







· Silo defined

· Physical, virtual, and containerized workloads

MADISON GROUP

Hyperconvergence

Simplify Infrastructure as a Service Hyper-converged Hardware & Software architected as one Fluid IT Simplify deployments Software defined everything · Remove complexity by Converged Physical, virtual and containerized eliminating SAN workloads · Fluid virtual IT Improve staff Software defined storage productivity **Traditional** · Virtual workloads · Masks some complexity with people and software Siloed Infrastructure · Preconfigured physical IT Complex processes · Hardware defined · Static, siloed IT Targeted workloads

Composability

Composable

Operations optimized



Innovating in the Idea Economy

1

Experience

 Empowering IT to create new value instantly and continuously 2

Operating models

- Traditional
- Cloud apps

3

Design principles

- Fluid Resource Pool
- · Software defined intelligence
- Unified API



Business benefits

- Reduce cost
- · Deploy at cloud-like speed
- Simplify ops
- Developamore applaindows



Hyper-Converged Infrastructure

A DATA CENTER OPTION FOR THE CIO

Hyper-converged technology compresses computing, storage, networking and virtualization in the same box, offering an alternative to other data center architectures.

Benefits

Ease of acquisition (one box vs. multiple boxes)

Can reduce administrative hurden

Support via IT generalists,

Reduces maintenance costs

Reduces data center footprint

Scale-out architecture



Use cases

VDI

Remote offices

Dev/test

Data analytics

Production apps

Challenges

Hardware savings not always clear cut

May result in cost shifting, rather than savings

May limit reuse of existing hardware

Do you need to switch out the whole box or can you swap out individual components?



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

