



Everything you need to know about **unified architecture, converged and hyperconverged infrastructure**

Unified architecture. Converged infrastructure. Hyperconverged infrastructure. These words can sound like jargon rather than describing essential components for how an enterprise integrates data.

In other words, all three terms are of critical importance to any enterprise wanting to scale. So how do you get your head around what all these different types of infrastructure mean and understand how they can help your business?

Our checklist can help. We provide guidance on everything you need to know about all things unified, converged and hyperconverged.

Unified architecture separates & unites

- Computers, networks and storage hardware are kept separate
- A fabric backplane connects all three
- Benefits include:
 - Enhanced security
 - Enhanced integration
 - Help with scaling different hardware components
- Items to keep in mind include:
 - Expensive to implement
 - Pricey to maintain
 - Difficult to manage if you have different providers

Converged infrastructure keeps things single

- Storage and computer resources are combined in one piece of equipment.
- Benefits include:
 - Reduction in data centre footprint
 - Fewer integration challenges
 - Quicker to implement
 - Simplified management tasks
 - Lower costs to run
- Items to keep in mind include:
 - Not agile; works best for regular data processing

Hyperconverged infrastructure brings components together in a virtual world

- Servers, storage, networks and devices are linked through software
- Benefits include:
 - Easy to scale
 - Extreme visibility
 - More cost-effective
 - Enhanced performance
- Items to keep in mind include:
 - Impossible to separate components
 - Doesn't align with imbalanced workloads

Still not sure which infrastructure model will work best for you? Find out more about how to make information access, control and security a default setting in your organisation.

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