

Index

• Numerics •

32-bit servers, 175, 176–178, 181–182
64-bit servers, 175, 178–180, 181–182

• A •

administration. *See* IT; managing a virtualization project; managing the virtualized infrastructure; system administration
Altiris SVS, 18
Amazon Web Services (AWS), 92–93
AMD
 AMD-V (virtualization-enabled) chip, 28, 59, 118, 166, 183–184
 multicore processors, 46
appliances, 87, 93–94. *See also* virtual appliances
application packaging, 17–18
Application Service Providers (ASPs), 91
application streaming, 18–19
applications of virtualization (overview). *See also specific applications*
 development and testing, 62–65
 disaster recovery, 77–78
 failover/high availability/load balancing, 69–76, 130
 server consolidation, 67–69, 130
 server pooling, 76–77, 130
 suitability for shared storage, 234–236
 table summarizing products, 79–81
 training, 65–67
applications, software. *See* software applications
approval. *See also* business case for virtualization; cost-benefit analysis
 justifying hardware costs, 147–148
 obtaining for virtualization architecture, 141–142

AppStream’s Virtual Image Distribution, 19
architecture creation
 charting the proposed architecture, 141, 142
 end result of, 139
 hardware requirements for redundancy, 141
 importance of, 140
 obtaining approval, 141–142
 overview, 134
 reviewing to define infrastructure design, 324, 332
 use cases review for, 140
 virtual server organization, 140–141
Art.com site, 39–41
ASPs (Application Service Providers), 91
authorization. *See* approval; business case for virtualization; cost-benefit analysis
automated migration, 194–196, 203–207, 327
AWS (Amazon Web Services), 92–93

• B •

back-end drivers, 58
backup
 challenges with DAS, 29, 43
 infrastructure setup before migration, 197
 before migration, 193
 during pilot implementation, 150
 with server consolidation, 68
 simplified with storage virtualization, 44
 soft costs in the data center, 116
bare-metal approach, 21, 55–56, 210, 291
Bellard, Fabrice (QEMU creator), 312
binary translation, 24, 54–55
BitTorrent For Dummies (Gardner and Krug), 262
BitTorrent peer-to-peer file sharing, 262, 268
blogs about virtualization, 337
Boeing Dreamliner project, 14

business case for virtualization. *See also*
 cost-benefit analysis
 energy costs lowered, 44–45
 hardware costs lowered, 34–37
 importance of, 332
 IT operational flexibility increased, 37–41
 IT operations costs reduced, 41–44
 problems solved by virtualization, 33–34
 software licensing cost challenges, 45–48
 business problems, identifying, 136
 business requirements, identifying,
 136, 322–323

• C •

CAD (Computer-Aided Design), 14
 Capacity Planner (VMware), 147
 capacity planning
 defined, 146
 historical importance of, 164
 key server resources, 164–175
 for memory, 172–174
 for NICs, 167–168
 overview, 146–147
 performance issues, 165
 for storage, 168–172
 tools for, 147
 virtualization and need for, 146–147,
 164–165
 CA's Unicenter software manager, 195
 celebrating your success, 334
 central processing unit (CPU). *See*
 processors
 centralized storage. *See* storage
 virtualization
 charting the proposed architecture,
 141, 142
 chips. *See* processors; x86 chips
 Citrix's Presentation Server, 19
 client virtualization
 application packaging, 17–18
 application streaming, 18–19
 defined, 17
 hardware emulation, 19–20
 reasons for pursuing, 17

cloning
 avoiding for migration, 201
 system, shared storage for, 234
 clustering. *See also* HA (high availability)
 defined, 71, 130
 drawbacks of, 74
 DRS versus, 77
 products providing, 75
 clustering software for storage, 230
 commodity hardware, 19, 50, 159
 Computer-Aided Design (CAD), 14
 concurrent users, licensing practices
 related to, 47
 containers. *See* operating system
 virtualization (containers)
 Converter migration tool (VMware),
 152, 204, 205
 cost-benefit analysis. *See also* hard costs;
 soft costs
 creating your spreadsheet, 122–127
 defining your virtualization solution, 112
 establishing current costs, 112–116
 hard cost reductions, 120–122
 identifying benefits of virtualization,
 103, 119–122
 identifying new hardware needs, 117–118
 identifying virtualization project costs,
 116–119
 net present value (NPV), 123
 project approval speeded by, 117, 127
 selecting a deployment scenario, 116–117
 for shared storage, 241
 soft cost reductions, 122
 steps for performing, 111–112
 usefulness of, 111, 117, 127
 costs. *See also* cost-benefit analysis;
 energy costs; licensing
 evaluating for virtualization software, 145
 investment in virtualization, 104–105, 110
 justifying for hardware, 147–148
 NAS cost-effectiveness, 30
 operations, reduced by virtualization,
 41–44
 of overtime, 41–42
 pilot implementation for saving, 148

- of poor planning, 134–135
 - price elasticity, 212
 - of SANs, 31
 - server consolidation savings, 36–37, 43
 - of shared storage, 241
 - “sticker shock” during implementation, 133
 - of storage implementation, 231, 241
 - system administration, 15–16, 34, 101, 122
 - as virtualization drivers, 14–16, 34, 101
 - of virtualization management, 216, 219
 - CPU (central processing unit). *See* processors
 - crashes. *See* operating system crashes; outage recovery
 - CRM (Customer Relationship Management), 53, 90, 264–266
- **D** •
- DAS (Direct-Attached Storage)
 - administrative complexity with, 233
 - data management drawback with, 43
 - defined, 29
 - flexibility issues, 233
 - increasing capacities with, 224–226
 - limit of total data per server, 43, 232–233
 - limitations for virtualization, 43, 169–170, 198, 228, 232–233
 - as local storage, 224
 - NAS and SAN versus, 169–170
 - overview, 224–226
 - performance issues, 169
 - scalability issues, 228, 233
 - virtualization applications using, 232
 - VMware products using, 209
 - wasted data capacity with, 228
 - data centers
 - hard costs in, 114–115
 - hardware emulation use by, 19
 - managing virtualization as equal member, 213, 215–216, 221
 - “one application, one server” approach, 37–38, 137, 160–163, 165
 - “orphan” applications in, 35
 - remote, 91–93
 - soft costs in, 115–116
 - space issues as virtualization driver, 13–14, 20, 33
 - database server virtualization, avoiding, 107–108, 331
 - Debian Linux. *See* Linux
 - deciding to use server virtualization. *See also* cost-benefit analysis
 - applications not suitable for, 107–109
 - benefits, 101
 - checking prerequisite conditions, 103–106
 - company characteristics important for, 105–106
 - determining financial benefits, 103
 - investment issues, 104–105, 110
 - power company support, 108–109
 - resistance by employees, 105
 - situations not suitable, 106–110, 330–331
 - training requirements, 104–105, 330
 - vendor support issues, 104, 107, 333
 - DeepBurner image burner, 269
 - departmental implementation, 217–218, 220–221
 - development and testing environments
 - crashes in, 63, 64
 - DAS in, 232
 - hardware emulation for, 25
 - multiple OS requirements, 62–63
 - virtualization benefits for, 63–64
 - virtualization products for, 65, 79
 - device drivers
 - future improvements, 186
 - hardware emulation issues, 25–26, 56
 - OS virtualization issues, 52
 - paravirtualization advantages for, 27, 58
 - stub drivers with paravirtualization, 58
 - device virtualization, 185
 - Direct-Attached Storage. *See* DAS
 - Director system manager (IBM), 204
 - Distributed Resource Scheduler (DRS) by VMware, 77
 - DNS (Domain Name Server), 172–173, 256, 295
 - Docs and Spreadsheets (Google), 53

DR (disaster recovery), 77–78, 81. *See also* outage recovery

Dreamliner project of Boeing, 14

drivers, device. *See* device drivers

drivers of virtualization

- data center space issues, 13–14, 33
- energy costs, 14–15, 34, 101
- hardware underutilization, 11–13, 33–37, 101
- paravirtualized drivers, 312–314
- system administration costs, 15–16, 34, 101

DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler) by VMware, 77

• E •

EC2 (Elastic Compute Cloud), 92, 93

efficiency. *See* performance

Electronics Magazine (April 1965), 12

EMC, VMware acquired by, 1

encapsulation, 10

End User License Agreement. *See* EULA; licensing

end users

- application streaming transparent to, 18
- licensing practices related to, 47
- problems caused by, 17
- proprietary attitude toward servers by, 35–36, 137–138
- software installation by, 17, 18
- virtual appliance benefits for, 88, 210

energy costs

- business case for virtualization, 44–45
- in cost-benefit analysis, 114, 120–122
- difficulties tracking, 44
- hard costs in the data center, 114
- power company support for virtualization, 108–109
- rebate programs for virtualization, 109
- reduced by new chips, 45
- reduced by virtualization, 44–45, 101, 120–122
- as virtualization driver, 14–15, 34

ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) application (NetSuite), 53

ESX Server (VMware)

- bare-metal approach of, 210
- Converter support for, 205
- for development and testing environments, 65
- external storage types for, 170–171, 175
- for failover/high availability/clustering/load balancing, 75
- hardware emulation provided by, 26, 56
- PXE for installing, 196
- redundant NICs for, 168, 175
- for server consolidation, 68–69
- for server pooling, 77
- for training environments, 66
- VMware Server versus, 246, 291

EULA (End User License Agreement). *See also* licensing

- VMware Server, 248, 249
- Windows XP SP2, 304
- XenExpress OS, 294
- XenExpress PV drivers, 312

evaluating server virtualization. *See* deciding to use server virtualization

experimentation phase, 217, 220, 221, 329–330

• F •

failover. *See also* HA (high availability); load balancing; SPOF (single point of failure)

- components of, 71–72
- defined, 39, 70
- drawbacks of mirroring for, 71
- hypervisor role in, 69–70, 72
- importance of, 70–71
- issues affecting availability, 70
- for mission critical applications, 70
- products providing, 75, 80
- shared storage for, 235–236
- simple case, 72, 130
- vendor terms for, 70
- virtual machine state for, 71–72
- virtualization benefits for, 71

- failures, hardware. *See* DR (disaster recovery); failover; outage recovery; SPOF (single point of failure)
 - Fedora Free Media Program, 268
 - Fedora virtualization
 - Fedora Linux on VMware Server, 258–263
 - installing a guest OS, 287–290
 - installing a guest virtual machine, 278–287
 - installing Fedora 7, 269–278
 - obtaining Fedora 7, 268–269
 - paravirtualization versus full virtualization, 282
 - password for, 271–272
 - Red Hat Enterprise Linux features with, 267, 291
 - virtualization-enabled chips with, 282
 - Fibre Channel
 - cables for, 227
 - with ESX Server, 170–171
 - HBAs (Host Bus Adapters) for, 170, 227
 - iSCSI protocol for, 228
 - overview, 227
 - preparing for migration, 198
 - protocols, 30, 31
 - SCSI used for data communication, 227
 - specialized protocol required for, 170–171
 - file structure, defined, 51
 - Fire 4600 server (Sun), 180
 - Fire X4200 server (Sun), 181
 - flexibility
 - DAS issues, 233
 - of hardware emulation, 25
 - of infrastructure, virtualization for, 106
 - need for, 37
 - operational, increased by virtualization, 37–41
 - as VMware Server advantage, 247
 - free virtualization products. *See also* VMware Server; Xen (XenSource)
 - managing, 212–213
 - obtaining, 336
 - OpenSolaris (Sun), 61, 65, 67, 68
 - OpenVZ (SWsoft), 23, 61, 67
 - overview, 61
 - future of virtualization
 - better device support, 186
 - built-in to dominant OSes, 61
 - device virtualization, 185
 - diffusion into technology ecosystem, 83
 - diffusion into the Internet, 90–93
 - for high availability, 75–76
 - implementation options, 61
 - integration into OSes, 84–85, 93–94, 210–211
 - IT personnel skill set changes, 93–95
 - management as distinction between products, 84
 - memory improvements, 184
 - NIC improvements, 184, 186
 - preinstallation on virtual appliance, 85–89, 93–94
 - remote data centers, 91–93
 - SaaS, 90–91
 - server pooling as, 77
 - for software pricing practices, 95–97
 - storage evolution, 240
- **G** ●
- Gardner, Susannah (*BitTorrent For Dummies*), 262
 - Google's Docs and Spreadsheets, 53
 - graphics-intensive applications, 108
 - grid architectures, 109
 - growth, virtualization as aid to, 105
 - guest operating systems
 - applications contained in, 21
 - defined, 10
 - in development and testing environments, 64
 - in hardware emulation, 19–20, 24, 25
 - hypervisor interaction with, 24
 - installing Fedora image files on VMware Server, 261–263
 - installing on Fedora 7, 287–290
 - installing on VMware Server, 258–261
 - installing Windows XP SP2 on XenExpress, 300–311
 - isolated by VMMs, 25
 - modification needed for
 - paravirtualization, 28, 57, 59
 - privileged guest, 57

• H •

- HA (high availability). *See also* failover; load balancing
defined, 130
future directions, 75–76
hypervisor role in, 69–70, 76
issues affecting availability, 70
overview, 73
products providing, 75, 80
shared storage for, 235–236
vendor terms for, 70
- hard costs. *See also* cost-benefit analysis
chargebacks, 113
for current infrastructure, 112–115
in data center, 114–115
defined, 113
documentation easier for, 112–113
energy or power, 114, 120–122
hardware and physical equipment, 117–118
hardware maintenance, 114–115, 120
identifying reductions with virtualization, 120–122
keeping separate from soft costs, 113
licensing, 118, 119, 120
outside services, 115
in spreadsheets for cost-benefit analysis, 123–124
training, 119
for virtualization project, 117–119
- hard drive partitions, 228
- hardware. *See also* hardware emulation; outage recovery; *specific types*
appliances, 87–89, 93–94
application requirements and suitability for virtualization, 108
business case for virtualization, 34–37, 41–44
capacity planning, 146–147, 164–165
commodity hardware, 19, 50, 159
cost justification, 147–148
costs lowered by virtualization, 34–37, 41–44
defined, 50
designed for virtualization, 45, 175, 180–181, 182
headroom, 101
identifying virtualization project costs, 117–118
incompatibility issues, 216
keeping up on developments, 337–338
licensing practices related to, 46
low-wattage chips, 45
management choices affected by, 213
“one application, one server” approach, 37–38, 137, 160–163, 165
price/performance curve, 34–35
redundancy, planning for, 141
risk exposure with virtualization, 163–164
selecting when planning virtualization, 132, 145–148, 325–326
server resources, 164–175
storage type impacting server choices, 171–172
underutilization as virtualization driver, 11–13, 33–37, 101
underutilization rate for servers, 35
virtualization product choice affected by, 145, 174, 333–334
virtualization-enabled chips, 28, 59, 118, 166, 183–184
VMware Server pros and cons, 246–247
- hardware emulation. *See also* migrating to virtualization
bare-metal approach, 21, 55–56
benefits of, 23, 25, 55
binary translation by, 24, 54–55
in client virtualization, 19–20
data center use of, 19
defined, 19
device driver issues, 25–26, 56
drawbacks of, 25–26, 56
emulated hardware layer, 55
flexibility of, 25
hypervisor installation approaches, 55–56
illustrated, 24
migration between hypervisors with, 23
OS virtualization versus, 21, 22, 51, 60
overview, 19–20, 23–26, 54–56, 129

- paravirtualization versus, 27, 60, 129
- performance penalty with, 25, 56
- products providing, 20, 26, 56, 60
- in server virtualization, 23–26
- storage options, 237–238
- uses for, 25
- hardware failures. *See* DR (disaster recovery); failover; outage recovery; SPOF (single point of failure)
- HBAs (Host Bus Adapters)
 - defined, 41
 - described, 170
 - as NAS interface device, 170
 - preparing for migration, 198
 - redundant, 230
 - as SAN interface device, 30, 170, 227
- high availability. *See* HA
- horizontal scaling, shared storage for, 234–235
- host system, defined, 10
- HP
 - OpenView software manager, 195
 - System Insight Manager, 204
- hypervisors. *See also* hardware emulation
 - binary translation by, 24, 54–55
 - defined, 23, 54
 - emulated hardware layer for, 55
 - future of, 85
 - guest OS interaction with, 24
 - installation approaches for, 55–56
 - memory requirements, 173–174
 - migration between, 23
 - role in failover, 69–70, 72
 - role in high availability, 73, 76
 - security issues, 198–199
 - tracking performance after migration, 208
- 1 ●
- IBM
 - Director system manager, 204
 - System x3550 server, 180
 - Tivoli software manager, 195
 - transaction count licensing method, 47
- IDE (Integrated Drive Electronics), 225
- implementing virtualization
 - celebrating your success, 334
 - confirming planning assumptions and conclusions, 143
 - expecting change, 331–332
 - hardware selection, 132, 145–148, 325–326
 - life cycle phase, 132–133
 - managing the infrastructure, 133, 154–157
 - migrating to production environment, 133, 152–153
 - options, 61
 - pilot implementation, 148–151, 326
 - production environment implementation, 326
 - software product selection, 132, 144–145, 325
 - steps for, 143
 - “sticker shock” during, 133
- InfoWorld virtualization newsletter, 336–337
- Infrastructure as a Service, 92–93
- installation
 - approaches for hypervisors, 55–56
 - customized management products for, 195–196
 - of Fedora 7, 269–278
 - of Fedora image files on VMware Server, 261–263
 - future of virtualization, 85–89
 - of guest OS on Fedora 7, 287–290
 - of guest OS on VMware Server, 258–261
 - of infrastructure for virtualization, 197–200
 - paravirtualized drivers, 312–314
 - prebooting solutions, 196
 - of software by end users, 17, 18
 - software management products for, 195, 203
 - tasks for system administrators, 86
 - third-party tools for, 152–153, 203
 - vendor support issues, 86–87
 - vendor-specific tools for, 152, 203
 - virtual appliances for easing, 87–89
 - of virtual appliances on VMware Server, 263–266

- installation (*continued*)
 - of virtual machine on Fedora 7, 278–287
 - of virtual machine on VMware Server, 253–258
 - virtualization implementation options, 61
 - of virtualization software on server, automated, 194–196, 203–207, 327
 - of virtualization software on server, manual, 153, 194, 202–203, 327
 - of VMware Server, 248–251
 - Integrated Drive Electronics (IDE), 225
 - Intel
 - multicore processors, 46
 - Preboot Execution Environment (PXE), 196
 - VT (virtualization-enabled) chip, 28, 59, 118, 166, 183–184
 - Internet
 - SaaS (Software as a Service), 53, 90–91
 - storage requirements increased by use of, 13
 - virtualization diffusion into, 90–93
 - Internet resources
 - blogs about virtualization, 337
 - DeepBurner image burner, 269
 - Fedora 7 download, 268
 - Fedora image files, 262
 - Google’s Docs and Spreadsheets, 53
 - InfoWorld virtualization newsletter, 336–337
 - Invirtus, 204
 - Leostream, 204
 - PG&E rebate program, 109, 127
 - PlateSpin, 147, 204
 - P2V vendors, 204
 - SearchServerVirtualization site, 336
 - storage virtualization information, 339
 - vendor information, 339
 - virtualization information, 336–339
 - virtualized pricing information, 97
 - VMware Capacity Planner, 147
 - VMware Server appliances, 89, 264
 - VMware Server download, 248
 - VMware user group listings, 338
 - XenExpress download, 292
 - Intrepid management product (Levanta), 196
 - Invirtus migration tools, 204
 - IP addresses
 - for remote data centers, 93
 - for virtual containers, 52
 - VMware Server options, 255–256
 - for XenServer, 299
 - iSCSI
 - with ESX Server, 170, 171
 - network traffic increased by, 31
 - overview, 171, 228
 - preparing for migration, 198
 - SCSI used for data communication, 228
 - standard corporate network used by, 30
 - standard IP Protocols used for, 171
 - subnetting for, 171
 - IT. *See also* system administration
 - future of, 1–2, 93–95
 - higher-level management with virtualization, 94–95
 - job dissatisfaction in, 42
 - operational flexibility increased by virtualization, 37–41
 - operations costs reduced by virtualization, 41–44
 - proprietary attitude toward servers by, 35–36, 137–138
 - system administration costs as virtualization driver, 15–16, 34, 101
 - work reduced by application streaming, 18
-
- **J** •
 - JBOD (just a bunch of drives), 169, 229
 - **K** •
 - Krug, Kris (*BitTorrent For Dummies*), 262
 - **L** •
 - Leostream migration tools, 204
 - Levanta’s Intrepid management product, 196

licensing
in cost-benefit analysis, 118, 119, 120
for Fedora 7, 275
future of, 95–97
general practices, 46–47
OS virtualization benefits, 22
total licenses as bargaining point, 48
virtualization challenges for, 45, 47–48, 95–97
VMware Server EULA, 248, 249
Web site for virtualized pricing information, 97
Windows XP SP2 EULA, 304
XenExpress EULA, 294
XenExpress PV drivers EULA, 312
life cycle. *See* virtualization life cycle
Linux. *See also* Fedora virtualization; Xen (XenSource)
automated migration options, 205
blogs about virtualization, 337
file structure, 51
installing Fedora image files on VMware Server, 261–263
installing Fedora OS on VMware Server, 258–261
managing virtualization as specialized resource, 214
manual migration for, 202–203
Microsoft Server virtualization with, 61
paravirtualization with, 59
QEMU technology for virtualization-enabled chips, 311–312
virtualization features, 61
workgroups in organization structure, 138–139
Xen inclusion in distributions, 28, 84
load balancing. *See also* failover; HA (high availability); server pooling
defined, 39, 130
hypervisor role in, 69–70
overview, 75
products providing, 75, 80
redundant NICs for, 168
as SPOF protection, 74
storage virtualization required for, 75
vendor terms for, 70

local storage. *See* DAS (Direct-Attached Storage)
LUNs (Logical Unit Numbers), 229, 230

• M •

Macintosh platform, hardware emulation for, 20
mainframes, virtualization origins on, 11
maintenance and upgrades. *See also* backup; system administration
benefits of virtualization for, 42, 120
in cost-benefit analysis, 114–115, 120
hard costs in the data center, 114–115
before migration, 193
during normal business hours, 42
during off-hours, 41–42
patch propagation with OS virtualization, 53
storage choices impacting, 240
malware, client virtualization reducing, 17
managing a virtualization project
architecture selection, 134, 139–142, 324, 332
celebrating your success, 334
hardware selection, 145–148
implementing your solution, 142–157
managing the infrastructure, 154–157
migrating to production environment, 152–153
organizational structure evaluation, 134, 137–139, 323–324
pilot implementation, 148–151, 326
planning assumptions and conclusions, 143
software product selection, 144–145
types of virtualization, 129
use cases identification, 134–137, 322–323
virtualization application profile choices, 130
virtualization life cycle, 130–133
virtualization plan creation, 134–142
managing the virtualized infrastructure
challenges of, 211–212
commercial software for, 154–155
costs of, 216, 219

managing the virtualized infrastructure

(continued)

- creating your own solution, 156–157
- current approach's impact on, 218–219, 220–221
- current hardware mix issues, 219–220
- in departmental implementation, 217–218, 220–221
- as equal member of data center, 213, 215–216, 221
- expecting change, 331–332
- in experimentation phase, 217, 220, 221
- with free virtualization, 212–213
- importance of, 154, 327
- incompatibility issues, 216
- life cycle phase, 133
- multiple tools for, 156
- open source software for, 157
- philosophies of, 213
- in pilot implementation, 217–218, 220–221
- planning for, 133
- postponing virtualization, 156
- in production environment, 218, 221
- recommendations, 220–221
- solutions for, 155–157
- as specialized resource, 213, 214–215, 220–221
- storage administration, 229–230
- table summarizing recommendations, 220–221
- toolset choices for, 136, 154–155
- virtualization journey steps, 213, 217–218, 220–221
- virtualization software tools for, 84, 155

manual migration, 153, 194, 202–203, 327

memory

- amount per virtual machine, 173
- in blade servers, 179
- for Fedora 7 virtual machine, 280
- future technology, 184
- as key server resource, 172–174, 175
- requirements for virtualization, 172–174
- 32-bit server issues, 177
- for XenExpress virtual machine, 302

Microsoft. *See also* Microsoft Server virtualization; Microsoft Windows blog site on virtualization, 337

dispute with VMware, 48

hardware emulation offered by, 20, 26

pricing model for virtualization, 96

SoftGrid, 18, 19

Softricity acquired by, 19

virtual appliances from, 89

Virtual Server, 20, 26, 65, 66

Windows Server, 19

Microsoft Server virtualization

child partition as guest OS, 57

memory requirements, 173

paravirtualization approach with, 28, 57, 61

pricing model for, 96

root partition as privileged guest, 57

Virtual Server superceded by, 26

virtualization integration into OS, 84

Microsoft Windows

file structure, 51

installing XP SP2 as guest OS on

XenExpress, 300–311

malware attacks on, 17

paravirtualization for, 28

workgroups in organization structure, 138–139

migrating to virtualization. *See also*

managing a virtualization project

automated software installation for, 194–196, 203–207

backing up applications and data, 193

challenges of, 31–32, 189–190, 200–201

cleaning up the source system, 192–193

cloning for, avoiding, 201

custom management products for, 195–196

database options, 153

file-based data options, 153

free tools for, 205

hardware inconsistencies, 201

installing infrastructure, 197–200

with Linux systems, 202–203

manual software installation for, 153, 194, 202–203, 327

migrating physical servers (P2V), 191, 200–207

- moving to production (cutover), 191, 207–208
 - options for, 152–153
 - phases overview, 190–191
 - planning for, 133
 - planning needed for, 152, 153
 - preparing the virtualized environment, 190–200
 - preparing virtualization servers, 193–196
 - production environment, 133, 152–153, 326
 - removing hardware-dependent software, 192
 - removing unused and/or obsolete software, 192
 - security issues, 198–199
 - storage choices impacting, 240
 - system management tools for, 195, 203
 - testing the infrastructure, 200
 - third-party tools for, 152–153, 203
 - time constraints and pressures during, 152, 153
 - updating current OS and applications, 193
 - vendor-specific tools for, 152, 203
 - in virtualization life cycle, 133
 - migration. *See also* migrating to virtualization
 - between hypervisors, 23
 - of pilot systems, 149
 - between servers, 42
 - software for applications, 38
 - mirrored systems, 71
 - mission-critical applications, shared storage for, 235
 - Moore, Gordon (Intel cofounder), 12, 13
 - Moore's Law, 12–13, 35, 164
 - multicore processors, 46, 48, 165–166
 - multimachine architectures, 109
 - multiplexing with paravirtualization, 26, 57
 - multisystem configurations with VMware Server, 247
- **N** •
- NAS (Network-Attached Storage). *See also* storage virtualization
 - cost-effectiveness of, 30
 - DAS versus, 169–170
 - defined, 224
 - drawbacks of, 30
 - Host Bus Adapter (HBA) for, 170
 - identifying virtualization project costs, 118
 - migration between servers with, 42
 - network traffic increased by, 30
 - overview, 29–30, 226–227
 - scalability and reliability of, 227–228
 - as shared storage, 226–227
 - types of implementations, 169–170
 - NAT (Network Address Translation), 256
 - net present value (NPV), 123
 - NetSuite's Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) application, 53
 - Network Time Protocol (NTP), 295
 - networking
 - Fedora 7 options, 284
 - infrastructure preparation for smigration, 198
 - iSCSI-based SAN increasing traffic over, 31
 - NAS increasing traffic over, 30
 - operating system use of, 51
 - shared storage on networks, 226
 - trend like Moore's Law for, 13
 - VMware Server options, 255–256
 - XenExpress setup for, 295
 - New Energy data center, 181
 - NFS (Network File System), 226
 - NICs (Network Interface Cards)
 - defining for Fedora 7, 270
 - for ESX Server implementations, 168
 - future technology, 184, 186
 - as key server resources, 167–168, 174–175
 - not used by SANs, 30
 - performance considerations, 167
 - preinstalled on servers, 167
 - redundant, advantages of, 168, 174–175, 230
 - 32-bit server issues, 176
 - Novell Linux. *See* Linux
 - NPV (net present value), 123
 - NTP (Network Time Protocol), 295



- “one application, one server” approach
 - as dominant data center reality, 38
 - for isolation of applications, 162
 - limitations of, 37–38
 - processors underutilized with, 165
 - reasons for historical practice, 160–163
 - resource contention avoided by, 161
 - simplicity of, 160
 - territoriality with, 137, 161–162
- open source software. *See also specific products*
 - for development and testing environments, 65
 - free virtualization products, 61
 - for server consolidation, 68
 - for training environments, 67
 - for virtualization management, 157
- OpenSolaris (Sun), 61, 65, 67, 68
- OpenView software manager (HP), 195
- OpenVZ (SWsoft), 23, 61, 67
- operating system crashes. *See also* outage recovery
 - in development and testing environments, 63, 64
 - OS virtualization dangers for, 52
- operating system virtualization
 - (containers). *See also* guest operating systems; migrating to virtualization
 - applications contained in virtual OS, 21
 - benefits of, 22, 52
 - density of containers with, 52
 - device driver issues, 52
 - ease of installation, 194
 - environments suitable for, 23, 53–54
 - free products, 61
 - hardware emulation versus, 21, 22, 51, 60
 - illustrated, 22
 - IP addresses for containers, 52
 - licensing requirements less with, 22
 - limitations of, 23, 52–53
 - multisystem configurations with VMware Server, 247
 - OS choice limited with, 23, 52–53
 - overview, 21–23, 51–54, 129
 - paravirtualization versus, 51, 60
 - patches propagated to all containers, 53
 - performance benefits, 22, 52
 - products providing, 23, 53, 60, 61
 - storage options, 236–237
 - terminology, 51–52
 - uses for, 21–22, 53–54
 - virtual OSES with, 21
 - VMware products, 209
- operating systems. *See also* guest operating systems
 - choices limited with OS virtualization, 23, 52–53
 - described, 50
 - integration of virtualization with, 84–85, 93–94, 210–211
 - virtualization functionality with, 61
- Oracle, licensing approach of, 47–48
- organizational structure
 - evaluating skill sets and experience levels, 139
 - need for understanding, 137, 332–333
 - “one application, one server” approach, 137, 161–162
 - reviewing before technical decisions, 323–324
 - territoriality (hands off “my” server attitude), 137–138
 - Windows versus Linux workgroups, 138–139
- “orphan” applications in data centers, 35
- outage recovery. *See also* DR (disaster recovery); SPOF (single point of failure)
 - failover for, 39, 69–72
 - hardware requirements for redundancy, 141
 - hardware risk exposure with virtualization, 163–164
 - high availability for, 73
 - hypervisor role in, 69–70, 72
 - load balancing for, 74
 - products providing, 75
 - server pooling, 39
 - usual steps for, 38–39
 - with virtualization, 39
- overtime costs, 41–42

• p •

- Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E), 15, 108–109, 127
- Parallels (SWsoft), 20
- paravirtualization. *See also* migrating to virtualization
 - benefits of, 27, 58
 - described, 10, 21, 26–27, 129
 - drawback of, 28, 59
 - with Fedora 7, 282
 - free products, 61
 - full virtualization versus, 282, 311–312
 - guest OS modification needed for, 28, 57, 59
 - hardware emulation versus, 27, 60, 129
 - illustrated, 27
 - multiplexing by, 26, 57
 - native device drivers with, 27, 58
 - OS virtualization versus, 51, 60
 - overview, 26–28, 57–59
 - “para” in, 27
 - performance benefits, 27, 52, 58
 - privileged guest with, 57
 - products providing, 28, 57, 60, 61
 - shared memory used by, 27, 58
 - storage options, 238–239
 - stub drivers with, 58
 - virtualization-enabled chips for, 28
 - with XenExpress, 311–314
- patches. *See* maintenance and upgrades
- performance
 - application requirements and suitability for virtualization, 107–108
 - capacity planning issues, 165
 - DAS issues, 169
 - hardware emulation drawbacks, 25, 56
 - memory’s impact on, 172–174, 175
 - NIC considerations, 167
 - OS virtualization benefits, 22, 52
 - paravirtualization benefits, 27, 52, 58
 - of pilot implementation, assessing, 150–151
 - QEMU penalty, 312
 - VMware Server issues, 246, 247
- PG&E (Pacific Gas & Electric), 15, 108–109, 127
- physical to virtual. *See* migrating to virtualization; P2V
- pilot implementation
 - agile systems development versus, 148
 - assessing performance, 150–151
 - bounded timeframe for, 150
 - costs saved by, 148
 - DAS in, 232
 - debriefing session after, 151
 - defined, 148
 - gaining management support for, 148
 - importance of, 326
 - installing the mini-production environment, 149
 - managing, 149–150, 217–218, 220–221
 - migrating systems, 149
 - moving into production, avoiding, 150
 - performing, 149–150
 - selecting subset of production environment for, 149
 - trying more than one virtualization product, 145
- planning a virtualization project
 - architecture selection, 134, 139–142, 324, 332
 - confirming assumptions and conclusions, 143
 - costs of poor planning, 134–135
 - expecting change, 331–332
 - high-level tasks, 132, 134
 - importance of, 321–322
 - life cycle phase, 131–132
 - lobbying and politics, 132
 - organizational structure evaluation, 132, 134, 137–139, 323–324
 - reviewing the plan, 143, 332
 - use cases identification, 132, 134–137, 322–323
- PlateSpin
 - migration-analysis tool, 152–153, 204
 - PowerRecon planning tool, 147
 - Web site, 204
- power costs. *See* energy costs
- PowerRecon planning tool (PlateSpin), 147

- Preboot Execution Environment (PXE), 196
- Presentation Server (Citrix), 19
- price elasticity, 212
- process tables, defined, 51
- processors. *See also* x86 chips
- assigning to XenExpress virtual machine, 302
 - in blade servers, 179
 - commodity hardware with x86 chips, 19, 50, 159
 - hardware selection issues, 166
 - as key server resources, 165–166, 174
 - licensing practices related to, 46, 47–48
 - Moore’s Law for, 12–13, 35, 164
 - multicore, 46, 48, 165–166
 - multiple, for avoiding SPOF, 166, 174
 - price/performance curve, 35
 - 64-bit servers, 175, 178–180, 181
 - software emulation of x86 chips, 24
 - 32-bit servers, 175, 176–178, 181
 - underutilization as virtualization driver, 12–13, 33–37
 - underutilized in “one application, one server” approach, 165
 - virtualization-enabled, 28, 59, 118, 166, 183–184
- production environment
- implementing, 326
 - migrating to virtualization, 133, 152–153
 - selecting subset for pilot implementation, 149
 - virtualization management in, 218, 221
- products. *See* virtualization software products
- project management. *See* managing a virtualization project
- proprietary attitude toward servers, 35–36, 137–138
- prototyping, DAS for, 232
- P2V (physical to virtual). *See also* migrating to virtualization
- automated software installation for, 194–196, 203–207, 327
 - challenges of, 200–201
 - cloning for, avoiding, 201
 - custom management products for, 195–196
 - database options, 153
 - defined, 190
 - file-based data options, 153
 - hardware inconsistencies, 201
 - with Linux systems, 202–203
 - manual software installation for, 153, 194, 202–203, 327
 - options for, 152–153
 - planning needed for, 152, 153
 - source system, 192
 - system management tools for, 195, 203
 - target system, 192
 - third-party tools for, 152–153, 203
 - time constraints and pressures during, 152, 153
 - vendor-specific tools for, 152, 203
- P2V wizard (XenSource), 204
- PXE (Preboot Execution Environment), 196
- *Q* •
- QEMU technology for virtualization-enabled chips, 311–312
- quality assurance, hardware emulation for, 25
- *R* •
- RAID (redundant array of inexpensive disks), 229, 230
- RAM. *See* memory
- RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol), 314–317
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux (RHEL), 267, 291
- Red Hat Fedora Linux. *See* Fedora virtualization; Linux
- redundancy. *See also* capacity planning
- for avoiding SPOF risk, 166, 168, 174
 - hardware requirements for, 141
 - multiple processors, 166, 174
 - of NICs, 168, 174–175, 230
 - with RAID, 229, 230
 - in storage infrastructure, 230

redundant array of inexpensive disks
(RAID), 229, 230
Remember icon, 5
Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP), 314–317
resource contention, 161, 246
RHEL (Red Hat Enterprise Linux), 267, 291
root file system, defined, 51

● S ●

SaaS (Software as a Service), 53, 90–91, 92–93
Salesforce.com's CRM application, 53, 90
SAN (Storage Area Network). *See also* storage virtualization
costs of, 31
DAS versus, 169–170
defined, 224
Fibre Channel versus iSCSI, 31
Host Bus Adapter (HBA) for, 30, 170, 227
identifying virtualization project
costs, 118
migration between servers with, 42
network protocols for, 30
overview, 30–31, 227–228
as shared storage, 227–228
switch fabric, 227
types of implementations, 169–170
sandboxing, 18
SATA (Serial Advanced Technology Attachment), 225
scalability, 175, 227–228, 233
SCSI (Small Computer System Interface), 225, 227, 228, 229
SearchServerVirtualization site, 336
seasonal demand variations, 37, 39, 106
security, 198–199, 275
SELinux, 275
Serial Advanced Technology Attachment (SATA), 225
server consolidation
backup process with, 68
consolidation defined, 67
costs reduced by, 36–37, 43
defined, 31, 67, 130
as first step in virtualization, 31, 36, 39, 67
hardware emulation for, 25
hardware risk exposure with, 163–164
overview, 67–69
products providing, 68–69, 79–80
proprietary attitude toward servers, 35–36
ratio of retired to continuing servers, 36
real-world example, 36–37
typical project tasks, 67–68
underutilization rate for servers, 35
server pooling. *See also* load balancing
Art.com example, 39–41
defined, 39, 130
integration into OSES, 84
outage recovery with, 39
overview, 76–77
products providing, 77, 80–81
seasonal demand variations eased by, 39
shared storage for, 236
SPOF avoided by, 164
storage virtualization required for, 76
in times of company restructuring, 39
server virtualization. *See also* hardware emulation; migrating to virtualization; operating system virtualization (containers); paravirtualization
applications not suitable for, 107–109
benefits, 101
checking prerequisite conditions, 103–106
company characteristics important for, 105–106
deciding about using, 101–110
described, 10
determining financial benefits, 103
installing software manually, 153, 194, 202–203, 327
installing software using automation, 194–196, 203–207, 327
investment in virtualization, 104–105, 110
as main virtualization arena, 20, 31
organizing physical servers, 140–141
overview, 20–28
power company support for, 108–109
resistance by employees, 105

- server virtualization (*continued*)
 - situations not suitable for, 106–110, 330–331
 - storage type impacting hardware choices, 171–172
 - table comparing types of, 60
 - training requirements, 104–105, 330
 - types of, 21–28, 49, 59–60
 - vendor support issues, 104, 107, 333
 - x86-based, 50–51
- servers. *See also* server virtualization;
specific products and applications
 - backing up before migration, 193
 - blade servers, 179
 - choices impacted by storage, 171–172
 - choosing, 175–182
 - designed for virtualization, 45, 175, 180–181, 182
 - existing, cleaning up before migration, 192–193
 - key resources, 164–175
 - migration between, benefits of
 - virtualization for, 42
 - new, preparing for migration, 193–196
 - NICs preinstalled on, 167
 - “one application, one server” approach, 37–38, 137, 160–163, 165
 - proprietary attitude toward, 35–36, 137–138
 - reusing existing 32-bit hardware, 175, 176–178, 181
 - 64-bit, 175, 178–180, 181
 - table summarizing choices, 181–182
 - total data per server limitation with DAS, 43
 - underutilization rate for, 35
- shared memory, 27, 58
- shared storage. *See* NAS (Network-Attached Storage); SAN (Storage Area Network); storage virtualization
- Simple Storage Service (S3), 92
- single point of failure. *See* SPOF
- 64-bit servers, 175, 178–180, 181–182
- SLES (SUSE Linux Enterprise Server), 214.
See also Linux
- small business virtualization, 337
- Small Computer System Interface (SCSI), 225, 227, 228, 229
- soft costs. *See also* cost-benefit analysis
 - backup, 116
 - for current infrastructure, 112–114, 115–116
 - in data center, 115–116
 - defined, 113
 - difficulties establishing, 113
 - estimating, 122
 - identifying reductions with
 - virtualization, 122
 - keeping separate from hard costs, 113
 - preponderance of, 112, 113–114
 - in spreadsheets for cost-benefit analysis, 123–124
 - system administration, 115–116, 122
- Softgrid for Desktops (Softricity), 19
- SoftGrid (Microsoft), 18, 19
- Softricity’s Softgrid for Desktops, 19
- software applications
 - backing up before migration, 193
 - contained in virtual OS, 21
 - data generation by, 225
 - end user installation issues, 17, 18
 - evaluating support for, 144
 - installation headaches, 86–87
 - migration software for, 38
 - “one application, one server” approach, 37–38, 137, 160–163, 165
 - “orphans” in data centers, 35
 - SaaS environments, 53
 - suitability for virtualization, 107–109
 - user-level, defined, 50
- Software as a Service (SaaS), 53, 90–91, 92–93
- software development. *See* development and testing environments
- software licensing. *See* licensing
- software management products, 195, 203
- software products. *See* software applications; virtualization software products
- Solaris OS (Sun)
 - for development and testing environments, 65

- for failover/high
 - availability/clustering/load balancing, 75
 - OS virtualization with, 23, 53
 - for server consolidation, 68
 - for training environments, 67
- specialized resource, managing
 - virtualization as, 213, 214–215, 220–221
- SPOF (single point of failure). *See also* failover
 - blade servers for avoiding, 179
 - defined, 70
 - failover for avoiding, 70, 74, 164
 - load balancing as protection against, 74
 - multiple processors for avoiding, 166, 174
 - processor issues, 166
 - RAID for avoiding, 229
 - redundant NICs for avoiding, 168, 174
 - risk exposure with virtualization, 163–164
 - server pooling for avoiding, 39, 164
- spreadsheets for cost-benefit analysis
 - assumptions for sample project, 125
 - benefits shown by, 125–127
 - Current Cost Structure, 123, 124
 - hard cost and soft cost sections, 123–124
 - improving the project case, 126–127
 - justifying financial projections, 126
 - NPV (net present value) in, 123
 - Project Cost Summary, 123, 125, 126
 - reexamining assumptions, 127
 - sample set, 123–125
 - showing financial implications across time, 123
 - Total Yearly Hard Costs in, 126
 - usefulness of, 122, 125
 - Virtualized Cost Structure, 123, 124
- S3 (Simple Storage Service), 92
- storage. *See also specific types*
 - administration, 229–230
 - approaches to, 29–31
 - assigning to XenExpress virtual machine, 302
 - backup problems, 29
 - in blade servers, 179
 - bottlenecks, 29
 - costs of implementing, 231, 241
 - data redundancy, 230
 - defined, 224
 - hardware emulation options, 237–238
 - importance for virtualization, 223
 - increasing capacities for, 224–226
 - JBOD (just a bunch of drives), 169, 229
 - as key server resource, 168–172, 175
 - LUNs (Logical Unit Numbers), 229, 230
 - network, 226
 - OS virtualization options, 236–237
 - paravirtualization options, 238–239
 - RAID (redundant array of inexpensive disks), 229, 230
 - requirements for virtualization, 168–172
 - server hardware choices impacted by, 171–172
 - shared, types of, 226–228
 - space issues as virtualization driver, 13–14, 28, 33
 - 32-bit server issues, 176
 - trend like Moore’s Law for, 13
 - Storage Area Network. *See* SAN
 - storage virtualization. *See also* storage; *specific types of storage*
 - applications suitable for shared storage, 234–236
 - approaches to storage, 29–31
 - clustering software, 230
 - cost effectiveness of, 241
 - DAS limitations for, 43, 169–170, 198, 228, 232–233
 - data backup simplified with, 44
 - external storage protocols, 170–171
 - for failover, 235–236
 - with hardware emulation, 237–238
 - for high availability, 235–236
 - horizontal scaling, 234–235
 - infrastructure setup before migration, 198
 - integration into OSes, 84
 - IT costs lowered by, 43–44
 - for large numbers of VMs, 235
 - for load balancing, 74
 - migration between servers with, 42
 - need for, 28–29
 - with OS virtualization, 236–237
 - overview, 28–31

storage virtualization (*continued*)
 with paravirtualization, 238–239
 ramifications for networking and system administration, 43
 for server pooling, 76, 236
 shared storage for, 234–236
 system cloning, 234
 types of implementations, 169–170
 virtualization journey steps, 239–240
 Web site for, 339

stub drivers, 58

SugarCRM installation on VMware Server, 264–266

Sun. *See also* Solaris OS (Sun)
 Fire 4600 server, 180
 Fire X4200 server, 181
 OpenSolaris, 61, 65, 67, 68
 OS virtualization offered by, 23, 53

support issues
 evaluating when choosing products, 144, 333
 for software installation, 86–87
 for virtualized software, 104, 107

SUSE Linux Enterprise Server (SLES), 214.
See also Linux

SVS (Altiris), 18

switch fabric for SANs, 227

SWsoft. *See also* Virtuozzo (SWsoft)
 OpenVZ, 23, 61, 67
 OS virtualization offered by, 23, 53
 Parallels, 20
 VZP2V migration tool, 204

Symantec's Veritas Provisioning Manager, 196

system administration. *See also* IT;
 maintenance and upgrades
 in cost-benefit analysis, 115–116, 122
 costs as virtualization driver, 15–16, 34, 101
 soft costs in the data center, 115–116
 system cloning, shared storage for, 234

System Insight Manager (HP), 204

system libraries, defined, 52

System x3550 server (IBM), 180

• T •

Technical Stuff icon, 5

Technology Without An Interesting Name (TWAIN), 229

territoriality
 proprietary attitude toward servers, 35–36, 137–138
 Windows versus Linux workgroups, 138–139

testing applications. *See* development and testing environments

thin client information, 337

Thinstall's Virtualization Suite, 18

32-bit servers, 175, 176–178, 181–182

Tip icon, 5

Tivoli software manager (IBM), 195

torrents, 262

training environments
 as common virtualization application, 65–66
 OS virtualization suitability for, 53–54
 typical scenario, 66
 virtualization products for, 66–67

training requirements for virtualization
 avoiding skimping on, 330
 in deciding about virtualization, 104–105
 identifying costs of, 119

transaction count licensing method, 47

TWAIN (Technology Without An Interesting Name), 229

• U •

Ubuntu Linux as guest OS, 288–290

Unicenter software manager (CA), 195

Unix file structure, 51

upgrades. *See* maintenance and upgrades

use cases
 for architecture selection, 140
 asking people for, 137
 business problems addressed by, 135
 defined, 323
 for desired management toolset, 136

for desired virtual machine density, 136
 identifying, defined, 134
 importance of, 134–135, 322–323, 332
 items to evaluate when identifying, 135–136
 need for, 132
 for overall business requirements, 136
 for potential future requirements, 136
 user-level applications. *See* software applications

• U •

vendor support issues. *See* support issues
 Veritas Provisioning Manager (Symantec), 196
 virtual appliances
 benefits for end users, 88, 210
 benefits for vendors, 88, 210
 defined, 87
 as future of virtualization, 89
 impact on IT personnel, 93–94
 installing on VMware Server, 263–266
 Microsoft offerings, 89
 need for, 87
 VMware offerings, 89
 Virtual Image Distribution (AppStream), 19
 Virtual Infrastructure 3 (VI3) by VMware
 Art.com server pooling using, 40
 bare-metal approach of, 210
 DR capability of, 78
 DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler), 77
 for failover/high
 availability/clustering/load balancing, 75
 Virtual Iron, 69, 75, 77, 78
 Virtual Machine Manager (Red Hat), 214
 virtual machine monitor (VMM), 23, 25
 virtual machines. *See* VMs
 virtual OSES. *See* guest operating systems; operating system virtualization (containers)
 Virtual PC Guy blog site, 337
 Virtual Server (Microsoft), 20, 26, 65, 66
 virtualization events, 338–339
 virtualization life cycle
 defined, 32
 graphical representation, 131
 infrastructure, 327
 implementation phase, 132–133
 management choices affected by, 213, 217–218, 220–221
 need for understanding, 130–131
 operating phase, 133
 planning phase, 131–132
 storage methods in, 239–240
 virtualization pilot. *See* pilot implementation
 virtualization software products. *See also* free virtualization products; *specific products and companies*
 for application packaging, 18
 for application streaming, 19
 application-level, 291
 for automated software installation, 195–196, 204–207
 custom management products, 195–196
 for development and testing environments, 65, 79
 for disaster recovery, 78, 81
 evaluating application software support, 144
 evaluating costs, 145
 for failover/high
 availability/clustering/load balancing, 75, 80
 hardware choices affecting, 145, 174, 181–182, 333–334
 for hardware emulation, 20, 26, 56, 60
 management choices affected by, 213
 management systems with, 84, 155
 for OS virtualization, 23, 53, 60, 61
 for paravirtualization, 28, 57, 60, 61, 65, 67
 pilot program for testing, 145
 selecting for virtualization
 implementation, 132, 144–145, 325
 for server consolidation, 68–69, 79–80
 for server pooling, 77, 80–81
 software management products, 195, 203, 216, 219
 table summarizing, 79–81
 for training environments, 66–67

- Virtualization Suite (Thinstall), 18
- virtualization technology types, 60
- virtualization-enabled chips
 - Fedora virtualization with, 282
 - full virtualization with, 282, 311–312
 - hardware selection issues, 166
 - Linux QEMU technology for, 311–312
 - need for, 118
 - overview, 28, 59, 183–184
 - for Xen-based environment, 166
 - with XenExpress, 311–312
- virtualized storage. *See* storage
 - virtualization
- Virtuozzo (SWsoft)
 - for failover/high
 - availability/clustering/load balancing, 75
 - OS virtualization with, 23, 53, 61
 - for server consolidation, 68
 - for training environments, 67
- VI3. *See* Virtual Infrastructure 3 (VI3) by VMware
- VMM (virtual machine monitor), 23, 25
- VMs (virtual machines)
 - accessing Windows guest VM with RDP client in XenExpress, 314–317
 - determining desired density, 136
 - in development and testing environments, 64
 - in hardware emulation for client virtualization, 20
 - in hardware emulation for server virtualization, 23
 - for high availability, 73
 - installing on Fedora 7, 278–287
 - installing on VMware Server, 253–258
 - installing on XenExpress, 300–311
 - IT management of, 94
 - managing during pilot implementation, 150
 - memory requirements, 173
 - mixed workload issues, 138–139
 - price elasticity of, 212
 - security issues, 199
 - shared storage for large numbers, 235
 - state of, 71–72
- VMware. *See also* ESX Server (VMware); Virtual Infrastructure 3 (VI3) by VMware; VMware Server
 - bare-metal products, 210
 - blog site on virtualization, 337
 - Capacity Planner, 147
 - challenges from virtualization integration into OSes, 84–85, 210–211
 - Converter migration tool, 152, 204, 205
 - dispute with Microsoft, 48
 - DRS (Distributed Resource Scheduler), 77
 - EMC acquisition of, 1
 - hardware compatibility list, 118
 - hardware emulation offered by, 26, 56
 - IPO of, 1
 - as leader in virtualization deployment, 61
 - managing virtualization as specialized resource, 214
 - OS virtualization products, 209
 - user group listings, 338
 - virtual appliance offerings, 89
 - VMware Workstation, 209
- VMware Server
 - acquiring your free product, 248
 - for development and testing environments, 65
 - ESX Server versus, 246, 291
 - flexibility of host OS with, 247
 - hardware emulation provided by, 20, 26, 56
 - installing a guest OS, 258–261
 - installing a virtual machine, 253–258
 - installing Fedora image files, 261–263
 - installing virtual appliances, 263–266
 - installing VMware Server, 248–251
 - memory requirements, 173
 - multisystem configuration capabilities, 247
 - performance issues, 246, 247
 - pros and cons of, 246–247
 - redundant NICs for, 175
 - resource contention with, 246
 - serial number for, 248
 - starting the Server Console, 252–253
 - for training environments, 66

virtual appliances, 89, 264
virtualization approach of, 209, 246
Xen versus, 291
VMware Workstation, 209
VMworld event, 339
VZP2V migration tool (SWsoft), 204

• W •

Warning! icon, 5
Web resources. *See* Internet resources
Web-hosting companies, OS virtualization
for, 21–22
Windows. *See* Microsoft Windows
Windows Server (Microsoft), SoftGrid to be
incorporated with, 19

• X •

x86 chips. *See also* processors
blogs about virtualization, 337
commodity hardware based on, 19, 50, 159
limitations of, 50, 54
software emulation of, 24
virtualization architected for, 50–51
x86-based systems, 50
Xen (XenSource). *See also* Fedora
virtualization
AWS's use of, 92
bare-metal approach of, 291
blog site on virtualization, 337
described, 291
for development and testing
environments, 65
Domain0 as privileged guest, 57
DomainU as guest OS, 57
for failover/high
availability/clustering/load
balancing, 75
as free virtualization product, 61
functionality extensions, 61
hardware requirements, 117–118
inclusion in Linux distributions, 28, 84
managing virtualization as specialized
resource, 214

memory requirements, 173
as paravirtualization example, 28, 57
PXE for installing, 196
for server consolidation, 69
for training environments, 66
virtualization-enabled chips for, 166, 183
VMware Server versus, 291
XenEnterprise (XenSource), 69, 75, 205
XenExpress (XenSource)
accessing a Windows guest VM with an
RDP client, 314–317
dual-boot mode not possible for, 294
installing paravirtualized (PV) drivers,
311–314
installing Windows XP SP2 as guest
virtual machine, 300–311
installing XenConsole, 296–297
installing XenExpress, 293–295
obtaining, 292–293
paravirtualization versus full
virtualization, 311–312
for server consolidation, 69
working with XenConsole, 297–299
XenServer (XenSource), 69, 75
XenSource. *See also specific products*
described, 292
paravirtualization products, 28, 57,
61, 65, 67
P2V wizard, 204
server consolidation products, 69

• Z •

zealotry, avoiding, 117

