

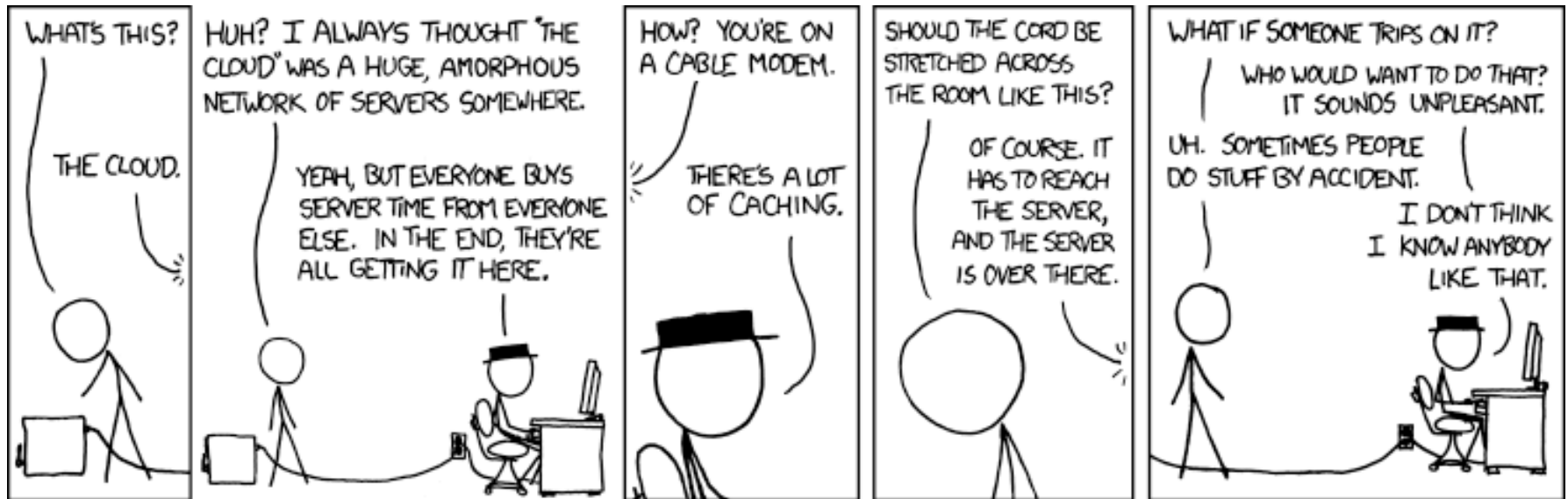
# Win with Cloud on System z

Frank J. De Gilio  
IBM Corporation

February 5, 2013  
Session 12692



# From XKCD – Why they Need us!



There is planned downtime every night when we turn on the Roomba and it runs over the cord

# Today's Challenges



85% idle

*In distributed computing environments, up to 85% of computing capacity sits idle.*



70¢ per \$1

*70% on average is spent on maintaining current IT infrastructures versus adding new capabilities.*



1.5x

*Explosion of information driving 54% growth in storage shipments every year.*



\$40 billion

*Consumer product and retail industries lose about \$40 billion annually, or 3.5 percent of their sales, due to supply chain inefficiencies.*



33%

*33% of consumers notified of a security breach will terminate their relationship with the company they perceive as responsible.*

It's time to start thinking

**Differently**

about infrastructure

# Cloud is a User Model





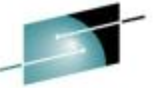


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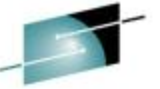
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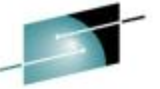


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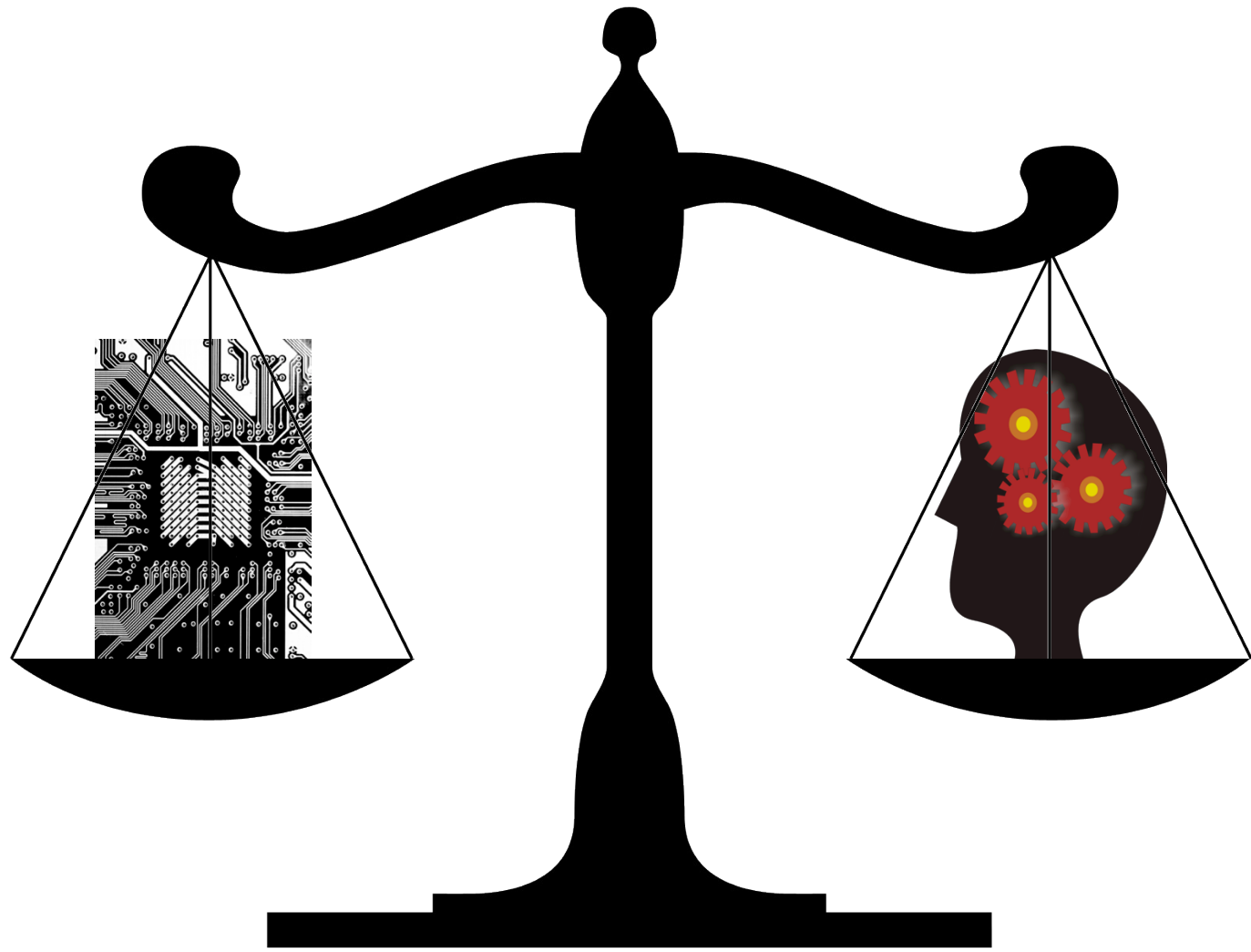
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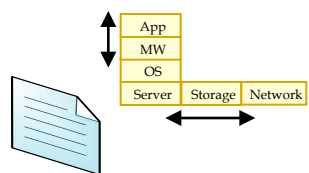


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# 12 Steps for Creating a Cloud Service

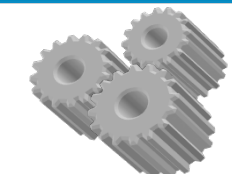
**1. Specify cloud service description**



Describe function, price, SLA of cloud service, incl. management scope



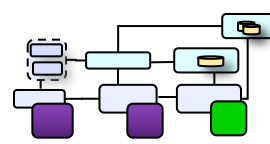
**2. Implement runtime functionality**



Examples: Select off-the-shelf hypervisor (VMaaS), implement custom app (e.g. LotusLive)




**3. Define unit of delivery & rating**



Examples: VM, file system, distributed app, virtual IP address, queue, web conference, RDBMS, 3-tier business app, etc.




**4. Implement self-service delivery & management functionality**



Examples: "Create VM, add more nodes to WAS cluster, change max # of seats for LotusLive web conf"



**5. Implement monitoring metrics & event correlation rules**



Select existing agent / implement new agent for monitoring JVM heapsize, hypervisor swap file size, # of processes, etc.




**6. Implement incident, problem and asset mgmt processes**



Incident, problem & asset mgmt process is specific to cloud service → customization needed



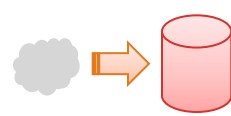
**7. Implement resiliency SLA**



Examples: HA for management system, delivered WAS cluster must be highly available




**8. Implement backup approach**



Examples: Backup all VMs, backup DB of LotusLive application



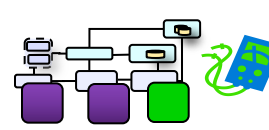
**9. Implement security functions**



Implement authentication, auditing, data protection, governance & audit



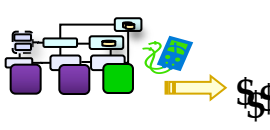
**10. Implement cloud service specific billing metrics**



Examples: CPU/hour, # of DB transactions, GB/month, # of users/webconf/hour, etc.




**11. Implement rates for charging cloud service consumption**



Examples: \$0.11/VMhour; \$0.19/MBsTransferred; \$0.02/webconference; \$0.05/fraudAnalysis



**12. Register cloud service to service catalog**



A cloud service must be registered to the service catalog to be externally accessible, entitlements need to be configured,

# Cloud Service Lifecycle Management

## Subscribe to Service

- Request a service
- "Sign" Contract

## Offer Service

- Register Services and Resources
- Add to Service Catalog

## Service Creation

- Scope of Service
- SLAs
- Topologies, Best Practices Management Templates

## Deploy Service

- Request Driven Provisioning
- Management Agents and Best Practices
- Application / Service On Boarding
- Self-service interface

## Manage Operation of Service

- Visualize all aggregated information about situations and affected services
- Control operations and changes
- Event handling
- Automate activities to execute changes
- Include charge-back

## Terminate Service

- Controlled Clean-up



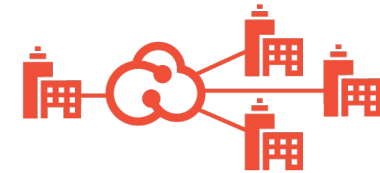
## 6 Components of Cloud

# Cloud Models for All Needs & Priorities



**Private cloud**

On or off premises cloud infrastructure operated solely for an organization and managed by the organization or a third party



**Public cloud**

Available to the general public or a large industry group and owned by an organization selling cloud services.



**Hybrid IT**

Traditional IT and clouds (public and/or private) that remain separate but are bound together by technology that enables data and application portability



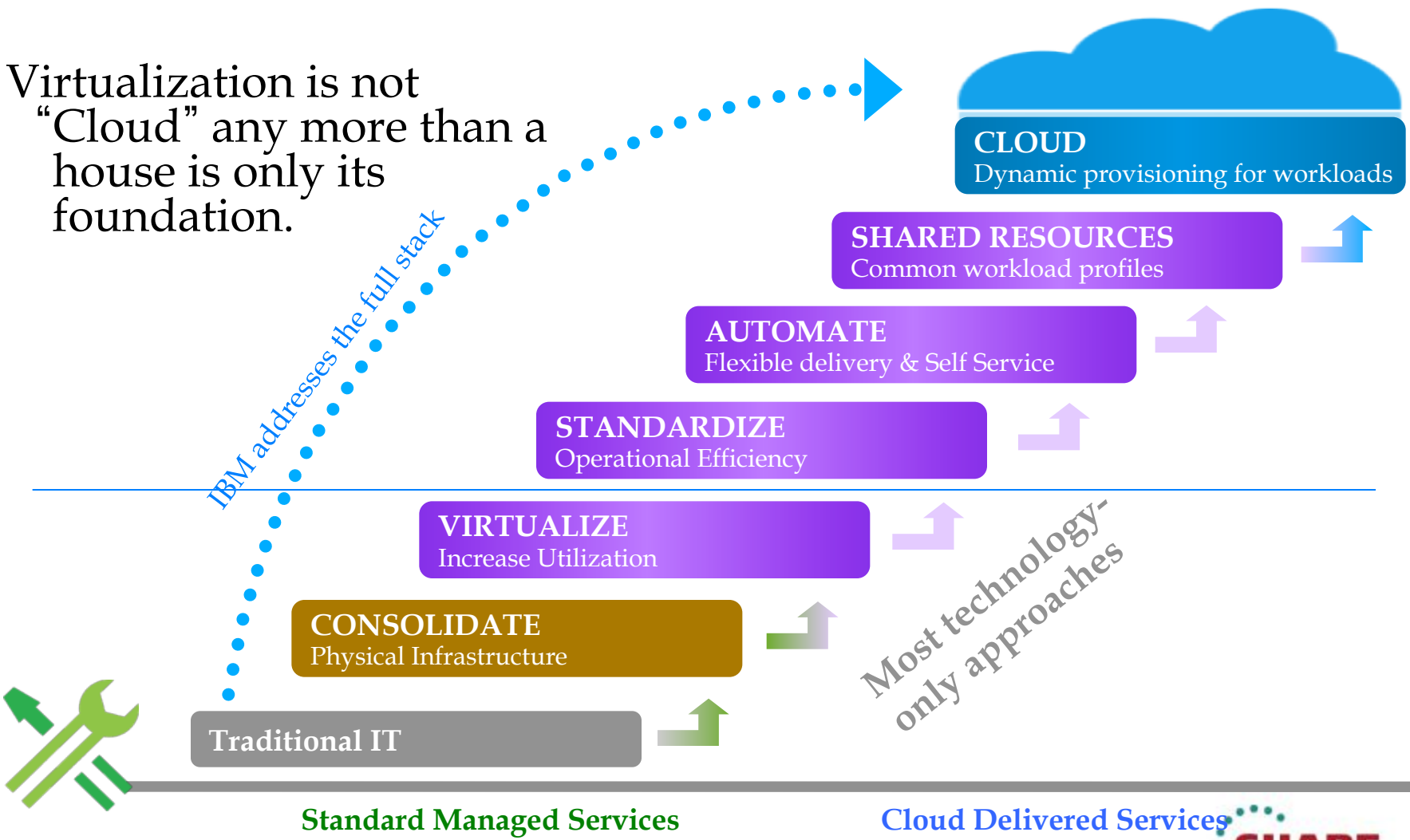
**Traditional IT**

Appliances, pre-integrated systems and standard hardware, software and networking.

# Evolving to Cloud



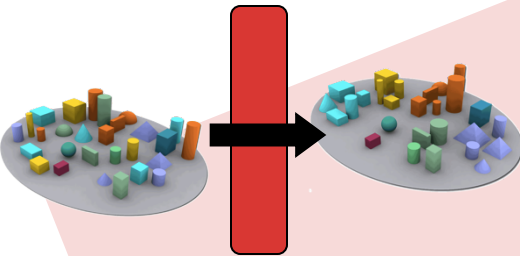
Virtualization is not “Cloud” any more than a house is only its foundation.





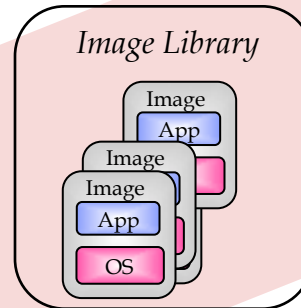
# Building a Cloud Foundation

## Consolidate and Virtualize



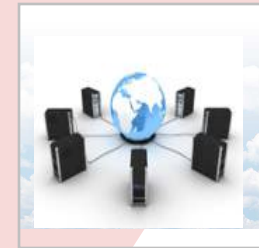
- Virtualization must become strategic across all platforms – servers and storage
- Monitor the virtualized environment
- Discovery, dependency and change tracking

## Automate and Manage



- Automated provisioning / de-provisioning
- Pool standardized virtualized building blocks
- Capture and catalog virtual images used in the data center
- Management of the virtualized environment

## Optimize Cloud Ready



- Integrated virtualization management with IT service delivery processes
- Elastic scaling
- Pay for use
- Self-service provisioning
- Simplified deployment with virtual appliances

STANDARDIZATION  
LIFE CYCLE MANAGEMENT

# Security: a Top Concern for Cloud

**80%**

Of enterprises consider security the #1 Inhibitor to cloud adoption

**48%**

Of enterprises are concerned about the reliability of clouds

**33%**

Of enterprises are concerned with cloud interfering with their ability to comply with regulations.



# Cloud Needs to be Continuously Available

December 2010: Amazon says outage in Europe due to hardware failure, not hacking attack

September 10 2010:...Microsoft **BPOS** suffered another **outage** of some sort today it's **the second time in less than a week** that Microsoft's cloud has given some SaaS partners and customers fits...



Gmail was up 99.984 percent of time which means seven minutes of downtime per month over last year.

# Cloud Data Integrity is Critical

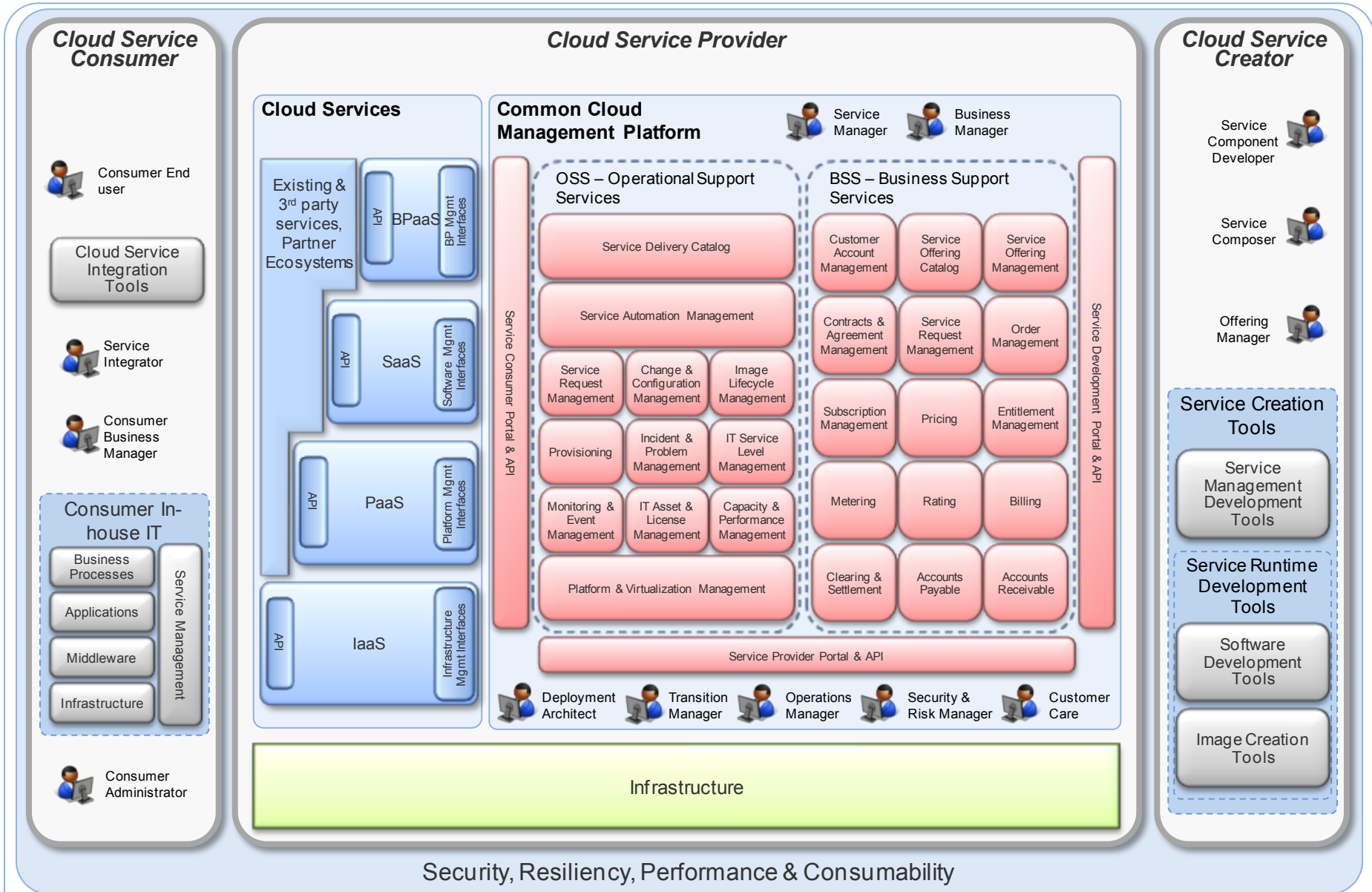
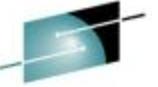
October 11, 2009: Microsoft Cloud Loses T-Mobile customer data

October 2nd, 2007: Amazon EC2 Outage Wipes Out Data

Piecing together islands of data from multiple locations involves synchronization and is not simply a data restore



# Cloud Computing Reference Architecture

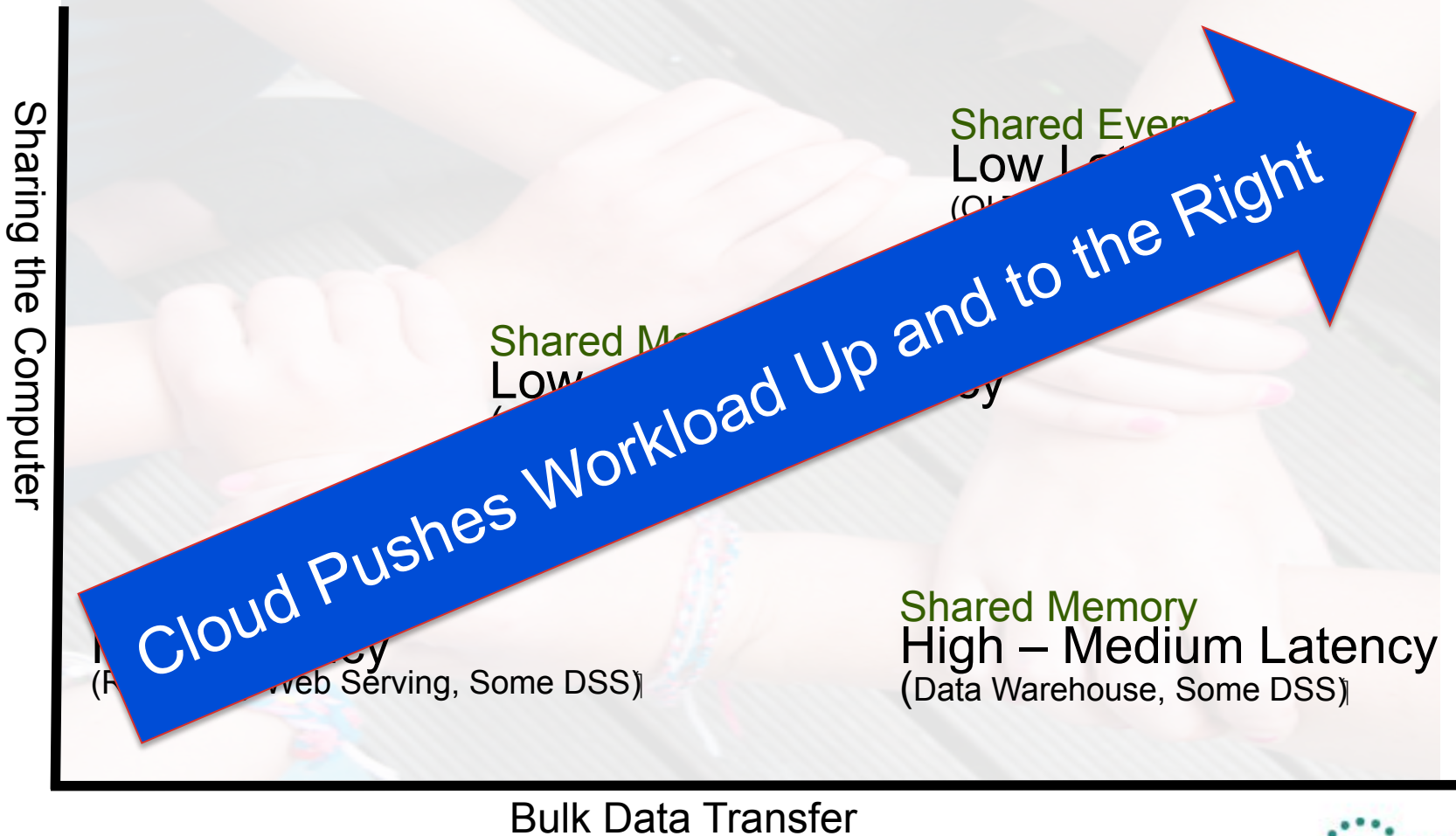


Security, Resiliency, Performance & Consumability

Governance



# Not All Computers are Created Equally



# Welcome to the Party Pal!!!





# System z: Enterprise-Class Computing

Pain Point	x86	Power	System z
Avoiding downtime	Good	Better	<b>Best</b> Unmatched system reliability and redundancy of server hardware assets.
Managing growth	Good	Better	<b>Best</b> Dynamically add real hardware; share system resources with multiple hypervisors in a single machine.
Underutilized Resources	Good (~ 50%) Very little hardware sharing as you scale	Better (~ 80%) Moderate hardware sharing as you scale	<b>Best</b> (up to 100%) Extensive hardware sharing as you scale; extremely granular sharing of system resources.
Need for flawless system monitoring	Good	Better	<b>Best</b> Superior statistics and operational insight.
Workload management	Minimal	Moderate	<b>Extensive</b> Also able to span architectures with zEnterprise (z/p/x).
Time to market	Good	Better	<b>Best</b> Server cloning can be achieved in seconds; granular and efficient sharing of resources facilitates rapid provisioning.

# Not All Virtualization is Equal

**Trap and Emulate**

**Virt Mach**

L  
A  
ST  
PrivOp  
L  
...

- VM runs in user mode
- All privileged instructions cause traps

**Hypervisor PrivOp emulation code**

Trap

Examples CP-67, VM/370  
Benefits Runs unmodified OS  
Issues Substantial overhead

**Translate, Trap, and Emulate**

**Virt Mach**

L  
A  
ST  
TrapOp  
L  
...

- VM runs in user mode
- Some IA-32 instructions must be replaced with trap ops

**Hypervisor PrivOp emulation code**

Trap

Examples VMware, Microsoft VS  
Benefits Runs unmodified, translated OS  
Issues Substantial overhead

**Hypervisor Calls (“Paravirtualization”)**

**Virt Mach**

L  
A  
ST  
Hcall  
L  
...

- VM runs in normal modes
- OS in VM calls hypervisor to access real resources

**Hypervisor service**

Call

Examples POWER Hypervisor, Xen  
Benefits High efficiency  
Issues OS must be modified to issue Hcalls

**Direct Hardware Virtualization**

**Virt Mach**

L  
A  
ST  
PrivOp  
L  
...

- VM runs in normal modes
- Hardware does most of the virtualization (SIE architecture)
- Hypervisor provides control

**Hypervisor service**

Exit

Examples PR/SM, z/VM, Xen, KVM, MS Server 2008  
Benefits High efficiency, runs unmodified OS  
Issues Requires underlying hardware support

# Efficiency Keeps the Data Center Small



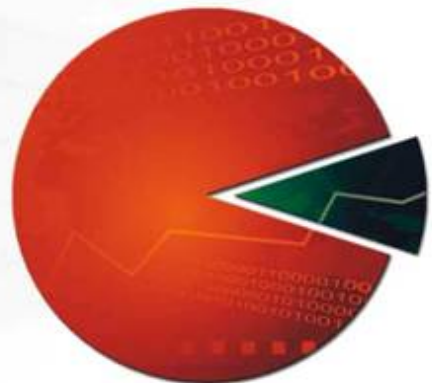
■ Used  
■ Wasted



Mainframe



UNIX

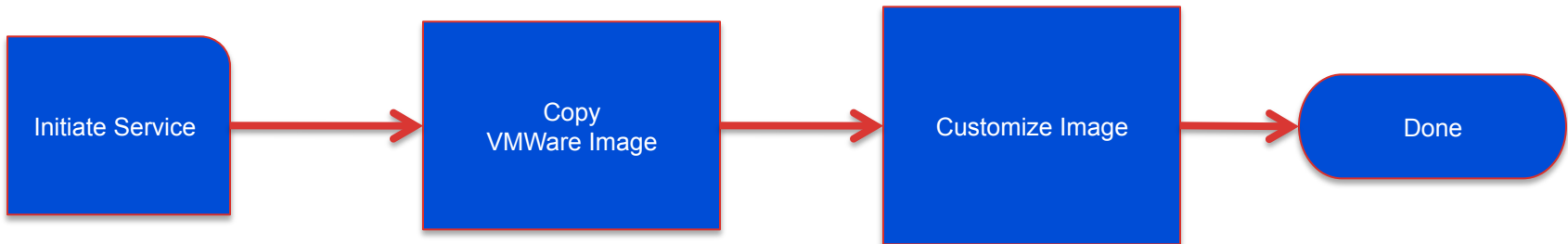


x86



# A Real Production Cloud Example

Replicate  300 Gig master image 16 times

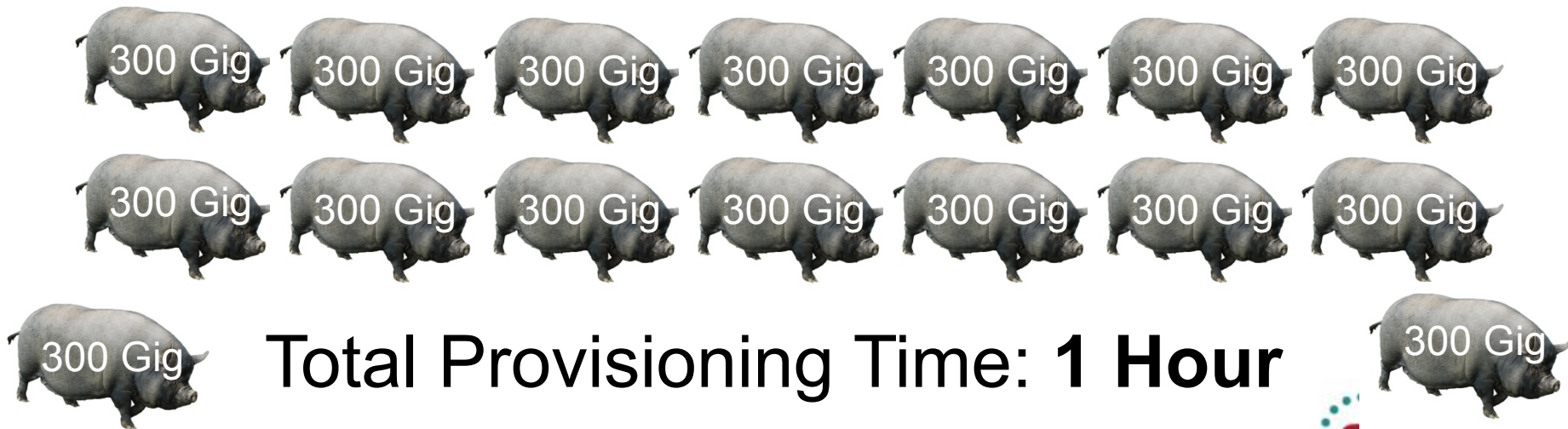
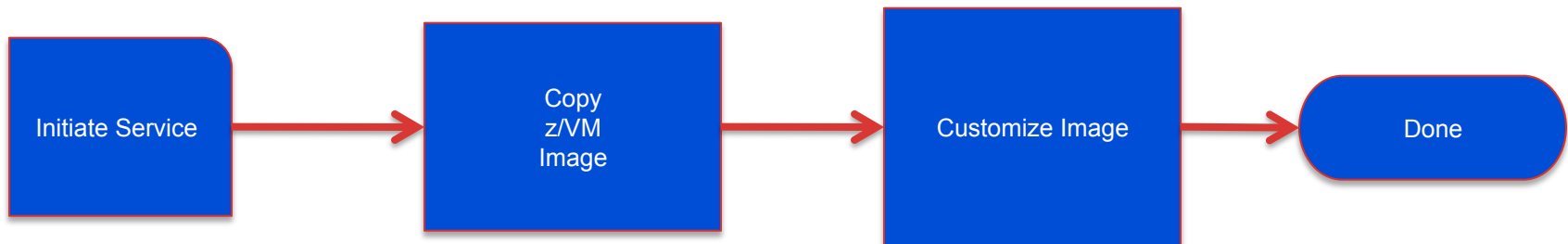


**Total Provisioning Time: 3 Days**



# A Real Production Cloud Example

Replicate  300 Gig master image 16 times



Total Provisioning Time: 1 Hour

# Real Cloud Production Example



96 Cores  
Running  
VMWare

VS



16 Cores  
(4 IFL)  
Running  
zVM



# Major Asset: System z Staff



# Major Asset: System z Staff

**Ever hear of ITIL?**

**How many systems do you run?**

**Where is your system configuration?**

**How many variations are you running?**

**Where is your Software library?**

**How do you keep track of usage?**

# Role and Value of System z



Function	Cloud Model	z/VM	z/OS
Hardware Configuration	CMDB	HMC	HMC
Hw/SW Relationships	CMDB	System Directory	SYS1.PARMLIB
Monitoring	ITM	Performance toolkit	SMF/RMF/ OMEGAMON
Software configs	DSL	VMSES	SMP
Usage	TUAM	Performance Toolkit	SMF/RMF
Image Repository	Hipervisor / SAN	System Directory + Guest MiniDisks	SYS1.PARMLIB + DASD
Provisioning	TPM + HiperVisor	TPM Support	No TPM Support yet
Automation	TPAE	Netview	MPF - Netview
Service Request Management	TSRM	NA	NA
Pervasive Security	None	RACF/ACF2 etc.	RACF/ACF2 etc.



# Cloud is a Whole IT Strategy!

