

Virtualization – methodologies, strategies and experiences

Part 2



Virtualization – methodologies, strategies and experiences

- What can we do with virtual systems?
- Demonstration: Akimbi Slingshot (now VMWare Lab Manager)
- What's the next step?



Administrivia

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Versions of the presentation will be available at: http://www.cs.uwaterloo.ca/~trg/public/toc.php



What can we do with virtual systems?

- Some interesting uses for virtual systems:
- Software distributions:
 - For complex software, instead of receiving a set of installation media, receive a VM image of a ready-to-run product
 - For guest OSes and "big" applications
- Teaching labs & standard computing platforms
 - Install a completely stock host OS, then run a carefully-crafted guest OS
 - Users never interact with the host OS, only the guest
 - User files stored outside the virtual system (e.g. network-based)

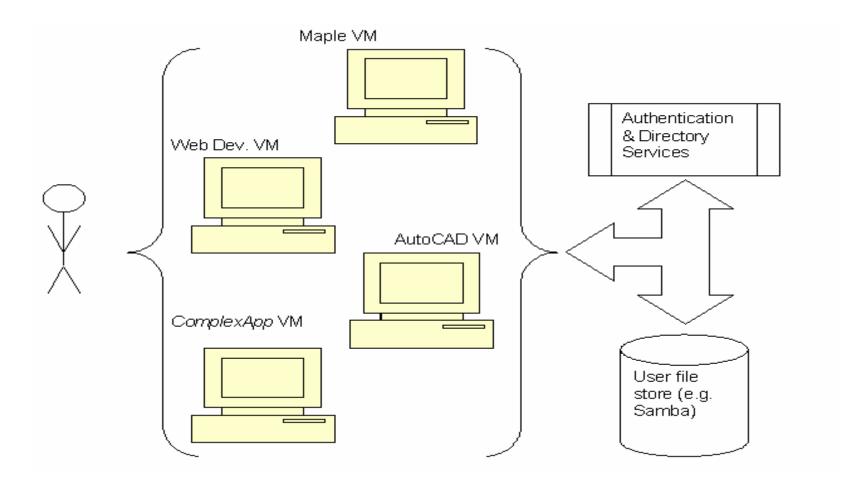


What can we do with virtual systems?

- Platforms for special-purpose applications
 - Instead of installing software on the user's platform, give the user the complete platform with the application pre-installed
 - Create a different VM for each application
 - Users choose the VM that is appropriate to the task
 - User authentication and file storage is elsewhere



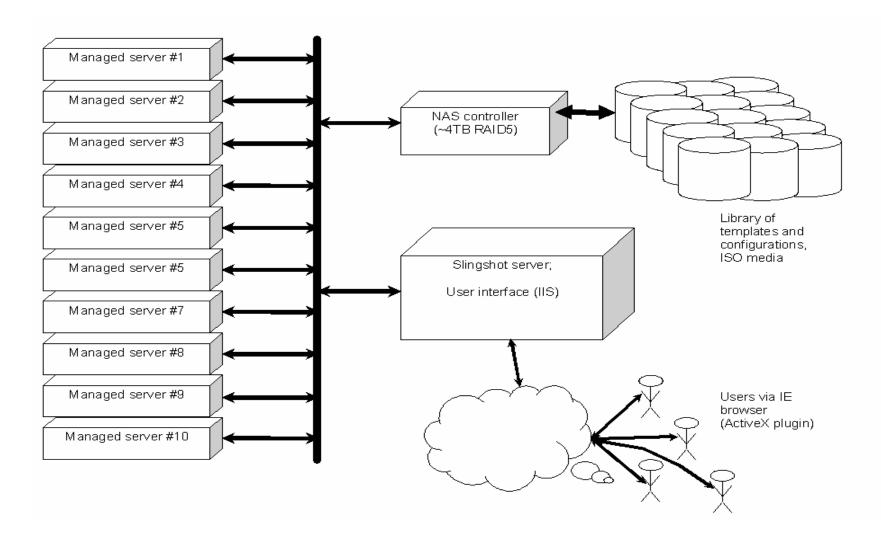
What can we do with virtual systems?





- Akimbi Slingshot (now VMware Lab Manager):
 - SCS Tetherless Computing Lab; for network simulation
 - Management system for controlling sets of virtual systems – presents a high-level abstraction called configurations
 - Exploits the programming API for VMware ESX (prior to VMware acquisition, also worked with Microsoft Virtual Server – demo will be of the Akimbi MS VS version)
 - Supports multiple users who can share virtual systems
 - Consists of a management server and a set of worker systems that host virtual machine (managed servers)





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Akimbi Slingshot management server:

- Create virtual system templates and configurations and store them in a shareable library
- Deploy configurations across managed systems completely transparently to the end user
- Manager handles IP addressing, NATting, firewalling
- Running configurations can be "snapshotted", suspended, stored, restarted, shared
- Users interact only with the management server, which brokers all interactions with the virtual guests
- Currently requires IE (uses ActiveX controls to display VM consoles)



Script:

- Log into system
- Look at a two-VM configuration (details)
- Generate some workload
- Resume the suspended VM
- Remote Desktop into a VM, log in
- Add another VM to the configuration, and deploy it
- Create a VM template
- Deploy to bare machine
- Install an OS (start won't complete this)
- Log in as administrator to look at system management



What's next: a vision for computing

- Disclaimer
- This is a personal opinion and extrapolation and in **no way whatsoever** represents anything even vaguely or remotely associated with the University of Waterloo, the Cheriton School of Computer Science or any official policies thereof
- This discussion is given from the perspective of requirements of Computer Science teaching and research, but I believe many of the ideas are applicable in other disciplines and environments



- UW-SCS teaching facilities require packaging applications to fit into the available OS environment.
 - The environment varies, from single-user Macs to multi-user
 Solaris & Linux
- Instead of packaging applications for an OS and bringing students to the computer & OS, package the virtual OS around the application and give it to the student
 - bring the computer to the student, not the student to the computer
- Requires personal workstations conforming to a minimal standard – capable of running a VM



Examples:

- First-year CS students need a Java environment that has a specific set of tools and underlying OS environment
- Upper-year students requires specific tools on a courseby-course basis – some work better in Windows, or Linux, or Solaris or a customized OS kernel
- Grad students use one OS environment for their own work, but have TA responsibilities for other environments
- The only standard required is the virtual system platform technology



So imagine:

- Students have personal systems running any host OS they want as long as it can run the VM
- Enrolling in a course automatically grants access to any required virtual system images defined for the course
- OS images are acquired and used, and can be refreshed and replaced trivially
- Personal data is not stored permanently in the VM images, so there is requirement for infrastructure to provide a globally-accessible file-store – off-campus access will be required



User advantages:

- Use any platform for general computing the need to conform to a mandated platform is mostly eliminated
- No requirements to acquire, install, configure or maintain application packages
- Ultimate portability like taking the "lab computer" with you
- Coursework is independent of personal work
- Potential to increase diversity and exposure to different computing environments



Infrastructure advantages:

- Possible reduction of software licencing fees user community size is constrained to enrolled students
- Reduces or eliminates the need for general-purpose labs and multi-use systems
- Focus on infrastructure: networking, file-stores and directory services
- VM images can be created by faculty or staff, tested, tuned and adjusted independently – no more "version conflicts" or forced updates of packages to meet prerequisites



Summary

- Virtualization is an old idea that presents new and interesting opportunities
- There are many virtualization products available of differing technologies and sophistication
- Virtualized environments can reduce costs, improve reliability and resource management, simplify management
- A new way to use virtualization: visionary or hallucinogenic? ☺