

Mat Brown: Cheers, Ken. I'm Mat Brown. I'm the technical lead for data center and Sustainability at Nutanix. We're here today in Chicago for Nutanix dot X 2023, and I'm gonna show you a little bit about the Nutanix Carbon and Power Estimator tool, which is an educational tool we've been developing and currently have it in early access. We're previewing it here and it's to help our customers better understand their environmental impact of their IT systems.

Ken Kaplan: Okay, so what do, what do we see on the screen?

Mat Brown: So on the screen, we've simplified down these four inputs. On the left-hand side here we have a type solution type. We have the sort of workload for that solution type in terms of the number of virtual machines. We have the p e that's the power usage effectiveness or how efficient the data center is in terms of delivering power to workloads. And then we have the location here at the bottom, so the location of where that workload's running. And that's really important because of the carbon intensity related to the electricity grid that the data center would pull its power from.

Ken Kaplan: Just describe to me again, why would people want to use this or why do they need it?

Mat Brown: This is mainly an educational tool so that people can better understand the different aspects of their workload, where it is, how efficient their data center is and where it's located and what that overall adds up to.

Ken Kaplan: Okay. Can you show me what kinds of systems you have in here, and what you can analyze? Yeah,

Mat Brown: Sure. So we've got a few different solutions. These are all based on Nutanix-validated designs. No, we've generalized and simplified things here, a great deal. But because of the way that Nutanix scales really linearly and because of the great work our teams have been doing around the validated designs, we've been able to base them on these core validated designs here. So we've got generally virtualized applications, databases using NDB (Nutanix Database Services) and end user computing, virtual desktops, and cloud native Kubernetes as well. So we'll just pick one of these and then in those validated designs there is a config for a bm, a typical CPU and RAM. And from that, we can then decide how many we want to apply to a workload. So here I'm giving a 4,000 virtual machine workload that's based on a certain configuration that's documented in our validated designs. We can then have a look at the data center, p u e.