

## DEMO SCRIPT: PLATESPIN RECON

TIME	NARRATIVE	ACTION
	<p>PRE-FLIGHT CHECKS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Login as Administrator/n0v3l1</li> <li>• Launch Recon from desktop icon and maximise window.</li> <li>• The minimize so you can begin with a blank desktop and bring up the Recon interface at the appropriate time.</li> </ul>
	<p>INTRO</p> <p>Successful data center initiatives require considerable up-front planning and analysis to ensure a maximum return on investment. PlateSpin Recon is a sophisticated workload profiling, analysis and planning solution that provides new levels of intelligence, visual analysis and forecasting for optimizing the data center.</p> <p>To introduce the demo environment: here is our PlateSpin Recon station which is running Windows Server 2003. The data is stored in a Microsoft SQL database that can reside either locally on the Recon station or be accessed remotely.</p>	<p>Bring up Recon interface.</p>
	<p>DEMO</p> <p>PlateSpin Recon collects inventory and workload utilization statistics for a clear and concise picture of the application services running in the data center and how their resources are being used. With broad multiplatform support, PlateSpin Recon takes the guesswork out of server consolidation, disaster recovery, capacity planning and green data center initiatives.</p> <p>Once Recon is setup, then next step is to inventory the workloads to be analyzed. For users looking to do capacity planning and what-if analysis for their virtual</p>	<p>Show the Recon interface with the left hand side on the Data Center Explorer and the right hand side on the Start Page.</p> <p>Click on the "Inventory" button to show the different options (i.e.</p>

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	<p>environment, physical hosts can be inventoried using the hostname, CSV file, Windows Domain, IP Range, Subnet or using SNMP against the router.</p> <p>For organizations who've already adopted virtualization, users can inventory VMware's Virtual Center to get the list of ESX servers and virtual machines associated with an instance of Virtual Center.</p> <p>Here are the workloads that have been inventoried within this environment. The data that is collected as part of the inventory process is related to the platform this workload is running on (i.e. HP DL 380, VMware ESX), the operating system, the processor type, the networking configuration, the applications installed, etc. All of this data has been collected remotely and does not require agents to be deployed. The other type of data collected by Recon is the on-going performance metrics.</p> <p>Performance metrics include CPU, memory, disk and network utilization values. These metrics are collected remotely every 5 minutes by default This chart view shows the values of the metrics across time.</p> <p>For a more holistic, higher level view the user would now look at the reports included with Recon.</p> <p>It is here that the user can analyze the utilization trends of the environment, look for consolidation candidates for the next phase of their server consolidation project, etc. For a quick overall view of the inventory of the environment, look at the Inventory Report. This report gives a view of the hosts within the environment and the details of the operating system they are running. Here we get the same data but represented in a graph. Now for organizations looking to do</p>	<p>Machine, Virtual Center, ...)</p> <p>Click on the + sign by "All" from within the Data Center explorer window (left hand side of the gui). Right click on NJ-CONTINUOUS and choose "Properties"</p> <p>Click on the "Chart" tab on the right hand side, choose "1 hour" from a pull-down menu (this menu option initially shows "5 Min")</p> <p>Scroll through the 2<sup>nd</sup> pulldown menu (initially shows "Disk (MB/sec)) to show the different metrics</p> <p>Go to the "Reports Explorer" by clicking on the "Reports Explorer" tab or choosing it under the "View" pull down menu</p> <p>Click the "+" by "Inventory", click the "+" by "VCSA - Inventory</p>

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	<p>capacity planning and what if analysis for their server consolidation projects, the next step would be to go to the consolidation planning module.</p> <p>It is here where a user would specify the candidate workloads to be included in the plan, which virtualization platform would be used, the type of hardware that virtualization platform would run on and how busy to allow that would-be virtual host to get before deciding there is no more for any new virtual machines</p> <p>Here there is a sample consolidation project. In this case, there are scale out and scale up scenarios. For the ScaleOut scenario onto some smaller servers, it would require 5 virtual hosts to fit all the potential virtual machines. For the ScaleUp scenario onto some larger servers, it would require only 3 virtual hosts.</p> <p>For a particular would-be virtual host, in this case running VMware ESX, here is a listing of a potential breakdown of virtual machines. If we click on this host and look at the chart, we can get an idea of what the 24 hour profile would look on this server and how each would-be virtual machine would contribute to the utilization of this server.</p> <p>Here we have how this virtual host would look like from a CPU usage throughout the day</p> <p>Now Memory. This can be done to see what is the bottleneck. Is it CPU, memory, disk IO or network IO? Why am I not getting a better consolidation ratio on this virtual host?</p> <p>This has been more ad-hoc type analysis. There are also canned reports as each scenario includes a summary report which can help build the business case for this scenario. It will answer questions like "How will this change the footprint within my datacenter?", "How much less rack space could I be using?", "How much less energy could I be using?", etc.</p>	<p>Report", right click on the time stamp and choose "View Report"</p> <p>Within this report change the view from "OS Details" to "OS Summary"</p> <p>Go to the "Project Explorer" by clicking on the "Project Explorer" tab or choosing it under the "View" pull down menu</p> <p>Open up "Consolidation", "Scenarios", "ScaleOut". Also open up "ScaleUp"</p> <p>Under "ScaleOut", open up "Dell M600_00". Click on "Dell M600_00". On the right hand side click on the chart tab.</p> <p>Change the pull-down menu (on the Chart) from "Workload" to "Utilization"</p> <p>Change the pull-down menu (on the Chart) from "Processor (Speed)" to "Memory %"</p> <p>Right click on the "ScaleOut" scenario and choose "View Report" -&gt; "View Report"</p>

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	<p>Once a scenario has been picked to be implemented the user can point to a PlateSpin Migrate server</p> <p>And then point the would-be ESX servers to real ESX servers. This will then create jobs that can be modified and scheduled to be run.</p>	<p>Right click on "ScaleOut" and choose "Implement using PlateSpin Portability Suite"</p> <p>Click "Next"</p>
	<p>SUMMARY</p> <p>At this point, the next step would be to use PlateSpin Migrate to implement and execute the plan. What you've just seen is how PlateSpin Recon provides capacity planning as well as post-virtualization analysis, to maximize the success of your virtualization initiative.</p>	
	<p>RESET PROCEDURE</p>	<p>Revert PlateSpin Demo vm to snapshot.</p>

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