# **Configuration Management**

**A Foundation for Grid Computing** 



# Pealing back the layers Grid Computing

#### Figure 1

#### A Grid Requires Five Layers of Functionality to Operate

Layer 4: Administrative Support

Layer 3: Applications

Layer 2: Distributed Programming Model

Laver 1: Virtual System

Layer 0: Infrastructure Resources

The manual and automated systems required to coordinate the actions of the multiple owners of the conjoined resources

Designed to be executed in parallel across the many resources of the grid

A mechanism for linking programs across a network such as Webservices, CORBA or DCE

Creates a distributed operating system across the resources in Layer 0

Servers, storage, networking, individual operating systems

CORBA = Common Object Request Broker Architecture DCE = Distributed Computing Environment

From Gartner research Note: A Five-Layer Model for Grid Implementations (March 21, 2003), Carl Claunch



### Infrastructure trends

### Extended enterprise

- extranets
- contractors
- web services
- outsourcing

## Occasionally Connected Computers

- mobile workforce
- wireless
- handheld devices



# **Network and Systems Management**

### Two primary sets of activities:

Availability/
Performance
Management

Configuration Management



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# **Availability/Performance Management**

**Definition:** Continuous monitoring of the network infrastructure and applications through real-time and predictive views.

- databases
- applications
- messaging and collaboration
- web infrastructure
- content
- security services
- transaction performance
- network performance



# **Configuration Management**

**Definition:** Installation, upgrade, support, discovery and tracking of hardware and software.

- auto discovery (software, network gear, servers, PCs, PDAs)
- software distribution
- self-healing and state management
- remote control
- application usage and metering
- software license management



# **Configuration Management goals/principles**

### Keep:

- users productive
- software operating
- hardware running

## By:

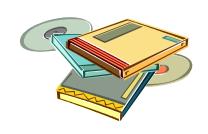
- preventing problems whenever possible
- correcting issues quickly
- deploying upgrades and fixes timely
- refreshing systems with minimal disruption





# Configuration Management dimensions





### **Hardware**

- > IP address
- > location
- > **OS**
- > CPU
- > memory
- > storage
- > capacity
- > status
- > users
- > software

### **Software**

- > installations
- > usage patterns
- > # of users
- > concurrent use
- > licensing
- > hardware
- > users



### **Users**

- > contact info
- > organization
- > location
- > permissions
- > privacy controls
- > hardware
- > software usage



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# Key component of CM: auto discovery

### Complete view of infrastructure

- hardware (network, servers, and clients)
- software
- users (directory integration)

## Take action on discovery data

- deploy software and updates
- remotely diagnose and fix
- refresh, re-allocate, retire



# Key component of CM: software distribution

#### Distribute:

- applications
- upgrades
- patches
- registry change
- new virus definitions

#### Uninstall software that is:

- unlicensed
- unused
- non-standard



### Key component of CM: self-healing/state mgmt

#### Ensure desired state of:

- applications
- targeted versions
- security settings (e.g. web browser)
- user profiles
- privacy settings
- utility settings (e.g. VPN IP address)



# Key component of CM: remote control

### Take control of any device to:

- perform triage:
  - » diagnose
  - » fix
  - » escalate
- take a configuration snapshot
- open up live support chat



# Key component of CM: application usage

#### Software usage analysis should tell you:

- Which applications are underutilized or not used at all.
- Which employees are not using the latest technology.
- Which employees are using non-standard/rogue software.
- How much training will be required to migrate users.
- How to justify software expenditures to the CIO.
- How to make the delete vs. buy decision.



# Key component of CM: license management

#### Track license entitlements:

- volume licensing
- upgrades
- OEM
- retail
- maintenance and support plans

## Track entitlement consumption:

- installations
- client access licenses (CALs) / server access
- users/ concurrent use
- devices



# **Summary:**

Configuration Management and standards are a precursor for successful Grid Computing applications.



# Q and A

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