Overview

About the Guide

This document describes steps to upgrade an existing Cisco Hosted Collaboration Solution (HCS) to the latest release.

Audience

Use this guide when you upgrade Cisco HCS to its latest version.

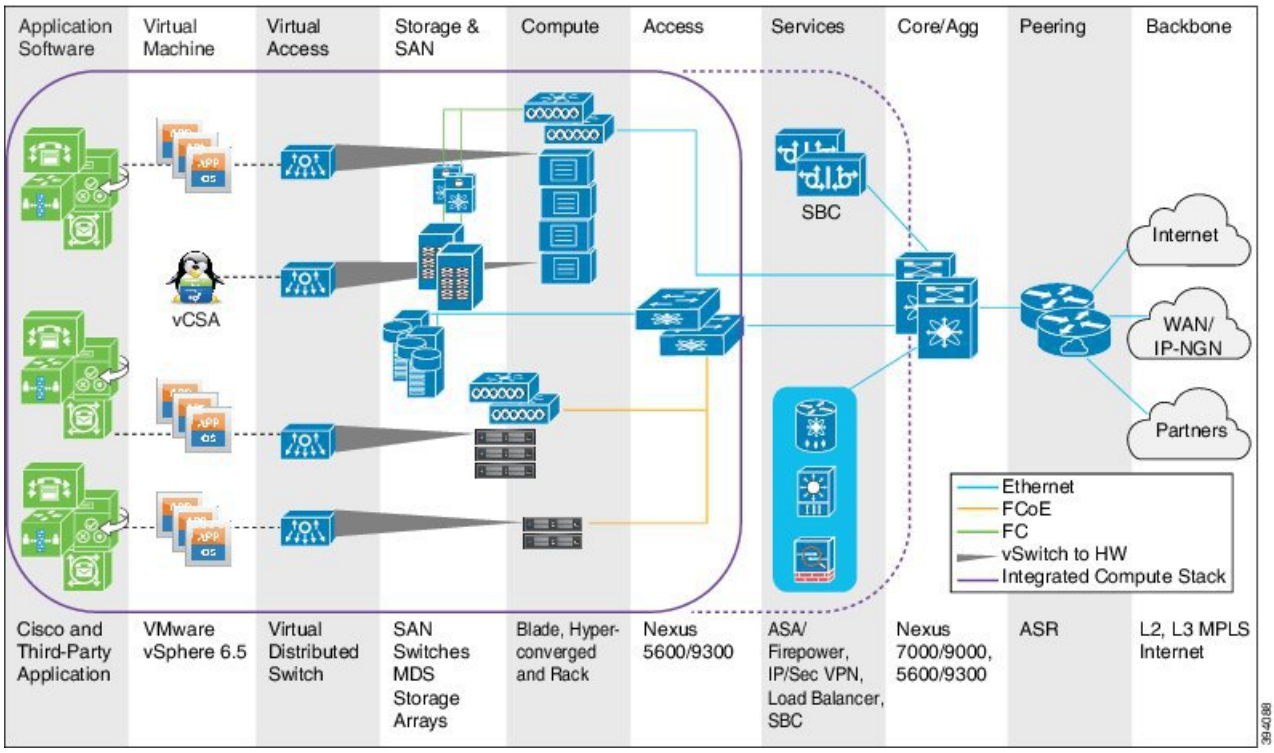
This guide assumes that you are familiar with Cisco Data Center and Cisco Unified Communications (UC) products. Familiarize yourself with the knowledge and experience that is required to deploy and manage the virtual machines before you deploy components on VMware virtual machines. Ensure to have a sound knowledge of the VMware infrastructure.

Overview of HCS Solution Architecture

Cisco Hosted Collaboration Solution (HCS) provides industry-leading cloud collaboration services. The HCS data center design is based on Cisco's Virtual Multiservice Data Center (VMDC) reference architecture. This architecture provides a framework for building fabric-based infrastructure using the Cisco Unified Computing System (UCS) platform and an Integrated Compute Stack (ICS). It is based upon traditional three-tier and two-tier data center architectures that brought forth a modular design to deliver networking, computing, storage resources, and services. The combined UCS and ICS form the basic data center building blocks called Points of Delivery (PoD). The PoD serves as a blueprint for the incremental build-out of the Cloud data center in a structured manner. When resource utilization in a PoD reaches a pre-determined threshold which is 70 to 80%, you must migrate to higher capacity resources (Aggregation or Services devices) or deploy a new PoD.

The three-tier with a separate core model is removed, to increase the tenant (per customer) capacity. The HCS PoD uses this collapsed core model.

Figure 1: VMDC Collapsed Core PoD Architecture



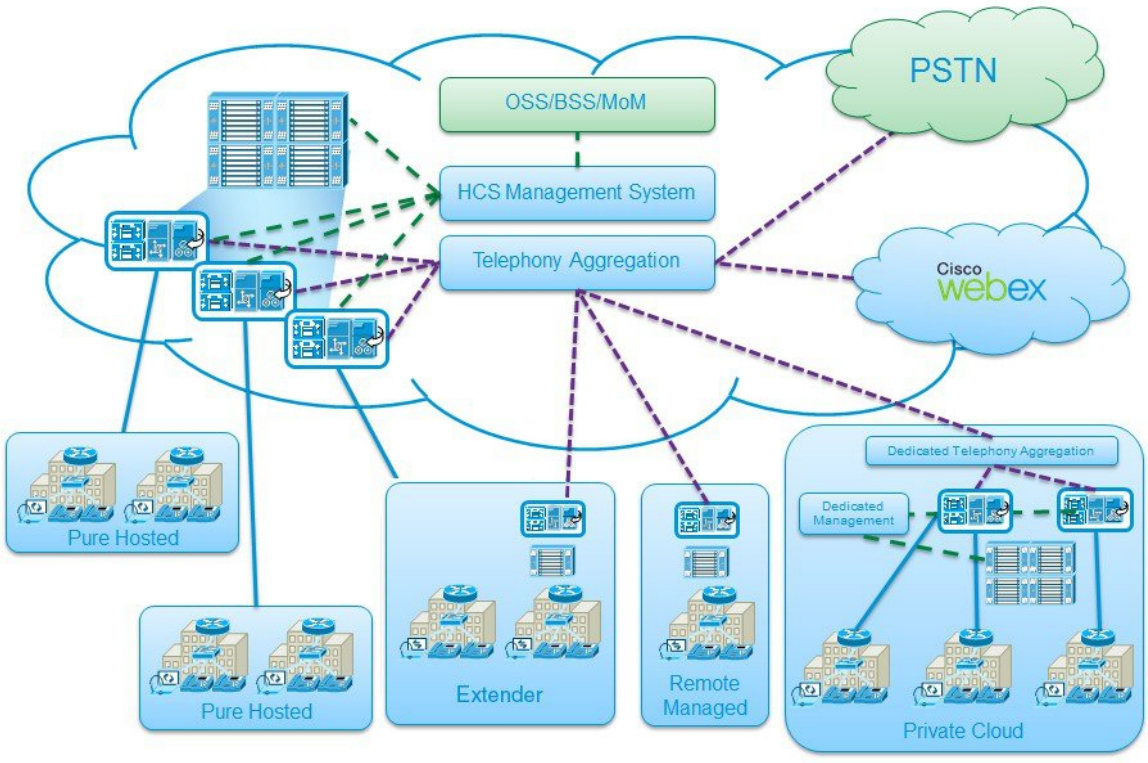
HCS has two PoD architectures which are Large PoD and Small PoD. The significant difference between the two is the aggregation switched used. A Large PoD leverages a Nexus 7000 series or Nexus 9500 series switch while a Small PoD leverages Nexus 9300 series switch.

Cisco HCS allows service providers to offer managed, hosted Cisco Unified Communications (UC), and collaboration services to multiple autonomous business customers by hosting UC applications in the cloud. The Cisco HCS Architecture - Network View provides a high-level view of HCS that depicts component groups such as data center, telephony aggregation, virtualization, management, and various UC application deployment models.

This Service Provider Cisco HCS Data Center is depicted (at a high level) as the foundation on which the virtualized HCS applications are deployed. Management and Telephony applications are deployed in the service provider's data center. Cisco UC applications can be deployed in the service provider's data center, remotely using Customer-Premises Equipment (CPE) or split between the two.

The figure that follows provides a high-level view of Cisco HCS.

Figure 2: Cisco HCS Architecture - Network View



Note The private cloud model has all layers deployed and connects to the service provider's Telephony Aggregation function.

The HCS Management is a collection of Service Fulfillment and Service Assurance applications. The Telephony Aggregation comprises of applications and components used to call and connect routing between the UC applications, the PSTN and WebEx clouds.

Related Documents

Use these references to understand the design considerations and guidelines for deploying a Cisco HCS including various components and subsystems. See, Cisco Hosted Collaboration Solution.

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