

# WHAT IS HYPERCONVERGED INFRASTRUCTURE? HCI EXPLAINED



Hyperconverged infrastructure (HCI) is a paradigm shift in [data center technologies](#) that aims to:

- Reduce infrastructure complexity
- Enhance scalability
- Enable a truly [software-defined IT infrastructure environment](#)

Organizations using on-premise infrastructure struggle to optimize data center capacity and performance, especially when traditional virtualization mechanisms lead to unmanageable, complex, and under-optimized resource islands.

Introducing HCIs to your organization is an opportunity to massively expand what IT can do for an enterprise. Scalability becomes easier. Downtime can be reduced to an absolute minimum through intelligent design.

This is achieved through the use of separate servers, storage networks, and storage arrays. Hyperconverged design makes use of [cloud technology](#) to deliver a completely software-driven platform that brings many benefits to any business, as we'll see below.

Investment in convergence has increased exponentially in recent years. According to the [Worldwide Quarterly Converged Systems Tracker](#) report by the research firm International Data Corporation (IDC), investments in overall converged solutions actually finished down 0.6% in 2020, compared to the previous year.

The bright spot, though, is around HCI. In fact, HCI system sales increased 7.4% year over year—a marked acceleration over the last several quarters.

So, what's the buzz all about? In this article, we'll look at:

- [HCI](#)
- [Why “hyper”?](#)
- [CI vs HCI](#)
- [Who HCI is for](#)
- [Benefits](#)
- [What HCI means for business](#)

## What is hyperconverged infrastructure?

HCI is an IT framework that involves [virtualizing](#) all the [hardware elements](#) in a conventional data center environment. This allows you to centrally manage the integrated infrastructure resources within a software-defined architecture.

Using commercial off-the-shelf servers, virtualization is applied to:

- Computing
- Storage
- Wider network resources

Hyperconverged infrastructure solutions are designed to bring economic and performance advantages to data centers. With HCI, a private data center can now operate as a scalable, high-performance, [reliable](#), and [always available](#) cloud-like infrastructure.

*(Learn more about [software-driven data centers](#), or SDDCs.)*

## What's “hyper” about HCI?

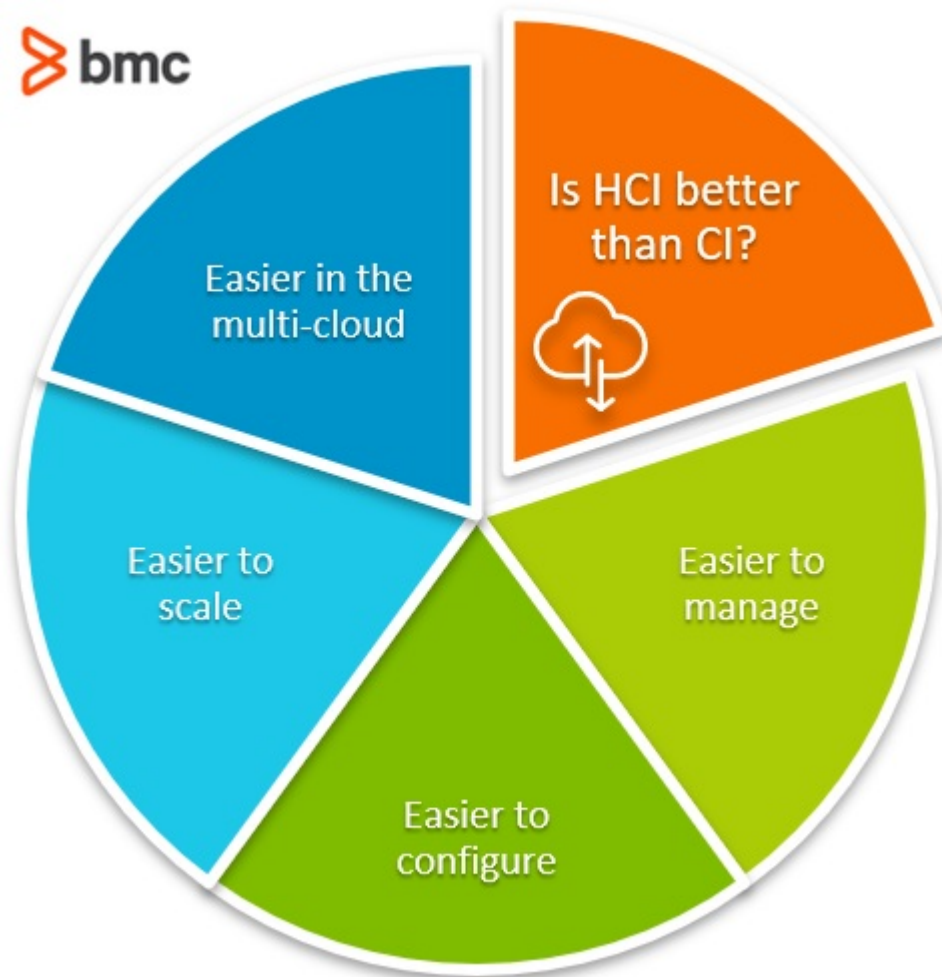
The “hyper” in the name can be a little misleading. HCI isn't necessarily better than a converged infrastructure (CI). However, for large, virtual machine (VM)-oriented companies, HCI can:

- Improve efficiency
- Practically eliminate downtime
- Make scalability as easy as sending an email

CI is the hardware-based approach to infrastructure. It still simplifies data center management, but it is built by using hardware to bring multiple business processes together.

These processes work like hardware building blocks—each component can be separated and reverted to a more traditional model.

HCI is “hyper” because everything is software-defined. As all technology is completely integrated, it cannot be broken down into separate components. This means that when you commit to the software-based approach, reverting can be difficult.



## Is HCI better than a regular CI?

Generally speaking, if HCI is regarded as better than a regular converged infrastructure, it's for these reasons:

- **Easier configuration.** With the traditional converged infrastructure, the underlying elements of the virtualized system are preconfigured, prepackaged, and bundled into a single virtualized system. To meet the operational requirements of different workloads, these systems must be re-configured, optimized, and protected.
- **Easier management.** Convergence only facilitates the purchase and upgrade cycles while the technical problems associated with the infrastructure remain unsolved. From an end-user perspective, HCI offers seamless management and integration of the infrastructure components with minimal user intervention.
- **Easier elasticity.** The resulting VM-centric operations make the data center more elastic to meet varying business demands, help protect data amid fault-prone infrastructure operations, and ensure high IT service availability.
- **Easier multi-vendor approaches.** HCI relies on using compute, storage, and networking devices as virtualized, software-centric, and integrated commodities that may be supported by multiple vendors. This allows for a [multi-cloud strategy](#) within your infrastructure.

(Read our [full comparison of CIs and HCIs](#).)

# Is HCI right for my company?

Hyperconvergence is an innovation.

By applying the principles of virtualization and convergence to discrete elements of the infrastructure individually, not as a prepackaged or bundled product, we create opportunities for new data center concepts.

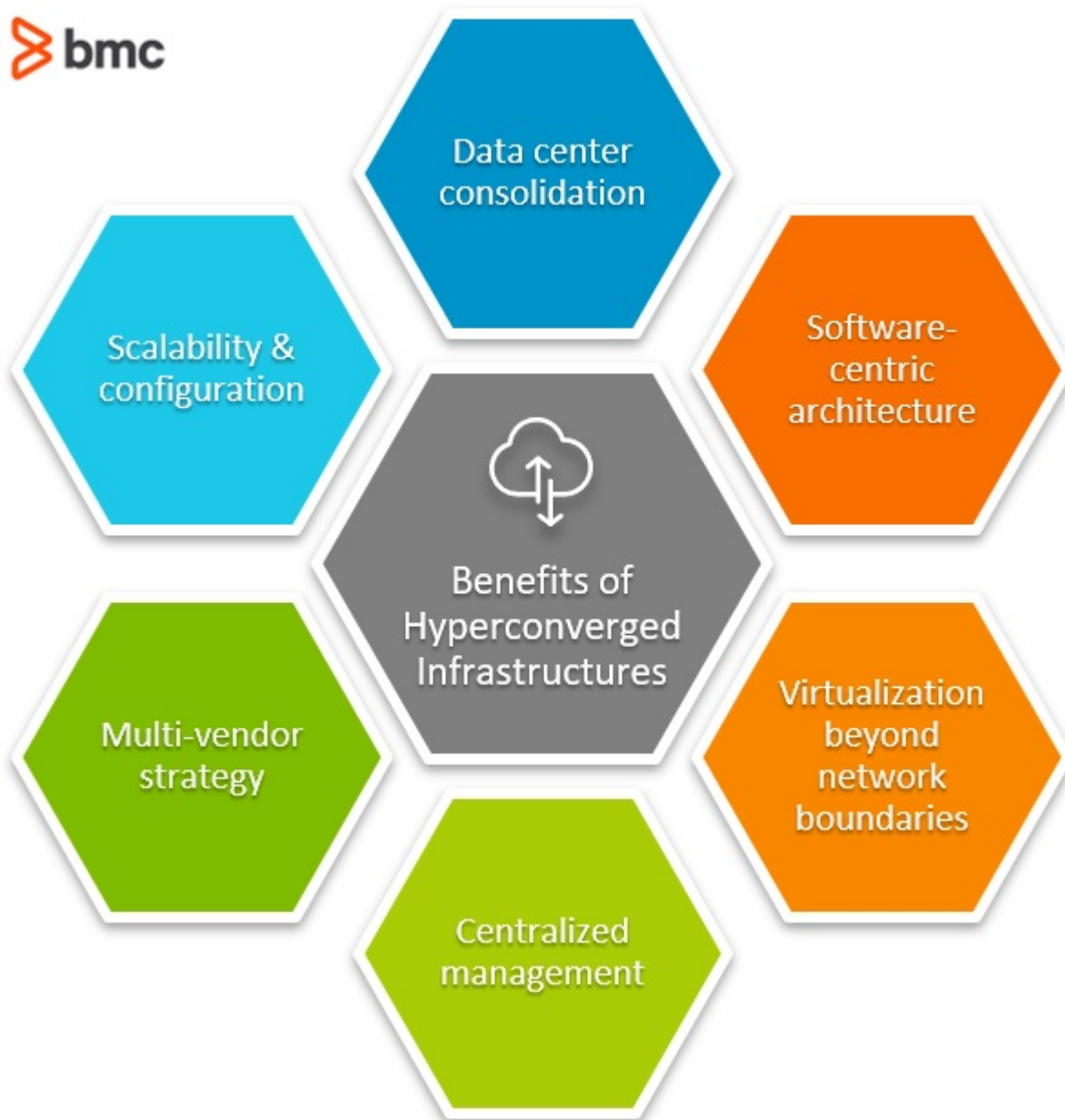
The processing, networking, storage and other hardware resources are federated and can be provisioned, managed, and configured automatically within a software-defined and virtualized environment.

Software technologies can dynamically provision the functionality of the underlying infrastructure resources to different workloads and apps as required. As a result, the hardware resources can be pushed to their maximum to support:

- Scalability
- Security
- Cost efficiency

## Benefits of hyperconverged infrastructure

By now, the value of HCI might already be clear. Here are the most common benefits organizations see when moving to hyperconvergence:



## Data center consolidation

HCI lets organizations replace monolithic storage and networking environments with consolidated infrastructure resources to make the most of their data center investments.

Data center consolidation enables centralized management through automated software, which:

- Reduces the complexity for IT managers
- Simplifies the network architecture

This capability is crucial in scaling the infrastructure effectively. Organizations can increase system capacity by adding nodes to the existing HCI system *without* individually applying the configuration, security, and management protocols for every hardware or device.

## Software-centric architecture

With software-defined infrastructure operations, policies that govern workload processes aren't tied to specific underlying infrastructure hardware components.



That means you don't have to reconfigure your policies every time the workload moves between data center storage instances or when adding new hardware. The software-centric design ensures that the policies are defined and maintained at the abstracted software level of a consolidated infrastructure, instead of being tied with individual hardware products.

This software-centric design means organizations can leverage [automation capabilities](#) to manage, protect, and scale the infrastructure in response to varying workload requirements.

## Virtualization beyond network boundaries

HCI removes the barriers that emerge due to traditional virtualization methodologies.

The integrated compute, storage, and network systems operate as modular components that can be added to scale out the infrastructure.

Unlike converged infrastructure, where storage is tied to the hardware components, the hyperconverged infrastructure may distribute the storage controller functionality across the infrastructure nodes [as a software service](#).

The mechanism of software-defined storage configures the entire pool of storage resources available within a virtualized environment. As a result, storage management functionality is simplified and can be applied to the entire infrastructure as an automated software-driven process.

## Centralized management

For infrastructure systems operating a distributed data plane, and [virtual machines \(VMs\) or container-based apps](#) running compute, storage, and networking across a cluster of nodes, HCI offers a single and unified management plane.

Unlike traditional converged or standard virtualized infrastructure deployments, you don't need individual management consoles for different hardware or virtualized resources.

While the nodes continue to operate as individual federated systems, the infrastructure and data management operations are standardized across the aggregated resources and controlled within a single, unified user interface (UI).

## What HCI means for your business

To thrive in our fast-growing, connected, and data-driven economy, the IT infrastructure powering your products and services must offer high agility, scalability, and flexibility to address fast-evolving market needs.

With a converged infrastructure, organizations can:

- Leverage the software layer to use low-cost commodity hardware
- Reduce concerns about [vendor lock-in](#)

Centralized management and infrastructure-wide integration of system resources controlled from a single pane of glass console makes the job easier for IT security and management personnel.

With the resulting improvements, IT can respond to changing business needs faster. A single administrative umbrella can be used to control infrastructure scale-out, workload migration, and

other key IT operations that otherwise bottleneck the pace of product development and release cycles.

Market trends suggest that HCI will continue to [attract IT spending](#) as organizations seek the technology solution as a next logical step toward radical improvements in virtualized, converged, and software-driven infrastructure environments.

## Related reading

- [BMC IT Operations Blog](#)
- [Data Center Migration: Creating a DC Inventory](#)
- [Virtual Desktop Infrastructure \(VDI\): A Brief Intro](#)
- [Introduction To Web Scale IT](#)
- [What Is a Hyperscale Data Center?](#)
- [The Gartner Magic Quadrant for Data Center & Cloud Networking](#)