ■ IBM PureFlex ■ NetApp FlexPod ■ Oracle Private Cloud Appliance
Hyper-converged infrastructure	A converged infrastructure with a software-based and -driven architecture that vendors run with white box servers and other generic hardware.	■ Users experience seamless management and expansion of various compute, storage and network devices. ■ Numerous services integrated such as backup, data deduplicatin, WAN acceleration, and SSD storage and cache.	■ Capacity is expanded simply by adding more boxes, but data centers lose the choice of different vendors' management software or hardware that best suits an application.	■ VMware Evo:Rail ■ SimpliVity OmniCube and OmniStack ■ Nutanix NX with Acropolis and Prism ■ Maxta MxSP and MaxDeploy ■ Scale Computing HC3 and HC appliance