

Alternative Desktop Computing

Desktop Consolidation

Stéphane Verdy, CTO Devon IT

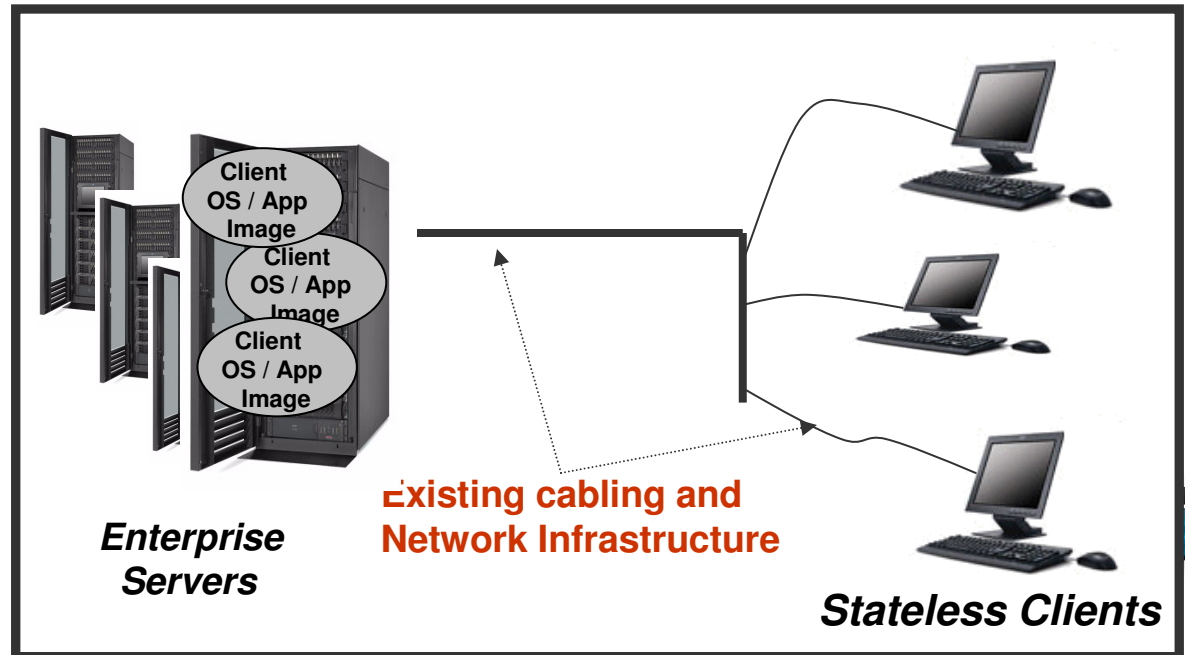
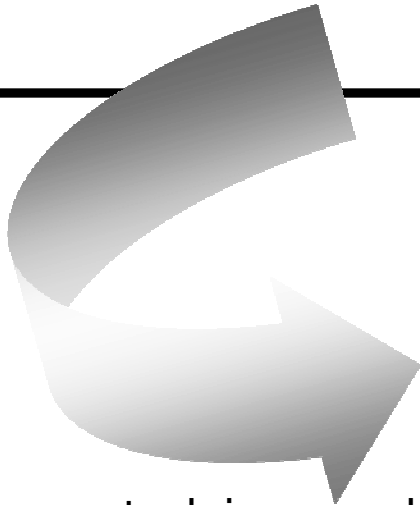
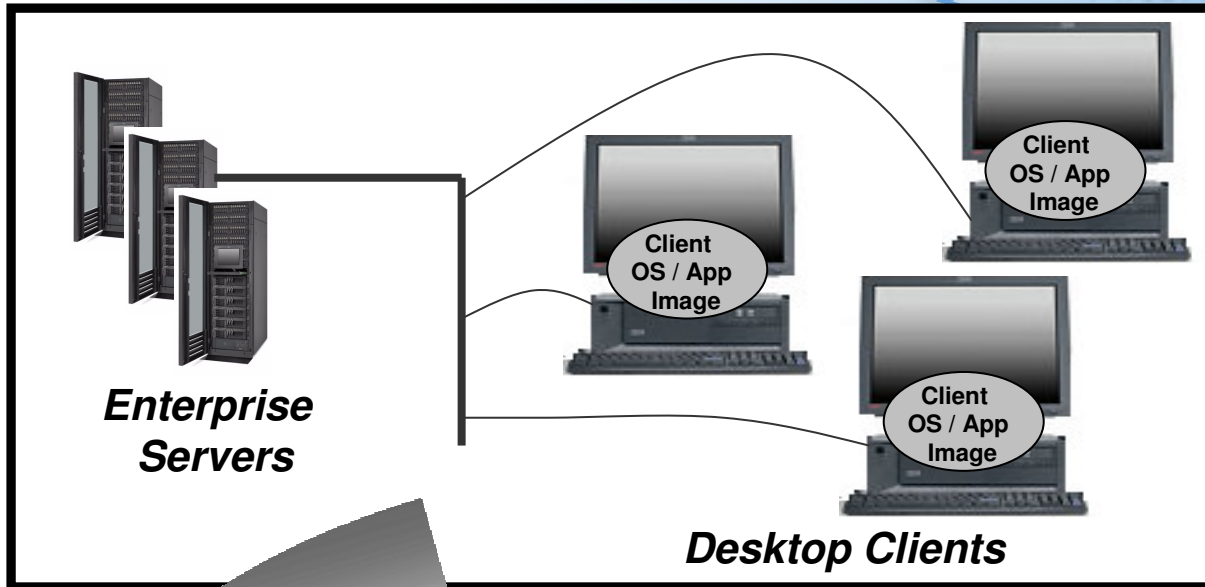


Agenda - Desktop Consolidation

- Migrating from PCs to Hosted Desktops
- Desktop Centralization Deployment
 - Graphics Compression
 - PCs vs. Thin Clients TCO
 - User segmentation
 - Benefits and limitations of each strategy
- End User Segments and Benefits
- HC10 and PC-over-IP
- Storage Centralization strategies
- Power Considerations
- Scalability
- The Hosted Desktop Pyramid
- Future



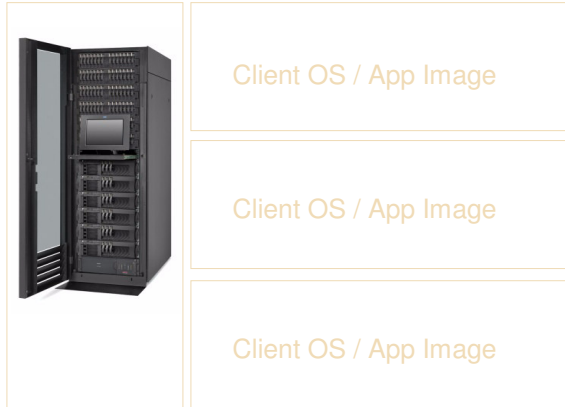
Migrating from PCs to Blade-Hosted Desktops



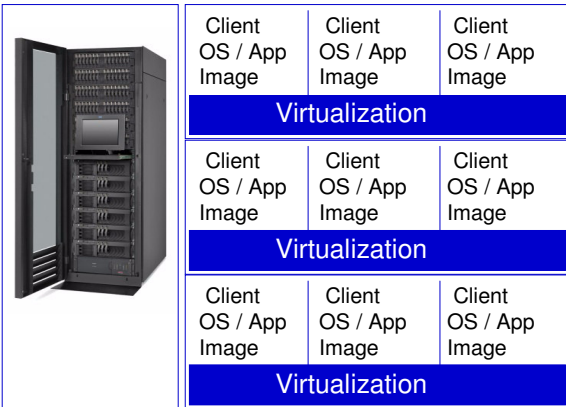
PC software stack is moved into the Datacenter
Desktop PCs are replaced with a stateless device

Deployment Scenarios For Desktop Consolidation

Physical 1:1



Virtual Machines



Shared Desktop

keyboard, mouse, display, network connect



IBM BladeCenter HC10

- 1:1 dedicated blade
- Highest Per-user Acquisition Cost
- Application compatibility ensured
- Compatible with existing chassis
- Preferred for power users (graphics)
- Clients secure in Datacenter
- Graphics acceleration with TC10

VDI

- 25:1 (two-socket dual-core)
- Technology developed for servers
- Full desktop experience
- Dedicated performance/reliability
- Choice of Operating Systems
- Improved Security & TCO
- Leverage existing software & skills

Shared Services

- 50:1 (two-socket dual-core)
- Single OS, Published Applications
- Shared performance/reliability
- No fault isolation or failover
- No load balancing of sessions
- More difficult to deploy & manage
- Skills not transferable

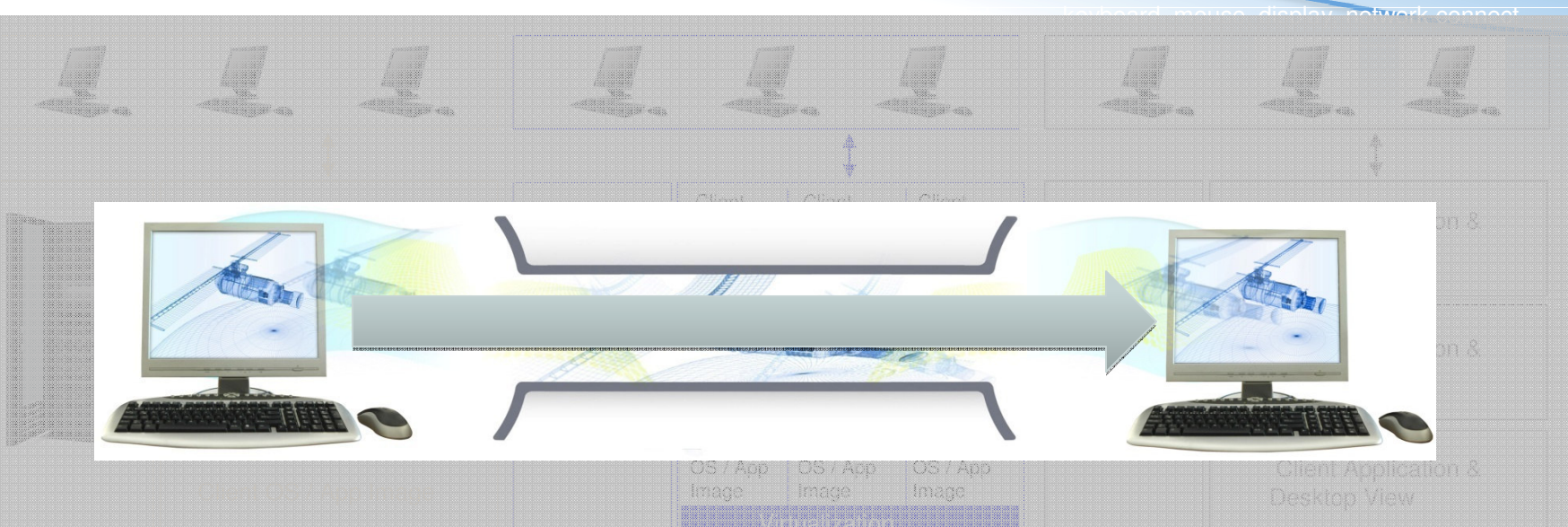


Hosted Desktop Graphics Compression

Physical 1:1

Virtual Machines

Shared Desktop



- **PC-over-IP Preserves Complete PC Environment**
- **Dedicated Real-time Bridging Hardware**
- **Independent Host and Portal Processes**
- **Simple Decoder Client**
- **Constant Universe Client**

- **Breaks Optimized PC Platform Architecture**
- **Interferes with Graphics Stack**
- **Encoding Image Loads the CPU**
- **Communicates Over Host Network**
- **Client Dependent Performance**
- **Software I/O Redirection**
- **Complex Client**

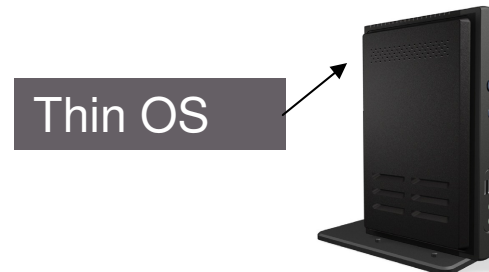
- **Breaks Optimized PC Platform Architecture**
- **Remote Rendering**
- **Limited Device Type Bridging**
- **Standard Thin Client**
- **Device Drivers Required on Client**
- **Client Dependent Capability and Performance**

PCs vs. Thin Clients

- Overall design hasn't evolved in the last decade:
 - separate components for CPU, memory controller, graphic card, network card, etc.
- Produces noise and heat High costs, high complexity
- High failure rate
 - 3 years MTBF
- High power consumption



- 'PC on a chip': a single chip implements CPU, memory controller, graphic, audio and network interfaces.
- No moving parts. Hard Drive is replaced by flash memory
- Fanless, totally silent
- Low cost
- Low failure rate
 - 7 to 10 years MTBF
- Low power consumption



End User Segments

End user segments

Task Oriented

Basic Productivity

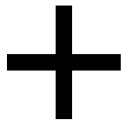
Knowledge Worker

Workstation Class

Virtual Desktops

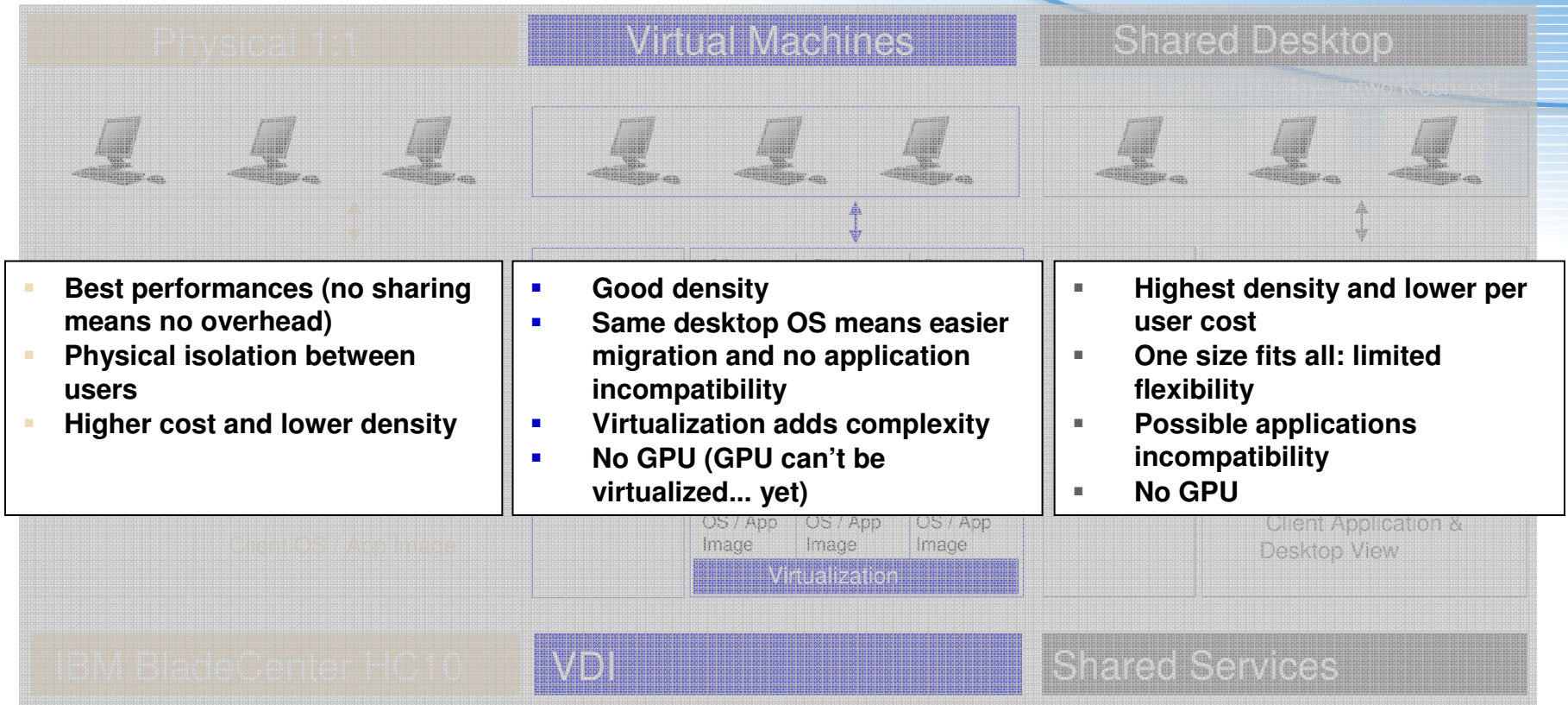
Terminal Server / Server-Based Computing

IBM Workstation Blade



Desktop Consolidation Benefits By Segment

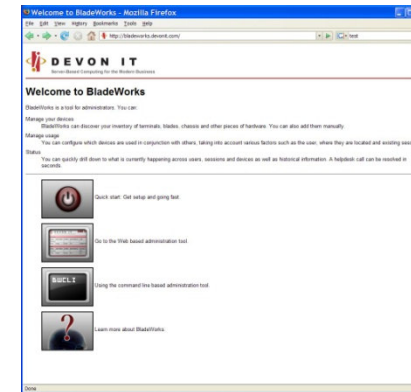
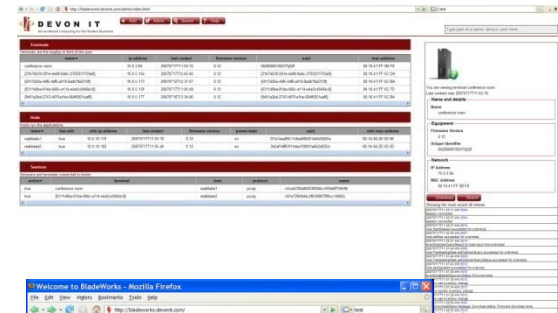
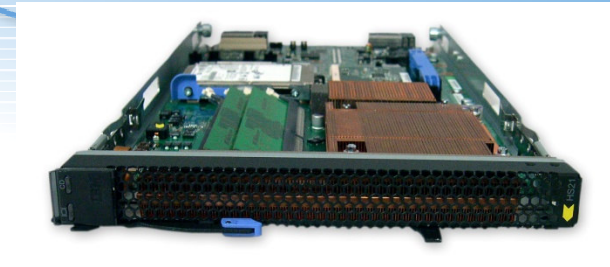
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HC10 Workstation Blade Solution Alternative Desktop Computing

The Client Blade consists of three components

- IBM HC10 Workstation Blade
 - Blade form factor delivers flexibility and simplicity for workstation application
 - Workstation-class processor and graphics
 - Innovative I/O and Graphics Transmission Adapter delivers compressed and encrypted graphics and USB over TCP/IP network in real time without special device driver
 - Designed for Microsoft Windows
 - Extends and leverages the capability of the BladeCenter family
- TC10/CP20 desktop device
 - Advanced desktop appliance that includes a UI Decompression component in combination with a Compression component on the Client Blade and a UI Compression protocol instead of RDP.
- Devon Connection Manager Software
 - High-functionality software, installed on a server, that enables users to connect from any client (thin client, PC, or Devon IT 'TC10') to server-based resources (Terminal Server, Virtual Machine or PC Blade).



HC10 follow on – the HC12 Remote Workstation

The HC12 is a high performance dual socket rack workstation that provides an industry-standard alternative to blade workstations

- Additional standard PCIe and PCI slots for excellent flexibility
- Windows Logo'd
- Next Generation Intel 5400 Chipset
- Choice of Dual and Quad Core processors
- Follow on to HC10 and TC10
- Industry standard Rack Mounted, (not specific to BladeCenter)
- Wide Choice of workstation class OpenGL graphics cards



IBM Part No.



PC-over-IP advantages over RDP

- DVI and USB over IP, OS independent, Microsoft Logo
- Full USB support
- Dual independent monitor support
 - Up to 1920*1200 on single monitor
 - Up to 1600*1220 with dual monitors
- Protocol is handled in hardware so:
 - CPU is fully available to run applications
 - Graphics performances don't decrease when CPU is maxed out as with protocols implemented in software
 - Full control (remote power, BIOS)

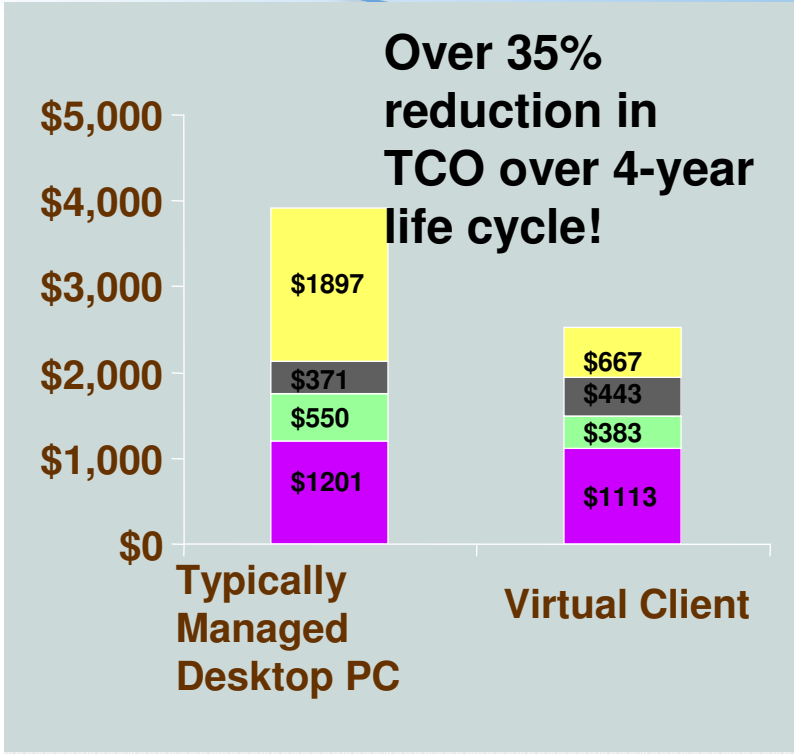
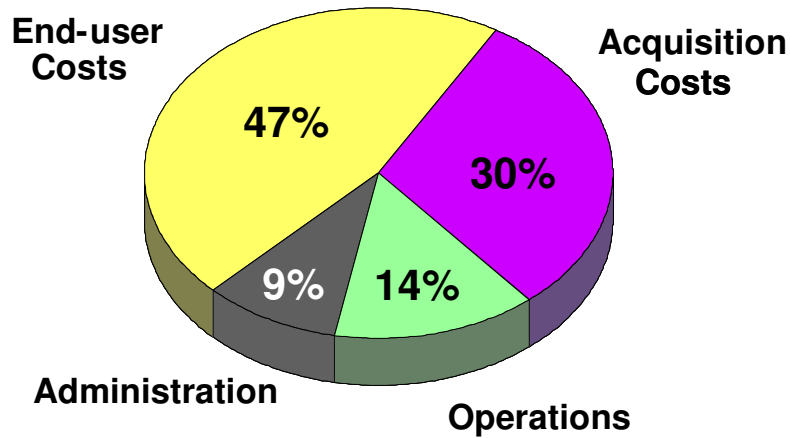


Desktop Storage Centralization Strategies

- Individual PCs hard drive are replaced with virtual disks stored on NAS/SAN
- Reliability is increased
- Blades or Virtual Machines can be diskless:
 - Workstation or hypervisor images can be streamed using OS Streaming software (for instance Citrix Provisioning Server, ex-Ardence)
- Storage capacity needs can be reduced by using:
 - shared images
 - Data de-duplication software
- Ethernet based protocols (iSCSI, NFS, etc) can be used to lower blade costs.



Total Cost of Ownership for Traditional PC Environment



*\$4000 TCO per desktop (\$1200 acquisition cost)
\$760 TCO per laptop (\$1900 acquisition cost)*

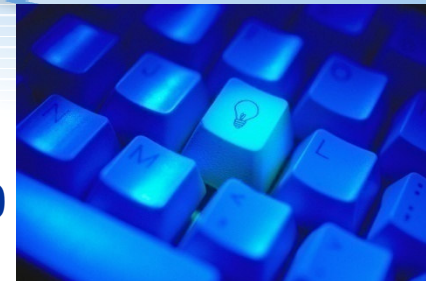
- 50%** Reduction Setup time & deploy
- 29%** Reduction IT operations costs
- 88%** Reduction worker downtime
- 78%** Increase IT staff productivity



Real-World Power Savings With Virtual Desktops

Alternative Desktop Computing

- Virtual Clients require less power than traditional desktops
 - Ex. Assume 800 desktops
 - Traditional desktop power consumption: 120,000**
 - 800 users * average 150 watts per PC
 - Virtual Client power consumption: 11,200 watts**
 - 800 Thin Clients * 8 watts (6400 watts)
 - 1 BladeCenter + 14 HS21 XM blades* + 16GB memory + DS4200 Storage (4800 watts)
 - Cost savings is estimated at over 130 watts per desktop**



Power savings alone pays for the thin clients!

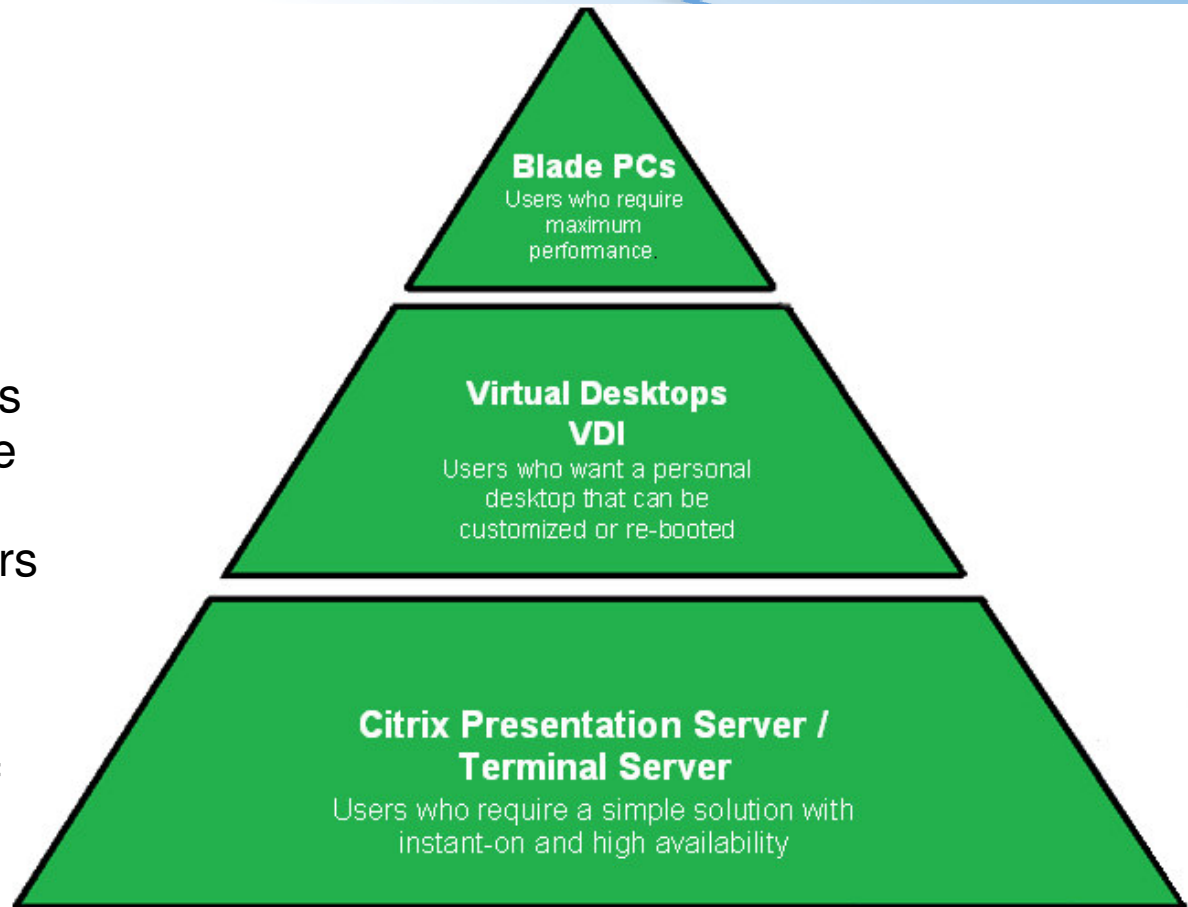
- Assumes 10 cents per kWh with desktops operational for 8 hours per day, 250 days per year.
- Servers operational for 24 hours per day, 365 days per year.

Over 90% reduction in power consumption!



Consolidated Desktops Are GREEN

- Companies save about 7,000 kilowatt hours for every software application put onto a virtual machine
- Each server removed through virtualization saves 12.5 tons of carbon dioxide emissions, which is equivalent to taking 1.5 cars off the road
- PC's average 124 watts of Power, Thin Clients range from 10-30 watts
 - 85% decrease in power used at each desktop!



Scalability Guidelines

- CPU: 5 to 8 users/core
- Memory:
 - 500MB to 1GB/user
 - Hypervisors are getting better at memory sharing
- Blades are ideal building blocks for horizontal scalability:
 - A dual socket blade with quad core processors and 32 GB memory should run 30 to 60 desktops



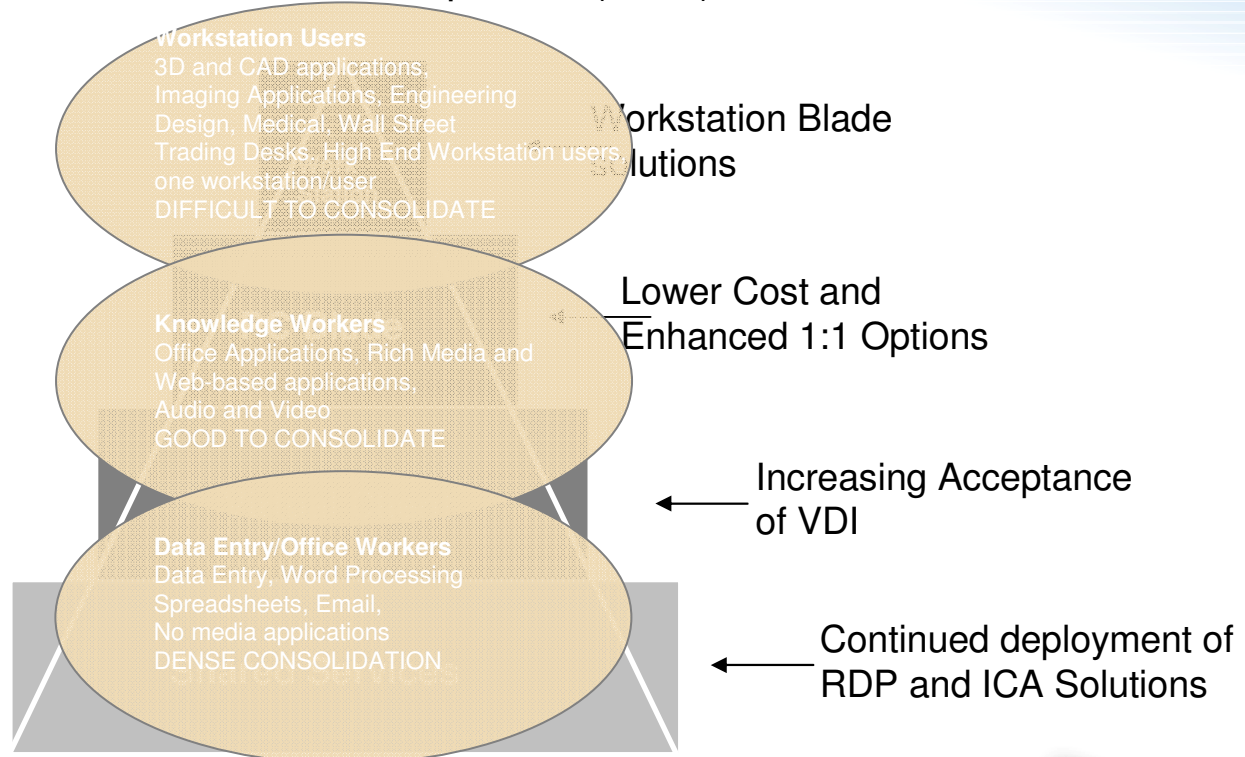
Applications For Server Hosted Desktops

158M Total Business Desktop Units (2007)

189M Total Business Desktop Units (2009)

Server-Hosted Desktop Growth will be fueled by

- PC over IP Graphics Compression Technology (available today)
- Software to enhance RDP (soon)
- Connection Broker Software to manage server-hosted desktops throughout the desktop pyramid (today and future)
- PC Boards in Server Enclosures (future)



Source: IDC July 2006, Worldwide PC Client Form Factor 2006-2010

Source: Gartner, 2006 PC Market by Operating System, Worldwide, 2001-2010



Future

- Higher density or virtual desktops per blade thanks to
 - more cores per processor
 - more addressable memory per processor and better memory throughput
 - more hypervisor friendly technologies built in silicon
- GPU virtualization



Thank You

Stéphane Verdy, CTO

Devon IT

sverdy@devonit.com

