# **TA30 Scaling Your Virtual Infrastructure** for Larger Workloads Mike DiPetrillo **Principal Systems Engineer VMware**

#### A Level Set

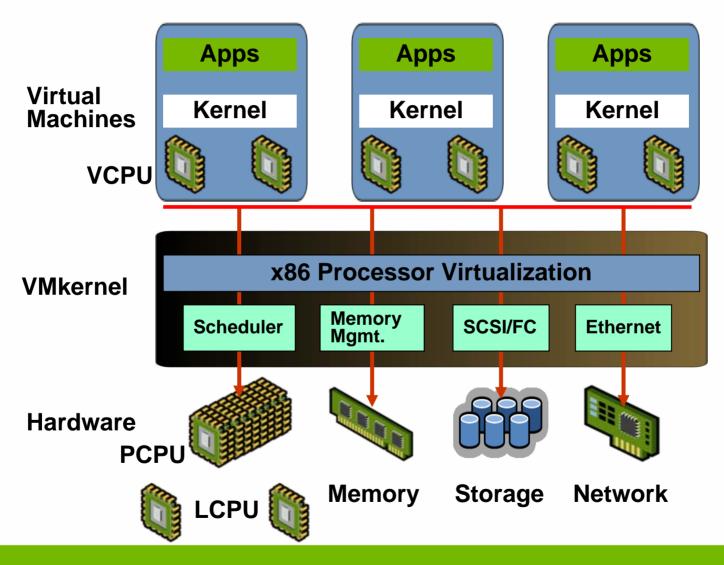
- This session is more of a general overview.
- For workload specific detailed information see the
- "Workloads and Virtual Appliances" track

# **Scaling Apps Workflow**





#### **Virtual Architecture**



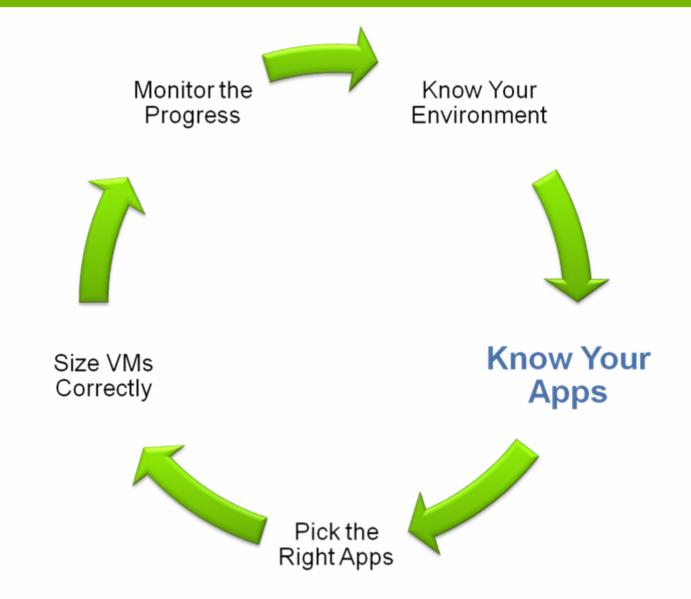
#### **Potential Bottlenecks in Virtualization**

- There are several places within the virtual infrastructure where bottlenecks can occur.
- Typically bottlenecks only occur when VMs are oversubscribed.
  - > Too many VCPUs to PCPUs
  - > Too much memory allocated versus physical memory
  - > Too much network throughput with not enough NICs

# Look beyond the virtualization layer for bottlenecks

Often times a network bottleneck in a VM is really related to the downstream receiving server's slow disks.

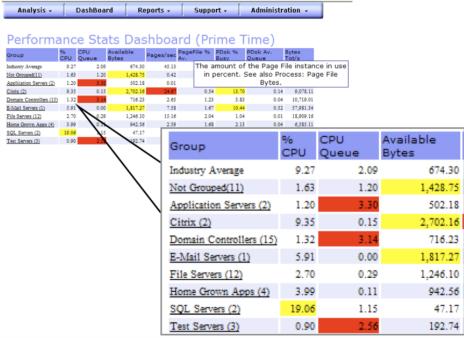




#### Look at Performance Before you Start



Use VMware Capacity Planner or other 3<sup>rd</sup> party solutions





#### Citrix - Good and Bad

#### Bad\*\* Citrix Apps for VMs

- > Well behaved Citrix Apps
  - Get 80 100 users on your normal physical system (2way)
- > Traditional apps
  - Microsoft Office

#### Good Citrix Apps for VMs

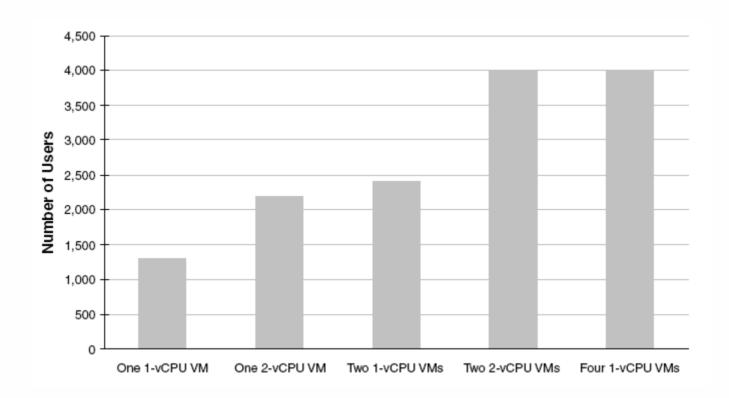
- Kernel bound or CPU bound applications
  - Medical, finance, home grown
  - Get 10 or 20 users on your normal physical system (2-way)

\*\* Bad does not mean they won't run – it simply means you don't get any more benefits for performance.

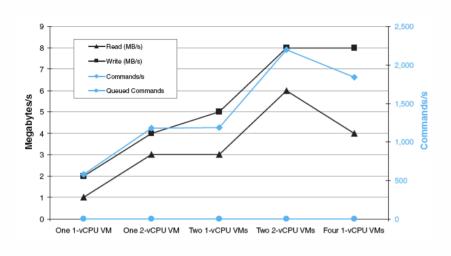
#### Citrix - Kernel Bound and CPU Bound

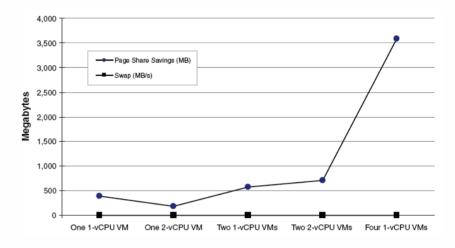
- Windows kernel only has access to so much memory (4 GB)
- Typical applications written to run on single PC environment
- When application run in Citrix it runs out of kernel memory
- Adding more memory to the server does not help since the kernel can still only access 4 GB

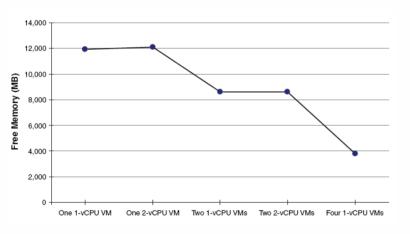
# **Scaling Exchange**

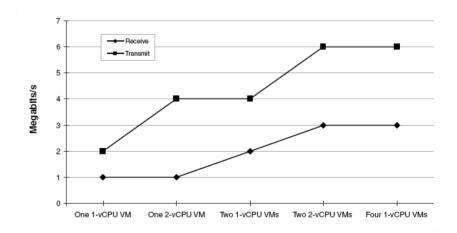


# **Scaling Exchange**

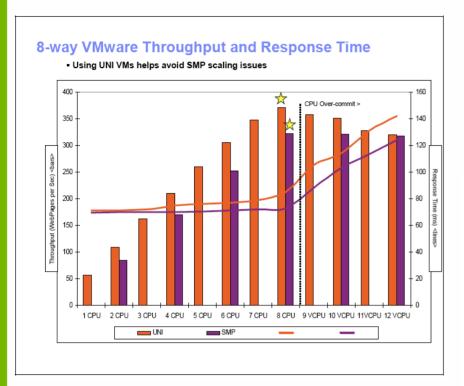


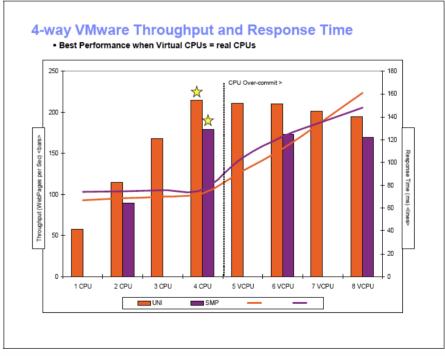






#### **Scaling Websphere**



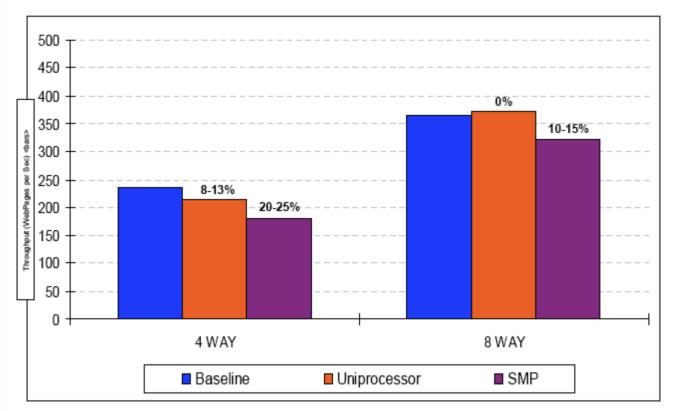


#### **Scaling Websphere**

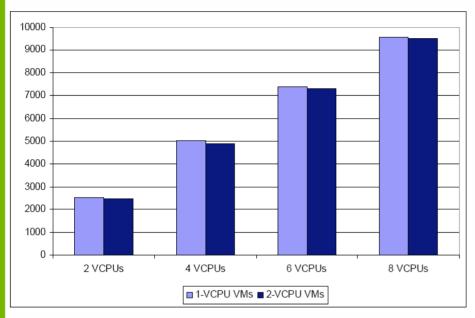
#### **Best Throughput Comparisons**

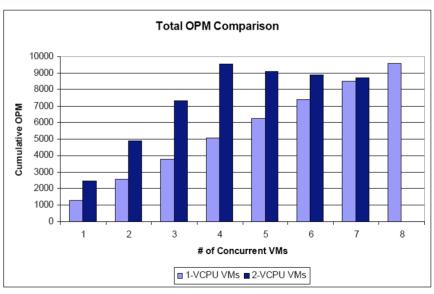
Note: Same Response Times Comparisons, Not Optimal Throughput Configurations

ESX Server demonstrates a stable platform and good performance

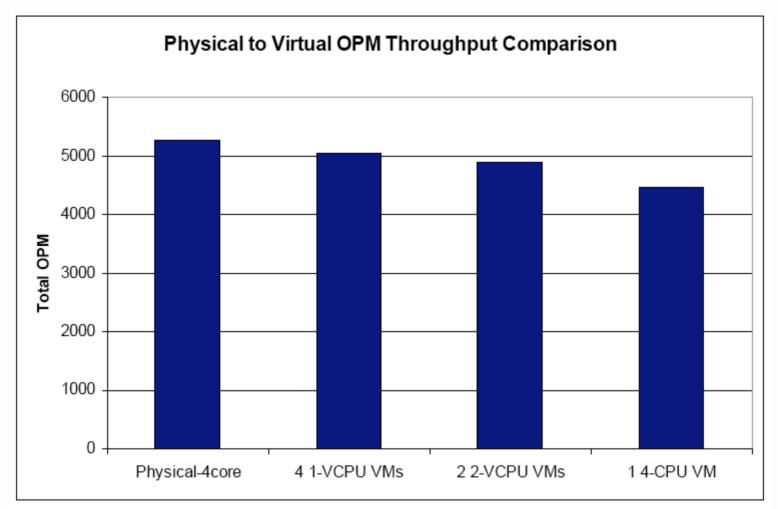


# Scaling Databases – A Study of Throughput



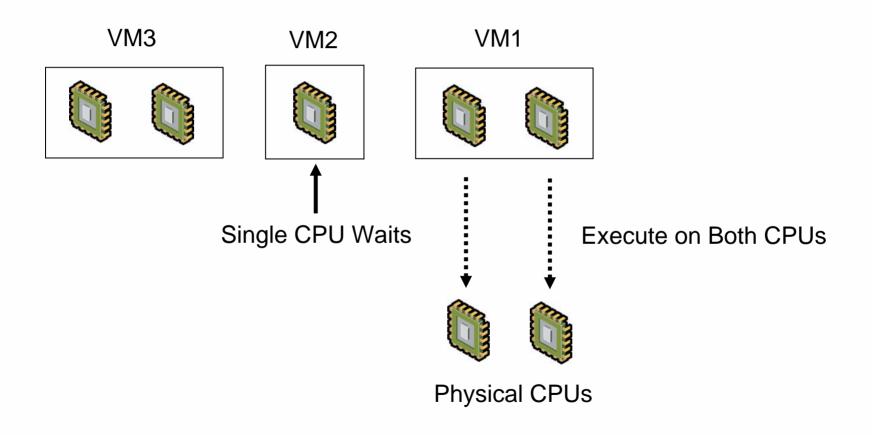


# Scaling Databases – A Study of Throughput

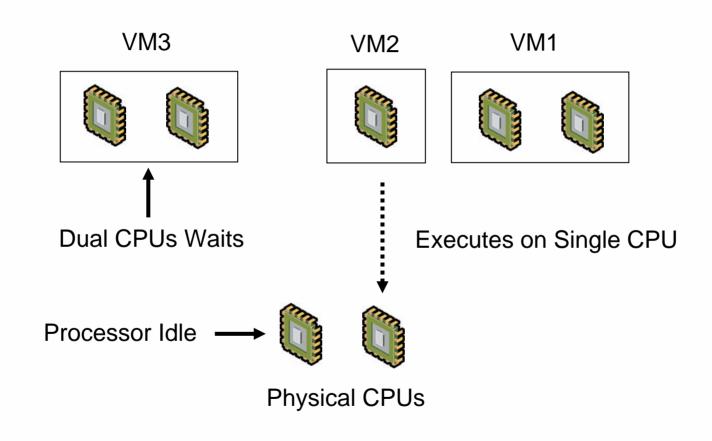




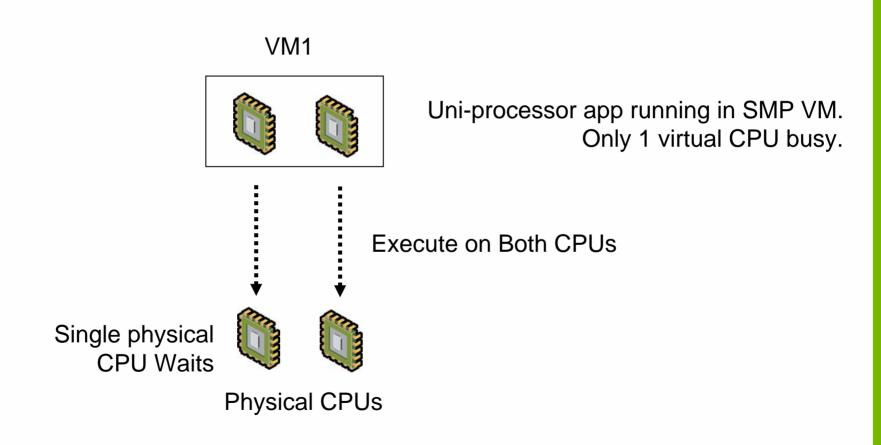
# **Use SMP Sparingly**



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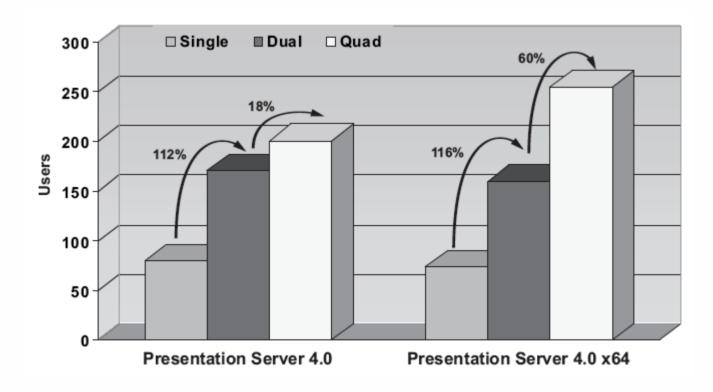


# **Use SMP Sparingly**



# **Use 64-bit Sparingly**

#### An example using Citrix



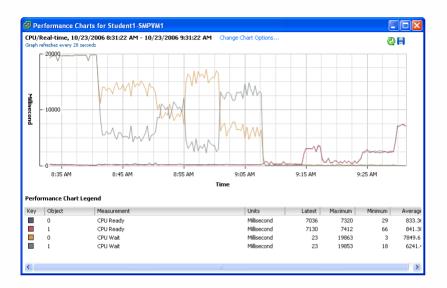
http://www.citrix.com/site/resources/dynamic/salesdocs/CPS4\_x64\_Performance\_and\_Scaling\_Capabilities.pdf

#### **Other Hints**

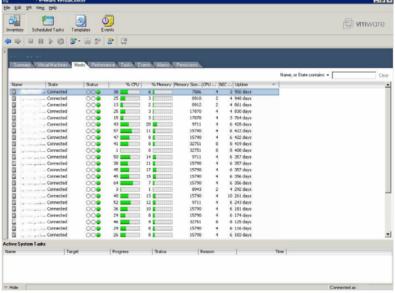
- CPU pinning can help you gain a few percentage points
  - > This impacts mobility
- Monitor memory closely after a VM starts
  - After a few minutes the VM will "calm down" and show true memory utilization
- Look for new advances in the Linux kernel (VMI and paravirt-ops), timing adjustments (RHEL kernel), etc
  - > These can offer better performance for CPU hungry applications



#### **Monitoring the Virtual World**

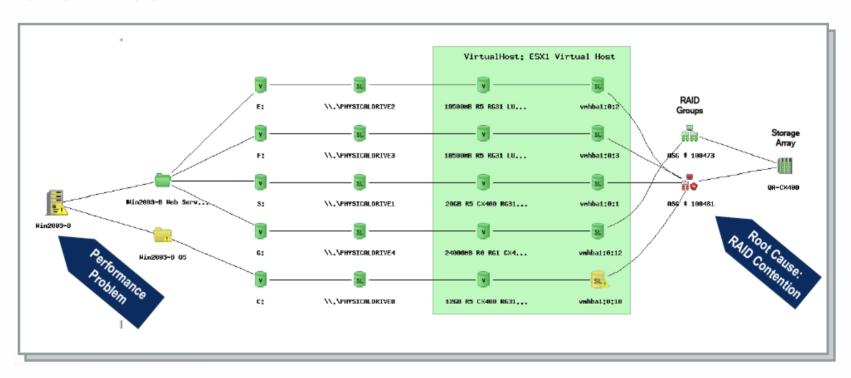


Use VMware Virtual Center to monitor the performance of the virtual machines.



# Monitoring the Physical World

Pay close attention to the relationship between physical and virtual



# **Scaling Apps Workflow**



#### **Questions?**

**TA30** 

Scaling Your Virtual Infrastructure for Larger Workloads

Mike DiPetrillo

**VMware** 

For more information ...

More workload sessions in the "Workloads and Virtual Appliances" track

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