



Private Cloud



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Outline

1. Cloud Classifications - PaaS, SaaS, IaaS, FaaS
2. Terminology
3. Traditional vs Hyper-converged Architectures
4. Nutanix
 - a. Architecture
 - b. Data Management & Features
5. Demo

Cloud Classifications

Platform as a Service (PaaS)

- Bitnami
 - PHP
 - Java
 - Python
 - Node
 - Ruby
 - WordPress, Drupal,...

Software as a Service (SaaS)

- YouTube
- Gmail
- Google Apps
- GoToMeeting

Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)

- Public Cloud
 - Amazon Web Services (AWS)
 - MS Azure
- Private Cloud
 - VMWare
 - Nutanix

Function as a Service (FaaS)

- AWS Lambda
- Google Cloud Functions
- Azure Cloud Functions
- Iron.io
- IBM OpenWhisk (Has an open source version)

Terminology

Node

- Contains Processors, Memory, HDD, SSD.
- Runs a standard Hypervisor
- Host - ESXi, Hyper-V.

Block (Nutanix)

- A rackable unit (2U)
- Contains up to 4 Nodes
- In some cases - each Node is a block

Cluster

- Set of Blocks that forms a Nutanix Distributed File System or Acropolis Distributed File System
- ≥ 3 Nodes

Storage

- Storage Pool
 - Group of physical storage devices (SSD or HDD) for the cluster
 - Spans across Multiple Nodes
- Container
 - Logical Segment of a Storage Pool
 - Contains a group of VM's or vDisks (files)

Storage

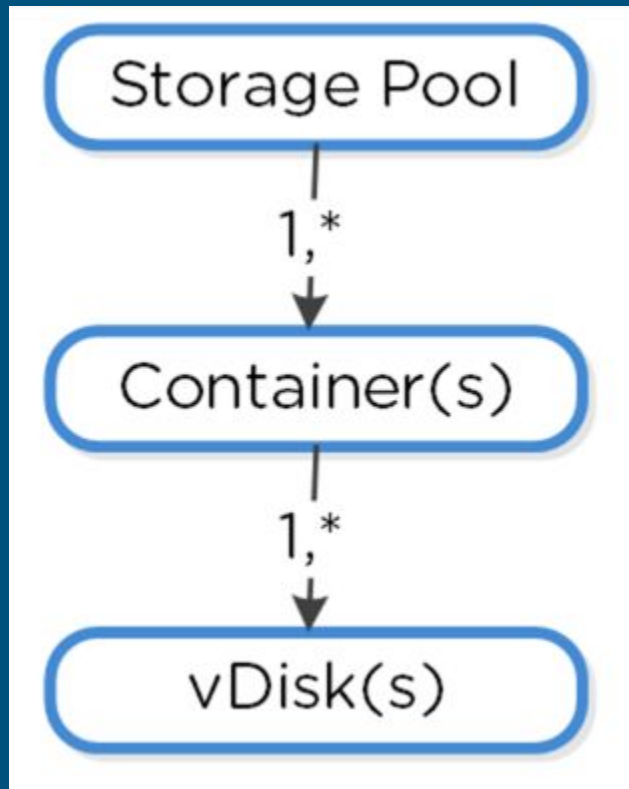
vDisk

- Provides required storage to VM's
- Subset of a Container

Data Store

- Logical Container that contains files for VM operations

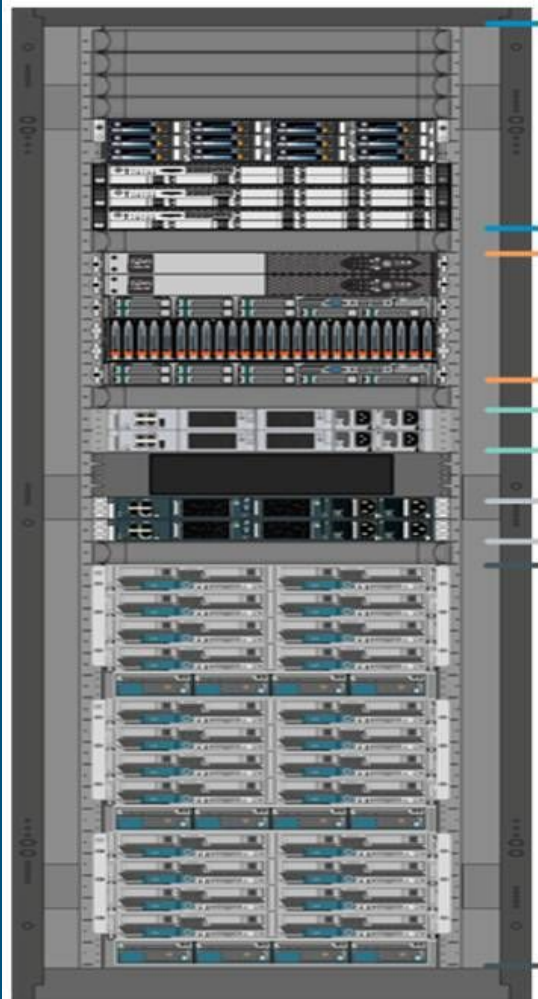
Storage Hierarchy



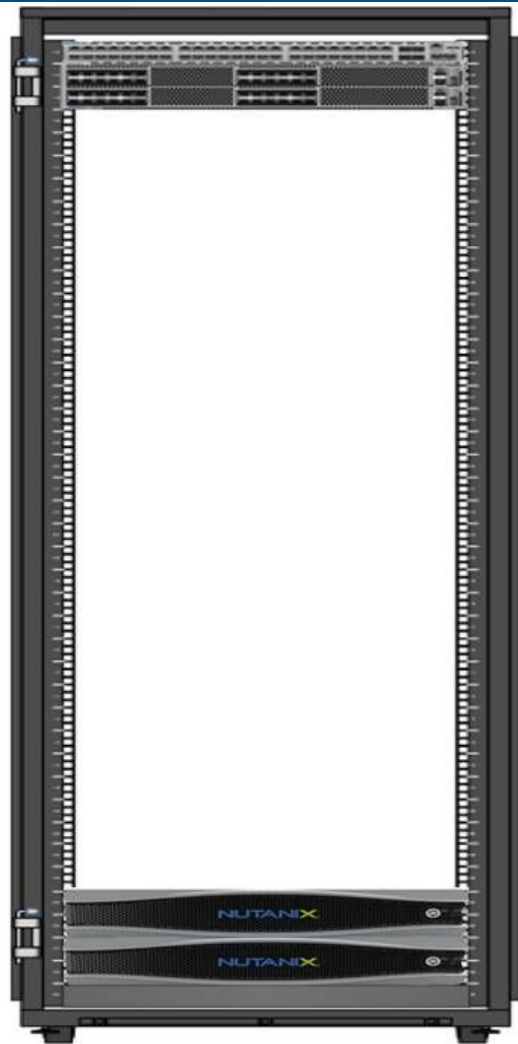
Traditional vs Hyper Converged

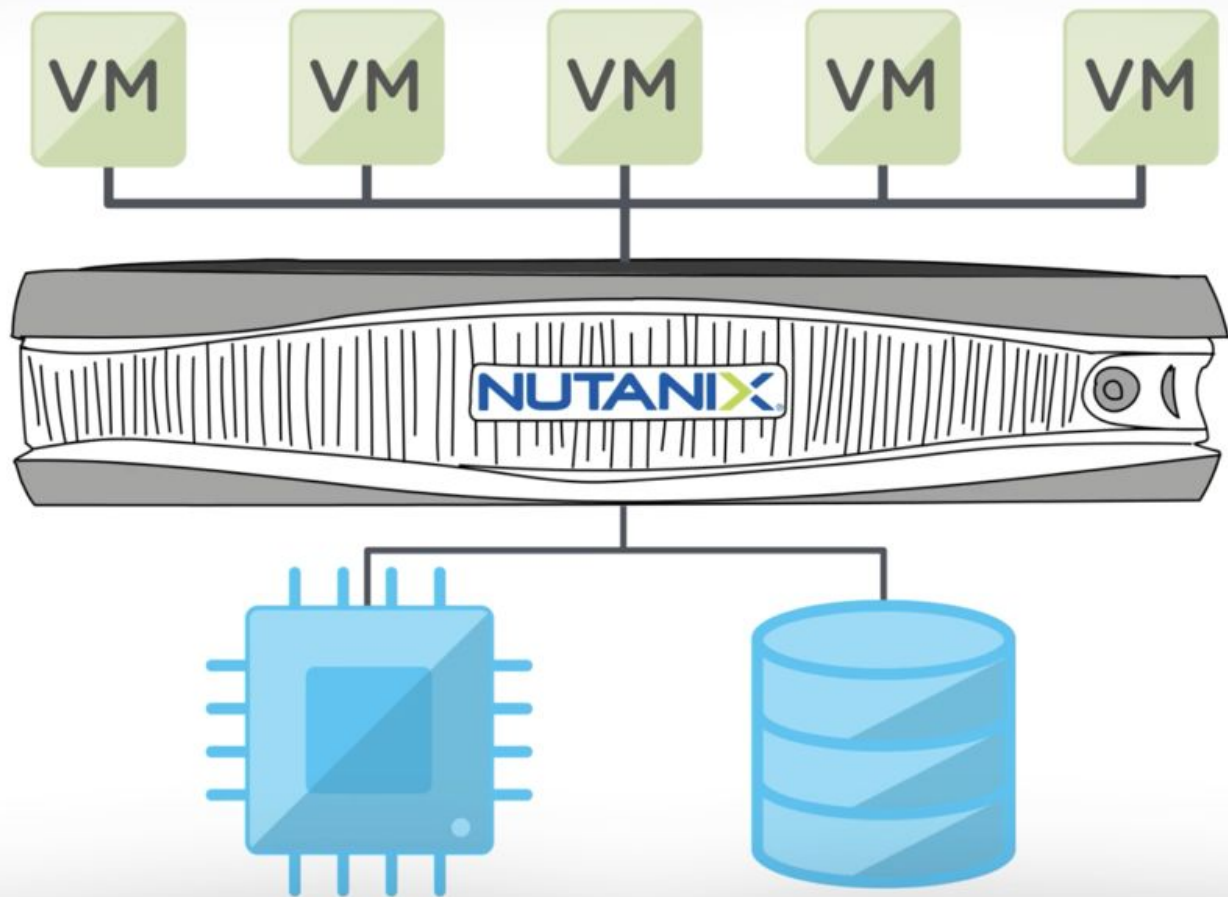
- Compute Nodes
- Storage Arrays
- Network Switches

- Node
 - Compute
 - Storage
 - HDD
 - SSD



VS.

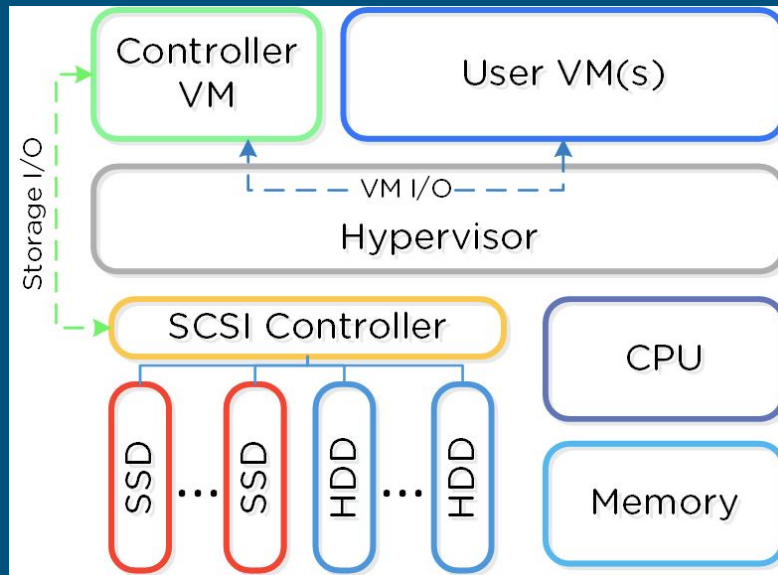




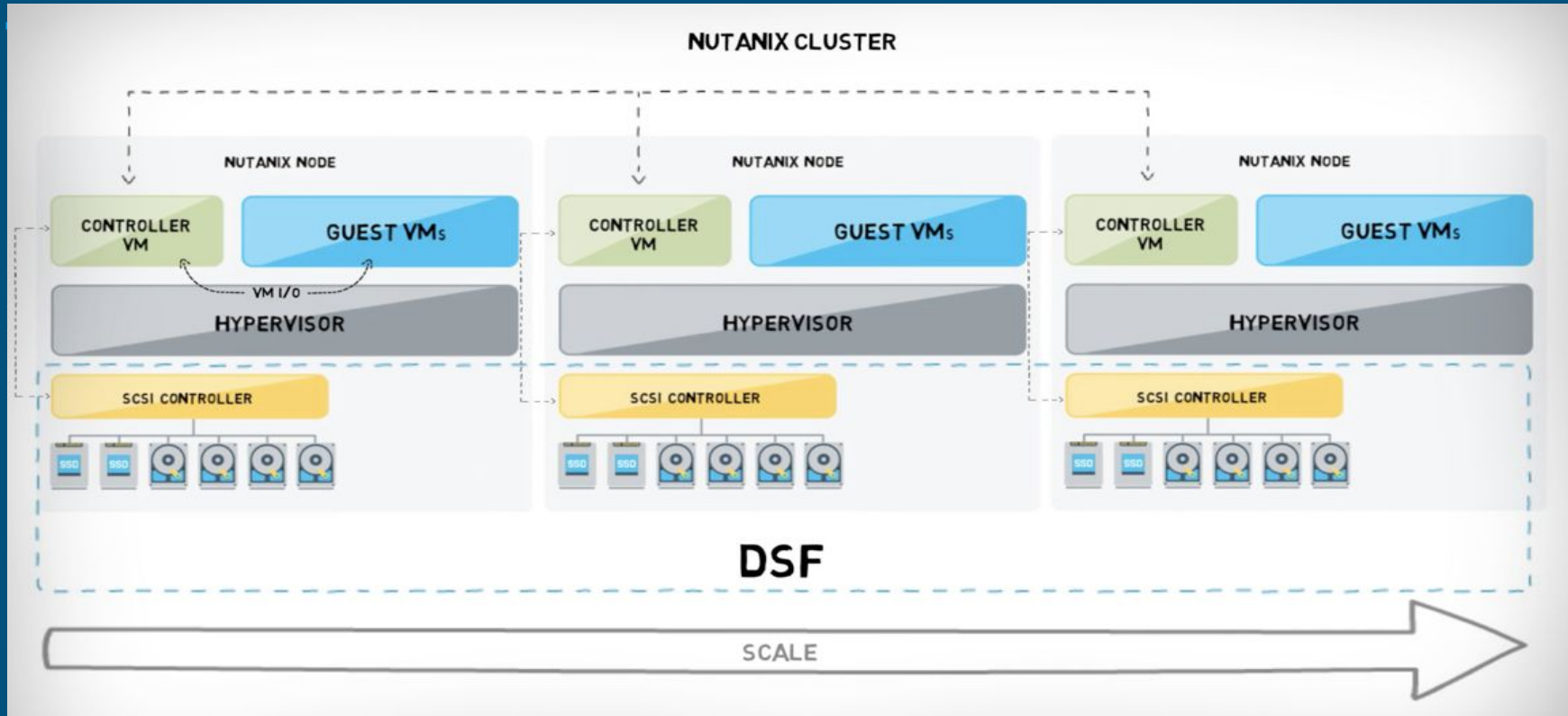
Nutanix

The Nutanix logo, consisting of a short, horizontal blue line, is positioned centrally below the word "Nutanix".

Cluster Architecture

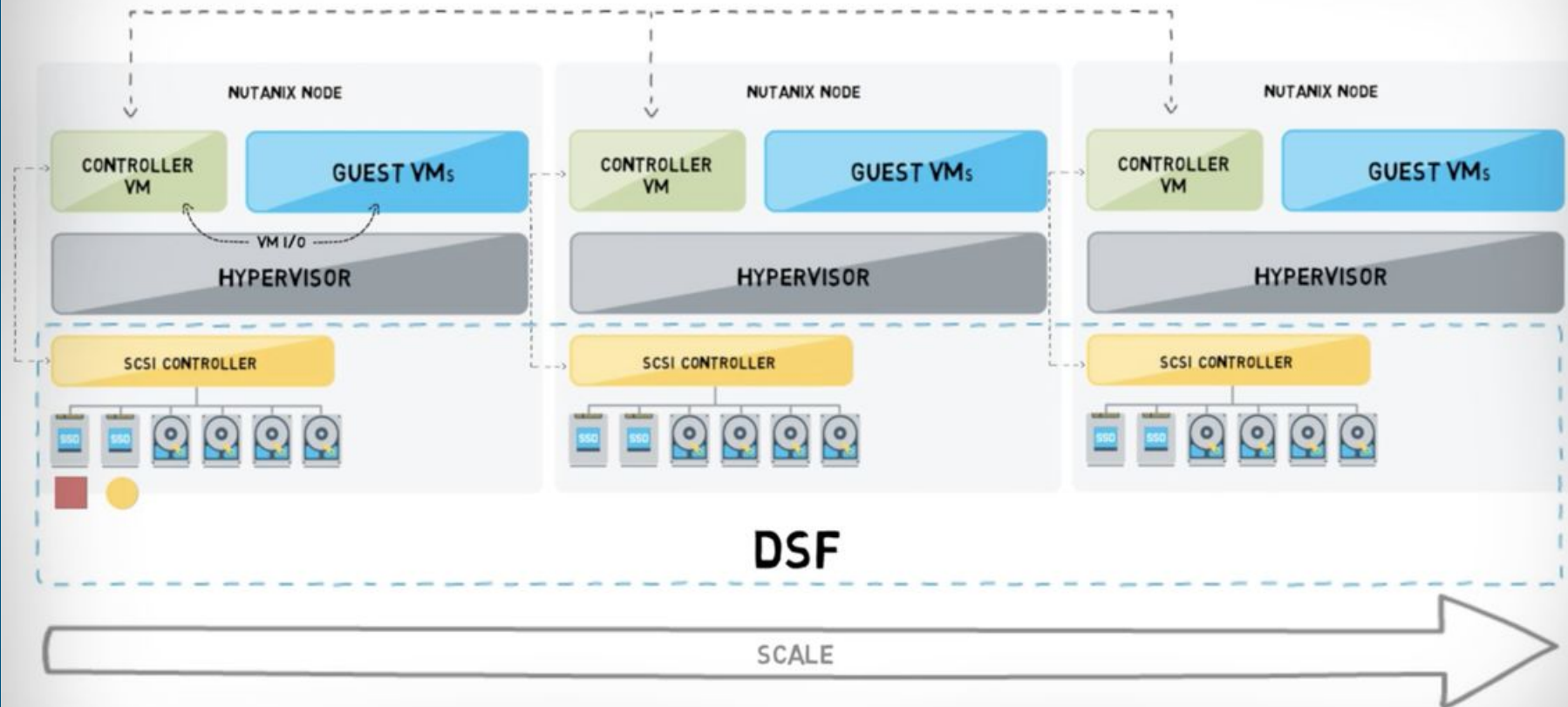


Cluster Architecture (Contd..)



Data Management & Features

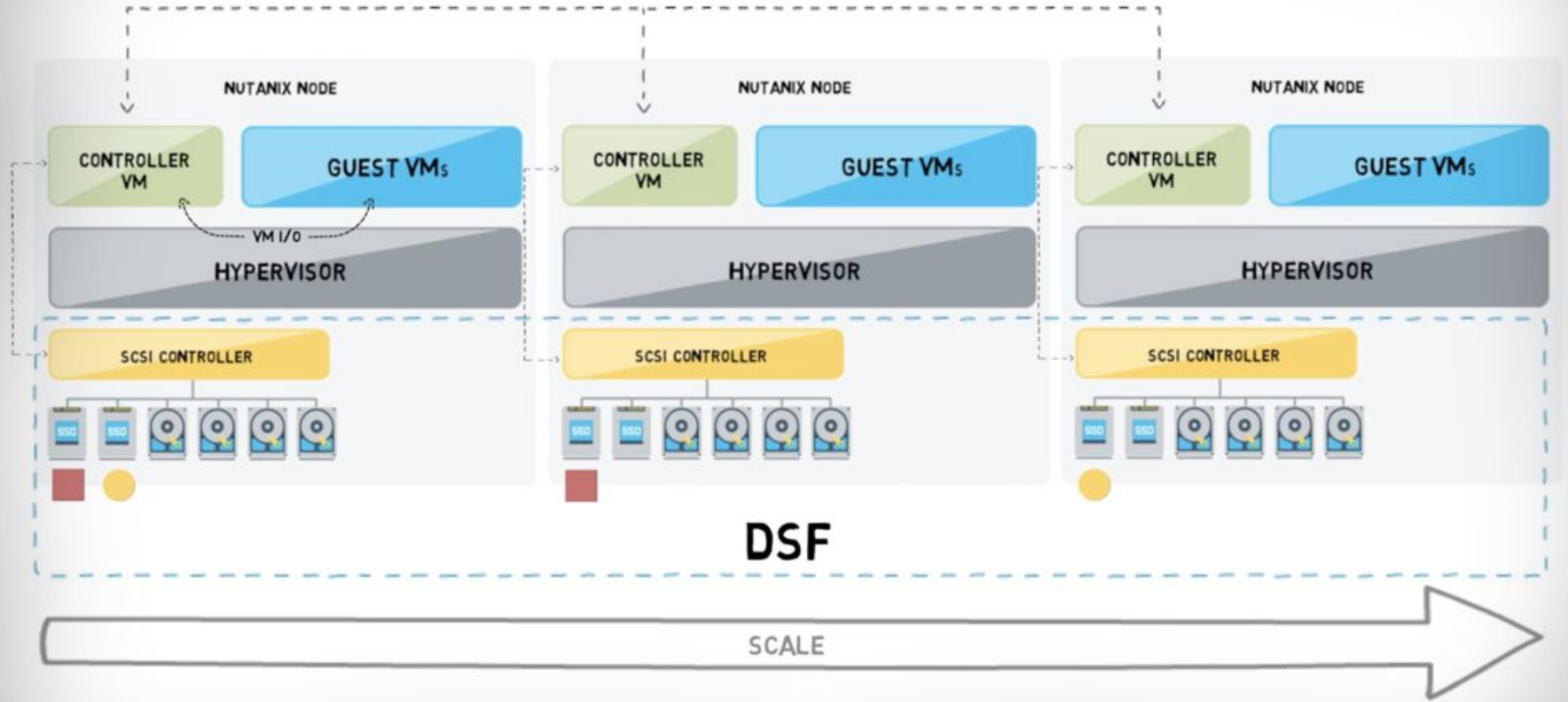
NUTANIX CLUSTER



Replication

- Multiple Copies of Data are Stored
 - Data Resiliency
 - Ensures Protection against Failures
-
- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● RF2<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 2 Copies○ Can tolerate 1 Node Failure○ 3 Nodes are needed | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● RF3<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ 3 Copies○ Can tolerate failure up to 2 Nodes○ 5 Nodes are needed |
|--|---|

NUTANIX CLUSTER

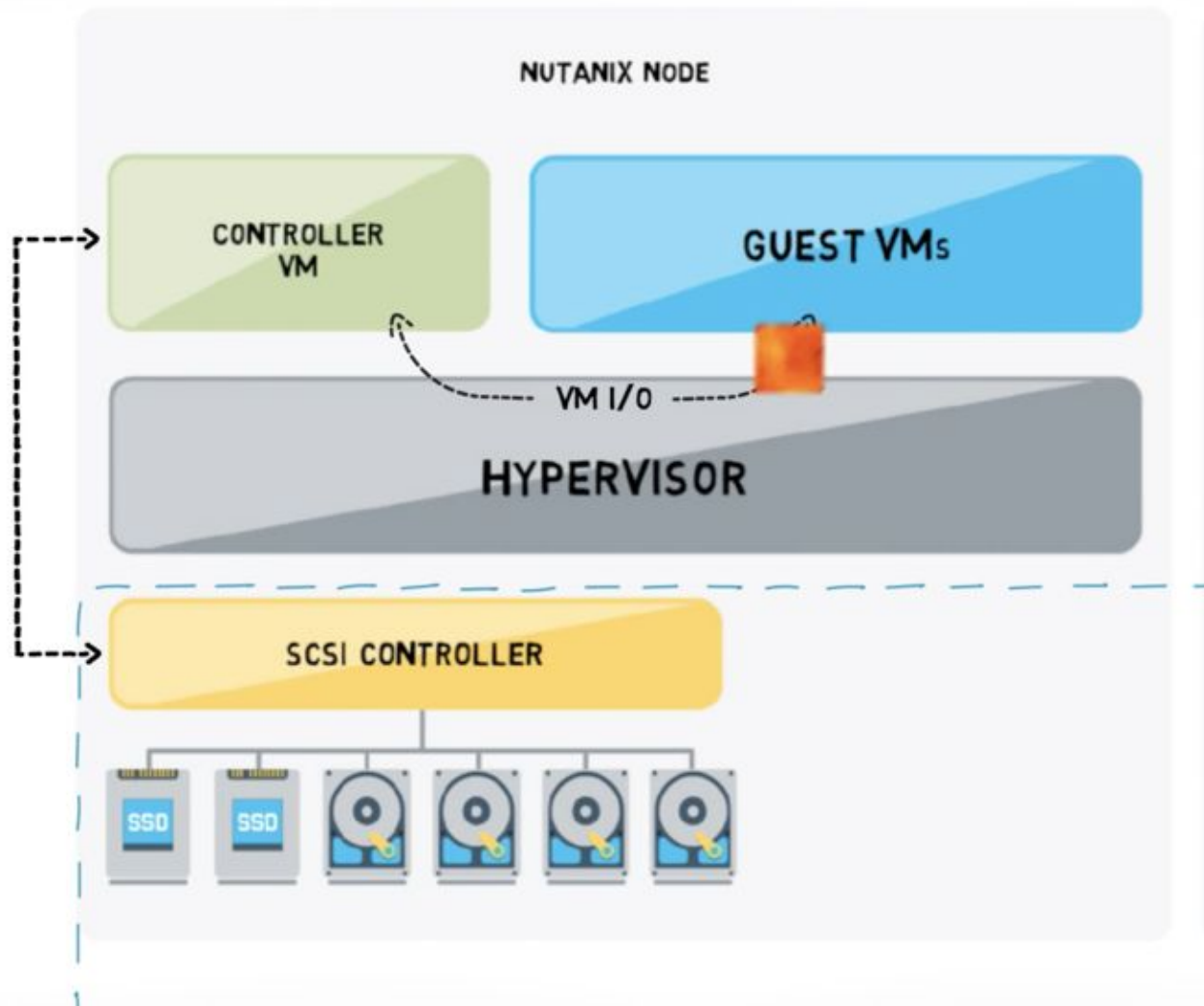


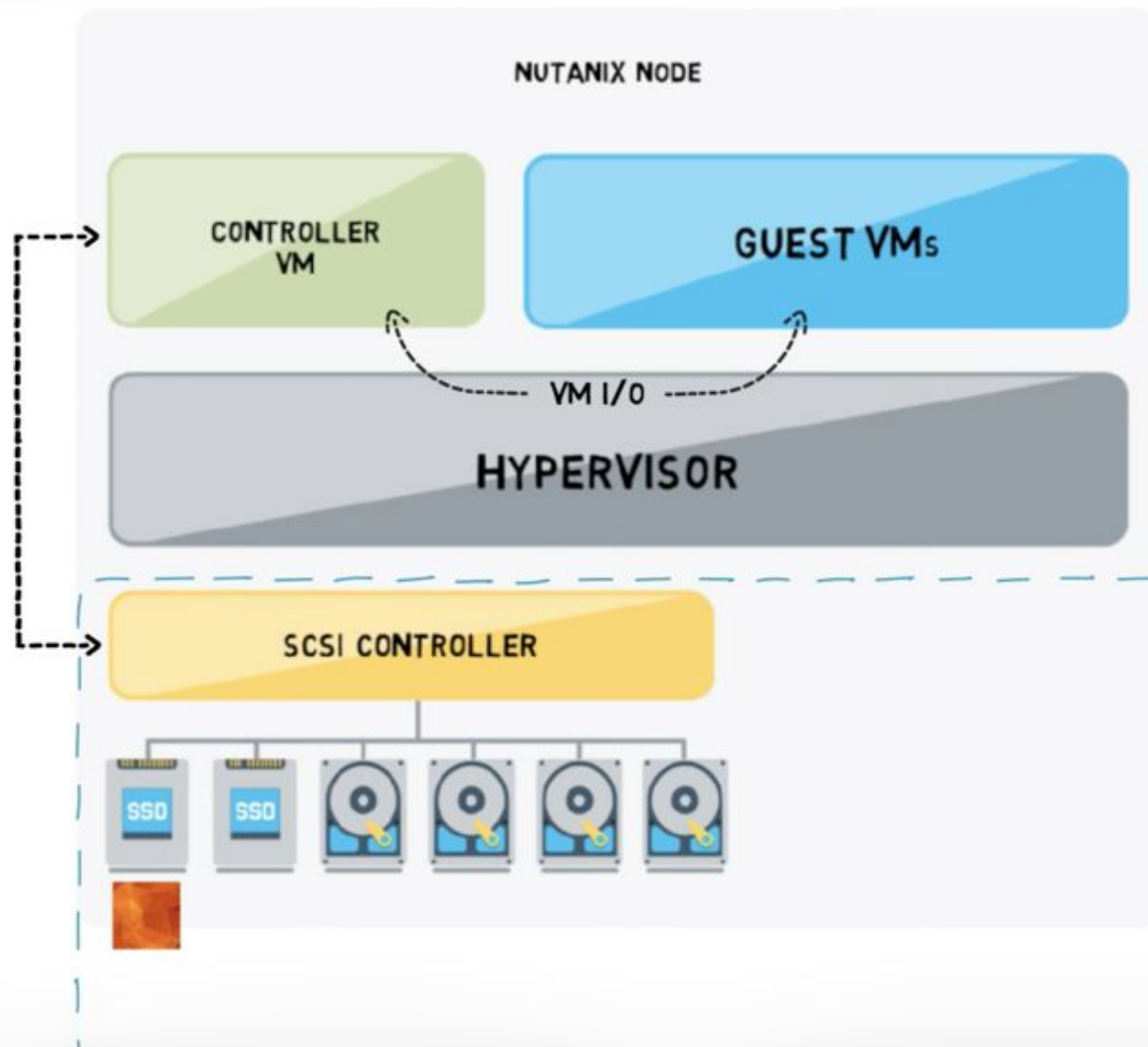
MapReduce Tiering

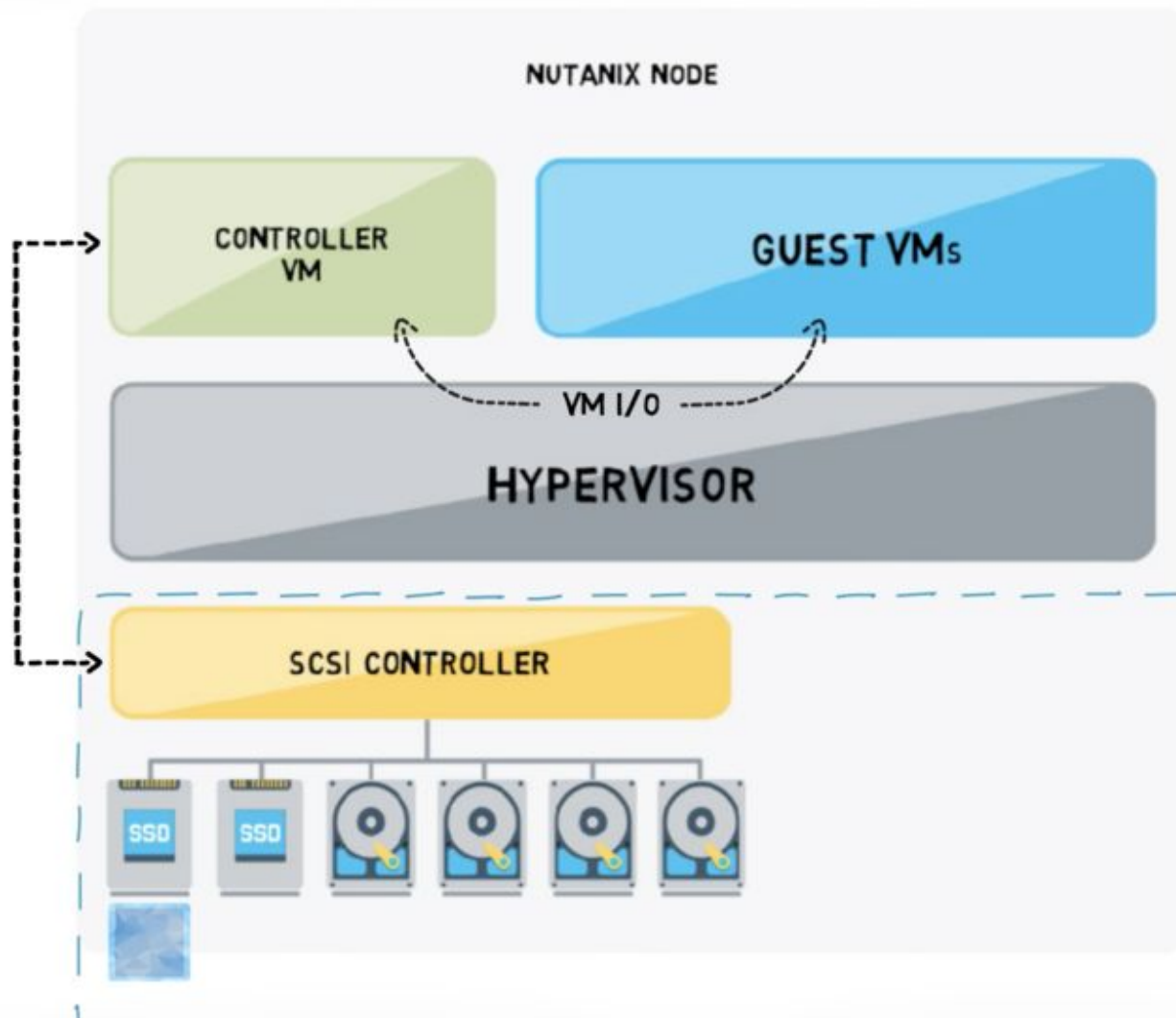
The Nutanix cluster dynamically manages data based on how frequently it is accessed

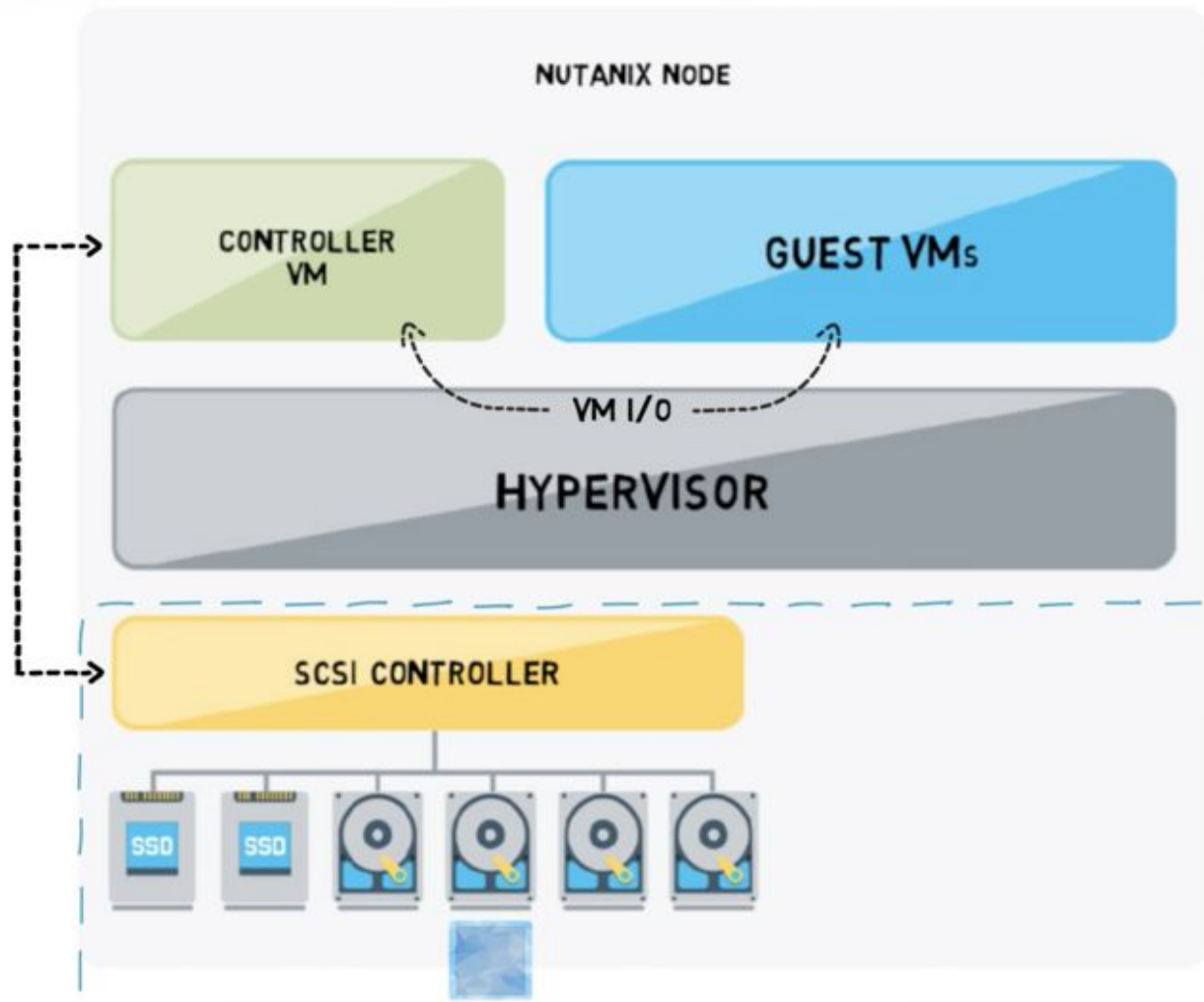
Frequently-accessed, or "hot" data is kept on SSD tier, while "cold" data is migrated to the HDD tier. Data that is accessed frequently is again moved back to the SSD tier.

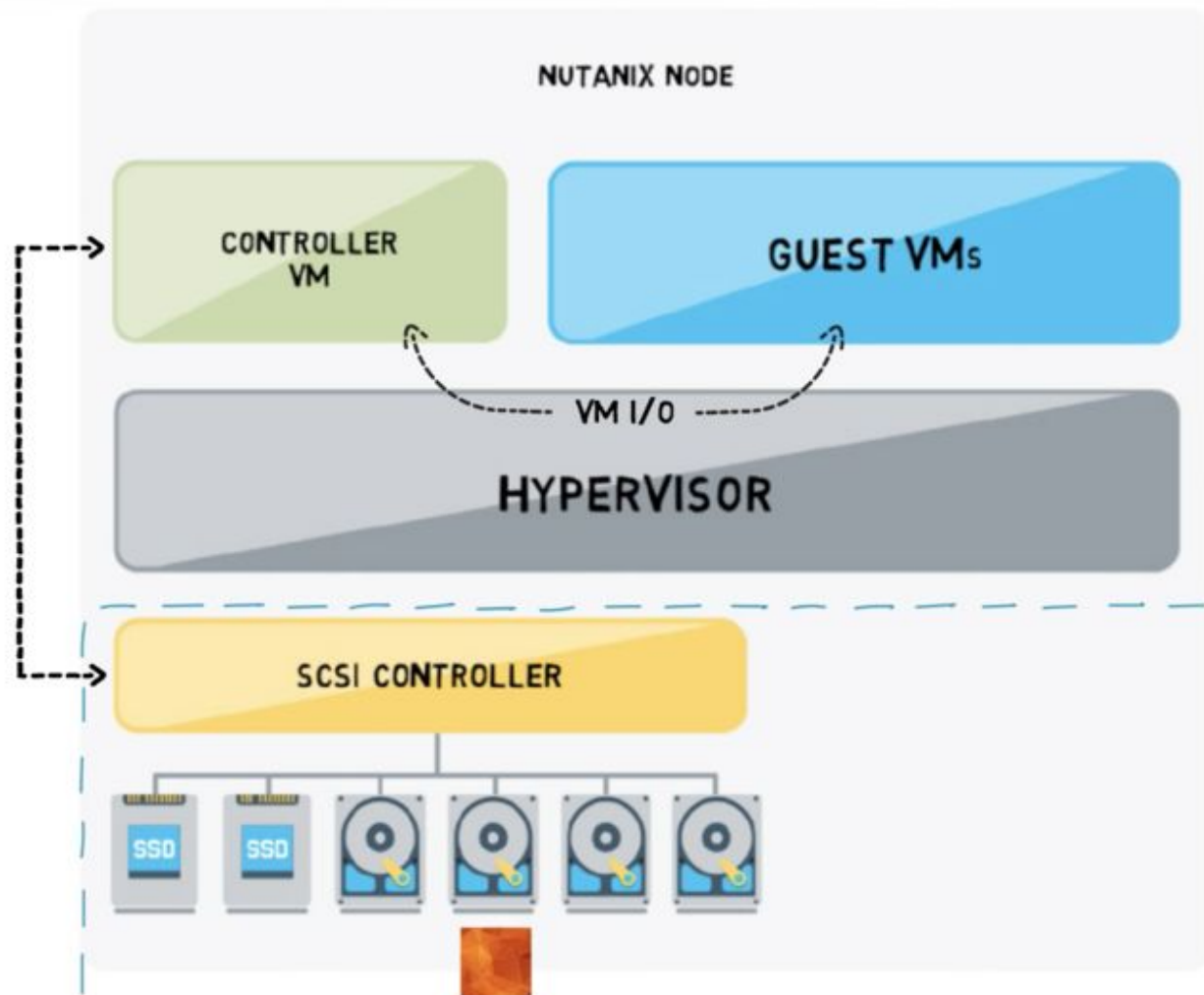
If a guest VM repeatedly accesses a block of data on a remote host, the local controller VM migrates that data to the SSD tier of the local host, reducing Network Latency

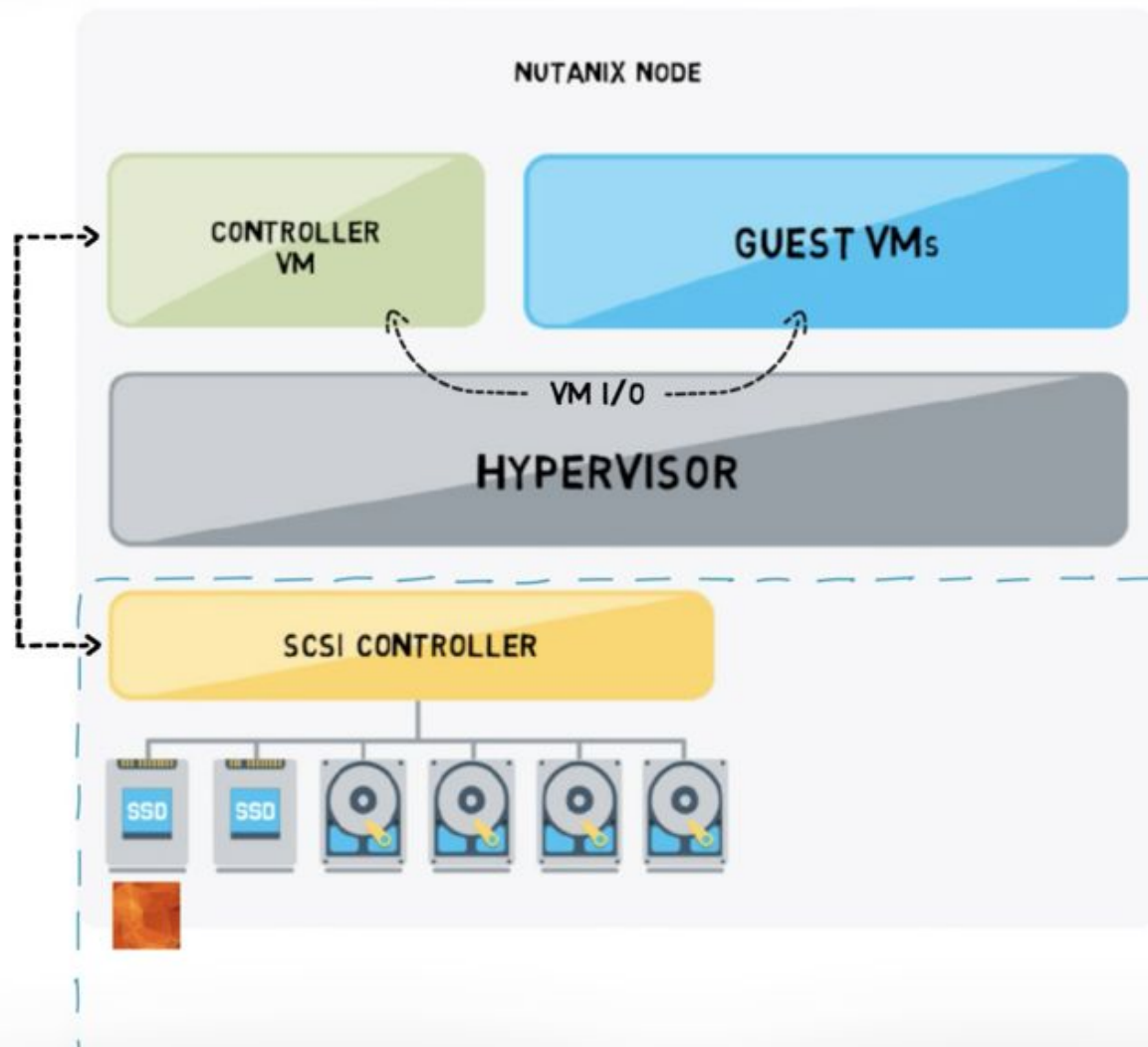




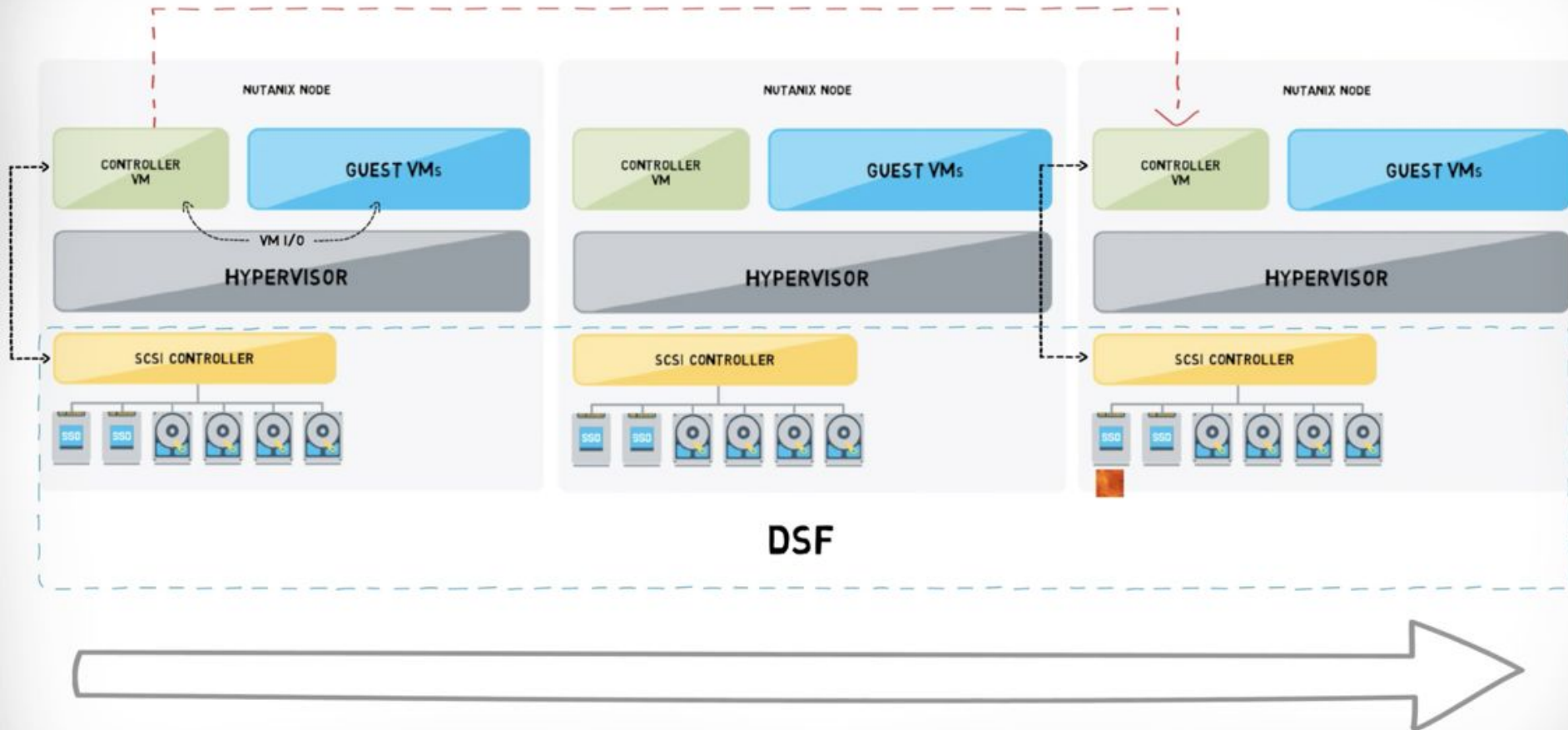




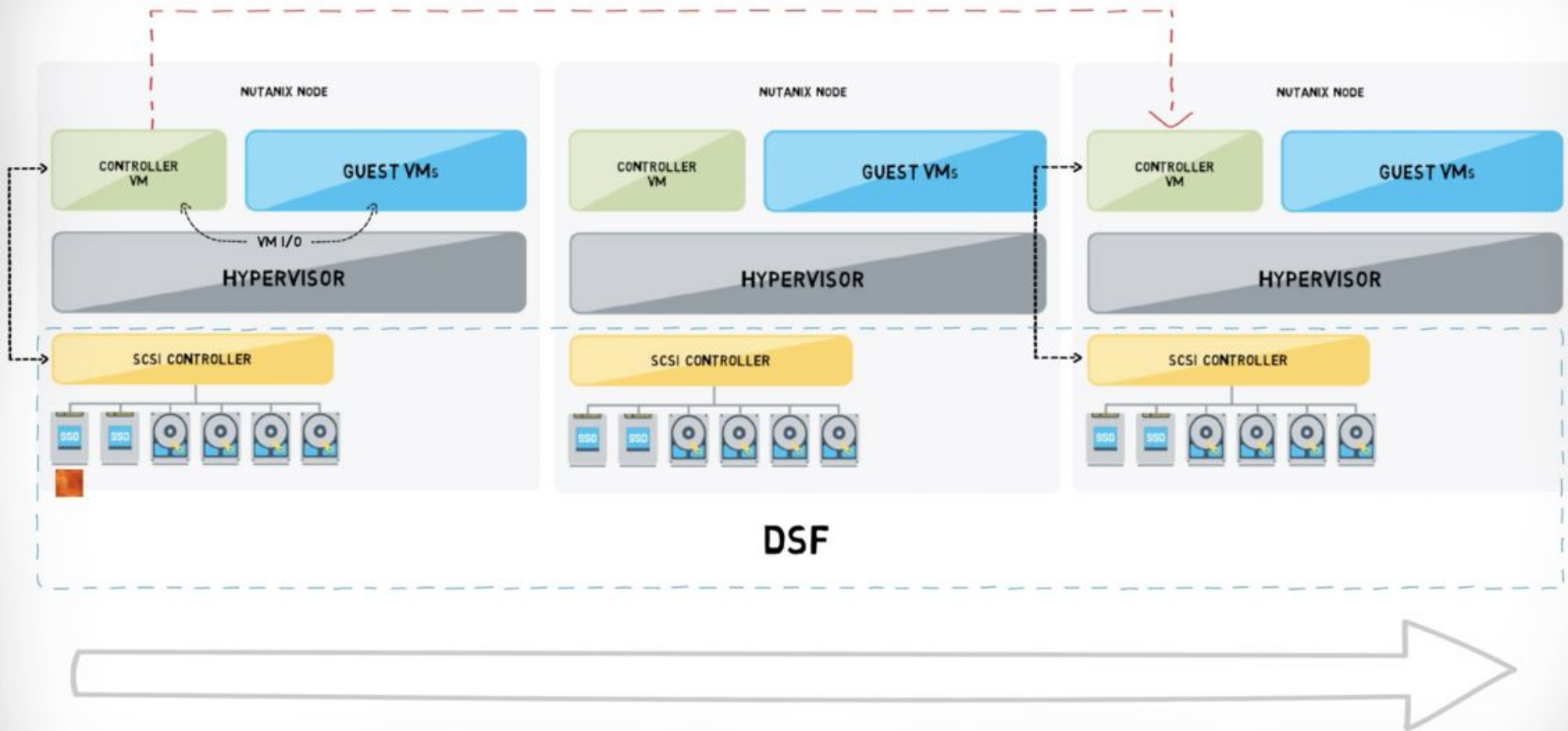




MAP REDUCE TIERING



MAP REDUCE TIERING



Live Migration

Live Migration of VM's across Node, whether initiated manually or automatically happens with **ZERO** downtime

Scenarios when it can occur are

- Load of Node on which VM is running is high and other are free
- Node Failure
- Initiated Manually

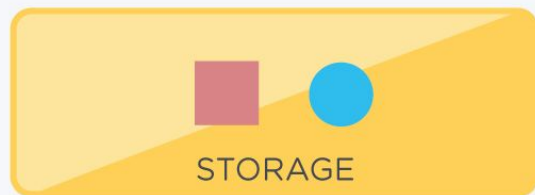
High Availability

- Reserves Half Resources
- Each VM takes Double the resources allocated
 - Second VM starts immediately once the Primary one goes down
- ZERO downtime

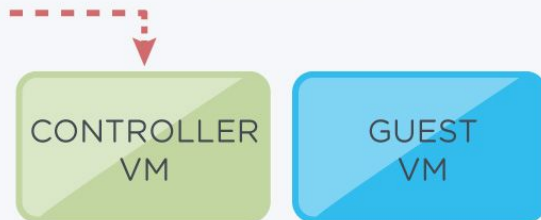
NODE 1



NODE 2



NODE N



FAILED NODE

CONTROLLER
VM



HYPERVISOR



STORAGE

NODE 2

CONTROLLER
VM

GUEST
VM

HYPERVISOR

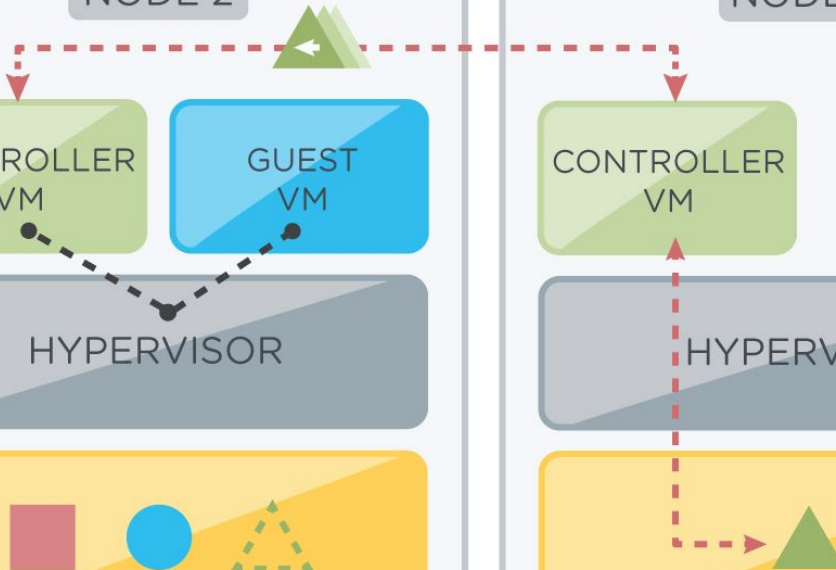
STORAGE

NODE N

CONTROLLER
VM

HYPERVISOR

STORAGE



Demo



Thanks!!

