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Autore	Quesnel Flavien
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3.2.1.3. Sets of grouping units3.2.2. Storage resources; 3.2.2.1. Local storage on worker nodes; 3.2.2.2. Shared storage; 3.2.2.3. Secondary storage; 3.3. Scheduling; 3.3.1. Scheduler architecture; 3.3.1.1. Centralized architecture; 3.3.1.2. Hierarchical architecture; 3.3.2. Factors triggering scheduling; 3.3.2.1. Creation of a new virtual machine; 3.3.2.2. Periodic or on-demand optimization of resource utilization; 3.3.2.3. Node maintenance; 3.3.2.4. Virtual machine crash; 3.3.3. Scheduling policies; 3.3.3.1. First fit; 3.3.3.2. Random; 3.3.3.3. Load balancing; 3.3.3.4. Consolidation
3.3.3.5. Affinities and antagonisms

Sommario/riassunto

System virtualization has become increasingly common in distributed systems because of its functionality and convenience for the owners and users of these infrastructures. In Scheduling of Large-scale Virtualized Infrastructures, author Flavien Quesnel examines the management of large-scale virtual infrastructures with an emphasis on scheduling up to 80,000 virtual machines on 8,000 nodes. The text fills a need for updated software managing to meet the increasing size of virtual infrastructures. Virtual machine managers and virtual operators will appreciate this guide to improvement in coopera