

Jean S. Bozman  
Research Vice President, IDC Global Enterprise Server Solutions

# Future Server Fabrics: How New-Age Servers will Change the World of IT in 2007

Analysis of IDC Data and the Dynamics of the  
Worldwide Server Market

[www.idc.com](http://www.idc.com)



# What the New Infrastructure Is All About . . .



- The new economic realities have changed IT spending patterns . . .
- . . . Creating new computing infrastructures
  - Thin rack-optimized servers
  - Blade servers
  - Partitions in scalable servers
  - Clusters
  - Grids
- What can IT managers do to cope with the changing computing landscape?

# It's a Classic Stand-Off: IT Buy-In vs. Business-Unit Buy-in



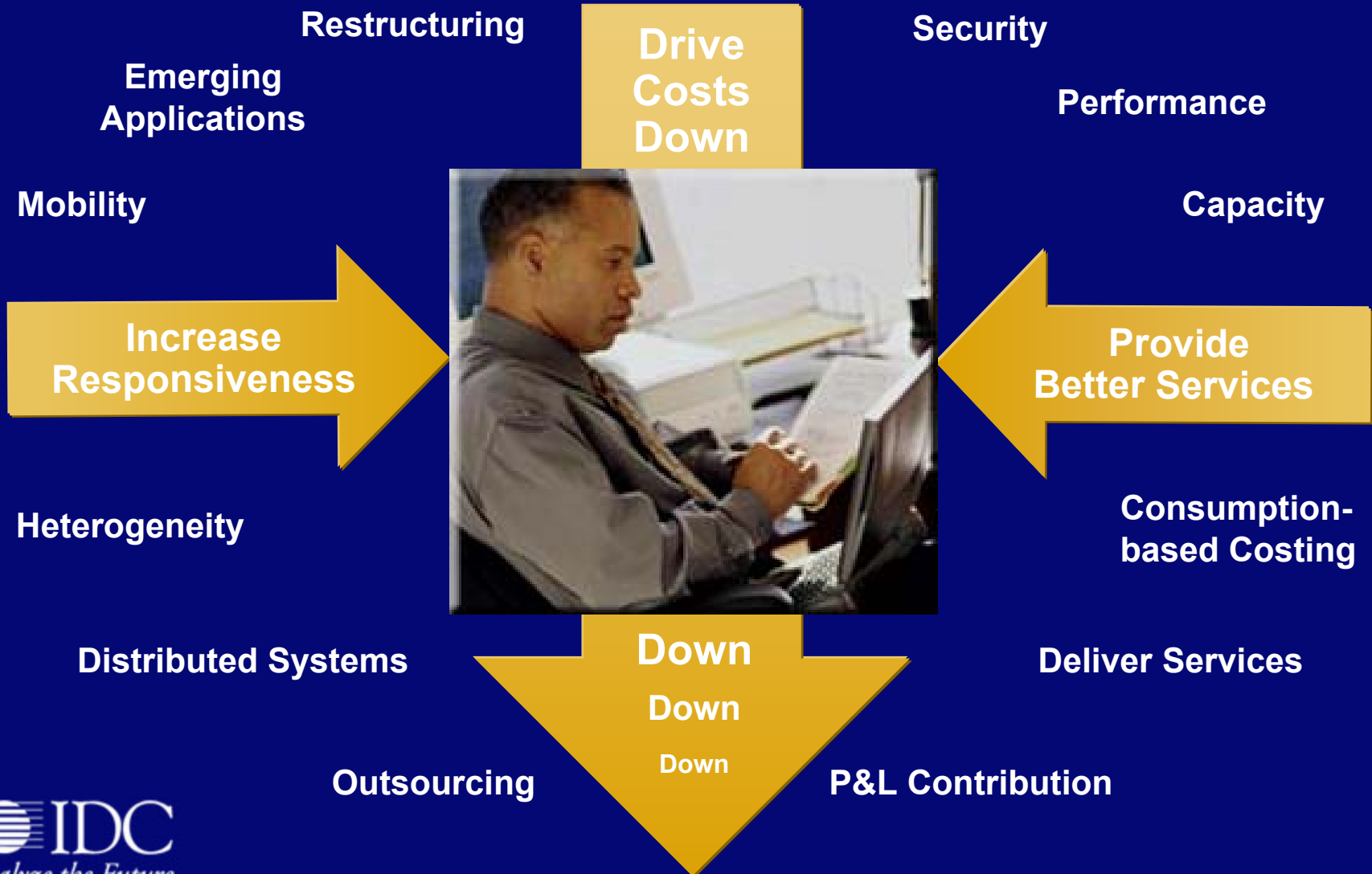
## IT manager priorities:

- Building/maintaining infrastructure
- Managing IT Staff and Resources
- Improving Server Utilization
- Reducing Downtime

## Business-unit manager goals:

- Setting Corporate standards
- Familiar end-user access to data
- Highly available data and apps
- Service-Level Agreements
- Holding the line on IT Budgets

# CIO Challenges Today



# Data Center History: Concentric Circles of IT Systems Acquisition

Mainframes in the data center were the “core”

Minicomputers came next

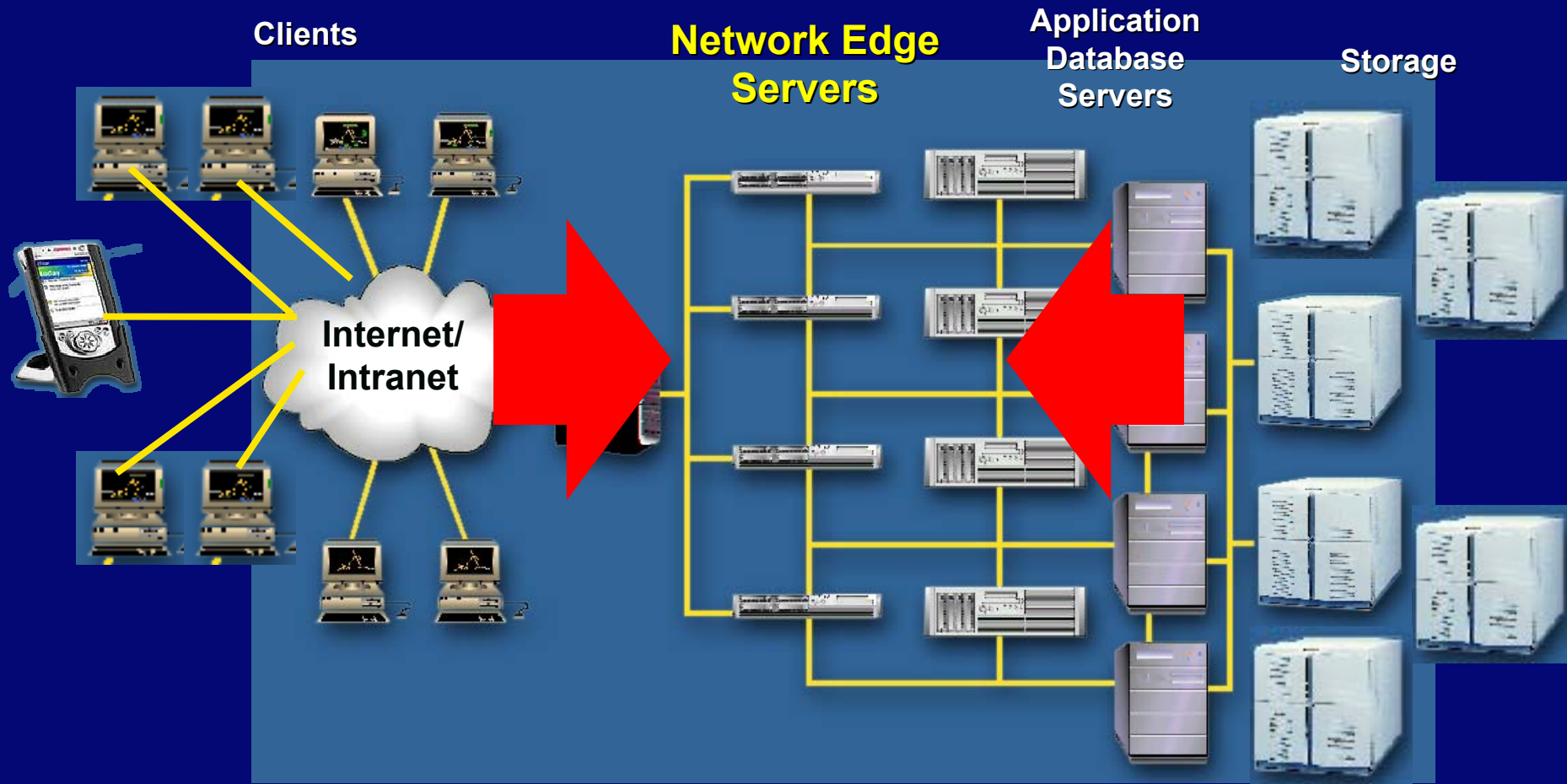
Unix servers surrounded the minis

Windows grew up from the LANs

Linux is the latest “ring” on the “edge” of the network

# 1998–2000:

## Internet Growth Impacts the Server Market





# The Emerging Universe of IT Server/Storage Fabrics

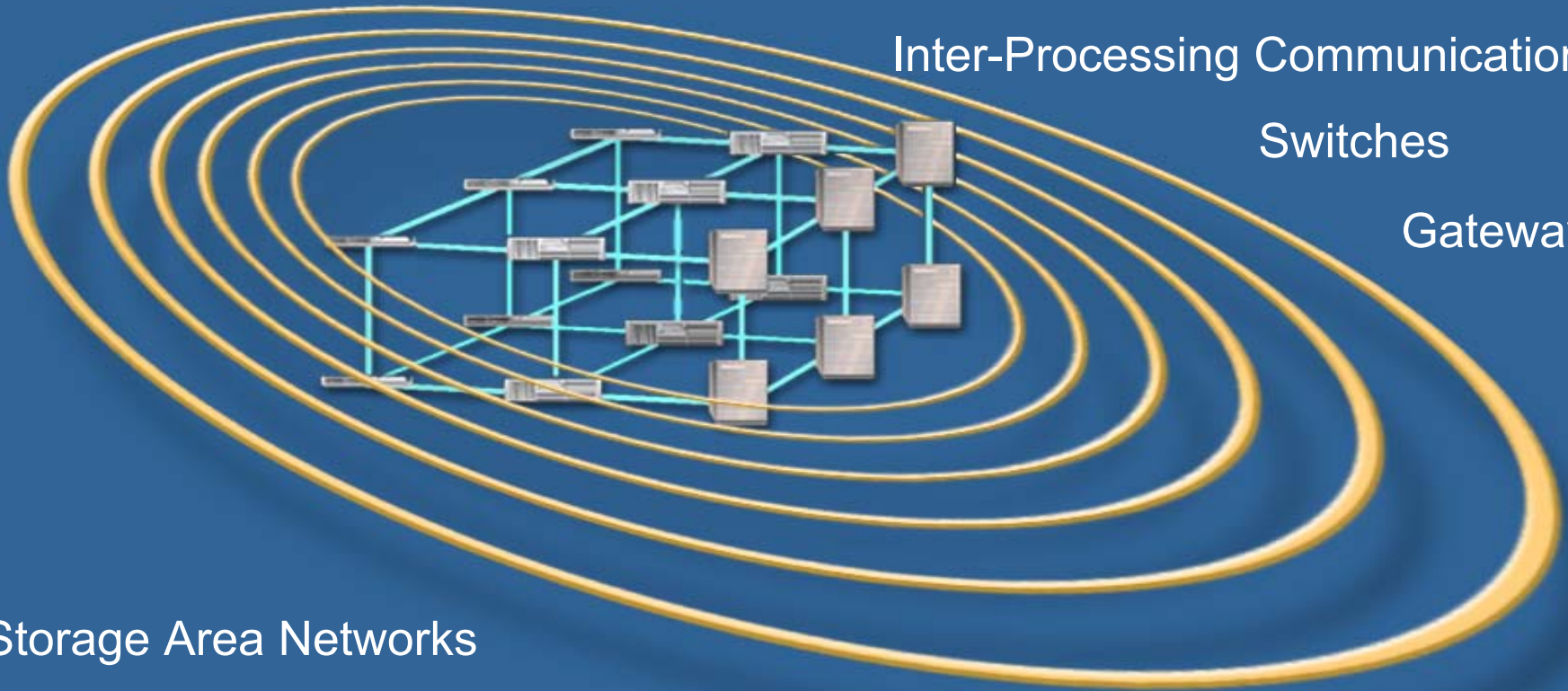
Application Clustering

Inter-Tier Communications

Inter-Processing Communications

Switches

Gateways



Storage Area Networks

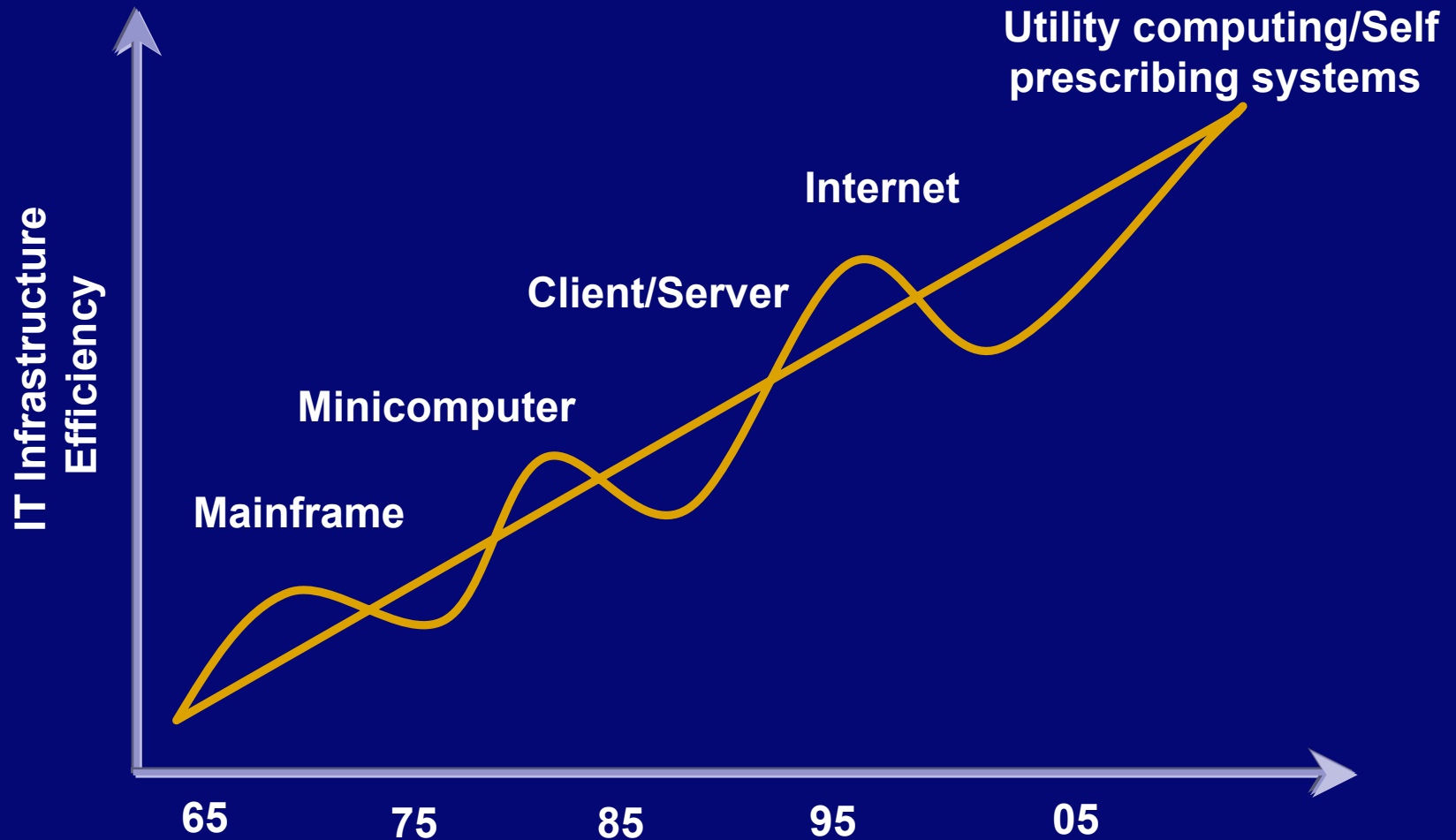
Network Attached Storage

Embedded Systems

Blades

Routers

# Utility Computing, the Next Transition





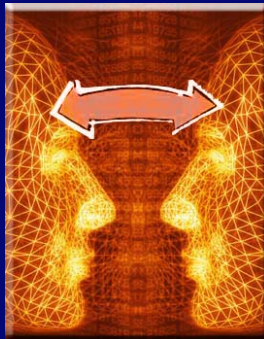
# Service Centric Computing = Utility Computing

- The ability to seamlessly access computing capacity on demand across geography, application, operating system
- **Private Utilities** The ability to provide utility computing functionality within an enterprise or a closely knit group of enterprises
- **Public Utilities** The ability to provide computing capacity to any customer at any time independent of customer affiliation

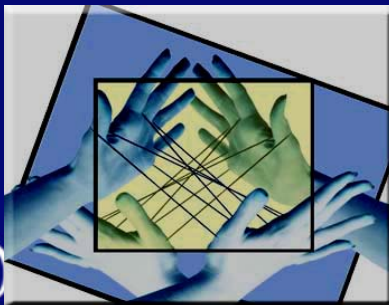
# Utility Computing Evolution



**Phase 1:**  
Consolidation

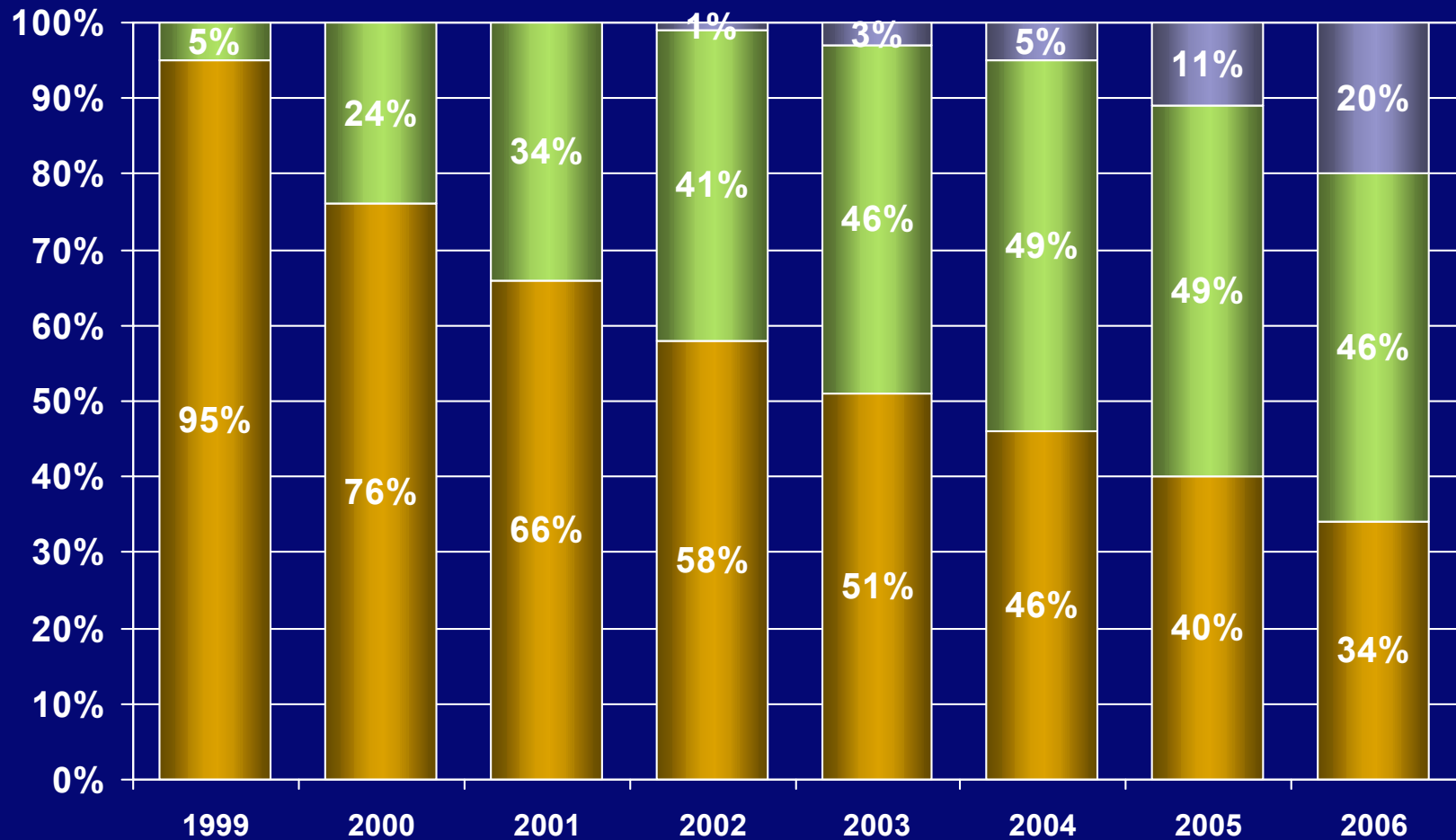


**Phase 2:**  
Sharing Compatible Resources,  
Automation, Virtualization

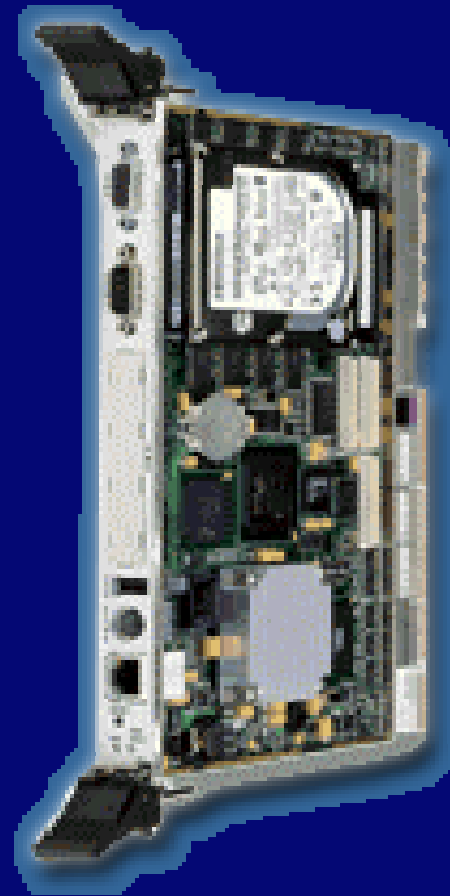
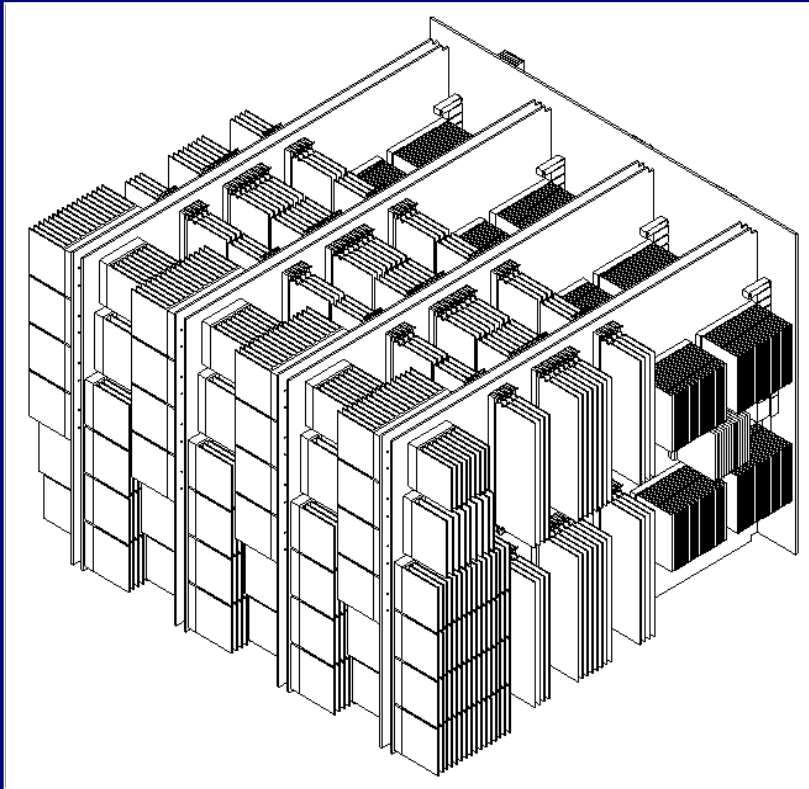


**Phase 3:**  
Share All Resources

# Strategic Outlook – Server Form Factors



# Partitions? Or Blades?



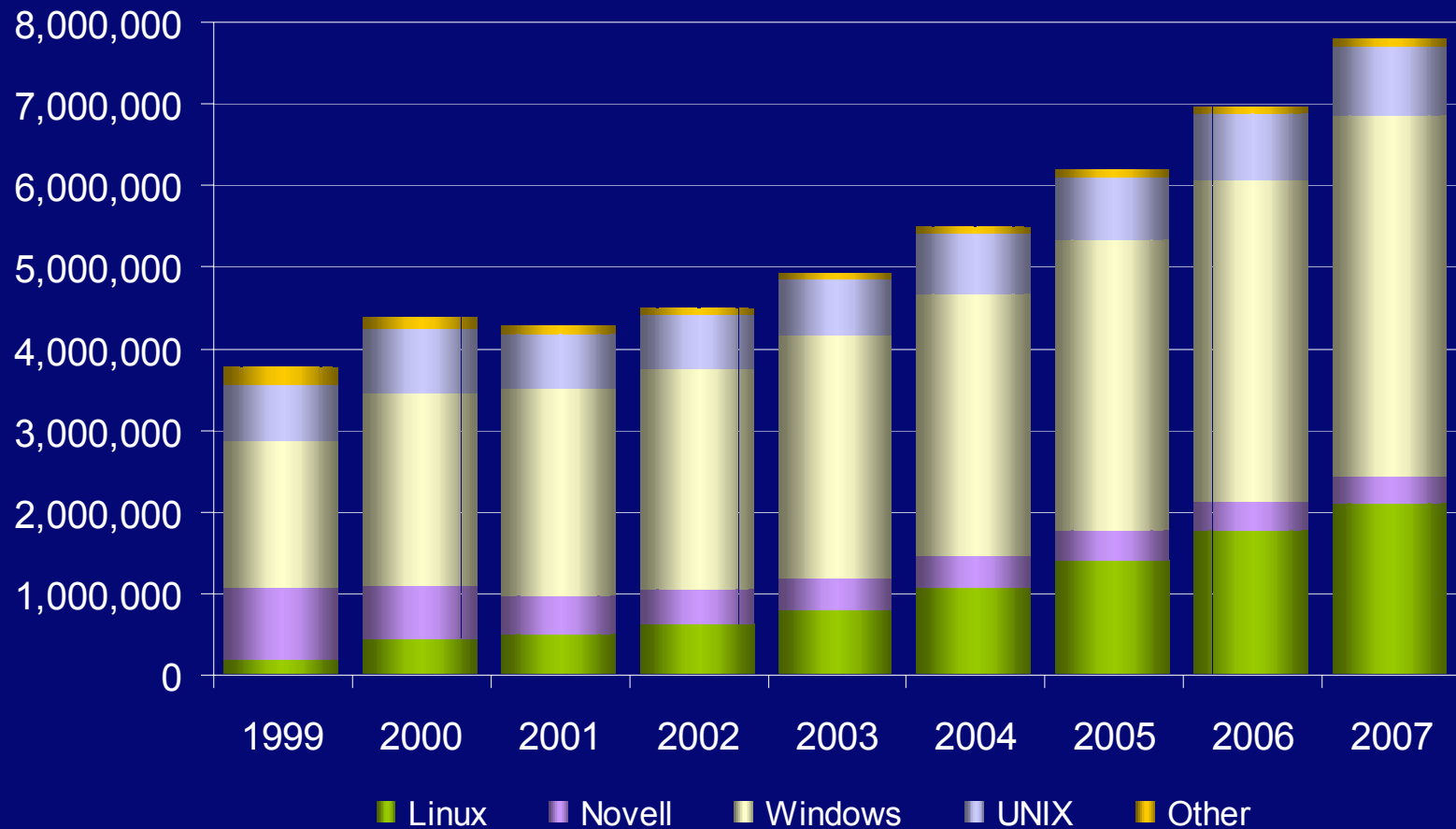
# Looking ahead . . .



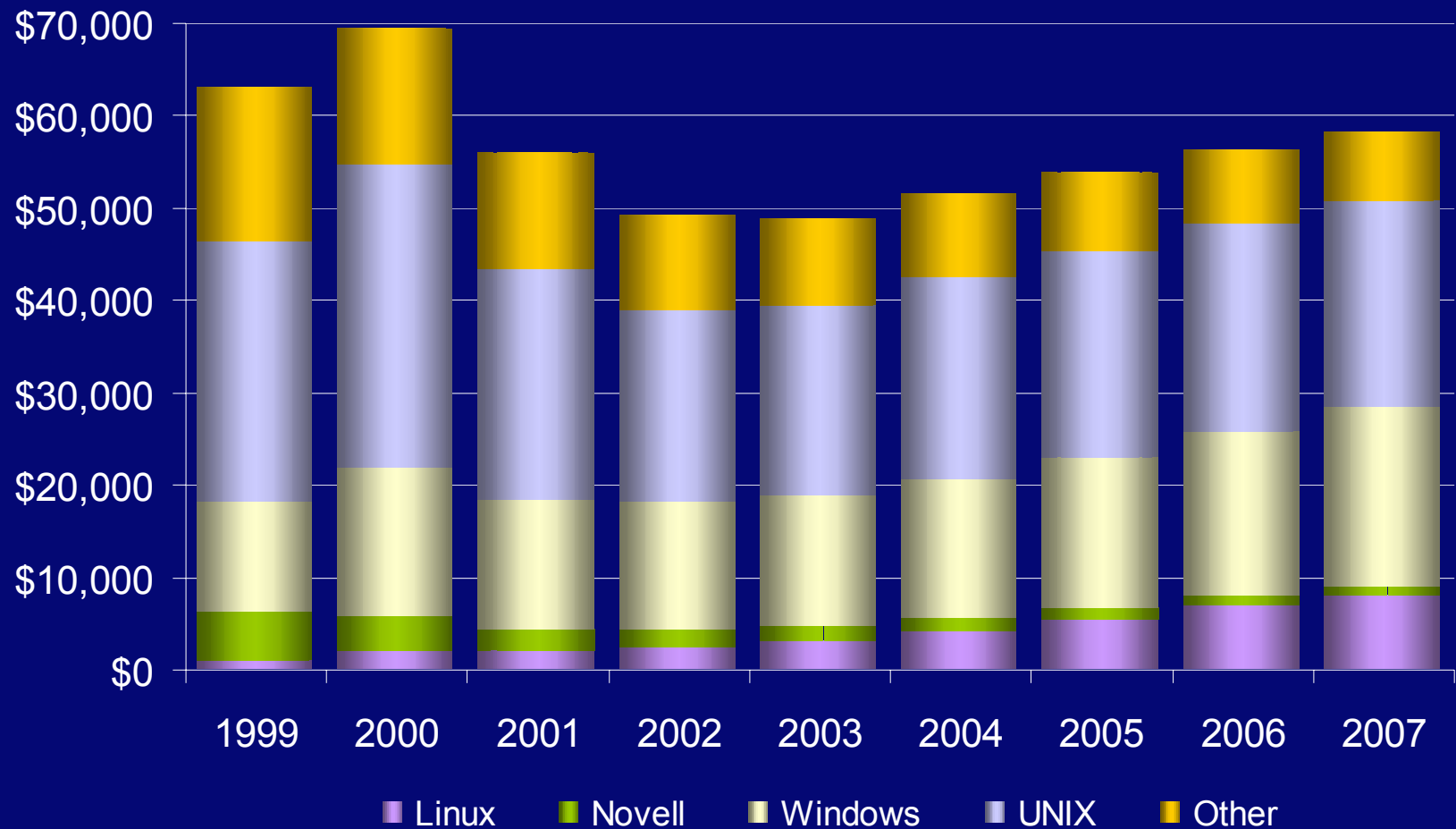
- Scale-up servers
  - Partitioned servers supporting many operating systems
  - 64+ processors, or more
  - Sophisticated system management moves workloads to resources
- Scale-out servers
  - Flexible growth path
  - HPC/technical clusters
  - Commercial clusters and grids
  - Utility computing by large enterprises; by service providers; and by outsourcers



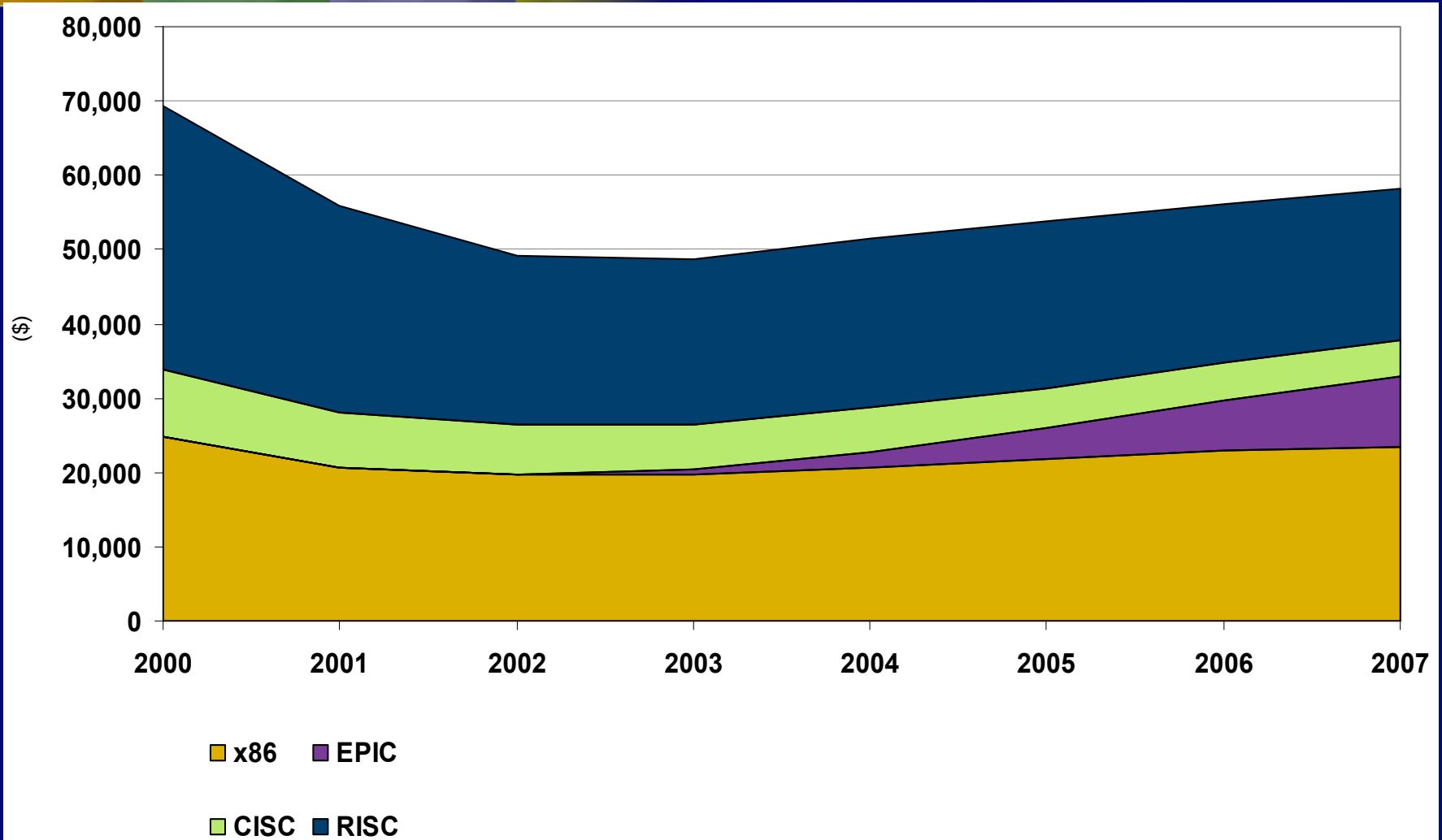
# Worldwide Server Growth: Unit Shipments, 1999-2002 (actual) and 2003-2007 (forecast)



# Worldwide Server Growth: Revenue 1999-2002 (actual) and 2003-2007 (forecast)



# Server Revenue Growth, by Processor Type



# Multiple Server Form Factors . . .

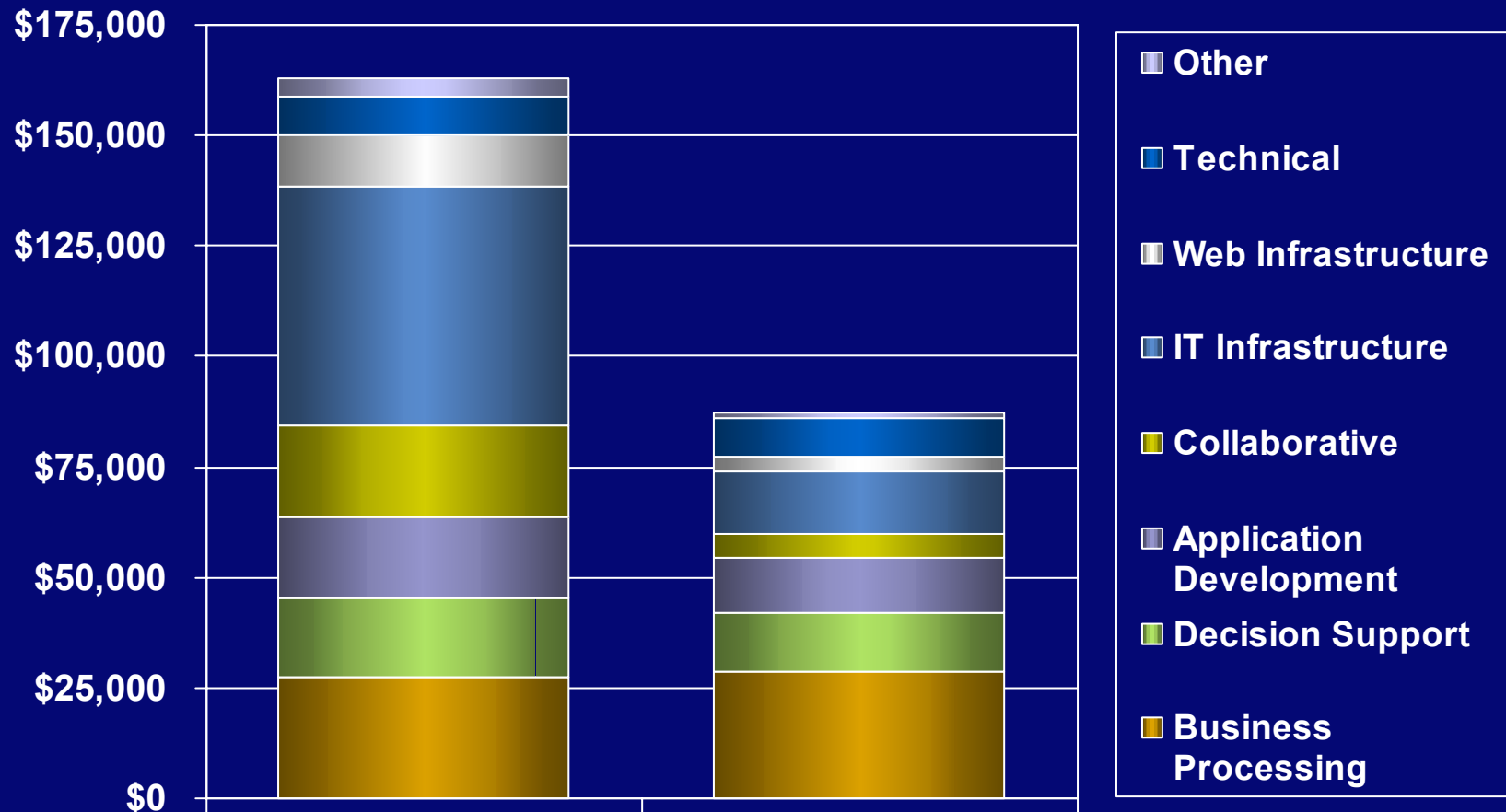
The form-factor is being matched to the workload:

- File/print
- E-mail/collaborative
- Business processing
- Online transaction processing (OLTP)
- Database-centric

A server/storage “fabric” is being woven to tie everything together:

- Rack-optimized servers
- Blades
- Scalable servers
- Storage (SANs; NAS; Direct-Attach Storage)
- Networking devices and I/O Interconnects

# Customer Investment: Scale Up vs. Scale Out



Scale Out

Scale Up

< 8-Way

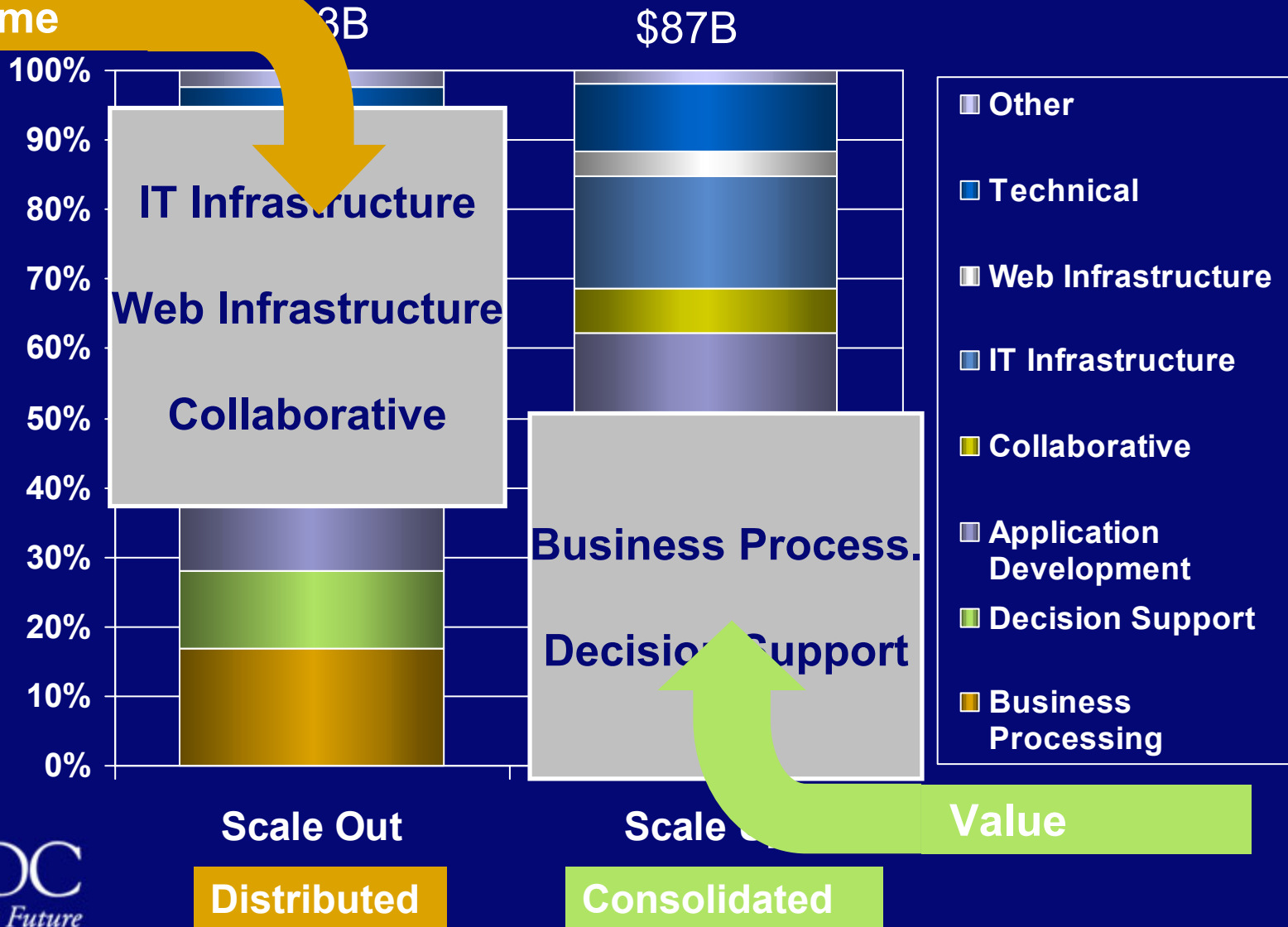
8-Way+

RISC & IA32 Only



# Customer Investment: Scale Up vs. Scale Out

Volume



# The Consolidation Lifecycle.....

## Centralization:

- Single Application/Server
- Staff Intensive

## Physical:

- Increased Performance
- Management Efficiencies

# Service Centric Computing Virtualization

## Application Integration:

- Further Standardization
- Application Validation
- Clusters and Partitions

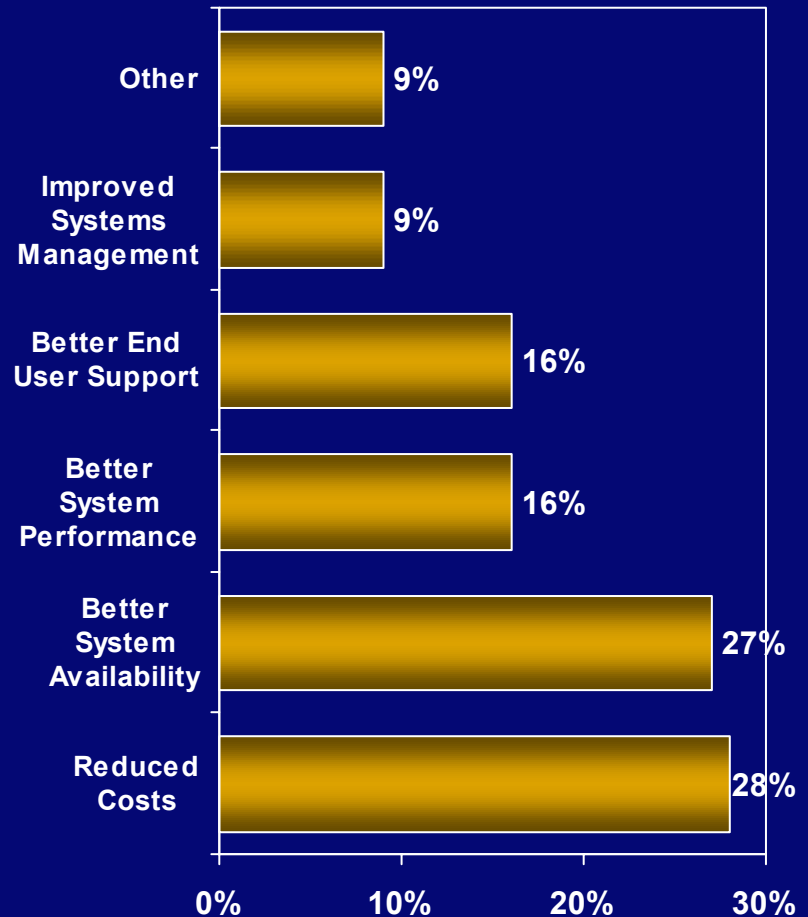
## Data Integration:

- Standardization
- Application Grouping
- System Efficiencies

# How IT Managers Measure Success in Server Consolidation Projects

## Primary Measurement Metrics

- When measuring consolidation success, end-users focus on the underlying systems
- Reduced costs is the top metric, closely followed by better system availability
- These top metrics are followed by better system performance and better end-user support
- The importance of reduced costs and availability increased significantly with company size while performance and end-user support decreased slightly.

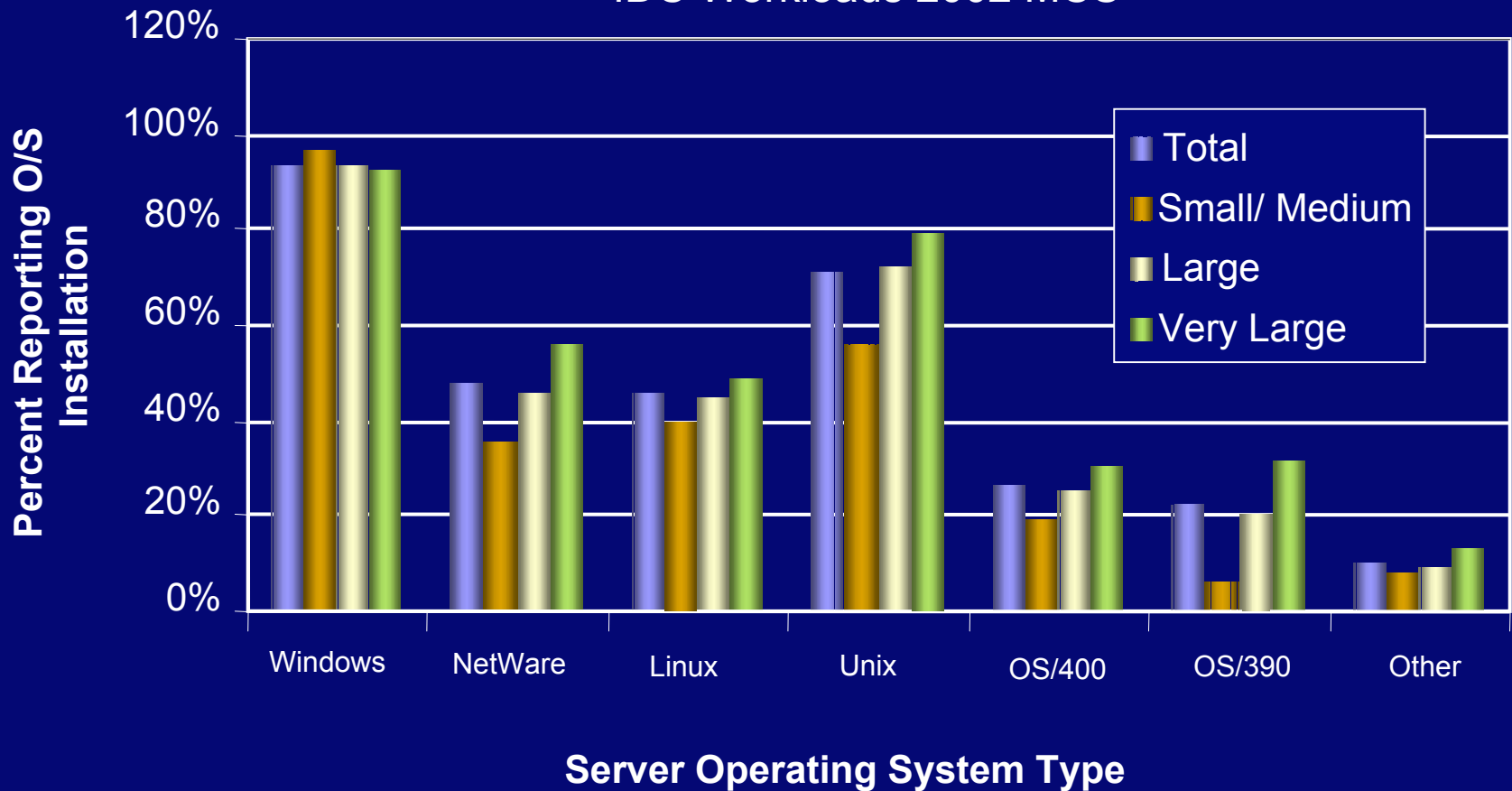


# Multiple Operating Systems

- Variety is Not Going Away . . .
- It Supports Choice in Platforms
- And Workload “Sweet Spots”
- Unix, Windows and Linux Emerge as the Biggest “Slices”
- But Other Operating Systems Remain for Enterprise Workloads
- IT Managers Decide on Operating System Choices . . .
- . . . And on Where the Operating System “Images” Run
- What Emerges is a Complex, and Changing, Pattern of Domains
- That System Management Automation Will Simplify
- Metering and Monitoring will be Key . . .
- . . . To Paying for the new Information Systems Utility

# Presence of Servers in Customer Sites, by Operating System

Server Operating Environments Installed, by Respondent Site, IDC Workloads 2002 MCS





# What's Fueling Linux Servers' Rapid Growth?

- The time was “right,” the acquisition cost was “right”
  - 41% revenue growth year/year, Q402; 35% in Q103
- Piggy-backing on the Internet
- Economic downturn helped adoption
- Business model: Getting into the source
- Alternative to the two largest application platforms: Unix servers and Windows servers
- Programming/administration Unix skills were present
- Demographic change

# Windows Servers: “Scale up” and “Scale Out”

- Windows has always been a strong volume server platform (servers priced less than \$25,000)
- But Windows servers are growing in the midrange enterprise space (\$25,000-\$499,999)
- And will scale up into the high-end enterprise (\$500,000 or more) as the decade progresses
- 64-bit capabilities will benefit DB and HPC workloads
- Databases will become more scalable on Windows servers (e.g., Microsoft SQL Server, Oracle)
- Windows servers will gain more OLTP and business processing software as they become more scalable

# Unix Servers Will Remain Data Center “Anchors” for Enterprise Networks

Mainframe alternatives

Database powerhouses (data warehouse; decision support)

Platforms for Enterprise Applications (ERP, CRM)

Supporting online transaction processing (OLTP)

More scalable than other environments (64-128 CPUs)

High levels of RAS (reliability, availability, serviceability)

Advanced systems management and clustering

Security is enhanced through physical, logical partitions

# HP's Approach to Server Infrastructure

## Multiple form factors

- Blades

- Thin servers

- Scalable servers

## Multiple operating systems

- Unix, Windows, Linux in 2003

- Adding Open VMS and NSK to Itanium servers in 2004

## Support for Utility Computing

- Utility Data Center offering

- Capacity on Demand

- Outsourcing and Managed Services

# Moving to 3 product lines – built on 2 industry-standard architectures (Source: HP)

## Current

HP  
NonStop

HP  
Integrity

HP 9000 /  
e3000

HP Alpha  
Servers

HP  
ProLiant

Enabling larger investment  
in value-add innovation

## Future

### industry standard

HP NonStop  
(Itanium based)  
'04

HP Integrity  
(Itanium based)

HP ProLiant  
(IA-32 based)

### Common Technologies

- Management
- Virtualization
- HA
- Storage
- Clustering



# What Is the Emerging Itanium Ecosystem?



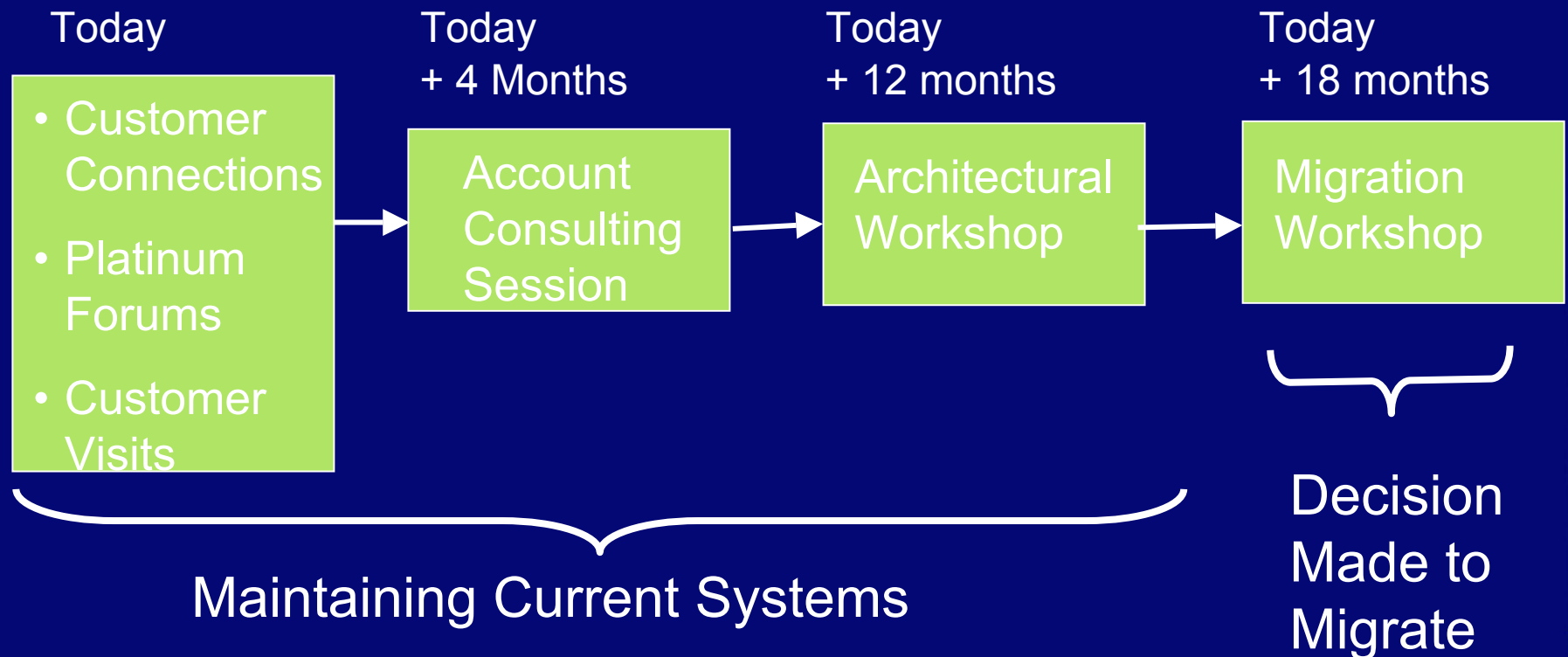
- More ISV applications, server solutions
- Enhanced middleware “build out”
- More 64-bit applications (HPC and commercial)
- Many server OEMs support Itanium 2 as a volume microprocessor platform, supporting volume economics
- Enhanced workload management for operating systems in partitions on scalable servers
- Enhanced workload-balancing software for HPC computing and Web services
- Sophisticated systems management software for commercial clusters and utility computing

# Services and Tools: Providing service and support as customers define it (Source: HP)



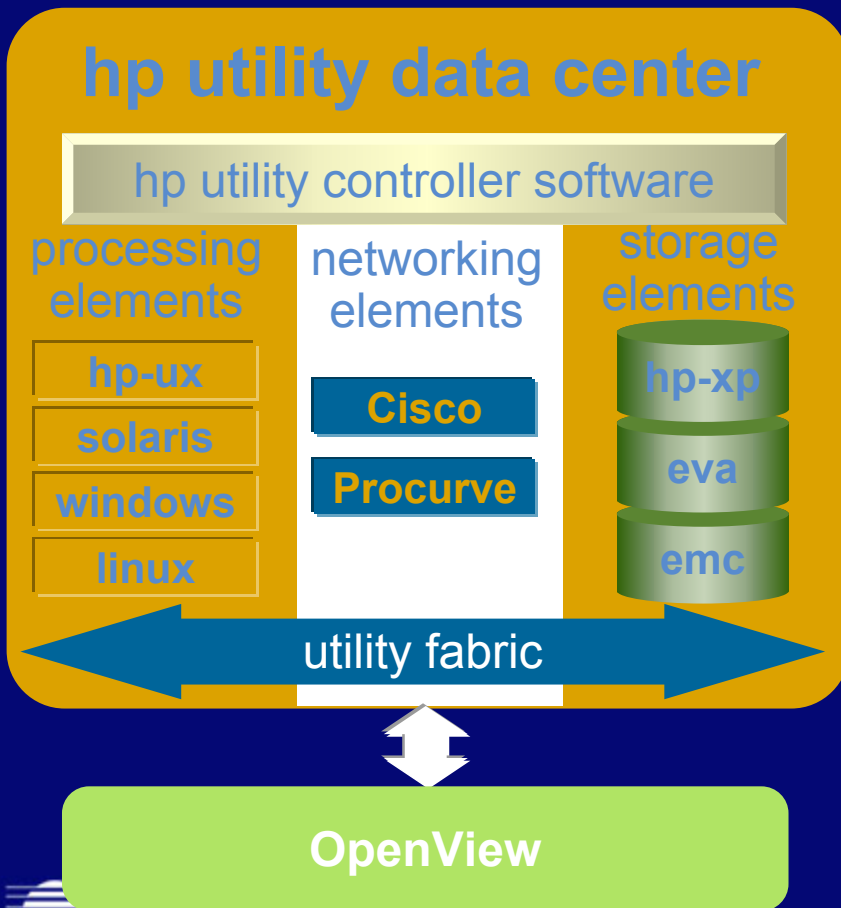
# Types of HP Service Customer Engagements for Transition to Itanium (Source: HP)

## Customer Connections Program and Transition Plan



# UDC Components (Source: HP)

consulting and  
integration services



## Virtual Server Pools

- HP-UX, Linux, Solaris, Windows
- AIX with customization

## Virtual Network Pools

- VLAN
- Cisco and HP Procurve switches

## Virtual Storage Pools

- HP XP and EVA storage
- EMC Symmetrix

## Utility Fabric

- Any to any topology

## Utility Controller Rack & Software

- Manages service templates
- Automated resource, workload and failure management

# HP's Utility Data Center at HP Labs

(Source: HP)



Ops ctr rack

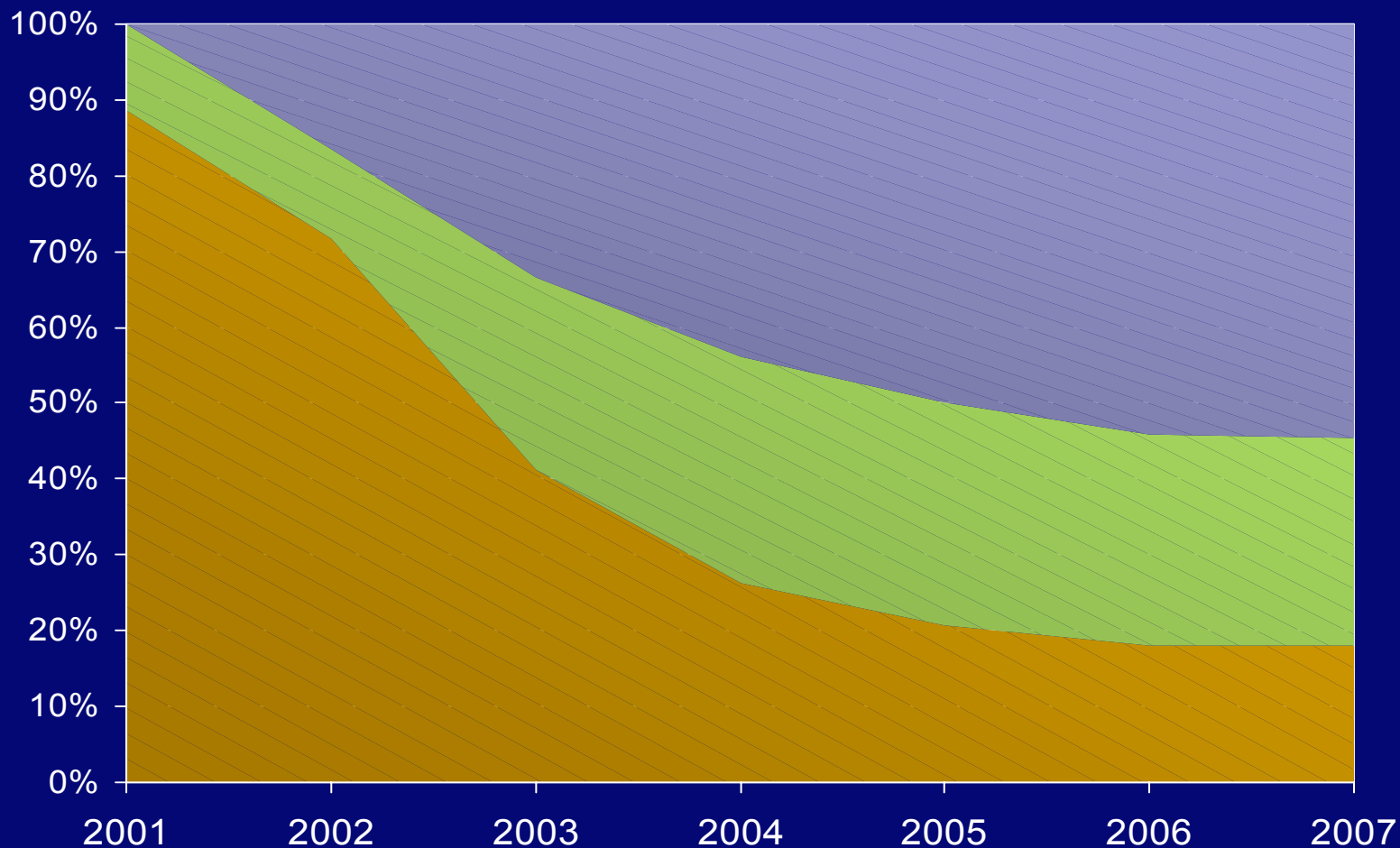
Utility controller  
(Mgmt rack)

Backup rack

Storage array

Fabric rack

# Utility Computing — When to Expect the Technology





# Questions?

Please email me at  
[jbozman@idc.com](mailto:jbozman@idc.com)

