

# Virtualization Technologies

Concepts and applications

Orange Education Program

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# General concepts

# Definition

- Creating a virtual version / instance (software based) of a traditionally physical entity
  - Compute
  - Storage
  - Network
  - Application
- Important component of cloud computing

# Advantages of virtualization

- Efficient use of resources - cost reduction
- Easier administration
- Agility, flexibility, speed
- High availability and disaster recovery
- Reducing downtime
- Increased productivity
- Flexible charging, in accordance with the actual usage

# Virtualization types

- Desktop
- Network
- Storage
- Data
- Application
- Data center
- CPU
- GPU
- OS
- Cloud

# Containers

- Lighter-weight, more agile virtualization
- Packages everything needed to run a small piece of software
- Improved portability

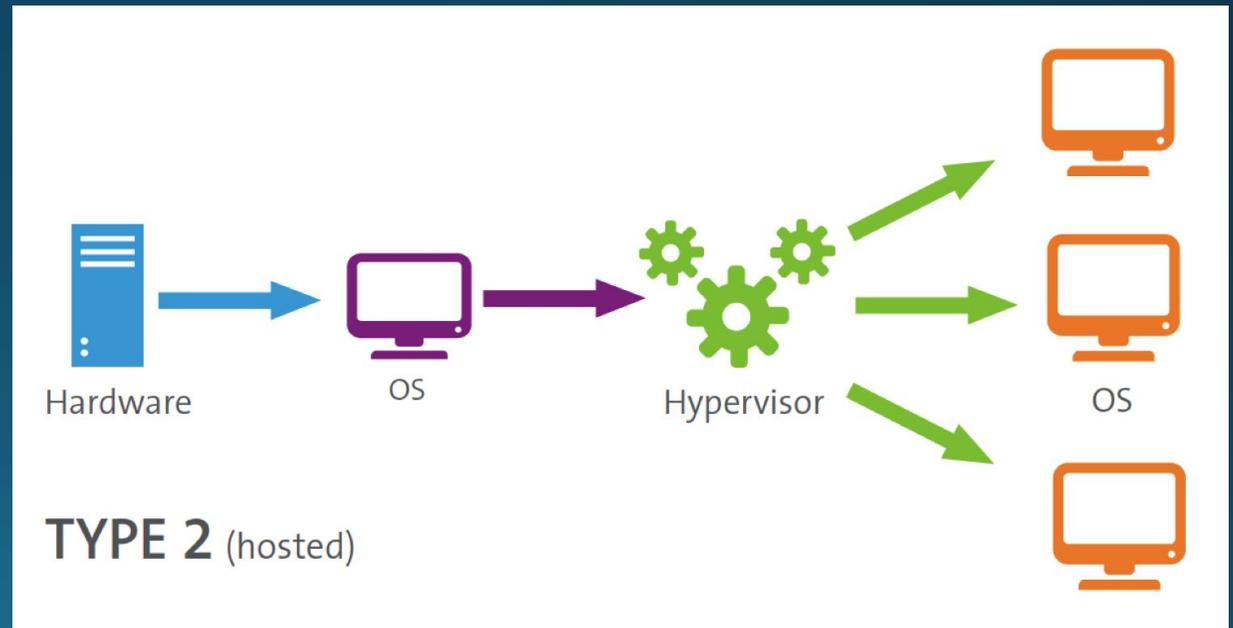
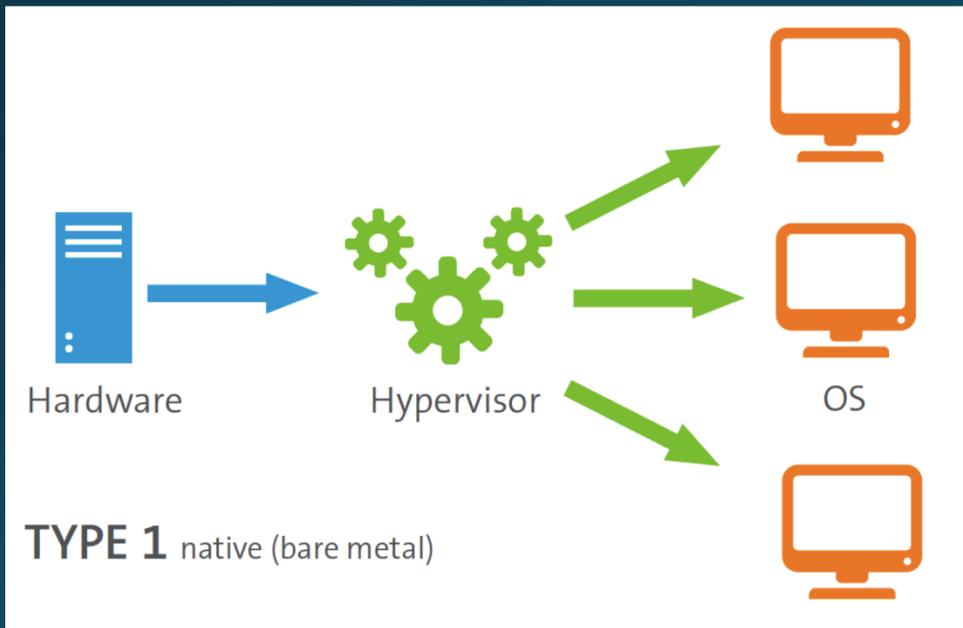


# Virtualization vs. containerization

Criteria	Virtualization	Containers
What is being virtualized?	physical hardware	OS
What is the result?	virtual machine	container (smaller, faster, portable)
What is included in the result?	virtual copy of the hardware guest OS application associated libraries and dependencies	application libraries and dependencies
Application architecture	monolithic	microservices (more granular deployment and scalability)

# The hypervisor

- Placed between physical HW and Guest OS, it coordinates and runs virtual machines (guest) using physical machine (host) resources



VMware vSphere

# VMware ESXi

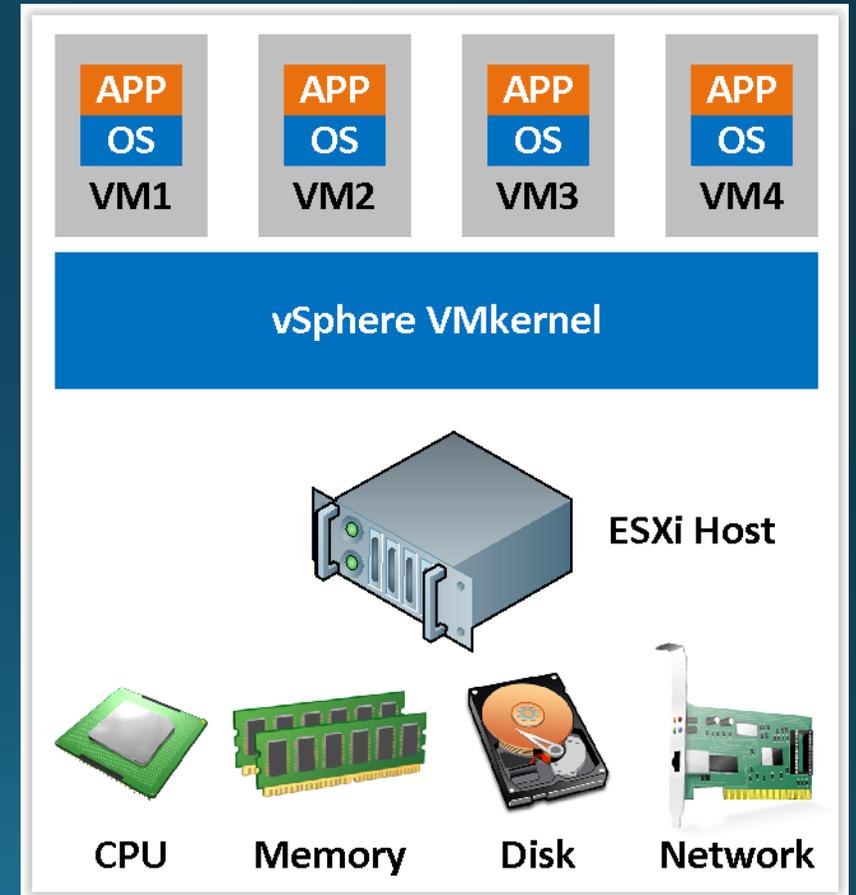
- Type 1 („bare metal“) hypervisor
  - replaces the underlying OS altogether
- Alternatives
  - Microsoft Hyper-V
  - Citrix XenServer
  - KVM

# VMware Workstation

- Type 2 hypervisor
  - runs as an application on the desktop OS
- Alternatives
  - Oracle VirtualBox

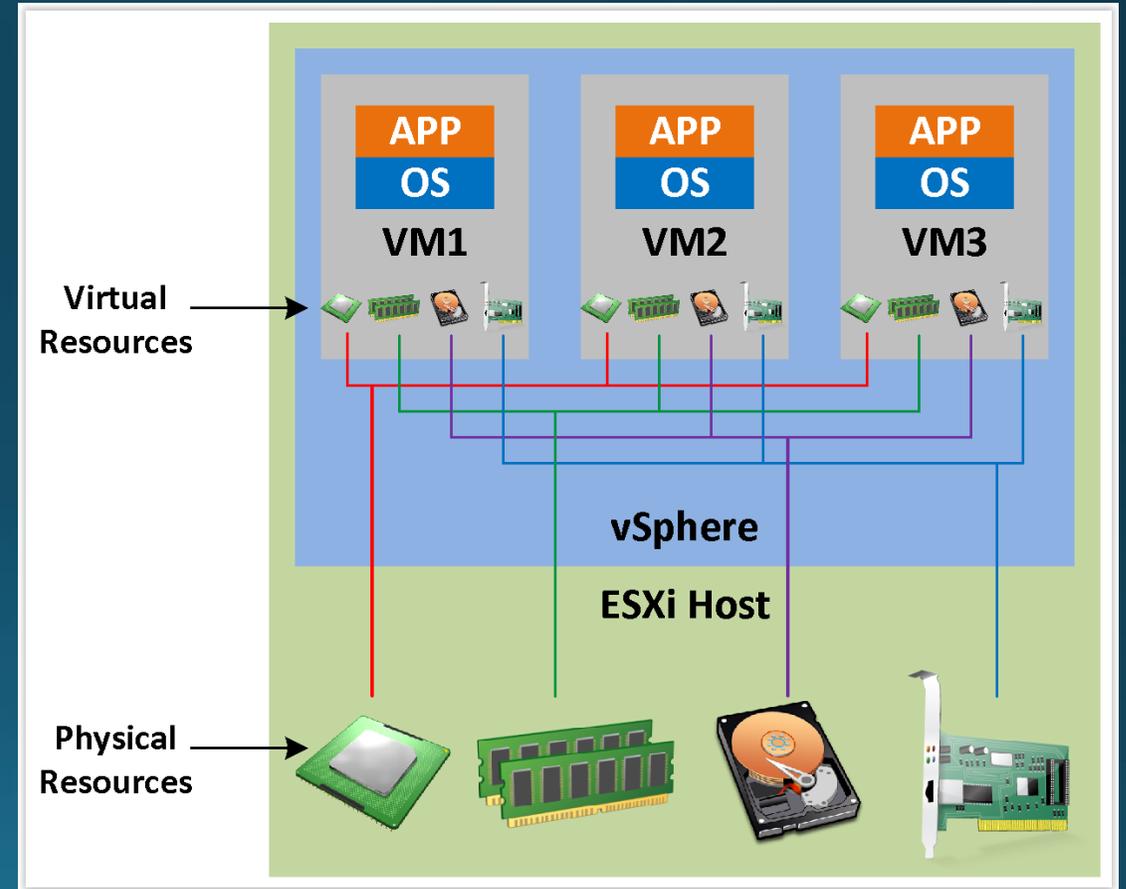
# Virtual machines

- Virtual environments that simulate in software-based form a physical computational environment
- Function just like physical machines
- Have an operating system and software applications
- Independent of each other



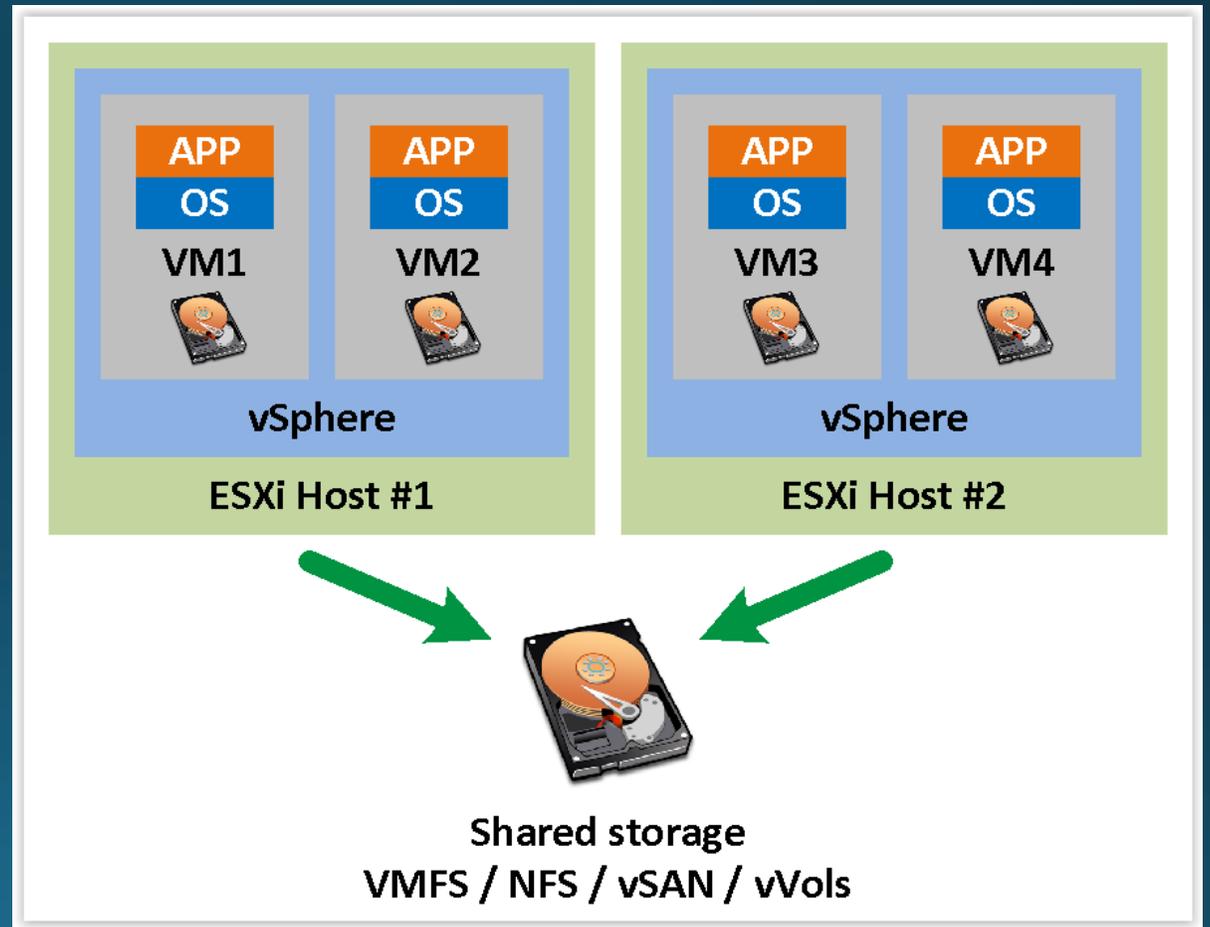
# Physical resources sharing

- Each VM shares the resources of one physical computer
- Physical resources are sliced and allocated to VMs
  - CPU
  - Memory
  - Disk
  - Network



# Storage

- Datastores
  - logical storage containers
  - uniform model for storing virtual machine files
- Types
  - VMFS
  - NFS
  - vSAN
  - vSphere Virtual Volumes



# Storage – Datastores

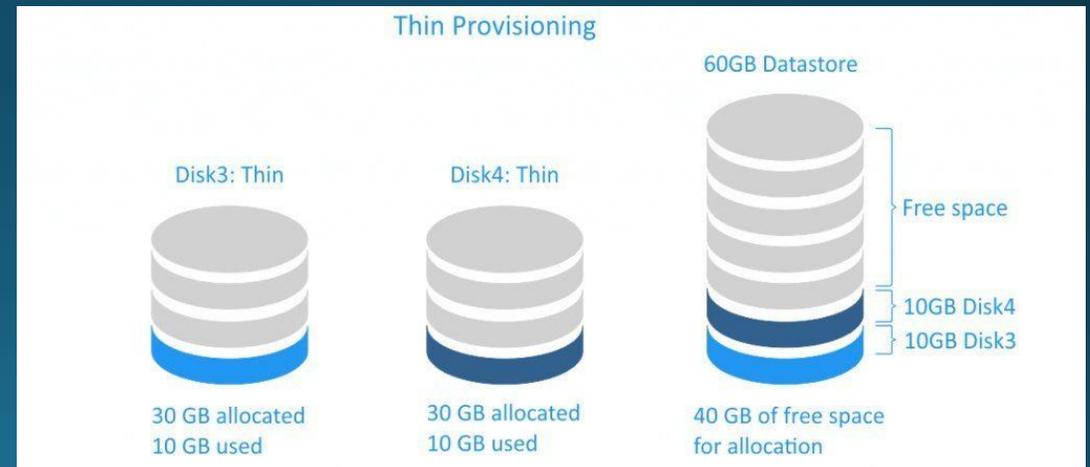
- Protocols

- DaS
- FC
- FCoE
- iSCSI
- NAS

	VM Virtual Disks						
Datastore type	VMFS				NFS	vSAN	vSphere Virtual Volumes
Transport	Direct Attached	FC	FCoE	iSCSI	Ethernet	Direct Attached	FC / Ethernet
Backing	LUN				File System	vSAN Cluster	Storage Container

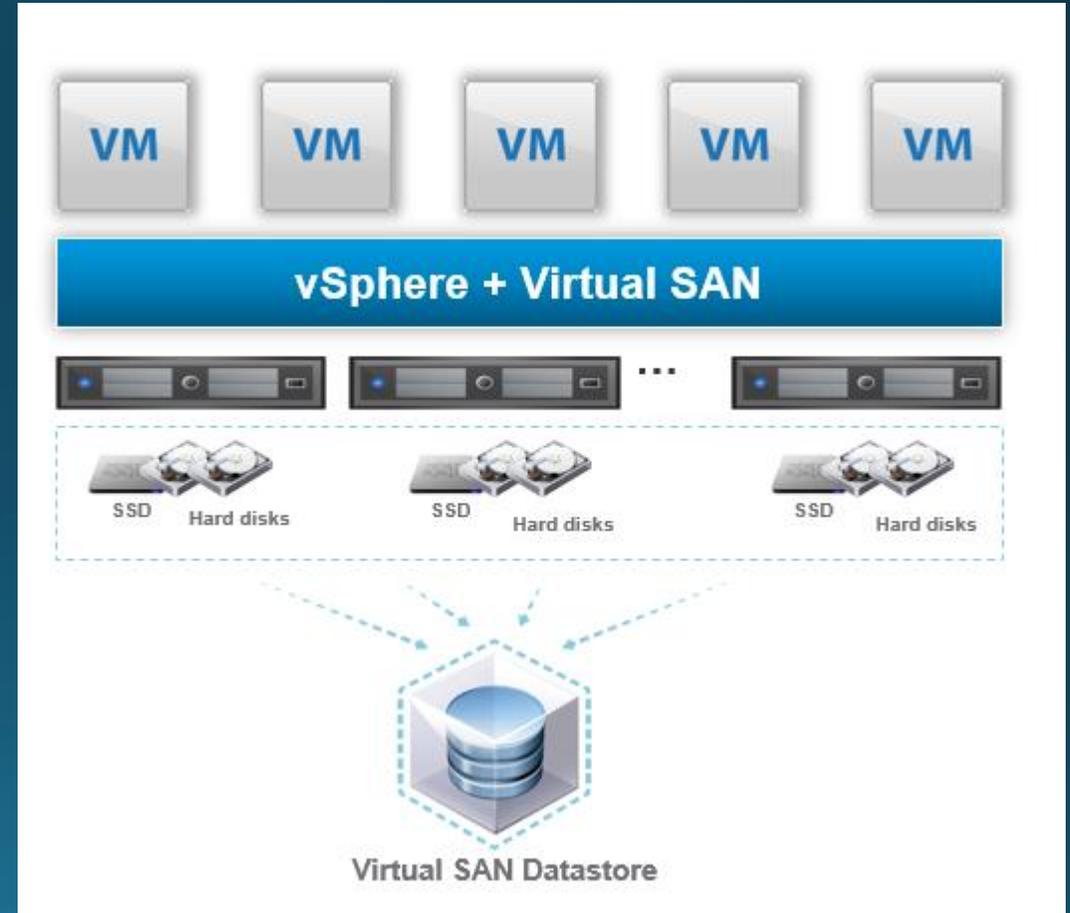
# Storage – provisioning models

- Thick Provision Lazy-Zeroed
- Thick Provision Eager-Zeroed
- Thin Provision
- Impact
  - virtual disk layout
  - zeroing allocated file blocks



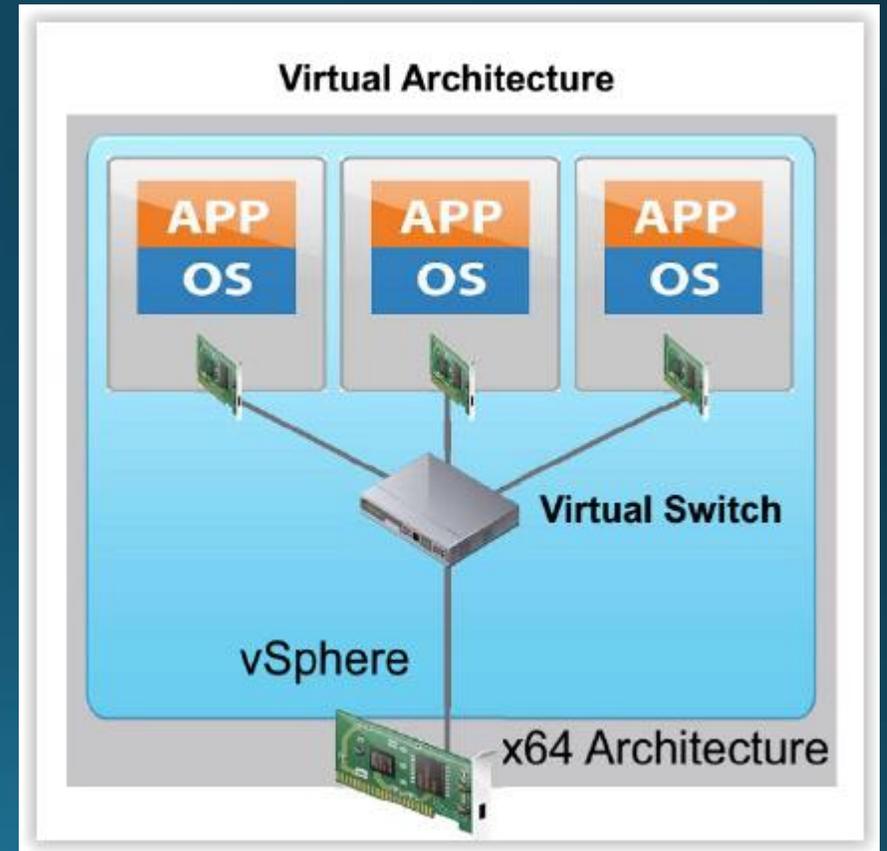
# Storage – vSAN

- Hypervisor-converged, software defined storage for virtual environments
- Physical support
  - hybrid storage
  - all-flash storage



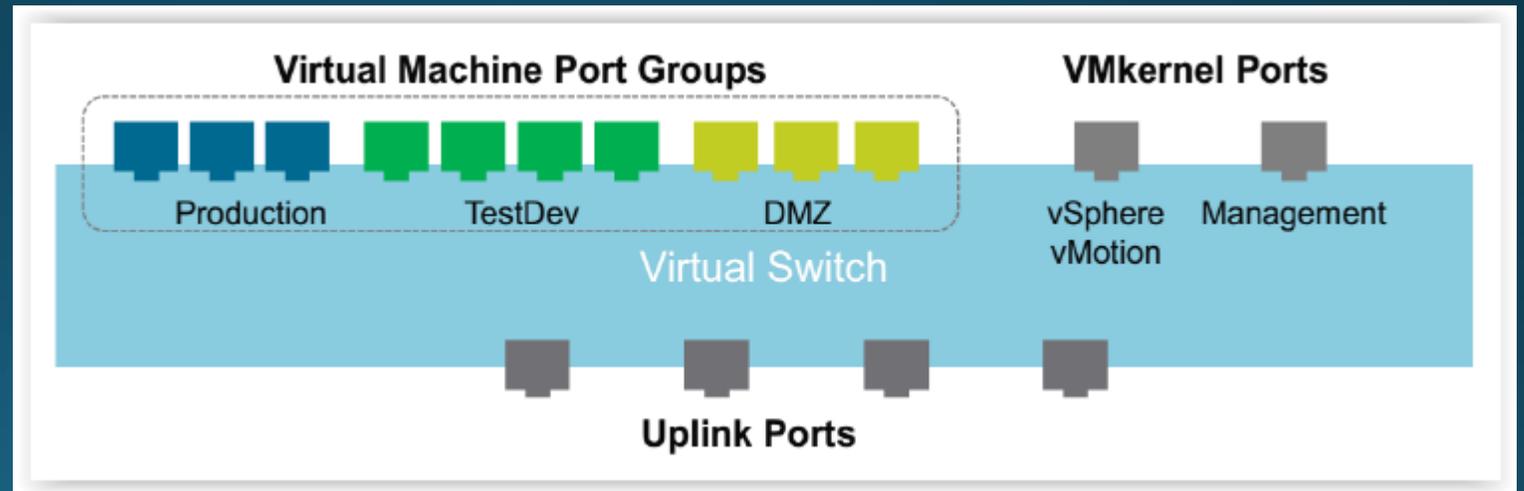
# Network – Virtual switches

- Enable VMs to communicate with other machines
  - on same host
  - on different host (external)
- VLANs
- SR-IOV passthrough
- DirectPath I/O



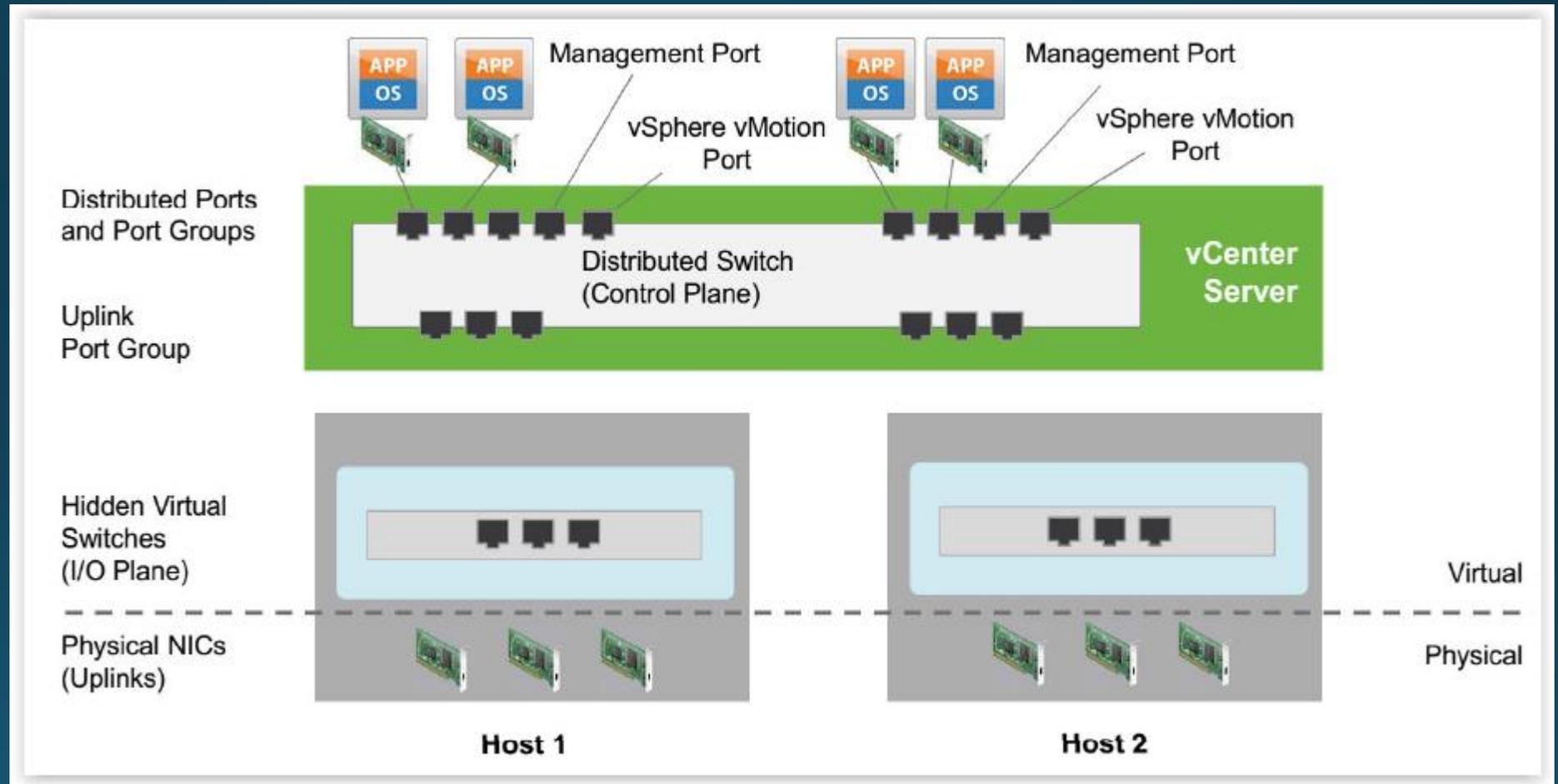
# Network – standard switch

- Connection types
  - Virtual machine port groups
  - VMkernel ports
  - Uplink ports



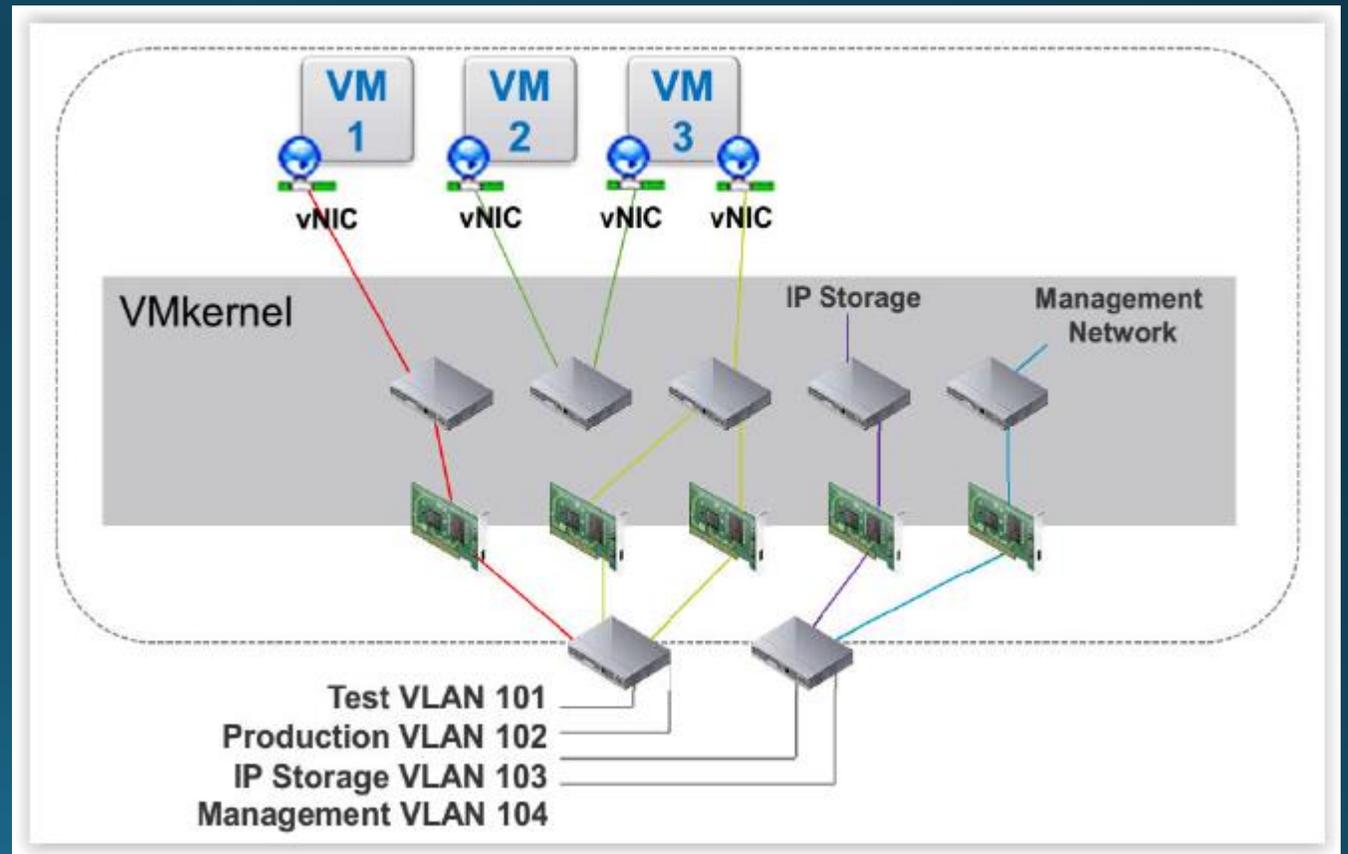
Source: VMware vSphere 6.7 Install, Configure, Manage

# Network – distributed switch



# Network – deployment example

- Connectivity
- Traffic type
- Multipathing
- Isolation



# Network – switches comparison

- Virtual switches
  - standard
  - distributed

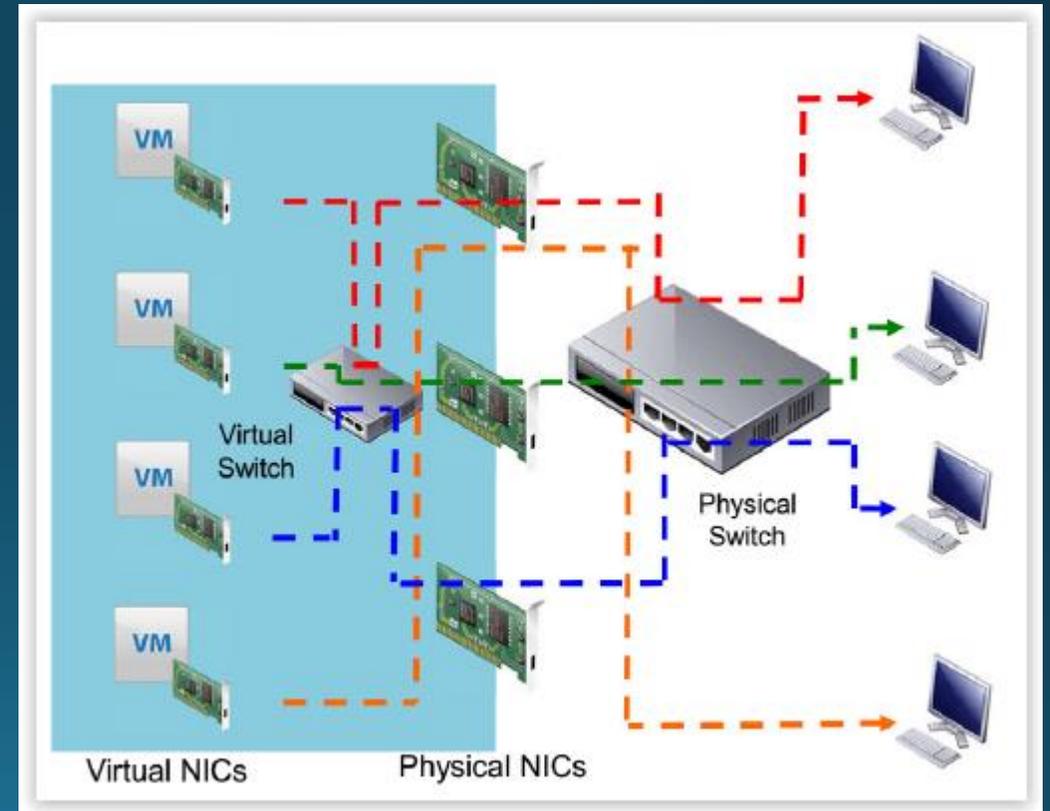
Feature	Standard Switch	Distributed Switch
Layer 2 switch	✓	✓
VLAN segmentation	✓	✓
IPv6 support	✓	✓
802.1Q tagging	✓	✓
NIC teaming	✓	✓
Outbound traffic shaping	✓	✓
Inbound traffic shaping		✓
VM network port block		✓
Private VLANs		✓
Load-based teaming		✓
Data center-level management		✓
vSphere vMotion migration over a network		✓
Per-port policy settings		✓
Port state monitoring		✓
NetFlow		✓
Port mirroring		✓

# Network – switch policies

- Available network policies:
  - Security
  - Traffic shaping
  - NIC teaming and failover
- Policies definitions:
  - Switch level (default policies for all the ports on the switch)
  - Port group level (effective policies, overriding default policies set at the switch level)

# Network Load-Balancing (1/3)

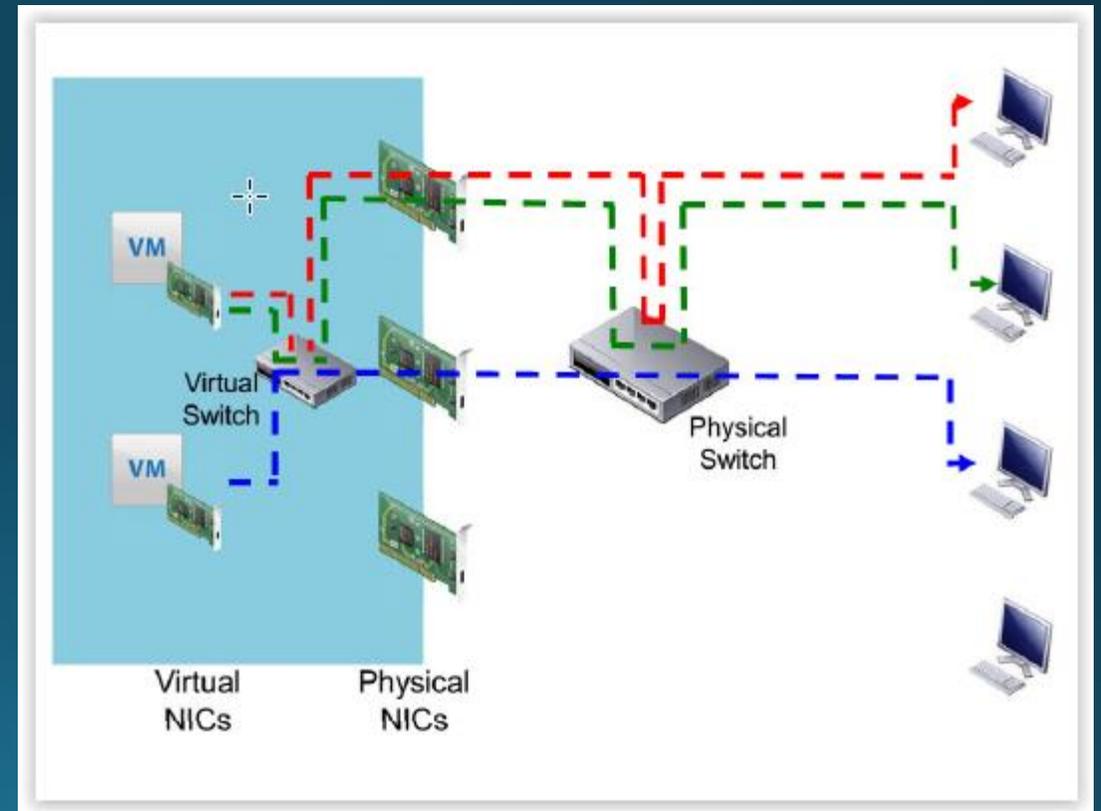
- Originating Virtual Port ID
  - traffic mapped to specific pNIC, determined by the ID of the virtual port to which this VM is connected



Source: VMware vSphere 6.7 Install, Configure, Manage

# Network Load-Balancing (2/3)

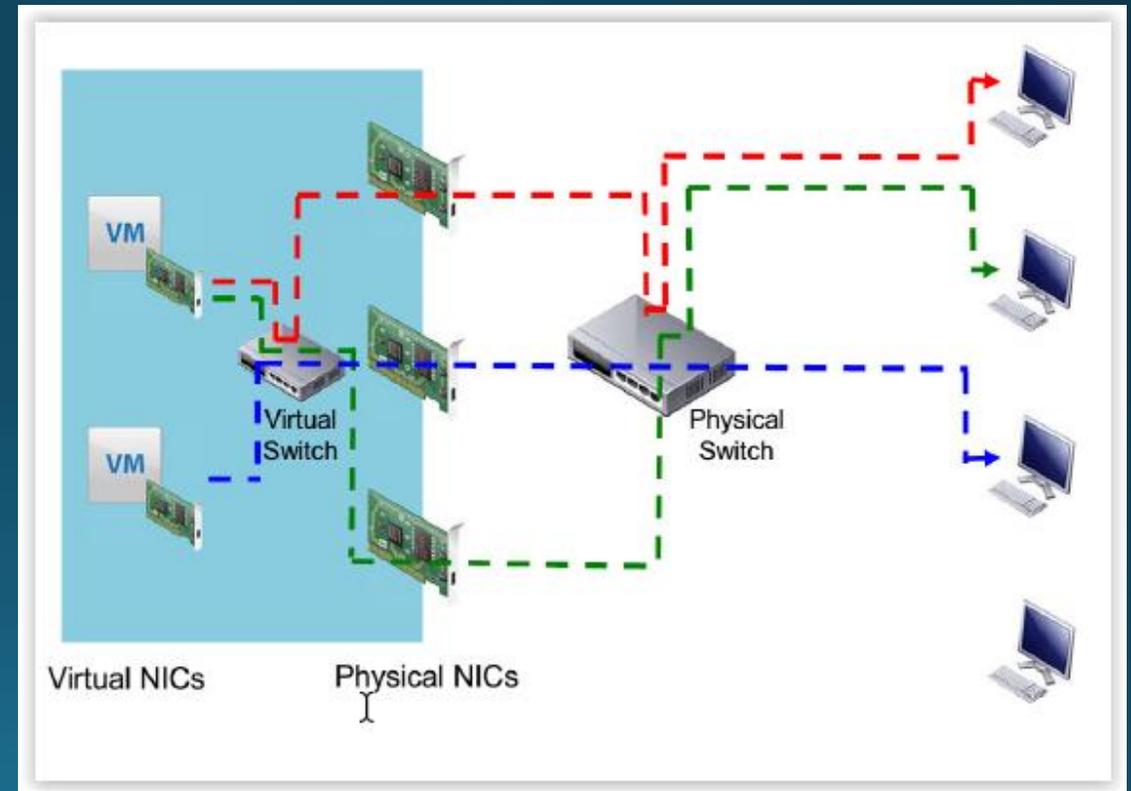
- Source MAC Hash
  - traffic mapped to specific pNIC, based on the virtual NIC's MAC address



Source: VMware vSphere 6.7 Install, Configure, Manage

# Network Load-Balancing (3/3)

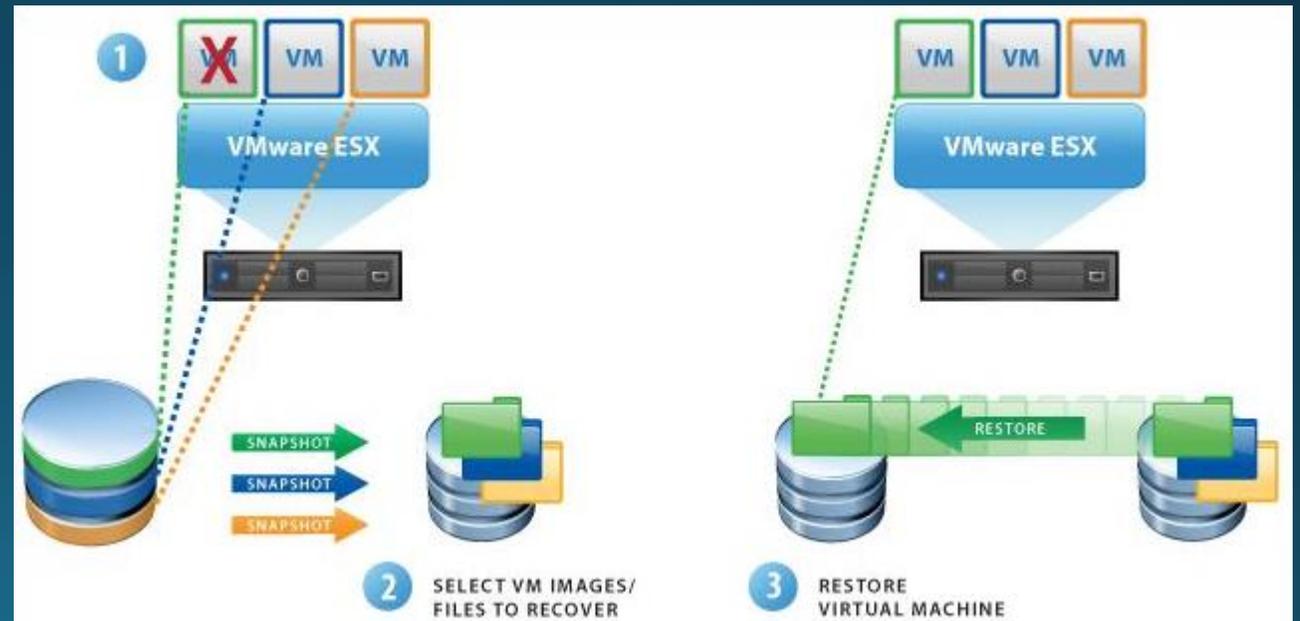
- Source and Destination IP Hash
  - a pNIC is selected for each outbound packet, based on its source and destination IP addresses



Source: VMware vSphere 6.7 Install, Configure, Manage

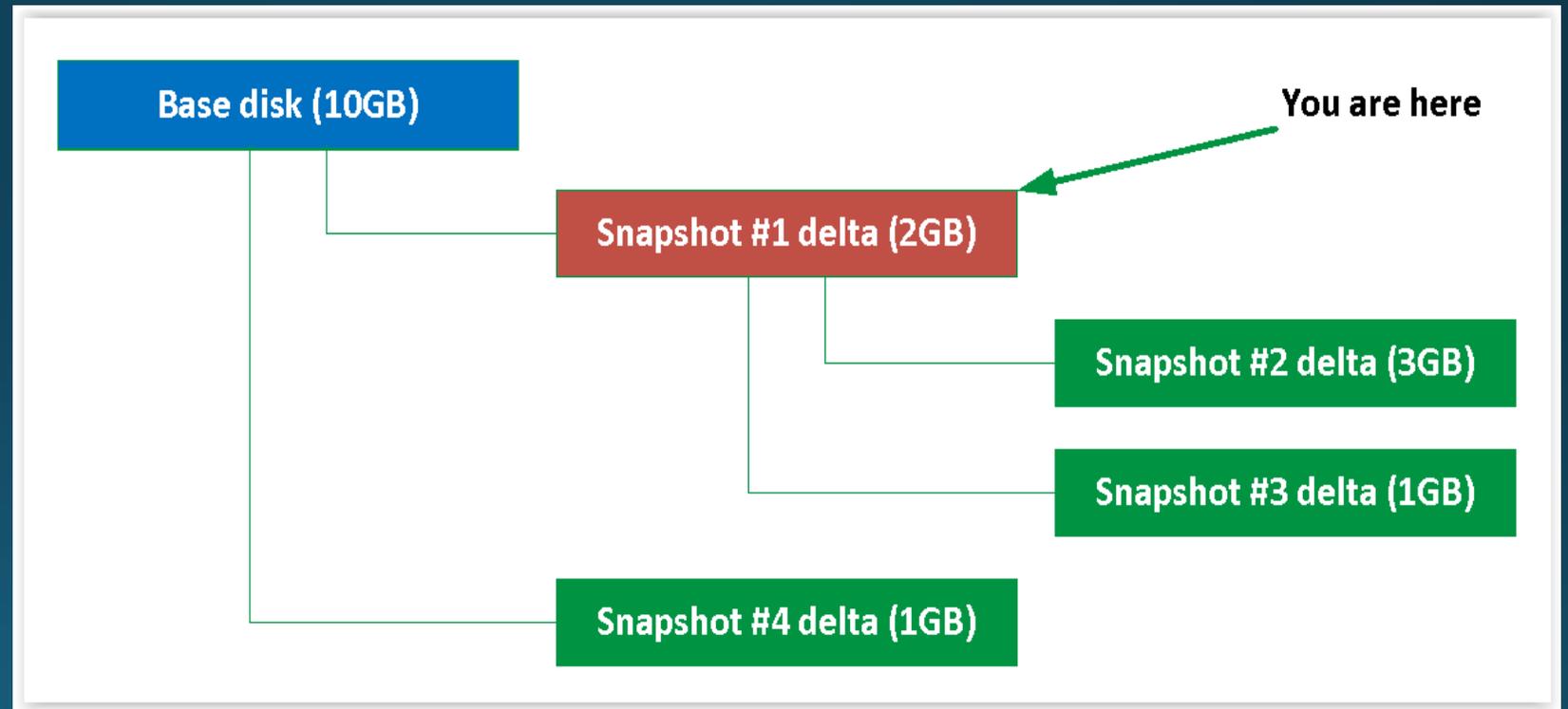
# Backup and snapshots

- Backup
  - VM-level
- Snapshot
  - VM state in time
  - snapshots are not backups



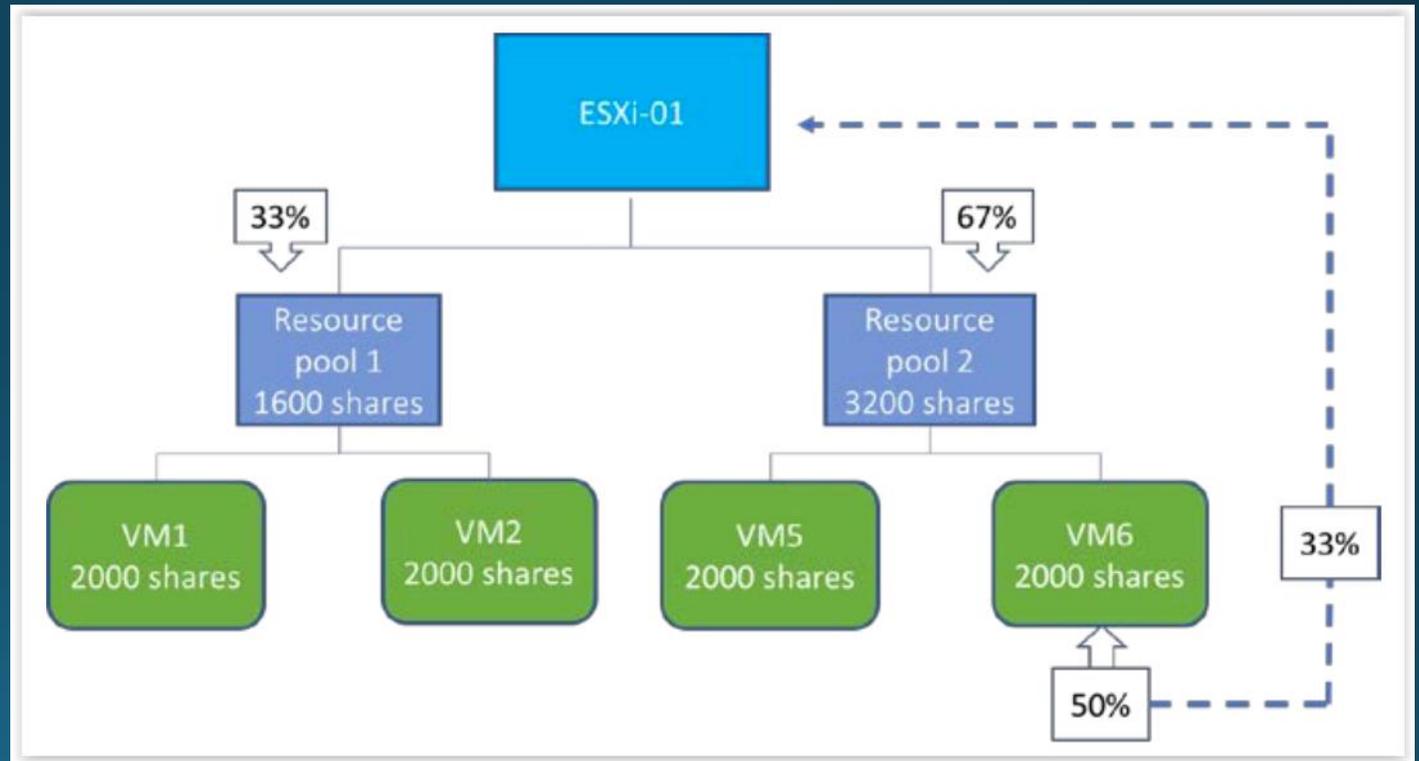
# Virtual Machine Snapshots

- Snapshot data
  - settings
  - disk
  - memory
- Tree-like



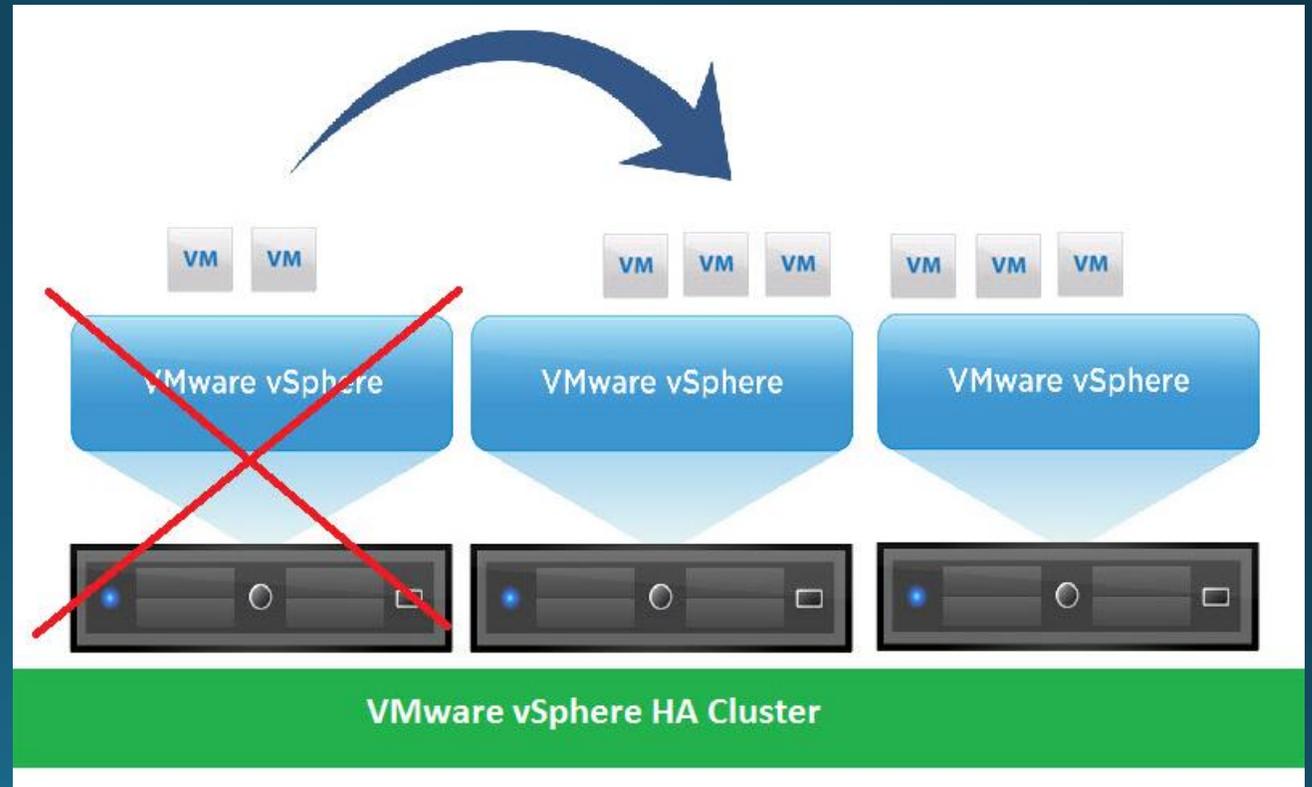
# Resource management

- Shares
- Limits
- Reservations



# vSphere HA

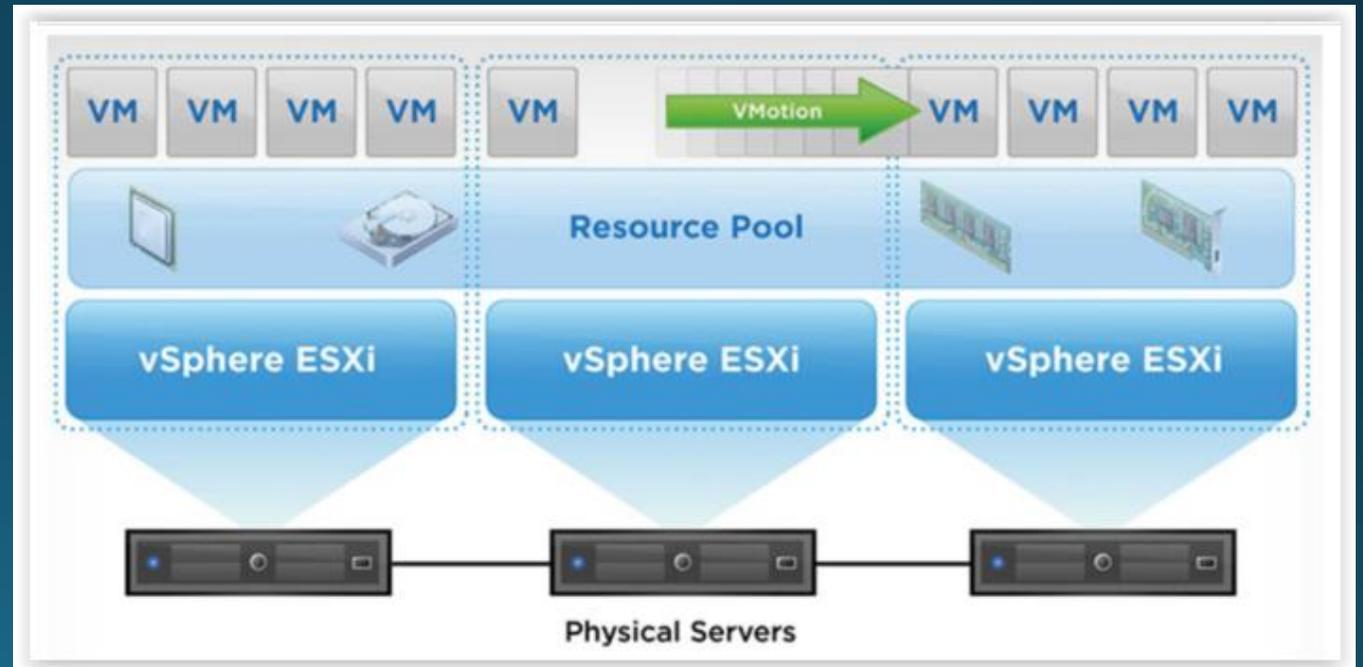
- Restarts VMs on host failure
- Host selection (DRS)
- Datastore heartbeat



Source: <https://masteringvmware.com/what-is-vmware-vsphere-ha/>

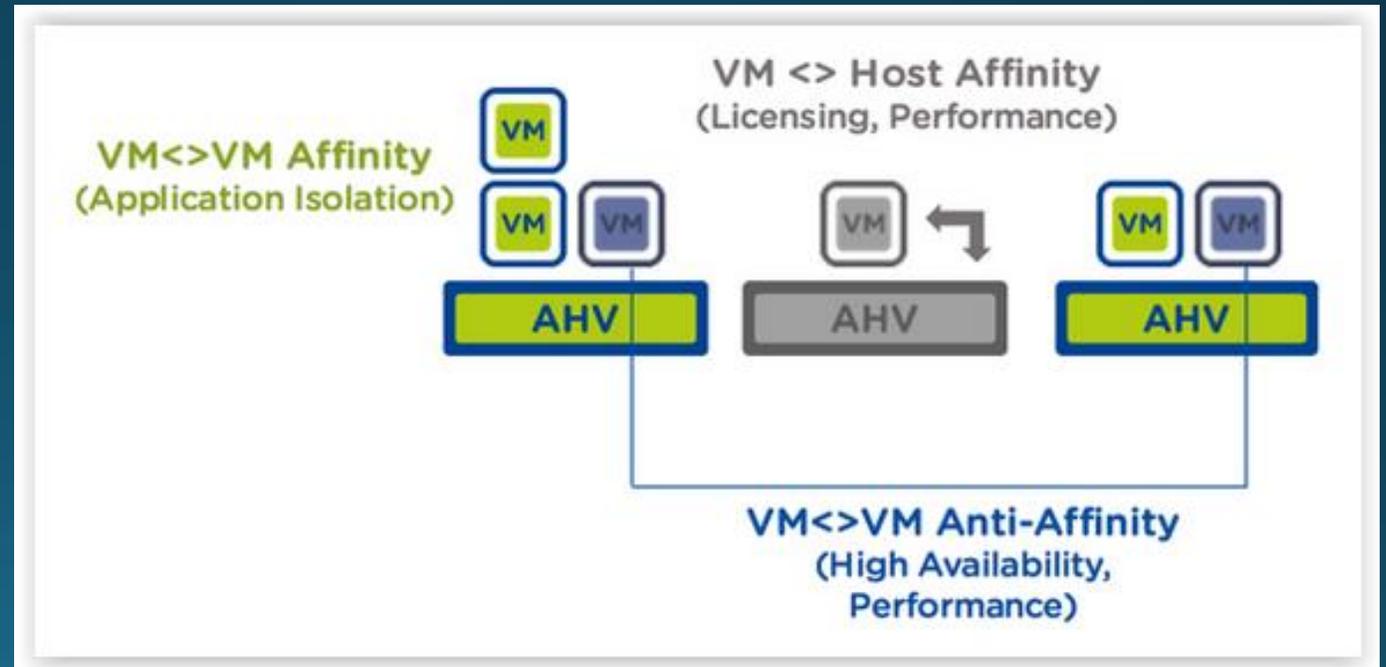
# DRS

- Workload balancing between different esxi hypervisors
- Initial placement and migrations
- VM / host centric
- Metrics include:
  - CPU
  - RAM
  - Network
- Automation options



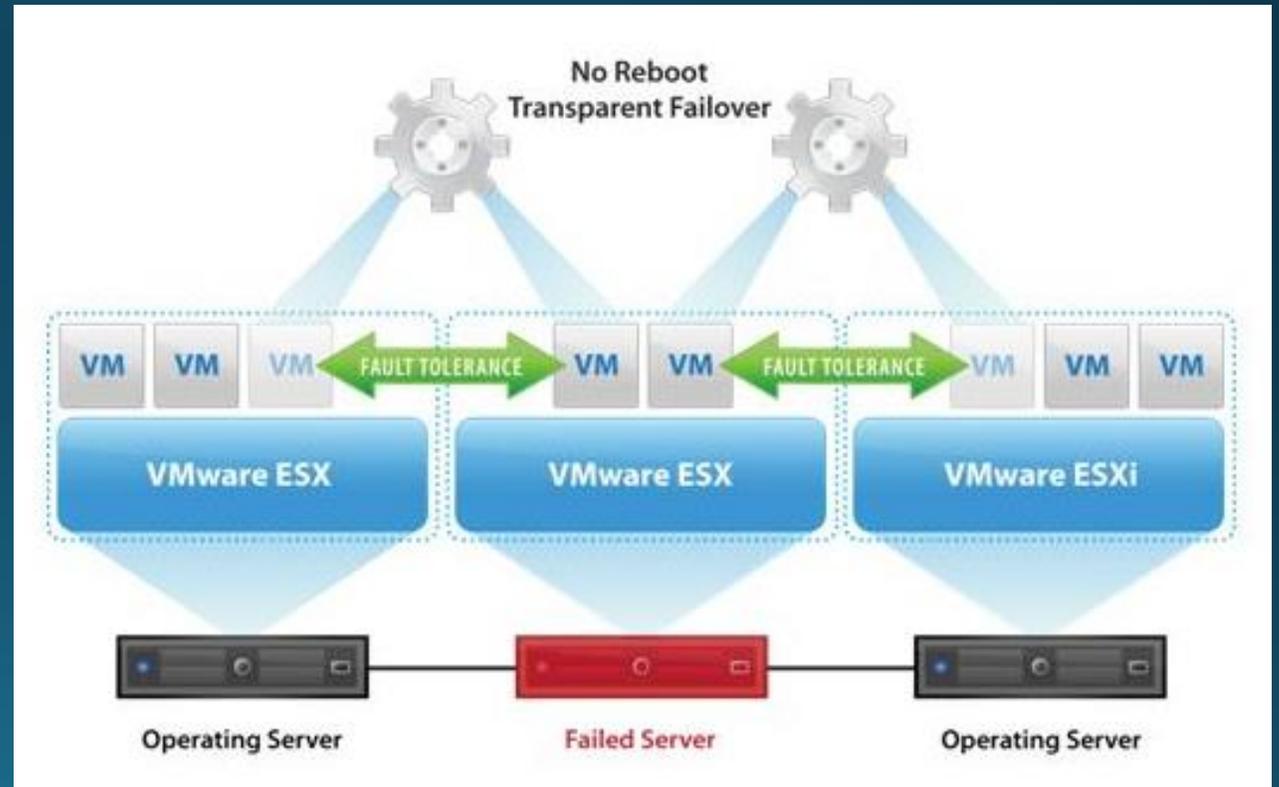
# Affinity and anti-affinity rules

- Affinity / anti-affinity
- VM / Host DRS group
- VM-Host / VM-VM
- Preferential / Required



# Fault Tolerance

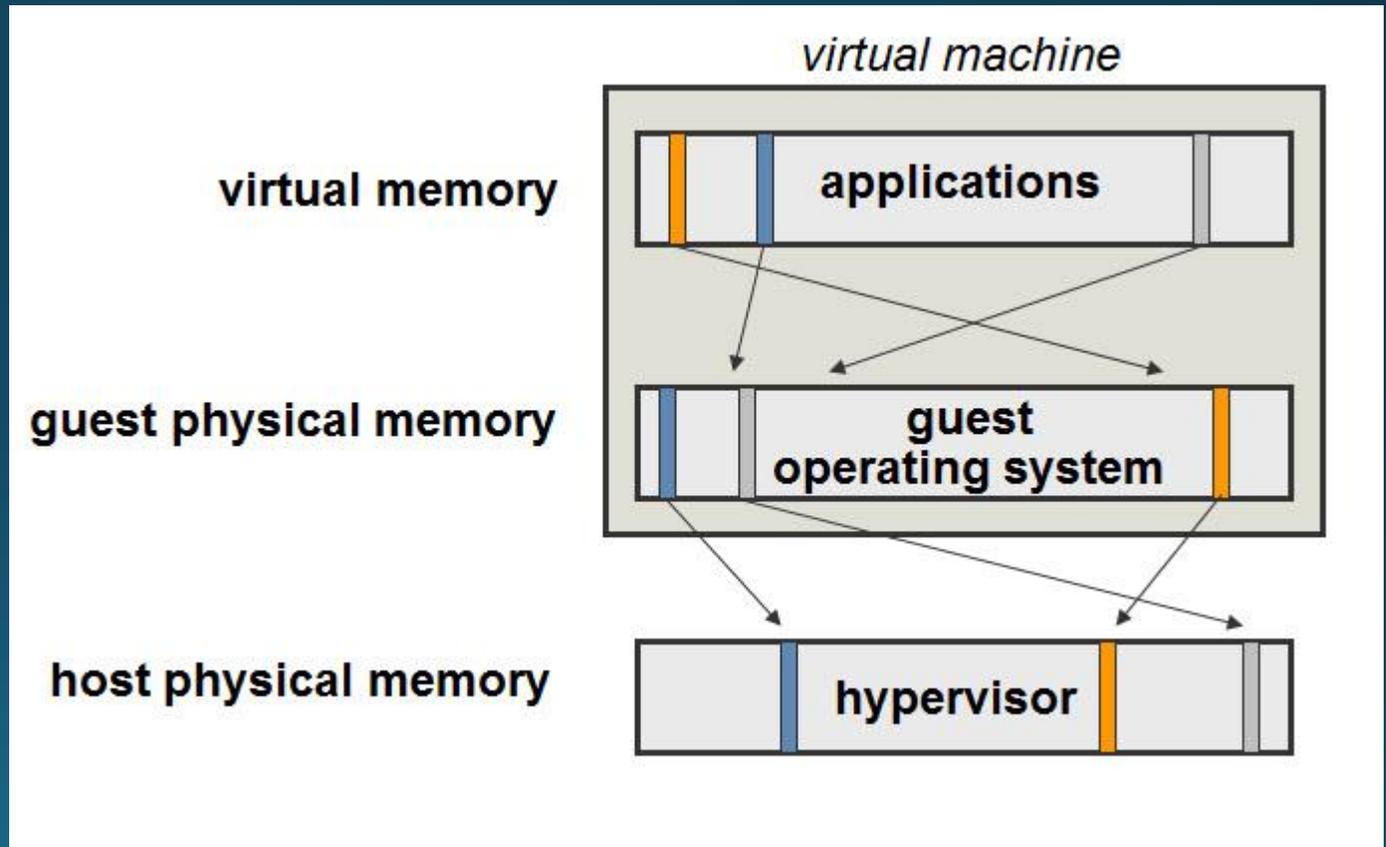
- Lossless recovery from outages
  - Data
  - Transactions
  - Connections



Source: [https://www.climb.co.jp/blog\\_vmware/vmware-4419](https://www.climb.co.jp/blog_vmware/vmware-4419)

# Memory management

- Memory reclamation
- Balloon driver
- Guest OS swapping
- Hypervisor swapping



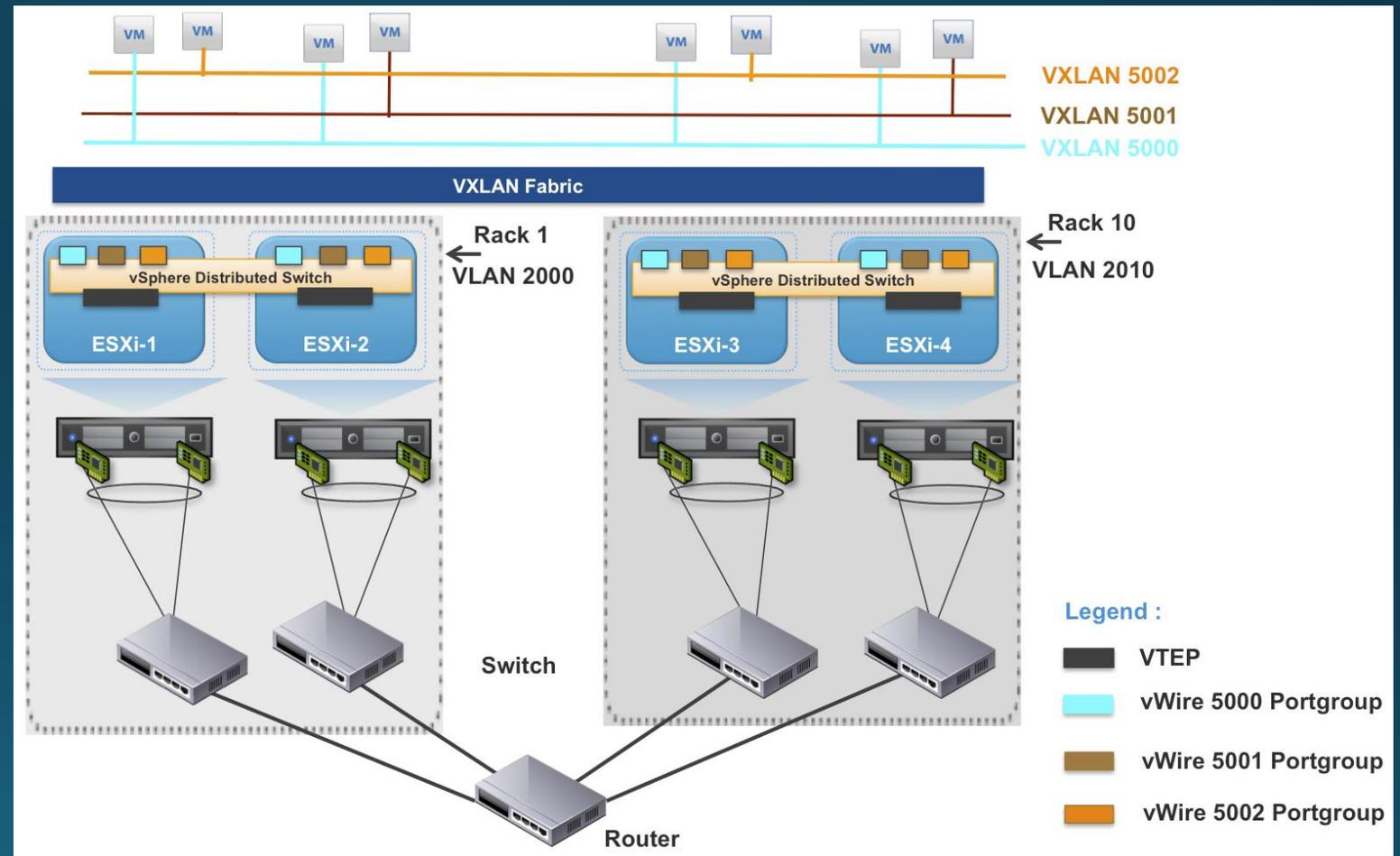
# Migrating Virtual Machines

Migration Type	Virtual Machine Power State	Change Host or Datastore?	Across vCenter Server Instances?	Shared Storage Required?	CPU Compatibility
Cold	Off	Host or datastore or both	Yes	No	Different CPU families allowed
Suspended	Suspended	Host or datastore or both	Yes	No	+ Must meet CPU compatibility requirements
vSphere vMotion	On	Host	Yes	Yes	Must meet CPU compatibility requirements
vSphere Storage vMotion	On	Datastore	No	No	N/A
Shared-nothing vSphere vMotion	On	Both	Yes	No	Must meet CPU compatibility requirements

VMware NSX

# VMware NSX

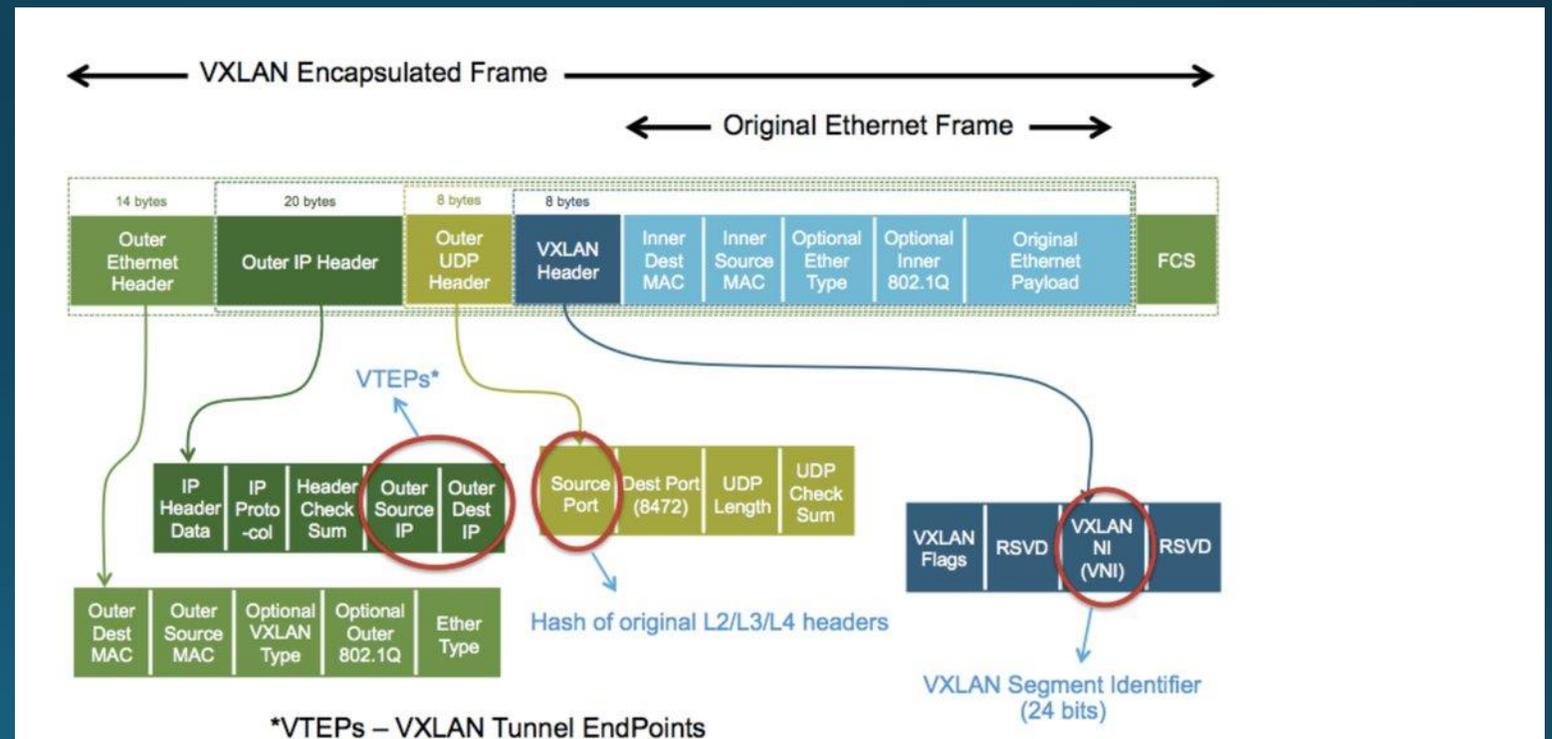
- Network virtualization
- Switching
- Routing
- Load balancing
- Firewall



Source: <https://blogs.vmware.com/vsphere/2013/01/useful-vxlan-commands-in-esxcli-5-1.html>

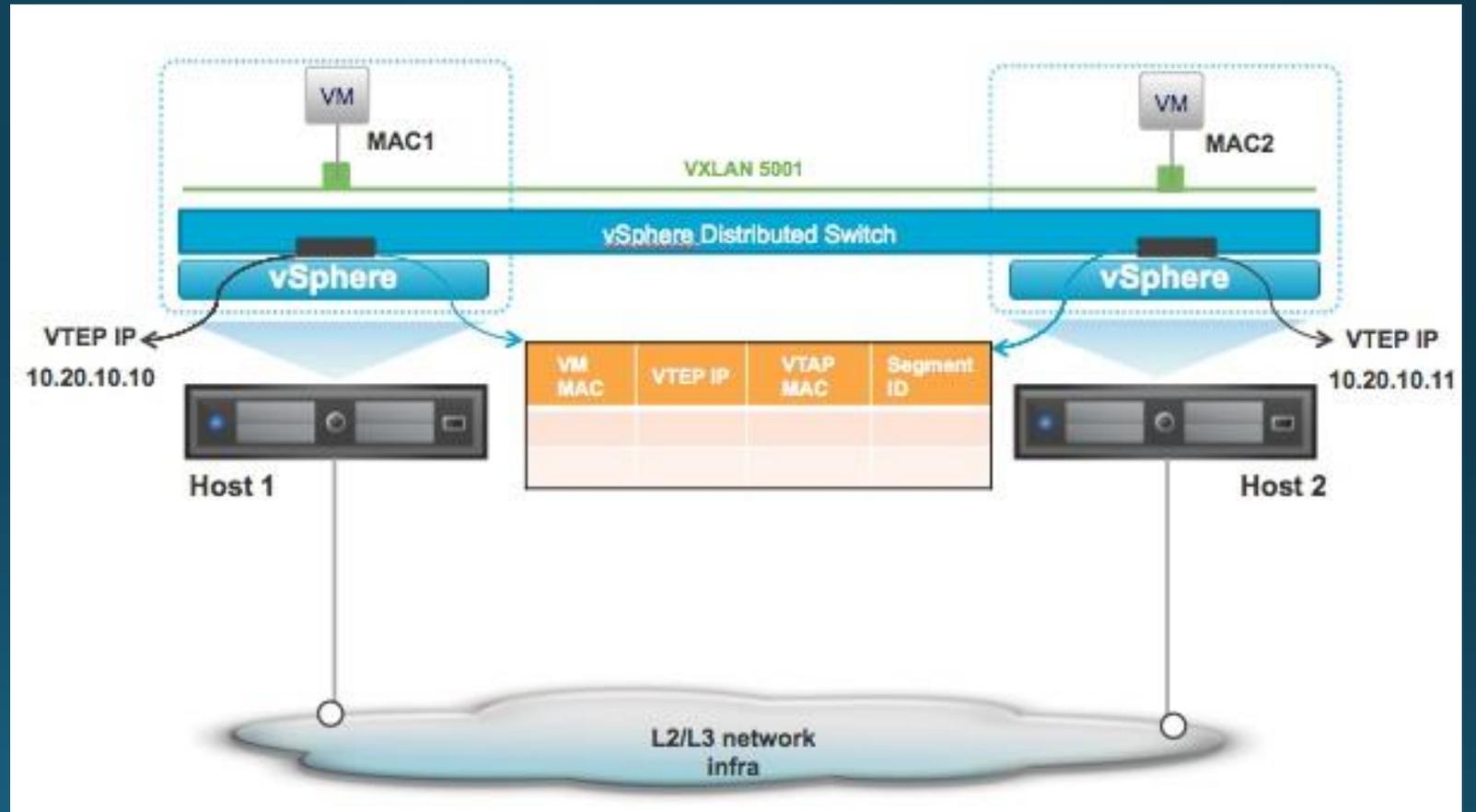
# VXLAN encapsulation

- Encapsulation protocol; extends L2 over L3 by using MAC-in-UDP encapsulation



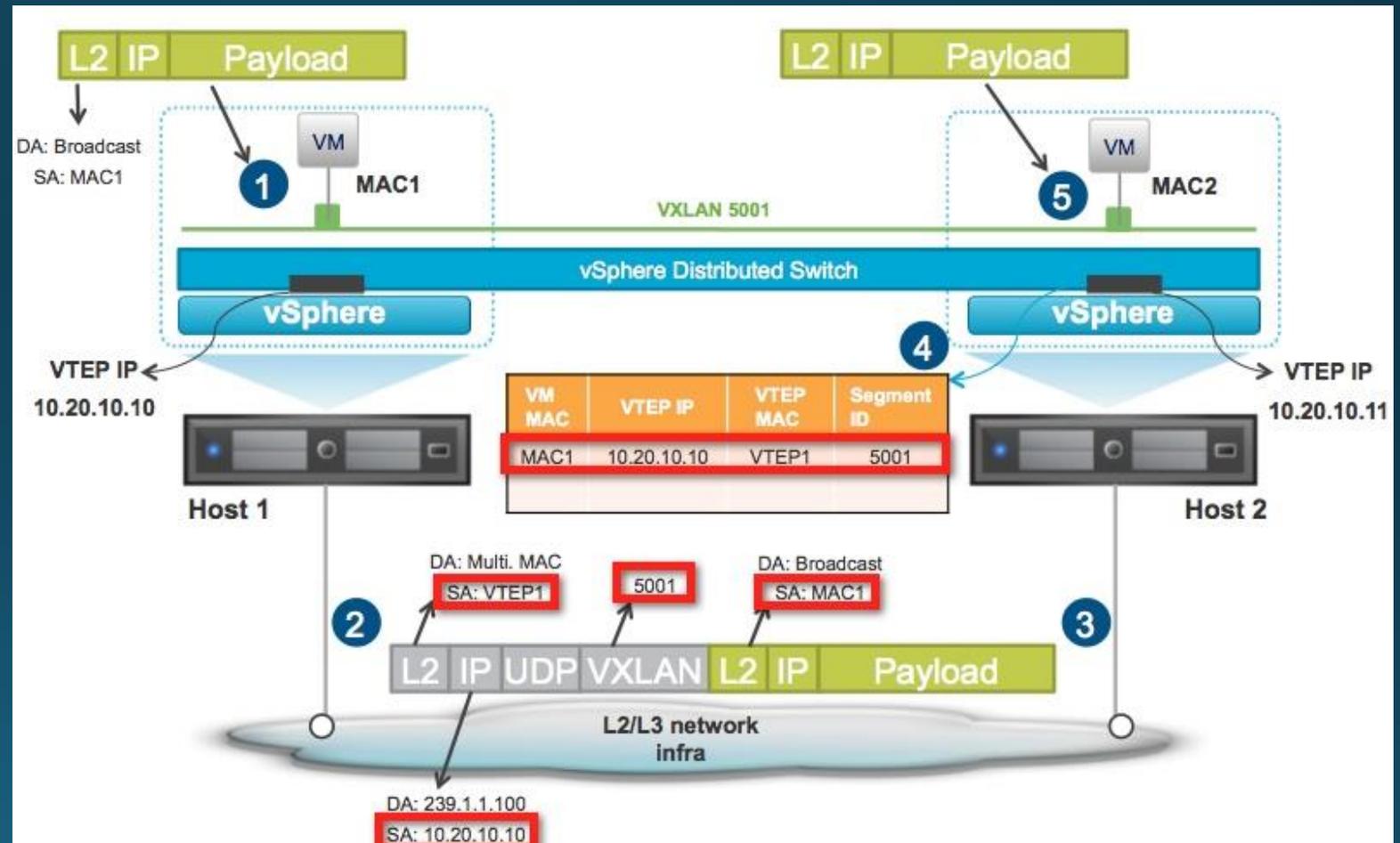
# VXLAN packet flow

- Initial state



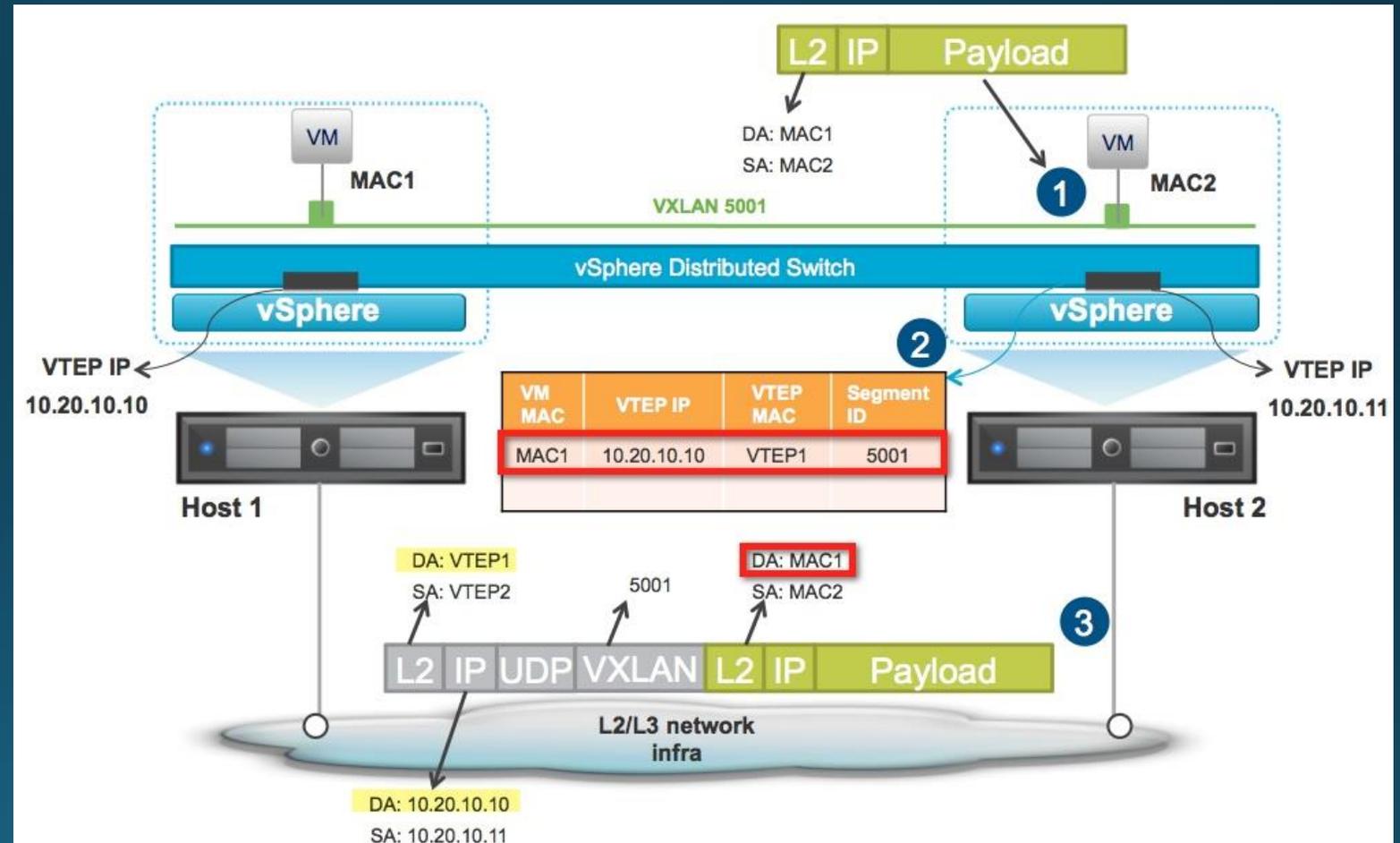
# VXLAN encapsulation

- ARP request



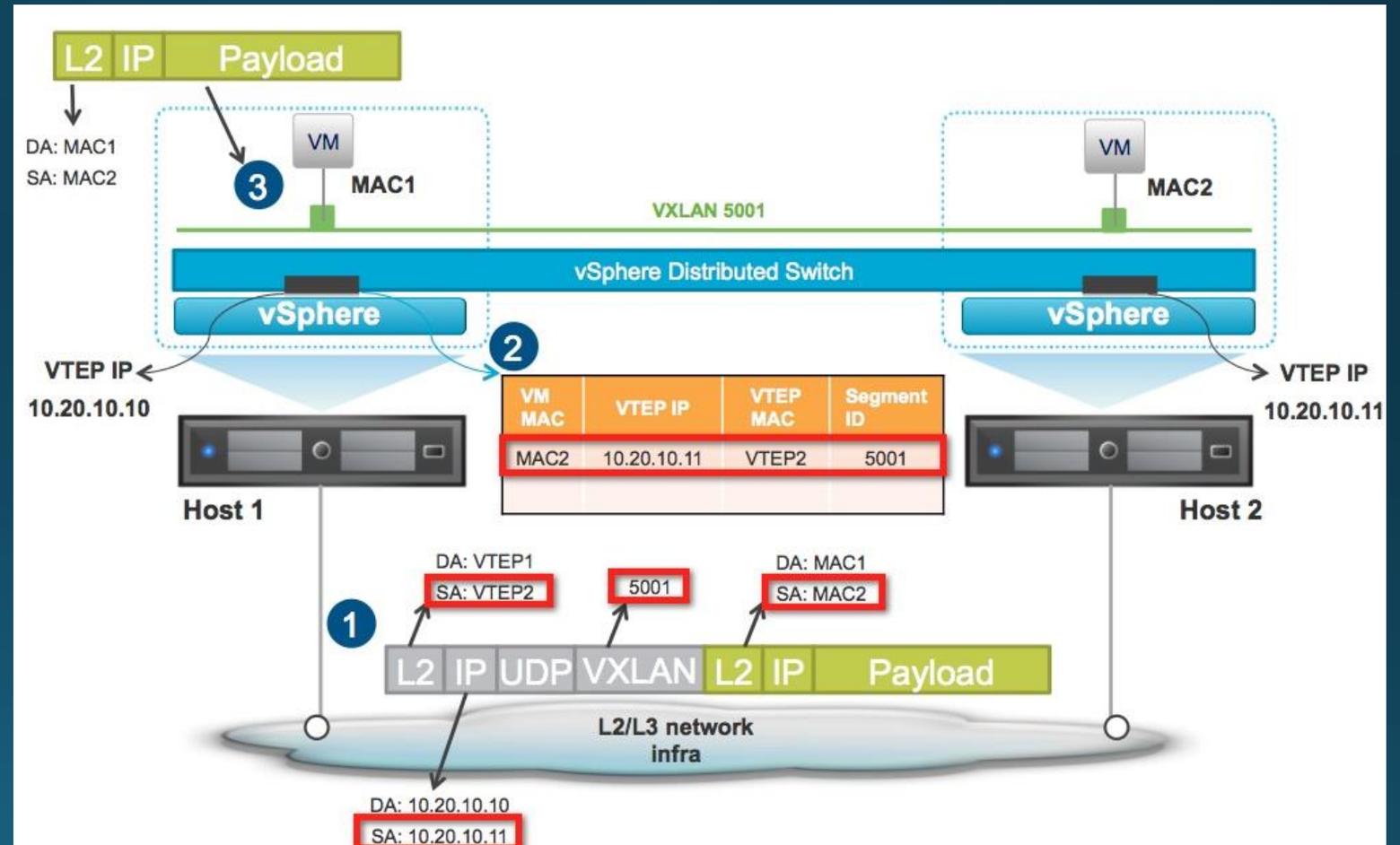
# VXLAN encapsulation

- ARP reply



# VXLAN encapsulation

- Packet delivery



# DR Replication

- Intercept source VM write I/O-s
- Replicate I/O-s to DR site
- Store I/O-s to journalised log

